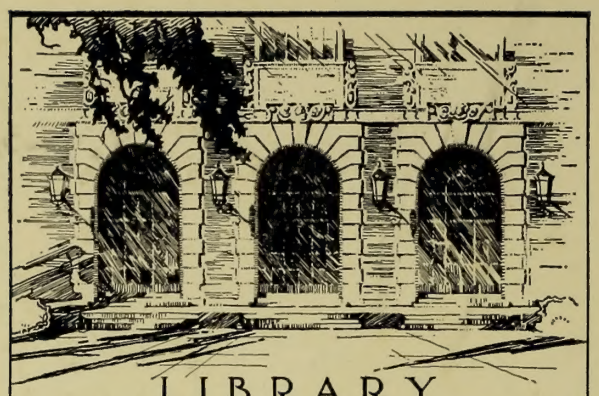
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE order announcing the new Artillery School and light battery details is now in course of preparation, and will probably be out in time for our next issue.

THE HILTON Trophy Match will take place at Creedmoor September 18, the last day of the meeting. The trophy is at present held by the Division of the Atlantic, who won it in 1884, and again in 1885.

THE disability retired list of the Army has again reached the maximum allowed by law—four hundred. The last vacancy was filled by the retirement of Lieutenant DINWIDDIE, of the 2d Cavalry, on July 26.

THE Sundry Civil and General Deficiency Appropriation Bills have passed the Senate during the past week. All the amendments relating to the Army and Navy, which were printed in the JOURNALS of July 17 and 24, were adopted. The bills are now in conference.

THE first 8 in. steel gun ever built in America was tested at Annapolis on Tuesday, with the most satisfactory results. It was fired with 110 lbs. of American cocoa powder and a 250 pound shell, giving 1,966 ft. muzzle velocity and high pressure. The fuel charge will be 125 lbs., giving doubtless, something over 2,000 feet.

THE bill for the increase of the Navy was passed by the House on Saturday last, as reported by the Naval Committee, and upon going to the Senate received a favorable report from the Naval Committee of that body, with a single amendment prohibiting the purchase abroad of any material to be used in the construction of the vessels.

A NEW circular, giving instructions to Paymasters in regard to the payment of mileage under the new law, will be issued by the Paymaster-General of the Army as soon as the Second Comptroller has given a decision upon certain questions, to be referred to him by the Secretary of War, regarding the rates to be allowed on land grant and bonded railroads.

WHAT with Grand Army and Army of the Potomac men of all grades and of all arms of the Service, San Francisco presents this week a decidedly martial appearance, and will continue to do so for some days to come. Hospitality is the order of the day in 'Frisco and vicinity, and the veterans, judging from reports, are enjoying to the full their visit to the Pacific Coast.

THE present understanding is that Commodore BRAINE will succeed Rear Admiral RUSSELL in command of the Asiatic Station when the latter is retired under the 40 years' service act, a month or so hence. We stated some time ago, it will be remembered, that Rear Admiral RUSSELL would apply to be retired under the act referred to in order to give Commodore QUEEN his promotion to a Rear Admiral before his retirement, October 6.

THE San Antonio *Express*, in commenting upon the President's recent appointments of line officers to staff positions, says: "It is beginning to dawn upon the minds of officers on 'paper collar service' at Washington that the President has a far-away look in his eyes when looking for men to bestow meritorious promotions upon. And the soldiers who wear out shoes and saddle coons by service in the field are beginning to congratulate themselves and the country that we at last have a President who will, when promotions are in order, recognize the fact that there are American soldiers doing duty elsewhere than within the shadow of the capitol at Washington."

THE Senate has finally confirmed the nominations for the Medical Corps of the Army and the 3d Cavalry nominations, much to the relief and gratification of the officers concerned, and the officials of the Adjutant-General's Department who have to do with appointments, promotions, etc. Commissions to all of them will go out this week. The Senate has yet to confirm the cavalry promotions, in which the incapacity question is involved, the appointments of Captain SCHWAN and FITZ JOHN PORTER, and the other nominations which have gone in during the past two weeks. These will all doubtless be confirmed within the next few days, though there may be something of a fight over the cavalry cases.

AN attempt has been made this week to revive the sad memories of the Greely Arctic Expedition, and sundry statements reflecting upon Lieutenant GREELY and purporting to emanate from MAURICE CONNELL, a member of the expedition and recently discharged from the Signal Service, have been widely disseminated by the press. These statements have been promptly contradicted by Sergeant BRAINARD and others of the expedition, whose present and past standing gives their words full weight. No good to the dead or to the living can be compassed by the resurrection of these stories, and we fancy the popular taste will condemn the attempt to spread them again before the public, who have long ago heard the case and rendered their verdict upon it.

OUR issue of last week—whole number 1196—completed the twenty-third volume of this paper, and with this number we send out a very full index of the volume. We do not send a title page, but this will be furnished upon application to all who may desire to preserve their numbers by binding. An examination of this index will show how complete the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is in all of its departments, and it is worthy of examination as a review of the ground covered by the fifty-two numbers issued during the year just closed. The JOURNAL this week enters upon the twenty-fourth year of its existence, with increasing assurance of prosperity. Our subscription list is larger than it ever was, and is steadily gaining; each year showing gain, and every month, with here and there an exception. The gain in our advertising is best shown by a comparison of the number of advertisements in the paper for any given week with the number in the issue for the corresponding week of previous years; the number of advertisements in our issues of this year being, for example, two or three times as great as for the same dates fifteen years ago.

ACCORDING to our European exchanges the work of transforming the armament of the German infantry is progressing with enormous strides. At Erfurth 900 artisans were employed during the latter part of June, making a total of 2,200 men engaged upon the conversion of the Mauser to a repeating arm. The present production, says *La France Militaire*, quoting the *Tagblatt* of Leipsic, is 1,200 stand daily, and our Paris contemporary adds, "if we are to believe certain indications that appear unimpeachable, the German Army at this very hour should have at its disposition about 600,000 rifles of the new model." The difficulty with the French War Department, as alleged by our contemporary, is not so much an indifference to the necessity of an infantry armament, as the great number of inventions that have been subjected to inspection and the alarming slowness of the Commission in testing them. "In our opinion," it says, "the question of small arm re-equipment is by no means matured, the superiority of any particular repeating system and of the reduced calibre having yet to be determined. Whether we are to have a magazine at once or a quick charger as a makeshift, it little matters; we have always asserted and we still maintain that the essential advantage of a rapid firing arm is the *morale* it inspires in the ranks; but this *morale* is so preponderant an aid that to ignore or be indifferent to it is to assume a terrible responsibility."

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury has not as yet rendered an opinion on the question as to when the pay of this year's graduates of West Point as second lieutenants shall commence, for the reason that there has been some delay on the part of the War Department in getting the matter officially before him. It may be that the War Department has assurances as to the passage of the bill to straighten this matter out, which will make it unnecessary for the Comptroller to give another decision. It is evident that something should be done, and that quickly too, to define the status of the graduate between the time of receiving his diploma and the date of his confirmation as second lieutenant. The passage of the bill referred to would settle this once for all, and as it has only passed the Senate it does seem as if it might be pushed through the House before the session closes. In case it is not, and the Comptroller declines to modify his ruling in the RODMAN case, steps will probably be taken by the accounting officers to recover the amounts held to have been overpaid; at least that was the intention of the Comptroller some weeks ago when in a reply to the Secretary of War refusing to alter his opinion in the RODMAN case he said: "The accounting officers will not feel called upon to take any immediate affirmative action looking to the collection or recovery of sums overpaid in cases of the class mentioned, before Congress shall have an opportunity at the present session to act upon the Senate bill referred to, unless such action shall be initiated by the War Department."

LAFAYETTE Post 140, G. A. R. Dept. of New York, has published in handsome pamphlet form its proceedings of May 26 in reference to the death of Col. S. N. Benjamin, U. S. A., Senior Vice Commander. Comrade L. C. Brackett, of the post, an intimate friend of Colonel Benjamin, paid an eloquent tribute to his memory and services, and was followed by others. Commander Wilbur F. Brown, before acting upon the resolutions, said: "Among the last acts of his life was the forwarding of his donation to provide flowers for the tombs of the dead. The flowers which shall be strewn about the graves of this post will in part be provided by him whose grave we shall also decocrate. Thus may it be said. 'The dead shall honor the dead.'" The frontispiece is an excellent likeness of Colonel Benjamin.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL A. G. BRACKETT, U. S. A., has left Texas on a few weeks' leave.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., has left Omaha on a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN GEO. M. WHEELER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is at Bar Harbor, Me.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., will return to St. Augustine, Fla., early in October.

CAPTAIN T. F. TOBEY, 14th Infantry, has left Vancouver Barracks on a month's leave.

COLONEL A. W. EVANS, U. S. A., and Mrs. Evans are at Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.

LIEUTENANT G. B. DAVIS, 23d U. S. Infantry, a recent graduate, is visiting friends in Buffalo.

LIEUTENANT C. ST. J. CHUBB, 17th Infantry, has taken charge of the Subsistence Depot at Cheyenne.

CAPTAIN C. B. SEARS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., soon due at Willet's Point, is visiting at Seabright, N. J.

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A., has been visiting in Washington lately, and goes from there to California.

LIEUTENANT A. S. CUMMINS, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Warren, Mass., this week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT M. F. WALZ, 12th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., from a four months' leave.

CAPTAIN S. A. DAY, 5th U. S. Artillery, under his recent promotion takes command of Battery M at Fort Hamilton.

CAPTAIN J. R. BRINCKLE, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week, to be absent until September.

LIEUTENANT B. H. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks early in the week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN H. W. LAWTON, 4th Cavalry, is winning great praise from all sides for his excellent service in the field in Arizona.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th U. S. Infantry, will commence next week his inspection of the 2d Brigade of Illinois State troops.

CAPTAIN J. W. JACOBS, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., has established his office at No. 2 Peters street, West End, Atlanta, Ga.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., is availing himself of a fortnight's leave before the commencement of the Platte rifle competitions.

LIEUTENANT J. E. MACKLIN, 11th Infantry, and family, have arrived at Ft. Sully, Dakota, and been hospitably welcomed by old friends there.

MAJOR EDMOND BUTLER, 2d U. S. Infantry, a new arrival at Fort Omaha, Neb., presided over a General Court Martial in session there this week.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., who has been visiting his mother at Glencoe, Ill.. was expected to return to San Francisco this week.

CAPTAIN G. G. LOTT, 11th U. S. Infantry, is expected shortly at David's Island, N. Y. H., where he is ordered on recruiting service from Fort Sully, D. T.

LIEUTENANT C. W. HARROLD, 3d U. S. Artillery, on sick leave at Victoria, Fla., for several months past, has received six months' extension of his leave.

CAPTAIN JAMES ULIO, 2d U. S. Infantry, is to have charge of the rifle camp at Belleone, Neb., during the Department Platte rifle competitions next month.

LIEUTENANT R. K. EVANS, 12th U. S. Infantry, contributes to the Atlantic Monthly for August, a frank and interesting paper on the "Indian question in Arizona."

1ST LIEUTENANT A. B. BLOCKSOM, 6th Cavalry, concluded this week his inspection of the 2d Brigade of the Ohio National Guard, and next week will inspect the 3d Brigade.

HARRY CHILDRESS, of Greenville, Texas, lately received a handsome medal from the British War Department, in recognition of service in the Soudan campaign of 1884 and 1885.

SINCE taking charge of the Allegheny Arsenal Commandant G. W. McKee, U. S. A., has taken the main engine down, a costly piece of machinery, preparatory to shipping it, should the authorities so desire.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, concluded, this week, his inspection of the Iowa troops at Oscaloosa, and on August 16 will commence his inspection of the troops to be encamped at Marshalltown, Iowa.

AN excellent crayon portrait of the late General E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., the work of Stockton Stokes, presented to Pennsylvania Reserve Post, No. 191, G. A. R., by Colonel Sharp, of Carlisle, is on exhibition in Philadelphia.

PETER WOLF, of Brownville, Lebanon County, Pa., who recently hung himself in an old uninhabited house on Swatara Creek, was eighty years old, one of the "forty-niners," of California, and a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.

ISABELLA ASHE entered suit at Washington, last week, against General Sheridan for $1,500, which she alleges were paid to him for her benefit by her brother John. The case is a suit to determine the ownership of certain funds in General Sheridan's hands, to which there is more than one claimant.

THE Governor of Michigan, in a recent order congratulating the State troops on the success of the encampment at Island Lake, "recognizes and appreciates the valuable service as United States Inspector rendered by that gallant and distinguished soldier and gentleman, Brevet Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, Major 4th U. S. Artillery."

CAPTAIN W. B. RISSE, Co. D, 5th Ill. N. G., is enjoying a vacation at Nauvoo, Ill.

CAPTAIN J. M. KELLEY, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has joined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

SURGEON-GENERAL ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. A., visited friends in New York this week.

MAJOR J. W. WHAM, Paymaster, U. S. A., left New York, this week, on a month's vacation.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, 10th Cavalry, returned to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., this week, from a trip to Washington.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. O. OWEN, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., this week, from a visit to Lynchburg, Va.

MAJOR C. W. RAYMOND, Corps of Engineers, has temporarily moved his office from New Orleans to New York City.

MAJOR H. F. BREWERTON, U. S. A., returned to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., this week from a few weeks sojourn on Staten Island.

CAPTAIN H. S. HOWE, 17th Infantry, lately arrived at Carter Station, Wyo., has left there again on a fortnight's visit East.

SURGEON CALVIN DE WITT, U. S. A., lately at Newport Barracks, Ky., has arrived at Fort Sully, Dakota, and taken charge of medical matters there.

PAYMASTER A. E. BATES, U. S. A., lately entered upon duty at St. Paul, has located for the summer, with his family, at the Hotel Lafayette, on Lake Minnetontea, a few miles from the city.

DR. J. B. GIRARD, U. S. A., left New York on July 29, by steamer *Gellert*, Hamburg Line, for France, where he expects to remain for three months. He goes to visit his father, who is very ill. Dr. Girard will be at his post at Fort Schuyler by the end of October, when his leave expires.

SURGEON J. R. GIBSON, U. S. A., relinquishes duty at St. Augustine, Fla., next week and, after a three months' leave, will report at Fort Leavenworth for assignment to duty in the Department of the Missouri. He will likely be succeeded at St. Augustine by Surgeon Passmore Middleton, U. S. A.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN is reported as delighted with his new experience as a suburban farmer. Instead of sending his wife and children to a crowded seaside hotel or fashionable resort this year, he rented a thirty-acre farm near Washington, where he picks his own peas, digs his own potatoes and enjoys freedom from intrusion.

THE San Francisco *News Letter* says: "Angel Island is again coming to the fore, and last Saturday the officers stationed there gave one of the pleasant little hops for which that post has always been so noted....News has been received of the safe arrival in New York of the Misses McAllister, who have been parted with in California with sincere regret."

MISS FANNIE PADDOCK, daughter of Bishop Paddock of Brooklyn, N. Y., has, says the Kansas City *Times*, been at Fort Custer since July 1. Miss Paddock is a sister of Mrs. Lieut. Mills, a lady of uncommon beauty and excellence, whose departure with her husband next month to his new field of military labor will be sincerely regretted by all who value a genuine article.

MISS SALLIE T. BAILEY, daughter of the late Col. G. D. Bailey, U. S. A., who was killed at Fair Oaks, was married July 6, at Atwood, Kas., to the Hon. Howard Carpenter, of Oberlin. After the ceremony the married couple left for Houlton, Me., for a few weeks visit and will then take up their permanent residence at Oberlin. Mrs. Carpenter is a granddaughter of Col. Geo. Potter.

COLONEL FRED. GRANT, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is a chip out of the old block. He is working like a beaver to pay his debts and re-establish himself. He is employed by a house-finishing and wood-working concern, and also derives some income from his articles on the war. "I shall not be satisfied," he says, "till every dollar lost through my advice is restored to its rightful owner."

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of July 24 says: "Co. D, 6th Infantry, is in camp on North Fork of Montezuma Creek, and think it a God-forsaken country. They very much miss their captain, Murdock, who was drowned....Mrs. Van Liew, wife of Lieut. F. T. Van Liew, 2d Infantry, will join her husband at Fort Omaha, the last of this month....The assignment of brand new second lieutenants from West Point has been made, but the 2d Infantry has been skipped, so Omaha does not get a man of them; or, boy of them, would be better, perhaps."

LIEUTENANT JOHN F. MCBLAIN, of the 9th Cavalry, whose nomination for promotion to 1st lieutenant was rejected last spring by the Senate, and who is to be tried by Court-martial, is thus described: "He is a very blonde young man of less than thirty years, who was born and raised in one of the Philadelphia suburbs, and who enlisted in Capt. Norwood's troop of the 2d Cavalry in 1872, and served five years in Wyoming and Montana, most of the time as a sergeant. The Senate decided that he was unfit to be a 1st lieutenant because he had rejected his wife for social reasons, and a junior officer to him was promoted over his head. This action of the Senate has led to the Court-martial just ordered."

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN recently visited San Jose, but while there declined to be the guest of the Mayor, saying: "I much prefer to stay at a public hotel, and have made it a general rule to do so, for this reason: I have found in travelling--especially in the large cities—that where I accepted private hospitalities I was taken to elegant residences and entertained magnificently, but there are a great many old soldiers who did their duty nobly and who are now, to a great extent, as a result of that meritorious duty, not blessed with much of this world's goods. Their clothes are not of the latest cut, but yet they desire to see and shake hands with me just as much as their more prosperous comrades, and I am sure I desire to see them. But the man whose boots are dusty or whose clothes are shabby has a reluctance to go to a stylish private residence, when he would readily call on me at a hotel. This is the reason that I must decline your kind hospitality."

COLONEL JOSEPH B. BROWN, Surgeon, U. S. A., whose military services we recounted last week, was duly retired for age July 26.

PAYMASTER W. F. TUCKER, U. S. A., who is ordered to duty in Washington, is detained in Chicago by the serious illness of his father.

LIEUTENANTS F. L. DODGE and O. L. Wieting, 23d Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., were visitors at Newport Barracks, Ky., this week.

LIEUTENANT E. A. GARLINGTON, 7th Cavalry leaves Fort Buford, D. T., in a day or two for the East, to be absent seven or eight weeks.

MRS. BRUSH, wife of Lieut. Brush, R. Q. M., 17th Inf., on arriving at Omaha on the steamer *General Terry* came East for a visit with her family.

COL. WALTER MCFARLAND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has returned from his visit to Hot Springs, Ark., and visited New Haven, Conn., this week.

GENERAL J. A. POTTER, U. S. A., retired, having spent a very pleasant season at Caconna, P. Q., Canada, has just left the latter place for his home, Painesville, O.

COLONEL FRANK WHEATON, 2d U. S. Infantry, and family have been the guests of General Dandy at Omaha until their quarters at the Fort are ready for occupancy.

THE Court of Inquiry at Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, presided over by Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., has completed its business and adjourned. The promulgation of the findings of the court are looked forward to with interest.

MAJOR JAMES M. BELL, Captain 7th Cavalry, who is temporarily in charge of the Red Cloud Indian agency as acting agent, is disgusted with the duty and has tried to resign, but the Interior Department officials refuse to let him go.—*Critic.*

ON the way down the Missouri from Fort Lincoln, near the mouth of the Cottonwood, one of the men of the battalion of the 17th Infantry was lost overboard and, dropping near the wheel, was drowned. He was one of the best soldiers in the command.

COLONEL DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES, U. S. Army, lately returned to the U. S. from a trip around the world, was in Chicago a few days ago, and is making good progress towards his home at South Oyster Bay, Long Island, where he hopes to spend the remainder of the summer.

LIEUTENANT H. J. REILLY, 5th Artillery, who has filled with great ability for some years past the position of quartermaster and commissary at Governor's Island and Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., relinquished the duties this week and will avail himself of much-needed rest, on a two months' leave.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM GEORGE ELLIOT, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliot, of the Engineers, is visiting his father in Newport, R. I. Lieut. Elliot was recently graduated at West Point and has been assigned to the 9th U. S. Infantry. At the expiration of his leave of absence he will join his regiment in Arizona.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S bitter enmity toward his former patron and benefactor, the Duc d'Aumale, is explained. One of his first acts on becoming Minister of War was to search the records and find what had been said of himself. He found that the Duc had reported him to be "a good officer, active, very intelligent, but badly brought up." Hence.

THE Field-Marshal Archduke Albert of Austria is taking a leading part in raising funds for a monument to Radetzky. He alludes to Radetzky's 72 years of service, under five monarchs, says he was a father to his soldiers, and calls him "the great Austrian, the model of dynastic fidelity and patriotism." In another sentence the famous soldier is referred to as "Father Radetzky, the most popular of military heroes."

JANE AUGUSTA COUES was granted a divorce July 29 from Dr. Elliott Coues, the well-known theosophist and professor of the Smithsonian Institution. The charge brought against him was desertion. By the decree the defendant is allowed the custody of his son and the plaintiff the custody of their other two children. The decree entitles Mrs. Coues to $50 per month alimony and her counsel fee of $100 and the costs of the suit are also to be paid by Dr. Coues.

THE Winona *Times* of July 15 says: "Surg. W. G. Spencer, U. S. A., and Mrs. Spencer delightfully entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison Friday evening. The reception was given as a parting compliment to the 17th Infantry, and in honor of their guests from Nashville, Mrs. J. C. McCrory and two daughters, respectively the mother and sisters of Mrs. Spencer. They have come to remain during the summer, and are accomplished, cultured ladies, possessed of all those gracious charms for which Southern women are justly famous."

THE Vancouver *Independent* of July 22 says: Miss Annie Sparling, of Seattle, is visiting Major Burke's family....Asst. Surg. M. W. Wood, Fort Walla Walla, has returned from leave....Lieutenant G. T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf., and wife, departed Saturday for Bellaire, Ohio....Gen. John Gibbon, wife and daughter, and Lieuts. Wisser and McClernand arrived Monday from the East....Col. Frank Wheaton, Captain Abner Haines, Lieuts. S. E. Clark, John Kinzie, C. W. Rowell and W. R. Abercrombie, of the 2d Infantry, detained at Fort Cœur d'Alene, have gone East to join their commands.

THE Presidio *News* has the following Fort Davis, Texas, items: Most of the officers have been at Fort Hancock this week to attend a G. C. M....Major Gibson, Chief Paymaster, paid the troops Monday. ....Col. and Mrs. A. G. Brackett left this week to enjoy a three months' leave....Major C. H. Carlton is in command during the absence of Col. Brackett and until the return of Lieut.-Col. D. R. Clendenin, who will arrive early next month....Mrs. Gardner, wife of Major W. H. Gardner, Post Surgeon, has gone to Madison, Wis., to spend the summer. Major Gardner will soon join Mrs. Gardner....Captain C. Morton, 3d Cavalry, and his youngest child were thrown from a buggy at Fort Concho, by the horses running away, but fortunately neither of them was injured.

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GENERAL T. L. CRITTENDEN, U. S. A., and Mrs. Crittenden are at Long Branch.

GEN. WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT W. N. P. BARROW, 4th U. S. Artillery, a graduate of this year, is visiting at Underhill, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT G. B. DAVIS, 23d U. S. Infantry, who was graduated in June last, is visiting relatives at Utica, N. Y.

THE retirement, July 26, of 1st Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cavalry, promotes 2d Lieut. T. J. Lewis to a 1st lieutenancy.

SERGEANT D. L. BRAINARD, of the Greely Arctic Expedition, is visiting Wm. Bradford, the artist, at New Bedford, Mass.

CAPTAIN CHARLES HOBART, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernou, 19th Inf., are this week added to to our list of officers ordered on recruiting service.

THE death of 1st Lieut. W. H. Low, 20th Infantry, promotes 2d Lieut. H. A. Green to 1st lieutenancy. He will remain at Fort Assinniboine, but changes from Co. I to Co. H.

CAPTAIN JOHN L. VIVEN, 12th U. S. Infantry, is in command of the post at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., during the absence of Lieut. Col. R. S. La Motte, who is on a visit to California.

2D LIEUT. F. J. KERNAN, 21st Inf.; Capt. R. H. Pratt, 10th Cav., and 2d Lieut. J. J. Weinberg, 13th Inf., were registered at the office of the Adjutant General during the current week.

COLONEL THOS. F. BARR, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, is soon to leave Fort Snelling for Chicago for duty with Major-General Terry, a circumstance which will be much regretted in St. Paul.

SINCE Maj. Gen. Hancock's death there seems to be an idea prevalent in some sections of the North that a new hero of Gettysburg must be elevated to his place on the roll of honor.—*Savannah News.*

THE following is a copy of an autograph note received lately by a gentleman in New York:

SIR: I am too old to quarrel, too old to boast. The man of sense in his old age likes to be let alone. With respect, yours, etc., JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LIEUTENANT E. H. CROWDER, 8th Cavalry, on college duty at Columbia, has been ordered to join his troop at Fort Ringgold, Texas. The order, says the Kansas *Times*, was quite a surprise to him. He has only been on duty there a year and expected to remain two years, the length of time for which a detail of this kind is made.

GENERAL WRIGHT'S daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Wright Owen, asks a pension of $50 per month. Californians will naturally feel kindly to a measure of relief for the old veteran's daughter. The General commanded this department through the darkest days of the war, and did much toward maintaining California and Oregon's reputations as loyal States. He was drowned in the wreck of the steamer *Brother Jonathan* on July 30, 1865, while en route from San Francisco to Portland to take command of the Department of the Columbia. His son, Col. Thos. F. Wright, who commanded the 2d Cavalry, and was a 1st lieutenant in the 12th Inf., was killed in the Modoc war in 1870. The daughter who is applying for a pension is the widow of the late Capt. Philip A. Owen, of the 9th Infantry.—*San Francisco Post.*

THE bill to restore to the Service and retire Wm. P. Chambliss, late major 4th Cavalry, who resigned in 1867, has finally been agreed upon by the two Houses of Congress. They had a solemn difference on the question as to whether he should be called William P. or William B, and the bill went to a conference with the following result: "The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 68) for the relief of Wm. P. Chambliss, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 1. Strike out the name of Wm. B. Chambliss wherever it appears in the bill and insert the name of Wm. P. Chambliss."

CAPT. R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., visited New York this week.

ENSIGN A. L. KEY, U. S. N., of the *Ranger*, is in Washington.

CHIEF ENGINEER G. W. MAGEE, U. S. N., will spend August and September abroad.

REAR ADMIRAL CLITZ, U. S. N., and family are at the Victoria Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.

REAR-ADMIRAL M. SMITH, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

COMMODORE J. G. WALKER, U. S. N., goes to Switzerland in August on a brief visit to his family.

PAYMASTER F. H. HINMAN, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

PAYMASTER J. R. CARMODY, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER C. M. THOMAS, U. S. N., is a patient in the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

SECRETARY WHITNEY was one of the pallbearers at the funeral of Mr. Hubert O. Thompson on Thursday.

REAR ADMIRAL S. P. CARTER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Carter, are recent visitors to Lakeside, near Cleveland, O.

REAR ADMIRAL A. LUDLOW CASE, U. S. N., sailed for France on Saturday last on the steamer *St. Laurent.*

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. C. REITER, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES O. ALLIBONE, U. S. N., arrived in Washington early in the week from Norfolk, Va.

CAPTAIN GEO. BROWN, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week, from a brief visit to Boston, Mass.

PAYMASTER S. R. COLHOUN, U. S. N., has returned to Newport, R. I., from Washington, having passed his examination for promotion.

PAY DIRECTOR J. S. CUNNINGHAM and Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, U. S. N., and Mrs. Holman were guests this week at the Ocean House, Newport, R. I.

PAYMASTER D. A. SMITH, U. S. N., who is to leave Norfolk, Va., this week, is, says the *Landmark*, very popular on the station and has many warm friends.

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS, U. S. N., has left Washington, D. C., for the summer, and is at present residing at Sweet Springs, Monroe County, West Virginia.

IRVING M. SCOTT, the great steel manufacturer of the Pacific Coast, is at the Riggs House again from a visit to various war-ship building establishments in the East. He wants to build a steel man-of-war in San Francisco Bay.—*Washington Critic.*

SECRETARY WHITNEY has remitted the unexecuted portion of Court-martial sentence of 2d Lieut. Carroll Mercer, U. S. M. C., sentenced June, 1885, for two years' suspension on half pay and to retain number, for drunkenness on the Panama Expedition.

ASST. ENGR. W. M. MCFARLAND, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow, Asst. Paymr. S. L. Heap, Ensign T. S. Rodgers, Naval Cadet W. L. Capps, Lieut. C. O. Allibone, Lieut. S. C. Lemly and Boatswain H. Dickinson, registered at the Navy Department during the week.

THE longevity pay case of Capt. M. F. Watson is to be appealed to the Supreme Court, the accounting officers of the Treasury having refused to allow any additional arrears, beyond what is now allowed under the Morton decision, under the recent opinion of the Court of Claims in his case.

THE following Engineer officers of the Navy were on Monday detailed to test the engines of the new cruiser *Atlanta* on hee trial trip: Chief Engineer J. R. McNary, P. A. Engineers James Entwistle, J. A. B. Smith and Harrie Webster, Asst. Engineers H. P. Norton, A. M. Hunt and G. H. T. Babbitt, and Cadet Engineers W. W. Bush, T. J. Hogan and I. B. Parsons.

THE subscription list to the monument fund of Asst. Engr. Harry S. Elseffer, U. S. N., who was accidentally killed at Wakefield, Neb., a few months ago, now amounts to $210, and each mail is bringing additions thereto. Asst. Engr. Bevington, U. S. N., has charge of the worthy object. The sum of $74 was this week received from the officers and men of the *Monocacy.*

THE Pittsburg *Despatch* says: "Lieutenant Scott, Chief of the Steam Engineering Department of the U. S. Navy, is in the city, to inspect some crankshafts being made by the Miller Forge Company. He says that Pittsburg manufacturers are in the lead, and believes that Pittsburg will secure the armor-plate contracts." This doubtless refers to Chief Engineer John A. Scot, U. S. Navy, on special duty at Pittsburg.

LIEUT. S. C. LEMLY, who was ordered to special duty on the Asiatic station, in connection with the court-martial of Paymr. Geo. R. Watkins, of the *Ossipee*, charged with fraud and embezzlement, returned to Washington Tuesday evening last, bringing with him the record of that court-martial case. The sentence of the court was, as sent by cable from Yokohama, three years imprisonment in a prison to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy, and subsequent dismissal from the Service. The Secretary has not yet acted upon it, and until it is approved and the prison selected, Paymr. Watkins will remain in prison at the Mare Island Navy-yard, where he now is.

RECENT DEATHS.

GENERAL JAMES H. VAN ALEN, a prominent and wealthy resident of New York City, was lost overboard from the Cunard steamer *Umbria* while en route from Liverpool to New York on her last voyage. He had not been well, and was under the doctor's care on board ship, and is supposed to have arisen during the night, in the absence of his attendant, and to have either thrown himself overboard or fallen into the ocean. During the war General Van Alen set a worthy example to other rich men. He raised and equipped a regiment with his own private means, and went to the front himself. He was appointed by the Governor of New York to the rank of Brigadier-General on April 15, 1862, and resigned July 14, 1863, owing to ill health. He was Military Governor of Yorktown, Va., in June, 1862, and on the 14th of that month issued an order directing that all negroes in his department, "contraband or otherwise," should be under the immediate charge and control of the provost marshal, be allowed full liberty and receive rations. General Van Alen has resided almost continually for some years past at Newport, R. I., where his death will be sincerely regretted.

MAJOR DANIEL SIMPSON, the veteran drummer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for 66 years, died at South Boston, July 28, at the age of 96. His first appearance as a drummer was at a muster in 1800. In 1812 he was with the New England Guards when they started for Marblehead to defend the coast, and he was the only drummer at the Broad street riots. His coat sleeve was decorated with 16 stripes, representing 80 years of service. He came of good Revolutionary stock, his paternal grandfather being a piper in Gen. Washington's guard, and his father distinguished himself by capturing a British soldier on the retreat from Concord, and also was at the battle of Bunker Hill.

1ST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM H. LOW, Jr., 20th U. S. Infantry, died at Fort Assinniboine July 24. He was a native of New York, appointed, from Illinois, to West Point in 1868, was graduated in 1872, and promoted 2nd lieutenant. On the 20th of April, 1877, he was promoted 1st lieutenant. His service has been mainly on the frontier, and he bore the reputation of being an excellent duty officer. In 1876 he commanded the Gatling gun battery on the Sioux expedition of that year, and in 1877 was Acting Assistant Engineer on the Yellowstone expedition. His loss will occasion deep sorrow to the regiment and his many friends.

SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM HUNTER, the oldest official in continuous service in the United States, died July 22 in Washington of a complication of diseases incident to old age. He was born in Newport, R. I., Nov. 8, 1805, and was the son of a former Senator of the same name. In his fifteenth year he entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet, but after two years' study was compelled to resign on account of an affection of the eyes. Various circumstances induced him in 1829 to accept a clerkship in the Department of State at Washington, where he acted, at first, chiefly as a translator. In 1852 Daniel Webster made him chief clerk, and in 1853 he was offered the position of First Assistant Secretary of State, which he declined. In 1866 he accepted the position of Second Assistant Secretary of the Department, and had held it ever since.

THE infant son of Lieut. F. J. Kernan, 21st U. S. Inf., died at Monterey Springs, Pa, July 20. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents. Mrs. Kernan is a daughter of Gen. O. D. Greene, U. S. A.

BENJAMIN GRIFFIN BARNEY, who served in the Mexican War, and with distinction as a General officer of Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion, died at San Francisco, July 23.

GUNNER CHARLES STEWART, U. S. Navy, of Washington, died at Newport, R. I., July 21, in his fifty-first year. He was appointed Gunner, Oct. 22, 1859.

PETER RADCLIFFE HAWLEY, who held a prominent position for several years in the U. S. Coast Survey service, died at San José, Cal., July 21.

LAURA RUNYON KELLOGG, an infant grandchild of Gen. J. B. McIntosh, U. S. A., died at New Brunswick, N. J., July 22.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., on official business (S. O. 97, Div. A., July 30.)

Sergt. John Houser, Batt. I, 5th Art., having completed the duty devolved upon him by orders from camp at Creedmoor, L. I., will return to the camp (S. O. 97, Div. A., July 30.)

The following changes in the Q. M. D. are ordered: Capt. J. L. Clem, A. Q. M., from Fort McHenry, Md., to Ogden, Utah; Capt. C. H. Ingalls, from Ogden to Hot Springs, Ark.; Capt. H. J. Haynesworth, from Hot Springs to Philadelphia, as assistant to Capt. J. V. Furey, A. Q. M., in Clothing Depot (S. O., H. Q. A., July 30.)

The following transfers in the 4th Artillery are ordered: 1st Lieut. T. C. Davenport, from Batt. E to Batt. I; 1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson, from Batt. M to Batt. E; 1st Lieut. M. M. Macomb, from Batt. I to Batt. M (S. O., H. Q. A., July 30.)

1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Inf., on special duty at Fort Monroe, will join his company at Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O., H. Q. A., July 30.)

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on business connected with the proposed Bennington Battle Monument (S. O. H. Q. A., July 30.)

THE CHARGES OF CONSUL SILER.

THE report of Capt. E. E. Potter, commanding the South Atlantic station, upon the charges against Paymr. Hobbs, of the *Juniata*, and Paymr. Thompson, of the *Lancaster*, of collusion with a ship chandler at Cape Town, preferred by U. S. Consul Siler at that port was received by Secretary Whitney on Monday. An investigation was made by Capt. Potter by direction of Secretary Whitney, and he reports that the allegations were not sustained by the evidence, and that the supplies for the *Juniata* and *Lancaster* were regularly purchased after other business houses had been afforded an opportunity of competing. Mr. Joseph Grady, the ship chandler complained of, has good commercial standing. Capt. Potter's report is accompanied by affidavits of Mr. Grady and statements of reputable business houses in Cape Town, citizens and foreign officials residing there. In regard to the supplies for the *Lancaster*, which was commanded by Capt. Potter, that officer states that the ship was fairly and reasonably served and that better satisfaction could not have been given by any business house in Cape Town. The report of Capt. Potter and the statements of those persons interrogated by him reflect seriously upon the character of the person by whom the charges were made. No action has yet been taken by the Navy Department, but in all probability Capt. Potter's report will be considered as final.

La France Militaire, of July 12, says: "The Minister of War has issued an order to distribute, before August 1, repeating arms, model of 1884, among 16 regiments of infantry of the 5th, 6th, and 7th corps, and all the battalions of chasseurs." The same paper, of the 11th, reports the successful trial at Thorn, in Germany, of a revolving cannon of ten shots, especially designed to protract the forlorn hope in its assault of strongly defended positions. The projectile bursts upon leaving the cannon, sweeping ramparts and ditches up to 90 or 100 yards. The trials have been very satisfactory but one is prompted to ask what the sharpshooters of the enemy with their repeating small arms and the Hotchkiss quick-firing cannon will have to say about the matter.

THE NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

SECRETARY WHITNEY OUTLINES HIS PURCHASE POLICY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1886.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate:

SIR: I observe that some discussion has taken place with reference to certain clauses contained in the bill authorizing additional ships, etc., which is now before your committee. That there may be no misunderstanding in regard to my future action under those clauses, I take the liberty of making this statement to your committee.

One of the clauses contained in the sixth section of the bill provides: "That the Secretary of the Navy may purchase abroad only such shafting and other special materials as it may be impossible to obtain in the United States in time for use in the construction of the vessels herein provided for."

As originally adopted by the House Committee, this sixth section authorized the Department to buy or have constructed the materials of one of these vessels abroad. At my suggestion it was stricken out. At that time I addressed a letter to the committee upon the subject, from which I take the liberty of quoting, and from it your committee will be able to gather my purpose and intention with regard to those clauses:

In the matter of the engines and machinery of naval vessels, it must be conceded that we are behind some other countries. The type of engines for naval vessels being quite different in many respects from those of merchant vessels, the naval engine is necessarily a speciality rather by itself: the necessity for the economy of weight and space and the production of immense power being the objects aimed at, whereas in merchant ships economy of running is usually the point aimed at. Our backwardness in this line of industry has not arisen from any lack of ingenuity on the part of our people, but because we have been building very few naval engines.

I think our true policy is to borrow the ideas of our neighbors so far as they are thought to be in advance of ours, give them to our shipbuilders in the shape of plans; and having this object in view, I have been anxious to acquire detailed drawings of the latest machinery in use abroad and should feel at liberty to spend more money in the same way in getting hold of the latest things as far as possible for the purpose of utilizing them.

We have made quite important accumulations in this line during the last six months. I think I ought to say to the committee that I have placed myself in communication with some of the principal marine engine builders of the country within the last three months for the purpose of conferring with them upon this subject. I detailed two officers of the Navy, a chief engineer and a line officer, who, under my direction, visited the principal establishments in the East. They recognize that in the matter of engines for naval ships we are quite inexperienced as compared with some other countries. It is this fact, doubtless, the committee has in view in authorizing the purchase and importation of engines for one of the vessels authorized to be constructed under this act. If the committee will permit me to make the suggestion, I find myself quite satisfied, after consultation with people engaged in the industry in this country, that it would not be necessary for me to avail of that discretionary power in order to produce machines of the most advanced character Our marine engine builders in general express their inability at the present moment to design the latest and most approved type of engines for naval vessels, an inability arising from the fact that they have not been called upon to do anything of importance in that line. At the same time they state that if they were given the necessary time and are asked to offer designs in competition, they would acquaint themselves with the state of the art abroad and here, and would prepare to offer to the Government designs embodying the latest improvements in the art. And they are ready to construct at the present time anything that can be built anywhere else if the plans are furnished. As I find no great difficulty in the way of purchasing plans (in fact there is an entire readiness to sell to us on the part of engine builders abroad) I think the solution of the question will not be very difficult although it may require some time and a little delay.

The Department has a good deal of latitude under the law in the matter of getting designs. I am quite satisfied that we are entitled to avail of any talent wherever it is to be found in the way of buying plans and getting designs made. My observations apply only to the last three lines of the sixth section. There are some heavy forgings which it might be necessary to obtain abroad.

I should hope that it would not be found necessary to purchase anything abroad. Such purchases would certainly be limited to some few things for which our builders may not be entirely prepared at present, and which it might be wiser to purchase abroad rather than delay the construction. I know of nothing to which it would apply, except, perhaps, the shafting and a few heavy forgings." This clause in the bill is in fact only required as a protection to a contractor against being caught upon some small part impossible to procure in this country.

The other clause to which I desire to refer has relation to the armor contained in section 4 of the bill, which provides:

That the armor used in constructing said armored vessels and for completing said monitors shall be of the best obtainable quality and of domestic manufacture, provided contracts for furnishing the same in a reasonable time, at a reasonable price, and of the required quality, can be made with responsible parties; otherwise the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to purchase the same, or any part thereof, and import it. Such armor shall be accepted only after passing such tests as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and inserted in the contracts.

It is quite well known to be my opinion that this country should be independent of every other in the way of producing war ships and war material. It is aside from all questions of commercial policy. The small amount of armor purchased of recent years by the Department has been obtained abroad, but the present bill, if enacted into a law, will enable the Department to offer to the competition of domestic manufacturers a sufficiently large contract to induce the establishment of a plant in this country for the production of the necessary steel forgings for guns and of the necessary armor. This was the view taken of the matter by the House Committee.

In the working out of the bill in practice this result will necessarily be brought about. The bill will be seen to authorize the construction and armament of ships costing in the neighborhood of eleven millions—$10,778,046. The amount appropriated, viz.: $3,500,000, is based upon the supposed amount required for the work of the current year.

It will be seen, therefore that a large portion of the contemplated expenditure must await the future action of Congress in the way of appropriations. No portion of the armor or for the forgings of the armament can be secured within the current year.

In the exercise of my discretion as to the matters upon which the present appropriation shall be spent, I shall have no hesitation in obligating the present appropriation for the purchase of the armor and gun forgings, if the same can be had in this country, but in any other event I shall await the future action and future appropriations of Congress.

The bidding cannot take place before another Congress shall be in session. It is unbusinesslike not to utilize the present necessary purchases to encourage the establishment of the required plant in this country, and I am quite aware that this was the expectation of the majority of the House Naval Committee, by whom the bill was framed.

I am not aware that there was any criticism (while the bill was in committee in the House) of this proviso permitting the purchase of armor abroad. If there had been I am sure it would have been stricken out.

It doubtless arose from the fact that all were aware of my determination to effect the purchase in this country, and the minds of the members of the committee were so intent upon this as that no failure in this regard was ever contemplated.

Very respectfully,
W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE BILL TO INCREASE THE NAVY.

Following is the text of the bill to increase the Navy as finally agreed upon by the House Naval Committee:

Substitute proposed by the Committee on Naval Affairs for the bill (H. R. 6664) to increase the naval establishment.

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is hereby authorized to have constructed, as hereinafter provided—

First—Two seagoing double-bottomed armored vessels of about 6,000 tons displacement, designed for a speed of at least 16 knots an hour, with engines having all necessary appliances for working under forced draught, and costing, including engines and machinery and excluding armament, not more than $2,500,000 each. Said vessels shall have each a complete torpedo outfit and be armed in the most effective manner.

Second—One protected double-bottomed cruiser of not less than 3,500 nor more than 5,000 tons displacement, designed to have the highest practicable speed and furnished with the best type of modern engines, furnished with necessary appliances for working under forced draught. Said vessel shall cost, including engines and machinery, and excluding armament, not exceeding $1,500,000.

Third—One first-class torpedo boat, costing in the aggregate not more than $100,000.

Sec. 2. That the vessels hereinbefore authorized to be constructed shall be built of steel of domestic manufacture, having a tensile strength of not less than 60,000 pounds per square inch, and an elongation in eight inches of not less than 25 per cent.

Sec. 3. That the President is hereby authorized to direct the completion, as hereafter provided, of the double-turreted monitors *Puritan*, *Amphitrite*, *Monadnock* and *Terror*, at a total cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed $3,178,046.

Sec. 4. That the armor used in constructing said armored vessels and for completing said monitors shall be of the best obtainable quality and of domestic manufacture, provided contracts for furnishing the same in a reasonable time, at a reasonable price, and of the required quality can be made with responsible parties; otherwise the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to purchase the same, or any portion thereof, and import it. Such armor shall be accepted only after passing such tests as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and inserted in the contracts.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Navy shall cause one or more of the new vessels hereinbefore provided for to be constructed and one or more of the said monitors to be completed in one or more of the Navy-yards of the United States; and if he shall be unable to contract with responsible parties to construct or complete, at reasonable prices, all or any of the vessels hereinbefore provided for, he shall cause the same to be constructed or completed in such of the Navy-yards of the United States as may be best adapted thereto.

Sec. 6. That the engines, boilers, and machinery of all the new vessels provided for by this act shall be of domestic manufacture and procured by contract, unless the Secretary of the Navy shall be unable to obtain the same at fair prices, in which case he may construct the same, or any portion thereof, in the Navy-yards of the United States: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may buy abroad and import such shafting and other material or machinery as he may be unable to procure in the United States: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy may purchase abroad only such shafting and other special materials as it may be impossible to obtain in the United States in time for use in the construction of the vessels herein provided for.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Navy shall not contract for the construction or completion of any of said vessels, or of their engines, machinery, or boilers, until drawings and specifications of the same shall have been provided or adopted by him; and after said drawings and specifications shall have been provided, adopted, and approved as aforesaid, and work shall have been commenced on any contract made therefor, such plans and specifications shall not be changed in any respect when the cost of such change in the execution of the work exceeds $500, except upon the written order of the Secretary or Acting Secretary of the Navy; and if changes are thus made, the actual cost thereof and the damage caused thereby shall be ascertained, estimated, and determined by a board of naval officers to be provided for in the contract; and in any contract made pursuant to this act it shall be provided in the terms thereof that the contractor shall be bound by the determination of said board, or a majority thereof, as to the amount of increased or diminished compensation said contractor shall be entitled to receive, if any, in consequence of such change or changes. In every contract to be made under this act there shall be prescribed a period within which the work provided for in said contract, or specified portions thereof, shall be completed, and the completion of such work within the periods prescribed shall be insured by penal provisions. For the construction or completion of such vessels hereinbefore provided for as the Secretary of the Navy shall propose to have constructed or completed by contract, as well also for the engines, boilers, and machinery hereinbefore provided for, he shall invite proposals from every American ship-builder and other person who shall show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake, and such contract shall be let to the lowest and best responsible bidder or bidders, after at least 60 days' advertisement, published in five leading papers of the United States, inviting proposals for the work proposed, which work shall be subject to all such rules, regulations, superintendence by naval officers during construction, and provisions as to bonds and security for the quality and due completion of the work as the Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe; and no vessel, boiler, engine, machinery, or portion thereof shall be accepted unless completed in strict conformity with the contract; and the authority given hereby shall take effect at once. The Secretary of the Navy shall have the power to reject any or all bids made under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. That the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated towards the armament of the vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, of the vessels authorized by section one of this act, and of the unfinished monitors hereinbefore mentioned, and of the *Miantonomoh*; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to direct the application of such portions of this sum as may be necessary to the manufacture or purchase of such tools and machinery or the erection of such structures as may be required for use in the manufacture of such armament, or any part thereof: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may contract with domestic manufacturers for the construction of such portion of the heavy guns herein provided for as may not be built by the Government.

Sec. 9. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to contract with the Pneumatic Dynamite-Gun Company of New York for one dynamite-gun cruiser, as follows: Said cruiser to be not less than 230 feet long, 26 feet breadth of beam, seven and one-half feet draught, 3,200 horse-power, and guaranteed to attain a speed of 20 knots an hour, and to be equipped with three pneumatic dynamite guns of 10½ in. calibre, and guaranteed to throw shells containing 200 pounds of dynamite or other high explosives at least one mile, each gun to be capable of being discharged once in two minutes, at a price not to exceed $350,000; said contract to be made only on condition that there shall be a favorable report made by the existing Naval Board on the system; to be paid for as the work progresses, and upon the report of such board or boards of inspectors as the Secretary of the Navy may for that purpose appoint, reserving 30 per centum on all such payments until the whole work is completed and accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Pneumatic Dynamite-Gun Company shall furnish bonds satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy for the faithful performance of its contract, and for the refunding of the money paid hereunder in case of the non-performance of the same, and shall further agree with the Secretary of the Navy upon a limit of price which shall not be exceeded in any future contracts which the Government may desire to enter into for the purchase of the company's guns.

Sec. 10. That towards the construction and completion of the vessels hereinbefore mentioned, including the vessel and guns mentioned in section nine, the sum of $2,500,000 is hereby appropriated, of which not more than $75,000 may be expended in manufacturing, purchasing, and experimenting with torpedoes of domestic manufacture, and not exceeding $150,000 may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in improving the plant of such of the navy-yards as he may select.

Amount appropriated by this bill, $3,500,000.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate passed the following bills July 26: S. R. 73. Authorizing John F. Chamberlain to erect a hotel upon the Government lands at Fort Monroe, Va.; S. 2477. Appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a military post or garrison near the city of Denver, Col.

Bills granting pensions to the following persons were passed by the Senate July 26: Lizzie Wright Owen, daughter of Brig.-Gen. George Wright, U. S. Vols., $50 per month; Elizabeth Ward, widow of Gen. Durbin Ward, $100 per month; Maria L. Strong, widow of Rear Admiral James H. Strong, $50 per month; Antonio Lynch, widow of Capt. Dominick Lynch, U. S. N., $40 per month; Emma J. Holloway, widow of Captain H. C. Holloway, U. S. A., $30 per month; Elizabeth S. DeKrafft, widow of Rear Admiral J. C. P. DeKrafft, $50 per month; Virginia Taylor Randall, widow of Lieut.-Col. Burton Randall, U. S. A., $30 per month.

The following resolution was offered in the House on Monday by Mr. Glover and referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire as to the expenditures made by the late General W. S. Hancock in September and October, 1881, in entertaining, under direction of the Secretary of War, the French officers invited to assist at the centennial celebration of the surrender of the British Army at Yorktown to the combined forces of the United States and France, and whether the same had been paid to him in his lifetime or to his estate since his decease.

Mr. Herbert submitted in the House on Monday a resolution setting apart the first Wednesday after the convening of Congress in December next for the consideration of business reported from the Naval Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. R. 9798. Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Evarts to the bill (H. R. 9798) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes, viz: Add as a new section the following:

Sec. —. That for the conversion of thirty-eight 300 lb. Parrott guns, eighty-one 200 lb. Parrott guns, and one hundred and seventy-three 100 lb. Parrott guns, of those on hand in possession of the War Department, 291 in all, referred to in the list of guns on hand in the report of the Board on Fortifications and other Defences, page 20, as of "doubtful strength," and therefore being useless in their present condition; the said guns to be converted into muzzle-loading combined rifle and smooth-bores, rebored and rifled, with three grooves, and each supplied with 100 centred, mechanically-fitted, spiral, triangular, sub-calibre, chilled-iron projectiles with a bayonet form of cutting point, made according to best and latest improved Wiard, system for each gun, or $29,200 projectiles in all, adapted to the different calibres and interchangeable in like calibres, $1,019,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to deliver the said guns as promptly as required to Norman Wiard, at whatever place the same may be at this time, to be removed by him and transported to the place of conversion without charge against the Government; and the Secretary of War is also to contract with said Wiard for the conversion of said guns, and for supplying 100 of said projectiles for each, at prices which shall not exceed the amount hereby appropriated for the purpose, and to receive and pay for the same, after proof, at the price of $5,000 for each 300 lb., $4,000 for each 200 lb., and $3,000 for each 100 lb., which prices shall include full payment for the guns of such calibres, supplied with 100 projectiles for each gun: *Provided*, That one or more guns of each calibre shall be converted, offered for proof, and tested in advance, under the observation of a board to consist of three officers of artillery to be selected by the President for the duty, which proof shall consist of firing 30 rounds rapidly, for the 300 lb. at the rate of 40 rounds per hour, for the 200 lb. at the rate of 60 rounds per hour, and for the 100 lb. at the rate of 120 rounds per hour, all in the presence of at least two officers of said board; and when one trial-gun of each calibre has been successful in withstanding the said extreme proof, it shall be accepted and paid for by the Secretary of War, and thereafter the remaining guns shall be accepted and paid for in lots of 10 guns, and 1,000 projectiles adapted to their calibres, at each delivery, at the prices hereinbefore provided for: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War may at his option cause one gun of each lot of 10 of either of the calibres to be selected and fired three rounds with service charges, as a further precautionary test; and all the proof of trial of so selected guns shall be conducted and concluded at the cost of the contractor and under his direction; and he may, moreover, select the powder and test it to his satisfaction, in advance, in the same guns, without prejudice, but the finally selected powder shall be of such kind and weight of charges as will impart at least 1,500 feet of initial velocity per second to the standard weight of projectiles for each calibre; and no gun except in lots of those kinds and calibres which have been so tested shall be received and paid for, except at the option of the Secretary of War; and no gun shall be rejected, within the full number provided for, which is offered in conformity with the conditions of this act; and all guns, after acceptance at the works were converted, shall be paid for and taken into possession of the United States without further cost against the contractor and without unnecessary delay.

THE ARMY

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

July 28, 1886.

Medical Department—Lieut. Col. D. L. Magruder, Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Colonel, July 26, 1886, vice Brown, retired from active service. Major Charles T. Alexander, Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Lieut. Col., July 26, 1886, vice Magruder. Capt. Henry M. Cronkhite, Asst. Surg., to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, July 26, 1886, vice Alexander, promoted. Freeman V. Walker, of Georgia, to be Asst. Surg. with the rank of 1st Lieut., July 27, 1886, vice Cronkhite, promoted.

2d Regiment of Cavalry—2d Lieutenant Thomas J. Lewis to be 1st Lieut., July 26, 1886, vice Dinwiddie, retired.

20th Regiment of Infantry—2d Lieutenant Henry A. Greene to be 1st Lieut., July 24, 1886, vice Low, deceased.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

July 26, 1886.

Medical Department—Captains and Asst. Surgeons to be Surgeons with the rank of Major: Calvin De Witt, July 21, 1885; Benjamin F. Pope, September 16, 1885; James P. Kimball, January 24, 1886; John H. Bartholf, January 4, 1886.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of 1st Lieutenant: Francis J. Ives, of New York, July 25, 1885; William P. Kendall, of Massachusetts, August 12, 1885; Edward R. Morris, of Indiana, September 17, 1885; William B. Banister, of Alabama, January 26, 1886; Charles F. Mason, of Virginia, May 5, 1886; Leonard Wood, of Massachusetts, January 5, 1886.

3d Regiment of Cavalry—1st Lieut. James F. Simpson to be Captain, November 26, 1884; 1st Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever to be Captain, January 18, 1886; 2d Lieut. George H. Morgan to be 1st Lieut., November 26, 1884; 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman to be 1st Lieut., January 18, 1886.

5th Regiment of Infantry—1st Lieut. Charles E. Hargous to be Captain, May 12, 1886; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Churchill to be 1st Lieut., May 12, 1886.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, July 20, 1886.

The Annual Department Rifle Competition will take place on the Bellevue Rifle Range, under the direction of Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav., Inspector of Rifle Practice, commencing Friday, August 20 next.

Post commanders will send the enlisted competitors from the posts under their command, in time to report to Capt. James Ulio, 2d Infantry, commanding officer of the Department Rifle Camp, on the range, Aug. 18.

CIR. 15, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, July 19, 1886.

Publishes table exhibit with the figure and order of merit of the posts for part of the target season ending June 30.

To obtain a good percentage in skirmish firing during the approaching months, frequent runs are necessary, as are required by par. 341, "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing," they will, if persistently kept up, bring results in actual firing not otherwise possible.

In computing the figure of merit, and to enable a closer and more exact comparison of companies and regiments, fractions, if any, will be carried out two places of decimals.

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 16, 1886.

The following described public lands in the Territory of New Mexico, now vacant, are set apart as a military reservation and announced as reserved for future military purposes, subject to the approval of the President: Sections 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, Township number 10 North, Range number 3 East, New Mexico principal meridian; the boundaries of the same as located by the public surveys.

G. O. 15, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA. July 19, 1886.

The undersigned resumes command of the Department of the Columbia.

JOHN GIBBON, Brigadier General.

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, July 20, 1886.

So much of G. O. 14, c. s., as authorizes commutation of rations at the rate of $1.50 per day to be paid to enlisted competitors during their stay at Vancouver Barracks, is revoked, money not having been appropriated therefor.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. J. G. Ballance, A. J. A., will proceed to El Paso, on public business, relating to the title of the post of Fort Bliss (S. O. 92, July 22, D. Texas).

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, D. J. A. G., will be relieved from duty at H. Q., Dept. of Dakota, to take effect Sept. 1, 1886, and will then report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at the headquarters of that division (S. O., July 28, H. Q. A.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspr. Gen., will proceed to and make an inspection of the post and prison at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 60, July 19, D. Cal.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The journeys of Major A. S. Kimball, C. Q. M., July 8 to 19, to Albuquerque and Santa Fe, N. M., and return, were necessary for the public service (S. O. 67, July 19, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month, from Aug. 1, is granted Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. G. (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

Major G. B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Bellevue, Neb., on public business (S. O. 90, July 22, D. Platte).

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 118, July 10, D. Columbia).

Capt. S. T. Cushing, Chief C. S., will proceed to Fort Clark on public business (S. O. 82, July 9, D. Texas).

During the absence of Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., on leave, the duties of assistant to the Chief Q. M., at the San Antonio Depot, will be performed by Capt. V. Richards, 16th Inf., A. A. Q. M. (S. O. 85, July 13, D. Texas.)

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, is appointed to act temporarily as Judge Advocate of the Dept. (G. O. 17, July 21, D. C.)

Pay Department.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 28, is granted Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., New York City (S. O. 93, July 26, Div. Atlantic).

G. O. 15, c. s., relieving Col. George L. Febiger, A. Paymr. Gen., from further duty in Div. Missouri, are rescinded (G. O. 16, July 22, Div. Mo.)

S. O. 103, c. s., is modified to direct Major James P. Canby, Paymr., upon completion of payment of troops at Fort Spokane, to return to Fort Cœur d'Alene before making payment at Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 120, July 13, D. Columbia).

The leave granted Major John S. Witcher, Paymr., is extended two months (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

Major Alfred E. Bates, Paymr., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty (S. O. 67, July 17, D. Dakota).

Medical Department.

Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Brown, and report for duty as post surgeon, to relieve Major Edwin Bentley, surgeon, who will proceed to Fort Davis, and report to relieve Major W. H. Gardner, surgeon, as post surgeon, who will remain on duty at Fort Davis, to await result of his application for leave (S. O. 92, July 22, D. Texas).

Leave for seven days is granted Asst. Surg. Marshall W. Wood, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 118, July 10, D. Columbia).

Capt. W. F. Carter, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from temporary duty at Fort Concho, and proceed to Fort Ringgold for duty, relieving Captain J. J. Kane, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to Fort Hancock for duty, relieving Asst. Surg. J. A. Wolf, who will proceed to Fort Brown, and report for duty (S. O. 85, July 13, D. Texas).

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Joseph B. Girard, Asst. Surg. (S. O., July 24, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Colonel Joseph B. Brown, Surg., under the provisions of the act, approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Col. Brown will repair to his home (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

A furlough of two months is granted Hospital Steward J. A. Lesley, Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 67, July 19, D. Ariz.)

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect at such time as shall be approved by the Light house Board, is granted Capt. John C. Mallery (S. O., July 28, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James C. Post, C. E., will proceed to Locks Nos. 1 and 2, Kentucky River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 103, July 28, C. E.)

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to the harbors at Grand Haven and Muskegon, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 102, July 24, C. E.)

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to the battery at Jerry's Point, N. H., on public business (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave until Aug. 31 is granted 2d Lieut. Harry Taylor, C. E. (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Ira McNutt, Ord. Dept., is extended one month (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. George Seymour, recently appointed from sergeant major, 4th Cav., will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., for duty (S. O., July 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., Ord. Dept., will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

The leave for seven days granted Post Chaplain Wm. T. McAdam, Fort Omaha, and extended seven days, is further extended seven days (S. O. 88, July 20, D. Platte).

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 24, 1886:

Troops A and K, 2d Cav., to Fort McDowell, Ariz.
Troops A and M, 4th Cav., to Fort Lowell, Ariz.
Troops E, F, and H, 4th Cav., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Troop I, 4th Cav., to Fort Bowie, Ariz.
Bat. A, 1st Art., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
Co. C, 5th Inf., to Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.
Cos. B and F, 11th Inf., to Fort Yates, Dak.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, C, and F, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

2d Lieut. James B. Aleshire, Fort Custer, M. T., is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Agency, M. T. (S. O. 67, July 17, D. Dak.)

A Fort Custer correspondent says: "Troop B are at last more than comfortable, not less than proud, and naturally envied in their beautiful quarters. Major Jackson, commander of the troop, don't live there himself, but has surprised the boarders with a $250 'mess kit,' plated silverware, and very rich pattern crockery."

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer will inspect C. and E. at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, Adjt., is accountable (S. O. 123, July 16, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. William A. Dinwiddie, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service this date, in conformity with sec. 1251, R. S. (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. Adam M. Baer, Troop G (S. O. 119, July 12, D. Columbia.)

The *Vindicator*, referring to the recent visit to Portland, Ore., of the band of the 2d Cavalry, says: "There is no doubt but the band is the best one in the North Pacific. Besides being thorough musicians the members are all thorough gentlemen. So well were they appreciated that a requisition was made by the citizens of Portland upon the commander of the Department that they be allowed an extended leave, that they might remain a few days longer. It was granted and when their time was up a second request was made for them. If they had complied with all the requests made they would have remained until next Christmas." The conductor, M. C. Meyrelles, directed the King of Portugal's band for several years.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; L, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted Col. Albert G. Brackett, Fort Davis (S. O. 91, July 20, D. Tex.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Cummings, N. M.

The following changes of stations are ordered: Troop A (Kendall's) from Fort Wingate to Fort Bayard; Troop I (Chaffee's) from Fort Wingate to Fort Cummings (S. O. 54, July 15, D. N. M.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect July 21, is granted 2d Lieut. R. B. Paddock (S. O. 76, July 19, Dept. M.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The following promotion is announced: Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth, 1st Cav., to Colonel 7th Cav., June 11, vice Sturgis, retired. Col. Forsyth will proceed to Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 67, July 17, D. Dak.)

Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, Fort Yates, D. T., is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 67, July 17, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Sedgwick Rice is relieved from further duty at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 67, July 17, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington, Fort Buford, D. T., to take effect about Aug. 5 (S. O. 69, July 21, D. Dak.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington is extended one month (S. O. 111, July 26, Div. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Official notice having been received of his promotion from 1st Lieutenant Troop H to Captain of Troop C at Camp Maddox, near Alma, N. M., Capt. R. A. Williams will proceed to take command of his troop (S. O. 66, July 16, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 20, is granted Capt. H. S. Weeks, Fort Clark (S. O. 89, July 16, D. Tex.)

2d Lieut. Enoch H. Crowder is relieved from duty at the University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., and will join his regiment (S. O., July 23, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Jas. Roskey, Troop L (S. O. 111, July 26, Div. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, H, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Major Guy V. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Platte (S. O. 87, July 19, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., D, E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

Chaplain F. H. Weaver will proceed to Fort Grant and take station with the Headquarters of his regiment (S. O. 66, July 16, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. H. S. Whipple is appointed A. A. Q. M and A. C. S. at Fort Verde (S. O. 66, July 16, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, H, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

S. O. 56 is so far modified as to grant a leave of absence for ten days, from this date, to Capt. John W. Dillenback (S. O. 59, July 17, D. Cal.)

Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, A. D. C., is detailed Recorder for the Retiring Board convoked at Governor's Island, N. Y. (S. O. 93, July 26, Div. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck is appointed J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., vice 2d Lieut. George F. Barney, relieved on account of sickness (S. O. 93, July 26, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. Christopher W. Harrold is further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Leave for two months, to commence on or about Aug. 2, is granted Major Alexander C. M. Pennington, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 92, July 24, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., on official business connected with the rifle camp (S. O. 93, July 26, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. William H. Coffin is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Vermont, to be held at Burlington about Aug. 24 to Aug. 28, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part therein (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

Private Felix Shambo, Bat. E, is relieved from duty as messenger to the Army Medical Examining Board in New York City (S. O. 92, July 24, Div. A.)

In Orders 29, of July 19, Colonel John Hamilton, after recapitulating the services of the late Captain G. V. Weir (given in full in last week's JOURNAL), says: "It is necessary only to the young, to state that in all his career as a soldier he was distinguished for honor, courage in all kinds, skill in his profes-

sion, and merit in discharge of his duty as well in peace as in the field. As son, husband, father, and friend, he was a model Christian man. His powerful physique and his frugal purse were always at the service of truth and sympathy: it will take long to fill his place in the hearts of the regiment. The Regimental Commander takes this opportunity to express to the family and relatives his deep personal condolence in their loss. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days."

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.

1st Lieut. J. S. Mason, Jr., is relieved as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Verde, and will join his company at San Diego, Cal. (S. O. 66, July 16, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. Samson L. Faison will proceed to Fort McDermit, Nev., for temporary duty (S. O. 60, July 19, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. J. S. Mason, Jr., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Verde (S. O. 68, July 21, D. Ariz.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

The following officers, having been retained at Fort Cœur d'Alene as witnesses before the Court of Inquiry, and now discharged, will proceed to their stations in the Dept. of Platte: Col. Frank Wheaton, Capt. Abner Haines, Jr., and 1st Lieuts. Sidney E. Clark, R. Q. M., John Kinzie, Charles W. Rowell, Adjt., and William R. Abercrombie (S. O. 118, July 10, D. Columbia.)

Capt. James Ulio is assigned to charge of the Dept. Rifle Camp to be established on the Bellevue Rifle Range for the competitors, etc., at the coming annual Dept. Rifle Competition, and will report to Major Guy V. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Aug. 7, for instructions (S. O. 89, July 21, D. Platte.)

The 2d Infantry not being in the Dept. of Platte when the "practice season" was designated, for the current "target year," August and September are designated as forming part of the "practice season" for the companies at Forts Robinson and Niobrara, and from Sept. 7 to Nov. 7, inclusive, for the companies at Fort Omaha (S. O. 89, July 21, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis M. T.

The semi-annual roster of commissioned officers, 3d Inf., reaches us this week, and is a neat document. It shows that the regiment was organized May 30, 1796, and has been engaged in 25 battles. Its numerous skirmishes and other minor engagements are not included in this total. We return thanks to Adjt. Roe for the roster.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

The return journey, from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Keogh, M. T., of 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, after discharge from attendance upon the G. C.-M., in obedience to subpœna, is confirmed (S. O. 69, July 21, D. Dak.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

2d Lieut. C. E. Dentler, with detachment from Fort Douglas, will return to their station on completion of the transfer of the public property at Camp Medicine Butte to the new garrison (S. O. 89, July 21, D. Platte.)

Daniel Rose, who served for sixteen years in the 6th U. S. Infantry, died at 98 Tillary street, Brooklyn, July 27.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Booth is extended one month (S. O. 111, July 26, Div. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs. F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

1st Lieut. Richard H. Wilson is relieved from duty at Fort Halleck, Nev., and will join his company at Fort Mojave, A. T. (S. O. 55, July 14, Div. P.)

The C. O. Angel Island, Cal., will send all enlisted men of the 8th Inf. at his post to their several companies in the Dept. of Arizona, in charge of 2d Lieut. Robert F. Ames, 8th Inf. On the completion of this duty Lieut. Ames will join his company in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 55, July 14, Div. P.)

2d Lieut. W. A. Mercer is selected as a competitor in the annual Department competition and will report at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 67, July 19, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. John J. Haden is relieved from duty at Fort McDermit, Nev., and will, upon expiration of the leave of absence granted him, join his company at Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 56, July 19, Div. P.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.

1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson, Adjt., is relieved from duty on G. R. S. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 89, July 21, D. Platte.)

1st Lieuts. Jas. Regan and J. McB. Stembel and 2d Lieut. F. L. Dodds, temporarily retained in the Dept. of Platte, will join their respective stations in the Dept. of Arizona, as soon as the duties for which they have been retained shall be completed (S. O. 109, July 23, Div. M.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

A furlough for two months is granted Principal Musician Frederick Creutzburg (S. O. 66, July 16, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Albert S. Collins, Co. E (S. O. 110, July 24, Div. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Yates, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. George G. Lott, Co. C, to be Captain Co. D, June 1, vice Beach, resigned; 2d Lieut. Henry O. S. Heistand, Co. B, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. C, June 1, vice Lott, promoted. Lieut. Heistand will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., and join the company to which he has been promoted (S. O. 67, July 17, D. Dak.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Patrick Boner, Co. G (S. O. 111, July 26, Div. M.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

2d Lieut. Harry C. Hale will proceed from Fort Niagara to Fort Ontario and report for duty as member of a Garrison Court-martial (S. O. 96, July 29, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. James Fornance, Adjt., to take effect July 27 (S. C. 67, July 19, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine will proceed to Fort Elliott, Tex., and report as a witness before a Board of Officers convened at that post. Upon completion of this duty Lieut. Peshine will return to his proper station (S. O. 68, July 21, D. Ariz.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Col. Lewis C. Hunt is relieved from duty at San Diego Barracks, Cal., and will proceed to his proper station, Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. 55, July 14, Div. P.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Thomas F. Tobey, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 123, July 16, D. Columbia.)

A furlough for three months is granted 1st Sergt. John Draddy, Co. K, Seattle, W. T. (S. O. 119, July 12, D. Columbia.)

The Vancouver *Independent* says: "There are complaints by the 14th Infantry that the Portland people did not treat them right on the 5th of July, when they went over and made all there was of the celebration procession. They were kept three hours on the dock waiting for a boat, and had nothing to eat until they returned to their quarters, besides being made to individually pay their fares for Portland's benefit. It is not likely the 14th will ever accept another invitation to get up a procession in Portland."

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; G and K, San Antonio, Tex.

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Jas. Brennan is relieved from duty as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 67, July 17, D. Dak.)

Capt. T. G. Troxel is relieved as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Agency, M. T. (S. O. 67, July 17, D. Dak.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. H. S. Howe, to take effect on his arrival at Carter Station, Wyo. (S. O. 86, July 17, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb will relieve 1st Lieut. George Palmer, 9th Inf., of the duties of Purchasing and Depot C. S. at Cheyenne, to enable Lieut. Palmer to join his regiment under orders for Arizona (S. O. 87, July 19, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. William A. Mann, Adjt., is detailed for duty on G. R. S. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 89, July 21, D. Platte.)

Some portions of the regiment while passing through Omaha recently seem to have had a "good time," and several of the men applied more than one coat of red paint where most needed. Regiments while changing station are always more or less frisky, but soon settle down in their new places.

Private James Baker, Co. E, fell from the steamer conveying the 17th Infantry from Bismarck en route to the Platte and was drowned.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

So much of the sentence of G. C.-M. in the case of Capt. Jacob H. Smith, mitigated by G. C.-M. O. 23, as now remains unexecuted, is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 47, July 12, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assinniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.

The C. O. Fort Assinniboine, M. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. George Seeber, Co. E (S. O. 69, July 21, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B, I, and K, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The leave granted Major John N. Andrews is extended two months (S. O., July 23, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

The leave for one month granted Col. Peter T. Swaine is extended five days (S. O. 55, July 14, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., will proceed to Austin, Tex., on public business (S. O. 91, July 20, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., will conduct the thirty-four 8th Cavalry recruits now at Fort Marcy, N. M., to the following points, en route to their stations: Three, Troop K, to Engle, N. M., en route to Fairview; fourteen, Troop G, to Nutt Station, N. M., en route to Hillsboro, N. M., from which point he will send them, under charge of one of their number, to Lake Valley, N. M.; eight for Troop C and nine for Troop H, en route to Alma and Mule Springs, he will conduct to Fort Bayard, N. M., and turn them over to the C. O., who will send them to join their troops as soon as possible. On completion of this duty Lieut. Crittenden will return to Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 55, July 21, D. N. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for two months, to commence on or about Aug. 23, is granted Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 95, July 28, Div. A.)

1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge and Orlando L. Wieting, Fort Wayne, Mich., are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 95, July 28, Div. A.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1886.

CASUALTIES.

Captain Gulian V. Weir, 5th Artillery, died July 18, 1886, at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

1st Lieutenant William H. Low, Jr., 20th Infantry, died July 24, 1886, at Fort Assinniboine, Montana Territory.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Hancock, Tex., July 19. Detail: Major C. H. Carlton, Capts. P. D. Vroom and J. C. Thompson, and 1st Lieut. J. F. Simpson, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. C. McFarland and 2d Lieut. W. C. Cowles, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. B. Dugan, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Bainbridge Reynolds, 3d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 83, July 12, D. Tex.)

At Fort Clark, Tex., July 19. Detail: Capts. W. J. Lyster and P. H. Remington, 19th Inf.; Capt. L. T. Morris, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. J. G. Leefe, A. McC. Guard, and F. H. French, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. G. Hammond, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives, 19th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 85, July 15, D. Tex.)

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., July 26. Detail: Capt. Hugh A. Theaker, 16th Inf.; Capt. Jacob H. Smith and 1st Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Whitall, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Guest, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter A. Thurston and 2d Lieut. Maury Nichols, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernou, 19th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 87, July 15, D. Tex.)

At Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., July 26. Detail: Major G. K. Brady, 18th Inf.; Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Inf.; Capt. J. C. Worthington, Med. Dept.; Capt. D. H. Kelton, 1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles, 2d Lieuts. C. J. T. Clarke and V. E. Stottler, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William Paulding, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 76, July 19, Dept. M.)

At Fort Omaha, Neb., July 26. Detail: Major Edmond Butler, Capts. Henry C. Cook, William Mills, Aaron S. Daggett, and Charles A. Dempsey, 1st Lieuts. Horace B. Sarson, Richard T. Earle, and William R. Abercrombie, 2d Lieuts. Henry H. Benham, Virgil J. Brumback, Frederick T. Van Liew, Thomas H. Wilson, and William M. Wright, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 88, July 20, D. Platte.)

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., July 26. Detail: Capt. Edward Maguire and Capt. Eric Bergland, C. E.; Capt. Charles Richard, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Hiram M. Chittenden, Cassius E. Gillette, David du B. Gaillard, William L. Sibert, Joseph E. Kuhn, and William E. Craighill, C. E., and 2d Lieut. Irving Hale, C. E., J.-A. (S. O., July 23, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 27. Detail: Capts. Charles Morris and Joshua A. Fessenden, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Selden A. Day and J. Estcourt Sawyer, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 92, July 24, Div. A.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Aug. 2. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capts. Henry F. Brewerton and David H. Kinzie, and 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. William O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. William F. Hancock, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Charles G. Treat, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 95, July 28, Div. A.)

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Army Boards.

A Board of Officers will convene at the post of San Antonio, July 19, to inspect the administration building, reported by the contractor as completed. Detail: Major S. S. Summer and 1st Lieuts. E. A. Godwin and J. B. Hickey, 8th Cav. (S. O. 90, July 19, D. Tex.)

A Board of Survey will convene at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., on call, to report upon public stores delivered by carriers, as have sustained loss or damage while in transit, etc. Detail: Major James S. Casey, Capt. Clarence E. Bennett, and 1st Lieut. Jas. D. Nickerson, 17th Inf. (S. O. 87, July 19, D. Platte.)

A Board, to consist of 2d Lieuts. Joseph S. Powell, Frank Greene, and John P. Finley, Signal Corps, will assemble, Aug. 13, for the purpose of recommending action to be taken upon bids and samples (S. O. 67, July 21, Sig. Off.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 2d Lieuts. Joseph S. Powell, Frank Greene, and John C. Walshe, Signal Corps, will assemble, July 26, to fix responsibility for deficiency in property received by Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M., from ex-Sergt. Edward O'C. MacInerney, Signal Corps (S. O. 67, July 21, Sig. Off.)

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Artillery School.—In G. O. 24, of July 27, General Tidball prescribes the military exercises for August and directs Major R. T. Frank in the absence of Major A. C. M. Pennington, to superintend the exercises and see that the firing is made to conform strictly to the prescribed manual.

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DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A report comes that 4,500 Sioux Indians at Pine Ridge Agency are about to leave because they are to be disarmed and their rations reduced. Up to the present they have been receiving rations for 7,000 Indians, but the recent census disclosed the fact that there are only 4,500 at the Agency.

It is stated that Fort A. Lincoln will soon be abandoned as a garrisoned post.

A despatch from Fort Assinniboine says: A terrific storm here, July 26, blew the Quartermaster's store down. The loss is $50,000. The buildings all rocked as if in an earthquake."

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

A letter from Lander, Wyo., says: "Trouble is evidently brewing on the Shoshone Indian reservation. The military at Fort Washakie has been ordered to enforce the removal of all white men and their stock from Indian lands."

The Omaha *Bee* says: "The indications are that the present rifle range at Bellevue will be used for the next year or two, but in the event of the abandonment of Fort Omaha. Bellevue could hardly furnish the site for the re-location. There is one tract of land under consideration by the military authorities, located on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha Railway about ten miles from Omaha and

two miles from Fort Calhoun. It is understood that Gen. Crook and Col. Henry are to visit this tract with a view to making a report as to its adaptability for a first class rifle range.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

Fort Leavenworth and Leavenworth City are much disappointed that the Society of the Army of the Potomac could not call on its way to San Francisco as originally intended. Gen. Potter and Gen. Smith, Governor of the Soldiers' Home, had arranged to receive them with full honors and hospitality.

Recent despatches indicate a renewal of agitation at Oklahoma, and report that Capt. G. F. Price, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has ordered the ejection of the intruders, and the troops under his command are carrying the order into effect as rapidly as possible.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., is elated that by recent law there is now a prospect of having a four company post soon built there.

This made the last week of target practice for the regulars at Creedmoor, the batteries in camp being I, 5th Artillery (Crabb's), from Fort Hamilton, A (Beck's) from Fort Columbus, and E (Kinzie's), from Fort Schuyler. The three weeks' tour for the New York Harbor troops has been productive of much benefit to them, and Major M. P. Miller, 5th Artillery, is to be congratulated on the excellent condition of the camp, in all essential respects, during the period of its maintenance.

Recruit John Williams jumped, July 28, from the second story of the recruiting rendezvous at 574 Hudson street, New York, and was killed. He had enlisted but a few days before, and had shown symptoms of derangement.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A news despatch from Chicago says: "Adjt.-Gen. Robert Williams, U. S. A., expresses the opinion that the talk about the interests of American citizens being imperilled in El Paso or its vicinity is perfect bosh. In reply to a question as to the disposition of troops he showed that Gen. Howard could in a very short time assemble a force at El Paso or its vicinity which would seriously inconvenience the forces which could be raised in Chihuahua and all that section of Mexico. Gen. Williams had no fears, however, about any conflict between the regular forces of Mexico and the United States. Ex-Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln said that it was a small matter, and he did not think it would involve any international complication."

A despatch from Laredo says: "The commanding officer at Fort McIntosh received news July 27 that a party of Mexicans were encamped on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, about ten miles below. July 28 Capt. Wells, 8th Cavalry, accompanied by Lieut. Grimes and a detail of Rangers, went down on the scout, but arrived too late to capture the Mexicans. They found evidence of quite a large camp."

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

The Department Commander has directed that the use of water for irrigation at Dept. Hdqrs. and the post of Vancouver Barracks be restricted as regards time to the following hours: from six to eight o'clock A. M., and from six to eight P. M. A waste of water at any place or time is strictly forbidden.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following persons were this week designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June next: Arthur Lee Giblin, Troy, N. Y.; Paul F. Pyburn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harry Lane James, Richland Centre, Wis.; Wm. H. Holmes, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Carey Fletcher Spencer, Knoxville, Tenn.; James Thomas Salmons, Nashville, Tennessee.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

JULY 26, 1886.

INDIVIDUAL skirmish firing is now in season among the batteries, preliminary to the regular company drills, and is of great advantage to the men.

With the exception of a few who are finishing their qualifying scores for sharpshooters, the target season will shortly come to a close. The results are gratifying to the batteries, as their inspection records exhibit, containing a large increase in the number of marksmen and sharpshooters.

The hall heretofore used for gymnasium purposes has been fitted up for gallery practice under the superintendence of Major James B. Burbank, range officer.

Colonel E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Artillery, assumed command of the dress parade last week and was serenaded by the regimental band on the evening of July 21. Officers' hops, juvenile entertainments, crabbing, sailing, fishing, and bathing, are a portion of the mouth's doings.

The Gibson Social Club and the Soldiers' Temperance Union held special business meetings in the recreation hall for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

The sultry weather which we have experienced for some time, is very unpleasant, the thermometer registering at 95 and 96.

The evening open air concerts continue as usual to attract a large number of visitors, not to mention the attendance at retreat. ATHENRY.

RECRUITING DETAILS

(THUS FAR ANNOUNCED.)

1st Cavalry, Captain J. Q. Adams; Captain James Jackson; 2d Cav., Captain J. N. Wheelan; 3d Cav., 1st Lieut. G. K. Hunter; 5th Cav., 1st Lieut. H. W. Wheeler.

3d Infantry, Captain Chas. Hobart; 7th Infantry, 1st Lieutenant Fredk. M. H. Kendrick; 9th Inf., 1st Lieut. James Regan; 11th Inf., Capt. G. G. Lott; 15th Inf., 1st Lieut. G. H. Kinzie; 19th Inf., 1st Lieut. Chas. A. Vernou; 21st Inf., Captain Evan Miles; 23d Inf., 1st Lt. Charles H. Heyl; 25th Inf., Capt. C. F. Robe.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

JULY 26, 1886.

RECRUITING at the Depot is very dull, owing, probably, to the extreme warm weather which has prevailed in this latitude lately. Most of the enlistments are of old soldiers. Recruiting for the 9th Cavalry, has been opened, but there have been no enlistments thus far.

All the specially assigned men (with the exception of those for the 2d and 17th Regiments) have been sent to their respective stations.

1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, 22d Inf., has returned from conducting a detachment of 25 recruits to Fort Lowell, A. T., for assignment to the 8th Inf.

Asst. Insp.-Gen. Henry J. Farnsworth, U. S. A., was at the Depot the past week on official business. Capt. A. H. Young, A. Q. M., U. S. A., has returned from leave of absence in the East.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

IN the recent case of a soldier of Troop I, 3d Cav., tried at Fort Elliott, Tex., for neglect of duty, the reviewing authority, Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter, says: "The record shows the remarkable fact that a mounted pass was given by the troop commander to a man whom he suspected of an intention to desert, and that the prisoner was given a similar pass and sent, unarmed, to keep him under surveillance. If it were regarded as necessary for the prisoner to go at all he should have been sent under orders and with sufficient means to bring back the man if it became evident that he was attempting to desert. The prisoner is not wholly blameless in the matter, but as it is evident that he could not have fully carried out his instructions with the means at his command, the sentence is remitted to a forfeiture of $10 per month for two months."

In a case at Fort Leavenworth, Gen. Potter says: "The proceedings are approved, except the action of the court in permitting a *nolle prosequi* to be entered to the second charge and its specification without the question having first been submitted to the reviewing authority for his decision and orders thereon.—See Winthrop's Digest Op. J. A. G., p. 345. Moreover, the prisoner having been arraigned and called upon to plead to the charge he was entitled to a verdict, and the proper course for the court was to acquit him of that charge and specification." (G. C. M., O. 29, Dept. Mo., July 2.)

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

THE Winona *Times*, referring to the departure of the 17th U. S. Infantry from Fort Yates, Dak., for Wyoming, says: "The regiment has seen the Missouri River valley develop from an Indian battle ground to a thrifty, flourishing farming region, dotted with prosperous villages and hamlets. They have known the country from its infancy, they have watched its progress with pride, and have formed for the people and the community a kind of parental affection, and the people have cordially reciprocated these sentiments and come to look upon the 17th as their guardian angels and devoted friends. As a regiment the 17th has always maintained its individuality and personality, and now that we have been compelled to part with it, it comes as the loss of an old revered, respected friend. The departure of the 17th will mark an epoch in our history. The charming ladies, the gallant, genial officers, the men who proudly wore the figures 17 above crossed rifles on their caps, the band, indeed each and every item and incident which went to form the regiment will be sadly missed by all those who are left behind. And each and every one unite in wishing the regiment as a whole, and each individual member a hearty, cordial and sincere 'God speed!'"

THE OLD MOUSTACHE TO HIS PIPE.

My amber-hued spicy old meerschaum,
What spell hath bewitched you to-night?
Each cloudy wreath of your fragrance,
With a dream of my youth is alight—
They gather and gather around me,
Those old time comrades of mine,
When I was a second lieutenant
And messed with the Tenth of the Line.

What stories went round that mess table!
What rollicking songs were sung!
There's no such good fellowship now-a-days,
As there was when I was young.
What a man for his glass was Jack Harley,
They say 'twas of liquor he died.
Poor fellow! I hope he's not taking
"Something hot," on the other side!

Little Jim Gregg was our "parson,"
The butt of the whole brigade.
But he won his promotion in battle,
For he fought as hard as he prayed.
Brave soldier, bold wooer, Tom Clancy,
The women were all at his feet.
'Tis only the best of good metal
Stands firm in that sulphurous heat.

I met him not long since on Broadway,
Of good looks there was left scarce a trace.
Why must all the swell fellows grow gouty,
Bald-headed and red in the face?
He married a flirt and a fortune,
They have led a prodigal life,
And now in old age, they are childless;
A wrangling old husband and wife.

Then there was soft-hearted Ned Tinkham,
Who had not a cent but his pay;
He married the sweetest of women,
And lives in the cosiest way.
They've three little rosy-cheeked youngsters,
The last one is named after me.
Just think what he said last evening,
Curled up, little rogue, on my knee—

"Dood night, Uncle Dickey," he murmured:
—More sleepily still, "Dood night, Dod."
You see he'd no time for long speeches,
He was off on short notice for Nod.
It was such a soft little whisper;
He seemed to think God was so near!
Between you and me, old comrade,
It made me feel deucedly queer. C. F. C.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Application has been made to the Commandery-in-Chief to charter a Commandery of the State of Iowa, to be located at Des Moines. Applications for membership or for transfer as charter members should be addressed to Major Hoyt Sherman, Des Moines, Iowa.

IN the August instalment of Mr. Howells's new novel, "The Minister's Charge," now appearing in the *Century*, occurs the following passage: "'Sewell' [the minister,] "mused awhile. Then he said with a smile, 'It's very much simpler to fit people for the other world than for this, don't you think?' 'Yes, it is,' [replied the editor]. 'It was a cold day for the clergy when it was imagined that they ought to do both.'"

OUR NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

WE give here a description of the new naval vessels decided upon by the Board having the matter in charge:

Four Thousand Ton Steel Cruiser.—Dimensions: Length on load-line, 310 feet; beam, extreme, 49 ft. 1¾ ins.; draft, mean, 18 ft. 9 ins.; load displacement, about 4,000 tons.

I. H. P., 6,000 natural draft; 8,500 forced combustion. Twin screws. Speed, estimated, 18 knots. Rig, bark. Plain sail area, 12,000 square feet. Coal capacity, 850 tons. Complement of men, 300.

Main Battery: 12 6 in. breech-loading rifles.

Secondary Battery: 4 47 m. m. revolvers; 4 57 m. m. H. P. single shot; 2 37 m. m. revolvers; 1 short Gatling.

This vessel will be built of steel throughout, having a double bottom 3 ft. 3 ins. in depth running the entire length of the machinery space, or 129 ft. Throughout the length of the double bottom the ship is constructed on the bracket system; before and abaft the double bottom the framing is of Z-bars, 6″x3½″x3″x 14 lbs.; the frames are spaced 3 ft. from centres throughout. The outer plating varies from 17½ lbs. to 15 lbs. per square foot. The machinery, magazines, shell rooms, torpedo rooms, and steering gear are placed below an armored deck, which is 3 ins. thick on its sloping sides and 2 ins. on the horizontal part amidships. The outer edge of this deck is 4 ft. 3 ins. below the load-line, sloping up to 15 ins. above the load-line at the midship part of the vessel. All openings in this deck to machinery spaces, magazines, shell rooms, etc., are protected by cofferdams. About 4 ft. at its lowest part above this protective deck runs a berth deck the entire length of the vessel; between these two decks, for the length of the machinery space, coal is stored, forming a belt of coal 15 ft. 6 ins. in width above the machinery, while below the protective deck a belt of coal 9 ft. in thickness also runs the length of the machinery. The vessel is a poop and forecastle deck ship, with open gundeck. The battery will be mounted in sponsons on central pivot carriages supporting segmental shields 2 ins. in thickness—2 under the forecastle, 2 under the poop, 4 under the main bridges, and the balance amidships. Four guns will be able to concentrate within 400 ft. of bow or stern; either broadside of 6 guns will concentrate within 100 ft. of the ship's side.

The vessel will be provided with six above-water torpedo launching tubes, as in the 1700-ton vessel; also electric search lights and apparatus for lighting the ship, also a complete system of forced ventilation.

The protective deck will be carried down to strengthen the ram-shaped bow, which will be thoroughly stiffened and strengthened by bulkheads and breast-hooks for ramming purposes.

The hull will be sub-divided by fore-and-aft and athwartship bulkheads into over 150 water-tight compartments.

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3,730-ton Twin Screw Steel Cruiser.—Principal dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 300 ft.; moulded breadth, 46 ft.; draft, forward, 17 ft. 6 in.; draft, aft, 19 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 3,730 tons.

The hull is constructed of steel throughout, with double bottom under engines and boilers, and a steel protective deck, two to three in. thick, complete from the ram to the stern-post, its edges 4 ft. below, and its crown 1 foot above the load-water-line. Ten complete transverse and several partial bulkheads divide the hold into many water-tight compartments. The space between the protective deck and the main deck is very minutely sub-divided into water-tight compartments occupied as coal-bunkers, storerooms, chain-lockers, and torpedo-rooms. The conning tower is protected by 2 in. of steel armor, and two ammunition hoists, 3 in. thick, lead direct from the shell-rooms to the loading-towers at the breech of the 10-in. guns. The free board is 15 ft. and the axis of the broadside guns are 18.2 ft. above the load-water-line.

The armament consists of two 10-in. 28-ton B. L. R. on central pivots, the hydraulic revolving and loading gear, and the recoil cylinders being protected by 2-in. steel screens and six 6-in. 4-ton B. L. R. on central pivot carriages, and spar-deck sponsons in broadside. The secondary battery includes two 6-pounder R. F., eight 1-in. Nordenfeldt, and four Gardner machine guns.

The torpedo battery consists of four launching tubes mounted above water in broadside.

The hydraulic power which actuates the gun mechanism is the same as that which operates the steering gear, and the 10-in. guns can be fired at point blank in a fore and aft direction without damage to the deck below.

The engines are of a horizontal (or slightly inclined) compound type, situated in two separate compartments, one abaft the other, actuating three-bladed twin screws. I. H. P., under forced draft. 7,650; maximum trial speed, 18.9 knots, the mean of two runs over a 10-mile course at load draft.

There are six single-ended locomotive three-furnace boilers in two separate compartments with athwartship fire-rooms.

This ship has two military masts, no sail power except storm sails; her normal coal capacity is 450 tons, but 800 tons can be carried, which increases her draft 1 ft. 6 in.; her endurance at 10 knots is about 8,660 miles, and at 8 knots about 11,000 miles, and her complement is 325 officers and men.

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Seventeen Hundred Ton Gunboat.—Dimensions: length on load-line, 230 ft.; beam, extreme, 36 ft.; mean draft, 14 ft.; load displacement, about 1,700 tons. Twin screws. I. H. P., 2,200, natural; 3,200 forced combustion. Speed, 16 knots. Rig, three-masted schooner. Plain sail, area, 4,409 sq. ft. Coal capacity, 400 tons. Complement of men, 150. Main battery, 6 6-in. guns (breech-loading rifles; secondary battery, 2 57mm. high-power, single shot, 2 47mm. high-power, single shot; 2 37 mm. revolvers; 1 short Gatling. This vessel will be unsheathed, built of steel; the frames are Z bars, 6″x3½″x3″x14 lbs. The outer plating is of 14 lbs. per sq. ft. The engines, boilers, magazines, shell-room and stearing gear are placed beneath a water-tight steel deck, running the entire length of the vessel ⅜in. in thickness, its outer edge being 3 ft. below the load water-line and rising to the load line at centre line amidships. The stem will be slightly ram-shaped and stiffened for ramming. The hull is

divided into numerous water-tight compartments, as in the 870-ton. All openings in the water-tight deck to machinery and magazines are protected by coffer dams; the machinery is further protected by a belt of coal 9 ft. in thickness running entire length of the machinery space.

The main battery will be mounted in sponsons on central pivot carriages supporting segmental shields; two on the forecastle, two on the poop, and two amidships. The forward and after guns will be able to concentrate on an object 300 ft. from the pivots, while the amidship guns will have a train of 70 degrees abaft and forward of the beam. Three guns may be concentrated on either broadside within 100 ft. of the ship's side. This vessel will be provided with six above-water launching torpedo tubes, capable of being trained several degrees forward or abaft the beam; she will also have a fixed torpedo tube in the bow and stern; she will also be provided with electric light apparatus and search lights.

Eight Hundred and Seventy Ton Gunboat. Dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 175 ft.; beam (extreme), 31 ft.; draft (mean), 11 ft.. 10 ins.; displacement, about 870 tons.

I. H. P., 900 natural draft; with forced combustion, 1,350; Speed (estimated), 12 knots; Rig, barkentine; plain sail area, 4,480 sq. ft.; coal capacity, 160 tons; complement of men, 100; number of screws, 1.

Main battery, 4 6-in. guns.

Secondary battery 2 47 mm. high power single shot; 2 37 mm. revolvers; 1 short Gatling.

This vessel will be constructed on the composite system, viz.; frames, beams, stringers, and keelsons of steel, with the outer planking and decks of wood; the planking will be in two thicknesses of 2½ and 3 inches, and coppered.

The engines and boilers are placed beneath a water-tight steel deck 3-8 in. in thickness, its outer edge being 27 in. below the water line, rising to 8 in. above at the centre line amidships. The vessel is divided into numerous water-tight compartments by steel athwartship and fore and aft bulkheads, thus localizing the damage due to the hull being penetrated by shot or ramming. The main battery will be mounted in sponsons on central pivot carriages, two having a range of from 2 degs. across the bow to 70 degs. abaft the beam, and two having a range of from 2 degs. across the stern to 70 degs. forward the beam. Two guns can be concentrated on an object 400 ft. ahead of the bow, or abaft the stern, and within 100 ft. on either broadside.

The machinery of the 4,000 ton twin-screw cruiser consists of two direct acting compound screw engines, each with its auxiliaries of 4250 I. H. P. made forced draught. Each engine will have a high and a low pressure cylinder of 46½ and 83½ in. diameter respectively, and a stroke of piston of 36 in. The number of revolutions to be about 125, when developing 4250 indicated H. P. The engines will be placed in separate water-tight compartments, and will be duplicates. The propellers are to be of adjustable pitch, with a diameter of 15 ft., and will be made of manganese bronze. There will be six steel boilers of the horizontal tubular type, with an aggregate grate area of 690 sq. ft., and a heating surface of 20,640 sq. ft. Four of these boilers will be double ended and two single ended. They will be located forward of the engines in separate water-tight compartments. There will be four vertical duplex pumps, two in each boiler compartment, and one in each fireroom.

The machinery of the twin-screw gunboat of 1,700 tons displacement consists of two horizontal direct-acting compound screw engines, each engine, with its auxiliaries of 1,650 I. H. P., under forced draft.

The engines are to have each a high and low-pressure cylinder of 29 and 52 ins. diameter, respectively, the piston stroke of 30 ins., and the number of revolutions to be about 150 per minute.

The engines, like those of the 4,000 cruiser, will be placed in separate water-tight compartments, and will be duplicates. The propellers are to be three-bladed, of about 11½ ft. in diameter, and will be made of Manganese bronze.

The boilers will be four in number, of horizontal, cylindrical, tubular type, containing an aggregate grate area of 240 square feet, arranged fore and aft in two water-tight compartments, with a fireroom athwartship, abaft the after boilers and forward of the forward boilers. All the steering engines, windlasses, and capstans and other auxiliary machinery is to be of latest improved pattern.

The machinery of the 870-ton gunboat is designed to have, with its auxiliaries, 1,300 I. H. P. under forced draft.

The engine is to have a high and a low-pressure cylinder of 25 and 46 ins. diameter, respectively, and a stroke of 33 ins, and the number of revolutions to be about 136 per minute. The propeller will have three adjustable blades, with a diameter of 9 ft. 9 ins., and to be capable of adjustment as to pitch.

The boilers are to be two cylindrical boilers, 18 ft. 8 ins. long and 8 ft. 8 ins. diameter, and contain an aggregate of 93 square feet, and a heating surface of about 2,733 square feet. They are to be placed side by side forward of the engine, with an athwartship fireroom 8 ft. 6 ins. wide.

ZALINSKI'S GUN DOES WELL.

A NUMBER of experimental shots were made by Lieutenant Zalinski at Fort Lafayette July 23 with the pneumatic dynamite gun. Three projectiles weighing 140 pounds each were fired under a pressure of 1,000 pounds, the centre of gravity of each being at a different distance from the point of the projectile. The projectiles remained in the air from nine and six-tenths to nine and eight-tenths seconds, and landed about two thousand yards away, toward Upper Quarantine Island. A 160 pound shell, nine feet in length, of a pattern designed by Colonel Hamilton, was then brought out. Only one of this pattern had previously been fired. Its wooden "tail" was circled by metal flanges, to give it buoyancy and steadiness. It was placed in the gun, which had been elevated to thirty four degrees. The word was given, the gunner opened the air-valve, and, with a long, drawn-out screech, the projectile flew upward. It could easily be followed by the eye as it travelled in a great arc. Nineteen and a half seconds after it had been fired a column of water rising from the bay showed that it had struck the water two and a half miles away from the mouth of the gun.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portland, Me.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Portland, Me.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Portland, Me.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portland, Me.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Russell will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Newport, R. I., July 11. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. (Will be relieved by Capt. S. L. Breese.) Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Sailed from Cape Town, South Africa, June 29, 1886, for St. Helena.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Pernambuco, July 26.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived in Phalerum Bay, Greece, July 13.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. Arrived in Phalerum Bay, Greece, July 13. Will remain there until about Aug. 1, and will then proceed to the Syrian Coast.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. At Antwerp July 7, 1886.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left Callao, Peru, June 20, for Coquimbo.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Arrived at Callao, June 26, for provisions—from Payta June 22. Was at Callao June 30.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. At New York. Will make a voyage around the world to visit unfrequented ports. Is expected to sail shortly for the Pacific Station. She is expected to sail not later than next Monday, and possibly Saturday of this week.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao June 30, having arrived June 25.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was still at Apia, Samoan Islands, June 23, but was to leave there next day for the Tonga Islands to return in a month.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, June 8. Was to go to Sitka about the middle of July for supplies.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Callao, Peru, June 30, having arrived June 9. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT,† 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Yokohama, Japan, July 1. She will return to the U. S., reaching San Francisco about the middle of September.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At New York Navy-yard, being overhauled. Ordered to proceed to the Asiatic Station to relieve the *Trenton*. It is expected that she will sail in July.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Navy-yard, New York. Expects to sail for the Asiatic Station the latter part of July or 1st of August.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Shanghai July 1—undergoing repairs.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton July 1.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL, at Shanghai, China, July 17.

OSSIPEE,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. At anchor off Yokohama, Japan, July 1, under orders to proceed to Chemulpo, Corea.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Was in all probability at Chemulpo, Corea, July 1, having sailed for that port from Nagasaki, June 3.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. On her way home. Is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads in September next. Arrived at Gibraltar, July 30.

A report to the Secretary from Capt. R. L. Phythian, commanding the *Trenton*, at Singapore, June 7, states that unless otherwise instructed, he should be governed in stopping, by reports received at Port Said from Gibraltar. If the health of that port should be good, he would go there, if not he would stop at Malta and, if necessary, to coal again at Madeira. From Gibraltar (or Madeira) he would proceed to Hampton Roads. The health of the officers and crew was good.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 25, and after that date Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 8, for a cruise in European waters.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 8, for a cruise in European waters.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. On her practice cruise. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 14.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, ———— At Norfolk, Va.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Horace Elmer. On practice cruise. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 17.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Milwaukee July 23, and expected to leave July 25 for Toledo, reaching there Aug. 1.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco July 5.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. On her annual cruise.

A private letter from one of the officers of the vessel reports that she was at Funchal, Madeira, on July 3, and everybody was in good health. The ship had made a pleasant cruise and the boys were well over the customary attacks of seasickness and homesickness which afflicted them in the beginning of the voyage.

The ship sailed from New London on May 26. She was driven north, to the banks of Newfoundland, when she had very light winds, with fog, making in four days what she should have made in one. The boys suffered a good deal from seasickness and had a hard time of it. One morning the ship was struck by a sudden squall, which frightened many of the boys, who expressed a desire to go home at once and give up the sea for ever. On June 19 the *St. Mary's* reached Lisbon and those who could "box the compass" and knew the running gear of the ship were allowed to go ashore every other day from ten A. M. till seven P. M. At Lisbon they witnessed a genuine and spirited bull fight, which was to them a rare treat, and which they will talk over for many a year to come. The ship left Lisbon on June 28 and arrived at Funchal July 1, where the boys got leave to go ashore and see the sights. The vessel was to sail for home on July 6 and it was hoped that she would arrive in New London about August 1.

The boys seemed to be an excellent lot, behaving themselves well afloat and on shore, and only two have been found under the influence of liquor.

When Long Island Sound is reached the ship will cruise in smooth water, and boat exercise will take place until the lads are familiar with the handling of boats under sail and with oars.

The *St. Mary's* may be expected at her wharf, foot of East 31st Street, in October.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. She has been ordered to be ready by the middle of next week, to go on a trial trip. Sufficient stores to last a week will be put on board. Her crew, or rather as many men as are needed at present to man her, have been taken aboard. Her list of officers was published in the last week's issue of the JOURNAL.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Was placed in dry dock at the New York Navy-yard July 22.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Lieut. Comdr. Chas. A. Schetky, commanding officer pro tem. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHILOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax. Catskill. Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Haytian man of war *Dessalines*, six guns, 140 officers and men, arrived at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, Sunday afternoon, July 25, fifteen days from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, most of the passage being made under sail. The *Dessalines* comes North for repairs. Commandant, Mason S. Cooper; 2d Commandant, Joseph Chevey; Lieutenants, Coulant Toussaint, Joseph Lacoux; Ensigns, Cineus Valcey, Pierre Paul; 1st Engineer, G. G. Wilson; 2d, John Wilson; 3d, William Henry; Paymaster, Pierre Fanntain; Doctor, Destin Chevey; Chief Gunner,

Jacob Thompson; Gunner, Paul Mattison; Boatswain, Alexander Cesar; Sailmaker, Joseph St. Victor; carpenter, Camille Almand.

TWO NAVAL officers inform us that they paid to Mr. Robert E. Carbrey subscriptions which have never reached this office. In view of this we call attention to the statement which appears at the head of this paper: "No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 24.—Lieutenant Commander George C. Reiter, ordered to duty at the torpedo station July 31.

Assistant Surgeon F. J. B. Cordeiro, to the receiving ship Minnesota; Chief Engineer Charles E. De Valin, to the Washington Navy-yard August 10.

JULY 26.—Passed Assistant Engineer Harrie Webster, and Cadet Engineers A. R. Bush, T. J. Hogan, and I. B. Parsons, to temporary duty in connection with the trial of the machinery of the Atlanta.

JULY 27.—Lieutenant Commander George R. Durand, to duty on the monitors in the James River August 7.

JULY 29.—Commodore William Gibson, navigation officer at the Washington, D. C., Navy-yard September 1.

Lieutenant A. C. Dillingham, to the Tennesssee July 29.

Lieutenant C. F. Pond, from the Coast Survey steamer Hasler and ordered to navigation department, Mare Island, Cal., Navy-yard.

Ensign H. C. Poundstone, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Essex.

Ensign M. K. Eyre, and Passed Asst. Engineer J. S. Ogden, from the Ranger and ordered to the Naval Academy September 1.

Paymaster H. T. Wright, to Washington Navy-yard as the relief of Paymaster Hoy.

Detached.

JULY 24.—Lieutenant W. D. Rose, from the Mare Island Navy-yard and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.

JULY 26.—Lieutenant E. D. Taussig, from command of the coast survey steamer McArthur and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant B. T. Walling from duty on the coast survey and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer John C. Kafer, from the Bureau Steam Engineering July 31 and granted two months' leave.

Assistant Engineer E. O. C. Acker, from the Bureau Steam Engineering August 1 and ordered to duty at the Vanderbilt University, Tenn.

Assistant Engineer G. H. T. Babbitt, from the Naval Academy and ordered to temporary duty in connection with the trial of the Atlanta.

Assistant Engineer A. M. Hunt, from duty at the Michigan Military Academy and ordered to temporary duty in connection with the trial of the machinery of the Atlanta.

JULY 27.—Commander C. F. Goodrich, from duty as Special Inspector of Ordnance August 28 and ordered in charge of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I, September 7. Sailmaker James W. Wingate, from duty at the torpedo station and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 28.—Commander James H. Sands, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, September 1, and granted leave of absence for one year with permission to leave the United States.

Lieutenant S. C. Lemly has reported his arrival at Washington, having been detatched from the Omaha and from special duty on the Asiatic station, and has been ordered to special duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General.

JULY 29.—Pay Inspector James Hoy, from the Washington Navy-yard, September 1 and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant C. C. Rogers, from the Essex to the Swatara.

Lieutenant J. M. Roper, from the Bureau of Navigation, August 31 and ordered to the Naval Academy September 1.

Nominations.

JULY 28.—Assistant Paymastar Eustace B. Rogers, to be Past Assistant Paymaster May 2, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Rand, promoted, and Geore M. Allen, resigned.

The President has nominated Paymaster Charles F. Guild to be Payinspector, and Passed Assistant Paymaster S. R. Colhoun to be Paymaster.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, during the week ending July 27, 1886:

John Tracey, beneficiary, died at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia. Pa., July 23 with cirrhosts of liver.

Charles Stuart, gunner, died at Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., July 21, with meningitis.

MARINE CORPS.

JULY 23.—Second Lieutenant C. Marrast Perkins, granted leave of absence for one month for the benefit of his health, upon the expiration of which he will join U. S. F. S. Tennessee.

JULY 26.—First Lieutenant Maucil C. Goodrell, to be captain July 16, vice Washburn, retired.

Second Lieutenant T. Glover Fillette, to be first lieutenant July 16, vice Goodrell, Marine Corps, promoted.

JULY 27.—Major Charles Heywood, granted sick leave of absence for two months from August 1.

JULY 28.—2d Lieutenant Carroll Mercer restored to duty and ordered to report in person to the Commandant. U S. M. C., for orders.

JULY 29.—Major Augustus S. Nicholson, granted leave of absence for one month from August 4.

CHANGES ON THE PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral McCawley reports the following changes during June on the Pacific Station, under date of Callao, June 30: Lieutenant Alexander McCrackin, detached from the Adams and ordered to the Shenandoah June 3; Lieutenant Henry McCrea, detached from the Shenandoah and ordered to the flagship Hartford June 3.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Waggener, detached from the Hartford, arrived June 4 and took passage on Shenandoah to Callao, reporting on the Iroquois June 26.

Captain James H. Gillis, reported for command of the flagship Hartford at Payta June 18.

Passed Assistant Engineer William B. Boggs, while on passage to join the Adams, died of yellow fever at Guayaquil June 21, contracted at Panama.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL MCCAULEY reports the following movements of vessels of the Pacific Squadron under date of Callao, June 30:

The flagship *Hartford* was at Payta, June 1 to 22; at sea, June 22 to 26; at Callao, June 26 to 30.

The *Shenandoah* was at Payta, June 1 to 5; at sea, June 5 to 9; at Callao, June 9 to 30.

The *Adams* was at Callao, June 1 to 7; at sea, June 7 to 11; at Callao, June 11 to 20; left Callao, June 20, for Coquimbo, since when no news received.

The *Mohican* left Callao, March 6, for the Islands, since when no news received.

The *Iroquois* left Coquimbo, May 18, for Caldera; Caldera, May 19 to June 1; at sea, June 1 to 5; at Iquique, June 5 to 11; at sea, June 11 and 12; at Arica, June 12 to 17; at sea, June 17 and 18; Mallendo, June 18 to 21; at sea, June 21 to 25; at Callao, June 25 to 30.

The storeship *Monongahela* was at Coquimbo during the month.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., July 27, 1886.

LIEUTENANT J. T. HAINES, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has been spending a few days with friends in Annapolis.

Lieut. Hutchins is acting as Superintendent in the absence of Capt. Ramsay.

Prof. H. D. Todd and family have gone to New Jersey for the summer.

The officers' base ball club, which has been practicing daily on the grounds for the last six months, made its *debut* on the Academy grounds on Monday afternoon in the presence of about 1,600 spectators. The opposing team consisted of the second class nine, which has been boning up for this contest for about a year. The array of players presented by the officers is as follows: Pitcher, Lieut. Haines; Catcher, Ensign Haeseler; 1st Base, Ensign Hill; 2d Base, Ensign Quinby; 3d Base, Asst. Engr. Schell; Short stop, Ensign Blish; Left field, Ensign Gill; Right field, Major Goodrell; Centre field, Dr. Steele. The cadets mustered as follows: Pitcher, Hubbard; Catcher, Robinson; 1st Base; Melson; 2d Base, Monroe; 3d Base, Rowan; Short stop, Morris; Left field, West; Right field, Anderson; Centre field, Williams. Excitement ran high as the officers came to the bat in the first innings, with Lieut. Haines facing the ball. He smote it for two bases, and the officers were consequently just two bases ahead of their opponents. The game went steadily onward, and so did the runs, especially those of the cadets. At the early part of the fourth inning the O.'s were jubilant. To be sure it rained pretty hard, but the Captain of the O.'s wouldn't think of stopping.

Ridiculous! quoth he, when Dr. Steele meekly asked permission to go below and get dry.

During the fourth inning, however, the O.'s stood a good chance of winning the game, for there were three men on bases, and none out.

The eyes of the spectators were now fixed on the Marine Barracks, where it was expected the next batter, Ensign Blish, would send the ball. A hushed murmur of excitement was wafted over the spellbound assemblage as, with set teeth and flashing eye, he advanced manfully to the plate. Mr. B. is instructor in mortar practice, and in the front rank of the crowd stood his class, breathlessly waiting for their teacher to knock the ball several miles into the sky. He waited patiently for his ball; the darkey who "totes" water stood still in his tracks; the band wound up with a flourish on "See the Conquering Hero Comes;" the fielders stood in the most remote parts of the grounds; the umpire yelled "two strikes," and the ball continued to pass silently to and fro from pitcher to catcher. The critical moment had come. Mr. B. brought his bat around with Herculean energy only to hear it crash against dry air, while the ball rested peacefully in the hands of the catcher. Mr. B.'s chances for glory were gone. The critical moment had passed. The band regained sufficient breath to play "When Johnny Comes Marching Home;" the next two strikers, Major and Doctor, both went out, the rain came down with increased vigor, and the long, wet struggle was over.

The official score is appended:

	1	2	3	4	Total.
Officers	2	3	3	0	8
Cadets	4	5	2	4	15

Errors: Officers, 17,320; Cadets, 968. Earned runs, Officers, 7; Cadets. 14. Time of game, four hours and ten minutes. Umpire, Mr. Shaffer; Referee, Lieut. Gheen.

In justice to the O.'s, however, it must be said that they are *not* discouraged.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENSACOLA NOTES.

THERE was much gratification at the Navy-yard upon learning of the safe arrival of Ensign Chas. S. McClain in Washington. He was carried upon a litter to the steam launch about half-past three in the morning and was met at the Palafox Street wharf in Pensacola by the naval ambulance and conveyed to the railroad station. During a part of the time a heavy rain prevailed, and Surgeon Ross, U. S. N., had to exercise the utmost care of his departing patient, who was accompanied to Washington by Mr. Purdon, the apothecary at the Naval Hospital.

Captain Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, who is stationed at Montgomery, Ala., has returned to that city after a visit of a month to his little cottage at Fort McRae, at the entrance to Pensacola Bay, where channel work is being done under his supervision. Mrs. Hoxie and baby, and her mother and sister were with him. During their stay, Lieut.-Comdr. Gibson, commandant of the Navy-yard, took Captain Cochrane, of the Marine Corps, Capt. Grugan, 2d Art., and Captain Hoxie out to the "Snapper banks" in search of the delicious gulf fish known as the red snapper. Their luck was not of the best, although Captain Grugan made the magnificent haul of two snappers at one time, weighing about ten pounds each. His line had but two hooks and was not down three minutes. Some of the party got sea-sick.

The Marine Social Club at a recent election made Sergeant Peter Toner President; Corporal John Douglas, Vice President; Private H. J. McNally, Secretary, and Private Frank L. Thornton, Treas. The club has a suite of comfortable rooms, a fine billiard table, and provision made for books, newspapers, dominoes, checkers, etc. There is considerable dramatic talent in the club which may be heard from in the future, and it will also promote a ball or two, perhaps, when the cool weather returns. The chief enjoyments of the marines now are boating, bathing and fishing. Some days they catch so many fish and crabs from the navy-yard wharves that Capt. Cochrane has had to build them an extra kitchen, which is dubbed the "fish kitchen."

The young ladies of Pensacola, who did so much to make pleasant the visit of the officers of the North Atlantic squadron last April, have been much interested in the announcement of the result of the examinations of the last class of the six-years' cadets. Some of the dear ones must suffer disappointment, for all could not pass, and it is not always the "perfectly lovely" cadet who gets through, or thinks it worth while to write and communicate his average. In Annapolis and Norfolk they know more about cadet ways than they do in Pensacola.

REVENUE MARINE.

Confirmations July 26 for appointment in the Revenue Marine service:

Daniel J. Ainsworth, of Virginia, to be a 3d lieutenant.
J. Charles Harris, of New York, to be a 3d lieutenant.

For promotion in the Revenue Marine service:
3d Lieut. George H. Doty, to be a 2d lieutenant.
3d Lieut. Howard Emery, to be a 2d lieutenant.
3d Lieut. Francis M. Dunwoody, to be a 2d lieutenant.
3d Lieut. John E. Lutz, to be a 2d lieutenant.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, on cruise to Arctic.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, comdg, Oswego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, on practice cruise.
Colfax, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg. Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, on cruise Seal Islands.
Crawford, repairing at Baltimore.
Coxe, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dexter, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Newport, R. I.
Dix, Capt. A. A. Fengar, comdg, Key West, Fla.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, Savnnnah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, Lt. George Williams, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Phila., Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm, comdg, Boston. Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lt. Albert Buhner, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.
McCulloch, Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLane, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Manhattan, Lieut. D. F. Tozier, Whitestone, N. Y.
Penrose, 2d Lieut. O. S. Willey, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon, comdg, Erie, Pa.
Report, 1st Lt. W. S. Baldwin, comdg, Chincoteague, Va.
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, at San Francisco, Cal.
Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg, New Berne, N. C.
Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss. P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. C. W. Munroe, in charge, Balt., Md.
Saville, out of commission.
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, East Moriches, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, Capt. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, Port Townsend.
Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comd'g, New York.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r.
Lt. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Machiasport, Maine.
Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Charlestown, Mass.
Schooner *Eagre*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address College Point, Queens Co., N. Y.
Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Tulalip, Snowhomish, Wash. Ter.
Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg Address New Haven, Conn.
Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer *M'Arthur*, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Address, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Bath Beach, King's Co., N. Y.
Schooner *Scoresby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address Beaufort, Cateret Co., N. C.
Steamer *Arago*, Lt. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., comdg. Address Oyster Bay, Queens Co., New York.
Schooner *Patinurus*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg. Address Greenwich, Conn.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg At Wood's Holl.
The Fish Hawk, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg. St. Jerome Creek, Md. P. O. address, Ridge P. O., St. Mary's County, Md.
The Lookout, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. Baltimore, Md.
The *Grampus*, J. W. Collins commanding, at Wood's Holl.

THE war papers in the *Century Magazine* for August are: "Lee at Fredericksburg, by Major J. Horace Lacy;" "The Battle of Fredericksburg, General James Longstreet;" "Sumner's Right Grand Division, General Darius N. Couch:" "Franklin's Left Grand Division, Gen. W. Farrar Smith;" "Why Burnside Did Not Renew the Attack on Fredericksburg, General Rush C. Hawkins,".

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References:
Rt. Rev. C. F. ROBERTSON, St. Louis, Mo.
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OUR AUXILIARY NAVY.

THE Scriptures give commendation to the man who having but one talent made the best possible use of it, rather than to him who having ten talents hid them away in a napkin; by a parity of reasoning our Navy Department is to be commended for the disposition it shows to make the best use of the very inadequate means placed at its disposal by Congress. It is incomprehensible that any of our national legislators should object so bitterly as some of them do to encouraging our mercantile marine, and should dole out the public money in so niggardly a spirit to promote the work of building up our decaying Navy. Foreign governments, England, France, Italy, and Russia, understand full well the value of the mercantile marine as providing an auxiliary Navy, which takes care of itself in peace and is able to render the most important service in war. Instead of discouraging the establishment of American lines of steamers by a senseless howl against subsidies, and the malignant abuse of such men as JOHN ROACH, this patriotic prevision encourages the building of steamers which may serve as cruisers or transports.

While Congress objects to giving aid to our already attenuated shipping, it is satisfactory to know that the Navy Department is alive to the importance of the subject, and desirous, in the time of peace, to prepare itself for the inevitable demands which war or other disturbance may make upon it.

A few years ago the collection of information of importance to the Navy, if not wholly neglected, was prosecuted in so desultory a manner as to be of little use. Now, the work is systematized and the information obtained so arranged and classified as to be instantly available. The advance that has been made in this department of naval administration is shown in the assignment of the Board, of which that most capable and accomplished officer, Commodore BRAINE, is the head, to the work of gathering information concerning the vessels of our mercantile marine, which may be made available for war purposes. If we could hope to see Congress rise to some appreciation of the dignity of its calling, and forget for a season the oleomargarine necessities of popular legislation, we might hope for the passage of a bill granting a bonus to ship owners for all steamers fulfilling the conditions which naval authorities deem essential in a first-class auxiliary cruiser. Meanwhile, we are glad to know that the Board is meeting with every encouragement from ship owners, masters, builders, and others interested in commercial affairs.

The higher class of steamers of the merchant services of all commercial nations will necessarily take part in future naval wars. This is a fact foreseen and acknowledged by the great naval powers of Europe, whose finest and swiftest steamers are built in conformity with the Government's ideas of suitable watertight subdivision, and coal protection, which will enable them to withstand a moderate fire without serious loss of flotability or motive power. Such vessels are inspected by the naval authorities, who make a study of their characteristics and classify them according to the services for which they may be specially adapted, and determine the armament which they shall carry and the necessary modification in construction to fit them for the proposed service.

A movement in this direction was made on our part some three years ago, and much valuable information was received in regard to our mercantile fleet; but while good so far as it went it was not carried to its conclusion. The recent order of the Secretary of the Navy directing the continuance and elaboration of this important work will, we trust, result in much benefit to our facilities for rapid mobilization and our ability to undertake the movement of troops or to make a speedy show of force upon the ocean routes of commerce, whether for the defence of our shipping or the destruction of that of an enemy, for which we have hitherto been unprepared. Our auxiliary naval vessels may be used as scouts or look outs of a squadron of war vessels, as despatch vessels, as additional cruisers to prey upon the enemy's commerce, to break up his trade routes or to cover our own, as torpedo boats and torpedo-supply vessels (of the *Hecla* class), or to engage similar vessels belonging to the enemy.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

AS THIS will be the last week of the present session of Congress it seems a proper time to consider what has been done, and what has been left undone, and to show what may possibly be done next session, for the two Services. The closing days give promise of being the most eventful of the session, for within the past few days some very important action has been taken upon the subjects of rehabilitating our Navy and restoring our seacoast defences. The House has passed Mr. HERBERT'S bill for the increase of the Navy, and the Senate Naval Committee, having taken favorable action upon it, its final passage may be considered certain. The Fortification Appropriation bill has been increased to a very handsome sum by the Senate and it now only rests with the conference committee, to determine whether there shall be an improvement in this branch of the Service. We give below a complete list of the public measures relating to the Army and Navy that have become laws. It will be seen that they are not numerous and that there are very few of any great importance. The bills for the relief of the surplus graduates of the Military Academy and defining the status of general service clerks are the only two measures affecting the personnel of the Army of any particular moment. The Navy has not a single measure of a general character touching the personnel to its credit; most of the bills of this class are left on the calendars.

The MANDERSON bill for giving the infantry arm a twelve company organization remains on the Senate calendar, where it was placed months ago. There is a hope—and only a hope—for it next ses-

sion. The LOGAN bill to increase the efficiency of the Army, having passed the Senate, stands a little better chance, but unless it is reported from the House Military Committee very early next session it will share the fate of many other less deserving measures. The bill for the relief of officers of the Army (graduates), affected by the RODMAN decision, only requires the action of the House to become a law, but the probabilities are that it will not be reached before next session. The Navy bills of importance have not been numerous during the present session; those for giving to the sailor a retired list like the soldier's, with provisions for savings and for a free home aboard ship between enlistments, deserve mention. The regular appropriation bill made little trouble, the conference committee easily effecting a compromise on the disputed points. The House consented to the Senate amendment making the appropriation asked for by Secretary WHITNEY for the four ROACH cruisers and their armament, while the Senate accepted the House provisions for the new observatory building, and for a Naval training ship to be stationed at Philadelphia, to which it had at first objected. Both branches of Congress passed the bill allowing sea duty pay to Lieutenants HARBER and SCHULTZE, while in search of Lieutenant CHIPP and his party.

Following is a list of Public Acts passed :

No. 4. Appropriating $500.000 for purchase of the old Produce Exchange Building and site in New York City for Army purposes.
No. 11. Increasing pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors to $12 per month.
No. 12. The Urgency Deficiency bill.
No. 22. To appoint Lieut. Wm. P. Randall a lieutenant commander on the retired list of the Navy.
No. 25. Authorizing the delivery to rightful owners of contents of certain boxes captured during the war.
Nos. 31, 40, 54, 72, 98, 115. Granting right of way for railroad purposes through Arsenal and Naval Asylum grounds at Philadelphia, U. S. Powder Depot, near Dover, N. J., Bridesburg Arsenal grounds, Fort Selden, Fort Russell, Fort Laramie and Fort Leavenworth Reservations.
No. 42. To deliver to Oscar Eastmond a commission as colonel, and to James W. Atwill as lieutenant colonel, 1st Regt., N. C. Volunteers.
No. 43. To furnish certificates of discharge to certain members of Missouri Home Guards.
No. 52. To regulate the promotion of graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.
No. 55. To remove charge of desertion from rolls and records in A. G. O. against certain soldiers.
No. 56. To remove the statue of Maj. Gen. John A. Rawlins.
No. 73. To provide for the study of nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics in public schools, including Military and Naval Academies.
No. 79. Making appropriations to supply deficiencies for various purposes, including pensions and pay of Army.
No. 93. Making appropriations for support of Military Academy.
No. 96. Making appropriations for support of the Army.
No. 105. Appropriating $150,000 for additional barracks at the several homes for volunteer soldiers.
No. 108. For relief of Fitz John Porter.
No. 114. Making appropriation for payment of invalid pensions.
No. 122. To provide for sale of Fort Brady, Mich.
No. 124. To reimburse National Home for disabled soldiers for losses incurred through failure of Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va.
No. 133. To transfer U. S. Barracks at Baton Rouge, La., for educational purposes.
No. —. Providing for enlistment and defining duties of general service clerks and messengers for the Army.

THE RUMORS FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

WE cannot be suspected of any lack of respect for American soldiers, but it certainly should be very gratifying to our professional pride to learn how much higher place the editor holds in public esteem than the soldier. CRAWFORD was murdered on Mexican soil, while on official duty under the orders of his Government which he could not disobey if he would; scarcely a voice is lifted in protest, and no attempt is made to hold any one responsible for the outrage; a Texas editor is jugged for expressing in too open a manner his contempt for Mexican courts and Mexican officials by "sassing" his fellow scribe, when he was forbidden to do so, and the whole Texas frontier is in a blaze. Much as we sympathize with our professional brother we must confess that our bowels are not moved with the compassion that we might otherwise feel if we did not realize that Editor CUTTING is serving a good purpose in calling public attention to the result which naturally follows the disregard of national dignity and honor that was shown in the CRAWFORD case, and which seems, indeed, to characterize the present administration of our State Department. Secretary ENDICOTT is reported as saying, for example: "Don't you think it rather ridiculous to make war on Mexico for the sake of one man when we have tamely submitted for so long to the indignities of Canada upon hundreds of our citizens?" For the first time in a quarter of a century we have a purely civilian administration at Washington, and for the first time within that period civilian ideas are all controlling there. This fact is significant in considering the possibilities of war with Mexico, for it is a civilian administration of all others that is most likely to involve us in war. The soldier understands the value of the initiative and never suffers himself to drift into a situation that involves war until he means war. With him it is a word and a blow. The man who never means fight is the man of all others most likely to find himself in a position where there is no honorable escape from a contest, and, in matters where national privileges and national passions are involved, this is the man most likely to create a warlike situation which he cannot control. We do not give undue importance to the flurry on the Rio Grande border, but it is a symptom, and a symptom of a condition of things which tends directly to war.

The Mexicans have the same exaggerated idea of their own capacity that prevailed at the South in ante-bellum days, and the United States are in much the same state of ignorance of and indifference to the actual condition of affairs as was the North in 1860. The battles on Mexican soil which we refer to with pride, as illustrating the prowess of American soldiers, are in Mexico dwelt upon with equal pride as giving proof of their superiority to us. The expansion of territory which resulted from that war, and the vast increase of national wealth that followed, were gained at the expense of Mexico; a fact which we may forget but the Mexican never. General GRANT, in his Memoirs, says: "The Mexicans celebrate the anniversaries of Chapultepec and Molino del Roy as of very great victories. . . . Their authorities of the present day grow enthusiastic over their theme when telling of these victories, and speak with pride of the large sum of money they forced us to pay in the end." He also tells us that the army over which TAYLOR achieved his victories was hardly an organization, consisting of conscripts, poorly clothed, worse fed, seldom paid and led by officers in the lower grade but little superior to the men. "With all this," he says, "I have seen as hard stands made by some of these men as I have ever seen made by soldiers." "Now, Mexico has a standing army larger than that of the United States. They have a military school modelled after West Point. Their officers are educated, and, no doubt, generally learn. The Mexican War of 1846-8 would be an impossibility in this generation." The editors of a Mexican history of the war with this country, published in 1848, say "Emancipated from the parent country, yet wanting in that experience not to be acquired while the reins of destiny were in foreign hands, and involved for many years in the whirlwind of never-ending revolutions, the country offered an easy conquest to any who might desire to employ against her a respectable force."

The Mexican, therefore, when he reviews the history of the contest with the United States finds in it no cause for discouragement, in the event of a renewal of hostilities, while it does afford him most abundant occasion for hatred of those who took advantage of his weakness to aggrandize themselves. The Mexican who seeks commercial advantage may favor intercourse with this country, but among the Mexicans on our frontier there is, we believe, an active feeling of antagonism toward the United States and the Americans generally. The surest means of preventing this from developing into acts of aggression is to have it thoroughly understood that a strict reckoning will be exacted for outrages upon American citizenship. On the contrary, we seem to be exerting ourselves to make it appear that we hold this to be of little account. Our public officials may so reason, but the people will not, and if they permit the slightest approach to aggression they may at any time find themselves in a situation from which there is no escape short of war, without a sacrifice of honor which public sentiment will not tolerate. It is an editor this time; it was only a soldier before.

THE Senate has reached the sensible conclusion that Congress can have no further excuse for refusing to provide the means for building up our dilapidated sea coast defences, and has accordingly passed the Fortification bill increased to the substantial, though not unreasonable sum of $6,830,000. It is to be hoped that the Senate may not find it necessary to yield in conference. The following are the changes in detail made by the Senate committee in the House bill: An item of $50,000 is included for continuing the sea wall around Governor's Island; Sec. 2 of the bill appropriating $500,000 for procuring steel forgings, for guns, carriages, projectiles, etc., and for testing of improvement of the same, is stricken out and the following inserted :

For the purchase, manufacture, and erection of the necessary tools and machinery for the finishing and assembling of heavy ordnance at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; for gun-carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder, implements, and materials for the trial and proof of such ordnance, and to complete the two 10-inch breech-loading steel guns now under fabrication, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, including compensation of draughtsman on gun construction, $400,000, to be available until expended.

An additional proviso, which was adopted upon motion of Mr. PLUMB, appropriating $200,000 "to enable the Secretary of the Navy to provide and erect additional tools and machinery for the finishing and assembling of heavy ordnance at the Washington navy-yard." Among the amendments offered and defeated in the Senate were those introduced by Mr. DOLPH, appropriating $2,000,000 to carry out the recommendations of the Committee on Coast Defences, and by Mr. SEWELL, appropriating $100,000 for making and testing two HASKELL multi-charge guns. The bill as passed by the House appropriated only $620,000. The following new and important sections are added :

Sec. 4. To enable the Secretary of War to contract with the South Boston Iron Works for the construction of ten 12-inch, muzzle-loading, rifled, cast-iron mortars, each of 31,000 pounds weight, at a sum not exceeding $6,000 each, or six with steel bands, not to exceed $10,000 each, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, $60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be paid for any such guns until after one of the same shall have been completed in accordance with the contract, and shall have endured a firing test of 200 rounds with standard charges adapted to such a weapon; and after such test each of said guns thereafter manufactured, and tested by ten rounds in the same manner, shall be paid for at the price aforesaid, on the completion and satisfactory trial-test of each; all of said guns to be completed within one year from the termination of the firing-test of the first gun.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be, and hereby are, authorized jointly to make contracts with responsible steel manufacturers, after suitable advertisements, to continue not less than 30 days, in newspapers most likely to reach the manufacturers addressed, for the supply of rough bored, rough-turned and tempered steel in forms suitable for heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare, for Army and Navy purposes, in quantity not to exceed 10,000 gross tons, in quality and dimensions conforming to specifications, subject to inspection and tests at each stage of manufacture and including all the parts of each calibre specified: *Provided*, That no money shall be expended except for steel accepted and delivered; and each bidder shall contract to deliver yearly a specified quantity of each calibre, the time of delivery of the smaller calibres to commence at the expiration of not more than 18 months, and the largest calibres at the expiration of not more than three years from the date of the execution of the contract; and all the forgings shall be of American product and manufactured in the United States; and one-half of the material purchased under this provision shall be for the use of the War Department, and one-half for the use of the Navy Department, in the armament of ships heretofore or hereafter authorized by Congress; and for the purposes of the foregoing provision the sum of $6,000,000 is hereby appropriated, to be available during six years from the date of the execution of the contract.

SENATOR HAWLEY made a speech on Wednesday, in the course of which he read a letter to him from Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, dated June 9, 1886, in which he says: "The apathy of Congress on this subject would be incredible if it did not confront us. It contrasts with the rivalry which is so conspicuous to insist on our taking a high tone towards foreign notions on every occasion of difference between them and us. It contrasts also with the favor which is shown to schemes of prodigality and schemes to waste the public resources on things known to be absolutely useless. Among the people the desire for liberal appropriations towards the means for public defence is well nigh unanimous. I am well informed as to the popular feeling from the circumstance that more than 700 newspapers from all parts of the country, and representing all political parties, containing expressions upon the subject have been sent to me."

CONGRESSMAN BOUTELLE'S able speech on the Naval bill to increase the Naval Establishment, appeared in the Record of July 28, and we extract the following as having particular reference to the bureaus of the Navy Department :

Yet there has been good work done, and our naval corps is capable of designing as good ships as can be built in any country. There is too much of a tendency to belittle and detract from the ability of our own constructors and engineers. I believe that the bureaus of our Navy Department are capable to-day of furnishing as fine models and as excellent designs for the hulls, engines and armament of modern warships as can be produced anywhere under the sun. The flippant slurs at the Engineer Bureau which is indulged in by those who want us to buy our ships and our machinery abroad find no warrant in the history of the Service. It is a well-known fact that the *Wampanoag*, built in 1868, made an average speed of 16¾ knots for 38 hours at sea; an average of 17 knots for 24 hours, and a maximum speed of 17¾ knots—the fastest time that had ever been made by any ship of war.

The *Inconstant*, built on a similar model and intended to beat the American ship, succeeded in making only 15 knots an hour.

Of another of our vessels, the *Vandalia*, whose machinery was designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering under its

present accomplished Engineer-in-Chief, and concerning which criticisms have been made, the following commendation was expressed by Sir Thos. Brassey in the British Navy, vol. 1, page 545:

"The record of the *Vandalia* affords a good illustration of the efficiency of the type of machinery employed for her. The ship was first commissioned in 1875, and returned home, after a full three years' cruise, late in 1878 in good order, having steamed during her absence the very unusual distance of 26,230 knots. During the entire interval she was never detained a single day in port, on account of repairs to the engines or boilers, or for work required in the Engineer's Department. A record equal to this can rarely be found on the logs of any other American ship of war. There can be no more convincing proof needed that the engines and boilers were properly designed and well built, and had excellent management and care during the cruise."

That is an English indorsement, and on this side of the water we have that of Secretary Whitney's Advisory Board, who have accepted the designs of the bureau for the machinery of the new steel cruisers.

COLONEL WALTER MCFARLAND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., writes to the *Times* of July 27 an interesting letter on the subject of the improvement of the harbor of New York, which has recently been the theme of much discussion in Congress. A bill introduced proposes to transfer the control of all harbor improvements from this Board of Engineers to a board composed of five persons, only one of whom is to be taken from the Engineer Corps. The remaining members are to be a naval officer, a Coast Survey officer, and two civilians—one nominated by the New York Chamber of Commerce and the other selected by the Governor of New Jersey. Colonel MCFARLAND, referring to this bill and to the Board of Engineers, says:

Now let us see who are these engineers and what are their qualifications for the work on which they are engaged.

General Newton, whose name is familiar to all New-Yorkers, and whose work at Hell Gate has given him a world-wide reputation.

General Duane, a New-Yorker, with more than 40 years' of service in every variety of engineering work, and of remarkably sound judgment.

General Abbot, of more than thirty years' experience in engineering, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and an authority on hydraulics.

General Comstock, of more than thirty years' experience in engineering, a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and for a long time its President; a member also of the National Academy of Sciences, and one of the best informed river and harbor engineers in the world,

These engineers have had more experience in the management of river and harbor works than any one else in this country, and it would be a most extraordinary thing if their professional opinions were to be thrown aside, as one of our representatives has urged, until the opinion of a mixed body, containing only one engineer, should be obtained, for that is what the proposed Harbor Commission is to be. As well throw aside the opinion of a body of skilled physicians in case of dangerous illness, and take in its place the opinion of one physician, one naval officer, one coast survey officer, and two others selected by taking their names out of a hat.

The questions involved are questions of engineering, and need to be determined by the engineers. Should the time ever come when the country feels it necessary to withdraw its confidence from the Corps of Engineers, it need not be driven to transfer their works to men who are not trained to manage them, for the country has plenty of good engineers in it, and New York City alone can furnish all that are needed for its harbor works.

Chairman A. F. HIGGINS, of the Committee on Harbor and Shipping, Chamber of Commerce, also writes a long letter to the *Times* on the subject, which he winds up by saying:

What superhuman qualities attach to the United States Engineers that their judgment and decision should at once be accepted in matters so vital as these, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars and the hazard of irretrievable ruin to great harbors? Far is it from my desire to detract from the ability of this distinguished corps, but in matters concerning harbors and channels I see no reason why they should or do in anywise excel the ripe judgment and experience of Navy officers or the Professors of the Coast Survey, who have made it a life-long study. Surely prudence and wisdom demand a combination of them all, and, as well, business experience and mercantile wisdom. And this is what the bill now before Congress seeks to attain.

THE debate in the House this week on the bill to increase the Navy, revealed a most extraordinary condition of things. The Democratic President recommended an appropriation for new vessels, the Democratic Secretary of the Navy urged it and the Naval Committee, under the control of the Democratic majority of the House, brought in a bill appropriating six millions, the committee being practically unanimous in its support. Suddenly, under the directlon of what is known as "the steering committee," the Democratic majority changes front and decides that but three millions and a half is to be allowed. So the chairman of the Naval Committee finds himself in the position of being obliged to offer a substitute for his own bill, and to submit to the jeers of his political opponents at his sudden change of front. The case was thus stated by Mr. BOUTELLE:

That bill has rested upon the calendar until to-day. Yet with that expression on file as the deliberate judgment of the committee of this House selected to formulate recommendations in regard to the Navy, we find the chairman of the Naval Committee (again acting upon a majority vote of the committee) practically saying to the House to-day that we ought not to pass the bill that the committee reported; practically saying to the people to-day that the Democratic party through its chosen exponents has reconsidered its purpose of making a substantial contribution to the increase of the Navy establishment; practically saying that the Government of the United States, with its coffers alleged by the Democrats to be so overflowing with money that resolutions are introduced here and forced through, in despite of the counsels of the financial officers of the Government, to rid the Treasury of what is claimed to be its teeming surplus in spite of that alleged redundancy of cash, the majority of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives come in here to-day with a declaration in effect that the Government ought not at this time to appropriate so much as $6,425,000 to supply the deficiency in what the Chief Magistrate of the country declares to have become "a shabby ornament to the Government."

We are asked to say to the people of this country that the Government does not need the ships that the Naval Committee in March said we ought to have. We are asked to-day to proclaim to the people that there is no need for the defence which only a few months ago we were urging as essential to the maintenance of the dignity and safety of our Government. We are asked to take up here and pass at the very heel of the session, as a lame and impotent conclusion of all the grand fanfaronade of what the Democracy were going to do for the Navy, a substitute for the original measure, so hacked and slashed and emasculated that its parent would not recognize the offspring in its present guise.

Now, why, Mr. Chairman—why this change of front? I desire, so far as I am personally concerned and on behalf of my colleagues of the Republican minority, to divest myself and them of every vestige of responsibility for this change in the attitude of the committee upon this great question. Why is it that we are considering here to-day a substitute bill appropriating $3,500,000 in place of the bill appropriating $6,425,000?

GENERAL MILES'S conduct of Indian affairs in Arizona, as to which there is so much discussion, would seem from this distance to have the advantage of being based upon the theory that we are to trust to our Army rather than to Indian scouts. General MILES'S success will, therefore, save us from the humiliating confession that we must let Mr. Apache have his own way with us, and surrender, if at all, upon his own terms. Public sentiment would certainly not tolerate such a method of dealing with any other class of red-handed murderers, and it will be a wholesome stimulus to Army pride if it is found possible to escape it in this case. General MILES believes in that possibility, and for the credit of the Army, we must heartily wish him success.

WE have received Naval Professional Papers, No, 20, The Naval Brigade and Operations Ashore, a hand-book for field service, prepared from official and standard authorities by H. K. Gilman, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. M. C. It is a neat pocket manual, published by the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. It is a compilation from various official and standard authorities such as Wolseley's Soldiers' Hand-book, Wingate's, Laidley's, and Blunt's Manuals, and the works of Captain Bedford, R. N.; Colonel Craighill, U. S. Army; Captain Collum, U. S. Medical Corps; Lieutenant Farrow, U. S. Army, and Lieutenant Regan, U. S. Army. Naval brigades have done excellent service on more than one occasion in our history and a text-book of information for their organization and instruction is a valuable addition to our service literature. The appendix gives a great variety of miscellaneous information, which it is convenient for officers to always have at hand. A pocket for carrying memoranda is included in the binding. The twelve chapters of the work are devoted to organization and equipment, landings, marches, guards and sentinels, ceremonies, camps, small arms practice, law, field fortification, passage of rivers, signalling, cooking, and sanitary suggestions.

THE order which follows does not appear with the other orders to the Army issued by competent authority, but as it has been received by the officer commanding one of our Southern posts, who sends it to us, we presume it is to be considered official:

[Postmarked, Douglas, Ga.] July th 11, 1886.

to the military post commander St Augustine Fla

Sir i want you send six companeys of Soldiers to west Tocoy and hang that mrs cruse She wanted cruse to Kill to get my place

i want you to Send the Soldiers to William Silcox and hang him and his wife they are both Orrange Conspirators

She is the Daughter of Shemus a guack he was chief of the pirates on my place in the old countre her and Silcox got married to kill me and get my place he is a conspiraton Acting for the Scotch She is the same for the chnees i Sent you orders one time to hang Aftons wife i heard you did but She raised her Again with the magic it me Silcox wanted to Shoot instead of martain his wife told him that i was Martain he Shot Martain instead of me

these are the head of the Conspiratons Silcox for the Scotch his wife for the Chinees

Aftons wife for the irish and dutch Sir want you to kill all them frinch on that railroad between Augustine and Jackson they are working Around them Shingle mills on that road

be Shure and Obey these Orders in these depends your safety and mine Yours truly

PETER FITZGERALD, Emperor of Great Britton Comander in Chief of the Army in Navy

JOHN ERICSSON, who celebrated his eighty-third birthday on Saturday of this week, contributes to *Nature* of July 15 a most entertaining and valuable article on the subject of "The Lunar Surface and its Temperature." Captain Ericsson holds that what are usually supposed to be the craters of extinct lunar volcanoes are in reality huge annular lunar glaciers. He combats the theory that the moon is a waterless globe, estimating that it has a quantity of water corresponding with a mean depth of 7,250 feet of the terrestrial ocean. "The correctness of Sir John Herschel's demonstration in proving the tendency of the water on the lunar surface to flow to the hemisphere furthest from the earth must," he says, "be disproved before we reject the assumption that the quantity of water on the surface of the moon bears the same proportion to its mass as the quantity of water on the earth to the terrestrial mass."

OUR Washington correspondent reports as follows: "There are no new developments in the case of editor Cutting, the American who is imprisoned in Mexico. The refusal of the Mexican authorities to release him, upon the demand of the Secretary of State, creates no uneasiness at either the State Department or the War Department. The officials at Washington are inclined to believe the refusal to be due to inability of the Central Government of Mexico to enforce its wishes in the more remote and disorderly sections of the country, where uprisings and revolutions are of frequent occurrence. In this connection the massing of Mexican troops at El Paso is regarded as a shrewd military movement on the part of the authorities to quell any incipient revolution rather than a menace to the United States, notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the people there. As near as can be learned the Secretary of War has not been called upon to afford protection to the border by ordering additional troops to Fort Bliss, and it seems to be the official opinion that the difficulties arising from editor Cutting's imprisonment will be amicably settled in a short time."

A NUMBER of gentleman residing in a pleasant neighborhood, within one hour's ride from New York by rail, are proposing to establish an organization for social purposes, with a club-house and grounds, having accommodation for out-of-door as well as indoor pastimes. They have applied to us to learn whether it is possible to obtain the services of a retired non-commissioned officer who would take charge of the house and grounds. He will be furnished with quarters, and his compensation will depend in a measure upon the success of the enterprise, to which he is expected to contribute. It is desired that he should, under the instruction of a board of management, attend to laying out the grounds, keeping the accounts, collecting the annual dues, etc. If any of our readers can suggest such a person, they will please write to "Pocantico,', care of this office.

THE Second Comptroller has decided in the case of Lieut.-Col. Kellogg that an aide-de-camp is entitled to the increase of pay pertaining to that officer from the time he receives and accepts the appointment. The question arose over the construction to be given the term "*while serving on his staff*," which is contained in the law allowing aides to the Lieutenant-General the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry.

MR. J. M. BARRETT, General W. T. Sherman's private secretary, now has an office in the Army Building, New York, and is prepared to answer any questions from pension claimants or Army societies which may be directed to General Sherman.

(From the Washington Post, July 28.)

FOR GEN. HANCOCK'S WIDOW.

REPRESENTATIVE GLOVER, of Missouri, whose family has long been intimately connected with Gen. Hancock's, has learned that the War Department has never done the proper thing by the General in regard to the expenses incurred by him in entertaining the French officers who, as the guests of this Government, participated in the centennial celebration in 1881 of the surrender of the English to the combined French and American forces at Yorktown. Under direct instruction from the Secretary of War, Mr. Glover says, Gen. Hancock entertained these guests.

He paid out his own money, and has never been reimbursed by the War Department. He was paid a trifle, just enough to acknowledge the legitimacy of the claim, but the bulk of what the General expended—about $2,500—has never been repaid. These facts have recently been pressed upon Representative Glover by some St. Louis friends, who are also well acquainted with the Hancock family. Gen. Hancock left no wealth behind him, and Mr. Glover wants this money paid to the widow. Instead of introducing in Congress a bill of relief, which is a shape he did not wish to make the case assume, he drafted a resolution asking for the appointment of a special committee of three to inquire into the matter and report back to the House upon the claim. The resolution is now under consideration by the Committee on Rules and a committee will probably be appointed by the Speaker before Congress adjourns.

Representative Glover's father, who was a distinguished lawyer, and General Hancock were close personal friends for many years. It was asserted, and is still believed by many, that the celebrated letter which Hancock, during the reconstruction period, addressed to Pease, the carpet-bag Governor of Texas, advocating the supremacy of the civil law over the military, the letter which is said to have nominated Hancock for the Presidency, was written, not by Hancock, but by Glover, Sr. But the assertion was false and the belief is wrong. "I know," said Representative Glover to a *Post* reporter yesterday, "that my father did not write that letter; he told me so himself, and in the same way I know that the letter was written by General Hancock himself." When Representative Glover's father died General Hancock was one of the pall-bearers.

THEIR LEVEL BEST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE partisan and ardent support given to each by the followers and admirers of Generals Crook and Miles has, to the "looker-on in Venice," very much the same interest that the old man experienced in witnessing the fight between his wife and the bear—he did not care which whipped.

This unseemly controversy, carried on in the Army by personal supporters, outside by the press, seems to have been reduced to the task of showing which one did *nothing* with the greatest effort; who produced the *least* effect from the most attempts; who brought about the *fewest* results from the largest number of chances. One side is apologizing for and explaining past failures. The other is deprecating criticism on the futile efforts of the present.

Both sides are compelled to admit that up to the present, the result achieved by either leader is—nothing, and that the settling of the Apache and the Apache question is still in blissful uncertainty, and the end of the campaign no one knoweth. The pursuit of Geronimo has been likened, by one side, to the game of hare and hounds. A peep at the present engineer map of Arizona and New Mexico, checkered with its "Districts of Observation," gives the *other* side the impression that the pursuit had changed into a game of chess, with the present possibilities of its ending in a—stale mate.

It is unfortunate that Geronimo has not fallen into this adaptation and spaced off *his* field of action into chess board shaped "Districts," but still more disgusting, that he will not stay on the board, but moves himself, queen and pawns, knights, and all beyond its edges into—Mexico! Who can play chess with such an adversary as that?

One clique condemns the use of Apache scouts in pursuing their brethren; shows that they were continually betraying the movements of our troops to the hostiles, and were supplying their inimical kindred with friendly ammunition, and their final and grand betrayal in allowing Geronimo to escape, well supplied with munitions of war of their giving, and thus caused prolongation of the war and—the controversy.

The other side does not deny this, but simply gives a Roland for this Oliver, by suggesting that the substitution of the Navajo for the Apache as a scout, is but making a distinction without a difference; that the Navajo did not cover himself with glory as thickly as with war paint in the campaign against Victoria; nor, for the short experience obtained from his use last winter, is there a safe deduction to be drawn that he will be truer than his predecessor, and that last autumn a line of troops was established across a part of New Mexico, whose duty lay chiefly in preventing the hostile Apaches from reaching the *Navajo* Reservation for protection and concealment.

The coterie of the departed chief declare there were not troops enough, though the leader asserted that he had sufficient.

The coterie de l'autre are positive that there are not troops enough, but the chief will not ask for more because the defunct leader said *he* had enough.

While there is remorse among them that were, because nothing was done, there is regret and despondency with them that *are*, because of a like result. The grand summing up seems to be that one side was born to failures, the other side achieved failures, and the people have failures thrust upon them.

"Remorse and regret are half brothers;" ought not that tie of sentiment, that relationship of feeling, make both sides akin, and stop this semi-fraternal quarrel?

We outsiders know and believe that each has done and is doing all that mortal white man can do; that the officers and men are struggling and straining every nerve to bring about different results; that these men have marched unheard-of distances, have undergone the severest hardships and privations, and, finally, that they have fought, but—nihil fit!

REVERDY.

THE LEE MAGAZINE GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PERMIT me to add a few words to the article and correspondence on magazine arms which your correspondent, F. A., has narrowed down in his letter of July 24 to the single issue of the merits of the Lee system as it at present exists, compared with such other guns as contain a larger number of cartridges.

He says the Lee system may be made to carry six, eight, or ten cartridges as well as five, but maintains that it is preferable as it stands. And the fact that it is not made to carry more shows conclusively enough that the manufacturers of the arm are of his opinion.

Now it is notorious that both in this country and in the various states of Europe where the Lee guns have been tried, this small number of cartridges and the way in which they are carried, have, more than any other point about it, contributed to its want of success.

No doubt the Lee gun contributed to the successes of the Chinese in Tonquin, and no doubt also they were used against some French troops armed with the Kropatscheck. As a matter of course the French military organ, quoted by your correspondent, makes the most of this circumstance.

But to make such a statement of any value whatever, in a controversy on the respective merits of rival systems of magazine arms, the numbers brought into the field on both sides should have been stated, or approximated. The fact most probable is that the mere carrying by the Chinese of modern long range breechloading arms, instead of matchlock or muzzle loaders, would have been sufficient to decide the fate of the small, ill-supplied, and outnumbered French detachments opposed to them; and that as magazine arms the Lee guns never had a chance of developing their real powers at all.

This system will always demand a more perfect drill and exercise than almost any other, the rapid exchange of the boxes, even on the drill ground, being an art in itself, and to this it is wholly improbable that the Chinese attained under fire.

What your correspondent says about a 15 shotgun as opposed to a 10 shot to the disadvantage of the latter is beside the mark, as until the weight of and size of our cartridges is greatly reduced, of which there seems no immediate probability, such a weapon would be both too heavy when charged, and too cumbersome when empty for convenient use in the field.

Ten cartridges has been settled on by the consensus of European military opinion as the smallest number that should be carried to make a magazine arm fully efficient, and this limit has been fixed for all the world by the action of the two greatest military powers of modern times, France and Germany; both of whom before doing so had every opportunity of studying the Lee system, and estimating the value of such arguments as your correspondent uses. The Lee system would have been easier of construction, than the more powerful weapons they have adopted, and their action has definitively, I should imagine, closed the door against it, in its present form, everywhere except, perhaps, in Cochin, China, or among those other semi-barbarous nations who can afford to neglect the considerations to which others must give heed under penalty of that annihilation to which your correspondent alludes.

BIBLES FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

BIBLES and Testaments for the Army have been generously furnished by the American Bible Society for years past, and a small stock of these books has been kept at this office for distribution as needed. Application for these books may be made to the undersigned, or to Dr. Alexander McLean, cor. sec. Bible House, New York, as may be preferred. Orders that cannot be filled here will be transmitted to the society in New York.

G. D. CROCKER,
Post Chaplain, U. S. A.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23, 1886.

IF IT WASN'T FOR THE BLIND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE read with interest Zadock's letter in number of June 26, as to "why soldiers desert." Permit me to say a few words: Zadock complains that "in many instances the functions of government are Asian mysteries to the enlisted man." That is just where the trouble is. The enlisted man, as a rule, is not properly instructed in regard to his relations with the Government. He neither fully understands his duties nor his rights. If he would take the trouble to inform himself there would not be so much unreasonable grumbling and he would not be left to get his knowledge of military law by experience in the guardhouse. The acquisition of sufficient knowledge for a man to know when he is well treated should be compulsory. When a man feels aggrieved at reasonable restraint there is a defect in his education.

To say that the enforcing of discipline is the cause of desertion is simply to admit that it is impossible to maintain the Army, for without it an army cannot exist.

When a soldier in any manner whatever, becomes "obvious" of his duty, it is high time that he be brought to a realizing sense of the same in some way or other. No sensible man can expect to commit a breach of discipline and go unpunished. Whatever means is employed must be to the purpose. Punishment cannot, in any form, be agreeable. The fact that my comrade in Texas "kicks" against the method of "blinds," is *prima facie* evidence that that mode of punishment is effective.

There are many reasons why the imposing of fines is a just and proper method of enforcing military discipline;

1. The soldier is sworn to obey all lawful orders, and to serve honestly and faithfully. If he fails in his duty he breaks his contract with the Government. Therefore, his pay is not justly due. 2. Since the abolition of corporal punishment, such as flogging, etc., the means and methods of enforcing obedience are limited. I do not think, nor do I believe my comrade would contend, that he would rather go back to the old way, and submit to a prescribed number of lashes on the bare back, or be tied up for a number of hours, or any other of such methods as were formerly considered indispensible to the Service. 3. If a soldier spends his money in getting drunk and neglecting his duty, to deprive him of his pay is to strike a blow directly at the cause which renders him "oblivious." 4. In bringing men to trial extra expense is incurred on the part of the Government. If the man is found guilty it is right that he should cover such expense with an indemnity. A bad soldier should not cost the Government more than a good one. 5. If fining were abolished longer terms of confinement would be necessary. Meanwhile the duties devolving upon the remainder of the command would be made all the harder on account of the number of prisoners.

Very often, when duty is hard, we hear the expression, "The guardhouse would be a picnic if it wasn't for the *blind*."

Such complaints as the one here replied to simply prove the necessity of improving the tone of the Service. Better inducements to enlistment, coupled with a vigorous policy of pruning, would have a wonderfully salubrious effect.

JUNIUS.

FORT LYON, COL.

TO MR. T. H. S. HAMERSLY.

FORT SULLY, DAK. TY., July 22, 1886.

EDITOR ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: For the information of officers stationed at remote posts, I request the publication of the following letter. Mr. Hamersly has taken no notice of it, nor of the one previously written, nor has he either sent the magazines or refunded the money.

1st Lieut. Brown, R. Q. M., 11th Inf., subscribed and paid, as I did, for the two magazines. He has received the "United Service" regularly, but not a single copy of the "Century."

RICHARD I. DODGE, Col. 11th Inf.

FORT SULLY, DAK. TY., June 5, 1886.

T. H. S. Hamersly, 835 Broadway, N. Y.:

SIR: In Jan. 7, 1886, I sent you a check for $6, in continuation for 1886 of my subscription to the "United Service" and "Century" magazines, which you had furnished during the year 1885, Since then I have received the "United Service" for January, February and March only, and not a single "Century."

I have already written to you once in regard to this neglect, or worse, without receiving any reply whatever. If you conduct your business in this manner you cannot expect to receive the support of officers, who, being on the frontier, are forced to rely on the promises of publishers for their reading matter.

Either send both magazines regularly (with the back numbers from January of the "Century"), or refund the money, except for the three copies of the "United Service," and we will call it quits. Yours, etc.,

RICHARD I. DODGE, Col. 11th Inf.

THE POWDER DEPOT.

THE Newark *Sunday Call* has an interesting article on the U. S. Powder Depot at Dover, N. J., and gives a minute account of its present and prospective capabilities. "The present commanding officer," says the *Call*, "is Major Joseph P. Farley, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. Up to the present time $380,000 has been appropriated for the purchase and improvement of the land and the erection of buildings, and $340,000 has been expended, and it is estimated that the total cost of the depot will reach $760,000. When the post is completed an ordnance detachment with officers will be stationed there, and military discipline will be enforced as at all other military posts. It is expected that with the completion of the railroad leading directly to the magazines doors powder will soon be stored at this post."

CRUISE OF THE DESPATCH.

THE U. S. S. *Despatch*, Lt. W. H. Emory commanding, has returned to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, having completed her cruise of the Long Island and New Jersey coasts in search of sunken wrecks. She left the Navy-yard on July 17, carrying a supply of 100-pounder torpedoes. The first vessel discovered was a three-master, with spars attached, about 40 miles southeast of Sandy Hook in 15 fathoms of water. The torpedo was taken on board one of the ship's cutters, conveyed to the wreck, lowered with a chain to the foot of the masts and fired by a dynamo carried in the whale boat after the cutter had retreated. No effort was made to blow up the hull, as it was sufficient to remove the masts at that depth of water. The torpedoes worked splendidly. The second vessel was found about 20 miles southeast, one-quarter east, of Barnegat light, and was also a three-master. Six torpedoes were exploded at the bottom of the masts, in 15 fathoms of water, and the impediments were completely removed. The third vessel was probably a square rigger. She had been reported often and the variety of the reports conveyed the idea that there were several vessels of the kind at different points of observation, whereas there was but one reported by a number of observers from different standpoints, and evidently out in their reckoning. At all events, she exhibited a single mast, with a gaff attached. This vessel was found 34 miles east of Absecom, lying in 20 fathoms of water. Two well applied torpedoes cleaved her decks and left a free way to any vessel cruising in that locality. The hulk was evidently that of a large vessel. The explosion brought up very little wreckage. Only a ladder and a boat cradle came to the surface.

The *Despatch* then ran inside of Sandy Hook for information and ascertained that another wreck had been reported. Capt. Emory put to sea again and searched the places indicated, but after several fruitless searches over the ground designated by the reports of shipmasters he was persuaded that the vessel reported was one of the craft already destroyed. He then returned to the yard and reported the results of the cruise.

The search for such small objects as a vessel's topmasts in the trackless sea is no small undertaking. The success of the *Despatch* during the six days outing will be gratifying to the underwriters, to shipowners, and to seamen coasting along shore.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Postal.—Write a courteous letter to the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., on the subject, explaining in full your wishes and intentions.

Inquisitive.—When will vacancies occur at West Point in 1st and 2d Districts of Rhode Island? ANS.—In June, 1889 and 1887, respectively.

G. F.—Gen. U. S. Grant, while 1st Lieutenant, 4th Inf., was stationed at Benicia, Cal., in 1852. While Captain, 4th Inf., was stationed at Humboldt, Cal., in 1854.

A Subscriber.—Par. 2727, Army Regs., 1881, as amended by G. O., 107, A. G. O., of 1884, prescribes that the rank of Sergeant-Major will be indicated by "three bars and an arc of three bars."

T. K. asks if the U. S. S. *Jamestown* was on the China Station in 1861? ANS.—The *Jamestown* was not on the Asiatic Station in 1861, but laid up in ordinary at Philadelphia. She sailed for the China Station in 1862.

Co. H, 5th Inf., asks: Can retained pay be withheld if discharged without character (not by sentence of General Court) even if the soldier has served his full term? Ans.—Yes; repeated trials and punishments for misconduct *during* term of enlistment warrant forfeiture of retained pay.

Subscriber.—See General Orders 21, A. G. O., series of 1883, in regard to the transportation by Q. M. D of professional books, etc. If the books you refer to are necessary in the performance of your duties all you have to do is to certify accordingly, and they will be shipped as public baggage.

Graduate asks where he should apply in order to ship as an apothecary in the U. S. Navy and the chance for obtaining a berth just LOW. ANS.—Apothecaries are appointed by the surgeon of a ship. Watch the Naval orders and when you see a surgeon ordered to sea make application to him for appointment. For requirements see par. 11, page 95, Navy Regulations.

P. Q. M. asks why the clothing allowance of a principal musician of infantry should exceed that of a P. Q. M. Sergeant, the cost of their clothing being about the same (they wearing the same uniform, except as to facings, chevrons, stripes, etc.)? ANS.—The reason assigned by the Q. M. General's Office is that the cloth furnished the P. Q. M. S. is of better quality than that furnished the principal musician, and consequently cost more. There is no difference in the quality of the gold chevrons, but the design of the P. Q. M. Sgt. is more difficult to make than the musician's, and hence the Department is compelled to pay more for the work.

J. H. T. asks: 1. What year did the through trains on any railroad commence taking water without the train stopping for the purpose? ANS.—In 1860 Ramsbottom's troughs for picking up water without stopping were laid down on London and Northwestern Railway (England.) They were first used on the New York Central in 1870.

2. What year did the railroad companies commence using the air brakes? ANS.—Westinghouse's first patent for non-automatic air brake was taken out in 1869. The first train was also fitted in that year on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Westinghouse automatic brake was first patented in 1872, and trains were fitted with it very shortly afterwards. The improved form of triple valve, having a piston instead of diaphragm, was first used at the Newark brake trials in 1875.

THE 2d Comptroller allowed the following Mexican War claims this week: Henry Stanton, dec'd., late Col. and Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army, $143.88; Justin Dimick, dec'd., late Bvt. Col. 1st U. S. Art., (Mexican War), $37.50; James Stuart, late Bvt. Capt. U. S. Mtd. Rifles, (Mexican War), $62.50; Richard E. Hyde, late Pvt. Co. E, 3d Mo. Mtd. Vols., $24; Wm. M. Grier, late Capt. 1st U. S. Dragoons (M. W.) and Col., U. S. A. (retired list), $150.

THE Russian authorities are about to expend considerable sums of money on the improvement of the Black Sea ports.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK CAMP OF 1886.

UPON the evacuation of the camp on Saturday, July 17, by the 69th Regiment, the 65th Regiment, of Buffalo, Col. T. S. Waud, and a battalion consisting of four separate companies under command of Major J. Fred. Ackerman, took possession.

So far there had been little difference in the quality of men and company officers, except that the 69th exhibited superior physique, and that some of the separate companies were ahead in intelligence and drill. It was the disposition of officers and men, their tractability, on which the success of the week's work depended; and not the knowledge which they carried with them to the encampment. A certain degree of progress in various directions as the result of previous duty here exhibited on arrival, cannot be denied to any organization, but still the amount of ignorance exposed when removed from the dark ruts of armory routine to the broad open field, is simply incredible. To this rule there has, so far, been no exception, the 65th included. That colonels are astonished when they receive the daily "bill of errors" committed by their company commanders on company and skirmish drill, is no surprise. A colonel sees his command from six to a dozen times during the drill season, meandering through a battalion drill, where the same mistakes are committed year in and year out, and where the lesson as soon as taught goes out the other ear only to have the same mistakes committed the next time. As to company drills the regimental commander exercises but limited supervision and the captains usually have *carte blanche*. With few exceptions their sole aim is to bring up their commands to a certain degree of automatic precision in executing a wheel or a march in company front in order to gain a puff from a local paper on the occasion of some review or some junketing turn out. The requirement of practical soldiering are lost sight of, the study of text-book treating on subjects useful to know on actual duty is neglected, and then when they are called out for service they are helpless, the butt of the ridicule of their subordinates, and of the censure of their superiors. There is a certain class, and fortunately the majority, who acknowledge their defects and show a disposition to learn, and these reap the full benefits of the encampments. Another class, fortunately the minority, try to cover up their pitiable ignorance by an assumption of arrogance, declare that they command their own companies, are competent to instruct them, and do not need, nor will they allow, the interference of an infernal State instructor.

This class generally neither learns nor forgets anything. The expense of the camp is thrown away in their cases, and the only thing they are fit for is to be got rid of as soon as possible. Under the present system at the camp the State authorities can hardly fail to gain a thorough knowledge of the disposition and capacity of every officer, and this knowledge will prove of great service when the time for another separation of the chaff from the wheat arrives. Fortunately for the camp, nearly every regimental or battalion commander so far has acted in accord with the State authorities, and with theoretical instruction by the State officers, practical drills on the field and theoretical lessons by the colonels and constant attention to duty, even if it is perfunctory, the most conceited could, and did, not fail to learn at least something. These are the advantages and disadvantages of the camp, which repeat themselves more or less every week, the only exception from the rule, generally speaking, being the separate companies, which, although deficient on many points, yet exhibit a more thorough appreciation of the advantages put at their disposal by the State than the city troops, and therefore the work of the several provisional battalions takes the lion's share of interest manifested in the camp this year. For this same reason and because it was the first opportunity as an independent commander of Major Ackerman, the provisional battalion drew much attention away from the 65th.

The battalion was composed of three fine, large companies, and one skeleton organization which hardly turned out 16 files in single rank, and which should, therefore, have been substituted by some other company with more vitality and energy. The 32d Company especially exhibited a degree of precision in its movements which gave evidence of careful instruction and which overshadowed the performance of every company on the field whenever the regiment and the battalion paraded together. Capt. Eddy, who certainly deserves credit for the evident pains he has taken in the training of his command, could improve its appearance if he would abolish the unnecessary and untactical stamp which accompanies the execution of the commands march and halt—practices which have long been banished from the military vocabulary and which are not tolerated in any organization with any claims to real soldierly qualities. The company otherwise showed itself superior in obedience and promptness during the entire camp.

The trouble at first with the provisional battalion was to get them into shape for working together. Each company had methods of its own on drill as well as in the management of its internal affairs, and this difference extended even to the drummers, who all beat their calls according to their own individual fancies. The drum major had his hands as full as the battalion commander, but the pupils in both cases were willing, and this fact soon secured a harmonious system of work all around, which was surprising if the brief period in which the whole thing was accomplished, is taken into consideration. The amount of work required to bring four companies organized and brought up in isolated regions on principles as original as they are erroneous, into shape as a practical, serviceable battalion can only be appreciated by those who have themselves undertaken the task or those who have witnessed the process. Companies of this kind generally bring nothing into camp with them beyond a fair manual or some knowledge of the school of the company and a good will to learn. As to ceremonies, guard duty, battalion movements, etc., their ideas are generally confused, but their good will usually carries them through and they generally leave with a superior record. With respect to guard and sentry duty they came better prepared this year than before on account of the visits of the State Instructor during the spring, which greatly facilitated their progress. The main difficulty for a provisional commander is to form a correct estimate of the capabilities and peculiarities of his organizations. This once obtained his road is smooth and his task easy in comparison with that of the colonel who takes his own organization into camp. The latter, like the prophet of old, is least appreciated by his own organization, and usually, on account of various considerations, scarcely dares to apply regulations and disciplinary measures with full force. The provisional commander has no such considerations. He is a stranger to his subordinates, is free in his relations to his command, and therefore has no drawback in fully carrying out the programme. The correctness of these facts has repeatedly been proven by experience, and to them the success which has attended the camps of the provisional regiments is in a great measure due. Major Ackerman, whose whole heart was in his task, by energetic and judicious measures, and assisted by a competent staff, had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts thoroughly appreciated by his subordinates.

Notwithstanding considerable waste of time on account of rainy and unfavorable weather, the battalion before the end of the week worked as a unit, the men were reduced to an almost perfect system in rendering military courtesies, and considerable advance in skirmish work was made; the latter fact being prominent at a battalion skirmish drill with blank ammunition on the morning of the last day in camp. Of course, the two large companies made a better showing than the two small ones, whose proficiency and progress were in accordance with their size; but the results obtained as a whole were highly satisfactory, and the value of separate companies if properly instructed was as clearly proven as on the occasion of the first experiments of this kind two years ago.

To again repeat in detail the numerous deficiencies shown by officers, non-commissioned officers and privates on guard mounting, in sentry duty, parades, battalion drills, skirmish and company drill, military courtesies, etc., especially during the first few days after arrival in camp, is a needless task. Organizations repeat the same mistakes from week to week, and render the work of instructors, camp commanders, and observers equally irksome and monotonous. While the separate companies were redolent with inexperience and defects, the condition of the 65th was still worse, and, besides, its faults were only partially eradicated with great trouble. The enlisted personnel was not up in quality and intelligence to that of the separate companies, and in several cases the company commanders did not exhibit the proper disposition necessary to achieve a reasonable degree of progress. This was particularly so in the beginning of the week. They did not understand skirmish, company, nor battalion drill, and while the separate companies were also defective in this respect, there were reasonable grounds in their case for the existing condition of affairs. We are aware that the 65th have had difficulties for years back, but now they have a large, well-equipped armory, equally suitable for the practice of skirmishing and guard duty and battalion drill, and for this reason their want of knowledge was all the more surprising. There is no drill as simple and plain as skirmish drill; the whole comprises hardly more than a dozen or so different movements and commands, and the tactics are so explicit that a mistake seems impossible; and yet we constantly hear false commands followed by movements equally false—and all this is due to the want of a proper exercise of common sense as well as ignorance of tactics. So much has been said and written on this subject, and the camp has been written up in various directions for four consecutive seasons so thoroughly, that any officer by simply studying the accounts of the doings of other organizations would naturally get posted, and therefore it is only the indifferent and lazy who render themselves subject to criticism on this account. We do not refer to the 65th alone, but every regiment comes more or less under the same category.

To the 65th, considering their state of preliminary instruction when they came into camp, probably belongs the credit of fair progress, but they did not leave the camp in that improved state as did the companies comprising the Provisional Battalion.

Before closing, however, we consider it our duty, in justice to the regiment, to state that the reports in the daily papers as to the bad behavior of the men in Peekskill, etc., were unfounded. Doubtless there may have been now and then some instances of ruffianism, as can hardly be avoided wherever several hundred men who consider themselves free from all social restraints congregate. It is unfair and unjust, however, to summarily condemn a whole regiment for this reason. The fact is that, as a rule, the correspondents sent to camp by the daily papers have no knowledge of military matters whatever, but they are on the lookout for the slightest incident with the least tinge of the sensational. Incidents of no importance whatever are worked into what they call "readable matter," and thus false impressions about the camp are scattered broadcast through the country. This has been the case for years, to the great annoyance of the State authorities, not on account of the stories themselves, but because they hide the real solid work of the camp, give an impression that the entire thing is a junketing trip, and render the securing of the necessary appropriation a difficult matter.

The 65th as an organization were as well behaved as other troops who have been here; a statement which is not only based on our own observation, and on that of the State officers, the caterers, the employees of the Ordnance Department, and others around the camp, but also on the statements of impartial Peekskill citizens, who were specially interviewed for the purpose by New York detectives sent by Adjutant General Porter to ascertain the truth.

A CREDITABLE MARCH.

THE march of Company B, 22d Regiment, Capt. William V. King, from New York to the State Camp at Peekskill, is not simply a proof of the enterprise and enthusiasm of that company. As the "military test of physical endurance" of a whole company composed of the ordinary materials from which regiments like the 22d are made up, and not as the result of a contest of a few practised individuals specially picked out for the purpose, the success of the undertaking is of importance to the entire National Guard. It has been the tendency of many of what are regarded as the best organizations to ignore the utility of excursions of this kind in favor of certain periodical turnouts of which there was recently an example at Newport, while commanders who endeavored to introduce sound soldierly exercises have had the satisfaction of being pointed out as impractical enthusiasts and cranks. This tendency towards the feather-bed and hurrah style of soldiering, although on the decrease, is still sufficiently strong to prove a serious obstacle in the road of reform and progress, and a constant source of annoyance to those who have undertaken to put the National Guard on a proper basis. When, therefore, an organization voluntary undertakes to break down the barrier, and thoroughly accomplishes the task, its pluck deserves recognition in every direction.

Co. B, 49 strong, started on its march at about 6.30 P. M., Friday, July 23, equipped in the 22d Regt. fatigue dress, with white leggings added for the occasion, carrying knapsacks with blankets rolled, haversacks, canteens, muskets, belts, etc., accompanied by a small wagon which contained cooking utensils, etc., and the overcoats of the men. The command was preceded by a small advance guard under Lieut. W. J. Maidhof, for the purpose of picking out the proper road for the main command and for practice of the men in that sort of duty. The advance was accompanied by a bugler who, on reaching cross or diverging roads indicated by a signal the proper direction to be taken by the main body. No tents were taken along and the men in order to rest had to take to the bare ground, preparing their own meals, and collecting the necessary firewood for the purpose whenever necessary. The first halt was made at Glenwood, where a short but well appreciated supper was partaken of and then the march was taken up until Irvington was reached, where the command went into bivouac for the night in an open horse shed in rear of the village church. Though unused to this style of dormitory the unusual exertion and the bracing mountain air soon reduced the whole command, except the guard, to a sound slumber, which was only interrupted when the bugle bright and early sounded the reveille. After breakfast the column resumed its march, resting during the heat of the day on the banks of a cool creek with excellent bathing facilities, of which the command availed itself to a man with the most satisfactory results. Peekskill was reached about 9.30 P. M., Saturday, and as this hour was too far advanced to warrant an immediate entry into the camp, a second bivouac, this time in a cattle field, whose owner consented to drive the cattle into an opposite corner of the lot, was determined upon. The nights in this region are usually raw, but the swinging, elastic step of the company, as to a man they ascended the heavy grade of the camp road on Sunday morning, at once dispersed all doubts as to any ill-effect of the tramp. In fact, there was not a man who was not fit to enter on duty then and there. They were warmly welcomed at the camp especially by the Adjt.-General, and for the rest of the day made themselves comfortable in the best possible manner.

The road up to Sing Sing was fair, but beyond that point it became rocky, narrow, and irregular. The distance from New York to Peekskill by railroad is given as 42 miles, but the start was made from beyond High Bridge. Considering bends and up and down grades of the road travelled, however, it may safely be assumed that no less than 39 or 40 miles were passed over. The whole was accomplished in about 27 hours, and considering that the men were entirely unseasoned, too much credit cannot be given them for their achievement.

Adjt.-Gen. Josiah Porter was much impressed with the success of the trip, which entirely dispelled every doubt he had about the practicability of marching instead of transporting troops by the steamer to the camp ground. Thus the march is of more significance to the entire guard than may appear at first glance, for it may become the basis of a new system of transportation. That the State will try the experiment on a regimental scale next season, seems beyond doubt.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA ENCAMPMENTS.

THE seventh annual encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, with the 1st and 3d Brigades, was held July 10 to 17, followed by the 2d Brigade, from July 17 to 24. Heretofore, the habit has been to encamp alternate years by division (the entire body), and in intermediate years by brigade. The change was made this year, the authorities say, for the sake of economy in transportation, but probably a desire to try regimental camps had also somewhat to do with the change.

The Governor and General Hartranft, accompanied by a part of their staffs, visited the camps of the 3d Brigade, and the Adjutant-General, as usual, made an inspection of each command. From all reports, the percentage of attendance was better in the country regiments than in those from the city; whether in every organization there was much accomplished in the way of improvement is questionable. There is, however, no question but that regimental camps, if rightly conducted, offer better opportunities for instruction than either brigade or division camps; but it is not every regimental commander that will take advantage of the opportunity. The consequence is that days that would in a brigade camp have been wasted in reviews, etc., were in the regimental camps also wasted to more or less extent by a sort of picnicing with friends and visitors. Every camp, especially in the 3d Brigade, was run down with excursionists, who interfered more or less with the duties of the men. From all accounts, the 8th and 13th Regiments, of the 3d Brigade, used their time to advantage and gave evidence of more improvement than either of the others.

In the 1st Brigade, the 1st Regiment was prettily encamped on level ground near Devon Inn. The mornings were devoted to company and skirmish drill and the afternoon to the school of the battalion. Of the ceremonies of guard mount and parade, we saw no improvement over former years. The dress parade was not the equal of one in the armory some time since, and the guard mount was only fair; the fault partly of the adjutant. In guard duty there appears to be more or less improvement and also in military courtesy. The camp was well policed, as clean in fact as it was possible to have it.

The orders were that no liquor was to be allowed in camp. Owing to this, and the fact of being so near Devon Inn, a fashionable summer resort, the men were kept at all times on their good behavior, and no complaints could be made on the score of discipline.

The 2d Regiment was encamped at Valley Forge. The routine work was similar to that of the 1st Regiment. With the exception of one day the regiment was kept hard at drill, and of course there was in that respect more or less improvement. Of the ceremonies, they were neither better nor worse than in past years. Of the more essential work, guard

duty, judgment could only be formed by appearances during the day. As in the 1st Regiment there was good, bad and indifferent work, though taken all in all it is probably improving. No restrictions were made in regard to bringing liquor into camp, but as the company officers were held strictly accountable for the behavior of their men discipline, so far as learned, was excellent.

The 3d Regiment garrisoned Fort Mifflin on the Delaware, surrounded by water. Col. Bonnaffon had and kept his men well in hand, and from all accounts gave them plenty of drill.

The 6th Regiment is composed of companies located in towns within a radius of 10 to 30 miles of Philadelphia. The only opportunity they have for battalion drill is during the annual encampments; heretofore they have even had but little chance there, owing to brigade drills, dress parades and reviews occupying nearly all the time. It is not surprising that the officers appreciated and made as good use as possible of the opportunities of the regimental camp. But little time was misspent, and it is safe to say the regiment made greater progress this year than in all the others put together. Each day there was a school for the officers and one for the non-commissioned officers. Company, battalion and skirmish drills filled up the morning, and battalion drill the afternoon. Of course there were many errors, some of them not corrected, it is true; nevertheless the regiment could not help but improve. The camp was well laid out, cleanly, and the discipline good.

The Battalion State Fencibles encamped near the Delaware, some distance north of the city. Unfortunately Maj. Ryan was taken seriously ill and had to be removed to his home in the city early in the week.

Battery A also, Gray Invincibles (independent colored company), encamped at Valley Forge, and under orders of Col. Deckart, of the 2d Regiment.

As stated, the several organizations of the 1st Brigade broke camp early Saturday morning, and were transported to Fairmount Park for inspection, a procedure that caused an immense amount of grumbling, inasmuch as the inspections of all the other organizations either had been or were to be made in their respective camps. Of course it placed the 1st Brigade at a disadvantage. It was impossible to make as creditable an appearance, to say nothing of the trouble and work of breaking camp so early and coming into the city with scarcely anything to eat since the night before. A detail had to be left to take care of the State canvas, which, of course to that extent, reduced the number of men in each regiment.

Reviews are pretty, but they teach little and show less of the actual efficiency of troops, yet they have been the feature of all encampments in past years. To describe the one in the park would only be to repeat the description of some one or more of those in the past. It will suffice to say that it was a good opportunity for a little show on the part of the several staffs, and ended a rather hard day's work creditably for the men.

CAMP OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.

The 2d Brigade went into camp July 16, a day ahead of its orders. The 10th Regiment, Col. Hawkins, was encamped near Washington, Pa.; the 15th, Col. Kreps, near Sharon, and the 16th, Col. Wiley, near Warren.

Going west with the intention of visiting several of the regimental camps, we reached the 5th regiment in time to see Sunday's work and to find that the Colonel evidently intended making the camp one of instruction and improvement for all. Before the camp was brought to a close he not only succeeded in this, but demonstrated that under efficient management soldierly qualities can be developed and the best of discipline maintained. The temptation to remain in the camp of the 5th, under the circumstances, could not be resisted.

The camp was located at Roaring Spring, on the Hollidaysburg branch of the P. R. R., about 17 miles from Altoona. Tents were pitched in a grove of trees, entirely clear of underbrush. Water, cold and clear, was forced up to the camp through pipes from one of the springs in the vicinity.

Beginning on Tuesday, and thereafter, there was a school for non-commissioned officers immediately after morning drill, and each day there was more or less practice at the rifle range.

The guard mount on Sunday was full of errors; but was fairly executed, taking into consideration that there had been no chance for practice since the encampment of a year ago, and then only once or twice; the guard mounting being at that time by brigade, part of the work was repeated and some of the errors rectified.

From this time on, however, there was a continuous improvement, due in a great measure to the instruction given by Lieut. Pague, 15th U. S. Inf., detailed as military instructor at the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, but for the time a guest of Col. Hastings. No opportunity for pointing out errors and correcting mistakes was permitted to pass. We have yet to see a perfect guard mount in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and perfection was not by any means attained in the 5th, yet towards the last, there was but little occasion for criticism. The inspection, Sunday morning, was practically a drill for the inspection the day following. Errors were again pointed out and corrected.

Religious services conducted by the chaplain followed. To the dress parade of the afternoon was added a review in line and passage in review as a practice for muster and inspection by the Adjutant General on Monday. The dress parade, like the guard mount, was very crude. Monday morning, as can be imagined, the guard mount showed an improvement, the result of the previous days' instruction. The Governor and party having arrived, an inspection of the regiment was made at 11 A. M., with one very remarkable result, that every man was found present; partially due to one or two details having been sent out to bring in the laggards. The general appearance was excellent. At inspection of quarters the command showed to better advantage than any regiment heretofore seen; every detail as far as noticed was carried out to perfection.

An early dress parade for the benefit of the Governor still showed a good many errors, and a very bad balk by the color company, under command of its 1st lieutenant, in forming line.

Tuesday every one settled down to work, and thereafter the routine of duty was faithfully observed.

Coming to the drills, it did not require a very sharp lookout to detect the errors, for there were many and close together, but here again Lieut. Pague went to work with a zeal that was deserving of all praise. With the natural aptitude of the officers and men and their ready perception, instruction was a comparatively easy matter, and excellent work was witnessed daily. During the first battalion drill on Tuesday but few movements, and these of the simplest, were attempted, but they were repeated until fairly understood, the only exception as noticed being a general alignment. As this is a simultaneous movement, the guides should not have inverted pieces nor companies supported arms. As the movement was not repeated the error was not corrected. Wednesday several new movements were executed and repeated until pretty thoroughly understood. To this was added a battalion skirmish drill, a very creditable piece of business, especially in view of the fact that it was the first work of the kind ever attempted by the regiment, and after a little practice it was really surprising with what rapidity the men accommodated themselves to the unfamiliar work. The progress in drill became daily more marked, nervousness wore off, and at the end of the week the regiment had every reason to look back with satisfaction upon the work.

Where there was so much to do and so much to learn, it is not surprising that some matters were neglected. Unfortunately, it was in the direction of guard duty. We have often repeated, but it will bear repetition, and should be repeated until there is a change for the better, that in the larger camps heretofore more importance has been attached to matters of show than to practical work. As a consequence the men of the 5th felt like perfecting themselves for gaining the encomiums of the higher authorities and the public, even if the non-practical duties were neglected. The work at the guardhouse was very faulty, posting and relieving sentinels poor, and challenging very remiss; however, we can say we heard the word post but once or twice in three or four days. Of course there were exceptions, and some of the sentries not only walked their beats in a soldierly manner and kept a sharp lookout, but saluted with correctness. Individual salutes when off duty were not rendered as generally as they should have been; but military courtesy, like guard duty, has been more or less neglected. The camp was at all times well policed, the sinks covered, and the cook tents in order.

SOME GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

In summing up, in spite of the faults pointed out in this article, a record was made for solid military work scarcely excelled we believe, by any other regiment in the division. The improvement was more rapid than we ever saw before in a Pennsylvania State Camp, and we are confident that in this respect it surpassed any other command in the State this year. From the colonel down all worked with enthusiasm. Strictly obedient to orders, always ready to correct defects, not only open to suggestions in the direction of improvement, but solicitous that their errors should be pointed out, success was bound to follow. This year is the fourth for Governor Pattison for the last time he reviewed and received the salutes of the Guard. Naturally the question arises "Has the Guard improved under his administration?" In general it has not. A few organizations are exceptions, but exceptions only because of the work of regimental and company officers. The division is but a large company and every company commander knows that a company cannot stand still. New schemes must be worked, new measures introduced, else the interest of the men will lag and the company go down; let it have gained ever so good a reputation in the past it cannot live on it forever. Yet the Guard of Pennsylvania has been living on the reputation gained by the last improvement made during three or four years after the riots of 1877. There was plenty of opportunity for further improvements, but the changes looking toward these improvements have been few, in fact, we can think of none. The administration has been satisfied to go the rounds of the annual camps, to come away, and to follow strictly a let alone policy. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, no doubt, work more smoothly than they did and in marksmanship there has been some advance. Military courtesy is, perhaps, slightly better, but still very lax. Discipline in camp appears also to be on the wane in some organizations, while in others it is getting worse; the improvement must, therefore, be attributed to regimental management rather than to the policy of the administration. In passing this judgment we are not taking into consideration the work of the 5th Regiment at Roaring Spring; there the management and the instruction was exceptional and also the result. Under the same conditions there would be an improvement in every command, notwithstanding the do nothing policy of the higher authorities.

If the regimental camps, and especially that of the 5th, demonstrated one thing more than another, it was, that they far surpass the larger camps in their opportunities for instruction of the individual soldier. We have repeated year after year that he is deficient, The School of the Soldier of so great importance, because in future so much will depend on the individual, has been overlooked, guard duty neglected and time wasted in the glitter of parade. Put the commands into regimental camps for, say a couple of years, hold the commanding officers accountable for the thorough instruction of their commands, and they would be ready to go into a brigade camp the third year fairly instructed, and if thought best the next or fourth year into a division camp. Then if the week was wasted in giving the higher authorities a chance it would not matter so much. One other fact was demonstrated by the work of the 5th, that is, the value of which we have spoken before, of a State instructor or instructors, with a vigorous and uniform system of theoretical instruction, each regiment taking its turn in camp. A reorganization of the Guard into regiments of three battalions would be of benefit not only in reducing the number of camps but in many other respects what little instruction is given to the individual is not uniform. Through a mistaken idea of economy, the Army ration feeding system with some slight changes still prevails. A few additional fresh or rather canned vegetables are furnished and the State allowed each command 20 cents per ration. Last year the average cost was 16.24 cents. From all reports it had no more practicable existence than in other years: each company mess relied for their food more or less on their own resources. We found one exception, but the man complained of not having enough to eat.

Rifle practice secured a share of attention. The interest is increasing in Penusylvania, but not so rapidly as to endanger the right of the 13th Regiment to be called the shooting regiment. As to rifle practice during encampments we do not favor it. It can be practiced much better at other times, when it will not interfere as it does in camp, with other duties, or, if it must be practiced in camp, it should be preceded by systematic instruction, which is not the case in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. TOWNLEY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS CAMP.

The tour of duty of the First Brigade, I. N. G., at "Camp Lincoln," Springfield, has been completed, and the last regiment, the 1st Infantry, left for home on Saturday morning, July 24. Camp Lincoln is situated about a mile and a half north-west of the capital at Springfield, and at present contains 160 acres. This tract, which is a mile long, north and south, by a quarter of a mile wide, east and west, was selected by a commission appointed by Governor Oglesby, and purchased by the State, to provide a permanent camp and rifle range for the Illinois National Guard. The parade ground consists of the southern portion, and extends north about 1,000 feet. It has been cleared of all trees, and is fairly level, except a small depression on the eastern edge. North of this is the camp ground proper, which extends from the color line to the rifle range. It is about the same depth as the parade ground, and is well wooded with large trees, whose shade was most refreshing during the hot days of the past week. Several ravines or gullies run through the camp, from south to north, and it ends in a bluff from 60 to 70 feet high. In the "Bottom," north of the camp, is the rifle range, and back of the targets rises another bluff of about 60 feet. Between these two bluffs, which are almost exactly 1,000 yards apart, is a flat tract of land, which is to day one of the finest rifle ranges in this country, and, when it is completed, will probably be excelled by none at the present time. A creek wends its lazy, serpentine course across the range from west to east, back of the 600 yards firing point.

It is probable that ere another Spring has run its course this creek will have had its crookedness corrected, and by throwing a number of bridges over it, and clearing up the land between it and the south bluff, a range up to 1,000 yards, fit for skirmish drill or any other practice will be made. The targets are at the north end, just at the foot of the bluff, and consist of 16 "Laidley" revolving frames for second or third-class targets, and one for a first-class target. The pit for the markers is 600 feet long, cut in the foot of the bluff, sheathed inside with 2 inch oak plank, and has a 4 inch tile drain its entire length. The National Guard of this State are under the deepest obligation to Col. J. A. Shaffer, the indefatigable I. R. P. of the State, who has virtually lived on the range for the past two months, and without whose exertions this range could not have been completed in time for the First Brigade.

The regiments left for the camp on Saturday morning, July 17, and by dusk the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Infantry, 1st Cavalry and Battery D were under canvas. The tents had been pitched by the State authorities, and details from the different commands before the troops arrived, so there was no delay in getting down to work. The 3rd Infantry were on the right, then the 1st, 4th and 2nd, with the cavalry on the extreme left, Battery D was parked in the rear of the 3rd Infantry. Sunday was spent in getting settled and preparing for the week's work, while the older members of the Brigade visited friends in other commands, and discoursed bloody tales of past campaigns. On Monday drills and practice in the rifle range commenced,

Reveille sounded at 5 A.M., breakfast at 6, company, battalion and brigade drill were supposed to take up most of the time until 11.30. Dinner came at 12, and between then and supper call (5 P.M.) the men were relieved from all except guard duty and rifle practice. Regimental dress parade at 5.45, and brigade at 6.30 completed the day's work. As a matter of fact the different commandants relieved their men all they could during the middle of the day, as the heat was very oppressive. The men learned much that was valuable to them, but much more could have been accomplished in a practical way had there been only one or two regiments in the camp at the same time. Brigade is too cumbersome, and too much time is absolutely lost and wasted, which would be utilized for instruction in a regimental camp, through delays of various kinds. If we could have a regimental camp, say for three years, and, if absolutely necessary, a brigade camp every four years, it might be all right, but do give us a regimental camp by all means.

In rifle practice the troops learned a great deal. The men were sent to the range by companies, and practised at 100 and 200 yards on third-class targets. All who qualified by making 15 out of 25 at these ranges, went to 500 yards later in the week.

The 1st Infantry went to the range on Monday, A.M., and out of 210 practising, qualified 61 men at 100 and 200, and 88 at 100 yards, who failed at 200. The 2nd Infantry went down Monday afternoon, but it was all new work to them, and although Lieut. Smith, Acting Regimental I. R. P., and Capt. Lockwood, Acting Brigade, I. R. P., did their utmost to hurry matters, two companies did not get a chance to practice until later in the week. The 3rd Infantry went down Tuesday morning, the 4th in the afternoon, while the cavalry tried their carbines on Wednesday morning. The balance of Wednesday was spent by the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Infantry in completing their scores at the short ranges and in 500 yards practice. Thursday morning was utilized by the 1st Infantry and the cavalry at 500 yards, and in getting such men as they could ready for practice at the short ranges. In the afternoon Gen. Fitzsimmons and staff went to the range to shoot for their qualifications, and witness a firing drill with the new Gatling gun of the 1st Infantry. It is unnecessary to say that they were pleased with the working of this gun at 100, 200 and 500 yards. Friday was spent by the 1st Infantry and cavalry in practising all men who had not qualified or practised up to the limit. There is one change which should be made in the rifle practice in this camp, and that is in the scoring. During this tour of duty each squad scores for themselves. I do not know of anything out of the way, but the opportunities for "funny work" are too great. The scorers should be hired, the same as the markers, and should do nothing but score, otherwise the records will not be of any value, as there are some unscrupulous men in each brigade who would not hesitate to use the opportunity for their own advantage. I regret I cannot give you a record of the practice, as the scores are not in yet.

As a whole the brigade learned a great deal in rifle practice. Very few men had ever practised at 500 yards, and but a comparatively small number at the shorter ranges even. There was hardly a man in the brigade who did not fire from 20 to 40 rounds in "Camp Lincoln," and this, of itself, was a very valuable schooling.

Guard duty was only fairly performed, although there was a marked improvement during the latter part of the week. The majority of the officers appeared anxious to teach the men all they could in this branch of duty.

The food supplied by the Commissary Department was ample in quantity and variety. It was issued uncooked to the regimental commissaries, each company receiving their proportion and cooking for themselves. With proper care there was no reason why every man should not have lived well.

The principal objection to the camp is the size of the parade ground, and if brigade encampments are to be continued it is of the utmost importance that more ground should be acquired on the east or west. The present ground is ample for a regiment.

Monday there was regimental and brigade dress parade, which passed off smoothly. Tuesday was "Governor's Day" with its review and dress parade. Governor Oglesby came into camp a little after 3 P.M., attended by his staff. He was attired in the same major-general's uniform which he wore when wounded at Corinth in 1863. He was escorted to brigade headquarters, where he remained until about 5 P.M. Tuesday was the hottest day of the week, and it looked as if the men would drop in large numbers during the review. Just before 5 o'clock, when assembly sounded, dark clouds began to rise, while a cool refreshing breeze came from the south-west. The brigade was formed in line on the south-west and part of the north side of the parade ground for inspection and review. Governor Oglesby and Brig.-General Fitzsimmons, accompanied by their respective staffs, inspected the brigade, and then the order was "Prepare for review." The passage in review was good and salutes fairly rendered. After passing the Governor and his staff, the different commands returned to their place for brigade dress parade. Thursday, at 7 P.M., the 1st Infantry gave a dress parade in full dress uniform, which was very fine. Governor Oglesby and family were present. Friday afternoon the cavalry had a dress parade at 5 P.M., and the 1st Infantry at 6.30 P.M. This completed the ceremonies of the camp.

On Friday afternoon, at 3.30, was the "mock parade" of the members of the 1st Infantry, and it was a very successful and enjoyable affair. As soon as this was over, the Gatling section of the 1st took their gun to the top of the bluff and fired across the rifle range, a distance of 1,000 yards. General Oglesby and Adjutant General Vance were present, and expressed themselves as particularly well pleased with the results.

On account of a limited appropriation, the State authorities were only able to allow six days' pay, and this was the duration of the camp. They, however, notified the brigade and regimental commandants that, if any of them desired to stay two days longer and complete their work, they would be furnished subsistence for the extra time. This was the plan pursued last year, and the entire brigade remained until Saturday. This year the 2d and 4th Infantry and the battery left for home on Thursday morning, Brig. General Fitz-Simons and staff on Thursday evening, the 3d Infantry on Friday, while the 1st Infantry and the cavalry went home Saturday.

Were an outsider to judge of this camp from the reports published in the Chicago papers, he would form the opinion that even Fort Yuma, with its well-known reputation, were a preferable summer resort. As a matter of fact, it is the writer's humble opinion, and that of many of the officers of the 1st Brigade, that Camp Lincoln possesses natural advantages unsurpassed by any piece of land in the State. The camp and parade are sixty or seventy feet above the level of the rifle range, and the sewerage from the camp is conducted over half a mile from the range. The range is unexcelled, and the shooting is away from the camp. The present season has been one of drouth, and not a drop of rain had fallen within three weeks preceding the encampment, and none during the week the brigade was there. Under these circumstances the ground was baked as hard as a brick. The days were hot, and the thermometer ranged in the nineties every day, but the nights were cool and refreshing. With ordinary weather, a fair amount of moisture in the ground and atmosphere, and the men would not have noticed the warm weather. The health of the troops was remarkable, the surgeons asserting that there was less sickness than they ever knew before. The few cases of prostration from the effects of the heat were, in nearly every case, traced directly to some indiscretion in eating or drinking, and all yielded immediately to proper remedies.

Taken all in all, it is safe to assert that by next year Camp Lincoln, with the improvements which will be made before that time, will be a camp par excellence for the purposes for which it is needed by the Illinois National Guard. By this I mean a camp and rifle range combined. Had we, as has New York State, a number of rifle ranges, so that the troops could get their practice with the rifle, without going to camp for it, then I should say, dispense with rifle practice at camp altogether, have a regimental camp, and devote *all* the time to the many things which the men absolutely need to learn, and can learn thoroughly only in a camp of this character. But we have not attained this yet, and therefore must take camp and rifle practice at the same time.

H. T. L.

(From the Galverton, Texas, News, July 20.)

NO INDEPENDENT STATE MILITARY.

WHEREVER the founders of our Federal Union intended to draw the line of State sovereignty, it is certain that they did not draw the line so as to include an independent State Military among the State reservations. It is well to bear this fact in mind when considering the needless flurry which has been excited by the incidental and convenient selection of a Federal Army officer to have immediate command, for regulative and disciplinary purposes, of the inter-State drill at Galveston. For whatever reason, or from whatever motive, the idea is being disseminated that the managers of the inter-State drill, by securing the services of such a commander, in the absence of any provision in that regard by the Governor of Texas or his Adjutant General, have grievously insulted the military authority of the State. Complaint or umbrage of this nature is essentially groundless. From a constitutional point of view, there is no military authority, distinctly and independently as such, of this or any other State of the Union, to be insulted. To organize, arm, and discipline the militia of all the States is expressly made one of the constitutional functions of the Federal authority. No State is permitted, without the consent of Congress, to keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, or to engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. The militia of the several States are liable to be called forth into the active service of the United States at the discretion of Congress or by order of the President under statutory authorization of Congress. The fact is that the whole idea of military force as a last resort to maintain the peace and integrity of the Union, the peace and integrity of every State, and a republican form of government for every State, involves the logical necessity of lodging supreme authority with regard to the organization and employment of such a force in a common government for all the States. As there cannot be constitutionally any distinct and independent State military system, jealousy towards the regular military service of the United States on the part of a military or quasi-military State officialism in connection with an inter-State drill may well be derided as a ridiculous display of puerility. But it should not be forgotten that of all puerilities the puerilities of senility are the most ridiculous.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION AND DESTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I AM impelled to express my hearty concurrence in your remarks on "Camps of Instruction and Destruction" in last week's JOURNAL, and in the terse communication of "Long Range," in the same line in to-day's issue.

To well acquire even the rudiments of a soldier's education in the National Guard, *all* the time and effort which a man can give during twice the term of an enlistment is not more than enough.

Considered, therefore, simply as wasters of time, military picnics are a serious detriment to military excellence. The preliminary and supplementary labor required on the part of officers and men occupies valuable time which should be devoted to military improvement. But the time and labor given to these military picnics are worse than wasted, inasmuch as the effect is positively disastrous. One of these excursions does more injury to discipline than can be recovered from in a drill season and more.

To mould several hundred young citizens into a well-disciplined regiment requires years of patient study and labor and the united efforts of many men.

Surely there can be no question that a state of discipline ought to be acquired, and that when acquired it should be held fast. Every means available to strengthen discipline should be adopted, and all that tends to enfeeble it avoided.

The uniformed veteran club of the 7th Regiment with its little "me too" of the 22d, have many sins to answer for in the way of bad examples to the inexperienced young soldiers in the ranks of the National Guard. The false glory of their free-lunch consuming trips, elaborately advertised by the efforts of reporters carried along for that purpose, is a constant interference with the proper instruction and disciplining of the National Guard. If the law is not now sufficient to suppress these absurd and pernicious clubs, it can and ought to be made so.

At least, the organizations of the National Guard can be controlled and their action guided, when necessary, so as to prevent their demoralization by camps of destruction or by pleasure excursions of any kind.

It is a hopeful indication that your JOURNAL has boldly and unequivocally taken so advanced a stand.

That you will continue your strictures whenever any National Guard organization, no matter how celebrated or influential, shall transgress, is the earnest wish of all who are striving toward military excellence in the National Guard.

"POINT BLANK."

NEW YORK, July 24, 1886.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Major-General E. L. Molineux, of the 2d N. G. Division, has received a leave of absence for three months.

A correspondent asks us to note particularly that the veterans of the 7th Regiment paraded as immediate escort to "President Cleveland and other guests" at the Albany centennial. As there was no particular military duty required, there was no harm done and we publish the matter in accordance with the wish of our correspondent.

The question as to who shall be Colonel of the 13th N. G. Regiment in place of Col. Barnes is still unsettled. The selection of ex-Colonel Austen is out of the question. To settle the matter satisfactorily there is only one way, and that is to elect Lieut.-Colonel Edward Fackner, who is in every way competent, popular, a thorough soldier, and in consequence of his enthusiasm likely to retain the office a long time to come. These frequent changes only hurt an organization. From official and personal knowledge we are sure Colonel Fackner would fill the position with credit.

The long-standing question of the adjutancy of the 22d N.G. has at last been settled, and we congratulate Colonel John T. Camp on his selection. Adjutant Harding's mantle will fall on 1st Lieut. N. B. Thurston, an officer of peculiar merit and marked ability and energy. Lieut. Thurston has for a long time enjoyed the particular confidence of Adjutant-General Josiah Porter, when Colonel of the 22d, as well as in his present position. Lieut. Thurston is well known to the National Guard as well as to the Army, as the capable special instructor of guard duty in several successive camps, and he shares with Colonel Phisterer and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the credit of bringing up the Guard to its present status in guard duty. Lieut. Thurston's official record is: Private, Aug. 6, 1877; Corporal, April 3, 1878; 1st Sergeant, Feb. 20, 1879; 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1880; 1st Lieutenant, April 6, 1880.

The 1st Regiment, 1st Separate Co., and the Light Battery, N. G. Vt., will hold their annual muster and parade at Burlington, on August 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. The encampment will be known as Camp Stannard, in memory of the late Major-General George J. Stannard.

The 14th N. G. Regiment will be inspected at the armory October 18 next.

A full account of the Massachusetts encampment, which was crowded out of our this week's issue, will appear in the JOURNAL of August 7.

(Mattoon, Ill., Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.)

A STORY ABOUT LINCOLN.

GEORGE B. BLACH, who lives in the southern part of this county, near the old Lincoln homestead, was a great admirer of the first martyred President. He has made it a hobby to pick up all stories concerning Abraham Lincoln, and tells the following, which he has received from Rev. Dr. Harsha, of Omaha:

"General Winfield Scott, when a young man, was stationed at Fort Snelling—at that day perhaps the remotest military outpost in the country. When the Black Hawk war was begun some Illinois militia companies proffered their services. Two lieutenants were sent by Scott to Dixon, Ill., to muster the new soldiers. One of the lieutenants was a very fascinating young man, of easy manners and affable disposition; the other was equally pleasant but extremely modest. On the morning when the muster was to take place, a tall, gawky, slab-sided, homely young man, dressed in a suit of blue jeans, presented himself to the lieutenants as the captain of the recruits, and was duly sworn in.

"The homely young man was Abraham Lincoln. The bashful lieutenant was he who afterward fired the first gun from Fort Sumter, Major Anderson. The other lieutenant, who administered the oath, was in after years the President of the Confederate States, Jefferson Davis."

Dr. Harsha was in Carter Brothers' book store in New York City, where he chanced to repeat this story to a friend. An elderly gentleman who was sitting near by listening arose and remarked that he was happy to be able to confirm the facts, as he was the chaplain at Fort Snelling at the time, and was fully able to corroborate each statement. A bystander then gave the additional testimony that he had often heard Mr. Lincoln say that the first time he had ever taken the oath of allegiance to the United States it was administered by Jefferson Davis.

The statement that Mr. Lincoln was mustered into the Military Service by Jefferson Davis is, we believe, authentic, and the War Department records have recently been searched for confirmation of the statement, with what result we have not heard.

THE MESS.

The adjutant who caused a smile by his order "1st sergeants to the cent and fronter" is followed by the sergeant who, at dress parade, gravely reported "Co. I all present, but what account are they for."

—

The following is a placard in the possession of a British naval officer just returned from Egypt. He procured it at a café chantant in Alexandria. It was printed in several languages, and this is the English part: "Every of the consummations of the coldess, 1 piastre besides. Every of the claim to be addressed directly of the direction. During of the repetitions the price of consummations to be the same that in every the other's coffee." With the aid of the parallel passages in other languages the meaning is found as follows: "All iced drinks one piastre extra. All complaints should be made at the office. Notwithstanding the performance the prices will be the same as those of other cafés."

—

The Salem, Mass., *Gazette* recalls this "chestnut:" Some years ago a story was afloat to this intent: At a dinner in the city of Washington a lieutenant of the U. S. Army was present, just returned from a Western campaign. He was very voluble and entertaining with anecdotes of his experience, and among them related the following: His regiment, he

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said, encamped for a while near a hill mainly composed of soapstone, and after a rain the wash down its sides was so saturated with soap that the people living near used it, finding it sufficiently saponaceous for washing their soiled clothes. With a single exception all within hearing expressed their surprise and wonder. He, a thoughtful person, remained unmoved. On being asked why he was so silent and undemonstrative, he replied that he was thinking "How much lye (lie?) it took to make that mountain —soap."

—

A Western paper informs us that Mr. Wm. A. Magee killed a coyote with his Winchester rifle at a distance of 200 yards. Mr. Magee has reason to thank the fates this time, and we would advise him hereafter to keep his rifle nearer to him.

—

Wanted—the address of an officer serving in the battle of Gettysburg above the rank of Major who didn't "save the day" or "turn the tide" at some critical point of that momentous struggle.—*Washington Star.*

—

Now Boolinger, the Frenchman's friend,
Takes off his soldier hat,
And with a winsome smile to France,
He bows with great eclat.
For Boolinger is deep of mind,
And sly as any cat,
And one of these fine afternoons
He'll boom a coop de tat.—*Critic.*

—

"Movements of California Pioneers," says one of the dailies. Yes, they are moving; moving to the graveyard, moving from the ranks to lay their old bones in the sandhills before the crematories get a good start. It is not hard to move a pioneer, even when he is seated at the bar-room store and is deep in a description of how gold was struck on Murder-er's Bar in the spring of '50. It is not necessary to swing a club over him to move him, or to explode a bomb under his chair. "Col. Swiggletop, what is yours?" will bring him to his feet as quick as a bent pin under a schoolmarm's bustle. That's the sort of movement the pioneers like, bless their stout old hearts.—*San Francisco News-Letter.*

UNSEAWORTHY TORPEDO BOATS.

La Revue des deux Mondes has taken up the torpedo question, a naval contributor dealing with the following propositions: The writer attempts to prove: 1. That the present automatic torpedo boats can only be useful for coast defence, the high seas being practically closed to them, although they can weather an ordinary storm as long as their engines work well, and permit them to steer. 2. That the terror said to be inspired through apprehension of a torpedo attack can only extend to vessels lying at

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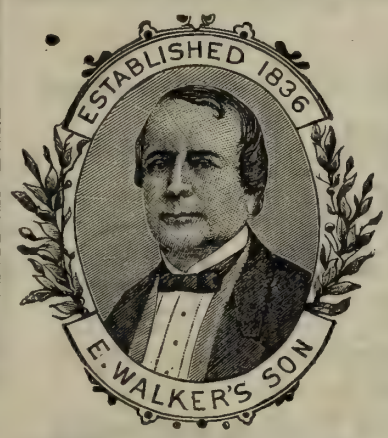
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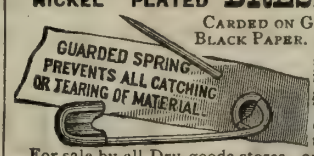
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anchor; that a torpedo attack at sea on a vessel well armed, well commanded, of high speed, and easily handled, ought to cause no more apprehension than the attack of an ordinary ironclad. 3. That the union of a number of torpedo boats for the purpose of combined action is fraught with danger, as during a dark night or in thick weather they run the chance of inflicting more damage upon one another than on the enemy. 4. That in navigating the high seas, men-of-war and merchantmen will have nothing to fear from the torpedo boats of the present. 5. That under a number of circumstances torpedo boats will be found useless, and large vessels, well armed and well manned, indispensable. The writer quite admits the importance of torpedo boats, but thinks that their value has been exaggerated, and that they have been unduly written up by enthusiastic journalists, who have gone so far as to assert that only old salts have any objections to find to them.

POLITICS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* who seems to have "Boularger on the brain," cables: "It appears that the luxurious military club was planned by Boulanger not merely as a device for promoting comfort and pleasant social relations among the officers quartered in Paris, but it was a part of a great scheme for the making of the whole French Army a huge political machine. All the military clubs throughout France will be henceforth under the direct control of the Minister of War. All the officers of the army in active service will *be obliged* to become members of the military clubs of the garrison towns in which they are quartered, and their club dues will be deducted every month from their pay. The statutes of the clubs are in every case to be submitted for approval to the commanders of army corps of the different districts, who, in turn, must report to the Ministry of War. It is plain to see that the organization of the clubs, being centralized in the hands of the head of the army, becomes at once a powerful political machine, capable of being turned in any direction at the will of the Minister of War. The whole French Army, in fact, will shortly be transformed into a political club such as the Girondins and Jacobins desired but were unable to establish."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

UNDER England's new administration, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith is Secretary of State for War, and Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty.

IT is claimed for the new Spanish torpedo cruiser *Destructor*, launched at Glasgow, July 29, that she is able to overtake and destroy the fastest torpedo boat heretofore afloat.

QUEEN VICTORIA has presented the 3d Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers with a fine white goat from the famous herd in Windsor Great Park. This regiment is always preceded in its marches by a goat.

A DESPATCH of July 27, from Managua, Nicaragua, reports an attack by four officers and sundry other revolutionists upon the artillery barracks. The attempt failed, and the officers and the greater part of the revolutionists were arrested.

TURKEY is making large additions to her armament. Herr Krupp has received a large order from the Government, and a Turkish officer has gone to his works at Essen to oversee the manufacture of the guns. It is proposed to purchase 400,000 American rifles.

A CONVENTION between England and China has been signed at Pekin, by the terms of which China agrees to the occupation of Burmah by the English and promises to encourage trade between China and Burmah. A commission is being formed to delimit the Burmese frontier.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made at Berlin for a fitting celebration by the German Army of the Emperor's ninetieth birthday, upon which occasion it is proposed to unite the officers and corps of the whole army, and also to found a philanthropic military institution at Berlin.

Nishni Novgorod started from Sebastopol to join one of her consorts in the evolutions in the Odessa Roads. She encountered what at the worst we should term a stiff half gale, with a slightly choppy sea, a few hours' weathering of which sufficed to bother and damage her to such an extent that she was towed back to port. Even for harbor and coast defence the unwieldy form and virtually unmanageable movements of this class of gunboat, or floating battery, in any but the smoothest waters, puts the Popoffka out of all serious calculation as an effective fighting arm of the Russian Navy.

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MARRIED.

CARPENTER—BAILEY.—At Atwood, Kans., July 6, Hon. H. CARPENTER, Oberlin, O., to Miss SALLIE BAILEY, daughter of the late Colonel G. D. Bailey, Subsistence Department, U. S. Army.

CLARKE—FOX.—At Oswego, N. Y., July 22, First Sergeant J. C. CLARKE, Co. H, 12th U. S. Infantry, to MARY, daughter of Ordnance Sergeant Henry Fox, U. S. Army.

DIED.

FISH.—ALEXANDER HAMILTON, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Williston Fish, born at Fort Snelling, September 17, 1885. Died suddenly of cholera infantum, at Fort Snelling, July 26.

KELLOGG.—At New Brunswick, N. J., July 22, LAURA RUNYON KELLOGG, infant daughter of L. L. Kellogg and grand-daughter of General J. B. McIntosh, U. S. A.

KERNAN.—At Monterey Springs, Pa., July 20, FRANCIS KERNAN, infant son of Lieutenant F. J. Kernan, 21st U. S. Infantry, aged 9 months and 20 days.

LOW.—At Fort Assiniboine, Montana, July 24, 1st Lieutenant WILLIAM W. LOW, Jr., 20th U. S. Infantry.

STUART.—At Newport, R. I., July 21, Gunner CHARLES STUART, U. S. Navy.

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Proposals For Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST. Cor. Greene, New York City, July 16, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., August 16th, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, Miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores, such as Stationery, Tools, Iron, Horse, and Mule Shoes and Nails, Oils, etc., etc., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the Department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened Aug. 16, 1886," and be addressed to the undersigned.

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Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

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JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., July 7, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as barrack and office furniture, dump and hand carts, wagon materials, blacksmiths', carpenters', farriers', wheelwrights', masons', saddlers', and miscellaneous tools, iron, hardware, paints, oils, etc.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the supplies bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blank proposals, specifications, and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for ——, at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF POST QUARTERMASTER, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., JULY 15, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., August 16, 1886, for doing the necessary printing for Division Headquarters during the remainder of this fiscal year, in accordance with the specifications which with information can be obtained at this office.

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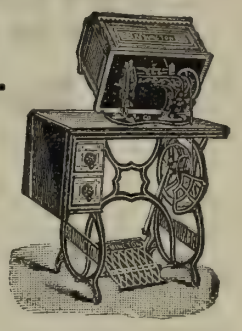
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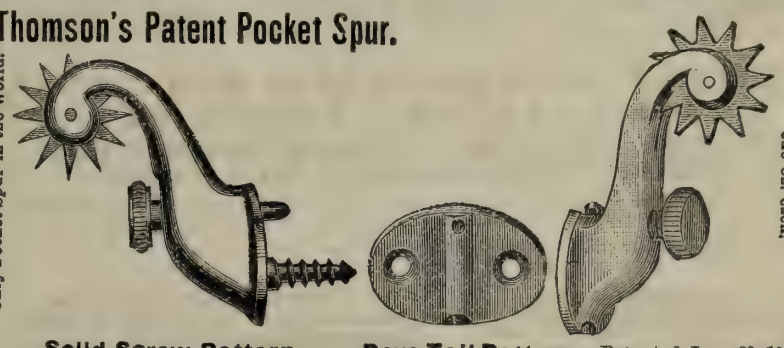
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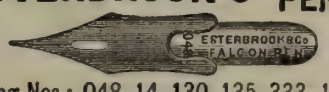
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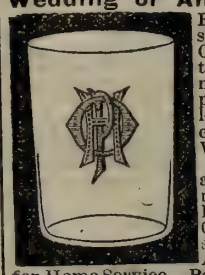
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 2. WHOLE NUMBER 1198. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1886. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE midsummer "Register of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Navy of the United States and of the Officers of the Marine Corps" was distributed early in the week, and forms a valuable appendix to the Register issued in January last.

THE Sultan of Turkey has recently paid £105,000 out of his own private purse for the five new torpedo boats he has purchased in Germany. This parallels the jokes that were once current about General GRANT paying our national debt out of his own pocket.

THE new Artillery School and Light Battery details were announced from A. G. O. early in the week, and are given in full with the Army orders of this week. They entail many changes of stations upon the officers concerned, and a general breaking up of pleasant associations, one of the necessities of Army life sometimes the hardest to bear.

THROUGH the failure of Congress to pass the bill making an appropriation for fitting out an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on the 29th of this month on the west coast of Africa, our Government astronomers will have to trust to their scientific friends on the outside for particulars of this event. A bill appropriating $10,000 for fitting out an expedition under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy was passed by the Senate several months ago, and has been pending in the House Naval Committee ever since. It is, of course, too late to carry out the object of the bill, so that no further action upon it need be looked for.

OWING to threatened troubles among the Ute Indians—SHAVANO, the well-known chief, having already been killed—and to avoid any danger of a massacre of the settlers in that vicinity, it has been determined to establish a cantonment on their reservation in Utah, at the forks of the Uintah and Duchesne Rivers, about 35 miles distant from old Fort Thornburg and about one fourth the distance from Ouray to Uintah. The sum of $25,000 has been authorized to hut the troops, the garrison consisting of two companies of cavalry and four of infantry. The cavalry companies left Fort McKinney this week, and will go west from Rock Creek over the Union Pacific.

THE Army, Division and Department Commanders have now issued their several orders for the rifle competitions of 1886, and the competitors will soon be on the move to their respective rifle camps. The competitions promise to be entirely successful, and there is no lack of sharpshooters and marksmen to choose from. In the Division of the Atlantic, the interest is enhanced by the fact that this is the first year the division has had a rifle range of its own, the competitions having heretofore taken place at Creedmoor. Fort Niagara, N. Y., however, furnishes ample facilities, and good results are expected. The provision of law which deprives enlisted competitors of commutation of rations while *at* the places of contest is not, we imagine, calculated to stimulate zeal, but the arrangements for comfort which we note commanders are making, will doubtless tend to produce a more forgiving disposition towards Congress for its action in this respect.

IT is to be regretted that in the game of give and take, played by the conferees of the House and Senate on the Naval Appropriation bill, just passed, the Naval Asylum should have suffered. No matter how soon it may be determined that the present site is an unfit one for the asylum, still the need of the brick building recommended by the Bureau of Yards and Docks and provided for by the House of Representatives is great. The removal of the servants from the attics and of the kitchen from the basement of the main building should be immediate, and the establishment of a proper laundry plant would then easily follow. It is hoped that this legislation will be effected the next session of Congress.

ON Sunday, June 18, before a garrison Court-martial at West Point, three enlisted men were tried, found guilty of the offences charged, and duly sentenced. When the proceedings came to the Superintendent, General MERRITT, they were disapproved, with the following comment: "The proceedings, findings, and sentences in the foregoing cases are disapproved. The trial by Court-martial of an enlisted man on Sunday, there being no certified or apparent necessity for such trial, is irregular, if not illegal. It is a rule among the armies of Christian nations that no military duties, not necessary to the well being of a command, shall be performed on the Sabbath day. It is not proposed by the commanding officer of this post that at the National Military School, in this least busy season of the year, shall the first step be taken to violate a principle which is as sacred as it is venerable."

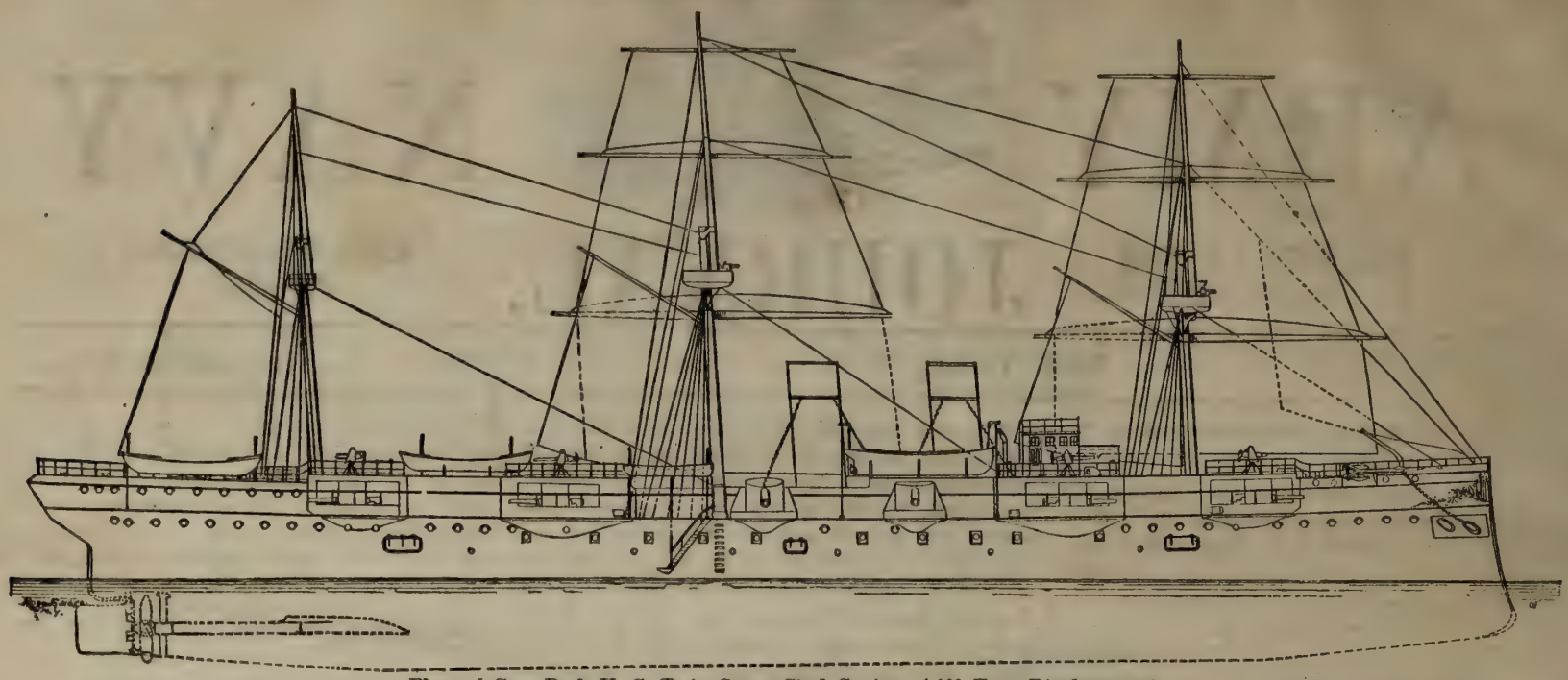
SAN FRANCISCO has had ample opportunity this week to display its appreciation of the veterans of the war and has nobly responded to the calls upon its hospitality. On Monday, August 2, the Society of the Army of the Potomac held its business meeting which was favored by a public reception and other exercises. On the evening of August 4 the grand banquet was held, an occasion which will long be remembered on the Pacific Coast. On the evening of August 3, the grand parade in honor of Commander in-Chief BURDETTE of the Grand Army of the Republic took place, and the veterans mustered in thousands. Mayor BARTLETT, in a speech, welcomed the visitors to San Francisco. Commander BURDETTE replied. General W. T. SHERMAN, in the course of remarks, referred to the enthusiastic reception given the Grand Army of the Republic and its kindred organizations by San Francisco, and spoke of the feeling of loyalty and gratefulness which prompted it. The decorations of the city were magnificent.

THE *Admiralty Gazette* continues its assaults on what it calls the "Great Gun Ring," whose sacrifice of the interests of the nation "to satisfy their own cupidity, greed and avarice," it characterizes as high treason. It mixes up Mr. GLADSTONE with its argument, describing him as "another great man gone wrong, in an endeavor to further his own individual office-seeking, money-grubbing proclivities." Coming to statements of fact it reports "that on July 2 it was discovered that two of the 38-ton guns of the *Ajax* were disabled, and rendered unfit for further service, through their A tubes having cracked, and by July 9 the whole four were found to be disabled. To fire another round would render them liable to burst, as did the *Thunderer* gun. England," it tells us, "has not a single gun on which to rely in case of need. Those on board the *Colossus*, guns of the latest pattern, dare not be used, and have been ordered not to be fired. We dare not, at this moment, engage in a war with a foreign naval Power; and Russia, aware of the fact, tears up the Treaty of Berlin, as she did that of Paris in 1870." These assertions concerning the guns of the *Ajax* are denied by other service papers.

CAPTAIN A. W. WEAVER, U. S. N., is now at the head of the list of his rank, and by regular operation of the retired list will receive his promotion to Commodore on the retirement of the present Commandant of the Washington Yard, Commodore Queen, October 6, when the list of Commodores will be reduced to the limit fixed by law, viz.: ten. Rear-Admiral S. R. Franklin, U. S. N., will be the next of his rank to retire under operation of law, August 24, 1887, and that event will promote the present Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, Ralph Chandler, to the grade of Rear-Admiral. On the promotion of Lieutenant Commander G. W. Pigman, U. S. N., the officers transferred from the Volunteer Service at the close of the war of the Rebellion come next in order for promotion to Commander. These officers are Thomas Nelson, Felix McCurley, John McGowan, jr., James G. Green, George E. Wingate, Joshua Bishop, Charles A. Schetky, John K. Winn, Charles H. Rockwell, James M. Forsyth. Promotions in the Medical Corps of the Navy promise to be rather the exception than the rule, the next retirement for age being Medical Director Jacob S. Dungan, on January 29, 1887. The next one to retire will be Medical Director S. F. Coues, September 17, 1887. The next vacancy will occur June 18, 1888, by the retirement of Medical Director Shippen. After the retirement of Pay Director A. H. Gilman on August 9, 1886, there will be no further vacancy created in the Naval Pay Corps by operation of law until July 4, 1889, on which date Pay Director Wallach retires.

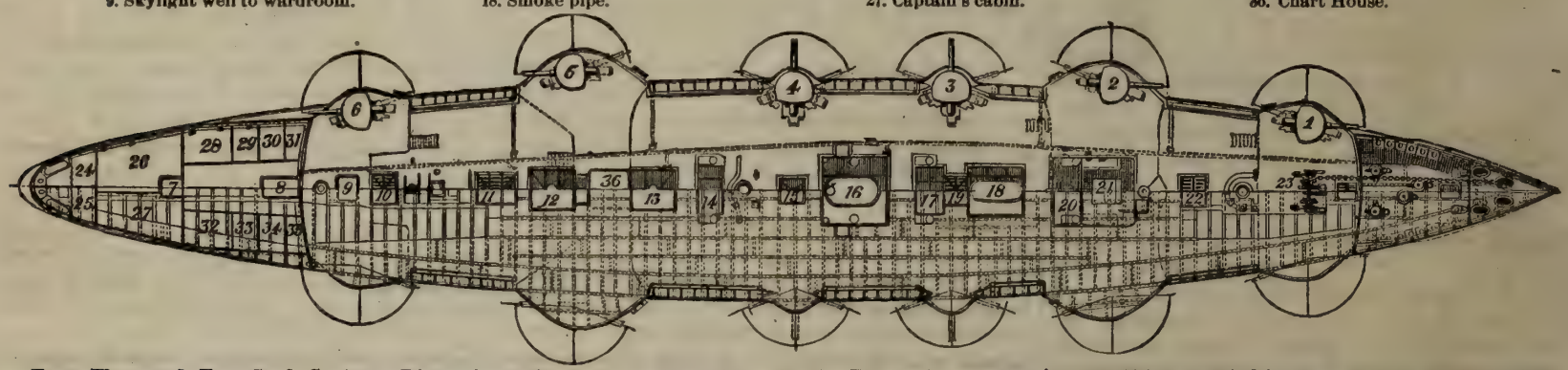
WE give on the pages following this ten cuts, showing in detail the plans adopted by the Navy Department for the four additional vessels authorized by Congress, including an illustration of the *Naniwa-Kan*, which is to serve as a model for one of them, the 3,730 ton screw steel cruiser. Of the vessels built by JOHN ROACH the *Dolphin* and *Atlanta* are in commission and the latter vessel this week undertook a trial trip of which some account appears elsewhere. The armament of the *Atlanta* is nearly complete, and in two months she will be ready for sea so far as the Ordnance Bureau is concerned. The 6-inch guns for the *Boston* are finished, except sighting, and her 6-inch carriages are finished. The 8-inch guns and carriages for this vessel are three fourths finished; all cast iron projectiles partly finished, the powder is being made; her ordnance equipment is well under way, and her secondary battery guns and ammunition are mostly delivered. Work has commenced on her mounts, her electrical outfit is delivered, and the ordnance outfit can be completed in five months. The 6-inch guns for the *Chicago* are half finished; the 6-inch carriages nearly completed; the 8 inch guns one eighth finished, and the 8 inch carriages not yet commenced. The cast iron projectiles are partly finished; ordnance equipment just commenced, and secondary battery, guns, and ammunition all delivered. Work upon her mounts has not yet commenced; the electrical outfit is delivered, and the powder not yet ordered. Ten months will be required to finish the armament of the *Chicago*.

U. S. TWIN SCREW STEEL CRUISER, 4,000 TONS.



Plan of Gun Deck U. S. Twin Screw Steel Cruiser, 4,000 Tons Displacement.

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6. VI.-in. B. L. R.
7. Skylight well to wardroom.
8. Skylight well to wardroom.
9. Skylight well to wardroom.
10. To wardroom.
11. To steerage and berth deck.
12. Engine hatch.
13. Engine hatch.
14. Fire room.
15. Ventilating hatch.
16. Smoke pipe.
17. To fire room.
18. Smoke pipe.
19. To berth deck.
20. To fire room.
21. Galley.
22. To berth deck Hotchkiss Am.
23. Windlass engine.
24. Admiral's lavatory and smoking room.
25. Captain's " " "
26. Admiral's cabin.
27. Captain's cabin.
28. Admiral's stateroom,
29. Admiral's office.
30. Admiral's pantry.
31. Executive officer's office.
32. Captain's stateroom.
33. Captain's office.
34. Captain's pantry.
35. Armory.
36. Chart House.



Four Thousand Ton Steel Cruiser.—Dimensions: Length on load-line, 310 feet; beam, extreme, 49 ft. 1¾ ins.; draft, mean, 18 ft. 9 ins.; load displacement, about 4,000 tons.

I. H. P., 6,000 natural draft; 8,500 forced combustion. Twin screws. Speed, estimated, 18 knots. Rig, bark. Plain sail area, 12,000 square feet. Coal capacity, 850 tons. Complement of men, 300.

Main Battery: 12 6-in. breech-loading rifles.

Secondary Battery: 4 47 m. m. revolvers; 4 57 m. m. H. P. single shot; 2 37 m. m. revolvers; 1 short Gatling.

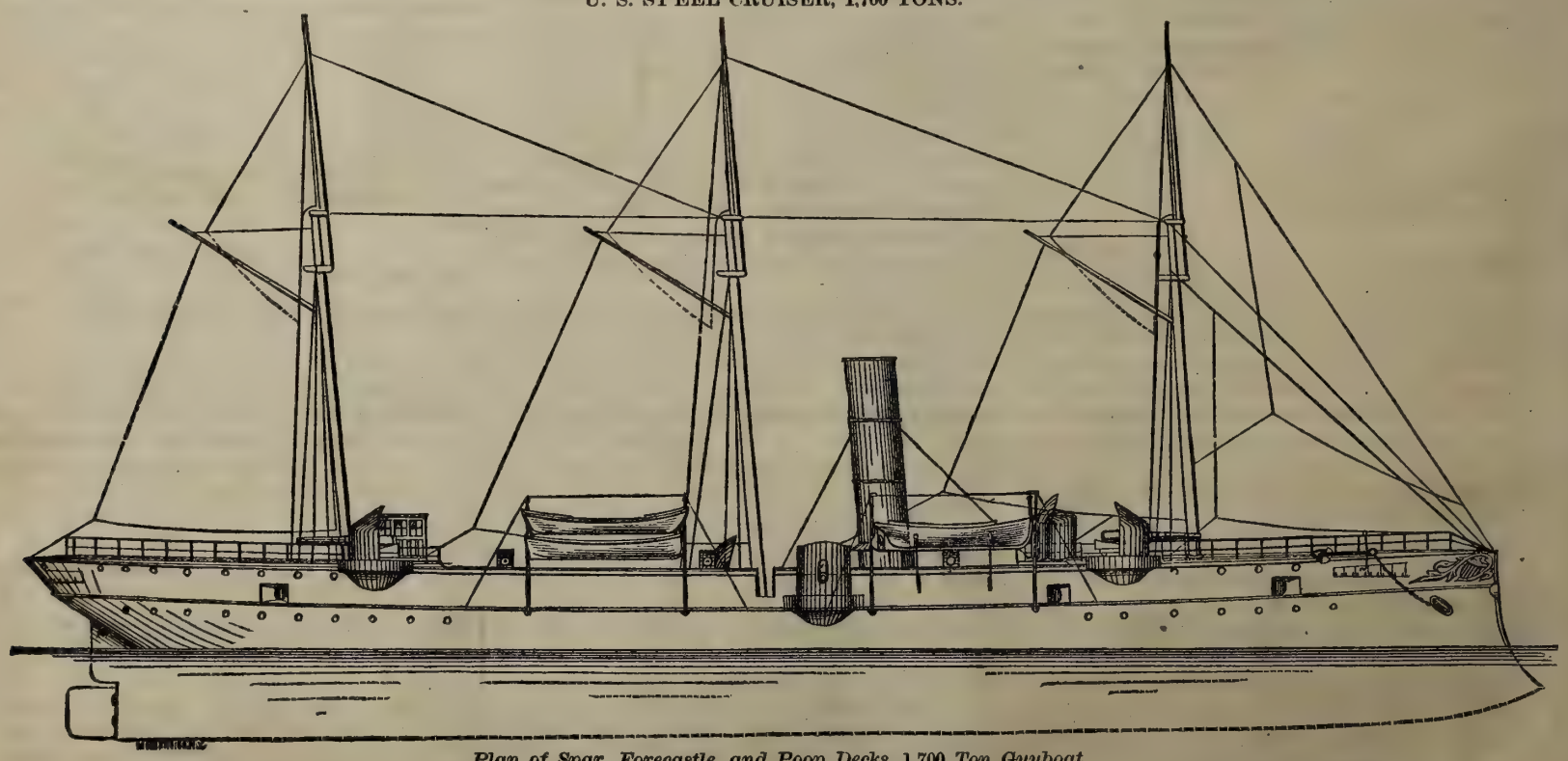
This vessel will be built of steel throughout, having a double bottom 3 ft. 3 ins. in depth running the entire length of the machinery space, or 129 ft. Throughout the length of the double bottom the ship is constructed on the bracket system; before and abaft the double bottom the framing is of Z-bars, 6″x3½″x3″x 14 lbs.; the frames are spaced 3 ft. from centres throughout. The outer plating varies from 17½ lbs. to 15 lbs. per square foot. The machinery, magazines, shell rooms, torpedo rooms, and steering gear are placed below an armored deck, which is 3 ins. thick on its sloping sides and 2 ins. on the horizontal part amidships. The outer edge of this deck is 4 ft. 3 ins. below the load-line, sloping up to 15 ins. above the load-line at the midship part of the vessel. All openings in this deck to machinery spaces, magazines, shell rooms, etc., are protected by cofferdams. About 4 ft. at its lowest part above this protective deck runs a berth deck the entire length of the vessel; between these two decks, for the length of the machinery space, coal is stored, forming a belt of coal 15 ft. 6 ins. in width above the machinery, while below the protective deck a belt of coal 9 ft. in thickness also runs the length of the machinery. The vessel is a poop and forecastle deck ship, with open gundeck. The battery will be mounted in sponsons on central pivot carriages supporting segmental shields 2 ins. in thickness—2 under the forecastle, 2 under the poop, 4 under the main bridges, and the balance amidships. Four guns will be able to concentrate within 400 ft. of bow or stern; either broadside of 6 guns will concentrate within 100 ft. of the ship's side.

The vessel will be provided with six above-water torpedo launching tubes, as in the 1700-ton vessel; also electric search lights and apparatus for lighting the ship, also a complete system of forced ventilation.

The protective deck will be carried down to strengthen the ram-shaped bow, which will be thoroughly stiffened and strengthened by bulkheads and breast-hooks for ramming purposes.

The hull will be sub-divided by fore-and-aft and athwartship bulkheads into over 150 water-tight compartments.

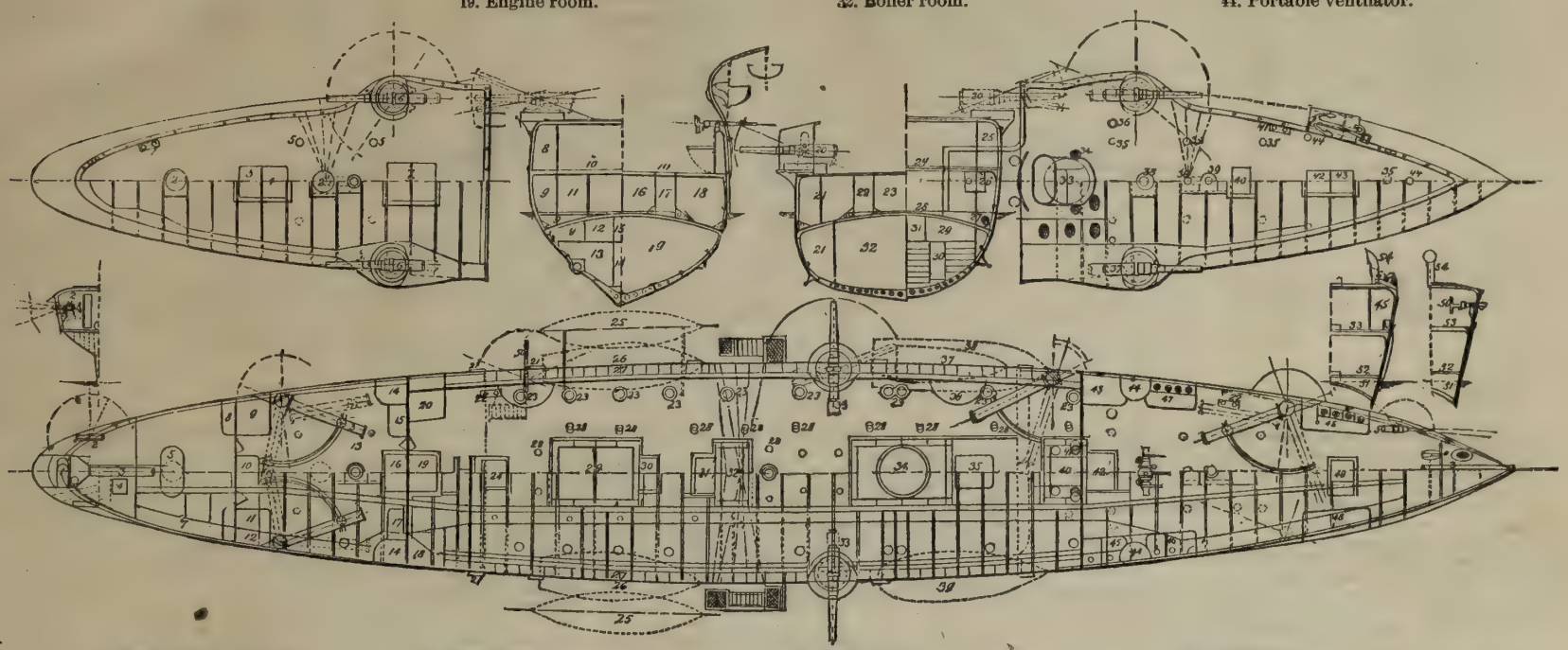
U. S. STEEL CRUISER, 1,700 TONS.



Plan of Spar, Forecastle, and Poop Decks, 1,700 Ton Guuboat.

1. Bitt.
2. Skylight.
8. Stores.—9. Steerage stores.
1. Main deck.—11. Steerage.
20. 6-inch B. L. R.
21. Coal space.
33. Conning tower.
34. Ventilator.—35. Deck light

3. Skylight.
4. Skylight and companion.
5. Deck light.
6. 6-inch B. L. R.
7. Skylight.
12. Passage to small arm ammunition.
13. Small arm ammunition.
14. Magazine passage.
15. Torpedo heads.
16. Steerage pantry.
17. Passage.—18. Coal space.
19. Engine room.
22. Passage.—23. Blower room.
24. Main deck.—25. Washdeck.
26. Navigator stores.
27. Water.—28. Berth deck.
29. Small arm ammunition.
30. Magazine.—31. Chain.
32. Boiler room.
36. Passing scuttle.
37. 6-inch B. L. R.
38. Capstan.—39. Mast.
40. Companion to berth deck.
41. Bitt.—42. Skylight.
43. Skylight and companion.
44. Portable ventilator.

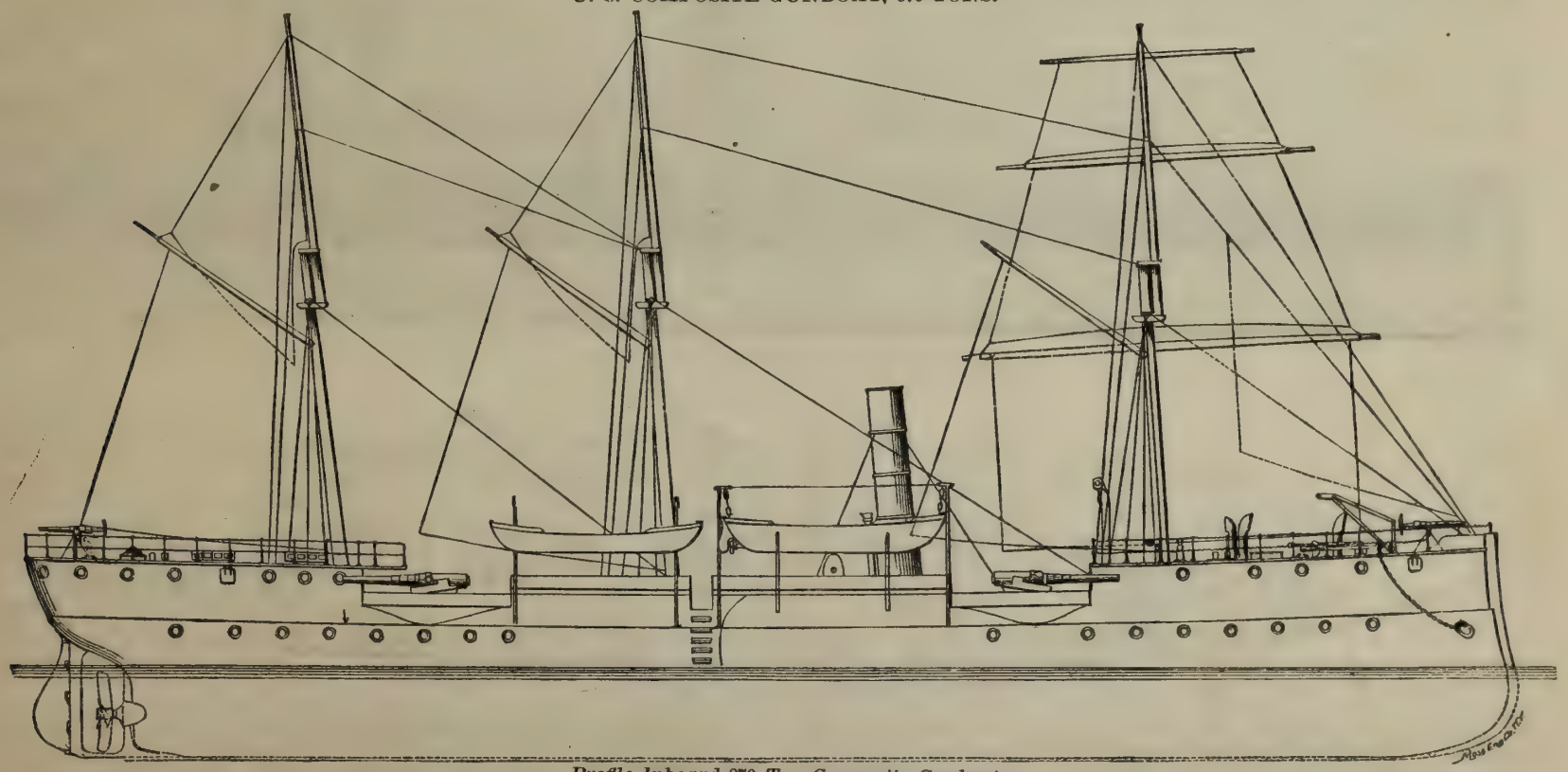


1. Bath room and W. C.
2. 37 mm. Hotchkiss.
3. Torpedo tube.
4. To cabin stores.
5. Table in captain's cabin.
7. Portable sofa.
8. Sideboard.
9. Cabin pantry.
10. Wardroom skylight.
11. Captain's stateroom.
12. Bed.
13. Torpedo manipulating room.
14. Stores.
15. Chart locker.
16. Wardroom companion.
17. Chronometer locker.
18. Executive officer's office.
19. Steerage companion.
20. Armory.
21. Freeing port.
22. Bitt.
23. Coal boat.
24. Skylight to pantry.
25. 27 ft. whaleboat.
26. 26 ft. cutter.
27. Hammock berthings.
28. Deck light.
29. Engine hatch.
30. Skylight to dynamo room.
31. Hatch to dynamo and berth deck.
32. Ventilating hatch to fireroom.
33. 6-in. B. L. R.
34. Smoke pipe.
35. Galley.
36. Extra mount for 57 mm.
37. 18 ft. dinghy.
38. 28 ft. cutter.
39. 28 ft. steam cutter.
40. Ventilating hatch.
14. Ventilator.
42. To berth deck.
43. Prison.
44. Wash deck gear.
45. Wardroom W. C.
46. Steerage W. C. and washroom.
47. Washroom for crew.
48. W. C. for crew.
49. To berth deck and hold.
50, 57 and 47. Mm. single-shot Hotchkiss.
51. Sailroom.
52. Berth deck.
53. Main deck. 54. Portable.

Seventeen Hundred Ton Gunboat.—Dimensions: length on load-line, 230 ft.; beam, extreme, 36 ft.; mean draft, 14 ft.; load displacement, about 1,700 tons. Twin screws. I. H. P., 2,200, natural; 3,200 forced combustion. Speed, 16 knots. Rig, three-masted schooner. Plain sail, area, 4,409 sq. ft. Coal capacity, 400 tons. Complement of men, 150. Main battery, 6 6-in. guns (breech-loading rifles; secondary battery, 2 57mm. high-power, single shot, 2 47mm. high-power, single shot; 2 37 mm. revolvers; 1 short Gatling. This vessel will be unsheathed, built of steel; the frames are Z bars, 6"x3½"x3"x14 lbs. The outer plating is of 14 lbs. per sq. ft. The engines, boilers, magazines, shell-room and stearing gear are placed beneath a water-tight steel deck, running the entire length of the vessel ⅜in. in thickness, its outer edge being 3 ft. below the load water-line and rising to the load line at centre line amidships. The stem will be slightly ram-shaped and stiffened for ramming. The hull is divided into numerous water-tight compartments, as in the 870-ton. All openings in the water-tight deck to machinery and magazines are protected by coffer dams; the machinery is further protected by a belt of coal 9 ft. in thickness running entire length of the machinery space.

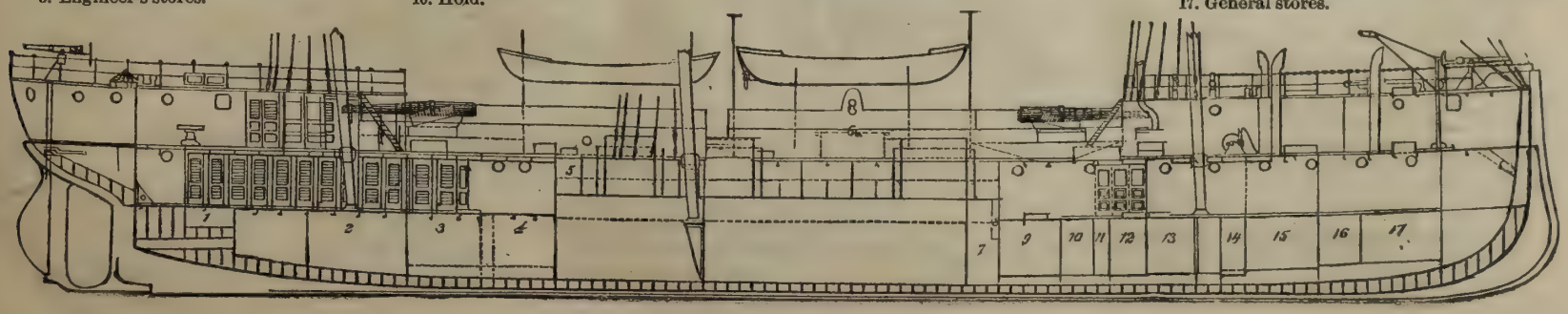
The main battery will be mounted in sponsons on central pivot carriages supporting segmental shields; two on the forecastle, two on the poop, and two amidships. The forward and after guns will be able to concentrate on an object 300 ft. from the pivots, while the amidship guns will have a train of 70 degrees abaft and forward of the beam. Three guns may be concentrated on either broadside within 100 ft. of the ship's side. This vessel will be provided with six above-water launching torpedo tubes, capable of being trained several degrees forward or abaft the beam; she will also have a fixed torpedo tube in the bow and stern; she will also be provided with electric light apparatus and search lights.

U. S. COMPOSITE GUNBOAT, 870 TONS.



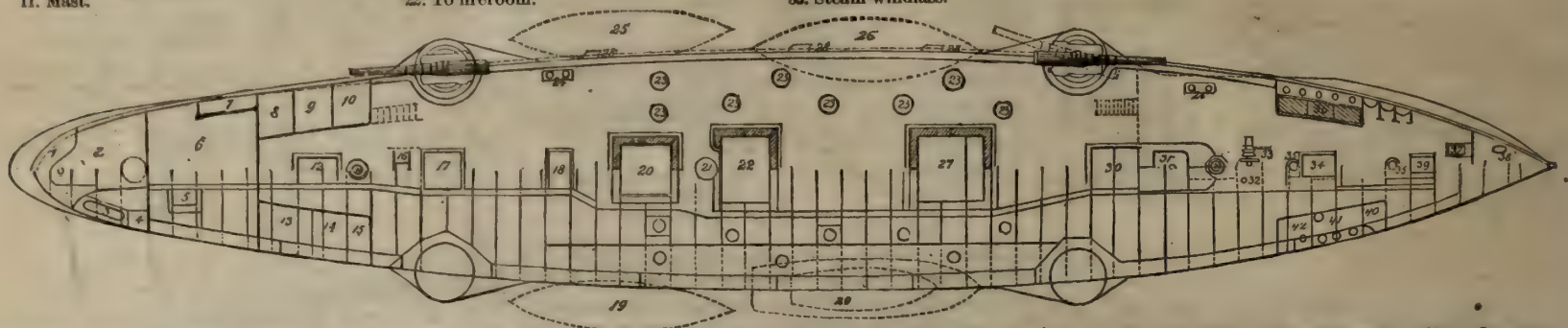
Profile Inboard 870 Ton Composite Gunboat.

1. W. R. stores.
2. Bread room port side.
3. Shell room, port side, magazine opposite.
4. Paymaster stores, port side.
5. Engineer's stores.
6. Platform, portable.
7. Coal.
8. Light box.
9. Magazine.
10. Hold.
11. Water tank.
12. Shell room.
13. Fixed ammunition.
14. Chain Locker.
15. Sail room, port side, paymaster's stores, S. side.
16. Navigator's stores, port side; hospital stores, S. side.
17. General stores.



Spar Deck Plan 870 Ton Composite Gunboat.

1. Transom sofa.
2. After cabin.
3. Bath.
4. W. C.
5. To cabin stores.
6. Cabin.
7. Portable sofa.
8. Cabin pantry.
9. Chart room.
10. Paymaster's office.
11. Mast.
12. Wardroom skylight.
13. Captain's stateroom.
14. Captain's office.
15. Armory.
16. Steering wheel.
17. Wardroom companion.
18. Steerage companion.
19. 27-ft. gig whaleboat.
20. Engine hatch.
21. Mast.
22. To fireroom.
23. Coal shute.
24. Bit.
25. 27-ft. whaleboat.
26. 37mm. rev. cannon, same opposite.
27. Chimney.
28. Freeing ports.
29.
30. To berthdeck.
31. Gallery.
32. Chain pipe.
33. Steam windlass.
34. To berthdeck.
35. Vent.
36. W. C. for crew.
37. Nipper.
38. Manager.
39. Scuttle.
40. Officer's urinal.
41. Washroom.
42. W. C.



Eight Hundred and Seventy Ton Gunboat. Dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 175 ft.; beam (extreme), 31 ft.; draft (mean), 11 ft.. 10 ins.; displacement, about 870 tons.

I. H. P., 900 natural draft; with forced combustion, 1,350; Speed (estimated), 12 knots; Rig, barkentine; plain sail area, 4,480 sq. ft.; coal capacity, 160 tons; complement of men, 100; number of screws, 1.

Main battery, 4 6-in. guns.

Secondary battery 2 47 mm. high power single shot; 2 37 mm. revolvers; 1 short Gatling.

This vessel will be constructed on the composite system, viz.; frames, beams, stringers, and keelsons of steel, with the outer planking and decks of wood; the planking will be in two thicknesses of 2½ and 3 inches, and coppered.

The engines and boilers are placed beneath a water-tight steel deck 3-8 in. in thickness, its outer edge being 27 in. below the water line, rising to 8 in. above at the centre line amidships. The vessel is divided into numerous water-tight compartments by steel athwartship and fore and aft bulkheads, thus localizing the damage due to the hull being penetrated by shot or ramming. The main battery will be mounted in sponsons on central pivot carriages, two having a range of from 2 degs. across the bow to 70 degs. abaft the beam, and two having a range of from 2 degs. across the stern to 70 degs. forward the beam. Two guns can be concentrated on an object 400 ft. ahead of the bow, or abaft the stern, sure cylinder of 29 and 52 ins. diameter, respectively, the piston stroke of 30 ins., and the number of revolutions to be about 150 per minute.

The engines, like those of the 4,000 cruiser, will be placed in separate water-tight compartments, and will be duplicates. The propellers are to be three-bladed, of about 11½ ft. in diameter, and will be made of Manganese bronze.

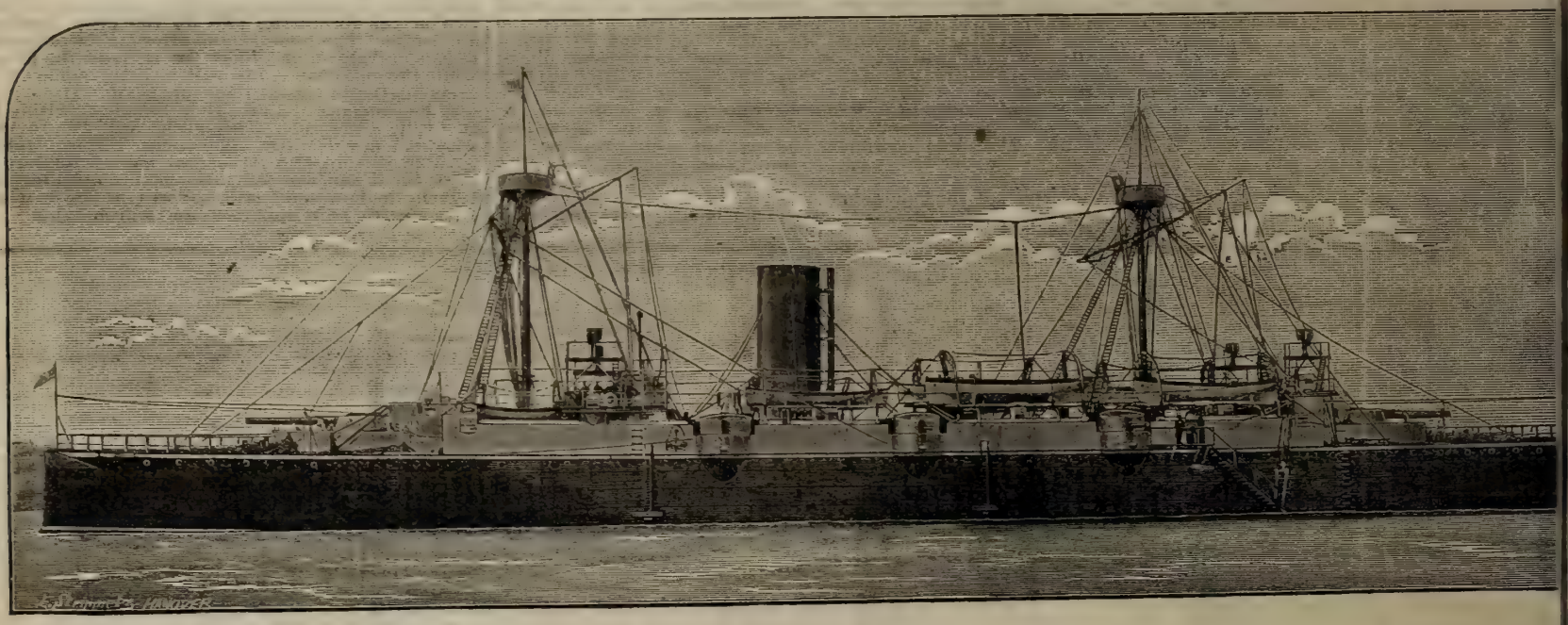
The boilers will be four in number, of horizontal, cylindrical, tubular type, containing an aggregate grate area of 240 square feet, arranged fore and aft in two water-tight compartments, with a fireroom athwartship, abaft the after boilers and forward of the forward boilers. All the steering engines, windlasses, and capstans and other auxiliary machinery is to be of latest improved pattern.

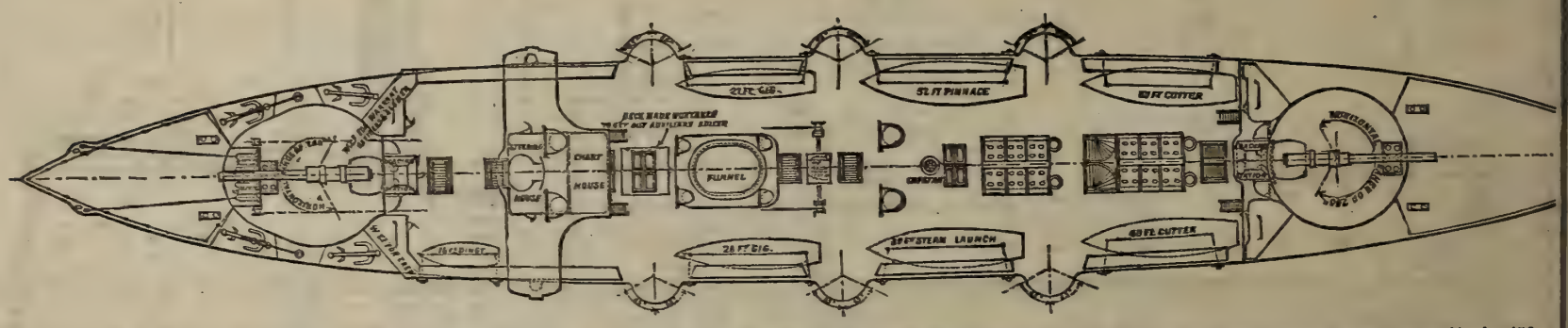
The machinery of the 870-ton gunboat is designed to have, with its auxiliaries, 1,300 I. H. P. under forced draft.

The engine is to have a high and a low-pressure cylinder of 25 and 46 ins. diameter, respectively, and a stroke of 33 ins, and the number of revolutions to be about 136 per minute. The propeller will have three adjustable blades, with a diameter of 9 ft. 9 ins., and to be capable of adjustment as to piteh.

The boilers are to be two cylindrical boilers, 18 ft. 8 ins. long and 8 ft. 8 ins. diameter, and contain an aggregate of 93 square feet, and a heating surface of about 2,733 square feet. They are to be placed side by side forward of the engine, with an athwartship fireroom 8 ft. 6 ins. wide.

THE JAPANESE IRONCLAD NANIWA, CONSTRUCTED FROM THE DESIGNS OF MR. W. H. WHITE.





3,730-ton Twin Screw Steel Cruiser.—We reproduce here the cut of the Japanese ironclad which represents this vessel. Principal dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 300 ft.; moulded breadth, 46 ft.; draft, forward, 17 ft. 6 in.; draft, aft, 19 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 3,730 tons.

The hull is constructed of steel throughout, with double bottom under engines and boilers, and a steel protective deck, two to three in. thick, complete from the ram to the stern-post, its edges 4 ft. below, and its crown 1 foot above the load-water-line. Ten complete transverse and several partial bulkheads divide the hold into many water-tight compartments. The space between the protective deck and the main deck is very minutely sub-divided into water-tight compartments occupied as coal-bunkers, storerooms, chain-lockers, and torpedo-rooms. The conning tower is protected by 2 in. of steel armor, and two ammunition hoists, 3 in. thick, lead direct from the shell-rooms to the loading-towers at the breech of the 10-in. guns. The free board is 15 ft. and the axis of the broadside guns are 18.2 ft. above the load-water-line.

The armament consists of two 10-in. 28-ton B. L. R. on central pivots, the hydraulic revolving and loading gear, and the recoil cylinders being protected by 2-in. steel screens and six 6-in. 4-ton B. L. R. on central pivot carriages, and spar-deck sponsons in broadside. The secondary battery includes two 6-pounder R. F., eight 1-in. Nordenfeldt, and four Gardner machine guns.

The torpedo battery consists of four launching tubes mounted above water in broadside.

The hydraulic power which actuates the gun mechanism is the same as that which operates the steering gear, and the 10-in. guns can be fired at point blank in a fore and aft direction without damage to the deck below.

The engines are of a horizontal (or slightly inclined) compound type, situated in two separate compartments, one abaft the other, actuating three-bladed twin-screws. I. H. P., under forced draft. 7,650; maximum trial speed, 18.9 knots, the mean of two runs over a 10-mile course at load draft.

There are six single-ended locomotive three-furnace boilers in two separate compartments with athwartship fire-rooms.

This ship has two military masts, no sail power except storm sails; her normal coal capacity is 450 tons, but 800 tons can be carried, which increases her draft 1 ft. 6 in.; her endurance at 10 knots is about 8,600 miles, and at 8 knots about 11,000 miles, and her complement is 325 officers and men.

THE *Yosemite*, John Roach's iron steam yacht, has been purchased by the Canadian Government as a cruiser for the use of the Fisheries Department. The price paid is $50,000. In 1880 the *Yosemite* was built at Roach's Chester yards, costing $140,000. Her purchaser made partial payments and ran her for a year or two, during which he fitted her out luxuriously. On one of his trips up the Hudson he ran into the steamboat *Charlotte Vanderbilt*. The *Yosemite* sliced the *Vanderbilt* in half, passing between her divided parts. This mishap sickened her owner and the yacht was returned to Mr. Roach. She has since then been an elephant on his hands. The yacht is a screw steamer of 482 tons; dimensions 186x24x12. She is propelled by a three-cylinder compound engine capable of driving her 17 knots an hour. She has a hurricane deck, and her internal fittings are of the most elaborate description.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT R. H. WILSON, 8th Inf., has recently joined at Fort Mojave, A. T., for duty.

ADJUTANT JAMES FORNANCE, 13th U. S. Inf., has left Santa Fe, N. M., on a month's leave.

GENERAL RUFUS SAXTON, U. S. A., has left Louisville, Ky., for the East, on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. L. FAISON, 1st Inf., has arrived at Fort McDermit, Nev., for temporary duty.

CAPTAIN J. F. MOUNT, 3d U. S. Art., left Washington Barracks, early in the week on a short vacation.

ASSISTANT SURGEON EDWARD EVERTS, U. S. A., has returned to Arizona from a brief visit to San Francisco.

SURGEON J. R. GIBSON, U. S. A., who recently left St. Augustine, Fla., is at Eagle's Mere, Sullivan County, Pa.

COLONEL A. G. BRACKETT, 3d U. S. Cav., is at present enjoying a short leave at 603 E. 10th street, Des Moines, Iowa.

CAPTAIN R. A. WILLIAMS, 8th Cavalry, has taken command on promotion of Troop C, at Camp Maddox, near Alma, N. M.

LIEUTENANT E. T. BROWN, 5th U. S. Art., left Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., on Saturday last to be absent for three weeks.

MAJOR F. W. HESS, U. S. A., returned to Washington Barracks early in the week, from a short visit to his family at Deer Park, Md.

CAPTAIN D. A. IRWIN, U.S. Army, and Mrs. Irwin, of Zellwood, Fla., were in Philadelphia this week, and will remain East for some time.

LIEUTENANT W. C. RAFFERTY, 1st U. S. Art., on vacation from the College of Dahlonega, Ga., has been visiting friends in New York City.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MITCHELL, 2d U. S. Art., on leave from St. Augustine, is stopping with his family at the Mountain Top Hotel, near Afton, Va.

CAPTAIN J. ROCKWELL, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., was a recent guest at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, en route to his new station at Rock Island.

CAPTAIN G. B. RODNEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, was to leave Newport, R. I., the latter part of this week for Essex, Mass., to inspect Massachusetts militia.

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL, U. S. A., was in Washington early in the week to confer with Lieutenant-Gen. Sheridan as to the new Artillery School details.

LIEUTENANT A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting at Hurleyville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and thence goes to Staten Island.

COLONEL RICHARD LODOR, U. S. A., returned to Fort McHenry, Md.. this week, from La Fayette, Indiana, having completed his inspection of State troops.

COLONEL L. C. HUNT, 14th U. S. Infantry, who is much improved in health, has left California to resume command of his regiment at Vancouver Barracks.

LIEUTENANT M. M. MACOMB, 4th U. S. Artillery, will leave Fort Monroe, very soon, to take command of Battery M, 4th U. S. Artillery, at Fort Preble, Me.

LIEUTENANTS F. L. DODGE and O. L. Wieting, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week, from a pleasant trip to Newport Barracks, Ky.

CAPTAIN C. A. WOODRUFF, U. S. A., General Gibbon's Chief Commissary of Subsistence, has taken temporary charge of the Judge Advocate's office, Dept. of the Columbia.

LIEUTENANT H. S. WHIPPLE, 10th U. S. Cavalry, son of General W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., has taken charge of Quartermaster and Commissary matters at Forte Verde, Arizona.

CAPTAIN H. J. HAYNSWORTH, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., a relative of ex-President Arthur, will shortly locate in Philadelphia for duty at the Clothing Depot there.

MRS. MACKLIN, wife of Lieut. Macklin, 11th Inf., and family, are visiting in Attica, Ind., but expect to return to Leavenworth the latter part of August, when the boys will resume their course in the high school.

LIEUTENANT A. G. TASSIN, 12th U. S. Infantry, who has been on special duty at Fort Monroe, Va., since September, 1882, in charge of rifle practice, relinquishes duty there and will join his company at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor.

CAPTAIN C. H. INGALLS, U. S. A., a nephew of General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., who has been stationed at Ogden, Utah, since 1883, goes from there to Hot Springs, Ark., to take charge of Quartermaster matters at the Army and Navy Hospital.

A MAN calling himself Capt. Lindley, U. S. A., has been arrested at Champaign, Ill., on suspicion. It is claimed that he has been known as Capt. A. C. White, Prof. Olerick, Prof. H. S. White, and Prof. Lesquereaux, and that he has duped and defrauded scientists and others.

A DELHI, N. Y., despatch says: "A lady claiming to be Mrs. Lovantia L. Judson, widow of E. Z. C. Judson ('Ned Buntline'), is to contest his will, which left his property to the wife with whom he lived during the past sixteen years. She says she married Judson thirty-five years ago, and that he deserted her to enter the Army and afterwards refused to live with her."

COLONEL GAINES LAWSON, U. S. A., says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, "made the biggest string at all ranges. He wears a sharpshooter's badge, won three successive years at Fort Snelling. He is a man of powerful physique, and when he puts a rifle to his shoulder it is just as firmly fixed as if you braced it against a wall. The colonel will spend the interval until the encampment, Aug. 2, of the 2d Brigade, with his family at Deer Park, Md."

MAJOR W. C. MANNING, U. S. A., left Fort Mackinac, Mich., early this week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT A. S. ROWAN, 15th Infantry, left Fort Pembina, D. T., this week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. E. SAWYER, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Governor's Island on Wednesday on a week's leave.

COLONEL CHAS. PAGE, surgeon U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from an extended leave.

LIEUTENANT FRED. MARSH, 1st U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends in New York City.

MRS. COLONEL L. L. LANGDON and children are spending the summer at Asheville, among the mountains of North Carolina.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island this week from his six weeks' tour at the State Camp at Peekskill, N. Y.

CAPTAIN JAMES JACKSON, 1st Cavalry, selected for a tour of recruiting service, will leave Fort Custer with his family for the East early in September.

CAPTAIN JAS. H. LORD, U. S. A., has taken charge of Quartermaster and Commissary matters at Governor's Island, and has taken up his residence there.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Infantry, was expected to complete business this week at Cleveland, O., and start to join his company at Fort Porter.

LIEUTENANT S. F. MASSEY, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, early in the week, from a visit to New York and Richfield Springs.

CAPTAIN C. C. HOOD, 24th U. S. Infantry, on recruiting service at Philadelphia, has changed the rendezvous from 2,001 Market street to No. 2 North 20th street.

LIEUTENANT W. W. KIMBALL, U. S. A., and several other well-known Americans are spending a portion of the summer at Scheveninger, near the Hague, on the European continent.

CAPTAIN D. B. WILSON, 25th Infantry, having relinquished the regimental adjutancy on promotion he will be succeeded in that position by Lieutenant George Andrews, of the 25th.

CAPTAIN J. L. CLEM, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort McHenry, Md., which commenced in July, 1882, will take charge of the Q. M. D. at Ogden, Utah, early in September.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th Infantry, has been selected by General Ruger to command the rifle camp at Fort Snelling during the rifle competitions of the Department of Dakota, soon to take place.

LIEUTENANT E. R. GILMAN, 5th U. S. Infantry, came to New York from Falls Church, Va., early in the week, and left David's Island on Tuesday for St. Paul with a batch of recruits for the 20th U. S. Infantry.

SURGEON PASSMORE MIDDLETON, U. S. A., arrived in New York from Fort Leavenworth early in the week, and went on to Philadelphia to visit friends there for a few weeks. His headquarters in Philadelphia are at the Lafayette House.

AN infant son of Geronimo died at Fort Marion, Fla., on the morning of July 31. The child was one of the prisoners of Chihuahua's band confined in the fort with his mother. The body was buried by approval of Colonel Langdon, commanding, on the "North Beach," beside the Indian "Jim," who died early in June.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* hears that "an eminent firm of publishers in London are negotiating with Gens. Longstreet and Beauregard for the production of a military history of the American Civil War from the Southern point of view, and on lines not unlike those on which the late Gen. Grant constructed his now completed work."

GEN. AND MRS. VOGDES and Lieut. and Mrs. Chas. Vogdes left last week for Chicago and a month's visit in the West. Mrs. Vogdes will spend August and September at the Peninsular Hotel, Sea Bright, with Mr. and Mrs. Lieut. Sheldon Beard, of New York. After their trip West, Gen. and Mrs. Vogdes will join their daughter at Sea Bright.

A DESPATCH of July 27, from Galveston, Tex., says: With the near approach of the interstate drill and encampment Galveston is taking on new life. Col. M. M. Blunt, 16th U. S. Infantry, who was first solicited to act as commandant of the encampment, having declined, owing to private reasons, Gen. Thomas E. Rose, captain in that regiment, has been selected as commandant, with Lieut. George I. Putnam as adjutant.

"THE sudden death of Lieut. I. T. Webster, 1st U. S. Artillery, U. S. A.," says the Pasadena *Times*, "was a painful surprise to his friends and a terrible shock to his sister, Mrs. Jerome Baker. The latter was preparing to join her brother at the Presidio, having lost her husband here but a few weeks prior to this second bereavement. The deceased had invested in property here, and was a gentleman very highly regarded by those who had met him.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of July 31 says:

Capt. Kingman, U. S. Engineers, has just returned from a trip to Fort Robinson and says the country up in Northern Nebraska is looking splendidly. At Fort Robinson everything is quiet. Lieut.-Col. Fletcher and Capt. Miller, 2d Infantry, have arrived and taken their houses.... Dr. and Mrs. Summers and Miss Summers returned Wednesday from an early summer visit East.... Miss Grace Chambers is visiting her uncle, Col. Chambers, 17th U. S. Infantry, Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne.

THE *Mineral Argus*, of July 22, has the following Fort Maginnis items:

Capt. and Mrs. Maize have gone to inspect the National Park.... Col. Mason, Department Inspector, is not expected before the middle of August.... A lieutenant of the Signal Corps is expected in a few days to inspect the Signal Department of this post.... Paymaster Whipple arrived Monday and paid the troops ... Miss Mamie Manly left on Tuesday for Lawrence, Kas., where she will resume her studies at the young ladies' seminary.... A rumor has been gently wafted through the garrison that one infantry company is to be ordered to Fort Poplar River, leaving Fort Maginnis a four company post.

GENERAL ANSON G. MCCOOK and bride are travelling in Europe.

CAPTAIN CATLEY, 2d Infantry, and Mrs. Catley, have reached Fort Omaha from the East.

CHAPLAIN M. C. BLAINE, U. S. A., has left Fort Spokane, Washington Ty., on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. B. EATON, 3d U. S. Artillery, is spending the month of August at Asheville, N. C.

CAPTAIN S. P. JOCELYN, 21st U. S. Infantry, was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., a few days ago.

LIEUTENANT A. D. ANDREWS, 5th U. S. Artillery, a graduate of this year, is visiting at Massena, N. Y.

MAJOR A. B. CAREY, paymaster U. S. A., lately arrived in San Francisco, has left again on a six weeks leave.

COLONEL N. A. M. DUDLEY, 1st Cavalry, was to leave Fort Custer, M. T., this week on a twenty days' leave.

COLONEL GEORGE MITCHELL, captain 2d Artillery, is passing the summer at the Mountain Top Hotel, near Afton, Va.

LIEUTENANT G. B. DAVIS, 5th Cavalry, U. S. A., returned to West Point, N. Y., this week from Vineyard Haven, Mass.

CAPTAIN CHAS. F. ROE, 11th U. S. Infantry, leaves Newark, N. J., this week for Elmira, Chemung County, New York.

CAPTAIN L. H. RUCKER, 9th Cav., was in Cheyenne this week, a witness on the trial of Lieut. J. F. McBlain, of that regiment.

MAJOR J. W. WHAM, paymaster U. S. A., and Capt. W. H. Vinal, 16th U. S. Infantry, were visitors to Washington this week.

GENERAL BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance, accompanied by Mrs. Benét, will sail for Europe on Saturday, to be gone probably until October.

COLONEL WM. E. MERRILL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who has been quite ill with diptheria at his home in Newport, Ky., is improving.

LIEUTENANT E. D. DAVIS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks this week on a visit to relatives at Fort Spring, Greenbrier County, W. Va.

COLONEL FLAGLER, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, accompanied by some Iowa friends, has gone to the fishing grounds at Pocasset, Mass., for a few weeks' sport.

MRS. W. B. ELTONHEAD, of Philadelphia, accompanied by her daughter, arrived at Fort Bridger, Wyo., this week, on a visit to her son, Lieut. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf.

LIEUTENANT WEBSTER, 2d Infantry, expects to leave Fort Omaha next week with his wife, having been detailed for duty at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

THE order detailing Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cavalry, to witness the manœuvres of the French 10th and 18th Corps in September has been revoked at Capt. Nowlan's request.

A FINE obelisk has been erected at Lippehne in commemoration of the act of lieutenant—now Prince-Chancellor—Bismarck in saving at the risk of his own the life of a drowning fellow soldier.

MAJOR WM. F. TUCKER, Paymaster, U. S. Army, has reported for duty as Post Paymaster at Washington in place of Maj. Bates recently relieved. He is quartered for the present with his father-in-law, Gen. Logan.

COLONEL ALEX. CHAMBERS, 17th Infantry, who has assumed command of Fort D. A. Russell, is no stranger to Wyoming and its people, says the Cheyenne *Leader*. "He came here first in 1865 as chief of staff of Gen. Wheaton, and subsequently was stationed at Fort Fetterman. While residing there Col. and Mrs. Chambers adopted the orphan children of the late Major Burke, three little girls, whom they educated and reared to womanhood. Col. Chambers's recollections of his former life in Wyoming are only pleasant ones, and it is hoped that his future intercourse with our people will be as agreeable as the past has been, and that between his command, the officers and men of the 17th Infantry and the citizens of Cheyenne, there may be fostered a mutual desire to promote the interest and pleasure of each other."

THE San Francisco *News Letter* says: "Light Battery K, of the 1st, Major Haskin commanding, returned from its march Thursday, quite willing to take up another one in the same direction at the shortest possible notice. The other military gents are also at home again from their several camps, and all are busy preparing for the grand parade of next month, when the streets of 'Frisco will see such a one as they never saw before. General Sherman has been making the most of his spare time here before the crowd of his old comrades join him, and has been visiting in all directions. He formed one of the party at Monterey last Saturday, and was, as usual, treated to a warm welcome and the inevitable march whose sound must be one most familiar to his ears. He and Miss Sherman go to Portland in August en route home.

WE regret to learn that Mrs. Daingerfield Parker, wife of Major Parker, of the 9th Infantry, U. S. A., suffered a severe accident while walking near the Pueblo water works reservoirs, Fort Wingate, N. M. Her dress was accidentally caught in the wire fence which surrounds the reservoirs, and in attempting to free her dress her foot slipped and she fell forward, breaking one of the bones of her ankle, causing a rather serious fracture. Surgeon M. M. Rebert set the bones and the lady was taken to the Numa Hotel. With reference to the accident Major Parker writes us as follows: "Post surgeon at Wingate says bones not broken, but ligaments of (right) leg or ankle *are*, perhaps quite as serious a matter. Meanwhile, though suffering much pain and discomfort, she is made as comfortable as the attentions of the kind people here and those of equally kind friends of the 9th, who accompanied us, can make her. Her case excited universal sympathy with all, rank and file as well as commissioned officers. A sergeant of the 9th was one of the first to run to her assistance."

GENERAL E. A. CARR, U. S. A., and Mrs. Carr, are in Washington.

CAPTAIN P. H. ELLIS, 13th Infantry, has returned to St. Louis from sick leave, and is at the Southern Hotel.

LIEUTENANT JAMES BRENNAN, 17th Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.

PAYMASTER W. F. TUCKER, U. S. A., arrived in Washington, August 4, and entered upon the duties of Post Paymaster, August 5.

GENERAL and Mrs. Duncan, with their daughter, Miss Lillie, left Washington this week for the mountains, to be absent August and September.

CAPTAIN S. R. STAFFORD, 15th U. S. Infantry, is reported to have been robbed of a valuable diamond pin recently, while bathing at Manhattan Beach.

GENERAL THOMAS WILSON, Chief Commissary at Fort Leavenworth, spent Sunday last in Omaha looking after his two grandchildren of whom he is justly proud.

THE engagement is announced of Lt. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Infantry, and Miss Kimball, daughter of Col. A. S. Kimball, Quartermaster, U. S. A. The wedding is to occur in September.

CAPTAIN HOWE, 17th Infantry, accompanied by Mrs. Howe, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Ingalls, at Ogden, Utah. Captain and Mrs. Ingalls expect to leave Ogden next week for their new station at the Hot Springs.

SURGEON J. R. GIBSON, U. S. A., left St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Monday morning, Aug. 2, at the expiration of which he goes to the Department of Missouri. His family went with him. They go first to Philadelphia, thence to spend the summer at Lakeside, Eagle Mere, Sullivan Co., Pa.

MISS ADELE GARESCHE, the youngest daughter of the late General Julius P. Garesche, of the U. S. A., took the white veil in the Monastery of the Visitation, St. Louis, August 2. Her elder sister, Octavie, entered the Carmelite Convent of the same city on the 1st of last October, and on the 15th of last June received the white veil.

THE injunction suit of Webster and Co., the publishers of the Personal Memoirs of General Grant, against John Wanamaker, to prevent the latter from disposing of copies of the book, came up in the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia on Tuesday. After much discussion by opposing counsel the Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

THE following officers were registered at the office of the Adjutant-General this week: Col. J. C. Tidball, 1st Art.; Capt. D. A. Irwin, retired; 2d Lieut. Robt. C. Williams, 15th Inf.; Ad. 2d Lieut. Thos. B. Mott, 1st Art.; Col. E. A. Carr, 6th Cav.; Major G. L. Gillespie, Engrs.; Lt.-Col. W. P. Craighill, Engrs.; Major J. W. Wham, Pay Dept.; Capt. J. C. Clifford, Ord. Dept.

A WASHINGTON correspondent reports that Secretary Endicott has a singular experience for a Cabinet officer. He visited the House to secure action on a resolution for the acceptance of the Grant gifts. He walked all around the chamber without being recognized by a single member, and was just about leaving when Mr. Randall recognized and engaged him in conversation.

THE young Duc de Rochefoucauld, who is an officer in the French Army, and has only his pay to support him, is still much attached to a young American lady, who is also in straitened circumstances. He is anxious to marry her, but his mother is opposed to the match. He himself was formerly resigned to what seemed inevitable, and was prepared to marry a fortune. He has remained loyal, nevertheless, and there is a possibility that the young American will become a duchess.

THE New York Board of Aldermen, accompanied by Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., went to Rockaway on Wednesday to present to Mrs. Hancock an album containing engrossed resolutions on the death of her husband, Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A. A description of the album has already appeared in the JOURNAL. The party on arrival at the Seaside Hotel were received by Mr. Oliver Russell, brother of Mrs. Hancock who was not well enough to undergo the fatigue of the ceremony. Gen. Whipple was requested by Mrs. Hancock to receive the testimonial. There were present Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Bouvier and Miss Bertha Bouvier, Mrs. Hancock's cousins, and the General's grandchildren, Ada Hancock, Myra Hancock and Gwynn Hancock. Addresses were made by President Nooney and Gen. Whipple, who said that Mrs. Hancock had requested him, as a staff officer under Gen. Hancock, to convey to the committee her regret that she was not able to be present. In her behalf he thanked the Aldermen for the expression of their appreciation of the character of her husband, and after the ceremony Mr. Russell entertained the visitors at dinner.

COMMANDER C. F. GOODRICH, U. S. N., was in Newport, R. I., this week.

COMMODORE D. B. HARMONY and Mrs. Harmony are spending the month of August at Saratoga.

COLONEL JAMES FORNEY of the Marine Corps, left Norfolk, Va., early in the week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER C. H. STOCKTON, U.S.N., has taken his family to Wilmington, Del., where they will spend the summer.

PAYMASTER J. P. LOOMIS, U. S. N., registered at the Union Square Hotel, New York, on Wednesday, and Paymr. I. G. Boggs, U. S. N., at the Albemarle Hotel.

CIVIL ENGINEER F. C. PRINDLE, Commodore P. C. Johnson, Paymaster John R. Carmody, Commander S. H. Baker, Commander F. J. Higginson, and Pay Inspector George Cochran registered at the Navy Department during the week.

LIEUTENANT DOWNS L. WILSON, U. S. Navy, and wife, are at the Rockbridge Baths in Virginia. His health was impaired by too persistent application to duty. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are accompanied by Miss Grace Moffitt, of Georgetown.

REAR-ADMIRAL ROE and wife are at the Bellevue on the New Jersey coast.

COMMODORE W. K. MAYO, U. S. N., and Mrs. Mayo are at the Kensington Hotel, Saratoga.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR T. J. TAYLOR, U. S. N., will leave Norfolk next week on a month's leave.

MAJOR A. S. NICHOLSON, of the Marine Corps, has gone to Poland Springs on a month's vacation.

CHIEF ENGINEER H. H. STEWART, U. S. N., was a guest this week at the Washington Hotel, Philadelphia.

PAYMASTER G. E. HENDEE, U. S. N., has joined the receiving ship *Franklin* at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER THOS. PERRY, U. S. N., was at the Riggs House, Washington, D. C., this week.

COMMANDER BONAPARTE WYSE, French Navy, was a guest at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, early in the week.

REAR ADMIRAL E. T. NICHOLS, U. S. N., was in New York this week with quarters at the Albemarle Hotel.

COMMANDER F. J. HIGGINSON, U. S. N., arrived in Washington this week from China, and is at the Riggs House.

MRS. H. W. FITCH, wife of Chief Engineer Fitch, U. S. N., left Philadelphia, Pa., this week for a visit to Ocean Beach, N. J.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER E. W. WATSON, U. S. N., and family, are enjoying themselves for a month in the mountains of Virginia.

MRS. WHITNEY, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has been visiting Mrs. Hancock, widow of Maj.-Gen. Hancock, at Far Rockaway, L. I.

REAR ADMIRAL C. H. BALDWIN, U. S. N., finding the dry air of Saratoga to agree with him, will remain there for some time to come.

CHIEF ENGINEER H. L. SNYDER, U. S. N., was to leave Washington this week for Pottsville, Pa., to enjoy a month's vacation with his family.

COMMANDER J. H. SANDS, U. S. N., who relinquishes duty at the Washington Navy-yard early in September, will then go abroad for a year.

COMMODORE D. L. BRAINE, U. S. N., who has lately been detailed to command the South Atlantic Station, is at the Bellevue, near Seabright, N. J., with his family.

COMMANDER S. H. BAKER, U. S. N., arrived in Washington early in the week from Concordville, Pa., and reported for duty at the Navy Department on Monday.

WE are glad to note that Lieut.-Comdr. E. B. Thomas, U. S. N., who has been a patient in the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., for two months' past, has left the hospital.

CHIEF ENGINEER D. P. MCCARTNEY, U. S. N., goes to Saratoga on leave of absence from the Washington Navy-yard. He left August 4, and will be joined shortly after that date by Lieut. William M. Irwin, U. S. N.

PAY DIRECTOR T. H. LOOKER says that the statement in a Sunday paper that he and family are to leave Aug. 15 for a month at Atlantic City, is incorrect. He wishes it were true, but it unfortunately isn't.—*Critic.*

P. A. ENGINEER J. C. KAFER, U. S. N., having been detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and granted two months' leave of absence, has joined his wife in the Adirondack region, where they will remain until his health is restored.

LIEUTENANT F. A. WILNER, U. S. N., was July 11, 1886, still on duty on board the U. S. S. *Alert*, the leave of absence granted him not having been accepted, owing to the Korean Government not being ready to commence the work for which he was engaged.

CHIEF ENGINEER CHARLES E. DE VALIN, U. S. N., has been ordered to relieve Chief Engineer Baker at the Washington Navy Yard, on August 10. Mr. De Valin has invested in some real estate in the district, and intends to cast his lot among the Washingtonians.

CHIEF ENGINEER CHARLES H. BAKER, U. S. N., will be detached from the Washington Navy Yard on the 10th, and has been ordered to assume the duties of Fleet Engineer of the South Atlantic Station. His family will remain in Washington during his absence, having rented a house in Hillyer Place.

COMMANDER JAMES H. SANDS, U. S. N., and family, will soon leave the United States for an extended sojourn abroad, probably Switzerland will be their objective point. Commander Sands has received a year's leave of absence, and has been detached from duty in the Navigation Store at the Navy Yard, Washington, on August 31.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER JOHN D. FORD, U. S. Navy, of the Baltimore Manual Training School, is the author of an interesting report which appears in the annual catalogue for 1886. He gives an account of the mechanical facilities of the school, which seem to be extensive, and of the work accomplished during the past year.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER EDWARD O'C. ACKER, U. S. N., recently detached from duty in the draughting room of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has been ordered to duty in the Vanderbilt University, Tenn., graduated from the Naval Academy, June 10, 1879, and received his present commission, June 10, 1881. Mr. Acker has made special study of chemistry, particularly in its application to metallurgy.

P. A. ENGINEER WM. B. BOGGS, U. S. N., whose recent death at Guayaquil, Ecuador, so shocked his many friends in the Navy, was, it appears, convalescent from the fever that attacked him while en route from Panama, and on the day of his death he took a short walk from the hotel where he was stopping. Through some misadventure or over-exertion he experienced a relapse and died a few hours after the return to his hotel.

RECENT DEATHS.

MAJOR JOSEPH H. WHITTLESEY, U. S. Army, retired, died at Seattle, Wash. Ty., Aug 2. He was a native of New York, entered the Military Academy in 1840, was graduated in 1844, second of his class, and promoted brevet 2d Lieutenant 2d Dragoons, and in 1845 was promoted 2d Lieutenant 1st Dragoons. He served on frontier duty in Louisiana, Kansas, and Texas during 1845-6 and in the Mexican War from 1846 to 1848, receiving the brevet of 1st Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista. In 1847 he was promoted 1st Lieutenant, Captain in 1854, and Major, 5th Cavalry, November 12, 1861. During the war he served in the command of a regiment in the defence of Washington, the Virginia Peninsula campaign, and was engaged in the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg. He was captured at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862, and exchanged September 30 of the same year. Afterward he was engaged in recruiting and garrison service, and was retired from active service November 30, 1863, for disability resulting from long and faithful service and from disease and exposure in the line of duty. During 1867 and 1868 he served on a tour of inspection of the educational establishments of the United States, with a view to introducing military instruction into colleges. From 1868 to February, 1870, he served as Professor of Military Science at Cornell University. He was a brave and meritorious officer, and his death will be universally regretted.

A DESPATCH from Fort Assiniboine, Montana, referring to the death there July 24, of Lieutenant W. W. Low, 20th U. S. Infantry, reported in last week's JOURNAL, says: "It was very sudden. He was last seen alive about 1 A. M., July 24, and was apparently in usual health. At about 8 A. M. he was found sitting in a chair in his room in the officers' quarters, dead. It is not definitely known to what cause his death is attributed, and opinion is divided between heart disease and an over dose of a poisonous drug taken as a medicine. His father in Chicago was advised by telegraph of the sad fate of his son."

MRS. A. L. HENRY, widow of Major W. S. Henry, 3d U. S. Infantry, died at Bay Shore, July 29, and the funeral services took place at West Point, July 31. Her husband, who died in 1851, was a gallant soldier of the Mexican War. Mrs. Henry was a woman of fine presence, and much admired in early days for her beauty and mental accomplishments. She married Lieut. Henry, of the 3d Infantry, in 1838, and accompanied the regiment in Florida, Texas and New Mexico. An Army lady's residence in those days was a tent, or perchance a log house. In Texas, by an overflow of the river, the command lost everything, and only escaped with their lives. Mrs. Henry, being an invalid, was carried out in a chair by soldiers. The history of the deceased would be that of the social life of the old Army, and would fill pages of narratives. Mrs. Henry was a granddaughter of D. D. Tompkins, Governor of New York and Vice President of the United States, and of Swinton Thompson, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court and Secretary of the Navy. She was buried at West Point, where lie her husband, her son-in-law and two daughters, one being the widow of General French, an Army officer.

AT a meeting of the members of Battery G, 2d Artillery, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty in His divine providence to remove from our midst our comrade and fellow soldier, N. W. Jackson,

Resolved, That by his sad and untimely death the battery has lost a true and brave soldier, a kind-hearted, generous, and upright man; his relatives a loving son and brother.

Resolved, That we the members of his late battery will ever cherish his memory as one who by his many acts of kindness and honorable character endeared himself to us.

Resolved, That the members of Battery G, 2d Artillery, extend to the W. C. T. U. and I. O. of G. T., of which the deceased was a member, our heartfelt thanks and appreciation for their participation in the funeral ceremonies.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

MICHAEL YOUNG, 1st Sergt. Bat. G, 2d Art., President.
WM. M. GIRICH, Pvt. Bat. G, 2d Art., Secretary.

THEODORE R. SITGREAVES, who died at Easton, Pa., July 31, aged 80, was a brother of Col. Lorenzo Sitgreaves, U. S. Army, retired. He was a very charitable man, a liberal contributor to Trinity Episcopal Church, which his father founded, and recently donated to the Children's Aid Society, of Easton, a valuable site of land for a permanent home."

WE regret to learn of the death, at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 26, of the infant son of Lieutenant Williston Fish, 4th U. S. Artillery, aged ten months. The funeral took place on Tuesday, and was generally attended by the officers and ladies of the garrison. The services were conducted by Chaplain Geo. G. Mullins, 25th Infantry.

A MEMORIAL service for the late Gen. James H. Van Alen was held at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., Aug. 6. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends.

MR. PETER R. HAWLEY, a brother of Major William Hawley, U. S. Army, retired, died at San Jose, Cal., July 21.

THE Navy Department was informed on Thursday that Lieut. E. P. McClellan shot and killed himself at his father's residence in Darien, Ct., on that morning. He was a native of Maine; entered the Naval Academy Sept. 24, 1863, and was graduated in 1867; promoted ensign in 1868, master in 1870, and lieutenant March 21, 1871. His last service was on board the *Galena*. He was in his 40th year.

THE ARMY.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

August 2, 1886.

3d Regiment of Infantry—Major Horace Jewett, of the 16th Infantry, to be Lieut. Col., Aug. 1, 1886, vice Gibson, promoted to the 5th Infantry.

5th Regiment of Infantry—Lieut. Col. George Gibson, of the 3d Infantry, to be Colonel, Aug. 1, 1886, vice Wilkins, retired from active service.

10th Regiment of Infantry—1st Lieut. Walter T. Duggan to be Captain, Aug. 1, 1886, vice Parke, promoted to the 16th Infantry. 2d Lieut. Charles J. T. Clark to be 1st Lieut., Aug. 1, 1886, vice Duggan, promoted.

16th Regiment of Infantry—Captain John B. Parke, of the 10th Infantry, to be Major, Aug. 1, 1886, vice Jewett, promoted to the 3d Infantry.

G. O. 53, H. Q. A., Aug. 5, 1886.

Publishes the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes.

Approved July 31, 1886.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., July 29, 1886.

Publishes the proclamation of the President of the U. S., dated July 26, 1886, directing that the military reservation of Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided for in the act of July 5, 1884, it having become useless for military purposes.

G. O. 9, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, July 31, 1886.

The annual competitions for places on the teams of the Department of the East and Division of the Atlantic for this year will take place at Fort Niagara, N. Y., during the month of September.

Post commanders will order the competitors to report to the commanding officer at Fort Niagara, N. Y., on Aug. 28.

Post commanders will report immediately the names of enlisted men selected; also the names of such officers and non-commissioned staff officers of their posts as they can recommend for the purpose under the provisions of par. 592, *b* and *c*.

The commanding officer at Fort Niagara, N. Y., will provide for the competitors and the officers and enlisted men on duty in connection with the competitions.

The "distinguished marksmen," not excluded by par. 605, Blunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing," who may report in writing to these headquarters that they so desire, will be selected to shoot at the same time and place with competitors. The two competitors or "distinguished marksmen" who make the highest aggregate scores for the four days of the Division competition will be selected as members of the Army team, The third highest score will determine the alternate.

By command of Major General Schofield:
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 6, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, July 21, 1886.

Publishes extracts, taken from the reports of Target Practice of Troops serving in the Dept. of Dakota, for June, 1886.

[The record shows that no less than 208 sharpshooters qualified during the month. The 3d Infantry leads the way with 140 sharpshooters.]

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. J. G. Ballance, A. J. A., will proceed to Fort Randall, Dakota, and Poplar River, Montana, on public business (S. O. 97, July 31, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M., Fort McHenry, Md., is relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 98, July 31, Div. Atlantic).

Com. Sergt. James Lehane will report to the C. O., Fort Clark, Tex., to relieve Com. Sergt. Dennis W. Carroll, who will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., to relieve Com. Sergt. Joseph Van Castel, who will proceed to Fort Gaston, Cal., to relieve Com. Sergeant Wm. Kenkle, who will proceed to West Point, N. Y., to relieve Com. Sergt. Wm. T. Sheehan. Com. Sergeant Sheehan will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., to relieve Com. Sergt. John Buchanan, who will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., to relieve Com. Sergt. Edward Whiting, who will proceed to Fort Yates, D. T., to relieve Com. Sergt. Chas. A. Fagan, who will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., to relieve Com. Sergt. Chas. Raab. Com. Sergt. Raab will proceed to Fort Shaw, M. T., to relieve Com. Sergt. Garrett Farley, who will proceed to San Carlos, Ariz., to relieve Com. Sergt. Arthur J. Judd, who will proceed to Fort Verde, Ariz. Ty., for duty. Com. Sergeant George M. Berkel will proceed to Fort Bowie, Ariz., to relieve Com. Sergt. Peter Heck, who will proceed Angel Island, Cal., for duty (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

Leave of Capt. Fred F. Whitehead, C. of S., extended six months for disability (S. O., Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Leave for one month is granted Major DeWitt C. Poole, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 126, July 20, D. Columbia).

Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Chief Paymr., will proceed to Fort Klamath and pay Troop M, 2d Cav. (S. O. 126, July 20, D. Columbia.)

Major James P. Canby, Paymr., Fort Cœur d'Alene, will proceed to the vicinity of Eloika Lake, W. T., and pay Troop L, 2d Cav. (S. O. 128, July 23, D. Columbia).

Col. Daniel McClure, A. P. M. G., U. S. Army, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business relating to the pay department (S. O. 99, Aug. 2, Div. Atlantic).

Leave for twenty-five days, to take effect July 28, is granted Major C. I. Wilson, Paymr., Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 91, July 26, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted Major Asa B. Carey, Paymr. (S. O. 63, July 26, D. California.)

Medical Department.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Med. Dept. are ordered: Major Edwin Bentley, Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and on his arrival there report by letter to the comdg. gen. Dept. of the East for assignment to duty. Capt. Daniel M. Appel, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major M. K. Taylor, Surgeon (S. O. 77, July 24, Dept. Mo.)

Asst. Surg. Edward Evarts will accompany Co. F, 1st Int., to San Francisco, Cal., as medical officer (F O. 71, July 8, D. Ariz.)

In accordance with par. 12, S. O. 168, A. G. O., Maj. Passmore Middleton, Surg., is relieved from duty in this Dept. (S. O. 78, July 26, Dept. Mo.)

Leave until Sept. 10 is granted Major Passmore Middleton, Surg. (S. O. 100, Aug. 3, Div. Atlantic.)

A furlough for three months is granted Hospital Steward E. P. Harrison, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (S. O. 57, July 22, Div. Pacific.)

The following changes in the stations of hospital stewards will be made: Hospital Steward Albert C. Beals, from duty at Rock Island Arsenal, and report by letter to the comdg. gen. Dept. of the East for assignment to duty. Hospital Steward Rudolph Werner, from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La. Hospital Steward Wm. Bethon, from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will report to the comdg. gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment to duty. Hospital Steward Charles H. Fearn, from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the comdg. gen. Dept. of Texas for assignment to duty. Hospital Steward Wm. Bock, from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will report to the comdg. genl. Dept. of California for assignment to duty. The following hospital stewards will be relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report to the comdg. gen. of the department opposite their names for assignment to duty: George Pries, Dept. of the Missouri. George Dieffenbach, Dept. of the Missouri. Charles Gomes, Dept. of Arizona. The following named hospital stewards will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will report to the comdg. gen. of the dept. opposite their names for assignment to duty: Herman Wilkendorf, Dept. of the Platte. Charles Parker, Dept. of the Missouri. The following hospital stewards will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Missouri, and will report to the comdg. gen. as set opposite their names for assignment to duty: Wm. Torrens to the comdg. officer Rock Island Arsenal. Thomas J. Burke, Dept. of California. Wm. F. Lambertson, Dept. of the East. Wm. Edwards, Dept. of the East (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Buford, D. T., will grant a furlough for two months to 2d Class Hospital Steward Henry Warner, private, Co. E, 13th Inf., with permission to go to New York City, N. Y., to take effect about Sept. 20 (S. O. 72, July 30, D. D.)

Hospital Stewart Chas. F. Materne will proceed to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and there await further orders (S. O. 72, July 30, D. D.)

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Annapolis, Md., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 106, Aug. 4, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to Smith's Shoals, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 106, Aug. 4, C. E.)

Major George L. Gillespie, C. E., will proceed to Rockport and Newburyport Harbor, Mass., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 105, Aug. 2, C. E.)

Capt. James C. Post, C. E., will proceed to Beattyville, Ky., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 105, Aug. 2, C. E.)

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, C. E., will proceed to Buffalo and Charlotte, N. Y., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 105, Aug. 2, C. E.)

Major Charles J. Allen, C. E., will proceed to Pine River, Minn., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 104, July 30, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. T. Rossell, C. E., will proceed to Wilson's Point, La., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 104, July 30, C. E.)

Ord. Sergt. Alexander Jamieson having been retired, the C. O., Fort Canby, will detail a non-commissioned officer to relieve him of his duties at Fort Stevens (S. O. 127, July 21, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Wm. Metcalf, O. D., will proceed to Wilmington, Del., on public business connected with the manufacture of powder for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., July 31, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Joseph C. Clifford, O. D., will repair to Washington on public business (S. O., Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Joseph C. Clifford, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Waterbury, Conn., on public business connected with the supply of material for small arm cartridges for the O. D. (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

The following changes of stations of officers of the O. D. are ordered to take effect Aug. 28: Major Clifton Comly, from the Military Academy, to the command of the Indianapolis Arsenal. Capt. John A. Kress, from the command of the Indianapolis Arsenal, to the command of the St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks. Major John B. McGinness, from the command of the St. Louis Powder Depot, to duty at the Rock Island Arsenal. Capt. John G. Butler, from the Rock Island Arsenal, to the National Armory, Springfield, Mass. Capt. F. Heath, Nat'l Armory, Sprinfiield, Mass., to the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy. 1st Lieut. Lawrence L. Bruff, from the Military Academy, to duty at West Point Foundry, Cold Spring (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Randall, D. T., will direct Ord. Sergt. E. C. Lickiss to report in person, Aug. 21, to the C. O. of the Dept. Rifle Camp at Fort Snelling, Minn., as a competitor for a place on the Dept. Rifle Team (S. O. 72, July 30, D. Dak.)

Chaplains.

Leave for one month, to take effect July 26, is granted Post Chaplain Malnor C. Blaine, Fort Spokane (S. O. 124, July 17, D. Columbia).

The leave for seven days granted Post Chaplain Wm. T. McAdam, Fort Omaha, Neb., extended fourteen days, is further extended nine days (S. O. 92, July 27, D. Platte).

Leave for twenty days is granted Post Chaplain George D. Crocker (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. James Mitchell, S. C., now on duty at Fort Myer, Va., will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in Washington, D. C. (S. O., Aug. 4, H. Q. A.)

A despatch from Cottage City, says: Sergt. Gustave Liebmann, of the Signal Service, who is reported to have disappeared, has left the signal office in a mixed state. It has been known that Liebmann was living a wild life here and was intoxicated most of the time, but, for the sake of his family, it has been kept quiet. He disappeared about the same time with a man calling himself Lieutenant J. Freemont, of New York, who left the Sea View House with a large hotel bill unpaid.

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 31, 1886:

Troop A, 6th Cav., to Fort Bayard, N. M.
Troop I, 6th Cav., to Fort Wingate, N. M.
Co. K, 9th Inf., to Fort Verde, Ariz.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., **B, D, G, K,** and **M,** Ft. Custer, Mont.; **A, C,** and **F,** Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; **I,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **E,** Ft. Ellis, Mont. **H** and **L,** Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Leave for twenty days is granted Col. Nathan A. M. Dudley, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate will report, Aug. 19, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., **B, E, F, G,** and **I,** Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; **A** and **K,** Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; **C,** Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; **D,** Boise Barracks, Idaho; **H,** Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; **L,** Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; **M,** Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Leave for twenty days is granted Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 128, July 23, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., **C, F, M,** Ft. Davis, Tex.; **A,** Ft. Concho, Tex.; **G,** Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; **B,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **E,** Camp Rice, Tex.; **L,** Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; **D** and **H,** Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; **I** and **K,** Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Capt. Gerald Russell is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 79, July 28, Dept. M.)

The leave granted Col. Albert G. Brackett is extended two months (S. O., July 31, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, F, H,** and **K,** Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; **A** and **M,** Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; **C, G,** and **I,** Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; **L,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. T. J. Wint is detailed to take charge of the Dept. of Missouri Rifle Competition for the current year. He will report at these Headquarters on Aug. 10 (S. O. 80, July 30, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald, now at Fort Bowie, A. T., will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., on public business connected with the transfer of his troop (M,) to that post. Upon completion of this duty Lieut. McDonald will return to Fort Bowie (F. O. 73, July 12, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., **D, E, H,** and **L,** Ft. Riley, Kas.; **A, F, I,** and **M,** Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; **B, C, G,** and **K,** Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 19, is granted 2d Lieut. G. W. Read (S. O. 78, July 26, Dept. M.)

A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. Chas. Kennedy, Troop B (S. O. 112, July 28, Div. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., **A, C, G,** and **L,** Ft. Bayard, N. M.; **I** and **K,** Ft. Wingate, N. M.; **B** and **F,** Ft. Lewis, Colo.; **D, E,** and **H,** Ft. Stanton, N. M.; **M,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Gilbert E. Overton, recruiting officer (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. **A, C, E, H, K,** and **M,** Ft. Meade, Dak.; **B** and **D,** Ft. Yates, Dak.; **F** and **L,** Ft. Buford, Dak.; **G,** Ft. Keogh, Mont.; **I,** Ft. Totten, Dak.

So much of S. O. 163, July 16, as relates to Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, is revoked (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. George H. Cameron will report, Aug. 19, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Fort Meade, D. T., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Michael P. Cronin, Troop H (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., **C,** and **H,** San Antonio, Tex.; **A,** Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; **I,** Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; **D,** Camp Del Rio, Tex.; **E, F, G, K,** and **L,** Ft. Clark, Tex.; **B** and **M,** Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain (S. O., Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, H,** and **L,** Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; **C, F,** and **K,** Ft. Robinson, Neb.; **A, G,** and **I,** Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; **M,** Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Capt. Louis H. Rucker will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo., and report as witness in the case of 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain (S. O. 93, July 28, D. Platte.)

The G. C.-M. at Cheyenne Depot, for the trial of 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain, is authorized to adjourn its sittings to Cheyenne (S. O. 94, July 29, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., **D, E, K,** and **L,** Ft. Grant, A. T.; **B,** Whipple Bks., A. T.; **A** and **H,** Ft. Apache, A. T.; **I** and **M,** Ft. Verde, A. T.; **C, F,** and **G,** Ft. Thomas, A. T.

Capt. T. C. Lebo, with one sergeant and one private Troop K, will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., on public business (F. O. 71, July 8, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., **A, H,** and **K,*** Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; **B** and **C,** Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; **D** and **I,** Alcatraz Island, Cal.; **E,*** Vancouver Bks., W. T.; **F** and **L,** Ft. Canby, W. T.; **G,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **M,** Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

S. O. 141, June 19, granting leave to 1st Lieut Arthur Murray, is revoked (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. M. J. Kane, Bat. F (S. O. 127, July 21, D. Columbia.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., **G,** and **L,** St. Francis Bks., Fla.; **A*** and **E,** Little Rock Bks., Ark.; **B** and **H,** Atlanta, Ga.; **C** and **D,** Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; **F,*** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., **K,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **I** and **M,** Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

The leave of Capt. Geo. Mitchell is extended two months (S. O., Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Leave from Aug. 15 to 31 is granted 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 101, Aug. 4, Div. A.)

Bat. K (Greenough's), Fort Warren, went into camp at Pettick's Island, Boston Harbor, this week, for a short period to practice at skirmish firing. Bat. H (Story's) will succeed it for the same purpose.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended twenty days (S. O. 97, July 30, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 98, July 31, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for consultation regarding arrangements to be made for the approaching competitions on the Division Rifle Range at that post (S. O. 99, Aug. 2, Div. A.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Major Marcus P. Miller, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 101, Aug. 4, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Elbridge R. Hills, Adjt., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 102, Aug. 5, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Samuel M. Mills, Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect after he shall have completed his duties as a member of Board of Officers (S. O. 102, Aug. 5, Div. A.)

During an altercation on board the steamer *Atlantic* on Tuesday Bernard Garvey, a messenger to the Pay Department of Governor's Island, stabbed Private Thos. McCarter, of Bat. H, stationed at Fort Columbus. Garvey was held to answer in $500 bail, but has since been acquitted.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.

The following are appointed recruiting officers at the stations set opposite their names: Capt. Robert G. Armstrong, Fort Halleck; Capt. Matthew Markland, San Diego Barracks; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Edmunds, Adjt., Angel Island; 1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell, Benicia Barracks, and 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, Fort McDermit (S. O. 62, July 23, D. Cal.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis M. T.

1st Lieut. Philip Reade will report, Aug. 19, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello and 2d Lieut. William H. Sage will report, Aug. 19, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Col. John D. Wilkins, on Aug. 1, 1886, is announced. Col. Wilkins will repair to his home (S. O., Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Simon Snyder, Fort Keogh, M. T., to take effect about Aug. 15 (S. O. 72, July 30, D. Dak.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs. and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Co. K will march from Ash Fork to Fort Verde and take station (S. O. 69, July 22, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. W. L. Carpenter is relieved from duty on Gen. Rec. Service at Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 92, July 27, D. Platte.)

The C. O. Fort Wingate will detail one company of the 9th Infantry, with three officers, to proceed to Cloverdale, N. M., to relieve Co. F, 10th Inf. (S. O. 56, July 29, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. George Palmer, upon completing transfer of public property, will proceed from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Fort Wingate, N. M., and join his company (S. O., July 31, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Co. F is relieved from duty at Cloverdale, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and take station (S. O. 56, July 29, D. N. M.)

Private P. Dougherty, Co. D, has qualified as sharpshooter.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Yates, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

1st Lieut. H. O. S. Heistand will report in person, not later than Aug. 9, to the Inspector of Rifle Practice for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 70, July 23, D. Dak.)

Co. G, upon the arrival of Co. K, 13th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and take station (S. O. 116, Aug. 3, Div. M.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. George K. Sanderson is further extended two months (S. O., July 31, H. Q. A.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Handforth is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, R. Q. M., is relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M. at Santa Fe, and will transfer all property pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. to Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M. (S. O. 57, July 30, D. N. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

2d Lieut. William A. Kimball is relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M. at Spokane Falls, W. T., and will report for duty with his company at Seattle (S. O. 126, July 20, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqrs., E, and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, Fort Pembina, D. T., to take effect about Aug. 1 (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

Leave for ten days, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell will report, Aug. 19, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

The furlough for four months granted 1st Sergt. William Baseley, Co. G, is extended seven days (S. O. 112, July 28, Div. M.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. James M. Taylor, Co. A (S. O. 115, Aug. 2, Div. M.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. James Brennan is detailed for duty on Gen. Rec. Service at Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 92, July 27, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. O. B. Warwick, Fort Riley, is extended ten days (S. O. 77, July 24, Dept. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.

2d Lieut. John F. Morrison will report, Aug. 19, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH INFANTRY,
FORT ASSINNIBOINE, M. T., July 26, 1886.

Orders No. 32.

The Commanding Officer is called upon to announce the death of 1st Lieut. William H. Low, of the regiment, which occurred at this post on the morning of the 24th instant.

After a partial classical course at Williams College, he entered the Military Academy from which he was graduated in 1872, and joined the regiment in October of that year. During almost fourteen years of nearly continuous service therein he had by his soldierly bearing and qualities, by his keen intellect, continuously manifesting itself in kindly pleasantries or sparkling wit, by his generous impulses, courteous demeanor and thorough good nature, endeared himself to his comrades in an unusual degree. Faithful, just and kind to those under his command, obedient to, and supporting those placed in authority over him with cheerful alacrity, he was respected and esteemed by all associated with him in military duty.

Lieut. Low was a student of military science, and also of general history and English literature. He possessed an active nervous temperament and sought opportunities in which to display more fully his mental capacities. He was selected to organize and command a light battery of artillery in the Sioux campaign of 1876, which he did with great credit. He volunteered for and entered upon Arctic service, which, unfortunately for him, was brought to a close on the Greenland coast on account of the unseaworthiness of the *Gulnare*. Had a broader field of duty been open to him he would probably have achieved distinction.

The regimental colors will be appropriately draped for thirty days, and the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for the same period.

By order of Colonel E. S. Otis:

JOHN B. RODMAN, 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 20th Inf.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Cœur d'Alene on public business (S. O. 126, July 20, D. Columbia.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George B. Davis is extended one month (S. O., July 31, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. A. M. Palmer, now at Fort Leavenworth on leave, is placed on duty at Dept. Hdqrs. in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 79, July 28, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Aug. 20, is granted 1st Lieut. John J. Brereton, Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 115, Aug. 2, Div. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Henry Bell, Co. K (S. O. 113, July 30, Div. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Capt. Gaines Lawson will establish and command the Dept. Rifle Camp at Fort Snelling (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Harvey D. Reed will report, Aug. 19, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

Henry S. T. Harris, of Virginia, January 5, 1886, vice Maddox, deceased.

Leonard Wood, of Massachusetts, January 5, 1886, vice Bartholf, promoted.

William B. Banister, of Alabama, January 26, 1886, vice Kimball, promoted.

Charles F. Mason, of Virginia, May 5, 1886, vice Wilson, deceased.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain John H. Bartholf, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, January 4, 1886, vice Goddard, deceased.

Captain James P. Kimball, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, January 24, 1886, vice Heger, promoted.

1st Lieutenant James F. Simpson, 3d Cavalry, to be Captain, November 26, 1884, vice Monahan, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Charles E. Hargous, 5th Infantry, to be Captain, May 12, 1886, vice McDonald, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Charles A. Churchill, 5th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, May 12, 1886, vice Hargous, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

Colonel Joseph B. Brown, Surgeon, July 26, 1886 (act June 30, 1882).

1st Lieutenant William A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cavalry, July 26, 1886 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

CANCELLED.

The promotion of 1st Lieutenant Edgar Z. Steever 3d Cavalry, made November 20, 1885 (during the recess, to be Captain, to rank from March 4, 1885, July 2, 1886.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At San Carlos, A. T., July 15. Detail: Capt. F. E. Pierce, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieuts. J. W. Watson, J. B. McDonald, and J. B. Hughes, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. W. Ruthers, 8th Inf., and Capt. R. G. Smither, 10th Cav., J.-A. (F. O. 71, July 8, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Bayard, N. M., July 30. Detail: Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th Cav.; Major Van Buren Hubbard, Surg.; Capts. Daniel Madden and T. C. Tupper, 6th Cav.; Capt. H. G. Cavenaugh, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. A. Touey, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. R. Cecil, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. E. F. Willcox, G. H. Sands, and J. A. Cole, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Biddle, Jr., 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William Baird, Adjt. 6th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 69, July 22, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Davis, Tex., Aug. 2. Detail: Capt. William H. Clapp, 16th Inf.; Capts. John C. Thompson and Edgar Z. Steever and 1st Lieut. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William C. McFarland, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Joseph T. Dickman and John W. Heard, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Warren H. Cowles, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 94, July 27, D. Tex.)

The G. C.-M. at San Carlos, A. T., is authorizod to sit without regard to hours (F. O. 72, July 10, D. Ariz.)

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 4. Detail: Major James S. Casey, Capts. William M. Van Horne, Thomas G. Troxel, Lyster M. O'Brien, Frank D. Garretty, Thomas Sharp, and William P. Rogers, 1st Lieuts. George H. Roach, Edward Chynoweth, and Edgar W. Howe, 2d Lieuts. Edward I. Grumley, Edgar S. Walker, and Charles H. Muir, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James M. Burns, 17th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 91, July 26, D. Platte.)

At Fort Laramie, Wyo., Aug. 4. Detail: Capts. Henry B. Freeman and Constant Williams, 7th Inf.; Capt. Louis Brechemin, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Daniel Robinson, Frederick M. H. Kendrick, and George S. Young, 2d Lieuts. Daniel L. Howell, J. Espy McCoy, and John L. Barbour, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Worden, Adjt. 7th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 91, July 26, D. Platte.)

At Fort Bridger, Wyo., Aug. 7. Detail: Capt. Thaddeus S. Kirtland, 7th Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Howe, 17th Inf.; Capt. Louis W. Crampton, Med. Dept.; Capts. Thomas H. Bradley and Edward B. Rheem and 1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer, 21st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 91, July 26, D. Platte.)

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 29. Detail: Major Edward Collins and Capt. William N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Millard F. Harmon and George W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Thomas Connolly, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 63, July 26, D. Cal.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers will convene at San Antonio, Tex., July 29, to report upon the plumbing placed in the new administration building under contract. Detail: Major S. S. Sumner and 1st Lieuts. E. A. Godwin, R. Q. M., and J. B. Hickey, Adjt., 8th Cav. (S. O. 95, July 28, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers will assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 22, to examine into the necessity of erecting a new hospital at that post. Detail: Major Henry R. Tilton, Surg., and Capts. John M. Dickson and John J. Cochran, Asst. Surgs. (S. O. 61, July 21, D. Cal.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Ord. Sergt. Jacob Schwartz, July 26, 1886 (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

The El Paso *Times* says: Captain J. G. Ballance, Judge Advocate, is at Fort Bliss to perfect the titles to the Fort. Captain Ballance says that $5,000 for water works are now ready to be paid upon rectification of title, and that this small sum is but a fraction of the amount to be used in making Fort Bliss an important and large post.

The El Paso *Times* referring to the Mexican imbroglio says: "In striking contrast also to the interest taken in this international question by the citizens of El Paso is the supremely calm indifference of majestic old Uncle Sam, who is drowsing at Fort Bliss, within a few hundred yards of the hostile hills of Mexico. To look at Fort Bliss, nobody would imagine that within one mile of it a hostile city was bristling with armed men, breathing fiery vengeance against the hated Americans."

In submitting to Congress the bill for the construction of a military post near Denver, Colorado, Secretary of War Endicott said: "Denver should be one of the points at which one of the permanent military posts of the country should be located, and with that view I do not think there would be any objection to making an appropriation now for the purpose. If such an appropriation is made, and a military post near Denver established, the following smaller posts could be disposed of; as no longer needed for military purposes, viz: Forts Lyon, Col.; Union, N. M.; Fred Steele, Wyo.; and the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Col." Lieutenant-General Sheridan said: "Denver is inexpensive compared with other posts, and the troops at Forts Lyon and Union could be advantageously quartered there at a much less expense to the Government. These posts have outlived the wants of the country surrounding them and there is no necessity for keeping them up except to furnish shelter for the troops. If a post be established at Denver it would be attended with much less expense to the Government than the maintenance of the troops at Forts Lyon and Union."

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The *Alta* says: "General Miles has positively forbidden anyone giving the press information of his movements or intentions, giving as a reason that, although the Indian cannot enjoy his hot rolls, coffee and morning paper as his white brothers do, yet he is as fully informed of what is going on through the medium of the press as though he was a college graduate and had the paper left at his lodge every morning. But a matter that is known to every one—Indians and white men—is that General Miles is massing troops in the country over which he is called

upon to operate, and by the time that the winter sets in he will be ready to make a movement which he hopes will be a final one."

A despatch of July 30, from Tombstone, says: "At noon, Sunday, Mr. Rector, when approaching Doyle's ranch, was fired on by a band of Apaches. Rector returned the fire, cut loose his team and made for camp with all possible speed and was followed by one Indian a short distance. On receipt of the news a party of eight citizens and some soldiers from Captain Guthrie's command started after the Indians, and on reaching Doyle's ranch found the house and Rector's wagon and contents burned and the well filled with brush and trash. The Indians were seen returning south to Old Mexico. They probably saw the troops and turned back. Four detachments are scouting in that neighborhood, so the chances of Indians getting north over that trail are very slim. General Miles' prompt action and wise disposition of the troops in this instance shows the difficulties the Indians are experiencing and accounts for the fact that all their recent deviltry has been confined within a limited scope of country, and gives color to the belief that they are worn out and anxious to come in upon some terms."

A despatch of Aug. 3 from Tombstone says: "A late report from Sonora through Army sources is that Geronimo, with about 20 bucks has moved over into the State of Chihuahua, and the remainder of the renegades are making their way back to the reservation. One of Gen. Miles's lieutenants went down to Peria Reservation yesterday to enlist a company of Papago scouts to operate against the hostiles. A Papago chief says his tribe will send out a company, provided Gen. Miles will let them be independent of the Army, and make their campaign in accordance with their own system of warfare and under their own leaders.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

It has been decided, says the *Pioneer Press*, to send Lieuts. Partello and Sage, of the 5th, and Sergeants Otten and King, of the 20th Infantry, to Fort Leavenworth to represent the department as distinguished marksmen in the contest for places on the Army team, which will take place at that station in October next.

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

A roster of troops was received this week, and like its predecessors is a compendium of useful information concerning Gen. Gibbon's command.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

Maj. Gen. Schofield has ordered that until further orders, the following amounts will be allowed, monthly, to garrisoned posts for payment of extra-duty pay, from the appropriation for "Incidental Expenses," to Q. M. Dept.: One company posts, $40 per month; two company posts, $50; three company posts, $66; four company posts, $80; five company posts, $85; six company posts, $90.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL DETAIL.

THE following transfers of lieutenants of artillery to and from the instruction batteries stationed at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, are ordered to take effect Sept. 1, 1886:

1st Artillery.—1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, from Bat. B to Bat. G, vice 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, from Bat. G to Bat. B; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, from Bat. A to Bat. G, vice 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, from Bat. G to Bat. A; 2d Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, from Bat. A to Bat. G, vice 2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, from Bat. G to Bat. A; 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., from Bat. M to Bat. G.

2d Artillery.—1st Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., from Bat. L to Bat. K, vice 1st Lieut. George S. Grimes, from Bat. K to Bat. L; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, from Bat. I to Bat. K, vice 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, from Bat. K to Bat. I; 2d Lieut. Willoughby Walke, from Bat. I to Bat. K, vice 2d Lieut. George F. Barney, from Bat. K to Bat. I; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, from Bat. D to Bat. K, vice 2d Lieut. William P. Stone, from Bat. K to Bat. D.

3d Artillery.—1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, from Bat. B to Bat. M, vice 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, from Bat. M to Bat. B; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, from Bat. G to Bat. M, vice 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, from Bat. M to Bat. G; 2d Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, from Bat. H to Bat. M, vice 2d Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, from Bat. M to Bat. H; 2d Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, from Bat. K to Bat. M, vice 2d Lieut. Edward A. Millar, from Bat. M to Bat. K.

4th Artillery.—2d Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, from Bat. C to Bat. I, vice 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, from Bat. I to Bat. C; 2d Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, from Bat. G to Bat. I, vice 2d Lt. Ormond M. Lissak, from Bat. I to Bat. G.

5th Artillery.—1st Lieut. John McClellan, from Bat. K to Bat. G, vice 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, from Bat. G to Bat. K; 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, from Bat. C to Bat. G, vice 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, from Bat. G to Bat. C; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Treat, from Bat. E to Bat. G; 2d Lieut. William F. Hancock, from Bat. K to Bat. G, vice 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, from Bat. G to Bat. K.

The officers, except 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Art., will report for duty at Fort Monroe Sept. 1, and those transferred, except such as may hereafter be transferred to light batteries, will join their new batteries within 30 days over and above the time necessary to reach them in the ordinary course. Lieut. Hubbell will report for duty at Fort Monroe as soon as practicable after Sept. 13. The officers relieved from duty at the Artillery School who may be transferred to light batteries will, for the convenience of the Government, delay reporting at their new stations until Oct 1, the date upon which they will be required to join the light batteries to which they may be transferred. The following officers are relieved from duty at the Artillery School, to take effect Sept. 1, and will join their proper stations within 30 days: 1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Henry De H. Waite, 5th Cav. 1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, 5th Art., is relieved from duty at the Artillery School, to take effect Sept. 1, and will delay reporting at his proper station until Oct. 1, to await a transfer to a light battery to take effect on that date. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 2.)

In S. O. 23, Gen. Tidball directs that during the temporary absence of Maj. A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Artillery, Capt. Wm. A. Kobbe, 3d Artillery, will take charge of the Photograph Studio.

In G. O. 24, Gen. Tidball prescribes the military exercises for August to be superintended by Maj. R. T. Frank, 1st Artillery.

In G. O. 25, the hours in August for sounding daily Trumpet Signals are announced.

LIGHT BATTERY DETAILS.

The following transfers of lieutenants of Artillery for the course of instruction indicated in par. 475 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 86, August 4, 1884, are announced, to take effect Oct. 1:

1st Artillery.—1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, from Bat. B to Light Bat. K; 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, from Bat. D to Light Bat. K, vice 1st Lieut. Frederic C. Nichols, from Light Bat. K to Bat. D; 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, from Bat. B to Light Bat. E, vice 1st Lieut. John V. White, from Light Bat. E to Bat. B; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, from Bat. A to Light Bat. E, vice 2d Lieut. James E. Runcie, from Light Bat. E to Bat. A; 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., from Bat. D to Light Bat. K, vice 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, from Light Bat. K to Bat. D.

Second Artillery.—1st Lieut. Geo. S. Grimes, from Bat. L to Light Bat. A, vice 1st Lieut. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, from Light Bat. A to L; 2d Lieut. Geo. F. Barney, from Bat. I to Light Bat. F, vice 2d Lt. Edward H. Catlin, from Light Bat. F to Bat. I.

Third Artillery.—1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, from Bat. K to Light Bat. C, vice 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, from Light Bat. C to Bat. K; 1st Lieut. Geo. P. Scriven, from Bat. H to Light Bat. F, vice 1st Lieut. John E. Myers, from Light Bat. F to Bat. H; 2d Lt. Chas. A. Bennett, from Bat. H to Light Bat. C, vice 2d Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge, from Light Bat. C to Bat. H; 2d Lieut. Edward A. Millar, from Bat. K to Light Bat. F, vice 2d Lieut. David J. Rumbough, from Light Bat. F to Bat. K.

Fifth Artillery.—1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, from Bat. C to Light Bat. D, vice 1st Lieut. Wm. R. Hamilton, from Light Bat. D to Bat. C; 1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, from Bat. H to Light Bat. F, vice 1st Lt. Edmund L. Zalinski, from Light Bat. F to Bat. H; 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, from Bat. K to Light Bat. F; 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, from Bat. C to Light Bat. D, vice 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, from Light Bat. D to Bat. C. The officers of the new detail, except 1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, 3d Art., will report for duty with the light batteries to which they are transferred Oct. 1, 1886, when those relieved will proceed to join their respective batteries. Lt. Lemly will join the light battery at the expiration of his present leave.

1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., after being relieved from duty at the Military Academy, will delay reporting at his station until the time specified in this order. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 3.)

U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

GENERAL McCOOK has issued a post order calling attention of officers to paragraph 813, infantry tactics, and saying: "A listless and half avoided performance of the duty required by this paragraph is reprehensibly common and calls for correction. At all roll calls officers superintending must be present at the formation of their troop or company. At undress parade the guard and prisoners will be brought to a parade rest, and so remain until gun-fire. Instructions heretofore issued from this office which in any way conflict with Army Regulations 869 are hereby cancelled and set aside. Officers of the day will release prisoners at guardmounting against whose name no "charges" appear. The word "charges" entered against the name of a prisoner by his troop or company commander will, however, be sufficient to hold him in the guardhouse during the pleasure of such officer, provided reasonable diligence is shown in submitting written charges, or the prisoner is not kept confined without trial beyond eight days. Prisoners so held may be released by the officer of the day upon request of his company or troop commander at any time. The object of this order is to enable officers in immediate command of men to use the guardhouse as a means of enforcing discipline by a few days needed restraint in cases not serious enough to call for the formal action of a Court-martial."

RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE programme for the Department of Dakota rifle competitions of 1886 is out, and is as follows: The competitors will report at Fort Snelling Aug. 21, and will begin preliminary practice on the 23d. The practice will continue three days. On the 4th day there will be bull's eye shooting. The competition proper will commence on the fifth day and will continue four days, the fifth and seventh being given up to firing at known distances. On the sixth and eighth days skirmish firing will take place. The regimental team match and the skirmishers match between teams of the several regiments will be the features of the ninth day, and on the tenth and last day the short range match, open to any member of the Regular Army, will be shot. Among the prizes offered the contestants is a gold badge given by Victor Robertson of Fort Snelling to the rifleman making the highest aggregate score in the three days' preliminary practice. There is also the department gold medal, to be given the competitor who makes the best score during the entire four days' competition, and a silver medal to be bestowed upon the man making the best score in the two days competitive skirmish firing. Besides these there will be money prizes for bulls' eye shooting and for the twelve leading scores made in the long range match. The competition will be under the personal supervision of Lieut. Robert F. Bates, the department inspector of rifle practice. The number of contestants will be about one hundred, who will be placed in camp under the command of Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf. The range officer will be Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., who had charge of the marking during the last competition. Besides these officers the following have been ordered to report to Lieut. Bates for duty: Lieuts. David D. Mitchell, 15th Inf.; Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf.; Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav.; Harvey D. Reed, 25th Inf.; George H. Cameron, 7th Cav.; John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., and William H. Sage, 5th Inf.

The following-named officers are detailed for duty in connection with the approaching Department of the Missouri rifle contest, and will report on Aug. 10 to 1st Lieut. Chas. Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., A. D. C., inspector of rifle practice at these headquarters: For Range Officers—2d Lieut. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 24th Inf. For Adjutant, Commissary and Quartermaster—2d Lieut. W. T. Wood, 18th Inf. For Statistical and Financial Officer—1st Lieut. W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav. The following-named officers, competitors for places on the department rifle team, will repair to Fort Leavenworth from their respective stations and report on Aug. 19 to 1st Lieut. Chas. Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., A. D. C., inspector of rifle practice at these headquarters: 1st Lieut. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. W. L. Simpson, 3d Cav.; A. C. Macomb, 5th Cav.; D. C. Shanks, 18th Inf., and John Little, 24th Inf. (S. O. 80, July 30, D. Mo.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

AUGUST 4, 1886.

THE many friends of Col. Thomas B. Arden, who lives at Garrison's, will be pained to learn of the death of his wife, which occurred at the Colonel's residence about ten days ago.

Lieuts. Murray and Wyatt have made their P. P. C. calls and left the post en route to their new stations. Professor Curtis is packing his valuables and expects to leave about the middle of August. Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison will soon start for Berkely, Cal., where Lieut. H. will serve a tour of college duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Rodgers have returned from a short visit to the sea shore. Prof. Mercur, with his family, left on Monday for a few weeks' sojourn at Sag Harbor, Long Island.

The summer hops of the cadets have been well attended, especially those on Monday and Thursday evenings. The ladies at Cranston's do not come up on Saturday, because they have a hop there on that evening.

The September candidates are to report Aug. 27 instead of the 28th, as heretofore. The last hop of the season is to be given the same evening.

Captain Dividson, of the Royal Engineers, spent a day here last week. Other visitors were Lieut. Dougherty, 11th Infantry; Major and Mrs. Hains, of the Engineers; General and Mrs. Perry.

General Jackson, accompanied by General Porter, Adjutant-General of New York, General Varian, and several other officers, rode up on horseback from the State Camp at Peekskill on Tuesday.

Prof. H. D. Todd, of the Naval Academy, is a guest at the Highland House at Garrison's. He has his son with him, who is one of the candidates for September.

Mrs. Lieut. Brant, with her son, is a guest at the West Point Hotel.

Captain Williams, our new disbursing officer, has taken Captain Sharp's office, the latter having found "desk room" in Major Spurgin's office.

By direction of the Secretary of War "the 'Elements of Analytical Mechanics,' prepared by Professor Peter S. Michie, U. S. Military Academy, will be substituted for 'Parts I. and IV. of Bartlett's Mechanics,' as a text-book in the U. S. Military Academy," at the beginning of the next academic year.

The following candidates for admission to the Military Academy have been nominated: James J. Hornbrook, Evansville, Ind.; LeRoy Gregory, Hartford, Ky.; Wm. John Henderson, Junction City, Kas.; James Lafitte, New Orleans, La.; Wm. P. Johnson, Louisa, Ky.

THE UNCOMPAHGRE, COL.

THE Kansas *Times* has the following notes: Col. Brady has had the chimneys on all the houses painted red.... Lieut. V. E. Stottler returned home Thursday from an extended Eastern trip and has succeeded Lieut. Stiles as post quartermaster.... The Uncompahgre Social Club will give its first hop of the season in the post library.... A base ball club has been organized here to be called the Brady Base Ball Club.... Privates Weimer and Garrand, of Co. G, 10th Infantry, having gotten the highest percentage as sharpshooters, will leave for Fort Leavenworth the 1st of August to compete for the Department medal.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CUSTER, M. T.

JULY 29, 1886.

I HAVE just returned from a few weeks' leave and a visit to Minnesota, which at any time would be enjoyable, but especially so after a stay of two years at this isolated frontier post.

Minneapolis is my home, and it is with pride I look upon the wonderful improvements even in two years. It is now pronounced by many one of the finest cities in the Union. It was my privilege and great pleasure to spend a week at the Chatauqua Assembly at Maplewood Park, on the banks of the beautiful "Clear Lake," near Woseco, Minn. Talented men were there from different parts of the country. Among them Major-General O. O. Howard, who delivered a very interesting lecture before the Assembly. He was also the orator of the day at the celebration of the Fourth of July, on which occasion it was the privilege of the writer to act as Chaplain of the day. The General's oration was very interesting to all and especially to old soldiers. Many comrades were seen in the audience, with their badges in sight. The celebration was observed on Saturday. The General also delivered a Christian address on Sabbath to a large audience, in which he related his own personal religious experience which was listened to with intense interest. All were delighted with the General's visit and earnestly wished that he might come again. It was also my privilege to attend the National Conference of Charities, held in St. Paul, and to listen to an address by distinguished parties, among them ex-President R. B. Hayes. I returned to my post of duty refreshed and better prepared to endure the isolation of another year to which we are subject on this far off frontier.

The heat at this post this summer has been almost intolerable, running as high as 105 in the shade, and some days much higher, with hot nights, something unusual for this country. It is much cooler now, for which we are all very thankful.

J. H. MACOMBER, Post Chaplain, U. S. A.

THE May H. Stacey Post, G. A. R., of Oswego, petitioned Congress to give Mrs. M. H. Stacey a $50 pension, but it was so late in the session that nothing could be done until the next session. Mrs. Col. Stacey is the guest of Baroness Layerfelt at the "West End," Long Branch.

RIFLE MATCH AT FORT MONROE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I SEND you the score of a rifle match shot between Batteries M, of the 3d, and I, of the 4th Artillery, at Fort Monroe, Va., on July 10 and 18, pursuant to a challenge from Battery M.

"I."

3d Artillery Team.	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	600 Yards.	Grand Total.
Capt. Kobbé	18, 15—33	15, 19—34	14, 17—31	98
Lt. Bennett	22, 19—41	22, 23—45	23, 23—46	132
1st Sergt. Wolf	17, 17—34	17, 17—34	19, 15—34	102
Sergt. O'Neil	16, 14—30	7, 19—26	2, 0— 2	58
Corpl. Chalker	17, 19—36	23, 19—42	15, 22—37	115
Pvt. Ratcliff	14, 18—32	15, 23—38	14, 13—27	97
Pvt. Harrington	16, 12—28	15, 17 32	7, 15—22	82
Pvt. Kemp	19, 17—36	18, 19—37	15, 15—30	103
Pvt. Martin	18, 21—39	15, 11—26	10, 13—23	88
Pvt. Grassing	14, 12—26	11, 16—27	4, 9—13	66
Total	335	341	265	941
4th Artillery Team.				
Lt. C. P. Miller	22, 22—44	19, 20—39	15, 19—34	117
Lt. M. M. Macomb	20, 17—37	17, 22—39	6, 12—18	94
1st Sergt. Heller	19, 20—39	18, 20—38	17, 22—39	116
Sergt. Massey	17, 16—33	19, 20—39	14, 19—33	105
Sergt. Wiest	12, 18—30	21, 20—41	14, 22—36	107
Sergt. Williams	18, 20—38	15, 20—35	13, 10—23	96
Corpl. Beale	19, 20—39	22, 20—42	21, 21—42	123
Pvt. Kaiser	18, 21—39	18, 20—38	14, 17—31	108
Pvt. Kittlitz	18, 15—33	15, 18—33	17, 18—35	101
Pvt. McConley	19, 17—36	21, 21—42	13, 19—32	110
Total	368	386	323	1,077

Analysis—Batt. I, 4th Art., 200 yds., average, 73.6 per cent.: 300 yds., average, 77.2 per cent.; 600 yds., average, 64.6 per cent.; total, 71.8 per cent.; highest aggregate score, 82 per cent.; lowest aggregate score, 62.6 per cent.

Batt. M, 3d Art., 200 yds., average, 67 per cent.: 300 yds., average, 68.2 per cent.; 600 yds., average, 53 per cent.; total, 62.7 per cent.; highest aggregate score, 88 per cent.; lowest aggregate score, 38.6 per cent.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

JULY 27, 1886.

AFTER seven days' tiresome journey, the staff, band and Co. D, of the 17th Infantry, arrived here July 20. Cos. H and B continued their journey, the first to Fort Bridger and the second to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo. The three companies named were stationed together for a considerable time at headquarters, and you can imagine how painful the parting was. Cos. F, C and K arrived two days before us, and Cos. E, G, A and I on the night of the 21st. There is not much to report as to the incidents of our journey. We boarded the steamboat *General Terry* at Fort Yates on the 13th instant at 9 o'clock A. M. The strand was thickly covered by ladies and gentlemen, and by a multitude of bucks, squaws and youngster Indians. Soon the band struck in; three loud cheers from afloat and ashore, and the boat commenced its journey on the yellow floods of the Missouri. Next day we had a short stoppage at Fort Bennett, where the crew took in some ice. On the 16th, 8 o'clock P. M., the boat stopped at Fort Randall. We were very pleasantly surprised at the sight of such a beautiful place. Many officers and ladies came aboard to greet us, and almost all the garrison came to the banks to receive us with loud cheers, which were cordially returned. Just took us five days and a few hours from Fort Yates to Omaha, where we boarded the train—after off and up loading our 40-ton baggage. At Fort Sidney the band of the 21st Infantry greeted us, etc.

We arrived at last at our destination without accident. The troops that followed us lost a man by falling overboard and drowning—a member of Co. E.

We have here six splendid brick and two frame company quarters, each supplied with bath-room, wash-house, shops, library room, etc., and with all modern necessities. The change is a very pleasant one.

The Post Chaplain, Rev. J. Brady, preached here last Sunday a very acceptable sermon, and Mrs. O'Brien, the wife of Captain L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf., played the organ and led the chorus with her rich melodious voice.

The regimental band draws very many citizens from Cheyenne, appearing in choice rigs, on horseback or on *pedes apostolorum*.

The troops are in nearly as good order as at the old home already.

We had yesterday the first drill here, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, of the 9th Infantry. P.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JULY 29, 1886.

EVERYTHING dull here except official business, and we are still pegging away closing up for the last fiscal year and getting things into working order for the present year. The several changes made by law required many rearrangements, but things are about adjusted. It is hot as Hades here. Monday night at 11 the thermometer on the Hill (the coolest place in the city) showed 99 deg. The *very* oldest inhabitant says he never experienced the like in the *past* and hopes not to in the *future*. Gen. Stanley and staff, Light Battery F, 3d Artillery, and Cos. G and K, 16th Infantry, leave here Aug. 2 for Galveston to participate in the inter-State drill. The 8th Cavalry Band goes with them, and a grand time is expected.

The remains of the late Col. M. L. Courtney, captain 25th Infantry, who died here recently, were interred at Galesburg, Ill. Mrs. Courtney and her children are, I believe, to reside at Dexter, Iowa. Col. Courtney was a graduate of the Columbian College Law School at Washington, D. C., and a member of the bar of the District of Columbia. ANON.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST OF 69°, CHEROKEE NATION.

OUR affairs here are in better shape than they have been since Kansas was settled on our border. Capt. Geo. F. Price, 5th U. S. Cav., charged with protecting the strip, has 60 officers and men who are in constant service since April—clearing our land of intruders and unlicensed stock, timber and hay-thieves—has done more for the country here than all the officers we ever had and is fully entitled to the kindest regards of every Cherokee, who may well be proud of his defence of our rights as a dependent nation.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a private of Co. H, 13th Infantry, recently tried at Fort Leavenworth for desertion, the reviewing authority, Gen. J. H. Potter, says: "On account of the unjust and cruel treatment of this man by the then 1st sergeant of his company, as shown by the evidence, and the recommendation for clemency on the part of eight members of the court and its judge advocate, the department commander remits the sentence."

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

QUERY.

WHY has "The Naval History of the Civil War," by Admiral D. D. Porter, U. S. Navy—Sherman Publishing Co., New York—(for which subscriptions were solicited, to be ready for delivery in May, 1886) been delayed? W. A. C.

We believe the delay is due to enlargement of the work, which is now announced to be ready by August 15.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portland, Me.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Portland, Me.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Portland, Me.

No official information has yet been received at the Navy Department regarding the reported accident to the *Tennessee* at Portland last week. A private letter was received by one of the officials on Thursday from one of her officers which stated that the report had been greatly exaggerated. During torpedo exercises a torpedo boat came near the *Tennessee*, and a small exercise torpedo was exploded, which blew up the netting which had been extended around the *Tennessee*. Nobody was hurt and the vessel would not have been damaged had the torpedo exploded directly under her.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portland, Me.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Newport, R. I., July 11. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. (Will be relieved by Capt. S. L. Breese.) Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Sailed from Cape Town, South Africa, June 29, 1886, for St. Helena.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Bahia, July 31.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived in Phalerum Bay, Greece, July 13. Would remain at Piraeus until July 20, and then proceed to Leghorn, touching at Zante and Messina en route.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. Arrived in Phalerum Bay, Greece, July 13. Will remain there until about Aug. 1, and will then proceed to the Syrian Coast, theuce to Salonica and Constantinople. Will go to Smyrna early in October and thence to Genoa.

A telegram was sent to Rear Admiral Franklin, commanding the European Station, on Thursday, from the Navy Department, directing him to send the *Kearsarge* home as soon as practicable. Many of her officers and men have served their required time, and as the boilers of the vessel are pretty well used up, it was deemed advisable to bring her home with the sick and disabled, as well as those whose time has expired. It is probable that she will be kept in commission, and assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. Arrived at Southampton, England, Aug. 3, 1886. Will leave the English channel by the middle of August or September for Genoa, touching on the Spanish coast and at Marseilles. Will be sent to the East for the winter, if no other vessel joins the squadron.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left Callao, Peru, June 20, for Coquimbo.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao June 30.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. At New York. Will make a voyage around the world to visit unfrequented ports. Is expected to sail in a day or so for the Pacific Station, having dropped down the bay for her powder.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao June 30. Commander J. C. Watson has been ordered to command, and leaves New York per steamer of about Sept. 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was still at Apia, Samoan Islands, June 23, but was to leave there next day for the Tonga Islands to return in a month.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, June 8. Was to go to Sitka about the middle of July for supplies.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Callao, Peru, June 30. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT,† 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Yokohama, Japan, July 11. She will return to the U. S., and expects to reach San Francisco some time in September.

A correspondent of the JOURNAL, writing from Yokohama, Japan, July 11, 1886, states that the *Alert* was to sail from Yokohama for Hokodati on or about July 15, and will sail for San Francisco about August 5. The move from Yokohama is made necessary by the sudden appearance and rapid spread of the cholera. So far it has been confined to narrow limits and entirely among the natives, but it may overstep bounds on any day.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At New York Navy-yard, being overhauled. Ordered to proceed to the Asiatic Station to relieve the *Trenton*.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Navy-yard, New York. Expects to sail soon for the Asiatic Station.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Shanghai July 1—undergoing repairs.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton July 1.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL, at Shanghai, China, July 17.

OSSIPEE,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. At anchor off Yokohama, Japan, July 1, under orders to proceed to Chemulpo, Corea.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Was in all probability at Chemulpo, Corea, July 1, having sailed for that port from Nagasaki, June 3.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. On her way home. Is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads in September next. Arrived at Gibraltar, July 30. Reported by cable to have left Gibraltar, Aug. 4, for the U. S.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 25, and after that date Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 8, for a cruise in European waters.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 8, for a cruise in European waters.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. On her practice cruise. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 14, and sailed July 31 for Chesapeake Bay.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, ——. At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Horace Elmer. On practice cruise. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 17, and sailed July 31 for Chesapeake Bay.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Milwaukee July 23, and expected to leave July 25 for Toledo, reaching there Aug. 1.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco July 5.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. On her annual cruise. Was at Funchal, Medeira, July 3. Expected at her wharf, foot of East 31st Street, in October.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

The *Atlanta* started on her trial trip Thursday morning. The Secretary of the Navy will be accompanied by members of the Senate and House, Appropriations and Naval Affairs Committees, and of the committee on expenditures in the Navy Department on a short trip on the *Atlanta* on Saturday. She will make a run of six or eight hours on the Sound. Arrived at the New York Navy-yard, 8.45 A. M., Aug. 6, from a trial trip.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Came out of dry dock at the New York Navy-yard July 31. Has been ordered to the Pacific Station, and is expected to sail this week.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE transit revenue of the Suez Canal for the first six months of this year was $5,959,755, as compared with $6,617,945 in the same period of 1885.

THE Haytien sloop-of-war *Dessalins*, commanded by Capt. Mason S. Cooper, is at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, for repairs. Capt. Cooper is the son of Rear Admiral Cooper, U. S. N.

THE Mexican cruiser, *La Liberta*, which has been lying at New Orleans for some time past, with the expectation of remaining until September, has been suddenly ordered to sea.—*Critic.*

THERE is another thing upon which we should congratulate ourselves, and that is upon the admirable personnel of our naval establishment. In this respect there has been no retrogression.—*Critic.*

THE Brazilian frigate, the *Almirante Barroso*, has been in Newport harbor this week and its officers have been the recipients of much hospitality from the Army and Navy and citizens in that vicinity.

THE *United Service Gazette* informs us that Lieut. Graydon, late of the U. S. Navy, and Mr. de Styak are coming over to Europe in view to exhibiting and introducing a new description of dynamite, so made as to permit of its being shot out of a large-sized gun.

THE Chinese Government is reducing the number of white seamen in the Navy. Twenty-four Germans who have long been in the Chinese naval service are returning home, but German surgeons and engineers remain. There is now one German officer in the Chinese Navy, and he has lately been appointed to the flagship of Admiral Ting.

IT certainly does seem rather a farce, when an "inspection" takes place on board harbor ships which carry neither guns nor torpedoes of any kind, to see a gunnery and torpedo lieutenant marching round and trying to look important, as though he had something to do or to inspect. No doubt, he is an ornamental addition to the "staff" of the Admiral at such times; but, for any other reason, he might be more usefully employed elsewhere.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

COMMODORE D. L. BRAINE, U. S. N., has orders to sail on Sept. 10, 1886, and upon arrival at Rio de Janeiro assume command of the South Atlantic Station.

SEVERAL ships of the German Navy, according to the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, have for some time past prosecuted a series of experiments in the use of wire netting for protection against torpedo attack. The nets are placed at a distance of 4½ mètres from the ship, and extend very little above the surface of the water. They are constructed of steel wire, the meshes being 6 inches in width. The great difficulties formerly experienced in the use of these nets are now to some extent overcome; and the time required for putting them out has by long practice been very considerably reduced.

THE Norfolk *Landmark* says: "Not an appeal but some sort of demand ought to be made in Washington in behalf of this yard. Though the appropriation is now available there is no work, and the outlook for the workmen is slight and uncertain. It is hoped that the flagship *Trenton* will soon arrive from China, and that one or more new ships to be built by the last act of Congress, will retain at Norfolk the best artisans in the country, so that the hum of industry will still continue to be heard in the most important navy-yard on the Atlantic coast, and the largest Government dock-yard in the United States."

SIX divers are now constantly at work on the *Oregon*, steam pumps being used to supply them with air. Each man remains under water from a half hour to an hour at a time. By the end of that period the pressure becomes difficult to bear. The air is forced through five-ply rubber hose which it would be almost impossible to cut or break. The greater part of the cargo has now been removed. It consists largely of cotton goods. The divers, armed with hooks like the longshoremen, take hold of the bales, and transfer them to the steam pulleys by which they are hoisted on board the wrecking vessel. The average daily work accomplished is 20 bales. It is probable that the whole cargo will be removed within a few weeks. Most of the mail has also been recovered. They are still receiving mail matter from the ill-fated vessel, in excellent condition considering its long immersion in the sea. In order to get at the mail room, it was necessary to blow a hole in the side of the vessel with dynamite. Much of the mail, however, was utterly ruined before its recovery. The *Oregon* itself is rapidly going to pieces. Not only has she broken in two between the mainmast and the foremast, but her bow has already fallen over in the sand. The mainmast and mizzenmast are still visible above the water.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 31.—Naval Cadet Charles P. Plunkett, ordered to duty in connection with the trial of the machinery of the Atlanta.

P. A. Paymaster M. C. McDonald, to duty as assistant to Pay Director W. W. Williams at the Navy pay office, San Francisco.

AUG. 2.—Commander F. J. Higginson has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Monocacy, April 5, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Detached.

AUG. 6.—Commander John C. Watson, from New York Navy-yard August 20, and ordered to command the Iroquois, Pacific Station, per steamer, about September 1.

Commander Yates Stirling, from command of the Iroquois on reporting of relief, and ordered home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Chas. W. Rush, from the Franklin and ordered to the Pinta, at Sitka, Alaska.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. G. G. Willson, from the Pinta when relieved, and ordered home to await orders.

Nominations.

AUG. 4.—The following Naval Cadets to be Ensigns in the Navy, from July 1, 1886: Chas. H. Hewes, of Pa.; Washington L. Capps, of Va.; Chester M. Knepper, of Pa.; Clarence S. Williams, of Ohio; Wilford B. Hoggatt, of Ind.; Albert M. Beecher, of Iowa; Nathaniel S. Moseley, of Cal.; Frank K. Hill, of Ohio; Roger Wells, Jr., of Conn.; John D. McDonald, of Nevada; Walter O. Hulme, of N. J.; Douglass F. Terrell, of Miss.; Frederick J. Loomis, of Conn.; Henry E. Parmenter, of R. I.; Hilary P. Jones, of Va.; William R. Shoemaker, of N. Mex.; Isaac K. Seymour, of Maine; Chas. M. Fahs, of Ala.; Chas. P. Plunkett, of D. C.; Humes H. Whittlesey, of Ind.

Retired.

Boatswain Isaac T. Choate has been placed on the retired list from August 4.

Pay Director A. H. Gilman retired from Aug. 9.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, during the week ending August 4, 1886:

J. W. James, landsman, died at hospital, Yokohoma, Japan, July 9.

Henry Benninger, apprentice 2d class, died at hospital, Newport, R. I., August 1.

John Wilson, beneficiary, died at hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., August 2.

Wm. B. Boggs, P. A. Engineer, died at Guayaquil, Ecuador, S. A., June 21.

Egedio Moccia, 1st class musician, died on the U. S. S. Kearsarge, June 27.

Clandio Martnez, 2d class musician, died on the U. S. S. Kearsarge, June 27.

George Gardner, beneficiary, died at hospital Philadelphia, Pa., June 28.

Hans Karlsew, seaman, died on the U. S. S. Constellation, July 25.

MARINE CORPS.

JULY 30.—2d Lieutenant Carroll Mercer, ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., and report August 5, for duty at Marine Barracks.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear-Admiral Franklin, commanding the European Station, reports to the Secretary of the Navy from Piræus, Greece, July 13th, that he sailed in the *Kearsarge* on June 10th from Prinkipo, an island in the Sea of Marmora, a few miles from Constantinople, where U. S. Minister Cox is residing for the summer. He was assured by the Minister that his stay in the waters of Constantinople had been very satisfactory, not only to the Legation but to the various religious and educational establishments there and in the vicinity, which are almost entirely American in their character. He visited the American (Robert) College and the American Female Seminary at their respective commencements, and also the Bible House at Stamboul, and was gratified to find that they felt that their positions were very much strengthened by the presence of an American man-of-war, and were encouraged by the sight of the flag in their midst. His relations with Minister Cox were of the most agreeable and cordial nature, and they were always in accord in everything that was done while in those waters in his efforts to uphold the American name, which is highly esteemed throughout the whole East. On July 7th the Sultan entertained them at dinner, at which the Minister of Marine was his representative. In the adjoining room were also entertained fifty of the *Kearsarge's* crew, and he further extended his civilities by sending on board to those who were not at the dinner an entertainment of the same character. Mr. Cox was present at the dinner at the Palace and made very happy and appropriate remarks. On the following day the Sultan sent his son, the Prince Imperial, on a visit to the *Kearsarge*. Appropriate honors were extended to him, and he made a speech to the officers and crew expressive of the Sultan's gratification at the presence of the ship at the Sublime Porte, and of his desire to make their stay as agreeable as possible, to which the Admiral made a suitable reply. On July 9th the Sultan received the Minister and the Admiral in a private audience at which he was most cordial in his manner, and expressed himself in terms of the greatest friendship towards the President and people of the United States. Admiral Franklin transferred his flag to the *Pensacola* at Syra and sailed with her and the *Kearsarge* at 4 A. M., July 13th, for Piræus. He proposed to remain there until July 20th when he would sail in the *Pensacola* for Leghorn, touching probably at Zante and Messina en route. He would despatch the *Kearsarge* to Suda Bay, thence to the coast of Syria to visit the missionary stations, thence to Salonica, from which point she would return to Constantinople, reaching there early in September. He would order her to proceed, early in October, to Smyrna, and, after remaining there a week, to continue on to Genoa for provisions, to which point he would request the Department, in due time, to send supplies. From there, should no other vessel join the squadron in the meantime, he would order the *Quinnebaug* to the East for the winter, leaving the English Channel by the middle of August or first of September, touching en route on the Spanish coast and at Marseilles, and joining the Admiral in October at Genoa. The health of the squadron was good.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Aug. 5, 1886.

NAVAL CADET T. P. KANE has been granted leave of absence until Sept. 30.

Surgeon T. C. Walton and family have gone North for the summer.

Ensign J. H. Blish has been called to his home in Pennsylvania by the death of his father.

Capt. T. F. Kane has been visiting the Naval Academy for the past few days.

Work on the B. and A. short line bridge across the Severn river has been discontinued, owing to the discovery of a bed of quicksand.

The target practice in the Bay this year has been exceptionally good. The target has been repeatedly demolished at 1,500 yards by the two Parrott guns aboard the *Standish*; while the average firing of the class with howitzers, Gatling and Hotchkiss guns, and at mortar practice, has been far ahead of the other class records. Drill aboard the *Standish* lasts from 3 to 6 P. M., under the supervision of Ensign F. J. Haeseler. The best records up to the present time are those of Cadets Hayward, Murphy, Melson, and Norton.

Quite a number of candidates for admission at the September examinations are attending preparatory schools in Annapolis.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r.
Lt. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Cutler, Maine.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Charlestown, Mass.

Schooner *Eagre*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address College Point, Queens Co., N. Y.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Tulalip, Snowhomish, Wash. Ter.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg Address Port Jefferson, L. I. N. Y.

Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *M'Arthur*, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Address, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Bath Beach, King's Co., N. Y.

Schooner *Scoresby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address Beaufort, Cateret Co., N. C.

Steamer *Arago*, Lt. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., comdg. Address Cold Spring Harbor, New York.

Schooner *Palinurus*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg. Address Greenwch, Conn.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg At Wood's Holl.

The Fish Hawk, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg. St. Jerome Creek, Md. P. O. address, Ridge P. O., St. Mary's County, Md.

The Lookout, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. New York.

The *Grampus*, J. W. Collins commanding, at Wood's Holl.

E. ROY SEAGER, eldest son of the late Professor E. Seager, U. S. Navy, died, August 1, at "Midlothian," near Marshall, Va.

NAVAL veterans celebrated August 5 the anniversary of the victory of the squadron at Mobile Bay under Admiral Farragut.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MERRY CONTEST AMONG THE JOLLY TARS.

SINCE the arrival of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron in Portland Harbor the sailors of the different ships of war have enjoyed an excellent time, and the skating rink being one of the principal places of amusement many of them have added roller-skating to their accomplishments.

When it was found that the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron would soon leave for a cruise, the manager of the Forest City rink, Mr. B. L. Bailey, procured a handsome gold medal with the intention of presenting it to the fastest skater among the sailors. Each vessel, the *Tennessee*, the *Swatara*, and the *Galena*, selected two men to contest for the prize and notice was given that the "great three mile race for a gold medal and the championship of the North Atlantic Squadron between U. S. Blue Jackets" was to come off.

By 7 o'clock the rink was crowded, and still the people flocked in, trying to get a glimpse at the contest. The largest crowds of sailors from the ships of war that ever came to the island were there, and everybody discussed the race.

The following sailors entered in the race: Henry P. Bennett, printer, and John St. Voss, seaman apprentice, from the flagship *Tennessee*; Theodore Sauer, seaman apprentice, and John F. McGurn, seaman apprentice, from the U. S. steamer *Galena*; and Peter Peterson, armorer, and Edward L. Aiken, seaman apprentice, from the U. S. steamer *Swatara*.

The following judges were selected: Mr. John J. Heary from the *Tennessee*, Mr. David Hennessey from the *Galena*, and Mr. Samuel Shields from the *Swatara*. Mr. H. J. Hammett from Portland was chosen referee.

The two sailors from the *Tennessee* were dressed in navy blue shirts and trousers, with blue caps, while those from the *Swatara* and *Galena* wore blue caps, white frocks with blue collars trimmed with snow white tape, and blue pantaloons.

The sailors were drawn in one line, and after everything was in readiness Mr. Bailey gave the word "Go," and the skaters started ahead while the band struck up a lively air. The crowd commenced to cheer and applaud, while each one tried to beat the other's records. The first two laps were made in 20 seconds, with Bennett ½ of a lap ahead, McGurn closely following. When the first mile had been travelled in four minutes and nine seconds, both Bennett and McGurn were side by side, and the skaters were encouraged to renewed efforts by the enthusiastic crowd, when all at once in turning a corner Bennett slipped and his opponent passed him. Before the former could get on his feet again, the latter was about ¼ of a lap ahead of the other. The other four sailors although good skaters could not keep up with their two friends but still made excellent time. McGurn continued to keep the lead and cheered by his friends never slackened his speed.

"Go it Reddy! go it Reddy! get up to him," "go it shorty," were the substance of the cheers.

When McGurn finished the 45th and last lap with Bennett only ¾ of a lap behind, the hall rung and rung again from the applause. The three mile race was made in 16 minutes and 6 seconds. A large crowd gathered around the victor and his close follower and among the cheers of over 2,000 spectators the handsome gold medal was presented to the champion and pinned to his breast.

The medal which was presented to the champion is certainly an extremely handsome one, bearing the legend: "Championship of the North Atlantic Squadron."

Mr. John F. McGurn, the champion, can boast that his opponent, Mr. Bennett, holds three medals, won in similar contests.

The entire landing force of the North Atlantic Squadron, composed of the officers, seamen, and marines of the different vessels now in this harbor, the flagship *Tennessee*, *Galena* and *Swatara*, embarked yesterday afternoon in their respective boats in order to land near the beach at Fort Preble, where a sham fight was to take place. At one o'clock in the afternoon a general signal hoisted on board the flagship, gave the order for the brigade to embark, "armed and equipped." After everybody had embarked the fleet of boats, directed by signals, hoisted on board of a dinghey which carried the commander of the landing forces together with his staff officers, formed in single line close order, with the guide boat on the right wing.

The boats proceeded on a westerly course heading from the outer bay toward the city until abreast of the hills situated on Cape Elizabeth, when all changed their course and in line abreast pulled in toward the beach. The artillery opened fire, and the boats on either wing and in the centre of the line carrying the skirmishers pulled ahead at full speed and under a protecting fire forced a landing, advanced in quick step and drove away the enemy's skirmish lines. As soon as the skirmishers had safely reached the shore and driven back the enemy, the rest of the boats neared the beach, and in less than no time the entire landing force had safely reached the shore. Where the shallowness of the water prevented the heavy launches and cutters from coming in close to the landing, officers and sailors jumped overboard and waded ashore, dragging the heavy cannons after them.

The skirmish lines proceeded up the bluff, and took their positions in order to keep off the enemy. The main body now commenced building entrenchments along the beach. While the work was being done the skirmishers who first landed were suddenly driven back and had to be reenforced by more marines and blue jackets. This supplementary force proved sufficient to keep back the enemy, and the entrenchments wese soon completed, and the field artillery together with the infantry found sufficient shelter behind those newly built walls.

All at once the sound of the bugle, the sign of warning, informed the advancers of the approaching enemy, who had come out in full power to drive away the landing forces. A heavy skirmish fire took place, but the enemy was too strong for the skirmishers, who were compelled to retreat. The enemy was gaining more ground every minute, but had to fight hard for every inch of soil, which the skirmishers, although retreating, defended with great skill and energy.

As soon as the skirmishers were all in camp the order for the battalions to advance was given. New companies of skirmishers, closely followed by the advance guard, surprised the enemy. All the battalions of infantry left their entrenchments and the artillery with the howitzers on either end, and the Gatlings in the centre, now formed the regular line of battle.

The entire naval brigade in quick step started up the bluff and it was a lovely sight to see the body of sailors advance in regular line of battle with the colors floating to the breeze in the centre of the lines. The artillery field pieces were dragged up the hill and brought about ready for action. The battle was apparently won, the enemy driven away, and the battalions headed by the excellent band from the *Tennessee*, marched to the parade ground at Fort Preble, where dress parade was held.

REVENUE MARINE.

The Sundry Civil as finally passed by Congress makes provision for the Revenue Marine Service as follows: For pay, rations, fuel, repairs and outfits, ship chandlery and engineers' stores, travelling expenses, instruction of cadets, commutation of quarters and contingent expenses, $875,000. For steam revenue vessel for use on the Mississippi River between New Orleans and the Passes, $10,000. For store house, etc., at Wood's Holl, $12,000.

The following officers have been commissioned:

3d Lieuts. Geo. H. Dory, F. M. Dunwoody, Howard Emery and John E. Lutz, to be 2d lieutenants, U. S. R. M.

Cadets J. Chas. Harris and D. J. Ainsworth, to be 3d lieutenants.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR ALBERT L. GIHON is still with his family summering in western Massachusetts. He will not resume his duties at the Naval Hospital, Washington, before September.

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BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

THE yearly appropriation for "Barracks and Quarters" is at no time sufficient to meet the wants of the Army, and it is to be feared there is a growing disposition on the part of Congress to still further cut it down and thus permit much valuable Government property to go to waste and decay. In civil life a tenant has the privilege of moving if the landlord refuses or neglects to keep the premises in proper repair and respectable appearance. In the Army the tenant *must* stay where he is placed, even if the roof is in danger of falling on his head, paint scarcely a memory, and general dinginess and discomfort, and absence of all conveniences, the distinguishing characteristics of the surroundings. A recent visit to the forts in New York Harbor has invited reflection on this subject, and, remembering our visit of a few years ago to some of the principal posts in the West and Northwest, we were astonished to find how much better off the Cavalry man and Infantry man on the frontier and at remote stations is with respect to quarters and conveniences of living, than his Artillery brother located near the centres of civilization. In the harbor forts little, if any, provision for lavatories for the men is made, the quarters which they have to occupy are in bad repair and sadly in need of paint, and commanding officers, however zealous and anxious to make their posts models of cleanliness and comfort, find their hands tied because funds cannot be furnished in anything like a fair proportion to the absolute needs. In many of the officers' quarters a like condition of things exists. Cheaply constructed in the first place, so as to keep within the meagre sum allotted, they possess few of the conveniences which even unpretentious modern houses in our cities can always boast of. Proper sanitary arrangements are wanting, and accommodations for servants, which officers with families *must* keep in their service, are wofully lacking. In fact it is very difficult for officers to keep servants at all, solely on account of this absence of conveniences. That we have not overdrawn the picture may easily be decided by a visit to our seacoast forts, and we venture these few remarks in the hope that a spirit of *true* economy may be engendered in the hearts of our legislators, and valuable Government property and material not be entirely wasted in the interests of parsimony and shortsightedness.

ATTENTION is called by the *United Service Gazette* to the fact that at the Wimbledon annual meeting, $50,000 is allotted for excellence in firing at fixed targets and only about $2,500 for skill in quick firing and shooting at moving targets and at unknown distances. To show how thoroughly unpractical is the marksmanship chiefly developed by the National Rifle Association it describes an old Wimbledon hand at work at an 800 or 900 yards' target. Before lying down to fire he produces a vernier and his note book, which contains the most accurate records of his previous shooting experiences; the light, the wind, and the temperature on the days when he has practiced, the exact spot on the bar of the backsight, and the degree of elevation on the vernier which he used on each occasion, a picture of the target showing the result of each shot—all these details are recorded in the rifleman's diary. Aided by numerous flags which show him the direction of the wind, and after frequent reference to his note-book, he makes his calculations, carefully adjusts his backsight with his vernier, gets into position, takes an interminable time over his shot—and makes a bull's-eye. A cloud comes over the sun, so the vernier and note book are again produced, with the same result. The light changes again, so the vernier and notes once more come into requisition—and so on *de capo*. The man makes admirable shooting of its class; and to keep on hitting a three-foot object at half-a-mile's distance is unquestionably no mean feat, even with these adventitious aids to marksmanship; but, our contemporary asks, if the man is good enough to make such high scoring, why should he not throw away his note book and vernier and trust solely to his judgment and previous training?

THERE are still six retirements for age to occur in 1886—Capt. C. J. Von Hermann, 4th Infantry, Sept. 17; Brig.-Gen. J. H. Potter, Oct. 12; Col. J. N. G. Whistler, 15th Infantry, Oct. 19; Assistant P. M. General G. L. Febiger, and Col. L. P. Bradley, 13th Infantry, Dec. 8, and Chaplain G. D. Crocker, Dec. 25.

TWO DISTINGUISHED and meritorious officers of the Army have been retired for age this week, Colonel JOHN D. WILKINS, 5th U. S. Infantry, on August 1, and Brigadier General ROBERT MURRAY, Surgeon General of the Army, on August 6. Colonel WILKINS is a veteran soldier. Entering the Military Academy in 1842 he was graduated in 1846, and promoted to the 3d U. S. Infantry. He served with great credit during the Mexican War, receiving the brevet of 1st Lieutenant for gallantry at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. In 1861, when the War broke out, he was Captain of the 3d U. S. Infantry, and commanded his regiment at the battle of Malvern Hill, receiving the brevet of Major for his gallant and meritorious services at that battle. He was also in command of his regiment at Manasses, Antietam, march to Falmouth, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for his gallantry at the two last named battles. In 1864 he was promoted Major of the 15th Infantry, transferred to the 33d Infantry in 1866, and to the 8th Infantry in 1869; was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the latter regiment in 1873, and Colonel of the 5th Infantry, June 22, 1882. He retires after an active service of over 40 years amid universal good wishes for his future. His retirement causes the following Infantry promotions: Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE GIBSON, 3d, to Colonel 5th; Major HORACE JEWETT, 16th, to Lieutenant Colonel 3d; Captain JOHN B. PARKE, 10th, to Major 16th; 1st Lieutenant WALTER T. DUGGAN, 10th, to Captain; and 2d Lieutenant C. J. T. CLARKE to 1st Lieutenant, same regiment. Surgeon General MURRAY, who was retired Aug. 6, dates his military record from June 29, 1846, when he was appointed an Assistant Surgeon, with rank of 1st Lieutenant. In 1851 he was appointed Captain; in 1860, Major and Surgeon; in 1866, Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Medical Purveyor; in 1882, Assistant Surgeon General, with the rank

of Colonel, and November 23, 1883, Surgeon General, with the rank of Brigadier General. During the War he served with efficiency and skill in several responsible positions, and has earned an enviable record in the Medical Corps of the Army. Who will succeed him at the head of that Corps is, as yet, a matter of conjecture.

OUR English contemporary, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, has had the good sense to understand and expose the grievous political blunder committed by England in its interference with the affairs of Egypt at the prompting of the cent per cent. holders of Egyptian securities. The occupation of Egypt, it says, has entailed on England a great outlay of money and a heavy blood-tax, has also deprived her of the friendship of the only States on which we could depend for effective alliance against Russia, and has afforded excuses and pretexts for the most insidious intrigues and the most unfriendly machinations against her. "Look at Egypt?" That is the *mot d'ordre* when England makes any appeal to the powers for co-operation in her just remonstrances against infidelity in respect of treaties, and against cynical disregard of solemn international obligations. Meantime, the death-rate among officers and men tells its own sad tale, and indicates the necessity of frequent change and of careful selection, for now that the excitement of active service is over the troops feel the effect of the summer of Egypt, and only the fittest survive the climate. But for the sanatarium at Cyprus the mortality would be far higher than it is.

THE Senate has confirmed all the Army and Navy nominations sent to it this session excepting Lieutenant MCBLAIN, of the Army, and one case in the Navy left over—that of Commodore TRUXTUN. There were some delays in cases pending before committees, but as none were left over or rejected no harm was done. Of the nominations confirmed during the closing days of the session the only ones that provoked any discussion were the FITZ-JOHN PORTER and the Cavalry cases, in which the incapacity question was involved. The PORTER nomination was confirmed by about the same vote that carried the bill through. No vote was taken on the Cavalry cases, but it is understood that several members of the Committee on Military Affairs made speeches protesting against the injustice done Major MERRILL by the promotion of the officers in question. Major MERRILL will now have to look to Congress to pass a special bill to give him the rank to which he is entitled.

WE learn that the question of transferring General MILES's headquarters from Prescott, Arizona, to Albuquerque, N. M., has never been considered by the War Department. It is presumed that the report of the transfer grew out of the fact that General MILES established a reservation at Albuquerque. He was directed to revoke the order, however, as it was held that he was infringing upon the prerogatives of the Executive, and had no power to establish a reservation.

THE death of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, which occurred at his country seat near Yonkers, N., on Wednesday morning, deprives the country of one of its ablest and most patriotic and distinguished citizens. The details of Mr. TILDEN's life, and the circumstances of his death, have been given so fully in the daily papers that we need not repeat them here. His last public utterance took the form of a letter addressed to Senator HAWLEY urging an appropriation for fortifications. The spirit in which this wise and patriotic suggestion was received by Mr. TILDEN's political associates is shown in the fact that the Fortification bill was the only one of the appropriation bills that failed to become a law, the House having refused to yield to the amendments of the Senate, which were in the line of Mr. TILDEN's recommendations. In the light of this fact how empty appear the honors paid to the memory of Mr. TILDEN by those who reject his counsel, while they praise his wisdom and patriotism. It is within our knowledge that Mr. TILDEN gave much study to the subject of fortification, he having sent to this office for back volumes of the JOURNAL containing desired information. They day will come when the soundness of his judgment in this matter will be abundantly proven.

THE bill to increase the Navy, as it finally became a law, is the same as that published on page 4 of the JOURNAL of last week, with the exception of two sections, which are altered so as to exclude purchases from abroad, now reading as follows:

Sec. 4. That the armor used in constructing said armored vessels and for completing said monitors shall be of the best obtainable quality and of domestic manufacture, provided contracts for furnishing the same in a reasonable time, at a reasonable price, and of the required quality can be made with responsible parties.

Sec. 6. That the engines, boilers, and machinery of all the new vessels provided for by this act shall be of domestic manufacture and procured by contract, unless the Secretary of the Navy shall be unable to obtain the same at fair prices, in which case he may construct the same, or any portion thereof, in the navy-yards of the United States: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may purchase abroad only such shafting and other special materials as it may be impossible to obtain in the United States in time for use in the construction of the vessels herein provided for.

THE Secretary of War, believing that this year's graduates of the Military Academy are clearly entitled to their pay as second lieutenants from the date of their appointment as such, has directed that they be placed upon the pay rolls as second lieutenants from July 1, without asking an opinion from the Second Comptroller on the subject. However correct the Comptroller's ruling as to the pay of a graduate as second lieutenant at the time it was made, the Secretary has no hesitancy in saying that the usual law for the relief of surplus graduates defines the commissioning of a graduate as a promotion and hence he is entitled under the law to the pay of his new rank from the date of promotion. Whether the Comptroller agrees with him will probably not be known until the pay rolls of the graduates for the month reach him. If not, the graduates will be called upon to refund certain overpayments. Congress having failed to pass the bill for the relief of those affected by the Rodman decision, it is presumed now that the Comptroller will decide that stoppages be made against all those held to have been overpaid. As the process by which these recoveries are made is very slow, it is not unlikely that the bill referred to can be passed next year before the time comes for refunding. When it once becomes known that the accounting officers are in earnest about collecting this back pay the officers concerned will have an incentive to work for the passage of the bill, and action once concentrated there can be little doubt of its going through.

THE London *Times* having recently given publicity to charges of corruption against officials of the Ordnance Department of the British War Office, General F. A. Campbell, Major General E. Reilly, and Brigadier General H. J. Alderson addressed a letter to the Surveyor General of the Ordnance stating that, as the officers successively in responsible charge of that Department during the last eleven years, they absolutely deny the truth of the charges mentioned. They, therefore, court the fullest inquiry by any tribunal. The Surveyor General, in reply, stated that he had submitted the matter to the Secretary of State, who is unable to see how, in the absence of *prima facie* evidence, which he has invited from those making the charges, he could institute any inquiry which could be of service in satisfactorily disposing of such imputations. Meanwhile, the Secretary of State informs the officers concerned that nothing has come within his cognizance to weaken his belief in the perfect integrity of the officers of the Department, and that his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, whom he has consulted, concurs in these views.

A SINGULAR accident recently occurred at the English Royal Gun Carriage Factory. After the metal for a 68-ton gun had been for a time in the mould a workman descended into the pit to block up the mould-casing preparatory to its being removed. The steel had barely set on the outside, and as soon as the cylinder was raised from the floor the liquid was all poured out, overwhelming the unfortunate workman before his companions could move to his help. Mr. Edmonds, the manager, was immediately called, but no trace of the man could be observed in the well, and the metal was visibly cooling on the surface, threatening to encase the remains of its victim in a solid block of steel. Inspector Cavell, of the Royal Arsenal police, urged that at least a portion of the body should be recovered, if only for the sake of an inquest, and Mr. Edmonds and his men went zealously to work with iron rods and hooks and ladles, and, notwithstanding the painful heat, succeeded in extracting a shapeless mass, which Dr. Wilson, who was in attendance, pronounced to be the interior of the trunk. The head and limbs could not be found, but after the steel block had cooled and solidified some fragments were seen projecting from the surface.

IN a lecture on the use of the revolver, before the Royal United Service Institution, Major Kitchener said: "The Americans depend very much on the revolver in war. They maintain that it is the cavalry weapon, *par excellence*. General Lee, writing on the subject, says: 'The sword has lost much of its effectiveness by the improved revolver, with which the cavalryman would make a dashing charge with more confidence.' The revolvers used are Colt's, and Smith's, and Wesson's. The Russians have also adopted an American revolver, and all infantry officers, sergeant majors, drummers, buglers, non-commissioned officers of transport, and clerks are armed with it. The Russians have recently been supplied with 100,000 revolvers on a single contract, and this is not more than half the number that they possess. Revolvers were in use in the French, German, Spanish and Austrian Armies."

COLONEL HOPE in a letter to the *Admiralty Gazette* says: "Some years ago the Gun Ring conducted an elaborate series of experiments to ascertain the best point at which to ignite this powder, and determined that the best point was 0.4 (they are very fond of decimals) of the length of the cartridge from the rear, and that the worst point was through the axis of the breech. The truth is," he says, "there is no 'best point' at which to ignite the powder. The only practical or truly scientific method of ignition is to take proper precaution that, however slowly it may be desired that the powder shall afterwards burn, all the different hexagons shall, at all events, start fair, and be ignited at mathematically the same moment. This can only be practically effected by my system of radial ignition through a vast number of vents, delivering outwards from the barrel of a little gun extending along the whole axis of the cartridge."

ANOTHER batch of claims of naval officers for mileage under the Graham decision went to the Senate last week, and they have been provided for, with all the rest that have heretofore been reported to Congress and published in the JOURNAL, in the General Deficiency Bill. The bulk of these claims have now all been settled; a few isolated cases may have to be sent to Congress next year. The last batch consists of: William Welch, $223.67; C. H. Baldwin, $418.40; estate of Thomas A. Dornan, deceased, $342.61; executrix William S. Bishop, deceased, $585.32; Isaiah E. Crowell, $272.07; J. N. Miller, $99.95; estate of George K. Adams, deceased, $671.91; Fredrick Elliott, $696.92; estate of Charles A. Babcock, deceased, $663.75; Phineas J. Horwitz, $83.65; Grenville Lewis, $154.71; executrix of John Madigan, deceased, $264.10; estate of Josiah D. Penner, deceased, $263.25; estate of C. H. B. Caldwell, deceased, $378.71; estate of John S. Nicholson, deceased, $805.06; estate of William Johnson, deceased, $709.09; R. E. Carmody, $240.39.

THE *Horse Guards Gazette*, speaking of the Wimbledon meeting, says: "This great gathering of pot hunters and pleasure-seekers is no more composed of volunteers on whom the country can rely in time of need than was the Socialistic rabble that recently sacked the West End thoroughfares of London. The camp is merely a means of enabling certain individuals to make money on which to live at ease for the rest of the year, while it serves as a picnic and huge revel to hundreds of other men who are glad of the excuse it affords them to get away from the restraint society imposes upon them when living in the bosom of their families."

ALTHOUGH the names of Lieutenants Steever and Dickinson were officially published as confirmed, July 26, they were not actually confirmed until August 2. Acting upon the official publication of the proceedings of the Senate, their commissions were made out and signed by the President, but before they went out it was discovered that the official certification had not come from the Senate, and they were consequently held over until the official papers came in a few days later.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Lieut. Frank P. Fremont, 3d Infantry, stationed at Fort Missoula, M. T., has completed his qualification as a sharpshooter, this year, firing only 150 shots. This beats the magnificent record of Capt. Wm. Krause, 3d Infantry, who is reputed to have made his qualification in 170 shots. Both these experts have been beaten by a private of Co. B, 3d Infantry, stationed at Fort Missoula, M. T., who has made his sharpshooter's qualifying scores in 145 shots. Next!"

GENERAL GRANT'S old regiment, the 21st Illinois, will hold its reunion at Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 25. The Grant Monument Association of New York City have written that they wish to secure a picture of the surviving members of the old regiment, with their flags.

General and Mrs. Ayres are recruiting at Rev. Dr. Pease's in Asheville, North Carolina. The General's many friends will be glad to learn that he has recovered from the malarial influences of San Augustine and looks younger than ever.

The death of Major Whittlesy again makes a vacancy on the disability retired list, so that another retirement will soon follow.

Brigadier-General Philip St. G. Cooke, retired, has filed charges at the War Department against Colonel Fitz John Porter, growing out of a report made by the latter in regard to the conduct of the former at Gaines's Mills, at the beginning of the seven days' fight in June, 1862, when Colonel Porter commanded the 5th Army Corps, and General Cook commanded a brigade of cavalry. It is alleged that Colonel Porter reported that General Cook mismanaged his troops on that occasion, and did more harm than good to his cause. Since then General Cook has asserted that the report was false and malicious, and it is understood that he now asks that the facts be investigated. No action has yet been taken in the matter by the Secretary of War. Col. Porter has not yet been commissioned, and is not regarded as an Army officer.

The enforced resignation of General Von Edelsheim-Gyulai, the best cavalry officer in the Austro-Hungarian army, and the appointment as Commander-in-Chief at Buda-Pesth of General Pejacsevics, a Croat, has caused much indignation in Hungary, so much so that it is said the Austrian Premier will resign his office if the former General is not restored to his position.

The *Vandalia* took on board her powder on Thursday, and it is expected that she will sail for the Pacific Station by Monday of next week. The *Juniata* should go to sea before Monday next. It was announced some time ago that the *Juniata* would make a voyage around the world, visiting unfrequented ports, and it is understood that the *Vandalia* is to make a similar cruise instead of going direct to her Station, as was at first intended. While nothing has yet been announced officially, it is believed at the Navy Department that the Secretary of the Navy is thinking of inaugurating two-year cruises, after the system adopted by the German Navy, instead of sending a vessel to one particular Station for three years. In this way the sea duty of most of the officers will be about equally agreeable, and there will not be so much choice in securing pleasant duty. It is probable, however, that the flagships will remain within their respective stations.

Mr. John Roach, the eminent shipbuilder has so far recovered from an illness of three or four weeks that he will leave the city for a month's change of air at Mt. McGregor on Monday. His many personal friends, and all who are interested in American enterprise and industry, will be glad to know that his malady has been by no means so serious as has been rumored—he having been confined to his bed but three days—and that the mental and physical vigor of "old John Roach" are still equal to almost any demand upon them.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Daniel M. Appel, assistant surgeon, Jackson Barracks, La., is relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 103, Div. Atl., Aug. 6.)

B board of officers to consist of Capts. Lewis Smith and Jas. B. Burbank and 1st Lieut. Chas. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., will assemble at Washington Barracks, D. C., Aug. 10, to report upon the qualifications of Thos. Shea, late private Troop F, 6th Cav., an applicant for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery (S. O. 103, Div. Atl., Aug. 6.)

A furlough for three months is granted Hospital Steward Max Arendt, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 103, Div. Atl., Aug. 6.)

Orders of Aug. 6.—Surg.-Gen. Robert Murray, retired and ordered to his home. Chief Med. Purveyor J. H. Baxter will act as surgeon general until a new appointment is made. The Board of Ordnance Officers appointed June 23 and reconvened July 6 will reconvene at Frankford Arsenal Aug. 6. Upon adjournment Capt. Chas. Shaler will return to his station, New York City. 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Campbell, 22d Inf., is relieved as a member of General Court-martial at Columbus Barracks, O., and Capt. John S. McNaught, 20th Inf., detailed instead.

NEWPORT NOTES.

August 5, 1886.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, is in town, the guest of Mr. C. C. Baldwin, of New York The officers of the Brazilian man-of-war were handsomely entertained at Fort Adams by Colonel C. L. Best, U. S. A., and officers. The visitors were very much interested in the drill of the light battery. Commodore Saldanha, accompanied by the executive officer of the frigate and the young prince, paid his respects to Gov. Wetmore this morning. As the Governor was called to New York, the visit was returned this afternoon by Col. F. G. Harris, of the Governor's personal staff. The frigate sails Sunday. The attendance at the Casino to night was light. The Brazilian prince was among the guests.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned *sine die* at 4 o'clock on Aug. 5. The closing days were uneventful to the Army and Navy. The only measure, except the several general appropriation bills—the Sundry Civil, General Deficiency, and River and Harbor bills—of interest passed this week was the resolution accepting the Grant relics, which, through the personal efforts of Secretary Endicott, was pushed through at the last moment. The fortification bill failed to become a law, leaving the Ordnance Department of the Army and all the work connected with that Department in a very sad plight. The conferees held two sessions and were unable to reach an agreement upon any one of the differences, Mr. Randall and his Democratic associates of the House stubbornly resisting all the increases made by the Senate, and the Senate conferees taking an equally firm stand against all efforts of compromise made by the House. The failure of Congress to pass a fortification bill practically closes the work of the Bureau for the next few months. The Springfield Armory, where work on small arms, for which $400,000 was appropriated, is the only branch of the Department where work will not have to be stopped. The experimental work at Sandy Hook will cease. The new bureau 8-inch steel gun was to have been tested there this month, but it is doubtful now if it can be fired.

The session began on Monday, Dec. 7, 1885, and covered a period of 241 days, exclusive of Sundays. Of this time the Senate was in session 164 days and the House 185 days. There were introduced in the House 10,014 bills and 214 joint resolutions, and in the Senate 2,891 bills and 83 joint resolutions, a total of 13,202. The greater number were measures of a private local importance only. 1,101 measures were passed by both Houses; 241 Senate and 860 House bills. Of these 1,035 were received by the President, and of that number 814 were approved; 157 became laws without the President's signature; 115 were vetoed, and 9 failed for want of signature at time of adjournment. Of the new laws 746 were House measures and 241 Senate measures. Of the measures vetoed by the President 36 were Senate bills and 77 House bills. 28 of the Senate bills vetoed were private pension bills. Three were for the erection of public buildings. Of the House bills vetoed 74 were private pension bills and three were for the erection of public buildings. The number of measures vetoed during the session was four more than have been vetoed from the foundation of the Government to the beginning of the session just closed. Only one bill (that granting a pension to Joseph Romiser) was passed by the two Houses over the veto.

The following items of interest to the Army and Navy are contained in the Sundry Civil bill as it finally became a law:

Under the Navy Department—Repairs to dry dock, New York, $100,000; completion of iron crane at Mare Island, $22,000; completing stone dry dock at Mare Island, $191,595; general repairs and preservation of Navy-yard and stations, $125,000.

Armories and Arsenals—Improvements at Rock Island Arsenal and Rock Island Bridge, Ill., $106,250; Springfield Arsenal, Mass., including a new milling shop, $45,000; Benecia Arsenal, Cal., $4,700; Frankford Arsenal, Pa., $20,200; New York Arsenal, $500; Piccatiny powder depot, N. J., $35,000; Sandy Hook proving grounds, N. J., $3,000; testing machine at Watertown Arsenal, $10,000; contingencies at all arsenals, $50,000; completion of the State, War, and Navy Department Building, $5,000; Hot Springs Army and Navy Hospital, $41,620; for the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, $225,000, $15 000 of which sum may be used for the purchase of additional land near Atlanta, Ga., for the ten-company post being erected there; construction of a new wharf at Fort Monroe, $100,000.

Signal Service—$717,811.38, including commutation of rations and fuel; and no money herein appropriated shall be used for pay and allowances of 2d lieutenants appointed or to be appointed from the sergeants of the Signal Corps, under the provisions of the act approved June 20, 1878, in excess of 16, or for the pay and allowances of exceeding 470 enlisted men of the Signal Corps. And in reducing the force the enlisted men at Fort Myer, Virginia, denoted the "permanent party," shall be first mustered out; *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to the pay or commutation or expense of return from their stations to their homes of any enlisted men in excess of the 470 men, accruing prior to the passage of this act.

Miscellaneous objects—Publication of maps of surveys and reconnaisances in military divisions and departments, $2,500; national cemeteries, $40,000; for artifical limbs, $200,000; expenses of military courts, $10,000; publication Official Record of War of Rebellion, $36,000; Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, $89,917.76; books, etc., for Artillery School, $5,000; National Volunteer Soldiers' Home, $1,631,000; claims of colored soldiers and sailors, $1,503; travelling expenses of officers and men of the Navy on duty with Coast Survey and for any special surveys that may be required by Light House Board, $4,000; new boilers for *Albatross*, $20,000.

The Navy Appropriation bill for the current fiscal year provides for the payment of a number of employees under the appropriation "Civil Establishment," that were formerly paid from the regular appropriations of the different bureaus.

The following are the amounts allowed under this head, out of which the salaries to the persons mentioned are to be paid:

Bureau Navigation—For master of tugs, storekeepers, clerks, writers, and all clerical work, $9,000.

Bureau Ordnance.—For writers, clerks, foreman, draughtsmen, assistant draughtsman and a chemist, $23,204.

Equipment and Recruiting.—For clerks, writers and superintendent of ropewalk, $16,800.

Yards and Docks.—Writers, clerks, messengers, telegraph operators, draughtsmen, foreman laborers and foreman masons, quarterman, brick and stone masons, and pilots, including the work of bell ringing and lamp lighting, $62,000.

Provisions and Clothing.—Firemen, writers, receivers, assistant receivers, messengers, leading men and pressmen in inspection office, superintendent of coffee and spice mill, box maker, coffee roaster, engine tender, teamster, telephone operating, cutting, machine operator, and two laborers, $35,000.

Construction and Repairs.—Clerks, draughtsmen and writers, $43,000.

Steam Engineering.—Clerks, draughtsmen, assistant draughtsmen, messengers, writers, receivers and weighers, $27,667.25.

A prohibitory clause is added to each of these provisions against the use of any other fund for the payment of this class of employees. This legislation will necessitate a reduction in number and pay of many of the Navy Yard employees. The several bureaus have submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, lists which have been approved by him, of ratings and pay to conform to the new law. Requisitions for funds under the appropriation, "Civil Establishment" will now be passed by the Department.

The following Senate bills are pending in the House Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 1591. Authorizing retired list for enlisted men of the Navy.

S. 1527. To provide a temporary home for discharged seamen.

S. 1417. To provide a system of deposit for savings of seamen.

S. 1298. To fit out an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun on Aug. 29, 1886.

S. 1568. To authorize Commander John W. Philip, U. S. N., to accept silver pitcher from the Government of U. S. of Colombia.

S. R. 48. Authorizing Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson to accept medal conferred upon him by the King of Sweden.

S. 2708. For relief of Maria L. Strong.

S. 1630. To increase pension of widow of Capt. Dominick Lynch, U. S. N.

S. 882. To regulate pay of graduates of the Naval Academy.

S. 2661. For relief of Commander Quackenbush.

S. 747. For relief of Capt. Andrew W. Johnson.

The bill for the relief of Alfred Hedberg, late Captain 15th Infantry, has been reported from the Senate Military Committee with an amendment authorizing his appointment as a 2d lieutenant instead of captain.

The General Deficiency bill, as it finally became a law, contains the following items of interest to the Army and Navy:

To pay the widow of Dr. Octave Pavy, of Arctic fame, $2,829.11, for balance of pay due him; to pay the widow of Surg. J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., $2,500, for services rendered by her husband in the last illness of President Garfield; for completion of the Army and Navy hospital, $8,950; deficiencies under head of transportation of the Army, $95,000; for clothing for the Army, $68,000; for fuel allowance to enlisted men of the Signal Service, $2,946; for extra duty pay to 13 men of the Signal Corps, $1,879.75; for payment of Graham mileage claims, $144,463.15.

Provision is also made for the payment of all claims for arrears under the Morton act; for horses and other property lost in the military service; for bounty and other claims certified by the accounting officers to Congress for payment. There are also a number of small amounts appropriated to cover deficiencies in the various bureaus of the War and Navy Departments.

CAPTAIN HOWGATE'S BOND.

Some time ago the United States Government brought a suit against Lethem H. Rogers in the United States District Court, before Judge Brown, to recover from the defendant $12,000 as surety on an official bond dated March, 1878, and given by Henry W. Howgate as property and disbursing officer of the Signal Service of the United States Army for the faithful discharge of his duties. It was admitted that Howgate became a defaulter to an amount largely in excess of the penalty of his bond, and the only defence was that the office was not created or authorized by statute.

Judge Brown Aug. 4 gave a decision in favor of the plaintiff for $12,000 and interest. In his decision, Judge Brown says: "It has been repeatedly adjudged by the Supreme Court that bonds may be required by the Government from officers appointed to places of trust, though there is no express statutory authority to take such bonds, and that they will be as valid as common law obligations. It is sufficient to make the bond a valid obligation, that it is voluntarily given, and that the office and the duties assigned to the officer and covered by the bond are duly authorized by law. Such is the present case."

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

"I tell you," said the mathematical officer of the Engineer Corps, "Congress has not grappled with the problem of rivers and harbors properly. The United States has not spent as much money on her harbors since 1785 as she collects in the way of customs in one year at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, and private enterprise on the river Clyde has spent more money to clear the channel to Glasgow than we have ever spent on all our rivers and harbors combined. Wait till the present bill gets in working order, though, and we may have another kind of a story to tell."—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE MEXICAN ARMY.

According to the "Statesman's Year Book," the Mexican Army consists of 3,700 officers and 45,323 men on a peace footing and 160,963 men on the war footing. Her navy is small, consisting of three gun boats and two screw cruisers. She would easily be able to put 300,000 men in the field. The population in 1882 was 10,460,703. The treasury estimates for the year ending June 30, 1886, place the revenues at $29,760,000 and the expenditures $38,903,353. The public debt of Mexico in 1885, over $50,000,000 of which is held by England, was about $155,000,000, which includes $25,000,000 of floating debt now funded in six per cent. bonds.

COURTESIES FROM THE NAVY.

Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, in a letter of July 1 from Sitka, says: "At Chilkoot we found the U. S. steamer *Pinta*, the man-of-war stationed in this part of Alaska for the purpose of maintaining order and peace among the Indians of the country. We presented our letters from the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Whitney, requesting the commander of the *Pinta*, Capt. Nichols, to convey us from any point in Southeastern Alaska to Yakutat or Icy Bay, or some point available for the ascent of Mount St. Elias and the exploration of the St. Elias Alps, if no duty interfered. Capt. Nichols received us very kindly and told us he would take immediate steps to carry out the wishes of the Secretary of the Navy, as there seemed to be no immediate use for the *Pinta* in the inland waters, and the trip to Yakutat Bay, which he recommended, would take but a day and a half from Sitka, where he would call for us in a few days, and where we would disembark from the Ancon. There were circumstances in this kindness shown by the Secretary of the Navy that I must say made me feel unusually grateful. In all my previous explorations I had had first to overcome or slight the most determined opposition from those in high authority in my own department, where I ought to have had the most cordial help, and here from wholly another department of the Government, and when I had the least claim to expect it, it was generously placed at the disposal of the little party in their modest attempts to know some little concerning an unknown part of our country."

THE REASON WHY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

MY attention has just been directed to a letter signed "Deriter" (retired) in your issue of the 17th July, asking: "How it comes to pass that the Army Mutual Aid Association with something like a membership of 200 more than the Navy Mutual Aid pays a benefit of $1,000 less."

The simplicity of this question can be equalled only by that of the "few interested parties," in whose behalf said question is propounded. To save words, the tables of assessment rates (including expenses) which hold in the two associations are subjoined:

NAVY MUTUAL AID.

Class.				Assessment.
A,	from 21 to 25	years	of age	$3 10
B,	" 25 to 30	"		3 50
C,	" 30 to 35	"		4 10
D,	" 35 to 40	"		4 80
E,	" 40 to 45	"		5 70
F,	" 45 to 50	"		6 90
G,	" 50 to 55	"		8 50
H,	" 55 to 60	"		11 00
I,	" 60 to 62	"		13 20

ARMY MUTUAL AID.

Class.	Assessment.
1. Under 30 years	$2 00
2. Thirty to 35 years	2 50
3. Thirty-five to 40 years	3 00
4. Forty to 45 years	3 50
5. Forty-five to 50 years	4 00
6. Fifty to 55 years	4 50
7. Fifty-five to 60 years	5 00
8. Sixty to 65 years	5 50
9. All over 65 years	6 00

"The Reason Why" is now very plain, I trust. But let us go into the matter just a little further. At date of last annual report the Navy Mutual Aid Association showed a membership of 758 paying a benefit of $3,573.70, giving an average individual assessment of $4.71. The Army Mutual Aid Association last reported a membership of 927 and benefit of $2,500. Multiplying the difference of membership (169) by $4.71 and adding the product to $3,573.70 gives $4,369.69, which is the probable benefit that the Navy Mutual Aid would pay with a membership equal to ours: or, what is more to my present purpose, it is the probable benefit that we would pay were we working under their scheme instead of our own. This estimated increase of benefit is, in fact, too large, because the Navy Mutual Aid Association now admits nobody over 45 years of age, whereas, at last report, it carried 75 members formerly admitted between ages 45 and 62, whose higher rates of assessment (ranging from $6.90, Class F, to $13.20, Class I) helped to make up the average $4.71 which I have used. For the 169 new members, however, the rates would run only from $3.10, Class A, to $5.70, Class E. But whatever is proved with the larger benefit would make in our favor still more should a smaller sum be employed. Taking "Deriter" as belonging to our 6th class (for I think I recognize his style) and assessing him for a mortality of 1⅛ per cent., the rate for those admitted at his age, in the N. M. A. A., we have 13x$8.50=$110.50 as the cost of his insurance of $4,369.69; that is to say, $25.29 per $1,000 insurance.

In the Army Mutual Aid Association his $2,500 insurance would cost him for the same normal mortality 13x$4.50=$58.50, which is at the rate of $23.40 per $1,000 of insurance, or nearly $2 per $1,000 cheaper.

Might not "Deriter" find something more profitable (not to say becoming) than turning up such mare's nests as this? Had his been a genuine desire for information only, a simple request preferred in the usual way for a copy of the N. M. A. A's. table of rates would have enlightened him at once. Intelligent discussion of our affairs should be, and is, invited and welcomed at all times; but it is respectfully submitted, that in common fairness to the Association, all members ought to refrain from ignorant and cranky criticism. It is this, perhaps, more than anything else, that is apt to engender discontent," etc., (see "Deriter"), and so probable does this seem to me that, for one, I would gladly see all such makers of paltry points take their departure from our Association, provided always that there could be any assurance that even when out of the fold they would have the pride to get instruction or the grace to keep quiet. But, seriously, should not any earnest and intelligent man be above hurling such homœopathic missles as "Deriter's?"

WM. P. DUVALL.

THE WAMPANOAG AND VANDALIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

To your quotation from Congressman Boutelle's speech, given in page eleven of the last number of the JOURNAL, there should have been added this comment: The *Wampanoag* never went to sea again after the famous trial trip in which it was alleged she made 17¾ knots, and ill-natured people said she was so thoroughly used up she could not go without a multitude of repairs. She was like the Quaker's horse. She cost, first and last, nearly two millions of dollars, and was sold about a year ago for forty thousand dollars! Her alleged English rival, the *Inconstant*, is still in existence, practically as good as ever, and has cost in all these years only about £10,000 in repairs. Such "staying" powers as these—even if the speed be only 15 knots, as alleged—are better than such brilliant spurts as that of the *Wampanoag*. In point of fact, however, the *Inconstant* made 16⅛ knots.

It is rather funny, too, to read, as a quotation from Sir Thomas Brassey, the identical language used by Chief Engineer J. W. King in reference to the *Vandalia*. This language in Sir Thomas Brassey's book is quoted verbatim from King's book, and by Mr. Boutelle made to do duty as the opinion of a disinterested observer!

Mr. King, it must be remembered, was Engineer-in-Chief when the *Vandalia's* machinery was designed. She was undoubtedly a very fair ship and performed very well, but she has recently been greatly "improved" by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and, as a consequence, her speed has fallen from 12 knots per hour to less than 10. Don't you think it is high time to have more performance and less brag and gab? OBSERVER.

AUGUST 2, 1886.

A STATEMENT FROM MAJOR McKEE.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: I notice in *The Sun* of July 31 an extract from the *St. Paul Globe* entitled "A Cheap Spree," which states that Mr. R. B. Hayes was the cause of getting "Major Paine of the Ordnance Department" into trouble on account of alleged conviviality with the said Paine in Washington. There is no officer named Paine in the Ordnance Department, nor has there ever been that I am aware of. I believe this statement refers to myself, and as it does Mr. Hayes a gross wrong I ask that you publish the following statement:

While I was stationed at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, a party of gentlemen, including Gen. Singleton, Comdr. Reed of the Navy, the Hon. Heister Clymer, and Gen. D. M. Frost, stopped there on a steamer to see me. We were all talking together in a social way when Frost said:

"McKee, they say in St. Louis you were ordered away from Washington on account of your being too convivial with Hayes, and being caught by the family taking him home one night when he was full. How is that?"

Now, as I had never spoken a word to Mr. Hayes in my life, and had heard frequently of his being a strict total abstinence man, I concluded, of course, Gen. Frost was joking, and that the answer should be similar to what I would reply if he had asked me whether I had not been ordered away for firing rockets at Mr. Peter Cooper and Mr. Corcoran, or dancing the can-can on top of the Washington Monument.

The absurdity and utter improbability of the thing seemed to me so patent that I replied at once something to this effect:

"You don't tell me that is out, do you? They saw us going in late, and that settled the business."

The action of the entire party of gentlemen was such as to leave no doubt on my mind that this idle badinage was thoroughly understood. It seems Gen. Frost, however, took it in grave earnest. Hence, no doubt, this ridiculous story about "Major Paine," which emanated originally from some malicious brain, which I, conceiving it to be simply a silly joke of the moment, answered in the same spirit.

GEO. W. McKEE.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 2.

BILLS PASSED BY CONGRESS.

OF the seven hundred private measures that have become laws during the first session of the 49th Congress, the following relate to the Army and Navy:

To close the accounts of Capt. James G. Martin, late Capt. and Asst. Q. M., U. S. A.; giving the widow of U. S. Grant free postage; for relief of Hollister E. Goodwin, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., and his sureties; authorizing the printing of 4,000 addition l copies of report on European dock yards.

Bills giving pensions for the following persons have become laws:

Daughter of Brig.-Gen. Joseph R. Smith, $20 per month; children of Surgeon Alfred M. Owen, $15 per month; children of Lieut. H. M. Harrington, $15 per month; Actg. Asst. Paymaster Bailey Hascall, Chaplain John M. Green, Actg. Ensign John Owens, Lieut. Alonzo V. Richards, Signal Corps, Ensign J. W. A. Bennett, subject to general pension laws; the daughter of Gen. John McNeil, from $20 to $30.

Also pensions for the widows of the following officers:

Gen. U. S. Grant, $5,000 a year; Col. Geo. A. H. Blake, subject to the general pension laws; Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, $2,000 a year; Gen. H. W. Benham, $50 per month; Rear-Admiral and A. Harwood, $50 a month; Commodore Thos. S. Fillebrown, increased from $30 to $50 a month; Gen. Jas. S. Jackson, $50 a month; Ord. Sergt. Lewis Leffman, $25 per month; Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. Haskins, $50 per month; Commander T. A. M. Craven, from $30 to $50 per month; Major Gen. Ward B. Burnett, $50 per month; Rear-Admiral Alexander Murray, increased from $30 to $50 per month; Brig.-Gen. Marcellus M. Crocker, from $30 to $50 per month; Major-Gen. David B. Birney, from $30 to $50 per month; Commodore Alexander A. Semmes, $50 per month; Major F. J. Farquhar, $40 per month; Commodore Homer Crane Blake, U. S. N., $50 per month; Major-Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, Engineers, U. S. A., $50 per month; Inspector-Gen. Jas. A. Hardie, $50 per month.

THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

IN an excellent letter to the New York *Times* in reference to the control of the improvement of New York harbor, Colonel Walter McFarland, C. E., U. S. A., says:

Strange as it may appear there is not now a single law of the United States under which any of the navigable waters of the United States may be protected against injury. Now, this being the case, what does the commission proposed in 1856 offer that is not now afforded by the Board of Engineers?

In 1856 the duties of the Corps of Engineers were restricted almost exclusively to the construction of fortifications. Few appropriations were made for river and harbor works and little work was done upon them, and the Corps of Engineers not then being experts in such work, there was reasonable ground for the formation of such a commission as was then proposed. A commission of engineers would, however, even then, have been better than the one proposed had it been possible to have secured one that could have been kept out of politics and would have possessed the honesty, fidelity and singleness of purpose that always have characterized the Army, the Navy, and the Coast Survey.

But the condition now is wholly changed. Since the close of the war the Corps of Engineers has had almost nothing to do in the construction of fortifications, while the appropriations for river and harbor works have been very large, and they have had more than twenty years of constant study and experience in their management. We have engineers now who are thoroughly conversant with this kind of work, and who, besides possessing the other necessary qualifications before referred to, have been in charge of these works for many years. Why, then, change this established system which has worked well for something else that must be an experiment? The power that would appoint the commission now appoints the Board of Engineers. The duties that are now performed by the one with experience would then be performed by the other without experience; and even a very young schoolboy knows that *experientia docet*.

The State of New York has lived a good many years under the Constitution of 1846. Why throw away that Constitution and go back to that which was previously in force—or still worse, to one that was only proposed, but never adopted? And yet it is such a thing as this which Mr. Higgins proposes. What is it, then, which makes it so very manifest to this gentleman that men without experience are to be preferred to men with it? Is it on such a basis that he manages his own business? If I may be pardoned for using his own flippant expression, what superhuman qualities attach to him or to the gentlemen by whom he wishes to displace the U. S. Engineers that he is so ready to throw experience to the winds and to try his own crude experiment in its place?

No one has a deeper respect for the United States Navy and the United States Coast Survey than I have. Their work has been admirable in every way and an honor to the country, and wherever courage, daring and skill have been needed from them they have never failed. I have served with them, have been under the command of naval officers, have been under fire with them, with them when the *Richmond* was rammed by the *Manassas* at the head of the Passes in 1862, and on many other occasions, and my relations with them have been always of the pleasant character, and I sincerely trust that none of them will believe that the ground I am compelled to take in this matter is in any way a personal one. The question is not a personal one, but a professional one, which may, I hope, be argued with entire good feeling. No services stand higher than the Naval and the Coast Survey—each in its own profession. But that profession is not engineering, and in engineering the Corps of Engineers cannot regard them as competitors, nor do I believe that they themselves as a rule, look upon themselves in any such light.

A GOOD SOLDIER.

A FORT SHAW correspondent of the *Missoulian* records "a few facts in the life of a man who died at Fort Shaw, June 25, 1886, and whose soldierly form has long been familiar to Co. H, 3d U. S. Infantry." James Fegan was born in Athlone, Ireland, in 1827. He early attained a military set up and habits of thought and action by service in the constabulary. Coming to this country shortly after his maturity, he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 2d U. S. Infantry, Oct. 29, 1851. He soon proved himself to be faithful, was promoted corporal, then sergeant. He served for over thirty years as a non-commissioned officer. He was never reduced to the ranks for misconduct; was never tried by a Court-martial. His lack of education alone prevented his further promotion. He was never known to be other than respectful, without subserviency, and never sought familiarity either above or below his own station. His services in Utah and in connection with Indian campaigns gained him creditable mention at the hands of his superiors. In personal appearance Sergt. Fegan resembled Gen. Harney—as the latter was thirty years ago—being over six feet high, combining activity with strength, a model soldier of the type Frederick the Great would have pressed into his guard.

During the war he was engaged with his company at the siege of Yorktown, Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, Hanover Court House, Fair Oaks, Harrison's Landing, Bull Run, Centreville, South Mountain, Antietam (where he was wounded), Petersburg, Reams Station, James Station, Birney Station, Stoneman's Creek, first and second Deep Bottom, Southside Railroad, Danville Railroad, Boynton Plank Road, Appomattox Station, Manchester, Richmond, Dinwiddie Court House, surrender of Lee's army.

His record since the war bore endorsements of his bravery. Nineteen years ago at Plum Creek, Kas., he was a member of a detachment guarding a Government mule train, freighted with powder. Ranchmen inveigled the entire detachment, Fagan excepted, into drunkenness or desertion, and then attempted to capture the wagons. Single handed, Fegan defended the train successfully to its destination, and turned over his animals, wagons, and freight to Major Henry Douglas, 3d Infantry, without the loss of a penny to the public. For this deed Congress conferred upon him a medal. This medal and his silver corps badge were buried with him.

When the subject of creating a retired list for enlisted men was first broached President Arthur made the distinguished record of Sergt. Fegan the subject of a special message to Congress. The law passed, and Sergt. Fegan's record was its exponent. The old soldier had not lived an upright life in vain, and when the garrison of Fort Shaw heard the final volleys fired over his grave, dauntless the thought occurred to many, James Fegan deserves to be numbered among those heroes who lived without reproach or fear.

(Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

CRUISING IN THE CYCLADES.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PENSACOLA,
HERMOPOLIS, ISLAND OF SYRA, July 6.

WE have been here since June 28. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon of June 27 when the *Pensacola* got under way and stood out of Smyrna harbor for this port.

Before dark we were running through the Gulf of Smyrna. The heavens were cloudless, and at night were lighted with stars that were reflected lambently on a gently rolling sea. The wind was light and cooling and from a direction that enabled sail to be made. Monday morning the wind had shifted to an unfavorable quarter, and was blowing a moderate gale, with a steadily increasing tendency, and all sail was furled but the foretopsail and jib, which was in the act of being done when a sudden and strong puff of wind carried away the jibboom and flying jibboom. We were then in between the Islands of Tinos and Mykoni and within an hour's run of this port. The ship was hove to and the wreck secured and the topgallant yards and masts set down. In this unstately condition the *Pensacola* entered Hermopolis, presenting the appearance of having been in a terrible struggle with the angry elements. Work was immediately commenced toward repairing damages, and by July 2 everything was shipshape again.

The Fourth of July, by reason of falling on Sunday, was not celebrated on board the *Pensacola*, the day being observed in strict accord with its sacred character, the ceremony of paying tribute to Independence Day being reserved for the 5th. A Greek gunboat joined with us in honoring our natal day, displaying the American flag at the mainmast and cheerful bunting from yard arms. The weather was fine, and the day was given over entirely to the crew as a holiday, and full scope allowed their ebullient patriotism to seek an outlet in fun and frolic. The first on the programme was a boat race at 10 o'clock A. M., in the second and third cutters—the firemen and mechanics forming the crew of the second cutter, while the third cutter was rowed by deck people. The race was pulled over a two-mile course, and was witnessed by the cheering crew of the *Pensacola*. It was closely contested, and won by the firemen, scarcely half a boat's length ahead. Afterwards a purse was subscribed by the ship's company and presented to the victorious crew. At 12 o'clock all hands were piped to a dinner which the epicurean tastes of mess caterers had provided on a bountiful scale of change from the daily bill of fare, and the tables were loaded with a typical Fourth-of-

July dinner. The palatable feast was eaten amidst a bower of flags that decorated the gun deck.

A Greek band had been engaged to furnish music throughout the day, and during the progress of dinner played patriotic Yankee airs, which, in conjunction with a rival band in a boat alongside, made a collision of sounds not at all productive of harmonious melody, and rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and kindred tunes, which their enterprise had obtained for the occasion, well nigh unrecognizable.

The majority of the sports were reserved for the afternoon, and directly dinner was completed, the committee of arrangements set the hurly-burly that characterized the festivities in motion. Money had been subscribed, and modest purses were offered as prizes to excite interest in the contests.

In the evening the "Pensacola Blackbirds," a minstrel troupe, completed the commemoration of the 110th anniversary of our independence by entertaining the officers and crew from 8 to 10.30 with an interesting entertainment, at which the United States Consul was present and several citizens.

The most prominent incident of the day was the ardent interest avowed by the people of Hermopolis. They were eager to express their sympathy in the occasion by a public demonstration, and communicated this desire to Capt. Dewey through the Consul, but the Captain deemed it expedient to decline the honor. They were determined, however, to extend us some sort of an ovation, and at night the sedate city was ablaze with fireworks, and gleaming rockets were discharged at frequent intervals in every portion of the city, while the summits of the numerous eminences were adorned with bonfires. An English steamer also burned signal rockets. All this reminded us to recognize the compliments, and night signals and rockets went hissing and spluttering from the *Pensacola's* stern with the celerity of a meteor's flash, illuminating the darkness with scintillating balls of fire as they exploded in the air. Early in the evening the Governor of Syra, the Russian, Belgian and United States Consuls paid official visits of courtesy to Captain Dewey, accompanied by the ladies of their families. The Governor was received with a guard of honor and saluted with 17 guns. The Russian and Belgian Consuls each received salutes of seven guns.

Information has reached the *Pensacola* from Constantinople that Egidio Moccia and Claudio Martinez, two of the bandsmen with Admiral Franklin, on the *Kearsarge*, were drowned on June 27. The former was a native of Naples, and came out on the *Pensacola* from the United States. The latter was a Spaniard from Gibraltar, who was shipped one year ago. No particulars of how the unfortunate affair occurred accompanied the official order to drop their names from the pay-roll of the ship.

ECHOES FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, which assembled at San Antonio, July 31, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, From recent occurrences in the Republic of Mexico it appears that American citizens residing and being there have suffered violence from the hands of officials and citizens of Mexico, and,

Whereas, We believe it to be the duty of the American Government to uphold the flag and protect the rights of our citizens, in whatever lands or however humble they may be, from all acts of violence and outrage that may be perpetrated on them, and to resent every insult to our flag by foreign Powers, or to any of our citizens, whether native or adopted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the President of the United States to take prompt action for the release of Cutting, now imprisoned in Mexico, and to demand from the Mexican Government the punishment of the murderers of the naturalized citizen Arresures and full satisfaction and indemnity to be paid his family.

Governor Ireland has written to Hon. T. F. Bayard, United States Secretary of State, as follows:

I have the honor to indorse the copy of a telegram just received from Hon. E. D. Linn, American Consul at Piedras Negras. This man, Francisco Arresures, has been most foully murdered by the Mexican authorities, and it is but a repetition of the insults and outrages committed upon American citizens by the people and the authorities on the right bank of the Rio Grande. While no possible excuse can be given for the part taken by the Texas officers in the illegal arrest and delivery to the Mexican authorities, still nothing in palliation of the foul murder has or can be offered by the Mexican authorities. The persons, whoever they are, who were engaged in the illegal arrest will be prosecuted, and I demand in the name of the State and its people that this wrong by Mexico be atoned for and punished. If this State and her people must depend upon themselves for protection, the necessary redress can and will be obtained. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

John Ireland, Governor of Texas.

The despatch referred to is as follows:

Eagle Pass, July 30, 1886.

Your telegram just received. Francisco Arresures (Rasures) was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Diaz at Eagle Pass by order of Sheriff Oglesby on the night of the 26th inst. He was handcuffed and in fifteen minutes was delivered to Mexican officers across the Rio Grande River. Sheriff Oglesby claimed that he acted on a warrant of County Judge Hoffstetter, who says that Sheriff Oglesby persuaded him to sign the order for Arresures's arrest and delivery. There were no papers for his arrest from Mexico except a letter from Mondragon, Captain of the State Rangers in Coahuila, who made a general charge of horse stealing against Arresures. A protest against being delivered to the Mexican officers was strongly made by Arresures, who insisted that he would be killed by Mondragon, his personal enemy. He appealed to me for protection on the morning of July 27, and I at once demanded his return to Texas on the ground of his being kidnapped, and also had Oglesby to demand the prisoner's return on the same ground. Both demands were refused by Mondragon. At one o'clock at night Arresures was taken from jail and brutally murdered by three of Mondragon's troops.

In 1873 Arresures made declaration of citizenship in Maverick County. He lived with his family in Eagle Pass at the time of his arrest, and he was an omnibus driver. The best citizens in Eagle Pass and Piedras Negras testify as to his good character. Sheriff Oglesby says he had a private understanding with Mondragon by which an escaped murderer from Texas, for whom a large reward had been offered, was to be delivered to Oglesby in exchange for Arresures. Public indignation is very great on both sides of the river over this affair. E. D. Linn, United States Consul.

The Mexican papers published at El Paso del Norte, the *Observador Frontera* says: "Do you Americans believe that because you belong to a populous nation you will cause our weaker nation to vacillate? You think so? Do you think that by noise and hurrahs you can scare our authorities? Never believe it, never let it enter your mind. You can never impose upon the sons of a warlike and valiant nation."

General Francisco Narenjo, of the Mexican Army, and a leader in the recent revolutionary troubles in Northern Mexico, was, says a press despatch, in Chicago a few days ago, and has gone from there to Niagara Falls, en route to New York City. General Geronimo Trevino, late Secretary of War of Mexico, likewise a leading participant in the recent border troubles, is expected to arrive at Chicago any day. From a large military experience as General in command of the Mexican forces in Northern Mexico, (and along the Rio Grande,) and from the great number of sympathizers he has among his own countrymen, he is supposed to be more feared by the party in power in Mexico than almost any other prominent Mexican that can be named.

The position taken by our Government is shown by the extracts from the correspondence of the State Department which follow:

Department of State, Washington, July 10, 1886.

You are instructed to demand of the Mexican Government the instant release of A. K. Cutting, a citizen of the United States, now unlawfully imprisoned at Paso del Norte. Bayard.

(Mr. Jackson and Mr. Brigham to Mr. Bayard [telegrams], July 21 and 22).

Instant release of Cutting refused.

Mexico massing troops at this point. 150 men this morning and 2,000 said to be on their way. Cutting still in prison. Great excitement.

(Secretary Bayard to the President, Aug. 2.)

The present case may constitute a precedent fraught with the most serious results.

The safety of our citizens and all others lawfully within our jurisdiction would be greatly impaired, if not wholly destroyed, by admitting the power of a foreign state to define offences and apply penalties to acts committed within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Aside from the claim of extraterritorial power, thus put forth for the laws of Mexico and extending their jurisdiction over alleged offences admittedly charged to have been committed within the borders of the United States, are to be considered the arbitrary and oppressive proceedings which, as measured by the Constitutional standard of the United States, destroy the substance of judicial trial and procedure, to which Mr. Cutting has been subjected.

On the trial of Cutting by the Mexican court the laws of Texas were quoted as applicable to his case, it being conceded that the offence was committed in Texas. He was found guilty, refusing to make any defence on the ground that he could not recognize the court.

TRIAL OF THE ATLANTA.

The preliminary trial of the new steel cruiser, *Atlanta*, in Long Island Sound, on Thursday, was very satisfactory in all respects. She was not driven at all to test her speed, her engines making hardly an average, when under full headway, of 58 turns, and her engineers and firemen being green hands. When fairly started she made twelve and eight-tenths knots an hour, which was deemed eminently satisfactory for a first trip by the naval experts on board. Her course extended fifty-seven miles, as far as the shoals off Stratford, Conn. On her return, she was met at City Island by the *Nina*, which took off the Committee of the Advisory Board, who at once prepared and forwarded to Secretary Whitney a favorable report of the trip. She lay off Whitestone during the night, reaching the Navy Yard early next morning. Good judges say, had her engines been driven to seventy turns, her speed would have exceeded considerably her fourteen and a half knots limit.

Besides her officers the *Atlanta* carried with her on her trial trip Capt. Wm. P. McCann, Comdr. A. S. Crowingshield and Chief Engineer Alex. Henderson, composing the committee of the Naval Advisory Board, Engineer-in-Chief Loring and others.

"We were all delighted with the cruiser," said Mr. Loring. "She steers like a pilot boat: more readily than any war ship I ever saw. Capt. McCann, the the president of the Advisory Board, and in fact every man of the party was charmed with her. We consider the speed obtained—twelve and eight-tenth knots—as excellent, considering the fact that all the engineers are firemen except two, who were green hands fresh from the receiving ship. I don't doubt but that under more favorable conditions she will obtain a speed of fourteen knots an hour.

"Will a second trial trip be necessary?"

"No," replied Mr. Loring. "She has had her full complement."

"I consider her the best boat we have, because she is constructed in accordance with the most approved modern type. The members of the board think as I do."

J. J. Roach, the son of his father, in speaking of the *Atlanta* two weeks ago said: "We are willing to stake our reputation on that cruiser. I have personally watched every plate laid and supervised the driving of nearly every bolt. She is as perfect of her class as any cruiser can be."

THE YACHT GALATEA.

The English cutter yacht *Galatea*, Lieut. W. Henn, who will shortly compete for the "America's Cup," arrived at Marblehead, Mass., on the evening of Aug. 1, 1886, thirty-two days from Plymouth. She sailed under a jury rig, and part of the time carried a try sail, a jib and jib topsail. She encountered extremely light winds and smooth seas during the entire passage. Lieut. Henn was accompanied by his wife. The *Galatea* is now being made ready for her racing spars and sails which came over by steamer. The displacement of the *Galatea* is 158 tons. She has a steel plate keel fitted with lead, her only ballast. From the sides of this the garboard plates start and are riveted on. In this hollow keel, as it were, are 82 tons of lead, filling it solid to near the top, there being but five tons of movable ballast on top for trimming. All ballast is thus in the keel. She is built entirely of steel. Her deck is of white pine, with all fittings of teak, while steel is largely used for bitts, channels, coamings of hatches, etc. Her full dimensions are:

	Feet.
Length on deck, over all	100.50
Length on deck, stem to sternpost	90.50
Length on deck, waterline	86.80
Beam, extreme	14.99
Depth of hold	13.30
Draft, extreme	13.50

Her record as a racer is not very satisfactory, but she has proved to be an able craft, and since her brief racing career has received various alterations which her owner and designer believe have greatly improved her speed. The interior arrangements of the *Galatea* are perfect, and her cabins and main saloon, beside being extremely roomy and lofty, are models of elegance.

CORRECTIONS AND COMMENTS FROM GENERAL NEWTON.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

A communication of Mr. A. Foster Higgins to the *Times*, published in the issue of the 28th ult., has been called to my attention, and I beg leave to refer to a most remarkable statement contained therein in the following words: "Second—I respectfully repeat the assertion that at this moment there exists no well defined, well digested, and scientific plan for the creation of a proper 30-foot channel into this harbor. These gentlemen would have you believe that there is such a plan. What is it? Lieut.-Col. McFarland says it is a plan requiring six years and $6,000,000, while the distinguished Chief of Engineers assures Senator Miller that it will require three years and $3,000,000." The gentleman is called upon to substantiate his statement concerning the cost of the improvement as estimated by Gen. Newton at $3,000,000 and confided to Senator Miller. The Senator himself (see *Congressional Record* of July 4, 1886, page 6,863) states to the Senate as follows: "The estimated cost of the work is between five and six millions." Certainly, if Gen. Newton had assured the Senator that the cost would be only $3,000,000, he would have been too glad to have so stated it in his speech as another strong inducement to undertake the work.

In reality but one estimate of the cost has been made, viz.: that of the Board of Engineers, which will be found at page 14, Executive Document No. 78, Forty-eighth Congress, Second Session, in these words: "The total cost of the improvement, giving 30 feet from New York to the ocean, would be about $5,000,000 or $6,000,000." Col. McFarland, Gen. Newton, Senator Miller and the Senate Committee on Commerce have equally followed the estimate of the board. Gen. Newton did then think, and is of the opinion at this time, that if a sufficiency of money were granted continuously the whole work might be done in three years, and Col. McFarland thinks that it could be finished in six years with an appropriation averaging $1,000,000 annually. Will some one be kind enough to point out the contradiction existing between these two statements? Mr. Higgins, however, is much concerned because according to him "there exists no well-defined, well-digested, and scientific plan for the creation of a proper 30-foot channel into this harbor," I desire to ask two questions: Would Mr. Higgins be able to recognize a well-defined, well-digested, scientific plan if one were presented to him? And are the sound business men of New York, in opposition to their own business interests, reconciled to the idea of relegating practical and scientific matters of such importance to men who have had, so far as known to the public, neither education nor experience? John Newton.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1886.

GENERAL MAURY'S MILITARY RECORD.

The nomination of Dabney H. Maury to be Minister to the United States of Colombia met with considerable opposition among Senators, based upon the following extract from the records of the War Department:

G. O. 37, Adjutant-General's Office,
War Department, June 25, 1861.

It having been ascertained to the satisfaction of this Department that Captain Dabney H. Maury, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant Carter L. Stevenson, 5th Infantry, and Lieutenant Edward Dillon, 6th Infantry, entertain and have expressed treasonable designs against the Government of the United States, their names will be stricken from the rolls of the Army. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General.

A Newport, R. I., correspondent writing of "Teams to Dream About" as seen by him on the road says: "Admiral Luce, U. S. N., dignified, erect, gray whiskered, finds time to run away from his command at Portland and enjoy an afternoon with Mrs. Luce at their favorite Newport. A single horse victoria satisfies the gallant Admiral's desires. The coachman does not look like a sailor man impressed for land service. Comdr. Fred Pierson, late of the U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Pierson sat in a low victoria, with a pair of browns and a very fat coachman in green livery on high. A small sized gentleman who now came along appeared very lonely. His isolation arose from the fact that his was the only really distinctive team of all the numerous wheeled gear drawn by horses on the avenue. Therefore the gentleman seemed lost. It was Colonel C. L. Best, U. S. A., the commander of the 4th Artillery, who drives a typical American road wagon of the spider web order. With a pair of unmistakable sorrel trotters alongside the pole Col. Best smoked a cigar with a good will that recalled General Grant as he used to appear in a similar turnout. The Colonel had scarcely passed when along came Mrs. Best, formerly Miss Tooker, of New York, until two years ago, when she met the impressionable warrior and surrendered. Mrs. Best has one of the most showy equipages in Newport. A stylish victoria, with blue liveries, high acting bays and ultra London harnesses comprise the points of interest unless it be that the footman is a Japanese boy, who displays a bright cherry waistcoat.

General J. B. Fry, U. S. A., keen and alert, evincing in his physiognomy the clever characteristics which distinguished his goosequill contest with General Tecumseh Sherman, rode after a black pair in a low victoria and pronounced green liveries.

Colonel W. E. Prince, U. S. A., drives blacks, Gen. G. W. Cullum, U. S. A., dark bays.

The Presidio County *News* of Aug. 3 has the following Fort Davis items:

Major Carlton has returned from Fort Hancock and is post commander during the absence of Cols. Brackett and Clendenin.... Major W. H. Gardner, surgeon, granted four months' leave, expects to leave for the East Aug. 12 ... Lieut. Jas. Allen, the newly appointed adjutant 3d Cavalry, arrived Saturday from Fort Sill, I. T.... An order directs A. A. Surg. Paul Clendenin to proceed to San Antonio for assignment to duty in Texas. Dr. Clendenin is a son of Col. D. R. Clendenin, 3d Cavalry, soon to return to this post from leave, and it is hoped Dr. Clendenin may be assigned to duty at Fort Davis.

ORGANIZATION OF RIFLE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN every city, town and village of these United States are to be found some who, either from a previous taste, or from having read accounts of matches and competitions elsewhere, have formed an undeveloped desire and ambition to handle a rifle before a target with other competitors. A few of these may have used a shotgun, and by returning proudly home with a full bag of game have proved their skill with that weapon. Others may be the happy possessors of rifles that they have rarely, if ever, fired; and others, again, may wish to have a rifle and wish, also, to shoot with it, but are deterred. Still others may feel possessed of a species of white elephant in that, although possessed of a rifle, there is no suitable place whereat to test it.

There are plenty of professional books, Wingate, Laidley, Blunt, etc., replete with the technical knowledge essential for the soldiers to know. There is, however, a want generally recognized. There has long been felt to be needed a book to set forth in simple language concise, common sense, plain facts, definite instructions, hints for the organization of a rifle club; the establishment of an open-air range; the duties of the different officers; the method of successfully conducting matches, of managing the affairs of the organization, and, above all, to teach *how to use the rifle to attain the best results.*

The author of such a book should be a man of known superiority in the handling and shooting of his rifle; one who has frequently and publicly often attested his skill and pre-eminence with the arm; one who has demonstrated in the field and in the mountains, in summer's heat and in winter's cold his ability to bring down big game as well as to hit a black patch in the centre of an area of painted canvas. He should be an athlete, too, of the Dr. Winship school, that is a man combining the maximum of muscular strength and physical endurance with the lithe alertness of the practical gymnast.

Happily, we understand that such a book is in process, and the author, Captain William Krause, 3d Infantry, is reported to be—as his remarkable shooting of this year has clearly entitled him to be—the selected representative marksman of his regiment at the pending competitions at Forts Snelling and Leavenworth.

The 3d Infantry is at the head of the Army as regards its figure of merit in shooting. Capt. Krause has emerged from the modest seclusion in which he has been pleased hitherto to remain whilst other claimants were competing. With 170 cartridges and the Service rifle, on the Fort Missoula range, he has not only completed the sharpshooter qualification but has made the highest general average ever reported. Captain Krause thus stands at the head of his regiment, and is certainly good for every honor that he will gratify his friends and would-be rivals by competing for.

The publication by him of the methods by which his results have been attained will evoke a widespread desire on the part of many interested parties.

MARKSMAN.

THE CHANGE IN THE MARTINI-HENRY.

WE published on page 1069 of the JOURNAL of July 24 a table carefully prepared by Col. Arbuthnot, R. A., superintendent of the Royal Enfield Armory, showing the calibres, trajectories at distances from 500 to 2,000 yards, inclusive, powder charges and projectiles, etc., of the Service arms of Europe and the United States, including the newest types adopted, the Swedish Jarman and the Enfield-Martini. In a paper of considerable length, read by Col. Arbuthnot at the meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, a full account of the new—or rather the altered—rifle for the British Army, is given. Having already published a condensed description of the new arm, it is hardly necessary to refer to the changes in the Martini-Henry in detail, other than those that affect the ballistic powers and general effectiveness of the arm—the structural changes being the substitution of a sword bayonet considerably shorter than the old triangular appliance and set under the barrel, and a narrowing of the butt so as to adapt it better to the shoulder, and setting of the butt plate at a more acute angle in order to meet the objection to too straight stocking. By express orders of the Secretary of State for War the original Martini action is retained, with the immaterial addition of a safety-bolt actuating the tumbler and a round tumbler axis instead of a square one.

Col. Arbuthnot's paper is essentially an apologetic one, evidently anticipating and preparing for the almost uniformly adverse criticism of official policy in the debate which, as usual in the Institution, followed its reading. The necessity for a change, he observes, lies in the fact that the initial velocity of the Martini-Henry is less than that of the service arms of the continental powers, thus rendering it a relatively inefficient rifle at ranges below 500 yards, or what is termed the immediate dangerous zone. At long ranges, 1,500 to 2,000 yards, it, with the American Springfield, through its heavy projectile, attains and keeps up a greater velocity than the Werndl, Mauser, Vetterli, and Gras; "seeing, however, that infantry habitually fire at short ranges, any advantage in flatness of trajectory over 1,000 yards is no real compensation for inferiority at short ranges. This is the main reason for adopting a new arm on the score of shooting. A second reason exists in the need of a magazine arm for rapid firing at critical moments, especially on board ship, where the carriage of ammunition does not prevent a difficulty."

The reduction of the calibres of the English rifle to .40 in. has been determined upon after careful trial of calibres, ranging from .45 in. to .35 in., the weight of the projectile in each trial being fixed to maintain the value of D^2-W', the formula indicating the retardation of the air to be overcome. With the .40 calibre the most uniform results were secured, though exceptionally good shooting was obtained with the lower calibres.

In adopting the new calibre and bullet (the cartridge having a solid-drawn, bottle-necked shell), the necessity of a new barrel and modified rifling was found imperative. The new barrel, in fact, was the principal matter to be decided—it must necessarily be smaller in the bore, to enable a lighter bullet to be of sufficient length and "sectional density" to shoot well.

The barrel was settled on after patient calculation and experiment. The twist of rifling which gave the best results was one turn in 15 inches. The rifling has seven grooves of ratchet form. "This is a remarkably quick rifling," says Col. Arbuthnot, "and for some time we experienced great difficulty in overcoming the fouling. We tried wads of every description, till at length we hit upon the wad which has since been adopted. It is a compound wad ¼in. thick, consisting of ⅛in. of hard cardboard next the powder and ⅛in. of beeswax next the bullet. On the explosion of the powder taking place, the beeswax is flattened between the cardboard and bullet and then forced into the grooves; and the cardboard being 'set up,' also takes the rifling and cleans out the fouling."

With the Martini-Henry the recoil of the arm was a very serious matter, owing, in the opinion of many, to the peculiar Henry rifling with an increasing twist muzzle-ward. With the new twist of one in 15 inches the recoil can hardly be lessened, especially as the charge of 85 grains of quick-burning powder is retained. The quick firing is to be facilitated by means of a quick loader. Col. Arbuthnot candidly remarks that this quick loader "is not intended to take the place of a magazine." The device adopted (which resembles in appearance, according to a correspondent's report, an exaggerated pepper-box) is hung to one side of the receiver-frame, and holds six cartridges. By a zigzag spring the cartridges are forced up successively by an inclined plane, the head of each passing through the lid ready for the soldier's fingers. Practice has demonstrated that with the quick loader six rounds can be fired in 25 seconds as against 40 seconds loading from the pouch.

The results obtained with the new barrel and projectile are undeniably excellent, handsomely beating the Jarman, of a nearly equal calibre, both in flatness of trajectory at short range, and sustained velocity at 2,000 yards and upwards.

The debate upon the merits of the Enfield-Martini, following Col. Arbuthnot's address was generally adverse to the policy of the government. The principal objections were the evil of retaining the Martini breech action and the danger that it may defer the introduction of a magazine arm. The bolt action was vigorously championed by one or two of the speakers as having been adopted by continental powers and proven in its several types admirable in service. In answer to the general objection to the retention of the Martini as an obstacle to further progress, Col. Arbuthnot replied that the question of barrel and calibre having been settled, the barrels can be used with any action suited to a magazine arm. With regard to magazine arms, he concluded, an admirable one has already been approved by the Committee, and is being made experimentally both for the Army and Navy, to be soon issued for trial.

THE LEE MAGAZINE GUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HOPE you will not think that a veritable magazine fire has been opened on you, but even if you are under that impression you will I am sure recognize the Lee from the regularity and continuity with which the fire is maintained. Were I the ten-shot man I should long since have had to retire behind a stone-wall or some other friendly shelter in order to enjoy a little quiet leisure while refilling my magazine.

The correspondent, whose letter appears on page 13 of your issue of last week seems to advocate some kind of magazine arm, but what kind I am unable to determine from his remarks. The U. S. Small Arms Magazine Board was, I venture to say, as well fitted a body of men for the work as was ever brought together, and anyone who wishes to do so can refer to their report, which shows that better results were obtained in one minute's firing from a large number of the guns tested, as single shooters, though they were really magazine rifles. This does not apply to the Lee, which can always maintain its superiority as a magazine arm.

Now one minute is almost too small a space of time in which to expect a very decisive result from any fire, yet even before that short period has elapsed the utility of the ten-shot gun as a magazine arm is exhausted, and it is thereafter only fit to be used as a single shooter, unless, as I have said before, there is some friendly shelter near at hand where the soldier can retire. Of course the enemy will understand why the fire has slackened and will obligingly wait the return of the warriors, not in the meantime making any strenuous efforts to disturb them.

At Lang Son I am informed by one who was present, there were between 5,000 and 6,000 French (principally Algerians and Turcos) armed with the Kropatschek, opposed to the Chinese, 3,000 of whom were armed with the Lee, the balance with matchlocks, spears, and bows and arrows.

The "consensus of European military opinion" may say ten is the number and the limit may have been "fixed for all the world" by the two greatest military powers of modern times, France and Germany; but while the consensus is still in embryo and the two modern nations are fixing things, a semi-barbarous people step in and whip one of the high fixing parties, by the use of the Lee, so that its claim of 80,000,000 sterling indemnity is gladly dropped and peace accepted upon almost any terms.

F. A.

ILION, NEW YORK, August 4.

(From the Grand Army Review.)

THIS seems to be a case of "whole cloth:"

Gen. W. B. Hazen, Chief of the Signal Service Bureau, has issued a pamphlet called "General Hazen's Reply to the Second Comptroller," in which he speaks so disrespectfully of the late Gen. Hancock that fresh trouble is on hand for him. Charges will be brought against him for libelling Hancock in the manner stated before the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, with a view to his expulsion from that order.—San Antonio (Texas) *Express*, June 16.

We wrote to Gen. Hazen about this. He sent a copy of the book with a brief memorandum, "Page 76, if anywhere. W. B. H." We looked through the book with care, paying special attention to page 76. There is absolutely no foundation for the statement quoted, and we take pleasure in saying so, for we had shared a somewhat general impression that strong individuality sometimes betrayed Gen. Hazen into indefensible positions.

THE STATE TROOPS.

DISBANDMENT OF NEW YORK GENERALS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21, of Aug. 5, from State Headquarters, announce as follows:

The existing division and brigade organizations are disbanded, and their commanding officers and the division and brigade staff officers rendered supernumerary. Chiefs of staff will without delay forward to the Adjutant General all the books and records of their division and brigade headquarters; and they, and all the other officers of the staffs mentioned, will turn in to the chief of ordnance all public property in their possession. The signal corps of the 2d Division and 8th Brigade are disbanded and the officers thereof rendered supernumerary; the enlisted men will be mustered out by the Inspector General or an officer of his department, Aug. 17 and 25 next. All public property in the possession of these signal corps will without delay be turned in to the chief of ordnance.

The National Guard is reorganized in four brigades as follows: The 1st Brigade, with headquarters at New York City, will consist of the 1st and 2d Batteries, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 22d, 69th and 71st Regiments of Infantry. The 2d Brigade, with headquarters at Brooklyn, will consist of the 3d Battery, the 13th, 14th, 23d, 32d and 47th Regiments, and the 17th Separate Company of Infantry. The 3d Brigade, with headquarters at Albany, will consist of the 4th and 6th Batteries, the 10th Battalion, and the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 35th, 36th, 37th and 39th Separate Companies of Infantry. The 4th Brigade, with headquarters at Buffalo, will consist of the 5th Battery, the 65th and 74th Regiments, and the 1st, 2d, 8th, 13th, 25th, 26th, 29th, 30th, 34th, 38th, 40th, 41st and 42d Separate Companies of Infantry.

Elections for commanding officers of these four brigades are ordered to be held Aug. 25, 1886, at 2 P. M. For the 1st Brigade at the State Arsenal, New York City, at which Col. Emmons Clark, 7th Regt., is ordered to preside. For the 2d Brigade at the Armory of the 47th Regiment, at which Col. Louis Finkelmeier, 32d Regt., is ordered to preside. For the 3d Brigade at the Adjutant General's Office, at which Maj. Gen. Josiah Porter is ordered to preside. For the 4th Brigade at the Armory of the 65th Regiment, at which Col. Thos. S. Waud, 65th Regt., is ordered to preside. Presiding officers will cause the electors to be properly notified at least 10 days before the time appointed for the election.

Col. Fred. Phisterer, A. A. G., is relieved from duty with the 5th Brigade. Until commanding officers of brigades have been commissioned, batteries, regiments and separate companies will report direct to the Adjutant General.

That a thunderstorm was brewing at Albany has been known for months, especially at division and brigade headquarters of the New York National Guard. The force of the bolt and its sweeping results were, however, not anticipated. It surpasses the expectations of the most ardent supporters of a rational regimé for the State troops. The National Guard from times immemorial has been top heavy, a fact which has been put before the public so often, through the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, that it does not need any special mention now. The best general officers, such as Molineux, Rogers, Oliver, and others, have openly acknowledged the fact and declared their willingness to "step down and out" for the benefit of the Guard. The fuss and feather elements, however, were opposed to reform and forever on the lookout for an increase of gold and bullion and feathers, and their influence was strong enough to delay reform with overy preceding administration. Adjutant-General Porter's decisive, radical action has now, however, set the matter at rest, and he will meet with the support of every true friend of the National Guard The whole Guard feels relieved.

The National Guard will now be commanded by four Brigadier-Generals, stationed at New York, Brooklyn, Albany and Buffalo, respectively, an arrangement in proportion with the number of troops to be commanded, meeting every requirement and satisfactory in every respect.

The only trouble is to find officers capable of filling the positions according to the requirements of the present day. Only few of this calibre are known at present, and therefore there may be some difficulty in making the proper selections. For this purpose we call attention to the following gentlemen: Captain Daniel Appleton, 7th Regiment; Colonel James H. Jones, 12th Regiment; Ex-Brigadier-General C. T. Christensen and Brigadier-General Robert Shaw Oliver. Any one of these gentlemen would make a successful Brigade Commander.

THE NEW YORK CAMP OF 1886.

THE troops encamped at Peekskill during the week ending July 31 were entirely composed of separate companies and divided into three battalions under command of Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham, Asst. Adjt. Gen. 3d Brigade; Lieut. Col. Selden C. Clobridge, 14th Regt., and Lieut. Col. W. J. Harding, of the 22d Regt., respectively. Each commander governed his own battalion, issued his orders, etc., without regard to his neighbors, but under the general instructions of the post commander, so that whatever results were achieved depended upon their own efforts. The companies, as usual, differed as to size, standard and kind of instruction and capacity of commanders and subaltern officers, but the assignments had been made so that each battalion had about an equal share of the good and inferior material. All three started from about the same point. The companies had all been in camp before, and several of them as portions of provisional regiments, but under this year's organization the battalions were composed so that hardly any of the companies had served together before. This added some difficulty to the task of the battalion commanders, but otherwise they were untrammelled in the adoption of their measures, and there was nothing to prevent a thorough exercise of discipline and an exact compliance with orders.

The average separate company is a remarkable compound. The men generally are of excellent physique and character, quiet and less assuming and aggressive than the city regiments, and, as a rule,

well drilled in the manuals and marchings, but with hardly an exception they add extra touches not prescribed in Tactics. Left to themselves the entire year, with exception of the brief annual visit of the Inspector-General, these fancy movements gradually multiply, and thus we see at the camp, with 12 companies, 12 different manuals and just as many different steps and general methods of drilling. This irregularity is a source of annoyance on every occasion where men of different companies are required work together and particularly on guard and parades. The eradication of the evil consumes much valuable time. When it is considered how much time and work are wasted in the first place in drilling the men in "fancy" movements up to the point considered necessary, to the detriment of practical work, and in the second place in bringing them back to a rational point, it would pay the State authorities to take the matter up and issue orders compelling a strict adherence to present tactics and text books, and prescribing a certain practical course, deviation from which to be considered a military offence. The establishment of the annual encampments has brought about considerable change in the direction of increased regularity and uniformity among the isolated commands, but the evil is still quite pronounced, and a serious obstacle to rapid progress such as is necessary to make a week's encampment a success. We heard a captain give orders to his command according to Casey's tactics and afterwards declare that that was "sufficient for instruction." That was one extreme. In another company, which had the manual down almost to the regularity of automatons, we noticed on the last day of the encampment a private appear before his captain with his musket slung carelessly on his shoulder, and salute by touching his cap with the disengaged hand. In fact it seems that in some companies the notion prevails that the sergeant's salute is only intended for sergeants. The rest of the men render improvised salutes of all kinds. We could mention a multitude of absurdities of this sort, but the above show sufficiently how time is spent unnecessarily and how men, anxious and willing to do the right thing, are allowed to drift into erroneous habits for the simple sake of show, and how their rational military education is neglected.

Under these circumstances, the Battalion Commander, with the least tendency to fuss and feathers and the clearest view to practical business, was bound to come out first, and he did. It is, however, due to all to say that, on general principles, they managed their commands with remarkable tact and ability. Lieutenant-Colonel Frothingham, although at present in the Adjutant-General's Department, was, when second in command of the 23d Regiment, one of its most progressive officers, and although he could hardly be expected to be entirely free from all the old "milish" notions of his old command, he handled his battalion well and showed himself a competent officer. Had he confined himself strictly to tactics and acknowledged the fact that dress parade is ended, so far as the officers are concerned, when the Commander has acknowledged their salutes and given his orders, he would have established a better reputation for practicality. To form the officers like a square of recruits in his rear until the companies are marked off, is undignified, untactical and ridiculous. In fact, if tactics were interpreted literally, companies would not be justified in marching off, because they can only do so *when the officers have dispersed*, and a formation elbow to elbow, Black Crook fashion, is certainly not a *dispersion*. Colonel Clobridge, a practical soldier, whose empty sleeve and the several bullets he carries around with him in various portions of his body at once prove him a soldier of merit and practical experience, fell into the same error—in fact he went one better by compelling the officers at the close of dress parade, at the approach of the color company, to uncover and hold their helmets over the right shoulder. Respect to the colors should be cultivated under all circumstances, but regulations and tactics prescribe how this is to be done, and there is no reason nor authority why anything laid down should be exceeded. The more practical company officers, although they did as they were told, nevertheless resented monkey business of this sort in their minds. They knew that it was wrong, that the time consumed in teaching them the performance was wasted, and their interest in their work and respect for their commanders decreased accordingly.

In the battalion commanded by Colonel Harding there was nothing of this sort allowed; when approached on the subject, he repelled those who were advocating such practices, with a decided "No, sir, nothing but downright work in this battalion, and no monkeying," and the result was the best piece of work accomplished this season. "It is *the* battalion of the camp," said General Richard H. Jackson, and in this opinion the JOURNAL heartily concurs.

The troops have now been brought down to such a state of discipline that quietness at night, decorous behavior during the day, and absolute cleanness of the camp have become matters of course, and it seems superfluous to make any more particular mention of these features, and yet how important are they, and how much is their observance violated in other camps! It gives further satisfaction to notice that the eternal shout for the corporal of the guard which used to make night hideous, has ceased, that the men at the sound of taps go to bed and extinguish their lights, and thus save the company officers an everlasting rush about from one end of the camp to the other, and that the police party understand and perform their duty without continual supervision. The camp was in a state of police which it was impossible to improve upon. Take in connection with this the simply admirable mess arrangements of Messrs. Windholz and Yale, and the officers were entirely free to give their whole energy to the instruction of their men in general duty, drill, skirmishing and work of a purely military nature. That, under such circumstances, the camp prospered is not surprising.

There were daily battalion drills, company drills early in the morning, theoretical instruction of officers by the battalion commanders and of non-commissioned officers and guard details by Col. Phisterer and Lieut. Thurston. The weather was oppressive during the entire week, but the heat was not permitted to interfere with the regular course of work. The only drill missed was in the battalion of Col. Clobridge, on account of indisposition of its commander. This immediately threw the battalion behind, which shows how important is a rigid adherence to the schedule. The guard duty, especially towards the end of the tour, ranks among the best ever performed in camp. The men proved themselves unusually apt to learn, and the majority walked their posts and attended to their duty like well-instructed regular soldiers. We cannot, however, pay the same compliment to the officers on skirmish drill. A large portion evidently had never paid any attention to the matter until they came here, and they naturally found themselves in the usual predicament in similar cases, which we have been compelled to point out week after week. In battalion drill the improvement was rapid and quite satisfactory, although very few of the captains understood much about it in the beginning, when, in fact, many did not even know how to come on the line for dress parade. In spite of close supervision and continual instruction the alignments on parade were as crooked as ever, and particularly did the officers distinguish themselves by their lack of proper dressing. That the instruction of their men even in the manual had only been partially attended to was proven whenever the usual routine of commands on parade was departed from. An order like trail arms, or arms port, generally broke up the whole line. Companies which went through their drill with the precision of clockwork, right in front, invariably went to pieces when ordered to execute the same movements left in front, all of which proves beyond doubt that their armory drill is one-sided. Their experience this week, however, could hardly fail to open their eyes to their defects, and the camp will doubtless cause them to introduce better methods of instruction.

We have heard from Inspectors and others who occasionally observe the separate companies at home, that all movements are invariably executed right in front. This week's experience fully confirmed such statements. The study and practice of skirmish drill should be made compulsory, and every officer should at least be familiar with the commands laid down and able to repeat them correctly at any time. An officer who, for deploying and assembling of skirmishers, gives the commands open and close files should be kept at his task until he knows how to do his work properly, and if he won't or cannot learn, he has no business to be in command of a company. Those who insist on following obsolete tactics and will not adopt modern methods, no matter how meritorious their services during the war, can be retired with advantage to the Service. All these defects and numerous others can be prevented by an occasional perusal of the tactics, and there is no excuse for bringing them into camp. Every company commander should come prepared to take full charge of his men in all that pertains to the school of the company, skirmishing, and the school of the soldier. If the battalion commander has to look after such matters, other branches must suffer, and this has been the fact in only too many instances. The high point of excellence obtained in guard and sentry duty is the result of the work of the State instructors.

In spite of all defects, however, the three battalions made marvellous progress in everything that pertains to the profession of a soldier and when the companies left camp it was the unanimous verdict of those who had watched their doings, that their work was the best and their progress the greatest achieved this year.

The battalion commanded by Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Harding, of the 22d, on account of the soldierly qualities of its commander, his strict attention to practical business, and avoidance of all superfluous, unmilitary practices, made the best record. His methods may well be regarded as models for future battalion commanders.

COURTESIES ACKNOWLEDGED.

LIEUTENANT HILLS, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, has rendered acknowledgment of courtesies shown him in the letter which follows:

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. H., July 26, 1886.

Col. Chas. L. Fincke, comd'g 23d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y.:

COLONEL: It was my purpose immediately on my return from Newport to express to you and, through you, to the 23d Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., my grateful appreciation of the courtesies extended to me by one and all during the week's sojourn in your midst. An unusual pressure of business, succeeded by the lamentable death of my most cherished and intimate brother officer, prevented me from doing that which I had intended. I trust I may be excused from even the appearance of non-appreciation of your unbounded hospitality, your untiring and ever successful endeavors to make me "at home" while with you. I can say most truthfully that a more enjoyable trip I never made; and my hearty thanks are due and are given unreservedly to all the gentlemen with whom I came in contact.

I feel I cannot, in justice to myself, close this letter without expressing my admiration of the manner in which the military duties pertaining to troops, either *in transitu* or in camp, were performed; of the high soldierly bearing of officers and men; of the apparent ever-present recollection that the reputation of the regiment was, for the time, in their hands, and of that fine state of discipline that required only an *expression* of the commandant's wishes—*not an order*—to have those wishes carried out.

I congratulate you personally upon the honor of commanding so fine a body of men, and the city and the State upon the possession of a regiment so thoroughly embued with the true military spirit and so thoroughly equipped by discipline and instruction for any emergency that may call it forth.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. R. HILLS, 1st Lieut. and Adjt., 5th Art.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SECOND PROVISIONAL REGT. AT ALBANY.

THE 11th, of Mount Vernon, Capt. I. N. Pressey; the 5th, of Newburgh, Capt. James T. Chase; the 4th, of Yonkers, Capt. Raffaelle Cobb; the 15th, Capt. Berthold Myers, and the 19th, of Poughkeepsie, 1st Lieut. Louis P. Haubennestel, commanding; the 14th, of Kingston, Captain Benjamin J. Hornbeck; the 16th, of Catskill, Capt. A. M. Murphy, and the 23d Separate Co., of Hudson, Capt. William B. Elling, were constituted the 2d Provisional Regiment for the Albany Bi-Centennial, and the command assigned to Capt. William Haubennestel, Brevet Major, 19th Separate Co. The steamer *Kaaterskill* was assigned as the headquarters and means of transportation for the command. Major Haubennestel announced the following staff: 1st Lt. John P. Wilson, Asst. Surgeon 19th Separate Co., Adjutant; 1st Lieut. John I. Pruyn, 4th Separate Co., Quartermaster; and 1st Lieutenant Stuart B. Carlisle, Assistant Surgeon 11th Separate Co., Surgeon. On July 21 the steamer proceeded to Yonkers and received the 11th and 4th Companies; Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Catskill and Hudson were reached during the night, when the following effective strength was reported to the Adjutant: 11th Co.—4 officers, 52 men; 4th Co.—3 officers, 58 men; 5th Co.—2 officers, 39 men; 15th Co.—2 officers, 43 men; 19th Co.—4 officers, 87 men; 14th Co.—4 officers, 54 men; 16th Co.—3 officers, 42 men; 23d Co.—2 officers, 50 men. Total—24 officers, 425 men. Albany was reached at an early hour of July 22, when, after a hearty breakfast, the regiment, headed by the 21st Regiment Band, 21 pieces, of Poughkeepsie, disembarked and line was formed on Quay Street when they were marched to Pearl Street and assigned to their position in line in the 1st Division, under command of Brig.-Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver. The regiment was greeted with hearty applause. The snap and vim of its commander was infectious. The line was formed almost to perfection, officers and men seeming to vie with each other to do their full duty. The review in line and in column by companies was a fine ceremony. The passage in column by company was well executed, the marching excellent, alignments and distances well preserved and salutes of officers as near perfection as can be attained by a command that had never paraded together before. The 19th Co. had the right, and its 40 files front with their free swinging step attracted much attention and applause. The 15th Co., with its one-armed little captain, the color company, was finely received. The 11th, 4th, 5th, 14th, 16th and 23d companies were ably officered and presented a fine body of men, a credit to the National Guard. The line of march was rather long and tedious, but accomplished in good shape. They returned to the steamboat for dinner about 2 P. M., and did full justice to it. Quartermaster Pruyn and Surgeon Carlisle are deserving of praise for their efficient and zealous services, while Major Haubennestel, as commander, was the right man in the right place. In years of actual experience in actual service I have never seen a body of men brought together on such short notice, and almost comparative strangers to one another, who acted so promptly and *en rapport* as this provisional regiment. At 6 P. M. the command embarked for their respective homes amid the cheers of a large multitude who had assembled to see them off. E. J. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

COLUMBUS, O., JULY 29, 1886.

THE 2d Brigade of the Ohio National Guard went into camp, two miles from Springfield, on the 21st and struck tents on the 28th. It was composed of two batteries of the 1st Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Sintz commanding; the 7th Regiment Infantry, eight companies, (including Toledo Cadets, attached), Major Rott commanding; the 9th Battalion (colored), three companies, Major Harper commanding; the 14th Regiment, eleven companies (including the Governor's Guards, attached), Major Coit commanding.

Colonel Freeman of the 14th was to have been the Commandant, but owing to a bad accident was unable to be present until the last half of the encampment, and then only as a visitor. His place was ably filled by Colonel White of the 7th Regiment. General Axline was present, as he is always, and did much by his example to inspire the men with resolution to faithfully execute the hard work before them. Under his administration the National Guard of Ohio will yet attain the highest degree of excellence to be reached by a volunteer organization. He is not a figure-head, but a practical soldier.

The camp was designated by Colonel White as Camp Axline. The routine duties and daily drill were about the same as at the last brigade encampment. The soldiers earned their dollar a day. By the end of camp the improvement in company and battalion drill was very great. There was, however, but little or no skirmish drill, an important feature which should not be neglected. Deficiencies at the last two encampments in guard duty, drill and discipline generally, result principally from lack of instruction by company officers, who are often wanting in that knowledge of their duties and requirements which they could easily obtain by more effort. A system of examination has, however, been inaugurated which will be productive of much good.

On the 25th exhibition drills were given by three companies—the Toledo Cadets, Co. C of the 1st Regiment, and the Pugh Videttes of the 14th.

In the company drill, including all movements in double time and by platoons, for celerity, precision and soldierly bearing the Toledo Cadets can not be surpassed. Their step is correct to the second. Though consisting of but four sets of fours, the Pugh Videttes made a fine appearance, and their wheelings in line and movements from columns of fours were excellent. To Co. C, of the 1st Regiment, however, is due the meed of praise, considering proficiency and practical value combined. Movements in company drill were executed by commands from the bugle with a quickness and precision hardly excelled by the cadets, and the company was deployed into line of skirmishers and well manœuvred by the same means. The company was also drilled in the bayonet exercise. On the 27th a review was held in honor of Governor Foraker. Tents were struck together on the morning of the 28th and each battalion marched away.

MINNESOTA ENCAMPMENT.

THE 1st Regiment Minnesota National Guard encamped at White Bear Lake from the 8th to the 13th of July. With them was the Emmet Light Artillery, of St. Paul, under Captain O'Brien. The camp was laid out in regulation style, and well pitched, and its location was a good one. The parade ground, however, needs grading, although it is not sufficiently uneven to hurt the manœuvres. The conduct of the men from the time of their entry certainly showed improvement over former years in a soldierly point. Their rendition of courtesies was better than ever before, there was less noise and considerable improvement in their general military appearance, with less exhibition of undershirts while outside of the tents. That all important point, guard duty, was, however, still much neglected, and until they acquire more thorough knowledge on that subject their camp will never be a complete success. The strongest point doubtless was dress parade, which is all very well, but with a fine appearance on show occasions should go hand in hand a proper knowledge of the more practical features of the military profession, and the latter was only too much lacking in many respects. The colonel held daily sessions for theoretical instruction of officers with quite satisfactory results. The battalion drills held were fair in some respects, but the companies are scattered through various towns, and did not work together well as a regiment stationed in one place, but still there were many shortcomings which should not occur under any circumstances. The open field and the rather uneven ground also operated in the direction of irregularity of movement and want of precision. On the 12th the Governor visited the camp, and reviewed the regiment, but, as is frequently the case, the review was spoiled by faulty marching and excessive distances, which resulted in a very defective formation of line after the passage. The Governor, however, appeared to be favorably impressed with the whole, and communicated his appreciation of the regiment and its work at the conclusion of a battalion drill on the last day. His remarks were in the main correct, and the credit for a good week's work under the circumstances cannot be denied them. The colonel should prevent a repetition of the performance on the last night of the camp, when disorder was the order of the day. We know it has been a custom to allow this sort of thing on the last night of the camp, but its effects are demoralizing, and the practice is generally eliminated in States which maintain the most efficient militia. A correspondent says: "There was not the usual interest taken in the target practice for the reason that the rules provide that when a man qualifies as a marksman or a sharpshooter, the first qualifying score must stand. Any succeeding score, no matter how high, cannot be considered. For instance, if a man makes 25 to-day, which just qualifies him as a marksman, and 40 to-morrow, the first score goes on the records. The 2d Regiment paid no attention whatever to this rule. They took the highest scores made by each man during the week." In Co. D, not one of last year's sharpshooters attended the range, although they were all in camp (some six or eight). Colonel Bend, in his report, recommends that the State pay the expense of

subsistence and enlisted men $1 per day. Officers same as Regular Army. We now get $300 per company allowance annually, and $1.50 per day for active service. The $300 is swallowed up for rent and the pay per man just about pays camp expenses. But we live too high altogether. Sunday nearly all the messes indulged in the luxury of ice cream and everything else in proportion.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SECOND ENCAMPMENT MASS. BRIGADE.

ON Tuesday, July 20, the Second Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Brig. Gen. Benj. F. Peach, Jr., commanding, commenced their tour of camp duty at the State camp ground, South Framingham, Mass.

The Brigade is composed of the 9th Infantry, eight companies, commanded by Colonel Wm. M. Strahan. But on this tour of duty, under command of Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Logan, Col. Strahan being absent with leave in Europe, 5th Infantry, eight companies, Col. Wm. A. Bancroft; 8th Infantry, twelve companies, Col. Francis A. Osgood; 1st Battalion Light Artillery, two companies, Major George S. Merrill; 1st Battalion Cavalry, two companies, Major Horace G. Kemp; a Signal and an Ambulance Corps.

The general disposition of the camp was substantially the same as last year, the only changes being the streets between the organizations being 5 feet narrower than before, the space thus gained being added to the Artillery Park, to allow sufficient room for the Gatlings, two of which have recently been issued. The total length of the line of tents was 1858 feet.

The tents with the exception of the mess tents and the marquees used at headquarters, are owned by the State but are pitched and struck by a firm of tent makers in Boston. This method, it is claimed, is more economical than that formerly employed where the camp was pitched by details from all the organizations the day preceding the opening of the camp.

The cook houses and sinks, both officers' and men's, are permanent wooden structures.

The buildings at brigade headquarters, neatly painted wooden structures, forming three sides of a square, add greatly to the appearance of the camp.

The camp opened at twelve noon Tuesday. All the organizations, except the 8th Regiment, which was delayed on the railroad, arriving and reporting on time.

The first impression we received of the sentries on duty was not very favorable, and we regret to say the unfavorable impression was not dispelled by subsequent occurrences.

Having removed the dust which had accumulated on our clothing during our ride from Boston, we repaired to the general's quarters to pay our respects. As we approached the Brigade headquarters, we were halted by a sentry, who said: "Halt! who comes here?" To which we replied: "Friend, without the countersign." This reply seemed to confuse him, and he stood for some time, not knowing what to do. We suggested that he call the corporal of the guard, which he did in the following manner: "Corporal of guard, Post No. 8." The sentinel on his left called to him: "You are not on Post No. 8, you are Post No. 7." To which he replied that "it made no difference, the corporal would have to come anyway." And bringing his piece to an order, he inquired the time, which we told him. By this time the corporal had arrived, and we made known our errand and was allowed to pass.

Tattoo roll-call, which took place at 10.30 P. M., was witnessed in the 5th Regiment, and it was noticeable that there was a great lack of uniformity in the way the men dressed, and no regard for the position of the soldier. Men unsteady.

On grand rounds there was among the sentinels a lamentable lack of knowledge of their duties in every case the error was made of prefacing the challenge with the word, "Halt."

Major Bogan questioned the men in regard to what they were required to do in case of certain emergencies. As, for instance, one man was asked what he would do in case the stable at headquarters should catch fire, and he replied he "did not know, but would probably stand and look at it." One other was positive that he would not give up his piece to any one but the corporal of the guard, provided a request was made for it. And a third was equally certain that the officer of the day was the only one to whom he should surrender his piece.

The Brigade guard for Wednesday was furnished by the 9th Infantry. Taps sounded at eleven o'clock, and lights were extinguished promptly, and in a very short time absolute quiet reigned, the deportment of the men being all the most fastidious could require.

Thursday the men of the 5th were noticed during reveille roll call and the same lack of steadiness was apparent as at tattoo roll call the night before. Several men were seen wearing long trousers, while the remainder appeared in the short trousers and leggings, except one man in the sixth company, who wore the short trousers without the leggings.

Immediately after roll call the men in all the infantry organizations are marched by companies on the parade ground and go through the setting-up exercises, salutes and facings for about twenty minutes, an idea originated by Col. Bancroft, of the 5th Infantry, about four years ago, and looked upon with disfavor by the other organizations at the time, but since adopted by all with very satisfactory results.

For regimental guard mounting of the 8th Infantry, which took place at 8 o'clock, no 1st sergeant was seen inspecting his detail, and this was apparent when the details were marched out on the parade ground. Three men, one of whom was a corporal, had on russet colored canvas shoes, none of the boots appeared to have been blackened that morning, and while some of the men wore white standing collars, there were others who appeared with handkerchiefs of various colors around their necks. The sergeant-major should remember that he is not entitled to use the hand salute prescribed for officers when he returns the salute of the 1st sergeants, and in saluting the officer of the day he should execute only the first motion of present arms, as prescribed for officers, and then only at the command arms.

The ceremony was fairly executed, but the drummer detailed for guard should not have left the field music before the officer of the day had been saluted.

For brigade guard mounting, at 9 o'clock the entire detail being furnished by the 8th Infantry, it would have been much better if the commander of the guard, when he was instructed by the adjutant to take charge of the details, had marched them nearer the place designated for the guard mount. It took the guard three-and-a-half minutes actual time to march to their position on the line established by the brigade staff officer in charge.

The ceremony was fair, but the front rank were unsteady. The brigade staff officer in charge passed in rear of the front rank to verify the details, and pointed with his finger at each man's back as he counted, an unusual proceeding.

At 10 o'clock all the organizations came out for drill. The colonel of the 5th called the buglers to the front and had them sound the calls, and required the men to name them as they were sounded, which is a very excellent way to familiarize the men with the calls, and the skirmish drill which followed showed that the men did know and remember.

The manual in the 8th was executed by the numbers, the men being in line and the field and company officers superintending the drill pointing out and correcting defects. This method of instruction is to be highly commended, and if it is followed Col. Osgood will soon see the good results. Col. Bancroft adopts the same method, except that he requires the men to count aloud as they execute the different motions.

The artillery organizations drilled at a walk, which was also a great improvement, because in former years it was unsafe for a person to stand near the battalion, not knowing what minute they would start off at full gallop, drivers plying the whip and shouting like a tribe of Comanches.

From 3 to 4.30 P. M. was devoted to drill, and with good results. During this drill the cavalry made two mad rushes across the parade, which may have been intended to represent a cavalry charge, but it had more the appearance of a lot of boys running horses. No attention whatever was paid to alignments, and the man with the best horse got there first. It partook too much of the nature of a "wild West" show and too little of that of a well-drilled and disciplined cavalry battalion to be pleasing. During the second charge one of the corporals was unhorsed, but fortunately, beyond a slight injury to his ankle, escaped uninjured.

Brigade dress parade followed at 5.30 o'clock. The several organizations formed promptly at the signal, the 5th being the first to form closely, followed by the 9th and 8th. Line was established promptly and without confusion, but the distances between the 5th and 8th Regiments and the 8th Regiment and the artillery was too great. The manual was very good in all the organizations, that of the 9th having possibly a little more snap than either of the others, but the men have not yet learned to place the piece on or remove it from the shoulder without moving the head.

The staff in each of the infantry organizations was altogether too far to the right. The adjutant's position is six yards from the right of the 2d Division, the remainder of the staff abreast of the 1st Division, the right of the staff six yards to the right of the division, in every instance the left of the staff was from one to two yards to the right of the adjutant. One other point which needs to be corrected is the custom the field officers of the battalions on the flanks have when they leave the General to return to their organizations of riding at full speed and shouting at the top of their voice orders to their commands. While promptness and activity is to be encouraged, the exigency is certainly not such as to require the officers to adopt a gait other than a trot, unless they have been otherwise ordered. Battalion dress parades and muster for pay closed the exercises of the day.

When the 1st sergeants reported, the sergeants of the 2d, 3d, and 4th companies faced out to the command "to your posts." The adjutant saw this and corrected it.

The manual of the sword has received considerable attention by the officers of the 5th, and it is apparent on all occasions, but we would suggest that when the parade is dismissed they learn to return their swords at the same time as the adjutant and all face simultaneously, if possible, towards the centre. The staff officers excel the company officers in this respect.

At tattoo roll call Thursday night and reveille roll call Friday morning of the 8th the lack of uniformity in regard to wearing overcoats and trousers, noticed in the 5th, was again apparent, but to a much greater extent. The 8th company is the only one which can be called even good; the 3d company was on both occasions disorderly, and in the 4th company at tattoo roll call one man, who, from his position in the file closers, was evidently an officer, but whether commissioned or non-commissioned we could not determine, was smoking. In the 10th company one man appeared wearing his helmet.

Regimental guard mounting in the 9th Regiment Friday was only fairly done. The formation was in single rank, sixteen files front, but would have looked better had it been in double rank and the division into platoons omitted. Several of the 1st sergeants in reporting to the sergeant major used the word sir, which is incorrect, and the sergeant major neglected to use it when he reported to the adjutant. The sergeant major of this regiment, like the one of the 8th, should learn to use the right-hand salute prescribed for enlisted men. The personal appearance of several of the men would have been improved had their faces received a little attention from a barber previous to the ceremony. The band, which ought to be, but which certainly is not, a very soldierly body of men, would have been improved in appearance had they given the subject of dress a little more attention. One man had the lower part of his trousers rolled up and displayed a pair of bright scarlet stockings.

Brigade guard mounting followed. The detail from the 5th Regiment looked well and was ready some minutes before the call, and when the call sounded they marched on to the line in good shape, the lieutenant commanding the detail from the 9th and the sergeant the one from the 8th, marched their details on to the line with pieces at a carry. Barring the unsteadiness of one man in the centre of the front rank, who raised his hand several times to adjust his chin strap, the men were very steady, and the ceremony was as well done as anyone could wish. The salutes at the guardhouse by the new and the old guards were correctly given, but the officers of the day delayed, it seemed, an unreasonable time before they put in an appearance. During this delay the error was committed of dividing the guard into reliefs and sentinel No. 1 was posted wearing his knapsack.

The Governor arrived in camp at 12 o'clock noon and received a salute of 17 guns, the interval between the rounds being, however, much more than the prescribed 10 seconds.

At 3 P. M. brigade review was held, all the organizations forming promptly and marching promptly and in good order to the line; an excellent present was given. After the Governor, with General Peach, had passed the 9th Regiment it was brought to place rest, but the commanders of the 5th and 8th kept their men at parade rest.

The signal corps, which followed the band, looked well. The lieutenant commanding made a good salute, but just why the corps should march past with kits at a shoulder instead of at a carry we do not understand. Perhaps it was all right according to their tactics. We learned from watching their drill that "shoulder kits" was similar to left shoulder arms, and that "carry kits" was the infantryman's left reverse arms. Lieut.-Colonel Logan, of the 9th, was a little previous in bringing his men to carry, and the salute by himself and staff, while fairly well executed, was given at 15 yards from the reviewing officer. The companies made a very fair passage, but the effect would have been much better had the rear ranks closed to the proper distance. The fifth company made the best appearance, the set-up of the men, the position of the pieces' butts being well to the rear; the step and alignments and the salutes of the officers being such as to merit generous applause.

The 5th Infantry followed the 9th, and just at the proper place the commanding officer gave the command "carry arms." The salutes of the colonel and staff were perfect, the distance was well judged and the swords fell as one. A better salute could not be given. The eight companies marched past in good shape, rear ranks well closed and officers saluting properly. The passage of the 5th was by far the best in all respects.

The 8th Infantry followed the 5th too closely, which brought it to grief before the ceremony was finished. The colonel and staff made a good salute, but perhaps a trifle too soon, and the 12 companies looked and marched well, but the closeness with which they followed the 5th caused the distances between the three or four rear companies to be reduced too much, and the two left companies were obliged to mark time.

The artillery battalion followed, and Major Follett made a good salute, but his staff were a little irregular in theirs. The men, horses, and guns looked well, and had the alignment of the pieces been a little better the passage could have been called very good.

The cavalry battalion followed next and the Major was evidently over anxious to salute, as he executed it at least 15 yards from the reviewing officer. The men looked well, but the fronts were spoiled by several unruly horses.

The review was very satisfactory.

Shortly after the review an interesting sham battle took place. The signal corps stationed on the field and on the side of a hill at some distance from the camp were for some time in communication, when suddenly the videttes posted on the hill were noticed endeavoring to dislodge an unseen enemy. The effort was, however, fruitless, and the videttes very slowly but surely driven down the hill and into the camp ground firing as they retreated. On the field the 5th and 9th Regiments were deployed as skirmishers supported by the field pieces, with the 8th Regiment and Gatlings in reserve. During the progress of the fight the Gatlings were brought into action, and the spectators were astonished at the rapidity of the fire. The infantry regiments fired several volleys with fair results, not one of which can be called first rate.

Brigade dress parade at 5.30 was the best effort of the week in that line and showed that the officers and men had improved very much during the week.

At grand rounds Friday night we found the sentries but little better posted than they were Wednesday night. One sentinel on the fort could not be seen when we looked for him, but was soon discovered stretched out on the top of the parapet, his shoulders against the muzzle and his head resting on the 10-inch barbette gun, sound asleep. The officer of the day climbed the embankment and lifted his rifle from his hands without awakening him, sent to the guardhouse for a file of men, and placed him in confinement. We understand the man received only a slight reprimand from his regimental commander. It would seem as if the State of Massachusetts could afford to dispense with the services of a man who had been on his post less than an hour when he was found asleep.

Tattoo roll call Friday night and reveille roll call Saturday morning was observed in the 9th Infantry, and the same criticism is to be made as has been made of the others; although in the 9th it should also be stated that they were on both occasions very tardy. It was at least five minutes after the music ceased that one 1st sergeant in the right wing commenced to call the roll.

After taps Friday night it was some time before the men became quiet as is usual the last night in camp. Such practices should be stopped.

Camp was broken at 12 noon Saturday and the several organizations departed for home.

During the week the Cavalry and Infantry competed for prizes at rifle shooting at the range on the grounds. The prizes were two gold medals, one to the officer making the highest score in five consecutive shots at 200 yards and the other to the enlisted man making the highest score under the same conditions.

The prizes were won by Quartermaster Barnes, 5th Inf., with a score of 21, and by Sergeant Darmody, Co. G, same regiment, with a score of 20 points.

Target practice has received considerable attention and encouragement in this brigade, the General commanding being an enthusiast on the subject, and the men share his enthusiasm. The General fully believes that as the Massachusetts camps are camps of instruction, this important branch should not be neglected and for the past four years prizes have been awarded the successful competitors. Many of the men are unable to visit the range at any other time except during the encampment and as they are ready and willing to devote the time which is their own to familiarize themselves with the use of the rifle the General encourages them. On Tuesday he made a score of 44 out of a possible 50.

The attendance varied between 1826 on the first and second days, 1843 on the third, 1864 on the fourth, and closed with 1840 men on the fifth day. The weather was favorable, the average temperature being 82°. The health of the men was excellent, only six cases being admitted to hospital.

It is to be regretted that the sentinels did not make a better showing, as guard duty has received considerable attention throughout the State. The present Adjutant-General has introduced the system of armory inspections, and during the year every company in the State is inspected by himself or assistants, and at that time the men are questioned individually and collectively in the duties of sentinels. The unsatisfactory showing made at camp is attributable, in a great measure, to the idea which all commanders entertain that they should recruit their commands to the maximum immediately before camp, in order to carry, if possible, a full company. It is no exaggeration to say one-third of the number come into camp with little or no preliminary instruction, and these new men are put on guard. This is detrimental to the men as well as to the service, because after a week in camp these men will not go, as they should, into squads under non-commissioned officers and receive instruction; the fact that they have been to camp seems to them sufficient reason why they should drill with the company and not with the recruits, and there is growing up each year, as the result, a number of men who have not received proper individual armory instruction. Enlistments should be limited to the fall or early spring, and the false idea that it is better to bring sixty-two men to camp, one-third of whom know nothing, than it is to bring fifty men, all capable of doing any duty which may be required of them, be dispelled.

The cleanliness of the camp was very commendable, especially on days when the camp was not overrun by visitors, but Thursday, and especially Friday, newspapers, peanut shells and partly-smoked cigars were thrown around promiscuously by those who had no other object there than to be entertained. It would be a good thing for the troops if these outsiders were refused admittance, because their presence prevents the men from doing their duty in a soldierly manner. The old idea that they are a necessary evil has had its day. At any rate they should be required to leave the grounds promptly at tattoo. Whatever noise was heard in this encampment after taps can, in nearly every instance, be traced directly to the presence of civilians in the quarters of the men. In one tent out of eight occupants we found five to be civilians, and these made all the noise. We witnessed numerous other cases, where the proportion was not so large, but where the visitors were the sole cause of the disturbance.

A brigade staff officer was detailed to inspect the companies during tattoo and reveille roll-call, but it would be better if each regimental commander should require his whole field and staff officers to be present at these times, one at each company, or at least to each two companies, whose duty it should be to see that the men are dressed alike throughout the organization, and that they remain in the ranks until dismissed, and answer to the names in a proper manner.

The system adopted in the 5th, of having all the companies march at the same time to their meals, the commands being given by the regimental officer of the day, standing in the centre street of the organization, is a very good one, and has much to recommend its adoption throughout the brigade.

The system of requiring the cooks and others employed about the kitchens to place all the garbage in iron receptacles which are closely covered and which are collected by farmers and taken outside the limits of the camp every day, is a most excellent one, as was also the system of having men specially employed to visit the sinks several times each day, and throw in a sufficient quantity of earth to prevent unpleasant and unwholesome odors from arising. The entire encampment has been a great success and Gen. Peach is to be congratulated at being the head of such an excellent organization.

Major George B. Rodney, 4th U. S. Artillery, was present throughout the week and expressed himself as highly delighted with what he witnessed. R. W. SUTTON.

CREEDMOOR MATCHES.

THE Seventh Qualification and Champion Marksman's Class Matches were shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, July 31. Owing to the stormy weather in the forenoon the attendance was small. The conditions were favorable for shooting and some good scores were made. The gold Marksman's Badge changed hands again, for the seventh time, Lieut.-Colonel Fred. C. McLewee, Inspector General's staff, being the winner in this match.

The winners were as follows:

	Regiment.	Score. 200	500	Tot.
F. C. McLewee	Staff.	21	25	46
E. F. Young	7	22	22	44
A. McDougall	7	23	21	44
S. C. Pirie	23	21	22	43
J. H. Jones	12	21	22	43
W. F. Olliffe	13	18	24	42
E. DeForest	23	20	22	42
W. H. Greenland	23	20	22	42

The following are scores made by winners in previous matches:

	Regiment.	Score. 200	500	Tot.
G. W. Lota	13	23	23	46
J. S. Shepherd	23	22	23	45
R. M. Kalloch	7	19	24	43
W. A. Stokes	23	21	22	43
G. L. Hoffman	7	20	21	41
G. S. Scott, Jr.	23	21	20	41
T. Mahoney	12	21	20	41
I. E. Winslow	23	21	20	41

The next matches will be shot on Aug. 14 and 28.

IT is reported that the Russian fleet is threatening Port Lazareff, alleging by way of excuse the occupation of Port Hamilton effected by England some time ago.

THE MESS.

Irishman (relating his exploits)—I walked up bouldly to wan o' the inemy and cut off his legs wid me sword.

Listener—Why didn't you cut off his head?

Irishman—That was already off.

—

Officer examining recruits—"Why do we salute superior officers?" Recruit—"In order to keep out of the guardhouse."

—

'Tis the last week of Congress
Left useless alone,
All its months of companions
Are finished and gone.
Not one of its kindred,
No son of a gun,
Can reflect back its blushes,
For the nothing that's done.

We'll not leave thee, thou lone one,
To pine on the stem,
Since the others are sleeping,
Go sleep thou with them.
Thus kindly we scatter
Thy deeds o'er the bed
Where thy mates of the session
Lie scentless and dead— Scatter!

—*Critic.*

—

A young naval officer introduced his mother-in-law to his aunt on board his vessel. He said the name of the vessel suggested the introduction, "because," said he, "I want Mi-anto-no-mah."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The August number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute for its initial article publishes the conclusion of a very exhaustive paper on the "Applications of Electricity to the Development of Marksmanship," read before the Institute March 15 by Capt. O. E. Michaelis, the first part of which was a conspicuous feature of its July issue. Captain Michaelis some years since printed an instructive little book on the Boulenyé chronograph. His present essay is an exhaustive *résume* of the different devices which have been invented to test the strength of powder and determine its ballistic effects through the application of electricity.

Robert Louis Stevenson's latest novel, "Kidnapped," is a work of romantic interest, well sustained throughout, and written with the realistic minuteness of Defoe. The story treats of the adventures in the Highlands of Scotland and by sea of a young Scotchman, and is laid during that period when the Highlander was not yet quite decided to accept Hanoverian rule. Mr. Stevenson, by many a clever touch, shows the manner of the times, and well sustains in this his latest work his high and growing reputation.

We are indebted to the Hon. Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the U. S. Senate, for a bound copy of Vol. 16, Part 2, Series 1 of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, compiled by Col. R. N. Scott, U. S. Army.

PERHAPS the enthusiasm of the Arizona man who killed an Indian may be excused, as the occurrence is such a rare one. Still the fact that after killing the Apache he cut off his head, scalped him and fastened the head to the headlight of a locomotive indicates that the killer was about as brutal as the killed. If an Apache had committed such an act on a slaughtered victim we should have denounced it as a "horrible mutilation," but as it was committed on the other side we regard it as a rather humorous conceit.—*San Francisco Report.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. L. P.—You stand No. 3 on hospital steward list.

E.—The decision you refer to was published in JOURNAL of June 19, 1886, p. 957.

C. C.—If you will designate the particular district or districts in which you are interested the information you desire will be promptly given. The President has made all of his appointments for 1887.

Inquisitive asks: Are there now any vacancies for candidates to West Point from the 1st or 2d Congressional Districts of Rhode Island? ANS.—Vacancies will occur in June, 1889 and 1887, respectively.

G. C.—The nearest cavalry troops to Washington, D. C., are at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., four companies. A little further on, at Fort Riley, Kas., are stationed the headquarters and three troops of the 5th U. S. Cavalry.

Saw.—Par. 235 requires that when the right is in front the command is right by twos or files, and when the left is in front the command must be left by twos, etc. This is explicit and any deviation would be a violation of G. O. 73, A. G. O, 1867.

Q. M. S. asks: Was such a command as "Front Face" ever in any of the tactics adopted by the U. S. Army? ANS.—Yes. You will find it in the Infantry Tactics prepared by Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A., in 1834, and formally prescribed for the Army April 10, 1835.

P. asks: Did the words "innocuous desuetude," occur in a message of President Cleveland's or was it in Miss Cleveland's book? ANS.—The words occurred in the President's message of March 1 to the Senate on the subject of the relations of the President to Congress.

R. M. asks: 1. Is there a gun in the United States weighing one hundred tons? ANS.—No.

2. Was there ever such a gun made in the United States? ANS.—Never. The largest, the 20-inch Rodman, weighs 58 tons.

Columbus, Miss.—We know of no other book on the laying out of camps besides regulations and tactics. The principles there laid down should govern for camps of any size if the extent and conformation of the grounds admit. If not follow tactics as nearly as you can under the circumstances.

Soldier.—In the Department (East) skirmishers match at Creedmoor in September, 1885, the first team of the 4th U. S. Artillery made an aggregate score in the two days of 862 and the second team the same. In the "General Sheridan's Skirmishers' Match," shot September 19, 1885, the 4th Artillery team came in ahead with a score of 769. The 4th Artillery also won this match in 1884.

Spokane asks: 1. Is not the pay of an enlisted man as follows: first enlistment, first and second years, $13 a month; third year, $14 a month, $1 retained; fourth year, $15 a month, $2 retained; and fifth year, $16 a month, $3 retained? ANS.—Yes.

2. In making out final statements at the expiration of his first enlistment, he is allowed for transportation, one day's pay and commutation of rations for one day for every 20 miles. Shouldn't his pay for one day be reckoned at the rate of $16 a month (if he is a private) the rate he was being paid on his fifth year? ANS.—Yes. The soldier receives travel pay at the highest rate he was receiving at date of discharge, including retained pay.

E. O. L. asks: 1. Is it proper for a battalion to be formed partly of single and partly of double rank companies? It is very common here. ANS.—It is improper.

2. There are no chevrons nor any particular uniform prescribed for a chief musician. Chief and principal musicians have no positions laid down in the band. They march where they can do most good.

3. Is not the proper position for a sergeant's revolver in a holster, back of the cartridge box, butt to right? What is usual? ANS.—With the revolver is furnished a special belt, and when this is worn the cartridge box is attached to it and carried on the back, with the bayonet scabbard on the left, and the revolver at the right hip.

Young Recruit asks: 1. Is the left foot, in executing the command, by the right flank march, planted 30 inches in advance of the right, or by the side of it? ANS.—In advance. See par. 41.

2. The command being: By the left flank, march. What foot should strike the ground, and with which foot should the first step in the new direction be taken? ANS.—The command is executed on the same principle as by the right flank, but by inverse means.

3. What are the relative positions assumed by Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in a company marching in a column of fours, right in front, at the command: By the right flank, march, and what positions do the captain and the right and left guides take? ANS.—All remain in their places. They simply execute by the right or left flank as prescribed and march in the new direction.

4. What is the benefit of turning over wheeling, and when should it be preferred? ANS.—Turning saves time, and as the pivot man faces on his own ground, no ground is gained towards the marching flank as in the wheel on a movable pivot. It is employed where a rapid change of front, without loss of ground to either flank, is necessary. The school of the battalion will teach you when to employ it.

5. Recommend the best course of study for officers of the militia, who are almost totally ignorant of military matters, as the recent Indian troubles in this Territory have given commissions to a good many persons who, unfortunately, are in just that predicament, and who are very desirous of educating themselves up to their duties. ANS.—Familiarize yourself with tactics, regulations, and text books treating on guard and picket duty, military correspondence, orders, etc.

Puritan.—The Society of the Cincinnati was founded in 1783 by the commissioned officers of the American Army while in cantonment on the Hudson river, near Newburg. General Washington became President-General, and on his death was succeeded by Major-General Alexander Hamilton. Major-General Henry Knox, then Commandant at West Point and afterwards Secretary of War, became Secretary-General. A State Society was established in each of the original thirteen States and also one in France, which was under the immediate patronage of Louis XVI., and of which Vice Admiral and Lieutenant-General Count D'Estaing became President. Under the Institution, original membership was confined to the commissioned officers of the American Army, and in the French State Society to those who held the rank of colonel, or were general officers and had actually served in the United States Army during the Revolution, and to Admirals and commanding officers of French ships of war which had co-operated with us on the American coast. Hereditary membership is confined to the eldest male posterity of original members and in default of that passes to the collateral branch judged most worthy, or preferably to a male descendant of a daughter of an original member. Of the 14 State societies originally existing there are now but seven, viz.: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and South Carolina. The vicissitudes of the French Revolution dispersed the Society in France, and its President was guillotined, as well as his ill-fated Sovereign.

Major-General Israel Putnam was not an original member, probably because he had been stricken with paralysis and never could leave his home to attend a meeting of the Connecticut State Society. His son, Major Daniel Putnam, was, however, a member, and his proper descendant may apply in one of the existing State Societies. The proper descendant of any Continental officer who died or was killed during the Revolution, or who failed to avail himself of original membership, is available for hereditary membership and may apply. The Connecticut Society dissolved in 1804, so you would have to make application in some one of the existing State Societies.

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in order to ascertain its objects which are partially benevolent. The general society meets tri-annually and consists of the general officers and five delegates from each State society. The following are the general officers: President general, Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., of New York; vice-president general, Dr. Wm. Armstrong Irvine of Pennsylvania; secretary general, Judge Advocate Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., U. S. A., of Rhode Island; assistant secretary general, Hon. Richard Irvine Manning of Maryland; treasurer general, Hon. John Schuyler, C. E., of New York; assistant treasurer general, Dr. Herman Burgin of New Jersey.

Should you decide to apply for membership you would be required to prove conclusively your descent, and if your ancestor was not an original member, to contribute, if admitted, about $500 to the permanent fund. Each original member was required in 1783 to deposit a month's pay. In the Massachusetts's State society their fund is now so large, that $700 is required to be paid on admission. Of course the proper descendant of an original member who deposited his month's pay is not required to pay anything. Several Army officers are hereditary members, and a number of civilians who have become eminent in public affairs. The present U. S. envoys extraordinary to France and Germany, Ex-Gov. McLane and Ex-Senator Pendleton, are hereditary members, respectively, in the Maryland and New York State societies. The present Governor, Wetmore, of Rhode Island is an hereditary member in Massachusetts, while the Marquis Du Quesne, of Cuba, and Count D'Ollone, of France, whose grandfathers were original members in France, are hereditary members in Rhode Island. In 1810 the Pennsylvania State society began to collect funds for a Washington monument, and they are now about to erect one in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, at a cost of $265,000. For further particulars as to the Cincinnati, you should consult the encyclopædias. The New York *Tribune* for July 5, 1886, had a very interesting account of it.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE English difficulties in Burmah increase.

A POLICE force is to be organized to maintain order in Burmah.

TWO MORE torpedo-boats, built by the German firm of Schichau in Elbing, on their trial trips, in spite of extremely unfavorable weather, attained a speed of 21.19 knots per hour.

THE column which was sent by the French from Saigon to suppress the disturbances in the province of Bin Thuan has landed in Phanry Bay. Naval Lieutenant Feyzac and several sailors were accidentally drowned at Phanry.

TRIAL is being made in England of a tent invented by Captain A. Saville Tomkins, which needs "no poles, no ridge pole, no guide ropes, no guide-rope blocks, and no guide-rope pegs." It is constructed on an ordinary service wagon, the tilt of which is ingeniously utilized for fastening up the canvas forming the tent.

ENGLAND has had within the last ten years eight Secretaries of State for War, including the one just appointed, the fifth in fourteen months. The French have had seventeen War Ministers since 1870, to the acknowledged detriment of the service. We have had six in the same time, while Germany has had three within half a century.

THE British War Office have formed a Corps of Volunteer Submarine Miners for the defence of the principal commercial ports.

THE Sultan has sent a very kind message to the widow of the late Admiral Hobart-Hampden, informing her that orders had been given that a suitable pension should be provided for her.

IN the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 the Russian Army of the Danube, strength 592,085, lost 6,465 killed and 44,459 from disease. In the Crimea the Russians lost 105,678 by disease out of a strength of 400,000.

FROM Madrid the news comes that a well-known Spanish officer, General Velarde, has suddenly disappeared. He was well known for his Republican proclivities, and two years ago was implicated in a conspiracy. It is said that the Spanish Government has had under consideration for some time past the desirability of banishing him to the Canary Islands.

A MACHINE-GUN on a novel principle has lately been constructed in Germany, and was tried the other day on the ramparts of Thorn, a town on the Vistula. The *Thorn-Zeitung* states that the results of the experiments were altogether satisfactory. The name of the inventor is not given, but, according to details published, the gun fires ten rounds consecutively, and carries a projectile which, exploding at the mouth of the barrel, has a range of 100 mètres.

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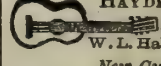
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CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Prop'rs. SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

Sir William Thomson has just brought under the notice of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a new form of spring balance which he has devised for measuring terrestrial gravity.

Extensive siege operations are to take place at the Italian fortress of Verona during the month of August, the idea of grand manœuvres having been abandoned.

The launch is reported at Ferrol of the *Isabella Secunda*, a cruiser entirely built in Spain. The engines of the *Isabella Secunda* are now in course of construction at Saville; they are to be delivered by December, 1886.

It seems that the "eloquent" and "patriotic" passage in the royal journal about the achievements of the British Navy, which has been admiringly quoted in most of the papers, is not really the work either of the young Princes or their Mr. Barlow, their editor, but it is extracted boldly and bodily from Charles Kingsley's "At Last."

The French balloon Torpilleur, which is fitted with a patented steering and propelling apparatus, ascended from Cherbourg with the aeronaut L'Hoste and the astronomer Mangot at 11 P. M., July 29, and descended in London at 6 A. M., July 30. The aerial navigators will return to Cherbourg, and will attempt a voyage from that place to Norway.

Quick firing is to be facilitated by means of a quick loader. On this Col. Arbuthnot says: "This, as its name denotes, is simply a contrivance designed with the object of assisting the soldier to load quickly, especially in the dark, or in wet or cold weather. It is not intended to take the place of a magazine, but is so contrived as to present a cartridge in the readiest position for a man to load. It hangs on the side of the body of the action, and holds six cartridges. The cartridges are acted upon by a zig-zag spring, which forces each one in succession up an inclined plane, the head of the cartridge being forced through an aperture in the lid ready for the soldier to take hold of when he wants to load. When these quick loaders were issued for trial, it was found that in loading from the quicker loader six rounds could be fired in about 25 seconds, whereas in loading from the pouch it took over 40 seconds to fire the same number of rounds."

Berlin continues to grow at a great rate and has now a population of 1,350,000 inhabitants, human life accumulating in the city more rapidly than at Vienna, St. Petersburg, or Paris.

According to the *Novosti*, of St. Petersburg, it is the intention of the Russian Government to establish Russian colonies on the Coast of New Guinea and some of the adjacent islands in the Pacific.

A battery of breech-loading guns, with a complete equipment for twenty-four men, is being got ready at Spandau to be sent out to Africa as a present from the Emperor William to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The contract for the Manchester Ship Canal has been let for $18,750,000, the work to be completed in four years. It is expected that in the working plant for carrying out this undertaking upwards of 6,000 railway wagons and about 300 locomotives will be required, and that employment will be given to about 20,000 workmen.

In the forthcoming operations at Milford Haven the chief objects are to determine the best means of protecting mines, including defence by gunboats, against a sustained attempt to force them by a squadron; the value of torpedo boats to a defence, the best method of manœuvring them, and the most suitable organization for the whole defensive operations. The defensive force on the occasion will consist of six torpedo boats and six guard boats, partly manned by naval artillery volunteers, one field and two garrison batteries of royal artillery, two companies of royal and two of militia submarine miners, and one battalion of infantry.

The French Minister of War has, according to *L'Avenir Militaire*, received conclusive proof that the General Staff of the German Army has organized carrier pigeon depots throughout France, from which daily messages are being transmitted to and from Germany, to train the birds in time of peace for the duties they will have to perform in time of war. Quite recently a French farmer shot a pigeon in the neighborhood of Nevers. The wings, besides carrying a quill enclosing a cipher message, were stamped with the Imperial German coat of arms. The bird has been sent to the French Minister of War, who admits that it is an official pigeon.

Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, have just completed for the Japanese Government a torpedo-boat of an entirely new type. It is 166 feet long by 19 feet beam, and is propelled by twin screws of 1,400-horse power. The special feature of the new vessel lies in the fact that all the vulnerable part of the vessel, comprising the engine and boiler compartments, and the magazines and torpedo gear, is encased by 1-inch steel armor, which is to serve as a protection against machine-gun fire.

R. W. Tansill & Co., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "Tansill's Reina." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 4¼, 4½, and 4¾, inches, while their moderate cost, viz. $65, $70, and $75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

DIED.

Hawley.—At San Jose, Cal., July 21, P. R. Hawley, brother of Major W. Hawley, U. S. Army, retired.

Henry.—At Bay Shore, July 29, Arietta L. Henry, widow of Major W. S. Henry, 3d U. S. Infantry.

McClellan.—Suddenly, at Darien, Conn., August 5, 1886, Lieutenant Edward P. McClellan, U. S. Navy, in his 40th year.

Seager.—At "Midlothian," near Marshall, Va., August 1, 1886, E. Roy, eldest son of the late Professor E. Seager, U. S. Navy.

Sitgreaves.—At Easton, Pa., July 31, Theodore R. Sitgreaves, brother of Colonel Lorenzo Sitgreaves, U. S. A., retired.

Walcott.—In Lincoln, R. I., George Christopher Dexter, infant son of Col. W. H. and Georgie J. Walcott, U. S. A., retired.

Whittlesey.—At Seattle, Wash. Ty., August 2, Major Joseph H. Whittlesey, U. S. Army, retired.

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No. 1.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 9, highest, 0.32, lowest, 0.26. Record of blows not kept by Government.	5	89,000	43,000	15.8
No. 2.		5	88,000	43,000	17.6
No. 3.		5	85,700	32,800	13.05
No. 4.		5	81,400	31,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	32,400	17.5
No. 6.		5	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,400	39,200	15.25
No. 8.		5	75,600	38,400	19.6
No. 9.		5	83,800	31,000	17.50
No. 2.	0 16	25	71,000	35,000	27

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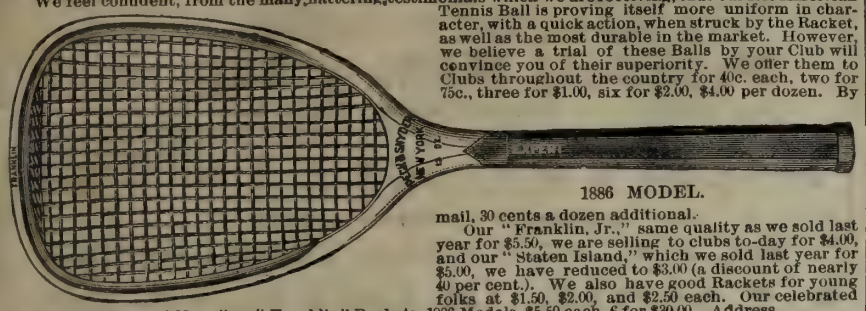
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mail, 30 cents a dozen additional.

Our "Franklin, Jr.," same quality as we sold last year for $5.50, we are selling to clubs to-day for $4.00, and our "Staten Island," which we sold last year for $5.00, we have reduced to $3.00 (a discount of nearly 40 per cent.). We also have good Rackets for young folks at $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50 each. Our celebrated "Expert," "Far and Near," or "Franklin" Rackets, 1886 Models, $5.50 each, 6 for $30.00. Address

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JOHN BARRY Patentee and Maker, 62 Fulton St., N.Y. Mention ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL.

Proposals For Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST. Cor. Greene, New York City, July 16, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., August 16th, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, Miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores, such as Stationery, Tools, Iron, Horse, and Mule Shoes and Nails, Oils, etc., etc., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the Department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened Aug. 16, 1886," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals For Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., July 7, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as barrack and office furniture, dump and hand carts, wagon materials, blacksmiths', carpenters', farriers', wheelwrights', masons', saddlers', and miscellaneous tools, iron, hardware, paints, oils, etc.

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SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., August 16, 1886, for doing the necessary printing for Division Headquarters during the remainder of this fiscal year, in accordance with the specifications which with information can be obtained at this office.

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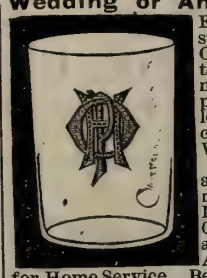
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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 3. WHOLE NUMBER 1199. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE announcement of the abandonment of Fort Steele, Wyoming, will be a surprise, although it has been known for several years at Army Headquarters in Chicago that it would be done as soon as adequate quarters could be provided at other posts for the companies quartered there. The necessity for the new post Du Chesne hurried the abandonment of Steele, which has been of no use since the Ute campaign of 1879 80.

SAN FRANCISCO having lately been agitating itself as to who was the youngest soldier in the war, the *Report* sensibly says: "Our esteemed contemporaries are welcome to the remainder of the discussion if they feel like carrying it on. There are, we know, 'youngest soldiers' in almost every city in the United States, and probably there are a few colonized in London and Paris. San Francisco has five, with several precincts to hear from."

THE Navy Department has commenced to send requisitions to the Treasury for the payment of the GRAHAM mileage claims for which appropriation was made in the late General Deficiency bill. These claims number 960 and it is estimated that about 50 requisitions can be issued daily. It will thus require about two weeks for the Navy Department to finish the work, and probably two weeks longer for the Treasury to pass upon and issue warrants for their payment.

SECRETARY WHITNEY'S scheme for a reorganization of the bureaus of the Navy Department having met with such ill success in Congress, it is presumed that he will shortly take some steps toward the appointment of a new Paymaster General and Chief Constructor. Our information is that he is now considering the subject, in connection with a plan for a reorganization on his own responsibility. He has the right, without changing the titles of the bureaus, to distribute the work of the Department as he may deem proper, and it is reported that he has determined to exercise this right by making a complete change in the business operations of several of the bureaus. After these changes are made there, it is said, he will announce the two new chiefs of bureaus.

THE revolver match at the Wimbledon meeting was won by 35 out of a possible 36 at a 3-in. bull's-eye, distant 20 yards, by Commander PERCY SCOTT, R. N., with a Lancaster. Two others made the same score, one using an Enfield, the other a Lancaster. To hit the bull's-eye at 20 yards with the Enfield, it was necessary, we are told, to align the sight at a spot two inches to the right of, and fourteen inches below, the bull's eye. Therefore, when using this weapon at a man 20 yards off, if the sight was aligned for the centre of his chest the bullet would pass over his head. The Lancaster had to be aimed some ten inches below the bull's eye. There were 1,000 entries and all the different revolvers, including the Enfield, Lancaster, Colt, Webley, Kynoch, and others, were tried.

WE have had something to say about Mr. HURST'S theory of a forty-knot ship. As Mr. HURST proposes to make this necessarily an "unprotected" ship, *i. e.*, a vessel with a thin skin of steel analagous to the fast ocean steamers, he recognizes the impossibility of carrying heavy, built-up, guns, but suggests rocket guns, in which "only a small amount of the powder is burnt in the gun, producing only a moderate amount of strain." JAMES C. PAULSON, writing to *The Engineer*, wisely comments upon this proposition as follows: "Another matter dealt with in Mr. HURST'S paper was the production of sound castings in steel and wrought iron by employing a new method in the manufacture of guns. The RODMAN system could be introduced, which has heretofore been applicable only to cast iron guns, and consists in cooling the gun from the inside while the outside is kept hot."

CONGRESS at its last session appropriated nearly one million dollars for the payment of bounty, back pay, longevity, for loss of horses and personal property, and other claims of officers and soldiers confirmed by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury. This amount covers all the cases certified to Congress up to and including July 24, 1886. No provision was made for the payment of "current" claims of this class, so that all cases adjudicated during the remainder of this year will also have to be certified to Congress for appropriation. The Auditor submitted an estimate of $750,000 to pay the claims that will be settled during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, not a single cent of which was allowed. Major DEWEY, paymaster U. S. Army, who has charge of the final settlement of the cases for which provision was made by the last Congress, expects in a few days to commence sending out checks. His clerical force being rather limited, three or four months will probably elapse before the last case is reached.

REFERRING to the order of the Minister of War to issue repeating rifles to 17 battalions of Chasseurs and six regiments of infantry, *L'Avenir Militaire* says: "While all the European world has known through the German press that on the other side of the Vosges a great manufacture of magazine arms was going on, silence has been religiously observed by French journals as to the transformation being gradually effected in our own armories, so that, thanks to the discretion of our contemporaries, the information that within one month more than 60,000 repeaters are to be in the hands of French soldiers will be a genuine revelation to a great majority of our countrymen." On July 26, according to our German exchanges, a celebration was to be had at Spandau, one of the three Imperial armories, in honor of the completion of the one-hundred-thousandth repeating rifle at that armory. This does not look as if, according to *La France Militaire*, the Germans had 600,000 stand of the new equipment for issue two weeks previously.

WE have received a copy of an address delivered by General O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., at Sackett's Harbor on the 5th of July last before the Jefferson Co. Historical Society. The General's subject was Sackett's Harbor and the War of 1812. His account of the preparation made on our side for that, admirably describes the preparation we are making for our next war, which is nearer at hand than the unthinking people imagine. "We generally drift into war,' General WILLCOX truthfully says, "and prepare for it afterwards. This neglect extended over Congress, the Government, and the States. Our shameful chronic Indian impolicy (in 1812) threw the Indians over to the British side, and the neglect of our French Canadian friends and natural allies was such that we derived no assistance from Lower Canada. In fact, England had every advantage, a powerful navy, a definite policy, regular troops, and hordes of savage allies; while we plunged into the conflict with undue precipitation, flickering diplomacy, no combination, will or unity; with a powerful section, New England, and a powerful party, the Federalists, openly opposed to the war; with scarcely the skeleton of an army or the phantom of a navy, and a militia system which made the militia virtually independent of the War Department, and of the generals in the field. In the face of the enemy, these new levies felt their want of training, and halted at the frontiers of their own States. Their fighting was mostly done 'on the ramparts of the Constitution.'" General WILLCOX also shows how the interference of the Secretary of War with the plans of General WILKINSON prevented the capture of Upper Canada. The lesson of the War of 1812 is, he concludes, "more important to us than the gain or the loss of any single province. The lesson is this: 'In peace make timely preparation for war,' and then let your best generals fight it out on their own lines, 'if it takes all summer.'" But we have lost the province and have not learned the lesson.

THE *Admiralty Gazette* continues its attacks up on the English "gun ring." In reply to the statement that its charges are not sufficiently specific to justify investigation, it says: "The charge brought forward by Captain ARMIT is clear and precise. It is to the effect that Government officials and officers of the Ordnance Department and Woolwich Gun Factory, as well as members of the Ordnance Select Committee, have been interested financially in the success of the ordnance firm of Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG and Co., contractors to the Government. This charge admits of no fencing such as that of the Surveyor General of the Ordnance and of the Secretary of State for War. It is explicit and concise, and should be inquired into by a Royal Commission, as no other tribunal could be so constituted as to have the necessary powers to deal with the question in its entirety; and the very fact that the Secretary of State for War is doing all in his power to prevent any inquiry at all being made, will do more to convince the public of the necessity for the inquiry we advocate than any further arguments we could adduce." We know nothing of the facts, but we have derived the impression from American inventors and others dealing with the English Ordnance authorities that something besides merit was required to secure entrance to the inner circle of the influences controlling their actions. The *Gazette* refers to the report of our American Gun Foundry Board for proof of the fact that a practical partnership has been formed between the English Ordnance Department and the firm of ARMSTRONG and Co. It refers to a contractor who declined the large Government tender as saying: "'The fees one has to pay to get the goods passed and accepted swallow up all the profits. If I supply inferior articles, as some do, I risk my reputation. Hence I decline to tender.' So says one of our many friends. Another says: 'I had to receive a large sum from the Government in contract work. I called and called until I was sick of calling. I never could get my draft. At last, acting on the suggestion of a friend, I enclosed a note for £100 in an envelope, and called again. I apologised for giving so much trouble, but hoped the explanation in my note would prove sufficient. It did. I got my money that day.'"

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COLONEL C. I. WILSON, Paymaster, U. S. A., of Omaha, is visiting in San Francisco.

COLONEL W. B. LANE, U. S. A., retired, and family are at the Las Vegas, Hot Springs, N. M.

LIEUTENANT O. B. WARWICK, 18th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Riley, Kas., from a short leave.

CHAPLAIN G. D. CROCKER, U. S. A., left St. Louis this week to be absent until the latter part of August.

CAPTAIN A. H. RUSSELL, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., has left Vancouver Barracks, W. T., on a months' leave.

MAJOR SIMON SNYDER, 5th U. S. Infantry, leaves Fort Keogh, Montana, next week to be absent for a month.

LIEUTENANT A. P. BLOCKSOM, 6th Cavalry, commenced this week his inspection of the 4th Illinois Brigade.

MAJOR EDWARD BENTLEY, Surgeon, is expected at Little Rock, Ark., in a few days for duty at the barracks there.

LIEUTENANT R. K. MCALPINE, British Navy, was in New York this week with quarters at the Hoffman House.

LIEUTENANT F. U. ROBINSON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is on a brief visit to San Francisco from his camp near Pantano, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT B. F. HANDFORTH, 11th Infantry, visiting at 2,816 Olive street, St. Louis, has had his sick leave extended.

COLONEL S. E. BLUNT, A. D. C. to Lieutenant-General Sheridan, has returned to Washington from a short visit to Oswego.

COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON, U. S. A., and family, of Fort Monroe, are enjoying a vacation at Salt Sulphur Springs, Va.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., has resumed command of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., after a six weeks' absence at Peekskill.

CAPTAIN G. E. OVERTON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, recruiting officer at Baltimore, has left that city to spend a few weeks with his family.

GENERAL T. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., will rejoin at Fort Snelling, Minn., this week, from an official trip to Forts Missoula and Ellis, Montana.

COLONEL THOMAS F. BARR, of the J.-A. G. Department, U. S. A., was expected in Chicago this week to report to Maj.-Gen. Terry for duty.

CAPTAIN T. J. WINT, 4th Cavalry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth this week to prepare to take charge of the Dept. of the Missouri rifle competitions.

CAPTAIN F. F. WHITEHEAD, U. S. A., who is spending a portion of the summer at Old Point Comfort, has had his sick leave extended six months.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. C. MERRILL, U. S. A., a recent arrival in the Dept. of the Columbia, has taken charge of medical matters at Fort Klamath, Ore.

CAPTAIN J. S. MCNAUGHT, 20th U. S. Infantry, has relinquished charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Cincinnati and gone to Columbus Barracks for duty.

CAPTAIN J. L. TIERNON, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Newport Barracks this week from a visit to Crab Orchard to inspect the Kentucky State Guard there encamped.

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN, U. S. A., inspector of rifle practice, returned to Governor's Island early in the week from a visit to Fort Niagara to inspect the new rifle range.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT TODD, 1st U. S. Artillery, is Acting Adjutant of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, during the absence of Lieut. C. P. Miller, 4th Artillery, on leave.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLY, 3d U. S. Artillery, on his return from South America, where he is now on leave, will join Warner's light battery at Washington Barracks, D. C.

COLONEL GEORGE GIBSON, 5th Infantry, under orders from General Ruger, goes forthwith to Fort Keogh, Montana, to take command of that post and of his new regiment.

LIEUTENANT JAMES MITCHELL, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, has left Fort Myer, Va., for Washington, to enter upon a tour of duty as adjutant of the corps in the office of the Chief Signal Officer.

CAPTAIN GEO. MITCHELL, 2d U. S. Artillery, will prolong his leave from St. Augustine until the latter part of October. He is at present with his family at the Mountain Top Hotel, near Afton, Va.

MRS. PAVY, widow of Dr. Pavy, of the Greely Arctic Expedition, has gone to the south of France to prepare, in conjunction with a noted French scientist, the memoirs of her late husband.

LIEUTENANT LOTUS NILES, 2d U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at Jackson Barracks, La., in succession to Lieutenant W. Walke, same regiment, who is due at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, early in September.

THE *Yellowstone Journal* says: "At the request of the teams to co-operate in the base ball tournament at Glendive, Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, 5th Infantry, of Fort Keogh, will act as umpire. For equity, fairness and thorough understanding of the national game Lieut. Tillson is justly famed as an umpire of merit, and no more capable man could be found."

GENERAL J. A. EKIN, U. S. A., in the *Christian Instructor* of Aug. 5 pays a noble tribute to the worth and services of his former chief, Gen. M. C. Meigs, U. S. A. His record, says he, "is without spot or blemish; not even the breath of suspicion has tainted it. He can, indeed, in this retrospect of a useful and well-spent life, fully realize the consoling truth, that 'he has rendered the State some service,' and that his name and fame will long survive him, not only in the splendid monuments of his creative genius, but also in the cherished memory of a noble character."

LIEUTENANT A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, is visiting relatives at Staten Island, N. Y.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., left Chicago this week to be absent until the end of August.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN is said to have a very fine collection of old and antique coins.

LIEUTENANT W. H. JOHNSTON, Jr., 16th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a visit to St. Paul.

COLONEL J. P. MARTIN, U. S. A., and Mrs. Martin returned to Fort Leavenworth this week from their trip to Colorado.

LIEUTENANT B. K. ROBERTS, 5th U. S. Artillery rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN G. R. RODNEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, spent an interesting time this week at Essex, Mass., inspecting Massachusetts troops.

MAJOR GEORGE G. HUNTT, 1st Cavalry, upon the abandonment of Fort Ellis, recently ordered, will go to Fort Assiniboine for duty.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, will be at Marshalltown, Iowa, next week inspecting the State troops in camp at that point.

CAPTAIN CHARLES SHALER, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., was in Philadelphia this week, engaged on Board duty at Frankford Arsenal.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., attended the funeral of the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, at Greystone, on Saturday last, Aug. 7.

MAJOR-GENRAL JOHN POPE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pope, who are summering at Burlington, Vt., will return to Cincinnati early in October.

ASSISTANT SURGEON-GENERAL GLOVER PERIN, U S. A., has returned to Fort Snelling, Minn., and resumed duty at Department Headquarters.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., now at St. Augustine, expects to come North in September to spend a few months in New York and vicinity.

LIEUTENANT H. J. REILLY, 5th Artillery, for some years past on duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will join Rawles's Light Battery at Fort Douglas, Utah, in October.

LIEUTENANTS S. A. WOLF, J. A. Leyden and C. McQuiston, U. S. A., arrived at Vancouver Barracks this week for duty on the rifle range during the annual competitions.

LIEUTENANT W. J. CAMPBELL, 22d U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Cincinnati, recently vacated by Capt. J. S. McNaught, 20th U. S. Infantry.

MRS. L. K. BLAIR, eldest daughter of General R. W. Kirkham, formerly of the U. S. Army, was married in London, England, July 20, to the Hon. Walter Yarde Buller, brother of Lord Churston.

DR. C. F. MASON, of St. Augustine, has taken charge of medical matters at St. Francis Barracks, in addition to his duties with the Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, until the arrival of a successor to Surgeon J. R. Gibson.

LIEUTENANT J. J. BRERETON, 24th Inf., has been appointed regimental adjutant by the new regimental commander, in place of Lieut. Chas. Dodge, Jr., who relinquished the position to serve on the staff of General J. H. Potter as A. D. C.

LIEUTENANT E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, under recent orders, will shortly transfer from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. We are glad the exigencies of the Service do not remove this officer from New York Harbor at the present juncture.

THE seniors in the infantry arm are now Col. O. B. Willcox, 12th (he is also the senior colonel on the active list); Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Anderson, 9th; Major G. M. Brayton, 15th, and Capt. H. A. Theaker, 16th. Capt. Theaker has now held that grade over 22 years.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. M. GANDY, U. S. A., leaves Fort Brady, Mich., next week on a two months' leave, and will probably be assigned to a station in the West before his leave expires. He has been succeeded at Fort Brady by Assistant Surgeon G. W. Adair.

LIEUTENANT J. J. SHAW, 6th Infantry, has taken temporary charge of the Q. M. Depot at Ogden, Utah, until the arrival from Fort McHenry, Md., of Captain J. L. Clem, A. Q. M., who is expected next week. Captain C. H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., was due at Hot Springs, Ark., from Ogden this week.

IN the suit brought by Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) in behalf of C. L. Webster and Co., of Hartford, Conn., Judge Butler, in the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia, August 9, rendered a decision refusing to grant an injunction to restrain the sale of copies of "U. S. Grant's Personal Memoirs" by John Wanamaker and Co., of that city.

LIEUTENANT A. L. HOWARD, who won fame with his Gatling gun in the Riel rebellion, has received a medal from the Canadian Government. It is of silver, and inscribed on the front: "Northwest, 1885, Canada;" on the reverse, "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix," and on the rim, "Lieut. Arthur L. Howard, 2d machine gun platoon, C. N. G."

EX-MINISTER KASSON has an interesting paper on Bismarck as "Man and Minister" in the August number of the "North American Review." Beginning with the statement that "no living man awakens in such broad scope, both national and international interest," Mr. Kasson expresses admiration of the Chancellor well nigh unbounded.

COUNT SAIGO, Minister of Marine and Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Navy of Japan, accompanied by a large suite, including Capt. Shibayana, Lieut. Funaki and Paymaster Katioka, is soon to visit Washington and Annapolis to look into naval matters. From there he goes to Europe and will inspect the navies of all the European Governments. The chief objects of his investigations in this country are dynamite guns and torpedo boats. The party arrived in Buffalo this week from the Pacific coast.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES is expected to return to the United States next winter to give a series of lectures.

GENERAL ADAM BADEAU'S last article on "Grant in peace," treats of the relations between Grant and Stanton.

AMONG recent visitors in Chicago are Col. A. G. Perin, U. S. A., and Lieut. A. S. Rowan, 15th U. S. Infantry.

LIEUTENANT A. R. EGBERT, 2d U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Robinson, Neb.

MAJOR J. R. ROCHE, Paymaster, U. S. A., left Sioux City, Iowa, this week on leave until the end of August.

LIEUTENANT CONSTANTINE CHASE, 3d U. S. Art., left Washington Barracks, a few weeks ago, on a two months' leave.

COLONEL R. G. RUTHERFORD, U. S. Army, and family, are spending the summer at the Doubling Gap Springs, in the mountains of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL AND EX-GOVERNOR FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. at the recent encampment at San Francisco.

LIEUTENANTS R. R. STEEDMAN, S. W. Dunning, and W. K. Wright, 16th U. S. Infantry, acted as judges at the competitive drill at Galveston, Texas, just closed.

COLONEL W. E. MERRILL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., whose convalescence we reported last week, will seek further benefit to his health on a two months' leave.

CAPTAIN CASS DURHAM, 18th U. S. Infantry, who has been an invalid at St. Paul, Minn., for nearly fourteen months past, is, we are glad to learn, getting a little better.

COLONEL H. B. BURNHAM, U. S. A., and family, have bid farewell to their many friends in Omaha, and will, after a week's vacation, go to San Francisco, their new home.

THERE is a report that an effort will be made to nominate General Fitz-John Porter, U. S. A., for Governor of New Jersey, at the next Democratic gubernatorial convention.

CAPTAIN C. A. WOODRUFF, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Leavenworth, will take his light battery to Grand Island, Neb., the latter part of August, to attend the reunion encampment there.

LIEUTENANT R. D. POTTS, 3d U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of quartermaster matters at Fort McHenry, Md., in succession to Captain J. L. Clem, A. Q. M., transferred to Ogden, Utah.

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS MICHLER, 5th Cavalry, will relinquish duty at the Cavalry recruiting rendezvous, West street, New York City, early this week and go abroad on a four months' trip.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CARBAUGH, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Carbaugh, will leave New York in September for Fort Douglas, Utah, the Lieutenant having been ordered to a tour with Rawles's light battery.

MRS. CALHOUN, widow of Captain Calhoun, 7th Cavalry, who was killed in the Custer massacre, and sister of General Custer, is giving an interesting series of readings at the various summer resorts in Michigan and Wisconsin.

MRS. GRANT and Colonel Grant have been invited to attend a veterans' reunion at Cairo, Ills., in the latter part of September, and are expected to be present at the unveiling of a statue of General Grant at Ironton, Mo., Sept. 25.

FUNDS are being raised in Texas for a monument to the memory of General Thomas J. Rusk, who was Secretary of War, Commander-in-Chief, and Chief Justice, successively, of the Texas Republic, and afterward United States Senator.

LIEUTENANT J. J. WEINBERG, 13th U. S. Infantry, met with an accident at Fort Leavenworth, August 2, from which he is still suffering, having fallen with a lamp in his hand and burned himself severely. He was taken to the post hospital. His condition is deemed critical.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, General Chauncey McKeever, his Adjutant-General, and other Army officers in San Francisco, have been warmly thanked for their aid towards making the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and the National Encampment of the G. A. R., just closed, a success.

LIEUTENANT L. R. HARE, 7th Cavalry, says the *Pioneer-Press*, has been tendered the position of regimental adjutant by Col. Forsyth. Lieut. Hare is at present the inspector of rifle practice of the Division of the Missouri, and it is believed by his friends he will accept the appointment. Lieut. Philip Reade, of the 3d Infantry, is mentioned as likely to succeed Lieut. Hare.

A CORRESPONDENT writing Aug. 5, from the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, says: "Fifty years ago today this hotel was opened. I have been looking over the old register which was opened with the hotel and closed, full of names at the end of the season of 1844. The first name entered is that of the proprietor, Thomas Cummings; the second is that of Lieut. Col. Wright, of Kingston, and the third and fourth are the names of Americans Dr. Moseley and Lieut. L. Penington, both of the U. S. Navy. On Aug. 6, I find the names of Henry Rice, Jr., and of James Russell Lowell."

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Aug. 7 says:

We see that Senator Manderson and Gen. Crook are "booked" for the Grand Army encampment at Norfolk, the 17th to the 21st. The 9th Cavalry from Fort Niobrara and some companies of the 2d Infantry will go into camp there, and on one day indulge in a sham battle with the band of Sioux Indians present. Gen. Brisbin, accompanied by Lieut. Stevens, his adjutant, has been in Norfolk arranging with the local committee.. ...Gen. Crook was serenaded Thursday evening by the 2d Infantry Band, and one of the most charming programmes rendered. The serenade was an impromptu affair planned by Lieut. Rowell....Mrs. Col. Henry and son, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Dorrance, leave on Monday in a special car for Manitou, where they will spend the remainder of the summer. Col. Henry will camp at the Bellevue rifle range.

COLONEL E. W. STONE, 21st Infantry, and Mrs. Stone left Sidney this week for the East.

LIEUTENANT WEBSTER, 2d Infantry, and Mrs. Webster left Omaha Aug. 7 for Sewanee, Tenn.

GENERAL L. P. BRADLEY, U. S. A., has returned to Santa Fé from a visit to Fort Wingate, N. M.

LIEUTENANT C. W. ROWELL, 2d U. S. Infantry, and family, have left Omaha on a month's vacation.

COLONEL L. C. HUNT, 14th U. S. Infantry, has again relinquished duty and gone on a four months' leave.

LIEUTENANT F. H. FRENCH, 19th Infantry, was in New York this week, with quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

LIEUTENANT T. H. ECKERSON, 19th Infantry, and Mrs. Eckerson have returned to Fort Clark, Tex., from their Eastern visit.

LIEUTENANT W. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, now in Utah, will join at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for duty early in October.

LIEUTENANT W. P. EDGERTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, of West Point, and Mrs. Edgerton, are at the Stockton Cottage, Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CALIFF, 3d U. S. Artillery, of the Iowa University, visited friends in St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, this week.

CAPTAIN T. J. WINT, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Wint, have returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from a trip to Eureka Springs, Col.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, 3d U. S. Infantry, goes to Chicago for duty at General Terry's headquarters as Inspector of Rifle Practice.

MAJOR THEO. SCHWAN, the new Assistant Adjutant General, will, in accordance with usual custom, take his first tour of duty in the A. G. O.

HON. JOHN R. THOMAS, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, returned to his post on the closing day of Congress looking very much improved in health.

CAPTAIN C. S. ROBERTS, 17th Infantry, late A. D. C. to General Crook, was in Omaha last Saturday, a guest of the General's, en route to his station at Fort D. A. Russell.

PAYMASTER J. E. BLAINE, U. S. A., who is summering at Ebensburg, Pa., will go to St. Paul early in October to report to Gen. Ruger for assignment to a post in the Department of Dakota.

LIEUTENANT A. L. MILLS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, with Mrs. Mills and child, is visiting his mother in New York City, and will soon leave for South Carolina for duty at the Charleston Military Academy.

PAYMASTER G. W. BAIRD, U. S. A., after a long tour of duty at St. Paul, will soon come East and take station at Boston, succeding Paymaster Chas. McClure, who goes to Newport Barracks, Ky., for the present.

MRS. KING, widow of Capt. J. S. King, 12th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and was tendered a complimentary concert by the band of the regiment on the evening of July 30. The concert was given in the open air in front of the Earl House, where Mrs. King is stopping.

AT a meeting of Reynolds Post, G. A. R., held at Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 6, the following six officers of the Regular Army were mustered into the post: Capts. Charles F. Humphrey, A. Q. M.; Sidney W. Benham, 7th Inf.; Richard Combe, 7th Inf.; Lieut. Cols. Thomas M. Anderson, 9th Inf.; H. L. Chipman, 7th Inf., and Capt. L. N. Bucker, 9th Inf. Gen. Morrow, commandant at Fort Sidney; Chaplain Brady, U. S. A., and others made speeches. W. P. Carroll delivered an original poem. There was a hard-tack supper and a big time generally.

THE Sturgis *Record*, July 30, says: "Col. Forsyth arrived at Fort Meade Sunday evening, having been met at Rapid by a detail with ambulances and baggage train. Probably no post in the United States can in time of peace equal the record of Fort Meade for last week. It boasted four commanding officers in as many days. Thursday Col. Tilford was in command. Friday morning he went on a fishing excursion, leaving Maj. Whitside in command. On Saturday morning Maj. Whitside, with a bevy of ladies, went on a picnic. This left Capt. Van. Valzah as senior officer, and Sunday Col. Forsyth's arrival placed that officer in command."

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN, says a despatch of Aug. 9 from Somerset, O., will arrive here tomorrow, and the little village is preparing for his visit. He was born here and every year pays a flying visit to his old mother, who at 87 years of age is in remarkably good health. The General was persuaded this year to make his visit while the reunion of the 31st Ohio Regiment was in progress, and take part in the exercises. He will be accompanied by his brother, Col. Michael Sheridan, and will remain two days. The town is profusely decorated with banners, each bearing an inscription complimentary to Gen. Sheridan. The road leading to his mother's home is overhung with banners and bunting.

THE Vancouver *Independent*, of Aug. 5, says:

Capt. Thos. F. Tobey, 14th Inf., and wife have gone to San Francisco on a visit.....Lieut. A. H. Merrill, 1st Art., comes to Vancouver Barracks from Fort Alcatraz, Cal.....Col. N. B. Sweitzer, 2d Cav., Fort Walla Walla, on Thursday sailed for San Francisco to attend the G. A. R. national encampment....Miss May Jordan, daughter of Col. Jordan, 1st Cav., who has been visiting the family of Maj. Burke, has gone down to the coast.....Miss Fannie Paddock, on her return from visiting her sister, the wife of Lieut. A. L. Mills, 1st Cav., at Fort Custer, stopped over in Vancouver a day or two....Mr. John Howard returned to San Francisco on Friday's steamer. He was accompanied by Mrs. James T. Gray and her children, who will visit at Gen. O. O. Howard's during the summer.....The *Manzanita*, Col. Uriel Sebree, has sailed for a month's cruise in Alaskan waters. Capt. A. H. Russell, ordnance officer, goes with Capt. Sebree.....It is reported that Gen. Sweitzer, in view of the scarcity of water and lack of proper drainage, has recommended that Fort Walla Walla be abandoned and the troops concentrated at Fort Cœur d'Alene.. Mr. John Gibbon gave a very successful german at the garrison on Monday night, which was attended by a number of guests from Portland as well as the barracks....C. E. S. Wood, late lieutenant 21st Inf., was at the barracks Monday, from Portland, to attend the party given by Mr. Gibbon. Gen. Morrow's son, Robert H. Morrow, was also upon the same pleasant mission.

CAPTAIN C. H. INGALLS, U. S. A., leaves Ogden, Utah, about Aug. 15, for Hot Springs, Ark.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

CAPTAIN F. E. DE COURCY, 13th U. S. Infantry, is stopping at the Ocean House, Long Branch, N. J.

LIEUTENANT H. WYGANT, 24th U. S. Inf., has now entered upon his duties at the Bingham School, Orange County, N. C.

LIEUTENANT H. DE H. WAITE, 5th Cavalry, under orders of Aug. 11, will continue his tour of instruction at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

PROFESSOR P. S. MICHIE, U. S. A., of West Point, was one of the diners with Henry Irving at the Brevoort House, New York, on Wednesday evening.

DR. R. B. BENHAM, stationed at Fort Omaha during the last two months, has been ordered to Fort Bridger, whence he will be ordered for duty as medical officer at Fort Du Chesne.

COLONEL W. B. ROYALL, 4th Cavalry, was in Omaha last week, going to the East from Arizona on sick leave. He expressed himself very confidently that Gen. Miles would bring the hostile Apaches to terms within a short time.

GENERAL GEO. CROOK, U. S. A., left Omaha this week for Fort Bridger, whence he will go to the new post Fort Du Chesne, which he will locate in person about the junction of the Uintah and Du Chesne rivers, distant from Fort Bridger about 100 miles. For the present all supplies for Fort Du Chesne will go West over the Union Pacific to Carter Station and thence south through Fort Bridger.

So far as known President Cleveland has not reached a conclusion about the Surgeon Generalship, and it is not expected now that he will, or at least the appointment is not looked for, until he returns from his vacation. The latest addition to the list of those termed "formidable candidates" is Colonel A. K. Smith. His support is supposed to come from friends of the President's in New York City and Buffalo.

2D LIEUTENANT JOHN T. BARNETT, 5th Cavalry, who was this week placed on the disability retired list, has been an invalid since the day he graduated from the Military Academy, eight years ago. With the exception of a few months on light work, he has not performed any duty since his appointment, and not a single day was he with his company. He was found incapacitated in 1883, and previous to that was on sick leave most of the time.

MAJOR SCHWAN, the new Assistant Adjutant-General, has been ordered to report for duty in the office of the Adjutant-General. It will be some days, however, before he goes to Washington, as the recent death of his father-in-law compels him to give attention to private affairs before assuming his new duties. He will probably be detailed as an assistant to Col. Kelton, and in that position will have something to do with the new Intelligence Bureau. There are likely to be some changes in the detail of Assistant Adjutant-Generals before very long.

WILLIAM THOMA, 3d U. S. Artillery, Sergeant at the U. S. Recruiting office on Penn avenue, Pittsburg, shot himself through the head in the garret of the building about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. The commandant, Lieut. Adams, startled by the discharge of a pistol, reached his side as he was quivering in death. Thoma was charged with assault upon the 3-year-old child of a friend. On his breast lay a small piece of paper on which was pencilled the following:

FRIEND FRED.: On my knees I tell you I am as innocent of the charge as a baby. Yax and one of the recruits are witnesses. W. T.

Thoma was of German birth and 47 years of age. He had been all his life a soldier, having entered the U. S. Service 17 years ago, and previously been in the English Army.

REAR ADMIRAL E. T. NICHOLS, U. S. N., is at the Albemarle Hotel, New York City.

PAY DIRECTOR GILBERT E. THORNTON is at the Ocean House, Newport. He has lost none of his social popularity.

CARPENTER HENRY P. LESLIE, U. S. N., retired, residing at Elkton, Md., celebrated his golden wedding Monday night by giving a party at his home.

1ST LIEUTENANT W. F. SPIER, U. S. M. C., is in charge o... guard on the new steel cruiser *Atlanta*, which ...ntly made a successful "first cruise."

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. M. BERRY, U. S. N., who has reported for duty as executive officer of the *Atlanta*, was in command of the *Jeannette* search steamer *Rodgers*, whose fate is still fresh in the minds of our readers.

REAR-ADMIRAL C. H. BALDWIN, U. S. Navy, (retired), who has been spending the heated term beside the sea at Newport, has been quite ill, and has not yet recovered. Much sympathy is expressed for him. His illness is a great loss to the society of this popular resort, for he is a general favorite, and entertains generously.

A RECENT letter from the U. S. S. *Iroquois* conveys the information that all are well on board and that the recent cruise of the ship to the south has been a pleasant one. The *Iroquois* is now at Callao, Peru. She has a band which but recently formed the musical part of the Army of Iglesias, the late provisional President of Peru.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER R. G. DENIG, U. S. Navy, wife, and child, are stopping at the Mansion House, Hicks street, Brocklyn. Mr. Denig is attached to the U. S. steamer *Brooklyn* under orders for the China Station. She will sail about the 15th of the present month. Mrs. Denig intends joining her husband on the station.

ALEX. THOMPSON, Naval Cadet, attached to the *Iroquois*, is in difficulty and has been before a Court of Inquiry. He is a nephew of the late Hubert O. Thompson, of New York, and Edmund F. Thompson, of the 12th Inf., who died in December, 1880. The two brothers were nephews of Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, whose fame as an actress and authoress will be recalled by many.

COMMANDER GEO. C. REITER, U. S. Navy, is at the Casino, Newport.

ACTING PAYMASTER ALEXANDER was, on June 14, ordered to proceed home from the Asiatic Station.

CAPTAIN J. H. HIGBEE, U. S. Marine Corps, of Norfolk, Va., lately reported sick, has returned to duty.

SAILMAKER C. E. MINTER, U. S. N., is spending a few weeks' leave with his family at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

CAPTAIN F. V. MCNAIR U. S. N., and Mrs. McNair have returned to Mare Island, Cal., from a visit to Lake Tahoe.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR G. R. BOUSH, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., this week, from a visit to Washington.

PAYMASTER D. A. SMITH, U. S. N., and family, are spending a few weeks at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs.

CARPENTER ISAAC COOPER, for the past five years on duty at the Naval Asylum, is now serving on board the *Atlanta*.

CAPTAIN R. F. BRADFORD and Chief Engr. Philip Inch, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, N. Y., on Wednesday.

PAYMASTER S. L. HEAP, U. S. N., of the monitor fleet on the James River, has gone on a month's leave for the benefit of his health.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. H. SHOCK, U. S. N., and family, were in Paris, France, this week, with quarters at the Hotel Continental.

PAY DIRECTOR A. H. GILMAN, U. S. Navy, after an honorable service of over twenty-five years, was retired from active service Aug. 9.

P. A. ENGINEER H. WEBSTER has been detached from temporary duty on the *Atlanta*, and is now waiting orders at his home in Georgetown, D. C.

REAR ADMIRAL C. H. WELLS, U. S. N., recently visited the Brazilian frigate *Almirante Barroso*, Commodore S. di Gama, and was honored with a salute of 13 guns.

CHIEF ENGINEERS MELVILLE, McEwan, and Hine, U. S. N., completed their work of inspection of the *Alliance* at Newport, R. I., early in the week and left for their stations.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER GEO. H. T. BABBITT, U. S. N., has forwarded his resignation to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy. He is at present attached to the steel cruiser *Atlanta*, Capt. F. M. Bunce.

COMMODORE W. S. COOPER, of the Haytian Navy, is at the Hotel Brighton, Atlantic City. The Commodore comes of good naval stock, being the son of Rear Admiral Geo. H. Cooper, U. S. N.

SURGEON W. S. DIXON has gone on leave with his family. Dr. Dixon is on duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, and a portion of the duties will be assumed by P. A. Surgeon Arthur during Dr. Dixon's absence.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES HEYWOOD, U. S. M. C., has been seriously ill at the Brooklyn Barracks, from a complication of diseases, induced by his arduous duties on the Isthmus of Panama, during the exciting times of 1885.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER JAMES ENTWISTLE is on duty at the Morgan Iron Works, New York. During the past week he has been on duty connected with the trial of the *Atlanta*. Mr. Entwistle resides at No. 16 Hotel street, Patterson, N. J.

COMMANDER JOHN R. BARTLETT, U. S. N., has returned from a very pleasant experience on the yacht *Sachem*, from whose deck he witnessed the recent regatta resulting in the capture of the Goelet Cup by the *Mayflower*. Bartlett speaks in glowing terms of the *Sachem*, and predicts for her a brilliant future.

THE unfortunate and criminal conduct of Pay Clerk J. G. Meyers, of the *Iroquois*, is a sad piece of news for his many friends in Washington, where, until his present downfall, he was very popular and well known. The amount of his embezzlement is variously stated at from two thousand to five thousand dollars.

THE *Alta California* says: "The many friends of Pay Director Caspar Schenck would like to see him made Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. In the pay corps of the Navy there is not a better qualified officer than he for that responsible place. Pay Director Schenck is a thorough gentleman, a splendid business man, a good lawyer, and would make a most excellent Paymaster-General.

PASSED ASST. ENGR. WEBSTER has just completed a list of "Retirements, Engineer Corps, U. S. Navy," from which it appears that the oldest officer in that corps is Chief Engr. W. S. Stamm, who was born Dec. 1, 1825, consequently will retire in 1887. The most youthful aspirant for naval fame among the Engineers is Asst. Engr. W. C. Herbert, who does not retire until March 16, 1926, having been born in 1864. The list appears elsewhere.

THE following paragraph appeared in the "Personal" columns of the New York *Herald* of Sunday, Aug. 8:

SUIT FOR A LARGE AMOUNT.—A summons was served by Under Sheriff George H. Holman, of Ocean County, N. J., on Friday of last week, upon Passed Assistant Paymaster Louis A. Yorke, U. S. N., now residing at Bayhead, in a suit brought by Robert Smith, of Philadelphia. The amount in suit is $30,000.

Smith is a Philadelphia ale brewer and the father-in-law of the paymaster. This advertisement is the result of domestic differences, which have led to proceedings for divorce, the other party in the case being a Southern lady, according to the story as told in the *Herald*, which quotes Mr. Yorke as saying:

My wife went to Bayhead early in June and induced the man in charge of the Southern lady's cottage to allow her to go through it. She searched in every place where letters would be likely to be hidden for a missive from me to the Southern lady, but was unsuccessful. As she was leaving she remarked to the man that her father had paid $30,000 to keep me out of prison and would now pay $30,000 to get me out of the Navy.

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT ALLEN, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired, died August 6, at Geneva, Switzerland, where he had been residing for sometime past. General Allen entered the Military Academy from Indiana, in 1832, was graduated in 1836, and assigned to the 2d U. S. Artillery. In 1846 he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of captain, and rendered efficient and valuable service during the Mexican War, receiving the brevet of Major for his gallantry at the battle of Cerro Gordo. At the close of the Mexican War he was assigned as Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the Pacific, and acted for a short period as Treasurer of the Military Governor of California. He remained on the Pacific coast, except in 1852 and 1853, when on leave, until 1861, and on May 17 of that year was promoted Quartermaster, with the rank of major, and was assigned in October as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, and in that capacity furnished the transportation and supplies for the various armies in the Mississippi Valley. On the 19th of February, 1862, he was appointed Colonel and A. A. D. C. In May, 1863, he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and in November of that year was assigned as Chief Quartermaster of the Mississippi Valley, and fitted out General Sherman's expedition to join General Grant at Chattanooga, enabling him to participate in the victory of Missionary Ridge. He rendered other valuable service, and received the Regular Army brevets of Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier General and Major General, as well as the brevet of Major General of Volunteers. After the war he filled several responsible and arduous positions, and on the 28th of July, 1886, attained the rank of Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General. On the 31st of March, 1878, he was retired, at his own request, after forty consecutive years of service. He has resided for some years past, we believe, in Europe. Many will mourn the death of the veteran soldier, "Bob" Allen, as he was known to his familiars, and the older officers of the Army, his comrades of many years ago, will deeply grieve the loss of their old-time friend.

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AS NO entirely correct account of the accident by which Capt. Murdock, of the 6th Infantry, lost his life has yet been published, we give the following extract from a letter to Mrs. Murdock, written by Lieut. Wm. P. Burnham, 6th Infantry, who was an eyewitness to the occurrence:

I was at the landing on this side and saw the captain from the time he got on the boat until he sank for the last time, about 150 yards below the cable. The captain was at the bow of the boat holding the main rope, evidently by main strength endeavoring to keep the boat from swamping. Suddenly the rope the captain was holding broke at a point between the captain's hands and the boat itself. This let the boat loose, and the shock evidently pulled him forward into the water, he still holding to the rope, and with desperate efforts did he try to pull himself by means of this rope to the cable. During this time the boat was floating down stream, almost under water. The current was so swift the captain soon found he could not reach the cable, so he let go the rope, in the hope evidently of catching the boat. He certainly did swim, for he kept up in the raging torrent about 150 yards, and then sank for the last time, before Private Manning could get to him. He seemed perfectly cool and collected, and made a desperate struggle for life. The accident cast a gloom over the entire command, and we scarcely felt like proceeding on our journey. Pvt. Manning has doubtless given you a more accurate and particular account, for he was nearer than any one else.

Capt. Murdock was insured for $5,000 in the Mutual Benefit Life Association, and a draft for that amount has already been sent to Mrs. Murdock, who was the beneficiary. Without waiting for the usual proofs of death, which were not readily attainable, under the circumstances, the company accepted the certificate of the Adjutant General of the Army to the fact of Capt. Murdock's death, and telegraphed Mrs. Murdock that the money would be forwarded at once upon the arrival of her receipt, and it was sent accordingly.

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COLONEL W. P. WILSON, of Trenton, N. J., formerly a Captain in the 21st U. S. Infantry, died of heart disease, at Warm Springs, Va., August 5. Col. Wilson served during the war in the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, attaining the rank of captain, and gaining a high character for efficiency and gallantry, receiving the brevets of Major and Lieut. Col. In 1866, he was appointed a Captain in the 21st U. S. Infantry, and was mustered out in 1870, under the reorganization of the Army. He served for a long time as an Aide-de-camp on the staff of Major General Hancock, and was highly esteemed by that officer. He leaves a widow and three children. The deceased was a brother-in-law of ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

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HENRY JOHNSON, late 1st lieutenant 8th U. S. Infantry, only son of Capt. Henry Johnson, Medical Department, U. S. A., died suddenly at San Francisco, of heart disease, Aug. 8, in the 31st year of his age. He was born in Delaware and appointed (from California) Oct. 15, 1875, a 2d lieutenant 8th U. S. Infantry, and promoted 1st lieutenant July 3, 1883. He resigned but a few short weeks ago, July 2, the condition of his health not permitting him to go with his regiment to Arizona. He was a Companion of the Loyal Legion, and a gentleman with a large circle of friends.

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DR. HENRY VAN STUDDIFORD, a prominent physician of St. Louis, Mo., who died there July 31, married several years ago Margaret Thomas, second daughter of Col. Martin Thomas, founder and first commandant, it is said, of the U. S. Arsenal. Five of their children are still living, the oldest son, Thomas, following his father's profession; Mrs. Brantley, Mrs. J. C. Thompson, wife of Capt. J. C. Thompson, 3d U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Davis, Tex., a younger daughter and a son, Charles. All were present at his deathbed. Of late years the doctor had withdrawn from the more laborious duties of his profession, but retained a large office business, and was in great demand for consultation by his brother physicians. A biographical sketch of him, written a few years ago, said: "Gifted with a commanding presence, which would distinguish him in any assembly, his manners in ordinary intercourse would be considered rather reserved than otherwise; but among his more intimate friends this easily gives place to a more genial bearing, which discloses a mind well stored with professional and philosophical information, and a conversation full of anecdote and reminiscence, made peculiarly interesting by his long and varied intercourse with distinguished men."

MRS. QUACKENBUSH, who was buried at Jamestown, Rhode Island, on Aug. 6, was the sister-in-law of Admiral Quackenbush and the mother of Mrs. Davis, whose husband, Commander Davis, is now absent on a cruise in the training ship *Saratoga*. Mrs. Quackenbush has been in delicate health for some time past. The immediate cause of her death was a stroke of apoplexy Monday, Aug. 2, and although she was most skilfully treated by Medical Director Gorgas and Medical Inspector Kindleberger, also Dr. McClellaud, of Philadelphia, nothing could be done to restore her consciousness during her brief illness of six hours. Her sudden death cast a gloom over those who knew this estimable lady. The pall bearers were Admiral C. H. Wells, U. S. N.; Prof. Bartlett, U. S. A.; Lieut. Ackley, U. S. N., and Mr. Rice, of Boston, a relative of the deceased. The remains were conveyed to Albany in charge of Rear Admiral Quackenbush and Lieut. Richards, also connected by marriage with the deceased.

THE BARON TREUVILLE DE BEAULIEU, claimed by the French as the inventor of rifled cannon, was buried with military honors July 27. The projectile which bears his name and was brought forward in 1842, was an adaptation of a shot to a rifled gun, by placing upon it twelve zinc studs, or buttons, in pairs, which were designed to take the six grooves of the rifling. Beaulieu had been retired, with the rank of General of Division and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, since April, 1879. He was born May 7, 1809, entered the Polytechnic School in 1829, was Brigadier General in 1867, and promoted to the command of a division in 1871.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D., LL. D., one of the most eminent and successful of our physicians, died Aug. 11 at his residence in New York City. He served with distinction in the Medical Department of the Army during a portion of the war. It may be remembered that almost immediately after President Garfield was shot, in 1881, Mrs. Garfield insisted upon sending for Dr. Hamilton. He was telegraphed for, and a special train being provided him, he went directly to the President's bedside. Until the President died Dr. Hamilton, in connection with Drs. Bliss and Agnew, was almost constantly in attendance.

WE regret to learn of the death of the infant son of Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth Aug. 8. The Kansas *Times*, referring to the sad event, says: "The health of the little one had not been good for some time, and it was the intention of Mrs. McCook to leave for the North at the suggestion of the physician. The General and Mrs. McCook have the deep sympathy of the entire garrison in their sad bereavement. The parents will leave with the remains Aug. 9 for Cincinnati, where the interment will take place. The immediate cause of death is said to have been diphtheria."

THE Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, colored, Minister Resident and Consul General from the United States to Liberia, who died there recently, had an eventful career. During the war he ran away from his master's plantation to serve as a cook at the headquarters of Gen. George Crook, U. S. A., subsequently joined the ministry and preached in Franklinton, N. C., until sent to Liberia in 1885.

MR. JAMES BLOODGOOD, a respected and venerable gentleman, father to Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, U. S. N., died at Springville, N. Y., Aug. 9 in his 86th year.

DR. HORACE B. PIKE, who was connected with the Medical Department of the Navy during the Mexican War, died suddenly at Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 9.

GEORGE MCCULLOH, a veteran of the War of 1812, and a prominent frontiersman in his day, died Aug. 5, near Bellefontaine, O., aged ninety-seven.

WE regret to learn of the death, at Chatham, Mass., August 1, of Mrs. Rockwell, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. H. Rockwell, U. S. Navy.

MAJOR HENRY DE LA CHERE, who for five years was Military attaché to the French Legation at Washington, died at Paris, July 11.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following officers, recently promoted, have been ordered to report to the commanding Generals of the departments for assignment to stations: Lt.-Col. Horace Jewett, 3d Inf., Dept. Dakota; Major E. J. Spaulding, 4th Cav., Dept. Arizona; Major Daniel Madden, 7th Cav., Dept. Dakota; Maj. Emil Adam, 6th Cav., Dept. Arizona; Major James F. Randlett, Dept. Platte; Major John B. Parke, 16th Inf., Dept. Texas; Capt. S. A. Mason, 4th Cav., Dept. Arizona; 1st Lieut. Charles J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., Fort Bliss, Texas (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

Deputy Q. M. Gen. B. C. Card, ordered from Washington to San Francisco on public business. Major J. T. Randlett, 9th Cav., is granted leave for four months (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

THE ARMY.

G. O. 54, H. Q. A., Aug. 6, 1886.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An act for the enlistment and pay and to define the duties and liabilities of "general service clerks" and "general service messengers" in the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States, for clerical service and messenger duty at the headquarters of the Army and at the several division, department, and district headquarters, headquarters general service, at recruiting depots, and at West Point, New York, in the Army, a corps of men not to exceed one hundred and seventy, who shall be subject to the Articles of War and Army Regulations the same as enlisted men on duty in the line, but shall not be subject to be assigned to any other than clerical and messenger duty, as hereinbefore specified; nor shall this number be computed as a part of the number at which the Army is now limited by law.

Sec. 2. That of the men so enlisted one hundred and twenty-five shall be "general service clerks," who shall be classified and paid as follows: Class one shall consist of ninety clerks, at one thousand dollars per annum; class two shall consist of twenty-five clerks, at one thousand one hundred dollars per annum; class three shall consist of ten clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars per annum; and the remaining forty-five of such men shall be "general service messengers," who shall be paid at the rate of sixty dollars per month; and all of such men shall be mustered for pay monthly the same as enlisted men, and shall receive no other compensation, pay, or allowance, except when on duty, when necessity requires, they shall each be allowed for subsistence one ration in kind to be issued by the Commissary Department.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of law relating to the retirement of enlisted men shall be construed to include "general service clerk and general service messengers" and, for the purpose of retirement, they will rank as follows: General service clerks of class three with first sergeants of the line. General service clerks of class two with sergeants of the line. General service clerks of class one with corporal of the line. General service messengers with privates of the line.

Approved, July 29, 1886.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 55, H. Q. A., Aug. 6, 1886.

Publishes the act approved July 20, 1886, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to transfer the U. S. barracks at Baton Rouge to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, at said place, for educational purposes, and granting to the city of Marquette, Mich., certain lands for park purposes.

Also the acts approved July 23, 1886, authorizing the Secretary of War to credit the State of Kansas with certain sums of money on its ordnance account with the General Government; and authorizing construction of a road to the National Cemetery at Knoxville, Tenn.

G. O. 57, H. Q. A., Aug. 11, 1886.

Publishes the following acts of Congress:

1. An act for the benefit of the States of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas, and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, and Nevada when a Territory.

Approved, Aug. 4, 1886.

2. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to permit the Carrollton and Lock Number One Turnpike Road Company to locate and construct its road on land belonging to the United States at Lock Number One, on the Kentucky River, in the State of Kentucky.

Approved, Aug. 2, 1886.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 58, H. Q. A., August 11, 1886.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

Authorizing the construction or maintenance of bridges across the St. Croix River, in Minnesota; the Mississippi at Keithsberg, Ill.; Winona, Minn., and Red Wing, Minn.; the Illinois and the Des Moines, Dubuque, Iowa; over the Red River, Texas; the Yellowstone, Montana; the Missouri, near Kansas City, Mo., and Council Bluffs, Iowa; the Tennessee, Tenn.; the Kansas River; the Missouri in the counties of Clay and Jackson, or the counties of Clay and Platte, Mo., or the county of Wyandotte, Kansas; near St. Charles, Mo.; near Sabine City, Mo.; near Atchison, Kansas; at Pierre, Dak.; near Chamberlain, Dak.; near St. Joseph, Mo.; west channel of Detroit River; certain bridges by the Bellingham Bay R. R. Co. in Washington Ty.; certain bridges by the Astoria and Winnemucca R. R. Co. in Oregon; the Willamette, at Salem, Oregon; and near Ray's Landing, Oregon; the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, Tenn.; across Young's Bay, Oregon; Menominee River, at Menominee, Mich.; the purchase of the aqueduct bridge or construction of a bridge near Georgetown, D. C.; across Arthur Kill, Staten Island; the Red River, near Browne's Ferry, Texas.

CIRCULAR 7, H. Q. A., Aug. 6, 1886.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of July, 1886, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

TACTICS.

In grand guard mounting.—"Chief of 2d platoon." "right guide of 2d platoon," etc., is a sufficient designation for the officers and non-commissioned officers acting as chiefs and guides of the 2d, 3d, and 4th platoons. The staff officer who mounts the grand guard may be the assistant adjutant general or one of the aides-de-camp. No sergeant major is required. It may be remarked that only the general principles upon which grand guard mounting is conducted are prescribed in the tactics; and it is believed to be the intention of the tactics to allow latitude and discretion in their application. It would be inconvenient if not impracticable to exact a rigid uniformity in all the details in the different circumstances and exigencies that might arise in large commands in garrison or in the field.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter July 8, 1886.)

In posting sentinels but one corporal goes out with a relief, except the relief of the new guard first posted after guard mount.—(General decision, letter July 21, 1886.)

Honors to be paid by troops.—Pars. 592, 593, and 594 of the Regulations refer to guards as well as to troops paraded for review or escort of honor.—(Decision of Lieut. Gen., letter July 24, 1886.)

HOSPITAL STEWARDS AT REVIEWS AND INSPECTIONS.

Hospital stewards belong to the non-commissioned staff of posts, and should appear under arms with the troops at reviews and inspections, as is now provided for other non-commissioned staff.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter July 17, 1886.)

REPORTS UNDER PAR. 687 OF THE REGULATIONS.

Par. 36 of the Artillery School Regulations, requiring the staff of the school to state the professional employments for

which student officers are specially qualified, does not relieve the commanders of the instruction batteries from the duty of reporting upon the special fitness for particular duties of the lieutenants of said batteries, under par. 687 of the Regulations.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter July 30, 1886.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 7, 1886.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1886.

By direction of the President, Fitz John Porter having been appointed a Colonel in the U. S. Army, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1886, is hereby placed on the retired list of the Army, in that grade, as of this date, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the said act, and at his own request.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

G. O. 26, U. S. ART. SCHOOL, FT. MONROE, Aug. 7, 1886.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Staff of the Artillery School, July 10, 1886, approved by the Lieutenant General of the Army, July 24, 1886, the following is ordered as the allotment of time to the different Departments of Instruction at the Artillery School, and the existing regulations of the School are amended accordingly.

FIRST YEAR.

Engineering.—From September 10 to December 22, and from January 5 to February 15.
Artillery.—From February 15 to July 1.

SECOND YEAR.

Ballistics and Chemistry.—From September 1 to Oct. 15.
Military Art.—From October 15 to December 22, and from January 5 to March 16.
Law.—From March 16 to June 20.
Final Examination.—From June 20 to June 30.

By order of Colonel Tidball:
ALBERT TODD, 1st Lt., 1st Art., A. A.

G. O. 17, DIV. MO., Aug. 10, 1886.

1. At his own request, and in order that he may accept the adjutancy of his regiment, 1st Lieut. Luther R. Hare, 7th Cavalry, is relieved from duty as inspector of rifle practice of the division, and will proceed to join his regiment at Fort Meade, D. T.

2. 1st Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Infantry, is assigned to duty at these headquarters as inspector of rifle practice of the division.

3. 1st Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Infantry, inspector of rifle practice of the division, will conduct the contest for places on the division rifle team, required in G. O. 11, c. s., from these headquarters, in place of 1st Lieut. Luther R. Hare, 7th Cavalry, relieved. He will report for that purpose to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri, by Aug. 26, 1886.

Upon completion of the competition Lieut. Reade will rejoin his station at these headquarters.

By command of Major-Gen. Terry:
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for twenty-seven days is granted Lieut. Col. H. B. Burnham, D. J. A. G. (S. O. 96, Aug. 3, D. Platte.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. T. M. Vincent, A. A. G., will proceed to Forts Missoula and Ellis, M. T., on official business (S. O. 73, Aug. 2, D. Dakota.)

Major Theodore Schwan, A. A. G., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Henry C. Corbin, A. A. G., Chicago, Ills. (S. O. 119, Aug. 9, Div. Mo.)

The Inspector General of the department will proceed, on inspection service, to Forts Keogh, Missoula, Shaw, Assiniboine, Maginnis and Custer, M. T.; and also inspect the accounts of the disbursing officers at Helena and Fort Keogh, M. T.; returning to these headquarters upon the completion of the duty (S. O. 75, Aug. 5, D. D.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Chas. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., will proceed on public business to Forts Preble, Warren, Adams, and Trumbull (S. O. 106, Aug. 10, Div. Atlantic).

During the absence on leave of Captain A. H. Russell, Chief Ord. Officer, Capt. W. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will perform his duties (S. O. 130, July 30, D. Columbia).

Commissary Sergt. Thos. Dowd, U. S. A., lately discharged at Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Col., for disability, served nearly 26 years, and was an exemplary soldier. He has settled at Uncompahgre.

Com. Sergt. John B. Mack, recently appointed from 1st Sergt., Co. H, 14th Inf., will proceed to Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Col., for duty (S. O., Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

The following changes in stations are ordered: Major John E. Blaine, paymaster, upon the expiration of his present leave from the Dept. of the East to the Dept. of Dakota. Major John B. Keefer, paymaster, from the Dept. of the East, and to report on or before Sept. 20, to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Columbia, for assignment to duty. Major George W. Baird, paymaster, from the Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report for duty there. Major Charles McClure, paymaster, from duty at Boston, and proceed to Newport, Ky., for temporary duty at Newport Barracks (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., Newport Barracks, is relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic, and Major Charles McClure, Paymr., as signed to temporary duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., is relieved from duty at Boston (S. O 106, Aug. 12, Div. Atlantic).

Major John E. Blaine, Paymr., will stand relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic, at the expiration of his present leave (S. O. 108, Aug. 12, Div. Atlantic).

Leave for twenty days is granted Major James R. Roche, Paymr., Sioux City, to take effect about Aug. 10 (S. O. 74, Aug. 3, D. Dakota.)

Major James P. Canby, Paymr., will repair from Fort Cœur d'Alene to Portland, Ore., to which station he is assigned as Chief Paymr. of the Dept. Lt. Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymr. Gen., will proceed to comply with the requirements of S. O. 150, c. s., A. G. O., ordering him to report as Chief Paymr., Div. of the Pacific (G. O. 18, Aug. 2, D. Columbia).

The leave granted Major Asa B. Carey, Paymr., is extended twenty days (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Capt. Robert H. White, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Angel Island, and will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., and report for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 64, July 28, D. California).

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Leonard Y. Loring, Asst. Surg., with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 59, Aug. 2, Div. Pacific).

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Aug. 15, is granted Major Wm. D. Wolverton, Surg., Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 104, Aug. 7, Div. Atlantic.)

Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Omaha, and will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 97, Aug. 5, D. Platte.)

Asst. Surg. James C. Merrill is assigned as post surgeon at Fort Klamath, and will report for duty (S. O. 130, July 30, D. Columbia).

Capt. George W. Adair, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., and report for duty as post surgeon. Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Gandy, asst. surg., Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 103. Aug. 6, Div. Atlantic.)

Hospital Steward William Muench, recently appointed from private, Co. I, 17th Inf., will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Albert C. Beals will proceed from Rock Island Arsenal, Ills., to St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., and report for duty (S. O. 108, Aug. 12, Div. Atlantic).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to the harbor at Charlevoix, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 108, Aug. 7, C. E).

Major Amos Stickney, C. E., will proceed to Madison, Ind., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 107, Aug. 5, C. E.)

Lieut. Col Orlando M. Poe, C. E., will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 109, Aug. 9, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Elliot, C. E., will proceed to Nantucket, Mass., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 110, Aug. 11, C. E.)

Major L. Cooper Overman, C. E., will proceed to Dunkirk Harbor, N. Y., and Toledo Harbor, Ohio, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 110, Aug. 11, C. E.)

So much of S. O. 89, April 16, and 97, April 26, as directs Capt. Clinton B. Sears, C. E., to report for duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., is revoked (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Henry C. Newcomer, C. E., is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers, recent graduates, will, upon the expiration of their present leave, report to Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, C. E., Willet's Point, for duty with the Battalion of Engineers: 2d Lieut. Henry C. Newcomer; Addl. 2d Lieuts. Mason M. Patrick, Charles S. Riche and Thomas H. Rees (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate is granted Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, C. E. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John Biddle, Chief Engr. Officer, Dept. Dakota, will proceed to Fort Pembina, on official business (S. O. 73, Aug. 2, D. Dakota).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Andrew H. Russell, O. D., Chief Ord. Officer (S. O. 130, July 30, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., on public business connected with the testing of specimens from steel for gun construction (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael Madigan, whose term of service expires Aug. 21, will proceed to Wilmington, N. C., and report to Capt. Wm. H. Bixby, C. E., for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 105, Aug. 9, Div. Atlantic.)

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain Joseph A. Potter will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Cal., for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

2d Lieuts. J. A. Swift and F. W. Ellis, Sig. Corps, are relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., and will report to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in Washington (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Julius H. Weber, Sig. Corps, will proceed to and take station at Wood's Holl, Mass., and take charge of the sea coast telegraph lines in that vicinity (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending August 7, 1886:

Troop E, 1st Cav., to Fort Custer, Mont.
Troop I, 6th Cav., to Fort Cummings, N. M.
Cos. C and E, 3d Inf., to Fort Custer, Mont.
Cos. I and K, 5th Inf., to Fort Totten, Dak.
Co. F, 10th Inf., to Fort Bliss, Tex.
Co. G, 11th Inf., to Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.
Co. K, 13th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Troops B and E, 9th Cav., and Cos. B, F, I, and K, 21st Inf., to Fort Duchesne, Utah. Post-office address via Ouray, Utah.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, K, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, C and F, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Incident to the abandonment of Fort Ellis, Troop E will proceed to Fort Custer and Major Geo. G. Huntt to Fort Assiniboine for station (S. O. 73, Aug. 2, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller, to take effect Aug. 9 (F. O. 75, July 21, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. F. U. Robinson will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in connection with the transfer of public property pertaining to Troop K (F. O. 75, July 21, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller, Fort Bowie, will proceed to Dragoon Summit, Fort Huachuca, and Crittenden, A. T., for the purpose of visiting the heliograph stations at those points (F. O. 77, July 26, D. Ariz.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. William H. Bean is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; L, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieuts. Jesse McI. Carter and William H. Hay is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The journey performed by Capt. J. H. Dorst, from Huachuca Siding, A. T., to Albuquerque, N. M., is confirmed, the travel being necessary for the public service (F. O. 74, July 13, D. Ariz.)

Capt. J. H. Dorst, Albuquerque, N. M., will take charge of the party of Indians upon their arrival at that place and conduct them to Washington, D. C., and report with them to the Secretary of the Interior. Upon the completion of this duty he will return with the party of Indians in charge to Fort Apache, A. T. (F. O. 74, July 13, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. James Lockett, Fort Bowie, will proceed to Phœnix, A. T., and such other points as may be necessary to carry out the instructions of the Dept. Comdr. Sergt. Thomas Patton, Troop F, will accompany Lieut. Lockett (F. O. 75, July 21, D. Ariz.)

Fifteen cavalry horses for the 4th Cav. will be distributed as follows: 5 to Troop C, 2 to F, 6 to G, and 2 to H (F. O. 75, July 21, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., is relieved from duty in connection with Indian scouts and will report to the C. O. Dist. of Bowie, Fort Bowie, for temporary duty (F. O. 76, July 23, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., will proceed to Fort Huachuca, A. T., reporting to the C. O. for duty (F. O. 77, July 26, D. Ariz.)

Major E. B. Beaumont will proceed from Fort Bowie to San Francisco, and carry out the verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr. (F. O. 78, July 28, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. C. H. Watts by the C. O. Fort Supply, I. T., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 83, Aug. 6, Dept. M.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Henry J. Goldman is extended three months on account of sickness (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Francis Michler is relieved from duty on the recruiting service to date Aug. 15, 1886, and will join his troop (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Charles L. Potter is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, from Aug. 15, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis Michler (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. John T. Barnett, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 7, S. O. 177, Aug. 2, 1886, H. Q. A., as relates to 2d Lieut. Henry De H. Waite, is revoked (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Frederick Detthof, Troop L (S. O. 119, Aug. 9, Div. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Cummings, N. M.

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. William Stanton, A. D. C., from Willcox, A. T., to Deming, N. M., June 24, and from Albuquerque, N. M., to Whipple Barracks, A. T., July 13, were necessary for the public service (F. O. 78, July 28, D. Ariz.)

Owing to service in the field preventing their practice, the target practice season of Troop F is changed from May and June to September and October (S. O. 72, July 31, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for fifteen days is granted Sergt. James Brian, Troop A (S. O. 73, Aug. 2, D. Ariz.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. E. H. Crowder will proceed to Hillsboro, N. M., and report for duty with Troop G (S. O. 100, Aug. 4, D. Tex.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, H, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

1st Lieut. B. S. Humphrey is relieved from duty on G. R. S. at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 96, Aug. 3, D. Platte.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieuts. Harry G. Trout and Edmund S. Wright is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

The Valentine *Reporter* says: "Two soldiers of Troop A, Fort Niobrara, practicing for sharpshooters Monday, with revolvers, by way of innocent diversion on guard, sitting within a few feet of each other, were snapping empty pistols at each other. Of course their pieces were not loaded. However a sharp report brought the contest to a

summary close, and a military funeral was in order that evening. The ball entered directly over the man's eye and passed through his brain, causing instant death. He was one of the best men of the troop and was shot by his best friend and now feels with bitter remorse the result of his foolishness. It would seem that men drilled in the use of arms should know better."

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., **D, E, K,** and **L,** Ft. Grant, A. T.; **B,** Whipple Bks., A. T.; **A** and **H,** Ft. Apache, A. T.; **I** and **M,** Ft. Verde, A. T.; **C, F,** and **G,** Ft. Thomas, A. T.

1st Lieut. G. H. Evans, Fort Bowie, A. T., will proceed to Fort Thomas, A. T., for duty (F. O. 75, July 21, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon, R. Q. M., Fort Grant, will proceed to Whipple Barracks, A. T., for the purpose of transferring public property for which he is responsible as A. A. Q. M. (F. O. 75, July 21, D. Ariz.)

Twenty-one horses for the 10th Cav. will be distributed as follows: 4 to Troop B, 4 to E, 5 to F, 4 to G, 2 to I, and 2 to M. Lieut. M. M. Maxon, R. Q. M., will receive the horses at Willcox, A. T., and distribute them from there to the different posts (F. O. 75, July 21, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. P. H. Clarke will proceed to Fort Grant on public business (F. O. 76, July 23, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Grant (S. O. 73, Aug. 2, D. Ariz.)

Before a G. C.-M. which convened at Fort Grant, Ariz., of which Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Mizner, 10th Inf., was president, was tried 1st Lieut. Charles R. Ward, 10th Cav. Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice," etc. Specification 1—"In that he was drunk at or near the camp of Troops D and L, 10th Cav., at Mescal Springs, A. T., on or about Jan. 1, 1886." Specification 2—"In that he did, by excessive and long continued indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquor, so incapacitate himself for the duties of an officer as to make it necessary that he should be carried to the post hospital at Fort Huachuca, there to be treated for the disease known as neurasthenia, at a time when he was liable to be called upon at any moment for field duty against hostile Indians." Plea—"Not guilty." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence—"To be dismissed from the Service." The proceedings, finding, and sentence having been approved by the proper reviewing authority and the record forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders indorsed thereon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 5, 1886.

The proceedings of the General Court-martial in this case of Lieutenant Charles R. Ward, 10th Cavalry, are approved, but the sentence is deemed unnecessarily severe upon the proofs presented, and such sentence is therefore mitigated to suspension from rank and pay for three months from this date. GROVER CLEVELAND.

(G. C.-M. O. 67, Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., **A, H,** and **K,*** Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; **B** and **C,** Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; **D** and **I,** Alcatraz Island, Cal.; **E,*** Vancouver Bks., W. T.; **F** and **L,** Ft. Canby, W. T.; **G,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **M,** Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Charles T. Menoher is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., **G,** and **L,** St. Francis Bks., Fla.; **A*** and **E,** Little Rock Bks., Ark.; **B** and **H,** Atlanta, Ga.; **C** and **D,** Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; **F,*** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., **K,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **I** and **M,** Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

Light Bat. F, Fort Leavenworth, will participate in the reunion encampment at Grand Island, Neb., from Aug. 30 to Sept. 4, 1886, upon the express condition that all expenses incurred in the movements of the battery in going to, and returning from, the encampment, be paid by the parties at Grand Island, as agreed upon. The C. O. of the battery will place himself in communication with Mr. J. D. Moore, Chairman of the Reunion Committee, for further particulars (S. O. 118, Aug. 7, Div. M.)

Leave for two months, to commence early in September, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, St. Francis Bks., Fla. (S. O. 105, Aug. 9, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., **A, C,*** **E, H, K,** and **L,** Washington Bks., D. C.; **B,** Newport Bks., Ky.; **D, G,** and **I,** Ft. McHenry, Md.; **M,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **F,*** San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

Major Edward B. Williston will proceed to Troy, N. Y., on public business, and on completion return to Springfield, Mass. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

In order that the three batteries of the 3d Artillery at Fort McHenry, Md., may have the benefit of rifle practice at the longer ranges they will go to Washington Barracks, D. C., marching each way: Bat. D will start Aug. 30 and return to Fort McHenry Sept. 18; Bat. I will start Sept. 20 and return to Fort McHenry Oct. 9; Bat. G will start Oct. 11 and return to Ft. McHenry Oct. 30. The C. O. Washington Barracks will afford these troops every practicable facility for a thorough tour of duty on the rifle range. (S. O. 108, Div. Atlantic, Aug. 12.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., **B,*** **D, E, G,** and **L,** Ft. Adams, R. I.; **A** and **C,** Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; **F,*** Ft. Snelling, Minn.; **H** and **K,** Ft. Warren, Mass.; **I,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **M,** Ft. Preble, Me.

* Light battery.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieuts. John E. McMahon and Walter N. P. Darrow is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Col. Clermont L. Best will visit the camp of the brigade of Rhode Island Militia during the period of its encampment, from Sept. 7 to 11, inclusive, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part in the encampment (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Samuel R. Jones will visit the siege-gun and mortar battery erected at the State camp ground of the Connecticut State Troops, at Niantic, during the period of their encampment, from Aug. 23 to 28, for the purpose of instruction and practice of the said troops in heavy artillery drill (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten will attend the encampment of the brigade of Connecticut National Guard, to be held at Niantic, for six days, commencing Aug. 23, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part therein (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

A foot battery of the 4th Art. at Fort Adams, R. I., to be selected by the colonel, will attend and participate with the Rhode Island Militia during the period of its encampment from Sept. 7 to Sept. 11, 1886, inclusive (S. O. 107, Aug. 11, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., **F,*** **I, L,** and **M,** Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; **A, C,** and **H,** Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; **G,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **B,** Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; **D,*** Ft. Omaha, Neb.; **E** and **K,** Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, having completed duties in connection with the rifle camp at Creedmoor, N. Y., will report for duty with his battery (S. O. 107, Aug. 11, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., **E,** and **F,** Angel Island, Cal.; **A** and **D,** Benicia Bks., Cal.; **C** and **G,** Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; **I,** San Diego Bks., Cal.; **B,** Ft. Gaston, Cal.; **K,** Ft. McDermit, Nev.; **H,** Ft. Halleck, Nev.

1st Lieut. J. S. Pettit will proceed to the station of his company at Benicia, Cal. (F. O. 76, July 23, D. Ariz.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Dwight E. Holley is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

The *Alta* says: The superb band of the 1st U. S. Infantry was in attendance yesterday at the headquarters of the Reception Committee in the Palace Hotel. During the day the band played selections and won for itself great praise, not only because of the superior excellence and skill of the musicians, but also for the soldierly bearing and handsome uniforms of each member. The band is under the leadership of R. L. Deverell.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., **A, B, C, D, E, F,** and **H,** Ft. Omaha, Neb.; **G** and **K,** Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; **I,** Ft. Robinson, Neb.

S. O. 89, in regard to the "practice season" for the 2d Inf., is revoked, and the regiment not being in the Department when the "practice season" was designated, the months of August and September are designated as forming part of the "practice season" for the companies at Forts Robinson and Niobrara, Neb., and from Sept. 7 to Oct. 31, inclusive, for the companies at Fort Omaha (S. O. 95, Aug. 2, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert is detailed for duty on G. R. S. at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 96, Aug. 3, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, Adjt., Fort Omaha (S. O. 97, Aug. 5, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., **A, G, H,** and **K,** Ft. Shaw, M. T.; **B, D, F,** and **I,** Ft. Missoula, M. T.; **C** and **E,** Ft. Custer, M. T.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. Gibson will proceed from Fort Missoula to Fort Keogh, Montana, for station, in anticipation of his promotion to Colonel 5th Inf. (S. O. 73, Aug. 2, D. Dak.)

Incident to the abandonment of Fort Ellis, M. T., Cos. C and E, now at that post, will take station at Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 73, Aug. 2, D. Dak.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Harry Freeland is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., **C, D, E,** and **H,** Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; **A, B, F, I,** and **K,** Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; **G,** Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Major J. Ford Kent will inspect clothing and equipage, Q. M. stores, and cavalry horses at Fort Spokane, for which 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., is accountable (S. O. 129, July 27, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieuts. Silas A. Wolf, J. A. Leyden, and Chas. McQuiston will repair to Vancouver Barracks, to arrive not later than Aug. 10, for duty on the rifle range (S. O. 130, July 30, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., **A, B, D, E, F, G,** and **H,** Ft. Keogh, M. T.; **I** and **K,** Ft. Totten, D. T.; **C,** Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Incident to the abandonment of Fort Ellis, M. T., Cos. I and K, now at Fort Custer, will take station at Fort Totten, D. T., to move after the arrival at Fort Custer of the companies from Fort Ellis (S. O. 73, Aug. 2, D. Dak.)

So much of S. O. 73, of Aug. 2, as directs that Co. I will proceed from Fort Custer, M. T., to Fort Totten, D. T., is revoked. Co. I will instead, upon arrival of Cos. C and E, 3d Inf., at Fort Custer, proceed from Fort Custer, M. T., to Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 75, Aug. 5, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Fort Keogh, M. T., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Joseph Yung, Co. G (S. O. 74, Aug. 3, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Fort Custer, M. T., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Patrick Delmore, Co. K, with permission to go to Providence, R. I., to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 75, Aug. 5, D. Dak.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., **H,** and **I,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **A, B, C, E, F,** and **G,** Ft. Douglas, Utah; **D,** Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; **K,** Salt Lake City, Utah.

2d Lieut. John J. Shaw, Salt Lake City, will proceed to Ogden and relieve Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., of his duties as Depot Quartermaster, performing those duties until the arrival of Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M. (S. O. 95, Aug. 2, D. Platte.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Amos B. Shattuck is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. R. E. Thompson, A. S. O., is relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., and will report to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in Washington (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. James Kelly, Co. D (S. O. 117, Aug. 5, Div. M.)

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH U. S. INFANTRY,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, August 4, 1886.

Orders No. 54.

I. The following letter is published to the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA, June 28, 1886.

Private James Manning, Company D, 6th Infantry (Through Commanding Officer, Camp on North Fork Montezuma Creek, Utah):

SIR: The Department Commander desires to express to you his appreciation of your courageous and generous conduct at the crossing of the Grand River Ferry just above the rapids near Moab, Utah, on the 6th of June instant. Your gallant effort to rescue Captain Murdock, 6th Infantry, is appreciated, and your success in saving Private Edmonds from drowning, at no small risk to yourself, is worthy of high praise. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) SAM'L BRECK, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Private Manning, by his heroic action, has added lustre to the record of his regiment. Plunged in the resistless torrent of a mountain stream, where to save himself might seem a despairing chance, he yet in disregard of his own great peril sought by repeated efforts to save the lives of others. Words cannot measure the value of such generous courage and devotion to the call of duty and of honor. Glad to do him honor, the Colonel commanding directs that this order be read to each company of the regiment.

By order of Colonel McCook:

S. W. GROESBECK, 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 6th Inf.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., **A, C, D, F, H,** and **K,** Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; **B** and **E,** Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; **G** and **I,** Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs. **F,** and **H,** Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; **A,** Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; **C,** Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; **D** and **K,** Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; **B, E,** and **I,** Ft. Grant, Ariz.; **G,** Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

S. O. 49, granting one month's leave to 1st Lieut. John J. Haden, is revoked, and S. O. 56 is modified to relieve Lieut. Haden from duty at Fort McDermit and to direct him to join his company in Arizona (S. O. 58, July 30, Div. P.)

As the services of 2d Lieut. W. A. Mercer cannot be spared from duty in the field, S. O. 67 is rescinded (S. O. 72, July 31, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, Adjt., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Lowell and 1st Lieut. P. H. Ray at Fort McDowell (S. O. 73, Aug. 2, D. Ariz.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Colville M. Pettit is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs. and **F,** Whipple Bks., A. T.; **B** and **D,** Ft. Thomas, A. T.; **C, E, H,** and **I,** Ft. Wingate, N. M.; **A** and **G,** Ft. Apache, A. T.; **K,** Ft. Verde, A. T.

1st Lieut. J. McB. Stembel is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Verde and 1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson, Adjt., at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 73, Aug. 2, D. Ariz.)

Cos. C and I, Fort Wingate, will proceed to Datil, N. M., reporting to the C. O., who will assign them to stations (S. O. 59, Aug. 5, D. N. M.)

Co. E will proceed to near Alma, N. M. (S. O. 59, Aug. 5, D. N. M.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieuts. George B. Duncan and William G. Elliot is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., **B, C,** and **I,** Ft. Union, N. M.; **A** and **E,** Ft. Lyon, Colo.; **D, F,** and **H,** Ft. Bliss, Tex.; **G** and **K,** Uncompahgre, Colo.

Co. I, on being relieved at Lake Valley, N. M., will take station at Fort Union (S. O. 59, Aug. 5, D. N. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., **A, D, E,** and **K,** Ft. Sully, D. T.; **B** and **F,** Ft. Yates, D. T.; **C** and **H,** Ft. Buford, D. T.; **G,** Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; **I,** Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Cos. B and F, Fort Yates, D. T., are authorized to extend their regular target practice to include from Aug. 2 to Aug. 9, 1886—time lost in changing station (S. O. 75, Aug. 5, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqrs., **A, B, D, F, G,** and **I,** Madison Bks., N. Y.; **C,** Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; **E** and **K,** Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; **H,** Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieuts. David J. Baker, Jr., Benjamin A. Poore, and Walter H. Gordon is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; **A** and **B,** Ft. Bayard, N. M.; **C** and **E,** Ft. Stanton, N. M.; **D, F, G, H,** and **I,** Ft. Wingate, N. M.; **K,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Col. L. P. Bradley, Dist. Comdr., will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., for the purpose of inspecting the post hospital at that place (S. O. 58, Aug. 3, D. N. M.)

Co. H, on being relieved at Alma, N. M., will take station at Fort Wingate (S. O. 59, Aug. 5, D. N. M.)

Cos. D and F, on being relieved at Datil, N. M., will take station at Fort Wingate (S. O. 59, Aug. 5, D. N. M.)

Co. G will proceed to Lake Valley, N. M. (S. O. 59, Aug. 5, D. N. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqrs., **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I,** and **K,** Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; **A,** Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

2d Lieut. Joseph H. Gustin, on detached service at Seattle, W. T., will repair to Vancouver Barracks, to arrive not later than Aug. 10, for duty on the rifle range during the annual Department competition (S. O. 130, July 30, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Col. Lewis C. Hunt, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 58, July 30, Div. P.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqrs., **E,** and **F,** Ft. Buford, D. T.; **A, C, D,** and **H,** Ft. Randall, D. T.; **B** and **I,** Ft. Pembina, D. T.; **G** and **K,** Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Fort Randall, D. T., to take effect about Sept. 6 (S. O. 75, Aug. 5, D. Dak.)

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted 2d Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez is extended ten days on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O. 75, Aug. 5, D. Dak.)

Lieut. D. D. Mitchell granted leave for four months.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., **A, B, C, F,** and **H,** Ft. Concho, Tex.; **D** and **E,** Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; **I,** Ft. Davis, Tex.; **G** and **K,** San Antonio, Tex.

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., **A, C, D, E, F, G, I,** and **K,** Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; **B,** Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; **H,** Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The 17th Infantry not being in the Department when the "practice season" was designated, the following are designated as forming part of the "practice season" for the regiment, in addition to that used in the Dept. of Dakota: N. C. Staff and Band and Cos. D and H, Aug. 15 to Oct. 26; Cos. A and G, Aug. 11 to Oct. 31; Cos. C and F, Aug. 15 to Oct. 5; Cos. E and K, Aug. 15 to Oct. 4; Co. B, Aug. 15 to Oct. 12; Co. I, Aug. 15 to Oct. 3 (S. O. 95, Aug. 2, D. Platte.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieuts. William H. Camp and James H. Frier is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. C. W. Howe granted leave of absence for four months.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., **A, B, C, E, F, H,** and **K,** Ft. Clark, Tex.; **D** and **I,** Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; **G,** Ft. Brown, Tex.

J. W. Anness, 1st sergeant of Major Witherell'

Co. C, 19th Inf., presented the company with ice cream and cake Sunday evening last, as a reward for their having made the highest percentage at company skirmish firing at Fort Clark, this season. Major Witherell and Sergt. Anness, says the Brackett *News*, have worked hard this year to accomplish this end, and feel proud of the grand success.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Albert D. Niskern is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, A. D. C., Fort Bowie, will proceed to Tucson, A. T., and carry out the verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr. (F. O. 76, July 23, D. Ariz.)

S. O. 126 is amended so as to direct Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., to proceed to Cœur d'Alene Mission instead of Fort Cœur d'Alene (S. O. 130, July 30, D. Columbia.)

Leave for twelve days, to commence on or about Aug. 14, is granted Col. Henry M. Black, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 107, Aug. 11, Div. A.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. George D. De Shon is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twelve days, to commence on or about Aug. 14, is granted Capt. Joseph T. Haskell, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 107, Aug. 11, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Louis R. Stillé, Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 108, Aug. 12, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

At his own request, S. O. 80, as applying to 2d Lieut. John Little, is revoked (S. O. 82, Aug. 2, Dept. M.)

Retired Officers.

1st Lieut. Charles A. Curtis, U. S. Army (retired), is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla. (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Lowell, A. T., Aug. 2. Detail: Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Inf.; Major H. E. Noyes, 4th Cav.; Capts. D. T. Wells and Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Inf.; Capt. Alleo Smith, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. J. W. Summerhayes, R. Q. M., and Edward Lynch, and 2d Lieut. F. V. Krug, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. M. E. Hyde, Adjt. 8th Inf., J.-A. (F. O. 75, July 21, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Stanton, N. M., Aug. 9. Detail: Major D. M. Vance, 13th Inf.; Capt. W. M. Wallace, 6th Cav.; Capt. M. E. Taylor, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Fletcher, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Thomas Cruse and J. M. Stotsenburg, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. W. S. Davies, 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 71, July 28, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 9. Detail: Capts. J. M. Hamilton and W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav.; Capt. W. A. Miller, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. W. P. Hall, R. Q. M., and Robert London, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. O. B. Warwick and G. L. Turner, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles McClure, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. T. W. Griffith, 18th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 82, Aug. 2, Dept. M.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Aug. 12. Detail: Major Albert Hartsuff, Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Selden A. Day, Paul Roemer, Benjamin K. Roberts, and William W. Galbraith, and 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. J. Walker Benét, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 106, Aug. 10, Div. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Aug. 17. Detail: Capts. Charles Wheaton, Richard I. Eskridge, 23d Inf.; Marlborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge, Orlando L. Wieting, Charles H. Heyl, Stephen O'Connor; and 2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Pendleton and Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. W. H. Allaire, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 108, Aug. 12, Div. A.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., Aug. 16. Detail: Major John Brooke, Surg.; Capt. John G. Turnbull, 1st Lieuts. Edward C. Knower, James O'Hara, Ramsay D. Potts and Charles G. Woodward, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 108, Aug. 12, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major G. K. Brady, 18th Inf., and Capt. D. H. Kelton and 2d Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., will meet at Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., Aug. 9, to report upon the condition of the saw-mill at that post, list the same and the appurtenances pertaining thereto, and appraise its value (S. O. 82, Aug. 2, Dept. M.)

The board of engineer officers at New York is ordered to Washington to examine and report upon the new tunnel of the Washington aqueduct to determine what kind of lining it should have. Members: Gens. Duane, Abbot and Comstock and Cols. Houston and McFarland. A board consisting of Cols. H. L. Abbot and O. M. Poe, United States Engineers; Major Thomas Ward, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., and Capt. James M. Marshall, Asst. Q. M., has been ordered to meet at Fort Brady, Mich., Sept. 7, to select for purchase suitable grounds for a fort and to appraise for sale the present reservation.

Post Abandoned.—Under authority from the War Department, the post of Fort Ellis, M. T., will be discontinued and abandoned. All serviceable stores and property belonging to the respective supply departments, will be sent to other posts. The buildings will be disposed of as hereafter directed. Until that action a guard of one officer, one non-commissioned officer, and ten privates will be left for their protection. (S. O. 73, D. Dakota, Aug. 2.)

Springfield Carbines, New Model.—Gen. Ruger has directed Springfield carbines, new model, to be issued for trial as follows: 62 to Troops D, I, and M, 1st Cav., Fort Custer; 61 to Troop M, 7th Cav., Fort Meade. Commanders of the troops in their reports as to the merits of these guns will state the advantages, or disadvantages, of the carbine compared with the present Service model, particularly as regards its length and ease of carrying, when mounted, and the ballistic properties of the arm. The Secretary of War has authorized, for the trial of these arms, which fire the rifle cartridge, ammunition to the total value of $2.50 per gun, in addition to the present regular allowance.

Permanent Cantonment.—In accordance with telegraphic instructions of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, and the Major-General commanding the Division of the Missouri, dated July 29 last, a "permanent cantonment" will be established on the Uncompahgre Ute Indian Reservation, Utah, in the vicinity of the Ouray Agency, and near the confluence of the Du Chesne and Uintah Rivers. For the convenience of business, until otherwise ordered, this station will be known as Fort Du Chesne. Major F. W. Benteen, 9th Cav., with Troops B and E, 9th Cavalry, and Cos. B, F, I and K, 21st Infantry, are designated for the garrison of this post. These troops will reach their new station, using the utmost care and diligence, by way of Fort Bridger and old Fort Thornburgh, as already instructed in detail by telegraph, and put themselves under shelter by the labor of the troops, with the funds authorized, as rapidly as practicable. Brig.-Gen. George Crook, U. S. A., commanding the Department, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., Aide-de-camp, will proceed to the site of Fort Du Chesne, Utah. Upon the completion of this duty Brig.-Gen. Crook and 2d Lieut. Kennon will return to these headquarters. (S. O. 99, Aug. 7, D. Platte.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The bread ration ot Fort Bowie has been increased to 22 ounces.

A Tombstone despatch of Aug. 9 says: "The country is terrorized, and ranches for almost a hundred miles around will be abandoned. It is thought to be a portion of Geronimo's band, sent out by him to divert the attention of Capt. Lawton, who has been pressing the wily chieftain to his utmost. Geronimo is engineering for time. What his next manœuvre will be no one can tell. It is highly probable that Capt. Lawton's pursuit has been so pertinacious that he has concluded that the Sierra Madres are untenable."

Gen. Miles having learned that scouting parties have purchased stores at prices locally correct, but far in excess of these paid by the Subsistence Department, has directed officers in charge of troops about to take the field to take pains to provide their commands with sufficient supplies to last the prospective time, and to make timely provision for new supplies beyond the time provided for, by calling on the nearest A. C. S.

A despatch of August 11, from Tombstone, says: "Mr. George Baker, a gentleman well known, came in this morning from Sulphur Springs Valley, bringing the startling report that the Mexicans have disarmed Capt. Lawton and his command in Sonora and taken them prisoners, and that when this became known at Fort Huachuca a company of troops was sent from there, with orders to push to Lawton's relief and stop for nothing, fighting their way through if necessary. A courier went through here in great haste this morning, bearing sealed despatches to the officers in the dragoon service." Like many Arizona newspaper despatches this proved to be without any foundation in fact.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

Fort Leavenworth is beginning to assume a very lively appearance. Many of the School officers are rejoining from leave and the officers detailed for duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competitions and as competitors are beginning to arrive.

A board of survey has been sitting at the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre for the purpose of reporting upon the condition of the saw mill at that point and appraising its value. This action is taken upon recommendation of the Department Inspector, who, in a recent investigation, finds that the numerour desertions from the companies stationed at the Uncompahgre were on account of the work the troops were compelled to perform in connection with the mill. Lieut.-General Sheridan approved the report and ordered that as no further use existed for the saw mill it be sold at public auction.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

The Secretary of War at request of the Secretary of the Interior has ordered troops to the Yellowstone National Park to police it. This action is made necessary by the failure of Congress to make an appropriation to pay the salaries of the civil officers under the control of the Interior Department.

General Crook, under orders of Lieut.-General Sheridan, has ordered Major Benteen with two troops of the 9th Infantry from Fort McKinney to Northern Utah to establish a new military post to be called Fort Du Chesne, at the junction of Fort Ashley and the Du Chesne River, to take the place of old Fort Thornburg, as a cantonment among the Utah Indians. The post is to be located midway between the Nintsah and Utah Indians, and its garrison will keep the peace between those tribes while guarding the settlers in that rapidly developed region from invasion. It will also be but a short distance from Salt Lake City and in easy railroad connection with that city. In case of any outbreak among the Mormons the troops at Fort Douglas will be reinforced by detachments from Fort Du Chesne.

A roster of troops dated July 26, 1886, reaches us this week. It is an unusually complete document and contains some interesting "Notes" of movements of troops, detachments, etc.

Col. Benteen, 9th Cav., arrived at Rock Creek Station, U. P. R. R., this week, from Fort McKinney, in command of a battalion of the 9th Cavalry. From Rock Creek the command went west to Carter, whence they marched to Fort Bridger, where the garrison of six companies for the new post, Du Chesne, has been ordered to concentrate.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A despatch of Aug. 8 from Rio Grande City says: "A heavy force of Mexican revolutionists crossed the river into Texas Thursday night. A troop of the 8th Cavalry was ordered from Ringgold Barracks to pursue them."

A despatch from Laredo says: "The troops lately arrived at Nuevo Laredo have placed the cannon so as to command Fort McIntosh, and have been noticed taking observations from their position."

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The Fort Adams nine played an excellent game against the Providence Colored Grays a few days ago, beating them by a score of 27 to 11.

Division of the Missouri.—Maj. Gen. Terry.

A "Roster of Troops" for August is brimful of information and shows the latest stations of regiments and companies serving in the Division.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

A "Visitor" to San Francisco writes: "At Alcatraz and Angel Island a few guns are in position, but, like the other defensive armament of the port, they are old-fashioned muzzle-loading guns of small range, and useless against such vessels as the European and some of the South American and Asiatic governments now passess. The harbor defences of San Francisco, as has been said, are not interesting as modern works, but as relics of the past they are worth studying."

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1886.

THE steps of the competitors, range officers, and assistants of various kinds are beginning to turn towards the several points fixed by Department commanders for the annual competitions and in a few days more the strife will commence in earnest. We append recent orders.

Department of the Platte.—The following officers will report Aug. 15, to Capt. James Ulio, 2d Infantry, commanding department rifle camp, on the Bellevue rifle range for duty as competitors:

1st Lieut. John Conline, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Jos. Garrard, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcombe, 5th Art.; Capt. Aaron S. Daggett, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Zerah W. Torrey, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John L. Barbour, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf.; Asst. Surg. Louis W. Crampton, M. D. The following are detailed as range officers and will report at headquarters Aug. 12, to Major Guy V. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, for instructions: 2d Lieuts. Grote Hutcheson, 9th Cav.; Virgil J. Brumbach, 2d Inf.; William M. Wright, 2d Inf.; Elmore F. Taggart, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James M. Burns, 7th Int.; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Muir, 7th Inf. 1st Lieut. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf., having been designated to compete for a place on the Dept. rifle team, will report to Capt. James Ulio, 2d Inf. (S. O. 96, Dept. Platte, Aug. 3.)

The programme is as follows: First day, Aug. 20, preliminary practice, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards; second day, Aug. 21, preliminary practice, 200 and 300 yards; third day, Aug. 23, preliminary practice, skirmish firing and preliminary practice, 500 and 600 yards; fourth day, Aug. 24, Dept. competition, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards; fifth day, Aug. 25, Dept. competition, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards; sixth day, Aug. 26, Dept. competition, skirmish firing and bull's-eye firing, or other matches; seventh day, Aug. 27, regimental team matches and bull's-eye firing and Dept. competition, skirmish firing; eighth day, Aug. 28, presentation of medals and other prizes.

In case of inclement weather, if the firing is not held, the day following, or the first suitable day, will be used instead of as indicated in programme.

Department of Dakota.—Last week we reported the progress in this Department. The *Pioneer Press* says: "The preparations are steadily progressing under the supervision of Lieut. Bates. At other posts rifle practice is going forward in a very satisfactory manner. Some excellent individual scores have been made by those who have qualified as sharpshooters, the best thus far being that of Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., who in May last made 97, 98, 95, 92, 94, and 85, respectively, at the 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yard ranges, or a total of 561 out of a possible 600. Next to Lieut. Reade is Sergeant Lay, 5th Inf., with a score of 555, and following him are Lieut. Bowen, 5th, and Lieut. Fremont, 3d, who have a score of 553 each out of a possible 600. The figure of merit for the Department June 30 was 87.08.

The following named officers are selected as competitors for places on the Department Rifle Team, and will report in person, Aug. 21, 1886, to 1st Lieut. Robert F. Bates, 18th Inf., A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice: Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Geo. H. Cameron, 7th Cav.; Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick Perkins, 5th Inf.; 1st Wm. O. Cory, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James A. Irons, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James H. Waters, 20th Inf. (S. O. 75, Aug. 5, Dept. Dak.)

Department of the Columbia.—General Gibbon has issued a handy circular containing suggestions as to arrival at and departure of trains from Portland, means of transportation to Vancouver Barracks, etc., for the use of competitors in the Department rifle competition, which commences August 12, under Lieut. F. Taylor, 14th Infantry.

Department of the Missouri.—The competitions commence August 21 and terminate August 31. The Kansas *Times* says: "In comparing the standing in marksmanship in this Department with that of other Departments, for instance Dakota, where they claim at the end of June 233 sharpshooters and 2,154 marksmen and a Department figure of merit of 86.85, and even a maximum possible figure of 200 (in Co. F, 3d Infantry) with every man a sharpshooter, and other organizations in that Department with figures very near like the above, then it must be acknowledged that the Department of the Missouri is very much behind, but it is believed that the Missouri boys will give those from Dakota a hard tussle for places on the Division rifle team."

Division of the Atlantic.—The new range at Fort Niagara, N. Y., to be used hereafter for the annual competitions of the Division, will be ready for competitors on August 28. The range is equipped with 15 mid-range and four long-range targets.

For the accommodation of the officers and men, competitors and assistants, ample preparations are being made. The officers' lodge, a two-story building, with sleeping rooms above and officers' dining room and kitchen on the ground floor, will be furnished with complete mess outfit, bunks, mattresses, pillows, blankets, chairs, washstands, bowls and pitchers. Officers will be required to furnish their own bed linen, towels, etc., this

year. It is expected, however, that after the present year these will also be provided.

For the enlisted men a camp will be established near the range. Wall tents with floors will each be furnished with two bunks, two mattresses, two pillows, one chair and one camp-stool. The men, as the officers, will have to provide their own bed linen. A well-equipped kitchen and mess room insures that the ration, on which Congress has decided competitors shall subsist at the place of competition, will be served in the best style. Everything will be done to make the competitions pleasant and offer chances for everybody to win something. Pool shooting and various special matches will be provided for, open to all. It is expected that the paymaster will make a visit to the post for the payment of officers and men as soon as possible after muster day.

The official shooting will probably begin on Sept. 1 and, weather permitting, will close about Sept. 11.

Department of Arizona.—The preliminary practice commenced at Fort Wingate, N. M., Aug. 11, and the competition commences Aug. 14. The whole is under direction of Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 13th Infantry. The following officers have been ordered to report at Fort Wingate as competitors: Capt. Wm. Auman, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. S. McCaleb, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. G. R. Cecil, 13th Inf.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

AUGUST 5, 1886.

THE Inspector General of this Department visited us July 28, 29, and 30, and made a thorough inspection of the garrison and was much pleased with the result. He left July 31.

Cheyenne papers speak in high terms about our drills and especially about the band, the *Democratic Leader* saying: "The 17th Infantry band is the best in the U. S. Army."

Col. Alex. Chambers is still in feeble health. Lieut.-Col. Anderson, 9th Infantry, commands at battalion drills, dress parades, etc.

We are getting used to our new surroundings, life here being very pleasant both for officers and men. Old soldiers say: "This is the first post they have served in this country where pure military duty has the preference, and the men are not discouraged with unnecessary and oftentimes useless labor."

A base ball match was arranged for last Sunday between citizens of Cheyenne and our enlisted men, but was broken up before conclusion by a severe hail storm, which caused much damage to gardens, etc.

Eight recruits arrived from Denver last Sunday for assignment to the 7th. P.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

AUGUST 10, 1886.

NOTHING special here at present. The five batteries have completed their course of target practice, except skirmish firing, which commenced a few days ago. The improvement on last year's practice is so marked that the number of men will more than compare, for good, steady and progressive firing, favorably with any similar number of men in the Army. A good team will represent the post at Fort Niagara Aug. 28.

The course of examination prescribed for the non coms. in here for promotion, finished to-day, and the impression is that all have passed successfully. Such is the wish of the entire garrison, as they (the non-coms) have made themselves special favorites with all; for whilst bearing themselves as gentlemen, there was a total absence of that pride of approaching rank, or anything to imply superiority over those they had necessarily to associate with. They found fault with nothing, liked the place and appreciated civilities, and enjoyed their messing, bathing and base ball playing like other enlisted men.

The class of '85-6 will soon be passed in to the history of the school. Some have already left, others are taking a brief leave, and the rest preparing for their final departure on September 1.

During an officer's term of two years here—now one of the most fashionable and health-giving watering places in the South—he forms so many pleasant associations that he (especially if single) always leaves with the regret experienced on a separation from home and friends. Where else could he have such social enjoyments as here? To be sure assiduity and an unclouded intellect are required to keep pace with the requirements of the school, and maintain an average position in the class; but hours of study are soon forgotten in the nightly dances, in the special parties, in boating excursions, and in the moonlight walks along the sandy beach of the historic Hampton Roads.

Last pay day two recruits deserted, each stealing from a comrade soldier a suit of citizen clothes. A telegram intercepted them; they were tried, convicted and sent to Leavenworth for three years. Honesty would have been their best policy; robbing a comrade deprived them of all sympathy, and of that precious liberty they would now be enjoying.

B. B.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL MILES.

THE Albuquerque *Democrat*, referring to the conference recently held there by Gen. Miles, Gen. Bradley, and Gov. Ross, says:

No additional troops have been asked for by Gen. Miles. The 1st Infantry having gone to California, the 9th was ordered from the Department of the Platte in its stead. From the first Gen. Miles has never lost confidence in the ultimate success of his undertaking, and the indications for a speedy termination of the campaign against the Indians are most promising.

Gen. Miles, accompanied by Lieut. W. Stanton and Lieut. J. A. Dapray, his brilliant young aides-de-camp, came down from Fort Union, and, by appointment, Gen. L. P. Bradley and Gov. Ross came down from Santa Fé on the same train, and had a long conference at the San Felipe Hotel. General Miles feels perfectly assured that the hostiles are all in Old Mexico and that there is not one Indian to-day on the warpath in either New Mexico or Arizona. But he is not satisfied with merely driving the red devils beyond the frontier. He has perfected plans for thoroughly guarding the border and making their return impossible except as captives. Captain Lawton, one of the most effective and efficient officers in the Service, is in command of the troops who are now in close pursuit of the hostiles in Old Mexico. His command is provisioned for sixty days and he can go as far as the Indians can. "I don't expect to occupy Old Mexico as well as New Mexico and Arizona," said Gen. Miles, and for this reason he has stationed the main body of his troops along the border and throughout the troubled districts to give security and confidence to settlers and has limited the pursuing command to a swift-moving body of men who will give no rest to the outlaws or no opportunity to replenish their stock of ammunition. New Mexico and Arizona may well congratulate themselves over this assuring state of things, and it is hoped that they can soon join in jubilating over the capture and punishment of Geronimo and his band of assassins.

Gen. Miles has always been known as the most courteous of our Generals, with possibly the bare exception of the lamented Hancock. There is further confirmation of the report that Geronimo has been wounded and that Natchez, his brother-in-law, is in command. The General says the Apaches now on the warpath do not number over forty.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Sailed from Portland, Me., Aug. 6, on short cruise.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Portland, Me.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 8.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed from Portland, Me., July 29, on a cruise.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Newport, R. I., July 11. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese (ordered).

Capt. E. E. Potter, commanding the *Lancaster*, informs the Navy Department that he sailed from Cape Town, June 29, and arrived at Jamestown, St. Helena, July 11. He proposed sailing about the 30th of July, expecting to arrive at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, about the 20th of August. He arrived Aug. 12, earlier than was expected.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Bahia, July 31.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived in Phalerum Bay, Greece, July 13. Would remain at Piraeus until July 20, and then proceed to Leghorn, touching at Zante and Messina en route.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. Was to remain in Phalerum Bay, Greece, until about Aug. 1. Has been ordered to return to U. S.)

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. Arrived at Southampton, England, Aug. 3, 1886. Will leave the English channel by the middle of August or September for Genoa, touching on the Spanish coast and at Marseilles. Will be sent to the East for the winter, if no other vessel joins the squadron.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left Callao, Peru, June 20, for Coquimbo.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 13.

Will remain on the Southern coast for some time to come in all probability. The Admiral of the Squadron was recently directed to retain her there, unless it was absolutely necessary to send her to San Francisco, in which event he should transfer his flag to another vessel of the squadron and remain.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. At New York. Will make a voyage around the world to visit unfrequented ports. Ordered to delay sailing until the completion of the court of inquiry of Lieuts. Berryman and Quackenbush.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao July 13. Commander J. C. Watson has been ordered to command, and leaves New York per steamer of about Sept. 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was still at Apia, Samoan Islands, June 23, but was to leave there next day for the Tonga Islands to return in a month.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, June 8. Was to go to Sitka about the middle of July for supplies.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Callao, Peru, July 13. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT,† 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Yokohama, Japan, July 11. She will return to the U. S., and expects to reach San Francisco some time in September. Was to sail from Yokohama for Hokodati on about August 5.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from New York, Aug. 12, 7.30 A. M., for the Asiatic Station.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Navy-yard, New York. Expects to sail soon for the Asiatic Station.

Advices from the Navy-yard state that the Board of Inspection and Survey, under the presidency of Rear Admiral J. E. Jouett, concluded the inspection of the *Essex* Aug. 12. The crew was found to be well drilled, considering the brief time the ship had been in commission. In point of speed the *Essex* proved quite up to the average of vessels of the class. She averaged on a six hours' trial ten knots and a quarter an hour, the engine working smoothly. The *Essex*, after receiving additional stores, will sail for Newport, where her ammunition and gun cotton and torpedo outfit will be taken on board, when, it is expected, she will sail for China, via the Mediterranean.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Shanghai July 1—undergoing repairs.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton July 1.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL at Shanghai, China, July 17.

OSSIPEE,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. At anchor off Yokohama, Japan, July 1, under orders to proceed to Chemulpo, Corea.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Was in all probability at Chemulpo, Corea, July 1, having sailed for that port from Nagasaki, June 3.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. On her way home. Reported by cable to have left Gibraltar, Aug. 4, for the U. S.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 25, and after that date Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 8, for a cruise in European waters.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 8, for a cruise in European waters.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. On her practice cruise. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 14, and sailed July 31 for Chesapeake Bay.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, ——— At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Horace Elmer. On practice cruise. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 17, and sailed July 31 for Chesapeake Bay.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Milwaukee July 23, and expected to leave July 25 for Toledo, reaching there Aug. 1.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco July 5.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. On her annual cruise. Was at Funchal, Medeira, July 3. Expected at her wharf, foot of East 31st Street, in October.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

———

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. At New York—anchored in the Bay. Has been ordered to the Pacific Station, and is expected to sail daily.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

IT is intended to put the Arctic steamer *Thetis*, now lying at the New York Navy-yard, in condition for sea service at an early day.

THE Brazilian frigate *Almirante Barroso*, with Prince Leopoldo on board, left Newport, Aug. 9, and put to sea. The Brazilians are delighted with the hospitality and kindness shown them while in the United States.

A LETTER has been received at the Hydrographic Office from Capt. Trant, of the steamship *Venetian*, which picked up the disabled *Werra*, saying that he caused an oil bag to be hung from each side of the *Venetian* and towed some distance astern, with the instant result of smoothing the sea about the disabled ship.

THE Government will be represented at the ceremonies of the dedication of the statue erected at Annapolis to the memory of Baron de Kalb, Aug. 16, by Secretary of State Bayard and Assistant Secretary Moore. The Naval Academy authorities at Annapolis will participate in the ceremonies, procession, etc., and fire the necessary salutes requested by the committee.

A NAVAL court of inquiry was ordered last Saturday to meet at the New York Navy-yard on Monday to investigate allegations against the conduct of Lieuts. O. C. Berryman and S. W. Quackenbush. The former was charged with absence without leave, and the latter with drunkenness The court consisted of Commanders H. B. Robeson and Nicoll Ludlow and Capt. McLane Tilton, U. S. M. C., with Lieut. J. A. Hunker, Judge Advocate.

THE officers of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department are engaged in outlining a plan for the division of the North Atlantic into sections, over which the different maritime nations shall have control, the object being to rid the track of vessels from the derelict wrecks which now cause so much anxiety and danger. The August chart shows about twenty dangerous wrecks scattered along the path of vessels taking the international route to and from Europe, and under the existing arrangements no nation is responsible for them. These wrecks are mostly abandoned lumber-laden vessels which have become waterlogged, and which in many instances drift for months, making navigation near them exceedingly dangerous.

THE Secretary of the Navy has taken no steps as yet toward dropping with a year's pay the surplus naval cadets who completed their six years' course this year. Twenty of the class have received commissions as ensigns, and five more are hopeful of getting the vacancies in the Engineer Corps. As to the latter there is some question and consequently delay in discharging the surplus promotions. Congress having adjourned without passing the bill giving the cadet engineers, recently restored to the Service, their original places, these gentlemen are not willing to relinquish their claim to the vacancies, and still they are not particularly anxious to accept promotion at this time, fearing that they may injure their chances of securing legislation next session. It is

not improbable that vacancies in the Engineer Corps will be kept open until Congress meets again, and then if Congress provides for the cadet engineers, five of the naval cadets can be given the vacancies referred to, and the remainder discharged with their year's pay from date of graduation.

THE *Wynberg Times and South African Agriculturist*, published at Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, makes mention of the fact that "the quarter master and quarrer-gunner of the United States steamer *Lancaster*" had devoted their leisure hours to writing verses, and on the arrival of the ship at Cape Town had succeeded in inducing an enterprising publisher to make a book of them. Two specimen poems are given in a review of the work—one called "The Sailor's Dream," the other "The Gallant Four Hundred," in which appears the following stanza:

Whiskey to the left of 'em,
Rum to the right of 'em,
Once the delight of 'em,
Now can't bear sight of 'em—
Lancaster's crew. Nobody "tight" of 'em
(I'm pleased this to write of 'em),
For old Doctor Ills,
With his nautical pills,
Now drinks lemonade till he's black in the gills;
And the pretty young barmaids in Cape Town, they wondered
When they charged temperance drinks to the gallant Four Hundred.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

AUG. 7.—Lieutenant G. A. Norris, to duty at the New York Navy-yard Sept. 1.

AUG. 9.—Commander Nicoll Ludlow, to duty as Equipment Officer in New York Navy-yard Aug. 20.

Commander A. S. Barker, as assistant to Lighthouse Inspector of the 2d District Sept. 1, and on the 30th of that month to assume the duties of Lighthouse Inspector of that district.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Samuel R. Colhoun, to duty at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., September 30.

AUG. 10.—Assistant Engineer W. H. Allderdice, to the Lancaster, South Atlantic Station, per steamer Sept. 17.

AUG. 11.—Lieutenant C. H. Arnold, to the Navigation Department of the New York Navy-yard.

AUG. 13.—Commander F. J. Higginson, to torpedo instruction at Newport Sept. 1.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Geo. P. Lumsden, to Naval Hospital, Mare Island Navy-yard.

Detached.

AUG. 7.—Lieutenant E. S. Prime, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, Sept. —, and ordered to the Lancaster, South Atlantic Station.

Lieutenant Andrew Dunlap, from the Lancaster and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Chief Engineer A. W. Morley, from duty at the Morgan Iron Works, N. Y., and ordered to special duty in connection with the machinery of the Atlanta.

Passed Assistant Engineer Harrie Webster, from the Atlanta and placed on waiting orders.

AUG. 9.—Passed Assistant Paymaster John W. Jordan, from the Naval Station at Key West, Fla., Sept. 30, and ordered to settle accounts.

AUG. 10.—Assistant Engineer Howard Gage, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the Lancaster per steamer Sept. 17.

Assistant Engineers F. C. Bieg and Albert O. Young from the Lancaster on the reporting of their reliefs and ordered to return home and report arrival.

AUG. 13.—Surgeon J. L. Neilson, from the Ranger and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. B. Baldwin, from the Mare Island Naval Hospital and ordered to the Ranger.

Resigned

Assistant Engineer G. H. T. Babbitt, to take effect Aug. 10.

MARINE CORPS.

AUG. 9.—Captain Geo. C. Reid, leave of absence granted for twenty days from Aug. 12.

AUG. 11.—1st Lieutenant M. C. Goodrell, detached Aug. 17 from the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., and report Sept. 1 for duty at the Marine Barracks there.

1st Lieutenant Geo. R. Benson, preparatory orders for sea service issued.

1st Lieutenant B. R. Russell, preparatory orders for sea service issued.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1886.

General Order No. 351.

Payments under the following items in the act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, approved July 26, 1886, will, from July 1, 1886, be charged under the appropriation "Pay of the Navy," viz.:

For Secretaries to the Admiral and Vice-Admiral; Clerks to Commandants of Yards and Stations; Clerks to Paymasters at Yards and Stations, Inspectors, Receiving-ships, and other vessels, and extra pay to men re-enlisting under honorable discharge.

Section 2 of the same act provides that "all balances of moneys appropriated for Pay of the Navy or Pay of the Marine Corps, for any year, existing after the accounts for said year shall have been settled, shall be covered into the Treasury."

These appropriations will, therefore, be used only for the payment of services or in the settlement of claims for the year for which made, and must be accounted for accordingly.

Disbursing officers in making requisitions for money under "Pay of the Navy" or "Pay of the Marine Corps" will state the year under which drawn.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1886.

Circular.

By direction of the Department, the Bureau of Construction and Repair will hereafter have charge and control of all "boat detaching apparatus," "rubber balsas, or life-rafts," and "chairs and camp-stools" for the use of Naval vessels.

All such articles now on hand will be transferred accordingly, accompanied by an inventory or descriptive statement, to be certified by the officer receiving the same.

W. S. SCHLEY, Chief of Bureau.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1886.

General Court-martial Orders No. 23.

Before a General Court-martial, which convened Jan. 4, 1886, on board the U. S. S. *Marion*, at Nagasaki, Japan, by order of Rear Admiral John L. Davis, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. Naval force on the Asiatic Station, and of which Court, Captain Robert L. Phythian, U. S. N., was President, was arraigned and tried Passed Asst. Engr. William A. Mintzer, U. S. Navy.

Charge I.—"Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals."

Specification.—"That he was, on or about Dec. 19, 1885, under the influence of intoxicating liquor; this on board the said *Marion*."

Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Charge III.—"Using provoking and reproachful words toward another person in the Navy."

Specifications.—"That he did apply to Lieut. John E. Roller, U. S. N., attached to the said ship *Marion*, the vile epithet of 'you damned ——— — — ———,' or words to that effect, and did use other obscene, vulgar, profane and abusive language toward the said Lieut. John E. Roller, his brother officer; this on board the said *Marion*," saying: "Why don't you go up and report me," and referring to the said Lieut. John E. Roller, U. S. N., "that G—d d——d Jew has reported me," or words to that effect, and did use other vulgar, profane and abusive language to the said Lieut. John E. Roller, U. S. N., this on board the said *Marion*."

Charge IV.—"Attempting to bribe another person in the Navy."

Specification.—"In this, that he did, through Chief Engr. Frederick G. McKean, U. S. N., attached to the said *Marion*, make an offer of a corrupt nature to Lieut. John E. Roller, U. S. N., attached to the said *Marion*, to induce him, the said Lieut. John E. Roller, U. S. N., to withdraw a report made against him, the said William A. Mintzer; this on board the said *Marion*."

Plea, not guilty, except to Charge III. Guilty of Charges I., II., and III., and the specifications, except the words "did apply to Lieut. John E. Roller, U. S. N., the vile epithet of you d——d ——— — — ———, or words to that effect," which words are not proved. Charge IV., "Not Proved," and of the Charge, "Not guilty."

Sentence.—"To two years' suspension from rank and duty, on furlough pay, and to retain his present number in the grade of passed assistant engineers."

The proceedings, findings and the sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Passed Assistant Engineer William A. Mintzer, U. S. Navy, were approved by Rear Admiral John L. Davis, who convened the court.

The sentence in the case of Passed Assistant Engineer William A. Mintzer, U. S. Navy, takes effect from Jan. 6, 1886, the date of its approval.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Aug. 10, 1886.

CADET C. B. MORGAN, of Mississippi, fell and broke his arm in two places, while playing ball on the Academy grounds last Wednesday. He was moved to the hospital, where his injuries were cared for by Dr. Steele.

The practice ships, *Constellation* and *Jamestown*, are expected at Cape Henry on the 14th inst. Miss Beckman, of New York, is visiting the Misses Murray, at Acton.

Lieut. Calahan has been detailed as officer in charge during the absence of Ensign Blish. Preparations for the unveiling of the De Kalb monument, in Annapolis, are being pushed forward with great vigor. The exercises will take place on the 16th inst; various military organizations throughout the State participating.

The Naval Cadets attached to the Academy will form as a battalion of artillery. The presence of the Marine Band, of Washington, will add greatly in creating an excitement that this sleepy old town hasn't seen since the days of our Republican grandsires.

HONORS TO ADMIRAL FRANKLIN.

FROM the *Oriental Advertiser* of Constantinople we learn that at the dinner given at the Admiralty, July 7, in honor of Admiral Franklin and his officers there were present: Minister Cox; the commander of the *Kearsarge*, Mr. Sigsbee; Lieuts. Staunton, Potts, Adams, Winslow; Ensign Daugherty; the interpreter of the United States Legation, M. Gargiulo; Admiral Hassan Pasha, Ottoman Minister of Marine; the commander of the *Mahmoudie*, Hakki Bey; the introductor of ambassadors, Ibrahim Bey, etc. In an apartment adjoining the dining room fifty American and thirty Turkish seamen, the latter speaking English, were assembled together. The Ottoman Minister of Marine, Admiral Hassan Pasha, made a brief speech, concluding with a toast to the American Navy. This was responded to by Minister Cox, who said, among other things:

Your East is bound to our West not only by international regard, but by mutual obligations and aspirations. Some one has said that the United States is composite, a mosaic of many characteristic races and religions. So is Turkey. America is the recipient of the varied qualities of every nation. Our language is enriched with many tongues, Arabic, Greek, Latin and Teutonic. We have the common law from England; our religion is from Judea: our federal system from Holland; our marine codes from Russia; the very hymns in our churches, many of them are from India. But it is in the Orient that we find the fountain of our material strength and progress. We derive our mathematics from this source of light and science. It was the East that transmuted astrology into astronomy and alchemy into chemistry; and you, Mr. Minister, are familiar with the explosives and forces which practical men of the West have given you in compensation for the abstract teaching which, under the Oriental sky, led the car of advancement when the dark ages prevailed in Europe. (Applause.)

Mr. Cox was afterwards called out to the apartment where the sailors were dining and made some further remarks, in explanation of the exceptional hospitality all alike were receiving from his Majesty. He called for three cheers, which were given with a heartiness that made the building ring again.

The next day, Prince Selim went aboard the *Kearsarge* at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and addressed the officers and crew of that vessel in the following terms:

I come on the part of my august father and master to salute you in his Imperial name, and I am the more delighted to accomplish the mission both as a soldier and aide-de camp of my beloved Sovereign. His Imperial Majesty the Sultan beheld with great satisfaction the American corvette in Turkish waters, and his Majesty considers this visit to his capital as a fresh proof of the friendship which exists between the United States and the Ottoman Empire. I salute you in the name of my august father and our country, and I shall ever cherish the precious remembrance of the mission which I have fulfilled to-day.

Admiral Franklin, surrounded by his officers, replied as follows:

We are very happy to receive to-day on board the *Kearsarge* the visit of your Highness, which is a further proof of the sympathy which his Majesty entertains for us. The exceptional kindnesses your august father has bestowed on us were such that they will never be forgotten. They tend to strengthen the good relations so happily existing between the two respective countries. Therefore I beg of you to offer to his Imperial Majesty, your august father, our cordial thanks, and tell him that the President of the United States will be thoroughly informed of the splendid attentions we have received at this splendid capital.

RETIREMENTS, ENGINEER CORPS, U. S. NAVY.

Stamm, W. S., Dec. 1, 1887.
Macomb, D. B., Mar. 27, '89.
Hibbert, S. D., Aug. 24, '89.
Johnson, G. R., Nov. 9, '90.
Loring, C. H., Dec. 26, '90.
Dade, F. C., Mar. 22, '91.
Fletcher, M., Feb. 15, '92.
Nones, H. B., May 15, '92.
Lamdin, W. J., June 13, '92.
Wood, B. F., Oct. 6, '92.
McCartney, D. P., Nov. 10, '92.
Baker, C. H., Jan. 16, '93.
Robie, E. D., Sept. 11, '93.
Brooks, W. B., Nov. 27, '93.
Moore, J. W., May 24, '94.
Henderson, A., July 12, '94.
Kiersted, A. J., Dec. 25, '94.
Laws, E., Mar. 20, '95.
Fitch, H. W., April 11, '95.
Wharton, B. B. H., June 13, '95.
Williamson, T., Aug. 5, '95.
McElmell, J., June 4, '96.
Kutz, G. F., June 14, '96.
Roche, G. W., July 3, '96.
Smith, D., Dec. 13, '96.
White, G. H., Feb. 5, '97.
Morley, A. W., Mar. 27, '97.
Potts, R., May 8, '97.
Ayres, S. L. P., July 20, '97.
Maccarty, G. M. L., Nov. 20, '97.
Dungan, W. W., Dec. 22, '97.
Wilson, F. A., Feb. 7, '98.
Farmer, E., Mar. 1, '98.
Tower, G. E., April 11, '98.
Smith, W. S., April 23, '98.
Scot, J. A., May 28, '98.
Pemberton, J., June 6, '98.
Inch, P., Aug. 16, '98.
De Valin, C. E., Aug. 28, '98.
Snyder, H. L., Sept. 11, '98.
Hunt, J. P., Sept. 17, '98.
Adamson, A., Sept. 19, '98.
Chasmar, J. H., Oct. 11, '98.
Stivers, G. W., Oct. 12, '98.
Thomson, J. W., Nov. 10, '98.
Kenyon, A. J., Jan. 31, '99.
Burnap, G. J., Feb. 10, '99.
Hall G. W., Feb. 19, '99.
Harris, R. L., Mar. 14, '99.
Kirby, A., Mar. 16, '99.
Buehler, W. G., Mar. 25, '99.
Entwistle, J., July 8, '99.
Engard, A. C., July 11, '99.
Cline, H. H., Aug. 1, '99.
Wells, E., Sept. 15, '99.
Trilley, J., Sept. 25, '99.
Kelly, J. P., Sept. 25, '99.
McConnell, C. J., Dec. 14, '99.
Gowing, B. C., Feb. 27, 1900.
McNary, I. R., Mar. 25, 1900.
Emanuel, J. M., Mar. 28, 1900.
Greene, A. S., Aug. 3, 1900.
McKean, F. G., Oct. 12, 1900.
Rearick, P. A., Nov. 12, 1900.
Lowe, J., Dec. 11, 1900.
Gardner, J. W., Jan. 30, '01.
Smith, W. D., Feb. 15, '01.
Able, A. H., Mar. 5, '01.
Whittaker, E. J., April 12, '01.
Heaton, W. W., May 23, '01.
McEwan, H. D., Nov. 14, '01.
Price, A., Jan. 28, '02.
Magee, G. W., Feb. 1, '02.
Allen, L. J., Feb. 23, '02.
Robinson, L. W., Mar. 1, '02.
Jones, D., Mar. 15, 02.
Andrade, C., Mar. 16, '02.
Harris, W. H., Mar. 23, '02.
Butterworth, J., Mar. 31, '02.
Bingham, J. F., April 3, '02.
Ford, J. D., May 19, '02.
Brown, J., June 13, '02.
Borthwick, J. L. D., Aug. 11, '02.
Mintzer, W. A., Dec. 6, '02.
Melville, G. W., Jan. 10, '03.
Aston, R., Jan. 31, '03.
Hine, R. B., Feb. 6, '03.
Nagle, C. F., Sept. 4, '03.
Roelker, C. R., Sept. 23, '03.
Towne, N. P., Nov. 18, '03.
Taylor, R. D., Nov. 24, '03.
Barry, J. J., Nov. 30, '03.
Crawford, R., Dec. 28, '03.
Ross, H. S., Jan. 15, '04.
Windsor, W. A., Feb. 13, '04.
Cooper, T. J. W., April 15, '04.
Magee, E. A., May 16, '04.
Habighurst, C. J., May 27, '04.
Perry, J. H., Aug. 31, '04.
Allen, W. A. H., Sept. 1, '04.
Nicoll, W. L., Oct. 20, '04.
Ashton, F. M., Oct. 22, '04.
Bates, A. B., Nov. 25, '04.
Kafer, J. C., Dec. 27, '04.
Webster, H., Feb. 12, '05.
Smith, J. A. B., Mar. 2, '05.
Hannum, J. L., Mar. 5, '05.
Milligan, R. W., April 8, '05.
Baird, G. W., April 22, '05.
Inch, R., June 29, '05.
Stevenson, H. N., Sept. 3, '06.
Tickley, J. P., May 26, '07.
Maine, H., July 6, '07.
Bayley, W. B., Sept. 9, '07.
Moore, W. S., Feb. 23, '08.
Cowie, G., Jr., April 28, '08.
Ogden, J. S., Dec. 10, '08.
Nauman, W. H., Feb. 6, '09.
Rowbotham, W., Mar. 3, '09.
Rae, C. W., June 30, '09.
Galt, R. W., Jan. 13, '10.
Howell, C. P., Jan. 18, '10.
Kearney, G. H., March 31, '10.
Tobin, J. A., Aug. 31, '11.
Dixon, A. F., Dec. 22, '11.
Herwig, H., Jan. 15, '12.
Leitch, R. R., Feb. 6, '12.
Frick, H. E., July 17, '12.
Zane, A. V., Aug. 14, '12.
Canaga, A. B., Nov. 2, '12.
Reeves, I. S. K., Nov. 26, '12.
Eaton, W. C., Feb. 4, '13.
Willits, A. B., Mar. 7, '13.
Denig, R. G., May 22, '13.
Ransom, G. B., June 28, '13.
Bailey, F. H., June 29, '13.
Chrisman, W. O., Aug. 16, '13.
Cleaver, H. T., May 4, '14.
Reid, R. I., July 11, '14.
Eldridge, F. H., July 14, '14.
Wooster, L. W., Aug. 4, '14.
Lawrence, J. P. S., Aug. 6, '14.
Hoffman, F. J., Oct. 21, '14.
King, W. R., Dec. 29, '14.
Little, W. N., Dec. 31, '14.
Edwards, J. R., Jan. 9, '15.
Potts, S., Feb. 4, '15.
Kleckner, C. C., Feb. 15, '15.
Willits, G. S., Feb. 21, '15.
Barton, J. K., April 7, '15.
Mattice, A. M., Aug. 1, '15.
Strickland, G. D., Aug. 13, '15.
Dunning, W. B., June 27, '16.
Scribner, F. H., Oct. 10, '16.
Wilmer, J. R., Nov. 21, '16.
Burgdorff, T. F., Nov. 22, '16.
Freeman, E. R., Dec. 8, '16.
Salisbury, G. R., Mar. 2, '17.
Worthington, W. F., Mar. 8, '17.
Warburton, E. T., June 9, '17.
Carter, T. F., June 13, '17.
Cathcart, W. L., Aug. 12, '17.
Norton, H. P., Nov. 4, '17.
Leonard, S. H., Jr., Jan. 29, '18.
Hollis, J. N., Mar. 7, '18.
Bull, G. H., May 12, '18.
Gow, J. L., May 12, '18.
Wood, J. L., July 9, '18.
Carr, C. A., July 26, '18.
Babbitt, G. H. T., July 27, '18.
Bartlett, F. W., Aug. 15, '18.
Gage, H., Sept. 6, '18.
Parks, W. M., Sept. 8, '18.
Annam, S. W., Sept. 24, '18.
Bieg, F. C., April 27, '19.
Burd, G. E., April 27, '19.
Bennett, F. M., May 7, '19.
Hasson, W. F. C., May 11, '19.
Stahl, A. W., May 12, '19.
Young, A. O., July 6, '19.
Pickrell, J. W., Aug. 3, '19.
Shell, F. J., Aug. 30, '19.
Weaver, W. D., Aug. 30, '19.
Baker, J. H., Aug. 31, '19.
Smith, W. S., Sept. 15, '19.
Griffin, R. S., Sept. 27, '19.
Bevington, M., Oct 28, '19.
Sample, W. S., Nov. 4, '19.
Spangler, H. W., Jan. 18, '20.
Bowers, F. C., Jan. 21, '20.
McElroy, G. W., Mar. 19, '20.
Acker, E. O'C., April 19, '20.
King, C. A. E., Aug. 7, '20.
Bryan, B. C., Aug. 16, '20.
Chambers, W. H., Oct. 16, '20.
Baxter, W. J., Oct. 19, '20.
Hall, R. T., Nov. 5, '20.
Hall, H., Nov. 22, '20.
Smith, A. E., Jan. 1, '21.
Woods, A. T., Jan. 9, '21.
Miner, L. D., Jan. 14, '21.
Durand, W. F., Mar. 5, '21.
Manning, C. E., Mar. 6, '21.
Creighton, W. H. P., June 29, '21.
Hunt, A. M., July 12, '21.
McFarland, W. M., Aug. 5, '21.
Talcott, C. G., Sept. 14, '21.
Allderdice, W. H., Dec. 15, '21.
Kinkaid, T. W., Feb. 27, '22.
Theiss, E., Oct. 2, '22.
Dyson, C. W., Dec. 2, '23.
Halstead, A. S., Dec. 17, '23.
Rommell, C. E., July 12, '24.
Darrah, W. F., Aug. 12, '24.
Herbert, W. C., Mar. 16, '26.

COST OF THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

IN answer to a letter from Gen. Warner, asking for the expense of the various wars in which the United States have been engaged in, Gen. Rosecrans has written the following letter:

The Hon. A. J. Warner, House of Representatives:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th inst. duly received. I am unable to find any statement of the expenses of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War prepared by the Treasury Department. I do not know of any statements having been published elsewhere which may be fairly termed trustworthy. I have roughly estimated the expense from the figures of national expenditures, as increased during the years of war, respectively:

Revolutionary War—$6,000,000. This is the sum assumed and paid by the United States, and has no reference to the expenditures of the several colonies.

War of 1812—$115,000,000.

Mexican War—$135,000,000.

The War of the Rebellion—$6,189,920,908.

An article in "Putnam's Magazine" for August, 1856, on the cost of war has some general statistics (not verified) on this subject. The Peace Society has printed some statements, but they are not reliable to a statistician.

Very respectfully, W. S. ROSECRANS, Register.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER A. W. STAHL, U. S. N., leaves St. Paul this week for Lake Elmo, Minn., where he will remain for several weeks.

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A Treatise on the Application of Wire to the Construction of Ordnance. By JAMES A. LONGRIDGE, M. Inst. C. E. 8vo, cloth, $10.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMYNAVY.

A D'ARTAGNAN, OR A NAPOLEON?

THE French press, professional and political, is far from being harmonious in its appreciation of General BOULANGER's policy and aspirations. Still, there is an obvious consensus of opinion that he is a capable soldier and a brave man. With the organs of monarchy and imperialism the antagonism to an officer comparatively so young, however much a veteran in service and experience, is essentially sentimental and partisan. The pronounced Republican journals, and such strongly national papers as our wide-awake exchange, *La France Militaire*, are equally earnest in their support of the new army *regime*, and are evidently disposed to accept the Minister as something more than a popular hero—a man of Providence. The aspersions cast upon General BOULANGER by the opposition involve his personal traits rather than his professional qualities. He is charged with gross ingratitude to his alleged patron, the Duke D'AUMALE, accused of military insubordination and violating his own expressed theories of deference to superior rank; satirized as a debutante seeking to play the leading role of a NAPOLEON, and ridiculed for the imposing splendor of his staff surroundings, the gaudiness of his personal bearing and the dramatic effects he is constantly producing. So far as the expulsion of the Orleans Princes goes, honest observers all over the world have come to regard it as little less than an imperative necessity for the French Republic. It was not the act of General BOULANGER, but of the Republican Government of which he was a Minister, which would have been blind had it not seen with jealous eyes the machinations of the Orleans party, and at not too late an hour driven their leaders from France. As Americans we cannot forget the very conspicuous services in behalf of the Union so gallantly performed by the Comte de PARIS, his brother, and their uncle, the Prince de JOINVILLE; but as Republican America, we owe our sympathy to Republican France. All nations permit foreigners, men without a country, to seek sanctuary within their boundaries so long as they respect the local law and are exempt from the action of secret treaties that concern assassins and anarchists; but no nation can safely or consistently nurse, with rights of residence and immunity of citizenship, the growth of a power within herself that threatens her own vitality.

Setting aside a consideration of the penalty inflicted upon the Orleans Princes as a matter of equity, and of General BOULANGER's instrumentality therein, what now most interests observers of the situation are the personal character and professional ability of the man whom fortune has raised to the control of the French Army. General BOULANGER's career as a soldier need not be recapitulated. His record is not only that of a gallant officer in war, but of an able organizer, rigid disciplinarian, and thorough instructor in peace. To these qualities we must doubtless add the aspiring purpose of a man who cultivates the present with a keen eye to the future, pretty correctly understands his countrymen, feeling the national pulse with a sensitive thumb, and is master of those arts that not only make popularity but secure adherence.

But France more than any other nation needs and looks for a *deus ex machina*. As a soldier the first NAPOLEON filled this place. Is BOULANGER one of *les hommes providentiels* born to return Lorraine and Alsace to France?

On July 23, 1870, when LOUIS NAPOLEON had discharged his chief of staff, General LE BOEUF, and his armies were suffering reverses that threatened seriously the fortunes of the Empire, the JOURNAL hazarded the prophecy that General JULES LOUIS TROCHU would be the next administrative head of the military resources of France. Three years before a remarkably thorough and severe criticism of the existing military system, in the form of a pamphlet entitled *L'Armeè Francaise*, which reached its tenth edition, attracted our attention to its author, of whom, though a General of Division, there was little to be learned other than the record of a few lines allotted to him in *Le Dictionaire Contemporaine*, in *L'Armeè Francaise* and a subsequent work of a similar character, and a reference to him in KINGLAKE's Crimea. TROCHU was not simply an assailant of all that was fraudulent and ineffective in the Army schemes out of which LE BOEUF and others high in rank were filling their pockets at a deadly cost to their country; he was also the originator of a better, more honest, order of things, advancing a theory of reorganization which—though it came too late to save France from her humiliation—was to have its pronounced influence when the war was over.

It was assumed that TROCHU's trenchant condemnation of existing inadequacies and abuses had rendered him obnoxious to the Emperor, whose perception had been blinded to the military situation by misrepresentations of his staff. The event showed, however, that NAPOLEON was not to be permanently hoodwinked. TROCHU, within three weeks after our suggestion in the JOURNAL, was appointed to LE BOEUF's position, thus becoming practically the head of the Army.

The career of General TROCHU during the few months of his power was not a success. His object was to render Paris impregnable, and that end secured, to aid the provinces in their assaults upon detached corps of the enemy. In all his actions he exhibited the soldierly qualities that any intelligent student of his career would have attributed to him; ability to organize, ability to keep order, ability to lead troops to battle, steadfast adherence to his "plan," and a courage so conspicuous that it was said of him that he sought death to release him from his position. The London *Spectator*, writing of him after the surrender of Paris said:

If we could thoroughly understand the failure of General Trochu, we could understand the cause of the failure of France. Something is wanting among Frenchmen, some-

thing as yet undefinable, and General Trochu, dealing with a representative crowd of Frenchmen, with the population of Paris, with an army recruited from all the provinces, and with mobiles from all the northern departments, has failed to supply that deficiency. No one in England would have hesitated to give command to a General of his antecedents, and no one in England doubted that he was precisely the man to organize the fluid enthusiasm for independence and free government which had raised him to power. Of his ability to organize, in the ordinary sense of organizing, no proof is needed, beyond the proof that his organization exists. In a city closely invested he has created an artillery, an army, and a system of transport—a fact which, under the conditions, is one of the greatest ever performed by an administrator.

Possibly no man, under the circumstances, could have achieved the results for which the Army and the people of France, during a few weeks, looked so confidently to their man of providence, and the failure of TROCHU under the circumstances should not obscure his undoubted merits. General BOULANGER is the antithesis of TROCHU; he was a simple soldier whereas BOULANGER is a politician, as well as a soldier, and is influenced by a desire to control popular sentiment which TROCHU never showed. He aspires not merely to command the French armies, but to put himself at the head of the French nation, by leading public sentiment and making himself the essential factor in the realization of national hopes and national aspirations. His first step is to republicanize the Army and make it more subject to his will. During his brief holding of a Cabinet office he has undertaken more in the way of military organization than have his predecessors for years, and his plan of reorganization has extorted the favorable criticism of those who must be the best critics in French eyes—the German staff. He has secured the passage of *le loi d'espionage*, which discourages the residence of German officers in France under assumed names and occupations. His most recent act, the inauguration of *Le Cercle National*, a great Army and Navy Club, to which every officer in the Paris garrison must belong, and which is designed to be the nucleus of associated clubs throughout the Departments, though arousing all the casuistry of the Conservative press, has proven a grand success and is a most popular move with the two services.

It is very evident that BOULANGER thoroughly estimates the traditions of the army, and the nature of his compatriots. His demonstrations are full of the *feux d'artifice* that win the heart of an emotional people. On his return to the Ministry from the Charlais Park, the scene of his duel with DE LAREINTY, after accepting the congratulations of the officers who received him, he said to them, (we quote *La France Militaire*), "There is too much fuss about this affair; it is the duty of all soldiers to fight. Besides, that Charlais Park is wonderfully convenient for these rencounters. Whenever any of you have occasion for it, I will place it at your disposal."

How far the attempt to discredit BOULANGER because of his treatment of d'AUMALE will succeed is not yet apparent. Ingratitude and prevarication, the two offences with which he is charged, are most inconsistent with soldierly character, and it is not impossible that the growing popularity of the French War Minister may have received a check from which it cannot recover.

NAVAL ORDNANCE.

THE Navy, in the matter of Ordnance, met with much better treatment at the hands of Congress this year than the Army. One million dollars was appropriated for new guns for the Navy, and not a single cent for the Army. The Navy will thus be able to continue its improvements in heavy gun construction, while the Army must of necessity lag behind until Congress sees fit to provide means for its advancement. This partiality for the Navy suggests the inquiry whether it is in any measure due to the fact that the control of Ordnance matters for the Army is in the hands of a special corps, whereas it is intrusted in the Navy to officers detailed from the line, and who are thus kept in constant contact with the ideas and requirements of the general body of the service. In the matter of heavy guns the Army is where it was twenty-five years ago, before the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion. Our forts are still armed with the guns which were found there in 1860–61.

To equip main batteries of the vessels, referred to in the bill for the increase of the Navy, according to their design, a total of twenty-two 10-inch and twenty-eight 6-inch guns will be required. The 4,000 ton vessel calls for twelve 6-in. B. L. R.; the 1,700 ton gunboat six 6-in; the 870 ton gunboat four 6-in; the 3,730 ton twin screw cruiser (*Naniwa-Kan*) two 10-in., and the five double turret monitor four 10-in. (it is supposed) each. Of course, one million dollars will not be sufficient to build all these guns, but it will enable the bureau to continue its good work of the past two years, so that as rapidly as ships are completed there will be guns to put on them.

A portion of the money appropriated, probably $250,000, will be utilized in improving the plant at the Washington Navy-yard. The purpose is to increase the facilities of the yard to a capacity sufficient to turn out all the guns required for the use of the Navy, and to depend upon gun and steel manufacturers for the guns in rough, only.

Although the bureau is well satisfied with the results of the steel guns recently built and tried, it is not the intention to pattern the proposed guns in all respects after them. Entirely new designs for the 6-inch guns are now in course of preparation. It is not learned exactly what the changes are to but it is understood that the guns are to be hooped to the breech, instead of every part way, the length increased and the chambers made smaller.

PENDING decision by the War Department on the new mileage law, the Paymaster General has, in answer to inquiries from officers of his department, issued instructions making the regulations under the law of July 24,'76, allowing eight cents, applicable to the new law. Mileage when authorized by law is to be allowed at the rate of four cents a mile, and railroad fares when paid. This action is based upon the ruling of Comptroller UPTON, which reads: "Officers travelling over either of the railroads on which troops of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge are not entitled to mileage, but officers travelling under orders since March 3, 1879, over any and all other roads are entitled to mileage." The roads above referred to over which officers are not entitled to mileage are:

1. California and Oregon (Central Pacific Oregon Division).
2. Chicago, Mil., and St. P. (Hastings and Dakota Divisions), Minnesota.
3. Little Rock and Fort Smith, Arkansas.
4. Memphis and Little Rock, Arkansas.
5. Michigan Central (Saginaw and Mackinac Divisions), Michigan.
6. Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, Kansas.
7. Oregon and California, Oregon.
8. Southern Minnesota.
9. St. Louis, and Iron Mountain and Southern, Missouri and Arkansas.

ADVERTISEMENTS for proposals for the construction of the new vessels of war have been prepared and will be issued as soon as the Secretary decides upon the length of time to be allowed for the sending in of bids, and the specifications are furnished by the printer. The advertisement will invite proposals for five vessels, the Secretary having determined to have work on one of the vessels authorized by the late Naval increase act go on at the same time with the others. This vessel is the smaller of the two double bottomed cruisers authorized in the act referred to. The provision making the appropriation of $1,500,000 for it, calls for a cruiser of not less than 3,500 nor more than 5,000 tons displacement, designed to have the highest practicable speed and furnished with the best type of modern engines. The design adopted for this vessel is after the cruiser now building for the Spanish Government by J. and G. THOMPSON, of Clydebank, England. It is believed to be the fastest cruiser yet designed. The plans and drawings are among those recently procured by the Secretary through Sir NATHANIEL BARNABY.

THE action of the Senate in confirming the promotions made over the heads of Major MERRILL and Lieutenants BELLAS and KINGSBURY would seem to establish it as the rule under the present Administration to pass over officers awaiting retirement. To show who will be immediately affected by this decision, we give here a list of officers found incapacitated by retiring boards, with their numbers in the order of promotion. It will be seen that Captain DE HANNE, Medical Department; Lieutenant RAPHALL, 11th Infantry, and Lieutenant FLETCHER, 21st Infantry, are now at the head of the list, in their respective grades and arms. There is now a vacancy in the list of captains of the 11th Infantry, or at least will be in a few days, when Captain SCHWAN accepts his new commission as Assistant Adjutant General. The two officers—Lieutenants RAPHALL and TAYLOR—at the head of the list of 1st lieutenants of this regiment, have both been found incapacitated. It is not known whether they will be placed on the retired list immediately or not, but it is certain that they will not be promoted. This will give Lieutenant MATILE the third place on the list.

Asst. Surgeon J. W. Buell, Med. Dept., 56.
Asst. Surgeon W. R. Steinmetz, Med. Dept., 18.
Asst. Surgeon J. V. De Hanne, Med. Dept., 1.
Asst. Surgeon Jos. Y. Porter, Med. Dept., 47.
Captain Geo. M. Wheeler, Engineers, 5.
Chaplain Geo. G. Mullins, 25th Inf.
Captain Wm. R. Parnell, 1st Cav., 6.
" Charles M. Callahan, 4th Cav., 4.
" John W. Martin, 4th Cav., 10.
" Charles G. Gordon, 6th Cav., 7.
" Gustavus Valois, 9th Cav., 10.
" John Hamilton, 1st Inf., 3.
" Wm. H. Vinal, 16th Inf., 7.
" E. J. Stivers, 25th Inf., 8.
First Lieutenant Geo. L. Converse, 3d Cav., 10.
" " David J. Gibbon, 9th Cav., 3.
" " William T. Howard, 2d Art., 24.
" " Hugh T. Reed, 1st Inf., 3.
" " Edward Lynch, 8th Inf., 5.
" " Thad. H. Capron, 9th Inf., 2.
" " Alf. M. Raphall, 11th Inf., 1.
" " John J. Dougherty, 11th Inf., 7.
" " D. B. Taylor, 11th Inf., 2.
" " Geo. K. Spencer, 19th Inf., 6.
" " Thos. W. Lord, 20th Inf., 2.
" " Palmer Tilton, 20th Inf., 8.
" " Robert H. Fletcher, 21st Inf., 1.

AT this writing, August 12, two vacancies exist in the disability retired list of the Army. One retirement—that of 2d Lieutenant JOHN T. BARNETT, 5th Cavalry, occurred during the week, and also one death, that of Colonel ROBERT ALLEN. It is presumed that the two existing vacancies will be filled within a few days. There is an impression among some that the Department, in order to clear the way for promotion to the vacant Captaincy in the 11th Infantry, will select Lieutenants RAPHALL and TAYLOR for these vacancies.

THE latest information this week concerning Mexican affairs is to the effect that the Mexican Government, through a communication received from Minister JACKSON, requests the authorities at Washington to send a special envoy to Mexico, who can investigate impartially the legal questions involved in the CUTTING controversy and report thereon. To this the Cabinet has agreed in a peace-giving spirit, and meanwhile no action of any kind will be taken by either country. No selection of our representative has yet been made. Those who are expecting an immediate outbreak of hostilities with Mexico will do well to review the history of our previous difference with that country. On Feb. 8, 1837, President JACKSON, in a message to Congress, complained of "unavailing applications for redress" against Mexico such as "would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war." Previous to this passports had been demanded on both sides, diplomatic intercourse was suspended and renewed, and again suspended, commissioners appointed to adjudicate differences, and finally a plenipotentiary, Mr. SLIDELL, was sent to Mexico and refused a hearing. So dispute and discussion, crimination and recrimination, continued for more than ten years, until, on the 8th of March, 1846, General TAYLOR took up his march for Corpus Christi.

THE wardroom of the new steel cruiser *Atlanta* is fitted up in an unusually gorgeous style. Sycamore is the wood employed, and in its treatment some exceedingly beautiful effects have been produced. Quite a new departure in the style of stateroom doors is to be observed, all of which slide instead of swinging, and are provided with ventilating blinds at top and bottom. The rooms are high and commodious, containing many conveniences hitherto unheard of in American men-of-war. The electric incandescent light will soon be installed in every part of this latest addition to our Navy, and the ventilation of the ship from end to end is most complete and thorough.

THE San Francisco *Report* refers in an atrabilious mood to the veterans in the processions which have tramped over the streets of that city recently, saying: "To be about six feet tall and weigh 250 pounds seems to be the popular idea of manly beauty and majesty. A pot-bellied citizen, with a double chin, a deep voice and an air of confidence, born of political conventions and outdoor rostrums, is the beau ideal of the San Franciscan, who thinks he knows what a fine presence and military bearing are. To the person who knows anything about the human form and constitution they suggest a barrel upon

two sticks; they speak of Bright's disease and dyspepsia, of lungs and heart loaded down with bad fat and working irregularly and painfully. They suggest gross feeding, heavy drinking, lack of exercise and all sorts of unpleasant things."

"GENERAL HAZEN," says a Washington despatch, "expresses himself as well satisfied with the general results of the session as regards the Signal Bureau. 'We won the fight,' said the General, 'but, of course, there were more or less casualties resulting from such a sharp battle. The victory is ours, however, for the Weather Bureau remains in the Signal Service and in the Army, and we can afford to take our losses very philosophically. Thirty men are lopped off from the Corps; but as it lacked twenty-two of being full, there is in reality a loss of but eight. These will come from the permanant party at Fort Myer, and the eight men will be mustered out. We lose Fort Myer as a Signal Service school, but it will be maintained as an Army post.'"

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* tells us "that an extraordinary projectile has been prepared for the trial of the new submarine gun, shortly to take place at Pembroke. The shot is nearly as long as the gun and bears a strong resemblance to the fish torpedo. It was fully charged before leaving Woolwich Arsenal, and the doubts which have to be solved by the experiment are not only whether the projectile can be sent an effective distance under water in the desired direction, but whether so sensitive a charge as it contains will stand the shock of discharge without a premature explosion." We presume this refers to the Ericsson submarine gun, a sample of which was recently sent to England.

IT is to be hoped that Captain Rucker, of the 9th Cavalry, is incorrectly reported when he is accused of saying in his testimony before the McBlain court-martial: "Young officers are in the habit of taking ladies visiting at the post to entertainments of different kinds *as a matter of social duty*." Indeed, we feel a sense of reproach in reporting the statement, for if the young ladies visiting at Fort Riley should be persuaded that the attentions shown them were performed solely from a sense of duty, we fear that that fort would speedily become like the Garden of Eden before the advent of Eve. How could you say such a thing, Captain Rucker?

S. R. R., IN an article on our Mexican relations in the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, says: "Mexico has our beautiful double back-action elliptic system of States and U. S. governments. If John Bull were to demand of our U. S. Government the rendition of a Britisher in the hands of the authorities of a State, the U. S. Government would have to call on the State, and await the course of law in her courts. As Mexico inherited this constitution of disorder from us, should we not give Mexico a little time for the same boggle? Time is good to Cutting. He likes it. It will make no difference to Arrasures."

WE had this year the usual unreasoning howl in the New York papers against the River and Harbor bill, which continued after the bill had become a law in spite of the fact that Gen. Newton assured the President that of the items in the bill, all except eighteen, comprising less than one per cent. of the amount appropriated, were meritorious beyond question, and, while he in no manner condemned those, he was unable to give a positive opinion because of lack of complete information concerning them.

THE boys of San Francisco, says the *Post* of that city, are getting magnificent lessons in patriotism these days. Every flag that flutters stirs their young imagination, and if in the time to come the country needs soldiers, the influence of this encampment will be felt at the recruiting stations.

VETERANS of the 23d Pennsylvania (Birney's Zouaves) unveiled at Gettysburg, August 5, an imposing monument on Culp's Hill, where they were engaged on the morning of July 3, 1863.

ECHOES FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

THE El Paso *Times*, summing up our situation with reference to Mexico, says: "Now it remains to be seen what Uncle Sam will do. We may have some fun, but the chances are that war will be avoided. The people of this section only ask one thing of their Government, and that is the protection of its citizens from Mexican injustice, only when it occurs, and if legal minds decide that Cutting is unjustly dealt with, we want him liberated."

(By Telegraph to the N. Y. Herald.)

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 12, 1886.

To the Editor of the Herald:

YOU ask my views of the Cutting case. Cutting has never applied to me. It may be conceded, if necessary, that Cutting has been legally convicted under Mexican law, but the people and the Government of the United States can never submit to such a rule of law. Every editor and every other person who writes or prints matter in the United States obnoxious to the views of Mexican courts can at any time, when found in Mexico, be arrested and punished as Cutting has been. The person of Cutting is not involved. Surely our Government has not made an idle demand. No one wants war, and I trust no one wants peace at the expense of national honor and the rights of American citizens. The only way to avoid war is to be ready for it and show a willingness to accept it if it must be. Outrages have gone far enough and have been numerous enough.

JOHN IRELAND, Governor of Texas.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC REUNION.

AT the business meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at San Francisco August 2, the members of the Pacific Society were admitted on the payment of $2.50 each. A communication was received from the 5th Army Corps, enclosing resolutions expressing the liveliest satisfaction at the passage of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, warmly congratulating General Porter upon the result, and thanking President Cleveland and the Senators and Representatives "who have so nobly sustained General Porter by their votes;" "for restoring General Porter to the Army, in which he rendered so many years of faithful and distinguished service." These resolutions were adopted by the society by a unanimous vote. Saratoga, New York, was decided upon as the place of the next meeting.

A committee of three, consisting of Generals F. H. Locke, H. C. King and M. T. McMahon, was appointed on getting up an emblem or button for the society representing the three branches of the Service, yellow, red and blue, to be worn on the left lappel of the coat.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Martin T. McMahon; Vice Presidents, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, 1st Corps; Major M. Emmett Urell, 2d Corps; Major Wm. P. Shreeve, 3d Corps; Capt. L. E. Krone, 5th Corps; Gen. Geo. W. Ford, 6th Corps; Capt. J. S. Koster, 9th Corps; Gen. E. S. Salomon, 11th Corps; Gen. W. H. Webster, 12th Corps; Gen. N. B. Sweitzer, Cavalry Corps; Major A. M. Randol, Artillery Corps; Col. J. P. S. Gobin, 19th Corps; Lieut. J. Millard Brown, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, General Staff; Col. Samuel Truesdell, N. Y., Treasurer; Horatio C. King, N. Y., Recording Secretary; Gen. George N. Sharpe, Corresponding Secretary. The offices of Vice Presidents from the 4th, 2d, 9th and 10th Corps were passed.

The literary exercises were held at Metropolitan Hall, San Francisco, on the evening of the 3d. The poem was delivered by Frederick Emerson Brooks, and the oration by the Hon. Stewart M. Taylor, formerly of New York, and now of San Francisco. In the course of his address, he expressed a sentiment to which every soldier will respond: Do we seek more war, my comrades? No, no more war. The world begins to see that great questions can be best solved by cabinets instead of cannons. War marches with bloody feet, and puts out Joy's lamp in every heart.

The annual banquet was held on the evening of Aug. 4, Gen. McMahon presiding. Toasts were responded by Gov. Stoneman, Mayor Bartlett, General W. T. Sherman, Gens. Fairchild, E. D. Keyes, H. C. King, E. S. Salomon, Jas. A. Beaver and W. H. L. Barnes; Col. S. M. Taylor, Capt. F. V. McNair, U. S. Navy, Mr. F. M. Pixley, Mr. F. E. Brooks and Hon. A. E. Sargent.

COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN LEE.

BEFORE a G. C. M. convened at Fort Grant, A. T., and of which Colonel W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf., was President, was arraigned and tried Capt. P. L. Lee, 10th Cav., on the following charges: I. "Conduct to the prejudice, etc."; II. "Breach of arrest in violation of the 65th Article of War." The charges and specifications under the first charge were based upon a correspondence, of which the following is a synopsis:

Post Adjutant. Read to C. O., Troop G, 10th Cav., Feb. 1, 1886.

Asks explanation of the cause of absence of an officer from tattoo and reveille roll call Jan. 28 and 29.

Endorsement by Captain Lee, dated Feb. 2.

Respectfully returned. This letter dated Feb. 1 was received Feb. 2 at 5.30 P. M. From the length of time which has elapsed since the alleged absence, it is impossible for the officer, whose duty it was to attend the calls, to recollect whether he had any explanation to make or not.

A little more promptness on the part of the Adjutant's office is requested.

Endorsement by P. A., Feb. 4, by order of Major Mills.

Respectfully returned to Captain P. L. Lee, 10th Cavalry, who is informed that the statements contained in the foregoing endorsement are not considered as satisfying a reasonable and fair interpretation of the within letter.

Captain Lee will state, in an endorsement hereon, the name of the officer whose duty it was to attend tattoo and reveille roll calls of his troop on the 28th and 29th of last month, and cause him to state whether he has any recollection as to his presence, or absence, at said duties, and if he recollects that he was absent, whether such absence was caused by any reasonable accident or necessity. Captain Lee's attention is called to the fact that his endorsement is dated the 2d instant, while it was not handed into this office until this morning, the 4th. The Post Adjutant has already been instructed to be more prompt in such matters in the future, and his attention had also been called to a neglect on his part, in not calling on the Commanding Officer Troop G, 10th Cavalry, as directed by the commanding officer, on the morning of Jan. 18, for an explanation as to the absence of an officer in that troop at reveille and morning stables on that day, as reported by the officer of the day, Capt. Viele.

Endorsement thereon by Captain Lee, to wit, Feb. 4.

Respectfully returned. I considered that the first endorsement was a reasonable and fair interpretation of the within letter, from the fact that the commanding officer knows that I am the only officer with Troop G, 10th Cav., consequently in the 1st endorsement, "the officer whose duty" could but refer to myself—Capt. P. L. Lee, 10th Cav., comdg. Troop G, is the officer whose duty it is to attend all duties connected with said troop. Having been reported as absent, on the 28th and 29th, it was doubtless so. As I was not sick I have no explanation for the neglect; as I have been absent on several occasions, I neither know nor recollect the dates. The 1st endorsement was written on the 2d instant, but was accidentally left out of the morning report book, but was placed on the Adjutant's desk yesterday evening, as this will be this P. M.

This with the intent to treat lightly and contumaciously the proper efforts of his commanding officer, Major Anson Mills, 10th Cavalry, to learn the cause of his neglect of his duties. All this at or near Fort Thomas, A. T., on or about the 14th day of February, A. D., 1886.

Official communication sent to Captain Lee, May 5, 1886.

The Commanding Officer directs that you explain the cause of your absence from afternoon stables of your troop on the 4th instant. Explanation to be made by endorsement hereon.

Endorsement thereon by Captain Lee, to wit, May 5, 1886.

Respectfully returned to the Post Adjutant of Fort Thomas, A. T. I have no satisfactory explanation to make.

Endorsement of Order of Maj. Mills, May 6, 1886.

Respectfully returned to Capt. P. L. Lee, 10th Cav., who will state the reasons for his absence. The Commanding Officer will be the judge as to whether they are, or are not satisfactory.

Official Reply Thereto by Capt. Lee, May 6, 1886.

Respectfully returned to the Post Adjutant of Fort Thomas, A. T. I had no reason for my absence.

Official communication of same date.

Respectfully returned to the Post Adjutant, Fort Thomas A. T. I was engaged in conversation with friends at the sounding of the water-call, and stables were over before I was aware of lapse of time.

Communications addressed to the Post Adjutant of Fort Thomas, A. T., did make use of the following language, March 10, 1886:

Angered and insulted at the manner of the Commanding Officer.

March 25, 1886: "Lieut. Read did not make a full and conscientious report. In not reporting his absence to me, he deceived me." His attention being called "*to the fact that Lt. Read understood this last remark to imply moral turpitude, and being directed by his commanding officer to either withdraw the same or place it in such formal accusation as would enable Lieut. Read to defend himself*, did in a written reply addressed to the Post Adjutant of Fort Thomas, A. T., and dated April 4, 1886, make use of the following language: In regard to the question of moral turpitude, Lieut. Read must draw his own conclusions.

It was alleged in the specifications that these several letters and endorsements were with the evil intent of casting reproach and opprobrium upon brother officers and treating slightly and contumaciously the proper efforts of his commanding officer to learn the course of his neglect of duty. The Court found him not guilty of this intent and not guilty of Charge I. Also not guilty of charge and not guilty of the specifications under it, which alleged breach of arrest by unduly delaying his return from Solomville, A. T., where he had been permitted to go to testify as a witness before a civil court.

Findings.—"Not guilty."

"And the court does therefore acquit him."

The proceedings, findings and acquittal in the foregoing case of Capt. P. L. Lee, 10th Cavalry, are approved (G. C. M. O. 37, D. Ariz., June 20.)

THE McBLAIN COURT-MARTIAL.

THE Court-martial in the case of Lieut. McBlain, 9th Cavalry, was in progress at Cheyenne at last accounts. Lieut. McBlain's troop commander, Capt. L. H. Rucker, testified that McBlain always spoke to him of his wife in very high terms. It was a subject of general conversation in the garrison that he had obtained a divorce from her, previous to which he was paying marked attention to a young lady at Junction City, Miss Kitty White. Captain Rucker testified: "It was well known that the accused was a married man. He never tried to disguise that fact, so far as I know. I have no friendly feeling toward the accused." The question: "He preferred charges against you a short time ago?" was objected to by a member of the court. The objection was not sustained. Answer by Captain Rucker: "He did. The charge was conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The specification was in regard to showing letters I received from his wife. I never made any attempt to stop his promotion that I know of. I cannot say how often he visited Miss White. It was a matter of general comment in the town. I do not know how many hours he remained with her when he called, nor that he was alone with her during these visits. I do not know that he was frequently invited to go there to play progressive euchre. It is not a fact that I made it my special business to pry into the affairs of the accused."

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

THE following is a statement of the appropriations made during the present session of Congress:

Bills.	Estimates for 1887.	As sent to President.	Law for 1886.
Agricultural	$651,875	$654,715	$585,790
Army	25,356,998	23,753,057	24,014,052
Consular and Dip	1,604,961	1,364,065	1,242,920
District Columbia	3,839,869	3,721,051(*a*)	3,622,683
Fortifications	3,396,000	not passed	725,000
Indian	6,051,259	5,546,262	5,762,512
Legislative, etc	21,523,565	20,654,346	21,376,708
Military Academy	412,075	297,805	310,021
Navy	30,836,357	12,989,507	15,070,837
Naval Increase	....	3,500,000	...
Pension	75,830,200	76,075,200(*b*)	60,000,000
Post-office	54,986,166	54,365,863(*c*)	53,700,990
River and Harbor	10,176,920	14,473,900	...
Sundry Civil	33,554,600	22,657,510	26,079,257
Deficiencies	14,687,264	13,960,880	4,926,855
Alabama Awards	5,769,015	5,769,015	....
Miscellaneous	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,177,648
Grand totals	$293,676,129	$264,783,579	$219,595,283

(*a*) Including the half paid by the District each year.

(*b*) Including $16,000,000 deficiencies in 1882-'83, and $6,431,500 in 1885-'87.

(*c*) Including estimated revenues of Post-office, $47,542,253 in 1886-'87, and $42,741,422 in 1882-'83.

REVENUE MARINE.

Orders have been issued for the following transfers of vessels in the Revenue Marine Service: The steamer *McLane*, now stationed at Galveston, has been ordered to relieve the steamer *Crawford*, stationed at Baltimore. The steamer *Crawford* will take station at Key West, relieving the steamer *Dix*, which will take station at Galveston.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg At Wood's Holl.

The Fish Hawk, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg. St. Jerome Creek, Md. P. O. address, Ridge P. O., St. Mary's County, Md.

The Lookout, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. New York.

The *Grampus*, J. W. Collins commanding, at Wood's Holl.

MRS. EMMA DE LONG, the widow of the Arctic explorer, is visiting the family of Mr. H. O. Houghton, at Beverly Farms, Mass.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

THE report of the Board of Army Officers, consisting of Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, Col. Clermont L. Best, 4th Artillery, and Major Marcus P. Miller, 5th Artillery, appointed to attend the examination of officers who completed the course of instruction at the Fort Monroe Artillery School this year, has been received at Army Headquarters and placed on file, with the following endorsement:

The Lieutenant General has read this report with care. As many of its suggestions can be adopted by the commandant of the artillery school, he deems it best to defer any action on the other suggestions for the present.

The Board met at Fort Monroe June 22 and spent five days in its investigations. It then adjourned to meet at Governor's Island July 22, where the report was prepared. The report gives a roster of the personnel of the school, followed by a statement of the condition of the material used. During the past two years some improvements have been made in the minor machines and appliances of artillery and engineering, but the chief object of professional value, such as the guns, small arms, carriages and armament, remain unchanged. It is suggested in this connection that the school be supplied with the modern systems of cannon and small arms, or with models thereof. A field gun carriage of the Gubeanval pattern, with an 18-inch pounder bronze gun, a trophy of the Revolution, has been added to the museum. The quarters, recitation rooms, library and printing office were found in excellent order and equal to the wants of the school. The accounts of the post treasurer were found correct and the expenditures judiciously made.

The course of instruction during the past two years has been practically as laid down. A valuable addition to the instruction in the department of artillery has been the tour of inspection made under the supervision of Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th Artillery, instructor, of four officers, Lieut. Macomb, 4th Artillery, Lieuts. Lemly and Williams, 3d Artillery, and Lieut. Marsh, 1st Artillery, who were especially selected for the purpose. They visited the South Boston Foundry, National Armory, Colt and Winchester Works, Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania Steel Company, manufactory of high explosives at Gibbstown, N. J., iron and steel works at Chester, Pa., Dupont Gunpowder Works, and Midvale Steel Works. The results of their observations are to be given in special reports.

While fully recognizing the importance of this addition to the course of instruction the Board is of opinion that it should not be restricted to a portion of the class. That four officers only were selected was probably due to economical reasons, but it is suggested that a tour of the entire class to the Tredegar Foundry, Richmond, or to the Cambria or Midvale Steel Works, would not be an extravagant project and would be more in harmony with the purpose of the school.

In the Department of Engineering the special problem given the class was "to cover Norfolk, Va., and its water supply from an invading army approaching from the sea, and by the roads coming from the eastward between Minmos bridge on the North and Knoxville, 4½ miles due South." More of these problems the Board thinks might well be substituted for much that is taught in the engineering course.

Instruction in photography was given by Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., and in Chemistry by Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Art. The course of "science applied to military art," has been divided up among the other Departments as follows:

Part 1.—Geology.—Secs. 1. Dynamical, 2. Structural, 3. Lethological, 4. Historical, 5. Engineering, Geology. Military Geology transferred to Military Art.

Part 2.—Manufacture of Explosives.—Secs. 1. Powder, 2. Explosive compounds.

Part 3.—Military Pyrotechny.

Part 4.—Metallurgy of Iron.—Secs. 1. Mal. Iron, Steel, and Cast-iron, 2. Substance employed in manufacture of same, 3. Manufacture of cast-iron, 4. Manufacture of Mal. Iron, 5. Manufacture of steel, 6. Working of same. Transferred to the course in artillery,

Part 5.—Manufacture of cannon.

Part 6.—Manufacture of small arms. Transferred to the course in artillery.

Part 7.—Secs. 1. Electricity, 2. Telegraphy, 3. Defensive Torpedoes. Transferred to the course in artillery.

The programme of instruction to the division of enlisted men was carried out under the supervision of Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art. In addition to the usual course, instruction was given in the principles and construction of the Bell telephone and call box, and in elementary surveying. The instructor reports great interest and zeal, and the most excellent conduct on the part of enlisted men under instruction.

The Board recommends that the staff or Academic Board include the instructors, that is the battery commanders who are regarded as best qualified to judge of the proficiency of the several students. Under the present regulations the staff is composed of the three field officers on duty at the school.

The estimate placed by the instructor upon any performance of a student should be made known to him by the publication of his "mark," and these recorded marks of merit in the regular work of the course should be the basis of final standing in the class, a final essay or thesis being given only its proper relative weight in that record.

The performance of regular daily duty is the appropriate test of merit, which cannot be supplied by a single essay, however brilliant, upon a selected subject. The following recommendations are made regarding the system of details to the school:

In the opinion of the Board the primary object of the course of instruction at the Artillery School should be to prepare 2d lieutenants of artillery for promotion to the grade of 1st lieutenant, and it should, as far as possible, be made a condition of such promotion as that at the Military Academy is designed to prepare cadets for appointment to the lower grade of officers and is made the condition of such appointment. The law, paragraph 36, U. S. Army Regulations, which excepts cases of disability or other incompetency from the rule of regular promotion gives the executive, it is believed, all necessary power to make the Artillery School as effective in producing desired results as is the Military Academy.

In the earlier days of the school it was wise to give all the lieutenants, without regard to age, the benefit of its course of instruction. But now nearly all the older lieutenants have passed through the course, so that, with few exceptions, the officers to be most benefited by it are the young 2d lieutenants, and the permanent system of detail deemed best for the Service may now be adopted. The number of officers detailed for this instruction, every two years, should be about equal to the number of bi-annual appointments of 2d lieutenants, so that all may be instructed. This will be accomplished by the detail of three or four from each regiment. But the exact number of each detail may be determined in orders from Headquarters of the Army. No reason is seen why their number should be fixed for an indefinite period as at present. The officers detailed for instruction every two years should, in no case include any who have already passed through the course and should not, without their own application or consent, include any who have passed the appropriate age for such instruction. This would include all who have served as lieutenants longer than 12 years. Indeed, it would, in our opinion, be better if the details could be confined to those who have served only from two to six years and this limit may be adopted after a few more years."

It is recommended that the senior 1st lieutenant in each of the batteries should occupy the position of Assistant Instructor; he should be specially selected with reference to his qualifications and should not be subject to periodical change.

In regard to the course of instruction, the report says:

This board cannot undertake to say what modifications should be made in the details of the course at Fort Monroe. These details must of necessity be elaborated by the commanding officer and staff of the school. We can only indicate in general terms the principles which, in our judgment, should govern, viz.:

The course at Fort Monroe should be essentially post graduate to West Point.

The essential features of the West Point method, with which all are familiar and which led to so satisfactory results, should be preserved, with only such modifications as are suggested by the greater age, dignity, and self-respect of the officer students.

The subjects selected to compose the course should be, first, those which are essential to the accomplished artillery officer; second, those which are essential for the officers of the general staff, and, third, those more general subjects which are important to all officers of the Army.

In making choice from the great range of subjects in the above outline decided preference should be given to those elements which need for their ready acquirement the aid of an instructor, and of the material appliances afforded by a military establishment like Fort Monroe.

The general subjects of applied sciences and the subject of law might well be omitted, while the subject of torpedoes, offensive and defensive, and the subject of steam engineering, as applied to the manœuvres of heavy guns, should, by all means, be introduced into the course. Care should be taken to stimulate personal effort on the part of the student; he should resort to the sources of information abundantly supplied by the library, instead of waiting for the instructor to do that labor for him.

The report concludes with these remarks:

An artillery school at Fort Monroe, which, like the Military Academy at West Point, shall realize the highest ideal, must necessarily be the growth of many years, under the stimulating efforts of many officers and the liberal support of the Government. The most improved material for practical instruction is still wanting. Hence the practical instruction in modern artillery is unavoidably extremely imperfect. Yet the habit acquired by the students in the use of obsolete appliances which are now furnished them will be of great assistance to them in their future efforts to handle the service guns. The course of theoretical instruction is yet, in the opinion of this Board, susceptible of improvement, as suggested, as also the methods of administration and the rule of detail of students. Yet the Artillery School has already accomplished great good, and its institution has been of inestimable value to the military service. We take great pleasure in recording our high appreciation of the faithful and efficient service rendered by those officers who have thus far conducted it, and especially by the present commandant, staff, and instructors, whose work it has been our agreeable duty to inspect.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

WE give here the text of the fortification bill as left in conference. There is a likelihood of its becoming a law early next session:

An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes, namely:

For the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications and other works of defence for which there may be no special appropriation available, $100,000, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

(1) For continuing the sea-wall around Governor's Island, $50.000. For continuation of torpedo experiments and for practical instruction of engineer troops in the details of service, $20,000.

Sec. 2. (2) For the purchase, manufacture, and erection of the necessary tools and machinery for the finishing and assembling of heavy ordnance at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; for guns in process of construction, gun-carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder, implements, and materials for the trial and proof of such ordnance, and to complete the two ten-inch breech-loading steel guns now under fabrication, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, including compensation of draughtsman on gun construction while employed in the Ordnance Bureau, $400,000, to be available until expended.

Sec. 3. That the sum of $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the unexpended balance of $400,000 appropriated by the act of March 3, 1883, for armament of fortifications, is hereby reappropriated and made available for the construction and payment of the guns authorized by said act, and now being constructed by the South Boston Iron Works, under contracts dated Sept. 24, 1883, and June 30, 1884; and the extension of said contracts is authorized accordingly.

(3) Sec. 4. To enable the Secretary of War to contract with the South Boston Iron Works for the construction of ten 12-inch, muzzle-loading, rifled, cast-iron mortars, each of 31,000 pounds weight, at a sum not exceeding $6,000 each, or six with steel bands, not to exceed $10,000 each, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, $60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be paid for any such guns until after one of the same shall have been completed in accordance with the contract, and shall have endured a firing test of 200 rounds with standard charges adapted to such a weapon; and after such test each of said guns thereafter manufactured, and tested by ten rounds in the same manner, shall be paid for at the price aforesaid, on the completion and satisfactory trial-test of each; all of said guns to be completed within one year from the termination of the firing-test of the first gun.

(4) Sec. 5. That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be, and hereby are, authorized jointly to make contracts with responsible steel-manufacturers, after suitable advertisements, to continue not less than 30 days, in newspapers most likely to reach the manufacturers addressed, for the supply of rough-bored, rough-turned, and tempered forged steel in forms suitable for heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare, for Army and Navy purposes, in quantity not to exceed 10,000 gross tons, in quality and dimensions conforming to specifications, subject to inspection and tests at each stage of manufacture and including all the parts of each calibre specified: *Provided*, That no money shall be expended except for steel accepted and delivered; and each bidder shall contract to deliver yearly a specified quantity of each calibre, the time of delivery of the smaller calibres to commence at the expiration of not more than 18 months and the largest calibres at the expiration of not more than three years from the date of the execution of the contract; and all the forgings shall be of American product and manufactured in the United States; and one-half of the material purchased under this provision shall be for the use of the War Department, and one-half for the use of the Navy Department, in the armament of ships heretofore or hereafter authorized by Congress; and for the purposes of this section the sum of $6,000,000 is hereby appropriated, to be available during six years from the date of the execution of the contract.

(5) Sec. 6. To enable the Secretary of the Navy to provide and erect additional tools and machinery for the finishing and assembling of heavy ordnance at the Washington Navy-yard, $200.000.

Passed the Senate with amendments July 28, 1886.

SICKLES AT GETTYSBURG.

COLONEL G. G. BENEDICT, of the Burlington *Free Press*, has given to the Philadelphia *Press* the letter which follows, and which was called out by certain newspaper articles written by him, the substance of which appears in his work entitled, "Vermont at Gettysburg":

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC,
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.
[Private.]

G. G. Benedict, Burlington, Vt.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., as also the copies of the *Free Press*, with editorials and comments on the address of Col. Grout before the Officers' Society and Legislature of the State.

I have carefully read your articles and feel personally under great obligations to you for the clear and conclusive manner in which you have vindicated the truth of history. I find nothing to correct in your statement except a fact you mention, which is a misapprehension.

I did not invite Gen. Humphreys* to be my chief of staff till after the battle, because I did not see him after assuming command till I met him on the field, and besides I relied on him as a mainstay in handling the 3d Corps, and did not wish to withdraw him from that position. I did ask General Williams to assume the duties in addition to those of adjutant general, but he declined. I also asked Gen. Warren, then my chief of engineers, to act temporarily as chief of staff, but he also declined taking on himself additional duties. Under these circumstances I asked Gen. Butterfield to remain till I had time to make permanent arrangements. On the third day, Gen. Butterfield having been disabled by being struck with a fragment of a spent shell, left the Army, and a few days afterwards Gen. Humphreys accepted my invitation.

My defence against the charges and insinuations of Gens. Sickles and Butterfield is to be found in my testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. I have avoided any controversy with either of these officers—though both have allowed no opportunity to pass unimproved which permitted them to circulate their ex parte statements, and, as you justly say, to *distort* history for their purposes. Both perfectly understand what I meant by my ante-battle order, referring to Pipe Clay Creek, also my instructions to Butterfield on the morning of the 2d, which he persists in calling an order for retreat, in the face of all my other acts, and of the fact that I did not retreat when I could have done so with perfect ease *at any moment*. Longstreet's advice to Lee† was sound military sense; it was the step I feared Lee would take, and to meet which, and be prepared for which was the object of my instructions to Butterfield, which he has so misrepresented. Now, let me tell you another historical fact. Lt. Gen. Ewell, in a conversation held with me shortly after the war, asked what would have been the effect if at 4 P.M. on the 1st he had occupied Culp's Hill and established batteries on it. I told him that in my judgment, in the then condition of the 11th and 1st Corps, with their morale affected by their withdrawal to Cemetery Ridge with the loss of over half their numbers in killed, wounded and missing (of the 6,000 prisoners we lost in the field nearly all came from these corps in the first day) his occupation of Culp's Hill, with batteries commanding the whole of Cemetery Ridge, would have produced the evacuation of that ridge and the withdrawel of the troops there by the Baltimore, Pike and Taneytown and Emmettsburg roads. He then informed me that at 4 P. M. on the 1st, he had his corps, 20,000 strong, in column of attack, and on the point of moving on Culp's Hill, which he saw was unoccupied and commanded Cemetery Ridge, when he received an order from Gen. Lee directing him to assume the defensive and not to advance; that he sent to Gen. Lee urging to be permitted to advance with his reserves, but the reply was a reiteration of the previous order. To my inquiry why Lee had restrained him, he said our troops coming up (Slocum's) was visible and Lee was under the impression that the greater part of my army was on the ground and deemed it prudential to await the best of his—as you quote from his report.

But suppose Ewell with 20,000 men had occupied Culp's Hill and our brave soldiers had been compelled to evacuate Cemetery Ridge, and withdraw on the roads above referred to, could the Pipe Clay Creek order have been so very much out of place?

That order was to meet the very contingency here in question, to wit: A part of my army, overwhelmed by superior numbers, compelled to fall back, and a line of battle formed to the rear of my most advanced position thus necessitated.

As to Gen. Sickles having by his advance brought on an attack, and thus compelled the battle which decided the war, you have completely answered—and it is a very favorite theory with the partisans of this officer. But these gentlemen ignore the fact that of the 18,000 men killed and wounded on the field during the whole battle more than two-thirds were lost on the second day, and but for the timely advance of the 5th Corps and the prompt sending a portion on Round Top, where they met the enemy almost on the crest and had a desperate fight to secure the position—I say but for these circumstances, over which Sickles had neither knowledge nor control, the enemy would have secured Round Top, planted his artillery there, commanding the whole battlefield, and what the result would have been I leave you to judge.

Now, when I wrote my report of the battle I honestly believed Gen. Sickles did not know where I wished him to go, and that his error arose from a misapprehension of my orders, but I have recently learned from Gen. Geary, who had the day before been sent by Gen. Hancock to hold the left, and who in doing so had seen the great importance of Round Top and *posted a brigade on it*, that on the morning of the 2d, when he received my order that he would be relieved by the 3d Corps and on being relieved would rejoin his own corps (12th), on the right, after waiting for some time to be relieved he sent to Gen. Sickles a staff officer with instructions to explain the position and its importance, and to ask, if troops could not be sent to relieve him, that Gen. S. would send one of his staff to see the ground, and to place troops there on their arrival. He received for reply that Gen. S. would attend to it in due time. No officer or troops came, and after waiting till his patience was exhausted Gen. Geary withdrew and joined his corps. Now, my first orders to Gen. Sickles were to relieve the 12th Corps Division (Geary's) and occupy their position. Here is evidence that he knew the position occupied by Geary's Division, or could have known, and yet failed to occupy it. Furthermore, when he came to my headquarters at about noon and said he did not know where to go, I answered, "Why, you were to relieve the 12th Corps." He said they had no position; they were massed, awaiting events. Then it was I told him his *right* was to be *Hancock's left*, his *left* on *Round Top, which I pointed out*. Now his right was three-quarters of a

*Gen. Meade's recollection on this point seems to be slightly at fault. He did see Gen. Humphreys on the morning he assumed command of the Army of the Potomac at Frederick City, and he at that time expressed his desire of appointing him his chief of staff, but after discussion it was agreed between them that this officer could be of greater service by retaining command of his division in the 3d Corps during the impending battle.—Gen. Humphreys's testimony before Committee on Conduct of War.

†To move from his right upon Gen. Meade's communications.

mile in front of Hancock's left and his left one-quarter of a mile in front of the base of Round Top, leaving that *key-point unoccupied*, which ought to have been occupied by Longstreet before we could get there with the 5th Corps. Sickles's movement practically destroyed his own corps, the 3d, caused a loss of 50 per cent. in the 5th Corps, and very heavily damaged the 2d Corps, as I said before, producing 66 per cent. of the loss of the whole battle, and with what result—driving us back to the position he was ordered to hold originally. These losses of the first and second day affected greatly the efficiency and morale of the Army and prevented my having the audacity in the offensive that I might otherwise have had.

If this is an advantage—to be so crippled in battle without attaining an object—I must confess I cannot see it.

Pardon my writing with so much prolixity, but your generous defence and the clear view you have taken of the battle have led me to wander thus far.

Very truly yours, Geo. G. Meade.

We are in receipt of a letter and memorandum from Mr. James Beale, of Philadelphia, late 12th Mass. Vols. They are introduced by letter from Gen. Sickles, in which he says:

Mr. Beale has shown, that in marching from Emmettsburg, on my own responsibility—and a grave responsibility it was—to help the first corps at Gettysburg, I did a soldierly act, which should at least have silenced misrepresentation, if it failed to elicit praise.

Mr. Beale has likewise shown, that the assertions of Norris and Rosengarten are contradicted by the official records.

Major Rosengarten, in a letter addressed to me on the 24th ultimo, acknowledges his errors. He says: "I have written to Col. Norris, and express to you and to him my regret, that basing my statement on what now turns out to be only a partial exhibit of the evidence on the point at issue, I should have caused so much heart burning and recrimination at the recent Gettysburg Reunion."

Mr. Beale gave the following statement of his inferences from his digest of Sickles's movements:

(g) Sickles moved from Emmettsburg on his own responsibility and without delay.

(h) Meade was loth to let Sickles go, but on finding some troops had been left at Emmettsburg, Meade fully endorsed Sickles. (Sickles really had anticipated Meade's order.)

(k) On the evening of July 1 Meade was twice notified that the left of his line was weak.

Thus it is shown beyond a peradventure that the movements of July 1, until noon, as far as they were controlled by Gen. Meade, did not contemplate any serious engagement of 1st and 11th Corps; that the 3d Corps was operating under direct and positive instructions from Gen. Meade; that the 3d Corps commander was guilty of no delay or postponement on July 1 in coming to the front; that he actually went in advance of his orders; and that even before General Meade's arrival at Gettysburg, he had been twice notified that the left of his line would need special attention.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FLEET PASTIMES AT CALLAO.

Callao, Peru, July 14.

I send you a programme of the regatta held here on the 5th of July for men-of-war's boats, given by the U. S. fleet in celebration of the 4th of July. This and the other events were very exciting, and gave ample enjoyment to all who witnessed them. The committee were Capt. J. H. Gillis, Capt. Byron Wilson, and Comdr. Yates Stirling. Sub-committee, Lieut. H. McCrea, Lt. J. A. Norris, Lieut. J. V. B. Bleecker, and Lieut. T. N. Wood, Judges, Lt.-Comdr. C. M. Thomas, Lieut. Rouyer, and Lieut.-Comdr. J. J. Brice. Starters, Lieuts. A. Ward and L. Young. Stakeboat, Naval Cadet G. R. Slocum. The first race was for gigs or whaleboats, distance, two miles with turn; 1st prize, 21 soles; 2d, 14 soles. There were six entries in this event. The gig from the *Hartford* won 1st prize, and that from the *Iroquois* 2d prize. The race for catamarans and balsas, propelled by shovels, (no steering oar) was won by the Chilian man-of-war *Esmeralda*, with the *Fabert* second; there were five entries; the 1st prize was six soles, and the 2d three soles. The 3d race was for cutters; distance, two miles with turn; 1st prize, 36 soles; 2d prize, 18 soles, was won by the second cutter of the *Hartford*; the *Fabert's* 1st cutter winning 2d prize; there were nine entries. 4th race, dinghies (four oars): distance, one mile straight; 1st prize, 15 soles; 2d prize, five soles, was won by the *Hartford*, with the *Iroquois* 2d; five entries. The 5th race was free for all classes of boats, the distance being three miles with two turns, port helm. The prizes were 35 soles to 1st and 15 soles to 2d. The 14-oar barge from the *Hartford* won 1st prize, and the 18-oar cutter from the *Fabert* 2d. The 6th and last race for beaten cutters; distance, two miles with turn; prizes, 20 soles to 1st, 15 to 2d, 12 to 3d, and 10 to 4th, was won by the 4th cutter from the *Hartford*, (10 oars). The 1st cutter from the *O'Higgins*, (12 oars) came in second.

On July 5 the *Hartford* was dressed gaily, officially to a rainbow, and boat flags, signals, pictures, mottoes, etc., used in decorating between the guns, etc. The other vessels were also becomingly decorated.

The first thing on the programme was a "half-hour-go-as-you-please" around the deck; prizes, $15, $10, and $5—the winning man making 4¼ miles, the others close after him. Next came a run over the maintopmast head; prizes, $7 and $5. Time, 1 min. 14 secs. and 1 min. 18 secs. Then came an "obstacle race," which was very amusing, for the runners had to crawl through and climb over all kinds of things in the route. Prizes, $10, $7 and $5. The next was a three-legged race (two men with one leg bound to one of the other man's). Prizes, $5 and $3. Then came a sack race, the usual kind, as on shore, and gave lots of fun. Prizes, $5 and $3. The wind-up was what is called a "spud-race" (hands tied behind, a spoon in the mouth, and a potatoe on the spoon, and in running around the deck the potato is unavoidably dropped, and must be picked up again on the spoon to resume the race, and this part of it causes all the fun). Prizes, $7 and $5. This brought us up to noon; then, after dinner, the regatta came off.

July 12.—Dinghies of the *Iroquois* and *Hartford*, a mile and a half, straightaway, for a purse of $260, was won in 15.03 by the *Iroquois*. The next race was between the *Iroquois's* gig and the *Hartford's* staff-gig, a four-mile straightaway, for a purse of $340. Won in 41 mins. by our boat. Then a race between the second cutters of the *Shenandoah* and *Hartford*, three miles and a turn, for a purse of $280, was won by the *Shenandoah* on a claim of foul at the stakeboat. It was a bitter pill for the *Hartford* boys, as the race was conceded to be theirs in every other respect, and they were reimbursed by her officers and crew. The excitement of the gig race was the most intense I ever saw, for the outside bets were about $4,400. Of course, great preparations had been made, getting men and boats in trim. It was amusing to see a man in sandpapering our boat feeling for the proper degree of smoothness with his *cheek*, his hands being too hard I suppose. They coated the *Hartford's* gig's bottom with something I never saw used before—a mixture of beer and white of egg. It gives a very smooth and hard surface. The excitement at the homestretch was something fearful. Pandemonium was rampant, two-thirds of the ship's company aloft, and at the conclusion of the race a live rooster was thrown from the foretopsail yard and a broom run up to the mast head.

July 13.—Wind-up race. A cutter from the *Iroquois* and *Hartford*, a "three-mile, straightaway," for a purse of $240, won by *Hartford* in 28 mins. 30 secs., beating the *Iroquois* by 1 min. 40 secs. The boats were manned by firemen exclusively. No outside bets on this race. But there was some funny incidents in connection with it. One was the *Iroquois's* were very confident of their men and boat, but having lost all their money on the gig race, they had no money to bet, but they bent on a broom forward, and had partly hoisted it; and at the conclusion of the race our men caught sight of them hauling it down, and the cheers, cat-calls, etc., evoked were something terrific.

(From a Special Telegram to the Pittsburgh Dispatch.)

MR. ROACH TO RESUME.

Plans have been almost completed for a reorganization of the business of John Roach and Sons, under a syndicate, which will fly John Roach's name at its head.

As the *Dolphin* specifications, even down to the last of them, covering the hull, had been complied with in building that boat, and as renewed tests without warrant seemed to be constantly required, Mr. Roach saw a disposition on the part of the new administration to throw the vessel back on his hands, and he made the memorable assignment at a time when he owed no man a dollar which was not amply secured. The engines of the *Atlanta* and *Chicago* have had their dock trials, and have proved entirely satisfactory. They, together with the *Boston*, will be ready for delivery by the assignees about the 1st of October.

Mr. Roach is in impaired health. His life's aim was to build up American commerce to the plane attained by that of the other sea-going powers of the world. The alleged injustice came upon him with crushing effect in his declining years. He is now seeking rest and recuperation at Mount McGregor; but, before leaving for this point, he called his sons and the superintendents of departments to a consultation on the future management of the business. Two or more powerful syndicates are known to have made propositions looking towards acquiring possession of the business and plant.

These overtures to Mr. Roach were presented only in a general way at this consultation. It is known that the propositions of one of these syndicates was accepted. The details have not yet been made known outside of the circle of those immediately interested. Some of the points of minor importance have not yet been settled. It is known, however, that the reorganization contemplates the retention by Mr. Roach of a large interest in the business, and that he shall be retained as the nominal, if not the actual, head.

The matter has progressed so far that overtures have been made to Mr. J. M. Dodge, an eminent mechanical engineer of this city, to go with the new people as superintendent of the entire construction department. He has asked time to consider the proposition. Mr. Dodge is the son of Mary Mapes Dodge, the editor of "St. Nicholas." He is a graduate of Cornell University, and served his time as mechanical engineer in Mr. Roach's practical school. His executive abilities in addition to his professional qualifications make his selection a wise one. He is now in a flourishing business in this city, as a member of a firm of mechanical engineers, and it is a question if the appointment holds out sufficient inducement to justify him in giving up his business interests here.

The syndicate is fast getting into such shape that it will be able to bid on the new cruisers which are soon to be built for the Government. One bid for a new Government cruiser has already been made, in the name of Edward Faron, superintending engineer for John Roach. A bid has been made and the contract closed for an iron steamer for the Mallory line. Work on it will begin as soon as the successful syndicate is in proper shape to take the yard into its own management, out of the hands of Mr. Roach's assignees.

The statement here that Roach and Sons are building a steamer for the Mallory line is correct. It is not true, so far as we can learn, that there is any intention of forming a "syndicate" for carrying on the business of this firm. That at Chester has never passed beyond their control, and their resources are still ample for carrying on their works without seeking outside help. We very much doubt, however, whether Roach and Sons will be found bidding for any more Government work.

NAVAL STRENGTH AND ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Nations.	Total ships	Available ships	Total personnel	Annual expenditure	Population
Great Britain	388	336	58,000	$56,928,850	35,246,633
France	436	308	67,636	46,884,161	37,405,290
Russia	197	185	28,400	25,326,600	98,356,100
Italy	76	60	12,032	11,529,710	28,452,639
Germany	99	96	13,000	9,802,880	45,194,172
Spain	145	142	21,700	7,466,538	16,625,860
Brazil	34	34	5,800	6,100,000	10,108,291
Austria-Hungary	49	44	9,800	5,369,295	37,741,413
Holland	138	138	10,500	5,032,450	1,400,000
China	49	49	.....	5,000,000	434,626,000
Chili	10	10	16,000	4,359,893	2,400,396
Turkey	100	100	40,400	4,000,000	25,036,480
Denmark	59	59	1,300	3,081,892	2,096,400
Argentine Republic	25	25	1,500	2,915,000	2,400,000
Japan	31	29	7,000	2,103,630	36,700,118
Portugal	26	26	3,500	1,918,789	4,550,699
Sweden	58	57	4,000	1,448,064	4,465,668
Greece	25	25	3,450	885,635	1,979,428
Norway	32	32	1,000	470,000	1,806,900
Roumania	10	10	700	123,000	5,376,000
Mexico	5	5	720	.....	9,389,400

A CARD FROM MR. HAMERSLY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Will you oblige me by stating that the "United Service" will hereafter, commencing Aug. 15, 1886, be issued quarterly.

In reply to the letter of Colonel Dodge, U. S. A., published in the Army and Navy Journal, July 31, 1886, I desire to state that I have mailed Col. Dodge and Lieut. Hoyt publisher's receipts for the subscriptions referred to, and I regret extremely the carelessness in this office that caused the delay in attending to the correspondence which Col. Dodge complains of. T. H. S. Hamersly.

New York, Aug. 6, 1886.

Luther Gilbert Mann, Baldwin, Ill.; Robert L. Hamilton, Huttonsville, W. Va., and Joseph S. Hardin, Chester, S. C., were this week designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June next.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE GUARD.

The abolishment of divisions and the consolidation of the National Guard of New York into four brigades, each commanded by a brigadier general, has absorbed the interest of the troops ever since the publication of the order promulgating the new state of affairs. Like all radical measures it has its opponents. They are most numerous among the ancient element, which openly avows that the foundation of all State troops is show, and among that class who on principle object to every measure from Albany as an interference with their sacred rights and hobbies. Others who approve of the measure say it was too sudden and unexpected, and almost discourteous to the older incumbents of the positions abolished. But among the bulk of the troops and the most progressive and valuable officers the reduction is estimated at its true value, and hailed as a wise provision, as timely as it was necessary. The order was sudden, but that is the nature of things military. It is not customary for a commander to consult with his subordinates before giving commands, and in the centralization of all power in its commander lies the strength of military organization.

The active strength of the National Guard at any time hardly exceeds 10,000 men. To command these there were four major generals and eight brigadier generals, each with an immense staff, with excessive rank, who performed little service except to exhibit themselves on parade for the glorification of their chiefs in the eyes of the non-military public—a source of unnecessary expense, ever-increasing circumlocution, and a continual obstacle in the way of everything tending to a simplification of military business. As a commander who had for years stood at the head of one of the best New York regiments, nobody understood these facts better than Gen. Porter, and his radical action is no matter of surprise to those who knew his views. On the other hand, the sweeping nature of the measure at once relieves him from any imputation as to personal motives or partiality, or that he acted for aught but the best interests of the service. The change can only result in a simplification of work of every description, reduced expenses, increased rapidity in the transaction of business, and a clearer, more effective supervision of each brigade by its commander.

No sensible person will assert that one general officer is not sufficient for 2,500 or 3,000 men. The State will hardly call out its troops for other than riot duty, which is invariably of such a nature as to require each regimental commander to operate independently under instructions from the central seat of power. A call for service in the field would emanate from the General Government, under whose charge would be the entire management, the assignment of troops, commanders, etc. For initial purposes four brigade commanders would be sufficient. For a peace establishment as now exists in New York, compactness, facility of being handled, close supervision of every organization by its general, are necessary to obtain a proper state of discipline and efficiency, without which troops are of no value. The new organization is more likely to produce such result than any previous one, and those who now oppose it will be compelled to acknowledge the correctness of the measure just as they were compelled to recognize the benefits of the reduction of five years ago, the establishment of the State camp, and other innovations of that nature introduced of late.

The reorganization of the line having been accomplished and its propriety acknowledged, attention is naturally attracted towards the staff, and here we find a state of affairs which demands with equal if not with greater force the application of the axe. We find an adjutant-general with the rank of major-general, and about a dozen departments each headed by a brigadier-general, who in turn has a number of assistants with excessive rank, generally colonels. A number of those departments are entirely ornamental. The Chief of Ordnance performs the duties of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Ordnance Departments; hence there is no necessity for a quartermaster and a commissary general. The Pay Department performs little duty outside of the camp, the duties of the Medical and Judge-Advocate Departments are not arduous, the Inspector-General's and the Rifle Departments are probably employed the entire year, but beyond those the other departments are sinecures in the fullest sense of the word. The reduction of the rank of the adjutant-general from major to brigadier-general, that of the heads of the other necessary departments to colonel, and a reduction of their assistants to a corresponding grade customary in the Regular Army, are measures now demanding the immediate attention of the proper authorities. As now constituted the Guard is not only staff topheavy but lopsided, and justice to the line demands immediate action with a view to the restoration of the proper equilibrium.

The rank of the general staff cannot be changed except by the Legislature. Gen. Porter is heartily in favor of the reduction herein proposed, and the matter will be presented to the Legislature next session.

THE COMING BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

With the approaching election of Brigadier-Generals the interest in the subject increases. In New York City both Generals W. G. Ward and Louis Fitzgerald are candidates, but as to the result of the election there is still much doubt. Gen. Fitzgerald is sure of the three votes of the Seventh, and in all probability also of the two of the Eighth. The three votes of the Ninth are doubtful, particularly that of the Colonel, nor is there any certainty of the 11th. It is not believed that the 12th and the 22d will cast their ballots for either of the candidates, but if there should be no other choice, then, as an old commander of the 12th, Gen. Ward would stand the best chance with that regiment. Col. Cavanagh, of the 69th, will hardly be in favor of Gen. Fitzgerald, who may, however, be reasonably certain of receiving the votes of the Lieut.-Colonel and Major. Col. McAlpine, of the 71st, is abroad, the intentions of the Lieut.-Colonel are not known, while the Major, a former 7th regiment man, will probably be in favor of Fitzgerald. The votes of the two battery commanders are uncertain.

In Brooklyn the case rests between Generals McLeer and Ward. The latter is solid with the 23d, but is not the choice of the 47th, and hardly of the 32d. The 13th is doubtful, while the 14th stands like a man for McLeer, whose chances, under the circumstances, seem the most favorable.

This is the situation as we go to press, and, as the facts explain themselves, no comment is necessary.

LAST WEEK OF THE NEW YORK CAMP.

DURING the week, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 7, twelve separate companies, divided into three battalions of four companies, each under the separate command of a field officer, composed the garrison of the camp. The commanders were Lieut. Col. Sam. Welch, of the 65th; Lieut. Col. Heman Dowd and Maj. John J. Riker, both of the 12th. Col. Welch had for his adjutant Capt. G. E. B. Hart, of the 22d; Col. Dowd was assisted in the same capacity by Capt. W. Humphrey, of the 12th, and Maj. Riker by Adjt. J. E. Schermerhorn, of the same regiment. Capt. Hart was adjutant the previous week under Col. Harding. Col. Dowd is a graduate of West Point, while Lieut. Col. Welsh had served with his own regiment in camp in the beginning of the season. It was Maj. Riker's first experiment as an independent commander. All those from the start showed that they meant practical work, and plenty of it. No time was wasted in drilling officers and men in useless and untactical performances as addition to parades and other ceremonies. With remarkably cool and favorable weather there was plenty opportunity for work of the proper kind, and none of the battalion commanders allowed his opportunities to escape.

It is hardly necessary to again repeat the multitude of minor mistakes which were committed on duty of all kind in the beginning of the week. They were so similar to those we have been compelled to point out six weeks in succession that another repetition seems tedious. The two battalions under command of Col. Dowd and Major Riker were frequently consolidated for battalion drill, and no doubt the experienced eye of the commander and his decisive commands and rapid methods proved highly effective in bringing the ideas of the company commanders, which were as various and far apart as the locations of their commands, to a state of harmony necessary for effective work. Col. Welch frequently exercised his command in single rank, which was by some condemned because it created too large a front, while the battalion commander asserted that this was his very object, in order to accustom his temporary subordinates to more extensive formations. There was no harm done either way, and Col. Welch's battalion came out none the worse for it.

The details of the daily work required are well known, and nothing new to be said about that matter beyond the statement that the programme was well adhered to and fully carried out. As was only natural under the circumstances and principles which governed the progress of the camp, the last week proved the best, and the work was more thorough, the instruction more effective, the progress more rapid and complete than during any previous week. This statement is a general one, and refers to each week's duty as a whole. The three commanders proved themselves competent officers, while of Lieut.-Col. Dowd it may be said that he made a particular success of his first opportunity as a National Guard battalion commander. His command doubtless made the greatest progress.

To commanders as well as their staff officers belong the credit of having made the most successful week's work during the season, and the end of the camp justified the fairest hopes of those who made the plans on which it was carried out during the present season.

RESULTS AND LESSONS OF THE N. Y. CAMP.

THE New York camp of 1886, which after a continuation of seven weeks, concluded on Saturday, Aug. 7, was conducted on a system for which there is probably no precedent, but it was none the less successful. There was still much to criticise in every respect, but when the work is compared with that of 1882 and 1883, a degree of improvement became manifest, scarcely anticipated when the camp was first founded. The progress this year may be regarded as especially marked, when it is considered that the troops ordered up were among the most inexperienced in the very qualities required to do the practical work of the encampment in a satisfactory manner.

In taking charge of the camp personally, Adjt. Gen. Porter was guided by various reasons. It was not his desire or choice originally, but the difficulty of making a proper selection for a camp commander, compelled him to take the action he did. This action was by no means intended to imply that the National Guard was destitute of officers with the necessary qualifications to properly conduct the camp; on the contrary there are many, but the difficulty was that among these there was no one who could spare the necessary time. As this year's experiment was still untried, as uniformity of system through the entire seven weeks was an essential requirement, and as the work of the State instructors could only be performed with effect, if backed by the dictum of an officer of rank, there was under the circumstances no alternative but to take charge of the whole himself. In exercising his functions the immediate commanders of the troops were allowed the utmost latitude in their arrangements, provided the general programme of exercises laid down was adhered to, and the principles as to simplicity and the avoidance of show and unmilitary practices were not violated.

The aspect of the camp at first glance at once gave the impression that business and not tomfoolery was its object. This generally put the men on their best behavior from the start, and increased the interest of the officers in their work. The constant exercise of a uniform and rigid, but reasonable system of discipline, is at the bottom of the universal quiet behavior, obedience, soldierly bearing and strict attention to their work on the part of the men. It is safe to assert that no body of troops of this class was ever brought down to such a state of discipline as prevailed in this camp in so brief a period.

This is a matter of more than usual interest, and one reaching beyond the immediate subject of the camp, because it shows the calibre of the material composing the State troops, and demonstrates the ease and rapidity with which they could be moulded into practical soldiers under proper guidance, if emergency should arise. Their lack of knowledge of technical military requirements is a different matter.

To effect satisfactory and lasting results in this respect, the means of previous years have proven inadequate. The introduction this year of the system of general State instructors in the different branches points the way to accomplishing the result more effectually. The whole thing was only an experiment, an entering wedge, but its success has plainly proven that the only means to make the camp valuable is to transform it into one large school of instruction, with competent teachers for every branch. This subject is of great importance, but the perfection of details to make it effective requires time, and, therefore, no time should be lost in preparing the necessary plans. In connection with this subject, it would seem well to state that Col. Phisterer, Lieut. Thurston and Capt. Stacpole did valuable work as instructors in their several branches.

The sanitary condition of the camp, the health of the men, the policing of the ground, the preparation and quality of the food were almost perfect, and reflect equal credit upon all who were connected with their management.

When the punctuality and regularity in the transportation department, especially in moving the separate scattered companies to and from camp, is considered in connection with the constantly necessary issue, transfer, etc., of stores, and with the delicate and arduous duty of regulating the subsistence department, then it becomes simply a matter of justice to say that Gen. Varian, the chief of the supply and transportation departments, and his assistant, Gen. Brownell, are entitled to the highest praise.

It is intended immediately on evacuation of the camp to take up the contemplated improvement of the grounds. Improved drainage is the first requirement, and proper bathing facilities the next. Whether any rocks are blasted away or ravines filled does not matter much, and whether the camp is pitched on the newly acquired ground towards the old rifle range, or left where it is, or pitched over on the east side of the plateau, is of no importance. There is plenty of room under all circumstances.

The omission of rifle practice gave opportunity for attention to other necessary duties, and as Creedmoor offers ample facilities, there is no reason why it should be reintroduced at the camp, besides, it is important to keep up Creedmoor and not to draw away its supporters to a different point.

In summing up the whole, the conclusion is that the right system has been adopted and that there is nothing further required to transform the annual camp into a perfect school of instruction than the perfection of the system.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Col. Clark, on behalf of the active regiment, and Mr. Winchester, on behalf of the veterans, have entered into an agreement which puts an end to the war between the two factions. The terms of the agreement are not known. It is gratifying, however, to know that the disagreeable squabble has come to an end.

A battery of the regular artillery will encamp with the Rhode Island militia at Oakland Beach, in September next.

A board for the examination of officers now holding commissions in the Connecticut National Guard, to consist of Gen. F. E. Camp, Col. W. H. Tubbs, Maj. T. A. Barnes and Capt. W. H. Lee, has been ordered to convene at Camp Smith, Niantic, on Aug. 24 next. To judge from the number of cases before it the board will have a busy time.

MICHIGAN.

IN G. O. No. 18, the Commander-in-Chief expresses his pleasure in having been with the State troops during their encampment. The favorable auspices and pleasant surroundings under which they have been rendezvoused are fully recognized by him. The high standard of personal conduct and military discipline evinced by them generally during the encampment receive his fullest approbation, marred only by allowing too much straggling from camp, which he hopes will be corrected in future for the good reputation of the State. He notices with pleasure the fraternal relations existing in the whole command.

He has witnessed with satisfaction the manly and soldier-like bearing of the officers and men, coupled with their fine exhibit at battalion drill, skilfully performed by the regiments under their respective officers, while the manœuvres and fine display by the brigade under its able commander, General I. C. Smith, and his accomplished staff, have more than met his expectations.

He recognizes the prompt obedience of the officers and men to his orders and their attendance in camp in so large force, and the valuable service as United States Inspector of Brevet Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, Major 4th U. S. Artillery; thanks Brigadier-General Jno. Robertson, Adjutant-General, for the systematic and scrupulously careful manner in which he has managed his department, and repeats that to his care, fidelity, and ability, Michigan is indebted in a large measure for the present high status of its military forces, and Brigadier-General James H. Kidd, Inspector-General, for the very able manner in which he has conducted his department, which is shown in so marked a degree by the appearance of the troops.

He has taken great satisfaction in observing the very complete equipment of the camp and the thoughtful preparations made for the comfort of the command, for which thanks are due to Brigadier-General George A. Hart, Quartermaster-General. The quality of the uniform and its make-up warrants him in saying that it is the most complete yet provided for the troops, the credit of which is largely due to the labors of the Military Board. The attendance of his full staff in camp (which includes the Inspector-General and Quartermaster-General), all of whom distinguished themselves on many a battlefield during the war, and each bearing, as he does, the marks of wounds received in action, is a most satisfactory evidence of their personal attachment to himself, and exhibits a strong interest in the welfare of the troops which is most gratifying to him.

PARAGRAPH 818, UPTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

CIRCULAR 7, c. s., H. Q. A., calls one's attention to par. 818, Upton. In this, as an intended improvement on previous practice, the about-to-be officers of the guard are required to take their places before they are detailed to them. If they have their places, what is the use of the adjutant reassigning them?

Was not the old system—of letting them group in the vicinity till the command *oo. and n.-c. oo. to the front and centre*, was given—the most logical? They came there to be assigned to command, and to assume the position, preassumes command.

The n.-c. oo. stay with their details till ordered to the front for assignment. If the officers take their tactical position without command, why shouldn't the non-commissioned officers do so?

I have thought this modernism violates a military principle. Were the officers directed to stand on the right, left, or rear of the details—well enough. The tactics do not treat it as a guard till the assignments are made, and why let the officers take a tactical position before their command is organized? It will be observed that the sergeant-major reports "the details" are correct, not the "guard" is correct.

Again, I ask, if the tactics posts them, why should the adjutant come in with his pleonasm on a *fait accompli?*

The reasons against prematurely taking position are multiplied in case of grand-guards: the officers for certain platoons may be a matter only confided to the adjutant before guard mounting, and they need not be assigned tactically. RONREVOG.

CAPTAIN GRANT'S OLD POST.

THE *Overland Monthly* for August contains an article on "Capt. Grant's Old Post, Fort Hamilton," (California,) in which will be found some interesting facts in the ante-bellum career of the late General. Of what is known as "The Grant House" the writer says it "presents a most forlorn and dilapidated appearance; had it sustained a bombardment it could not have suffered more. He says further:

The walls have been denuded of their plaster, the windows smashed, the doors torn from their hinges; nothing but an occasional stud prevents the crazy roof from coming down. The rear of the little domicil is almost buried in a mass of climbing vines, and they have looped and twined their tendrils around gaping doorway and shattered window frame and crumbling roof, as if desirous of concealing the erosion of a quarter of a century beneath their caressing folds. The spacious cottage of the commanding officer is situated at the northwestern corner of the campus, on the very edge of the low plateau upon which the post is situated. "And here," said my conductor, "I have often enjoyed a social evening, when, grouped around the cheerful back log, we listened to the yarn of some old hunter or Indian fighter, while the pleasant faced, silent Captain reclined on the rude camp bed and smiled encouragement on the little group between the puffs of his cigar. One of his leading characteristics of later days, when he was the director of the military energies of the North, was even then conspicuous—his entire freedom from the stiff formalities of the service when off duty."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Vermont lays claim to the banner, among our Northern States, as the State which at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion was the first to respond by proclamation to the call for troops; which was the first to throw up on the soil of Virginia Union entrenchments, and the first to assault a confederate fortification; which had proportionately more killed in battle than any other; which took in battle as large or a larger proportion of colors than any other, and never left one of her own colors in the hands of the enemy. The story of her achievements during the war has been told by the historian appointed by State authority, Col. G. G. Benedict, whose first volume of "Vermont in the Civil War; a history of the part taken by Vermont soldiers and sailors in the War for the Union," has made its appearance from the office of the "Free Press Association," Burlington, Vt. "It is the war record," as the author tells us, "of a small and rural commonwealth, heavily drained of its able-bodied men by emigration, without large towns or floating population, and having thus much less than the average proportion of the material out of which modern armies are made, but which nevertheless sent to the war ten men for every one hundred of its population, and out of a total enrolment of 37,000 men liable to do military duty, stood credited at last with 34,000 volunteers." Not to be hypercritical, we may say in passing that out of just such material are made *modern* armies, which hold to the principle of universal service without exemption. Still, there can be no question that the stalwart sons of Vermont furnished material for soldiers such as no country in the world, and no State of the Union, could excel. It is well that the story of their military achievements should be told, and it is fortunate that the task of recording them should have been committed to so conscientious and painstaking a historian as Col. Benedict, a gentleman favorably known by his previous researches in the same field. The interesting letter to Col. Benedict from Gen. Meade, which appears elsewhere, shows what pains he has been accustomed to take to arrive at the truth. With this volume we have portraits of the War Governor of Vermont, Erastus Fairbanks; the Adjutant General, P. T. Washburn; Maj. Gens. Wm. Farrar Smith and John Sedgwick; Brig. Gens. W. T. H. Brooks and L. A. Grant. A dozen sketches of various battlefields are also given. This volume brings the history of the Vermont troops down to the close of the war; what is to follow does not appear. In concluding it quotes Gen. Wright as saying of the Vermonters: "As marchers they were unsurpassed, and as fighters they were as good as the best, if not a little better." Gen. Sheridan said: "I have never commanded troops in whom I had more confidence than I had in the Vermont troops, and I do not know but I can say that I never commanded troops in whom I had as much confidence as those of this gallant State."

The lecture delivered by Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ord. Corps, U. S. A., on the applications of electricity to the development of marksmanship, has been reprinted in pamphlet form from the Journal of the Franklin Institute, July, 1886. It is a very interesting contribution to the subject of marksmanship. Capt. Michaelis's conclusion is that "the application of electricity to the determination of initial velocity has reduced the cumbersome ballistic pendulum, an apparatus, to the simple chronograph, a tool; that it has done away with all abstruse calculation, and has substituted therefor the method of the foot rule; that it has made it possible for every powder manufacturer to do his own proving. He can now ascertain the velocity of his powder as easily and surely as the apothecary weighs the ingredients of a prescription. He knows what is required—he can produce it, not once, but always. He can make a constant powder, and upon the uniformity of the powder depends the accuracy of the marksman."

The "United States Military List" for July, 1886, contains the names of officers of the Army, National Guard, Militia Volunteers, and the various military organizations of the several States and Territories: with a complete index, and a gazette of all changes to date of publication; also the station of troops by companies and regiments, list of garrisons, forts, cantonments, etc. Messrs. J. H. Soulé and Co., Washington, publishers.

We have received a copy of the song book of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, of the M. O. L. L., U. S. It contains the songs with which the gay and festive "sojers," the Loyal Legioneers, enliven the hours which they devote to sociability, and forget for a time the smart of their wounds and the hardships they underwent in the cause of a country too prone to forget the services they have rendered.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery held July 7, the following were elected Companions: Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. A.; Major T. J. Eckerson, U. S. A.; General M. P. Small, U. S. A.; Major C. A. Appel and Capt. A. Capron, U. S. V. The total membership is now 356, and the Commandery is in a very prosperous condition.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B.—You stand No. 30 on Commissary Sergeant list.

A. R.—You stand No. 31 on Commissary Sergeant list.

C.—We sent you, August 10, a copy of the order asked for.

J. B. asks: Did the State of Ohio ever award either badge or medal to the veterans of volunteers of that State? Ans.—No.

Hancock.—If the disability you mention is equivalent to total loss of arm, you will be entitled to $30 per month under the new law.

G. C. M.—Your question is vague, but we infer from it that under the circumstances the man *would* be amenable to trial for his desertion.

Taps.—There will be a vacancy at the Naval Academy for the Sixth Michigan District in 1891; at West Point the Fifth Michigan District is now vacant.

C. W. asks: What company of the 14th Infantry was stationed at Fort Bowie, Ariz., in 1868? Ans.—Co. G, 32d Inf., was at Bowie in 1868. Under the act of July 23, 1866, the 32d Infantry was formed from the 3d Battalion of the 14th Infantry.

Clinton asks: What became of the U. S. S. *Nipsic*? Ans.—She sailed from Montevideo, Uruguay, March 7, 1886, for New York, where she arrived May 22, after a passage of seventy-six days, being delayed by light winds and calms. She was placed out of commission June 10, 1886.

T. B. B.—Is it Fort or Fortress Monroe in Virginia, and what is the difference between a Fort and a Fortress? Ans.—Fort Monroe is the official designation. Fort and Fortress are used interchangeably, though the word "fortress" is applied more correctly to a fortified city or town, and "fort" to a single work of defence.

F. R. asks: Does an application for a non commissioned staff appointment, such as Ordnance Sergeant, stand good in the A. G. O., when a man leaves the Service and returns after an absence of a year and then gets appointed a Sergeant in a company again? Ans.—A new application will be necessary, but your service previous to leaving the Army can be counted.

P.—Senate Bill 119, for the increase of pay of 1st and 2d Class Hospital Stewards has *not* yet passed the House. It seems to be the impression that it will pass next session. The increase of pay will commence from the date the bill becomes a law. The appropriation for the Pay Department for the fiscal year 1886-87 does not include money for extra duty pay to enlisted men when employed as cooks and nurses in hospitals. If it was an oversight; a deficiency bill at next session may set the matter straight.

W. W. asks: 1. In the formation of a battalion do the markers present arms, or do they stand at carry? and do the right and left general guides on successive formation present or stand at carry? Ans.—If the markers carry guns they present, if they carry flags they do not. The right and left general guides present.

2. In company drill is it necessary to dress the line every time it is halted? Ans.—Tactics tell you all about it.

Tyro.—1. To bring a company marching in line to the rear on the command to the rear march to march to the original front, the command to the rear march is repeated.

2. While a company is in column of fours, and in motion, is it proper to give it the commands: 1. To the rear; 2. March; or 1. By the left (or right) flank; 2. March? Ans.—The commands are not prescribed in the school of the company, and on this account they may be objected to. They are, however, quite practicable, may become necessary under certain circumstances, and it is customary to execute them. We see no objection to their execution.

THE MESS.

Why is an old war horse like a summer hotel keeper? Because he is a famous charger.

Captain—"Sgt. Jones reports that you were drunk again last night. What excuse have you this time?" Private—"Well, Captain, I saw fellows from all the commands whooping her up at the sutler's, and not wishing 'em to think our company was anything mean, I went in for *esprit de corps*."—*Lowell Citizen.*

On the excursion to Bay Ridge yesterday a young man appeared on the train somewhat under the influence of liquor and very talkative. "My, my," said an old lady across the car, "what makes a man do so?" "Beg pardon, madam," he said, catching her remark, "but, you see, Congress failed to pass the Fortification Bill and the people have got to fortify themselves."—*Critic.*

Miss Emily—"Where is your regiment at present, Mr. Young?" Mr. Young—"We are still in *statu quo*, I'm sorry to say." Miss Emily—"Oh, indeed! is that far from Bar Harbor?"

One of the most curious of French duels was a meeting which took place between a cavalry officer and a senator. The senator had choice of weapons, and in a most chivalrous spirit, although he had never been on a horse, elected to fight with sabres on horseback. The combat took place, and was brought to an abrupt termination by the cavalry officer tumbling off his charger. It is only fair to his memory to relate that the accident was due to the fact that when standing up in his stirrups to smite his antagonist, one of the leathers broke, and over he went.

John Brown, Queen Victoria's body-guard, as he was called, made a maid of honor very angry once by saying: "Hoot toot, you are just the woman I have been hunting for. Her Majesty commands that you present appearance." The maid objected to the familiarity of John in calling her "a woman," and she went to the Queen and complained of John's rudeness. Victoria very coolly replied by asking her if she was not a woman, pray what was she?

We commend the following to the much-misrepresented Maj. McKee, who has fallen a victim to that love of a joke which makes him one of the pleasantest of companions:

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the railroad president and lawyer, was speaking recently of the trip he had made abroad in company with Gen. Horace Porter and the Hon. Daniel Dougherty. These three men are probably the best known story tellers in the country, and their fame as after-dinner speakers is more than continental. "We were the guests of a well-known London club," said Mr. Depew, "shortly after we reached London, and were treated to a very nice dinner. When the speechmaking began, Gen. Porter led off, and I followed. I began with an apology, saying that Gen. Porter had stolen my best stories, and that Mr. Dougherty's stories were so bad that I would leave all of them for him to tell. Then I looked around, and every Englishman in the room was sitting as solemn and unmoved as a marble statue. It was a dreadfully wet blanket to throw over a man who was trying to be entertaining, but I got through, somehow. Gen. Porter had said that he arrived in England by the Lane Route, and that he had found it very pleasant to see the trees growing along the lane, and to hear the birds singing in the branches. That, too, was received by the Englishmen in profound silence. When the affair was over we went after our hats and coats, and I heard a man behind a cloak screen say: 'Dayvilish queer fellahs, those Americans, don't you know? Stealing stories from each other! Did you ever hear of such venality—such breach of confidence?' 'Yes,' said another, 'but did you hear what that fellow said about the Lane Route? Why, that man is the most surprising liar I ever saw. Do you know, I've been to America and back by the Lane Route myself, and I do assure you, gentlemen, that you won't find so much as a shrub growing anywhere between the two continents. Trees, indeed! Really, the Americans are a dreadfully unprincipled set of people.'"

EXECUTION OF DESERTERS IN CUBA.

"El desertar!" "El desertar!" were the low-toned ejaculations I heard all about me one morning in the cabin of the ferryboat *Edoyard Fesser* as it left the Regla side for the two-mile trip across Havana bay to the city. The cabin was well filled, and in a moment there came fussing and fuming through the narrow passage to the forward cabin a Spanish sergeant and a guard having in charge a man of most pitiful appearance. I made room quickly, so that two seats were vacant near me, in which the guard and his prisoner sat, the latter next me, while the sergeant, bearing a paper with a dangling seal, strode forward a bit, pompous with the importance of his mission and charge.

I knew well enough what it all meant, having once been a soldier myself, but I did not catch the full import of the brutal celerity of Spanish military revenge until the guard—on closing a flippant recital to a passenger next him to the effect that the man had deserted from the forces at Moro Castle some weeks before, after a tremendous flogging for some slight infraction of discipline, had got as far as the Jarucho mountains where he had eluded pursuit for some time until finally run down by bloodhounds—remarked airily: "Ah, yes. He will really not even need breakfast again. The consejo de guerra (court-martial) is already awaiting his arrival.

This deserter was but a boy. He had a fair face, too, round, almost boyish, even through the hunted look that had made him an old man in terror and desperate effort during those few weeks in the chapparal. His feet were partly bound with rags and bark and thongs of the ribbon tree. He was bareheaded, his hair tangled and knotty, and in one place a sabre cut was still open and bleeding. But he sat there with his hands clinched and his face like a piece of marble begrimed with mud.

The deserter looked at Moro as with an awful fascination. Then, as if beyond it and what he knew was waiting for him there, the poor fellow's eyes seemed strained to some point far, far away. Ah, his frantic soul vaulted the hated walls to old Castile, mayhap to his own peasant home, to the mother, the sisters, to a peasant girl's thatched-roof home by the vineyards, and, brave as he was trying to be, his whole frame writhed, his breast heaved and surged and, though he clinched his hands tighter and looked old Moro squarely in the face, his blue eyes filled and filled again with tears that scalded their way through the chapparal filth on his face like torrents. A dozen schemes for rescue shot through my brain. The sight and thoughts sickened me. I could scarcely remain in that cabin nor the pity this man roused in me.

Through the clatter and clamor and crowds the deserter was shoved and sabre-prodded to the plaza de la San Carlos; hurried into a victoria, alongside which were two mounted guardas, and driven rapidly away. I could not work that day, and wandered along the

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walls of La Punta, restless, heart-sick and with the white face of that desperate life ever before me. At 4 o'clock, just across the narrow harbor entrance, were heard some ominous drum beats. On the little plaza just over the sea, on the heights at Moro, there were movements of small squads of soldiery. We could see all this plainly from La Punta. I feared what it meant, could not bear it, and hurried away. Just as I reached the old Boquete there was a sound of musketry at Moro. I looked across the channel and saw the smoke from their pieces well nigh enfolding them all. But I saw through and through that cloud one face sealed in eternal rest, when some old fish wives on the Boquete walls near, crossing themselves as if it were an old habit, and for like occasions, lazily muttered: "El desertar!" "El desertar!"—*Correspondence Chicago News.*

FRENCH FENCING SCHOOLS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* describes the schools and clubs in France devoted to instruction in the national sport of fencing, which are too numerous to mention. He says: "The French Army takes very seriously what is called swordsmanship and has an elaborate system for the gradual selection of the best fencers among the different regiments and their further development into the prizemen, who instruct others in their turn, when they have become Prévôts or maitres d'armes. The centre of this system is the military school at Fontenay-sous-Bois, near Vincennes, under the charge of Capt. Dérué, otherwise called the Ecole d'Escrime de Joinville-le-Pont. The work goes on continuously morning and afternoon in the cabin-shaped salles d'armes under the eyes of the captain and four adjutants, who themselves have given proofs of extraordinary proficiency and won their places on the merits of their swordsmanship. As duelling is not only tolerated in the French Army, but insisted upon whenever there seems to be sufficient reason for a fight, the regimental master-at-arms has something more interesting from time to time than the functions of teacher. The soldiers do not always long to fight each other when the time comes, and I was given a most ludicrous description of the panic of two quarrelsome fellows when they found themselves on the field, stripped to the waist, the swords being measured and the regimental doctor stationed close at hand. They had to be boosted up to within touching distance and kept there by main force till one got a scratch. The army school is naturally the main source whence issue into private life the many teachers, prévôts, and maitres d'armes who are to be found in Paris, in other French towns, and, indeed, all the world over. It is something like a college. Most of the eminent Paris fencers are graduates of the army school. The art of the sword, far from decreasing since the perfection of pistols, has made great strides in France during the last quarter of a century, and the clubs devoted to it have multiplied. The Italian system of binding the hand to the sword is never used, but now and then you see a man using the cord that is meant to keep the sword from falling completely to the ground if the grip is lost. The foil, in ordinary scrimmages here, is often struck from the grasp. In Paris and at this army school the usual practice is with a very lightly held foil; the guard is rather low than high. Amateurs are very apt to wear the more convenient knee tights and long stockings since the introduction of bicycles and lawn tennis, but linen trousers are the rule at the army school and with the professors in town. Linen jackets are taking the place of leather among the amateurs, apparently in imitation of the military fencers. The hold that fencing has taken in the United States and Canada of late must excuse the length of this letter and the particulars into which I have gone; those who have practiced with the foils ever so little may be glad to know the state of the game in military and civil circles and enjoy a sketch, however slight, of the establishment which does most to keep alive the practical part of the noblest art of self-defence."

ENGLISH ORDNANCE OFFICIALS.

A DESPATCH of Aug. 7, from London, says: "The Sir William Armstrong Arms Manufacturing Company is resorting to extreme measures to estop the military newspaper exposures of the company's alleged corruption of government officials to secure contracts for the supply of ordnance. Recently the company applied to the Queen's Bench for an injunction to restrain Captain Armit from continuing to publish in the *Admiralty and Foot Guards Gazette*, as he has been doing every week, fresh allegations of corruption of ordnance officials by the Armstrongs pending the result of the action for libel brought by the company against the captain for his original allegation of corruption. In the succeeding exposures Captain Armit has described in detail alleged cases of the grossest character, charging several distinguished personages with corruption and conspiracy, and with having formed among themselves a ring for systematic robbery of the government. The Court of Queen's Bench has just rendered its decision upon the petition for injunction. The court refuses to grant the injunction, and bases the refusal upon the ground that the alleged libels fall within the class of 'privileged communications.' 'If these libels are true,' says the court, 'it is of the utmost importance that the country should be made aware of the knowledge they convey.' Captain Armit's object, it is believed, is to force the government to grant a royal commission of inquiry into his charges."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ENGINEERS have been sent to Kertch by the Russian Government to survey and ascertain the depth of the harbor. It is intended to reconstruct the ancient Genoese mole and to deepen the basin so as to bring it up to the town,

DESPATCHES from Constantinople describe the formation of an army corps of 48,000 men in Macedonia as due to the recent language of M. Tricoupis regarding Greek claims, and to the efforts of Russian emissaries to foment a rebellion in Macedonia.

CAVALRY regiments in the German Army are being carefully drilled in the art of swimming their horses across rivers. The feat is said to be performed with the utmost precision and rapidity, whole regiments crossing and recrossing in an astonishingly short time.

THE Servian Government have just published an official list of the casualties suffered by the Servian Army in the late war with Bulgaria, viz.: Killed, 44 officers, 61 non-commissioned officers, and 669 men. Wounded—97 officers, 118 non commissioned officers, and 4,055 men. Total casualties, 5,314.

ANOTHER British steamer, the *Hok-Canton*, has been captured by the Atchinese pirates, her master, engineer, and others killed, the crew and passengers and master's wife taken prisoners, and the ship looted. The Dutch have sent troops to demand and exact reparation, but the Dutch seem powerless in those regions.

DURING the recent balloon voyage of Messrs. L'Hoste and Margot, between Cherbourg and London, M. L'Hoste made some interesting experiments to determine the feasibility of using balloons for war purposes. The aeronauts manœuvred while passing over ships, and threw down unloaded torpedoes, which, if charged with dynamite, would have played sad havoc, for the aim was almost uniformly successful. The result seems to establish the importance of the balloon in future warfare.

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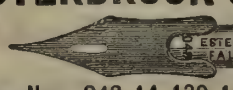


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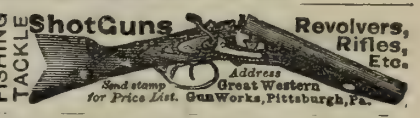
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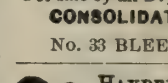
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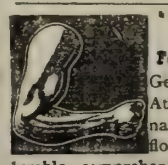
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LORD GEORGE HAMILTON is once more the First Lord of the English Admiralty and Mr. W. H. Smith the Secretary for War.

THE recent meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Gastein and the protracted conferences of Bismarck and Kalnoky are regarded as omens of peace, and indicate, it is thought, that the alliance between Germany and Austria is to continue, and is to be made stronger.

GENERAL MIDDLETON, of Canada, has gone to British Columbia to arrange for the fortification of Vancouver and other points in that province. An effort is making to man these forts with regular troops from the British Army now on the reserve list. The War Office, however, objects to their leaving England for any point where they may not be available if required for immediate service.

THE twentieth anniversary of the battle of Lissa, in which the Austrian fleet under Admiral Tegethoff, defeated the Italian fleet under Admiral Persano, occurred July 20. A bronze statue of Admiral Tegethoff, somewhat resembling that of Nelson in Trafalgar Square, was to have been unveiled in Vienna on the anniversary of his victory, but that nothing should be done to mar the good feeling existing between the Austrians and Italians at the present time, the ceremony has been deferred until the end of September.

THE great fault which can be brought against General Boulanger—and for this he will be judged severely by those who pass sentence on him now or hereafter—is that he has introduced politics into the army, intentionally, and with a persistence which it is difficult to excuse. This is the greatest misfortune which could befall France—a misfortune which she had hitherto escaped, and to which she is now on the point of being condemned. We have now to reckon with this new factor which Gen. Boulanger has introduced into the public affairs of France, and perhaps even of Europe. Lastly, it must be remembered that when a man so ambitious as General Boulanger is, and in command of the army of a great country, is ridiculed—as he has been by some newspapers—as "a Bonaparte without victories," he is incited to desire to complete the resemblance.—*London Times.*

THE Russian torpedo cruiser *Lieut. Ilgin* was launched at St. Petersburg on July 24.

THE British warship *Vulture*, three guns, built at Sheerness about 18 years ago, and recently sold out of the Royal Navy as unfit for active service, was the last of the wooden gun vessels built before the introduction of composite shipbuilding, and has had a considerable amount of foreign service.

THE fortification works for the defence of the port and city of Odessa have been commenced. A chain of five powerful batteries will stretch from the harbor mouth to Cape Fountain, a distance of 10 miles, dominating the roads. A series of prominent headlands at various elevations afford favorable and commanding positions. Some 60 pieces of heavy cannon in all will be mounted on these batteries, but the plans for their full equipment are not yet perfected.

SPEAKING of the recent review in Paris, a German paper writes: "I saw the French Army march past, and I must say the impression made was most favorable. One must not draw conclusions from a comparison between the two armies. A German review differs from a French review in solidity, and the rigidity which characterizes the march of German lines has not yet been obtained by the French Army, and will probably never be obtained. The Russians resemble the Germans in this matter more than any other nation, and this portion of military instruction does not appear suited to the French method. Comparing a German with a French review, it is certain that Germany still possesses a superiority; but if we view the matter in another light and if we compare the French Army of to-day with what it was formerly, one must be blind not to see what an amount of work has been done, and what progress has been recently made in France."

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BIRTHS.

BUCK.—At Newport, Ky., August 2, to the wife of Lieut. W. L. Buck, 13th U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BULLER—BLAIR.—At London, Eng., July 20, the Hon. WALTER YARDE BULLER, brother of Lord Churston, and LEILAH KIRKHAM BLAIR, widow of D. Boyle Blair, and eldest daughter of Gen. R. W. Kirkham, formerly of the U. S. Army.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Geneva, Switzerland, August 6, Brevet Major-General ROBERT ALLEN, Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

BLOODGOOD.—In Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., August 9, JAMES BLOODGOOD, aged 85 years and 7 months, father to Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, U. S. N.

HAMILTON.—On Wednesday, August 11, at 43 West 32d St., New York City, FRANK HASTINGS HAMILTON, M. D., in his 73d year.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, of heart disease, at San Francisco, Cal., August 8, in the 31st year of his age, HENRY JOHNSON, Jr., late 1st Lieutenant 8th U. S. Infantry, and Companion of Military Order of Loyal Legion, only son of Captain H. Johnson, Medical Department, U. S. A.

MCCOOK.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 8, ALEXANDER, infant son of General A. McD. and Annie C. McCook, U. S. Army, aged 5 months 23 days.

ROCKWELL.—At Chatham, Mass., Aug. 1, ESTHER HELEN, wife of Lieutenant Commander Chas. H. Rockwell, U. S. Navy.

VAN STUDDIFORD.—At St. Louis, July 31, Doctor HENRY VAN STUDDIFORD, father-in-law of Captain J. C. Thompson, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

WILSON.—At Warm Springs, Va., August 5, Colonel WM. P. WILSON, formerly Captain 21st U. S. Infantry.

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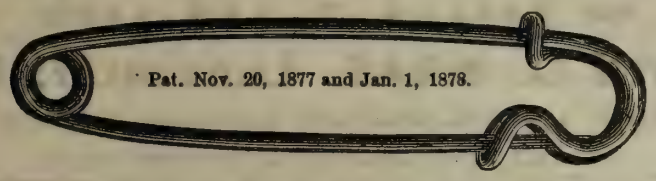
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Proposals For Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST. Cor. Greene, New York City, July 16, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., August 16th, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, Miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores, such as Stationery, Tools, Iron, Horse, and Mule Shoes and Nails, Oils, etc., etc., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the Department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened Aug. 16, 1886," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals For Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., July 7, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as barrack and office furniture, dump and hand carts, wagon materials, blacksmiths', carpenters', farriers', wheelwrights', masons', saddlers', and miscellaneous tools, iron, hardware, paints, oils, etc.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the supplies bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blank proposals, specifications, and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for ——, at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF POST QUARTERMASTER, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., JULY 15, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., August 16, 1886, for doing the necessary printing for Division Headquarters during the remainder of this fiscal year, in accordance with the specifications which with information can be obtained at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

H. J. REILLY,
1st Lieut. 5th Art., A. A. Q. M.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 4.
WHOLE NUMBER 1200.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

ARTILLERY regimental commanders, under G. O. 86 of 1884, are commencing to send in their recommendations for light battery commanders for the four years commencing Jan. 1, 1887. We shall announce the changes hereafter.

THE West Point graduates of 1886 are generally availing themselves of the full amount of leave authorized by the Secretary of War, and will report for duty with their respective companies and regiments about the middle of September.

WE notice, in recent orders, a Court-martial case where a soldier was tried for violating a solemn promise, given as a condition of his re-enlistment, that he would abstain thereafter from certain offences which seemed during his previous term to have become chronic with him. We merely refer to the case as many are not in favor of "conditions" of the kind referred to, nor, indeed, of any kind, where discipline is involved.

CHIEF ENGINEER HARRIS, of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering, assisted by Passed Assistant Engineer MATTICE, is busily engaged in perfecting the specifications for the new additions which are to be made to our Navy. Of necessity, these specifications are drawn with much care, and it is expected that few, if any, changes will be found necessary in them while being developed into the combinations of iron, steel, and brass, called the "Modern Marine Engine."

MAJOR DEWEY, as Chief of the Back Pay and Bounty Division of the Paymaster-General's Office, will have to pay about 12,000 claims, for which provision was made in the last General Deficiency bill. They are being received at the rate of about 200 a day and will be paid in the order of their receipt, but not so rapidly as received, only one clerk being engaged upon the work. In a few days, however, extra clerks will be put on and an effort made to dispose of at least a hundred claims a day.

IT is an evidence of the rapid progress of national homogeneity when we read that "General SAIGO, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Navy, is on a tour of observation in this country." And if further evidence were needed it would be found in the fact that General SAIGO is accompanied by Lieutenant SAITO, Captain SHIBOYAMA, Lieutenants FUNAKI, YOSKIN and HIDAKA; also Engineer HOVADA and Paymaster KATASKA. Veritably the world is progressing at a rapid rate. We welcome Japan to the community of nations, and hope that the day is far distant when any other than the most pleasant relations are maintained between our Asiatic friends and the people of the United States. They are our nearest neighbors on the West, and we trust that our intercourse with them may continue to grow more intimate and cordial.

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to a Court-martial case in which a soldier, being "sick in quarters," left the garrison, got drunk, etc., asks our opinion of the regulation which permits medical officers to so dispose of men, instead of admitting them to the hospital. We presume the regulation in question was established at a time when the post hospitals could not accommodate all the sick, but there are few posts, we imagine, without full accommodation in this respect. In our opinion, therefore, the regulation could well be amended so as to permit two methods of disposition of men reporting at sick call, namely, those undoubtedly sick to be admitted as patients, and those slightly indisposed, or suspected of merely coming to hospital for a rest, placed on observation for the day and in the evening, if found apparently well, returned to their barrack rooms and to duty.

THE President neglected to appoint a Surgeon-General before his departure, for the reason that his time was so continually occupied by other important matters during the closing days of the session of Congress that he did not have time to consider the subject carefully. In making Army appointments heretofore, he has carefully gone over in person all the papers of the many applicants and looked into their respective records, for the purpose of determining for himself the best selection to make. It is presumed that he did not care to make the Surgeon-Generalship an exception to the rule, and, therefore, postponed action until his return. Another important matter which will probably demand the attention of the President before Congress again assembles is the desirability of putting an end to the anomalous condition of affairs in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. As yet, however, nothing has been done in this matter.

SECRETARY WHITNEY intends to carry out the policy of his predecessors in regard to sending officers abroad for a course in advanced sciences. Assistant Naval Constructors JOSEPH H. LINNARD and JOSEPH J. WOODWARD have completed their three years' tour at the Paris Polytechnic School and will shortly be ordered to return home. Two other young officers will be ordered in a few days to the same school. Ensign CHARLES H. HEWES, who stands at the head of the list of this year's graduates of the Naval Academy, will be one of them. The other has been selected but his name cannot be ascertained at this time. There will be no details to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich this year, for the reason that Ensigns SAMUEL W. ARMISTEAD and DAVID W. TAYLOR have still another year to serve there. The latter has just been appointed an Assistant Naval Constructor. It is understood that Ensign HEWES will also receive a commission as Assistant Constructor.

THE valuable and exhaustive report of Naval Constructor PHILIP HICHBORN, U. S. Navy, on European Dockyards, published in accordance with a resolution of Congress, has just been issued by the Navy Department. It discusses with great clearness the subject of national dockyards and British private yards, torpedo boats, details of the fitting of vessels, tools and shipyard appliances, iron and steel works, etc., etc. The subject of national dockyards is extensively set forth by numerous plans and well executed drawings, and the description of modern tools and shipyards appliances cannot but be instructive to our own shipbuilders. The drawings of the latest French and English armored ships are very complete and perfect in every detail. Constructor HICHBORN'S conclusions as to the method and progress of modern warship construction as well as the money consideration necessary to be accounted for in the production of a warship that will combine seaworthiness, high speed, manœuvring qualities, coal endurance, offensive and defensive power, are well considered and deserving of careful thought by those whose duty it is to decide the types and project the plans of new warships for our Navy.

COMMODORE D. L. BRAINE, U. S. N., before his departure for the South Atlantic Station, received the appointment of acting rear admiral. Commodore BRAINE retires on May 18, 1891, consequently he is but fifty-seven years of age; in these piping times of peace quite a youthful commander of a squadron. Still, the Commodore is not so youthful as to be entirely without experience. He was in the Home Squadron during the Mexican War; served with honor during the civil war, and commanded the *Monticello* in the first naval engagement of that war, the attack on Sewell Point Battery. He was in the attacks on Fort Fisher, and also in the attacks upon Fort Anderson and the forts on Cape Fear River. He realized LINCOLN'S saying that his gunboats could go wherever the ground was a little damp by trying conclusions with two regiments of confederate infantry, and rescuing the 20th Indiana Regiment which was surrounded by the enemy. Admiral BRAINE, as we may now call him, received his appointment as midshipman in 1846, his commission as lieutenant in 1858, as lieutenant commander in 1862, as commander in 1866, as captain in 1874 and his promotion to commodore last year. We know of but one objection to his selection for the command of a station, and that is that it takes him away from the important duty in connection with our auxiliary Navy. His place has been well filled, however, by the appointment of Captain HENRY ERBEN to the vacancy.

THE accidental capture by a French peasant, near Nevers, of a carrier pigeon marked with Prussian insignia, and carrying a cipher despatch, has led to an investigation by the French authorities, one of the results being the alleged discovery of a number of pigeon-houses and an organized scheme of pigeon communication, at Reims, kept up by the German government. By way of compensation for this invasion of France, it seems that Germany has to keep a sharp surveyance of its own strong places, Lieut. HARTUNG, an officer of engineers, having been arrested through the information of his deserted mistress, on charges of selling to foreign emissaries plans of the fortifications of Magdebourg, one of the most formidable fortresses in Europe. This is the third discovery of a similar treachery on the part of German officers. Even Italy seems not to be exempt from the spying policy of her neighbors, the popular feeling in Rome being much excited by the arrest of a French journalist, M. CHARLES DES DORRIDES, and two Italians, LIONEL and VICTOR VECCHI, one a foreman at the Arsenal at Spezia, and the other professor at the naval technical institution of Leghorn. On the 27th ult. these parties were brought into court, the brothers VECCHI on the charge of selling to the Frenchman plans of Italian war ships and other documents, and DORRIDES accused of having organized a system of espionage of government secrets in connection with them. DORRIDES admitted relations by letters with the brothers, and confessed to having received from them information attainable by any military attaché, but would not name the person to whom he had transmitted his papers and intelligence. The court adjourned pending the arrival of VAN ESSE, the accuser and principal witness. At its second session a verdict of not proven was reached.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN D. M. SCOTT, U. S. A., is a guest at the Ocean House, Long Branch, N. J.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL A. BAIRD, U. S. A., is visiting General J. B. Fry at Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT J. D. MANN, 7th Cavalry, has joined at Fort Buford, D. T., for temporary duty.

MAJOR E. B. BEAUMONT, 4th Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Bowie from a trip to San Francisco.

CHAPLAIN W. M. POSTLETHWAITE, U. S. A., of West Point, is visiting friends at Newport, R. I.

GENERAL RUFUS SAXTON, U. S. A., and Mrs. Saxton are spending a few weeks at Cresson Springs, Pa.

MAJOR S. C. VEDDER, 19th U. S. Infantry, lately in Virginia, has gone to Schenectady on a visit to his sister.

LIEUTENANT H. DE H. WAITE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week on a short vacation.

CAPTAIN J. E. GREER, U. S. A., has returned with his family to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from Poncha Springs, Col.

COLONEL H. B. BURNHAM, U. S. A., will start for San Francisco next week to report to Major-General Howard for duty.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Adams, has been visiting friends at Independence, West Va.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., is a recent contributor to the *World's* fund for a testimonial to Mr. Gladstone.

SURGEON PASSMORE MIDDLETON, U. S. A., is visiting at Bradford, Pa., and expects to go to St. Augustine for duty early in September.

CAPTAIN L. R. STILLÉ, 23d U. S. Infantry, leaves Fort Brady, Mich., early next week to spend a few months with relatives in Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE ANDREWS, 25th Infantry, has succeeded to the adjutancy of the regiment, vice Captain D. B. Wilson, lately promoted.

CAPTAIN E. B. MOSELEY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, a good shot, will compete for a place on the Department of the Columbia rifle team.

SURGEON W. S. TREMAINE, U. S. A., who has been in Buffalo for a long time past on sick leave, has received a further extension of six months.

MAJOR GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., is having several much needed improvements and additions made to his quarters at Governor's Island.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and Colonel Sheridan returned this week to Washington from their annual visit to their old mother at Somerset, O.

CAPTAIN CYRUS ROBERTS, 17th U. S. Infantry, after visits to old friends in Omaha and elsewhere, has joined his company at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT J. P. WISSER, 1st U. S. Artillery, relinquished duty on Gen. Gibbon's staff, August 5, and has left for the East to join at West Point Aug. 28.

LIEUTENANT R. F. BATES, A. D. C., has been acting as Adjutant-General of the Department of Dakota during the temporary absence of General Thos. M. Vincent.

GENERAL SHERMAN named St. Louis as the city for the next national encampment of the G. A. R., and St. Louis it was notwithstanding considerable opposition.

AN officer at one of the largest of our Western post writes: "I observe how well your issues are handled and congratulate you. The JOURNAL is well liked at this post."

LIEUTENANT A. G. TASSIN, 12th U. S. Inf., after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort Monroe, Va., has joined Co. A, of his regiment, at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT A. W. VOGDES, 5th U. S. Art., left New York City on Wednesday for Buffalo to attend the sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

GENERAL H. L. ABBOT, U. S. A., will preside over a Board to meet at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., early in September, to select the site for the new post of Fort Brady to be built there.

MAJOR A. B. CAREY, Paymaster, U. S. A., who is in Alaska on leave from San Francisco, will call at Vancouver Barracks on his way home and report to Gen. Gibbon for temporary duty.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. F. MASON, U. S. A., lately appointed, will continue on duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., where he has been for some time past stationed as Acting Assistant Surgeon.

LIEUTENANT C. A. CURTIS, U. S. Army, retired, who has resided for some time past at Gainesville, Fla., has been officially detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the East Florida Seminary.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the marriage in September of Lieut. Henry E. Waterman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss Clitz, daughter of Rear Admiral J. M. B. Clitz, U. S. N., and niece of Gen. H. B. Clitz, U. S. A.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., Inspector of Rifle Practice, took station at the Bellevue Rifle Range this week and will remain there until the rifle competitions of the Department of the Platte are completed.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the approaching marriage of Lieut. C. H. Cochran, 7th U. S. Inf., to Miss Anna Granger, of Zanesville, Ohio. Miss Granger is a relative of Gen. R. S. Granger, U. S. A., and of the late Gen. Gordon Granger.

LIEUTENANT J. S. PETTIT, 1st Inf., lately in Arizona, has joined his company at Benicia Barracks, Cal. His marriage to Miss Bessie Sharp, daughter of Major Alex. Sharp, Paymaster, U. S. A., is announced as an impending event.

COLONEL W. B. ROYALL, 4th Cavalry, East on sick leave, was in Washington a few days ago.

LIEUTENANT H. B. MOON, JR., 20th U. S. Inf., is spending a portion of his leave at Alexandria, Va.

CAPTAIN T. F. MOUNT, 3d U. S. Artillery, has gone to Rockville, Md., to spend a few weeks with his family.

MAJOR J. B. PARKE, 16th Infantry, lately promoted, will delay his departure for Texas until November.

THE engagement is announced of Lieutenant A. M. Fuller, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss C. M. Scheller, of San Jose, Cal.

LIEUTENANT C. L. BEST, Quartermaster, 1st U. S. Artillery, has prepared and expects soon to publish a manual of guard duty.

LIEUTENANT J. R. RICHARDS, Jr., 4th Cavalry, after a temporary sojourn at Fort Bowie, has gone to Fort Huachuca for duty.

LIEUTENANT E. A. MILLAR, 3d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a two months' sick leave much improved in health.

CAPTAIN P. L. LEE, 10th U. S. Cavalry, lately acquitted by the Court-martial at Fort Grant, has resumed command of his troop.

MAJOR C. C. RAWN, 24th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Fort Elliott, Tex., is spending a season with his family at Ocean Beach.

COLONEL B. C. CARD, U. S. A., of the Quartermaster General's Office, leaves this week for San Francisco on special official business.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD BURR, Corps of Engineers, and Mrs. Burr, on a visit East from Vancouver Barracks, were in Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT H. H. BENHAM, 2d U. S. Infantry, was a recent guest of Lieutenant J. M. Arrasmith's, same regiment, at Fort Leavenworth.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK and Capt. Joseph T. Haskell, 23d U. S. Inf., left Fort Wayne, Mich., this week on a short visit to Mackinac Island.

GENERAL J. J. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tompkins and Major W. P. Gould, U. S. A., were at the Aquidneck House, Newport, R. I., this week.

THE latest report from Fort Leavenworth as to the condition of Lieutenant J. J. Weinberg, 13th U. S. Infantry, seems to indicate improvement.

CAPTAIN J. M. INGALLS, 1st U. S. Artillery, who has been spending a vacation with his family in New England, has returned to Fort Monroe, Va.

LIEUTENANT CONSTANTINE CHASE, 3d U. S. Artillery, will spend the greater portion of his leave from Washington Barracks, D. C., at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

LIEUTENANT A. J. RUSSELL, 7th Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Totten and Lieutenant R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Infantry, at Fort Yates.

COLONEL J. P. MARTIN, U. S. A., who was expected to rejoin at Fort Leavenworth last week, did not return until this week, having received a short extension of his leave.

LIEUTENANT J. F. MCBLAIN, 9th Cav., has returned to Fort Washakie, Wyo., to await the result of the General Court-martial before which he was recently tried at Cheyenne.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. M. ANDERSON, 9th Inf., relinquished duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., this week, to avail himself of two months' leave before joining his regiment in Arizona.

PAYMASTER J. B. KEEFER, U. S. A., left Newport Barracks, Ky., this week for Vancouver Barracks, and has been succeeded at the former post by Paymaster Chas. McClure, lately at Boston.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Snelling a few days ago from his inspections of Illinois Militia. He speaks highly of the welcome given him and praises the militia for its appearance and discipline.

LIEUTENANT J. W. WILKINSON, 7th Cav., who has been succeeded as regimental adjutant, at Fort Meade by Lieut. L. R. Hare, goes to Fort Buford for duty with Troop F. Lieut. Wilkinson has held the position since 1881.

FIVE hundred French Canadians visited Woodcrest, Staten Island, on Sunday and presented Gabriel Dumont, who was the fighting lieutenant under Louis Riel in the Northwestern rebellion, with a handsome gold watch.

GENERAL J. C. AND MRS. FREMONT are still at work on the General's memoirs. Doubtless, says the *World*, the old pioneer would rather undertake to find 40 paths over the Rocky Mountains than undertake to write one book.

THE Secretary of War has written to the Superintendent of the National Museum, asking his pleasure in regard to the Grant gifts, held by the War Department, which are, under the recent law, to be turned over to the museum.

COLONEL PETER C. HAINS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has been assigned to temporary duty to make the disbursements of the War Department during the illness of Mr. E. M. Lawton, the disbursing clerk of the Department, who was stricken with paralysis last week.

CAPTAIN J. H. DORST, 4th Cav., and his party of Apache Indians, arrived at Fort Leavenworth last week on their return journey to Arizona. They had reached Florence, Kas., when Gen. Potter telegraphed him that under orders from the Secretary of War, the Indians were to be brought to Fort Leavenworth.

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of New York, has received for the Mrs. Hancock fund since last report $2,321 through Mr. Chas. McCready, of New Orleans, from friends and admirers of Gen. Hancock in New Orleans and Louisiana, and $30 from the "Boys in White," of Richmond Co., which brings the total up to $46,396.50.

MAJOR J. W. MACMURRAY, U. S. A., is still in poor health, and will prolong his visit East for some time longer.

LIEUTENANT D. D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends at Meadville, Pa.

LIEUTENANT B. M. PURSELL, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was in Yankton a few days ago inspecting the signal station there.

CAPTAIN G. M. DOWNEY, 21st U. S. Inf., has gone from Fort Bridger to Fort Sidney, Neb., for light duty at the latter post.

MR. THOMAS EWING SHERMAN, son of General Sherman, is to be Professor of Rhetoric at Detroit College, the ensuing term.

COLONEL GEORGE GIBSON, 5th U. S. Infantry, will spend a few months in the East before joining his new regiment at Fort Keogh.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT is at his home in Massachusetts, and Chief Clerk Tweedale, of the War Department, is at Asbury Park.

LIEUTENANT C. H. WATTS, 5th Cavalry, and Mrs. Watts have been visiting at Fort Leavenworth, the guests of Lieut. Paddock. They will shortly return to Fort Supply.

CAPTAIN J. H. WILLARD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has established his office in the Mitchell Building, Crawford street, Vicksburg, and is making arrangements to finish the survey of the Red River.

MAJOR WM. ARTHUR, paymaster, U. S. A., whose orders to Texas were revoked some time ago, has received further orders, sending him to Texas in September. New York will regret to lose the genial major.

MRS. RODMAN, wife of Lieut. John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Montana, is stopping at the Albion House, Baltimore. She has come East to place her daughter, Miss Edith, as a pupil at Notre Dame of Maryland.

MRS. PARKER, wife of Maj. Daingerfield Parker, 9th Infantry, who fractured one of the bones of her ankle last week at Fort Wingate, is, we are glad to learn, recovering, but, of course, will be unable to use her foot for some time to come.

A SUCCESSFUL war with the United States would make President Diaz the most popular man in Mexico. Santa Anna had some such notion as this, and now he is gone, leaving a cork leg to every museum in this country.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

PAYMASTER GENERAL ROCHESTER, U. S. Army, rejoined his family at Vineyard Haven, Aug. 18, and will remain until the middle of September with them. He has recently purchased a lot there with the view of erecting a cottage and making it his future summer home.

LIEUTENANT JOSIAH KING, 8th U. S. Cavalry, was married Aug. 10, to Miss Gertrude Shepard, at the residence of the lady's parents, Iron Mountain Ranche, Presidio County, Texas. Lieut. King is on duty with Seminole Negro Indian scouts at camp at Nevill's Spring, near Fort Davis.

CAPTAIN C. B. SEARS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who has been spending a portion of the summer on leave at Seabright, N. J., will shortly take station at Bismarck, Dakota, and take charge of the improvement of the Yellowstone River and of the Missouri River from Sioux City to Fort Benton.

THE Senate failed to confirm the nomination of Gen. Dabney H. Maury, as Minister to Colombia, it having been sent in at a late hour. He will doubtless be reappointed with the expectation of his confirmation at the next session. Gen. Maury is a graduate of the Military Academy, who won his title in the Confederate Service.

THE following extract is taken from a letter received in San Francisco by personal friends of the Grant family: "On Saturday we went to see Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris. Their home is so beautiful that I should be glad to describe it, if such a thing were possible. Mrs. Sartoris took especial pains to deny all stories about herself and Mr. Sartoris. She says she never thought of getting a divorce."

THE marriage of Lieut. J. T. Knight, 3d Cavalry, to Miss Edith Young, and of Lieut. G. W. Read, 5th Cavalry, to Miss Burton Young, both ladies being daughters of Col. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., will take place at Fort Hancock, Texas, Sept. 2, at 9 P. M. The same evening the parents of the fair brides, Colonel Young and Mrs. Young, will celebrate their silver wedding. It is needless to say the occasion will be a more than usually joyous one, in view of the triple events.

INTEREST in Captain Howgate, late of the Signal Bureau, has been revived by the appointment of his daughter, Miss Ida E. Howgate, to a clerkship in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. "This young lady," said Assistant Secretary Thompson, "passed the highest examination in her class and was certified by the Civil Service Commission for appointment. It is generally understood that she will be the principal support of her mother, and I do not think anyone is uncharitable enough to punish the daughter for the sins of her father." Miss Howgate is a graduate of Vassar College and is very highly esteemed by her associates as a young lady of decided character and unusual intellectual accomplishments."—*Critic.*

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, 3d Infantry, General Terry's new Inspector of Rifle Practice, was at Fort Leavenworth this week, and goes from there to Fort Clark, Tex., and takes notes of the Department rifle competition, and afterwards return to Fort Leavenworth to superintend the rifle competitions of the Division of the Missouri. The Kansas *Times*, referring to Lieut. Reade's appointment, says: "But few officers in the service are better fitted for the position of inspector of rifle practice than Lieut. Reade. To his excellent management in the target butts at Fort Snelling last year much of the success of that contest is due. Everything moved with the precision of machinery, and it is there where Gen. Terry discovered in Lieut. Reade the required qualifications for the performance of those duties to which he has been called."

MAJOR ANSON MILLS, 10th U. S. Cavalry, leaves Arizona on a four months' leaves.

MAJOR C. W. FOSTER, U. S. A., left St. Louis this week to be absent about three weeks.

1ST LIEUTENANT J. J. O'CONNELL, 1st U. S. Inf., has been designated for a two years' recruiting tour.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. HOPKINS, U. S. A., is shortly to take charge of medical matters at Angel Island, Cal.

MAJOR G. M. BRAYTON, 15th Infantry, leaves Fort Pembina next week on a three months' leave for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR W. L. HASKIN, U. S. A., will rejoin at the Presidio of San Francisco towards the end of August, from a six weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Artillery, who is to be married soon, we believe, will go to Europe in October and spend the winter there.

THE Board of Army Engineers, Generals Duane, Abbot and Comstock, appointed to examine the new reservoir and tunnel at Washington, were busy at the duty this week.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, says a San Francisco correspondent, has sailed out at the Golden Gate, not for China, but for Oregon, whence he will go East by the Northern Pacific.

GENERAL A. McD. McCOOK, U. S. A., left Washington for Fort Leavenworth this week via Chicago, leaving Mrs. McCook to spend a few weeks with her brother-in-law, Surgeon C. C. Byrne, U. S. A., of the Soldiers' Home.

LIEUTENANT E. M. WEAVER, 2d Artillery, lately professor at the college in Charleston, S. C., reported for duty at St. Augustine, Fla., on Monday morning, August 16. Lieut. Weaver expects to join at Fort Monroe by September 1.

LIEUT. COL. D. R. CLENDENIN, 3d Cavalry, says the Presidio County *News*, has joined from leave, and is again commanding the post. His son, Dr. Paul Clendenin, ordered to Ft. Davis, accompanied him, and both were gladly welcomed by their many friends.

CAPTAIN MOSES HARRIS, who has gone with his troop of the 1st Cavalry to the Yellowstone National Park, will virtually be superintendent of the park until Congress sees fit to provide funds for the payment of the heretofore superintendent and his assistants.

THE Pittsburgh *Despatch* of the 14th inst. says that the friends of Sergeant William Thoma, who committed suicide on the 11th in the garret of the local recruiting office, persist in asserting his innocence of the crime imputed and have instituted an inquest. Bertie Bochan, the little girl, lies in a dangerous condition.

LIEUTENANT L. R. HARE, 7th Cavalry, was to leave Chicago this week for Fort Meade to enter upon the duties of regimental and post adjutant. General Terry parted with Lieutenant Hare with regret, but fully appreciated that officer's wish to accept a regimental appointment of so responsible a nature as the adjutancy.

LIEUTENANT C. A. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Infantry, after a long tour of duty at Cleveland, O., in command of the guard over the tomb of President Garfield, has rejoined his company at Fort Porter, N. Y. The excellent manner in which he discharged the delicate duty entrusted to him at Cleveland is worthy of great praise.

LIEUTENANT W. L. PITCHER, 8th Infantry, left David's Island, N. Y., for Baltimore, to take charge of the recruiting rendezvous lately commanded by Major J. B. Parke, 16th Infantry. Lieut. Pitcher will also have charge of the cavalry recruiting rendezvous at Baltimore during the absence on leave of Captain Overton, 6th Cavalry.

MRS. PAVY, widow of Dr. Pavy, of the Greely Arctic Expedition, has donated to the National Museum the relics collected by her husband on his trip to the Arctic regions. Mrs. Pavy received lately the last installment of pay due her husband for his services in the expedition, thus showing that the Government recognizes her as his lawful widow.

THE Fergus County *Argus* of August 12 says: Lieut. McDonald visited Maiden Thursday....Troop F, Lieut. Bomus in command, expect to move to Fort Assinniboine most any day....Captain W. R. Maize and Lieut. Manley, with their company, expect to move in a few days....Captain Bradley and wife visited Maiden Saturday....Orders were received on Sunday by Colonel Smith, commandant at Maginnis, to send a company of cavalry to Fort Assinniboine, and one to the cantonment at Poplar River.

LIEUT. COL. A. K. ARNOLD, 1st U. S. Cavalry, is in command of Fort Leavenworth, during the absence of General McCook, who is in Cincinnati, where he recently buried his infant son. Referring to the death, the Kansas *Times* says: "It did not occur from diphtheria, as was reported. The cause of its death was teething and a severe cold connected with it. The announcement that the child's death was caused by diphtheria has given much anxiety to parents in the garrison. It is to be regretted that some residents of the garrison are not more careful in making statements for publication that are liable to give uneasiness."

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Aug. 14 says:

A very jolly party visited the Bellevue rifle range Wednesday, consisting of Mrs. Gen. Crook, Mrs. Reed, and the Misses Springer, of Chicago, Summers, Balcomb and Berlin, escorted by Messrs. Collins, Vollum, Berlin and Hamilton. After shaking off the heat of Omaha they partook of an elegant luncheon brought by Mrs. Crook. Then the party adjourned to the bluff that commands a beautiful view of the river, and in the moonlight, with cool breezes blowing, sang sweet songs or built *Chateau en Espagne*, but the reality of parting dispelled the entrancing surroundings.....The coming season will find a new set of extremely pleasant Army people in our Omaha society, but at the same time the well-known and much esteemed 4th Infantry will be certainly missed.....1st Lieut. Chas. W. Rowell, Adjutant 2d Infantry, has gone East to see his old friends and comrades.....Capt. C. S. Roberts, U. S. A., with his family, left for Fort Russell Monday.

LIEUTENANT A. CRONKHITE, 4th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, is visiting at Afton, Va.

LIEUTENANT H. C. HALE, 12th U. S. Inf., left Fort Niagara, N. Y., on Tuesday on a week's vacation.

GENERAL PHILIP R. DE TROBRIAND, U. S. A., registered at the New York Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT C. L. COLLINS, 24th U. S. Infantry, goes abroad in a few days, to be absent for three or four months.

CAPTAIN G. G. LOTT, 11th U. S. Infantry, one of the new recruiting detail, has joined at David's Island, N. Y. H.

CAPTAIN E. C. WOODRUFF, 12th U. S. Infantry, spent a portion of the week at Norristown, St. Lawrence, Co, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES HAY, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Fort Porter, N. Y., early in the week, on a short leave of absence.

GENERAL E. A. CARR, U. S. A., and Mrs. Carr, were in New York this week, and were heartily welcomed by many old friends.

CAPTAIN H. G. SHARPE, U. S. A., of West Point, was at Newport, R. I., this week, the guest of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, of New York.

SURGEON J. S. BILLINGS, U. S. A., now in England, has been the recipient of much attention from scientists and other professional men. He lectured in Brighton recently.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and Col. Sheridan were present at the reunion at Creston, Iowa, Aug. 18, and attended the camp fire in the evening. A despatch from Creston says: "Thousands shook hands with Little Phil."

THE following officers were registered at the office of the Adjutant-General this week: 1st Lieut. Edward Burr, Eng.; Capt. R.W. Young, A. J.-A.; 2d Lt. Chas. G. Lyman, 5th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Abbot, Eng.; Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, Eng.; Col. J. C. Duane, Eng.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Geo. F. E. Harrison, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Walter McFarland, Eng., and 2d Lieut. S. D. Furman, 10th Cav.

THE testimony of Mrs. McBlain in the Court-martial proceedings against her husband shows that her correspondence with him was conducted through the medium of her father, because she "was not a very good writer." She testified that she continued to work "in the mill" after marriage, earning $33 to $34 per month. Mrs. McB. said: "He wrote affectionate letters and mine were also affectionate. I at no time wrote to him letters of another character. I never accused him of conduct detrimental to his character. I state positively that I never called him an outcast."

Q. When did you first experience the strong affection for him that you have?

A. I always did have. I do not know how old he was then, nor how old I was at the time. This feeling was experienced for him alone. No one else ever shared this affection. I never gave anyone else any evidence of that feeling which I have for the accused. I never knew a man named John Ewing. I never had any relations with him of any kind whatever.

Being questioned as to the affidavit which she made in Philadelphia for the purpose of sending it to San Francisco to reopen divorce proceedings in that city, her answers were far different from those which appeared in the affidavit.

COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. N., and family, arrived at Newport, R. I., this week.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR J. W. EASBY, U. S. N., and family, have been spending a part of the season at Cape May.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOMAS PERRY, U. S. N., visited New York this week, locating at the St. James Hotel.

COMMODORE BELKNAP, U. S. N., and Mrs. Belknap were the recipients lately of a handsome reception at Vallejo, Cal.

CHIEF ENGINEER S. D. HIBBERT, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday, to join his family at New York and spend a month's leave with them.

ENSIGN E. E. HAYDEN, U. S. N., who has recovered from the injuries he received about two years ago, has returned to his work at the Smithsonian, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS W. H. ALLDERDICE and Howard Gage, U. S. N., sailed on Tuesday to join the *Lancaster* on the South Atlantic Station, to relieve Assistant Engineers Bieg and Young who will then return home.

LIEUTENANT S. SCHROEDER has been designated to escort the Japanese visitors through the Washington Navy-yard and show such attentions on the part of the Navy Department as custom and the circumstances demand.

LIEUTENANT WM. E. HALL, Pay Director Edward May, Asst. Engr. Howard Gage, Ensign W. R. Rush, Comdr. Wm. Folger, Ensign John G. Quinby, Lieut. W. H. Emory, and Lieut.-Comdr. Isaac Hazlett registered at the Navy Department during the week.

COMMANDER H. F. PICKING, U. S. N., Naval Secretary Lighthouse Board, was in New York this week to examine the plans and specifications for the new iron lighthouse tender and the two new lightships, for which Congress made appropriations at the last session.

FROM the Naval Academy comes the report that Capt. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C., at present on leave, will be ordered to the flagship *Hartford* as fleet marine officer of the South Pacific Station, relieving Capt. Wm. R. Brown, whose tour of duty will expire in October of the present year.

ADMIRAL PORTER is in Washington hard at work on his book. He is very brusque and is not in the habit of seeing every one who calls, no matter how important or how prominent he may be, but he has one standing order that any sailor who ever served in the Navy has a right to come right into his room without sending in a card or knocking at the door.

SECRETARY BAYARD, on Aug. 19, received a telegram from Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, U. S. N., announcing his arrival at St. Petersburg on his way home.

A. C. STEPHENS, of Cape Town, Africa, has arrived in Washington to present to the Navy Department the charges of irregularities in connection with the purchase of naval stores at that port.

SOME surprise has been expressed that Commander J. Crittenden Watson, U. S. N., should have been selected to relieve Comdr. Stirling on the *Iroquois*. However, what is loss here will be gain on the South Pacific.

P. A. ENGINEER JAMES ENTWISTLE, U. S. N., was not detached from the *Atlanta*, after her recent satisfactory trial cruise, and it is quite possible that he may be retained as one of the permanent quota of the cruiser.

THE daughter of Rear Admiral W. Radford, U. S. Navy, has written a novel which Cupples, Upham and Co., are to publish soon. The lady is the wife of M. De Meissner, an attache of the Russian diplomatic service.

MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER M. THACKARA are rejoicing over a daughter born to them Aug. 9 at their summer home at Watts, Pa. The little one has been christened Eleanor, after her mother, who is the daughter of General Sherman.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER J. D. DOYLE, U. S. N., has appointed his brother, Hiram Doyle, as his clerk, vice Meyers, defaulted. Both brothers are too well known in Washington to need comment on the ill luck which has brought them good fortune.

CHIEF ENGINEER CHARLES E. DE VALIN, U. S. N., assumed the duties of chief engineer of the Washington Navy-yard on Tuesday, Aug. 10, relieving Chief Engineer C. H. Baker on that day. Mr. Baker goes out as fleet engineer of the South Atlantic Station.

SURGEON H. J. BABIN, U. S. N., is attached to the *Vandalia*, which recently sailed for service in the South Pacific Squadron. Dr. Babin is remembered by many in Washington as the medical officer of the captured ram *Stonewall*, during her voyage from Havana to the Navy-yard there.

LIEUTENANT DOWNS L. WILSON, U. S. N., returned to Washington Saturday from the Rockbridge Baths, much improved in health and strength. The Lieutenant was accompanied home by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Emma Barbarin and Miss Grace Moffatt, both of Georgetown. The party passed a very enjoyable time at the Baths.

THEIR many friends on the Pacific Coast will be glad to learn that Medical Director George Peck, U. S. N., with Mrs. Peck, are living pleasantly at Elizabeth, N. J. The genial Doctor has lost none of the qualities which rendered him such a favorite at Mare Island, and his wife is in the midst of friends wherever she may be.

CHIEF ENGINEER HENRY L. SNYDER, U. S. Navy, Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Buildings, is still away enjoying a well-merited rest. During Mr. Snyder's absence his duties are performed by Passed Assistant Engineer John L. Tobin, U. S. N., who was ordered as assistant to the superintendent on the 26th of last May.

CAPTAIN D. PRATT MANNIX, U. S. M. C., who for some years was on duty for the Imperial Chinese Government, is now en route for that part of the world a second time, he being in command of the guard on the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*. The *Brooklyn* goes to the Asiatic Station as flagship, relieving the *Trenton* now due at Hampton Roads. Capt. Mannix will be welcomed by hosts of friends in China, where he was a deserved favorite.

AT a meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, Aug. 14, Chief Engineer W. H. Harris was elected vice-president to succeed Commander C. T. Goodrich, who has resigned because of his orders to Newport. The following officers were added to the list of members: Capt. D. Pratt Mannix, M. C.; Lt. O. W. Lowry, P. A. Paymaster J. N. Speel, Lieut. N. E. Mason, and Boatswain John McLaughlin. The membership now numbers 775, paying a benefit of $3,647.

CHIEF ENGINEER ISAAC R. MCNARY, U. S. N., is now attached to the U. S. steamer *Atlanta*. He has been for some time previous to his orders to this ship, on duty connected with the Advisory Board, and has become thoroughly familiar with the ins and outs (and there are many of them) of the new steel cruisers, whose immediate future will be watched with much solicitude by the Navy of to-day. Mr. McNary claims the distinction of being the only one of his name receiving pay from the U. S. Government in either a civil or military capacity. He entered the Service as a Third Assistant Engineer May 13, 1861, and served with credit during the "late unpleasantness."

ASSAULT ON GENERAL AUGUR.

WASHINGTON was excited, on Sunday morning, to learn that at about 1 A. M. General C. C. Augur, U. S. A., retired, had been shot at and wounded, at his residence, by a negro named Wm. Pope. The particulars as given are as follows: The general was awakened by loud swearing in front of his house. On going to the door with a cane in his hand, he observed two negroes on the sidewalk cursing each other, and he ordered them away. Instead of obeying they turned their abusive and offensive language on the general. He became exasperated and advanced on them and struck one of them, Pope, a sharp blow on the head. The negro jumped aside, and drawing a pistol quick as a flash fired at the general four times, each shot taking effect. Three of the balls entered his legs and one in his side. His servant carried him bleeding into the house, and called medical attendance. The bullets were extracted, and Assistant Surgeon O'Reilly, U. S. A., thinks his patient is getting along very well towards recovery. Pope was captured by the police, and Aug. 16, was arraigned and held in $500 bail for trial on the charge of assault with intent to kill. He has a very bad record, and has been but a short time out of the Albany Penitentiary, where he was sent in 1880 for manslaughter.

RECENT DEATHS.

A FRIEND of the late Colonel William P. Wilson, whose death we announced last week, writes us as follows:

In every station he left hosts of friends, who remember him as the clear-headed, courteous staff officer, the genial friend and wise counsellor. He married 18 years ago Miss Ellen Dickson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dickson, of Philadelphia, and he leaves a widow and three sons. Blessed beyond the common lot in his domestic life, those who have enjoyed the hospitality of his beautiful home, will never forget that centre of all that is brightest and best in life, and his tender love for his wife and boys will be their most precious inheritance. Although he resigned from the Army in 1873, his association with his old Army comrades was close and constant, and his confidential relations with Gen. Hancock were only interrupted by death. The General relied upon him, especially after the death of his brother aide and life-long friend, Gen. W. G. Mitchell, to assist him in answering the thousands of letters from old officers and soldiers of the war, and Colonel Wilson's excellent memory of the details of the great events in which they had both borne an important part, rendered him of incalculable service to his old chief.

"O! true, brave heart, the man, the brother,
And art thou gone, and gone forever?
And hast thou crossed that unknown river,
Life's dreary bound?
Like thee, where shall we find another,
The world around?

NAVAL CADET OSKALOOSA SMITH SCHLEY, 3d class, Naval Academy, was killed on board the practice ship *Constellation*, Aug. 3, by a fall from aloft while at sea on the cruise from Portsmouth, N. H., to Hampton Roads. He was born in Indiana, and entered the Academy Sept. 17, 1885, from that State. The following particulars are given: The ship left Portsmouth on Monday, Aug. 2, and on Tuesday morning had a strong breeze. She was making some 13 knots an hour. The cadets were sent aloft about 10 o'clock on their usual morning drill, when Cadet Schley missed his footing and fell from the lee foretopmast rigging, a distance of 100 feet, striking on the vessel's rail and falling into the water. Orders were at once given to man the lifeboat and bring the ship up in the wind, which was now blowing half a gale. In the meantime the crew of seven men were in the lifeboat, which, through misconception of the order of the deck, was prematurely let go and at once swamped. Four of her crew managed to cling to her sides and hold on until they were rescued, but the other three—Emil Olsen, A. Carsen, and M. Doland, coxswain of the boat—were drowned before assistance could reach them. Schley was a bright young man, about 18 years or age, and a relative of Comdr. Schley, of Arctic fame. The loss has cast a gloom over the entire ship's company.

MAJOR HENRY DE LA CHERE, whose decease at Paris we briefly noted last week, during his four years' residence as military attaché of the French Legation, was esteemed as a gentleman of fine accomplishment and bearing, and made many friends in Washington. He returned to France in January, suffering from a general paralysis. He was *chef d'escadron* of the 3d Chasseurs, Chevalier of the Legion, and belonged to a family numerously represented in the Army.

THE death of Dolores Fosta, the widow of the Mexican General, Santa Anna, is announced. She was a woman of strong traits of character, and has lived in retirement since the death of her husband. The son of General Santa Anna is just reported to have committed suicide in Cuba, where he had a plantation.

A DESPATCH from Charlottesville, Va., says: "Mrs. Mary Scott, wife of Lieut. W. S. Scott, 25th U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Meade, Dakota, died August 14 of congestion of the lungs. Three little children survive her, the last born twins, being not over seven hours old at the time of her decease."

MRS. ELIZABETH MONROE BLIGHT, the venerable widow of Gunner John Blight, U. S. N., died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 18, in her 84th year. Gunner Blight died in 1854.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE RIFLE RANGE.

THIS is now finished, and is prettily located on a bluff, with cleared places for camps and range, surrounded by a heavy belt of timber. Landing at the rifle camp station, 800 yards north of Bellevue, Neb., you pass through a gate, and up a road in timber, about 100 yards; a sign "officers' camp" and a flight of steps lead you to one of the three camp places; on this is the tent of Col. Henry, inspector of rifle practice, and beyond are two parallel rows of wall tents, facing each other, and occupied by the range officers, six in number, the statistical adjutant and financial officer, quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance officer, with the adjutant's office at the end of the row. Opposite the tent of Capt. Ulio, commanding camp, and executive officer, are similarly arranged tents for the officer competitors. In the centre of this parade is the flagstaff. On the same knoll in a grove of trees, back of the first line of wall tents, is the officers' mess and cook tent, with, just below, the cellar and pump for water.

On the central piece of ground are the tents for the guard and those containing the Q. M., C. S., and ordnance stores. On the other parade, north of officers, are the tents for enlisted competitors, markers, scorers, etc., with their mess and cook tents, cellar, water, etc., and still beyond is the bakehouse, in connection with which field iron bake ovens are used this year, to be replaced next year by a brick one.

From this point a path leads through the woods to the open space by which, by means of a "covered way," you reach the target pits. On first level are four targets, 15 yards apart; in the centre of this pit is a store house by a flight of steps, all sheltered from fire; you reach the next level, where are four targets similarly arranged, with store house and telephone building, the latter with windows at each end so as to watch all targets, and receive and transmit promptly all messages from the firing points.

At the 600 yard firing points and in rear, is the visitors' stand, underneath which is a place for store room, office, and telephone. As the range takes up all the cleared space, except that occupied by camps, on coming from the cars, you continue on past the sign "officers' camp," turn on your left seeing the sign "visitors' stand," which, by steps, you reach, by going through a path in the woods, coming out in rear of the firing stands. The enlisted men in passing through the gate from the cars, following a sign, turn to their right, and by a walk of 200 yards reach their camp. In addition to above the tents of officers and men will be floored, the same as at Leavenworth, and bathing and other facilities will be afforded. We have thus a complete system of our own and are as independent as the best post, without any of the annoyances of begging or borrowing from any Post Commander things, which if given, are given with a bad grace, and, naturally so, as no one Post Commander should be called upon to nourish a Department affair. Has all this been an easy work? By no means. First, the material from the old range had to be utilized for economy, and by Lt. True's, 4th Infantry, great care, zeal, and efficiency in dismantling the old range, we have made our new one without asking for a thing, as far as range went. All this stuff of heavy timber and buildings, had to be hauled from Fort Omaha and reshipped. Then the dashing Lieut. McQuiston, of the 4th, went to work with details clearing ground, cutting trees, and grubbing roots.

He was relieved by an equally intelligent, if not as dashing an officer, Lieut. Noyes, of the 9th Infantry, who matured the plans proposed, and with a mathematical eye reduced the levels—made more perfect by the handsome Kennon, of the 6th Infantry, the aide. Then Lieut. Noyes, having selected Arizona for a station, left, being replaced by Lieut. Brooke, of the 21st Infantry, who, with an equal amount of intelligence and a greater avoirdupois than Noyes, brought matters to a culmination. Lieut. Styer, who has charge of the men's messing, as well as the officers, will receive, as caterers generally do, the thanks, if nothing else, of those concerned, at the proper time, and then comes Cochran, of the 7th, the confirmed bachelor, as well as efficient officer, if the two can go together. These all have done well the task allotted. Gen. Dandy, Chief Quartermaster, who promptly forwarded all requests, and aided in every way; Gen. Breck, Adjt.-Gen., who approved of all details, and who is zealous in all matters of duty, as well as the authorities in Washington, who approved of all we asked for, are not to be forgotten in our success in establishing a pretty range with all its facilities, and the part of the competitors for whom the others have labored so hard is now to show by their zeal and interest in the work before them, and in the large scores made, an appreciation of their surroundings, as well as the labor of weeks, patiently, and well done, by their brother soldiers to accomplish these results.

CHALLENGE FROM FORT MISSOULA, M. T.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SOME references to Fort Missoula, to the 3d Infantry, and to Capt. Wm. Krause, have come to public notice lately. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL published three weeks ago an item mentioning the fact that Capt. Krause had completed his qualification as a sharpshooter, firing on the Fort Missoula range in all only 170 shots. This is true and we are sorry for it. If anybody beats that record the friends of the regiment, of Capt. Krause, and of this post, confidently assert that the captain will beat his own record. Only one condition will be insisted on, and that is that Capt. K. be permitted to do his shooting on his own range, that is the Fort Missoula range, of which it may be truthfully said that its record has no equal in the Army. Last year the figure of merit of this post was higher than that of any other post in the Army and it will be again this year.

Every officer at this post who fires at all at the targets, makes nothing but sharpshooters' scores. There isn't a man at this post on the firing list who isn't a sharpshooter, or who will not be one before the close of the target season.

Referring to Capt. Krause again we are in doubt whether to accept the squib mentioning his record as a veiled attempt at would-be sarcasm, or to regard it as a bona fide tribute to his skill. In either case, this seems to be a fitting time to mention the fact that the Colonel of the regiment to which Capt. K. has belonged ever since both served together in the 37th Inf., is the only sharpshooter of his grade in the Army.

Capt. Krause last year received, it is fair to presume, his inspiration under the example and tuition of his regimental commander. The Colonel of the 3d Infantry visited Fort Missoula early in July, and he fired a few shots himself on the range, and afterwards went down into the pit and expressed himself as gratified at the scores that Capt. Krause had made.

He was also pleased with those he himself had made, and he went out of the pit and away from the range, and left the post with the conviction that everything was all right.

Now, in conclusion, we will make a prediction. It is this. If anybody, anywhere, excels the record accredited to Capt. Krause, the latter will then beat his own record on his own range, and surpass that of his rival.

If any organization elsewhere than at Fort Missoula ties or overshoots Fort Missoula's figure of merit, and the fact becomes officially known at this post, we will guarantee to out-Herod it.

John Phœnix could break more pipes with a brick than Capt. Travis could smash with his hair triggers. Our maximum hasn't been reached yet. We challenge equality, much more superiority. We know our capacities, and judge of the future by the past.

We know what we can do, and, in partial proof thereof, we proudly record the fact that since Capt. Krause hung up his rifle for this year, Lieut. F. P. Fremont, 3d Infantry, rounded off his sharpshooter's scores, all of them, in 150 shots. Since then a private of Co. B, 3d Infantry, stationed here also, completed his little qualification as a sharpshooter in 145 shots. These facts are confirmed by the official records. The scores were all made on the Fort Missoula range, for which may be claimed as proficient shots and as competent markers as can be found in America. Further the deponent sayeth not. X. Y. Z.

THE ceremonies attending the unveiling of the De Kalb statue Aug. 16 caused this historic old city (Annapolis) to awaken from the lethargy with which it is usually enwrapped. Fully 10,000 strangers were in attendance and the city was gayly decorated in honor of the occasion. The statue represents the German soldier in Continental uniform, with sword upheld, and is a magnificent piece of bronze work, measuring 9 feet in height, mounted on a granite pedestal 13 feet high. It is erected on a knoll at the south end of the State House grounds and faces due south. The ceremonies opened with a parade in which part was taken by the United States Naval officers, cadets, and marines, all the State Militia, Knights of Pythias, German societies, and other organizations. The unveiling was according to the solemn ritual of the Masonic Order. The veil was withdrawn at 2.30 o'clock, when the national salute was fired from the Naval Academy. Secretary of State Bayard, who was accompanied by the Turkish Minister, received the statue from Sculptor Keyser and was introduced to the crowd by Gov. Lloyd. He accepted the statue in the name and on behalf of the Government and people of the United States, and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Baron John De Kalb. A poem by Prof. John H. Hewitt, of Baltimore, was read, after which there was singing by the German societies of Baltimore and music by the Marine Band, and the exercises closed with the reading by Colonel J. Thomas Scharf of an oration on the life and services of De Kalb. The monument is suitably inscribed with a scroll setting forth the services of the soldier in whose honor it was erected by the Congress of the U. S.

THE ARMY

G. O. 59, H. Q. A., August 12, 1886.

Publishes the act, approved Aug. 4, 1886, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Aug. 12, 1886.

Publishes proclamation of the President of the U. S., of Aug. 9, 1886, directing that the military reservation of Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided for in the act of July 5, 1884, it having become useless for military purposes.

CIR. 16, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Aug. 12, 1886.

Publishes table exhibiting the figure and order of merit of posts for part of the target practice season ending July 31, 1886. Till all have had skirmish practice this order will be based upon the individual figure of merit.

G. O. 21, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Aug. 12, 1886.

G. O. No. 16, c. s., these Headquarters is revoked.
[G. O. 16 set apart certain lands in New Mexico as a Military reservation.]

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major G. H. Burton, I. G., will inspect the posts of Forts Hays, Riley and Lyon (S. O. 84, Aug. 9, Dept. Mo.)

Lieut. Col. R. P. Hughes, Inspr. Gen., will inspect Forts Gaston and Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 69, Aug. 10, D. Cal.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, Q. M. G., will proceed to Brooklyn, David's Island and Willet's Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

Leave from Aug. 18, 1886, to Sept. 5, is granted Major Charles W. Foster, Q. M. (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 133, Aug. 3, D. Columbia).

P. Q. M. Sergt. Robert Fallon, Boise Barracks, is selected to compete for a place on the Dept. Rifle Team, and will report at Vancouver Barracks, Aug. 10 (S. O. 135, Aug. 5, D. Columbia).

Major A. S. Kimball, C. Q. M., will report to the Comdg. Gen. at Willcox, A. T. (S. O. 74, Aug. 5, D. Arizona.)

Leave for twenty-five days is granted Captain Charles R. Barnett, A. Q. M., Portland, Ore., and during his absence Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will perform the duties of disbursing quartermaster in Portland (S. O. 131, July 31, D. Columbia).

Pay Department.

Major Asa B. Carey, Paymr., now on leave, in Alaska Territory, will report, when en route to rejoin his station, to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Columbia, for temporary duty (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles M. Terrell, Chief Paymr., will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 100, Aug. 9, D. Platte).

Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, P. Dept., Salt Lake City, will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 98, Aug. 6, D. Platte).

Major Wm. Arthur, Paymr., now awaiting orders in New York, will report on or before Sept. 30, to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for duty in that Dept. (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will report at these H. Q. (S. O. 62, Aug. 9, Div. Pacific.)

A. A. Surg. A. F. Steizers will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., and report for temporary duty, relieving A. A. Surg. Loren N. Clark, who will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., for duty, relieving Asst. Surg. Wm. E. Hopkins, who will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., and report for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. A. Surg. Steigers, who will then return to Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 61, Aug. 6, Div. Pacific.)

1st Lieut. Charles F. Mason, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty as post surgeon at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 113, Aug. 18, Div. Atlantic.)

Capt. R. G. Ebert, Asst. Surg., having completed duties in connection with the rifle camp at Creedmoor, will return to Fort Hamilton (S. O. 109, Aug. 13, Div. Atlantic)

Major Edwin Bentley, surgeon, having reported by letter from Little Rock, is granted a leave for one month, at the expiration of which he will report at Little Rock Barracks for duty as post surg., relieving Capt. Blair D. Taylor, asst. surg., who will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 113, Aug. 8, Div. Atlantic).

Leave for one month is granted Major Joseph C. Baily, surgeon, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 112, Aug. 17, Div. Atlantic.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Captain Leonard Y. Loring, Asst. Surg., is extended two months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Wm. C. Borden, Asst. Surg., Fort Douglas, will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo., and report for temporary duty during the absence of Asst. Surg. Louis W. Crampton (S. O. 100, Aug. 9, D. Platte).

A. A. Surg. M. A. Rebert, Fort D. A. Russell, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to the Medical Director, Aug. 15 (S. O. 102, Aug. 12, D. Platte).

Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg., Vancouver Barracks, is selected to compete for a place on the Dept. Rifle Team, and will report Aug. 12 (S. O. 135, Aug. 5, D. Columbia.)

A. A. Surg. Cyrus K. Merriam, Fort Spokane will repair to the vicinity of Calispel Lake and report to Captain Randolph Norwood, 2d Cav., for temporary duty in the field (S. O. 132, Aug. 2, D. Columbia).

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major George M Sternberg, Surg. (S. O., Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Charles F. Mason, Asst. Surg., recently appointed, will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave on surgeon's certificate, granted Major William S. Tremaine, Surgeon, is further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 92, as directs Major Edwin Bentley, Surgeon, to report at Fort Davis, Texas, for duty, is revoked, and he is, under the requirements of S. O. 179, c. s., A. G. O., relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 103, Aug. 11, D. Texas)

Hospital Steward Charles F. Materne, now at Fort Lincoln, D. T., will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., and report for duty, to relieve Hospital Steward James Carroll, who will report without delay at the Dept. H. Q. (S. O. 76, Aug. 9, D. Dakota.)

A furlough for two months is granted Hospital Steward Francis W. Fitz-Gerald (S. O. 122, Aug. 13, Div. Mo.)

Hospital Steward Wm. Bethon will be relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and in the Dept. of Texas, by the C. O. of that post (S. O. 101, Aug. 9, D. Texas.)

Hospital Steward Rudolph Werner will be relieved from duty at Fort Ringgold, and in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 101, Aug. 9, D. Tex.)

A furlough for two months is granted Hospital Steward Frank Criss, Fort McDowell (S. O. 74, Aug. 5, D. Arizona).

Hospital Steward George D. Belt is relieved from duty at Fort Missoula, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Sisseton, D. T., and report for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Herman Wilkendorf, who will comply with par. 1, S. O. 178, c. s., A. G. O. (S. O. 77, Aug. 10, D. Dakota).

Hospital Steward Max Arendt, Fort Monroe, will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report to the C. O., Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty at that post (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward James Carroll will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

The following Hospital Stewards are relieved from duty in this Department: William Torrens, Thomas J. Burke, Wm. F. Lambertson, and Wm. Edwards (S. O. 86, Aug. 12, Dept. Mo.)

Hospital Steward George Dieffenbach will proceed to Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., and report for duty (S. O. 86, Aug. 12, Dept. Mo.)

Hospital Steward David Robertson is discharged the service in order that he may be enlisted as a general service clerk (S. O. 111, Aug. 16, Div Atlantic).

Hospital Steward Max Arendt will be relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and in the Div. of the Atlantic, upon the receipt of this order at the post (S. O. 111, Aug. 16, Div. Atlantic).

Hospital Steward Andrew J. McAllister (recently appointed from private, Troop A, 5th Cav.), will report in person to the commanding general Dept. of Ariz. for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

The commanding general Dept. Dak. will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea and to take effect after his re-enlistment, to Hospital Steward Jacob Martin, U. S. A., on duty in that department (S. O., Aug. 17, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Clinton B. Sears will, upon the expiration of his leave, take station at Bismarck, D. T., relieving Capt. James B. Quinn, C. E., of the duties now under his charge. Capt. Quinn, upon being relieved, will take station at Duluth, Minn., relieving Major Charles J. Allen, C. E., of the charge of the harbors at Duluth and Grand Marias, Minn., and Superior Bay and Saint Louis Bay, Wis. Capt. Fredk. A. Mahan will be relieved from duty under the orders of Col. Quincy A. Gillmore, C. E., and will take station at Buffalo, N. Y., relieving Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, C. E., of the charge of the harbors at Erie, Pa., and Buffalo, Olcott, and Oak Orchard, N. Y., and of the improvement of Niagara River, N. Y., and relieving Major Lewis C. Overman, C. E., of the charge of the harbor at Dunkirk, N. Y. (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

One month's extension of leave of absence is granted Addl. 2d Lieut. Mason M. Patrick, C. E. (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

The following boards of engineer officers have been ordered to convene to report upon certain questions under act of Congress: In connection with the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, connecting the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan, Lieut.-Col. Wm. P. Craighill, Major Geo. L. Gillespie, and Capt. Wm. L. Marshall. In connection with the Green and Barren River Navigation Co., Ky., and the Monongahela Navigation Co., Pa., Col. Jas. C. Duane, Majors Wm. R. King and Alexander Mackenzie. In connection with the Portage Lake and River Improvement Company Canal and the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and Iron Company Canal, etc., Mich., Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Abbot, Majors Oswald H. Ernst and Chas. J. Allen. In connection with the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the proposed Hennepin Canal, Ill., Lieut.-Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, Lieut.-Col. O. M. Poe, and Capt. J. C. Post (S. O. 112, Aug. 13, C. of E.)

Lieut. Wm. M. Black will proceed to Volusia Bar, Fla., on duty connected with works under his charge, and return on completion thereof to his station at Jacksonville, Fla. (S. O. 113, Aug. 16, C. of E.)

Major Chas. J. Allen will proceed to Duluth, Minn., on duty connected with works under his charge, and return on completion thereof to his station at St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 114, Aug. 17, C. of E.)

One month's extension of leave is granted Additional 2d Lieut. Chas. S. Riché, C. of E. (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles W. Whipple, Ord. Dept., will proceed from New York to East Lyme, Conn., on public business (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Friedolin Schaub will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 111, Aug. 16, Div. Atlantic).

1st Lieut. Orin B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept., will be relieved from his present duties, and will report in person Aug. 28, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to the superintendent U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty in the department of ordnance and gunnery at the Academy (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael Fetters (recently appointed from sergeant, Bat. C, 5th Art.), now at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., reporting upon his arrival to the commanding officer for assignment to duty at that post (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. P. Gallagher, U. S. A., of Fort Montgomery, N. Y., who has applied for retirement, has purchased a home near Portsmouth, N. H., where he will pass the remainder of his days under his own vine and fig tree.

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. John P. Finley, Sig. Corps, is relieved as a member of the board on bids for telegraph supplies, and 2d Lieut. John C. Walshe is detailed in his stead (S. O. 73, Aug. 6, Sig. O.)

2d Lieut. Julius H. Weber, Sig. Corps, U. S. Army, having been assigned to duty in charge of the sea coast telegraph lines in the vicinity of Wood's Holl, Mass., with station at Wood's Holl, will take charge of these lines at once (S. O. 78, Aug. 13, Sig. O.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending August 14, 1886:

Troop F, 1st Cav., to Fort Assinniboine, Mont.
Co. F, 5th Inf., to Fort Totten, Dak.
Co. I, 5th Inf., to Fort Keogh, Mont.
Co. C and H, 11th Inf., to Fort Yates, Dak.
Cos. G and K, 15th Inf., to Fort Buford, Dak.
Cos. G and I, 20th Inf., to Camp Poplar River, Mont.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, G, K,** and **M,** Ft. Custer, Mont.; **A** and **C,** Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; **I,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **F, H,** and **L,** Ft. Assinniboine, Mont.

One month's extension of the leave of absence is granted 2d Lieut. Peter E. Traub (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., **B, E, F, G,** and **I,** Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; **A** and **K,** Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; **C,** Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; **D,** Boise Barracks, Idaho; **H,** Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; **L,** Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; **M,** Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis, Fort Walla Walla, will repair to Boise Barracks and report for duty with Troop D (S. O. 132, Aug. 2, D. Columbia.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. John T. Nance (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., **C, F, M,** Ft. Davis, Tex.; **A,** Ft. Concho, Tex.; **G,** Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; **B,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **E,** Camp Rice, Tex.; **L,** Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; **D** and **H,** Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; **I** and **K,** Ft. Elliott, Tex.

1st Lieut. James Allen is appointed rec. officer at Fort Davis, vice 1st Lieut. George K. Hunter, relieved (S. O. 104, Aug. 12, D. Tex.)

One month's extension of the leave of absence is granted 2d Lieut. Cecil Stewart (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieuts. Arthur Thayer and Malvern H. Barnum (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

Sergts. F. Maricle and F. Bihlert and Private R. Miller, Troop B, have qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, F, H,** and **K,** Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; **A** and **M,** Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; **C, G,** and **I,** Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; **L,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The journey performed by Capt. W. A. Thompson, A. A. A. G., from Willcox to Bowie Station, A. T., Aug. 1, was necessary for the public service (F. O. 79, Aug. 1, D Ariz.)

Capt. A. E. Wood, with one non-com. officer and two privates of Troop I, will proceed from Fort Bowie to Fort Huachuca, A. T., on public business (F. O. 79, Aug. 1, D. Ariz.)

Capt J. H. Dorst, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in charge of a party of Apache Indians, will report in person to Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, at Albuquerque, N. M., and upon completion of the duty connected therewith he will return to Fort Leavenworth. During the absence of Capt. Dorst, 1st Lieut. J. O. Mackay, 3d Cav., will assume charge of the Indians, and Capt. Dorst will turn over to this officer such instructions as he may have concerning them (S. O. 88, Aug. 14, Dept. M.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieuts. Floyd W. Harris and James E. Nolan (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Col. Wm. B. Royall (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel Reber (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. Letcher Hardeman (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for two months is granted 1st Sergt. Alvin Arndt, Troop I (S. O. 74, Aug. 5, D. Ariz.)

Capt. T. J. Wint, 1st Sergt. A. McLeod, Sergt. J. S. McFadden, and Blacksmith C. Michel, Troop L, have qualified as sharpshooters.

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., **D, E, H,** and **L,** Ft. Riley, Kas.; **A, F, I,** and **M,** Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; **B, C, G,** and **K,** Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, Fort Riley, detailed for recruiting service from Oct. 1, will proceed at once to New York City (S. O. 86, Aug. 12, Dept. M.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. John T. Haines (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., **A, C, G,** and **L,** Ft. Bayard, N. M.; **K,** Ft. Wingate, N. M.; **B** and **F,** Ft. Lewis, Colo.; **D, E,** and **H,** Ft. Stanton, N. M.; **M,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., **I,** Ft. Cummings, N. M.

1st Lieut. William Stanton, A. D. C., Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., on duty in connection with the annual Department competition (S. O. 75, Aug. 7, D. Ariz.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. John J. Pershing (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Frank B. Fowler is granted one month's extension of the leave of absence for one month granted him July 16 (S. O., Aug. 17, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. J. T. Hoffman, Troop C (S. O. 74, Aug. 5, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. Z. T. Woodall, Troop I (S. O. 76, Aug. 9, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. **A, C, E, H, K,** and **M,** Ft. Meade, Dak.; **B** and **D,** Ft. Yates, Dak.; **F** and **L,** Ft. Buford, Dak.; **G,** Ft. Keogh, Mont.; **I,** Ft. Totten, Dak.

2d Lieut. James D. Mann will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., for temporary duty with Troop L (S. O. 76, Aug. 9, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. John W. Wilkinson, formerly Adjt., will proceed from Fort Meade to his new station, Fort Buford, D. T., and report for duty with Troop F (S. O. 78, Aug. 12, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott is relieved from duty as a member of G. C.-M. and appointed J.-A. of said court, vice 2d Lieut. George H. Cameron, relieved (S. O. 78, Aug. 12, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Albert J. Russell is detailed on recruiting service at Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 78, Aug. 12, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., **C,** and **H,** San Antonio, Tex.; **A,** Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; **I,** Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; **D,** Camp Del Rio, Tex.; **E, F, G, K,** and **L,** Ft. Clark, Tex.; **B** and **M,** Ft. Brown, Tex.

One month's extension of the leave of absence is granted 2d Lieuts. Joseph C. Byron and Stephen H. Elliott (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., **D, H,** and **L,** Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; **C, F,** and **K,** Ft. Robinson, Neb.; **A, G,** and **I,** Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; **M,** Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; **B** and **E,** Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

2d Lieut. John F. McBlain will return to Fort Washakie, Wyo., on final adjournment of the G. C.-M. at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. (S. O. 101, Aug. 11, D. Platte.)

Leave for four months is granted Major James F. Randlett (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., **D, E, K,** and **L,** Ft. Grant, A. T.; **B,** Whipple Bks., A. T.; **A** and **H,** Ft. Apache, A. T.; **I** and **M,** Ft. Verde, A. T.; **C, F,** and **G,** Ft. Thomas, A. T.

The extension of leave granted Capt. John T. Morrison is further extended two months (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Major Anson Mills, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 60, Aug. 4, Div. P.)

Owing to service in the field preventing their practice during the period announced in G. O. 2, August is added to the target practice season for Troop L, Fort Grant (S. O. 76, Aug. 9, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., **A, H,** and **K,*** Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; **B** and **C,** Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; **D** and **I,** Alcatraz Island, Cal.; **E,*** Vancouver Bks., W. T.; **F** and **L,** Ft. Canby, W. T.; **G,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **M,** Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. John P. Wisser, A. D. C., is relieved from duty on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Gibbon, and will report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy (G. O. 20, Aug. 5, D. Columbia.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. William L. Haskin is extended fifteen days (S. O. 62, Aug. 9, Div. P.)

One month's extension of the leave of absence is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Mott (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Junius W. MacMurray is still further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. John A. Towers (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., **G,** and **L,** St. Francis Bks., Fla.; **A*** and **E,** Little Rock Bks., Ark.; **B** and **H,** Atlanta, Ga.; **C** and **D,** Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; **F,*** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., **K,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **I** and **M,** Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

Capt. Carl A. Woodruff has been much complimented on the appearance of Light Battery A at the recent reunion at Leavenworth of the survivors of the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo. An exchange says: "Light Bat. F, commanded by Capt. Woodruff, is the best drilled organization of the kind in the U. S. Army."

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., **A, C,*** **E, H, K,** and **L,** Washington Bks., D. C.; **B,** Newport Bks., Ky.; **D, G,** and **I,** Ft. McHenry, Md.; **M,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **F,*** San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. John F. Mount, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 110, Aug. 14, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee will proceed from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 111, Aug. 16, Div. A.)

Leave for six months, to take effect Oct. 1, 1886, with permission to go beyond sea and to apply for an extension of four months, is granted 1st Lieut. John R. Williams (S. O., Aug. 17, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Corpl. Thomas Cobbe, Bat. B (S. O. 111, Aug. 16, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., **F,*** **I, L,** and **M,** Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; **A, C,** and **H,** Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; **G,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **B,** Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; **D,*** Ft. Omaha, Neb.; **E** and **K,** Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

One month's extension of the leave of absence is granted 2d Lieuts. Avery D. Andrews, Robert G. Procter, and Gustave W. S. Stevens (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

Major Marcus P. Miller, having completed duties in connection with the rifle camp at Creedmoor, will return to Fort Hamilton (S. O. 109, Aug. 13, Div. A.)

Leave for eight days is granted 1st Lieut. Anthony W. Vogdes, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 111, Aug. 16, Div. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended twelve days (S. O. 113, Aug. 18, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. A. C. Blunt, is relieved from Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and ordered to temporary duty in connection with annual rifle competitions Division of the Atlantic. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., **E,** and **F,** Angel Island, Cal.; **A** and **D,** Benicia Bks., Cal.; **C** and **G,** Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; **I,** San Diego Bks., Cal.; **B,** Ft. Gaston, Cal.; **K,** Ft. McDermit, Nev.; **H,** Ft. Halleck, Nev.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Starr is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.,

and will proceed to Fort Gaston, Cal., and report for G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 66, Aug. 4, D. Cal.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. Frank L. Winn (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

Capt. R. G. Heiner and Private N. Williams, Co. A; 1st Sergt. D. Roddy, Sergt. G. McFaul, and Private C. Yates, Co. E, have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

2d Lieut. Abner Pickering is relieved as J. A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Omaha, Neb., and 2d Lieut. Charles D. Towsley is detailed J.-A. in his stead (S. O. 100, Aug. 9, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. William M. Wright is relieved from duty as range officer, and detailed for duty as a competitor for a place on the Dept. Rifle Team, and will report to Capt. James Ulio, commanding the Dept. Rifle Camp (S. O. 102, Aug. 12, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Henry H. Benham, Fort Omaha, is detailed for duty as range officer, and will report to Capt. James Ulio, commanding the Dept. Rifle Camp (S. O. 102, Aug. 12, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Abner Pickering is relieved from duty as competitor for a place on the Dept. Rifle Team, and will return to Fort Omaha (S. O. 102, Aug. 12, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew is detailed as competitor for a place on the Dept. Rifle Team, and will report to Capt. James Ulio, commanding the Dept. Rifle Camp (S. O. 102, Aug. 12, D. Platte.)

Capt. Aaron S. Daggett is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will return to Fort Omaha (S. O. 102, Aug. 12, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. Philip Reade, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, thence to Fort Clark, Tex., and witness and inspect the Dept. Rifle Competition, on the completion of which he will return to Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 120, Aug. 11, Div. M.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. Erneste V. Smith (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lorenzo W. Cooke is extended two months (S. O., Aug. 17, H. Q. A.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. F. G. Kalk is extended one month. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug 20.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Edward H. Browne (S. O. 60, Aug. 4, Div. P.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. Charles E. Hargous, Co. C, to be Captain of Co. D, May 12, 1886, vice McDonald, retired; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Churchill, Co. C, to be 1st Lieutenant of same company, May 12, 1886, vice Hargous, promoted (S. O. 76, Aug. 9, D. Dak.)

So much of S. O. 75 as directs 1st Lieut. William H. C. Bowen to report to the Inspector of Rifle Practice as a competitor for a place on the Dept. Rifle Team, is, at his own request, revoked (S. O. 77, Aug. 10, D. Dak.)

One month's extension of the leave of absence is granted 2d Lieuts. Frederick C. Kimball, Charles G. Lyman, and Richard C. Croxton (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months is granted Col. Geo. Gibson (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Charles Finkbeiner, Co. B (S. O. 123, Aug. 14, Div. M.)

The C. O. Fort Keogh will forward 1st Sergt. Silas A. Coles, Co. C, to the station of his company, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 78, Aug. 12, D. Dak.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

S. O. 72 is amended to change the target practice season of Troop H instead of Troop F (S. O. 74, Aug. 5, D. Ariz.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. A. McD. McCook (S. O. 84, Aug. 9, Dept. M.)

Co. K, being stationed in Salt Lake City, and not having commenced target practice until June 22, their "practice season" is extended from Sept. 15 to Oct. 22, 1886 (S. O. 100, Aug. 9, D. Platte.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. George W. McIver, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 121, Aug. 12, Div. M.)

One month's extension of the leave of absence is granted 2d Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for three months, with permission to go to Canada, is granted Sergt. Robert M. Smith, Co. B (S. O. 124, Aug. 16, Div. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs. F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. D. T. Wells (F. O. 79, Aug. 1, D. Ariz.)

One month's extension of the leave of absence is granted 2d Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr. (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. convened at David's Island, N. Y. H., by S. O. 102, May 1, 1886, H. Q. A. (S. O., Aug. 17, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs. and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T. C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T. K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 19, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 98, Aug. 6, D. Platte.)

Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson is authorized to take advantage of the leave granted him Aug. 19 (S. O. 101, Aug. 11, D. Platte.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

1st Lieut. T. J. Clay will report to Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., in the field, for special duty (F. O. 79, Aug. 1, D. Ariz.)

Private H. Garrard, Co. K, has qualified as sharpshooter.

Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, Adjt.; Mus. J. Gifford, Band, and Lieuts. G. R. Cecil and W. S. Biddle, Jr., and Privates J. Hacking, J. Dale, and J. M. Reichwein, Co. B, have qualified as sharpshooters.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Yates, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

2d Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine is detailed on general recruiting service at Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 78, Aug. 12 D. Dak.)

One month's extension of the leave of absence is granted 2d Lieuts. Bertram T. Clayton and Edward M. Lewis (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. Robert L. Hirst (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George G. Lott is detailed as member of the G. C.-M. convened at David's Island, N. Y. H., by S. O. 102, May 1, 1886, H. Q. A. (S. O., Aug. 17, H. Q. A.)

Private A. Brees, Co. G, has qualified as sharpshooter.

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. George J. Godfrey (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The 13th Infantry Band will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report for duty during the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 60, Aug. 7, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. J. B. Goe is appointed rec. officer at Fort Wingate, N. M., relieving 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith (S. O. 76, Aug. 9, D. Ariz.)

One month's extension of the leave of absence is granted 2d Lieut. Julius A. Penn, Jr. (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Div. of Mo., is granted Major George M. Brayton (S. O., Aug. 17, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Sergt. Karl Copeland, Co. H (S. O. 124, Aug. 16, Div. M.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; G and K, San Antonio, Tex.

Leave until Nov. 1, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Major John B. Parke (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Ballou (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Wm. P. McFarland, granted five months leave from Sept. 10. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. James M. Burns is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and 1st Lieut. James D. Nickerson is detailed as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. in his stead (S. O. 100, Aug. 9, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. W. A. Mann, Adjt., is relieved from rec. service at Fort Yates (S. O. 78, Aug. 12, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. E. I. Grumley is relieved from rec. service at Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 78, Aug. 12, D. Dak.)

One month's extension of the leave of absence is granted 2d Lieuts. James L. Druien and Lucius L. Durfee (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

Sergt. H. C. Weinhold, Co. A; 2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin, Co. B, and 2d Lieut. D. C. Shanks, Sergts. W. O. Donnell and F. Kose, Corpls. L. N. Borton and W. F. Patton, and Private W. W. Bisbee, Co. I, have qualified as sharpshooters.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. Frank McIntyre (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John S. Wharton will report in person to Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, president of the Army Retiring Board convened at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., by an order from the War Department dated July 20, 1886, published in S. O. 168, July 22, 1886, from H. Q. A., for examination by the Board, and on the conclusion of his examination will return to the place whence ordered (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Lord is still further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Capt. George M. Downey, Fort Bridger, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., and report for such as he may be able to perform (S. O. 102, Aug. 12, D. Platte.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

Twenty-four recruits will be prepared and forwarded to such point in the Dept. of Platte as the Comdg. General of the Department shall designate for assignment to Cos. B, F, I, and K (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

1st Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, Fort Marcy, and 2d Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, Fort Lewis, will report at Fort Wingate, N. M., in time to take part in the rifle contest to be held there (S. O. 74, Aug. 5, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. C. C. Cusick (S. O. 85, Aug. 10, Dept. M.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. William M. Swaine (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The journey performed by 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, A. D. C., from Bowie Station to Willcox, A. T., July 30, was necessary for the public service (F. O. 79, Aug. 1, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. William H. Allaire will proceed from Fort Wayne to Fort Mackinac, Mich., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 111, Aug. 16, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. A. C. Markley (S. O. 84, Aug. 9, Dept. M.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. J. L. Bullis is extended ten days (S. O. 87, Aug. 13, Dept. M.)

One month's extension of the leave of absence is granted 2d Lieut. David W. Fulton (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr. (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles L. Collins (S. O., Aug. 17, H. Q. A.)

Capt. J. M. Thompson, Sergt. L. W. McNabb, and Corpl. P. Conley, Co. D, and Corpl. W. Preston, Co. H, have qualified as sharpshooters.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. D. B. Wilson (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1886.

[All these have already appeared in the JOURNAL.]

During the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1886.

RETIREMENT.

2d Lieutenant John T. Barnett, 5th Cavalry, Aug. 10, 1886 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet Frank I. Barrett, 4th Class, is accepted (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

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Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 11. Detail: Capts. W. M. Wherry and J. P. Schindel, 6th Inf.; Capt. T. J. Lloyd, 18th Inf.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. J. B. Johnson, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. H. Barnhart, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. O. L. Hein, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 84, Aug. 9, Dept. M.)

At Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 17. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., 2d Inf.; Capt. Charles Parker, 9th Cav.; Capt. James Miller and 1st Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Ballard S. Humphrey and Henry H. Wright, 2d Lieuts. William D. McAnaney and Philip A. Bettens, Jr., 9th Cav., and Capt. Walter Reed, Med. Dept., J.-A. (S. O. 100, Aug. 9, D. Platte.)

At Fort Custer, M. T., Aug. 16. Detail: Major Henry Carroll, Capts. James Jackson, Moses Harris, and Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav.; Capt. Curtis E. Price, Med. Dept.; Capt. Frank K. Upham, 1st Lieuts. Herbert E. Tutherly, Jacob G. Galbraith, and Oscar J. Brown, and 2d Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. James B. Aleshire, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 78, Aug. 12, D. Dak.)

At Fort Shaw, M. T., Aug. 23. Detail: Capts. Edward Moale, Charles Hobart, and Joseph Hale, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George F. Wilson, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Frederick Thies, R. Q. M., Frank P. Avery, and William E. P. French, and 2d Lieut. Henry P. McCain, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. John H. Beacom, 3d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 78, Aug. 12, D. Dak.)

At Fort Grant, A. T., Aug. 16. Detail: Col. B. H. Grierson and Major Frederick Van Vliet, 10th Cav.; Capt. W. H. Corbusier, Asst. Surg.; Capts. Charles Porter, E. B. Savage, and Gordon Winslow, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. S. L. Woodward, Adjt., and William Davis, Jr., 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Haden, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. P. Johnson, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. S. E. Smiley, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 76, Aug. 9, D. Ariz.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Aug. 20. Detail: Major Francis L. Guenther and Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 2d Art.; Capt. Blair D. Taylor, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Asher C. Taylor, Ephraim T. C. Richmond, and John H. Gifford, and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Louis V. Caziarc, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 112, Aug. 17, Div. A.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Aug. 20. Detail: Capts. Harry C. Egbert, Alex. B. MacGowan, John M. Norvell, David J. Craigie, and George S. Wilson, 1st Lieuts. Augustus G. Tassin, Frederick Von Schrader, and Wallis O. Clark, and 2d Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adjt. 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 113, Aug. 18, Div. A.)

At Alcatraz Island, Cal., Aug. 12. Detail: Major Alanson M. Randol, 1st Art.; Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg.; Capts. Richard G. Shaw and Edmund K. Russell and 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., 1st Art., J.-A. (S. O. 69, Aug. 10, D. Cal.)

The G. C.-M. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., of which Major Alanson M. Randol, 1st Art., is president, is dissolved (S. O. 69, Aug. 10, D. Cal.)

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Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will convene at Santa Fe, Aug. 7, to fix the responsibility for wastage on 24,992 pounds issue bacon. Detail: Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf.; Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, R. Q. M., 13th Inf. (S. O. 60, Aug. 7, D. N. M.)

A Board, to consist of 2d Lieuts. Joseph S. Powell and Frank Greene, Signal Corps, and Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, Assistant, will assemble, Aug. 10, to report upon the specifications for furnishing, delivering, and laying the submarine telegraph cable from Cape Charles to Cape Henry, Va. (S. O. 75, Aug. 10, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 2d Lieuts. Joseph S. Powell, Frank Greene, and John C. Walshe, Signal Corps, will assemble, Aug. 13, to fix the responsibility for deficiency in property received by Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M., from Private William D. Maxwell, Signal Corps (S. O. 75, Aug. 10, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Officers will meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Aug. 10, to witness experiments with dynamite, to be conducted by Mr. J. W. Graydon. Detail: Capt. John W. Dillenback and 1st Lieuts. Henry L. Harris and Adam Slaker, 1st Art. (S. O. 67, Aug. 7, D. Cal.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., and Capt. Charles C. De Rudio, 7th Cav., will assemble at the general depot of the Q. M. Dept., Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 20, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the

purpose of examining into certain deficiencies and excesses found to exist in making the transfer of the property at said depot from Capt. William H. Gill, M. S. K., to Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M. (S. O., Aug. 17, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Corpl. Lawrence Dwyer, Artillery Detachment, Military Academy.

Model Sights.—Division and Department commanders have directed that in case any of the model 1884 sights attached to the rifles now in the hands of troops do not work satisfactorily, they be taken off and sent by mail to the National Armory, marking the sights with their rifle numbers and retaining the base screws.

Movements of Troops.—Gen. Ruger, commanding Department of Dakota, in S. O. 76, of August 9, directs that consequent upon the transfer of the 17th Infantry to the Department of the Platte, the following changes of stations will be made: Troop F, 1st Cav., from Fort Maginnis to Fort Assinniboine, M. T. The troops will march via Fort Benton, M. T. Co. I, 20th Inf., from Fort Assinniboine, M. T., to Camp Poplar River, M. T.; Co. G, 20th Inf., from Fort Maginnis, M. T., to Camp Poplar River, M. T.; Cos. K and G, 15th Inf., (on arrival at Camp Poplar River of Cos. I and G, 20th Inf.) from Camp Poplar River, M. T., to Fort Buford, D. T.; Cos. C and H, 11th Inf., from Fort Buford, D. T., to Fort Yates, D. T.; without awaiting arrival of the companies of the 15th Infantry from Camp Poplar River. Co. F, 5th Inf., from Fort Keogh, M. T., to Fort Totten, D. T. All the movements, hereby ordered, be finished during August, if practicable. Cos. K and G, 15th Inf., will march from Camp Poplar River to Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 76, D. Dakota, Aug. 9.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Current events, says the El Paso *Times*, are making it very plain that sooner or later El Paso will have to be made military headquarters for the Southwest. The Santa Fe *New Mexican* recognizes this fact and works itself into a perfect fever of excitement over it. It says that Fort Bliss is utterly unfit for a military post, being defenceless against a sudden attack. It forgets that if it should come to a war against Mexico, Uncle Sam would not be apt to act on the defensive. The *New Mexican* trots out an imaginary Army officer and makes him say as follows: "If we should have a little brush with our Mexican neighbors Fort Bliss wouldn't last three minutes. Its location is such that the Mexican soldiers could climb up on the high bluff, just across the river from the fort, and stone to death every American soldier stationed there. The situation of Fort Bliss shows the folly of our Government in locating its frontier posts. None of the towns along the extreme frontier would serve as points of rendezvous or for the storage of ordnance or Army supplies, should serious trouble arise at this time; therefore it is the better policy to establish the forts and the supply depots some distance back from the border." The *Times* makes free to say that there is not an officer in the United States Army who would be guilty of uttering such egregious nonsense.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

At the eighth annual reunion of the Nebraska G. A. R., at Grand Island, Aug. 30 to Sept. 4, the first day will be devoted to the reception of the posts and evolutions by Regular troops in attendance. The second day an artillery drill, etc.; third day, a dress parade and representations of the battle of Belmont, and an English cutter attempting to run the blockade; fourth, a dress parade by U. S. Regulars and a fine naval scene—the fight between the *Merrimac* and the *Congress*. A complete representation of the battle of Five Forks and a naval scene of the renowned battle of the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* will be the features of the fifth day.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of Aug. 16 from Nogales, says: Couriers have arrived at Fort Huachuca from both Capt. Lawton's and Lieut. Parker's commands, and report no truth in the rumor of the former's capture. Capt. Lawton is still pursuing the hostiles, but is hampered by heavy rains. A private despatch received Aug. 15, from Huachuca states that a courier had arrived with despatches from Lieut. Richards, dated Bagriechi, Mex., Aug. 13, in which he says that James H. Kirk and five other ranchmen, who were out searching for Indian trails, were ambushed last Tuesday by a band of Indians in Santa Rosa Canyon. Two of Kirk's party were killed by the first volley. A desperate fight ensued, in which another ranchman was killed and two wounded. There were 11 Indians in the band. A despatch referring to the recent murder and burning of Mr. and Mrs. Martin and two children, says: "This is the most diabolical crime ever committed in Arizona by Indians or whites."

A later despatch says: "Two couriers arrived at Huachuca at 4 P. M., Aug. 17, bringing news that Lieut. Gatewood joined Lawton's command Aug. 6. Lawton has not seen or heard of hostiles since July 21. Heavy rains made it impossible to follow a trail over twelve hours old. At the time the couriers left Lawton was rafting his command over Arras River. Gatewood's Indians are to act as guides. The rains are unusually heavy.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The Chief of Engineers has received the report of Col. Gillmore, who is improving the fortification of Fort Monroe. A number of important changes have been made in the armament of the fort and the construction of barbettes.

Gen. Schofield has directed the C. O. Fort Warren to send four enlisted men to Fort Winthrop, Mass., to report to the ordnance sergeant and assist him in putting the armament, etc., in better order (S. O. 111, Div. A., Aug. 16.)

The War Department has placed a portion of Bedloe's Island at the disposal of the Charity Organization Society, so that poor and enfeebled women and delicate children may enjoy the salt breezes that blow up from the sea.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A recent despatch reports serious prairie fires in the vicinity of Fort Assinniboine.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1886.

OUR synopsis of last week brought matters up to Aug. 13, and we follow with the proceedings and orders, etc., of this week:

Division of the Atlantic.—Fort Niagara is now in good shape for the competitions and those going there should not fail to read our remarks of last week (pp. 51 and 52), as to accommodations, etc. Major-Gen. Schofield, Aug. 16, issued the following orders:

The following officers, selected as competitors for places on the Division team, will report Aug. 28, at Fort Niagara, N. Y.: Capt. Wm. P. Vose, 2d Art.; Capt. James B. Burbank, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, 3d Art; Capt. George G. Greenough, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith, Adjt., 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf.; Capt. Joseph T. Haskell, 23d Inf.

The C. O. Fort Niagara, N. Y., will furnish from his command, and from the officers and troops ordered to report to him for this duty, such details of officers and enlisted men as may be necessary in conducting the rifle competitions. The specific duties on the range will be designated by the officer in charge of the competitions. The C. O. Fort Niagara, is authorized to send an officer of his command to Buffalo on public business relating to the Division rifle competitions.

The C. O. Fort Porter, will send Co. D, 23d Inf., (Smith's) to report to the C. O. Fort Niagara, Aug. 26, for duty during the rifle competitions.

The following officers will report Aug. 28 to the C. O. Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty on the range during the rifle competitions: 1st Lieut. Geo. P. Scriven and 2d Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf. (S. O., 114, Div. Atlantic, Aug. 19.)

Department of Dakota.—Fort Snelling is filling up rapidly, and all is prepared for the competitions which commence on Saturday of this week, Aug. 21, under the supervision of Lieut. R. F. Bates, 1. R. P.

Department of California. — The contests took place at the Presidio, and were superintended by Lieut. T. L. Casey, Jr., Corps of Engineers. Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st U. S. Art., was the Range, Financial and Statistical Officer, and the Range Officers were Lieuts. F. S. Rice and M. F. Harmon, 1st Art.

Department of Arizona.—The competitions commenced Aug. 14 and terminated Aug. 21. They were quite successful, but detailed results are not yet to hand. The team now goes to San Francisco to participate in the Division of the Pacific contest, which commences at the Presidio Sept. 1.

Department of the Missouri.—The competitions begin Aug. 21. The camp officers are as follows: In charge, Capt. T. J. Wint, 4th Cav.; Executive officer, 1st Lieut. A. M. Palmer, 24th Inf.; Range officers, 1st Lieut. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 24th Inf.; Adjt., Commissary and Q. M., 2d Lieut. W. T. Wood, 18th Inf.; Statistical and financial officer, 1st Lieut. W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav.

The programme is as follows: Competitors report by Aug. 19. Preliminary practice and competition take place between Aug. 21 and 31. 1st day, preliminary practice, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards; 2d day, preliminary skirmish firing, bull's-eye firing, etc; 3d day, preliminary practice, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards; 4th day, Dept. competition, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards; 5th day, Dept. competition, skirmish firing, bull's-eye firing, etc.; 6th day, Dept. competition, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards; 7th day, Dept. competition, skirmish firing, presentation of medals.

Department of the Platte.—Last week we gave the composition of the camp at the Bellevue rifle range. The competitions commence Aug. 20. We regret to learn that a storm on Friday last (Aug. 13) played havoc at the camp, as described in the letter which appears elsewhere.

Department of Texas.—The competitions closed at Fort Clark last week, under the direction of Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cavalry. Results not yet to hand. The team now goes to Fort Leavenworth to participate in the Division of the Missouri contest, which commences at that post Sept. 13.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1886.

A LARGE number of men have been at work in Cadet Barracks since July 1. New floors will be put in every room and hall not floored last year; the wood work of the walls of the rooms and halls have been kalsomined or painted. The cement walk in the area of barracks used for the formation of class parades has been extended to the end of the area. As the appropriation for repairing the Academic Building was not granted, but little will be done to make the section rooms more attractive.

The narrow door leading from the area into the basement of the Academic Building has been removed and in its place will be two large folding-doors. This is an improvement that has been long needed.

Last week the Point was visited by a genuine crank, who claimed to be a lineal descendant of the Great Napoleon; he said that he was being pursued by enemies and had come here to join the Corps of Cadets so as to have the protection of the Government. He is still a crank but not a cadet

Capts. Chas. Morris and J. M. Fessenden, 5th Art., and Lt. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., were registered at the hotel last week.

Mrs. Thomas, widow of Gen. George H. Thomas, and her sister, Miss Kellogg, have been here several weeks; they are guests of the hotel.

Col. D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Dept., is visiting Col. Hasbrouck.

Major Spurgin and Lieut. Davis have returned from a visit to the seashore.

Lieut. C. M. Perkins and wife, of the Marine Corps, are registered at the hotel.

Col. John M. Wilson, of the Engineers, and Major John N. Andrews, 21st Inf., arrived on Tuesday.

The 17th Annual Report of the Association of Graduates will be mailed to members of the Association by the end of this week. It is an unusually interesting pamphlet of 162 pages. The obituary notice of Gen. Grant is written by Gen. Tower; of Gen. McClellan, by Gen. Franklin; of Gen. Hancock, by Gen. Wm. Farrar Smith; two of Gen. Hunter are by Gens. Ricketts and Townsend: two of Gen. Donaldson, by Gens. Hagner and Cullum; of Gen. Swords, by Gen Sherman and Col. Moulton of Capt. Boyd by Col. Savage. They will be read with a great deal of interest by all officers. The letters of Mr. Geo Ticknor, who was Secretary of the Board of Visitors in 1826, are added to the pamphlet as a supplement.

The Reminiscences of Miss Berard and Register of Graduates, with an index, corrected to date, will be ready in about a month. The copy is in the hands of the printer.

On Thursday last the horse Cruiser was run into by a gun-carriage: his leg was badly broken and it was necessary to shoot him, which was done in the presence of the large number of spectators viewing the drill. The horse was a favorite with the cadets. The poor animal's sufferings and tragic end had a visible effect upon all who saw him executed, three shots being required to put an end to his career.

The spacious parlor of Cranston's Hotel was filled Tuesday evening by a select audience to witness an amateur dramatic performance of the charming comedietta entitled, Who's to Win Him, for the benefit of the Cavalry Church Summer Home for poor and sick children.

The cast was as follows: Cyril Dashwood, Mr. V. Sternroyd; Mr. Prattleton Primrose, Mr. T. A. Maitland; Squire Brushleigh, Mr. W. Williams; Rose, Miss A. de H. Irwin; Sylvia, Miss N. Dickinson; Arabella, Mrs. James Mackin; Minnetta, Miss F. A. Dickinson; Musidora, Miss J. Murchesin.

Mr. Sternroyd is of the New York Lyceum Theatre. Mrs. Irwin was prompter. Miss Irwin arranged the stage in a beautiful and artistic manner and also rendered much assistance in preparing the toilets. The Miss Irwin in the cast is the youngest daughter of Dr. Irwin, U. S. A.; this was her first appearance and her part was very acceptably rendered. All of the ladies did exceedingly well. No more beautiful picture was ever seen on a stage than that presented by Mrs. Mackin. She was fairly deluged with bouquets and when the entertainment was over had enough flowers to start a horticultural exhibition.

Of the gentlemen, Mr. Maitland carried off the honors, although he failed (theoretically) to carry off one of the fair actresses.

The Color Line Entertainment was held Wednesday evening. It was witnessed by an immense audience, which seemed to include every man, woman and child within ten miles of the Point.

The feature of the evening was a silent manual drill by about a dozen cadets dressed in white. The manual was done without any commands whatever, every fourth bar of the music being the signal for executing the required movement. The following programme was distributed among the spectators:

CADET OPERA HOUSE

(Largest seating capacity in the world! Absolutely no dange from fire). Place de la Skinniere. Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1886.

Bill of the Play—Jenkins' Peerless Company in the "Sylph and the Sentinel"—An operetta in two acts. Following is the cast:

Adolphus—A somnolent sentinel, Mr. Russ.

Augustus—A typical West Point villain (Officer of the Day), Mons. Robinson.

First Cadet, Mr. Rhodes; Second Cadet, Mr. Randlett; Third Cadet, Mr. Moore.

Corporal, Mr. Lee.

Cynthia—(a beautiful maiden), Miss Molecule Lucas; Cynthia's Chaperone, Mrs. Gatchell.

Queen of the Fairies—(a sylph—premiere danseuse), Mlle. Perry

First Lady, Miss Landers; Second Lady, Miss Rogers; Third Lady, Miss Squier; Fourth Lady, Miss Skerrett.

BALLET (FAIRIES).

Princess, Mlle. Lenihan; Airy Fairy Lillian, Mlle. Haan; Mona, Mlle. Miley; Monica, Mlle. Edwards; Doris, Mlle. Wittenmyer; Phyllis, Mlle. Bruce; Molly Bawn, Mlle. Mitchell.

Chorus—Ladies, Cadets, Members of the Guard, and Fairy Army.

Indian Clubs—Cadet Hedekin, Cadet Langhorne.

Dancing—Cadet Slavens, Cadet Hart, J. A., Cadet Strawn, Cadet Butler, Cadet Kenly.

Hen—Cadet Johnson, A. S.

Scenic Artists—Cadet Wassell, Cadet Taylor, J, R. M.

Head Usher—Cadet Wheeler.

ORCHESTRA U. S. M. A. BAND.

N. B.—Opera glasses may be obtained from the Department of Practical Military Engineering.

Breezes from the mountain tops. Perfumes from the Hudson River Valley.

The stage scene was very fine. As the curtain rose, a beautiful view of a portion of cadet camp was displayed, with a live cadet in the foreground doing sentinel duty. The front of the stage was trimmed with a number of beautiful Chinese lanterns. The performance was ended with a display of fireworks on the cavalry plain.

Chas. F. Van Benthuysen, Albany; George D. Guyer (alt.), Albany; Elmer Lindsley, Franklin, N. Y., and Edward A. Holmes (alt.), Downsville, N. Y., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT APACHE, A. T.

August 9, 1886.

SINCE the early spring there has been a constant outgoing from and incoming to Apache. Almost every week has witnessed the departure of some much deplored or the arrival of highly appreciated friends. Last Sunday, Aug. 1, two companies of the 9th Inf. arrived in the post and selected quarters, this being their station for the present. Captains Morton and Bowman, Lieutenants De Laney, Miner and Tyson are the officers with these companies, and later Lieut. Wyatt is expected to join. The families of those gentlemen who are so blessed will arrive here during the autumn. Last Tuesday Captain Heiner left Apache for Benicia, Cal., via Holbrook. Mrs. Heiner and family joined him the following day. They will be greatly missed by their many friends and admirers in our garrison.

Next in the order of going is Mrs. Wade, the wife of our commanding officer, with her son John and daughter Clara, also Miss Marie Brown. The temporary loss of so lovely and capable a lady as Mrs. Wade would be severe enough to those who know and love her; but there is the probability that she may return to us no more, as her husband, Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, stands at the head of the list, and will in the coming fall become Colonel of the 5th Cavalry, should Gen. Wesley Merritt be appointed to the vacancy in the brigadiers, which will occur in October.

The 10th will regret the loss of Col. Wade, and wherever he and his lovely family go, their presence and influence will surely prove a blessing to those who may have the good fortune to be stationed with them.

We are also to lose our Chaplain, with his dear little wife and their family. Chaplain Weaver will be greatly missed in Apache; but he goes to join the headquarters of the 10th Cavalry at Fort Grant, A. T., and we of the regiment who are left behind may dare hope to meet him and his again.

Friday evening last the young officers of the garrison gave an informal hop at the post library; it was generally attended and greatly enjoyed. Saturday evening Captain and Mrs. Cooper gave a card party in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Wade. Chaplain and Mrs. Weaver, Major Horton and Capt. Bowman, Lieut. Beck, Mrs. Beck and Miss Beck, Lieut. Finley and his sister, Mrs. Weston, were invited to meet them. Music and refreshments varied the programme of the evening, and all enjoyed the pleasant hospitality of the host and hostess.

The Indian news at present is that ten bucks and three squaws of Geronimo's band are coming this way. It is the general opinion that Gen. Miles will soon conquer these renegades, and it is also thought that the Mexicans need a little wholesome chastisement in order to impress them with the great importance it *might* be to them to treat Americans with a trifle more respect, or, in other words, "to think twice" before they act once.

We have been experiencing unusually warm weather here, but the fishing, horseback riding, lawn tennis, and croquet still go on, and the mountains look as fresh and green, and the musical rythm of the splash, splash of White River, as it flows on and on, is just as sweet and restful as the lullaby sung by a loving mother to a play-wearied child. All day the hot sun and military routine; all night the fresh breeze,

the silver moon, and the assuring call of the sentinel on his beat, "— o'clock and a-l-l-'s w-e-l-l," and a prayer ever ascends to heaven that the sentinels throughout the United States may ever be able to call out the hours of the night, with an "All's well."

FORT MISSOULA, MONTANA.

THE *Missoulian*, referring to the recent promotion and departure of Col. George Gibson, says:

Col. Gibson having received orders to Fort Keogh, the officers and ladies of Fort Missoula Wednesday evening gave a complimentary hop to him and his estimable lady. It was attended by all the officers and ladies at the post, and C. F. Davis's orchestra furnished the music. A most delightful evening was spent, the only bar to the pleasure of the occasion being the remembrance that it was a farewell to the colonel and his wife, whose friends are innumerable. At midnight the guests partook of an elegant lunch, and the party broke up at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. Gibson, 3d Infantry, has received his well-deserved promotion, becoming colonel of the 5th Infantry. He is of an old and prominent family of Pennsylvania, being the son of the late Chief Justice Gibson of that State, and entered the U. S. Army in 1853, and has been connected with the military service ever since, his record being without a stain. In this long and honorable career he has had the encouragement of a loving wife, whose superior mental and moral traits have made her popular wherever she went, adding to the happiness of her home and the honor of her husband. It is a matter of much regret at the post and in town that the vicissitudes of Army life take this distinguished officer and his charming lady away from us.

Other items from Fort Missoula are as follows:

Mrs. Edgerton, the fascinating Helena lady who has been visiting Mrs. Capt. Bartlett for several weeks, contemplates leaving to-night for Deer Lodge.

The successor of Col. Gibson in the 3d is Lieut.-Col. Horace Jewett. He is expected about the 1st of September. Until his arrival here Major Geo. E. Head will be in command.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

AUGUST 8, 1886.

CAPT. JOCELYN, 21th Inf., and guard, have returned from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., whither they conducted six military convicts. 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Campbell, 22d Inf., has been relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks and left for Cincinnati, where he will relieve Capt. John S. McNaught, 20th Inf., the recruiting officer in that city, who has been ordered to report for duty at this depot. 1st Lt. A. Ogle, 17th Inf., left the past week in command of a detachment of 21 recruits assigned to the 9th Infantry, Fort Thomas, Ariz. J. S.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Private Louis La Dow, Troop C, 2d Cavalry, has been sentenced to dishonorable discharge and ten years' confinement at hard labor in the California State Prison for desertion, theft of jewelry from Captain E. J. Spaulding, 2d Cavalry, to the value of $691, and of jewelry from Lieut. Colon Augur, 2d Cavalry, to the amount of $214, theft of a public horse, and theft of military equipments. Fort Bidwell, Cal., was the scene of these depredations.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CYCLONES VERSUS BULL'S-EYES.

THAT the former can discount the latter we had good evidence on Friday night at the Department of the Platte rifle range. It had been blowing a fresh breeze all the evening, with continual flashes of lightning, when, about 12.30 P. M., a lull or deathly stillness prevailed, which, after about five minutes, was followed by a crash, a tornado of wind, floods of water, and most vivid lightning. In a few minutes the work of weeks, putting up tents, etc., was utterly destroyed. 47 tents were laid flat; several being blown away, others torn into whip cord; property scattered and everyone soaked to the skin. One sergeant was blown 50 yards; rifles and carbines lodged in tops of trees, one mule caught in a tent and carried into a tree, and several men injured. Lieuts. Brooke, Cochran, Styer and Hutcheson, drenched to the skin, shed their garments, and, in nature's apparel, flitted around camp, looking after the debris—the latter formed a striking picture in the moonlight, on top of his ridge pole, trying to adjust his tent fly. Lieut. Taggart, 6th Infantry, whose tent stood, slept through it all; and the boys started to pull his tent down, and he out, when he concluded to come out, when he was taken around camp, with nothing on but a breech clout. The water stood for some time nearly up to your knees, and the moon came out clearly, and smiled sweetly upon the successful work of the elements. Colonel Henry's tent was carried over his head and lodged in trees; and he, while holding on to front tent pole, thrown out, where he was found by Lieuts. Hutcheson and Brooke holding on to a tree, with his boy, expecting to land in the Missouri River, a short distance below. His carriage, fastened to trees, and in a hollow, was turned over and badly smashed.

Capt. Ulio's tent stood the storm, it not having struck that side. He remarked next morning that not having any cyclones, in the "promised land," from which the 2d Inf. had just come, he was anxious to see some of our products—his first cyclone seems to have satisfied him. Lieut. Burns, of the 17th, also on fortunate side, from Dakota, thinks Nebraska a success at blowing.

Speaking of this storm, a local says: "A terrific storm, in the nature of a tornado, passed over the western part of this country about half an hour after midnight, and in a S. W. course, striking the Missouri at Bellevue. It crossed the line of the Union Pacific Railway at Gilmore, where it took three box cars on a train, standing in front of the depot, and carrying them out like links in a chain, pulled up the rear of the train, and threw them over on their sides on the depot platform. . . The width of the tornado's track is pretty well measured by the three freight cars that it caught at Gilmore."

We can have one consolation, with it all, that in this baptismal of the new infant, Bellevue, on our rifle range, that whatever our failures in shooting away from here, we can impart all desired information to others, in reference to "points on the wind;" we prefer ours left. CYCLONE.

THE REASON WHY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your issue of July 17, Deriter asks "How it comes to pass that the Army Mutual Aid Association, with something like a membership of 200 more than the Navy Mutual Aid, pays a benefit of $1,000 less?"

Now without going into a long explanation, and quoting figures to sustain it, as Mr. Duvall has done in your issue of Aug. 7, I will simply invite Deriter's attention to section 10 of By-Laws, pages 15 and 16, Fifth annual report of the association, published in 1884, which limits the "net benefit to $2,500, or a total of $300 per capita of the membership when the death occurs."

Had Deriter, in his quest for information (?), shown as much care in reading the Constitution and By-Laws of the association, as he has evidently shown in trying *not to find* what he sought, his question would have been unnecessary. A MEMBER.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Sailed from Portland, Me., Aug. 6, on short cruise. Was reported at Halifax, N. S., Aug. 16.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Portland, Me.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 8.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed from Portland, Me., July 29, on a cruise.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Placed in dock at the New York Navy-yard Aug. 17. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese (ordered). Arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 12. All well.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 14.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Phalerum Bay, near Athens, Greece, July 20. Was to proceed to Leghorn, touching at Zante and Messina en route.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. Was to remain in Phalerum Bay, near Athens, Greece, until about Aug. 1. Has been ordered to return to U. S.)

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. Arrived at Southampton, England, Aug. 3, 1886. Will leave the English channel by the middle of August or September for Genoa, touching on the Spanish coast and at Marseilles. Will be sent to the East for the winter, if no other vessel joins the squadron.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left Callao, Peru, June 20, for Coquimbo.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 13. Will remain on the Southern coast for some time to come in all probability.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao July 13. Commander J. C. Watson has been ordered to command, and leaves New York per steamer of about Sept. 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, August 17. Reported by cable from Melbourne, Aug. 20, to have sailed for Samoan Islands, to remain there during the session of Commission on Samoan affairs.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, June 8. Was to go to Sitka about the middle of July for supplies.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Callao, Peru, July 13. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, 7.30 A. M., Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station.

The following is a list of her officers: Captain H. L. Howison, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig, Lieuts. Jno. Garvin, Jno. C. Wilson and W. P. Ray, Ensigns H. M. Witzel, T. M. Brumby, W. E. Safford and Jno. Hood, Naval Cadets H. K. Hines, Geo. F. Cooper, Jno. T. McMillan and S. B. Winram, Surg. H. J. Babin, P. A. Surg. Robert Whiting, Paymr. Frank H. Hinman, Chief Engr. Geo. J. Burnap, P. A. Engr. A. B. Bates, Asst. Engrs. W. M. McFarland and J. M. Pickrell, 1st Lieut. (M. C.) G. F. Elliott, Gunner Samuel Cross, Actg. Carpenter J. B. Fletcher.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT,† 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Yokohama, Japan, July 11. She will return to the U. S., and expects to reach San Francisco some time in September. Was to sail from Yokohama for Hokodati on about August 5.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from New York, Aug. 12, 7.30 A. M., for the Asiatic Station.

The following is her list of officers: Captain E. O. Matthews, Lieut.-Commander Washburn Maynard, Lieuts. E. D. F. Heald, W. H. H. Southerland, C. J. Badger, L. P. Jouett, and F. H. Holmes, Ensigns Wm. Truxtun, W. R. Shoemaker, and J. A. Hosgewerff, Naval Cadets W. L. Dodd, R. D. Tisdale, S. M. Strite, E. T. Witherspoon, C. C. Billings, D. M. Young, and F. A. Levis, Med. Insp. G. S. Beardslee, P. A. Surg. P. A. Lovering, Asst. Surg. O. D. Norton, Paymr. R. W. Allen, Chief Engr. S. L. P. Ayres, P. A. Engr. R. G. Denig, Asst. Engrs. C. A. E. King and W. F. C. Hasson, Chaplain J. D. Beugless, Capt. (U. S. M. C.) D. P. Mannix, Pay Clerk T. D. Davidson, Jr., Boatswain Edw. Bonsall, Gunner J. J. Walsh, Carpenter Gould Northup, and Sailmaker T. B. White.

An officer of the *Brooklyn* sends the following information regarding the ports to be visited: Lisbon, Portugal, is the first port at which the *Brooklyn* will stop. From there we go to Gibraltar and communicate with the commander-in-chief of the European station in regard to the transfer of the officers and stores which we have for the squadron. Then we will pass through the Mediterranean, stopping at a few of the principal ports, such as Naples, Jaffa and Alexandria. After passing through the Suez canal we will be at the western end of the Asiatic station, with Petropaulowski, in Kamtschatka, as the last port at the eastern end. Within these limits we will show our flag and do our best to make a favorable impression at Muscat, Busrah, at the head of the Persian gulf, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Ceylon, Singapore, ports in Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Celebes and in the Phillippine Islands, and finally bring up at Hong Kong. During the remainder of the cruise we will probably visit all the principal ports in Burmah, Siam, Cochin China, Corea, China, and Japan.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Word was received at the Navy Department on Thursday, Aug. 19, that the *Essex*, at New York, was ready to receive her sailing orders. They were at once issued directing her to proceed to the Asiatic Station.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Shanghai July 1—undergoing repairs.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton July 1.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL, at Shanghai, China, July 17.

OSSIPEE,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. At anchor off Yokohama, Japan, July 1, under orders to proceed to Chemulpo, Corea.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Was in all probability at Chemulpo, Corea, July 1, having sailed for that port from Nagasaki, June 3.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. On her way home. Reported by cable to have left Gibraltar, Aug. 4, for the U. S.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 25, and after that date Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Arrived at Lisborn Aug. 14.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Arrived at Lisbon Aug. 14.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. On her practice cruise. Sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., July 31, for Chesapeake Bay.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. Sailed from New York, Aug. 18, for New London, Conn. Was at Newport, R. I., Aug. 19.

Arrived at Newport about five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, with Secretary Whitney on board. She left New London at one o'clock. The object of the visit is to inspect the torpedo and naval stations, also Hrrreshoff's boat building establishment at Bristol. Secretary Whitney was accompanied by Commander C. F. Goodrich, who assumes command of the torpedo station on Sept. 7, and Commander Schley. Mr. Whitney went ashore soon after his arrival and took a drive about the city for about an hour and a half, returning on board the *Despatch* at at a quarter to eight. The *Despatch* was to leave in a day or two.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, ——————
At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Horace Elmer. Arrived at Hampton Roads Aug. 15.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Milwaukee July 23, and expected to leave July 25 for Toledo, reaching there Aug. 1.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco July 5.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. On her annual cruise. Was in Hempstead Bay, L. I., Aug. 16.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. schooner *Eagre* arrived in Hempstead Bay, L. I., Aug. 12, from College Point and was to leave in a day or two for the Harlem River. The address of the *Eagre* will be "Station L, New York City."

A BEAUTIFULLY finished working model of the 75-ton crane erected in the New York Navy-yard has recently been received in the draughting room, Bureau of Steam Engineering. This model was executed at the Washington Navy-yard after models prepared from the original drawings by Passed Asst. Engr. Robert R. Leitch, U. S. N.

THE white cotton regulation hat now worn by the sailors of the Navy has sprung into sudden favor as a lawn tennis hat. This is especially true of New York and vicinity, where the hat can be procured with little difficulty. It has a decidedly nobby appearance when new, and its moderate cost, but forty cents, will ensure its adoption for tennis purposes wherever it can be procured.

IT was inadvertently stated in last week's JOURNAL that the recent Court of Inquiry at New York was to investigate charges of drunkenness against 1st Lt. S. W. Quackenbush, U. S. M. C., and of absence against 1st Lt. O. C. Berryman. The charges should have been reversed. The Court found that Lieut. Quackenbush was absent without leave but 48 hours. The matter was so trivial that the Navy Department deemed further action unnecessary, and Lieut. Quackenbush sailed in the *Juniata* on Aug. 16 for the Pacific Station. The findings of the Court in the case of Lieut. Berryman are understood to be of a more serious character. They are before the Department awaiting the action of the Secretary as to whether a Court-martial shall be ordered.

THE claims of naval officers for mileage and longevity pay which were allowed by the accounting officers and provided for in the General Deficiency bill are being settled by the disbursing officer of the Navy Department at the rate of about one hundred per day.

THE 4,500-ton vessels will, in accordance with law, be rated as first rate, and therefore will be named after the States. The cruisers of less than 4,500 tons are second rates and will be named after cities, towns or rivers in the United States, as the President may elect. The President is not restricted by law in naming the gunboats.

A DESPATCH from Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 16, says: "Advices from Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, say that a number of American fishermen arrived there on Saturday, Aug. 14, for shelter. Several from West Cape reported that there were about 100 American seiners there making good catches, and that there were four American war ships at West Cape and on the north side guarding the fleet. The schooners left Georgetown on Sunday morning. The inland fishermen are said to be indignant at the manner in which the fishermen are protected."

A PRIVATE letter from a member of the expedition commanded by Lieut. Geo. M. Stoney, U. S. N., dated from Fort Cosmos, Putnam River, headquarters of the expedition, latitude 67 deg. 10 min. north, longitude 150 deg. 50 min. west, and is dated last Christmas day. The writer reports that Lieut. Stoney had discovered a river to the north, which the natives say empties into the Arctic near Point Barrow. The river is supposed to be the same as the one at the mouth of which Lieut. Ray established his headquarters during his observing expedition. The letter was brought to St. Michaels from Fort Cosmos, a distance of 450 miles, by a party under the command of Engineer Lane. It concludes by stating that Ensign Read remained at Fort Cosmos on account of delicate health, but he would accompany Lieut. Stoney on his sledging journey.

THE only report received by the Secretary of the Navy of the recent trial trip of the new cruiser *Atlanta* was a short one forwarded by her commanding officer, Capt. Bunce. The highest speed attained was 12.8 knots, but the trial was not regarded as complete, owing to the breaking of a shaft pin and the blowing up of a joint of the high pressure cylinder. The accidents were very trivial, and the damage can be easily repaired. They were not regarded in any way as an objection to the vessel, but as something that is liable to happen on any occasion of the kind. They will necessitate another trial trip of the vessel, however, which will be ordered at an early date. The *Atlanta* showed herself to be well constructed, and is regarded by naval officers as full of promise.

MATE CHARLES J. MURPHY AND JOHN T. JEFFERSON, of the Naval Academy, have lately invented a novel rudder and steering gear, designed to be used upon vessels of war, plans and specifications of which have been submitted to the advisory board at Washington, and by them referred to the Bureau of Construction and Repair at the Navy Department. The merits which these gentlemen claim for this invention are that the rudder is perfectly concealed while a ship is engaged in fighting in a sea-way, and by a system of connections the entire upper portion of the rudder is inclosed by the casement of the ship, thereby avoiding the danger of its being struck by shot or shell when the stern of the vessel rises in a sea-way. It also avoids the necessity of having the "overhang," a contrivance for the protection of the rudder now in use by some of the new cruisers. The inventors hope that the new invention may be applied to the vessels which are about to be built.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

AUG. 16.—Assistant Surgeon A. R. Wentworth, to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

AUG. 18.—Commander William M. Folger, to report to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance on October 15, for duty as Special Inspector of Ordnance.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. C. Lippincott, to duty at the Naval Academy September 1.

AUG. 20.—Commodore P. C. Johnson, Commander G. Q. W. Sumner, and Commander R. B. Bradford, are ordered to witness examination of Class in Torpedo Instruction at Newport, September 1.

Detached.

AUG. 9.—Commander George H. Wadleigh was ordered to be detached from duty as lighthouse inspector of the 2d District, September 30, and after settling accounts to await orders.

AUG. 14.—Ensign John G. Quinby, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Jamestown.

AUG. 16.—Captain Henry Erben, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., September 30, and ordered as President of the Board at New York, to visit the principal naval and mercantile vessels arriving at that port.

Assistant Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, from duty with the Naval Advisory Board, September 1, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, September 30.

Captain R. F. Bradford, from duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., as captain of that yard.

AUG. 17.—Lieutenant Robert M. Doyle, from the Galena August 31, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

AUG. 18.—Captain Frederick V. McNair, from duty at the Mare Island, California, Navy-yard, September 30, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Charles W. Jungen, from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Ranger.

Gunner William Wilson, from the Navy-yard New York, and ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Magazine, Ellis Island.

Gunner James Hayes, from the Naval Magazine and ordered to the Atlanta.

AUG. 20.—The present officers of the Torpedo Class will be detached, September 4, and ordered as follows: Captain N. H. Farquhar and Lieutenant Commander E. White, to waiting orders; Lieutenants S. M. Ackley, B. S. Richards, J. K. Cogswell, T. D. Bolles, W. H. Driggs, G. F. W. Holman, W. A. Marshall, F. H. Lefavor, H. Hutchins and J. C. Colwell; Ensigns G. W. Denfeld, A. W. Grant, B. C. Dent, R. F. Lopez, W. P. C. Muir, L. J. Clark, and Joseph H. Rohrbacher; Captain W. S. Nurse, and 1st Lieutenant H. N. Gilman, M. C., to duty at Naval War College; Lieutenant Wm. L. Rodgers, to Bureau of Navigation; Gunner C. Dugan, to Norfolk Navy-yard; Gunner C. Cronin, to Magazine, Ellis Island; Gunner W. Walsh, to Washington Navy-yard; Gunner T. P. Venable, from Norfolk Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.

Appointments.

David W. Taylor, to be Assistant Naval Constructor in the Navy from Aug. 14, 1886.

MARINE CORPS.

AUG. 17.—2d Lieutenant C. Marrast Perkins, the leave of absence granted for benefit of his health on July 23, extended two weeks upon the recommendation of the attending physician.

AUG. 18.—1st Lieutenant H. Clay Fisher, leave of absence granted for one month from September 2.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, during the week ending August 18, 1886:

L. F. Kragh, landsman, died on the U. S. S. Omaha, June 18.

O. S. Schley, cadet midshipman, fell from loft of the U. S. S, Constellation, Aug. 3, and was drowned.

Hans O. Sivertsen, ordinary seaman, died at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., August 12.

Emil Olsen, seaman, attached to the U. S. S. Constellation, was drowned August 3.

Peller Larssen, seaman, attached to the U. S. S. Constellation, was drowned August 3.

Nicholas C. Doland, coxswain, attached to the U. S. S. Constellation, was drowned August 3.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1886.

General Order No. 352.

Pay officers will hereafter note, in red ink, in the enlistment column of their pay rolls, the number of the certificate and the date of each enlistment of all continuous-service men, in the same manner as is now required on the pay rolls of marines.

J. G. WALKER, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1886.

G. O. No. 354.

The demand for increased facilities for constructing the batteries required for the armament of additional ships of war, now provided for, makes it necessary to reassign the shops and buildings of the Washington Navy-yard.

All the shops, machinery, tools and appliances assigned for the use of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, Yards and Docks and Equipment and Recruiting will, therefore be turned over to the control of the Bureau of Ordnance on Oct. 1, 1886.

Such of the machinery, tools and appliances as may not be required by the Bureau of Ordnance will be transferred to stations where required by other bureaus, or otherwise disposed of as found best for the public interest.

The quarters now occupied by the representatives of the above-named bureaus will be vacated Oct. 1.

WM. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Aug. 18, 1886.

THE return of the practice ships *Constellation* and *Jamestown* brings before the public the particulars of the frightful accident of Aug. 3. It seems that the *Constellation* left Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 2, with a fresh breeze blowing, which increased to a gale on the 3d. On the morning of that date the officer of the deck, Lieut. Nicholson, was relieved by the executive officer, Lieut. Ross, who wished to exercise the cadets aloft. While the 3d classmen were exercising in crossing the masthead, Cadet O. Schley, of Indiana, fell from the lee foretopmast rigging, striking the topmast backstays and the rail during his descent and bounding into the water. The *Constellation* was then making 10 knots, with the wind off the quarter. Attempts were immediately made to lower the lifeboat and the first cutter, but, owing to the jamming of the former's falls, her entire crew of six men were precipitated into the water. The ship was then hove to and an immediate search begun with all the ship's boats, and three of the lifeboat's crew were soon picked up. An hour's search, however, failed to find the bodies of the other unfortunates, and the ship continued on her course. Cadet Schley entered the Academy in September, 1885, appointed from the 4th District of Indiana. He was a cousin of Commodore W. S. Schley, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment.

The U. S. steamer *Phlox* met the practice ships at the Capes, with supplies, and returned to the Naval Academy on Tuesday last. The ships will cruise in the Bay until the 27th inst., when they will anchor off Annapolis, and the cadets will be given a month's furlough.

The 2d class, who have been stationed at the Academy during the summer, will finish their work in the machine shops and be granted leave of absence on the 25th inst.

The brig *Amazon*, Capt. T. M. O'Leary, attached to the Maryland Military and Naval School, paid a visit to the Academy on the 17th inst. She had aboard 64 cadets who have just entered the school.

Quaint old Annapolis awoke from its century's nap on Monday last and took a holiday which recalled the days when her attractions drew thither the victorious Washington, the event being the unveiling of the bronze DeKalb statue erected by Congress on the State House Grounds. From morning until evening steamers vied with each other in blowing most discordantly at the river wharves, while at least 7,000 people swarmed the narrow, old-fashioned streets. The steamers *Joppa*, *Maryland*, *Pentz*, and *Pilot Boy* brought large excursions from Baltimore. The procession formed at 1.30 P. M. in front of the Governor's Mansion and extending around State House Circle. It was participated in by numerous bodies of Masons, Knights Templars, regiments of infantry and artillery, together with various band organizations, including the famous Marine Band of Washington.

When the statue was unveiled it was presented to the Secretary of State by Mr. Ephraim Keyser, the sculptor, who delivered a short, earnest speech. Secretary Bayard's reply was listened to by an immense crowd, filling roads, walks, trees, and housetops, which frequently interrupted his eloquent address with rounds of applause.

Col. T. J. Scharf, the prime mover in the erection of the statue, then described with great vividness DeKalb's valiant defence of the American flag upon Maryland soil, and the day's ceremonies were over.

The Marine Corps attached to the Naval Academy participated in the display. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the *Santee* at noon. To quote from a Knight who got left, "It was a perf'ly glori'sh 'fair."

CAPTAIN H. A. TROLLOPE, British Navy, retired, registered at the Brevoort House, New York, on Tuesday.

OUR AUXILIARY NAVY.

THE naval board of inspection at New York which was some time ago directed by Secretary Whitney to consider the availability of vessels of the merchant service as auxiliary cruisers in time of war, have reported to the Navy Department in detail upon two vessels: the *Louisiana*, of the Cromwell line, and the *Newport*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, both built by John Roach and Sons. As yet the examination of such vessels as might be utilized by the Government in time of need, is confined exclusively to New York, but the matter is deemed of such importance that in the near future similar work will be done in Boston, San Francisco and perhaps one or two other important ports. The *Louisiana*, which was first reported upon, is regarded as superior to many first class foreign vessels which are depended upon as auxiliary cruisers, in strength of hull, general construction, engine power speed, and ability to carry a battery of 6-inch guns.

The report upon the *Newport*, which was but recently received, is a long and detailed one. It describes the materials of her construction, the details of the vessel and her machinery generally, and the minor alterations that would be necessary should she be needed as an auxiliary cruiser, and classes her in the first rank for such a purpose. In point of naval architecture the Board certifies her as one of the best vessels, American or foreign, that comes to New York; that she is fitted with every modern invention for increasing safety and speed; that she is built of the best heavy plate iron and triple-riveted, and the angle-irons are unusually heavy. She has two iron decks, six watertight transverse bulkheads, and the shaft alley, engines and boilers are inclosed by longitudinal bulkheads, thus protecting the engine and boiler rooms from danger in case of disaster from shot and collision. The vessel is 348 feet in length, 38½ feet beam, 23¾ feet depth of hold, and 2,735 tons displacement. Her engines develop more than one horse-power per registered ton, which is greater than that of the Guion steamship *Arizona* in proportion to the size of the vessel. She is fitted with the vertical two-cylinder compound engines of high power, and is capable of making 16 knots average speed an hour, or two knots greater than the requirements of the Secretary of the Navy's instructions as to limited speed. With all the coal she can carry in the various compartments she could remain at sea 94 days at a speed of ten knots an hour. The deck plans show that she can be fitted with six or more 5-inch and 6-inch breechloading rifles, and also several rapid-fire machine guns of the Hotchkiss or Gatling pattern.

BOILERS OF THE BROOKLYN.

THE delay in fitting out the *Brooklyn* for a cruise on the Asiatic station is explained in reports from the commanding officer and chief engineer received at the Navy Department on August 16. Their account of the condition of the boilers when the vessel returned to the Brooklyn Navy-yard in May last, and of the work performed upon them since that date, shows that they were not in as good condition as reported when the vessel went into commission in October, 1885. Many repairs were made and scale often removed during the eight months cruise, in spite of which, when the vessel arrived in New York in May last, the boilers showed an unusually large accumulation of scale for so short a cruise. The cleaning resulted in the removal of 27,000 pounds of scale to which is to be added 4,500 pounds taken out at various times during the cruise. The following rather unusual articles to be found in a steam boiler were also taken out: One working suit; one sledge; four hand lamps; two chisel bars; two scaling hammers; three flat chisels; one piece of 1¼-in. pipe and elbow; three wooden wedges; two pieces of board, and one wrench. Some of these articles have been preserved to show the thickness of the scale deposited and also to figure in the investigation that is likely to be instituted for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for their presence in the boilers.

FROM THE MOHICAN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from the U. S. *Mohican*, at Somoan Islands, July 17, says:

The Governor of Vavau is the heir to the throne, a grandson of the present King, and as he desired to go to Nukualofa, the capital of Tongatuba and the seat of the general government, passage on board the *Mohican* was accorded him. This prince is the first and most likely the last specimen of the native dude that we have seen. He is a man about 30 years of age, and of fine physique, attires himself in well-fitting clothes from an Auckland emporium of fashion, wears patent leather shoes a size too small for him, carries a light cane, the ivory head of which is occasionally ingulfed in his mouth, combs his hair in that plastered style so much affected by barbers' apprentices, and uses his knowledge of English in conversing only on subjects well adapted for the display of flippancy. Taking this crown prince on board, we left Vavau on July 1, and steamed in quest of a submarine volcano which has lately been shaking this part of the world with its quakes. Its exact position was doubtful, but it was known to have formed on a shoal located ten years ago by the British man of war *Falcon*. Last October the shoal elevated itself to the surface of the water and became a sub-marine volcano, the violent eruptions of which so raised the crest as to make it an island. The island is now one and a half miles in diameter, and its highest point 220 feet above the sea. Its position as determined by the *Mohican* is latitude 20 deg. 21 min. south, longitude 175 deg. 22 min. west. On July 3 we entered the port of Nukualofa. We left the Tongas on July 10, and shaped our course again for the Samoan group, arriving in Pago-Pago harbor on the morning of the 14th. Remaining at Pago-Pago several days to coal ship, we proceeded to this place, where we arrived this morning, and are patiently waiting the arrival of the mail from San Francisco. [This arrived on the 18th.—ED.]

REVENUE MARINE.

NEWS has been received from Ounalaska of the seizure, August 1, of three British schooners by the revenue cutter *Corwin* for violation of the seal fishing laws in Behring's Sea. These schooners are the *Thornton*, the *Onward*, and the *Caroline*. The crews of the seized vessels were sent to Sitka, whence a number of the men were brought to San Francisco by the *St. Paul*. The schooners were taken to Ounalaska, but the officers of the seized vessels were kept on board the *Corwin*. The matter has been referred to the British Consulate in San Francisco for investigation.

Str. *McLane* ordered to Baltimore, Md.

Commissioned.

Wm. C. Myers, of Tenn., 2d Assistant Engineer in U. S. Revenue Marine.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE WOES OF MR. CUTTING.

THE woes of Mr. Editor CUTTING seem to have awakened universal sympathy among his brethren, if we are to judge from the amount of attention given to him, as contrasted with the almost entire lack of interest in the case of Captain CRAWFORD. *Texas Siftings* covers its first page this week with an engraving entitled "Asleep on Post." It shows a mounted ranger, with "Texas" inscribed upon his belt, riding up to a U. S. soldier asleep in his sentry-box and shouting, "Wake up, Mr. Soldier, this is as much your fight as it is mine," while he points across the Rio Grande to a fort bearing the Mexican flag, and inscribed, "Mexican jail for Americans." Another picture in the same paper represents Uncle Sam on his knees before a half-masted American flag, while a Mexican greaser, with his flag flying aloft, is administering to the reluctant Uncle Samuel a nauseous dose from a bottle labelled "CUTTING'S mixture." The title is: "A Cutting Satire. Poor Old Uncle Sam! It is a bitter dose but he takes it like a little man."

Puck has a frontispiece bearing the legend 'Stealing Jingo Jim's Clothes—Mr. BAYARD is going to have a *vigorous* foreign policy too." It represents a lugubrious-looking individual bathing in "the waters of hope," who bears a marked resemblance to Mr. BLAINE, except for the absence of clothes. On the shore is Mr. BAYARD wearing the casque and plume of knighthood, but feloniously appropriating the habiliments of the unfortunate bather, preparatory to starting ahead of him up a road bearing a sign board inscribed "To Mexico."

As part of the more serious discussion of the case, we are told that Mr. ARTHUR G. SEDGWICK, the envoy, to whose mission we referred last week, is particularly charged with justifying all that Mr. BAYARD has claimed. The endeavor is to show:

First—All the evidence, newspaper reports and records from the first complaint against Cutting down to the exertions of the Mexican Government that he should have a fair trial shall fully corroborate the ground on which the demand for Cutting's release was peremptorily made.

Second—That the course of justice, had it not been for the firm and peremptory demand of the United States, would have been more arbitrary and oppressive than it was.

Third—That the whole line of prosecution was changed after the position of the United States Government was emphatically made known to the Mexican authorities.

Mr. BAYARD believes that the sagacity of the Mexicans will appear in the light of an afterthought when Mr. SEDGWICK has accomplished his mission. The real object, we are further told, is to arraign Mexico for repeated and wanton violation of friendly relations of which the CUTTING case is regarded as only one of many conspicuous examples. Mr. BAYARD, who, it seems, does not relish the idea of being put in a ridiculous attitude before the country, has committed to Mr. SEDGWICK the task of tracing, step by step, this judicial tergiversation, by which it is now made to appear that there was never just ground for interference in the CUTTING case. Mr. BAYARD refers to the consecutive accumulated records of the State Department for the last ten years as declaring with unchanged voice the utter hopelessness of obtaining justice to our citizens in cases where they had been wronged by the officials and Government of Mexico.

A NAVAL ORDNANCE FACTORY.

IT will be seen by the order of Secretary WHITNEY, which we publish this week, that the Washington Navy-yard is to be utilized as an ordnance factory and naval arsenal after Oct. 1. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Gun Foundry Board, appointed by act of Congress March 3, 1883, to report upon the location of Government Heavy Ordnance Armories, and in pursuance of the policy advised by the subsequent Fortification Board and the Senate and House Special Committees on Ordnance and War Ships.

The bureaux now having quarters, with the Ordnance, at the Washington Navy-yard are the Yards and Docks, Construction, Steam Engineering, and the Equipment. The staff officers will be assigned to other quarters and a vessel ordered to receive the stores for conveyance to other yards. It is some years since this has been used as a construction yard, though possessing resources for building wooden ships of any size, and, owing to the absence of a dry dock, the repairs of large vessels have been restricted to their upper works. The plant for the building of marine engines and boilers of the largest class is in excellent condition. The Equipment Bureau has its most important shops at Washington, comprising appliances for the production of the largest anchors, machinery for making chain cables, etc. The bureaus experiencing most serious change by this transfer are, apparently, the Construction and the Equipment. Civil Engineer MENOCAL, Constructor HICHBORN, Pay Director WASHINGTON, and Chief Engineer BAKER are among the staff detached.

The prime necessity of the Washington Yard as an Ordnance Factory is the erection and equipment of a machine shop, the lathes and tools to have a capacity for the largest calibre of guns. The general press reports, that the Secretary will expend the $250,000 at his disposal in the erection of a foundry, is obviously erroneous, the existing foundry, with possible changes, being available for any present purpose, as the policy of our Government does not entertain the casting of guns or the forging of gun parts, but simply the finishing or assembling of castings and forgings.

It goes without saying that the removal of a considerable number of staff officers with their families not only from comfortable quarters to which they have become accustomed, but to fresh quarters and localities new, cannot be effected without inconvenience and discomfort. This is, however, one of the incidents of service life. The utilization of the Washington Navy-yard as an Ordnance Factory—since we are to have one—is undoubtedly good policy; the question remains, where are we to reassemble these bureaus, so essential to naval reconstruction, or will they be located at separate yards?

THE Board convened at Fort Monroe, on August 2, for the examination for promotion of the nine

non commissioned officers who successfully passed Departmental Boards, has completed its labors and the report is now in the hands of the authorities at Washington. The candidates were all successful in the mental and physical examination, but in one case there was some doubt as to moral fitness and it is held up for further investigation. It is expected, however, that they will all receive commissions as soon as a sufficient number of vacancies occur. There are now six vacancies—two in the Cavalry and four in the Infantry—and two that can be made at any time by retirements from disability.

THE advertisements inviting proposals for the new vessels of war are on Commodore WALKER'S desk awaiting a message from Secretary WHITNEY as to the manner in which they shall be published. They will certainly appear before the week closes. The new cruiser which was authorized among others at the last session of Congress, and for which the Secretary has decided to invite proposals at this time, is to be built after designs furnished by Sir WM. ARMSTRONG, with some few modifications by our own Construction Bureau. These plans were originally offered by the ARMSTRONG Co., in competition with others, to the Spanish Government, which, after receiving designs and proposals from fifteen of the most eminent private shipbuilders of England and the Continent, accepted the plans and terms of J. and G. THOMPSON, of Clydebank, as the most satisfactory. The ARMSTRONG plans being left on the market were accepted by Secretary WHITNEY, who, after consultation with shipbuilding experts in this country, decides that they are in every respect equal to those adopted by the Spanish Admiralty. A description and illustration of the new vessel will be found elsewhere.

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered the following opinion on the question referred to him by the War Department, regarding the payment of mileage to officers of the Army for travel over land-grant railroads under the recent mileage act:

In my opinion, under the act of June 30, 1886, no mileage whatever can be paid, either over land-grant roads or any other railroads "where the officer is furnished transportation by the Quartermaster's Department."

This act does not make any change in the existing law, as to cases in which mileage can be paid or allowed. It neither enlarges nor restores the act of 1876 (19 Stats., 100, Sec. 2) in this respect. It simply, during the fiscal year 1887, prescribes a different rate at which mileage shall be computed, but in no case authorizes the payment of mileage where such authority did not or does not exist under laws previously enacted.

The act of 1876, in substance, provides that mileage shall not be paid where the officer is furnished transportation by the Quartermaster's Department, and the act of June 30, 1886, only provides for the payment of mileage according to the rate there established "when authorized by law."

To determine when mileage is "authorized by law" reference must be had to the act of 1876, and this, as we have seen, precludes the payment of mileage when the officer is furnished transportation by the Quartermaster's Department; and it makes no difference to the officer whether transportation is furnished over a land grant or non-land grant railroad.

This decision agreeing with the action (referred to last week in the JOURNAL) of the Paymaster General no further instructions will be issued to paymasters, and they will continue to make payments for mileage as they have done since the new law took effect.

CONGRESS having authorized the expenditure of $75,000 for "manufacturing, purchasing and experimenting with torpedoes," another Board will be ordered to investigate this subject. The detail for the Board is now being prepared. The development and experiments in torpedoes of all kinds have continued with considerable vigor since the experiments of the Naval Board of two years ago, and the new Board may therefore expect to find plenty of material to work upon. A number of new patents have recently appeared, although few of them have been subjected to practical test. The Howell, Sims, Edison, Patrick, and Berdan have attracted the greatest attention during the year. The Howell has increased in favor with naval officers, who are now beginning to compare it with the Whitehead. A company for the manufacture of this torpedo was formed in March last and a sufficient number have been completed for trial before the new Board.

WE thought it necessary in publishing the proceedings of the G. C. M. in the case of P. A. Engineer W. A. MINTZER, U. S. Navy, to insert dashes to indicate some of the foul language for which the accused was held to account. It may not be improper to call the attention of our naval authorities to the fact that Major-General HANCOCK issued an order to govern his command, stating that it was entirely unnecessary to recite the improper language verbatim in specifications to charges. If it is proper for the Secretary of the Navy to rebuke and punish an officer for using vile language to one other officer, is it not equally proper for him to refrain from using the same language in his General Orders to the whole Navy? It was our Army which "swore terribly in Flanders," but we have no similar report concerning the Navy. So it is a painful revelation to us to discover that there are naval officers who use naughty words, and we would never have believed it of the courteous Secretary of the Navy had not his own G. C. M. O. 23 convicted him.

THE American fondness for titles, to which we make some allusion elsewhere, is illustrated by the fact that Mr. ARTHUR G. SEDGWICK, since he became a Mexican envoy, is called "General" SEDGWICK. One of the daily papers goes so far as to represent him as speaking for the Army as one of its officers. The "interview" in which this appears is evidently manufactured, for Mr. SEDGWICK is not a man to assume to be what he is not. He is a gentleman of ability and cultivation, and his personal character and attainments in every way fit him for the office to which he has been assigned. He is too young a man to have acquired a title during the civil war, for he was but sixteen or seventeen years old when it closed. He is a graduate of Harvard, we believe, and commenced life as one of the editors of the *Nation*, passing from that to the N. Y. *Evening Post*, and finally assuming the practice of the law, for which he was originally educated. We hope for the best results from his mission to Mexico.

ORDERS were issued from the Navy Department Aug. 19, directing Commodore BANCROFT GHERARDI, at present superintendent of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, to assume command of the Newport Navy-yard Oct. 1, relieving Commodore RALPH CHANDLER, who will proceed some time during October to the Asiatic Station, to assume command of that station as the relief of Rear Admiral JOHN LEE DAVIS. Commodore CHANDLER is junior by nearly three months to the new commander of the South Atlantic Squadron, to whose youth we refer elsewhere. He, too, participated in the Mexican War, assisting at the capture of Mazatlan, and was also at Fort Fisher, being subsequently detailed to clear the James River of torpedoes. He commanded the *Swatara* in the transit of Venus expedition 1874-5, and received from the Chancellor of the German Empire, Prince BISMARCK, "his warmest thanks for the noble and valuable support" accorded to the members of the similar German expedition.

Harper's Weekly of August 21 has an article on our soldiers of the Southwest which is headed by an excellent illustration of one of them, giving point to its remark that "their uniform would attract attention but would hardly be regarded as a model of military dress." "General Miles himself wears buttons that do not glitter, boots that do not shine, a uniform the color and weight of which have been changed by many undisturbed deposits of dust. One spur is missing, and his trousers have been reinforced with buckskin, his hat is battered, and a soldier never had a better sun-tanned face." Whether or not his soldiers do "thirteen dollars worth of fighting" every month, "no other men in the Government's service," *Harper's* truthfully says, "so well earn their pay." "The military service done by General Miles's troops on the Southwestern border is as onerous and barren of opportunities for achieving renown as ever fell to any soldiers in any land." The play-day soldiers have all been rejected, or have deserted before this severe test of endurance and bravery has been reached, and if you were to ransack your whole philosophy for an explanation why these men endure such hardships without hope of military glory, and without chance of reward in money or in renown, you would find no better explanation than their own—"Oh, we like it!"

The frontispiece of this number is an illustration of the rescue by Lieut. P. H. Clarke, of the 10th Cav., of one of his colored soldiers, lying wounded in the open space, with "de Injuns," as a trooper described it, "jes fairly ploughing up the groun' wid bullets." "It is deeds of unselfish bravery like this," it says, "when done on battlefields that whole armies are watching and war correspondents see, that make heroes of men for all the world to admire. But the admiration of his comrades is as sweet to the trooper as praise in print could be; and sweeter than either is the feeling of having done a soldier's duty. The love of such service and the satisfaction that comes of doing a dangerous duty bravely and generously are the same to the born soldier in the Southwestern mountains as on a battlefield that will become historic; and this must be why these men love this hard life."

THE new 8-inch Army steel gun is now on trial at Sandy Hook, and the results thus far are very satisfactory, as we learn from Captain Rogers Birnie, Acting Chief of Ordnance, and Captain Smith, who witnessed the trial last week. This trial shows the following results:

Powder.	Projectile.	Muz. Vel.	Pressure.
(1) 100 lbs. Ger...	182 lbs.	2,145 ft.	29,500 lbs.
(2) 100 lbs. Ger...	235 lbs.	1,942 ft.	32,250 lbs.
(3) 100 lbs. DuP..	235 lbs.	1,937 ft.	32,950 lbs.
(4) 100 lbs. Ger...	286 lbs.	1,795 ft.	32 800 lbs.
(5) 100 lbs. DuP..	286 lbs.	1,820 ft.	35.450 lbs.

The rounds numbered three and five were fired with DuPont's brown prismatic powder, the others with the German brown prismatic powder. Thirteen rounds were fired on the first trial, and a new grade of powder was ordered from the DuPonts, in the hope of producing still better results. If this proves satisfactory the gun will be subjected to the statutory test. The 8-inch gun was manufactured by the West Point Foundry, the tube and jacket being obtained from Whitworth and the hoops and breech mechanism forgings from the Midvale Steel Works. The 8-inch naval gun, with 125 lbs. of powder and a projectile of 250 lbs., has an initial velocity of 2,075. The computed velocity of the Army gun, with a 286 pound shot, was 1,825 feet, and the pressure 36,000 lbs. The results actually obtained with DuPont powder agree very nearly with this, and though the German powder gives a lower initial velocity it produces it with but ninety per cent. of the pressure estimated for. The Royal English Gun Factories, 9.2 in. wire gun, with a charge of 330 lbs., and a projectile weighing 380 lbs. has a muzzle velocity of 2,520 feet, and an energy per ton of gun of 880 foot tons. The 9.2 inch Elswick wire gun with 200 lbs. of powder projectile (?) has 2,200 feet muzzle velocity and 709 foot tons of energy. *Harper's Weekly*, of August 21, has an illustration of the new 8 in. steel rifle gun for the *Atlanta*.

THE plans and specifications for the new Army Building on the right hand side of Whitehall street, between Water and Front, have been prepared by Mr. Roswell D. Hatch, the architect, and received the approval of the Department. Work will be commenced on the superstructure as soon as the necessary pile-driving for a foundation has been finished. The plans show a handsome building of eight stories, fronting on Whitehall, Water, Front, and Moore streets, and occupying the whole block. It will be well lighted throughout with large arched windows, and the elevation from the curb line on Whitehall street is 122 feet, while on each of the other fronts it is 112 feet. The frontage breadth on Whitehall street is 104 feet, and the same on Moore street, while on Water street it is 92 feet, and on Pearl street 72 feet. The principal entrance to the building is from Whitehall street through a handsome arched doorway in the centre of the building, approached by a flight of stone steps and with an appropriate symbolical device in granite over the archway. A broad hall runs from the entrance straight across the building to another entrance on Moore street. There is to be a passenger elevator on the right hand side of the hallway a little distance inside, and beyond that a freight elevator, while adjoining the Moore street entrance is another freight elevator running to the third story. The first three floors of the building will be used for storage purposes. The remaining five floors are devoted to offices.

THE Board of Officers, consisting of Capt. J. W. Dillenback and Lieuts. H. L. Harris and A. Slaker, 1st Art., recently appointed by Major-General Howard to witness experiments with dynamite conducted by Mr. Graydon, met for that purpose at the Presidio of San Francisco August 10 and adjourned to Fort Point, where 26 lb. shells were loaded each with one pound of No. 1 Giant Powder and fired at the bald bluffs, 2,200 feet from Linn Point. The first and second and fourth shells exploded in mid-air a quarter of a mile away, and the third fell short of the target. The difficulty was in the fuses and for the remaining 20 shots, we are told, Lieut. Graydon "alternated between detonators and nothing at all but the concussion or heat, or other force created by the contact of the shell with the target. In the latter instances the shell was simply stopped with a wooden plug, which seemed to act as well as the finest detonating cap ever patented." Most of the remaining shots, of which there were 24 in all, struck the cliff, and the last one, turned loose at an increased elevation, landed on the hill among the

chapparal and dry grass; the grass was seen to be blazing at a lively rate. The officers of the Board heartily congratulated Mr. Graydon on his success. The experiment has to follow with shells exploded in the air by time fuses.

THE Baltimore *Sun* says: "The Naval Advisory Board, in carrying out the intention of the act which created it, made a report on the *Atlanta*, in which it was suggested that the vessel would never be brought to the rate of speed required by the contract until she had the advantages of trained firemen. Secretary Whitney returned this report with a curt note, in which he informed the board that all he wished to know from it was whether, in its opinion, the failure of the *Atlanta* to reach the required rate of speed during the recent trial trip was due to any neglect of the contractor. The members of the board replied that in their opinion the contractor was not to blame. The Secretary directed the board on or before Sept. 1 to take station at Chester, where work on the *Chicago*, the last of the steel cruisers, is progressing. The change will save considerable mileage, but will remove from Washington several bright lights of society. One reason for the removal of the Advisory Board is that the Navy Department is rather crowded, and the rooms now occupied by it are desired for the accommodation of the Walker Board on additional cruisers." Another reason for the change is that at Chester closer supervision can be given to the work on the *Chicago* and consultation with the inspectors and other officers more readily had without the expense and delay attending the other arrangement. It will not be many months before the Board is dissolved. Its work in connection with the *Boston* and *Atlanta* is now practically over and by the 1st of the year the *Chicago* ought to be completed. Her machinery will be ready for trial on October 1. Asst. Naval Constructor Bowles, having been detached from the Board, will probably be succeeded by Assistant Naval Constructor Gatewood who, being in Chester, can perform the duties as recorder without interference with his present duties.

A VERY interesting engineering fact is found in the recent history of tunnelling on the new Croton aqueduct. O'Brien and Clark, May 18, offered a prize of $300 to their section gangs who, between the 25th of May and 25th of June, completed the greatest number of lineal feet of tunnel in the most satisfactory manner; and $200 to the next best. The $300 prize was won by the gang of shaft 18¼, section 9, allowance being made for bad ground and timbering needed. The record made is extraordinary, as follows, for a section 20 feet 10 inches by 18 feet driven, without timber, etc.:

Heading 18¼ S.....205 feet, equivalent to 307·5 feet.
Bench " .....175 " " " 262·5 "

This unrivalled tunnelling record was accomplished with three No. 13 Rand Slugger drills and two No. 3 Rand Little Giant drills. At shaft 13 of Messrs. Rodgers and Co., and under immediate supervision of Walking Boss Pat Kelly, the Rand drills drove 277 feet of heading alone.

GOVERNOR ZULICK, of Arizona, who is in St. Louis, is reported in the *Democrat* as saying:

General Miles is a most determined man, and he has proved himself to be an officer of remarkable energy and ability. At last the people of the Territory have a feeling of security growing out of the general confidence felt in his ability and good judgment. Satisfied that diplomacy is an unknown quantity with renegade Indians, his policy is to drive them, bag and baggage, out of the place. This he has already done in a great measure, as most of the Apaches on the warpath have been driven into Sonora, where they are being chased by Capt. Lawton, an intrepid soldier, who has won much admiration by his bravery during the tedious campaign. The Federal Administration are helping us very well and I suppose there are at least 5,000 troops guarding the passes and water-holes and protecting the people. It is true the number seems ridiculously large, considering how many of the marauders they have to deal with. Gen. Crook's estimate of 42 braves as the total of the hostiles we are satisfied is under the mark; but there cannot be over 200. If these would stand up and fight we would soon end the difficulty, but they will run no risk. They get very little sympathy from the Mexicans, and Gov. Torres is co-operating very heartily with our troops. We find the Mexican aid of great value.

NO ARRANGEMENTS have yet been made about garrisoning Fort Myer, Va., and the understanding is that none will be made until the Secretary of War and Lieut.-General have a consultation on the subject. Some say that one of the light and one of the heavy batteries of artillery now stationed at the Washington Arsenal will take station there, while others believe that it is the purpose to send several companies of cavalry there and that Major Biddle, of the 6th Cavalry, will remain in command of the post.

ACCORDING to statistics recently published on the railway enterprise of the world, the aggregate mileage to the end of 1884 was 290,750 miles, costing $24,000,000,000, viz.: Europe, 117,694 miles; Asia, 12,757; Africa, 4,075; America, 148,738; Australia, 7,486 miles. Australia has the largest amount in proportion to population, and the United States and Canada come next. The highest expenditure was in Great Britain, where it amounted to $205,840 per mile, as compared with $123,985 in Belgium, $124,640 in France, $105,205 in Germany (State railway), $104,425 in Austria, $82,245 in Russia, and $63,250 in the United States.

THE semi-monthly payments to the employees of the War Department did not take place on Aug. 15, owing to the serious illness of Mr. E. M. Layton, the disbursing clerk. Maj. Peter C. Hains, Engineer Corps, was designated to act in Mr. Layton's place, and after a few days' delay succeeded in arranging matters so that the payments could go on, much to the relief of the clerks who were waiting for funds for vacation purposes.

THE "Official Register of the Officers and Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy, June, 1886," reaches us this week, and like its annual predecessors is a valuable compendium of information. Pages 33 to 39, inclusive, are devoted to data concerning the appointment and admission of cadets to the Academy.

THE Omaha *Herald* says: "The 21st Regiment do not take kindly to the change from the Platte to Washington Territory. At least those at Fort Spokane do not relish it very much."

UNFINISHED WORK OF CONGRESS.

JULY 31, p. 11, we gave a list of the public measures of interest to the Services passed by Congress, and Aug. 7, p. 35, those of a private nature. The following is a list of the measures relating to the Army and Navy left on the calendar at the close of Congress. In cases where Senate bills appear on the House calendar and House bills on the Senate calendar, it will be understood that they have passed one house.

SENATE CALENDAR.

S. 98, relief of Major Wm. M. Maynadier.
S. 225, to retire Col. Geo. W. Getty as Brig. Gen.
S. 1302, authorizing the appointment of an Asst. Secretary of the Navy.
S. 137, to increase efficiency of Army (Manderson bill).
S. 470, for surveying railroad for Military and Naval purposes from mainland to Key West, Fla.
S. 1262, relief of Thomas G. Corbin.
S. 729, relief of Rear Admiral Carter.
S. 778, to equalize bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late war.
S. 2620, to repeal so much of the act of June 20, 1878, as provides for the appointment of second lieutenants in the Signal Corps.
S. 662, to encourage the manufacture of steel for modern Army ordnance, armor, and other Army purposes, and to provide heavy ordnance adapted to modern Army warfare.
S. 663, to encourage the manufacture of steel for modern naval ordnance, armor, shafting, and other naval purposes, and to provide heavy ordnance adapted to modern naval warfare.
S. 2268, granting leaves of absence to employees in United States Navy-yards.
S. R. 60, relief of Cadet Engineers restored by decision of Supreme Court.
S. 2400, relief of Paymaster James E. Tolfree, U. S. N.
S. 2399, relief of Pay Clerk Charles Blake, U. S. N.
H. R. 1659, relief of the survivors of the exploring steamer *Jeannette*, and widows and children of those lost.
H. R. 4616, relief of Major Michael P. Small.
S. 2627, to regulate the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy who refuse or neglect to provide for the support of their families.
S. 2814, to donate to Tampa, Fla., Fort Brooke Reservation, for free schools and other purposes.
S. 2139, to establish the order of promotion in the Medical Department of the Army.
S. 2777, To retire Brevet Major-General William W. Averell, U. S. A., as a brigadier-general.
S. 2764, to retire Alfred Pleasonton as a Major-General.

HOUSE CALENDAR.

H. R. 1600, for monument to Gen. Grant in the city of New York.
H. R. 53, to authorize the President to restore officers to the Army in certain cases.
H. R. 2075, for the erection of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers west of the Rocky Mountains.
H. R. 5867, authorizing the President to raise two regiments of volunteer cavalry in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona to suppress Indian hostilities therein.
H. R. 4626 and S. 2652, for the construction of a military telegraph line from Sandford, Fla., to Point Jupiter, Fla., and the establishment of a signal station.
H. R. 1171, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," approved June 3, 1884.
S. 222, to amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia.
H. R. 1717, for the special and uniform instruction of State militia.
H. R. 2017, granting railroad right of way through the Arsenal and Naval Asylum Grounds.
H. R. 7886, relief of telegraph operators during the war.
H. R. 2257, limiting a portion of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes.
H. R. 7656, to establish signal stations on the West India Islands.
H. R. 7192, to provide a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, and for the construction and completion of quarters, barracks and stables at certain posts for the use of the Army of the United States.
H. R. 8347, to authorize the construction of dry docks at certain navy-yards, to be hereafter selected, by contract, and appropriating money for the same.
H. R. 7634, to increase the efficiency of the line of the Army, and for other purposes.
H. R. 7764, for erection of officers' quarters at New York Arsenal.
H. R. 8819, to grant leaves of absence to employees in the U. S. Navy-yards.
H. Res. 191, for relief of cadet engineers restored under decision of Supreme Court.
S. 1935, to enlarge, repair, and complete certain military quarters and barracks in Wyoming Territory and in the State of Nebraska.
S. 872, authorizing purchase of lot at St. Augustine, Fla., for military purposes.
S. 1424, for the relief of graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.
H. R. 807, an act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican War.
S. 1526, relating to pensions to certain disabled persons who have served in the Navy or Marine Corps.
H. R. 7895, for the relief of certain officers of the Volunteer Army.
H. R. 1017, to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion.
H. R. 6758, authorizing the President to confer brevet rank on officers of the Army for gallant services in Indian campaigns.
M. Doc. 255, relative to the disbursements of public moneys of the Chief Signal Officer, United States Army.
H. R. 8331, to regulate the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy who refuse or neglect to provide for the support of their families.
M. Doc. —, resolution to fix a day for the consideration of business from the Committee on Naval Affairs.
H. R. 1686, to repeal certain provisions of the act approved March 3, 1875, relating to the purchase of arms for the use of the States.
S. 1154, to authorize the city of Newport, R. I., to use Fort Green as a public park.
H. R. 7819, to establish the order of promotion in the Medical Department of the Army.

There are a number of pension and other private bills on the private calendars of the House not mentioned here.

The list of the Senate bills pending before the House Committee on Naval Affairs at the close of the session of Congress appeared in the JOURNAL of Aug. 7, p. 34. The following House bills are also before that Committee, but have much less chance of passage than the bills the Senate has already acted upon:

S. 702, for relief of sufferers by the wreck of the *Tallapoosa*
H. R. 338, to regulate appointments in staff of Marine Corps.
H. R. 339, to authorize voluntary retirement of certain officers.
H. R. 340, to equalize pay of graduates of Naval Academy.
H. R. 345, to pay $200,000 prize money to officers and crew of the *Monitor*.
H. R. 2103, regulating the appointment of Assistant Naval Constructors.
H. R. 2256, amending act of Aug. 5, 1882.
H. R. 3268, regulating the number of Rear Admirals on the active list.
H. R. 3585, to retire officers on their own application.
H. R. 4245, to give lieutenants of the Marine Corps who have served as such 15 years or more the rank, etc., of captain.
H. R. 5475, to regulate the number of Naval Cadets to be selected each year.
S. 1417, deposit of seamen's savings.
S. 1527, providing a home for discharged seamen.
H. R. 6322, to establish the status of staff officers retired before March 3, 1872.
H. R. 6307, regulating promotions in the Navy.
H. R. 6900, to establish the rank of and to retire warrant officers.
H. R. 7189, providing for promotions of officers below the grade of commodore.
H. R. 9890, to construct steel-clad rams.

The following members have charge of these bills; Hale, 702, 1417, 1527; Thomas, 338, 339, 340, 345, 3268; Harmer, 2103, 6900; Ballantine, 2256, 6307; Goff, 7189; King, 9890; Wise, 5475, 6322.

The following are before the Senate Naval Committee:
S. 617, to give the commandant of the Marine Corps the rank of Brigadier General.
S. 672, relating to bureaus Navy Department.
S. 700, relief of Madeline V. Dahlgren.
S. 704, defining sea service.
S. 744, to pay $200,000 prize money to the officers and crew of the monitor that engaged the *Merrimac*.
S. 815, to regulate appointment of Assistant Naval Constructors.
S. 971, to retire mates in the Navy.
S. 1295, regulating promotions and retirements in Marine Corps.
S. 1371, to issue commissions to carpenters in the Navy.
S. 1419, to provide outfits of clothing for seamen.
S. 1575, to appoint astronomers at U. S. Naval Observatory, etc.
S. 2511, to construct three dry docks.
S. 2613, to present badges to officers of Greely Relief Expedition.
S. 2815, to retire officers for disabilities incident to the Service and defining the same.

In charge of the following members: Hale, 617, 1419, 2613, 2815; Frye, 672; Sherman, 700; Aldrich, 704; McPherson, 744; Blair, 815; Butler, 971, 1295; Voorhees, 1371; Cameron, 1575, 2511.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

A DESPATCH from El Paso says: "El Paso and Paso del Norte are two of the quietest cities to be found. There are 300 soldiers doing police duty at Paso del Norte, but the Mexicans are sitting around saloons in utter ignorance of any war feeling. There is more evidence of life and animation on the American side of the river, as is natural for the more bustling Yankees, but no war talk is indulged in or thought of. The war is all further away, in Kansas, Missouri and New Mexico, where war is wanted by certain classes for speculative purposes."

Colonel Royall, commanding the 4th Cavalry, a portion of which is operating in Mexico against the Apaches, is reported from Washington as saying that the Mexican troops have been co-operating with our forces in the present campaign with the greatest cordiality.

"Among the men whom the National Government of Mexico has most to fear," says a Fort Worth despatch to the New York *Times*, "are Gov. Trebino and Gen. Naranjo. They, with a little group of wealthy followers, comprising not more than 20 men, have long wielded an almost irresistible influence in the States north of the Sierra Madre Mountains, notably in Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Nueva Leon, and Chihuahua. This territory contains only a small portion of the better people of Mexico, and from there comes all our trouble. Both the Gonzales and the Diaz Administration sought to hold this syndicate friendly, and to that end Trebino and Naranjo have in turn been given the position of Secretary of War in the Mexican Cabinet—one of the best positions in the Government."

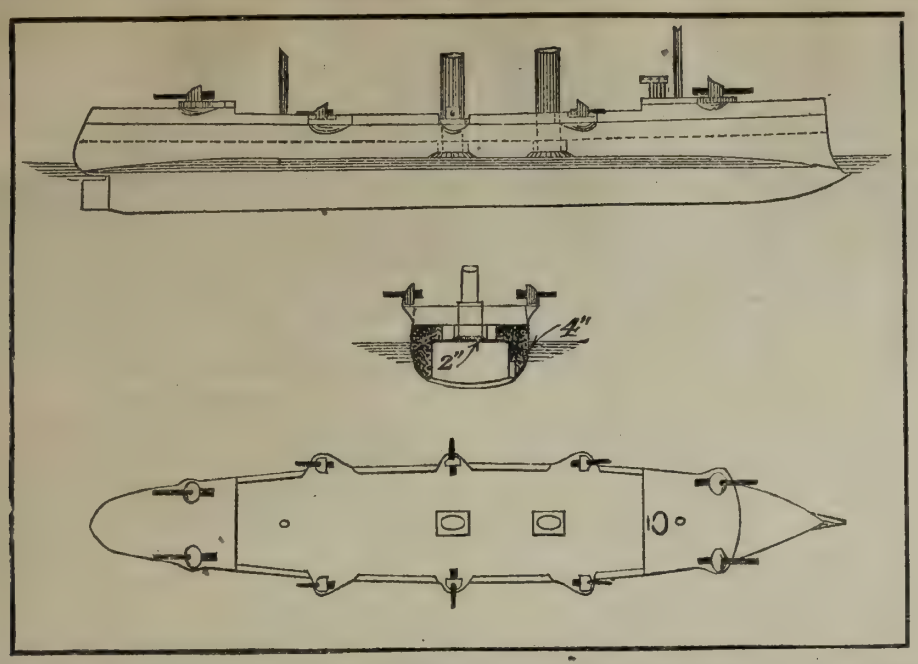
A despatch of Aug. 20 from Laredo says: "News having been received that the Mexican authorities had fortified a small town some fifty miles up the river, called Pan, and placed a detachment of sixty troops there, the commandant of Fort McIntosh, Col. Bernard, detailed a detachment of twenty men, who left yesterday, and will remain for the present at Palafox, opposite Pan, on this side of the river, as rumors had arrived that the Mexicans had crossed the river to this side. Palafox is a deserted mining town, with but few inhabitants, but large ranches are adjacent to it and could easily be plundered."

(From the Detroit Tribune.)

IN PASO DEL NORTE.

The barracks in Paso del Norte are situated about 500 yards from an old church, and are composed of heavy adobe walls, in which two or three companies of regular infantry rendezvous. It is in this fort that Cutting probably has been confined. The city prisons are very weak adobe buildings, and the walls could be crushed in with a sledgehammer wielded by a muscular arm. Owing to the excitement over Cutting's case I should take it for granted he would be imprisoned in the fort. There is no ordnance in this fort, although it belongs to the general government. The Governor of Chihuahua has no control over the troops in these barracks, and so far as I know has no State militia of his own.

THE 4400 TON CRUISER.



WE give here an illustration of the new Spanish cruiser which, as we stated last week, furnishes the model for the designs adopted for the 4,500-ton cruiser for which proposals will be asked. The description of the vessel called for is as follows:

Length between perpendiculars, 315 ft.; length over all, 335 ft.; beam extreme, 48 ft, 8 in.; draft, forward, 18 ft.; aft, 21 ft.; mean, 19 ft. 6 in.; depth, 33 ft. 6in.; load displacement, ordinary draught, 4,400 tons; I. H. P., 10,500, forced combustion; twin screws, estimated speed 19 knots.

The ship has two military masts; no sail power except storm sail; coal capacity about 900 tons, Complement of men is 320.

The main battery consists of four 8-inch and six 6 inch breech-loading rifles. The secondary battery eight 57 mm. single shot Hotchkiss guns, two 37 mm. revolver machine guns, and one short Gatling.

The hull will be constructed of steel throughout, with double bottom running the entire length of the machinery space, or 150 ft. Throughout the length of the double bottom the ship is constructed on the bracket system or combination of the longitudinal and transverse systems. Before and abaft the double bottom the framing is of Z bars; the frames in the double bottom are spaced 43 inches between centres; before and abaft these points the spacing is 36 inches.

The outer plating varies from 30 lbs. to 17½ lbs., the ordinary weight being 20 lbs. per square foot.

The machinery, magazines, shell-rooms, torpedo-rooms, and steering-gear are placed below an armored deck, which is 4 in. thick on its sloping sides, and 2½ in. on the horizontal part midships. The outer edge of this deck is 4 ft. below the load line, rising to 1 ft. above the load line at the horizontal part midships. All the openings in this deck to machinery spaces, magazines, shell-rooms, etc., are protected by coffer-dams. Above the protective deck the machinery is still further protected by side belts of coal 10 ft. in thickness, averaging 8 ft. in depth, extending from the skin of the vessel inboard; while below this deck a similar belt is provided, 7 ft. in thickness.

The vessel is what is called a poop and forecastle decked ship with open gun-deck. The battery will be mounted in sponsons on central pivot carriages supporting segmental shields 2 in. in thickness; two 8 in. guns on the poop; two 8 in. guns on the forecastle decks, with the 6 in. guns mounted in the intervening space on the gun-deck. Two 8 in. guns and two 6 in. guns will concentrate within 100 ft. of bow or stern, while either 6 in. broadside can be concentrated within 100 ft. of the ship's side.

The vessel will be provided with five above-water torpedo-launching tubes, electric search-lights, incandescent lighting apparatus for lighting the ship, and a complete system of exhaust ventilation for living spaces in connection with the system for forced combustion.

The protective deck will be carried down to strengthen the ram-shaped bow, which will be thoroughly stiffened and strengthened for ramming purposes.

The hull will be divided into numerous water-tight compartments by means of longitudinal and transverse bulkheads.

The motive-power will be derived from two sets (each in a water-tight compartment) of triple expansion engines in connection with four double-ended boilers about 14 feet in diameter.

The engines will be capable of developing 10,500 I. H. P., with forced draught.

We add a description of the original vessel as designed for the Spanish Government.

Principal dimensions.—Length, 300 feet; moulded breadth, 50 ft; moulded depth, 31 ft. 6 inches; mean draught, 20 feet; displacement, 4,300 tons. The hull will be of steel, unsheathed, with cellular double bottom under engines and boilers, the sides, however, being single above the floor, and the hold will be divided by eleven complete transverse bulkheads and several partial ones into many watertight compartments. The protective deck will be unusually strong, 4¾ inches on sloping part and 3 inches at crown over engines, boilers, and magazines; before and abaft these spaces it will be 3¾ and 2 inches in thickness. The space between the main deck and protective deck will be minutely subdivided into coffer dams and compartments for coal, stores, and torpedo rooms.

Her freeboard will be about 14 feet, her quarters will be exceptionally comfortable and well ventilated, her metacentric height will be not less than 2½ feet when fully laden, and her reserve buoyancy will render her practically uncapsizable.

The armament will consist of four 8-inch 13-ton B. L. R., partially sponsoned on each side of poop and forecastle, with their axes about 27 feet above the load water line, and six 5-inch Hontoria B. L. R. on sponsons in broadside. The secondary battery will include 6 six-pounder R. F, four 1-inch Nordenfeldt, and four 11-millimeter Nordenfeldt machine guns; and the torpedo battery five tubes, two ahead, two in broadside, and one astern, all above water.

The engines will be of the triple expansion type in two separate compartments. I. H. P. under forced draft, about 11,000. The guaranteed speed under natural draft is 18½ knots, and under forced draft, 20½ knots. Total coal capacity about 1,100 tons or about 600 tons at normal draft. Endurance about 17,000 miles at 8 knots or about 10,400 miles at 10 knots.

Complement, 300 officers and men.

THE REUNIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

GOVERNOR STONEMAN, at the recent banquet in San Francisco of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, gave an interesting version of how the Army of the Potomac was named. He said: "I wonder if any man can tell me who named the Army of the Potomac or how it was named. It was thus: After the battle of Bull Run Gen. McClellan went East, and I went with him. We found Gen. Mansfield in command of the forces around Washington. We drove to see him. In doing so we passed the quarters of Gen. Scott, God bless him. We went to see him, and while we were discussing the name which should be applied to the Army, and after several names were discussed, the name Potomac was mentioned. The old hero, raising his finger as his habit was, said, 'Potomac, Potomac, appropriate and euphonious. Let it be called the Army of the Potomac.'"

THE PRESIDENT TO THE SOLDIERS.

The following letter from President Cleveland was read at the farewell banquet of the Grand Army of the Republic at its reunion in San Francisco on the evening of Aug. 5:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1886.

Samuel W. Backus, Esq., Chairman, etc.:

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge with sincere thanks the receipt of an invitation on behalf of the General Committee of Arrangements to attend the twentieth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at the city of San Francisco during the first week of August next. I desire also to express my admiration for the means by which the invitation was transmitted, which, by the unusual beauty of its design, enables me to always peruse a valuable souvenir of the thoughtfulness and consideration of the committee.

I regret exceedingly that official duties, just at this time unusually exacting, will not allow me to be present at the encampment.

Please convey to those in attendance my earnest wish that the occasion may strengthen the friendship and kind relations of those who by participation in danger became comrades, and that it may tend to the preservation of their common interests.

The Nation's gratitude to the soldiers of its wars should never wane or languish, but its manifestation should rest upon motives worthy of the subject, and should be characterized by fairness and impartiality.

I am sure the Grand Army of the Republic asks no more than this, and while it may well regard with watchful care the wants and the rights of its members, it will crown its mission by demonstrating to the people of the land how completely the American soldier with the cessation of conflict may merge in the American citizen; and how well prepared he is, in time of peace, by the exercise of his rights of citizenship, quickened by the risks and danger of his country's defence, to further protect her honor and to promote her prosperity and progress. Yours, very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The San Francisco *Report* sums up the national encampment of the G. A. R. thus: "It has brought a great deal of amusement and entertainment to San Francisco; we have enjoyed the pageantry and excitement; some of us have had the rare felicity of being hospitable upon other people's money; others have rejoiced in the personal prominence and leadership without which their life is not worth living; the city has not lost a cent by the affair, and California generally has probably done a good stroke of advertising through it."

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE MEXICAN WAR.

General Sherman in his address to the G. A. R. gave an interesting review of the history of the Mexican War and the conquest of California by the United States, which he dated from July 7, 1846. In the course of his remarks he read the letter which follows:

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, May 10, 1886.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, 912 Garrison ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your note of April 30, to Silas Bent, Esq., asking him to furnish you with certain information from his recollection of matters at Mazatlan in 1846, has been sent by him to the Secretary of the Navy, and referred to me for reply.

An examination shows that at the date of the declaration of war with Mexico, May 13, 1846, the Savannah, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore J. D. Sloat, the Cyane, Capt. Wm. Mervine, the Levant, Comdr. Hugh N. Page, and the Erie, storeship, Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Turner, were all at anchor in the harbor of Mazatlan, and that the Warren, Comdr. J. B. Hull, arrived the following day, May 14.

The logs of these ships show that Her Britannic Majesty's ship Collingwood, 80, the flagship of Rear Admiral Sir Geo. Francis Seymour, got under weigh at 6 A. M. on the 13th, went outside and stood off and on the harbor. The log of the Warren shows that on the 22d the Collingwood was off the harbor; she came in and anchored on the 23d, and on the 25th, at meridian, again got under weigh and went to sea. On May 19 the Cyane went to sea, followed on the 20th by the Levant and Erie.

Commo. Sloat reports that on June 7 he received information that a state of war existed between Mexico and the United States; that he sailed on the following day, the 8th, for the coast of California to carry out the orders of June 24, 1845, leaving the Warren at Mazatlan to take him any despatches or important information that might reach there.

There is nothing in the log books or report to show that the Savannah was followed or watched by the Collingwood. The Savannah arrived at Monterey on July 2, finding the Cyane and Levant in port. On the 7th, the commandant having declined to surrender the place, a force was landed and possession was taken. The Collingwood, with Rear Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour on board, arrived on the 16th, when the usual tender of courtesies and the facilities of the port were offered. The Collingwood was subsequently furnished with a set of top-gallant masts and other spars, and sailed on the 23d for the Sandwich Islands.

The report says: "The visit of the Admiral was very serviceable to our cause in California, as the inhabitants fully believed he would take part with them, and that we would be obliged to abandon our conquest; but when they saw the friendly intercourse subsisting between us and found that he could not interfere in their behalf, they abandoned all hope of ever seeing the Mexican flag fly in California again."

But there is nothing to show that the English Admiral said that he should have taken possession of California in the name of Great Britain if Commodore Sloat had not already taken possession in the name of the United States.

The Cyane and Levant went directly from Mazatlan to Monterey, the Cyane arriving June 20, the Levant arriving July 1. The Erie went to Honolulu and afterwards to San Francisco.

A report has been current in our Navy that the English intended taking possession of California, and were only prevented by the fact of finding the United States in possession, but I can find nothing official in support of this.

If I can be of any further use to you in this or other matters, please command me. Very truly yours,

J. G. WALKER.

In concluding his remarks Gen. Sherman said:

You, my beloved comrades of the war of 1861-5, have abundant reason for your faith in the majesty and security of this new Union, with the Atlantic States, the Pacific States, and the great centre bound together by rivers and mountains, and by bands of steel, each State controlling its own property and interests, with a strong government over all. Yet in your conventions and feasts you can well spare some words of cheer to your older comrades of the Mexican War who did so much to enlarge the national domain, and make possible the glorious work you soon afterward so thoroughly accomplished. We cannot expect to tarry long to enjoy the fruits of our labor, but untold generations of intelligent men and beautiful women will be here to protect, defend and maintain these conquests, and meantime we have a right to be proud and content that in our day and generation we have largely contributed to build up and strengthen the fabric of government fashioned by our fathers, sanctified by the great name of Washington, made doubly precious by the noble virtues of our martyred Lincoln, and crowned by the achievements of our comrade, Grant.

(Extract from the Speech of Senator John A. Logan.)

I am now going to say something at which some may be displeased, but I am alone responsible for it. It is this: I have health and strength. I ask nothing of this country. If I have been of use to the country I am glad of it, and I ask no recompense. But there are men and women who, crippled, diseased and hunting around from street to street, seek for the means of supporting life, and I say that any Government that permits an old soldier to wander thus has forgotten its duty. And so, too, while the good men and women behind the soldiers were exercising their devotion for our Army and called down God's blessing on them, and the women went to the hospital and the battlefield with the velvet hand to soothe the wounded, I say to them also we owe a debt. And of the hand that with a pen would strike down the charity which would aid such, I say, even if it were my own, "May God paralyze it!" [A voice, "Fitz-John Porter."]

(From the San Francisco Chronicle).

CALIFORNIA HOSPITALITY.

One of the visiting veterans, who claims to have attended every encampment of the Grand Army since the creation of the organization, declares that never was such treatment accorded to visitors in any city of the Union as in San Francisco. He says that while the comradeship may have been as strongly marked in other cities there was not that spontaneous enthusiasm which has been visible in every direction in this city. He adds that there is an entire absence of the commercial idea which seems to have pervaded the demonstrations in Eastern cities, and that, while our people may have counted the value of having a large body of Eastern men see for themselves the advantages of the coast, the hospitable features of the encampment have entirely overshadowed the gainful one.

An eccentric correspondent of the San Francisco *News Letter* writes anent the recent G. A. R. parade: "Didn't Col. Smedberg look awful nice a ridin' at the head o' the California chaps? If you ask my real opinion about which was the best lookin' crowd I'd say the Zouave chaps from New Jersey 'n the Veteran Guard o' 'Frisco 'ts their chums. The Zouave uniforms is just splendid, 'n though the Veterans aint so takin' to the eye in the matter o clothes, they are such a daisy lot o' fellahs they had lots o' admiration 's they went along. Then the magnificent Delaney 'n gorgeous Boland are always sure o' admirin' glances. Aint it worth goin' out to see Gen. Barnes when he 's in any kind of a procession? Aint Gen. McMahon real handsome, 'n warn't you pleased to see Sherman ridin' along with the fellahs 't was round him, 'Marchin' through Georgia;' 'n Logan, too! (Mrs. Logan 's just elegant 's ma met her to dinner the other evening', 'n says she 's too sweet for anythin'.) I just think the New York fellahs lovely."

(From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, August 11.)

THE CONFEDERATE POWDER.

IN a recent conversation with the Rev. Mr. Jones the Hon. Jefferson Davis spoke with pride of what progress the Confederacy had made in creating material of war, until, at the end of the struggle, the best powder in the world was made at the Confederate Mill, near Augusta, under charge of Col. Rains. He said that while a prisoner at Fortress Monroe he was told that the powder which produced the best results in firing at iron plates was some of this powder captured from the Confederates.

CHARGES AGAINST NAVAL OFFICERS.

IF we are to believe the New York *World*, "there is about to be an outbreak between the State and Navy Departments, growing out of the official conduct of Naval officers at Capetown, on the southeast coast of Africa, mention of which appeared not long since in the *World*, based upon the reports of Consul Siler to the State Department."

According to this authority, Mr. A. C. Stevens has arrived direct from Capetown with a long story for the Navy Department with reference to the business methods of his former employer, a broker, Joseph Grady. Stevens asserts that Grady, who never owned a hundred dollars' worth of goods in his life, was always given the contracts in preference to large firms who had on hand the goods and could furnish them much cheaper than could Grady or any other broker who was compelled to buy from the wholesale stores.

The *World* says: "Other and more reputable dealers have attempted to make propositions to the officers offering to furnish the supplies 25 and 75 per cent. lower than the prices paid to Grady, but none of them were ever considered. In some cases Grady, according to Stephens's statement, charged as high as 300 per cent. more than the market value of the articles. Mr. Stephens says these things have been going on for the past five or six years by the officers of the *Pensacola*, *Brooklyn*, *Essex*, *Marion*, *Enterprise*, *Juniata* and *Lancaster*, all of which have procured supplies at this point. The law provides that each vessel shall advertise for bids before letting the contract, but Mr. Stephens says this was never done. The Consul at Cape Town has been so harassed by the merchants making complaints of what is supposed to be disreputable conduct upon the part of the American officers that he is trying to have it broken up.

"The Navy Department, however, are not inclined to believe the reports, and think the State Department is going beyond its jurisdiction in hunting down those connected with the Navy. Consul Siler has a great deal more evidence. He proposes to submit this before he returns to his post, which he thinks will cause a court-martial to be called and sent to Cape Town, when the matter will be fully investigated. It is claimed by the citizens of Cape Town that the Naval officers are robbing the Government, and this, Mr. Siler thinks, is also true by Grady dividing his enormous profits with them."

The *World* reports Colonel Remey, Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department, as saying: "If the charges are true, the Navy Department is more anxious than any other branch of the Government to be informed of it. We want to be thoroughly satisfied of the truth of the charges before we go to the expense of sending out a court-martial. So far there has been but one side of the controversy presented to the Department, and before authorizing an investigation it is necessary to know something from the officers themselves. When this is furnished it will then be the wish of the Department to proceed as it may think best. We are anxious that all the charges that are to be made shall be placed on file as soon as possible."

THE WAMPANOAG, INCONSTANT, ETC.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

AS YOUR correspondent, "Observer," on page 35 of your issue of August 7, seems anxious for information regarding the *Wampanoag* and her famous trial trip, I cite some extracts from a letter written by the Chief Engineer of the vessel on that occasion to his friend, Chief Engineer Robert Danby, immediately after the trial. I have restricted the extracts, which have never before been published, to the parts relating to the vessel and machinery, in order to occupy as little of your space as possible.

WAMPANOAG, HAMPTON ROADS, VA., Feb. 17, 1868.

Chief Engr. Robert Danby, U. S. N., Navy-yard, New York.

DEAR DANBY: We have just arrived here after a very splendid trial of 38 hours; the average speed during that time being 16.66 knots per hour. For 24 hours we made 17 knots, or 407⅛ knots for those 24 hours, the best steaming on record. In 37 hours after leaving Sandy Hook, we were off Charleston Harbor, S. C. During the economic trial of 11 knots for 48 consecutive hours, which was terminated by a gale of wind in 24½ hours, we developed a horse-power for 2.4 pounds of coal per hour, the speed of the vessel being 11⅜ knots per hour, and the daily consumption of coal being 43¾ tons. As a sea boat she is very easy, and the engine when slowed down cannot be heard working in the ward room, and in the engine room there is not any sign of racing.

The following are the average speeds of the vessel as sent to the engine room by the officer of the deck.

Average speed of ship for	38	consecutive	hours,	16⅝	knots.
" " "	24	"	"	16 973	"
" " "	12	"	"	16.98	"
" " "	6	"	"	17.25	"
" " "	2	"	"	17.50	"
" " "	1	"	"	17.75	"
" " "	½	"	"	18.00	"

The engine is in tip top condition, and I would like to race her against either the *Scotia*, *Ville de Paris*, or *Periere;* I think that we would astonish them some. We made and maintained a very good vacuum this time and had just enough steam, average pressure being about 32 pounds. The weather was very pleasant, and the sea quite smooth, at least it was not rough. The winds were light, the strongest wind was logged at four and the lightest at one. The ventilators were trimmed ahead, as we outstripped whatever wind there was. No sail was set during the full power trial.

Truly your friend,
JOHN S. ALBERT.

From the above extracts "Observer" may learn that the *Wampanoag* after her trial was in as good a condition as before it. The vessel was built at the New York Navy-yard, with live oak frames, iron diagonal bracing, etc., and was in all respects as strong a nautical structure as was possible to be made of wood, copper and iron, and under the severest strains proved always perfectly rigid. He will also learn that the machinery did its unequalled work very easily; neither picked fuel nor picked firemen were used.

The *Wampanoag* was a wooden vessel of about 4,000 tons displacement, and went upon her trial with all her weights in, fully equipped for a cruise, and at her deep load draught of water. She was not only a full powered steamer, but a full powered sailing vessel, and (together with others of her class having duplicate machinery) was the only "cruiser" the American Navy ever possessed, or is likely to possess for a long time to come.

The British war steamer *Inconstant*, referred to by "Observer" in comparison, was built after and in competition with the *Wampanoag*, the avowed purpose being to produce a more formidable vessel with a higher rate of speed, to secure which a much larger displacement was taken. She was designed by Sir Edward J. Reed, a naval architect of the loftiest reputation, and the machinery was designed and built by the celebrated engineering establishment of Penn. If there be anything in parentage, she had the advantage of the greatest names. She had an iron hull sheathed with wood and coppered, and was of 5,782 tons deep load displacement. Like the *Wampanoag*, she, too, was not only a full powered steamer but a full powered sailing vessel. Not the slightest alteration was ever made in the *Wampanoag*, whose trim, stability, and nautical qualities were from the first all that could be desired, while the *Inconstant* was found to require, after her trials, 180 tons of ballast to be placed along her kelsons to give her the necessary stability. The vessel was "crank," very much by the stern, carried all her movable weights forward, and "stayed" and "wore" badly. The difference in the "endurance" of the two vessels was as strongly marked: the *Wampanoag* carried 750 tons of coal in her bunkers, while the *Inconstant* carried but 600 tons, notwithstanding her much greater displacement.

When completed, the *Inconstant* was tried at her light draught of water, about 450 tons of weight being left out. She was tried with picked "navigation" coal, the finest steam producing coal in the world, and with picked firemen from the naval reserve, according to the British Navy system. Under these conditions her full power trial consisted in actually running over the whole of six sea miles in smooth water, and the resulting speed was declared to be 16.512—she needs all the fractions—sea miles per hour. Had she, like the *Wampanoag*, been tried at her deep load draught of water, and had the trial been for 38 consecutive hours at sea, covering a distance of 634 sea miles instead of 6 miles, and had she been steamed with ordinary coal and firemen, does any person acquainted with such subjects imagine that her speed would have averaged 15 miles per hour? Under the most favorable conditions for the *Inconstant* her speed of 16.512 miles must be placed against the 18 miles of the *Wampanoag* maintained for half an hour. Furthermore, every person acquainted with such subjects knows that the larger the vessel the greater the speed with the same proportion of power to displacement, and that the *Wampanoag* is entitled, in the speed comparison, to a very large allowance in her favor for the large difference in the displacements of the two vessels. If a just allowance in this respect be made, the superiority of the *Wampanoag* would appear immense, for the speed values compare as their cubes and not in their direct ratio. When tonnage is taken into consideration, the *Wampanoag* was not only immeasurably the fastest steamer of her day (nearly 20 years since she was designed), but she remains to this hour very much the fastest steamer that has ever floated, naval or merchant, under proper comparable conditions.

Nevertheless, the *Inconstant* is a superb vessel, and worthy of all praise. More fortunate than her rival in being constructed of iron instead of wood, she has been able to outlive detraction, but a great many years elapsed after her trial before she was allowed to make a cruise, being laid up in ordinary while very inferior vessels were in constant use. Her designer, a man of genius, of extensive acquirements in all departments of human knowledge, and possessing great independence of character, was forced out of office by the opposition and jealousy of the officers of the Navy, and as much of his work as possible was consigned to obscurity.

For very similar reasons, the *Wampanoag* was put out of commission immediately after her trial, and never permitted to make a cruise. Her success had been too great to be forgiven, and her rare qualities have always been carped at with spite and belittled without knowledge by those who belong to the class of naval officers which has evidently the honor to include "Observer." ANTI-OBSERVER.

THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

AFTER reading the article published in your Saturday issue on "Our Defenceless Coast," with head lines "Some Facts of Interest," I beg to suggest that other facts of equal interest should be presented to your readers to enable them to form a balanced judgment as to the merits of this important question. You state that the most powerful gun we had in 1860 was a cast iron gun of some 2,000 foot-tons muzzle energy. You should also state that we now have a cast iron breech-loading rifle, which has developed some 19,000 foot-tons muzzle energy, or nearly tenfold greater than the gun of 1860. You state that the modern steel rifles have a muzzle energy ranging from 20,000 to 35,000 and 40,000, and even 61,000 foot-tons muzzle energy. You should also explain that no one of these modern steel rifles has passed beyond the experimental stage—that is to say, that no one of them, either in Germany or France or Italy or England, has ever been fired rounds enough to demonstrate that it is a safe and reliable weapon for service. No steel rifle in Europe, of calibre as large as 12 inches, has ever been fired 200 rounds. This statement will seem incredible to most of your readers, but you will find it to be true. England, relying upon her military experts, has blindly invested millions in modern high-power guns (so called). These guns were designed by officials of the highest scientific attainments, and, no doubt, after much high-power mathematical calculation—in fact, the eminence of the designer was so satisfactory, and the mathematics so deep and searching, that it was thought not worth while to delay the work to satisfy any beggarly doubts as to the question of endurance. It turns out, however, that these guns now being put in service are breaking right and left. Gunpowder seems to have no respect whatever for all this eminent expert merit; and John Bull is now figuring up the real value of his gun investment, with mutterings deep and long. The last number of the *Admiralty Gazette* tells us that on July 2 last it was discovered that two of the 38-ton guns of the *Ajax* were disabled and rendered unfit for further service, their tubes having cracked, and on July 9 the whole four were found to be disabled. "England," it says, "has not a single gun on which to rely in case of need. Those on board the *Colossus*, guns of the latest pattern, dare not be used, and have been ordered not to be fired. We dare not at this moment engage in a war with a foreign naval power, and Russia, aware of the fact, tears up the treaty of Berlin as she did that of Paris in 1870."

Some writer says that Englishmen do not like to think, but prefer to follow the bell-wether and take their chances. Americans, probably, inherit this characteristic. And so we find Gen. Hawley demanding of Congress an appropriation of $6,000,000 to enable the Ordnance Department to contract with some steel manufacturer for 10,000 tons of heavy steel forgings. Now, a little thought would have shown him the propriety of finding some heavy steel gun that had shown satisfactory endurance before committing this Government to an expenditure of $6,000,000 upon a type of gun that is now of questionable strength, to say the least.

Very respectfully, WM. P. HUNT.
SOUTH BOSTON IRON WORKS, Aug. 9.

THE HARBOR CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I AM glad to see that the course recommended by me in a not unfriendly correspondence which has recently passed between the Chairman of the New York Harbor Committee and myself is to be followed, and the further discussion of the New York Harbor Commission question is to be made before bodies entitled to act upon it. It is evident that we do not understand English in the same way, and it is best, therefore, that the letters that have passed upon the subject be left to speak for themselves.

There are two points, however, about which I do not wish the public to be left in doubt. In the first place, there is no quarrel between me and the merchants and the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, for whom I have the highest respect, although the attempt is made to make it appear so. My knowledge of the movement that was being made to push the Harbor Commission bill through was derived from a member of the Chamber of Commerce who was himself opposed to it, and my letter to the River and Harbor Committee of the House asking them to defer action upon it until a free discussion of it could be had was made upon the ground that the opponents of the measure had never had an opportunity of being heard either before the Chamber of Commerce or the Congressional committees. This certainly is not factious opposition. Second—That letter was my own alone, written hastily upon the arrival at Sharon on Saturday of the morning papers containing an account of the discussion of the matter before the Congressional committee, and mailed in time to reach Washington on Monday morning, and not another soul in or out of the Corps of Engineers knew anything about it until it reached its destination. The Corps is in no way responsible for this and should not be brought into the controversy.

Finally, let it be borne in mind that the fight has been about the Harbor Commission, and not at all about the Harbor improvement, although these two independent matters seem to have become inextricably mixed up in some of the letters which have passed—notably in the last one—only one-eighth of which is devoted to the original issue, the remainder being devoted to a discussion of the proposed plan of improvement. That is well enough. The plan ought to be discussed freely and fully, as it was expected that it would be, and I for one shall be very glad if a better and cheaper method of securing the end desired can be found than by the means proposed. I am unable to see the force of the objections to it made by the Chairman of the Harbor Committee, nor do I see that the execution of the plan involves necessarily the closing of the channels to which he refers. In the meanwhile the appropriation has been made under the approval of the Chamber of Commerce, and as it is to be expended under a project yet to be approved there will be abundant opportunity for every one who wishes to do so to present his views upon the subject.

WALTER MCFARLAND,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.
ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, ARMY BUILDING, NEW YORK, Sunday, Aug. 15, 1886.

(From the Alta California, August 7.)

A PRESENT TO GENERAL SHERIDAN.

THE following letter was received yesterday by Gen. Samuel W. Backus:

OGDEN, UTAH, August 4, 1886.

Friend and Comrade Backus:

DEAR SIR: I send you, per bearer, a present for Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan. As I cannot be there to present it myself, please do me the favor to present it as a substitute for yours truly, L. MCCARTHY,
Ex-Sergeant Co. F. California Battalion, one of Phil. Sheridan's old scouts.

The "present for General Phil. H. Sheridan" is a wildcat of the wildest possible type, which "one of Phil. Sheridan's old scouts" has sent in a box to the care of Gen. Backus. The animal is now in the Post Office, and if anyone doubts the genuineness of the brute, the doubter can satisfy himself by interviewing the animal, who shows a pair of fiery, wicked eyes and snarls savagely. Gen. Sheridan is not here to receive the present in person, and Gen. Backus, who has no particular use for wildcats, is at a loss to know what to do with the animal.

MR. T. H. S. HAMERSLY AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

HAVING read Col. Dodge's letter in regard to the Editor of the "United Service Magazine," I send you a brief statement of the treatment I have received from the same gentleman, which I request you to publish, as I think it is time that the officers of the Army knew what kind of a man Mr. T. H. S. Hamersly is. In the spring of 1885 I met Mr. Hamersly in New York. He asked very earnestly for an article on the Afghan question, and a few days later offered in writing $25 for an article of fifteen pages, which I gave him. When I reminded him of the debt several months after he acknowledged it and said that he hoped to pay it by the end of the month. I wrote once or twice again, but received no answer. About a year after the publication I wrote a peremptory letter, telling him I was tired of such treatment and that if he did not pay I would put the matter in legal hands for collection. He wrote an apologetic letter and authorized me to draw on him at ten days. I did so through the Rhode Island National Bank. The note was returned unpaid, but not protested, at the request of Mr. Hamersly, who said he would attend to it at once. I got a telegraphic despatch from him to this effect: "Have written to you to-day to explain." Since this despatch, more than six months ago, I have never heard one word or received one line in explanation of his broken word and dishonored note.

Comment is unnecessary. I would merely ask officers and gentlemen if they think such a man should be encouraged by subscribing to or taking his magazine. Yours, etc.,
EDWARD FIELD, Captain, 4th Artillery.
INDEPENDENCE, W. VA., Aug. 11.

As soon as the cold weather sets in in Burmah, extended military operations will take place in that country. Reinforcements of 5,000 men will be despatched from India, and the operations will be under the supreme command of Sir Herbert Macpherson.

THE STATE TROOPS.

USE OF MILITARY TITLES.

EVERY one will rejoice that the active and the veteran members of the 7th N. Y. Regiment have smoked the pipe of peace, and are now on the trail together after the common enemy, instead of dividing their forces in profitless disputes. The agreement arrived at by Col. Clark, representing the active members of the 7th, and Col. Winchester, as the representative of the veterans, does credit to the good sense and the good feeling of both these gentlemen. And "Colonel" Winchester, he will continue to be called by those who know him, for the title to them represents their appreciation of those qualities which have made him so popular with the veterans, and led to his selection to preside over their organization. At the same time it is understood, we believe, that the veterans are to choose some other title for their presiding officer than a military one, thus following the usage prevailing in the organizations of officers and ex-officers who served in the late war. As head of the Military Order, Grant, Farragut and Hancock bore the title of "Commander," and the two officials immediately following each of them in order, that of "Vice-Commander," senior and junior. There is an obvious impropriety, which all military men recognize, in bestowing the titles of their profession in any way except that distinctly recognized by law. Indeed, the practice of continuing to use as a matter of courtesy the title once borne as a matter of right is carried too far; leads to confusion which is annoying, to say the least, and may lead to abuse. We are much too careless about this in this country, and Congress has to a certain extent sanctioned the custom by enacting that ex-officers of volunteers can, on occasions of ceremony, wear the uniform and use the title of their highest brevet rank. But even for them to *insist* upon this right does not seem in the best of taste, as it associates them with a profession whose functions they ceased to exercise nearly a quarter of a century ago. To an officer of the Regular Army, who struggles through a life time from grade to grade, in doubt which title will come to him first—that of "captain" or "grandfather"—it is not pleasant to see what costs him so much held so cheap by others. He feels like one of his class who told us that after being without rations on one occasion for three days he could never thereafter see a morsel of food wasted without a pang. As the war recedes, and its experience grows dimmer, it seems increasingly necessary to give heed to matters unimportant, except for the necessity of keeping in mind the fact that the military profession is one distinct in itself, and the one of all which requires the most exact and the most constant training and practice. It is not civilians alone who forget this. There are too many officers who seem content to rest upon past achievement instead of present attainment.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

As WE have already said there is one logical result that should follow the changes made in the organization of the National Guard of New York; that is, the reduction of the rank of the Adjutant General to that of Colonel, and a corresponding reduction in the staff. No one will be quicker to see this than the present efficient Adjutant General, Gen. Porter, and we are assured that he will at the proper time make the necessary recommendation for a change in the Code. Gen. Molineux, we observe, objects to G. O. No. 21, on legal ground, for reasons which have been sufficiently set forth through the publication by the daily papers of his letter addressed to the Governor. General Molineux's first point is that G. O. No. 21 is "contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, inasmuch as it relieves the highest officers known in the Service from the necessity of confirmation by the Senate," and entirely ignores the mode prescribed by the Military Code for rendering general officers supernumerary, and by depriving an officer of his commission without process of law undertakes to exercise a power which is not existant. Concluding he says:

"The first principles of instruction to militia are obedience to the law and civil authority and that military authority is subordinate to them. The first principles of military discipline is exact obedience to the rules, regulations and laws governing the armed force. General Orders No. 21 appears to me to be little calculated to inculcate these principles, or to improve discipline and good order, not because the object aimed at in the concentration of the force is unwise, but that the manner in which it is attempted fails of due regard for the law and the constitution, and is calculated to sweep away the last vestige of the value of a commission of the State of New York. I have forwarded, through official channels, my resignation of an office received from your predecessor and confirmed by the Senate, thereby taking the questions herein presented out of all relation to my individual rights of commission.

General Molineux holds that as "there are officers already commissioned to command the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Brigades of the National Guard of the State of New York, and if they have not been legally rendered supernumerary their authority seems to be ample to assume command of the reorganized brigades bearing the same numerical designation, no matter what changes may have been effected in the military units of which they are composed." We are surprised to find an officer of so much experience overlooking the well-established military principle that rank and command do not necessarily go together, or, as it is expressed in the Army Regulations, "Without orders from competent authority, an officer cannot put himself on duty by virtue of his commission alone."

THE 74TH *V.* THE 8TH AT CAMP.

COL. BLOOMER, of the 74th, with regard to our article on the week's camp duty when he was serving at Peekskill in conjunction with the 8th, says:

Ordinarily I am very "thick skinned" about criticism and take it as it comes without comment, but I feel that your article, while in the main a very fair one, needs a reply, because in some of your statements you are hardly correct as to facts. You say that the applause arose from "a spirit of rivalry or jealousy," when as a matter of fact it was commenced by the 8th, in a spirit of extreme friendliness, at our first guard mount and was kept by each organization when the other was going through a ceremony. It was hardly the proper thing for Col. Scott or myself to stop it, because of the criticism that it would draw from the other organization, and as the post commander took the same view of it, he concluded that a direction from him was the proper thing and issued it accordingly.

In criticizing the Eighth's first guard-mount, you say that "there has been no organization here which did not become mixed up in the same manner," etc. Now I beg to differ with you: our first guard was marched on in a clean, even manner. The 1st sergeants did know what to do, and where to go, and the guard instructor, Lieut. Thurston, was kind enough to say that it was a most excellent ceremony. It seems to me that your article hardly did us justice in that respect.

The next matter is a personal one, and knowing your friendliness to me, I am quite sure that you are laboring under a misapprehension of the facts. The Post Adjutant pointed out to Col. Scott and myself where the right of the line would rest and where the left (between a tree and clump of bushes.) When I marched my regiment on I saw that the 8th was behind the line, and not to move twice I marched forward until I was about three yards behind the imaginary line, halted and waited for the 8th to dress and when they did I dressed on them. If I had been instructed to simply form on the left of the 8th then your remark would apply, but having been told just where to form, I think I was justified in moving to that point at once.

I can see no reason why you should endeavor to better the numerical showing of the 8th all through your article by belittling ours. We had 76 per cent. of our men present. How much better did they do? But you say "we are well situated and snugly quartered." This is all granted. We have been since the 8th of March, and before that we were as bad, if not worse, than the 8th. In fact, Gen. Porter will tell you that he was very reluctant to order us to the camp this year because we were in such bad shape, and thought that we ought to put in a season in our new armory before going to camp; and the two organizations being so nearly equal as far as their circumstances were concerned, I don't think you treat us fairly by carrying the impression all through your article that we were so much better prepared than they. Now as to company drills. Major Stacpole stated to me after the first company drill that he inspected that he had no criticism to make, and that the mistakes made were so trifling as not to be worthy of report, and he so reported to the post commander. I thought my men more in need of instruction in skirmishing, which they have not drilled (although you say they have, a pretty hard matter in a drill room 40 by 80), than they did company drill, and particularly so after Major Stacpole's report, so I devoted a great deal of time to it, and I think with benefit to the regiment.

I don't want to weary you, and think I have touched enough points to demonstrate that you did not do us entire justice. I am in full sympathy with you in your praise of the 8th Regiment. No better body of men ever marched into the State camp, and no better man or soldier than Geo. D. Scott exists, and I was more than pleased to see his regiment so far outstrip all our expectations, and I trust that he may soon be quartered in an armory that his energy and pluck under discouraging circumstances more than deserve. This letter is written in entire friendliness, and you may use it or not, just as you please. At any rate I should be glad to hear from you on the points I mention.

We publish this letter in justice to Col. Bloomer, but our report hardly called for it or anything of the sort. We condemned the clapping of hands in *both* organizations as an unmilitary practice, and have always done so. Whatever Col. Bloomer's reasons may have been when he asked as to his line of dress on the 5th of July, we or any other outsider do not know, but the inquiry seemed decidedly superfluous at the time. Our report as to the numerical showing of the 8th, as can be seen from the official figures, was as near to the facts as could be ascertained at the time, and we certainly had no intention of "belittling" the 74th—in fact, we are always anxious to point out any point in favor of any organization, and especially the 74th. Our report as to company drills was more with regard to skirmishing than any other manœuvres, and there was not an organization on the field this year that did not show very marked deficiency in this very respect, nor was the ceremony of guard mounting ever performed correctly, especially in the beginning of the week. If Col. Bloomer claims that that of his guard details on the occasion referred to was an exception, he is mistaken, although there may have been worse ceremonies on the ground. We recognize that he had trouble so far as an armory was concerned, but that trouble ceased to exist so long before the camp as to be out of place as an excuse for any regimental shortcoming on company drill. Our report was fair, and our statement that the 74th did well ought to be satisfactory, but they were by no means perfect. Comparisons between regiments serving together should not be made, and our article did not intend anything of the sort.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The following are the dates fixed for this year's inspections of the New York troops. There may be some immaterial changes made;

9th Regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 5; 22d, Thursday, Oct. 7; 11th, Friday, Oct. 8; 69th, Monday, Oct. 11; 71st, Tuesday, Oct. 12; 8th, Wednesday, Oct. 13; 7th, Thursday, Oct. 14; 12th, Tuesday, Oct. 26, in new armory; 14th, Monday, Oct. 18; 13th, Tuesday, Oct. 19; 32d, Wednesday, Oct. 20; 47th, Thursday, Oct. 21; 23d, Monday, Oct. 25; 1st Bat., Sept. 21; 2d Bat., Sept. 22; 3d Bat., Sept. 23, at Prospect Park, mounted.

The question as to the colonelcy of the 13th Regt. now rests between Lieut.-Col. Edward Fackner and Capt. William L. Watson, both good men. Col. Fackner is a fine tactician and a good officer in every respect; Capt. Watson not only holds the right of the line but also commands the largest company in the regiment. The matter will be decided at an early date. There is no doubt but that the Lieut.-Colonel, who is in every respect competent, will receive the appointment. Capt. Watson on a previous occasion had the opportunity to be elected colonel but declined the honor.

While the interest in the election of the Brigadier General for the New York City Brigade is unabated, there are no reasonable grounds on which to base any statement as to who will be elected. There are a number of candidates, among whom are most prominent: Generals W. G. Ward, Louis Fitzgerald and D. D. Wylie, ex-Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, Lloyd Aspinwall and others. While some of the electors have made up their minds for whom to vote, the majority are still undecided, and declare that they will not pledge themselves to any particular candidate. The meeting on Wednesday, August 25, will doubtless be interesting, but it is safe to say that many ballots will be cast until an agreement is reached.

In Brooklyn the voting officers held a caucus on Wednesday, August 18, with a view of arriving at a determination as to the election of a Brigadier General. The meeting was not well attended, in some cases only one field officer representing an organization. The caucus was secret and its exact doings are not known. What has leaked out, however, points to Generals McLeer, Ward, Barnes and Finkelmeier, as candidates, the first mentioned in the lead. The matter, however, looks so doubtful, that it need not be a matter of surprise if at the election a dark horse should win the field.

A special meeting of the 2d Battery was held last Tuesday evening, August 17, when six new members were added to the roll. The recruits drill every Thursday evening, and the regular battery drills will commence the first Tuesday in September.

In our remarks on the last week of the camp in issue of Aug. 14, the name Capt. W. Humphrey, 12th Regt., should read William H. Murphy.

CREEDMOOR.

THE 8th Qualification and Champion Marksman's Class Matches were shot on Saturday, August 14. The weather was not favorable, a strong left wind making it very hard to keep on the target. The attendance was good, almost all the regiments in the 1st and 2d Brigades being represented. Lieut. Edw. F. Young, Co. C, 7th Regt., was the winner of the Gold Marksman's Badge. He is now the 8th man in the race for it, no competitor having won it more than once. The following were the winners in this match:

Lieut. Edw. F. Young, Co. C, 7th Regt	20	24—44
Lieut. Richd. Oliver, staff, 23d Regt	19	24—43
Priv. G. L. Hoffman, Co. H, 7th Inf	20	22—42
Sergt. W. Lawson, Co. B, 12th Regt	19	22—41
Priv. D. Bacon, Co. K, 7th Regt	20	20—40
Sergt. T. Mahoney, Co. E, 12th Regt	21	19—40
Priv. J. E. Winslow, Co. E, 23d Regt	16	23—39
Priv. J. S. Dodge, Co. C, 7th Regt	18	21—39

Next matches Saturday, August 28.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE GALVESTON DRILL.

THE great interstate drill ended Aug. 10, the interesting features of the day being the naval engagement, the individual competitive drill, and the sham battle. Col. T. E. Rose, Captain 16th U. S. Inf., was in command of the attacking forces, and the whole presented a fine display of military training. When the combatants had rested somewhat from their exertions, the companies which had entered in contest were formed in line, and the various captains came to the front and centre, where each in turn was greeted by Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., the judges, Gen. John M. Claiborne, and the members of the Board of Management. Lieut. S. W. Dunning, 16th U. S. Infantry then read the following:

CAMP MAGRUDER, GALVESTON, Aug. 10, 1886.

To the Camp Adjutant:

SIR: We have the honor to inform you that, having been appointed judges in the interstate and individual infantry contests, we have determined upon the following as the order of merit of the various competing companies:

Interstate Companies—1, Houston Light Guards, 90 per cent.; 2, Montgomery True Blues, 87½ per cent.; 3, San Antonio Rifles, 87 per cent.; 4, Branch Guards, 86 per cent.; 5, Louisville Legion, 77 per cent.; 6, Belknap Rifles, 76 per cent.

State Companies—1, San Antonio Rifles, 87 per cent.; 2, Belknap Rifles, 76 per cent.; 3, Sealy Rifles, 70 per cent.; 4, Bryan Rifles, 69 per cent.; 5, Artillery Light Guard, 64 per cent.; 6, Texas Rifles, 58 per cent.; 7, Douglas Rifles, 50 per cent.; 8, Bonham Rifles, 39 per cent.; 9, Brenham Rifles, 35 per cent.; 10, Brenham Light Guard, 34 per cent.; Prairie City Guards and Grayson Rifles withdrawn.

Winners of Individual Drill—1, Private A. Alphonze, Busch Zouaves; 2, Private Wagner, Louisville Legion.

R. R. STEEDMAN, 1st Lieut. 16th Inf.
S. W. DUNNING, 1st Lieut. 16th Inf.
W. K. WRIGHT, 2d Lieut. 16th Inf., Judges.

Next in order came the reading of the decision of the judges of the artillery drill, as follows:

As the Board of Judges appointed to determine the relative merit of the competing batteries of artillery, we submit the following report: Taking as a maximum 3, the per cent. is as follows: Washington, New Orleans, 2 94-100; Louisiana Field Artillery, New Orleans, 2 87-100; Crawford Battery, Dallas, Texas, 2 85-100. The Galveston Artillery withdrew before finishing the programme, owing to several men being prostrated by heat. We recommend them in the following order: Washington Artillery, Louisiana Field Artillery, Battery Crawford.

We recommend, also, the gunner of the Washington Artillery, Corpl. Fred. Kornbeck, as the best drilled gunner.

J. M. LANCASTER, Captain 3d Art.
H. C. DANES, 1st Lieut. 3d Art.
JOHN E. MYERS, 1st Lieut. 3d Art.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE third brigade of the Ohio National Guard went into camp near Mount Vernon on August 3 and struck tents on August 10. It was composed of the 5th, 8th, and 17th regiments, infantry; 22 companies in all, and three batteries of the 1st Art. Col. Pocock, of the 17th, commanded. The camp itself was in a beautiful grove, where the trees were not so thickly planted as to exclude the proper amount of sunshine. The drill ground was fair, though hardly large enough. The routine work was about the same as at the preceding encampments and the results as good. Great interest was manifested by officers and non-commissioned officers at the schools of instruction, and the privates did their duties intelligently and willingly at the drill. The only target practice was that of the batteries, where good work was done at an 800-yard range, the ground admitting of no greater distance. There was more skirmish drill, though not enough. There was some fine exhibition drilling by the Wooster Guard and Co. A, both of the 8th, on Sunday. The latter company gave the skirmish drill and bayonet exercise. The police and sanitary arrangements of the camp were excellent, the cooking good, and the supply of food ample, except in the case of one or two companies, where some misunderstanding existed the first day concerning requisitions. The review held in honor of Governor Foraker was the best this summer. He is said to be much gratified at the progress made by the troops.

The officers of the O. N. G., are, as a rule, very punctilious in the observance of the regulations concerning salutes while meeting or passing each other. They do not, however, require the like observance from all enlisted men, and this is a neglect for which company officers are again principally, (not altogether) responsible. Compelling this observance is one of the mainsprings of authority and the very foundation of military discipline.

Even volunteers, men as good socially as their officers, can easily be taught that the salute is not a token of servility but of respect for office.

IOWA.

THE 1st Brigade Iowa National Guard went into camp near Oskaloosa on Monday, Aug. 2, and remained until Friday, Aug. 6. The brigade showed an aggregate of 1,151, 940 of whom were present in camp. The Iowa National Guard was organized in its present condition in 1880, and since then it has made considerable progress. The whole Guard consists of 6 regiments of 8 companies each. Encampments were first instituted in 1881 and since held annually with considerable success and good results. The troops are fed on Army rations and camped in loosely floored tents with bed sacks filled with straw, but no cots. Gen. H. H. Wright was in com-

mand. Col. R. I. Dodge, of the U. S. Army, inspected the camp on behalf of the Government. The work at the camp comprised the usual programme of guard duty, drill, and target firing, and as the weather was favorable fair work was done. On Thursday, August 5, the Governor reviewed the troops and as soon as the ceremony was concluded the troops at once executed company drills, in which all participated. The review was a fine affair. Camp was broken on Friday, August 6.

CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant-General S. R. Smith announces that 1st Lt. Charles A. L. Totten and 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Jones, 4th U. S. Artillery, have been detailed to instruct and practice the troops in heavy artillery drill at the siege gun and mortar battery, respectively. Brig.-Gen. C. P. Graham, commanding C. N. G., will give every opportunity to Lieutenant Totten to witness the drills, duties, and ceremonies during the encampment, and to make any inspections he may desire and make such details for instruction in heavy artillery drill as may be deemed necessary.

(From the Real Estate Record and Guide, August 14,)

POSSIBLE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The peremptory character of Secretary Bayard's despatch, demanding the release of Editor Cutting of the Mexican Government, contrasted with his far more politic manner of addressing the British Government anent the Canadian fisheries dispute, is attracting a good deal of attention in business circles, and the belief is entertained in some quarters that a war may result in the Southwest.

Colonel Wm. C. Church, of the Army and Navy Journal, said to the writer that he knew there were powerful influences at work in Mexico as well as in this country for a war. There are mining, ranch, cattle and other interests in Mexico which would like to see a war so that the United States could acquire the four northern States of that Republic. It would add immensely to the value of mineral, agricultural and railway property should these States be added to the American Union. There are insuperable difficulties in acquiring them peacefully. No Mexican Government would be tolerated which would agree to sell any portion of Mexican soil, nor would it be possible to get an American Congress to offer any large sum for acquisition, which would benefit only some Mexicans, a few American adventurers and the people living on our Southwest border. So to acquire these desirable States a warlike conflict is to be brought about. "It is civilians," continued Col. Church, "who are most apt to plunge nations into war. Peace is better assured when a man like Grant is at the head of the Government. If he had made a peremptory demand for the release of Cutting, as did Secretary Bayard a month ago, Editor Cutting would be on our soil by this time or our troops would have crossed the Rio Grande.* But Civilian Bayard uses big words and does not back them up by strong measures. He is all the more likely to get us into trouble."

It may be remarked in this connection that when William M. Evarts was Secretary of State he took the initiatory steps to bring on hostilities with Mexico, to acquire those very northern States referred to above; but President Hayes was too timid to carry out the scheme of the powerful syndicate, of which, by the way, Ben. Butler, was one, which had in view the acquisition of Northern Mexico.

*That is to say, Grant would not have made a peremptory demand until he was ready to enforce it. W. C. C.

NAUTICAL ROLLER SKATING.

There is a story told of "Prince John" Van Buren to the effect that he once entertained some of his constituents, among them an old Dutchman, who was so highly delighted that he expressed a desire to "reciprocate." But when Mr. Van Buren ascertained his definition of reciprocate he found he meant that he would like to come again. It was in a similar spirit that our sailors at Portland, Me., seem to have received the recent invitation to a roller-skating match. A correspondent writes:

Since Mr. McGurn, of U. S. steamer *Galena*, won the gold medal at the skating rink, the sailors of the remaining two vessels have talked of nothing else but racing on roller skates. The excitement run so high that Mr. Bailey, the manager of the rink, who highly appreciates the courtesy shown him by his sailor visitors, has sent out another challenge. This time the race was to be for a gold medal and the championship of the Navy.

The following sailors entered the race: H. P. Bennet, Frank Algier, and Frank Applebald from the *Tennessee*, and J. C. Postill, F. Peterson, and Anton Abarno from the *Swatara*. The following judges were chosen: Mr. James H. Doyle from the *Tennessee*, and Mr. Samuel Shields, *Swatara*. Mr. H. J. Hammett was chosen referee.

The first two laps were made in 20 seconds with Bennett three-quarters of a lap ahead. The first mile was travelled in five minutes with Bennett leading. The skaters were cheered and when Bennett finished the 45th and last lap of the three mile race the hall rang with the applause.

A large crowd gathered around the victor and his followers, and amid the cheers of over 2,000 spectators the handsome gold medal was presented to the champion and pinned to his breast. The crowd of sailors would not allow Bennett to walk from the rink, but carried him in triumph through the hall.

The medal which was presented to the champion of the Navy certainly is a handsome one and designed by Mr. C. E. Davis, of Portland. The medal consists of a gold shield resting upon a dark blue silk ribbon. The shield shows the engraving "Champion of the U. S. Navy," and the cross bar which holds the banner bears the words "Forest City Rink."

The three mile race was run in 15 minutes and 5 seconds. The other skaters did their best but could not keep up with Mr. Bennett.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

It is stated that the Gettysburg writings of the Comte de Paris are to be brought out by Messrs. Porter and Coates in a volume distinct from the volumes of the "Civil War in America" series. This Gettysburg volume, which is edited by Col. J. P. Nicholson, is to contain about 200 pages. Included will be the most complete rosters yet published of the Union and Confederate armies, with the losses of every organization given in detail up to the morning of July 4. It will also contain important maps of the field, and editorial notes and comments by Col. Nicholson.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The committee of the Pennsylvania Commandery to secure a suitable library and museum and permanent place of the meeting, as well as one for the Commander-in-chief, has been named, and will in a short time proceed to the execution of the duties devolved upon it.

THE MESS.

We find this story afloat:

Gen. Sheridan's brother, Col. M. V. Sheridan, is as brave as the General and is as ready to help anyone whom he thinks is in need of protection. He was on his brother's staff and stationed in Chicago at the time of the great fire. All manner of stories of incendiary attempts to complete the destruction of the city were afloat, and the women of Chicago were all in a state of terror. One evening, while on his way home from headquarters, Col. Mike stopped to call on the wife and sister of a brother officer, and found them in a state of excitement and terror. A man had been prowling for the last half hour in the alleyway back of the barn belonging to the house in which they resided. They knew he was an incendiary and was preparing to set fire to the barn. Like the gallant soldier he is, Col. Mike started to catch the villain. He went out of the house by the front basement door and around the block into the alley. With the caution and skill acquired in long years of Indian fighting, he stole from one cover to another until he got near enough to the man to see in the dusky light that the incendiary was picking up the hay lying loose about the place. The colonel sprang upon him and seized him by the back of his neck. The man rose and struck wildly, hitting the colonel in the jaw. This aroused all the blood of the Sheridans and in about five minutes the man was well thrashed and fleeing wildly down the dark lane. Col. Mike returned to the house and told the story of his encounter with the ruffian to the ladies and his brother officer, who had just returned home. He had just finished his tale and was blushingly receiving the thanks of his fair friends when a lady from next door—the wife of the landlord from whom the colonel's friends rented their home—rushed in with a request for arnica. Her husband, while engaged in picking up some loose hay in the alley, had been set upon and frightfully beaten by a burly ruffian of most ferocious appearance, and had been put in bed pending the arrival of the doctor, who had been sent for to repair his injuries. She besought Col. Sheridan to use his influence with his brother, the General, to have a guard placed about the house, which was at once promised, and the lady withdrew, well supplied with arnica and bandages. The four friends resolved to keep the matter secret, and Col. Sheridan had the guards duly stationed about the house for the next two weeks. He said it used to make him feel a little mean, however, when the lady used to thank him as she did on every possible opportunity for his kindness and sympathy in the time of her trouble.

LOVE'S CHOICE.

HE.

I pray, sweet maid, full well reflect
Which of these colors you'll select.
"I hope," he said, "you'll not choose red,
Nor yet that flaunting yellow,
The trooper off his horse is but a sorry fellow.
Oh! choose between those gorgeous hues
And this pure bridal white,
Oh! think of him who humbly sues
And worships you, his heart's delight."

SHE.

"Oh! no," she said, "I'll not choose red,
Nor e'en that gaudy yellow,
Although *I* think the trooper a *very* charming fellow."
Then with knitted brow and thoughtful mien
She paused for slight reflection,
Then chose the *white*, its lovely sheen,
Just suited her complexion.

F. T. Sidney.

The late Judge Curtis, of the New York Superior Court, used to tell a story of a colloquy with a witness who, when asked his name, answered: "Abraham Isaac Levy." Business? "Shentlemen's cloding store." Location? "Chatham street." Mr. Levy was finally asked, "What is your religion?" "I told you al-

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ready somedimes dot my name vas Levy, dot I am in der old cloding line, dot my store is Chatham street on; why, Judge, I am a Quaker." This story *Texas Siftings* prints with the accompaniment of a cut, but changes it so as to wholly destroy its point.

—

Bayard to Mexico—Will you never release Cutting?

Mexico—Never!

Bayard—What, never?

Mexico—Well, hardly ever.

P. S.—If this doesn't provoke a war we will retire and weep for the decadence of national courage.—*Critic.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

—

Candidate.—Questions asked of candidates for promotion, by Boards, are not made public.

J. C. R. asks: In wheeling on the march is the touch towards the pivot and look towards the marching flank, as in wheeling from a halt? ANS.—Yes.

Saddler asks: How are saddlers enlisted in the Ordnance Department? ANS.—The laws vest the enlistment of artificers in the Ordnance Department, in the Chief of Ordnance. Write to him at Washington, D. C., and state your qualifications, etc.

P. B.—The Secretary of War might order you to be reimbursed for your outlay for the elastic stockings, on a proper representation of the facts. The stockings, however, might have been obtained in the first place, on a special requisition from the post surgeon.

G. E. D. asks: Is a Representative whose term of office expires this fall allowed to appoint a cadet to the Military Academy to enter next June? ANS.—If the District is entitled to a cadet appointment for next June, the present member of Congress is entitled to fill it.

E. asks: 1. When a battery of Artillery is formed in double rank, dismounted, how does the rear rank execute dress parade? ANS.—The same as the front rank.

2. What is the proper command to bring a squad from a guard to a carry? ANS.—Carry sabre.

Sailor asks: Would a young man of 22 years with a common school education stand any chance of advancement upon enlisting in the U. S. Navy, and what is the period of enlistment? ANS.—Your prospects of advancement would be slight as your age would only permit you to enlist as a landsman or coal-heaver. Efficiency and general standing are the ruling elements in the choice of warrant officers, to which grade promotion from the ranks is limited in the Navy. The term of enlistment is three years.

Constant Reader asks: What was the grade of a regimental quartermaster of an infantry regiment of volunteers during the Civil War? ANS.—Lieutenant.

P. L. asks the address of a French or Belgian military journal and the address of the *Deutsche Heereszeitung*, and the price of subscription of both of the journals. ANS.—The price of the *Deutsche Heereszeitung* is 6 marks per quarter. The *L'Avenir Militaire* is published at 13 Rue Voltaire, Paris, and costs 18 francs per annum.

B. E. C. asks: The battalion being in line and at a halt, the command is given (Upton, par. 522) change front on 10th Co., faced to the rear, companies left half wheel-forward march, guide left, guides post, what will be the respective positions of the 1st and 2d sergeants at the completion of the movement? ANS.—The 2d sergeants in the line of file closers and the 1st sergeants in their positions in line.

G. S. Clerk asks: Are general service clerks and messengers while on duty at Department Headquarters, entitled to a ration in kind under the provisions of the act published in G. O. 54, c. s., A. G. O.? ANS.—They are "when necessity requires." For instance, G. S. clerks on duty in the field with Gen. Miles would be entitled to rations, those accompanying surveying expeditions, etc. But ordinarily there is no necessity for the issue of rations in kind.

Y. D. asks: What was the term of enlistment in the Regular Army in May, 1863, and in October, 1863? ANS.—By the act of July 29, 1861, enlistments made after Jan. 1, 1863, were to be for five years. That continued until the passage of act June 15, 1864, which directed that thereafter enlistments should be for three years. In 1866 it was again changed by law to five years for cavalry and three for artillery and infantry. In 1869 it was made by law five years for the whole Army, and has so continued.

F. S. asks: What is the weight of the heaviest gun in the world and the weight of Krupp's heaviest gun? ANS.—The British Government has batteries at Gibraltar and Malta of 100-ton guns. The Armstrong Co. has furnished the Italian Navy with 100-ton guns for the *Italia*, *Duilio*, etc. The *Benbow*, *Collingwood*, and other barbette British warships are to be equipped with 110-ton guns, and 156-ton guns are in consideration. Krupp's heaviest guns are now in course of production for the Italian Navy, 15.75 in. cal., with a maximum weight of 119 tons. His heaviest gun so far weighs 71 tons.

Major asks: 1. Is a general alignment (par. 405) a simultaneous movement? ANS.—Yes, and they do not invert their pieces.

2. Orders are given to mount guard in fatigue uniform, would it be proper to wear white gloves? ANS.—On all occasions where arms are carried, gloves should be worn, and the militia is the only body of troops known who omit this.

3. Sentinel receiving countersign, should he stand at charge bayonet or right short thrust? ANS.—At charge bayonet. Where in the world do you get such an idea as right short thrust?

Tactics asks: A says, at dress parade of a battalion, the lieutenant colonel and major are opposite their places in line when at open order. B says, to comply with 4th paragraph (letter A. G. O., Dec. 29, 1882), their position is in advance (6 yards) of line of company and staff officers, opposite the officer on their flank of the line. By facing about and marching to the line of company officers they would be in proper position *without halting*, which (halt) is not prescribed. Which is right? ANS.—At open order the places of the field officers are 6 yards in front of the line of company officers, opposite their places in line. See par. 383, Tactics.

(By Cable to the New York Tribune.)

THE EXILE OF THE DUKE OF AUMALE.

Copyright; 1886: *North American Cable News Co.*

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The following letter has just been received from the Count of Paris in reply to an inquiry for the exact truth concerning the measures depriving the Duke of Aumale of his property and his commission. It may add to the interest of this letter to know that it is not a translation, but is written in English by the Count himself:

The grade or commission of a French officer when obtained according to the law is his absolute property, of which he can be deprived only by the sentence of a court-martial for special offences. The grade, observe, is distinct from the functions. The Minister of War has control over the latter, not over the former. He can refuse to give an officer employment or command; he can put him out of active service for special causes, such as some temporary infirmity, or he can put him in what is called "reform," for permanent infirmities or for demerits, after investigation and decision by court of inquest convened for the purpose, but no Minister can deprive a French officer of his commission. The Duc d'Aumale won his promotion very rapidly, but not more rapidly than many other officers in time of war, certainly not more so than Gen. Boulanger, whom we find serving as captain in 1870, and as colonel eleven months afterward—June, 1871.

Assuredly the promotions of the Duke of Aumale were made under and according to the existing French law, which provided that the French Princes could be promoted without the usual delays, as a recognition of good conduct in war. Every promotion of the Duke was won in that way. In consequence of this after the fall of the empire the Duke was at once replaced in the army list from which he had been arbitrarily and unjustly struck off at the Revolution of 1848. As to the other princes, the Duke of Chartres received from M. Gambetta in the Franco-German war the provisional commission of major under the assumed name of Robert Lafort and was confirmed in his grade by the Commission of Grades, a committee of the National Assembly clothed with sovereign power to settle without appeal all questions concerning grades obtained in that war.

The Duke of Alencon was made captain by a special law

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(No. 436)

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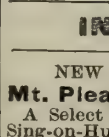
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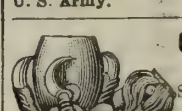
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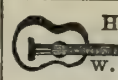
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of the same National Assembly. These three princes were deprived of their active functions in 1883 by Gen. Thibaudin, then Minister of War, who, as a political measure inspired by disappointment of the Radicals at the repeal of the law of exile, chose to inflict upon them that withdrawal from the service, which is generally considered the heaviest penalty any Minister can inflict of his own will. But at the same time Gen. Thibaudin took pains to declare in the House of Deputies that this political step was lawful and within his province expressly because it did not deprive the princes of their commissions.

The law of proscription passed June 23, 1886, provides that no member of the families which have reigned over France shall be allowed to enter the French army or navy. This is the language of the law, but Gen. Boulanger, contrary to the formal text of the law, chose to construe it as expelling from the army princes who already owned commissions obtained according to law, and he struck off from the lists of the army the Dukes of Nemours, Aumale, Chartres, and Alencon. Not content with this, he dealt in the same way with the two Princes Murat, who are only connected with the imperial Bonaparte family in the female line, and who had earned their promotions like all other officers. It was upon being notified of his illegal expulsion from the army, an expulsion totally unprovoked, that the Duke of Aumale wrote his noble letter to M. Grevy, who was base enough to take personal revenge for it by exiling the writer. This is the whole story of the case.

Believe me very truly yours,

Philippe, Comte de Paris.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Quetta section of the Bolan Railway has now been completed.

Last year more than a hundred thousand dollars worth of sabres were purchased in Germany for the British Army.

The German army manœuvres began Aug. 14. The weather was intensely hot and several fatal cases of sunstroke occurred.

It is reported that there is a Chinese army of 40,000 men quartered on the Sungani River, in Manchooria, near the Russian boundary.

The *National Zeitung* states that the manœuvres of the German fleet this year will extend over six weeks, and the principal features of these manœuvres will be the experiments tried with the two torpedo divisions.

The German ironclads *Baden* and *Wurtemberg* and the despatch boat *Zicthen* have just been commissioned at Kiel.

The Austrian War Ministry have decided that professional journalists are no longer to be officially recognized by and attached to the staff during the annual manœuvres of the Army.

A writer in the London *United Service Gazette* declares that "musketry in the militia is a farce and a sham, and an utter waste of time for officers, non-commissioned officers, and men"

The torpedo-boat *Habicht*, built by Schichau for the Austrian Navy, on its first trial trip attained during a three-hours run a speed of 21.77 knots—the contract speed being only 20.5 knots.

The *Esercito Italiano* (Rome) states that the steel foundry at Terni is now in a position to supply the whole of Italy with Bessemer steel. A gun foundry of considerable extent is connected with the works.

Great activity prevails at the camp of Tsarkoe-Zelo, where Russian troops are practising with a new explosible compound to supersede ordinary powder for rifle cartridges. The nature of the substance is kept a profound secret, and only the infantry of the Imperial Guard have as yet been permitted its use.

The *Orlando*, launched in England on Aug. 2, is the first of the belted cruiser class, of which seven in all are now building. They are quite a new departure in warship design, and while superior to anything of this class of war vessel afloat in point of speed, are much more heavily armed, and have greatly more defensive power than the *Mersey* class, which approach them nearest from a constructive point of view, the chief difference consisting of a belt of armor at the water line, which is fitted in the *Orlando* class, and from which they derive the name of belter cruiser. She is of steel, 300x56 feet, depth moulded, 37 feet; draught, 21 feet; displacement, 5,000 tons; speed about 19 knots, with about 9,000 I. H. P. She has compound or steel-faced armor. Armament consists of two 9.2 in. 22-ton guns, ten 6 in. 5-ton guns, six 6 pounder and ten 3 pounder Hotchkiss quick-firing guns, and numerous boat and field guns.

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BIRTHS.

Neall.—At Fort Grant, A. T., August 10, 1886, to the wife of Lieutenant J. M. Neall, 4th U. S. Cavalry, a daughter.

Thackara.—At Watts, Pa., August 9, 1886, to the wife of Alexander M. Thackara, a daughter.

MARRIED.

Garlington—Buford.—At Trinity Church, Rock Island, Aug. 17, Lieut. Earnest A. Garlington to Anna B., youngest daughter of T. J. and Grace Buford.

King—Shepard.—At the residence of the bride's parents, at Marathon, Texas, by Chaplain B. C. Hammond, U. S. A., August 10, 1886, 1st Lieut. Josiah H. King, 8th U. S. Cavalry, and Miss Gertrude, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. A. E. Shepard.

DIED.

Blight.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., August 18, Elizabeth Monroe Blight, widow of Gunner John Blight, U. S. Navy, in her 84th year.

Richards.—At Auburn, Ala., August 11, Melzar, son of Lieutenant and Mrs. M. C. Richards, 2d Artillery, aged 10 months and 21 days.

Schley.—On board the practice-ship *Constellation*, Aug. 3, Naval Cadet Oskaloosa Smith Schley, U. S. N.

Scott.—At Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 14, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. Mary Scott, wife of Lieutenant W. S. Scott, 25th U. S. Infantry.

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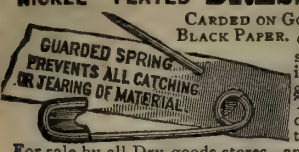
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No. 3.		5	85,700	32,800	13.05
No. 4.		5	81,400	31,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	32,400	17.5
No. 6.		6	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,400	39,200	15.25
No. 8.		5	75,600	38,400	19.6
No. 9.		5	83,800	41,000	17.50
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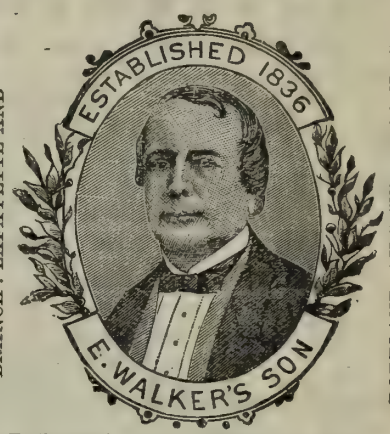
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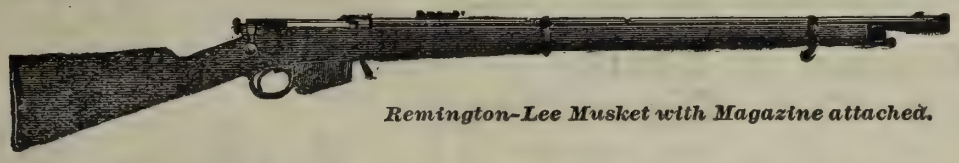
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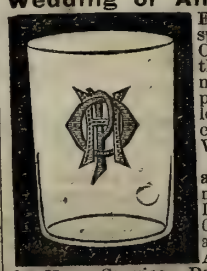

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 5. WHOLE NUMBER 1201. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE Secretary of the Navy has decided upon the names of the three larger vessels shortly to be contracted for. The 4,000-ton cruiser designed by the bureaus will be called the *Newark;* the 3,730 ton cruiser (*Naniwa-Kan*) the *Charleston*, and the 4,400-ton cruiser (known as No. 27) the *Baltimore.*

THE Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., commenced to receive this week the officers of the new detail for the two years commencing September 1, 1886. Welcome the coming and speed the parting guest has been the order of the week and many pleasant associations have, perforce, been broken up. The same remarks apply to the Military Academy, at West Point, where several changes occurred this week.

COMMANDER BARTLETT, U. S. Navy, continues to receive, almost daily, letters from ship masters in various parts of the world commenting on the benefits derived from the use of oil in mitigating the effects of heavy waves against ships. The effect of a few gallons of oil seem to be most extraordinary, and it is fair to suppose that in the future all sailing craft will carry a quantity of some cheap oil for this purpose alone.

THE following allotments from the appropriations of $225,000, for improvements and repairs to barracks and quarters, have been recommended by the Quartermaster General, and concurred in by the War Department: For San Antonio, $50,000; Fort D. A. Russell, $20,000; Fort Robinson, $20,000; Fort Porter, $35,000; Fort Riley, $40,000; Atlanta, $40,000; total, $205,000. Reserved for future apportionment, $20,000. The apportionment having been made the next thing in order for the Quartermaster General's Office will be the submission of plans and estimates to conform to the amounts allotted.

THE rifle competitions for 1886 are now well under way, and our weekly accounts of their progress, etc., are made as full as possible. Great interest centres in the Army competitions of this year. In this connection, we desire to say a good word for the inspectors of rifle practice at the various headquarters, whose duties, in and out of season, are constant and exacting, and require an amount of patience and attention to detail not generally understood. To their zeal and intelligent development of the specialty entrusted to them is due much of the success and proficiency which has been attained in this most essential branch of military instruction.

WITH reference to a letter in the *Times* from Sir JULIUS VOGEL, in which he proposes that the United Kingdom and its colonies should form one mighty federation, which no colony should have power to quit under pain of coercion by the remainder, *Broad Arrow* says: "Although the various parts of the empire may closely unite for defence, they will never unite to coerce. They will content themselves with saying, 'Erring sister, go in peace.'" Our contemporary seems to forget that Sir JULIUS'S plan has been tried with such eminent success in this country that all are delighted with the result, North and South alike, and pleased to remember that we made short work of the erring sister departure party, which existed here at the outbreak of our civil contest. There is but one possible solution of the various problems that perplex the British nationality, and that is by a frank acceptance of our experience, and a re-adjustment of its shaky political system upon the lines that we have marked out. This is the conclusion to which many of the more thoughtful Englishmen are coming at last.

THE partisan bitterness of our French military contemporaries since the expulsion of the Orleans family is well illustrated by the comments of *L'Avenir Militaire* upon the parade of July 14 in Paris. It seems that the march-past of the *élevès* of the School of St. Cyr was noticeably defective in comparison with previous years. This our contemporary ascribes to the new military law. "Moreover," it says, "the recent expulsion from the army of the Orleans Princes, the especial patrons of the school, was not calculated to increase the enthusiasm of the cadets for General BOULANGER. We recall besides a faulty parade of the battalion some years since on July 14, because the venerated and noble chaplain of the school was excluded from the march of his pupils. It was a universal outcry on their part and they protested in their own way by spoiling the parade." "It is true that if General BOULANGER has not authorized the chaplain to parade, he has this year replaced him with a *continière* whose presence arouse bursts of hilarity and frenzied applause on the part of the spectators."

M. L'HOSTE'S voyage across the English Channel has given rise, as might have been expected, to renewed discussion on the great question of the navigability of balloons. On one side almost impossible things are promised; on the other the progress made during the last quarter of a century is minimized and few hopes of an ultimate solution are afforded. Among other things, it is claimed that the voyage has demonstrated the facility with which torpedoes could be dropped on vessels sailing beneath them. As to this, *Broad Arrow* asks: "Are not rockets the proper answer to balloons? No balloon would care to face a shower of rockets, and they would be at her before she could get over the ship, and to drop anything under such circumstances would be difficult, if not impossible. Ships can carry them with ease, and if made longer a balloon might be kept out of range for going much against the ship. A rocket will go straight enough in the light winds that a balloon would want to manœuvre in. We do not attach much importance to the harm a balloon could do to shipping, though we think too little attention has been paid to rockets."

THE general order announcing the appointments, promotions and other casualties which have occurred since January 1st, 1886, is in type and will be issued at an early date. The rule has been to issue an order of this kind quarterly, but in view of the delay attending the confirmation of Major MERRILL and certain other nominations, including those in the Medical Department, it was found necessary to suspend its publication until this time. The order is really equivalent to a semi-annual issue of the Army Register, and will therefore be in great demand by those accustomed to keeping their registers correctly posted. The most striking feature of the order is the unusually large number of casualties it shows in the 11th Infantry. Since the last Army Register was issued Captain SCHWAN has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant General, Captains JACKSON and WHITNEY have been retired, Captain BEACH has resigned, four Lieutenants have been promoted and two retired, and six Second Lieutenants advanced to First Lieutenants. These include the promotions to follow the retirement of Lieutenants RAPHALL and TAYLOR.

THE Ordnance Department of the Army has issued advertisements for proposals for a steel lining tube and 18 steel hoops of American manufacture for an 8-inch breech-loading rifle—the bids to be opened on September 16 next. The tube jacket and forged trunnion hoops for this gun were contracted for with the Midvale Steel Company, and should that firm get the contract for steel hoops and lining tube, they will have the honor of being the first American manufacturers to furnish the Army Ordnance Bureau with all the parts for an all steel 8-inch gun. The gun in question is intended to be built upon the same general design as the 8-inch gun now undergoing trial at Sandy Hook, the forgings for which were obtained from WHITWORTH.

THE following important Naval Boards have been appointed to carry out the provisions of various acts of Congress relating to the Naval Service: To conduct experiments with American torpedoes, in accordance with the act appropriating $75,000 for "manufacturing, purchasing and experimenting with torpedoes of American manufacture"—Captain A. P. Cooke, President; Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Bradford, Lieuts. A. R. Couden and S. P. Comly, members. To carry out provision of the act of July 26, 1886, relating to the test of rifled cannon—Captain John A. Howell, President, and Lieutenants A. M. Knight and John F. Meigs members. To examine into the condition of the double-turreted monitors *Amphitrite*, *Puritan* and *Terror*, with the view to their completion, as authorized in the Naval Increase Act—Naval Constructors S. H. Pook, W. L. Mintonye and W. H. Varney and Assistant Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon members. The last Board convened at Wilmington, August 25, and from there will go to the League Island Navy-yard and thence to the Brooklyn Yard. The Boards on torpedoes and guns are to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for instructions. The former will convene as soon as a sufficient number of torpedoes have been received from those desiring to compete. An advertisement will first be issued by the Ordnance Bureau inviting American torpedo inventors to present their inventions for test. It will be issued in a very few days. The Board on guns will convene at the call of its chairman, which will be very shortly, though it will likely be some time before the statutory tests are begun. It will first be necessary to determine upon the amount that can be spared to conduct the experiments with, and then upon the mode of conducting the tests. The law under which the Board will be governed in its actions, provides that "One or more rifled cannon of each type constructed at the cost of the United States for the Navy shall be publicly subjected to the proper test for endurance including such rapid firing as a like gun would be subjected to in battle. This test shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, and if such guns do not prove satisfactory, the type they represent shall not be put in use in the Naval Service."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

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CAPTAIN L. O. PARKER, 1st U. S. Infantry, is at Virginia Beach, below Cape Charles.

MAJOR W. P. GOULD, U. S. A., is a guest at the Massasoit Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN is on his way to the Pacific Coast on an inspection tour of Signal offices and stations.

CAPTAIN J. S. MCNAUGHT, 20th U. S. Inf., left Columbus Barracks, O., this week to spend the fall and winter on leave.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HAWTHORNE, 2d U. S. Art., left Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., early in the week for Fort Monroe, Va.

MAJOR C. H. CARLTON, 3d Cav., under recent orders from Major-Gen. Terry, goes from Fort Davis to Fort Elliott, Tex.

MAJOR GEO. W. BAIRD, Paymaster, arrived in Boston this week and established his office at 159 High street, in that city.

MAJOR ROYAL T. FRANK, 1st U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, to be absent until about the middle of September.

LIEUTENANT L. R. HARE, the recently appointed Adjutant of the 7th Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Meade.

LIEUTENANT JOHN P. WISSER, 1st U. S. Artillery, arrived in New York from the West this week, and went on to West Point to report for duty.

COLONEL BASIL NORRIS, U. S. A., Medical Director on General Gibbon's staff, left Vancouver Barracks early in the month on a three weeks' vacation.

CAPTAIN G. K. SANDERSON, 11th U. S. Inf., who has been spending a leave at Springfield, O., was in Chicago a few days ago, stopping at the Palmer.

GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, U. S. A., who has been visiting General J. B. Fry, at Newport, was in New York early in the week, registering at the Hoffman House.

LIEUTENANT A. W. VOGDES, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., early in the week, from a pleasant and instructive visit to Buffalo.

COLONEL W. P. CARLIN, 4th Infantry, has been presiding over a general court martial of thirteen members, convened at Fort Walla Walla, by order of General Gibbon.

CAPTAIN J. L. BULLIS, 24th Infantry, whose wife recently died at San Antonio, will rejoin at Fort Sill early in September. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved officer.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL G. A. FORSYTH, 4th Cav., has taken command of the regiment and post of Fort Huachuca, Colonel W. B. Royall, 4th Cavalry, having come East on sick leave.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT TODD, 1st U. S. Art., late of Fort Monroe, Va., spent a few days with friends in Boston this week preparatory to starting to join his battery at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RIPLEY, 24th Inf., Acting Engr. Officer of the Department of the Missouri, was at Fort Riley, this week, on business connected with improvements to be made to the sewerage of that post.

LIEUTENANT A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, was in New York this week, and reported to Major General Schofield for orders to go to Fort Niagara, N. Y., to take part in the Atlantic rifle competitions.

CAPTAIN J. S. WHARTON, 19th U. S. Inf., who has been residing with relatives at Montrose, N. Y., came to New York this week to appear before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island, of which Major-General Schofield is President.

CAPTAIN W. S. STARRING, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., after a two years' tour of duty at the National Armory, will go in a few weeks to Omaha to report to General Crook for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer. He will also take command of the ordnance depot at Cheyenne.

LIEUTENANT H. H. SARGENT, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and Miss Alice C. Applegate, were married at Fort Klamath, Ore., August 15, and have gone to Champaign, Ill., the groom having recently been ordered to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Illinois.

CAPTAIN J. H. DORST, 4th Cavalry, left Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 16, for Albuquerque, to report to General Miles, and the Apache Indians have been placed in temporary charge of Lieut. J. O. Mackay, 3d Cavalry, until Captain Dorst returns. The *Critic*, referring to the duty devolved upon Captain Dorst in this connection, says: "He is a young officer who is credited in the Army and on the frontier, where he won his spurs very soon after leaving West Point, with ability and judgment beyond his years, and if any unforeseen trouble has occurred, he has the confidence of his Army friends that he is exactly the man to carry out the plans of the authorities."

THE Brackett *News*, referring to the recent marriage of Lieutenant J. H. King, 8th Cavalry, to Miss Gertrude Shepard, says: "Captain Shepard, father of the bride, has one of the most beautiful and valuable ranches in all Western Texas, consisting of considerably more than 100,000 acres, of which he is himself the owner of 55,000 acres, the rest being leased from the State. He owns the land for some three miles about Marathon, together with the town site. He is from Erie, Pa., and the boyhood home of Lieutenant King was also there, and his family and that of Captain Shepard have been warm friends for many years. The Lieutenant is regarded as a very worthy officer, of excellent record and character, and himself and bride are both to be heartily congratulated on their happy union. Lieutenant Geo. H Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, friends of both Lieutenant King and Captain Shepard and family, accompanied Chaplain Hammond from Fort Davis to attend the wedding. All speak of the occasion as every way most enjoyable."

GENERAL ANSON G. MCCOOK and Mrs. McCook are in London.

MAJOR ALEX. MCKENZIE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was a recent guest at the Windsor Hotel, St. Paul.

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A., was in New York this week looking up old friends, whose number is legion.

COLONEL JULIAN MCALLISTER, U. S. A., and Mrs. McAllister, were at the Francis Cottage, Newport, R. I., this week.

COLONEL W. B. ROYALL, 4th U. S. Cavalry, was among the arrivals this week at the St. Sauveur, Bar Harbor, Me.

MRS. PAUL, widow of General Paul, and her two daughters, have returned to Washington from a visit to Cincinnati.

COLONEL J. K. MIZNER, U. S. A., visited friends in New York early in the week, making his headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANT H. W. WHEELER, 5th Cavalry, designated for a two years' recruiting tour, arrived in New York City this week.

BRIGADIER GENERAL T. H. RUGER, U. S. A., and staff, attended the opening of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, Aug. 23.

LIEUTENANT T. J. CLAY, 10th Infantry, by direction of General Miles, was sent to the field to report to Captain Lawton for special duty.

CAPTAIN E. VAN A. ANDRUSS, 1st U. S. Artillery, on leave, from the Pacific Coast, was in New York this week, visiting old acquaintances.

LIEUT. W. L. PITCHER, 8th U. S. Inf., is now located at 218 West Pratt street, Baltimore, Md., being in charge of the Recruiting office there.

GENERAL BADEAU'S latest article on General Grant touches mainly on the great friendship existing between him and Lieutenant General Sheridan.

LIEUTENANT C. J. BAILEY, 1st U. S. Artillery, on his way from the Pacific Coast to duty at Fort Monroe, Va., visited friends in New York this week.

LIEUTENANT EATON A. EDWARDS, 25th U. S. Infantry, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Knox University, Galesburg, Ill., was a recent guest at the Leland Hotel, Chicago.

COLONEL DE LANCY FLOYD-JONES, U. S. A., who recently returned to his home at Oyster Bay, Long Island, from a tour around the world, was a recent guest at the New American Hotel, Richfield Springs.

LIEUTENANT A. C. TAYLOR, 2d U. S. Art., left Little Rock, Ark., early in the week, for Fort Niagara, N. Y., to compete for selection as a member of the Army team. He belongs to the "class of distinguished marksmen."

GENERAL JAMES B. FRY has been employing his leisure time at Newport, R. I., in writing a "Review of Natural Law in the Spiritual World, a Work by Henry Drummond, F. R. S. E., F. G. S." Gen. Fry has had his review published in pamphlet form.

COLONEL CHARLES L. FINKE, of the 23d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., has received a letter from Colonel John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery, thanking him for the courtesies extended to him while he was the guest of the regiment at its Newport encampment, and highly praising the soldierly bearing of the men and the excellent discipline that was observed.

A SUMMER resident at Assateague Island, Va., writes: The lighthouse management here is most admirable, being under the care and inspection of Capt. G. B. White, U. S. N., whose headquarters are in Philadelphia. He is a strict disciplinarian, requiring full obedience to his rigid rules and the fullest performance of duty, with neatness in every detail; yet he is held in the highest esteem by those under him.

LIEUTENANT W. M. DAY, 9th Cavalry, passed through Kansas City last week, which gives the *Times* of that city occasion to say: "Lieut. Day is known as one of the best and coolest heads among the Indian fighters of the Army, and has had many years' experience as a scout. He believes that the renegade Indians, who for the past year or more have been committing the frightful depredations on the border, will surrender to Gen. Miles, and be duly punished."

"WE seem to be quite in the Arctic business in Rock Island," says the *Daily Union*. "First we (speaking parentally) marry a favorite daughter to Lieut. Schwatka (a remarkably fine young Arctic explorer being the result, in due course of time). Then we select another favorite daughter and wed her to Lieut. Garlington, of the Greely Relief Expedition, and we still have left, stowed away somewhere in our midst, the very girl to suit the discoverer of the North Pole, whoever he may be."

THE marriage of Lieutenant E. A. Garlington, 7th Cavalry, to Miss Anna Buford, at Rock Island, Aug. 17, to which we alluded briefly last week, seems to have been a very pleasant affair. The Rock Island *Daily Union*, referring to the event, says: "The bride-elect, with her father, arrived at Trinity Church promptly at noon, where they were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Lieut. L. S. McCormick, 7th Cavalry, of Fort Leavenworth. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom with the bride's family repaired to the residence, No. 1210 1st avenue, where the wedding feast was spread. A large number of the immediate family friends were invited to the reception. Many and valuable were the presents bestowed upon the happy couple. Lieut. and Mrs. Garlington, accompanied by Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Bell, leave to-night for Niagara Falls and the St. Lawrence River, and after a short visit in the East will repair to their home at Fort Buford, D. T. Mrs. Garlington is one of Rock Island's best known young ladies, having a large circle of friends by whom she will be greatly missed." The married couple arrived in New York on Wednesday and took apartments at the Grand Hotel.

COLONEL GILDER, having surmounted his recent difficulties, has again started for the North Pole.

LIEUTENANT C. H. HUNTER, 1st Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday on a week's leave.

CAPTAIN HORACE NEIDE, 4th U. S. Infantry, will go abroad in September to spend nearly a year.

A RUMOR abroad early in the week, that General Joseph E. Johnston was dying, has been positively contradicted.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., whose recent shooting by a negro we reported last week, is in a fair way to recovery.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, spent this week at Burlington inspecting the Vermont militia encamped there.

LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, spent a busy week of it this week in the camp of the Connecticut National Guard at Niantic.

LIEUTENANT J. J. O'CONNELL, 1st U. S. Infantry, visited friends in San Francisco last week, on his way East to enter upon a tour of recruiting duty.

LIEUTENANT S. R. JONES, 4th U. S. Artillery, paid an official visit this week to the State Camp Ground, Connecticut, to inspect the siege gun and mortar battery.

CAPTAIN A. S. B. KEYES, 10th Cavalry, as will be seen in another column, has been acquitted of the charges on which he was recently tried at Fort Grant, Ariz.

LIEUTENANT H. B. OSGOOD, and A. Cronkhite, of the Artillery arm, under orders issued this week, will continue on special duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

LIEUTENANTS W. H. BEAN, 2d Cavalry, and C. G. Lyman, 5th Infantry, graduates of the year, visited their brother graduate, Lieut. W. G. Elliot, 9th Inf., at Newport, R. I., this week.

MR. A. S. ABELL, the esteemed proprietor and senior editor of the Baltimore *Sun*, celebrated his eightieth birthday, Aug. 10, at Guilford, his summer residence, in Baltimore county, Md.

A WASHINGTON "special" to a Western paper says: "The knowing ones are now backing Jedediah Baxter for the Surgeon Generalship. Secretary Endicott is backing him and third time of trial may bring him victory. Crane beat him first, then Murray, now is his turn."

COLONEL W. E. MERRILL, U. S. A., long in charge of the Ohio River improvements, and one of the ablest engineers in the Service, is recovering from his severe illness and will spend a two months' sick leave in the East. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery and safe return, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

CAPTAIN JACK CRAWFORD, formerly chief of the scouts in the Sioux and Apache campaigns, was bitten on the back of the right hand by a rattlesnake recently, while en route from his mines in the South Oscra mountains to his home at Fort Craig. His hand and arm are terribly swollen, but the physicians think he may recover.

CHAPLAIN J. V. LEWIS, U. S. A., of Fort Niobrara, delivered a powerful sermon before the G. A. R., at their recent reunion at Norfolk, Neb. After the sermon came the procession, headed, says a despatch, by the Fort Niobrara band. Then came General Brisbin and staff, mounted, and several troops of U. S. Cavalry. The cavalry was well mounted and made a fine showing.

AT the reunion last week at Des Moines, Iowa, of the veterans of the Mexican War, a resolution was adopted recommending to the President of the U. S. the name of our comrade and fellow member, Col. Albert G. Brackett, of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, for promotion to the grade of brigadier-general when a vacancy shall occur. At the banquet Gen. Brackett responded for the "Army and Navy."

IN a lecture on "The German Soldier in Newport," delivered before the Newport Historical Society, Mr. J. G. Rosengarter said: "Gen. Geo. W. Cullum's admirable historical sketch of the fortification defences of Newport contains a very clear, concise, and critical account of the siege, illustrated by a contemporary map discovered by him in the Massachusetts Historical Society Library."

THE German Minister of War, General Bronsart von Schellendorf, is described as an amiable gentleman of pleasant manners, who, however, appears in Parliament much less dignified than either of his predecessors, Gen. von Roon and Gen. von Kameke. He speaks too much and with too much zeal, but he shows on every occasion the cultivated soldier and true disciple of Gen. Moltke. Tall and commanding as Bronsart is in appearance, he seems slight in comparison with the Minister of Marine, General Caprivi, whose herculean proportions rival those of Bismarck.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Aug. 21 says: Captain C. A. Coolidge, 7th Infantry, has been called East by the death of his mother. Capts. George M. Downey, S. P. Jocelyn W. F. Spurgin, S. A. Haughey; 1st Lieutenants J. W. Duncan, Willis Wittick, Harry L. Bailey, Chas. M. Truitt; 2d Lieuts. John S. Parke, Jr., Lawrence Hearn, Henry L. Styer, Edward McCaskey are the officers of the 21st Infantry, and Capts. Olmstead and Dawson and Lieuts. Burnett, Trout, Taylor and Ladd those of the 9th Cavalry transferred to Fort Du Quesne, the post in northeastern Utah.

LAST week we reported the triple marriage and the silver wedding to occur at Fort Hancock, Tex., September 2, the principals being Colonel S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., and Mrs. Young, the Misses Edith and Burton Young and Lieuts. Knight and Read. Concerning the occasion, a correspondent of the Kansas City *Times* writes: "It will be one of the most brilliant affairs that has ever occurred on the border and at the same time one that will appeal largely to the hearts of all, involving as it does the cementing of old ties and of tried affection and the forming of new ones, full of youthful hope and tenderness. Not only military circles, but the entire community, join in wishing these charming people bon voyage on the matrimonial sea."

GENERAL THOMAS A. MCPARLIN, U. S. A., and family have returned to Omaha, Neb.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT and Mrs. Endicott are at the Glen House, White Mountains.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Thursday, to be absent for a week.

MAJOR F. W. HESS, U. S. A., left Washington on Thursday to join his family at McConnellsburg, Pa.

GENERAL THOMAS J. WOOD, U. S. A., and wife have just returned from the seashore to their home in Dayton.

CAPTAIN J. H. HURST, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., the latter part of the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT H. J. REILLY, 5th U. S. Artillery, at present on leave, will join Light Battery F at Fort Hamilton in October.

LIEUTENANT S. F. MASSEY, 5th Artillery, will join the light battery of his regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah, early in October.

MISS GRACE W. STIVERS, daughter of Capt. Stivers, U. S. A., has returned home from a visit to Martha's Vineyard, Boston, and Pawtucket.

GENERAL A. MCD. MCCOOK, U. S. A., and Mrs. McCook have returned to Fort Leavenworth from their sad visit to Cincinnati to bury their little child.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HARRIS, 1st Artillery, has relinquished duty at the Headquarters Division of the Pacific, and gone to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for temporary duty.

LIEUTENANT A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has been lately visiting at Liberty, N. Y., left the latter part of the week for Fort Niagara to act as statistical officer at the rifle competitions there.

THE Omaha *Herald* reports Gen. Hazen as saying, while there last week: "I shall be absent for four months, but will not return via Omaha. I shall cross the Isthmus and go up the Atlantic Coast, most likely."

GENERALS MCMAHON and Horatio King, of New York, were at Fort Leavenworth early in the week, the guests of Col. Gillis, and afterwards, with several others of the Loyal Legion, attended a dinner at the National Hotel.

THE following officers have been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association since our last report: Lieuts. Edward Lynch, 8th Inf. (July 1, 1886); John S. Parke, 21st Inf.; John F. Morrison, 20th Inf.; Chas. G. Ayres, 10th Cav.; A. M. Palmer, 24th Inf.; Capt. G. C. Doane, 2d Cav.; Lieuts. Wm. Geo. Elliot, 9th Inf.; B. A. Byrne, 6th Inf.; Maj. A. E. Bates, Pay Dept.; Lieuts. B. M. Purssell, Sig. Corps; J. E. Maxfield, Sig. Corps; O. B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept.; B. C. Lockwood, 22d Inf.; John S. Mallory, 2d Inf.; Capt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., Ord. Dept.; Lieut. David Price, 1st Art.

MRS. HELEN M. CARROLL, who was divorced from Maj.-Gen. S. S. Carroll, U. S. A., retired, and afterwards remarried him, again sues for divorce, alleging that she remarried Gen. Carroll at his urgent request and on his solemn promise to stop drinking. He kept this promise for nearly twelve months, she says, when he fell into the company of bad men and women and began to drink again and to abuse her and call her vile names. He also refused to furnish her with the comforts or even the necessaries of life. She states that he boasts that the courts at Washington do not interfere with him, as he is a Major General in the Army, and that he will treat her as he chooses. She also alleges various acts of infidelity with lewd and abandoned women.

CAPTAIN A. H. VON LUETTWITZ, a retired Army officer, who lost his right leg ten years ago in a gallant charge upon Indians, has been sued by his former landlady, a Mrs. Sarah Zimmerman, for "attendance" upon him. She had sued him once before for "damages" for the same services, but withdrew her suit before the time set for trial. The Captain says that the full extent of her "attendance" upon him was limited to such assistance as she could render occasionally, while his colored attendant was temporarily absent, in enabling him to go down the back stairway of the house. Mrs. Sarah Zimmerman is the woman who startled the community a few weeks ago by suing Congressman Geddes, of Ohio, for slander, charging him in her bill of particulars with the alleged statement that no man was safe with her alone. She was recently charged by the Captain with stealing his wooden leg.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of August 12 says: Lieut. James A. Buchanan, 14th Inf., and wife, are at Clatsop Beach, inhaling ocean breezes....Captain C. H. Warrens, 14th Inf., came over from Seattle for a few days rest at the post this week....Captain Franck Taylor, 1st Art., took his family up to Fort Cœur d'Alene yesterday, to remain for a week or two in a spot quite as pleasant as any at the seaside. ....Surgeon E. B. Mosely, Vancouver Barracks, will this year try his nerve as a contestant in the Department rifle contest....Gen. W. T. Sherman, accompanied by his daughter Lizzie, are expected this week....Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 14th Inf., is quite sick at present, and unable to travel....The Department rifle contest commences in earnest to-day, and things are lively at the Vancouver Barracks target range. ....Lieut. J. P. Wisser, 1st Art., detailed to West Point, departed Saturday by way of San Francisco.

THE Vancouver *Independent*, of Aug. 19, says:

Col. N. B. Sweitzer, 1st Cav., is again at Walla Walla, after a brief tour in San Francisco.....Miss Katharine Beck, of Boston, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Buchanan.....Lieut. D. L. Pearson, 2d Cav., has gone from Fort Walla Walla to the Sound, with his family, for a brief vacation....Major J. P. Canby has entered upon his duties as chief paymaster.....Col. De Russy gave a german at the post commander's residence Tuesday night which was largely attended, and a grand success.....Chief Justice Waite and party were at Vancouver Barracks on Tuesday. They were received with all due honors.....Gen. W. T. Sherman and daughter were at the barracks for a few hours Friday, the guests of Gen. Gibbon Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., is expected this week, on a visit to Gen. John Gibbon, his old companion in arms, in the famous Iron Brigade.....Among other nominations sent to the Senate by the President for confirmation was that of Dr. Eugene Stone, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy. Dr. Stone is a son of Col. E. W. Stone, 21st U. S. Inf., lately stationed at Boise Barracks.

LIEUTENANT H. H. SARGENT, 2d Cavalry, and Mrs. Sargent were at the Nicollet House, St. Paul, this week.

LIEUTENANT H. H. LUDLOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort McHenry this week for Fort Monroe, Va., his new post of duty.

CAPTAIN J. F. MUNSON, U. S. A., left Ocean Grove, N. J., this week for Indianapolis, his address while there being 13 West North street.

La France Militaire says Maj. Upham, 5th U. S. Cav., and Capt. Moylan, 7th Cav., will assist at the manœuvres of 1886, in the 12th *corps d'armée*, as representatives of the United States.

THE Presidio County *News* says: Major W. H. Gardner, who has been Post Surgeon for over four years, will leave Fort Davis, Texas, next week on an extended leave. Dr. Gardner is extremely popular, and his departure is deeply regretted by both officers and citizens."

THE following officers of the Army are registered at the office of the Adjutant-General: 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav.; Major J. R. McGinness, S.; Major Edwin Bentley, S.; 2d Lieut. H. B. Moon, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. F. Bell, 7th Cav., and 1st Lt. W. S. Wyatt, 9th Inf.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM is now enjoying the bucolic delights of country life, and is determined to hold up the Army end in farming against Admiral Ammen, who represents the Navy. The General has a very handsome farm several miles from Washington, and drives out every afternoon after he has completed his official duties. He leaves the War Department rather early in the day, but makes up for it by being on hand early in the morning. He frequently startles the messengers by appearing at his desk before they have put the office in readiness for him.

A DESPATCH from Prospect House, N. Y., August 26, says: The President was a weary man to-night, for to day, in company with Dr. Ward, he had explored a half dozen lakes and ponds, travelling in all a distance of twenty miles, one-fourth of the journey being made on foot. They took their trolling lines along, but as they returned without any fish neither of them was willing to admit that they had had a day's fishing. The one unhappy moment of the journey was when they passed Col. A. H. Belo, of the Galveston *News*, on Long Pond, who triumphantly held up for their inspection a four-pound salmon trout. A deer got into the lake in front of Saranac Inn, while the President was eating his breakfast, and it was proposed to drive it ashore and give Mr. Cleveland a shot at it. The guides pulled toward the animal with all their might, but, like the bear which was on the lake the day before, it got ashore unhurt, notwithstanding that three balls from a Winchester rifle skipped over the water in dangerous proximity to it.

"YACHTING parties this summer," says the *Times*, "are considered to be 'quite the correct thing.' Everybody who owns, who can rent, hire, or beg a yacht takes his friends on a yachting party. But it was left for Captain Stafford, 15th Infantry, U. S. A., now stationed at David's Island, to make up a combination 'yacht clambake' party, and he did it royally last Friday. The captain is happy in the possession of a yacht; so are his friends happy. Friday was simply a glorious day, and the captain's yacht seemed to appreciate the fact that it was blessed with good winds and immaculate water. On board were Captain Stafford's wife and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hamburger, of Chicago, who owns one of the biggest ranches in New Mexico; Lieut. J. K. Waring, U. S. A., wife and daughter; Miss Lizzie Waring, of Fort Niobrara; Miss Lillian Lee, daughter of Colonel Lee, Chief Quartermaster of the Dept. of Missouri; Charles M. Stafford; Willis E. Stafford, his brother, and Miss Amelia Burt, who captured all masculine hearts on the pilgrimage. The party meandered gracefully and breezily over the ruffled waters of the Sound for hours, and then put in at Huckelberry Island. The clambake was a regular old-fashioned, gorgeous Rhode Islander, and several cases of Perrie Jouet didn't detract at all from its intrinsic merit. In the midst of the fun a party of non-commissioned officers from the captain's company came down from David's Island and set up their tents on the island and initiated the non-military into the mysteries of camp life. They had a splendid time. Some of the party got lost—they said they got mixed up in the mythical huckelberry bushes—but they were found, and it was late when the little party got back to New York."

LIEUTENANT C. J. BOUSH, U. S. N., and Mrs. Boush are at Williamsburg, Va.

REAR ADMIRAL W. E. LEROY, U. S. N., registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON, U. S. N., was a guest at the Westminister Hotel, New York, this week.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Boker, of Newport, R. I., to Lieut. M. F. Wright, U. S. N.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR THEO. D. WILSON, U. S. N., visited at Old Point Comfort early in the week.

COMMANDER JAMES O'KANE, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

PAYMASTER L. G. BOGGS, U. S. N., registered at the Albemarle Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., and the members of the Board, were at the Norfolk Navy-yard, this week.

LIEUTENANT F. S. CARTER and Ensign Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., were at Narragansett Pier, R. I., this week.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY, on board the *Despatch*, went from Newport to Boston early in the week.

A BAR HARBOR "local" says: "Dr. Ruth, the Adonis of the Navy, is the guest of J. Biddle Porter, at the Wyandotte."

REAR ADMIRAL EDWARD SIMPSON, U. S. N., contributes to the September number of Harpers' Magazine an interesting article on "United States Docks and Navy-yards."

LIEUTENANT SEATON SCHROEDER, U. S. N., and the party of Japanese under his escort, arrived at Newport, R. I., on Monday.

CAPTAIN GEO. H. PERKINS, U. S. N., who has a cottage at Newport, R. I., was thrown from his horse last week and severely injured.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER C. H. STOCKTON, U. S. N., of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will shortly join his family at Saugatuck Lake.

ENSIGN E. E. WRIGHT, U. S. N., has an instructive and interesting article on the Apprentice Training Squadron in "Harper's Young People" for Aug. 24.

COMMODORE D. L. BRAINE, Captain G. B. White, Lieut. Commander R. B. Bradford, and Lieut. E. S. Jacob, registered at the Navy Department this week.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR DELAVAN BLOODGOOD, U. S. N., relinquished duty at the New York Navy-yard on Tuesday, and now goes to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS, U. S. N., leaves Sweet Springs, West Va., this week, for Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y., where he will spend the next five weeks.

LIEUTENANT E. L. JACOB, U. S. N. (retired), with his children, is spending a few days with his friend Lieut. Downs L. Wilson, U. S. N., at 1418 Thirty-third street, Georgetown, D. C.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR J. C. SPEAR, U. S. N., says the New York *Times*, who has just joined at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is personally very popular in the yard, and has made a local reputation as a surgeon.

NAVAL CADET S. W. ARMISTEAD, appointed assistant naval constructor recently, was one of the graduates of the Naval Academy sent to the Greenwich Naval School, in England, for the two years' advanced course in construction.

LIEUTENANT A. E. CULVER, U. S. N,, who has been at Paris, France, since last October, was a passenger on board the *Alaska* on her recent trip and is now a guest of Mr. D. R. Case, at the country place of his father, Rear Admiral Case, at Bristol.

MRS. GENERAL HUNT and her daughter, Mrs. Robt. A. Marmion, are now the guests of Capt. Stivers, U. S. A., at his handsome residence in Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Marmion expects to join her husband, whose ship, the *Juniata*, is on her way to Valparaiso.

ENSIGN M. K. EYRE, U. S. N., late of the *Ranger*, was married at Vallejo, Cal., August 14, to Miss Carrie Klink, and the married couple are now on their way to Annapolis, Md. Among the wedding gifts was a handsome clock presented by the officers of the *Ranger*.

CHIEF ENGINEER R. B. HINE, U. S. N., has gone to visit friends and relations on the Hudson, spending some time also at Lake George, and does not expect to return to Washington before Sept. 10 or later. Mr. Hine returned from the Brazil Station in the *Nipsic*, after a cruise of over three years.

P. A. ENGINEER JAMES ENTWISTLE, of the Navy, is still on "temporary duty connected with the trial of the machinery of the U. S. S. *Atlanta*." Mr. Entwistle prefers the quiet and seclusion of Paterson, N. J., to the rush and bustle of New York, and is living with his mother in that metropolitan suburb.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER DOYLE, U. S. N., of the *Iroquois*, is so well remembered at the Navy Department that the following extract from a recent letter from his ship will be duly appreciated: "Our paymaster, Doyle, still carries on the conversation." From which it appears that he has lost none of his geniality nor capacity of expression.

CHIEF ENGINEER WM. H. HARRIS, the detail officer of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, left Washington on Thursday under orders, to witness certain tests of specimens of riveted steel joints for boilers with the testing machine at Watertown Arsenal. After he has completed his duties at the arsenal he will spend a week at his old home in that vicinity.

RECENT DEATHS.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. GILL, Military Storekeeper, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, died suddenly at Asbury Park, N. J., August 21, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He had been sick but a short time and was recuperating on leave at the seaside, but his sudden death was entirely unexpected. His career is thus summed up: He was born at Baltimore, Md., in 1828. In early childhood his parents moved to Ohio, where he learned the printing trade. At the age of nineteen he had become owner and editor of the *Jeffersonian*, a weekly newspaper still in existence at Cambridge, Ohio. While editor he was elected secretary of the Ohio Constitutional Convention. In 1850 he moved to New Lisbon, Ohio, and there edited the *Ohio Patriot*. In 1858 he received the appointment of military storekeeper at Fort Leavenworth, and there remained until the war broke out, when he was assigned to Cincinnati. While stationed at Fort Leavenworth he started the Fort Leavenworth *Herald*, the first daily paper in that section. During the war he was stationed at the Cincinnati Arsenal, where the bulk of the war stores were kept. From Cincinnati he was transferred to New York and from there to Philadelphia. He resigned his commission in 1870 owing to ill health. In 1874 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly and in 1875 was re-elected. After serving his two terms in the Legislature he went to Washington as secretary of the Committee on Military Affairs. While there, by a special act of Congress, in 1882, he was restored to his former position in the Army and was assigned to the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia,

The funeral took place at Elizabeth, N. J., August 23, and was largely attended.

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Second Lieutenant Jerome J. Weinberg, 13th U. S. Infantry, who was recently severely burned at Fort Leavenworth as reported last week from the explosion of a lamp, died in the hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 23. Lieut. Weinberg joined the Signal Corps in 1873 as a private, rose to sergeant, was discharged in March, 1878, and in September of the same year joined the 3d U. S. Cavalry, as a private, and was afterwards appointed a Hospital Steward. In 1884 he passed a successful examination for a commission, and was appointed, Aug. 4 of that year, a 2d Lieutenant of the 13th U. S. Infantry. He was regarded as an efficient officer with a wide and practical knowledge of Army matters.

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Mrs. Bullis, wife of Captain J. L. Bullis, 24th U. S. Infantry, who had been in poor health for a long time died at San Antonio August 16. The San Antonio *Express*, referring to the sad event, says: "Mrs. Bullis had long been a patient sufferer, but bore up until the last with a fortitude hardly to be expected. At the time of her death she was 37 years of age, and was a direct descendant of the Rodriguez family, one of the original thirteen from the Canary Islands. She married Captain Bullis nearly thirteen years ago, and has ever since contributed the greater portion of the happiness he has enjoyed. She was loved by all who knew her and respected by all. Captain Bullis has the sincere sympathy of the entire community. The remains were taken from the residence to San Fernando Cathedral, where Bishop Neraz performed the rites. All the officers of the post did honor to the dead. The pall-bearers were Colonel John Withers, Major Bash, John Withers, Jr., R. Pereida, Wm. Cassin, Ed. Guilbeau, Mr. Hewitt, and Lieut. O. M. Smith.

At a meeting of the members of Company G, 2d Infantry, held at Fort Niobrara, Neb., on the evening of Aug. 15, 1886—president, Elie Rivers, 1st Sergt. Co. G, 2d Inf.; secretary, Joseph Honnel, Corpl. Co. G, 2d Inf.—the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, together with one requesting their publication:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved comrade Private Lawrence Crane, Company G, 2d Infantry, on the evening of Aug. 14, 1886, and

Whereas, We deeply lament his loss, which deprives us of a true comrade, and the company of an excellent soldier.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore our loss in the death of our comrade, who, during his long period of service in the United States Army, by his manly and soldierly conduct, made friends of all; we do hereby express sincere sorrow at his departure from our midst, and our appreciation of his many excellent qualities.

Resolved, That while we deplore his death we sincerely sympathize with all his relatives and friends, and assure them of our affectionate remembrance of him.

M. Boswell Seawell, a nephew of Gen. Washington Seawell, U. S. A., retired, died August 12 at his late residence in Gloucester County, Va., in the 70th year of his age. His remains were interred at Gloucester Place, the residence of ex-President Tyler while U. S. Senator, of whom the deceased was also a nephew.

Mrs. Anna M. Neil, who died at Detroit, Mich., August 15, in the 70th year of her age, was the mother of Captain C. A. Coolidge, 7th U. S. Infantry, and of E. B. Coolidge, formerly of the U. S. Navy. She was the eldest daughter of the late Henry Rice and Maria Burroughs, of Boston.

Mr. George A. Ludin, who died at Nyack, N. Y., August 20th, in his 28th year, was the son-in-law of Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, U. S. Navy. Mr. Ludin was only married about nine months ago, and the widow and relatives are plunged in the deepest affliction. He died of congestion of the brain.

Mr. Eugene Moulton Keteltas, a brother of Col. Henry Keteltas, formerly captain 15th U. S. Infantry, died, of heart disease, at Newport, R. I., Aug. 26. He was unmarried.

Edward Stanislaus Jones, son of the late Capt. Jacob Jones, U. S. N., died at The Anchorage, near Cecilton, Md., Aug. 24, after an illness of several weeks.

Mary Benbridge, widow of John Quin, Master, U. S. N., died recently at Maplevue, Pa. Her husband died in 1858.

Mrs. Mary C. Cogswell, mother of Lieut. J. K. Cogswell, U. S. N., died at Philadelphia, August 5.

REGULARS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The *Alta*, referring to the military procession of the G. A. R., etc., in San Francisco July 31, says: "The first to arrive and form line was the detachment of regular troops from the Presidio and military posts in and about the city. This was preceded by the 1st U. S. Infantry Band. Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st U. S. Infantry, was in command of the regular troops, and was accompanied by Lieuts. F. H. Edmunds, adjutant, and T. H. Barry, R. Q. M., of his staff. A battalion of the 1st Infantry followed, under command of Major E. Collins, which was composed of Co. C, Capt. W. N. Tisdall; Co. G, 2d Lieut. Thos. Connolly, and Co. F, 2d Lieut. R. H. Noble, making six platoons of twelve file front. A battalion of the 1st U. S. Artillery followed, dismounted, under command of Capt. J. W. Dillenback, comprised of Battery A, Lieuts. John Pope, Jr., and Chas. J. Bailey, and Battery C, Lieuts. W. P. Van Ness and Frank S. Rice. Light Battery K turned out with four guns and caissons under 1st Lieut. Frederic C. Nichols and 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon and Geo. W. Van Deusen. The dismounted artillery had four platoons of eighteen file front, and Light Battery K moved in single column. All the regulars made a magnificent appearance. Their lines were kept carefully dressed, and every step was made with precision, as, indeed, was every movement. It was easily noticed to what grade of service they belonged, and the uniforms were without a blemish and their arms and accoutrements presented the appearance of having been prepared for inspection."

ALASKA EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The following private letter has been received from Passed Asst. Surgeon Nash, of the Alaska exploring expedition:

Headquarters Northern Alaska Exploring Expedition,
Fort Cosmos, Feb. 27, 1886.

On Dec. 26 last I sent a letter by Zane, who was going to St. Michaels. He has made the trip and safely returned, and this goes back by an Indian who acted as guide for him. As it has to pass through a good many hands, it is not certain that you will get it, but I am anxious to keep you as well informed as possible and so shall send it. Read has recovered and his condition is as good as when he left home.

The health of the remainder of the party is excellent. For the last few days the temperature has been so high as to become oppressive, having reached +13 Fahrenheit. One or two have slight colds of no importance. Affairs, official and personal, are getting on well. Stoney leaves to-morrow on a probable trip of two months. He will attempt to reach Point Barrow; the Indians say that they go there, but that is extremely improbable. It is astonishing how unreliable their information on such points is. They count their distances by "sleeps," and if they say that a place five sleeps off put it down as at least 15. We are having the sun now for ten hours a day and I notice a marked improvement in the dispositions of everybody. We never had darkness in the middle of the day, and have had the sun all the time except for about four days in December. Our lowest temperature has been —70 degrees. Zane had this the night of Jan. 1 on his way to St. Michaels. He was cold, but did not suffer, as he had a good fire and a sleeping bag. Here at the Fort we only had —68 degs. Life is, of course, somewhat monotonous, but time does not drag very heavily, as official duties and reading fill the day comfortably. As soon as Stoney returns the party will be broken up and scattered over the country to meet at the mouth of the river. After a separation from home for 18 months we will all be heartily glad to get back and learn what is going on in the civilized world. This place is longitude 156 degs., 57 min.; latitude 66 degrees, 55 min.

A report has been received at the Navy Department from Lieut. Stoney, dated Fort Cosmos, Putnam River, Dec. 26, 1885. He states that between the 10th and 19th of December, accompanied by Ensign Howard, he made a sledging expedition to the northward and reached the headwaters of the river which flows to the northward. The natives say that this river empties into the Arctic near Pt. Barrow. Owing to the shortness of the days, having only twilight and moonlight, he could not make much headway, and regarded it more practical to continue exploring the country nearer headquarters and take up the northern country when the days lengthen. Every effort would be made to explore the mentioned river, and also to reach Point Barrow, thereby completing the exploration of Arctic Alaska. On his northern trip he came across natives who had never before seen white men. They were at first much surprised to see the white man come amongst them.

There being but two in the party, Lieutenant Stoney at first thought he would have trouble, but on the contrary found them specially kind. Their curiosity was, however, beyond imagination. Some of these natives claimed to sometimes visit Point Barrow via the river. These natives live principally on the meat of the reindeer. The few fish they get out of the lakes are hardly worthy of mention. Their country abounds in reindeer. Many herds were seen, some of which numbered several hundred. For six days the party lived principally on deer meat. The winter quarters were as comfortable as possible. So far he had been able to procure fresh meat twice a week and he felt confident that he could continue to do so until spring, when game would be plentiful. The men were standing the Arctic winter perfectly. The winter that far had been milder than expected. Minus 45 degrees was the lowest temperature experienced.

A NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

(From the New York Times, Aug. 25.)

Persons walking along Riverside Drive at 86th street yesterday afternoon saw a black object skimming along on the surface of the Hudson. Then they didn't see it for a long time. Again it would appear at a distance. The object was not a sea serpent, but a submarine torpedo boat, the work of Prof. J. L. Tuck, who showed it off to a few friends yesterday. The boat is intended to approach a big naval vessel during war times under water, and, having left a couple of torpedoes under her hull, to withdraw to a convenient distance and fire them by means of an electric current from a battery. The little craft of iron and steel, weighing 20 tons, is named the *Peacemaker*. She is 30 feet long over all, 8½ breadth of beam, and 6 feet deep. Placed at each side of the keel is enough lead to load the boat to the water's edge. To sink the vessel below the water there are compartments which can be filled or emptied as required. Compressed air is held in iron pipes, to be liberated as the air grows foul. A common rudder steers the craft, and a horizontal rudder, centrally hinged in a frame at each side of the stern, raises or sinks the boat. On top is a little dome 12 inches high and 14 inches in diameter, with glass windows for light. When a ship is to be blown up as the boat passes beneath her a strong insulated wire carrying two cartridges, one at each end, is released. The cartridges are filled with a powerful explosive, and are lightened with corks so that they will rise against the bottom of the vessel. Then by means of the electric battery, after the boat has withdrawn, the explosion is effected. Yesterday the little craft dived to a depth of 40 feet in the river, and then took a submarine trip up toward Yonkers, remaining under water over seven minutes. The trials were a success, and the gentlemen interested in the boat were all pleased. Prof. Tuck said she had made 12 miles an hour, and that she could remain under water several hours.

A second exhibition was given on Thursday. About 3.30 P. M. the process of filling the *Peacemaker's* receiver with caustic soda was begun. The soda had been saturated with water, and in a few minutes the steam gauge showed 100 pounds pressure. Compressed air was then forced into pipes, placed so that small quantities can be released from time to time as the atmosphere in the hold grew foul. The pilot took his place amidships with his head inside the windowed dome, which rises two feet above the deck; the engineer followed him and firmly screwed down the manhole from the inside. These two men compose the entire crew. At once the vessel started up the river at a speed of about six miles an hour. By the use of her lateral rudders she sank below the surface almost immediately, and appeared again about half a mile up the river after a submersion of five minutes. On the second trip a reporter was added to the crew, and the *Peacemaker* made the longest dive that she had yet attempted, from one and a half to two miles, passing under two steamers and rising within 10 feet of a tow of canal boats. A third dive was attempted, but owing to the water in the boiler giving out, it was unsuccessful. Friday the vessel was to be hauled out of the water at 13th street, and several improvements made. Electric lights will take the place of the candles now used; a water gauge will be attached to the boiler; an additional reservoir for water will be added; the manhole by which the hold is entered will be made flush with the deck, and the machinery necessary for carrying and discharging torpedoes attached to her sides. The promoters of the enterprise are confident of success, and will build a second boat at once, 20 feet longer, that is, 50 feet over all.

TRIAL OF DYNAMITE SHELLS.

A second series of experiments were conducted at San Francisco, Aug. 13, in the presence of Captain Dillenback, and Lieuts. Slaker and Harris, of the Board of Officers; Senator Jas. G. Fair, Jas. C. Flood, Col. H. D. Ranlett, Col. Richard Savage, Col. Tucker, the Japanese Consul-General and the resident Consul, Lieuts. Scott and Richmond of the Navy, Commander Coghlan of Mare Island, Col. C. F. Mattison of Chicago, Major McRae, Major Collins, Adjutant Davis, Lieut. Harmon, Surg. Walker, Surg. Cochrane, Lieut. Moseley of the Intelligence Department, General Cannon, T. C. Wills, H. B. Smith, and others interested in various ways in the experiments. In addition to these there were a number of representatives of different governments present. The first shot was fired shortly before 11 A. M., under the same conditions of the experiments of Tuesday last, using a 4½-inch rifled gun, three and one-fourth pounds of powder to the cartridge, and twenty-six pound shells, each containing a trifle over one pound of dynamite. Twenty-seven shells were fired, and the *Alta California* reports that the Board of Officers was so well satisfied that the dynamite was under control that they abolished their strict rules of the preceding occasion, and the gun crew took no more precautions than they would in firing a salute. Lieut. Graydon personally pulled the lanyard in most instances, and stood within ten feet of the gun to do it, while his assistants were close at hand. Cakes of asbestos, cut in discs to fit the gun, were used for wads on top of the powder. A score of sheets of this material were used on each cartridge, and rammed well home, but the shell was left uncovered. The force of the dynamite was invariably with the direction of the shell. This, the mining gentlemen present thought, might be turned to account in tunnelling, and several of them requested conferences with Graydon with a view to discussing this matter. As a wind-up, and to demonstrate that he could use gelatine or any of the sensitive explosives as well as dynamite, Lieut. Graydon, for his twenty-seventh and last shot, in addition to the regular charge of dynamite, inserted in the shell a quantity of the finest rifle powder manufactured, and mixed with the load a liberal priming of fulminate of mercury. Photographs were taken by Lieut. Harris to accompany the report of the Board. We are told that "the Board expressed satisfaction with the demonstrations, but in their report they will recommend a further trial with an eight-inch rifle and one of the huge fifteen-inch Rodman smooth-bores. Lieut. Graydon expresses a willingness to submit to any test they may propose, and asserts that the larger the gun the easier it will be for him to make a showing of his capabilities. The Rodmans, however, are old, obsolete smooth-bores, and an accident might occur with them under any circumstances. Still, if desired, he will take the risk and responsibility."

SOME PERSONAL SKETCHES.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* thus gossips:

Secretary Whitney, on the rare occasions he appears at the Navy Department, has altogether summer surroundings. He cares little for the dignity which is so precious to the head of the State Department. With a $2 striped office coat, almost transparent trousers, velvet slippers and a huge palm leaf fan he gets through his work in a manner suggestive of no great discomfort. Occasional sipping from a little peach-blow bowl close at hand adds to his comfort. Just what the bowl contains nobody has been able to discover, for the simple reason that nobody dares to approach it in the presence of the august Secretary and it is carefully locked up in his absence. There are stories afloat in the Department that a clerk who went too near the precious bowl was threatened with dismissal in case of a repetition of the offence. The liquid contents appear to be chameleon-like in hue. Some clerks are willing to swear that the liquid is red; others are equally sure it is pure crystal and others declare it is dark brown. No one has yet had the temerity to give an opinion as to the substance. The curiosity among the Navy Department people has grown positively intense and unless Mr. Whitney gratifies it soon some bold and curious subordinate is likely to investigate himself, even with the chances of dismissal. Farther down the corridor Secretary Endicott can be seen at his desk perhaps once in a week. He forms a perfect contrast to Bayard. While not actually puffing all the time, his breathing is so labored as to suggest some internal derangement. His usual position is one of comfort rather than elegance. It is a reclining one, and so very much so that, as he leans back with his feet resting on his desk, his body is perfectly horizontal. While writing he raises his head sufficiently to lay the paper across a large flat book on his lap. Of course, he occupies a more dignified position when official callers come in, but when alone, or with his subordinates, he shows a marked affection for the horizontal. A large red-silk handkerchief laid on a chair to his right serves as a mop, and a very frequent one, too. Mr. Endicott finds work in summer more unbearable than any of his Cabinet brethren, and comes to Washington only when the most urgent necessity compels him to do so.

The Philadelphia *Times* describes a "quartette" which recently met on the pier at Long Branch as follows:

The eldest of the lot is a man with what may be pronounced a great career—one of the remnants of that coterie of grand soldiers educated in the war with Mexico and long service on the frontier in the struggling days of the Republic—he makes a striking picture of age and accomplishment. He was among the earliest of those who began with Sherman, Sheridan, Grant and the manly men of that class who, later, contributed most to the salvation of the Republic. General Van Vliet may be regarded as the Nestor of the American Army, if age, strength, vivacity and mental activity are to be accounted the standards.

The group, beginning with Gen. Van Vliet, is numbered second by Gen. Horace Porter, the keenest and craftiest of the round of military characters which formed an appendage to Gen. Grant's civil administration and made it at times the subject of severe and acrimonious criticism. Horace Porter is a slick citizen. He comes of a slick family. Simon Cameron once told me that the elder Porter, when Governor of Pennsylvania, was one of those uncertain officials whose actions and utterances were tempered with a degree of ambiguity, both admirable and provoking. He also said that of all the military attaches of Gen. Grant Gen. Porter had the most influence, without seeming to exercise it, and did a good deal of ordering around without being seen on dress parade. Porter was the only one who came unscathed out of the turbulent period that saw the engulfing of Belknap and many other prominent men. He belongs to the order of managing men, whose fellow beings obey their behests and who never fall under or get left in the strife for the survival of the fittest.

Gen. Adam Badeau is no longer a heartily welcomed visitor in the Grant household, though the family rather like such of his articles as include reminiscences of his connections with the life and transactions of the father and President. Gen. Dent, the last, was stricken with paralysis some years ago and has never since been a mover in life nor any of its concerns.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 61, H. Q. A., August 20, 1886.

By direction of the acting Secretary of War, the troops stationed on Montezuma Creek, Blue Mountain, Utah Territory, will hereafter be paid by the officers of the Pay Department stationed in the Department of the Missouri, under the direction of the commanding general of that department.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 63, H. Q. A., Aug. 25, 1886.

Publishes the following act of Congress:

An act for the relief of the trustees of the Christian Brothers' College of Saint Louis, Missouri.

Approved, August 3, 1886.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 139, Aug. 11, D. Columbia).

The Brackett *News* says: "The friends of Commissary Sergt. O. W. Carroll regret that he has been ordered from Fort Clark, Tex., to Fort Apache, Ariz. Sergt. Carroll by his accommodating ways and gentlemanly conduct toward all, has won a host of friends both at the fort and in town who will regret his departure."

So much of par. 2, S. O. 178, Aug. 3, H. Q. A., as directs Com. Sergt. Charles Raab to proceed to Fort Shaw, Montana Ty., is revoked. Commissary Sergt. Charles Raab, upon being relieved by Commissary Sergt. Fagan, will proceed to Fort Supply, Indian Ty., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Wm. D. Curtis, who will proceed to Fort Shaw, Montana Ty., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Garrett Farley (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Major George W. Baird, Paymr., is relieved from further duty in the Dept. Dakota (S. O. 80, Aug. 16, D. Dakota).

Medical Department.

Leave of absence for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, is granted Major Alfred A. Woodhull, Surg. (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. John V. Lauderdale, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Aug. 23. H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Major Morse K. Taylor, Surg., is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. C. L. G. Anderson will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and report for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Chas. M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., will, on the expiration of his present leave, be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Tex., for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 23. H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Wm. Craig will proceed from Santa Fe, N. M., to Willcox, A. T. (S. O. 78, Aug. 16, D. Arizona.)

1st Lieut. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., Fort Brady, will stand relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic, at the expiration of his present leave (S. O. 120, Aug. 26, Div. Atlantic).

1st Lieut. Henry S. T. Harris, Asst. Surg., recently appointed, will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Surg. Basil Norris, Med. Director. During the absence of Surg. Norris, Surg. John W. Williams will take charge of the office of the Medical director (S. O. 137, Aug. 7, D. Columbia).

A. A. Surg. S. S. Turner will accompany the battalion of the 11th Inf. on change of station from Fort Buford to Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 81, Aug. 17, D. Dakota.)

A. A. Surg. David S. Snively is relieved from duty at Fort Sully, and will proceed to Fort Randall, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 81, Aug. 17, D. Dakota).

Asst. Surg. J. E. Pilcher will accompany Troop M, 1st Cav., to the Yellowstone National Park (S. O. 79, Aug. 13, D. Dakota).

The C. O., Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, will send Hospital Matron Maggie O'Brien, pronounced insane, under escort of Hospital Steward Wm. Edwards, to Washington, D. C., with a view to admission to the Government Hospital for the insane (S. O. 89, Aug. 16, Dept. Mo.)

Hospital Steward Wm. F. Lamberton will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and report for duty (S. O. 117, Aug. 23, Div. Atlantic).

Hospital Steward Wm. Bock is relieved from duty at Fort Klamath, Ore., and will proceed to Fort Bidwell, Cal., for duty (S. O. 65, Aug. 19, D. P.)

Hospital Steward Wm. Edwards having performed the duty assigned him, will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., with permission to delay ten days en route (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

S. O. 184, and S. O. 188, relating to Capt. Clinton B. Sears, C. E., are revoked (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Major Wm. H. H. Benyaurd, C. E., will proceed to Peoria, Ill., and the lock site at La Grange, Ill., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 117, Aug. 31, C. E.)

Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., will proceed to Grand Chain, Ohio River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 117, Aug. 21, C. E.)

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to Frankfort Harbor, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 118, Aug. 23, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland, C. E., will proceed to Canarsie and Sheepshead bays, and Sumpawanus Inlet, N. Y., Woodbridge, Cheesequakes, and Mattawan creeks, N. J., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 119, Aug. 25, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Wilmington, N. C., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Norfolk, Va., on duty (S. O. 116, Aug. 20, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to Frank's Ferry on the Caney Fork River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 116, Aug. 20, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Medcalfe, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Wilmington, Del., on public business connected with the manufacture of powder (S. O., Aug. 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wm. S. Starring, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty at the National Armory, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, for assignment to duty as chief ordnance officer and to the command of the Cheyenne ordnance depot (S. O., Aug. 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frank Baker, O. D., will proceed to Wilmington, Del., for the purpose of inspecting powder being manufactured in that city for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain J. A. Potter will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Cal., for assignment to duty (S. O. 78, Aug. 16, D. Ariz.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, K, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assinniboine, Mont.

1st Lieutenant Frank A. Edwards is granted one month's leave. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., August 26.)

Troop M, Capt. Moses Harris, will proceed from Fort Custer, M. T., to the Yellowstone National Park, there take station, and perform the duties recently devolving upon the superintendent and his assistants (S. O. 79, Aug. 13, D. Dak.)

The Kansas City *Times* says: "Absalom Blakeburn, the old veteran who tried to poison himself Tuesday, is all right again. He had become downhearted, was discharged a few days ago from Capt. Carr's Troop I, 1st Cav., for disability, and was making arrangements to go to the Soldiers' Home. He had about $80 in money, of which he was robbed, and hence became despondent."

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Private F. B. Cornell, Troop C, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; L, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, Troop M, to be Captain Troop G, vice Crawford, deceased, he will proceed to join his troop at Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex. (S. O. 106, Aug. 16, D. Tex.)

Official notification having been received of the promotion of the following officers, they will be taken up as of their present rank on the rolls of the troops to which promoted, viz.: 1st Lieut. James F. Simpson, Troop F, to be Captain Troop M, vice Monahan, retired; 2d Lieut. George H. Morgan, Troop M, to be 1st Lieutenant Troop F, vice Simpson, promoted; 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, Troop F, to be 1st Lieutenant Troop M, vice Steever, promoted (S. O. 106, Aug. 16, D Tex.)

Major Caleb H. Carlton is relieved from duty at Fort Davis and will proceed to Fort Elliott for duty (S. O. 126, Aug. 21, Div. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for month is granted Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield (F. O. 80, Aug. 5, D. Ariz.)

The journeys from Huachuca Siding to Benson, A. T., and return, performed by Col. W. B. Royall, between March 17 and 22, 1885, were in obedience to summons as a witness before a G. C.-M. at Fort Grant (S. O. 78, Aug. 16, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. James B. Erwin is appointed Regimental Adjutant, to date from July 1 (Orders 23, July 1, 4th Cav.)

Col. W. B. Royall, having been authorized to leave the Dept. of Arizona on sick leave, Lieut.-Col. Geo. A. Forsyth assumes command of the regiment (Orders 26, July 31, 4th Cav.)

Q. M. Sergt. Frederick Roecker has been appointed sergeant-major, vice Seymour, appointed ordnance sergeant, and Private Joseph J. Hittinger, Troop K, has been appointed quartermaster sergeant, vice Roecker, promoted sergeant-major.

Gen. Forsyth has directed that the practice of publishing in troop orders the reduction, appointment, and promotion of non-commissioned officers subject to the approval of the regimental commander be discontinued, and that troop commanders desirous of having N. C. O.'s appointed or promoted, will make application, by letter, with their recommendation, whereupon the action of the regimental commander will be made known to them.

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., I, Ft. Cummings, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted Major Emil Adam (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

1st Lieut. Luther R. Hare, Adjt., is detailed for duty on G. R. S. at Fort Meade, D. T., vice 1st Lieut. John W. Wilkinson, relieved (S. O. 79, Aug. 13, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. M. F. Steele, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 109, Aug. 18, D. Tex.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward C. Brooks is extended to Sept. 30, 1886 (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., D, E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Seward Mott is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Before a G. C.-M. which convened at Fort Grant, A. T., of which Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf., was president, was tried Capt. Alexander S. B. Keyes, 10th Cav. Charge I.—"Drunk on duty." Three specifications, alleging drunkenness on duty while in command of troops in the field operating against hostile Indians, Dec. 15, 1885, and April 27 and 28, 1886. Charge II.—"Neglect of duty." Spec. 1—"In that he, being on duty in command of his troop at Rice's Ranch, Ariz., and having received an order from his C. O., Col. W. B. Royall, 4th Cav., to proceed at once, or at daylight, towards a point indicated and look out for the trail of the hostiles, and if the trail is found pursue vigorously, did proceed with his troop to Washington Camp, Ariz., near the place in which killing by hostile Indians was said to have taken place, and remain there in a drunken condition from about 10 o'clock A. M. until about 3 o'clock P. M., and did fail, during said time, to pursue the Indians or to look for the trail." Spec. 2—"In that he, having proceeded with his troop to Washington Camp, A. T., was in an intoxicated condition on the bed of one H. D. Stevens, a citizen, at Washington Camp, April 27, 1886, and when told by an enlisted man of his command that there were official despatches for him at Crittenden, A. T., did say 'God damn the despatches; let them wait,' or words to that effect, and did refuse to take notice of said despatches, and did fail to send for said despatches, notwithstanding the fact that there was reason to believe that said despatches contained important instructions in regard to the pursuit of said hostile Indians." Plea—"Not guilty." Findings—"Not guilty," and "the court does therefore acquit him." The proceedings, findings, and acquittal in the case of Capt. Alexander S. B. Keyes, 10th Cav., are approved.

By command of Brigadier-General Miles:
M. BARBER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

(G. C.-M. O. 30, D. Ariz., 1886.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, H, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Franck E. Taylor, Vancouver Barracks, is extended ten days (S. O. 139, Aug. 11, D. Columbia.)

The following are appointed recruiting officers: 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice at Fort Mason, Cal., and 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews at Alcatraz Island (S. O. 70, Aug. 11, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. George W. Van Deusen will report to the C. O. Fort McDermit, Nev., for Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 70, Aug. 11, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Frederick C. Nichols is detailed as recruiting officer at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, relieved (S. O. 72, Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris is relieved from special duty in the Engineer Office at Div. Hdqrs., and will report to the C. O. Fort Winfield Scott for temporary duty with Bat. B (S. O. 65, Aug. 16, Div. P.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Royal T. Frank, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 115, Aug. 20, Div. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended four days (S. O. 116, Aug. 21, Div. A.)

Dennis Driscoll, of Bat. D, sustained severe injuries at Alcatraz Saturday. He was wiping one of the guns and when the salute was being fired upon the arrival of the steamer *Aurora*, Driscoll, thinking his gun had been fired, advanced to sponge it out, when his right arm and hand were caught by the discharge, which was just being fired. Both were badly mangled and the hand was blown into pieces.

Sergt. Alfred Freeland, Light Bat. K, has, for drunkenness, etc., been reduced to the ranks.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

During the absence of Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art., on leave, Capt. J. H. Calef will perform the duties of Instructor in the course of Practical Military Instruction (G. O. 27, Aug. 24, Art. School.)

Leave for fifteen days, to commence on or about Sept. 16, is granted 1st Lieut. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 120, Aug. 26, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

So much of S. O. 177 as relieves 1st Lieut. H. B. Osgood from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Sept. 1, is revoked (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

* Light battery.

So much of S. O. 177 as relieves 2d Lieut. A. Cronkhite from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Sept. 1, is revoked (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. Lucien G. Berry (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Monroe, Va., will issue a furlough for three months, with permission to leave the U. S., to Sergt. Charles E. Massey, Bat. I (S. O. 118, Aug. 24, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.

So much of par. 3, S. O. 178, Aug. 3, as directs the transfer of 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh from Bat. C to Light Bat. D, and 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb from Light Bat. D to Bat. C, is revoked, and the following transfers are ordered to take effect Oct. 1: 2d Lieut. Richard W. Young, from Bat. H to Light Bat. D, vice 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, from Light Bat. D to Bat. H. Lieut. Young will re-

port for duty with the light battery Oct. 1, 1886, when Lieut. Newcomb will join his battery. The following transfers are ordered, to take effect Oct. 1: 1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, from Light Bat. D to Light Bat. F; 1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, from Light Bat. F to Light Bat. D (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Sept. 1, is granted Capt. George W. Crabb, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 120, Aug. 26, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.

2d Lieut. R. H. Noble will report to the C. O. Fort McDermit, Nev., for Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 70, Aug. 11, D. Cal.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank G. Kalk is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Jas. H. McRae is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Major J. Ford Kent will inspect O. and O. stores at Fort Spokane, W. T., for which 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., is accountable (S. O. 138, Aug. 9, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one year, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Horace Neide (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, under charge of 2d Lieut. Edward R. Gilman, all recruits destined for Fort Assiniboine. On completion of the duty Lieut. Gilman will return to Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 79, Aug. 13, D. Dak.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

One month's extension of leave is granted 2d Lieut. Armand I. Lasseigne (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs. F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Sergt. M. Lowe and Corpl. A. J. Crossley, Co. F, and 2d Lieut. W. A. Mercer, Sergt. Thomas Casey, and Corpl. L. W. Handy, Co. I, have qualified as sharpshooters.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs. and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. W. S. Wyatt has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 28, 1887, and he has been granted leave of absence until that date. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 26.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Capt. John F. Stretch is granted four months' leave. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., August 26.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Yates, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Lieut.-Col. Edwin F. Townsend will visit the encampment of the militia of the Territory of Dakota, to be held Sept. 1, for the purpose of inspecting said militia (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, are retired from active service: 1st Lieuts. Alfred M. Raphall and David B. Taylor (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Co. K, now at Fort Selden, N. M., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty, relieving Co. G, 11th Inf. (S. O. 63, Aug. 11, Div. P.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Harry G. Cavenaugh (S. O. 64, Aug. 13, Div. P.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Frank F. Eastman, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 65, Aug. 16, Div. P.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The leave of 2d Lieuts. R. C. Williams and Marcus Maxwell is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Edward W. Whittemore is extended twenty days (S. O., Aug. 25, H. Q. A.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
FORT BUFORD, DAKOTA, Aug. 16, 1886.

Orders 33.

1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, Adjt., is relieved from duty as Regtl. Adjutant, to date Sept. 1, having been ordered on a tour of recruiting service, and 1st Lieut. George K. McGunnegle, G, is appointed Adjutant in his stead. Lieut. Kinzie is assigned to Co. G. In relieving Lieut. Kinzie from the duties of Regimental Adjutant, it gives me great pleasure to tender my thanks for the efficient manner in which he has performed his duties while under my command.

J. N. G. WHISTLER, Col. 15th Inf., Comdg.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; G and K, San Antonio, Tex.

1st Lieut. R. R. Steedman is assigned to special duty at Fort Ringgold (S. O. 109, Aug. 18, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. John S. McNaught (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition at Fort Snelling can be spared, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Irons, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 125, Aug. 20, Div. M.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, Act. Chief Engr. Officer, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for the purpose of making a topographical survey with a view to the construction of the proposed system of sewerage at that post (S. O. 89, Aug. 16, Dept. M.)

Upon completion of duty at Fort Riley, 1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, Act. Chief Engr. Officer, will return to Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 91, Aug. 18, Dept. M.)

Leave for twenty days on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. J. M. Thompson (S. O. 91, Aug. 18, Dept. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1886.

CASUALTY.

Captain William H. Gill, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, died August 21, 1886, at Asbury Park, New Jersey.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Aug. 17. Detail: Col. William P. Carlin, 4th Inf.; Major Thomas McGregor and Capts. Eli L. Huggins and Samuel T. Hamilton, 2d Cav.; Capt. Horace Neide, 4th Inf.; Capt. Marshall W. Wood, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William C. Rawolle, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieuts. William W. McCammon, Charles A. Johnson, and John Murphy, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Kingsbury and 2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton, 2d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Henry T. Allen, 2d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 138, Aug. 9, D. Columbia.)

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., Aug. 18. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Inf.; Capt. Charles K. Winne, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Robert G. Heiner, 1st Lieut. James S. Pettit, and 2d Lieut. Benjamin S. Wever, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank H. Edmunds, Adjt. 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 71, Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

At Fort Reno, I. T., Aug. 23. Detail: Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav.; Capts. F. M. Crandal and J. N. Morgan, 24th Inf.; Capts. E. M. Hayes and A. E. Woodson, 5th Cav.; Capt. A. H. Appel, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieuts. S. E. Adair and J. M. Carson, Jr., 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 90, Aug. 17, Dept. M.)

At Whipple Barracks, A. T., Aug. 19. Detail: Col. J. S. Mason and Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf.; Capt. A. W. Corliss, 8th Inf.; Chaplain W. H. Pearson; 1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson, Adjt., and 2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James Regan, R. Q. M., 9th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 77, Aug. 12, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 26. Detail: Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Capt. John H. Calef, 2d Art.; Capt. Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept.; Capt. William A. Kobbé, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. George S. Grimes, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. William P. Stone, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Henry De H. Waite, 5th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 118, Aug. 24, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, and Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, will assemble, Aug. 30, for the purpose of reporting upon bids for furnishing, delivering, and laying a new submarine telegraph cable between Block Island, R. I., and the mainland of R. I. (S. O. 82, Aug. 20, Sig. Office.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. James A. Swift, Signal Corps, and Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, Asst., will assemble, Sept. 6, for the purpose of opening, examining, and reporting upon, bids for furnishing, delivering, and laying a new submarine telegraph cable between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, Va. (S. O. 82, Aug. 20, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Officers, consisting of Major George G. Huntt, 1st Cav.; Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf., and Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Asst. Surg., will meet at Fort Ellis, M. T., and make distribution to posts of all money and post fund property pertaining to Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 80, Aug. 16, D. Dak.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Majors B. A. Clements and J. V. D. Middleton and 1st Lieut. W. D. McCaw, Med. Dept., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 30, to examine Private William W. Bisbee, Co. I, 18th Inf., as to his qualifications and fitness for the position of hospital steward (S. O. 90, Aug. 17, Dept. M.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major W. R. Gibson, Paymaster; Capt. S. T. Cushing, C. S., and Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Art., will convene at San Antonio, Aug. 23, to make a report upon damage caused to the public buildings at Dept. Hdqrs., at the San Antonio Depot, and at the post of San Antonio, by the tornado of Aug. 22 (S. O. 111, Aug. 23, D. Tex.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

At the Presidio, August 12, another test was made of Lieut. Graydon's dynamite shell. The firing took place from an 8-in. gun on the lower tier of the fort. The affair was in every way successful, and it was fully demonstrated that dynamite can be fired with security. The test was made both with a time fuse and with concussion. Lieut. Graydon will leave shortly for Europe, where he intends to introduce his invention.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

The *Herald* says: "The allotments made for repairs of post barracks are: For Fort Omaha, $2,200; Fort Sidney, $1,200; Fort Robinson, $1,800; Fort Niobrara, nothing. This aggregates only one-quarter of the amount urged by Senator Manderson, and is very far from a liberal share of the $620,000 appropriated by Congress for the repairs of Army posts."

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch from Nogales, of Aug. 21, conveyed the welcome intelligence to the East that while negotiations were pending between the Mexican authorities and Geronimo, near Arispe, the Mexicans quietly surrounded the Indians, and had them where there was no possibility of escape. Geronimo was notified that the only terms were an unconditional surrender.

Closely on the heels of this came a despatch giving the following particulars of the situation and alas, of Geronimo's escape: "Geronimo and 23 bucks came into Cuchuta Ranch. Six bucks came forward with a white flag to five Mexicans, and stated their desire to make peace with the Mexicans and raid into Arizona and New Mexico. A couple of days afterward Captain McDonald and two companies of U. S. troops arrived from Rucker by forced marches, with a view of surprising the Indians. They, however, had become aware of the movement and slipped away several hours before the arrival of the troops, in two bands, one, of ten, coming north, and the other, of 13, going east. This shows how extremely difficult it is to surprise the Apaches, who are as alert as weasels. Part of Captain Lawton's command came in while the informant was at the ranch. Some of the men were wounded. Captain Lawton, who is uninjured, was expected daily. Gen. Forsyth, who went down from Huachuca, is on his way back."

Gen. Miles, Aug. 24, telegraphed to Washington as follows, from Huachuca: "Lieut.-Col. Forsyth returned yesterday from Fronteras. He reports that hostiles are in the mountains some distance from Fronteras; that the Mexican authorities were to answer Geronimo's overtures yesterday; that the Indians were apprehensive of trickery on the part of the Mexicans. I am informed by Governor Torres that he has directed his officials to offer only terms of unconditional surrender, the same as our officers require. All report the Indians worn down and tired. Capt. Lawton's command is in good condition, and he believes he can kill, capture or force the Indians to surrender, and I have every confidence in his ability and untiring energy. Should he force them near our line our troops will assist him."

Gov. Zulick had a long interview with the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the removal of the Warm Spring and Chiricahua band of Apaches from Arizona, which is being strongly urged. He said these Indians had defied every attempt to civilize them, and the humane policy of the Government in supplying the Chiricahuas with the richest lands within the Territory, clothing and feeding them, has been repaid by treachery and bloodshed. The reservation of San Carlos stands as a door opening through mountain ranges, every foot of which has been known to these Indians and their ancestors for centuries to the Sierra Madre range, whose almost inaccessible fastnesses present for them a home of perfect security.

A despatch of Aug. 26 says: During the expedition of General Forsyth into Sonora after Geronimo his force made an extraordinary march. After leaving Huachuca on the 18th the column was on Friday, the 20th, 101 miles distant, with 100 fighting men, consisting of troops A and D, 4th Cavalry. Geronimo is badly used up, with an arm broken and nearly blind from wounds received in the fight with Captain Hatfield. Both he and his men are said to be very anxious to make terms, and army officers who know what is transpiring say very important news may be expected within forty-eight hours.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1886.

LAST week we closed our report Aug. 21, and continue the data up to Aug. 28, including orders issued:

Division of the Atlantic.—Fort Niagara presented a busy scene this week, and its hospitality and accommodations were well taxed to make the visiting riflemen comfortable. Gen. Penrose, post commander, and his staff, Capt. Brown, Range Officer; Lieut. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice and Supervisor of the competitors were active and energetic in their efforts, and good results are anticipated.

2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and report for duty on range during the rifle competitions. (S. O. 120, Div. A., Aug. 26.)

1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art., and Sergt. John Nibill, Bat. B, 5th Art., members of the "class of distinguished marksmen," will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., with a view to compete for selection as members of the Army team (S. O. 116, Div. A., Aug. 21.)

The C. O. Madison Barracks, N. Y., will select four enlisted men, one a non-commissioned officer, one competent for clerical duty and two with experience in cooking, and send them to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for temporary duty (S. O. 117, Div. A., Aug. 23.)

The officers of the rifle camp are: 2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., Inspector of Rifle Practice, in charge of competitions; 1st Lieut. Geo. P. Scriven, 3d Art., Financial Officer; 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., Statistical Officer; 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, 2d Lieuts. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., Clarence R. Edwards, Edwin B. Babbitt, John D. Barrette, and Daniel B. Devore, range officers. The competing officers are: Capts. William P. Vose, James B. Burbank, George G. Greenough and Joseph T. Haskell; 1st Lieuts. Frederick A. Smith, Wallis O. Clark and Edward T. Brown; 2d Lieuts. Charles G. Treat and Beverly W. Dunn.

1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown and 2d Lieut. C. G. Treat, having been selected to compete for places on the Division rifle team, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 118, Div. A., Aug. 24.)

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and take charge of the rifle competitions of 1886 (S. O. 119, Div. A., Aug. 25.)

Department of the Columbia.—2d Lieut. Stephen J. Mulhall, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, is selected to compete for a place on the Dept. rifle team. (S. O. 138, D. Columbia, Aug. 9.)

The competitions have closed and the team has gone to the Presidio of San Francisco.

Department of Dakota.—1st Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav., is selected as a competitor for a place on the Department rifle team, and will report August 21 to 1st Lieut. Robert F. Bates, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice. (S. O. 81, D. Dakota, August 17.)

So much of S. O. 71, as directs 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav., to report to the Inspector of Rifle Practice, for duty in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition, is revoked. (S. O. 79, D. Dakota, August 13.)

So much of S. O. 75, c. s., as directs Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, 1st Cav., to report to the Inspector of Rifle

Practice, as competitors for places on the Dept. Rifle Team, is revoked. (S. O. 79, D. Dakota, Aug. 13.)

Capt. Edwin J. Stivers, 25th Inf., is selected as a competitor for a place on the Dept. Rifle Team, and will report to 1st Lieut. Robert F. Bates, Inspector of Rifle Practice. (S. O. 80, D. Dakota, Aug. 16.)

The following officers will report, Aug. 19, to the Inspector of Rifle Practice, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition: Capt. David B. Wilson and 1st Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf. 2d Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st Cav., Fort Maginnis, M. T., will report, Aug. 21, for duty in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition. (S. O. 80, D. Dakota, Aug. 16.)

The competitions commenced, as per programme, August 21 amid great enthusiasm. The composition of the camp is as follows: Officer in charge—Lieut. R. F. Bates, Inspector of Rifle Practice: Range officers—Captain Geo. D. Wallace, 7th Cav.; Capt. D. B. Wilson, 25th Inf.; Lieut. D. D. Mitchell, 15th Inf.; Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 5th Inf.; Lieut. E. F. Glenn, 25th Inf.; Lieut. W. H. Sage, 5th Inf.; Lieut. G. H. MacDonald, 1st Cav. The statistical officers are Lieuts. H. D. Reed, 25th Inf., and J. F. Morrison, 20th Inf. Captain Gaines Lawson, of the 25th Inf., is the commandant of the camp, and exercises general supervision over the men when they are not on the rifle range.

Department of California.—The competitions have closed and all are looking ahead to the Division of the Pacific contests, which commence next week, Sept. 1. The Department competitions were in charge of Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.

1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., R. Q. M., 1st Art., is announced as a contestant for a place in the Dept. rifle team. (S. O. 72, D. Cal., Aug. 16.)

Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf., is designated to take charge of the preliminary practice and competition for places on the Dept. rifle team vice 1st Lt. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., Corps of Engineers, relieved. (S. O. 71, D. Cal., Aug. 13.)

2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., 1st Art., is detailed as range officer vice 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice, 1st Art., relieved. (S. O. 71, D. Cal., Aug. 13.)

Department of Texas.—The team has gone to Fort Leavenworth to engage in the Division of the Missouri competitions, to commence Sept. 13. Our account closes with the aggregate of the results of the three days preliminary practice, August 19, 20 and 21 (two days known distances, one day skirmish): Sergt. Fink, 19th Inf., 423; Sergt. Crawford, 19th Inf., 422; Sergt. Green, 8th Cav., 420; Capt. Witherell, 19th Inf., 417; Sergt. Morgan, 19th Inf., 410; Corporal Gormley, 8th Cav., 404; Corpl. Tomey, 3d Cav., 404; Sergt. Garlinghouse, 8th Cav., 404; Pvt. Forsyth, 19th Inf., 399; Corpl. Schmitt, 19th Inf., 398; Lieut. Buck, 16th Inf., 397; Pvt. Taliafero, 3d Cav., 388; Sergt. Nilsson, 16th Inf., 385; Sergt. Sandford, 3d Cav., 382. The prize of the Brackett business men—a beautiful gold medal made by Pedersen, of N. Y.—was won by Sergt. Fink, Co. H, 19th Inf. Aggregate score, 40 shots, skirmish, 1st day, 28; three days, 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, 423.

Department of Arizona.—The competitions having closed this week the team has gone to the Presidio of San Francisco for the Division competitions which commence Sept. 1.

The team is as follows:

	Total score.
1st Sergt. Ryan, 8th Inf	458
Lieut. W. A. Mercer, 8th Inf.	458
Corpl. Saladin, 8th Inf	453
Lieut. Ord, 22d Inf	453
Pvt. Streuer, 13th Inf	452
Sergt. Simon, 4th Cav	445
Corpl. Robinson, 9th Inf	444
Pvt. De Leal, 22d Inf	442
Capt. Auman, 13th Inf	439
Sergt. Pendergrass, 10th Cav	438
Sergt. Gifford, 10th Inf	435
Musician Temple, 9th Inf	431
Corpl. Harney, 13th Inf	431
Sergt. Morrison, 6th Cav	428

The medal was awarded to Sergt. Ryan. Corpl. Robinson won the skirmish medal with scores of 92 and 60—152.

Department of the Missouri.—The competitions closed this week and were most successful. At the first day's preliminary competition Private Michael, Troop I, 4th Cav., led the way. Lieut. Foster, 5th Cav., was second, and is liable to be heard from before the contest ends. The camp is located near the range in a splendid grove of young trees just south of the range building and only a step to the range.

Department of the Platte.—The competitions have closed at Bellevue and the team gone to Fort Leavenworth. The three days' preliminary practice ended Monday, August 23, with the following men on team of 12 for this firing, viz.:

	Fixed dist. score.	Skir. score.	Tot.
1. Sgt. Stevens, 7th Inf	321	174	495
2. Lieut. Terrey, 5th Inf	325	154	479
3. Sgt. Reilley, 5th Inf	331	144	475
4. Capt. Kelly, 5th Inf	309	158	467
5. Sgt. Holen, 7th Inf	320	136	456
6. Pvt. McKenzie, 17th Inf	318	137	455
7. Pvt. Stone, 7th Inf	315	127	442
8. Lieut. Garrard, 9th Cav	327	115	442
9. Pvt. Hoffman, 21st Inf	298	143	441
10. Lieut. Barbour, 7th Inf	309	119	428
11. Pvt. Ruse, 17th Int	293	134	427
12. Capt. Dietz	332	90	422

A correspondent writes: Tuesday work will begin in earnest. Everyone is delighted with the beauty of the range and its many conveniences. Everything moves like clockwork. The officers' and men's messes, notwithstanding the latter have no commutation, is very good. The dollar brought by each man provides sufficient vegetables, in addition to the regular ration.

FORT McDOWELL, A. T.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Phœnix *Herald* writes: Last week Col. and Mrs. Bryant entertained their garrison friends with a dinner. These guests were Major, Mrs. and Miss Edith Burt, Lieut., Mrs. and Mr. John O'Connell, Dr. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, George and Miss Julia Wilcox and Mrs. Prescott.

The menu was excellent, in fact a very serious undertaking for an interior post in Arizona.

The guests were seated at 7.30 P. M. and the *cafe noir* was drunk about 10 o'clock, after which there was an adjournment to the parlor and veranda to listen to some delightful music, both vocal and piano. Mrs. Bryant sang several selections cleverly, and Mrs. O'Connell gave a brilliant piano recital.

It will hardly be believed, but it is the cold, frozen truth that, notwithstanding the balmy Arizonian atmospheric effects, certain of the officers proposed—a waltz. To which several ladies—not all at once, whispered, "Yes." This in dress coats, buttoned to the chin! The thermometer danced to about 104 an undress performance only equalled by an hour glass (a bit of mantel bric-a-brac) on this occasion sweating sand.

The dancers survived to join in a number of jolly college songs and choruses, which just preceded the break ranks for home and *parade de chambre au porchautiere a la Arizonee*, except the bolder spirits who nightly pitch their cots under the moonbeams' shadows, which don't shade to any degree.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1886.

THE last days of the camp of '86 are rapidly drawing to a close. The harvest moon, which for many nights has shone on mountain and river, changing with its mellow light our ivy-covered buildings into weird and picturesque old abbeys, has passed away, leaving with the cadet many tender recollections of the dear and old traditional stroll under its gentle rays.

The plebes, numbering 44, including seven alternates, are to report on Friday; on Saturday morning the furlough class will return; on Saturday evening the last hop will take place in the mess hall; on Monday next camp will be broken, and one week from to-day the annual section room work is to begin.

Prominent visitors to the Point this week are Dr. Head, U. S. A., retired; Colonel Craighill, Engineer Corps, and two daughters; Captain Palfrey, of the Engineers; Major Overman, of the Engineers, and wife, who are at Cranston's; Lieutenant Benjamin Alvord, 20th Inf., and bride; Colonel Mizner, 8th Cav., and wife, and Lieut. Pitcher, 1st Cav.

Lieut. Edward Burr, Engineer Corps, and bride, are guests of Captain and Mrs. Price.

John D. Wilkins, Brevet 2d Lieut. 4th Infantry, was registered at the hotel last week. The veteran colonel has evidently turned back the hand of time and is starting life anew, as he did forty-one years ago.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Merritt gave a lawn party to a number of ladies and cadets of the First Class. The handsome grounds surrounding the Superintendent's quarters presented a very picturesque appearance.

Fort Clinton, which has witnessed many sanguinary encounters at which the personal differences of cadets were adjusted, was to-day taken possession of by the young ladies at Cranston's, who invited their cadet friends to a picnic. As the "friends" included about all the members of the First and Third Classes, the old fort presented a very animated appearance between one and three o'clock, the mess hall at dinner containing only the plebes and a disconsolate few whom duty kept away from the feast. One incident of the picnic was the stirring up a hornet's nest, which tended to enliven the party.

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The following designations of candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy were announced this week: Levi Pownall Webb, Unionville, Pa.; John Noble Guss (alt.), West Chester, Pa.; Leroy S. Lyon, Richmond, Va.; Wm. D. Moore, Connellsville, Pa.; Mosheim S. Waters (alt.), Uniontown, Pa.; George G. Gatley, Portland, Me.; Frank S. Long, Norwich, Conn.; Lewis C. Lawton (alt.), Brooklyn, Conn.; T. G. Settle, Gainsboro, Tenn.; Harry Alex. Smith, Atchison, Kan.; Powell Conrad, Fountleroy, Staunton, Va.; Claude B. Sweezy, Penfield, Kan.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

AUGUST 15, 1886.

A DETACHMENT commanded by 1st Lt. E. W. Howe, left here Aug. 6 for Fort Fred. Steele, to take charge temporarily of that post, now abandoned.

The rooms of the 17th Infantry club were thrown open Aug. 7 for the use of the enlisted men. Beer, wines, cigars, and tobacco, are sold at just about wholesale prices, on promissory notes or for cash. The profits will be divided among the companies. Two billiard tables are coming from Chicago. The club promises to be a great success under the excellent management of Captain W. M. Van Horne.

Lieut.-Colonel T. M. Anderson, 9th Infantry, leaves Aug. 18 for Philadelphia. He was mustered in as a comrade of J. F. Reynolds Post G, A. R., at a meeting held at Cheyenne August 7.

During the late illness of 1st Lieut. P. and R. Adjt. W. A. Mann, 1st Lieut. P. and R. Q. M. D. H. Brush, attended to the Adjutant's office. 2d Lieut. J. T. Kerr, the excellent marksman, 17th Infantry, of Fort Bridger, paid a short visit here, while en route to the Omaha target grounds.

The first concert and ball was held Aug. 11. For the occasion the post hall was nicely decorated and illuminated.

Target practice will commence on Monday next.

We all think here very highly of Post Chaplain Brady, an amiable old gentleman who so wholly fulfils the duties of his position. Long may he live. P.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

AUGUST 12.

THERE is no truth in the report that General Miles is to establish the permanent headquarters of the Department of Arizona here, but his purpose in setting apart a military reservation at Albuquerque recently was to establish a supply depot. That, as you know, has been "knocked in the head" by orders from Washington, and General Miles has revoked his G. O. 16, of 1886. I fancy that Secretary Endicott and Lieut. General Sheridan are inclined to Santa Fe as the place for permanent headquarters, as that would be in harmony with the administrative desire to economize in every way during their present term, and prevent expenditures of large sums where the same result can be obtained without much additional cost. Why they should spend $200,000 or $300,000 in new buildings here, is a mystery to many, and it is not believed any change will be made: at least, not until Congress again meets, when kindred matters can receive full discussion and action at the same time. Albuquerque has an attraction certainly on its railroad bearing, but is not, I think, as desirable as Santa Fe. It is oppressively warm and sultry, and almost as remote for reaching the mountain passes as old Santa Fe. However, if the pressure has any weight in Washington I suppose a great deal will be accomplished for it by and by. R.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT VERDE, A. T.

"AND now comes the hour of parting." Thus I soliloquized when the orderly trumpeter handed me a telegram on a hot afternoon in July while I was engaged in coaching a few of the immortals on the target range at Fort D. A. Russell. "The 9th Infantry is ordered to Arizona, movement to begin not later than the 20th inst.." thus it ran. I looked toward the Medicine Bow, decked with its coronal of everlasting snow, and, turning, surveyed the roofs and church towers of Cheyenne, all dancing in the mirage, and thought to myself there be worse places than the Magic City and the old 9th is going there, more's the pity. So home and to pack *lares et penates* and *impedimenta* for the route.

Promptly, on July 20, at the hour ordered, eight companies headed by the band, fell into line in heavy marching order, with every man in his place, wide awake, and duly sober. We marched out of garrison to the inspiring quickstep of the "Girl I Left Behind Me," our comrades of the 17th Infantry bidding us Godspeed. Some eyes, albeit unused to the melting mood, were suffused with natural moisture, as the two big trains, with the whole regiment aboard, pulled out toward the West from Cheyenne, with whose purlieus some of us had been acquainted for over 17 long years. During that time the hamlet had grown to a town and the town to a city, adorned with private residences that might lend an added grace to Euclid avenue in the Forest City. Some of us, yet not all; others of the regiment had, during this period, wandered far afield, from the northern borders of Montana, to the North Park in Colorado, with Crook in his campaigns against the Sioux and the Utes, and the Southern Cheyennes, and with Howard and Miles in Kansas and Utah, ever obedient and loyal; *semper paratus.*

Some of the officers, and not a few of the rank and file, had formed associations in Omaha, (ever ready to welcome the 9th Nebraska) in Cheyenne, and far away Buffalo Town at the toothills of the Big Horn Mountains, which only death could sever; and so the hour of parting came and went.

On account of washouts on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, some of us were detained six days and nights on the cars. At La Pueblo we halted two days and nights and although the men had a free run through the town we do not lose a man, which speaks well for the discipline of the regiment.

At Holbrook, Arizona, we dropped two companies ordered to garrison Fort Apache. At Wingate we parted with four more companies destined to service in New Mexico. At Albuquerque we bade good bye to two more which were ordered to Fort Thomas, while "Old F" and the "Katbinds" continued on to Ash Fork, the former going with Regimental Headquarters to Whipple Barracks, and the latter to Fort Verde, an oasis in the desert, where they now are.

During the march hither, the heat was intense, although not a tent was pitched en route. The men spread their canvas on the broad terrace and slept soundly under the canopy lighted by the stars. We marched thro' Hell Canyon, Lonesome Valley, and Copper Canyon, the latter road having been selected in recent years for Grief Hill, which describes in about five miles a descent of 2,500 feet in altitude. During the last day's march the road swarmed with covies of quail, and was bordered on either side with sycamore and walnut trees, and wild grape vines, nourished by perennial springs of ice cold water. The cuttings on the declivity were from 5 to 20 ft. thick, and the road reminded one of the passages across the Alps. This labor was done, and all the expense involved was borne by the people of the county which is sparsely settled. Who will say that the Arizonians are not enterprising? The road bed is paved with lava and scoriæ—the whole face of the country shows remote volcanic action of the most violent character, and the surface across valley and over mesa, is hot by day and night as though warmed by subterranean fires.

Ice is a remembrance of the past; to some of us of Clear Fork Canyon and Bridger, and to others of Sidney and Washakie; but we have melons in abundance of the most delicious flavor. It is a matter of wonder how the slender vines can extract so much fluid from the arid soil. We use the olla, the same earthen jar for cooling water which was manufactured by the Aztecs in the time of Cortez, 300 years ago. After a few days' experience we have concluded that ice water is a luxury and not a necessity.

Hard by this place are some celebrated ruins abandoned long since by the cliff and cave dwellers. Your correspondent may, if he musters sufficient energy, visit them and recount what he learns thereanent. CARTOUCHE.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

1st Sergt. J. P. Stewart, Co. B, 15th Infantry, recently tried at Fort Pembina for theft of company rations, Q. M. stores, company funds, etc., was found guilty and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for two years. General Ruger, in reviewing the case, says: "The proceedings are approved. The Department Commander after a careful study of all the evidence in the case has been unable to concur in the conclusions of the court and determine that there was no room for a reasonable doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. His previous excellent record of long and faithful service should be of some value to him, and weight is given to it in his behalf. The record indicates that a loose method of dealing with the company savings prevailed in the company, and it seems a fair inference that it had its effect upon him, particularly as, in some instances, he was permitted to make sales without specific authority, and instructed to defer until further orders the making entry of a transaction involving the expenditure of nine dollars derived from company savings. It is not clearly established, however, that he was dishonest for gain. The findings and sentence are therefore disapproved. 1st Sergt. Stewart will be released from arrest and restored to duty." (G. C.-M. O. 30, D. Dakota, 1886.)

In the case of a private tried at Fort Buford for disobedience of orders, General Ruger says: "The following record appears in the second day's proceedings: 'Captain James A. Finley, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., being notified by the Judge-Advocate that the court would meet at 11 o'clock, did reply that he would not be able to attend for half an hour until his duties as post surgeon were completed. The time set for the court to meet having passed some few minutes the president of the court sent word to the absent member that the duties of the court would have to be attended to before other duties, to which he replied that the duties of the post surgeon would have to be attended to first.' It also appears that this officer subsequently appeared in court during the progress of the trial, and was excused by the court from serving as a member in the pending trial for the reason that he had not been present during the first day's proceedings. No request was made by him, nor was the prisoner asked if he had objection to his sitting as a member. But one witness had been examined on the previous day, and unless the prisoner had objection to make, the officer excused should have been sworn as a member of the court, having the testimony already given read over to him. Touching the assumption of this officer that he could decide for himself what duties he should first attend to, it is remarked that the exercise of such a power does not fall within the province of a member of a Court-martial. His appointment as such member imposes upon him as a paramount duty a strict observance of the hours of a court's session. If a medical officer is prevented from attendance by an emergency requiring the immediate exercise of his professional skill, he should report such fact to the president of the court, for the information of the reviewing authority. Attending to routine duties cannot be accepted as a legitimate excuse. In the case under consideration no excuse was offered; merely a reason stated why the member failed to appear in court. That reason, so far as it appears of record, was insufficient."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A meeting of the Michigan Commandery will be held at Detroit Sept. 1, when several candidates will be balloted for. Major Chandler, the recorder, has established his office at Nos. 2 and 3 Merrill Block.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Sailed from Portland, Me., Aug. 21, on short cruise. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Aug. 26.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. Sailed from Portland, Me., Aug. 21, on a short cruise. Address, Newport, R. I.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. Sailed from Portland, Me., Aug. 21, on a short cruise. Address, Greenport, L. I.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed from Portland, Me., Aug. 21, on a cruise. Address, Greenport, L. I.

The *Yantic* arrived at Picton, N. S., Aug. 13, for coal, after a cruise of ten days in the gulf of St. Lawrence. She visited the mackerel fleet, but no vessels in distress were met or heard of. The mackerel were found mostly off shore, so that the question of three mile limit did not arise. The masters of the mackerel schooners had fairly good luck, and the officers of the domestic cruisers were not wanting in civility to them.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese (ordered). Arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 12. All well.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 14.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Phalerum Bay, near Athens, Greece, July 20. Was to proceed to Leghorn, touching at Zante and Messina en route.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. Was to remain in Phalerum Bay, near Athens, Greece, until about Aug. 1. Has been ordered to return to U. S.)

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. At Southampton, England, August 11, 1886. Will leave the English channel by the middle of August or September for Genoa, touching on the Spanish coast and at Marseilles. Will be sent to the East for the winter, if no other vessel joins the squadron.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left Callao, Peru, June 20, for Coquimbo. Was at Iquique, July 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 31.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station. The following is a list of her officers: Commander Geo. T. Davis; Lieut. Commander Wm. T. Burwell; Lieuts. N. H. Barnes, Wm. M. Wood, and A. C. Baker; Lieut. (junior grade) N. R. Usher; Ensigns T. S. Rodgers, Harry George and F. L. Chapin; Naval Cadets W. A. Edgar, W. H. Foust, E. V. D. Johnson, G. F. Hawk, and J. G. Berry; Surgeon R. A. Marmion; Asst. Surg. F. N. Ogden; Paymaster Jno. F. Tarbell; Chief Engr. Geo. P. Hunt; P. A. Engr. J. P. S. Lawrance; Asst. Engr. W. C. Herbert; Cadet Engr. Albert Maritz; 1st Lieut. U. S. M. C. S. W. Quackenbush, and Pay Clerk Geo. H. Vernon.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao July 31. Commander J. C. Watson has been ordered to command, and leaves New York per steamer of about Sept. 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable from Melbourne, Aug. 20, to have sailed for Samoan Islands, to remain there during the session of Commission on Samoan affairs.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, June 8. Was to go to Sitka about the middle of July for supplies.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Callao, Peru, July 31. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Commodore Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will probably leave the U. S. early in October.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT,† 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Yokohama, Japan, July 11. She will return to the U. S., and expects to reach San Francisco some time in September. Was to sail from Yokohama for Hakodadi on about August 5.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from New York, Aug. 12, for the Asiatic Station.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At New York. Has received her sailing orders to proceed to the Asiatic Station.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Shanghai July 1—undergoing repairs.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton July 1.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL, at Shanghai, China, July 17.

OSSIPEE,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. At anchor off Yokohama, Japan, July 1, under orders to proceed to Chemulpo, Corea.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Was in all probability at Chemulpo, Corea, July 1, having sailed for that port from Nagasaki, June 3.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. On her way home. Reported by cable to have left Gibraltar, Aug. 4, for the U. S.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 25, and after that date Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Arrived at Lisbon Aug. 14.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Arrived at Lisbon Aug. 14.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. Sailed from Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 25, for Annapolis, Md. Officers of the *Constellation* will be detached Aug. 31, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. Was at Bridgport, Conn., Aug. 26. Was to leave in a day or two.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, ———— At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Horace Elmer. Sailed from Hampton Roads Aug. 25 for Annapolis, Md. Comdr. Chas. J. Train is ordered to command Aug. 31.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Buffalo, Aug. 23, from Erie.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. On her annual cruise. Was in Hempstead Bay, L. I., Aug. 16.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Lieut. Comdr. Chas. A. Schetky, commanding officer pro tem. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHILOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax. Catskill. Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* passed Cape Race Aug. 21, bound west.

SERGEANT ADAMS, of the *Ranger*, who recently shot a man at Vallejo, who died subsequently, has been arrested and arraigned for murder.

THE British corvette *Diamond* took possession in the name of the British Crown of the Kermodee Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, Aug. 1.

THE office of Engineer-in-Chief Loring is undergoing quite a transformation at the hands of the fresco painters and other artists of the brush and stencil.

THE U. S. steamers *Tennessee, Galena* and *Yantic*, of the North Atlantic Squadron, arrived at Boothbay, Me., on the evening of Aug. 22, being on a short cruise.

AN examination was held Friday last in the West 35th Street School Building, New York, from the 11th Congressional District, for a nomination to the Naval Academy. The successful candidate was Eugene Ryan, of No. 210 West 17th street. His percentage was 86.5.

IN our issue of June 12, in regard to the court-martial of Lt. Comdr. J. E. Noël, it was stated that he was tried for absence without leave and drunkenness, and acquitted of the first charge, but found guilty of the second, etc., which is not the case. He was found guilty of the first charge and acquitted of the second.

A MEETING of the Newport branch of the Naval Institute was held at 8 P. M. Aug. 25, when a paper by Comdr. Albert S. Barker, U. S. N., on "Firing High Explosives From Great Guns" was read. The paper gives an account of his experiments in firing shells charged with dynamite from the ordinary service howitzer, etc.

THE Advisory Board, having about concluded its labors in Washington, will soon, in compliance with Secretary Whitney's order, be in full working order in Chester, where the *Boston* but awaits orders for New York, and the *Chicago* is nearing completion. Chester is to be congratulated.

THE *Admiralty Gazette* says: "Very's system of night signalling, which has been used by the Channel Squadron in the practice at torpedo attack at Bantry, has not proved altogether satisfactory. The general opinion appears to be that it is rather confusing, and further trials at Milford Haven are anticipated with interest."

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY reached Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 26, from New London, on the U. S. S. *Despatch*. A number of prominent citizens embraced the opportunity to greet the Secretary, who took a train at half-past five P. M. for Lenox, Mass., where he has a villa, and where he will remain for a few days.

PERHAPS New London would not be so eager to get the naval school ship and naval college to occupy their deserted navy-yard if they knew of the effect of these attractions upon the residence quarter of a quiet city. The opinion is widely current at Newport that the proximity of the middies is nothing to be desired.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Galena* has reported to Admiral Luce that during the recent cruise of the *Galena* in Canadian waters it was learned that there was no trouble existing between the American fishermen and the Canadian authorities, and that everything was peaceable and quiet. The fishermen were all fishing outside the three mile limit.

THE public, misled by much foolish newspaper talk, hardly anticipated that the Naval Board of Inspection would find hailing from the port of New York alone 102 American iron steamships of over 2,000 tons, capable of running 14 knots an hour, and fitted for auxiliary cruisers in case of war. Yet this is the actual result, and the report on the second ship of this number, the *Newport*, is not a whit less gratifying than that on the *Louisiana.—Boston Journal.*

A NAVAL court-martial was ordered to assemble at the New York Navy-yard Aug. 27 for the trial of 1st Lieut. O. C. Berryman, U. S. M. C., on charges of drunkenness. The court consists of Capts. Chas. S. Norton and T. F. Kane, Lieut. Col. John L. Broome, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Col. C. D. Hebb, U. S. M. C.; Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting, Comdr. F. W. Dickins, Lt. Comdr. Jas. G. Green, Capt. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C., and Lieut. C. H. Arnold, with Lieut. S. C. Lemly, judge advocate.

THE latest addition to the fleet of high-speed torpedo boats already afloat in various parts of the world (with the exception of the western hemisphere) is now en route for China from the works of Mr. Schichau, of Elbing. This craft, whose cruise to China via the Suez Canal, will be watched with much interest, has developed a speed of 24.23 knots for one hour in the Baltic Sea, and for a period of four hours, with bunkers filled, an average speed of 22½ knots was maintained. Her engines are capable of developing 1,500 horse power.

COMMODORE CHANDLER on Aug. 25, in accordance with telegraphic orders from Washington, detailed a force of officers and men to go to Chester, Pa., and bring the steel cruiser *Boston* to New York to be made ready for a trial trip. Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker was put in command of the force and all went to Chester Thursday afternoon. The *Boston* will reach New York about Monday next. A Navy-yard tug will act as convoy. Messrs. Roach and Son were asked to man her, but replied that they would man her engine room but could not take charge of the deck.

A DESPATCH from Newport, R. I., Aug. 20, says: Secretary Whitney and Capt. Emory, of the *Despatch*, stayed at the Ocean House last night. The Secretary and party have been inspecting the torpedo and naval stations. One of the Herreshoffs' swift launches, which they want to sell the Government, came down from Bristol and took the Secretary off the *Despatch* this morning to let him see what the launch could do. It went outside the harbor, testing its speed to a high rate, when the piston suddenly gave way and another part of the machinery got out of working order, and the launch came to a stand still. There was considerable excitement for a time, but finally the launch of the U. S. S. *New Hampshire* came down and rescued the Secretary.

THE pay officers on duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing received an unexpected visit this morning. They have been laboring under the impression that their bureau was in no way a model, and could not be wiped out too soon. This morning, however, Paymaster N. Kataoka, of the Japanese Navy, and Lieut. M. Saito, naval attache of the Japanese legation, presented themselves to one of the pay officers and requested permission to spend some time in studying the bureau system. The permission was of course granted, and the two seekers after information spent the entire morning talking about the workings of the bureau. Several years ago the system of keeping accounts used on board U. S. naval vessels was adopted by Japan, but she as yet has no bureau system. The visit created some amusement. While Secretary Whitney is endeavoring to change the bureau system, Japan seems disposed to adopt it.—*Baltimore Sun.*

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

AUG. 23.—Medical Inspector John H. Clark, to special duty at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 1, and in charge of the Quarantine Hospital at Wiscoe's Island, Me.

Medical Inspector D. Kindleberger, to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.

AUG. 24.—Captain Chas. S. Norton, as a member as the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Lieutenant Henry H. Barroll, to duty at the branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia.

AUG. 25.—Commander Wm. H. Whiting, to the New York Navy-yard.

Lieutenants E. D. Taussig and A. E. Culver, to the training ship Jamestown.

AUG. 27.—Assistant Surgeon E. P. Stone, to the New Hampshire.

Pay Inspector George Cochran, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Oct. 1.

Commander Horace Elmer, as Light House Inspector, 11th District.

Ensigns W. L. Capps and C. H. Hewes, to instruction at the University of Glasgow.

Detached.

AUG. 19.—Commodore Ralph Chandler, from the command of the Navy-yard, New York, Oct. 1, and ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Asiatic Station.

Commodore Bancroft Gherardi, as Governor of the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Sept. 30, and ordered to command the New York Navy-yard Oct. 1.

AUG. 23.—Medical Director Delevan Bloodgood from the Naval Laboratory, New York, Sept. 28, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Sept. 29.

Medical Director John Y. Taylor, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Sept. 29, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York, Oct. 1.

Medical Director A. L. Gihon, from the Washington Naval Hospital Oct. 1 and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Navy-yard, Oct. 15.

Medical Director Richard C. Dean, from the Naval Hospital, New York, Oct. 1, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector John C. Spear, from the Navy-yard, New York, Sept. 27, and ordered to duty at the Naval Laboratory, New York.

Medical Director Somerset Robinson, from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 15, and placed on waiting orders.

AUG. 24.—Lieutenant A. B. Wyckoff, from the branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia, Sept. 1, and ordered to the Lancaster per steamer Sept. 11.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Windsor, from the Tennessee and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer E. A. Magee, from the Minnesota and ordered to the Tennessee.

Passed Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, from temporary duty on board the Atlanta and ordered to the Minnesota.

AUG. 25.—Commander Horace Elmer, from the command of the Jamestown Aug. 31 and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Chas. L. Huntington, from the command of the Constellation Aug. 31 and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant R. T. Jasper, from the Naval Academy Aug. 31 and ordered to the training ship Jamestown.

Lieutenants C. W. Bartlett, Wm. J. Barnette, D. H. Mahan, J. O. Nicolson and J. T. Smith, and Ensign J. H. Gibbons and Paymaster J. P. Loomis, from the Constellation Aug. 31 and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenants James M. Miller, Theodoric Porter, H. O. Rittenhouse, A. C. Hodgson and C. R. Miles, from the Jamestown Aug. 31 and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Albert Ross and Ensign Wm. F. Fullam, from the Constellation and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for sea service.

Ensign P. W. Hourigan, from the Naval Observatory Aug. 31 and ordered to the training ship Jamestown.

Ensign J. L. Jayne, from the Jamestown Aug. 31 and ordered to duty at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Ensign H. S. Knapp, from the Jamestown Aug. 31 and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Surgeon W. J. Simon, from the Constellation Aug. 31 and ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Academy.

Chaplain A. A. McAlister, from the Constellation Aug. 31 and placed on waiting orders.

AUG. 27.—Commander Chas. J. Train, from the Bureau of Equipment Aug. 31 and ordered to command Jamestown.

Lieutenant Walter McLean, from the Vermont and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Ensign W. J. Maxwell, from the Fish Commission to the Coast Survey.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. B. Fitts, from Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon Chas. P. Henry, from the New Hampshire and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymaster Joseph Foster, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Commander F. A. Cook, as Light House Inspector, 11th District, on Sept. 13, and ordered to command the Ranger.

Commander Chas. E. Clarke, from command of the Ranger and ordered home.

Assistant Engineer W. J. Baxter, from the Swatara and ordered abroad for instruction at the University of Glasgow.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. R. Roelker, Cadet Engineer G. Kaemmerling and Douglass Zevely, clerk, transferred from the Navy Department to the Advisory Board at Chester, Pa.

To Delay.

Lieutenant W. A. Marshall to delay reporting to the Naval War College till Sept. 6.

MARINE CORPS.

AUG. 23.—Captain J. H. Higbee granted one month's leave from Sept. 2, (upon return of Major James Forney from leave).

AUG. 25.—Captain W. S. Muse and 1st Lieutenant H. K. Gilman detached Sept. 4 from the Torpedo Station, and ordered to report same day for temporary duty at the Naval War College.

Captain R. L. Meade having reported from sick leave ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1886.

General Order No. 353.

Gives direction as to administering the oath required by the act approved May 13, 1884, Statutes at Large, Vol. 23, page 22, which applies to all persons, not ordinary mechanics and workmen, *appointed* to places of profit at the Navy-yards and Stations, on vessels, and in the Navy Department (whether as clerks, writers, or in other subordinate positions), as well as to commissioned and warranted officers of the Navy, and must be observed.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL MCCAULEY reports to the Navy Department the following movements of the vessels of the Pacific Station during July, under date of Callao, Peru, July 31:

The *Hartford*, *Shenandoah*, and *Iroquois* were at Callao during the month.

The *Mohican*, which left Callao, for the Islands, March 6, was at sea, March 6 to April 11, stopping on April 7 at Muka Hiva, Marquesas Islands; Dean's Island, April 11 to 16; at sea, April 17; Tahiti, April 17 to May 6; at sea, May 6 to 10, and at Samoa, May 19 to last accounts, May 28.

The *Adams* left Callao, June 20, for Coquimbo; at sea, July 20 to 24, and Iquique, July 24 to 31.

The storeship *Monongahela* was at Coquimbo during the month.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FROM THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

BOOTH'S BAY, ME., Aug. 22, 1886.

THE entire landing force of the North Atlantic Squadron, composed of officers, seamen and marines of the flagship *Tennessee*, *Swatara* and *Yantic*, embarked yesterday afternoon in their respective boats in order to land on the beach near Fort Preble, where a sham fight was to take place. At one o'clock general signal was thrown out for the brigade to embark "armed and equipped."

The field artillery, consisting of two 3in. rifles and two Gatlings was dismounted and each one lashed securely to a balsa as though the intended landing were to be made through the surf. The balsas were sent ashore in tow of steam launches, all precautions being taken to prevent water and sand getting into the mechanism and movable part by stowing them in waterproof bags. The lashings securing them were passed with a view to a possible capsizing of the balsas; and as a proof of the thoroughness with which this was done, one of the balsa actually did "turn turtle" without the loss of an article belonging to gun or carriage and without injury to the service of the piece.

The boats when fully manned were formed in column and under direction of the officer commanding the brigade, who was in his gig, from which signals to the flotilla were made, pulled along parallel to the beach, and when abreast the proper position for landing, marked previously by small flags planted ashore, signal was made to change directions by left flank, which brought each boat's head pointing to the beach. Orders were then given for boats containing skirmish companies to advance. Quickly in obedience to this order the men in two of the largest cutters bent lustily to their oars and pulled rapidly for the shore. Upon taking ground the crews headed by their officers jumped over into the water and immediately deployed as skirmishers covering the whole space to be later on occupied by the Brigade.

As the rest of the boats of the flotilla, some 16 or 18 in number, pulled for the beach, keeping excellent dress and distance they presented a very picturesque as well as quite formidable appearance. On landing the companies were at once formed and marched to places assigned them along the proposed line of intrenchments which had previously been staked out in strict accordance with the rules of art of Military Engineering. The pieces of artillery were landed, mounted, and hauled to their positions on the flanks and in the centre of the line of works, one 3in. rifle and one Gatling being in the earthwork on the extreme right, a 3in. rifle on the left, and a Gatling in the centre. The men were told off into working parties and reliefs and under the direction of their commanding officers supervised by the officers of the general staff, were soon busily at work digging up the sand, filling the bags and barrels and placing them in position to form protection against the supposed advancing enemy. The original line of skirmishers was relieved by the Marine Battalion and withdrawn into the line of intrenchments where they proceeded to throw up cover. Barrels filled with sand, drift wood and all other material on hand were used to make as complete protection as was possible; the earth being generally sand, there was but little hard digging to be done and in less than two hours after the landing the trenches were ready to be manned and the artillery in position. Some willow trees near by afforded the necessary brush to screen the heads of the men as they fired over the top of the earthwork, and did not detract at all from the general appearance of the whole.

Upon the sounding of the bugle the men fell into their places in the trenches and prepared to drive back the enemy who were at this time making it too warm for the skirmishing marines, who were compelled to fall back; this they did in very good order at first, firing away most vigorously after their pursuers, but being altogether overmatched and their ammunition giving out, they broke, and, on the dead run, rushed over the earth works to find shelter. The firing along the whole line, which had been withheld while the marines occupied the ground, was now broken up; and the enemy, first checked, were soon in their turn forced to beat a hasty retreat. Skirmishers were now called out of the intrenchments, and as they were reinforced were soon strong enough to charge the enemy; the artillery pieces were limbered up and the whole brigade in excellent order, and on the run charged up the slightly rising ground until the crest was reached and the enemy scattered in every direction.

After sufficient breathing time had been allowed, the order to put on the leggins and get ready for the review was passed along. Belts and caps were adjusted and sand beaten off the clothing, which, with the snow white leggins, soon made a considerable change for the better in the appearance of the men.

The Marine Battalion formed on the right, then the six companies of sailors as infantry, followed by the four pieces of artillery, and all, headed by the band from the flagship *Tennessee*, started on the march for the campus of Fort Preble, where the dress parade and review were to take place.

The Rear-Admiral, the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff received a marching salute as the brigade passed, and when the formation in the fort was complete the dress parade was held, followed by a march in review. Capt. Boyd, of the *Tennessee*, and Gen. Graham, commanding the post at Fort Preble, were the reviewing officers, and spoke in high terms of the appearance of the men and of the creditable work they had accomplished in throwing up their entrenchments.

Among the prominent guests present were Gen. John M. Corse, of Hold the Fort fame, who immortalized himself at Altoona; Gen. John Marshall Brown, an officer of large experience during the civil war, and at present commanding Maine State troops; Maj. Smith, U. S. Engineer Corps, to whose kindly advice and practical suggestions the success of the line of intrenchments was greatly due; Col. Brinton, and a large number of prominent citizens and ladies.

The brigade was then marched to the wharf where the boats had been assembled and all embarked, returning to their respective ships.

The improvement shown by this second drill at intrenching is most encouraging proof of what can be accomplished, even with the limited means at hand, and gave to all who participated many valuable points to which in actual need they can refer.

Drills of this kind are of the greatest value to both officers and men, and while our Navy has at the present time but few, if any ships, which could be brought into action with the ironclads of the present day, still the skill and energy and the learning are there, and it is sincerely hoped that a repetition of the sham fight may soon take place.

GUS. C. ROEDER.

After the crowds had indulged in skating at the rink the other night the floor was cleared at 9 o'clock and Mr. Bailey appearing on the floor, informed the spectators that a game of ball was to be played on skates by teams from the U. S. S. *Tennessee* and *Swatara*. But before the game came off he wished to introduce Mr. Harry Beus, of the *Tennessee*, who would produce some very fine contortion acts. Amid the loud applause of over 3,000 people Harry Beus appeared on the floor, clad in a beautiful suit of tights and in his performance certainly astonished the crowd. Had the announcement of a game of ball to be played on skates caused a great deal of amusement the appearance on the floor of the *Tennessee's* team, who were not clad in the Naval uniforms, but appeared in regular minstrel suits, caused more. Clowns, harlequins, Uncle Sam and even a nigger wench were represented by the ball players.

The following are the teams:

Tennessee's Team.—J. J. Heary, short stop; J. Hardman, pitcher; F. Algier, catcher; J. Gandy, 2d base; C. W. Riggin, right field; B. Dissoway, 1st base; W. J. C. Ward, 3d base; G. B. Moncrief, centre field; S. S. King, left field.

Swatara's Team.—M. Dooley, pitcher; C. Morgan, cather; E. Aiken, 1st base; C. Hopkins, 2d base; H. Mahr, short stop; W. Donnelly, 3d base; A. J. Kimmel, left field; T. McKay, centre field; J. C. Postill, right field.

The game finished with a score of 10 to 2 in favor of the *Swatara's* team. The handsome pennant was presented to the champions by Mr. Bailey amid the cheers of the crowds of enthusiastic spectators.

The *Swatara's* team now holds the championship of the North Atlantic Squadron, and there is no doubt that the champions will receive numerous challenges from the base ball players of the other ships of the fleet.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Aug. 19, 1886.

A PARTY of Japanese officials, consisting of Count Saigo, secretary of the Japanese Navy; Capt. Shibayama, Lieuts. Funaki, Hitaka, and Sito, the latter an attache of the Japanese Legation at Washington, made a visit to the Naval Academy, Aug. 19. Accompanied by Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., they visited points of interest at the Academy and the ordnance proving ground opposite, where everything of interest was pointed out to them by the officials in charge. Returning to the Academy in the afternoon from the proving ground, where they witnessed interesting experiments, the visitors were joined by Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins, acting superintendent of the Academy, and a salute of 19 guns was fired for the Japanese secretary.

The second class of naval cadets, who have been undergoing practical instructions in steam engineering and other studies at the Naval Academy during the summer, left Annapolis Aug. 25 for a month's vacation.

On the return of the *Constellation* and *Jamestown* from the practice cruise this week, the cadets on board will also be given leave. Some of the students who live at a distance will not go home, but will spend the vacation with friends nearer Annapolis.

All the cadets must return by Sept. 30 for the reopening of the Academy on Oct. 1.

The third relief of officers detailed for the summer went on duty at the Naval Academy Aug. 25. They are Lieutenants Leutze, Colvocoresses, Mitchell, Tyler and Boush, and Assistant Engineer Scribner.

OLD POINT COMFORT.

"SOPHIE SPARKLE" in a recent letter, dated Hygeia Hotel, says: "The arrival of the *Constellation* gave new impetus to the gay season at Old Point, and on Tuesday evening of this week the ladies of the Hygeia gave one of the most brilliant germans of the summer, in compliment to the cadets and officers of the ship. The ball room of the Hygeia was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags from the fort. The belles wore their prettiest toilets and the beaus were gorgeous in blue, with gold stripes and brass buttons. Lieut. Bartlett, U. S. N., led the german with a great deal of dash and grace, and was voted by the fair ones present to be one of the handsomest men upon the floor. Capt. Huntington, U. S. N, and Paymr. Loomis, U. S. N., also tripped the light fantastic toe with inimitable grace, enjoying themselves in that merry fashion which only gallant sailors who have braved old Neptune's storms to find a safe and delightful harbor at last, can understand. Commo. Greer, U. S. N., regretted that he had not his uniform here, that he also might have waltzed with the belles; and Paymr. Woodhull, U. S. N., found himself to be in the same unenviable fix. Uncle Sam's officers in old Fortress Monroe found themselves totally eclipsed and forgotten in the presence of these gallant and handsome sailors. You can see Army officers every day at Old Point, but it is only at rare intervals that one of Uncle Sam's frigates lies off shore long enough for the naval officers to add to the brilliancy of social life at the Hygeia by their presence.

"Of course, the belles were in a flutter of delight when it was announced that both the *Constellation* and the *Jamestown* were in port with numbers of cadets on board. Lieut. Barnett, Ensign Jane and Cadet Blue were immensely popular on this occasion. Among the distinguished spectators present were: Colonel Whitehead, U. S. Army; Paymr. Tiffany, U. S. N., of the *Jamestown;* Paymr. Woodhull, U. S. N.; Commo. Greer, U. S. N.; Dr. Dickson, U. S. N., of the *Constellation*, and many others. Miss Woodhull, daughter of Paymr. Woodhull, U. S. N., was naive and charming as usual in pink silk and flowers. Miss Wadsworth, of Washington, was much admired in becoming costume of white with garniture of flowers. Miss Jordan, daughter of Paymr. Jordan, U. S. N., who dances very beautifully, wore a becoming toilet of pale blue surah, white lace and flowers."

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r.
Lt. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Cutler, Maine.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Station F, New York City.

Schooner *Eagre*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Stat on L, New York City.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Tulalip, Snowbomish, Wash. Ter.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg Address Port Jefferson, L. I. N. Y.

Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *M'Arthur*, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Address, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Bath Beach, King's Co., N. Y.

Schooner *Scoresby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address Beaufort, Cateret Co., N. C.

Steamer *Arago*, Lt. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., comdg. Address Cold Spring Harbor, New York.

Schooner *Palinurus*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg. Address Greenwch, Conn.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. At Halifax, Novia Scotia.

The Fish Hawk, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg. At Havre de Grass, Md.

The Lookout, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. At Wood's Holl.

The *Grampus*, J. W. Collins commanding. In Canadian waters.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE NEW ARMY GUN.

WE gave last week some account of the preliminary trial of the first 8-inch, all steel, gun ever constructed in America, after designs by the Army Ordnance Department. The cut we give this week showing the gun is produced from a photograph taken shortly after the recent firings. The carriage upon which it is mounted is the one designed by the Department and manufactured by the West Point Foundry about six months since. It was designed as a proof carriage for this gun and also for the 10-inch steel gun in course of construction. It is adapted to the larger gun by introducing two steel bushing rings fitted into the cheeks of carriage to secure the trunnion of the gun.

The gun represented is an 8 inch, all steel, breech-loading rifle, manufactured by the West Point Foundry, upon designs from the Army Ordnance Bureau. The tube and jacket were obtained from WHITWORTH, and the hoops and the breech mechanism forgings from the Midvale Steel Company. The total weight of the gun is 13 tons; total length, including breech mechanism, 271 inches; length of bore in front of gas check, 30 calibres; powder space in chamber, 3,109 cubic inches; charge, 100 pounds. The tube extends back to breech recess from muzzle, in one solid piece. The breech block is carried in the jacket, the thread cut in the rear portion of the jacket. The jacket extends forward and is shrunk over the tube about 87½ inches. The re-enforce is strengthened by two rows of steel hoops; the trunnion hoops form one of the outer layers. In front of the jacket a single row of hoops is shrunk on the tube and extends toward the muzzle, leaving 91 inches of the muzzle end of the tube unhooped. The second row of hoops is shrunk on forward of the trunnion hoops for a length of 38 inches to strengthen the gun, and the hoop portion forms three conical frustums. The elastic resistance of the gun to tangential rupture over the powder chamber is computed by Claverino and kindred formula, to be 54,000 lbs. per square inch.

The breech mechanism is modelled after the DE BANGE system. The block has three smooth and three threaded sectors and is locked in place by one-sixth of a turn of a block and secured by the eccentric end of a heavy lever which revolves into a cut made in the rear breech of the gun. The gas check consists of a pad made of two steel plates or cups, between which is a pad of asbestos and mutton suet formed under heavy pressure. The rifling consists of narrow grooves and lands, 45 of each. The depth of the groove is six-one-hundredth of an inch.

Although the gun is designed for a charge of 100 pounds it is believed that it can be increased to 105 pounds without giving dangerous pressure, and the intention is to increase the charge to that amount when the new powder is received from DU PONT.

The following is a very full synopsis of the official report of the preliminary firings—13 rounds—with this gun:

The first seven rounds were fired with German cocoa powder, which was received from Watervliet Arsenal. There were two kinds of cartridges, one kind weighing 85 pounds, and having 30 grains in each layer, the other weighing 100 lbs., and having 27 grains in each layer. In two of the first seven rounds the weight of the charge was 65 pounds, the projectiles weighing 182 and 286 pounds; in the next two rounds charges of 85 pounds were fired, the projectiles as before weighing 182 and 286 pounds, while in the last three of the rounds fired with cocoa powder the charge was 100 lbs., while the weight of the projectile was 182, 235, and 286 pounds. At the seventh round was fired the normal charge, 100 lbs. of powder, and a projectile weighing 286 pounds, for which the gun was designed The mean pressure for this round determined by two crusher gauges was 32,800 pounds, and the velocity at 150 feet was 1,787 feet.

Two kinds of DU PONT's brown prismatic powder marked P. A. and P. I. were then fired. With the normal charge of P. A. powder (round 12 of the record), the mean pressure was 35,450 pounds, the velocity at 150 feet was 1,812 feet. For P. I. powder (round 13 of the record), the pressure was 26,925 pounds, the velocity was 1,702 feet, and a considerable amount of unconsumed powder was ejected, showing that the P. I. powder is not a suitable one for this piece. The highest pressure indicated with the normal charge of P. A. powder was 36,200 pounds, exceeding by 1,200 pounds the provisional limit of pressure.

At the fifth round the breech block opened with some difficulty, and an examination showed that the resistance resulted from the diametral enlargement of the rear plate. Directions have been given to correct this defect. The star gauge records show that no material change took place in the diameter of the chamber or the bore. From 30 inches to 54 inches (measured from base of the breech), there

was a diminution in diameter of from 0.001 in. to 0.002 in.; in rear of 30 inches there was no change. No enlargement in the shot chamber exceeded 0.001 in. From the bottom of the bore (the beginning of the rifling) to the muzzle the average enlargements were as follows: 0 in. to 6 in., 0.005 in.; 7 in. to 14 in., 0.003 in.; 15 in. to 29 in., 0.002 in.; 30 in. to muzzle, 0.002 in. to 0.001 in.

After the third round the joint between the D. and D. rings opened slightly on the top, and measured after the 13th round showed that the opening was about 0.004 in. wide. It cannot at present be stated whether or not this opening increased during firing, but the defect has been noted and will be carefully observed. Enough cocoa powder remains to allow a comparison to be made with such brown prismatic powder as may be adopted finally. No firing has been done as yet to test the best position for the bands, but it will take place as soon as enough of some standard powder is obtained to fire ten consecutive rounds.

NAVAL DOCKS AND YARDS.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR HICHBORN has evidently kept his eyes open while "doing" Europe. Of course, from a constructor's view, the docks at the various points included in Mr. HICHBORN'S points of observation received much attention, and his chapter on this subject is of great interest and value. He specially mentions the Alexandra docks as being of the latest and newest type, and particularly well built. "The Langton Graving-Docks, also new, are two parallel docks, 951 feet in length." These docks can be divided by gates, making four docks. Following European practice, these docks, as well as many others in London and Liverpool, are fitted with cast-iron keel blocks, wedge-shaped and capped with wood, and adjustable. The gates are of wood, of the swinging type. The bottom of these docks is crowned instead of being flat, and consequently the drainage is to the sides. They are to be fitted with all modern appliances, a large hydraulic crane placed between them, work upon the foundation of which is already in progress. The dry docks on the Thames, and especially in the vicinity of London, are very numerous, and are of sizes ranging from 140 feet to 520 feet in length, and although many are built of wood, the principal ones are of stone, both natural and artificial. While in London Mr. HICHBORN embraced the opportunity of inspecting the pumping machinery constructed by Mr. ALLEN for use in connection with the large dock at St. John's, Newfoundland, constructed by J. E. SIMPSON, of New York. The "Simpson Docks" are of wood, many of them are in use in the United States, and they have the great advantage over the graving docks, as built here and in Europe, in cost and accessibility. Wooden docks cost much less than stone, and but little if any repairs are required for the first fifteen or twenty years after their installation. In conclusion, Constructor HICHBORN says :

> The lack of important naval battles in recent years stands in marked contrast to the desperate efforts of European powers to equip extraordinary vessels, designed to combine the invulnerable and the irresistible; and to the rarity of great sea fights may be indirectly attributed the superabundance of types; for we cannot but believe that a war of moderate duration . . . would speedily settle such vexed questions as the utility of the wholly armored water line versus the citadel ship, and would fix irrevocably the status of such craft as the *Esmeralda* and the *Giovanni Bausan*. . . . . Such a war . . . would prove, what has long been the apprehension of intelligent officers, that the warship of our day has become far too complicated for the people who may be called upon to work; and that a balance of advantage, unsuspected by many, rests with that vessel which has comparative simplicity, even though it be concomitant with a greater exposure of life, a lower speed, and reduced powers of offence.

From this it appears that the Constructor places greater reliance upon personal bravery and skill on the scene of battle than upon the multifarious appliances designed to render the one of the minimum advantage, and the other a question of memory and study. FARRAGUT once expressed the opinion that "wooden walls with iron hearts are better than iron walls with wooden hearts."

"Harper's Magazine" for September contains an article by Rear Admiral EDWARD SIMPSON, U. S. N., on the kindred subject of United States Docks and Navy-yards. He shows that the insignificant capacity of our present docks prevent proper attention to the bottoms of naval vessels, and docking for the purpose of inspecting and cleaning is the exception in our practice. This difficulty will increase with the introduction of iron and steel hulls. The Admiral gives a history of our present docks at Portsmouth, Boston, New York and Norfolk, and a description of them. He considers the question of providing additional docking facilities, and in connection with it the character and location of our Navy-yards. The conclusion is that selection of sites for Navy-yards should be confined to sites already owned by Government. Of these the yards at New London and Norfolk should be retained, and that on the Thames furnishes a solution of the problem how to provide the Navy with docking facilities. The Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., is of little or no use; the yard at Boston should be sold, dock included, as soon as a more suitable dock is built elsewhere. What now constitutes the yard proper at Brooklyn should be retained and the rest of the land sold. Pensacola should be abandoned, excepting a naval station for coal, etc., and a site for a large yard on the Gulf coast obtained. The Navy-yard at League Island is utterly condemned, and a strong argument is made on behalf of New London, because of its natural adaptability to the purpose intended, its capacity for defence and its importance to the defence of Long Island Sound, "the Mediterranean of the Western hemisphere, which remains undefended, ready to welcome an enemy to a hospitable anchorage, where he can establish his depots, and from which he can sally forth for the destruction of coast trade and to lay cities under contribution. We shall be wise," concludes Admiral SIMPSON, "if in the rehabilitation of the Navy we refer all our acts to the standard of national defence, and see to it that in all ways possible we make the one secure with the other."

GENERAL NEWTON'S APPOINTMENT.

WE recall no incident, in an observation of New York municipal affairs extending over thirty years, which is so encouraging to the cause of good government, as the selection of General JOHN NEWTON for the position of Commissioner of Public Works, vice SQUIRE, removed. As the *Post* says, it is the substitution of an ideally fit man for an ideally unfit man. It is not merely the character of General NEWTON which offers encouragement, for good men have been appointed to office before him, even in New York, and at least two of his predecessors in this very office have been graduates of the Military Academy. But by a happy conjunction of circumstances an opportunity offers for putting this Department upon a sound basis of administration, such as has not occurred before since its affairs assumed the importance which the growth of New York has now given them. The politicians are, for the moment, demoralized; the chief political bosses have passed away, leaving no immediate successors, and the political rings are thrown into confusion for the time being. It is just now their Five Forks, and if General NEWTON follows up his advantage, he can force them to an Appomattox surrender.

He is sufficiently familiar with New York to be quite aware that he will find the administration of a municipal department very different from the direction of the affairs of a corps in which each subordinate is a man of special technical training, and, above all, an honorable gentleman, whose good faith and fidelity to trust are to be implicitly relied upon. In New York he will find himself embarrassed in every way by intrigue and misrepresentation, and he will learn before he has gone far, if he has not already, how wonderfully the world is given to lying.

To the Department of Public Works, of which General NEWTON assumes control, was allowed for its expenditures this year $2,771,000. General NEWTON will receive a salary of $8,000 a year and hold office until May 1, 1889. He will have the appointment of a deputy with a salary of $5,500, a chief clerk at $4,400, a chief engineer at $7,000, a consulting engineer at $5,000, topographical engineer at $5,000; seven assistant engineers with salaries from $1,800 to $3,000, eight heads of bureaus with salaries from $2,750 to $4,800. The politicians are already plotting to get control of his department, through his selection of his subordinates, and especially of his chief deputy. One of the most honest and capable Commissioner of Public Works that New York has seen of late years was Mr. CAMPBELL, brother of Dr. CAMPBELL, of the Army, and he appointed HUBERT O. THOMPSON as his deputy. Through THOMPSON the department was transformed into a political machine for the benefit of one of the local factions. General NEWTON'S knowledge of the affairs of New York city will put him on his guard against the attempts which will be made to control by indirect methods the action of a man whom it is well known cannot be approached directly. But the politicians will have this advantage: to accomplish their ends they will work six days; as well as Sundays while the General is saying his prayers. There is no sort of intrigue and indirection that they will not resort to, and it is extremely difficult for any man whose mind is trained to honest methods to follow the ramifications of their crooked courses. But we believe that the appointment of General NEWTON will be followed by such a complete deliverance of his department from political associations that the intriguers will find no foothold there. Upon this the success of his administration depends.

THE publication in the JOURNAL of Aug. 7, of the elevations and deck drawings of the new cruisers has naturally elicited much criticism. Generally the comments are favorable to the designs of the vessels, and, perhaps, especially so to those produced by our own Naval Constructors—the purchase of designs in England or elsewhere out of the United States for our warships, and the policy thereby indicated of relying upon foreign talent, seeming to be anything else than popular with both the Service and the people. Of this policy we intend to say more in the future; at present a brief reference to certain suggested errors of judgment in the armament of the cruisers will be opportune. As an instance of the adverse comments in this direction, we quote from the communication of a Naval officer :

> In a spirit of kindness alone I wish to call attention to one or two points wherein I am sure many will be found to agree with me that error has been made. I refer to the almost entire lack of protection from machine-gun fire secured to the men at the guns and the powder-passers. Take, for example, the 4,000 ton poop and forecastle cruiser to be built upon designs of the Bureau of Construction. Fairly speaking, she seems for her class beyond criticism in all but one or two points; one—the light character of her battery and the other the default to which I have referred. The first may or may not be an objection, being largely a matter of individual preference and the recent practice of European powers seeming to be in the direction of reducing the calibre—which reduction is certainly carried out in the ship under discussion. The battery is certainly not heavy enough to cause a commander to give fight to an over powerful foe through professional pride alone, an objection urged recently by an eminent authority against the *Naniwa*.
>
> The other criticism which I would make in common with all who speak to me on the subject, is one that I fear cannot be so easily met. In view of the recent rapid development of the machine-gun and its general adoption by all nations, the failure to take all means necessary and possible to protect the combatant element of a ship from its fire is quite unaccountable. What body of men will stand at a gun and make it a weapon to be feared when exposed to such a hail of explosive bullets as, beyond all question, will be showered upon them? How will powder and projectile reach such a gun? Machine-guns are adaptable to any vessel, be she a dinghy or a *Devastation*, and can anyone doubt that they will be placed where they are adaptable? While perfect protection from their deadly shower is clearly beyond the power of naval architects in such vessels as the 4,000-ton cruiser, yet it is feasible to arranze the battery and so protect it and its approaches as to offer a very complete guarantee that the larger portion of machine-gun projectiles shall fail in their work, and this, I claim, is an object of paramount necessity, one of which little concern seems to have been taken in the design referred to.

We believe that a majority of naval officers will concur with this criticism, and it would be of service in designing other vessels if officers would express their opinions more freely than they do. Mere captious fault finding is out of place, but intelligent criticism may serve to direct attention to defects that can be remedied, if taken in time.

IT is now a little more than four years since the reduction in the number of line officers allowed upon the active list of the Navy was made by Congress. In our issue of August 26, 1882, was given a table showing the effects of the Act of August 5 upon promotion, and it may be of interest to see how the predictions of that day have been verified. The following table will show this to a partial extent :

Date of Reduction to Legal Number.	Supposed.	Actual.
Admiral	July, 1884.	October, 1883.
Commodore	February, 1888.	October, 1886.
Captain	October, 1885.	March, 1884.
Commander	December, 1886.	July, 1884.
Lieutenant-Commander	March, 1889.	March, 1885.
Lieutenants	No date.	October, 1885.
Lieutenant (Junior Grade)	No date.	January, 1886.

The table above referred to took into account only the retirements due to age; in a subsequent issue was inserted another table in which an attempt was made to allow for casualties, showing the supposed date of reduction as follows: Commodore, February, 1888; Captain, February, 1888; Commander, October, 1887; Lieutenant-Commander, September, 1888; Lieutenant, November, 1888.

It was believed that a fair percentage of casual-

ties was introduced in the second table, but it is evident that such was not the case, and that therefore there has been much faster promotion than had been supposed likely or even possible. The farther we go down the list, the greater is the apparent gain; for instance, the last junior lieutenant promoted gained nearly three years on the date of the second table; while the last ensign has gained nearly as much. Now that the reduction of all the grades is an accomplished fact, promotion, in the higher grades especially, will seem to move more rapidly. While the loss of many men is to be lamented, the survivors are to be congratulated upon their fortune, which has been, and is still likely to be, so much greater than was anticipated. The staff of the Navy are still suffering from the effects of the law, and it will be some time before their numbers are reduced to the legal limit; but there are more promotions among them than were counted upon, as will always be the case.

The reports in our German and French service contemporaries of the total number of repeating rifles produced by each Government up to the latest minute before going to press have attained to such regularity of appearance and exuberance of expression as almost to suggest the suspicion that our friends on both sides are engaged in playing an old American game of bluff. Referring to the *fete* at Spandau on the occasion of the completion at that arsenal of the one hundred thousandth Mauser conversion, *La France Militaire* says: "Although we have neither held a noisy jollification nor fired cannon, as Germany has done, at the baptism of the one hundred thousandth repeater, we are not on that account behind our beloved neighbors. Very quickly, should the desire inspire us, we could celebrate the christening of the two hundred thousandth converted Gras. At this moment there have been received by the trial commission one hundred and thirty thousand stand, not only completed, but inspected, proved, and accepted. The new arm is of the very best character, possessing many distinctive advantages over similar inventions."

In deference to general demands of the military staff the Belgian War Office has ordered a commission to test all the most approved magazine rifles and report as promptly as possible. The Italian Government is also much exercised about the rearmament of its infantry.

Volume 17, part 1, of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, containing the reports of the operations in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, from June 10, 1862, to Jan. 20, 1863, is now being received at the War Department for distribution. We understand that a supplement to vol. 12, which will contain the proceedings and findings of the original Fitz John Porter trial, the non-publication of which created such a controversy in the Senate last session, when the legislative bill was under consideration, is also in the hands of the Public Printer, and may be looked for shortly. This work is gaining in popular favor with the lapse of time. Under the law 11,000 copies are published, and distributed by the Secretary of War as follows: To the Executive Departments and to officers of the Army and contributors to the work, each, 1,000; to such libraries, organizations and individuals as may be designated by Senators, Representatives and delegates of the 47th Congress, 8,300; to be sold by the Secretary of War, 700. The few extra volumes authorized to be sold are being subscribed for daily. These volumes are sold at the actual cost of printing, with ten cents added to cover little extras. They range in price from 55 cents to $1.85, according to size of book and quality of binding. Mr. David Fitzgerald, the intelligent, urbane and industrious librarian of the War Department, is charged with the distribution, under the Secretary of War, of the entire work, and a very arduous task he finds it, 11,000 copies of each volume passing through his hands.

General John Newton, Chief of Engineers, on Thursday afternoon received informal notice of his appointment to be Commissioner of Public Works of New York City. He at once proceeded to the War Department and made application to be placed upon the retired list of the Army. An order was issued on Friday retiring him from that date. There is a good deal of speculation already as to who will be appointed Chief of Engineers to succeed him, but it is the general impression that Colonel James C. Duane, the President of the Board of Engineer officers in New York City, will be chosen, and there can be no better selection. Colonel Charles S. Stewart, the ranking officer of the corps, is in very poor health, and if he has not already applied for retirement, will, in all probability, do so before the appointment is made. Colonel Charles E. Blunt, who stands next in rank, will be retired in February, and this fact is regarded as precluding his promotion. Colonel Duane, who comes next in rank, is an officer of whose eminent fitness for the position it is hardly necessary to speak. If appointed he will have nearly two years to serve, as he does not retire until June 30, 1888. The date of General Newton's retirement for age is Aug. 24, 1887, and that of Colonel Stewart April 11, 1887. Colonel Gillmore, who follows Colonel Duane, retires Feb. 28, 1889, and then comes Colonel Casey, who does not retire until May, 1895, and whose star as the coming Chief is fast rising above the horizon. According to the West Point record, showing age of General Newton when he entered the Academy, he was originally put down as retiring on July 1, 1886. Within the past year, however, he has furnished documentary proof that he was born on August 24, 1823, and the record was accordingly changed.

The advertisements for proposals for the construction of the five new vessels of war have not yet made their appearance. The delay is due to the fact that Secretary Whitney has not returned to the Department the copies that were mailed to him for approval. Nothing whatever has been heard from him on the subject and it is presumed by the Acting Secretary that he has not yet opened the mail containing them. Simultaneously with the publication of these advertisements we learn that advertisements will be issued inviting shipbuilders from this and foreign countries to submit designs for the two vessels referred to in the following clause of the Naval Increase Act: "Two sea-going double-bottomed armored vessels of about 6,000 tons displacement, designed for a speed of at least 16 knots an hour, with engines having all necessary appliances for working under forced draught, and costing, including engines and machinery and excluding armament, not more than $2,500,000 each. Said vessels shall have each a complete torpedo outfit and be armed in the most effective manner." The advertisements will be published in a number of English papers.

The two vacancies on the Army disability retired list have been filled, as we predicted they would be, by the retirement of Alfred M. Raphall and David B. Taylor, the two senior First Lieutenants of the 11th Infantry. These retirements clear the way for the promotion of First Lieutenant Leon A. Matile and Second Lieutenants Robert J. C. Irvine and Pierce M. B. Travis to the vacancies caused by these retirements, and Benjamin F. Handforth to that resulting from Major Schwan's resignation of his line commission. It is now settled that there are to be no more promotions among Army officers who have been recommended for retirement by Retiring Boards, and there is every indication that when vacancies occur on the retired list they will be filled from disabled officers who block the way for the promotion of others.

The recent sad occurrence by which three men lost their lives on the *Constellation* while engaged in the heroic attempt to rescue Cadet Schley, emphasizes the oft-repeated truth that some more efficient boat-detaching apparatus than that in use in the time of Drake and Cook and Nelson should be employed. The account of the occurrence says: "Attempts were immediately made to lower the life-boat and the first cutter, but, owing to the *jamming of the former's falls*, her entire crew of six men were precipitated into the water." So it would seem that it was by little short of a miracle that the entire boat's crew were not drowned.

The French are enjoying, with a true Gallic sense of the ridiculous, the *maladresse* of Germany and Italy in their diplomatic courtesies. It seems that the two governments could think of nothing better to send to the Sultan of Morocco than the portraits of Emperor William and of Victor Emmanuel. It need not be added that the pictures never reached the interior of the palace; scarcely had the embassies which bore them left Fez when they were placed with their faces to the wall, in a court reserved for waste and dirt thrown there to be removed. Could Germany, so intelligent and learned, be ignorant of the horror of Mussulmans for images and especially for the images of *infidels*?

The Naval Advisory Board has been busily engaged this week packing up its office furniture, books and papers for shipment to the new quarters at Chester. The first meeting of the Board will be held there on Wednesday next. A recorder to succeed Assistant Naval Constructor Bowles has not yet been selected, but it is understood that either Assistant Naval Constructor Gatewood or Assistant Engineer Kammerling will fill that position. The latter has been on duty with the Board since his restoration to the Service and will accompany it to Chester whether made recorder or not. P. A. Engineer Roelker will also continue his connection with the Board at Chester.

The appointment to 2d Lieutenancies of the non-commissioned officers, who successfully passed the Fort Monroe Examining Board a few weeks since, will probably not be made until the Secretary of War returns from his vacation. There are now just enough vacancies for them all, three having occurred during the past week by the retirements of Lieutenants Raphall and Taylor, of the 11th Infantry, and the death of Lieutenant Weinberg, 13th Infantry. Seven of the existing vacancies are in the Infantry and two in the Cavalry.

"Now's the day and now's the hour," as the Scotch poet says. Fort Myer, Va., has been abandoned by the Signal Service, and is the very place for the establishment of the Light Artillery School, so strongly recommended of late years by Generals Sheridan, Hancock, Schofield and other prominent officers. Possibly the governing military authorities are already considering the proposition.

A London despatch to the N. Y. *World* reports that the naval manœuvres and sham fight at Milford-Haven which attracted so much attention during the week ending Aug. 21, have tended to show that permanent forts, protecting an enormous "boom" and mine fields with electric lights on shore, to discover the whereabouts of the enemy, are insufficient for harbor protection against ships. Admiral Sir William Hewitt, who is an extremely able strategist and a dashing commander, by the aid of smoke rafts rendered the searching electric light on shore of little use. The torpedo-boats blew up, the boom destroyed the mines by means of countermines, and then one of the ironclads went through the "boom" without the slightest hindrance. If he had been a real enemy he could have forced his way up to Milford-Haven and to the Pembroke Dockyard in spite of everything that had been devised to keep him out. The sham fight itself was a ridiculous farce, by which nothing was accomplished except the waste of enormous quantities of good ammunition.

Mr. Cutting has been released by the Mexican court on the ground that Medina, the injured party, has waived his right to a civil suit for damages, and it is held that this ends the proceedings by the State. It is expected that a claim for damages will follow. The Arresures murder is still a subject of correspondence, or rather of inquiry. As it appears at present, the only act for which this Government can demand redress is that of kidnapping Arresures when he was domiciled on this side of the border line. In no event can it be expected that Mondragon will be surrendered for trial to American authorities, a special treaty clause intervening to warrant the refusal upon Mexico's part to surrender one of her citizens upon any pretext.

At an outlay of about two and one-half millions of dollars England was able during the Russian scare to obtain and arm fourteen fast cruisers, a fact which is to be borne in mind in considering the subject of our auxiliary navy. The vessels taken up by the British Government included several of the finest and swiftest merchantmen in the world. The charter payments averaged $145,462 for the fourteen vessels, the highest being $210,000 for the *Massila*, and the lowest $94,135 for the *Moor*. Besides the amounts expended for hire of the above vessels

£29,824 was expended on fittings, £51,585 on restoration, and miscellaneous expenditure amounted to £46,773, making the total cost of the fourteen cruisers £535,476.

IT is evident that there are better days ahead for the Navy and especially for our younger naval officers, whose interests are identified with our reconstructing service. With reference to this a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* very truthfully says: "In the next five years there will be a complete revolution in the floating property of the Navy. The outlook is that within that time there will be an entirely new navy with modern steel guns. It has been the cry since the war that the Navy was top heavy, there being too many officers for the number of vessels. Naval officers of a practical turn of mind say that this state of things will soon be reversed. It will be the vessels that are too many and the officers too few. Besides the new vessels will be of a type that none of the present officers understand. The old officers have passed the age when new ideas can be taken. The only source from which officers of the new navy can be drawn is young men, and in order to render these capable and efficient officers of modern steel vessels it will be necessary to give them an extended course in the management of such vessels. The old officers are reconciled to the fact that these officers will have to be depended on for commands in the future, and think that preparation should be commenced at once to fit them for the important duties soon to be imposed upon them."

IN regard to the payment of telegrams the Second Comptroller of the Treasury decides that: Where the telegram is sent prepaid by the officer, who is reimbursed by the paymaster, a copy of the telegram certified by the officer with the amount paid marked on it, may be regarded as a sufficient sub-voucher; but where the telegram is sent by another party, the receipt of the telegraph company, showing the amount paid and by whom paid, with copy of the telegram certified by the officer should accompany the voucher.

COMMODORES D. L. BRAINE and Walter W. Queen were examined on Thursday by a special board consisting of Rear Admirals John L. Worden, James E. Jouett and John H. Russell. Commodore Braine was examined for promotion in anticipation of the retirement of Admiral Russell, and Commodore Queen for appointment as Acting Rear Admiral in command of the South Atlantic Station.

THE new recruiting detail is now complete with the exception of the 7th and 9th Cavalries and the 13th Infantry. Captain Frank D. Garretty, 17th Infantry, is the latest addition to the list. It is very probable that 1st Lieutenant John W. Wilkinson will be chosen to represent the 7th Cavalry.

NO ACTION will be taken upon the charge preferred against General Fitz-John Porter by General Philip St. G. Cooke. The acting Adjutant-General has decided that too long a time had elapsed for them to be taken into consideration.

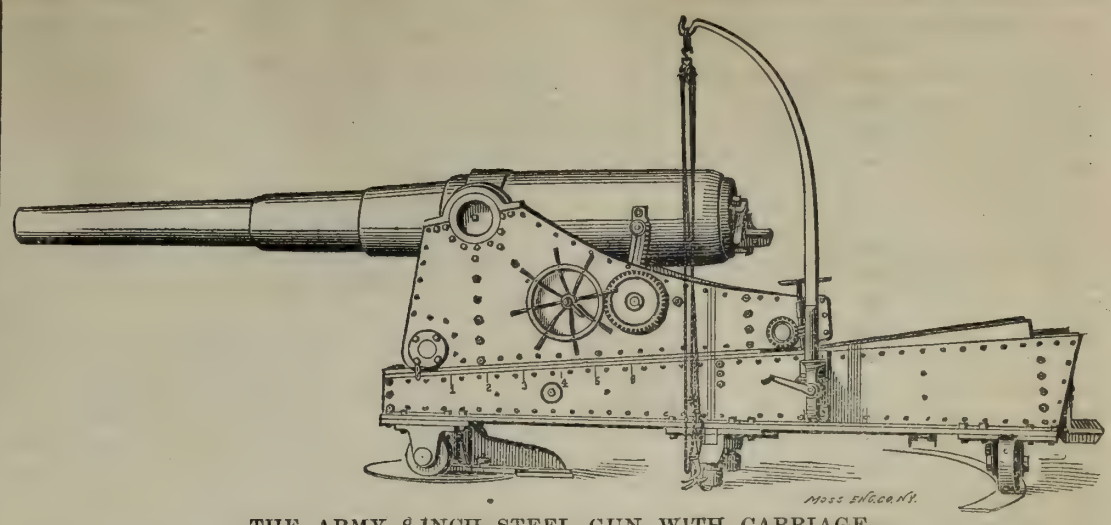
THE Lieutenant-General has taken no steps since he returned to Washington toward garrisoning Fort Myer, and it is presumed now that the subject is to be left for the decision of the Secretary of War.

TO THE credit of the delegation of G. A. R. men who passed through our city East, says a Portland, Ore., paper, there was none of that tomfoolery "Col.," "Capt.." "Maj." or "Gen." prefixed to their names on the hotel registers. They were a fine body of representative Americans, to whom the country is grateful and of whom the people are proud.

THE War Department library, which was closed some time ago by order of Secretary Endicott to enable Librarian Fitzgerald to rearrange the books and classify the works purchased during the past year, will not be reopened before September 1, at the earliest.

THE "Mutual Benefit Life Association of America," in another column, express their desire to secure agents "at all Army posts and Naval stations, and on U. S. vessels."

THE *Alta California* says: "Three well-known rifle shots, Messrs. Hermansen, Vicker, and J. P. O'Reilly, went over to Shell Mound Park to make a test of a brand new magazine rifle, owned by Mr. Vicker. The shooting machine in question is a magazine gun somewhat similar to the well-known Winchester, but differing on certain clearly defined principles from the well understood old timer. The *Alta* reporter present regards the weapon as a modification of the Sharps-Burchard magazine model, but possessing little or no recoil. The gun is a good one as a shooter, and has good power on the 200-yard range, which was all she was tried on, but the barrel is far and away too heavy for field work."



THE ARMY 8-INCH STEEL GUN WITH CARRIAGE.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. John Newton has been retired from Aug. 27, 1886, at his own request (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Insp.-Gen. Absalom Baird is ordered to Fort Riley via Headquarters Dept. Missouri, on official business under instructions from the Lieut.-General (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Paymaster Chas. McClure, granted one month's leave (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Sergt. Thos. Casey, Bat. E, 3d Art., is retired at his own request (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Col. Charles S. Stewart, Engineer Corps, has applied for retirement—over 40 years service.

THE CAPE TOWN CHARGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

MY name has been brought before the public lately, in connection with an inquiry held on board the U. S. S. *Lancaster*, accusing me of defrauding the U. S. Treasury Department, by overcharging the war vessels visiting this port for stores, etc., on an affidavit signed by one named Walter, and supported by the consul, J. W. Siler, lately of this city. The result of the inquiry referred to was to exonerate me on all counts and the decision being that the whole affair was prompted by motives of jealousy and for the purpose of ruining me. Siler, Walter and his party evidently thought that the whole affair would have been investigated at Washington, thus precluding me of a fair hearing, they being called as witnesses, and one of them, Walter, would have escaped the two months' imprisonment he is now undergoing for embezzlement, had he gone. Siler's conduct I cannot understand, for, by evidence, he sent the affidavit signed Nov. 4, 1885, to Washington, and by the 7th of the same month, after the *Juniata* had left, and on the arrival of the *Lancaster*, Jan. 25, 1886, Siler, as consul, goes on board and recommends me, never mentioning to Capt. Porter or anyone else, that his Vice Consul, S. A. Walter, had signed any affidavit, that I whacked up with the officers, which he as well as his satellite, Walter, knew was one of the most libellous statements ever made on oath, and if he had been here, I would have immediately instituted a case of perjury against him. Further, I know I should have reported him to the Secretary of State as well as to the Secretary of the Navy, but I shall leave that to the reports now going home about him, and his character here in the colony, which is well known to nearly all the commanders and officers of the Navy who have visited this place and St. Helena during his consular régime there.

During the stay of the *Lancaster*, January-February, 1886, of about 30 days, Siler requested me to get Walter something to do, which I agreed to, employing him to entertain the officers, etc., while I was busy on board, by making small purchases for them and meeting them in my office when they came ashore. I knew nothing then of this affidavit, and, to show up treachery of Siler, he got this Walter, who was now admitted to my confidence, to make notes of my business transactions, and to go about collecting any evidence which he thought likely to crush me and to report the *Lancaster*. Knowing that this vessel was to return here in June, Siler suddenly gets leave of absence and goes home by an Italian bark, asking, or getting, a boy who was worthless to me and was also under suspension, to run away from his friends and creditors, promising him a good situation. Walter's embezzlement case having come on, he was suspended as Vice, and another one appointed. I think Mr. Siler's sore point was that I would not pan out for all the exorbitant demands made on me; so he endeavored to ruin me, as above stated. I would have forgiven him had he attacked me alone and not made such libellous statements touching the commanders and officers of the U. S. Navy, as during our term of friendship I always did my utmost to shield his faults; in fact, in many instances, wrote to commanding officers not to report him, when I knew they had left here with that intention. Now, sir, I have taken this step of writing to your journal, not only to clear my character with regard to my dealings, (which are of 16 years' duration) with the vessels of the U. S. Government, but principally to vindicate and cast aside those libellous imputations made by Siler, in his affidavit, on the officers of the U. S. Navy, and I can only do so effectually through the columns of your paper. In conclusion I may mention that the worthless boy, Stephens, will, no doubt, be found in company with Siler, who is now in Washington, and whom I defy to substantiate any of the charges made against me, principally that of *whacking it up with officers*, a term in itself so vulgar that it requires an explanation, and could only be used by such as he and those utterly void of self respect.

Requesting that you will be good enough to give this whole or part insertion in the columns of your valuable journal, I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH GRADY.

CAPE TOWN, July 21, 1886.

THE Second Comptroller recently allowed the following Mexican War claims: Wofford, John, late Capt., 13th U. S. Int., $120; Miner, Francis P., late Corporal, Gen. Serv., U. S. A., $27; Trowbridge, Henry, late Private, Co. F, 4th U; S. Inf., and Co. D, 28th, and 942 Wis. Vols., $21; Turnley, Parmenas, late 2d Lieut., 1st U. S. Inf., M. W., $75, and King, Benj., Asst. Surg., U. S. Army, $150.

List of Colleges, Universities, etc., at which officers of the Army are detailed under Section 1225, R. S.

Maine State College, Orono, Me., Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art., detail commenced, July 1, '85.

University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Lieut. William H. Coffin, 5th Art., detail commenced, Nov. 18, '85.

Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., Lieut. George E. Sage, 5th Art., detail commenced, Oct. 5, '85.

St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers, 7th Cav., detail commenced, Sept. 26, '85.

Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art., detail commenced, April 21, '86.

Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Lieut. Henry H. Benham, 2d Inf., detail commenced, Sept. 13, '86.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Lieut. William P. Van Ness, 1st Art., detail commenced, Oct. 1, '86.

Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., detail commenced, Oct. 1, '85.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa., Lieut. Geo. T. Bartlett, 3d Art., detail commenced, July 6, '85.

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav., detail commenced, April 15, '84.

Pennsylvania State College, Centre County, Pa., Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, 15th Inf., detail commenced, April 9, '86.

St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., Lieut. Chas. W. Foster, 3d Art., detail commenced, Sept. 10, '84.

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Art., detail commenced, Sept. 29, '84.

Virginia Agrl. and Mech. College, Blacksburg, Va., Lieut. John C. Gresham, 7th Cav., detail commenced, Aug. 23, '84.

Bingham School, Orange County, N. C., Lieut. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., detail commenced, Aug. 1, '86.

South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., Lieut. Albert L. Mills, 1st Cav., detail commenced, Aug. 15, '86.

North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., Lieut. William C. Rafferty, 1st Art., detail commenced, Sept. 6, '84.

Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, Ala., Lieut. Melzar C. Richards, 2d Art., detail commenced, Oct. 1, '85.

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Miss., Oktibbeha County, Miss., Lieut. Henry C. Davis, Jr., 3d Art., detail commenced, July 1, '86.

Thatcher Institute, Shreveport, La., Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st Inf., detail commenced, June 19, '86.

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav., detail commenced, Sept. 6, '86.

University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Lieut. Edmund K. Webster, 2d Inf., detail commenced, Aug. 15, '86.

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., Lieut. Frederick E. Phelps, 8th Cav., detail commenced, Sept. 2, '84,

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Lieut. Augustus P. Blocksom, 6th Cav., detail commenced, July 1, '84.

University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, Lieut. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., detail commenced, April 14, '84.

Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio, Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf., detail commenced, July 31, '84.

Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, 4th Art., detail commenced, Sept. 8, '84.

Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 17th Inf., detail commenced, Oct. 31, '84.

De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf., detail commenced, July 1, '86.

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., Lieut. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Inf., detail commenced, June 23, '86.

Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Ill., Lieut. James P. Bell, 7th Cav., detail commenced, July 1, '86.

University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., detail commenced, Sept. 1, '86.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Lieut. Luigi Lomia, 5th Art., detail commenced, July 6, '85.

University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa, Lieut. Joseph M. Califf, 3d Art., detail commenced, July 1, '86.

Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, 2d Art., detail commenced, June 17, '86.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Art., detail commenced, Nov. 12, '84.

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., Lieut. William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., detail commenced, Aug. 11, '84.

University of California, Berkeley, Cal., Lieut. Geo. F. E. Harrison, 2d Art., detail commenced, Sept. 23, '86.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the press of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., have recently issued the following works: "An historical account of the development of small arms and ammunition for the same and the effect of the same upon the science of war," by Lieut. C. A. Bennett, 3d U. S. Art.; "Notes on experiments with high explosives at Fort Monroe, May, 1886," by Lieut. M. M. Macomb, 4th U. S. Art.; "Comparisons of the Armaments of European nations, describing their systems of artillery," by Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Art.; and "Notes on the Distribution of Iron Ores in the U. S.," by Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, 5th U. S. Art.

REVENUE MARINE.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has received a supplemental report from Special Agent G. R. Tingle in regard to the Alaska seal fisheries, dated San Francisco, August 18, in which the agent says: "On my arrival at Ounalaska I met the revenue cutter *Corwin*, Capt. Abbey, in charge of four schooners, viz., *San Diego*, *Onward*, *Thornton* and *Carolina*, the three last named being English vessels from Victoria. Captain Abbey has unfortunately been short of coal, or he would have made more seizures. He has, however, been very active, and has done good work. I urged him to remain, if he could, cruising around the island until the *Bear* arrived to relieve him."

THE STATE TROOPS.

ELECTIONS OF BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

The election of a Brigadier-General for the brigade in New York City came off at the arsenal, corner 35th street and 7th avenue, on Wednesday, Aug. 15. The affair was quiet and there was no excitement. The election was made on the first ballot. Col. Emmons Clark, of the 7th Regiment, presided. The ballot showed fourteen votes for Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, six for Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, two for Col. S. V. R. Cruger, lately of the 12th Regiment, and one for Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward, who lately commanded the 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.

If, by the recent wholesale disbandments of generals the military authorities at Albany intended a change of policy, they will find out that their method was a mistaken one so far as New York City is concerned, for matters will remain as they were before. As it stands the whole thing might as well have been left as it was before, with the advantage of having avoided much bad blood and ill-feeling caused by disbandments and elections.

As it stands the election is a very satisfactory one to all concerned, and it could have been made unanimous, if a motion to that effect had been offered. Gen. Fitzgerald had no serious opposition to meet, and those who voted for others, did not do so because they objected to Gen. Fitzgerald, but because they "loved their own candidate better."

Gen. Fitzgerald is an accomplished and meritorious soldier, as will be seen from the following official record:

UNITED STATES SERVICE.

Sergeant, Co. C, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. Militia, in U. S. Service from April 19 to June 3, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 11th N. Y. Vols., June 2, 1861; Captain, July 21, 1861; resigned Sept. 1, 1861; Adjutant 40th N. Y. Vols., Jan. 24, 1862; Captain, May 26, 1862; Provost Marshal and Aide-de-Camp, Kearny's and Birney's 1st Division; Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Foster, 18th Army Corps; discharged July 6, 1864; Major and later Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Regt. Militia, District of Vicksburg, Miss., and discharged in February, 1865.

NATIONAL GUARD SERVICE.

Private Co. C, 7th Regt., Dec. 30, 1857; Corporal, Jan. 4, 1860; Sergeant, Feb. 4, 1860; 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1861; 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, Dec. 6, 1861; vacated office by enlisting in N. Y. Vols., January, 1862; 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, 7th Regt., Oct. 14, 1865; Adjutant, 7th Regt., May 1, 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 9, 1876; Brigadier-General, March 28, 1882.

In Brooklyn the election fell unanimously upon the commander of the late 3d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. James McLeer. Gen. McLeer's record is as follows:

UNITED STATES SERVICE.

Private, Co. C, 14th N. Y. S. Militia (84th Vols.), April 18, 1861; discharged as Sergeant (loss of left arm), July 27, 1863; Brevet Captain N. Y. S. Vols.

NATIONAL GUARD SERVICE.

Private, Co. C, 14th Regt., April 18, 1861; discharged as Sergeant, July 27, 1863; 1st Lieutenant, Co. C, 14th Regt., May 27, 1865; Quartermaster, 14th Regt., Sept. 9, 1867; Major, Aug. 16, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 7, 1870; Colonel, June 6, 1873; commanding 3d Brigade since Sept. 17, 1883.

When General Fitzgerald was captain and A. D. C. on the staff of General Foster, Edw. E. Potter, the brother of Asst. Bishop Potter, was Brigadier-General and chief of staff; Francis Darr, now of San Francisco, Lieut.-Colonel and C. S.; Jas. H. Strong and Geo. E. Gourand, Captains and A. D. Cs.; Francis N. Farquhar, late of the Army, 2d Lieut. F. G. Snelling, Med. Director, and Jas. C. Slaght, Captain and A. Q. M. Those who remember that period will recall the controversy of those gentlemen with Gen. D. Hunter when he assumed command of the Department of the South in February, 1863, which led to his S. O 97 of that year, against which these gentlemen protested in a letter addressed to Secretary Stanton. General Fitzgerald appears among the wounded in General Phil Kearny's report on the battle of Fair Oaks as "1st Lieut. Lewis Fitzgerald, of the 40th N. Y.," and as having conducted himself "with great coolness and bravery" in the report of Lieut.-Col. Egan, commanding.

In Buffalo the election of Brig. Gen. Peter Doyle was unanimous.

The result in Albany is the most surprising, because the election of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver was generally considered a foregone conclusion. He was defeated, however, by a vote of 14 against 13, the favorite candidate being Col. Amasa J. Parker, the author of the well-known code of 1882. Gen. Oliver's apathy, just like that of Gen. Wylie, had doubtless much to do with his defeat.

At the meeting of the field and company officers of the 3d Brigade to elect a Brigadier General, the resolution which approves Adt. Gen. Porter's reorganization of the National Guard and G. O. 21, was unanimously adopted. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That we, the commanding officers of the 10th Battalion, several separate companies, and batteries of the 3d Brigade, hereby indorse, and we do hereby approve of General Order No. 21, Headquarters State of New York, and it is in our opinion the right move in the right direction to increase the efficiency of the National Guard of the State of New York.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NATIONAL GUARD ARTILLERY.

In view of the changes lately made by the authorities in the organization of our National Guard, it may not be out of place to bring up for consideration the subject of remodelling the artillery branch of the service. Conceded that the object of the existence of the National Guard is two-fold: 1st. To provide an armed force for the suppression of insurrection. 2d. To train the citizens of the State in the use of arms, so that in case of war efficient troops could be put into the field, the present system as applied to infantry would appear to meet these objects in an economical manner. But the condition of the artillery shows the necessity of a change in system and organization. The National Guard includes, at present, seven mounted batteries, four guns each. With one or two exceptions their condition is reported by the State authorities to be unsatisfactory. The drawbacks to the advancement of this arm are stated to be inexperience and want of knowledge on the part of officers at present in commission—the first principles of the service greatly neglected or superficially taught—too much attention paid to mounted parades, which with green horses and drivers, are practically of no benefit, while incurring a useless expense to the State.

The authorities might as well give up the idea of maintaining mounted light batteries, capable of active field service as compared with the infantry, their efficiency being mostly dependent on trained horses and drivers, and on officers possessing a much more thorough military education than National Guard officers can spend the time and energy to acquire. Even with the honest intention to become thoroughly up in their branch of the Service, their batteries are limited by circumstances to the standing gun drill, which is obsolete, a superficial knowledge of the school of the battery dismounted, and a very few manœuvres of the battery mounted, the drill in which, occurring at such rare intervals, with green horses and drivers, amounts practically to nothing at all. The firing is limited to blank charges. Thus the most important parts of the mounted field battery service are practically untaught. They can, in truth, be acquired only in the field, or in regular camps of instruction preparing troops for actual war. It goes without saying, that field manœuvres are unnecessary in riot duty. But the time and money expended on mounted batteries in trying to make them that which circumstances will not admit of, could be used to advantage in a form of Artillery Service, which could be made practically and thoroughly efficient to meet the requirements of the before-named two objects of the National Guard. Let the authorities disband all the batteries, excepting, possibly, those which possess the facilities for, and show indications of, becoming serviceable. Give to the Infantry Regiments the privilege of organizing regimental artillery companies. Properly posted military men are aware that this is no innovation. In 1809, Napoleon ordered that *each* regiment of infantry of the line or light infantry of the French Armies, should have as part of its organization an "artillery company," armed and equipped with two field guns and the necessary accessories. Such a company, as part of a National Guard infantry regiment, might be made up somewhat as follows: 1 1st Lieutenant; 1 2d Lieutenant; 1 1st Sergeant; 2 Sergeants (chiefs of sections, one to act as Q. M. Sergeant); 4 Corporals (2 as gunners and 2 as caisson corporals), and from 30 to 40 men. It should be equipped with two Gatling guns or two rifled steel guns. Howitzers should be discarded, being obsolete, and of no special value in riot duty, where cannon need only be used against barricades and out of range of small arms. These, with the limbers and caissons, should be moved by means of drag ropes. Such a company might also have charge of a small arm ammunition wagon and an ambulance.

It should also be equipped with axes, shovels, picks, and crowbars. In addition to the handling of the guns, practical range finding and firing with shell, case shot, etc., it should receive instruction in erecting street barricades and simple field works and obstructions—cutting through walls, fortifying buildings, and such other duties as would suggest themselves to an energetic commander.

The advantages of this plan seem to be that a regimental artillery company would be perfected in so much of the artillery service as the present system admits of, which, joined to the other duties mentioned, would enable an infantry regiment to act, as it should in riot duty, as an independent corps. Through contact with their infantry comrades the officers and members would acquire a knowledge of infantry tactics and military routine which is indispensable to a good artillerist, together with the rudiments of military engineering, with which every soldier should be familiar. In actual riot duty, which at best is trying to raw troops, the two branches would, through their comradeship, possess a feeling of confidence in each other which is recognized as of great value in troops of different arms acting together.

The State would be put to no additional armory expense, and the cost of maintenance would be more than covered by the amount saved by disbanding the practically useless mounted light batteries now existing. E. E. B.

Brooklyn, Aug. 23, 1886.

ATTENDANCE AT THE NEW YORK CAMP.

The orders fixing the number of service days necessary, in order to entitle the men to pay, had the desired effect, and the attendance was regular, as will be seen from the following schedule:

14th Regiment.—June 20, 35 officers, 427 men; June 23, 34 officers, 434 men; June 26, 35 officers, 432 men: average attendance, 77.71 per cent.

8th Regiment.—July 4, 19 officers, 344 men; July 7, 20 officers, 345 men; July 10, 19 officers, 346 men; average attendance, 78.80 per cent.

74th Regiment.—July 4, 22 officers, 271 men; July 7, 23 officers, 277 men; July 10, 23 officers, 280 men; average attendance, 74.49 per cent.

69th Regiment.—July 11, 38 officers, 586 men; July 14, 36 officers, 592 men; July 17, 38 officers, 596 men; average attendance, 73.29 per cent.

65th Regiment.—July 18, 29 officers, 417 men; July 21, 30 officers, 432 men; July 24, 30 officers, 427 men; average attendance, 85.16 per cent.

11th Regiment.—June 27, 29 officers, 352 men; June 30, 27 officers, 355 men; July 3, 27 officers, 355 men; average attendance, 79.42 per cent.

32d Regiment.—June 27, 26 officers, 334 men; June 30, 25 officers, 337 men; July 3, 25 officers, 339 men; average attendance, 79.92 per cent.

13th Separate Co.—2 officers, 32 men; or 60.71 per cent. of aggregate.

24th Separate Co.—3 officers, 20 men; or 47.91 per cent. of aggregate.

26th Separate Co.—July 18, 3 officers, 95 men; July 21, 3 officers, 97 men; July 24, 3 officers, 98 men; average attendance, 95.87 per cent.

32d Separate Co.—July 18, 3 officers, 65 men; July 21, 3 officers, 64 men; July 24, 3 officers, 64 men; average attendance, 87.57 per cent.

1st Separate Co.—July 25, 28 and 31, 4 officers, 49 men; or 96.36 per cent. of aggregate.

8th Separate Co.—July 25, 2 officers, 68 men; July 28, 2 officers, 67 men; July 31, 2 officers, 67 men; average attendance, 96.03 per cent.

25th Separate Co.—July 25, 28 and 31, 3 officers, 37 men; or 75.47 per cent.

34th Separate Co.—July 25, 28 and 31, 3 officers, 51 men; or 93.10 per cent. of aggregate.

29th Separate Co.—July 25, 2 officers, 47 men; July 28, 2 officers, 47 men; July 31, 2 officers, 46 men; average attendance, 81.18 per cent.

31st Separate Co.—July 25, 2 officers, 45 men; July 28, 3 officers, 46 men; July 31, 3 officers, 46 men; average attendance, 78.10 per cent.

2d Separate Co.—July 25, 3 officers, 73 men; July 28, 3 officers, 72 men; July 31, 3 officers, 75 men; average attendance, 74.33 per cent.

39th Separate Co.—July 25, 3 officers, 57 men; July 28, 3 officers, 57 men; July 31, 3 officers, 58 men; average attendance, 86.32 per cent.

10th Separate Co.—July 25, 2 officers, 43 men; July 28, 2 officers, 42 men; July 31, 2 officers, 43 men; average attendance, 87.95 per cent.

12th Separate Co.—July 25, 2 officers, 70 men; July 28, 1 officer, 70 men; July 31, 2 officers, 70 men; average attendance, 76.95 per cent.

18th Separate Co.—July 25, 28 and 31, 3 officers, 44 men; or 90.38 per cent. of aggregate.

30th Separate Co.—July 25, 28 and 31, 3 officers, 57 men; average attendance, 86.12 per cent.

3d Separate Co.—August 1, 4 and 7, 3 officers, 48 men; or 98.07 per cent. of aggregate.

7th Separate Co.—August 1, 3 officers, 53 men; August 4, 3 officers, 53 men; August 7, 3 officers, 52 men; average attendance, 77.22 per cent.

21st Separate Co.—August 1, 2 officers, 61 men; August 4, 2 officers, 62 men; August 7, 2 officers, 62 men; average attendance, 87.47 per cent.

33d Separate Co.—August 1, 4 and 7, 3 officers, 60 men; or 98.44 per cent. of aggregate.

4th Separate Co.—August 1, 3 officers, 53 men; August 4, 3 officers, 48 men; August 7, 3 officers, 50 men; average attendance, 83.21 per cent.

14th Separate Co.—August 1, 4 officers, 55 men; August 4, 4 officers, 55 men; August 7, 4 officers, 52 men; average attendance, 80.75 per cent.

15th Separate Co.—August 1, 3 officers, 40 men; August 4, 3 officers, 38 men; August 7, 3 officers, 39 men; average attendance, 73.42 per cent.

23d Separate Co.—August 1, 3 officers, 44 men; August 4, 3 officers, 44 men; August 7, 3 officers, 43 men; average attendance, 64.08 per cent.

16th Separate Co.—August 1, 3 officers, 38 men; August 4, 3 officers, 37 men; August 7, 3 officers, 37 men; average attendance, 73.73 per cent.

27th Separate Co.—August 1, 3 officers, 57 men; August 4, 3 officers, 58 men; August 7, 3 officers, 59 men; average attendance, 90.82 per cent.

36th Separate Co.—August 1, 4 and 7, 3 officers, 52 men; or 93.33 per cent. of aggregate.

37th Separate Co.—August 1, 4 and 7, 3 officers, 39 men; or 70 per cent. of aggregate.

PREMATURE EXPLOSIONS.

A deplorable accident recently happened at the firing of a salute at Oakland, Cal., in honor of the G. A. R. veterans. A gun exploded twice prematurely, and one man had his hand blown off, his other hand badly shattered and his face burned; while several others were badly injured in various ways.

A correspondent asks:

Is not this a strong argument against the "theory" that we can put efficient soldiers in the field in any numbers without any previous training? Not one of the young men mentioned knew a solitary thing about handling a piece of artillery, and the result was all were more or less injured. It is perfect folly to imagine that soldiers can be improvised in a day; the use of arms, and engines of war, like every other profession, takes time to learn, and neither artillery, infantry, or cavalrymen are born such. Even after long and patient drilling many men turn out failures.

In the case cited, the people who fired the guns seem to have had but little, if any, training as artillerymen, and our correspondent is right in what he says about the general superficial training of our soldiers in that branch. Accidents of the sort referred to are altogether too common, and they are the result in the first place of laxity in the drill of the men in handling field artillery and in the second place to the fact that we persist in keeping in service obsolete muzzle-loaders and expose to their dangers imperfectly drilled men, while in every other country with the least military pretensions the breechloader has been for years adopted as the service arm.

RIGHT TO COURT-MARTIAL A MILITIAMAN.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 19.—A Court-martial was recently ordered by officers of the State militia to try Rollin Bingham, lieutenant in a Kansas City regiment, for misconduct during the last annual encampment.

Judge Slover, of the Circuit Court, granted a habeas corpus, and to-day he made permanent an injunction against the State holding such Court-martial. The court held that members of the militia are liable to Court-martial only while performing military duty, and that attendance on encampments does not come under that head. The court, therefore, holds that the State law for the regulation of militia discipline is practically inoperative.

This law consists of the embodiment of United States Army rules of war, the constitutional effect of which is held to be that control over the militia can be enforced only through the Federal Government.

MILITIA ITEMS.

After a long illness, on Friday, Aug. 20, Adjt. George B. Davis, of the 13th Regt., passed into eternity. His illness began early during the past winter with a bronchial trouble, which gradually developed into consumption. Though he fought bravely against the disease he was of late completely confined to his bed and almost wasted away to a skeleton. He was an excellent officer and a fine gentleman, having been in the 13th Regt. since September, 1872. He was appointed Adjutant by Col. D. E. Austen, in September, 1880, and held that position until death called him away.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MASSACHUSETTS ENCAMPMENT.

The annual encampment of the 2d Corps Cadets, was held at Centennial Grove, Essex, Mass., Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, inclusive. For all practical purposes the grounds are very well adapted for a camp. They are situated about 27 miles from Boston and 11 miles from the armory of the Corps in Salem. The grounds are on the border of a large body of fresh water, which offers excellent facilities for bathing, and the grove which surround the camp furnish a shade and allow company drills to be held without exposing the men to the sun. The organization is composed of two companies, both quartered in the same building in Salem, Mass., and is commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. Franklin Dalton. It has also a Major and an Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Paymaster and Chaplain, and a Sergeant Major, Hospital Steward, and Drum Major.

Unlike the brigades this command pitches and strikes its own camp, and the entire organization arrive on the grounds the day preceding the tour of duty and lay out the grounds and pitch the tents, which in the encampment just closed was very thoroughly and systematically done.

The hours of service were as follows: Reveille, 6 A. M.; breakfast, 7; surgeon's call, 7.30; 1st sergeant's call, 8; guard mounting, 8.15; fatigue immediately after guard mounting; drill, 9.30; recall, 10.30; dinner, 12.30 P. M.; 1st sergeant's call, 3.45; drill, 4; recall, 5; inspection and muster, 5.30; dress parade, 6; supper, 6.30; tattoo, 10; taps, 11.

Camp was reached Wednesday, at about 9 A. M., and the grounds had been carefully policed. Four of the enlisted men were engaged in a game of tennis, two of whom were in their shirt sleeves, but it is only fair to state that during our stay in camp these were the only men seen out of their quarters in that condition, although when off duty the blouses of officers and men were not in all cases buttoned, but well open, displaying immaculate vest fronts. This is a custom which is noticeable at all the camps and should be discontinued.

The first duty witnessed was company drill and it is with pleasure that we speak of the careful and intelligent manner in which the company commanders explained movements and corrected errors. Of the matters which were corrected we make no mention, but to the following points which were not corrected we wish to call the attention of the company commanders: A failure on the part of the men to take the full length step at the command, March, and of the rear fours to march squarely to the wheeling point in changing direction. In executing the manual, when the left hand is at the height of the right shoulder the left elbow should be held close to the body; in coming to the order the piece should be *placed* on the ground and not brought down with a thud, and the lieutenants should learn to carry their swords properly when marching.

At the battalion drill which followed, the companies were not equalized, Co. A appearing with 20 files and Co. B with 16. The Lieut.-Colonel was the only officer who wore his belt as prescribed by General Orders, *i. e.*, outside his blouse. It would look much better if all the officers would provide themselves with black leather belt and bronze scabbard for an undress duty.

The battalion drill was excellent, guides being well informed in their duties and prompt in taking position. Markers well instructed and in every instance properly posted by the Adjutant and Sergeant Major.

Inspection and muster, which followed, were executed strictly in conformity with the Tactics, the only error being made by the 1st Sergeant of Co. A, whose men fixed bayonets before they fell in. Dress parade followed, and, like the preceding ceremonies, was as nearly perfect as one can hope to see.

At tattoo roll call Thursday, the men in Co. A all wore overcoats and were very orderly in the ranks, In Co. B five

men were seen without their overcoats, and the steadiness of the men was not equal to that of the other company. At this encampment the band falls in and answers to roll call at reveille and tattoo, the same as the companies, but it would be well if they paid a little more attention to uniformity of dress on these occasions. At the sounding of taps a man was stationed in each tent and at the sounding of the last note extinguished the light, to remain so. This was one of the features of the camp of the corps and is worthy of special mention; the only lights allowed after taps being at headquarters, at the guard tent, and in the quarters of the officer of the day.

In company with the Adjutant General, who was in camp in the capacity of Inspector-General, we visited the guard tent and heard his questions, which covered every conceivable emergency, answered in the main very intelligently, which showed that the men had a good understanding of their duties; on grand rounds we found the sentinels well informed. The ceremony of receiving the countersign from the commander of the rounds at the guard tents was properly executed.

During the night absolute quiet reigned. At reveille roll call the men fell in promptly. After the roll they had a fifteen minute drill in the setting up exercises.

Guard mounting followed, the detail for the ceremony consisting of 32 privates, one sergeant, and two corporals. The ceremony was well done, the only error being made by the corporal who was assigned as left guide and guide of the second platoon, who upon taking his post brought his piece to the order, the guard being at carry.

The position of the Adjutant's sword when at parade rest was not strictly in conformity with the Tactics. At the guard tent the commander of the old guard should have waited until the new guard had passed before he brought his men to carry, and the corporal in posting the relief should, when he relieved the man at the guard tent, have left him behind.

Short company and battalion drills were held and improvement noticed, the commanding officer explaining the principles of alignments.

The Governor arrived at noon, Friday, and was received with a salute of 17 guns fired from a small yacht cannon, at 40 second intervals

At the review at 3.30 the formation and steadiness of the men was excellent, when the companies wheeled to the right and started for the march past. All went well until just as they executed the second change of direction an unevenness in the ground caused the first company to waver, and as the change of arms came at that time the men were unable to steady down, and, as a result, the first company which, up to this time was doing well, was obliged to march past with a wavering line. The second company evidently profited by the experience of the other and made an excellent appearance. The salutes of the Lieut.-Colonel and staff, while well delivered, were a little hasty. The company officers saluted in good shape. When left into line wheel was executed, the left guide of the second company failed to halt promptly, and, as a result, the company was a little crowded. The right guide of the first company came into the line and inverted his piece, which was altogether wrong, as this was not a successive formation. The battalion marched across the parade ground a second time in line in good shape, the only out being the left general guide who brought his piece to a carry, the battalion being at a right shoulder.

Inspection, muster and dress parade closed the exercises of the day and was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

Considerable attention was given to rifle practice at 200 and 500 yards during the week. There was considerable interest taken in the contest for the "Dewson Medal," which was presented the Corps by Lieut. James B. Dewson, Co. G, 7th New York. It is to be competed for annually and awarded to the man making the best score in 7 shots at 200 yards.

The entire corps mess together, the quartermaster purchasing the necessary supplies and hiring the cooks and waiters. The quartermaster, 1st Lieut. Edward A. Simonds, is worthy of special mention, he having served 42 years.

The attendance was, on Tuesday, 119; Wednesday, 120; Thursday, 121, and Friday, 123, or 77.34 per cent. The health of the men was good, but two men being excused from duty. On the following points the Corps should be marked excellent: Thorough policing of the camp, the deportment of the men at all times and especially after taps, the neatness of the quarters—no unnecessary luggage or fanciful interior decoration being seen, and entire absence of excessive indulgence in intoxicants, the cleanliness of uniforms and equipments, and last, but not least, military courtesy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

THE 2d Brigade, I. N. G., went into camp at "Camp Lincoln," Springfield, on Monday, August 2, and remained until the following Sunday evening and Monday morning.

The camp of the 2d Brigade was arranged the same as that of the first, with one notable exception.

In the 1st Brigade all the dining tents were placed in the rear of the headquarters' tents in each regiment, and the cook tents back of the dining tents. In this way all the odors and smoke were removed from the "living" part of the camp. In the 2d Brigade, however, the company dining and cook tents were placed between the tents of the men and those of the company officers, so that any one who wished to go from the parade ground or the company streets to a company officers' tent, or to regimental headquarters, had to run the gauntlet of the cooks, who were preparing the meals, to say nothing of the smoke and the odors. The way the 2d Brigade had this arranged may be more military, but that of the 1st Brigade has the merit of common sense.

Aside from this, I saw little to criticise in the camp. The men have improved wonderfully since last year. I could scarcely believe it was the same brigade I saw at Springfield last August. During the year that has passed, Adjt. Gen. Vance has succeeded in replacing the motley uniforms which were seen at the last camp, with the neat service uniform of the State. It was this Brigade, too, which did such remarkably good service at East St. Louis during the troublous times of last spring, and the schooling they received there was worth a dozen brigade encampments as they are usually conducted. The improvement over last year was marked not alone in guard duty and salutes, but in the general bearing of the men, and General Reece and the officers of the 2d Brigade are entitled to much credit for having brought about the change. During the year the 7th regiment was consolidated with the 5th, and the 9th with the 8th. There was an unfortunate affair in the 5th, from one of the companies of the old 7th. The men became dissatisfied with their captain, he having had occasion to reprimand some of them while at East St. Louis last April. This was done in a manner which gave offence to some of them. On their return a petition was circulated and signed by both lieutenants, the non-commissioned officers and the men, requesting that Captain Risse be ordered before a board of examination to ascertain whether he was competent to command the company. This was forwarded direct to State headquarters, and Col. Hamilton was ordered to investigate the matter and report. As a result, the officers and non-commissioned officers who had signed the petition were ordered in arrest, and a court martial ordered to try those who were guilty of such a breach of discipline. The officers plead guilty, and were sentenced to be relieved of their commands for sixty days, and reprimanded in orders.

Gov. Oglesby approved the findings and sentences and further said: "So much of the sentences as relate to suspension from rank, is remitted, from the fact that such suspension would excuse the officers from attendance at drills, and carry with it no punishment. It is necessary that officers of the Illinois National Guard should remember that they are soldiers to all intents and purposes, and that they must submit to such laws, rules, regulations, customs and usages as govern military forces. In the present case a violation of one of the first principles of discipline was committed by two commissioned officers, who themselves should act as examples to the enlisted men in a scrupulous observance of all points of discipline. The fact of being tried by a Court-martial and degraded by its sentence is humiliating to honorable men, and it is to be hoped that the lesson in these cases will not be forgotten and a further reprimand will not be necessary."

No rain fell during the stay of the 2d Brigade, and the dust was almost intolerable. Gen. Reece had a sprinkler on the ground all the time, but its effect was scarcely perceptible. Fortunately the weather was not as hot as that which greeted the 1st Brigade, and the necessary drills were not so severe on the men, and much work was done. The 2d Brigade have had the advantage of a rifle range at their camp for several years, and I think for this reason they did better work at the butts than the 1st Brigade.

I saw so little of the work of the 2d Brigade that I am unable to criticise them, except in this general way, and, while hoping that next year may show as great an improvement as this has done, can scarcely believe it possible, for then they would be, indeed, a model brigade.

On Monday evening last the 2d Infantry, I. N. G., opened their new armory, corner Washington Boulevard and Curtis street. This building, which was once a skating rink, was purchased last spring by the Commercial Club and presented to the regiment. The building is of brick, 200 by 125 feet, one story high, with a truss roof. The price paid was about $15,000, and about $10,000 more has been spent in fitting it up. The present lease has three years to run, and, I understand, an arrangement has been made to secure the renewal for seven or ten years more. The floor is 187 by 77 feet, with a small gallery at the north end; seats for spectators on the west side, while the south and east sides are taken up by the company rooms, eight in number. These average about 15 by 32 feet, and are simply partitions which run up about 10 feet from the floor, without ceiling. This appears to me to be a great drawback, as it will not only be hard to keep them warm in winter, but the men cannot use them as assembly rooms during the evenings when other companies are drilling, as any loud conversation will disturb the company drilling. The regiment has the now renowned Haymarket square for battalion drills, this being only five or six blocks distant.

Col. Wheeler and the officers of the regiment took pride, on Monday night, in showing their friends their new home, and well they may, for taken as a whole, it is a good armory. A number of the officers of the 1st Infantry and the Cavalry were present and the evening was pleasantly passed.

On Saturday night, Col. Hamilton and Lieut.-Col. Durand inspected the 2d. The time was inopportune, as the regiment had just returned from camp, and, I understand, the notice that the inspection was to occur was only received a few days previous, and many men were out of the city. At any rate, the number present was small.

The first formation was in single rank and the companies marched off to re-form in double rank. In this formation, although there were no markers, the guides of the color company did not come out, nor did the guides of three other companies come on the line and invert their pieces. When the formation was nearly completed, the Adjutant saw there was not room enough on the left, so, with guides on the line, he gave the command "Carry Arms!" and then side step to the right. Well, they did it.

There were a number of variations from Upton in addition to this, but it must be remembered that the 2d has never had an opportunity for battalion drill. And there is no doubt that the officers will profit by the new armory, and ere another year has passed, the "breaks" will be few and far between.

The rifle range is not yet completed, but Capt. Helton, the new I. R. P., hopes soon to have a first-class range, 160 or 170 feet long. Lieut. Hare, of Gen. Terry's staff, is, I understand, superintending its construction, and this is sufficient guarantee that it will be built right.

Major C. R. E. Koch, 1st Inf., I. N. G., has been detailed by special orders from State Headquarters, to visit the camp of the Connecticut National Guard at Niantic, Conn., and report results of his inspection.

H. T. L.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE 4th Brigade of the Ohio National Guard encamped at Sandusky, Aug. 12, remaining eight days. It was composed of the 2d, 3d, and 16th regiments Infantry, there being no Artillery, the remaining battery of the 1st encamping at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Col. Norton, of the 16th, commanded. The location was hardly as good as that of the other encampments, the area being so small that the company streets were very narrow and the tents crowded together. There was not enough room on the drill ground for many battalion movements. There was not so much drill as at the other camps, as several excursion parties of officers and soldiers went out on the lake, and the street car line to the centre of the city was within a few rods. It would be much better for the National Guard were the State to buy or lease ground near the centre of it and a considerable distance from any town; this could be made a permanent camp ground, the advantages of which are many, and the result will be more efficiency of the troops and in the end economy to the State.

The work done this summer has been, on the whole, very satisfactory.

The National Guard is full of the right spirit and making great progress. It only needs a little closer application to essential routine work and less attention to fancy street parades and reviews and *fine* tactical points.

WISCONSIN.

THE new armory of the Light Horse Squadron at Milwaukee, received its housewarming on Monday evening, Aug. 16. A select audience, numbering about 1,500 persons, was present. Col. Charles King made the presentation speech and he was tremendously applauded at its close.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

THE Wimbledon meeting of last month showed that the interest in rifle shooting is not abating in England, and though it is not worth while to take up space with what is after all largely a matter of pot-hunting, there are some interesting features in the meeting to which it is well to allude. One was the public school shooting, of which the *Times* says: "In point of importance the international contest, of course, takes the principal position, but the struggle between the public schools is one of very great interest to a number of persons spread through the country who in the ordinary way are not in the habit of following the records of rifle shooting with especial care. Older men also, men who hold high places in the rifle-shooting world, are apt to study the public school shooting with the view of extracting from the score lists the names of those young shots who may be expected to become prominent in the future."

This year, for the fifth time since 1861, the prize, the Ashburton Shield, was won by a boy from the Harrow School. Naturally connected with the greater competition for the Ashburton Shield is the Cadet Corps match, which is contended for by files of Volunteer cadets under 17 years of age at the same ranges as the Ashburton Shield. The majority of the competitors are connected with the public schools, but the individuals who shoot for the Ashburton Shield are excluded from this competition.

Another interesting competition was that for the Brinsmade Challenge Shield, competed for by not more than one team of six from any ship of the Royal Navy, the different depots of Royal Engineers, any Brigade of Royal or Marine Artillery, or any battalion of Regular Infantry, Militia, or Rifle Volunteers. Nine shots at unknown distances from 600 to about 200 yards at targets representing the figure of a man, which will be visible nine times for 15 seconds at uncertain intervals, one shot being fired at each appearance of the figure. This was won by H. M. S. *Cambridge* by the score indicated by the diagrams which follow, Fig. 1, with 33 hits.

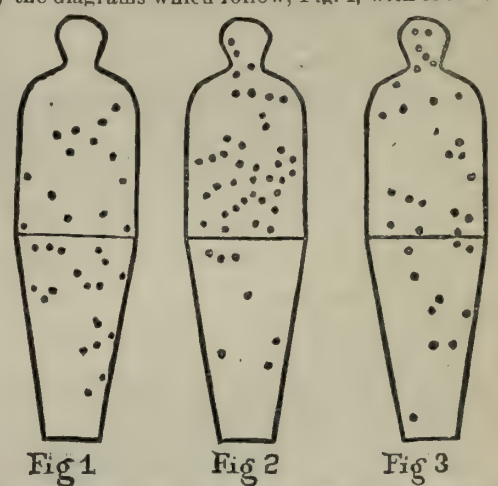
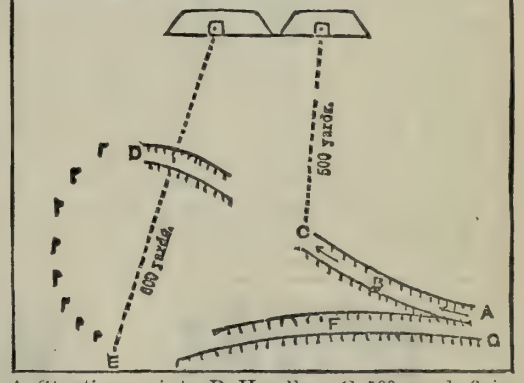


Fig 1 Fig 2 Fig 3

Of the same character was the Mullens, the targets in which are shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the first, with 44 hits, being that of the 1st Berks, R. V.; the second, the 5th Lancashire, R. V. This contest was open to teams from each battalion of six Volunteers qualified to fire for the Queen's Prize. Moving target representing the figure of a man, six feet in height, 20 inches wide across the chest, and diameter of head eight inches. Unknown distances; one minute's rapid firing at a point between 400 and 300 yards, then three volleys at a point between 300 and 200 yards, finishing with half a minute's rapid firing at 100 yards.

The match for the Royal Cambridge Challenge Shield, which is also illustrated here, was won by the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars. It was open to sections of four mounted men, on *bona fide* troop horses, from each regiment of Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line. Sections to ride about three-quarters of a mile, taking three flights of hurdles in the course, and fire dismounted. Seven shots each at 500 and 600 yards.



A, Starting point; B, Hurdles; C, 500 yards firing point; D, Hurdles; E, 600 yards firing point; F, Hurdles; G, Finishing point.

Another competition of similar character was the Loyd-Lindsay, confined to sections of four mounted men from regiments of Yeomanry, Cavalry, Volunteer Light Horse, Mounted Rifles, and troops of Mounted Infantry. The proceedings are the following: The men are drawn up in line at a starting-point and directed to follow a course of about three-quarters of a mile in which are three flights of hurdles. At a range 500 yards from one of the butts a halt is made and each man fires not more than five rounds; not more than two men can fire simultaneously, since the remaining men are required to hold the horses. The firing over, a route marked out by flags, is taken to the 600 yards range, at which the same process is repeated. Then the men gallop back to the starting point, the object being to complete the course in the least possible time and to obtain the greatest possible number of marks at the ranges. There were 12 competing sections, whose scores and times are given below:

	Time. M. S.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Ded.	Tl.
£50, Dorsetshire Yeomanry	9 23	63	56	0	119
£30, 2d Devon Mounted Rifles	8 57	63	43	0	106
£20, Ayrshire Yeomanry (2d team)	9 34	44	52	0	96
£10, Warwick Yeomanry (2d team)	9 1	53	41	0	94
£10, Ayrshire Yeomanry (1st team)	8 25	61	32	0	93
Dorsetshire Yeomanry (1st team)	8 54	50	39	0	89
Border Mounted Rifles (2d team)	9 4	47	39	0	86
Border Mounted Rifles (1st team)	9 59	50	27	0	77
Warwick Yeomanry (1st team)	9 49	44	31	0	75
1st Middlesex Mounted Rifles	9 45	41	33	0	74
Hants Yeomanry	10 17	51	20	7	64
Gloucester Yeomanry	11 24	45	22	21	46

An experiment of an unusually interesting nature was tried with the new Enfield-Martini rifle. About a score of the most renowned marksmen in the kingdom tried the new weapon at 1,000 yards, but the competitors were using weapons to which they were not accustomed, weapons with a trajectory entirely different from that of the Martini and approximating to that of a match rifle, and carrying a lighter bullet than the ordinary Government rifle. These facts contributed to render difficult any calculations as to windage, and the morning happened to be one upon which this was a matter of great difficulty. The competitors, on the whole, seemed to be satisfied with the weapon, although there were a good many differences of opinion on the matter. The following were the principal scores obtained:

Capt. Lamb (prize of £5).....3 5 3 5 5 4 2 5 5 0 4 3 2 5 5—56

	Pts.		Pts.
Lieut.-Col. Humphrey	54	Major McKerrell	45
Capt. Godsal	51	Mr. Whitehead	44
Major Walter	51	Sergt. Dods	44
Mr. Turner	50	Mr. Braithwaite	43

Col. Sir H. Halford	48	Major Young	41
Corporal Caldwell	48	Capt. Gibbs	41
Captain Dutton Hunt	47	Private Lowe	37
Private M'Vittie	47	Qr. Mr. Gouldsmith	36
Col. Slade	47	Corporal Parry	30

This is described as the most successful meeting ever held on Wimbledon common, "remarkable for the increased skill shown by the various competitors, for the discovery of marksmen hitherto comparatively unknown, and for the presence of an unprecedented number of visitors from distant lands."

In a speech at a dinner given to the teams who had competed for the Kolapore Cup, Sir Henry Wilmot alluded to the extraordinary increase in the number of Colonial teams by which the present year had been marked, and wished that the colonies had been allowed to take a more conspicuous part in certain recent wars, and expressed an opinion that the most effectual kind of Imperial Federation was that which was to be found upon Wimbledon common.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. H. X.—You stand No. 3 on Commissary Sergeant list.

O.—No. 1 on the Commissary Sergeant list has about 18 years service.

W. G. W.—The report of Naval Constructor Hichborn is not for sale. A copy might be furnished by the Navy Department, on applying therefor.

Service.—The Act approved March 3, 1875, directed that "No more appointments shall be made in the grade of military storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department and this grade shall cease to exist as soon as the same becomes vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, of the present incumbents."

W. C. R.—The officer of the day is one of the persons authorized to give orders to sentries. If therefore he should demand a sentry's musket on post, the latter would have no other alternative than to obey.

L. R. asks: 1. How long has Battery K, 2d Art., been stationed at Fort Monroe, Va.? Ans.—About twenty years.

2. Who are the officers of the battery at the present time? Ans.—Captain J. H. Calef and Lieuts. G. S. Grimes, A. D. Schenck, G. F. Barney and W. P. Stone.

3. When will the battery have a change of station? Ans.—Whenever the proper military authorities so decide.

G. S. Harrington.—When a company is exercising in the manual first sergeants do not execute arms port except otherwise directed. If in any other way the necessity should arise for the company to execute arms port the first sergeant would certainly not be excepted. First sergeants execute parade rest on dress parade. We know of no other instructions in this matter besides the Tactics. You might, however, find more explicit directions in some of the works elucidating Tactics; for instance, Lieut. Reed's book.

Soldier asks the weight of the lightest bullet, and the quantity of the smallest charge of powder which can be used in a cartridge, Remington 50 cal., for a gallery range of 200 feet, with accuracy; and whether a round (sphere) bullet used similarly to a conical one, has any injurious effects upon the rifle, and give as good results. Ans.—Use a spherical bullet of smaller cal. than the rifle, with a linen patch lubricated, on top of from 6 to 8 grains of powder in the shell, and your gallery practice will improve your gun for real work, if a new one, by rendering it less liable to "lead" when you come to use the regulation naked bullet.

C. S.—An English army corps is supposed to consist of 34,526 men of all ranks, and 12,934 horses. In it there are 3 divisions and a cavalry brigade, with 5 batteries of corps artillery, 2 reserve ammunition columns, the pontoon train, field park, and other establishments peculiar to the corps. A division consists of 2 brigades of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a battalion of rifles, 1 company of Royal Engineers, 1 company of Commissariat and Transport Corps, and 3 batteries of artillery. A brigade of cavalry consists of 3 regiments, 1 battery of artillery, and 1 company of Commissariat and Transport Corps. A brigade of infantry consists of 3 battalions and 1 company of Commissariat and Transport Corps.

THE MESS.

Go fling the starry banner out,
Unfurl it to the sky,
Let every noble freeman shout
To see it float on high.

Let Canada and Mexico,
Go—anywhere you wish—
For news has come to town, you know,
That Grover's caught a fish.

A man died of "alcoholism" a few days ago, and his widow has been advised to apply for a pension, on the ground that her husband "contracted the disease in the Army."

"You sit on your horse like a butcher," said a pert young officer, who happened to be of royal blood, to a veteran General who was somewhat bent from age. "It is highly probable," responded the old warrior, with a grim smile; "it is because all my life I've been leading calves to the slaughter."

The El Paso *Times*, "in order to keep abreast with the spirit of energy" which characterizes the press, sent a representative recently to Paso del Norte in order to obtain inside knowledge as to Mexico's preparations for war. A suitable subject for an interview having been secured, the representative asked:

"Have you seen any troops moving or massing anywhere?"

The reply came: "Troops? Well, I should smile! Troops? Gosh, I've seen more troops 'n you could count in a month! The woods is full of 'em! From the city up to Paso del Norte the train what I cum up on jes plowed its way through troops! They were so close they had to sleep standin'. Them what was killed by the train never made a hole in the ranks. Troops? Well, I should sort o' pucker up my under jaw! An' they're all comin' up by horse-power, too, except some, an' they're comin' up by 'burro-power,'—two soldiers to one power. Troops?"

Lieut. George Monroe had a day off and went to Nantasket. On the boat, with several friends, there was a talk about personal resemblances.

"Wohl! I have been daken for Bismarck, in Berlin," said a German gentleman.

"Aussi, of a time in Paris, I was, as the Count de Paris, saluted, so like him I resembled," said a teacher of French.

"That's nothing," said George; "a fellow came up and slapped me on the back, right on Tremont street the other day, and cried out—'Great Cæsar! Is that you?'"

The recent batch of promotions in the Army included one in the —th Infantry, which recalls a good story to an old Army man here. Many years ago a 1st lieutenant in the —th died at a far western post where the commanding officer was an old bachelor light cavalryman. The lieutenant left a charming widow, beloved of all who ever knew her, and—a 2d lieutenant of his company, who was next for promotion. For the sake of the story the names of Farr, Damp, and Beavens are extemporized to designate the cavalryman, the charming widow, and the second "luff." Major Farr did all that a brother officer could do under such circumstances, and thinking often of the bereaved widow, finally concluded he loved her. He obtained a long leave, came East, laid siege, and Mrs. Damp rejoined the Army as Mrs. Farr. It happened that Lieutenant Beavens, then promoted to the dead man's place, was in the same city at the time, also on leave, and while other officers were expressing surprise at Major Farr's promotion to the ranks of the Benedicts, remarked: "Well! I suppose we may as well regard poor Damp's affairs fully administered upon now. I've got his rank and Farr's got the widow. It seems to settle everything up."—*Critic.*

The Italian papers state that the Pope has purchased the Palace Mignanelli for the sum of $300,000, and intends fitting it up as a printing and publishing office, which will probably entail an additional expense of $100,000. It is said that he has long been engaged in publishing religious works, and that the business has grown to large dimensions. Wait till His Holiness begins to read his proofs for a test of his infallibility.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Madagascar, was, not many years ago, a midshipman of the English Navy.

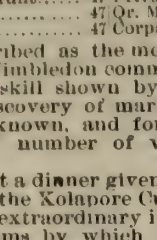
The French are adopting the system England had in 1849 of keeping certain ships half manned, as the English do their 1st Reserve Squadron, except during their yearly monthly cruise.

Some tall shooting is reported from India. Lieut. Orr, of the Hyderabad Contingent, it is said, has bagged in a month a dozen tigers and tigeresses, besides a wild buffalo, antelope and other large game.

The Japanese Army Department intends to construct 50 new forts, and to rebuild all the forts now existing, so as to make the coast defences of Japan more efficient. No fewer than 900 guns have been ordered from the manufactory of Herr Krupp.

Grave doubts are, it is said, entertained about H. M. S. *Imperieuse.* She is already immersed down to her water-line, and yet has seme 1,400 tons of stores to ship, which when put on board will probably bring her down another 20 inches, causing the armor belt to be lower in the water than was originally intended, and the torpedo tubes to be submerged contrary to design. The *Naval and Military Record* says: "Sir Edward Reed's heart must laugh within him on hearing how well his prophecy anent this vessel's unseaworthiness has proved his critical acumen in naval architecture. Fancy the Constructive Department of the Admiralty being 1,400 tons out of their reckoning as to her displacement, the model barbette ship with her stores and armament floating some four feet lower in the water than she was designed to do."

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NEW YORK

A NEW compound called "candillium" having been submitted to the Admiralty by Mr. F. Noel as a substitute for gun-metal, experiments are to be made at Chatham with samples.

THERE is a movement on foot in the French Army to do away with the canteen, except for service, and to allow soldiers in barracks or permanent quarters to dine like other civilized beings off plates and dishes.

IT does not seem that Persia entertains very friendly feelings towards Russia at present. A recent telegram from Aschabad says that the Persian Government has strictly prohibited the export of corn and fruit into the Trans-Caspian.

"It is believed," says the *Times*, "that one of the results of the recommendations of the committee now engaged in considering the question of compulsory retirement in the army will be the prospective abolition of the rule under which an officer attains the rank of colonel by reason of four years' service as a lieutenant-colonel."

GENERAL BOULANGER has appointed the officers who are to represent France at the foreign manœuvres. No French mission will be sent to the manœuvres taking place in Alsace. In Italy, owing to the outbreak of cholera in the Peninsula, the military manœuvres have been countermanded. The officers appointed are: For Austria-Hungary—Gen. de La Bonninière de Beaumont, Lieut.-Col. Chevroton, Capt. de Pange, Military Attaché. For Russia—Gen. de la Hayrie, Lieut.-Col. de Masin, Captain La Chaise, Col. de Sermet, Military Attaché; Capt. Moulin, second Military Attaché. For Sweden—Commandant Cardot, Attaché; Capt. Appert, Military Attaché. For Switzerland—Commandant Zédé, Commandant Sever, Military Attaché; Capt. Francfort.

THE latest despatches from Central America seem to indicate that the revolution in Honduras headed by General Delgado is a failure.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, as Naval Lord of the Admiralty, is to make a thorough weeding out of "brown paper" ships and one paper reports 80 ships as scheduled for sale.

A SHIP laden with dynamite and gunpowder which had gone ashore exploded at Havre. There were originally 22 tons of dynamite on board besides the powder. A portion had been removed, but 100 cases of dynamite and 900 kilogrammes of powder exploded. The explosion was terrific, and several persons in the town were injured.

THE French Admiralty have given orders for the construction of a seagoing torpedo vessel of a new type and unparalleled speed, to be called the *Ouragan*. Her length will be 46 mètres, breadth, 4.80 mètres, draught, 2.55 mètres, with a displacement of 148 tons. In addition to her torpedoes she is to be mounted with two guns. Her speed is to be 46 kilomètres an hour. This, it is claimed, will be quicker than the speed of any war vessel existing.

According to *Le Progres Militaire*, English contractors have offered to construct for the Spanish Government four large ironclads, each upwards of 10,000 tons, speed 25 knots, to carry two guns, price over £400,000 each; fifteen men of war, of the *Esmeralda* type, of 3,000 to 5,000 tons, minimum speed 20 knots; armament, guns of 25 to 30 tons. Ten to cost £280,000 each, five £200,000 each; 40 torpedo cruisers, upwards of 2,500 tons each, speed 20 knots; 20 to cost £80,000 each, 20 £40,000 each; 120 torpedo boats, 75 to carry coal for voyages of from 1,500 to 2,000 miles, 45 for coast defence, the former to cost £11,000 each, the latter £8,000; 6 transports of 4,000 tons, at £16,000 each.

A BICYCLIST troop, on the Austrian model, will take part in the forthcoming manœuvres of the 18th French Army Corps.

THE Trans-Caspian railway to Merv has been completed. It is to be continued to the Amu-Daria, and will have other ramifications of a purely strategical nature.

VERY poor accounts are received of the Armstrong guns supplied to the Brazilian Government. The outcry against these guns has been so great in Rio that Admiral Costa Azevedo has retired, and the new Minister of Marine has announced that the approved and adopted ordnance of the Brazilian Government is the Whitworth, and that the Armstrong system has only been on trial.

THE Portuguese warship *Alphonso Albuquerque*, having on board the King of Portugal, failed to find Plymouth, England, and is reported to have gone up Channel as far as the Start Point in a vain search for the western port. Here she was met by a yacht and shown the way back to the Eddystone, where a pilot was taken on board, and the ship was brought safely into port.

SINCE 1879 the French Army military bands perform "The Marseillaise" wherever they are called to take part in any ceremony, but as it appears there is no recognized version of the French national tune, bandmasters make the most of their musical abilities to arrange, transpose, and elaborately orchestrate it according to their personal taste or inspiration. Hence, no two bands could perform together without a previous rehearsal in common. Gen. Boulanger has now asked all bandmasters to forward to him their favorite transcriptions. One among these will be selected to become the official national tune. It will be published at the expense of the State.

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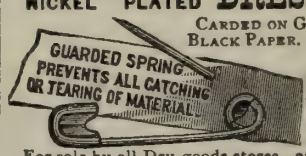
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A NORWEGIAN Commission, after experimenting with Krupp and De Bange guns, have unanimously decided in favor of the latter.

THE superintendent of the English Royal Gun Factory has received the report of the experts sent down to examine the guns of the *Ajax*. The guns are reported to be perfectly sound and serviceable. The A tube is uninjured and the statement that the axial vent had gone wrong arose from the fact that the vent had not been properly screwed home after it had been taken out for cleansing purposes.

SHELLS seem to be much more effective as civil than as military weapons. It is reported that as a wagon load of old artillery material, which a dealer in iron had bought from the English Government at public auction, was being discharged on the 14th inst. at the purchaser's place of business in St. Petersburg, a 9 in. shell, supposed to have been duly unloaded, burst in the midst of a number of people, killing 16 persons, including four children, on the spot. Others were more or less seriously injured.

THE Manchester Ship Canal will extend from the deep water of the Mersey at Eastham—a point on the Cheshire shore just above and almost opposite to Liverpool—and will proceed thence by Ellesmere Port, Runcorn, Warrington and Barton, to Manchester, being in length about 35 miles. It will have a minimum depth of 26 ft. of water, and will be wide enough for the largest vessels to pass each other at any point, and may be compared with Suez and Amsterdam Canal in width and depth as follows: Suez—Gill., Depth, 26 ft.; bottom width, 72 ft. Amsterdam—Depth, 23 ft.; bottom width, 89 ft.

Broad Arrow says: "Those who viewed, as we did the other day, the torpedo boats in commission as they lay in one of the wet docks at Portsmouth, can well realize the discomfort of those on board, which, at all events in harbor, might be reduced to a minimum, were they attached to a properly fitted and torpedo-carrying armed store-ship, which we have all along advocated. A dozen seagoing torpedo-boats, say from 115 to 150 ft., or even 200 ft., might form a squadron under the command of a captain. The officers and crew would then have a proper mess on board the ship we propose, and the boats themselves, when moored for the night, have a proportion of their crew only in charge.

NOTWITHSTANDING the difficulties arising from exceptionally heavy rains and the hardness of the rock met with, work on the Corinth Canal proceeded successfully during last winter. In the month of December alone 500,000 cubic feet were excavated.

COLONELS RAVENHILL and Phillips, who were sent to Canada, to purchase such horses as could be landed in England within the regulation price find that the prices asked by Canadian horse breeders, and the freights demanded by railway companies and shipowners together, have prevented much business being done.

A SHORT time ago the Portuguese Government commissioned the Austrian Small Arms Factory at Steyr to supply 40,000 rifles of small calibre, on the system of Lieut. Guèdes. Shortly after commencing the manufacture, however, it was found by experiment on the range at Tancos, that the weapons in question were highly defective, and Lieut. Guèdes was unable, it seems, to suggest any practical improvement. The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin) now reports that an arrangement has been concluded between the Portuguese War Office and the Austrian factory, by which the latter is to supply 40,000 Kropatschek rifles of 8 mm. calibre in place of the condemned weapons.

THE immense masses of snow, says the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin), by which all northern countries are covered during many months of the year, would render all military operations impossible but for the aid of the snow-shoe. In Norway snow-shoe exercises are annually undertaken in winter; and the following instance may afford some idea of their military value: A detachment of infantry was ordered to cross a plateau 100 m. high and 10 km. long, the places of departure and arrival being of equal elevation. The main body, without snow-shoes, required, it was found, 2 hours 45 minutes; the advanced guard, with snow-shoes, 1 hour 45 minutes; the patrols, with snow-shoes, from 1 hour 25 minutes to 1 hour 30 minutes. The men provided with snow-shoes arrived quite fresh; those without them were wholly exhausted at the end of their journey. On the following day a number of men with snow-shoes covered the double distance in 2 hours 30 minutes; and on another occasion the single journey required only 1 hour 8 minutes.

R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSILL'S REINA." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 4¼, 4½, and 4¾, inches, while their moderate cost, viz. $65, $70, and $75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

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MARRIED.

EYRE—KLINK.—At Vallejo, Cal., Aug. 14, Ensign M. K. EYRE, U. S. Navy, to Miss CARRIE KLINK.

SARGENT—APPLEGATE.—At Fort Klamath, Ore., Aug. 15, Lieutenant H. H. SARGENT, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss ALICE C. APPLEGATE.

DIED.

BULLIS.—At San Antonio, Tex., August 16, Mrs. BULLIS, wife of Captain J. L. Bullis, 24th U. S. Infantry.

COGSWELL.—At Philadelphia, August 5, Mrs. C. A. COGSWELL, mother of Lieutenant J. K. Cogswell, U. S. Navy.

GILL.—At Asbury Park, N. J., August 21, Captain WILLIAM H. GILL, Military Storekeeper U. S. Army, in the 59th year of his age.

LUDIN.—At Nyack, N. Y., August 20, of congestion of the brain, Mr. GEORGE A. LUDIN, son-in-law of Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, U. S. N., aged 27 years 3 months and 8 days.

NEIL.—At Detroit, Mich., August 15, in the 70th year of her age, ANNA M. NEIL, wife of John G. Neil, of Columbus, O., and mother of Captain C. A. Coolidge, 7th U. S. Infantry, and E. B. Coolidge, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

QUIN.—At Maplevue, Pa., MARY BENBRIDGE, widow of John Quin, Master, U. S. Navy.

SEAWELL.—At his home in Gloucester Co., Va., August 12, M. BOSWELL SEAWELL, nephew of General Washington Seawell, U. S. Army, retired, in the 70th year of his age.

WEINBERG.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., August 23, 2d Lieutenant JEROME J. WEINBERG, 13th U. S. Infantry.

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No. 3.		5	85,700	32,800	13.05
No. 4.		5	81,400	31,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	32,400	17.5
No. 6.		6	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,40	39,200	15.25
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The success of the Army Mutual Aid Association, and the Navy Mutual Aid Association, have made officers familiar with the workings of this plan of insurance. It is far less expensive than the old plan, and quite as safe where the affairs of a company are well conducted; and when it comes to that, it is not safe to deal with any company whose affairs are not well conducted, as some officers have already learned to their sorrow. It is to be admitted that the large accumulation of assets of which some few of the old line companies boast is a pledge of safety, but it is to be remembered, on the other hand, that these assets have been taken from the pockets of the insured, and there is no prospect that they will ever be returned to them or to their heirs, as the cost of yearly insurance, aside from the useless accumulation of property, will, on the average, more than equal the amount returned to the beneficiaries of the insured.

The guarantee of safety in the Mutual Benefit Life Association is the interest of each member to maintain an insurance which costs him less than one-third what it does in companies which proceed upon the theory that the honesty and prudence of a board of directors, chosen by themselves to administer upon an enormous estate, are more to be depended upon than those of the average man, who is prompted to fulfill his pledges by the strongest motives that can appeal to the class of men who seek insurance—the desire to make provision for their families in the event of death. Abundant experience shows that that insurance is the safest, as well as the cheapest, which trusts to this instinct. At the same time, the Mutual Benefit Life Association, to cover contingencies that cannot be foreseen, and which may affect its policyholders without their fault, sets aside a portion of the amount received from each mortuary premium paid, and deposits it to its special and personal credit as a reserve fund the accumulation of which will, it is calculated, after ten years furnish a fund which will greatly lighten the burden of insurance thereafter.

The Mutual Benefit Life Association of America invites inquiry into its methods. It would be glad, if possible, to obtain the address of some one at each Army post, at each Naval station, and upon the vessels of the Navy and the Revenue Marine, who will undertake to act as its agent upon proper terms, to investigate its methods and to explain them to those who may desire insurance.

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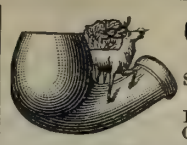
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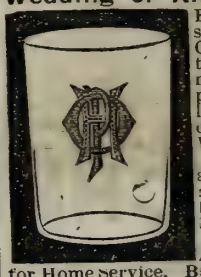
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 6. WHOLE NUMBER 1202. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE great earthquake on the evening of August 31, which wrought such havoc in the South, especially in Charleston, S. C., has been the sensation of the week.

THE gold medal of the Military Service Institution of the United States for the prize essay of 1886 has been awarded to Colonel A. A. WOODHULL, Medical Department, U. S. A. The essay by Colonel R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, received honorable mention. The subject, as may be recollected, was "The Enlisted Soldier."

THE Second Comptroller, in a long opinion recently rendered, holds that the accounting officers of the Treasury cannot allow claims for compensation for the use and occupancy of real property by troops during the war in the border States or in the region of military operations, unless some express agreement or contract was entered into at the time.

THE construction of four new forts at Antwerp for the defence of the passages of the Scheldt has been commenced. They are of the new system, with ironclad turrets. The old forts of the Vauban system, which are now nearly useless, will be gradually demolished. Perhaps it would be better to ship them to the United States; our economical Congress might be disposed to buy them.

THE Irishmen living at Innishowen were under the impression for a time that war between England and Ireland had actually been declared. A 150 lbs. shot fired from H. M. S. *Inscrutable* landed in their vicinity, demolishing a shed and raising consternation in its vicinity. Some years ago there was a similar accident, the Coastguard station and the farms on Ireland's Eye being visited by a flight of shells on the cliffs from men of-war practising, which cleared the natives out in all directions.

THE *United Service Gazette* complains that the English transport service is so short of material hat they let the Volunteers at Aldershot go without their breakfast, and left them to fast until they returned to camp at 3 P. M., after an exceedingly heavy day's work. Even the baggage had to be conveyed to the railway stations in PICHFORD'S vans. England may have the men, and the money, too, "by jingo," but, if the English service papers are to be believed, her guns are unreliable, her bayonets useless, and in various ways she is playing the role of "Athelstane the Unready."

UNDER the operation of the royal warrant issued in 1881, no fewer than seventy-one English lieutenant-colonels of cavalry on full pay will have to retire next year, having reached the limit of service at six years in their substantive rank. It is expected that this rule will be rescinded. If not, one will be retired after but one year in command; six after less than one year and six months; twelve after less than two years; twenty with two years or upwards; and thirty six with less than two years and six months. Altogether fifty-four officers would be removed with less than three years' service in command. One is but thirty-eight years of age; two are but forty-two; two are but forty-three; one but forty-four, and three but forty-five.

SOME of the daily papers are making much ado about nothing in criticizing the manner in which the order was issued retiring General NEWTON, Chief of Engineers. These foolish reports have been published without a knowledge of the facts in the case. The circumstances are these: General NEWTON on August 26 received formal notice of his appointment under the New York City government, and late the same afternoon he proceeded to the War Department and made application for retirement under the 40 years' service act. The Adjutant-General, as Acting Secretary of War, immediately directed that the necessary order be prepared announcing the retirement, and at the same time telegraphed the Secretary of War the fact that General NEWTON had applied for retirement. On Friday morning the order was presented to General DRUM for signature and, being signed, was immediately issued. Later in the day a telegram was received from Secretary ENDICOTT, requesting information as to the law governing such retirements and directing that no action be taken until he looked into the matter. The Acting Secretary thereupon recalled the order temporarily and informed the Secretary that the law was mandatory, leaving the President no discretion after the application for retirement had been made. Mr. ENDICOTT, understanding this, had no further reasons for delaying the matter, and the Acting Secretary being so informed, the order was thereupon officially promulgated.

J. H. C. DALTON, B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge, has in the last number of the Journal of the Royal U. S. Institution an interesting calculation, showing the deviation of the rifle bullet, due to the rotation of the earth. He finds that the lateral deviation for the same distances varies as the sine of the latitude, and is to the right on the northern and to the left on the southern hemisphere; being zero at the equator, which would seem to be the ideal place for establishing a rifle range, except for the fact that there you find the maximum vertical deviation which is always zero at the poles. The vertical deviation is always upward when the targets are more easterly than the firing point, and the maximum vertical deviation is when the range is due east and west and zero in any range due north and south. In the latitude of Wimbledon, 51 deg. 25 min., the lateral deviation is 6.14 inches to the right or within one one thousandth of an inch of that. When the range faces east or west the maximum vertical deviation is 4.9 inches. The horizontal and vertical displacements of a bullet on the 1,000 range at Wimbledon is 4.61 inches downward and 6.14 inches to the right. This requires 25 seconds of elevation for its correction. The amount of correction required is independent of the length of the range, depending only on the time of flight of the bullet; that is, if a bullet from one rifle at 1,000 yards were to arrive at the target in the same time as a bullet from another at 800 yards, the same correction would be required for both the rifles at their respective distances.

GRANT in his Memoirs gives a hint which may be of service to some officers. He compliments Colonel STEVEN KEARNEY as a gentleman, a thorough soldier and an excellent post commander. His excellence was shown, GRANT tells us, in this, that while requiring his officers to promptly attend their drills and duties and when at those duties to conduct themselves in the most strict and soldierly manner, he did not during the hours between their duties harass them by petty restrictions. The result of GRANT'S observation of post commanders was that those who in time of peace worried their officers when off duty by petty restraints, and interfered with the pleasure and comfort of their troops, did not in war show themselves to be good soldiers. Some of our officers have apparently overlooked the fact that our last war was officially declared to have ended twenty-one years ago, for they continue to maintain the restraints which are only essential in time of war. That officers should be held strictly to duty there can be no doubt, but when an officer is off duty is it absolutely essential to the integrity of the Service that he should be held like a school boy strictly accountable for his every movement? At most posts any officer wishing to be absent from the post for half an hour, although he may have no duty to perform for several hours, must (like a small boy) hunt up the post commander and obtain special permission. A Lieutenant must, in addition, first hunt up and obtain his Captain's permission. Often an officer could go and return in the time it takes him to get permission to go, and as the seniors when found are not necessarily civil to their juniors, a post too often becomes like a prison to its officers.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the policy of Congress is to practically discourage ship building in the United States, that industry is obviously at present in a more prosperous condition than it has been for two or three years past. In the construction of iron ships, it may, indeed, be said that the outlook is more promising than it has ever been. We noticed some weeks since the contract made by JOHN ROACH AND SONS' Chester Works, with the MALLORY Company for a large iron steamer for the New York and Galveston Line. At Wilmington it is understood that the local firms, HARLAN, HOLLINGSWORTH AND Co., and others, are doing well, though rather in the direction of yachts and pleasure craft than of commercial constructions. The steam yacht building by HARLAN, HOLLINGSWORTH AND Co. for WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, is to be one of the largest, if not the largest, of its type in the world, and, though not especially designed for speed, is a sea-going vessel of the first-class. At Philadelphia the shipbuilding yards on the upper Delaware are all doing well, and that of WILLIAM CRAMP'S SONS, employing 1,800 men, has ten months' work ahead. Four steamers are very nearly ready for launching, a fifth, the *Seminole*, a large iron ship for W. P. CLYDE AND Co., having left the stocks on Saturday last. Besides this the keel of an iron steamer of considerable size for the Metropolitan Steamship Company, of New York, to be named the *Herman Winter*, after the consulting engineer of the line, was laid last week, and the *El Monte*, of the new Morgan Line, had a successful trial trip. The present week an iron vessel to ply between Tampa, Fla., and Havana has been laid down. These facts are exceedingly encouraging for the future, not only of the shipbuilding but the structural iron and plate-rolling industries, indicating, as they do, that American enterprise and skill have not yet lost their faculty of achievement, either in the way of design or execution. On the Pacific Coast a new vessel for Government service was launched last week at San Francisco, from the dock of the Union Iron Works. She is of a steel, 125 feet long by 25 feet beam, and named the *General McDowell*.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

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CHAPLAIN DAVID WILLS, U. S. A., is at the Glendale, Atlantic City, N. J.

LIEUTENANT Z. W. TORREY, 6th Inf., heads the team of the Department of the Platte.

MAJOR GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., writes Gath, may be the next Mayor of New York.

GENERAL A. G. BRACKETT, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Davis, Texas, is visiting at Des Moines, Iowa.

GENERAL JOHN G. PARKE, U. S. A., registered at the Brevoort House, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT H. B. SARSON, 2d Inf., who is at Maywood, Ill., on leave, has received a two months' extension.

GOVERNOR ZULICK, of Arizona, has been visiting friends in Newark, N. J., before returning to the Territory.

CHAPLAIN G. G. MULLINS, U. S. A., has arrived at St. Louis, Mo., and will establish his permanent home there.

LIEUTENANT C. A. CHURCHILL, 5th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

LIEUTENANT M. H. BARNUM, 3d Cavalry, a recent graduate, has been spending his leave at Thousand Islands, N. Y.

CAPTAIN J. F. STRETCH, 10th U. S. Infantry, has started East from Fort Union, N. M., on a four months' leave.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. CRABB, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Wednesday, to be absent for a month.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HORACE JEWETT, 3d Infantry, has been assigned, on promotion, to command of Fort Missoula, Montana.

GENERAL JAMES B. FRY, U. S. A., came to New York from Newport, R. I., early in the week, registering at the Windsor Hotel.

CAPTAIN C. A. COOLIDGE, 7th Infantry, recently called East by the death of his mother, will rejoin at Fort Laramie, Wyo., next week.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. WHARTON, U. S. A., lately before a Retiring Board, is visiting friends at No. 52 West 124th street, New York City.

CAPTAIN J. H. DORST, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from his trip to Albuquerque to confer with Gen. Miles.

PAYMASTER CHAS. MCCLURE, U. S. A., will spend the month of September on leave and join at Newport Barracks, Ky., early in October.

MAJOR W. F. RANDOLPH, U. S. A., and family, have returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., from a visit to friends in Rhode Island and Maine.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, U. S. A., left Washington this week for Chicago to consult with Gen. Terry, thence to Fort Riley, Kansas.

THE late Major-General McDowell, U. S. A., is honored in the naming of the new Government steel screw steamer just launched at San Francisco.

MAJOR D. C. POOLE, Paymaster, U. S. A., has recently returned to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., from a short visit to friends in the Mohawk Valley, New York.

LIEUTENANT F. A. EDWARDS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, late in charge of the Cavalry Recruiting Rendezvous at Cincinnati, leaves there next week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT W. S. SCOTT, 25th U. S. Infantry, recently called East by the death of his wife, will return to Fort Meade, Dakota, towards the end of September.

DOCTOR F. H. HOADLEY, who accompanied the Greely Relief Expedition, under Lieutenant Garlington, was recently placed in the insane asylum at Bloomingdale, N. Y.

MAJOR H. P. CURTIS, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., took charge on Tuesday of the legal matters of the Division of the Atlantic, and has moved into quarters at Governor's Island.

LIEUTENANT D. J. RUMBOUGH, 3d U. S. Artillery, of San Antonio, is rejoicing over the advent of a son and heir. The young gentleman has been named Stanley Maddox Rumbough.

CAPTAIN SELDEN A. DAY, 5th Artillery, received his commission of Captain August 26, the anniversary of the battle of Cross Keys, in West Virginia, his first hard fight, 25 years before.

MAJOR W. MCK. DUNN, 2d U. S. Artillery, was in Washington this week from Maine, where he has been spending a portion of the summer. He is due at Little Rock Barracks in a few days.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDINER, U. S. A., is in poor health, and it is doubtful if he will be able to assume the duties of Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Missouri for some time to come.

CAPTAIN C. E. DUTTON, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, has made an elaborate report to the Geological Survey on Crater Lake, Oregon. He regards the lake as the deepest body of fresh water on this continent, attaining a depth of 2,005 feet.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, has been much praised for his efficient inspection, recently, of the Vermont Militia. The Burlington *Free Press* says: "Lieutenant Coffin has been indefatigable in his efforts to promote the success of the muster and has won the high regard of the troops."

THURSDAY of this week, Sept. 2, was a great day at Fort Hancock, Tex., the occasion being the silver wedding of Colonel S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., and Mrs. Young, and the marriage of their two daughters, the Misses Edith and Burton, to Lieutenants J. T. Knight, 3d Cavalry, and G. W. Read, 5th Cavalry. Particulars, of course, are not yet to hand, but it can be easily imagined that the triple event would be an eventful and a very pleasant one.

LIEUTENANT R. H. YOUNG, 4th Inf., on sick leave, is at Grayson Springs.

CAPTAIN C. C. DE RUDIO, 7th Cavalry, is spending a few days at Cape May, N. J.

CAPTAIN C. A. P. HATFIELD, 4th Cav., has returned to duty with his troop in Arizona.

LIEUTENANT W. H. BALDWIN, 7th Cav., is East from Fort Meade, D. T., on a month's leave.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th Inf., has completed a most interesting inspection of Iowa troops.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., recently shot by a negro in front of his house, is able to be out again.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, 4th U. S. Artillery, lately at Fort Monroe, has joined at West Point for duty.

MAJOR ALEX. MACKENZIE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was a recent guest at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis.

COLONEL S. C. KELLOGG, A. D. C., has been spending a few days at Fort Monroe, Va., accompanied by his son.

SURGEON J. C. BAILY, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, Va., is spending a few weeks' leave at Old Sweet Springs, W. Va.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 11th Infantry, attended, officially, this week, the encampment of the militia of Dakota Territory.

LIEUTENANT F. M. H. KENDRICK, 7th Inf., is visiting at St. Paul, Minn., preparatory to entering upon a tour of recruiting duty.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, will spend most of next week in the camp of the Rhode Island militia at Oakland Beach.

COLONEL R. N. BATCHELDER, U. S. A., visited old friends in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Hoffman House.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK and Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d U. S. Infantry, returned last week to Fort Wayne, Mich., from a trip to Mackinaw Island.

THE engagement of Lieut. F. L. Palmer, 21st U. S. Infantry, and Miss Mollie Simpson, daughter of Chaplain Simpson, U. S. A., is announced.

MRS. CUSTER, widow of Gen. G. A. Custer, U. S. A., is said to be exclusively devoting herself to the preparation of a biography of her husband.

IT is reported on good authority, says the Kansas City *Times*, that Lieutenant John Y. F. Blake, 6th Cavalry, will shortly resign from the Army.

COLONEL J. M. MOORE, U. S. A., General Ruger's Chief Quartermaster, has left Fort Snelling on a visit to Fort Buford and Camp Poplar River.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, accompanied by the Earl of Kingston, was in Winnipeg last week, registering as J. C. Tatlow. They are en route to Australia.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR MURRAY, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Murray are visiting relatives at Old Point Comfort, and will shortly leave for the Pacific Coast.

LIEUTENANT JOHN E. MYERS, 3d Artillery, has left San Antonio, Texas, for the North, on leave, and will join for duty at Washington Barracks in October.

GENERAL BADEAU, in his latest paper on General Grant, gives an interesting account of the inner history of Grant's irreconcilable conflict with Andrew Johnson.

LIEUTENANT C. H. HUNTER, 1st U. S. Artillery, has left Fort Monroe for San Francisco, where he will shortly be married, and then join at Vancouver Barracks, W. T.

LIEUTENANT E. A. MILLAR, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, and will shortly start for San Antonio to join Lancaster's Light Battery.

MR. JOHN BAULCH, chief of the Fort Monroe fire department was in New York this week, and was tendered a reception by the Live Oak Exempt Firemen's Association.

LIEUTENANT J. W. BENÉT, 5th Artillery, under recent promotion, will remain on duty with the Light Battery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., until Oct. 1, when he will join Brinckle's Battery L at the same post.

CAPTAIN MYLES MOYLAN, 7th Cavalry, on completing the service in connection with the French Army manœuvres for which he has been selected will spend several weeks in Europe before returning home.

CAPTAIN H. C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., from a ten days' sojourn at Fisher's Island, N. Y., with his battery, where it had been engaged in long range and skirmish target practice. The range at Fisher's Island is said to be one of the finest in the country.

THE Brackett *News* has the following Fort Clark items:

Captain Remington went to Eagle Pass to join his company Saturday....Lieut. Cunningham and Lieut. West came up from Camp Eagle Pass Tuesday ...Major Bernard, who had charge of the annual rifle competition, arrived the past week, accompanied by Lieut. O. M. Smith, Inspector of Rifle Practice....Comy. Sergeant D. W. Carroll left Tuesday for Fort Apache. Universal regret is felt at the departure of the sergeant. The good wishes of his many friends accompany him.

E. V. SMALLEY, in *Northwest*, says:

I recently spent a pleasant hour at Fort Missoula with Colonel Gibson and Lieut. Fremont and their families. Col. Gibson, just ordered to the command of Fort Keogh, comes of a long line of soldier ancestors. His grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and was killed at the battle known as St. Clair's defeat. Lieut. Fremont, is a son of Gen. John C. Fremont, the heroic "pathfinder" of the early days of Western exploration, the conqueror of California, the Republican nominee for the Presidency in the campaign of 1856; and the first author of an emancipation proclamation during the War of the Rebellion. General Fremont is now writing his memoirs. I was shown proofs of some of the engravings for the work made from the original daguerreotypes taken by a member of Fremont's famous expedition across the plains.

LIEUTENANT E. A. MILLAR, 3d U. S. Artillery, was in New York this week.

COLONEL S. E. BLUNT, U. S. A., will arrive at Fort Leavenworth about the middle of September.

CAPTAIN F. D. BALDWIN, 5th Infantry, left Fort Custer Aug. 29 with his company for Fort Totten, D. T.

MRS. SHERMAN, wife of Gen. W. T. Sherman, was in New York this week, stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COLONEL C. A. WOODRUFF, U. S. A., was at Grand Isle, Neb., this week, with his light battery from Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT P. READE, 3d U. S. Infantry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Division of the Missouri, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth.

COLONEL R. S. LA MOTTE, U. S. A., was in New York this week on his return journey from the Pacific Coast to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT A. CRONKHITE, 4th U. S. Artillery, who is spending a leave at Afton, Va., will rejoin at Fort Monroe, Va., about the middle of September.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MCCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, has relinquished charge of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments and gone to Fort Monroe.

LIEUTENANT W. C. MUHLENBERG, 2d U. S. Inf., who was left sick at Boise Barracks, I. T., has become convalescent and joined his company at Fort Omaha, Neb.

CAPTAIN EZRA P. EWERS, 5th Infantry, on relinquishing recruiting duty at Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, will avail himself of a month's leave before joining his company at Fort Keogh.

CAPTAIN J. G. TURNBULL, 3d U. S. Artillery, took his battery early in the week from Fort McHenry to Washington Barracks, D. C., for a couple of weeks target practice at the long ranges.

COLONEL H. C. HASBROUCK, U. S. A., of West Point, and several other officers there stationed, attended the formal opening Sept. 2 of the new Free School at Newburgh, N. Y. The exercises were very interesting.

THE British Parliament has made a great ado over Gen. Buller's going to Ireland. Now, if it was Gen. Butler, as some of the papers have made it in their head lines, there would be some excuse for it. —*Springfield Republican.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. L. HOUGH, 16th Infantry, is busy closing up his business at David's Island, with a view to the early assumption of the duties of superintendent general recruiting service, with headquarters in New York City. Lieut.-Col. R. F. O'Beirne, 15th Infantry, will shortly arrive East to replace Col. Hough at David's Island.

MR. ARTHUR JOHNSON, of the Class of '86, U. S. M. A., was granted his diploma August 28, and subsequently spent a few days in New York City. On Monday evening he was entertained by those of his classmates who were in New York. Lieuts. Keene, Trout, Duncan, Pettit, Winn, Godfrey, Bean, McMahon and Andrews. A life-sized photograph, elegantly framed, was presented by the class to the mother of Mr. Johnson.

GENERAL SHERMAN when asked what he thought of the Cutting case said: "You may say that Cutting is a contemptible little ass, who thinks he can carry the jurisdiction of the United States in his pocket wherever he goes, that is all there is of it." Of the action of Governor Ireland he said: "If Governor Ireland attempts to act for the Federal Government and commits an overt act, we will try him and hang him for treason. The question of States' rights was settled years ago."

IN compliance with instructions, Captain J. H. Dorst, 4th Cavalry, left Fort Leavenworth Aug. 28 in charge of four of the Apache Indians, with two interpreters, for Holbrook, Ariz., and two other Indians for Wilcox, Ariz. The party had hardly reached Topeka when another telegram was received from the Secretary of War to recall Captain Dorst and his Indians. No one seems to know what all this means. The Indians feel very uneasy over this latest move.—*Kansas City Times.*

GENERAL ADAM BADEAU, U. S. A., is thus described in an exchange: On Sherman's staff, on Grant's, familiar with Washington and its life, equally at home in London, enjoying a long diplomatic experience and of a habit and manner which never prevented General Badeau from knowing other men or making himself known, General Badeau adds to all this that most precious of all gifts the reporter's. Through it he has written a book, "English Aristocracy," which will stand on the shelf by Emerson's "English Traits," and will some day be coupled with Edward Young's merciless report of the French *noblesse* before it went over the dam. But while Mr. Young's book was read by a few hundreds, General Badeau's articles have had the greatest audience of all time—the reader of the Sunday newspaper.

THE Vancouver *Independent*, of Aug. 26, says:

Lieut. C. H. Warrens arrived from Fort Townsend to Department of Columbia, for assignment to duty ....The wife and daughters of Lieut. W. P. Goodwin, 14th Infantry, Fort Townsend, have gone to Ohio, where the young ladies will attend school....Capt. Warrens' and Capt. Carpenters' companies 14th Inf., returned to Vancouver Barracks Aug. 19... On Aug. 19 Gen. John Gibbon and Capt. C. A. Woodruff left Tacoma with a party, to ascend Mount Ranier to the glaciers, and possibly to the summit.

THE Presidio *News* of Aug. 27 has the following Fort Davis (Tex.) items.

Mrs. Dickman, wife of Lieut. J. T. Dickman, who was ill last week, is improving.....Capt. J. F. Simpson has assumed command of Troop M, 3d Cav. Capt. Steever left for his new station Wednesday.....The silver wedding of Major and Mrs. S. M. B. Young, 3d Cav., takes place at Fort Hancock, Sept. 2. At the same time their two daughters are to be married, Miss Edith to Lieut. John T. Knight, 3d Cav., and Miss Burton to Lieut. Geo. W. Reed, 5th Cav. ....Maj. W. H. Gardner, post surgeon, granted leave of absence, has been disappointed by the non-arrival of his successor, Captain Appel, and will probably be detained until the middle of September. .....Lieut. Geo. K. Hunter, 3d Cav., left Fort Davis Wednesday with his family, for St. Louis on recruiting service after taking Mrs. Hunter and their children to her home at Cincinnati.

LIEUTENANT SEWARD MOTT, 6th Cavalry, is spending his graduating leave at Bouckville, N. Y.

GENERAL T. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Snelling, Minn., from a trip to Montana.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, U. S. A., has returned to San Francisco from a trip to Fort Halleck, Nevada.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., has arrived in San Francisco, and assumed the duties of Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Pacific.

COLONEL A. P. BLUNT, U. S. A., commandant of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, is expected East next week on business matters.

CHAPLAIN DANIEL KENDIG, U. S. A., has been spending the summer at Hot Springs, Lake Tahoe, and will return soon to the Presidio of San Francisco.

SURGEON PASSMORE MIDDLETON, U. S. A., was to start this week from Bedford. Pa., for St. Augustine to take charge of medical matters at St. Francis Barracks.

MAJOR THOMAS WILSON, U. S. A., Gen. Potter's Chief Commissary of Subsistence, left Fort Leavenworth this week, to be absent until the end of the month.

CAPTAIN J. B. JOHNSON, 3d Cavalry, of Fort Leavenworth, spent the week with his troop at St. Joseph, Mo., participating in the Interstate Exposition being held there.

LIEUTENANTS W. A. NICHOLS, D. E. McCarthy and W. H. Johnston, U. S. A., left Fort Leavenworth this week for Jacksonville, Ills., to act as judges of the interstate military drill to be held there from Sept. 6 to 11.

THE following officers were registered at the office of the Adjutant-General this week: Capt. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Chas. G. Lyman, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thos. B. Morton, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, 3d Art.

THE Paxton, says the Omaha *Herald* of August 29, sheltered last night Lieuts. E. F. Taggart, Grote Hutcheson, E. H. Brooke, J. L. Barbour, J. W. Burns, J. B. Jackson and Surgeon L. W. Crampton, of the U. S. A. They will all remain over Sunday to attend divine service.

LIEUTENANT TORREY, 6th Infantry, the winner of the Platte gold medal, has, says the Kansas City *Times*, asked to be relieved from further duty with his team. His health is very poor and recent burglaries committed in his residence at Fort Douglas have compelled him to take the step.

COLONEL W. B. ROYALL, 4th Cavalry, is sojourning at the St. Sauveur, Bar Harbor, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He is a sufferer from insomnia, owing to his long residence in Arizona acting upon old wounds received in the late war. The bracing breezes of Bar Harbor always make a new man of him though.

MAJOR SCHWAN, the new Assistant Adjutant General, is due in Washington Sept. 10. For a few months he will be assigned to duty with one of the other Assistant Adjutant Generals. Some changes will then likely be made in the stations of the officers of this Department. Majors Ward and Volkmar will probably be the first to be relieved from duty at headquarters.

GENERAL COUNT SAIGO, His Imperial Majesty's Japanese Minister of Marine, and suite, and Lieut. S. Schroeder, U. S. N., visited Governor's Island on Tuesday and were hospitably received by Major-General Schofield, attended by his staff. The day being wet there was no review of the troops, but a salute was fired and the band of the 5th U. S. Artillery discoursed appropriate music during the stay of the visitors. They were much interested and pleased with what they saw at Governor's Island.

THE Omaha *Excelsior*, of Aug. 28, says:

Col. Burnham has returned from the East....Lieut. Bonesteel has been appointed post adjutant at Fort Sidney ...Gen. Hazen is visiting his ranch near Sidney....Mrs. Capt. Haughey and Miss Ida Haughey have returned to Fort Sidney from the East....Gen. A. J. Perry has been on a short visit to Omaha, and left for San Francisco Thursday ...1st Lieut. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf., Fort Laramie, Wyo., is to go to Columbus Barracks, O....Mrs. Haskins, wife of Dr. Haskins, Fort Omaha, and her sister, Miss Bundy, left for Rochester, N. Y., Thursday. They will be missed in the garrison....The officers of the 2d Infantry were favored with a pleasant visit on Friday evening from about twenty-five Elks from Omaha, and were much pleased to have the opportunity of making the acquaintance of these very pleasant gentlemen....1st Lieut. W. C. Muhlenberg, 2d Inf., joined at Fort Omaha this week from Idaho. Lieut. Muhlenberg's health has not been good for several years.

CAPTAIN J. H. HIGBEE, U. S. Marine Corps, left Norfolk, Va., this week on a month's leave.

ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER, U. S. N., registered at the 5th Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER E. W. WATSON, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a month's vacation.

VICE-ADMIRAL S. C. ROWAN, U. S. N., was in New York this week with quarters at the New York Hotel.

THE Naval Inventory Board, Capt. Meade presiding, arrived in New York this week from Norfolk, Va.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. W. WATSON, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., this week from a month's vacation.

COMMANDER J. H. SANDS, U. S. N., sailed for Antwerp on Saturday last on the *Noordland* of the Red Star Line.

SURGEON-GENERAL F. M. GUNNELL, U. S. N., has returned to Washington from a tour of inspection of hospitals.

COLONEL JAMES FORNEY, U. S. Marine Corps, has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a pleasant sojourn at Cape May.

PROFESSOR L. F. PRUD'HOMME, U. S. Navy, was in New York early in the week with quarters at the Grand Hotel,

COMMANDER C. J. TRAIN, U. S. N., joined at the Naval Academy Sept. 1, and assumed command of the *Jamestown*.

LIEUTENANT W. A. MARSHALL, U. S. N., is due at Newport, R. I., on Monday next for duty at the Naval War College.

SECRETARY WHITNEY arrived at Southampton, L. I., this week, and Secretary and Mrs. Endicott at Mount Washington.

COMMANDER P. H. COOPER and Paymaster H. C. Machette, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday on a month's vacation.

LIEUTENANTS A. Ross and J. W. Robinson and Ensign Frank R. Heath were registered at the Navy Department this week.

LIEUTENANT S. W. FOUNTAIN, 8th U. S. Cavalry, and Cadet M. L. Bristol, U. S. N., were in Philadelphia this week, registering at the Girard House.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. H. HARRIS, U. S. N., has gone to the cool shades of Massachusetts, from whence to draw renewed strength for the arduous task of perfecting specifications for the "New Navy."

COMMANDER A. G. KELLOGG, U. S. N., and family are trying to keep cool at Deer Park, where they will remain for the present. Comdr. Kellogg's present station is at the Washington Ordnance Yard.

COMMANDER GEORGE W. SUMNER, U. S. N., who is spending a brief interval at Newport, has been on leave of absence since May last, previous to which he was on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

LIEUTENANT DOWNS L. WILSON, U. S. N., has begun the erection of a fine residence on Stoddert street, Georgetown, D. C., so the lieutenant is assured of occupation for all of his time not taken up with the official business of the Hydrographic Office for several months to come.

IN Lieutenant Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., the *Atlanta* possesses an officer thoroughly well versed in the theoretical and practical applications of electricity so freely employed in this vessel. Lieutenant Fiske has given a text-book on this puzzling subject highly spoken of at home and abroad.

LIEUTENANT M. FISHER WRIGHT, U. S. N., who is to be married to Miss Boker, of New York, is enjoying a leave of absence, having made his last cruise on the *Alliance*, from which vessel he was detached in June last. Miss Boker is a granddaughter of Mr. E. J. Anderson, well known in New York.

THE last act in the sad drama of the *Jeannette* has been concluded through the skill and perseverance of Lieutenant William H. Schuetze, U. S. N., whose safe arrival at St. Petersburg has been announced by telegraph. The report of his expedition into the wilds of the Lena Delta will undoubtedly be of interest and value.

LIEUTENANT S. C. LEMLY, U. S. Navy, has gone to New York in connection with the G. C.-M. convened there for the trial of 1st Lieutenant O. C. Berryman, U. S. M. C. Lieutenant Lemly's recent trip to China on duty connected with the Watkins case was not altogether a pleasant one, as part of the time he was under the weather while on the station.

P. A. ENGINEER JAMES ENTWISTLE, U. S. N., has been detached from temporary duty connected with the trial of the machinery of *Atlanta*, and relieves P. A. Engr. E. A. Magee, U. S. N., on the *Minnesota*, receiving ship for boys, at New York. This duty will not materially intertere with Mr. Entwistle's enjoyment of the quiet of Paterson, N. J.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN H. RUSSELL, U. S. N., has been passing a few days in Washington, having registered there the past week. The Admiral has been placed upon the retired list of the Navy, at his own request, thereby promoting Commo. Queen to Rear Admiral before the date of his retirement, viz., Oct. 6. Rear-Admiral Russell was born July 4, 1827.

THE recent order relative to changing the status of the Washington Navy-yard will have the effect of changing the stations of the following officers of the staff: Pay Director Richard Washington, Chief Engineers Charles E. De Valin and D. P. McCartney, and P. A. Engineers Robert D. Taylor and Robert R. Leitch, Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, Civil Engineers A. G. Menocal and Robert E. Peary.

COMMANDER JAMES H. SANDS, U. S. N., and family have left the United States for a protracted sojourn abroad. The commander has received a year's leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, but it is understood that Mrs. Sands and children will remain abroad several years. They will reside for the most part in Freiburg, in the canton of the same name in Switzerland, situated northeast of the Lake of Neuchatel and northeast of the Lake of Geneva, in the valley of the Sarine. The principal church edifice in the town is the collegiate church of St. Nicholas, commenced about 1283, but not completed until late in 15th century. Its noble belfry is 245 feet in height, and it contains the most famous organ in the world, constructed by a native of the place named Aloys Mooser in 1824 to 1834. The population of Freiburg in 1870 was about 11,000.

IT was stated early in the week that the wife of Myers, Paymaster Doyle's clerk, who disappeared from the *Iroquois* at Callao, Peru, with $4,000 belonging to members of the crew, had received a cablegram from a sailor stating that her husband had been murdered by two guides. Mrs. Myers has since denied the receipt of such cablegram or any reliable information whatever regarding her husband's whereabouts. An officer on board the *Iroquois* writing to a friend in Washington about Myers, the absconding pay clerk, says:

CALLAO, Aug. 6, 1886.

The paper to-day tells about the murder of a man in Chili, near Autofogato, who had bought three mules and hired a guide and servant to go to the interior, and as he was supposed to have a great deal of money with him and was anxious to get off the coast, the authorities surmise all is not right. That he was murdered for the money he was supposed to have there is no doubt, as the servant he engaged was a suspicious character. The description of the man, his date of arrival, and the name corresponds with that of our missing Pay Clerk, and we are inclined to think that the two men are one and the same.

COMMODORE J. G. WALKER, U. S. N., sailed on Wednesday on the *Saale* for Bremen, thence to Heidelberg to join his family.

P. ASST. SURGEON W. R. DU BOSE, U. S. N., and family, of Norfolk, have gone on a month's vacation to the mountains of Virginia.

LIEUTENANT W. W. KIMBALL, U. S. N., and Mrs. Kimball registered early in the week at No. 25 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, France.

PAYMASTER I. G. HOBBS, U. S. N., was at the Riggs House, Washington, this week, on business relating to allegations made against him by Consul Siler of Cape Town.

CHIEF ENGINEER D. P. MCCARTNEY, U. S. N., and Lieutenant William M. Irwin, U. S. N., are still tarrying at Saratoga. Mr. McCartney finds much benefit from the springs.

COMMANDER JOHN R. BARTLETT, hydrographer of the Navy, left Washington Aug. 30 with his family on his annual leave, leaving Lieut. Wm. H. Parker, Jr., in charge of the Hydrographic Office.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. D. HEBB, U. S. Marine Corps, and Medical Director J. M. Browne, U. S. N., were in New York this week, the former registering at the Astor House and the latter at the Gilsey House.

LIEUTENANT N. E. NILES, U. S. N., Hydrographic Office, has wisely taken his leave in time to avoid the sweltering days of late August and early September. Lieutenant C. F. Emmerich, less fortunate, is busily engaged in keeping up the current work of his special department during the absence on leave of nearly the whole force.

THE monument to the memory of Lieut.-Commander Gorringe was raised to its position in Rockland Cemetery, Sparkill, N. Y., Aug. 30. The shaft is made after the model of the obelisk which Commander Gorringe brought over, and the whole body of granite in position weighs about 40 tons. It is located in a very attractive part of the cemetery, and will draw many visitors thither.

IN the present dearth of social festivities, says the San Francisco *News Letter*, "our gallant defenders have been doing their little utmost to enliven things up a bit. One of the exhibitions of the dynamite shells was made the occasion for quite a society gathering at Fort Point, a charming lunch bringing the day to a most pleasant conclusion; and at Mare Island the hop given by the officers of the United States steamship *Ranger* was one of the handsomest affairs of the kind which has occurred at the Navy-yard for a long time. The music was good, the supper excellent; the guests included a number from 'Frisco, Oakland, and Benicia, and a most enjoyable evening was spent."

THE Vallejo *Chronicle* says: On March 11, 1883, Chief Engineer William H. King, U. S. N., died in San Francisco, and his remains were brought to Mare Island and interred in the Naval Cemetery. At the solicitation of Lieutenant Singer the officers of the station made up a purse of $200, with which to pay for a suitable grave stone to be placed over the last resting place of their late brother officer. The order was given to Civil Engineer Wolcott, and a granite head stone four feet high and two feet wide was gotten out on the yard. The money, however, does not appear to have been sufficient for putting the stone in its place. A short distance from the stone shed is an outhouse and directly in front of its door is the grave stone bearing the following inscription:

Chief Engineer
W. H. King.
DIED
March 11, 1883.

On the base of the stone is the name

KING.

It is a humiliating commentary upon the want of respect which the living officers entertain for their dead comrades, and it is to be hoped that the foregoing reference to the object toward which most of the present officers at Mare Island contributed may cause the person who took charge of the work to see to it that the monument is placed, without further delay, where it properly belongs.

RECENT DEATHS.

GENERAL GEORGE H. GORDON, formerly of the U. S. Army, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Framingham, Mass., on the evening of Aug. 30. He was in his sixty-second year. He entered West Point in 1842, was graduated July 1, 1846, and promoted Brevet 2d Lieutenant Mounted Rifles. He served with credit during the Mexican War, 1846-7, being engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Chapultepec, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13, 14, 1847. For his bravery at Cerro Gordo, where he was wounded, he was brevetted 1st Lieutenant. After the Mexican War he served principally on frontier duty until Oct. 31, 1854, when he resigned from the Army and began the practice of law in Boston. When the attack on Sumter opened the Civil War Gordon raised the 2d Massachusetts Volunteers and took the field as its colonel. He took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley under General Banks, January to March, 1862, being engaged in several skirmishes, and in the battle at Winchester, May 25, 1862. On June 9, 1862, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Among the engagements in which he displayed great bravery and military knowledge were the battles of Cedar Mountain, of South Mountain, and of Antietam. He was also active in the operations about Charleston Harbor from August, 1863, to April, 1864, and in the following month was placed in command of Florida. From March to June, 1854, Gen. Gordon was in command of the Eastern District of Virginia,

and while serving at this post he was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers April 9, 1865, for meritorious and distinguished services. He was mustered out August 24, 1865, and returned to the practice of law in Boston, and for a time was Collector of Internal Revenue.

The funeral took place from the family residence Sept. 2. The body was clothed in the full uniform of a major general, and upon the casket were several beautiful floral pieces contributed by comrades in arms. The interment was in Edgill Grove Cemetery.

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GENERAL H. H. SIBLEY, formerly of the U. S. Army, died at Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 22, aged 70. Born in Louisiana he entered the Military Academy in 1833, was graduated in 1838 and promoted to the 2d Dragoons, rising to 1st Lieutenant, March 8, 1840. He served in the Florida War, and from 1842 to 1846 was Adjutant of his regiment. On the 16th of February, 1847, he was promoted Captain. He performed gallant service through the Mexican War, receiving the brevet of Major for the affair of Medelin near Vera Cruz. On the 13th of May, 1861, he was promoted Major of the 1st Dragoons, but resigned the same day and joined the Confederacy. After the war he went to Egypt and served as a Brigadier-General in the Egyptian Army from December, 1869, to September 1873. Since his return home he has lived mainly in the South. Many of the older officers of the Army, his comrades in the days gone by, will regret to learn of his death.

The tent to which General Sibley's name has been given was an adaptation of a single pole to Sioux lodge, the credit for which is due to General W. W. Burns. He was at that time a young officer, and, with the modesty characteristic of that class, called it after his commanding officers, both of whom were named Sibley, and one of whom, the dragoon, was with him on a hunt at the time the idea of the adaptation suggested itself.

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THE funeral of Lieut. Jerome J. Weinberg, 13th Infantry, took place at Fort Leavenworth, August 24, with due military ceremony. Lieut. W. H. Johnston, 16th Infantry, commanded the escort, and the following were the pall-bearers: 2d Lieuts. Frank O. Ferris, 1st Inf.; E. B. Weeks, 5th Inf.; A. P. Buffington, 7th Inf.; T. W. Moore, 22d Inf.; Wm. J. Pardee, 18th Inf., and J. Y. Mason Blunt, 10th Inf. Chaplain Barry officiated.

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GENERAL COUNT FREDERICK VON BOTHMER, of Bavaria, who greatly distinguished himself in the Franco-German War, died recently at Munich. It is said of him that he was a plain spoken, clean handed, high hearted gentleman; a lover of peace, a healer of quarrels, an authority on nice points of honor, a true friend, and a generous enemy. Private foes he had none; to the public service he had devoted his life; and the Bavarian Government knew well how to value and reward his soldierly achievements, while the army, to a man, regrets the loss of so distinguished an officer.

INFORMATION is received of the death at Wytheville, Va., of the Rev. Alexander Marks, Rector of Trinity Church of Natchez, Miss. He was a student at Princeton College when the war broke out, and entered the Confederate Army, serving as adjutant of the 15th Louisiana Infantry. He was captured and held a prisoner at Governor's Island and Fort Warren. At the close of the war he returned home, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar. Wearying of the law he took orders in the church, and had been presiding over Trinity Church, at Natchez, for twelve years.

GENERAL PINELLI, commanding the forces of United Italy at the entrance of Rome in 1870, on the departure of the French, is reported by the French papers to have committed suicide recently at his hotel in Milan. He was found dead, a revolver in his hand. Upon a table were left four letters, in one of which, opened and addressed to Gen. Level, he asked that he should be interred with the most simple obsequies.

ORLANDO TABOR, a pay clerk in the U. S. Navy, died at Hanover, N. H., Aug. 29, of Bright's disease, at the age of 46. He served during the War, going out first as Lieutenant in a Kentucky regiment. For the past nine years he has been serving on the *Quinnebaug* and *Shenandoah*, and at the torpedo station at Newport.

THE HON. RUFUS PAINE SPALDING, who died at Cleveland, O., August 29, aged eighty-eight, was the father of Captain Geo. S. Spalding, U. S. Army, who left the service in 1870. The deceased gentleman was a distinguished lawyer and prominent in public affairs.

REPORT ON THE BOSTON.

COMMANDER C. M. SCHOONMAKER, commanding the steamer *Boston*, reports the arrival of that vessel at the Navy-yard, New York, on Aug. 30. She left Chester, Pa., at 12.45 P. M., Aug. 28, accompanied by the tug *Nina*. Running down Delaware Bay and River a speed of 11½ knots was made with from 46 to 49 revolutions, steaming with the four boilers, pressure about 75 lbs. At 7.20 P. M. anchored at the Breakwater to await the *Nina*, and not thinking it prudent to go to sea at night without having the deviation of the compasses upon northerly courses, which could not be taken on the passage, remained there until 6.09 A. M. the following morning, when accompanied by the *Nina* started again for New York. During the passage to Barnegat an average of 12 knots was made; thence to Sandy Hook, 12.6 knots; maximum revolutions, 66; maximum pressure, 85 lbs. Speed was determined by distances between landmarks, allowing for the estimated strength of current, no logs having been furnished.

The services of Lieut. C. C. Cornwell in adjusting and ascertaining the errors of the compasses are commended.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

AUGUST 30, 1886.

THE surviving members of the Regular Brigade, 14th Army Corps, will, through the kindness of Col. Offley, Commandant of the Depot, hold their annual reunion at Columbus Barracks, on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The members of the various G. A. R. posts in the city have been invited and a very enjoyable time is anticipated.

Capt. J. S. McNaught, 20th Infantry, who has been granted six months' leave on surgeon's certificate of disability, has left the Depot for Madison, Wis., where he will sojourn for the present.

1st Lieut. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf., has been ordered to Columbus Barracks for a two years' tour of recruiting duty.

Seven recruits for Light Battery F, 3d Art., San Antonio; five each for Light Battery F, 4th Art., Fort Snelling, and Light Battery D, 5th Art., Fort Douglas, and all specially assigned men for these posts left on Saturday, Aug. 28, for their stations.

Lieut.-Colonel T. M. Anderson is visiting friends in Columbus. J. S.

U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE.

IN S. O. 24, of Aug. 30, Gen. Tidball relieves the following from duty at the School and Post of Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect Sept. 1: 1st Art.—1st Lieuts. Joseph S. Oyster and Albert Todd, and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter. 2d Art.—1st Lieuts. Geo. S. Grimes and Alex. D. Schenck, 2d Lieuts. George F. Barney and William P. Stone. 3d Art.—1st Lieut. John R. Williams, 2d Lieuts. Charles A. Bennet, and Edward A. Millar. 4th Art.—2d Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak. 5th Art.—1st Lieuts. Thomas R. Adams and David D. Johnson, and 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt. Attached—1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, 5th Art.

In S. O. 25, of Aug. 31, Gen. Tidball details 1st Lieut. T. C. Patterson, 1st Art., Instructor in the course in Chemical Manipulations in place of 1st Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Art., relieved. Lieut. Patterson, while upon this duty, will be excused from officer of the day duty, and details on garrison courts and boards of survey.

In G. O. 28, of Aug. 28, Gen. Tidball announces the hours for sounding the daily trumpet signals during September.

THE THIRD INFANTRY BAND.

CHIEF JUSTICE WADE being in Helena recently, the band of the 3d U. S. Infantry tendered him a serenade. In returning thanks he said:

"GENTLEMEN: If this were a court and somebody was to be sentenced to death I should feel a good deal at home and know what to say, but to respond to a charming serenade I am a good deal at sea. But these inspiring strains ought to lend eloquence to every tongue. I am profoundly grateful for this token of your esteem and regard, and though a stranger to you, you have touched the chord that makes us all of kin. It is no small favor to listen to the 3d Infantry Band. Its fame is wider than wide Montana, indeed I believe it extends to the uttermost limit of this great country that we love so well. I am not unmindful that at the centennial of our liberties, competing with the world, this band stood at the very top of the ladder, and though our morning drum beat follows the sun across half the world, nowhere along its majestic course are its gladdening rays greeted more sweetly than in this far western world by the band of our pride. And so though not known to you personally, I have, as we lawyers say, the means of knowing your general reputation, and am a swift witness to declare that it could not be better."

After some more pleasant remarks he concluded by saying: "Please walk into the library. There upon the shelves are the masters of the profession to which I have given the best energies of my life. They are not very talkative, but they are very solid old gentlemen, and you should meet them. Come in."

The invitation being accepted, a liberal hospitality was exercised. Adjt. Roe was warmly thanked for his courtesy and aid in the matter.

RIFLE MATCH AT FORT MONROE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

FOLLOWING is the score of a rifle match fired between teams from Batteries K, 2d, and I, 4th Artillery, at Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 27, 1886:

Bat. I, 4th Art.	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	600 Yards.	Grand Total.
Lieut. C. P. Miller	21, 23—44	20, 20—40	20, 18—38	122
Sergt. Massey	17, 17—34	21, 20—41	5, 18—23	98
Sergt. Wiest	20, 20—40	19, 21—40	11, 16—27	107
Sergt. Williams	17, 20—37	18, 21—39	8. 17—25	101
Corpl. Beale	22, 21—43	20, 22—42	22, 19—41	126
Corpl. Smith	13, 15—38	21, 20—41	11, 15—26	95
Pvt. Gibbs	19, 20—39	18, 15—33	15, 13—28	100
Pvt. Kittlitz	20, 20—40	20, 18—38	7, 19—26	104
Pvt. McConley	20, 21—41	20, 20—40	17, 20—37	118
Pvt. Young	16, 15—31	15, 18—33	14, 13—27	91
Total	377	387	298	1,062
Bat. K, 2d Art.				
Lt. A. D. Schenck	15, 19—34	20, 21—41	13, 11—24	99
Sergt. Blaisdell	18, 21—39	20, 17—37	21, 23—43	119
Sergt. Adler	20, 20—40	18, 19—37	18, 18—36	113
Corpl. Schell	17, 13—30	20, 19—39	8, 19—27	96
Corpl. Jones	22, 17—39	19, 21—40	20, 20—40	119
Pvt. Fitch	19, 20—39	19, 21—40	22, 20—42	121
Pvt. Tomlinson	18, 22—40	13, 12—25	9, 16—25	90
Pvt. Baker	17, 17—34	15, 18—33	17, 12—29	96
Pvt. Giachetti	15, 16—31	15, 10—25	9, 13—22	78
Pvt. Schroeder	17, 20—37	12, 19—31	17, 5—22	90
Total	363	348	310	1,021

Analysis—Total per cent. all ranges, Bat. I, 4th Art., 70.8; Bat. K, 2d Art., 68.06.

Per cent. at 200 yards, Bat. I, 75.4; Bat. K, 72.6.
Per cent. at 300 yards, Bat. I, 77.4; Bat. K, 69.6.
Per cent. at 600 yards, Bat. I, 59.6; Bat. K, 62.
Best percentage at 200 yards, Bat. I, 88.; Bat. K, 80.
Best Percentage at 300 yards, Bat. I, 84.; Bat. K, 82.
Best percentage at 600 yards, Bat. I, 82.; Bat. K. 86.
Best individual percentage, Bat. I, 84.; Bat. K, 80.6. Worst, Bat. I, 60.6; Bat. K, 60.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

AUGUST 23.

THE celerity with which this new post has been established is so remarkable that it may be of interest to some of your readers. Early in August, Col. Benteen and two companies of the 9th Cavalry were selected as commanding officer, and part of the garrison, respectively, of the new post. Being stationed at Fort McKinney, and having 225 miles to travel to the railroad, their march was begun at once, while what companies of infantry were to make up the balance of the post was not yet known.

On Friday, Aug. 6, about noon, the garrison at Fort Fred. Steele was startled by a telegraphic order to abandon the post and move without delay to Fort Bridger, Wyo., en route to Fort Du Chesne. The same night, Lieut. Howe and 20 men, of the 17th Infantry, arrived to take charge of the post, and the next night the three companies, B, I and K, 21st Inf., under commrnd of Maj. Downey, 21st Inf., left on a special train for Carter Station.

At Carter they were joined by Asst. Surg. R. B. Benham, Med. Dept., and Co. F, 21st Inf., under command of 1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan, the four companies marching at once to Fort Bridger, a distance of 10 6-10 miles. Two days were spent in fitting out transportation, and on Wednesday morning the column started.

Maj. Downey, whose health is too delicate to permit of rough field service, then relinquished the command of the battalion, which was assumed by Lieut. Duncan, who was next in rank, Capt. Haughey being absent, sick, Capt. Jocelyn on recruiting service, and Capt. Spurgin at West Point on special duty. The column which started for the Indian country then was as follows: 1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf., commanding battalion, and Co. F, 21st Inf.; 1st Lt. Willis Wittich, Bat. Adjt., A. C. S., and commanding Co. B, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. J. Hearn, 21st Inf., Bat. Q. M.; Asst. Surg. R. B. Benham, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Bailey, commanding Co. I, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. S. Parke in charge of Co. K, 21st Inf. Lieut. C. M. Truitt joined a day or two later and assumed command of Co. K, having been detained on court-martial duty.

A singular thing about this command, for so large a one, is the comparative youth of the officers, the oldest being 33½ years, and the average age about 31.

Being under orders to go to a certain point and wait the distance was covered by easy marches, but over atrocious roads and through showers of rain.

On Aug. 18 the halting point, the saw-mill near the summit of the Uinta Mountains, was reached. Here, the next morning, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, the order to "break camp without delay," was received from the Department Commander and at noon the whole command was again on the road making Fort Thornburgh, 21 miles, by night.

The next day with a fairly early start, a march of 35 miles over rolling sage brush country was made with not a drop of water in the whole distance.

The command arrived here about 7 P. M. in good order, making 56 miles in 31 hours. It was rather singular to be told "Here s Fort Du Chesne."

Dry, hot and dusty, the vegetation being sage brush, shad scale and prickly pear. Along the Uinta River, on which the post will be built, there are cottonwood trees and underbrush. The Uinta Mountains are in view about 20 miles distant, near the base of which the Uinta Agency can be seen.

The ground selected can be irrigated, and in time, no doubt, a beautiful post can be made here. Almost anything will grow with proper care and sufficient water.

Capt. Olmstead's Co. E, of the 9th Cav., arrived here on Aug. 22 and on Aug. 23 the permanent commanding officer, Col. Benteen with Capt. Dawson's Co. B, 9th Cav., and Lts. Burnett and Ladd arrived. W.

The White River and Uncompahgre Utes threatened to oppose the march of the troops, but a rapid march from the Ashley Valley placed the command on the spot designated for the post before the Indians could muster their forces. The White River Utes have never been punished for the Thornburgh massacre, and they do not think the Government is able to punish them. It is not improbable that trouble will occur before a great while. The troops are hard at work making adobes to build quarters.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, DAKOTA.

AUGUST 24, 1886.

ALTHOUGH we see but little in the columns of Army papers about Fort Yates, we are by no means behind other posts in matters of interest, both social and military. As to the latter, target practice comes first, and skirmish firing, bull's-eyes, sharpshooters, and marksmen keep the air blue with—smoke.

Two more companies of the 11th Infantry are expected here daily from Fort Buford, which addition will make our garrison six companies strong, four of the 11th, and two of the 7th Cavalry, the latter having been stationed here eight and nine years. We have been quite enlivened during the past week by the presence of a party of Army ladies from Fort Lincoln—the Misses Townsend, daughters of Lieut.-Col. Townsend, of the 11th Infantry, with Mrs. Heistand and Mrs. Hoyt, of the same regiment. Major and Mrs. Page, whose guests they are, gave them a most enjoyable entertainment on the evening of Aug. 19. Major Page, with his magic flute, with Mr. Harry McLaughlin and Master Harry Page accompanying him with their violins, and various brilliant performers among the ladies, assisted in giving us good dancing music. The evening flew merrily by until the "wee sma' hours," when an elegant supper was daintily served in the spacious dining room. Among the guests, all of whom appeared in full dress, were: Mrs. McCrory, of Nashville, Tenn., with her two lovely daughters, Miss McCrory and Miss Clara McCrory, a brilliant young pianist; Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Miss Brandreth, of Sing Sing, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Russell, of St. Louis; Mr. Ed. Sharp, of Chicago; Mr. Sloan Tracey, of St. Louis; Mr. Howard Page, who is spending his vacation with his father and mother at this post; Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. Watson Gilbert, Capt. and Mrs. McDougall, Chaplain and Mrs. Dunbar, Miss and Mr. Dunbar, Capt. and Mrs. Reed, Miss McLaughlin and Mr. Harry McLaughlin; the dashing young cavalryman, Lieut. Selah (alias Tommy) Tompkins; Lieut. and Mrs. Irvine, Capt. Godfrey, Lieut. Slocum, and others too numerous to mention.

Last night (the 24th), Dr. and Mrs. Spencer entertained the same party very handsomely at a Mikado party. All were in Mikado costumes, and the "three little maids," and, indeed, the entire party, scored a success by their inimitable acting and the gorgeous costumes. Mrs. Hoyt's dress was pronounced the most perfect Japanese costume, and Capt. McDougall's a perfect Chinese outfit. Others were appropriate and very becoming, and essentially Mikadoish. Major Page made a splendid Mikado.

We have been visited during the past month by terrible storms, hail, rain, and thunder and lightning. The hail left scarcely a whole pane of glass, taking 30 or more at a clip. Our gardens are all gone.

Dr. and Mrs. Spencer entertained a number of friends at a very handsome dinner last week. Their hospitable house is always open and a very popular resort. Capt. McDougall returned recently from a six days' hunt. He reports game scarce, having been killed off by the recent hail storms. He, however, brought home some trophies in the way of ducks and chickens. Saw antelope, but did not get any.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon the completion of his duties as a competitor in the Division rifle competition at Fort Niagara, N. Y., is granted 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf. (S. O. 127, Div. Atl., Sept. 3.)

THE ARMY

G. O. 56, H. Q. A., Aug. 9, 1886.

Publishes list of bonded Pacific railroads as follows:

Central Pacific from Ogden, Utah, to Sacramento, Cal.
Central Pacific from Brighton, Cal., to Niles, Cal.
Central Pacific from Niles, Cal., to San Jose, Cal.
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch Division, from Atchison, Kans., to Waterville, Kans.
Sioux City and Pacific from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fremont, Nebr.
Union Pacific, Union Division, from Omaha, Nebr., to Ogden, Utah.
Union Pacific, Kansas Division, from Kansas City, Mo., to a point on the railroad between Monument and Gopher Station, 393.94 miles.
Also a list of U. S. military telegraph lines.

3. In compliance with the requirements of the decisions of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, published in G. O. 124, series of 1885, and No. 16, series of 1886, from this office, all accounts for telegrams on military business sent and received by officers of the Army which pass over any of the lines constructed and operated along the railroads named in par. 1 of this order, and all similar accounts for telegrams which pass partly over the military telegraph lines named in par. 2 of this order and partly over connecting lines of private companies, will be forwarded to the office of the Q. M. Gen., for transmission to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement.

All claims for reimbursement of amounts paid by officers of the Army for telegraphic service will likewise be forwarded for settlement by the accounting officers.

4. All other accounts for telegrams on military business, when prepared in the name of the proper telegraph company at the rates fixed by the Postmaster General, will be settled and paid by the Quartermaster's Dept., through its disbursing officers.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 62, H. Q. A., August 25, 1886.

Publishes the act, approved Aug. 5, 1886, making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes. * * *

Sec. 7. For examinations, surveys, and contingencies, and for incidental repairs, for which there is no special appropriation, for rivers and harbors, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no survey shall be made of any harbors or rivers until the Chief of Engineers shall have directed a preliminary examination of the same by the local engineer in charge of the district, or an engineer detailed for the purpose; and such local or detailed engineer shall report to said Chief of Engineers, whether, in his opinion, said harbor or river is worthy of improvement, and shall state in such report fully and particularly the facts and reasons on which he bases such opinion, including the present and prospective demands of commerce; and it shall be the duty of the Chief of Engineers to direct the making of such survey, if, in his opinion, the harbor or river proposed to be surveyed be worthy of improvement by the General Government; and he shall report to the Secretary of War the facts, and what public necessity or convenience may be subserved thereby, together with the full reports of the local engineer. Said reports of preliminary examinations and surveys shall be made to the House of Representatives, and are hereby ordered to be printed when so made.

Sec. 8. That the Secretary of War shall report to Congress, at its next and each succeeding session thereof, the name and place of residence of each civilian engineer employed in the work of improving rivers and harbors by means and as the result of appropriations made in this and succeeding river and harbor appropriation bills, the time so employed, the compensation paid, and the place at and work on which employed.

Approved, August 5, 1886.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 64, H. Q. A., Aug. 25, 1886.

Publishes promotions, appointments, and transfers in the Army of the U. S., made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of G. O. 76, of July 11, 1885, and No. 50, of July 16, 1886, together with retirements and casualties, are announced. The names of captains and lieutenants of the line are arranged so as to show the troops, batteries, and companies to which they have succeeded by promotion, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

G. O. 11, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Aug. 31, 1886.

1. Major Herbert P. Curtis, Judge Advocate, having reported in compliance with par. 13, special orders No. 128, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., June 3, 1886, is announced as Judge Advocate of the Division of the Atlantic and of the Dept. of the East.

2. In compliance with War Department instructions, dated August 24, 1886, 2d Lieutenant Richard W. Young, 5th Art., is relieved from duty as acting judge advocate of the Div. and Dept. Staff, and will rejoin his battery.

By command of Major General Schofield:
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 7, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA. Aug. 20, 1886.

Publishes the report of the annual competition in rifle firing held at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., August 16, 17, 18 and 19.

(See under head of "Rifle Competitions.")

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

The Dept. Comdr., Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, will proceed to Seattle, W. T., on public business (S. O. 141, Aug. 14, D. Columbia).

Certain journeys made by Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Capt. W. A. Thompson, 4th Cav., A. A. A. G., on public business, under the direction of the Dept. Comdr., are confirmed, being necessary for the public service (F. O. 82, Aug. 10, D. Arizona).

Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to El Paso, Fort Wingate, and such other points in New Mexico and Arizona as may be necessary to carry out the plans and instructions of the Dept. Comdr. (F. O. 82, Aug. 10, D. Ariz.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G., will proceed to Fort Halleck, Nev., in compliance with the instructions from the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 73, Aug. 18, Dept. Cal.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave of absence for six months, from Aug. 28, 1886, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner, judge advocate. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 1.)

Major Asa B. Gardiner, Judge Advocate, is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the Div. A., to date from Aug. 28 (S. O. 127, Div. A., Sept. 3.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Captain William S. Patten, A. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 141, Aug. 14, D. Columbia).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Wm. E. Van Pelt will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., for duty (S. O., Aug. 30, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Peter N. Merzig will proceed to Fort McDowell, Ariz., for duty at that post (S. O., Aug. 31, H. Q. A.)

The Post Q. M. at Little Rock Barracks will receive from Maj. Chas. W. Foster, Q. M., the unserviceable public property which has accumulated at the National Cemeteries at Little Rock, Fort Smith, and Fayetteville, the property to be submitted for the action of an inspector (S. O. 122, Aug. 28, Div. Atlantic).

Col. J. M. Moore, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., and Camp Poplar River, M. T., on official business (S. O. 85, Aug. 24, D. Dakota).

Capt. A. E. Miltimore, A. Q. M., Bowie Station, A. T., will transfer to 2d Lieut. J. M. Neal, 4th Cav., Post Q. M., Bowie Station, A. T., funds of the "Regular Supplies," to the amount of $300 (F. O. 82, Aug. 10, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of S., will accompany the dept. commander to Seattle on public business (S. O. 141, Aug. 14, D. Columbia).

Leave for twenty-four days, to take effect Sept. 5, is granted Major Thomas Wilson, Chief C. of S. (S. O. 92, Aug. 21, Dept. Mo.)

Col. Richard N. Batchelder, Depot Quartermaster, has been ordered to Charleston to issue tents to the homeless, and render such aid as it may be within the power of the Department to extend. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 3.)

Pay Department.

The troops will be paid, to include muster of Aug. 31, as follows: At the Leavenworth Military Prison and the Ord. Dept. at Fort Leavenworth, by Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, Deputy Paymr. Gen. At the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Ord. Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Forts Gibson and Sill, I. T.; Fort Reno, I. T., and the troops camped in the vicinity; Cantonment, Camp on crossing of Washita River and Camp on Chilocco Creek, I. T., by Major G. W. Candee, Paymr. At Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Hays, Kas., by Major J. P. Baker, Paymr. At Forts Supply, I. T., and Elliott, Fort Lyon, Cantonment on the Uncompahgre and Fort Lewis, and outposts of Fort Lewis; Troop D, 5th Cav., camped on Lost Cañon Creek, Colo., and the troops stationed at Montezuma Creek, Blue Mountain, Utah Ty., by Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. (S. O. 94, Aug. 24, Dept. Mo.)

Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., to pay the troops thereat (S. O. 122, Aug. 28, Div. Atlantic).

The troops in Div. Atlantic will be paid as follows: Col. D. McClure, A. P. M. G., Fort Columbus, Frankford Arsenal, Fort McHenry, Fort Monroe, Watervliet Arsenal, and Plattsburg Barracks. Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Forts Wayne, Brady and Mackinac, Indianapolis Arsenal, Newport Barracks, Columbus Barracks, and Allegheny Arsenal. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster, West Point, David's Island, and Fort Wadsworth. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., Willet's Point, Forts Schuyler and Hamilton. Major Wm. H. Comegys, Paymr., Little Rock Barracks, Jackson Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, and Camp Hancock, St. Francis Barracks and Augusta Arsenal. Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., Forts Porter, Niagara and Ontario, and Madison Barracks (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Div. Atlantic).

Col. Daniel McClure, A. P. M. G., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Div. Atlantic).

Major George W. Baird, Paymaster, will proceed to pay the troops at Fort Trumbull, Fort Adams, National Armory, Springfield; Watertown Arsenal, Fort Warren, and Kennebec Arsenal. (S. O. 126, Div. A., Sept. 2.)

Medical Department.

A. A. Surgeon R. P. Finley will accompany the battalion of the 14th Inf., from Seattle to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 142, Aug. 19, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. H. S. T. Harris, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty at the Post of San Antonio (S. O. 113, Aug. 25, D. Texas).

Major J. P. Wright, Surgon, is relieved from duty as a member of G. C. M. at post of San Antonio (S. O. 115, Aug. 27, D. Texas).

1st Lieut. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg., recently appointed, will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Ariz., for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 31, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Wm. Bethon is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Medical Director (S. O. 82, Aug. 19, D. Dakota)

Hospital Steward Jacob Martin, Fort Shaw, M. T., is granted a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea (S. O. 84, Aug. 21, D. Dakota).

Hospital Steward William Hamberg will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 92, Aug. 21, Dept. Mo.)

Hospital Steward C. H. Skeels will be relieved from duty at Fort Union, N. M., and will proceed to Dept. H. Q. for duty (S. O. 79, Aug. 19, D. Ariz.)

Hospital Steward Wm. Hamberg will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 95, Aug. 26, Dept. Mo.)

The journey from Little Rock, Ark., to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., made by Hospital Steward Albert C. Beals, having taken four days instead of two, as originally provided for, the subsistence dept. will pay him additional commutation of rations for two days (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Div. Atlantic).

Hospital Steward Rudolph Werner having arrived at Jackson Barracks is assigned to duty at that post (S. O. 124, Aug. 31, Div. Atlantic).

1st Lieut. Charles F. Mason, Assistant Surgeon, (Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.,) is relieved from duty in the Div. A. (S. O. 127, Div. A., Sept. 3.)

1st Lieut. Chas. F. Mason, assistant surgeon, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report to the commanding general Dept. of Arizona for assignment to duty. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 1.)

1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, asst. surg. (recently appointed) will report to the commanding general Dept. of the East for assignment to duty. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 1.)

A furlough for four months, to take effect after his re-enlistment, is granted Hospital Steward Henry Huthsteiner, on duty at Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 1.)

Major Passmore Middleton, Surgeon, will proceed to St. Augustine, Fla., and report to the C. O. St. Francis Barracks for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 126, Div. A., Sept. 2.)

Hospital Steward William Edwards will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Judson J. Rogers, who will repair to Fort Mackinac, Mich., and report for duty (S. O. 126, Div. A., Sept. 2.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Saco River and the Breakwater at mouth of Saco River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 125, Sept. 1, C. E.)

Capt. Henry S. Taber, C. E., will proceed to Pine Bluff, Ark., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 125, Sept. 1, C. E.)

The leave granted Addl. 2d Lieut. Thos. H. Rees, C. E., is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Richard L. Hoxie, C. E. (S. O. 120, Aug. 26, C. E.)

Major Amos Stickney, C. E., will proceed to Keokuk, Iowa, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 121, Aug. 27, C. E.)

Major Alexander Mackenzie, C. E., will proceed to Saint Paul, Minn., and to Keokuk, Iowa, on duty conducted with works under his charge (S. O. 124, Aug. 31, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. T. Rossell, C. E., will proceed to Greenville, Miss., and Wilson's Point, La., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 124, Aug. 31, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to Big Mussel Shoals and Elk River Shoals of the Tennessee River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, C. E.)

Capt. Charles E. L. B. Davis, C. E., will proceed to Ahnepee, Wis., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, C. E.)

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. E. J. Spencer, Engineer officer, from Willcox to Fort Bowie, A. T., Aug. 1, was necessary for the public service (F. O. 83, Aug. 14, D. Ariz.)

Private Chas. G. Blum, of Co. C, went out sailing in Little Neck Bay, Aug. 31, and as he was bringing his boat to land at the Government dock at Willets Point, was struck by the boom, knocked overboard and drowned. He was 22 years of age and unmarried.

Ordnance Sergt. Patrick Mangan will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., to relieve Ordnance Sergt. Charles Smith, who will proceed to Fort Carroll, Md. (S. O., Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

Ordnance Sergt. Adolph Franz, whose term of service expires Sept. 11, will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., and report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 125, Sept. 1, D. Atlantic).

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Medcalfe, Ord. Dept., will proceed to East Lyme, Conn., on public business connected with the erection of a battery at the latter place (S. O., Aug. 30, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Peter Sutton, whose term of service expires Sept. 30, will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., and report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 127, Div. A., Sept. 3.)

Ord. Sergt. David Porter, whose term of service expires Sept. 24, will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., and report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 126, Div. A., Sept. 2.)

Signal Corps.

Private Richard O'Dowd, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and report to 1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo, 6th Cav., in charge of heliographic stations for District of New Mexico (F. O. 82, Aug. 10, D. Ariz.)

Sergt. Robert E. Kerkam, Sig. Corps, will proceed to Springfield, Ill., and carry out special instructions (S. O. 88, Aug. 28, Sig. Office).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, G, K,** and **M,** Ft. Custer, Mont.; **A** and **C,** Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; **I,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **F, H,** and **L,** Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

The C. O. Dept. Rifle Camp, Fort Snelling, will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Sidney W. Ogden, Troop K (S. O. 82, Aug. 19, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., **B, E, F, G,** and **I,** Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; **A** and **K,** Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; **C,** Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; **D,** Boise Barracks, Idaho; **H,** Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; **L,** Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; **M,** Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer will inspect Q. M. stores and C. and E. at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, R. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 141, Aug. 14, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton and 2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton are relieved as members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 143, Aug. 20, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. James N. Allison, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 143, Aug. 20, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. F. G. Irwin, Jr. (S. O. 95, Aug. 26, Dept. M.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., **C, F, M,** Ft. Davis, Tex.; **A,** Ft. Concho, Tex.; **G,** Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; **B,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **E,** Camp Rice, Tex.; **L,** Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; **D** and **H,** Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; **I** and **K,** Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Troop B, Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to St. Joseph, Mo., and participate in the Inter-State Exposition to be held at that place from Aug. 30 to Sept. 4, 1886, upon the express conditions that all expenses incurred in the movements of the troop—going and returning—be paid by the parties at St. Joseph. The C. O. of the troop will place himself in communication with Mr. C. F. Ernst, Secretary of the Exposition, for further particulars (S. O. 92, Aug. 21, Dept. M.)

A roster of commissioned officers, 3d Cav., dated Fort Davis, Tex., Aug. 17, 1886, comes to hand this week, and is a credit to the regimental press. The five junior 2d lieutenants (Thayer, Stewart, Carter, Barnum, and Hay), are graduates of this year. We return thanks to Adjutant Hunter for the roster.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. A. T. Dean (F. O. 82, Aug. 10, D. Ariz.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Floyd W. Harris is further extended until Oct. 1, 1886 (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. James Casey, Troop M, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report for duty (F. O. 83, Aug. 14, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for one month is granted Sergt. K. P. Hyman, Troop G (S. O. 67, Aug. 20, Div. P.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Sept. 20, is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Almy (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., I, Ft. Cummings, N. M.

Capt. Adam Kramer is appointed to act as inspector on certain recruiting property at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 1.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Capt. George D. Wallace will report to the Inspector of Rifle Practice for duty as range officer, in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 84, Aug. 21, D. Dak.)

Major Daniel Madden is assigned to Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 84, Aug. 21, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Baldwin, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 86, Aug. 25, D. Dak.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 10, is granted Capt. Myles Moylan, Fort Meade, Dak. (S. O. 130, Aug. 28, Div. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Saddler Henry Keister, Troop I (S. O. 129, Aug. 26, Div. M.)

The C. O. Dept. Rifle Camp, Fort Snelling, will grant a furlough for one month to Sergt. Louis Weiss, Troop K (S. O. 85, Aug. 24, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain is extended one month. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 1.)

Sergt. Hugh Griffith, Troop D, a distinguished marksman, will repair to Fort Leavenworth and report, Sept. 7, to take part in the Division Rifle Competition (S. O. 113, Aug. 25, D. Tex.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, H, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., D, E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade will report to the Dept. Comdr. at Albuquerque, N. M. (F. O. 83, Aug. 14, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, H, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Leave for twenty days is granted Lieut.-Col. Alexander Piper (S. O. 73, Aug. 18, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. James E. Runcie (S. O. 66, Aug. 18, Div. P.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. John A. Towers is further extended until Sept. 30, 1886 (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

The extension of leave granted Capt. William McK. Dunn, Jr., is further extended ten days on account of sickness (S. O., Aug. 30, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

Capt. J. M. Lancaster is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at San Antonio (S. O. 115, Aug. 27, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month and one day, to take effect Aug. 31, is granted 1st Lieut. John E. Myers (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Sept. 24, is granted 2d Lieut. Louis Ostheim, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Div. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. George A. Thurston will proceed from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Fort McHenry, Md., and report for duty as a member of a Gar. C.-M. (S. O. 125, Sept. 1, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended ten days (S. O. 125, Sept. 1, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will send 1st Sergt. J. H. Holan and Sergt. John Quinn, Light Bat. F, to Fort Omaha, Neb., as witnesses in a G. C.-M. case (S. O. 86, Aug. 25, D. Dak.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. J. Walker Benét is announced from Aug. 27, 1886, while on duty with Light Bat. F, as on duty requiring him to be mounted. Upon 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt reporting for duty with Light Bat. F, Lieut. Benét will join Bat. L (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 127, Div. A., Sept. 3.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.

1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell is detailed as member of the G. C.-M. constituted by S. O. 71 (S. O. 73, Aug. 18, D. Cal.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

1st Lieut. William C. Muhlenberg, now at Boise Barracks, I. T., will proceed to join his company in the Dept. of Platte (S. O. 142, Aug. 19, D. Columbia.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Horace B. Sarson is extended two months (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Lieut.-Col. Horace Jewett is assigned to Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 84, Aug. 21, D. Dak.)

It is said the 3d Infantry shoot through tubes, which accounts for the extraordinary high scores made by some of the companies, especially those stationed at Fort Missoula.—*Kansas City Times.*

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill is detailed for duty on Gen. Rec. Service at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 82, Aug. 19, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon being relieved from duty on the recruiting service, is granted Capt. Ezra P. Ewers (S. O., Aug. 30, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. C. A. Coolidge, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 103, Aug. 13, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs. F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

1st Lieut. J. J. Haden will report to the C. O. Fort Huachuca, A. T., with a view of joining his company now operating against hostile Indians in Mexico (F. O. 83, Aug. 14, D. Ariz.)

Capt. A. W. Corliss is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks, and will return to Fort Mojave (S. O. 79, Aug. 19, D. Ariz.)

Co. A, now at Bowie Station, A. T., will march to Fort Bowie, A. T., and take station. A non-commissioned officer and ten men of this company will be left for duty at Bowie Station (F. O. 84, Aug, 18, D. Ariz.)

The C. O. Fort Lowell, A. T., will grant a furlough for one month to Q. M. Sergt. Will Edwards (F. O. 82, Aug. 10, D. Ariz.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs. and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. William G. Elliot is further extended until Oct. 1, 1886 (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

Private Herman Loth, Co. F, will proceed to Fort Lowell for duty as hospital steward of the 2d class (S. O. 80, Aug. 25, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or before Sept. 8, is granted 2d Lieut. I. W. Littell (S. O. 93, Aug. 23, Dept. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Yates, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

1st Lieut. H. O. S. Heistand is relieved from Gen. Rec. Service at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 82, Aug. 19, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling will forward under charge of a commissioned officer all recruits for the 11th Infantry at that post destined for Fort Sully (S. O. 85, Aug. 24, D. Dak.)

The resignation by Major Theodore Schwan, A. A. G., of his commission as Captain, 11th Inf., only, has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 7, 1886 (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War the appointment of Cadet Arthur Johnson, graduate of the Military Academy, to be 2d Lieutenant, 11th Inf., to date from Aug. 28, 1886, is announced, and he is granted leave for one month. Upon the expiration of his leave he will report for duty with his company, F, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O., Aug. 31, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave is further extended 2d Lieut. Benj. F. Handforth for three months (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

The following promotions in the 11th Infantry are announced: 1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile, to be Captain, Aug. 7, vice Schwan, who resigns his line commission only; 2d Lieut. J. C. Irvine, to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 24, 1886, vice Raphall, retired; 2d Lieut. N. B. Travis, to be 1st Lieutenant, August 24, vice Taylor, retired; Cadet Arthur Johnson, to be 2d Lieutenant, August 28, vice Irvine, promoted. An adjutant, vice Matile, is yet to be appointed.

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Official information has been received of the following promotion: 1st Lieut. George S. Wilson to Captain, Feb. 12, 1886, vice Stacey, deceased, which carries him from Co. F to Co. A, both stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Div. A.

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Cos. G and K, on detached service at Seattle, W. T., will return to Vancouver Barracks. A. A. Surg. Robert P. Finley will accompany the battalion (S. O. 142, Aug. 19, D. Columbia.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; G and K, San Antonio, Tex.

Gen. Stanley issued the following recently: "Co G, 16th Inf., will march to Fort Clark and then practice upon the rifle range at individual and company skirmishing to include Sept. 14, 1886. It will return by marching. The C. O., 1st Lieut. E. Cushman, will report on arrival at Fort Clark to the C. O." It is 130 miles from San Antonio to Fort Clark. The rifle range at San Antonio was engineered by an officer of the Engineers' Corps some years ago, and cost a large sum of money, but the range can't be utilized for skirmishing. Lieut. Cushman was unfortunate enough to never have had any skirmish practice; hence the above order, which, by the way, was suspended after the tornado of last Thursday wrecked things so in San Antonio that the soldiers had to be kept at work cleaning up the débris. "It's an ill wind," etc.—*K. C. Times.*

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Frederick Imhof, Co. G (S. O. 131, Aug. 30, Div. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Sick leave is extended Capt. John S. Wharton until further orders (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

Captain John S. Wharton has been found incapacitated for active service, and his leave of absence has been extended till further orders. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 2.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Sergt. John O'Connor, Co. G, for, by neglect of duty as sergeant of the guard, enabling a prisoner to escape, has been reduced to the ranks.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

1st Lieut. Wm. J. Campbell is constituted a board of survey to fix the responsibility for the loss of certain clothing by theft from the recruiting rendezvous, N. Y. City. (S. O., H. Q. A. Sept. 2.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for twelve days is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 125, Sept. 1, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for ten days on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. A. C. Markley (S. O. 92, Aug. 21, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The leave for seven days granted from Fort Meade, D. T., to 1st Lieut. Walter S. Scott is extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 86, Aug. 25, D. Dak.)

Capt. John W. French is appointed to act as inspector on certain camp and garrison equipage at the recruiting rendezvous, New York City (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1886.

RETIREMENTS.

Brigadier-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers, August 27, 1886 (act June 30, 1882).

1st Lieutenant Alfred M. Raphall, 11th Infantry, August 24, 1886 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

1st Lieutenant David B. Taylor, 11th Infantry, August 24, 1886 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Robert Allen (retired), died August 5, 1886, at Geneva, Switzerland.

2d Lieutenant Jerome J. Weinberg, 13th Infantry, died August 23, 1886, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Angel Island, Cal., Aug. 26. Detail: Capt. Edmund K. Russell, 1st Art.; 1st Lieuts. Thomas H. Barry, R. Q. M., Frank de L. Carrington, and Louis P. Brant, 2d Lieuts. Charles B. Vogdes and Thomas Connolly, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank H. Edmunds, Adjt., 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 74, Aug. 20, D. Cal.)

At Fort Yates, D. T., Aug. 30. Detail: Major John H. Page, 11th Inf.; Capts. Thomas M. McDougall and Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Capt. Ogden B. Read, 11th Inf.; Capt. William G. Spencer, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. William H. Wheeler, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 85, Aug. 24, D. Dak.)

At Newport Barracks, Ky., Aug. 30. Detail: Capt. William A. Elderkin, Sub. Dept.; Capt. John L. Tiernon, 3d Art.; Capt. John DeB. W. Gardiner, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William J. Campbell, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 121, Aug. 27, Div. A.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Sept. 3. Detail: Major Dallas Bache, Surg.; Capts. John Egan, George B. Rodney, and John W. Roder, 1st Lieuts. William Ennis, Richard P. Strong, and Charles A. L. Totten, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, Regtl. Adjt., 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 124, Aug. 31, Div. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Sept. 6. Detail: Major Henry McElderry, Surg.; Capts. George M. Randall and Richard I. Eskridge, 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge and Orlando L. Wieting, 2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Pendleton and Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 125, Sept. 1, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, consisting of 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Campbell, 22d Inf., will assemble at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 6, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the loss of certain clothing (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

The Board, consisting of 2d Lieuts. Joseph S. Powell, Frank Greene, and John C. Walshe, Signal Corps, will assemble, Aug. 28, for the purpose of examining samples of telegraph supplies (S. O. 86, Aug. 25, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Survey to consist of Capt. Samuel Munson, 9th Inf.; Capt. John W. French, 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art., will assemble at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, New York City, Sept. 6, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the loss of one Springfield carbine, for which Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, 9th Cav., recruiting officer, is responsible. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 1.)

Disinfectants.—The Acting Secretary of War has decided that (during the current fiscal year 1886-87) disinfectants required for the health of commands shall be supplied by the Medical Department of the Army on recommendation or requisition by post surgeons.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of August 29 from Wilcox says: Col. Wade has rounded up all the Chiricahuas and Warm Spring Apaches, numbering 420. He has them under guard, and will, unless some accident occur, carry out General Miles's plan of moving them out of Arizona. Captain Lawton is in close proximity to Geronimo, who has asked for better terms than an unconditional surrender.

A despatch from Fort Bowie, of Sept. 1, says: "The Apache campaign seems to be fast drawing to a close. On July 13 Lawton surprised the hostiles camped on the Arras River in Sonora and captured all their stock. The Indians then raided through the districts of Saveripi and Ares, killed a number of people and secured fresh mounts. They then headed north through the district of Montezuma, leaving a track of blood behind, and attempted to return to Arizona for another raid. Capt. Lawton followed closely upon their trail, and Gen. Miles, who had been informed of their movements, pushed troops toward the line to head them off. This movement was highly successful, and the hostiles found themselves confronted by a large American force at Fronteras. At this juncture Geronimo, with his characteristic cunning, made overtures of peace with the Mexican authorities and the prefect of Arizpe. This caused hostilities to be suspended, when Geronimo escaped in the night. Capt. Lawton followed him, and Geronimo sought an interview, declaring that he would surrender if his life was spared. At last accounts Capt. Lawton was moving toward the line, and Geronimo was coming to surrender. The camps are close together and passing and repassing is kept up continually. Geronimo is in fine health and condition. He has never been wounded as reported."

A despatch of the day previous says: "A Mexican who spent a day in the hostiles' camp states that Geronimo informed him that the terms under which he offered to surrender were that his two wives be brought back from Florida and that he and nineteen of his companions be given a separate reservation, not on the seacoast. He said, in other words, that if Miles did not want to agree to these terms he could go to hades."

A visitor to Geronimo says: "He is in first-class condition, physically and mentally, and all that troubles him is that he is out of ammunition. Geronimo was seated on a rock on a mountain. He saw Forsyth hunting for him at Cuchuta Ranch. The effect of Forsyth's march was to prevent the raid on Arizona which Geronimo admits he was about to make."

The bread ration at Fort Huachuca is fixed at 20 ounces.

Governor Torres, of Sonora, Mexico, in a recent letter to an American in Tombstone, says: "I received information of the rumor spread by some of your fellow countrymen at Tombstone stating that the Sonora troops had disarmed some American troops (Captain Lawton's). I regarded the same as unworthy of attention and gave it no thought. It is a pity that so many efforts should be made by Americans to discredit their own powerful, glorious country."

A despatch to the San Francisco *Morning Call*, from Tombstone, is said to confirm a previous rumor that Mexican troops demanded from American troops the release of Geronimo, and that when the latter refused a conflict ensued, during which Geronimo escaped.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

Fort Bliss, says the El Paso *Times*, is a good site for a large post. Uncle Sam has only one first-class fortified place—Fort Monroe. It ought to have another one on its southern border, and El Paso is the very place for it. The foot-hills just back of it are splendidly adapted for bastions.

The Secretary of War has appropriated $20,000 for Fort Leavenworth, to be applied to the construction of two sets of officers' quarters, a guardhouse and a bakery.

The sum of $40,000 is to be expended at Fort Riley, Kas., for additional quarters, guard house, etc. Capt. Pond will superintend and General Sheridan has sent Insp.-Gen. Baird to the post to look into matters.

On Friday, Sergeant Stellar, who, for a long time, was in charge of the magazine ground at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was fished out of a pond located on the grounds, and it has been learned that the drowning was not accidental, but a case of suicide, and that Stellar had been threatening suicide for several weeks prior to the finding of his body.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

The Helena *Independent* does not seem to favor the recent placing of the Yellowstone National Park under control of the military (Capt. Harris with his troop of the 1st U. S. Cavalry has taken charge.) The *Independent* says: "When a free American citizen goes to the nation's pleasure ground, he will be humiliated to find himself under the restrictions of red tape bayonet rule. Mr. Vest made a strong plea for providing for the park as was contemplated in the original dedicatory act, but the Senate failed to sustain him and the Army theory of park protection prevailed."

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, in a recent conversation concerning the proposed sale of Fort Omaha, said it was what the War Department wanted rather than what the people of Omaha desired. "It requires an act of Congress," he said, "to establish a post, but it requires only an order from the Department of War to abolish it. The War Department will not give us any more money to put Fort Omaha in a condition for the garrison the Department wants. I have been told that by General Sheridan. If the War Department can't get here what it wants, why it will be compelled to go elsewhere. Denver feels as if she would like to secure our headquarters, and has already given 640 acres for a post. Cheyenne thinks she has a superior position as a distributing point. Chicago has just given 500 acres of land for the establishment of a post, and several other places are in line in the same manner."

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The Montana *Courier* says: "The cavalry troop at Fort Ellis took up its line of march for Fort Custer on Sunday. Fort Ellis is now abandoned to the bugs and graybacks, which, for years, have given the 'boys in blue' a severer siege and bloodier battle than they ever experienced in any other active campaign."

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

Gen. Schofield has directed the C. O. Fort Trumbull, Conn., to issue to the Governor of the State of Connecticut the following ordnance and ordnance stores: 12 10 inch mortar shells, 25 lbs. cannon powder, 25 time fuzes, and 25 friction primers.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1886.

OUR report this week includes the information received up to September 3.

Division of the Atlantic.—Fort Niagara has not been so lively for years as it was this week, and the competitions in progress excited much interest. Lieut. Allen, in charge of the competitions, the officers of the post, range officers, etc., were indefatigable in their efforts to make Niagara's first great rifle season a success. Preliminary practice commenced Sept. 1, and continued for three days. On the fourth day the Division Competition commenced, and will continue on the 5th, 6th and 7th days, with skirmish and bull's-eye firing, etc. On the 8th and 9th days the competition for the Department Skirmish Medal will take place, after which will come the presentation of prizes. Major-General Schofield will present the medals in person.

The C. O. Madison Barracks, N. Y., will send the band of the 12th Inf. to report, Sept. 4, to the C. O. Fort Niagara for duty during the Division rifle competitions (S. O. 125, Div. A., Sept. 1.)

Division of the Pacific.—The competitions commenced Sept. 1, in charge of Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Infantry, with Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Artillery, for range, statistical and financial officer, and Lts. John Pope, M. F. Harmon, and S. D. Sturgis range officers. The teams of California, Arizona, and Columbia were duly on hand and eager for the fray.

Department of the Columbia.—The competitions closed Aug. 19, and the team has gone to the Presidio of San Francisco with Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., for its captain. 1st Sergt. Edward A. Hudson, Co. H, 14th Inf., won the first place on the team and was awarded the Department medal, and having also made the best aggregate score for the two days' competitive skirmish firing was awarded the Department skirmish medal. The prizes were presented in the presence of the troops of Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Aug. 24. The following is the team:

	Known distances	Skirmish.	Tot
1. 1st Sergt. E. A. Hudson, H, 14th Inf.	336	211	547
2. 1st Sergt. Ludwig Roper, F, 4th Inf..	344	198	542
3. Pvt. Frederick Naujoks, I, 14th.....	344	191	535
4. Sergt. James B. Denny, D, 14th Inf..	327	153	480
5. Corpl. George E. Miller, H, 2d Cav..	311	132	443
6. 1st Sgt. W. A. Hubbard, G, 14th Inf.	323	117	440
7. Sergt. Eugene Malches, E. 14th Inf..	332	106	438
8. Musician D. E. Lunsford, F, 14th Inf	319	117	436
9. Sergt. Morrow C. Gustin, B, 2d Cav..	336	96	432
10. Corpl. Chas. L. Hart, K, 4th Inf.....	305	126	431
11. 1st Sergt. William Land. E. 2d Cav..	320	109	429
12. Sergt. Ernest G. Ebers, C, 4th Inf....	322	104	426
13. Sergt. Hans Lauridsen, E, 4th Inf....	315	109	424
14. Sergt. George F. Pryor, H, 4th Inf..	302	118	420

The two latter are alternates.

Department of the Platte.—The competitions closed August 27, giving the following team:

		Two Days Firing at Known Distances.		Two Days Skirmish Firing ...		Aggregate for 4 Days.
		Total..	Order.	Total..	Order.	Total..
1	1st Lt. Zerah W. Torrey, 6th Inf.....	342	1	148	1	490
2	2d Lt. Jas. T. Kerr, 17th Inf.....	324	11	146	2	470
3	1st Lt. Jos. Garrard, 9th Cav.....	329	6	132	8	461
4	Corpl. Jas. P. Kelly, Co. E, 6th Inf..	314	29	140	3	454
5	Corpl. Harry Annis, Co. C, 21st Inf..	317	23	137	5	454
6	Pvt. Frank Hoffman, Co. F, 21st Inf.	316	27	130	7	446
7	Sergt. Jas. Kelly, Co. B, 6th Inf.....	308	36	137	4	445
8	Pvt. Geo. W. Elliott, Co. D, 9d Inf..	330	5	114	12	444
9	Sergt. C. H. Reilly, Co. G, 6th Inf...	322	14	120	10	442
10	Sergt. Geo. A. Lewis, Co. I, 7th Inf..	311	34	130	6	441
11	Sergt. E. H. Stevens, Co. G, 7th Inf.	312	2	98	25	440
12	Sergt. John O. Holen, Co. C, 7th Inf.	319	19	119	11	438
—	ALTERNATES.					
1	Pvt. Robt. P. Stine, Co. F, 7th Inf..	339	3	98	26	437
2	Pvt. D. McKenzie, Co. K, 17th Inf..	324	10	112	15	436

The presentation of the medals to the successful competitors was made by Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf., on behalf of the Department Commander, at the Bellevue Rifle Range, Aug. 28. We give a full account of the presentation elsewhere. The team has now gone to Fort Leavenworth in command of 1st Lieut. John Conline, 9th Cav.

The totals made by the first 12 men on the first day of competition at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards amount to 1,996 against 1,963 last year. Lieut. Conline, 9th Cav., at 500 yards made one 3 and nine 5's, or 48 out of 50. The totals for first day's competition, at the four ranges for 61 men, is 9,688 points. Last year it was 8,926, or a gain of 762 points. At 500 yards they made 2,445 out of 3,010. This is doubtless due to the increased proficiency of the soldier, and the above record speaks for itself.

Department of Dakota.—A despatch of August 30 says: So far the following are ahead:

Lieut. Perkins, 5th Inf	253
Sergt. Sobel, 3d Inf	245
Corpl. Mayo, 15th Inf	242
Private Lubecki, 20th Inf	242
Sergt. Ley, 5th Inf	242
Corpl. Drake, 3d Inf	239
Sergt. Unger, 5th Inf	239
Sergt. Ogden, 1st Cav	237
Sergt. Woods, 3d Inf	235
Corpl. Daykin, 3d Inf	233
Private George, 25th Inf	232
Corpl. Boyle, 20th Inf	232
Sergt. Marti, 3d Inf	232
Sergt. Wood, 20th Inf	231

Department of the Missouri.—The contest closed Aug. 28 and the team is now resting on its laurels until the time to enter the Division competition has arrived. The following is the team with scores:

	Two Days' Known Distance..		Two Days' Skirmish Firing..		Aggregate Four Days.
	Total..	Order.	Total..	Order.	Total..
Corpl. Michel, L, 4th Cav..	335	1	144	1	479
Lieut. Shank, 18th Inf	319	5	142	2	461
Pvt. Ehrenfried, Band, 18th Inf	320	4	136	4	446
Sergt. Ray, A, 10th Inf	305	14	127	3	432
Sergt. Rose, I, 18th Inf	318	6	96	6	414
Pvt. Garrard, K, 10th Inf	306	13	103	5	409
Pvt. Peterson, A, 5th Cav	312	10	86	9	398
Pvt. Miller, B, 3d Cav	299	24	95	7	394
Lieut. Macomb, 5th Cav	326	2	64	18	390
Sergt. Conley, D, 24th Inf	310	11	79	19	389
Sergt. Hamburg, E, 10th Inf	313	9	75	14	388
Pvt. Baker, H, 24th Inf	304	15	82	18	381
Patrick Kenney, B, 18th Inf	284	36	94	8	378
Sergt. Crosse, H, 3d Cav..	300	22	78	13	378

Corpl. Michel, Troop L, 4th Cav., wins both the Department gold medal and the Skirmish medal and has been warmly congratulated on his success.

Department of Texas.—The following made the highest scores during the annual competition:

Pvt. Chas. Forsyth, Co. C, 19th Inf	507
Corpl. Fredk. Schmitt, Co. E, 19th Inf	505
Sergt. W. Garlinghouse, Troop E, 8th Cav	500
Sergt. James E. Morgan, Co. B, 19th Inf	495
Sergt. Joseph F. Crawford, Co. A, 19th Inf	494
Sergt. S. F. Randall, Troop L, 8th Cav	485
Pvt. John O'Brien, Troop H, 8th Cav	482
Pvt. G. C. Taliafero, Band, 3d Cav	480
Pvt. John Garvin, Band, 8th Cav	477
2d Lieut. B. S. Buck, Co. D, 16th Inf	476
Sergt. S. M. Green, Troop G, 8th Cav	471
Corpl. John Gormley, Troop B, 8th Cav	469
Pvt. H. Ohlschlaeger, Co. D, 19th Inf	469
Capt. Chas. T. Witherell, Co. C, 19th Inf	468
Pvt. C. F. Dugger, Co. F, 19th Inf	461

The percentages of regimental teams were: 8th Cavalry, 57.21; 19th Infantry, 55.78; 3d Cavalry, 51.00, and 16th Infantry, 48.58. The 8th Cavalry won the "Bell Cup." Private Chas. Forsyth, Co. C, 19th Inf., gets the Department gold and silver medal.

Capt. C. T. Witherell, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., members of the Department rifle team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth. (S. O. 115, D. Texas, Aug. 27.)

The enlisted men selected for the Department rifle team and alternates will proceed to Fort Leavenworth. The detachment will leave Fort Clark Aug. 29. (S. O. 115, D. Texas, Aug. 27.)

Department of Arizona.—We gave the team and its scores last week, and it has now gone to San Francisco. Gen. Miles presented the medals in person to the successful competitors at Fort Wingate, N. M., Aug. 19.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1886.

TO-DAY the new academic year began with a first class of sixty-five, a second class of fifty-one, a third class of sixty-four, and a fourth class of one hundred and twenty-nine. The number of sections into which the classes are divided will be given next week.

Forty candidates passed the physical examination last week. Of these twenty-seven were yesterday admitted, the others having failed to pass the mental examination. The names of the successful candidates are:

Allen, Stuart Ashby, Ky.	Johnson, Wm. Orlando, Ky.
Bess, Charles Thos. Myers, La.	Lafitte, James Livandais, La.
Clark, Charles Carr, Pa.	Learnard, Henry Grant, Mich.
Gatley, George Grant, Me.	Lindsay, James Robert, Ill.
Giblin, Arthur Leon, N. Y.	Manu, Luther Gilbert, Ill.
Gregory, Le Roy, Ky.	Nichol, William, Ark.
Guyer, Geo. Dickinson, N. Y.	Perry, Howard Rand, Ill.
Hamilton, Robert Lee, W. Va.	Plummer, Fred. Weston, Me.
Heavey, John William, Ill.	Ramsay, Geo. Douglas, N. Y.
Holloway, Henry Wilson, S. C.	Rayburn, Saml. King, Jr., Ala.
Holmes, Wm. Howard, W. Va.	Smith, Harry Alexander, Kas.
Hornbrook, James Jos., Ind.	Todd, Henry Davis, Jr., Pa.
Hoskins, Geo. Coleman, Miss.	Webb, Levi Pownall, Pa.
Jackson, Franklin Mills, at l.	

One of them, Holloway, of S. C., is colored.

Edward F. Searing, from Minnesota, was admitted as a cadet to date from Aug. 28. His case is peculiar. He came here in June to take the place of Arthur Johnson, of the 1st Class. Cadet Johnson, in consequence of the sentence of a Court-martial, did not graduate until Aug. 28, therefore there was no vacancy for Mr. Searing. He was allowed to remain so as to get the benefit of the encampment, but had to bear his own expenses. All of the new officers have reported for duty except Lieut. Mitcham, of the Ordnance.

Lieut. Marsh is assigned to duty in Philosophy; Lieut. Lissak in Mathematics; Lieut Wisser in Chemistry, of which he will be Assistant Professor; Lieut. Gordon will be Assistant Professor in the Department of Philosophy.

Lieut. Warren has been relieved from duty in Engineering and will serve with the Engineer Company.

The hop on Aug. 28 was a brilliant one. The attendance was not as large as at previous affairs, but what it lacked in numbers was more than made up in the number of handsome ladies and pretty costumes. There was no german. Dancing at Schofield Hall went on at the same time as in the Mess Hall. An elaborate supper was served during the evening, as the refreshments could be had at any time. There never was a crowd near the tables. About a dozen of last June's graduates were present. We also noticed Lieut. Patterson, 14th Inf., and wife; Lieut. J. F. Bell, 7th Cav., and wife; Lieuts. Garlington, 7th Cav., and Mallory, 2d Inf., with their brides.

Major Volkmar, of the Adjt.-General's Dept., arrived yesterday, to remain several days.

The large paintings of Generals Sedgwick, Reynolds, Ord, Schofield and Abert, which formerly hung in Schofield Hall, have been removed to the Cadet Mess Hall, where they now adorn the walls and add much to the appearance of the Hall.

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Ross L. Bush and Walter Puterbough, of Peoria, Ill., Tiernan N. Horn, of Plainfield, N. J., and Herbert N. Royden, of Milford, Conn., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

AUGUST 31.

THE troops of this command was mustered this afternoon under the command of Gen. Gibson. The annual inspection takes places to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

The regimental band returned on Monday night from Atlantic City, after an absence of 10 days. Dress parades which has been suspended during their absence is in full bloom again.

The skirmish firing for the season, which has been conducted under the personal supervision of Col. Bainbridge, has just closed. The range will now be occupied by the batteries from McHenry, one of which will probably reach here to-morrow. Many officers are absent just at present, some enjoying their vacation on leave of absence, and others on duty at various points.

The intense heat which we have experienced for some time is very disagreeable. The long wished for change has come at last. To-day is quite delicious; just that feeling of chilliness in the air which makes one believe that there are some days in the year when living is a pleasure, and that this is one of them. Malaria prevails very much. Quite a number of the men have been compelled to seek relief on the sick books.

Another team goes to Baltimore this week to recover the honors lost by the teams of last week. The paymaster is now the countersign, and the men are anxiously on the lookout for him.

Just as I am about to close a slight shock of earthquake is felt in this vicinity.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LYON, COL.

AUGUST 24, 1886.

THE post has been very pleasant this summer. Mrs. Dr. Powell's sister and her little daughter are spending the summer with her. Mrs. Lieut. Root's sister, Miss Eddy, who has been spending the last three months here, leaves on the 27th for her home in the East. Mr. Samuel Barnes, from Boston, has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Capt. Cusick, this summer. Col. Conrad returned from a seven days' leave last Saturday evening, the 21st. Capt. Clark and his family returned here on the 16th. Capt. Clark has been on a two months' sick leave. Capt. C. C. Cusick is on a thirty days' leave in the East. The lawn and shade trees in the officers' yards and around the parade are looking nice and green. Mr. Forrester from Denver held services and communion in the post hall last Sunday morning. There was a large attendance. We have had a very hot summer; temperature from 95 to 109 in the shade, and a hot wind some of the time. We are all anxious to know when Fort Lyon will be abandoned. SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

THE following is the garrison: Major Frederick W. Benteen, 9th Cavalry, commanding.

Troop B, 9th Cavalry.—Capt. Byron Dawson (*a.l.*); 1st Lt. Geo. W. R. Burnett; 2d Lieut. Harry G. Trout.(*a.l.*)

Troop E, 9th Cavalry.—Capt. Jerauld A. Olmstead; 1st Lt. F. Beers Taylor (d.s.s.); 2d Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd.

Co. B, 21st Infantry.—Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn(d.s.r.); 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich; 2d Lieut. Henry D. Styer[*d.s.*]

Co. F, 21st Infantry.—Capt. James A. Haughey[*s.*]; 1st Lt. Jos. W. Duncan; 2d Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr.

Co. I, 21st Infantry.—Capt. Wm. F. Spurgin(d.s.); 1st Lt. Harry L. Bailey; 2d Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, A. A. Q. M.

Co. K, 21st Infantry.—Capt. Geo. M. Downey[*s.*]; 1st Lieut. Chas. M. Truitt, A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. Edw. W. McCaskey[*a.l.*]

Assistant Surgeon Robert B. Benham.

We have heretofore given the location of the post. The P. O. address is Ouray, and telegraph station Green River City, Wyo.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Bowie, for absence without leave and drunkenness, Gen. Miles says: "The Court found him guilty, but in view of the fact that the records show that the soldier has already served four months confinement in the guard house, does not adjudge any further punishment." The reviewing authority, Gen. N. A. Miles, thereupon says: "The court by omitting to impose sentence after proving the accused guilty transcended its authority by exercising a function which is wholly and alone within the province of the reviewing authority. Courts-martial are appointed for the purpose of trying and determining cases according to the evidence, and their duty is to "duly administer justice" without favor or prejudice to the accused. The well defined law governing military proceedings and of which the most inferior courts should take cognizance, require that some sentence must always follow conviction, and courts are strictly and specifically prohibited from omitting to award sentence for any reason whatever, and especially on account of even the unreasonably long confinement of the accused. It was the duty of the court in this as in all cases: 1. to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused. 2. to prescribe the punishment usual in offences of like nature; and then if there had been any mitigating or palliating circumstances involved, to recommend the accused to the mercy of the reviewing authority. (G. C.-M. O. 41, D. Ariz., 1886.)

In the case of a soldier tried for being asleep on post, Maj.-Gen. Howard says: "There was great carelessness on the part of the accused in going into the sentry-box, in not challenging the sergeant on his approach to his post, and in parting with his rifle. Still, notwithstanding this evident and gross dereliction of duty, he may not have been actually asleep, and cannot be punished for other delinquencies not charged or specified. Therefore, giving the accused the benefit of the doubt, the findings and sentence are not approved. (G. C. M. O. 33, D. Cal., Aug. 21.)

COMMANDER HOFF, Lieut. R. T. Milligan, Comdr. F. J. Higginson, U. S. N., and wife were guests at the Aquidneck, Newport, R. I., this week.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Off Greenport, Long Island, Aug. 31. Ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 31.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Halifax, N. S., Sept. 3. To leave as soon as coaled. Ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 31.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Greenport, L. I.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. On a cruise. Address, Greenport, L. I. Ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 31.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese (ordered). Arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 12. All well.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 14.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Leghorn, July 28.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. Was to remain in Phalerum Bay, near Athens, Greece, until about Aug. 1. Has been ordered to return to U. S.)

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. At Southampton, England, August 11, 1886. Will leave the English channel by the middle of August or September for Genoa, touching on the Spanish coast and at Marseilles. Will be sent to the East for the winter, if no other vessel joins the squadron.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left Callao, Peru, June 20, for Coquimbo. Was at Iquique, July 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 31.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao July 31. Commander J. C. Watson has been ordered to command, and leaves New York per steamer of about Sept. 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable from Melbourne, Aug. 20, to have sailed for Samoan Islands, to remain there during the session of Commission on Samoan affairs.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, June 8. Was to go to Sitka about the middle of July for supplies.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Callao, Peru, July 31. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Commodore Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT,† 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. She will return to the U. S., and expects to reach San Francisco some time in September. Arrived at Hakodadi, July 21.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from New York, Aug. 12, for the Asiatic Station. Arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 2, 1886.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed from New York for the Asiatic Station Sept. 2, 1886.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Shanghai July 21—undergoing repairs.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton July 21.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL, at Shanghai, China, July 17.

OSSIPEE,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Left Nagasaki, July 10, for Chemulpo, Corea. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. On her way from Chemulpo to Shanghai July 21.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 2, 1886.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 25, and after that date Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane, Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Lisborn for Newport, R. I., Aug. 31.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Lisbon for Newport, R. I., Aug. 31.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. Put out of commission at Annapolis Aug. 31.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. Was at Bridgport, Conn , Aug. 26. Was to leave in a day or two.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, ———— At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train assumed command Aug. 31. At Annapolis, Md. Assigned to Training Squadron.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Buffalo, Aug. 23, from Erie.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. On her annual cruise. Was in Hempstead Bay, L. I., Aug. 16.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE books, models and papers pertaining to the Naval Advisory Board, shipped from the Navy Department to Chester, Pennsylvania, made a full car load.

ROUMANIA is making efforts to show her flag at sea. The training ship *Mirzea*, with a crew of 108, of whom 50 are boys, after cruising in the Black Sea visited Russian and Turkish ports.

HELIOGRAPHS are to be supplied to several ships of the English Navy, and it is expected that they will come into general use in the Navy. The semaphore has already largely superseded bunting.

"FULL speed ahead, and helm hard-a-port," was the order given just in time to save the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* from being run down by a large steamer one night, when she was en route to convey the King of Portugal to Flushing.

THE Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, consisting of Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, president, Capt. Robert F. Bradford, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor, Chief Engr. Philip Inch and Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, paid an official visit to the Portsmouth Navy-yard Saturday last.

THE Swedish journals are now discussing the merits of a new project submitted by the Engineer de Rothe to the Swedish and Danish Governments to unite the two countries by means of a submarine tunnel between Copenhagen and Malmo. De Rothe has presented the scheme in the name of a French company. He was for many years employed in the works of the Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, says the *Critic*, is always flooded with "middies" each year when the practice course is completed at the Naval Academy, and as the cruise ended Saturday the complement is here, although a contingent of over 160 went West yesterday. There are no "middies" now officially in our Navy, but Naval cadets will always be "middies" to the old officers and their wives and daughters.

THE U. S. Navy has been content to look on while others have been adding to their strength. But at last the time has come for a forward movement, and as our American cousins never do things by halves, they have now ordered a new cruiser, which is to be "the most powerful in the world." This, we take it, is the first step towards the fulfilment of their long-standing promise to "lick creation."—*Admiralty Gazette.*

THE fine model of the *Naniwa Kan*, made under the direction of Constructor Hichborn at the Washington Navy-yard, and which occupies a prominent place in the Secretary's office, attracts much attention. It is on a sufficiently generous scale, and with all is so complete in its details that even a landsman can but see the manifest design of the many new instruments and appliances which go to the making of a modern war ship.

THE American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac for 1889 is now ready for issue to scientific institutions and for sale, the first copies having been received at the Navy Department Aug. 30. It shows two total eclipses for the year, one Jan. 1 and the other Dec. 22. The path of totality of the first named covers San Francisco, while that of the other skirts the northeastern coast of South America and crosses the continent of Africa.

AN effort is being made to secure an amendment of the order in reference to the reorganization of the Washington Navy-yard. The order issued by Secretary Whitney abolished a number of departments in the Yard, including that of yards and docks. It is argued that the duties of the representatives of this bureau are simply to retain the custody and be responsible for the repair and care of the buildings and docks, and that ordnance employees could not be assigned to such work, and valuable property in the Yard would fall into decay and deteriorate in every way.

THE third report from the Board on Auxiliary Cruisers is on the steamer *Saratoga*, of the New York and Cuba Steamship Line. She can be made available as an auxiliary cruiser of the first-class. She is 2,500 tons register, 320 feet long, and 38 1-3 feet beam and 31 feet depth of hold. Her hull is built of the best plate iron, triple riveted, and the angle-irons are unusually heavy. The *Saratoga* has six water-tight bulkheads and two complete iron decks. She has compound engines of 2,000 horse power, calculated to give her a speed of 15 knots, and can steam, with present and additional coal accommodations recommended, at full speed, about 40 days, or 13,675 kots; and a total distance, at 10 knots an hour, of 24,240 knots with all coal carried, or 101 days.

REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE went from San Francisco last week on the lighthouse steamer *Madrono* with his family to visit Commodore Belknap at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

THE Navy Department is making rapid progress in issuing requisitions for the payment of the Graham mileage claims appropriated for last session. Between four and five hundred, aggregating $86,000, over half the amount appropriated, have already been settled, and the remainder are being disposed of at the rate of 50 per day. They will all be settled, as far as the Navy Department is concerned, before Sept. 15. The accounting officers are still receiving a few claims of this character, and are adjusting them as rapidly as they come in. They will have to be reported to Congress, however, before they can be paid.

THE annual examination of the torpedo class began Sept. 1 in the presence of a board of officers consisting of Comdrs. Johnson and Sumner and Lieut.-Comdr. Royal B. Bradford, the class having been under instruction three months. The board was received at the station by Capt. Sampson and his officers in uniform, and after making a tour of inspection went to work to perform the duties for which they were selected. About two-thirds of the members of the class will go to the War College after the examination for further instructions. Several members will remain at the station all winter and take the advanced course.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

AUG. 27.—Passed Assistant Surgeon G. C. Lippincott to duty at the Naval Academy, Oct. 1.

AUG. 28.—Medical Director Richard C. Dean as a member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board at Washington, D. C., on Oct. 5.

Cadet Engineer Frank B. Dowst to the Saratoga.

SEPT. 2.—Chaplain Edward K. Ransom to the Naval Academy, Sept. 15.

SEPT. 3.—Sailmaker Geo. T. Douglass to duty at office of Captain of New York Navy-yard.

P. A. Paymr. James E. Cann will relieve P. A. Paymr. J. W. Jordan at Key West, Fla., Oct. 1.

Paymr. E. N. Whitehouse to special temporary duty at the Navy Department.

Comdr. B. H. McCalla to temporary duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

Detached.

AUG. 27.—Ensign Thomas W. Ryan from the Ranger, Oct. 1, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson from the Naval Academy, Oct. 1, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington.

Assistant Engineer W. J. Baxter from the Saratoga and ordered to duty in the shipbuilding establishment of the Messrs. Napier at Glasgow, Scotland.

AUG. 28.—Rear Admiral John Lee Davis from the command of Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home, reporting his arrival.

Commander Wm. B. Hoff and Lieutenant Richard T. Mulligan from duty at the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to special temporary duty on board the Tennessee.

Medical Director Edward Shippen from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to attend officers of the Navy and Marine Corps at Philadelphia, not otherwise provided with medical aid.

Medical Director Wm. T. Hord from duty as a member of the Examining and Retiring Boards at Washington on Oct. 5, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

AUG. 31.—Lieutenant John W. Stewart from the Pinta and ordered to proceed home and await orders.

Lieutenant W. G. Hannum from the Coast Survey and granted four months' leave.

Surgeon John F. Bransford from the Iroquois, July 8, and ordered to Naval Hospital, New York, Sept. 10.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. H. Hall from the Naval Hospital, New York, Sept. 11, and ordered to duty at Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, per steamer, Sept. 21.

Ensign Charles P. Plunkett from the Atlanta and ordered to the Pinta.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. D. Strickland from the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer Hassler.

Assistant Engineer E. T. Warburton from the Hassler and placed on waiting orders.

Mate Charles Wilson from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to duty at the Naval Station, New London, Conn.

SEPT. 2.—Ensign Edward E. Capehart from the Galena and placed on waiting orders.

Chaplain A. A. McAlister from the Naval Academy, Sept. 15, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 3.—Asst. Payr. John S. Carpenter, from the Yantic, and ordered to settle accounts and await orders.

Asst. Paymr Thomas J. Cowie, as commissary on board the New Hampshire, and placed on waiting orders October 1.

Leave.

Granted Ensign Harry McL. P. Huse for 23 days.

Retired.

Rear Admiral John H. Russell, from Aug. 27, 1886.

Revoked.

The order of Lieutenant W. McLean to the Jamestown and he will remain on duty on board the Vermont.

Resigned.

Cadet Engineer A. R. Bush to take effect from Aug. 31.

MARINE CORPS.

AUG. 28.—Captain Geo. C. Reid, present leave of absence extended until Sept. 10, 1886.

AUG. 31.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Broome granted leave of absence for 15 days upon the General Court-martial, of which he is a member, being dissolved.

SEPT. 1.—1st Lieutenant Geo. R. Benson, detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the U. S. S. Jamestown, at Annapolis, Md.

SQUADRON REPORTS.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. R. FRANKLIN, commanding European station, under date of Aug. 18, informs the Navy Department that the *Pensacola* was at Syra, Greece, from July 1 to 13; at Phalerum, 13 to 21; at Zante, from 22 to 24; and at Leghorn, Italy, from 27 to 31. The *Quinnebaug* was at Gravesend, England, from July 1 to 3; at Margate, 3 to 4; at Flushing, Holland, 4 to 5, and 19 to 25; at Antwerp, Belgium, 5 to 19; and at Cherbourg, France, 26 to 31. The *Kearsarge* at Rayukdore, Turkey, from July 1 to 3; at Constantinople, 3 to 9; at Prinkifo, Turkey, 9 to 10; at Syra, Greece, 12 to 13; at Phalerum, Greece, 13 to 31; and sailed Aug. 1 for a cruise on the coast of Syria.

Under date of July 21, Rear-Admiral John Lee Davis reports that the *Omaha* left Nagasaki, Japan, July 12 and arrived at Shanghai on the 15th. The *Ossipee* left Nagasaki July 10, and should have reached Chemulpo, Corea. The *Marion* is at Shanghai. The *Alert* left Yokohama for Hakodudi July 15 and arrived there July 21. The *Monocacy* is at Canton. The *Palos* should be on her way from Chemulpo to Shanghai. The health of the officers and men is good.

Comdr. Charles V. Gridley, commanding training squadron, reports the arrival of squadron at Horta, Fayal, July, 25, twenty-one days from Newport, R. I.; all well. Pleasant weather was experienced with the exception of two days, on one of which, July 12, it was necessary to heave to for some hours in a gale from S. and W. Eight days of the passage the winds were very slight. On arrival the Portuguese flag was saluted with 21 guns, which salute was returned gun for gun. The U. S. Consul paid a visit to the ship, and was given the usual salute upon leaving. The Governor was called upon, and the call returned on the following day, and upon leaving was given the usual salute. The squadron was to leave for Lisbon on Aug. 2.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Aug. 29, 1886.

About eighty young men have received permission to enter the September examination at the Naval Academy, which begins next Wednesday. Among the applicants will be some who failed at a former trial and have been fortunate enough to receive a reappointment. It is expected there will be two Japanese students to enter the Academy this year.

Three Japanese students have already completed a full four years' course at the Naval Academy, and two others a partial course. Several who had entered resigned on account of ill-health and for other reasons after remaining a year or so at the institution. Zunzo Matzmuller was the first Japanese to graduate, completing a successful course in 1873. Giro Kunitomo and Koro Katz left the Academy during the term of 1876-77, and Tasuka Sarrata and Sotokichi Uriu finished a four-year term in 1877. Some of the Japanese students showed talent, and kept up with their studies quite well.

The practice ships *Constellation*, Commander C. L. Huntington commanding, and *Jamestown*, Commander Horace Elmer, returned to the Naval Academy, Aug. 27, after a cruise of two months and eleven days. The *Jamestown* was the first to arrive, though both vessels were in company homeward bound. The *Constellation* came in two hours later, accompanied by the Government steamers *Phlox* and *Standish*, and anchored in the Severn near the *Jamestown*. The *Constellation* went out of commission Tuesday, and the *Jamestown* will return to the Training Squadron after receiving repairs at Norfolk. The officers will then be detached and ordered to duty elsewhere, and the cadets, except the youngsters who entered the Academy last May, will go on leave for a month. A dozen cadets, who were unsatisfactory in their studies at the annual examination, including six first class men, will report three days earlier for re-examination. The cadets, who were allowed to go ashore Aug. 27, were pretty well bronzed by the sun. The unfortunate accident by which Cadet Schley was killed by falling from the rigging of the *Constellation* and the drowning of three of the seamen cast a gloom over the entire cruise. But for this mishap the voyage would have been most pleasant.

A private letter received from a person on board the *Tennessee* reports the loss of one of the crew, who fell overboard on the morning of Aug. 25, near Gardner's Island. The *Tennessee* passed through a severe gale on Wednesday, which lasted until four o'clock Thursday morning. Funeral services were held for the drowned man Thursday, though his body was not recovered.

Naval Cadet David W. Taylor, of Virginia, who graduated at the Naval Academy in 1885 at the head of his class, is reported to have won the highest honors at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England, where he has been undergoing instruction since June 20, 1885. Cadet Taylor was for several years one of the most distinguished students of Randolph Macon College, and is a brother of Mr. Henry Taylor, Jr., a prominent lawyer of Richmond.

Naval Academy cadets who returned from the practice cruise Friday left Annapolis to-day by special train for a month's vacation.

The following have been announced as cadet officers for the battalion at the UnitedStates Naval Academy for the next academic year:

Cadet Lieutenant-Commander.—F. W. Hibbs.

Cadet Lieutenants.—Elliot Snow, Benton C. Decker, B. W. Wells, and Edward H. Durell.

Cadet Masters.—Walter S. Burke, L. C. Bertolette, Henry F. Bryan and Henry L. Peckham.

Cadet Ensigns.—William G. McMillan, George W. Logan, Edward Moale, Guy H. Burrage and Henry A. Allen.

Petty Officers.—First Class—Robert Stokey; Benjamin W. Stearns, T. Wasqington, Newton A. McCully, Andrew T. Long, A. H. Scales, F. M. Russell, C. Churchill, S. P. Edmonds, R. H. Jackson, Victor Blue and H. L. Draper.

Second Class—Frank Marble, W. N. Vansant, A. H. Robertson, D. W. Beswick, C. A. Ingate, C. B. Brittain, W. M. Crose, H. K. Benham, C. D. Wilbur, D. J. Anderson and H. O. Stickney.

A cadet adjutant is to be selected hereafter; also a new commanding officer in place of Ensign Fullam, ordered on sea duty.

LIEUT. SCHUETZE HOMEWARD BOUND.

THE Siberian *Gazette*, published in the city of Tomsk, Western Siberia, gives the following particulars with regard to Lieut. Schuetze's journey to the mouth of the Lena River, with gifts and rewards for the officials and natives who aided the survivors of the Arctic exploring steamer *Jeannette*.

"Lieut. Schuetze having discharged the duty laid upon him is now on his way home. He visited all the natives living at or near the mouths of the Lena and the Olenek, made a journey eastward as far as the river Indigirka, in order to give a reward to the Chuckchi who brought the news of the burning of the *Rodgers*, and then visited the town of Vilulsk to see Mr. Kocharofski, formerly Ispravnik, at Kolynisk, to whom the survivors of the *Jeannette* were also indebted.

"In the course of his travels Lieut. Schuetze made an interesting collection, consisting of specimens of Tongoose dress, weapons, domestic tools and utensils, and models of vehicles; and not less interesting will be found his personal observations upon the natives who live along the northern banks of the Lena and the Arctic Ocean.

"The quantity and the value of the rewards so carefully distributed by Lieut. Schuetze are unusual in our country. To the two Ispravniks (of Verkhoyansk and Kolymsk) he brought watches and gold medals. Among the other beneficiaries—principally natives—he distributed eight gold and twelve silver medals, with the inscription "For Courage and Humanity;" thirteen very valuable guns; twelve hundred roubles in money, and about four thousand roubles' worth of merchandise of various sorts, such as tea, tobacco, wearing apparel, dishes, ornaments, etc. The total number of persons who received rewards was 172. The late Gov. Chernalyef, of Yakoutsk, did not live to receive the sword which was destined for him."

REVENUE MARINE.

THE Acting Secretary of the Treasury Aug. 26 received a report from Captain Abbey, commanding the revenue steamer *Corwin*, dated Ounalaska, July 24. The vessel made an extensive cruise in the vicinity of St. Matthew's Island, St. George Island and Atka Island, returning to Ounalaska July 17. Only four vessels were seen by the *Corwin*—the schooners *Vanderbilt*, *Sierra*, *San Diego* and the *City of San Diego*. All were engaged in taking fur seals. No cause was found for seizing the *Vanderbilt*. She had some sealskins in salt, but the master claimed to have taken them in the Pacific Ocean. The masters of the *Sierra* and *City of San Diego* told similar tales. Neither vessel could be seized for lack of evidence, but as neither had permits for the breech-loading arms with which they were amply supplied, Captain Abbey seized the arms and ammunition. The *San Diego* was boarded July 17, about four miles from Ounalaska, by Lieut. Cantwell, to whom the master admitted he had been sealing and that he then had sealskins on board which were taken in those waters. The crew also made the same admission. Captain Abbey seized the vessel for violation of Section 1956, Revised Statutes, and of Executive Order of July 3, 1875, and took her into Ounalaska harbor. There the master became more reticent and Captain Abbey says he tried to arrange a story about having caught his seals off the Siberian coast. An examination of his cargo revealed 574 skins, of which 174 had been clubbed and not shot, which fact, Capt. Abbey says, proves conclusively that the crew must have landed to get them.

In a second report, dated August 7, Captain Abbey says: "On Sunday, August 1, 1886, while cruising about 65 miles southeast of St. George Island, the British schooners *Thornton* and *Caroline* were found with boats down engaged in killing fur seal. As each boat was taken in the act, and had freshly killed seals on board, the schooners were seized for violation of Section 1956, Revised Statutes, and taken in tow for Ounalaska harbor. At 5 A. M. on August 20 the British schooner *Onward* was spoken at a point about 120 miles southeast of St. George Island, and as the master reported that he was sealing and had taken about 400 skins in the waters near where I found him, I caused the seizure of the vessel for violation of Section 1956, and took her in tow also.

"As each of these vessels had from eight to ten breech-loading guns and ammunition for the same without permit, as provided by law, I seized them for violation of Executive Order of July 3, 1875, and proceeded toward Ounalaska, reaching that port on the night of August 2, 1886, where I anchored and secured the seized vessels, taking the arms and ammunition on board the *Corwin* for safety and safe keeping. I have now four schooners and 60 prisoners, with over 2,000 sealskins, and some other property, upon my hands."

The U. S. revenue cutter *U. S. Grant* came to anchor in the offing, Newport, R. I., on Thursday of last week, and the commander came ashore and went to the Watch Hill House and called upon Secretary Manning. The latter subsequently went aboard the vessel, and the anchor was weighed and the vessel steamed to the eastward. As the distinguished visitor boarded the vessel the regulation salute was fired.

The United States revenue cutter *Louis McLane*, Capt. A. A. Fengar, commanding, arrived at Baltimore, Aug. 31, from Galveston, stopping at Key West and Charleston en route. Capt. Fengar's staff consists of 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Smyth, as executive officer; 3d Lieut. Percy W. Thompson, Chief Engr. Geo. C. Dereamer, 2d Assistants Daniel T. Cross and H. Boyd, Pilot P. H. Peterson. The crew number 32 men. The *McLane* will be put out of commission, and her officers, crew, stores and armament transferred to the steamer *William H. Crawford*, recently rebuilt at Malster's shipyard. The *Crawford* will then proceed to Key West and take the place of the steamer *John A. Dix*, which has been transferred to the Galveston station. The *McLane* during the war was named the *Delaware*, and it was upon her that Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan won his laurels, fighting her in the North Carolina sounds. When she was transferred to the revenue service she was named after Secretary of the Treasury Louis McLane, father of the present Minister to France and of Mr. Louis McLane, of Baltimore.

An application was received at the Treasury Department, Thursday morning, from the mayor of Wilmington, N. C., for transportation of a relief committee from Wilmington to Charleston. The revenue cutter *Colfax* was immediately placed at the disposal of the committee. Gen. Drum, Acting Secretary of War, has directed that tents be sent to Charleston to shelter the homeless people, and as railroad communications are interrupted, the revenue cutters will transport the tents to the distressed city.

2d Asst. Engr. W. C. Myers, assigned to steamer Boutwell, at Savannah, Ga.

The revenue steamer *McLane* has arrived at Baltimore from Galveston, Texas.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r.
Lt. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Cutler, Maine.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Lewes, Del.

Schooner *Eagre*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Station L, New York City.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Tulalip, Snowhomish, Wash. Ter.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg Address Port Jefferson, L. I. N. Y.

Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. David Peacock, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *M'Arthur*, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Address, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Bath Beach, King's Co., N. Y.

Schooner *Scoresby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address New Berne, N. C.

Steamer *Arago*, Lt. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., comdg. Address Cold Spring Harbor, New York.

Schooner *Palinurus*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg. Address Mamaroneck, N. Y.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. At Wood's Holl.

The Fish Hawk, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg. At St. Jerome, Md.

The Lookout, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. At Wood's Holl.

The *Grampus*, J. W. Collins commanding. In Canadian waters.

PAYMASTER L. G. BOGGS, U. S. N., registered at the Albemarle Hotel, New Rork, on Thursday.

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CORRUGATED BOILER FURNACES.

AN illustration of the truth of the axiom, "that inventors are often born too early, and die too soon, to realize the value of their inventions," is furnished by the case of the inventor of what is known as the "Corrugated Boiler Furnace," an appliance now so extensively used throughout England, and examples of which can be seen in the boilers of many of the foreign steamers which visit this country. It is of interest to know that the boiler furnace at present so much in vogue, and which is put upon the market as the production of one of the largest wrought iron and steel plate manipulating establishments of England, is an *American invention*, and was patented by the late RICHARD MONTGOMERY (a resident of New York City) more than a quarter of a century ago. Mr. MONTGOMERY, whose demise was recorded a decade since, spent much of his time in endeavoring to convince the marine engine and boiler builders of America that the true way to produce a boiler furnace was to weld up a wrought iron cylinder, and corrugate the same at right angles to its axis; but the difficulty presented itself, that no one seemed to possess the art of welding plate iron to such a perfect degree that a wrought tube or furnace cylinder, of sufficient dimensions, could be produced. It was consequently reserved for the artizans of England, in later years, to accomplish what Mr. MONTGOMERY so strenuously insisted could be done by American mechanics, but which he failed to live long enough to see worked out and brought into practical service. Many of the senior chief engineers of our Navy, who, during and previous to the late war, were detailed to superintend the construction of marine machinery, will doubtless remember with what persistent vigor Mr. MONTGOMERY presented his claims to the Navy Department, and to the various establishments doing work for the same. How in season and out of season he exhibited his models for Corrugated Furnaces, and models of tubes not corrugated, and how he would stand his weight upon the former, to prove their collapsing resistance, while the latter would almost yield to the pressure of his hand. So earnest was he in pressing his demands upon engineers to be heard in support of his inventions that he fairly gained the reputation of a "crank." But time, which levels all things, has at last proved the correctness of his schemes, and, if he realized no monetary equivalent for his studies, he left recorded the fact that he was the inventor of the Corrugated Boiler Furnace, as it now obtains; and his name is entitled to and should receive the credit due therefor, in substantiation whereof there exists at the Patent Office of the United States ample proof. The fact that the invention referred to is an American achievement is of greater significance when we remember that by the last Congress appropriations were made for the building of several naval vessels, all of which are to be supplied with corrugated cylindrical furnaces, and that by the terms of the act these must be of American manufacture. It is as true to-day as it ever was that when a special want is made known American engineering skill and the mechanical resources of the country are found equal to the occasion.

ADMIRAL SIMPSON, in his article in *Harper's Magazine*, referred to last week, and Naval Constructor HICHBORN, in his report, present a picture of Congressional neglect, in the matter of docking facilities, in humiliating contrast with the efficient policy of England. Even her distant colony of Australia is provided with docking facilities about equal to those furnished at the Navy yard connected with our principal seaport. With the single exception of the nearly completed stone dock at the Mare Island Navy-yard, California, we have not a dock of greater length than that at Boston, 379 feet by 60, an extreme depth of water at the entrance of 25 feet accommodating a ship 354 feet long.

Turning now to the English dock yards we are told that the total value of the yards at Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport and Keyham, and Pembroke was returned on March 31, 1884, at $63,684,570. . . . . To this should be added timber and the outfit of vessels amounting to about $12,000,000, making a grand total of $75,000,000 represented in the dock-yards alone. These dock-yards employ about 18,000 men.

The dock yard at Portsmonth now contains not less than 115 acres, and when completed it will be the most capacious of all, and will comprise three floating basins, a large dry dock, two floating basin docks, and a tidal basin, having an opening towards the harbor of 300 feet, and a main depth of 30 feet. The locks at the head of this basin with 28 feet of water, are fine docks in themselves, with a capacity equal to the largest iron-clad. They lead to the repairing basin, an excavation containing 22 acres, and carrying 35 feet of water. Leading out from this repairing basin will be four dry docks each with a depth of 30 feet of water. This yard then, besides being the centre of immense naval industries, contains no less than 15 dry docks and 5 building slips. The English Naval authorities, not content with having brought this branch of the service to a high state of perfection, are continually working out greater and more important changes, so that as fast as the types of ships change and advance, the dock-yard system shall be found fully competent to answer any demands made upon it.

THE new cruiser *Atlanta* will be ready for sea about September 15 and will shortly afterward start on a week's trial trip at sea, going in the direction of the Gulf Coast without making any port. The purpose is to test the vessel to her full capacity, and with that end in view the best fuel and well trained firemen will be procured. Engineer-in-Chief LORING will be on board to supervise the engines and machinery. The Naval Advisory Board may also be invited to make the trip. The vessel is to undergo a trip similar to that of the *Dolphin*. If a storm can be found it is not the intention to avoid it and her performance in both light and heavy seas is to be carefully noted. Nothing has yet been determined as to the *Atlanta's* station after the trial trip is completed, but she will, of course, remain on the home station until her battery is placed

aboard. Her guns are finished but have still to undergo the statutory test before they are placed on board, and two or three months will have elapsed before that is done.

THE Lieutenant General has before him the papers connected with the details of captains of light batteries for the four years, beginning Jan. 1 next, and the selections will therefore likely be made at an early date. Six details are to be made, the tour of duty of the following expiring upon the date mentioned: Captain Taylor, of the 1st Artillery; Captains Warner and Lancaster, of the 3d; Captain Smith, of the 4th; Captains Rawles and Randolph, of the 5th. The probabilities are that the successors to these officers will be Captain McCrea, of the 1st; Captains Turnbull and Barstow, of the 3d; Captain Rodney, of the 4th, and Captains Kinzie and Brinckle of the 5th. These officers are the next on the list of their respective regiments for this duty, and the understanding is that General Sheridan is not inclined to allow any one to escape his turn.

COLONEL CHARLES S. STEWART, Corps of Engineers, has made application to be placed upon the retired list, under the forty years' service act, on September 16. The law being mandatory after application is once made, his retirement will be ordered from that date. Colonel CHARLES E. BLUNT, who stands next in rank, will be retired in February next. Colonel JAMES C. DUANE will then be the ranking officer of the corps, and this added to his record and strong backing by personal and intimate friends of the President, would seem to assure his appointment as Chief of Engineers. Members of the Engineer Corps in Washington all agree that he is the coming man, and with that belief prevailing it is not known that anybody else is urged for appointment.

THE French Minister of War has appointed a mixed committee to consider all questions relating to aerial navigation. It will be composed as follows: President—the Chief of the General Staff; members—Lieut.-Colonel PEIGNÉ, Captain PENEL, Captain HALPEN, Captain RENARD, chief of the aeronautic establishment at Chalais; M. GASTON TISSANDIER, editor of *La Nature*, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; Secretary—Captain BRALET, of the General Staff.

COMMODORE BANCROFT GHERARDI will not relieve Commodore Chandler, in command of the New York Navy-yard until October 15 next. Commodore Chandler will sail in the steamer of October 30 from San Francisco to relieve Admiral Davis, in command of the Asiatic Station.

THE Japanese Commission of military and naval officers, which has been inspecting the ordnance resources of the Atlantic coast, sails for Liverpool Saturday of this week by the *Aurania*. Since the Commission commenced its tour of investigation on the 16th of August, under the charge of Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder, of the Intelligence Bureau, detailed for the purpose by the Navy Department, it has visited the following places and objects of interest: The Naval Academy and Ordnance Proving Grounds at Annapolis; Du Pont Powder Works, Wilmington, Del.; shipyards of John Roach and Sons and William Cramp's Sons at Chester and Philadelphia, Penn., respectively; Torpedo Station and Training School at Newport, R. I.; South Boston Iron Works; Watertown Arsenal and Springfield Armory, Mass.; the works of the Pratt and Whitney Co. and the Colt Arms Co., at Hartford, Conn.; and Brooklyn Navy-yard, Governor's Island, Willet's Point, College Point and Sandy Hook, New York Harbor. At Willet's Point, on Wednesday, the Commission had an opportunity to study probably the highest development of ground torpedo-defence in the world and witness experimental trials of the Simms-Edison mobile torpedo, and at College Point an interesting exhibition of the Patrick torpedo was given for its benefit. On Thursday, General Count Saigo, with his staff, Capt. Shibayama, Lieutenants Funaki, Saito, Hidaka, Yoshü, Chief Engr. of Artillery Harada and Paymr. Kataoka, made their concluding visit, the objective being Ft. Lafayette and the Ordnance Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook. At Fort Lafayette they were recieved by Lieut. Zalinski and passed more than hour in a very careful inspection of the several models of the dynamite gun; the 8-inch gun, which unfortunately could not be fired owing to alteration in progress, particularly interesting the artillerists of the party. At the Sandy Hook officers' quarters a very handsome reception was tendered the Commission by the members of the Ordnance Advisory Board, Colonel McAllister, Major Mordecai and Captains Shaler and Whipple. The visitors reached the firing grounds fortunately during a firing trial of the new 8-inch. The firing was made for the purpose of determining the superior adaptability of broad or narrow bands to the projectiles. Four shots were fired at the farther target, 3,000 yards distant, and great accuracy secured, the elevation being but 2 3-10 degrees, with the usual charge of 100 lbs., Du Pont's cocoa powder and a projectile of 286 lbs. Experiments thus far indicate the superiority of broad bands for accuracy. The Powlett Pneumatic Gun-carriage and Pneumatic Gun-loader, upon which the 54-ton cast iron rifle, now resting from its endurance trial after its 137th shot, has been mounted, was the object at Sandy Hook which excited the larger and most sustained interest of the Commission As the gun is not to be fired until the question of steel-lining is settled, a firing exhibition was of course impossible. Under the direction of Mr. C. E. Creecy, president of the Pneumatic Gun-Carriage Company, however, the operation of the invention was shown in all its details, the gun being run in and out of battery, elevated and depressed, and the carriage traversed backward and forward. The celerity and ease with which these movements were executed by the will and strength of simply one individual operator very palpably impressed Count Saigo and his chief of artillery, Harada.

The Powlett carriage is the invention of Captain James A. Powlett, who, though a native American, has had a large experience in the English ordnance works. The carriage at Sandy Hook, after exhaustive trial, was accepted by the War Department last January. It was built at the South Boston Iron Works, and is apparently the type, with improvements now being patented, of the future equipment of heavy guns.

THE *Engineer* gives an account of supplementary trials at Spezia to test the projectiles used in the previous trial of shields. The programme consisted of two kinds of test. (1) Krupp 15 cm. projectiles (5.9 in.) should be fired taken from a batch whose excellence had been established in the recent competition at Muggiano. This had been suggested by M. Otto Budde, Krupp's representative. If these projectiles should break up in the same way as those already fired from the 100-ton gun, the natural inference would be that there was no ground for supposing that the large projectiles were inferior in quality; at all events, the fact of their breaking up affords no such ground. The *Engineer* says: "The object of this programme may be said to have been attained, as far as the chief practical bearing of it for Italy is concerned. Clearly all steel hitherto known must be expected to fly in pieces against chilled iron, whether the projectile be large or small. The St. Chamond projectile, however, did not strike in such a way as to admit of a comparison of its effect with that of any of Krupp's projectiles. The comparatively small effect produced by the French shot, when striking exactly on the most injured spot in the shield, speaks well for the resisting powers of the latter, even when much cracked. We have no conclusions to add to those expressed on the April experiments. We would only emphasize what we then said on the desirability of firing at Grüson's armor in this country."

FRANK R. SHERWIN, in a letter from Chihuahua to the New York *Tribune*, says: "I have resided in this city for nearly a year past and have been in communication with Americans doing business in all parts of this State, and I have yet to learn of any American citizen suffering any hardship whatever in Mexican courts or at the hands of Mexican citizens; and I assert positively that the lives and property of American citizens residing in this State are quite as safe as in Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado. As to the degree of order maintained by municipal governments, the towns in this State will compare favorably with towns of the same size in any of our Western States. I have never been among a more kindly, hospitable people; they are emphatically good neighbors, entitled to our respect and sympathetic friendship, and it is to be hoped that they will believe that the real sentiment of the people of the United States towards the Mexican Government and people was voiced by General Grant. Nevertheless the hostile and slanderous utterances now reaching them from so many sources in the United States will rankle deeply in the hearts of this proud and sensitive people, and will tend to retard the growth of commercial relations between the two countries to the great detriment of both."

CAPTAIN SICARD, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is spending a month's vacation in western New York, and Chief Clerk Thad. K. Sailor is in charge of the bureau in his absence. The bureau has prepared the advertisements inviting American torpedo inventors to come forward with their inventions, and they will be issued the early part of next week. The board to conduct the experiments will then receive their instructions from Captain Sicard. No further steps will be taken toward converting the Washington Navy-yard into a gun foundry until Secretary Whitney and Captain Sicard have both returned. A defect having been found in one of the unfinished 6-in. guns at the Navy-yard, one of the New York papers has seen fit to abuse the Ordnance Bureau for it, but in its attempt to create a sensation has ignominiously failed. All during the construction of the guns they are carefully examined for defects, and there is nothing startling in the discovery of one. This gun had not been examined and pronounced perfect. It was upon its examination that the defect was discovered. It involves no loss to the Government, as the manufacturers of the steel are responsible for it. Moreover, the defect does not involve the rejection of the whole gun.

THE Portland *Oregonian* thus moralizes: "The fact that the great and wealthy city of New York 'passes the hat' to build her Grant monument is significant of a state of public sentiment that means Venice; means a great nation, sure to get rich; sure to be at peace and yet sure to become corrupt and finally go the devil through the loss of manly, patriotic pride and gallant citizenship. In the ordinary affairs of life one acute Yankee pedler mind is worth more for service to his time than forty poetic souls, but when the storms and strifes of politics split States, and we are where steel and not gold will get us honorably and honestly out, and the word is war, then it is that the sentiment side of human nature that poets and thinkers feed steps to the front and leads where the pure pedler nature dare not clear the way."

IT has leaked out, says the San Francisco *Examiner*, that during the recent Grand Encampment Dr. J. C. Tucker, of Oakland, was expelled from the Grand Army of the Republic on the ground that he never was a soldier. At the Grand Encampment in Portland, Me., last year he was elected Surgeon-General. This started somebody to searching his military record, when it was discovered that Dr. Tucker had none. Becoming aware of this discovery, Dr. Tucker, a few weeks before the recent Grand Encampment, sent in his resignation as Surgeon-General and also as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was decided that as he had never been entitled to membership in the Grand Army his resignation could not be accepted. He was accordingly expelled.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The United States Congress has appropriated the sum of $350,000 for the construction of a dynamite gunboat. The company, of which Lieutenant Zalinski, of the U. S. Artillery, is the inventive genius, have received the order for its construction; but the money will only be paid to it should certain defined results be accomplished. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Zalinski continues to make good practice with his pneumatic dynamite gun, and should the development of his ideas in this direction attain anything like the success he claims they will, we may see ere long another factor introduced into the consideration of naval tactics which, rivalling the torpedo and the ram, may revolutionize gun warfare altogether."

A NOTABLE gathering was that which took place in the Baltimore and Potomac station, Washington, D. C., three years ago this month, on Friday, the 23d of September, 1883. While the train waited for the embarkation of the well-remembered funeral party accompanying the remains of President Garfield to Cleveland, and just before the coffin containing his remains was placed in the car destined to receive it, there stood, as closely arranged as the situation permitted, three Presidents of the United States, Grant, Hayes, and Arthur, while in their midst lay the body of a fourth, Garfield. Four Presidents in a group!

SUPERINTENDENT KIMBALL, of the Life-Saving Bureau, has received a letter from Admiral Ward, of the British Navy, and for many years connected with the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of Great Britain, in which he says that the American service shows by far the most complete record of life-saving work. Information has also been received showing that the Spanish Government has adopted the gun invented by Captain David A. Lyle, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and used in the service of this country, for throwing lines over wrecked vessels.

IRVING M. SCOTT, President of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, has been at the East for some weeks past. M. Scott is much interested in the reconstruction of the Navy, representing, as he does, one of the distinctive industries of the Pa-

cific Coast. There is in fact no better equipped establishment in plant, locality and general resource for shipbuilding at the East than his, and his views are exceptionably broad and progressive. It will be remembered that his letter to Secretary Whitney, regarding the purchase of the *Nantwah Kan*, was marked by a unique independence of expression, presuming so far even as to suggest the possibility of improvements being made in several details of Armstrong and Co.'s design and production. Mr. Scott is understood to be a lineal descendant of the celebrated Col. Scott, at sight of whose rifle barrel the coon came down from the tree without debate.

THE following is the complete recruiting detail for the two years beginning Oct. 1, 1886: *Cavalry*—1st, Capt. James Jackson; 3d, Lieut. G. K. Hunter, 219 West 4th street, Cincinnati, O.; 5th, Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, 56 West street, New York; 7th, Lieut. H. L. Scott; 9th, Capt. J. S. Loud. *Infantry*—1st, Lieut. J. J. O'Connell; 3d, Capt. Chas. Hobart; 5th, Lieut. Geo. P. Borden; 7th, Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick; 9th, Lieut. James Reagan; 11th, Capt. George L. Lott, David's Island, N. Y.; 13th, Lieut. S. S. Mumford; 15th, Lieut. Geo. H. Kinzie; 17th, Capt. F. D. Garretty; 19th, Lieut. Chas. A. Vernou; 21st, Capt. Evan Miles; 23d, Lieut. Charles H. Heyl; 25th, Capt. Chas. F. Robe.

CADET ARTHUR JOHNSON, one of this year's West Point graduates, who was tried by Court-martial for striking another cadet and sentenced to be confined to the limits of the post until August 28, has been commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in the 11th Infantry, vice Irvine, promoted, his commission dating from August 28. It was on the same date last year that Cadet Lorenzo J. Davidson, now 2d Lieutenant of the 7th Cavalry, who was also under sentence at time of graduation, received his commission.

COLONEL KOMAROF, editor of the St. Petersburg *Sviet*, has published in that journal a statement that a Prussian spy has been arrested at Smolensk. Col. Komarof adds that he is convinced that German officers are at this moment studying the line of Napoleon's march to Moscow. Perhaps it may be equally profitable to consider the line of his march back.

THE officers of our naval vessels in Canadian waters are doing good service by furnishing reliable information from that scene of disturbance, and correcting some of the erroneous reports concerning the action of the Canadian authorities.

ADVERTISEMENTS for five new vessels of war will be issued on September 4. Printed specifications are now ready for bidders, and bids are to be submitted within sixty days.

GEN. HAZEN ON GEN. HANCOCK.

THE San Antonio *Express* in reply to Gen. Hazen's denial that he libelled Gen. Hancock in his pamphlet, quotes the following from p. 76, the one referred to by Gen. Hazen:

In his attempt to justify his conduct, the officer was permitted to offer upon the stand stale camp gossip and tattle of the war referring to me, which had no foundation in fact, nor did anyone pretend it had. It was offered merely as his reasons for repeating the tales, that the court might excuse him, but it was printed in the newspapers, which were regulated by his counsel, and went to the world as facts. The counsel of the officer was a confidential friend of the president of the court, and conducted his campaign afterwards, when he became a presidential candidate. He had special facilities for guiding the city press of New York, where he lived and was well-known, and where the trial was held, and he placed the correspondent of the New York *Times* at his table in court, who made up each day, under his direction, an account of the trial and published it, that was in many respects untrue and in every way unfair to me, and that paper has kept up and been foremost in these assaults on me since. And while for a week the officer was permitted to offer, and his counsel to print this tattle in justification, my perfect contradiction of it only required a few hours, which, while satisfactory to the court, had little effect in correcting the public. The newspapers that tried me then have been trying me ever since, and whenever they have had the least opportunity to do anything unfriendly, these papers have done it. It is my wish that this trial should put an end to these assaults, but the court would not permit me to prove malice, and the reviewing officer said to me, we cannot afford to lose ——— out of the Army, and this seemed to be the keynote to the court's action. Law, equity and discipline were disregarded, which has encouraged these attacks.

THE ESMOND AND McGUIRL CASES.

IN its decision of June 16, 1886, the General Term of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia reversed the order of the inferior court, discharging from the custody of the U. S. military authorities Frank A. Esmond and James McGuirl, late privates, Battery E, 3d Artillery, who were tried by court-martial at Washington Barracks for larceny, convicted and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary. The prisoners had been previously tried and acquitted on the same charge before the civil authorities of the District, and the decision of the Supreme Court settles the point that the judgment of a court-martial is conclusive upon all matters over which it has power to adjudicate, and that the civil courts have no jurisdiction through a writ of habeas corpus to consider any question, but the jurisdiction of the court-martial and the validity of the sentences. Mr. Justice James, in delivering the opinion of the court, said: "It is clear, on principle, that these tribunals (courts-martial) have power to adjudicate conclusively whatsoever they have power to adjudicate at all. This general principle, applicable to all courts of final jurisdiction, has been applied by the Supreme Court of the United States to the judgments of courts-martial." The prisoners will therefore have to be sent back to the Albany Penitentiary to serve out their respective sentences.

OUR SOLDIERS IN THE NORTHWEST.

"HARPER'S WEEKLY" for September 4th has a second article on Our Soldiers in the Northwest, with two illustrations, by Frederic Remington; one a full-page frontispiece, representing a cavalryman abandoning his worn out horse on the trail, carrying off the saddle-bags on his shoulders; the other represents the order "saddle up," which is thus described: "When Gen. Miles's cavalry in the long campaign against the Apaches in the Southwest has chased the Indians to their own ground, the pitching of the camp is a very simple performance. Whenever a resting place for the night is selected, the soldiers dismount and unsaddle their horses. This done, they are in camp. There is little labor, and no ceremony. A roaring camp fire is a luxury they cannot now enjoy. They rest ready at any moment to be aroused. As soon as the first clear light of the morning comes and the horses are brought up from the grazing ground of the night, instead of the trumpet of the usual cavalry camp the simple order is heard, 'Catch your horses.' When they are picketed, the troopers eat their breakfast, fill their canteens, and supply their saddle-bags with rations from the pack, for they do not know what may happen before they make another halt. Anything is to be looked for except a fair fight, and when a day's march in the mountains is begun with a warm trail of a band of Apaches, the long safe marches on the plain seem as great a holiday as life in barracks seemed when they were on the plain. The packers load the mules with the scant *impedimenta* of the little Army, and readiness to begin the march is announced in the non-military phrase, 'All right, sarge.' The command to 'saddle up' is given in a more soldierly fashion, and every rough cavalryman spreads the blanket on his horse as tenderly as a mother covers a sleeping baby, for besides affection for the animal the soldier has another reason for tenderness—the fear of punishment and the loss of the respect of his comrades. And then the march begins. The scouts lead the way, following the trail with infinite patience and wonderful skill. They read every hoof-print and the position of every twig by the way with an accuracy that an Egyptologist might envy in his sign-reading. Across a valley the horse-tracks show that the enemy made good speed, and their freshness after the wind of the preceding morning tells that they travelled there in the afternoon. So long as the trail is plain the troopers make as good speed as they dare through the burning sand. The water in the canteens can wet but it does not cool their throats, and the tongues of the horses protrude from thirst. There is no consolation in the discovery which the scouts make from the trail, that the horses of the enemy were so weary here that they dragged their feet in the sand, but it gives hope that the trail will soon bring them to water. The scouts find blood-drops in the sand, which mean that the cruel riders urged their horses onward by thrusting knives into their sides; and they find the body of a beast that had lain down and died. When the heat and thirst become so intense as to overcome the horses of the Indians, the horses of the soldiers can hope for no better fate; and it is not uncommon that a cavalryman must, for lack of a horse, take a place in the rear with the packers."

GENERAL NEWTON'S PREDECESSOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DEAR SIR: Your valuable journal of Aug. 28, in alluding to the excellent appointment by Mayor Grace of Gen. Newton as Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New York, makes some kindly reference to me as a former commissioner; but succeeding remarks appear by implication to do me an injustice, which I am sure you will be willing to correct. You say that "Mr. Campbell appointed Hubert O. Thompson as his deputy. Through Thompson the department was transformed into a political machine for the benefit of one of the local factions."

Some might infer from this statement that my deputy made a political machine of a great department while I was its head. This is an entire error, as those who know me and who have knowledge of the operations of the department during my term, can well attest. But in the lapse of time important matters, like material improvements in the city, great reduction of expenditures and increased revenues, are forgotten, while the recent scandals of the department are prominently before the public eye.

When I accepted the commissionership in 1876, the deputy, who had been appointed by Gen. Porter, my predecessor, continued to act for one year, when he resigned, having been elected to an important city office. I then appointed Mr. Thompson deputy commissioner. He had been chief clerk of one of the bureaus a year before I entered the department, and had consequently acquired a knowledge of its business, being a young man of considerable business capacity. At that time there was no division in the Democratic party. He filled the office for two years, when he was appointed by the Governor to the important office of County Clerk.

The business of the deputy commissioner, in connection with the chief clerk, is to attend to the routine work of the department, which, of course, is very large, and which the commissioner himself cannot perform without neglecting more important matters. But the idea that a man of any experience should delegate to any subordinate the business of a great department, or the appointments to places of trust therein, is too preposterous and absurd to be entertained by any one who knows me. All appointments in the department, above that of common laborer, were made by myself, and the number of laborers was regulated by my own order, and limited to the necessities of the work.

When Mr. Thompson resigned to take the office of county clerk, I appointed, not a politician, but Mr. Hamlin, who had been an engineer in the department for several years, and of whose integrity I had a high opinion. I specially instructed him that I wished him to take no part in politics, but to attend to the business of the city.

Thus, during my term of five years as commissioner, I had three deputies, Mr. Thompson only occupying the office for two years. Though taking no part in politics, he only became a prominent leader while serving as county clerk, and afterwards as Commissioner of Public Works.

The citizens of New York were, I believe, well satisfied with the result of my administration. During my term of five years the expenditures of the department were reduced $20,000,000, or an average of $4,000,000 a year, as compared with the previous five years, while, at the same time, a large amount of useful and necessary work was accomplished.

For the extravagant and wasteful system of day's work, which had indeed made the department a political machine, the contract system was substituted, by which an army of laborers, clerks, inspectors, and engineers were dispensed with, thus largely reducing the patronage (so-called), but greatly benefiting the city. All contracts were considered and acted on by myself, and supplies of coal and other articles were purchased at the lowest market rates, of well known firms and dealers. The water supply was greatly improved by the construction of the great reservoir in Putnam County, by the high service works at 98th st., and the placing of large water mains in many avenues of the city. By extensive repairs in strengthening the Croton Aqueduct, which had sunken and cracked in several places, and by methods for preventing waste of water. The sewerage of the city was much improved, and the street pavements, which had become greatly dilapidated, were renewed with better stone, laid under new specifications. The public buildings were also put in good order. Politics were not allowed to interfere with the public interest, and the business of the Department was conducted on business principles. No doubt Gen. Newton will administer its affairs on the same principles, but I think you will concede that, while paying just tribute to the merits of that distinguished engineer and soldier, injustice should not be done to one of his predecessors who did his duty faithfully, making important improvements and saving some millions to the taxpayers.

May I ask you to publish this letter in the JOURNAL and oblige, Yours respectfully,

ALLAN CAMPBELL.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., Aug. 31, 1886.

PARALYZING AMBITION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I WAS deeply interested in your letter published in JOURNAL of Aug. 21, on the subject of sharpshooting at Fort Missoula. We haven't as good a range here probably, as they have, though it is fair, and some posts that have no better have developed a large number of sharpshooters to the company in this department; so Fort Missoula doesn't possess *all* the talent in the way of accomplished markers. Here, we don't stand any show; some of the boys wanted to help the company records by fine marking, but a couple of lieutenants came poking their noses into things and couldn't find enough bull's-eyes and centres to match, and so threw off on the whole thing. It's just such interference as this that paralyzes ambition! We have as good markers as anybody if we only had a square show!

RICOCHET.

WYOMING, Aug. 27, 1886.

NEW TACTICS WANTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE is one very marked deficiency in "the Service," and from the slight cost necessary to remedy it, makes it still more odd that it is not remedied; in fact, I do not doubt but the party who starts at it to fill the vacancy will put money in his purse.

The deficiency is a new tactics, or rather a digest of all the orders and changes which have come to pass under one cover. Even the revised edition of 1883 is behind time from cadence and length of step on. I judge such a revised tactics, or digested tactics, would have a good sale among militia organizations, especially, if carefully prepared, it receives "official" sanction. In fact, the present tactics differ so materially from the books furnished, that tradition, a sort of *lex non scriptum*, seems a safer guide to

"A LANCE JACK."

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD, Aug. 26, 1886.

THE GRAYDON DYNAMITE GUN.

THE following report of the experiments made by Lieut. J. W. Graydon with firing shells charged with dynamite has been made by the board of officers detailed from the Presidio:

PRESIDIO, S. F., CAL., Aug. 13, 1886.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, Department of California:

SIR: We, the undersigned board of officers, convened by paragraph 2, Special Orders 67, Headquarters Department of California, dated Aug. 7, 1886, have the honor to report that we have witnessed the result of 52 shells filled with dynamite fired from the service 4½-inch siege gun, and that they were all fired with perfect safety to gun. Every shell that struck the cliff or bank, fired, with the exception of two—the result of which was lost on account of fog—exploded by concussion, no fuse being required for the explosion. In short, it is the opinion of this board that Lieut. J. W. Graydon has solved the problem of firing dynamite with perfect safety to the gun, and at the same time making explosion come upon impact of the projectile. For pending the completion of the full and extended experiments this board unanimously recommend further experiments to be continued with the 8-inch rifle (converted) and with the 5-inch smooth bore.

J. W. DILLENBACK, captain, 1st Art., president,
HENRY L. HARRIS, 1st Lieutenant, artillery.
A. SLAKER, 2d Lieutenant, artillery, recorder.

THE following in regard to General J. C. Duane, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., speaks for itself:

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your issue of to-day, in commenting on Gen. Newton's possible successor as Chief of Engineers, you say: "Of these it is stated that Cols. Stewart, Blunt, Duane, and Casey have no record of service in the field with troops." This statement does Gen. Duane, at least, a grave injustice, which I hope you will correct. The fact is that Gen. Duane was among the first to enter the field at the outbreak of the Rebellion. He assisted in organizing the Army of the Potomac, and was its Chief Engineer throughout the entire war. He took a prominent part in the campaigns of this most prominent of our Northern Armies, and was frequently brevetted for "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the field. In addition to the above he is the only officer, as far as I can learn, who received a brevet for "highly distinguished professional services." Thus it will be seen that, far from having "no record of services in the field," Gen. Duane's war record has been an exceptionally brilliant and honorable one.

JAMES DUANE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 1886.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DEPARTMENT OF PLATTE RIFLE RANGE.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

EARLY Saturday morning, the range was gayly decorated, streamers flying, danger flags up, and the three classes of targets in position; the A, B and skirmish targets producing a charming effect. At 9 A. M., Gen. Wheaton, staff and band arrived. 10 A. M., a number of visitors had reached the beautiful grounds. The assembly sounded and the band struck up the march, when the team, under Lieut. Conline, formed in one line, and the competitors, under Lieut. Burns, another in rear. The line was then brought to attention, after the band had passed in review. Then Lieut. Cochran read the orders; the line was turned over to Col. Henry, who turned it over to Gen. Wheaton, who made the following remarks:

In the temporary absence of the Department Commander, the agreeable duty has devolved on me to congratulate you as the victorious contestants in the severe and interesting struggle that has just closed, inaugurating this beautiful new Rifle Range of the Department of the Platte.

It is an ancient, and it is an honored custom, to crown returning heroes who have won prizes in feats of arms on hard fought fields; and though the severe contest you have just won has been bloodless, you are none the less entitled to, and will receive, great credit for the handsome scores you have made on the new Department Range, and for your successful efforts to greatly advance all previous Department figures of merit, and to thus win the commendation of your commanders by your earnest devotion to this important branch, perhaps the most important branch of a soldier's education. The first rifle range competition in the Department of the Platte was in 1881. Then existing War Department orders did not require computations for figures of merit. None were called for in the following years of '82 and '83. In '84 the official reports show the figure of merit of the Department of the Platte to have reached 55.85; in '85 it reached 60.05; and though the requisite data for computing the figure of merit for the year '86 will not be available until after the 31st of October, there is reason to believe that this year the Department figure of merit will not be far from 90, an evidence of marked and gratifying progress, in all which, you, the victors of '86, may point with pride to your proud pre-eminence, representing, as you do, the best efforts of your Department in rifle firing during the present year.

Your comrades at their several points and stations have taken the deepest interest in your success, and all here wish you a pleasant journey to your respective stations with a hearty desire to see you return at some future contest able and eager to achieve still more brilliant victories on the Bellevue Range, and add to the laurels you have already won. I now have the pleasure of presenting the beautiful medals sent you by the War Department as valued souvenirs of your powers in this memorable contest.

After the conclusion of Gen. Wheaton's remarks Col. Henry said:

To the Department Team: I thank you for your patience and hard work, and for your success in obtaining a higher total than last year and probably higher than other Department teams. While at Ft. Leavenworth contending for places on the Division team, be careful in everything, as you have been here, and success will be yours—to which you will be entitled by your skill and soldier-like habits.

To the other Competitors: While you have not gained a place on the team, you have all helped by your skill and industry to give a high total to your scores—that of this year being near 1,000 points ahead of last year. You have all been faithful and soldier-like in the performance of your duties. Deprived of the usual commutation of $1.50 a day, you have met it cheerfully, as a soldier should. Returning to your posts carry back with you to your comrades any knowledge you have gained here.

To other Enlisted Men: Those of you who have borne the heat and burden of the day, by your labor of weeks, most industriously and patiently applied, your reward is in the praise of those who admire your beautiful range.

To the Officers: Who have for weeks worked in completing the range, and to those who have been range officers, carefully carrying out all orders in a most conscientious and soldier-like manner, a sense of duty well performed must be your reward. As Inspector of Rifle Practice, I again thank you all, and wish you all Godspeed,

Gen. Wheaton then presented the medals to Lieut. Torrey, 6th Inf., Mrs. Gen. Crook pinning them upon his breast. This was all the Government gave to the fourteen men. Three of them were officers. To the eleven enlisted men Colonel Henry gave each a $5 bill, which $55 had been generously given by S. P. Morse and other gentlemen of Omaha. The band then struck up and the command dismissed, thus ending the beautiful ceremonies.

THE BORDER POPULATION

(Described by a Man having Large Business Interests in the Southwest.)

THE great difficulty in the Cutting matter is that the Secretary of State and the people of the United States generally have not the remotest conception of the true state of affairs along the border. Even the people of eastern Texas have a very incorrect idea of the condition of things in Western Texas. All the western part of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and all the northern part of Mexico, are a dry country. It is what is called the "arid region." The rainfall is not more than one-fourth what it is in Washington. In all that region it is impossible to raise any of the ordinary agricultural products of the country without irrigation, and the possibilities of that are limited. But nature abhors both a vacuum and a desert. So she has planted in the arid region a variety of highly nutritious grasses. There, too, are found shrubs and small trees bearing nutritious leaves, and hence a vast and exceedingly valuable pastoral region, upon which are fed millions of horses, cattle and sheep. So you see that this border country between Mexico and the United States is what we sometimes call "Cow-boy country." The whole range cattle business had its origin in Mexico. The current phrases and the manners and methods of the business have been copied all over the United States where live stock is raised on the range. But the fact is the man with the spurs and the lariat gives character to this entire area, for, as I said, the herding business is the basis of all trade and the original source of all the comforts of life. Everything in business depends upon it. Everybody is more or less a cow-boy—the lawyer, the doctor, the shoemaker, the tailor, the merchant, and even the editor. Cutting is a sort of cow-boy newspaper man. Many of the real cattle men are as fine, generous and kind-hearted men as you ever saw, but there is also on both sides of the river a large number of rough men—regular desperadoes.

Cattle stealing, Indian fights, and fights among themselves appear to constitute the principal charm of life with them. So, take the entire border country, and you have a population which is not at all characteristic of the people of the United States nor of Mexico. A Chihuahua cow-boy is as peculiar a citizen of Mexico as a Texas cow-boy is of the United States. When we in the United States regard all Mexicans on a level with the people along the border, we are as much mistaken as the cultivated people of the City of Mexico would be in assuming, as I presume some of them do, that the people of Boston and New York and Washington are on the same level, morally and socially, with the cow-boys of Texas. Now, wouldn't it be outrageous for two adjoining countries to become embroiled in war on account of the antics of this wild border population? Of course, we must maintain the dignity of our Government and protect American citizens abroad, but I think the best way to regulate the border is for Mexico to punish our rascals when she catches them in her territory, and for us to punish her rascals when we catch them in the United States. I think that would be a good sort of reciprocity, and I'd be in favor of putting it in a treaty.

(Special Correspondence Kansas City Times.)

THE McBLAIN CASE.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Aug. 20.

THE trial of 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain, 9th Cav., is concluded. What the result is cannot be known until the orders in the case are promulgated by Gen. Crook, which will not be until his return from the new post in Utah. From the commencement of the trial and for some time prior thereto, the public sentiment at Cheyenne was decidedly against Lieut. McBlain. This feeling continued until the cross examination of Mrs. McBlain developed thereto unknown features to the case, when the public sentiment began changing, and before the defence began the feeling that had been so strong against him changed completely.

The cross examination developed the facts that when McBlain went to California in 1878 it was for the purpose of residence and of making a home, and his wife understood that so soon as he got employment he would send for her; that from 1875 until 1882 her entire correspondence with McBlain was conducted by her father, he writing the letters and signing her name thereto; that at the time she said she was obliged to ask the assistance of his superior officers to compel him to contribute to her support she had a small bank account, besides being well dressed and board paid; that it is not a fact that he failed to properly support her, as the drafts put in evidence completely negatived that assertion; that she did not try to ruin his reputation as an officer by writing to his superior officers, accusing him of being a bribe taker. She said she knew it was a bribe she took and used the money for two years, but knew nothing of the circumstances of his getting it. She testified that she never knew a man by the name of John Ewing and that no such man ever lived in her neighborhood. It was proven that she not only knew him, but was intimate with him. She also swears that she did not know John M. Wheeler, who testified to having delivered to her a copy of the summons (a petition in the divorce case). She swears she did not receive certain moneys which the indorsed drafts show she did receive, and she swears she did not get a notice of the summons, etc. These matters prove conclusively that her testimony is not entitled to any credence. John Rafferty also swore that she did not get the money represented by the drafts which he himself acknowledged indorsing and which she says she indorsed. Wm. D. Kelly, Jr., was subpœnaed ostensibly as a witness, but in reality as advisory counsel against McBlain. When he had himself named as a witness he knew that all he knew of the case was by hearsay and that he could not be a witness.

The attempt to make it appear that affection for another young lady was the actuating cause of his getting a divorce proved a lamentable failure and reflects no credit upon the persons involved in the attempt.

The court went outside of the matters covered by the charges and considered all things connected with the divorce which had already been passed upon by the California courts, and it was the duty of the Court-martial to confine itself to a consideration of evidence bearing on the allegations of the specification which were that he falsely represented himself as a resident of California; that he failed in having a copy of the summons sent his wife, that he concealed certain facts from the court. The residence question was the only one which the prosecution presented any testimony on, and that was in support of McBlain's position. Mrs. McBlain said she did not get a copy of the summons, but in the light of her contradictory and false testimony on other points the inference is strong that she did get it. The only testimony on the question of concealment is McBlain's and it is strong that he concealed nothing that had any bearing on the case. He wanted to produce Judge Lawler, the best witness on that point, but the court refused to subpœnae him. The evidence is overwhelmingly in McBlain's favor; so much so that the Cheyenne *Sun* said editorially that it showed "he was more sinned against than sinning." It is such a difficult matter to forecast the verdict of a Court-martial that we refrain from conjecture. A. E. W.

A NEW BOAT FOR SPORTSMEN.

A FORT HAMILTON correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes: Among the curiosities of vessel-craft under construction here is a newly invented fishing, duck and bird shooting boat now being built by Capt. S. A. Day, 5th U. S. Artillery, the well-known marksman, gun and ammunition expert. The boat is built of such form and material as to be packed for shipment in a box not larger than an ordinary trunk, the box itself being part of the boat. When unpacked and launched it has cabin and sleeping accommodations for from four to six persons, with room for provisions for several weeks' excursion, with oars, sails and everything necessary for a hunting-boat's outfit. The hull of the boat is made of canvas, rendered both fire and water-proof. Its shape is something like the Brazilian "catamaran," or two small boats built together. It is expected to sail rapidly, and yet draw but a few inches of water, and can be navigated in a swamp almost as readily as in the open sea. When it is necessary to cross land two persons can easily carry the boat, if no mule is in convenient range. The boat is altogether a curiosity, and much interest has been manifested in it by members of the hunting clubs. A boat somewhat like this was used successfully by the inventor a year ago on the coast and in the swamps of Florida, but the present model is regarded as a great improvement on the first one. It will soon be ready for trial.

(Extract from a Letter to the Vallejo Chronicle.)

THE U. S. S. HARTFORD.

LETTER FROM DO-DO—A GREAT RACE.

WE came here from Payta immediately after the news to coal and provision up for the long passage. After leaving here, before reaching 'Frisco, we will make but one stoppage and that at Pichilnque for coal. The passage will be a very long one taking probably 50 days, and a very trying one, as the heat on the Mexican coast is oppressive. But we will brave all this like little men for one more fling in civilization. The desire to reach 'Frisco is very strong both fore and aft and when we once reach there we will make a stay of it. Everything is out of order, from the Captain's wash bowl to the sheet anchor. So we will give employment to all the Departments at the yard. Our repairs are of such a character that we will be obliged to be docked and receive a thorough overhauling, probably taking three or four months. The *Shenandoah* may go with us. From reports she is in a bad condition. She needs a new crew as the time of the crew on board expires soon. She may go out of commission. On our arrival here we found that the *Shenandoah* and *Iroquois* had preceded us.

On the 5th of July—in honor of the 4th—to liven matters up a little the boys on board got up a regatta; all the boats belonging to the men-of-war in the harbor were invited and entered. There were prizes for all classes of boats, but the *Hartford* won everything and took the cake as usual. While at Payta we traded our staff boat for the *Adams's* gig (formerly the *Lackawanna's.*) The *Iroquois* possesses a gig that they claimed was never beaten; they challenged our boat and was taken up. A crew was quickly gotten and the stake money raised, $340. We were perfectly aware that the *Iroquois* had the best boat, but our crew was a crack one and the boys on board backed them with confidence. The *Shenandoah* sided with the *Iroquois* and helped them as far as money was concerned. The *Iroquois* was in great favor on shore and many a Dago remembers her to his sorrow. The race was four miles straight away and was set for Monday, July 12. Before that date fully $5,000 (gold) was up between the two ships. The day of the race finally arrived and a better one could hardly have been wished for, there being not a breath of air and not a ripple on the water. The boats were towed to their position four miles astern—the race to finish at our stern. Our boat had the position close to the shore while the other was toward the sea. The order to start was given and both took to the water at once, the *Iroquois* started off with 33 and our boat 28 strokes to the minute. Both boats kept well together the first mile, then our boat began steadily to gain time and at the 2d mile was two lengths ahead. The *Iroquois* stroke was very unsteady, varying from 32 to 35 per minute. Our boat kept the same stroke, crossing the line a winner in the excellent time of 35 minutes and 8 seconds, beating the *Iroquois* 49 seconds. So ended what is said to be the best race that was ever pulled on this coast. There was supposed to be more money staked on the result than was ever on a single backed boat. The race was a great surprise to many, but to us it was only what we expected. Thousands of dollars changed hands on the result. Our crew did good work and deserve great praise. As they are known in Vallejo, we will add their names: Hugh Sweeney, Coxswain; J. K. Johansen, stroke; J. H. Hemberg, 2d stroke; J. H. Eckstrom, 3d stroke; A. G. Hansom, 3d bow; Thomas H. Allen, 2d bow; William Bullock, bow. The *Independence* held these men before they joined this ship and they must take a pointer in time; if they want to win fame and money they had better make a rustle. I may add in conclusion that the boys feel rather sore over the beat they received at the hands of the Vallejo boys in the "Black Boat" and are anxious to try conclusions again.

U. S. S. HARTFORD, 2D RATE.
AT ANCHOR OFF CALLAO, PERU, July 14, 1886.

OIL CALMS THE SEA.

CAPTAIN MURRELL, of the English steamer *Surrey*, reports to the U. S. Hydrographic Office that while on a voyage from Baltimore to London in March last, he experienced heavy gales, attended with a high and confused sea, sweeping the decks and causing considerable damage. He filled the pans of the water closets aft with oakum and waste, and then poured in machine oil until the waste was fully saturated, allowing the oil to drip gradually over the side. The effect was remarkable, as no more seas came aboard. At 12 o'clock at night the oil in the waste became exhausted, and almost immediately afterward a heavy sea swept the deck, washing the man from the wheel, and doing other damage. The supply of oil was replenished and no further difficulty was experienced, the ship running easily for eighteen hours, and shipping no more water on deck. The *Surrey* was loaded with cattle, and Capt. Murrell attributed the preservation of the animals entirely to the use of oil.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C.—September 3, 1889, is the proper date. The date given in JOURNAL of June 13 was corrected in the number of June 27, 1885, and the list subsequently published in pamphlet form.

Clericus.—It has been decided that as general service clerks and messengers do not belong to any of the grades specified in Section 4819 R. S., they are not subject to the deduction of 12½ cents per month from their pay directed by that law.

J. C. B. asks if a soldier's term of enlistment expires while on a campaign in a hostile country, could the military authorities refuse to give him his discharge and hold him as a soldier until hostilities should cease? ANS.—Under present conditions the enlistment is a specific contract for a specific period, and when that period fully expires the contract, of course, terminates.

Clinton asks: What is the reason that in the different firings, the *rear* rank always fires first? ANS.—The

custom is said to have originated at the time when the formation in line was made up of three ranks, when the front rank fired kneeling, the second rank standing, and the rear rank was employed exclusively in loading the pieces of the men in front. We have sent you a Naval register.

A. P. asks: Can a soldier who serves five years and is discharged at a frontier post be re-enlisted there for the Marine Corps upon application to the Adjutant-General? ANS.—Such an enlistment might be made under the approval of the proper authorities, but it is not customary. The best way would be to first get discharged from the Army and then report for enlistment at a Marine Corps recruiting rendezvous.

Constant Reader asks: Where can I obtain programmes of Louisville, Houston, Mobile, Savannah and Galveston prize drills and scores made by companies? What is the best method of judging a prize drill? ANS.—For programmes and scores write to the committees of the different places you refer to. The requirements for judging a prize drill are to know tactics perfectly and keep a sharp lookout on every motion so that no error escapes you.

W. H. S. asks: When the garrison flag is taken down at retreat by a corporal without arms and two members of the guard with arms on return of the party with the flag, what respect should the sentinel and No. 1 post pay to the party? ANS.—Proper respect to the flag is but seldom observed. Properly, while the flag is hoisted at reveille and lowered at retreat, the guard should be drawn up at present arms. When the flag has been rolled up and the corporal with his escort passes No. 1 in carrying it back to the guard-house, the latter, if he wants to pay any respects, can do nothing but stand at carry arms because the time for saluting has passed.

W. S. H.—There can be no question as to the power of a commanding officer, Army or Navy, to order a man to duty in opposition to the recommendation of the doctor. But in so doing he assumes the risk of being held responsible for his action by superior authority. The regulations of the Navy require the C. O. of a vessel to cause a convenient place to be set apart for sick or disabled men, to which he shall have them removed *when the surgeon so advises*. He is also required to "pay the greatest attention to the health of the crew," and the surgeon "to deposit daily in the barrack a list of those whose condition requires that they shall be excused from duty."

Lex asks: 1. What are the latest decisions on the 103d article, and where officially announced? ANS.—In reference to desertion the War Department's decision is to be found on pages 354 and 355 of Winthrop's Mil. Law. Decision as not been published in orders.

2. How does the case of the two enlisted men tried at Washington Barracks, G. C. M. O., Dec. 28, 1885, for theft, etc., after having been tried by civil courts, stand? Has final decision of the Supreme Court been announced? ANS.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia overruled Justice Carter, and the sentence stands as promulgated. We give a synopsis of the decision this week, elsewhere.

W. H. E. asks: The recent election of Brigadier General has raised an argument on the following questions: Is an officer on leave of absence or furlough entitled to vote? Is the presiding officer obliged to keep the polls open for one hour because one officer is away on furlough, everybody else having voted in the first five minutes? ANS.—Par. 34 of the Military Code requires the polls to be kept open at least an hour after the time appointed for the election unless all entitled to vote shall leave deposited their ballots. An officer on leave loses none of his rights and is therefore entitled to vote. Our correspondent, whom we expected to know better, is reminded that an officer may be on leave of absence but never "on furlough."

McC. B. takes exception to our answer No 1 to W. W. and No 2 to Tyro, both in the JOURNAL of August 14, saying the former is wrong and the latter against official decisions from the War Department. We regret that we cannot agree with McC. B. Our first answer implied that general guides, and markers when carrying muskets, present with the battalion when after forming it the adjutant turns it over to the commander. General guides and markers at that time are in line of file closers, and form part of the battalion. Par. 381 directs that the adjutant brings the *battalion* to a present and no exceptions are made in favor of either general guides or markers. There is no reason based on military custom or common sense why they should be exempted from a duty in which all members of the battalion, officers and men, who carry weapons with which honors can be rendered participate. What should they do with their pieces while the battalion presents arms to its commander? Of course our answer does not apply to markers who simply carry a flagstaff. Par. 419 moreover permits file closers to take the place of markers. Should these for that reason be exempted from rendering a prescribed salute to their commander? Finally, in all well regulated regiments it is the custom for general guides and markers to present with the battalion on such occasions as referred to herein.

As to the second answer we refer McC. B. to page 23, "Official Memoranda of Decisions on Points of Tactics" (War Department), where he will find that a column of fours, twos, or files may be "marched a short distance to the rear or to a flank," etc., etc., which was all our answer implied. It is well understood by military men of common sense that tactics must be applied according to the demand of the situation, and this view was expressed by General Upton on various occasions. He certainly must have had an object when he embodied the march to rear and by the flank in the school of the soldier. On ordinary occasions we do not advise any deviation from the prescribed routine in the school of the company. McC. B., who is a National Guard officer, may some day find himself in command of a company and in a tight place, where bricks and dynamite are flying, and where no about by fours can be executed. Would he there sacrifice himself and his command to his devotion to par. 222, or would he let discretion take the place of valor, and get out by the less showy but more practical means prescribed in par. 34?

A CHANCE FOR ASTRONOMERS.

PREMIUM of 50 mark for the best answer to the following questions:

I. Why do the astronomers consider the sun as being "*at rest*," while they are knowing and teaching that the sun moves? Laplace says: "The sun moves at least with the velocity of the earth in its orbit."

II. The sun moving and being not fixed, is the Copernican intuition of the world tenable yet now-a-days?

III. Are the astronomers right to assert that astronomy stands or falls with the system of Corpernicus, and that no other system, *even by way of trial*, can or may be established?

The answers to these questions to be addressed to Augustus Tischner, Marschnerstrasse 7, Leipsic, frco., until Mai 1, 1887. The decision about which of the concurrents shall receive the premium, will be committed to the "Astronomical Society," which in September of 1887 will hold its assembly.

The concurrence may be sent in English, German or French, by each one belonging to whatever country.

The pamphlets sent in will become property of the receiver and will not be returned; their publication, total or partial, if it needs, shall be allowed to the receiver.

LEIPSIC, Aug. 1, 1886.

50 Mk. = 62,50 Frcs. = 2½ £ = 12,50 $ = 25 Roebl.

The attention of members of the U. S. Naval Institute is called to the above, which has been sent to that institute for their information.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE COMPANY DRILL SEASON.

WITH but few exceptions the companies composing the National Guard all through the country are well versed in the school of the company, or, in other words, they wheel well, step well, keep good alignments and distances, and accomplish everything necessary to show off well before an admiring multitude of friends, sisters, cousins, and aunts. As a general rule, when there is an "exhibition" drill a "guard mount" is included, and when the details manage to get on the line in fair shape, when the officer of the day and the drum-major render elegant salutes, when the adjutant and officers of the guard make no vital mistakes, and the platoons in marching past keep fair alignments, wheel into line, and break into fours in tolerable shape, then the command imagines it has accomplished the alpha and omega of military science. Whether officers and men know their practical duties as guards and sentinels, or whether they understand if when on a skirmish line they have to fire to the front or to the rear, does not make any difference. They can wheel like clockwork and salute in good style, and that ends the matter.

Most of the shortcomings in the New York as well as in every other camp, of which we have presented reports, are the direct results of too much attention to show drill and neglect of practical work. We call attention to the remarks on this subject in this week's issue by our Connecticut correspondent, who is an especially competent judge. What he says applies everywhere, and his remark that "no amount of fine guard *mounting* can compensate for execrable duty on post," is one to be taken into consideration by the entire citizen soldiery of the country.

The company drill season in some organizations has commenced, in others it will soon be taken up. Would it not be well now, before going to work, to consider this matter and make programmes of work in accordance with present requirements and abandon old militia customs? Men of intelligence, such as compose the National Guard, can easily be taught how to face, march, and wheel, etc., and if they once know how to do this with a reasonable degree of precision, any further attention paid to the matter is only a waste of time. Company commanders, therefore, should take measures to provide for the instruction of their men in guard, sentry, and skirmish duties. The armory, in teaching the two former branches, especially, affords equal facilities as the field. Commanders of separate companies should take particular notice.

A correspondent in the Cincinnati *Times and Star*, referring to the Ohio National Guard, says with regard to this subject:

Should not something be done to place us at work upon just such portions of the tactics as will be of service in time of active duty? We want to be prepared to move with ease in the best formations, or those "showing practical application in war," whether in the woods or in crowded streets. To do this we must have much practice, so that we cannot forget, no matter what may be our surroundings. The camps of the Ohio brigade this summer have shown nearly all of the time devoted to movements that find "no practical application in war." More than that, if called up the old officers will acknowledge that they found no use for "closed column" during the war. At that time and under the present system but little more can be said. Then officers will attempt little of the simple formations, but will devote hours to learning their regiments "to mass"—to get officers and men perfectly at home in the ployment and deployment, by divisions. What nonsense! Worse than that, what a waste of time!

Like the young doctor before the days of practical or bedside teaching, he must forget with his first patient the theories of the lecture room. So we, in our first experience, will find we have not been trained for service, but for "show."

I am surprised that officers high in rank (and I do not hesitate to include Gen. Axline) places a greater estimate upon the showy parts of the drill rather than such as "find practical application in war." What encouragement have we found in our feeble attempts to learn even a little of the skirmish drill by company? What time have we had for learning all that we should learn of the movements by fours for the company and battalion, the formation of the line and column in every way, and until we could no longer make mistakes? What portion of time have we had for the instruction of all of our officers and men in that most important part of our duty, the duties of guards?

If we tell the truth we must admit that we were required to turn aside from the battalion practice to practice the formation of the line of masses for dress parade, at other times to practice marching in column of companies that the review might be perfect.

The test was made upon the appearance at review. And how many of these we passed through, one after each evening parade, keeping the troops under arms an hour or two longer than the "bill called for," and unfitting them for the work of next day.

Some will say, what is your point? I name it—we should be limited in our practice to such parts of the drill as can be mastered by the poorest regiment in our service. That in an encampment we can cover all of the ground. Who will say our commander-in-chief may not select such portions of the standard tactics for field exercise as he may chose, when it is admitted upon all sides that Upton's company and battalion manœuvres embrace a great deal more than can be used? Why may not Ohio or other States select "a course of drill, and limit practice to these parts?" We must know that in the time allotted us (one week of practice in each year) we can only learn thoroughly the simpler portions of our drill. We fulfil our law if we practice these as required by the tactics. What a step to the front could we have an order now in which our commander-in-chief would say, "Practice in the several organizations of the National Guard will be limited to the following paragraphs of Upton's Infantry tactics." Then follow with the most practical portions of the School of the Soldier, the company and battalion, the skirmish drill and the ceremonies entire.

Without this, or something equal to it, our commanding officers will go on from year to year trying to cover the entire subject, but learning nothing perfectly. Let us have a few simple movements for drill; then, after six months, require that every officer in the service shall know these perfectly. Who will apply the remedy? Each regimental commander may for his own regiment. But why not have an order making the practice uniform? In our practice for the general camp of next year there is not a more important matter before us now. S.

NATIONAL GUARD INSPECTIONS.

If inspections are ordered for the purpose of ascertaining the actual condition of the troops, their preparation for service and general efficiency, then the inspector should be afforded full opportunity to satisfy himself on all the points in question. This cannot be done in a hurry, nor in a crowded room by gaslight. Last year's inspections in the evenings, so far as their affording the inspector an opportunity to form a correct judgment of what he saw is concerned, did not answer the purpose. We do not intend to call them farces, but they were but little better. So far as is known all the New York regiments intend to be inspected in some armory in the evening, the only exception known being the 22d, which will go to Governor's Island for the purpose.

If it is worth while to have inspections at all they should be held in the right manner, that is, in broad daylight, in the open field, and at least an afternoon should be devoted to the purpose, so that not only the condition of the arms, clothing, etc., but also the proficiency of the troops in company, skirmish, and battalion manœuvres can be ascertained. If no information, especially on the last mentioned point, is obtained, an inspection is without purpose and may as well be omitted altogether. It is still time to correct the matter by issuing orders to have the inspections in the field, and for this purpose we call attention to the matter.

CREEDMOOR MATCHES.

THE 9th "Qualification" and "Champion Marksman's Class" matches were shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, Aug. 28. The weather was very hot with a light southerly wind, which, being favorable to the competitors, the scores made were the best on the average made this season. The attendance was very large, nearly all the regiments in the 1st and 2d Brigades being represented. Capt. Fred. L. Holmes, Co. I, 23d Regt., was the winner of the Gold Marksman's Badge in this match and is now the ninth man to compete for it. The following are the best scores made, those marked thus (*) being the winners in this match:

	Co.	Regt.	200	500	Total.
Pvt. J. F. Klein,.	17th	Sep.	21	25	46
Capt. F. L. Holmes*	I	23d	22	24	46
Pvt. G. W. Lotz	G	13th	23	23	46
Gen. C. F. Robbins	Staff.		21	24	45
Sergt. A. D. Becken*	N. C. S.	23d	21	24	45
Col. F. C. McLewee	Staff.		21	24	45
Sergt. F. I. Perry*	I	23d	22	23	45
Capt. W. L. Candee*	B	23d	23	22	45
Pvt. H. D. Hamilton*	I	23d	21	23	44
Pvt. W. G. Owen*	I	7th	21	23	44
Lieut. E. F. Young	C	7th	22	22	44
Pvt. F. S. Kennedy*	F	7th	24	20	44
Capt. W. H. Palmer	Staff	7th	19	24	43
Pvt. J. B. Elmendorf*	G	7th	19	24	43
Pvt. S. C. Pirie	I	23d	20	23	43
Sergt. W. A. Stokes	I	23d	20	23	43
Col. J. B. Frothingham	Staff.		21	22	43
Lieut. N. B. Thurston	E	22d	21	22	43
Corpl. F. P. DeVigne	D	13th	22	21	43
Pvt. R. M. Kalloch	H	7th	20	22	42
Sergt. W. N. Bairer	B	22d	24	18	42

The next match where members of the N. G. can count their scores as qualifying scores, takes place in the Fall Meeting, Sept. 13 to 18, match No. 8, All Comers and Marksman's Badge Match, open every day during the meeting, and where they also will have an opportunity of winning other cash prizes, ranging from $5 to $25. There will also be three matches in October, and one on "Election Day" in November, which will close the season of 1886, and all competitors will be eligible to win prizes.

In a supplementary programme the following extra prizes and additional matches are announced: Messrs. Richard Oliver and Bloomfield, of No. 23 John street, prizes to the value of $50 for members of the National Guard, S. N. Y., using the Remington rifle, State model. Two additional prizes, value $5 each, will be given in matches No. 2, 4, 6, 7, and 17, to be awarded to the competitors making the highest scores, but failing otherwise to be prize winners in the above-mentioned matches.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The 22d Regiment, N. Y., have received permission from Major-General Schofield to parade on Governor's Island for inspection on October 7 next. According to present appearances, this will be the only organization to be inspected in day time in the open field this year. It is gratifying to see the regiment stick to solid soldierly work. The board of officers have arranged for a trip up the East River on Thursday Sept. 2, which will include a clambake, to which the officers at Willet's Point have accepted an invitation. In return, the Willet's Pointers have made arrangements to entertain the 22d by a pontoon drill, which will doubtless prove an interesting affair.

The 12th regiment will soon begin their usual round of artillery drill and practice with heavy ordnance at Fort Wadsworth.

The annual clam bake of James C. Rice Post 29, G. A. R., will take place at "Roton Point Grove" Sept. 9, 1886. The steamer *Wm. Fletcher*, leaves foot of West 22d St., at 8.30 and East 23d St., at 9.30 A. M., sharp. There will be bountiful and variegated supply of choice viands and beverages, and it is safe to predict the usual "happy time" and that no one will get left.

In G. O. 15 the Commander-in-Chief of the Connecticut National Guard says: "The number of officers and men of the brigade who have been present during the encampment is large beyond precedent. They have been prompt, cheerful, and faithful in the performance of their duties. They have visibly improved in discipline from day to day. A cordial and kindly feeling among their different organizations towards each other has been especially noticeable. The Commander-in-Chief expresses his great satisfaction with them, and his belief that the National Guard is to-day worthy (as he trusts that it will always continue to be worthy) of the respect, the confidence, and the liberal support of the people of Connecticut."

Adjutant-General Stephen R. Smith, of Connecticut, at the close of the camp on Saturday, Aug. 28, became the recipient of an extremely handsome gold watch. The present was made by the officers of the Guard in appreciation of his high character as a soldier as well as an individual, and in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of his entry into the National Guard. The Governor made the presentation speech.

The 22d Regiment has been without an adjutant ever since the election of Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding to his present position. Some time ago it was intimated that Lieut. N. B. Thurston would be appointed to fill the position, but since then circumstances have arisen which make it impossible for that able officer to accept the position. A regiment like the 22d should not be without an adjutant, especially when it is considered that there is no lack of material from which to make a good selection. As long as Thurston will not take the place, why not appoint Lieut. W. B. Smith, of Co. B, who has all the qualifications required to fill the office creditably?

Brigadier-General James McLeer has had a slight attack of bronchitis, but is on the way to recovery. The General only a few months ago recovered from a severe illness.

With regard to the recent election of Brigadier General, we publish the following telegram, dated Kingston, Ontario, Aug. 24, 1886, the day before the election:

"*Gen. J. M. Varian:*

I am not a candidate. Do not allow my name used.

DANIEL D. WYLIE."

The new Armory of the Light Horse Squadron of Milwaukee was opened on Monday evening, Aug. 16. A brilliant and large audience was present. Col. Charles King made the presentation speech in his usual felicitous manner.

The selection of Gen. Fitzgerald to command the reorganized brigade, will be entirely satisfactory to every one if the General finds time to give his personal attention to the duties of his position and selects a working and not an ornamental staff. The responsibility upon him is very serious, as under the reorganization the peace of the chief city of the Union, and the security of its million and half of inhabitants and its billions of property, in certain contingencies, entrusted to his keeping. The staff officers under an officer charged with such responsibilites, cannot be selected with too great care. We do not doubt

that General Fitzgerald fully appreciates this, and in any effort he may make to increase the efficiency of his command he can depend upon the support of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. There is one thing, however, that we are utterly intolerant of and that is the use of military appointments to administer to the vanity or the personal importance of anyone. The man who simply seeks to make himself conspicuous should join a theatre or jump from the Brooklyn Bridge, and not meddle with the serious business of war. This, Gen. Fitzgerald as a soldier of experience, fully understands, and it is only to second his efforts to secure an efficient staff that we say what we do.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has appointed the following Board of Examination for officers: Lieut.-Col. Geo. Moore Smith, 7th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Harding, 22d Regt., and Major Edward Duffy, 69th Regt.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE CONNECTICUT CAMP.

THE Connecticut encampment commenced on Monday, the 23d, and terminated on Saturday, the 28th. The proficiency of the troops was illustrated in the usual guard mountings, parades, and drills, in a sham battle or field day on Thursday, and in the grand climax of the Governor's day on Friday. The troops present were the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Regiments, the 5th battalion, 2 companies of Governor's Foot Guards, the battery and the Gatling batteries belonging to the different organizations. No special or marked improvement over last year could be seen by your correspondent, but when it is taken into consideration that all of these organizations are full of new men, and that these new soldiers fully keep up the well-deserved reputation obtained by their predecessors, it may well be said that, while as a *whole* there has been nothing gained over last year, the regiments are deserving of great praise that they keep up their efficiency under such circumstances. It would be well if the period of service of all men should not terminate until after the annual encampment is over, and thus the organizations could go on review with a full body of old and instructed soldiers. Every regiment did well, and each had its distinguishing excellence. The 2d, in the opinion of your correspondent, was generally the best in marching, manual, battalion movements, and appearance. The 4th continues to show improvement, while the 1st and 3d maintain their usual efficiency. The 3d went into camp with an almost entirely new body of field and staff officers, and of course suffers some from the swapping of horses while crossing a stream. The 5th battalion was particularly steady on review, and marched with a good step and steady line. The battery, as usual, surprised all of those who know what a difficult thing it is to whip a lot of horses into shape in four days. In battalion movements the 2d was decidedly ahead of any, and in the march past before the Governor on Friday was *facile princeps*. In this connection, however, it must be said that the first company of Governor's Foot Guards was in no respect behind any of the organizations in marching. I did not see it perform any manœuvres.

In the volley firing, which terminated the review of Friday, almost every regiment did remarkably well, but the 1st excelled all. Not a single firing was marred by an error. The camp was in a good state of police the day I particularly noticed it, and I am informed was kept so. No especial changes in its lay out and service have been made since last year. In point of fact there is really little to be noted different from the condition of things a year ago, with the exception that the battery has been provided with new 3-inch ordnance guns and the erection of a sea coast and mortar battery. The sea coast battery was unfortunately not completed in time for use this year, and the mortar battery was deficient in needed implements and material. But the latter was sufficiently in trim to enable it to be drilled at once, and to give an opportunity to the troops and spectators to see it in actual operation. Some firing with empty mortar shells and others with fuses in was had, and it was decidedly a novel sight to probably ninety hundredths of all the spectators. But it would be advisable next year to have such practice at a target in the river, or placed at some less dangerous point than that on which the shells finally landed, during these firings. While fortunately no accident occurred, it was possible that one might have taken place, as the mortars were fired from the lower end of the encampment, and the shells landed in and about its centre. As the boundary line was composed of soldiers and citizens, any error in aiming would have been prolific in disaster, and indeed when the fuse plugs were blown out, almost over the heads of the spectators, it is a wonder that somebody was not hurt. Such a thing should never be permitted. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. Without doubt the erection of these batteries will add much to the value of the encampment hereafter, and it is the move in the right direction as far as the preparation of this particular body of militia for practical service is involved. If they are ever called upon to protect their homes, it will have to be as artillerists and not as infantry. The field day movements I, unfortunately, did not see. I understand they were quite successful, being less of a hurly burly of firing, and more a study of positions and manœuvring.

Eventually such exercises will be carried out with a well defined purpose of instruction in which officers and men will acquire a truer knowledge of the requirements and exigencies of service. Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, was this year detailed by the War Department to inspect the encampment and will undoubtedly give a valuable report thereon. This was another of the new departures of this year and Connecticut has joined her sister States at last in this custom.

In conclusion, it appears to me that the Connecticut Militia continues to maintain its high position. There is only one thing which is painfully apparent, and that is the utter inefficiency of the sentinels and their general ignorance of their duties. There is no excuse for this. Instruction in the duties of sentinels can be given in the armory and should be during the winter. No amount of fine guard *mounting* compensates for execrable duty on post. This matter should be attended to during the ensuing year, so that at the next encampment the man on post will understand that he is king for the time being, and will be so thoroughly acquainted with his business that he will impress all with the belief that he means what he says.

With this exception there was nothing to cavil at that came under my notice.

VERMONT.

THE annual encampment and muster of the Vermont troops was held near Burlington from Aug. 24 to Aug. 28, the camp being named Camp Stannard. The National Guard of Vermont is not extensive, consisting of one four-gun battery of artillery, one infantry regiment of 10 companies, and one separate company, all scattered through numerous towns of the State. The only time during the year when the regiment works as a unit is at the annual camp. The State, however, keeps up the brigade organization with a brigadier general and staff.

Owing to their dispersed locations the companies arrived in camp at various times during the day, and on this account and a heavy rain but little work could be performed. The tents had, however, been pitched beforehand, and the men on arrival in camp had little to do beyond taking possession and making themselves comfortable and attending to the wants of the inner man. In the afternoon the rain ceased, and at 4.30 things were in such shape that the guard was mounted, although still one company was missing. It would not be fair to criticise this ceremony, in view of the well under tood disadvantages and lack of opportunity of isolated companies, with regard to any drill beyond the school of the company. When this condition of things is taken into consideration, the first attempt was quite creditable. The dress parade, under command of Col. W. L. Greenleaf, was still better than the guard mount, but the companies worked together in the manual in but indifferent style, which, when the hurry in which they had to get ready for duty and their inexperience are considered, was but natural. Col. Greenleaf in the evening assembled the officers for theoretical instruction.

The second day found the entire 1st Regiment in camp, the last company having arrived at 5.45 P. M. the day previous The weather being favorable, the whole programme was carried out to the letter, and when dress parade closed the exercises of the day the bearing of the men and their work clearly showed the effects of the training they had received during the day. Of course, less noise would have been acceptable after taps, but in country companies, which become subject to strict rules of military discipline only during a few days each year, this is not unnatural.

The third day, in addition to the usual mornings work, presented something novel in National Guard camps—a street riot drill. Of course, this was not executed on the field, but the 1st Regiment marched to the city for the purpose. The various evolutions, which are few and simple and yet require intimate acquaintance with all the details of the drill, a cool head and presence of mind in a superior degree, were executed in a very satisfactory manner. Col. Greenleaf showed good judgment and appreciation of the necessities of the times in adding exercises of this sort to his programme.

The battery during the afternoon gave a very creditable exhibition of mounted artillery drill, having in the forenoon been inspected by the U. S. officer, Lieutenant W. H. Coffin, 5th Art. The usual dress parade, well executed, ended the day's exercises and showed that everybody was profiting by the constant attention to duty necessary to carry out the routine of exercises in a proper manner. The Governor arrived in camp, but the usual ceremonies attendant upon such visits were deferred to the following day. The presence of the Governor did not interfere with the carrying out of the usual forenoon programme, but in the afternoon a review and dress parade took the place of the customary work. In both instances the troops presented a very creditable appearance, and their progress since previous encampments was demonstrated beyond doubt.

The men were equally steady at the standing review, as on the march, and the bearing of the men of the light battery especially deserved the favorable comments of the Governor at the conclusion of the day's work. This is still more true with regard to their exhibition drill after the ceremonies, during which nearly 200 rounds of blank ammunition were fired with remarkable precision. In an hour after the conclusion of the drill the battery with horses and guns was aboard the train en route for home.

An infantry sham battle took place at the end of the gubernatorial ceremonies, and camp was broken early on Saturday, Aug. 28. The work done all through was creditable.

In the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 27, the 1st regiment and the 1st Separate Company passed in review before the Governor and staff and Brig.-Gen. Kingsley and staff. Senator Edmunds was a member of the party. The Governor's party then went to the headquarters tent. The National Guard formed in a hollow square, and addresses were made by Gov. Pingree, Lieut.-Gov. Orsbee, Senator Edmunds. Senator Edmunds thought the National Guard ought to have a new equipment and guns of the latest pattern. He said he would call the attention of the Secretary of War to the matter. Senator Edmunds was loudly cheered.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has appointed W. Emlen Roosevelt and Frank K. Appleton aides on his staff. Both gentlemen served on the General's staff before.

THE GALVESTON PRIZE DRILL.

THE recent Galveston prize drill was a success in every respect. In addition to the competing companies there were on the ground Light Battery F, 3d U. S. Art., Capt. J. M. Lancaster, and three companies of the 16th U. S. Infantry and two U. S. bands. Forty-three National Guard companies were present, including Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, Battery B, Washington Artillery, of New Orleans; Dallas Rifle Company; Galveston Artillery and Gatling gun detachment of Battery A, St. Louis Artillery.

Infantry—Houston Light Guard; Sealy Rifles; Artillery Light Guard, of Galveston; Belknap Rifles, of San Antonio; Prairie City Guards, of Weimer; Chautauqua Guard, of San Marcos; Orange Rifles, Washington Guard, of Galveston; San Antonio Rifles; Palestine Light Infantry; Texas Rifles, of Austin; Douglass, of Tyler; Brenham Rifles; Collin Guard, of McKinney; Bonner Rifles, of Tyler; Reagan Guard, of Mineola; Bryan Rifles, Grayson Rifles, of Sherman; Terrell Rifles; Panther City Fencibles, of Fort Worth; Flatonia Rifles, Navastota Guard, Decatur Rifles, Gainesville Rifles, Alvarado Guard, Brenham Light Guard, Hibernia Rifles, of Dallas; Texas Home Guard, of Corsicana; Dallas Light Guard, Houston Light Infantry, Companies A, B, and C; Washington Artillery, of New Orleans; Branch Guard, of St. Louis; Montgomery True Blues, of Alabama; Co. F, Louisville Legion, and Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis.

The official scores were as follows, 100 being taken as a minimum percentage:

Infantry.—1. Houston Light Guard, 90 per cent., $4,500; 2. Montgomery True Blues, 87½, $1,500; 3. San Antonio Rifles, 87, $500; 4. Branch Guards, 86; 5. Louisville Legion, 77; 6. Belknap Rifles, 76.

State Companies.—1. San Antonio Rifles, 87 per cent., $1,000; 2. Belknap Rifles, San Antonio, 76, $750; 3. Sealey Rifles, Galveston, 70, $500; 4. Bryan Rifles, 69, $300; 5. Artillery Light Guard, Galveston, 64, $200; 6. Texas Rifles, Austin, 58; 7. Douglas Rifles, Tyler, 50; 8. Bonner Rifles, Tyler, 39; 9. Brenham Rifles, 35; 10. Brenham Light Guard, 34.

Prairie City Guards, of Weimer, and Grayson Rifles, of Sherman, withdrawn.

Winners of Individual Prizes.—First: Private A. Alphonse, Busch Zouaves, $150. Second: Private Wagner, Louisville Legion, $50.

(Signed), R. R. STEEDMAN, 1st Lieut. 16th Inf.,
S. W. DUNNING, 1st Lieut. 16th Inf.,
W. K. WRIGHT, 2d Lieut. 16th Inf.,
Judges.

Artillery, maximum 3.—1. Washington Artillery, New Orleans, 2.94, $1,000; 2. Louisiana Field Artillery, New Orleans, 2.87, $500; 3. Crawford Battery, Dallas, Tex., 2.85.

The Galveston Artillery withdrew before finishing the programme, owing to several men being prostrated by the heat.

Gunner Fred. Kornbeck, of the Washington Artillery, was recommended as the best drilled gunner.

(Signed), J. M. LANCASTER, Capt. 3d Art.,
H. C. DANES, 1st Lieut 3d Art.,
JOHN E. MYERS, 1st Lieut. 3d Art.,
Judges.

NEW JERSEY.

THE encampment of the New Jersey militia at Sea Girt, was completed on Saturday, Aug. 28. The troops acquitted themselves creditably, but the camp does not seem to have been without disagreeable episodes. This is sure to be the case when camps are used for other purposes than the purely military instruction of the troops.

One story told by the daily papers is to this effect: Dr Victor Mravlag, Assistant Surgeon to the regiment and a prominent physician of Elizabeth, was directed by Col. E. H. Ropes to call upon Quartermaster-General Lewis Perrine and have a matter of transportation adjusted. He found Gen. Perrine sitting on the porch surrounded by a number of ladies and staff officers. Raising his hand in proper salute he was about to report, when Gen. Perrine excitedly exclaimed: "Report back to your regiment, sir; you are too too d—d dumb to talk to. Tell your Colonel to send me a man with some sense. The ladies hastily arose from their seats and retired, when an exciting scene followed between the aged Quartermaster, who is 74 years old, and the Surgeon. Dr. Mravlag, a short time afterward, forwarded a charge against Gen. Perrine "for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman."

General Sewell is reported to have refused to attend a reception given by the Governor on the ground that the camp was supported by the State for the purpose of giving the militia a chance to learn practical soldiering, and not as a picnic party, and saw no reason why he should change now his invariable custom of never participating in any social entertainments outside of camp while on active duty.

MESSRS. J. H. MCKENNEY & Co., Grand street, N. Y., have just received orders from the General Government for the supply of 6,000 "Frazer" cartridge boxes to the National Guard of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The cartridge box differs but little in size and shape from the McKeever box, but instead of containing two rows of loops in which the cartridges have to be inserted, one by one, it offers the facility for placing into the box a whole block containing 20 cartridges at a time, and when the cartridges are used the block can be thrown out and substituted by a new one without loss of time. This box is a great improvement. The McKenneys have also large orders for a new bayonet scabbard, which differs from the Hoffman scabbard inasmuch as it has a metallic "mouthpiece" attached, which facilitates the returning of the bayonet without injuring the leather part and obviates all difficulty in drawing and returning the bayonet.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In the "Magazine of American History" for September the Hon. Horatio King, a member of President Buchanan's Cabinet, writes a most readable paper on his "First and Last Sight of Abraham Lincoln." There is also a continuation of General Lee's valuable war studies, "From Cedar Mountain to Chantilly," one of the best accounts of that campaign yet given to the reading public. In the Original Documents of the number may be found the original letter of Washington's dentist, referring to "Washington's Last Tooth," an item that has been running through the newspapers during the past month.

The *Armee und Marine-Zeitung* (Vienna) states that the historical section of the German General Staff has prepared a complete history of the Danish War of 1864. It will form two large volumes, the first of which will be published this autumn, the other within at most one year.

Robert Clarke and Co., of Cincinnati, have issued "Bibliotheca Americana, 1886," a volume of 280 pages and a valuable catalogue of a collection of books and pamphlets relating to America. To this is added a descriptive list of Robert Clarke and Co.'s historical publications.

The September number of *Outing* contains, among other things, a continuation of the diary of Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., entitled, "After Geronimo."

The Rebellion Records office is about to issue a supplemental volume containing the proceedings of the Fitz-John Porter Court-martial.

THE MESS.

A SCREED FOR THE CRITICS.

Be like the skylark, O my soul!
That soaring loves to sing;
And upward cleaves the airy blue,
On heaven-aspiring wing.

And in its singing, soaring flight,
Drops down such tuneful rain,
That he who lifts a wondering eye,
To see whence comes the strain,

Asks not, if to the earth or sky,
Such melodies belong;
Or whether bird or angel sings,
But only lists the song.

Still higher mounts the little bird,
On palpitating wing;
Soars onward, upward through the blue,
And only soars to sing.

Until, lost in his heaven of song,
The earth left far below,
If gossips scold or critics rave,
How should he care or know? C. F. C.

Mr. Clarence Stetson furnishes *Puck* with the explanation which follows of the technical terms used in poker:

Age.—Any gray-headed player.

Ante.—An unpopular relative always present at games of poker.

Blaze.—Something seen when four aces are held against a Westerner with an ace high flush.

Blind.—A term applied to a man who don't see you playfully steal a blue chip off his pile. In such cases, keep it.

Call.—The sudden sense of duty that calls some men home when $100 ahead.

Chips.—Ivory or bone tokens, representing a fixed value in money —— or "wind."

Chipping, or to Chip.—Betting money, or "blowing in wind."

Discard.—Throwing away the cards given you by the dealer, and playing those in your boots.

Draw.—The act of drawing a player's attention while you deal yourself six cards.

Eldest Hand, or Age.—The oldest bald head present.

Filling.—Working the decanter, often.

Foul Hand.—Any hand that beats yours.

Frozen Out.—Going home in the morning, quite broke.

Going Better.—Going home with $10.

Going In.—The time when you feel sure you will win.

Jack-Pots.—A cross between a turkey-raffle and a chicken-shoot.

Limit.—An imaginary quantity.

Pass.—A term used when you want a friend to pass you a heart.

Say.—This is the word applied to the remarks you make after a four-hour run of bad luck.

Table Stakes.—Where the man, on the dealer's left, forgets to put up, and you play to see who has the table.

——— ——— !——— ! !———? ? .———

Marks used to indicate what you know your wife will say to you when you get home.

In "Some Hit and Miss Chat" we find the following: "It isn't often that a good story comes from West Point; there is the land of the chestnut incomparable; there stories that Chauncey M. Depew coined seasons ago, tickling tales that Horace Porter told in his first after-dinner speech in the boyhood of Noah, go the rounds as fresh specimens of the cuteness of this latter day, and the man who has a yarn to spin need never hesitate to handle it for fear its burrs may prick him. There is only one known instance on record where any protest against ancient history was heard on West Point ground. That was during this last Commencement season, when Gen. King, Gen. Francis T. Nichols, Gen. Horace Porter, and two or three of their newspaper friends were met together to kill a half hour that intervened between a couple of events of interest. Gen. Porter of course followed the instincts of his nature and began to tell a story. It was a good story—Horace Porter never told a story that wasn't good—and the recitation was hailed with applause. Only at its end one of the New York newspaper men said with a diabolical calmness: 'General, it seems to me that somebody stole that story from you when I was a boy, for I'm sure I came across it then in a book that was written by a person named Marryatt.'

"'Ah, my friend, quoth Horace Porter in quick

reply and all unabashed, "you're all right so far as you go; but the fact is that the man who stole that story first was Aristophanes, who boldly put it into one of his Greek comedies. You see that I suffered before Marryatt's day.'"

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One of West Point's worthies is of the name of Wagstaff, a brave and daring fighter, a glorious comrade, a man of generous nature, and wit inimitable. West Point's rocks will crumble ere Wagstaff's stories are forgotten; but here is a sonnet that his name is attached to which I have never heard quoted off the ground up the Hudson where we make our soldiers, and I'm pretty sure that hitherto it has never gotten into the print that it deserves. Soldier Wagstaff ranked as Colonel in war times, but for "gallant and meritorious conduct" he was brevetted Brigadier-General. One day an acquaintance met the brave man on the street and asked whether it was his rank as Colonel or his brevet as Brigadier-General that regulated his salary. A merry twinkle came then into the Wagstaff eye and he replied:

"When Hamlet's father cried out: 'Oh, my offence is rank and smells to heaven!' he didn't mean brevet rank, for there isn't a d—d scent in it."

ATTACKING A RAILROAD TRAIN.

On the occasion of the military inspection of the 13th ult., General Borson, says the *Moniteur des l'Armée* (Paris), caused some interesting manœuvres to be executed. These consisted of an attack on a train in motion, which left Rodez at 2.20 P. M. with 400 men of the 81st regiment of the Line, carrying in addition ambulance wagons, officers' horses, and other regulation material. Gens. Borson and Marthé, and Col. Courtois were among the party. On arriving opposite the farm of Mazeilles the train, which was decorated with tricolor flags, was attacked by a body of men in ambush. An instant stoppage was made, the troops sprang from the carriages and opened fire on the enemy, who were held to have been driven back to a neighboring height. Gen. Borson in the meantime superintended the fixture of the inclined planes by which horses and material were to be detrained, an operation lasting only a few minutes. The troops then pursued the enemy, who were obliged to retire to Mazeilles and the adjoining woods. After a well-sustained fire of over half an hour, during which over 5,000 blank cartridges were expended, the bugles sounded the cease fire. Victors and vanquished then embarked on the train, which reached Rodez at five o'clock.

TROUBLES OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

Rumors of General Boulanger's resignation have been current in France, but they seem to be premature. On the other hand, fresh accusations are brought against the unfortunate and indiscreet War Minister, who is said a few years back to have offered his services to the Bonapartes. His letters are to be published. It may be remembered that in his letter to M. Limbourg, endeavoring to explain his conduct, he said: "When the Duc d'Aumale, without taking military regulations into account, on the pretence of hunting, but for an object which is clear to-day, gathered a number of officers round him, I was directed by the War Minister of the day to remonstrate with him, and I obeyed." Now, it is pointed out that there exists a Ministerial circular recommending cavalry officers to accept all such invitations as those issued by the Duc d'Aumale. In fact, the Duke, in inviting all the officers in the neighboring garrisons to hunt at Chantilly, was simply acting in accordance with the circular in question. However, the Radicals in Paris suspected the Duke of plotting, and M. Clémenceau complained to General Billot, who offered to bet that there was no foundation for the report. Colonel Boulanger was despatched to Chantilly to investigate matters, and he reported that there was not the slightest trace of any military conspiracy or any attempt to tamper with officers. It is now asked whether General Boulanger made a false report to General Billot, or whether he speaks falsely now in accusing the Duke of plotting against the Republic.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

(From the London Times.)

CARRIER PIGEONS IN GERMANY.

Carrier pigeons have long been an object of attention to the Governments of Germany and France. In this latter country the Minister of War lately directed a census of the carrier pigeons to be made, when it appeared that at Lille there are 8,000; at Roubaix, 15,000; at the little town of Wattrelos, in the Department of the Nord, there are 3,000, partly belonging to private individuals, partly to societies who endeavor to improve the quality of the birds. Attention is paid to the birds chiefly in the manufacturing districts of the east and north. In Germany the War Department has 6,000 pigeons. There are about 100 associations that have about 15,000 birds. Independently of business messages there are frequent flying matches, and it has been ascertained that every year some thousands of pigeons are lost in those matches, or at least never arrive at their destinations or return to their homes. There is an erroneous impression generally prevalent that carrier pigeons always find their way, but German experience at least is quite against this. It has been found that birds frequently fly, not straight from point to point, but making a detour by some place with which they are familiar. By direction of the German War Office Dr. G. H. Schneider, who has devoted much attention to carrier pigeons, is investigating the question of how they find their way. He is inclined to think it is purely a matter of training and habit. They will almost always go astray if taken to distant places or neighborhoods to which they are not accustomed.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

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At Constantinople it is stated that Batoum is being fortified with guns of the heaviest calibre, and that 6,000 men from the Caucasus have been ordered to reinforce the garrison there.

The French divisional manœuvres near the Sarthe, will commence on September 4 next, under the direction of General Coiffé, commanding the 7th Division of Infantry. The commanders of army corps during the approaching autumn manœuvres will only receive their ciphered instructions on the night preceding important movements. They will, therefore, have to prepare their plans of action almost at a moment's notice.

The Maharajah of Cashmere has expressed a desire that his State shall be placed in direct communication with the Indian system of railways. Survey is to be made of the various routes practicable for this purpose.

Rumors are in circulation at St. Petersburg that China is hastening her armament in a somewhat remarkable manner. It is asserted that several well-known English manufacturers have contracted to furnish her shortly with 200,000 rifles.

General Boulanger has presented M. Grévy, the President of the Republic, with a copy, in two volumes, of the "Lives of French Marshals, Generals of Division, and Camp Marshals," embracing a period of nearly 700 years—namely, from 1185 to 1880. This remarkable work, of which only a limited number has been printed, was compiled from the national archives under the direction of the War Minister. The first volume treats of the period comprised between 1185 and 1792, while the second dates from September 25 of the latter year and runs down to 1880.

A comparison of the ages of the several German-speaking universities is of interest just now in connection with the Heidelberg commemoration. The oldest is Prague, founded in 1348; next comes Vienna, founded in 1365; Heidelberg follows, being the senior of the universities in the German Empire, founded in 1386; then Leipsig, in 1409; Freidburg, (Baden,) in 1454; Griefswald, in 1456; Bale, in 1460; Munich, in 1472; Tubingen, in 1477; Marburg, in 1527; Konigsburg, in 1544; Iena, in 1558; Wurzburg, in 1582; Giessen, in 1607; Kiel, in 1665; Halle, in 1694; Breslau, in 1702; Gottingen, in 1737; Erlangen, in 1743; Berlin, in 1810; Bonn, in 1818; Zurich, in 1838; Berne, in 1834; Strasburg, re-established in 1872, originally founded in 1567.

The new 13·5-inch 68-ton gun, the largest of the new pattern breech-loading guns yet manufactured at Woolwich, has just been successfully proved at the butts at the Royal Arsenal. Ten rounds were fired from the gun, commencing with 480 lbs., and ending with 590 lbs. of powder, the proof cylinders being the same weight throughout. At the conclusion of the trial a careful examination was made of the bore, from which it appeared that the "liner" had given slightly. It was less than one-tenth of an inch, and was about two-thirds of the way down the bore towards the muzzle. This is not considered of sufficient importance to prevent the trial of the gun being continued, and it will be shortly sent to Shoeburyness to complete an exhaustive trial.

Experiments of an unusually valuable character have recently been made on the armor-clad *Provence* off the islands of Hyères. The trials in question were intended principally to determine the effects of machine-gun fire at from 1,200 to 1,500 metres on the deck, tops, and crews of an enemy's vessel. In this case the crew of the *Provence* were replaced by man targets. The results were most conclusive, and reflected, according to the *Moniteur de l'Armée* (Paris), the greatest credit on the officers and men who carried out the trials. The enemy's deck, it was found, would have been absolutely untenable in action, and the armored redoubt by which the commander is nominally sheltered would have been equally uninhabitable, as the projectiles penetrated in great numbers through the small apertures by which the movements of the vessel are directed. The funnel, tops, and rigging of the vessel were riddled with shot.

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THE first railway uniting Asia and Europe, from Perm to Tobolsk, via Ekaterinburg to Tiucmen, was opened a few days ago.

ADMIRAL BERANGER has invited tenders for 85 steel cannon and 97 carriages, to be constructed in Spain. The system of guns definitely adopted in the Spanish naval service is that of Brigdr. Hontoria, of the Spanish Marine Artillery.

THE *Whitchall Review* reverses its field glass on the United States when observing: "It is not a little amusing to note the double-faced action indulged in by the American press over the question of anarchy. So long as this is under the disguise of Fenianism, socialism and dynamiting conducted to the detriment of English life and property the Americans and their press have no sympathy to express for those troubles, but when the same form of rebellion takes place in America the instigators and perpetrators of civil rebellion are hunted down, captured, tried, and condemned. But, then, what happens in Chicago is one thing and what happens in London is another."

THE English Government has placed with Messrs. Campbell and Co., Cyclops Steel and Iron Works, and Messrs. John Brown and Co., Atlas Steel and Iron Works, of Sheffield, the order for the armor-plates for the *Nile* and *Trafalgar*, which are now building in Her Majesty's dockyards at Pembroke and Portsmouth. The total weight of the armor ordered is 4,908 tons. The work is about equally divided between the two companies. 1,132 tons of the plates are of 20 in. thickness, the heaviest which have yet been ordered for British war ships in steel-faced armor. The whole of these 20 in. plates will be made by Messrs. Cammell and Co. The nearest to them were the turret plates for the Italian armor-clad *Italia*, which were 19⅝ in. thick. The weight upon each ship will be 2,454 tons.

THE capital invested in the Indian railway system, with its connected steamer services, is estimated at £161,917,840. Of this sum the Government have spent directly £82,255,391.

THE Emperor of Austria opened Aug. 29, at Pesth, the new cavalry barracks in connection with the bicentennial celebration of the taking of Buda. The Emperor said he hoped his brave soldiers would find in the new barracks a dear home, from which they would gain fresh strength to fulfil their duties to the throne and to the Fatherland.

AT Milford Haven a torpedo boat going at full speed rammed another of these lightly constructed vessels. The rammer caught the rammee almost at right angles, and it was anticipated that she would have been seriously damaged, if not sunk. But, as a matter of fact, her injuries were repaired in the course of the day, while the rammer's bows were so stove in that she had to go to Pembroke for repairs.

THE *Admiralty Gazette* says: "It has been decided to 'chase-hoop' every gun in the service of new design, from 6 inches upwards, as, although reported safe by the Ordnance Committee in 1885, the guns have taken upon themselves to disagree with that report, by bursting when fired with reduced charges, and by performing various other antics. And this chase-hooping is not to be in one piece, but in several rings or hoops shrunk on side by side. How on earth," it says, "will this process strengthen the chase? It will add weight to the chase, but where the hoops meet, the strength of the chase will remain the same as it was before being hooped. The guns will burst the same as ever, and the whole world will now be aware of the fact that all British men-of-war armed with the new guns dare not use them until they have been 'chase-hooped,' and that when thus altered they need no more be feared than they are at present."

THE gunners of the Guard Artillery of the German Army are being put through a course of revolver practice.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN declares that the loss of life at sea during 1881 amounted to the alarming total of 1 in 60 of the total number of lives employed.

A VERY successful trial was made the other day near Berlin of a new system of attaching the cable of a military captive balloon—similar to that of M. Yon, now adopted by the Russian Government—in which comparatively great stability for the car was obtained in a fairly high wind.

TO GET an absolutely clear solution of shellac has long been a desideratum. The *National Druggist* says it may be prepared by first making an alcoholic solution of shellac in the usual way; a little benzole is then added, and the mixture well shaken. In the course of from 24 to 48 hours the fluid will have separated into two distinct layers, an upper alcoholic stratum perfectly clear, and of a dark red color, and under it a turbid mixture containing the impurities. The clear solution may be decanted or drawn off.

A BERLIN correspondent writes: "I am a poor one to know chancellory secrets, but I shall be much mistaken if all this enthusiasm about Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, does not overthrow that despotic conspiracy known as the triple alliance. At best it had outlived its usefulness, and was getting to be an embarrassment for its authors. Bismarck, with all his faults, does not lack sense. He does not disdain popularity. In truth, he dearly loves it. Here at his feet is such a chance as he never had before since the formation of the Empire to make himself an idol of the German people here, and in Austria to win the regard of the Poles and Hungarians, and do what everybody knows must be done sooner or later—humble Russia. Will he seize this chance? I venture to think so."

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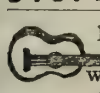
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THE Chinese notion of England is said to be that of a tribute-bearing nation of men without pigtails, governed by a lady with large feet.

THE French *Bulletin de la Réunion* is devoting itself to strategical studies of the Franco-Italian frontier, and there are signs that the attention given in France to the military features of the mountain ranges which separate France from the dominions of the House of Savoy, produces uneasiness and irritation in the public mind south of the Alps.

IT is not surprising to learn that at the age of 90 the health of his Imperial Majesty is the object of greatest concern to his medical advisers; yet, though from time to time during the past six months the Emperor William has been ailing, later accounts report that he is unaffected with any organic complaint, and that the changes in his constitution are solely attributable to the laws of nature, which unfortunately forbid one to be as physically powerful at the age of 90 as at that of 19.

H. M. S. *Leander*, on her passage from Nagasaki to Yokohama, while steaming along at about 14 knots an hour, collided with a huge marine monster, weighing over half a ton, and supposed to be a species of sun fish. The collision was attended with fatal results—to the fish, the ship herself being uninjured. A bowline was passed round the creature's fin, and an attempt made to get it on board, but at the speed which the vessel was going, this proved an impossibility, and the victim to her prow was lost, to the great sorrow of the amateur naturalists on board.

THE Italian Minister of War has just tested with satisfactory result a new cartridge case, destined to solve the problem of furnishing ammunitions to the soldiers during action. It is proposed to let each company have eight, so that in surplus of the ordinary ration there will be available 2,112 more cartridges to each company in the line of fire. The new cartridge case is constructed so as to be portable on the shoulders during the time of action, and contains 264 cartridges in 33 pockets. While the troops are marching it is to be conveyed with the baggage and the drawback is that the soldiers may have to "wait for the wagons."

THE Italian War Minister, according to the *Esercito Italiano* (Rome), has decided to suspend the siege operations around Verona.

THE Germans have just celebrated the centenary of Frederick the Great with all the pomp and state due to the memory of that illustrious warrior.

SIXTEEN regiments of French foot artillery are ordered to be immediately armed with six-chambered revolvers and necessary equipments, in lieu of the short carbine formerly carried. The sword-bayonet adapted to the latter weapon is to be provisionally retained. Firing drill with the revolver is to be at once commenced, and all the time-expired men, of the 1881 class as well as the reserves, are to be kept with their batteries until proficient in the new exercise.

THE new 13.5-in., 68-ton gun, the largest of the new pattern breech-loading guns yet manufactured at Woolwich, has just been successfully proved at the butts at the Royal Arsenal. Ten rounds were fired from the gun, beginning with 480 lb. and ending with 590 lb. of powder, the proof cylinders being the same weight throughout. At the conclusion of the trial a careful examination was made of the bore, from which it appeared that the liner had given slightly—less than one-tenth of an inch and about two-thirds of the way down the bore, towards the muzzle. This is not considered of sufficient importance to prevent the trial of the gun being continued, and it will shortly be sent to Shoeburyness for an exhaustive trial. After a certain number of rounds the gun will be examined again to ascertain if the liner has been further affected, or whether any scoring of the rifling has taken place at that point. This, however, is not anticipated, the result of the Woolwich trial being deemed satisfactory.

R. W. TANSILL & CO., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSILL'S REINA." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 4¼, 4½, and 4¾, inches, while their moderate cost, viz. $65, $70, and $75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

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BIRTHS.

MORGAN.—To the wife of Major Jas. N. Morgan, Captain 24th Infantry, a daughter, at 3.45 P. M., Aug. 28.

RUMBOUGH.—At San Antonio, Tex., 1886, to the wife of Lieutenant D. J. Rumbough, 3d U. S. Artillery, a son, STANLEY MADDOX RUMBOUGH.

MARRIED.

GOODALE—MONTGOMERY.—At Wakefield, Mass., Sept. 1, by the Rev. W. F. Slocum, of Baltimore, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Thurston, of Whitinsville, Mass., Captain GREENLEAF A. GOODALE, U. S. Army, and MARGARET MONTGOMERY, daughter of William Montgomery, of Wakefield. No cards.

KNIGHT—YOUNG.—At Fort Hancock, Texas, Sept. 2, Lieutenant JOHN THORNTON KNIGHT, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss EDITH, daughter of Colonel S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.

READ—YOUNG.—At Fort Hancock, Texas, Sept. 2, Lieut. GEORGE WINDLE READ, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss BURTON, daughter of Colonel S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.

DIED.

BLATCHFORD.—At his residence, at Fort Hamilton, L. I., August 28, SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, son of the late Dr. Thomas W. Blatchford, of Troy, N. Y., and father of Lieut. R. M. Blatchford, 11th U. S. Infantry.

GORDON.—At Framingham, Mass., August 30, GEORGE H. GORDON, Brevet Major General of Volunteers, and formerly 1st Lieutenant Mounted Rifles.

PAGUE.—At Shippensburgh, Penn., Aug. 29, Mrs. KATE SPEESE PAGUE, mother of Lieut. S. S. Pague, 15th U. S. Infantry.

SIBLEY.—At Fredericksburg, Va., August 23, General HENRY SIBLEY, formerly Major 1st U. S. Dragoons.

TABOR.—At Hanover, N. H., Aug. 29, ORLANDO TABOR, Pay Clerk, U. S. Navy.

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No. 2.		25	88,000	43,000	17.6
No. 3.		25	85,700	32,800	13.05
No. 4.		25	81,400	31,800	14.7
No. 5.		25	79,000	32,400	17.5
No. 6.		6	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,400	39,200	15.25
No. 8.		5	75,600	38,400	19.6
No. 9.		5	83,800	41,000	17.50
No. 2.	0.16	25	71,000	35,000	27

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NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST. Cor. Greene, New York City, Aug. 28, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 20th, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores, stove parts, tools, rowboat, wheelbarrows, etc., etc., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the Department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened Sept. 20, 1886," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals For Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST. Cor. Greene, New York City, Aug. 14, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 14, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, Miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores, such as Tools, Iron Pipe, Fittings, etc., etc., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

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A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application.

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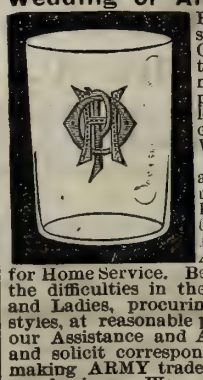
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 7. WHOLE NUMBER 1203. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1886. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THIS is the month for annual reports of Division and Department commanders, reports on condition of post schools, causes of desertion, etc., so that much interesting reading may soon be looked for.

THE Division of the Atlantic, which has held the HILTON Trophy for two years, will enter a team this year to compete for it again. The team will come to Creedmoor as soon as the rifle competitions at Creedmoor are finished. A team of Regulars will also participate in the "General SHERIDAN'S Skirmishers' Match."

GENERAL MILES, says the San Francisco *Report*, in securing an order for the removal of the Apaches from Arizona has won the greatest victory of his life. An Army contractor in high favor with the Department is a powerful and dangerous foe, and more difficult to frighten than the savages. The Army contractor was the dictator of Arizona until Miles took command. It was the Army contractor who kept the Indians at war and fought every measure for a permanent place.

REAR-ADMIRAL EDWARD SIMPSON, U. S. N., will have a third article in *Harper's* for October, under the title of "United States Naval Artillery," fully illustrated. This article will contain an epitome of the progress of the United States in guns from the smooth bore carronade in the early days of the Republic, down to the chambered, long range, breech loading pieces fabricated in the Washington Navy-yard in the year of grace 1886. To many civilian readers the cabalistic symbols XV-in. M. L. R. and VIII in. B. L. R. will receive quite a new significance.

THE War and Navy Departments have been zealous this week to do all in their power for the suffering people of Charleston, S. C. Colonel R. M. BATCHELDER returned to Washington early in the week and made a report of his observations to the Acting Secretary of War, and certain officers of the Engineer Corps are now at Charleston making a critical examination of public buildings, etc., with a view to determine what disposition of them the public safety demands. The call upon the War Department for tents has somewhat taxed the available resources, for the expected influx of Apache Indians at Fort Marion, Fla., has necessitated a large invoice in that direction.

ACCORDING to *L'Avenir Militaire* the French Minister of War has been playing a little game of bluff in following the announcement that Germany had completed her hundredth thousand repeater, with the statement that he had issued for trial, in seventeen regiments, "a repeating arm incomparably superior to all that have been invented." This remarkable weapon, it appears, is simply the repeating rifle of 11 mm. calibre, known as the model of Chatellevault, which has already been tested in several corps and received uniformly unfavorable reports. Meanwhile trials—and these are to some purpose—are going on before the Commission between two models, one presented by the Artillery and the other by the Normal School of Chalons, both of which are of 8 mm. (.315) calibre. One fires a metallic cartridge, and is claimed to have an initial velocity of 1,800 feet, the new Enfield-Martini calibre .40 having but 1,570.

THE removal of the clothing factory and depot of the Marine Corps from No. 226 South Fourth Street to No. 216 South Second Street, Philadelphia, has been accomplished, and business is now moving smoothly and with system in the new establishment. In addition to clothing, small arms and ordnance stores will be supplied from this depot, also, by recent arrangements, all such articles of equipage as post flags, camp colors, brooms, brushes, buckets, shovels, spades, axes and table ware. To accommodate goods for manufacture and articles for issue has required the erection of more than 4,000 feet of shelving. Progress in the Marine Corps is slow but healthy. The leaven is at work, and when co-operation and encouragement succeed dissension and repression the progressive element will be heard from in many quarters.

THE Bureau of Yards and Docks has sent advertisements this week to the San Francisco papers inviting proposals for furnishing 49,000 cubic feet of dressed or dimension granite for the large dry dock at the Mare Island Yard. This dock, when completed, will be one of the largest and best arranged in the world. It was commenced in 1872 and since then has cost, including the $191,000 appropriated for its completion this year, nearly $2,800,000. The pumping plant, which was contracted for by a Philadelphia firm and finished last spring, is the most complete ever built in any country. The caisson with its fixtures and appliances is also most admirably arranged. The new pumps were tried some time ago and far exceeded the expectations of the officials in charge, seven millions of gallons being emptied in fifty-five minutes. The dock will be finished during the current fiscal year.

THE Naval War College has opened its second term under somewhat discouraging auspices; inasmuch as there is no appropriation to meet its expenses for the current year. It is fortunate, however, that the resources of the Department are such that the failure of the appropriation does not necessitate the closing of the institution. On the contrary, we believe that it is stronger than ever, and that it will continue to grow in favor in the Service in such a way as to demand attention from Congress. In another column we give an account of the opening exercises of the present term and a resumé of the address made on the occasion by Rear-Admiral LUCE, the first President and the real founder of the institution. It is greatly to be hoped that the full text of this address, which, we are informed, was a most able presentation of the purpose and aims of the college, may be given to the Service at large.

THE non-commissioned officers who have successfully passed the departmental boards and the Fort Monroe board for appointment to second lieutenants are: Sergeant-Major Harry Fletcher, 8th Cavalry; Sergeant Carl Koops, Troop C, 2d Cavalry; Sergeant-Major Odin Gurovitz, 6th Infantry; Sergeant George E. French, Co. A, 1st Infantry; Corporal George W. Martin, Co. H, 1st Infantry; Corporal Frank Gray, Co. I, 2d Infantry; Corporal Walter McMillan, Co. G, 4th Infantry; Corporal Frank Owen, Co. C, 9th Infantry, and Corporal Stephen H. Hackney, Co. G, 16th Infantry. As previously stated, these young men will not receive their commissions until Secretary Endicott has returned to Washington. There are now more than sufficient vacancies for them, but the Acting Secretary prefers not to interfere with the subject of appointments. There is no doubt, however, but that they will all receive their commissions in due season, including Sergeant Gray, of the 2d Infantry, in whose case there was some doubt.

REAR ADMIRAL LUCE had assembled the North Atlantic Squadron under his command at Newport, where it seemed probable there might be an opportunity for some exercises by the fleet, that would prove of service to those officers who are pursuing the Naval College course. It is obvious that more could be learned by close observation of a series of evolutions by a spectator with no responsibility, than by those directly engaged in controlling the work of a part of the fleet; hence the importance to all those officers of witnessing from the outside these exercises. But there seems to have been some mysterious current of cross purposes pervading the administration of affairs in the Department, for the squadron has been broken up by the ordering of the *Swatara*, *Galena*, and *Yantic* to the Portsmouth Navy-yard for repairs. It is, perhaps, *only* a coincidence, that this Yard is situated in Maine and that an election is soon to take place in that commonwealth. We must confess to a feeling that the movement is open to a very strong suspicion that the old order of things is not entirely done away with. It hardly seems possible that the *Yantic*, for instance, can stand in need of great repairs, considering the length of time she spent at the Norfolk Yard last winter and that she was supposed to have been put in a condition fit for at least a two years' cruise. The other vessels do, probably, need more or less done to them, but are they so far gone that the "exigencies of the Service" require their being sent to a Navy-yard—and especially to the one in Maine—just at this particular juncture?

THE advertisements for the new vessels of war did not appear on Saturday last, as was expected, and there is really no certainty now as to when they will be ordered. The delay is due to some important changes which the Secretary has authorized in the plans of the 840-ton gunboat. This vessel, as originally designed, was to be constructed on the composite system, the frames to be of steel and the outer planking and decks of wood. The Secretary has suddenly discovered that the law authorizing the contruction of these vessels require them all to be built of steel. Although he believes the gunboat, as originally designed, would make the most efficient vessel, he proposes to comply with the law. He has accordingly directed the Bureau of Construction and Repair to prepare practically a new set of drawings and specifications for this gunboat. Naval Constructor WILSON has been called to Washington from his vacation, and is now busily engaged with a corps of draftsmen in altering the plans. The Secretary of the Navy is evidently not living in idleness at his country home in Lenox, for every day a telegram or two is received by the officials at the Navy Department suggesting some changes in the plans and advertisements for the vessels. Lieut. RODGERS, of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, has been with him for some days, and it is presumed that they are together studying up and giving the final touches to the papers connected with the new vessels. It is also possible that the Secretary considers this a good time and Lenox a good place to commence the compilation of his annual report, and has called Lieutenant RODGERS there to assist in the collection of data.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., is visiting the Pacific Slope.

CAPTAIN L. R. STILLE, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Brady, Mich., is in Philadelphia.

MAJOR G. F. BARSTOW, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., this week, from a two months' leave.

CAPTAIN O. W. POLLOCK, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Fort Porter, N. Y., on Saturday last, on a week's leave.

MAJOR J. W. WHAM, Paymaster, U. S. A., has returned to duty in New York from his summer's leave.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 11th U. S. Infantry, has completed an interesting inspection of Dakota militia.

LIEUTENANT L. H. WALKER, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Thursday, from a week's leave.

LIEUTENANT B. K. ROBERTS, 5th Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week, from a short leave.

CAPTAIN THOMAS H. LOGAN, 5th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Keogh, Montana, for the East on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. C. SCANTLING, 2d U. S. Artillery, will spend the month of September with friends at Baltimore, Md.

LIEUTENANT C. H. HEYL, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Detroit, this week, on a short visit to friends at Fort Mackinac, Mich.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., is expected soon to visit Charleston, S. C., where he has property interests.

CHAPLAIN O. E. HERRICK, U. S. A., lately at Clifton Springs, N. Y., on leave, will return to Fort Monroe, Va., in October.

LIEUTENANT G. S. YOUNG, 7th Infantry, will leave Fort Laramie, Wyo., next week, to be absent until the middle of November.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. F. MASON, U. S. A., lately on duty at Plattsburg Barracks, will leave the East in a few days for Arizona.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, completed this week, his inspection of Rhode Island militia in their camp at Oakland Beach.

LIEUTENANT LEA FEBIGER, 23d U. S. Infantry, was to leave Fort Brady, Mich., this week, on a fortnight's hunting expedition.

LIEUTENANT B. ALVORD, 20th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Alvord, have returned to Fort Leavenworth, from their wedding tour to the East.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. WHARTON, 19th U. S. Infantry, will spend the winter between New York City, and Montrose, Westchester county, N. Y.

THE only retirement for age in September is that of Capt. C. J. Von Hermann, 4th Infantry, on the 17th. Capt. Herman is residing at Spirit Lake, Iowa.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., has an interesting article in the September number of the New Princeton Review, on "The Freedman during the War."

COLONEL S. E. BLUNT, U. S. A., of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's staff, was an interested spectator of the rifle competitions this week progressing at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MITCHELL, 2d U. S. Artillery, came to Washington this week from the Mountain Top Hotel, near Afton, Va., and will rejoin at St. Augustine, Fla., in October.

GENERAL A. McD. McCOOK and Majors G. B. Sanford and H. S. Hawkins, U. S. A., have returned to Fort Leavenworth from Grand Island, Neb., where they attended the G. A. R. reunion.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, U. S. A., has got well into the harness of his new position in New York City and is busily engaged in the "weeding out" process, found to be necessary in many cases.

COLONEL R. N. BATCHELDER, U. S. A., arrived in Charleston, S. C., this week and rendered efficient aid in the distribution of Government relief to the homeless and suffering people of that stricken city.

COLONEL C. E. BLUNT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, relinquishes duty at Portland, Me., on Friday of this week, and will spend the interval between his retirement, which will take place Feb. 1 next, on leave.

JUDGE ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDINER, U. S. A., whose health, as we stated last week, has been very poor for some time past, has received a six months' sick leave, so will not join at Fort Leavenworth until next spring.

LIEUTENANT D. W. FULTON, 24th U. S. Infantry, a recent graduate, has returned to his home at Gay's, Moultrie County, Ill., from a hunting expedition in Wisconsin, and will leave soon again to join his company at Fort Supply, I. T.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOODALE, 23d U. S. Infantry, and bride were in Brooklyn, N. Y., early in the week, and later returned to Wakefield, Mass., to spend a few weeks. In October they will go to Fort Mackinac, Mich., to spend the winter.

LIEUTENANT H. C. KEENE, JR., 24th U. S. Infantry, son of Lieut. H. C. Keene, U. S. Navy, retired, a graduate of 1886, was married at Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 26, to Miss Mary F. Lovett. The married couple will shortly start for Fort Reno, I. T., the groom's station.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. F. O'BEIRNE, 15th Infantry, Major S. S. Sumner, 8th Cavalry, and Major W. L. Kellogg, 19th Infantry, are expected in New York in a few days to report to the superintendent of the recruiting service for assignment respectively to David's Island, Jefferson Barracks, and Columbus Barracks.

COLONEL R. H. HALL, U. S. A., Inspector General of the Platte, is East on a month's leave.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. A. POTTER, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a short absence.

LIEUTENANT C. REICHMANN, 24th U. S. Infantry, lately at Fort Leavenworth, has joined at Fort Sill, I. T.

MAJOR J. F. RANDLETT, 9th Cavalry, under his recent promotion will take station at Fort Robinson, Nebraska,

LIEUTENANT C. H. WATTS, 5th Cavalry, and Mrs. Watts, lately visiting at Fort Leavenworth, have joined at Fort Supply.

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., and Lieut. Kennon, A. D. C., have returned to Omaha from a visit to Fort Du Chesne.

CAPTAIN J. M. KELLEY, 10th Cavalry, has returned to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from a trip to Washington Territory with recruits.

CAPTAIN G. W. H. STOUCH, 3d Infantry, who is East on leave, came on to Washington this week from his home at York, Pa.

LIEUTENANT A. CRONKHITE, 4th U. S. Artillery, is due at Fort Monroe, Va., about Sept. 10, from a few weeks' sojourn at Afton, Va.

LIEUTENANT J. Y. F. BLAKE, 6th Cavalry, and Mrs. Blake, joined at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago from Grand Rapids, Mich.

LIEUTENANT J. E. SAWYER, 5th U. S. Artillery, and family, of Governor's Island, are spending a few weeks at Richfield Springs.

COLONEL J. D. WILKINS, U. S. A., lately retired, and family, are in Washington which is henceforth to be their permanent residence.

MAJOR GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., expects to attend the Division of the Missouri rifle contests at Fort Leavenworth to present the prizes.

GENERAL COUNT SAIGO and the other distinguished Japanese visitors to the United States sailed for England on Saturday last on the *Aurania*.

CAPTAIN J. L. CLEM, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., who recently left Fort McHenry, Md., has got settled down to business at Ogden, Utah.

CAPTAIN J. F. MOUNT, 3d U. S. Artillery, and family, now at Rockville, Md., enjoying a vacation, will rejoin at Washington Barracks early in October.

COLONEL R. S. LA MOTTE, 12th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., from his trip to the Pacific Coast and resumed command of the post.

CAPTAIN C. T. WITHERELL, 19th Infantry, of Fort Clark, Tex., after completing his rifle competitions at Fort Leavenworth will come East on a month's leave.

COLONEL G. L. ANDREWS, 25th U. S. Infantry, whose recruiting tour in New York will expire in a few days, is preparing to turn over the superintendency to Col. A. L. Hough.

MAJOR GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., and staff, left Governor's Island this week for Fort Niagara, to be present at the wind-up of the Division Atlantic rifle competitions.

LIEUTENANT R. T. YEATMAN, 14th Infantry, lately appointed regimental quartermaster, has an excellent record dating from June 14, 1872, the date of his graduation from West Point.

ASSISTANT SURGEON L. W. CRAMPTON, U. S. A., of Fort Bridger, Wyo., having completed rifle competitions at Bellevue, Neb., will spend a few weeks in the East before returning to his post.

COLONEL A. A. WOODHULL, surgeon, U. S. A., has received many congratulations on his success in obtaining the gold medal of the Military Service Institution of the United States for the prize essay of 1885.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU visited the Admiral aboard the French flagship *La Minerve* at Quebec, Sept. 3, and received a salute of 15 guns. The United States Consul also went aboard and received a salute of seven guns.

LIEUTENANT C. E. GILLETTE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is to be congratulated as the winner of the Department of the East gold medal, having made the highest aggregate score in the three days' preliminary practice at Fort Niagara.

LIEUTENANT C. C. CUSICK, 22d Infantry, who was honored with a cloudless ballot for admission into the "Order of Elks," in Kansas City, Mo., last November, was duly installed, and had the entire degrees of the Order conferred upon him Sept. 4.

MRS. AND MISS O'CONNELL, wife and daughter of Lieut. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Infantry, are making the tour of Canada, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Le Boutillier, of East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. Lieut. O'Connell has left California for a two years' recruiting tour of duty in the East.

COLONEL G. V. HENRY, U. S. A., Rifle Inspector, Department Platte, has sent $10 to Lieut. Reade, 3d Infantry, as prize money for the division competition. Col. Henry's generous action is recommended to the Inspectors of Rifle Practice of other Departments of the Division.—*Kansas City Times.*

COLONEL AND MRS. J. P. MARTIN have returned to Fort Leavenworth from an extended trip to the Pacific Coast. On the return voyage they stopped over at Fort Lewis, Col., as the guests of Capt. Geo. S. Anderson, 6th Cavalry. Both are delighted with their trip and express satisfaction for having been in a cooler clime during the hot weather here.—*Kansas City Times.*

ONE of the brightest and most polite little fellows in Cottage City, Mass., says the local *Chronicle*, is Fritz Overton, son of Capt. Overton, 6th U. S. Cav., from the far away plains of Arizona, and a guest at Mrs. Robinson's cottage, Sea View ave. Among recent guests at Mattakeset Lodge, Katama (Martha's Vineyard), Mass., are Col. J. B. Parke, U. S. A., and Mrs. Parke, and Capt. G. E. Overton and Mrs. Overton.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. W. JOHNSON, U. S. A., left Fort Adams, R. I., on Tuesday, on a short leave.

MAJOR G. M. BRAYTON, 15th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Pembina, was in St. Paul a few days ago.

COLONEL C. W. FOSTER, Depot Quartermaster, St. Louis, was in Omaha with his family last week, on his way East.

LIEUTENANT F. WOODBRIDGE, 7th Infantry, lately visiting at New Brunswick, N. J., was in Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT C. H. MUIR, 17th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from the Bellevue Rifle Range.

LIEUTENANT A. B. JOHNSON, A. D. C. to General Terry, has returned to Chicago from a visit to his parents at St. Paul.

MAJOR GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., and a large party of friends attended the yacht race in New York Bay on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT C. A. BOOTH, 7th Infantry, returned to Rock Springs this week from a trip East to visit his family, now in Vermont.

COLONEL H. L. CHIPMAN is still at Fort Steele with a detachment, packing and shipping the property preparatory to leaving the post.

LIEUTENANT SEDGWICK RICE, U. S. A., was in Wichita, Kas., this week, a witness before the U. S. Court in the Oklahoma boomer cases.

LIEUTENANT D. E. HOLLEY, 1st Infantry, lately visiting at 108 E. 86th street, New York City, has received an extension of leave until Sept. 30.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., was re-elected president of the Iron Brigade, at the 11th annual reunion held last week at Oshkosh, Wis.

LIEUTENANT FRANK TAYLOR, 14th U. S. Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon P. G. Wales, U. S. A., are recent guests at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

MAJOR A. S. KIMBALL, U. S. A., General Miles's Chief Quartermaster, now that things are settling down in Arizona, will avail himself of a two months' leave.

GENERAL T. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., has taken charge of the Judge Advocate's office, Department of Dakota, until a successor is appointed to Colonel T. F. Barr.

VALENTINE BAKER PASHA, says London *Truth*, "returned last week to Egypt, and I am glad to learn that his health has been much benefited by his visit to England."

LIEUTENANTS J. T. KNIGHT and Geo. W. Read, U. S. A., married Sept. 2 at Fort Hancock, Texas, to the Misses Edith and Burton Young, are travelling Eastward on their bridal tour.

GENERAL and Mrs. Crook left Omaha September 5 for the East, expecting to spend a month at Mrs. Crook's home after attending a reunion of the General's old regiment in Ohio.

MAJOR WM. MCE. DYE, late Chief of Police District of Columbia, has been appointed Chief of the old War and Navy Division of the Pension Office, vice Mr. Webster, resigned.

LIEUTENANT FRED. S. STRONG, 4th U. S. Artillery, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Michigan Military Academy, and Mrs. Strong, are spending the summer vacation in England and France.

LIEUTENANT O. B. MITCHAM, Ordnance Department, left Cheyenne September 5 with his family for the East. He has been ordered to West Point, but before reporting there for duty will leave his family at the seashore.

THE magnificent collection of Indian trophies and Aztec curiosities gathered by the late Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cavalry, during his long frontier service, is being exhibited at the Omaha Exposition this week by his brother, Mr. L. T. Crawford, of Kearney, Nebraska.

LIEUTENANTS JOSEPH GARRARD, 9th Cavalry, and Jackson, 7th Infantry, says the Cheyenne *Leader*, did some good shooting at Bellevue. Lieut. Garrard is a cousin of Dr. Garrard, the courtly and popular receiver of our land office. Both Lieutenants are Kentuckians, and as the young officers passed through Cheyenne on their way to Omaha the doctor told them that if they did not keep up the reputation of the "dark and bloody ground" for sharpshooting, he would cut their acquaintance.

THE death of Col. Hunt, of the 14th Infantry, occasions the following promotions: Lieut. Col. Thos. M. Anderson, from the 9th to colonel of the 14th; Maj. Geo. M. Brayton, from the 15th to lieutenant colonel of the 9th; Capt. Hugh A. Theaker, from the 16th to major of the 15th; 1st Lieut. Theophilus W. Morrison to captain 16th, and 2d Lieut. Warren H. Cowles to be 1st lieutenant of the 16th. The 16th Infantry thus gets its first promotion below the grade of captain since June 28, 1885, when Capt. Richards was advanced a grade.

THE Omaha *Excelsior*, of Sept. 4, says:

In relieving Col. Burnham as Judge-Advocate, General Crook expresses his appreciation of Col. Burnham's conscientious fidelity to his duties during his long tour of service in this Department.... Lieut. J. K. Waring, 2d Inf., was at Fort Omaha for a few hours Sept. 1 shaking hands with his brother officers. His jolly round face was a welcome sight to his many friends at regimental headquarters.... A contingent of troops from Fort Omaha have been at Grand Island during the week assisting at the G. A. R. celebration. Major Butler was in command, and the officers with the companies were Capts. Daggett, Catley, and Haines, and Lieuts. Ames, Abercrombie, and Van Liew, the latter acting as battalion adjutant. Gen. Wheaton also went down Aug. 31 to remain a few days.... Lieut. Benham, 2d Inf., leaves tomorrow to enter upon duties as instructor of military tactics at the Schenectady Military Academy.... Lieut. H. B. Sarson, 2d Inf., has had his leave extended until about the middle of November, but writes that he will probably return to Fort Omaha by Oct. 1.... Gen. and Mrs. Crook and her sister, Mrs. Reed, go East for a month's stay at their mountain home in Virginia. Gen. Crook is also going to attend a military reunion in Ohio.... Miss Lizzie Waring, of Fort Niobrara, was a guest last week in New York at a "yachting clam bake" party given by Capt. Stafford 15th Infantry.

SIR CHARLES DILKE is variously reported in Canada, the United States, and Boulogne.

GENERAL S. K. DAWSON, U. S. A., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

CAPTAIN HENRY ROMEYN, 5th U. S. Infantry, is preparing a work on "Riot Tactics" for the Army.

GENERAL J. S. BRISBIN, U. S. A., will rejoin at Fort Niobrara, Neb., this week, from a fortnight's leave.

INSPECTOR GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, U. S. A., was at Fort Leavenworth this week, the guest of Gen. McCook.

ADJUTANT G. K. MCGUNNEGLE, 15th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Buford, D. T.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week from Montreal, looking hale and hearty as ever.

LIEUTENANT J. K. THOMPSON, 23d Infantry, will leave Fort Porter, N. Y., in a few days to spend the winter abroad.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. V. WALKER, U. S. A., was in New York early in the week, and afterwards left for Fort Adams, R. I.

LIEUTENANT W. GEARY, 19th Infantry, of Fort Clark, Tex., has been summoned North by the serious illness of his father.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a few weeks visit to the mountains with his family.

LIEUTENANT GREENE, 7th Infantry, is one of the many applicants for the post tradership at the next cantonment in Utah, Fort Du Chesne.

LIEUTENANTS W. A. NICHOLS, D. C. McCarthy and W. H. Johnson, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, arrived in Jacksonville, Ill., September 6, to act as judges at a competitive drill, and were received with many honors.

GENERAL H. L. ABBOT and Col. O. M. Poe, of the Engineer Corps; Maj. Thomas Ward, A. A. G., and Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., were at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., this week to select the grounds for the new post of Fort Brady.

UNDER the will of his late brother, Colonel Lorenzo Sitgreaves, U. S. Army, retired, receives $8.000 of Easton (Pa.) National Bank stock, a quantity of silverware and pictures and a certain division of property after all bequests have been paid.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, was at Oakland Beach, R. I., inspecting State troops. He was the guest of Governor Wetmore. Major J. W. Roder, 4th U. S. Artillery, was also at Oakland Beach with his battery from Fort Adams.

GENERAL LEWIS MERRILL, U. S. A., attended the third annual reunion of the Michigan Battalion, known as the "Merrill Horse," at Battle Creek last week, and was accorded a magnificent reception at the banquet. Gen. Merrill being called out, feelingly responded to the many compliments and tokens of affection shown him.

THE following Army officers registered at the office of the Adjutant-General during the week: 1st Lieut. Edward Burr, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Geo. K. Hunter, 3d Cav.; Capt. Edward Field, 4th Art.; Capt. Harry G. Cavenaugh. 13th Inf.; Col. John D. Wilkins, retired; 1st Lieut. Walter S. Scott, 25th Inf., and Capt. J. Gales Ramsay, 2d Art.

WE are pleased to record the improved condition of Mrs. H. S. Kilbourne, wife of Surgeon H. S. Kilbourne, recently assigned to duty at Vancouver Barracks. She has been lying seriously ill for some weeks past, and a part of the time in a critical state, but it is believed that she will be very soon restored to her family and friends.

THE legal controversy between Gen. W. S. Harney, U. S. A., and his wife on one side and his children by a former wife on the other over the Harney estate was compromised Sept. 7. The General surrenders his life estate to his children, and they are to pay him $500 a month during life and assume a debt of nearly $100,000 to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. The wife gets the General's personal property and part of the real estate in accordance with the marriage contract.

COLONEL THOS. F. BARR, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., has arrived in Chicago, and assumed his new duties at the Headquarters, Division of the Missouri. The *Pioneer-Press* says: "Col. Barr has seen many years' service in the Department of Dakota, and has become thoroughly identified with the people and interests of St. Paul. He now goes to Chicago for duty at Gen. Terry's headquarters. In leaving he carries with him the regrets of a large circle of friends, and their sincere wishes for his future welfare."

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Sept. 2 says:

Lieut. J. V. White, 1st Art., is at Port Townsend, on Court-martial duty.....Col. Rodney Smith, with his family, have arrived in San Francisco.....The wife of Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Service, and children, left for Washington from Dayton, W. T., this week. . . .Captain A. H. Russell Ord. Dept., has returned after a month's cruise with Capt. Uriel Sebree on the *Manzanita* in Alaskan Waters.....Maj. A. B. Carey, Paymaster, returning from Alaska on leave from San Francisco, will call here on his way home and report to Gen. Gibbon.

THE engagement of Ensign Edward E. Capehart, U. S. N., to Miss Sadie F. Wadley, of Portsmouth, N. H., is announced.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR P. J. HORWITZ, U. S. N., now in Europe with his daughter, is expected in Philadelphia early in October.

REAR ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N., has returned from Bar Harbor, Me., to his residence at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.

H. D. TODD, Jr., son of Prof. H. D. Todd, of the Naval Academy, has passed the examinations at the West Point Military Academy.

COMDRS. B. J. CROMWELL and H. C. Taylor, Medical Insp. A. C. Rhoades and Ensign G. W. Street were registered at the Navy Department this week.

PAY DIRECTOR G. E. THORNTON, U. S. N., was at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

COMMODORE G. E. BELKNAP, of Mare Island, Cal., has placed his two sons at Trinity School, San Francisco.

COMMANDER F. W. DICKINS, U. S. N., will take a prominent part in the celebration at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 17.

LIEUTENANT A. MARIX, U. S. N., will spend the balance of his leave of absence in England, his P. O. address being care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

COMMANDER HORACE ELMER left Annapolis, Sept. 3, for Detroit, Mich., to assume the duties of Inspector of the 11th Light-house District. His family accompanied him.

LIEUT. W. SWIFT, U. S. N., sends from Yokohama to the New York *Herald* a list of the crew of the *Alert* who have contributed the sum of $83 towards the relief of distress in Ireland.

ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER, U. S. N., is paying a short visit to New York. The Admiral preserves his vigor and health most remarkably, for he is well past three score and ten of man's allotted span.

COMMANDER W. T. SAMPSON, U. S. N., assumed, this week, the superintendency of the Naval Academy. He has been succeeded at the Torpedo School at Newport by Commander C. F. Goodrich.

THE Naval Veteran Association, of Connecticut, will hold its third annual reunion in Hartford, on Sept. 17, the day selected for the dedication of the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch; and will join in the parade and dedicatory exercises of the day.

ACTING REAR ADMIRAL D. L. BRAINE, U. S. N., and his staff officers, Flag Lieut. H. H. Barroll, U. S. Navy, and Secretary Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, U. S. N., sailed for the South Atlantic Station in the mail steamer *Finance*, from Newport News, Va., Sept. 11.

CHIEF ENGINEER H. L. SNYDER, U. S. N., Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Departments, has returned from a visit to the country much refreshed but not satisfied. Mr. Snyder returned to Washington just in time to enjoy the recent cool wave.

MR. W. G. SHOCK, finance clerk of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and son of Engineer-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock, U. S. N., retired, and wife, have returned to Washington from a ten days' trip by water to Boston, much improved in health and with a strong desire to repeat the voyage at an early date.

THE boys of the training squadron were reviewed on Coaster's Harbor Island, Sept. 6, by Commodore P. C. Johnson, of the Portsmouth Navy-yard; Admiral Luce and officers of the *Tennessee* and the officers of the War College were present. Commodore Johnson was received with a salute of 11 guns.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle*, referring to the appreciation of the simultaneous dropping of the time ball at Mare Island Navy-yard and at San Francisco, compliments highly Lieut. U. R. Harris, U. S. N., who is in charge of the work at the Mare Island Observatory, and his assistant, Lieut. C. F. Pond, U. S. N.

ENSIGN CHAS. P. PLUNKETT, U. S. N., and Miss Ruth Tuck, daughter of Mr. W. C. Tuck, of Washington, were quietly married at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 6. Ensign Plunkett's marriage was hastened in consequence of orders received, by which he is to report at once for duty in Alaska. After the ceremony the bridal party went to New York.

DR. TIFFT J. BECKWITH, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Miss Mai E. McCawley, a niece of Colonel C. G. McCawley, U. S. Marine Corps, were married at Washington, D. C., Sept. 2. Many prominent people were present. The ushers were P. Bradford, F. Whiting, W. M. McCawley and H. H. Smith. After the ceremony a short reception was held at the bride's home, after which Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith left for the Catskills

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER JAMES ENTWISTLE, U. S. N., is looking forward at no distant day to a promotion, and will probably not go to sea again until after the receipt of his commission as Chief Engineer. The date of his present commission is Oct. 11, 1866, so that it cannot be said that promotions in the Corps of Naval Engineers occur with undue frequency. Mr. Entwistle returned from his last cruise in September, 1884.

ENSIGN W. J. SEARS, U. S. N., was at the St. James Hotel, Baltimore, this week, awaiting the sailing of Mr. Garrett's steam yacht *Albermarle*, on which he had been invited to make a yachting trip of two weeks to Fortress Monroe, Bar Harbor and Newport. The party, composed of Mr. Garrett and wife and several other ladies and gentlemen of Baltimore, were delayed by the illness of Mr. Garrett's daughter. As soon as she is better the yacht will sail.

CAPTAIN F. M. RAMSAY, recently relieved from duty as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, will, it is believed, be ordered to command the *Boston*, notwithstanding the rumor that he is to be placed in charge of the ordnance work at the Washington Navy-yard after the 1st proximo. He has recently rented the "Dodge House" in Georgetown, D. C., a fine residence on Washington street, near West. This fact would seem to indicate that he does not expect duty at the Yard, as otherwise he would undoubtedly occupy one of the pretty homes there.

A BELFAST Captain named Veazie was once happily surprised in a foreign country. His ship had struck a sunken ledge off the coast of China, and was rapidly filling. The crew were anxiously thinking of pirates, when their worst fears seemed realized by the appearance of a Chinese man-of-war, from which an officer dressed as a high mandarin took a boat for their vessel. His first salutation, however, was to the captain's wife, whom he addressed as "aunt." The mandarin proved to be a nephew of Mrs. Veazie, named Reuben McCaslin, from Penobscot, Me., who had sailed away from his home at the age of 16 years, and was at this time a commodore in the Chinese Navy.—*Bucksport (Me.) Clipper.*

CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a month's leave.

THE marriage of Lieut. Carroll Mercer, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss Harper Paschal is fixed for October 19.

PAY INSPECTOR J. H. STEVENSON, U. S. N., was in New York this week, with quarters at the Gilsey House.

CHAPLAIN E. K. RAWSON, U. S. N., lately residing at Albany, N. Y., will join at the Naval Academy next Wednesday for duty.

COMMODORE HARMONY is now filling nearly as many important positions as Poobah in the play of the Mikado. By reason of the absence of Secretary Whitney from Washington, he is Acting Secretary of the Navy; during the absence of Commodore Walker he becomes the official adminstrator of the Bureau of Navigation; and, lastly, he is Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.

WE learn with regret of the continued illness of Rear Admiral C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N. His health is regarded as most unsatisfactory, and he has decided to sell his cottage at Newport where so many, civilians and Navy people, have enjoyed the polished hospitality of the Admiral. It is said that Mr. F. D. Carley, of Louisville, Ky., is the purchaser of the villa "Snug Harbor," for which a round sum was paid.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER B. C. GOWING, U. S. N., recently concluded a successful examination for promotion to the grade of Chief Engineer. There is no vacancy existing for him at present, but he will be nominated to fill the first one occurring after this date. Mr. Gowing graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1861, and in September of the same year he entered the Navy as 3d Assistant Engineer. He served under Farragut at the capture of New Orleans and on the Mississippi River until some of the heaviest fighting was done, and afterwards was on blockade duty off Mobile. From January, 1866, to December, 1867, was on duty at the Naval Academy. His last cruise was on board the U. S. flagship *Brooklyn* on the South Atlantic Station.

RECENT DEATHS.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at the War Department of the death of Colonel Lewis C. Hunt, 14th Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., which occurred at Fort Union, New Mexico, Sept. 6. No particulars concerning the cause of death were given, though it is known that he has been in failing health for some time. No officer in the Service was more thoroughly identified with it by ties of friendship and kinship. He was a son of Thos. F. Hunt, who died as Colonel and A. Q. M. General in 1856, and who received the brevet of Colonel May 30, 1848; the brother of General H. J. Hunt; the son-in-law of the late General Silas Casey; the brother-in-law of his sons, Thomas L. and Edward, of the Army, and Silas, of the Navy, and also of Colonel Robert N. Scott, 3d Art., and the uncle of Thomas L. Casey, Jr., of the Army, and the late Henry J. Hunt, Jr., of the Navy. No man in the Service was more highly respected for his personal qualities. His service extended over a period of more than forty years from his entrance to the Military Academy as a cadet July 1, 1843. He graduated No. 33 in a class of 35, which included among its members John Hamilton, Julian McAllister, O. B. Willcox, John S. Mason, James B. Fry, Horatio G. Gibson, Ambrose E. Burnside, John Gibbon, Clement L. Best, Romeyn B. Ayres, Charles Griffin, Henry M. Black, Henry B. Hendershott, Tredwell Moore, Thomas H. Neill, W. W. Burns, Egbert L. Viele, August H. Seward and Peter W. L. Plympton. His earlier service was on the frontier, and in 1855 he had attained the rank of Captain in the 4th U. S. Infantry. During the war he served with great credit. On the 21st of May, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the 92d New York Volunteers, received the brevet of Major May 31, 1862, for his gallantry at Fair Oaks, and on the 29th of November, 1862, was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was promoted Major of the 14th U. S. Infantry June 8, 1863. For his gallantry at Kinston, N. C., he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and for his distinguished services throughout the war he received the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier-General U. S. Army March 13, 1865. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel March 29, 1868, and Colonel of the 14th U. S. Infantry May 19, 1881. His record of over forty years service is an unblemished one, and his death will be sincerely lamented by the many old comrades who survive him.

POST CHAPLAIN EBENEZER W. BRADY, U. S. A., died at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., September 9. He served during the war as Chaplain of the 110th Ohio Infantry, and was appointed Post Chaplain February 19, 1884.

GENERAL LLOYD ASPINWALL, a prominent resident of New York City, died suddenly of apoplexy at Bristol, R. I., Sept. 4. Gen. Aspinwall was born in New York in 1835. His first connection with the State troops was in 1853, when he enlisted as private in the 4th Regiment of Artillery. In 1854 he was advanced to the staff. At the beginning of the war he was active in organizing the 22d Regiment, and elected lieutenant colonel, had command during its entire term of enlistment, and was promoted to colonel. He was charged with the purchase and equipment of the vessels which composed the expe-

dition to Newbern, and was president of a board of officers to revise the regulations. At the battle of Fredericksburg he acted as a volunteer aid to Gen. Burnside, who was despatched to make the first verbal report of that great engagement to President Lincoln. Afterwards he was elected brigadier general of the 4th Brigade, National Guard, and for a time as senior officer had command of the 1st Division. During the same period he was president of the State Military Association. He was for some time president of the Army and Navy Club, of which he was one of the founders. The funeral took place on Wednesday from St. Mark's Church, New York, and was largely attended by delegations from the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, etc.

JOSEPH SAMPÉ, whose name, with that of De la Tour d'Auvergne, the "first Grenadier of France," is one of the cherished traditions of the French Army, died recently at the Invalides, having passed a century of life. He was a *decoré* of the First Consul and a pet and pensionnirre of the late Emperor. During the Italian campaign Sampé, so youthful as to be termed *l'enfant de troupe*, was a trumpeter of the 63d Regiment of the Line. In a severe engagement his colonel was shot and fell from his horse. Driven back by superior numbers, his soldiers would have left him, presumed to be dead, on the field, when suddenly the little trumpeter cried out, "we cannot leave the body of our brave colonel behind us," and with two others rushed back to recover his commander. Sampé alone reached the spot, his comrades being killed. Napoleon, hearing of his bravery, sent for him, and in the presence of the regiment gave him the ribbon of the Legion. Fortunately, too, for the colonel, he was not dead, but recovered from his wounds.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM, a name familiar during the war, died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 4. He had but recently been appointed postmaster of that city. Gen. Cheatham served with distinction early in the Mexican War as a captain of the 1st Tennessee Volunteers, commanded by Col. W. B. Campbell, and subsequently was appointed colonel of the 3d Tennessee Volunteers. In 1861 he joined the Confederate service, rose to major general, and took a prominent part in several battles.

MR. BENJAMIN THAXTER, the oldest merchant of Boston, died Sept. 6, in his 98th year. When Mr. Thaxter came to Boston he first found employment as supercargo of a vessel bound to Mediterranean ports. On the return voyage the vessel stopped at Chesapeake Bay, where it was captured by an English man-of-war. Mr. Thaxter was held at that port as a prisoner, and was confined at the time the news of Commo. Perry's great victory was received there.

COLONEL FRANCIS L. LEE, who served with distinction during the war as colonel of the 44th Massachusetts Infantry, died at Westport, N. Y., Sept. 2. His widow is the youngest daughter of Gen. James Wilson, of New Hampshire, a famous figure forty years ago in the politics of the State. Mrs. John Sherwood, of New York, is a member of the same family. He leaves five children, two sons and three daughters.

MR. EDWIN M. LAWTON, disbursing clerk of the War Department, who was stricken with paralysis last month, died Sept. 5, in his 53d year. The funeral took place Sept. 7, and was attended by many of the Army officers, clerks, etc., on duty in Washington. Mr. Lawton was born in England, entered the Government service in 1863, and was appointed disbursing clerk April 1, 1875.

THE death is announced from Paris of Donna Dolore de Frias at an advanced age. Her first husband was General Narcisso Lopez, who figures in history as the principal leader of the Cuban revolution of 1851 and who was executed for his connection therewith. The lady afterward married Antonio Saco, a distinguished Cuban publicist.

MRS. LYDIA STILLWELL, who died in New York Sept. 6, in her 94th year, was the daughter of Jared Stillwell, one of the heroes of the Revolutionary War. In the winter of 1780-81 Jared Stillwell was captured by the British and lodged in the old jail which was situated on the site now occupied by the Hall of Records. He died in 1847.

MRS. REBECCA CARY, who recently celebrated her 95th birthday at her home near Pleasant Run, Butler Co., Ohio, was the daughter of a soldier of the Revolutionary War. She was married to William Cary in 1809, and had three sons, two of whom—Gen. Samuel F. Cary and Freeman G. Cary—are still living.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT ANTHONY MAGUIRE, U. S. A., a veteran and faithful soldier, died Aug. 29, 1886, at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., which had been his post of duty since March 31, 1862. He was appointed ordnance sergeant March 24, 1862, from 1st sergeant. Co. E, 2d U. S. Infantry.

REBECCA M. COOPER, daughter of the late Captain Benjamin Cooper, U. S. Navy, died at Brooklyn, September 4, and was buried September 6 from the residence of Mr. C. E. Bill, No. 147 Columbia Heights. Her father, Captain Cooper, died at Brooklyn in 1850.

MRS. ARTHUR, widow of Capt. Benjamin H. Arthur, 1st U. S. Inf., died at Cincinnati, Aug. 29. Captain Arthur died in 1856.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1886.

All the Department rifle competitions have now been brought to a close, and the Division competitions, followed by the Army competitions are now in order. The teams of the Departments of Columbia, Missouri, Texas, Arizona and Platte have already been given in the JOURNAL, leaving California and Dakota which are given below.

Division of the Atlantic.—The competitions closed Sept. 10, amid great enthusiasm, Maj. Gen. Schofield being present to award the medals in person. The range was crowded, and the first year's experience has amply demonstrated the wisdom of selecting Fort Niagara as the site of the Division of the Atlantic rifle range. The three days preliminary competitions, which closed Sept. 4, showed the victor to be Lieut. C. E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. He accordingly receives the Department gold medal. His score was:

First day, known distance firing	163
Second day, skirmish firing	76
Third day, known distance firing	172
Aggregate	411

The second day of the Division competition closed on Wednesday with the first run as skirmishers. For the first day's firing (known distance) Lieut. C. G. Treat, 5th Artillery, led with a score of 176, closely followed by Sergeant Huddleson, 4th Artillery, and Lieut. F. A. Smith, 12th Infantry, with 174 each. The 14th man was crowded out by a score of 168. For the skirmish firing, Wednesday, Sergeant Doyle, Battalion of Engineers, led with a score of 83. Lts. Smith and Treat both dropped off the team with low skirmish records. The aggregate for two days is as given on enclosed slip. Lieut. Gillette is the winner of the Department gold medal, to be awarded for the best aggregate score in the three days' preliminary practice, Sept. 2, 3 and 4. Score: 163 1st day. 172 2d day. 76 Skirmish. Total..... 411

In a pool skirmish match, Lieut. Gillette won the 1st cash prize with a score of 101, the first score of over 90. Sergeant Doyle, Co. A, Battalion of Engineers, followed with 99. The Division competition closed Thursday, the 9th, with the second skirmish run. The selection of the best skirmisher from each regiment was then made, preparatory to the match of Friday and Saturday for the Department skirmish medal. The scores of the first two days were as follows:

	1st Day. Known. Distances.				2d Day. Skirmish.	Total.
	200	300	500	600		
1. Sergt. Huddleson, K, 4th Art...	41	44	42	47	80	254
2. C. E. Gillette, C. E.....	38	41	49	36	81	245
3. 1st Sergt. Beck, E, 12th.....	41	37	44	39	81	242
4. Sergt. Barrett, B, of Engrs.....	42	39	38	41	76	236
5. Pvt. Corrie, Band 5th.....	44	45	45	39	62	235
6. Sergt. Doyle, A, of Engrs.....	43	39	32	37	83	232
7. Pvt. Bickers, A, 12th.....	40	41	39	43	68	231
8. Sergt. Driscoll, F, 23d.....	45	40	42	44	55	226
9. Collins, L, 4th.....	43	41	44	36	61	225
10. Brill, G, 12th.....	41	41	39	42	61	224
11. 1st Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th	41	45	37	45	55	223
12. Corpl. Scott, G, 4th.....	41	41	45	40	51	218
13. 1st Sergt. Helfer, A, 5th.....	39	42	43	35	58	217
14. 1st Lieut. E. T. Brown, 5th.....	42	40	45	42	48	217

Division of the Missouri.—Fort Leavenworth is full of riflemen and the post presents a busy aspect. Everybody is in good shape for the contests which commence Sept. 13. Gens. Terry, Potter, Cols. S. E. Blunt, Guy V. Henry and other distinguished officers will be present. Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., the Division Rifle Inspector, will conduct the contest. The aggregate score by which the gold medal was won this year in each Department is as follows:

Texas	507
Platte	490
Dakota	486
Missouri	479

The second man on the Dakota team made the same score as Corporal Michel, winner of the Missouri gold medal, 479. The total aggregate scores for four days made by the Department teams of the division during the recent contests give their standing as follows:

Texas	5,843
Dakota	5,522
Platte	5,420
Missouri	4,891

Corpl. John J. Wolford, Co. E, 19th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth. (S. O. 119, D. Tex., Sept. 1.)

1st Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives, 19th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report, Sept. 4, for duty in connection with the Division rifle competition. (S. O. 118, D. Tex., Aug. 31.)

Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav., Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. Platte, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, on public business. (S. O. 112, D. Platte, Sept. 2.)

The Dept. Platte Rifle Team will proceed under charge of 1st Lieut. John Conline, 9th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth. (S. O. 112, D. Platte, Sept. 2.)

The organization of the ranges is as follows: Officer in charge—1st Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., Inspector of Rifle Practice Div. of the Missouri; Capt. T. J. Wint, 4th Cav., Commanding Rifle Camp; 2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf., Adjt.; 2d Lieut. W. T. Wood, 18th Inf., Q. M. and Ord. Officer; 2d Lieut. Jonas A. Emery, 11th Inf., Commissary. Statistical and Financial Officers—1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., and 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives, 19th Inf.; Captain George D. Wallace, 7th Cav., Executive Range Officer. Range Officers—1st Lieuts. Harry Reade, 25th Inf.; Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav.; W. H. W. James, 24th Inf.; T. C. Woodbury, 16th Inf.; F. W. Foster, 5th Cav.; H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. V. J. Brumback, 2d Inf.; E. F. Taggart, 6th Inf.; W. L. Simpson, 3d Cav.; J. Y. M. Blunt, 10th Inf.

Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. James A. Emery, 11th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report for duty in connection with the Div. Rifle Competition (S. O. 89, D. Dak., Sept. 1.)

The distinguished marksmen present are: Lieut. W. H. Sage, 5th Inf.; Ord. Sergt. George Seymour and Sergts. Hugh Griffith, Troop D, 8th Cav.; J. W. Weeks, E, 6th Inf.; H. Lloyd, E, 2d Inf.; E. W. Bonton, E, 2d Inf.; B. Otten, B, 20th Inf.; G. N. King, F, 20th Inf., and Corpl. A. Moore, A, 21st Inf.

The following will report to the Inspector of Rifle Practice for duty in connection with the Division competition: Capt. T. J. Wint, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Harry Reade, 25th Inf.; L. S. McCormick, 7th Cav.; W. H. W. James and Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf.; F. W. Foster, 5th Cav.; H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. W. T. Wood and C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf.; W. L. Simpson, 3d Cav., and J. Y. M. Blunt, 10th Cav. (S. O. 98, Dept. Mo., Sept. 1.)

Department of the Platte.—Last week we gave the team and other particulars. Circular No. 17 since to hand shows that the totals of the team are 143 points ahead of last year, and that of other competitions 443 points ahead of the corresponding number 42 of 85. In the regimental team matches the 17th Infantry made 730 out of a possible 800. The 6th Infantry and 21st did not desire to form a team. Among the first half of competitors the 6th has 2, the 2d 5, the 7th 6, the 17th 5, and the 21st 4. Altogether the showing is good and indicates a rapid advance in marksmanship. We note that on Sept. 3, 1st Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, 6th Inf., who heads the team, made the following remarkable scores in succession, shooting with the Springfield rifle, ten shots at each of the ranges mentioned, viz.:

200 yards	42
300 yards	48
500 yards	48
600 yards	47
Total	185

Out of a possible 200.

Division of the Pacific.—The teams of California, Columbia and Arizona are at the Presidio. The competitions commenced September 5 and will terminate September 13. They are in charge of Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Infantry.

Department of Dakota.—The competitions terminated September 3, amid great interest, Gen. Ruger being one of the most interested spectators. The team is as follows, with scores:

1. 1st Sergt. J. Unger, Co. F, 5th Inf	486
2. Lieut. F. Perkins, 5th Inf	479
3. Corpl. W. H. Daykin, Co. H, 3d Inf	468
4. Pvt. J. Stanley, Co. I, 5th Inf	467
5. Sergt. F. Marti, Co. B, 3d Inf	465
6. Corpl. C. E. Mayo, Co. B, 15th Inf	464
7. Sergt. S. W. Ogden, Troop K, 1st Cav	463
8. Sergt. S. P. Crow, Co. C, 20th Inf	461
9. Corpl. P. Boyle, Co. I, 20th Inf	447
10. Corpl. E. F. Drake, Co. K, 3d Inf	442
11. Pvt. C. Palmer, Co. E, 3d Inf	441
12. Sergt. G. Zobel, Co. G, 3d Inf	439
ALTERNATES.	
13. Pvt. L. Lubecki, Co. A, 20th Inf	439
14. Sergt. A. Wood, Co. K, 20th Inf	437

Captain F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., commands the team.

The regimental team match was shot September 2. Eight regiments were represented. The match was won by the team of the 1st Cavalry by the score of 1,583. Upon the conclusion of the match, a contest took place between the members of the winning team to decide the question of the possession of the gold badge which had been offered as a prize. Sergt. A. E. Winslow, of Troop C, 1st Cavalry, won the badge, with the score of 127 points at the distances of 200, 300 and 600 yards. Following is the score:

1st Cavalry	1,583	20th Infantry	1,542
5th Infantry	1,574	7th Cavalry	1,526
15th Infantry	1,560	11th Infantry	1,465
3d Infantry	1,546	25th Infantry	1,462

The prizes were presented by Gen. Ruger Sept. 3 on the Fort Snelling parade. Col. Van Horn commanded the troops. In his remarks Gen. Ruger congratulated the men upon their soldierly appearance and upon their success in achieving honors which any soldier should be proud to bear, and said he felt assured that they would be worn worthily, as they had been honestly and with difficulty won. To the men of the Department team he expressed the hope that they would give a good account of themselves in the division competition in which they were about to engage, and be a credit to the Department which they represented. To each man, also, as he stepped forward to receive his prize, some appropriate word of commendation was spoken by the General. The troops then passed in review, with the colors flying, the band playing its liveliest music, and the sixth annual competition of the Department of Dakota riflemen ended. The names of the men to whom prizes were awarded are as follows:

1st Sergt. John Unger, Co. F, 5th Infantry, the Department gold medal for the best score in the four days' competition; also, the Department silver medal for the best score in the two days' skirmish firing. Sergt. George Zobel, Co. G, 3d Infantry, the Robertson badge for the best aggregate score in the three days of preliminary practice. Sergt. Truman Organ, Troop B, 1st Cavalry, won the regimental team skirmish badge, and the regimental team badge was won by Sergt. J. C. Winslow, Troop C, 1st Cavalry.

Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry, has been selected by Gen. Terry to act as range officer during the division competition. The experience which Capt. Wallace has had as range officer in former contests renders the selection particularly appropriate.

Department of Texas.—We supplement our account of last week by the following list of prize winners:

Pvt. Forsyth, Co. C, 19th Inf., won the "Department Gold Medal" and also the "Department Silver Medal." Sergt. J. E. Morgan, Co. B, 19th Inf., won the "Friedlander Prize," for the best shooting at known distances during the competition. Sergt. Fink, 19th Inf., won the "Brackettville Medal," for the highest aggregate score in the "Preliminary Practice." The 8th Cavalry competition as a team, won the "Bell Cap," for the highest per cent. during the "Department Competition."

Department of the Columbia.—In the regimental team match the 2d Cavalry, and 4th and 14th Infantry participated. The scores were very close, the total score of the 2d Cavalry being 942; 4th Infantry, 942, and 14th Infantry, 940.

Department of California.—The team, with aggregate scores for four days:

Sergt. Douglas Zirkle, Batty. B, 1st Art	422
Sergt. Geo. F. Nelson, Batty. H, 1st Art	414
Corpl. Hermann Hass, Co. C, 1st Inf	398
Pvt. Calvin Yates, Co. E, 1st Inf	394
1st Lt. and R. Q. M. C. L. Best, Jr., 1st Art	392
Sergt. Patrick J. Connell, Batty. C, 1st Art	384
Pvt. Ernest A. Stamm, Co. B, 1st Inf	382
Corpl. Eugene McCarty, Batty. A, 1st Art	377
1st Sergt. Wm. Bowman, Co. F, 1st Inf	369
Pvt. Cephas Burkett, Batty. I, 1st Art	349
Corpl. James Watts, Co. G, 1st Inf	345
Sergt. Nils Asserson, Co. D, 1st Inf	345
Pvt. Henry Brickwedel, Co. K, 1st Inf	344
Sergt. J. H. Rayburn, Co. I, 1st Inf	338

Sergt. Douglas Zirkle, Batty. B, 1st Art., is the winner of the Department medal; and having made the best aggregate score for the two days' competitive skirmish firing, is the winner of the Department skirmish medal.

THE ARMY.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Sept. 3, 1886.

Announces that the Leavenworth National Bank, of Leavenworth, and the Nebraska National Bank, of Omaha, have been designated depositories of public moneys.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Sept. 1, 1886.

1. In accordance with par. 13, S. O. 128, c. s., H. Q. of the Army, Lieut. Col. Horace B. Burnham, Deputy Judge Advocate General, is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of this Department.

The Department Commander takes this occasion to express his appreciation of Colonel Burnham's conscientious fidelity to his duties during his long tour of service in this Department.

2. Every commander of a post or station will hereafter, during the months of May and October of each year, cause the officer of his command doing duty in the Quartermaster's Department, accompanied by two commissioned officers, the post quartermaster sergeant and ten additional enlisted men, to examine the boundaries of the whole Military Reservations connected with the Post. All the boundary marks will be put in good condition, and a full report of any that appear to have been moved will be made with a view to have their correct position determined. If any of the boundary marks are missing and cannot be *accurately* replaced on the spot, the fact will be reported. The report of these inspections will be forwarded to these Headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Crook:
SAM'L BRECK, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Sept. 2, 1886.

In accordance with par. 4, S. O. 191, c. s., H. Q. of the Army, A. G. O., 1st Lieut. Orin B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept., Chief O. O. of the Dept., is hereby relieved from duty in this Department. The Department Commander regrets that the call of Lieutenant Mitcham to other fields of duty, makes it necessary for the Dept. of the Platte to lose an officer of so high professional accomplishments and such assiduous attention to his duties.

By command of Brigadier General Crook:
SAM'L BRECK, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. F. O. 9, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Aug. 28, 1886.

In consequence of his promotion, Capt. Wm. Stanton, 6th Cav., is hereby relieved from duty as A. D. C. on the staff of the Brigadier General Commanding.

In this connection the Department Commander desires to express his appreciation of the fidelity and zeal with which Capt. Stanton has discharged his duties as A. D. C.

By command of Brigadier General Miles:
WM. A. THOMPSON, Capt. 4th Cav., A. A. A. G.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

The Major General Commanding, accompanied by 1st Lieut. John Pitcher, 1st Cav., A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 131, Sept. 8, Div. Atlantic).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Until further orders Col. T. M. Vincent, A. G. of the Dept., will have charge and direction of the office of the J. A. of these H. Q. (S. O. 89, Sept. 1, D. Dakota.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, D. J. A. G., is relieved from further duty as J. A. of the Dept. of Dakota (G. O. 14, Aug. 31, D. Dakota).

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., having reported to the Comdg. Gen. of the Div., is assigned to duty as Judge Advocate of the Division (G. O. 19, Sept. 6, Div. Mo.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect between Sept. 5 and 10, is granted Major A. J. McGonnigle, Q. M., San Antonio (S. O. 122, Sept. 4, D. Texas).

Post Q. M. Sergt. James Bowater will proceed to Fort Duchnesne, Utah, for duty (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for twenty days, with permission to leave the U. S., is granted Q. M. Sergt. John B. Fletcher, Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Adalbert Hirte will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. George A. Courtright, who will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. of Columbia, for duty (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Major Amos S. Kimball, Q. M. (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Robert Fallon is relieved from further duty in connection with the dept. rifle competition at Vancouver Barracks, and will proceed to Boise Barracks (S. O. 146, Aug. 24, D. Columbia).

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 145, Aug. 23, D. Columbia).

The C. O., Fort Mackinac, Mich., will issue a furlough for twenty days to Post Q. M. Sergt. John B. Fletcher, with permission to leave the U. S. (S. O. 131, Sept. 8, Div. Atlantic.)

Major G. B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and Douglas, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 111, Sept. 1, D. Platte).

Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M., will proceed to Ogden, Utah, for duty as Depot Q. M., relieving 2d Lieut. John J. Shaw, 6th Inf. (S. O. 110, Aug. 31, D. Platte.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M., Cheyenne, Wyo. (S. O. 110, Aug. 31, D. Platte.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Wm. Koroosky will proceed to Fort McHenry for duty (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

Commissary Sergt. Ernest Heinatz, recently appointed from 1st Sergt., Co. K, 8th Inf., will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, for duty (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

Commissary Sergt. Ernest Heinatz, recently appointed from 1st Sergt., Co. K, 8th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo. T., to relieve Com. Sergt. Wm. D. Edwards, who will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, for duty (S. O., Sept. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. S. T. Cushing, C. S., will take charge of the office of the chief quartermaster during his absence on leave (S. O. 122, D. Texas, Sept. 4.)

Pay Department.

The leave granted Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymaster, is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 7, H Q. A.)

Major James P. Canby, Chief Paymr., will repair to Dept. H. Q., for consultation with the Dept. Commander (S. O. 148, Aug. 26, D. Columbia).

Major George W. Baird, Paymr., will pay the troops at Fort Preble, Me. (S. O. 128, Sept. 4, Div. Atlantic.)

The troops will be paid, to include Aug. 31, as follows: Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., Whipple Barracks, Forts Mojave and Verde, A. T., and Fort Wingate, N. M. Major F. M. Coxe, Paymr., Forts Huachuca, Lowell and McDowell, A. T., and troops in the field. Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymr., Forts Marcy and Union, N. M., and troops in the field. Major G. F. Robinson, Paymr., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Forts Bayard, Cummings, Stanton and Selden, N. M., and troops in the field. Major G. R. Smith, Paymr., Forts Apache, Thomas, Grant and Bowie, and San Carlos, A. T., and troops in the field (S. O. 82, Aug. 30, D. Ariz.)

Payments to troops in Dept. California, on the muster of Aug. 31, 1886, are assigned to paymasters as follows: Major Chas. J. Sprague, Presidio of San Francisco, Forts Winfield Scott and Mason, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia Barracks, and San Diego Barracks, Cal. Major Asa B. Carey, Fort Gaston, Cal. Major Daniel R. Larned, Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, and Fort Bidwell, Cal., and Forts McDermit and Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 76, Aug. 25, Dept. Cal.)

Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, Dep. Paymr. Gen., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as Chief Paymaster of this Division, with station in San Francisco, Cal. (G. O. 10, Aug. 31, Div. Pac.)

Major Wm. Smith, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and pay the troops stationed at that point (S. O. 137, Sept. 7, Div. Mo.)

Major Daniel R. Larned, Paymr., will pay the troops at Fort Klamath, Org., on the muster of Aug. 31, 1886 (S. O. 70, Aug. 31, Div. Pac.)

Medical Department.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Wm. B. Banister, Asst. Surg., recently appointed, will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Arizona, for assignment to duty (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 131, Sept. 8, Div. Atlantic).

Until a regular medical officer is available for assignment to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., the commander is authorized to employ, temporarily, a local physician, by the visit (S. O. 131, Sept. 8, Div. Atlantic).

A. A. Surg. Robert P. Finley is relieved from duty at Fort Spokane and assigned to duty at Fort Cœur d'Alene (S. O. 144, Aug. 21, D. Columbia).

A. A. Surg. S. H. Knowles will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report for duty (S. O. 106, Aug. 28, D. Platte).

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lt. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., with permission to apply for an an extension to Nov. 5, 1886 (S. O. 70, Aug. 31, Div. Pac.)

A. A. Surg. R. P. Finley is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. Arizona for assignment to duty in that Dept. (S. O. 69, Aug. 30, Div. Pac.)

At his own request, approved by the Medical Director of the Dept., the contract of A. A. Surg. F. K. Ainsworth, Whipple Bks., is hereby annulled (S. O. 83, Sept. 1, Dept. Arz.)

A. A. Surg. E. I. Pring will proceed from Clifton A. T., to Fort Union, N. M., for dufy (S. O. 83, Sept. 1, Dept. Arz.)

Capt. Louis W. Crampton, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will return to Fort Bridger, being authorized, however, to take a leave for one month before rejoining (S. O. 108, Aug. 28, D. Platte).

After the departure of the companies of the 3d Inf., from Fort Ellis, Asst. Surg. Louis A. La Garde will proceed to Camp Sheridan, Mammoth Hot Springs, W. T., for duty, to relieve Asst. Surg. Jas. E. Pilcher, who will return to Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 87, Aug. 27, D. Dakota.)

Hospital Steward Leslie Haven will proceed to Fort Clark and report for duty (S. O. 117, Aug. 30, D. Texas).

Hospital Steward James Carroll is relieved from further duty in this dept. (S. O. 89, Sept. 1, D. Dak.)

Hospital Steward Joseph A. Sealey is relieved from duty in the office of the Medical Director, and will proceed to Fort Missoula, M. T., for duty (S. O. 89, Sept. 1, D. Dakota.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave of absence to Addl. 2d Lieut. Mason M. Patrick, C. E., is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, from Sept. 10, is granted Col. Charles E. Blunt, C. E. (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

Major L. Cooper Overman, C. E., will proceed to Monroe Harbor, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 126, C. E., Sept. 3.)

Capt. James B. Quinn, C. E., will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 126, C. E., Sept. 3.)

Capt. Clinton B. Sears, C. E., will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, on duty connected with the transfer of the works in charge of Capt. Quinn (S. O. 126, C. E., Sept. 3.)

Capt. James B. Queen, C. E., will proceed to Yellowstone River, Glendive, Fort Benton, and Gallatin Rapids, Mont. (S. O. 126, C. E., Sept. 3.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. Wm. R. King (S. O. 130, C. E., Sept. 8.)

Lieut.-Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Charleston, W. Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 130, C. E., Sept. 8.)

Lieut. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed to Carabello, Fla., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 130, C. E., Sept. 8.)

Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., will proceed to Corydon, Pa., and such other points on the Allegheny River as may be necessary, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 130, C. E., Sept. 8.)

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to the harbor of St. Joseph, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 128, C. E., Sept. 6.)

Major L. Cooper Overman, C. E., will proceed to Toledo, O., and Dunkirk, N. Y., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 129, C. E., Sept. 7.)

Capt. Chas. E. L. B. Davis, C. E., will proceed to the harbor at Ashland, Wis., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 129, C. E., Sept. 7.)

1st Lieut. O. B. Mitcham, O. D., is relieved as Chief Ord. Officer Dept. Platte (G. O. 12, D. Platte, Sept. 2.)

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain Jos. A. Potter will proceed to Fort Bidwell, Cal., for duty at that post (S. O. 76, Aug. 25, Dept. Cal.)

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Sherman M. Merrill is extended two months on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Leave for two months, from Sept. 10, is granted 2d Lieut. John C. Walshe (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.)

1st Class Private Charles Dumont will proceed to Whipple Barracks, and report to 2d Lieut. Robert B. Watkins (F. O. 85, Aug. 23, D. Ariz.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., **B, E, F, G,** and **I,** Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; **A** and **K,** Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; **C,** Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; **D,** Boise Barracks, Idaho; **H,** Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; **L,** Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; **M,** Ft. Klamath, Ore.

The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 19, to the C. O. Fort Walla Walla, to send two troops to some suitable point north of Ellensburg, and establish a camp, are confirmed (S. O. 144, Aug. 21, D. Columbia.)

The Dept. Rifle Team will proceed, under charge of 1st Sergt. William Land, Troop E, to the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 145, Aug. 23, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett, recently promoted to Troop C, will join his troop at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 70, Aug. 31, Div. P.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. William H. Bean is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at Jefferson Bks., Mo., is granted Capt. Samuel M. Swigert (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. John T. Nance is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., **C, F, M,** Ft. Davis, Tex.; **A,** Ft. Concho, Tex.; **G,** Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; **B,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **E,** Camp Rice, Tex.; **L,** Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; **D** and **H,** Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; **I** and **K,** Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The leaves of 2d Lieuts. Jesse McI. Carter and Malvern H. Barnum are extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, F, H,** and **K,** Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; **A** and **M,** Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; **C, G,** and **I,** Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; **L,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. J. H. Dorst, in charge of Apache Indians at Fort Leavenworth, will send two of the Indians in his charge to Willcox, and take four of the Indians, with two interpreters, to Holbrook, Ariz. The remaining Indians will be turned over to the C. O. Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 96, Aug. 27, Dept. M.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. James E. Nolan is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., **D, E, H,** and **L,** Ft. Riley, Kas.; **A, F, I,** and **M,** Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; **B, C, G,** and **K,** Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. L. W. Cornish, Fort Reno, I. T., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 97, Aug. 30, Dept. M.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Sept. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Ebenezer Swift, Adjt. (S. O. 99, Sept. 2, Dept. M.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. John T. Haines is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Charles L. Potter is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., **A, C, G,** and **L,** Ft. Bayard, N. M.; **K,** Ft. Wingate, N. M.; **B** and **F,** Ft. Lewis, Colo.; **D, E,** and **H,** Ft. Stanton, N. M.; **M,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., **I,** Ft. Cummings, N. M.

Capt. W. Stanton, in consequence of promotion, is relieved from duty as A. D. C. to Brig.-Gen. Miles (G. F. O. 9, Aug. 28, D. Ariz.)

Private Albert Muller, Troop L, hospital steward, 2d class, will proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T., and report for temporary duty in the same capacity (S. O. 81, Aug. 28, D. Ariz.)

Lucian D. Speed, sergeant Troop D, says a New Mexican exchange, is a member of the well-known Deming nine, and was for a long time umpire in the American Association, being located at Louisville, Kentucky.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. **A, C, E, H, K,** and **M,** Ft. Meade, Dak.; **B** and **D,** Ft. Yates, Dak.; **F** and **L,** Ft. Buford, Dak.; **G,** Ft. Keogh, Mont.; **I,** Ft. Totten, Dak.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William H. Baldwin is extended two months (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., **C,** and **H,** San Antonio, Tex.; **A,** Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; **I,** Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; **D,** Camp Del Rio, Tex.; **E, F, G, K,** and **L,** Ft. Clark, Tex.; **B** and **M,** Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. W. A. Shunk is relieved from duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will report to his post commander for duty (S. O. 97, Aug. 30, Dept. M.)

Major S. S. Sumner is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 118, Aug. 31, D. Tex.)

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. Edward A. Godwin, R. Q. M., to be Captain Troop D, vice Randlett, promoted, he will join his proper troop at Camp Del Rio, Tex. (S. O. 119, Sept. 1, D. Tex.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Byron is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., **D, H,** and **L,** Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; **C, F,** and **K,** Ft. Robinson, Neb.; **A, G,** and **I,** Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; **M,** Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; **B** and **E,** Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

The C. O. Cheyenne Ordnance Depot, Wyo., wil

issue to the C. O. Troops B and E, Fort Du Chesne, 64 each, of the new model Springfield carbines, for trial. Reports of their trial will be forwarded, on June 20, 1887, with preliminary reports on Dec. 1 next (S. O. 109, Aug. 30, D. Platte.)

Major James F. Randlett is assigned to station at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 109, Aug. 30, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Grote Hutcheson is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., and report for duty (S. O. 112, Sept. 2, D. Platte.)

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. James S. Brisbin, Fort Niobrara, is extended seven days (S. O. 113, Sept. 3, D. Platte.)

The leaves of 2d Lieuts. Harry G. Trout and Edmund S. Wright are extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Emanuel Stance, Troop F (S. O. 136, Sept. 6, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., D, E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

The leave of 2d Lieut. Seward Mott is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, H, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. John V. White will proceed to Fort Townsend and report for Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 148, Aug. 26, D. Columbia.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on the termination of the contest for places on the Div. of the Pacific Team, is granted 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker (S. O. 78, Aug. 30, D. Cal.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Mott is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 4, to the C. O. Jackson Barracks, La., authorizing him to move his command (Bats. I and M) to Atlanta, Ga., unless he has reason to believe that certain cases of sickness reported in the vicinity are not cases of yellow fever, are confirmed (S. O. 129, Sept. 6, Div. A.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay is extended until Oct. 31, 1886, on account of sickness (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

The leave granted Capt. John F. Mount, Washington Barracks, D. C., is extended one month (S. O. 130, Sept. 7, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.

2d Lieut. W. P. Newcomb is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will return to Fort Douglas (S. O. 108, Aug. 28, D. Platte.)

Corpl. Frederic Kolofsky has been promoted sergeant in Light Bat. F; Corpl. Joseph W. Warwick, sergeant in Bat. C; Private Bottomly Barker, corporal in Bat. C; Pvt. Elias Sims, corporal in Bat. E.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.

Col. William R. Shafter will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., under the instructions he has received from the Dept. Comdr.; on the completion of which duty he will return to his station (S. O. 77, Aug. 27, D. Cal.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Dwight E. Holley is further extended until Sept. 30 (S. O., Sept. 4, H. Q. A.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Frank L. Winn is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will proceed to Fort Omaha and report for duty (S. O. 106, Aug. 25, D. Platte.)

2d Lieuts. H. H. Benham and W. M. Wright are relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will return to Fort Omaha (S. O. 108, Aug. 28, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. V. J. Brumback will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty in connection with the Division Rifle Competition (S. O. 111, Sept. 1, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, Adjt., is detailed for duty on G. R. S. at Fort Omaha, in place of 1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames, relieved (S. O. 113, Sept. 3, D. Platte.)

Capt. James Ulio is relieved from duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Camp (S. O. 113, Sept. 3, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, Fort Omaha, will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range, for duty under instructions of the Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 113, Sept. 3, D. Platte.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Henderson Lloyd, Co. E (S. O. 136, Sept. 6, Div. M.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, A. C. S. at Fort Ellis, M. T., is authorized to send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds he may have on hand (S. O. 87, Aug. 27, D. Dak.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Erneste V. Smith is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George W. H. Stouch, on leave at York, Pa., will report to the Supt. G. R. S., New York, to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

The leaves of Lieuts. Harry Freeland and James H. McRae are extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

The Kansas City *Times* says: "Even if the 3d Infantry does shoot through tubes she managed to get five men on the Dakota team out of the eight regiments competing for places. Let up on that chestnut."

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The following are relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition and will proceed to their stations: 2d Lieuts. Silas A. Wolf, Fort Spokane, and James A. Leyden and Charles McQuiston, Fort Cœur d'Alene (S. O. 149, Aug. 27, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Thomas H. Logan, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 87, Aug. 27, D. Dak.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Richard C. Croxton is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect when he is relieved from his duties at Ogden, Utah, by Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M., is granted 2d Lieut. John J. Shaw, Salt Lake City, Utah (S. O. 110, Aug. 31, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. E. F. Taggart will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty in connection with the Division Rifle Competition (S. O. 111, Sept. 1, D. Platte.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Amos B. Shattuck is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Frederick M. H. Kendrick will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., and report by letter to the Supt. Gen. Rec. Service, New York City (S. O. 106, Aug. 25, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. J. B. Jackson and 2d Lieut. J. L. Barbour are relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will return to Fort Laramie. Lieut. Jackson is authorized, however, to take fifteen days' leave before complying (S. O. 108, Aug. 28, D. Platte.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. T. S. Kirtland, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 109, Aug. 30, D. Platte.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. George S. Young, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 133, Sept. 2, Div. M.)

Capt. W. I. Reed is detailed as Inspector of Supplies for the Shoshone Agency. (S. O. 113, Dept. Platte, Sept. 3.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs. F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

The leave of 2d Lieut. Colville M. Pettit is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs. and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

So much of S. O. 59 as relates to Cos. C, E, and I, having been suspended, will be carried into effect as soon as possible, with the following alterations: So much as directs the companies of the 13th Inf. to be relieved and return to Fort Wingate is revoked; they will remain in the field until further orders. The C. O. Co. E, 9th Inf., will report while en route, by telegraph, to the C. O. Fort Bayard, from whom he will receive further orders (S. O. 63, Aug. 27, D. N. M.)

Col. J. S. Mason will proceed to Hackberry, A. T., and such other points in the vicinity of, and upon the Hualpai Indian Reservation, as may be necessary for the purpose of investigating the necessity of issuing subsistence to these Indians during the current year (S. O. 82, Aug. 30, D. Ariz.)

The leave for one month granted Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson is extended one month (S. O. 134, Sept. 3, Div. M.)

Leave to Oct. 10 is granted Capt. William B. Pease, in addition to the extension of leave on account of sickness granted him in S. O. 29, 1886 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. George B. Duncan is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Capt. J. F. Stretch, with his 1st sergeant, will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., for the purpose of packing and shipping property pertaining to his company at Fort Bliss (S. O. 63, Aug. 27, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. J. H. Shollenberger is detailed J.-A. of G. C.-M., vice 2d Lieut. I. W. Littell, relieved (S. O. 97, Aug. 30, Dept. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Yates, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The leave of 2d Lieut. Edward M. Lewis is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

An accident occurred on the rifle range, Sept. 4, by which Private Barney Clare, Co. G, lost his life.

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. D. E. McCarthy (S. O. 97, Aug. 30, Dept. M.)

The leaves of 2d Lieuts. David J. Baker, Jr., and Benjamin A. Poore are extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Col. L. P. Bradley, Dist. Comdr., will proceed to Deming, N. M., and such other points as may be necessary on public business (S. O. 63, Aug. 27, D. N. M.)

The journey from Hachita to Fort Bayard, performed by 1st Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine on July 12 and 13, is approved (S. O. 82, Aug. 30, D. Ariz.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. William W. Tyler is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

1st Lieut. Frank Taylor will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco on public business in connection with the Dept. Rifle Team (S. O. 145, Aug. 23, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The telegraphic authority of Aug. 29, for 1st Lieut. George K. McGunnegle, recently appointed Adjutant, to proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., to report to the regimental commander, by Sept. 1, is confirmed (S. O. 88, Aug. 30, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. George K. McGunnegle, Adjt., is detailed on G. R. S. at Fort Buford, D. T., vice 1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, relieved (S. O. 89, Sept. 1, D. Dak.)

Capt. W. T. Hartz is relieved as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Fort Peck Agency, M. T. (S. O. 89, Sept. 1, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; G and K, San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. W. H. Johnston, Jr. (S. O. 97, Aug. 30, Dept. M.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Charles C. Ballou is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. J. M. Burns and 2d Lieut. Chas. H. Muir are relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will return to Fort D. A. Russell. Lieut. Muir is authorized to take seven days' leave before complying (S. O. 108, Aug. 28, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George H. Roach, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 109, Aug. 30, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. George Ruhlen will, on Sept. 15, proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 89, Sept. 1, D. Dak.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

2d Lieut. T. W. Griffith is relieved as J.-A. and detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Riley, and 2d Lieut. Charles McClure is relieved as a member and detailed as J.-A. of the said court (S. O. 97, Aug. 30, Dept. M.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Everard E. Hatch is extended two months on account of sickness (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 29, is granted Capt. Charles T. Witherell, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 135, Sept. 4, Div. M.)

Major William L. Kellogg is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 118, Aug. 31, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Woodbridge Geary, Fort Clark (S. O. 120, Sept. 2, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. E. H. Liscum, Fort Ringgold (S. O. 120, Sept. 2, D. Tex.)

Sergt. Philip Reinhardt, Co. E, is relieved from further duty in the recruiting office at San Antonio (S. O. 117, Aug. 30, D. Tex.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Frank McIntyre is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. John F. Morrison, Fort Snelling (S. O. 89, Sept. 1, D. Dak.)

Capt. William R. Maize, Camp Poplar River, M. T., is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Fort Peck Agency, M. T. (S. O. 89, Sept. 1, D. Dak.)

A furlough for two months is granted 1st Sergt. Stephan Schwartz, Co. F (S. O. 88, Aug. 30, D. Dak.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Albert D. Niskern is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

The leave of 2d Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Geo. M. Downey, having been ordered away from Fort Steele, Wyo., is relieved from duty as Inspector of Supplies for the Shoshone Agency. (S. O. 113, Dept. Platte, Sept. 3.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted Major Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., Dept. of Platte (S. O. 106, Aug. 25, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth to attend the annual rifle competition of the Div. of Missouri and of the Army (S. O. 122, Sept. 4, D. Tex.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will proceed to Portland, Ore., and inspect the money accounts of Major William A. Jones and Capt. Charles F. Powell, Corps of Engineers (S. O. 145, Aug. 23, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will proceed to Portland, Ore., and inspect the money accounts of Major James P. Canby, Chief Paymaster, and Capt. Charles R. Barnett, A. Q. M. (S. O. 146, Aug. 24, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Klamath and make the annual inspection (S. O. 147, Aug. 25, D. Columbia.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. W. A. Nichols (S. O. 97, Aug. 30, Dept. M.)

Leave for eight days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, Fort Wayne, Mich., to take effect upon the completion of his duties as J.-A. of G. C.-M. (S. O. 128, Sept. 4, Div. A.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. George D. De Shon is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 2d Lieut. James K. Thompson (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

2d Lieut. Carl Reichmann is relieved from duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will return to Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 99, Sept. 2, Dept. M.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. David W. Fulton is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Walter S. Scott, Fort Meade, and extended twenty-three days, is further extended one month (S. O. 133, Sept. 2, Div. M.)

1st Lieut. George Andrews, Adjt., is detailed on G. R. S. at Fort Snelling, vice Capt. David B. Wilson, relieved (S. O. 88, Aug. 30, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Dept. Rifle Camp, Fort Snelling, will grant a furlough for one month to Sergt. George Williams, Co. A (S. O. 88, Aug. 30, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1886.

APPOINTMENT.

Cadet Arthur Johnson, U. S. Military Academy, to be 2d Lieutenant, 11th Infantry, August 28, 1886, vice Irvine, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant Leon A. Matile, Adjutant 11th Infantry, to be Captain, August 7, 1886, vice Schwan, who resigns his line commission, only.

2d Lieutenant Robert J. C. Irvine, 11th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, August 24, 1886, vice Raphall, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, August 24, 1886, vice Taylor, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Harvey D. Reed, 25th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, August 17, 1886, vice Andrews, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

CASUALTY.

Major Theodore Schwan, Assistant Adjutant-General, resigned his commission as Captain, 11th Infantry, only, August 7, 1886.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Washakie, Wyo., Sept. 9. Detail: Major Alfred T. Smith, 7th Inf.; Capt. Louis H. Rucker, 9th Cav.; Capt. Allan H. Jackson, 1st Lieuts. Levi F. Burnett and Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William J. Wakeman, Med. Dept., J.-A. (S. O. 112, Sept. 2, D. Platte.)

At Fort Wingate, N. M., Sept. 6. Detail: Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Crofton, Capts. W. M. Waterbury and William Auman, 13th Inf.; Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. M. F. Jamar and J. B. Goe, 2d Lieuts. M. B. Saffold, A. B. Scott, and E. P. Lawton, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. S. Bishop, 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 82, Aug. 30, D. Ariz.)

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Sept. 2. Detail: Major J. Ford Kent, Capts. Edwin M. Coates and William H. Bisbee, 4th Inf.; Capt. Chandler P. Eakin, 1st Art.; Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Abner H. Merrill, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Johnson, 2d Lieuts. Frederic S. Calhoun, Stephen J. Mulhall, William A. Kimball, Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., and Henry C. Cabell, Jr., 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James A. Buchanan, Adjt. 14th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 147, Aug. 25, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 10. Detail: Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Art.; Capt. John H. Calef, 2d Art.; Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art.; Capt. William A. Kobbé, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Davenport, 4th Art.; 1st Lieuts. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., and Edward E. Gayle, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William F. Hancock, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, Jr., 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 129, Sept. 6, Div. A.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., Sept. 10. Detail: Major Richard Lodor, 3d Art.; Major John Brooke, Surg.; Capt. George F. Barstow, 1st Lieuts. Edward C. Knower and Charles G. Woodward, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Ramsay D. Potts, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 131, Sept. 8, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Inf., will assemble at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances connected with a deficiency of clothing (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. William P. Craighill, Major Alexander Mackenzie, and Capt. James C. Post, will assemble at Beaver, Pa., to report upon questions in connection with the construction of a guiding dike by the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. R. Co. (S. O. 1-7, Sept. 4, C. E.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Comy. Sergt. Hippolite Gustowski (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla., are well looked after by Colonel L. L. Langdon, post commandant, and his assistant, Lieut. S. C. Mills, 12th Infantry. The ladies of the post and of St. Augustine have taken an interest in the Indian women and children, and benevolently donated them suitable garments for every-day wear.

Major Charles B. Throckmorton, 2d Artillery, commanding at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, will remove his command temporarily to the camp at Atlanta, should he deem it necessary on account of the appearance of yellow fever. The garrison is composed of Battery M, Captain Joseph Gales Ramsay, and Battery I, Captain William P. Vose, 2d Art.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A despatch from Helena says: "The officials of the War Department are exercised over the recent raid of Indians upon the stock of the Crows at Custer Station. It is said that the commanding officer at Fort Maginnis has received orders to hunt up the depredators and that scouts from Fort Assinniboine are already out."

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

The Fort Worth *Gazette* thus discusses the recent imbroglio: "The garrisons along the Rio Grande, from El Paso to Brownsville, were found in a decidedly inefficient condition when the Cutting trouble came up. Any day the city of El Paso could have been gutted by the Mexicans at Paso del Norte, and the small garrison at Fort Bliss with its meagre equipment of antiquated artillery, would have been powerless to interpose an adequate defence. It will always be prudent to maintain an effective military establishment in this State." The El Paso *Times* on this says: "El Paso could at any time have defended herself against anything that Paso del Norte could have sent over. At the same time it is very plain, and so acknowledged by every man of sense, that Fort Bliss ought to be a ten company post."

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A Roster of Troops for August comes to hand this week and is replete with valuable information as to the present distribution of forces under Gen. Miles. We infer that recent events will cause a rearrangement very soon.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

Gen. Crook has directed that every commander of a post or station will, during May and October of each year, cause the officer of his command doing duty in the Q. M. D., accompanied by two commissioned officers, the post quartermaster sergeant and ten additional enlisted men, to examine the boundaries of the whole Military Reservations connected with the Post. The boundary marks will be put in good condition, and a full report of any that appear to have been moved will be made with a view to have their correct position determined.

A report comes from Fort Du Chesne that great anxiety is felt at that post and in the vicinity arising from rumors that the Indians are on the war-path. A Government train on the way thither from Fort Bridger is believed to be in imminent danger, and Colonel Benteen is throwing up breastworks and has sent requisitions for additional troops in anticipation of a raid by the red men.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

IN G. O. 29, Sept. 3, General Tidball directs that the exercises for September, commencing on the 10th, will be: *Artillery*—service of the piece—siege and sea-coast guns and mortars; *Cordage*, officers who cannot be employed on the above, for want of detachments, will receive instruction in cordage during the usual drill hours; *Signalling*, officers who cannot be employed at either of the foregoing exercises will receive instruction in signalling under the Post Signal Officer during the usual drill hours.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1886.

DURING the past week Highland Falls has been the scene of a number of daring burglaries at night. Houses were entered, the inmates chloroformed and all the money and valuables taken. One one-armed man lost $50, a woman whose husband had sent $90 for her support during the coming winter, lost it all; a number of smaller thefts were also reported. Two strangers were watched and through the detective skill of Mr. Schondel, known to generations of cadets as the Chief of Staff of Professors Bartlett and Michie in the Philosophical Lecture Room, more familiarly called "Experiments," one of the burglars was caught. He proved to be a painter, named Campbell, who had been employed once by the Quartermaster to do some work at the post. He had in his possession several revolvers, a lot of burglar inplements, a bottle of chloroform and several sponges. He was caught in the act of trying to rob the Post Office and his next exploit was to pay a visit to the house of our cadet barber, Mr. Max Repenhagen, who lives at the Falls.

We are experiencing some very warm weather for this season.

Gen. Fitz-John Porter, with his son and daughter, arrived here last Saturday and is at the hotel.

Capt. Shaler, of the Ordnance, was here on Tuesday. Mr. Peck, of Watertown, N. Y., is also here on business. He was in the class of 1880.

Cadet Gregg, 1st Class, while riding yesterday, was knocked from his horse and carried to the hospital, where he laid a long time in an unconscious state. How the accident happened is a mystery unless he was struck by the horse's head.

There is to be considerable moving on the part of officers. Capt. Williams will take the house that Capt. E. E. Wood had last year, and which has been thoroughly painted and new floors put in from attic to basement. Col. Winthrop will occupy Lieutenant Wyatt's old quarters; Capt. Rockwell will take Prof. Curtis's house: Lieut. Davis is to move to Lieut. Murray's old quarters; Lieut. Beach will go to Lieut. Davis's; Lieut. Warren is to have the house where Capt. Rockwell is now; Lieut. Wisser is to take Lieut. Beach's house, and the Post Adjutant will keep Bachelor's Hall in the cottage next to the Post Office.

Miss Julia Wheeler, a daughter of the late Prof. Wheeler, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Warren. Lieut. Crozier, Ordnance, is also here.

The schools for officers' and soldiers' children were opened last Monday. An informal census lately made gave over 300 children on the reservation belonging to soldiers and civilian employees living on the post. There are nearly 50 belonging to the officers, the latest arrival among them being a son at Lieut. Totten's quarters.

The following named candidates for admission to West Point were designated this week: Arthur B. Wadsworth (alt.), Trout Brook, N. Y.; Elmer E. Reisenger, York, Pa.; C. S. Beinton (alt.), Camp Hill, Pa.; Claude W. Wicker, Sandersville, Ga.

TROUBLE AT WEST POINT.

A COURT-MARTIAL has been in session at West Point, this week, investigating what is regarded, by the authorities at least, as one of the most flagrant cases of disobedience and violation of rules and discipline that has been witnessed at the Academy in many years. The occurrence is thus described in the New York *World* of Tuesday last:

The trouble began over a week ago. Each year the young men who have been two years in the cadet ranks are permitted to spend the summer vacation away from the Academy. As the furlough class go off in a body, so do they come back in a like fashion, and for years it has been the custom when the cadets in civilian mufti made their appearance on the plains for something of a college rush to take place on the part of the men in camp.

The pilgrims were given a hearty welcome, with handshaking and embracing. In the greeting it generally happened that the high silk hats which the cadets off limits always wear were smashed, and canes too were reduced to splinters. It was all taken in good part, and any company of returning furloughers failing to get this old-time greeting would consider themselves in a measure, "cut." Gen. Merritt knew of the custom, but concluded that it was an undignified performance, and so on Aug. 27 last, the day preceding the expected appearance of the absent second-class men, he issued an order directing that any greeting thought necessary should take place within camp lines. This order was rattled off by the cadet adjutant at the dress parade on the evening before and furnished the cadets a subject for their night chats. The general impression was that the order was a sharp one. On Saturday morning 60 merry fellows tumbled up the long incline, calculating upon getting the noisy welcome. They caught sight of the camp, and behind the sentry line they saw the reception committee of cadets, nearly three hundred strong. The new comers were not aware of the order of Gen. Merritt, and therefore could not appreciate the strain under which their companions in camp were suffering. It was the time-honored duty of the first-class men to do the proper thing at this point, but there was the order of Gen. Merritt, with all the penalties of disobedience, but before them on the plain, near the parked light battery, were their friends and companions, full of expectancy, with light hats and canes, waiting to be smashed.

It was more than human nature, even in uniform, could stand, and when Cadet Fakett sent up a shout like a Comanche and darted across the sentry-line to greet his particular chum there was a general break, and soon there was a mixture of campers and comers engaged in a whirling dance of joy and welcome.

Lieut. Homer was officer of the day in command of the camp, and he with the cadet officer of the day under the battalion organization were on the scene in an instant. A sharp order to fall in, which they instinctively obeyed, brought the greeters to their senses. They stood in line, while their names were taken; thirty-four in all there were, and all but two first-class men.

Col. Hasbrouck, commandant of the corps, was duly notified and there was nothing to do but to prepare charges against the men who had so flatly set at naught the orders of Gen. Merritt. To arrest the whole thirty-four would be doing things in too wholesale a fashion, so as a compromise the cadet officers who had taken part in the rush were picked out to stand their fate before a Court-martial. There were six of them: Capt. Jenkins, of South Carolina, and Lieut. Isham, of Illinois; Williamson, of Pennsylvania, Meyler, of New Jersey; Peck, of New York, and Harman, of Virginia. They were placed under arrest, but not in confinement, being permitted the limits of the post on honor. They take part in recitations, but not in the battalion formation at evening parade.

Charges were duly drawn up and the particular article of war which the culprits had violated was duly set forth. They had not gone more than a dozen yards beyond the sentry line, but they had violated the special order, and for that they were cited to appear before a Court-martial. Thirteen officers made up the court, with Major Spurgeon, 21st Inf., the Cadet Commissary and Quartermaster, as President of the court, and Lieut. Febiger, of the Engineers, as Judge-Advocate. Lieut.-Col. Winthrop, the Law Professor, volunteered to appear in defence of the young men, and on Saturday last the Court duly convened in the Academic building.

Lieut. Meyler was the first on the list put on trial. He asked for time to consult counsel and the Court adjourned till Monday. Yesterday was taken up with the evidence against the young lieutenant, who stands third in his class and like all the others he feels the position in which he is placed very keenly. It was duly shown that the order had been issued and the circumstances of its disobeyal told. The defence will open to-day. There will be no denial of the fact, but it will be shown in extenuation that there was no deliberate defiance of the order, but rather that under the habit of long usage the thirty odd were carried away on the spur of the moment and did that for which they are now heartily sorry.

The matter has stirred up the post as it has not been agitated for many a year. The punishment may extend to actual dismissal as the court may fix. If such an extreme punishment is decided upon it will require the sanction of the Secretary of War before being carried out. Anything short of this such as suspension or deprivation of privileges may be carried out by Supt. Merritt at once. There was one colored cadet among the incomers, but his fellow African in the corps remained in the camp, and his name is missed from the list. The six men arrested are in the front rank of their class in their studies and are very popular with everybody on the post. A week will probably elapse before the trials are finished.

Cadet James J. Meyler is one of the honor men in his class; Fremont P. Peck stands No. 11; John M. Jenkins, No. 12; Geo. McK. Williamson, No. 33; Pierrepont Isham, No. 36, and John A. Harman, No. 42.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1886.

THE annual reunion and picnic of the surviving members of the Regular Brigade, 14th Army Corps, took place at Columbus Barracks on Tuesday, Sept. 1, permission having been given them by Colonel Offley, the commandant, to use the Library Hall and grounds for that purpose. The morning camp fire was devoted to the business of the association. Colonel Offley, in a brief speech on their arrival at the hall making them welcome, referred to his having to leave in a short time for his post in Wyoming Territory, and invited them to hold their next reunion out there. At the evening camp fire Colonel Offley was presented with a gold badge bearing the inscription, "Presented to Colonel R. H. Offley by the survivors of the Regular Brigade, 14th Army Corps." The pendant is a consolidated design of the 8th, 14th, 15th, and 17th Army Corps badges. The presentation was made by Chaplain Blake, and was a complete surprise to the Colonel, who was quite unable to say anything more than to express his thanks, and hopes to meet the members of the brigade at some other reunion. Captain A. H. Young, the Depot Quartermaster, was then called on for a speech, but contented himself by expressing his happiness at having met with the members. Chaplain Van Horne, U. S. A., retired, made the speech of the evening, which was well received. Several other comrades made a few remarks, the meeting closing after having passed a series of resolutions thanking

Colonel Offley and the officers and enlisted men of his command for their courtesies to the association.

A dance was given in the ball room of the depot, Aug. 31, by Messrs. Young, Taylor, and Captain Callinan's sons to the visiting ladies at the barracks. A number of visitors from the city were present, and a very enjoyable time was secured by all present.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

SEPT. 1, 1886.

ONE of the most delightful affairs of the year was the children's dramatic performance at the residence of Col. Elmer Otis, on Government Hill, Tuesday last. The novelty of the entertainment and the little mystery surrounding the invitations quickened curiosity and added to the pleasure of the guests.

The programme was divided into two parts. In the first part the children yielded to their elders; a charming duet, with flute accompaniment, was rendered by the Misses Clark and Mr. F. Clarke. The recitation, "Asleep at the Switch," was skilfully handled by Mr. Elmer Otis, and he gave proof of unusual talent and showed thorough dramatic and vocal training. The curtain then rose on the sparkling little comedy, "Master Jones's Birthday." The little ones did admirably, the minor parts being sustained by Miss Mattie Otis, Miss Gertie Clark, Masters Ned Godwin, and Albert Otis. The "stars" of the evening, however, were Masters Frank Otis and David Stanley, who were a surprise to all, and who gave evidence of a precocious dramatic talent worthy of further cultivation. The evident pleasure afforded her guests seemed to fully repay the affable hostess for her trouble and a unanimous request for a repetition was made.

Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Stanley, Dr. and Mrs. Vollum, Major and Mrs. Sumner, Gen. and Mrs. Ruggles, Capt. and Mrs. Godwin, Major Cushing, Captain Richards, Mrs. Herbert Delamer, the Misses Howard and McGonigle, Mr. T. A. Phelan, Mr. T. Howard, Mr. Mitchell, and others.

MIZPAH.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AUGUSTA ARSENAL, GA.

I TELL you the great earthquake gave us a good shaking up here, and at the arsenal the quarters of Major J. W. Reilly, the commandant, and Captain Grealish, M. S. K., suffered most severely. Captain Grealish's house was the worst used up of the two, being almost entirely shaken to pieces. The four walls remain standing, but they are cracked and demolished in so many places, and so thoroughly, that a collapse at any time would not be surprising.

The brick parapet around the roof, several feet high, was tumbled off as if it was made of paper, and all the chimneys on the main building were hurled to the ground. The sleeping-chambers upstairs were even in a worse condition than the lower floors, the rubbish from the walls and ceilings completely covering the floors. How the family escaped without injury is a mystery. The captain has moved to safer quarters.

At Major Reilly's the damage was great, but not quite so bad. The inside is considerably battered, and the floors a foot deep with débris. Several other buildings on the arsenal grounds are somewhat wrecked, but not so much.

The Lord deliver us from such another shake. B.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT HANCOCK, TEXAS.

THE silver wedding of Col. S. B. M. Young, 3d Cavalry, was celebrated here Sept. 2, together with the weddings of his two daughters, Miss Edith and Miss Burton, Miss Edith to 2d Lieut. John T. Knight, 3d Cavalry, and Miss Burton to Lieut. J. M. Read, 5th Cavalry. The ceremonies were witnessed by all the officers of the command and many of the garrison. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, retired, and Mrs. Reynolds, and Lieut. B. Reynolds, 3d Cavalry, his son, were also present. The brides were dressed in white satin, and both looked very beautiful. The grooms were in full uniform. The quarters of Col. Young, in which the ceremony took place, were handsomely decorated. Mrs. Young, mother of the brides, felt, of course, very much grieved at parting with her children. Wishing these two comely ladies, who now are the wives of Lieuts. Knight and Read, a happy journey on their Eastern tour, S.

FORT CLARK, TEX.

A RECENT report by the Temperance Association of Fort Clark says: When we look back, down the vista of time, previous to the organization of the temperance movement and compare the post of Fort Clark then, to what it is today, how much one is struck by the comparison; the besotted blear-eyed drunkard is not seen as frequently as heretofore. The guardhouse has not the number of applicants for admission as formerly, nor do we hear of the repeated drunken rows in town, which brought disgrace and shame on the name of the American soldier. As long as the post exists so long will credit be due to the noble few, who first inaugurated the movement. We cannot refrain from mentioning the names of Chaplain Merrill and Lieut. Eckerson, backed as they were by the self-sacrificing and noble efforts of the officers of the lodge at that time, together with the marked kindness and consideration invariably shown by the post commander, Gen. Smith. It is a proud boast to be able to say that out of from 480 to 500 men, who compose the garrison at Fort Clark, about 350 belong to the different societies.

THIRD INFANTRY BAND.

THE Helena *Independent* says: The band of the 3d U. S. Infantry serenaded the Hon. Martin Maginnis last evening at his residence on the West Side. The music was up to the band's high standard, the selections from the Mikado being rendered in especially exquisite style. In thanking them for the serenade Major Maginnis said:

I have heard the 3d Infantry band long ago and on far different occasions. I remember it in the Peninsula and when the music floated over the field at Antietam and was heard above the carnage at Fredericksburg. I know and esteem its gallant Colonel. John Brooke, whom the people of Montana believe should be the next created Brigadier-General. In inviting you in to take some refreshment I can only remind you:

It was sometimes water and sometimes milk,
And sometimes applejack, finer than silk.
But whatever the tipple has been
We shared it together in bane or bliss,
And I warm to you comrades when I think of this—
We have drunk from the same canteen.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Maine Commandery, held at Portland Sept. 1, the officers elected last May were duly invested and the following applicants balloted for: Lieut. H. B. Hill, U. S. V.; E. A. Butler, late Acting Ensign, U. S. N., and C. H. True, eldest son of Paymaster J. True, U. S. V.

Gen. Lucius Fairchild, commander of the Wisconsin Commandery, has issued a stirring appeal urging every ex-officer in Wisconsin to join the Order. The next meeting takes place at Milwaukee, Oct. 6.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 6, from a visit to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, making short calls at Arichat and Port Hawkesbury.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Newport, R. I.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 4.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese (ordered). Sailed from Cape Town June 29; arrived at St. Helena July 11, sailed 26; arrived at at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 12. Will probably remain until October. During her Eastern trip sailed over 15,000 miles. Lieut. Paul was detached on the arrival of the ship at Rio, and was to sail for New York, direct, Aug. 21. All well on board.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Bahia Aug. 1, sailed 10th, and arrived at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 13, one day after the arrival of the *Lancaster*. Had pleasant weather all the way down.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Leghorn, July 28

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. Was to remain in Phalerum Bay, near Athens, Greece, until about Aug. 1. Has been ordered to return to U. S.)

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. At Southampton, England, August 11, 1886. Will leave the English channel by the middle of August or September for Genoa, touching on the Spanish coast and at Marseilles. Will be sent to the East for the winter, if no other vessel joins the squadron.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Iquique, July 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 31.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson (ordered.) En route to Panama. Was at Payta, Peru, Sept. 7. All well.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker is ordered to command, and sail per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable from Melbourne, Aug. 20, to have sailed for Samoan Islands, to remain there during the session of Commission on Samoan affairs.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at Sitka Aug. 16, 1886.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Callao, Peru, July 31. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Commodore Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT,† 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 9. Will undergo repairs at Mare Island.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from New York, Aug. 12, for the Asiatic Station. Arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 2, 1886.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed from New York for the Asiatic Station Sept. 2, 1886.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Shanghai July 21—undergoing repairs.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton July 21.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL, at Shanghai, China, July 17.

OSSIPEE,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Left Nagasaki, July 10, for Chemulpo, Corea. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. On her way from Chemulpo to Shanghai July 21.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 2, 1886, where she was inspected by the Board Sept. 6, and has been ordered to Norfolk, where she will be put out of commission in a few days.

Her officers are: Captain, R. L. Phythian; Lieut. Comdr. and Executive, Asa Walker; Lieuts., W. T. Swinburne, A. G. Berry, Henry W. Schaefer, C. G. Calkins; Lieuts. (junior grade), M. L. Wood, F. W. Coffin, W. B. Caperton and C. A. Gove; Ensigns, Albert Gleaves, C. N. Atwater, J. H. L. Holcombe, E. H. Tillman, W. W. Buchanan, Gilbert Wilkes and W. R. M. Field; Medical Inspector, Edward S. Bogert; Surgeon, N. McP. Ferebee; Passed Asst. Surg., Clement Biddle; Asst. Surg., H. B. Scott; Paymr., George H. Griffing; Chief Engr., John Trillery; P. Asst. Engr., James J. Barry; Asst. Engrs., H. T. Cleaver and E. R. Freeman.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 25, and after that date Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Lisbon for Newport, R. I., Aug. 31.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Lisbon for Newport, R. I., Aug. 31.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. Put out of commission at Annapolis Aug. 31.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. Returned to the Navy-yard, New York, Sept. 8, from a long cruise in the Sound, during which she had Secretary Whitney and party on board. She sails early Sept. 9 for the purpose of hunting up some reported derelicts in the way of navigation off the Long Island coast.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, ———— At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs, extensive alterations having been ordered by the Board of Inspection and Survey.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Sailed from Annapolis to Norfolk for repairs.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Erie Sept. 2.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. On her annual cruise. Was in Hempstead Bay, L. I., Aug. 16.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. To go on trial trip for about a week at sea about Sept. 20.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Coston Electric Signals are, as a result of the experiments in the *Defiance*, to be further tried in the flagships of the English Channel and Mediterranean Squadrons, in competition with the Very signal light, which they already carry. Both of these inventions are American.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to interrogatories in the House of Commons, Sept. 3, denied that any agent of the United States had access, through the firm of Sir William Armstrong and Co., to the designs for naval vessels under confidential consideration by the British Government.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES E. JOUETT and his board of naval inspectors arrived at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 3, and inspected the U. S. S. *Dolphin*. The board was brought over from Norfolk in the commandant's launch, and after the inspection a number of the visitors called on Capt. Brown before leaving the yard. The *Dolphin*, it is thought, will soon leave the yard.

CAPT. ROBERT L. PHYTHIAN, of the *Trenton*, it is said, has gone to Washington to use his efforts in getting his ship sent to the New York yard. Other influence is at work to have the ship sent from here. Secretary Whitney, however, has promised that the ship shall "go out of commission at the Norfolk Navy-yard and be overhauled and repaired there." —*Norfolk Landmark.*

COMMANDER S. H. BAKER, U. S. N., has been ordered to take command of the store ship *Monongahela* at Coquimbo, Chili, as the relief of Lieut. Comdr. Geo. B. Livingston. The *Monongahela*, formerly a steam corvette, similar to the *Ticonderoga*, was transformed into a sailing vessel at the Mare Island Navy-yard, loaded with coal and stores, and, under command of Lieut. Comdr. Livingston, joined the South Pacific Station as store ship in 1884. The climate of Callao having been deemed unhealthy, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever during 1883, '84, '85, the store ship was transferred to Coquimbo, a pleasant port with a good harbor, in the northern part of Chili. The English squadron on the Pacific make Coquimbo headquarters for refitting and laying in stores.

ON Sept. 4 the U. S. S. *Iroquois* sailed from Callao Bay, bound north, under orders from Rear Admiral McCauley. The *Iroquois* was placed in commission at the Mare Island Navy-yard, on April 10, 1882, Comdr. James H. Sands, U. S. N., commanding. In July of that year the *Iroquois* sailed for the South Pacific Station, where she has remained since with the exception of seven months among the South Sea Island and the Australian colonies. No repairs of note have been made either to hull, engines or boilers, and it is believed that her decks are about the only point where extensive repairs are necessary. On June 2, 1884, at Callao, Comdr. Yates Stirling assumed command, relieving Comdr. Sands who sailed for the United States three days after. Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson, U. S. N., has been ordered as the relief of Comdr. Stirling. It is quite probable that the *Iroquois* will not receive another commission, although it is hoped that the name will not be allowed to lapse from the Navy Register.

THE Naval Board of Inspection has completed its tour of inspection of the receiving ships, and in a few days will hand in a report showing them to be in excellent condition in point of cleanliness, etc.

THE Navy Department received a despatch Sept. 8 announcing that the *Fortune* had been badly damaged near Norfolk by running into a drydock. The vessel was being turned, when a defect in the machinery made it temporarily unmanageable, and the collision was inevitable. Repairs were at once begun, and it is likely that the tug will not be out of service more than a couple of days.

NO FURTHER action has yet been taken by the Secretary of the Navy concerning the order turning the Washington Navy-pard over to the Ordnance Bureau. The order abolishing the Bureau of Yards and Docks has not yet been revoked, but it is urged that it should be, as the money appropriated for keeping the yard in repair, etc., cannot under the law be spent except by the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

A COURT-MARTIAL, to consist of the following members, is ordered to convene at Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 13, for the trial of Private John F. Gibbs, U. S. M. C.: Capt. Henry Wilson, president; Lieut.-Commanders E. S. Houston and Eugene E. W. Watson; Lieuts. Robert T. Jasper, Thomas C. McLean, and Hugo Osterhaus; Maj. James Forney, M. C., and Lieut. S. C. Lemly, Judge-Advocate. A Court-martial has also been ordered to convene at Annapolis, Md., on Sept. 10, for the trial of Wm. Chappell, Boatswain's Mate. Detail of Court: Comdr. John Schouler, President; Capt. Robert H. Huntington, M. C.; Lieuts. J. P. Merrell, G. W. Tyler, Richard Mitchell, Jesse M. Roper, C. J. Boush, Samuel Mercer, M. C., Judge-Advocate.

THE Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy has received from the Public Printer, in a neat and convenient shape for use, the completed "Specifications for two horizontal direct-acting compound screw engines for U. S. S. *Newark*, of 4,000 tons displacement, each engine, with its auxiliaries, of 4,250 I. H. P., under forced draught; including boilers, screw propellers, and all appendages and appurtenances complete, together with a list of tools, instruments and duplicate pieces to be furnished." Such is the title, and its contents comprise 60 pages of specifications, four pages of instructions to inspectors, and, rarest and best of all in such productions, an index containing not less than 270 items and references. The specifications are of the most complete description, and reflect no little credit upon Chief Engr. W. H. Harris and P. A. Engr. A. Mattice, under whose special supervision they were elaborated. As soon as advertisements for bids are made public, copies of these specifications will be furnished would-be contractors.

ON Thursday afternoon on the new naval cruiser *Boston*, which is now lying in the Cob Dock being fitted out with steel masts, a heavy steel "top" weighing about two tons was being hoisted with the aid of a derrick over the foremast. A man named Hugh Noble was in the top to fix it in its proper place, when suddenly the rope sustaining the "top" parted and the heavy mass fell with a crash to the deck, smashing the pilot-house and damaging the gearing and steam-heating apparatus. The "top" itself was considerably damaged. Noble was thrown to the deck with great violence and was picked up unconscious and bleeding profusely. It was discovered upon examination that he had sustained bodily injuries and a small bone in the leg had been fractured. Two other men were slightly injured. Noble is expected to be well and around again in a week or two. Constructor Pook inspected the damage done and reported to the Secretary of the Navy that he estimated the cost of repairs at $1,462.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

SEPT. 3.—Assistant Paymaster R. T. M. Ball to the Yantic, Oct. 1.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. Frazer to the Receiving ship New Hampshire, Oct. 1.

SEPT. 4.—Commander Samuel H. Baker to command the storeship Monongahela, at Coquimbo, Chili, per steamer of Sept. 21 from New York.

SEPT. 6.—Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Woodruff to the receiving ship Vermont, Oct 4.

SEPT. 10.—Boatswain W. H. Frary to the Franklin.

Detached.

SEPT. 4.—Lieutenant Henry H. Bartoll from duty at the branch hydrographic office, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Lancaster, per steamer, Sept. 11, for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Ensign Houston Eldridge from the Yantic and ordered to the branch hydrographic office, New York.

Assistant Engineer George S. Willits from the Trenton and granted leave until Oct. 1.

SEPT. 6.—Assistant Surgeon Louis W. Atlee from the Vermont on Sept. 20 and ordered to the Quinnebaug, per steamer, Sept. 23.

SEPT. 7.—Commander Wm. B. Hoff and Lieutenant R. T. Mulligan from the duty assigned them on board the Tennessee and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

SEPT. 8.—Professor Harry D. Todd from the Naval Academy and granted one month's leave.

SEPT. 9.—All officers of the Trenton are detached and placed on waiting orders. (For list see under Trenton.)

Lieutenants York, Noel, and Frank E. Sawyer detached from the Swatara and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 10.—Boatswain John H. Brown detached from Franklin and placed on waiting orders.

Promotions.

Commodore W. W. Queen promoted to Rear-Admiral, Sept. 10.

CASUALTIES.

List of deaths in the U. S. Navy for the week ending Sept. 2, 1886:

Henry Hughes, Master at Arms, died Aug. 15, 1886, at Vallejo. Cal.

Hans Clausen, Ordinary Seaman, died Aug. 25, 1886, on board U. S. F. S. Tennessee, at sea.

Thomas Lander, Seaman, died July 16, 1886, on board U. S. S. Lancaster, at Jamestown, St. Helena.

No deaths reported during the week ending Sept. 9, 1886.

MARINE CORPS.

SEPT. 6.—Second Lieutenant Lincoln Karmany, when the guard of the U. S. S. Trenton has been transferred to Norfolk Barracks, detached from that post and granted leave of absence for one month with permission to apply for an extension.

SEPT. 8.—1st Lieutenant L. J. Guhck, detached from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEPT. 9.—1st Lieutenant Jesup Nicholsen, present sick leave of absence extended three months from Sept. 12.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Forty out of 70 applicants for naval cadetships failed in English studies, and were given a re-examination.

The following candidates have been admitted into the Academy, having passed both the physical and mental examination: Eugene D. Ryan, N. Y.; Wm. A. Snow, Mass.; John L. Soule, Ill.; and Geo. B. Fife, Washington, D. C.(at large); W. W. Beck, Maryland; Benjamin L. Coulson, O., and F. W. Ballschmider, Wisconsin; Charles T. Vogelgesang, Col.; C. S. Smith, W. L. Norton, and E. H. McDonald, N. Y.; R. N. Chappell, Ind.; G. B. White and D. H. Kreamer, Wis.; F. L. Eaton, Mich., and Porter Chandler, Mo.; W. W. Beck, Md.; Benj. L. Coulson, O.; W. A. Moffett, S. C.; Clinton V. White, Mo.; John P. J. Ryan and Chas. V. Butler, N. Y.; Lucius A. Bostwick, Mass.; H. L. Green, Kas.; John W. Dinger, Pa.; Claude Bailey, Ark.; H. W. Williams, Conn.; C. O. Bone, Iowa.

Comdr. Sampson, who is to assume command of the Naval Academy, arrived Sept. 8, and relieved Capt. Ramsay Sept. 9. Before taking charge the new superintendent met the officers of the Academy, and each in turn was introduced by Capt. Ramsay. The ceremony took place at the Academy library. Afterward Capt. Ramsay took farewell of the officers, leaving on the afternoon train for Washington.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MARINE BASE BALL CLUB.

The Champions of the Army and Navy of the United States played a one-sided game at Governor's Island, Saturday, easily defeating the Governor's Island Base Ball Club. The Marines had no difficulty in administering a crushing defeat to the above club. The Marine Base Ball Club has been very successful this year, having played twenty-nine games, and only losing six. They have played with nearly all the principal Base Ball Clubs of Brooklyn and New York.

GEORGE BOYCE, 1st Sergeant, U. S. M. C.
MARINE BARRACKS, NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK.

OUR COAST DEFENCES AND NAVY.

IN the short debate during the closing hours of the session of the Senate on the failure of the House to act with the Senate in making adequate appropriations for fortifications the following colloquy occurred:

Mr. Hawley—For many years we have done nothing towards the fortifications along the coast, except to cut grass and occasionally to put up a brick that has fallen down or clear out a ditch. For many years nothing has been given towards the renewal of the old works or to build substantial new ones.

The bill came here this year from the House giving $100,000, the old standard appropriation under which they painted a fence, cleaned a ditch, cut down a little grass, and put some black paint upon some honey-combed old gun along the fortifications and on top of some of our great works around our great harbors—notably I remember Fort Columbus in New York Harbor, where stand clumsy, old, useless iron guns, which they dare not fire upon the ramparts lest they shake the walls down.

The best of the forts have an 8-foot wall of granite, thinning down to 5 feet, through three of which walls the modern rifle will send its projectile. Some people think we can rely upon a sand bank. The largest steel rifles made will send their projectiles of 1,200 to 1,800 pounds through 70 feet of sand.

The upshot of it is that we are absolutely defenceless, so far as coast defences are concerned, against modern ships of war, which can have their own sweet will sailing through the entrances of our great harbors. By carefully compiled statistics they may safely anchor at Portland, Boston, New York, San Francisco, and other great cities under the reach of our guns with property to the amount of $4,500,000,000, these returns being taken from the official returns of taxable property in those cities.

I need not discuss the condition of our Navy. We are not quite so badly off there because we have a few respectable ships of the third, fourth, or fifth class, and we have an excellent body of officers, and we have as many as the great number of about thirty steel guns very nearly done for the armament of the Navy, a large majority of which are of the smallest size known in the use of the Navy.

Mr. Edmunds—That is not one gun for a State.

Mr. Hawley—It is not one gun for a State. A 6-inch steel gun carries a 100-pound projectile, and in the Washington Navy-yard we are finishing up about thirty guns, the majority of them of the smaller size. The work, though it is of limited extent, has been admirably done; but the heavy, rough forged parts of the 8 and 10-inch guns have been bought abroad, and we are absolutely dependent upon the mercy of foreign contractors for any guns we may make of the larger size.

There is not a manufacturing establishment in the United States that can make them, nor is there one that will contract to make them under the ordinary terms of an appropriation bill, because no wise manufacturer would put in a new plant costing $600,000 or $1,000,000 or more to build these guns depending upon an annual appropriation by Congress. No sensible man would do it; no man ought to do it.

We are building a few large guns by the leave of foreign countries, which can be forbidden in a moment by their governments refusing to let us have those rough parts. But it is an essential element in national defence that we shall be able to make our own weapons of defence. The Army has not one single high power modern gun. It has some very nice little field pieces of steel; it has a large number of old 15-inch and 10-inch guns, etc.; old cast-iron guns admirable in their time, and it has about 200 10-inch Columbiads altered down to 8-inch rifles, which cannot take a heavy charge of powder and are only useful for perhaps a thousand yards against vessels of the third or fourth class.

Mr. Gorman—The great trouble is, as all admit, that for 20 years past you have neglected the coast defences. No ample provision has been made for the construction of guns or to encourage manufacturers to make the best classes of steel. All admit that it should be done speedily, but there is a great distrust as to the ability of the officers in charge, the Army officers and the ordnance officers, to carry out this great work. There is a very serious division as to whether this large expenditure should be placed in their hands or placed in the hands of a board of experts consisting of Army officers and civilians.

HOWARD AND THE BOUQUET.

INCIDENT OF THE GRAND REVIEW OF 1865.

AN incident of interest to those who were present in our National Capital at the close of the War, is thus related by an eye-witness:

At the close of our bloody inter-State difficulties as will be remembered, one of the grandest military reviews of modern times took place in Washington. All the Armies of the Federal Government, both Regular and Volunteer, that had served in the Virginia and other contiguous campaigns, passed in review along the world-renowned Pennsylvania avenue before President Johnson and Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps and Supreme Justices, and many foreign persons of rank. This was in May, 1865, only a little more than a month after the assassination of Lincoln. It took the whole day to review the remaining veterans of the War, those who had survived the bullets and the fevers of the "Old Dominion," and not two days, as has been generally stated.

The Army of the Potomac had just passed down the avenue on the memorable day in question, and Gen. Sherman rode at its head, some distance ahead of his staff. The avenue was black with enthusiastic spectators. A veritable sea of heads, roaring with excitement, greeted the veterans as they passed along. Each mounted General or staff officer's horse was ornamented with a wreath of flowers around its neck, made by the fair hands of patriotic ladies. Behind Sherman and staff, some distance off, rode Gen. Howard with his single arm. The cheering was so intense that General Sherman's animal began to grow restive, when the stand was reached that had been erected in front of the Treasury building, and filled with girls dressed in white, bearing baskets of flowers which they flung at the heroes of the victorious Army. At this point a handsome young lady stepped out to present an elegant bouquet to old Tecumseh, but his charger was too restive to admit of his taking it, and the old hero exclaimed to an old soldier near, in a sonorous voice, loud enough to be heard many feet off, "Give it to Howard." The crowd shouted to Howard to take it, and the latter, putting his reins into his mouth, placed a bouquet that he had been carrying already under his surviving arm, and gracefully accepted the sweet offering from the hands of beauty. The roar of the multitude at this act was said to have been as mighty as a cataract. Cheers rent the air for several minutes, and the scene was simply indescribable. Perhaps old Tecum or some of the heroes remember it yet.

FUTURE GENERALS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IF the Civil War is to be considered a criterion, none of the colonels or generals would perform any active service in the next war. The generals of that war will be the men who at its commencement were lieutenants, and probably 2d lieutenants, for many of our 1st lieutenants are as old to-day as the Lieutenant-General was at the end of the last war. The promotion from time to time that agitates the Army, and divides it into parties, each urging its favorite, resolves itself into deciding which particular colonel shall hereafter, as brigadier-general, perform similar duties in an office in a city in citizen's clothes, with a staff of higher rank; and which particular brigadier-general is hereafter, as major-general, to perform similar duties in a larger city with a staff of still higher rank.

As these officers are not to go into the field, can we not have some regular rule for their promotion that will prevent the excitement, bitterness and hatred it now causes?

It is reasonable that colonels should wish to be generals, and very natural that generals should wish to hold on to their positions as long as possible.

Their incomes are comfortable although moderate. They have the advantages of cities for the education of their children and for society. Their duties are easy and agreeable, and, as any officer can perform them, they have the advantages of leaves of absence without the expense other line officers incur. The position gives them social and official prominence, and among military men they are autocrats.

They are "not bothered by the damned soldiers," which Prince John Magruder considered the height of military bliss.

"FOGY."

A BAR HARBOR correspondent writes: A few days ago I met in the street a bold, buccaneer-looking individual, whose muscular figure, bronzed color and air of vitality and high-pressure energy were in marked contrast with the spindling young men lounging about:

He was evidently fresh from the raging main. Standing with his legs wide apart, with a long-visored naval cap pulled down well over his eyes and with his hands plunged deep into the pockets of his heavy-ribbed blue corduroy suit, he had the appearance of a naval conqueror about to take possession of a town to sack and destroy. Suddenly he roared out, "How are you?" and then I recognized him as A. E. Bateman, a former officer of the United States Navy, and the gentleman who procured the practical suspension of Judge Advocate General Swaim from the Army. He is the Vice-Commodore of the American Yacht Club, and is at the same time one of the most active brokers in Wall street. At the time I met him at Bar Harbor he was out with his wife and a party of friends on a cruise on his steam yacht *Meteor*.

Some West Point cadets are being tried for making a "rush" there the other day in disobedience of Superintendent Merritt's orders. The boys claim that in the excitement they forgot that General Merrit was the Autocrat of all the Rushers.—*Critic.*

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ARMYNAVY.

SURRENDER OF GERONIMO.

IF there is any service rendered by our Army of late years that demands public recognition and reward, it is that for which we are indebted to General MILES and his soldiers in the capture of GERONIMO and his band of marauders. No one who has not actually taken part in the campaign in Arizona can realize the difficulties of the task finally accomplished. The recognition of this service by the Lieutenant-General has been prompt and generous, and it should set an example for the Army and for the country. Past experience gives little hope that an attempt will be made to reward the services of our soldiers in a substantial way, but at the very least, a general order should be issued, mentioning by name all who have especially distinguished themselves by their zeal and efficiency. The recognition they have thus far received has been chiefly the kicks and cuffs of adverse criticism. Now that they have silenced their accusers, it is little enough to ask that those whose duty it is to officially recognize merit should take advantage of the opportunity for speaking in their praise. It is nearly a quarter of a century since the attention of the country was fixed upon the grand battle fields where popular reputations were made, but, though that opportunity has passed, as we hope for ever, our Army has not ceased to thirst for the reward so dear to the soldier—the public acknowledgement of honorable service.

Soldierly achievement has never been measured by the extent of the field upon which it was displayed, for the three hundred Spartans who fell at Thermopylæ have the highest place in history. Nor is devotion to public duty to be judged alone by the sacrifice of life it involves, however much this may appeal to the popular imagination and to public applause. It is by the difficulties overcome that the service of our soldiers is to be judged, and the trials and hardships of the campaign in Arizona, thus happily brought to a close, have been abundantly set forth in the correspondence which has appeared in our columns, and is again presented in connection with this final episode in a letter which appears elsewhere.

We must await fuller information as to the exact terms of GERONIMO's surrender before commenting upon it in detail, and meanwhile it is instructive to read the article on the "Apache Problem" by General GEORGE CROOK, which apppears in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* for September, as well as the "Apache Campaign Notes" of Lieutenant J. S. PETTIT, in the same periodical. General CROOK shows how the invention of breechloading arms, adapted to use in the saddle, has changed the nature of warfare with all Indian tribes, and added to an almost incredible extent to the difficulties to be contended against and overcome in the case of the Apaches. In describing the organization of his system of scouts he answered a criticism made upon him by saying that the commanders of the Indian scouts have been, as a rule, selected "from the younger officers whose health is still unimpaired, and whose ambition is a guiding motive, rather than from officers of more experience upon whose vigor and energy the effects of long service have begun to tell." The Apache scouts, he says, "for this class of warfare, are as worthy of trust as any soldiers in the world, and in all the experience I have had with them have proved themselves energetic, reliable, truthful and honest." There is undoubtedly much difference of opinion as to this, and when we have fuller account of the experience of General MILES we may have further light upon the subject.

BATTERIES OF THE NEW CRUISERS.

IN the JOURNAL of August 27, appeared a communication from a naval correspondent, which commented seriously upon the alleged unprotected arrangement of the guns of the new cruisers. Thus far our correspondent's grave exceptions have elicited no response in defence of the battery designs of the vessels, although it is desirable that the work of reconstruction of the Navy should be thoroughly discussed as to its effective details especially. If we are to go abroad for a type of warship construction, not only adopting designs *in toto* but copying individual details, it is certainly best to consider both designs and details carefully with regard to their defensive as well as their offensive merits. The French have for some years been building ships with their heavy ordnance mounted in barbette-turrets, obviously a more secure arrangement for guns and gunners than that which we have copied from the British builders of setting the guns on sponsons, protected only partially by segmental shields; yet the French are finding out that the armament of their best vessels is very inadequately defended against quick-firing and revolving cannon of the HOTCHKISS type. One of the most effective ships of the French Navy is now near completion at Brest, and will probably be ready for trial by the end of the year. Of this ship, *Le Yacht*, a very ably edited marine authority, says:

The *Terrible* is a warship similar to the *Indomptable*, and like her armed with two 42 cm., 75 ton guns, in barbette turrets, one forward and the other aft, in addition to a battery of 10 cm. guns, on Vavasseur carriages, and revolving cannon. What strikes us at first sight of this ship is the very small protection of her enormous guns. Here are two great pieces of 42 cm. calibre, the largest in our service, in spite of the steel shield partially screening them, practically at the mercy of revolving and rapid firing cannon. All the action of the guns, their aiming and loading, being operated by mechanical means, the slightest damage to a single part of this machinery will disable the armament. This is truly a

circumstance that disconcerts our hopes and forces the question whether the barbette-turret system, so generally adopted in our navy, does not deserve the adverse criticism it has received. The experiments with the *Provence* have demonstrated the destructive power of revolving cannon and the necessity of secure defence against the projectiles discharged by repeating ordnance. The designers of barbette-turrets should earnestly consider the best mode of preserving the armaments they carry from the serious incidents that are not incapable of paralyzing the effectiveness of too many of our most valued warships.

The experiments referred to with the *Provence* were prosecuted recently to test the effect of a machine gun fire, at a range of 1,200 to 1,500 metres, on the deck and barbette batteries and tops of a hostile vessel. The officers and crew were represented by dummies. The result showed that the HOTCHKISS revolving and quick firing cannon were al together too powerful for segmental or other shields and that batteries so protected would soon be indefensible. The *Provence*, which had been condemned, was towed to a convenient spot and was attacked by the *Colbert*, *Duperré*, *Devastation* and *Redoutable* at various short ranges, first Hotchkisses and then with musketry. The results, says *Le Journal de la Marine*, were terrible; the deck of the frigate was riddled with splinters of shells, which would cer tainly have put all the officers and gunners who were exposed *hors de combat*.

The lesson taught by this trial has obviously made a serious impression upon the French experts, and should be carefully considered by our own designers. However fast our new cruisers may turn out to be—and we hope their sea speed will be actual rather than hypothetical or based upon the illusive suggestions of a "measured mile" test—they are intended to fight should the occasion come for fighting, and it is important that the defensive as well as the offensive features of their construction shall be as perfect as American science and execution can make them.

RETIREMENTS IN THE ENGLISH SERVICE.

ONE of the first acts of the new English administration is to suspend compulsory retirement, which, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, has resulted in "financial paralysis with, as its only set-off, a long list of confiscated commissions and broken hearts." "Purchase," it adds, "was abolished avowedly to protect poor officers, who could not buy their steps, and yet the legislation which was evolved out of this identical measure eventually ruined many of the very men whose interests it was professed to be their desire to guard! It is now about two years since the Marquis of Salisbury spoke some touching words in the House of Lords regarding numerous sad cases that had come to his notice of officers scattered over the face of the world, broken in spirits and professionally ruined through the penal awards attached, for the first time in the history of the army and navy, to misfortune. The German Army," it concludes, "is cited as an example of the organization to be imitated. Many officers of that country have, in the last few years, been heard to observe—'How is it that a practical, common-sense nation like England is dismissing wholesale from the Army officers, in the prime of life, who, if they are worth their salt, must have acquired experience which is invaluable, in order to make way for those who will need many years to acquire it?'"

A similar system has been applied to the English Navy, where promotion became so slow that officers remained on the active list, especially in the higher ranks, long after arriving at the retiring age. In 1870, during the period of Mr. CHILDERS's control as First Lord of the Admiralty, a scheme was framed by which the active list has been reduced to the number required by the actual wants of the Service, and provision for a regular flow of promotion has been made by enforced retirement for age and non service afloat.

The regulations at the present time in force in the English Navy require that admirals and vice-admirals retire at sixty-five years of age; rear admirals at sixty, or if their flag has not been hoisted for ten years; captains at fifty-five, or at any age if seven years have elapsed since last service; commanders retire at fifty, and lieutenants at forty-five, or at any age after five years of non service; sub-lieutenants are retired at forty years of age. [Order in Council, Feb. 5, 1872.] Flag officers, captains, commanders, and lieutenants can retire some years before the age of compulsory retirement, and their retired pay, all or part of it, may be commuted for a lump sum. Staff captains are retired at sixty, or at any age after non-service for seven years; staff commanders retire at fifty-five, and navigating lieutenants at forty-five, or after five years of non service; chief engineers retire at fifty-five, or after five years since last service; chaplains retire at the age of sixty, or after five years of non-service; medical inspectors and deputy inspectors of hospitals retire at sixty, or after five years of non-ser vice; fleet surgeons, staff surgeons, and surgeons are retired at fifty-five, or after five years of non-service; paymasters retire at sixty years of age; naval instructors are retired at sixty, or after three years of non-service. These officers can obtain permission to retire five years before reaching the age when retirement is compulsory. The object of these regulations has been to favor promotion, the employment of none but vigorous men, and the reduction of the active list to the number deemed necessary for the Service.

THE Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, will be open to patients some time during October. Due notice of the opening will be given by circulars from the War and Navy Departments, containing all necessary information as to the particular classes of disease which may be benefited by treatment there, and as to the proper procedure for obtaining admission. Major D. L. HUNTINGTON is now engaged upon these circulars, and they will be issued as soon as Major RICHARD S. VICKERY, the surgeon recently designated to take charge of the hospital, has reported that everything is in readiness for the presence of patients. The hospital will be practically under the control of the Army, though surgeons of the Navy will be detailed for duty there whenever a sufficient number of sailor patients have arrived to require their presence. Details of Army and Navy surgeons will be made by the Secretaries of War and Navy, respectively, in such numbers as may be deemed necessary. The selections will depend a good deal on the officer in charge, and, of course, no details will be made until he has learned how many patients are expected at the opening. The JOURNAL of June 19 contained an announcement of the issue of a General Order, No. 36, prescribing rules and regulations for the government of the hospital. It is to be known as the "Army and Navy General Hospital," and is to be restricted to members of the two Services and the Marine Corps. A charge for subsistence, not to exceed $1.50 a day, will be made against officers under treatment, and the rations of enlisted men will be commuted at 30 cents per day, to be paid to the surgeon in charge. The order provides that—

> The organization of this hospital shall include one medical officer of the Army, who shall be the surgeon in charge, and who shall be detailed by the Secretary of War; such medical assistants from the Army or Navy as may be deemed necessary, detailed by the Secretary of War, or by the Secretary of the Navy; one officer of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, who shall also be Acting Commissary of Subsistence, if required, detailed by the Secretary of War; one hospital steward, and such civil employees as may be necessary for the proper service of the hospital, in accordance with the act of Congress appropriating money for the payment of such employees. The civil employees of the hospital shall be selected by the surgeon in charge with a view to their fitness and capacity, and upon the approval of the Secretary of War. The surgeon in charge is authorized to prepare such rules and regulations for the internal government of this hospital as may be, in his opinion, necessary and proper for the maintenance of discipline and for the interests of the institution, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

WE have received a fuller account of the trial of the 8-inch steel breech-loading rifle at Sandy Hook, Sept. 1 and 2, which we reported last week. The gun was fired ten rounds at a 3,000-yard target to determine the relative accuracy of two widths of projectile bands on trial. The charge was 100 pounds of DUPONT'S powder, with a 285 lb. projectile. The velocities were uniform, being 1,780 feet (nearly) at 150 feet from the muzzle of the gun. The bands differed in width by 0.2 of an inch, and the results of five rounds with each were in favor of the wider band, with which the following results were obtained:

> Mean vertical deviation from centre of impact, 1.9 feet.
> Mean horizontal deviation from centre of impact, 1.56 feet.
> Mean deviation from centre of impact, 2.46 feet.

The pressures in the bore of the gun were nearly uniform and somewhat below 35,000 pounds per square inch. The regular proof rounds will not be fired until a sufficient quantity of the new grade of powder, which DUPONT is now manufacturing, has been furnished.

IN accordance with the provision of the recent law appropriating one million dollars towards the armament of the vessels of war soon to be advertised for, and for the unfinished monitors, the Naval Ordnance Bureau are preparing advertisements inviting bids from American steel munufacturers for supplying guns in rough for all the vessels. Commo. SICARD ran down to Washington from his resting place in New York for a few days this week to put the finishing touches on these advertisements. They are now complete, and only await the approval of the Secretary before publication.

IN his contribution to *Outing* for September, entitled "After Geronimo," Lieutenant John BIGELOW, 10th Cav., U. S. A., has the criticism that follows:

> We should have a more honest and generally better class of colored men in the Army if our colored regiments were recruited exclusively by officers of those regiments; for, as compared to the general run of officers they are better judges of colored people. I see from recent orders that now, when our troops are not even taught the use of their arms, they are to be taught the waving of a signal torch and flag and disk, and what not, and monthly reports of this *wig-wag*, as the drill was called at West Point, are to be furnished the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, which means more scribbling for the Lieutenants.

IN the absence of the President and Secretary ENDICOTT, there is absolutely nothing new to chronicle in connection with the appointment of a Chief of Engineers and a Surgeon-General. It is hardly possible that either of these places will be filled before the return of the President.

THE provision in the bill appropriating funds for the new cruisers, requiring that all materials used shall be of domestic production, is, in our judgment, a wise one. To secure a permanent reorganization of our offensive and defensive power over land and sea we must recognize and develop the material and inventive resources upon which we shall have to depend in the event of foreign war. It is ignorance of our home resources, or a want of disposition or ability to make use of them, which has prompted the call for foreign material. This was shown notably in the discussion upon the bill providing for the new cruisers. We recall particularly the exception taken by Senator McPherson, of New Jersey to the provision of the bill above referred to, on the ground that he had been informed that it would be a benefit to permit the importation of a small number of articles pertaining to engines. There were other interpellations of a similar character in Senate and House. It is understood that Senator McPherson's informant was Mr. Cramp, of Philadelphia, and that the conspicuous default of American ingenuity sought to be remedied by a resort to British workshops was the Corrugated Boiler Furnace.

In the JOURNAL of last week we stated that this furnace is of American origin. For some years it has been produced at Leeds by the Leeds Forge Co., the British Patent Law allowing anyone to secure the patent of an invention not previously entered in the Office. It is now used in the best ships of the merchant marine and the Royal Navy; in fact no first class steamer of modern construction would be considered perfectly appointed in her boilers, if the corrugated furnaces were not in use. But it is not necessary for us to go abroad for them, as the corrugated furnaces of Montgomery's invention can now be obtained in this country. Messrs. T. F. Rowland and Co., of the Continental Iron Works, Brooklyn, have been for some months erecting the plant for the production of the Montgomery furnace, and are now ready to supply them. The corrugated furnaces turned out by this firm will be counterparts in all respects of those made at Leeds; of guaranteed strength after test by hydraulic pressure of 300 lbs. per square inch, and of any size not exceeding the maximum now required of 8½ feet length and 4 feet internal diameter.

AS SHOWING that the recent order of Secretary Whitney is not the outcome of a new idea or of recent origin, the following extract from a letter addressed to Hon. John P. Hale, while Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, by Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, is interesting. The letter is dated March 25, 1862: " * * * I have already given orders to construct fifteen and twenty-inch guns, but their manufacture is attended with great difficulties. * * * There are but few establishments in the country willing to undertake the manufacture of these guns. * * * It is therefore earnestly requested that an appropriation of $500,000 be made to extend the grounds and to build furnaces at the Washington Navy-yard, where some of the lathes and turning machines are already in operation. In that event the anchors and cables now manufactured at that yard should be transferred to some other station, leaving nothing to be manufactured but

guns, ordnance stores, and matters pertaining thereto." In the same letter Mr. Welles concludes: "Finally, I would ask that the sum of $30,000,000, including the appropriations already made the present session, be appropriated for ironclad vessels, heavy ordnance, and plating. * * *"

THE *Liberté* announces that the Council of State has decided on cancelling the decree of the Minister of War which struck the Duc d'Aumale's name off the Army List, on the ground that the property of the grades was inviolable, and that His Royal Highness's title to his rank could not be contested. The *Soleil* observes: "The Princes received their commissions in a regular manner, and according to laws existing at each period. The Prince de Joinville and the Dukes of Nemours and Aumale were appointed under the Monarchy, in conformity with the laws of the Monarchy. Prince Murat was appointed under the Empire, in conformity with the laws of the Empire. The Dukes of Chartres, Alençon, and Penthièvre, together with the young Prince Murat and Prince Roland Bonaparte, were appointed under the Republic in conformity with the laws of the Republic; and Prince Henry of Orleans was about to go through the regular examinations for entering the School of St. Cyr." It will require a good deal of special pleading to prove that all these commissions were obtained illegally.

THE Transcaspian Railway, the first in Central Asia, was completed as far as Merv in July last, having a total length of 700 versts (500 miles), a great part of it being across a particularly bad desert; one which, with great risks, could not be traversed in less than 30 days, but is now passed in 12 hours. It is now being continued in such a way as to pass by Bokhara, and will reach as far as Samarkand. The railway was originally the idea of Gen. Skobeleff, and the first section of it was made immediately after the capture of the Akhal Teke oasis. Before the year is out it will have reached almost to Samarkand, which is 1,000 miles from the Caspian Sea, but only 500 from Peshawur. Lord Beaconsfield has the credit of giving to Russia her first great impulse towards new frontiers in Central Asia, the beginnings of the Afghan trouble being found in Bosnian and Herzegovinian questions.

A COURT-MARTIAL is to be ordered for the trial of Captain Wm. S. Johnson, U. S. Army, retired, on the charge of duplicating his pay account. Two accounts for the same month were recently paid; one by the Paymaster in New York and the other in Washington. As neither were presented by him in person the presumption is that they were both hypothicated. Captain Johnson was recently detected in the commission of the same offence and let off with a reprimand from the Secretary of War, in view of certain extenuating circumstances, which do not appear in this instance. In 1869 Captain Johnson was tried and dismissed for irregularities in the issue of quartermaster's stores, while acting as regimental quartermaster of the 43d Infantry, the charge being "conduct unbecoming," etc. He was subsequently reappointed and being mustered out as a supernumerary under the Act of 1870, was again reappointed and placed on the retired list.

THE advertisements heretofore referred to, inviting designs for the two large armored vessels authorized by the last Congress, have been prepared and are to come out as soon as those inviting bids for the five already designed have been published. As previously stated, foreign shipbuilders will be given an opportunity of submitting designs for these vessels. There is a suspicion that Commodore Walker's visit abroad is connected in some way with this subject. The orders under which he is travelling have not been made public, but it is known that his trip is not for pleasure alone.

THE few officials and clerks of the War and Navy Departments, who are not enjoying a leave of absence, find plenty of business to engage their attention in the compilation of the annual estimates which the law requires should be in the hands of the Treasury official by Oct. 1. As this is to be the short session of Congress, it is the desire of the Treasury people that the law be strictly complied with this year, which is not always the case. The Appropriation Committee of the House purpose meeting about a month in advance of the opening of Congress, in order to get the appropriation bills in shape early in the session.

THE claims of officers and soldiers for bounty, longevity, and other back pay provided for at the last session of Congress are being paid as rapidly as the limited force of clerks in General Dewey's office can make out the necessary papers. At present they are being settled at the rate of about 100 per day, but after Sept. 16 several new clerks will be added to the force, and it is expected that about double that number can be disposed of. Of the 9,000 claimants about 2,000 have thus far received their money.

THE San Francisco *Report* is not wont to overpraise the Army, but referring to the recent long march of General Forsyth's Cavalry, in Arizona, finds itself constrained to say: "The performance was a most brilliant one."

FIRES are reported at Fort Snelling and Plattsburg Barracks this week, but the damage was not serious.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A board of engineer officers, consisting of Lieut-Cols. Henry L. Abbot, Cyrus B. Comstock, and Walter McFarland will convene in New York to examine for promotion of Capt. Jas. C. Post, 1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, and 2d Lieut. Irving Hale. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

Col. Thos. M. Anderson, 14th Inf., will, upon expiration of his leave, join his regiment in the Dept. the Columbia. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

Lieut.-Col. Geo. M. Brayton, 9th Inf., will report for assignment to a station in the Dept. of Arizona. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

Major Hugh A. Theaker, 15th Inf., will report for assignment to a station in the Dept. of Dakota. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

Leave is granted Lieut.-Col. John D. Mizner, 8th Cav., for two months after being relieved from recruiting service. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

The sick leave of Capt. Emerson H. Siscum, 19th Inf., is extended two months. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Chipman, 7th Inf., is granted four months' leave. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

A. G. C.-M. will meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., Sept. 13. Detail: Maj. Edm. C. Bainbridge and Capt. Edw. R. Warner, 3d Art.; Capts. Timothy E. Wilcox, Asst. Surg.; Lewis Smith, and James Chester, 3d Art.; 1st Lieuts. Geo. A. Thurston, Chas. Humphreys, John D. C. Hoskins, Adjt.; Chas. Sellmer, and Wm. E. Birkheimer, 3d Art., J.-A.

GERONIMO CAPTURED AT LAST.

THE news of the capture of Geronimo and his followers was received early in the week. General Howard telegraphed to A. G. O. Sept. 4:

Gen. Miles has returned to Fort Bowie with Natchez, the son of Cochise; Geronimo and his brother, with three other Apaches, as prisoners of war. They surrendered unconditionally Sept. 4. Capt. Lawton is followed with the remainder of the hostiles, thirty-six adults and three children in all.

A Washington despatch of Sept. 7 says: "Gen. Drum, Acting Secretary of War, was in good spirits on account of the surrender and said it was the end of a war running with brief intermissions through 25 years, and Gen. Miles deserved credit for his vigorous work. Capt Lawton had also distinguished himself as a gallant officer and his pursuit of the hostiles under adverse conditions and hardships was thoroughly commendable."

Later orders are to the effect that the Apache and Warm Spring tribes are to be sent at once to Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla., with the exception of Geronimo and other Apaches recently captured.

A later despatch says:

Capt. Lawton arrived at Fort Bowie Sept. 8 with all of the Apache prisoners except four bucks and three squaws, who failed to surrender as promised. Gen. Miles immediately placed Geronimo, Natchez, and the rest of the band under a strong guard and hurried them to Bowie station, where a special train was in waiting to bear them to Fort Marion, Fla. The captives are in charge of Capt. Lawton, who will see them safely to their destination.

Col. Langdon, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Marion, is making energetic preparations for the reception of the Indians who will number nearly 500. Gen. Miles has been the recipient of innumerable congratulations on his success. Among these are the following:

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, Sept. 6.

General Miles:

I thank you for your handsome news and congratulate you on your success. The capture of Geronimo and his band, and the moving of the reservation at Apache will undoubtedly secure permanent peace to the people of Arizona, New Mexico and Sonora. For what you have done in securing these benefits to Sonora I send you my most hearty thanks.

LOUIS E. TORRES, Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.

General Miles:

I most heartily congratulate you and your officers and the men of your command for the unconditional surrender of Geronimo and his band. The perseverance, endurance and bravery displayed by all are worthy of the highest consideration. I sincerely thank you for securing peace and security to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

P. H. SHERIDAN.

FORT MASON, San Francisco, Sept. 6.

General Miles:

Gen. Howard heartily congratulates you upon the happy termination of your Indian campaign, and extends his warmest expressions of thanks to you and your officers and men for the fidelity and energy displayed from first to last. The Apaches and Warm Springs Indians must be sent on straight to Fort Marion, Fla., as the President through the War Department directs. CHASE, A. D. C.

The following account is given of the surrender: Geronimo still clamored for an interview with Gen. Miles, but received no definite answer as to where an interview could be had. On Wednesday, Sept. 1, however, Capt. Lawton thought that the proper time had come to bring negotiations or parleying to a close. Accordingly he sent word to Geronimo that if he wanted to talk to Gen. Miles he must seek an interview at Fort Bowie. The captain thought that very likely the hostiles would make a break when Gen. Miles's ultimatum was delivered, and had taken every precaution to capture or kill them should they do so; but they made no attempt of any kind. Natchez, who is with the hostiles, was at once in favor of going to Fort Bowie, and Geronimo, evidently realizing that all was lost, soon yielded.

A start was made on Thursday, and the ever vigilant Lawton put yet another barrier between the savages and liberty. He placed other detachments of troops in their rear, and in such a position that if the savages should repent their determination and seek to regain their haunts south of the line they would find only capture or death facing them. It is believed that no attempt at escape will be made by the hostiles. They are nearly out of ammunition, and many of them are entirely naked, owing to the four months' pursuit so vigorously maintained by Lawton and his gallant command.

Notwithstanding all reports, Geronimo is not wounded, nor has he been during the campaign. Capt. Lawton has exercised the greatest vigilance over the scouts in his command. He always has a dark suspicion of treachery on their part. Their cartridges were counted to them and they were ordered to return the shells under penalty of death for disobedience or failure.

A newspaper despatch from Washington, Sept. 9, says:

The War Department is in a great deal of trouble over what shall be done with Geronimo now that he has been captured. Gen. Howard has telegraphed that Geronimo has surrendered unconditionally. Gen. Miles's despatch says: "The hostile Apaches surrendered to the troops in the field as prisoners of war." Geronimo himself says that he trusts to the mercy of Gen. Miles, but expects to be treated as a prisoner of war. Just before Gen. Crook was relieved and Gen. Miles was put in command the former informed the War Department that Geronimo was ready to surrender as a prisoner of war. The War Department, at the suggestion of the President, informed Gen. Crook that it did not desire his surrender in that way. Gen. Crook then said that he would issue orders that he should be taken dead or alive. The War Department informed the General that that would not be satisfactory to the Department. Gen. Crook then asked to be relieved. Geronimo came down from the mountains and surrendered. He was ready to do this, according to Gen. Crook's report, five months ago.

Gen. Drum, Acting Secretary of War, has instructed Gen. Miles to take Geronimo and his band to a secure place of confinement, and while it is not yet known at the Department where they have been taken, it is surmised that the captives have been removed to Fort Bliss, Texas, or some neighboring post.

WILLCOX, ARIZONA, Sept. 9.

A special train of three cars left Bowie station at 3 P. M., yesterday, having on board Geronimo, Natchez, and other hostiles in charge of Capt. Lawton, bound for Fort Marion, Fla. Gen. Miles goes with them to El Paso, and thence to Albuquerque to meet the train containing other Indians from the Apache reservation, who will be taken to Florida via Kansas City, St. Louis, and Atlanta. Intense enthusiasm prevails throughout the Territory over the knowledge that at last the murderous Apaches have been disposed of.

A despatch to the New York *Herald* from Tombstone, A. T., Sept. 9, says:

Some interesting facts regarding the part taken by Gen. Miles in securing the removal of the hostile Apaches from Arizona have come to the knowledge of your correspondent. When Chatto at Washington was petted and praised by the various Departments, and it was decided that he should return to the San Carlos Reservation and receive proper treatment, and the Secretary decided to have him return, they started him from Washington without notifying Gen. Miles. This that officer very properly considered a discourteous proceeding on the part of the Government, and at once wired a vigorous protest against the return of the marauder, and ordered that he and his companions be meanwhile detained in Kansas until Secretary Endicott could be heard from. The Secretary telegraphed to Gen. Miles that if good and sufficient reasons were not presented to him at once Chatto and his friends would be sent to the reservation at Fort Smith.

The reply of Gen. Miles is worthy of the man and the occasion. He at once notified Secretary Endicott that he would forward his reasons for not desiring the return of the Apaches to the reservation. Here is a portion of the reply:

"You ask me why I desire the removal of the Apaches from the Territory? I will tell you in as few words as possible. I ask it in the name of the Territory whose prospects and progress have been blasted and retarded by the fiendish cruelties of those Indians. I ask it in the name and on behalf of the widows and fatherless children whose lives have been wrecked and whose future has been darkened by the murdering raids of these fiends. I ask it in the name of the thousands of lives that have been offered up as a sacrifice to the reservation system. Finally, I ask it in the name of civilization, which can never make an advance in this Territory so long as the Indians are allowed periodically to terrorize the country."

The latest information is that General Drum has ordered the surrendered hostiles to be sent to San Antonio until a determination is arrived at as to their final disposition.

THE Sacramento *Bee* has a long account of H. Brickwedel who, it says, passed through the city recently on his way to San Francisco to report to Gen. Kelton as a 2d lieutenant. The *Bee* says: "Brickwedel is one of the best rifle shots in the country, and while serving under Capt. Lawton had ample opportunity to exercise his marksmanship on the Apaches. Some time ago he was ordered to Fort McDermit, where he was when a commission of 2d lieutenant reached him and he was ordered to report to Gen. Kelton at the Presidio by midnight. Brickwedel was taken by surprise at his promotion, which was the result of a recommendation from Gen. Miles to the War Department." No person of this name has been commissioned 2d lieutenant, nor examined for a commission, nor recommended for one; so far as known at the A. G. O., Gen. Kelton is not in San Francisco. "Brickwedel" is a private in Co. K, 1st Infantry.

PRIVATE letters which we have received from Madrid state that Spanish society has been thrown into excitement by the sudden exile of one of the handsomest and most dashing officers of the Queen's Guards. The officer was continually on duty in and about the royal palace. He fell violently in love with his Sovereign, and, making no concealment of his passion, revealed it in various ways. One day he made his way to the Queen's boudoir, and, throwing himself at her Majesty's feet, poured forth his tale of passion. But alas for his devotion! the Queen banished him from her presence, and hinting to her Ministers that his absence would contribute to the repose of her mind, the Secretary for War interyened. He signed an order next day, ordering the removal of the cavalry regiment, to which the officer is attached, to a town remote from the capital. The gentleman belongs to a powerful aristocratic family. Nevertheless, he is likely to have a warm time in the regiment, which, in consequence of his escapade, has been ordered into virtual exile.—*Broad Arrow.*

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE CAMPAIGN IN ARIZONA.

IN THE FIELD, Sept. 1, 1886.

"Ascend the watch-tower, yonder, valiant soldier,
Look on the field, and say how goes the battle."

I LEARN from despatches received last night from Lawton that the hostiles are with him. They are encamped on one side of the San Bernardino and he on the other. They have agreed to come in with him and it is the general impression here that the "war" is over. They are coming in as they did with Crook. Yesterday Gen. Miles ordered all the Chiricahuas at Apache to be arrested, disarmed, and confined, which was successfully accomplished by Col. Wade. They have 65 bucks in the forage house up there. This is preliminary to transporting them out of the Territory.

Courier just in from the South says orders were sent down to the troops at San Bernardino last night from Gen. Miles to force hostiles to surrender this morning or fight. Troops at Rucker Cañon, of the 10th and 4th Cavalry left yesterday for San Bernardino. Colonel Beaumont, of the 4th, with Troop I (Wood's), went down there three days ago when it was first learned that Geronimo had come in. Gatewood, who was sent into Sonora with two friendly Chiricahuas sometime since, to communicate with the hostiles, brought them in. Gatewood has had very extensive experience with the Chiricahua Indians for a number of years and is well known to all the members of the tribe.

It is stated that none of the hostiles have been hurt in the two engagements with the troops during the past summer. Geronimo, who was reported badly wounded, has not been scratched. Gen. Miles is at Fort Bowie awaiting a summons to proceed to San Bernardino should it become necessary.

The campaign against Geronimo, which, it is hoped, has thus happily closed, has been so plentiful of disappointments, until late, that it bids fair to rival the Florida War in duration. Quite as vexatious and more costly than that was, it has imposed an equal degree of hardship and privation upon the soldiers, without, however, an equal loss of life. It has been chiefly marching and hiding with us and no fighting, because the hostiles would have it so. A soldier was seldom killed, though occasionally a lonely prospector or *ranchero* furnishes a victim; some stock was stolen, a trail found, and we were thus made aware that the wily Chiricahua was still abroad engaged in murder and robbery, as time, inclination, and convenience suited him.

The obstinacy of Geronimo and his followers in their refusal to surrender or to fight was exasperating to the soldiers, deplored by the isolated settler, and rejoiced at by the sutler, the contractor and the numerous beneficiaries of the Quartermaster's Department. While to some classes Geronimo has been the scourge, he has, at the same time, been the life of Arizona. By reason of the drouth of the past year and the natural poverty of resources of the country, it is no great exaggeration to say that without the expenditures incident to the operations of the Army and the maintenance of the Indian Agency, the Territory would now be little more than a cattle pasture, and, as a whole, not a good one either. This Territory has its full share of the class of citizens who usurp, without courage or danger, the emoluments of war. They are not without influence or numbers in Arizona and New Mexico, and the appeals for more troops, and the invectives against faithful officers who have attempted to administer the public business with economical method, have usually been inspired by them. If it is true that Arizona has become "the graves of splendid military reputations," this class have prepared them. Individual fortunes of officers are unnoticed in the contemplation of battalions and regiments, with their commissariat, quartermasters' departments, and a multitude of guides, scouts, packers, and interpreters.

The difficulties, almost insuperable, of successful operation against the Chiricahuas in this country have been related to you in previous letters. Gen. Miles has labored with zeal and energy during the past six months for their capture or destruction. If one method failed, he immediately adopted another, believing that in time he would hit upon a plan of circumventing these Indians. The Arizonians, full of suggestions and zeal, were given a chance. They proved worthless, as was foreseen by officers who knew them well. "Long Knife Charley," "Bloody Dick," and "Poker Jim" raised sufficient funds for a joyful supply of the exhilarating liquid and a stack of food checks, "but nary scalp." A detachment of Mexicans were employed and a young lieutenant of cavalry at the head of them on foot walked away from them. Of course, they were nothing like the Mexican regulars, that can march their sixty miles a day. They were scouts whom, through the wisdom and patriotism of Congressman Laird and a few others, it was contemplated to organize into a legalized body of horse thieves by a bill framed with a more specious title in Congress last winter.

In this, like many other things attempted by American Congressmen, Mr. Laird failed to comprehend what would be the certain results of his bill had it become a law, as it is not to be presumed he intended to ally himself with the Apaches in their raids on the Arizona ranges.

The witty "Reverdy," who appeared in your columns in a recent issue in a somewhat presumptuous dissection of the military reputations of Miles and Crook, charitably observes that both have done their very best out here in Arizona. If "Reverdy" has been unjust, he has at least been amusing, and if he should put the Army to laughing, for a moment, at the expense of both officers, there are few officers who, in sober reflection, will refuse to accord to each the merit to which their reputation and rank in the Service entitle them. I do not think there are any partisans out here in the sense that "Reverdy" speaks of them, among the officers doing active service in the field. Gen. Miles has introduced many changes in the administration of affairs. His division of the two territories into many districts has been discussed as of questionable utility, and may, perhaps, at times, have caused confusion and a needless amount of detail, as has been alleged. Like the monks hatched in the valley of the Nile, who once darkened Europe and astonished with their numbers, the Department was suddenly invaded by a multitude of headquarters, district and post, and A. A. A. G. with all that machinery which involves so much circumlocution in the transaction of public business. But is not the General in doing this simply giving substance instead of shadow to the established and legal organization of the Army? Have we not Colonels, Lieut.-Colonels and Majors who, since Congress will not provide a place on the retired list for them and they are unable to take the field, can command in the posts and telegraph, heliograph, the youngsters how to pursue, flank and destroy the Indians? Perhaps a youngster may be permitted to observe that a precept of Gen. Grant, related by him at Chattanooga, would comprise about all the orders necessary in these Indian operations. "Get up just as close to the enemy as you can, then up guards! and at them!" It has been difficult to get close to Geronimo, but the merit of my suggestion will not lose in its appreciation by some for that reason. It ought not to cause pain or engender resentment to enunciate the proposition that since our own history has demonstrated that the most successful brigade and division commanders in *civilized warfare* did not exceed the age of 35 years, a man 50 years old is out of place in a campaign against hostile Indians. The ambition, the physical endurance, the temerity, and the fresh intellect of youth, with limited experience, are more useful and effective in such service. Perhaps somebody will discover after a while what is the matter with this Army.

It is too old, and with the best of brigadiers it cannot accomplish the results that a practice of the true principles of the art and a strict adherence to the rules of the profession will give with any army organized on a basis of adaptation to the use to be made of it.

Until recently we have heard but little of the hostiles' movements in Sonora. Occasionally they have made their presence known by some depredations which have been chronicled in the daily press. Captain Lawton has been operating down there some three months with cavalry, foot troops, and Indian scouts. He has a very efficient command, but the difficulties of that country are almost insurmountable. The greater part of the cavalry, which is not with Lawton, has been stationed in the passes and cañons of the several mountain ranges on our side of the line. The remaining cavalry troops, and all the infantry, with the exception of a few companies, are at the several posts doing garrison duty.

Last week it was reported through a Mexican scout that the Indians with a few Mexican allies were in the neighborhood of Fronteras and were desirous of making a treaty with the Mexicans in which they would stipulate no longer to molest the Mexicans and would abide in friendly commerce with them, if they would give them a home from which they would raid into New Mexico and Arizona. Shortly afterwards Torres, Governor of Sonora, telegraphed that the hostiles were at Fronteras and wished to treat. Four troops of the 4th Cavalry were immediately ordered to proceed to Fronteras. United there they were under the command of Col. Forsyth, of that regiment. The orders were to give the Indians the same terms as those given by Crook to the Indians who were sent to Florida, except that they should be required to deliver up their arms. If the Indians refused these overtures, no effort was to be made to surround them and strike them a hard blow. Forsyth despatched from Fronteras that the Indians all escaped.

Later, on Saturday last, a courier arrived at Huachuca with the information that a Mexican had seen a party, in which there were two Mexican soldiers, ladened with mescal en route to the camp of the hostiles in the mountains west of Fronteras. The Indians were supposed to be on a mescal drunk. Gen. Miles ordered Lieut. Lockett, who was with Forsyth at Fronteras, in command of a detachment of Pima Indian scouts, to proceed with his scouts and endeavor to surprise or engage them. The Pimas, 40 in number, were recently enlisted, and this is their first service. Their employment is due chiefly to the fact that they have been enemies of the Apaches from time immemorial, and it has been hoped that good service would be obtained from them.

NAVAL COLLEGE AND TORPEDO SCHOOL.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.

THE Naval War College was opened September 6 for a course of lectures on the art of military warfare, and for an advanced course of professional study for naval officers. Captain Mahan, the superintendent, very properly requested Admiral Luce to open the course of instruction, and an instructive as well as interesting address was made by the Admiral. He spoke first of the foundation of the institution, and referred to the great necessity which existed at the present date in this as well as other countries for a college of war. In speaking of war, the Admiral said:

War has been called a game, and as a game it possesses a great interest to the majority of men, while to a certain order of minds it has a positive fascination. We find in civil life men who love to study the campaigns of the great captains of history, who read the life of Alexander the Great, made up wholly of his campaigns, with the eagerness with which others peruse the pages of romance. No one can read the stories of manœuvres, the play and counterplay of Turenne and his great opponent, Montecuculli, without a thrill of admiration for the skill displayed by these two well-matched adversaries, and although confined entirely to the land forces such campaigns are replete with valuable lessons to the naval officer.

It is our present purpose to build up with these materials the science of naval warfare. We are far from saying that the various problems of war may be treated as rigorously as those of one of the physical sciences, but there is no great question that the naval battles of the past furnish a mass of facts amply sufficient for the formulation of laws or principles which, once established, would raise maritime war to the level of a science. Having established our principles by the inductive process, we may then resort to the deductive method of applying those principles to such a changed condition of the art of war as may be imposed by later inventions or the introduction of naval devices.

The Admiral said that speed is an essential element in naval warfare. The grouping together of a number of important facts gathered from the accounts of naval battles will enable the naval student to lay down the principles for his own guidance in war. Among other things Admiral Luce said:

For having no authoritative treatise an the art of naval warfare under steam; having no recognized tactical order of battle; being deficient even in the terminology of steam tactics, we must per force resort to the well-known rules of the military art with a view to their application to the military movements of a fleet, and from the well recognized methods of disposing troops for battle ascertain the principles which should govern fleet formations. Thus from the known we may arrive at something like a clear understanding of what is now mere conjecture. It is by this means alone that we can raise naval warfare from the empirical stage to the dignity of a science. The fleet most thoroughly drilled in naval tactics will have the greatest advantage in war.

In his concluding remarks the Admiral said:

Having known the system by which it is proposed to conduct the course of study in naval warfare it is but just and proper to state at the outset that we are without instructors, or even text-books. This should be distinctly understood. But we have an instructor in naval history to tell us some of the great lessons of the past, and we have an instructor in military science to teach those of us who are willing to learn what he knows of the general principles of that science. It is our part to learn what we can of them; to draw our own conclusions and to make our own deductions; and to apply the principles which they illustrate by the operations of past wars, both at sea and on land, that we may formulate our own ideas on the subject of naval warfare. By doing this we adopt the comparative method. Inspired by the example of the warlike Greeks and admonished by the warning of the modern English and knowing ourselves to be on the road that leads to the establishment of the science of naval warfare under steam, let us confidently look for that master mind who will lay the foundations of that science and do for it what Jomini has done for the military science.

The series of lectures to be read by prominent Naval and Army officers and professors of the Naval Academy began Sept. 7 with an address by Admiral Luce on "Grand Tactics." In speaking of naval tactics the Admiral said that this term has been used in such a general way as to lead to some confusion of ideas regarding its true meaning. Tactics has been well defined as the art of military movements. Naval tactics is the art of conducting the military movements of a fleet. Battle being the chief object and end of a fleet, the order of the battle contributes the principal formation, and to bring the vessels composing a fleet from any given order to the order of battle is to perform an evolutionary or tactical movement. The two different branches of tactics as represented by Admirals Howe and Nelson are: First—Minor, elementary or evolutionary tactics. Second—Fighting or grand tactics, or the tactics of battle. While the Signal Book furnishes the necessary instructions in the evolutions of a fleet, still there is no recognized code of fighting tactics. Minor tactics change with the change of arms or improvement in naval architecture. Not so with grand tactics. But whether it was Drake or Nelson or Perry, the victory has generally been with that leader who had the skill to throw two of his own ships upon one of the enemy's. That is one of the most valuable lessons of all naval history, and that is one of the fundamental principles of the science. It is the capacity to carry out that principle that gives evidence of the skilful tactician; it is the ignoring of that principle that serves as one of the most impressive warnings of naval history. In former years the Signal Book was the only manual of evolutions, and that was sedulously guarded from the eyes of the profane. For fear it might fall into the hands of the enemy, as it did on one or two notable occasions, or be surreptitiously copied by traitorous hands, it was heavily weighted with lead, and when not in actual use kept within the sacred precincts of the captain's cabin, whence none but the elect might take it. In the event of defeat it was to be cast into the sea.

Sept. 9 a lecture was delivered by Admiral Luce on the moral effect of victory, as illustrated by the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*. A parallel was drawn between the effects produced in England and France by the surrender of Burgoyne and his army in 1777, and those produced by the victory of the *Monitor*, and striking similarity of the moral and political results pointed out.

Comdr. W. B. Hoff, U. S. N., then lectured on the ship in action on the open seas. Most authorities agree, said he, that during an action the highest speed should be maintained by the ship; that the speed is even of greater moment to a ram than handiness or turning power, and that a powerful stern fire is at least as important as a powerful bow fire. The ram is the most formidable of all the weapons of the ship, and its use requires practical study. "If your ship is a ram," said the lecturer, "and you are chasing an enemy, and you have superior speed, do not keep in his wake as you might run on top of a torpedo which he has thrown overboard. Keep a little on his quarter, and as you draw well up on his broadside sheer into him as normally as you can, trying to destroy his crew and rudder. This is a good maxim." In speaking of two ships attacking one, Capt. Hoff said: "Two vessels should keep within one cable of one another."

On Monday next John C. Ropes, from Boston, will lecture on "The Battle of Gettysburg."

A large number of officers of the Navy and Army were present at the opening of the college. Coaster's Harbor Island, where the College is placed, is a magnificent piece of property which the people here ceded to the United States. The staff of the college and the subjects they will instruct in are as follows:

Captain Mahan, U. S. N., president—Naval History and Naval Tactics.

Lieutenant Tasker H. Bliss, 1st U. S. Artillery—The Science and Art of War.

Professor James R. Soley, U. S. N.—International Law.

Medical Director Dean, U. S. N.—Naval Hygiene.

Lieutenant Meigs—Advanced Course in Gunnery.

Lieutenant Cornwell—Adjustment of Compasses of Iron Ships.

Commander C. F. Goodrich, Commandant of Torpedo Station—Maritime Defences.

Lieutenant C. C. Rogers—Naval Staff Duties.

Naval Constructor Gatewood—The Preservation of Iron Ships.

The following is a list of the civilian lecturers and their subjects:

John C. Ropes, of Boston—The Battle of Gettysburg.

General Palfrey, of Boston—Yorktown Campaign.

General John M. Corse—Altoona Campaign.

The college class proper consists of 17 officers from the late Torpedo Class, and several other officials have signified their intention of being present.

The graduating exercises at the Torpedo Station last Friday were entirely theoretical. There being no available funds the practical experiments formerly employed on similar occasions were not introduced.

The following subjects were considered theoretically: Planting mines, countermining, landing submarine mines, destroying booms attached to torpedoes, clearing channels of torpedoes, and destroying lines of torpedoes in channel. The list of the graduates has already appeared in the columns of the JOURNAL. Captain Sampson has gone to Annapolis to assume his duties as superintendent of the Naval Academy.

COLONEL BATCHELDER'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

COLONEL BATCHELDER, of the Quartermaster-General's office of the U. S. Army, who went to Charleston in order to make an official report upon the condition of Affairs there and to deliver to the city authorities the Army tents, returned to this city late on Tuesday night.

"Are the people of Charleston in much distress?" asked a *Post* reporter of the Colonel.

"Mentally, yes, but otherwise, no. The recurrence of the shocks is enough to keep them distressed in mind, but railroad communications are all open, and there is plenty to eat and drink. The people have everything in their houses that they need. It is true that the frail, breakable articles, such as vases, pictures, and looking glasses, are broken, but these can hardly be considered necessaries. The loss will fall principally upon the owners of real estate and not upon the people at large. It is said that these owners lived on their rents, spent all the money as soon as they got it, and consequently will find it a hard matter to rebuild, but I don't know anything at all about that. It is merely a rumor I heard."

"Then you think the reports published in the newspapers from Charleston are exaggerated?"

"Not in regard to the amount of damage done."

"But in regard to the prevalence of distress?"

"Certainly, yes. I did not see any of the pitiable cases of distress the papers tell about. The business section of the city is in ruins. There is scarcely a brick house in that portion of the town which will not have to be torn down. But most of the people in Charleston live up in the northern portion of the city, and nearly every residence is wooden. These buildings remain intact. The only damage they have sustained is in the loss of chimneys and the breaking off of the plaster, making the walls look less even and pretty than they were before. There is no reason why the people should not return to these houses, except that they are afraid. But there is no danger to be apprehended in them. No one was killed in a house during the earthquake, but all those who died were killed in the streets. No one was killed by a wooden house, but all the dead came to their end through the falling of brick stores and warehouses. It would be a good thing for Charleston to have a storm and make the people get into their houses, and they would then find that they had plenty of good shelter there."

"This morning's papers describe how an immense crowd of sufferers (all colored) gathered in front of the supply wareroom and clamored for their rations, and say that 'they were a pitiable lot of people, ragged, gaunt, and sad.' Are things in that condition?"

The Colonel smiled knowingly as he replied:

"The distribution of rations could be done with just as much propriety as here. Suppose that you were to issue a notice that the colored people of Washington were to be fed at the Corcoran Building, you would nave 50,000 of them 'clamoring for their rations.' That is just the case at Charleston. The negroes know that money is being subscribed and sent to Charleston to relieve the sufferers from the earthquake, and they want their share of it. As for the working classes, the earthquake is a benefit to them, for it provides them with plenty of employment at higher prizes than they were earning before. Now, I don't want you to understand me as wanting to prevent the sending of money from charitably disposed persons to Charleston, for they can make use of all they have got and all they can get."

ADMIRAL SIMPSON'S ARTICLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT must be satisfactory for the Service at large to find that the Navy has not lost the pen of Admiral Simpson, now that he has retired from the more active duties of his profession.

In his article in "Harper's Magazine" for September, he has presented very forcibly the inutility of expending any more money in the development of the League Island Naval Station, either as a repairing or constructing yard. The antagonism of the private shipbuilding interests of the vicinity and the immense cost of filling in, preparatory to the erection of buildings are alone reasons for abandoning it as a Naval Station, and the necessity of a fresh water basin or river for ironclads has been proven by those nations largely possessing them to be imaginary.

What has been written by Admiral Simpson of the geographical, climatic, defensive and other advantages of the Norfolk Yard has been well and wisely said. It is a station to which immediate attention should be paid.

In regard to the geographical and defensive advantages of New London the statement of Admiral Simpson can hardly be controverted; but the disadvantages of climate, restricted anchorage and channel, difficulty and cost of grading, absence of plant, limited size of present site and the fact that the necessary *materiel* and *personnel* would have to be brought there from some distance outweighs all the advantages claimed. The proximity of the New York Navy-yard, with all the possibility of its future extension both along its immediate water-front and by the reconstruction and development of the Cob dock, would seem to forbid the addition of one more struggling Navy-yard to the already too large number existing.

But what I particularly desire to speak of is the docking plant and facilities proposed by Admiral Simpson at New London.

He proposes, in his article, the system of floating docks, shallow basins and marine railways. This system, after a patent granted in 1843 to Messrs. Dakin and Moody, was placed in the old Navy-yard at Philadelphia and also afterwards in the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Pensacola, and Mare Island, the latter costing over $850,000.

For the purpose intended of docking vessels this system has been a waste of money, amounting to about $2,000,000, and has been used of late only at rare intervals, for hauling out ships for rebuilding. A Navy-yard official would be considered rash to the verge of madness who would undertake the hauling up, in this manner, of a 6,000 ton ironclad like one of those about to be built.

The process alone of placing the floating dock with a vessel upon it in the shallow basin is a delicate one requiring great care to get the bottom of the sectional dock in a perfect plane to correspond to the bottom of the basin.

Marine railways are in use now only for comparatively small vessels and shipowners and underwriters as a rule decline to subject large merchant steamers to the risk of being hauled out in this manner, and much less should the costly war vessels of modern build and complicated machinery be subject to such danger.

Excavated docks, both by our own experience and by the experience of the naval and maritime world, afford the best and almost the only safe facilities for docking large ships.

Being built of sufficient size for the largest vessels, they, of course, include facilities for the smallest and with an extra caisson and stops can be subdivided so as to be capable of receiving two vessels at one time.

Whether built of granite, concrete or wood, the graving or dry dock affords the best possible advantages for the purpose of cleaning vessels, for their repair, or even for their construction. C. H. S.

WARAMAUG LAKE, CONN., Sept. 6, 1886.

THE REASON WHY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

"DERITER" returns thanks for the very full and explicit manner in which "The Reason Why" is explained in your valuable journal of Aug. 7. Not being posted as to the "usual way of preferring a simple request" to any department of the Navy, he concluded to put the question where he thought it would do the most good, *i, e.*, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and did it as an extremely "earnest" man, without the shadow of an idea that there could be any objection, and without the most remote idea or intention of "turning up any mare's nests," and with "a genuine desire for information" upon an apparently incongruous subject.

"Should not any earnest and intelligent man be above imagining that the A. M. A. was above, or beyond, criticism?" Albeit the peroration to the very courteous explanation diverges into the personal, whereas the query was more of a general nature, the answer to which would give information to the nine hundred and odd members who are interested in the A. M. A. "The Reason Why" would never have been known had not "Deriter" written the communication which you published, and which has, apparently, raised the ire, somewhat, of the worthy secretary of the A. M. A., who may rest assured that nothing personal was intended. The secretary may say, Why not write to the secretary of the A. M. A. if writing to the Navy Society was objected to? Very true, but in that case no one outside of the secretary and "Deriter" would have been any the wiser, whereas it is presumed that the whole matter is understood now by all members who read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, thereby doing the greatest good for the greatest number. All *chances* of discontent from that source are now removed, and "Deriter" takes the liberty, for which he solicits pardon, to remind the worthy secretary that members of *our* Association who have paid their hard cash into its funds from its earliest days cannot afford to "take their departure" from it before the Lord sees fit to call them, and God knows we are falling by the wayside fast enough.

The officers of the Army Mutual Aid Association are gentlemen for whom "Deriter" entertains the most unbounded respect, as he has for long years past. He has unlimited confidence that the interests of the widows and orphans, who are the real interested parties, will be conscientiously subserved by them, and he sincerely hopes that they may live for many years to come to give the Association the benefit of their advice and experience.

Trusting that this will wind up all that is to be said regarding "The Reason Why" is the desire of, still, DERITER.

PURCHASE OF FOREIGN DESIGNS.

THE *Nautical Gazette* quotes an article from the London *Fairplay* on "the Admiralty Ring," which says:

It is a matter of undeniable fact that Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, at the beginning of last winter, visited the United States for the purpose of selling man-of-war designs of the most improved type to the Government of that country. It is also an established fact that Mr. W. H. White held at the time the position of Director of Naval Construction at our Admiralty, with permission to do certain work for Messrs. Armstrong and Mitchell. Sir N. Barnaby, of course, will not admit that he sold Admiralty plans and designs, but as a pensioner he claims a right to give his services to and act in the interests of Messrs. Armstrong and Mitchell, and so the Ring is thus completed; and if the Americans had not taken up the matter as they did this Ring would probably have cleared considerably more than just the sum of £5,000 for plans.

Among other statements published in America may be noticed the following: "It is true that our Navy Department is in possession of copies of every design of value relating to naval construction that has been prepared by the British Government. Ex-Secretary Chandler says that under his administration it was the business of the Department to secure such information, and that the United States Government could duplicate the designs of the latest improvements in the possession of the British Government;" and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, an authority much respected in New York, and one of the most conservative organs of that city, says, editorially: "The Navy Department has entered into some arrangements with Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, the Armstrongs, and other English parties for assistance in making the plans of new vessels, and $25,000 have been paid for plans now in the custody of the Naval Department."

We may gather from the foregoing paragraphs that the Americans found themselves considerably at a loss to place their Navy on a decent modern war footing on account of the want of experience and consequent inability of their home shipbuilders and marine engineers, but that they had no difficulty whatever in obtaining the latest plans and improvements as marked out and arranged at our Admiralty. The parties engaged in supplying these plans to our transatlantic neighbors, not feeling satisfied with the profits to be made in selling the information belonging to their country, although being liberally paid from our public purse, endeavored to influence the American Navy Department to have their work done in this country, in which case the Ring could have worked the oracle to a handsome tune. In this they overreached themselves, as Jonathan shied at the proposal, and the half measure was then proposed to introduce modern plant and thoroughly equip a first-class shipbuilding works in America (in which, of course, the Ring would have had the main pull), but this would not work. As the Yankees said: "We have got your plans, and that is all we want, as our engineers and shipbuilders are sufficiently practical to work from them, consequently we will do our own work of construction."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Senator John A. Logan appears in the triple character of legislator, politician, and soldier, in all of which he has a national reputation. His work, "The Great Conspiracy: its Origin and History," published by A. R. Hart and Co., New York, is rather a political than a military record. Its main object is to show that the Rebellion was the culmination of a conspiracy to change the existing order of national government, having its ramifications throughout the North and West, as well as in the South. In early days the tariff question was made the pretext for discontent; in later years slavery was the issue. In both cases the motive for agitation was the same; the dismemberment of the Union and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy which should ultimately dominate this continent. The division was on the lines of a mistaken, but undoubtedly sincere, conviction, as to the correct form of government. How narrowly the conspiracy failed of success, and at what a cost we have purchased the freedom of which it would have deprived us, we all know. Gen. Logan tells the story graphically, and with that earnestness of conviction and warmth of feeling which characterize him. His conclusion is that "the old chieftains intend to take no more chances. They feel that their Great Conspiracy is now assured of success inside the Union. They hesitate not to declare that the power, once held by them and temporarily lost, is regained. Like the Old Man of the Sea they are *now on top* and they MEAN TO KEEP THERE—IF THEY CAN." (The italics, capitals, and small caps. are his.) But it is hard to see how complaint can reasonably be made, so long as the work goes on inside the Union, and in the exercise of strictly legal rights. For General Logan's comfort it is well to remember that "the old chieftains" are no more immortal than General Logan, and that the controversy, to which they were parties, will soon be transferred to the happy hunting grounds. A new generation is coming forward, is, indeed, already occupying the land, and to them the questions that divide us are historical curiosities—rather than living and vital issues. Sectional lines are not dividing them, at least not the sectional lines which once separated North from South. But General Logan thinks differently, and in this volume he presents his view most interestingly, as well as most forcibly. His work has the value belonging to contemporaneous history and is a statement concerning some of the most notable events in our history by one who was a prominent actor in them. Whatever may be thought of General Logan as a political leader there can be no dispute that he has a most noble record as a soldier. His ardent temperament makes him in all things a partisan and so far unfitted to view things in the "dry light" which is proper to those who venture upon historical statement.

The proceedings of the 17th annual reunion of the Association of the Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point June 10, 1886, appear in a neat pamphlet volume of 160 pages. The Necrology List for the year contains 35 names, many of them distinguished in the history of their country, including Grant, Hancock and McClellan. The last pages of the volume contain portions of letters written to his wife by Mr. George Ticknor when he was one of the Board of Visitors at West Point in 1826. They are very interesting and in one dated June 17, 1826, we find the following: "Gen. Thayer is a wonderful man. In the course of the fortnight I have been here he has every morning been in his office doing business from 6 to 7 o'clock; from 7 to 8 he breakfasts, generally with company; then goes to the examination room, and for five complete hours never so much as rises from his chair. From 1 to 3 he has his dinner party; from 3 to 7 again unmoved in his chair, though he is neither stiff nor pretending about it. At 7 he goes on parade; from half-past 7 to 8 does business with the cadets, and from 8 to 9, or even til 11, he is liable to have meetings with the Academic Staff. Yet with all this labor and the whole responsibility of the institution, the examination and the accommodation of the Visitors on his hands, he is always fresh, prompt, ready and pleasant."

The September number of the "Century" has an article by Gen. Pleasonton upon "The Successes and Failures of Chancellorsville;" "Jackson's Attack upon the Eleventh Corps," by Gen. O. O. Howard; "Sedgwick's Assault at Fredericksburg," by Col. Huntington W. Jackson," and "Chancellorsville Revisited by General Hooker," by Samuel P. Bates. These articles are all illustrated, and besides these the "Century" adds to its war literature a page and a half of "Memoranda," which contain an account by Gen. Colston of how Lee had daily information of Hooker's movements, a paragraph by Gen. Anderson on "the Reserve at Antietam," a letter from Joel Benedict Erhardt on "General Grant's Reasons for Relieving General Wm. F. Smith," and a "Correction from Mr. Whittier" in regard to the story of Barbara Frietchie. This war department of the "Century" is of unfailing interest to our readers, and the rest of the number will be no less so. The "Balloon Experiences of a Timid Photographer," beautifully illustrated with views taken from the balloon, is interesting, and so is an account of Franz Liszt, while Mr. Howell's serial story is entertaining, as always.

The late General George B. McClellan's reminiscences of the Civil War will be published about Dec. 1 by Charles L. Webster and Co., under the title, "McClellan's Own Story: The War for the Union; The Soldiers who Fought it; The Civilians who Directed it, and his Relations to it and to them." The illustrations are by A. R. Waud, who accompanied Gen. McClellan.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce as forthcoming the following: "The History of the United States Navy," with a review of the colonial naval expeditions, and a sketch of our present Navy, by Edgar Stanton Maclay, in two octavo volumes. "Reminiscences of the 'Filibuster' War in Nicaragua (1855-60)," by General C. W. Doubleday.

INSPECTORS OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THANKS for your kind mention of Inspectors of Rifle Practice in JOURNAL of Aug. 28. The said Inspectors on their part, are much indebted to the JOURNAL for its constant endeavors to promote the rifle practice of the Army, weekly, from the inception of the present system several years ago to the present. Go on and prosper. BULL'S-EYE.

THE Cheyenne *Leader*, referring to a batch of recruits which recently passed through that city for Fort Bridger in charge of Lieut. Waring, 2d Inf., tells this doubtful story:

They were of the slums of the great city, and of the toughest. From the appearance of the brutal and sodden faces framed in the car windows, a continual drunk was in progress. One burly fellow, clothed as far as could be seen, in a tattered and begrimed undershirt, leaned far out of a window, and filled the air with blasphemous inquiries in regard to the qualities of Cheyenne whiskey. The noise of tramping, pushing and swearing, constantly came from the interior of the car, and finally one of our nation's defenders forced himself through a window and started on a staggering run toward the southern part of town. He was pursued, captured, and vigorously persuaded to re-enlist.

THE STATE TROOPS.

FALL MANŒUVRES.

IN a recent well written article, the New York *Times* points out the importance of autumn manœuvres as a factor in the instruction of State as well as National troops. Various plans are proposed to carry the scheme into execution, and all are admirable, but to all there is the objection that as long as the organization of our military system is kept on its present basis, any attempt at autumn manœuvres, as proposed, can be nothing else but an illusion. There are abundant troops in New York and Brooklyn for manœuvres to any extent, and the surrounding country offers excellent opportunities for them. Long Island affords every facility for the repulse of a simulated attack from the ocean, while Westchester county possesses every feature to illustrate the repulse of an enemy advancing upon us from the North. No doubt the addition of the Connecticut and New Jersey National Guard, and the Army and Navy troops, would add still more valuable features to manœuvres as proposed. Nobody recognizes these facts more thoroughly than the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In dealing with the subject, however, we have to look the existing condition of things squarely in the face. That our troops receive too little field instruction is a well recognized fact, and officers who know this have at various times endeavored to somewhat supply the want by "field days," "sham battles," "marches," camps, etc., etc. All these were necessarily carried on on a small scale and of very short duration, and their benefits, if any, but limited.

Looking at the National Guard, we find, first, that service under its banners is entirely voluntary, without remuneration or compensation. Its personnel consists of a class each individual of which depends for existence upon his daily civil efforts, be they in the halls of science, the banking house, or in the mechanic's workshop. As a rule our modern employer looks out for his own interest first, and it is no secret that National Guardsmen frequently have difficulty in obtaining their consent even for the purpose of attending the 3 or 4 compulsory annual turnouts. There are numerous cases in which young National Guardsmen sacrifice their annual vacations to their soldierly ardor for the purpose of attending the Peekskill encampment. The difficulty of getting men away from their business even for half a day is the principal reason for having annual inspections at night time. All this goes to show that the time available to our young men to perfect themselves in military duties is very limited.

European autumn manœuvres, as we understand them, are participated in by large masses of troops trained in all practical garrison and theoretical field duty, all subject at any time to the orders of their superiors and controlled by no other power or influence. They are kept in camp for weeks, and the manœuvres are carried out according to well-matured plans, requiring great preparation.

Until we have compulsory service (which will hardly be the case in the present generation), manœuvres on such a scale are out of the question. Supposing it were possible to get the 1st and 2d Brigades "off" for an entire day or even two days, there would be no other alternative but to put them on so many trains or steamers and "dump" them in some field or wood, as has been the case in almost every attempt of anything of the kind in the past. There would be the usual helter skelter scramble, promiscuous waste of blank ammunition, everybody would return home tired, and nobody would be any the better off for his trouble in a soldierly respect. To profit by manœuvres on a grand scale officers and men must be thoroughly familiar with what is termed garrison instruction. To be a good soldier in the field it is necessary to be a good "garrison soldier," which implies at least habits of prompt obedience and discipline, a knowledge of the proper care of arms, ammunition, etc., and of ordinary drill. To obtain such men, standing armies are kept. Cowboys, bridge-jumpers, and men of that class possess individual "nerve," but would we prefer them as soldiers on that account to men who know how to work together at the right moment and submit to the will of one directing mind?

Considering the fact that under present circumstances all we can do is to bring our National Guardsmen to the standard of good "garrison soldiers," "fall manœuvres" must necessarily for the present remain a thing of the future. No matter how much we may regret this state of affairs, it is nevertheless true and the wisest thing is to look it square in the face and do the best we can under the circumstances. This means to attend in the best possible manner, to the individual education of the citizen soldier in the armory, supplement his acquirements there by field work in small encampments, and try to teach him something about coast defence, as is now customary in the 12th regiment. The camps should be made as long as circumstances will permit. Fall manœuvres are nice to write and talk about, but until we devise a system adapted to them they are impracticable.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

THE necessity for ascertaining the true condition of the regiments of the National Guard of New York has never been so urgent as it is at the present time. There is an apparently well founded impression abroad that two regiments in New York City and one in Brooklyn are to be disbanded. If such disbandments are to be made, they should, of course, be based on the present military merits of the organizations concerned and particularly should no selections be made on political grounds. No disbandments should be made without a thorough inspection of the whole force, and under circumstances where concealment of actual condition as to efficiency and deceit with regard to the real numerical status cannot be practiced. This is only possible in the field, in broad daylight, and with plenty of time for the inspector to do the task thoroughly. Common justice, therefore, requires that inspections should be held at such places and at such times as will afford an opportunity for this purpose.

Since our short article in last week's issue we have received many communications endorsing our remarks about this matter, and this we regard as an additional reason to those given above, why orders should be modified with regard to these inspections, so as to have them in daytime and on suitable grounds. Places for the purpose can be obtained in various directions in the vicinity of New York at a very limited expense to the State. $400 or $500 would probably be sufficient for the entire eight regiments. While it is unjust to saddle any expense for travelling to or from a place of inspection on any organization, the necessity of having all inspected properly is manifest, and the State should, therefore, set aside the necessary amount.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The visit of the officers of the 22d Regiment to Willet's Point on Thursday, Sept. 2, to which we briefly referred in our last issue, in addition to being a highly enjoyable occasion to both Regulars and National Guardsmen, was one of great profit, in a military respect, to the latter. They all speak in high terms of the hospitality of the regulars and their courtesy, but what interested them most were the mysteries of torpedo and engineer warfare. The visitors were treated to an exhibition of the skill of "those at the Point" in managing the torpedo as well as their thorough knowledge of laying pontoon bridges. The perfection shown by the Regulars in dealing with both these branches of military instruction, called forth the warmest admiration of the citizen soldiers. After witnessing an admirable dress parade the whole party adjourned to Gregory's Hotel, where a fine supper was laid out and where newly made friendships were cemented over many a flowing bumper.

The terms upon which the difficulty between the 7th Regiment and the veterans were adjusted have at last been published. The question had long ago ceased to be one of general interest. Other regiments involved gradually settled their difficulties, and lately the fight was kept up only in the 7th. Here it developed into a series of mere personal squabbles, both sides apparently having no object beyond annoying their opponents in every possible manner. The important military questions involved, upon which we took our stand in the beginning of the issue, were lost sight of long ago. It would seem that both parties made concessions, as will appear from the following terms of the agreement:

1. The officers and members of the Veteran Association, except those authorized by act of Congress, will not hereafter wear the insignia of military rank now in use by the National Guard and the United States Army.

2. The military titles now in use by the field and company officers in the National Guard and the United States Army will not hereafter be used by the officers of the Veteran Association (except so far as required by the enactment establishing a benevolent fund in the Veteran Association), and such other titles as may be selected by the association shall be hereafter used by its officers.

3. The objections to the use of such uniform or parts of uniform as the Veteran Association may prefer are withdrawn, provided such uniform is not similar to that worn by the National Guard S. N. Y.

4. That the Veteran Association shall have all the use of the veteran room that the lease of the armory site and the laws of the State will permit.

5. That the existence of any association or society of exempt and veteran members of the 7th Regiment other than the "Veterans of the 7th Regiment" and the "Society of War Veterans of the 7th Regiment" shall cease or be discouraged.

6. Hereafter any difference that may arise between the regiment and the Veteran Association on any subject shall be adjusted without publicity by the officers of the two organizations

The regiment is very quiet now, but in a few weeks things will be very lively. Co. B will hold a meeting to-morrow evening.

On general principles we congratulate both parties that a quarrel is ended, and while it is an acknowledged fact that rows will occur in the best regulated families, it is to be hoped that this will be the last of the kind in an organization as famous as the 7th Regiment.

On Monday evening, Sept. 6, the 8th Regiment, by a unanimous vote, elected Captain Henry Chauncey, Jr., of Company H, to the position of major, which had been vacant since the resignation of Major Russell. Major-elect Chauncey has proven himself in every position he has heretofore held a fine soldier and a competent officer, and the 8th could hardly have made a better choice. Major Chauncey was born in Rhode Island and entered the National Guard of New York as 1st lieutenant of Co. G, 8th Regt., March 1, 1883, where his ability and enthusiasm soon secured him the election as captain, Co. H, July 12, 1883. Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald, who presided at the election, after announcing the result in a few neat remarks, congratulated the old regiment, which he said had always held a warm place in his heart, upon its choice. He further gladdened the hearts of those present by the announcement that within a few days he had made a large stride towards obtaining the long wished-for new armory, work on which he said would certainly begin in the autumn. Once removed from the present old rookery and placed in decent quarters, he felt sure the regiment would at once resume its former prominent position among the New York regiments. Major Chauncey, after accepting the new position, called the attention of those present to the necessity of "wetting" the new commission at Commissary "Phil. Milligan's," a proposition the propriety of which was promptly acknowledged by the entire audience, and carried out to the full extent of the purpose.

The 12th Regiment will have a street riot drill on Wednesday evening, Sept. 15. A Delinquency Court, consisting of Capt. James M. Brady will be held Monday, Sept. 20. Capt. Brady will also have charge of the regimental team practice on the 17th. Col. J. H. Jones has applied for a leave of absence until Oct. 16. Outside of the staff of the late 2d Brigade the 12th Regiment officers are, we believe, the only body of their class, who have added pistol practice to their shooting programme. The following scores were made on the regular rifle practice day of the regiment at Creedmoor, Thursday, Sept. 2, at the Massachusetts Ring Target. Highest possible, 50; rounds, 5; distance, 25 yds.: Captain C. H. Eagle, 36; Lieut. John Macaulay and Col. Jones, 33 each; Dr. Henry, 28; Adjt. Schermerhorn, 20; Capt. Aspinwall, 19; Capt. Murphy, 18; Lieut. Smith, 15; Capt. Burns, Lieut. Delafield and Lieut. Roosevelt, 14 each; Capt. Kirby and Capt. Barnard, 13 each; Capt. Content and Lieut. Powers, 11 each; Lieut. Appleton, 12; Capt. Pell, 10; Lieut. Knoedler, 9; Capt. Brady, 8; Capt. Boylan, 7; Lieut. Parsons, 0. Pistol practice for officers should form part of the instruction of each regiment, and the 12th deserves credit for their enterprise in this direction. In the regimental rifle practice, so far as known now, 132 have qualified during the present year.

Col. Thos. H. McGrath, Assistant Inspector General, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, inspected the new separate company at Niagara Falls, on the day following the 65th Regiment, and on Thursday the 74th Regiment at Buffalo. On the 10th he was at Rochester inspecting the 8th Separate Company.

At the funeral of the late Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, which took place on Tuesday, Sept. 7, Gen. M. T. McMahon and ex-Gov. Cornell were among the pallbearers. Among the mourners we noticed Cols. Jos. G. Story and J. V. R. Cruger, Gen. G. W. Wingate and delegations from the Old Guard and 22d Regiment, veterans. The absence of active officers of that organization was conspicuous.

The appointment of Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham as chief of staff by Brig. Gen. James McLeer is an excellent selection, and shows the General's level head. Lieut. Col. Frothingham is not only an able staff officer, but during his recent command of one of the provisional regiments at the camp, he has also proven himself a commander of men of more than average ability. We regret that during the week just ended Gen. McLeer was still unable to leave his house, but we hope that he will be able to make good his promise to be at the Brigade Office on Monday next.

Gen. E. L. Molineux has been appointed president of the committee for the relief of the Charleston sufferers, and as such was as busy in collecting and providing material and money, as if he were preparing for one of his campaigns 22 years ago.

Massachusetts will be represented at Creedmoor by the following team during the fall meeting: Lieut. C. S. Bumstead, 2d Inf., I. R. P.; Capt. C. W. Hinman, 1st Brigade, I. R. P.; Private M. W. Bull, 2d Infantry; Private F. R. Bull, 2d Infantry; Private Lincoln Grant, 1st Cadets; Private A. C. White, 2d Inf.; Private M. W. Daulton, Co. D, 1st Inf.; Capt. John Osborn, 1st Brigade; Private A. A. Brackett, Co. D, 1st Inf.; Sergt. W. M. Merrill, 2d Brigade; Lieut. R. B. Eades, 5th Inf., I. R. P.; Capt. J. P. Frost, 2d Brigade, I. R. P.; Private C. C. Foster, 1st Cadets; Private F. D. Bartlett, 1st Cadets; Private T. B. Wilson, 2d Infantry, substitute, to be added in case of vacancy before Sept. 10.

At a meeting of the line officers of the 4th Mich. Regiment Maj. P. J. Sheehan received the unanimous vote for the lieutenant colonelcy. The office of major was unanimously rendered to Capt. Rupp, the senior captain of the regiment, who, however, courteously declined the promotion, whereupon Capt. W. G. Latimer, of the Detroit Light Guard, received the unanimous election. The whole result is entirely satisfactory.

The place as adjutant of the 1st Massachusetts Battalion of Cavalry, recently vacated by the appointment of Adjt. J. P. Frost to the position of Inspector of Rifle practice, 2d Brigade, has been filled by the appointment of Lieut. Geo. A. Keeler.

The 23d will go to Prospect Park for battalion drill Saturday afternoon, Sept. 25. This is a move in the right direction.

Gen. Barnes has received his discharge as colonel of the 13th Regiment. The matter has been pending a long time. On Thursday evening Lieut.-Col. Edward Fackner was elected to fill the vacancy, by 13 votes to 11 for Col. Austen. Col. Fackner first entered the Service as private in the 12th June 19, 1863. He was promoted through the various grades until he became Captain Aug. 1, 1874. Aug 12, 1881, he was chosen Captain of Co. E, 13th Regt., and Lieut.-Colonel of the 13th March 27, 1884.

The sale of the office trappings of the recently disbanded 4th Brigade, on Monday evening, Sept. 7, completed the wiping out of that once famous organization.

In discussing the advantage of the new brigade organization and the present numerical standing of the Brooklyn regiments, the Brooklyn *Eagle* pertinently remarks: "It is passing strange that in the face of all the encouragement to enlistment—providing of uniforms, handsomely furnished armories, more nearly approaching club houses in the luxuriousness of their appointments than military quarters, and supplied with gymnasiums, tennis courts and like aids to physical development and healthful recreation—that the several organizations do not 'lift' to any appreciable extent but manage to just about hold their own from year to year. Colonels of regiments and captains of companies in the 2d Brigade have now an opportunity to demonstrate what can be accomplished in the way of recruiting."

This is still more strange when the personal interest in the National Guard entertained by every Brooklyn individual, male and female, is considered. In New York, where the general public shows no concern in the National Guard, the only organization which has an armory of the kind described, has its full complement of 1,003 with many waiting to join its ranks. This goes to show that when the long-promised armories are at last things of reality there will be no difficulty in filling up every New York regiment.

In the *Journalist* of Sept. 4 we find as a frontispiece a fine picture of Gen. Horatio C. King, and in the article following a high tribute is paid to his capacity, as a military lawyer especially.

G. O. 25, of Sept. 1, announces the following commissions: 1st Brigade—Louis Fitzgerald, Brigadier General, with rank from March 28, 1882, original; 2d Brigade—James McLeer, Brigadier General, with rank from October 13, 1885, original; 3d Brigade—Amasa J. Parker, Jr., Brigadier General, with rank from August 25, 1886, original; 4th Brigade—Peter C. Doyle, Brigadier General, with rank from January 16, 1886, original.

Colonel Clark announces in orders: The 7th Regiment will proceed to Creedmoor for Second Rifle Practice, as follows: Sept. 20, Companies C, E, B, K, and G; Sept. 21, H, F, D, A, I. Assembly at 7.10 o'clock, A.M. Enlisted men who have already qualified for the Marksman's Badge for 1886 are excused from Second Rifle Practice.....First Lieut. Harry D. Cooper having been commissioned Captain (May 21, 1886) and 2d Lieut. Austin E. Allen, 1st Lieut. Company D (June 14, 1886); 1st Sergt. James J. McKenna, 2d Lieut. Co. A (June 28, 1886), and Sergeant Franklin Bouker, 2d Lieut. Co. D (July 30, 1886) they will be respected and obeyed accordingly. .....Sergeants, E. L. Reynolds, Fredk. H. Clark; Corporal, W. A. Dixon, have received their warrants.....The Annual Inspection and Review will take place at the Armory Oct. 14, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Co. F, 14th Regiment, Capt. W. V. Peacon, was instructed in guard mounting, skirmishing, and whistle calls devised by Colonel Edmunds, of the Mass. V. M., September 10, 1886.

Co. H, 9th N. Y., will hold its annual summer-night's festival at Lion Park, on Tuesday evening, September 14.

Majors W. Emlen Roosevelt and Frank Appleton have received their commissions as aides-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the 1st Brigade. General Fitzgerald is very cautious in the appointment of his staff officers, and it is evident that for the working positions he intends to have none but practical soldiers. This shows that he understands his responsibility, and it may be taken as a guarantee that New York City is safe while its soldiers are under his control. The position of Adjutant General was tendered to Lieut. Col. Harding, 22d Regiment, but that officer considered his ties to his old organization too strong to be severed, and on this account he declined the appointment. From all indications Gen. Fitzgerald will make an excellent commander-in-chief of the New York City troops.

According to our advice Col. John T. Camp has at last appointed 2d Lieut. W. B. Smith, of Co. E, to the adjutancy of the regiment. The appointment dates from Sept. 8, 1886. He could not have made a better choice, for Adjt. Smith is competent in every respect in a military sense, and his geniality and popularity secure him at once the support of the entire regiment. He first enlisted in Co. E, June 7, 1875, was promoted sergeant Feb. 26, 1877, 1st sergeant Feb. 1, 1886, and 2d lieutenant Oct. 20, 1880. In all these positions he has given eminent satisfaction. Company drills in the 22d have been ordered as follows: A and B, Monday; D and F, Tuesday; C and E, Wednesday; H and I, Thursday; G and K, Friday. These drills must not be suspended or shortened without permission from headquarters.

Col. John L. McEwan has been appointed adjutant general of the 3d Brigade, commanded by Gen. A. B. Parker.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE Brigade of Rhode Island State Militia went into camp at Oakland Beach on Monday, September 6; at least, on that day the pitching of tents began by details sent ahead of the regular organizations. The troops arrived and work began on Tuesday, September 7, and with them is encamped a battery of Regular troops from Fort Adams, R. I., under command of Captain J. W. Roder, 5th Artillery. The camp is named "Camp U. S. Grant," and will break up to-day, Saturday, September 11.

MEXICAN ITEMS.

Sept. 8 being the anniversary of the defence of the Castle of Chapultepec during the American war, solemn memorial services commemorative of the valor of the cadets who fell there were held at Cha-

pultepec, the President, Cabinet, and highest officials of the army and civil service being present. Services were also held in all the churches.

A despatch from Eagle Pass, Tex., Sept. 8, says: "News has been received from Piedras Negras that a band of revolutionists on Monday seized the town of El Pana and took complete possession of it. During the trouble in Piedras Negras all the able-bodied males were arrested and pressed into the revolutionary military service and placed in the cuartel for safe-keeping during the night. Yesterday morning, 150 strong, they were mounted on confiscated horses and, accompanied by 100 regular soldiers, taken to El Pana to combat the revolutionists, supposed to be under the leadership of 'El Coyote,' Mexico's most celebrated bandit and revolutionary leader." The revolution is reported to be assuming alarming proportions in Tamaulipas.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dujardin Beaumetz.—You stand No. 4 on hospital steward list.

E. H.—The appointment to Commissary Sergeant was made Aug. 30, 1886.

Q. M. says: I am a sergeant in charge of more than 20 mechanics. What is my extra duty as overseer? ANS.—Thirty-five cents per diem.

Recruit.—After Sept. 30 next the Superintendency Mounted Recruiting Service is abolished, and the only Superintendent of Recruiting will be Lt. Col. A. L. Hough, 13th Infantry, Army Building, New York City.

Q. asks whether a board has been appointed to select the Medical Staff on the Hot Springs Hospital. If so, who compose the board? ANS.—They are to be detailed by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy. See editorial paragraph elsewhere published.

J. C. R.—The guide is on the marching flank during the wheel because he is responsible for the length and cadence of the step, the radius to be taken. The men branch toward the pivot to prevent opening out and crowding the guide, to whom they turn their heads to preserve alignments.

Old Subscriber asks: Are appointments in the Marine Corps still made from civil life—that is, in the grade of 2d lieutenants? ANS.—The act of Aug. 5, 1882, stopped appointments from civil life, and vacancies in line and Engineer Corps of Navy and of Marine Corps are now filled from graduates of Naval Academy.

Landsman.—We never heard of any regulation in the British Army to the effect that if a soldier came in receipt of a certain private income he must be discharged. It is the regulation that prior to discharge for purchase, a board is convened to record facts connected with application for discharge, service, character, etc. We answer from *personal* knowledge.

Knox asks: 1. An officer retired after five years' service, is he entitled to increase of pay up to the maximum of 40 per cent.—twenty years' service—the same as on active list, but no increase of rank? ANS.—Yes. See the decision of the Supreme Court, published in G. O. 40 of 1882 from A. G. O.

2. If only two months of the four months' leave is taken on the first four years on full pay, would the remaining two months be forfeited, and would an officer have to serve four years additional to be entitled to four full months' leave, or, in other words, does he forfeit the two months' leave on full pay which were due him on the first four years if he asks for another leave during the sixth or seventh year? ANS.—Yes. An officer must avail himself of his leave (say 4 months) within the first four years. A failure to do so forfeits what he may have been entitled to.

THE MESS.

SONG OF SIR REDVERS BULLER.

I am Sir Redvers Buller, Major-General;
Chinese I've sent to their eternal doom;
But my grandest victories I've won, sir, if you please,
In my most potent sovereign's drawing-room.

I have fought the Kaffirs wary, they who love hot missionary,
And oft the wild Ashantees put to flight;
But this I'd have indited in my history should you write it,
My chief glory 'twas to be a carpet knight.

I have sabred the fierce Zulu and thrashed the base Egyptians,
With other barb'rous races picked a bone;
But Sir Garnet and I treasure the days of priceless pleasure
That we spend in proudly loafing 'bout the throne.

Let me at the beastly Celt!—I will give him many a welt,
He's a contumacious cur—that is plain;
But why should I berate him? I'll straightway exterminate him,
And be a valiant carpet knight again.

. . . . . .

Why the Irish when I sneeze will all fall upon their knees,
And ere the Irish flowers cease to bloom
To England I shall fly and there Garnet and I
Will lord it in the Queen's big drawing-room.

LEO C. EVANS, in the New York *World*.

"We had a good time, considered as a picnic," continued the G. A. R. man, "but I saw enough on my journey to make me want to restrict the scope of the G. A. R. more and more. There are too many non-combatants getting into it, I fear. I never saw so many 'veterans' who had never been in a battle as I saw on this trip. I never saw so many quartermasters and commissary clerks. I never saw so many headquarter orderlies. They're all out in California now as colonels and majors. I don't want another encampment away out there; it takes me too far from the war."—*Chicago Herald.*

The other day a lady was knocked down on the Strand by a horse, but happily escaped with a few scratches. A gentleman rescued her and said: "Can I get you anything?" She (much out of breath and gasping with excitement): "Oh—ah—can you kindly get me"— He: "Some brandy?" She: "No—not—drink—some safety-pins. I feel I'm falling all to pieces."—*London Life.*

"Yes," said an El Paso man, who has lately been at the White Oaks, on the Mescalero reservation, "Indians are powerful fond of whiskey, and they will give up everything for it. An old chief out there offered me a pony, saddle, bridle, and blanket, and I don't know what else, for a pint of whiskey I had along with me."

"And you would't give it to him?"

"Not much. That was the last pint I had. But it shows how fond Indians are of whiskey."

HOW CONTRACT COATS WERE MADE TO FIT.

"Do you want to hear a story that will interest a gentleman rather prominent in New York just at present?" asked Col. George Alderson, formerly of the Q. M. D.

"Certainly; tell me."

"It is the story of an overcoat. The gentleman of whom I'm about to speak is the father of an ex-statesman. During the war he had the allotment of a contract to uniform one of the New York regiments. Several bids were put in. One day he entered the store of one of the bidders and said: 'I want an overcoat that will suit me quite as badly as you desire that clothing contract. Can you fit me?'

"'We shall try,' answered a member of the firm. The dealer then selected one of his very finest broadcloth garments and tried it on the customer. It was a tolerable fit, but it did not satisfy. The prospective owner of the coat thrust his hands deeply into its pockets and exclaimed:

"'It is not full enough here.'

"A clerk who had had some experience with the givers of contracts held a whispered conference with the proprietor. The latter then came forward and said: 'You are right. I see what the coat needs. A little pressing out will fix it. Let me take it back to the tailor and it will be made satisfactory.' The clothier went to his desk, filled out a check for $5,000, placed it in the right hand pocket of the coat and returned to the front of the store with the garment. The official lost no time in again thrusting his hands into the pockets. Then he turned his back to the clothier and looked at the size of the check. Replacing the paper, he said: 'I like the coat better now, but it is not large enough for me yet. Suppose I try another one.' Taking the hint, the clothier went back and changed the check for one of twice the amount. This time the coat did very well, and two days later that firm received the contract, amounting to about $45,000. And yet some people wondered that poor materials were put into the soldiers' clothing. It had to be done, I tell you, after all the 'strikers' had been paid."

(From the Engineer, August 20, 1886)

MARINE ENGINES IN THE NAVY.

ARE the engines, boilers, and machinery of our ships of war what they are generally believed to be, or are we living in a kind of fools' paradise, and reposing our faith and the safety of the nation on a delusion?

It is perfectly well known that the propelling machinery of our men-of-war is not only very light, but that every possible endeavor is made to still further reduce weight. This is the popular belief. Let us see precisely what it means. We can only measure weight in marine or other steam engines by comparing weight with power. The same engine may in this sense be either light or heavy, according to the amount of work got out of it. A set of engines and boilers weighing 500 tons may be regarded as very light if 10,000 indicated horse-power are developed; it would be very heavy indeed if the engine indicated 1000-h. power only. Now taking Mr. Sennett as a competent authority—which he admittedly is—and turning to the second edition of his valuable treatise "On the Marine Engine," we find that the weight of all the multifarious machinery in a modern man-of-war, in the shape of steam engines and boilers, does not exceed 2 cwt. per indicated horse-power with forced draught. We are told, furthermore, that the forced draught augments the efficiency of a boiler by 66 to 70 per cent. Consequently engines which weigh 224 lb. per indicated horse-

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power with forced draught, will weigh about 380 lb. without it. The efficiency of a war vessel is very largely affected by her speed, and if her high speed depends on forced draught for its existence, it follows logically that the efficiency of the ship so far will depend on the satisfactory performance of the forced draught system. If this is not quite satisfactory in every way—if, in a word, the results obtained on trial cannot be obtained uniformly, with certainty, and at any time, then the efficiency of the ship is less than it pretends to be. If we look at the figures given in our last impression, a number of entries will be found like this: "*Benbow*, 17 knots; constructor's estimated speed with forced draught." This kind of statement applies to a considerable number of our latest and presumably our best ships. Without forced draught the speed of the ship would of course be smaller—possibly 15 knots, or a little less. The two knots or so are no doubt well worth having. The question is, is it safe to reckon on getting them when they may be most wanted? This leads directly to another question, which is—Is the machinery now in our ships of war of such design and proportions that even without forced draught it can be relied on to perform its duties for long periods at a time when worked up to its full power?

We shall set one or two facts before our readers, and ask them to draw their own deductions. The first is that in design, proportions, and weights, the engines of a modern man-of-war have no true analogue in the merchant service. The engines in a man-of-war, whatever their power, are smaller, and lighter, and more cramped for room than they are in any merchant steamer. It may be urged that this is the result of the peculiar conditions under which they have to be used, and that we must take our chance that they will work all right when wanted. Against such an argument as this we have, of course, nothing to argue. Those who make it look honestly at the facts of the case. But this is not the view taken by the Admiralty or their advisers. These gentlemen hold that the marine engines of men-of-war are the best in the world, and that the practice of the commercial marine is all wrong. This, it will be seen, is taking very high ground, and against this view of the matter we enter our protest. We hold that the superintending engineers of our great ocean companies—such, for example, as the Cunard Company—know perfectly well what is best for them; and that they have deliberately rejected the system of design adopted by our dockyard officials because experience has told them that their own methods are better than those of the dockyards, and they can point with satisfaction to the results they obtain. The engines of the *Etruria*, for example, run without stop or trouble for a week continuously just as hard as they can be driven. The same thing may be said of hundreds of engines in the mercantile marine. It cannot be said at all of any engines in a modern man-of-war. A six hours' full speed trial is the maximum exertion they are called upon to make.

Furthermore, there is not at this moment half-a-dozen steam-going steamers in existence, excluding the Royal Navy, to which the forced draught system is applied. The mail steamer *Ireland* is the most prominent example outside Mr. Howden's practice that we can call to mind, and the engines on board the *Ireland* will drive her at over her contract speed without the aid of forced draught at all. Indeed, the fans are used rather to ventilate the stokeholes than to force the fires. A water-gauge of less than ½in. is all they are called on to produce; and even if they were worked at full power it must be borne in mind that the maximum duration of a run is not more than four hours. While, then, the ablest and most experienced marine engineers in the world are feeling their way with the greatest caution in adopting forced draught, we find the Admiralty applying it to great warships with the utmost freedom, and staking the success or failure of their designs on a system concerning which only the most limited experience is possessed, and that experience, be it understood, not altogether satisfactory,

If our readers have followed us thus far they will understand now that we bring two definite charges against the dockyards, namely, that they are using machinery much smaller, lighter, and more cramped in proportion to the power developed than dare be adopted in the mercantile marine; and that furthermore they are freely adopting the forced draught system of urging furnaces without adequate and necessary experience of the results to be obtained from it.

Again, a third charge is involved in this, namely, that if machinery is now too small and light for the power developed with natural draught, it must be still worse off with forced draught. It will, no doubt, be urged that we are completely in error, and that the shipowners and engineers of this country are far too slow and too conservative—that they have not "go" enough, nor sufficient originality. Such statements carry their own refutation, and require no comment. Against the further argument that the engines of our warships are all perfect, or nearly so, as machinery can be, we reply that this is a statement which has no foundation but pure assumption. Until an engine has been tried, no one can tell whether its performance will be satisfactory or not. But there is not a set of propelling machinery in any modern man-of-war which has been worked up to its full power for even a single week together. Can any of our dockyard readers name a vessel, not a troopship, which has steamed at full speed for a distance of even 1,000 miles? If so we shall be glad to have particulars. As to the forced draught, on which so much is made to depend, has a run exceeding six hours ever been made with forced draught? How many runs of even four hours have been made without a breakdown of some kind? Has not one of the latest additions to the navy come recently to utter grief in the engine-room? Are the Admiralty prepared to send a man-of-war for a trip across the Atlantic, with instructions to get across as fast as it is in the power of steam to take her? Of course not. We have been told that it is quite unnecessary to be able to run a ship of war at full speed for more than a few hours at a time. But is it not conceivable that it might be of the utmost importance to place a large squadron at some point within a few hours? Let us suppose that a Russian fleet threatened the shores of Scotland while the Channel fleet was cruising at the South of Ireland, what would speed be worth then? It is, however, mere waste of paper to argue that if our ships are fitted with engines which can only be worked up to maximum power for a few hours, they are not what they ought to be, or what the country believes them to be.

The reticence of the Admiralty authorities is such that the nation is in complete ignorance concerning the performance of the machinery for which the taxpayer pays so large a price. No one save the dockyard authorities and the contractors is ever allowed on board during a trial, if, indeed, we except the representative of one non-technical journal, presumably not an engineer, and with his mouth sealed by the very nature of the conditions under which he is permitted to be on board. Of the successes achieved we hear freely enough; of the failures we never hear, unless they result in so serious a break down that absolute silence becomes impossible. The trial trip of a man-of-war finds its precise analogue in a race horse. The fleet creature traverses his three or even four miles at a tremendous pace, but he could not continue the exertion for a quarter of an hour. If our readers were behind the scenes and really knew what takes place in the engine and boiler-rooms of a man-of-war making her six hours trial, they would have no difficulty in tracing the resemblance between the ship and the horse.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

CERTAIN Spanish men-of-war's men on the northern coast of Jamaica are said to have behaved like pirates.

THE grand manœuvres of the French cavalry commenced week before last at Châlons, where 12 regiments belonging to the 2d and 6th independent divisions are operating under the command of Gen. Lhotte, who has succeeded the Marquis de Galiffet as president of the Cavalry Committee.

THE Spanish Government intends to spend $38,000,000 in the construction of 11 cruisers of from 3,000 to 5,000 tons; 10 torpedo-cruisers, of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons; 96 first-class torpedo boats, of from 100 to 120 tons; 42 second-class torpedo-boats, of from 60 to 70 tons; and a transport vessel of 3,000 tons.

THE Italian War Minister Brin, says the *Esercito Italiano* (Rome), has issued an order of the day, to be read before the officers, men, and civil employees of the naval arsenals of the kingdom, by which all documents, maps, and plans of whatever description are regarded as secrets, the betrayal of which will be visited upon an offender with the utmost rigor of the law.

THE grand military manœuvres in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg, which commenced Aug. 19, were concluded on Aug. 23, after which the various foreign officers took leave of the Emperor and Empress. Some interesting experiments in the attack and defence of field fortifications, both by day and by night, were the distinguishing feature. The operations in the Lithuania District are, according to present orders, to be kept secret, but two large forces will be employed in operating against each other. One from Warsaw, consisting of 80,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry and 288 guns, and another from Wilna of some 65,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry and 240 guns. It is understood that in the course of these manœuvres extensive raids and forced marches will be practiced, for the purpose of obtaining reliable data as to the efficiency of the vast force of dragoons now adopted by Russia.

THE *St. Stephen's Review*, which is close to the Foreign Office, gives this as gossip: I am in a position to state that but for the attitude taken by the Queen on the Bulgarian question Prince Alexander would at the present moment be interned in Russia and possibly in a fortress. It was decided by a telegram received at St. Petersburg from Balmoral. That produced his release, and nothing else. The Emperor of Germany was annoyed that the first wire from Balmoral to the Czar, which was a serious one, was sent before his advice was sought. To quote his own words on the matter: "The whole of Europe might have been precipitated into a war through the too free use of the wires at a critical moment." Then he is said to have added, reflectively: "Acting on impulse is womanly, but not diplomatic!" Yet I am assured that Prince Bismarck heartily applauded in private the action of the Queen.

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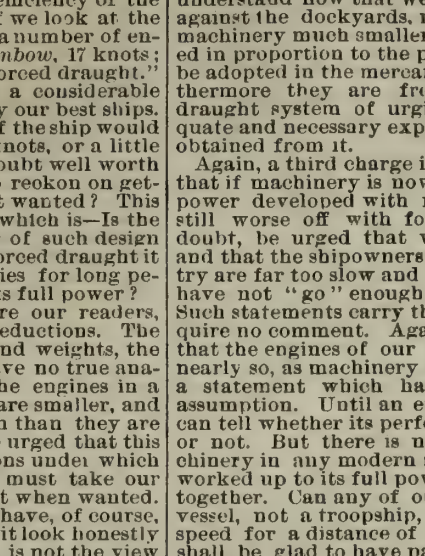
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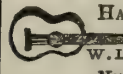
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THE Italian torpedo-cruiser *Tripoli*, says the *Italia Militaire* (Rome), was successfully launched at Castellamare on the 23d inst., in presence of the Minister of Marine.

GERMAN officers are henceforth forbidden to ride races except in uniform, to hold any interview with a bookmaker or to ride a horse belonging to a man who makes racing a business.

THE Marquis Tseng and suite arrived at Essen on August 25 in order to inspect Messrs. Krupp's gun foundry and other establishments. His Excellency remained there until August 27.

A NEW torpedo-boat station, says the *Avenir Militaire* (Paris), has been constructed at the mouth of the River Lézardrieux, under shelter of a small island about half a mile distant. A jetty is to be constructed about 500 mètres in length, behind which, in case of war or heavy weather, four armorclads and eight torpedo-boats may take refuge. An old frigate will serve as a coal depot. The necessary outlay is estimated at one million of francs.

AUG. 27 was the anniversary of the loss of the *Royal George*, which sank in the awful catastrophe of August 29, 1782, when "Kempenfeldt went down with twice 400 men." The *Royal George* was a floating fortress, carrying 108 guns. The length on the gun deck was 178 feet; extreme breadth, 51 feet 9 inches, and her burden was 2,047 tons. Fifty guests it is said could dine in the admiral's cabin. The poop lanterns were so large that when they required to be cleaned three men at a time could enter them. She had carried the loftiest masts, the heaviest metal and the greatest number of admirals' flags in the navy; and at the time of her loss her ship's company exceeded 800 men. When, however, the fatal event occurred, there were 1,100 souls on board, and of these additional 300 the large majority was composed of women and children. The rest were peddlers, and prize agents, fiddlers, and ballad-singers, and, as one of the very few survivors afterwards deposed, "The 'tween decks was like a fair." Grog was to the fore; watches and silk kerchiefs were being bargained for; skylarking was general, the children were romping, "Jack's delight, his lovely Nan," was emulating the agility of her sweetheart in the double shuffle; all was mirth and revelry.

JAPAN, says the *Progrès Militaire* (Paris), will be represented at the manœuvres of the 12th Corps d'Armée by Captain Tsurada, of the Artillery, and Lieut. Hanasima, of the Cavalry. Bolivia is to send Captain Solinas Vega; Guatemala, Lieut.-Colonel Aguilar.

THE *Rattler*, 6-gun screw composite gunboat of 670 tons and 1,200 horse-power, launched week before last from the Elswick shipbuilding yard of Sir William Armstrong and Co., is the first of a new type, of which four are in course of construction for the Admiralty. Although the keel was only laid in October last, the vessel is expected to be ready for sea in two months.

BULGARIA, says the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin), has shown herself since the war determined to improve the condition of her national armaments. Among other changes, the artillery is in course of reorganization. Krupp has already delivered 48 guns of 8·7 centimetres calibre, and he has been further commissioned during the last few weeks to supply a similar number of 7·5 centimetres calibre.

THE *Railroad Gazette* remarks that no less than five explosions of hollow cast iron pistons have occurred in French workshops in the last 20 years in reheating these pistons—generally for the purpose of removing the piston rod. Investigation into the interior of a piston in use for eleven years showed the existence of a brown substance containing fatty matter, oxide of iron, peroxide of iron, and carbon. It is thought that a certain quantity of water had been forced into the cavity in service either through the iron or through imperfections in the plugs with which the original core support cavities were filled. This water in forming oxide of iron set free its hydrogen, which filled the piston cavity. The recombination of this hydrogen with the oxygen at a low red heat would produce the explosion, and it is recommended that all such pistons should be tapped before reheating.

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MARRIED.

BECKWITH—MCCAWLEY.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, Dr. T. J. BECKWITH to Miss M. E. MCCAWLEY, daughter of Colonel C. G. McCawley, U. S. Marine Corps.

DENNY—PALMER.—At Washington, D. C., September 6, Lieutenant F. L. DENNY, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss JULIA PALMER, daughter of General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A.

KEENE—LOVETT.—At Chelsea, Mass., August 26, Lieutenant H. C. KEENE, Jr., 24th U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARY F. LOVETT.

PLUNKETT—TUCK.—At St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 6, Ensign CHAS. P. PLUNKETT, U. S. N., to Miss RUTH TUCK.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—At Cincinnati, O., August 29, CORNELIA M. ARTHUR, widow of Captain Benjamin H. Arthur, 1st U. S. Infantry.

ASPINWALL.—Suddenly, September 4, at Bristol, R. I., in the 52d year of his age, LLOYD ASPINWALL, son of the late William H. and the late Anna Lloyd Aspinwall.

CHEATHAM.—At Nashville, Tenn., September 4, General BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CHEATHAM.

COOPER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., September 4, REBECCA M., daughter of the late Captain Benjamin Cooper, U. S. Navy.

HONEGAR.—At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., September 4, Mrs. HONEGAR, wife of Hospital Steward Henry Honeger, U. S. Army.

HUNT.—At Fort Union, N. M., September 6, Brevet Brigadier General LEWIS C. HUNT, Colonel 14th U. S. Infantry.

LAWTON.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, Mr. EDWIN M. LAWTON, disbursing clerk of the War Department.

MAGUIRE.—At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., August 29, Ordnance Sergeant ANTHONY MAGUIRE, U. S. Army.

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No. 4.		5	81,400	41,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	42,400	17.5
No. 6.		6	80,000	41,000	17.15
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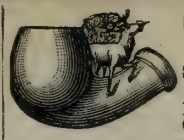
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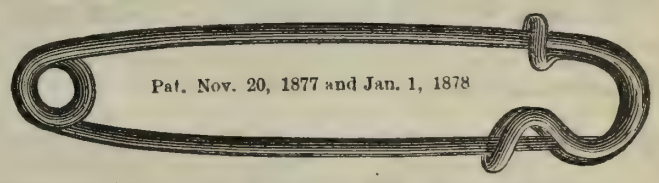
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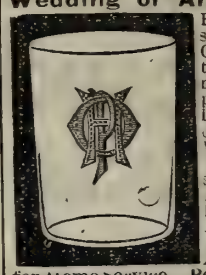
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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 8. WHOLE NUMBER 1204. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1886. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE next retirement in order and that soon, is that of Brigadier General JOSEPH H. POTTER, U. S. A., on October 12. Speculation as to a successor is, of course, already rife, but we prefer to "bide a wee" before expressing an opinion.

THE retirement, Sept. 17, of Captain CHARLES J. VON HERRMANN, of the 4th Infantry, promotes 1st Lieutenant B. D. PRICE. This will probably be the only promotion to follow the retirement, as it is understood that Colonel CARLIN will appoint a second lieutenant adjutant, vice PRICE.

MAJOR SCHWAN has arrived in Washington and is associated in charge of the enlisted branch with Major VOLKMAR, who will shortly be ordered to the Department of the Columbia, relieving Major WOOD, who will probably come to Washington in place of Major WARD. Other changes in the Adjutant-General's Department are also looked for at an early date.

THE death of Post Chaplain E. W. BRADY and the retirement in December next of Post Chaplain GEO. D. CROCKER will give President CLEVELAND two appointments of post chaplains during the present year. Applications have been coming in for some time in anticipation of Chaplain CROCKER'S retirement, and now that another place is open they have doubled in number, so that the President will not be at a loss when he returns for material from which to select.

THE *Atlanta* has been reported to the Navy Department as ready for sea; she was to leave New York for Newport Sept. 18, to have her compasses adjusted. She will then start on a week's trial trip at sea, going in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico. The exact conditions of the trial are not known at the Navy Department, as all the arrangements were made by the Secretary with the commanding officer direct. Engineer in-Chief LORING is to be on board to give personal supervision to the management of the engines and machinery. It is expected too that several civilian experts, members of the Advisory Board, and representatives of Mr. JOHN ROACH will be invited to make the trip.

APPLICATIONS are pouring in in great numbers from officers of the Army for duty in connection with the settlement of the claims of the States of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas, and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, for money expended in the suppression of Indian hostilities. Under a recent act of Congress three officers are authorized to assist the Secretary in the examination of these claims. As they will be selected by the Secretary of War personally, no details need be expected until he has returned from his vacation. As the tour of duty is likely to be for a year or more it is not surprising that the details should be in such great request.

IN a recent issue *Broad Arrow* says: "Russia is laying in naval stores as fast as she can at all the Black Sea ports, and that fleet is being strengthened with all rapidity. The Sultan is not blind to these omens, but his exchequer is empty, so he leaves the matter to Kismet, although he will fight hard and die game. But what of the menaces to England? The first train of the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway entered Merv only a fortnight ago; the Turcomans have been gained over; the Ameer of Cabul is troubled as to whether Russia or England is the stronger, and it has now been discovered that a Russian army can march on Rawul Pindi, in spite of all the precautions understood by scientific or strategic frontiers."

THE *Dolphin* is now from stem to stern the property of the United States Government, the assignees of Mr. JOHN ROACH having this week receipted for a check of twenty thousand dollars as payment in full of all claims against that vessel. When the *Dolphin* dispute first arose, the ROACH assignees proposed a compromise, fixing forty-five thousand dollars as a fair sum for final settlement. This the Secretary declined to pay, on the ground that much of the work on the vessel did not come up to the terms of the contract, and for nearly a year the Department has been trying to fix upon a basis for compromise. After much figuring and discussion, the sum above mentioned was finally agreed upon, and the *Dolphin* difficulty is now supposed to be at an end. Mr. ROACH has also received twenty five thousand dollars as payment in full of all demands for storage of the *Puritan*, being about forty thousand dollars less than was originally claimed for the service.

THE report of the statistical commission appointed by the Russian Minister of War to determine the losses suffered by the Army of the Danube in the campaign of 1877-8, shows that 6,465 deaths were due to wounds, and 44,459 to disease. Compared with the effective strength of the army in July, 1878, said to be 592,085, rank and file, this ratio of mortality is claimed to be less than that of any other corps in active warfare since the beginning of the century. During the Crimean campaign, out of 400,000 French soldiers, 105,678 were carried off by disease. The comparatively small loss, both by wounds and infection, reported in the Russo Turkish war, may be in a minor degree due to the superior endurance and simpler regimen of the Muscovite; but such authorities as VON DER GOLTZ and DERRECAGAIX ascribe it to the greater regard for sanitary conditions and the more intelligent and bountiful safeguards against incipient disease that attend an army a-field.

INCIDENTAL to the successful termination of the campaign against the hostile Apaches, it is a noteworthy fact that, although General MILES has been in command of the Department of Arizona for five months, he has not yet visited, nor even seen, the headquarters of his Department at Prescott. Transferred from command of the Department of the Missouri at the critical period following GERONIMO'S escape from General CROOK, he hastened from Leavenworth direct to the immediate field of hostilities, and personally took charge of operations on the border. His movements since then, with his personal staff, have extended throughout Southern Arizona and New Mexico, and into Sonora, Mexico, with frequency and characteristic celerity. As soon as leisure shall ensue from the closing labors of the campaign, the Department staff and garrison at Whipple Barracks will offer a late but cordial welcome to their Commanding General to his Department Headquarters.

THE following circular, relating to the test of torpedoes, has been issued from the Navy Ordnance Bureau:

To whom it may concern:

The Navy Department has appointed a board before which persons interested in the development of torpedoes, for naval use, can exhibit their torpedoes, models and designs, and perform such practical experiments as may appear advisable.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity should communicate with the undersigned, who will give such further information as may be necessary in the premises. MONTGOMERY SICARD, Chief of Bureau.

The board referred to consists of Captain A. P. Cooke, President; Commander C. F. Goodrich, Lieutenant Commander R. B. Bradford, Lieutenants A. A. Conden and S. P. Lemly. The sum of $75,000 was appropriated at the last session of Congress for "manufacturing, purchasing and experimenting with torpedoes of American manufacture," and the above board was appointed to ascertain the most desirable torpedo for naval purposes. As soon as the inventors submit their torpedoes in answer to the above circular the board will convene and commence the experiments.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will have the appointment of three, and, if he concludes to give the Army a Judge-Advocate General, four Brigadier Generals during the year 1886, a Surgeon General, a Chief of Engineers, a Judge-Advocate General, and a successor to Colonel POTTER. For the appointment of Surgeon General, Colonel SUTHERLAND is regarded as the coming man. He has the advantage of seniority, as well as capacity to fill the position acceptably, and the fact that he has allowed his case to stand on its merits, without troubling the President with appeals from this one, that one, and the other, is much in his favor. As to General NEWTON'S successor, nearly every officer of the Engineer Corps has come to the conclusion that Colonel DUANE is to be selected. One argument in his favor is that, if he is passed over this time, he will be deprived of the last chance of occupying an office which he is so competent to fill, and to which his distinguished record so clearly entitles him. Colonel STEWART, having been retired September 16, and Colonel BLUNT having applied to be retired on the 10th of January next, Colonel DUANE has also the claim of seniority.

THE Midvale Steel Works were the only bidders for furnishing the Army Ordnance Bureau with one steel lining tube and 18 steel hoops for the 8 inch gun, to be built of all American steel. Their bid for the tube is 35 cents per pound and for the hoops 40 cents per pound. The tube, jacket and forged trunnion hoop for this gun were contracted for over a year ago with this firm, and as they will get the contract for the materials here referred to, they will go on record as the first American manufacturers to produce all the material for an 8 inch steel gun. The forgings made by them are sound and good, thus demonstrating beyond doubt the practicability of producing the steel for guns up to 8 inch calibre with present facilities. This is a very important step towards the production of still larger forgings. An advertisement for the construction of the gun referred to will be issued very soon. This will be about the only new work in the way of heavy gun construction that can be done by the Bureau during the current fiscal year, owing to the failure of the fortification bill. It was at first supposed that this work could not be done but it was found that a small sum from another fund could be made use of for this purpose.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT L. M. BRETT, 2d Cavalry, has joined at Fort Bidwell, Cal., on promotion.

GENERAL L. P. GRAHAM, U. S. A., is spending a short season at Old Point Comfort, Va.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., lately at Panama, will return to Washington early in October.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., paid a visit to friends at Governor's Island on Saturday last.

LIEUTENANT T. W. DEFREES, 5th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Washington from Berkeley Springs.

LIEUTENANT H. D. REED, 25th U. S. Inf., under recent promotion, has joined at Fort Snelling, Minn.

CAPTAIN W. P. PEASE, 9th U. S. Infantry, has returned from Europe and is visiting at New Haven, Conn.

MAJOR C. H. CARLTON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has bid good-bye to Fort Davis and taken command of Fort Elliott, Texas.

LIEUTENANT E. SWIFT, Adjutant of the 5th Cavalry, left Fort Riley, Kansas, this week, to be absent for a fortnight.

CAPTAIN J. G. RAMSAY, 2d U. S. Artillery, now in Washington, will rejoin at Jackson Barracks, La., at the end of October.

LIEUTENANT GRANGER ADAMS, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week on a post leave.

COLONEL W. R. SHAFTER, 1st U. S. Infantry, has returned to Angel Island from an official trip to Benicia Barracks, Cal.

LIEUTENANT E. E. HATCH, 18th U. S. Infantry, lately at Liberty, Me., has received a two months' extension of sick leave.

LIEUTENANT W. W. TYLER, 13th U. S. Infantry, visiting at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., has had his sick leave extended two months.

MAJOR F. LUTTMAN JOHNSON, British Army, stationed in Bermuda, was in New York this week, quartering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIEUTENANT W. L. PITCHER, 8th Infantry, lately in temporary charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Baltimore, has returned to David's Island.

CAPTAIN L. R. STILLÉ, 23d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Brady, Mich., will prolong his visit to Philadelphia until the latter part of November.

LIEUTENANT EUGENE GRIFFIN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., came on to New York from Washington this week to be examined for promotion to Captain.

LIEUTENANT E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Art., has had a busy week of it as Executive Officer of the Fall meeting at Creedmoor of the National Rifle Association.

LIEUTENANT G. K. HUNTER, 3d U. S. Cav., has taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous at 219 West street, Cincinnati, in succession to Lieut. F. A. Edwards, 1st Cav.

LIEUTENANT S. Y. SEYBURN, 10th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of the infantry and cavalry recruiting rendezvous at 218 West Pratt and 87½ South Sharp streets, Baltimore, Md.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieut. John Pitcher, A.-D.-C., visited friends in Chicago this week and afterwards returned to Governor's Island.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. K. MIZNER, 8th Cav., who relinquishes duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in a few days, will remain East a couple of months before joining his regiment in Texas.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., arrived in New York City on Friday last from St. Augustine, Fla., and will spend several weeks here. The longer the better say his many friends in the East.

COLONEL R. F. O'BEIRNE, U. S. A., is a temporary guest at the New York Hotel, New York, preparatory to taking over the command of the Recruiting Depot at David's Island, New York Harbor.

LIEUTENANTS W. A. NICHOLS, W. H. Johnston and D. E. McCarthy, U. S. A., returned to Fort Leavenworth this week from a pleasant trip to Jacksonville, Ills., where they acted as judges of a competitive drill.

THE seniors in the Infantry arm now are Lieut.-Colonel E. F. Townsend, 11th; Major E. G. Bush, 6th, and Captain W. J. Lyster, 19th. The retirement of General Potter, October 12 next, will give them their step.

WE are indebted to the New York *Sun* of Sept. 12 for the information that General Miles, the famous Indian fighter, went to Erastina, Staten Island, yesterday (Sept. 11), and saw Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.

CAPTAIN J. H. DORST, 4th U. S. Cavalry, was to leave Fort Leavenworth this week with the Apache Indians there for St. Augustine, Fla., where the Indians are to be turned over to the commanding officer, Fort Marion.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. J. COPPINGER, 18th Inf., has relinquished the command of Fort Hays, Kas., to Colonel John E. Yard, of the regiment, who has lately reported for duty. Col. Coppinger will likely go to Fort Gibson.

CAPTAIN J. G. TURNBULL, 3d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., with his battery, this week, from a two weeks' tour of rifle practice at Washington Barracks. Battery I, 3d Art., will go from Fort McHenry, Md., next week to Washington Barracks for a similar purpose.

MAJOR J. J. UPHAM, 5th Cav., representative of our Government at the autumn manœuvres of the 12th and 18th Army Corps of the French Army, was presented, with the representatives from other powers, to General Boulanger in Paris, Sept. 11, and afterwards left for Bordeaux. The manœuvres were in progress at La Reole, near Bordeaux, this week.

COLONEL T. F. BARR, U. S. A., left Chicago early in the week on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN GEORGE F. TOWLE, U. S. A., was at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, a few days ago.

COLONEL ANSON MILLS, U. S. A., on leave from Arizona, is visiting friends at Zanesville, Ohio.

CAPTAIN C. S. SMITH, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from a short vacation.

GENERAL E. S. BRAGG has failed to receive the nomination for another term as member of Congress.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HORACE JEWETT, 3d Infantry, was in St. Paul last week on his way to Fort Missoula.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Saturday last.

MAJOR THOMAS MCGREGOR, 2d Cav., has taken command of the military camp near Ellensburg, Washington Territory.

CAPTAIN P. D. VROOM, 3d U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Davis, Tex., last week for the North to enter upon a tour of recruiting duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR S. MOBERLY, British Army, retired, was a guest this week at the Hotel Brunswick, New York City.

CAPTAIN W. P. VOSE, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately at Fort Niagara, N. Y., at the rifle competitions, is on a brief visit to friends in Washington.

CAPTAIN W. MCK. DUNN, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined at Little Rock Barracks this week from a long leave, and resumed command of his battery.

COLONEL JOHN N. MACOMB, U. S. A., retired, has returned from East Gloucester, Mass., to his home 1314 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE new issue of two-dollar silver certificates bears a portrait of the late Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., in full dress uniform.

CAPTAIN R. H. MONTGOMERY, 5th Cavalry, who leaves St. Louis October 1, will spend a month in the East before joining his troop at Fort Reno, I. T.

COLONEL JOHN CAMPBELL, U. S. A., retired, has returned to his home, 232 East 18th street, N. Y. City, after a residence of two months on Lake George, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT A. C. TAYLOR, 2d U. S. Artillery, a "distinguished marksman," returned to Little Rock Barracks, Ark., this week from a pleasant trip to Fort Niagara.

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieut. Kennon, A.-D.-C., have gone to Portsmouth, O., to attend the reunion of the 36th Ohio and the Army of West Virginia. Mrs. Crook is at Oakland, Md., where the General will join her later on

GENERAL MARCY is going West for a hunt in Wyoming, expecting to reach Douglas, the terminus of the extension of the F. E. and M. V. R. R., of the Chicago and North Western system, and a few miles from old Fort Fetterman this week. Before returning he will probably visit Fort McKinney.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., is reported by a "New York Interviewer" as saying: "I have come to live permanently. My family is here and we are comfortably lodged. I feel splendidly, have had a pleasant summer, and in a few days shall run down to Block Island. Although I have come to make New York my home I don't suppose I will be in the city very much."

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: "Mr. Endicott, Secretary of War, is absent so much that his return at this season of the year would entitle him to be classed as a distinguished visitor. He has never taken kindly to Washington society. He still prefers the domestic quiet of old Salem and his New England associates to the gewgaws of life at the Capital."

COLONEL P. C. HAINS, of the Engineer Corps, who was designated to act as disbursing officer of the War Department when Mr. Lawton became incapacitated for duty, has been relieved from that duty at his own request, and has gone to Fortress Monroe for his health. Capt. C. S. Adams, of the Engineer Corps, on duty in the office of Chief of Engineers, has been designated to take Col. Hains's place, and made the semi-monthly payments on Wednesday.

IN an interesting description of the lighthouse at the southern end of Mare Island, the Vallejo *Chronicle* says: "The keeper's building forms a pretty picture in front of the bluffs, and is painted in an artistic manner, and when it is reached the visitor is greeted in a hospitable manner by the keeper, Mrs. Katie C. McDougal, widow of the late Comdr. C. J. McDougal, U. S. N., and her charming daughters, who at all times are ready to give any information of interest to those having an opportunity of visiting this quiet retreat under the hills.

THE Baron de Charette, who arrived in New York on Monday, comes of a military family. His grandfather, a Chouan chief, was one of the royalists who defended La Vendée and Bretagne against Napoleon. Baron Charette entered the military profession at an early age. In 1859 he became Colonel in the Guards of the Duke of Modena. When the Papal Army was organized to repel the Sardinian invasion the Baron entered the service of Pius IX. After the surrender of Rome he entered the French service, in which he distinguished himself on a number of occasions.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN returned to Washington from New York early in the week and in a few days will go to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to attend the Army competition. A reporter of the Washington *Post* asked the General about the fate of Geronimo. "I do not yet know," he said, "whether any conditions attached to his surrender. There is no doubt what ought to be done with him. He is entitled to no mercy or consideration. If he cannot be dealt with summarily he will probably be removed east of the Mississippi—to Florida, perhaps—the very place where he doesn't want to go. The Dry Tortugas would be a good reservation for him."

MRS. STACEY, wife of the late Col. M. H. Stacey, has taken a home in Washington, D. C., No. 1,146 17th street, N. West.

CAPTAIN C. A. CURTIS, U. S. A., retired, has left Madison, Wis., for Gainesville, Fla., where he will spend several months.

LIEUTENANT H. H. BENHAM, 2d U. S. Infantry, was in New York this week, on his way to join at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

COLONEL J. E. YARD, 18th Infantry, has appointed 1st Lieut. G. L. Turner Regimental Adjutant. Lieut. Turner was graduated from West Point in 1874, and has had a large experience.

LIEUTENANT SEDGWICK RICE, 7th Cavalry, recently transferred from the 22d Infantry, has been presented by the officers with a fine charger. Lieut. Rice is at present a witness before the U. S. courts at Wichita, and will on his return attend to the shipment of this noble animal to his station in Dakota.—*Kansas City Times.*

THE wedding of Lieutenant A. M. Fuller, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Carrie M. Scheller, which took place at San Jose, Cal., August 25, was a brilliant affair. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. A breakfast followed the ceremony, and after innumerable god speeds, the married couple left for San Francisco. The bridal presents were numerous and elegant.

THE litigation pending for the last six years between Jacob Reese, of Pittsburg, the inventor of the basic steel process, and the Bessemer Steel Company, Limited, which has prevented the use of the basic steel process in the United States, owing to an injunction obtained by the Bessemer Steel Company, has been decided by the Master in Chancery, who reports that the injunction should be dissolved and the bill dismissed at the cost of the Bessemer Steel Company.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Sept. 11th says General Burnham was a passenger to the Pacific Coast on Wednesday night.....Miss Storms, who has been visiting with Captain and Mrs. Ebstein at Fort Sidney, started Thursday for her home in Brooklyn. Mrs. Ebstein accompanied her as far as Grand Island. .....Major Downey is in command at Fort Sidney this week. Lieut. Corman is Acting Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary, etc., and also does duty as Officer of the Day.

THE will of Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall gives $10,000 each to his sons, William H. and Lloyd Aspinwall, Jr., and his grandson, Lloyd Aspinwall third; $2,500 to his friend Gen. Martin T. McMahon, and $2,000 to John Johnston, who is described as "the dear friend of my son Willie." All the residue of his estate, real and personal, including property worth about $200,000 bequeathed him by his mother, and which would revert to her heirs at law unless specifically devised by him, he leaves to his widow, Harriette Prescott Aspinwall. He makes his widow executrix and his sons executors of his will. The estate is estimated at about $600,000.

CAPTAIN C. J. VON HERMANN, 4th U. S. Infantry, was duly retired for age on Friday of this week, September 17, after an honorable service, dating from 1861. He served throughout the war with great credit, receiving the brevet of Major in the Regular Army for gallantry at the siege of Port Hudson, and the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers for "coolness, gallantry, and valuable services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the army under General Lee." The retirement of Major Von Hermann promotes Adjutant Butler D. Price to Captain, and devolves the selection of a Regimental Adjutant upon Colonel Carlin.

EVERY target fiend knows who Lieut. W. H. Sage, 5th Infantry, is. We believe him to be the best shot, all things considered, that there is in the Division of the Missouri. His modesty and courtesy is commensurate with his merit. Last year when Jimmy Goodin, 2d lieutenant 7th Inf., waxed Billy Sage in the preliminary division competition for the Robertson badge, Lieut. Sage was the first to congratulate Mr. Goodin. Such acts as this are not forgotten.....Lieut. Bates, 18th Inf., is at Fort Leavenworth, the guest of Capt. Rafferty, 6th Cav..... Lieuts. J. A. Irons and J. F. Morrison, 20th Inf., are looking up old friends. Lieut. Irons is on a four months' leave, and expects to visit Europe before he rejoins his regiment.....Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, 5th Inf., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pope.—*Kansas City Times.*

BEN PERLEY POORE, in the *Boston Budget*, says that Senator Sumner, in the early part of the war, learning that a son of the poet Longfellow had applied to enlist, "went to the War Department and laid the case before the Secretary, asking in conclusion a commission in a cavalry regiment for the young Cambridge soldier. Mr. Stanton at first peremptorily refused, saying that his own son had run away from home and enlisted as a private in a Union regiment in Tennessee, where he proposed to let him remain. The commission was, however, forthcoming, and young Longfellow wore shoulder straps as a second lieutenant of cavalry. But he did not fancy army life and resigned to engage in more congenial pursuits. Senator Sumner also obtained a commission for a son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who did not distinguish himself as a soldier."

LIEUT. DWIGHT HOLLEY, 1st U. S. Infantry, a graduate of this year, was married Sept. 1, 1886, at Syracuse, N. Y., to Miss Lizzie Lapham Howard, of that city. The ceremony was performed in St. James Church, Lock street, by Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, and was witnessed by one of the largest and most fashionable assemblages of the season. The bride was attended by her mother, Mrs. Adele B. Howard, and four bridesmaids—Miss Holley, sister of the groom, Miss Nellie Huntington, Miss Helen Myers, and Miss Margaret Westcott. The ushers were Lieutenants John E. McMahon, 4th Artillery; A. D. Andrews, 5th Artillery; Thos. B. Mott, 1st Artillery; E. M. Lewis, 11th Infantry; L. G. Berry, 4th Artillery, and Messrs. Place, Myers and Chase. Lieut. F. L. Winn, 1st Infantry, was "best man." A supper followed, after which the happy couple left on a short tour. They will soon return to Syracuse, and then go to Fort Halleck, Nev., Lieut. Holley's station.

COLONEL A. J. MCGONNIGLE, U. S. A., East from Arizona, was in Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT B. F. HANDFORTH, 4th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave, is visiting in New York City.

COLONEL GEORGE GIBSON, 5th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Gibson, were in Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT C. G. STARR, 1st Infantry, has gone to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for temporary duty.

COLONEL E. C. MASON, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Snelling, Minn., from a trip to Montana.

LIEUTENANT H. J. REILLY, 5th U. S. Artillery, and family, are visiting at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

GENERAL W. H. PENROSE, U. S. A., left Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT F. J. KERNAN, U. S. A., has entered upon duty at Thatcher's Institute, Shreveport, La.

MAJOR D. PERRY, 6th U. S. Cavalry, left Greenwich, Conn., this week for his post, Fort Lewis, Col.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD and Maj. G. W. Shorkley, U. S. A., spent most of the week at Creedmoor, N. Y.

THE class graduated at West Point in June, 1886, numbered 78 members. Of these eight were married before Aug. 31.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, passed through New York on Wednesday, returning from leave to Fort Adams, R. I.

MISS BESSIE HUNT, the only daughter of the late Col. Lewis Cass Hunt, is visiting her uncle, Lieut. E. W. Casey, U. S. A., at Fort Lewis, Col.

LIEUTENANT M. MAXWELL, 15th U. S. Infantry, who is visiting at De Witt, Ark., will join his company at Fort Buford, Dakota, early in October.

COLONEL G. W. WALLACE, U. S. A., retired, returned to New York City this week from Lake Mahopac, N. Y., where he has been spending the summer.

CAPTAIN J. S. SIMPSON, Quartermaster U. S. A., lately visiting in New York and vicinity, will return to San Antonio towards the end of the present month.

MISS MATTIE SCOTT, daughter of Col. R. N. Scott, U. S. A., returned to her home in Washington this week after a very pleasant visit to Col. Barr at Fort Snelling and Major Forsyth at Jefferson Barracks.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., registered at the Glenham Hotel, New York, on Tuesday. The General went on to the Hotel Kaaterskill, N. Y., and attended the meeting and dinner of the Holland Society there Sept. 14.

A SAILBOAT containing William Ross, Private Coughlin, and Sergeant Carroll, of Battery H, 4th Artillery, capsized last Sunday off Fort Warren and the sergeant named was drowned. He was in charge of the guard at Mount McGregor last year during the Grant obsequies.

OWING to a confusion of dates we were made to report last week, under "Married," the marriage "September 6" of Lieut. F. L. Denny, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss Julia Graham Palmer, daughter of Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. A. The ceremony will not take place until *October* 6, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT J. H. KING, 8th Cavalry, and his beautiful young bride, says the Brackett *News*, are spending a few days at Fort Clark. Mrs. King received a welcome from the ladies and brother officers of the Lieutenant that must be very gratifying to her husband. They were serenaded by the band the night after their arrival.

CAPTAIN W. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf., and Assistant Surgeon H. I. Raymond, U. S. A., have been in San Francisco recently as witnesses in the case of the U. S. v. Pactah Billy and Ben, two of the Hoopa tribe of Klamath Indians, who are charged with the murder of Ike, a member of their tribe, at or near the Hoopa Valley Reservation, Humboldt County, in June, 1885.

GENERAL A. V. KAUTZ, U. S. A., says the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, is so deserving of the Brigadier-General vacancy on the 12th of October, and is so generally recommended that President Cleveland will no doubt be unable to resist his appointment. General Kautz is a native of Baden, and for the past 40 years of a faultless service has honored the German name in this country.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the War Department this week: Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, retired; 1st Lieut, C. W. Foster, 3d Art.; Maj. Theo. Schwan, A. A. G.; 1st Lieut J. J. Dougherty, 11th Inf.: Lieut. Col. H. M. Robert, Corps of Engineers; 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf.; Capt. Chas. J. Von Herrmann, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. L. E. Sebree, S. O.; Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th Art.

GENERAL S. W. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., has gone to Charleston, S. C., to aid in the relief of sufferers by the earthquake. General Crawford is not unfamiliar with Charleston, having been stationed at Fort Sumter in 1861. Gen. Crawford, in a letter to Governor Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who also has gone to Charleston, says: "Nothing could have been more opportune than your visit to this afflicted city. The great organizations that you represent could do nothing more in accordance with their principles and practice than to assist in this great Christian effort." Gen. Crawford has an interesting article on the "Reserves at Gettysburg," in the Philadelphia *Weekly Press* of September 8.

A CHEYENNE special says: "It is reliably reported here that Lieut. John F. McBlain, 9th Cavalry, tried by court-martial for obtaining a divorce from his wife by questionable methods, was acquitted." A despatch of Sept. 16 says: "The Court-martial that tried Lieutenant McBlain has sentenced him to dismissal, but General Crook set aside the sentence for the reason that the evidence was such as should have secured the accused an honorable acquittal. Lieutenant McBlain is restored to duty. General Crook's action is highly commended for impartiality."

CAPTAIN C. B. SEARS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, will locate at Bismarck, Dakota, towards the end of September.

GENERAL F. H. SMITH, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute for the last 47 years, has tendered his resignation.

LIEUTENANT C. B. BAKER, 7th Infantry, who is visiting friends at Columbus, O., will shortly start to join his company at Fort Laramie, Wyo.

COLONEL P. C. HAINS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has gone to Old Point Comfort to recuperate from a malarial attack. Capt. H. M. Adams, of the corps, has been detailed to make disbursements for the War Department.

LETTERS from General William S. Harney, U. S. Army, state that the family affairs which required his departure from Florida, have been arranged, and he hopes to return and settle in Orange County or Hillsborough among his old comrades.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL WM. B. ROCHESTER left Vineyard Haven last week for Albany, where he is spending a few days with relatives previous to returning to Washington for the autumn work in the way of preparing annual report, etc. He is expected in Washington on Saturday.

BISHOP DUNLOP, whose diocese takes in all of New Mexico and Arizona, recently, after holding service in Silver City in the morning, preached to a large and interested audience at Fort Bayard in the evening, being the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Baird. The Bishop is an "old-timer," as the expression is out there, and no "tenderfoot," and has a host of Army friends along the border.

CAPTAIN CHARLES S. SMITH, of the Ordnance Department, has returned to Washington after a month's vacation, and is now Acting Chief of Ordnance in the absence of General Benét and Captain Birnie, who had been acting until Captain Smith's return. Capt. Birnie is now enjoying a short vacation himself. Captain Valentine McNally, Ordnance Storekeeper, has also returned, and can be found at his desk as usual.

COMMANDER B. J. CROMWELL, U. S. N., has left Montrose, Pa., for the Arandale House, Bedford, Pa.

LIEUTENANT J. FRANKLIN, U. S. N., and Mrs. Franklin, arrived in Washington this week from West Apopka, Fla.

CHIEF ENGINEER H. W. FITCH, U. S. N., has returned to his home, 3939 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, from Ocean Beach, N. J.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR GEO. W. MUCH arrived at Norfolk September 14 and joined the Board, and has commenced survey on the *Trenton*.

COLONEL C. G. MCCAWLEY, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. McCawley, have returned to Washington from their summer's vacation.

THE marriage of Miss Clitz, daughter of Rear Admiral Clitz, U. S. N., to Lieut. H. E. Waterman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is to take place in New York this month.

LIEUTENANT JAMES FRANKLIN, P. A. Engr. Reah Frazer, Comdr. S. H. Baker, Lieut. Comdr. Joshua Bishop and P. A. Paymr. James A. Ring are registered at the Navy Department this week.

ENSIGN W. LEE CAPPS, who has left for Europe, is, says the Norfolk *Landmark*, the son of Mr. Washington T. Capps, of Lambert's Point, Norfolk County. He goes to the University of Glasgow to further prosecute the study of naval engineering and architecture.

P. A. ENGINEER JAMES ENTWISTLE, U. S. N., of the training ship for boys *Minnesota*, has determined not to take a leave of absence this summer, but will employ the time in perfecting his arrangements for comfort the coming winter. His address is Station E, New York City.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. P. KELLY, U. S. N., is in Buffalo in attendance upon his mother, who is dangerously ill. Mrs. Kelly, who is upwards of seventy years old, was formerly a Miss McDermott, and is a lineal descendant of the Princess of Coolvin, of Roscommon, Ireland.

COMMODORE DANIEL L. BRAINE arrived from Washington at Fort Monroe on Saturday morning and sailed from Newport News the same night on the steamer *Finance* for Rio, to take command of the South Atlantic Squadron. Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, U. S. N., goes with him as Secretary, and Lieut. Henry H. Barroll, U. S. N., as Flag Lieutenant.

PAY INSP. F. C. COSBY, U. S. N., well known in Washington, is now stationed at the Kittery Navy-yard, Me., in charge of the Pay Department, and with his family is enjoying pleasant quarters at the Rockingham House. Pay Inspector Cosby is number one of the list of Inspectors, and by due process of the retired list will be a Pay Director on the 5th of July, 1889.

ALTHOUGH nothing has been received from Lieut. Charles H. Lyman, U. S. N., commanding the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., it is hoped that no harm has come to him from the recent shaking up in that part of the Union. Mrs. Lyman and family are at the station with the Lieutenant. She is well known in Georgetown, and, as Miss Rebecca Chew, was a universal favorite.

THE marriage of Lieut. James T. Smith, U. S. Navy, to Miss Florence Skyring Rundle, which took place at Zion Church, Madison avenue, New York, Sept. 14, brought together a large concourse of friends. The Rev. F. Lobdell, S. T. D., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, officiated. The fair bride is a daughter of Richard P. Rundle, Esq., of 126 West 36th street, New York City.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR D. KINDLEBERGER, U. S. N., assumes the charge of the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., shortly, as the relief of Medical Director A. L. Gihon, U. S. N. Dr. Kindleberger and wife have been enjoying the pleasures of Narragansett Bay, they having been at Conanicut Island since Mrs. Kindleberger's return from Europe. It is said the Dr. intends building a summer cottage at that delightful hot weather resort.

CAPTAIN R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Grand Pacific, Chicago.

NAVAL CADET W. C. COLE, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., has left Newport, R. I., for Sunset Hill House, Sugar Hill, N. H.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER F. H. ELDRIDGE, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

CAPTAIN C. G. GORDON, of the British Royal Marines, was a recent guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

REAR ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N., was in New York this week en route to his home in Washington, from Bar Harbor, Maine.

LIEUTENANT N. E. NILES, U. S. N., has returned from leave to the labors of the Meteorological Department of the Hydrographic Office.

LIEUTENANT JESUP NICHOLSON, U. S. Marine Corps, visiting at 1,718 N street, Washington, D. C., has had his sick leave extended until December 12.

MRS. A. C. DILLINGHAM, wife of Lieut. Albert C. Dillingham, U. S. N., is summering at Jamestown, Narragansett Bay. The Lieutenant is stationed on the flagship *Tennessee*.

ENSIGN H. McL. P. HUSE, U. S. N., was married at Mt. Washington, Md., Sept. 14, to Miss Mary Stockton, daughter of Mr. Wm. Whitelock, of Baltimore. The Rev. M. Pursell officiated.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN LOWE, U. S. N., of the *Dolphin*, paid Washington a short visit last week. The *Dolphin* lacks but two requisites to go on a cruise, a commanding officer and orders.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. J. BAXTER, U. S. N., sailed from New York Sept. 16 for Glasgow, Scotland, where he has been ordered on special duty to undergo an advance course in steam engineering.

ENSIGN H. O. DUNN, U. S. N., of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, is still off duty from malaria. His last cruise embraced both shores of the Pacific Ocean, beginning on the South Pacific Station in the *Iroquois* and ending on the *Essex* in Corea, etc.

CHIEF ENGINEER B. FRANK GARVIN, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Garvin arrived in Washington last week to spend a few days on the way home to Philadelphia from Hot Springs, and were the guests of Commander and Mrs. Augustus G. Kellogg at the Navy-yard.

P. A. PAYMASTER JAMES E. CANN, U. S. N., was in Washington last week looking none the worse for his long rest from duty. The paymaster has been residing most of the time in Harrisburg, Pa., since leaving the *Iroquois*, on the South Pacific Station, early in 1885. He goes to Key West, Fla., as the relief of P. A. Paymr. John W. Jordan, U. S. N.

MISS MARGARET MEADE is lying dangerously ill at her residence in Washington, and on account of her advanced age, some 80 years, grave fears are entertained of her recovery. She is a sister of the late Major-General George G. Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, and of the late Commodore Richard W. Meade, U. S. N. Her illness is a cause of anxiety to a large circle of relatives and friends, both in the Services and in civil life. A sister of Miss Meade, Mrs. Salvadora Meade Paterson, died September 10 at Perth Amboy, N. J. Mrs. Paterson was twice married, her first husband having been Lieut. John T. Sullivan, U. S. N., who died July 6, 1847. Lieut. Sullivan entered the Navy as a Midshipman December 1, 1827.

"REAR-ADMIRAL BALDWIN, U. S. N.," says a Saratoga correspondent, "has been here several weeks, and is one of the most popular guests of the States. He came here severely affected with a bronchial trouble, and his stay has been so beneficial to him that he has prolonged it from week to week. Mrs. Baldwin returned to Newport a fortnight or more ago, and the admiral joins her there on Saturday for a day, when they will go to Morristown, N. J., for the remainder of the month. Admiral Baldwin is tall and slender, with plenty of glossy, steel-gray hair shading his broad temples; beautiful luminous eyes, and an endearing courtesy to his friends, of whom he seems to have more in the States dining-room than any other guest I have ever noticed."

RECENT DEATHS.

THE father of the recently deceased Colonel Lewis Cass Hunt, and of General Henry J. Hunt, was not Thos. F., but Samuel W. Hunt, who entered the Military Academy in 1814, and died Sept. 11, 1829, as 1st Lieutenant 3d Infantry. Their grandfather was Thomas Hunt, who was Captain 2d Infantry March 4, 1791, attained the rank of Colonel in 1803, and died August 18, 1808, at Belle Fontaine. Samuel W. Hunt left the Military Academy to get married. Colonel Hunt's remains have been temporarily interred at Fort Union, N. M. They are to be transferred to Colonel Casey's farm at Boston Neck, R. I. The Kansas City *Times* calls attention to the fact that the death of Colonel Hunt leaves but one survivor of the party witnessing the establishment of the present post of Fort Leavenworth in 1827, General Henry J. Hunt, now in command of the Soldiers' Home in Washington. In a recent letter, General Hunt said: "My mother died in St. Louis, and when my father's company was ordered up to the Missouri River with the rest to establish the new cantonment (Leavenworth), he took me, then eight years old, and my two brothers, aged six and four respectively. We had an extremely sickly summer (1827). I have heard that nearly half the garrison died. My second brother was one of the victims of this sickly season. After a time my youngest brother and myself were sent to Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, to school. Of the officers at this time I only remember two

distinctly, Captain Belknap, father of the late Secretary of War, and Surgeon Finley, who was Surgeon-General of the Army in the first year of the late Civil War, both now dead. When my father's company was ordered back to Jefferson Barracks, my brother and myself returned to Leavenworth. We went back to Jefferson Barracks in a steamboat This was in the spring of 1829, and my father died at that post in September of that year."

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THE following paragraph appeared among the death notices in the Washington *Evening Star* of Sept. 8, 1886:

PETER.—Suddenly, September 8, 1886, MARTHA CUSTIS PETER, wife of Dr. Armistead Peter.

Funeral from chapel at Oak Hill Cemetery, Friday evening, September 10, at 5 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MRS. Martha Custis Peter was the daughter of Captain Beverly Kennon, U. S. Navy, who, on the 28th of February, 1844, was killed on board the U. S. S. *Princeton* by the explosion of the large gun called the "Peacemaker." The sudden and untimely decease of the only daughter of Captain Kennon renders a brief recital of the circumstances attending his tragic death not inappropriate, and certainly interesting. An account of the affair is compiled for the benefit of our readers from contemporaneous records.

Yesterday was a day appointed by the courtesy and hospitality of Captain Stockton, commander of the *Princeton*, for receiving as visitors to his fine ship (lying off Alexandria) a great number of guests, with their families, liberally and numerously invited to spend the day on board. The day was most favorable, and the company was large and brilliant, of both sexes; not less probably in number than 400, among whom were the President of the United States (John Tyler), the heads of the several departments and their families. . . . During the passage down, one of the large guns on board (carrying a ball of 225 lbs.) was fired more than once, exhibiting the great power and capacity of that formidable weapon of war. . . . The vessel was on her return up the river, opposite to the fort, where Capt. Stockton consented to fire another shot from the same gun, around and near which, to observe its effects, many persons had gathered, though by no means so many as on similar discharges in the morning, the ladies who then thronged the deck being on this fatal occasion almost all between decks, and out of reach of harm.

The gun was fired, and before the smoke cleared away so as to observe the effect of the explosion, shrieks and cries arose, announcing a dire calamity. The gun had burst, and the lower part, from the trunnions to the breech was blown off, and one-half section of it lay on the breast of Captain Beverly Kennon, of the Navy, who at the same time was Chief of the Bureau of Construction. Besides Captain Kennon, the following were instantly killed by the explosion: Mr. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State; Mr. T. W. Gilmer, recently placed at the head of the Navy; Mr. Virgil Maxey, lately returned from a diplomatic residence at the Hague, and Mr. Gardiner, of New York, formerly a Senator from that State. In addition to the killed, 17 seamen were wounded, some mortally. . . . Captain Kennon has left a young wife, and children by his first wife. [Mrs. Peter was born some little time after the tragic death of her father, being the only child of Captain Kennon by his second wife.]

The accounts of the occurrence published at the time conclude with a full description of the funeral of the victims, which was held at the Congressional Cemetery, although appropriate religious services were held at the Presidential mansion.

The "Peacemaker" was a wrought-iron gun 15 feet long and weighed 10 tons, having a bore of 12 inches, and throwing a ball of 230 pounds. This gun was made in the United States. A second, of the same general type and size, on the *Princeton* also, called the "Oregon," was constructed in England.

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THE California Commandery of the Military Order have issued a circular containing the following obituary notice of Lieut. Johnson, who died at San Francisco, Sunday, Aug. 8, 1886, of heart disease, while taking a Turkish bath:

Henry Johnson, Jr., was born at New Castle, Delaware, in 1855. Too young to take part in the War of the Rebellion, he inherited membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U. S., from his father, Capt. Henry Johnson, Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army, and was elected a Companion of the Second Class of this Commandery, June 10, 1885. Insignia No. 3,651. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 8th U. S. Infantry, from the State of California, Oct. 23, 1875, and was promoted 1st Lieutenant July 3, 1883, serving with his regiment on the Pacific Coast and in Arizona until July, 1886, when he resigned his commission. The circumstances attending his death were very sad, and cast a deep gloom over all his friends. In the heyday of youth, a bright and intelligent young man, of a lovable disposition, and with pleasant manners which endeared him to all, while apparently in perfect health, he has been suddenly taken from us, leaving behind him a host of sorrowing relatives and friends. In the death of our young Companion this Commandery has sustained a severe loss; and to his afflicted relatives, we extend the right hand of fellowship and sincere sympathy in this their great bereavement.

LUDWIG LOWE, head of the great machine shops at Berlin, whose death is reported, was a member of the Reichstag and, after Krupp, probably controlled the most extensive mechanical industry in Prussia. Some years since he underbid the American firm of Smith and Wesson on a large contract of S. and W. revolvers for the Russian Government. As a producer he could lay no claim to creative genius or mechanical application, his life-long practice being to pirate the inventive ideas of American and English designers.

THE decease of Annibat Ardisson is reported in *L'Avenir Militaire* of Sept. 1, which characterizes him as "one of the most conscientious inventors, the creator of the dirigible balloon and of the perfected system of aerial navigation." At the moment of his death, a despatch reached his bedside from the Minister of Marine, announcing the appointment of a commission to test and report upon a submarine-boat of which he was likewise the inventor.

A DESPATCH of Sept. 11 from London, England, says: "Col, Lewis Carr, of Philadelphia, a graduate of Princeton, an officer in the Mexican campaign, and who was attached to the legation in China when Robert M. McLane was Minister, has died, aged 64, in a hospital here, of paralysis, induced by privation. He was buried from St. Ann's, Soho." Lewis Carr was a 1st Lieutenant and afterwards Captain of the 16th Infantry; disbanded Aug. 17, 1848.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG IRVINE, M. D., who died Sept. 7, at Irvine, Pa., aged 82, was the son of Commissary General Callender Irvine, U. S. A., who died in 1841, and the grandson of Brig.-Gen. William Irvine, of the Continental Army of the Revolution, who died in 1804. The deceased gentleman was Vice President General of the Society of the Cincinnati and President of the Pennsylvania State Society of the same.

WILLIAM W. BOWLBY, who served with credit during the War as Surgeon of the 3d New Jersey Cavalry, and as Surgeon-in-Chief of Gen. Custer's Cavalry Division, died Sept. 11, of heart disease, at Morris Plains, N. J.

CAPTAIN H. T. COMSTOCK, father-in-law of Colonel James A. Bates, U. S. Army, retired, died at Terrace Hill on the Connecticut Aug. 15. The deceased gentleman was in his 71st year.

THE son of Lieut. F. D. Sharp, 20th U. S. Infantry, a child of not quite three years of age, died at Fort Assininiboine, Montana, Aug. 28.

(Special Despatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

REJOICING AT TUCSON.

TUCSON, A. T., Sept. 6.

THERE is great rejoicing throughout Arizona to-night over the final surrender of Geronimo, which ends the Indian war in this Territory. There was an immense open air meeting at this place to-night at which speeches were made, giving all the praise to General Miles and Captain Lawton, who are the heroes of the hour. The success of General Miles is the more appreciated here because of the many obstacles and stumbling blocks that have been thrown in his way by the friends and emissaries of General Crook, who did everything they could to defeat his success in the field, and prevent the removal of the White Mountain and Warm Spring Indians from San Carlos Reservation; but thanks to his undaunted courage and his persistent work, he has overcome his enemies at home and the savage in the field. 100 guns are now being fired in honor of General Miles and Captain Lawton, neither of whom saw the inside of West Point.

THE WEST POINT COURT-MARTIAL.

A SPECIAL telegram to one of the daily papers is as follows:

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 12.

The latest advices regarding the court-martial of the cadets at West Point is that upon information being received at the War Department about the state of affairs Secretary Endicott sent a sharp despatch to Gen. Merritt, the superintendent, which had the effect of making him go slow. As the superintendent cannot carry out a sentence of dismissal against the cadets, and can only inflict a punishment, if the Secretary should not approve the finding of the court it would be an implied censure upon both the court and the superintendent. The disposition on the part of both Secretaries Endicott and Whitney has been to discourage the arbitrary methods which have prevailed during the last few years at both the military and naval academies by which incessant turmoil has been kept up, and the cadets lost valuable time by these wholesale court-martials. Young Wheeler, the cadet adjutant, has been restored to duty.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

THE 10th Reunion of the Army of West Virginia and the semi-annual encampment of the G. A. R., Dept. of Ohio, took place last week at Portsmouth, O., and produced a combination long to be remembered. The various committees "worked like beavers," and so success attended their efforts. The city was magnificently decorated, let that suffice. The procession on Tuesday was a brilliant spectacle. In the evening there was a great meeting at the pavilion, and Gen. R. B. Hayes being introduced, was received with great applause. He referred in glowing terms to General Sheridan and General Crook, the latter of whom was present, and was given six ringing cheers. Gen. Rosecrans arrived on Wednesday and at the evening session the enthusiasm culminated on the arrival of Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Crook introduced him amid tremendous cheering and booming of cannon. "Little Phil." then made a few remarks, concluding by saying: "I am not much on talking but am pretty good on shaking hands," and he shook. At the election of officers Gen. Crook was re-elected President, and Gen. R. B. Hayes the Senior Vice-President. Portsmouth deserves everlasting tribute for its welcome and treatment of the veterans and so let it be recorded. O.

WHO HAS BEATEN THIS?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Department of California claims the cake for the following record of known distance scores made during this year's Department and Division practice and competitions. The shooting was made by Private E. A. Stamm, Company B, 1st Infantry, who was an entire stranger to the range at Presidio when work began August 19th:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	T'tl.
Department Preliminary....	39	38	39	39	155
" "	41	41	41	45	168
" Competition....	40	43	44	45	172
" "	42	44	46	42	174
Division Preliminary.....	47	42	43	44	176
" Competition	41	42	44	44	171
" "	44	44	44	47	179
Totals, 70 shots each range..	294	294	301	306	1195
Per cents....	84	84	86	87 4-10	85 3-10

PRESIDIO, Sept. 7. Witness.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for one month and twelve days, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, 2d Art., Camp Hancock, Ga. (S. O. 137, Div. A., Sept. 17.)

S. O. 134, directing 1st Lieut. George A. Thurston, 3d Art., to proceed to Newport Barracks, Ky., is amended so as to authorize him to take to his new station, at public expense, the regulation allowance of baggage (S. O. 137, Div. A., Sept. 17.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Parker, 2d Art., Camp Hancock, Atlanta, is extended seven days (S. O. 137, Div. A., Sept. 17.)

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Alfred C. Markley, 24th Infantry, and 2d Lieut. John B. Bellinger, 5th Cav.

Col. C. E. Blunt has been granted leave until date of his retirement in January, 1887.

THE ARMY.

CIRCULAR 8, H. Q. A., Sept. 10, 1886.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of Aug., 1886, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

EXTRA DUTY PAY.

The increased rates of pay per day fixed by law of March 3, 1885, for extra duty men, viz., "fifty cents per day for mechanics, artisans, school teachers," * * * "and thirty-five cents per day for other clerks, teamsters, laborers, and other enlisted men on extra duty," are still in force.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Aug. 12, 1886.)

The mere fact that a non-commissioned officer has been detailed as acting commissary sergeant does not entitle him to any extra duty pay whatever, but if he has been properly detailed as clerk in the Subsistence Department, and the detail has been approved by the Secretary of War, he may as clerk be paid at the rate of thirty-five cents per day for the time he was so employed, if it exceeded ten days.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Aug. 17, 1886.)

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND MEDICINES FOR ENLISTED MEN ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Enlisted men of the Army on the retired list will be permitted to apply to medical officers on duty for medical attendance, and to obtain necessary medicines, dressings, etc., for Army dispensaries on prescriptions of medical officers of the Army, with the understanding that a medical officer is not required to leave his post or station to render such service.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Aug. 20, 1886.)

GENERAL SERVICE CLERKS AND MESSENGERS.

As General Service clerks and messengers do not belong to any of the grades specified in section 4819, Revised Statutes, they are not subject to the deduction of twelve and one-half cents per month from their pay directed by that law.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Aug. 25, 1886.)

Under the act for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1887, and the act approved July 29, 1886, General Service clerks and messengers are not entitled to any additional pay for previous service.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Aug. 21, 1886.)

EXTRA DUTY PAY TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Under the decision of the Secretary of War of March 24, 1880, that "a school teacher is entitled to extra duty pay throughout the year; he should be held responsible for the school room, school property, school books, etc., during Saturdays, Sundays, and vacation, as well as during the regular school term," a school teacher is assumed to be constantly on duty, and in order to be entitled to extra duty pay for Saturdays, Sundays, and during vacation his control over and responsibility for the school room, school property, etc., must be at all times an active one. The decision published in Circular, No. 4, of May 24, 1883, from this office, is amended so as to authorize the payment of extra duty pay to a school teacher during an occasional brief illness not exceeding seven days at one period.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, Aug. 30, 1886.)

TACTICS.

Par. 188. The captains and guides do not fall back at the command "Load." They do not fall back until the first command, such as "Fire by battalion," "company," "file," etc., is given. The proper commands would be: 1, battalion; 2, load; 3, fire by battalion, company, file, etc.: 4, battalion; 5, ready, etc.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letters June 2, 1885, and Aug. 6, 1886.)

The interposition of the side step or other company movements between two manual exercises would require the command "By the numbers" to cause the second exercise in the manual to be executed in detail.

In executing the firings or at inspection the soldier should not look toward the hammer while lowering it, unless there is something wrong about the mechanism of the lock and it is necessary to use his eyes as well as his hands to correct it. Care should be taken to release all pressure on the trigger after the hammer has passed the half-cock notch.

The tactics authorize manœuvring with the pieces loaded; on drill and as a precaution against accidents, it would be well to draw cartridges before executing the company movements.

Pars. 245, 246, 247. Forming single rank from double rank, the line should not be formed toward the file-closers.

Par. 265. Marching column of platoons, etc., the chief of the second platoon gives no commands.—(General decision, letter Aug. 9, 1886.)

Sentinels carry their rifles at a support or right shoulder, or a corresponding position on the left shoulder. They should not be required to halt or change the position of the rifle on arriving at the end of the post; they should not be required to execute the "to the rear march" precisely as described in the tactics, but be permitted to face about while marching in the way most convenient to them, and either to the right or left about and at any part of the post, as may be best suited to the proper performance of their duties.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Aug. 27, 1886.)

TARGET PRACTICE.

"Student officers" at the Infantry and Cavalry School will not hereafter be required to attend target practice, and will not be included in the figure of merit unless in such practice as they may have had they should have qualified as marksmen.—(Decision of Lieut. Gen., letter Aug. 25, 1886.)

CLOTHING.

The articles borne upon the annual price list of clothing published by authority of the Secretary of War should be considered the "prescribed uniform" within the purview of par. 183 of the Regulations, and no deviation therefrom should be allowed.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., Aug. 28, 1886.)

CITATION OF PREVIOUS TRIALS AND CONVICTIONS BEFORE COURTS-MARTIAL.

The language of par. 894½ of the Regulations (G. O. 41, of 1886) is not limited to previous convictions of offences similar to the one for which an accused may be on trial, and should not be construed. The object of the paragraph is stated to be "to see if the prisoner is an old offender and therefore less entitled to leniency than if on trial for his first offence." This information might not be fully obtained if evidence of previous convictions of similar offences only were laid before the court. It has no bearing upon the question of guilt of the particular charge on trial, but only upon the amount and kind of punishment to be awarded, and to this end it is proper that all previous convictions should be known.

As the accused is not on trial for the offences, evidence of the previous convictions of which it is proposed to introduce, the 103d Article of War cannot be held to apply.—(Opinion actg. Judge Adv. Gen., letter Aug. 27, 1886; Circ., No. 1, A. G. O., 1886.)

PRINTING AT DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

The printing in question should be advertised for under the law, giving thirty days' notice, and the printing office and materials on hand may be used by the party to whom the award for the printing is made; but no additions or repairs may be made to the plant, and no purchase made except of paper and ink. The printing of general and special orders from headquarters is not emergency work; bids therefor, could be invited and contract let so much per thousand "ems," the agreement to provide for as speedy prosecution of the work as might be required, the contract to run through the fiscal year.—(Views Qmr. Gen., concurred in by Sec. War.)

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS FOR ENLISTED MEN ON DUTY AT RIFLE RANGES.

Enlisted men selected to contest for places or prizes in

department, division, and Army rifle competition are allowed one dollar and fifty cents commutation in lieu of rations "while travelling to and from places of contest," and the appropriation authorizes such commutation to all contestants.

Under Par. 2228 of the Regulations (G. O. 104, of 1882), when men travelling under orders cannot cook rations in kind en route, cooked rations or the prescribed travel rations will be furnished in all practicable cases. Par. 2229 (G. O. 104, of 1882) prohibits commutation of rations when the men can be subsisted, as required by Par. 2228. Par. 2232 (G. O. 104, of 1882) authorizes commutation at one dollar and fifty cents per day to a soldier detached, travelling under orders, when it is impracticable for him to be subsisted as required by Par. 2228. By G. O. 34, of 1883, "the commutation of rations specified in Par. 2232 of the Regulations will be allowed, as a rule, only in case of a soldier travelling alone, under orders. It will not be paid to detachments consisting of more than two men, nor in any case where the travel can be accomplished in less than 24 hours, except in case of an enlisted man ordered from the place or station where his rations have been regularly commuted, or where rations in kind cannot be furnished."

Markers and scorers and all the enlisted men except the competitors come under the general regulations above referred to. No good reason is seen why arrangements cannot be made for furnishing at the range travel rations to the markers and scorers for their return to their posts, and for furnishing the assistant commissary of subsistence at the range with funds for coffee money (A. R. 2158 and 2159, G. O. 104, of 1882). Commutation costs between three and four times as much as the travel rations (with coffee money), and due regard to economy requires the use of the travel ration in all possible cases in place of commutation.—Views Comy. Gen. Subs., approved by Sec. War, letter Aug. 7, 1886.)

ORDERS ISSUED BY A DEPARTMENT COMMANDER WHILE ABSENT FROM HIS COMMAND.

In the absence of special orders of legislation to that effect, personal presence within the territorial limits of his department is not essential to the validity of commands given by a department commander to be executed within such limits, such, for instance, as the appointment of a court-martial.—(Opinion Atty. Gen., G. O. No. 73, of 1880; letter Aug. 26, 1886.)

PRINTED MATTER FOR ENLISTED MEN AND FOR POST LIBRARIES.

Newspapers, periodicals, books, etc., procured or donated for distribution among the soldiers, are not official matter which can be covered by the penalty envelope.

Officers of the Army are required by the Regulations to take charge of and disburse post funds. Such funds are created and maintained pursuant to the Regulations and are expended by officers in pursuance of orders and regulations promulgated for the guidance of the Army. One of the objects for which they may be expended is the purchase of books and papers for the post library. Property purchased with these funds becomes public property attached to the post for the benefit, instruction, and convenience of the troops there stationed, and the sending of such papers or books in the mails, upon which the character of public property is impressed, by an officer in the course of his official duty, is not the sending of his "private matter." He is required by his orders to transmit public property by the mails when within the limited weight, and the books and papers purchased with post funds may be sent under the penalty envelope to the posts to which they belong by the officer charged with the duty of purchasing and transmitting them.—(Decision Postmaster Gen., letters Feb. 20 and Aug. 28, 1886.)

TRANSPORTATION FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES TO AND FROM PLACES OF BUSINESS.

The Government is under no obligation to furnish a civilian employee with means of conveyance daily between his place of residence and place of employment. The employee is at liberty to select his own place of residence, and is only required to give his service to the Government during the specified hours, for which he receives a specified compensation lawfully determined upon, and the travel performed by the employee between his chosen place of residence and the place designated by the Government cannot be deemed in any proper sense to have been performed under orders while engaged in the transaction of public business, and the expense thereof is not chargeable to the Government.—(Decision Second Compt., letter Aug. 3, 1886.)

DECISION BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1886.

GENERAL SERVICE CLERKS.

The number of General Service clerks allotted to division and department headquarters is liberal, and as G. O. 43, c. s., H. Q. A., requires that the medical director shall be furnished with clerical service from the number allotted, the Lieut. General directs that it be done in all cases.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. Thos. F. Barr, D. J. A. G., Chicago (S. O. 139, Div. Mo., Sept. 11.)

Capt. J. G. Ballance, Act. J. A., will take charge of the office of the Inspector General during the remainder of the absence of the I. G. on leave (S. O. 123, D. Texas, Sept. 6.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Nashville, Tenn.; Stone River, Tenn., and Crown Hill, Ind., for the purpose of inspecting the national cemeteries (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., is extended four days (S. O., Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 150, D. Columbia, Aug. 28.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Major James Gilliss, Chief Q. M. (S. O. 101, Dept. Mo., Sept. 8.)

Leave for five days, to commence on or about Sept. 20, is granted Major James W. Scully, Q. M., (New Orleans, La.) (S. O. 135, Div. A., Sept. 15.)

P. Q. M. Sergt. W. Koroosky has qualified as a sharpshooter.

Pay Department.

So much of S. O. 76, c. s., as assigns the payment of troops at Angel Island and Alcatraz Island to Major Daniel R. Larned, Paymr., is revoked, and payment is assigned to Major Asa B. Carey, Paymr. (S. O. 80, Sept. 2, D. California.)

Major DeWitt C. Poole, paymaster, will proceed to Portland, Ogn., on public business (S. O. 150, D. Columbia, Aug. 28.)

The following assignment is made for the payment of troops on the muster rolls of Aug. 31: Major Jas. P. Canby, paymaster, at Forts Canby and Townsend, W. T.; Major DeWitt C. Poole, paymaster, Vancouver Barracks and Boise Barracks, Idaho (S. O. 152, D. Columbia, Aug. 31.)

Medical Department.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, asst. surg., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Nov. 5 (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Robert P. Finley will proceed to the Dept. of Ariz. for assignment to a station (S. O. 152, D. Columbia, Aug. 31.)

Hospital Steward Charles Gomes will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and report for duty (S. O. 84, D. Ariz., Sept. 3.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted A. A. Surg. Walter Whitney (S. O. 100, Dept. Mo., Sept. 6.)

A. A. Surg. Wm. Craig will proceed without delay to Benson, Ariz., and from there report to Capt. J. G. MacAdams, 2d Cav., for duty with his command (F. O. 86, Aug. 26, Dept. Ariz.)

Hospital Steward Victor Dupont is relieved from duty at Fort Mason, and will report at the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty, relieving Hospl. Steward R. M. King, who will report to the C. O., Fort Mason, for duty (S. O. 80, Sept. 2, D. California).

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea is granted Hospl. Steward John S. Sweeney, Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O., Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

2d Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, C. E., will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and report to the Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 135, Sept. 15, Div. Atlantic).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward Burr, C. E., is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. C. E. Gillette will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report for instructions in connection with rifle team authorized to take part in the "Hilton Trophy" match at Creedmoor (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. Atlantic).

Col. Chas. S. Stewart, C. E., at his own request is placed on the retired list, having served more than 40 years (S. O. Sept. 16, H. Q. A.)

Leave extended additional 2d Lieut. Chs. S. Riche, C. E., until Oct. 1 next (S. O. Sept. 16, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, C. E., a representative from the Division of the Atlantic in the Army Rifle Team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report Sept. 21st to the Com. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 135, Div. At., Sept. 15).

Major Oswald H. Ernst will proceed to Cairo, Ill., Capt. Wm. H. Bixby will proceed to Salisbury, N. C., and to Washington, N. C., on duty connected with works under their charge, and return, on completion thereof, to their respective stations. (S. O. 131, Sept. 9, C. E.)

Major Jared A. Smith will proceed to York Harbor, Me.; Capt. Joseph H. Willard will proceed to St. Louis and Carondelet, Mo., and to New Orleans and Shreveport, La., and Fulton, Ark., on duty connected with works under their charge, and return, on completion thereof, to their respective stations. (S. O. 132, Sept. 10, C. E.)

Capt. William T. Rossell will proceed to New York City, on duty connected with works under his charge, and return on completion thereof, to his station at Memphis, Tenn. (S. O. 133, Sept. 11, C. E.)

Leave of absence for 15 days, on account of ill health is granted Capt. Smith S. Leach. (S. O. 133, Sept. 11, C. E.)

A Board of Engineers, to consist of Lieut.-Col William P. Craighill, Major Amos Stickney, and Major Alex. Mackenzie, will assemble at Cincinnati, Ohio, to consider plans for a bridge to be constructed over the Ohio River between Covington and Cincinnati. (S. O. 134, Sept. 13, C. E.)

Major L. Cooper Overman will proceed to Dunkirk Harbor, N. Y., on duty, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Cleveland, O. (S. O. 134, Sept. 13, C. E.)

Capt. Frederick A. Mahan will proceed to Dunkirk, N. Y., on duty connected with the works to be transferred to be transferred to him by Maj. Overman, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 134, Sept. 13, C. E.)

Capt. Frederick A. Mahan will proceed to the harbors of Erie, Pa., and Wilson, Olcott, and Oak Orchard, N. Y., on duty connected with the works to be transferred to him by Capt. Palfrey, and return, on completion thereof, to his station in Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 134, Sept. 13, C. E.)

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey will proceed to the harbors of Buffalo, N. Y., Erie, Pa., and Wilson, Olcott, and Oak Orchard, N. Y., on duty, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Oswego, N. Y. (S. O. 134, Sept. 13, C. E.)

Capt. Clinton B. Sears is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, New York, and will take station at Bismarck, Dak., relieving Captain James B. Quinn of the duties now under his charge. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 15.)

So much of S. O. 198 as relates to Ord. Serg. Chas. Smith, is revoked. Ord. Serg. Patrick Mangan is assigned to duty at Fort Carroll, Md., and will proceed to Baltimore and report to Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. Eng., and, upon arrival at Fort Carroll, by letter to the Com. Gen. Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. H. Q. A. Sept. 9).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Wm. Crozier, Ord. Dept., is extended four days (S. O. H.Q.A., Sept. 10).

Order directing Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., to proceed to Wilmington, Del., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Du Pont's Powder Mills, Del. (S. O. Sept. 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Medcalfe, Ord. Dept., will proceed to East Lyme, Conn., on public business connected with the erection of a battery at the latter place (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 15.)

Ord. Serg. Christopher Slavin, whose warrant as such dates from Sept., 1860, and who served with credit in the 5th U. S. Inf. during the Mexican war, was retired from active service Sept. 9th. He enlisted in July, 1846.

Chaplains.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Chaplain J. D. Parker (S. O. 102, Sept. 9, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 4, is granted Chaplain J. B. McCleery (S. O. 101, Dept. Mo., Sept. 8.)

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. John P. Finley, Signal Corps, will report to 1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, A. S. O., for special duty, relieving 2d Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, Signal Corps; 2d Lieut. Ellis will report to 2d Lieut. Joseph S. Powell, Signal Corps, for duty in connection with the work of the stations and telegraph divisions (Instr. 48, Sig. Off., Sept. 10.)

The El Paso *Times* says: "Frederick Belford, of the Signal Service office here, lies at the point of death in the hospital at Fort Bliss from a wound in the left breast, inflicted between 10 and 10.30 on Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, by some unknown party. The affair is a complete mystery, not the slightest clue being in existence by which the assassin can be traced."

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, K, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle having been selected, in connection with the Dept. Rifle Team, will proceed from Fort Snelling to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report (S. O. 90, Sept. 3, D. Dak.)

We publish with pleasure the following telegram:

FORT CUSTER, M. T., Sept. 4, 1886.

Captain F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cavalry, Fort Snelling:

Accept my congratulations and those of the regiment at the success attained by the Regimental Team from the 1st Cavalry. The interest exhibited by the men and attention and watchfulness of the officers during the practice season merit this reward.

(Signed) DUDLEY, Colonel, Comdg. Regiment.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Major Thomas McGregor will proceed to the camp of Troops G and I, near Ellensburg, W. T., and assume command (S. O. 150, Aug. 28, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. L. M. Brett will proceed to Fort Bidwell, Cal., and report for duty with his troop to which recently promoted (S. O. 84, Sept. 3, D. Ariz.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave of 2d Lieut. Letcher Hardeman is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank B. Fowler is further extended to October 1. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 15.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

The leave for fifteen days granted 1st Lieut. Ebenezer Swift, Adjt., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 102, Sept. 9, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, is granted Capt. Robert H. Montgomery (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., I, Ft. Cummings, N. M.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. John Carland, R. Q. M. (S. O. 102, Sept. 9, Dept. M.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. John J. Pershing is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 90, Sept. 3, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. George H. Cameron, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 92, Sept. 6, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. S. L'H. Slocum, A. D. C., will take charge of the offices of the Inspector of Rifle Practice and Acting Engr. Officer during the absence on detached service of 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, 22d Inf., A. D. C. (S. O. 123, Sept. 6, D. Tex.)

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Matthew F. Steele is extended one month (S. O. 139, Sept. 11, Div. M.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Vet. Surg. Richard B. Corcoran will proceed to Fort Ringgold on public service (S. O. 125, Sept. 7, D. Tex.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Sabine F. Randall, Troop L (S. O. 140, Sept. 13, Div. M.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, I, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C and L, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

Capt. John W. Dillenback is detailed as range, financial, and statistical officer in connection with the Division Rifle Competition, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris (S. O. 72, Sept. 4, Div. P.)

Bat. L is relieved from duty at Fort Canby, W. T., and will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and take station. Bat. B is relieved from duty at Fort Winfield Scott, and will proceed to Alcatraz Island, to relieve Bat. D, which will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., and take station. Bat. H is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., to relieve Bat. I, which will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco and take station (S. O. 72, Sept. 4, Div. P.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Charles T. Menoher is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Sergt. P. Hannan, Sergt. J. Daly, and Corpl. R. Smith, Bat. G, have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor, having completed his duties at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in connection with the Division Rifle Competition, will return to Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 134, Sept. 14, Div. A.)

1st Sergt. W. Washburn and Pvt. Hugo Rehen, Bat. K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

An Atlanta despatch says: "Bat. H, 2d Art., stationed here, has just enlisted some notable recruits. The first was W. Trax. Bankston, the city editor of the *Evening Capital*, who gave up a job of $25 a week to tackle pork and beans in the Federal Army. He was followed next day by Mr. Alfred Cooper, a grandson of the novelist, Fenimore Cooper, whose chief desire is to get out where he may fight Indians. At the same time a brother of W. H. Brotherton, one of the largest merchants in the city, donned the Federal uniform."

The following letter speaks for itself:

CAMP U. S. TROOPS, NEAR GRAND ISLAND, NEB., Sept. 4, 1886.

Colonel Carle A. Woodruff, Comdg. Light Bat. F, 2d Art.:

COLONEL: I desire to express to you, and through you to the officers and men of your battery, my thanks for the cheerful, efficient, and splendid manner in which you have supported me in my efforts to afford military displays to the vast crowds which have attended the late reunion of the ex-soldiers and sailors of the State of Nebraska. The drills of the battery were one of the most attractive features of the reunion, as it well might be, for I have never seen a light battery that was better drilled in every respect than Bat. F, 2d Art., which you have the honor to command, and which I understand owes to a large degree its present fine discipline to your skill and care.

In my official report to the Headquarters of the Department I shall find pleasure in doing justice to yourself, your officers, and the men of your battery. I am, Colonel, very sincerely your obedient servant, HENRY A. MORROW, Colonel 21st Infantry, Commanding Camp.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

2d Lieut. David J. Rumbough will, upon being relieved from duty with Light Bat. F, Oct. 1, report to Brig.-Gen. David S. Stanley, comdg. Dept. of Texas, for duty as Aide-de-Camp (S. O., Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. George A. Thurston will proceed from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Newport Barracks, Ky., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 134, Sept. 14, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, having completed his duties at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in connection with rifle competition, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 136, Sept. 16, Div. A.)

Sergt. G. Dimon, Privates G. J. Crymes, H. F. Ellsworth, and J. Kropp, Bat. E; Corpl. J. A. Boyce, H; Sergt. F. T. Murphy, Privates A. E. Hardin, C. Munzinger, H. Wabbaker, and R. Koenig, K; Sergt. C. Glaser, Mus. S. D. Gibson, and Pvt. F. P. McCoy, L, and 1st Sergt. C. F. Wolf, Corpl. W. Chalker, Pvt. W. Kemp, and Sergt. J. O'Neill, M, have qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

* Light battery.

The leave of 2d Lieut. L. G. Berry is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite is assigned to duty as Instructor of the Non-commissioned Officer's School, and as Assistant to the Instructors of the course in Engineering and of Practical Military Exercises (G. O. 30, Sept. 13, Art. School.)

Capt. George G. Greenough will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report for instructions in connection with the rifle team authorized to take part in the "General Sheridan's Skirmish Match" at Creedmoor (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. A.)

Capt. George G. Greenough will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 135, Sept. 15, Div. A.)

Capt. George G. Greenough will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and return. (S. O. 137, Div. A., Sept. 17.)

Sergt. William D. Huddleson, Bat. K, a representative from the Div. of Atlantic in the Army Rifle Team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report for further orders (S. O. 135, Sept. 15, Div. A.)

1st Sergt. W. J. Applebea, Corpl. F. Buchanan, and Pvt. J. O'Connor, Bat. D; Capt. J. W. Roder, 1st Sergt. J. Kelly, Corpl. E. R. Horstig, Pvts. J. Cranley, D. Warfle, and J. Wark, E; Sergt. W. R. Culver, H; 1st Sergt. G. W. Isaacs, Sergts. J. Heller, C. E. Massey, and W. Wiest, Corpl. R. Beale, Pvts. R. F. Kittlitz and W. McConley, I; Corpl. L. Walizer, K, and Sergt. W. S. Rue, L, have qualified as sharpshooters.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.

The leave of 2d Lieut. A. D. Andrews is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Robert G. Procter is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. E. T. Brown will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report for instructions in connection with rifle team authorized to take part in the "Hilton Trophy" match at Creedmoor (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 135, Sept. 15, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and report to the Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 135, Sept. 15, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and return (S. O. 137, Div. Atl., Sept. 17.)

1st Lieut. E. T. Brown, 1st Sergt. Jos. Heifer, Bat. A, and Sergt. J. Nihill, Bat. B, have qualified as sharpshooters.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Starr will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and report for temporary duty, to command Co. D (S. O. 81, Sept. 6, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Benjamin S. Wever will proceed to Fort Halleck, Nev., and report for temporary duty with Co. H (S. O. 81, Sept. 6, D. Cal.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The leave of 2d Lieut. Frank G. Kalk is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 9, H, Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

2d Lieuts. W. H. Sage and Fred. Perkins having been selected, in connection with the Dept. Rifle Team, will proceed from Fort Snelling to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report (S. O. 90, Sept. 3, D. Dak.)

The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 17, from Hdqrs. Dist. of Montana, directing 2d Lieut. Edward R. Gilman to proceed, with troops, from Helena, M. T., to Fort Shaw, M. T., and to return from Fort Shaw, M. T., to Helena, M. T., are confirmed (S. O. 93, Sept. 7, D. Dak.)

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut.-Col. M. A. Cochran, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 94, Sept. 8, D. Dak.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

The leave of 2d Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs. F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

The leave of 2d Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs. and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

A despatch from Omaha says: "Private Mallon, Co. C, gardener at Fort Robinson, Neb., was found murdered at his post Sept. 14. There is no clue to the murderer."

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

The C. O. Fort Union, N. M., will detail one company to proceed to Holbrook, A. T., to carry out instructions (S. O. 64, Sept. 1, D. N. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile, Regtl. Adjt., to Captain Co. G, Aug. 7, vice Schwan, who has resigned his line commission; 2d Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, Co. F, to 1st Lieutenant Co. H, Aug. 24, 1886, vice Raphall, retired; 2d Lieut. Pierce M. B. Travis, Co. D, to 1st Lieutenant of same company, Aug. 24, 1886, vice Taylor, retired. On the arrival of his company at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., Capt. Matile will proceed to join it (S. O. 94, Sept. 8, D. Dak.)

At a meeting of the members of Co. G, 11th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 6, 1st Sergt. Englehardt Endries presiding, and Private Byron P. Stephens, secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God in His divine providence to remove from our midst our beloved comrade, Private William Clear, Co. G, 11th Inf., Sept. 4, 1886, and

Whereas, His sudden and untimely death deprives us of a true comrade and the company of a brave and excellent soldier.

Resolved, That we, the members of his late company, will ever cherish his memory as one who, by his many acts of kindness and honorable character, endeared himself to us, and

Resolved, That while we deplore his death, we sincerely sympathize with his relatives and friends, and assure them of our affectionate remembrance of him.

The funeral took place Sept. 7. The company defrayed all burial expenses, purchasing coffin, etc. Religious services were held in the Catholic Chapel and the funeral was held with full military honors. The deceased was a native of New York and it is believed has some relatives in Toledo, O.

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, a member of the Rifle Team, Div. of Atlantic, will return to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and await further orders (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith, Adjt., will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report for instructions in connection with rifle team authorized to take part in the "Hilton Trophy" match at Creedmoor (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. A.)

Capt. John M. Norvell and 1st Lieut. Augustus G. Tassin will proceed from Madison Barracks to Fort Ontario, N. Y., and report for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 134, Sept. 14, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. W. O. Clark, alternate from the Div. of Atlantic to the Army Rifle Team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report, Sept. 21, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 135, Sept. 15, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith, Adjt., will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and report to the Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 135, Sept. 15, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adjt., Lieut. W. O. Clark, and Pvts. A. L. Payton and C. Bickers, Co. A; 1st Sergt. J. B. Coons and Sergt. J. N. Bean, B; Sergt. R. M. Snyder and Corpl. W. Hight, D; 1st Sergt. H. Beck, Sergt. F. Bender, Corpl. C. E. Lobdell, and Pvt. C. Fischer, E; Sergt. J. M. Williams, F; Sergts. W. Brill and C. G. Thompson, G, and Lieut. H. C. Hale, 1st Sergt. P. Gallagher, and Sergt. C. W. Hutton, K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Cos. D and F will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report for duty (S. O. 64, Sept. 1, D. N. M.)

Co. G will proceed to Fort Selden, relieving Co. K, which will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. At Albuquerque they will await the arrival of the Chiricahua Indians from Holbrook, Ariz., and will proceed with them as guard to Kansas City (S. O. 65, Sept. 2, D. N. M.)

The Kansas City *Times* says: "Co. K will arrive, Sept. 9, from Fort Selden, to relieve Co. G, 11th Inf., which goes to Fort A. Lincoln. General regret is expressed at the departure of Co. K, having been stationed at Fort Leavenworth since October, 1881. It is an excellent organization and could not be otherwise, having had as its commander Major Theodore Schwan, now Assistant Adjutant-General. The company takes with it the best wishes of the entire garrison."

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

2d Lieuts. Joseph H. Gustin and Stephen J. Mulhall are relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 151, Aug. 30, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Frank Taylor will report to the C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco for duty in connection with the rifle competition for places on the Division Rifle Team (S. O. 71, Sept. 3, Div. P.)

S. O. 159, granting Major William F. Drum, A. I. G., leave for three months, is amended so as to grant said leave on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. F. E. Trotter is assigned to command a detachment of twenty-five General Service recruits to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 16, en route to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T., for assignment to the 7th Inf. (S. O. 192, Sept. 11, G. R. S.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. William O. Cory, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 93, Sept. 7, D. Dak.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William O. Cory is extended one month (S. O. 140, Sept. 13, Div. M.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Marcus Maxwell is extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; G and K, San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 30, is granted 2d Lieut. W. K. Wright, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 123, Sept. 6, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. James H. Frier, is further extended to Oct. 1 (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 15.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

Col. J. E. Yard, now at Fort Hays, Kas., is assigned to the command of that post (S. O. 100, Sept. 6, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. R. F. Bates, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for such duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Team as may be required of him (S. O. 94, Sept. 8, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. G. L. Turner, now at Fort Riley, Kas., having been appointed Regimental Adjutant, will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., and report to his regimental comdr. for duty (S. O. 102, Sept. 9, Dept. M.)

Sick leave is further extended Capt. Birney B. Keeler until further orders (S. O., Sept. 16, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Max Magen, Co. D (S. O. 140, Sept. 13, Div. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Sergt. Barney Mucker, Co. D (S. O. 139, Sept. 11, Div. M.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow is extended to Nov. 1 (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 15).

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Co. E will proceed by rail to Holbrook, thence march toward Fort Apache, until they meet Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, 10th Cav., with the Chiricahua Indians, to whom the company commander will report for duty (S. O. 64, Sept. 1, D. N. M.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon completion of duties assigned him, is granted 1st Lieut. Oscaloosa M. Smith, A. D. C., San Antonio (S. O. 139, Sept. 11, Div. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

When the work connected with the breaking up of the Camp of Competitors is finished, Co. D will return from Fort Niagara to Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. A.)

Leave for two months, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. A.)

Capt. Joseph T. Haskell, having completed his duties at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in connection with the Division Rifle Competition, will return to Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 135, Sept. 15, Div. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Louis R. Stillé is extended two months (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt and Sergt. W. A. Sconee, Co. K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. A. M. Palmer is relieved from duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will join his company at Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 100, Sept. 6, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

1st Lieut. Harvey D. Reed is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition at Fort Snelling, and will return to Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 92, Sept. 6, D. Dak.)

Capt. Edwin J. Stivers and 1st Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn are relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 92, Sept. 6, D. Dak.)

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. David B. Wilson, Regtl. Adjt., to Captain Co,

H, July 16, 1886, vice Courtney, deceased. Capt. Wilson will proceed to Fort Meade, D. T., and join the company to which he has been promoted. 2d Lieut. Harvey D. Reed, Co. E, to 1st Lieutenant Co. I, Aug. 17, 1886, vice Andrews, appointed Adjutant. Lieut. Reed will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and join his company (S. O. 94, Sept. 8, D. Dak.)

Capt. John W. French will inspect subsistence stores and C. and G. E. at the cavalry rendezvous, 174 Hudson street, New York City (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1886.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, 9th Infantry, to be Colonel 14th Infantry, September 6, 1886, vice Hunt, deceased.

Major George M. Brayton, 15th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 9th Infantry, September 6, 1886, vice Anderson, promoted to the 14th Infantry.

Captain Hugh A. Theaker, 16th Infantry, to be Major 15th Infantry, September 6, 1886, vice Brayton, promoted to the 9th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Theophilus W. Morrison, 16th Infantry, to be Captain, September 6, 1886, vice Theaker, promoted to the 15th Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Warren H. Cowles, 16th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, September 6, 1886, vice Morrison, promoted.

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Lewis C. Hunt, 14th Infantry, died September 6, 1886, at Fort Union, New Mexico.

Post Chaplain Ebenezer W. Brady, died September 9, 1886, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Union, N. M., Sept. 8. Detail: Col. Henry Douglass and Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mizner, 10th Inf.; Capt. J. A. M. La Tourrette, Post Chaplain; Capt. J. T. Kirkman, 1st Lieut. J. R. Cranston, R. Q. M., 2d Lieuts. A. W. Brewster and E. M. Johnson, Jr., 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, Adjt., 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 84, Sept. 3, D. Ariz.)

At the Post of San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 8. Detail: Capt. James M. Lancaster and 1st Lieut. Henry C. Danes, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. James B. Hickey, Adjt., 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Eugene Cushman, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. S. T. Harris, Med. Dept., and 2d Lieut. Elias Chandler, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 124, Sept. 6, D. Tex.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., Sept. 17. Detail: Major Henry Clayton, Paym.; Major Samuel Ovenshine and Capt. Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Capt. William B. Davis, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 133, Sept. 13, Div. A.)

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., Sept. 6. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Inf.; Capt. Charles K. Winne, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Robert G. Heiner, 1st Lieuts. John J. O'Connell and James S. Pettit, and 2d Lieut. Benjamin S. Wever, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 80, Sept. 2, D. Cal.)

At West Point, N. Y., Sept. 17. Detail: 1st Lieut. Orin B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. William B. Homer, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William A. Simpson, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. William D. Beach, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. John R. Totten, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Carver Howland, 4th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O., Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Thomas, Arizona, Sept. 6. Detail: Maj. Frederick Van Vliet, Capts. S. T. Norvell, P. L. Lee, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. W. L. Carpenter, J. A. Baldwin, 9th Inf.; G. H. Evans, C. G. Ayres, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. S. McNutt, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. R. D. Reed, Jr., 10th Cav., judge advocate. (Field Orders 87, Sept. 6, Dept. Ariz.)

Maj. Daingerfield Parker, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. B. H. Gilman, 13th Inf., are hereby detailed as members of the general court-martial convened at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 85, Sept. 6, Dept. Ariz.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will meet at the San Francisco Subsistence Depot, Sept. 6, to examine certain subsistence stores. Detail: Capts. Charles A. Alligood and Gustavus A. Hull, M. S. K., and Capt. John W. Dillenback, 1st Art. (S. O. 71, Sept. 3, Div. P.)

A Board of Survey will meet at Fort Gaston, Cal., Sept. 13, to fix responsibility for loss of certain articles of ord. stores, C. and G. E., and clothing, for which Capt. William E. Dougherty, 1st Inf., is accountable. Detail: 1st Lieut. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry I. Raymond, Asst. Surg., and 2d Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, 1st Inf. (S. O. 81, Sept. 6, D. Cal.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Ord. Sergt. Christopher Slaven, Sept. 9, 1886.

Disinfectants.—In circular of Aug. 25, the Acting Surgeon Gen. of the Army announces that the following disinfectants are on hand, and will be issued in the amounts specified, based upon the ordinary necessities of a one-company post, for a period of one year:

Chloride of lime, in 10-lb. jars	200 lbs.
Solution of chlorinated soda, in 2-lb. bottles.	12 lbs.
Carbolic acid, 95 per cent., in 1-lb. bottles	24 lbs.
Corrosive chloride of mercury, in 1-lb. bot	1 lb.
Sulphate of iron (commercial)	100 lbs.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

In a letter to the *Alta* "Scout" says: "Joaquin Miller revived the idea of covering Goat Island with trees, and Maj. Gen. Howard volunteered to promote the Miller plan. The public approved the plan, and warmly praised Miller and Howard. So thoughtful of one, and so good of the other! Bah! Both men acted on impulse, and, as usual in such cases, made a serious mistake. The bay of San Francisco is subject to dangerous fogs. The ferry companies are so appreciative of this danger that they often withdraw all but one of their steamers to await the lifting of a fog. Cover Goat Island with trees, and those trees would hold a fog and delay its dissipation. If Miller and Howard desire to impede bay travel let them clothe Goat Island with a forest. Gen. Howard may appreciate the force of this argument. As for Miller—well, Miller will take a poet's license and insist on the trees."

Further experiments were made Sept. 6, at Fort Point by ex-Lieut. Graydon with his dynamite loaded shells, which demonstrated clearly that dynamite projectiles can be fired from rifled ordnance with perfect safety to the gun used.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

An Eagle Pass despatch of Sept. 12 says: "El Coyote" and his men dispersed and crossed the Rio Grande into Texas before the troops could catch them. This will put an end to the revolution for the present. There is, however, a strong feeling of disapproval of the present government, which is silenced only by the presence of troops in large numbers.

Upon application of Gen. Miles, the Q. M. D. will furnish transportation from San Antonio to Albuquerque, N. M., on public service, for Interpreter Montura, just arrived with Geronimo and party. (S. O. 126, Dept. Texas, Sept. 10.)

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The Piegans still seem to be raiding the Crows. A despatch of Sept. 13, from Custer, says: The Piegan Indians made another raid on the horses belonging to a camp of Crows day before yesterday on the Big Horn, near the mouth of the Rotten Grass River, and succeeded in making way with nearly 60 of them. Soldiers from Fort Custer and some Crows are in pursuit. Gen. Brooke, commanding District of Montana and the troops of his command, are on the alert.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A Tombstone despatch of Sept. 15 says: "On the night of Sept. 11 a small band of Indians, presumably escaped renegades from the surrendered Apaches, swooped down through the valley, stealing six horses. A detachment of scouts who were trailing the refugees appeared at the ranch the following morning in hot pursuit."

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1886.

The aggregate score of the winner of the gold medal this year in each Division and Department contest is as follows:

Atlantic	499
Missouri	—
Pacific	—
California	422
Platte	490
Arizona	458
Texas	507
Columbia	547
Dakota	486
Missouri	479

We append the data which has come to hand since last week:

Division of the Atlantic.—Last week we reported the winning of the Dept. East gold medal by Lieut. C. E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers, and closed our account with a list of the 14 highest at the end of the first two days. The conclusion gave the following team:

1. Sergt. W. D. Huddleson, Bat. K, 4th Art'y....499
2. 2d Lieut. C. E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers...492
3. 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf.....484
4. Sergt. Geo. Doyle, Co. A, Batt. of Engineers..480
5. Sergt. Chas. Barrett, Co. B, Batt. of Engin'rs.473
6. Sergt. Wm. Driscoll, Co. F, 23d Inf.....463
7. 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, 5th Art'y.....457
8. Private Caleb Bickers, Co. A, 12th Inf.....455
9. Private John Carrie, Band, 5th Art'y.....442
10. Sergt. Henry Beck, Co. E, 12th Inf.....438
11. 1st Lieut. and Adjt. Fred. A. Smith, 12th Inf..437
12. Corporal David Scott, Battery G, 4th Art'y...437
13. Sergt. D. E. Langley, Battery C, 5th Art'y....432
14. Sergt. Wm. Collins, Battery L, 4th Art'y.....428

Lieut. Gillette and Sergt. Huddleson go to Fort Leavenworth to compete in the Army Team, and Lieut. W. O. Clark goes as alternate. The selection to compete in the Hilton Trophy Match and the General Sheridan's Match at Creedmoor, the end of this week is as follows: Capt. G. G. Greenough, 4th Art., Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adjt., 12th Inf.; Lieut. C. E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers, and Sergt. Charles Barrett, Co. B. Bat. of Engrs.; Sergt. Edwin Bickford, Bat. L, 2d Art.; Pvt. Edward Bruer, Bat. D, 3d Art.; Musician R. Curran, Bat. C; Corpl. Frank Buchanan, Bat. D; Corpl. David Scott, Bat. G; Sergt. Franklin W. Yates, Bat. H; Sergt. William D. Huddleson, Bat. K; and Sergt. William Collins, Bat. L, 4th Art.; Pvt. John Corrie, band; Sergt. David E. Langley, Bat. C; Pvt. George Beal, Bat. I; Sergt. John Nihill, Bat. B, 5th Art.; Sergt. William Driscoll, Co. F, 23d Inf.

Division of the Missouri.—The contests commenced Sept. 13 and will terminate Sept. 23. Gens. Sheridan, Terry and other distinguished officers and personages are to be present and the range presents a lively scene. Experts are as "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa." Lieut. Philip Reade is in charge. The gold and silver medals of the War Department for the team are, of course, provided as usual, but in addition, the following prizes are to be awarded:

Kansas City *Times* medal to the Team making the highest aggregate at known distances in Dept. Team competition.

Badge presented by John H. Joerger, Leavenworth, to the Team making the highest aggregate at skirmish practice in Dept. Team competition.

Badge presented by W. A. Kirkham, Leavenworth, to the person making the highest aggregate at known distances during the Division competition.

Badge by Donald and Ashmun, Leavenworth, to the person making the highest aggregate at skirmish practice during the Division competition.

One Colt's New Lightning Magazine Rifle, calibre 44, octagon barrel, 26 inch, 15 shots, presented by J. F. Schmelzer and Sons, Leavenworth, to the person making the highest aggregate during preliminary practice.

Special prize by M. P. Cranston, Leavenworth, to the officer making the highest score at a single run, skirmish practice, during either preliminary practice or the Division competition.

The Kansas *Times*, referring to the rifle contest at Fort Leavenworth, says: "The men should have that $1.50 per day they formerly obtained while on this kind of duty. They are sorry that Congress failed to make that appropriation, but rejoice over the fact that the man who was instrumental in its defeat has been refused a renomination to Congress, Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin."

At the close of the second day's preliminary competition the scores stood: Missouri, 2,554; Texas, 2,450; Dakota, 2,390, and Platte, 2,396.

Division of the Pacific.—The competitions closed this week, but accounts are not yet in.

The Army Competition.—Will commence at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 29, and will be conducted by Col. S. E. Blunt, A. D. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1886.

The General Court-martial which met on the 4th inst., for the trial of cadets, finished its labors today.

A new official directory and a roster of the officers and troops serving at the Military Academy were issued yesterday from the post printing office. There are 58 officers on duty here; 4 colonels, 7 lieutenant colonels, 1 major, 7 captains, 29 first lieutenants and 10 second lieutenants.

Col. Wm. Winthrop, who has taken charge of the Department of Law, has for his assistants Lieuts. G. B. Davis, 5th Cav., and W. A. Evans, 19th Inf.

The houses north of cadet barracks are numbered from 3 to 59, and south of the barracks from 2 to 32.

There are a large number of guests at Cranston's Hotel, and every afternoon the road north of the plain is filled with handsome equipages, among them being two belonging to Mrs. Barrios, mother of Cadet Barrios. She is a guest at Cranston's.

Mrs. Dr. Alexander, with two daughters, Misses Minnie and Nita, arrived yesterday to spend a week or so; they are also at Cranston's.

Lieut. Mitcham arrived last Friday and reported for duty.

Lieut. C. F. Roe, 2d Cavalry, who has been at his mother's country seat for some time, met with quite a severe accident recently. He was chopping down a tree when the axe slipped and struck his foot, cutting a gash extending from the large toe to the instep; he was confined to his room for two weeks, and is now going about on crutches.

A sort of revival, as it would be called in the Methodist Church, has been going on among our Catholic community for a week. Two very talented Jesuit Fathers from New York are here. Services are held every morning at five o'clock and in the evening at half-past seven. At each of them the little chapel under the hill is crowded with interested listeners. Several cadets have regularly attended in the morning.

Efforts are being made to have a lawn tennis tournament among the officers. There are a number of fine players here; no one has ever succeeded in taking first honors from Prof. Tillman.

The following designations of candidates for examination for admission to the Military Academy were announced this week: Harry P. Howard, Sauk Centre, Minn.; Edward Engerud (alt.), Battle Lake, Minn.; Wm. H. Bertsch, Holland, Mich.; Louis Sorley, Galveston, Tex.; Harry McClanahan (alt.), Galveston, Tex.; W. F. Grote, Wheaton, Ill.; Chas. E. Goodhue, Joliet, Ill.; Augustus F. Burke, Osborne, Kan.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

SEPTEMBER 13.

WE are all expectancy here. Our old commander, Col. A. L. Hough, 16th Inf., has been chosen to succeed Col. G. L. Andrews as Superintendent of Recruiting Service, and will manage recruiting service for all branches of the Army. Our new commander is to be "Dick" O'Beirne, a most popular field officer of the Infantry branch of the Service.

Our people up here devote much of their spare time to yachting. In front of each pretty summer home you may see anchored off the beach a trim craft, ready for its owner's orders. The other day the yacht *Plover*, with Colonel Delancy Kane at the wheel, came up. The Colonel looked quite at home in his yachting suit of blue, and managed his vessel nicely in the puffy wind that was at hand. The Colonel was anxious to hear something of the race between the Englishman and the Yankee cutter, but as David's Island is so far from a telegraph office we couldn't help the skipper of the *Plover* very much. Colonel Kane has altered little in appearance since he was a cadet at the Military Academy. He is married to the daughter of Mr. C. O. Iselin, a wealthy man of New Rochelle, has a beautiful home facing on the Sound, and the gentleman, I think, gets much pleasure out of this life. He will figure conspicuously at the country club races this fall (next month). If the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL can spare a half-a-day when the races of the Westchester County Country Club, of Pelham, N. Y., come off, it will be well paid by a visit to the race course. There will be much "style" there, *a la Derby*.

W.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1886.

THE Ariel B. B. C., of the Ariel Athletic Association, Woodside, L. I., and Emerald B. B. C., of Governor's Island, crossed bats on the latter's base ball grounds, with the following result: Emerald, 16; Ariel, 9. Emerald's record for the season is as follows: Played 18; won 15 and lost 3, playing some of the principal amateur clubs of Brooklyn, New York City and Staten Island. In reply to the item published by the Marine B. B. Club stating that by their skillful playing they had an easy victory, why not, as we have since learned that only four or five Marine men played, while the remainder were selected from different clubs of Brooklyn.

CHAS. E. SILL, Secy. Emerald B. B. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

SEPT. 14, 1886.

ARTILLERY drill is in progress since the opening of the present month, the hours designated being from 8 to 9 A. M. daily. All batteries have to be in attendance; instructions are in all branches of that department. On the recommendation of the post surgeon, Dr. Wilcox, the guard is furnished with a sandwich and coffee every night, it being his opinion that it will assist in keeping down malaria fever, which is prevalent at this season of the year.

The exposed condition of the old canal, passing through South Washington and along the east side of the garrison grounds, is causing much complaint for some time past. The sewage moves very slowly and causes a large exposure to evaporation, which in warm seasons emits a very unhealthy

miasm; at times a most offensive odor. The covering in of the Navy-yard channel is the only prospect of diminishing such a nuisance, which, furthermore, is most injuriously to the health of the post.

The two weeks target practice at long ranges by Battery D, of McHenry, will be completed this week, and they will rejoin immediately. They will be relieved by Co. I of the same post. The trips seem to be very enjoyable to the men at this time of the year.

A general court-martial, in which Col. Bainbridge is president, assembled on the morning of Sept. 13.

Maj. Tucker, paymaster U. S. A., paid off this command on Sept. 7.

The Gibson Social Club gave a complimentary hop in honor of the visiting battery (D) on Sept. 7.

The Soldiers' Temperance, or better known as the "stove-pipe union," continue their usual weekly meeting every Wednesday evening.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BIDWELL, CAL.

THE promotion of Captain E. J. Spaulding, of the 2d Cav., to Major, 4th Cav., was an event long looked for at this post, but finally, after months of patient waiting, the official announcement of the promotion as Major arrived, and was appropriately celebrated by Troop C, 2d Cav.

The members of this Troop had some time ago, provided a Field Officer's sword, gold mounted, of exquisite design and workmanship, for the purpose of presenting it to their commander upon his promotion. At retreat, Aug. 25, the Troop, in full dress, marched in front of the quarters of Major Spaulding; who, upon being notified that his presence was desired, appeared and was received with a "Present Sabre!" Sergt. Wm. Irwin and Corporal Samuel Segar stepped in front of the company, and the corporal in a clear, soldierly tone, addressed the Major as follows: "After years of faithful service you have at last received a long merited promotion, and the members of Troop C congratulate you. Although we feel you are leaving us in good hands, still we part with you with many regrets, and this sabre, which we now present to you as a token of our respect and esteem, is but a small token of the respect we bear for you, and which words cannot here express. With our best wishes for the future welfare of your lady and yourself we remain, respectfuly, Troop C, 2d Cavalry."

The sabre was handed to Major Spaulding by Sergt. Irwin, now 76 years of age, and a soldier of the United States Army since May, 1839; his tearful eyes were sufficiently expressive of the joy and sorrow within the breast of this aged and honorable veteran.

Major Spaulding was deeply touched and assured the Troop that words were inadequate to express his thanks for this evidence of affection and esteem; he expressed sincere regret to part with a body of men with whom he had shared for over nineteen years the dangers of Indian campaigns, and the hardships and pleasures incident to a life on the western plains and in the Rocky Mountains; he reminded the Troop of the wonderful progress made in the development of the vast territory over which they had travelled, and the proud reflection to be a citizen and soldier of this great Republic. Finally, he thanked the Troop for the zeal, fidelity, and intelligence with which it had supported him under all circumstances, and requested that the same generous and hearty support be extended to their present Troop Commander, Capt. Augur. Immediately after the ceremony the officers and ladies of the post extended their hearty congratulations to the recipient of the honor. After retreat the Troop repaired to the gymnasium and celebrated the event in a fitting manner. The officers of the post and friends visited the gymnasium during the evening and enjoyed the festivities.

The event reflects much credit upon the Troop and its former Captain. Troop C, 2d Cav., is composed of excellent material and it would be difficult to find a better and more soldierly set of men anywhere. The presentation of this costly sword is, however, only a slight expression of the real esteem in which Major Spaulding is held by his men, and the question naturally arises, why is it? Perhaps the secret of all is that the example of this excellent officer for nearly 20 years, his manly, just, and soldierly qualities have made a lasting impression upon a body of intelligent men and produced a spirit of emulation. G.

POST CHAPLAIN BRADY.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, Wyo., Sept. 10.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: At a meeting of the enlisted men at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., held Sept. 10th, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to suddenly remove from our midst our Post Chaplain, Ebenezer W. Brady, U. S. A., and

Whereas, it is the desire of the enlisted men of this Post, for whose welfare, interest and morals he worked so faithfully, to express a sense of their great sorrow at the sad loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Chaplain Brady we, the enlisted men, not only of this Post, but of the whole Army, have lost a good and faithful friend, indeed; one whose endeavors to elevate the condition of the soldier in all respects will always be gratefully remembered by us, for whose welfare he labored so faithfully.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of our late Chaplain, and our best hope is that time, which heals all sorrows, will gradually help them to bear their great loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be delivered to the family of the deceased, and also inserted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and Cheyenne *Sun*.

RUDOLPH WOLFER, Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A., Chairman.
HARRY HARSON, Hospital Steward, U. S. A., Secret'y.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

By a recent General Court-martial at Fort Lewis, Col., six men of Co. K, 22d Inf., were tried for offences involving mutiny and disobedience of orders and each sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement for one year. Gen. N. A. Miles, the reviewing authority, owing to certain circumstances, mitigates the sentences to confinement for three months and forfeiture of pay for the same period, and says: "It appears from the evidence that the orders for the disobedience of which these men were tried, if not conflicting, were at least misleading, and the manner in which they were given by the non-commissioned officer, as well as the comments made by him concerning the orders of his company commander, would indicate that he either had not been properly instructed in his duties and deportment, or that he executed his orders in an indifferent manner. It is believed that this experience will be sufficient to admonish those tried that their first duty is to promptly and loyally obey the orders as they receive them without question or comment, and should they feel that injustice has been done them, it is then their duty and privilege to seek redress by a full and respectful statement of their grievance to the commanding officer." (G. C. M. O. 44, D. Ariz., 1886.)

In the case of a soldier of the 1st Infantry recently tried at Benicia Barracks for larceny and violence to a non-commissioned officer, Maj.-Gen. Howard says: "The reviewing officer does not think the investigation of the case had by the Court was sufficiently full. It seems that there is something wrong in the company to which this prisoner belongs, and he has already been sufficiently punished for the offences that he actually committed. Private Skelly will be restored to duty." Gen. Howard has sent the regimental commander, Col. Shafter, to Benicia Barracks to see what the "something wrong" is.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Newport, R. I.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese assumed command Sept. 15. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 12. Will probably remain until Oct.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Leghorn, July 28

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. Was to remain in Phalerum Bay, near Athens, Greece, until about Aug. 1. Has been ordered to return to U. S.)

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. At Southampton, England, August 11, 1886. Will leave the English channel by the middle of August or September for Genoa, touching on the Spanish coast and at Marseilles. Will be sent to the East for the winter, if no other vessel joins the squadron.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Iquique, July 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 31.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson (ordered.) Was at Payta, Peru, Sept. 13.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker is ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Advices from Auckland, N. Z., of Aug. 16, say that the *Mohican* arrived from Fiji on Aug. 16, and would remain three weeks.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at Sitka Aug. 16, 1886.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Callao, Peru, July 31. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Commodore Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT,† 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 9. Will undergo repairs at Mare Island.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 2, 1886.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed from New York for the Asiatic Station Sept. 2, 1886.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. Sailed from Shanghai for Cheefoo Aug. 14.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton Aug. 20, to be relieved by the *Palos*, and then proceed to Hong Kong for repairs.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL, as having left Shanghai, China, Aug. 10, for Valdivostok, Hakodate and Port Hamilton. Will return to Shanghai Oct. 1.

OSSIPEE,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Left Nagasaki, July 10, for Chemulpo, Corea. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Sailed from Shanghai for Canton Aug. 10, to relieve the *Monocacy*.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 6, and was ordered to Norfolk to be put out of commission.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Madeira for Newport, R. I., Sept. 11.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Madeira for Newport, R. I., Sept. 11.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At the Navy-yard, New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, ———— At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Sailed from Annapolis to Norfolk for repairs.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Erie Sept. 2.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. Cruising in Long Island Sound.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. To go on trial trip for about a week at sea about Sept. 20.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Russian transport *Moskwa* arrived at San Francisco Sept. 16 from Honolulu, with Admiral Shestakoff, chief of the Russian Navy, on board.

IN accordance with a request of the Coast Survey Office, the supplies for that office will hereafter be purchased under supervision of Chief Clerk Youmans, of the Treasury Department.

AN 8-inch gun, in being removed from a barge at the Naval Academy to the wharf, Sept. 11, broke a plank, knocked a sailor overboard, and broke the leg of Boatswain John S. Sinclair, U. S. N.

LIEUT. EMORY has telegraphed the Navy Department that the *Despatch* has arrived at Newport with the abandoned schooner *Abbie Dunn* in tow. The *Despatch* was sent out last week to blow up this wreck, which was lying about 40 miles southeast of Montauk Point, directly in the way of transatlantic steamers. Lieut. Emory, upon finding it, saw that it was a timber-laden vessel, and consequently very buoyant, and he was able to tow it into port, thus enabling the owners or the insurance companies to secure whatever of value remains. It was loaded with lumber for Washington.

C. O. BOUTELLE, acting under authority from the United States Coast Survey, arrived in Charleston Sept. 10 for the purpose of examining the condition of the bar in order to report any change in the channels that might have taken place consequent upon the earthquake. Mr. Boutelle has devoted two days to the work, and as the result of his observations says that changes exists in both Pumpkin Hill and South Channels, but they are slight and are all for the better, showing increased depth in both channels; it is impossible to say how much better until the tidal observations are completed and the soundings can be reduced to low water.

A VOLUME of "Regulations Governing the Uniform of Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Men of the Navy of the U. S.," has been received at the Department from the Public Printer. It forms a volume of 9 x 6, containing 26 pages of letter press and 55 pages of plates. By its perusal officers are fully informed as to the occasions when one of the eight uniforms illustrated is to be worn. It is probable that no more alterations will be made in the uniforms for some time. The book is neatly gotten up, well bound, and is the most complete compilation yet issued for the guidance and convenience of officers and men afloat or ashore. The portion allotted to the uniforms of enlisted, rated, and appointed men, is not less complete than that part devoted to the officers. The illustrations of this book are specially to be commended for their tastefulness and accuracy.

WE have received a tabulated report of the final examination for professional certificates at the English Royal Naval College 1881-82 and 1884 85. There were ten students in marine engineering, among which Asst. Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood, U. S. N., stood four, and Asst. Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles stood five. The grand total was 10,000, of which the head of the class received 7,938, Mr. Gatewood, 6,157, Mr. Bowles, 6,029, and Asst. Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon, 5,426. The maximum credits for each study were as follows: Physics (lectures), 450; physics (practical), 175; chemistry (lectures), 450; chemistry (practical), 175; strength of materials, 500; heat, steam and combustion, 350; steam and the steam engine, 500; practical shipbuilding, 400; ditto, engineering, 600; engine design and calculation, 600; ship design and calculation, 500; practical engineering, 500; laying off, 400; design of an engine, 500; design of a ship, 500; total of Group A, 4,600. Mathematics (pure), 1,500; mathematics (applied), 1,500; applied mechanics, 900; theory of the steam engine, 750; stability and oscillation, 750; theory of waves and propulsion of ships, 750; total of Group B, 5,400.

THE N. Y. *Telegram* tells this story, to which we may apply the Italian proverb—"*se non è vero, è ben trovato.*" It without doubt correctly represents the sentiments of Meade: "It will be remembered that the new Superintendent of the Naval Academy is only a Commander. This fact was being discussed in Commodore Walker's office the other day. Mr. Walker is a Captain in the Navy, but receives the pay of a Commodore on account of being the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Some one asked Mr. Walker why a Commander had been detailed for the duty. Mr. Walker replied: 'I made this detail because I do not know of a single Captain in the Navy who is fit or competent to hold the place.' This was too much for bluff Captain 'Dick' Meade, who was sitting near by. He jumped to his feet and exclaimed: 'Speak for yourself, Mr. Walker! I'll be blankety, blank, blank, blanked if you speak for the rest of us!' The silence that followed was only broken by the ticking of the clock."

IT has just been learned that after the plans for the other 4,000-ton cruiser, *Newark*, were laid before the Walker Board, it was discovered from calculations made thereon that the ship would be deficient in stability if built upon these plans, and that to make her seaworthy she had to be made wider. Accordingly her beam was increased from 48 to 49 feet 1¼ inches. Her length was retained at 300 feet, and the draft at 18 feet 9 inches. This necessitated the drawing and designing of a new set of lines.

THE Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, which is still at Wood's Holl, Vineyard Sound, completing her season's work, will go to Wilmington soon to receive her new steel boilers, which are being built there. As soon as the boilers are in, the vessel will be ordered to the Pacific Coast by way of the Straits of Magellan, and will do extensive hydrographic soundings en route. The Pacific food fish have never yet been thoroughly studied, and the work will be prosecuted along the coast as far north as the Aleutian and Sea Island groups.

IN explanation of the statement that defects in the plans for one of the new cruisers were discovered after the completion of the drawings, it is stated at the Navy Department that Secretary Whitney first approved plans for a steel vessel with wooden sheathing for protection in the event of striking rocks, but that he afterwards decided that this was not in literal compliance with the terms of the appropriation for "a steel vessel," and he therefore ordered a change of plan, so that the vessel should be of steel without the wooden sheathing.

THE Government war vessels *Trenton*, *Jamestown*, *Dolphin* and *Fortune* are in the hands of the workmen at the yards for repairs, and work promises at last to be brisk until Christmas. Some 300 workmen of all grades will be taken on within the next few days, and the enforced idleness among a great many of our working people since last May will be at an end. By the close of the month the training ships *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* will also be in port from their summer cruise, and in need of repairs and to refit for their winter cruise in the West Indies. There is every reason to expect a busy fall and winter in this yard.—*Norfolk News.*

THE Washington *Critic* says: "The Secretary of the Navy has telegraphed to the commandants of all the Navy-yards calling their attention to the law which forbids any increase of force at Navy-yards during the sixty days preceding an election in the locality where the yards are situated, "unless there is a manifest necessity for such increase, which must be duly certified to." In this connection it is learned at the Navy Department that work is required immediately at the Norfolk Navy-yard on the frigate *Trenton*, the training ships and the tug *Fortune*, and at the Mare Island Navy-yard, California, the *Alert*, just home from China, is also in need of immediate repairs. This will require 600 men at Norfolk and 200 at Mare Island."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

SEPT. 11.—Lieutenant Wm. W. Kimball ordered to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Oct. 1.

SEPT. 13.—Lieutenant G. Blocklinger to the Swatara.

Lieutenant Thos. D. Griffin to the Galena, Oct. 4.

Cadet Engineer Willis P. Day to the Atlanta.

SEPT. 14.—Ensign Ed. E. Capehart to the Naval Academy, Oct. 1.

SEPT. 15.—Ensign Wm. R. Rush to the Ranger

SEPT. 17.—Medical Inspector E. S. Bogert to New York Navy-yard, Sept. 28.

Detached.

SEPT. 11.—Commander Chas. J. Barclay detached from command of the Alert and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants Willie Swift, F. W. Nichols, John C. Irvine, C. K. Curtis, Henry Morrell, and F. A. Wilner; Ensigns H. C. Wakenshaw, A. B. Clements, and Harry Kimmell; P. A. Surgeons M. H. Simons and Ernest Norfleet; P. A. Engineers J. L. D. Borthwick and Chas. P. Howell from the Alert and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Livingston Hunt from the Alert and ordered to settle accounts and to await orders.

SEPT. 13.—Lieutenant Allan G. Paul from the Lancaster, Aug. 20, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker Herman Hansen from the Independence and placed on sick leave

SEPT. 15.—Passed Assistant Engineer Herschel Main from the Bache and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 17.—Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. Rowbotham from Galena ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. N. Little from the Worcester Free Institute and ordered to Galena, Sept. 25.

Revoked.

Orders of Lieutenant G. Blocklinger to the Swatara are revoked.

Leave.

Ensign W. W. Buchanan granted four months' leave.

MARINE CORPS.

SEPT. 14.—1st Lieutenant B. R. Russell, order of 10th instant revoked for the present, and ordered to resume his duties at the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

2d Lieutenant C. A. Doyen, order of 10th instant revoked, and detached from the U. S. S. Galena and to proceed to and report for duty at the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

Captain R. W. Huntington to hold himself ready for orders to the U. S. F. S. Hartford at San Francisco or Panama.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE following is a correct list of the Superintendents of the U. S. Naval Academy, from the date of its establishment to the present time. Assumed command: Sept. 3, 1845, Comdr. Franklin Buchanan; March 15, 1847, Comdr. Geo. P. Upshur; July 1, 1850, Comdr. Cornelius K. Stribling; Nov. 1, 1853, Comdr. Louis M. Goldsborough; Sept. 15, 1857, Capt. Geo. S. Blake; Sept. 9, 1865, Rear-Adm. David D. Porter; Dec. 1, 1869, Commo. John L. Worden; Sept. 22, 1874, Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers; July 1, 1878, Commo. Foxhall A. Parker; Aug. 2, 1879, Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch; June 13, 1881, Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers; Nov. 14, 1881, Capt. F. M. Ramsay; Sept. 9, 1886, Comdr. Wm. T. Sampson.

Comdr. Sampson will not announce the members of the Academic Board until the Academy reopens in October.

A naval general court-martial met at the Naval Academy Sept. 10 for the trial of Wm. Chappell, a boatswain's mate, who is charged with assaulting a warrant officer of the Navy, and with being otherwise disorderly. The court is composed of Comdr. John Schouler, president; Capt. R. W. Huntington, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieuts. J. P. Merrell, G. W. Tyler, R. Mitchell, J. M. Roper and C. J. Bousch, U. S. N., and 1st Lieut. Samuel Mercer, U. S. M. C., judge advocate.

Prof. Henry D. Todd, head of the Department of Physics and Chemistry, has been given a month's leave.

The following have been admitted to the Naval Academy as naval cadets: John H. Dayton, at large; John Sheehan, New York; M. T. Holure, Arkansas; Thomas J. Mason, New Mexico.

NEW CRUISERS AND GUNBOATS FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 21, 1886.

Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval Service, approved March 3, 1885, (23 Statutes at Large, page 426,) and the act to increase the naval establishment, approved August 3, 1886, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 24th day of November, 1886, for the construction, by contract, of five vessels for the United States Navy, which, for the purposes of this advertisement, are designated as follows:

Cruiser No. 1.—One cruiser of about 4,000 tons displacement.

Cruiser No. 2.—One cruiser of about 3,700 tons displacement.

Gunboat No. 1.—One heavily-armed gunboat of about 1,700 tons displacement.

Gunboat No. 2.—One light gunboat of about 870 tons displacement.

Cruiser No. 3.—One cruiser of about 4,400 tons displacement.

Cruisers No. 1 and No. 2, and gunboats No. 1 and No. 2, authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, are to be constructed in the manner and in conformity to the conditions and limitations provided for the construction of the new cruisers in the acts of August 5, 1882, (22 Statutes at Large, page 284,) and March 3, 1883, (22 Statutes at Large, page 472,) except so far as said acts provide for and define the duties of the Naval Advisory Board.

Cruiser No. 3 is to be constructed in accordance with the conditions and limitations prescribed in the act to increase the naval establishment, approved August 3, 1886, so far as the same relates to the construction of the protected double-bottomed cruiser authorized by said act.

All these vessels are to be of the best and most modern design, having the highest attainable speed, and to be constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Secretary of the Navy, which plans and specifications may be seen and examined at this Department, where all information essential to bidders can be obtained.

Proposals for the construction of cruisers No. 1 and No. 2, and the two gunboats, authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, will be received "from all American shipbuilders, whose ship yards are fully equipped for building or repairing iron and steel steamships, and constructors of marine engines, machinery and boilers." Satisfactory evidence that the bidders are such builders or constructors must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the Department in advance.

Proposals for the construction of the protected double-bottomed cruiser, No. 3, authorized by the act approved August 3, 1886, will be received "from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake." The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the Department in advance.

Proposals are divided into four classes, and may be made under either head, as follows:

Proposals for Hull and Machinery.—For the construction of the hull and machinery, including engines, boilers and appurtenances, complete in all respects.

Proposals for Hull Only.—For the construction of the hull, complete in all respects.

Proposals for Machinery Only.—For the construction and erection on board the vessel of engines, boilers and appurtenances, complete in all respects.

Special Proposals.—For the construction of hull according to the plans and specifications approved by the Secretary of the Navy; the contractor to put in engines, boilers and appurtenances of any design which he may consider more suitable than those called for by said plans and specifications, not to exceed, however, in weight, nor in the space to be occupied, that allotted in said plans and specifications, but no such proposal will be considered unless accompanied by full and complete plans and specifications of such proposed engines, boilers and appurtenances, and a satisfactory guarantee of the results of the same if adopted.

Proposals must be made according to forms which will be furnished by this Department on application. No offer for more than one vessel complete, including hull and machinery, or for the hull or the machinery of more than one vessel, should be embraced in the same proposal.

Contracts will be awarded separately for each vessel, including hull and machinery, or for the hull or machinery thereof.

Each proposal must be preceded or accompanied by a cash deposit or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, which shall become the property of the United States in case the successful bidder shall fail to enter into a contract with sureties, as required, within twenty days after the acceptance of his proposal. The amount of such deposit or checks shall be five per cent. of the amount of the bid. All deposits and checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted within five days after the bids shall have been opened will, at the end of that period, be returned to them, and those of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into.

Every successful bidder will be required, within twenty days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into formal contract for the performance of his work, and to give a bond therefor, with sufficient sureties, and with a penal sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of his bid.

The three cruisers must be completed within eighteen months, and the two gunboats within twelve months, from the execution of the respective contracts.

Payments to each contractor will be made in ten equal installments, as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which ten per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the contract.

The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

TO THE STEEL MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1886.

The attention of all steel manufacturers of the United States is hereby invited to the requirements of the Navy Department in the way of armor-plates and heavy gun-forgings, for the prosecution of work already authorized by Congress.

This advertisement invites all domestic manufacturers of steel to specify, in competition with each other, upon what terms they will engage to prepare for the production of and produce the forgings and armor plate required for modern ordnance and armored ships; and no bids will be considered except such as engage to produce within the United States either all the gun-steel or all the armor-plate (or both) specified in this advertisement; nor will any bid be accepted unless accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the Department that the bidder is in possession of, or has made actual provision for, a plant adequate for its fulfilment.

Bids are hereby invited for supplying this Department with the under-mentioned material:

About 1,310 tons of steel gun-forgings, of which about 328 tons will be for guns of six inches calibre, 70 tons for guns of eight inches calibre, and 912 tons for calibres between ten inches and twelve inches (both inclusive).

These forgings are to be delivered rough bored and turned and when in that state the heaviest forging which enters into the construction of a gun of each of the desired calibres will be about as follows: 6-inch, 3¼ tons; 8-inch, 5 tons; 10-inch, 9½ tons; 10½-inch, 9¾ tons; 12-inch, 12½ tons.

All these forgings must be delivered within the following times from the closing of a contract, viz:

For 6-inch guns, 28 within one year, and the remainder within 18 months; for 8-inch guns, within two years; for 10-inch and larger guns, within 2½ years; preference will be given for earlier deliveries.

Also, about 4,500 tons of steel armor-plates, to be of the best material and manufacture, shaped accurately after patterns to fit the form of each vessel for which intended, and of such sizes as may be required, varying somewhat as follows: 20 feet by 8 feet by 12 inches thick; 17½ feet by 6 feet by 17 inches thick; 11½ feet by 4¼ feet by 6 inches thick.

There will also be thinner plates.

For information concerning shapes and weights of the gun-forgings and armor-plates, what parts must be manufactured in sets, time of delivery of each set, the chemical, physical, and ballistic tests, which the metal must sustain in each case, and for all other particulars, apply to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Each bid upon armor-plate must specify the time within which the bidder will engage to make delivery; and preference will be given to earliest proposed deliveries.

Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., the envelopes endorsed "Proposals for steel gun-forgings and armor."

They will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of December, 1886, at which hour the opening of the bids will take place.

The right is reserved to waive defects in the form of, and to reject any or all bids.

Ten per cent. of the contract price will be retained from the payment for each article delivered, until the contract, as far as relates to articles of that class, shall have been completed.

Separate bids may be submitted for the gun steel and for the armor, if any manufacturer so desires; but bids covering both will receive preference, other things being equal.

Bids will be compared in two classes. *First.* Gun-forgings. *Second.* Armor-plate.

And the total sum for which, and the time within which, the whole of the material covered by each class will be produced and delivered, will be alone considered.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE COAST SURVEY.

A DESPATCH from Washington, Sept. 14, says: "At half-past twelve o'clock to-day Mr. H. Eaton Coleman, disbursing clerk of the Coast Survey, attempted to get into his room with money to pay the clerks. He was ordered out by Deputy Superintendent Colona, but refused to go. A second later there was a tussle, and for a moment or two the air was full of struggling Colonas and Colemans. In the hubbub somebody rang the police call and in a few minutes a platoon of blue-coats appeared and restored order. There has been hard feeling between Colona and Coleman for a long time. This is the third fight in the Coast Survey headquarters during the past two weeks."

The New York *Herald* says: "Discord appears to be one of the results of putting a Treasury clerk into the chair once occupied by Hassler, Bache, Pierce, and Patterson. To those who have always held the bureau in high esteem this manner of filling one of the most exalted trusts, as well as the frequent rows terminating by arrest and trial in the police court, suggests that this once dignified scientific bureau has now become a place for enacting opera bouffe."

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, on cruise to Arctic.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, comdg, Oswego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
Colfax, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, on cruise Seal Islands.
Crawford, Baltimore, Md.
Coxe, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dexter, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Newport, R. I.
Dix, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg, Key West, Fla.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, Lt. George Williams, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Phila., Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lt. Albert Buhner, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.
McCulloch, Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLane, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg., Baltimore, Md.
Manhattan, Lieut. D. F. Tozier, Whitestone, N. Y.
Penrose, 2d Lieut. O. S. Willey, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon, comdg, Erie, Pa.
Report, 2d Lt. J. F. Wild, comdg, Chincoteague, Va.
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, at San Francisco, Cal.
Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg, New Berne, N. C.
Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss. P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. C. W. Munroe, in charge, Balt., Md.
Saville, out of commission.
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Moriches, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, Capt. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, Port Townsend.
Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comd'g, New York.

THE following Mexican War claims were settled by the Second Comptroller during the current week. Asst. Surg. Wm. Hammond, $125.00; 1st Lieutenant Horace Holdeman, $8.55; 1st Lieut. Rich. P. Hammond, 3d Art., $179.95; Captain Carter L. Stevenson: 5th Inf., $14.27.

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The 13th year of this Boarding and Day School for GIRLS will open, D. V., September 15th, 1886.
Apply to the Sister Superior.
References:
Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.
Rev. GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

A FIRST LIEUT. OF CAVALRY wishes to transfer to Infantry. Address L. C., care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH GERONIMO?

APPARENTLY no definite decision has as yet been arrived at with regard to the ultimate disposition of GERONIMO, NATCHEZ, and their companion bucks now at San Antonio. A despatch of Sept. 14 from there says: "Captain LAWTON, 4th Cavalry, and Surgeon WOOD left last evening for Albuquerque, having been formally relieved of their prisoners, GERONIMO, NATCHEZ, and the hostile Apaches and Chiricahuas. GERONIMO was very sullen all day after hearing that Captain LAWTON, in whom he had great faith, was going away. NATCHEZ was also very much affected by the departure of LAWTON. GERONIMO says he never would have gone to war if he had not been forced to. He says he has been well treated by LAWTON and General STANLEY, and he hopes soon to meet his family in Florida." The prisoners spent Sunday in their tents playing cards. Captain LAWTON is reported as saying that he is not entitled to all the credit of capturing GERONIMO, and that Lieutenant GATEWOOD, of the 6th Cavalry, was at GERONIMO'S camp and received the surrendering hostiles a few moments before he (LAWTON) arrived.

A Washington despatch says: "The determination of a course of procedure will probably be made by the President, but not until the terms of the surrender and all the attendant circumstances shall be officially known. With the present knowledge it seems probable that the offenders can neither be tried by a military court-martial nor by the civil authorities, but that they may be tried as the Modocs were by a military commission."

In regard to the men, women and children of the Warm Spring and Chiricahua tribes sent to Fort Marion, an Army officer is quoted as saying: "This cannot be considered a suitable place for the confinement of 500 Indians permanently. It is too small, and it would be merely a side show, as St. Augustine is a resort for tourists, invalids and pleasure and health seekers generally, who would throng to see the captives. Besides the sanitary condition should receive some consideration. That number of people living on so small a reservation would breed epidemics, and thereby wreak their vengeance on their pale-faced brethren in a less bloodthirsty but quite as effective manner as when on the war path. The Dry Tortugas would be a secluded and safe spot, not too pleasant for these savage murderers to pass the remainder of their days."

A despatch from Jacksonville says: "A petition is being universally signed at Pensacola requesting the Secretary of War to order GERONIMO and the other captive Apaches to Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island, Pensacola, Fla. St. Augustine is equally anxious to add the band to her attractions. In fact, GERONIMO and his painted demons are looked upon in Florida as a better card than a circus or a sea serpent." The dryer the place to which GERONIMO is sent the better, and from this point of view perhaps Dry Tortugas will be an excellent place if the Indians are required to furnish their own supplies. It will be a heavy tax upon Army transportation to furnish them with what they need. Fort Pickens is much more accessible and affords plenty of room and every opportunity to hold them in security and seclusion. There the Indians could be effectually quarantined, if necessity required it. At Fort Pickens they would probably soon come under the control of Colonel LANGDON, who is temporarily in command at St. Augustine during the absence of General AYRES, on leave. When General AYRES returns he assumes command of Fort Barrancas, of which Fort Pickens is a dependency. There is no more conscientious officer in the Army than Colonel LANGDON, and whatever orders he might receive concerning the prisoners would be followed out to the letter.

A despatch of Sept. 15th from Las Vegas, N. M., says: To-day a train of coaches came from the south bearing the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians to Florida. There were 460 of the savages, guarded by three companies of U. S. infantry, under command of Colonel WADE and Major DICKEY. Although none of them have been on the warpath since GERONIMO broke loose, it is well understood that they were furnishing his band with ammunition, and there was no telling what moment they might break out. For this reason the Governor decided to ship them off to Florida, where they could do no harm.

SUNDAY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE need of some regulation governing the official observance of Sunday, in the Army at least, is enforced by the remarks from the Superintendent of the Military Academy which appeared in the JOURNAL at the time. General MERRITT said: "The trial by Court martial of an enlisted man on Sunday, there being no certified nor apparent necessity for such trial, is irregular if not illegal. It is a rule among the Christian nations that no military duties not necessary to the well-being of a command shall be performed on the Sabbath day. It is not proposed by the commanding officer of this post that at the National Military School, in this least busy season of the year, shall the first step be taken to violate a principle which is as sacred as it is venerable."

In Digest of Opinions of Judge Advocate General we find it stated that "there is no law prohibiting a Court-martial of the United States from sitting on Sunday, and the fact that a sentence of such court is adjudged on that day can affect in no manner its validity in law," "nor the fact that the convening order was dated on a Sunday," and "enlistments can be made on a Sunday." The only provisions in Revised Statutes referring to Sunday in the Army and Navy are found in 1342 and 1624, recommending attendance at divine service, and 1324 and 1526, prohibiting studies to be pursued at the Military and Naval Academies on Sunday. Statute laws of the United States, or of the States, do not in all cases enjoin the closing of courts and public offices, or declare void contracts made on that day. So in the absence of statutes to the contrary, these encroachments on Sunday can lawfully be made, but they can also be prohibited in orders, except for cases unavoidable and of absolute necessity, and any effort

to increase respect for the Christian religion is certainly to be commended. The Army would be the better for such regulations; they are worthy of trial, can work no harm, and do not clash with the religious convictions of any person. The Sabbath is observed, outwardly at least, in all American communities, and the Army, while not always progressive and advancing, from its traditions of conservatism, should follow the good example; not lead backward, if the phrase may be permitted. The exigencies of war from the earliest period have often sadly interfered with the wishes and convictions of man, and great battles have been fought and won on Sunday, and while armies exist the observance of special days will be beyond our entire control. This may be conceded without affecting the general proposition, but the spirit governing the observance of the day should be that expressed in the admirable proclamation of the President, which we recall to the attention of the Army. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine will, demand that Sunday labor in the Army and Navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity.

The discipline and character of the national forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperilled by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High. "At this time of public distress," adopting the words of Washington in 1776, "men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality." The first General Order issued by the Father of his Country, after the Declaration of Independence, indicates the spirit in which our institutions were founded and should ever be defended. "The General hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country." ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This order came from the highest military authority known to our law; it has never been revoked or modified—is there any reason, then, why it is not still binding upon the Services?

We are not the advocates for a puritanical observance of the Sabbath. We believe in allowing each one the largest liberty as to the use he shall make of his time on Sunday; whether for religious observance or recreation, or even for labor. But we do believe in limiting the power of men to unnecessarily restrain the liberty of others in the use they may desire to make of that day of the week which is so generally regarded in Christian countries as set apart from the others by its freedom from the restraints of labor and the exactions of toil. Is it well to ask why any commanding officer should be permitted to have on Sunday especial show parades, military ceremonies, and even battalion drills. No military necessity requires them, and it cannot be shown that they are for the good of Service. It is necessary that Sunday inspections be held, that quartermasters work may not be interfered with? What is to prevent weekly inspection being held on Saturday afternoon, the Sunday guard mount at the place and hour of undress guard mount, and all offices and storehouses closed, except for actual and pressing needs on Sunday, and dress parades, reviews, artillery salutes and band concerts prohibited on this one day of the week?

If the 7th New York National Guard or any of the other popular regiments of militia should inaugurate dress parades and battalion drills in Central Park for Sundays, does any Army officer believe such disregard for the Sabbath would be overlooked, even though it might justly be argued on plea of necessity that other days of the week could not be spared from business pursuits, without involving loss of time and money; a plea which does not avail in the Army. Men have more often recurring thoughts about human destiny than is indicated in their every day words, and perhaps the more fitting observance of the Sabbath in the Army, may direct the thoughts and hearts of the idle wayfarer to better things. Only that order of affairs is asked for "which shall make Sunday more sacred for rest, and so for those who shall be minded to use it for something higher than rest."

THE "Decision Circular," (No. 8, of 1886,) published this week, contains an unusual number of interesting as well as useful decisions, many of them affecting the Army at large.

AT the last annual meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, Colonel H. J. Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Scott, Captain J. O. Skinner, and Lieutenant T. T. Knox were appointed a special committee to consider a revision of the constitution and by-laws of the association. They have completed their report, which has been printed and is now being distributed. Suggestions and modifications submitted by Captain Ebstein, Colonel Jones, Lieutenant Swift, Captain Sanborn, and Lieutenant-Colonel Poe were discussed, resulting in the following recommendations by the committee: That $3,000 be substituted for $2,500 in section 10 of the by-laws, so that until further action is taken the benefit will not exceed $3 per capita or $3,000; that the expense of management be paid from "general reserve fund," so that the members share it equally instead of by classes; that the benefit surplus which is set apart for the payment of death claims be transferred from general to special reserve fund, as a sub-account of that fund; that all forfeited assessments and all interest on unused assessments be covered into it; that the amount of all forfeited assessments and interest on unused assessments that have already been paid into the general reserve be also transferred to the benefit surplus; that all amendments to the constitution adopted January 10, 1884, to form additional groups, be abrogated; that instead of the calendar year a fiscal and business year, commencing April 1 and ending March 31, be adopted. The membership of the association is now 955. Fourteen deaths have occurred since January 1 last, nearly three times the number that occurred during the entire year of 1885. Lieutenant Wm. M. Swaine, 22d Infantry, has just been added to the list.

THE board, consisting of Captain John A. Howell, President, and Lieuts. A. M. Knight and John F. Meigs, members, recently appointed to make the statutory test of rifled cannon, have submitted to the Secretary of the Navy a statement of what they consider the proper mode of conducting the firings. The law under which the tests are made provides that one or more rifled cannon of each type built for the Navy shall be publicly subjected to the proper test for endurance, including such rapid firings as a like gun would be subjected in battle. The principal question for the Board to determine was as to what would be a fair equivalent to battle firings. The Board's conclusions on this point await the approval of the Secretary of the Navy before the firings are commenced. The tests, of course, will be made at the Annapolis Proving Grounds. There are now seven or eight 6-in., one 5-in., and two 8-in. steel guns there, one of the latter calibre having been shipped to the Washington Navy-yard. These guns will not all undergo the statutory tests, the law only requiring one of each type to be subjected to the firings above referred to. Trials for endurance will, of course, be made of them all.

WE can vouch for the correctness of the report, which appears elsewhere, of the introduction of Lieut. Foster, U. S. N., and others on the U. S. S. *Minnesota*, to a sea-serpent taking his summer vacation in the Hudson River. There are other authentic reports of interviews with the marine monster by naval officers, though none of them ever saw one so long as that described by Pontoppidan as measuring six hundred feet.

The officers of the *Dædalus* in 1848 sent to the Admiralty a description of one which they had in sight some twenty minutes, and an officer of our Coast Survey reported seeing one off Cape Cod, showing above the water thirty feet of a body as big as a hogshead. So the gentlemen of the *Minnesota* need not concern themselves with the jibes of the scoffing and unbelieving, for we could fill this page with a mere list of those who have borne personal testimony to the existence of the mammoth lamprey, nor is it true, as Marryat declares in the "Pasha," that the animal has never "been seen before or since except by the Americans, who have much better eyes than the people of Europe boast of."

AN English paper thus describes what seems to be the projectile for the Ericsson gun: "An extraordinary projectile has been prepared at the Royal Laboratory for the trial of the new submarine gun, and has been sent from Woolwich in the *Earl de Grey and Ripon* steamer, for Pembroke, where the trial is to take place. The shot, if such it can be called, is nearly as long as the gun, and bears a strong resemblance to the Whitehead 'fish' torpedo. It was fully charged with several thousand pounds of gun cotton before leaving the arsenal, and the doubts which have to be solved by the experiment are not only whether the projectile can be sent an effective distance under water and in the desired direction, but whether a compound so sensitive as gun cotton will stand the shock of discharge without a premature explosion."

THE advertisements for the construction of the new vessels of war are to be published in the following newspapers, the Secretary having selected them as the five leading dailies, as required by the Act authorizing the construction of the ships: New York *Sun* and *World*, Boston *Herald*, Philadelphia *Times*, and Baltimore *Sun*. The advertisements for the guns, armor plates, etc., were sent to the Boston *Post*, New York *Sun*, *World*, *Times*, *Herald*, and *Scientific American*. Those inviting the designs for new ships were authorized to be published in the New York *Star*, *Times*, *Herald*, *Sun*, *Graphic*, *Evening Post*, and ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; London *Engineer*, and London *Engineering*.

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury holds that the schedule of fees fixed in 1867 for attorneys and agents prosecuting claims before the Department is still in force. The Department in the settlement of claims will make out two drafts, one for the amount of fees under the regulations for the attorney, and one for the balance of the claim for the claimant. This is to protect the widows and children of soldiers from extortionate demands of claim agents. About 20,000 cases are affected by the decision.

THE Iowa Prisoners of War Association met at Des Moines, Sept. 8. The annual report gave the number of Federal prisoners captured during the war, 213,250; number paroled in the field, 46,668; number incarcerated in rebel prisons, 166 585; 30,000 died in rebel prisons; of those that were released and continued in the service of the country 13½ per cent. died. There are probably 60,000 prisoners of war yet living.

THE Glenham Hotel in Fifth avenue between 21st and 22d streets, New York City, has donned an entire new suit outside and in. Mr. Barry, the proprietor, has devoted the entire summer to making it one of the most attractive and home-like houses in the city. Many of our leading Army officers make it their home when in the city.

IT was not strictly correct to say that no appropriation was made by the last Congress for the Naval War College, as six thousand dollars was allowed for repairs and experiments and furnishing of buildings; heating and lighting, and other expenses enumerated.

THE anniversary of the battle of North Point, War of 1812, occurred Sept. 12, Sunday last, and was duly observed at Baltimore on Monday by the four survivors—George Boss, aged 92; James C. Morford, 91; John Petticord, 91, and Nathaniel Watts, 91.

THE literary event of the year will be the celebration in November of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College.

THE SURRENDER OF GERONIMO.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for September 18 has an excellent likeness of Gen. Miles and one of Geronimo, accompanied by an article in which it says: "The capture of the fierce Chiricahua chief Geronimo, through the indomitable energy and endurance of Capt. H. W. Lawton and his command, aided by cooperating forces, will add fresh laurels to the Department Commander, Gen. Nelson A. Miles. The career of this distinguished soldier has been one of remarkable success. Starting in the ranks of a Massachusetts militia company at the outbreak of the civil war, he made his way up to the command of a division of the 2d Corps, and fought it from the Rapidan to the Appomattox, becoming known as one of the ablest soldiers in the Army of the Potomac. Adopting the profession for which he had thus disclosed rare aptitude, he showed himself one of the very few who could pluck renown even from Indian campaigns, proverbially prolific of hard work and reproaches rather than of glory. He took part in the expedition against the Cheyennes and Comanches, and then, ten years ago, after the Custer massacre, made a famous campaign into the Sioux country, pursuing the Indians through the deep snows of an exceptionally severe winter, fought several battles with them, and forced Sitting Bull to take flight into Canada. Next Gen. Miles encountered and after a hard battle defeated and captured Chief Joseph's band of Nez Percés, who had baffled or beaten off command after command of their pursuers, and were just about to escape to Canada. It was his fortune also to come across the hostile Bannocks, whom he defeated at Clark's Fork. His promotion from the colonelcy of the 5th Infantry to a brigadier-generalship carried him to the Department of the Columbia, where he succeeded in quieting some Indian complaints. When in July of last year Gen. Augur's retirement required a new commander for the Department of the Missouri to deal with the uneasy Cheyennes and Arrapahoes of the Indian Territory, Gen. Miles was summoned. Again when, last spring, Gen. Crook applied to be relieved from the Department of Arizona, where he had been fighting the Apaches, Gen. Miles was selected to take up the hard task, which he has now brought to complete triumph. We may well say, therefore, that the success of Gen. Miles in Indian campaigning has been extraordinary. . . . The prodigious difficulties and hardships of a midsummer campaign in such a country against such a foe

have been recently set forth to the readers of the *Weekly*. . . . About the middle of August Geronimo, worn down, proposed to surrender to the Mexicans, but finding this impracticable, he yielded to Gen. Miles, Capt. Lawton having meanwhile, with the aid of other troops, completely barred his retreat. Throughout this trying campaign, whose conduct demands so much praise for the indomitable energy and endurance of our brave officers and men, Gen. Miles has never expressed the remotest doubt that success would one day be assured."

The Omaha *Republican* says: "The story regarding a fight between the Mexicans and United States troops and the subsequent escape of Geronimo is not believed at Army Headquarters. In fact, the question that now appears to trouble the great warriors at Washington is the disposition Geronimo will make of General Miles and his troops when he captures them." This was written before the news of Geronimo's capture had reached the headquarters at Omaha. The main question that now agitates the public is what disposition the croakers who were continually belittling Gen. Miles's ability to capture the Indians will make of themselves? Will the *Republican* answer.—*Kansas City Times.*

WHAT A WASHINGTON GOSSIP SAYS.

THE correspondent of the New York *Evening Telegram* thus gossips: "There are likely to be some surprises for certain officers of the Navy before long. About three years ago the Navy Department was very much scandalized over the seizure of a large quantity of foreign goods which had been smuggled into this country by naval officers for their family and friends. There never was much love lost between the Revenue Marine and the Navy. The record of the Revenue Marine Service is one of which it can justly be proud. Since its organization it has never lost a vessel, and the deeds of daring on the part of its officers and men are something of which the whole nation ought to be proud. To a certain extent the naval officers look down upon the Revenue Marine. The Navy considers that it has the honor and dignity of the nation upon the sea in its particular keeping, while the Revenue Marine is only a service to enforce the observance of the laws and to be used in cases of emergency. Thus it will be seen that there is very little love lost between them. Nothing so delights the Revenue Marine officers as to get even with the Navy. A naval vessel coming into port from a foreign country, especially if she has been on a long cruise, is an opportunity not to be thrown away by both customs and Revenue Marine Officers.

"There have been several stories in circulation to the effect that in a quiet way Secretary Whitney has already set men at work to ascertain the names of the men who are carrying on this business. One of the reports is that the vessels of the Navy are nearly all provided with agents whose business is not known to the men, but who are keeping a quiet watch over what is going on. Whether there is any truth in this story or not cannot be ascertained, but it is current here and some of the officers are quite indignant that the spy system should be used in a service where every officer is supposed to be a gentleman of honor."

(Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.)

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.

THE announcement that John C. Ropes, the well-known historical writer of Boston, would give a lecture on "The battle of Gettysburg" at the War College drew to the college a large number of spectators. Prominent Army and Navy officers were present. Mr. Ropes described the battle minutely. He stated how the Confederate troops fought hard and bravely, and the entire lecture was delivered without the slightest partiality. In the highest terms Mr. Ropes praised General G. K. Warren. The widow of the General who was present shed tears of joy upon hearing of the memory of her dead husband.

Commander Bainbridge Hoff delivered an interesting lecture on "Formation and evolutions of the fleet." Capt. Hoff said the basis of fleet division is either the ship, section or group, and that the most modern idea is probably that each line-of-battle ship is a unit in itself, and in order that it may be thoroughly effective it must not be hampered in the use of any of its weapons by having to act as part of a formation with any other vessel or vessels. Speaking of formations and their systems Capt. Hoff said: "It is hardly necessary to go over the thousand and one modifications of the three or at most four simple formations in which a fleet can be arranged. Leading into a fight or bearing down on an enemy's position in column has its advantage. It does away in a great measure with the necessity of signalling. Then it is easier for the captains of the vessels; as they have no position to keep, but only to maintain their position in the wake of the next ahead. It is difficult to bear down upon the enemy in any spread-out formation and preserve the station of the vessels. In steaming into line the captain of each ship must preserve for his vessel: first, the course; secondly, the bearing; thirdly, its station in the line. In retreating the best formation is probably in columns, with the least injured ships nearest to the enemy. In indented column the formation is more concentrated and cohesive, every gun is capable of being used against the enemy, stations are easily kept, and the towed vessels are well protected. Finally there are no complicated manœuvres, so this formation is the best for disabled vessels in retreat, as they can be taken in under the guns of their own fortications, or can enter their ports without any evolution save changing direction."

There are three methods of evolution, those controlled by (1) simultaneous movements, (2) successive movements, (3) direct or oblique movements. In all evolutions performed by a fleet at sea in the presence of an enemy the one important point is that they should be quickly understood by the commanding officers of the ships composing the fleet.

Further on Capt. Hoff said: "It must be borne in mind that a surprise to a fleet by an enemy has ever been dangerous, but with our modern means of warfare it will certainly prove disastrous. This being the case it will require great foresight on the part of a commander-in-chief to have his fleet in such a condition as regards formation that it will not be necessary to perform any evolution of moment in the presence of the enemy. The ideal system of evolution has yet to be perfected, but we are inclined to believe that it will be founded upon the 'isochronic' method. It may be said for this system that when a fleet is manœuvring in the presence of the enemy each vessel is pretty well covered by the remaining ships from any outset of the enemy for purposes of ramming."

General Palfrey, who lectured on the landing of naval forces and their operations in connection with the Army, gave an interesting account of many instances where the naval forces had been thrown together with the Army, and how the victory could not have been gained by the one side without the assistance of the other. It was shown that one gun on shore was as good as eight guns afloat.

Comdr. Hoff also delivered an interesting lecture Sept. 15 at the War College on "The Fleet in Action on the Open Sea." Comdr. Hoff showed that plans of battles should be prearranged, so that when the enemy heaves in sight he can be attacked without numerous signals, and that the ram, which should be freely made use of, was to be considered the principal weapon of the ship. In speaking of the use of torpedo boats in action he said: "If the enemy is sighted and your boats are on board, then retreat, take your time to get your boats overboard, and when all is ready and your boats are formed between you and the enemy, change course 16 points upon signal and stand into action."

In another lecture on naval tactics he said, "that it seemed as if the coming ship would be, as regards her hull, nearly torpedo proof, through numerous water-tight compartments coming up to the spar deck; have her engines, boilers and controlling officers protected; a large number of guns of moderate or even small calibre, labor saving machinery every where, and therefore a small crew; no torpedoes; auxiliary rudder, and guns or tubes for firing some sort of high power explosives. She should also have a capacity for full sail power, and ordinarily to be barkentine rigged."

Lieut. John S. Meigs, U. S. N., opened his course of lectures with an account of the history of naval gunnery.

TORPEDO ATTACK AT NEWPORT.

The resources of torpedo attack and defence were illustrated at Newport on Tuesday last. The *Tennessee* was put in fighting trim and an attack made upon her, which is thus described:

Not even the three big electric lights which illuminate the end of Long Wharf, acting supplementary to the breakwater lighthouse and the dull red orb of the Rose Island tower, could dispel the gloom covering the ship and sea. A fine night for a daring torpedo-boat attack, and just such a night as an enemy would select! The ship had been carefully fenced in by floating booms made from the light yards and masts. The long, swinging boat booms were lowered to the water, and they acted as braces to help keep the floating protectors away from the ship's copper. The *Tennessee* resembled a caged monster with her environment.

It was not deemed best to use machine or broadside guns to repel the enemy, but something else equally effective was brought into use for the delectation of the attacking torpedo flotilla. Steam was got up in one of the *Tennessee's* boilers. A hose attached to the steam and hand pumps and a ready nozzle was in readiness for its destructive work. On either bow and quarter watch was kept, and all was silent on board ship. A number of boats were out on patrol duty, and the crews kept a strict lookout for the wild onslaught of the enemy. A keen-eyed mariner on the forecastle soon after 8 o'clock bawled out, "A boat is on the port bow!" This caused great excitement. Then an officer, peeking through his night glass, discovered a torpedo-boat in the distance. She was heading for the *Tennessee* under full steam. On she came, and when near made a break for the ship. When her prow struck the log fenders it was thrown back. The strong breastwork cracked, but it was the strongest. There was no opportunity to do any damage with the torpedo which was exploded. The water boiled and bubbled, but the *Tennessee* remained unscathed.

Then the moment of vengeance arrived. The pumps and the hose were now brought into use and a powerful stream of cold salt water surprised the enemy. The clothing of the latter principally suffered. By this time a sturdy sea wolf of a tar announced another torpedo boat nearing the ship. The fresh adversary was duly warned by hearing the officer on the bridge shout through his trumpet:

"Bring the hot water hose this way!"

Numerous boats of the enemy now approached the ship from all directions, but the floating wooden fortifications were built so strong and secure as to make it extremely difficult for the boats' noses, as well as hazardous to the clothes of the respective crews, to get torpedoes near enough to do any damage. Sharpshooters, together with Gatling guns, fired blank cartridges and the small defensive torpedoes attached to the ends of the booms were exploded. The wild discharge of water from the hose was the main factor in the work of decimating the bold foe. It can be said that all the torpedo boats were promptly discovered and summarily disposed of. A gun from the *Tennessee* in the neighborhood of 10 o'clock announced that the enemy was no longer in existence, and then everybody sailed or rowed through the thickening darkness past the big fleet of assembled yachts homeward to the wharf.

(From Edmund's Art and Science of War.)

THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

PARTICULAR care should be taken not to post troops on any point from which they cannot reach the enemy with their fire, and from which they cannot move to the assistance of the troops at other points, nor should troops be placed in advance of the general line, where they might be liable to be cut off by the enemy, without providing for their safe retreat by holding, with a strong force, all the roads leading to the position. To illustrate the dangers almost certain to result from an improper arrangement of troops in position, reference is made to the Battlefield of Gettysburg, Fig. 5. The result of the Confederate reconnaissances was to fix upon the ground opposite Longstreet, that is, the left and left centre held by Sickles's corps, as the most practicable point of attack. . . . In the original ordainment of the line of battle, Sickles's corps (third) had been instructed to take position on the left of Hancock on the same general line, which would draw it along the prolongation of Cemetery Ridge, to the Round Top. Now, the Ridge at this point is not very well defined, for the ground in front falls off into a considerable hollow. But at a distance of 400 or 500 yards in advance, it rises into that intermediate crest along which runs the Emmettsburg Road. Gen. Sickles, thinking it desirable to occupy this advanced position—which he conceived would, if held by the enemy, make his own ground untenable—assumed the responsibility of pushing his front forward to that point. The motive that provoked Gen. Sickles to this course was laudable enough, yet the step itself was faulty; for though to superficial examination the aspect of this advanced position seems advantageous, it is not really so; and prolonged to the left, it is seen to be positively disadvantageous. It affords no resting place for the left flank, which can be protected only by refusing that wing, and throwing it back through low ground, towards low Top; but this, in turn, presents the danger of exposing a salient in a position which, if carried, would give the enemy the key point to the whole line. Gen. Sickles's disposition of his troops had precisely this character.

On this obtruding member Gen. Lee determined to make his attack; for, as he states: "It appeared that if the position held by it could be carried, its possession would give facilities for assailing and carrying the more elevated ground and crest beyond. This eccentricity in the placing of Sickles's corps did not become known to Gen. Meade until about 4 o'clock, when he arrived personally on the field, and then he saw the danger to which the corps exposed itself. It was thought to be too late to correct the error, for just at that moment, Longstreet, under cover of a powerful artillery fire, opened his attack, and all that remained for Gen. Meade to do was to support Sickles as far as could be done in the emergency. The final result of the attack was to carry the position occupied by Gen. Sickles, after serious losses and a stubborn resistance on the part of the Union troops; but there then remained the line which should have been occupied in the first instance, and the efforts to carry which resulted in Lee's defeat.

A PRIVATE'S VIEW.

THEODORE F. HALLAM has in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* some satirical comments on War Reminiscences from the point of view of the private soldier. He says:

Sometimes the magazines have "Recollections of a Private;" but this puzzles me. In the first place, it requires a great deal of journalistic enterprise to find a private. In the second place, I don't see how a private can have any recollections of the war. I was a private in the campaign of 1862 through Northern Virginia and Maryland, and in every fight, and I must say that I never saw a single battle or had the faintest idea of what was going on or what were the results until I was told of it afterwards or saw it in a paper. I was three days at Second Manassas and then slowly made up my mind that there would probably be a genuine engagement next day. When we rebels began to move the night after Sharpsburg, I had an idea that it was with a view to open a battle in the morning, and when we got to the Potomac and started in I couldn't comprehend why we hadn't tried a fight first. Fighting, as we generally were, with a long line over miles of front, in woods for the most part, and over hills and valleys, I don't believe that any private ever saw more than a small part of a battle (except at Fredericksburg) or knew a skirmish from a general engagement, or a reconnoissance from an attack. I have seen say as much as a brigade emerge from the woods on the other side, and we have let into them with our shells until shells came flying—I couldn't always tell from where—around and about us, or until that brigade got near our woods where our men were, and have then seen that brigade go back faster than it came. Then I have seen our men go across the same opening and come back in the same energetic style. But I never knew a whole battle till afterwards. I haven't the exact recollection of incidents which appertained to a certain friend of mine, who could refer to such details as "a small persimmon tree standing about eleven feet to the northeast of a pond thirty-seven yards west of a lane leading southward from the main cemetery road."

It was this sort of exactness which caused him to be selected by the caucus as Chairman of the Committee of Confederate War Lies. But his position was captured from him not long ago by one of the high State officers in Kentucky in this wise: I had been telling of seeing a shell go through a screen of fresh earth at the head of a new line of breastworks and fall in the ditch unexploded, and how the men rushed for it without waiting to see if it was loaded. The General then said he saw one strike outside and roll over the parapet into the shovel of a man who quietly heaved it over again. "And in less than two minutes," he said, "another shell did exactly the same thing and the same man heaved that one over on the outside in the same way, and—" but at this point the audience left the General to keep him from literally wearing that man out with shovelling shells over the parapet.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

THE Society of the Army of the Tennessee held its reunion at Rock Island, Ill., this week, amid much enthusiasm. The society on Wednesday visited the camp of the County Veterans' Association, and were received with cordial greetings. Gen. Sherman being introduced made a brief but pithy address. Gen. John A. Logan followed with a stirring oration. In the evening the society held a reception in Harper's Theatre.

On Wednesday the election of officers took place as follows: President—Gen. W. T. Sherman; Vice-Presidents—Col. J. F. Howe, St. Louis; Capt. W. D. Leach, Cedar Rapids; Capt. C. E. Lonstrum, Galesburg; Major Charles H. Smith, Cleveland; Major A. V. Bohn, Leadville, Col.; Surg. S. C. Plummer, Rock Island; Capt. J. C. DeGress, Austin, Texas; Capt. C. C. Chadwick, Detroit; Lieut. G. W. Hill, Rosedale, Kas.; Col. Edward H. Wolf, Rushville, Ind.; Capt. E. Spear, Minneapolis; Major George B. Hagin, Des Moines; Recording Secretary—Col. L. M. Dayton; Corresponding Secretary—Gen. A. Hickenlooper; Treasurer—Gen. M. F. Force.

Gen. Sherman closed the proceedings with a brief address. The next reunion will be at Detroit, the second Wednesday of September, 1887.

CHANGES AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE Kansas City *Times* says: Information has reached here that Troop L, 4th Cavalry, commanded by Captain T. J. Wint, and Troop B, 3d Cavalry, commanded by Captain J. B. Johnson, would be relieved by a troop of the 9th and one of the 5th Cavalry about the middle of October. It is not known what troops of these regiments will be selected, but it is believed that the troop of the 5th Cavalry will either be Capt. Babcock's or Hays's. Troop L will go to Arizona, where the 4th Cavalry is stationed, while Troop B is more than likely to replace the troop of the 5th Cavalry should it be taken from the Indian Territory.

Later information is that Troop M, 5th Cavalry, has been selected as the troop. It is commanded by Capt. John B. Babcock. It is believed that in case a troop of the 9th Cavalry is ordered there that it will be Capt. Cooney's Troop A.

HONORS TO MILES AND LAWTON.

At a mass meeting at Tucson, Arizona, held last week, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, No event in the history of Arizona has caused such a thrill of emotion in the breasts of our citizens as the capture of Geronimo and his accursed band of red-handed murderers; and whereas, General Miles stated when he first took command of this Department, that he thought the Apaches ought to be conquered within six months; and whereas, he has more than complied with the hope then expressed; and whereas, our warmest gratitude is due General Miles for his vigorous and sagacious policy, his courteous attention to the expressed wishes of the people, his wise and judicious selection of officers, and his calm determination to succeed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we yield to General Miles the distinguished honor of having accomplished the grandest achievement in the annals of Indian warfare.

Resolved, That we feel deeply grateful for the kindly manner in which he has received our citizens and has interested himself in their welfare.

Resolved, That we tender Gen. Miles and the officers and men under his command, our sincere thanks for their untiring energy and persistent zeal in the prosecution of their herculean task. That we rejoice in their success and feel proud to add our united testimony in favor of the just meed of praise which their distinguished acts merit.

Resolved, That we honor and respect Gen. Miles as the first commander who has inaugurated the policy of the removal of the Indians from the Territory, thus voicing the universal sentiment of the people and adopting the only remedy which can secure permanent peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That in the selection of Captain Lawton for the work assigned him, Gen. Miles has added new laurels to his well-earned fame, and that the services of this distinguished officer will never be forgotten by the people of Arizona.

Resolved, That Captain Lawton has endeared himself to the people by the determination, bravery and military skill which he has exhibited in the performance of this severe duty; that his relentless pursuit of Geronimo is without a parallel, and that his ceaseless vigilance and untiring march through an unknown and foreign country during the summer season, suffering for water and provisions, ever pushing on and forward, regardless of every obstacle, until complete success crowned his efforts, is a record of the most brilliant exploits and heroic endurance, which will cover his name with immortal renown.

The Society of Arizona Pioneers has

Resolved, That through the Society of Arizona Pioneers the people of Arizona tender their heartfelt thanks to the President of the United States for his prompt attention to our request made through the Society of Arizona Pioneers for the removal of the Apaches from our midst and to Gen. Miles, the gallant and efficient soldier, and his command is due our everlasting gratitude.

The Democratic Territorial Convention, held in Arizona Sept. 6,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that Gen. Nelson A. Miles is entitled to the confidence and heartfelt thanks of the people of Arizona for the successful campaign he has waged against Geronimo and his band of hostile Apaches, and for his earnest and successful efforts to secure the removal of all troublesome Apaches from Arizona and New Mexico to some point far from their haunts in these territories; and this convention hereby tenders its congratulations to Gen. Miles and thanks to Capt. Lawton and his brave soldiers whose courage has, for the first time in the history of the Chiricahua Apaches, forced the unconditional surrender and acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Government of the United States.

A recent letter received in Washington from Fort Bowie says: "Geronimo did not surrender unconditionally. He had his life assured him. Geronimo admits that Capt. Crawford's fight broke his power in January last, and he would have been glad thereafter to have surrendered on the same terms as those on which he has just given himself up to Gen. Miles."

In reply to this the Albuquerque, N. M., *Democrat* says editorially:

The recent reports circulated concerning the surrender of the Apaches and detracting from the merits of the campaign have elicited considerable indignation from military men in this section, who feel that it is but an effort to deprive gallant officers and soldiers of the fruits of their victory, and believe that they are inspired by envious critics. People in this community who know all the facts appreciate the great and final success of Gen. Miles's campaign as much as they have deplored the past futile efforts of others to secure lasting peace. Those who know say that Geronimo and his band were never captured or disarmed until Gen. Miles landed them at Fort Bowie last week as prisoners of war, and the statement that Geronimo would have surrendered upon conditions before the recent change in military commanders in this Department is untrue, and that the Indians escaped after being captured and turned over to the civil authorities by Gen. Crook. Military men say that Gen. Miles's campaign was a necessity to bring the Apache troubles to a successful termination. His vigorous campaign lasted only a few months, and Geronimo only gave up when he was exhausted and helpless. He surrendered to the troops in the field, and Gen. Miles simply told him that Army officers never kill their prisoners of war; that they must lay down their arms and do what he said, trusting their future to the President.

(From the N. Y. Tribune of Sept. 16.)

READY TO SWEAR THEY SAW THE SERPENT.

THOSE who are disposed to scoff at the notion of a big, live, slimy, wriggling marine serpent existing in the Hudson River, would better keep away from the foot of West 27th Street, while the United States receiving ship *Minnesota* remains anchored there with Lieut. C. A. Foster on board. The Lieutenant solemnly declares that he saw the huge reptile last Sunday morning, and says it with an emphasis that makes contradiction dangerous. Quartermaster Kane, of the vessel, says the same thing; so does Sailmaker Macy and half a dozen more of the crew. All the marines, of course, believed it from the start, and such is the reputation of the officers for truthfulness, that every able-bodied seaman on board now believes that the monster honored the ship with a visit as thoroughly as those who were on deck when his snakeship hove in sight, and are as ready as they to resent the slightest suggestion to the contrary in the most unceremonious way.

Lieutenant Foster is a quiet, dignified gentleman of about thirty-seven years, twenty of which have been passed in the Navy, and the last man in the world, one would think, to give way to his imagination. He looked straight into a *Tribune* reporter's eyes last night and told the story of the serpent's appearance and disappearance with an earnest and candid air that would carry conviction to the most hardened sceptic's soul. "It was about 9 o'clock in the morning," said the gallant officer, "and I was standing over there on the outer gangway looking down the river. Suddenly I noticed what I thought at first was a spar about thirty feet long on the water about a hundred yards to the southwest of the ship. It was such an unusual thing to see a valuable piece of wood like that floating about that I looked more closely at it. Then, to my astonishment, it began to wriggle about in true snake fashion. A tug boat was coming up stream and it seemed to be moving slowly out of the way. I called to Quartermaster Kane, who was on the upper deck, and pointed it out to him. He at once brought his binocular to bear upon it and watched it while it remained in sight. When I first saw the monster it was lying quite stationary, but as a tug approached it began to move up with the tide at a two-knot rate. I had a good square view of it. Its head and tail seemed submerged, but the part exposed was of a dark gray color. There were no fins or scales visible upon it. At the largest part it appeared to be about eighteen inches in diameter and tapered toward each end in such a way as to lead me to think it was fully sixty feet in length. With the glass the Quartermaster was able to discern the form of the head and tail or the two ends under the surface. When it got up to 28th Street a brick barge interrupted our view and we did not see it again. At one time it could not have been over fifty yards from me, so I know it was not a spar or a hawser, or a shark, or anything else than a great big snake."

Some of the longshoremen who were on the pier at the time declare that they saw the head of the serpent and that it was fully two feet long. Lieut. Foster and all the rest are willing to make affidavits as to what they saw. None of the officers, it is said, has been ashore in a month and were as sober as deacons at the time.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

A BATTALION of the 2d Infantry, another of the 21st Infantry, and Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, from Fort Leavenworth, participated last week, under War Department orders, in the Eighth Annual State Reunion of Soldiers and Sailors at Grand Island, Neb. The appearance of Regular troops was a prominent feature of the Reunion, which was attended by nearly 50,000 people, among whom were not less than 5,000 veterans; and the drill of the infantry and the evolutions of the battery are highly commended by all who were present. The command was organized as follows:

Col. Henry A. Morrow, comdg.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf., A. A. A. G.; Surg. J. M. Brown, Chief Medical Officer.

Battalion, 2d Infantry.—Maj. E. Butler, comdg.; Co. A, 1st Lieut. L. S. Ames; Co. C, Capt. H. Catley; Co. D, Capt. A. Haines and 1st Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie; Co. H, Capt. A. S. Daggett, and 2d Lieut. F. G. Van Liew, Acting Adjutant.

Battalion, 21st Infantry.—Captain W. H. Boyle, comdg.; Co. C, Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 1st Lieut. F. J. Patten, and 2d Lieut. A. L. Parmenter; Co. G, Capt. W. H. Boyle and 1st Lieut. S. E. Sparrow.

Light Battery F, 2d Artillery.—Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 1st Lieut. R. M. Rogers, 1st Lieut. H. Rowan, and 2d Lieut. E. H. Catlin.

The troops remained in camp at Grand Island during the entire week of the Reunion and were kept actively employed. On the last day of the encampment a sham battle was fought which is described by a local paper as follows:

It was intended to represent what might have been the outcome of the Cutting affair. Gen. Morrow planned the battle. Col. Daggett of the 2d U. S. Inf., was placed in command of the Mexicans, and Maj. Boyle, 21st U. S. Inf., of the Americans. The troops participating were 2d U. S. Inf., with Col. Daggett in command, 21st U. S. Inf., with Major Boyle in command, Bat. F, 2d U. S. Art., Col. Woodruff; detached battery, Capt. Corbin; Shelton Zouaves, under command of Capt. J. S. Hodges, the veterans representing the Grand Army of the Republic mustering over 1,000 men divided into divisions, one under command of Maj. H. Russell, of Schuyler, the other commanded by Col. Dudley, of the Regular Army. These were assigned positions on the right and left of the Regulars. The battle opened with a lively artillery fire. This was followed by a rush of battery to the centre of the field. No sooner was it brought into service than a large body of infantry poured forth from the opposite side under orders to capture the battery. Here the enthusiasm of the crowd became intense, and in almost breathless expectancy the spectators seemed to wait for the outcome. Upon nearing the battery the infantry commenced firing. This was responded to by the battery, and for a few minutes the loud roar of musketry and belching of cannon united in a deafening sound. The battery finally retreated, and the battle fairly commenced. Firing opened up on all sides. Charges and repulses were made, and a scene realistic in the extreme was witnessed. Now a retreat would be ordered, then a gallant rally would be made and the attack repulsed with terrific effect, men falling as the guns poured forth their deadly volleys, aide-de-camps hurried hither and thither, while a canopy of rolling smoke covered the field of action. Finally the Mexicans were driven from the field, and from the thousands of intensely excited witnesses there arose tremendous cheers which, mingled with the rattling of musketry, the thundering of cannon, and the wild victorious yells from the troops, making in all an indescribable scene never to be forgotten by those who were in that immense and enthusiastic throng. A gunboat under command of Capt. W. H. Michael ran down the river near the battle field and aided the Mexicans by throwing shot and shell into the American ranks.

Among the military visitors to the camp were Generals A. McD. McCook and Frank Wheaton; Major Sanford, 1st Cav.; Major Hawkins, 10th Inf.; Capt. Humphrey, A. Q. M.; Lieut. Dudley, 2d Art., and Lieut. Wright, 2d Inf. Senator Manderson and Congressman Laird, of the Military Committees, were also present, and paid high compliments to the appearance and discipline of the troops.

EX-SECRETARIES, WAR AND NAVY.

OF the 39 Secretaries of War officiating from Gen. Henry Knox in 1789, the survivors comprise Joseph Holt, Simon Cameron, John M. Schofield, Wm. T. Sherman, Wm. W. Belknap, Alphonzo Taft, J. Don Cameron, Geo. W. McCrary, Alexander Ramsey, Robert T. Lincoln and W. C. Endicott. Gen. Holt is living near Washington, Simon Cameron is hale and hearty at the age of 87, in Harrisburg, Pa.; Gen. Schofield, now the Senior Major-General of the Army, commands at New York; Gen. Sherman is retired and domiciled at New York, Gen. Belknap is practicing law in Washington, Don Cameron is a Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. McCrary is resident counsel for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Co. at Kansas City; Alexander Ramsey is at his home in St. Paul, Minn., and Robert T. Lincoln is practicing law at Chicago.

Of the 30 Secretaries of the Navy, Geo. M. Robeson, Richard W. Thompson, Nathan Goff, Jr., William E. Chandler and W. C. Whitney survive. Mr. Robeson maintains a fine residence at Washington, and practices law at Camden; Mr. Thompson resides in Indiana, and is connected in some way with the De Lesseps Panama Canal scheme; Nathan Goff, Jr., is a Representative in the present Congress, from West Virginia, and Wm. E. Chandler, who resides in a well-appointed Washington residence on I street, is at his New Hampshire summer home.

BOTHERING GENERAL SHERMAN.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 15 (SPECIAL),

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, who left here yesterday for Rock Island to attend the annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, accompanied by Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. Huidekoper, and others, had a busy time dodging the newspaper interviewers in this city. He visited Gen. Terry at the Army Headquarters in the forenoon, and was caught on his way to the train by a reporter who desired his views on some matters connected with the Administration, Mexico, Geronimo, sealfishing and codfishing.

"I know nothing on these matters now," replied he. "You know I am not an official, and my opinions on public matters are therefore comparatively worthless. I am now merely a private gentleman at large."

"You have changed your residence from St. Louis to New York," suggested the reporter.

"Yes, I have taken up my residence in New York; took it yesterday."

"I hope you find the change agreeable?"

"I have only experienced it for one day. My wife and children, however, have been living there for some time."

"Would you mind giving me your reasons for the change?"

"Oh, everybody knows what St. Louis is, and everyone knows New York. Chicago people know as well as I do what it is to live in St. Louis, and can appreciate the difference between living there and living in New York. You can easily draw your own conclusions, therefore, as to my reasons for leaving the former city, and base whatever moral in any way you like on the fact that I have made the change. Don't ask me any questions about politics, please," continued he. "I never heard of it, know nothing about it, have no opinions on anything in the political line. I am tired of public life, and it's not worth while for you newspaper men to bother an old man like me. I am enjoying pretty fair health. I have been taking a tour of about 8,000 miles through a few of the States, and have only just returned. I find my health much improved by the trip."

(Special despatch to the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*.)

GENERAL DRUM INDIGNANT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

There is really a serious conflict of authority between General Miles and the Acting Secretary of War, General Drum. The latter is very indignant over the action of General Miles in sending the Indians south without orders, and is in a mood to make trouble about it. Already angered at General Sheridan's disposition to question his authority, he is inclined to look upon Gen. Miles' action as high-handed and insubordinate. Gen. Sheridan agrees with Gen. Miles that the hostiles should be taken south, and says Geronimo should be hanged with as little delay as possible.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M.—The Marines' Manual was prepared by Lieut. H. K. Gilman, U. S. M. C. You might get a copy by applying to the Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

A. B. asks: I made application for Commissary Sergeant while serving in the Artillery, was discharged, sergeant, re-enlisted in Cavalry, and appointed sergeant the day after re-enlisting; is it necessary for me to make a new application? ANS.—Yes.

G. S. C.—The "United Service Magazine" is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, British service magazine, and the "Army and Navy Gazette" stands about the same as a weekly paper. The "Almanac de Gotha" is in German and French, but not in English.

J. R. asks: How a ship's barber is paid; what his work is, and how long he must list for on a man-of-war. ANS.—Barbers are paid at the rate of $30 per month and are rated as first-class seamen. They must enlist for a period of three years. Their duties are to cut the hair of and shave the petty officers and other seamen.

A. S. R.—Apothecaries in the Navy are appointed by the captain of a ship upon the recommendation of the ship's surgeon. Make application to the first surgeon you see has been ordered to a ship. They are usually appointed for a full cruise. The pay is $60 per month. They rank as first-class petty officers. It depends upon the person himself as to whether he will rank as a gentleman or not.

B.—You will have to get the consent of the National, as well as of the State authorities, to enable you to carry out your scheme of building a dam across the mouth of the Hudson River, shutting in the sea serpent there and using the imprisoned waters as an aquarium for the exhibition of his serpentship. Then again, he might escape while your dam is building; unless you are correct in your supposition that he intends to spend the winter at Albany, lobbying for the passage of a bill which will give him the rights of citizenship and enable him to take proceedings against the daily papers for libellous statement concerning him.

W. F. C. asks: 1. Is a man, when shooting for sharpshooter (recruits excepted), allowed to fire more than 120 scores? ANS.—No. If, however, he qualifies as S. S. in 120 scores or less, he can fire as many scores to better his record for publication as his company commander may see fit to allow (See par. 187).

2. Is he allowed to fire—at the discretion of his company commander—ammunition, for practice, no record of the same being kept? Yes. (See par. 216.)

3. In firing for "practice," the man happens to make a qualifying score, is it right that he should get credit for that score and call out all the bad scores made? ANS.—No scores fired as "additional practice" can be counted or entered on the records as regular practice scores.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Included in G. P. Putnam's Sons' list of books for the fall season are: "The History of the United States Navy," with a review of the Colonial Naval expeditions and a sketch of our present Navy, by Edgar Stanton Maclay, and "Reminiscences of the 'Filibuster' War in Nicaragua, (1855-60,") by Gen. A. W. Doubleday, U. S. A.

Col. George W. Williams, the author of the "History of the Negro Race in America," is arranging for the publication of his "Military History of Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion."

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE THIRTEENTH N. Y. IN A NEW ASPECT.

WHEN on Thursday evening, Sept. 9, the election of Colonel for the 13th Regt. was announced in favor of Lieut.-Col. Edward Fackner, there was a certain crowd who exhibited their low breeding, bad taste and lack of soldierly qualities by continued cheering for the defeated candidate, ex-Col. Austen, and other unmilitary and ungentlemanly demonstration. While not actually led by officers, it is well known that this crowd was, at least, encouraged by some of them, and the laxity displayed by those whose place it was to stop proceedings of this sort, was conspicuous. The number of the participants in this disgraceful exhibition was not large, but there were enough of them to make a tremendous noise, and among them were not a few non-commissioned officers.

The affair and subsequent developments have made quite a stir among the militia public, and this particularly in view of the proud reputation of the regiment for discipline and soldierly qualities. The high standard of drill of the 13th, as shown time and again at its popular exhibitions at the armory and at public parades in the street, gave the regiment a place among the best National Guard organizations. The scenes at the election not only shatter this reputation with one blow and prove that the splendid exhibitions were nothing but hollow show, but demonstrate that the management of the regiment must have been based upon false unmilitary principles for years past. A lack of discipline and military propriety, such as is clearly shown to exist here, must have had a long time to grow and develop. The outbreak was not unpremeditated, nor did the matter end there. Not only have similar demonstrations been given on other occasions, but "indignation meetings" have been held in which the men censure their officers for the manner in which they cast their votes, while before the election papers were got up for signature by the men urging their officers to vote for certain candidates. One 2d lieutenant has openly announced that his captain "must go" because he did not vote as he, the 2d lieutenant, and a small minority of the company wanted him to. A prominent non-commissioned staff officer, it is reported, presided in uniform over an "indignation meeting," where those who called attention to the impropriety and unmilitary character of the proceeding were hooted down. We could cite many more instances of this sort, but enough is given to show the utter want of discipline in one of the most famous regiments of the State.

We do not wish to go into any discussion of the merits or qualities of the two candidates, but we are free to say that the 13th has made a wise choice, and the demonstrations on the part of Colonel Austen's partisans give abundant evidence that they do not represent the element in the regiment which it is most desirable to cultivate. Lieutenant-Colonel Fackner is competent in every respect as a military man, and although not a millionaire is a man of character and being in the direct line of promotion these facts should at once have secured him the position. As long, however, as these places go by election, every man has a right to vote as he chooses, but when the matter is fairly decided the contest should end and everybody abide cheerfully by the result.

The claim that the demonstrations made are not against the colonel elect, who is not objectionable, but against those who voted contrary to the wishes of some of their subordinates, and the fact that probably no more than ten per cent. of the regiment have taken part in improper demonstrations, does not improve the condition of affairs. A military organization in which conduct like that referred to is possible, where men openly censure their officers and endeavor to prescribe the course of action of the former, cannot be relied upon when wanted. The same men who presumed to dictate in the matters referred to, would not hesitate to exhibit their insubordinate spirit in the face of the enemy, and they are no good as soldiers. Immediate reform is necessary and we hope that the report that the colonel intends to sift the matter to the bottom and let no guilty man escape is true. Each of the participants in these proceedings has not only disgraced himself, but brought into disrepute an organization heretofore regarded as a model for the National Guard and as the "mother of Brooklyn regiments."

Since writing the above we have seen a paragraph in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in which it is stated that "the sentiment of the enlisted men in opposition to the action of the officers at the recent election is unqualified and unmistakable. They have arranged to hold a mass meeting on Friday night in the regimental armory to give voice to their disapprobation. That meeting will be held. Strictly speaking, it is an unmilitary proceeding and flies directly in the face of discipline. But it is wise, seemingly, under the circumstances, to afford these men an outlet for their emotions."

We can readily see the unmilitary part of the proceeding, but fail to discover its wisdom. In fact, this last mentioned view of the matter rather surprises us in our usually level-headed contemporary. The proposed proceeding is not simply insubordinate, but downright mutiny, and every military principle demands that it be suppressed at all hazards. If the 13th regiment can produce no better soldiers, then it is better to have no 13th regiment at all.

An "Old Member of the Thirteenth," (who doubtless knows what he is talking about), writes to the Brooklyn *Union* as follows:

As a National Guardsman I read with feelings of indignation and shame the communication headed "The Colonelcy of the 13th Regiment," and purporting to be from the (implying all) members of the 13th Regiment, N. G., S.N.Y., in the *Union* of Sunday, the 12th inst. That all the members were parties to this communication cannot be believed. Certain members, estimated from fifty to seventy-five, are the only ones that are making such ill-advised and disgraceful Austen demonstrations as against the Colonel elect. For such rank insubordination they should be made to answer, every man of them, before a military tribunal. The gross insult to the Colonel elect, and even to the Board of Officers, has grown out of permitting the men in the first place to get up the Austen petitions, thus interfering with the officers' prerogatives, or, to say the least, embarrassing them in making a selection. Were not the men who were instrumental in getting up the Austen petition the same ones who, two years ago, were active in the Fincke petition? If they were successful would not the same scene be enacted every time an office of any prominence was to be filled? In short, are not such proceedings destructive to discipline, calculated to grow from bad to worse; and would any officer of spirit care to hold a commission in any organization which tolerated such proceedings? I venture to say that no one would care to enter an organization where such unmilitary and reprehensible conduct exists. Were not the Austen cheers and the Fackner hisses, in the very presence of the latter officer, an aggravated violation of Article 3, Regulations, and 736, Upton's Tactics?

Was not the communication a palpable and gross violation of Article 7, Regulations? It must be borne in mind that Col. Fackner is the present commanding officer as well as Colonel elect. Here is an election ordered by Brigadier-General McLeer and held pursuant to his orders and to law, at which 24 officers assembled, 13 of whom, including six out of the ten captains, voted for Lieut.-Col. Fackner. Do the malcontents recognize that they are flaunting their insubordination in the face of these thirteen officers, as well as in the face of their commanding officers? It would be a mistaken policy to treat the culprits, they may be justly termed, leniently. They should be brought up with a round turn, especially the leaders, or discipline will be at a low standard in the future. Of course the rank and file constitute "the solid strength and mainstay of the organization," but when they elect their officers they put into the latter's hands certain privileges and prerogatives to which all deference must be observed, else a military organization would become a debating club without a head. It is lamentable that men will allow their feelings to so get the upper hand of them as to put together so many extravagant and positively untrue statements as are contained in the communication in the *Union*; and should the Colonel-elect decline the office, as is suggested in the last paragraph, it would be cowardly on his part and he would be doing the regiment an irremediable injury. Lieutenant-Colonel Fackner's services in the National Guard, now over twenty-three years, is bright and honorable. No man can point to a single instance when he has not always shown the true instincts of a gentleman and the qualities of a good and efficient officer, and the base attempt to make him appear in any other light in the eyes of the citizens of Brooklyn will fall flat among the many friends of Col. Fackner both in and out of the National Guard.

THE FALL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THIS year's meeting of the National Rifle Association (the 14th) began at Creedmoor on Monday, Sept. 13, and will break up to-day, Sept. 18. Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, is the executive officer, assisted by Col. Charles E. Bridges, late assistant quartermaster general, S. N. Y. Most of the matches shot are continuous, running through the whole week, and as they are not finished before we go to press we only give the results of those which were completed, reserving full reports and remarks for a later issue.

Monday, Sept. 13, opened cool and fresh, but with a strong wind across the field of fire, which bothered the shooters to a large extent. The only match finished was the Wimbledon cup match. Open to all citizens and residents of the United States. Distance, 1,000 yards. Thirty shots. Weapon, any rifle within the rules; cleaning allowed. Position, any without artificial rest. Entrance fee, $2. First prize, the Wimbledon cup. The match was won by J. H. Todd, with a score of 115 out of a possible 150. Mr. Todd had won the match in 1884 and 1885.

On Tuesday the most important event was the Shorkley match. Any military rifle, including specials. Distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Any position. Open to all comers. Ten shots at each distance. Entrance, $3. Twelve prizes, aggregating $110, viz.: $20, $15, five of $10 and five of $5 each. As this match is offered by the veteran Major George J. Shorkley of the Army it is equally interesting to Regulars and Volunteers to learn the result, which was as follows:

	800	900	1,000	Tot.
1. T. J. Rabbeth, Boston team..	47	44	38	129
2. John F. Klein, 17th Sep. Co..	45	39	40	124
3. C. W. Hinman, Boston team.	46	45	33	124
4. T. J. Dolan, 12th Regt.....	46	43	27	116
5. J. S. Shepherd, 23d Regt.....	41	39	33	113
6. Jas. McNevin, 13th Regt.....	33	33	43	109
7. R. MacMillan, Pennsylvania.	43	33	33	109
8. Geo. Joiner, 23d Regt.....	33	33	34	100
9. M. J. Merrill, Pennsylvania..	27	36	30	93
10. C. H. Gans, Albany	38	31	24	93
11. D. H. Ogden, 20th Inf.....	36	36	19	91
12. W. M. Farrow, Newport Art.	27	32	24	83

The President's match, which was finished Wednesday, was won by M. W. Bull, 2d Mass., by a score of 64 out of a possible 70 in the first stage and 44 out of a possible 50 in the second stage.

The Judd match, which was shot on Monday and Tuesday, was won by W. M. Farrow, of the Newport Artillery, by 66 out of a possible 70. He was at first tied by Capt. Ezra De Forest, of the 23d N. Y., but won on a "shoot off."

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The National Guard of California has been ordered out for rifle practice during the month of September according to the rules of the N. R. A. as far as applicable. Distances for those armed with the Springfield rifle and carbines, 200 yards. Wherever practicable, skirmish firing will take place.

The 9th Regiment has been ordered to Creedmoor for final general rifle practice on Tuesday, September 28. Lieutenant K. C. Gibson, Quartermaster, has been detailed as Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice. Captain G. Henry Witthaus, the late efficient I. R. P., has been placed upon the supernumerary list. The annual festival of Company H at Lion Park, September 14, was one of the most enjoyable and well attended affairs of the season.

It is understood that an endeavor will be made by Adjutant-General Josiah Porter to so amend the law as to admit of 12-company regiments in order to conform to the three-battalion organization. Of course, this will apply only to such regiments as can raise the necessary number of men to admit of the increase. The 7th at present has sufficient men beyond the prescribed 1,003 to organize two additional companies at once. We have no doubt the Adjutant-General will succeed.

Col. E. A. McAlpin, of the 71st New York, who returned recently from Europe, made his first appearance after his absence in the Armory on Tuesday, Sept. 14. There was a large gathering to welcome him. The officers presented him with a magnificent album containing their pictures and other mementos dear to the regiment. The Colonel entertained them in handsome style.

Here is an exhibition of National Guard discipline, which speaks for itself, and which we give as a military curiosity:

"BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1886.

"A Great Mass Meeting of all the Members of the 13th Regiment, of Brooklyn, will be held in the Gymnasium, at the Armory, Friday night, Sept. 17, 1886, at 8 o'clock, to express the views and sentiments of the rank and file of their disappointment as to the election of Colonel in the 13th Regt.

"As this is a matter of the gravest and most vital importance to the "Old Thirteenth," whose bone and sinew is composed of the rank and file, we earnestly hope that each one of us will make every sacrifice—if such is needed—to be present that night.

"Let every member, old or new, stick to his principles and stand by his own convictions, no matter what influence and threats may be made against him, for they avail nothing.

"Remember, Comrades, united we stand, divided we fall!

"Fraternally, THE COMMITTEE."

Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald has appointed Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Harding, of the 22d, to the position of Acting Asst. Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of the 1st Brigade, and Colonel Harding, who recently declined the offer of the permanent position, has, with the consent of Col. John T. Camp, of the 22d, accepted the temporary appointment. We congratulate General Fitzgerald upon securing the services of an officer of Colonel Harding's ability, although but temporarily, and hope that circumstances will permit Colonel Harding to accept the permanent appointment at a later date.

Company drills in the 22d New York Regiment began on Monday, September 13, with a creditable attendance. This early beginning of the season is with a view of thoroughly preparing the men for the coming inspection on Governor's Island, and the exercises executed are selected accordingly. The regiment, if nothing intervenes, will start early in the forenoon so as to arrive at Governor's Island about 10 A. M., for the purpose of getting in a good morning's work before inspection. The men will carry their lunches in their haversacks.

The veterans of the 9th New York are now holding their reunion on the battlefields of South Mountain, Antictam and Gettysburg, where the regiment was engaged. The affair began Wednesday, Sept. 15 and will last till Sept. 21.

The 32d New York will go to Creedmoor for final rifle practice Sept. 24. Company drills have been resumed.

The final orders for the drill of the 23d New York at Prospect Park on Saturday, Sept. 25, have been issued. The regiment will assemble at the armory at 3 P. M. A general recruit class has been formed under the supervision of Major Charles E. Waters. Lieuts. G. E. Hall and G. W. Middleton have been appointed instructors.

The 3d New York (Gatling) Battery, Captain Henry S. Rasquin, with its usual enterprise, will make "a day" of it at its monthly inspection at Prospect Park, Oct. 23. The battery will assemble at 8 A. M. and devote the morning to mounted drill.

The Massachusetts State rifle matches will take place at the State Camp Ground, South Framingham, on Thursday, September 30. There will be a Staff Team Match, a Company Team Match, an Officers' Match and an Enlisted Men's Match. Officers and men will appear in fatigue uniform.

The muster-out of the 2d Brigade Signal Corps has, we are glad to learn, been indefinitely postponed, which leads to the hope that it will not be mustered out at all. A signal corps, and especially one so well instructed as this one, is an important addition to any brigade, and therefore they should by all means be encouraged.

Col. Fackner, of the 13th N. Y., has placed in arrest and preferred charges against 2d Lieut. Samuel K. Smith, of Co. A, the ringleader in some of the unmilitary demonstrations referred to in our columns elsewhere, and Gen. McLeer will speedily convene a Court for his trial. Every military man endorses Col. Fackner in his prompt action and it is hoped full justice will be meted out to this as well as to any other offender.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has applied to the Adjutant-General to have Lieut.-Col. Benjamin S. Church, lately on the staff of Gen. Shaler, restored to the active list as Engineer on the staff of the 1st N. Y. Brigade. Col. Church is a practical engineer, and Chief Engineer of the new aqueduct.

The application for a new armory for the 11th N. Y., has been forwarded strongly endorsed by the Commander of the 1st Brigade.

The 12th N. Y. had a street riot drill on Wednesday evening, Sept. 15, leaving the armory at 8.45 P. M. by the 44th street entrance. The 5th division marched to the right and held back the crowd on Broadway while the regiment marched out. The route was then taken up to 5th avenue, down to 30th street, to Madison avenue, up to 44th street, and back to the armory. The usual evolutions were executed. On account of the darkness and the crowd which followed, a criticism was impracticable. The simplicity of the movements moreover obviates the necessity therefor. We learn from those who participated in the drill that Lieut.-Col. Dowd made some alterations of his own in certain evolutions, the superiority of which was, however, not demonstrated on this occasion.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

On Wednesday, Sept. 8th, the 5th Regt., Col. W. A. Bancroft, held its annual drill at Cambridge. The place selected is known as Jarvis Field, and is the property of Harvard College, the president and fellows of which kindly granted its use for that purpose.

The men appeared in full dress uniforms, heavy marching order, and would have made a better appearance if the companies had been equalized.

In guard mounting, a number of men failed to come to carry at the command halt—in fact, in some instances the men dressed with their pieces still at right shoulder. The first sergeants opened ranks correctly, but failed to compel the rear rank to close to the right, the result being several bad gaps. The commander of the detail from Co. H, seemed determined that the detail should have the right, and he carried this determination to such an extent that when he halted his detail it was beyond the Sergeant Major. He was of course required to move his men to the extreme left.

During the verification of the details, etc., some of the men, in the front rank especially, were unsteady—heads and hands moving, and spitting being noticeable.

After the sound off, the Adjutant failed to close ranks, and the platoons were marched past the Officer of the Day in open ranks. The guides, in passing to the opposite flank of the platoons, went outside the lieutenants. This should have been corrected at the time.

At 11:05 the line was formed for battalion drill, which lasted until 12, and consisted of the manual by the numbers, the men counting aloud, some simple ployments and deployments, and skirmish drill.

The errors noticed in the manual consisted principally of unsteadiness of the heads, a disposition to spread the fingers, and of three of the guides who executed "parade rest."

During the battalion drill the guides were slow, very slow, in taking their places, and the company and division commanders neglected to step back from the flank when dressing.

In the skirmish drill the unity of the fours was not preserved, and there was in the left wing altogether too much shouting by the company commanders, and too much confusion in executing the commands.

The commander of Co. D persisted in placing his left hand on his sword against his men, and in this manner moving them into position. He should discontinue this practice at once, and substitute good armory instruction, which will do away with the necessity of his pulling or pushing his men into place.

The hour from 2:05 to 3:05 P. M. was devoted to battalion drill, and some very difficult movements were executed with commendable precision.

The markers showed indecision, and there was altogether too much shouting on the part of the officers to the left or right guides, as the case might be, instructing them when to precede their companies on the line.

The skirmish drill was but little improvement on that of the morning, the alignment being poor and the rule requiring the *odd* numbers to kneel and fire, before even numbered men, not being generally observed. The rallies were not made at a run and the deployments were executed in double time and the positions of company officers and file closers was altogether too close to the skirmish line.

At 3.30 line was formed for review by Mayor Russell, of Cambridge. The formation would have been excellent had it not been for a gap between the 7th and 8th companies. The men were very steady while the reviewing party rode

around the regiment, and the wheeling of the companies into column was well done. At the command march there was an uncertainty about the first step, which was not pleasing, but once fairly in motion the step was very good. The cadence was 112 after the first change of direction but settled to 110 before the reviewing officer was reached. Nearly every man of the field music turned his head to look at the reviewing officer and scanned the features of the spectators. The passage of the Colonel and staff was excellent and the salute was correctly and handsomely given. the alignment of the staff approached perfection, the commanders of the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th Companies saluted handsomely and at the proper distance, those of the 2d, 6th and 8th Companies were a little hasty, while the captain of the 7th Company marched proudly by with his sword at carry.

Inspection and muster followed at 4.20 and this formation was the poorest of the day, in fact, the only one which should be called bad. Distances were poorly citimated and the right company having halted was obliged to march by the right flank in order to become disengaged from the rear rank of the company next on its left.

Dress parade at 4.50 closed the work of the day.

The attendance as per morning reports was as follows: Field and staff, 11; non.-com. staff, 4; band, 24; Co. A, 39; B, 45; C, 36; D, 37; E, 36; F, 33; G, 45; H, 36; total, 346. At muster the attendance had increased to 379.

This report may appear critical but it is deserved. If this were the first time this year that the regiment had met for drill some of these points might have been overlooked, but with company commanders who have been in the Service for years, with non-commissioned officers who are required to pass a very trying examination before they can receive the warrants, and with the experience the whole organization received in camp during the last week in July, it is a source of regret that it did not make a better showing.

The commanding officer is a conscientious, indefatigable worker, and it is a shame that he has so little assistance in his endeavors to benefit the regiment. There are certainly several officers now holding commissions who should be summoned before the examining board and tested as to their qualifications.

Col. Edward E. Currier, Asst. Insp.-General, was present in his official capacity.

The 8th Regiment, a twelve company organization, Col. F. A. Osgood, held its annual drill at Salem Thursday, Sept. 9. The street parade, which was indulged in previous to the arrival on the common, caused a delay which was serious, as it interfered with the morning's work very materially.

At guard mounting the men looked well, but were very unsteady; as the ceremony was simply an exhibition of proficiency, it was not at all necessary for the lieutenants to waste so much valuable time in the inspection of the pieces. The passage in review was well done by the men, but the lieutenant commanding the first platoon has a very poor idea of distance, judging by the time he saluted; and the lieutenant commanding the second platoon did not know how to salute, but gave instead the salute prescribed for non-commissioned staff officers.

The formation for battalion drill was without exception the poorest we have ever witnessed. Col. Osgood very properly expressed his dissatisfaction and ordered the companies back to their streets, and had line formed a second time with much better results. As it was by this time 11.2[illegible] o'clock, the time which could be devoted to drill before the recall was sounded at 11.55 was too short to allow of any but the very simplest movements, breaking into column of fours and forming line to the left and to the right. Even these were but fairly done, distances not being carefully observed, and none but the first company marched squarely to the wheeling point when changing direction.

Adjutant's call was sounded again at 2.04 P. M., and one of the markers was embellished with a geranium blossom in his button hole. He also wore brown gymnasium slippers. The companies were very slow about getting ready, and when the adjutant and sergeant major marched out to establish the line, the 1st, 2d and 12th Companies were the only ones correctly formed, the 3d, 4th and 5th Companies were in column of fours with arms at carry, and 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Companies were in line. The 10th and 11th Companies were very slow in getting on the line.

The first movement was breaking into column of fours followed by breaking into column of companies. In this movement distances were not good at all, and in changing direction from two to six files in nearly every company went outside the marker. The poor distances in column showed when the companies wheeled into line. Companies break from the right to march to the left, forming line to the left, were good. This was followed by close column on first division, right in front, and in the deployment there was a lamentable tardiness on the part of the left guides.

In close column on sixth division, left in front, to the colonel's credit, it should be said that when he noticed the markers he promptly ordered them to their places.

The movements, all very simple, showed that the regiment was one-sided, as all were on or to the right, and not one was on the left. In forming for muster, the band played standing in its street and did not march on the line with the companies, but when the column of companies was formed it moved to its place in the rear. At dress parade, at 4.45, the adjutant should have dispensed with the services of two markers, and should have required the two employed to mark the line to retire behind the color company at the command guides post, but four markers were used the same as in a formation for battalion drill. The manual showed improvement over that of the morning, but in the manual of the sword the officers need instruction. This was particularly noticeable at parade rest, when every man took the position which seemed to him most comfortable.

The day's work was very light, less than two hours being devoted to drill, and the ceremonies on the field, consisting of guard mount, muster and dress parade. There were no company drills, skirmish drill or firing.

The entire battalion is very slow in what it attempts, and seems to require some one to act as timekeeper, to see that things are done somewhere near the specified time.

The attendance was as follows: Field and Staff, 10; Non-com. staff, 4; band, 24; Co. A, 29; B, 39; C, 29; D, 42; E, 37; F, 42; G, 62; H, 44; I, 52; K, 45; L, 28; M, 46. Total, 533. There were a few additional men reported at muster.

Colonel Horace T. Rockwell, Asst. Inspector-General, was present in his official capacity.

Captain Brackett, of Co. I, had four men employed in shoe factories whose employers declined to allow them to parade. The captain, hearing of this, sent a non-commissioned officer and two men to the factory, marched the men out, and escorted them to their company. The result of this episode is looked for with great interest, as it is determined, in case the men are discharged by their employers, to test the case in the courts.

THE Grand Annual Complimentary Camp Fire of Judson Kilpatrick Post 143, G. A. R., New York, took place at Union Park on Thursday afternoon and evening of this week, and was a most successful occasion. The committees did their work in an energetic manner, and the veterans and their numerous friends, male and female, enjoyed themselves hugely. "Fraternity" was practiced without stint, and hospitality was the order of the occasion.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery will be held at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Oct. 6. Applications for membership have been received from Lieutenants Redmond Tully and O. J. Sweet, U. S. A., Fort Snelling; Major Charles H. Whipple and Captain Thomas F. Forbes, U. S. A., Fort Keogh, and others. During the coming year it is expected that papers on subjects pertaining to the war will be read by Col. C. D. Kerr, Gen. John B. Sanborn, Hon. Henry M. Rice, Hon. C. K. Davis, Dr. D. W. Hand, Gen. A. B. Nettleton, Gen. S. P. Jennison and other members.

A commandery of Iowa has been formed with headquarters at Des Moines, and the following have been placed in nomination: Commander, Col. D. B. Henderson; senior vice, Bvt. Maj. H. L. Swords; junior vice, Capt. M. A. Higley; recorder, Maj. Hoyt Sherman; registrar, Maj. Wm. S. Robertson; treasurer, Capt. W. D. Lucas; chancellor, Bvt. Maj. Eli Wilkin; council—Lieut. Col. W. P. Hepburn, Lieut. M. A. McCoid, Lieut. H. H. Rood, Maj. G. B. Hogin and Lieut. A. J. Holmes.

THE MESS.

Some paper originates this: "Great favoritism and corruption are said to exist in the British Ordnance Department; but so far as we are informed the German is the most Krupp service in the world. —*Army and Knavery News.*"

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"I never saw such a forlorn looking lot of presents." Clarissa (the bride)—"But, mamma, there's some silverware." "Nonsense, child! Every piece is plated—not even triple plated. I never thought much of silver service reform before, but now I think the sooner it is brought about the better."

—

The captain of the British yacht *Galatea* is named Henn. Aha! Henn—hatchway—lay to—lay two; henn-hatchway—lay to—la— It strikes us that there is a pun there somewhere, but hanged if we can twist it into proper shape.—*Drake's Magazine.*

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Gen. Crook, who is a philosopher as well as a soldier, advances the proposition that "man is more or less savage, according to the certainty with which his food may be obtained." Many besides Crook have noticed that the longer the waiter is in coming the savager is the guest.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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One or two of the newspaper men who went up into Montana to write up Gaul's version of the battle of Little Big Horn, at which, ten years ago, General Custer and his entire company were killed, were not the best riders in the world, even when in practice, and they had not been on a horse for many years. They did not feel perfectly at home in the saddle. In fact they felt just about as awkward as they looked. The 200 members of the party were obliged to go from Fort Custer and over the battlefield on horses.

The newspaper men were close up to Chief Gaul as the latter rode over the battle-ground and pointed out where the Indians and Custer first located—in fact, narrated his version of the great massacre. The journalistic riders were not alone. They were attended by orderlies from the fort, who followed close behind them.

"I wonder," said one of the newspaper men, "why those soldiers stick so close to us?"

"A courtesy to the press," replied a second.

"Nothing of the kind, gentlemen," remarked an old Army officer. "We were afraid you might fall off, and directed the orderlies to watch closely, so as to prevent such an accident."—*St. Paul Globe.*

—

"Say, Jim," he began, as they shook hands, "how do you stand on this Gettysburg dispute?"

"Well, I've favored Sickles all along."

"So have I. Now, see here. Right here on this paper is Gettysburg."

"Yes."

"Along this road is where Hancock came up."

"I see."

"Howard came up by this road."

"He did."

"Sedgwick and his 6th Corps travelled right along here, and swung into action over there on the second day."

"You just bet they did!"

"Let's see? Sykes must have come up by this road."

"Yes, I'm certain of it."

"Now, then, Jim, where were you?"

"Well, our sutler wagon was way off here, say about 12 miles. Where were you?"

"I was with the wagon train off this way, about 7 miles, Say, we've got this thing down to a dot, and we ought to write a letter to some newspaper."

"'Zactly, Jim, and we can't do it too soon. Its left to us to straighten out this tangle, and we're the men to do it."

(From London Engineering, September 3, 1886.)

MACHINE GUNS IN AMERICA.

THE machine gun is a labor-saving appliance. With but half a dozen attendants it will do the work of a regiment of riflemen, and no matter how the battle rages, it will grind out its leaden discharge with the same regularity as if on parade. The men who work it need not of necessity, with one exception, have any special skill. All that is required of them is to supply the ammunition, and as long as there is one cool head and steady hand to direct the aim, the commander may rely on the gun doing its work free from panic and excitement. Such an arm would, we should have imagined, have commended itself to the American military authorities on its first appearace, for it agrees with the genius of the nation, adapts itself to their habits of thought, and is conspicuously due to American inventors. But military men appear to be alike conservative all over the world, and do not welcome novelties, even in the United States, although they may be recommended by competent authorities. . . .

But although the machine gun has not made much official progress in the United States, yet it has many friends in high positions. Recently Brevet-Colonel Edward B. Williston read a paper before the Military Service Institution, in which he insisted upon its value, not only in regular military operations, but as a weapon in use for civil troubles. It is curious to hear an American seriously discussing means for putting down popular risings. The friends of manhood suffrage anticipated that that would provide an instrument, whereby every grievance would find its expression and remedy, but they now discover that even under a purely democratic government a formidable party has arisen, which puts forward impossible demands and enforces them with the bullet and the bomb. The police in America are armed with revolvers, but all the rowdies are also, and can further obtain repeating rifles without difficulty. It is therefore necessary that the authorities should have a more powerful weapon to compensate for the smallness of their number, and Col. Williston is of opinion that the machine gun is exactly what they require. There can be no doubt that a mob would quail more rapidly before the even-distributed rain of bullets from Gatling than even before grape shot, as the slaughter could be made uniform entirely over the front ranks. But he would be a brave man who would seriously discuss such a means of crushing a street tumult in this country, at least at present, though twenty-four hours of mob law would work a change in public opinion.

The supply of small arm ammunition is one of the difficulties of modern warfare. The breech-loader taxes it to the utmost, and the magazine rifle, which is certain to be adopted in the near future, will increase the rapidity of fire. Already, the regulation supply of cartridges is heavy, being among the French 142 rounds; the Germans, 130; the Austrians, 145; the Italians, 138; the Russians, 180, and the British, 180. These quantities would probably not be sufficient for a general engagement, for among the Turks in 1876-7 the expenditure of ammunition in certain cases reached as high as 570 rounds per man. Colonel Williston favors the idea of the reserve ammunition being made up into packages of twenty rounds, as these can, if required, be put into the pocket or suspended to some part of a man's dress. . . .

Colonel Williston enforced his argument for the creation of a machine gun force by pointing out that in any national emergency the army must be, to a great extent, formed of volunteers, and such men, although more intelligent than the professional soldiers, are always lacking in discipline, and cannot be kept under strict command in the excitement of a battle. It is therefore necessary that the general should have a force on which he can depend at the critical moment, and one which will deliver a crushing fire. It is understood that the moral effect of volleys is far superior to that of indiscriminate shots, but none except the most disciplined troops can be got to act in concert in the matter of shooting. The machine gun, however, can sweep the ground like the hose of a fire engine, and by its steadiness and rapidity, give the effect of a continuous volley. Of course if the enemy are in very open order the actual loss inflicted on them will be small, but this is equally true of all kinds of fire.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette*, of the same week, says:

We understand that the Government of India have fully recognized the immense value of machine guns, and that it is probable that ere long a special committee will be appointed to consider the best means of employing the new arm in Indian warfare. The first principle to lay down clearly in any organization of machine guns is, it seems to us, that the work done by them is infantry work. They are not guns in an artillery sense, but, to quote Lord Charles Beresford's words in his recent lecture, they are "clusters of rifles." Some writers have compared their fire on certain occasions with that of shrapnel, but though this may be the case, they should be a distinct arm, and separately organized for use with any of the four other arms. It is worth while to give the views of a well-known officer at the India Office—views which are supported by the best military authorities: "Had there been a couple of 10-barrel Nordenfeldt guns with the artillery at Maiwand, the guns would never have been lost, the cavalry would have been kept so many hours inactive under a heavy fire, and the day would have been saved." Very much follows of great interest. We quote the following paragraph, for it is prophetic: "It seems to me that these guns are bound to be an all-important factor in deciding the result of the next big European war. And the nation which employs them and thoroughly understands their technical working and organization will assuredly come off victor. The result will be, if possible, more electrical and startling than the defeat of the Austrians by the Prussians in 1866—a fact which was entirely due to the superiority of an indifferent breech-loader over a good muzzle-loading rifle."

THE MILFORD HAVEN MANŒUVRES.

(Condensed from the Army and Navy Gazette.)

THE operations consisted in the main of an attempt by an enemy's fleet, comprising armorclads, gun and torpedo-boats, with materials for countermining, to clear and pass through a channel defended as it would be actually in time of war. The channel marked out for the purpose is 3,000 yards in length and 700 yards in width; all other portions of the passage-way to Pembroke being considered as land, or impassable by the enemy. This channel is defined on the south side by light-ships, and on the north side by buoys and the Stack Rock Island. The obstructions consisted of a boom formed of 12-in. balks of timber, laid end-on to the entrance, secured to another by three equidistant chains, and moored in such a position as to form an angle towards the enemy. Before and behind the boom lay a mine field, containing electro contact, observation, boat, and discovery mines. The mine field and boom defence was covered by the fire of the Stack Rock Fort in the centre of the channel, mounting 21 10-in. M. L. and five 9-in. M. L. guns, by the South Hook batteries on the north shore, with 15 7-in. M. L. and five 9-in. M. L. guns, and on the south side by masked batteries on Angle Ridge and by infantry posted to represent quick firing guns. The military force engaged in the defence consisted of one field battery and a detachment of the 2d Batn. Royal North Lancashire Regt.; one garrison battery and a detachment of the Royal Engineer Submarine Mining Corps; one garrison battery and a detachment of the Royal North Lancashire Regt.; a detachment of the Volunteer Submarine Miners and a signalling party of 24 non-commissioned officers and men distributed at the different forts. In addition to the military forces there were also attached to the defence a naval flotilla: Three gunboats, the *Avon*, *Tay* and *Forester*, manned by detachments of the Naval Artillery Volunteers; six second-class torpedo-boats, and six steam pinnaces. These picket-boats represent steamers with a speed of 15 knots, infantry with rifles doing duty as machine-guns. The enemy's force was represented by the *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, *Sultan*, *Monarch* and *Iron Duke*, ironclads; *Hecla*, torpedo-depot ship; *Medina*, *Medway*, *Spey* and *Tees*, gunboats; four first-class torpedo-boats, several smaller torpedo-boats, the steam-pinnaces and rowing-boats of the fleet.

About 8 Tuesday evening the defence boats started out for the fleet; their attack was repulsed by a heavy fire from the *Iron Duke*, *Sultan*, and *Monarch*, and they were promptly ruled out of action,

About 9 o'clock a second detachment returned to the attack, when, in an engagement with the enemy's boats, they were again worsted, and the fleet followed it up by weighing and engaging the forts at long bowls. Under cover of the smoke from the big ships and gunboats, aided by the return fire from the forts, and from smoke rafts, a swarm of small craft of all descriptions were at work upon the mine-field. Nearly all the defending boats were quickly overpowered by their numerous enemies, and although a small party of them delivered a counter-attack upon the ships it was of no effect. For a time the enemy had it all their own way. The enemy had succeeded in fixing gun-cotton charges to the boom, the explosion of which, however, only partially broke the obstruction. The light on Stack Fort now went out altogether, and those on South Hook seemed to be in difficulties. The gunners were blinded, also, by the electric beams thrown upon them from the ships. Frequently it was impossible to make out what was going on, except that the enemy were steadily making progress, and that the outer mine-field was no longer a defence. A little after 1, the *Seahorse* tug, piloted by a steam pinnace, under heavy fire, went with a rush through the entanglements, baulks of timber, and chains of the boom as if they had been ropeyarns, and having cleared the passage, she was only ruled out of action a few maments later, when she passed over an observation mine. Several launches were seen in difficulties at the other parts of the boom, which they had attempted to jump, and some which had gone over successfully were supposed to have been blown up subsequently by observation mines. The channel was now clear, and the *Iron Duke* steamed up to the Stack Rock, supposed to have been silenced by her fire, and took up a position in readiness for the next night's work.

On the part of the fleet there was no doubt that, given a fairly dark night and calm weather, an entrance would be effected through all the engineers' obstructions. All the boats, about 60 in number, besides the countering launches and several dummies, were in position and ready to go up the harbor soon after dusk; and after the torpedo flotilla had been sent on to crush the gunboats, the gunboats and steam-launches towing the countermining barges and smaller boats started, under cover of the smoke, to carry out the programme. Sweeping and creeping operations first took place for wires of the observation mines, then the countermines were dropped and exploded, and then several charges of gun-cotton were attached to the boom, from a gig towed by one of the steam launches, which afterwards drew the fire of the forts from the smaller boat. This plan was carried out successfully several times, the steamboats acting as "forlorn-hopes." Every detail of the attack was successful, and soon after 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the *Iron Duke*, flying the Admiral's flag, was anchored near the remains of the broken boom, and under the silenced guns of Stack Rock. A few trifling accidents are reported, but nothing of any consequence; even a torpedo-boat which had been rammed was ready again to resume hostilities.

Wednesday morning an inspection of the mine-field showed the extent of damage done by the enemy to have been even greater than was anticipated. One line of countermines had been laid right up to the boom and another partly, so that ample space had been cleared for the ships to steam up the channel. The boom from which so much was expected was a great failure, and the naval men simply laughed at most of the obstructions relied upon by the Royal Engineers.

About 9 P. M. the action was resumed, the ships which had moored higher up the channel opening fire, followed by the gunboats, whose electric lights were thrown on to the batteries at South Hook and Angle Ridge to dazzle the eyes of the gunners. The light on the Stack Rock was again thrown across the mine-field and shattered boom, although the guns of this fort were supposed to have been silenced. The same tactics were employed by the Admiral, and under the protecting shield of smoke the sweeping, creeping, and countermining craft soon got to work, and in spite of an intermittent fire from South Hook and Angle Ridge, succeeded in clearing a channel sufficiently wide for the ironclads, the destructive area of the countermines being 90 ft. in each direction, and one line at least being laid the whole length of the passage. The clearing of the channel occupied about two hours, and then the operations came to an end.

On Thursday the fleet steamed up to Pembroke, with the exception of the *Iron Duke*, which was taken once or twice over the passage to test some observation mines. The results were not entirely satisfactory, and the experiment will probably be repeated at night.

It is evident that no defence is adequate unless it includes a very much stronger and more numerous naval flotilla. The advantage of placing the electric lights in the gunboats is also obvious, and the lesson learnt of dazzling the enemy by their beams will not be thrown away. The value of smoke impervious to the electric rays has been made apparent as a cover for operations of the nature carried out by the enemy. It would also seem likely that not one but a series of mine-fields, each protected by booms and gun-fire, is not only advisable, but also necessary. That the victory should lay with the attacking squadron is not altogether to be regretted if it serves as a further incentive to the War Office authorities to perfect their method of defending the harbors of the country.

On Monday, Aug. 16th, the fleet could not attack, because they were unable to fit out their countermining flotilla. If they cannot do this in the comparative shelter of a harbor, difficult as no doubt it was rendered by the wind blowing right in and a nasty sea, what do they expect to do when blockading outside? It appears certain that they must wait for favorable weather; hence a small mine defence may be enabled to delay a powerful fleet for a considerable time—a most important result in these days of short wars. The same day it was intended that the defence flotilla of torpedo-boats should make an attack on the fleet. The second-class boats, 85 feet long, seem to have been unable in consequence of the weather to do this, pointing to the necessity for even larger boats for harbor defence. While, as they were to be met by the 120-feet boats with the fleet, it is evident that their number should have been quadrupled. The attack was well conceived and well carried out on both nights; boats were sent in ahead to draw the electric light and fire of the defence, and in their wake the creeping, sweeping, and countermining boats did their work. But is it not improbable that boat after boat could be induced to go out like this, solely for the purpose of being destroyed? Nor must it be forgotten that in all affairs of this nature the submarine mining defence loses its strongest point—viz., moral effect. On the other hand, it was laid down by the authorities that all water outside the mine-field was to be considered as land, thus cutting off the enemy from attempting what they would certainly have a try at in real war—viz., severing the connecting wires of the observation lines, or destroying the stations.

The following deductions are to be drawn: That countermining is a very difficult operation, the success of which is very doubtful and almost impossible under a well-directed and ably sustained artillery and machine-gun fire. The smallest mine defence, if distributed over a considerable area and at irregular distances, may considerably delay a powerful fleet. Guard boats in considerable numbers are essential to the proper defence of a mine field. They must be powerful, speedy, well armed with spar torpedoes and machine guns, fitted with steel projecting rams for sinking the enemy's boats, and not allowed to waste themselves in futile attacks on ships. Torpedo boats have their special purpose in a defence, but it is principally harassing the enemy and delaying the preparations for the attack; they must, therefore, be capable of going outside the harbor in all but the worst weather. Electric lights should be numerous, powerful, and on both shores, while they require to be placed as low down as possible. It is doubtful if they would live long in action at fixed points. They certainly could not do so at short ranges. The mine field should be scattered, and a few groups be ready to be laid at the shortest notice. The object of the mines is to cause delay and prevent the enemy's ships rushing the forts until a friendly fleet can take them. The contention that torpedo boats are a better defence than mines meets with no support from the results of these operations; and, after all, the cost of one torpedo boat will go a great way towards providing mines. We have already referred to the valuable use made of smoke on this occasion. A suggestion made in *St. James's Gazette* that by firing an anchor with an endless rope attached into the mine field and so drawing smoke rafts up to the scene of action, cover might be provided for countermining operations, seems feasible. Some experiment might be made in this direction.

ENGLAND VERSUS RUSSIA.

As in the volcanic regions of the earth some destructive outbreak of subterranean forces is heralded by increasing activity in the primary volcano, and is accompanied by smoke, grumblings and quakings of the ground, so just now we have symptoms of uneasiness on the part of the Russian mountain. Accounts reach us from all parts of the world of the doings of Russia, which indicate that the forces which are always acting within her immeuse frame are impelling her into action. First we have the Batoum incident, next the threatened occupation of Port Lazareff in Corea, then there is the ever-present raw of the Anglo-Russian Afghan Boundary Commission. We hear, too, that Russia has been throwing out hints that Trebizond and Erzeroum are useless to Turkey, and on the other hand would nicely round off the Russian boundary in Asia Minor, and that she would be very happy to accept them in lieu of the Turkish war indemnity. Then we have the warlike speeches of the Czar at Sebastopol, the increase of the Black Sea Fleet, and the notice of a new smokeless gunpowder, the composition of which is most secret, and which is to effect wonders. All

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these things seem to be the grumblings which precede an eruption. Where will it be, and what will be its object? The late abortive revolution in Bulgaria was doubtless the work of Russian agents.—*Broad Arrow.*

MEXICAN RAILWAYS.

THE Mexican Government has granted a concession for a line to join Durango to the Mexican Central system. A contract has been signed by Governor Teraw, of Oaxaca, for the construction of a line from Tehuacan to Oaxaca. The State Government of Oaxaca is authorized to build the line on its own account, or to organize one or more companies to build it, and to work it for a term of 99 years. Permission is also given to extend the line from Tehuacan to Puebla, or to any other point on the Mexican Railway, which may be considered most advisable. Work must be begun within five years, and the line must be completed within twelve years. Certain Mexican capitalists propose to build a line about 70 miles in length to connect the Mexican Central Railway with iron mines around Zimapan.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE anniversary of the battle of Sedan was observed as usual all over Germany at the military centres.

THE British Admiralty have directed Nos. 68 and 69, first-class torpedo vessels, recently built for the government by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., to be completed for active service and placed in the first division of the Medway Steam Reserve.

THE Emperor William, owing to exhaustion, was unable to attend the German military manœuvres at Strasburg Sept. 15.

THE *République Francaise* publishes a telegram from London which states that "England meditates a grand coup d'etat, and will probably proclaim Egypt a British possession. She will, however," adds the *République Francaise*, "do nothing until she has a sufficient force at Alexandria."

THE French authorities at Havre have seized 11 English fishing boats for infringing the international maritime and fisheries laws in the channel. *Le Paris* says the boats were seized in reprisal for the recent arrest by the British authorities of French fishing boats off Folkestone, on the other side of the channel.

A LONDON correspondent says: "I talked the other day with an intelligent middle-class gentleman on the royal family. He said: 'When the Queen dies, we will have the Prince of Wales for King, but after him there will be no Kings nor Queens for Old England. We are on the eve of a great revolution that will come quietly and in order and surprise no one.'"

A SERIOUS explosion took place recently at the cartridge magazine at the rifle butts, Perrivale, near Ealing, England. Soon after the sergeant-major arrived in the morning, he discovered that the shed in which some 64,000 cartridges were stored was on fire. He signalled the marksman and endeavored to put the fire out with pails of water, but the shed shortly afterwards blew up. The report was heard for miles around. Neither of the men was hurt, although close at hand, and large pieces of iron sheeting were carried over 200 yards.

IN order to test the value of india-rubber and asbestos fibre as a means of automatically plugging shot holes, the *Resistance* has been fired at by quick firing guns discharging shell. The results appear to have been unsatisfactory. The *Resistance* is next to be experimented upon with torpedoes.

THE English War Office have decided to conduct a series of experiments connected with the use of balloons, more especially with reference to their utility in observing the result of the fire of the artillery on the enemy's position or forces. The Royal Engineers are in charge of the experiments.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HOPE has put the Secretary of State for War in possession of his sworn statement, in support of four definite charges against the English Ordnance Department, and Mr. Smith will, it is to be hoped, without delay, be able to arrive at a conclusion as to whether a *prima facie* case is made out.

IN Parliament Col. Hughes-Hallett asked the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance whether it was true that at the fourth or fifth round fired from the new 68-ton gun at the proof butts, at Woolwich, the liner of the gun not only receded from its position, but moved round to such a degree that the groove of the liner came opposite to and coincided with the projection in the gun, thereby rendering the gun unserviceable. Mr. Northcote said the liner was extended slightly towards the breech, and twisted slightly round, but not so that the groove came opposite to the projections in the gun. The firing was continued until the proof was completed. There was no possibility of the gun sustaining any injury from such a cause, and the gun is perfectly serviceable. Liners always shift a little.

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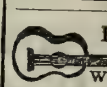
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ELABORATE plans for the defence of British Columbia are being rapidly prepared by the English Royal Engineers, who have gone to the locality to survey the positions. It is expected that the militia forces of the Dominion will always supply a detachment, to assist in manning the fortifications when completed.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* objects to the billeting-off and ticketing of seats in chapel to distinctive ranks of officers and their families. There can be no reason why officers and their wives should not perform their devotions side by side with those of slightly inferior relative rank. They mix together at "receptions" or "at homes," why not at divine worship, like other communities ashore?

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH on Sept. 13 attended a banquet given by the officers of the army participating in the manœuvres at the camp at Lubien, and proposed the health of the Czar, which was responded to with cheers, which the band re-echoed by playing the Russian anthem. News of this reaching the Czar at Brest-Litovsk, in Poland, he at once telegraphed his thanks, and the telegram reached the Austrian Emperor during the night.

WE learn from the *Madras Mail* that a small detachment of about twenty men, forming an escort to Colonels Street and Strover, of the Burmah Commission, were attacked by 150 Upper Burmans and Shans, who advanced upon them with considerable determination, probably supposing that being so superior in numbers there would be no difficulty in overwhelming this small detachment. Very slight cover was available in the open spot where the non-commissioned officer in command had to meet this attack, but he placed his men judiciously, and they coolly awaited the onset of the enemy, who, notwithstanding volley after volley being poured into them, still pressed on, and not until the men of the 5th fixed bayonets and advanced to the charge, did they retire, leaving eleven dead bodies on the ground, and it was subsequently ascertained that their loss in killed and wounded amounted altogether to about fifty or sixty. The commander-in-chief has promoted the non-commissioned officer to the rank of native officer, over the heads of many of his senior non-commissioned officers.—*Broad Arrow.*

IT is stated that M. Goubet, a French engineer, has invented a new type of boat which is destined to revolutionize naval tactics. This *bateau-poisson*, as it is called, is designed to place torpedoes under the very keels of ships.

THE *Popolo Romano* reports that in consequence of a report made by Gen. Boudet, important reforms relating to the service of military aerostatics will be submitted for approval to the Minister of War in France. Among the reforms already decided upon, at least in principle, will be the independence of the Service of Aerostatics, which at present is under the Technique Section of Engineers and the Commission of Military Telegraphs. A decree is in preparation at the Ministry of War by which the well-known inventor, Comdr. Renard, will be nominated Chief of the Aerostatic Service, under the Chief of the Headquarter Staff. The eight parks of aerostatics, which will be established at Epinal, Toul, Verdun and Belfort, and in the four schools of Engineers of Montpellier, Grenoble, Arras and Versailles, will be succursals of the general depot. All the corps will be shortly provided with aerostatic material. The total expense for these new measures is about three million francs.

THE *Rattlesnake*, the first of the newly-designed torpedo gun-vessels of the *Grasshopper* type, built for the English Royal Navy by Messrs Laird, of Birkenhead, to be ready for delivery to the naval authorities early in this month, is intended to be attached to a squadron as a protection against hostile torpedo boats. She is fitted with engines of 2,700 horse-power, and it is estimated that she will possess a steam power of 19 knots per hour on a rough sea. She will have a powerful armament, consisting of one heavy breech-loading gun, four Nordenfeldt guns, and some quick-firing shell guns. She will also be fitted with four tubes for discharging Whitehead torpedoes. Three vessels of this kind are in course of construction in the government dockyards, viz., the *Grasshopper* at Sheerness, and the *Spider* and *Sandfly* at Devonport.

R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSILL'S REINA." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 4¼, 4½, and 4¾ inches, while their moderate cost, viz. $65, $70, and $75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

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MARRIED.

FULLER—SCHELLER.—At San Jose, Cal., August 25, Lieutenant A. M. FULLER, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss CARRIE M. SCHELLER.

HOLLEY—HOWARD.—At St. James Church, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 1, Lieutenant DWIGHT E. HOLLEY, 1st U. S. Infantry, to Miss LIZZIE LAPHAM HOWARD.

HUSE—WHITELOCK.—At Mount Washington, Md., Sept. 14, by the Rev. M. Pursell, Ensign HARRY PINKNEY HUSE, U. S. Navy, to MARY STOCKTON, daughter of William Whitelock, of Baltimore.

SMITH—RUNDLE.—At Zion Church, Madison Avenue, New York City, Sept 14, by the Rev. Francis Lobdell, S. T. D., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, JAMES THORNE SMITH, Lieutenant U. S. Navy, to FLORENCE SKYRING, daughter of Richard P. Rundle, of New York.

DIED.

BRADY.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., September 9, Post Chaplain EBENEZER W. BRADY, U. S. Army.

CARR.—At London, England, Colonel LEWIS CARR, a captain of the 11th U. S. Infantry during the Mexican war.

COMSTICK.—At Terrace Hill, on the Connecticut, Aug. 15, Captain H. T. COMSTICK, father-in-law of Colonel James A. Bates, U. S. Army, retired.

IRVINE.—At Irvine, Pa., September 7, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG IRVINE, M. D., son of the late Commissary General Callender Irvine, U. S. Army, and grandson of Brigadier General of the Continental Army of the Revolution.

SHARP.—At Fort Assiniboine, M. T., August 28, BEVERLY DENT SHARP, infant son of Lieutenant F. D. Sharp, 20th U. S. Infantry.

VEZEY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., August 27, CHARLES VEZEY, father-in-law of P. A. Engineer H. E. Frick, U. S. Navy.

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No. 1.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 9, highest, 0.32; lowest, 0.26. Record of blows not kept by Government.	5	89,000	43,000	15.8
No. 2.		5	88,000	43,000	17.6
No. 3.		5	85,700	32,800	13.05
No. 4.		5	81,400	31,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	32,400	17.5
No. 6.		6	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,400	39,200	15.25
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UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
P. O. BOX 5346, ROOM 124, POST OFFICE BUILDING, BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, October 13, 1886, for the dredging of 30,000 cubic yards of material and the removal of "Harbor Rocks," by blasting, from the harbor at Scituate, Mass.

For specifications, blank forms, and all information, apply to the undersigned.

G. L. GILLESPIE,
Major of Engineers, Bvt. Lt. Col., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS,

Concerning designs of steel armored vessels for the United States Navy.

The United States Navy Department, having in view the construction, in pursuance of the authority conferred by Act of Congress approved August 3, 1886, of two armored vessels of different types, of about 6,000 tons displacement each, invites the submission of designs from naval or marine architects, from engineers or mechanics of established reputation, all reputable manufacturers of vessels, steam engines, boilers and ordnance; and especially from all naval constructors, steam engineers, and ordnance officers of the Navy having experience in such work.

One of the proposed vessels is to be an armored cruiser, and the other as powerful an armored battle-ship as can be obtained on the above displacement.

The requirements of the Department are laid down in a circular which will be furnished to those interested, on application to the Department, or to Commander F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., Naval Attaché U. S. Legation, London, England, or to Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., Naval Attaché U. S. Legation, Paris, France.

The designs submitted will be carefully examined, and one of each type will be selected for purchase, provided it can be obtained at the price mentioned in the Circular and otherwise conforms to its terms.

After purchase, the Department will be at liberty to make such modifications in the design as it may desire. It will then order working drawings. These must embody the modifications, and must conform in price and otherwise to the terms of the Circular.

Designers are at liberty to offer any design deemed by them most desirable, whether conforming to the data prepared by the Department or not. The designs must, however, conform to the conditions named in the Act of Congress above referred to, or they will not be considered. These are as follows:

"Two sea-going double-bottomed, armored vessels of about 6,000 tons displacement, designed for a speed of at least sixteen knots an hour, with engines having all necessary appliances for working under forced draught, to have a complete torpedo outfit, and be armed in the most effective manner."

Designs not accepted will be returned, and no copies taken or retained by the Department. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1886.

Proposals For Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST. Cor. Greene, New York City, Aug. 28, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 20th, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores, stove parts, tools, rowboat, wheelbarrows, etc., etc., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the Department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened Sept. 20, 1886," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
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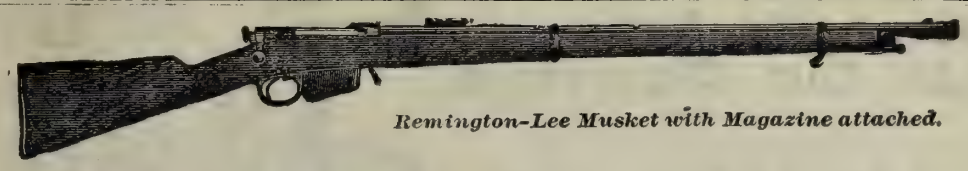
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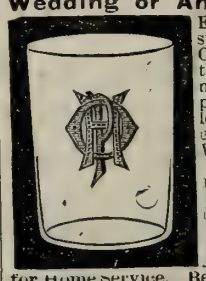
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SEVERAL of the new recruiting detail arrived in New York this week and will formally report to the Superintendent on Friday next, Oct. 1.

THE "Hilton Trophy" passed this week out of the possession of the Division of the Atlantic into that of the State of Massachusetts, as represented by the winning rifle team.

ORDERS have been issued from the Navy Department for the necessary repairs to the *Alert*, now at the Mare Island yard, Cal., and instructions given to have her completed within sixty days. It will require about $20,000 to put her in good condition for sea again.

A SMALL revolution was attempted in Madrid on the evening of September 20 by some of the Spanish troops stationed in that city. It amounted to little more than a mutiny and was speedily quelled, not, however, before several officers and soldiers had been killed. All of the officers implicated have been condemned to death.

THE annual reports of Division and Department Commanders and others began to arrive in Washington this week and as soon as considered by the Secretary of War will be given out for publication. Our columns, from week to week, keep close up with current events of interest to the Services, but we hope to reproduce in due season the chief features of the reports.

WE stated that the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs will be open for patients in October. This was the intention, but unfortunately the opening will be delayed until December. The appropriation for some necessary work in furnishing the buildings, such as mantels and grates, bath tubs, heating bath house, etc., were not passed until the very last days of the session of Congress, and the contracts are not made for the above work yet, and there are so many delays about all Government work, in advertising for thirty days and referring proposals to Washington, that delay is unavoidable.

THE new cruiser *Atlanta* seems to have been launched under a lucky star. From the start her record has been satisfactory; and from the report of the run from New York to Newport, whence she has gone for compass adjustment, it appears that fortune has not deserted her. During her run through Long Island she averaged a fair speed, and the engines performed satisfactorily. Should the *Atlanta* find herself to the southward of Cape Hatteras during the present trip, she might encounter all the "weather" requisite for a trial trip at sea, especially if she should encounter the earthquake which the alarmist WIGGINGS tells us is to result from the shifting of the centre of gravity of the earth on the 29th of September, creating great disturbance along a belt running from Fernandina, Fla., and thence to Galveston and Houston, Texas.

THE present *Boston* is the fourth of the name borne on the Navy List of the United States, omitting from the enumeration the vessel of this name which was sunk on Lake Champlain Oct. 12, 1776. The first ship to bear this name was built in Boston, Mass., in 1776. She mounted twenty-four guns and was captured at Charleston, S. C., May 12, 1780, by the English squadron when that city surrendered. At the time she was commanded by Capt. SAMUEL TUCKER, appointed March 15, 1777. The second *Boston* was a ship of twenty-eight guns, 250 men, and was of 700 tons burthen. Like the first, she, too, was built at Boston in 1799. She carried a Minister to France, and afterwards made a cruise in the Mediterranean. She was burned at Washington, D. C., by the British in 1814. The third *Boston* was also constructed in the city whose name she bore, in 1825. This one was also a ship of 700 tons, and carried a battery of eighteen guns. She was lost at Eletheura, W. I., Nov. 15, 1846.

THE San Francisco *Report* expresses surprise to find a veteran General like HOWARD complaining that General MILES ignores him. "When General DAVIS," says the *Report*, "virtually ignored General SCHOFIELD, in the conduct and conclusion of the Modoc war, SCHOFIELD was wise enough to drop the subject, and HOWARD would do well to follow his predecessor's example. Division Commanders, stationed at San Francisco, cannot direct Indian campaigns upon the Oregon or Arizona frontier." "It is interesting," it adds, "to note that MILES'S treatment of the Apaches is quite similar to DAVIS'S treatment of the Modocs. The Modoc chiefs were deported to Fort Klamath, where they were tried by a military commission (and executed.) The Apaches are hustled off to Florida, while GERONIMO and his gang are taken to some place best known to MILES and the War Department, where they, no doubt, will also be tried by a commission." We have been aware for some time that the ranking officers of our Army found occasion for dissatisfaction in the disregard by the War Department of the usual routine in the transmission of orders. These have been sent direct from Washington to Department Commanders, and even to post commanders, and Division headquarters, in some cases, left in ignorance of the fact until the information came from subordinates. This is naturally calculated to disturb the equanimity of a division commander, however much it may be supposed to promote the efficiency of the Army.

ALTHOUGH the Act for the increase of the Navy came upon the Department in midsummer, when most of the officials and officers were off on a vacation, considerable work has been done towards carrying out its provisions. The plans and specifications for one of the vessels (*Baltimore*) therein provided for have already been matured and bids invited for its construction. Advertisements and circulars have been issued inviting plans for the two armored cruisers, and bids have been invited from iron and steel manufacturers for furnishing the heavy gun forgings and armor plates for all the vessels. A board, consisting of Naval Constructors S. H. POOK, W. L. MINTONYE and W. H. VARNEY and Asst. Naval Constructor LEWIS NIXON, has also been appointed, and is now at work examining into the condition of the double-turreted monitors, with a view to their completion, as directed in the Act. Another board, consisting of Captains HOWELL and BRADFORD and Commander GOODRICH, is at work arranging a contract with the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company for the dynamite gun cruiser authorized at a cost of $350,000; the Ordnance Bureau is maturing plans for the first-class torpedo boat authorized at a cost not to exceed $100,000, and a board, the detail of which has previously been published, has been appointed to conduct the experiments with torpedoes, for which purpose $75,000 was provided. Thus it will be seen that a step, even if only initial, has been taken to carry out every provision of the bill. The bulk of the work is, of course, yet to be done, and the Department will find it hard struggling to keep up with the work this autumn, especially since the annual reports, estimates, etc., are yet to be looked after.

CONSIDERING the subject of our constantly increasing National surplus, about which the politicians, the papers and the politico economists are troubling themselves, the *Real Estate Record* says: "But why not take the bull by the horns and get rid of our surplus by spending it? Why not build a navy, encourage a merchant marine, fortify our defenceless cities, and make generous expenditures for our harbors and waterways? We could spend $500,000,000 to the immense advantage of the country. With that amount of money our sea coast could be made unassailable by means of fortifications, floating batteries and torpedo boats. Our Navy could be reconstructed. We do not need ships of war for aggressive purposes, but we ought to encourage the building of splendid American steamships and keep them plying between our own and foreign ports. Then we could make a ship canal of the Erie, construct the Hennepin Canal and so join the Mississippi to the Lakes and New York; $500,000,000 thus spent would be worth $5,000,000,000 in giving us a sense of security against foreign aggression, as well as in developing our internal and external commerce. The party who will favor these views, which will realize the imperial destiny of this nation is the one which will rule it for the next half century. But the contemptible cheese-paring and candle end saving of the HOLMANS, RANDALLS and CARLISLES will disgust the country and discredit the party which they profess to lead."

AMERICAN ship builders do not seem to receive the invitation to bid for the construction of the new vessels of war, with that degree of enthusiasm which formerly showed itself when opportunity was afforded for a large government contract. A fortnight has elapsed since the advertisement was issued, and only one firm—the Union Ironworks of San Francisco—has thus far made application to examine the specifications and plans prepared for the use of bidders. When bids were invited for the construction of the *Chicago* and other vessels three years ago, the ship builders were on hand some time before the advertisements were issued, and began overhauling the plans and forming their estimates the moment they were open for inspection. The officials of the Navy Department are not a little surprised at the backwardness of the builders this time, especially since the time for submitting bids is very short, and they are beginning to feel a little suspicious of a boycott. Indeed, there are some who confidently assert that not a single bid will be submitted. They have several theories to explain this. In the first place they say there is no firm prepared to complete the vessels in the time officially advertised, and that builders are consequently unwilling to risk the forfeit of the large "penal sum" required to be deposited. Mr. ROACH'S late experience with the Department has certainly not been such as to encourage ship builders to compete with him for its favors, especially as considerable trouble would likely be experienced in getting bondsmen.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT C. F. ROE, 2d U.S. Cav., is at Highland Falls, N. Y.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., is expected to rejoin at St. Augustine, Fla., early in October.

LIETUENANT C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Art., is on a short visit to Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week, to be absent until about Sept. 30.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT TODD, 1st U. S. Art., lately visiting in Boston, is on his way to Vancouver Barracks.

ADJUTANT J. D. C. HOSKINS, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks on Wednesday from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Fort Porter, N. Y., is visiting at Cleveland, O.

LIEUTENANT H. C. NEWCOMER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will leave Mt. Morris, Ill., next week, for Willet's Point.

CAPTAIN R. G. SHAW, 1st U. S. Artillery, has changed station from Alcatraz Island to the Presidio of San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT C. A. WILLIAMS, regimental quartermaster, 21st U. S. Infantry, and family, have been visiting friends at Minneapolis.

LIEUTENANT LEROY E. SEBREE, Signal Corps, U. S. A., arrived in Washington from Texas this week, and came to New York on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN E. VAN A. ANDRUSS, 1st U. S. Artillery, under recent orders, takes his battery from Fort Winfield Scott to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

MAJOR W. F. TUCKER, Paymaster, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from Chicago, whither he went to attend the funeral of his father.

CAPTAIN A. C. MARKLEY, 24th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Sill, and Lieut. J. G. Bellinger, 5th Cavalry, of Fort Riley, will spend the winter abroad.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. HEYL, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., arrived in New York this week to enter upon a tour of recruiting service.

CAPTAIN G. W. H. STOUCH, 3d Infantry, who left New York last week with recruits for the West, will shortly join his company at Fort Shaw, Montana.

LIEUTENANT R. W. YOUNG, 5th U. S. Artillery, left New York early this week for Salt Lake City, to join Light Battery D (Rawles) at Fort Douglas, Utah.

MRS. MILES, wife of General N. A. Miles, U. S. A., was expected in Washington this week from Massachusetts. The General may come East in November.

MAJOR S. S. SUMNER, 8th Cavalry, and Mrs. Sumner, have arrived in the East, the Major being under orders to report in a few days for a tour on recruiting service.

WILLIAM POPE, the negro who shot Gen. Augur, U. S. A., on the night of August 15 last, has been held for the Grand Jury in $1,000 bail for assault with intent to kill.

LIEUTENANT C. H. COCHRAN, who is to be married, Sept. 29, to Miss Granger, at Zanesville, O., was a spectator last week at the rifle contest at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT R. J. C. IRVINE, 11th Infantry, lately appointed regimental adjutant by Colonel Dodge, is an efficient officer of varied experience. He was appointed in 1879.

LIEUTENANT E. T. C. RICHMOND, 2d U. S. Artillery, at present on leave from Little Rock Barracks, will join at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, early in October.

CAPTAIN T. M. K. SMITH, 23d U. S. Infantry, has returned with his company to Fort Porter, N. Y., from a pleasant tour at Fort Niagara during the rifle competitions.

LIEUTENANT E. C. KNOWER, 3d Artillery, in command of Battery I, went from Fort McHenry, Md., to Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week, for a tour of rifle practice.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., has highly complimented Major Merritt Barber, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., for his admirable management of affairs at the Department Headquarters at Whipple Barracks, during the past eight months when the Commanding General was absent in the field.

GENERAL C. B. COMSTOCK, U. S. A., presided over a meeting of the Mississippi River Commission held in New York a few days ago. Several delegations from the South were present and gave their views as to the disposition of the money appropriated by Congress for improvements in the river.

"IT is right and proper," says the Philadelphia *Press*, "to applaud and honor Gen. Miles for his excellent work in capturing Geronimo and the murderous Apaches. On the other hand, it would be unjust and ungrateful not to admit that for much of the information and experience which made his campaign successful Gen. Miles is indebted to Gen. Crook."

LIEUTENANT E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, has won great praise for his management as executive officer at Creedmoor during the recent fall meeting. One paper says: "It has been agreed that there has been less 'kicking' and fewer complaints than in many a year past. Lieut. Zalinski has a quiet way of deciding disputes which has given general satisfaction."

LIEUTENANT W. H. JOHNSTON, U. S. A., one of the judges at the recent competitive drill at Jacksonville, Ill., is reported as saying, as he passed through St. Louis, that no award had been made yet, for the reason that the judges received instructions from the commandant to place their marks in a sealed envelope and hand them to one of the officers, to be kept by him until the question as to what companies were entitled to drill was settled.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., has taken temporary quarters at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

CAPTAIN W. S. STARRING, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., has assumed charge of the Ordnance Depot at Cheyenne, Wyo.

CAPTAIN J. H. DORST, 4th Cavalry, delivered his Indian charges to Colonel Langdon at St. Augustine early in the week.

GENERAL N. A. DAVIS, U. S. Army, retired, celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday on Monday of this week, September 20.

CAPTAIN M. C. FOOTE, 9th U. S. Infantry, who was present at the surrender of Geronimo, has returned to Fort Wingate, N. M.

CAPTAIN B. B. KEELER, 18th Infantry, now on sick leave at Asheville, N. C., hopes to be able to join his regiment in October.

GENERAL BARON DE CHARETTE, of the French Army, after a brief stay in New York, sailed for France on Saturday last.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. G. TILFORD, 7th Cavalry, left Fort Meade, Dakota, this week, to be absent until the end of October.

COLONEL RICHARD I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Sully, Dakota, in a few days for the East to spend the winter.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLY, 3d U. S. Artillery, will prolong his stay in Bogota, U. S. of Colombia, until the latter part of October.

MAJOR JOHN E. BLAINE, Paymaster, U. S. A., on leave from New York City, was a recent guest at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.

GENERAL H. J. HUNT, U. S. A., celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday Sept. 4. We are glad to know that he is hale and hearty.

LIEUTENANT J. K. CREE, 3d U. S. Artillery, on sick leave from Fort McHenry, Md., is visiting at Meadville, Pa. He will rejoin early in October.

LIEUTENANT H. R. ANDERSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, on leave for some time past, will join at Ft. Adams, R. I., for duty towards the end of September.

MAJOR J. E. BLAINE, Paymaster, U. S. A., lately on leave in St. Paul, takes station at Helena. Major W. H. Eckels, now at Helena, goes to St. Paul.

COLONEL F. BRIDGMAN, U. S. A., registered at the Palmer House, Chicago, this week, and Lieutenant R. P. Brown, 4th Infantry, at the Sherman House.

COLONEL G. L. GILLESPIE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Lieutenant R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th U. S. Infantry, were in Chicago a few days ago.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN leaves Washington this week so as to be at Fort Leavenworth by Sept. 28th, and witness the conclusion of the Army contest and present the prizes.

GENERAL STANLEY has selected his son-in-law, Lieutenant D. J. Rumbough, 3d U. S. Artillery, in place of Lieutenant S. L'H. Slocum, 8th Cav., who shortly relinquishes his position.

MAJOR W. J. VOLKMAR, Assistant Adjutant-General, will shortly take Colonel H. Clay Wood's place at the Headquarters Department of the Columbia, the latter coming to the A. G. O. for duty.

1ST LIEUTENANT B. H. HANDFORTH, 11th U. S. Infantry, is spending his sick leave at his parents' home, Hoboken, N. J. He has fully recovered the use of his voice and otherwise is improving in health.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. MORTIMER LEE, U. S. Army, who have been spending the summer in the White Mountains, will return to Boston, Mass., the last of this month, stopping at No. 49 Union Park for the winter.

MAJOR THEO. J. ECKERSON, U. S. A., with Mrs. Eckerson, have crowned their summer sojourn in the White Mountains by a stay of a month in Boston, and will resume their residence in Washington September 30.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD is reported as saying that a recommendation was made by Gen. Miles that the Apache tribe be taken to Fort Leavenworth and the Warm Springs to Fort Riley, but for some reason this was not approved of.

MISS VOGDES has left Sea Bright for Elberon, where she will spend the month of October with Mrs. Walter Hauxhurst at the Sea View Cottage. Mrs. Hauxhurst will entertain quite a party of young people, and the month will be passed in a round of gaiety.

MR. SEDGWICK arrived in Washington Sept. 20 and repaired early to the Department of State, where he spent an hour or more in conversation with Asst. Secretary Porter and Chief Clerk Brown, and upon the arrival of Secretary Bayard he formally reported his arrival in Washington and the completion of his errand to Mexico.

CAPTAIN GEO. F. PRICE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, says the Wichita *Daily Beacon*, "is domiciled at the Occidental, attending to business before the Federal court. Capt. Price has had charge of the frontier, lying between the boomers and the Territory, since last spring. He has managed affairs in the Territory with a firm and unyielding, yet kindly hand, impressing all with the conviction that law must be obeyed, at the same time avoiding conflict of every kind. We have had the pleasure in a number of meetings, of becoming quite well acquainted with him, and he impresses us as being a fine soldier, an honorable and able officer, and a well informed gentleman."

THE Omaha *Excelsior*, of Sept. 18, says:

Maj. John B. Keefer, Paymaster, is visiting at Sidney garrison. Maj. Keefer is Mrs. Lieut. Duncan's father.....Mrs. Dempsey and Miss Anna Dempsey, mother and sister of Captain C. A. Dempsey, 2d Inf., are visiting the latter at Fort Omaha. Mrs. Demsey is quite old and has not visited her son since the regiment went West in 1877 .....Mrs. Captain Ulio has joined her husband at Fort Omaha, from Spokane Falls, W. T., her home, where she has been visiting with her parents since her husband left Fort Cœur d'Alene in July last.....Miss Sadie Henry, daughter of Col. Henry, has sailed for Bremen and will pass a year, and perhaps two years, in Dresden perfecting her musical studies. She is a very accomplished pianist.

MAJOR H. A. THEAKER, 15th U. S. Infantry, recently promoted, has gone to Fort Randall, Dakota.

CAPTAIN S. H. LINCOLN, 10th Infantry, of Fort Lyon, Col., will spend October and November in the East.

LIEUTENANT GEO. B. DAVIS, 23d U. S. Infantry, a graduate of this year, has joined for duty at Fort Mackinac, Mich.

THE marriage of Lieutenant Charles Hunter, 1st U. S. Artillery, to Miss Lake is announced to take place this month.

LIEUTENANT T. M. WOODRUFF, U. S. A., visited New York City this week and will remain for about ten days and then proceed North.

LIEUTENANT G. P. SCRIVEN, 3d U. S. Artillery, will leave Washington Barracks, D. C., next week, and join at San Antonio towards the end of October.

LIEUTENANT W. H. ALLAIRE, 23d U. S. Infantry, after a short but pleasant tour of duty at Fort Mackinac, returns next week to Fort Wayne, Mich.

ADJUTANT F. A. SMITH, 12th U. S. Infantry, visited friends in Newburgh, N. Y., this week, and afterwards went to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., accompanied by his aide, Lieutenant Johnson, arrived at Fort Leavenworth early in the week to witness the rifle competitions.

LIEUTENANT C. C. TEAR, 25th U. S. Infantry, has been warmly thanked for his services as range officer during the recent National Guard rifle tournament at Fort Snelling, Minn.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RIPLEY, U. S. A., Engineer Officer of the Department of the Missouri, has gone to Fort Reno, I. T., to make a survey for a new system of sewerage at that post.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. F. WADE, 10th Cavalry, arrived at St. Augustine early on Monday morning with his party of 381 Indians. The presence of so many officers and troops from a distance and the advent of these additional Indians has stirred up the quiet city of St. Augustine into a state of unusual excitement.

LIEUTENANT PHIL. READE, 3d U. S. Infantry, says the Kansas City *Times*, is master of ceremonies at the Division shoot at Fort Leavenworth, and a better or jollier officer is not in the Army. He is not only heartily and unselfishly engaged in his work, but he is kind to and considerate of all the contestants and is deservedly popular.

GENERAL A. V. KAUTZ, U. S. A., was an honored guest at a recent meeting of the Arizona Pioneers at Tucson, and in connection with several resolutions passed eulogizing Gen. Miles and Capt. Lawton, congratulated Arizona upon possessing so able a department commander, and predicted for the future a happy and a prosperous peace.

GENERAL DE FAILLY, the hero of the Alma in the Crimea, and of Tracktir in Algeria, and who distinguished himself at Magenta and Solferino, is now living in utter obscurity in the chateau of Chenaye, situated in the midst of a great forest. He has not held up his head since the day the Prussians rode down at Beaumont and caught him napping.

THE Detroit *Free Press* of Sept. 17, describing the competition drill at the Michigan State Fair, says of the cadets of the State Agricultural College, where Lieut. Lockwood, 17th Infantry, is Professor of Military Science and Tactics: "The Agricultural boys came in next. Dressed in blue and with the whitest of white gloves, they presented a very fine appearance. Their manual was manual indeed. The marching of the cadets was precision from first to last."

CAPTAIN W. F. DUGGAN, 10th U. S. Infantry, recently promoted, takes command of Company I at Ft. Union, N. M., in succession to Maj. J. B. Parke. Capt. Duggan will doubtless read with amusement an El Paso despatch which says his promotion to the captaincy was gained by "bravery and efficient service in the field." We feel assured the gallant captain has *earned* promotion over and over again in the field, but, unfortunately, it does not come in that way nowadays.

CAPTAIN FRANK D. GARRETTY, 17th Infantry, and daughter, Miss Kitty, arrived in New York City this week on a visit to their relative, Mrs. W. O'Brien, No. 7 East 30th St. The Captain is from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Ty., under orders to report to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service for duty as recruiting officer. The stations for the recruiting officers for the next two years will not be known until after October 1 next, when it is to be hoped that he will obtain a detail to suit him.

THE Kansas City *Times* says Adjt.-Gen. Martin has received a telegram from Joplin, Mo., to this effect: "Dr. L. G. Haward was shot and killed this evening. He has a brother in the U. S. Army. Can you advise him. There are four Hawards in the Army and Col. Martin does not know which one is the brother. Their addresses are as follows: Gen. Haward, San Francisco; D. A. Haward, Cold Spring, N. Y.; Lieut. G. Haward, 12th Infantry, son of Gen. Haward, Fort Niagara, N. Y., and Lieut. W. T. Haward, 2d Artillery, Effingham, S. C." As there are no Hawards in the Army this doubtless refers to the Howards.

A RECENT visitor to Montana writes: "At Glendive I had the pleasure of meeting Capt. George D. Wallace, of the famous 7th Cavalry, who is already a veteran, having participated in every campaign on our eastern frontier since 1873, and being one of the men who held the heights that look down upon the Little Big Horn on that bloody day when Gen. Custer and his brave troopers went down in death. At Miles City I met on the streets the hale, bluff Major T. H. Logan, of the 5th Infantry. The major is a veteran, having served in the Army of the Potomac from 1861 until the bugles sounded a truce four years later. It was also my happy fortune to meet Capt. Wm. Harmon, an old officer of the Regular Army who finally discovered that he could not afford to live for glory alone. In consequence he resigned his commission, and in civil life has made enough money to buy out the post of Fort Keogh."

THE wife of Captain McCauley, U. S. A., is visiting at her home in Chicago.

THE vignette of the new five dollar silver certificate will be a portrait of Gen. U. S. Grant.

COLONEL G. L. ANDREWS, U. S. A., was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN J. W. BEAN, 15th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Randall, D. T., this week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT C. L. COLLINS, 25th U. S. Infantry, sailed for Europe this week on a four months' leave.

LIEUTENANT H. D. STYER, 21st U. S. Infantry, lately at Omaha, has joined at Fort Du Chesne, Utah.

COLONEL C. J. VON HERMANN, U. S. A., recently retired, has located at 918 Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT W. R. ABERCROMBIE, 2d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Omaha, will come East in October to remain for some weeks.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR MURRAY, 1st U. S. Artillery, visited in Washington this week and afterwards left for San Francisco to join at the Presidio.

CAPTAIN G. G. GREENOUGH, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., this week, from a pleasant tour to Fort Niagara and Creedmoor.

MAJOR J. W. MACMURRAY, 1st U. S. Artillery, under recent changes goes with his battery from Fort Canby, Wash. Ter., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

COLONEL AND MRS. E. P. PEARSON are visiting at their home, Reading, Pa., where they always receive a most cordial reception from their many friends.

CAPTAIN C. A. STEDMAN, 9th Cavalry, on relinquishing recruiting duty next week at New York City, will remain East until the latter part of November.

CAPTAIN W. B. KENNEDY, 10th Cavalry, U. S. A., has rejoined his post, Fort Bowie, Arizona Territory, after an absence on field service of thirteen months and seven days.

GENERAL J. B. FRY, U. S. A., retired, has returned from Newport, R. I, where he has been spending the summer, and is now at his home, No. 30 East 63d street, N. Y. City.

COL. ALEXANDER J. DALLAS, U. S. A., is in Washington now from Florida in attendance on his aunt, Miss Margaret Meade, to whose illness we last week referred, and will remain until next month.

CAPTAIN A. D. ADDISON, of the Royal Artillery, British Army, was married at Southampton, L. I., Sept. 18, to Miss R. M. Lough, daughter of Mr. G. F. Lough, of New York and Brooklyn. The groom is a son of General Thomas Addison, C. B., and his station is at present at Halifax, N. S.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Mrs. D. J. Craigie and Miss Egbert have returned to Madison Barracks; also Mrs. Ida E. King, formerly of the 12th. Mrs. King will, after spending the month of October, return to her home, 220 East 17th street, near Stuyvesant square, N. Y. City. The ladies enjoyed their visit at Fort Niagara, and their friends here gave them a hearty welcome."

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 2d Lieut. L. E. Sebree, S. Corps; Capt. J. B. Campbell, retired; Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walker S. Scott, 25th Inf.; Maj. Charles McClure, Pay Dept.; 2d Lieut. W. G. Elliott, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Scantling, 2d Art.; Capt. A. B. Taylor, retired.

CAPTAIN CHARLES HOBART, 3d U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York this week from his post at Fort Shaw, Mont. Ty., and will report for recruiting service on October 1. Captain Hobart came as far as St. Louis with his family, the latter travelling thence to San Antonio, Texas, to visit Mrs. Hobart's sister, the wife of Colonel E. Otis, 8th U. S. Cav. Captain Hobart is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, New York, at present.

"CAPTAIN J. J. O'CONNELL, U. S. A.," says a Cincinnati paper, "has returned from New York City, where he reported for duty. He comes East for a two years' detail as recruiting officer, to which long service on the frontier has entitled him. Mrs. O'Connell has also returned from Canada, where she has been passing a month at the Hotel Royale, Hamilton, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Le Boutiller, Sr. Capt. and Mrs. O'Connell will spend a week at the Le Boutillier place, Walnut Hills, and then go East. Their many friends here incline to petition the powers that be that their detail may bring them to this part of the world."

"CHAPLAIN J. D. PARKER, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, is," says the Junction City *Tribune*, "about to take a leave of ten days. During the past year he has performed his duties at the fort, and has also supplied the Congregational Church of this city, and he feels that a little rest and change will do him good. On his trip he will look after the collections of the Kansas Academy of Science, and the Kansas City Academy of Science, societies which he originated years ago, and to whose early growth he gave fourteen years of hard work, lecturing all over the States of Kansas and Missouri, to create a public interest in science. He will also look after his private collection, which he made while Professor of Natural Science at Washburn College, and which he has donated to the Kansas University."

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Sept. 16 says:

Capt. C. E. Dutton, U. S. A., since concluding the Crater Lake survey, is sojourning at Vancouver Barracks....Capt. Geo. D. Hill, retired, is the Republican candidate for brigadier general of the Washington Territory militia.....Capt. G. W. Davis, 14th Inf., last week returned from the survey expedition that went to Crater Lake .....Capt. W. L. Sanborn, 25th Inf., of Fort Sisseton, is now on his way to Vancouver, called by the death of Capt. D. Hakes.....Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., left yesterday for Fort Elliot, Tex. .....The detail of Capt. Franck Taylor, 1st Art., with the light battery, will expire in January. It is expected he will be succeeded by Capt. McCrea....On Monday a party from the garrison, including Maj. D. W. Burke, Lieut. H. C. Cahell and Lieut. F. S. Calhoun, 14th Inf., departed for Trout Lake and the Mount St. Helens country, in pursuit of fish, flesh and fatigue, all of which abound in that mountain region.

COLONEL A. TRACY, U. S. A., retired, left Castine, Me., Sept. 20, for Amherst, Mass.

GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from a trip to Kansas.

THE Paymaster-General of the Army has returned to Washington, looking well and happy, as usual.

COLONEL J. E. SUMMERS, retired, has returned to Omaha with his family from a prolonged visit in the East.

LIEUTENANT GEO. RUHLEN, 17th U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, early in the week.

CAPT. J. H. COSTER, U. S. A., has returned from Long Branch, N. J., to his residence, 56 Irving Place, N. Y. city.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS S. MCCALEB, 9th Infantry, lately at San Francisco, has returned to Whipple Barracks, Arizona.

CAPTAIN J. A. DARLING, 1st U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of rifle practice matters in the Department of California.

LIEUTENANT D. D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Artillery, visited friends in New York early in the week, on his way to St. Louis.

MRS. JOHN GIBBON has come East from Vancouver Barracks to pay a visit to her old friends of the 7th at Fort Laramie.

GENERAL SAMUEL BRECK, U. S. A., Adjutant General of the Department of the Platte, has left Omaha on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN WM. AMMAN, 13th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wingate, N. M., and lately at San Francisco, has gone on a two months' leave.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., has arrived in San Francisco and taken charge of quartermaster matters in the Division of the Pacific.

THE engagement is announced of Lieutenant Abercrombie, 2d Inf., and Miss Kimball, daughter of Col. Kimball, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

MAJOR EDWARD COLLINS, 1st U. S. Infantry, of the Presidio of San Francisco, comes East this month to spend the greater portion of the winter.

CAPTAIN E. B. RHEEM, 21st Infantry, will leave Fort Bridger, Wyo., in a few days to spend the winter on leave for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR CLOUS, U. S. A., is this week Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army in the place of Col. Lieber, who is enjoying a short vacation North.

THE wife of General Dandy, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha from a summer visit to Clifton Springs, N. Y., where her daughter recovered her health.

THE Mexican war claims of Capt. Albemarle Cady, 6th Inf., for $120.00, and Capt. J. B. Magruder, 1st Art., for $51.30, were settled by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury this week.

CAPT. C. F. ROBE, 25th U. S. Infantry, and family, have arrived in New York city, the Captain being about to enter on a tour of recruiting service, well earned by long service on the frontier.

COLONEL WALTER MCFARLAND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., sent this week to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, New York City, a sketch showing the present condition of the channels at Hell Gate.

CAPT. ANDREW H. RUSSELL, Ordnance Corps, has devised a modified rifle-sight which it is believed will overcome the tendency of the hausse slide to jump when the rifle is fired. The device is being tested at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., by a board of officers of the 14th Inf.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., has appointed that capable and gallant officer, Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Aide-de-camp on his staff. This is a graceful recognition of his gallant and energetic services during the campaign after Geronimo and Natchez, concerning which Captain Lawton so heartily testified.

AN unknown man about 40 years of age was found sick and speechless in front of a restaurant on the Bowery, near Houston street, last night. From papers found in his pocket he is believed to be Henry E. Scott, late Lieutenant 6th U. S. Cavalry. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.—*N. Y. Herald, Sept. 23.*—Harry E. Scott, a native of New York, was appointed 2d Lieutenant 6th U. S. Cavalry, November 30, 1886, promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1867, and resigned September 11, 1869.

GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, says a despatch from London, England, was married Sept. 21 to Mrs. James at St. Margaret's, Westminster. The Bishop of Bedford conducted the service, assisted by Canon Farrar. Mr. John Henry Puleston, member of Parliament, and formerly known as Col. Puleston in the service of the State of Pennsylvania, acted as master of the ceremonies. Many members of Parliament and other distinguished persons were present at the wedding breakfast. The Comte de Paris telegraphed hearty congratulations and also sent a handsome present. The bride was the widow of Frederick P. James, a member of the Union club and an old Wall street banker and broker, who died in 1884. In appearance Mrs. Butterfield is tall and possesses a remarkably fine presence.

THE Presidio County *News* of Sept. 17 has the following Fort Davis items: Lieut. Dugan, 3d Cavalry, is seriously ill.....Mrs. Lieut. J. T. Dickman is slowly recovering.....Mrs. Col. Clendenin returned Monday from a visit to Florida and Illinois..... Lieut. W. C. McFarland, 16th Inf., left Saturday for Kentucky to enjoy a five months' leave.....Mrs. Clapp, wife of Capt. W. H. Clapp, 16th Inf., arrived last week from Washington.....Mrs. Gardner, wife of Maj. W. H. Gardner, Post Surgeon, has left Madison, Wis., for Washington .....Joseph, the little son of Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Dickman, died Sunday night. The funeral services were conducted by Chaplain B. C. Hammond.....B troop, 3d Cavalry, goes from Ft. Leavenworth to Pena Colorado, and will relieve L troop, which returns here. Lieut. Ducat and family will be gladly welcomed back, and the base ball club will be pleased to have him again as pitcher.

LIEUTENANT E. F. WILLCOX, 6th Cavalry, is a recent addition at Fort Stanton, N. M.

MISS WINIFRED POE, the daughter of General O. M. Poe, U. S. A., has returned to her home in Detroit from a visit to the family of Colonel Chambliss, Coburg, Canada.

WHEN General Sherman observed to a Chicago reporter that Chicago people could well appreciate his desire to move away from St. Louis and into a live town he struck a sympathetic chord, the echo of which has not yet died away. When New York palls on him, as it will before spring, he knows where to come.—*Chicago Herald.*—The *Herald* probably has in mind the story of the misguided little boy who asked whether when he had reached the final state of bliss he would be allowed to vary the performance by going down below occasionally to play. But this story has no application to General Sherman, who is a man of too well regulated a nature to find the virtuous life of New York City monotonous or tiresome.

GENERAL BADEAU, in one of his recent articles on General Grant, quotes a letter written to him, Badeau, during the war, by the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, in which appears the following: "I knew Johnson personally; not very well, but well enough to see that he had immense cunning and persistency and it seemed clear to me that in the contest with his Secretary of War the President, clothed with all the powers of his great office, would in the end prevail, and that Stanton would sometime, somehow, be ousted from his place, and our long intimacy, I thought, warranted me in writing him the most earnest letter that I could pen, urging him to resign, in the very beginning of the contest with his chief. I now have his reply, in which he says that his wife warmly indorsed my letter, but that every other friend was against it; that those in the Senate and the House who had stood so faithfully by him during the war implored him to remain; and that duty, patriotism, and fidelity to party all demanded that he should 'stick.'"

NAVAL CADET F. W. HIBBS, U. S. N., was in Minneapolis last week with quarters at the Nicollet.

PAY INSPECTOR J. H. STEVENSON, U. S. N., was a guest at the Gilsey House, New York, early in the week.

REAR ADMIRAL J. H. RUSSELL, U. S. N., was in New York this week with quarters at the Gilsey House.

LIEUTENANT J. D. J. KELLEY, U. S. N., and Mrs. Kelley were in Paris, France, this week, located at the Hotel de la Bergere.

CAPTAIN L. E. FAGAN, U. S. M. C., and family, have returned to League Island, Pa., from a two months' sojourn at Conanicut, R. I.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. D. SMITH, U. S. N., is still on sick leave. His stay in Europe produced but little favorable effect, and it is feared that his illness is of a very serious and complicated nature.

THE Mayor of Charleston, S. C., has acknowledged the receipt of $123.10 from the officers and employees of the Navy Department. The Mayor thanks Chief Clerk Hogg for the timely contribution.

P. A. ENGINEER H. HERWIG, U. S. N., with his wife and baby, has recently returned from leave, and is now busily at work on the details of the boilers and machinery of the coming additions to our cruising fleet.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR GIHON, U. S. N., is rapidly completing his arrangements for entering upon the discharge of his duties at the Mare Island Naval Hospital, where he goes as the relief of Medical Inspector Robinson.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF LORING, U. S. Navy, left Washington on Saturday afternoon last to join the *Atlanta* on her trip in search of "weather." It is to be hoped that this trip will turn out as successfully as the former one.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. H. NAUMAN, U. S. Navy, has returned from leave and resumed the labors of the Draughting Room, Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department. Mrs. Nauman will remain some time longer in her native city, Portland, Me.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER C. R. ROELKER, U. S. N., so thoroughly identified with the Naval Advisory Board, has taken up his residence in Chester, at which point the Board continues the business of completing the *Chicago*. Mr. Roelker's family are for the present residing in Washington.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOSEPH TRILLEY, U. S. N., recently attached to the *Trenton*, accompanied by Mrs. Trilley, was in Washington for a few days last week sight-seeing. Mrs. Trilley spent the latter part of her husband's China cruise on the station, and enjoyed the novel experience very much. Mr. and Mrs. Trilley started for Boston, Mass., Sunday evening.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR BOGERT, U. S. N., and Mrs. Bogert, says a Brooklyn item, have returned from their Maryland trip and are at home for the present on Joralemon street. Dr. Bogert brought with him upon his recent return from his last sea voyage a young Japanese boy, who has been established as dining-room boy in the family mansion, and a very quaint and odd-looking little attendant he makes.

THE many friends of Lieut.-Comdr. F. W. Crocker, U. S. N., will regret to learn of the serious accident which befell him on Sunday last, whereby one of his legs was badly fractured. Lieut.-Comdr. Crocker made his last cruise on the *Iroquois* as navigating lieutenant, and was promoted to his present grade Jan. 17, 1886. His present duty is executive officer of the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, Newport, R. I.

PAYMASTER H. T. STANCLIFF, U. S. N., is taking a well-merited rest from the severe duties of Secretary and Treasurer of the Navy Mutual Aid Association. The N. M. A. A. is in a flourishing condition, the number of members approaching 800, the benefit amounting to more than $3,700. During the absence of Paymaster Stancliff, the duties of Secretary and Treasurer are being performed by Passed Asst. Paymr. W. W. Galt, U. S. N.

PAYMASTER L. G. BOGGS, U. S. N., registered at the Bartholdi Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

COMMANDER WM. R. FOLGER, U. S. N., returned to Portland, Me., last week, from an enjoyable trip in the woods.

LIEUTENANT LINCOLN KARMANY, U. S. Marine Corps, late of the *Trenton*, has left Norfolk, Va., on a month's leave.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle* announces the engagement of Miss Katherine Klink of that city to Asst. Engr. Emil Theiss, U. S. N.

LIEUTENANT C. A. DOYEN, U. S. Marine Corps, was a visitor in Philadelphia this week with quarters at the American Hotel.

ENSIGN W. J. SEARS, U. S. N., has been detached from the U. S. C. S. S. *Eagre*, and is ordered to the *Arago*, at Northport, L. I.

P. A. ENGINEER W. N. LITTLE, U. S. N., lately on duty at the Free School, Worcester, Mass., was to join the *Galena* this week.

COMMANDER G. C. WILTSE, U. S. N., who has been spending the summer with his family in Minnesota, has returned to Washington.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR G. W. MUCH, U. S. N., has returned to New York from Norfolk, Va., where he assisted in the survey of the *Trenton*.

ENSIGN W. W. BUCHANAN, U. S. N.. was on Sept. 17 granted leave of absence for four months. He was recently detached from the *Trenton*.

LIEUT. M. L. WOOD, Chief Engineer A. S. Greene, Paymaster D. A. Smith, and Assist. Engineer J. R. Wilson, are registered at the Navy Department this week.

GEORGE PHILIP HOERNER, a defaulting paymaster of the German Navy, was arrested in New York a few days ago, being at the time a waiter in a restaurant on Fulton street.

LIEUTENANT A. G. PAUL, U. S. N., lately detached from the *Lancaster*, is visiting in Philadelphia. He has purchased for $5,000 an undivided fourth part of the estate of the late Sallie C. Lawrence at Newport, R. I.

AS THE U. S. steamer *Hartford* will shortly be ordered to San Francisco, Cal., where she will go out of commission, the order of Capt. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C., of Sept. 14, detailing him to that vessel is revoked.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR JOHN Y. TAYLOR, Surgeons Delavan Bloodgood and Wm. K. Van Reypen and Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, U. S. N., have been examining the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., with a view to improved drainage and sanitary arrangements.

LIEUTENANT W. W. KIMBALL, U. S. N., has recently returned from an enjoyable leave of absence, passed in Europe. He will be a valuable addition to the Ordnance Yard, Washington, inasmuch as metallurgy in its bearing upon ordnance has long engaged his attention.

THE general court-martial order promulgating the sentence in the case of Lieut. O. C. Berryman, M. C., who was recently tried at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is in course of preparation, and will be published in a day or two. It is understood that the sentence is a brief suspension on reduced pay.

CAPT. W. SCOTT SCHLEY, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, made an official visit to the Washington Navy-yard on Thursday last in connection with the removal of the anchor and chain forging plant and the galley shop to other navy-yards, preparatory to the yard becoming a naval ordnance yard.

LIEUTENANT LUCIEN YOUNG, U. S. N., is in almost daily expectation of orders detaching him from the *Shenandoah*, South Pacific Station, and it is probable that by the time his term of three years shall have expired (Nov., 1886), he will once more bear the greetings of the numerous friends to whom he is so well known in Washington. Lieut. Young has not yet received his examination for promotion, but will be ordered before the Board as soon as he arrives home.

COMMODORE BELKNAP, U. S. N., and Mrs. Belknap have, says a San Francisco paper, given a new lease of life, socially, to Mare Island. The Mare Island regime for a couple of years past has not induced a serene feeling, but Commodore Belknap has in this short time undone some things and done up others. In consequence, the beauty and bravery of the Navy are as happy as sea birds. Next week as a flyer they propose to try their dramatic wings in "Home" and "Sweethearts." The Navy will certainly not fail in playing the latter.

CAPTAIN R. B. FORBES, of Milton, Mass., a frequent contributor to our columns, celebrated his eighty-second birthday Sept. 18. Captain Forbes has, perhaps, done more than any man alive to perfect our lifeboat system, in suggesting means for saving life at sea in cases of shipwreck, and in providing for the wants of seamen when worn out. His services in behalf of the poor of Ireland in 1847, when he commanded the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, and his personal efforts in saving the lives of passengers from the bark *Charles Bartlett*, when run down by the steamer *Europa* in 1849, will never be forgotten by those who take an interest in shipping.

MR. E. H. KENT, 1162 Broadway, New York, received permission to take some photographs of scenes upon the *Trenton* at Fort Monroe just previous to her going out of commission. There are fourteen of them in all, representing the following scenes: "Making sail;" "Group of officers;" "Reefing topsail;" "Apprentices;" "Leading party;" "Inspection;" "Forward pivot gun;" "Forward pivot gun in action;" "Torpedo explosion;" "Marine guard;" "Abandoned;" "Starboard watch;" "Port watch." The view of the attempt to extinguish fire in the fire drill exercise is particularly novel and interesting. The views have been reproduced by the photo-graveur process in very handsome style, and are printed not only upon paper, but also upon satin, forming a handsome roll, attached to a brass rod and put up in a neat box.

RECENT DEATHS.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. SHOEMAKER, U. S. Army, retired, died at his home, at Fort Union, N. M., Sept. 16, 1886, in his seventy-sixth year. He was appointed an Ordnance storekeeper Aug. 3, 1841, and remained in that position until June 30, 1882, when he was retired for age under the act of that date. He was born in Pennsylvania, and when appointed to the Army was a resident of Illinois.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of September 6 says: "Mrs. Mary Gamble, whose death occurred yesterday at Newark, N. J., had advanced well toward the completion of her ninety-ninth year. She was born in Philadelphia in February, 1788. Her father was Samuel Thomson, of this city, who held a commission in the Continental Army, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va. She was, in all probability, the only person alive this year who had seen and spoken to General Washington. She was nine years of age when this event, memorable to her, happened, and she was fond of describing to her descendants all the particulars of the meeting with the illustrious chief. At the age of seventeen she was married to Joseph Gamble, who held a commission in the Navy when the War of 1812 occurred. He died within a year or two of his marriage, leaving one daughter, the widow of the late Commodore McKeever, who survives her aged mother, and who is herself the mother of General Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A.; J. Lawrence McKeever, of New York, and two daughters, at the house of one of whom, Mrs. William Speiden, of Newark, the venerable lady resided during the latter part of her life. Her widowhood lasted over seventy years. It began before the battle of New Orleans and the battle of Waterloo. Mrs. Gamble was a courtly, refined, elegant lady of the old school, and she was fond of talking of her life as a young girl in Philadelphia, where she had many dear friends, who have preceded her to the grave. Her memory began to fail shortly before her death, but her mind was clear in other respects, and she took much interest in her descendants and all that related to them, recognizing gratefully the tender care which made her closing years serene and tranquil."

LAST week we reported the death at London, September 6, of Col. Lewis Carr, formerly a captain of the 11th U. S. Infantry. A correspondent writes: "Carr died from a stroke of paralysis. He was first smitten about four weeks ago, and was taken to a hospital, being entirely without means. We immediately provided for him and have taken good care of him since. He has not wanted any comfort or luxury, and has received the best medical attendance. We shall buy a burial lot, see him properly interred and arrange for a suitable funeral. He was one of the most agreeable and honorable gentlemen I ever knew, and it is a great pity he should die here in destitution. He was looking after an interest here, which, if all goes right, as I think it will, should yield a considerable sum. He incidentally informed me that he had relatives in Philadelphia, whom I judge to be people of wealth and position, but I do not know their names or address."

A FORT D. A. RUSSELL correspondent, referring to the recent death of Chaplain E. W. Brady, U. S. A., says: "There was a large attendance at the funeral. The Reynolds Post, G. A. R., of Cheyenne were present, and contributed some handsome floral wreaths and crosses. The military at Fort Russell turned out en masse and a number of the citizens of Cheyenne formed in the procession, which was half a mile in length. A man faithful to his professional duty and to his country's flag has been laid to rest."

THE body of Mrs. Elizabeth T. Wall, widow of Capt. William Wall, 3d U. S. Art., was found in the lower reservoir in Central Park, New York City, on Sunday afternoon, September 19. She was 88 years old and in good circumstances. She is supposed to have committed suicide during a temporary fit of insanity. Capt. Wall died August 13, 1847.

MRS. S. M. PATERSON, a sister of the late Major General Geo. G. Meade, U. S. Army, died Sept. 10, 1886, at her house in Perth Amboy, N. J. Mrs. Paterson was twice married, her first husband being the late Lieut. J. T. McLaughlin, U. S. Navy. The remains were interred in the Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

MAJOR RICHARD H. POND, formerly Captain 12th U. S. Infantry, died September 16, at San Rafael, Cal. He served gallantly during the war, receiving the brevets of Captain and major, and resigned in 1873.

MR. WILLIAM H. FRAILEY, son of the late Commodore J. Madison Frailey, U. S. Navy, died at Devon, Pa., Sept. 17, and was buried at Philadelphia, Sept. 20. Commodore Frailey died in 1877.

DEACON THOMAS GRIGGS, who, during the War of 1812 commanded a company at Fort Independence, died at Brookline, Mass., September 20, aged 98.

GENERAL GUSTAV VON STIEHLE, a distinguished soldier of the German Army, of long and distinguished service, died this week at Frankfort.

MRS. ANNIE V. BEARD, wife of Assistant Engineer G. W. Beard, U. S. N., died Sept. 23, at her residence, near Aberdeen, Md.

GENERAL SCHMETTORO, who led the celebrated charge of Bismarck's cuirassiers at Viouville, is dead.

THE 8-inch gun for the *Atlanta* was placed on the new barbette-carriage at Annapolis this week and fired five rounds, gun and carriage both working satisfactorily. A powder charge of 123 lbs. and projectile of 250 lbs. were used, giving a muzzle velocity of 2,013 feet. The chamber pressure was fifteen and two-tenths tons.

COMMANDER H. B. SEELY commands at the Navy-yard Philadelphia, in the absence of Commodore Richard Law on leave.

THE ARMY

G. O. 65, H. Q. A., Sept. 17, 1886.

By direction of the acting Secretary of War, par. 692 of the Regulations (and G. O. 52, of 1883, from this office, amending the same) and pars. 693 to 696, inclusive, of the Regulations, together with G. O. 30, of 1882, from this office, are rescinded, and the following regulations are substituted therefor:

692. Accounts for telegrams on military business, prepared in the name of the proper telegraph company, will, with the exceptions stated in the following paragraph (693), be settled and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, through its disbursing officers, upon Form No. 13½.

693. The exceptions to the foregoing regulation (692) are as follows, to wit:

(1.) Accounts for telegrams which pass over any of the lines constructed and operated along the bonded Pacific railroads.

(2.) Accounts for telegrams which pass partly over military telegraph lines and partly over connecting lines of private companies.

(3.) Accounts for reimbursement of amounts paid by officers of the Army for telegraphic service which should be prepared upon Form No. 13½.

(4.) Accounts for telegrams on public business of a confidential nature where, in the opinion of the officers receiving or sending them, it is improper that copies should accompany the accounts, or where copies cannot be procured, or where it is questionable that the telegrams are on official business or that the telegraph should have been used.

The accounts described in this paragraph will be forwarded to the office of the Quartermaster General for transmission to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement.

694. Where the original or certified copies of telegrams are not furnished with the accounts, or where it is questionable that the telegrams are on official business, or that the telegraph should have been used, an explanatory letter from the officer who sends or the officer who receives the telegrams should accompany the account for consideration by the War Department.

695. In counting the words of telegraphic messages, the following rules will be observed: Names of cities and places, when used to designate such cities or places, will be counted as one word. For example: New Orleans, New York, West Troy, Fort McHenry, etc,

Words connected by a hyphen, as found in Webster's dictionary, will be counted as one word. For example: to-day, to-morrow, aide-de-camp, Quartermaster-General, etc. Names of persons and places, when given to things, will be counted according to the number of distinct words in each. Names of steamers, Isaac Newton, two words: Maid of the Mist, four words. Names of hotels, Burnet House, two words; United States Hotel, three words.

In cases of prefixes to surnames, such as Van, Mac or Mc, or St., O', De, as Van Vliet, McGregor, St. Nichols, O'Connor, De Witt, etc., the whole name will be counted as one word.

All words contained in official telegrams will be counted and allowed, including names and titles of parties addressed and of persons sending the telegrams, excluding only the name of the place from which transmitted and the date, and the words official business, which should appear upon each telegram. All unnecessary words, including words of mere respect, will be omitted by the sender; the last name of the officer addressed, or his title, and the last name of the officer sending the telegram, are often sufficient for the purpose in view, and officers are enjoined to be discreet in using as few words as are needful to convey the message intelligibly.

No settlement will be made with the telegraph office to which a telegram is sent unless satisfactory proof be furnished that the office from which it has been sent has made, and will make, no charge for the service, and care should be taken that different officers, or the same officer, be not misled into double payment upon the same telegram by its presentation for payment at different times or places. The guide in the preparation of telegraph accounts is the Postmaster General's annual circular on the subject, published in general orders from the Adjutant General's Office. The table of distances prepared by the Pay Department will govern unless in specific cases it be otherwise directed. Blank forms for use in telegraphing will be furnished upon application to the Quartermaster General.

696. In each military department an officer of the Quartermaster's Department will be assigned by the department commander to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General; and, so far as possible, arrangements should be made to have all such accounts which may accrue in each department, respectively, presented to the officer so assigned, who will prepare and pay them, or forward them for payment, as the case may require. At independent posts or depots the officers of the Quartermaster's Department there serving will perform this duty.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Acting Adjutant General.

G. O. 66, H. Q. A., Sept. 21, 1886.

By direction of the acting Secretary of War, to give effect to the provision made by the act of Congress approved Aug. 4, 1886 (appropriation for sundry civil expenses), for clothing and a donation of five dollars in money "for each prisoner released from confinement under sentence executed at military posts after discharge from the military service," the commandant of the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is charged with the disbursement of the funds appropriated.

The clothing will be similar to that furnished at the Leavenworth Prison, and will be procured in the same manner.

Commanding officers of posts where there are prisoners to be benefited by the above mentioned provision will immediately send to the commandant of the Leavenworth Prison a list of names of prisoners who will probably be released at their respective posts in the period between this date and January 1, 1887; and, beginning October 1, 1886, and will send a similar list in the first week of every quarter for the period covered by the next succeeding quarter for the period covered by the next succeeding quarter. Proper measurements for coat, vest and trousers, and sizes for hat, shoes, and socks, for each prisoner will be furnished with the list of names. The commandant will then cause the clothing to be made up or procured and properly marked, by the package or otherwise, with the name of the prisoner for whom it is intended, and turn it over to the Quartermaster's Department for delivery at its destination. The property will be accounted for in the same manner as that issued to men released from the prison, and will not be taken up on property returns at the posts to which sent.

Donations will be paid by check, which will be forwarded, with the voucher upon which payment is to be receipted, to the officer who has the custody of the prisoner for whom the check is drawn, and as soon as the payment shall have been made the receipted voucher will be returned to the commandant of the prison.

Donations will continue to be paid at Alcatraz Island and at Fort Snelling from money received for prison labor, and will not be paid from the funds appropriated except when there shall be no earnings from which to pay it.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 18, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Sept. 18, 1886.

Publishes a table exhibiting the figure and order of merit of posts for part of the target practice season ending Aug. 31, 1886.

Upon completion of the target practice season, at their respective posts, troops of cavalry will commence and con-

tinue, until inclement weather, dismounted and mounted pistol firing as required by "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing."

The figure of merit of the regiments is:

21st Infantry, 121.97; 7th Infantry, 110.10; 2d Inf., 108.91; 17th Infantry, 93.60; 9th Cavalry, 86 82; 6th Infantry, 80.98. Dept., 99.17, against 82 in 1885.

Of Posts—Sydney, 138.82; Laramie, 120.02; Omaha, 107.62; McKinney, 96.34; Medicine Butte, 95.81; Russell, 93.66; Washakie, 93 39; Niobrara, 91.54; Bridger, 90.84; Pilot Butte, 86.99; Robinson, 84.68; Douglas, 81.10; Co. G, 21st Inf., I. F. M., 137.80; Sk. F. M., 57.11; G. F. M., 122.46.

CIR. 9, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Sept. 7, 1886.

Publishes letter from A. G. O., directing that the Department Commander enforce the provisions of existing regulations respecting the residence of citizens on military reservations.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Horace B. Burnham, D. J. A. G., is announced as J. A. of this Div. and of the Dept. of California, and will take station in San Francisco, Cal. (G. O. 13, Sept. 10, Div. Pacific.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major H. Clay Wood, Asst. Adjt. Gen., will be relieved from duty at the H. Q. Dept. of the Columbia, and will report Nov. 1, 1886, to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army for duty in his office, to relieve Wm. J. Volkmar, A. A. G., who will repair to Vancouver Barracks, and report for duty as A. A. G., Dept. Columbia (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspr. Gen., will inspect Benicia Barracks, Angel Island, Fort Mason, and Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (S. O. 84, Sept. 13, D. California.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G., is announced as Chief Q. M. of this Div. and of the Dept. of California (G. O. 11, Sept. 9, Div. Pacific).

The Depot Q. M. at St. Paul, will, until further orders, settle all accounts for telegrams incurred in this department, exclusive of those passing over bonded Pacific railroads, or military lines (S. O. 97, Sept. 15, D. Dakota).

Major G. B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 118, Sept. 15, D. Platte).

So much of S. O. 178, as relates to Commissary Sergt. John Buchanan, Fort Sill, I. T., is amended to direct the C. O. of that post to relieve him from duty at once, when he will comply with the order to proceed to Fort Riley (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.)

Com. Sergt. Carl Kohlhepp will proceed to Fort Sully, D. T., to relieve Com. Sergt. August Arndt, who will proceed to Jefferson Barracks for duty (S. O., Sept. 20, H. Q. A.)

Com. Sergt. John Powers will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., to relieve Com. Sergt. George Webber, who will proceed to Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, for duty (S. O., Sept. 20, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Major John E. Blaine, Paymr., will proceed to Helena, M. T., to relieve Major Wm. H. Eckels, Paymr., who will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for station (S. O. 97, Sept. 15, D. Dakota).

Medical Department.

1st Lieut. Wm. C. Borden, Med. Dept., is detailed additional member of the G. C. M., at Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 119, Sept. 17, D. Platte.)

A. A. Surg. George M. Terrill will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and report for duty (F. O. 89, Sept. 6, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg., now at San Antonio, will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., and report to Brig. Gen. Miles (S. O. 127, Sept. 13, D. Texas).

Captain Clarence Ewen, Asst. Surg., is detailed member of the G. C. M., at Fort Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 116, Sept. 13, D. Platte.)

Asst. Surg. Walter W. R. Fisher will proceed to Fort Apache, A. T. (F. O. 88, Sept. 1, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month is granted Asst. Surg. Walter W. R. Fisher, to take effect Sept. 10 (F. O. 88, Sept. 1, D. Ariz.)

A. A. Surg. C. L. G. Anderson will report to the C. O., Whipple Barracks, for temporary duty (S. O. 86, Sept. 9, D. Ariz.)

Hospl. Steward C. O. Schott, Fort Wingate, will proceed to Fort McDowell, and report for duty (S. O. 86, Sept. 9, D. Ariz.)

Hospl. Steward Herman Wilkendorf will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., and report for duty (S. O. 116, Sept. 13, D. Platte).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut. Col. George H. Elliot, C. E., will proceed to Block Island, R. I., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 136, Sept. 17, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Mendell, C. E., will proceed to San Diego Harbor, Cal., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 138, Sept. 21, C. E.)

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Little Harbor, N. H., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 138, Sept. 21, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to New York City, on duty connected with the Board of Engineers (S. O. 137, Sept. 20, C. E.)

Major George L. Gillespie, C. E., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on duty connected with the Board of Engineers (S. O. 137, Sept. 20, C. E.)

Major L. Cooper Overman, C. E., will proceed to Detroit and Marine City, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 135, Sept. 16, C. E.)

Capt. Frederick A. Hinman, C. E., will proceed to Petersburg, Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 135, Sept. 16, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., C. E., is relieved as inspector of rifle practice of the Dept. California (G. O. 4, Sept. 11, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Elliot, C. E., will proceed to Dighton, Mass., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 139, Sept. 22, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. S. Starring, Ord. Dept., is assigned to duty as Chief Ord. Officer of the Dept., with station at Cheyenne Ord. Depot (G. O. 13, Sept. 11, D. Platte).

A furlough for four months is granted Ord. Sergt. James Jones, Fort Popham, Me. (S. O., Sept. 17, H. Q. A.)

Capt. W. S. Starring, O. D., will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo., and assume command of the Ord. Depot (S. O. 116, Sept. 13, D. Platte).

Major Clifton Comly, Ord. Dept., will inspect certain subsistence stores at Indianapolis Arsenal (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Johnstown, Pa., on public business connected with the Ord. Dept. (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Gardner, whose term of service expires Sept. 25, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report to Capt. Charles C. Hood, 24th Inf., at the recruiting rendezvous No. 2001 Market street, for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 138, Sept. 18, Div. Atlantic.)

The C. O., Fort Adams, R. I., will send a reliable sergeant to Fort Popham, Me., for duty as acting ordnance sergeant, during the absence on a four months' furlough of Ord. Sergt. James Jones (S. O. 139, Sept. 20, Div. Atlantic).

Chaplains.

Leave for one month is granted Post Chaplain George W. Collier, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 96, Sept. 14, D. Dakota.)

Signal Corps.

Private Thomas Mounier, Signal Corps, on duty in Arizona, has, for disobedience of orders, been dishonorably discharged, and placed in confinement at hard labor for one year.

Sergt. Denis Moone, S. C., will proceed to San Francisco, and report for duty to Lieut. Glassford, S. C. (F. O. 88, Sept. 1, D. Ariz.)

Sergt. Fred. Belford, recently severely wounded by some unknown person at El Paso, is reported as slowly improving.

The resignation of Professor William Ferrol, meteorologist of the Signal Service, has been accepted by the Secretary of War.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Leroy E. Sebree is extended to include Oct. 31, 1886 (S. O., Sept. 22, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending September 18, 1886:

Troop M, 1st Cav., to Camp Sheridan, Wyo.
Bats. B and H, 1st Art., to Alcatraz Island, Cal.
Bats. C, I, and L, 1st Art., to Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Bat. D, 1st Art., to Fort Canby, Wash. T.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, G,** and **K,** Ft. Custer, Mont.; **A** and **C,** Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; **I,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **F, H,** and **L,** Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; **M,** Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith and 2d Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald are relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition and will return to their respective stations, Forts Custer and Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 95, Sept. 11, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Miller, R. Q. M., Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 96, Sept. 14, D. Dak.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about Oct. 21, is granted 2d Lieut. James B. Aleshire (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., **B, E, F, G,** and **I,** Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; **A** and **K,** Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; **C,** Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; **D,** Boise Barracks, Idaho; **H,** Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; **L,** Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; **M,** Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Troops A and K will take station at Fort Lowell, A. T. (F. O. 89, Sept. 6, D. Ariz.)

The following promotions are announced: 2d Lieut. Alonzo L. O'Brien, Troop H, Fort Spokane, to 1st Lieutenant, June 9, 1886, vice Augur, promoted, which carries him to Troop L, Fort Cœur d'Alene; 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis, Troop G, Fort Walla Walla, to 1st Lieutenant, July 26, 1886, vice Dinwiddie, retired, which carries him to Troop D, Boise Barracks (S. O. 157, Sept. 6, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., **C, F, M,** Ft. Davis, Tex.; **A,** Ft. Concho, Tex.; **G,** Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; **B,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **E,** Camp Rice, Tex.; **L,** Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; **D** and **H,** Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; **I** and **K,** Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 14, is granted 1st Lieut. Franklin O. Johnson, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. (S. O. 127, Sept. 13, D. Tex.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, F, H,** and **K,** Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; **A** and **M,** Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; **C, G,** and **I,** Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; **L,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. H. W. Lawton, accompanied by 1st Lieut. A. L. Smith; 1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Inf.; Asst. Surg. M. W. Wood, Interpreters George Wratton, W. M. Edwardy, J. M. Montoya, and twenty men of Troop B, will take charge of the surrendered Chiricahua Indian prisoners of war, and proceed with them to Fort Marion, Fla. (F. O. 89, Sept. 6, D. Ariz.)

Capt. H. W. Lawton, now at San Antonio, will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., and report to Brig.-Gen. Miles (S. O. 127, Sept. 13, D. Tex.)

Capt. J. H. Dorst, in charge of a party of Apache Indians now at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed with this party to St. Augustine, Fla., and turn them over to the C. O. of that post for confinement with the other Indian prisoners now there (S. O. 103, Sept. 13, Dept. M.)

Troop B, and 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Clay, 10th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Robert A. Brown, 4th Cav., now on duty with Capt. Lawton's command, are relieved from the charge of Geronimo and party and will return to their stations in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 129, Sept. 16, D. Tex.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., **D, E, H,** and **L,** Ft. Riley, Kas.; **A, F, I,** and **M,** Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; **B, C, G,** and **K,** Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

Troop F, on detached service at or near Fort Reno will return to Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 103, Sept. 13 Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., **A, C, G,** and **L,** Ft. Bayard, N. M.; **K,** Ft. Wingate, N. M.; **B** and **F,** Ft. Lewis, Colo.; **D, E,** and **H,** Ft. Stanton, N. M.; **M,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., **I,** Ft. Cummings, N. M.

Official notice having been received of his promotion from 2d Lieutenant, Troop L, to 1st Lieutenant, Troop E, at Fort Stanton, 1st Lieut. E. F. Willcox will proceed to the station and report for duty with his troop (S. O. 86, Sept. 9, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Miles, commanding (G. O. 24, Sept. 14, D. Ariz.)

1st Sergt. G. A. Hartford, Sergt. B. F. Morrison, and Pvt. W. Kaufman, Troop F, have qualified as sharpshooters.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. **A, C, E, H, K,** and **M,** Ft. Meade, Dak.; **B** and **D,** Ft. Yates, Dak.; **F** and **L,** Ft. Buford, Dak.; **G,** Ft. Keogh, Mont.; **I,** Ft. Totten, Dak.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Lieut.-Col. Joseph G. Tilford, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 96, Sept. 14, D. Dak.)

Leave is granted Capt. Charles C. DeRudio for fifteen days (S. O., Sept. 23, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., **C,** and **H,** San Antonio, Tex.; **A,** Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; **I,** Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; **D,** Camp Del Rio, Tex.; **E, F, G, K,** and **L,** Ft. Clark, Tex.; **B** and **M,** Ft. Brown, Tex.

Troops C, G, H, and K will proceed to the neighborhood of Fort Bliss, go into camp, and await further orders. Troops C and H, under command of the senior officer, and G and K, under command of their senior officer, will proceed together to the point directed (S. O. 66, Sept. 11, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. Enoch H. Crowder is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., to serve the remainder of the term for which he was originally detailed at that institution (S. O., Sept. 20, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., **D, H,** and **L,** Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; **C, F,** and **K,** Ft. Robinson, Neb.; **A, G,** and **I,** Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; **M,** Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; **B** and **E,** Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 10, is granted Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, Fort Du Chesne, Utah (S. O. 116, Sept. 13, D. Platte.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon being relieved from recruiting service, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Clarence A. Stedman (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.)

Before a G. C.-M. at Cheyenne Depot and Cheyenne, Wyo., of which Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., was president, was tried 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain, 9th Cav. Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Specification—"That having married Jan. 6, 1878, previous to his entry into the U. S. Army, at Philadelphia, Pa., Sarah J. Rafferty, he did, at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 27, 1884, in the Superior Court of the city and county, fraudulently obtain, or cause to be obtained, a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony between himself and his wife, Sarah McBlain, by falsely representing himself, or causing himself to be so represented, as having been a resident of the State of California since February, 1878, continuously, to the time of his petition for the decree of divorce; and further, by failing to address, or causing to be addressed, to his wife, at her dwelling—in Philadelphia, Pa.—the number of said dwelling, and street in which situated, being well known to the said McBlain—a copy of his complaint made, and of the summons issued, in his action against her for divorce, thereby keeping his said wife in ignorance of the proceedings by him instituted against her for divorce, and causing her to default in answering his said complaint; and further, by concealing from the court, aforesaid, his resumption in July and August, 1880, of his cohabitation with his wife; and further, by concealing from the said court, his amicable correspondence with his wife, from August, 1880, to the middle of the year 1882, his contributions to her support during that period, and his admission and declaration in a letter addressed to her, on, or about, Oct. 30, 1882, to the effect that through no fault of her, his feelings toward her had changed, and that he was desirous of getting a divorce from her simply because his own condition in life had changed—which change of condition in life referred to his advancement from the position of an enlisted man to that of a commissioned officer in the U. S. Army." Pleas—"Not Guilty." Findings—Of the specification, "Guilty, except of the words, 'by falsely representing himself, or causing himself to be so represented, as having been a resident of the State of California, since the month of February, 1878, continuously, to the time of his petition for the aforesaid decree of divorce, and further,' and except of the words, 'his resumption in July and August, 1880, of his cohabitation with his wife: and further by concealing from the said court, his amicable correspondence with his wife, from August, 1880, to the middle of the year 1882, his contributions to her support during that period and,' and except of the words, 'through no fault of her's,' and except of the word 'simply,' of the excepted words Not Guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty." Sentence—"To be dismissed the service of the United States." The proceedings are approved. In the opinion of the Department Commander, on the evidence before the court, the accused was entitled to an acquittal; the findings and sentence are therefore disapproved. Lieut. McBlain will be released from arrest and returned to duty.

By command of Brigadier-General Crook:

L. W. V. KENNON, Aide-de-Camp.

(G. C.-M. O. 79, Sept. 15, 1886, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., **D, E, K,** and **L,** Ft. Grant, A. T.; **B,** Whipple Bks., A. T.; **A** and **H,** Ft. Apache, A. T.; **I** and **M,** Ft. Verde, A. T.; **C, F,** and **G,** Ft. Thomas, A. T.

The journeys performed by 2d Lieut. Powhattan H. Clarke, from Calabasas to Tucson and return, Aug. 26 and Sept. 1, are confirmed as necessary for the public service (F. O. 88, Sept. 1, D. Ariz.)

The following troops will proceed to the posts designated: Troop I (Baldwin's), to Fort Verde; Troops F (Kennedy's) and D (Keyes's), to Fort Thomas, and Troop K (Lebo's), to Fort Grant (F. O. 89, Sept. 6, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Robert G. Smither (S. O. 75, Sept. 10, Div. P.)

Sick leave is extended Capt. Robert G. Smither for five months (S. O., Sept. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., **A, C, I, L,** and **K,*** Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; **B** and **H,** Alcatraz Island, Cal.; **E,*** Vancouver Bks., W. T.; **D** and **F,** Ft. Canby, W. T.; **G,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **M,** Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews will remain at Alcatraz Island, Cal., on duty, until Oct. 1, and 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., will remain at Alcatraz Island, Cal., on duty, until Oct. 1 (S. O. 74, Sept. 8, Div. P.)

Capt. John A. Darling will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the office of the Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Dept. of California (G. O. 4, Sept. 11, D. Cal.)

Capt. John A. Darling is announced as Inspector

of Rifle Practice of the Div. of Pacific and of the Dept. of California. He will continue in his present duties until further orders, as post and battery commander at Fort Mason, Cal. (G. O. 14, Sept. 14, Div. P.)

Leave for ten days, to commence on or about Sept. 20, is granted Col. John C. Tidball, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 138, Sept. 18, Div. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

Capt. W. P. Vose, having completed duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in connection with rifle competitions, will return to Jackson Barracks, La. (S. O. 138, Sept. 18, Div. A.)

Sergt. Ernest Engel, Bat. G, after he shall have completed the transfer of public property at Fort Pulaski, for which he is responsible as acting ordnance sergeant, will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., and report for duty with his battery (S. O. 142, Sept. 23, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

Capt. J. B. Burbank, 1st Lieut. G. P. Scriven, and 2d Lieut. J. D. Barrette, having completed duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in connection with rifle competitions, will return to Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 138, Sept. 18, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Oct. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. George P. Scriven (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Capt. George G. Greenough, having completed duty in connection with rifle teams authorized to take part in certain matches at Creedmoor, will return to Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 139, Sept. 20, Div. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, Fort Adams, R. I., is extended seven days (S. O. 139, Sept. 20, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 138, Sept. 18, Div. A.)

2d Lieuts. C. G. Treat and E. B. Babbitt, having completed duty at Fort Niagara, in connection with rifle competitions, will return, the former to Fort Monroe and the latter to Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 138, Sept. 18, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. E. T. Brown, having completed duty in connection with rifle teams authorized to take part in certain matches at Creedmoor, will return to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 139, Sept. 20, Div. A.)

Upon being relieved from duty with Light Bat. F, Oct. 1, 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Zalinski will remain at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., the commander of which post will attach him to Bat. I (Crabb's) (S. O. 142, Sept. 23, Div. A.)

Private Walter R. Scott is appointed corporal in Battery G.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.

Leave for two months is granted Major Edward Collins, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 75, Sept. 10, Div. P.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

2d Lieut. Charles D. Towsley is relieved from duty as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Omaha, Neb., and 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew is relieved as member and detailed as J.-A. of the court (S. O. 116, Sept. 13, D. Platte.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the return from leave of 1st Lieut. Horace B. Sarson, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 141, Sept. 15, Div. M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. William R. Abercrombie, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 119, Sept. 17, D. Platte.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on the completion of the present target practice season, is granted 1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 142, Sept. 18, Div. M.)

Leave is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Muhlenberg for six months (S. O., Sept. 23, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. Frank B. McCoy is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition and will return to Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 95, Sept. 11, D. Dak.)

Sergt. Zabel, 3d Inf., says that his regiment doesn't shoot through tubes. The statement being made in the hearing of a Platte man, the latter chipped in saying: "No, they don't; they do their shooting on paper."—*Kansas City Times.*

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Forts Pembina and Totten, D. T., and Fort Snelling, Minn., on inspection service (S. O. 96, Sept. 14, D. Dak.)

The retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Capt. Charles J. Von Herrmann, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced (S. O., Sept. 17, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. J. M. T. Partello is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition and will return to Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 95, Sept. 11, D. Dak.)

Sick leave is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Thompson, R. Q. M., for three months, with permission to leave the Div. of Missouri (S. O., Sept. 23, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Cochran (S. O. 117, Sept. 14, D. Platte.)

Capt. Thaddeus S. Kirtland, Camp Pilot Butte, will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 119, Sept. 17, D. Platte.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Henry B. Freeman, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 119, Sept. 17, D. Platte.)

The fifty-one recruits under orders from recruiting depots will be assigned as follows: Fort Laramie, 11; Fort Washakie, 24, and Camp Pilot Butte, 16 (S. O. 116, Sept. 13, D. Platte.)

Leave for four months, to take effect Oct. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. John T. Van Orsdale, R. Q. M. (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs. F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Capt. W. S. Worth, with his company (K), will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., and there remain until the arrival of the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians from Fort Apache (F. O. 89, Sept. 6, D. Ariz.)

The journeys performed by Capt. W. S. Worth, from Fort Huachuca to Fort Bowie, and from Fort Bowie to Bowie Station, Sept. 5 and 6, are confirmed as necessary for the public service (F. O. 89, Sept. 6, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. William A. Mercer will take charge of the enlisted men designated to represent this Division on the Army Team (S. O. 75, Sept. 10, Div. P.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs. and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

The C. O. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will send the competitors for places on the Division Rifle Team to their stations. Those from the Dept. of Arizona will be sent in charge of 1st Lieut. Thomas S. McCaleb (S. O. 77, Sept. 13, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. T. S. McCaleb has qualified as a sharpshooter.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Official notice having been received of his promotion from 1st Lieutenant, Co. D, to Captain, Co. I, at Fort Union, N. M., Capt. W. F. Duggan will proceed to the station and take command of his company (S. O. 86, Sept. 9, D. Ariz.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 1, is granted Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 143, Sept. 20, Div. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

1st Lieut. H. O. S. Heistand is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition and will return to Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 95, Sept. 11, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, having been appointed Adjutant of the regiment, is relieved from duty at Fort Yates, and will proceed to Fort Sully, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 95, Sept. 11, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Charles W. Penrose is detailed on Gen. Rec. Service at Fort Yates, D. T., vice 1st Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, Adjt., relieved (S. O. 95, Sept. 11, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, Adjt., is detailed on Gen. Rec. Service at Fort Sully, D. T., vice Capt. Leon A. Matile, relieved (S. O. 95, Sept. 11, D. Dak.)

Leave for six months, to take effect in October, is granted Col. Richard I. Dodge (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur Johnson is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.)

A neat "Roster of Commissioned Officers, 11th Infantry," reaches us this week, through the courtesy of the Regimental Adjutant. The list is headed by that gallant soldier, Colonel R. I. Dodge. The "Roster" reflects much credit on the regimental press.

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith, Adjt., having completed duty in connection with the rifle teams authorized to take part in certain matches at Creedmoor, will return to Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 141, Sept. 22, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth Kas.

1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Selden, N. M., relieving 2d Lieut. W. N. Hughes (S. O. 86, Sept. 9, D. Ariz.)

Capt. William Auman will return to his station (S. O. 76, Sept. 11, Div. P.)

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Albert B. Scott (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Wm. Auman (S. O. 77, Sept. 13, Div. P.)

Sergts. J. H. Martin, P. J. Carmody, and Jos. Graham, Corpl. A. E. Hogan, and Pvt. E. M. Druary, Co. B, have qualified as sharpshooters.

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John W. Bean, Fort Randall, D. T., to take effect about Sept. 21 (S. O. 96, Sept. 14, D. Dak.)

Leave for eight months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on or about April 1, 1887, is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Blauvelt (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; G and K, San Antonio, Tex.

Co. A is relieved from duty at Fort Concho, and will proceed to the post of San Antonio, Tex., and take station (S. O. 127, Sept. 13, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. S. R. Whitall is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort McIntosh, Tex., and is detailed J.-A., vice 2d Lieut. B. B. Buck, relieved (S. O. 128, Sept. 15, D. Tex.)

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison to be Captain, Co. D, vice Theaker, promoted, he will be dropped from the rolls of Co. B, as of his former rank, and will be taken up, as of his present rank, on the rolls of the company to which he has been promoted (S. O. 130, Sept. 17, D. Tex.)

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. W. H. Cowles to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. B, he will proceed to join his company at Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 130, Sept. 17, D. Tex.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

1st Lieut. George L. Turner is appointed Regimental Adjutant (Orders 51, Sept. 8, 18th Inf.)

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Coppinger is relieved from duty at Fort Hays, and will proceed to Fort Gibson and assume command of that post (S. O. 103, Sept. 13, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Woodbridge Geary is extended one month (S. O. 143, Sept. 20, Div. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

2d Lieut. James H. Waters is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition and will return to Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 95, Sept. 11, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

2d Lieut. Henry D. Styer is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, and report for duty (S. O. 114, Sept. 8, D. Platte.)

Capt. Evan Miles, 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan, and 2d Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., are relieved as members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., and Capt. George M. Downey and 2d Lieut. Almon L. Parmerter are detailed members of said court (S. O. 116, Sept. 13, D. Platte.)

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Edward B. Rheem (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. E. W. Casey, Adjt., is extended ten days (S. O. 87, Sept. 11, D. Ariz.)

1st Sergt. J. Wanck, Co. A; Lieut. E. O. C. Ord and Sergt. C. Soffke, B; Sergts. C. E. Christiansen and H. C. Wood and Corpl. C. H. Carpenter, G; 1st Lieut. W. H. Kell, Sergts. J. Scahill, E. Miller, and O. N. Zook, Corpl. S. E. Justice, and Pvts. A. T. Swanman and J. A. Williams, H, have qualified as sharpshooters.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

2d Lieut. D. B. Devore, having completed duty at Fort Niagara, in connection with rifle competitions, will return to Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 138, Sept. 18, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. William H. Allaire is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Mackinac and will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report for duty with his company (S. O. 141, Sept. 22, Div. A.)

Lieut. W. H. Allaire has qualified as a sharpshooter.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, Act. Chief Engr. Officer, will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., for the purpose of making a preliminary survey with the view to the construction of a system of sewerage for the proper drainage of that post (S. O. 104, Sept. 16, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Capt. D. B. Wilson is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition and will return to Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 95, Sept. 11, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. George Andrews, Adjt., is relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M. at Dept. Hdqrs. (S. O. 96, Sept. 14, D. Dak.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, Fort Meade, is extended four days (S. O. 96, Sept. 14, D. Dak.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. W. I. Sanborn, Fort Sisseton, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 96, Sept. 14, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1886.

RETIREMENTS.

Colonel Charles S. Stewart, Corps of Engineers, September 16, 1886 (act June 30, 1882).

Captain Charles J. Von Herrmann, 4th Infantry, September 17, 1886 (act June 30, 1882).

CASUALTY.

Captain William R. Shoemaker (retired), died September 16, 1886, near Fort Union, New Mexico.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 20. Detail: Capts. Charles Bentzoli and Edwin J. Stivers, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art.; 1st Lieuts. Owen J. Sweet, Edwin F. Glenn, and Harvey D. Reed, 2d Lieuts. Charles C. Tear, Alfred S. Frost, and William F. Martin, 25th Inf., and 1st

Lieut. Redmond Tully, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 97, Sept. 15, D. Dak.)

At Fort Sully, D. T., Sept. 20. Detail: Capts. Charles A. Wikoff, Ira Quinby, and William Hoffman, 1st Lieuts. George LeR Brown, R. Q. M., James E. Macklin, John H. Philbrick, and Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, Adjt. 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 97, Sept. 15, D. Dak.)

At Fort Maginnis, M. T., Sept. 23. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Leslie Smith, 20th Inf.; Capt. Henry Wagner, 1st Cav.; Capt. Charles O. Bradley, 20th Inf.; Capt. William W. Gray, Med. Dept.; Capt. Thomas Garvey, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. James H. Waters, 20th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 97, Sept. 15, D. Dak.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Sept. 21. Detail: Capts. Alex. B. MacGowan, John M. Norvell, and David J. Craigie, 12th Inf.; Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surg.; Capt. George S. Wilson, 1st Lieuts. Augustus G. Tassin and Frederick Von Schrader, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., Jr., J.-A. (S. O. 138, Sept. 18, Div. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Sept. 22. Detail: Capts. George M. Randall, Joseph T. Haskell, and Richard I. Eskridge, 23d Inf.; Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge, Orlando L. Wieting, and Stephen O'Connor, 2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Pendleton and Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton, Adjt., 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 138, Sept. 18, Div. A.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Sept. 28. Detail: Major Edmund C. Bainbridge, Capts. Lewis Smith, James Chester, and James B. Burbank, 1st Lieuts. John B. Eaton, Edward Davis, Charles Sellmer, and William E. Birkhimer, and 2d Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Chas. Humphreys, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 141, Sept. 22, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will meet at Rawlins, Wyo., Sept. 20, to report upon the quality and condition of coal received. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Chipman, 7th Inf. (S. O. 118, Sept. 15, D. Platte.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Col. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Insp.-Gen.; Major Thomas H. Handbury, C. E., and Capt. John R. Myrick, 3d Art., A. D. C., will meet at Chicago, Sept. 16, to fix the responsibility for deficiency in subsistence stores (S. O. 141, Sept. 15, Div. M.)

The Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers will reconvene at Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 20, 1886, to continue the consideration of the questions before it (S. O. 137, Sept. 20, C. E.)

Reloading Tools.—The following instructions for use of new parts of tools, to adapt them for reloading carbine cartridges, without wads, (model of 1886) are issued: Bench reloading tools—1st. In loading carbine cartridges, without wads, use the stem marked "carbine" for pressing home the bullets. 2d. Use the new total length gauge (2".45) for carbine cartridges, without wads. Hand reloading tools—3d. Use the new loading punch for carbine cartridges, without wads. Company commanders will, when necessary, make requisition upon the ordnance supply depots for the new loading punch, and return the old loading punch on receipt of the new one. (Letter A. G. O., Sept. 17.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the East.—Major-General Schofield.

The B. Altman and Co. B. B. C. was defeated in a contest with the Emerald B. B. C. of Governor's Island, on the latter named grounds Saturday, Sept. 18. Score, 7 to 11; 16 games won, 3 lost.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

Advices from Wood Mountain, Northwest Territory, give particulars of a bloody fight which took place recently just across the line south of that place between the Gros Ventres and Piegan Indians.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A New Laredo despatch of September 21, says: El Coyote's family deny the report that he was killed in the recent battle with Federal troops near this city. This places the officers engaged in an unenviable position, as their official report of the engagement was made public, and numerous congratulatory telegrams received from Federal, State and municipal officials in the frontier States, all thanking Capt. Herrora and Col. Feran for ridding the country of the terrible "Coyote." El Coyote is a large, powerful man, with long flowing beard, and it is believed that the troops mistook Juan Villcrat for El Coyote, as he closely resembled the leader, and the terrible hand to hand fight that he made for his life led them to feel doubly sure that they had killed the bold chieftain.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The El Paso *Times* returns to the charge and says: "It is a matter of moral certainty that the geographical position of Fort Bliss will enforce its erection into a large post, containing several regiments of Federal troops, at no distant day."

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1886.

Division of the Pacific.—The competitions closed Sept. 15 with the following team:

	Total known distances	Total Skirmish firing	Grand total
1st Sgt. Roper, Co. F, 4th Inf., Columbia	335	174	509
Sgt. Gustin, Troop B, 2d Cav., Columbia	315	183	498
Corpl. Miller, Troop H, 2d Cav., "	329	166	495
Sgt. Denny, Co. D, 14th Inf., Columbia	325	167	492
Sgt. Pendergrass, Troop A, 10th Cav., Ariz.	319	169	488
1st Sgt. Hudson, Co. H, 14th Inf., Colu'bia	333	154	487
Mus. Lunsford, Co. F, 14th Inf., Columbia	322	162	484
Pvt. Stamm, Co. B, 1st Inf., California	350	127	477
Lieut. Mercer, 8th Inf., Arizona	321	154	475
Pvt. DeLeale, Co. E, 22d Inf., Arizona	332	142	474
Sgt. Simon, Troop H, 6th Cav., Arizona	307	161	468
Mus. Temple, Co. F, 9th Inf., Arizona	321	146	467

Major-General Howard presented the prizes.

1st Sergt. Ludwig Roper, Co. F, 4th Inf.; Sergt. Morrow C. Gustin, Troop B, 2d Cav.; Corpl. George E. Miller, Troop H, 2d Cav., and Sergt James B. Denny, Co. D, 14th Inf., with Sergt. J. C. Pendergrass, Troop A, 10th Cav., as an alternate, will represent the division in the Army team and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in charge of 2d Lieut. W. A. Mercer, 8th Inf. Sergt. M. C. Gustin, Troop B, 2d Cav., having made the best aggregate score for the two days' competitive skirmish firing, received the division skirmish medal. Sergt. Douglas Zirkle, Battery B, 1st Art., having made the highest score in the four days' contest in the Dept. of California, received the division commander's department medal for that department. 1st Sergt. Edward A. Hudson, Co. H, 14th Inf., having made the highest score in the four days' contest in the Dept. of the Columbia, received the division commander's department medal for that department. 1st Sergt. John Ryan, Co. A, 8th Inf., having made the highest score in the four days' contest in the Dept. of Arizona, received the division commander's department medal for that department. 1st Sergt. Edward A. Hudson, Co. H, 14th Inf., having made the highest four days' score in the division contest of the holders of department medals, received the division commander's division medal.

Division of the Missouri.—The competitions closed on Thursday, Sept. 23. We have received careful statistical accounts of each day's firing, but as the interest centres on the results we give the latest to hand, giving the aggregate score of the first 25 competitors up to and including Sept. 20:

	Agg. for 3 days.
Kerr, Platte	352
Michel, Missouri	341
Crawford, Texas	338
Weeks, Platte	333
Macomb, Missouri	325
Garrard, Missouri	323
Torrey, Platte	321
Schmidt, Texas	318
Otten, Dakota	314
Hamburg, Missouri	311
Mayo, Dakota	311
Palmer, Dakota	310
Stevens, Platte	310
Taliaferro, Texas	309
Green, Texas	309
Bouton, Platte	308
Zobel, Dakota	308
Peterson, Missouri	306
Miller, Misssouri	301
Ehrenfreid, Missouri	300
Ray, Missouri	298
Garlinghouse, Texas	293
Unger, Dakota	291
Gormley, Texas	291
Lewis, Platte	288

The team totals are as follows:

	Skirmish first day		Skirmish for 2 days		Aggregate for 3 days	
	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent.	Total	Per cent.
Missouri	830	34.58	1,591	33 14	3,539	47.76
Texas	732	30.50	1,429	29.77	3,379	46.93
Dakota	728	33.09	1,420	20.87	3,278	46.17
Platte	672	27.17	1,318	27.46	3,250	45.14

Lieut. J. T. Kerr, 17th U. S. Infantry, is the winner of the division skirmish medal and the special prize offered by Mr. Cranston.

Army Contest.—Commences at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 29, Col. S. E. Blunt superintending. The selections from the Atlantic, Missouri and Pacific are all on the ground, and some fine shooting is expected.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1886.

OUR post has been very quiet the past week. The tennis games have been the only attraction. The first prize for the singles is narrowed down to Lieutenants Gibson, Fisk and Stuart. After this has been decided there will be a series of handicap single games and then doubles.

There have been a number of visitors lately, among whom were Capt. Griffin, of the Engineers; Lts. Converse, 3d Cav., and Barney, 2d Artillery; McIver, 7th Infantry; Lieutenant Rodgers of the Navy, visiting his brother, and Lieutenant Tillman, of the Navy, who is with Prof. Tillman.

Mrs. Newton, wife of Captain Newton, 16th Infantry, is a guest of Mrs. Ellis.

Lieut. Kirby is away on a 15 days leave of absence.

Dr. J. P. Kimball has gone to Geneva, N. Y., to spend about 20 days.

The week of religious services at our Catholic chapel closed last Saturday. Judging from the large attendance at each of the daily services, the mission was very successful. This week the two visiting clergymen, who are of the Paulist Fathers, and not Jesuit, as stated last week, are having a series of meetings at Highland Falls. There is no place in the country where mission work is needed more than at Highland Falls, and if the Reverend Fathers succeed in reforming some of the many places where liquor is sold, they will receive the thanks of the community.

There have been an unusually large number of desertions from the detachments at this post, several going from each of the companies.

In the absence of Colonel Hasbrouck on Tuesday, Lieut. Price officiated as commandant at the afternoon battalion drill.

FIELD SERVICE IN ARIZONA.

A CORRESPONDENT who served with the column of cavalry, infantry, and Indian-Mexican scouts, commanded by 1st Lieut. James Parker, 4th Cavalry, operating recently in Mexico, co-operating with Capt. Lawton's column, sends us the following:

The command left Cloverdale, N. M., July 14. It remained at Carretas, Mexico, July 18 to July 27, awaiting the arrival of Lieut. Gatewood, with two Chiricahua scouts, sent to communicate with the hostiles should they sue for terms. During the stay at Carretas the Mexican officials made some trouble, and it was learned afterwards that the State Government of Chihuahua sent a force of 275 troops with orders to disarm the American troops and put them across the border; that the advance guard of this force, 75 in number, reached Carretas ranch two days after the American command had left. The Mexican troops were unable to go farther, as the Sonora State line passes near Carretas, and the Americans had crossed it.

July 27 the command left Carretas, escorting Lieut. Gatewood, and arrived at the Haros River Aug. 5. Here we met Capt. Lawton's command, and it was thought best that Lieut. Gatewood should join him. From the Haros River the command scouted east into the Sierra Madres, then north, cooperating with Lawton. On Aug. 23, the date the first overtures were made by the Indians, the command was near the Indians and east of them, while Capt. Lawton was west of them. The command reached the United States Aug. 25 and camped nearby during the negotiations between the hostiles and Gen. Miles.

The officers attached to the column were Lieut. Richardson, 8th Infantry, Lieut. Bullard, 10th Infantry, and Dr. Banister, Medical Corps.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: We paid a recent visit to Standing Rock Agency or Fort Yates, to reach which it was necessary to cross the Missouri in a skiff. This was done without accident, and we reached Fort Yates in time to witness "guard mount." We here met Capt. O. B. Reed and his charming wife, Lieut. Tompkins, and Surgeon Deeble. Through the courtesy of Capt. Read the party was furnished with an ambulance, and, chaperoned by Mrs. Read, we visited the Indian stores and the reservation. On the latter it is stated 4,000 Indians live. Standing Rock is named from a dirty, bluish-colored rock, about two and a half feet high, about one foot wide at its base, and about six inches at its top, which stands on a cliff near the fort.

At Fort Yates we saw the dog Rusty, which, with the scout Curley and the horse Comanche, were the only survivors of the Custer massacre. The dog is a mongrel, and is quite old, and is unable to walk; still it is tenderly cared for by the soldier boys at Fort Yates on account of the sad memories it recalls. While Sitting Bull is nominally the "big chief," there is a subordinate chief by the name of Gaul, whom the officers of the post think is the most intelligent Indian they ever met, and it is he who wields a greater influence than does old Sitting Bull himself. P.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Gen. John Gibbon in a recent case says: "The court, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, transcended its power in directing the judge advocate to strike out the 2d specification supporting the 2d charge. The specification does not recite previous *trials* and *convictions*, and moreover, after charges have been duly referred for trial such action is only authorized if it be the result of a motion by the accused."

BASE BALL ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your issue of last week a correspondent, writing of the late game of ball between the Marine and the Emerald Clubs, alleges as the reason of the Marines' success, that their club was composed of only "four Marines, and the balance picked from the various clubs of Brooklyn." The truth is, there is but one outsider playing with the Marines, and he, the only alien among the denizens, is a fully accredited member of the club. The game at Governor's Island was partly played by only eight Marines, and won by the remarkable score of 30 to 6. Now, as a Marine and an advocate of fair play, I defy the correspondent to prove his assertion, and will state, that the Marines will meet the Emeralds, either with our own nine or one selected from the awkward squad, or a nine composed of men who have seen 35 years of service, and not only again defeat them, but teach them a wholesome in ball playing. Why should we seek aid from the Brooklyn clubs that have been unable to successfully compete with us? The correspondent states that the Emeralds have played 18 games, and lost but three. Will he supply us with a list of such clubs, and the scores, for it would make a valuable addition to our club's archives, as a literary curiosity.

Let the correspondent avoid drawing upon his fancy for his facts; let him also remember that the game at Governor's Island was played for a ball, which, as yet, although won, has not been forthcoming. JOHN H. GRUPP, 1st Base, Marine B. B. C.

BROOKLYN BARRACKS, U. S. M. C.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* referring to the Signal Service says: "It should be taken out of the control of the War Department, and placed under scientific direction and development. It is notorious that the present head of the bureau is a man whose scientific attainments are of a very indifferent order, and whose methods are in no respect calculated to promote scientific inquiry. The same is to be said in a general way of the agents charged with the practical duties and responsibilities upon which the success of the service immediately depends. It is useless to expect satisfactory results where there is so much of incompetency and such a lamentable want of sympathy with the true objects of the enterprise. We ought to have Signal Service of positive value to the country; but we shall never have it so long as the present arrangement shall be continued."

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

ONE of the little speeches made by Gen. Sherman at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Rock Island, Ill., on Sept. 15, was as follows:

MR. LUNDY AND GOV. OGLESBY: I thank you in the name of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee for the hearty welcome you have given us and for the kindly greetings which meet us at every corner of your streets. The Army of the Tennessee is fast going into history, and of the few men who are here to-night known to me personally, but may not be known to the audience, many of them commanded armies, some divisions, some brigades, some were staff officers. I remember them all; but it is very hard for me even at this time to see before me the old soldiers that marched and tramped with us through the South, yet each and every one of them is an epitome, is in himself a history, and he can tell the tale of the war better than I can, and better than any one who did not cross the Ohio during the war. The Army of the Tennessee took its name from the River Tennessee, just as the Army of the Potomac took its name from the River Potomac, the Cumberland from the Cumberland, the Ohio from the Ohio, the Mississippi from the Mississippi. We naturally divide into families in ordinary life. So armies take family names, and the Army of the Tennessee was that small body of men which, led by Gen. Grant, went up the Tennessee River in the winter of 1861-2, and first fought at Henry and Donelson. At that time it was not known as the Army of the Tennessee, but soon after it grew into a name, and then fought at Shiloh, afterwards at Vicksburg, and finally, after—I don't want to call it a defeat, because I know I might not convince some of my Cumberland friends—but after the shaking up they got at Chickamauga we went to their relief. [Laughter.] There Gen. Grant assumed the great character which he afterwards carried to the end of the war. The battle of Chickamauga, fought by the Armies of the Cumberland, Ohio, and Tennessee, and afterwards commenced the Atlanta campaign, you all, even the children in the audience, must recall. We went to Atlanta, fighting for 120 days, during which time, not for a minute, nor an hour, nor a day, was there an intermission of shot and shell and the sounds of battle—a battle of 120 days' duration, in which we were successful. Then to Savannah, and from Savannah northward until our enemy threw up the sponge and cried enough. [Applause.] The Army of the Tennessee doesn't boast of its history, for it was the first to say, "Go home and behave yourselves and we will forgive you cheerfully." I think the Army of the Tennessee, composed of 65,000 of the best men in America, of which Gen. Logan was the head [applause], was the first to say, "Go home; obey the laws of the place where you

are; be good citizens, and you shall be free from further prosecution or further punishment." They are under the ban still. The men who fought against us during the war are still paroled prisoners. Some of them seem to forget it. [Applause.] But we of the Army of the Tennessee do not wish to revive any such thoughts. We come here with kindness in our hearts, with charity to all, and malice to none, to exchange the greetings of old soldiers, to be thankful that we are still alive, and to meet our fellow-citizens in their prosperity and happiness; and if any words we may say or any deeds we may do will add to their happiness I believe that every member of the Army of the Tennessee that still survives will give them a helping hand and a cheering word. And now, my fellow-soldiers, in your name, as your mouthpiece, as your President, I again return thanks to the communities in which we now are—the City of Rock Island and the great State of Illinois. [Applause.]

HARTFORD'S MEMORIAL ARCH.

THE dedication of the Memorial Arch at Hartford, Conn., took place Sept. 17, amid great enthusiasm, it being estimated that there were present 7,000 veterans, 3,000 militia and about 30,000 spectators. The arch is in the nature of a triumphal arch, of mixed Roman and Grecian architecture. On the north front the artist gives a "Story of the War" and on the south "The Return of the Army." The memorial cost $60,000. The inscription reads:

> In Honor of the Men of Hartford
> Who served, and in Memory of those who fell, on
> Land and on Sea, in the War for Union, their
> grateful Townsmen have raised this Memorial.

The formal delivery was made by Col. G. P. Bissell and the acceptation by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, who made an eloquent address. He said that the 17th of September has been a popular day for veteran celebrations in Connecticut, for it is a day marked by gallant work by Gen. Harland's Connecticut brigade in the battle of Antietam, when 602 of Connecticut's sons were left on the field. After referring to the brilliant colonial record of Hartford, Gen. Hawley came down to the period of the rebellion, and eulogized Hartford's share in sending soldiers to the front. Gen. Hawley closed with quoting from President Lincoln's memorable address at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENSACOLA NOTES.

THE summer has passed quietly and pleasantly at this station, and the arrival of fall, though less perceptible than in the Northern States, is yet marked by the shorter days and cooler nights. Frequent rains and persistent breezes from the great Gulf have robbed the long hot season of many of its discomforts, and the navy-yard and Fort Barrancas are actually looking greener and fresher now than in May.

Among the marines, who are the most numerous body of Government people here, good health has prevailed, and the emergency tents pitched early in the season by Captain Cochrane for possible fever patients have thus far been tenantless. Only a few cases of climatic disease have occurred since last January, and none of these at all serious.

As precautionary measures, the men were provided for the summer campaign with thin flannel jackets, plenty of white linen trousers, straw hats, mosquito bars, pure cool water, and sleeping quarters in an immense mold loft belonging to the Construction Department. The guard duty was also made as light as possible, and the sentinels authorized to rest their pieces in safe places after they were posted. Salt water bathing was encouraged and alcoholic liquors discouraged, and thus the marines have gotten through the hot weather finely.

The reports of yellow fever at Ship Island and Biloxi attracted attention, of course, but excited no alarm because of the confidence reposed in the vigilance of the Boards of Health of those Gulf cities. Commerce, a more important matter than philanthropy or sentiment, furnishes a great safeguard.

It has been observed that where yellow fever flourishes trade languishes, and the awakening of the Sunny South to this simple fact has resulted in increased vigilance and much incidental protection to human health.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has recently taken steps to place suitable marks over the graves of those who have left their bones here and an examination of the cemeteries directed by Surgeon J. W. Ross, U. S. N., reveals about 125 graves needing much attention. Of this number a very large percentage has, through the decay of wooden head-boards, become "unknown." It has been suggested in this connection to place the two Naval cemeteries, now somewhat neglected, under the care of the Superintendent of the Barrancas National Cemetery, near by, who, with a little additional assistance, might keep them all in the same highly creditable condition that his present charge is.

By November 1, it is expected that the Fort Barrancas garrison, two companies of 2d Artillery, under command of Capt. J. E Wilson, now in camp at Atlanta, will return to their regular station. Reports from the camp state that they are tired of living under canvas and will be glad to get back. It is likely that Col. Langdon will also return from St. Augustine. At present, the post is in charge of Ord. Sergt. Carroll and some hired watchmen.

Invitations for proposals for the removal of the two miserable tenements which have so long blotted the beautiful grounds at Barrancas are posted and it is hoped that the ides of November will witness the "Oldmixon" and "Wentworth" *casas* neatly piled up on a back lot for kindling—a victory of peace.

PENSALOA, September 20, 1886.

ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR FRANCIS T. BOWLES returned to Washington last week from a month's vacation pleasantly spent in Boston and vicinity, and left a few days after for Norfolk, Va., to look up quarters preparatory to entering upon his new duties there. In his search for a home he will make provision for two, as in November next he returns to Boston to take unto himself a wife.

REAR-ADMIRAL W. W. QUEEN, U. S. N., at present the commandant of the Ordnance Yard, Washington, is a native of Washington, D. C., but was appointed from New York. His first entry into the Service was forty-five years ago on the 7th of October, and since that date the Admiral has seen no less than eighteen years of sea service, and has cruised in most of the seas of the world. During the War of the Rebellion he commanded the U. S. S. *Wyalusing* during one of the most fiercely contested naval combats of the war with the celebrated Confederate ram *Albemarle*, afterwards destroyed by the gallant Cushing. At the close of a valuable life (for Rear-Admiral Queen retires on the 6th of October next), it is interesting to recall from the records of that fight the indorsement written on Lieutenant-Commander Queen's report of his share in the engagement. It is as follows:

AGAWAM, May 16, 1834.

Lieutenant-Commander Queen, his officers, and men appear to have done well their part in this gallant action.

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear-Admiral.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Newport, R. I.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 12. Will probably remain until October.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 13.

European Station—R.-Admi. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Leghorn, July 28.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. To sail from Leghorn to meet *Brooklyn* at Gibraltar about Sept. 10, and thence homeward bound.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. To meet *Brooklyn* at Gibraltar Sept. 10.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Iquique, July 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 31. Will shortly be ordered to San Francisco, Cal., where she will undergo repairs.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson (ordered.) Was at Payta, Peru, Sept. 13.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker is ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Advices from Auckland, N. Z., of Aug. 16, say that the *Mohican* arrived from Fiji on Aug. 16, and would remain three weeks.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at Sitka Aug. 16, 1886, and was still there Sept. 4.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At San Jose de Guatemala Sept. 4. Expected at San Francisco Oct. 15, where she will undergo repairs.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Commodore Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Gibraltar Sept. 10, 1886, as reported by cable.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed from New York for the Asiatic Station Sept. 2, 1886.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. Sailed from Shanghai for Cheefoo Aug. 14.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton Aug. 20, to be relieved by the *Palos*, and then proceed to Hong Kong for repairs.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL, as having left Shanghai, China, Aug. 10, for Valdivostok, Hakodate and Port Hamilton. Will return to Shanghai Oct. 1.

OSSIPEE,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Left Nagasaki, July 10, for Chemulpo, Corea. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Sailed from Shanghai for Canton Aug. 10, to relieve the *Monocacy*.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Put out of commission at Fort Monroe, Sept. 18.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor. Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Madeira for Newport, R. I., Sept. 11.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Madeira for Newport, R. I., Sept. 11.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. Lieut. Emory telegraphs the Navy Department, from Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 23, as follows: Derileet Lizzie D destroyed. All obstructions to navigation removed. *Despatch* sails for Boston when weather clears.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat. Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone in command. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco. Comdr. F. A. Cook has been ordered to command.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. Cruising in Long Island Sound.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Sailed from Newport, R. I., Sept. 22, on trial trip at sea.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Lieut. Comdr. Chas. A. Schetky, commanding officer pro tem. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHILOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax. Catskill. Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE San Francisco *Report* says: Customs officers searched the *Alert* Sept, 10 and found on her goods liable to a duty of $700.

A NOVEL steamer, the *Gluckauf*, Captain Fortmann, arrived at New York recently from Newcastle, England. She is built expressly for the transportation of petroleum oil in bulk, is rated at 2,600 tons, and her capacity is 680,000 gallons. The enterprise is due to some prominent Bremen merchants, whose aim it is to counteract the inroads that Russian oil has made on the trade in Germany.

WE learn from Australia of a conflict between the German gunboat *Albatross* and the natives of the New Hebrides. It appears that the *Albatross* opened fire on the natives in revenge for the murder of Klein and Cullen. Twenty were killed and many wounded. The crew of the *Albatross* then landed, whereupon the natives decamped to Pentecost Island, where the *Upolo's* mate was murdered. The Germans pursued them and opened fire with Gatling guns, which did terrible execution. Several villages were burned by the Germans.

THE daily papers mention the fact that the *Hartford*, flagship of the South Pacific Station, is to go out of commission shortly at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Speculation is indulged in as to her successor as flagship. The *Shenandoah* is en route for San Francisco, and will probably undergo extensive repairs, or perhaps go out of commission. The South Pacific will thus be left with but three cruising vessels, the *Mohican*, *Adams*, and *Iroquois*. Of this number the *Mohican* is cruising among the islands of the Pacific, several thousands of miles distant, and the *Iroquois* will soon require a tour at some Navy-yard for repairs, having been commissioned about four and a half years ago.

A LETTER lately received from a Navy officer in China tends to show that the new British Navy is not a success. The officer writes that he had recently visited on board the new British unarmored cruiser *Leander*, and, from the way the officers on board growled, he concluded that Great Britain does not lead us as much as has been thought. They (the officers) say her speed is by no means what was expected of her, and even then, while on a cruising station, changes were constantly being made, which were necessary to increase both her comfort and efficiency. The new steel armed despatch boat, which is also in the Chinese Squadron, is as much of a disappointment. She was calculated and built for nineteen knots speed in any weather, but at usual steam makes twelve knots. When forced at higher steam she makes but little more, is very wet, and rolls so badly that her speed is decreased. Her officers, too, denounce her as very unsatisfactory, and do not hesitate to growl very loudly.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle* is greatly exercised on the subject of the repairing of the *Hartford* at Callao. It says: "One year ago this ship was at the Navy-yard. All these repairs were then needed and asked for. At the same time there was an economical feeling on the Yard. No money should be wasted on useless repairs. The Republican methods should not be continued. Previous to the departure of the *Hartford*, the authorities asserted that her boilers were not fit to take the ship to San Francisco, and before Red Rock was reached defects and weak spots began to show themselves. When she got down the coast her seams were open, and the oakum falling out, it was necessary to recalk her. Now she must have a general overhauling. The short sightedness of the authorities is now manifest. Forty thousand dollars in good American money is to be spent in a foreign port, when at the instance of a Democratic Secretary of the Navy it should be expended in an Amer-

ican Navy-yard. The consequence is a number of our mechanics and laborers are kept in idleness, eating up their little savings, and a perverse economy is being practiced."

THE U. S. Steamer *Despatch* arrived at Boston September 24.

THE British sloop-of-war *Cormorant* arrived in San Francisco a few days ago from San Diego.

THE U. S. steamer *Alert* has been put out of commission. She will undergo repairs at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

THE Navy Department is now informed that the *Atlanta* has not gone to sea, as was supposed, upon her trial trip, but is making a short trial in Long Island Sound to test her speed.

THE proceedings in the case of Paymaster George R. Watkins, U. S. Navy, who is now confined at the Mare Island Navy-yard, under sentence of dismissal, are before President Cleveland for action. In addition to dismissal, the court martial sentenced him to three years' confinement at hard labor in such prison as the President may designate.

THE suggestion is made that the question of fuel for steamers—the substitution of petroleum for coal—be solved by freezing petroleum, using it in the form of bricks. It can be packed as safely as coal, it is urged, even more so. Small tanks heated by steam would be provided to feed the furnace burners, and into these tanks there might also run pipes from the bunkers to carry away all leakage from thawing. In this manner, it is claimed, frozen petroleum can be carried by a steamer that will furnish considerably more fuel for the space occupied than the same bulk of coal.

THE New York *World* loses no opportunity to criticize our naval officers. Its latest criticism is on the subject of the recently-discovered defect in the 6 in. gun at the Washington Navy-yard, of which it says: "The incompetency of the Superintendent of the Ordnance Bureau at the Washington Navy-yard and the captain in charge has been made so prominent that there is little doubt Secretary Whitney will be compelled to dismiss one and detach the other. A 6-in. steel gun has just been condemned after having been finished and pronounced by Superintendent Davis and Captain McCormick as perfect. During the different periods of construction it was examined by the officers and superintendent, and regarded as all right. After being completed it was star-gauged and found correct as far as their knowledge went. Just previous to being placed on its carriage to be sent to Annapolis one of the mechanics, on examining its powder chamber, discovered a serious defect—a sand crease where the metal had not been welded. He reported his discovery, when a hurried consultation was held and the gun was condemned. It caused a loss of about $5,000. Superintendent Davis is very much exercised over the matter, and fears that the attention of Secretary Whitney will be called to it. Davis, it will be remembered, is the gentleman who holds his position by virtue of his strong influence among the church people, and had it not been for this powerful organization no doubt there would have been a new superintendent long ago."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

SEPT. 22.—Lieutenant G. Blocklinger, to the Pinta, as executive.

Lieutenant Commander Asa Walker and Ensigns Albert Gleaves and John H. L. Holcombe, to the Naval Academy.

Ensign Douglass F. Terrell, to the Pinta, at Sitka, Alaska.

SEPT. 24.—Carpenter Benj. Markham, to the Galena, relieving Carpenter N. H. Jenkins.

Detached.

SEPT. 22.—Lieutenant Henry T. Monahon and Ensign Harry M. Dombaugh, from the Pinta on the reporting of relief, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Resigned.

The resignation of Cadet Engineer O. B. Shallenberger has been accepted, to take effect from Sept. 3, 1886.

MARINE CORPS.

SEPT. 18.—Captain E. P. Meeker, granted leave of absence for three weeks from the 20th inst.

Captain H. A. Bartlett, detached from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and granted leave of absence for two months from the 20th inst.

SEPT. 21.—1st Lieutenant B. R. Russell, detached from the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., and ordered to the U. S. S. Galena, at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., without delay.

SEPT. 23.—Captain Wm. R. Brown, upon the arrival of the U. S. F. S. Hartford at Panama, detached from that ship and ordered to proceed by P. M. S. S. to New York and thence to Philadelphia and report arrival home to the commandant, U. S. M. C., by letter.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL S. R. FRANKLIN, commanding the European Station, under date of Aug. 23, informs the Navy Department that the *Quinnebaug* and *Kearsarge*, the latter homeward bound, will meet the *Brooklyn* at Gibraltar about Sept. 10. It was his intention to effect all the transfers at that time, and have the *Brooklyn* for to proceed on her cruise from that port. Should any circumstance render this plan impracticable, he would order the *Brooklyn* to join him at Leghorn or Genoa. Four more Naval Cadets (two serving in the *Kearsarge* and two in the *Quinnebaugh*) were to be sent home in the former ship; and three Ensigns transferred from the *Kearsarge* to the *Quinnebaug*. The Ensigns came out in this ship and have 19 months yet to serve; the cadets would be ordered home next April. This will save to the Government the expenses of their passage home by steamer and will give to the cadets the experience of a long Atlantic passage under sail.

LIEUT. COMMANDER FREDERICK W. CROCKER, U. S. N., who had his leg broken in two places last Saturday at Newport by falling down a coal shute, is reported to be improving rapidly.

COMMANDER W. R. BRIDGMAN, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Thursday, and Rear Admiral W. G. Temple and Commodore Cicero Price, U. S. N., at the Everett House.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Sept. 20, 1886.

A Court-martial is in progress at the Naval Academy for the trial of Naval Cadet George B. Fife, of the Fourth Class, and such others as may be implicated with him in the alleged hazing of Naval Cadet Ralph Chandler and others. All the participants are members of the Fourth Class, which is the only class at the Naval Academy during vacation. The court is composed of Lieut. J. P. Merrill, President; Lieut. G. P. Colvocoresses and Lieut. R. M. Doyle, members, and Lieut. C. J. Boush, Judge-Advocate. Fife is charged with annoying Chandler in the cadets' washroom, compelling him to execute certain military manœuvres for the entertainment of the crowd that had congregated there, and inflicting other degrading indignities upon him. The trial of Cadet J. W. Clinton, of New York, is now progressing. Fife's case having been concluded. Fife entered the Academy in 1885, but resigned last spring. He again entered at the recent examination, receiving his appointment through President Cleveland. Chandler is a son of Commodore Chandler, U. S. N.

The following additional candidates have passed a successful examination and been admitted as cadets in the Naval Academy: John H. Dayton, at large; John Jherhorn, of New York; Urban T. Holmes, of Arkansas; Thomas J. Mason, of New Mexico; Wendell C. Neville, of Virginia.

BUREAU DESIGNS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 18, 1886.

REFERRING to the provisions in the act entitled "An act to increase the Naval Establishment," approved Aug. 3, 1886, relating to the construction of two seagoing double-bottomed armored vessels of about 6,000 tons displacement, . . . referring also to the notice and circular under date of the 21st ultimo, inviting designs for such vessels from naval architects and others, I have to state that in view of the possibility that no satisfactory places may be furnished in pursuance of said action, it is deemed advisable that the Department be prepared with designs of its own in case of the non-acceptance of any designs or plans that may be furnished under the notice referred to. To this end it is also deemed advisable that the Bureau of Equipment, Ordnance, Construction and Repair, and Steam Engineering should proceed without delay to prepare places for the construction of the armored vessels authorized by the act referred to, and the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Ordnance, and Steam Engineering should, together with Naval Constructor T. D. Wilson, U. S. N., meet as frequently as may be necessary for the purpose of considering and settling upon the general characteristics of such vessels. You are therefore requested to take such steps as may be necessary to cause to be performed with as little delay as practicable such parts of plans of the vessels in question as pertain to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and to cooperate with the other officers above named with reference to general designs and general characteristics of said vessels.

It is suggested that plans should be prepared for one vessel only. Very respectfully,

D. B. HARMONY, Actg. Secretary of the Navy.

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20, 1886.

THE class under instruction at the Naval War College visited the steel cruiser *Atlanta* to-day upon invitation of Lieutenant Cornwell, chief of the compass office of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, who fully explained her compasses, and who is also here for the special purpose of testing the *Atlanta's* compasses. The *Atlanta* was steamed over the mile course in Narragansett Bay for the purpose of testing her speed and to take bearings from different points in order to test the compasses. She will soon proceed to sea and make a regular trip.

On Wednesday Lieut. C. C. Rogers, U. S. N., lectured at the War College on "Naval Staff Duties."

Prof. J. R. Soley, U. S. N., in charge of the office of war records at the Navy Department, opened on Tuesday morning at the War College his course of lectures on international law. The lecturer stated that it was his object to keep constantly in mind the actual necessities of naval officers in the practice of their profession. "The only real way for an officer to get a grasp of the subject," he said, "is to learn to reason upon cases for himself within the range demanded by his professional duties."

COAST SURVEY.

CAPTAIN C. O. BOUTELLE, of the Coast Survey, who recently returned from Charleston, where he was sent to make an examination of the harbor and approaches to the city, says that with the aid of the revenue steamer *McCulloch* and her officers nearly sixty miles of the harbor were traversed and six hundred soundings made to discover if any change had taken place in the formation of the bay. The result was immediately communicated to the city officials that what change had been noted was for the better, and this fact was at once cabled to the European ports with which Charleston does commercial business.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r.
Lt. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Cutler, Maine.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Station F, New York City.

Schooner *Eagre*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Stat on L, New York City.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Tulalip, Snowhomish, Wash. Ter.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg Address Port Jefferson, L. I. N. Y.

Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. David Peacock, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *M'Arthur*, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Address, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Bath Beach, King's Co., N. Y.

Schooner *Scoresby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address New Berne, N. C.

Steamer *Arago*, Lt. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., comdg. Address Northport, L. I., New York.

Schooner *Palinurus*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg. Address Larchmont, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. L.—At Fort Omaha, Neb.

X.—The name Geronimo is a Spanish appellation, and is pronounced Heronimo.

G. E. D. asks: When will vacancies occur at West Point from the 8th and 9th Districts, in Missouri? ANS.—8th, in 1887; 9th, in 1890.

Teacher.—You seem to have a just claim for extra duty pay and should prefer it in the usual manner through your commanding officer.

Curious.—We have no information as to why a lieutenant colonel has been selected as Superintendent of the Consolidated Recruiting Service, nor as to why an officer who has hardly finished his two years' recruiting tour has been detailed as Superintendent. These matters are regulated at the A. G. O.

F. F. says: Please decide the following: 1. A says that as no appropriation has been made for payment of extra duty pay to hospital attendants, no arrangements could be made, so as to have the Q. M. D. defray the expenses until Congress in its next session makes the proper appropriation. B says that such can be done. ANS.—It cannot be done.

2. Has anything been done so far for the payment of extra duty pay in the Med. Department? ANS.—Congress having failed to appropriate any money for such services, and the Departments of the Government being prohibited to involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of the appropriations (Sec 3732, Rev. Stat.) the acting Secretary of War decides that the services of such enlisted men as are needed as cooks and nurses in hospitals should be rendered and accepted under the express understanding that payment for the same depends upon the action of Congress of the United States, and that the rendition of such services does not create any claim against the United States for payment therefor unless Congress shall make an appropriation for the same.

PENSION WORK OF THE YEAR.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS BLACK has filed with the Secretary of the Interior his report of the operations of the Pension Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886. On June 30 last there were 365,783 pensioners on the rolls, composed of 265,854 Army invalids, 80,162 Army widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 2,953 Navy invalids, 1,877 Navy widows, minor children, etc., 1,539 survivors of the War of 1812, showing a loss during the year of 1,406 of this class. There were 13,397 widows of soldiers of the War of 1812, showing a loss during the year in this class of 3,815. Twenty-four original claims were filed in this class during the year; the names of 304 additional widows appeared on the rolls: 40,857 new pensioners were added to the rolls during the year; 2,229 were restored to the rolls; 23,089 pensioners' names were dropped from the rolls on account of death, remarriage and frauds, leaving a net increase in the roll of 20,685 names. The annual average value of each pension was $122.23, a gain of $11.68 over the average value of the preceding year. The aggregate annual value was $44,708,027.44, being an increase in annual value of $6,617,041.51. The amount paid for pensions during this year was $63,797,831.61; the difference in the amount paid and the annual value representing the accrued and arrearage pensions paid during the year.

IN the conclusion of his illustrated article on United States Naval Artillery, which appears in *Harper's Magazine* for October, Rear Admiral Simpson pays a well-deserved compliment to the officers attached to the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, saying:

> In contemplating the present condition of our new naval armament we have the consolation of knowing that, so far as concerns the study of the subject generally and in detail, the designs, and the initial manufacture, all has been done that could have been done with the resources available. What has been achieved has been without the facilities that are provided in modern gun factories; but notwithstanding all the drawbacks, it is probably safe to assert that no guns in the world to-day are superior to those that have been fabricated at the Washington Navy-yard of steel on the new adopted pattern. The work at this ordnance yard is carried on without ostentation; there is no flourish of trumpets accompanying its operations; it is not advertised, and the people do not yet know how much they owe to the ordnance officers of the Navy for the initiation of this new industry, which enables us to assert our ability to advance in this manufacture through the incontrovertible proof of work accomplished. The results are meagre in quantity, and at the present rate of manufacture it will require many years to equip our fleet with modern artillery; this should be remedied, as there is now no doubt as to the success of the productions of this establishment. The plant should be enlarged on a liberal and well-matured plan, and the work should be encouraged by generous appropriations.
>
> The ordnance officers of the Navy have proved their ability to carry on the work successfully; they only need the opportunity, and they will establish the artillery of the United States Navy in a position of which the country may again be proud.

The poet of the Navy, Commander William Gibson, contributes to this number of *Harpers'* a poem, "Indian Summer;" and we find in it an interesting article on the "National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," with the well-known face of Colonel "Andy" Smith, Governor of the Western Branch, looking out benignantly from the page. There are also portraits of the other Governors, General Luther Stephenson, Jr., Captain P. T. Woodfin, General Jacob Sharpe, and the venerable General Marsena R. Patrick. There are also pictures of the various Homes.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SOCRATES HUBBARD, U. S. Navy, Executive Officer of the *Tennessee*, has been condemned by a medical survey and ordered to the New York Hospital for treatment.

"IT is stated," says a Washington correspondent, "that the anti-Mormons are much disturbed over the assignment of 2d Lieut. Richard W. Young, 5th Artillery, to duty at Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City. Lieutenant Young is a grandson of Brigham Young, and his presence there, it is claimed, menaces the supremacy of the government of the Territory. At the War Department the idea of such an objection being raised about the assignment to duty of a second lieutenant is ridiculed. It was not remembered that he was related to Brigham Young, and he was simply regarded as Lieutenant Young, of the Army, whom it was desirous to assign to duty with a light battery." To those who know Lieut. Young as a thoroughly efficient officer and a high-toned gentleman, the strictures of the "anti-Mormons" are worse than ridiculous.

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THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

IN the lecture before the Naval War College, by Lieutenant RODGERS, on Naval Staff Duties, attention was called to the fact that in every great power of Europe there are "peace footings" and "war footings" for both Navy and Army, but in none of them is there a "peace Navy" or a "peace Army." Every Army and Navy in Europe is during peace a great training school for war; and intelligence and education are insisted upon as essential. The art of war should be studied only after an officer has arrived at full manhood, and therefore most Governments have established separate institutions for nearly all arms of service, where officers may study strategy, grand tactics, and all the sciences connected with modern war. The highest of these military or naval schools are war academies specially designed to qualify officers who have been in either of the Services not less than three or four years, for high command and the performance of duty on the staff. Suggesting then the war colleges of Europe as models for our own, Lieutenant RODGERS then gave a very interesting description of those established by the great powers, both for the Army and the Navy, and explained the principles of the School of War in Italy at Turin, showed how the means of providing an efficient body of staff officers for the immense Army of Russia had led to the establishment of the Nicholas Staff Academy at St. Petersburg, its object being to train officers for the general staff, and referred to the War School of Austria, intended to qualify officers for high command and for employment in the staff.

Speaking of the German method for higher education for officers, Lieutenant RODGERS said:

It was the splendid work of her staff that enabled Germany in the Franco-Prussian war to mobilize her enormous Army in nine days, and to throw 400,000 fighting men and 1,200 guns on the frontier in eight days more. It was the knowledge of the science of warfare obtained at the War Academy at Berlin that enabled that General Staff to do the splendid work that crushed the greatest military power of Europe in less than a year.

The great powers of Europe have each established a branch of the naval service which corresponds exactly to the General Staff of the Army, and is known as the General Staff or Intelligence Branch at the Admiralty or Ministry of Marine. And what is true of the armies of Europe applies with equal truth to her navies: a corps of officers trained and educated in the science of naval warfare has been found necessary to execute the duties of General Staff and to hold high command in the naval service. France has established a War School for officers of marine artillery and infantry. It is true that the War Academy in its full sense has not yet become a distinct feature in the naval institutions of Europe. But the tendency is decidedly in that direction, and it is merely a question of a few years when it will be established through a full recognition of its absolute necessity. England has the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. In Germany the Naval School and Naval Academy form two establishments. In Italy there is no advanced course for the higher education of officers after graduation as cadet.

We have seen that every great nation except ours has established a War Academy for the education of its Generals, and the instruction of staff officers who are to advise and assist them. The corresponding courses of the great naval schools of Europe also indicate that the War Academy is to become the cornerstone of her naval systems and that, in part, it is already and soon will be fully established as a special institution for the education of the Admirals of the great powers and the instruction of the staff officers who are to advise and assist them in the operations of the navies of the future.

Lieutenant RODGERS finally gave a sketch of the General Staff in our Navy, and of the duties performed at the Navy Department by the Intelligence Office. He showed that although it is in its infancy already a great and useful work has been done, and urged that the officers who do that work should be specially trained and specially educated in the science of naval warfare, and in all that pertains to it. Can this be done? Our Government answers the question on this ground and says: "Yes, in the War College on Coasters' Harbor Island." And so it can. This institution is growing in favor. Let us not fear; Congress will support it as long as its students show that the Service and the country are gainers by its maintenance; and all will recognize the War College not only as the cornerstone of our Intelligence system, but when coupled with the interchange between the staff and line, as the school of instruction for all of the Commanders of the naval forces of our country. The squadrons of our Navy are absolutely without anything that can be called a staff, in the sense herein meant.

Naval actions in future will probably consist of a series of movements, ceasing only when the victory shall have been won. A constant supervision of the ships of the fleet must be kept up. By whom is the Admiral to be assisted? Not by the Captain of his flagship. He has his own ship to look after. By the Captain of the fleet? But the existence of such an officer presupposes the existence of a staff, and if a staff is worth having, it is at least worth while to train it for its duties. The work of procuring intelligence, arranging combinations, providing and establishing depots for supplies, will be far more laborious than in our former wars it has ever been, and an Admiral who finds himself about to conduct a campaign would probably hail with delight the presence of a body of staff officers whose minds, not preoccupied with the cares and duties of their own particular ships, might be devoted to these subjects. Indeed, it is scarcely possible to contemplate the contingency of our being involved in war without feeling convinced that a staff of some kind will be formed.

With reform in our civil service; with the sentiment of young and vigorous national life; with liberty as our watchword; with railways and telegraphs leading to our frontiers; with an Army and Navy armed with breechloaders organized on modern principles, and commanded by generals and admirals skilled in the art of war, what invader might we not repel, to what seas might we not carry our standard? Lieutenant RODGERS, in his excellent lecture opens a way to the science of war,

and the necessity for an organized staff in our Army and Navy must be recognized by everybody.

THE APACHES AT FORT MARION.

THE majority of the Indians, men, women and children, sent from Arizona, are now mainly at Fort Marion, Fla., in charge of Colonel L. L. Langdon, U. S. A.; Geronimo, Natchez, 19 bucks and 13 women and children are still at San Antonio where they will remain until President Cleveland, now returned to Washington, decides what disposition shall be made of them. Captain Dorst arrived at Fort Marion Sept. 18 from Leavenworth with ten bucks, three squaws, and three interpreters, including Chato, a Chiracahua; Loco, the head man of the Warm Spring Indians and the interpreter; Micky Free, a half-breed Mexican; White Concepcione, a pure Mexican, and Sam Bowman, a Cherokee half-breed. This party are under pay as Indian scouts, and form the delegation that recently went to Washington to petition the President that they should not be removed from their reservation. They appear resigned to their fate, but do not relish the change at all, and are averse to mingling with the other Apaches previously at Fort Marion. Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Wade, 10th Cavalry, with Surgeon Cleary and Cos. E, 22d Infantry, and K, 8th Infantry, arrived at Marion Sept. 20 with 381 Indians, and turned them over to Colonel Langdon.

The Indians previously in Fort Marion were brought there last spring. They are in number as follows: Number of men married, 10; unmarried, 4; number of women whose husbands are with them, 12; number whose husbands are in the West, 20; children who are apparently under 14—male, 17; female, 8; number of half-grown youths, 2. To this should be added a female infant born Sept. 13, a daughter of one of the wives of GERONIMO (Heronimo). This squaw has been a prisoner at St. Augustine since last April. Colonel LANGDON, commanding the fort, has named the child MARION. It will be noticed there are ten men married and twelve women whose husbands are with them. The inference will naturally be drawn that some of the squaws do not have the whole of a husband. The Indians are comfortably lodged in tents, floored and framed, and pitched on the terre plein. They are well fed, and as well clothed as their preference for unencumbered limbs will permit. They are frequently, almost daily, taken out to exercise on the outskirts of the town. Of course the presence in St. Augustine of these aborigines attracts many people, who are naturally desirous of visiting them. Passes have been issued to a limited extent and under certain restrictions, but even with all the care exercised the number of applicants for permission to enter the fort has increased to such an extent as to be an inconvenience. Colonel LANGDON does not believe these Indians were sent there for an exhibition, however willing some tourists may be to make them one, and has therefore directed that no more passes be granted to visit the Indians. As many people come from a distance for this purpose, to save them from disappointment hereafter an official notice has been published in the Florida papers that permits must not be expected by people visiting St. Augustine for that purpose.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

WE alluded some time ago to the slow progress of the difficulties which finally resulted in the war with Mexico and the acquisition of California. It is interesting to review the various steps in our progress toward war from the 15th of October, 1835, when Mr. GORDO TIZA, the Mexican Minister, complained of infractions of neutrality, asked for and obtained his passports, terminated his mission, and appealed to the American people in a pamphlet address against the acts of their Government. The year following, Mr. ELLIS, the American envoy to Mexico, demanded his passports, and diplomatic intercourse between the two countries was suspended. On the 8th of February, 1837, President JACKSON declared in a message to Congress, with reference to the Mexican outrages, that "the length of time since some of the injuries had been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the persons and property of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this Government by the late extraordinary Mexican Minister, would justify, in the eyes of all nations, immediate war."

The independence of Mexico was acknowledged on the 1st of March, 1837. April 11, 1839, a treaty of indemnity was concluded with Mexico, and the American claims referred to a commission which sat in Washington from Aug. 25, 1840, to February, 1843, adjourning finally without settling all the claims in dispute. The Mexican Government asked and obtained an extension upon those allowed. On the 27th of November, 1838, the French captured the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa and forced the collection of claims due to French citizens.

Meanwhile diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Mexico had been resumed, but the relations between the two countries continued strained, because of the agitation in the American press and the American Congress of the question of annexing Texas, over which Mexico still claimed sovereignty. The act admitting Texas into the Union became a law on the 3d of March, 1845, and on the 6th of March, 1845, the Mexican Minister again protested and demanded his passports.

By an ordinance of July 4, 1845, Texas accepted annexation, and a dispute as to the boundary between her and Mexico immediately followed. Mr. SLIDELL was sent to Mexico as plenipotentiary to arrange this and other matters, but the Mexican Government refused to receive him, and he was granted his passports on the 17th of March, 1846. Meantime General TAYLOR had been gathering a force on the Rio Grande, and on the 4th of April, 1846 the numerous threats of war with which the Mexicans had spiced their correspondence took shape in action, and General ARISTA was directed to cross the Rio Grande and attack and destroy by every means in his power, the American Army, which on the 8th of March had marched from Corpus Christi. The result is told in the history of our war with Mexico.

We have advanced as far this time as sending a special agent to Mexico to obtain information on which our State Department can act. His advent in the City of Mexico was signalled by a remarkable exhibition on the part of the American Consul, Mr. PORCH, who sets all the newspapers agog with scandalous stories about his diplomatic colleague. Whether true or false, they should not have been published by a Government official whose proper course was to report them only to their common superior. What would be thought of an officer of the Army or Navy who should give to the newspapers what was in its nature a confidential despatch reflecting upon one of his associates? But the American method appears to be to conduct diplomatic negotiations through the newspapers.

IN answer to inquiries we publish the exact text of the two sections of the bill for the increase of the Navy, relating to the purchase of armor. The question arises whether this permits the purchase of armor abroad, in case "contracts for furnishing the same in a reasonable time, at a reasonable price, and of the required quantity, cannot be made with responsible parties." In the bill as agreed upon by the House Naval Committee these words were added after what we quote, "*otherwise the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to purchase the same, or any portion thereof, and import it.*" The words italicized were stricken out before the passage of the bill.

Sec. 4. That the armor used in constructing said armored vessels and for completing said monitors shall be of the best obtainable quality and of domestic manufacture, provided contracts for furnishing the same in a reasonable time, at a reasonable price, and of the required quality, can be made with responsible parties. Such armor shall be accepted only after passing such tests as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and inserted in the contracts.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Navy shall cause one or more of the new vessels hereinbefore provided for to be constructed and one or more of the said monitors to be completed in one or more of the Navy-yards of the United States; and if he shall be unable to contract with responsible parties to construct or complete, at reasonable prices, all or any of the vessels hereinbefore provided for, he shall cause the same to be constructed or completed in such of the Navy-yards of the United States as may be best adapted thereto.

WE publish this week under the regimental heading the G. C. M. order in the case of Lieutenant J. F. MCBLAIN, 9th Cavalry, whose trial has been somewhat of a *causé celebrè*. Lieutenant MCBLAIN has resumed duty with his troop.

THE President returned to Washington Sept. 22, and as Secretaries ENDICOTT and WHITNEY will join him the early part of next week, the settlement of a number of important Army and Navy cases may be looked for at an early date. Among the matters of interest to the Army demanding immediate attention may be mentioned the selection of a Chief of Engineers and a Surgeon General, a decision as to what shall be done with GERONIMO, the appointment of the non-commissioned officers who have passed examining boards, and the garrisoning of Fort Myer. The selection of a Chief of Engineers, it is believed, will be one of the first of these matters disposed of. Ths large appropriation for rivers and harbors last year necessarily greatly increases the labor in the Engineers' Department, and the importance of having a chief at the head of it is obvious. Nothing has occurred lately to alter the general belief that Colonel DUANE will be the choice of the President. There are no new developments regarding the Surgeon Generalship, Colonel SUTHERLAND'S chances still being regarded as extremely good. In the Navy Department there are not so many questions awaiting action, since most of the preliminary work in connection with the new cruisers has been done, and answers to advertisements and reports of boards are to be received before any further progress can be made. Among the questions that are likely to receive early attention are the appointment of a Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repairs and a Paymaster General, the selection of a station for the *Dolphin*, the allotment of the appropriation for improving the plant at the Washington Navy Yard, a decision as to whether the Bureau of Yards and Docks shall still have jurisdiction of the yard in the way of care of buildings, etc., and a decision in the case of Paymaster WATKINS, who is now confined at the Mare Island Navy Yard under sentence of dismissal and confinement in prison.

THE order has been issued for an exchange of stations between Major H. CLAY WOOD and Major W. J. VOLKMAR, of the Adjutant-General's Department, U. S. Army, the same to take effect November 1. It is not thought that Major WOOD will succeed Major VOLKMAR in charge of the enlisted branch, as it is presumed that Major SCHWAN will have sufficiently familiarized himself with the duties of this branch to take charge of it by the time Major VOLKMAR goes away. It is more probable that Major WOOD will be assigned to duty in the pension branch in the place of Major WARD, whose relief from duty at the War Department is looked for when he has finished his duty in connection with the Fort Brady Board.

OUR National Guard should not overlook the lesson taught them by their ill success in the skirmishers' match at Creedmoor. Two of the militia teams led the regular team in the Hilton Trophy match, but when it came to the match that tested the capacity of the participants to shoot under the conditions most nearly simulating those of the battlefield the professionals came in so far ahead that the militia were not to be mentioned with them. The best National Guard team, the Thirteenth New York, made only 257, while the lowest Army team, that from the Fourth Artillery, made 689. The Engineers scored 748, and the Fifth Artillery 691.

THE file and record clerk of the Navy Department, Mr. M. S. THOMPSON, has completed the manuscript for the book to contain all General Orders, Court-martial Orders of officers and non-commissioned officers, bureau circulars and death notices issued from the Navy Department since 1863. This valuable compilation will be published by the Navy Department and distributed throughout the Naval Service some time during the autumn.

A REVISION of the U. S. Navy Regulations, the last edition of which bears date of 1876, has been ordered, and Lieutenants CHARLES A. BRADBURY and T. E. D. W. VEEDER are now engaged upon the work. A number of important changes may be looked for.

THE Midvale Steel Works will shortly deliver to the Washington Yard the material for a new 6-inch gun to replace the one recently condemned.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* is disposed to be sarcastic on the subject of our new 8-in. Army gun. It says: "Whilst the public mind is disturbed and the Press convulsed by the windy upheavings from quasi-artillerists' 'gas' and fire-damp, it is as well to know that a very considerable Power in the world seems to be more *arrière* in the Ordnance race than we are said to be, for it is only this week we have, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, an account of 'The first 8-in., all-steel, gun ever constructed in America, after designs by the Army Ordnance Department!'" Here follows the description from the JOURNAL, and the article concludes as follows: "'The other trials will go on as soon as they get enough standard powder for 10 consecutive rounds!' Just imagine such a statement in one of our papers! How our patriots would rage and howl! 'Not powder enough for 10 rounds!' 'Splits! cracks! enlargements! openings! the breech block opening with difficulty! monstrous!' The Americans have now only to accuse the Ordnance Department of corruption and they will be on the fair way to get a good system all round. We give a cut of the carriage, which seems strong and simple, as well as of the gun, which, it will be seen, is of the dangerous type—*i. e.*, a long thin chase." The same paper finds another subject for criticism on this side of the water, saying: "There is, if we are to judge from passages in our Service contemporaries, an affectionate custom in the United States Army which is unique, and in one sense characteristic of a family and domestic feeling in the ranks of the Republican regulars across the Atlantic. When a 'popular' private dies, the sergeant of his company convenes a meeting of the rank and file, where solemn resolutions are passed, after a 'Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove So and-so,' lamenting the loss of the deceased, extolling his virtues, and sympathizing with the sorrow of his relatives and friends, to whom these resolutions are addressed. Not long ago we saw an account of a meeting of the men of a detachment at a 'post' out West, where the resolutions of this character referred to the death of a little girl, the daughter of one of the privates, in most affecting terms."

THE French papers report the fact of the trial of the new DeBange 13.39 inch gun at Calais, Aug. 27; but the muzzle and mean velocities, to ascertain which the trial was conducted, are not published. This gun, said to be Colonel DeBange's last production, weighs 71,500 lbs., is of 13.39-inch calibre, and carries a projectile of 992 lbs., with an estimated range of over 11 miles. We have no figures as to the length of this gun, though the DeBange cannon of like calibre but weighing 11,000 lbs. in excess of the present one, which was exhibited at Antwerp, had a length of 36 feet, 8 inches. The initial velocity of the Antwerp model was 1,868 feet. Notwithstanding the fact of the many accidents that have occurred to this system of heavy cannon through alleged defaults of the breech design, Col. DeBange still enjoys the confidence of the French experts, and the results secured with his new creation will be looked for with interest.

A PARTY sent out under the command of Captain Clarence E. Dutton, O. D., U. S. A., has succeeded in making a complete survey of Crater Lake, in Oregon, a body of water whose shores, with the possible exception of one point on the south, have never before been touched by the feet of white men. The party's boats were hauled 100 miles by mule teams, dragged by a detail of soldiers up the snow-clad sides of the ridge which surrounds the lake, and lowered by ropes from the crest to the water, 900 feet below. One hundred and sixty soundings were made, the result of which gave the general character of the lake bottom. Two large submerged cinder cones were found, respectively 800 and 1,200 feet high, the rest of the bottom being flat. Captain Dutton believes this to be the deepest body of fresh water on the continent. The greatest depth attained by the sounding line was 2,005 feet. Lake Tahoe for fifteen miles averages 1,400 feet, the greatest depth recorded being 1,645 feet, four miles south of Hot Springs. Captain Dutton is of the decided opinion that Crater Lake was formed "in much the same way as the great *calderas* of the Hawaiian Islands, by the melting of the foundations of the original mountains, the blowing out of the molten material in the form of light pumice and fine tufa."

THE detailed charges and specifications in the case of Captain William S. Johnson, U. S. Army, retired, who was recently reported for duplicating his pay accounts, have been formulated by Major Clous, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, and the Acting Secretary of War, is now having the detail for the Court-martial made out. The friends of Captain Johnson have made strenuous efforts to prevent a trial, but the Acting Secretary of War has turned a deaf ear to all entreaties, and the trial will undoubtedly take place as stated by the JOURNAL two weeks ago. Among others who called at the War Department in his behalf was Mr. Robert A. Phillips, the Washington broker, who drew the money on one of the pay receipts. He represented that the account was left with him with no intent on the part of Captain Johnson to defraud; that it was filed as security for money loaned, and was presented for payment during Captain Johnson's absence through a misunderstanding. This excuse the Department has not been willing to accept, as will be shown in the specifications prepared by Captain Clous, which indicate that there was an intent to defraud. It is not known yet who will compose the court, but as the trial will take place in Washington, where the accused resides, it is presumed, of course, that the selections will be made from among the officers stationed there. Captain Johnson will be the second retired officer ever tried by Court-martial. The first since the establishment of the retired list was Captain Page, who was tried and dismissed for a similar offence in 1874.

THE Board of Commissioners appointed by the New York Legislature will meet at the residence of the chairman, Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., October 5, to mark the positions and movements of New York State troops during the three days' battle at Gettysburg. Gen. Chas. K. Graham, engineer of the commission, has made thorough surveys of the whole battle field, from which he has prepared maps and diagrams. Representatives of every New York regiment and battery engaged in the fight are requested to attend and aid in designating the positions and movements of their commands. The following regiments and batteries have not yet reported to the Commissioners or to the secretary, at his office, No. 31 Cooper Union, New York city: Cavalry—2d, 4th, 6th, 8th and 9th regiments. Artillery—3d, 5th, 10th and 15th Independent batteries, and B, C, E, G, I, K, M, light batteries. Infantry—43d, 62d, 95th, 102d, 110th and 145th regiments. They are requested to send their reports, as indicated, before Oct. 5th.

D. W. WEAR, Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, calls attention to the laws of the park, and says they are entirely inadequate for its protection. The report says there is more game now in the park of every kind than was ever before known. Elk, antelope, deer and mountain sheep are plentiful. The condition of the stock, buildings, fences, roads and bridges has been materially improved during the year. The disbursements were $39,000. The *Pioneer Press* reports Mr. Wear as saying, in a recent interview at St. Paul, that "the troops in charge are not taking proper care of the park, allowing the indiscriminate killing of game and the desecration of the formations about the mineral springs, and that unless some change is made soon, great damage will result."

THE *Scientific American*, of September 25, devotes two pages to an illustrated description of the fabrication of Heavy Ordnance at the South Boston Iron Works, which "has manufactured ordnance and war material for the United States Government for upward of fifty years, and during the Rebellion worked night and day to keep up its supply for the war." Of the 12-inch B.-L. it says: "This rifle was mounted in June, 1885, and has been fired 137 rounds with charges of 265 lbs. of powder and an 800 lb. projectile. This is the best record known in this or foreign countries for a 12-inch rifle, with this weight of powder and projectile. A 12-inch B.-L. steel rifle, made by Herr Krupp, has been fired 120 rounds. The muzzle velocity of the 12-inch gun iron rifle is 1,862 feet per second; penetration at 1,000 yards, 23 inches of armor; and range, 10 miles."

GEORGE W. FOSTER, who has extensively advertised himself as a banker, having an office at 42 Broadway, New York, has been arrested charged with swindling various parties. As his advertisement has appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL we call attention to the fact. If any of our readers have fallen victims to the wiles of Foster they will do well to communicate with the Chief of Police, New York, or with the Police Commissioners, one of whom is an officer of the Army, Colonel Fitz John Porter, retired.

THE Department of Military Art, U. S. Artillery School, publishes an essay by A. D. Schenck, 1st Lieutenant U. S. Army, on the "Military Geography of the Dominion of Canada," natural and strategic. It includes also a description of the Government, system of education, means of communication, military and naval forces and war resources. The Department of Artillery furnishes us with an essay by John R. Williams, 1st Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, on "Defensive and Offensive Weapons and Engines of the Ancients and of the Middle Ages, their Relation to the Constitution and Handling of Armies, and their effect upon the Art of War."

SERGEANT D. L. BRAINARD, of the Greely Arctic Expedition, is reported as saying, concerning his contemplated visit to the Arctic regions in the spring of 1890: "A vessel will visit us in the spring of 1891 to convey us back to this country, but should our work be not fully accomplished, we would remain one year longer. The money to defray the expenses will be raised by private contributions, and the approximate amount will not be far from $50,000. My object in waiting so long before starting is that I may have a thorough restoration of my broken health and to enable me to provide for the use of the expedition a complete and reliable set of instruments and a full and complete equipment for sledging and other work."

IN consequence of the length of time since the adjournment of the Court that tried the cadets of the Military Academy and its transmittal to Washington of the proceedings in the case of the principal offenders, it is thought that their sentence is, at least, suspension, if not dismissal. The punishment awarded the privates of the 1st Class who took part in the 28th of August affair, is to be confined to the area of barracks and gymnasium until July 1, 1887, and to walk extra tours every third Saturday. This, of course, takes away all of their cadet privileges and will prevent from graduating what is left of the class next June, detaining them nearly three weeks later. They will also have to go into camp next year and remain in that part east of the color line.

WE find the following despatch from London in the daily papers:

C. Lormiore Jackson, of Charleston, W. Va., is one of the passengers on board the *Aurania*, arriving at New York today or to-morrow. He returns after a year's stay in London. He came over here soon after his graduation at West Point in the summer of 1885, his rank being that of Lieutenant in the 23d Cavalry. His most intimate associate at the hotel where he lived was the son of an English baronet named Sir William Fraser, of Ledeclune. The two young men came in late one night, and at 4 o'clock in the morning Fraser was seen to walk out of the hotel with his overcoat on, and was never seen or heard of afterwards. Mr. Jackson has a large income and will be remembered here for a long time.

There is no such person among the graduates of 1885. We have also looked at the list of cadets who entered in 1881 (which was the class of 1885), and failed to find the name. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no 23d Cavalry in the U. S. Army.

REFERRING to the treasonable practices of some of the Spanish officers of the Barcelona garrison, a despatch says: "The Spanish Army is so terribly overcrowded with officers that promotion has for some time past been literally at a standstill, hence it is a very hot-bed of disaffection and latent mutiny. For a standing army of about 120,000 men there are no less than 600 Generals, 1,366 Colonels, 2,000 Majors, 5,000 Captains, and 10,000 Lieutenants."

NO SELECTION has yet been made of Disbursing Officer of the War Department in the place of Mr. E. M. Lawton, deceased, but Mr. Wm. S. Yeatman, Chief Clerk of the Depot Quartermaster's office in Washington, is considered a very prominent candidate, and it is confidently believed by many that he will be appointed when Secretary Endicott returns to Washington. There are very few applicants on account of the small salary attached to the office and the large bond required of the person filling it. The law requires that the selection shall be made from the 4th class clerks of the War Department, and very few of these care for the increased responsibility when the difference of pay is so small.

THE annual report of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy has not yet been received at the War Department, and no intimation has been given as to when it may be expected.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for twenty-five days, to take effect on or about Oct. 2d, is granted Major Dallas Bache, Surgeon, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 143, Div. Atl., Sept. 24.)

A Gen. Ct. Mart. will meet at Fort Adams, R. I., Sept. 27th. Detail: Capts. Edward Field, Arthur Morris, John W. Roder; 1st Lieuts. William Ennis, Richard P. Strong, Clarence Deems, 4th Art.; Freeman V. Walker, Asst. Surg., and 2d Lieut. Charles L. Corthell, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 133, Div. Atl., 1886.)

Leave for one month and five days, to commence on or about Oct. 10th, is granted 1st Lieut. James E. Eastman, 2d Art. Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. S. O. 143, Div. Atl., Sept. 24.)

A G.-C. M. for the trial of Capt. W. S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, will convene at Washington Barracks. Detail: Col. Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Art.; Major James Biddle, 6th Cav.; Maj. Richard Lodor, Capts. Edward R. Warner, George F. Barstow, 3d Art., Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer, 3d Art. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

Lieut.-Col. James F. Wade, 10th Cav., and 2d Lt. Frank B. Jones, 22d Inf., having completed duty, upon which they were ordered to St. Augustine, Fla., will return to Fort Apache. The leave of 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav., is extended two months. Leave is granted Capt. Samuel Munson, 9th Inf., for four months. 2d Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., will report for duty at the Military Academy, relieving 2d Lieut. O. M. Lissak, 3th Art. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

THE FALL MEETING AT CREEDMOOR.

THE Fourteenth Fall Meeting of the National Rifle Association lasted through the week commencing Monday, Sept. 13, and ending Saturday, Sept. 18. While the weather was unusually cool, with an occasional shower in the beginning days, the high winds which prevailed during the entire meeting, either as fishtails, or diagonally across the range, interfered somewhat with good shooting. Yet the scores made are, on the whole, quite creditable. The meeting, what there was of it, was quite successful, the credit for which is mostly due to the able management of 1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, of the 5th Artillery, as executive officer. There were fewer protests and controversies than on any previous occasions, and the settlement of any questions that arose invariably gave general satisfaction. The Regular Army, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Connecticut sent teams, but the attendance at the meeting was nevertheless far from satisfactory. Compared with the crowds which were wont to assemble here when Creedmoor was first started, the range looked deserted at all times. The scheme of the association to revive the enthusiasm in rifle shooting by increased cash prizes did not turn out according to expectations. The lack of enthusiasm and the apathy of the military as well as the civil public, can be proven by one glance at the names of the participants in the matches and the prize winners. On all sides we find the well known familiar names of those who have figured as crack shots and habitués of Creedmoor for years, but nowhere can be found the addition of a shooter of prominence hitherto unknown to fame. While crack shots are not born every day, yet if practice were more general, and kept up with required regularity and steadiness, there would certainly be an occasional infusion of new and young blood into the ranks of our prominent marksmen. Under present condition the race is bound to die out in due course of time.

Creedmoor is declining for lack of support. While it is a matter of great regret, the fact can no longer be concealed, and it is generally acknowledged. Yet an institution of its kind is so important that its loss would be a national one.

By many who claim to be well informed the decline is ascribed to false or effete management. In this there may be some truth, but if there is, then the remedy lies with the National Rifle Association itself, which if the management is unsatisfactory can establish any system tending to a more successful conduct of its affairs. One thing is certain, that if the range is not better supported, and frequented oftener by increased numbers of shooters, its discontinuance is only a matter of time. An increase in the attendance, which naturally carries with it a new impetus in rifle practice and improvement in the financial status of the organization, is out of the question so long as the range is situated at Creedmoor. A visit there requires the loss of an entire day, and not inconsiderable expense. Only few men can afford either, and even these when they find the shooting ground deserted naturally lose heart and remain away. The removal of the range to a more accessible ground with rapid and cheap transportation is one of the first conditions upon which the life of a National or State shooting ground depends. The realization of the project of establishing a range at the Van Cortlandt property in Westchester county seems as remote as ever, and this compels us to look in the opposite direction, where doubtless a suitable place could be found on Staten Island, which is within easy reach from the city and accessible at all times at a cheap rate of transportation. Prominent members of the association regard the establishment of a range on Staten Island with favor, and the matter seems one well worthy of consideration. Reduced expenses, and less loss of time, suitably handicapping the "distinguished" riflemen who now manage to carry off all the fattest prizes, the preparation of a different programme from those hitherto used, would doubtless tend to give to the shooter of ordinary ability renewed hope of success, and consequently increase the popularity of a range. Many other things might be mentioned, but we do not intend to go into a fuller discussion of the subject. It is absolutely necessary, however, that something decisive and different from measures heretofore taken must be done or rifle shooting in New York will become a thing of the past. Before, however, blaming the association for everything, it seems only just to say that riflemanship also suffers at the hands of those who want to win high prizes with small entries and by bad shooting, and then become discouraged because they find this impracticable.

The Division of the Atlantic Team, which won the Hilton Trophy for two years in succession, lost it this year to the Massachusetts Team, which did remarkably good shooting and won several important matches, as will be seen from the scores which follow. The pistol match, a novelty, was easily won by the Regulars, as was the Skirmish Match also, which shows that neither skirmishing nor pistol practice receives due attention in the National Guard.

Lieut. E. L. Zalinski was ably assisted in his arduous, and, at times, disagreeable, duties by Col. Chas. E. Bridge, late Asst. Qm.-Gen., S. N. Y., and Lieut. W. P. Pickett, 23d Regt., who presided over the Statistical Department in a very satisfactory manner. In this Department, however, there should be more assistance as there was too much delay in getting at the correct scores.

The following shows the matches as shot in detail

MILITARY MATCHES.

HILTON TROPHY MATCH.

Open to teams of twelve from the three Military Divisions—Atlantic, Pacific and Missouri—U. S. Army; one from the U. S. Navy; the National Guard or un-uniformed militia (one from each State or Territory), England, Ireland, Scotland and each of the Provinces of Great Britain, each of the Provinces of Canada, and all other countries, and one team each from the following: the Regular Army, the militia, the volunteers; the navy of any country. Members to appear in uniform (full dress or fatigue.) Distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Rounds, seven at each distance. Position, standing at 200 yards; and any at 500 and 600 yards. Weapons, any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government. Ammunition, any. 1st prize, Hilton Trophy—value, $3,000. Also a medal to each member of the winning team. Won in 1878 and 1879 by State of New York; in 1880 by Division of the Missouri, U. S. A.; in 1881 by State of New York; in 1882 by State of Pennsylvania; in 1883 by State of Michigan; in 1884 and 1885 by Division of the Atlantic, U. S. A. The match was won this year by the Massachusetts State Team who scored 1,044 out of a possible 1,260; New York State second with 1,016 points; Division of the Atlantic third, 996 points; State of Pennsylvania fourth, 974 points, and 4th Regiment, C. N. G., fifth, 720 points. The following are the full scores of the other teams:

Massachusetts State Team.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Agg.
M. W. Bull	4444445-29	5445545-32	3453544-28	89
F. R. Bull	4414554-32	5454555-33	4444555-31	96
Capt. C. W. Hinman	4344444-27	5555554-35	5434444-28	90
Capt. J. B. Osborn	4445445-30	3453553-28	3453422-23	81
L. Grant	4454354-29	5344555-31	5354435-29	89
C. C. Foster	4245354-27	4354554-30	3555555-33	90
Capt. J. P. Frost	4444444-28	5424444-27	2545445-29	84
F. D. Bartlett	4433444-26	4433355-27	4544552-29	82
M. A. Daulton	4344455-29	5455554-33	4335444-27	89
A. L. Brackett	4444544-29	3433443-24	4534334-26	79
Lt. S. S. Bumstead	4455544-31	5554544-32	4344523-25	88
A. C. White	4554544-31	5444445-30	4552425-27	88
	348	361	335	1044

New York State Team.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Agg.
Kline	28	32	26	86
Dolan	31	25	27	83
DeForest, E.	27	31	24	82
Holmes	29	30	30	89
Palmer	25	26	22	73
Young	30	32	30	92
Shepherd	29	28	28	85
Pirie	28	29	30	87
Wells	29	32	31	92
Elliott	28	32	21	81
DeForest, W. W	26	25	27	78
Scott	29	29	30	88
	339	351	326	1016

Division of the Atlantic, U. S. A.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Agg.
Lieut. Gillette	26	25	24	75
Sergt. Huddleson	27	32	24	83
Sergt. Nihill	29	29	30	88
Sergt. Yates	25	33	26	84
Lieut. Brown	30	26	27	83
Corpl. Beal	29	28	29	86
Sergt. Langley	29	22	25	76
Sergt. Bickford	28	33	25	86
Barrett	27	29	21	77
Lieut. Anderson	28	33	26	87
Lieut. Smith	28	30	29	87
Sergt. Driscoll	28	30	26	84
	334	350	312	996

State of Pennsylvania.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Agg.
Capt. G. B. Thompson	27	26	29	82
Pvt. C. H. Wells	29	23	31	83
Pvt. J. G. Ganly	30	19	29	78
Pvt. A. L. Baker	32	29	30	91
Pvt. J. J. Mountjoy	29	31	28	88
Sergt. G. W. Coulson	26	28	24	78
Pvt. W. C. Weygraff	28	26	28	82
Pvt. J. C. Huntington	29	29	24	82
Pvt. T. Connelly	28	29	28	85
Lieut. M. T. Andrews	29	20	31	80
Pvt. R. McMillan	28	29	28	85
Pvt. A. J. Gunning	30	26	31	87
	345	315	341	974

Fourth Regiment, Conn. N. G.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Agg.
Ireland	24	22	24	70
Mathias	28	22	22	72
Backstown	27	30	18	75
Cramond	20	27	7	54
Frost	24	10	15	49
Inckley	22	26	16	64
Pratt	24	16	6	46
Vinton	28	22	9	56
Kerr	27	28	25	80
Kingman	23	24	18	65
Stevens	23	20	6	49
Daniels	..	21	19	40
	270	268	182	720

FIRST BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD MATCH.

Open to teams of 12 from each regiment. Battalion or Separate Company of Infantry in the 1st Brigade of the N. G. of the State of New York. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distances 200 and 500 yds. Five shots at each distance. Position, standing at 200; at 500 yards prone. Prize, a trophy, presented by the State of New York. Value, $100. This match was won by the team from the 12th Regt., with a score of 481 points out of a possible 600. The full scores are given below. The 12th also took it last year, with a score then of 448 to 436 made by the 7th:

Twelfth Regiment.

	200 yds.				500 yds.				Agg.
Capt. De Forest	3	4	4	3 4—18	5	5	5	4 5—24	42
Sergt. Dolan	4	4	5	3 5—21	5	5	5	5 5—25	46
Capt. Murphy	3	3	3	5 2—17	5	3	4	2 4—18	35
Lieut. Macauley	5	4	5	4 3—21	3	5	5	4 5—22	43
Sergt. Mahoney	5	3	3	4 3—18	4	3	4	4 5—20	38
Sergt. McDermott	5	4	5	5 3—20	2	5	2	4 3—16	36
Sergt. Lockley	3	5	4	4 4—20	2	5	4	5 4—20	40
Sergt. Van Heusen	4	3	5	4 4—20	4	5	5	5 4—23	43
Lieut. Smith	4	5	4	4 4—21	2	2	3	5 4—16	37
Capt. Eagle	4	4	4	4 5—21	4	5	4	4 5—22	43
Sergt. Lawson	2	4	4	4 4—18	5	3	4	4 5—21	39
Pvt. Wood	5	3	3	4 4—19	5	3	5	4 3—20	39
				234				247	482

Seventh Regiment.

	200 yds.				500 yds.				Agg.
Sergt. Greene	5	4	4	4 4—21	5	5	5	5 4—24	45
Sergt. Price	4	4	4	4 4—20	5	4	3	5 5—22	42
Lieut. Young	4	4	5	3 5—21	3	4	4	5 5—21	42
Pvt. Owen	4	3	3	4 4—19	5	5	4	5 4—22	41
Corpl. Underwood	4	4	3	5 4—20	5	4	4	3 5—21	41
Sergt. McLean	5	3	4	4 5—21	3	3	5	5 4—20	41
Pvt. Merchant	4	3	4	3 4—18	5	3	4	5 5—22	40
Pvt. Jones	3	4	4	4 4—19	5	3	3	5 5—21	40
Pvt. Drake	4	3	4	3 3—17	4	3	5	5 5—22	39
Sergt. Thomson	3	4	4	3 4—18	2	5	4	4 4—19	37
Capt. Palmer	3	4	4	4 3—18	3	2	5	3 5—18	36
Pvt. Kalloch	3	4	4	3 3—17	0	3	4	3 5—15	32
				229				247	476

SECOND BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD MATCH.

Open to teams of twelve from each regiment, battalion, or separate company of infantry in the 2d Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New York. Weapon, the Remington rifle, State model. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Five shots at each distance. Position, standing at 200; prone at 500 yards. Prize—A trophy; presented by the State of New York. Value, $100.

The team from the 23d Regiment was the winner of this match with a score of 497 points out of the possible 600. The following are the scores:

Twenty-third Regiment.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Lieut. Shepherd	53455—22	54445—22	44
Q. M. Beeken	44444—20	44535—21	41
Pvt. Elliott	44444—20	42355—19	39
Sgt. Stokes	34443—18	53545—21	39
Pvt. Pirie	44453—20	53445—21	41
Corpl. Hamilton	54544—22	23355—18	40
Sergt. Wells	45434—20	35545—22	42
Lieut. Saunders	43454—20	34455—21	41
Lieut. Oliver	45454—22	54544—22	44
Pvt. Scott	54455—23	45544—22	45
Capt. De Forest	43444—19	45444—21	40
Capt. Holmes	34444—19	45535—22	41
	245	252	497

Thirteenth Regiment.

Sergt. McNevins	21	18—39	
Pvt. Lotz	21	17—38	
Pvt. Morris	19	18—37	
Pvt. Constable	19	20—39	
Pvt. Lane	22	23—45	
Corpl. De Vigne	21	8—29	
Capt. Smith	20	7—27	
Pvt. Fahnstock	21	13—34	
Sergt. Faas	19	11—30	
Major De la Vergne	19	21—40	
Pvt. Olliffe	19	18—37	
Pvt. Austin	23	19—42	
	244	193	437

Fourteenth Regiment.

Lieut. Harvey	19	21—40	
Capt. Browe	21	13—34	
Sergt. Corry	21	21—42	
Pvt. Madison	18	16—34	
Lieut. Rice	18	15—33	
Capt. Cardova	16	17—33	
Capt. Dixon	20	11—31	
Pvt. Thoms	14	16—30	
Sergt. Henwood	20	19—39	
Sergt. Taylor	18	14—32	
Capt. White	18	18—36	
Corpl. Prendergast	18	16—34	
	221	197	418

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S SKIRMISHERS' MATCH.

Open to teams of six from the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Volunteers, or Militia of any country, State, or Territory. Any number of teams may enter from each organization, but no competitor may shoot in more than one team. All competitors to be regularly commissioned or enlisted members in good standing of the regiment, battalion, corps, troop, or company they represent, and to have been such on Aug. 1, 1886, and to appear in the uniform (jacket, cap, trousers, belt, and cartridge box, or belt) of the organization they represent. Distances, 600 to 200 yards and return. Second-class targets. Weapon, the military rifle with which the organization has been regularly armed, unless such be a magazine gun, in which case any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government. Entrance fee, $5 for each team. The first prize is a trophy presented by S. D. Schuyler, Esq.—value, $150—to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. It will be held for a year by the officer commanding the winning corps. Also a Bronze Medal to each member of the winning team. Won in 1884 and 1885 by 4th Artillery, U. S. A.

Engineers.

	Run.	Hits. 5.	4.	3.	2.	T'l.	P'y.	Sc.	Agg.
Lieut. Gillette	1	17	10	5	4	148	..	148	
Sergt. Doyle	2	18	9	4	5	148	..	148	
Corpl. Boyle	1	8	11	12	4	128	1	123	
Lieut. Hale	2	22	6	5	5	164	..	164	
Sergt. Barrett	1	12	8	6	1	112	1	107	
Pvt. Cavanagh	2	4	4	4	5	58	..	58	748

Fifth Artillery.

Sergt. Langley	1	5	12	7	6	106	..	106	
Sergt. Nihil	2	9	7	4	12	109	..	109	
Corpl. Wright	1	8	11	4	5	106	..	106	
Mus. Cory	2	11	18	7	3	154	..	154	
Lieut. Brown	1	4	12	7	9	107	..	107	
Sergt. Powell	2	9	8	7	8	114	1	109	691

Fourth Artillery.

Sergt. Yates	1	13	11	8	7	146	..	146	
Corpl. Buchanan	2	5	6	4	9	79	..	79	
Sergt. Collins	1	7	8	6	4	93	..	93	
Mus. Curran	2	4	5	13	15	109	..	109	
Sgt. Huddleson	1	12	13	10	8	158	3	143	
Corpl. Scott	2	14	7	3	6	119	..	119	689

Thirteenth New York.

Morris	1	3	2	0	1	25	2	15	
Fahnestock	2	3	2	3	7	46	..	46	
Lotz	1	5	3	7	5	68	1	63	
De Vigne	2	1	0	3	3	20	2	10	
McNevin	1	6	6	5	3	75	1	70	
Austin	2	1	3	8	6	53		53	257

INTER-STATE MILITARY MATCH.

Open to one team from each State or Territory in the United States, consisting of twelve members of the regularly organized and uniformed National Guard or militia of such State or Territory. Distances, 200 and 500 yards. Position, at 200 yards standing, at 500 yards prone; any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government. In cases where the State has adopted no particular model the team will be allowed to use the rifle in use by the Regular Army of the United States or by the uniformed militia of any other State. Rounds, 10 shots at each distance. Prize, a large bronze "Soldier of Marathon," presented by the commander-in-chief, on behalf of the State of New York, to be shot for annually at Creedmoor, and to be held during the year by the Adjutant General of the State whose team may win it. Value, $350. Also, a medal to each member of the winning team. Won in 1875 by New York; 1876, Connecticut; 1877, California; 1878 and 1879, New York; 1880, New Jersey; 1881, New York; 1882, Pennsylvania; 1883, Michigan; 1884 and 1885, Pennsylvania. This match was closely contested and was won by the Massachusetts State Team, with a score of 1,024 points out of a possible 1,200, beating the New York Team 12 points, their aggregate score being 1,012 points. Below is given the full scores of the two leading teams and the aggregate scores of the others:

Massachusetts State Team.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
M. Bull	4454444555—44	3445554444—42	—86
F R. Bull	4445445444—42	4454553255—42	—84
R. Edes	4433344545—39	5553455453—44	—83
Merrill	5434344445—40	5455455545—47	—87
Bumsted	5445555445—46	5544455455—46	—92
White	4545544443—42	5552445455—44	—86
Hinman	4544554455—45	5535555454—46	—91
Osborn	4455444444—42	3545354245—40	82
Grant	4344444444—39	4555555544—47	—86
Foster	4444444444—40	4355453445—42	—82
Daulton	5443444444—40	5555545445—47	—87
Brackett	0444444444—36	2555453454—42	—78
Total	495	529	1024

New York State Team.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
E De Forest	4444455334—40	5444554454—44	—84
F. L. Holmes	4444444444—40	5545445454—45	—85
G Lotz	5543344545—42	4354542554—41	—83
E. F. Young	4544444451—42	5545553554—46	—88
J. T. Klein	4444444455—42	2344355454—39	—81
T. J. Dolan	3444455534—41	4455354553—43	—84
J. S. Shepherd	5544441444—42	4544545442—41	—83
S. C. Pirie	4344444544—40	3454555444—43	—83
F. A. Wells	5544443454—42	4545455454—45	—87
L. J. Elliott	5545444544—44	5434555555—46	—90
R. Oliver	4344444453—39	4524454554—42	—82
G. S. Scott, Jr	3444344544—39	4454545535—44	—83
	493	519	1012

State of Pennsylvania.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Capt. Thompson	43	39	82
Pvt. Wells	40	44	84
Sergt. Pratt	45	40	85
Sergt. Baker	43	44	87
Sergt. Mount	40	44	84
Sergt. Coulson	44	37	81
Pvt. Weygraff	44	42	86
Sergt. Gunning	43	39	82
Pvt. Huntington	42	41	83
Pvt. Connelly	39	37	76
Lieut. Andrews	37	43	80
Pvt. McMillan	42	45	87
	502	495	997

4th Regiment, Connecticut N. G.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Corpl. Ireland	37	39	76
Lieut. Mathias	38	32	70
Pvt Backstrom	40	38	78
Corpl. Cramond	29	35	64
Capt. Frost	35	31	66
Pvt. Stickley	19	26	45
Sergt. Pratt	34	23	57
Corpl. Vinton	41	29	70
Pvt. Kerr	40	44	84
Capt. Kingman	33	27	60
Hosp. Steward Stevens	32	39	71
Pvt. Daniels	40	36	76
	418	399	817

NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD MATCH.

Open to teams of 12 from each regiment, battalion or Separate Company of Infantry of the National Guard of the State of New York. Distances, 200 and 500 yards. Position, standing at 200; prone at 500 yards. Weapon, the Remington rifle, State model. Five shots at each distance. Prize, a trophy presented by the State of New York. Value, $300. Five teams entered in this match and the shooting was very close, at 200 yards the 7th and 23d being equal with 239 points, while the 13th and 12th were respectively 238 and 237 points. The match was finally won by the 7th Regiment team with a score of 495 out of a possible 600 points. The scores in their order of merit are:

Seventh Regiment.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Pvt. Merchant	44445—21	44535—21	—42
Corpl. Underwood	34454—20	55553—23	—43
Pvt. Jones	55434—21	35054—17	—38
Sergt. Thomson	44045—17	53554—22	—39
Pvt. Kalloch	55344—21	53454—21	—42
Pvt. Drake	43445—20	54445—22	—42
Capt. Palmer	33444—18	34555—22	—40
Sergt. McLean	44444—20	45543—21	—41
Pvt. Owen	45454—22	54435—21	—43
Sergt. Price	33444—18	54534—21	—39
Sergt. Greene	34444—19	55554—24	—43
Lieut. Young	35545—22	44355—21	—43
	239	256	495

Twenty-third Regiment.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Lieut. Shepherd	45454—22	55545—24	—46
Capt. DeForest	44455—21	44545—22	—43
Pvt. Scott	45425—21	54454—22	—43
Sergt.-Major Beeken	44443—19	55445—23	—42
Pvt. Pirie	43444—19	45554—23	—42
Lieut. Oliver	43344—19	45545—23	—41
Sergt. Stokes	44444—20	54575—21	—41
Pvt. Elliott	44444—20	34543—19	—39
Sergt. Wells	43445—20	45433—19	—39
Corpl. Hamilton	44444—20	44524—19	—39
Capt. Holmes	44444—20	43245—18	—38
Lieut. Saunders	43444—19	32445—18	—37
Total	239	251	490

Twelfth Regiment.

Sergt. Dolan	45454—22	55355—23	—45
Pvt. Wood	44444—20	55554—24	—44
Lieut. Macauley	53444—20	54555—24	—44
Sergt. Lawson	54444—21	54445—22	—43
Sergt. Van Heusen	43454—20	55354—22	—42
Sergt. McDermott	44544—21	53535—21	—42
Sergt. Mahoney	44444—20	54345—21	—41
Capt. Eagle	44434—19	44554—22	—41
Pvt. Lockley	44442—18	33245—17	—35
Lieut. Smith	54343—19	44233—15	—34
Capt. DeForest	44433—18	22325—14	—32
Capt. Murphy	44344—19	20323—10	—29
Total	237	235	472

Thirteenth Regiment.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Sergt. McNevins	20	20	40
Pvt. Lotz	20	24	44
Pvt. Morris	24	20	44
Sergt. Constable	22	20	42
Pvt. Laue	22	25	47
Corpl. De Vigne	20	13	33
Capt. Smith	19	21	40
Pvt. Fahnstock	18	23	41
Sergt. Faas	14	16	30
Major De La Vergne	20	10	30
Pvt. Olliffe	17	17	34
Pvt. Austin	22	22	44
Total	238	231	469

Fourteenth Regiment.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Lieut. Harney	20	20	40
Capt. Browe	18	16	34
Sergt. J. Corry	32	22	44
Pvt. Madison	19	15	34
Lieut. Rice	12	20	32
Capt. Cardova	17	20	37
Capt. Dixon	21	16	37
Pvt. Thoms	17	16	33
Capt. White	19	8	27
Corpl. Prendergast	21	22	43
Sergt. Henwood	18	24	42
Sergt. W. A. Taylor	18	19	37
Total	222	218	440

PRESIDENT'S MATCH FOR THE MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Divided into Two Stages—First Stage.

200 and 500 yards. Seven shots at each distance. Open to all members of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States or the National Guard of any State. Rifles—Remington State model and Springfield 45 calibre, three grooved and chambered for 2 1-10 inch shell only. Twenty-three prizes, viz.: $25, $20, $15, ten of $10, and ten of $5 each. Total, $210. Mr. C. W. Hinman was the winner of this match, his score being 66 points out of a possible 70. The scores of the prize winners in their order of merit are as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.		200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
C. W. Hinman	31	35	36	L. A. Van Tassell.	29	31	60
W. W. Bull	32	32	64	J. Macauley	30	30	60
M. W. Daulton	29	34	63	T. J. Dolan	30	30	60
J. Corrie	31	32	63	N. C. Staff	27	32	59
L. J. Elliott	30	32	62	W. M. Merrill	27	32	59
C. F. Robbins	27	34	61	J. H. Lacroix	28	31	59
C. C. Foster	28	33	61	R. Macmillan	30	29	59
J. B. Osborn	30	31	61	E. F. Young	28	30	58
S. C. Pirie	31	30	61	J. F. Klein	28	30	58
F. R. Bull	32	29	61	C. H. Gans	30	28	58
M. Doolan	28	32	60	B. R. Spelman, Jr.	31	27	58
J. McNevin	29	31	60	D. H. Ogden	29	28	57
A. L. Brackett	29	31	60				

Second Stage.

Open to all prize winners in the first stage. Distance, 600 yards; 10 shots. Position, any. Rifles, same as in first stage, but 50 calibre Remington State model will receive one point allowance. Prize, the Mid-Range Championship of America for one year, and cash $25, to be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in both stages. M. W. Bull was the winner of this stage, his score being 3554454554—44.

MINOR MATCHES.

DIRECTORS' MATCH.

200 yards—open only to Directors of the N. R. A. Rounds, five, standing. Any military rifles, including specials. Prize—Gold badge, shot for annually, and held by the winner during the year.

Mr. Jas. Duane was the winner of this match. His score was: 5 5 5 4 4—23. There were nine other competitors.

SHORT RANGE TEAM MATCH.

Open to teams of four, from any regularly organized rifle club or association or military organization, but no competitor can shoot in two teams. Ten shots at 200 yards, standing. Rifle, any within the rules. Target, American standard. Teams using the Remington rifle, State model, will be allowed 20 points, and 16 points will be allowed to teams using other military or special military rifles. Four prizes, viz: $50, $40, $30 and $20. Winners in order of merit:

Zetler Rifle Club, Team No. 1	305
Zetler Rifle Club, Team No. 2	304
2d Massachusetts Regiment	300
Massachusetts Rifle Association, Team No. 2	300

INTER-STATE LONG RANGE MATCH.

Open to teams of four from all rifle associations or clubs in any State or Territory of the United States. Distances, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each distance. Weapon, any rifle within the rules. Prize—A trophy, to be held for the year by the successful team, which shall be deposited in some central place in the State whose team may win it. Also a medal to each member of the winning team. Won in 1877 by Amateur Rifle Club, N. Y.; in 1878 by Massachusetts Rifle Association; in 1879 by New Jersey State Rifle Association; in 1880 by Empire Rifle Club, N. Y.; in 1881 by Ilion Rifle Club; in 1882 by Ilion Rifle Club; in 1883 by Ilion Rifle Club; in 1884 by Amateur Rifle Club, N. Y.

This match was not shot, there being no entries.

REVOLVER MATCH.

Any revolver or ammunition. Distance, 25 yards, standing. The aggregate of the best three scores to count for the first four prizes. At American standard target. Winners in order of merit:

Lieut. C. E. Gillette	143
C. A. Tayntor	140
Phil. Brower	134
G. Doyle	130
I. Hale	44
Lieut. Anderson	44
Rabbeth	44
Farrow	43

WIMBLEDON CUP MATCH.

Open to all citizens and residents of the United States. Distance, 1,000 yards. 30 shots. Any rifle within the rules, cleaning allowed. Position, any without artificial rest. First Prize—The Wimbledon Cup, presented by the N. R. A. of Great Britain to the N. R. A. of America, to be held by the winner till the next fall meeting, when it will be shot for on the same conditions. Value, $500. Won in 1875 by Major Fulton; in 1876 by I. L. Allen; in 1877 by Dudley Selph; in 1878 by Frank Hyde; in 1879 by C. H. Laird; in 1880 by W. M. Farrow; in 1881 by F. J. Rabbeth; in 1882 by W. Budworth; in 1883 by H. T. Rockwell; in 1884 and 1885 by J. W. Todd.

Mr. J. W. Todd was the winner of this match, his score being 115 out of a possible 150.

STEWARD MATCH.

Open to all comers. 200 yards; Creedmoor targets. Five shots. Position—Sitting, kneeling or standing. Weapon—Any military or special military rifle; an allowance of two points will be given to competitors who use the Remington rifle, State model, the allowance to be added to the aggregate of the three scores. All prizes to be won on the aggregate of three scores. Prizes for this match were announced at Creedmoor by bulletin, and were partly in cash and partly in kind, including two silver-plated cups presented by Mr. J. H. Steward, of London, and $25 presented by Col. James H. Jones, 12th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y. The prize winners in their order of merit were:

F. J. Rabbeth	75	J. Cavanagh	70
J. F. Klein	*74	B. R. Spelman	*70
Geo. Joiner	*73	J. K. Green	*70
G. W. Lotz	*73	H. T. Farrell	*70
W. M. Farrow	71	W. Hinman	69
L. A. Van Tassell	71	J. S. Shepherd	69
D. H. Ogden	71	C. H. Gans	*69
J. Corrie	70	F. Stuart	66

*Includes two points allowance for using Remington military, 50 cal.

GOVERNOR'S MATCH.

7 shots at 500 yards; position, any. Rifle, any military, including specials. Open to all comers. The aggregate of three scores to count for first five prizes. Aggregate of two scores to count for the others. Two points allowed on the aggregate of the three scores in first five prizes to State model rifles of 50 calibre. One point allowed on aggregate of the two scores. $200, divided into 18 prizes, viz.: $40, $30, $25, $20, $15, $10, and twelve of $5 each. In this match Mr. J. F. Klein and F. J. Rabbeth tied for first place, both gentlemen each making three full scores. The following are the prize winners in their order of merit; the highest possible score of the first five was 105 points:

	Agg.		Agg.
J. F. Klein	105	*C. F. Young	100
F. J. Rabbeth	105	J. S. Shepherd	101
J. Cavanagh	103		

Prize winners, whose highest possible score was 70 points:

	Agg.		Agg.
W. M. Farrow	68	R. Macmillan	66
C. C. Foster	68	A. Krebs	66
C. H. Gans	68	L. Grant	66
G. B. Thompson	67	W. W. Merrill	66
P. Finigan	67	C. F. Robbins	66
J. McNevin	67	E. De Forest	64
†S. C. Pirie	66	B. R. Spelman	62
S. S. Bumsted	67		

*Allowed 2 points for using Remington, cal. 50.
†Allowed 1 point for using Remington, cal. 50.

CONTINUOUS MATCH.

All-comers. 200 yards, standing. Seven shots on the American Standard Target. Any rifle within the rules. Military rifles as permitted in President's Match were allowed four points, and other military or special military rifles three points on each score. The aggregate of three scores to count for each of the first five prizes. Aggregate of two scores to count for the others. $360 divided into 33 prizes, viz.: $50, $40, $30, $25, $20, three of $15, five of $10, and twenty of $5 each. The highest possible score in this match for the first five winners is 210 points. The highest possible score for the remaining competitions was 140 points. The rings on the target are numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, the percentage of each shot being accordingly. The winners and their aggregate scores were:

	Agg.		Agg.
G. F. Ellsworth	185	C. W. Hinman	110
W. M. Farrow	179	N. O'Donnell	109
M. Dorler	178	G. B. Thompson	109
E. Munson	178	R. B. Edes	108
C. E. Tayntor	178	D. Miller	108
F. G. Rabbeth	120	G. E. Betts	108
G. Zimmerman	118	G. W. Lotz	108
T. J. Dolan	118	E. E. Lewis	107
A. C. White	117	O. Langsdorf	107
A. Loher	116	J. Duane	106
H. W. Haines	116	J. S. Shepherd	106
A. L. Brackett	116	B. Walther	105
W. H. Beardsley	115	J. Corrie	105
C. B. Pratt	115	T. G. Austin	105
B. R. Spelman	113	A. Krebs	104
E. J. Cram	111	F. A. Wells	101
Geo. Joiner	111	G. L. Scott	91
E. De Forest	111		

ALL-COMERS' AND MARKSMAN'S BADGE MATCH.

Open to everybody. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Standing at 200, prone at 500. Five shots each distance. Rifle, Remington, 50 cal., State model. 34

prizes, $275, viz.: $25, $20, two of $15, ten of $10, and twenty of $5 each. The following are the prize winners in this match in their order of merit:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
J. F. Klein, 17th Sep. Co	24	24	48
E. De Forest, 23d N. Y	22	25	47
E. F. Young, 7th Regt	21	25	46
L. J. Elliott, 23d Regt	22	24	46
J. S. Shepherd, 23d Regt	23	23	46
J. K. Green, 7th Regt	23	23	46
W. J. Underwood, 7th Regt	20	25	45
Capt. F. L. Holmer, 23d Regt	20	25	45
D. H. Ogden, 20th Sep. Co	21	24	45
O. C. Dudley, 7th Regt	20	24	44
R. McLean, 7th Regt	21	23	44
P. Farrelly, 69th Regt	21	23	44
J. McNevin, 13th Regt	22	22	44
J. Kerr, 69th Regt	22	22	44
B. R. Spelman, 10th Batt	23	21	44
C. H. Gans, 10th Batt	24	20	44
J. Cavanagh, U. S. Engrs	20	23	43
C. A. Jones, 7th Regt	21	22	43
R. Oliver, 23d Regt	21	22	43
W. A. Stokes, 23d Regt	21	22	43
F. Stuart, 69th Regt	22	21	43
C. F. Robbins, G. I. R. P	18	24	42
S. C. Pirie	18	24	42
N. B. Thurston, 22d N. Y	19	23	42
C. H. Hoyt, 7th Regt	19	23	42
E. Duffy, 69th Regt	19	23	42
J. Macauley, 12th Regt	20	22	42
W. P. Pickett, 23d N. Y	20	22	42
G. F. Merchant, 7th N. Y	20	22	42
G. Breming, 14th N. Y	20	22	42
W. G. Owen, 7th N. Y	20	22	42
G. S. Scott, 23d Regt	21	21	42
G. W. Munson, 7th Regt	21	21	42
C. W. Thom, 7th Regt	22	20	42

EXTRA PRIZES.

Messrs. Richard Oliver and Bloomfield, of No. 23 John Street, having kindly offered prizes to the value of $50 for members of the National Guard, S. N. Y., using the Remington rifle, State model, two additional prizes, value $5 each, were given in the Judd, President, Continuous, All-comers, and Steward Matches, awarded to the competitors, as above, making the highest scores, but failing otherwise to be prize winners in the above-mentioned matches.

THE STATE TROOPS.

MUTINY OR DISCIPLINE.

In any organization but a military one antics like those of the malcontents of the 13th regiment might properly be treated with ridicule as the actions of a lot of violent but harmless cranks, or, if thought worthy of a more serious sentiment, they might rouse the spectator's pity because those engaged "know not what they are doing." In a regiment of would-be soldiers, however, there is no other light in which to view the matter than that of discipline, and in this light the participants in the unbecoming demonstrations which have degraded the 13th regiment in the eyes of the military of the entire country, are no more nor less than mutineers in the plainest sense of the word. They should one and all be dealt with according to the strictest application of the law. It is hardly possible that these men have ever been properly instructed as to the responsibilities they assumed when taking the enlistment oath, and that the regiment has been managed on false principles is beyond doubt. Yet if ordinary intelligence did not teach the men that they were committing a serious offence, those who knew better and thought well of the regiment have told them; without avail, however. They have taken their own course and the result is on their own heads. There is and has been no excuse whatever for any improper demonstrations. The Colonel elect had enough stamina to forbid the use of the armory or any of its rooms for any "indignation meeting," but he could not prevent such a gathering in a private locality, and accordingly a meeting was held on Friday evening, Sept. 17. While there was neither method nor sense in the gathering, those present showed beyond doubt that they are thoroughly saturated with the spirit of insubordination, and that a not inconsiderable portion of the regiment is nothing but a mob, entitled to no consideration or concessions whatever. In view of these facts it seems strange that a former Colonel of the regiment in an otherwise evidently well meant communication advises the crowd to be "generous." In what manner and according to what principles can soldiers in open mutiny show their "generosity" to those in lawful authority over them, and against whose authority they are rebelling? Advice of this kind is calculated to strengthen the men in their dangerous course, and is not the present outbreak the result of such false doctrines? Generosity in this case, if it is to be practiced at all, can only emanate from those who hold proper authority, and as matters look there are numerous cases where it would be decidedly misplaced. If the 13th is to come out of this crisis sound, and if it desires to regain the confidence of the public, it must convince those who understand military matters that it is a disciplined body of men and not a headless debating clique. In its present condition it is not only useless for practical military purposes, but it stands as an evil example to the National Guard at large. Only firm, rigid justice, without the slightest concession to the mutineers, can again bring the regiment on an efficient military footing.

It is, however, not merely the damage which the regiment inflicts on itself which calls for attention and action. The affair has a wider scope, inasmuch as it throws disgrace on the citizen soldiery of the entire State. For the credit of all it is to be hoped, and we believe this to be a fact, that there is no other organization in New York where such a state of affairs could be brought about. But the general public does not know this, and the numerous enemies of the National Guard will not recognize it. When the next annual appropriation is asked for the opponents of the Guard in the Legislature will find in the mutiny of the 13th a handy weapon to combat those who ask support for the soldiers. The call for money upon the State increases annually, and although New York is more liberal than any other State, yet the friends of the militia claim that the supply of money is insufficient. Of this doctrine the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been a steady and staunch supporter. When, however, handsome armories, good uniforms, a liberal supply of arms and ammunition, luxurious subsistence at the camp, fair pay when called on for duty, efforts in every direction to provide improved instruction, bring forth no other result than mutiny, then what other conclusion can be drawn but that the National Guard system is completely wrong from beginning to end? Is it worthy of liberal support?

The State authorities here find a question which their own credit and that of the troops they represent compel them to answer in the affirmative. They cannot afford to let this 13th affair to go by unnoticed. In view of what has happened it is hardly necessary to hold the usual inspection of that regiment, for no matter how bright the muskets, how regular the step and how precise the manual, the present disgrace cannot be wiped out thereby, nor can any precision on drill in the future be accepted as proof of the discipline of an organization. In place of the inspection let there be a thorough investigation of the affairs of the regiment on behalf of the State authorities; let there be no whitewashing, but compel the regiment to prove that its condition as to discipline entitles it to a place among the organizations of the Empire State.

To allow the offenders to drop quietly into line and cover their offence with the mantle of forgiveness, as proposed by some, is not the correct course. If the 13th is allowed to thus rebel with impunity, other organizations may at any time follow a similar course. The common good requires a thorough investigation and exemplary punishment of the offenders.

INSPECTION OF THE 2D N. Y. BATTERY.

THE Second Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, paraded at the armory Wednesday, Sept. 22, for inspection and muster assembly at 8 o'clock, the battery appearing in full State service uniform and heavy marching order. Through the courtesy of Col. Jones the battery occupied the 12th Regiment Armory. The review was received by Col. T. H. McGrath, A. I. G. The battery never appeared or mustered in a larger force than upon this occasion. The men were well set up with equipments well adjusted. The steadiness was excellent. The muster showed a present of 76, absent 6; total 82, showing a gain over last year of 23 in the present, and 11 in the aggregate.

After the ceremonies, incidental to review, inspection and muster, a platoon Gatling gun drill was given under command of Lieut. Wilson. The drill embraced the entire school of the platoon, including the mechanical manœuvres and loading and firing blank cartridges. This drill was superior to any heretofore given, and was enthusiastically witnessed by 600 spectators who were completely bewildered at the rapidity of fire.

Brig. Gen. Emil Schafer, who was present "incog," and a large force of National Guard officers also expressed their surprise at the snappish movements. The officers of the battery are to be congratulated upon the efficiency and general appearance of the command.

The regular drills will be resumed in October.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Adjt.-Gen. Porter states that Gov. Hill has decided to review the 1st and 2d Brigades on October 6 and 7, respectively. Of course the Brooklyn parade will take place at Prospect Park. The New Yorkers, who have no parade ground, will try to get Central Park, with what success is doubtful. In view of the inspections which come in about that time, it won't make much difference if the project falls through. "Field days" of that kind are of no use and the less of them the better.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Fackner, of the 13th, passed an excellent examination for Colonel on Tuesday, Sept. 21.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald made the following appointments on his staff: Stephen A. Olin, Judge-Advocate; Robt. V. McKim, Surgeon; W. H. Goodwin, Quartermaster; August P. Montauk, Inspector; Paul Dana, Ordnance Officer; Lawrence C. Perkins, Commissary.

The 1st N. Y. Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, inspected a total of four officers and 82 enlisted men Wednesday, Sept. 22. Nine enlisted men were absent.

Alfred H. Murphy has been elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. G, 22d Regiment.

The 11th N. Y. have asked to have their inspection changed to the morning of October 6 (the day of the review), so that the men will lose only one day by the operation. Thus "Field Days" interfere with the regular duties of the troops.

With regard to the subject of the new armories, nothing definite has as yet been reached, but matters are progressing slowly and steadily, and a definite favorable settlement of the entire question is expected at an early date.

The 71st N. Y. goes to Creedmoor for second general practice Oct. 5, 6.30 A. M.

A preliminary inspection will be held in the 22d Regiment Sept. 27, at 8 P. M., by the regimental commander. Major George A. Miller, who has returned from Europe, has been appointed a delinquency court, to meet Oct. 18.

Orders for the inspection of the 9th N. Y. on Oct. 5 have been issued. Company drills will be resumed October 1 and kept up until April next. Each company will execute the ceremony of guard mounting at least twice during the drill season under direction of the Adjutant. Lieut.-Col. Rand and Major Bartlett will superintend these drills alternately and render reports. 112 men have become entitled to the badge furnished by ex-Captain Joseph P. Carberry for a perfect attendance during the last drill season.

Brig.-Gen. A. B. Parker, of the 3d Brigade, has appointed the following staff: Asst. Adjt.-General, Colonel John S. McEwan; Engineer, Major James MacWaughton; Judge-Advocate, Albert Hoysradt; Surgeon, Major Herman Bendell; I. R. P., Major Charles H. Gans; Ordnance Officer, Maj. Patrick H. Bulger; Q. M., Charles H. Stott, Jr.; C. S., Major Elwood O. Roselle; Aides, Captains Charles J. Peabody and H. Warren Thompson.

The 4th New Jersey has resumed company drills and established a gun detachment, consisting of a lieutenant, a sergeant and 12 privates. Lieut. R. G. Smith, of Co. E, commands the squad.

Every member of the National Guard who knows Adjutant W. H. Hubbell, of the 47th N. Y., sympathizes with him in his recent bereavement.

On account of the "Field day" the drill of the 23d regiment at Prospect Park, Sept. 25, is "off."

As a curiosity we publish the following which was recently found by Col. Jos. G. Story among some old family papers:

SIXTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.

Printed at the Military Argus Office, 79 Chatham-st.

COMPANY A, G. G. COMPANY ORDER.

NEW YORK, November 11th, 1849.

Pursuant to Division and Regimental Orders, this Company will Parade on Thursday, 15th inst., in full Uniform, blue pants without knapsack—You will assemble at the armory at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely. You are requested to be prompt to the hour, and with the usual badge of Mourning.

By order of

WM. FRANCIS, Captain.

J. W. THORNE, Orderly Sergt.

Warning Officer.

N. B.—Fine for non-attendance, $6.00.

☞ Members who have not got their Tickets for the Annual Ball, which is to take place on Friday Evening, Dec. the 21st, are requested to call on the Secretary, 39 Bowery, and procure them.

C. W. Francis, *Sec'y.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE members of the Massachusetts militia team, who captured the interstate and national trophies at Creedmoor, are the lions of their city and State. To commemorate their skill in marksmanship, the following order was promulgated by direction of Governor Robinson:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 13.

THE Commander-in-Chief directs that, as a suitable recognition of the achievements of the Massachusetts militia rifle team at Creedmoor during the past week, a commemorative medal be given to each member of the team. The winning of the several trophies in competition with the trained and tried troops of other States and of the Regular Army, is an event in which the entire militia may take pride, as it marks conspicuously the rapid advance which they have made during the past three years in that most important part of militia instruction, the effective use of the rifle.

Colonel H. T. Rockwell, captain of the team, will notify the Adjutant-General of the receipt of the trophies won, in order that they may be turned over with due formality.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

SAMUEL DALTON, Adjutant-General.

(Special to the Times-Democrat.)

THE COMING NATIONAL DRILL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

A COMMITTEE appointed to-day by District Commissioner Wheatley to arrange for the coming national drill is composed of the best material that Washington can produce. The members are prominent bankers and merchants, and are a guarantee of success. Although they have only set aside $20,000 for prizes, they determined to-night to raise $50,000 for other expenses. They also decided to memoralize Congress to order one of the mints to strike off handsome medals, which will be given in addition to money prizes, and to petition the President to make the presentations. In fact nothing will be left undone to make the affair national in every feature. The drills will probably take place on what is known as the White House lot.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CHICAGO NATIONAL GUARD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20, 1886.

WHILE the 1st Brigade, I. N. G., were in camp at Springfield last July, the first steps were taken toward securing a rifle range for the use of the Chicago troops. The trouble was to secure suitable ground for the range. After considerable negotiation permission was secured from the Commercial Club and the Commercial National Bank of Chicago to use part of the "Highwood Tract," now under offer to the U. S. Government for a military post, under an agreement with Adjt.-Gen. Vance, that it should be a temporary range for use this fall only. Authority was granted Capt. H. T. Lockwood to build the necessary butts, buildings, etc. On Saturday last, Sept. 18, the range was ready for use, and a small detail went up for practice. The outfit consists of two "Laidley" revolving targets in a trench, 4 ft. deep and 32 ft. long, with the dirt banked on both sides 4 ft. high, giving a total depth of 8 ft. Between the two targets a house has been built, 12 ft. long by about 8 ft. high and made for storing targets, making discs, etc. The firing is due East, and the ground in front of the targets is level, with a slight rise toward the 500 yard firing points, which is the longest range obtainable. Back of the targets is a thick patch of woods, for 200 to 250 yards, and then comes the shore of the lake. Fortunately there are so many sand bars in the lake at this point, that vessels do not come within about a mile of the shore.

Now, that the troops of Chicago have an opportunity to perfect themselves in rifle practice, it is hoped that they will take advantage of it and reap the benefits of range.

H. T. L.

IN THE FROZEN NORTH.

WE find in the N. Y. *Herald* a letter from Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, U. S. Navy, from which we condense this account of the start on another journey in the Arctic regions:

GODHAVN, Greenland, June 14, 1886.

Just at sunset two weeks ago Thursday the whaler *Eagle*, Captain Jackman, steamed out of Sidney Harbor, C. B., full of coal below and between decks, and with 60 tons on deck, headed northward for Davis' Strait. Early Sunday morning Belle Isle itself was passed on the port side, the northern channel between it and Labrador being full of ice, and we again steamed north, the snow mottled Labrador coast showing faintly in the distance. A little later and a dense fog shut out everything. At 4 A. M. Monday, the western edge of the ice stream from Davis Strait was met and during the next twenty hours the *Eagle* was forcing her way eastward across it.

Once free of the pack we steamed along its eastern

edge during three days of fog and rain and high winds, with deck as level and steady as a floor.

Next Monday morning the brown, snow capped, snow streaked cliffs of Disco lay dead ahead, and about 2 P. M. the ice anchors were out and the *Eagle* made fast to the edge of the ice, which filled the inner harbor of Godhavn or Lienely of the whalers.

Men and boys and dogs dotted the ice and gathered at the ship's side, the former bringing ducks, fish, toy kayaks, etc., for sale; the latter engaging in a general fight. After dinner a four-dog sledge came out to the ship, and in a few moments we were dashing over the ice to pay our respects to the Governor and Inspector.

After tea the arrangements for the summer's work were completed, a room in the Governor's house was placed at my disposal, men and sledges were sent to the ship to bring the baggage and supplies ashore, and at 2 A. M., everything being finished, I said goodby to the big fisted, good hearted, devil-may-care captain of the *Eagle* and turned in. An hour later the vessel's whistle woke the echoes of the cliffs, and looking from my window I saw her disappearing behind the rocks bound for Melville Bay.

The *Eagle* is the last of the whaling fleet this year. June 11 the ice left the harbor, and yesterday the long desired east wind came, bringing out the ice from Disco Bay. Last night a southwest breeze brought enough of it back to block the harbor again, but the land breeze to-night will probably drive it to sea. A small sailboat has been placed at my disposal, the natives are engaged to go with me to Ritenbenk, in the *Waigat*, where I expect to obtain an oomiak, or large native skin boat, for the remainder of the voyage to the mainland, and expect to start to-morrow morning. Hans Frederick, one of the Esquimaux who accompanied the English expedition under Captain Nares, is my interpreter and head man.

Looking from the window of the Governor's house across the harbor and through a break in the cliff opposite, a spur can be seen jutting out into a deep ravine, and on its summit several cairns, one built by the officers from the *Proteus*, another by the present Governor, are just visible as black clots above the snow, while beyond and above them rises the interior ice or snow cap of the island of Disco. Throwing a gun and a pair of snowshoes over my shoulder and taking a long double ender alpenstock in my hand, I started one afternoon for this point. The climb over the rough rock up the steep valley in the bright sun was warm work, but the summit once reached the cool breeze made mittens very comfortable and ears very uncomfortable. Having reached the cairns at an elevation of 2,600 feet above the level of the sea, the snowshoes were strapped on and I stepped out upon the unbroken expanse of glittering snow. A half-hour's walk brought me to rounded summit one and one-half miles inland from the cairns and 3,200 feet above the sea. This summit commanded the southern portion of the island, and from it the snow cap stretched away to the north and northeast in undulating lines till lost in the fog. Its surface was the perfection of snowshoeing, in places even firm enough to support one without snowshoes, and upon it a man in training could easily travel four or five miles per hour. If at any season of the year the interior of Greenland is in a similar state, and there seems to be no reason why it should not be, a party with snowshoes and Hudson Bay sledges could travel twenty or twenty-five miles per day, day after day. Without snowshoes ten miles per day would be hard work. The descent from the cairns was even harder work than the ascent, but the house and the tea table were reached at last.

CAPTAINS OF BRITISH SEALERS SENTENCED.

DESPATCHES have been received at the Navy Department from Lieut.-Comdr. Nichols, commanding the *Pinta*, from Sitka, Alaska, relating to the seizure of the British sealers. He says: "Two of the cases have been disposed of as follows: The captain and mate of the British schooner *Thornton* were tried by jury, found guilty, and sentenced each to imprisonment for 30 days and fined, the captain $500 and the mate $300. The captain and mate of the American schooner *San Diego* waived a jury, and were tried before the Court; both were found guilty and sentenced, the captain to two months and the mate to one month's imprisonment. The cases of the two other British schooners will come up in a day or two. The captain of one of them has disappeared, and it is supposed has committed suicide."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Among the eminent writers who will contribute to the October *Magazine of American History* are Rev. Chas. W. Baird, D. D., Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman, former Minister to Greece, Hon. Luther R. March, Gen. John Watts De Peyster, Gen. Alfred E. Lee, Mr. John Dimitry, and William A. Mowry, the editor of *Education*.

THE MESS.

First Little King—What's the matter in Bulgaria?

Second Little King—Prince Alexandria has been deposed.

"Was he given any warning?"

"No."

"Not even a week's notice?"

"No, just kicked out."

"Well, I think it's time us kings had a trades union."

—

Military Item.—Corporal to soldier: Why is the blade of the sabre curved instead of straight? Soldier: It is curved in order to give more force to the blow. Corporal: Humbug! The sabre is curved so it will fit the scabbard. If it was straight, how would it get into the crooked scabbard, blockhead? —*From the German.*

—

Officer to soldier about to go out and qualify a marksman: "Now, Murphy, I want square marking and scoring. I want everything straight." Murphy: "Then, sor, I understand you to mane, sor, that no sharpshooters must be made to-day." —*Kansas City Times.*

—

A Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg *Despatch* says: "A good story is told at the expense of a naval officer religiously inclined. The offender, says a Sunday paper, is a brother officer and something of a rake, and is said to have been connected with the Winston Opera Company in some capacity during the recent summer season. The religious officer, while in New York last spring, was jokingly presented with a box ticket to Koster and Bial's Concert Gardens. He retained the ticket, but soon after his return to Washington he missed it. His first intimation of its whereabouts was a paragraph in a New York paper which gave an account of an alleged escapade of his at Koster and Bial's with two women. It was afterwards learned that the rakish officer had stolen the box ticket, and while in an intoxicated condition visited Koster and Bial's with two females, where his conduct was such that the policemen had to eject the party. The name of the religious officer being on the ticket, he naturally figured in the newspapers as the drunken disturber of the peace. He is now on the war path and intends to make it hot for the man who has tarnished his hitherto spotless reputation and caused his family to regard him with distrust."

THE HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE.

CAPTAIN A. MARKHAM, British Navy, has returned to Montreal from an official inspection of Hudson's Bay, with a view to ascertaining facts in relation to the navigability of the bay in connection with the proposed new route to England. Capt. Markham left Halifax several months ago on the *Alert*, and entered the bay at the north. He travelled over the proposed new route and became satisfied that the bay is navigable for at least four months in the year. The bay, he says, is free of icebergs and large floes, the ice which he found there being what is known as "pack" ice. This will not obstruct steam vessels. In case the route is adopted a railroad line will be built from Winnipeg to some point on the bay, where communication will be made with ocean steamers. It is claimed that there will be a gain of about 700 miles distance between the Northwestern Territory and the old country.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

FRENCH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.

THE army manœuvres have begun at different points of France. Yesterday Gen. Boulanger visited the camp at Châlons-sur-Marne, where operations on a very large scale were carried out with thorough success. The 2d and 6th Divisions of Cavalry went through various evolutions to the entire approval of the Minister of War; among the proceedings being the preliminary phases of a battle, an attack on several batteries of artillery and a grand charge, in which all the squadrons took part. At the conclusion of these manœuvres Gen. Boulanger expressed his satisfaction in glowing terms, and dwelt on the important *role* which this arm of the service is still called upon to play. The two divisions and the brigade of Cuirassiers quartered at Châlons then galloped past the Minister of War, but the excessive heat and the clouds of dust rather marred the enjoyment and the brilliancy of this fine spectacle. After luncheon General Boulanger repaired to the School of Musketry, and once more expressed his pleasure at the results achieved by the small rifle. In the evening he gave a dinner of 64 covers to the superior officers. The whole place was illuminated, and when he drove away loud cries of "Vive la République!" "Vive l'Armée!" resounded on all sides. The General returned to Paris this morning.

Sad accounts come, however, from other quarters where the manœuvres have also commenced. Thus, during the operations on Sunday and yesterday of the 1st Army Corps, whose headquarters are at Lille, numerous cases of sunstroke occurred, owing

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to the tropical heat now prevailing. At Cappelle about 140 men, two of whom have since died, were taking ill, and at Landrecies and Cambrai several reserve men belonging to the 1st and 84th Regiments of Infantry were also affected. Similar mishaps are reported as having befallen the 14th Army Corps in the Drôme, two reserve men having died on the march at Pollignon, where the thermometer actually registered 102 deg. Fahrenheit. Gen. Boulanger has taken the matter warmly up, and has telegraphed to the commanders of all the Army Corps repeating the instructions already sent to them. He has also directed that a strict investigation shall be immediately held, with a view to ascertaining who is responsible for these disasters. I should add that, so far as can be gathered, the majority of the sufferers from sunstroke were reserve men who were more or less out of training.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A BERLIN correspondent says: It is plain at least that the situation in the East has grown much more simple and less alarming, and that, above all things, Germany must now be accused of being an obsequious and unconditional supporter of Russia, which her unexplained action at first led the people to believe she had become.

THE institution of one-year volunteers in the French Army will shortly cease to exist, and the consequences are already beginning to be felt, but in a direction which is of the greatest value for that army. As many young men of better family, or such as have received a higher grade of education, do not care to spend three years in barracks amongst the men, they prefer to visit the military school of Saint-Cyr for, two years, enter the army as lieutenants, serve for one year, and then retire. The effect of this tendency is making itself felt at Saint-Cyr, for, whilst in 1885 only 1,400 young men applied for admission, this year the number of applicants is 1,700. Although the French active army will lose their services again after a year, they will form in time a valuable reserve of officers for the territorial forces.

THE Austrian Army Estimates of 1886-7 have been framed for a total effective of 16,000 officers and 450,000 men. They include a sum of nearly $1,010,000 for increasing the pay of second captains, lieutenants, and subalterns; staff charges; and allowances $300 each to newly promoted majors, for the purchase of a charger and saddlery.

ONE of General Boulanger's latest bids for popularity is a useful innovation. It is that regarding the system adopted in the plans of the great military manœuvres. For the past in France, as elsewhere, every officer, from the commander-in-chief to the sub-lieutenants, received in due time his precise instructions with regard to the operations. All was foreseen, arranged, and settled beforehand. No initiative whatever was left to the generals in command, or to the other superior officers who were left without any possibility of evincing their military talents and showing their capacity. All this has now been done away with, and for the first time two divisions, or two army corps, started from different parts, not knowing where and when they might come across each other.

IN reference to the recent experiments made at Portsmouth to test the efficiency of indiarubber and abestos in closing the holes of a ship's side when penetrated below the waterline by shot or shell, the inventor of the last named material publishes a letter in which he claims that it completely answered its purpose. The undertaking made to the Admiralty was that a lining of the asbetos composition one or two feet in thickness, placed inside the thinnest armor plates of a man of war would render harmless the perforation of a ship's hull by any projectile below the waterline, as the composition would automatically close the breach and prevent the admission of water. As was stated in the report of the Portsmouth trials, the asbestos immediately closed up again, and by so doing, this correspondent asserts, it completely accomplished the object in view.

THE British War Office has sanctioned the blessing of the colors of a British regiment by a priest of the Church of Rome. The new colors of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment, presented at Devonport, were sprinkled with holy water and blessed in the Latin tongue according to the formula of the Romish Church by the Rev. Father O'Flaherty. Lord G. Hamilton said in Parliament recently in reply to a question: "The embarkation on troopships of Roman Catholic chaplains on each voyage, is contingent on the number of Catholic soldiers taking passage, but, as matter of fact, a Roman Catholic chaplain was embarked on each voyage of the Indian troopships last season."

THE correspondent of the *Soleil*, who is attending the manœuvres in the Gironde, threw the boulevards into a state of great excitement by misunderstanding or pretending to misunderstand General Boulanger's speech at a banquet of the officers there. He really congratulated the army on having substituted aggressive for defensive tactics in the strategy of the Autumn manœuvres, but the reporter made him say France would henceforth take the offensive cue in European politics. Everybody, hence, thought General Boulanger had declared war against Germany and leaped to the conclusion that an alliance with Russia had been achieved, and everybody, correspondingly, was excited. Critical folks complain that Gen. Boulanger probably arranged the mistake with the journalists with the object of firing the French heart and identifying himself still more with the idea of *revanche*, while escaping diplomatic responsibility by an explanation.

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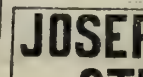
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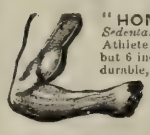

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RUSSIA has signified her intention to demand of the Corean Government possession of the harbor of Kankjek for use as a naval station.

GENERAL BOULANGER has ordered that the French Army shall adopt as the National air the tune "Mourir pour la Patrie," a stirring lyric.

IN the Philosophical and Surgical Convention this week at Berlin Professor Virchow paid a great tribute to America. He said the presence of a large American delegation in the Convention was a source of unbounded joy to their German colleagues. The natural philosophers and doctors of Germany and America had for a long period worked shoulder to shoulder, and he hoped the good feeling would continue.

THE details of the recruiting of the English Army in 1884 show that the number of recruits inspected was 66,882, of whom 38,994 were passed, and 27,888 were rejected. Of 65,298, exclusive of boys under 17, 22,172 were under 5 ft. 5 in.; of these 8,732 were under 5 ft. 4 in., and 1,137 under 5 ft. 3 in. Of the same total, 34,522 were less than 34 in. in chest circumference, 14,632 under 33 in., 4,776 under 32 in., and 1,664 under 31 in. As to weight, or rather lightness, 39,361 were under 130 lb., 17,804 under 120 lb., 3,672 under 110 lb., and 1,379 were actually under 100 lb.!

AN English officer has invented a new description of service tent, called the "Tortoise." It is a combination military wagon and tent, having the additional advantages of being fitted with a movable cooking apparatus. In this contrivance the wagon itself takes the place of the uprights and ridge poles of a marquee. Guides and guide-rope pegs, too, are not wanted. The canvas is spread over the hoops forming the roof of the wagon, from which it stretches out about 10 feet all around, giving the amplitude of the marquee in a tent area of about 30 by 25 feet. To pitch the "Tortoise," it is only necessary that the sides and ends of the tent (strapped against the outside of the wagon) should be unrolled and pegged out as usual, while in packing up the operation is merely reversed. The "Tortoise," as a tent, is capable of accommodating thirty men with comfort, while at a pinch about sixty men could be placed under its cover; as a wagon, its whole capacity is left for transport.

THE winning bird in the great pigeon race between Vienna and Cologne covered the distance of 784 kilometres in 22¾ hours.

A SCHOOL of submarine warfare will be opened at Toulon on Sept. 1 next, directed by the commandant of submarine defence at Toulon.

A RECENT despatch from London says: Army people believe we are on the eve of large and damaging disclosures regarding the system of letting contracts by the War Department. If it were not for the aristocratic bond of mutual defence running through the whole English Government doubtless the gigantic scandal would be brought to light by the commission which the Ministry has been badgered into consenting to appoint. As it is, while everybody believes there have been gross frauds, nobody expects an exposure.

THE fibrous material for defensive and leak-stopping purposes, known as Cellulose, has recently been the subject of experiments by means of a packed cofferdam on board H. M. S. *Excellent*. This substance, which is supplied by M. Torrhilon, of Paris, has undergone extensive and interesting trials by the French naval authorities, the results of which we reported some time back. The trials at Portsmouth have not been altogether satisfactory, and orders have now been given for the repair of the cofferdam, that further careful experiments may be carried out.

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BIRTHS.

PARKER.—At Fort Huachuca, Arizona, September 9, to the wife of 1st Lieutenant James Parker, 4th U. S. Cavalry, a son.

MARRIED.

ADDISON—LOUGH.—At Southampton, L. I., September 18, Captain ALEXANDER D. ADDISON, Royal Artillery, British Army, to ROSALIE MIDDLETON, eldest daughter of George F. Lough, of New York.

BUTTERFIELD—JAMES.—At London, England, September 21, General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD to Mrs. JAMES.

HUSE—WHITELOCK.—On Tuesday, September 14, by the Rev. J. B. Purcell, at St. John's P. E. Church, Mount Washington, Md., Ensign H P. HUSE, U. S. N., to MARY, daughter of William Whitelock, Esq., of Baltimore. No cards.

DIED.

ABBOT.—At Madison Barracks, N. Y., September 21, RANSOM WALTER, son of 2d Lieutenant Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Infantry, aged 18 months.

BOWYER.—At Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21, 1886, LEWIS FRANKLIN BOWYER, father of Lt. J. M. Bowyer, U. S. N. aged 61 years

FRAILEY.—At Devon, Pa., Sept. 17, WILLIAM H. FRAILEY, son of the late Commodore J. Madison Frailey, U. S. Navy.

HOLBROOK.—At Arkansaw, Wis., W. F. HOLBROOK, father of Lieut. W. A. Holbrook, 1st Cavalry.

PATTERSON.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., September 10, SALVADORA MEADE, wife of William Patterson and sister of the late Major General George G. Meade, U. S. Army.

SHOEMAKER.—At Fort Union, N. M., Sept. 16, Captain WILLIAM R. SHOEMAKER, U. S. Army, retired.

WALL.—At New York, September 19, Mrs. ELIZABETH T. WALL, widow of Captain William Wall, 3d U. S. Artillery.

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No. 5.		5	79,000	42,400	17.5
No. 6.		5	80,000	41,000	17.15
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NOTICE TO NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS,
Concerning designs of steel armored vessels for the United States Navy.

The United States Navy Department, having in view the construction, in pursuance of the authority conferred by Act of Congress approved August 3, 1886, of two armored vessels of different types, of about 6,000 tons displacement each, invites the submission of designs from naval or marine architects, from engineers or mechanics of established reputation, all reputable manufacturers of vessels, steam engines, boilers and ordnance; and especially from all naval constructors, steam engineers, and ordnance officers of the Navy having experience in such work.

One of the proposed vessels is to be an armored cruiser, and the other as powerful an armored battle-ship as can be obtained on the above displacement.

The requirements of the Department are laid down in a circular which will be furnished to those interested, on application to the Department, or to Commander F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., Naval Attaché U. S. Legation, London, England, or to Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., Naval Attaché U. S. Legation, Paris, France.

The designs submitted will be carefully examined, and one of each type will be selected for purchase, provided it can be obtained at the price mentioned in the Circular and otherwise conforms to its terms.

After purchase, the Department will be at liberty to make such modifications in the design as it may desire. It will then order working drawings. These must embody the modifications, and must conform in price and otherwise to the terms of the Circular.

Designers are at liberty to offer any design deemed by them most desirable, whether conforming to the data prepared by the Department or not. The designs must, however, conform to the conditions named in the Act of Congress above referred to, or they will not be considered. These are as follows:

"Two sea-going double-bottomed, armored vessels of about 6,000 tons displacement, designed for a speed of at least sixteen knots an hour, with engines having all necessary appliances for working under forced draught, to have a complete torpedo outfit, and be armed in the most effective manner."

Designs not accepted will be returned, and no copies taken or retained by the Department. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1886.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
P. O. BOX 5346, ROOM 124, POST OFFICE BUILDING, BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2, 1886.

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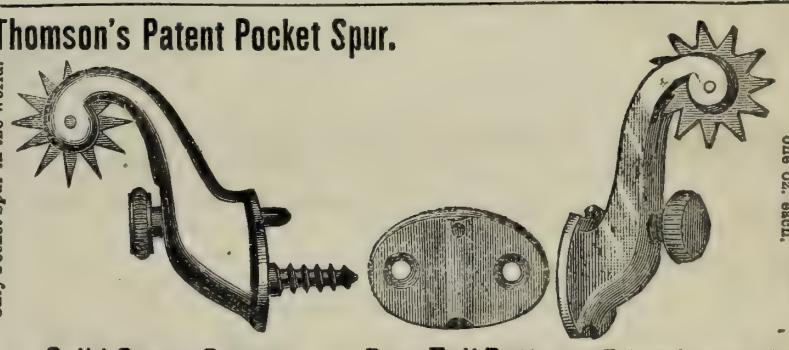
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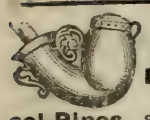
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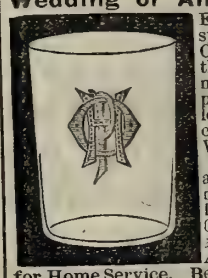
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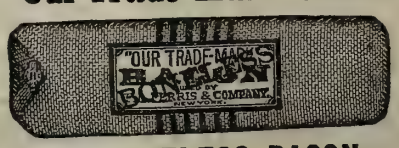
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ARMY NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 10.
WHOLE NUMBER 1206.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1886.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE troops lately on duty in the field in Arizona are now converging to their permanent stations, and we hope they may be permitted to enjoy a well-earned rest.

THE periodical changes heretofore ordered in subalterns of Light Batteries took place on Friday of this week and caused the severance of many pleasant associations. The changes in captains are next in order.

ALL the West Point graduates of 1886 were due with their respective companies on Friday of this week, Oct. 1, and doubtless will prove welcome additions, for 2d lieutenants, present for duty, have been somewhat scarce during the past few months.

THE fine stone dry dock now nearing completion at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., will reflect much credit upon that station, and will be a subject of congratulation to Civil Engineer C. C. WOLCOTT, U. S. N., who has so steadily pursued this labor since reporting for duty in this Yard early in 1882.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT did not return to Washington until Thursday last, so we are unable to announce the new Chief of Engineers and Surgeon-General this week. The President stated to Adjutant-General DRUM the early part of the week that he would not make the appointments until he had consulted with the Secretary.

THE proceedings of the court-martial in the case of the West Point cadets, who were engaged in the "rush," have been referred by the Acting Secretary of War to the Acting Judge Advocate General for report preparatory to transmission to the President. The papers will reach the Executive within a day or two—a strong presumptive proof that the sentence is dismissal.

LONDON *Fairplay* is after Messrs. BARNABY and WHITE with a "sharp stick," for their supposed connection with the sale of plans to our Navy Department. Mr. BARNABY was formerly Director of Naval Construction. Mr. WHITE is at present the head of the Construction Department. The name of FRANCIS ELGAR, Director of H. M. Dockyards, is formally mentioned as Mr. WHITE'S successor, should he decide to return to the firm of ARMSTRONG and Company.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has delegated Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., to represent him on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" at Bedloe's Island. The inauguration ceremonies will take place towards the end of October, likely the 28th, and are expected to be quite imposing. The Army and Navy in the vicinity will assist. The programme is already under consideration, but will not be made public until thoroughly completed.

THE recent order of Commodore HARMONY, Acting Secretary of the Navy, directing the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Ordnance, Steam Engineering and Equipment and Recruiting to co-operate together as frequently as may be necessary, in the preparation of the plans for the new ships authorized by the Act of Aug. 1, is designed to prevent a conflict of authority in the different bureaus. Each Chief of Bureau will be held responsible to the Secretary for his work, as he should be.

THE Ordnance Department have decided to extend the hooping of the new 8-in. Army gun to the muzzle, so as to increase the powder charge and obtain still better results with it. Advertisements inviting proposals for doing this work were issued from the Department this week. Advertisements have also been issued asking proposals for six steel hoops of American manufacture for the 8-in. gun of all American steel, the material for which was ordered from the Midvale works, and the 10-in. steel rifle building at the West Point Foundry.

THE *United Service Gazette* views the Anglo American yacht race, in which the American *Mayflower* beat the English *Galatea*, somewhat in the spirit of the boy who said if he could not thrash another lad, he could make faces at his sister. The *Gazette* says: "If we cannot design a yacht which will equal in speed an American constructed craft, it is satisfactory to know that we are unsurpassed in the construction of ironclads, swift cruisers, and torpedo-boats. Notwithstanding the many carping critics who delight in denouncing all our naval efforts as failures, and our armaments as effete, those who are in power know better; and we, who have as keen an interest as any in maintaining Britain's supremacy, do not hesitate to assure our readers that, as ever, England is Ready, aye Ready!"

THE Court-martial for the trial of Captain J. L. Johnston, U. S. A., retired, on charges of duplicating pay accounts, commenced at the Washington Barracks on Thursday, Sept. 30. The following members compose the court: Colonel Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Artillery, President; Major Jas. Biddle, 6th Cavalry; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Captains Edward R. Warner, George F. Barstow, Lewis Smith, and J. B. Burbank, 3d Artillery; Captain John G. Bourke, 3d Cavalry; Lieutenant Edward Davis, 3d Artillery, and Lieutenant W. E. Birkhimer, 3d Artillery, J.-A. This detail is somewhat different from that published under the head of "Late Army Orders" last week, changes having been decided upon just before the order convening the court was issued. We regret to say that our investigations have increased the list of retired officers previously tried by Court martial from one, the number given, to five.

THE Lieutenant General is not altogether satisfied with the nominations made by Regimental Commanders, of Captains of Light Batteries for the three years beginning January 1 next, and the probabilities are that the detail when made, will include names not recommended. Several of the recommendations were not in accordance with the regulation which requires that the senior captain who has not had Light Battery service, shall be next in order for detail. In the 3d Artillery, for instance, Captains TURNBULL and BARSTOW should have the next turn, but in place of Captain BARSTOW Captain KOBBÉ, the junior Captain of the Regiment, who only a little over a year ago served as 1st Lieutenant with a Light Battery, has been named by Colonel GIBSON. The explanation given in this, and in other cases where the rule has been departed from, is that a younger officer was preferred. Captain BARSTOW was fifty-eight on April 2 last.

WE are credibly informed that Secretary WHITNEY during his summer vacation has been planning a reorganization of several of the bureaus of the Navy Department, and upon his return to Washington will take the necessary steps towards carrying out his ideas in regard to at least one of the bureaus. The Bureau of Provision and Clothing he proposes shall be empowered not only to make the payment of salaries and purchase of provision and clothing, but to purchase the supplies of all descriptions for the entire Service, thus relieving the other bureaus from practical responsibility and leave them free to devote themselves wholly to the executive work properly belonging to them. It is hinted also that he has matured some scheme for a concentration of the work in the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering, but no one pretends to know just what his plans are in this regard.

THE English special commission which approved the proposed new Enfield-Martini rifle is to be reconstituted, in order to consider the reports as to the 1,000 weapons which were issued early this year to Infantry regiments for trial experimentally. The trial at Wimbledon is objected to as little better than a farce, having been limited to twenty rounds at 1,000 yards, and the new rifle is sharply criticised by the veteran shot, Mr. C. F. LOWE; Sir SAMUEL BAKER and others. Owing to the lightness of its bullet, it requires an abnormally large wind allowance; its stock is too straight to be brought readily to the shoulder, and "this fault accounts for the extraordinary failure of the English Infantry fire in face of the enemy." The Martini breech action is "a mere trap for dust and rain" and has the further objection of not being adapted to the application of the magazine, to which all foreign armies are now tending. Roumania and Bavaria are the only countries that keep England company in the use of the "falling hinge block." The Vetterli, adopted by Italy and Switzerland, the Berdan used in Russia, the Japanese Murata, the French Gras, the German Mauser are all bolt guns; the Austrian Werndl has the revolving block, the Remington the segmental block, and our Springfield the turnover block.

IT is stated that the English School of Musketry at Hythe and the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness will be removed to Lydd, where the vast reaches of shingle constitute one of the best land ranges to be found in the United Kingdom. Some interesting experiments have been conducted this year at Lydd, including the observation from balloons of the effect of artillery practice. These balloons are constructed of a material said to be similar in substance to that known as gold beaters' skin, but of such thickness and toughness that it is claimed for it that it will not be penetrated by a Martini-Henry rifle bullet fired at a distance of 1,000 yards. One of these balloons was sent up 2,000 feet and fired at from a 12-pounder with shrapnel shell, fitted with sensitive delay action fuses, without any apparent effect. At the conclusion of the firing an attempt was made to haul down the balloon for closer inspection, but having regard to its apprehended destruction, the net covering was of inferior quality, and, bursting freely, the balloon travelled rapidly away in a southwesterly direction, and was then seen to collapse. An electric light apparatus was fired at by night by ten marksmen with Martini-Henry rifles, but the glare of the light effectually blinded any one attempting to take aim, and the attempt of the riflemen signally failed.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR H. A. THEAKER, 15th U. S. Infantry, has joined at Fort Randall, D. T.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., is expected to return to Washington about October 15.

CAPTAIN J. S. TOMPKINS, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Tompkins have returned to Laurel, Md.

LIEUTENANT F. E. HOBBS, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has been visiting in Washington.

MAJOR J. W. SCULLY, U. S. A., returned to New Orleans early in the week from a trip to Atlanta.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, from a short leave.

GENERAL W. H. PENROSE, U. S. A., returned to Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week, from a short leave.

SURGEON DALLAS BACHE, U. S. A., left Ft. Adams, R. I., this week, to be absent until the latter part of October.

LIEUTENANT A. R. PAXTON, 15th U. S. Infantry, lately at Fort Snelling, has rejoined at Fort Randall, D. T.

COLONEL CHAS. PAGE, Medical Department, U. S. A., returned to Fort Leavenworth this week from a short trip East.

MAJOR J. B. KEEFER, Paymaster, U. S. A., lately stationed at Newport Barracks, Ky., is now located at Walla Walla, W. T.

CAPTAIN J. H. DORST, 4th U. S. Cavalry, left St. Augustine this week for Whipple Barracks, to report to General Miles.

LIEUTENANT H. DE H. WAITE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, from a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT GEO. A. THURSTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, joined at Newport Barracks, Ky., this week, and entered upon duty at that post.

LIEUTENANT W. C. MUHLENBERG, 2d U. S. Infantry, will leave Omaha, this week, to spend the winter on leave, for the benefit of his health.

MRS. ROBERT ANDERSON, widow of General Robert Anderson, U. S. A., and Miss Anderson, have returned to the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT J. K. CREE, 3d U. S. Artillery, who has been on leave at Meadville, Pa., for some time past, returned to Fort McHenry, Md., this week.

LIEUTENANT W. H. ALLAIRE, 23d U. S. Infantry, who has been on duty for some time past at Fort Mackinac, returned this week to Fort Wayne, Mich.

LIEUTENANT S. D. FREEMAN, 10th U. S. Cavalry, at present residing at 422 Lanvale street, Baltimore, Md., has received an extension of leave for two months.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MUNSON, 9th U. S. Infantry, who relinquished recruiting duty in New York this week, will remain East until the latter part of January, 1887.

CAPTAIN C. T. WITHERELL, 19th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Clark, Texas, was expected at Jasper, Ga., this week to look after some business matters there.

MAJOR W. R. LIVERMORE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., stationed at Kansas City, has been an interested spectator of the Army competitions at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANTS B. A. POORE, G. J. Godfrey, D. J. Baker, Jr., and W. H. Gordon, 12th U. S. Infantry, joined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week, from graduating leave.

CAPTAIN C. C. DE RUDIO, 7th U. S. Cavalry, who relinquished recruiting duty at Philadelphia, Oct. 1, will join his Troop at Fort Meade towards the end of the month.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. L. HOUGH, 16th Infantry, relieved Colonel G. L. Andrews, 25th Infantry, of the superintendency of the Recruiting Service, on Friday of this week.

CAPTAIN W. B. BECK, 5th U. S. Artillery, took his battery to Fort Hamilton on Monday last to engage in heavy artillery practice. Captain Morris took his battery on Wednesday.

MAJOR WILLIAM ARTHUR, Paymaster, U. S. A., left New York for San Antonio early this week. His many friends in the East wish him *bon voyage* and a good time at San Antonio.

LIEUTENANT R. P. P. WAINWRIGHT, recently appointed Adjutant of the 1st Cavalry, by Colonel Dudley, is an experienced and valuable officer of over eleven years' active service.

LIEUTENANT HUNTER, U. S. A., has arrived at Cincinnati for duty as recruiting officer. Mrs. Hunter is a Cincinnatian, and is congratulated on this very pleasant assignment.—*Commercial Gazette.*

COLONEL G. V. HENRY, U. S. A., says the Kansas City *Times*, thinks the Bellevue range the finest in the Missouri, and the probabilities are the Division contests will be held there next year. Col. Henry has returned to Omaha from Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., who has finally reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., visited his daughter, Mrs. Fitch, in Pittsburg, Pa., this week. To the "inevitable interviewer" he said: "After a couple of days in Pittsburg, in the society of my daughter, I will go to New York and remain there all winter, though I cannot say yet as to whether I will locate there permanently. I am now 66 years of age, and am really out of politics. I am a private individual, consequently I really have nothing to say about politics. I never voted in my life, I never expect to vote, and I never expect to be voted for." When asked for his opinion as to the best method of solving the Indian question he replied: "The question is a matter that belongs to the Interior Department, and it is not for myself or others to be quoted as to how it should be settled."

CAPTAIN L. A. MATILE, 11th U. S. Infantry, has joined on promotion at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

CAPTAIN S. H. LINCOLN, 10th U. S. Infantry, was at Fort Lyon, Col., this week to be absent for two months.

CAPTAIN G. W. H. STOUCH, 3d U. S. Infantry, lately East on leave, has rejoined at Fort Shaw, Montana.

LIEUTENANT H. C. HODGES, 22d Infantry, will leave Fort Lewis, Col., in a few days for duty at West Point.

LIEUTENANT CONSTANTINE CHASE, 3d U. S. Artillery, returned to Washington Barracks early in the week from leave.

LIEUTENANT FRANK MCINTYRE, 19th U. S. Inf., was in New Orleans last week, on his way to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

CAPTAIN E. R. WARNER, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th U. S. Infantry, on leave, from Fort Assiniboine, was visiting in Washington a few days ago.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. C. SHANNON, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., on Wednesday, from a short leave of absence.

MAJOR THEO. SCHWAN, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., has taken permanent quarters at No. 1512 P St., Washington, D. C.

MAJOR W. H. GARDNER, Medical Department, U. S. A., left Fort Davis, Tex., Sept. 25, for his home, 1321 G St., Washington, D. C.

AMONG recent guests at the Leland House, Chicago, are: Lieuts. G. S. Young, 17th Inf.; A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf., and D. E. Holley, 1st Inf.

QUARTERMASTER W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, on Thursday from a week's leave.

LIEUTENANT S. L'H. SLOCUM, 8th Cavalry, who relinquishes duty as A. D. C. to Gen. Stanley, is coming North to remain until January next.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, 4th Artillery, after a few weeks' tour of duty at West Point goes to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty with Morris's Battery G.

SURGEON P. J. A. CLEARY, U. S. A., who came to St. Augustine with troops guarding Indian prisoners, left there Sept. 25, for Fort Union, N. M.

LIEUTENANT E. BURR, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and bride have been visiting in St. Louis, and are expected at Vancouver Barracks some time in October.

MR. JOHN TWEEDALE, chief clerk of the War Department, and Mrs. Tweedale were recent visitors at Fort Snelling, Minn. They returned to Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT JAMES REGAN, 9th U. S. Infantry, who has been selected for a two years' recruiting tour, visited friends in Washington this week and afterwards came on to New York.

COLONEL HUGH D. GALLAGHER, who was appointed last week Indian Agent at Pine Ridge, Dak., comes from Greensburg, Ind., was a soldier, and is said to be a first-class man. He takes the place of Capt. J. M. Bell, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

THE San Francisco *News Letter* in its society gossip says: "Miss Helen Lake's engagement to Lieut. Hunter is one of the most recent made known, and the wedding, which will probably take place within a couple of weeks, will be a quiet one. The Bella Vista promises to be well supplied with beauties during the winter season, the latest addition being pretty Mrs. Whitney, of the Army, who, as Miss Hattie Myrick, was such a society belle but a few seasons ago."

PACTAH BILLY, a Klamath Indian, recently tried in San Francisco for murder, has been acquitted on the grounds of want of jurisdiction. Sheriff Brown, of Humbert County, is quoted as saying in reply to the question as to whether further proceedings would be taken: "None at all. We never think of trying an Indian for a crime committed on an Indian. It would bankrupt the county if we tried to settle their quarrels. All that we require of them is that they shall leave the whites alone. They have their own laws and customs, and if we tried to settle a difficulty for them they would have to go through it again after we got through, and settle it in their own way."

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Sept. 25 says:

Adjt.-Gen. Breck has gone to New England to visit his old home....Mr. Robert Williams, of the B. and M. headquarters, is entertaining his brother, Cadet Philip Williams, U. S. Navy ...Miss May Stavens, of Chicago, is visiting her cousin, Captain Cook, at Fort Omaha....Lieut. Townsley, at Fort Omaha, has his mother, from near Milwaukee, Wis., visiting him. She will remain all winter....Lieut. Pickering, 2d Inf., of Fort Omaha, goes east with his family October 1, on four months' leave. They will visit relatives in Indiana....Mr. Harry Terrell, son of Major Terrell, U. S. A., was in Omaha Thursday on a visit to his father and old friends. Mr. Terrell is now in the cattle business and has a large ranch near San Antonio, where live his wife and family....Mrs. Lieut. S. E. Clark, accompanied by Dr. Haskins, U. S. A., will leave Fort Omaha for New York next week, where she goes for medical treatment. Her numerous friends of the 2d Infantry wish her a safe and successful journey, and will long to have her back again....Colonel W. F. Reynolds, of Detroit, an officer of the Regular Army, now enjoying a well-earned rest on the retired list, has been visiting his relations in Omaha, among whom are Senator Manderson and Cashier Wallace, of the Omaha National Bank....Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Infantry, at Fort Omaha, goes on a month's leave Oct. 1. He will bring a bride on his return—his marriage to Miss Kimball, daughter of Major Kimball, U. S. A., having been announced to take place in the autumn....Miss Crawford, of Kansas City, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Brown, U. S. A., at Fort Omaha, for some weeks. Several ladies of the garrison availed themselves of Miss Crawford's presence to add to their knowledge in painting, Miss Crawford being a very fine artist and an experienced teacher. ....General Terry says that unless some unforeseen thing happens, the Division and the Select Marksmen's matches will be shot on the Bellevue Range, south of Omaha, next year....Colonel Henry returned yesterday from Fort Leavenworth, where he attended the rifle contests ... A farewell party was given at Fort Omaha Wednesday evening to Mrs. Dr. Benham, U. S. A., who left on Thursday to join her husband at Fort Du Chesne, Utah.

155,777 florins has thus far been subscribed in Vienna for a monument to Radetsky.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

MAJOR CHARLES MCCLURE, Paymaster, U. S. A., has entered upon duty at Newport Barracks, Ky.

MR. ANDERSON, of Savannah, Ga., is visiting his son, Lieut. R. H. Anderson, 9th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

GENERAL SAMUEL BRECK, U. S. A., and family, are visiting in New England and will return to Omaha towards the end of October.

MRS. LIEBER, widow of Captain Hamilton Lieber, U. S. A., and family, sailed for Germany on Wednesday, to be absent for two years.

LIEUTENANT LOUIS OSTHEIM, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks, is spending a portion of his leave with friends in Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT T. S. MUMFORD, 13th U. S. Infantry, visited friends in Chicago last week on his way to New York to report for recruiting service.

LIEUTENANT H. P. KINGSBURY, 6th U. S. Cavalry, was at Lockhart's Ranch, near Deming, N. M., Sept. 22, 1886, about to leave for Fort Wingate, N. M.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT, says an exchange, has been eating pears from an ancestral pear tree, 253 years old, at Endicott farm, near Danvers, Mass.

CAPTAIN P. H. ELLIS, 13th Infantry, who relinquishes recruiting duty this week at St. Louis will remain East a few weeks before joining his regiment.

PAYMASTER C. C. SNIFFEN, U. S. A., of New York, was in Washington on Friday as a witness before the court which is trying Captain J. L. Johnston, U. S. A., retired.

MAJOR JAMES GILLISS, Chief Quartermaster of the Missouri, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, from a visit to Cheyenne. The Cheyenne *Leader* says: "The Major is no stranger here, having formerly been one of the most popular and efficient officers of our military post. Since leaving here he has received his majority, and many old friends yesterday were giving his hand the clasp of congratulation and welcome."

THE United Service Club, 1,431 Chestnut, Philadelphia, announces the following papers to be read: October 6: "Reminiscences of the Peninsular Campaign," by Capt. Jos. U. Crawford; Nov. 3: "Hatteras—Winter of 1861-2." by Lieut.-Col. O. C. Bosbyshell; Nov. 17: "Experiences of the 12th U. S. Infantry at Fort Hamilton and throughout the Campaign of the Army of the Potomac," by Col. Francis Winter; Dec. 1: "Gettysburg—the pinch of the fight," and Dec 15, "The Heathen Chinee," by Captain R. S. Collum, U. S. Marine Corps.

THE Amusement Hall at Fort Sidney was wrapped in a mantle of gaiety Friday evening, the occasion being a dancing party given by the "Four Little Boys From School," comprising Will Morrow, Will Boyle, Henry Morrow and George Downey, or "Willie 1," "Willie 2," "Henrie" and "Georgie," as the programme card stated it. The hall was handsomely and tastefully decorated with flags and corps badges, which blended splendidly with the exquisite costumes worn by the ladies, the whole presenting a scene of brilliancy, which will long remain fresh in the minds of the participants.—*Sidney Telegraph.*

THE President will be called upon shortly to confer a second lieutenant's commission upon a most deserving young Southerner named George Martin, who comes from Alabama. For a full term this young man served as a private in the Army, but he spent his leisure moments in study and preparing himself for a severe examination, hoping to become a commissioned officer. Last July his term expired and he immediately re-enlisted at the recruiting office in this city. Then for the first time he made known his ambition to Captain Scott, in charge of the rendezvous of recruits, this city, and that officer encouraged him in every way possible. After the physical examination was satisfactorily passed, then came the investigation as to his mental capacity, and out of all the applicants the young private led when the examination papers were made out. Another and a more searching examination was made at Fort Monroe to test his practical knowledge of the Service, and here, too, he came out with flying colors, and is now awaiting action by the President. —*Critic.*

THE Kansas City *Times* of Sept. 23 has the following garrison gossip:

A few days ago Lieut. Whitall, 16th Infantry, caned Capt. H. C. Ward, of his regiment, while in a public place at Laredo, Tex. The cause of the trouble is garrison gossip. As far as could be ascertained the facts are as follows: "Whitall being told of scandalous reports being circulated by Capt. Ward touching a member of his family left his residence that night about 7 o'clock, coming down town in search of Ward, whom he found in the Commercial saloon drinking lemonade, and after asking Ward for an explanation and being told that that was no place for it, Ward retreating toward the door, he struck him over the head with his cane." Capt. Ward makes the following statement regarding the affair: "A few days since my wife, having cause to believe that Mrs. Whitall had discussed her private affairs, went to her and asked her if she had. Mrs. Whitall replied no, she had never discussed her, but she had made two or three remarks, which she repeated to my wife, whereupon my wife replied by telling her of something which had been said of her, and asked Mrs. Whitall if it were not the truth. Mrs. Whitall said it was, but she saw no harm in it. A day or so later Mr. Whitall called upon my wife in my absence and demanded of her that she retract or apologize to Mrs. Whitall. My wife replied that she could not, as there was nothing to apologize for, as what she had said was in the presence of Mrs. Whitall, and that she had admitted that it was so. With this Mr. Whitall informed her that he was going to interview me. My wife informed me of this fact and I gave Mr. Whitall every opportunity to speak to me on this subject, both by joining in conversation with him and placing myself in his presence. Mr. Whitall never mentioned the subject, nor did he allude to it, and I naturally inferred that he did not consider the matter of enough importance to warrant his speaking to me or taking any further action in the matter. This is all I know about this matter, and is the truth in as few words as possible. The assault Mr. Whitall made upon me I consider as unprovoked as it was unexpected. I will further state that up to last Tuesday evening my wife and Mrs. Whitall have been on the most intimate of terms, and that previous to last night, when the assault occurred, Mr. Whitall and I have had no difficulty of any kind."

GENERAL S. W. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., is spending a few weeks at Newport, R. I.

GENERAL JAMES OAKES, U. S. A., was in New York this week, locating at the Murray Hill Hotel.

LIEUTENANT C. P. PARKER, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Camp Hancock, Atlanta, Ga., is visiting relatives at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

MAJOR CHAS. T. GREENE, U. S. A., has accepted a position in the Barber Asphalt Paving Co.'s works in New York City.

THE wife of Gen. Pickett, of Gettysburg fame, now occupies an inferior position in one of the departments at Washington.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha from his visit to Fort Leavenworth to attend the Division rifle contest.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT, Mrs. Endicott and Miss Endicott passed through New York on Wednesday en route to Washington.

"COLONEL E. S. BLUNT, U. S. A.," says the Kansas City *Times*, "beat the record yesterday. He is the first man to make a possible at 500 yards on the Army range.

CARDS are out for the marriage of Mrs. Bacon, widow of the late Lieut. George E. Bacon, 16th Inf., and Lieut. Walter K. Wright, a graduate of the Military Academy, Class of 1883.

MAJOR J. W. MCMURRAY, 1st Artillery, takes his battery to the Presidio of San Francisco instead of to Fort Winfield Scott. Maj. Tully McCrea also takes his battery to the Presido.

THE Rev. J. A. Crawford, D. D., brother of Gen. Crawford, who has been pastor of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg, Pa., for 20 years, has resigned on account of ill health.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has detailed Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th Infantry, acting Judge-Advocate, Department of the Missouri, temporarily, Judge-Advocate Asa Bird Gardiner being prevented by illness from joining at Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL MILES reached Whipple Barracks Sept. 22 and visited his department headquarters for the first time since assuming command last April. His visit was a welcome one to all his staff, clerks, and the people of Prescott. A grand reception was tendered him at Albuquerque Sept. 27.

LIEUTENANT JOHN J. BRERETON, 24th U. S. Inf., was married Sept. 22, at Macedon, N. Y., to Miss Nettie E. Bullis, of that city. The groom and bride were in New York this week with apartments at the Gilsey House. They will leave early in October for Fort Supply, I. T., Lieut. Brereton's station.

UNDER orders of this week Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, 4th Inf., relinquishes duty as Inspector-General, Dept. of Dakota, to report to Gen. Miles for similar duty in Arizona, while Major W. F. Drum, 14th Infantry, at present on leave, vacates the Inspector-Generalship of Arizona to take up that of Dakota.

THE interesting and valuable collection of medals, swords, decorations, etc., belonging to General Grant and presented by his family to the Government, are to be deposited in the National Museum, and it is anticipated that all the articles will be in proper place and ready for exhibition before the time of the next meeting of Congress.

THE Secretary of the Interior has reversed the decision of Commissioner Black on the claim of Lila May Pavy, widow of Dr. Octave Pavy, late acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., under contract with the Greely Expedition, who died at Cape Sabine about June 6, 1884, and has ordered that Mrs. Pavy's name be placed on the pension roll at $17 per month.

LIEUTENANT TREVINO, of the Mexican cavalry, and Sub-Lieutenant Refugio Pas, of the artillery, had a dispute a few days ago over a question of authority, and the latter slapped the former's face. Trevino procured a pistol, and, approaching Pas from behind, shot him in the back, inflicting a mortal wound. Trevino surrendered to the military authorities and is to be court-martialled.

GENERAL FREMONT, in his memoirs, refers to Mrs. Fremont, when she was Jessie Benton, as follows: "I went with the oldest of the sisters to a school concert in Georgetown, where I saw her. She was then just in the bloom of her girlish beauty, and perfect health effervesced in bright talk which the pleasure of seeing her sister drew out. Naturally I was attracted. She made the effect that a rose of rare color or beautiful picture would have done."

WHAT a sight that must have been at Strasburg on Sept. 11, the "Krieger Kaiser"—90 years of age—reviewing his troops on the Polygon, where for more than 200 years the ground echoed to the tread of French battalions! "Tired, however, as he must have been, he would not leave the ground till he had driven down the line of the Krieger Verein Nor did the tough old soldier consider himself entitled to a rest in the afternoon, for at 5 P. M. he entertained the foreign officers, the chief staff and general officers, and the commanders of regiments at a 'parade dinner.'"

"THE Duc Decazes," says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, "was one of the best types of the well-bred French aristocrat. At the elections in 1876, when he was a candidate for the eighth arrondissement of Paris, he had accepted for the very day of the poll an invitation to a dinner, where the guests were to include Lord Lytton, on his way to be Viceroy of India, Prince Hohenlohe, Sir Robert Morier, and the Marquis Molinos. The dinner was fixed for 7.45 P. M. The Duc Decazes arrived to the minute, beaming with smiles and wearing a flower in his buttonhole. Even for the sake of learning the result of his own election he would not be unpunctual, and only after the entertainment had made some progress did he know the result, which was in his favor. 'What makes me like the Foreign Office,' he then used to say, 'is that I have to deal with gentlemen and that conflicts are conducted with courtesy.' With him disappears a model of the type formerly so common in France, which has given this country a reputation for polish and affability, a type now becoming so rare that his tomb will seem a relic of bygone traditions."

LIEUTENANT E. H. CATLIN, 2d U. S. Artillery, has left Fort Leavenworth to join Battery I of his regiment at Jackson Barracks, La.

IT is Lieut. R. B. Bradford, not Lieut. C. A. Bradbury, who is to revise the U. S. Naval Regulations, with the assistance of Lieut. Veeder.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH U. CRAWFORD will, at the request of the Board of Managers, relate at the United Service Club, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1886, at 8 P. M., "Reminiscences of the Peninsula Campaign."

DR. L. H. MUNN, the only son of Capt. C. E. Munn, Medical Department, U. S. A., was married at Topeka, Kan., Sept. 15, to Miss Lillie Gordon. Dr. Munn is one of the leading physicians of Topeka and served as an A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army, on the Uncompahgre Expedition under Gen. Mackenzie.

THE following Army officers registered at the office of the Adjutant-General this week: 1st Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, Ord.; 2d Lieut. Jas. A. Irons, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. De H. Waite, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James Regan, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, 13th Inf.; Capt. J. S. Tomkins, retired; 1st Lieut. Chas. A. L. Totten, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Fred V. Abbot, Engrs.; Col. R. B. Ayres, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, Medical Dept.; Capt. Geo. B. McGown, retired; Capt. Geo. Mitchell, 2d Art.

THE Brackett *News*, Fort Clark, thus refers to recent visitors to its sanctum:

Lieut. Guard completely won the hearts of the entire force a few days ago, and has handed his name down to posterity in the *News* office.... Senor Cortez, the gentlemanly clerk of the commissary department, spent a few moments in the office transacting some business.... Lieut. King and Mrs. King stepped inside the door of his sanctum for a few moments.

THE Presidio *News* of Sept. 24 has the following Fort Davis items:

Capt. D. M. Appel, assistant surgeon, arrived Thursday to relieve Maj. Gardner as post surgeon, who leaves Saturday for Washington, D. C., on four months' leave. Our best wishes go with him.....A private letter from Lieut. Geo. K. Hunter, 3d Cavalry, states that he has been assigned to duty at Cincinnati. His address is 219 West 4th street, and his residence on Walnut Hills, the finest residence portion of the city.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Sept. 23 says:

Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Infantry, is in New York City..... Capt. C. J. Von Hermann, U. S. A., is at home in Spirit Lake, Ia.....Mrs. Stanton and daughter, of Omaha, who have been visiting at Capt. C. B. Western's, have returned home. .....Capt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Infantry, arrived in Vancouver on Saturday to remain a time on business for his wife's mother. .....Col. Thos. M. Anderson, the new commander of the 14th Infantry, will report soon at Vancouver Barracks.....Maj. J. B. Keefer, paymaster, while en route to Fort Walla Walla, visited his daughter, the wife of Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Infantry, at Sidney Barracks.

LIEUTENANT HUGO OSTERHAUS, U. S. N., was at Weathersford, Conn., this week, from Norfolk, Va., on public service.

PAYMASTER JOSEPH FOSTER, U. S. N., and family, lately at Philadelphia will spend the winter at Portsmouth, N. H.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER E. R. FREEMAN, U. S. N., lately returned from a cruise, is visiting his mother at Holly Springs, Miss.

THE family of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, will spend the winter in Newport.

MR. CHAS. H. HOWLAND, late Cadet Engineer, U. S. N., Class of 182, was married at Providence, R. I., Sept. 29, to Miss Susie A. Balcom.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. E. COLAHAN, U. S. N., was married Sept. 23, 1886, at Frankfort, Ky., to Miss Belle Hensley. The affair was a brilliant one.

COMDR. J. D. GRAHAM, U. S. N., has resumed his residence in Washington. He has been passing the hot weather with his family at Hyattsville, near the Capital.

PROF. EDGAR FRISBY, U. S. N., of the Naval Observatory, has begun the erection of a fine house on Thirty first or Congress street, near Q, Georgetown, D. C.

COMMANDER C. S. COTTON, U. S. N., Inspector of Ordnance at the Norfolk Navy-yard, makes occasional trips to Fortress Monroe, where his genial manners make him a prime favorite.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. H. UPSHUR, U. S. N., registered at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, on Thursday, Pay Director J. H. Watmough, U. S. N., at the Grand Hotel, and Paymaster A. W. Bacon, U. S. N., at the Brevoort House.

P. A. ENGINEER I. S. K. REEVES, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. Fish Commission, is at present stationed at Wood's Holl, Mass., where the scientists of the commission are busily at work peering into the secret processes of nature as shown in the cod fish and lobster.

PAY DIRECTOR G. F. CUTTER, U. S. N., late Paymaster General, spent a short time at Fortress Monroe last week, and appeared to enjoy the once familiar sight of the ocean. The Commodore was retired on Aug. 30, 1881, but carries his 67 years with much vigor and aplomb.

CADET ENGINEER OLIVER BLACKBURN SHALLENBERGER, U. S. N., has tendered his resignation, to take effect at once, and it has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy. He stood number two in the list of Cadet Engineers, having graduated June 10, 1881, number three in his class.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ASA WALKER, U. S. N., has returned to his alma mater from a cruise in China on the *Trenton*. This will be Mr. Walker's second tour of duty at the Naval Academy as instructor, and in his specialty, mathematics, his ability is too well known to require comment.

LIEUTENANT W. S. COWLES, P. A. Engr. Richard Inch, Lieut. T. E. D. W. Veeder, Asst. Paymr. S. L. Heap, Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, Ensign R. C. Smith, Lieut. J. W. Danenhower, Professor Henry D. Todd, Lieut. E. D. Taussig and Asst. Engr. T. W. Kinkaid registered at the Navy Department during the week.

CAPTAIN A. H. BARTLETT, U. S. Marine Corps, has left Norfolk, Va., on a two months' leave.

COMMANDER C. L. HUNTINGTON, U. S. N., was a guest last woek at the Palmer House, Chicago.

COMMANDER W. BAINBRIDGE HOFF, U. S. N., was a guest at the St. James Hotel, New York, this week.

LIEUTENANT S. A. STAUNTON, U. S. N., was married, September 23, at Irvine, Pa., to Miss Emily Biddle.

COMMANDER C. J. BARCLAY, U. S. N., late of the *Alert*, is expected next week at his home in New Bedford, Mass.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. D. SMITH, U. S. N., lately in Europe for the benefit of his health, is said to be little improved.

REAR ADMIRAL W. G. TEMPLE, U. S. N., and Mrs. Temple, and Lieut. T. E. D. W. Vedder, U. S. N., were guests at the Everett House, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT C. L. COLLINS, 24th U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. F. M. Barber, U. S. N., Commander Bonaparte Wyse, French Navy, and Gen. de Charette, of the French Army, sailed for Havre on Saturday last.

THE marriage of Lieut. Frank Lee Denny, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss Julia Graham Palmer, daughter of Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., will take place next Wednesday evening at St. John's Church, Washington.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N. (retired), has returned to Washington much refreshed by his sojourn at the North. His family, at present visiting at Greenfield, Mass., will not return to the District until October chill makes itself felt in that northern resort.

COMMODORE BANCROFT GHERARDI, U. S. N., relieved Commodore Chandler of the command of the New York Navy-yard on Friday of this week, all the customary formalities being observed on the occasion. Commodore Chandler will shortly sail for the Asiatic Station to relieve Rear Admiral J. L. Davis.

MRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN, says a Philadelphia paper, will reside here during the coming winter. Mrs. Dahlgren lives in great state at her summer-house, and whenever she travels out, a retinue of liveried servants attend her. She is much loved by her tenants. Her charities are wide-embracing and numerous. She does a good deal of literary work and is now engaged on a new novel.

VICE-ADMIRAL SHESTAKOFF, the Russian Minister of Marine, and wife; Lieut. Eberhard, aide of the Admiral; Prince Povotinsky-Galitszine, Governor-General of Siberia, and Capt. Rosen, his aide, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, on Monday, and were met on arrival by Lieut. Cowles, U. S. N., who has been charged with the duty of receiving the visitors and extending to them the official courtesies of the Government. They visited the New York Navy-yard on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT GRAYDON, formerly of the U. S. Navy, says the San Francisco *News Letter*, "having satisfied the authorities at the Presidio that he has made a discovery that will prove important in the art of war, had no further use for San Francisco, and did well to leave the extremity of civilization and proceed to the centres of it. His invention had no value here. He felt that he had wasted too much time in this latitude, and that the sooner he cut loose from one or two men who were unworthy of him the better. In breaking loose from these he did the right thing. He will be heard from ere long, and in no dishonorable sense. He has been an officer and is a gentleman; though like most geniuses he is somewhat eccentric. He, his fiancee and his relatives are to be congratulated upon his escape from wiles that might have engulfed him."

LIEUTENANT WM. H. SCHUETZE, of the Navy, who was sent to Siberia about a year ago to distribute presents from the Government to the natives in the vicinity of the Lena Delta for their kindness to the survivors of the Jeannette expedition, returned to Washington Sept. 25, and on the following day reported his return to the Secretary of State. In conversation with a reporter Lieut. Schuetze said that his trip was successful in every way. He spent nearly the entire winter in Siberia, and travelled all around the Lena Delta. The cold was intense, the thermometer at times registering as low as 85 degrees below zero. When he reached the vicinity of the Lena Delta he found the natives almost starving, and many of them were eating wood. The reindeer were very scarce. The natives received him very hospitably, and were delighted with the presents sent them by the Government. They were greatly surprised and celebrated the event by a continuous firing of their guns all through the delta. They were very proud of the presents, and many were worn outside their fur coats in the most conspicuous places. Lieut. Scheutze, will at once prepare his official report, and will submit it to the Secretary of State.

THE New York *Tribune* in an article on yachts says: "No American yacht and few English yachts have done as much cruising as the schooner yacht *Intrepid*. Few yachtsmen are better known than her owner and commander, Lloyd Phœnix. He inherited from his father a comfortable fortune, and through his mother he was one of the heirs of the immense estate of Stephen Whitney. Educated at the Naval Academy, Lloyd Phœnix was for a time one of the most promising officers of the Navy. When the old *Niagara* was the crack ship of the American Navy he was a lieutenant and her navigating officer. Then he resigned in 1865. He is now a quiet, retiring man, of about forty. His yacht is put in commission early and goes out of commission late. Mr. Phœnix spends most of his time on board of her in company with his lifelong friend, Mr. Crocker. Sometimes a man of bronzed face and rugged frame may be seen at the Union Club or the New York Yacht Club chatting in a low tone with a friend, and club members greet Lloyd Phœnix cordially. The next morning the blue-shirted sailors of the *Intrepid* are riding down the halyards, while the stalwart form of the commander stands on the quarter-deck directing the getting under way of the yacht.

The engagement is announced of Asst. Eng. Emil Theiss to Miss Katherine Klink, of Vallejo, Cal. Mr. Theiss is a graduate of the Naval Academy of 1884. Miss Klink is well known in Vallejo, and Mr. Theiss is to be congratulated upon having succeeded so well so early in life. He is at present attached to the *Ranger*.

The wife and family of Chief Engr. F. G. McKean, U. S. N., have just returned to the United States after a prolonged sojourn in England, Mr. McKean's native country. Most of the time was passed in London. Mr. McKean is on board the *Marion*, China Station, and will hardly return home before early in 1888. His previous cruise was the celebrated one around the world with Rear-Admiral R. W. Shufeldt on the *Ticonderoga*.

Lieutenant Robt. Platt, U. S. N., for many years connected with the U. S. Coast Survey, is now and has been since May, 1885, on duty at the Washington Navy-yard. From long familiarity with the coast the services of Lieut. Platt were of the greatest value to our blockading fleets during the War of the Rebellion. Lieut. Platt is not available for sea service, it is supposed, but whether the changes at the yard will affect him is not known.

The retirement of Rear-Admiral Walter W. Queen on Oct. 6 will cause the following promotions to date from the day following: Commodore Ralph Chandler to be rear-admiral, Capt. A. W. Weaver to be commodore, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker to be captain, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. W. Pigman to be commander, Lieut. H. N. Manney to be lieutenant commander, Lieut. (junior grade) T. E. D. W. Veeder to be lieutenant, and Ensign Wm. F. Fullam to be lieutenant (junior grade).

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Webb, U. S. N., is lying dangerously ill with malarial fever at Mount Pleasant, N. Y. He has been for several months at home, having returned from the Asiatic Station in 1885, where he was attached to the *Alert*. His first service in the Navy dates from June 19, 1862, as acting master's mate, and his transfer to the Regular Service from March 12, 1868. Mr. Webb married, a few years ago, a daughter of Chief Engr. George Sewell, U. S. N., retired, and he is also a brother-in-law of Chief Engr. W. W. Heaton, U. S. N.

RECENT DEATHS.

Colonel John F. Hammond, U. S. A., retired, died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1886, in his 66th year. Col. Hammond was born in South Carolina Dec. 7, 1820, and was appointed assistant surgeon in the Army Feb. 16, 1847, promoted major in 1861, lieutenant colonel in 1876, and colonel Dec. 14, 1882. He was retired for age Dec. 7, 1884, and after a trip to Europe settled at Poughkeepsie. For his faithful and meritorious services during the war he received the brevet of lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865. We made Col. Hammond's acquaintance while he was on duty in New York City a few years ago, as attending surgeon. He was eccentric but of kindly disposition, devoted to his profession, and a keen observer of current events.

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Brevet Major Richard H. Pond, formerly Captain, 12th Infantry, whose death at San Rafael, Cal., Sept. 16, we briefly recorded in our last issue, has a record of service in the field of unusual length. He enlisted in the 12th Infantry, Nov. 11, 1861, and was appointed sergeant from that date. In March, 1862, he went into the field with the 1st Battalion, commanded by Major Henry B. Clitz, and on May 25, 1862, was promoted to be 2d lieutenant. On Feb. 7, 1863, he was promoted 1st lieutenant, and in April, 1866, received his captaincy. With the exception of six months passed in Libby Prison, Major Pond was on active duty in the Army of the Potomac from the evacuation of Manassas in March, 1862, to the surrender of Lee's army in April, 1865. During this time he took part with the 12th Infantry in the following engagements: Yorktown, Mechanicsville (No. 1), Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, Mechanicsville (No. 2), and Bethesda Church, and as ordnance officer and commissary of musters on the staff of Gen. R. B. Ayres, commanding the Regular Infantry in the Army of the Potomac during the siege of Petersburg. Subsequently he was present as an aide at the Mine Explosion, Peeble's Farm, Chappell House, Gravelly Run, White Oak Road, Five Forks, and Appomattox Court house. He received two brevets, one for "gallant service at the battle of Bethesda Church," the other for the same at Five Forks. Major Pond was a man of gallantry and coolness on the field of battle, and faithful and exact in his duties as a staff officer, while his kind heart and amiable disposition made him a general favorite among his comrades. He resigned on the Pacific Coast, and was at one time part owner and manager of the Santa Margarita Ranch, near Monterey, Cal. Subsequently he resided in San Francisco, where his ready wit and acquaintance with the ancient and modern classics will be long remembered. He was a member of the San Francisco Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. David McComb, for many years commandant's clerk at the Washington Navy-yard, died last week, aged 82. On Nov. 15, 1825, he enlisted in the U. S. Navy as a seaman, was promoted to purser's steward, and sailed on the sloop-of-war *Porpoise*, Lieut.-Comdr. Benj. Cooper, for the Mediterranean. Here this vessel and others were engaged for several years in suppressing the pirates in the Grecian Archipelago. Mr. McComb subsequently made other voyages on various vessels, and in 1834, when in the *Brandywine*, under Commodore Wadsworth, was severely injured by a fall, breaking three of his ribs. From this injury he never fully recovered. He returned to Washington in 1836 and became attached to the Washington Navy-yard, and for 30 years filled the position of commandant's clerk.

John Esten Cooke, the well-known Virginia author, died Sept. 27, in his 56th year, at his home, "The Briars" near Boyce, Clarke County, Va. At the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Cooke entered the Confederate ranks and during the four years was present at most of the battles of Virginia campaigns. At Appomattox he took part in Lee's surrender, his position then being Inspector-General of Horse Artillery. From the autumn of 1861 to the spring of 1864 he was on the staff of General J. E. B. Stuart, and the stirring acts he witnessed he afterward wove into vivid and faithful scenes, both in stories like "Envoy" and in biographies of Lee, Jackson and others.

Major Richald H. Pond, formerly Captain, 12th U. S. Inf., whose death we announced last week, was buried at the National Cemetery, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Sept. 19. The interment was private, only a few relatives and personal friends and comrades being present. Previous to his death Major Pond had for a number of years been Secretary of the San Francisco Copper Mining Company and chief clerk to Messrs. Doyle and Wilson. He was a comrade of Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 2, G. A. R., and a companion of the Loyal Legion.

Henry L. Reed, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Chambersburg, Pa., a few days ago, aged 96. In 1814 he rode from Boston to Richmond, Va., on horseback, and served in the army in the war against the British. He was present and participated on Nov. 21, 1820, in the bi-centennial of the landing of the Pilgrims, and at the reception given to Gen. Lafayette, Aug. 16, 1824, at the residence of S. V. S. Wilder, near Boston, and at the trial of Aaron Burr, in Richmond.

Mrs. Hawley, who died at Madison, Wis., Sept. 17, was the widow of Lieut. William Hawley, 20th U. S. Infantry, and mother of the wife of Capt. J. S. McNaught, of that regiment. The remains were taken to Flint, Mich., for interment, and were accompanied by Capt. McNaught, Mrs. McNaught, and Miss Emma Hawley.

General James Bowen, who served with distinction during the war, and has held several important civil positions in New York City, died Sept. 29, at his residence at Hastings on the Hudson.

Clement D. Taylor, who served for several years in the 6th U. S. Infantry, committed suicide a few days ago in a New York police station. He resided at 551 Warren street, Brooklyn.

Captain Philip Newman, of the California National Guard, who died in San Francisco recently, served during the war, in Battery L, 4th U. S. Artillery.

Mr. Lewis Franklin Bowyer, father of Lieut. J. M. Bowyer, U. S. N. of the *Michigan*, died, Sept. 21, at Chicago, aged 61

Mr. W. F. Holbrook, father of Lieut. W. A. Holbrook, 1st U. S. Cav., died at Arkansaw, Wis., September 17.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FT. LEAVENWORTH DIVISION COMPETITION.

Yesterday, Wednesday, Gen. Terry arrived. The work on the range consisted of team shooting at fixed distances and as skirmishers. Dakota, owing to the successful coaching of Capt. Boutelle, led, thus indicating it was the strongest team, which, in fact, is not the case, as they fail to have any representative on the Army team, and one less than their quota on the Division team. Missouri came second, then Platte and Texas. Between the last three teams there was only a difference of about five points. In the afternoon came the Department Team Skirmish Match, resulting as follows: Missouri, Platte, Texas, and Dakota. The following quota of 1½ is assigned from each Department for the Army team, which was represented as follows: Platte, 3; Missouri, 2; Texas, 1, and Dakota, 0. Department of the Columbia furnishes the four out of the three Departments, the East two, thus making the twelve. Of the Division quota, that from each Department was three, and represented as follows: Missouri, 4; Dakota, 3; Platte, 3; Texas, 2. Platte gets three gold and two silver medals. The presence of Gen. Terry added much to the occasion. He is a courtly gentleman and as approachable by the 2d lieutenant as by the General. The success of the Platte might be attributed to him, as he encouraged us by the transfer of the 17th to the Department. To him must be attributed the great interest in target practice, and he still holds the same views as to its being the most necessary part of a soldier's education. The individuality of the soldier and a change in our tactics must follow from this rapid advance in the handling of the rifle. To charge on an enemy's work, 1,000 yards, in time of battle, would be criminal. The article of Capt. Chester's on this subject in the last *Army Magazine* is to the point and true. It seems strange that there are still some who are down on target practice.

You hear them say troops are shooting for a high figure of merit, indicating that this does not show efficiency, but false scoring. This same high figure is obtained at competitions, and thus it is absolutely correct. I doubt if there is an officer in the Service who will allow any false scoring, or sign the required certificate, with any doubts on the subject. This same class say it is ruining discipline; in a fight I should want just this class of undisciplined (?) men, and should be glad to lay alongside the worst of them, who was a sharpshooter. These gentlemen, post commanders, inspectors, or captains, have the majority against them, with all our general officers, and they had better join the procession, or be relegated to "old smooth bore, buck and ball crowd," a relic of barbarism and the past.

Wednesday evening Gen. Porter gave a beautiful reception in honor of Gen. Terry, at which all the fair and the brave did honor to the occasion. Some beautiful costumes were observed, and many charming and handsome women. To name them all would be but referring to the female roster of the garrison, and of those not on the roster may be mentioned the Misses Blair, Randolph, and Rucker.

At 2 P. M. Thursday a review and presentation of medals took place—the infantry in line, and perpendicular to the flanks the artillery and cavalry. The teams under the captains formed opposite the flanks, the division team being marched, under Lieut. Torrey, to the front and centre. Gen. Terry had as his staff Col. Blunt, inspector of rifle practice of the Army; Lieut. Read, division inspector, and Col. Henry, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Bates, and Lieut. Dodge the four department inspectors. In rear of these were all other officer competitors and range officers, under Capt. Wallace, 7th Cavalry. Gen. Terry, with his happy faculty, made some remarks; the medals were then presented, when the Division of the Missouri contest was closed, and all not on the Army team or detained for other duties started for home, sweet home, determined next year to show, if possible, still better results.

Before closing, it must be added that Sergt. Garlinghouse was the wit and artist of the camp. A series of sketches made by him of each day's work were posted in a conspicuous place. The first day shows the "owls," "short horns," and "Uncle Sandy," respectively Dakota, Missouri, and the Platte, in a box, with long horns or Texas on top. The next day short horns has broken out; the next, short horns and owls are in a swing over the water, and suddenly they are dropped out, with the remark, "Kerr-flumuxed," and Uncle Sandy, or Platte, sits on top of box laughing; and so it goes from day to day in a most ludicrous, descriptive manner.

Smooth Bore.

CRUISE OF THE LANCASTER.

The Lancaster *Print* of Sept. 1 reports that the *Lancaster* sailed 27,898 miles from the time she left Lisbon, Portugal, July 23, 1884, until her arrival at Rio Janeiro on Aug. 12, 1886. The *Print* says: "The passage from St. Helena was made in 16 days and 19 hours, and was throughout remarkably pleasant. The passage the year before occupied something over 21 days On the afternoon of the 10th we went to general quarters for the usual target practice. The best shooting was done by No. 2, port. On the morning of the 12th swung ship to determine the local deviation of the compass. Now, just at this interesting period of our cruise, the one grand subject is, when are we going home? No matter how interesting a subject of conversation you may introduce it will invariably drift towards the time when we shall leave 'these gay and festive scenes.' Well, is it strange that we should long for Uncle Sam to give the poor old faithful ship a rest, or at least to introduce us to climates which are not extremes? Lieut. Paul received his detachment and took passage for home in Messrs. Lamport and Holt's steamship *Biela*, leaving on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 22. As the *Biela* passed the *Lancaster* our band played 'Home Sweet Home' and 'Auld Lang Syne;' Lieut. Paul stood on the poop of the *Biela* waving his hat, bidding the old ship and his shipmates adieu. There seems to be a great void in our hearts now he has left us, more especially in the hearts of those who belonged to the Minstrel Troupe. He was our great helper in any undertaking where the amusement of the ship's company was concerned."

(From the New York Herald, Sept. 28.)

MILITARY SERVICE REFORM.

To auditors "behind the scenes" there seems to be quite as much clashing between the War Department and the headquarters of the ranking general of the Army in the time of Cleveland and Endicott and Sheridan as there was in the time of Grant and Belknap and Sherman, though less of it as yet is audible to the public. Clearly the civil service is not the only branch of the Government in the methods of whose administration reform is desirable. Will not Mr. Cleveland signalize his Presidency by settling this chronic controversy justly and finally? There never will be a better chance to do so. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and Secretary Endicott both are reasonable men as individuals. But as public officers it is notorious in Army circles that they are not getting along harmoniously. When Mr. Endicott returns to Washington from his long vacation the President should take the difficulty in hand at once and smooth it out before scandal arises. We do not want another emigration of the ranking general of the Army from Washington like that of Gen. Sherman to St. Louis.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Surg. Wm. H. Gardner is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas and ordered to the Department of the East. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 30.)

1st Lieut. F. W. Sibley, 2d Cav., is granted one month's leave. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 30.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Frank F. Eastman, 14th Infantry, is extended two months. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 30)

2d Lieut. D. DuB. Gaillard, Engrs., is granted one month and 15 day's leave. (S. O., H. Q. A.)

Major John R. Gibson, Surgeon, is granted two months' leave. (S. O., H. Q. A.)

REVENUE MARINE.

2d Lieutenant W. C. DeHart, ordered to the *Ewing* at Baltimore.

1st Lieut. R. M. Clarke, ordered to the *Fessenden*.

The resignation of Cadet John P. Grace has been accepted.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Mr. Nordenfeldt is advertising his guns by means of articles in the leading journal. How fair these articles are may be judged by the following comparison between the Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss guns. The correspondent of the *Times* says: 'The common shell of the Hotchkiss weighs only 1.491 lb., while the common shell of the Nordenfeldt weighs 6 lb., with a bursting charge of 2¾ oz. Therefore the destructive power of the Nordenfeldt common shell is much greater than that of the Hotchkiss common shell.' The conclusion so dogmatically drawn is utterly false, and written to mislead. There is also a 6-pdr. Hotchkiss shell. It is with the gun throwing that shell that the writer in the *Times* should compare the Nordenfeldt 6-pdr., *not with an inferior gun*, as he has done. Comparisons so made are valueless. To be of use, they should be made between guns of the same weight, calibre, and dimensions generally, *and whose ammunition is interchangeable*. Then, the Navy says, 'Give us the Hotchkiss gun.' We took great pains to ascertain the true feeling of the Service on this question when recently at Portsmouth."

THE ARMY.

G. O. 67, H. Q. A., Sept. 28, 1886.

By direction of the acting Secretary of War, par. 2762 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2762. The helmet cords are attached to the left side of the helmet, and come down to the left shoulder, where they are held together by a slide; one cord then passes to the front and the other to the rear of the neck, crossing upon the right shoulder, under the shoulder strap, and passing separately around to the front and rear of the right arm, where they are again united and held together by a slide under the arm; the united cords then cross the breast and are looped up to the button of the shoulder strap on the left side.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Sept. 25, 1886.

The following proclamation of the President of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Directs that certain military reservations in the State of Louisiana no longer needed for military purposes be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided for in the act of July 5, 1884, viz.:

1. Near the eastern mouth of Bayou La Fourche.
2. At the western mouth of Bayou La Fourche.
3. On Bay Plat.
4. Near the western entrance to Caminala Bay.
5. Near the Pass at the eastern end of Grande Terre Island.
6. Near the mouth of Quatre Bayou Pass.
7-10. At and near Bastian Bay.

G. O. 14, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Sept. 25, 1886.

Captain James H. Lord, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., Governor's Island, N. Y. H., will, until further orders, attend to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in the Division of the Atlantic.

All such accounts which may so accrue will be sent to Captain Lord, who will, as the regulation directs, "prepare and pay them, or forward them for payment, as the case may require."

By command of Major General Schofield:
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 25, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Sept. 16, 1886.

The following assignments on the Dept. Staff and special service are announced:

Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cavalry, will take charge of the office of the Inspector, in the absence on sick leave of the acting Inspector General.

Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cavalry, will take charge of the office of the Judge Advocate.

1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Infantry, will take charge of the office of the Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood, 1st Lieut., will report to the Dept. Comdr. for duty.

By command of Brig. Gen. Miles:
M. BARBER, A. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 20, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 21, 1886.

Troop M, 5th Cavalry and Troop L, 9th Cavalry, will proceed, by marching and by rail, without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, so as to arrive there not later than Oct. 12, 1886, to replace Troop B, 3d, and Troop L, 4th Cavalry.

Troops B, 3d Cavalry, and L, 4th Cavalry, on being relieved by Troops M, 5th Cavalry, and L, 9th Cavalry, will proceed by rail to take station as follows:

Troop B, 3d Cavalry, at Camp Pena Colorado, Texas.
Troop L, 4th Cavalry, at Fort Union, N. M.

On arrival of Troop B, 3d Cavalry, at Camp Pena Colorado, Troop L, 3d Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Davis, and take station.

By command of Major-General Terry:
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The following refer to the Court-martial case of Lieutenant J. F. McBlain, 9th Cavalry, in which General Crook *disapproved* the sentence of dismissal:

G. C. M. O. 83, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Sept. 23, 1886.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, G. C. M. O. 79, c. s., from these Headquarters, are hereby revoked.

By command of Brig. Gen. Crook:
L. W. V. KENNON, Aide-de-Camp.

G. C. M. O. 84, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Sept. 24, 1886.

The Acting Secretary of War having recalled his instructions contained in telegram dated Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, directing the revocation of G. C. M. O. 79, c. s., from these Headquarters, General Court-Martial Orders 83, c. s., are hereby revoked.

By command of Brig. Gen. Crook:
L. W. V. KENNON, Aide-de-Camp.

General Crook's action, therefore, on the proceedings stands.

G. O. 21, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 27, 1886.

Major James G. C. Lee, Q. M., is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts, at these headquarters.

By command of Major General Terry:
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Edward J. McClernand, A. D. C., will proceed to Sprague and thence to Ellensburg, Wash. T., on public business (S. O. 166, Sep. 17, D. Columbia).

Major General Alfred H. Terry, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, on public service (S. O. 144, Sept. 21, Div. Mo.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for one month is granted Major Samuel Breck, A. A. G., H. Q., Dept. of the Platte (S. O. 120, Sept. 18, D. Platte).

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspr. Gen., will proceed to and inspect the post of Fort McDermit, Nev. (S. O. 86, Sept. 17, D. C.)

Quartermasters and Substistence Departments.

Col. Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., on public business (S. O. 149, Oct. 1, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. A. E. Miltimore, A. Q. M., will proceed from Bowie Station to Willcox and Tucson, A. T., and return (F. O. 91, Sept. 11, D. A.)

Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G., Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Cal., will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., in compliance with the instructions he has received from the Dept. Comdr., on the completion of which duty he will return to these H. Q. (S. O. 87, Sept. 21, D. C.)

Subject to the approval of the War Dept., Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Yeager will be relieved from duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., for duty (S. O. 87, Sept 21, D. C.)

Major James W. Scully, Q. M., New Orleans, will proceed to Fort Massachusetts, Ship Island, Miss., and inspect the ordnance sergeant's quarters at that post, with a view to ascertain the extent of damage done by a recent storm, and what repairs are necessary in consequence (S. O. 147, Sept. 29, Div. Atl.)

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 165, Sept. 16, D. Columbia).

General A. J. Perry has appointed Mr. J. J. Bliss chief clerk in his office at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. W. A. Elderkin, C. S., will report to the C. O., Newport Barracks, Ky., for temporary G. C. M. duty (S. O. 146, Sept. 28, Div. Atlantic.)

Pay Department.

Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., will take station at Walla Walla, W. T., and will pay the troops at Forts Walla Walla, Spokane, and Cœur d'Alene, on muster rolls of Aug. 31 (S. O. 166, Sept. 17, D. Columbia).

Major DeWitt C. Poole, Paymr., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 160, Sept. 10, D. Columbia).

Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report to Col. Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Artillery, as a witness before G. C. M. (S. O. 147, Sept. 29, Div. Atlantic.)

Major Charles McClure, Pay Dept., will report to the C. O., Newport Barracks, Ky., for temporary garrison court martial duty (S. O. 146, Sept. 28, Div. Atlantic).

Col. Daniel McClure, A. P. M. G., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 149, Oct. 1, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

1st Lieut. Walter W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will report in person at these H. Q. for assignment to duty (S. O. 78, Sept. 15, Div. P.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., is extended to include Nov. 5 (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

Capt. W. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg., has qualified as a sharpshooter.

A. A. Surg. R. P. Finlay will proceed to Fort Mojave, and report for duty (S. O. 90, Sept. 20, D. Arizona).

F. O. 88 is so amended as to grant permission to Asst. Surg. W. W. R. Fisher to apply to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army, instead of to H. Q., Div. of the Pacific, for an extension of one month (S. O. 90, Sept. 20, D. Arizona).

Asst. Surg. C. F. Mason will proceed to Fort Verde, and report for temporary duty (S. O. 90, Sept. 20, D. Arizona).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted A. A. Surg. H. S. Haskin, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 121, Sept. 21, D. Platte.)

Capt. Daniel M. Appel, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 133, Sept. 22, D. Texas.)

Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood will report to Brig. Gen. Miles for duty (G. O. 25, Sept. 16, D. Ariz.)

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. Charles Page, Surg., Medical Director (S. O. 106, Sept. 20, Dept. Mo.)

Surg. Basil Norris, medical director, will proceed to Fort Canby on public business (S. O. 165, Sept. 16, D. Columbia).

There will be no more quarterly station lists of medical officers of the Army, as the last appropriation bill knocked out the provision for the Surgeon General's office private printing office.—*Critic.*

1st Lieut. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty at Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 131, Sept. 18, D. Texas.)

A furlough for four months is granted Hospital Steward Edward W. Hambrock, Fort Bowie, Ariz. (S. O., Sept. 23, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward George Price will proceed to Fort Elliott, Tex., and report for duty (S. O. 105, Sept. 17, Dept. Mo.)

Hospl. Steward A. J. McAllister will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., and report for duty (S. O. 89, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Lieut. Cols. Cyrus B. Comstock, Henry M. Robert and Walter McFarland, will assemble at Atlantic City, N. J., to make an examination and survey of the harbor at Atlantic City, N. J., with a view to making a harbor of refuge at that point. Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood will proceed to the harbor at Michigan City, Ind. Capt. Carl F. Palfrey will proceed to Great Sodus Bay, N. Y. (S. O. 141, Sept. 25, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland will proceed to Albany, N. Y. (S. O. 142, Sept. 27, C. of E.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow will proceed via Charleston, Tenn., to Matthew's Shoals of the Hiawassee River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 140, Sept. 23, C. of E.)

Ordnance Sergt. Wm. J. Russell, Fort Clark, Tex., will proceed to Fort Montgomery, N. Y., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Patrick Gallagher, who will proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and await further orders (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Leodegar Schnyder, Fort Laramie, Wyo., will proceed to Fort at Clark's Point, Mass., to relieve Ord. Sergt. George S. P. Bradford, who will then be granted a furlough for six months (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John Pitman, Chief Ord. officer, will proceed from the Fort A. Lincoln Ord. Depot, to Dept. H. Q., on official business (S. O. 98, Sept. 16, D. Dak.)

The C. O., Washington Barracks, D. C., will send a reliable sergeant to Fort Mifflin, Pa., for duty as acting ordnance sergeant, during the absence on furlough of Ord. Sergt. Thomas Gardner (S. O. 147, Sept. 29, Div. Atlantic.)

Ord. Sergt. Moses Williams, recently appointed from 1st Sergt., Troop I, 9th Cav., will proceed to Fort Buford, Dak., for duty (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Leave for three months is granted Chaplain J. W. Jackson (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

The telephone orders of 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, A. S. O., directing 2d Class Priv. Charles G. Raymond to proceed from Nantucket to Edgartown, Mass., and report to Lieut. Woodruff for special duty, are confirmed (S. O. 97, Sept. 18, Sig. O.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending September 25, 1886:

Troop D, 10th Cav., to Fort Thomas, Ariz.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Robert P. P. Wainwright, under his appointment as Regimental Adjutant, will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., and report for duty (S. O. 99, Sept. 20, D. Dak.)

Lieut. W. A. Holbrook, Sergt. C. W. Titus, Lieut. G. H. McDonald, Lieut. J. G. Galbraith, Corpl. J. T. Newkirk, Sergt. B. Coughlin, Pvt. H. Hamilton, Farrier W. H. Deihl, Pvt. L. Lavigne, Corpl. F. G. French, Capt. M. Harris, Pvt. J. Welton, and Pvt. G. Noon have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks; Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Sergt. William Land, Troop E, member of the Dept. Rifle Team, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla and report for duty (S. O. 165, Sept. 16, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; L, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Capt. J. B. Johnson is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 84 (S. O. 106, Sept. 20, Dept. M.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Oct. 2, is granted Capt. G. A. Drew (S. O. 107, Sept. 22, Dept. M.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John T. Knight is extended fourteen days (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. Robert A. Brown will accompany Troop B to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (S. O. 131, Sept. 18, D. Tex.)

It being impracticable to furnish cooking facilities for Troop B, en route from San Antonio to Fort Huachuca, the Sub. Dept. will furnish travel rations, etc. (S. O. 131, Sept. 18, D. Tex.)

Capt. H. W. Lawton will take charge of the office of the Inspector-General, and Capt. J. H. Dorst of the office of the Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 25, Sept. 16, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas. A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

Troop D, now on detached service in Southwestern Colorado, will return to Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 106, Sept. 20, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., I, Ft. Cummings, N. M.

Troop A will proceed to Fort Bayard, Troop D to Fort Stanton, Troops C, G, and L to Fort Bayard, and Troops I and K to Fort Wingate (S. O. 68, Sept. 15, D. N. M.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of 1st Lieut. John N. Glass, published in G. C.-M. O. 34, June 6, 1886, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, is remitted (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Pvt. S. H. Bailey, Sergt. W. F. Rathff, Pvt. J. Burns, 1st Sergt. W. Sanford, Lieut. B. D. Spilman, Sergt. L. Weiss, and Pvt. W. M. Wills have qualified as sharpshooters.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The four troops of the 8th Cav. in the Dept. of Arizona are relieved from duty therein, and will return to the Dept. of Texas, as follows: Troops C and H will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and Troops G and K to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 79, Sept. 18, Div. P.)

2d Lieut. Farrand Sayre is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to join his troop in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 79, Sept. 18, Div. P.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about Oct. 6, is granted 2d Lieut. Stephen L'H. Slocum (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

The officers and troops of the 8th Cavalry, lately operating in the field in the Department of Arizona, have returned to Texas.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, H, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, having completed his duties in connection with the Division Rifle Competition at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will return to his proper station, Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 108, Sept. 23, Dept. M.)

1st Sergt. Moses Williams, Troop I, has been appointed ordnance sergeant.

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, D, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon, R. Q. M. (S. O. 89, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Bat. C is relieved from duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and there take station (S. O. 185, Sept. 15, D. Cal.)

Par. 2, S. O. 72, Div. P., is so far modified as to direct Bat. L to take station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., instead of Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (S. O. 78, Sept. 15, Div. P.)

Sergt. P. J. Connell and Corp. J. McKnight, C; Sergt. G. F. Nelson and Pvt. H. Hopkins, H, have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 3, is granted Capt. C. A. Woodruff (S. O. 105, Sept. 17, Dept. M.)

Light Bat. A, Little Rock Barracks, Ark., is permitted to attend the review of the State troops to take place at Fort Smith in October next, provided transportation to, and return, from Fort Smith is furnished without expense to the General Government (S. O. 145, Sept. 27, Div. A.)

Upon the return of Col. Romeyn B. Ayres to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., from leave, Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and take command of the troops from Fort Barrancas encamped near that city (S. O. 148, Sept. 30, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

2d Lieut. O. M. Lissak is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will join his battery (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Warren will issue a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergt. Wilber Ford, Bat. K (S. O. 145, Sept. 27, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Charles Morris, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 146, Sept. 28, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence Oct. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 147, Sept. 29, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Columbus will send a detachment to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Sept. 27 and 29, to take part in heavy artillery practice (S. O. 144, Sept. 25, Div. A.)

The journey from Fort Niagara to Governor's Island, N. Y., performed by 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, under Orders 76, Fort Niagara, N. Y., is approved for mileage (S. O. 148, Sept. 30, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and report for duty with Light Bat. F (S. O. 148, Sept. 30, Div. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

CAMP U. S. TROOPS, NEAR GRAND ISLAND, NEB., Sept. 4, 1886.

Major Edmond Butler, Commanding Battalion, 2d Infantry:

MAJOR: I cannot permit you to return to Omaha with your command without expressing to you and the officers and men of your battalion my high appreciation of the cheerful, efficient, and soldierly support afforded by them in presenting to the vast crowds which have assembled here from day to day military parades and displays.

Your own cheerful and active support has been very gratifying to me and has materially lightened my labor, while the splendid appearance and conduct of your officers and men have won encomiums from thousands.

It will afford me pleasure in my official report to the Headquarters of the Department to speak in proper terms of the drill, discipline, and excellent conduct generally of your battalion. I am, Major, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. MORROW, Col. 21st Inf., Comdg. Camp.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Lieut. L. W. Cooke, Pvt. C. Palmer, 1st Sergt. O. B. Hosmer, Pvt. H. McLeran, Pvt. A. Thiel, Corpl. D. F. Conroy, Pvt. W. H. Gurney, and Musician T. Hines have qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason is relieved as A. I. G., Dept. of Dakota, and is assigned to duty as A. I. G., Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, A. S. O., on completing his inspection at Ocean City, Md., will proceed to Cape Charles, Va., and carry out special instructions (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

Corpl. D. Heaton, Pvt. C. E. Bond, Pvt. W. Ehrengart, Lieut. G. P. Borden, Pvt. C. F. Morgan, and 1st Sergt. J. W. Doyle have qualified as sharpshooters.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Carl Mohr, Co. F (S. O. 146, Sept. 25, Div. M.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Cochran is extended twenty days (S. O. 145, Sept. 24, Div. M.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. D. L. Howell, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 111, Sept. 21, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs. F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Major Worth's Co. K left St. Augustine, Sept. 25, for Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Pvt. D. T. Myles, Co. F, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs. and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Cos. C, E, H, and I will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 68, Sept. 15, D. N. M.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Co. C will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and Cos. D and H to Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 68, Sept. 15, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. T. J. Clay will take charge of the office of Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 25, Sept. 16, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Thomas J. Clay will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., and report to Brig.-Gen. Miles (S. O. 131, Sept. 18, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. W. T. Duggan (S. O. 89, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn will inspect recruiting property and C. and G. E. at the cavalry rendezvous, No. 87½ South Sharp street, Baltimore, for which Capt. Gilbert E. Overton, 6th Cav., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Isaac W. Littell is extended one month (S. O. 147, Sept. 27, Div. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

2d Lieut. R. L. Hirst will join his company at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak. (S. O. 107, Sept. 22, Dept. M.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark will proceed from Madison Barracks to Fort Ontario, N. Y., and report for temporary duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert K. Evans, who will proceed to Madison Barracks and report for duty with his proper company (S. O. 148, Sept. 30, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth Kas.

Co. A will proceed to Fort Bayard, Co. E to Fort Stanton, and Co. H to Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 68, Sept. 15, D. N. M.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. P. H. Ellis, to take effect when relieved from recruiting duty (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Major W. F. Drum is relieved as A. I. G., Dept. of Arizona, and at the expiration of his leave will report for duty as A. I. G., Dept. of Dakota (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, captain of the Dept. Rifle Team, and certain of the enlisted men competitors, will report to the C. O. Vancouver Barracks for duty (S. O. 165, Sept. 16, D. Columbia.)

A furlough for three months is granted 1st Sergt. Weston A. Hubbard, Co. G, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 165, Sept. 16, D. Columbia.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH INFANTRY, VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T., Sept. 7, 1886.

Orders No. 81.

It becomes my sad duty to announce to the regiment the death of its Colonel, Brevet Brigadier-General Lewis Cass Hunt, which occurred at Fort Union, N. M., Sept. 6.

General Hunt graduated from the Military Academy in 1847, and soon entered upon active service in the war with Mexico as a 2d Lieutenant of the 4th Infantry. It was during this war that he contracted a disease from which he has since been a sufferer, and which finally terminated fatally.

He participated in the War of the Rebellion, being appointed Colonel of the 92d New York Volunteers in May, 1862; engaged in the siege of Yorktown, the Peninsula Campaign, and, at the battle of Fair Oaks, was severely wounded. He was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1862; took part in the operations about Suffolk, the several expeditions to the Blackwater, N. C., and participated in the battle of Kinston, N. C., and for gallant and meritorious services in these various engagements, he received brevets up to the grade of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army.

General Hunt was promoted Colonel of the 14th Infantry in 1881, and during the comparatively short time he has been identified with it, he has, by his kindly manner and amiable qualities, endeared himself to the regiment.

On the day succeeding the receipt of this order the flag will be displayed at half-staff, the colors draped, and the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

I. D. DE RUSSY, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Major Hugh A. Theaker is assigned to Fort Randall, D. T., for station (S. O. 98, Sept. 16, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will return to Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 99, Sept. 20, D. Dak.)

Lieut. W. F. Blauvelt, Sergt. J. Bryhan, Lieut. A. R. Paxton, Lieut. W. N. Blow, Sergt. M. Buonther, Corpl. C. F. Mayo, Pvt. W. T. Scully, Pvt. J. Sharkey, Pvt. G. Woodburn, Corpl. J. Larm, Pvt. J. Carter, Pvt. A. O'Donnell, Pvt. J. F. Griffin, Sergt. J. J. McBride, Corpl. P. O'Brien, Sergt. S. Oehler, and Pvts. R. Wilson and J. Burns have qualified as sharpshooters.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; G and K, San Antonio, Tex.

Sergt. John Sullivan, Co. B, is detailed for duty in the recruiting office at San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 132, Sept. 20, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin is relieved as R. O. at Fort Hays, and 1st Lieut. G. L. Turner, Adjt., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 106, Sept. 20, Dept. M.)

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Birney B. Keeler is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assinniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James A. Irons is extended two months (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Rowland G. Hill is detailed temporarily as Acting Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Missouri (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. A. Wood, Lieut. J. A. Irons, Pvt. J. Klaiber, Sergt. L. Davis, Pvt. G. A. Higgins, Sergt. G. N. King, Corpl. P. Boyle, Sergt. S. P. Crow, Sergt. B. Otten, Sergt. W. R. Lantz, 1st Sergt. W. B. Greenwood, and Sergt. S. R. Moore have qualified as sharpshooters.

The following letter explains itself:

FORT ASSINNIBOINE, M. T., Sept. 13.

Capt. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., in charge Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team, Fort Leavenworth:

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of inclosing to you, postal order, in your favor $40, requesting that you will please divide it as follows among the enlisted men of the 20th Infantry, on Dept. of Dakota's team: Sergt. Crow, Co. C, $15; Corpl. Boyle, Co. 1, $15; Sergt. Wood, Co. K (alternate), $5; Pvt. Lubecki, Co. A (alternate), $5. The contributors to fund are: Col. J. C. Bates, 20th Inf., $20; Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf., $$5; Capt. A. A. Harbach, 20th Inf., $5, and myself, $10.

The money is contributed as a reward to the men for their efforts. Trusting that I have not encroached upon your time and attention and wishing success to your team, I am truly yours, PAUL HARWOOD, Captain 20th Inf.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

2d Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., will report to the Superintendent Military Academy, West Point, for duty (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

Major C. J. Dickey and his Co. E left St. Augustine, Sept. 25, for Fort Marcy, N. M.

Henry Heintz, at one time sergeant-major, 22d Inf., and latterly a General Service clerk at San Antonio, committed suicide recently.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Canby and inspect that post (S. O. 162, Sept. 13, D. Columbia.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Harry A. Leonhaeuser (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. George Williams, Co. A, is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition and will proceed to Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 98, Sept. 16, D. Dak.)

Capt. G. Lawson and Lieut. O. J. Sweet have qualified as sharpshooters.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1886.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, to be Colonel, September 16, 1886, vice Stewart, retired from active service.

Major Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, September 16, 1886, vice Mendell, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Butler D. Price, Adjutant 4th Infantry, to be Captain, September 17, 1886, vice Von Herrmann, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Benjamin F. Handforth, 11th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, September 5, 1886, vice Irvine, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet John B. Olinger, 4th Class, is accepted (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Bowie, A. T., Sept. 22. Detail: Major E. B. Beaumont, Capts. O. W. Budd and A. E. Wood, and 1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. P. R. Egan, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. James Lockett, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. F. Ames, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. J. M. Neall and R. A. Brown, 4th Cav., and Capt. F. A. Whitney, 8th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 89, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Oct. 1. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capts. Henry F. Brewerton and David H. Kinzie, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. William O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Robert G. Procter and Gustave W. S. Stevens, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 145, Sept. 27, Div. A.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Oct. 1. Detail: Major Marcus P. Miller and Capt. John R. Brinckle, 5th Art.; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Selden A. Day, 1st Lieuts. Benjamin K. Roberts, Granger Adams, and William W. Galbraith, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 147, Sept. 29, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Oct. 4. Detail: Capts. William B. Beck and Joshua A. Fessenden, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William B. McCallum, 2d Lieuts. Harvey C. Carbaugh and Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Anthony W. Vogdes, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 147, Sept. 29, Div. A.)

At Alcatraz Island, Cal., Sept. 20. Detail: Major Alanson M. Randol, 1st Art.; Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Henry L. Harris, Henry M. Andrews, and Adam Slaker, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., 1st Art., J.-A. (S. O. 85, Sept. 15, D. Cal.)

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20. Detail: Capt. William L. Haskin, 1st Art.; Capt. William N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.; Capt. John W. Dillenback and 1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., R. Q. M., 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Thomas Connolly, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., 1st Art., J.-A. (S. O. 85, Sept. 15, D. Cal.)

At Angel Island, Cal., Sept. 20. Detail: 1st Lieuts. Frank H. Edmunds, Adjt., and Thomas H. Barry, R. Q. M., 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Hopkins, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Frank de L. Carrington and Louis P. Brant and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 185, Sept. 15, D. Cal.)

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Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capts. Gilbert S. Carpenter and George W. Davis and 2d Lieut. Frederic S. Calhoun, 14th Inf., will assemble at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Sept. 13, for the purpose of examining and testing the rifle sight, as modified by the Ord. Dept., and the one modified by Capt. Andrew H. Russell. The Board will thoroughly test both sights, and report in full the qualities of each, especially in regard to the overcoming the tendency to "jump" of the hausse slide, when the rifle is fired (S. O. 161, Sept. 11, D. Columbia.)

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Artillery School.—The exercises for the month of October, 1886, will be as follows: Artillery—Service of the piece, siege and sea coast guns and mortars. Instructions in the use of mechanical appliances for moving heavy artillery. Signaling—Officers who are not at either of the foregoing exercises will receive instructions in signaling under the Post Signal Officer during the usual drill hours. (G. O. No. 32, Art. School, Sept. 30).

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Indian Scouts.—Cos. A, B and C as Navajo Indian Scouts, will proceed to Fort Wingate, and the company of Mescalero Indian Scouts to Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 68, D. N. M., Sept. 15.)

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DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

The San Francisco *Report* says: "The idea of having our 40,000 school children plant trees on Nov. 27 at the Presidio is good, provided the weather be good, also, so that the little ones catch no colds on the bleak hills of the Presidio. How 40,000 children with 40,000 trees are to be taken out to the Presidio and brought back again—the children, that is—on one short November day, we do not quite understand, but presume that Joaquin Miller will arrange all such little details."

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

A despatch of Sept. 26 says: "Numerous destructive forest fires are raging in the Yellowstone National Park. The Black Tail Mountains, near Mammoth Hot Springs, are one mass of smoking ruins. This tremendous conflagration was started by lightning, and is beyond all human control."

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

General Service Clerk Henry Heintz, San Antonio, shot himself through the head on the evening of Sept. 19, and died instantly. He was of a peculiar temperament.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger,

A St. Paul despatch says: Strong evidence comes from Fort Shaw that Crows, Grosventres, Bloods and Piegans are prepared for stealing raids and for war, both against the whites and among themselves. A report from the C. O. Fort Shaw shows the probable beginning of widespread troubles. Three parties of soldiers are out from Assinniboine, cavalry from Fort Shaw and three parties from Maginnis.

A despatch of Sept. 28 from Fort Shaw says: "Troops have been ordered out in the direction of the Judith Gap to intercept the movements of some Indians from the south suspected to be Crows. There is great excitement in the north country over the raids, and the troopers are hurrying over the plains between them and their reservations in the hope of apprehending them on their return from their raid. The Crows certainly have had provocation enough to raid the Piegans, who for years have been raiding their ranges at will and escaping without punishment. They are hereditary enemies."

A Winnipeg despatch of Sept. 29 says: "No massacre by the Indians has occurred in the Northwest as reported in despatches from Ottawa, Ontario. Everything is quiet there, the Bloods being on their reserve. The rumor probably originated from the killing of a few Bloods in Montana some time ago."

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

An El Paso despatch of Sept. 26 says: "The recent embroglio with Mexico in the Cutting matter has called particular attention to the importance of Fort Bliss as a centre of military forces in the Southwest. As one of the first results, the force at Fort Bliss has already been largely augmented. Col. Douglass, who is at present in command, will make it regimental headquarters. The regimental band is on the way to Fort Bliss, and will soon be on the spot to add to the life and enjoyment at the post."

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

During the Cutting controversy the Mexican Minister interrupted the progress of plans for a legation building in Washington to cost $50,000, not knowing what might be the result of Mr. Bayard's demand. Since then confidence has been restored and the architect has completed his work. The design has been sent to Mexico for the approval of Mr. Mariscal. The site selected for the building is on the north side of I Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, and will occupy the ground now covered by five frame dwellings. Mr. Foster, ex-Minister to Mexico, lives on the east and Chief Justice Waite on the west side of the lot. The British and German Legations are the only ones at present occupying buildings owned by their Governments.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1886.

Army Contest.—The contest for the Army prizes commenced on Wednesday, Sept. 29, under the superintendency of Col. S. E. Blunt. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and other distinguished officers were present, and great interest was manifested. The competitors are as follows: 1st Lieut. Zerah W. Torrey, 6th Inf., Div. Mo.; 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf., Div. Mo.; 2d Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, Corps of Eng., Div. Atlantic; 1st Sergt. Ludwig Roper, Co. F, 4th Inf., Div. Pac.; Sergt. Joseph F. Crawford, Co. A, 19th Inf., Div. Mo.; Sergt. James W. Weeks, Co. E, 6th Inf., distinguished marksman, Div. Mo.; Sergt. James B. Denney, Co. D, 14th Inf., Div. Pac.; Sergt. Morrow C. Gustin, Troop B, 2d Cav., Div. Pac.; Sergt. Wm. D. Huddleson, Co. K,, 4th Art. Div. Atlantic; Corpl. Geo. E. Miller, Troop H, 2d Cav., Div. Pac.; Corpl. Christian Michel, Troop L, 4th Cav., Div. Mo.; Pvt. Hatsell Garrard, Co. K, 10th Inf., Div. Mo. The alternates are 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf., Div. Atlantic; Sergt. Benj. Otten, Co. B, 20th Inf., distinguished marksman, Div. Mo.; Sergt. John C. Pendergrass, Troop A, 10th Cav., Div. Pac.

The organization of the rifle camp is as follows: Officer in Charge—Lieut.-Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, aide-de-camp, inspector of rifle practice, hdqrs. of the Army. Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th Cav., commanding rifle camp; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf., adjt.; 2d Lieut. Jonas A. Emery, 11th Inf., commissary, quartermaster and ord. officer. Statistical and Financial Officer—2d Lieut. Edward B. Ives, 19th Inf. Executive Range Officer—2d Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., inspector of rifle practice Div. Mo. Range Officers—Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Harry Reade, 25th Inf.; Thomas C. Woodbury, 16th Inf., and Fred. W. Foster, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav.; John F. Morrison, 20th Inf.; Wm. H. Sage, 5th Inf.; Elmore F. Taggart, 6th Inf.; Wendell L. Simpson, 3d Cav., and David C. Shanks, 18th Inf.

At the close of Wednesday's firing the result was: Torrey, Missouri, 172; Huddleson, Atlantic, 169; Weeks, Missouri, 168; Michel, Missouri, 166; Kerr, Missouri, 166; Miller, Pacific, 162; Denney, Pacific, 162; Gillette, Atlantic, 161; Gustin, Pacific, 161; Crawford, Missouri, 156; Garrard, Missouri, 148; Roper, Pacific, 147.

Division of the Missouri.—The Division competition closed Sept. 20, Lieut. Kerr, 17th Inf., winning first place on the team, and the gold and skirmish silver medals. The team is as follows:

1. 2d Lieut. J. T. Kerr, 17th Inf., Platte.....530
2. Sgt. J. F. Crawford, 19th Inf., Texas.....489
3. Corp. Christian Michel, 4th Cav., Missouri.....486
4. 1st Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, 6th Inf., Platte.....486
5. Pvt. Hatsell Garrard, 10th Inf., Missouri.....484
6. 2d Lieut. A. C. Macomb, 5th Cav., Missouri...480
7. Sgt. E. H. Stevens, 7th Inf., Platte.....479
8. Sgt. S. M. Green, 8th Cav., Texas.....478
9. Corp. C. E. Mayo, 15th Inf., Dakota.....475
10. Pvt. C. Palmer, 3d Inf., Dakota.....473
11. Sgt. G. Zobel, 3d Inf., Dakota.....471
12. Pvt. John Peterson, 5th Cav., Missouri.....467

Lieut. Kerr is also the winner of three special prizes, a fine badge offered by Donald and Ashmun, a gold medal offered by W. A. Kirkham, and a special prize by M. P. Cranston.

On Sept. 22 the team match for the Kansas City *Times* medal took place amid great enthusiasm. Sgt. S. P. Crow, Co. C, 20th U. S. Infantry, being the winner by a score of 172 points out of a possible 200, lacking only six points of the highest score made during the division contest. The medal, one of the, if not the, handsomest ever offered as a prize to military marksmen, caused quite a rivalry between the different teams.

The special prize, a gold medal, offered by Mr. John Joerger, was shot for Sept. 23 in a special skirmish match, the Missouri team carrying off the honors, and Lieut. Macomb, 5th Cav., then won the medal in the individual match.

In the afternoon the troops were paraded and reviewed by Major General Terry. After the review General Terry presented the Army prizes and gave much commendation to all concerned. In presenting Sergeant Crow with the Kansas City *Times* medal General Terry said; "Sergeant Crow: I take great pleasure in presenting to you this beautiful and valuable medal. This journal has for a number of years interested itself in Army matters and done much by its enterprise and liberality in the offering of means to increase the efficiency of our troops in the use of that American weapon—the rifle. It gives me great pleasure, indeed, to be its representative on this occasion in presenting you this handsome gift, which I hope you will wear with honor to yourself and the Service."

Soon afterwards the ceremonies ended and all, except those to remain to take part in the Army contests, left for their respective stations. The Division contest this year was declared by all to be most successful and the interest never flagged.

Division of the Missouri Rifle Practice Quota.

Quota from each Department for the Division team:

Dakota	4	Gained	3
Platte	3	"	3
Missouri	3	"	4
Texas	2	"	2

For the Army Team:

Dakota	2	Gained	0
Platte	2	"	3
Missouri	1	"	2
Texas	1	"	1

Lieut. Kerr, of the Platte, No. 1, is 31 points ahead of the next highest.

The enlisted men now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., belonging to the rifle teams from the Department of Texas, Department of Dakota, Department of Platte, and Department of Missouri, will return to their respective stations. (S. O. 108, Sept. 23, D. M.)

The following-named officers will return to their respective stations from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as specified:

2d Lieut. W. A. Mercer, to his station in the Division of the Pacific; 2d Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., Fort McIntosh, Tex.; Capt. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. Frederick Perkins, 5th Inf., to their respective stations in the Department of Dakota. (S. O. Sept. 24, D. M.)

Sergeants H. Lloyd, Co. E, and E. W. Bonton, Co. F, 2d Inf., "distinguished marksmen" Department of the Platte, will return to their proper station, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 109, Sept, 24, D. M.)

The following-named officers are relieved from duty in connection with the Division rifle competition and will report to their respective commanding officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Captain T. J. Wint, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. L. S. McCormick, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. T. Wood, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt, 10th Inf. (S. O. 109, Sept. 24, D. M.)

2d Lieut. V. J. Brumback, having completed his duty in connection with the Division of the Missouri rifle competition at Fort Leavenworth will return to his proper station, Fort Omaha, Nebraska. (S. O. 109, Sept. 24, D. M.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1886.

THE season's infantry drills will end to-morrow. This week has been devoted to battalion skirmish drill.

The cadets are all anxiously waiting for the verdict in the Court-martial cases.

Highland Falls has had a number of severe accidents within the past ten days. One man, named Speller, was run over and killed by the cars; another, Wm. Florence, while at work in the tunnel under West Point, fell from a scaffold and had a leg badly broken; Mr. Mandago, an old man of seventy-five, was knocked down by a team drawing a wagon load of ice; the wheels passed over his chest, injuring Mr. Mandago internally, so that he is not expected to live.

Yesterday morning the little son of Capt. Williams, seven years of age, went up an apple tree in Execution Hollow; he fell and had an arm badly broken.

The infant son of Prof. Larned has been quite sick for some time, but is now much better.

Mr. Russell Thayer, who graduated in 1874, but now chief engineer of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, spent several days here this week. Mr. Thayer is quite enthusiastic on the subject of balloons.

Major and Mrs. Lydecker have been here several weeks, visiting Professor and Mrs. Mercur.

Prof. Kendrick dropped in last week to see his friends. The genial Professor always meets with a warm welcome when he comes. He is looking remarkably well and bids fair to become "the oldest graduate."

Lieut. Lissak will be relieved in the mathematical department by Lieut. Hodges, 22d Infantry. Lieut. Lissak unfortunately injured his left foot a short time before he came here, so that he is compelled to use crutches, and in going around the post he uses a tricycle.

Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson have invited their friends to an evening's entertainment at Schofield Hall on Wednesday, Oct. 6.

Mrs. Vogdes is visiting her sister, Miss Berard, and Mrs. Duvall has been Mrs. Bass's guest for several days.

Prof. John W. Forsyth, formerly chaplain at the Military Academy, who is now living at Newburg, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever.

Lieut. Gibson won the first prize at the tennis tournament. His competitor in the final game was Lieut. Stewart.

The cemetery has been cleared of the cedar trees that used to stand among the graves. All of the mounds are to be levelled, and the whole surface will be smooth and lawn-like. This will be a very laborious work, for many of the monuments will have to be raised or lowered. In order to mark the graves of those who have no monument or stone, little head and footboards will be placed on each grave. The change will undoubtedly add to the beauty of the cemetery.

While at Highland Falls a few days ago we met Mr. Cornelius Nelson, who is about eighty years of age. Mr. Nelson said that his ancestors came from the old country in 1696, just two hundred years ago this month. They settled on the east bank of the Hudson, opposite Gee's Point, and were the first settlers in this part of the country. In speaking of the other side of the river they always called it the "point over on the west side," from which came the name of West Point.

The drum-major, Rupp, of our band, has applied to be placed on the retired list. The order retiring him is expected in a few days; he is now on furlough and will live in Newburg after his retirement. Sergt. Rupp will probably be the youngest man on the retired list for enlisted men. He is about 44 years old and has served over 21 years. Two other members of the band, both first-class musicians, will retire this fall. It is not yet known who will be the new drum-major. Corpl. McAllister is now acting in his place.

Paragraph 70 of the Academic Regulations is amended so that in forming the general merit roll of the first class, the value given to the subjects of Civil and Military Engineering and Science of War shall be represented by the following numbers: Civil Engineering, 150; Military Engineering and Science of War, 150; total, 300.

Admiral and Mrs. Rodgers arrived this afternoon to visit their son, Lieut. Rodgers.

The following candidates have been designated for examination for admission to the Military Academy; Saml. Reed Broadbent, Philadelphia, Pa.; Richard W. Roelofs, (alt.,) Philadelphia, Pa.; George H. McMaster, Columbia, S. C.; W. M. Smith, (alt.,) Glenn Springs, S. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT APACHE, A. T.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1886.

FORT APACHE has been quite an important centre in Arizona for some time past, and I am told through private correspondence that Gen. Miles esteems Col. Wade's "round up" of the Chiricahua Apache Indians at this post as important as the capture of Geronimo's band of marauders. Be that as it may, it was suggested but a few weeks ago by an officer as being the proper thing to do, and he was immediately informed that it was not *practicable*, and that the mere suspicion of such a thing would cause an immediate stampede of Chiricahuas. But Gen. Miles believed it to be the thing to do, and during his visit to Apache last July he had an opportunity of judging as to the best disposition to make of them. The result has caused universal rejoicing all over Arizona.

The order to surround these Indians and disarm and take them prisoners was given to Col. Wade, and with three troops of the 10th Cavalry, Troop C, Capt. C. D. Viele, Troop H, Capt. C. L. Cooper, and Troop A, Lieut. Wm. H. Beck in command, with two companies of the 9th Infantry, Capts. Morton and Bowman in command, the Colonel marched out to where the Indians had gathered for their "regular court." A desperate resistance was fully expected, but the absence of their war chiefs (who had been sent to Washington), proved a strategic movement, and no doubt was the cause of the complete capture of this entire band of Indians. Col. Wade sent his adjutant, Lieut. W. E. Shipp, of the 10th Cavalry, with a detachment of cavalrymen over to the camp to capture all of the arms and ammunition and bring in any stray bucks. The prisoners were stored away in a quartermaster building for that night, and a heavy guard placed over them. On the 5th Col. Wade took the entire tribe, with their ponies, booroes, horses, squaws, and pappooses, over to Holbrook. From there he has gone with them to Fort Marion, Fla. Four troops of the 10th Cavalry formed the escort from here to Holbrook—C, H, B, and A. The three former will return to Apache to-morrow. Troop A, Lieut. Beck in command, with Lieut. Shipp, goes to Wingate, N. M., to take the Indian stock from that post. Lieut. Beck expects to return via the Mountain Path to Apache.

Col. Wade has always been the pride of the 10th Cavalry ever since he first joined it, and we feel that his success is nothing more than his friends have expected of him. And Gen. Miles is no less dear to his Army friends and admirers than he seems to be to the greatful citizens of Arizona. A nation should be proud of and thankful to so successful a general.

Troop C, of the 8th Cavalry, Capt. Williams in command, and Lieut. Cabell, is at Apache temporarily. Dr. Ives is also with the troop.

Capt. P. L. Lee with his troop is also here from Fort Thomas, A. T., and Lieut. Hughes in command of Troop B, 10th Cavalry, from San Carlos Agency, was ordered up here from duty and formed a part of the escort for the Chiricahuas to Holbrook. After this we may expect to enjoy a little rest and quiet. It has been a year and four months since Geronimo left the reservation and it is estimated that his band has killed 400 people in Arizona. To his vicious raids we owe the loss of two noble officers, Capt. Crawford and Dr. Maddox. But twenty-two weeks since Gen. Miles assumed command of the Department, and the Chiricahuas are gone from our midst forever. The White Mountain Indians on this reservation are as delighted over the departure of their enemies as are we and there is every prospect of future peace with the remaining tribes in Arizona. Last month Lieut. J. B. McDonald and Dr. Davis, of San Carlos Agency, paid a visit to their friends in Apache and were guests of Lieut. Beck and Mrs. Beck. Both gentlemen are great favorites and their visit was much enjoyed.

Dr. Clury, from Fort Union, N. M., was in Apache for a few days, whence he was to accompany the Chiricahua Indians to New Mexico.

Dr. Fisher, of Fort Apache has gone to New York to be married. We will expect him and his bride back in two months. The Doctor is a most worthy young officer, and has the best wishes of a host of friends for himself and bride.

The friends of Capt. John T. Morrison's family regret very much to hear of the serious illness of their eldest son, John, at Berkeley, Cal.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

LAWTON AND DORST.

Tucson, A. T., Sept. 20, 1886.

General Miles, commanding the Department of Arizona, has appointed to his staff two of the most worthy officers of the Army. Captain Henry W. Lawton, 4th Cav., appointed Inspector, is the hero whose gallant deeds of valor, zeal, and endurance are now so favorably before the world. He has proved his ability to cope with the ablest chief of the Chiricahuas and the terror to civilization. Geronimo, the common enemy of mankind, has been vanquished by the gallant Lawton. Peace and prosperity to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico and the entire Mexican frontier are now assured to its citizens. Future generations will spring up to bless the name of one whose faithful, unflinching discharge of duty has been productive of these results, and now the trusty Lieutenant has been rewarded by his chief to the extent of that chief's limited power. Captain Lawton is not only a soldier of the bravest war record, but a gentleman of attainments, with an able judiciary turn of mind. The nation owes him everything, the Government advanced rank on the staff of its military establishment, which he would grace with dignity and ability becoming alike to himself and the Service he honors and exalts.

Captain J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., probably one of the youngest captains in the Service, is a pupil of the famous Mackenzie, has distinguished himself in the field, and has in the last few years rendered valuable service on the staff of the District Commander at Santa Fe, proving himself the ablest Adjutant-General the District ever had. He is well qualified to fill the important duties of Judge-Advocate recently assigned him by General Miles. O.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE ALDEN DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held at Mare Island, Aug. 18, a reorganization was effected of "The Alden Dramatic Company," and the following officers were elected: Manager, Dr. G. W. Woods; Assistant Manager, Mrs. G. E. Belknap; Stage Manager, Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott; Property Manager, Commander Rodgers; Secretary and Treasurer, Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough; Prompter, Paymaster C. M. Ray. The first performance took place Sept. 18, the plays of "Sweethearts" and "Dr. Mondshein" being presented. There was a large audience and everything went off satisfactorily. "Home" is in rehearsal. Junk.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Riley, the reviewing authority, Brigadier-General Potter says: "The proceedings were not at first accompanied by the record of previous trials and convictions on which the severity of the sentence depended, nor did they show what record the court acted upon. Upon being returned for correction by the court, the judge advocate, who had in the meantime been relieved, removed two sheets of the proceedings of the court and substituted others in their place. The court subsequently met and attempted to declare that the proceedings as thus changed, is a correct report of the trial. This would be an unwarranted proceeding were it regular in form, but these revised proceedings are signed by an officer who acted as judge advocate after he had been relieved, and had ceased to be such officer of the court. For these reasons the proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved. (G. C. M. O. 36, Dept. Mo., 1886.)

In the case of 1st Sergeant Geo. Bush, Light Battery E, 1st Artillery, recently tried at Vancouver Barracks, General Gibbon says: "It appears by the testimony in this case that 1st Sergt. Bush, whilst on duty, in charge of the men of his battery in ranks, permitted two of them to engage in a wrangle in which opprobrious epithets were used. Such conduct is highly unmilitary, and is never permitted in any well disciplined organization. Sergeant Bush will be released from arrest and returned to duty.

A claim for money lost by U. S. troops out west was decided last week by Secretary Muldrow, of the Interior Department. In 1867 a band of Cheyenne Indians on the war path made a descent upon the 5th Regiment, of U. S. Infantry, and captured several wagons, one of which contained the regimental fund amounting to $1,337. It would appear that the troops felt some delicacy about putting in their claim, as its presentation was delayed until recently. The finding is that only $960 of the lost money has been shown by proof to have been in the wagon, but as the claim was not presented within the time prescribed by law it cannot be allowed.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

Galena, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

Swatara, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

Tennessee, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Newport, R. I.

Yantic, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

Alliance, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. Ordered to join the South Atlantic Station, and will sail in a few days for that station.

The *Alliance* will have another trial of the forced draught system in her boilers, on the North River, on Saturday, and will sail as soon afterwards as possible, probably Monday or Tuesday of next week, for the South Atlantic Station, via Madagascar.

Lancaster, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 12. Will probably remain until October.

Tallapoosa, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

Pensacola, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Genoa, Italy, Aug 10.

Kearsarge, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. To sail from Leghorn to meet *Brooklyn* at Gibraltar about Sept. 10. Has been ordered to return to the U. S., and is expected to arrive the latter part of October.

Quinnebaug, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. To meet *Brooklyn* at Gibraltar Sept. 10.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

Adams, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Iquique, July 31.

Hartford, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 31. Will shortly be ordered to San Francisco, Cal., where she will undergo repairs.

Juniata, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station.

Iroquois, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson (ordered.) Was at Payta, Peru, Sept. 13.

Monongahela, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

Mohican, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Advices from Auckland, N. Z., of Aug. 16, say that the *Mohican* arrived from Fiji on Aug. 16, and would remain three weeks.

Pinta, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lt. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

Lieutenant Commander H. E. Nichols, in a report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sitka, Sept. 10, says the *Pinta* returned Sept. 9 from a trip to Yakutat after the Schwatka exploring expedition. The party was found at Yakutat, and all its members were well. They were able to ascend Mount St. Elias only 7,200 feet, and the most experienced of the party consider it impossible to reach the top.

Shenandoah, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At San Jose de Guatemala Sept. 4. Expected at San Francisco Oct. 15, where she will undergo repairs.

Vandalia, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Commodore Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

Brooklyn, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Port Said, Sept. 28, 1886, as reported by cable.

A correspondent writing from Lisbon, Portugal, announces that the *Brooklyn* arrived at that port Sept. 2, 1886, after a pleasant passage of five days from Fayal. The usual salutes were fired, and on the morning of Sept. 8 the ship was dressed in honor of the Queen's birthday. The vessel sailed from Lisbon on the afternoon of Sept. 8 for Gibraltar (where she arrived Sept. 10, as previously reported).

Essex, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed from New York for the Asiatic Station Sept. 2, 1886.

Marion,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. Was at Shanghai, Aug. 24.

Monocacy,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton Aug. 24, to be relieved by the *Palos*, and then proceed to Hong Kong for repairs.

Omaha,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Arrived at Valdivostok, Aug. 21. Will return to Shanghai Oct. 1.

Ossipee,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Left Nagasaki, July 10, for Chemulpo, Corea. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887.

Palos,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Sailed from Shanghai for Canton Aug. 24, to relieve the *Monocacy*.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

Minnesota, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

New Hampshire, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

Portsmouth, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Madeira for Newport, R. I., Sept. 11. Expected to arrive about Oct. 10.

Saratoga, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Madeira for Newport, R. I. Sept. 11. Expected to arrive about Oct. 10.

On Special Service.

Despatch, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr Arrived at New York, Thursday morning, Sep. 30, from Boston.

Dolphin, despatch boat. Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone in command. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

Jamestown, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr Chas. J. Train. At Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

Michigan, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read.

The *Michigan* was inspected at Detroit, Mich., September 25, 1886, by the Board of Naval Inspectors, consisting of Rear Adml. Jas. E. Jouett, Capt. R. F. Bradford, Comdr. H. C. Taylor, Chief Engineer P. Inch, and Naval Constructor P. Hichborn. The inspection was very thorough, and found the vessel in a highly satisfactory condition. The inspection of the men next followed, with the usual gun, fire, boat and sail, drills, etc., and also a drill ashore, all of which were executed with great precision, and showed that the crew were in a high state of proficiency. The *Michigan* was last inspected some three years ago, and since that time she has been almost entirely rebuilt. Her officers are: Commander J. J. Read, Lt. Comdr. J. J. Hunker, Lieut. C. P. Rees, Lieut. J. M. Bowyer, Lieut. H. M. Hodges, Ensign Geo. R. Clark, P. A. Engineer A. F. Dixon, P. A. Paymaster T. D. Hoxey, Jr., Surgeon C. U. Gravatt. After the drill, an informal reception was held on board.

Ranger, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco. Comdr. F. A. Cook has been ordered to command.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. Cruising in Long Island Sound.

Atlanta, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Returned to New York from trial trip in Long Island Sound on Sept. 26, for alterations in thrust bearing.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

Franklin, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

Independence, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

Rescue, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

Fortune, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

St. Louis, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely ordered Oct. 10. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

Wabash, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

Vermont, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

Dale, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

Philox, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

Mayflower. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax. Catskill. Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Hoche*, a 1st class armorclad, one of the largest vessels in the French Navy, is to be launched at Lorient on Aug. 29.

General Count Faigo and seven officers of the Japanese Navy lately arrived at Liverpool from New York, on a tour of inspection of dockyards, and for the purpose of obtaining information on naval subjects.

The trial of the suit of D. W. Bouldin against the commandant at Mare Island, to recover possession of the island, which is valued at $5,000,000, was resumed last week at San Francisco, and is expected to close this week.

The class of seamen gunners on the flagship *Tennessee* were given some practical work in torpedo warfare at Newport, Sept. 29. They placed a 100-pound torpedo under the wreck of a coal schooner ashore in the south end of Rose Island and blew it up.

The greatest activity, says the *Militar-Zeitung* (Vienna), now reigns at Terni, where in future the Italian vessels of war are to be built. The *materiel* of the yards has been obtained to a great extent from Belgium. The engines are not driven by steam, but by water power and compressed air.

The French Minister of Marine, says the *Avenir Militaire* (Paris), is about to form a Flying Squadron for navigating distant waters. The vessels of which the squadron is to be composed are to assemble shortly at Brest, and be put under the command of Rear Admiral Layrle. They will consist of an armorclad and several cruisers of the 1st and 2d class.

The present available force of the United States puts us at the foot of the list of naval powers. When the vessels already authorized, contracted for or commenced, are completed, say four years hence, the United States will, in naval power, outrank Brazil, Chili, Argentine, China, Japan, Greece, Norway, Portugal and Sweden; be on a par with Turkey, Spain, Holland and Denmark, and be surpassed by England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia.

IT is Mr. E. H. Hart, of No. 1,162 Broadway, New York, who publishes the views on the *Tennessee*, referred to last week, not E. H. Kent.

THE Sub-Committee of the U. S. Senate, designated to investigate the fishery trouble in accordance with a vote passed last session, met at the Tremont House, Boston, Sept. 28. Senator Edmunds, the chairman, and Senators Frye, of Maine, and Morgan, of Alabama, were present.

WE see it stated that the *Monongahela* will be prepared for a cruise as soon as possible after Comdr. Samuel H. Baker relieves Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston, in command, and the vessel will then come around to Hampton Roads, by way of Cape Horn. She will be overhauled and refitted for the apprentice training squadron. The passage will be made under sail.

PAYMASTER WRIGHT, who has recently become disbursing officer at the Navy-yard in Washington, has inaugurated a new system of paying the employees, by which the time consumed in counting the money, identification, receipting, etc., is saved. The semi-monthly pay day has heretofore necessitated several hours' work in paying the men, but on Saturday all were paid in 35 minutes.

THE new steel cruiser *Boston*, which suffered some damage two or three weeks ago from the falling of one of her tops, has been repaired, and it is expected that she will be finished and ready to go into commission within two weeks. Constructor Steele reports from Chester that the *Chicago*, the last and largest of the four steel cruisers authorized by Congress in 1883, will probably be finished by Feb. 1.

A TEST of the Cunningham life line rocket for throwing lines to vessels in distress was made Sept. 24 at the Washington Barracks rifle range. No. 7 line, which is the largest used in the service, was carried with precision to a distance of 650 yards, and a lighter, No. 4 line, to a distance of 1,050 yards. The greatest distance to which No. 4 line has ever been thrown by the Lyle gun now in use in the service is said to be 694 yards.

REAR ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., has addressed a letter to Mr. Neils Olsen, of the New York Yacht Club, inquiring what would be the best method to pursue in the matter of gathering statistics regarding the personnel of the U. S. yacht fleet. The Navy Department wish for their own information to know how many persons, seamen and others are employed by the different yachts that sail in U. S. waters. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has no data concerning this matter, which the Admiral says would be highly important in the event of a war and of particular service to the U. S. Navy Department.

THE Minister of Public Works of the Canadian Dominion proposes, in view of the trade which it is hoped will spring up between Canada and the East, to enlarge the new graving dock recently completed on the Pacific Coast, at Esquimault, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia. The dock at present is 90 ft. wide at the top and 41 ft. wide at the bottom, with an entrance of 65 ft. in width. At ordinary spring tides there is 26 ft. 6 in. of water on the sills. The length of the dock is at present 380 ft., but it is proposed to extend this to 430 ft. When this is done it will be capable of accommodating any vessel of the British North Pacific Squadron, or the large Trans-Pacific steamships.

IT seems to be well understood that Naval Constructor Wilson will soon be appointed to the office of Chief Naval Constructor. Since the expiration of Mr. Wilson's term he has been performing all the duties of the office without the pay. Although there are those who seem to think that there will be a general reorganization of the Bureau, there are others who believe that no changes will be made except, perhaps, the transfer of all purchases to the Paymaster General of the Navy. The work of the Board of Chiefs of Bureaus, of which Captain Walker was President, settled the fact that satisfactory work can be done by Bureau Chiefs when ordered to work in conjunction with each other.

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY has published in the London *Times* a letter giving his impressions of the relative merits of the yachts *Mayflower* and *Galatea*. He attributes the defeat of the *Galatea*, not to any inferiority in the seamanship with which she was handled, but to the form of her hull. On the important points of seaworthiness and stability at considerable angles with the keel, he thinks that a serious trial at sea would probably show that the Americans have something to learn from the English yachtsmen. The English builders, he says, have done the best they could under the conditions imposed upon them. It is for the yacht clubs and societies to consider whether these conditions are calculated to secure the the utmost perfection of form in yachts.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD contributes an interesting "note" to the "North American Review" for October, in which he insists, with documents and details, as against Rear Admiral Taylor, that the United States blockading squadron was driven out of Charleston harbor on Jan. 31, 1863, and that the blockade was temporarily raised. Gen. Beauregard says: Contradictory statements and denials of this nature, concerning the events of the late war, are not of unfrequent occurrence. What one side positively avers is often no less positively dissented to by the other. Thus, even to this hour, officers who had occupied high rank in the Union Army—Gen. Sherman among them—deny that the Confederates took the Federals by surprise on the first day of the battle of Shiloh. So also does Gen. Sherman continue even now, as I am informed, to deny that Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, was burned by his own troops. The conclusion forced upon us is, not that Gen. Sherman and Rear Admiral Taylor, and others who speak and write as they do, are correct in their assertions, but that, unfortunately, evidence, however authentic be its source, loses its weight and is disregarded, when coming from those who were enemies at the time of the occurrence under dispute. It follows none the less, however, that a clear comprehension and just appreciation of such contested points are, sooner or later, reached; and thus is the level of all historical facts eventually settled. In my article referred to by Rear Admiral Taylor I never even intimated that because the Federal blockading fleet was dispersed, North and South, on Jan. 31, 1863, by the Confederate rams *Palmetto State* and *Chicora*, the Charleston blockade was permanently broken, and remained so to the end. I said that "for the time being" it was raised; and I maintain that my assertion was absolutely correct, notwithstanding the denial of Rear Admiral Taylor and of others, that the Federal blockading fleet was rendered so uneasy and inefficient by the result of the attack made upon it on Jan. 31, 1863, that, for days and weeks afterwards, it was matter of no difficulty for blockade runners to enter or leave the port with almost entire freedom.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

SEPT. 24.—Commander Henry B. Seely, to command receiving ship St. Louis in addition to his present duties.

SEPT. 25.—Captain Edward P. Lull, to command the Navy-yard Pensacola, Fla.

P. A. Surgeon D. M. Guiteras, to temporary duty on board receiving ship Franklin.

SEPT. 27.—Lieutenant Wm. T. Swinburne, to the Naval Academy, October 1.

Lieutenant Chas. G. Calkins, to duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, October 15.

Assistant Surgeon Horace B. Scott, to the Navy-yard New York, October 1.

SEPT. 28.—Ensign Albert N. Wood, to the Yantic.

SEPT. 29.—Lieutenant Henry W. Schaefer, to the Naval Academy, October 4.

Lieutenant York Noel, to the receiving-ship Vermont, October 15.

Commodore Ralph Chandler and Captain A. W. Weaver, to examination for promotion.

OCT. 1.—P. A. Surgeon Clement Biddle, to the Naval Academy.

Detached.

SEPT. 24.—Lieutenant-Commander John S. Newell, from duty at Torpedo Station and ordered to command the Pinta, per November steamer from San Francisco.

Lieutenant Commander Henry E. Nichols, from command of Pinta on reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and await orders.

Lieutenant-Commander T. A. Lyons, from Galena and ordered to Tennessee.

P. A. Surgeon Henry T. Percy, from Galena and placed on waiting orders.

P. A. Surgeon George Arthur, from Navy-yard New York, October 1, and ordered to duty at the Museum of Hygiene, Washington, D. C.

P. A. Surgeon T. A. Berryhill, from duty at Museum of Hygiene, October 4, and ordered to receiving ship Minnesota.

Assistant Surgeon A. R. Wentworth, from Navy-yard League Island, October 1, and ordered to Galena.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Shafer, from Minnesota and ordered to Swatara, October 1.

SEPT. 28.—Lieutenant Commander C. A. Schetky, from the receiving-ship Lt. Louis, October 10, and granted three months' leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. Ashbridge, from the Swatara and granted six months leave.

OCT. 1.—P. A. Surgeon John W. Steele, from the Naval Academy and granted six months' leave.

Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, from the Fish Hawk and granted sick leave.

Ensign B. E. Thurston, from the Ranger and ordered home.

Revoked.

The orders of P. A. Paymaster Reah Frazer to the New Hampshire and placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Ensign A. Gleaves to the Naval Academy.

MARINE CORPS.

SEPT. 25.—2d Lieutenant Charles A. Doyen, detached October 2, from the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., and granted leave of absence for two weeks upon the expiration of which he will report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Lieutenant Wm. P. Biddle, detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 16 when 2d Lieutenant C. A. Doyen has reported, and ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

SEPT. 29.—1st Lieutenant F. L. Denny, granted leave of absence for fifteen days from October 1.

CASUALTIES.

List of deaths in the U. S. Navy for the week ending Sept. 30, 1886:

John Flanigan, seaman, U. S. S. Omaha, died July 22, at Shanghai, China.

William H. Brown, beneficiary, died September 23, at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTRN, September 26, 1886.

G. C. M. O. No. 38:

I. Before a General Court-Martial, which convened at the Navy-yard, New York, August 27, 1886, and of which Capt. Charles S. Norton, U. S. N., was President, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. Otway C. Berryman, U. S. Marine Corps.

Charge—"Drunkenness on duty." Specification—"In this, that the said Otway C. Berryman, a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, attached to and serving as such at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York, was, while on duty as officer of the day of said barracks, on or about the fourth day of August, 1886, so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor as to be unable properly to perform his duty." To which charge and specification the accused, 1st Lieut. Otway C. Berryman, U. S. Marine Corps, pleaded "Not guilty."

Finding—The court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, found as follows: The Specification of the charge, "Proved in part; proved except the words 'while on duty as officer of the day,' and the word 'his,' which words are not proved." And that the accused, 1st Lieut. Otway C. Berryman, U. S. Marine Corps, is, of the charge, "Guilty in a less degree than charged, guilty of drunkenness."

Sentence—The court thereupon sentenced the said 1st Lieut. Otway C. Berryman, U. S. Marine Corps, "to be suspended from duty and confined to the limits of the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New York, for three months, on half pay, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

II. The proceedings, finding and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Otway C. Berryman, U. S. Marine Corps, are approved, and he is accordingly suspended from duty for three months from this date, on half pay, and will, during that period, be confined to the limits of the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New York.

Lieutenant Berryman was charged with being so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor, while on duty as officer of the day, as to be unable properly to perform his duty.

The evidence in the case shows that, about an hour before Lieutenant Berryman's tour of duty expired, on the date referred to, he was, at his own request, relieved from duty, and that, within about half an hour after being so relieved, he was found so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor as to be unfit for the performance of any duty. His defence is that his use of alcoholic stimulants, on the occasion in question, was superinduced by an accidental fall. It would appear that the court gave the accused the benefit of the doubt as to the exact time when he reached the condition in which he was thus found, and therefore acquitted him of the graver offence of drunkenness on duty, and convicted him of the lesser one, drunkenness only.

The narrow escape of Lieutenant Berryman from a conviction of the offence charged against him will, it is believed, serve as a warning to him to avoid, in the future, a repetition of his offence, which might subject him to a sentence of much greater severity than the one imposed by the court in the present case.

DAVID B. HARMONY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Sept. 20, 1886.

The Court-martial which has been in session at Naval Academy two weeks investigating charges of alleged hazing among cadets has been concluded so far as the cases against Cadets Fife and Clinton are concerned, and the record of proceedings forwarded to Washington for the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. Dismissal from the academy is the punishment for hazing. The testimony against Fife and Clinton also implicated Cadet C. M. Bunker, of the third class, who, it is said, will be tried by Court-martial when he returns from leave.

Eleven candidates reported at the Naval Academy Sept. 27 for admission as naval cadets. The re-examination of cadets who were deficient at the June examination began Sept. 28.

Mr. Arthur N. Brown, of Boston, Mass., has been appointed assistant professor of English studies, to do duty as librarian at the Naval Academy, in place of the late Prof. Thos. Karney, and Mr. Charles R. Sanger has been appointed professor of chemistry, vice Prof. Chas. E. Munroe, resigned.

Wm. Chappell, an enlisted man at the Naval Academy, who pleaded guilty before a Court martial to the charge of assaulting Joseph Rogers, a mate in the Navy, was taken to Brooklyn, N. Y., to-day in charge of Sergts. Hart and Brean, of the Marine Corps, and delivered to the authorities at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The court recommended two years' imprisonment.

John V. Chase, of Louisiana, and George S. W. Williams, of South Carolina, have passed a successful examination for admission as naval cadets.

The Academy reopens on Friday. John V. Chase, of Louisiana, and George S. W. Williams, of South Carolina, have passed a successful examination for admission as naval cadets.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

TWO YEARS' CRUISES.

U. S. S. IROQUOIS, 3D RATE,
GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR.

I FIND in the JOURNAL, of August 7, the announcement, that it is believed to be the intention of the Department to follow out the German system of two years' cruising. This would, I think, meet with very general approval throughout the Navy, both from officers and men. The custom of keeping ships on one station for three years or more is unfair. Remaining on the same coast for such a length of time (especially when the same class of scenery continually presents itself), becomes monotonous in the extreme.

For example, take the Pacific Station. There are very few ports where liberty can be given, and fewer still where an all night one is allowed. The principal liberty ports are Payta, Callao, Coquimbo, and Valparaiso. Of these places, perhaps, Payta is the most healthy, but there being little accommodation, all night ashore is not allowed. Every person who knows anything of South America, knows what there is for a man-of-wars-man to do, and what class of recreation he must expect when ashore there. There's absolutely nothing for him to occupy his mind with, unless it is to walk or ride out knee deep in sand to the cemetery (pardon me for calling the place by such a name), and visit the last resting place of some shipmate, and return on board by sundown, covered from head to foot with sand, and having been bitten to death with fleas.

Callao is more lively, and a better place altogether, as from there he can proceed to Lima by rail; his eyes become relieved with the sight of surrounding green fields and trees, of which Payta is entirely destitute. At night he could remain in Lima, and visit one of the theatres, for a while imagining he was back in civilization again, drinking in the strains of "Boccaccio" or "Carmen." But, unfortunately, it happens there's always a yellow fever or a small-pox scare, and an all night on shore is not generally allowed, though to my mind I fail to see why a man should not be just as liable to contract disease in the daytime as at night. You proceed down the coast (which, by-the-bye, is the most desolate and barren in the world), and arrive at Iquique. Here you may get an all night if fortunate, but there is very little to occupy the mind, and no scenery to revel in. From thence to Coquimbo, a healthy port, provisions plentiful and cheap, climate fine and exhilirating. Here, where the all night liberties are given, there is again nothing to occupy the mind. Unfortunately, like most sailor towns, there are plenty of human vampires, in the shape of unprincipled saloon keepers, who infest the place, who are willing to, and constantly do rob Jack of his hard earned money, and afterwards kick him into the street. This is Coquimbo, a place where the greatest amount of liberty is given. Valparaiso and Talcahuana are a trifle better, but only a trifle, and it is not frequently one gets as far south as these ports.

Compare a station as described above, with either the European or Asiatic, and the fairness of the proposed system of cruising is patent to every one. Take this ship in particular. She is as good as any of her class in the Navy, clean and dry, and one that always makes a good record, both with steam and sails. (See last run from Payta harbor to mouth of Guayaquil river, where she averaged 9.7 knots with four boilers and very little wind; greatest run per hour 11.0 knots, lowest 8.1 knots.) She has as smart a crowd of officers and men as ever put foot on a deck, as official inspection records prove, being kept on a coast like the above for upwards of five years. True, a number of time-expired men have been sent home, but still a number of men ship over, simply because they become attached to a ship in precisely the same manner as a family become attached to a house they have resided in for a length of time, preferring it not so much for the locality as for its convenience and association. If the two years' cruise system comes in vogue, this ship would probably be one of the first ordered from this desolate coast, and such an order would be hailed with the greatest delight by all hands.

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SUNDAY IN THE ARMY.

WE are in receipt of several letters expressing most cordial approval of our article of September 18 on "Sunday in the Army and Navy." One officer says: "I believe you express the best and majority sentiment of the Army in what you say respecting Sunday observance. The weight and influence of the JOURNAL will command respect and attention, and the final outcome of the agitation and discussion I firmly believe will result in the establishment of your position. I hold that freedom from all work and duty, except necessary guard and police, on Sunday will be in the interest of good order and military discipline. I never saw the order of President LINCOLN before on this subject, and I am very glad you incorporated it in your article for the benefit of all who have entered the Army since its publication."

Another Army officer of long service and large experience, whose position gives him exceptional opportunities for learning the actual condition of the Service, says: "One trouble about helping on 'the poor honest soldier' seems to be that the things that benefit or demoralize him seem apt to be treated by authority as too insignificant or uninteresting for discussion or action. Regular, steady improvement, or, if some prefer to thing of it so, occasional improvement, satisfies my appetite. So I find some content in our musketry; and in the greatly improved 'C. C. and G. E.' now issued; and in forbidding the sale of ardent spirits at posts; in the improvement in hospitals and barracks, even to bathing facilities; the wise and considerate retirement of enlisted men; and, of course, in our established faithfulness, efficiency, and merits. Any discontent with scribbled over check books, pay day sprees, infrequent pay, guard-house vermin, Sunday morning inspections, no buttered potatoes, ignorance of heavy marching kit or weapons of 'cold steel,' poor bodily or mental training enforced, unequal fare, excessive desertion, insufficient quarters, no headstones, undistributed extra duty pay, civilian appointments, sluggish promotions, promoting deficients, light artillery material, improper infantry organization, wasting our tactical colleges, widows' pensions, etc., must find something like an universal howl if words are to bring improvement. I have put in a word on the lot, and was glad to see in your last a blow straight from the shoulder anent Sunday work; and I hope you will give them the necessary iteration, especially now, when the official mind seeks themes, and again when Congress tries its sea legs on our military ways."

A third correspondent writes:

The many lovers of a quiet Sabbath, in the Army, who may chance to read your editorial, "Sunday in the Army and Navy," will, one and all, thank you for it, and hope that it may be productive of a much needed reform in the matter of Sabbath desecration. The fact cannot be gainsaid, that while there are posts in the Army in which the day is properly observed, there are also others where it is totally ignored, or if any difference is made, it is by crowding into its hours as many of the forms and ceremonies of military life as they can well contain. At some posts it is the only day when all the ceremonies that can add to a guard mounting are included in it. At others it is the only day on which a dress parade is held. In many, it is the day chosen by the commanding officer for a general inspection of all the departments, including stables and corrals, and all the officers of the garrison are required to attend him on his rounds. In some garrisons courts and and boards are expected to hold sessions as on other days, and, instead of being a day of rest, it is a day devoid of that boon.

Unless it be for the bi-monthly muster, or in a preparation for an urgent campaign, it may be safely stated that there are no occasions where any ceremonial observances, or any unusual labor, is necessary on that day. Many of us think that the fourth commandment is not obsolete, and while we desire "to meddle (as Cromwell had it) with no man's conscience," we ask for ourselves a similar freedom, and that we be not obliged, by the order of one who "cares for none of these things," to do violence to our own. The proclamation of President Lincoln, which you reprint, was issued at a time when all the Christian people of the land felt the great need of Divine aid, and had a corresponding desire to not provoke wrath and condemnation. We should not be more Godless now. You say: "We are not advocates of a puritanical observance of the Sabbath." With that sentiment many of your readers will agree, as they do with the others of the same paragraph. Why cannot we have a reissue of President Lincoln's proclamation, embodied in an order from Headquarters of the Army, forbidding labor, parades, etc., on that day, unless in cases of *imperative necessity*. Such necessity would be apparent to every one, and those who conscientiously endeavor to hallow the day would not feel a twinge of soul in obeying the orders of a commander, obliged by force of circumstances to order labor performed in such instance.

If the officer or soldier desires to ride, drive, hunt or fish, for his own pleasure, on that day, that is for him to decide for himself. Only let us who desire to enjoy its hours in quiet have that privilege.

ENGINEER-IN CHIEF LORING returned to the Navy Department on Wednesday from New York, where he arrived on board the *Atlanta* on Monday last. To a JOURNAL correspondent he gave the following account of the recent trial trip of that vessel: She left Newport after having her compasses adjusted on Sept. 22, and from that date until the 25th was run up and down Long Island Sound, frequent stops being made to cool off heated bearings. This in all cases was quickly done with a free use of olive oil, until the run on Saturday, when the thrust bearing became heated to such a degree that it was found impossible to accomplish the six hours' consecutive test of speed, and it was accordingly decided to run into New York to make certain alterations in the connections of the thrust bearing. The difficulty is regarded as of no particular consequence. It is due entirely to an imperfect manner of lubricating, and the trouble once ascertained can soon be remedied. The longest continuous run was for three hours when the average speed made was 14 knots. The maximum speed reached was 14.7 knots with a collective horse power of 2,800. The speed thus overreached the requirements of the contract, while the horse power fell below by 700, the specifications calling for 3,500. Since, however, the results obtained were accomplished under natural draft no fears are entertained about the vessel not coming up to her contract in this direction when the machinery is once perfected, so as to admit of the engines being worked under forced draft. As soon as the change in the thrust bearing has been made it is presumed that the vessel will start on another trial trip in Long Island Sound. Whether she will go to sea in search of a "storm" is a question yet to be determined by the Secretary. Mr. LORING is thoroughly convinced that with a few slight changes in the arrangements of the machinery, which suggested themselves during the trial, and with a corps of firemen who understand

their business, the vessel can be made to develop a speed considerably in excess of, and a horse power up to, the requirements of the original contract. He considers her in all respects a perfect vessel of her kind. Officials of the Naval Ordnance Bureau are very much pleased with the performance of the *Atlanta's* 8-inch gun and carriage, which were tried at Annapolis last week, and anticipate still better results with the gun when DUPONT has been able to furnish the powder which his firm is making specially for this purpose. The results we published last week were produced with the German cocoa powder. Several of the rounds were fired with DUPONT'S powder, which was made for the 6-inch guns, and gave results nearly equal to those by the German powder. There was very little recoil, and the strain upon the gun was slight, even when the heaviest charges were used. The carriage functioned splendidly.

THE "Century" for October has a very interesting account of STONEWALL JACKSON'S last battle and the circumstances attending his death from the fire of his own men. It is written by Captain JAMES POWER SMITH, who was with him at the time. This is followed by personal reminiscences of JACKSON, by MARGARET J. PRESTON. The "Memoranda of the Civil War" contain a "Rumor from Shiloh", and a reminiscence of JOHN L. COLLINS of the time when "STONEWALL JACKSON turned our right." GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS furnishes an account of the battle of Corinth, which is prefaced by an admirable portrait of "Old Rosy" himself. It has portraits also of the Confederate General EARL VAN DORN and STERLING PRICE, of Col. W. P. ROGERS, C. S. A., and an excellent likeness of General DAVID S. STANLEY, U. S. A. We have also received this week a sketch of General STANLEY'S life and military service, prepared by Captain J. G. BALLANCE, of his staff, for a volume of biography. From this it appears that General STANLEY commenced life as a medical student, having attended a partial course of medical lectures previous to his appointment to the Military Academy in 1848 by the Hon. SAMUEL LAHM. It is stated that General STANLEY was the first to encounter the Indians formed in regular line of battle at Solomon's Fork in 1857, and that he also had the fortune to locate two of the Pacific Railroads. His war history is too well known to require recapitulation. As illustrating his qualities as a soldier, Captain BALLANCE says: "A characteristic incident, that occurred later in the war, is related of him by the colonel of a certain Ohio regiment, which illustrates his coolness under fire. The colonel was in advance on the skirmish line with his regiment, and as the bullets were flying very thick, the colonel and his command were behind trees and such other objects as would afford them protection. STANLEY, who was in the front line near him, asked him for a drink from his canteen, which was handed him, and in plain view of the enemy. As he started to raise it to his lips, a bullet struck the canteen and tore off part of it. STANLEY deliberately turned it up and drank from the opening thus made, and handed it back to the owner as unconcernedly as if he were taking a drink in his own dining-room."

A. ARTZICHEVSKI in "some reflections upon the organization and the actual state of the Russian cavalry," which appear in the *Vorenzi Sbornik*, incidentally discusses the role of cavalry in modern warfare, and the fundamental conditions which are essential to its success. At the outset he combats the idea which, as he says, has been adopted by many, that this powerful arm will not in contemporary wars play an independent part of any value, because of the increase in range, rapidity and precision of the fire of the weapons of the other two arms of the service, the infantry and artillery. Recent campaigns have shown that good cavalry may in our day render service as great, if not greater, than ever before. At the same time it follows from the study of these campaigns that, outside of the service of reconnoissance, cavalry will prove nearly useless, unless it satisfies the new exigencies of war, and is commanded by leaders who understand its proper employment. If a good chief is important to other arms, he is absolutely indispensable to the cavalry. Leaders full of initiative, ingenious, decided and energetic, are needed, not only because of the essential nature of cavalry but also because of the situation in which a chief of cavalry finds himself in time of war. An apathetic officer, however well-instructed, is use less as chief of a troop. In the hands of such a commander the best troop becomes immediately in capacitated. A good cavalry leader, besides being well-instructed, needs to be full of life, energy and love of his profession, and never oblivious of the fact that the manner in which he performs his duty will have the greatest influence upon the troop. It is often said of a cavalry commander that "he is capable and energetic, that he rises early, is active, and may, perhaps, be good in time of war, but he is unbearable in time of peace; he rasps the nerves of his subordinates." "Personally,' says ARTZICHEVSKI, "I hold to the opinion that a commander who is lazy, apathetic, and sluggish is no less harmful in time of peace than in time of war, and if the only choice is between the two, it is better to select the chief who may, during peace, disturb the nerves of his subordinates but does not disorganize his troop and unfit it for war service. The importance of the role of cavalry has been," he adds, "shown when it has been directed by competent chiefs—'by bold cavaliers like MURAT, SEYDLITZ, DOROKOW, DAVIDOW, FRIGNER, etc., and in our day, STUART, SHERIDAN and others.'"

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* finds encouragement for those who believe in a National Ordnance Factory in the recommendations of our Gun Foundry Board and Secretary WHITNEY'S action in carrying out its suggestions, by appropriating the Washington Navy-yard for on ordnance factory and arsenal. It also thinks that Admiral SIMPSON'S paper on Dockyards and Navy-yards and Mr. HICHBORN'S report, will attract attention to our pressing need for an extension of Government docking facilities. The *Gazette* says:

> The efforts which the citizens of the United States are making to extend and increase their effective measures of defence by sea cannot but find a responsive echo on this side of the Atlantic. We are not among those who consider these efforts to be inimical to the interests of this country, for we feel that the stronger the united naval forces of the Anglo-Saxon races are made the better and surer in the future, as in the past, is the insurance for the advance of civilization and peace. Secretary Whitney undoubtedly deserves great credit for the reforms he has initiated and carried out in the Navy Department; but it is more than probable that his period of administration will be best remembered as the birthtime of a reconstructed navy, of a national ordnance factory, and of a comprehensive attempt to organize defensive measures for the United States coast-line. To a nation on the look-out for naval allies, the United States at the present moment offers but a poor prospect. She has not a man-of-war, either in commission or ordinary, which could be classed otherwise than obsolete when compared with the warships of European and many of the lesser Asiatic and South American powers. After having during her great struggle given us in the *Monitor*, *Alabama* and various primitive essays at torpedo manufacture the germ of the ironclads, the cruisers, and the torpedo-boats of the present day, she has failed to improve upon the ideas which her inventors germinated, and has been content to exist in a state of naval stagnation which no other maritime country could have contemplated without apprehension and dismay. The determination to protect native industries prevented also the purchase of such missles as the Whitehead, at the same time that American inventors appear to have failed to build a torpedo to equal it; so that at this date, with the exception of a few second-class monitors of no speed and inconsiderable armament, she hardly possesses a vessel which could hope to cope with anything afloat superior to a second class corvette. However, this is about to be entirely changed, and if the patriotic aspirations of the Americans are realized, 1890 should see the States with a naval force, small in numbers, perhaps, but second to none in the excellence of its types and the arrangements for its speedy development and increase. Moreover, not only will the armament of her fleet, but the steel plates with which her vessels are built and protected, and possibly the machinery for their propulsion, be produced by native ingenuity and labor.

SOME asinine writers for the daily press are exerting themselves to show that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is antagonistic to General MILES. Precisely what their motive is, or what they are seeking to accomplish, we do not understand. They have not been able to quote a single line of editorial reflection upon General MILES, and they studiously refrain from quoting our cordial approval of his vigorous action in Arizona, and our earnest commendation of the zeal and ability displayed by the officers and men under his command. They confine themselves to citing passages transferred occasionally from other columns, in accordance with our uniform custom of informing our readers of what is being said of the Army by the secular press. It is well for the Army to see what is said about them outside, but if we were to stop to correct every misapprehension and misstatement which appears in the writings of those enterprising and imaginative youths known as "reporters," we should absorb the time which we now devote to more profitable occupations. Not that any occupation in itself would be more useful than that of educating some of our contemporaries to a proper appreciation of the dignity and responsibilities of their profession, but we fear that the attempt would be a failure and the time devoted to it wasted.

WHEN the "youngsters" of the Army, who suffer from the consciousness of budding genius repressed, find themselves too heavily sat upon by superiors who "fit into the war," they may console themselves by recalling what RUCHEL said in 1805 to MASSENBACH: "I was myself a major general and a chevalier of the red eagle when BONAPARTE was only a lieutenant of artillery." This is the General RUCHEL who declared, it will be remembered, that "if NAPOLEON should take service in Prussia they might make a passable corporal of him."

GENERAL MILES has made no special report on the recent campaign in Arizona, resulting in the surrender of GERONIMO. What he has to say on that subject is included in his annual report just received by the War Department. In it he states that the surrender of the Apaches was made subject to the stipulation that they should not be turned over to the civil authorities for trial and execution, and that they should be saved from this by hurrying them out of the territory. The greater portion of the report is devoted to an account of the pursuit of the Indians since General MILES relieved General CROOK, and in it is set forth a statement of the difference between his campaign and the one that preceded. In the one case Indian scouts were relied upon; in the other the troops were employed, a few Indians being used as trailers. But we can speak more definitely as to this when we see the report. It was on Thursday submitted to the President by the Acting Secretary of War, General DRUM, and will probably be considered in Cabinet meeting before being made public. The dailies of Friday contain despatches from Washington stating that the conditions attached to GERONIMO'S surrender are proving a source of embarrassment; that he was hastened out of the jurisdiction of the civil authorities of Arizona so rapidly, in violation of the orders of the Department to convey him, if captured, to the nearest military post. It is added:

> It is admitted in Army circles that General Crook long ago could have secured Geronimo upon exactly the same terms upon which he has surrendered to General Miles, and have saved the life of Captain Crawford and the expense of the last campaign. The question before the Cabinet now is what to do with Geronimo and what to do with General Miles. The latter seems not to have obeyed orders.

FOR some months the rumors of a large Turkish contract for small arms have been current. A few weeks ago the cable reported the appointment of a commission by the Porte to purchase 400,000 magazine rifles in the United States. The *Broad Arrow* reports that an agent of the Ottoman Government has visited Birmingham with the view of arranging for the supply of 40,000 Remington rifles for the Turkish Army. This reported purchase assumes the existence of a special plant in that city for that model. We know that thousands of Remington systems have been in years past shipped from this country for assembling, and that slight changes of chamber, necessitated by the use of a particular cartridge, have been made in one lot by Birmingham shops, but we doubt the present capacity of any armory in England for the production of a Remington rifle complete. Orders for small arms, of whatever model, will naturally come to the United States. In our great private armories we have perfect plants for the production of at least four of the best systems, and but small addition in the way of special tools would be needed to turn out rapidly any particular style of conversion of the bolt-gun used by European nations. The armory at Ilion, so long controlled by the Remingtons, has a larger possible capacity to-day than any other, private or public, in the world, and an out-put could be reached, if emergency demanded it, in a few months, only surpassed by that of the three German armories together. The great product of the Ilion armory when at work is the Lee magazine rifle, an output of 400 to 800 stand a day being soon attainable. The failure of E. Remington and Sons in the early part of this year has, during this interval, embarrassed the operations of the armory, limiting them in fact to the completion of unfinished product. It is very much to be regretted that at a time when orders in large quantities are more likely than at any period since 1877-8 to come to this country, the energies of this great industry are crippled. No enterprise has better mechanical resources or a more extended reputation, and none that we know of, liberally organized and managed

upon business principles, possesses greater certainty of a permanent and profitable future. On August 18 a meeting of the creditors, convened at Ilion, received the report of a committee previously appointed for the purpose of formulating a plan for reorganization. We are reliably informed that a majority of those interested are disposed to co-operate with the gentlemen who have the matter in hand, and that there is reasonable ground for confidence that under new and wise control the great workshops may soon again resound with the hum of remunerative labor. It is very important that this consummation be properly reached there being strong likelihood of large demands upon the military capacity of the armory within the ensuing twelvemonth.

JEFFERSON DAVIS publishes a reply to General Sherman's report to the War Department, stating that during the War he discovered documentary evidence that the Rebellion was the result of a conspiracy on the part of Davis and others. The reply, which is too long for publication here, is full of venom. Sherman is charged with disturbing the public harmony more than twenty years after the War had closed by "making a gratuitous and gross assault upon a private individual, living in absolute retirement, and who could only have attracted notice because he had been the representative of the Southern States which, organized into a Confederacy, had been a party to the War." Mr. Davis repeats the statement, made in his reply of November 6, 1886, saying:

> The allegation of my ever having written such a letter as is described is unqualifiedly false, and the assertion that I had any purpose or wish to destroy the liberty and equal rights of any State, either North or South, is a reckless, shameless falsehood, especially because it was generally known that for many years before, as well as during the war between the States, I was an earnest advocate of the strict construction 'State rights' theory of Mr. Jefferson. What motive other than personal malignity can be conceived for so gross a libel? If Gen. Sherman has access to any letters purporting to have been written by me which will sustain his accusation, let him produce them or wear the brand of a base slanderer.
>
> The conclusive proof which had come to light by denials from Senators of having received from me any such letter, and by their denying that they had ever heard any such opinions expressed by me, placed Sherman in a dilemma from which to advance involved further falsehood, and from which retreat was only possible with humiliation and disgrace. He selected the easier course, and went forward with falsehood attending every step. In his letter to the War Department of Jan. 6, 1885, he says he found my letter at Raleigh, N. C.
>
> But in all its travels no other person but Sherman saw it; not a single officer at any headquarters has been produced who read it, and it passes belief that in the excitement of the closing days of the war, and during my imprisonment, when every letter of mine was carefully examined to find evidence upon which to convict and destroy me, not an officer at all those headquarters should have read that letter. Every fair-minded man must, therefore, conclude that Gen. Sherman stated at the Grand Army Post a wilful and deliberate falsehood, and that his motive had its inspiration in that mean malice which has characterized his acts and writings in other respects toward the Southern people.
>
> I know nothing of any 'conspiracy' or of any "conspirators." There was no secrecy about any of the political affairs which led to the secession of the States in 1860-1. There was no possibility of any concealment. The people were advised by the press, they acted knowingly, and the results, through all their various phases, were necessarily known to the people, by whom they were ratified and confirmed. To talk now of conspiracy and conspirators is shallow nonsense.

The controversy with General Fry, as to the expression concerning General Grant, which appeared in a letter to Colonel Scott, of the War Records office, is cited by Mr. Davis against General Sherman. His letter is interesting as showing that our whilom Lieutenant of Dragoons, and Secretary of War, is still visiting the "glimpses of the moon," and is not wholly shut out from human sympathy and interest. We were in danger of forgetting that he had any relation whatever to the present era. So far as concerns General Sherman it is evident that, in the case of Davis, it is not altogether an "era of good feeling."

WE continue to receive reports of enthusiastic acknowledgments of the services of General Miles. The latest is in a despatch from Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 29, saying: "The finest demonstration ever attempted in the Southwest was successfully carried out here yesterday in honor of General Miles and staff, including the famous Captain Lawton. In the afternoon there was an impressive street parade, in which the General and staff participated. The reception, ball, and dinner in the evening brought out a great number of the General's admirers. In his speech General Miles said: 'I have little patience with those who a short time ago said the hostile Apaches could not be subjugated, and since it has been accomplished they belittle the efforts of the gallant men by claiming that it was not performed in a proper manner, or that it was an easy task. Anyway, such unjust insinuations, if they have any weight, would rob worthy men of their hard-earned victory, and tarnish the laurels on the graves of the dead.'"

A CAUSTIC correspondent writes: "It would be little trouble to the big guns in Washington—and a great favor to the small fry out in the West—to give them some kind of notice (of change of station), as they do in the Medical Department; but they don't—the first thing a fellow sees is a telegram in the newspaper and he's fired, and away he goes."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The account of the bursting of the Genoa gun this week was very comforting to 'the ring' who fondly believed at first that it was an 'Elswicker.' But we are glad to say the gun was neither made at Woolwich nor at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and that the peg which such a lucky accident would have afforded the panic-mongers cannot be driven into the press this time. The gun was of cast-iron, and it was strengthened with Krupp steel hoops, on the system so much in favor some time ago in France, and with the naval service of Italy. It was firing a charge of 187 lb. of powder, and a projectile of 760 lb. It blew its breech out, with the result given. The calibre of the gun was about 12·7 in. It appears that 'hooping' cast-iron guns, even with the best steel, is hazardous, and it is probable the days of all cast or wrought-iron guns, whether steel-tubed or hooped, are numbered, in consequence of the abnormal strains of new powders. The chase-hooping of the *Collingwood* guns must be watched and tested very carefully, as no doubt it will be."

ACTIVE preparations are going on at the Washington Yard for vacating the various departments mentioned in the Secretary's order of Aug. 14, 1886, and by the date named in that order the transformation into an "Ordnance Yard" will have been completed. However, the character and amount of work going on will not be perceptibly changed, for since the beginning of the construction of batteries for the new cruisers at this yard, nearly all of the machinery of every department has been engaged on ordnance work. The order will result in the discharge of about two hundred men, some of whom will be re-employed by the Bureau of Ordnance, after the shops have been altered to accommodate ordnance work, which will require some months. Some may also be provided for at other yards, and nearly all the clerks and laborers will be retained until the material on hand is packed and shipped to other yards. The order has not been modified further than that the Yards and Docks Department will not be molested, and Civil Engineer Menocal, who is in charge of that Department, will retain his residence and continue on duty. Some necessary unfinished work in the Steam Engineering Department will be completed.

LIEUTENANT W. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, is contributing to the Chicago *Current* a series of interesting articles on "The Army and the People." Referring to "the natural prejudice of the people to the Army," Lieutenant Hamilton well says: "It can be changed. The Army, as the promoter of peace, of national security, should be an educator for the entire country, and as devotion to a single profession or study is narrowing, it should be an education of the broadest foundation that it gives to the country. Culture of the intellect, love of country, devotion to order, fidelity to duty, obedience to law, a continual striving for improvement—in this way and in no other can the influence of professional soldiers become so predominating that the people will recognize and yield to it."

IN answer to an inquiry in the British Parliament as to how many 100-ton guns had been purchased by the War Department for the army, and when; the position of those guns; the place of their manufacture, and at what cost they were supplied, Mr. Northcote said four 100-ton guns manufactured at Elswick were purchased in 1878 by the War Department for the army, at a cost of £16,500 each. Of heavy guns actually in use in the army and navy during the last five years, five had burst and two had become unserviceable for the time being by the cracking of the tubes.

$7,676,399,054 was invested at the beginning of this year in the 128,969 miles of railroad in the United States, producing an annual revenue of $772,568,833, or a net revenue of $269,493,931, or 3½ per cent. on the investment with working expenses for 1885 amounting to $503,074,902. There were added to this during the first eight months of this year 3,500 miles of main line besides probably as much more of side track and extensions not reported.

LIEUTENANT W. G. ROSS will contribute to the November "Harper" an illustrated article on our Revenue Service, entitled "Our Coast Guard." With the growth of the United States in population and commercial wealth the Revenue Service is rapidly increasing in importance, and in many ways worthily supplements the Naval Branch of the Government.

THE Lighthouse Board at its meeting last week agreed upon the limit of the two new districts authorized by Congress at the last session. Lake Michigan and Green Bay will be taken from the old 11th District, and will hereafter be known as the 9th, and the new 16th District will comprise the territory between Cairo and the mouth of the Mississippi.

WE have before us a copy of the *New England Weekly Journal*, "Number LV.," published one hundred and forty-eight years ago, on Monday, April 8, 1728, in which we find the following announcements:

> Mr. Nath. Pigott intends to open a School on Monday next, for the Instruction of Negro's, in Reading, Catechizing, and Writing if required. If any are so well inclined as to send their Servants to said School near Mr. Checkley's Meeting-House, care will be taken for their Instruction as aforesaid.
>
> —
>
> A very likely Negro Woman who can do Houshold Work and is fit either for Town or Country Service, about 22 Years of Age, to be Sold, Inquire of the Printer hereof.
>
> —
>
> A very likely Negro Girl, about 13 or 14 Years of Age, Speaks good English, has been in the Country Some Years, to be Sold, Inquire of the Printer hereof.
>
> —
>
> Choice New Coffee to be Sold by Arthur Savage at his House in Brattle Street Boston for Eight Shillings per Pound.
>
> —
>
> The Nature and Necessity of Repentance, with the Means and Motives to it. A Discourse occasioned by the Earthquake. By the Rev. Mr. John Rogers, Pastor of the Church in Boxford. Sold by S. Gerrish in Cornhil Boston.

The last advertisement shows that earthquakes are no novelty in this country. The paper also contains the following news item:

> The most violent Storm in Naples that ever was known, has Destroyed Houses, Bridges, Men, Women and Children in great numbers, out of 500 Inhabitants in one village only six Escaped.

A PARIS despatch of Sept. 29 says: "Gen. Boulanger desiring to secure from the Government an appropriation of $25,000,000 for new explosive bombs recently invited the Budget Committee to witness the experiments he was carrying on in private. The experiments were made with a monster mortar designed as a type for the destruction of fortifications. The missile thrown explodes with exceedingly destructive effect. It is charged with a new explosive, of whose composition Gen. Boulanger and his associates alone possess the secret. The compound, however, is admitted to have all the powers of gun cotton, with none of its defects, and is said in addition to be easily transportable, and to be free from liability to spontaneous ignition. It is stated that the Budget Committee were not only highly satisfied and pleased with the results of the experiments, but promised to fully support Gen. Boulanger's demand for the large special appropriation."

THE lecture before the Naval War College on Staff Duties, from which we quoted last week, was by Lieutenant Charles C. Rogers, (junior grade). The lecture by Lieutenant Meigs on the subject of "Naval Gunnery," was well attended, and is described as among the most instructive and valuable of any that have been given during the present course. During the afternoons, the lectures have been supplemented by practical exercises with the three-inch breech-loading rifle, illustrating methods of determining the point of impact of projectiles fired at different degrees of elevation and the use of the plane table in connection therewith. The present course will continue until about Nov. 15 or 20.

THE regular annual practice with heavy guns at the forts in New York harbor, was opened on Monday by Day's battery, M, 5th Art., followed by Van Reed's, B, at Fort Wadsworth, and Beck's, A, and Morris's, C, at Fort Columbus. The practice will be continued during the season on all favorable days, taking the different batteries in turn, all practicing at Fort Hamilton, which has all suitable facilities. The practice at Fort Hamilton is superintended by Col. John Hamilton, and that at Fort Wadsworth by Lieut.-Col. H. W. Closson. The practice on Wednesday by Morris's battery was effective and interesting, and a good specimen of the artillerists' skill

A CORRESPONDENT of *Engineering* furnishes a statement of the defects of Atlantic passenger steamers for use as armed cruisers; first, the vulnerability of their steering gear, engines and boilers, auxiliary steam pipes, etc.; next, the position of the water-tight bulkheads. Also their chronic state of "list," caused by burning so much coal, combined with their height of free-board and comparatively narrow beam. Their ramming power he considers as zero.

ACTING SECOND COMPTROLLER MCMAHON decided in the case of Captain Ames H. Bradford, 19th Infantry, that a foot officer cannot draw pay of mounted officer when assigned to duty requiring him to be mounted, unless mounted at his own expense.

THE Russian Government has decided to introduce obligatory military service into the Caucasus, limiting it first to the Christian population and making it optional with the Mohammedans to serve in a special corps or to pay a commutation tax.

THE New York *Sun* reports that the *Despatch* on Thursday, while coming through the Hell Gate Channel, New York, with a strong tide, collided with a coal barge and damaged her "shapely stern" above the water line.

GRADUATES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Since the organization of the U. S. Military Academy 3,095 officers have been graduated from there; of these 1,091 are now in the Service, 126 of them being on the retired list. The first graduate was Joseph G. Swift, of the class of 1802, that being the first class. It was composed of two members only, Simon M. Levy was the other member graduated that year. The former attained the rank of colonel and Chief of Engineers, the latter 2d Lieutenant of Engineers.

Of the class of 1823 Colonels Hannibal Day and E. B. Alexander, both retired, only, remain in the Service. There are no members in the Service of the class of 1824. Col. Washington Seawell, retired, is the only living representative of the 1825 class, in the Service.

Of the classes of 1826 to 1841, inclusive, covering a period of 16 years, there are 48 officers, all retired. These are:

General Sherman; Major-General Ricketts, Brigadier Generals Brice, Cook, Emory, Townsend, Marcy, Meigs, Wright; Colonels Cady, Clary, Dawson, Shepherd, Reeve, Granger, Cullom, Wallen, Bomford, Whiteley, Brooks, Roberts, Vogdes, Schriver, Van Vliet, Woods, Hagner, Flint, Brannan, Macomb, Howe, Tower, Thom, Hunt, Getty; Lieutenant-Colonels Chapman, Whiting, Sitgreaves, Gibson, Wessells, Montgomery, Wyse, Nelson, Prince. Majors Judd, Austine, Caldwell, Lynde, and Eaton.

Gen. Newton, late Chief of Engineers, until his recent retirement, enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest graduate in active service. He was second in the 1842 class. Major-Gen. Pope, his senior in years, was No 17 of the same class. Gens. Rosecrans, Registrar of the Treasury, was No. 5 in this class; Rains, D. H. Hill, Van Dorn, and Longstreet were also of this class. Of the class of '43 Brig.-General Joseph H. Potter is the only officer on the active list. Of those on the retired list we have:

Brig.-Gens. Rufus Ingalls and C. C. Augur. Cols. Wm. F. Reynolds, Jos. J. Reynolds, Henry F. Clarke, and Fred. T. Dent.

Major Whittlesey, retired, is the only living member in the Service of the '44 Class. Of the '45 Class we have left on the Retired List—Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood, Cols. Geo. P. Andrews. Henry B. Clitz, John P. Hatch, William H. Wood and Thomas G. Pitcher.

Four officers on the active list and eight on the retired list remain of the '46 Class. Of the '47 Class 14 remain, one Brigadier General (Gibbon), 9 colonels active and two retired. Cols. Duane, Tidball and Dodge, on the active list, and Major Clark, retired, remain of the '48 Class. There are four brigadier-generals, four colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors and one chaplain left of the '49 Class. The three latter are on the retired list. Eight officers are still in the Service, of the '50 Class, one brigadier-general (Macfeely), three colonels and one lieutenant colonel on the active list, and three on the retired list.

Ten remain of the '51 Class, all being on the active list. Of the '52 Class nine are on the active list and five retired. The senior West Point major in active service is of this class, Major J. P. Hawkins, Sub. Dept. Of the 53 members of the 1853 Class 13 remain in the Service, but one being retired. The gallant McPherson stood No. 1 in this class, Maj.-Gen. Schofield 7, and Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan 34. Confederate Gen. John B. Hood was No. 44 in this class. An even dozen remain in active service of the '54 Class, and a baker's dozen if you add Lieut. Col. Brotherton, retired. G. W. Custis Lee headed this class, Abbot, of the Engrs., was second, Gen. Thos. H. Ruger third, and Gen. O. O. Howard, fourth. John F. Greble, who was killed at Big Bethel, June 10, '61, was of this class; also Jeb Stuart. Of the '55 Class we have eleven in service, including two on the retired list. Sixteen remain of the '56 Class, six being retired. Eight, all of them on the active list, remain of the '57 Class. Of the '58 Class but five remain, Lieut.-Col. Van Horne, and Majors Bell, Carey, Frank and Miller. The 1859 Class was the smallest since that of 1817, consisting of only 22 members. Seven of them remain, one being retired. Thirteen are left of the '60 Class, one retired. Twenty-four remain of the '61 Class, four retired; 17 of the '62 Class, 2 being retired; 12 of the '63 Class, one retired. 14 remain of the '64 Class. All the members of this class have been promoted above the rank of 1st lieut. with one exception, Wm. Ennis, 4th Art. The Class of 1865 consisted of 68 members, being the largest graduated up to that time. Of that number 32 remain in service, 10 have the rank of major, and 22 the rank of captain. Three of the captains are on the retired list. Twenty-two remain of the '66 Class, two captains being retired. Of the '67 Class 33 remain, all on the active list: 12 have reached the rank of captain and 21 are still 1st lieutenants. Twenty-six members remain of the 54 graduates in 1868, and 21 of the 39 graduated in 1869. The members of the 1870 Class range from a colonel (professor at West Point) to a corporal in the Cavalry arm of the Service. All graduates down to and including 1875 (with a single exception, 2d Lieut. Gustin, 14th Inf.,) have risen above the rank of 2d lieutenant. One of its members, Major George R. Smith, Pay Dept., has attained the grade of major, thereby ranking all graduates of the previous ten years, excepting four professors at the Military Academy. The graduating class of 1877 had 76 members, the largest number in the history of the Military Academy.

CAVALRY HORSES.

A *Mail and Express* reporter has been interviewing a cavalry recruiting sergeant, who informs him that "most of our cavalry horses are lost on the plains in the West. No one here East can conceive the rigor of our Western military duties or the hardships they entail for the soldiers and their beasts. We suppose that the great West is teeming with verdure and forage, whereas the fact is that in very many tracts of country scouting parties are compelled to ride for a week or more, at the rate of perhaps fifty miles a day, with no grain for their horses and very little grass by the way. A general scrutiny of the condemned Army horses would show that their retirement from the service is due more to starvation than anything else. Very often the trooper's horse drops in the ranks from sheer exhaustion, and others are so badly used up that they never recover from the privation and fatigue, and are finally condemned for use in the field and shipped to recruiting stations, where they answer much better even than green horses for drilling recruits."

DEFENCE OF SEA COASTS.

The last number of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution" contains a paper by Rear-Admiral W. Arthur, C. B., on the "Defence of the Coasts of England, Ireland, and Scotland," in the course of which he says:

Much, however, has already been done and is being done for the defence of first class commercial ports.

As regards the number of guns mounted on shore, two might be considered sufficient if they covered the whole of the torpedo ground. If it were not for the expense, forts built in the water near the main channel would be in the best situation for defending submarine mines and utilizing electrically steered and locomotive torpedoes.

There are good specimens of these in the circular forts at Spithead, and in the more elaborate and expensive structure being erected for defending the narrow approach to the town of Baltimore, U. S. A. In both of these cases the forts are protected by iron plates, and may be made practically impregnable against horizontal fire, as there is no limit to the thickness of iron such a fort can be made to carry—I say "made to carry" advisedly, as they have not hitherto invariably succeeded in carrying their armor; one of the Spithead forts having been abandoned from the foundation giving way, and about 40 yards of the fort at Baltimore having to be reconstructed for the same reason. This, however, is merely a question of construction, and I would suggest smaller forts, with a concrete base twice as large as the foundation of the fort.

Any fort, however, built in the water must be expensive, and where a projecting point of land is available, a two-gun earthwork of sufficient strength to resist the fire of the guns of any vessel likely to be used for the purpose of attacking such a position would be cheaper and nearly as effective: remarking that in some of the American earthworks designed for this purpose, a thickness of parapet of not less than 60 feet is deemed necessary, and the guns are mounted on disappearing platforms, a form of fire coming rapidly into favor in England.

I would now try to impress on my hearers the advisibility of constructing torpedo-boats capable of almost total submersion, having a cupola of only four or five feet in diameter exposed to the fire of the enemy when at deep draft, the cupola having sufficient thickness of metal to neglect the fire of machine-guns; the light draft speed should not be less than 20 knots, the deep draft speed would probably be about 14 knots, at which rate, with her small exposed surface, she might risk the fire of the heavy guns of the enemy. Such a boat would be armed with a Whitehead torpedo discharged through the point of the bow, or else with an Ericsson torpedo of small diameter, discharged from the same position, and capable of penetrating a torpedo-net. This boat might discharge its projectile at a distance of not less than 20 yards from the enemy, without being involved in the effects of the explosion. This I may add would not be the case if she were a submarine boat, immersed even five feet below the surface. For some purposes, however, the power of total submersion, as with the Nordenfeldt boat, would have its advantages, such, for instance, as her capability of firing under the net, a power she would have to exercise with considerable caution and at no slight distance off, otherwise she would be included in the area of explosion, as has hitherto been the case when submarine boats have succeeded in the destruction of their opponents.

Another drawback to submarine boats is the impossibility of seeing the enemy when under water, and the difficulty, under similar circumstances, of steering a compass course with sufficient accuracy to ensure finding her, if the object should be to attach a delayed action torpedo and retire. I have no doubt whatever that our gallant torpedoists will think nothing of these objections, and may shortly succeed in developing on the lines mentioned, or in some other form, the usefulness of this plan of attack.

As regards the guard-boats for the defence of submarine mines, it would be very desirable if life-boats could be constructed to carry machine-guns, in order that they might be utilized for this purpose. Of course this would necessitate propulsion by steam; and that steam life-boats have not already been generally adopted seems to many a mistake. For instance, where tugs are available they are used to assist the life-boat in getting to windward of the wreck she is required to assist. An objection might be raised as to delay in getting up steam, but with coil boilers such as the Herreschoff 48-feet steam pinnaces, which I sent from America five years since, steam could be raised in five minutes.

AN UNFORTUNATE FEATURE.

The Rock Island *Argus* of Friday, Sept 17, says: An extremely unfortunate feature at the Harper House last evening marred the proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee reunion, and to-day it has been the one topic of conversation everywhere in the city. From eye-witnesses to the affair, the facts obtained are these: As General Sherman was coming from the dining hall after the banquet, J. M. Beardsley, of this city, accosted him in an ungentlemanly and unbecoming manner, and in ferocious terms informed the General that he had insulted him in the banquet hall, and he proposed to resent it. The Major was not at all choice in his language and he heaped abuse upon the shoulders of the General that was horrifying to those within hearing, at the same time gesticulating in a threatening manner with his clenched fists. Major Connelly and others attempted to intercede, and finally after considerable effort succeeded in taking the Major to a room where he might calm his anger. Anxious to obtain the actual facts in the sensational affair, an *Argus* reporter called upon Major Beardsley this morning; he seemed willing to give his side of the story and related it as follows: "The programme which had been prepared for the banquet last night was to be followed by volunteer sentiments and responses. I was to have responded to a toast, which had previously been assigned to Gen. Sec. of Missouri, but prior to the banquet I had substituted ex-Gov. Fletcher, as he came from the same State as Gen. Sec." The Major then said that at the close of the toasts he had communicated a desire to prepare a sentiment, but was declared out of order by Gen. Sherman, and the General adjourned the banquet. The Major continued: "I met General Sherman in the hall, and said to him: 'General Sherman, you have insulted me; I am as good as you are, and I never was discharged for incompetency as a soldier. You have given me an insult, and I never allow one to be given me without its being resented, be it from God, man or devil. I was as brave as you in war—I fought as bravely for my country and I don't propose to be insulted by you.' That is the substance of what I said when I was pulled away by several citizens.'

Major Beardsley's conduct has been severely criticized upon the street to-day, and the general sentiment appears to be that he has allowed passion to overcome dignity and should openly apologize. The occurrence is keenly felt by all our citizens, who earnestly trust that this or any other misdoings will reflect only upon those deserving of it.

A LESSON OF OUR CIVIL WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A lesson of our Civil War that would appear to be worthy of earnest consideration is the necessity for the perfection of a system of recruitment and organization of a large army in case of sudden emergency, and the most effective employment of our small regular force in leavening the whole mass and bringing it in the most expeditious manner into efficient shape. The deficiencies of our Regular Army in this respect led General Grant, while at Cairo in 1861, as stated in his memoirs, to give expression to the idea that "the Government ought to disband the Regular Army, with the exception of the staff corps, and notify the disbanded officers that they would receive no compensation while the war lasted except as volunteers." Such a radical measure would hardly be seriously considered, and among the objections to its adoption would be the deprivation of model organizations, whose influence and usefulness would be scarcely less valuable than the services of experienced and educated Regular officers, deprived of these their accustomed and perfected tools.

What, then, is the best manner of employing our Regular Army in the event of war so as to give its influence the widest scope and to derive the greatest amount of benefit from the military education and experience of its officers and the example and administration of its organizations, in every detail?

It is proposed to make the Army the framework for a force of considerable proportions and to organize a system that would be followed by the States, should a still larger force be required. It will be necessary only to set the example, for the Regular Army is always taken as a model and a guide in the organization of State troops, whether of volunteers or militia. No system of reserves as a recognized part of the military establishment in time of peace is contemplated in these suggestions, further than will be found in the National Guard organizations and the diffusion of military knowledge in colleges and schools, or by other means not distasteful to our people.

The efficacy of volunteers called into the ranks at a moment's notice to meet any emergency of war to which we may be subjected, appears to be an abiding faith against which it seems useless to contend and to which we must endeavor to conform as a condition of the problem to be solved, and we must concede that our great armies in the future will be made up in largest part of volunteers taken at short notice from the pursuits of civil life.

It was a notable experience of the war that regiments going into active service were rapidly depleted and seldom restored to sufficient strength for the most efficient service, but when new troops were called out new regiments were organized to go through the same process of dwindling away. The evils of this defective method were many and vexatious.

In the great military nations of Europe the fact that military organizations in war must have continually renewed vitality is recognized by giving each one, as it were, a root in a fixed locality. In fact, in the establishment of the depot system now generally recognized.

The permanent localization of regiments in our country will probably not be undertaken, nor is it certain that such a course would be desirable. It would, however, seem that the advantages of the depot system could be secured by assigning for the occasion, say, a regiment to a given locality and there establishing a depot battalion by detail from the regiment (which is supposed to have a three battalion organization), then fill up the regiment to the complement of a brigade by making each of its three battalions the nucleus of a regiment. Retain the organization of these battalions except as to promotions hereinafter provided and add two other battalions to each by enlistment. Thus a brigade of 3,600 men would be formed. The field brigade once filled the depot battalion would likewise be organized into a regiment from the ranks of which the field brigade would be replenished as occasion required, and its own ranks be kept full by enlistment.

The officers would retain their ordinary rank and promotion in the regular service; the colonel, however, would become provisional brigadier general and the four remaining field officers provisional colonels of the field and depot regiments. Four provisional lieutenant-colonels and 12 majors would be supplied from the captains and lieutenants, leaving 22 lieutenancies to take that many captaincies. The remaining commissions could then be filled by volunteer appointments. All enlistments for war purposes should be credited to the quota of the State in which made.

The brigade being formed promotions should take place according to seniority, except, perhaps, that the brigadier general should be appointed by selection: a newly appointed regular officer to take his place according to date as 2d lieutenant and remain in the line of promotion to provisional rank. The first battalion, however, should be officered only with regular officers and each retain its distinctive character as the regular battalion of the regiment.

Thus we would have got each regiment grafted in a given centre of population, a depot regiment stationed at the given locality, and a field brigade of three regiments, each regiment composed of three battalions of four companies each.

The Regular Army designation would be preserved by giving to the brigade the regimental number. Say, for instance, the 4th U. S. Inf. is thus mobilized, if you please, it would be known as the 4th U. S. Infantry Brigade, and regiments and battalions would be designated thus: 4th brigade, 1st regiment, 1st battalion; 4th, 1st, 2d; 4th, 2d, 3d, etc. The regular companies would retain their designating letters and first battalions would be composed.

The most powerful engine in the world is in the zinc mines at Friedensville, Pennsylvania. It is fed by sixteen boilers and it is of 5,000 horse-power, while by doubling the number of boilers double that force can be obtained. Each revolution of its wheels throws up enough water to fill a good-sized pond, and it raises 17,500 gallons of water. For seven years it remained idle; but in March last it was again set in motion, and has since been going day and night. It consumes 28 tons of coal a day, and its ordinary speed is seven revolutions per minute, though that number can be doubled. The flywheels are 37 ft. in diameter and weigh 40 tons each.

JACKANAPES.

The style of goody-good story book, once distributed by tract societies and other organizations for moral and religious improvement, is no longer in vogue, and the child of the period has such a mortal antipathy to stories that he suspects of having a didactic purpose that it is hard to inculcate right principles in the old way. There is a new and a better way, and that is by enticing the young with such charmingly drawn pictures of the normal and healthy manifestation of high principle in noble action that the most unreasoning have their thoughts turned in the right direction. Two such stories we have in mind, and we are sure that we are doing a favor to those not already familiar with them by calling attention to them here. One of these, Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett's "Lord Fauntleroy," has been made known to so many by its publication in the pages of the "St. Nicholas Magazine" that it hardly needs mention here. The other, perhaps less widely known, is the story of Jackanapes, by Juliana Horatio Ewing, reprinted by Roberts Brothers, Boston, from the English edition, with illustrations by Randolph Caldecott. The date of Mrs. Ewing's story is the early part of the century, when Napoleon was in his glory. The characters who first appear are the village sexton, "who would be ninety-nine come Martinmas, and whose father remembered a man who had carried arrows, as a boy, for the battle of Flodden Field;" big Miss Jessamine, and her niece, the little Miss Jessamine with the "conspicuous" hair.

Everybody lived in fear of Bony in these days, especially the naughty children, who were kept in order during the day by threats of "Bony shall have you," and who had nightmares about him in the dark.

Next appeared the Black Captain who carried off Little Miss Jessamine, in spite of the objections of his father and Big Miss Jessamine.

The big Miss Jessamine's objection to him was that he was a soldier; and this prejudice was shared by all the Green. "A soldier," as the speaker from the town had observed, "is a bloodthirsty, unsettled sort of a rascal, that the peaceable, home-loving, bread-winning citizen can never conscientiously look on as a brother till he has beaten his sword into a ploughshare and his spear into a pruning hook."

Next the Captain is ordered away from his young wife and later on the Postmaster, an old soldier, brings a paper in which appears the headings "Glorious Victory—Two Hundred pieces of Artillery—Immense Quantity of Ammunition—List of Killed and Wounded." The list is called for and while Big Miss Jessamine reads:

The old soldier stood bareheaded to hear that first Roll of the Dead at Waterloo, which began with the Duke of Brunswick and ended with Ensign Brown. Five-and-thirty British Captains fell asleep that day on the Bed of Honor, and the Black Captain slept among them.

. . . . . .

There are killed and wounded by war, of whom no returns reach Downing Street.

Three days later, the Captain's wife had joined him, and Miss Jessamine was kneeling by the cradle of their orphan son, a purple-red morsel of humanity, with conspicuously golden hair.

"Will he live, Doctor?"

"Live? God bless my soul, ma'am! Look at him! The young Jackanapes!"

And so, Master Jackanapes appears—the son and grandson of a soldier. To him befall the usual haps and mishaps of adventurous youth, until the advent of his grandfather, the General, is heralded by the repetition of the well-worn admonitions from Miss Jessamine as to his personal behavior in the presence of that magnate.

"Mons'ous pretty place this," he said, looking out of the lattice on to the Green, where the grass was vivid with sunset and the shadows were long and peaceful.

"You should see it in Fair-week, sir," said Jackanapes, shaking his yellow mop, and leaning back in his one of the two Chippendale arm-chairs in which they sat.

"A fine time that, eh?" said the General, with a twinkle in his left eye (the other was glass).

Jackanapes shook his hair once more. "I enjoyed this last one the best of all," he said. "I'd so much money."

"By George, it's not a common complaint in these bad times. How much had ye?"

"I'd two shillings. A new shilling aunty gave me, and elevenpence I had saved up, and a penny from the Postman—*sir!*" added Jackanapes with a jerk, having forgotten it.

. . . . . .

"I suppose you've not got a penny in your pocket?"

"Yes, I have," said Jackanapes. "Two pennies. They are saving up." And Jackanapes jingled them with his hand.

"You don't want money except at Fair-times, I suppose?" said the General.

Jackanapes shook his mop.

"If I could have as much as I want, I should know what to buy," said he.

"And how much do you want, if you could get it?"

"Wait a minute, sir, till I think what twopence from fifteen pounds leaves. Two from nothing you can't, but borrow twelve. Two from twelve, ten, and carry one. Please remember ten, sir, when I ask you. One from nothing you can't, borrow twenty. One from twenty nineteen, and carry one. One from fifteen, fourteen. Fourteen pounds nineteen and—what did I tell you to remember?"

"Ten," said the General.

"Fourteen pounds nineteen shillings and tenpence, then, is what I want," said Jackanapes.

"God bless my soul! what for?"

"To buy Lollo with. Lollo means red, sir. The Gypsy's red-haired pony, sir. Oh, he *is* beautiful! You should see his coat in the sunshine! You should see his mane! You should see his tail! Such little feet, sir, and they go like lightning! Such a dear face, too, and eyes like a mouse! But he's a racer, and the Gypsy wants fifteen pounds for him."

"If he's a racer you couldn't ride him. Could you?"

"No—o, sir, but I can stick to him. I did the other day."

"The dooce you did! Well, I'm fond of riding myself; and if the beast is as good as you say, he might suit me."

"You're too tall for Lollo, I think," said Jackanapes, measuring his grandfather with his eye.

"I can double up my legs, I suppose. We'll have a look at him to-morrow."

"Don't you weigh a good deal?" asked Jackanapes.

"Chiefly waistcoats," said the General, slapping the breast of his military frock-coat. "We'll have the little racer on the Green the first thing in the morning. Glad you mentioned it, grandson; glad you mentioned it."

So Lollo is bought and the General finds, as was to be expected, that he hardly stands high enough for him, and Master Jackanapes is to have him on the one condition, that he is to ride him to the other end of the Green. Then follows a conversation between the grandfather and grandson:

"You must love your aunt very much, Jackanapes?"

"I do, sir," said Jackanapes, warmly.

"And whom do you love next best to your aunt?"

The ties of blood were pressing very strongly on the General himself, and perhaps he thought of Lollo. But love is not bought in a day, even with fourteen pounds nineteen shillings and tenpence. Jackanapes answered quite readily, "The Postman."

"Why the Postman?"

"He knew my father," said Jackanapes, "and he tells me about him and about his black mare. My father was a soldier, a brave soldier. He died at Waterloo. When I grow up I want to be a soldier too."

"So you shall, my boy; so you shall."

"Thank you, grandfather. Aunty doesn't want me to be a soldier, for fear of being killed."

"Bless my life! Would she have you get into a feather-bed and stay there? Why, you might be killed by a thunderbolt if you were a butter-merchant!"

. . . . . .

"Grandson! love me a little too. I can tell you more about your father than the Postman can."

"I do love you," said Jackanapes. "Before you came I was frightened. I'd no notion you were so nice."

"Love me always, boy, whatever I do or leave undone. And—God help me!—whatever you do or leave undone, I'll love you. There shall never be a cloud between us for a day; no, sir, not for an hour. We're imperfect enough all of us—we need'nt be so bitter; and life is uncertain enough at its safest—we need'nt waste its opportunities. God bless my soul! Here sit I, after a dozen battles and some of the worst climates in the world, and by yonder lych gate lies your mother, who did'nt move five miles, I suppose, from your aunt's apron strings—dead in her teens; my golden-haired daughter, whom I never saw!"

Jackanapes was terribly troubled.

"Don't cry, grandfather," he pleaded, his own blue eyes round with tears. "I will love you very much, and I will try to be very good. But I should like to be a soldier."

"You shall, my boy; you shall. You've more claims for a commission than you know of. Cavalry, I suppose; eh, ye young Jackanapes? Well, well; if you live to be an honor to your country, this old heart shall grow young again with pride for you; and if you die in the service of your country—egad, sir, it can but break for ye!"

And beating the region which he said was all waistcoats, as if they stifled him, the old man got up and strode out on to the Green.

We next hear of Jackanapes and his horse—this time a successor to Lollo—when the cavalry regiment, in which he has been given a commission by the Iron Duke, goes into battle and "the boy trumpeter" sounds retire, and as he looks upon the enemy's line some 200 yards away sees "Mister Jackanapes galloping alone at the top of Lollo's speed, their faces to the enemy, his golden head at Lollo's ear." Jackanapes' comrade and friend from boyhood, Tony Johnson, is down with one of his legs so crushed and broken that no feat of which he is master would get him into the saddle:

And on one side of him rolled the dust and smoke-cloud of his advancing foes, and on the other, that which covered his retreating friends.

He turned one piteous gaze after them, with a bitter twinge, not of reproach, but of loneliness; and then, dragging himself up by the side of his horse, he turned the other way and drew out his pistol, and waited for the end. Whether he waited seconds or minutes he never knew, before some one gripped him by the arm.

"*Jackanapes! God bless you!* It's my left leg. If you *could* get me on—"

It was like Tony's luck that his pistol went off at his horse's tail, and made it plunge; but Jackanapes threw him across the saddle.

"Hold on anyhow, and stick your spur in. I'll lead him. Keep your head down; they're firing high."

And Jackanapes laid his head down—to Lollo's ear.

It was when they were fairly off, that a sudden upspringing of the enemy in all directions had made it necessary to change the gradual retirement of our force into as rapid a retreat as possible. And when Jackanapes became aware of this, and felt the lagging and swerving of Tony's horse, he began to wish he had thrown his friend across his own saddle and left their lives to Lollo.

When Tony became aware of it, several things came into his head: 1. That the dangers of their ride for life were now more than doubled; 2. That if Jackanapes and Lollo were not burdened with him they would undoubtedly escape; 3. That Jackanapes' life was infinitely valuable, and his—Tony's—was not; 4. That this, if he could seize it, was the supremest of all the moments in which he had tried to assume the virtues which Jackanapes had by nature; and that if he could be courageous and unselfish now—

He caught at his own reins and spoke very loud—

"Jackanapes! It won't do. You and Lollo must go on. Tell the fellows I gave you back to them with all my heart. Jackanapes, if you love me, leave me!"

There was a daffodil light over the evening sky in front of them, and it shone strangely on Jackanapes' hair and face. He turned with an odd look in his eyes that a vainer man than Tony Johnson might have taken for brotherly pride. Then he shook his mop, and laughed at him.

"*Leave you?* To save my skin? No, Tony, not to save my soul!"

. . . . . .

"Can I do anything else for you?"

"Nothing, thank you. Except— Major! I wish I could get you to appreciate Johnson."

"This is not an easy moment, Jackanapes."

"Let me tell you, sir—*he* never will—that if he could have driven me from him, he would be lying yonder at this moment, and I should be safe and sound."

The Major laid his hand over his mouth, as if to keep back a wish he would have been ashamed to utter.

"I've known old Tony from a child. He's a fool on impulse, a good man and a gentleman in principle. And he acts on principle, which it's not every— Some water, please! Thank you, sir. It's very hot, and yet one's feet get uncommonly cold. Oh, thank you, thank you. He's no fire-eater, but he has a trained conscience and a tender heart, and he'll do his duty when a braver and more selfish man might fail you. But he wants encouragement; and when I'm gone—"

"He shall have encouragement. You have my word for it. Can I do nothing else?"

"Yes, Major. A favor."

"Thank you, Jackanapes."

"Be Lollo's master, and love him as well as you can. He's used to it."

"Wouldn't you rather Johnson had him?"

The blue eyes twinkled in spite of mortal pain.

"Tony *rides* on principle, Major. His legs are bolsters, and will be to the end of the chapter. I couldn't insult dear Lollo; but if you don't care—"

"While I live—which will be longer than I desire or deserve—Lollo shall want nothing but—you. I have too little tenderness for— My dear boy, you're faint. Can you spare me for a moment?"

"No, stay— Major!"

"What? What?"

"My head drifts so—if you wouldn't mind."

"Yes! Yes!"

"Say a prayer by me. Out loud, please; I am getting deaf."

"My dearest Jackanapes—my dear boy—"

"One of the Church Prayers—Parade Service, you know—"

"I see. But the fact is—God forgive me, Jackanapes!—I'm a very different sort of fellow to some of you youngsters. Look here, let me fetch—"

But Jackanapes's hand was in his, and it would not let go.

There was a brief and bitter silence.

"'Pon my soul, I can only remember the little one at the end."

"Please," whispered Jackanapes.

Pressed by the conviction that what little he could do it was his duty to do, the Major, kneeling, bared his head, and spoke loudly, clearly, and very reverently—

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ—"

Jackanapes moved his left hand to his right one, which still held the Major's—

"The love of God—"

And with that—Jackanapes died.

Mrs. Ewing is the author of other stories of similar character—"A Short Life" and "Daddy Darwin's Dovecote." It is to be regretted that her death last year has ended the literary career of so charming a writer.

THE STATE TROOPS.

REGIMENTAL CHEERS.

Under all conditions in life where the success of an undertaking depends upon the strict observance of certain rules, and the subjection of a multitude to the dictation of one superior, the tendency of the multitude is always in the direction of a relaxation or disregard of the rules. Firm and uniform management, constant vigilance on the part of the directing mind, and a well prepared system are invariably necessary to keep the establishment, no matter of what nature, in regular running order. In a military establishment especially the maintenance of discipline is *the* fundamental principle upon which the entire concern depends. Even in Regular bodies constant watchfulness only upholds the rules with difficulty. With a force constituted like our State troops the difficulty reaches its most serious proportions. The service being voluntary, the means of instruction incomplete, time devoted to military matters very brief, the tendency towards a free and easy bearing, and a steady desire to escape from the restrictions imposed by the rules of the Service become only natural results of the system. To keep an organization on a proper military footing is therefore by no means an easy task. Unsoldierly habits and customs derived from the ancient militia, such as regimental catchwords, civil organizations, meeting for censuring or endorsing the action of officers, and especially the custom of applauding and cheering officers while under arms, render the task of maintaining a decent military standard still more difficult. Civil organizations and the habit of men of expressing their opinions on matters which do not concern them can hardly be expected to be abolished under present conditions, but there is no reason why men when under arms should not be compelled to refrain from improper demonstrations. Cheering such as is permitted in quite a number of armories should be stopped.

With reference to what has recently taken place in a New York regiment we think this the proper time to call attention to this very matter. It may tickle the vanity of some officers to have their men on the slightest provocation break out with violent yells, stamping of muskets, and other unseemly demonstrations, but they should remember that by conceding to the men the right to approve they tacitly give them also permission to disapprove. Had the first outbreaks of noise after the recent elections in the 13th been put down firmly it is hardly possible that the matter would have gone any further. The idea that recruiting would suffer if men were deprived of these old time prerogatives is a fallacy, to prove which it is only necessary to point to the success of regiments like the 22d where all such practices have been discontinued for years. Among the bad habits regimental cries and cheering are the worst, and this seems to be a good time to take up the subject, banish the habit forever from the ranks of the National Guard and introduce sound practices with a view of acquiring something like a proper standard of discipline.

In this connection a correspondent writes us as follows:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In reading the account in your Journal of last Saturday, of the disorderly conduct of certain members of a well-known regiment of the National Guard of this State and their unsoldierly expressions and demonstrations of dissatisfaction at the result of an election for colonel, it must have occurred to many of those who are interested in the real welfare and advancement of the National Guard, and particularly to those who have closely watched the progress of the Guard during the past three or four years, that this exhibition of insubordination is the natural consequence of the management given by this regiment to associations of its discharged members under the name of veterans or uniformed veterans, to interfere in its affairs.

It will be remembered that the regiment which has, by this display, shown its absolute lack of military discipline, is the only regimental organization of New York and Brooklyn unrepresented on the circular of February, 1884, protesting against uniformed veteran organizations. And this regiment is the only one of those mentioned which has, since the issuance of that protest, appeared on parade with its discharged members in a uniform not recognized by any authority, under its escort, endeavoring thereby apparently to show its regard for uniformed veterans in contradistinction to the neglect shown for those worthy gentlemen by other regiments.

This subservience to the opinions and wishes of its discharged members masquerading under the title of veterans and the ostentatious recognition of their "claims," appears to have had the effect of destroying the military spirit and of promoting in its stead, the worst phase of ward politics.

The continual wail which has gone up from the uniformed veterans and their friends that Colonel A and Captain B in signing protests and in refusing to recognize "claims" or satisfy demands, were not representing the rank and file, his at last found a response, and the rank and file of the uniformed veterans' pet organization, have asserted their right to be represented, and in this case believing their wishes have not been properly respected by the officers of the regiment, their representatives, the rank and file as the constituents of their representatives, are now engaged in the usual political sequence of "going for their scalps."

X. X.

RIOT DRILL IN THE DARK.

It has heretofore been invariably the custom to exercise in riot tactics in the dark in our most crowded streets, the drill being followed by large crowds of spectators who interfere with the movements, drown the commands with their noise and act as obstructionists in every possible way. Neither officers nor men derive much benefit on such occasions. The officers do not get a clear idea of the drill because they can hardly see what is going on in their immediate front, and the men are entirely in the dark. All the effect of the exercises is lost. Riot drill should be illustrated in daylight and as the downtown streets are too crowded to admit of any drill during the day troops should be taken uptown, where there is no traffic. Suitable localities can be found on the East as well as on the West side of the city, and they are easily accessible by elevated roads, or, for that matter, by marching.

(From the N. Y. Graphic.)

OUR LOCAL MILITIA.

At the close of the late Creedmoor competitions Lieut. Zalinski, who had served as executive officer of the range during the meeting, deplored the falling off in interest and attendance. Military rifle practice, he said, is no mere pastime, and the regiments of the National Guard should have a range somewhere near the city. Possibly Staten Island could furnish the most desirable location for it. The refusal of the Park Commissioners to permit the holding of a parade and inspection in Central Park leaves the 1st Brigade without any ground except the public streets for a general muster. Undoubtedly public sentiment approves the action of the Park Commissioners, yet popular sentiment at the same time favors the acquisition of some tract suitable for extensive military evolutions and the construction of a commodious rifle range.

It is almost superfluous to say that our New York regiments, in order to acquire a proper degree of efficiency, ought to have a parade ground large enough to manœuvre a brigade in. The annual encampment at Peekskill produces excellent results in familiarizing men with the details of tent life, but the State Camp of Instruction accommodates no more than two battalions at a time, and only once a year at that. A soldier who knows how to handle his rifle coolly and to fire straight at a mark is worth three who if called into action would blaze away at random Proficiency with the weapon cannot be attained by a mere armory practice where the conditions of light and atmosphere are totally different from those encountered in actual engagement.

Creedmoor might have become as famous and as useful as Wimbledon but for the miserable accommodations furnished by the Long Island Railroad. The greed and meanness of that corporation disgusted riflemen and condemned the range to failure. New York must now seek elsewhere a site for a parade ground and rifle range to be used in promoting the efficiency of her citizen soldiery. There is no use in searching Long Island for such a spot as long as the railroad facilities are so wretched and so expensive.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The National Drill Committee have adopted an elaborate programme and added Mr. J. G. Pangborn, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to the committee. The prize drills are to begin May 22 next.

The inspection of the 3d Battery of Brooklyn, so far as its evolutions in Prospect Park are concerned, has been abandoned, and the affair will take place in the Armory. This in consequence of the field day ordered for Oct. 7 next.

For the Governor's review the organizations of the 1st Brigade will form in line as follows: 7th, 69th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 71st, 11th and 22d Regiments, and 1st and 2d Batteries.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald in orders publishes the following appointments on his staff: Lieut. Col. W. J. Harding, 22d Regt., as A. A. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. Benj. S. Church, Engineer; Stephen H. Olin, Judge Advocate; Robert V. McKim, Surgeon; Paul Dana, Ordnance Officer; Auguste P. Montant, Inspector; Wendel Goodwin, Quartermaster; C. Lawrence Perkins, Commissary.

The 23d Regiment is under orders for second rifle practice Oct. 18, 1886.

Col. Emmons Clark orders resumption of company drill in the 7th Oct. 1, the course to include the schools of the soldier and company, skirmishing, guard and sentry duties, and rifle practice, military courtesies and instruction of non-commissioned officers, and says: "The 7th Regiment Rifle Team, in charge of Capt. Palmer, I. R. P., secured the first prize in the State Match at the Fall meeting at Creedmoor for 1886, and deserves the thanks of the regiment for the time, labor and skill necessary to that result, which are hereby tendered to the members of the team, viz.: Capt. W. H. Palmer, I. R. P.; Lieut. E. F. Young, Sergts. H. B Thomson, J. K. Green, E. W. Price, R. McLean, Corp. W. J. Underwood, Pvts. R. M. Kalloch, W. G. Owen, C. A. Jones, B. D. Darke, G. F. Merchant. Reserve—Sergt. A. McDougall, Pvts. C. W. Thorne, J. B. Elmendorf.

Wallace A. Downs, formerly Major of the 16th Battalion, has been appointed Adjutant of the 71st Regiment. Col. E. A. McAlpin, who has resumed command in regimental orders, directs company drills to be resumed at once.

The 12th Regiment is under orders to resume company drills Oct. 1 as follows: Cos. A and K, Mondays; G and H, Tuesdays; C and D, Wednesdays; F and I, Thursdays, and B and E, Fridays.

The 11th has a preliminary inspection Oct. 4, 1886.

The assembly of the 22d Regiment, was simply a rehearsal for the inspection Oct. 7, which, on account of the Field Day, has to take place in the armory, because the men cannot turn out two days in succession.

The following officers have sent in their resignations; Lieuts. G. C. Baldwin and Horace L. Washington, of the 8th Regiment; 1st Lieuts. R. B. Moss and Wm. Henderson, 2d Battery, and 1st Lieut. G. P. Herrchaft, 11th Regiment.

The troubles in the 13th New York have by no means subsided, although the spirit of insubordination is confined to members of only three or four companies. The present disturbances originated immediately in measures similar to those which took place a few days ago, when a meeting of enlisted men was held for the purpose of influencing their company officers to vote for Major J. F. Ackerman as Lieutenant-Colonel. There are no objections to the elevation of Major Ackerman to the position he seeks, but, as a good soldier, he should discountenance any unsoldierly demonstration like that just referred to, whether in his favor or against him. The officers, and not the enlisted men, under law and regulations, settle questions as to fitness of officers for promotion in such cases as are now under consideration. Major Ackerman will only damage his cause if he caters to the spirit of mutiny which has lately taken possession of the 13th Regiment, and the best thing for him to do is to instruct the men as to their proper position in the case and leave the decision of his own fate to those who hold the proper rights and prerogatives in the case.

Col. Edward Fackner, of the 13th New York, has been duly commissioned. Possessed of plenty of energy and backbone he is now engaged in ferreting out the true inwardness of the rebellion in his organization. His trouble lies in the difficulty of fixing offences on individuals in such a manner as to insure their conviction before a Court-martial. We are, however, reliably informed that any non-commissioned officer whose presence at the "Indignation Meeting," to which we referred in our last week's issue, can be established, will be reduced to the ranks, and the orders to that effect will certainly be out about the time when we go to press. On account of the same difficulty of establishing facts, Col Fackner will apply to General Headquarters for a Court of Inquiry into the whole difficulty. It is presumed that certain officers have encouraged the men in their unbecoming conduct, and with a view of bringing them to justice the Court will be applied for. The charges against Lieut. Smith have been forwarded to Albany, because under the regulations it requires a Major-General to order a Court for the trial of an officer. The charges against Lieut. Smith are substantially that he openly fraternized with the men and incited them to mutiny, that on being informed that his regimental commander desired to see him, he publicly stated that said commander "be damned;" that he called another officer, before enlisted men, a "sucker," because he voted for Fackner; that he stated to his regimental commander that his company commander "must go," because he worked against the wishes of his command, etc.

The 12th Regiment began their artillery drills on Saturday, Sept. 25, when Captain Harry Aspinwall took a detachment to Fort Wadsworth for the purpose. These drills, apparently, are not as popular this fall as they were in former years on account of the expense for transportation and subsistence, which falls entirely on the visiting organizations or their captains. We can readily understand that under such circumstances interest in the matter must decrease. If troops voluntarily undertake the acquirement of a drill for which the State makes no provision, the least that could be done would be to pay the necessary expenses connected with the enterprise from public funds. To familiarize the National Guard with the handling of artillery is a matter of great importance. The State alone reaps the benefit of any undertaking in that direction, and it can therefore well afford to provide the small amount necessary for a continuance of the practice.

The city authorities, as was expected, have refused permission for the use of Central Park for the purpose of holding a review in honor of the Governor on Wednesday, Oct. 6. As there is no other convenient spot in New York City, the matter has resolved itself into the usual street parade. The 1st Brigade will form on 5th Avenue, right resting on 34th Street, on the day in question, and the line of March will be through Madison Avenue to 23d Street, down 5th Avenue to Washington Square, where the column will pass in review. A review in line also forms part of the ceremony. The 2d Brigade will parade in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on the following day, Oct. 7, and as the parade ground there is large enough to admit of quite extensive manœuvres, the Brooklyn affair offers superior interest in a military respect.

To attend the recent meeting of enlisted men of the 13th for the purpose of nominating Major Ackerman for Lieutenant-Colonel, several companies formed in the armory in their rooms and marched out in a body under the eyes of their captains. To allow such a proceeding shows want of discipline and understanding of their duties on the part of the officers concerned.

The 22d Regiment, on account of the turnout on Oct. 7, were compelled to give up their inspection on Governor's Island, and the regiment, like the rest, will be mustered in the armory in the evening.

Adjutant W. B. Smith, of the 22d, has passed an excellent examination.

The 47th's armory will be opened formally for inspection after the conclusion of the field day on Oct. 7. There will be music, but no dancing. Col. Gaylor intends to make it very pleasant for those who attend.

S. O. No. 72, State of Rhode Island, A. G. O., directs that "in accordance with Section 126, Chapter 258, Militia Law, and upon the request of the Captain of Co. A. 5th Batt. Infantry, R. I. M., approved by Brigade and Battalion Commanders, Private James H. Sullivan, Co. A, 5th Batt. Infantry, R. I. M., is dishonorably discharged from the militia service, for appropriating and wearing without permission at Camp U. S. Grant on the night of Sept. 10, 1886, the uniform of a 2d Lieutenant, and while wearing the same interfering with sentinels while on duty."

The following are the figures at recent inspections:

65th Regiment, Inspected Sept. 8, 1886.

	Officers.	En'l men.	Tot.	Officers.	En'l men.	Tot.	Agg.
F. and S.	10	..	10	..	..	..	10
N. C. S.	..	11	11	..	..	..	11
A	3	45	48	..	12	12	60
B	3	53	56	..	20	20	76
C	3	42	45	..	24	24	69
D	2	46	48	..	7	7	55
F	3	55	58	..	3	3	61
G	2	30	32	..	25	25	57
H	3	40	43	..	10	10	53
I	3	39	42	.	12	12	54
Total	32	361	393	..	113	113	506

74th Regiment, Inspected Sept. 9.

F. and S.	8	..	8	1	..	1	9
N. C. S.	..	9	9	..	2	2	11
A	2	57	59	..	1	1	60
B	3	47	50	..	9	9	59
C	3	36	39	..	12	12	51
D	1	43	44	..	2	2	46
E	3	40	43	..	10	10	53
F	2	44	46	..	3	3	49
G	3	37	40	..	11	11	51
Total	25	313	338	1	50	51	389

8th Separate Co., Inspected Sept. 10.

	2	65	67	..	5	5	72

1st Separate Co., Inspected Sept. 16.

	4	37	41	..	14	14	55

1st Battery, Inspected Sept. 21.

	4	82	86	..	9	9	95

2d Battery, Inspected Sept. 22.

	5	70	75	..	7	7	82

17th Separate Co., Inspected Sept. 24.

	3	45	48	..	7	7	55

31st Separate Co., Inspected Sept. 1.

	3	43	46	..	18	18	64

42d Separate Co., Inspected Sept. 7.

	3	74	77	..	24	24	101

3d Battery, Inspected Sept. 23.

	4	55	59	..	3	3	62

13th Separate Co., Inspected Sept. 6.

	2	47	49	1	8	9	58

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BRIG. ELBERT WHEELER, Insp.-General, has made his report on the encampment of the New Hampshire National Guard of 1886. The document is entirely different from the regulation, "goody-goody" style of report, which can see no faults but only "improvement" in every particular, and which generally cites some foreign officer as expressing his astonishment at the manner in which such military successes as are presented to him are brought about, with the limited means and in the limited time at the disposal of the American State soldier. The report touches on many points which have an application to organizations outside of New Hampshire, and for this reason we quote as follows:

The ceremonies of guard-mounting were more or less faulty on the part of the guard, officers and men. Details were apparently made with the purpose of giving these inexperienced and untaught men this duty, leaving those who had been longer in the service for drills, the inevitable result of which was to make this ceremony and the performance of guard duty appear to bad advantage. Some officers of the guard, who could not plead a recent commission as an excuse, showed such ignorance of the details of the ceremony, as to demonstrate clearly their poverty of interest and effort towards qualifying as officers. It is a wonder to me that anyone with an average amount of common sense will allow himself to be disgraced by remaining in an office the duties of which he so manifestly does not fulfil. So clearly is it true that the National Guard is handicapped to a considerable extent by officers who are a constant discouragement to those under as well as over them, that I am impelled to advise again the establishment of an examining board to pass upon the qualifications of all officers before promotion, and who if found to be not meeting the reasonable requirements of his office, shall be discharged. This will make it possible to rid the service speedily of those who hold office for the so-called honor of it without exerting themselves to maintain or increase it, and will have a most salutary effect upon the occasional do-nothing, who is unmoved by general reports from this office which mention him in every way except by name,

Guard duty was more intelligently performed than ever before, and would have been very generally satisfactory if so many recruits had not been detailed. When we consider the burden thus put upon instructors and others which should be borne by company officers, and when we see sentinels, and soldiers in other departments of work as well, displaying such ignorance as a recruit necessarily must, thus impairing the usefulness of the force and creating in all minds an unfavorable impression, I am very decidedly of the opinion that means should be put in operation to prevent the enlistment of men within thirty, or better, sixty days prior to encampment. If this were well understood, men contemplating enlistment would do so in season to learn something before going to camp. Or it might be well to authorize captains to require would-be soldiers to drill for a stated time with the company before enlisting. This is the custom in some cases already, and is apparently a good one.

Brigade dress parades were had every evening, and were remarkable for excellence in nearly every particular. The steadiness of the men was noticeable, scarcely any errors were made, and little could have been done in any way for improvement.

Of matters of administration I can only say praise. This was expected, and could hardly be otherwise in a staff where the prime consideration in making appointments was fitness for the particular duties incumbent upon the office.

Military courtesy was an improvement over last year, failure to observe it being exceptional, and confined mainly to new men. The general purpose was evident, however, to do their whole duty as far as they understood it. Some cases were noted where men seated or lying down, failed to rise and salute officers passing. Officers were also noted who did not respond to courtesies rendered by enlisted men. This neglect goes far to encourage men from their duty in this direction, therefore officers should be exceedingly scrupulous about it. This whole matter of military courtesy should be looked after by regimental and company commanders, in the armory and in every relation of military life, so that it shall be as familiar and natural a thing to do as to say "Good morning" to a friend. It is simply the military greeting of one military gentleman to another.

The labor necessary to make presentable a soldier's uniform, arms, and equipments, is very slight if well understood. Captains should instruct their men fully as to the standard required, and teach them how to do what is necessary to attain it. There is no excuse for red rust on a musket, for waist-belt plates and other brasses tarnished, for dusty clothing or equipments, soiled gloves and collars, faces not shaved where it is customary, shoes not blacked, etc. To plead lack of time, or late relief from guard duty, is idle. Many find it practicable to attend to all these details; good soldiers always do, and others can. I would again call attention on these points to what was said in my last report as to credits to be hereafter given for care of uniforms, equipments, etc.

The inspection of the battery was even more satisfactory than ever. The pieces were models of brightness, and everything was in perfect order, barring a few contraband articles in two caisson limber-chests.

The cavalry company made a very creditable appearance.

Drills by the infantry were most faithfully attended to whenever they could find opportunity for them. It is a general cause of regret in the National Guard that so much precious time intended for drill and camp work is given so lavishly to ceremonies of no practical value. So little time was available that I was unable to carry out in full my plan of calling on every field officer to drill his command by card, though nearly every one did so. Most of them handled their regiments intelligently, in the main, and if company commanders and guides had performed their several duties in a like manner, there would have been little to criticise. It is very evident that more time should be set apart by captains in the routine work of the year for instruction of officers and guides as to their duties in battalion drill. It is high time that reasonable intelligence as to the whole range of duties, immediate and prospective, of both officers and non-commissioned officers was made apparent, and those who accept these positions must understand that more is expected of them than formerly.

Brigade drill was attempted once with fair success.

Signaling was performed in a most excellent manner under direction of Capt. Scammon, A. D. C., and Lieut. Albert N. Dow, of Co. D, 1st Regiment (Exeter), with a detachment from that company.

The review by his Excellency Governor Currier was made on the afternoon of Friday. It was a success, except that during the passage in review the presence of so many new men and the limited opportunities for drill caused a somewhat uneven appearance.

It might not be a bad idea, says the San Francisco *Report*, to have a photographer attached to each militia command. Then, instead of having to make out in duplicate or triplicate a troublesome table of figures about the strength of the muster, etc., it will only be necessary to send a photograph to headquarters, with the Adjutant's compliments. There would be comfort, reliability and style in such a way of proceeding.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A meeting of the New York Commandery will be held at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5, at 7.30 P. M., when the officers elected May 5 will be duly invested. The following applicants will be balloted for: Col. J. W. Brett, U. S. V.; Col. R. C. Shannon, U. S. V.; Capt. J. B. Pond, U. S. V.; Capt. W. T. Lusk, U. S. V.; Dr. Edgar Holden, formerly Asst. Surgeon, U. S. N., and A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.; E. A. Bracklow, M. D.; Lieut. H. J. Slocum, U. S. A., and Lieut. E. N. Norton, U. S. V. At this meeting Gen. Horace Porter will read an interesting paper of personal reminiscences.

At a meeting of the California Commandery, held at San Francisco, Sept. 29, a large number of candidates for membership were elected, including Colonel A. K. Smith, Medical Department, U. S. A., at present on duty at West Point. Major General Howard has been transferred to this Commandery from Nebraska.

The Commandery-in-Chief will hold a meeting in Philadelphia at 10 A.M., October 28.

At a meeting of the Michigan Commandery held at Merrill Hall, Detroit, Sept. 1, the following were elected: Lieut. George E. Gilman, Lieut.-Comdr. Francis O. Davenport, Major Franklin B. Galbraith and Lieut. John S. Conant, Princeton, N. J. A meeting will be held Oct. 6, when Gen. L. S. Trowbridge will read a paper entitled, "The operations of the Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign."

The second annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Order will be held at the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 13th and Locust streets, Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1886, at 10 A. M.

NAVY AND REVENUE MARINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your issue of September 18, under the head of "What a Washington Gossip Says," you quote from the New York *Evening Telegram* as follows:

"Thus it will be seen that there is very little love lost between them. Nothing so delights the Revenue Marine officers as to get even with the Navy."

The writer of the above sentences is evidently unaware of the cordial and friendly relations now existing between the Revenue Marine and the Navy, else he would hardly care to give the impression that the two services are opposed to and jealous of each other. At no time during the past eight years has this brotherly feeling been so apparent as at present, and a contradiction to a "Washington Gossip" is but justice to the officers of both services who endeavor to maintain official and social intercourse on a friendly footing Had the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Telegram* so altered the construction of the latter sentence, which is herein quoted, as to make it read: "Nothing would so delight the majority of Revenue Marine officers as to see their corps placed in its proper position under the Navy Department," he would have approached nearer the truth and expressed an opinion now largely entertained in the Revenue Marine.

The recommendation of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy that the vacancies in the line and staff of the Revenue Marine be filled by the surplus graduates of that institution meets with almost

universal approval in every direction, and it is sincerely hoped that the necessary action will be taken at the coming session of Congress.

REVENUE MARINE.

THE Second Comptroller allowed the following Mexican War claims during the week: Zachary Taylor, late Major-General, U. S. A.; (to grandchild), $50; Robert C. Wood, Surgeon, $135; F. J. Kirby, private in Texas Infantry, $21; Daniel T. Van Buren, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Art., $100; C. C. Ridgely, Captain, 4th Art., $60.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. A. M.—Your name is not on Hospital Steward list.

H. J. M.—Write to the Commanding Officer, National Armory, Springfield, Mass.

Cavalry.—When cavalry skirmishes dismounted they perform this movement exactly as laid down in Infantry Tactics.

J. O.—The transfer to your former regiment could be made, provided the proper military authorities give their consent.

F. N. B.—The 1st U. S. Infantry is a white regiment. The colored regiments are 9th and 10th Cavalry and 24th and 25th Infantry.

Eureka.—Privates are not eligible for examination for commissions. See and read carefully Article 6, Army Regulations, 1881, paragraphs 26 to 35 inclusive.

Ajax.—The 13th New York Cavalry belonged to the Department of Washington or 22d Army Corps, Generals S. P. Heintzelman and C. C. Augur, commanding.

W. O'D. asks: Is the command company left or right about, march, executed on a fixed or movable pivot? ANS.—On a fixed pivot, just as fours left or right about is executed on a fixed pivot.

W. S. asks: If an enlisted man's eyesight becomes so defective in the line of duty that glasses are absolutely necessary, could they be furnished him at the expense of the Government? ANS.—No.

H. T. H.—A vacancy for West Point occurs in the 1st District, Michigan, in 1889; 2d District, Michigan, in 1890. The next Presidential appointment will be made in July, 1877, for admission to the Academy in June, 1888.

W. A. asks: 1. Do the 1st sergeants on dress parade stand at parade rest with the battalion? ANS.—Yes.

2. Should bayonets always be fixed in rendering honors, in present arms? ANS.—Yes.

H. G. H. asks: 1. Were all the graduates from West Point this year given commissions? ANS.—Yes.

2. In time of peace is a cadet forced into the Army at the expiration of his course at West Point? ANS.—No.

R. N. A.—The regulations as to examination of non-commissioned officers for promotion are plain (see Article 6, Army Regulations, 1881) and we see nothing in them to disbar the colored regiments from presenting candidates. Your second question is not understood.

Kohinoor asks: Was Dr. Jas. P. Kimball, the present Director of the Mint in Washington, formerly of the U. S. Army, and at one time stationed at Fort Buford, Dak.? ANS.—No. Major J. P. Kimball, Surgeon, U. S. A., is still in the Army, and at present stationed at West Point.

A correspondent asks if every company or every regiment in New York has its own paymaster? ANS.—There is no such a rank as paymaster in the N. G. S. N. Y. The payments are made by the Paymaster-General and his assistants. In New Jersey, divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions have each their own paymaster.

Ajax asks: A., a lieutenant, is detailed by the colonel of his regiment as acting quartermaster of the regiment for services in camp, and is ordered by the colonel to appear mounted. When the pay rolls are sent in the claim of A. for pay for horse is disallowed on the ground that he is not the regular regimental quartermaster. Would not Par. 2386, page 273, and Sec. 1270, page 308, U. S. Army Regulations, govern in such cases, and entitle A. to pay for horse—the State having adopted U. S. Army Regulations to govern the N. G. of the State? ANS.—The U. S. allows to officers required to be mounted an addition of pay, but the officer provides his own horses. If you claim mounted pay on this basis we think your claim is just, but do not believe you are entitled to the full amount required to hire a horse.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The October number of the "Magazine of American History" contains fresh information on the subject of "President Lincoln and Colonization," together with an estimate of the losses sustained by the experiment at Hayti, shortly before Lincoln's death. Gen. J. W. de Peyster writes of "Andrew Atkinson Humphreys," one of the prominent generals of the civil war period, introducing much historical criticism. The second paper of General Alfred E. Lee, "From Cedar Mountain to Chantilly" appears to be a most trustworthy discussion of that campaign.

The U. S. Veteran Signal Corps Association has recently issued a "Revised Roster of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, during the War of the Rebellion, with Personal Records of Service in the Corps." The list includes 150 officers commissioned in the corps, headed by the late Gen. A. J. Myer, U. S. A., nearly 300 acting signal officers and some 1,900 enlisted men. It is a valuable contribution to our war statistics.

Messrs. J. P. Putnam's Sons have just issued a "Pocket Atlas of the World," which will be a valuable addition to the outfit of every traveller. It is a very small (32mo) and handy volume, prettily bound and containing a "comprehensive and popular series of maps illustrating physical and political geography," by John Bartholomew, F. R. G. S.

"The Popular Science Monthly" for October contains a sketch, with portrait, of General John Newton, New York's Commissioner of Public Works, and a number of other interesting papers.

THE MESS.

Captain Pecksec (to one of his sergeants)—"You were out drinking yesterday with a couple of privates." Sergeant—"Captain, it was to prevent them from getting drunk." Captain—"What do you mean?" Sergeant—"They had two bottles of whiskey between them. That was too much for two men. I restored the balance."

—

In the barrack room—Officer of instruction—"When you are on sentry duty and you see a general coming, what do you do?" Recruit—"Present arms." Officer—"And if a group of drunken persons walk past, what do you do then?" Recruit—"Present arms." Officer—"What! Why so?"—Recruit—"There might be a general among them."—*Husvennen.*

—

The Smith family was largely represented in the Army of the Union, and at one time there were upward of 600 in the Army of the Potomac. On one of the regimental rolls in the Teutonic division, which gives names and birthplaces, were entered, "Giovanni Smithi, Italy; Juan Smithas, Spain; Hans Schmidt, Holland; Ivan Schmithiweski, Poland; Jean Smeets, France; Ion Skimmitton, Greece," and 12 John Smiths born in this country, besides one whose native land was sweet Erin, of whom it was recorded, "named Patrick, but says that he is called John for short."

—

To the Editor of the Sun—SIR: As a result of the most careful observation of the aspect of the fixed stars during the past two months, as affected by the remarkable changes now going on in the great nebula in G Cassiopeia, I am able to state with absolute certainty that by far the most awful disaster that has ever befallen the globe since its creation will occur on Oct. 3 at 9.42 in the evening. The agent will be a meteoric stone—a meteoric world, indeed, since its mass will be one-eighth as great as that of our own sphere. It will first come in sight about half way between the constellation of the Great Bear and the north star, and will make the circle of the southern skies, and then sweep northward with immeasurable rapidity, turning the night of this whole continent into a red glare of the most blinding intensity. As it approaches Canada it will make a majestic downward swoop in the direction of Ottawa, affording a spectacle resembling a million inverted rainbows woven together, and will take the prophet Wiggins right in the seat of his inspiration and lift him straight up into the back yard of the planet Mars, and leave him permanently there in an inconceivably mashed and unpleasant condition. This can be depended on. MARK TWAIN.

HARTFORD, Monday.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

GENERAL P. M. YOUNG, U. S. Consul-General at St. Petersburg, who is at home on leave, being interviewed as to the condition of the Russian Army, is reported as saying: "The Russian Army is as complete a military organization to-day as the world has ever seen. All branches of the service have the most modern arms and are thoroughly drilled in their actual use. As a rule the Russians are a contented people and love their emperor. Nihilism has been stamped out. The impression that the Czar is afraid of his life and goes about surrounded by a cordon of guards, and is, in fact, a prisoner, is all moonshine. He goes around St. Petersburg just as it pleases him. He is, in fact, seen much more frequently on the streets than is the President of the United States. Often he lives for a couple of weeks with the Empress in a little house near the troops and is no more attended than the colonel of any regiment. He is a magnificent man, physically, six feet three inches in height, and does not fear man or devil. His soldiers adore him. The Romanoffs are a splendid people, as a rule, and he is a particularly splendid man."

NEW ARMY INVENTIONS.

ON the occasion of the recent Army manœuvres in Russia several mechanical inventions were employed for the first time. The electric search lights presented several new features. The new illuminating rockets were pronounced a great success, as they lit up very well a large portion of the ground in front of the works, without forming a mark to attract the fire of the enemy, as was the case with the other lights. Each force had inflated a military

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captive balloon, although only the defenders made use of it. Portable telegraph wires were laid between the important points of the line of defence. Night signalling lamps and heliographs were also used.

Another novelty brought forward on this occasion was a portable watch tower. This could be erected on any desirable spot in a short time, and afforded a good view of the country round, being high enough to overtop any ordinary trees.

The Russians are provided with whistles which they blow simply to attract attention, and then the men listen to hear the word of command. Another good idea is that of company flags, a sergeant or "marker" carrying a small flag fixed on his bayonet, so that after the troops have become mixed up during skirmishing, etc., every man can at once see where his company is to form up.

Russian troops always keep their bayonets fixed except under certain circumstances. In order to avoid their glittering in the sun and denoting the position of the troops from a distance, they are blackened.

Some of the troops have been served out with a new kind of valise, this consisting of two canvas bags hung over each shoulder.

TORPEDO BOATS.

A new Italian sea-going torpedo boat, the *Folgore*, will be launched, says the *Esercito Italiano* (Rome), early next month.

A very extensive series of experiments in torpedo mines, booms, etc., have been carried out by the British Fleet on the China Station, at Port Hamilton, under the direction of Vice Admiral Hamilton, C. B.

The Russian correspondent of the *Soleil* says that the great success of the day is the model torpedo boat, the *Abo*, which has just arrived from the building yard at Elbing, where nine other craft of the same sort are being constructed. The *Abo* is described as being 128ft. long, and drawing only 4ft. at the stern, which enables it to manœuvre in shallow water. It can carry sufficient coal to accomplish 1,200 miles, at the speed of 22 knots per hour. It is defended by two Hotchkiss guns, and furnished with two machines for discharging torpedoes. Six such craft have been already despatched to the ports in the Black Sea, where a fleet such as Russia has not seen for 32 years past is about to assemble.

The second of the four torpedo boats built by Schichau, at Elbing, for the Italian Government, lately made its trial trip, says the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin), between Pillau, Neufahrwasser, and Hela. The trip lasted eleven hours continuously, of which nine were spent on the open sea, and at forced draught. The mean speed was 22.27, the maximum speed 23.077 knots. The boat was completely fitted for service; twenty-three men were on board, and coal was carried sufficient for 1,200 nautical miles. The engines, built on the Schichau three-cylinder model, worked with perfect regularity.

PIGEONS IN WAR.

Referring to the use of trained pigeons in war, a London paper says: "At the beginning of the present year the Royal United Service Institution devoted an afternoon sitting to the subject of 'The use of pigeons as messengers in war, and the military pigeon systems of Europe.' The subject was thoroughly considered, and there was a general consensus of opinion amongst those who took part in the discussion that it was desirable that opportunities should be afforded to officers of acquiring some knowledge of the matter. The principal reasons for this conclusion were, firstly, that, considering our relative naval strength, and the many uncertain elements in modern naval warfare, an invasion of England could not be regarded as impossible, and that a means of communicating with our strong places in case they were invested should be established. Secondly, that pigeon communication with the Continent—similar to that employed half a century ago—might be useful in case of our submarine cables having been cut by an enemy; and, thirdly, that in some of our far distant wars these birds might have filled, and in the future may be able to fill, serious gaps in the continuity of our communication. England's responsibilities, moral, naval, and military, being immense, it was further considered that the duties attaching to the many and widely scattered elements which go to make up our expensive fighting machinery, are so varied and multifarious that we ought not to neglect any factor which may conduce to the successful working of any part of it under any conditions."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Neue Militärische Blätter* (Berlin) publishes a short account of the Spezia armor experiments on June 22 last, written by Herr Julius Schütz, who represented Grüson both in these trials and in those of Bucharest.

The St. Gothard tunnel is to be prolonged on the Airolo side in order to be fortified at its mouth, and to ensure its closure in case of necessity. Similar works are being executed at the northern extremity of the tunnel. There will be a heavily armored portcullis at each end.

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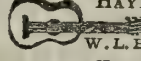
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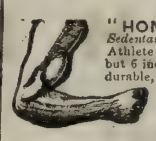
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Eight bicyclists have received the permission of the French Minister of War to take part in the grand manœuvre of the 18th Corps. Two are to be posted to each brigade.

The *Korcatz*, a gunboat built in Stockholm for the Russian Government, was launched a few days since. The new vessel, says the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin), is intended for the Asiatic Fleet.

An electrically propelled boat, the *Volta*, with a comparatively very small store of electricity, has accomplished, at good speed, the trip from Dover to Calais and back, and so softly and noiselessly did she move through the water, that one of the crew was able to catch a seagull asleep on the waves.

During the years 1877-81 Russia imported nearly 5,000,000 roubles worth of gunpowder in addition to that obtained from the three imperial powder factories at Ochter, Goster and Kusan and the private manufactories of the Schlusselburg Company. (yarly production 30,000 poods); of Col. Winner, at Sablino (yearly production 10,000 to 15,000 poods); of Nedurof, at Rostov on the Don (5,000 poods); and of Sazanof (4,000 poods).

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The *Pylades* forms no exception to the rule that every British man-of-war—new or old—on commission, shall break down at least once when trying her machinery. It is no less than extraordinary that while merchant steamers over and over again can and do leave their respective ports, steam hundreds or thousands of miles, and return into harbor without so much as a hot bearing, much less a day's detention from mishaps to their machinery, no British man-of-war, except by chance, was ever known to put to sea without one or more accidents, while for one of them to run any long distance under steam without something going wrong is a thing entirely unknown in her Majesty's Navy. Some day—let us hope that it may not occur too late—we shall perhaps know why this is the case; at present, like the object in giving each ship a paper speed of from one and a half to two knots more than she can actually steam, the reason is shrouded in mystery. The speed of men-of war does not certainly improve after dockyard repairs. The *Tourmaline*, refitted at a cost of £40,000 can now, it appears, only attain 11 knots, her original speed having been over 13."

King Leopold, of Belgium, on the occasion of a recent visit to the Emperor of Germany, is reported to have said: "I have nothing to gain from republican France. If she defeated Germany the Belgian monarchy would be overthrown, whereas the triumph of Germany would make my throne secure."

It has already been reported by telegraph from Toulon, that a charge of 100 lb. of *fulmi-coton* fired under the *Belliqueuse* had shattered her stern post to pieces. The *Aventr Militaire* gives the following particulars of another experiment on the same vessel with the same explosive substance, the object being to test the amount, or limit, of protection afforded by nets against torpedoes. A steam-launch, armed for the purpose, attacked the *Belliqueuse*, discharging at her five torpedoes loaded with 55 kilos. of *fulmi-coton*. The first explosion took place at about 12 and the second at about 5 yards from the corvette. Each explosion sent up a column of water about 30 yards high, and seven in diameter. "These columns," says the writer, "which were seen from the quay, where a large crowd had assembled, had a most imposing effect. The disturbance created by explosion was so strong that the *Belliqueuse* appeared to be engulfed in the waves, and yet after each explosion it was found that the corvette had suffered no damage from the first four torpedoes. The fifth, exploded at less than five yards, produced a small leak, which did not endanger the safety of the ship, which was, however, forced to go in dock to be repaired. A number of naval officers were present."

The Asbuelot Can Co., of Winchester, N. H., are making a wooden oil holder, coated with a composition undissolvable by oil, which is highly recommended to the Army and Navy and post traders as the best article for kerosene oil. It is intended to entirely supersede the metal cans now used.

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MARRIED.

Brereton—Bullis.—At Macedon, N. Y., Sept. 22, Lieut. John J. Brereton, 24th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Nettie E. Bullis, of Macedon. No cards.

Colahan—Hensley.—At Frankfort, Ky., September 23, Lieutenant Chas. E. Colahan, U. S. Navy, to Miss Belle Hensley.

Howland—Balcom.—At Providence, R. I., September 29, by the Rev. Augustus Woodbury, Charles H. Howland and Miss Susie A. Balcom.

Staunton—Biddle.—At Irvine, Pa., September 23, Lieut. S. A. Staunton, U. S. Navy, to Miss Emily Biddle.

DIED.

Beard.—At Aberdeen, Md., September 23, Anna V., beloved wife of Assistant Engineer George W. Beard, U. S. Navy.

Hammond.—At Poughkeepsie, N. J., Colonel John F. Hammond, U. S. Army, retired.

Hawley.—At Madison, Wis., September 17, in the 57th year of her age, Caroline, widow of William Hawley, late 1st Lieutenant 20th Infantry and mother of the wife of Captain J. S. McNaught, 20th Infantry.

McComb.—At Washington, D. C., September 21, David McComb, aged 82, for several years Commandant's Clerk at the Washington Navy-yard.

Patterson.—At his late home, Ft. Benton, Montana T., Sept. 15, of pneumonia, Jas. Orville Patterson, in his 67th year, formerly of Baltimore, Md., and father-in-law of Lieut. Fred. Thies, R. Q. M., 3d Infantry, U. S. A.

Pond.—At San Rafael, Cal., September 17, Brevet Major Richard Pond, formerly Captain 12th U. S. Infantry, aged 48.

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No. 4.		5	81,400	41,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	42,400	17.5
No. 6.		6	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.		6	76,400	39,200	15.25
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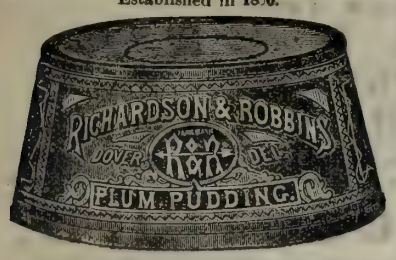
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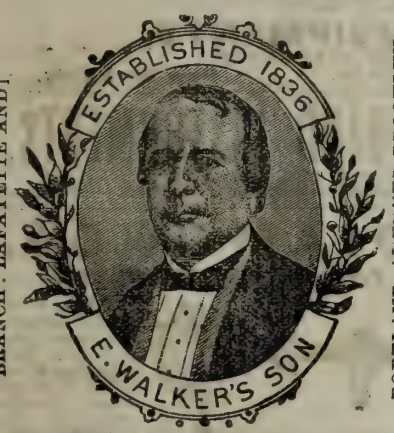
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NOTICE TO NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS,

Concerning designs of steel armored vessels for the United States Navy.

The United States Navy Department, having in view the construction, in pursuance of the authority conferred by Act of Congress approved August 3, 1886, of two armored vessels of different types, of about 6,000 tons displacement each, invites the submission of designs from naval or marine architects, from engineers or mechanics of established reputation, all reputable manufacturers of vessels, steam engines, boilers and ordnance; and especially from all naval constructors, steam engineers, and ordnance officers of the Navy having experience in such work.

One of the proposed vessels is to be an armored cruiser, and the other as powerful an armored battle-ship as can be obtained on the above displacement.

The requirements of the Department are laid down in a circular which will be furnished to those interested, on application to the Department, or to Commander F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., Naval Attaché U. S. Legation, London, England, or to Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., Naval Attaché U. S. Legation, Paris, France.

The designs submitted will be carefully examined, and one of each type will be selected for purchase, provided it can be obtained at the price mentioned in the Circular and otherwise conforms to its terms.

After purchase, the Department will be at liberty to make such modifications in the design as it may desire. It will then order working drawings. These must embody the modifications, and must conform in price and otherwise to the terms of the Circular.

Designers are at liberty to offer any design deemed by them most desirable, whether conforming to the data prepared by the Department or not. The designs must, however, conform to the conditions named in the Act of Congress above referred to, or they will not be considered. These are as follows:

"Two sea-going double-bottomed, armored vessels of about 6,000 tons displacement, designed for a speed of at least sixteen knots an hour, with engines having all necessary appliances for working under forced draught, to have a complete torpedo outfit, and be armed in the most effective manner."

Designs not accepted will be returned, and no copies taken or retained by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1886.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, P. O. Box 5346, Room 124, Post Office Building, Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, October 13, 1886, for the dredging of 30,000 cubic yards of material and the removal of "Harbor Rocks," by blasting, from the harbor at Scituate, Mass.

For specifications, blank forms, and all information, apply to the undersigned.

G. L. GILLESPIE, Major of Engineers, Bvt. Lt. Col., U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, P. O. Box 5346, Room 124, P. O. Building, Boston, Mass., September 16, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of October 19, 1886, for the removal of about 900 cubic yards of shingle and gravel, and about 100 cubic yards of ledge from the harbor at Hingham, Mass.

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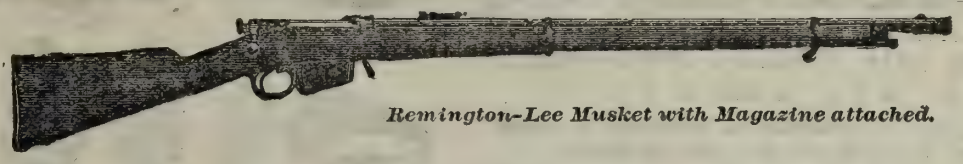
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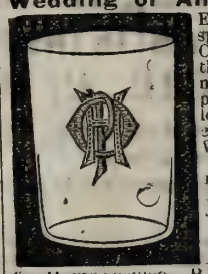
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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

SEVERAL interesting reports from the Judge Advocates of the Army were received this week at the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General.

ON the division team of twelve at Fort Leavenworth five of its members were cavalry men—something unusual, and much to the credit of the cavalry arm, whose proportion is six regiments in the Division of the Missouri, against seventeen regiments of infantry.

MAJOR JAMES BIDDLE, 6th Cav.; Major FARNSWORTH, Inspector-General, and Captain EDWARD HUNTER, 1st Cavalry, were detailed on Monday as a board, under section 2 of the Act of Congress approved Aug. 4, 1886, to assist the Secretary of War in examining and reporting upon claims of States and Territories against the United States.

THE nine non-commissioned officers who were examined for promotion have not yet been commissioned, and it is not definitely decided that they will be. At present there are eleven vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant, but the President is not disposed to fill them all just now and leave West Point graduates out in the cold. The graduating class will number sixty-five. It may be decided at an early date, however, to commission those who have successfully passed their examination.

THE retirements of Brigadier-General POTTER, Oct. 12; Colonel G. N. WHISTLER, 15th Infantry, Oct. 19, and of Colonel L. P. BRADLEY, Dec. 8, will materially increase the flow of promotion, but until a successor to General POTTER has been designated by the President it is impossible to give an accurate list of the resulting promotions. Were it assured that an infantry colonel would receive the star then the list could be prepared, but it *may* fall to an artillery or a cavalry colonel, although many seem to doubt it.

BY act of Congress, approved March 27, 1794, the following rates of pay for commissioned and warrant officers were established: Captain, $75 per month, and six rations per day; Lieutenant, $40 per month, and three rations; Lieutenant of Marines, $26 per month, and two rations; Chaplain, $40 per month, and two rations; Surgeon, $50 per month, and two rations; Purser, $40 per month, and two rations; Boatswain, Gunner, Sailmaker, and Carpenter, each $14 per month, and two rations a day. Rather a contrast to the pay table of A. D. 1886.

SO FAR as we can learn, officers of other armies, unlike our own, are not interfered with between their hours of duty, and they go wherever they wish. They are not hunted at all hours of the day and night by orderlies with messages, orders, etc., that could as well be delivered at a fixed office hour daily. How can we expect our young officers to become self-respecting, self-reliant, manly, courteous men, if we treat them as small boys; place no reliance or responsibility on them, allow them no discretion, and subject them to discourteous treatment from their seniors? Is not a reform in this respect needed in our Service, or in some parts of it at least?

ALTHOUGH the Secretary of War has been on duty for some time the appointments to the head of the Medical and of the Engineer Departments of the Army have not yet been finally decided upon. It is the impression at the War Department that they will not be made until after the retirement of Brigadier General POTTER, which occurs on October 14. It is taken for granted that Colonel DUANE will be appointed Chief of Engineers. Our information now is that Colonel ORLANDO B. WILLCOX, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, will be appointed Brigadier General, the special reasons for passing him over for the benefit of General POTTER, which existed until the latter was promoted, no longer prevailing.

THE Brooklyn *Union* has a fearful tale to tell of the way two soldiers, CUNNINGHAM and MCHUGH, of Fort Hamilton, were treated while in camp at Creedmoor, and subsequently while awaiting trial by General Court-martial for various offences. An eye-witness of the occurrence, according to the *Union*, admits there is very little sympathy among the soldiers for the two offenders, but still thinks there was injustice done. It seems enough to say MCHUGH got dishonorable discharge and five years' imprisonment for an offence which in any other service but our own would have incurred a much more severe punishment, perhaps death. CUNNINGHAM'S offence was mainly drunkenness, and his punishment was light.

ACCORDING to an official report on the French Naval Estimates, it appears that the value of the French Fleet afloat was $40,000,000 in 1872, and that next year it will be $60,000,000, or close upon $80,000,000 counting the ships in course of construction. The report says that between 1872 and 1886 a sum of over $90,000,000 has been spent in new ships. Among the questions dealt with at great length in the report is the speed of the French ships of war. Regret is expressed that none of the French ironclads, not even those now being built, can steam more than sixteen knots, whereas several foreign ironclads steam eighteen knots. The report owns that with respect to the speed of her war-vessels France is in a decidedly inferior position. As for the fleet of torpedo-boats possessed by France, it now consists of nine seagoing torpedo-boats, eighteen first-class torpedo boats, forty-one of the second class, and nine torpedo vidette boats. Five other torpedo-boats are to be completed next year, and another torpedo-boat of an entirely new description has just been ordered. It is to steam twenty-five knots, and to be called the *Ouragan*. Eight more aviso torpedo-boats will also be finished and delivered to the government by the end of the year.

IT was recently announced from Washington that the first of the 8-inch naval steel guns built at the Washington yard had burst on the thirteenth round during its trial at the Annapolis proving ground. It is now stated that this report had its origin in the jealousies aroused by the recent changes in the Washington yard. In answer to inquiries from the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department a telegram has been received from Ensign LLOYD, the officer in charge of the proving grounds, stating that no accident whatever had happened to the 8-inch steel rifle, and that it was last fired Sept. 23. It is further stated that the gun has thus far proved satisfactory in every respect, and it is claimed that it will prove the best gun of its kind in the world. It has not yet been through the statutory tests, however, required by law, and is now awaiting the action of the board of naval officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, who will endeavor to test it as thoroughly as if in genuine battle. The gun has simply been fired for the purpose of developing the powder. Four rounds of the Westphalian powder had been ordered for the *Atlanta* before Messrs. DUPONT had developed their cocoa powder, and the gun was fired with both kinds, showing the DUPONT powder but a little less satisfactory than the Westphalian. With a charge of 123 lbs. the gun gave a velocity of 2,013 feet per second, and with 122 lbs. it gave 1,999 feet. As the velocity desired was 2,000 feet, it was considered that the preliminary tests were highly satisfactory, particularly as the pressures developed were well within the limit of safety.

WE do not intend, as we have said elsewhere, to pass judgment upon General MILES'S report of his operations in Arizona until we have the report before us. The probabilities now are that it will not be made public until the Secretary of War has completed his own report. That General MILES'S report does not give satisfaction to all the authorities at Washington is obvious, and it was among the subjects under discussion at the Cabinet meeting of Thursday. No decision with reference to it was reached, and action on it will probably be delayed for some days, as there are important and difficult questions to be settled. There is a prospect that General MILES may be summoned to Washington for explanation, and this would seem to be the fairest course to take. A word of explanation sometimes makes clear what reams of correspondence cannot elucidate. General MILES is considered to have departed from the letter of his instructions, but it does not follow that he has exceeded the reasonable discretion allowed him. When he assumed command of the Dept. of Arizona the Lieutenant General directed him to establish his headquarters near the Southern Pacific, and that "the operations looking to the *destruction* or *capture* of the hostile Indians be ceaselessly carried on." The Lieutenant General refrained from embarrassing General MILES with specific instructions concerning his military operations, further than to direct the use of United States troops in the pursuit of Indians. The Department criticism now is that a surrender is not a capture in any sense of the word, and that General MILES should not have made any terms in view of the precedent in General CROOK'S case, who could have secured the prisoners last spring had he been allowed to accept conditions. But it should not be forgotten that the general public are not at all concerned with the question of a division of credit between General MILES and General CROOK. They ask only whether the Apaches are where they can do no further mischief, and if this question is answered to their satisfaction, and it is further shown that General MILES was hampered with instructions which would have prevented him from accomplishing the desired result if they had been strictly followed, the popular criticism will be upon the instructions and not upon General MILES. What the country wants is peace in Arizona; not an opportunity to brandish a few Indian scalps. The important question then is whether our warfare with the Indians in Arizona and New Mexico is at an end.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR J. M. BACON, 7th Cavalry, leaves Fort Totten, Dakota, on a month's leave.

COLONEL A. P. BLUNT, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Leavenworth this week from a visit to the East.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th Infantry, has arrived in the East from Fort Sully on a six months' leave.

DR. L. H. MUNN and Mrs. Munn, whose marriage we announced last week, are visiting in Boston, Mass.

CAPTAIN W. A. KOBBE, 3d U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday from a short leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. F. MASON, who recently left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., has arrived at Fort Verde, Ariz.

PAYMASTER C. C. SNIFFEN, U. S. A., returned to New York City early in the week from a visit to Washington.

PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB'S "Plain Man's Talk on the Labor Question" is now in the press of Harper and Brothers.

GENERAL H. G. THOMAS, Pay Department, U. S. Army, who has been on sick leave since March, 1884, is at Saccarappa, Me.

COLONEL C. H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island on Wednesday from an official visit to Fort McHenry, Md.

LIEUTENANT F. A. EDWARDS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, returned to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., early in the week from a trip to Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL A. G. BRACKETT, U. S. A., on leave from Texas, and recently at Des Moines, Iowa, has been visiting friends at Rock Island, Ill.

DR. WALTER WHITNEY, of Fort Reno, is visiting his brother, Mr. J. N. Whitney, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN H. DE H. HAIG, Royal Engineers, British Army, was in New York this week, located at the Hoffman House. He is stationed at Bermuda.

COLONEL E. GRAS, Capt. F. Ply, and Capt. P. Veyrines, of the French Army, arrived in New York this week and registered at the Victoria Hotel.

LIEUTENANT J. C. SCANTLING, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has been visiting east for some time past, was due at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week.

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY and Lieut. W. F. Stewart, 4th Artillery, of Fort Warren, Mass., were visitors this week at Fort Preble, Me., on Court-martial service.

LIEUTENANT F. W. SIBLEY, 2d Cavalry, who has relinquished recruiting duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will join his troop at Fort Walla Walla early in November.

GENERAL G. W. CULLUM, U. S. A., retired, left Newport, R. I., Oct. 4, where he has been spending the summer, for his winter residence, 261 Fifth ave., New York City.

SURGEON W. H. GARDNER, U. S. A., lately North on leave from Texas, reported on Thursday to Maj.-General Schofield for duty at a post in the Division of the Atlantic.

LIEUTENANT D. DUB. GAILLARD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., leaves Willet's Point on Saturday of this week, to be absent on leave till towards the end of November.

MAJOR W. L. KELLOGG, 19th U. S. Infantry, assumed command of Columbus Barracks, Ohio, this week, and Major S. S. Sumner, 8th Cavalry, of Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

LIEUTENANT J. W. HANNAY, 3d U. S. Infantry, who relinquished recruiting duty at Cleveland, O., this week, will remain east on leave until the latter part of next January.

MAJOR G. F. BARSTOW, U. S. A., will take his battery from Fort McHenry, Md., to Washington Barracks, D. C., early next week for a short tour of rifle practice at the longer ranges.

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL, U. S. A., has returned from a short visit to Ohio and relieved Major R. T. Frank, 1st Artillery, of the temporary command of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

GENERAL R. C. DRUM, now that Secretary of War Endicott has returned, has resumed charge of the A. G. O., relieving Gen. J. C. Kelton from his temporary detail as acting Adjutant-General.

MRS. MITCHAM, wife of Lieut. O. B. Mitcham Ordnance Department, stationed at West Point, has been enjoying the sea breeze, in company with Miss Baldwin, at Bridgehampton, Long Island.

MAJORS H. B. REESE and J. P. Willard, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., have been awaiting orders at their own request for over a year, the former at Lancaster, O., and the latter at New York City.

LIEUTENANT E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, completed his tour with the Light Battery at Fort Hamilton, Oct. 1, but remains at that post for the present attached to Crabb's battery, I, to continue his torpedo experiments.

LIEUTENANT GEO. S. YOUNG, 7th Infantry, was married to Miss Edythe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses W. Field, Wednesday, October 6, at Detroit, Michigan, the ceremony occurring at St. Paul's Church, at 8 o'clock P. M.

THE promotion of 1st Lieut. B. D. Price, 4th Infantry, to a captaincy Sept. 17, vice Captain Von Herrmann, retired, removes from the adjutancy of the regiment one of the most courteous and energetic staff officers in any portion of the Service.

MRS. SELLERS, widow of the late Major E. E. Sellers, 10th Infantry, was married Thursday, September 30, at St. Mark's Church, Chicago, to Capt. W. T. Duggan, 10th Infantry, an intimate friend and associate of Major Sellers. After a month's leave of absence, Captain Duggan will take his bride to Fort Union, New Mexico.

CAPTAIN H. J. HAYNSWORTH, U. S. A., was a guest at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

CAPTAIN JESSE C. CHANCE, 13th U. S. Infantry, under recent orders, goes from Fort Selden to Fort Wingate, N. M.

MAJOR W. F. RANDOLPH, U. S. A., returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Thursday from a short visit to Newport, R. I.

GENERAL B. W. BRICE, U. S. A., retired, who was a resident so long of Baltimore, is now at the Hotel Arno, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL P. R. DE TROBRIAND, U. S. A., retired, visited friends in Washington last week on his way from New York to New Orleans.

1ST LIEUTENANT A. M. WETHERILL, 6th Infantry, is acting as quartermaster 6th Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, during the absence of Lieut. Carland.

CAPTAIN J. F. MOUNT, 3d U. S. Artillery, and family have rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., from a pleasant sojourn at Rockville, Md.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. D. JUDD, U. S. A., retired, is on a visit to New York City this week from Hartford, Conn. He is staying at the New York Hotel.

LIEUTENANT C. P. TERRETT, 8th Infantry, lately at St. Augustine, Fla., with Indian prisoners, will spend a few weeks in the East before returning to Arizona.

LIEUTENANT W. R. ABERCROMBIE left Fort Omaha this week for the East, to be married to Miss Kimball, daughter of Col. A. S. Kimball, Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

LIEUTENANT W. W. GALBRAITH, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Hamilton, left New York on Wednesday in charge of a squad of prisoners for the Leavenworth Military Prison.

CAPTAIN F. C. GRUGAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Camp Hancock, Atlanta, Ga., arrived in Philadelphia early in the week and will remain until towards the end of October.

CAPTAIN F. A. BOUTELLE, the Dakota team captain, has, says the *Press*, returned to Fort Snelling with his men, and will remain in St. Paul a few days before going to Fort Custer.

LIEUTENANT SEDGWICK RICE, 7th U. S. Cavalry, has been visiting friends at Fort Leavenworth on his return to Fort Meade from Wichita, Kansas, where he was in attendance as a witness in a case before the civil courts.

GUSTAVUS REMAK, who died recently in Philadelphia, died intestate, leaving an estate valued at $100,000, which goes to his two sons, Stanislaus and Gustavus. Stanislaus was formerly a lieutenant of the 5th U. S. Artillery and resigned Sept. 1, 1871.

THE New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says: "General Kirby Smith and his accomplished wife celebrated their silver wedding at Sewanee, Tenn., Saturday last. General and Mrs. Kirby Smith, with their eleven sons and daughters, received the guests."

LIEUTENANT R. K. EVANS, 12th U. S. Infantry, who for several months past has been on duty at Fort Ontario, N. Y., returned this week to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., being replaced at Fort Ontario by Lieutenant W. O. Clark, 12th Infantry.

COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON, promoted to colonelcy 14th Infantry, vice Hunt, deceased, is at 613 North 43d street, Philadelphia, for a short time, preparatory to leaving for Vancouver Barracks, to take command of his regiment. He visited in New York on Thursday.

CAPTAIN A. L. VARNEY, Ordnance Department, has returned to Rock Island Arsenal, from a trip to Fort Leavenworth, Cheyenne and Omaha. While in Nebraska he waged deadly warfare against the Aborigines, capturing a number of prairie chickens as the result of his hunt.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., has returned to St. Augustine, Fla., and resumed command of St. Francis Barracks and Fort Marion, relieving Lieut.-Col. L. L. Langdon. The latter will go to Atlanta and after remaining there a short time may come North to visit his family.

WE are informed that Gen. Miles expects to return to Fort Leavenworth and take command of the Department of the Missouri on the retirement of Gen. Potter this month. All of his household goods were stored at Fort Leavenworth last spring to remain until his return this autumn.

LIEUTENANT F. W. ELLIS, Signal Corps, U. S. A., on duty at Washington, was married at Foundry Church Oct. 6 to Miss Fannie Anderson. The officers of the Signal Corps and ladies and many friends were present, and several handsome presents were given, including a handsome clock from the groom's brother officers.

MAJOR GILLISS, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a two weeks' trip to Conejos, Colorado, Cheyenne and Omaha. While in the mountains of Colorado, he made a fishing record, in company with Lieut. Townsend, 6th Inf., of nearly 500 speckled trout within a week.

LIEUTENANT JOHN M. CARSON, Jr., 5th Cavalry, son of Major Carson of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is a musician as well as a promising young soldier. He is adjutant of Fort Reno and has joined hands with Chaplain John S. Seibold in organizing a post choir from the enlisted men, and plays the organ himself. He has also started a post band.—*Critic.*

THE New York *Tribune*, in its "Sights of an October Saturday," says: "About Madison Square, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the Hoffman House I find that the well-known people are thick. General Sherman is coming out of the Fifth Avenue in a dusty sack coat of brown material, pulling away at the stub of a cigar which he holds between his teeth in much the same way as General Grant used to do. The General is extremely gray, and his stubby beard is kept so closely trimmed that it looks like the growth of only a day or two."

GENERAL THOMAS M. VINCENT, U. S. A., of Gen Ruger's staff, was expected East this week, to remain for about a month.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, nephew of the King of Italy, was to arrive in San Francisco this week to make a tour of the United States.

LIEUT. CURTIS, 2d Artillery, has arrived at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and is actively engaged in matters pertaining to his new duties at Mount Vernon College.

LIEUTENANT E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery of the National Rifle Association, is to go to Boston to formally present the Hilton Trophy to the Massachusetts team.

LIEUTENANT J. W. BENÉT, 5th Artillery, relinquished duty with Light Battery F at Fort Hamilton early in the week and has joined Battery L at the same post.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, U. S. A., was expected to arrive this week from France with his son, who has been attending the School of Gunnery and Engineering in Paris.

COLONEL S. E. BLUNT and Guy V. Henry, and Lieut. Philip Reade, U. S. A., Inspectors of Rifle Practice, were to visit the Bellevue Rifle Range, near Omaha, Oct. 2.

COLONEL C. A. WOODRUFF, 2d U. S. Artillery, on a short leave from Fort Leavenworth, has joined Mrs. Woodruff at Raleigh, N. C., where she has been visiting for some time past.

CAPTAIN GEO. MITCHELL, 2d U. S. Artillery, at present visiting at 1910 Sunderland place, Washington, will return to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., towards the end of October.

MRS. BARRY, wife of Lieut. Barry, R. Q. M., 1st Infantry, and Miss Greble, sister of Lieut. Greble, A. D. C. to General Howard, will leave Washington, this week, for San Francisco.

COLONELS O. M. POE, C. B. Comstock, and Major J. C. Post, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were in Chicago early in the week, the two former at the Tremont and the latter at the Grand Pacific.

COLONEL HENRY DOUGLASS, 10th U. S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Bliss, Texas, early in the week with his headquarters, and Captain Gregory Barrett, 10th Infantry, has left there with his company for Fort Selden.

LIEUTENANT B. B. BUCK, 16th U. S. Infantry, will be married at Fort McIntosh, Texas, Oct. 20, to Miss Katie May Bernard, daughter of Col. R. F. Bernard, U. S. Army. The wedding will take place in the evening and will be an event at the far off post of Fort McIntosh, all the parties interested being exceedingly popular.

MRS. ALMY, wife of Lieutenant W. E. Almy, 5th Cav., and daughter-in-law of Rear-Admiral Almy, is visiting at her old home in Philadelphia, accompanied by her sister, Miss Sellers. Her husband, on the arrival at Fort Reno of Lieutenant Schuyler, will come East and divide the winter between Washington and Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT C. H. MURRAY, 4th Cavalry, has been relieved from duty as secretary of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and Lieut. W. T. Wood, 18th Infantry, detailed in his stead. Lieut. Murray has filled that position since 1881, which alone is proof of the satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the duties of that office under the different commandants.—*Kansas City Times.*

THE Sidney *Telegraph* says: Henry and Will Morrow, the two promising sons of Gen. Morrow, returned to Ann Arbor Tuesday to continue their studies at the University....Lieut. McCaskey, one of the new officers of the 21st Infantry, was a passenger last evening, en route to Fort DuChesne.... Mrs. Ross, of Winchester, Va., wife of Lieut. Ross, formerly an officer in the 21st Infantry, is visiting Mrs. Lieut. Bonesteel at Fort Sidney....Lieut. Palmer is back at Sidney after floating around several months at western posts as an extra.

THE Omaha *Bee* says: "A tall, straight and soldierly-looking old gentleman, with hair and whiskers as white as snow, stood Tuesday morning talking to General Dandy in the corridor of the Army Headquarters. He was recognized as General Randolph B. Marcy, U. S. A., retired, one of the most gallant and popular of that long line of officers who are now affectionately referred to by the younger generation as members of the 'old Army.' General Marcy is the father of Mrs. Gen. George B. McClellan. He is accompanied by Dr. Seward, of Orange, N. J., with whom he has been out on a pleasant hunting trip in the Wind River Mountains, in company with Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry. Gen. Marcy, who is 75 years of age, has all the vigor and life of a man of 50. He says he as thoroughly enjoyed his hunting trip as he used to years ago when this whole Western country was a wilderness, and he a young lieutenant in the 5th Cavalry. He left yesterday for Colorado."

THE Valentine *Blade* says of Fort Niobrara:

One troop of cavalry is expected to leave in a few days for Leavenworth. That makes us all feel very sorry, as it will take from our midst our gentlemanly and efficient quartermaster, Lieut. Bingham ...Quite a serious runaway accident happened this week to Lieut. Hutcheson while driving out in his buggy. When first picked up he was thought to be seriously hurt, but with the exception of a lame knee he is all right.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Oct. 2 says:

Lieut. C. B. Baker, 7th Infantry, paid Lieut. Townsley a flying visit Tuesday on his way to join his regiment at Laramie.....Lieut. and Mrs. Pickering and family started Friday on a visit to relatives in Indiana. They make a four months' stay and will be missed at Fort Omaha, as they leave a large circle of friends..... Lieut. and Mrs. Dwight Holley were at the Millard, Saturday, on their way to Fort Halleck, Nev. Lieut. Holley graduated last June, and his bride was Miss Howard, one of the belles of Syracuse, N. Y.....On Tuesday Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Infantry, and his charming bride, stopped at Fort Omaha to see their many friends, and were the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton. Lieut. Mallory will join at Fort Robinson the latter part of October..... Lieut. William R. Abercrombie, 2d Infantry, starts this week for a bride, Miss Kimball, daughter of Major Amos Kimball, U. S. A. The wedding will take place in Grace Church, New York City, about October 15. "Happy Jack" is to be congratulated upon the excellence of his choice, since everyone speaks of the intended bride in the highest terms.

MAJOR A. S. KIMBALL, quartermaster, U. S. A., arrived in New York City this week.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Monday, on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT E. H. BROOKE, 21st U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Sidney, Neb., from Omaha.

LIEUT. S. F. MASSEY, 5th Artillery, visited his relatives in Sandusky, Ohio, on his way West to Fort Douglas.

LIEUTENANT S. W. FOUNTAIN, 8th Cavalry, will shortly go to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for a tour of recruiting duty.

CHAPLAIN G. G. MULLINS, U. S. A., who has settled in St. Louis, has been placed on leave until further orders to await retirement.

MRS. HALL, wife of Col. R. H. Hall, Inspector General, Dept. Platte, returned to Omaha, last week, from her summering in Michigan.

CAPTAIN J. G. RAMSAY, 2d U. S. Artillery, who will soon return to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, visited friends in New York this week.

MAJOR W. F. RANDOLPH, U. S. A., attended the wedding at Newport, R. I., October 5, of Mr. H. W. Hare Powel to Miss Marian Clifford Howard.

LIEUTENANT WALTER K. WRIGHT, 16th U. S. Inf., was married Oct. 7 at Frankfort, Ky., to Mrs. Bacon, widow of Lieut. Geo. E. Bacon, 16th Infantry.

LIEUTENANT F. W. FOSTER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Foster, who have been visiting at Fort Leavenworth, were to leave this week for Fort Reno.

MRS. MATILE, wife of Capt. L. A. Matile, 11th Inf., with her little daughters, has arrived in Washington, where she will pass the winter. Mrs. Matile has taken rooms at the Clarendon.

CAPTAIN D. M. TAYLOR, U. S. A., of the Ordnance Department, is again on duty in the office of the Secretary of War, returning to Washington about the same time the Secretary did.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MCKEEVER, 2d Infantry, late in charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Albany, takes charge of the rendezvous at Boston, vacated by Captain E. P. Ewers, 5th U. S. Infantry, whose tour has expired.

MRS. FRED GRANT, like Mrs. Grover Cleveland, believes in a woman keeping her family name as a middle name after her marriage, and while Mrs. Cleveland signs herself Frances Folsom Cleveland, Mrs. Fred Grant's signature reads Ida Honore Grant.

DR. GATLING, the inventor of the Gatling gun, lives in an unpretentious but comfortable house near Hartford, and goes but little into society, being absorbed by his own ideas and work. His daughter Ida is the wife of the Rev. Hugh Pentecost, of Brooklyn.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., attended the dinner of the Seventh Regiment Veterans at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, and responded for "The Army and Navy." The occasion was an enjoyable one and several noted citizens and soldiers were present.

LIEUTENANT S. W. GROESBECK, 6th Infantry, has been selected for duty as Acting Judge-Advocate, Department of Dakota, vice Col. Thos. F. Barr, transferred to Chicago. If we recollect aright Lieut. Groesbeck was on duty a few years ago as Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Missouri, and displayed much ability while holding the position.

MRS. COLT, the widow of the famous inventor of the Colt revolver, is described as a quiet, dignified lady of middle age, gentle and cultivated in manner and decidedly aristocratic in appearance. She usually dresses in black silk, very stylishly made, and her white hands are ornamented by a number of diamond rings of great brilliancy and value. Her gray hair is arranged in massive coils. Mrs. Colt's brother, Mr. Jarvis, and her sister's husband, Mr. Nicholas Beach, carry on the business of her late husband.

THE *Gazette Anecdotique* has collected a list of the various places where Napoleon lodged between the times of his arrival in Paris in 1784 and the year of his fall in 1815. The gradations are: (1.) Part of a garret in the École Militaire. (2.) A cubicle under the roof of the Quai Conti. (3.) An attic in the Hôtel de Metz, Rue du Mail. (4.) A room in the Hôtel des Droits de l'Homme, Rue des Fosses Monmartes. (5.) A small apartment, 19 Rue de la Michodière. (6.) A room in the Hôtel Mirabeau. (7.) A mansion in the Rue Neuve des Capucines. (8.) A mansion in the present Rue de la Victoire. (9.) The Palace of the Luxembourg. (10.) The Palace of the Tuileries. The paper omits to mention Napoleon's quarters in St. Helena.

THE Brackett *News*, of Oct. 2, has the following Fort Clark items:

Capt. Vance is expected to arrive in a short time....Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. King have gone to Marathon, Presidio County ...Lieut. Guard is pleased with the prospect of soon having his family, on their way from St. Paul, with him, after their long absence ...Lieut. Wallcott, a recent graduate, arrived Thursday for duty with Troop K, 8th Cav....Miss Boyd, who has been visiting at Fort Clark, returned to New York Wednesday.

THE Omaha *Excelsior*, referring to the "travel ration" system, says:

It is certainly a small amount to allow a man $1.50 a day to buy food, when a citizen can not get his three meals for less than $2.25. The spectacle of a soldier travelling on our cars with three loaves of bread on his back, a can of baked beans under one arm, and of corn beef, under the other, with 21 cents in his pocket to buy his coffee, is such as to bring ridicule upon the Service, and make a capital caricature fit for the pencil of Nast, the artist.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Sept. 30 says:

Captain W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf., on Saturday left Vancouver, to rejoin at Fort Sisseton....Captain F. E. Trotter, 14th Inf., was in Wyoming a few days since, bringing a detachment of recruits....Colonel Wm. H. Jordan and family, who have been summering at Astoria, sailed for San Francisco, en route to the East ...Captain McGregor's command, 2d Cav., will remain in camp near Ellensburg until the middle of October, when they will return to Fort Walla Walla. ....Major D. W. Burke, Lieutenants Cabel and Calhoun, 14th Inf., returned the first of the week from their trip to the Mt. St. Helens region, having had a fine outing among the trout and game.

COLONEL H. C. HODGES, U. S. A., of New York, took a trip to Erie, Pa., this week.

CAPTAIN G. K. SANDERSON, 11th U. S. Infantry, will spend the winter at Springfield, O.

CAPTAIN JOHN SIMPSON, U. S. A., and family, have returned to San Antonio from a visit North.

CAPTAIN H. G. CAVENAUGH, 13th Infantry, on leave from Fort Bayard, N. M., will rejoin early in November.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, 7th U. S. Infantry, was to leave Fort Laramie, Wyo., this week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. CARLAND, R. Q. M., 6th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a month's leave.

QUARTERMASTER D. H. BRUSH, 17th U. S. Infantry left Fort Laramie, Wyo., on Sunday last, to be absent a fortnight.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN is expected to reach Washington Sunday night or Monday morning from Denver.

LIEUTENANT E. H. CATLIN, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately at Fort Leavenworth, has joined at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

GENERAL T. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., left St. Paul, Oct. 1, for the East and will return to Fort Snelling about the end of the month.

LIEUTENANT MICHAEL MANGAN, U. S. A., retired, of Fond du Lac, Wis., was a recent guest at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

LIEUTENANT W. P. DUVALL, 5th Artillery, left Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 2, for the West, and will shortly return to Washington.

SURGEON DALLAS BACHE, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Adams, R. I., visited in New York this week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANT G. F. BARNEY, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately at Fort Monroe, Va., has joined Woodruff's Light Battery at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and Mrs. Sheridan and Gen. Rucker and Miss Rucker were while at Fort Leavenworth the guests of Col. W. A. Rucker, chief paymaster.

THE foundation of the new location of the statue of Gen. Rawlins at Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, has been completed, and the removal and resetting of the pedestal and statue will be completed by Oct. 18.

CAPTAINS ILSLEY AND DE RUDIO, 7th Cavalry, are to take their troops from Fort Meade to Fort Yates; Captains McDougall and Godfrey, from Yates to Meade; Captain Edgerly, from Keogh to Meade, and Captain Moylan, from Meade to Keogh.

LIEUTENANT C. H. COCHRANE, 7th U. S. Infantry, was married September 22 at Zanesville, O., to Miss Anna Granger, a niece of Colonel R. S. Granger, U. S. Army, retired. After a few weeks wedding tour Lieutenant Cochrane and bride will join at Fort Laramie.

GENERAL GRANT, says Badeau in one of his papers, always had an idea that the man who sought a place was unfit for it; that the place should seek the man; a notion that in his case might have been correct, for he lacked ordinary ambition and yet possessed great faculties.

CAPTAIN F. D. GARRETTY, 17th Infantry, left New York this week for Chicago, where he will take charge of the recruiting rendezvous. We congratulate the captain on his assignment, for Chicago, we believe, ranks next to New York as a desirable recruiting station.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN POPE, U. S. A., has recently taken a house at No. 3223 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo., where he intends remaining for the next two years, or until his son, a recent graduate of Harvard College, establishes himself in the practice of law. His younger son is at the Polytechnic School, St. Louis, preparing himself for the profession of civil engineer.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES HUNTER, 1st U. S. Artillery, was married at San Francisco Sept. 22 to Miss Helen Lake, daughter of the Hon. Delos Lake, at the bride's home, 1020 Jackson street. About thirty guests were present. The bride was attended by her sister and Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st U. S. Artillery, was "best man." After the ceremony the married couple went to Napa Soda Springs, and after a short tour go to Vancouver Barracks.

AN old log house at City Point owned by Dr. Richard Epps, known as General Grant's headquarters, was purchased October 4 by Captain Thomas E. Halleck, of New York. This is the house where General Grant issued his last order declaring peace and the term of General Lee's surrender, etc. The house is to be removed to New York by Capt. Halleck, who will transfer it by sale or gift to the Grant Monument Association, to be re-erected in Riverside Park near General Grant's tomb.

THE vignette of General Grant, selected for the new five dollar silver certificate, will be a side face, the only one of the General ever taken. It is remarkable in that the face and the lower jaw form a perfect right angle, excepting, of course, the projection of the nose. It is said by those familiar with the outlines of the faces of prominent men to be the only one known to them having this characteristic. It explains what was often said of the General—that his grip was like that of the bulldog, whose square head is its peculiarity.

THE following officers have been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association: Captains L. E. Campbell, Q. M. D., and J. E. Greer, Ord. Dept.; Rev. T. W. Barry, Post Chaplain; Lieutenants C. W. Mason, 4th Inf.; W. H. Sage, 5th Inf.; D. E. McCarthy, 12th Inf.; W. S. Scott, 1st Cav.; E. S. Robins, 3d Cav.; E. B. Weeks, 5th Inf.; D. H. Boughton, 4d Cav.; W. M. Dickinson, 4th Cav.; R. B. Paddock, 6th Cav.; P. E. Trippe, 10th Cav.; W. J. Pardee, 18th Inf.; W. L. Mason, 3d Cav.; C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf.; J. Y. M. Blunt, 10th Inf.; R. M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf.; T. C. Woodbury, 16th Inf.; W. O. Clark, 12th Inf.

COLONEL A. V. KAUTZ, 8th U. S. Infantry, says the *Alta California*, is favorably known and well remembered by many of the prominent citizens of San Francisco, and his promotion to the full rank of Brigadier General in the Army would be hailed with pleasure in this community.

ASSISTANT SURGEON WALTER R. FISHER, U. S. A., was married Oct. 7 at Oswego, N. Y., to Miss Eliot M. Churchill, daughter of the Hon. J. C. Churchill, Justice of the Supreme Court. The ceremony took place at Grace Church in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage. After the wedding reception the married couple left on their bridal tour, after which they will go to the Pacific coast, where the Doctor is stationed.

THE family of Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., will spend the winter at Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT S. A. STAUNTON, U. S. N., and bride visited in Washington and Philadelphia this week.

ADMIRAL SHOSTAKOFF, the Russian Minister of Marine, and staff, sailed for Europe on Saturday last.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR A. L. GIHON, U. S. N., arrived in San Francisco, this week, for duty at Mare Island.

COMMODORE W. K. MAYO, U. S. N., was in New York this week, registering at the Murray Hill Hotel.

NAVAL CADET T. A. W. SHOCK, U. S. N., registered early this week at the Hotel Continental, Paris, France.

DR. THOMAS OWENS, U. S. N., well remembered in Washington, is now at the Naval Station, New London, Conn.

ENSIGN M. K. EYRE, U. S. N., and bride, have been visiting relatives in Philadelphia, and have since joined at Annapolis, Md.

PAY DIRECTOR R. H. CLARK, U. S. N., retired, of Milford, Del., was at the Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS, U. S. N., has returned to his home, 1721 I St., Washington, D. C., from Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y.

IT is rumored, says an exchange, that the handsome Dr. M. L. Ruth, U. S. Navy, will soon lead to the altar Miss Harris of New York City.

MR. JOHN NELSON, of the U. S. Coast Survey, was married at Washington Sept. 28 to Miss Lillian Harrison, daughter of the late Capt. Napoleon B. Harrison, U. S. N.

LIEUTENANT NILES and family has returned from a summer in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and for the present they are located at 2,020 G street, Washington, D. C.

CHIEF ENGINEER PHILIP INCH, U. S. N., has resumed his duties as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey. Mr. Inch and family reside at 114 C street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

MRS. W. W. W. WOOD, the widow of the late Chief Engineer Wood, U. S. N., has returned to Washington and has taken quarters at the Ebbitt House for the winter. Mrs. Wood is much improved in health.

ASSISTANT SURGEON PHILIP G. WALES, U. S. A., who has resigned his commission, to take effect Nov. 5, is visiting his father, Medical Director Philip S. Wales, U. S. N., at No. 813 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT LAZARUS L. REAMEY, U. S. Navy, who has so long been an ornament in the social circles of Washington, is to be married in New York on Nov. 10 to Miss Brewster. Lieuts. Bradbury, Cowles, Lemly, and Hunker will be groomsmen.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER FRAZER, U. S. N., whose recent orders to the *New Hampshire* broke the monotony of "waiting orders," will once more resume his accustomed place in Lancaster, for the orders to the *New Hampshire* have been revoked.

P. A. ENGINEER RICHARD INCH, U. S. N., was in Washington a part of last week on a flying visit to his wife and family. As Mr. Inch, who is attached to the U. S. S. *Yantic*, was ordered to that vessel in March, 1884, his cruise will expire early in the coming year.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER THOMAS J. COWIE, U. S. N., who has been connected with the *New Hampshire* at Newport, R. I., as paymaster and commissary for nearly four years, was last week placed on waiting orders, and before leaving gave the apprentice boys a parting dinner.

LIEUTENANT W. SWIFT, Lieut. W. W. Kimball, Surg. Wm. J. Simon, Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, Commo. R. Chandler, Comdr. B. J. Cromwell, Lieut. J. G. Moore, Lieut. Asa Walker, Asst. Paymr. Livingston Hunt, registered at the Navy Department during the week.

LIEUTENANT C. P. REES, U. S. N., is announced to have fallen a victim to the well-known charms of the girls of Erie. His engagement to Miss Merrill, of that place, is said to have become an accomplished fact. Lieut. Rees has been attached to the *Michigan* since May, 1885.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON GEORGE ARTHUR, U. S. N., who has recently been on duty at the dispensary of the New York Navy-yard, has been ordered to duty in the Museum of Hygiene, corner of 18th and G streets, Washington. Dr. Arthur completed his last cruise on the *Iroquois*.

1ST LIEUTENANT T. N. WOOD, U. S. M. C., son of the late Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, is en route for home on the *Shenandoah*. He is well-known in Washington and should good luck and the commandant of the Marine Corps bring him to the Capital he will find many friends to welcome him.

IN honor of Commodore Ralph Chandler's promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral 13 guns were fired at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Oct. 7, and the Admiral was the recipient of many congratulations during the day from the heads of departments. The Admiral will start for China this month. Before their departure Mrs. Chandler will give several receptions.

COMMANDER B. J. CROMWELL, U. S. N., is visiting in Washington from Montrose, Pa.

ENSIGN W. R. RUSH, U. S. N., reported at Vallejo, Cal., a few days ago, for duty on the *Ranger*.

PAY DIRECTOR J. S. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N., registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

COMMANDER P. H. COOPER, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week from a month's leave.

CAPTAIN SICARD, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, returned to Washington on Tuesday from his vacation trip.

P. A. SURGEON PAUL FITZSIMONS and Mrs. Fitzsimons left Norfolk, Va., early in the week on a month's visit to the North.

REAR ADMIRAL J. H. RUSSELL, U. S. N., and Mrs. Russell have returned from Richfield Springs to Washington for the winter.

CAPTAIN J. G. WALKER, U. S. N., who has been visiting in Germany, and more recently in Scotland, was to sail for home this week.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON D. M. GUITERAS, U. S. N., arrived at Norfolk, Va., early in the week and reported for duty on the *Franklin*.

THE HON. GEORGE BANCROFT reached his 86th birthday on Sunday last, Oct. 3, and received hearty congratulations from a legion of friends.

CAPTAIN E. W. WHITTEMORE, 15th U. S. Infantry, who has been sojourning at Vineyard Haven, Mass., during the summer, is due at Fort Buford, D. T., towards the end of October.

P. A. SURGEON J. C. BOYD, U. S. N., at present on duty at the Navy Department, Washington, is to be married next February to Miss Willard, only daughter of Mr. C. C. Willard.

LIEUTENANT CARROLL MERCER, U. S. Marine Corps, grandson of the late Wm. T. Carroll, of Washington, for many years clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court, will be married Oct. 19 to Miss Minnie Harper, stepdaughter of the late Judge Paschal, of Washington.

THE suit of Benjamin W. Hopper against Colonel Thomas Y. Field, of the U. S. Marine Corps, to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment while sergeant in the Marine Corps at League Island, was concluded before Judge Butler, in the United States Circuit Court, October 5. The verdict was in favor of the defendant.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. R. WILMER, U. S. N., was married, Sept. 29, to Miss Belle Hoehling, daughter of Medical Inspector A. A. Hoehling, U. S. N., the ceremony taking place at the residence of the bride's parents in Washington. Surgeon Hoehling, who is on the *Pensacola*, was unable to be present, but a goodly number of relatives and friends attended the wedding. The married couple are now on their wedding tour.

THE orders of Capt. E. P. Lull, U. S. N., to command the Pensacola Navy-yard indicates that the health of this officer, about which such grave fears were expressed some weeks since, must be greatly improved. Capt. Lull will be remembered in connection with the Tehuantepec Canal surveys, and the clear and valuable report placing his work on record for the benefit of future surveyors. From 1875 to 1878 the Captain was detailed as Hydrographic Inspector of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

IN last week's JOURNAL, under the appropriate heading, the marriage of Charles H. Howland to Miss Susie A. Balcom, was announced. Mr. Howland entered the Naval Academy as a Cadet Engineer on October 1, 1878. During the years 1882-83-84 he was attached to the *Iroquois*, South Pacific Station, and June 30, 1884, in common with many others he was honorably discharged under the misconstruction of the Act of Congress, approved August 5, 1882. On his restoration to the Navy by the famous G. O. No. 344, of March 10, 1886, Mr. Howland promptly resigned, and having been quite successful in business has now become a permanent voter and taxpayer, instead of a plougher of the raging main.

ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER, U. S. N., was reported seriously ill at the Hodges' Cottage, R. I., early in the week, and grave fears were entertained that he might not rally. The disease was pronounced neuralgia of the stomach. Mrs. Porter and her daughter, Mrs. Logan, wife of Lieut. Logan, U. S. N., were in attendance, and the best medical skill was called in. The latest accounts are more favorable, and there seems to be now a probability that, if nothing unforeseen occurs, the Admiral may be out again in a few weeks. A despatch of October 3 says: "He passed a comfortable night, sleeping until three o'clock this morning. During the day he complained less than he had done since Thursday night. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, who is one of his physicians, is obliged to leave town to-morrow, and it is likely that the Admiral's family physician in Washington will be summoned to act with Dr. Rankin, at present in charge of the patient. Dr. Bache, U. S. A., a nephew of the Admiral, is also in attendance."

THE New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: "The fashionable marriage season was inaugurated October 6 by a wedding in the aristocratic Church of St. John. 1st Lieutenant Frank L. Denny, of the United States Marine Corps, led to the altar the beautiful daughter of General Innis N. Palmer, United States Army retired list. Lieutenant Lemly was the best man, with a corps of naval officers for ushers numerous enough to command all the new naval vessels." Lieut. S. C. Lemly, U. S. N., was best man, and the ushers were Lieutenants Bradbury, Cowles; Irwin and Surgeon Deane. The bride wore a low-necked white moire robe, with trimmings of crystal lace. Her tulle veil was held by a wreath of orange blossoms. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Palmer residence on Sixteenth Street. Among those present at the church were General Baird, Mrs. Audenreid, Mrs. and Miss Sherrill, Mrs. Padelford, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. and Miss Emory, General and Mrs. Graham, the Misses Jenkins, Lieutenant and Mrs. Weyrick, Miss de Krafft, Miss Kilbourn and Dr. and Mrs. Hagner, Captain and Mrs. Rodgers, the Misses Wood, Mrs. Paschal, Miss Minnie Harper, Mrs. Munson, Mr. Bestor, Mrs. Doyle, Courtess Esterbazy, Miss Thorn, Dr. Ruth, Miss Florence Audenreid, Mr. and Mrs. Handy, Commander and Mrs. McCauley, Mr. and Mrs. Addison, Mr. McCartney, U. S. N., Lieutenant Reamey and Lieutenant Mulligan.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, referring to the death, Sept. 7, of William H. Frailey, son of the late Commodore J. Madison Frailey, U. S. N., says: "He was one of the most gentle-mannered, well-bred and socially brilliant of the generation just entering middle age. With a natural tendency to delicate health, the strength of Mr. Frailey had become greatly impaired by his close and earnest devotion to his exacting duties in the financial department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Frailey leaves a widow, the daughter of John Brown Parker, Esq., of Carlisle, and his married life has been a singularly lovely and attractive one. He served as captain's clerk aboard the steamer *Quaker City*, commanded by his father, off Charleston, S. C., during the blockade of that port, and participated in an action with the Confederate 'Rams.' At fifteen years of age he entered the Naval Academy, and graduated with honor in 1867. He served under Admiral Farragut during his famous cruise in European waters. In 1870 he resigned from the Navy to enter commercial life, where his distinguished abilities enabled him to take a commanding position. The funeral took place, Sept. 20, from St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, and was largely attended. Among those present were Rear Admiral Mullany, U. S. N., and General Lewis Merrill, U. S. A. The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., in a 'minute' on the death of Mr. Frailey, say: 'His marked ability in the performance of his duties, his strict and methodical business habits, his manliness, integrity and unvarying courtesy, made him a most valuable and efficient officer, and won for him the esteem and respect of all with whom he came in contact. By his death this company is deprived of a faithful officer whose abilities promised a wider sphere of usefulness, and the community loses an upright and worthy citizen.'"

REAR ADMIRAL BEDFORD C. T. PIM, British Navy, who died in London, Oct. 4, aged sixty, was the son of Capt. Edward Bedford Pim, a distinguished naval officer, and made a voyage around the world in H. M. S. *Herald* in 1845-51, and was engaged from first to last in the search for Sir John Franklin, both through Behring's Straits and Baffin's Bay. He was the officer who reached the *Investigator* and saved the crew of that ship, besides being the first man who made his way from a ship on the eastern to a ship on the western side of the Northwest Passage. He was retired in 1870, having been advanced to the rank of captain in April, 1868. He then prepared himself for a new profession, and in 1873, at the age of forty-seven, was called to the bar. He has since been interested in promoting a railway across Nicaragua and in writing works on geographical subjects. Two years ago he visited the U. S., and, after spending some time in Nicaragua, went to Washington in the hopes of interesting our Government in the Nicaragua Canal scheme. He was in Philadelphia during the session of the Scientific Congress, and read a paper before that body. He had many friends in the United States, where he was most highly appreciated, both on account of his scientific attainments and his genial social characteristics.

A VETERAN soldier, of long and faithful service, Ordnance Sergeant Geo. S. P. Bradford, U. S. A., died at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 30. The immediate cause of his death was from the effects of lifting heavy shot and shell the day previous, for the old soldier was "on duty" to the last. Bradford was born in Quebec in 1822, enlisted in 1846, served through the Mexican War at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco and the City of Mexico as Corporal, Sergeant and 1st Sergeant of Battery B, 1st U. S. Artillery. On January 1, 1862, he was appointed Q. M. Sergeant of the 1st Artillery, and a few days afterwards was appointed Ordnance Sergeant. During the War he rendered valuable service as a drill master and he was in all respects a model non-commissioned officer and soldier. His comrade Ordnance Sergeants are indebted to him more than they are, perhaps, aware, for the increase of pay given them some years ago, for it was Bradford's energy and Bradford's influence with his former commanders which contributed largely to the desired result.

MRS. JULIA RICKETTS LAWRENCE, who died in Washington this week, was the mother of the wife of Gen. Jas. B. Ricketts, U. S. Army. Mrs. Lawrence was the widow of the late John Thorp Lawrence, of the Island of Jamaica, who acted as flag midshipman to Lord Collingwood at the battle of Trafalgar. She leaves two sons, John Lawrence, of Ohio, and James Ricketts Lawrence, of New York, and one daughter, Mrs. Ricketts. The funeral services took place in Washington and the remains were taken to Elizabeth, N. J., where they were interred Oct. 7.

MR. HENRY R. PENNINGTON, a member of the Delaware Bar and clerk of the municipal Court of Wilmington, Del., died in Dover Oct. 6, of consumption. When a youth he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, was graduated June 7, 1870, and resigned June 15, 1873. His family is prominent in Delaware and the deceased gentleman had a large circle of friends.

GENERAL J. M. HEDRICK, who served with distinction during the war as colonel of the 15th Iowa Infantry, was wounded several times and a prisoner of war in 1862, died October 4 at Ottumwa, Iowa. He received the brevet of Brigadier-General for his faithful and meritorious services.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIGELOW, JR., 10th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Bigelow have the sympathy of all in their recent bereavement, their third and only child John having died at Santa Monica, Cal., September 29, at the age of two years.

D. DANIEL LEASURE, who served with distinction during the War as Colonel of the 100th Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, died at St. Paul, Oct. 4, in which city he was one of the most prominent physicians.

CARPENTER JOSEPH L. THATCHER, U. S. N., who died at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 23, was appointed February 20, 1872. He returned from sea in 1881 and since February 21, 1882, has been at Wilmington, Del.

CAPTAIN EDWIN M. NEVILLE, who served with great credit during the war in the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, and received a medal of honor from Congress, died October 4 at Waterbury, Conn.

MR. WILLIAM DIXON, father of Surgeon W. S. Dixon, U. S. Navy, died Sept. 26, near Washington, D. C.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE CORRESPONDENTS.

THE last volume of the "Official Records of the Rebellion" contains the story of Gen. Sherman's controversy in 1863, with Mr. Thomas W. Knox, at that time a correspondent of the New York *Herald* and now a literary gentleman, well-known in New York as Col. Knox. The correspondence opens with a letter from Sherman to Admiral Porter, dated Feb. 4, 1863, in which he says:

The spirit of anarchy seems deep at work at the North, more alarming than the batteries that shell at us from the opposite shore. I am going to have the correspondent of the New York *Herald* tried by a court-martial as a spy, not that I want the fellow shot, but because I want to establish the principle that such people cannot attend our armies, in violation of orders, and defy us, publishing their garbled statements and defaming officers who are doing their best.

Next appears G. O. No. 13, Hdqrs. Dept. Tennessee, Feb. 19, 1863, giving the record of the Court-martial before which Mr. Knox was tried, and of which Brig.-Gen. J. M. Thayer, U. S. A., was president and whose conclusions were sharply criticized by Gen. Sherman in a letter to A. A. G. Rawlins, in which he says:

The findings of the third charge, first specification, are, "the facts proven as stated but attaches no criminality thereto," viz.: that the accused knowingly and wilfully disobeyed the lawful command of the proper authority by accompanying the expedition down the Mississippi below Helena. The inference is that the commanding officer had no right to prohibit citizens from accompanying a military expedition, or, if he does, such citizens incur no criminality by disregarding such command. The finding of the first specification, first charge, "Guilty, except the words, 'thereby conveying to the enemy an approximate estimate of its strength, in direct violation of the 57th Article of War,'" involves the principle that publication of Army organization and strength in a paper having the circulation South and North of the New York *Herald* does not amount to an indirect conveyance of intelligence to the enemy. . . . . .

If to prove the conveyance of indirect information to the enemy it be necessary to follow that information from its source to the very armies arrayed against us, whose country thus far our hundreds of thousands of men have been unable to invade, and yet whose newspapers are made up of extracts from these very Northern papers, then it is fruitless to attempt to conceal from them all the data they could need to make successful resistance to our plans, and to attack our detached parties and lines of communication. To this cause may well be attributed the past reverses to our armies and the failure of almost every plan devised by our Generals. I believe this cause has lost us millions of money, thousands of lives, and will continue to defeat us to the end of time, unless some remedy be devised.

Next appears a letter from Mr. Knox, dated April 6, 1863, enclosing a copy of an order from the President, authorizing him to return to the Department and remain with Gen. Grant's approval. Following are these letters from Gens. Grant and Sherman:

BEFORE VICKSBURG, April 6, 1863.

Thomas W. Knox, Correspondent New York Herald:

The letter of the President of the United States authorizing you to return to these headquarters and to remain with my consent, or leave if such consent is withheld, has been shown me.

You came here first in positive violation of an order from Gen. Sherman. Because you were not pleased with his treatment of army followers, who had violated his order, you attempted to break down his influence with his command and to blast his reputation with the public. You made insinuations against his sanity, and said many things which were untrue, and, so far as your letter had influence, calculated to affect the public service unfavorably.

Gen. Sherman is one of the ablest soldiers and purest men in the country. You have attacked him and been sentenced to expulsion from this Department for the offence. Whilst I would conform to the slightest wish of the President where it is formed upon a fair representation of both sides of any question, my respect for Gen. Sherman is such that in this case I must decline, unless Gen. Sherman first gives his consent to your remaining.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, April 8, 1863.

Major-General Grant:

DEAR SIR: I received last night the copy of your answer to Mr. Knox's application to return and reside near your headquarters. I thank you for the manner and substance of that reply. Many regard Knox as unworthy the notice he has received. This is true; but I send you his letter to me and my answer. Observe in his letter to me, sent long before I could have heard the result of his application to you, he makes the assertion that you had no objection, but rather wanted him back, and only as a matter of form required my assent. He regretted a difference between a "portion of the Army and the press." The insolence of these fellows is insupportable. I know they are encouraged, but I know human nature well enough, and that they will be the first to turn against their patrons. Mr. Lincoln, of course, fears to incur the enmity of the *Herald*, but he must rule the *Herald* or the *Herald* will rule him; he can take his choice.

I have been foolish and unskilful in drawing on me the shafts of the press. By opposing mob law in California, I once before drew down the press, but after the smoke cleared off, and the people saw where they were drifting to, they admitted I was right. If the press be allowed to run riot and write up and write down at their pleasure, there is an end to a constitutional government in America and anarchy must result. Even now the real people of our country begin to fear and tremble at it, and look to our armies as the anchor of safety, of order, submission to authority, bound together by a real Government, and not by the clamor of a demoralized press and crowd of demagogues.

As ever, your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

There is also a letter from General Sherman denying Knox's request, and one from him to Murat Halstead in which he says:

Knox, a citizen, entitled to all the rights of a citizen of any and every kind, a strong, stalwart, man, capable of handling a musket, comes into the camp of a Major General whom he never saw in person, conversed with, or knew anything about, in open and known violation of his orders, and dating his matter from the headquarters of a part of this very command, publishes a string of falsehoods, abusive of every servant of the Government, except a small knot of "cunning and knowing ones bred in the same litter." These were heroes; all else were knaves, fools, cowards, everything, and the Major-General in command, with commissions from a cadet all the way up to Major-General, tested by twenty years' service in every part of this continent, who has managed all manner of business without a stain heretofore, is declared by this youngster and stranger as a mere ass, yea, insane. When called on in person to explain his motive—"Of course, General Sherman, I had no feeling against you personally, but you are regarded the enemy of our set, and we must in self-defence write you down."

THE ARMY.

G. O. 69, H. Q. A., Oct. 4, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the "revolver pistol" provided for in G. O. 56, s. of 1882, from this office, as part of the equipment of company sergeants, will not hereafter be considered a part of the foot sergeants' equipment, but will be kept on hand by company commanders for use when necessary on special occasions.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 70, H. Q. A., Oct. 5, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision is published for the information of all concerned:

Congress having failed to appropriate any money for payment of extra duty pay to enlisted men detailed as cooks and nurses in hospitals, the services of such enlisted men as are needed to perform the duty indicated must be rendered and accepted only with the express understanding that payment for the same depends upon the action of Congress in making an appropriation for that purpose and, until such an appropriation is made, the rendition of the service does not create any claim against the United States.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 27, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Sept. 30, 1886.

The period for which 2d Lieut. S. L'H. Slocum, 8th Cav., was appointed Aide-de-Camp, and for which he accepted that position, on the staff of the Brigadier General Commanding, having expired, he is, at his own request, relieved from further duty in that capacity. He will remain on special service to perform the duties of the Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department, during the absence of that officer on leave, and on his return will join his troop.

By command of Brig. Gen. Stanley:
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 28, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Oct. 1, 1886.

2d Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Artillery, is announced as A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. commanding.

By command of Brig. Gen. Stanley:
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 28, 1886.

Captain L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling the telegraph accounts in the Dept. Missouri.

G. O. 26, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Sept. 28, 1886.

The assistant to the Chief Quartermaster at San Antonio Depot, is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts.

G. O. 13, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Sept. 13, 1886.

Publishes the results of the rifle contests of the Department of the East and Division of the Atlantic of this year, conducted at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and at Creedmoor.

(The order gives the scores made by the Division team at Fort Niagara, by the Regulars in the Hilton Trophy Match, and the General Sheridan's Skirmish Match and other valuable statistics, most of which have already been given in detail in the JOURNAL.)

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. J. G. Ballance, A. J. A., will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, on public business (S. O. 136, Sept. 29, D. Texas).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G., Adjutant General Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 103, Oct. 1, D. Dak.)

Major Merritt Barber, A. A. G., will report in person at H. Q., Div. Pacific, on official business connected with the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 82, Sept. 27, Div. Pacific).

A furlough for four months, with permission to leave the U. S., is granted Mr. Frank Buss, Chief Clerk, Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 149, Oct. 6, D. Missouri).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major Almon F. Rockwell, Depot Q. M., St. Paul, Minn., is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts pertaining to the Dept. of Dakota. All such accounts will be presented to Major Rockwell, who will prepare and pay them, or forward them for payment as the case may require, under A. R. 696 (G. O. 16, Oct. 4, D. Dak.)

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Erie, Pa., on public business (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Addison Barrett, M. S. K., will inspect C., C., and G. E., at Indianapolis Arsenal, for which Capt. Wm. H. Rexford, Ord. Storekeeper, is responsible (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. A. E. Miltimore will take station at Tucson, A. T. (S. O. 91, Sept. 23, D. Ariz.)

Major A. S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., thence to department field headquarters at Willcox and to Nogales, A. T., on public business (S. O. 91, Sept. 23, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. S., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 167, Sept. 20, D. Columbia.)

Capt. J. F. Weston, Chief C. of S., will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., on public business (S. O. 93, Sept. 29, D. Ariz.)

Pay Department.

Subject to the approval of the War Department, Major Asa B. Carey, Paymr., will take station at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 89, Sept. 25, D. Cal.)

A Roster of Officers of the Pay Department for October, received this week, contains much useful information.

Leave for three days, to commence on or about Oct. 10, is granted Major Charles McClure, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 152, Oct. 5, Div. Atlantic.)

Major Wm. Arthur, P. D., is assigned to station in San Antonio (S. O. 137, Sept. 30, D. Texas).

Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Fort McDermit, Nevada, for temporary duty (S. O., Sept. 23, D. Cal.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Kendall, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 81, Sept. 24, Div. Pacific.)

Asst. Surg. Washington Matthews is granted leave for one month and twelve days, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surg., is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

The journey performed by A. A. Surg. George M. Terrill, from Benson to Bowie Station, A. T., Aug. 28, is confirmed (F. O. 93, Sept. 17, D. Ariz.)

At his own request, the contract of A. Asst. Surg. Emil Muhl, Fort Bliss, is annulled, to take effect Oct. 1 (S. O. 92, Sept. 25, D. Ariz.)

Hospl. Steward Charles Parker is relieved from duty in the Dept. Dakota (S. O. 100, Sept. 27, D. Dakota).

Hospl. Steward Thomas J. Burke, having reported at these H. Q., in compliance with par. 1, S. O. 178, c. s., H. Q. A., will proceed to Fort Gaston, Cal., for duty (S. O. 88, Sept. 23, D. Cal.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Wm. L. Marshall, C. E., will proceed to Madison, Wis., on duty connected with the Board of Officers of the C. E. (S. O. 144, Oct. 2, C. E.)

Lieut. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed to New Brandford on the Suwanee River, Cedar Keys, and the mouth of the Suwanee River, Fla., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 144, Oct. 2, C. E.)

Lieut. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed to Withlacoochee River, Fla., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 144, Oct. 2, C. E.)

Lieut. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed to Tampa and Palma Sola, Fla., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 144, Oct. 2, C. E.)

The Chief Engineer officer of the department will proceed from Fort Custer, M. T., to Dept. of Dakota H. Q., on public business, returning to Fort Custer on completion of the duty (S. O. 103, Oct. 1, D. Dak.)

Capt. Wm. T. Rossell, C. E., will proceed to Wilson's Point, La., and Vicksburg, Miss., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 143, Oct. 1, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to the principal obstructions of the South Fork of the Cumberland River, Ky., between the Devil's Jumps and the mouth of the river, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 146, Oct. 6, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed to St. Augustine, Fla., on duty in connection with inspection of the sea-wall at that place (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

To carry out the provisions of so much of the act approved Aug. 5, 1886, as provides for the transfer to the U. S. by the State of Ohio of the Muskingum River improvement, between Zanesville and the mouth of the river, and the locks, dams, canals, franchises, property, unexpended moneys, etc., appertaining thereto, Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, C. E., is appointed to confer, on behalf of the Secretary of War, with the State authorities with the view of making the necessary arrangements. 1st Lieutenant Lansing H. Beach, C. E., is authorized to act for Col. Merrill, and in his stead, in carrying out the foregoing instructions until he shall return to duty. Lieut. Col. Merrill and Lieut. Beach are authorized to proceed to Columbus, O., and to such other points as may be necessary in the execution of the foregoing instructions (S. O., Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Captain Richard L. Hoxie, C. E., is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Warren, Mass., will send a reliable sergeant to Fort at Clark's Point, Mass., for duty as acting ordnance sergeant, until the arrival of Ord. Sergt. Leodegar Schnyder from Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 151, Oct. 4, Div. Atlantic.)

A Columbus, O., despatch says: Ord. Sergt. A. Dagenfield has been retired, having been in the service of his country for forty years. He served his country in three wars, his first experience being in the Mexican war, at the battle of Monterey. In 1873 he received his warrant as an Ord. Sergt. In 1879 he came to Columbus Barracks, where he has been on duty to the entire satisfaction of both the officers and the men at the depot, where they all join in wishing "Dad," as he is familiarly known, a long life and health to enjoy his well-earned rest. The Sergeant has decided to remain and become a citizen of Columbus.

So much of S. O. 223, as directs Ord. Sergt. Patrick Gallagher, upon being relieved, to proceed to Madison Barracks, is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Plattsburg Barracks (S. O., Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Henry B. Dardingkiller will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for duty (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Chaplain Winfield Scott is relieved from duty at the Presidio of Cal., and will return to his proper station, Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 88, Sept. 23, D. Cal.)

Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Post Chaplain J. A. M. La Tourrette, Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 93, Sept. 29, D. Arizona.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending October 2, 1886:

Troops A and K, 2d Cav., to San Diego Bks., Cal.
Troop B, 3d Cav., to Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.
Troop L, 3d Cav., to Fort Davis, Tex.
Troop L, 4th Cav., to Fort Union, N. M.
Troop M, 5th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Troop I, 6th Cav., to Fort Wingate, N. M.
Troops E and H, 7th Cav., to Fort Yates, Dak.
Troops B, D, and G, 7th Cav., to Fort Meade, Dak.
Troop A, 7th Cav., to Fort Keogh, Mont.
Troop L, 9th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Co. I, 1st Inf., to Angel Island, Cal.
Co. D, 10th Inf., to Fort Selden, N. M.
Co. G, 13th Inf., to Fort Wingate, N. M.
Co. A, 16th Inf., to San Antonio, Tex.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, G,** and **K,** Ft. Custer, Mont.; **A** and **C,** Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; **I,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **F, H,** and **L,** Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; **M,** Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Troop E, Fort Custer, is authorized to extend its regular target practice to include from Oct. 1 to 15 (S. O. 100, Sept. 27, D. Dak.)

Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will return to Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 102, Sept. 29, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., **B, E, F, G,** and **I,** Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; **A** and **K,** San Diego Bks., Cal.; **C,** Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; **D,** Boise Barracks, Idaho; **H,** Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; **L,** Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; **M,** Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller will proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T., on heliograph business (F. O. 92, Sept. 15, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller, A. S. O., in charge of the heliograph service of Arizona, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, A. T., on public business (F. O. 93, Sept. 17, D. Ariz.)

Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer will inspect certain draft horses and certain subsistence stores at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson is accountable (S. O. 169, Sept. 24, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. Alvarado A. Fuller will relieve Capt. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf., as recruiting officer at San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 90, Sept. 27, D. Cal.)

Major Frank T. Bennett is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., and assume command of that post (S. O. 80 Sept. 22, Div. P.)

Troops A and K will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., and there take station (S. O. 80, Sept. 22, Div. P.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., **C, F, L,** and **M,** Ft. Davis, Tex.; **A,** Ft. Concho, Tex.; **G,** Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; **E,** Camp Rice, Tex.; **B,** Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; **D** and **H,** Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; **I** and **K,** Ft. Elliott, Tex.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, F, H,** and **K,** Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; **A** and **M,** Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; **C, G,** and **I,** Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; **L,** Ft. Union, N. M.

Capt. W. A. Thompson will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona (F. O. 92, Sept. 15, D. Ariz.) [Afterwards revoked.]

The following are detailed as additional members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Huachuca: Capt. S. A. Mason and 1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr. (F. O. 93, Sept. 17, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., and report, in arrest (F. O. 93, Sept. 17, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. M. Neall will proceed to Forts Grant, Huachuca, and Lowell, A. T., on public business (F. O. 93, Sept. 17, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., **D, E, H,** and **L,** Ft. Riley, Kas.; **A, F,** and **I,** Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; **B, C, G,** and **K,** Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; **M,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., **A, C, G,** and **L,** Ft. Bayard, N. M.; **I** and **K,** Ft. Wingate, N. M.; **B** and **F,** Ft. Lewis, Colo.; **D, E,** and **H,** Ft. Stanton, N. M.; **M,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Cole (F. O. 92, Sept. 15, D. Ariz.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Cole, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 81, Sept. 24, Div. P.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Elon F. Willcox, to take effect on or about Oct. 25, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 81, Sept. 24, Div. P.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. **B, C, D, G, K,** and **M,** Ft. Meade, Dak.; **E** and **H,** Ft. Yates, Dak.; **F** and **L,** Ft. Buford, Dak.; **A,** Ft. Keogh, Mont.; **I,** Ft. Totten, Dak.

2d Lieut. James D. Mann is relieved from temporary duty with Troop L at Fort Buford, and will return to Fort Keogh (S. O. 102, Sept. 29, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted Major John M. Bacon, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 102, Sept. 29, D. Dak.)

The following changes of stations of troops are ordered: E and H from Fort Meade to Fort Yates, D. T.; B and D from Fort Yates to Fort Meade; G from Fort Keogh, M. T., to Fort Meade; A from Fort Meade to Fort Keogh (S. O. 102, Sept. 29, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. George H. Cameron is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will return to his station, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 103, Oct. 1, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., **C,** and **H,** San Antonio, Tex.; **A,** Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; **I,** Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; **D,** Camp Del Rio, Tex.; **E, F, G, K,** and **L,** Ft. Clark, Tex.; **B** and **M,** Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. S. L'H. Slocum is relieved as A. D. C. to Brig.-Gen. Stanley (See G. O. 27, Sept. 30, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect Oct. 1, is granted Capt. L. T. Morris (S. O. 111, Sept. 30, Dept. M.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Col. Elmer Otis is further extended seven days (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain will repair to Jefferson Barracks and report for duty at the Cavalry Depot (S. O., Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., **D,** and **H,** Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; **C, F,** and **K,** Ft. Robinson, Neb.; **A, G,** and **I,** Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; **M,** Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; **B** and **E,** Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); **L,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. John Conline, having completed duty in connection with Div. Rifle Competition, will return to Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 110, Sept. 17, Dept M.)

Sergt.-Major Jeremiah Jones will return to Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., **E, K,** and **L,** Ft. Grant, A. T.; **B,** Whipple Bks., A. T.; **A** and **H,** Ft. Apache, A. T.; **I** and **M,** Ft. Verde, A. T.; **C, D, F,** and **G,** Ft. Thomas, A. T.

2d Lieut. P. H. Clarke is relieved from duty in connection with Indian scouts (Calabasas, A. T.), and will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., for duty with his troop (F. O. 92, Sept. 15, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted Major Anson Mills is extended two months (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Joseph M. Kelley will inspect C., C. and G. E. and Q. M. stores at the St. Louis Powder Depot, for which Major John R. McGinness, Ord. Dept., is responsible (S. O., Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin is detailed as range officer at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 90, Sept. 27, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Adam Slaker will relieve 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews as recruiting officer at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 90, Sept. 27, D. Cal.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

During the temporary absence of Lieut.-Col. Robert P. Hughes, Insp.-Gen., U. S. A., 2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, A. D. C., will take charge of his office (S. O. 81, Sept. 24, Div. P.)

The leave granted Capt. Frank C. Grugan, Camp Hancock, Atlanta, Ga., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 151, Oct. 4, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

2d Lieut. D. J. Rumbough is appointed A. D. C. to Brig.-Gen. Stanley (G. O. 28, Oct. 1, D. Tex.)

The C. O. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., will transfer 600 pounds of mortar powder to 1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, Act. Ord. Officer, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 150, Oct. 2, Div. A.)

Leave for ten days, to commence on or about Oct. 13, is granted Capt. Edward R. Warner, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 153, Oct. 7, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Capt. Edward Field and 1st Lieut. R. P. Strong will report in person to Major-Gen. Schofield for duty, in New York City, in connection with the ceremonies to take place on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," at Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 28, 1886 (S. O. 153, Oct. 7, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Lieut. Col. John Mendenhall, Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. 153, Oct. 7, Div. A.)

A furlough for one month is granted Sergt. Francis A. Twiss, Light Bat. F (S. O. 102, Sept. 29, D. Dak.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

The C. O. Fort Schuyler will send a detachment to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Oct. 5, to take part in heavy artillery practice (S. O. 150, Oct. 2, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith will report to the C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Oct. 5, for special duty (S. O. 150, Oct. 2, Div. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William B. Beck, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 151, Oct. 4, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith will proceed, Oct. 2, to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and report on public business (S. O. 151, Oct. 4, Div. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. E. T. Brown will report in person to Major-Gen. Schofield for duty, in New York City, in connection with the ceremonies to take place on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," at Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 28, 1886 (S. O. 153, Oct. 7, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, and I, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.

Co. I, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty at San Diego Barracks, Cal., to take effect on the arrival of either Troop A or Troop K, 2d Cav., and will then proceed, by water, to Angel Island, Cal., and there take station (S. O. 80, Sept. 22, Div. P.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Capt. Charles Keller, 1st Lieut. William J. Turner, and 2d Lieut. William Moffatt are detailed additional members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 122, Sept. 25, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Cos. C and E, Fort Custer, are authorized to extend their regular target practice to include from Oct. 1 to 15 (S. O. 100, Sept. 27, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect one horse and nine mules at Fort Cœur d'Alene, for which 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, R. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 167, Sept. 20, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, A. I. G., will proceed, on inspection service, to Forts Sisseton, Sully, Bennett, Randall, and Meade, D. T. (S. O. 101, Sept. 28, D. Dak.)

Capts. William H. Bisbee and Gerhard L. Luhn, 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, and 2d Lieut. Edward H. Browne are relieved as members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 122, Sept. 25, D. Platte.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Nov. 9, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles McQuiston (S. O. 80, Sept. 22, Div. P.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1st Lieut. Stephen W. Groesbeck is detailed as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Leave for one month is granted Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 122, Sept. 25, D. Platte.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Co. D will proceed from Fort Bliss to Fort Selden, N. M., and take station (S. O. 69, Sept. 23, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. W. C. Wren, on muster out of Indian scouts, will rejoin at Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 69, Sept. 23, D. N. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Cos. C and H, Fort Yates, D. T., are authorized to extend their regular target practice to Oct. 15 (S. O. 100, Sept. 27, D. Dak.)

Co. G, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., is authorized to extend its regular target practice to Oct. 31, 1886 (S. O. 100, Sept. 27, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Albert L. Myer, A. C. S. at Fort Bennett, D. T., is authorized to send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds he may have on hand (S. O. 102, Sept. 29, D. Dak.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. George K. Sanderson is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. Harry C. Gray, Co. D (S. O. 101, Sept. 28, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

1st Lieut. W. O. Clark, having completed his duty in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 111, Sept. 30, Dept. M.)

Capt. H. G. Brown and 1st Lieut. M. F. Waltz will report in person to Major-Gen. Schofield for duty, in New York City, in connection with the ceremonies to take place on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," at Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 28, 1886 (S. O. 153, Oct. 7, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth Kas.

Co. G, on being relieved at Fort Selden, will take station at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 69, Sept. 23, D. N. M.)

Capt. B. H. Rogers and 2d Lieut. C. S. Hall, on muster out of the Indian scouts, will return to their proper stations, Forts Stanton and Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 69, Sept. 23, D. N. M.)

The leave granted Capt. Harry G. Cavenaugh is extended fifteen days (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Pvt. John Watson, Co. C, will proceed to Fort Klamath, Ore., for duty as 2d class hospital steward (S. O. 169, Sept. 24, D. Columbia.)

The extension of leave granted Col. Thomas M. Anderson is further extended twenty days (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

1st Lieut. George K. McGunnegle, Adjt., is relieved from duty on G. R. S. at Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 101, Sept. 28, D. Dak.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Edward W. Whittemore is further extended seven days (S. O., Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.

Lieut.-Col. A. L. Hough assumes the duties of Superintendent of the Recruiting Service (G. O. 2, Oct. 1, Hdqrs. R. S.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. C. H. Noble, San Antonio (S. O. 137, Sept. 30, D. Tex.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. John Oertel, Co. A (S. O. 148, Sept. 29, Div. M.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for seventeen days, to take effect Oct. 3, is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Brush, R. Q. M., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 125, Sept. 30, D. Platte.)

The bread ration for Cos. E, G, and K, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is reduced from 20 to 18 ounces (S. O. 123, Sept. 27, D. Platte.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. P. H. Remington, Fort Clark (S. O. 134, Sept. 24, D. Tex.)

Capt. C. T. Witherell, having completed duty in connection with the Div. Rifle Competition, will return to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 111, Sept. 30, Dept. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

1st Lieut. John C. Dent is detailed on G. R. S. at Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 101, Sept. 28, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

2d Lieut. Edward H. Brooke is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition, and will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 124, Sept. 28, D. Platte.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James (S. O. 111, Sept. 30, Dept. M.)

A Fort Elliott correspondent says: "Sergt. Alex. Richardson, Co. B, has gone on a four months' furlough, and Sergt. Chas. Grayson has just returned from a four months' furlough."

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Chaplain George G. Mullins, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, is granted leave for six months on account of disability (S. O., Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1886.

CASUALTY.

Colonel John F. Hammond (retired), died September 29, 1886, at Poughkeepsie, New York.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Sill, I. T., Oct. 5. Detail: Capts. Lewis Johnson, B. M. Custer, and J. L. Bullis, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieuts. A. A. Augur and A. M. Palmer, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. R. Rivers, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Carl Reichmann and G. S. Cartwright, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. J. Crane, 24th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 110, Sept. 27, Dept. M.)

At Fort Preble, Me., Oct 6. Detail: Major William M. Graham and Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art.; Capt. George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. William F. Stewart and Montgomery M. Macomb and 2d Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. John T. French, Jr., 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 150, Oct. 2, Div. A.)

At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Oct. 12. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Robert S. La Motte, Capts. John L. Viven and John M. Norvell, 1st Lieuts. Augustus G. Tassin and Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. D. F. Anglum, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 153, Oct. 7, Div. A.)

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., Oct. 4. Detail: Capt. Robert G. Heiner, 1st Inf.; Capt. Charles K. Winne, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Frank de L. Carrington and Louis P. Brant and 2d Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 90, Sept. 27, D. Cal.)

Army Boards.

"It appearing that, notwithstanding the provisions of par. 222, Reg., Boards of Survey often fail to *fix the responsibility* for loss of public property by deserters, and that officers, in rendering their returns, frequently omit to furnish evidence that charges for such losses have been made against the deserters on muster rolls, the Acting Secretary of War directs attention to this neglect, and compliance with said paragraph, so as to lessen the voluminous correspondence on the subject now necessary to protect the interests of the Government" (Letter A. G. O., Sept. 21, 1886).

A Board of Survey will meet at Fort Grant, A. T., Sept. 20, to fix the responsibility for loss of sub. and ord. stores, for which 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., is accountable. Detail: Capts. Charles Porter and Egbert B. Savage, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Levi P. Hunt, 10th Cav. (F. O. 93, Sept. 17, D. Ariz.)

Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; Major H. E. Noyes, 4th Cav., and Capt. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cav., will constitute a Board to assemble at Phœnix, A. T., Oct. 11, for the purpose of inspecting and purchasing cavalry horses. 1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon, R. Q. M., 10th Cav., is appointed A. A. Q. M., for the transaction of all business pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. under these orders, and will act as recorder of the Board (S. O. 92, Sept. 25, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Survey will convene, Sept. 27, to examine into delays in delivery of public stores at Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, in the fiscal year 1878-9. Detail: Capts. William Mills and James Ulio and 1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames, 2d Inf. (S. O. 122, Sept. 25, D. Platte.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.; 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., A. D. C., and 2d Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th Inf., A. D. C., will meet at the Subsistence Depot, Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 4, to fix responsibility for damaged condition of a quantity of subsistence stores for which Major Thomas Wilson, C. S., is accountable (S. O. 111, Sept. 30, Dept. M.)

Under the provisions of sec. 2 of an act of Congress approved Aug. 4, 1886, entitled "An act for the benefit of the States of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas, and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, and Nevada when a Territory," the following-named officers are, by direction of the Secretary of War, detailed to assist him in examining and reporting upon the claims of the States and Territory named in the acts of June 27, 1882: Major James Biddle, 6th Cav.; Major Henry J. Farnsworth, Insp.-Gen., and Capt. Edward Hunter, 1st Cav. The officers named will report to the Secretary of War at as early a date as practicable (S. O., Oct. 6, H. Q. A.)

Indian Scouts.—Cos. A, B, and C, Navajo Indian Scouts, and the company of Mescalero Indian Scouts will be mustered out of service. (S. O. 69, D. M. N., Sept. 23.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

El Paso is in the seventh heaven over the increase of garrison at Fort Bliss and the establishment there by Col. Douglass of the Headquarters of the 10th Infantry. To make room Captain Gregory Barrett, of the 10th, will take his Company D to Fort Selden. The El Paso *Times* jubilantly says: A lively time may be looked for at the Fort hereafter. That old wish—a ten company post—is now in the not very distant future. By the change a magnificent brass band will be located at the Fort, and will prove a great source of attraction.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A Laredo despatch says: Parties who have visited El Coyote's last battlefield in Mexico report finding several bodies of whites, confirming all other reports in regard to the killing of El Coyote and his men. Since that trouble there have been no indications of revolutionary movements in Mexico.

Gen. Vela, with 600 men of the 5th and 26th Infantry, Mexican Army, arrived in Matamoras October 3, and took command of the Department of the Rio Bravo. The rest of his troops will shortly arrive and the 4th Infantry will go to San Luis Potosi, while the cavalry regiments will be formed in one corps under Col. Motius Hinojosa.

A Brownsville despatch of October 1, referring to the escape of two murderers—Samuel Reed and Samuel Williams—from the jail in Matamoras, says "At 4 P. M. the Mexican sergeant of the guard reported their escape, but it was too late. Half an hour later Reed hoisted himself into the quarters of Captain J. H. Bradford, 19th U. S. Infantry, in Fort Brown, from whose company he is a deserter, and asked assistance to continue his flight. The officer replied "I will have you arrested," when Reed fled

and evaded capture. The escape excites much unfavorable comment, as it is alleged that large sums of money must have been spent to secure their escape. Captain Bradford is much chagrined at their escape. The crime for which these men were sentenced to death was committed in January last."

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

The troops at Rock Springs, Wyoming, have gotten fixed there very comfortably, the Union Pacific Coal Co., having allowed them the use of six buildings from the Old No. 6 Mining Settlement, now abandoned, and such a feeling of uneasiness still exists among the Chinese miners that they would not remain at the place were not the troops there to protect them.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger,

Col. Otis, commanding at Fort Assinniboine, telegraphed Oct. 1, that Lieut. George Backus, 1st Cavalry, had returned, having been out about a week. On Sept. 17 the picket on Black Coulee, five miles from Marias, found 13 Indians with 20 ponies and gave chase. The Indians fired on the party, who returned the fire, and continued the pursuit, in which they were joined by the entire detachment. The trail was followed 40 miles, but was then lost. When last seen they were going in the direction of the Piegan Agency. Col. Dudley, commander at Fort Custer, reports that on Sept. 26 he was informed that a war party of Crows had that day killed two Assinniboine squaws and wounded another not far from Fort Peck. He at once despatched Troop K—Boutelle's—1st Cavalry, to intercept the party on its return. On the night of Sept. 24, 200 horses were stolen from the Piegans, probably by a part of the same band of Crows that was seen near Fort Peck. Two troops of the cavalry have been ordered from Fort Custer to Yellowstone.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

The San Francisco *Post* says: "Next month the officers and ladies of the military posts will inaugurate their series of winter receptions. At Angel Island Saturday afternoons will be devoted to friends and visitors, and many pleasant hops are anticipated. Tuesday evening will be held sacred to the demands of hospitality at the Presidio. The ladies of the latter post have arranged for promenade concerts to alternate with evenings devoted to dancing."

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

Riverside Park has resumed again something of the tranquillity that prevailed a little more than a year ago, before it became known to the world as the final resting-place of General Grant. Little more will be done about the grounds until the monument is ready to rise up above the Hudson and look down over the city to the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in the bay ten miles below. Since the troops were removed last July a detail of Park Police has been stationed night and day at the vault. Every morning the officer in charge of the detail directs the opening of the inner doors of the vault. In the evening they are closed again, the key remaining under the care of the officer in command of the detail. An American flag is raised on the flag-staff beside the tomb each day. The most frequent visitors are the members of General Grant's family. Every week a florist under the direction of Colonel Grant, brings a special floral tribute to place within on the coffin.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The Tucson *Daily Star* says: "Geronimo and his band are prisoners and Arizona has not only peace, but the almost certain prospect of continuous peace and safety. With the capture and banishment of the hostiles nature has given bountiful rains, such as Arizona has not rejoiced under for years. Every valley is verdant with bountiful vegetation and every hillside affords ample pasturage. The agriculturist sees before him the prospect of remunerative crops. The mining camps, from which the miner was driven by fear of Indians, are again becoming the scene of thrifty industry. The future of Arizona is secured."

The statement in Gen. Miles's official report of the Apache campaign that Geronimo was not captured, but surrendered conditionally, is flatly contradicted by Capt. Lawton, who in a private telegram to Lieut. Albee, of the Winchester Armory, dated Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 1, explicitly denies that the surrender of Geronimo was coupled with any conditions whatsoever. Lieut. Albee, who served many years with Capt. Lawton, states that the latter's record as an Indian fighter during the last fifteen years precludes the probability of his making terms with Geronimo when he had cornered him after an all summer's chase.

A despatch from Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 6, says:

Gen. Miles was asked yesterday by a reporter what he thought of the published statements or bulletins assumed to have been written upon official information furnished at the War Department as to his capture of Geronimo. "Those reports," replied the General, "emanate from the brains of an unscrupulous and envious person, whose object appears to be to distort the truth, with the intention of injuring me. The pretence that the surrender of Geronimo and other hostiles was other than the result of the gallant and arduous operations of the troops in the field is simply childish. Surely no intelligent man would believe that the Apaches, who have been roaming over this mountainous region for generations, masters of the situation, would have thrown down their arms, sacrificed their property, surrendered their liberty, accepted perpetual banishment from their native country, placed themselves and their families at the mercy of the Government unless they had been subjugated by the military forces. The mildest punishment evidently in store for them far exceeds in severity that ever before inflicted upon any body of Indians in this country. I am quite willing that every official act of mine in this enterprise should be known to the public. I would much prefer that my official report should be published than that extracts and distorted statements should be thrown out. I was given absolute discretionary authority to conduct the campaign. Even Gen. Sheridan, who commands the Army and knows more about Indian matters and the topography of this country than all the Army officers in Washington together, declined to give me any specific instructions. The removal of these Apaches has stricken terror into those living in the adjacent country. Even the powerful Navajos, of 20,000 souls, are now afraid they may do something for which they will be liable to be sent away from the native country. I already regard it more effective than if forty executions had taken place."

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1886.

ALL that remains to complete the account for this year is the result of the Army contest, which closed Oct. 1 amid great enthusiasm, added to by the presence of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Major-Gen. Terry, and other distinguished officers. The team, with scores in detail, is as follows:

	Known Dist. Agg. for 2 days.	2 Days Skirmish. Agg.	G'd Tot. 4 days. Agg.
1. Corpl. Christian Michel, Troop L, 4th Cav.	334	144	478
2. Sergt. Wm. D. Huddleson, Co. K, 4th Art.	339	139	478
3. 1st Lieut. Zerah W. Torrey, 6th Inf.	345	126	471
4. Sergt. Joseph F. Crawford, Co. A, 19th Inf.	325	134	459
5. 2d Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette. Corps of Engineers	327	115	442
6. 1st Sergt. Ludwig Roper, Co. F, 4th Inf.	302	138	440
7. Corpl. Geo. E. Miller, Troop H, 2d Cav.	317	121	438
8. Sergt. James W. Weeks, Co. E, 6th Inf., dist'd marksman.	330	108	438
9. 2d Lieut. Jas. T. Kerr, 17th Inf.	326	107	433
10. Sergt. James B. Denney, Co. D, 14th Inf.	314	113	427
11. Sergt. Morrow C. Gustin, Troop B, 2d Cav.	313	112	425
12. Pvt. Hatsell Garrard, Co. K, 10th Inf.	306	87	393

Corpl. Michel, Troop L, 4th Cavalry, is the winner of both long distance and skirmish medals. Corpl. Michel has won five out of a possible six medals—department gold and silver medals, the division gold medal, known distance and skirmish gold medals. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, in the presence of an imposing assemblage, military and civic, made the presentation, and congratulated all concerned on the remarkable proficiency exhibited and the zeal with which the rifle competitions this year had been carried on. In this connection the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has to return thanks to the inspectors of rifle practice, statistical officers, etc., who have so kindly furnished information during the progress of the several contests. Our aim has been this year to present each week a condensed but lucid statement of progress in each Division and Department, with results to hand, leaving out all extraneous matter.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1886.

WE have had several distinguished visitors this week. Major-General Packenham, of England, arrived on Monday, to remain several days. On Tuesday Governor Hill, of New York, was here during the afternoon.

General and Mrs. Hardin, U. S. A., retired, were at the post for a few hours yesterday afternoon.

General Alfred Cumming, of Georgia, was here last week. He graduated in 1849 and was a captain in the 10th Infantry when the war broke out.

Captain and Mrs. Ramsay spent Sunday here, the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson.

Lieuts. Millis, Poore and Patrick made brief visits to the Point the past week.

The following extract from an order issued last Saturday explains itself: "With a view to a more complete instruction of cadets in the lower sections in mathematics and the assistance of those who need it in mastering the difficulties of the course, one or more instructors to be assigned by the Professor of Mathematics, will, every evening during the advance lessons (Saturday and Sunday excepted), be present in rooms Nos. 9 and 12, Academic Building, at tattoo, to explain to cadets the lesson in mathematics for the following day. The time to be devoted to this instruction shall not exceed one hour each evening."

Lieut. W. C. Brown's mother and two sisters have arrived, and the Lieutenant is "keeping house" in the cottage next to the Post Office.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

THE Gibson's Social Club gave a very handsome dancing party on Oct. 1, Battery I (McHenry) being among the guests. Refreshments were served while the orchestra, under the direction of Professor Shuenfeldt, played bewitching strains from the "Mikado." There was dancing until 11 o'clock, when the ever-new old tune broke upon our ears and we went home, everybody being delighted with the evening's entertainment.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood addressed the Soldiers' Temperance Union on the evening of Sept. 29.

Battalion drill commenced on Oct. 4 and will be continued every Monday, Wednesday and Friday until further orders.

The Court-martial for the trial of Capt. J. L. Johnson, U. S. A., of which Gen. Horatio G. Gibson is President and Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer Judge Advocate, is still in session.

A theatrical entertainment will be given on Friday evening, Oct. 8, for the benefit of the "Charleston relief fund," by the officers and ladies of the post, the enjoyable comedietta, "Too Much for Good Nature," or "Laugh and Grow Fat," being selected for the occasion. This entertainment no doubt will be at their best, and the scenery will be both handsome and appropriate. The orchestra will be furnished by the excellent regimental band of the 3d Artillery. To the officers and their ladies is due the recent construction at the post of a well-appointed stage, affording facilities of amusement to the present and we hope to many succeeding garrisons.

Battery I leaves here for Fort McHenry to-morrow morning, having completed their tour of target practice at long ranges.

FORT LARAMIE, WYO.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Leader* writes:

Colonel Merriam, commanding, has decided to give the companies a little exercise in the way of marching, etc. He has detailed two companies for ten days march to Laramie Peak, heavy marching order. On the return of the first two companies the others will take up the same route until all have had a turn. This practicing in marching is a splendid idea, for in the event of any unpleasantness with Mexico, everything will be in ship shape for a heel and toe contest from here to the Rio Grande. The family of General John Gibbon arrived here the other evening on a visit to Lieut. J. E. McCoy and wife. They were given a serenade by the 7th's band on the evening of their arrival. It was remarked by one of the visitors that they had heard nothing to compare with the music of the 7th Infantry band since they left here last year.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Sergeant Geo. Cumming, Troop G, 8th Cav., recently tried at Fort Bayard, N. M., for selling and unlawfully disposing of Government forage and acquitted, the reviewing authority, General N. A. Miles, disapproves the action of the Court, and says: "It appears that the prisoner sold four sacks of grain to one Ornbaum, a butcher, for which he received eight or ten dollars in money, and about a week after this transaction he purchased fresh beef for the detachment from one Ross, for which he paid eight dollars, the detachment being in need of fresh beef at the time. Upon these facts the court finds the sale of the corn by the prisoner to be justified and acquits him. In this the Department Commander cannot concur. The emergency did not justify the unlawful sale. If fresh meat was a necessity it could have been obtained in the usual legitimate way. Nearly one week elapsed between the sale of the corn and the purchase of the meat, showing it was not the intention to apply the proceeds of the sale of the corn to that purpose at the time." (G. C. M. O. 52, D. Ariz., 1886.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE ALDINE DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

THE dramatic season at Mare Island opened Sept. 18 in a blaze of glory. Two pieces were presented, the first being Gilbert's "Sweethearts," with this cast:

Harry Spreadbrow ..... H. Phelps.
Wilcox, a gardener ..... C. F. Williams.
Miss Jennie Northcutt ..... Mrs. F. Eldridge.
Ruth, her maid ..... Miss M. Bradley.

Act I, 1844—Spring: act II, 1874—Autumn.

It was well and judiciously performed and the players were liberally applauded. The *piece de resistance* was the sparkling comedy entitled "Doctor Mondshein." Cast:

Dr. Mondshein ..... C. W. Jungen.
Mr. Backby ..... J. G. Eaton.
Mrs. Backby ..... Miss M. Lockwood.
Aunt Post ..... Mrs. C. F. Williams.

To mention the officers and ladies who assisted in making the opening a success would take up too much of your space. Commodore Belknap and Mrs. Belknap are naturally in the lead, and as to the lady naturally falls the main responsibility, it is a matter of congratulation that this particular lady knows just how to conduct such affairs. JUNK.

SKIRMISH FIRING.

A SAN FRANCISCO correspondent writes: The Pacific Division team was an excellent one as you will see by comparing the record of that which went to Creedmoor about 1880 (200, 500 and 600 yds. then) with that of this year.

You will see that large scores were made at the skirmish firing. There were two who made fair showing at the fixed ranges, but being prone shots were nowhere at skirmishing, as in rapidity and accuracy the back positions have great advantages. It occurs to me that the JOURNAL could do a good thing by making general inquiry and publishing the results as to the policy of encouraging back positions. For *scoring points* on the skirmish range there is no question as to their advantages, but would they *ever be used in real work?* I think not. The skirmisher will seek cover—a knoll, stump, stone or hole, he will wish an arc of vision in front; lying on his back there is out of the question. Q.

[We shall be happy to receive suggestions on the point suggested by our correspondent.—ED. JOURNAL.]

(From the Prescott, A. T., Courier of Sept. 24.)

THE RECEPTION.

THE reception of General Miles by the citizens of Prescott took place yesterday at the Court House. At 3 o'clock the General, with his staff, drove up to the entrance to the Court House yard, where they were met by a committee of citizens composed of Messrs. Levi Bashford, T. P. Otis, Judge Rush, and Hugo Richards, who escorted the distinguished soldier and his staff, composed of Maj. Barber, A. A. G.; Colonel Glenn, Chief Paymaster; Major Kimball, Chief Quartermaster; Captain Pullman, A. Q. M.; Captain Weston, Chief Commissary; Lieut. E. J. Spencer, Chief of Engineers, and Lieut. R. B. Watkins, Chief Signal Officer, the Prescott Grays forming a squad of honor. The Court House was crowded with the citizens of our metropolis, all eager to do honor to the man who received the surrender of Geronimo and shipped the last of the hostile tribes from the soil of Arizona. After music by the 9th Infantry band, Mayor Kelly introduced Judge Sumner Howard, who made the address of welcome.

Gen. Miles, who, by the way, is a splendid specimen of the man physically, replied in suitable terms complimenting the brave soldiers of his command who followed the trail of these Indians through mountain ranges and rocky cañons, in the heat of summer, until their capture was effected. The General said that when he saw the last train of these Indians on their way East, it occurred to him that they would make as good citizens a thousand or twelve hundred miles from Arizona as they had been here. Now, he said, you will receive in their stead train load after train load of hardy, industrious pioneers, who will assist in developing the many resources of your Territory. He concluded by saying that many soldiers would come among us and that he hoped nothing would ever occur to mar the cordial feeling of reciprocal respect and esteem which now exist between the military and the citizens of Arizona. After a general handshaking, the General and staff paid their respects to Acting Governor Bayard, at the City Hall.

The General left last evening for Albuquerque, from whence he soon goes East, carrying with him the respect and esteem of every citizen of Prescott.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SIOUX.

THE *Herald of Health* publishes a letter from the Sioux chief, Red Cloud, in which he assures us that he is the white man's friend and gives the following particulars as to the condition of his tribe:

As to the Indian chiefs. Many of the older ones are dead and gone to the land in which their fathers live. Chief Sitting Bull is living at Standing Rock Agency, and Chief Spotted Tail is dead. I myself am getting old, and the fires of youth begin to burn low in the eyes that were once quick to discover the approach of an enemy or the presence of game.

You inquire after the health and working habits of my people. As to the health of the Indians on this reservation, it compares now favorably with that enjoyed by them before being placed on reservations. An almost entire change in their manner of living when first adopting the habits of their white brethren caused much disease among them. The Indians were not accustomed to the meat of domestic animals; they lived upon the flesh of the buffalo, antelope, deer, bear, etc., and lived and slept in the open air of the wild prairie, and were a hardy race, standing an immense amount of exposure, which was to them then no exposure. When the clothing of the white man, his diet, and living in houses was adopted, it was an entire revolution in the habits of Indian life, and such a revolution necessarily induced an accompanying enervation of the Indian constitution. But these causes are now passing away, and the former Indian hardihood is again becoming apparent. Our population is not on the increase, as the last census of my people at this place shows a material falling off, not induced only by death, however, as many of them have seen proper to change their location to other agencies.

As to the working habits of my people. When it is taken into consideration that only a few years ago the Indians of the Northwest knew nothing of work as understood by the white man, I am gratified to bear testimony that their advance in this line of civilization has been satisfactory beyond

the expectations of many. In agriculture and manual labor the Indian is on the advance, though in many ways he labors at a great disadvantage. The opinion among Government contractors that anything is good enough for an Indian, has not become wholly obsolete. Many of them are hauling freight for the Government, for merchants and for other parties, and many of them are tilling the ground under the instruction of white farmers, and are advancing in the modes and manners of civilization.

There are many things the Indians yet need, and which have been promised by their white brethren, and I hope and believe their advancement in the near future will be much more rapid, satisfactory and permanent.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS ITEMS.

LIEUT. SHATTUCK, 6th Inf., of the June graduating class has joined for duty with his company at Fort Douglas.

Lieuts. Hamilton and Newcome, 5th Art., having been relieved from duty with Light Battery D at Fort Douglas, are en route to their new station, Governor's Island.

Co. D, 6th Inf., on detached duty near the Blue Mountains, S. E. Utah, since June last, have been ordered to return to their station at Fort Douglas. Captain Murdock, commanding the company, lost his life by drowning while conducting the company to its present field of duty. Lieut. Stevens is in command.

Cos. B and G, Major Bush commanding battalion, have left Fort Douglas for Price's Station, on the D. R. and G. R. R. D. and R. G. R. R., and are hard at work repairing and rebuilding the road and bridges thence to the new post on the Ute reservation, Fort Du Chesne. They hope to return before snow flies, but their comrades at the new post will probably have an uncomfortable winter, even with the large supplies which are being hastened in to them.

Lieut. R. W. Young, 5th Art., has joined for duty with Light Battery D at Fort Douglas.

THE APACHE WAR.

THE *Alta California* has been interviewing some of the soldiers who were engaged in the pursuit of Geronimo and who have arrived in San Francisco on furlough. They have filled it full of the information it has no doubt been seeking, for it says: "None of them attempted to detract from the glory that has fallen on Gen. Miles, but they adhere to the claim that Gen. Miles found his plan a failure, and only after falling back on the idea of Gen. Crook in employing Indian scouts did he achieve success. The soldiers laugh at the idea of the Apache war being ended, and assert that in reality it has just begun. There is one chief still at large that thoroughly-posted residents dread more than they ever have Geronimo—old Mangus, whose face has never yet been seen by the troops. A dozen braves, the flower of the Apache fighting men, remained with him when Geronimo, his weak hearted and crippled braves and squaws came into camp and surrendered, and seven more escaped the night before the troops reached Fort Bowie with the captives. Those seven, like all that are with Mangus, are young fellows, aged from 20 to 30 years. And there is no doubt, the soldiers say, but that they immediately joined Mangus in his camp amid the fastnesses of the Sierra Madres. By recruiting a dozen or more bucks who have escaped capture by solitary seclusion, the old man will have a force of 25 or 30 red devils, who will care for and spare no weaker body that comes in their way. In the opinion of the soldiers, the policy of sending Geronimo to Florida is to disarm Mangus and coax him into camp." Soldiers generally know more about the proper conduct of a campaign than the officers who command them, and these soldiers seem to be no exception to the rule.

THE Cleveland *News and Herald* of Oct. 6 states that the remains of Wallace J. Meyer, who was found dead in his room in the St. James Hotel in St. Louis, Saturday morning, arrived in that city over the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. A number of friends of the family of the deceased received the remains at the depot and conveyed them to the residence of his father, Col. Edward S. Meyer, Captain, U. S. Army, retired. The *News and Herald* says: "The particulars surrounding the death reveal the fact that the deceased had for some time been suffering from a disordered brain, (the result of an injury to the head received in his youth.) The physician at the Jefferson Barracks observed his condition when leave of absence was granted him and also for some time previous. He frequently labored under strange illusions. After taking a room in the St. James Hotel, he visited a number of drug stores seeking employment as a clerk. Failing in this, he returned to the hotel and had his room exchanged for a larger one on the floor below, saying that he expected to have a great many callers. From the finding of his text books open upon a table, with his notebook and pencil by their side, it is supposed that he had been studying shortly before the fatal act. He took the poison in a glass of wine. The day prior to his death, he dined, by invitation, at the house of a friend, and his actions aroused no suspicions. His aberrations appear to have been transitory, and in one of these spells he took his life." Rev. Mr. Ladd, who conducted the funeral services, gave expression to the high esteem in which the young man was held and the universal sympathy felt for his father owing to the sad circumstances attending his son's death. Mr. Ladd said: "There never was a spot upon his character. His attainments in his chosen profession were remarkable. Always studious, applying himself with unremitting fidelity, he was an accomplished chemist at the age of twenty. As his pastor, I might speak of his Christian profession and his godly character and bearing. This certainly should be said, in justice to his memory, that he never yielded, as so many young men do, to the temptations that assail them. Never did the slightest suspicion of dissipation or vice in any form attach itself to his name."

COLONEL LORENZO SITGREAVES, U. S. A., retired, registered at the Gilsey House, New York, on Thursday.

COLONEL JAMES FORNEY, U. S. Marine Corps, visited in Washington this week on his way to the League Island Navy-yard for duty.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Newport, R. I. To be at New York the latter part of October, to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Bartholdi Statue.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. Ordered to join the South Atlantic Station, and will sail in a few days.

The Navy Department has received a report from Comdr. Chas. McGregor, dated New York Navy-yard, Oct. 6, stating that he proceeded with the *Alliance* up the Hudson River, in order to make speed trial at various revolutions. Near Riverdale he found a straight stretch of railroad track, and measured a mile with a surveyor's chain. He ran the ship over this distance at various revolutions, commencing at 35 and increasing by five turns each run, until 65 revolutions were reached. The boilers then began to foam, and the speed trial was discontinued. The highest speed reached was 10.8 knots.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro Oct. 6, 1886.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Genoa, Italy, Aug 10.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. To sail from Leghorn to meet *Brooklyn* at Gibraltar about Sept. 10. Has been ordered to return to the U. S., and is expected to arrive the latter part of October.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. To meet *Brooklyn* at Gibraltar Sept. 10.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Iquique, July 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 31. Will shortly be ordered to San Francisco, Cal. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson (ordered.) Was at Payta, Peru, Sept. 13.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Advices from Auckland, N. Z., of Aug. 16, say that the *Mohican* arrived from Fiji on Aug. 16, and would remain three weeks.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Pichilinque Bay, Lower California, Sept. 18, 5 days from Acapulco. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 7, 1886.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Port Said, Sept. 28, 1886, as reported by cable.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed from New York for the Asiatic Station Sept. 2, 1886. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, Oct. 4, 1886.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. Left Shanghai, Aug. 25. Arrived off Nagasaki Aug. 28, and anchored off Chemulpo Aug. 31. Was there Sept. 3. Would return to Chefoo Sept. 6.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Rear Admiral Davis reports, under date of Sept. 3, that the *Monocacy* had been relieved at Canton, China, by the *Palos*, and had gone to Hong Kong, China, for repairs.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Arrived at Valdivostok, Aug. 21. Would return to Shanghai Oct. 1.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Arrived at Chemulpo, Corea, Aug. 24, from Chefoo. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Advices of Sept. 3, 1886, announce that the *Palos* had arrivod at Canton, China, where she relieved the *Monocacy*.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Madeira for Newport, R. I., Sept. 11. Expected to arrive about Oct. 10.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Madeira for Newport, R. I. Sept. 11. Expected to arrive about Oct. 10.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat. Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone in command. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs. She is now receiving her battery, and will soon be ready for sea service, but who will command her, and what her destination will be, are not yet known.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

It is said that the *Jamestown* will receive only temporary repairs at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and peremptory orders have been given to have her ready to proceed to Newport by October 20. The estimates for thorough repairs exceed the twenty per cent. limit, and the winter cruise to the West Indies will probably be her last one. The estimates were based on stripping her to the garboard strake and rebuilding all above.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Erie, Pa., Oct. 2.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco. Comdr. F. A. Cook has been ordered to command.

Advices from San Francisco state that the *Ranger* was to leave the Mare Island Navy-yard early in October, to resume the survey of the Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America, which will not be completed for several years yet.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Expected to lay alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City, next week.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE French frigate *Minerve*, Admiral Xigne, arrived at Portland, Me., Oct. 3, from Halifax, and goes thence to New York. She carries 15 guns and 345 men.

REAR ADMIRAL J. L. DAVIS, U. S. N., commanding the Asiatic Station, reported, under date of Sept. 3, 1886, that everything on the station was quiet and the health of the officers and men of the squadron was good.

THE Baltimore *Sun* says: "Mr. Chas. A. Reeder, of Baltimore, called on Chief Engineer Loring a few days ago, and was given permission to look over the plans and specifications for the machinery of the new cruisers. Mr. Reeder contemplates submitting a proposal to construct the machinery of the two gunboats."

A DESPATCH states: "The Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., has a deserted appearance at present, rather than a busy one as expected. Crowds of discharged workmen who live in East Washington, and have nothing else to do, congregate on the corners and around the gates and discuss the situation. The contractors and builders are having many applications for jobs, of which they have few or none."

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS FAIRCHILD and Marsland on October 4 received from Captain M. N. Goldrick, of the tug *R. A. Packer*, his account of the collision with the United States steamer *Despatch* on Sept. 30. He says: "I had four barges in tow when I saw the *Despatch* coming down Hallett's Cove. I blew two whistles, which she answered promptly. The *Despatch*, in rounding Hallett's Cove, took a rank sheer to starboard, crossing my hawser, cutting the starboard one off and striking the middle barge."

A NUMBER of letters have been received at the hydrographic office during the month of September from the commanders of various sailing and steam vessels, narrating their experience in using oil at sea during a storm for the purpose of smoothing the water. They all agree in stating that as soon as the oil touched the water it spread over the surface and changed the angry waves to long and heavy but harmless swells. They describe a variety of plans for applying the oil. Several of them attribute the rescue of their ships and crews from destruction to the oil. Of the hundreds of similar letters received in the past no instance of failure has been narrated when the oil was vegetable or fish oil. Kerosine and the lighter oils have sometimes failed to produce the effect desired. The material in hand upon this subject will be published in pamphlet form for the benefit of mariners.

IN reply to the question whether the naval constructors of the country are taking any interest in the plans of the new naval vessels, Constructor Wilson said he thought when the time came for opening the bids every firm equal to the work would submit bids. Among those who have already taken the greatest interest in the work are William Cramp and Brothers, Neafie and Levy and J. P. Morris's works at Port Richardson, Philadelphia; the Union Pacific Iron Works, of San Francisco; Nathaniel McKay, of New York; Atlantic Iron Works, of East Boston; Harlan and Hollingsworth Works; Pusey and Jones, of Wilmington; and the Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore. The Delamater Works, Thomas Rowland, of New York, and the Delaware Iron Shipbuilding Company, of Chester, have yet to be heard from; also the St. Louis firms, which are equally capable with the Eastern yards to bid for the construction of the two iron gunboats. There is no fear whatever but what capable and responsible firms, in large number, will compete for the building of the vessels.

THE Navy Department is informed that Commodore Braine assumed command of the *Lancaster* and of the South Atlantic Station, October 6, at Rio de Janeiro.

COMMANDER CHARLES V. GRIDLEY, U. S. N., commanding the training squadron, in a report dated Funchal, Madeira, September 11, announces the arrival of the training squadron at that place Sept. 6, six days from Lisbon. The squadron was to sail for Newport on the day the report was written.

THERE has been some comment in scientific circles about a statement made by Lieut. Scheutze, U. S. N., who recently returned from Siberia. He says that he recorded at one time cold as low as 85 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. This has been questioned by the Signal Bureau. Reference by Lieut. Scheutze to the official record of observations made in Siberia last year, of which he obtained a copy, showed several times 86½ degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

PROBABLY the lightest draught vessel of any considerable size in the world has within a few days commenced running on the Allegheny River, Pennsylvania, doing a passenger and freight business between Pittsburgh and the up-country towns. The vessel is the new steamer *Nellie Hudson*, which came down the river from Kittaning, 45 miles above Pittsburgh, on her first trip Sept. 25. She is 143 feet long, 25 feet beam, 3 feet depth of hold, *and draws* 10 *inches of water loaded*. She inaugurated a navigation given up since 1869.

THE vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron and those at the New York Navy-yard will participate in the Bartholdi Statue celebration on October 28. Both Rear Admiral Luce and Commodore Chandler have been directed to confer with General Schofield regarding the matter. The *Tennessee* is now at Newport and will proceed to New York towards the latter part of the month, but it is doubtful if the other vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, which are at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, will take part. The vessels of the training squadron will join the other naval vessels on this occasion if possible. The *Jamestown* is at Norfolk, and the *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga* are expected to reach Newport by October 10, from Madeira. The only vessels at present at the New York Navy-yard are the *Atlanta*, *Despatch* and *Alliance*. The *Atlanta* is undergoing some repairs preparatory to a trial trip at sea. If the changes in the thrust bearings, in order that the shaft may be oiled more freely, are the only ones needed she ought not be detained very long, but the difficulty in getting work done promptly on account of the monthly appropriation system at the yards may delay her until the end of the month. The *Alliance* has been daily expected to sail for the South Atlantic station for so long, that the officials at the Navy Department think that she too may participate in the celebration.

THE *Lancaster Print*, of Aug. 10, says: "After dinner on the afternoon of July 26, the chain was brought to and the spar and gun deck capstans rigged for heaving in by hand—a novelty on board where a steam capstan is used. The intention was to go out under sail, and it was 'man the bars' and 'heave 'round.' It was surprising to see how the first 30 fathoms of that chain came in before the order 'avast heaving' was given. We had no idea that our ship could get over so much ground in so short a time, and that so much chain could be stowed in so few minutes. A little before 3 o'clock 'up anchor,' and 10 fathoms more came in with the same speed. When the strain was brought on the 8,000 lbs. bower anchor (we were anchored in about 20 fathoms) the capstan then slowed. This was what the old ones were waiting to see and the smiles on their faces told of the secret enjoyment of heavy heaving as they began to get breath. Our good natured fifer had tried hard to keep up with the capstan, but the strain was so great and it required so much wind for the fast music necessary, that he had to be relieved at spells by the bugler. Now was his time for revenge and he struck up 'Finnegan's Wake.' It was not a wake, but a wail; all expected to see Tim Finnegan's ghost appear to protest against such a slow wake. Some one suggested to run that fife down, and they did, and in a very few minutes the anchor was catted and fished, plain sail made, and the *Lancaster* standing out from St. Helena. Time of entire work, 22 minutes.—WELL DONE BOYS. Took departure at 3 o'clock July 26; gentle to very light breeze from S. to S. S. E. until Aug. 1, when moderate to stiff until evening of Aug. 6, after which calm and very light breeze from W'd. Started fires that night and furled sail. Aug. 7 passed the uninhabited Island of Trinidad. The *Lancaster* will have sailed 15,831 miles since leaving Rio. The *Brooklyn*, same cruise, Montevideo to Montevideo, sailed 16,244 miles."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

OCT. 6.—Lieutenant Commander Louis Kingsley, to temporary duty on board the receiving-ship New Hampshire.

Lieutenant Richard H. Townley, to the training-ship Jamestown.

Assistant Engineer George S. Willits, to examination for promotion.

OCT. 7.—Lieutenant Albert G. Berry, to Ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard, November 1.

Ensign Charles N. Atwater, to the Naval Academy, October 20.

Detached.

OCT. 5.—Ensign Frederick R. Brainard, from the Coast Survey steamer Blake and ordered to the Yantic.

Ensign Francis R. Wall, from the Hydrographic Office, Washington, October 16, and ordered to take charge of the branch Hydrographic Office at New Orleans, La.

Ensign Franklin Swift, from the Yantic and ordered to the Swatara.

Lieutenant Henry McCrea, detached from the Shenandoah and ordered to Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Lucien Young, from the Shenandoah and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensign Richard Henderson, from the Shenandoah and ordered home.

Leave.

Ensign Harry Kimmell, granted six months' leave.

Professor Henry D. Todd, granted three months' leave from October 8.

Promotions.

Commodore Ralph Chandler, to be a Rear Admiral.

Captain A. W. Weaver, to be a Commodore.

Lieutenant Asa Walker, to be a Lieutenant-Commander.

Lieutenant (junior grade) T. DeW. Vedder, to be a Lieutenant.

Ordered to Examination for Promotion.

Lieutenants (junior grade) C. B. T. Moore and F. H. Tyler.

Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Pigman, Lieutenants (junior grade) F. A. Wilner and Ensign C. A. Gove.

Retired.

OCT. 4.—Rear Admiral Walter W. Queen, retired from October 6.

MARINE CORPS.

OCT. 1.—Colonel Thomas Y. Field, detached November 15, 1886, from the command of the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., and ordered to the command of the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

Major James Forney, detached November 15, 1886, from the command of the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to command the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

OCT. 5.—1st Lieutenant A. C. Kelton, ordered to rejoin the U. S. S. Alliance at New York.

OCT. 7.—1st Lieutenant William C. Turner, having been restored to duty on October 6, ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, California.

CASUALTIES.

List of deaths in the U. S. Navy for the week ending Oct. 7, 1886:

Charles Mason, sergeant, Marine Corps, September 29, at Naval Hospital, Washington.

Hans J. Follerson, ordinary seaman, attached to Pensacola, September 15, at Civil Hospital, Leghorn, Italy.

James Neill, beneficiary, October 3, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Oct. 7, 1886.

The examination of candidates for naval cadetships closed, Oct. 3, at the Naval Academy for the year. Out of thirteen candidates that reported five were successful, as follows: John Valentine Chase, Louisiana; George W. Williams, South Carolina; Lawrence H. Moses, New York; Julian L. S. Latimer, West Virginia, and W. W. Leonard, Texas. Four out of the sixteen cadets that were required to undergo a re-examination at the Naval Academy failed for the second time in their studies and will be dropped. Naval Cadet Joseph J. Welsh, of Ohio, member of the 1st Class, declined to enter the test and has resigned. The resignation has been accepted. Two of those recommended to be dropped are members of next year's graduating class.

The Academy annals do not record a younger set of instructors than those constituting the present Academic Board. Superintendent Sampson is the first of the rank of commander that has held the position of superintendent since Commander Louis M. Goldsborough assumed command of the Academy in 1853.

The reorganized Academic Board at the Naval Academy is as follows: Commander Charles L. Huntington, Commandant of Cadets; Commander Purnell F. Harrington, seamanship; Commander John Schouler, English studies, etc.; Professor W. W. Hendrickson, mathematics; Professor J. M. Rice, mechanics and applied mathematics; Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, steam engineering; Lieutenant-Commander Asa Walker, astronomy, navigation, and surveying; Lieutenant Benjamin F. Tilley, mechanical drawing; Lieutenant Fred. M. Wise, modern languages; Lieutenant Royal R. Ingersoll, ordnance and gunnery, and Professor N. M. Terry, physics and chemistry. Lieutenant Charles Belknap is the secretary of the Board. Lieutenants Chapman C. Todd, Theodoric Porter, Edward H. Gheen, and John W. Danenhower have been designated as assistants to the commandant of midshipmen. Ensign F. J. Haeseler is assigned to command of the infantry battalion and Ensign John H. Glennon to command the howitzer battalion.

The new term began October 1. The cadets returned from leave on the 30th, reported to the Commandant of Cadets, shifted from their beloved civilian's dress into the more modest uniform, and were ready to begin work at once. There is never very much time lost in commencing a term's work at the Academy, and the first night found them all hard at work—from the dignified First Class man who wears "stripes," down to the insignificant "plebe" who struggles with his first lesson in punctuation. In one point, however, they all agreed, they were dreadfully homesick. It can't be helped though. The first cadet who stops to be homesick bilges on the dreaded "semi-an.," which comes in January.

The corps now consists of 240 cadets, of which there are 44 in the First Class; 50 in the Second; 58 in the Third; and 88 in the Fourth. During the past year the present First Class lost 28 of its members.

Detachments of the infantry and artillery battalions have been seen daily on the grounds, commanded by Ensigns Haeseler and Glennon, respectively.

Lieutenant Ingersoll has charge of great-gun exercises in the bay, aboard the *Standish*.

Workmen are busily engaged just now in getting the Superintendent's new house ready for occupation before the cold weather approaches. Work is also being pushed rapidly forward on the improvements within and without the old recitation hall.

The hops will not begin until November 1.

THE Washington *Critic* reports that Miss Harper's marriage to Lieutenant Carroll Mercer, U. S. M. C., has been indefinitely postponed.

A NORFOLK correspondent writes: "Everything here is quiet. The necessary repairs to the *Jamestown* and *Trenton* have made it necessary to call quite a number of men into the yard. The *Dolphin* has about completed getting her battery on board and fitted. Capt. Bunce, the commandant, is much liked both by the officers and the people of Portsmouth and Norfolk. Commodore Truxtun is living in his pleasant house on Freemason St. It is to be hoped that a special bill for his relief can be passed this winter, as recommended by President Cleveland."

Subscriber—"Why is my paper so damp every issue?" Editor—"Because there is so much due on it."

REVENUE MARINE.

THE President on Tuesday appointed Jas. H. Brown, Wm. W. Culver and Cyrus B. Fengar, to be 3d Lieutenants in the Revenue Marine Service.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* says: "The U. S. surveying steamer *McArthur*, Capt. J. M. Helm, arrived in San Francisco Sunday. The steamer left Mare Island last February, and in company with the *Patterson*, another coast survey steamer, has been engaged on the Alaskan coast. In April the work began in Sumner Straits and was proceeded with in Wrangel Narrows. Actual survey was made from Red Bay up to Port McArthur, about 100 miles below Sitka, covering a distance of 1,500 miles. The *McArthur* sailed from Sitka two weeks ago, stopping on the way at Port Simpson, Port Wrangel, Port Townsend, and Victoria. To-morrow she will go to Oakland Creek, and thence to Mare Island. The *Patterson* will arrive to-day.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, on cruise to Arctic.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, comdg, Oswego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
Colfax, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg. Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, Astoria, Oregon.
Crawford, Baltimore, Md.
Coxe, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dexter, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Newport, R. I.
Dix, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg, Key West, Fla.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, Lt. George Williams, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Phila., Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lt. Albert Buhner, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.
McCulloch, Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLane, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg., Baltimore, Md.
Manhattan, Lieut. D. F. Tozier, Whitestone, N. Y.
Penrose, 2d Lieut. O. S. Willey, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon, comdg, Erie, Pa.
Report, 2d Lt. J. F. Wild, comdg, Chincoteague, Va.
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, at San Francisco, Cal.
Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg, New Berne, N. C.
Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss. P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. C. W. Munroe, in charge, Balt., Md.
Saville, out of commission.
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Moriches, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, Capt. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, Port Townsend.
Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comd'g, New York.

SUNDAY IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR editorial on "Sunday in the Army and Navy" seems to have drawn several replies from the Army; but whether we of the Navy are more irreligious or farther removed from participation in the discussion of this important subject, no one apparently has thought fit to present a view of the question as from the water.

One of our curses is "Customs of the Service." One of these curses is to make Sunday a show day and to concentrate all the "pomp and panoply of war" into this so-called day of rest. The day begins with a grand scrubbing and cleaning—clearing up for inspection, it is called—which lasts till everybody dresses up in his best; then the commanding officer inspects all parts of the ship, while officers and men are at quarters. On the first Sunday of every month the Articles of War are read, followed by a general muster, usually the *third* that day; all this takes time, preventing those religiously inclined from attending service ashore.

From the practically unlimited power possessed by commanding officers, it follows that they that have more dread of the Navy Department in their hearts than fear of God frequently order much unnecessary and irksome work on Sunday "to save time." The writer knows of one man who got underway Sundays when possible, as harbors were less crowded that day, thereby confessing a want of self-reliance not much to the credit of a naval officer.

Naval men with strong religious feelings are placed between two fires, for a Court-martial invariably would condemn the man that, on a plea of conscience, objected to perform any duty his commanding officer ordered him to do.

The Navy as well as the Army needs a Presidential Order limiting Sunday work to that required by *urgent necessity*. What is more, so-called "Sunday functions" all ought to be abolished. If these senseless parades are to be held at all, let them be held on one of the days of the week. Sailors as well as soldiers, Naval officers as well as Army officers, unite in praise of what you have written, and the majority of us will pray that success may crown your efforts.

NAVY.

THE AUSTRIAN REPEATING RIFLE.

THE Austrian War Office has decided to adopt the repeating rifle for the army, and the pattern approved is the new Mannlicher. An order has been given for the manufacture of one million of rifles as speedily as possible. As the cost of these will amount to 15,000,000 florins, it may be concluded that the present Werndl rifle will be retained in the Austrian Service, and that its breech action only will be changed. The new weapon has been submitted to very effective tests, and is declared by specialists to be the very best hitherto invented, far surpassing the Kropotsheck repeating rifle in the French Marine. The new Mannlicher, it is stated, can be fired at the rate of from thirty-five to forty shots per minute. From the above it appears that European armies are universally adopting the repeating rifle. The Italian and Swiss armies have it already, and it has been issued to a portion of the troops engaged in the German and French autumn manœuvres. Russia at present is the only great military nation without it, but it cannot be doubted that she will keep pace with the times, and not figure at a disadvantage with her powerful neighbors.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th Inf., in orders of Sept. 30, "thanks the troops at Fort Sully for their gallant and successful fight against the terrible prairie fire of Sept. 29. But for their activity, persistence and skill Fort Sully would now be in ashes."

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Cable address: ARMYNAVY. 240 Broadway, New York.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

THERE are officers of the Navy who think that we might well follow the example of some of the European powers and make the Naval War College the road to speedy promotion. While this may be looking a little too far ahead, still the question of bringing forward our young officers is becoming each day a more serious question, and one which should be considered in a just and liberal spirit. Here is one of many examples: On board of a certain third-rate the senior watch officer is in his fortieth year. He keeps a watch and has a small division. Twelve years ago he was doing the same duty on board a *first-rate* and had a much larger division. Surely this is, as Paddy says, advancing by a retrograde movement, and yet the case is by no means uncommon. On this subject the Providence *Journal* says:

"It is plain that the highest efficiency of the Service must sooner or later demand a radical departure from the established system of promotion in both Army and Navy. The evils of the present method are not merely theoretical; they have long been felt and recognized; and in England, we believe, have even been the subject of discussion in Parliament; at least the need for reform has been given occasional utterance there in the public prints. For, in fact, the law of promotion by seniority is but the law of primogeniture, without the compensations of the latter in the perpetuity of family traditions and influence. It is a law which says that the man who entered the Army yesterday must of necessity be better than he who enters to-day. It is a check upon endeavor, an incitement to indolence. Be the young officer never so ambitious or industrious; let him perform what service he will; let him even become known throughout the Army or the country for his ability and attainments, he must always dance attendance behind the indolent or incapable man who acquires just enough to undergo formal examination when the time for promotion comes around. In a word, merit in Army and Navy must ever wait for its reward till it can step into a dead man's shoes. In this country the evils of the system are, perhaps, more keenly felt than in England, for the reason that the officer here cannot have before his eye the inspiration of a special decoration of honor, that would go far to recompense for the failure to secure rank. We have in this country absolutely no means of rewarding heroic or distinguished service, save that about which the Army is now complaining, or by the special voting of thanks in Congress. And that is an honor which for obvious reasons can be granted but rarely and under extremely exceptional circumstances. It is no wonder, then, that officers of Army and Navy cling tenaciously to the little reward granted them when their active life is over. This ought indeed to be given them ungrudgingly. But more important still is it that the man still capable of labors and eager to perform them should receive a recognition from the nation that shall be both reward and inspiration."

As to the truth of this there can be no question; the difficulty lies in proposing a remedy. So far as experience goes, promotion by selection means, in too large a number of cases, promotion by family or political influence, or by personal favor of some kind. It would be a happy day for our Army and Navy if every officer could be made to feel that his position, or at least his promotion, depended upon his devotion to the duties of his profession. But even then service, as well as ability, should be considered, as it is everywhere else. No well ordered civil establishment fails to take into account in its selection of subordinates the experience which gives a special familiarity with given duties that is in a measure a substitute for original ability of a higher order. What we want is a system which will prevent the promotion of officers who are not fitted to discharge the duties of the office to which they aspire. We have a system of examination for promotion in the Navy, and perhaps some of our naval officers can tell us why it fails to accomplish the intended purpose. Each officer of the Navy is confronted by an examination every time he makes a step in advance, from the day he appears at the Naval Academy on the nomination of his Congressman or the President. If these safeguards, set up all along the road, fail to prevent the advancement of incompetent officers, as naval officers assure us they do, what additional security is to be obtained by leaving promotion subject to the will of some gentleman selected from civil life without the slightest regard to his familiarity with the Navy or his capacity to test the ability of naval officers?

As to the selection of Flag Officers for the Navy, an officer, who thinks that nothing can be worse than the present plan, suggests the following: "Let a Board of senior officers nominate, say three captains, for promotion, the President to select one of these for the vacancy, then you would have none but good Admirals. After the system is established the law should provide that no Captain should be eligible for promotion unless he had served, say from eighteen months to two years in command of a seagoing ship. Then all your fine ships would be sought after by the most energetic and ambitious officers as soon as they become Captains; there would be an incentive for sea service; ships, squadrons, the whole Service, would feel the benefit of the active heads, and we would begin to advance. At present no one *wishes* to go to sea; he gains nothing, and may lose much comfort. Hard work is but little recognized and still less rewarded, and the Navy in this respect differs from every other profession, and in time of war, for which the Navy is supposed to be prepared, this customary habit is thrown aside and officers are selected for command and rank. I think much has been gained by the

Army system. There has been no general that I know of who has not been a distinguished soldier, and in consequence the name of general is not common or insignificant. You cannot say that of the name of Admiral. It signifies nothing, except that the man has reached the age of 62 and that there occurred a vacancy for him before his 62d birthday. He may be a fool—or he may be utterly incompetent—these do not signify."

THE SURRENDER OF GERONIMO.

CAPTIVITY does not lessen GERONIMO'S capacity for making things lively to Army officers. Just at present the subject of his surrender, its terms, General MILES'S report and the Government's intentions form the burden of despatches from Washington every day. The great question seems to be, "Ought we to hang him?" and the public appears to be dissatisfied with the surrender upon the principle that made SAM WELLER doubt whether he had done his duty when no one had been kicked.

Another phase of the subject is a controversy as to General MILES'S conduct. Did he do his duty, or disobey orders? This is a theme on which the daily press is giving sagacious opinions. We have no intention of joining in this important discussion, for the reason that we do not know what his duty was, *i. e.*, the wishes of the War Department as communicated to the General have not been fully and authoritatively published; and we do not know whether he has done his duty, for the equally simple reason that we don't know precisely what he has done. His report is in the hands of his superiors, but they have not published it, and diligent effort on our part has failed to obtain any knowledge of its exact contents. We regret to separate ourselves from the great body of our contemporaries on this important question, but we have decided to hold our opinion in reserve until we can learn the facts.

One thing seems to be evident, and that is that Arizona threatens to be the graveyard of military reputations. General CROOK is the liberator of that country. His services early in the seventies made it possible for white men to live there in peace, and it had not been possible before. When the Indians became troublesome again he was sent for as the one man whose ability to subdue them was confided in. He labored with great skill and faithfulness, and now at least one-half of the people in Arizona believe that CROOK was a captive in Mexico and that he was completely outgeneralled by the Apaches in the campaign of last year. General MILES takes CROOK'S place and finishes his work, receiving the actual surrender of GERONIMO and removing that savage with many of his braves from the Territory. Now the newspapers think that a call for the arrest and trial of MILES for doing this, in the way he did it, is likely to be an interesting and popular topic, and they are discussing it on all sides! All signs fail in a dry time, and neither success nor failure seem to protect the soldier in desert Arizona.

We have shared in the indignation and sorrow with which the public have observed the bloody career of this Indian brute, and have felt them with an intensity that some other editors probably have not known. Having our attention directed for years past to the actual facts of Indian raids in the Territories and the disastrous results that spring from the rush of even a small party through the country, we have often been impelled to compare the short and calm reports of these outrages with the sensation that is made when two or three ruffians get to fighting in a city, or some wretched woman is shot by a man as debased. If the Indians were to raid New York and kill half a dozen people what a noise would be made and what calls on the Government to provide troops! And yet the condition of terror that succeeds a raid in the Territories and the long-continued interruption to business; in short all those things which form the more lasting effects of Indian war, would be wanting in the city. The murders would form the whole story in the East while in the West the individual disasters would be of only an indication of distress and pecuniary loss which would be widespread.

Certainly in this view the capture of such chiefs as GERONIMO and NACHES, the removal of so large a number of turbulent young braves from the Territory cannot but have the happiest effect upon the welfare of Arizona and New Mexico on our side of the border and of Sonora in Mexico. Perhaps we should have done more and captured our prey in good hanging condition, but a judgment upon the possibility of doing so, and a judgment upon the further question of advisability of doing so, is not to be formed without a better knowledge of the facts than we and other editors now have.

We believe that the difficulty of capturing the Chiricahua chiefs was intensified by the insufficient supply of troops, and that the whole incident is another and powerful argument for a moderate increase of our military force; but were the question studied from the actual facts as to means available, the enemy to be met and the country he was to be encountered in, we believe the decision would result in most flattering encomiums both upon the general who began and the general who finished the campaign.

WEST POINT GRADUATES CLASSIFIED.

THE Post Adjutant at West Point has made a diagram showing the occupations of the parents of cadets who have been admitted since 1842. As it is very interesting we give it in full:

Farmers and Planters	827	Dentists	7
Merchants	495	Nurserymen	5
Lawyers or Judges	455	Enlisted men	4
Physicians	271	Undertakers	4
Mechanics	263	Surgeons	4
Army officers	246	Cooks	1
No occupation	179	Butchers	1
Clergymen	102	Brewers	1
Manufacturers	93	Supts. of Schools	4
U. S. Civil officers	66	Publishers	4
County officers	61	President of College	4
Clerks	58	Millers	4
Navy officers	52	Lumbermen	4
Agents	47	Bakers	4
Bankers and Bank officers	45	Stock dealers	3
Hotel-keepers	42	Photographers	3
School teachers	39	Journalists	3
Editors	39	Gardeners	3
Unknown	35	Barbers	3
Engineers	34	Architects	3
Railroad officers	28	Printers	2
Brokers	27	Politicians	2
Contractors	24	Policemen	2
Members of Congress	23	Overseers	2
State officers	22	Musicians	2
Volunteer officers	19	Builders	2
Laborers	18	U. S. Mint	1
Miscellaneous	18	Supt. of Prison	1
Livery-keepers	12	Saloon-keepers	1
Insurance business	12	Chief of Police	1
Real estate	11	Inspector of Police	1
Mining	11	Distillers	1
Presidents and Supts. of Corporations	10	Detectives	1
Speculators	10	Artists	1
Secretaries	5	Authors	1

Classifying the several professions of the 3,557 parents of cadets, whose occupation is given, 41 per cent. were professional men; 27 per cent. merchants and traders; 23 per cent. farmers, and 9 per cent. farmers and planters. Army and Navy officers together secured but little over eight per cent. of the appointments in spite of the popular impression that the Military Academy is a close corporation, organized for the express purpose of educating their sons. The volunteer officers are, it appears, represented by only 19 appointments in all.

We observe that a correspondent of the New York *Sun* reports a gray-haired Army officer as saying, that the Northern Congressmen's selection of candidates for cadetships in West Point through competitive examination has resulted in an inferior class of officers, and that the brains of the young army, the courage, enterprise, ambition, sense of honor, and all the soldierly instincts are in the officers from the South. The Congressmen from the States latest in rebellion invariably send their best blood to West Point. In looking for a boy to make a soldier of they never think of selecting one smart in arithmetic, and who can repeat "Rollin's Ancient History." They invariably get their boy just as they get their racing colts. They look for blood. This correspondent adds: "Under the different systems North and South of supplying West Point with cadets, it is easy to tell where the control of the United States Army will be in ten years from now. There would be some sense in a competitive examination for school teachers. There is insensate folly in it for selecting officers for the Army." He declares too, that the "North got out of West Point up to 1861 only three first-rate soldiers—Grant, Sheridan and Sherman. It could not have got one of these if their appointment as cadets had depended on a competitive examination."

Undoubtedly, the tests which prevail in scholastic examinations are not such as to determine a youth's capacity for military service. It is the qualities which do not respond to the touchstone of the blue stockings and the gradgrinds that make the soldierly character. The young "Jackanapes," whose story we told last week, represents the youthful qualities from which develops the martial hero—high spirited and daring, generous and self-forgetting when the occasion demands, and at the same time so full of mental and physical vitality that the bounds of prudence and convention are overstepped, and the pharisees shocked by departures from the beaten paths of propriety. It is not every Jackanapes who makes a soldier, by any means, but it is the Jackanapes who not infrequently develop the soldierly qualities which are not to be discovered by oral or written examinations as to soldierly attainments.

ON the 5th day of September, 1813, occurred one of the naval battles celebrated in song and story, the fight between the *Enterprise* and *Boxer*. The contest, which lasted but forty-five minutes, resulted in the capture of the English vessel, the *Boxer*, and in the death of both commanders. In the cemetery at Portland, Maine, side by side rest the two brave young captains who fought so well on that September day. The inscriptions on their tombstones are as follows:

Beneath this stone moulders the body of William Burrows, late Commander of the United States brig *Enterprise;* who was mortally wounded on the 5th of September, 1813, in an action which continued to increase the fame of American valor, by capturing his Britannic Majesty's brig *Boxer*, after a severe contest of forty-five minutes. Æt. 28.

A passing stranger has erected this monument of respect to the manes of a patriot, who, in the hour of peril obeyed the loud summons of an injured country, and who gallantly met, fought, and conquered the foeman.

In memory of Captain Samuel Blyth, late Commander of his Britannic Majesty's brig *Boxer*.

He nobly fell on the 5th day of September, 1813, in action with the U. S. brig *Enterprise*.

In life, honorable. In death, glorious. His country will long deplore one of her truest sons. His friends long lament one of the best of men. Æt. 29.

Two heroes, less than thirty years old. Beside the grave of Commander Burrows is the last resting place of another hero and victim of the battle:

Beneath this marble, by the side of his gallant commander, rest the remains of Lieutenant Kerven Waters, a native of Georgetown, District of Columbia, who received a mortal wound Sept 5, 1813, while a midshipman on board the U. S. brig *Enterprise*, in an action with his B. M. brig *Boxer*, which terminated in the capture of the latter. He languished in severe pain, which he endured with fortitude until Sept. 25, 1815, when he died with christian calmness and resignation, aged 18. The young men erect this stone as a testimony of respect for valor and virtues.

AN Ottawa despatch of October 3 says: "The Dominion Government are interesting themselves in behalf of GEORGE HATHEWAY, a British subject who in 1882 was arrested at Big Horn City, Wy. T., as a deserter from the U. S. Army. All remonstrances and pleas of innocence were useless, and he remained in confinement until the commanding officer began to realize his mistake and allowed him to depart, only to find, however, that his business was ruined and he himself a pauper. The attention of the U. S. authorities has repeatedly been called to the alleged facts, in an informal way, without any reparation being made. The matter will now assume the character of an international question between the British and United States Governments." Our information is that the case was one of mistaken identity, that no claim has been received at Washington from the Dominion Government, and the allegations of harsh treatment are denied. The man arrested was promptly released when the mistake was discovered.

A GENERAL ORDER has been issued directing the change of the headquarters of the Division of the Pacific from the Presidio of California to San Francisco and the headquarters of the Department of Dakota from Fort Snelling, Minn., to St. Paul, Minn., to take effect November 1, and also prohibiting an increase in the number of staff officers authorized by Paragraph 45 of the Regulations. Time has demonstrated with most of the Division and Department headquarters that they were better off for the effective transaction of public business with their headquarters in cities than at the military posts to which they were compelled to remove under Sec. 6 of the Act of June 18, 1878. As an economical arrangement, the section in question has been a failure.

THE President on Thursday commissioned RALPH CHANDLER to be Rear Admiral in the Navy and A. W. WEAVER to be Commodore from September 7. On September 27 the Admiral celebrated the forty-first anniversaay of his entrance into the Navy as a midshipman. We can hardly expect him to round out another four score, but we may, at least, hope that he may "live long and prosper."

THERE are, at least, three military organizations in the service of civilized governments which retain that ancient weapon, the bow. One of these is the Scottish Archers, another the Ancient Foresters and the third, the Kirghese Irregulars, in the service of the Czar. The Scottish Archers were, it appears, recently honored by the command from the Queen to turn out during her visit to her Scottish palace and capital. How unfamiliar they have become with the traditions of the ancient service they represent, is illustrated by an amusing anecdote told by the London *Army and Navy Gazette:* There is a piece of leather called a "brace," worn as a guard against the bowstring on the left arm by the members of the corps, which, however useful, is not ornamental. In the order for the parade of the Royal Archers before the Queen, it was directed that the men were to appear "without their braces." As the Archers of to-day are neither measured round the chest, like recruits, nor lower down, there is no limit to the circumference of the members of the corps. Among them happened to be one whose physical conformation and natural modesty combined were deeply affected by the command, and after reflection and possible trial, he came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to expose his person to ridicule, and insult his sovereign, by the consequences of strict compliance with the order. He wrote a letter to the adjutant accordingly, to say that, owing to his physical conformation, he could not keep up his clothes properly "without his braces," and he therefore begged he might be excused from being present at the parade.

REAR ADMIRAL W. W. QUEEN, U. S. N., reached the age of 62 on Wednesday of this week, October 6, and was duly placed on the retired list. He joined the Navy in 1841, served during the Mexican War, and resigned in 1847. In 1854 he again joined the Navy, and from that time forward steadily rose, until on August 27 last he was commissioned Rear-Admiral. During the war he commanded the second division (seven schooners) of the Mortar Flotilla, under Porter, during the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and during the attack on Vicksburg, when Farragut passed the batteries with his fleet. He commanded the *Wyalusing* in the engagement with the *Albemarle* and her consorts, the *Bombshell* and *Cotton Plant*, in May, 1864, when the ram to prevent capture sought refuge in the Roanoke River.

LIEUTENANT W. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, continues in the *Current* of October 2, his excellent articles on "The Army and the People." In discussing the question, as to whether in case of war, we should rely on the militia system, or on the system of volunteering, Lieut. Hamilton says: "A history of the American Militia is anything but satisfactory to the military-loving American. A summary of results achieved in the Revolution will show that, if left entirely to the Militia, we never would have obtained our independence. It was the Regular troops—Continentals—in almost every victory, that deserved the credit. In the War of 1812, although our forces in Canada outnumbered those of the enemy, our defeats outnumbered our victories. In the Mexican War, we had, besides the small, Regular Army, thirty volunteer regiments, and no Militia. All know that the Rebellion was a war of volunteers."

THE Second Comptroller allowed the following Mexican War Claims during the week: Joseph Plympton, Bvt. Colonel, 7th Inf., $225; Benj. F. Graham, Captain and A. Q. M., $150; Peter W. L. Plympton, 2d Lieut., 7th Inf., $75; Chas. R. Ferris, private (permanent recruiting party), $21. In settling the Mexican War claim of Joseph Plympton, who was brevetted Colonel 7th Infantry, to rank from April 18, 1847, but who relinquished command March 6, 1848, and left Mexico the middle of that month on sick leave, not to return, the Second Comptroller has decided that he is entitled to three months' pay as colonel, amounting to $225, holding that his engagement ended March 6, 1848, when he relinquished command. The Second Auditor prepared a settlement for $180, as a lieutenant-colonel, apparently on the ground that the officer's engagement did not terminate until he left Mexican territory.

THE Pensacola Navy-yard has escaped its expected visitation of yellow fever this year, although the reports of the disease at Ship Island and Biloxi render it quite probable that the safety of the Navy-yard from the anticipated attack was more from "good hit than any good wit." Fort Barrancas, which has been about deserted during the summer, will soon resume its wonted air of activity and drills.

INQUIRY fails to elicit the name of "the distinguished Army officer," who, according to the Washington *Post*, is "about to resign and enter upon the operatic stage." Will the *Post* relieve our anxiety?

GENERAL CHARLES P. STONE, who was the engineer in charge of the Bartholdi statue at Bedloe's Island, recommended a system of electric lighting and his recommendation has been approved. The apparatus to provide the light consists of 1 dynamo complete, 13 duplex arc lamps, and 14 50-candle power incandescent lamps. The torch will contain five lamps of 30,000-candle power, the light from which is to be thrown upward. It is predicted that the lights will so illuminate passing clouds that they will be visible 100 miles or more. Four lights of 6,000-candle power each go at the foot of the statue for its illumination. Incandescent lamps fixed in the diadem on the figure's head will lend the appearance of jewels. Major-General Schofield is pushing forward the preparations for the inauguration ceremonies on October 28, and an interesting occasion is anticipated. Senator Lafayette and Gen. Grévy, the President's brother, will represent the French Senate at the ceremonies.

A DESPATCH from Vienna, date of September 17, announces the demand of the Minister of War of a credit of 15,000,000 florins (about $7,500,000), for the purchase of repeating arms, the appropriation for 1887 out of this being 2,500,000 florins. It is reported by the Italian press that the Minister of War has closed a contract with a foreign manufacturer of small arms for the transformation of the Vetterli, model of 1870, to a repeater. News by cable indicates that the Minister of Finance opposes the appropriation asked for by his colleagues, so that the measure is still in doubt. The government is considering the organization of a new armory of small arms at Torre Annunziata.

MRS. CLEVELAND, having gone on a short visit to Buffalo, a facetious corsespondent writes: "The lonely President drowns his sorrow deep in official cares. He sent for Secretary Endicott this afternoon to bring over everything he had about Geronimo, the wild savage of Arizona; the burden of a hundred claimants for the place of Surgeon-General, and the list of engineer officers who want to have General Newton's place. He wanted to look over a lot of State Department theses; the plans for the new cruisers and the angry cry of political interference from a score of disappointed nominees. His trip in the woods made him ravenous for work."

WATTERSON writes from abroad to the Louisville *Courier-Journal:* "There is a good deal of war talk; but I fancy there will be no war. Everybody is trying to get an unfair advantage of everybody else, and he will come out best who does the expertest lying and most of it, which, when all is over, will be described as the Balance of Power and labeled Diplomacy. Really, it almost reminds one of the late Cutting affair."

A DESPATCH to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: 'General Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas, was interviewed this evening regarding the disposition of his Indian captives—Geronimo and his band. He had a long talk with Geronimo and Naches. He said they had retailed the story of their capture and the terms offered to and accepted by them. Their statement was a substantial corroboration of the report to the War Department made by General Miles. They had not had their lives guaranteed. They had been told simply that they would be protected against the citizens of Arizona, or against trial in the civil court of that State. No one had told them that they might not be executed after trial by the military."

"THERE is," said Sir F. Bramwell, in his lecture at Birmingham, "an old saying: 'That bachelors' wives and old maids' children are perfect.' Perfect, likewise, are the guns of the critics, and for the same reason—they have no existence. Therefore they have never been fired, and therefore they have never failed."

THE subject of garrisoning Fort Myer has not yet been taken into consideration.

COLONEL THOS. F. BARR, U. S. A., of Gen. Terry's staff, looked up old friends in New York this week

GENERAL JOHN M. CORSE, the hero of the "Hold the Fort" episode during General Sherman's Atlanta campaign, has been appointed postmaster at Boston.

THE General Court-martial at Washington Barracks has concluded the trial of Captain W. S. Johnson, U. S. A., for duplication of pay accounts, and the proceedings have been sent to the Lieutenant-General.

THE St. Paul, Minn., *Globe* has a long account of "a notable wedding," the marriage at Christ Church, in that city, October 4 of Miss Otis to W. Frank Newell, "one of the brightest of St. Paul's young professional men." Passed Assistant Paymaster John N. Speel, U. S. N., was one of the ushers, and preceding the bridal party came Mrs. Otis, the mother of the bride, accompanied by her two sons-in-law and daughters, Captain and Mrs. Wallace and Lieutenant and Mrs. Dickinson.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The leave of A. A. Surg. W. Whitney is extended one month. (S. O. Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Butler D. Price, 4th Inf., having been promoted to Captain, will be relieved as Adjutant on the arrival of 1st Lieut. George O. Webster. The Colonel cannot allow the occasion to pass without expressing officially a high sense of his obligation to Captain Price for the industry, fidelity and discretion with which he has at all times performed the duties of adjutant of the regiment and post, and his regret caused by the severence of their official relations. 1st Lieut. George O. Webster is appointed Adjutant to date from October 1. (Orders 47, 4th Inf., Sept. 29.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Oct. 12. Detail: Major Henry McElderry, Surgeon; Captains Charles Wheaton and Richard I. Eskridge, 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge, Orlando L. Wieting and Stephen O'Connor, and 2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Pendleton, Daniel B. Devore and George D. De Shon, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. W. H. Allaire, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 154, Div. Atl., Oct. 8.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, 2d Art. (Little Rock Barracks, Ark.) (S. O. 154, Div. Atl., Oct. 8.)

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

GENERAL A. McD. McCOOK in his annual report, after citing the workings of the school, invites attention to the fact that beside the field officers on duty at the school the instructors are necessarily selected from the officers on duty with the companies composing the garrison, and on account of insufficient quarters for other officers the commandant of the school is limited to those officers, some of whom, by physical disability and want of proper knowledge, are not competent to teach any subject. Hence he does not deem it proper to ask for the intelligent, bright and progressive officers to be placed on duty as his assistants, there not being sufficient quarters at the post to make them and their families comfortable.

He submits the following recommendations for the approval of the Lieutenant-General:

That the candidates for the next year's class, and ever hereafter, be selected by the colonels of regiments one year in advance of the date of entering the school. That each candidate shall have an alternate, nominated at the same time and by the same authority, to take the place of the candidate should accidents of service prevent his reporting at the school, or in case of his failure to enter.

No candidate or alternate selected shall be over 35 years of age, unless he be a most zealous officer and ambitious to master the course of the school. All candidates and alternates to have served two years with their regiments; also to possess physical health sufficient to perform active field service.

Candidates presenting diplomas from West Point, or any institution of merit, to be admitted without examination. Candidates reporting and not possessing such diploma will be examined by the school staff to ascertain if they possess sufficient knowledge of the following subjects to insure their progress at the school, namely: General history and history of the United States, geography, arithmetic and algebra, to include theory of logarithms and geometry.

The latter candidates, having had a year's notice for preparation, and failing to pass the examination for admission, will be without excuse, and should be at once returned to their regiments and the alternates substituted for them.

That student officers be not attached to companies for any duty but roll call, and that they perform only such military duties as may from time to time be directed by the commandant of the school.

That the companies stationed at the post of Fort Leavenworth be models in their respective arms in administration, drill and discipline, and that they be complete organizations, all officers belonging thereto should be present, performing all the duties of the post prescribed by regulations and the commandant of the school.

Student officers should not be called upon to perform any duties liable to deflect their minds from the regular studies or from the subject for which this school was established.

The student-officers should compose one class, study the same theoretical and practical course, thereby permitting each individual officer to strive for the highest standard of excellence attainable at the school.

That the present manner of indicating class study be changed.

That the class be divided into groups, composed of six members.

That the six most meritorious members of the class compose the first group, but are not to be classified in the group.

That the next six most meritorious students compose the second group, but not classified, and so on to the end. The advantages of this system to the Army admits of easy explanation. Upon graduation names of the members composing the first group to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, the staff and commandant recommending them for preferment, foreign details, etc.

That, if during any period of the course a student officer becomes neglectful of his studies, failing to pass the stated examination, he should upon the recommendation of the staff and commandant of the school be returned to his regiment with a proper reprimand from the Lieut.-General, to be published to the Army in General Orders.

Gen. McCook earnestly recommends that quarters be erected at Leavenworth to accommodate the officers and men of one company of engineer troops.

He thinks modern military engineering, in all the details pertaining to it, should be thoroughly taught at this school. There should be model field works erected upon different points of this military reservation. There should be a few pontoon boats, enough chess boards and balks with lashings to build a few bays of a bridge. There is still water near at hand for this exercise. There should also be scaled models of modern military fronts, laid in brick and cement, for practical study by the officers of the school. In addition there should be models of all temporary wooden bridges used in war. We do not lack engineering ability in the line of the Army, but with the engineering company comes the skilled labor not to be found in the average company of infantry and cavalry. The officers of this company devoting themselves especially to engineering will prove competent instructors in theory and practical work in the field.

He deems the coming of this company of prime necessity, for the reason that there is no other point in our country where it could render such valuable service.

He recommends that sufficient money be allotted to erect sufficient quarters to accommodate the officers sent to the school as instructors and students, as well as the officers on duty at the post of Fort Leavenworth. Each student-officer should have two rooms assigned him. The quarters now occupied by most of them are badly lighted, too dark in the daytime for comfort and study, and in addition are badly arranged and generally uncomfortable.

PROMOTION OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal

A STYLE of promotion that depends almost entirely upon the strength of the political influence a Brigadier General and his friends, or a Colonel and his friends can control, can hardly be the best for the Army.

It is supposed that every officer in those grades honestly believes himself entitled to promotion. As only two could be promoted forty odd are disappointed. The latter are not as valuable military servants of the nation as they were before. They have no promotion to look forward to that would gratify their pride and ambition. They cannot hereafter perform their duties as cheerfully and with as honest a belief in the justice of their superiors. They are soured and irritated. Any one familiar with our military posts knows that the happiness or unhappiness of the entire garrison varies with the good or bad humor of its commanding officer, his whims and caprices; so all are personally interested in his gratifications and disappointments.

That an officer gave valuable service to the country 25 years ago, it does not follow that he could give equally valuable field service to-day. So the question of competency or incompetency for promotion is a mere difference of opinion between the friends of the several candidates. Our system of promoting Colonels (and Brigadiers) forces them to becomes personal rivals, encourages them to be jealous of, and unjust to, each other, it mortifies and injures the competency of a large number of officers and gives a doubtful benefit to a very few.

A Colonel who is not competent to be a Brigadier in our Army in time of peace is not competent to be a Colonel in peace or war, and should be retired, instead of being mortified and his usefulness injured by being denied promotion. All the Brigadiers and Colonels gave excellent and valuable service during and since the war. It should be the desire to reward by promotion as many of them as possible before the time for their retirement from active service.

Cannot the Army (except those officers who expect more rapid promotion through the strength of their political influence) approve of and urge upon Congress that some one of the three following systems of promotion be made the law; (at least during peace):

1. That the oldest Brigadier in age be promoted to fill any vacancy among the Major-Generals. The Brigadier vacancy to be filled by the oldest Colonel of the line.

2. That the Brigadier who has the longest military service (counting all service, as soldier and officer, volunteer and regular,) be promoted, and his vacancy filled by the line Colonel who has the longest military service.

3. That vacancies be filled by promotion of the Brigadiers and Colonels who are the seniors by date of commission in their grades; that is, by seniority promotion.

4. With either system the President should have the power, with the approval of his cabinet, to retire any officer above the rank of Colonel at his option.

These plans remove military promotion from politics. They would diminish jealousies, and officers not promoted would have no occasion for mortification. The first system would be preferable, as it would make more rapid promotion and justly reward a greater number of old officers.

OBSERVER.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

THE New York Commandery of the Military Order held their meeting out of the order on Tuesday of this week, Wednesday being the usual day. Ex-President Hayes and Gens. Sherman and Schofield were among those attending. Obituary resolutions were passed in memory of Paymaster Gilbert A. Robertson, U. S. N., and Captain Nathan W. Horton, U. S. V. The death was announced of Captain Henry C. Ellis, U. S. V., Rear Admiral Reed Werden, Gen. James H. Van Alen, Albert M. Barney, Lieutenant William G. Wise, Col. Lloyd Aspinwall, and Captain Edwin M. Neville. Seven new members were elected and the officers invested for the ensuing year.

General Horatio C. King led the choir in singing "Rally Around the Flag." He was followed by Gen. Horace Porter, who discoursed upon war reminiscences. He had learned that he was expected to read a military paper, but he had no paper and so would try and do without. Perhaps it was as well, for when ex-President Hayes learned that he was to present no paper he had left even the great State of Ohio, and as for Gen. Sherman, he had made New York his permanent home on the understanding that he was never to hear a paper from him (Gen. Porter).

The entire company sang "Marching Through Georgia" and waved handkerchiefs at Gen. Sherman. He arose amid great applause and spoke:

I am certainly gratified to see such marks of kindly approval. I may be one of you for some time, but can't tell how long. Life is uncertain. I have found good grass and water and a good camp down at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and as long as it continues I shall remain. I am pleased to see my friends of New York. I am pleased to see my friends of New York. I am an old New Yorker myself—older than most of you, I imagine, because I settled here fifty years ago.

He continued:

I marched through Georgia, as you sang, but I rode over the same ground as a lieutenant in 1843 and knew it well in 1861. Wherever I go it don't seem to make any difference—they will hammer that old song at me. When I was stopping at a hotel in Dublin, opposite Green Park, one day I sat down to write, when suddenly I heard music. As it approached I recognized the same old tune. I rigged out in uniform and went down to receive them. They had passed on. When I asked the hotel proprietor who they were and what tune they were playing he replied, "Some of the boys playing one of the old Irish tunes." Anything else—"Yankee Doodle" or whatever you may wish—but don't give me that, please, gentlemen.

A meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery was held at Milwaukee, Oct. 6, at which several new members were elected, after which an interesting military paper was read. This Commandery has issued an useful register of its members, alphabetically arranged, with dates of election, addresses, etc.

The movement for the creation of the Loyal Legion's war museum and library at Philadelphia is going on very satisfactorily. It is intended to have a museum of war implements of all kinds, from the earliest times down to the present, personal relics, and a war library classified according to our wars and those of other countries.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, held at St. Paul, Oct. 6, the following were balloted for: Lieutenant R. Tully, 25th U. S. Infantry; Capt. J. M. Paine, U. S. V.; Lieut. R. D. Pike, U. S. V.; Captain T. F. Forbes, 5th U. S. Infantry; Lieut. O. J. Sweet, 25th U. S. Infantry; Major C. H. Whipple, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Lieut. I. Seymour, U. S. V.; Surgeon D. P. Bigger, U. S. V. After the business meeting an interesting paper, "From Atlanta to Raleigh," was read by Colonel Chas. D. Kerr. This commandery is flourishing, the present membership being 105.

The Board of Officers of the Commandery-in-Chief will assemble at Headquarters, 723 Walnut St., Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, Oct. 19, for the transaction of business.

GRANT'S HORSE.

(Ben: Perley Poore in the Boston Budget.)

GENERAL GRANT was particularly proud and fond of his stud of horses. His war charger was an especial favorite. He took great delight in exhibiting his horses to his friends with whom he was intimate. Once at his stables with a friend he said: "Perhaps you would like to see the horse I rode during all the campaigns I commanded?" The animal was ordered to be brought out. The gentleman was surprised to find the horse no larger than a lady's palfrey—small, slender, agile-limbed, black as a coal, intelligent, mild, an eye like a hawk, and a lick on the mane for all the world like a boy's cow-lick. It was such an animal as women and children would make into a family pet. The gentleman pronounced the animal a beauty, but expressed a doubt as to its endurance. "Endurance!" said the General; "this animal exceeds in endurance any horseflesh I ever saw. I have taken him out at daylight and kept in the saddle till dark, and he came in as fresh when I dismounted as when we started in the morning. There isn't gold in America to buy him. He is an imported horse of fine breed and was once on Jeff Davis's plantation." This was just before Davis was caught, and the visitor said: "I presume you would exchange the horse for Jeff Davis?" "You have said it," exclaimed Grant; "I would exchange him for his old master, but for nothing else in the world."

ON THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

THE Board of Commissioners appointed by the act of Legislature of the State of New York May 26, 1886, for the purpose of determining the position and movements at the battle of Gettysburg of the several military organizations of this State that took part in that conflict, met at noon, Oct. 4, at the residence of Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, No. 23 5th avenue. All the Commissioners were present. Their names are Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, chairman; Major-General Henry W. Slocum, Major-General Joseph B. Carr, Major Charles S. Richardson, and General Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General of the State. Major George W. Cooney, the secretary, and General Charles K. Graham, the engineer, were elected at the last meeting.

A large number of representatives of the New York State regiments who had participated in the battle came in during the session and pointed out the positions occupied by their respective commands in the battle. Among them were General Henry A. Barnum, colonel of the 149th N. Y.; General Denis A. Burke, Captain John Nugent (the Coroner), and William Moran, of the Irish Brigade; Colonel W. L. Markell, 8th N. Y. Cav.; Colonel D. B. Smith, 150th N. Y. Vols.; Major George Vanderbilt, 10th N. Y. Cav.; Major Brecks, 1st Light Battery L; Captain Joseph Murphy, 40th N. Y.; Captain Glenny, 64th N. Y.; General Shaler represented the 65th, 67th, and 127th regiments of his brigade; Colonel Thomas Rafferty, Colonel H. L. Potter, and Colonel John Coyne, of the Excelsior Brigade; Lieutenant William Wicker, 82d N. Y.; General Fowler, 84th N. Y.; Colonel Stegman, 102d N. Y.; Major Johnston, of Palatine Bridge, in same regiment; Major Starr, 104th N. Y.; Colonel O. B. Tracey, 122d N. Y., and Captain R. H. Moses; S. C. Cary, adjutant; H. C. Moorhouse, captain, and Captain L. H. Carrington, 123d N. Y.; Major Richardson, 126th N. Y.; Captain A. P. Case, 146th N. Y., and Colonel D. B. Allen, 154th N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. H. G.—You stand No. 1 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Old Dominion.—You stand No. 2 on Commissary Sergeant list. Your service gave you second place.

Company Clerk.—The price of cartridge belt (Mill's, woven) is $1.50, and of belt plate, 50 cents. The price of front sight is 3 cents

L. E. M. asks when vacancies occur in the 11th and adjoining districts in New York? ANS.—The 10th, 11th, and 12th Districts will be vacant in June, 1890.

G. M. W.—Apply to the Superintendeut, General Recruiting Service, Army Building, New York City. State your qualifications as a musician and your desire.

W. H.—For full information concerning appointment of Ordnance Sergeants see Article 27 of the Regulations, pars. 258 to 278. Only Sergeants are eligible for appointments.

R.—A "palindrome" is a sentence that reads the same forward and backward. One of the best we have ever seen is that which the Lowell *Courier* claims to have originated: "No, it is opposition."

H. J. H.—Vacancies for West Point will occur in the first and second Michigan districts in 1889 and 1890 respectively. The President will have one appointment to make in July, 1887, for admission to the Military Academy in June, 1888.

Lex.—The act approved July 5, 1884, gives officers detailed to serve as acting Judge-Advocates, by the Secretary of War, "the rank, pay, and allowances of Captains of Cavalry." A 2d lieutenant so detailed, of course, while on the duty, has the rank, pay, etc., provided by the act.

Adjutant asks: At dress parade of infantry and cavalry, armed with the *carbine* and serving as infantry, would the cavalry execute order arms and parade rest similar to the infantry, or from a carry as prescribed in the Cavalry Tactics? ANS.—The cavalry would execute the manual as prescribed for the carbine.

O. S. M. asks us to describe the guidons of the right and left general guides and the markers, as used by the N. G., S. N. Y., giving size, color, etc. He believes they differ from those used by the Army. ANS.—Guidons are not used by foot troops. Those used by the N. Y. artillery are similar to the Army guidon. The marker flags as issued by the State of New York are small American flags.

Polaris.—The Court of Claims rendered judgment in the longevity case in favor of Captain M. F. Watson in the sum of $126.22. Appeal of defendant filed July 17 and allowed. Record on appeal delivered to the Attorney-General, Sept. 20. In the usual course it will come up in two or three years. If the judgment of the Court of Claims is sustained by the Supreme Court the money will be paid in the usual way through the Court of Claims.

Snook.—1. The latest decision says that the McKeever cartridge boxes opened as follows: Steady the pieces with the left hand, opening the box with the right. Drop the right hand to the side without regrasping the piece, but still steadying it with the left hand. Close the box with the right hand. Regrasp the piece with the right hand, dropping the left hand by the side.

2. Deposits are forfeited by desertion. See G. O. 51, A. G. O., 1872.

P.—1. The "Regular Brigade" of the Army of the Potomac was the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 5th Corps, composed of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, and 17th U. S. Infantry. 2. Chas. P. Stone was Col. 14th Inf. to Sept. 18, 1864: Gabriel R. Paul to Feb. 16, 1865, and Chas. S. Lovell to Dec. 15, 1870. C. Seth Cushman was Regtl. Adjt. Oct. 15, 1863, to Dec. 6, 1864; George M. Downey, Dec. 11, 1864, to Oct. 5, 1865; Thos. F. Tobey, Jan. 16, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1867, and Philo Schultze, Oct. 1, 1867, to April 30, 1869. 3. Hdqrs. 14th Inf. was at Tucson, Ariz., to April 6, 1867, and at Fort Yuma, Cal., to Dec. 31, 1867.

Constant Reader asks: 1. What position should the adjutant take at the inspection of a battalion, when the command "Field and staff to the front" is given? ANS.—The adjutant is already at the front with the color guard. At field and staff to the front he takes his position on the line of the field and staff officers.

2. At the "review and inspection" of a single company, what does the Adjutant do at the commands "Company, right wheel, march!" "Rear open order, march!" and "Field and staff to the front, march!" and is the last command a proper one under the circumstances? ANS.—There is no adjutant at the inspection of a single company. See Tactics.

THE MESS.

The Surgeon (on his daily round)—Well, how are we getting along, No. 3?

Cavalryman (eagerly)—Ah, Surgeon, I have an appetite like a horse.

The Surgeon—An appetite like a horse! Very good (turning to the Hospital Steward); see that No. 3 has half a bundle of hay.

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The Major (apropos of the recent shindy in the Sixteenth)—"Well, by Jove! Because the women raise Cain in the garrison, it's no reason why the men should."

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"ONE TOUCH OF NATURE."

"I was riding along the levee road in one of the northern parishes of Louisiana," said the Captain. "The day was hot and dry, the scenery monotonous, and I was rather tired. It would have been a pleasure to stop somewhere and rest and cool off in the shade, but I had to reach a river town and catch the first down boat, and being a total stranger in the neighborhood I did not like to venture in at any of the plantation gates I passed.

"Suddenly, on turning a bend in the road, I came in sight of a fellow traveller, going in the same direction, going mounted, too, and yet making slow work of it. It needed but a moment's glance to tell me that the man was very drunk. He was lurching and reeling all over his horse—a wiry Louisiana pony—and only with the utmost difficulty keeping his seat. The pony was tacking from side to side, apparently fully conscious of his rider's condition, and doing his best to keep under and bear him safely home.

"For some minutes I rode in the rear, fearful that an attempt to pass them would startle the pony out of his amble and his toppling rider out of his seat; but time pressed, and taking advantage of a widening piece in the road, I cantered by and only came down to a walk again after passing them some hundred yards. Looking back I saw that all was safe, but that, with the singular fatality which impels a drunken man to seek society and make a spectacle of himself, the gentleman of the Creole State was urging his steed to overtake me. The pony came up at a lumbering gallop, and all went well until his rider attempted to rein in beside me. The sudden check was too much for his unsettled equilibrium; with a wild clutch at the mane and a lurch that carried him clear of entangling rein or hoof, the Louisianian plunged headforemost into the dust, and there he lay with his pony looking pitifully down upon him.

"I sprang from my horse, threw the reins over a fence post, raised the uninjured gentleman to his feet, brushed off the dust and dirt with one hand while steadying him with the other, and finally boosted him once more into the saddle. All this time he had spoken no word, but at every opportunity was surveying me with drunken gravity and absorbed interest. He was well dressed, apparently well to do, and that he considered himself entirely the peer of all mankind was apparent from the first remark that fell slowly and impressively from his lips:

"Pleashed t' have met you, shir; 'stremely pleashed. Alwayst a plizzhur t' meet 'man that knowst a zhen'l'm'n when 'sees him."

I expressed correspondent gratification, trusted that he was unhurt, and could get along the rest of his way all right. He imperilled his seat by a gesture eloquent of confidence in its first sweep and wildly fearful of disaster in the next—another clutch at the mane. Then a second time he braced up, and recognizing in me a man, a brother, and beyond question of doubt a sympathizer, he resumed:

"You've been 'stremely (hic) polite, sir; 'stremely so. I—" and here his dignity was superb. "I'll do s'hame for you—nexsh time."

The mess laughed long and loud. Then came silence, and then, from the lower end of the table, from among the "subs," in fact, came in tones expressive of mild mystification these words:

"But—a—Captain; I thought you said you were a total stranger?"

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HODE TO LIEUTENANT 'N.

Leftenant 'N, O Leftenant 'N!
'Ave the bloomin' Hamericans scooped us again?
And 'ow

Did they manage to do it? By 'ook or by crook,
Or by making some blawsted Hamerican fluke,
Or row?

It cawnt be supposed as they'd know what to do
In a yacht, 'aving only their native canoe;
But w'y

Don't er Majesty's government take this thing hup,
And call out the fleet to recover that cup?
It's 'igh

Time the Yankees should known it's 'er Majesty's hown,
Which to give away hanything never was known,
Much less

A harticle worth sev'ral pound at the mint—
In their hown beastly dialect, "this is an 'int,
I guess."

THE STATE TROOPS.

RIFLE FIRING AS PRACTICED.

IS THE system of rifle practice as at present carried out by the N. G. S. N. Y., what it should be—and do the National Guardsmen, as a body, derive any really practical experience in rifle shooting, or is this confined to a few crack shots? These are questions less easy to answer than might be supposed by the casual observer, who remembers only that the National Guard is abundantly supplied with officials of high rank, to look after their various needs, including a special Dept. of Rifle Practice, issuing and calling for voluminous reports. Does not the valorous militiaman, who makes 25 points or over out of a possible 50, secure a bronze bar yearly, and do not the inspectors of rifle practice personally attend the shooting and help the men as much as possible? Is not good ammunition plentifully supplied, and does not each man carefully shoot and make the required percentage or over before he is qualified as a marksman?

True as all this is, it is nevertheless the fact that the Guard, as a whole, are very imperfectly instructed in the most important of a soldier's art, that of rifle shooting, and the present system of rifle firing, while it makes an excellent showing on paper, is of little or no value when individual knowledge is considered. Not fifty per cent. of the Guard—who qualify as so-called "marksmen" yearly—know the powers of their own rifle, or could, without the help of experts and left to themselves, make the qualifying score of 25 points with the rifle they drill with. A regiment assembles at Creedmoor for rifle firing; naturally it wants to qualify all its members possible and gain a high place in the Figure of Merit in the report of the I. R. P. The different companies are assigned to targets and arms are stacked. A few crack shots, usually about twelve, comprising "team men" who have had years of experience and who bring with them their own special guns, generally equipped with wind gauge military sights, and whose shooting powers they well know, are brought out. To these are added three or four other "specials" from the company, whose gun barrels are kept a rusty brown for the occasion. Thus each company has on an average six special rifles, which are used by all members of the company at all the ranges, with the usual exception of 100 yards, the men ignoring their own rifles entirely. There are exceptions here and there, but this is the rule, and there is not a company in the National Guard shooting at Creedmoor that absolutely qualifies all its members as "marksmen" with their ordinary rifles. This is the result of the "system," and is not the fault of the regimental officers and men.

Again, after the "special" rifles have been put in shooting order by the "experts," who have obtained elevations, etc., the men are called in turn to shoot. Private Jones is given a special rifle and coached by a couple of experts. He is told to aim to the left a little under the bull about 7 o'clock (or elsewhere). Not infrequently even the very cartridges are handed to him—for fear he may exert himself too much. Private Jones, if he is fortunate, finally, after a protracted struggle of from seven to ten minutes, makes 16 or 17 points, but it is just as often he doesn't make enough to qualify on his first trial, and later takes a second trial, and perhaps just manages to make his total of 25 points, and feels happy, for he is now a "marksman," according to the rule. Is he one practically? What has Private Jones learned about the shooting powers of the rifle he would use in actual service? What has he learned about sighting his own piece and the elevations needed at the various distances? The sight on the special rifle he has qualified with is in the majority of cases totally different from the regulation sights on the gun as issued by the State, and he has simply aimed where he was told to, and fired away without knowing why or even how he did it.

At the higher ranges it is very common to see men who have been in the service several years take ten minutes and over to shoot five shots, and even fail to qualify after a second trial, or to see a man lying down at 500 yards, with a special gun, dilly-dallying for nearly 15 minutes shooting a paltry five shots, several experts around him, altering his sight and watching through a spy glass whether his shot is "mud-to-the-right"—or, perhaps, by dumb luck and ignorance—a "bull's eye," or an "outer." Of what service would such a marksman be where rapid shooting was wanted, and he had to handle a gun with which he was not familiar?

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was the pioneer of rifle shooting in the United States, and it was mainly through its endeavors that the militia secured any system of rifle practice; and, while it is, of course, admitted that the present "system" is better than none at all, still it is far from what it should be or can be—it is not in keeping with the age of improvement. What we need is a system that will give us marksmen in fact, and not merely on paper, as at present. This can be accomplished without a dollar's increase in expenditure. There is more than enough ammunition issued by the State per year *for the use of the troops* to give each man from three to five sighting shots at each range (hardly necessary at 100 yards) before his qualifying score commences. This is a most important necessity, as a man cannot be expected to experiment and make the necessary per cent. with an allowance of only five shots at each range, using his own rifle to qualify. The allowance of sighting shots would put an end to the practice of using a few special rifles per regiment to qualify the men with, leaving the elevation, etc., to be obtained by a few "experts." Naturally one regiment or company is not going to qualify each man with his own rifle while other regiments are using a few special rifles. The motto is "They all do it," and so must we. By giving each man sighting shots and making it an absolute rule that every man use his own gun, he could keep a record of the necessary elevations, etc., needed at various distances and learn individually to sight his own piece.

To avoid any infringement of this rule there should be a space on the score card to note the number of each man's gun as he shoots. This would prevent the possibility of the same gun being used by more than one individual. It should also be an imperative rule in the militia for a private on joining a regiment to have a gun assigned to him which he should use on all occasions, and no other. This would train him to take proper care of his piece and prevent the unpardonably rough play with rifles, which we have occasionally seen, in spite of the efforts of the officers to check it. The rule of issuing a man a regular gun is in practice in some companies, but there is no positive and universal rule, and the sooner one is made the better. It is really no very hard task for any man of average steadiness, and with a knowledge of his rifle and sights, to make 25 points out of a possible 50, and qualify, but there are a large number of men who cannot make the required score. There should also be a proper time limit in shooting and a man who fails to make his score within the prescribed time should not be qualified as a marksman.

Another chance for improvement is in the present "regulation rear sight" on the rifles. This should certainly be looked after, as that now in use is antiquated and incorrect in numerous cases. As an example, it was only recently that in shooting at 100 yds. with a Rem. Mil. cal. 50, we saw the rear sight adjusted to 250 yds., to get on the target properly. These deviations are very common. There are several new military sights in the market which are known to be good and could easily be substituted for that now in use. The advantage of skilful marksmanship in time of danger cannot be overestimated, and it behooves the proper authorities to move promptly in the matter—revise the system—extend the range to six or seven hundred yds., allow sighting shots to each man, adopt a time limit, make him use his own rifle and see that the number of it is properly entered after his name. Thus one command will have no advantage over the other and worthless guns will be found out and can be changed or their defects remedied. When these reforms are introduced we shall have a body of *real* marksmen and not such a large percentage of imaginary ones, as we have at present.

MAJOR ACKERMAN AND THE THIRTEENTH.

MAJOR J. FRED. ACKERMAN, 13th Regiment, writes us as follows:

No one deplores more than I do the recent disturbances that have seriously interrupted the harmony and progress of my regiment, and I have read with bitter disappointment the articles recently published on the subject in your valuable journal, because I honestly believe that they are distorted as to facts, false as to theory, and unjust in their conclusions, and I am sure that if you had investigated the matter as fully in all its bearings as you usually seem to do the regiment would have been spared a large part of the merciless criticism which you have seen fit to bestow upon it. I have refused to be interviewed on the subject, and I only make an exception in your case, because you have seen fit to bring my name into the controversy, and because you stand as the representative journal of the National Guard.

Permit me to say that I do not seek the position of lieutenant-colonel as you state, that the meeting of the enlisted men referred to was not for the purpose of nominating me for that position, that the mention of my name was without my knowledge, and that I regard the use of my name as simply an expression of their friendship and esteem, which I believe I have honestly earned by 16 years of unselfish devotion to the interest of the regiment, and those feelings, combined with the respect of the officers of the regiment, which I feel I enjoy, I am more than proud of.

Any personal differences that existed between Col. Fackner and myself were mutually settled the night after the election, and I have no ambition nor any wish other than to see the harmony and good feeling which has prevailed not only among the officers but among the enlisted men and ex-members to such a marked degree, fully restored, but I am free to say that such a consummation does not seem probable at present. Col. Fackner was legally elected, and is entitled to all the respect due his position, but I am so at variance with the ways and means that were used to secure his election, that I shall tender my resignation after the next inspection. Permit me to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the valuable aid your journal has been to me, and the uniform courtesy that it has extended to me upon all occasions and which I am sure will not be withheld in the present instance. Yours truly,

J. FRED. ACKERMAN, Major 13th Regt., N. G. S. N. G.

REVIEW OF THE FIRST N. Y. BRIGADE

BY GOVERNOR HILL.

ON October 6 Governor Hill reviewed the 1st Brigade N. G. S. N. Y. at Washington Square. It was the first public turnout of the New York City troops since the recent reorganization into one brigade. The whole affair was not much different from previous similar occasions, except that the line of march, on account of the disturbed state of the 5th avenue pavement, had to be somewhat changed. The Governor with his staff in carriages reviewed the line as formed on 5th avenue with right resting on 34th street before the march was started. The parade certainly was not as brilliant as was customary in former years, because instead of a major general and two brigadier generals, each with a gorgeous staff, only one brigadier general with his staff headed the procession. Besides the attenuated ranks of at least four regiments proved that general interest in the National Guard is not as active as the importance of having a trained reliable body of soldiers in a city like New York demands. The music generally was inferior, and as a spectacle to impress the public with the formidability of its defenders against foreign as well as internecine foes, it hardly served its purpose. The troops themselves seemed to feel this. Distances between companies in many cases were too large, salutes by officers ill-timed and awkwardly executed, and the marching generally was not up to what people have been accustomed to see. Many officers handled their swords like crowbars, others did not time their salutes properly, and some, instead of saluting the Governor, presented to the brigadier general in command of the parade. Some regiments were so small that the parade looked actually "skimpish." For gala occasions like this the State uniform is not suitable, because it is too plain, and where it is worn it is difficult to distinguish one organization from the other. The 7th and the 42d Regiments were the only ones to be recognized at a glance.

The State should have one uniform to be worn on actual duty by all organizations alike, but for occasions of ceremony each regiment should have a distinctive dress. A blue overcoat, dark blue blouse, a fatigue cap common to every organization and substantial trousers of light material should be furnished by the State to all, while each regiment should be at liberty to select its own dress uniform. This would increase the *esprit de corps*. Cap ornaments to show company and regiment, such as are used in the U. S. Army, should be provided for each individual. These matters probably have nothing to do with the parade immediately, but we mention them here because they furnished the universal topic of comment among military spectators. Refraining from making individual comment, we especially desire to call attention to the necessity of instructing officers in the use of their swords. We do not advocate a standard of "military dudeism," but anybody who holds the position of an officer in the National Guard should be competent to handle his weapon, the sword, with ease and grace, just the same as he handles his pen or any tool he may need for success in his daily civilian avocation.

THE PARADE IN DETAIL.

The march was begun about 3.30 P. M., and shortly after the Governor, accompanied by Adjutant-General Josiah Porter; Chief of Artillery, General D. D. Wylie; Inspector of Rifle Practice, Charles W. Robbins; Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, and others of his staff, arrived at the stand, and the sound of the drums soon announced the approach of the procession. Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff did not present the usual dashing appearance. Their horsemanship seemed inferior, and they took their position on the right of the reviewing stand, to draw it mildly, in a very laborious manner; nor was any conspicuous equestrianism displayed by them at the end of the parade.

The 7th Regiment, 20 commands of 18 files, marched well, but not by any means as well as is their custom. There were also blanks in the rear ranks and notably so in the last company or platoon, which is unusual in this regiment. Distances were generally too large between companies. Salutes in many cases were inferior. Under the supposition that the 7th are always the pink of propriety, so far as the condition of their dress and accoutrements is concerned, we did not take the trouble to look at the guard at the review stand particularly, but we are informed by good authority that the brasses, belts, etc., of this guard, which was furnished by the 7th, were not as they should have been. Col. Clark in taking position on the right of the brigadier general, after passing in review, made, in our opinion, an error. (See decision from A. G. O. of Aug. 28, 1885, published in "Official Memoranda of Decisions," A. G. O., of Nov. 9, 1885.)

The 69th, with 10 commands of 16 files, followed, marching well, but breaking step in the rear companies in a bad manner. This was due to the confusion caused by two bands playing, one in front and one in rear of an organization. Civilians should not be allowed in the column.

The 8th had six companies of 14 files, and what there was of it looked well. The turnout, however, suggests a speedy settlement of its armory question.

The 9th only had eight commands of 12 files, which shows a terrible falling off. The small command did as well as it could, but the show in comparison with the wonted size of the regiment looked discouraging. The turnout was even smaller than that shown in our report of the inspection of the regiment on the evening previous, which is printed in this week's JOURNAL.

The 12th Regiment showed its vitality by a turnout of 11 commands of 16 files, evidently well commanded, and certainly marching handsomely. The salutes by the officers were much above the average. The regiment received a full share of favorable comment from those who are competent to judge.

Col. McAlpine, of the 71st, undoubtedly rendered the snappish best salute in the parade. The regiment, nine commands of 16 files, looked remarkably well, and its share of favorable commendation was well deserved.

The 11th, although it had only 8 commands of 12 files, looked so much improved that there seems no doubt that the regiment has taken a new departure for the better under the management of Colonel Stewart.

The 22d Regiment, 12 commands of 16 files, made the best appearance in the parade. It outdid the 7th. The men in their white coats made a solid, square appearance, and the alignments were the best in the parade. Some salutes of officers somewhat marred the effect of the whole. Nevertheless it is generally conceded that the regiment "took the cake."

It gives us particular pleasure to report the fine appearance of the two batteries (2d and 1st), which brought up the rear of the parade. Captain F. P. Earle and 2d Lieut. D. E. Wilson, of the 2d, especially rendered handsome salutes and manœuvred their command in a very competent manner.

Looking at the turnout as a whole, the parade appeared very much attenuated, the 7th, 12th, 22d and 69th Regiments, being the only ones which showed signs of life. With the providing of new armories we hope to be able to report a better condition of affairs a year hence.

INSPECTION OF THE NINTH NEW YORK.

THE inspection of the 9th, which had been announced to take place in the armory of the 22d, was after all held in the rattletrap concern in 26th street, known as the quarters of the regiment. Those who went to 14th street to see the parade of the regiment were disappointed because they were not there. Running Governor's review, rifle practice, inspections, and a prospective parade at the inauguration of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, all within the same month and within a few days of each other, looks like pushing the Guard too hard. The tendency therefore is to "cut things short" and get through with the least loss of time. Col. T. H. McGrath, assisted by Col. McLewee, of the Inspector-General's Department, and Major Montant, recently appointed inspector on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Fitzgerald, made the inspection. The regiment formed in fair shape and made a good appearance in line, but the military effect would have been better if fewer men had raised their hands to scratch their faces or adjust their accoutrements. There was no passage in review. The command at once formed column of companies for inspection. Lieut.-Col. T. B. Rand commanded the regiment during the formation and presentation to the inspector, who is junior to Col Seward, the commander of the 9th.

The omission of a passage in review was appreciated by all because it cannot be properly performed in this room even with a small turnout like the present one. Had it been attempted nothing but the usual crowded and cramped performance would have been the result and the entire ceremony would have suffered. The inspection was marred only by

the large list of absentees, as will be seen from the appended table. Otherwise the regiment appeared better set-up, steadier and generally more soldierly than has been noticed at any previous occasion. The muskets were clean and the dress, accourrements, etc., well adjusted, at least much better than has been the custom in the Ninth, and the whole ceremony was evidently better understood by officers and men alike. The attendance would doubtless have been much better if the inspection had not been held just at the time of registration for election, which kept away a large number of men. The affair was brief and we can, therefore, not make a long story of it, but it is only fair to say that what there was of it was done well and creditably to the organization. After the inspection line was formed and Col. McGrath, with a few neat remarks, presented to Cos. F, B and K, each a prize offered by the Board of Officers to the best three companies for attendance at drill and general excellence. The prizes were won by the companies in the order named. Thus, the affair, although there was no review, ended in a neat, pleasant manner, and the whole would have been impressive but for the rickety surroundings.

The only real drawback to the whole rested with the first brigade inspector, who evidently has had no experience in his new position. He handled the pieces awkwardly, took hold of them in a wrong way, often handed them back with the barrel to the front and in one instance began his inspection on the left of a rank. This seems the more surprising in the face of the recent announcement of General Fitzgerald that he would have none but thoroughly competent officers on his staff.

The strength of the regiment was as follows:

	Present. Offi-cers.	En'l men.	Tot.	Absent. Offi-cers.	En'l men.	Tot.	Agg.
F. and S.	7	—	7	2	—	2	9
N. C. S.	—	11	11	—	—	—	11
A.	2	37	39	—	12	12	51
B.	1	26	27	1	19	20	47
C.	2	36	38	1	20	21	59
D.	2	43	45	—	10	10	55
E.	1	30	31	1	25	26	57
F.	3	51	54	—	7	7	61
G.	3	41	44	—	9	9	53
H.	3	43	46	—	8	8	54
I.	2	27	29	—	25	25	54
K.	3	39	42	—	11	11	53
	29	384	413	5	146	157	564

CREEDMOOR MATCHES.

THE tenth Qualification and Champion Marksman's Class Matches were shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, Oct. 2. The weather was very pleasant, but a strong wind from 9 o'clock was very troublesome to the competitors in the morning. The gold medal was won for the second time by Lieut. Edw. F. Young, of Co. C, 7th Regiment, he being the first man to win it twice. The following are the best scores, those marked * being the winners in this match:

	Co.	Regt.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	T'l.
Lieut. Edw. F. Young*	C	7th	21	25	46
Lieut. J. S. Shepherd	D	23d	21	24	25
Sergt. S. W. Merritt	H	7th	20	24	44
Lieut. Wm. P. Pickett*	B	23d	20	24	44
Pvt. S. C. Pirie	I	23d	20	23	43
Pvt. G. W. Lotz	G	13th	20	23	43
Sergt. T. Mahoney	E	12th	21	22	43
Pvt. G. S. Scott, Jr.	A	23d	21	21	42
Capt. F. L. Holmes*	I	23d	22	20	42
Sergt. D. E. Watson*	A	71st	20	21	41
Corpl. H. Graff*	B	23d	20	21	41
Capt. W. H. Greenland	Staff	23d	22	19	41
Sergt. E. Lockley*	E	12th	20	20	40
Lieut. N. B. Thurston*	E	22d	20	20	40
Pvt. C. G. Schultz*	C	13th	20	20	40
Sergt. W. A. Robinson	A	23d	20	20	40

The next matches are Oct. 16 and 23 and Nov. 2 (election day).

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

October 1 the 7th Regiment showed the following strength: Field, staff and non-com. staff, 21; Co. A, 102; B, 103; C, 94; D, 102; E, 90; F, 103; G, 98; H, 103; I, 103; K, 103. Total, 1,022. July 1 the strength was 1,021, a change of one in a period of three months. The strong attachment of its members to the regimental standard, and consequently an almost unvarying personnel, form the main reasons for the success and strength of the organization. While it apparently lacks still 29 members of the full standard, this lack is only nominal, because the large companies are all drilling squads of men of various sizes who are waiting for vacancies to formally enter their ranks, but who may be looked upon as *bona fide* members. It is to be regretted that this influx cannot be directed to the smaller organizations. We do not know whether the 7th favor the 12 company organization, but if it were established there is no doubt the additional two companies could be organized here without any delay whatever.

The officers of the National Rifle Association are at last bestirring themselves to find somewhere a range less inaccessible than Creedmoor. At a meeting Tuesday Gen. C. F. Robbins reported adversely on Staten Island and Van Cortlandt Park, while Lieut. Zalinski thought it possible to find a suitable site on Staten Island. Their proper location is along the line of the New York City and N. R. R., which is a prolongation of the Manhattan system of elevated railroads and opens up the beautiful land lying between the Harlem and the Hudson. Messrs. Cyrus Field, Jay Gould, James Gordon Bennett and other wealthy New Yorkers are large holders of property there and ought to find it to their interest in helping the N. R. A. to secure a new range.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE KANSAS ENCAMPMENT.

THE four regiments of infantry, the battery of artillery and the general and staff officers assembled upon the military reservation of Fort Riley promptly on the 20th of September. The regiments encamped in column of companies; two regiments in the first and two in the second line, with the battery on the right. The general and staff officers had their tents in rear of all. The camp thus formed lay in a square extending from the bank of the Republican river to the bluffs on which Fort Riley stands, with as pretty a drill ground as any soldier could wish for to the left, with capacity for the manœuvres of a brigade. The Regular Army officers had had the grass mown smoothly. The hot and dusty weather was the only drawback to speak of.

The quickness, order, and neatness with which the camp was formed and maintained is creditable alike to both officers and enlisted men. The officers and men of the garrison at Fort Riley came into camp, mingling with the guardsmen sociably and pleasantly, and from the beginning to the end the most pleasant relations between the Regulars and the Guard were kept up. This rather contradicts the general belief that there is something peculiarly haughty and undesirable about the average Regular officer in his contact with the volunteer or militia soldier. If Cutting, fish bait with Canada, or Mexico should get us into trouble with those neighbors, the Kansas Guard would not object to serving under commanders such as Compton, Miller, Hamilton, Paul, McLaughlin, et. al., at Riley would make. There was nothing that either their thoughtfulness, or our—well, say "gall"—could suggest or ask for, that those gentlemen did not at once respond to our wants. We certainly must have taxed their patience, but our importunities arose from our desire to learn, and this they doubtless understood, for they praised the soldierly bearing of the Guards without stint; going so far as to say that some of our officers did not require any instruction at their hands. In this connection we may be permitted to say, in the language of Capt. McLaughlin, "a little soft soap in praising the Guard is pardonable now and then."

We had daily guard mounting, and once, that I saw, a rather poor Grand, or Brigade, guard mount. The duties of officers and field officers of the day and those of the sentinels were fairly well done. The guard was entirely too numerous or the hours on post too long. There was considerable oversight in regularly relieving sentinels. Grand rounds were unfortunately omitted.

Company and battalion drills were quite good in all the regiments, everything considered. While they fell far short of tactical perfection, they showed great progress over last year's encampment. The troops were put to a most severe test, as each day they were on their feet fully eight hours on some kind of duty. Prizes were offered for winning companies and regiments. Drill cards were distributed containing exercises for companies, from open ranks to wheeling column of platoons into line and halt, each card containing 25 out of the 54 movements in the school of the company. The first prize went to Co. A, of the 3d, and the second to Co. A, of the 1st Regiment. Only the 1st and 2d Regiments contended for first prize in the regimental contest, where all interest centred. The 1st, Colonel Patrick, came upon the field with every field officer and all companies present. Their marching was fine. The movements were firing by company, rank and file, breaking into column of fours from right to march to the left, form column of fours on right into line, to form double column of fours from the halt, form double column of fours on right into line, to break into column of companies from line to the right, form column of companies at full distance front into line, to ploy into column in rear of first division, change direction by the right flank, deploy on rear division, marching in line, form double column, deploy double column, form close column from column of fours, break from this into column of fours to the front and to form line from column of fours. The 1st Regiment performed all these with credit, except that the alignments in marching in line were bad and that in the deployment on rear division several bad breaks occurred. Other mistakes were of very trifling nature. This left to the 2d Regiment but little chance, because it not only had to do well everything the 1st did well, but could not afford to make more than one break, and it lost the contest.

Those who understood the difference in the efficiency of the field officers of the regiments knew that the best regiment in the Guard had only the task left of drilling in the face of certain defeat. The 2d did not nearly do as well as on daily drills. The 1st had had opportunities in the spring to work together during the labor troubles, and the 2d mourns the loss of a number of its best line officers since last year's camp. At regimental inspection and dress parade, as well as guard mount, the 2d, through the efficiency of its adjutant, line officers and men, is still ahead so far as the tactics require; its colonel, however, introduced religious exercises on dress parade with heads uncovered, the chaplain delivering prayer in its front in full uniform. It is a beautiful camp meeting exercise interpolated into Upton's Tactics by the gallant and original colonel of the 2d. Then on review, he introduced the drill of the Flambeaux Club by opening files and extending around from column of fours, closing, as he passed the general, to column of fours again; being just preceded by two regiments in column of companies at full distance.

The brigade was closely inspected, regiment after regiment, in one day, personally by Lieut.-Col. Compton, 5th U. S. Cavalry. Besides handling 1,600 rifles he inspected closely the tents, camp and garrison equipage of each company. This was probably a task never excelled by any inspecting officer in our service, when it is noted that he handled each and every piece carefully.

On the 24th three regiments, 1st, 2d and 3d, and the battery of artillery marched four miles to Junction City, through a blinding cloud of dust, passed in review through the city and again in review in the fair grounds. After a rest of an hour, about 4 P. M., a sham battle was fought in the presence of thousands of citizens, who declared the effect very striking.

In conclusion, the effect of our contact with the Regular Army was very instructive. Every one of the Guards whom I heard speak declared that they had learned a great deal. I would suggest that a field officer of the Regular Army, with a staff of line officers, should be placed in full command of these militia camps, in order to teach the officers how to establish order, police the camp, enforce discipline, make out the administration papers, and perform all of the duties called for in actual service. In this way they could instruct the militia; and the presence and practice of large bodies of militia under their control would accustom them to a familiarity with the manners and customs of that large body of citizen soldiery which must ever compose our armies. That mythical chasm which is supposed to separate West Point and the Army from the rest of our people would then naturally be obliterated.

The Guards presented our Adjutant General, Col. A. B. Campbell, with a fine gold watch on the camp grounds for his sterling qualities as an officer and organizer. The present efficiency of the National Guard of Kansas is largely due to his ability and zeal.

In speaking more extensively of the 1st and 2d Regiments not the least slight is intended the 3d and 4th or the battery. They are fine bodies of men. The 3d and 4th are making fine progress, and are but little behind the other two; on all points probably not any. The battery is well drilled and officered.

The medical department was well handled, but there was little sickness. The commissary stores were furnished by contract, and pronounced fair, with exception of the beef. Some of the men complained of insufficiency of food.

W. E. H.

ILLINOIS.

JACKSONVILLE COMPETITIVE DRILL.

JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS, September 10, 1886.

The Executive Committee, Inter-State Military Tournament, Jacksonville, Illinois:

GENTLEMEN: Having witnessed the competitive drills held at this place under your auspices, we beg to present the following report of the standing of the respective entries for the different drills:

Illinois State Contest.

Taylorville Guards—Illinois, 5th Regt., Co. B; Inspection, 57.; Manual, 91.; School of the Company, 90.; In platoons, 89.; Average, 81.75.

Morgan Cadets—Illinois, 5th Regt., Co. I; Inspection, 40.; Manual, 66.; School of the Company, 51.; In platoons, 54.; Average, 52.75.

Individual Contest.

Corpl. John J. Cochran, Busch Zouaves; Corpl. Weber, Branch Guard.

Second Class Contest.

Muscatine Rifles—Iowa, 2d Regt., Co. C; Inspection, 74.; Manual, 91.; School of Soldier, 93., School of Company, 89.; In platoons, 88.; Average, 87.

Taylorville Guard—Illinois, 5th Regt.; Co. B; Inspection, 60.; Manual, 90.; School of Soldier, 84.; School of Company, 87.; In platoons, 86.; Average, 81.40.

Busch Zouaves—Missouri, 1st Regt., Co. M; Inspection, 75.; Manual, 86.; School of Soldier, 85.; School of Company, 94.; In platoons, 60.; Average, 80.

First Class Contest.

Branch Guard—Missouri, 1st Regt., Co. G; Inspection, 89.; Manual, 97.; School of Company, 94. In platoons, 97.; average, 94.25.

Busch Zouaves—Missouri, 1st Regt., Co. M; Inspection, 72.33; Manual, 96.08; School of Company, 89.21; In platoons, 94.90; Average, 88.13.

Muscatine Rifles—Iowa, 2d Regt., Co. C; Inspection, 78.; Manual, 92.98; School of Company, 83.64; In platoons, 92.24; Average, 87.96.

Taylorville Guard—Illinois, 5th Regt., Co. B: Inspection, 54.; Manual, 82.; School of Company, 88.; In platoons, 85.; Average, 77.25.

Zouave Contest.

Busch Zouaves. Only competitor.

Artillery Contest.

Danville Battery. Only entry. Average, 98.5.

During the manual of arms in the First Class Infantry Drill, the 1st sergeant of the Busch Zouaves was overcome by the heat and had to leave the ranks.

(Signed) W. A. NICHOLS, 1st Lieut. 23d U. S. Inf.
(Signed) D. E. MCCARTHY, 2d Lieut. 12th U. S. Inf.
(Signed) W. N. JOHNSTON, JR, 2d Lieut. 16th U. S. Inf.

THE *World* says: "Secretary of War Endicott is tired of his position and wants to resign, but the President urges him to serve the full term, being ambitious to do as President Pierce did—keep his Cabinet intact during his entire term of office."

FRENCH ENGINES OF WAR.

A FRENCH correspondent writes: "Boulanger and the members of the commission have been out to Chavignon, a provincial town of Alsace, to study experiments with the new Fere gun, of which great stories are told. It is very light, admits of a perfect, undeviating aim, and throws 12 balls. But the French pinned their faith once on the mitrailleuse and were rudely undeceived. Hence they are disposed to be skeptical now of the merits of any weapon which calls for short range, which they never could get in the German war. All the fireworks of enthusiasm are reserved for the new bombshells, for which a monster mortar is specially made with a new explosive of hitherto unheard-of power. The shell is a metre long, and bursts by a secret chemical combination. The explosive is harmless in itself, and can be transported with perfect safety. Most tremendous things were done at the trial at Malmaison, great stone walls being demolished and thick plates of steel penetrated and shivered to atoms. The noise of the explosion was terrific and the execution appalling. In the time of the Commune one house, at No. 92 Avenue des Yernes, received 85 bombshells, yet it was only slightly damaged in two places. One of the new shells can alone destroy a whole block of stone buildings. Boulanger is going to ask the Deputies a fortnight hence for a credit of 125,000,000f. to begin the immediate manufacture of a number of these shells and for remodelling the French forts for the use of the new mortars, but the Germans boast of having much the same kind of weapon, and 175,000 of them on hand; so some of our newspapers conclude that war between the two countries is made impossible by such perfection in the possibilities of slaughter and devastation."

THE STORY OF THE MEEFOO.

THE story of the Chinese transport *Meefoo*, as told by the *United Service Gazette*, of London, is as exciting as one of Maryatt's tales.

The *Meefoo* left Foochow for Chinchu, near Amoy, on May 13, having taken on board at the former place about 200 passengers, who were booked for various Yangtsze river ports. These men were thought to be disbanded soldiers, as each of them came on board furnished with a passage ticket granted by the native authorities. They all, however, wore civilian clothes. The *Meefoo* arrived at Chinchu on the 14th, and having embarked 2,200 disbanded troops, left there for Hankow on the 21st, arriving en route at Shanghai on the 22d, and leaving there on the following day, and thence to Chinkiang. A nephew of the Viceroy of Foochow was a passenger by the steamer for Hankow, and shortly before her arrival at Chinkiang it was discovered that a lot of his luggage, containing a good deal of money, besides his mandarin clothing and other valuables, had been stolen. Numerous complaints were made to the General in charge of the disbanded soldiers, by some of the latter, that a great deal of money had been stolen. Each of these 2,000 "braves" is said to have had between ten and twenty mexicans in his possession, the amount with which they were paid off. Inquiries were made which led to the discovery of some of the thieves, and part of the Viceroy's luggage was found in the forehold, where the passengers who were taken on board in Foochow were berthed. It also leaked out that a conspiracy was being hatched amongst these men to kill all the foreigners on board and take charge of the vessel, and for this purpose they had come on board, being aware at the same time that the disbanded troops would take their backpay with them. The General in charge thought it the safest to defer chastisement of the pirates till after arrival in Nanking, where he would confer with the Viceroy and ask him what measures to adopt. The *Meefoo* arrived at Nanking on May 25. The General went on shore to get the necessary instructions from the Viceroy, after a few hours' absence returning on board, when the anchor was raised, and the *Meefoo* proceeded on her voyage to Hankow.

The General's orders were to decapitate the whole gang of pirates on the way up. But the pirates were mixed up with the disbanded soldiers, and how were they to be recognized, as many of the disbanded troops also wore civilian clothes? The General, in this dilemma, gave secret orders to each of the soldiers to have a red ribbon wove in his tail; those who had none were to be considered pirates. On each hatchway leading from the forehold where the pirates were stowed away were placed several of the General's body-guard, with drawn swords, who had orders to cut everybody's head off who came on deck without the red ribbon in his *queue*. The General himself, with drawn sword, was posted alongside the hatchway, just abaft the foremast. Soon a head was seen popping out of the hatchway; the red ribbon was absent, and with three slashes, given by the General himself, the head was severed and rolled along the ship's deck. This done, the General went on the bridge to watch the further decapitations. Soon four others of the pirates came up the hatchway on the starboard side, but hardly had they reached the deck when about a dozen of the General's body-guard rushed upon them with their swords and literally hacked them to pieces, the headless, armless, and legless trunks rolling about the deck in front of the chief officer's room, whilst

all around was smeared with blood. The still-convulsed limbs were then thrown overboard. A few minutes afterwards two more pirates showed themselves on deck; seeing the drawn swords flash around them they tried to escape, but were caught on the quarter deck and also cut to pieces. Three more of the desperadoes, also unconscious of the fate awaiting them, appeared next. Again the swords flashed around their heads and in trying to escape by jumping overboard one of them had his back slashed in two, whilst another was run through with a sword while standing on the rails; the third succeeded in reaching the water with his shoulder-blade split open. The three bleeding bodies are said to have dyed the water for a considerable distance.

The *Meefoo* presented by this time anything but an agreeable spectacle, the decks being smeared with blood fore and aft. Orders were now given to suspend each one of the pirates by his tail to beam and then decapitate him. Again two persons were seen coming up the deck, none of them having the red ribbon in his *queue*. They were at once captured by the body-guard and tied up to one of the awning rafters; already the executioner was getting ready to strike the fatal blow, when some of the discharged soldiers recognized in the intended victims two of their comrades, who had omitted to put the ribbon in their tails. Another soldier barely escaped being hacked to pieces through a similar neglect on his part; he received two severe gashes across the shoulder, which were afterwards sewn up by the chief officer. The horrible scene was further intensified by all the body-guard dipping their swords in the pools of blood which were running into the vessel's waterways in the belief that this would act as a charm to the wearer. News of the fearful slaughter which was going on on deck must by this time have reached the pirates, who were stowed away in the forehold, on the top of some coals, for no more of them ventured to come up on deck.

The *Meefoo* arrived at Wuhu on the 26th, and, it being evening, cast anchor. The General, tired, perhaps, of the sickening spectacle—though he had authority to kill all the gang of pirates—is said to have given the desperadoes to understand that if any were found on board in the morning they would be decapitated, and so had better make good their escape. The guards, in consequence, seem not to have been very alert, for in the morning it was found that the remaining pirates had all made their escape by jumping through the ports and swimming ashore, though probably many were drowned in the attempt. At any rate, the *Meefoo* arrived at Hankow on the 27th without any further disturbance. Before she left that port, however, it became known on board that a gang of the pirates, numbering 25, had taken passage in one of the China Merchants' steamers in Wuhu and had arrived in Hankow, where they were all captured by the Taoutai's runners in a boarding-house. They were tried and sent to Wu-chang, where all were decapitated, with the exception of the chief, who said he was a blue-button mandarin, and had lost all his luggage on the way up. He is said to have well-to-do friends in Hankow, and they are trying to save his neck. As he claimed to have lost all his papers, etc., the capital sentence was deferred pending inquiries. The bodies of three soldiers, horribly mutilated, were found in the *Meefoo's* forehold; the unfortunate men were most likely killed by the pirates, who took revenge on them for their slain colleagues. The foreign officers on board the transport gave much credit to the General, who is a Cantonese, for the energetic manner in which he acted. Cruel and horrible as the spectacle was, to his prompt action they consider they owe their lives, as there can be no doubt that the men came on board for the sole purpose of seizing the vessel, should a favorable opportunity offer. The officers also speak in the highest terms of the good behavior of the disbanded soldiers who did all in their power to keep the desperadoes under control.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE military correspondent of the *République Francaise* has been having a look at the German Army in the field. His opinion, judged from intrinsic evidence, appears to be fairly impartial for a French critic. The German cavalry he thinks simply splendid. He says: "I have the greatest admiration for the German cavalry. By my side was a *Captaine Instructeur* of a French frontier regiment, who remarked, 'I would give the best horses of the whole of my regiment, officers' chargers included, for a single one of those squadrons.' I hope that was a mere sally. But these Uhlan horses, admirably groomed, rather high on their legs, who have been working hard for a month past on an absurd ration of five kilogrammes of oats, 1,500 grammes of hay, and 1,750 grammes of straw a day, and are yet in the same condition as when they started, are simply splendid. At the first sight the rider does not look so impressive as his steed. The stirrup leathers are somewhat long. He turns out his toes, and generally rides with his right hand on his hip, just as you see in Détaille's pictures. But a little attention enables you to see how thoroughly at home the man is in his saddle, the perfect understanding between man and beast. It is also evident that the rider is most carefully trained for field and orderly duty. When called on to transmit an order he clearly and correctly repeats it, and sets about finding the officer to whom he has to deliver it in a calm, businesslike way, without any fuss or worry. As to the cavalry tactics, they denote great boldness. The manœuvres in Alsace show that in the next campaign the Germans do not intend allowing their cavalry to remain idle. The rush of Illommenheim, when twelve regiments—that is to say, sixty squadrons—charged the enemy's rear, settles that point beyond question." The correspondent expresses a high opinion of the Commander-in Chief of the 2d Military Division, General von Haseler.

As to the infantry, he is less enthusiastic. He condemns their equipment. The *pickelhaube*, which looks martial, is most unpopular, as hot, heavy, and badly poised. He also condemns the practice of wearing the cloak brought up across the chest and over one shoulder. The boots he also finds fault with, owing to the strong smell of the leather. He says that there was nothing like forced marching, but, nevertheless, that a great many of the men fell out. As to the infantry tactics, the writer says: "They surprised all those who saw them. The open order was the outcome of the very circumstances of the war. It may be said to have been due to the immolation of the Royal Guards at St. Privat. I should not have supposed that the German Army would so speedily forget that terrible lesson. It is not even the half-open order (*l'ordre semi-dispersé*) which we have adopted in France that the German infantry have taken to, but the old massive columns of former days. First a body of sharpshooters is thrown out and engages the action under cover of the artillery: then, at the point of attack, the supports are hurled forward in three ranks, just as under Frederick the Great; and finally, the reserves are marched up in columns of attack. This formation, in these days of repeating and long-range rifles, will give a great advantage to the infantry, if it will not allow itself to be intimidated and fire straight." In short, the French critic thinks that the German cavalry is admirable, but as to the infantry and artillery, and the tactical skill with which they are handled, he thinks the Germans are not ahead of France.

ITALIAN TORPEDO-BOATS.

THE London *Times* gives particulars of the first of four torpedo cruisers for the Italian Navy, which has just been launched at Castellamare, near Naples. The vessel received the name of *Tripoli*, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 230 ft.; breadth of beam, 26 ft.; depth of hold, 16¾ ft.; draught of water, 9½ ft.; displacement, 740 tons. Several novel features have been introduced in the construction and mode of propulsion of the *Tripoli*. Although she is of comparatively small tonnage, she has an armor of 15½ in. and steel bulkheads, steel being exclusively used in her construction. Compared with her size, she has also been supplied with an enormous propelling power, three independent engines with two boilers each, and each working a separate screw (consequently three screws, which is an entirely new system), producing an aggregate power of 3,600 horses, and driving the vessel at a speed of 18 miles an hour. The engines have been supplied by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne. The *Tripoli* has five launching apparatus for torpedoes—two at the bow, one at the stern, and one on each side, the three latter being of a revolving type. She will also be supplied with eight quick-firing guns, four of a calibre of 57 millimetres, four of 37 millimetres (2¼ in. and 1.443 in. respectively), and three revolving guns, of a calibre of 37 millimetres. The other three torpedo cruisers, sister ships to the *Tripoli*, are still building, but are expected to be ready for launching shortly.

FRENCH CAVALRY OFFICERS.

La Revue de la Cavalerie states that during the month of July nine cavalry officers sent in their papers—three lieutenants and six sub-lieutenants. The cause of these resignations lies, it is said, in the new system of fixed garrisons, which is very handy for mobilization, but which is an intolerable nuisance for officers whose lines are cast in unpleasant places. As the French cavalry officer cannot live on his pay, he has a certain fortune of his own, and likes fighting or amusement. "Nothing can make up for him," says a French writer, Mr. Jules Richard, "those palmy days when 22 regiments out of 64 were garrisoned in Paris or in Algeria, for there is no middle for cavalry officers who have the blood of Lasalle, Pujol, etc., in their veins; they must have Paris or war. To have a brilliant body of cavalry officers can be obtained only on this double condition—a large cavalry force in Paris, a large cavalry force in Algeria. But to-day everything is sacrificed to the necessities of mobilization. This is evidently as it should be, but it would be a stroke of genius to appropriate the mobilization to our customs and our character. Up to the present our military in-

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ventors have done nothing but copy, or rather ape, Germany in what is least good." Mr. Jules Richard is also of opinion that a great many officers are disgusted with a War Minister who seems to be always in search of popularity. He then turns to General Boulanger's scheme for army reform, and accuses him of wishing to sabre the cavalry on the ground that that branch of the service has too many field-officers and too many officers per squadron. General Boulanger therefore proposes to suppress with a stroke of his pen, 28 colonels, 28 lieutenant-colonels, 56 majors, and 474 captains—that is to say, half the colonels and lieutenant-colonels, a quarter of the majors, and about three-fifths of the captains. Should this reform be adopted, officers who have joined within the last ten years in the hope of attaining the rank of colonel will not be certain of attaining that of captain.

SPEED OF WARSHIPS.

THE following, from an Italian source, is an interesting classification of the great ironclad warships of England, France and Italy, as to their speed: The fastest is the Italia, with a sea speed of 18 miles, while the Lepanto, Umberto, Sicilia, Sardegna, also Italian vessels, are credited with 17½ miles an hour. The Imperieuse, French, and Ruggioro de Lauria, Morosini and Andrea Doria, Italian, are 17 mile ships. The Nile, Trafalgar, Renown, Sansspariel, Anson, Camperdown, Benbow, Rodney, Howe, Collingwood, Colossus and Edinburgh, English, are 16 mile vessels. It should be remembered, however, that the Nile and Trafalgar are yet far from completion, and that one or two of the others have as yet had nothing more than a dock trial. The Duilio and Dandolo, Italian, are severally 15½ and 15 1 5 mile vessels; the Devastation, French, 15 1-6 mile, and the Alexandra, English, 15 mile; the Fondroyant, Admiral Baudin, Formidable, Neptune, Hoche, Marceaux and Magenta, French, having the latter speed. The Hercules, Dreadnaught, Inflexible, Neptune and Sultan, English; the Vauban, Admiral Duperre, Indomptable, Redoutable, Temeraire, Terrible, Caiman, Requin, French, and the Affondatore, Italian, are below the 15 mile standard.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE *Moniteur de l'Armée* (Paris) states that the cruiser *La Clocheterie*, which was about to return to France, has been retained on the China Station. This measure is attributed to the great increase in piracy that has lately taken place in that quarter, rendering a most prompt and vigorous repression absolutely indispensable for the interests of trade.

ON Sept. 29 was to be launched at Lorient a new ironclad, one of the most formidable constructed in that dock. The *Hoche* measures in length 100 metres, 40 between the perpendiculars, and 105 metres from one extremity to the other; its breadth is 19 66 metres; nominal force of engine, 2,500 horse-power; speed, 17 to 18 knots; armor, 45 centimetres thick at the water-line; the turrets, one with two guns of 34 centimetres; the other, two 27 centimetres.

A REPORT has been published on the losses of the Russian Army of the Danube in 1877-8. The result given are as follows: 6.465 men killed from wounds received; 44,459 men lost through sickness. The effective of the army in July 1878 was 592,085 men; thus showing the smallest proportionate loss sustained by an army in the field since the beginning of the century. This, says our contemporary, confirms the opinions of Lieut.-Colonel von der Goltz and Colonel Derrécagaix, that the more perfect the equipment of armies becomes, the less will be their loss.

GENERAL BOULANGER has ordered from eminent artists a number of pictures illustrating episodes in the history of France, for distribution to the various regiments.

FROM a private letter received in Brisbane from Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, it appears that Mauna Loa, a large volcano in that group, has subsided into the sea. Mauna Loa subsided on the same day on which Etna broke out into activity.

AT the end of this month Marquis Benzoni, an Italian cavalry officer, will start on an expedition to Africa, accompanied by Count Savincoax, of the 7th Cavalry, Major Piano, and a Modenese engineer, Salmitaire. They will attempt to penetrate Harrar by way of Assab.

THE application of electricity in the shoeing of refractory, skittish or restive horses, introduced by Capt. Pla, Professor of Applied Sciences at the French Cavalry School at Saumur, and carried out in the 12th Regiment of Cuirassiers at Angers, has turned out a pronounced success. Capt. Pla uses a dry battery, attached to the headgear of the horse having a needle of induction.

THE *Journal des Débats*, referring to Lord Randolph Churchill's Dartford speech, says: "Russia will little heed Austrian dissatisfaction or English theoretical protests so long as she can rely on Germany's assent or indifference to her policy in the Balkans." *La France* says: "Gen. Kaulbars, not content with rendering Russia odious in Bulgaria, makes her also ridiculous. He is *commis voyageur en révolution.*"

ACCORDING to the *Progrès Militaire* (Paris), the month of August was marked by a decided improvement in the condition of Annam and Tonquin. In Annam the revolt is certainly not put down, but the activity of the enemy is much less great. The journey of the King was a very fortunate idea, and has had extremely good results. The column of Thuyet has disappeared, leaving no traces. In Tonquin a tendency towards amelioration is also the predominant note.

THE *Popolo Romano* (Rome) states that despite unfavorable weather 869,000 cubic metres of soil were lifted from the bed of the Panama Canal during the month of July. The work done in August represented, according to a telegram from the director of the works, 900,000 cubic metres, and it is supposed that that of September will amount to over 1,000,000. It is hoped, therefore, that the year 1886 will show the expected average of 1,000,000 cubic metres per month.

THE experiments with the *Resistance*, which were resumed on Tuesday, have not added to the general stock of knowledge. In consequence of the mode in which the india-rubber was fastened to the ship, no other result could have been expected; and of the value of the asbestos packing there could have been little doubt. It is well, however, to have such matters demonstrated beyond question. A certain amount of precaution has been taken also to insure secrecy on this occasion, but the results may be summed up as follows: Sixty two pounds of compressed gun cotton exploded 30 feet from the ship and 10 feet under water, damaged the net defence, but left the vessel unharmed. A Whitehead, carrying 70 lb. of gun cotton, discharged at less than 300 yards, exploded on striking the net, burst a large hole in it, and smashed the spar and chains by which it was suspended; but two similar charges of gun cotton, one placed a few feet from the side of the vessel, did little more than shake her, the second in contact knocked a hole in her side, but the coal stowed inside assisted in localizing the damage and in minimizing the leakage. Further trials took place yesterday, but up to going to press we had not received a report of them.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE French Minister of War has determined to mobilize an army corps next spring, to see how a system, perfect in theory, works in practice.

THE French War Minister has issued orders that each of the frontier forts of the first line must contain at least one non-commissioned officer and one private thoroughly acquainted with the language of the neighboring country.

MR. ROOS, representing the Nordenfeldt Company, and Mr. Véry, the representative of the Hotchkiss firm, have recently made some comparative experiments at the Ochtenskoi Polygon, near St. Petersburg, with 57-millimetre (2½-in.) quick-firing guns of both systems.

"GREAT animation," says a Paris contemporary, "reigns in the French naval arsenals. At Brest, most of the cruisers which took part in the Chinese and Madagascar campaigns are being repaired. This may be due to the fact of reinforcements being required for Tonquin and Madagascar.

THE New Hebrides question is still agitating the Paris Press. The *République Française*, especially, insists upon the maintenance of the occupation. The *Figaro* asks: "Does England forget that 500,000 men and 300 torpedo-boats, collected at Boulogne, could make very short work of her arrogance?"

THE strength of the British Army during the first six months of the present year has increased from 200,785 of all ranks of the Regular Forces, on Jan. 1, 1886, to 202,923 of all ranks on July 1, 1886. This number is the largest total that has ever been attained since the year 1866, when the grand total of all ranks reached 205,356.

THE equipment for extemporized cruisers for the English Navy is to be divided into three classes, containing each an equal number of ships—the first-class to carry 12 guns, the second 10, and the third 8. Fourteen armaments will be kept at Portsmouth, nine at Devonport, and seven at Chatham. The guns include 112 5-in. breech-loaders, 64 7-in. muzzle-loaders, 76 40-pounder Armstrongs, and 48 64-pounder muzzle loaders.

SUCH favorable reports have been made of the trials of the new Gras magazine rifle by several corps of the French Army, during the past manœuvres, that its speedy adoption for the infantry is shortly looked for. Only one objection has been raised against its use, in the excessive weight of the weapon with the bayonet fixed. This drawback is to be remedied before the improved rifle can be issued to the troops.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24, the column erected at Vienna in honor of Admiral Tegethoff, the hero of Lissa, was unveiled in the presence of the Emperor of Austria and all the notabilities in the capital. The monument is modelled after Nelson's column in Trafalgar Square, and is more than 80 ft. high, the base being of polished granite and the column of marble, the statue and two side groups, which take the place of Landseer's lions, being of cannon bronze. These two allegoric groups represent battle and victory respectively.

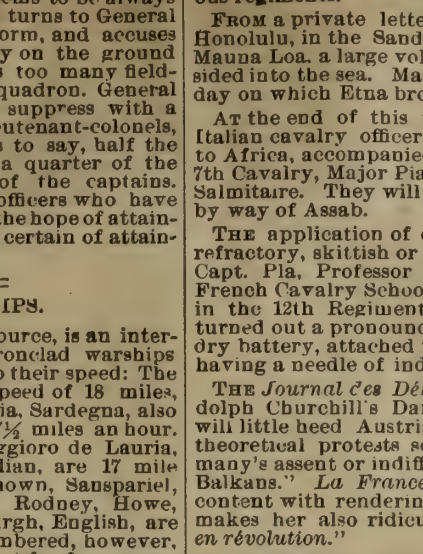
THE two courts-martial at Madrid, composed of 17 Generals and 4 Colonels, commenced October 2 the trial of General Villacampa and the other officers implicated in the recent rebellion. Gen. Villacampa's daughter met the members of the courts-martial at the door of the prison and weepingly implored them to show mercy to her father. She was removed in a fainting condition. The wife of another of the accused subsequently made a similar appeal. The courts condemned to death the 14 prisoners, including Villacampa, 3 officers, 5 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 2 civilians. It is believed that only 7 of the convicted men will be shot. Fears are expressed that demonstrations will be held in favor of the Government pardoning the prisoners.

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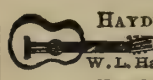
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A SERIOUS fire occurred in the work-shops of the Schneider Company at Creuzot, Sept. 20, destroying 1,000,000 francs of property, maiming many workmen and throwing 300 out of employment.

GENERAL BOULANGER, in addition to his proposals to abolish the traditional red trousers of the army, is changing the shape of the kepi—that invariable mark of the Frenchman in official or government employ. He has also devised a plan for strengthening French defence on the Alpine frontier. In future the small frontier strongholds are to be placed under the command of retired captains, who will be then immediately promoted to a higher rank. Those then will be chosen as far as possible who are natives of the country, well acquainted with the features of the district which they are to defend, and familiar with the manners and customs of its inhabitants.

MESSRS. C. V. HAYDEN AND LOUIS H. W. ISENBECK, of 140a Tremont street, Boston, Mass., have succeeded to the business of Mr. Winslow L. Hayden, the eminent guitarist and teacher, who was drowned by the capsizing of his yacht in Boston Harbor, on August 12 last.

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BIRTHS.

COOPER.—At the Continental, Philadelphia, Pa., October 5, 1886, to the wife of Admiral Mason S. Cooper, U. N., a son.

EICHWURZEL.—At Baton Rouge, La., to the wife of Superintendent of National Cemetery Charles F. Eichwurzel, a daughter.

LOTT.—At David's Island, N. Y. H., October 4, 1886, to the wife of Capt. George G. Lott, 11th Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

COCHRAN—GRANGER.—At Zanesville, O., September 22, Lieutenant C. H. COCHRAN, 7th U. S. Infantry, to Miss ANNA GRANGER, niece of Colonel R. S. Granger, U. S. Army, retired.

DENNY—PALMER.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., October 6, Lieutenant FRANK LEE DENNY, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss JULIA GRAHAM, daughter of General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. Army.

DUGGAN—SELLERS.—At St. Mark's Church, Chicago, Sept. 30, Captain W. T. DUGGAN, 10th U. S. Infantry, to Mrs. SELLERS, widow of Captain E. E. Sellers, 10th U. S. Infantry.

ELLIS—ANDERSON.—At Foundry Church, Washington, D. C., October 6, Lieutenant F. W. ELLIS, Signal Corps, U. S. A., to Miss FANNIE ANDERSON.

FISHER—CHURCHILL.—At Oswego, N. Y., October 7, Assistant Surgeon WALTER R. FISHER, U. S. A., to Miss ELIOT M. CHURCHILL.

HUNTER—LAKE.—At San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 22, Lieut. CHARLES HUNTER, 1st U. S. Artillery, to Miss HELEN LAKE, second daughter of the late Hon. Delos Lake.

MUNN—GORDON.—At Topeka, Kansas, September 15, Dr. LEWIS H. MUNN, son of Captain C. E. Munn, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to Miss LILLIE GORDON.

NELSON—HARRISON.—At the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Sept. 28, LILIAN, daughter of the late Captain N. B. Harrison, U. S. Navy, to Mr. JOHN NELSON, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

STAUNTON—BIDDLE.—September 23, at the residence of her mother, at Irvine, Pa., by the Rev. A. W. Ryan, EMILY DUNCAN, daughter of the late Thomas M. Biddle, to Lieut. SIDNEY AUGUSTUS STAUNTON, U. S. Navy.

WILMER—HOEHLING.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 29, Assistant Engineer J. R. WILMER, U. S. N., to Miss BELLE HOEHLING, daughter of Medical Inspector A. A. Hoehling, U. S. Navy.

WRIGHT—BACON.—At Frankfort, Ky., October 7, Lieut. WALTER K. WRIGHT, 16th U. S. Infantry, to Mrs. BACON, widow of Lieutenant Geo. E. Bacon, U. S. A.

YOUNG—FIELD.—At Detroit, Mich., October 6, Lieutenant GEO. S. YOUNG, 7th U. S. Infantry, to Miss EDYTHE, daughter of Mr. Moses W. Field.

DIED.

BIGELOW.—At Los Angeles, Cal., September 29, JOHN BIGELOW, the third and only child of Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th U. S. Cavalry, and Mary Dallam Bigelow, aged 2 yrs.

BRADFORD.—At Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 30, Ordnance Sergeant G. S. P. BRADFORD, U. S. Army.

DIXON.—Near Washington, D. C., September 24, WILLIAM DIXON, father of Surgeon William S. Dixon, U. S. Navy.

DOYLE.—At Fort Macon, N. C., September 23, Mrs. DOYLE, wife of Ordnance Sergeant Edward Doyle, U. S. Army.

LAWRENCE.—At Washington, D. C., at the residence of her son in-law, Gen. Jas. B. Ricketts, U. S. A., JULIA RICKETTS, widow of the late John Tharp Lawrence, of the Island of Jamaica, and granddaughter of Peter Vanbrugh Livingston, late of New York City.

PENNINGTON.—At Dover, Del., October 6, Mr. HENRY R. PENNINGTON, formerly midshipman U. S. Navy.

THATCHER.—At Wilmington, Del., Sept. 23, Carpenter JOSEPH L. THATCHER, U. S. Navy.

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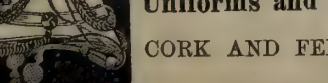
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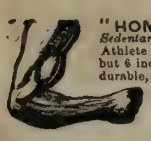


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NOTICE TO NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS,

Concerning designs of steel armored vessels for the United States Navy.

The United States Navy Department, having in view the construction, in pursuance of the authority conferred by Act of Congress approved August 3, 1886, of two armored vessels of different types, of about 6,000 tons displacement each, invites the submission of designs from naval or marine architects, from engineers or mechanics of established reputation, all reputable manufacturers of vessels, steam engines, boilers and ordnance; and especially from all naval constructors, steam engineers, and ordnance officers of the Navy having experience in such work.

One of the proposed vessels is to be an armored cruiser, and the other as powerful an armored battle-ship as can be obtained on the above displacement.

The requirements of the Department are laid down in a circular which will be furnished to those interested, on application to the Department, or to Commander F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., Naval Attaché U. S. Legation, London, England, or to Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., Naval Attaché U. S. Legation, Paris, France.

The designs submitted will be carefully examined, and one of each type will be selected for purchase, provided it can be obtained at the price mentioned in the Circular and otherwise conforms to its terms.

After purchase, the Department will be at liberty to make such modifications in the design as it may desire. It will then order working drawings. These must embody the modifications, and must conform in price and otherwise to the terms of the Circular.

Designers are at liberty to offer any design deemed by them most desirable, whether conforming to the data prepared by the Department or not. The designs must, however, conform to the conditions named in the Act of Congress above referred to, or they will not be considered. These are as follows:

"Two sea-going double-bottomed, armored vessels of about 6,000 tons displacement, designed for a speed of at least sixteen knots an hour, with engines having all necessary appliances for working under forced draught, to have a complete torpedo outfit, and be armed in the most effective manner."

Designs not accepted will be returned, and no copies taken or retained by the Department. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1886.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
P. O. BOX 5346, ROOM 124, POST OFFICE BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 2, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, October 13, 1886, for the dredging of 30,000 cubic yards of material and the removal of "Harbor Rocks," by blasting, from the harbor at Scituate, Mass.

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UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
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BOSTON, MASS., September 16, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of October 19, 1886, for the removal of about 900 cubic yards of shingle and gravel, and about 100 cubic yards of ledge from the harbor at Hingham, Mass.

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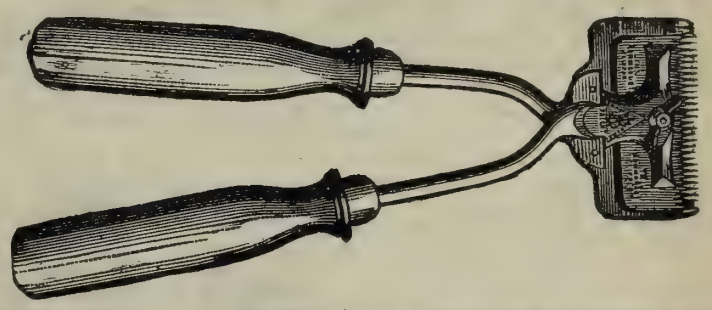
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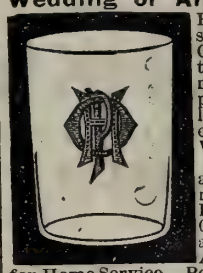
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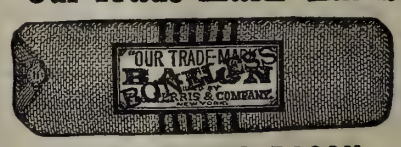
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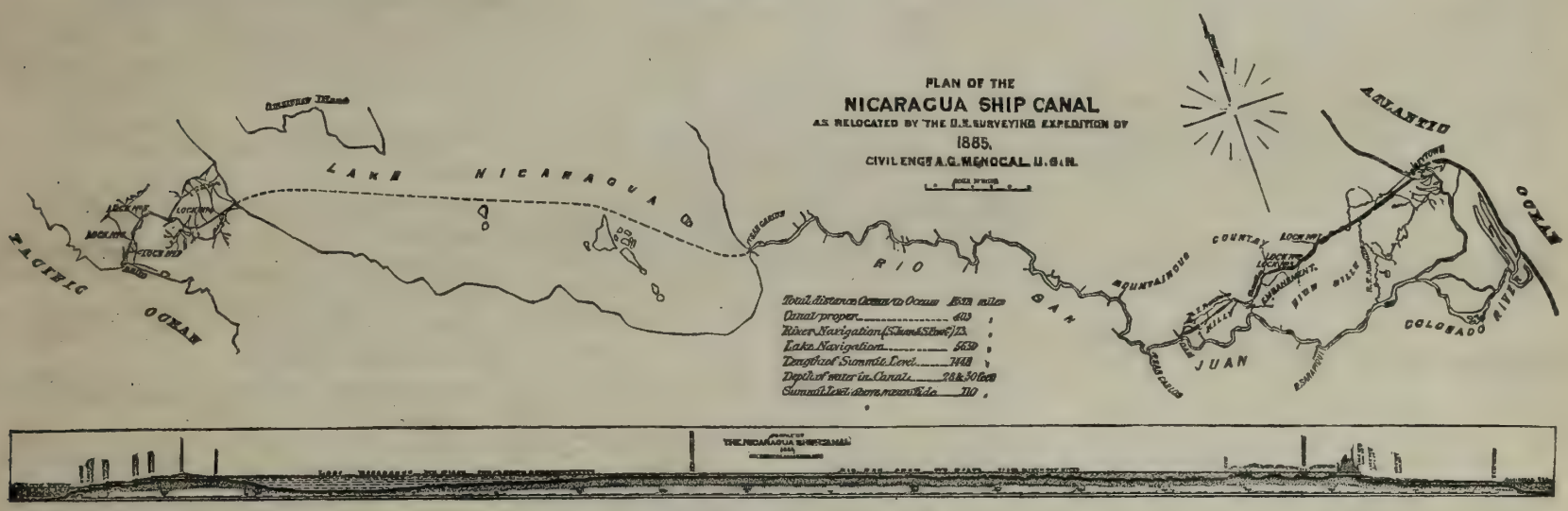
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THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

(From a lecture by Commander Henry C. Taylor, U. S. Navy, before the American Geographical Society.)

It may be well to say in advance that I am a firm believer in a canal by way of Lake Nicaragua. I will add, however, that I have been brought to that belief by no interest in one route over another, but by unprejudiced study of all the routes for many years, and by some personal observations and experience.

Although the boiling down process of precise instrumental surveys has reduced the possible routes of transit to three, Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec, and although the further boiling-down process of actual digging and building will, it is believed, soon rule out Panama and Tehuantepec, leaving only Nicaragua, yet many other routes, methods and plans have been examined, and no portion of the isthmuses can be said to have been neglected.

As to the progress of the Panama Canal, the expenditures are represented by something over $150,000,000; while M. DE LESSEPS claims from 12 to 14 per cent. of the excavation completed, and unprejudiced engineers claim only 6 to 8 per cent. completed. He holds that the time already occupied, five years, has been so well spent in preparation, that three years more will complete the work. Neutral parties of intelligence announce that it wil be impossible to complete it before the year 1900, even under most favorable circumstances. But the circumstances cannot be favorable. The charges of interest upon money already spent will be an unceasing drain upon money yet to be received. Torrential rains must continue to fall during the rainy seasons. The problem of the unruly Chagres remains yet unsolved.

We cannot doubt the brilliancy of DE LESSEPS's vigorous intellect. His long career vouches for it. But NAPOLEON was brilliant, and yet committed the foolishness of invading Russia. He was great, but be had his Waterloo. DE LESSEPS is great, but he has his Panama.

Let us now pass to the North and West, to a locality where nature seems to have made, if not a perfect site, at least a disposition of land and water more favorable than at any other point, for a water transit between the oceans. Here the backbone of the continents and isthmus, running parallel and close to the Pacific shore, sinks to its lowest point, while its eastern slope ends at that great sheet of inland sea known as Lake Nicaragua. At this low point the divide is less than fifty feet above the level of the lake, and about one hundred and fifty feet above the mean level of the Pacific. Though the western shore of the lake is but fifteen miles from the beach of the Pacific, the lake drains through the river San Juan, into the Caribbean Sea. The lake is deep and unobstructed, and the river, already navigable for light-draught steamers throughout most of its length, requires but a little labor to deepen it.

Here, with such a vast water supply at the summit, with the lake itself as a summit level, nature herself seems indeed to have offered assistance in connecting the oceans. No great engineering difficulties in utilizing the lake are claimed even by opponents of this route. There are no startling propositions connected with the plan. A large dam is to be built in the river San Juan, to back the water in the river up to the lake, but it is a simple matter of known engineering methods. A lock of exceptional lift is to drop the canal at the west end of the summit level a distance of fifty-two feet. The dimensions and strengths of the parts of this great construction must, therefore, be specially arranged to withstand great strains, but if objection is made to its size it is quite a simple matter to distribute this descent among two or three locks instead of one large one.

It is not to be expected that estimates can be very exact in a great scheme of proposed work, but about these plans there is nothing new or strange. We have here a minimum of unknown quantities. The estimate is about $50,000,000, and $75,000,000 is proposed for capital, but if it cost $200,000,000, we have a tonnage in the beginning that will pay six per cent. upon the investment, and the tonnage will increase largely. There can be no doubt that besides the ships now needing the canal, a great additional commerce will be created by the existence of such transit.

In the act of constructing the canal we are, at the same time, harnessing and making subservient to our needs a water power of enormous capacity; supply continuous and inexhaustible, with a head of 110 feet of elevation. And at a point where the products of the world, the raw materials and the manufactured, meet in their passages between Alaska, California, China, Australia, Peru, and Chili on the one hand, and Europe, Africa, and the United States on the other. At a point, too, where the salubrity of the climate, and the fertility of the surrounding country, will give favorable chances to great undertakings.

Passing on still farther to the north and west, we come to the last of the isthmuses, that of Tehuantepec. This route demands at my hands something more than a passing notice, for in our present Congress vigorous efforts are being made by Capt. Eads to obtain Government assistance for a project to carry ships from ocean to ocean across Tehuantepec, upon a railway. He proposes, as a canal here is impossible, to take sea-going ships, loaded with heavy cargoes, out of the water, lift them upon a cradle, and carry them by rail across 650 feet of elevation, through swamps and across streams, and finally to lower them into the water on the other side of the isthmus.

The mass of engineering opinion regards the building of embankments, the management of grades and turnings, to be, under this heavy load, difficult and dangerous—perhaps impossible. The mass of nautical opinion considers the lifting and carrying of heavy ships, loaded with railroad iron or other heavy weights, to be dangerous in the highest degree to the integrity and safety of the ships' hulls. This gentleman, though, is able, and possesses an ingenious mind. Perhaps he can, a enormous expense, carry out his plan. But why does he wish to do it? Simply to avoid the breaking of bulk—the discharging cargo and loading cars, the discharging cars and stowing cargo—the two handlings of freight, in fine.

There is more than one way of avoiding this breaking of bulk than that he proposes. Ships for this isthmus trade can be easily fitted with interior decks on which rails are laid for cars of the lightest and snuggest construction, stowing closely together, and losing but little stowage room by their interstitial spaces. Cargo may be stowed in them, and these cars, of a size to fit a narrow-gauge road across the isthmus, can be hauled out through the bow or stern ports, in a dock arranged to float the ship higher or lower, as needed, in order to bring its decks in succession at the level of the shore tracks. These cars would be run across a cheaply-constructed narrow-gauge railway, and run into the hold of a ship on the other side of the isthmus, fitted in the same way to receive them. Some little stowage space would, of course, be lost, but this less would be slight compared with the enormous tolls each vessel would have to pay to allow dividends on the expensive railway needed to carry bodily a large vessel and her cargo. I do not claim that this is a specially good project; but only that it is one of many plans which are more feasible, economical, and sensible than Capt. Eads's present scheme. For all other traffic of this country and other maritime nations, the more southern routes would be preferable, and between the two, Panama and Nicaragua, Panama would be avoided by a large proportion of the traffic, namely, the sailing ships, owing to the continuous calms which prevail for hundreds of miles to seaward from that port. The estimate of the amount of tonnage passing through the canal when

first opened, was about four millions of tons per year. This estimate, the mean of several reliable calculations by eminent experts, was based upon the figures of the world's shipping trade in 1870. It may now, with justice, be raised to five millions of tons. Upon this tonnage, at a rate of $2.50 per ton, which is about the rate of toll through the Suez Canal, $.2,500,000 would be the gross annual revenue. In the estimates for a Nicaragua Canal, $500,000 has been allowed for the working expenses annually, and this would leave a net revenue of $12,000,000 with which to pay the interest upon the cost of construction. What that cost will be is known quite closely in the case of Nicaragua. Work would not be started here in the ignorance which marked De Lesseps's beginning at Panama. Careful instrumental surveys have been made, borings have been sunk, both by land and water, to learn the quantity of the cube to be excavated, and where obstacles have prevented exact knowledge, the cubes have been estimated for as solid rock. The estimate for a canal at Nicaragua, larger than that at Suez, is about $50,000,000, and to this 50 per cent. has been added for all contingencies, making $75,000,000.

Though many able engineers believe that it can be built for much less, I believe that sum will represent very closely its total cost. What Capt. Eads's project of a ship railway will cost, no one seems to know. His idea is so problematic that no reliable estimate can be formed. But if it costs only as much as the Nicaragua Canal, it is to be remembered that the working expense of railroads is over fifty per cent. of their gross revenues, and of such an abnormal railroad as this is they would probably be much greater. If these twelve and a half millions represented the total revenues, from four to five millions is as much as could be expected for net revenues from a ship railway.

Of the final cost of de Lesseps's sea level canal at Panama, if there could be anything final about it save utter failure, nothing can be known, except that it will be a fabulous amount. A fresh debt of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars has lately been incurred. This loan was offered to subscribers at forty-five per cent. (450 francs for a 1,000-franc bond), but the cost of placing this loan will, it is believed, reduce the amount to thirty-nine per cent.: or to about forty-seven millions for the 120 millions. It is believed, with good reason, though the debts of the company are difficult to ascertain, that about one-third of this amount is already owing to contractors and others for work already done. So that without considering interest on its enormous obligations, the company will have but a small portion of this new loan to apply to work upon the canal. These obligations now amount to a sum little short of 300 millions of dollars, and with this huge debt staring them in the face, I can say without exaggeration, that the great difficulties and expenses of excavation are all still before them, and the knotty, perhaps impossible, problem of the Chagres River is still unsolved.

ITS MILITARY AND NAVAL IMPORTANCE.

To those, then, who, like myself, are assured of a Nicaragua Canal in the future, it may be of interest to consider it with reference to the United States. We have spoken of its importance to our commerce. Let us now glance at its value from a military and naval standpoint.

From a point of view, strategic and political, it may be said that if this canal were the southern boundary of the United States, our need to hold it would be overwhelming and unquestioned. To permit a feeble race of people with an uncertain government, such as occupy almost all the western hemisphere south of this country, to control a boundary canal, would soon result in the swallowing up of that feeble nation and of the canal control by some European power, strong and aggressive. Such joint possession as happens with a part of the St. Lawrence River, where another great nation owns the other bank, would not be practicable, if it were Nicaragua or Costa Rica confronting us there. Were the Rio Grande a great channel of navigation, connecting our Eastern and Western States, instead of the unimportant stream it really is, we could not permit even our neighbor Mexico to have a part in its control. And what is true in this supposed case is the more so when, in reality, between us and the proposed canal there lie intervening countries, all of them feeble and liable to be easily dominated by an outside power. There is, in fact, no locality favorable to an interoceanic canal which could be anything but a passage, a narrow thoroughfare, connecting two of our great divisions, our Atlantic and Pacific States.

Further, we are pledged by our traditions to protect the States of Mexico and Central America from European aggression. It is plain that we must abandon those traditions if we are not to control a great artificial channel penetrating the very heart of Central America, and passing from sea to sea.

These reasons for our holding the canal would apply in the case of a canal along any practicable route, but much more in the case of a Nicaragua Canal, for if that route be followed the construction of the canal at once establishes in the lake, in addition to the water transit between the oceans, a grand interior fresh-water harbor within a few hours of either ocean. As a base from which to dominate and control both coasts and the West Indies, the strategic value of such a harbor is beyond estimate.

It seems idle to argue as to whether it be wise or expedient to obtain this domination. Whether right or not, great nations always do control affairs of the feeble and unprotected in their vicinity. Whether we seek it or not, this domination will be forced upon us in the South in those regions and seas which lie near us.

A careful inspection of the map of the western hemisphere forces the conclusion upon us that a nation occupying the present position of the United States must, if it lay claims to greatness, be dominant in the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the neighboring islands and shores. These are the passage ways, if not, some day, the ultimate destinations, of the richest products of our industry, floated southward from our great central region, and passing through Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston to the sea. Duty and interest then seem to demand that we prepare for this control in the future. It is more than a consequent of greatness, it is greatness itself; it is part of the definition—we cannot be a nation of the first rank while lacking the control of the seas and coasts immediately south of us.

From a naval and military point of view, therefore, the direct advantage of holding such a great base of operations as Lake Nicaragua is immense—is, perhaps, when we consider all the circumstances, without parallel in history. If we consider the unhealthiness of the harbors, coasts and navigable rivers of the Caribbean region, and, on the other hand, the comparative immunity from disease to be enjoyed by a fleet occupying the elevated waters of this fresh-water lake, with hill slopes on its islands reaching far above the yellow-fever line; if we note the rapid destruction of iron ships' hulls in sea water, the alarming fouling of barnacles and grass, and consequent serious decrease of speed, frequently reducing a 14 knot steamer to eight knots; and if we then reflect upon the quick remedy which fresh water always affords in this difficulty; if we consider the admirable strategic position of the lake, and regard its size and depth—so great as to permit the largest fleet to drill itself to the highest evolutionary efficiency; these and numerous minor details, if well considered, will not fail to convince us of the value of this great possible depot and station.

A well-appointed dockyard would be established on the shores of the lake, or on its lofty island of Ometepec. Hospital sites and camping grounds for the crews of vessels would be selected close to the fleet's anchorage, but well above the fever line on the mountain slope, in a bracing and healthy air. Storehouses and hulks; coal piles and elevators, would give facilities for the rapid coaling and provisioning of the fleet. Stone drydocks along shore, and floating docks sent from the United States in sections to be put together on the lake, would offer opportunities for the quick repairs of damages sustained in battle. Telegraph cables would connect the station with Washington, and railways through Mexico, always available in peace, would be easily made so in any war against European powers. It is well to note here, as an important item, that this Government establishment, always kept ready for a war, would not, during the long intervals of peace, be expensive. The nautical needs of the merchant marine are so nearly those of men-of-war, that a dockyard of the first class, with all its repair shops and provisioning facilities, could be kept fully employed and in a high state of efficiency during a peace, however long; and this at no expense, no running expense, to the Government, but, on the contrary, at a handsome annual profit.

How long would be the arm, how effective the power of a swift and well-conditioned fleet, ready to act on either coast, and drawing constant strength and nourishment from this admirable lake base. With a strong naval force in Hampton Roads, another in California, ready to move effectively at a moment's notice, then a similar fleet in Lake Nicaragua would complete what may be called the naval strategic defence of our nation. There would be many additional details in any complete scheme of defence. Key West must be held, and the mouths of the Mississippi protected; a strong force, auxiliary to the Hampton Roads fleet, must hold the sounds and channels of Long Island and Nantucket; Puget Sound must be held, and the Gulf of California dominated.

It would be possible for the Lake Nicaragua force to join the Hampton Roads fleet and engage an enemy's off Havana, and thence, allowing two days for coals and provisions in the lake, it could join the California fleet off Cape St. Lucas, and fight an enemy in the Gulf of California, and this within twelve days of the first battle. These possible movements and combinations need not be dwelt upon; one such example as the above is sufficient to indicate the value of such a naval base as Lake Nicaragua and its many strategic combinations.

I may now be permitted to assert that the route for a canal by way of Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan, when viewed commercially, is far superior to any other means of connecting the two oceans at present known, but that added to its advantages, financial and engineering, it has, when viewed in a naval and military aspect, an eminent fitness which is at once apparent.

What is it we are doing, my friends, in rejecting this control? Are we blind to the strides the Germans are making toward commercial supremacy in Mexico and Central America? Is there no significance in the loans which English capitalists are freely offering to Nicaragua to improve the navigation of her river and lake? These things tend but one way. The English merchant, the German chancellor, the French engineer—they know what these things mean, they know what their nations need for their development. It is only we that do not know. It means *Empire*, ladies and gentlemen—the control or possession of this canal means *Empire*. It means to our wealth, our development, our nobility as a nation among nations, what India, and more than India, meant to English merchants, and to the English crown and nation. It means the guiding of the great Pacific's wealth into New York rather than Liverpool, into New Orleans instead of Marseilles. And we—we also will learn this some day, when alas! some other nation has seized the golden key as it drops from our listless hand and with it unlocked for itself the door to wealth, fame, and power; when another nation has built and holds the canal; then will we learn and know, and *then*, the hand that dropped the key must grasp the sword in its place and so win back the key—and again will precious blood and treasure be wasted in long wars to regain that which with slightest effort and to our great profit we might now peacefully retain.

ESTIMATES OF COST.

Tehuantepec Ship Railway (proposed).—Length, 134 miles; probable cost of construction, $100,000,000, probable receipts (gross), $12,500,000; (net), $6,000,000.

Nicaragua Canal (proposed).—Length (canal), 40 miles; (river and lake), 130 miles; locks, 7; floor of canal, 80-120 feet wide; surface of canal, 80-300 feet wide; depth, 28 feet; probable cost of construction, $100,000,000; probable receipts (gross), $12,500,000; (net), $12,000,000.

Suez Canal (completed). — Length, 99.9 statute miles; no locks—à niveau; floor of canal, 72 feet wide; surface, 190-328 feet wide; depth, 25 feet; tonnage using the canal in 1883, 5,775,861 tons; receipts from tolls during 1883, $18,702,413; cost of construction, $93,000,000.

Panama Canal (constructing).—Length, 46 miles (statute); no locks—à niveau: floor of canal, 72 feet wide; surface, 100-164 feet wide; depth, 28 feet; probable tonnage, if canal is completed, 5,000,000 tons; probable receipts. $12,500,000; probable cost of construction, $500,000,000.

SAVING IN DISTANCE AND TIME BY ISTHMUS CANAL.

	Miles.	Gain for Sailing Ship—Days.	Gain for Freight Steamer—Days.
New York to Hong-Kong..	2,450	27	12
" Yokohama....	4,200	40	21
" Callao	4,390	52	22
" Honolulu ...	7,100	67	35
" SanFrancisco	7,370	72	37

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

GENERAL T. W. SWEENY, U. S. A., retired, left Katonah, N. Y., Oct. 13, for Astoria, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th U. S. Infantry, is visiting Dr. Birmingham at Governor's Island.

CAPTAIN J. B. GIRARD, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at present abroad, is expected home in a few days.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday, from a short leave.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, U. S. A., left Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, on Thursday, on a short leave of absence.

LIEUT. COL. W. H. JORDAN, 19th Infantry, under his recent promotion, has entered upon duty at Fort Clark, Tex.

MR. AND MRS. W. McC. RANSOM returned this week from a three months' wedding tour in England and the Continent of Europe.

MAJOR S. M. WHITSIDE, 7th Cavalry, has relinquished duty at Fort Meade, D. T., for a short period for the benefit of his health.

GENERAL H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., returned to Washington Barracks on Friday from a trip to New York to attend the Aztec dinner.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us that General A. McD. McCook may be called to the superintendency of the Military Academy at West Point.

MAJOR W. H. GARDNER, surgeon U. S. A., lately arrived from Texas, is located at 20 Waverly Place, New York City, awaiting assignment to a post in the East.

LIEUTENANT H. J. SLOCUM, 7th Cavalry, who has been detained by quartermaster matters at Fort Yates, Dakota, will leave there next week with his family for Fort Meade, D. T.

COLONEL FRED GRANT says Dr. Douglas's bill for attending Gen. Grant was enormous—$7,000—but it was promptly paid, he adding the balance to the $5,000 legacy in the will of the General for the purpose.

THE Comte de Paris has rented for a year the residence of Lady Louisa Menx at East Sheen, near Richmond, in Surrey County, England. Lady Menx, who is a daughter of the Marquis of Ailesbury, generally resides in Paris,

GENERAL R. B. MARCY, U. S. A., has returned from his annual hunt in Wyoming. All the old hunters in the Territory claim that wherever they go they find the game has been already "cleaned out" by the hardy, active, old veteran.

MRS. WARD B. BURNETT, of New York, has received a graceful letter of thanks from Mrs. Cleveland for an autograph letter of President Jackson (date of 1842), also for a handsomely mounted sphere, made of wood from the old ship *Constitution*.

GENERAL CROOK, who is equally at home hunting big game or Indians, is in the mountains beyond Fort Washakie, accompanied by a party of friends, enjoying rare sport. The party includes Mr. John S. Collins, of Omaha; Mr. Webb Hayes, son of ex-President Hayes; Col. Stanton, the well-known temperance advocate of the Pay Department, etc.

THE *Alta California* says: "A Washington belle, who was betrothed to a young Army officer, celebrated the breaking of her engagement with him by giving a luncheon to a few of her most intimate friends, which showed that all sentiment was not extinct in the coquette of the Capital. She paid tribute to the dismissed lover by ornamenting the table with a mass of blossoms, in the midst of which, heavily draped with crape, rested the young officer's photograph."

MRS. MARY C. BAYLOR, wife of Robert W. Baylor, an employee of the Ordnance Department, at Governor's Island, has made a charge of abandonment against her husband and alleges cruelty, etc. The New York *World*, with its usual inaccuracy in military matters, gives a highly sensational account of the affair and refers to Baylor as "a clerk to the late Gen. Hancock and a former chief clerk to Maj. Gen. Schofield." It seems sufficient to say that Baylor never held any position either at Gen. Hancock's or at Gen. Schofield's headquarters.

"LIEUTENANT J. W. HANNAY, 3d Infantry," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "has relinquished recruiting duty in our city and goes on a four months' leave. His promotion to captain is not far off, and none wish him more success as a company commander than the many friends he made during his tour of duty in this city. Always cheerful, courteous and gentle, Lieut. Hannay has done much to correct the erroneous impression so prevalent as to officers of the Army. His knowledge of military science has resulted in material benefit to the Brooks' military academy, where his loss will be keenly felt. In the many military contests in which he acted as judge, Mr. Hannay's fairness has won for him the respect of all concerned. His name is not unknown in literature, and at the reunions of the local commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion his contributions, in prose and poetry, were always a feature. In his new field, the military men of this city, one and all, bid him a hearty Godspeed."

LIEUTENANT J. H. GIFFORD, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Little Rock Barracks this week on a month's leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, U. S. A., goes abroad for a few weeks on private business.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE H. CAMERON, 7th Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Meade, D. T., from Fort Snelling, Minn.

MAJOR F. T. BENNETT, 2d U. S. Cavalry, lately of Fort Klamath, Ore., takes command of San Diego Barracks, Cal.

CHAPLAIN OSGOOD E. HERRICK, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from leave, much improved in health.

CHAPLAIN WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. A., has left the Presidio of San Francisco and resumed duty at Angel Island, Cal.

LIEUTENANT E. S. CHAPIN, 15th U. S. Infantry, was to leave Fort Pembina, D. T., this week on a month's visit East.

LIEUTENANT L. A. CHAMBERLIN, 1st U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of the rifle range at the Presidio of San Francisco.

CAPTAIN E. C. WOODRUFF, 12th U. S. Infantry, commandant of Fort Ontario, paid a short visit this week to friends at Rye, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT W. H. W. JAMES, 24th U. S. Infantry, was in New York, this week, visiting preparatory to starting to return to Fort Reno.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Agnes Royall, daughter of Col. Royall, 4th Cavalry, to Mr. Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, of Boston.

MAJOR MERRITT BARBER, Assistant Adjutant General, has been called to San Francisco, to report to Major General Howard, on official business.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOODALE, 23d U. S. Infantry, and bride, are expected to join at Fort Mackinac, Mich., next week. A hearty welcome awaits them.

A TOBOGGAN club has been organized at Fort Snelling, with Col. J. M. Moore, U. S. A., president; Miss Alice Alden, vice president, and Lieut. R. F. Bates, secretary and treasurer.

COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, U. S. A., left Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in the week to be absent until the end of the month. He called upon old friends in New York on Wednesday.

COLONEL, MRS. AND MISS ROYALL have arrived in Washington after a charming summer at Bar Harbor, stopping in New York on their return. They will spend the winter at the Richmond.

CAPTAIN J. M. NORVELL and Lieutenants A. G. Tassin and R. K. Evans, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Madison Barracks, were visitors at Plattsburg Barracks, this week, on Court-martial service.

THE Supreme Court of California has granted Henry B. McDowell, son of the late Major-General Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., a new trial. He was sued by Andrew J. Clunie for libel and was convicted.

MRS. NORWOOD, an old lady of Georgia, has a claim against the U. S. Government for a mule owned by her grandfather and impressed into service in the War of 1812. *Moral.*—It is never too late to present a claim against the Government.

LIEUTENANT J. A. COLE, 6th Cavalry, of Fort Bayard, N. M., has left for the East to spend his wedding tour. He was married at Fort Bayard October 5th to Miss Mary Tupper, eldest daughter of Capt. T. C. Tupper, 6th U. S. Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT JOHN R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Fort McHenry, Md., was married, Oct. 15, at St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Marie Hewitt, of that city. The married couple will go to Europe on their wedding tour and will remain abroad several months.

LIEUTENANT J. E. SAWYER, 5th U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., with his family from a few weeks' sojourn at Richfield Springs, and has reported to Major General J. M. Schofield for temporary duty as Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL T. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., is spending a portion of his leave visiting old friends in Washington. He will return to Fort Snelling in time to superintend the removal of the A. G. O., Headquarters Dept. of Dakota, from Fort Snelling to St. Paul early in November.

CAPTAINS EDWARD FIELD and H. G. Brown and Lieutenants R. P. Strong, E. T. Brown, and M. F. Waltz, U. S. A., arrived in New York early in the week and reported to Major-General Schofield for special duty in connection with the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty, Oct. 28.

THE Rev. Charles Smith-Cook was married, Sept. 24, at Cambridge, N. Y., to Miss Jessie E. Wills. The groom is a son of Lieutenant Caleb Smith, 2d U. S. Infantry, who resigned in 1861 and was afterwards killed, we believe. The married couple have left for their future home, Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.

COLONEL V. D. MAJENDIE, C. B., Chief Inspector of Explosives in England, has come to America to observe the condition of the petroleum industry. He is located for the present at the Windsor Hotel, New York. We met Colonel Majendie (their Lieutenant) in Woolwich in 1861, he being then attached to the Depot Brigade, R. A.

THE Florida *Times-Union*, referring to the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Langdon, 2d U. S. Artillery, from St. Augustine, says: "Colonel Langdon has made many friends while in command at St. Francis Barracks, and his gentlemanly accomplishments have made a lasting impression upon many friends in the old city, who all wish that he may soon wear the gold eagles."

THE Rev. David Wills, Jr., pastor of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and son of Chaplain David Wills, was married, Oct. 6, in Somerville, N. J., to Miss Eloise Baker, daughter of Samuel Baker, Esq. The officiating clergymen were the bridegroom's father and the Rev. W. W. McNair, uncle of the bride. The married couple were in Washington this week on their wedding tour.

GENERAL CROOK has returned to Omaha from a visit to Fort Washakie.

COLONEL W. B. LANE, says the El Paso *Times*, has been appointed post trader at Fort Bliss, Tex.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. C. BORDEN, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Douglas, Utah, from Fort Bridger.

CAPTAIN L. H. RUCKER, 9th Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Washakie, Wyo., this week, from a fortnight's leave.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., has returned to Vancouver Barracks from a visit to Fort Walla Walla.

CAPTAIN H. B. FREEMAN, 7th Infantry, was expected to rejoin at Fort Laramie, Wyo., this week, from a week's leave.

CAPTAINS J. B. QUINN and C. B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were in St. Paul a few days ago quartering at the Ryan.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. L. PHILLIPS, 4th U. S. Artillery, on college duty at Orono, was a recent guest at the Windsor House, Bangor, Me.

LIEUTENANT LEWIS MERRIAM, 4th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Spokane, is being congratulated upon the arrival to him, Sept. 21, of a son.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Benét, arrived in New York, from France, on Sunday last, and afterwards went on to Washington.

LIEUTENANT G. O. WEBSTER, 4th U. S. Infantry, recently appointed regimental adjutant, has joined headquarters at Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

LIEUTENANT WARREN P. NEWCOMB, 5th U. S. Artillery, lately in from Fort Douglas, left Fort Columbus early in the week on a short leave.

MAJOR JAMES M. BELL, 7th Cavalry, arrived in Omaha a few days ago, having turned over to his successor the charge of the Pine Ridge Indian Agency.

COL. L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., was expected in New York, this week, to spend a couple of months with his family, after which he will go to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

CAPTAIN E. R. WARNER, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks this week on a short leave, preparatory to changing station to Fort McHenry, Maryland.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONLINE, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Niobrara, Neb., from his special duty at Fort Leavenworth, in connection with rifle competitions.

MAJOR F. W. HESS, U. S. A., and family, who have been sojourning for sometime past at McConnelburg, Pa., will return to Washington Barracks, D. C., next week.

CAPTAIN G. F. BARSTOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, arrived at Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week, from Fort McHenry, for a short season of target practice.

THE marriage of Lieutenant W. L. Simpson, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Marion Wood is announced to take place Oct. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents at Piqua, Ohio.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. L. CHIPMAN, 7th U. S. Infantry, and family, were expected to arrive this week in Detroit, Mich., which will be their future home. He is on leave until the 1st of February next, on which date he will be retired for age.

CAPTAIN W. T. DUGGAN, 10th U. S. Infantry, and bride (marriage announced last week), expect to join at Fort Union, N. M., about Oct. 20. Mrs. Duggan's oldest son, Edwin F. Sellers, is attending Trinity School at Trinity on the Hudson, where are also the two sons of Colonel R. H. Hall, U. S. A.

SURGEON G. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., has been elected president of the American Public Health Association, which closed its sessions a few days ago at Toronto, Canada. Among the executive committee appointed are Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., and Medical Director A. L. Gihon, U. S. N. The next convention will be at Memphis, Tenn.

LIEUTENANT E. C. BULLOCK, 7th U. S. Cavalry, was married, Oct. 6, at Carbondale, Ills., to Miss Annie Augusta Rapp, daughter of Mr. Isaac Rapp, of that city. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Rapp, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Among those present were Lieutenants Brush, Kerr, and Bell. After a short tour the married couple will join at Fort Meade, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and party passed through Omaha a few days ago on their return to Washington, which occasions the *Herald* of that city to say: "General Sheridan is growing old and stout, but he has not lost any of his vivacity or his disposition to make an occasional dry joke at the expense of acquaintances or the aspiring young officers who at military outposts flock around the old war horse like moths at a burning oil wick."

LAST week we briefly referred to the marriage at Detroit, Oct. 6, of Lieut. George S. Young, 7th U. S. Inf., to Miss Edythe Field, daughter of Mr. Moses W. Field. A correspondent adds to our account as follows: "The ceremony took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church and the church was packed. When it was known that the wedding party was nearing the surpliced choir marched in and up the centre isle to the altar chanting an anthem. Presently the organist began the wedding march, and all eyes were intent upon the main door. The bride, escorted by her father, was the first to arrive, and five minutes later the procession was formed and marched slowly to the altar, where the marriage service was performed by the rector, Rev. Rufus W. Clarke. The bride was given away by her father. The groom was in full uniform. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Field, Miss Margaret Forsyth and Miss Minnie Lacy. The best man was Lieut. Lockwood, 17th Inf. The ushers were Messrs. George L. Smith, J. S. Mizner, W. Q. Hunt, V. J. Field, Egbert Field, Dr. Wyeth, U. S. A., and Lieut. Allaire. After the ceremony the bridal party returned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Field, where a few intimate friends were received previous to the departure of Lieut. and Mrs. Young for the East.

CAPTAIN H. J. NOWLAN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Totten, Dakota, from his European tour.

CAPTAIN J. R. MYRICK, A.-D.-C. to Major-General Terry, was at Fort Leavenworth this week on official business.

MAJOR W. C. MANNING, U. S. A., returned to Fort Mackinac, Mich., early in the week, from a short hunting expedition.

MAJOR W. F. DRUM, U. S. A., the new Inspector General, Department of Dakota, was in St. Paul and at Fort Snelling this week.

THE marriage of Miss Elizabeth S. Hancock, a niece of the late Maj. Gen. Hancock, to Mr. E. I. Frost, is to take place at St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, Oct. 21.

GENERAL P. V. HAGNER, U. S. A., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday; Gen. Nelson H. Davis, U. S. A., at the New York Hotel, and Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. A., at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, U. S. A., Major-General Terry's Inspector of Rifle Practice, is a recent guest at the Ryan, St. Paul, awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Reade, who has been visiting friends in Washington Territory.

MRS. GRANT this week received from Charles L. Webster and Co., the publishers of Gen. Grant's memoirs, a check for $150,000, being the second payment on account of the profits of the work. The former payment was $200,000.

THE Home *Bulletin*, Fort Munroe, furnishes us with this startling information:

A number of the young ladies at the Hygeia Hotel art exercised over the question as to whether one of the young officers wears corsets!—Opinions seem to be about equally divided, and one of them has offered to *treat* the party if some one will tickle him in the ribs and settle the question.

IT is claimed by the friends of Lieut. J. N. Glass, 6th Cavalry, that the remission, by the President, of his sentence was the result of the opinion held by the Bureau of Military Justice, at Washington, that the evidence adduced was not sufficient to convict him of the charges and specifications upon which he was tried.

LIEUTENANT S. W. GROESBECK, 6th Infantry, says the *Pioneer Press*, comes to St. Paul Nov. 1 for duty as Judge Advocate on Gen. Ruger's staff. Lieut. Groesbeck had considerable experience, both as an executive officer and as judge advocate of courts-martial, and his friends predict for him a successful career in his new position.

"THE only wedding of the week," says the San Francisco *News-Letter*, "has been Miss Helen Lake's with Lieut. Hunter, 1st U. S. Artillery, which took place at Mrs. Lake's residence, Sept. 22. The bride will, for the present, be lost to her friends in 'Frisco, as her husband—who is, I hear, scientific and clever—is stationed at Vancouver, whither the newly-wedded pair have already departed."

THE Valentine *Blade* has Fort Niobrara news as follows: On Friday, the 24th, the first ball of the season of the Fort Niobrara Social Club was given at the fort hall.....On Saturday night Lieut. Moffatt was taken dangerously sick, and for a while his life was despaired of, but under the skilful treatment of Dr. Lippincott, post surgeon, is recovering.....A letter was received from Lieut. Merriam, 4th Inf., who was stationed at Fort Niobrara for some time, stating that a son was born to him on Oct. 1. Mother and baby doing well.

THE following telegram was received at the Navy Department, Oct. 9:

UNITED STATES STEAMER BEAR,
OUNALASKA, Sept. 20, via San Francisco, Oct. 8.

Hon. W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to report the arrival in this port on the 15th inst. of the United States Revenue steamer *Bear*, Capt. M. A. Healy, commanding, with Northern Alaska exploring expedition on board. All well. Succeeded in exploring arctic Alaska to Arctic Ocean. Reached the ocean 60 miles to the eastward of Point Barrow. Have forwarded synopsis of work done. Lieut. GEORGE M. STONEY,
Commanding expedition.

SINCE Major-Gen. Sickles, U. S. A., had his famous quarrel with a gas company over a bill for gas charged for while his house was closed and he was away in Europe, says the New York *Sun*, the General has kept his eye on his meter, and now one of the most conspicuous ornaments in his handsomely furnished house on Fifth Avenue is a gilded and showy gas meter, which stands in an alcove in his front hall. It is an unusually elaborate and intricate and presumably vigilant bit of mechanism, which combines with its functions of a measure also the qualities of a Hawksbaw, to detect and prevent the surreptitious entrance into General Sickles's house of any uninvited and unnecessary supply of the insidious and costly fluid.

IN "Some Glances Backward," Ben. C. Truman in the New York *Times*, says: "Speaking of men who were handy with firearms, I once met Lieut. Andrew Campbell, of the 19th U. S. Infantry, who, while stationed at Madison, Ark, went out one evening in 1868 on a lark and fetched up in a barroom where there were a lot of jolly ex-Confederates submerging their distresses in a medley of flowing bowls, among whom was one who exclaimed as Campbell entered: 'I'll bet $20 I can throw down any Yankee in Arkansas in a wrestle.' Campbell was just Hibernian enough to realize that the particular coat tails to be tread upon were being shook in his face, and he advanced toward the speaker, clutched at him quickly, and threw him like a bag of grain into a corner. In an instant the ex-Confederate arose, and drew a derringer, which Campbell rushed upon, and which, after some fighting for, he obtained, and turned it and its contents against his antagonist, taking almost the entire top of his head off. Campbell was declared to be in the right, however, notwithstanding a general lack of affection felt for him generally by ex-Confederates for two reasons: First, because he had been a deserter from the rebel ranks, and, second, because he, as a soldier in Co. G, of the 13th Tennessee (Federal) Infantry, had shot and killed Gen. John H. Morgan, one of the famous cavalry commanders of the Confederate Army." (Lieut. Campbell resigned May 14, 1868.)

COLONEL J. F. HEAD, U. S. A., retired, visited New York this week, registering at the Murray Hill Hotel.

LIEUTENANT J. C. FREMONT, Jr., and Ensign W. W. Buchanan were admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Association on Oct. 9. The membership now numbers 778, and the association pays a benefit of $3,659.10.

LIEUT. J. M. CALIFF, 3d Artillery, has arrived at Iowa City, and is busy at work getting acquainted with his new duties as pedagogue at the State University. For a man of vigor and warm temperament he finds the place unusually dry, prohibition reigning supreme.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., started for Fort Leavenworth Oct. 15 to take command of the Department of the Missouri. A farewell reception was given him at Madison Barracks on the evening of Oct. 14, and many regrets at his departure were mingled with congratulations on his promotion.

THE proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of Captain Wm. S. Johnson, retired, are before the Lieutenant-General, who, in this case, is the final reviewing officer (unless the sentence should be dismissal) he having convened the court. There is a strong belief that the case will not go beyond Gen. Sheridan, thus indicating that the sentence is not so severe as at first anticipated.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA, late of the Army, whose discovery of "Jones River," in Alaska, furnishes the New York dailies with such an inexhaustible subject of controversy, reports from Nanaimo, B. C., that the *Times* Alaska Expedition reached that place Oct. 8. This is over two weeks late, the steamer *Ancon*, on which the expedition was to have arrived in September, having been wrecked in Glacier Bay on the night of Sept. 13. Mr. Schwatka reports that the Yukon River mines have paid as high as $1,000 per man, and an influx of miners is expected there next year.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the marriage of Miss Lillian H. Kimball, daughter of Major Kimball, U. S. Army, and Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d U. S. Inf., was consummated at Grace Church, New York City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock. The ceremony was impressively performed by Rev. Dr. Flagg in the presence of a large and fashionable audience, the responses of the bride and groom being noticeably clear and distinct. The bride looked lovely, attired in a white satin gown with long train, garnitured with point duchesse lace and orange blossoms, the only jewelry worn being a pearl pendant. The groom and his attendants were in full uniform and presented a fine appearance. Lieut. Benham, 2d Inf., officiated as best man; Lieuts. Wisser and Pitcher, of the Army, and Mr. Elliman, of New York City, as ushers. After the ceremony the relatives of the bride and groom accompanied the bridal party to the 5th Avenue Hotel, where congratulations were exchanged and a collation served. The happy couple left for Philadelphia Friday, to be present at a reception tendered them by Major and Mrs. Goodman, of that city, and to visit other relatives of the groom. After leaving Philadelphia they will spend a few days in Chicago before going to their new home at Ft. Omaha, Neb.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Oct. 9 says:

Capts. Dempsey and Haines, the jolly bachelor captains, and Lieut. C. W. Rowell, the urbane and gentlemanly adjutant, all of the 2d Foot, start this week on a hunting tour.... Lieut. and Mrs. Williams have returned to Fort Sidney from their Eastern trip....Mrs. Lieut. Duncan, of Fort Sidney, is entertaining Mrs. Major Keefer and daughter....Lieut. F. T. Van Liew, 2d Infantry, made a trip to Leavenworth this week, escorting a number of military convicts....Mrs. Clark, wife of Capt. S. E. Clark, 2d Infantry, is visiting friends on Lexington avenue, New York City..Lieut.-Col. Offley, 17th Infantry, passed through Thursday on his way to Fort Russell to join his regiment....Dr. H. S. Haskins is spending a month's leave in the East. Before his return he will visit his sister, Mrs. Miller, wife of Col. Marcus P. Miller, 5th Art., stationed at Fort Hamilton.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Oct. 7 says:

Lieut. J. S. Mallory, 1st Cav., and bride, are now visiting in Portland, Ore....Col. Anderson, 14th Inf., is expected to arrive about October 21....The wife and children of Lieut. Wm. A. Kimball, 14th Inf., arrived from Spokane Falls Monday....Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Art., reported Oct. 1 for duty with the light battery at Vancouver Barracks... Lieutenant Hunter, 1st Art., and bride, arrived at Vancouver Barracks October 1....Lieut. J. V. White, 1st Art., sailed for San Francisco Monday. While at Vancouver Barracks he made many friends, who regret his removal....Lieut. F. W. Sibley, 2d Cav., will report at Walla Walla about Nov. 1....General John Gibbon returned last week from a tour of inspection along the line of the N. P. R. R. in the Yakima country....Last Thursday Lieut. H. C. Cabell, 14th Inf., departed for San Francisco, with 16 military prisoners, sentenced to Fort Alcatraz.

THE society event in St. Louis last week was the marriage, October 6, of Miss Delphine Turner, daughter of the late Major Henry S. Turner, 1st Dragoons, and Colonel Edward M. Heyl, Inspector-General U. S. Army, which took place at noon at the "Shelter," the beautiful country home of Mrs. Julia Turner, mother of the bride, near Normandy. Only the immediate members and relatives of both families were present and the invitations numbered about a hundred. The apartments of the spacious dwelling were tastefully decorated. Punctually at the appointed hour, the bridal party entered the parlor. First came Miss Lucy Turner, niece of the bride, with Captain Joseph H. Willard, Corps of Engineers, Miss Etta Powell with Captain Philip H. Ellis, 13th Infantry, Miss Mary Heyl with Mr. Wilson P. H. Turner, brother of the bride, Col. Heyl with his brother, Lieut. C. H. Heyl, 23d Int., and Miss Turner with her sister, Miss Susie Turner. After the ceremony a reception was held, the happy couple receiving the warmest congratulations. A sumptuous wedding breakfast was then served and soon after Colonel and Mrs. Heyl left, amidst showers of rice and good wishes, for San Antonio, Texas, where the Colonel is stationed, and where they will meet a most cordial reception from their very many Army friends. The bride were a simple toilet of white soie de France, made with a long train and with garniture of rare point lace. The bridesmaids all wore gowns of white silk covered with white silk mull and carried bouquets of different colored roses. The house wore a gala garb of flowers and all the appointments of an elegant morning wedding were carried out in the tasteful details of the occasion.

LIEUTENANT H. DE H. WAITE, 5th Cavalry, left Fort Monroe on Tuesday to be absent for a few days.

A DESPATCH from Boston, Oct. 9, says: "By invitation of the Massachusetts Rifle Assistant Captain Ira Paine, the noted marksman, will establish a regulation Army revolver record at 50 yards upon the standard American target by firing 100 shots at the Walnut Hill range on Oct. 15."

THE Brackett *News* of Oct. 9, has the following Fort Clark items:

The body of Captain Boyd, who died in New Mexico, has been transferred to San Antonio for interment.... .Captain Remington and son, the latter having had an operation performed on his eye some time ago at Kansas City, has gone to that city for further treatment.....Col. Jordan, who was promoted to the position filled by Col. Bliss, and family are here. We are glad that such a popular officer has been assigned here for duty.....Major S. C. Vedder, the absent Q. M. is looked for this month. Although the gallant Major does not often leave his post, yet now he is off duty, he is enjoying his leave .....The family of Lieut. Guard reached here Sunday. Mrs. Guard has been absent from the post for a long time. She received a hearty welcome from her many friends here.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY returned to Washington on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN H. ERBEN, U. S. N., is at present residing at his own house, 130 E. 44th street, N. Y. City.

CAPT. R. L. PHYTHIAN, U. S. N., and a party of friends from Old Point Comfort, visited Norfolk, Va., this week.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting visited Norfolk, Va., Oct. 12, and inspected the *Jamestown*.

COMMANDER W. M. FOLGER, U. S. N., lately at Fitchburg, Mass., visited in New York this week, registering at the Hoffman House.

CHIEF ENGINEER G. W. MAGEE, U. S. N., arrived in New York City from Europe per S. S. *City of Rome* on Oct. 9. He is now located at 187 Marcy av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT RIDGELY HUNT, U. S. N., will be married shortly to Miss Nina Kearny, daughter of the late Gen. Phil Kearny, and step daughter of Rear-Admiral Upshur.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., is one of the fortunate heads of department in the Ordnance Yard who will be able to retain "a local habitation and a name" within the limits of the Yard, the Secretary's order having been modified to that extent in Señor Menocal's favor.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR T. J. TURNER, U. S. N., is engaged in forming and perfecting a "Catalogue of Books, Pamphlets," etc., belonging to the Museum of Hygiene. The Doctor assumed duty at the museum as the relief of Medical Director J. M. Browne early in July of the present year.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. WALKER, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Navigation, after a brief visit to his family in Germany, is reported to have paid a flying visit to Glasgow, and at last accounts was en route for the United States via London. He will be in Washington about November 1.

COMMANDER YATES STIRLING, U. S. N., will soon be with his family in Baltimore, as it is quite probable that his relief, Commander J. C. Watson, has reported for duty on the *Iroquois* ere this. Commander Stirling has been considerably over two years at sea, he having relieved Commander Sands in June of 1884.

THE farewell reception of Rear Admiral Chandler, who will take command of the Asiatic Squadron, was held on Thursday evening at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The reception was attended by all the officers of the post and their families. Admiral Chandler turned over the Navy to his successor, Commodore Gherardi, on Friday and was to start for San Francisco with his family on Saturday.

ASST. PAYMASTER J. S. CARPENTER, Lieut. C. G. Calkins, Lieut. A. G. Paul, Lieut. C. T. Hutchins, Ensign C. A. Gove, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. W. Pigman, Lieut. Jno. W. Danenhower, Asst. Paymr. L. C. Kerr, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker, Comdr. W. M. Folger, Lieut. L. C. Logan, P. A. Paymr. Arthur Peterson, Lieut. F. A. Wilder, Lieut. F. H. Tyler, and Lieut. H. Morrell registered at the Navy Department during the week.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle*, referring to the departure of Capt. F. V. McNair, U. S. N., from Mare Island for Philadelphia, says: "While on duty here he was ever obliging and courteous in the discharge of his official duties. He commanded much respect from his brother officers and was highly esteemed by the Navy-yard workmen, with whom he was a general favorite. His many friends though regretting his departure hope the change of climate will prove beneficial to his health."

LIEUT.-COMMANDER SAMUEL L. WILSON, U. S. N., whose remains arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on the U. S. S. *Alert* recently, was born in Ohio and appointed to the Naval Academy Sept. 20, 1861, from which he graduated in November, 1864. Passing through the intermediate grades with the rapidity bred of war's necessity, he was promoted to lieutenant-commander on Dec. 31, 1869, and died in Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 1, 1879. His remains have been forwarded to their final resting place from San Francisco.

THE monument erected to the memory of the late Commander Gorringe was unveiled at Rockland Cemetery, Sparkill, on the afternoon of Oct. 12. Among those present were Mrs. Mary A. Gorringe, the mother, and Mrs. Dr. Hiland, the sister of the dead commander. The Lotos and University Clubs, of which the dead commander was a member, were largely represented. Horace White, on behalf of the Construction Committee, presented the completed monument to Mrs. Gorringe, and then the American flag which draped the base of the monument was drawn aside, revealing the inscriptions. Elliott F. Shepard, an old associate of the commander's, told of his great achievements and paid a warm tribute to his personal qualities. The Rev. Dr. Bridgman accepted the monument for Mrs. Gorringe, and the benediction, given by the Rev. Dr. Flagg, closed the ceremonies.

P. A. ENGINEER H. S. ROSS, U. S. N., was at the Hotel des Deux-Mondes, Paris, France, a few days ago.

THE highest admiral in the Chinese Navy, a Mandarin of uncounted buttons, is said to be an Irishman named McCaslin.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Clover, registered at the Grand Hotel, Paris, France, a few days ago.

MR. WILLIAM KING, who served in 1862 and 1863, as an acting Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy, has been appointed Engineer at the White House.

PAY DIRECTOR A. W. RUSSELL, U. S. N., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. John G. Van Horne, whose husband is of the firm of Hazlett and Van Horne, Civil Engineers, 15 Cortlandt street, New York.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER ROBERT CRAWFORD, U. S. N., is still unfit for duty, and will probably be unable to report for sea service for some time. He is living with his family at Valley Forge, Pa.

THE family of Rear Admiral John H. Russell, U. S. Navy, having returned from a pleasant visit on the Pacific coast, have rejoined the Admiral in Washington. He has been sojourning at Richfield Springs.

LIEUTENANT J. S. ABBOTT, U. S. N., secretary to Rear-Admiral Luce, arrived in New York early in the week to confer with Major-General Schofield on matters connected with the river parade on the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty.

ENSIGN AND MRS. P. J. WERLICH are to be congratulated on the safe arrival of a son, and a boatswain's whistle will be quite an appropriate gift from the namesake of the little stranger. It is said that the full name of Werlich, junior, is to be William Whitney.

PROFESSOR EDGAR FRISBY, U. S. N., is busily engaged in the erection of a fine residence in Georgetown, D. C., near the corner of Congress and Stoddert streets. From the plans, so far as developed, the Professor is destined to possess one of the ornaments of the District.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. L. DAVIS, U. S. N., will soon be relieved of the command of the Asiatic Station by Rear-Admiral Chandler. Admiral Davis will have about completed a full three years' cruise by the time he again reaches Washington, his present orders bearing date of Dec. 19, 1883. Admiral Davis retires Sept. 3, 1887.

COMMODORE A. W. WEAVER, U. S. N., was congratulated by many friends last week on his promotion. The Commodore will probably remain on duty with the Examining and Retiring Boards at the Department, although another officer of the same rank, Commodore Greer, is also on the same Board. Commodore Weaver is residing in his own house at 2819 N street, Georgetown, D. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE POTOMAC ARCHERS.

THE Potomac Archers, of Washington, D. C., held a two days' tournament at the arsenal grounds, Washington, Oct. 6 and 7. The archers (more than half of whom are ladies) were enthusiastic in their thanks to Col. Gibson and the officers of the garrison for their many courtesies. Two of the bowmen challenged the officers of the garrison to a contest with revolvers against bows and arrows, same target and same distance (any distance from 40 to 60 yards). Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt and Lieut. Bennett, the rifle champion, accepted the challenge, although neither officer claimed to be an expert with the pistol.

The archery target is round, 48 inches diameter, having a "gold" (bull's-eye) 8 3-5 inches diameter, surrounded by colored bands, each 4 4-5 inches broad. The score is reckoned 9 for "gold," 7 for red, 5 for blue, 3 for black, 1 for white. The scores made at 12 shots, 50 yards, were as follows:

Lieut. Bennett	7 9 7 9 7 9 5 5 7 7 7 9—88
W. A. Bartlett (archer)	9 1 5 7 3 7 3 3 5 7 9 7—66
Lieut. Pratt	0 7 9 9 5 7 1 5 7 5 1 5—61
L. W. Maxson (archer)	3 5 9 7 3 3 1 7 7 7 5 3—60

Lieut. Bennett received a Remington revolver as the prize to the winner. Mr. Bartlett, who is president of the National Archery Association, states that there are two or three archers in the country who occasionally pass Lieut. Bennett's score, but it is unusual. He thinks the best archers will not quite equal expert pistol shots at archery ranges (40 to 80 yards), but will "hurry up" the laggards.

REVENUE MARINE.

Capt. Alvin A. Fengar, on Oct. 7 lowered his flag from the United States revenue steamer *Louis McLane* and transferred it to the steamer *W. H. Crawford*, lying at Chase's wharf, Baltimore. The *McLane* goes out of commission and will remain in that port until it is decided to rebuild or sell her. With the transfer of his flag Capt. Fengar also transferred his officers, crew, armament and stores. His staff are: 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Smyth, executive officer; 2d Lieut. Salathiel M. Crosley, 3d Lieut. Percy W. Thompson, Chief Engr. George C. Dereamer, 2d Asst. Engrs. Daniel T. Cross and Harry L. Boyd, Pilot Petersen. The *Crawford* will sail for Key West next week to relieve the steamer *John A. Dix*, which will take the *McLane's* station at Galveston. The *Crawford's* headquarters will be at Key West, with a cruising ground as far as Cape Canaverel on the east coast of Florida and Cedar Keyes on the west, including Dry Tortugas and the full extent of the Florida reefs.

The British Minister, acting on instructions from his government, has applied to the Department of State for all information obtainable in regard to the recent seizure of the British Columbian schooners *Onward*, *Thornton* and *Carolina* by the revenue steamer *Corwin* for alleged violation of laws regulating the hunting of seals in American waters. The application was referred to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, who transmitted to the Secretary of State copies of all the correspondence in the Treasury Department bearing upon the seizures in question.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. O. B. Willcox will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and assume command of the Dept. of the Missouri (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

Capt. C. H. Whipple, O. D., will proceed to East Lynne, Conn., on public business (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

Major W. H. Bell, C. S., will proceed to Easton, Col., on public business (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

The leave of Asst. Surg. M. P. Randall is extended 15 days (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

The sick leave of Capt. Thomas J. Gregg, 2d Cav., is further extended six months (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 13.)

THE ARMY.

G. O. 68, H. Q. A.

Announces certain changes in old blanks, and prescribes new blank forms for use in the Q. M. D.

G. O. 71, H. Q. A., Oct. 7, 1886.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1886.

Agreeable with the provisions contained in Section 6 of an act of Congress approved June 18, 1878, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes, the headquarters of the Division of the Pacific and the Department of California will be transferred to the city of San Francisco, and the headquarters Department of Dakota will be transferred from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to St. Paul, Minnesota. The transfers above ordered will go into effect Nov. 1, 1886.

The attention of division and department commanders is called to par. 45 of the Regulations, whereby the staff of such commanders is limited to a certain number of officers, whose duties are therein designated, and which under no circumstances must be exceeded.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 72, H. Q. A., Oct. 8, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 476 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 86, Aug. 4, 1884, is further amended to read as follows:

476. The tour of service of captains with light or mounted batteries of artillery shall be four years, and shall commence on the 1st of November. Regimental commanders will, as occasion requires, nominate to the Adjutant Gen. the captains to replace those whose tours of duty with the light batteries are about to expire. That the instruction in regiments may be as uniform as practicable, and up to the highest requirements of the most approved light battery efficiency, the regimental roster for the detail of captains will embrace only those under fifty years of age, and otherwise eligible by their recognized superior professional attainments and devotion to duty; by their standing as battery commanders; and by their physical qualifications. The whole list of such captains will be forwarded by the regimental commander, with his recommendations, to the Adjutant General of the Army. Those captains who have recently been in command of light batteries for four years or longer will not be regarded as eligible for detail until all the other captains on the roster of the regiment for details have had a tour of duty in command of light batteries. To insure that none but those possessing the more soldierly qualities and regimental *esprit* should be attached to so favorite and distinguished an arm of the service, an officer who has not served with his regiment continuously (including cumulative leaves) for at least the previous two years will not be considered eligible for detail to the light batteries. Exception will only be made where the circumstances attending the absence of an officer do not indicate a desire to avoid the performance of ordinary regimental and company duty.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 74, H. Q. A., Oct. 8, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

Whenver it becomes necessary to issue metallic coat buttons to the enlisted men of the Army, to replace such as may have been previously supplied with the garments, they will be issued upon the clothing receipt roll and charged upon the soldier's clothing account at sixteen cents per dozen for the large and eight cents per dozen for the small sizes. These prices will remain in force until the publication of the next annual price list of clothing and equipage.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 9, H. Q. A., Oct. 8, 1886.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of September, 1886, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

ADDITIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS NOT TO BE EXAMINED FOR APPOINTMENT TO VACANCIES OF SECOND LIEUTENANT.

The appointment of an additional 2d lieutenant to be a 2d lieutenant is not a promotion in the sense contemplated by the law which requires lieutenants of the Corps of Engineers to pass an examination prior to their promotions.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 1, 1886.)

TRANSPORTATION FOR HORSES OF OFFICERS ORDERED ON RECRUITING SERVICE.

An officer ordered on recruiting service will not be allowed transportation to his new station for the horses owned by him, but forage for them will be furnished at the post where the officer's troop is stationed.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 4, 1886.)

PAYMENT OF FEES FOR ADMINISTERING OATHS.

When affidavits are taken not for the interest of the individual but for the interest of the public service, the Quartermaster's Department will pay the notarial fees.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 13, 1886.)

GENERAL SERVICE CLERKS.

The number of General Service clerks allotted to division and department headquarters is liberal, and as G. O. 43, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, requires that the medical director shall be furnished with clerical service from the number allotted, the Lieutenant General directs that it be done in all cases.

Hospital stewards.

By G. O. 43, and Cir. 8, of 1886, from this office, the medical director of division and department is supplied with clerical labor by the division and department commander from the General Service clerks at his headquarters. Hence, if the hospital steward is not enlisted in the General Service Detachment, the tact should be reported, so that he may be sent to a military post.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 18, 1886.)

Certificate of merit.

The two dollars per month for certificate of merit cannot be paid a General Service clerk or messenger while in receipt of the pay provided in the act of July 29, 1886.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 25, 1886.)

CLOTHING ALLOWANCE OF DESERTERS.

A deserter is entitled to the clothing allowance from the date he surrenders or is apprehended, and calculation of the amount due him should be made from tables in use during the period of actual service.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 21, 1886.)

MEDICINES AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FOR INDIANS.

Indians held as prisoners of war, or who are enlisted as scouts and are under the complete control of the War Department, should receive medicines and medical attendance from Army supplies and Army surgeons. There is no authority of law permitting such supplies and attendance to Indians under the care and management of the Interior Department.—[Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 24, 1886.)

ORDERS OF POST COMMANDER PRESCRIBING ARTICLES OF UNIFORM TO BE WORN BY HIS COMMAND.

Such orders are perfectly proper; the commanding officer of the post is the only proper person to excuse individuals from complying with them, and he must decide on what occasion local causes may require a deviation from full dress uniform and to what extent.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Sept. 29, 1886.)

TACTICS.

Paragraph 522. Change front on first or tenth company faced to the rear. The 2d sergeant of the old tenth, which becomes the new first company on completion of the change of front, will be on the right of his company. The first sergeants of all the companies will be on the left of their companies. The effect is the same as if the battalion in line is faced to the rear by an about of fours.—(General decision, letter Sept. 10, 1886.)

When a battalion wheels into line from column of companies and halts, the companies do not support arms. It is a simultaneous movement.

The posts of field officers of a battalion formed for parade are twelve yards in rear of the file closers and opposite the centre of the right and left wings.

A battalion having marched in review in column of companies and wheeled into line, the field officers pass between the companies as they are wheeling around the flanks of the battalion, as may be most convenient, and take their posts behind the centre of each wing.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Sept. 18, 1886.)

Company in line at right shoulder. Command "Forward," "guide right," "march." The guide changes his piece to carry at the command "Guide right."

Marching in column of fours. The guide carries his piece the same as the men of his company. If the column of fours is wheeled into line and continues the march in line, the designated guide comes to a "carry" at the command "Guide right" (or left).

Paragraph 189, Infantry Tactics, prescribes the general rules for the execution of the manual by the guides. Explicit instructions for each particular case are not given.

In cocking the rifle the middle notch is the half-cock notch.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Sept. 18, 1886.)

Paragraphs 104 to 110. Firings, direct, oblique, by file, by rank, kneeling. The command "Cease firing" can be given in each case. The instructor gives the command "Cease firing" when he wishes all the pieces to be loaded after the cessation of fire. If he does not want the pieces to be loaded he gives the command "Carry arms" after "Fire" (paragraph 99). The command "Cease firing" must be given to stop the fire by file. When kneeling, the command "Cease firing" should precede the command "Squad rise."

Paragraph 106. If the command "Cease firing" be given after the pieces are reloaded and at a ready, the men bring their pieces to the safety-notch and resume the carry without further command.

Paragraph 110. Oblique fire, kneeling. The men bring the pieces to a vertical position at the command "Left oblique;" they aim through the same intervals as when standing.

Paragraph 238. To form column of fours from column of files. All the files in rear of the first set of fours move to the front at the command "March." The three rear files of the second set of fours begin the oblique when the leading file of their set is three yards from the preceding set, and so on with the other sets in rear.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Sept. 21, 1886.)

Paragraph 509. Deployment of double column. The companies that wheel into line should be dressed toward the centre of the battalion.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Sept. 23, 1886.)

STOPPAGE OF PAY TO REIMBURSE A COMPANY FUND.

A Court-martial can forfeit or stop pay or impose a fine only in favor of the United States. A company fund has not been recognized by law as public money, and the pay of a soldier cannot be stopped to reimburse the same for losses.—(Opinion actg. Judge Adv. Gen., concurred in by actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 17, 1886.)

CLOTHING.

The allowance of two dollars to each enlisted man of infantry for altering his uniform dress coat and trousers, authorized in Circular 1, Feb. 16, 1885, from this office, does not apply to enlisted men of the General Service.—(General decision, letter Sept. 30, 1886.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 29, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Oct. 4, 1886.

Under the requirements of A. R. 141, 2d Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art., A. D. C., is detailed as Acting Engineer Officer of the Department.

G. O. 27, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Oct. 2, 1886.

Captain J. W. Pullman, A. Q. M., is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling the telegraph accounts that may occur in the Dept. Arizona.

G. O. 24, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Oct. 2, 1886.

Captain William S. Patten, A. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks, is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in the Dept. Columbia.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Oct. 6, 1886.

Captain Daniel D. Webster, Assistant Quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling all telegraph accounts in this Department, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General.

All such accounts will be presented to Captain Wheeler, who will prepare and pay them, or forward them for payment, as the case may require.

By command of Major General Howard:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles, commanding Dept. of Arizona, accompanied by 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Inf., A. D. C., now at Fort Bowie, will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., via El Paso, Texas. (F. O. Sept. 8, D. A.)

The Dept. Comdr. Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Edward J. McClernand, A. D. C., will proceed from Ellensburg to Fort Walla Walla and thence to Vancouver Barracks, on public business (S. O. 170, Sept. 25, D. Columbia).

Brig. Gen. George Crook will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 127, Oct. 4, D. Platte).

The retirement from active service, Oct. 12, 1886, of Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Potter, is announced. Brig. Gen. Potter will repair to his home (S. O., Oct. 12, H. Q. A.)

Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles will proceed from Albuquerque, N. M., to Whipple Barracks, A. T., upon public business and return to Albuquerque, N. M. (F. O. 95, Sept. 21, D. Ariz.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

In obedience to telegraphic instructions from the Dept. Comdr., dated Ash Fork, A. T., Sept. 21, Capt. Wm. A. Thompson, A. A. A. G., will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M. (F. O. 96, Sept. 24, D. Ariz.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 174, Oct. 2, D. Columbia).

Supdt. Frank Barrows is relieved in charge of the National Cemetery at Alexandria, La., and will proceed to Fort Scott, Kansas, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supdt. R. C. Taylor, who will proceed to Alexandria, La., and assume charge of the National Cemetery there (Q. M. G. O., Oct. 11).

Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, Q. M. G., will proceed to New York City on public business connected with the construction of the new Armory building (S. O., Oct. 9, H. Q. A.)

Major G. B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 127, Oct. 4, D. Platte).

Com. Sergt. Herman Mendel will proceed to Fort Townsend, Wash. Ty., to relieve Com. Sergt. James M. Don, who will proceed to Fort McDermit, Nev., to relieve Com. Sergt. Emile Laray, who will proceed to Fort Mojave, Ariz., for duty (S. O., Oct. 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Wm. A. Elderkin, C. S., Newport Barracks, Ky. During the absence of Capt. Elderkin, 2d Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, 3d Art., will take charge of the former's office (S. O. 157, Oct. 12, Div. Atlantic.)

Pay Department.

Major DeWitt C. Poole, Paymr., will proceed to the vicinity of Ellensburg, W. T., and pay Troops G and I, 2d Cav. (S. O. 171, Sept. 27, D. Columbia.)

Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. George M. Terrill, now at Fort Bowie, Arizona, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, for duty (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.)

Asst. Surg. C. C. Barrows, now on duty at Calabasas, Ariz., will proceed to Whipple Barracks for duty (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.)

A. A. Surg. Chas. Anderson will proceed from Fort Bowie, A. T., to Fort Union, N. M., for duty (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.)

On the expiration of his leave of absence, 1st Lieut. Walter W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surg., will report to the C. O., Fort Bidwell, Cal., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. A. Surg. George M. Kober, who, upon being thus relieved, will report by letter to the Medical Director at these H. Q. for annulment of contract (S. O. 93, Oct. 4, D. Cal.)

The contract with A. A. Surg. Wm. Craig, Fort Lowell, A. T., is annulled, to take effect Oct. 15, 1886 (S. O. 96, Oct. 6, D. Ariz.)

Asst. Surg. L. S. Tesson will accompany the Battalion 8th Cav., now en route from Dept. of Arizona to the Dept. of Texas, and will report to the Battalion Commander for duty (F. O. 96, Sept 24, D. Ariz.)

A. A. Surg. C. C. Goddard, Fort Riley, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, and report for temporary duty (S. O. 114, Oct. 7, Dept. Mo.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Oct. 10, is granted Major J. V. D. Middleton, Surg. (S. O. 114, Oct. 7, Dept. Mo.)

Asst. Surg. Wm. C. Borden is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Bridger, and will return to Fort Douglas (S. O. 126, Oct. 2, D. Platte).

A. A. Surg. J. M. Kollock will proceed to Fort Cœur d'Alene, and report for duty (S. O. 173, Oct. 1, D. Columbia).

Major William H. Gardner, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Davis and in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 140, Oct. 5, D. Texas).

The contract of A. A. Surg. G. M. Terrill, Fort Huachuca, is annulled, to take effect Oct. 15 (S. O. 94, Oct. 1, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg., now at Tucson, A. T., will proceed to Fort Grant and take station (S. O. 94, Oct. 1, D. Ariz.)

Hospl. Steward Henry Winkelmann is assigned to duty in the dispensary at Dept. H. Q. (S. O. 113, Oct. 4, Dept. Mo.)

Hospl. Steward Charles H. Fearn was discharged at Fort Lowell, A. T., on surgeon's certificate, Aug. 30.

Hospl. Steward E. W. Hambrack, discharged by expiration of enlistment, at Fort Bowie, Sept. 30, and was not re-enlisted.

The furlough granted Hospl. Steward James Carroll, is extended five months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Oct. 11, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Edward P. Harrison will proceed to Fort McDermit, Nev., for duty, relieving Hospl. Steward Kenzie P. C. Swepston (S. O. 93, Oct. 4, D. Cal.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. E. J. Spencer, Corps of Engrs., Engineer Officer of the Department, is relieved from duty at Willcox, Ariz., and with his topographical assistant will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M. (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.)

Captain Wm. L. Marshall, C. E., will proceed to Oshkosh, Green Bay, and such other points as may be necessary on the Fox River, Wis., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 149, Oct. 9, C. E.)

Capt. James C. Post, C. E., will proceed to Beattyville, Ky., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 150, Oct. 11, C. E.)

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Calais and the Big Rapids of the St. John's River, Me., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 148, Oct. 8, C. E.)

Major L. Cooper Overman, C. E., will proceed to Ashtabula and Black River harbors, O., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 148, Oct. 8, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Elliot, C. E., will proceed to Westport, Mass., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 147, Oct. 7, C. E.)

Major Wm. H. Heure, C. E., will proceed to Bayou Manchac, La., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 147, Oct. 7, C. E.)

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to the harbor at Ludington, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 147, Oct. 7, C. E.)

2d Lieut. C. E. Gillette, C. E., having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth, in connection with the Army Rifle competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. Mo.)

The journey of 1st Lieut. John Biddle, Chief Engineer Officer, from Fort Buford, D. T., to Fort Custer, M. T., under telegraphic instructions, is confirmed (S. O. 105 Oct. 5, D. Dakota).

1st Lieut. Willard Young, C. E., is relieved from duty under the orders of Major Wm. A. Jones, C. E., and will report for duty to Capt. Charles F. Powell, C. E., Portland, Ore. (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Richard Bonner, recently appointed from 1st Sergt., Co. H, 19th Inf., will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., for duty (S. O., Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Wm. Hoffman will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty (S. O., Oct. 11, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. George B. McNamara, whose term of service expires Nov. 4, will proceed in due season to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., for discharge and reenlistment (S. O. 159, Oct. 14, Div. Atlantic).

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending October 9, 1886:

Troops A and K, 2d Cav., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
Co. I, 1st Inf., to San Diego Barracks, Cal.
Cos. C and K, 7th Inf., to Fort McKinney, Wyo.
Co. C, 9th Inf., to Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
Co. I, 9th Inf., to Fort Union, N. M.
Hdqrs. 10th Inf., to Fort Bliss, Tex.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Leave for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post comdr., is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Goode (S. O., Oct. 12, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Swetzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller will proceed from Fort Huachuca, A. T., to Albuquerque, N. M. (F. O. 96, Sept. 24, D. Ariz.)

130 Springfield carbines—experimental—calibre .45 (24-inch barrel), will be distributed as follows: To the C. O. Troop B, Fort Walla Walla, 58; to the C. O. Troop L, Fort Cœur d'Alene, 58 (S. O. 172, Sept. 29, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. Henry T. Allen, Fort Walla Walla, will proceed to Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T., and report for duty with Troop L (S. O. 172, Sept. 29, D. Columbia.)

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Thomas J. Gregg is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Oct. 13, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T. I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. W. L. Simpson (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. W. L. Simpson, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Union, N. M.

2d Lieut. R. A. Brown, on duty with Capt. Lawton's command, will proceed to Fort Marion, Fla., and report to Capt. Lawton for duty (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder will proceed from Fort Bowie, A. T., to Albuquerque, N. M. (F. O. 96, Sept. 24, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. A. C. Macomb, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. F. W. Foster, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood will rejoin his station at Fort Stanton, N. M., via Albuquerque, N. M. (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo, now at Separ, N. M., will proceed without delay to Albuquerque, N. M., bringing with him complete maps of his heliographic district (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Frank West will report for duty to Major James Biddle, the senior officer detailed, to assist the Secretary of War in examining and reporting upon the claims of certain States and Territories (S. O., Oct. 11, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Capt. G. D. Wallace, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. George H. Cameron is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M., vice 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, relieved (S. O. 104, Oct. 2, D. Dak.)

Capt. George D. Wallace is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition at Fort Snelling (S. O. 105, Oct. 5, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Major Samuel M. Whitside, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 106, Oct. 8, D. Dak.)

The leave for one month granted Lieut.-Col. Joseph G. Tilford is extended fifteen days (S. O. 156, Oct. 13, Div. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Sergt. A. W. James, Corpl. J. Gormley, and Pvt. G. Still, Troop B, and Sergt. J. Gerster, Troop D, have qualified as sharpshooters.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Major Guy V. Henry, I. R. P., will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 127, Oct. 4, D. Platte.).

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 128, Oct. 5, D. Platte.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Louis H. Rucker, Fort Washakie, Wyo., is extended seven days (S. O. 128, Oct. 5, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, D, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., Fort Grant, is extended seven days (S. O. 94, Oct. 1, D. Ariz.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 84, Oct. 4, Div. P.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Major John I. Rodgers is relieved from duty at Fort Canby, W. T., and will proceed to and assume command of Alcatraz Island, Cal., relieving Major Alanson M. Randol, who, on being thus relieved, will proceed to and assume command of Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 83, Sept. 30, Div. P.)

On the return of Capt. E. Van A. Andruss from leave, 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris will be relieved from duty with Bat. B, and will report to the C. O. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with Bat. I (S. O. 92, Oct. 2, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. James E. Runcie will report to the C. O. Fort Mason, Cal., for temporary duty with Bat. M (S. O. 92, Oct. 2, D. Cal.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Camp Hancock, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 155, Oct. 9, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

Capt. John R. Myrick, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on public service (S. O. 155, Oct. 11, Div. M.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Capt. Edward Field and 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong will report to Gen. Charles P. Stone, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, for duty in connection with the inauguration, at Bedloe's Island, of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (S. O. 156, Oct. 11, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Preble, Me., will issue a furlough for thirty days to Sergt. Emil Propping, Bat. M (S. O. 156, Oct. 11, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. J. Estcourt Sawyer will report to the Division Commander for temporary duty as Acting Aide-de-Camp (S. O. 155, Oct. 9, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown will report to Gen. Charles P. Stone, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, for duty in connection with the inauguration, at Bedloe's Island, of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (S. O. 155, Oct. 9, Div. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 155, Oct. 9, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Schuyler will send a detachment—to consist of two commissioned officers, six noncommissioned officers, and twenty-two privates—to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Oct. 12, to take part in heavy artillery practice, and the C. O. Fort Columbus will send a similar detachment Oct. 13 (S. O. 156, Oct. 11, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.

Capt. Robert G. Heiner will relieve 1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell as recruiting officer at Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 91, Sept. 29, D. Cal.)

On the adjournment *sine die* of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 5, S. O. 90, D. Cal., 2d Lieut. Robert H. Noble will report to the C. O. Benicia Barracks, Cal., for Gar. C.-M. duty; on the completion of which duty he will return to his station, Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 91, Sept. 29, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. John S. Mason, Jr., will, on the departure of Co. I from San Diego Barracks, Cal., remain on duty thereat until he has transferred the public property for which he is accountable, and then join his company at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 93, Oct. 4, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Samson L. Faison is relieved from duty at Fort McDermit, Nev., and will join his company at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 93, Oct. 4, D. Cal.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Leave for fifteen days, from Oct. 25, is granted 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory (S. O. 130, Oct. 7, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. Philip Reade, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

The journey of 2d Lieut. Haydn S. Cole from Fort Ellis, M. T., to Fort Custer, M. T., is confirmed (S. O. 106, Oct. 8, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

1st Lieut. George O. Webster, having been appointed Adjutant, will repair to Fort Cœur d'Alene and report to the regimental commander (S. O. 171, Sept. 27, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

2d Lieut. W. H. Sage, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

Co. F, Fort Totten, D. T., is authorized to extend its regular target practice to Oct. 31, 1886, to make up for time lost in changing station (S. O. 104, Oct. 2, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. John C. F. Tillson is relieved as a member of G. C.-M. and appointed J.-A., vice 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, relieved (S. O. 106, Oct. 8, D. Dak.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1st Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. E. F. Taggart, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Oct. 9, is granted 2d Lieut. E. F. Taggart (S. O. 113, Oct. 4, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 128, Oct. 5, D. Platte.)

2d Lieuts. Charles E. Dentler and Amos B. Shattuck will proceed from Fort Douglas to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., and report for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 129, Oct. 6, D. Platte.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Cos. C and K will proceed from Fort Laramie to Fort McKinney, Wyo., and take station (S. O. 127, Oct. 4, D. Platte.)

The leave for fifteen days granted Capt. Henry B. Freeman is extended five days (S. O. 127, Oct. 4, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs. F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

1st Lieut. J. J. Haden and 2d Lieut. S. E. Smiley, with twenty-six enlisted men of Co. I, now at Fort Bowie, Ariz., will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. W. P. Richardson, with the detachment of eleven men of Co. H, now at Fort Bowie, will proceed to Fort Lowell, Ariz., for duty (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., C, and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E and H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Co. C will proceed from Fort Wingate to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and Co. I from Fort Wingate to Fort Union (S. O. 71, Oct. 4, D. N. M.)

Capt. M. C. Foote, accompanied by his 1st sergeant, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., for the purpose of packing and shipping company property (S. O. 71, Oct. 4, D. N. M.)

Capt. G. B. Russell is designated as A. A. A. G. in absence of Major M. Barber, A. A. G. (S. O. 95, Oct. 5, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

2d Lieut. E. M. Johnson, Jr., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Union, N. M., relieving 1st Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, Adjt. (S. O. 94, Oct. 1, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Selden, N. M., and will take charge of all property and papers pertaining to the recruiting service at that post, relieving 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, 13th Inf. (S. O. 96, Oct. 6, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

2d Lieut. J. A. Emery, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

Capt. O. B. Read is relieved as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Fort Berthold Agency, D. T. (S. O. 104, Oct. 2, D. Dak.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Philbrick, Fort Sully, Dak. (S. O. 152, Oct. 7, Div. M.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Capt. Hugh G. Brown will report to Gen. Charles P. Stone, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, for duty in connection with the inauguration, at Bedloe's Island, of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (S. O. 155, Oct. 9, Div. A.)

So much of S. O 15 as directs Capt. Hugh G. Brown to supervise work upon the rifle range at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and all expenditures on that account, is revoked (S. O. 155, Oct. 9, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. M. F. Waltz will report to Gen. Charles P. Stone, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, for duty in connection with the inauguration, at Bedloe's Island, of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (S. O. 156, Oct. 11, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Augustus G. Tassin will report in person to the Major-General commanding for duty, in New York City, in connection with the ceremonies to take place on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (S O. 157, Oct. 12, Div. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John M. Norvell, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 159, Oct. 14, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth Kas.

1st Lieut. B. H. Gilman, R. Q. M., will return to Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 71, Oct. 4, D. N. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

1st Lieut. William W. McCammon will return to his station in charge of the six enlisted men belonging to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., now at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 84, Oct. 4, Div. P.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, Fort Buford, D. T., is detailed as Insoector of Indian supplies at the Fort Berthold Agency, D. T. (S. O. 104, Oct. 2, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Chapin, Fort Pembina, D. T., to take effect about Oct. 15 (S. O. 105, Oct. 5, D. Dak.)

The Superintendent of the Recruiting Service will cause sixty-one recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 15th Inf. (S. O., Oct. 13, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.

1st Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Oct. 10, is granted Capt. William V. Richards, A. A. Q. M., San Antonio (S. O. 141, Oct. 6, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

2d Lieut. J. T. Kerr, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. J. T. Kerr (S. O. 113, Oct. 4, Dept. M.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

2d Lieut. D. C. Shanks, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. E. B. Ives, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

Lieut.-Col. William H. Jordan is assigned to duty at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 141, Oct. 6, D. Tex.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Oct. 9, is granted 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives (S. O. 114, Oct. 7, Dept. M.)

Capt. C. T. Witherell, Corpl. S. Rockwell, and Pvt. C. W. Forsyth, Co. C, and Corpl. J. J. Woiford, Co. E, have qualified as sharpshooters.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assinniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

2d Lieut. J. F. Morrison is relieved from duty in connection with the Army Rifle Competition at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. John F. Morrison is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will return to Fort Assinniboine (S. O. 106, Oct. 8, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

2d Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer will proceed to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., and report for temporary Court martial duty (S. O. 127, Oct. 4, D. Platte.) [Revoked by S. O. 129, Oct. 6, D. Platte.]

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation from Kansas City, Mo., to Fort Lyon, Colo., for 1st Sergt. Joseph N. Barrett, Co. F (S. O. 151, Oct. 6, Div. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will make the annual inspection of Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 171, Sept. 27, D. Columbia.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Lieut.-Col. E. P. Pearson will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., and assume command of that post (S. O. 114, Oct. 7, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

1st Lieut. Harry Reade, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, under charge of 2d Lieut. Charles C. Tear, recruits for the 20th Inf. to their destination (S. O. 104, Oct. 2, D. Dak.)

LIGHT ARTILLERY DETAILS.

The following transfers of captains are ordered, to take effect Nov. 1, 1886: 1st Art.—Capt. Tully McCrea, from Bat. C to Light Bat. E, vice Capt. Franck E. Taylor, from Light Bat. E to Bat. C. 3d Art.—Capt. John G. Turnbull, from Bat. D to Light Bat. C, vice Capt. Edward R. Warner, from Light Bat. C to Bat. D; Capt. James B. Burbank, from Bat. E to Light Bat. F, vice Capt. James M. Lancaster, from Light Bat. F to Bat. E. 5th Art.—Capt. David H. Kinzie, from Bat. E to Light Bat. D, vice Capt. Jacob B. Rawles, from Light Bat. D to Bat. E; Capt. John R. Brinckle, from Bat. L to Light Bat. F, vice Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, from Light Bat. F to Bat. L (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet Charles Albert Cooke, 4th Class, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect Oct. 23, 1886 (S. O., Oct. 9, H. Q. A.)

The resignations of the following named cadets of the 4th Class have been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names: Joseph A. Hart, Oct. 25, 1886; Robert L. Maddox, Oct. 30, 1886, and John H. Raine, Nov. 10, 1886 (S. O., Oct. 13, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., Oct. 11. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edwin F. Townsend, 11th Inf.; Capt. Louis M. Maus, Med. Dept.; Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf.; Capt. Leon A. Matile and 2d Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Francis W. Mansfield, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 105, Oct 5, D. Dak.)

At Fort Totten, D. T., Oct. 11. Detail: Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav.; Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf.; Capt. Augustus A. DeLoffre, Med. Dept.; Capt. Edmund Rice, 1st Lieuts. William H. C. Bowen and Hunter Liggett, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. John C. Waterman, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. James E. Wilson and William H. Sage, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Albert J. Russell, 7th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 105, Oct. 5, D. Dak.)

At Fort Bridger, Wyo., Oct. 11. Detail: Major John N Andrews, 21st Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Howe, 17th Inf.; Capt. William I. Reed, 7th Inf.; Capt. Thomas H. Bradley and 1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Camp, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, 21st Inf., and Asst. Surg. Louis W. Crampton, J.-A. (S. O. 127, Oct. 4, D. Platte.)

At Fort Buford, D. T., Oct. 13. Detail: Major Daniel Madden, 7th Cav.; Capts. Henry H. Humphreys, Wilson T. Hartz, and David R. Burnham, and 1st Lieut. Dillard H. Clark, R. Q. M., 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John W. Wilkinson, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James A. Maney and 2d Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. George K. McGunnegle, Adjt., 15th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 106, Oct. 8, D. Dak.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capts. James M. Marshall and Henry J. Haynsworth, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., will assemble at Philadelphia, Oct. 14, for the purpose of reporting upon obsolete property, for which Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., Oct. 11, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Samuel Ovenshine, Capt. Otis W. Pollock, and 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, 23d Inf., will assemble at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 18, to report upon the qualifications of Chauncey P. Rogers, late Col. 83d Penn. Vols., an applicant for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 159, Oct. 14, Div. A.)

The Board of Officers, C. E., consisting of Lieut.-Col. William P. Craighill, Majors Amos Stickney and Alexander Mackenzie, will reconvene at once at Cincinnati, O., to further consider the subject committed to its charge (S. O. 149, Oct. 9, C. E.)

A Board of Officers will meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 4, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to consider the question of the assignment of the public quarters at the Presidio to the officers of the Division and Department Staff, and to the officers on duty at the post. Detail: Lieut. Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. Alexander Piper, 1st Art.; Maj. George H. Weeks, Q. M. (S. O. 92, Oct. 2, D. Cal.)

Enlistment of Discharged Prisoners.—To prevent misunderstanding, hereafter, by recruiting officers in regard to the status of men discharged from the Leavenworth Military Prison, whose conduct while in confinement there has been such as to entitle them to favor, and to whom the commandant of the prison has, under authority from this office, given certificates permitting them to be again enlisted for any company whose commander may desire to have them; the permission for the enlistment of such men is not intended to authorize their enlistment at a recruiting station, unless with the consent of a company commander knowing all the facts and under special authority, in each case, from this office. (Letter A. G. O., Sept. 29, 1886.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Rafael Pinale, a Mexican Army officer, who seven or eight years ago fired across the river at a deserter and killed him, the deserter being on the Texas side and Pinale on the Mexican shore, was arrested at Laredo, Oct. 7, and lodged in jail. It is said that Pinale will plead non-jurisdiction in the case, as he was in Mexico when the act was committed.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger,

The Blood Indians across the border seem to be giving trouble. A despatch of Oct. 12, from Helena says: The object is announced to be warfare upon the Gros Ventres, who have incurred their hatred by depredations upon stock and the occasional removal of a few scalps from heads across the line. These rumors are so well founded that the military authorities of both the U.S. and British America have taken steps toward quelling the tumult. Troop L, 1st Cavalry, Lieut. Backus; Troop H, Capt. Hunter, and two companies of infantry (Patterson's and Hartach's) have been ordered to Fort Belknap, where they are now encamped. The British Minister has called the attention of the authorities at Washington to the matter and suggested the adoption of measures calculated to prevent raiding across the line by hostile Blood and Piegan Indians.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The C. O. Fort Huachuca, Ariz., was directed Sept. 8 to ship at once by express on bill of lading to Fort Marion, Fla., the personal baggage of Capt. H. W. Lawton and Lieut. A. L. Smith, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Inf., and Asst. Surg. M. W. Wood, U. S. A., and the best fatigue suits of the men of the detachment of B Troop, 4th Cav., whose names were sent to the C. O. Fort Huachuca.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

Cos. B and G, 6th Inf., Maj. Bush, commanding, have returned to Fort Douglas from detached service, rebuilding road and bridges from Price's Station, Utah, to the new post, Fort Du Chesne. This will probably be the supply route, instead of Fort Bridger.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

OCTOBER 13, 1886.

THE first social event of the season, Mrs. Simpson's party last Wednesday evening in Schofield Hall, was a fine affair. Mrs. Simpson had as assistants in receiving her guests, her mother, Mrs. Lee, the Misses Buchanan, of New York; Mrs. Barrios and the latter's sister. Mrs. Barrios was resplendent with diamonds—a circlet around the hair, a gorgeous necklace, the side of the dress caught up with a beautiful arrow, crescent and star, and at the waist a large clasp.

The guests began to arrive about 9 o'clock and before 10 the roomy hall seemed completely filled. With a few exceptions all of the officers and ladies of the post were present, together with a number of young ladies visiting here and at Cranston's. Among the young ladies were the Misses Buchanan, Miss Smith, Miss Parkhurst, Miss Morgan of New York, Miss Wells, Miss Woodcock, Miss Macfeely, Miss Welsh, Miss Huntington, Misses Gill, Miss Mann, Miss Irwin, Miss Moss and several others whose names were not learned.

A delicious supper of raw oysters, oyster pattés, chicken salad, quail-on-toast, sandwiches, ice-cream and ices, cake, coffee and bon-bons was served about 11 o'clock. The party broke up about half past 12 and all went home after having spent a most delightful evening at what was probably the largest private party ever given in Schofield Hall. The guests, all told, numbered about 100.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the officers' mess was held on Monday evening. The report of the treasurer showed that the mess finances were in a very flattering condition. The receipts from all sources for the past six months were over $5,000, and the expenditures a little more than $4,000, leaving a net profit of nearly $1,000. Lieut. Kirby was re-elected treasurer, but positively declined to serve a second term. Lieut. David Price was then elected. This makes the fifth time that Lieut. Price has been chosen treasurer. He served four terms before Lieut. Kirby took the place. Captains Augur and Price were elected members of the Senior Council to succeed themselves.

Visitors to the Point the past week were: Colonel Lieber, Judge-Advocate; Lieut.-Col. G. Barker, Royal Engineers; Major George McLean, of the Old Guard of New York; Lieut. Irons, 20th Inf., and Lieut. John R. Williams, 3d Art.

Lieuts. Marsh and O. J. Brown left on Monday for St. Louis, where they have gone to attend the wedding of Lieut. J. R. Williams, which is to take place this week.

Lieut. Hodges, 22d Inf., has reported for duty and taken the sections in 4th Class mathematics that were assigned in September to Lieut. Lissak.

Wm. Morton Wood, of San Francisco, Cal., has been designated for examination for admission to the Military Academy.

The following Cadets of the Fourth Class have resigned: Jas. J. Hart, to take effect Oct. 25; Robt. L. Maddock, Oct. 30, and John H. Raine, Nov. 10.

WEST POINT OF THE OLDEN TIME.

THE correspondence which follows explains itself:

CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT. Oct. 4, 1886.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., Supt. U. S. M. Academy, West Point, N. Y.:

GENERAL: Having heard through Col. Irwin of the desire of the officers of the Military Academy to possess two old paintings owned by me, representing scenes of the early days of West Point, it affords me great pleasure to present them through you to the institution. I appreciate the fact that they should be there on account of their historical value, and at the same time it gives me the opportunity to manifest my esteem for the officers of the Army, many of whom are my personal friends. With sincere wishes for the continued prosperity of the Academy, believe me,

Very truly yours, H. CRANSTON.

OFFICE OF THE SUPT. U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1886.

Mr. H. Cranston, Cranston's, West Point, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the two paintings, and of your note of yesterday presenting them to the Academy. I cordially thank you for them in the name of the Academy. They will be deposited in the library and most carefully preserved. This generous gift will be appreciated by all West Point graduates. The pictures, as you suggest, have for us an historical value, representing as they do the site and buildings of the Academy at an epoch of which no other representations are known to exist.

Again thanking you in the name of the graduates of the Academy, and reciprocating for them and myself your expressions of esteem,

I am, very sincerely yours,
W. MERRITT, Colonel 5th Cavalry,
Bvt Major-Gen., U. S. A., Superintendent.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

OCTOBER 6, 1886.

"EVERYTHING quiet along the Rio Grande" at present, although newspaper sensations are not infrequent The genial Major Arthur, of the Pay Department, has arrived from your city and gone on duty. Everyone was glad to welcome him. His clerk, Mr. Otto Becker, will arrive in a few days. Geronimo and his brother Indians are still at the depot waiting for the orders of the powers that be. It is said they are *very anxious* as to their fate. If so they don't show it. Public curiosity has somewhat lessened with regard to them, but still they find many to look at them and not a few to admire them. Troops C and H, 8th Cavalry, for nearly a year and a half past on duty in the field, are expected next Saturday. We will then have a respectable garrison: 1 Light Battery, two troops of Cavalry, and 3 companies of Infantry. Col. Otis, 8th Cavalry, is expected back from sick leave in a few days. Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art., Gen. Stanley's son-in-law, has, as you are doubtless aware, succeeded Lieut. Slocum as aide to the General. The latter goes North on four months leave as soon as Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., returns from the North.

Inspector-General Heyl and bride are expected back in a few weeks. They will be cordially welcomed by the military circle here and by other friends in San Antonio.

The damage done by the cyclone in August has nearly been made good, except that hundreds of our fine China trees will have to be replaced early next spring. Our light battery commander here, Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Artillery, expects soon to be relieved and go to Washington Barracks. It is surmised that Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art., will succeed to the command of the Light Battery. EQUES.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ELLIOTT, TEXAS.

OCTOBER 8.

AN interesting game of ball was played here to-day (for $50 a side) between a nine of Co. B, 24th Inf., and a nine of Troop K, 3d Cav. The match was an exciting one and resulted in a tie (10 to 10.) The game was well played throughout. Major C. H. Carlton, 3d Cav., arrived a few days ago and has taken over the command of the post. Although sick lately he is looking well. He was received with due honors and much cordiality by the officers of the post. O.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Corpl. Geo. Kammitter, Troop I, 1st Cav., recently tried at Fort Leavenworth for leaving his guard, allowing a member of the guard to leave it, etc., the reviewing authority, Brig.-Gen. Potter, says: "The findings show that Corpl. Kammitter, a non-commissioned officer in charge of a stable guard, committed the offence of leaving his guard for over an hour, and of allowing and encouraging a private of his guard to commit the same offence. The latter is now serving a severe sentence for a lesser degree of the same offence as the one found in this case. While each court is a judge of the severity of the sentence to be given in the case before it, such an inconsistency as this cannot but be prejudicial to the interests of discipline. This case was returned to the court to give it an opportunity to adjudge a sentence adequate to the offence, which it declined to do. In order that the offender may not escape entirely the punishment he merits for his flagrant violation of duty, the sentence (reduction and forfeiture of $20) is confirmed and will be duly executed." (G. C.-M. O. 37, Dept. Mo., 1886.)

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Monroe for desertion, etc., Major-Gen. Schofield calls attention to certain irregularities as follows:

1. In refusing to summon, as *not material*, certain witnesses asked for by the prisoner, the court erred in the statement of its reasons. The testimony expected from them was highly material to the defence, as tending to show a permanent, and never abandoned, intention to return on the prisoner's part. The judge advocate might well have admitted that the witnesses would testify as represented. The refusal to summon was justifiable, if the court was, at the time, already convinced, beyond the need of additional evidence, in favor of the prisoner; not on the ground of *immateriality*. The acquittal of the prisoner under the charge, however, renders the error harmless.

2. Again, the record states that the prisoner testified in his own behalf, "guided at his own request by occasional questions from the judge advocate." These questions are in no instance, though all should have been, embodied in the record.

On a subsequent page it is recorded that during a discussion in closed session "the judge advocate, at the request of the court, stepped out of court and asked the prisoner whether he desired to produce certain clothing before the court. He replied, 'yes, sir,' which reply was reported to the court by the judge advocate." The irregularity of this proceeding cannot escape attention. The prisoner should, it is very clear, have been called in and interrogated by the court, or in its presence, as he was immediately afterwards upon another point. The testimony of the judge advocate of what he said to the prisoner and the latter's reply was given not under oath, and was therefore clearly inadmissible. It is fortunate, in the interest of justice, that the error indicated was not committed in a matter material to the issue (G. C. M. O. 41, Div. Atl., 1886).

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.
Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Hough, 16th Infantry, Superintendent.
1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art., A. A. A. General.

DEPOTS.

David's Island, N. Y. H.

Lieut.-Col. Richard F. O'Beirne, 15th Infantry, commanding.
Major A. A. Woodhull, Surgeon U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.
Capt. Frederick E. Trotter, 14th Inf.
Capt. William R. Hall, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.
Capt. Geo. H. Cook, A. Q. M. Depot Q. M., A. O. O. and A. C. S.
Capt. Geo. G. Lott, 11th Inf.
1st Lieut. James Regan, 9th Inf.
1st Lieut. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.
1st Lieut. Calvin D. Cowles, 23d Inf., Depot Adjt. and R. O.
1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf.
1st Lieut. John K. Waring, 2d Inf., on temporary duty.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Maj. Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cav., commanding.
Major Ely McClellan, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Depot Surg.
Capt. Lewis C. Forsyth, Asst. Quartermaster, etc.
Capt. J. K. Corson, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.
*Capt. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.
*Capt. Jas. M. Kelley, 10th Cav.
*Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav.
1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav.
*1st Lieut. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cav.
*1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav., Depot Adjutant.
*1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav.
2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 2d Cav.
* Special detail.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Maj. William L. Kellogg, 19th Inf., commanding.
Maj. Charles R. Greenleaf, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Depot Surg.
Capt. Charles Hobart, 3d Inf.
Capt. John S. McNaught, 20th Inf., on leave.
Capt. A. H. Young, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Dep. Q. M., A. O. O., A. C. S.
Capt. T. W. Morrison, 16th Inf.
1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf.
1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf.
1st Lt. Alex. Ogle, 17th Inf., Depot Adjt. and R. O.
1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, 15th Inf.
1st Lieut. Edward C. Carter, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

RENDEZVOUS.

Albany, N. Y., 513 Broadway—1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, 22d Inf.
Baltimore, Md., 87 1-2 S. Sharp st. (Cav.), Capt. G. E. Overton, 6 Cav.
Baltimore, Md.....1st Lt. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland St.—Capt. Samuel McKeever, 2d Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 161 Niagara St.—Capt. Wm. H. H. Crowell, 6th Inf.
Camden, N. J.—1st Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Inf.
Chicago, Ills., 10 S. Clark St. (Cav.)—Capt. A. G. Hennisee, 8th Cav.
Chicago, Ills., 9 S. Clark St.—Capt. Frank D. Garretty, 17th Inf.
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th St. (Cav)—1st Lt. Geo. K. Hunter, 3d Cav.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 64 East 4th St.—1st Lt. John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.
Cleveland, Ohio, 142 & 144 Ontario St.—1st Lt. C. A. Vernou, 19 Inf,
Denver, Colo., 372 Blake St.—Capt. George P. Borden, 5th Inf.
Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Congress St. (Cav.)—Capt. J. S. Loud 9th Cav.
Harrisburg, Pa., 443 Market St.—Capt. Chambers McKibbin, 15 Inf.
Jersey City, N. J., 19 Montgomery St. (Cav.) Capt. P. D. Vroom, 3d Cav.
Lexington, Ky. (Cav.)—1st Lt. C. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.
New York City, 174 Hudson St. (Cav.)—Capt. J. Jackson, 1st Cav.
New York City, 56 West St., (Cav.)—1st Lt. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav.
New York City, 109 West St.—Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf.
New York City, 116 Chatham St.—Capt. Charles F. Robe, 25th Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 2005 Market St., (Cav.)—1st Lt. H. L. Scott, 7 Cav.
Philadelphia, Pa., 2 North 20th St., cor. Market St.,—Capt. Chas. C. Hood, 24th Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 915 Penn Ave.—1st Lt. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine St. (Cav.)—1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th St.—1st Lieut. T. S. Munford, 13thInf.
Washington, D. C., 924 Pa. ave—Capt. Douglas M. Scott, 1st Inf.

THE following officers of the Army have registered at the office of the Adjutant General since our last report: Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Pay Dept.; Capt. Richard C. Parker, retired; Maj. L. S. Babbitt, Ord.; Lt. Col. J. J. Dana, retired; Capt. R. H. Montgomery, 5th Cav.; Lt. Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. A. G.; 1st Lt. W. H. W. James, 24th Inf.; Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf.; Lt. Col. J. K. Mizner, 8th Cav.; 2d Lt. F. M. M. Beall, Sig. Corps; 1st Lt. R. G. Carter, retired; Capt. D. A. Irwin, retired; 1st Lt. Frank A. Edwards, 1st Cav.; 1st Lt. W. O. Cory, 15th Inf.; Brig. Gen. J. C. Duane, Chief of Eng.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns. At Portsmouth, N. H. Put out of commission Oct. 14, 1886.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Newport, R. I. To be at New York the latter part of October, to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Bartholdi Statue.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. Ordered to join the South Atlantic Station. Expected to sail daily.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro Oct. 6, 1886. Before returning to the coast of South America last August, the *Lancaster*, since Dec. 17, 1885, visited the following ports, starting from Montivedeo: Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Mozambique and Zanzibar, in Africa; St. Augustine Bay, Tullear Bay, St. Mary's and Tamatave, in Madagascar; Johanna, in the Comoro Islands; Hellville, in Island of Nossi Be, and the Island of St. Helena. The itinerancy of the cruise embraced the same ports as those made by the United States flagship *Brooklyn* in 1883-4.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Genoa, Italy.

A correspondent writing from Leghorn, Italy, under date of Sept. 29, 1886, gives the following information regarding the *Pensacola's* cruise. The vessel left Phalerum bay, Athens, July 21, for Leghorn, stopping at the Port of Zante en route. On July 27 the *Pensaccla* arrived at Leghorn, where a couple of months of needed and enjoyable rest were spent. The vessel was to sail for Genoa Sept 30.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. At Gibraltar Oct 5, 1886, per cable despatch. Has been ordered to return to the U. S., and is expected to arrive the latter part of October.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Sailed from Leghorn for Genoa, Italy, Sept. 26, to undergo repairs, on completion of which she will proceed East for the winter.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Iquique, July 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 31. Will shortly be ordered to San Francisco, Cal. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Was at Payta, Peru, Sept. 13.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Advices from Auckland, N. Z., of Aug. 16, say that the *Mohican* arrived from Fiji on Aug. 16, and would remain three weeks.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns. At San Francisco, Cal. Put out of commission Oct. 14, 1886.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Port Said, Sept. 28, 1886, as reported by cable. Her previous movements were as follows: Arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, Sept. 10, 1886, from Lisbon. At Gibraltar the *Quinnebaug* was at anchor, and considerable freight was transferred to her, and the following named officers were ordered to duty on the European station, viz., Ensign W. Truxton, Naval Cadets F. N. Kress, P. Andrews, W. H. Caldwell and H. E. Rumsey. The *Brooklyn* sailed for Port Said, Sept. 15.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Reported by cable to have arrived at Malta, Oct. 15, 1886.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. Anchored off Chemulpo Sept. 3. Would return to Chefoo Sept. 6.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Hong Kong, China, for repairs.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding.

A correspondent of the JOURNAL writing from Hakodadi, Japan, Sept. 11, 1886, says: The cholera is now epidemic in almost every seaport of Japan and Corea. The deaths here are from five to twenty a day; Yokohama about the same. Tokio and Nagasaki almost a hundred a day. It is milder at Koli, but Kioto and Ioka is and has been for a year very severely smitten. Thus it can be seen that the station is in no way a pleasant one now. We sail for Chemulpo, Corea, in a few days.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Arrived at Chemulpo, Corea, Aug. 24, from Chefoo. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton, China, Sept. 3.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor. Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Oct. 14.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Madeira for Newport, R. I. Sept. 11. Expected to arrive about Oct. 10.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat. Lieut. Chas. O. Alliboue in command. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs. Has been ordered to proceed to New York to take part in the Bartholdi celebration.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At Norfolk, Va., for repairs. Has been ordered to proceed to New York to take part in the Bartholdi celebration.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Erie, Pa., Oct. 2.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco. Comdr. F. A. Cook has been ordered to command.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Shenandoah* and *Swatara* were put out of commission Thursday, Oct. 14, 1886, the former at San Francisco and the latter at Portsmouth, N. H.

AN African line of steamers to ply between Baltimore and the Congo has been incorporated at Washington, with a proposed capital of $10,000,000. Mr. Henry Cox is the president.

THE coral reefs surrounding the islands of Cagegores, S. W. of Paraz, have been examined, and their positions fixed, an important matter, as they are in the track of vessels from Australia to Hong Kong.

A COMMITTEE has been ordered to assemble at Portsmouth, Eng., to consider the whole subject of voice, mechanical, and electrical communication between the decks and engine rooms of men-of-war.

THE Navy Department has completed the payment of all the Graham mileage claims provided for by the last Congress. There are still a few isolated cases to be reported to Congress by the Treasury Department.

SAMODA BROS., of London, last March, wrote to the Navy Department, offering to build an ironclad vessel on the general plan of the *Riachuelo*, with 12 inches of armor, and a guaranted speed of 18 knots an hour.

SPAIN, to judge by a bill recently submitted to the Cortes by the Minister of Marine, is once more becoming alive to a sense of her possibilities as a naval power. The bill proposes to spend $37,500,000 on new vessels, and increase the personnel 2,100.

THE *Alert* returned to Halifax Oct. 10 after an absence of nearly four months. This was her final trip to the Hudson's Bay region, all the observing stations being dismantled, and the observers, their instruments, and other property brought back to Halifax.

COMDR. W. S. SCHLEY, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, has just issued a valuable little pamphlet, containing the laws and regulations at present in force governing enlistments, discharges, etc., in the naval service. Commander Train was the compiler.

PROFESSIONAL divers have been at work two weeks exploring the remains of the *Royal Savage*, a vessel sunk off Valcour Island, in Lake Champlain. Tradition says that the vessel was Arnold's flagship, containing treasure, and was burned to the water's edge and sunk to prevent capture. The divers are reticent about what they find.

COL. W. H. GILDER, in a letter dated "On Board Steamer *Princess*, Saskatchewan River, Sept. 16," says: "Next year I hope to have some stores sent by a Scotch whaler from St. Johns, N. F., to be landed at Cape Isabella or Sabine, where I will find them, and will make my winter station there next year. You will no doubt be glad to learn that I am at last under way, but still, while dependent upon others, as I still am, I cannot move as rapidly as I would like; and yet, I presume I am going much faster than I will later, when dependent upon dogs and sledges."

THE boy sailors on the schoolship *St. Mary's* had a good time Oct. 13—the 12th annual exhibition of the Nautical School patronized by New York's merchants. Since the school was formed, in 1874, its classes have included 1,200 lads, of whom over 400 graduated after pursuing the entire course, and more than 275 are now following the sea as a regular occupation, many of the number holding important official places. When the school was first started the shipmasters were very much opposed to it, prophesying the graduation of a sort of "dude and pharisee" lot of sailors, but experience has shown the merits of the training that the school gives, and now St. Mary's graduates are continually sought for.

MAIL matter for vessels on the Asiatic Station *should not* be sent "in care of the U. S. Consul," as he has nothing to do with the mails for the vessels of war on that station, such mail being made up by the General Post-office at Yokohama for distribution to the different ships stationed in Japan, Corea, and China.

THE U. S. S. *Atlanta* is still at New York undergoing alterations in her machinery which were considered necessary after her recent trial. Certain changes in the valve motions have just been recommended by the Advisory Board and approved by the Navy Department. It is the intention to have her undergo the proposed sea trial as soon as her machinery is reported ready.

THE flagship *Tennessee* will leave Newport, R. I., on or about October 20 for New York to participate in the river parade at the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue. Admiral Luce will be in command of the river flotilla. Should the training ships *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* arrive here from their cruise in season, they will also be ordered to New York to participate in the exercises. The *Dolphin* and *Jamestown* have also been ordered to New York to take part in the ceremonies.

SECRETARY WHITNEY in response to the appeals of the Knights of Labor and other organizations and from individuals, asking his interference to secure the reinstatement of discharged employees of the Washington Navy-yard, authorizes the reply to all such appeals that he will not himself, and will not permit other officials of the Navy Department, to interfere or exercise any influence in this matter. The responsibility for the removals, retentions and appointments of the Navy-yard must be left entirely to the officers of the yard who are directly responsible for the work. The foremen of the bureaus which are continued must be uninterfered with in their action in this matter, and will be held accountable for removals and appointments.

THE latest example of an electric boat prior to the *Volta*, whose performance as recently reported, is afforded by a steel launch built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., during the present year for the torpedo service in the Italian Navy, is 36 feet long by 6 feet 4 inches beam, propelled by a screw driven by a duplex Reckenzaun motor. She made on the measured mile 8.43 mile per hour, and is now in regular service at Spezzia. The *Volta* is steel built, measures 37 feet long by 6 feet 10 inches beam, and is fitted with a battery of 61 cells, and a duplex Reckenzaun electric motor—that is, two motors carried on one driving shaft. By means of this motor the speed can be varied without affecting the accumulators, three speeds being obtained from it, namely, slow, medium, and fast.

THE annual inspection of the Navy-yard at League Island has just been concluded by a board composed of Capt. Richard W. Meade, Naval Constructor W. L. Mintonye, Pay Director Edw. May, and P. A. Paymr. J. N. Speel. A careful examination was made of the unfinished monitor *Puritan*, and it was found that a great deal of work would have to be done on its interior. They will recommend that work be resumed on this monitor as speedily as possible. Capt. Meade was of opinion that the Navy-yard could be used as a station for the manufacture of anchors and chain cables for the Government which would furnish employment for several hundred men. The report will be presented to the Secretary of the Navy.

THE New York *Herald* says:

Secretary Whitney is expected back next Monday, though it is not certain he will be here before the latter part of the week. Of the necessity for the thorough reorganization of the Navy Department he will have additional evidence upon his return. A month ago orders were issued to have several of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron in seagoing order by the 1st of December. The conflicting orders of three or four chiefs of bureau are likely to prevent the Secretary's order being carried out. The commandant at Portsmouth has written to the department reciting the several orders he has recently received, and showing how impossible it is under such a condition of divided authority to know what he ought to do. When the *Thetis*, *Bear* and *Alert* were to be got ready to go in search of the Greely party, Secretary Chandler, admonished by his own experience, made up his mind that the vessels sail on the day fixed for their departure. Such a thing had never before happened within the memory of the oldest officer. He addressed a letter to each chief requiring a detailed report of what was necessary and how long it would take to do their part. He then fixed the day upon which each vessel should leave port and told the chiefs of the bureau that the order must be carried out. Never before had a Secretary of the Navy assumed to be the actual head of the Department. The order was methodically and satisfactorily obeyed. The vessels sailed almost to the minute determined upon weeks before, and the result was the rescue of Greely and the few surviving men. A delay of 24 hours would have found them dead.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

OCT. 12.—Lieutenant Commanders Eugene B. Thomas, Isaac Hazlett, and Wm. Welch, ordered to appear before the Retiring Board.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Henry Morrell, to examination for promotion.

OCT. 13.—Cadet Engineer R. B. Higgins, to the Atlanta.

OCT. 15.—Lieutenant Willie Swift, to Ordnance duty at Washington Navy-yard.

Boatswain John H. Brown, to the Galena.

Gunner Thos. Flatbush, to the Vermont.

Gunner Geo. L. Albro, to the New Hampshire.

Gunner Jos. Swift, to the Naval Magazine, Mare Island, Cal.

Detached.

OCT. 9.—Lieutenant Commander Edwin Longnecker, Lieutenants Perry Garst and Edward M. Hughes, Surgeon Theoron Woolverton, Chief Engineer A. H. Able, and Assistant Engineer G. E. Burd, from the Shenandoah and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster Geo. W. Beaman, from the Shenandoah and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Ensign A. N. Wood, from the Yantic and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for treatment.

Naval Cadet E. W. Eberle, from the Shenandoah and ordered to the Ranger.

OCT. 11.—Commander Yates Stirling has reported his return home, having been detached from the Iroquois, 20th ult., and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon W. J. Simon, from temporary duty at the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders.

OCT. 12.—Lieutenant John F. Meigs, from the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the Tennessee.

Ensign John S. Watters, from the Coast Survey, and resignation accepted to take effect June 30, 1887.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. C. Engard, from the Shenandoah and ordered to the Ranger.

Assistant Surgeon V. C. B. Means, from the Shenandoah and ordered to the Independence.

Assistant Engineer Benj. C. Bryan, from the Shenandoah and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Assistant Engineer Emil Theiss, from the Ranger and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

OCT. 13.—Ensign Franklin Swift, from the Swatara and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

OCT. 15.—Commander E. T. Woodward, from the Swatara and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander O. W. Farenholt, from the Swatara and ordered to the Wabash.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. A. Morgan, from the Wabash and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant F. S. Carter, from the Arago and ordered to the Jamestown.

Lieutenant Chas. C. Rogers, from the Swatara and ordered to the Yantic.

Lieutenants Wm. P. Elliott and R. H. McLean, Ensigns Baine C. Dent and Wm. S. Sims, Surg. J. B. Parker, Asst. Surgeon Joseph Shafer, Chief Engr Cipriano Andrade, P. A. Engineer Arthur Price, Assistant Engineer Thos. W. Kinkaid, Cadet Engr. F. B. Dowst, and Carpenter M. T. Quigley, from the Swatara and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant W. O. Sharrer, Ensign John J. Blandin, Naval Cadet B. M. Lombard, and Gunner Robert Sommers, from the Swatara and ordered to the Galena.

Paymaster Thos. S. Thompson, from the Swatara and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Boatswain Wm. L. Hill, from the Swatara and granted six months' leave.

OCT. 15.—Lieutenant Harry Knox, from the Naval Academy and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Gunner Wm. Halford, from Navy-yard, Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders.

Leave.

Granted to Commander Chas. J. Barclay for six months.

To Lieutenant John C. Irvine for three months,

To Lieutenant Martin E. Hall for one year.

Resigned.

Cadet Engineer Thos. J. Hogan.

MARINE CORPS.

OCT. 9.—1st Lieutenant Thos. N. Wood, detached from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., when the U. S. S. Shenandoah's guard has been transferred to that post, and ordered to proceed by rail to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, U. S. M. C., for assignment to duty.

1st Lieutenant Samuel Mercer, granted leave of absence for one month from the 15th inst.

OCT. 12.—2d Lieutenant Lincoln Karmany, leave of absence dated 6th ult. extended one month from the 18th inst.

OCT. 14.—1st Lieutenant C. P. Porter, granted leave of absence for one month from the 15th inst.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. R. FRANKLIN reports to the Navy Department the following movements of vessels of the European squadron, under date of Leghorn, Sept. 27:

The *Kearsarge* was at Leghorn, and after having made the necessary repairs and preparations for the homeward bound passage, would sail for Portsmouth, N. H., about Sept. 30. She was directed to communicate with the U. S. Consul at Tangier, as she passes through the Straits of Gibraltar. Four cadets of the senior class were retained for duty on the station.

Upon the arrival of the *Quinnebaug* at Leghorn, the officers and stores brought out for the squadron were turned over to it. She sailed for Genoa on Sept. 26, and after having undergone certain necessary repairs, her commanding officer thought she would last as a cruiser two years longer. Admiral Franklin states that from his experience with worn out ships he would be inclined to say one year would be the limit of her usefulness, and that after that period she will require additional repairs.

The *Pensacola* would sail about Sept. 30 from Leghorn for Genoa, where she would await provisions and stores from the United States.

As soon as the repairs to the *Quinnebaug* are completed she will be sent to the East for the winter. The health of the squadron was good.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Oct. 12, 1886.

EVERY one knows that Annapolis is always one whirl of excitement, and that the crowds of society people who gather there are actuated purely by a desire for enjoyment; but their previous exploits in search of pleasure were belittled by the wild excitement, the hilarious vibrations of intense glee with which the old walls of the Naval Academy resounded on Saturday last. The cause of all these paroxysms was foretold early in the week by a liberal distribution of handbills throughout the *whole* of Annapolis, notifying the public that on the aforesaid date, at 2 P. M., the officers' base ball club would play the cadets, and that there would be no fees or bribes taken by the officers, who played simply for fun.

One hour and a half after the appointed time, the officers' nine appeared on the field, in column of sixes, headed by their captain, Lieut. Fullam. The vast concourse rose *en masse*, and cheer after cheer "made the welkin resound," while hats, canes and umbrellas were thrown wildly about. The base ball club smiled, although, as Ensign Morgan hinted, it wasn't quite in accordance with Upton's Tactics to smile while in column of sixes. However, Ensign Haeseler said he really didn't see anything so very wrong in smiling at such virtuous glee, and so, at Mr. Schell's suggestion, they all smiled again.

Mr. Fullam then explained the delay by stating that the club had just been at luncheon, and that Dr. Biddle, who is the passed assistant medicine man of the club, had strictly enjoined upon each individual player to masticate his food with the utmost deliberation. "The exigencies of the case," said he, "demand that the muscular membraneous reservoir below the diaphragm, should be subservient to the desires of the players."

The case was referred to Commander Huntington, who, after careful deliberation, declared the excuse satisfactory, and the game proceeded amid the continued bursts of applause from the spectators. Some trouble was experienced in getting an umpire. Ensign Gibbons was asked, but he wouldn't. He said something about it's not being safe, which remark Dixey would probably have called "a walnut." Cadet Anderson's services were secured, however, upon the assurance of the entire nine that no harm should come to him.

The end of the first inning found the score slightly in favor of the cadets, which considerably surprised some of the ladies in the grand stand, who had expected to see the cadets "awfully beaten." Ensigns Knapp and Capehart were instantly detailed by Lieut. Fullam, to assure the ladies that the pitcher, Ensign Blish, had not yet regained his old form, but that they would soon see a wonderful improvement.

The band now left off playing the Dead March in Saul and struck up "Mother, May I Go Out to Swim?" These inspiriting strains seemed to fill all hands with new life, and at the end of the seventh inning, after the game had gone on for four hours and a half, the score stood 22 to 23 in favor of the cadets.

Mr. Blish was steadily improving; his very complex curves being correspondingly puzzling. When he didn't hit the batter, he hit the umpire, and when he didn't hit either he threw the ball out of sight behind the buildings. His delivery was, therefore, puzzling in the extreme.

At the above-mentioned time, however, the officers determined to pull up their score. Prof. Sanger, of the chemistry department, knocked a two-bagger. He and the ball reached second base together, whereupon the umpire yelled "Out!"

"No, you don't," said the Professor, "I'm not out!" Then a long discussion followed. Messrs. Morgan and Blish couldn't see how the Professor was "out," when the umpire didn't have his foot on second base.

The Professor stoutly maintained that he "would have stayed on first base had he known that he was to be put out at second." But the umpire was incorrigible, and as it was rapidly getting dark, he called the game.

The committee immediately informed the ladies that the officers would have beaten the cadets had the game been continued. Three cheers were then given for the officers by the cadets, and the enormous crowd withdrew. The names of the players, with the official score, is appended:

Officers—Capehart, catcher; Blish, pitcher; Fullam, 1st base; Sanger, 2d base; Schell, 3d base; Haeseler, short stop; Biddle, left; Knapp, centre; Morgan, right.

Cadets—Bryan, catcher; Churchill, pitcher; Snow, 1st base; Allen, 2d base; Wells, 3d base; Burrage, short stop; Stone, right; Stearns, left; Bertolette, centre.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Tot.
Officers	0	2	0	7	5	0	8	—22
Cadets	2	4	0	8	0	6	3	—23

The thanks of the players are due to Asst. Engr. Gow and Lawyer Briscoe for their admirable suggestions during the game, and for their invaluable assistance in revising the proof sheets of the score card.

Owing to the prevalence of diptheria in Annapolis, the customary Saturday liberty was not granted cadets.

Ensign Charles N. Atwater was ordered to the Naval Academy on Friday, to report on the 20th inst.

The steamer *Phlox* makes her usual trips to Baltimore and return on Thursdays, carrying quite a large crowd of Naval Academy people and Annapolitans.

The monitor *Passaic* steamed out into the bay last Saturday, and the cadets of the First Class were exercised at target practice with her 15-inch guns.

Numerous candidates for foot ball honors are in training, and it is thought that a strong team will be chosen to uphold the reputation of the Academy in the Thanksgiving contests.

A serious accident occurred at the Naval Academy on Tuesday last, while a salute was being fired from the saluting battery, in honor of the visit of Surgeon-General Francis M. Gunnell. The breech block in one of the brass 20-pounders used in the battery, flew out and badly shattered the arm of Henry Lynde, a gunner's mate attached to the *Santee*. He was removed to the hospital, where his arm was amputated above the elbow by Surgeon Walton. His death followed on the same evening. He was much respected, and there was a large attendance at his funeral on Thursday. He was buried in the Government Cemetery.

The Class of '87, Naval Cadets, has elected A. T. Long, of North Carolina, Class President, and B. W. Stearns, of Iowa, Secretary, and has appointed the following Hop Committee: President—L. C. Bertolette, of Delaware; S. R. Hurlburt, Connecticut; F. Boughter, Pennsylvania; A. H. Davis, North Carolina; C. M. Stone, Indiana; B. W. Wells, Jr., Illinois; C. Churchill, Missouri; A. T. Long, North Carolina; G. H. Berrage, Massachusetts; E. Moale, Jr., Maryland. The dates of the hops have not been selected.

THE MARINE CORPS.

THE Washington *Sunday Gazette* gives an interesting history of the Marine Corps from 1775, when first organized, until the present time. Referring to the war service of the Corps, the account says:

A brilliant page in the brilliant record of the Marine Corps is devoted to Tripoli. In the contests of the United States with that nation of Corsairs, when the flag of the Western Republic was seen almost for the first time in the waters west of the Straits of Gibraltar, the marines vied with the sailors as to who should crown that flag with the greatest glory. In all those contests the marines were foremost at every point where bravery and discipline could win success or crown seeming failure with the elements of real triumph. On Aug. 3, 1804, the conspicuous bravery of the marines in the memorable attack on the Tripolitan gunboats was noted for its irresistible dash and courage. It was in 1805, however, that the Marine Corps outdid itself. In that famous march across the Libyan desert, from Alexandria to Derne, under the command of General Eaton, a march memorable from the fact that the Americans first took a hand in Old World affairs and took it so sternly that it isn't forgotten there yet, a little handful of marines accompanied the expedition. They made the march of 600 miles across the desert in 54 days, stormed the Bashaw's capital, and hoisted upon the citadel of the enemy in the heart of a large city the Stars and Stripes of the great Republic. The first time the American flag ever floated above an old world fortress. The gallant deeds of this handful of marines attracted universal attention.

In the official report of the battle between the Tripolitans and the Marine Corps occurs the following paragraph:

"In the remarkable march of General Eaton from Alexandria to Derne, nearly 600 miles through Northern Africa, where a small detachment of marines under the brave Lieutenant O'Bannon, mounted on the camels and asses in the caravan, leavened the lump of Arabs and Greeks in the service of the United States, and in the attack on Derne stormed the principal work, took possession of the battery, planted the American flag *for the first time on a fortress in the Old World*, and turned its guns upon the enemy."

"Thereafter, 'Tripoli' was engrossed on the banners of the Marine Corps."

The services of the Corps in the War of 1812, the Mexican and the Civil Wars are also recounted, and much other interesting matter.

THE many friends of Pay Inspector James Hoy, U. S. N., will learn with regret that he has determined to take his family to Europe for a term of years. They have made many close friendships while the paymaster has been on duty at the Washington Navy-yard, and while the desire to see the world and enable the younger members of the family to acquire that part of an education only to be secured across the Atlantic is most commendable, the vacancy caused by a prolonged stay away from the U. S. will be a considerable one.

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RODMAN'S SYSTEM FOR STEEL GUNS.

"POWERFUL ordnance *cannot* be manufactured advantageously from malleable iron" (*i. e.* wrought iron.)

"The authorities of the Ordnance Department arrived at the conclusion that large masses of iron from long continued heating, have a tendency to crystallize and lose the properties peculiar to wrought iron. Acting on this hypothesis they put a stop to what were called 'Nasmyth's Experiments' at Patricroft, pronouncing the manufacture of a wrought iron gun of large size impossible."

"This failure (of one of Krupp's first steel tubes) seems conclusive as to the inefficiency of steel as a substitute for iron."

—

It is the fashion with essay writers to illuminate their subject by placing a little gem of quotation, usually from poetry, at the head of their articles, and Sir WALTER SCOTT is said to have written many of his extracts from the old masters out of hand, thereby saving a hunt through the books. We have followed the essayists in culling a few mottoes suited to a reopening of the subject of casting guns in steel, but not having the genius of Sir WALTER we have been obliged to make true quotations and from real masters. The gentlemen who have advanced the opinions we quote were among the foremost in experience and ability. Their fault was that they trusted too much to the ever-shifting ground of empirical experience and did not seek to build their opinions on the unchanging laws of physics. As a result they condemned unreservedly the only materials which are now in actual use for making first class guns.

There are a few men whose judgment on such matters we have never seen combated by rivals or humiliated by the disasters of experience, and those are the men who gave to their country the ordnance which has accomplished the most renowned performances in the history of sieges, and has been superseded only because their successors have timidly doubted the applicability of their methods to a material unknown in their day for such purposes. We refer to RODMAN, WADE, and the other earnest workers, who by the introduction of hollow, centre-cooled castings raised the performance of cast iron guns so high that the best work of their steel rivals hardly surpasses it. The only one of that intelligent band who remains is Mr. WILLIAM METCALF, whose letter advocating the use of this method of casting for steel ordnance we published April 10 last.

The reason why the opinions of these men have never been overthrown is that they are based on laws of nature and not on doubtful and changing results of practice. The law of contraction as they discussed it is always true; it is one of the constants of nature, and the mode of satisfying that law which they introduced seems to be merely the setting in action of another law of equal value.

In discussing BARLOW'S law that the strain produced on any material by the action of a central force diminishes as the square of the distance from the centre, RODMAN showed that in a gun one calibre thick, cast solid, the strength was only two-thirds of half the thickness, while in a gun cast hollow and so cooled that the outer parts shrink on the inner the whole thickness of the gun's wall is brought into resistance at once, and the strength of the piece is three times the strength of the solid casting. These theoretical calculations are completely confirmed by the results of practice, and, what is unusual, they are more than confirmed. The endurance of hollow cast guns is more than three times that of solid cast.

It is somewhat remarkable that the whole system of making built up-guns, whether in iron or in steel, is merely an effort to obtain by mechanical means that very state of graded compression toward the centre which RODMAN and WADE declared to be necessary, and which they obtained by submitting to and taking advantage of one of the constant laws of nature. KRUPP'S guns are made entirely of cast steel tubes, the thickness of which is kept within such bounds that the hammers he happens to own can exert their force through the entire thickness of a part when hammered separately and consolidate the steel through its whole thickness. The size of these parts is calculated from the known expansion of the metal so that when one is heated and slipped over another the inner one will be compressed by the contraction of the outer. A third tube compresses both of these and, perhaps, a fourth tube is put on to squeeze the others, always with a tension that is calculated to satisfy BARLOW'S law. This is simply an effort to imitate by imperfect mechanical means the operation of the perfect law which RODMAN strove to put in harness. We know he succeeded marvellously with iron and the only question is whether he would succeed as well with steel.

RODMAN'S own declaration on this subject is important. He considered the relative performance of "low" metals, like pig iron, containing a large amount of carbon, and "high" or soft metals, like steel and wrought iron, and said that the higher the metal the greater its contraction in cooling and the weaker will be the solid cast and the stronger the hollow cast gun made from it. The more rapidly the gun is cooled the weaker will be the solid cast; also the greater the diameter the greater the strain, and, therefore, the weaker will be any piece that is made in defiance of this law. Conversely all these conditions increase the strength of hollow cast pieces Experience has proved these *dicta* to be true. The attempts made years ago to melt wrought iron and cast it in intricate shapes like crank shafts, failed. It made worse shafts than cast iron, for the strong contraction left large shrinkage cracks in the centre. Steel shafting, cast hollow, has proved to be a success.

It is evident that RODMAN believed that his system of casting was suited not only to cast iron, but to every other metal or alloy known or unknown. Its efficiency does not depend upon the substance, but upon the fact that it is a mode of operation which allows the natural law to work for the gun instead of against it. It seems to be apparent, also, that while he could not calculate the exact force of contraction upon the centre in a hollow casting, he believed that it was such as to fully and exactly counteract BARLOW'S law. He says the thing to be sought for in making a gun is a mode of construction which will bring the whole thickness of the metal into simultaneous and equal resistance to the

central pressure, and there is no doubt that he believed he had found the right method.

Since his time a new family of alloys have come into use to meet new conditions of artillery practice, and we have UCHATIUS trying to get a central contraction in bronze guns by driving a steel mandril through them to upset the metal *cold;* and KRUPP and ARMSTRONG trying to do the same thing for iron and steel guns by contracting rings upon each other. We look forward to a day when these crude methods will be abandoned and the central compression will be obtained with these new materials by the use of RODMAN'S rational and exact system, by which one law of nature is made to work in harmony with and supplement another.

The very great constructive advantages which would spring from the successful introduction of this system make it by all odds the most important military question existing to nations which, like China and the United States, are suffering from arrested military development. We are not surprised that Congress did nothing about it, for a body of that kind frequently postpones important subjects of legislation for repeated consideration in order to have them well understood. We recommend those who have this industry at heart to bring it before Congress again and strive patiently to make its merits understood thoroughly by influential members. It is a cause that is certain to win.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLCOX.

WE have been aware for some time that when Colonel POTTER was appointed Brigadier General several months since, Colonel ORLANDO B. WILLCOX and his friends were assured by the President "that his promotion would follow a few months later." This promise has been fulfilled. General POTTER was retired on Tuesday and on the following day Colonel WILLCOX'S appointment as Brigadier General vice POTTER, was signed and mailed to him. This is the fourth promotion to the rank of general officer from the infantry since General MACKENZIE was chosen from the cavalry four years ago, and no colonel of artillery has been promoted since the War. Aside from the claims put forth on behalf of these arms, and especially the artillery, there can be no criticism upon the selection of Colonel WILLCOX. He was the senior colonel and is an officer of long and distinguished service, as well as a most agreeable and cultivated gentleman. Indeed, he in a certain sense represents the artillery, as his first appointment in 1847 was to the 4th Regular Artillery, serving in the Mexican War. In 1850 he was promoted to 1st lieutenant of artillery, and seven years later resigned from the Regular Army, studied law and began practice in Detroit. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he raised the first regiment of Michigan volunteer infantry and was commissioned its colonel. He was wounded at the battle of Bull Run, where he commanded a brigade; was taken prisoner and confined in the common jail of Charleston. In 1862 he was exchanged and at once appointed brigadier general of volunteers, subsequently commanding the 9th Army Corps. During June, 1863, he was appointed commander of the District of Indiana and Michigan. On August 1, 1864, he was brevetted major general, and in January, 1866, received an honorable muster out. In 1866 he again practiced law in Detroit and became Assessor of Internal Revenue. In July of the same year he was reappointed in the Regular Army as colonel of the 29th Infantry, and was subsequently brevetted brigadier general and major general for gallant and meritorious services at Spottsylvania C. H. and at Petersburg. He was transferred to the 12th Infantry in 1869.

While a prisoner in Charleston he was put into the condemned cell, with the pleasant information that he was to be hanged as soon as the Confederate authorities had received a report, which was hourly expected, of the hanging of certain Confederate privateers, condemned as pirates. He was given a pack of cards and a bible and left to amuse himself as he could. After a time he fell asleep and dreamed that he was wandering in a graveyard when he saw a headstone bearing this legend: ORLANDO B. WILLCOX, died ———. The date we do not recall; if not already passed we hope it is far in the future. At all events, it was many years in advance of the date set for his execution, and he awoke in the full assurance that he was not to be hanged, as he was not, for the news came that the sentence of the Confederates had been remitted.

General WILLCOX will have but a few months to serve on the active list under his new commission, his 64th year being reached April 16, 1887. Orders have been issued to him to proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to take command of the Department of Missouri. This action would seem to indicate that there are no immediate changes in department commands contemplated. In fact, it is said at the War Department that no changes are likely to follow now until spring, when the new brigadier general goes on the retired list.

"HOW TO feed the soldier" was the subject of an interesting discussion before the Military Service Institution of the U. S. at Governor's Island on Thursday. The soldier is too apt to think that the officers over him care very little what he eats or what he drinks so long as he is "present for duty" when required. This is a grave error, of which the discussion on Thursday gave ample proof. It was unanimously agreed by all present that the soldier ought to be well fed, although there was a difference of opinion as to how and with what, he should be fed. A paper on rations was read by Captain Spurgin, the commissariat officer at West Point. He claimed that the soldiers' rations were good in quality and sufficient in quantity, but that the system of cooking was bad. The subject was then debated. Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Woodhull argued that to have a permanent cook of a post or company was a mistake, and that the knowledge of cookery should be diffused. Captain Morris thought the food was good and there was plenty of it; but there would be more satisfaction if the meat ration consisted of one pound, exclusive of bone, instead of one and a quarter pounds with bone. The soldier was supposed to receive twenty-two ounces of flour daily, but he only received eighteen ounces, the other four ounces being partly given to the baker and partly to the regimental musicians. In conclusion he said: "I believe it to be a fact that seven-eighths of those who enlist in the Army live better as soldiers than they ever did before." The debate was continued by Lieutenant H. J. Reilly, Colonel Hamilton, Captain Cook, Captain Fessenden and Lieutenant Colonel O'Beirne.

Such discussions, from their practical character, are of great benefit to the Service, and we should like to see more of them. One important element of the discussion was omitted, as the enlisted men on their part, with their usual modesty, refrained from taking part in it. They might have had something to say on the subject of post and company funds, and company gardens which it would be well to listen to. An officer, whose letter lies before us and who was unable to attend the Governor's Island conference, says: "Is not HEYL'S idea that they (the enlisted men) should have potatoes and onions sound, though the suggestion that they should be taught experimentally how to know which side of their bread is buttered may be extravagantly un-American? When the company gardens failed in the Northwest from this year's drought, and a soldier said he was hungry, should we believe him and blame the Government? Surely the full duty of the Government was done when it permitted this uncertain gardening to spoil some 300 soldiers, who cost about $312 per annum each, though the $93,000 so wasted in injuring the soldierly character and the interfering with the instruction of the Army would have bought nearly all the potatoes and onions needed for the entire Army."

THE present beneficiaries of the enlisted men's retirement law have determined to test the War Department's interpretation of the war "allowances" in an appeal to the Court of Claims. The test case will be made on the claim of Ordnance Sergeant Thomas G. DENNEN, retired, who has filed a petition for hearing during the December term, in which he represents that the War Department has refused to pay the sums to which, as he maintains, he is clearly entitled under the act creating the retired list, namely, three-fourths of his monthly allowance of $10 for commutation of quarters, $8 for fuel, and $5 for medicine and medical attendance, in addition to the pay and allowances (clothing and rations) heretofore paid him. There is now due him $276.75 for such allowances. We have always maintained that the War Department was wrong in its position with reference to the allowances for fuel and quarters. But, while we believe that the claim presented for these is a just one, we doubt if an allowance can legally be made for medical service, and it would be a very difficult matter to determine upon a fair equivalent for the service that a medical officer might render. 147 non-commissioned officers and men would be benefited at present by a favorable decision in the case referred to, as the retired list now consists of that number. These are classified as follows: Hospital stewards, 2; sergeant-majors, 1; ordnance sergeants, 48; commissary sergeants, 3; sergeants of ordnance, 9; sergeants of engineers, 2; saddler sergeants, 1; 1st sergeants, 5; sergeants, 32; corporals of ordnance, 3; corporals, 7; privates of ordnance, 2; privates, 27; musicians, 5.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE M. STONEY, U. S. N., is adding further laurels to those already gained by the United States Navy in Arctic seas. His expedition to Northern Alaska will, undoubtedly, be rich in geographical and scientific results, even though no more interesting data be collected than is indicated in the meagre telegrams received the past week by way of San Francisco. Lieutenant STONEY seems to have penetrated to the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and the report which will soon be received at the Navy Department will add another to the records of Arctic achievement which have of late put the American flag in the lead of progress toward the solution of the problem of the Pole. Lieutenant STONEY has associated with him an officer well fitted to incur the dangers and labors of those northern regions, Passed Assistant Engineer A. V. ZANE, U. S. N., whose experiences on the ill-fated *Rodgers* will not soon be forgotten. He is an officer full of resources and invention, and well adapted to fill the important position of scientist, engineer, and recorder of this latest voyage of discovery. The other officers of the expedition are P. A. Surgeon FRANCIS S. NASH, U. S. N., Ensigns MAURICE L. READ, U. S. N., and WILLIAM L. HOWARD, U. S. N.

COLONEL JAMES C. DUANE is to succeed General NEWTON as Chief of Engineers. He was informed of his appointment on Monday last and on the following day received his commission. He is expected to assume his new duties before the week closes, relieving Colonel PARKE, who has so efficiently administered the affairs of the office since the retirement of General NEWTON. It is hardly necessary for us to cite the reasons which led to his selection. Everybody knows that General DUANE is thoroughly qualified for his duties and in every way entitled to his promotion. As General DUANE does not retire for age until June 30, 1888, he will have charge for nearly two years of one of the most important branches of the Government service. A busy two years it will be, too, as the liberal appropriation for rivers and harbors last Congress calls for an unusually large amount of work during that period. He enters upon the work with the cordial good wishes of the officers of his corps, of every rank, as well as of all who know him.

WE publish elsewhere extracts of an address on the Nicaragua Canal delivered last week before the American Geographical Society at New York by Commander TAYLOR, of the Navy. He shows very clearly the difficulties in the way of the completion of the Panama Canal, the project of M. DE LESSEPS, and agrees with the best engineering opinion, so far as we have found it, that the scheme of Mr. EADS for a ship railway at Tehuantepec is clearly impracticable, ingenious as it may seem to those who do not understand the obstacles to its success, obstacles which seem to us wholly insurmountable. The Nicaragua scheme, however, is one which appeals to the judgment of engineers, however much they may differ as to certain details of its construction. Commander TAYLOR'S address will be of interest to all military men, and his remarks on the proposed canal, with reference to our national development, will, we hope, provoke a discussion that will affect the legislators at Washington.

THE promotion of Colonel O. B. Willcox, 12th Infantry, to brigadier general, and the retirement October 19 of Colonel J. N. G. Whistler, 15th U. S. Infantry, and December 8 of Colonel L. P. Bradley, 13th Infantry, will cause the following promotions in the infantry arm: Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Townsend, 11th, to colonel 12th; Lieutenant Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, 13th, to colonel 15th; Lieutenant Colonel R. S. La Motte, 12th, to colonel 13th; Major E. G. Bush to lieutenant colonel 11th; Major J. C. Bates, 20th, to lieutenant colonel 13th; Major W. F. Drum, 14th, to lieutenant colonel 12th; Captain W. J. Lyster, 19th, to major 6th; Captain D. D. Vanvalzah, 25th, to major 20th; Captain C. A. Wikoff, 11th, to major 14th; 1st Lieutenant J. G. Leefe, 19th, to captain; 2d Lieutenant W. P. Evans, 19th, to 1st lieutenant; 1st Lieutenant O. J. Sweet, 25th, to captain; 2d Lieutenant C. A. Devol, 25th, to 1st lieutenant; 1st lieutenant A. L. Myer, 11th, to captain; 2d Lieutenant J. A. Emery, 11th, to 1st lieutenant.

AS AN illustration of varied service and experience in the life of a "rounder," we refer to the case of a soldier recently tried for desertion at Fort Bayard, N. M., and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and ten years' imprisonment. He enlisted in 1876 as John Lamb in Troop B, 5th Cav.; deserted in 1877; enlisted as John L. Potter in Co. G, 15th Inf., in August, 1878; deserted in 1880; enlisted as Steven K. Fletcher, in Bat. H, 3d Art., in October, 1883; deserted in May, 1884; enlisted as John A. Lamb, in Troop K, 8th Cav., in August, 1884; deserted in April 10, 1886; was apprehended April 12, 1886; escaped May 2, 1886; was reapprehended May 4, 1886, and it is hoped will now remain under the paternal care of the Government for some years to come. The facility with which this sampler of regiments and companies got in and got out again leads to the suggestion as to whether after all there may not be something in the "brand." A good deep one in this case would have saved a good deal of trouble to all concerned.

THE Chicago *Times* thinks that where there are one there should be a dozen or more military academies distributed throughout the country. "From their yearly graduates," says the *Times*, "the standing army should be officered by some judicious system of selection, but no obligation for military service should be imposed upon the graduates except in the event of actual war, when they should be subject to the national call for purposes of organization and command supplementary to the officers of the active service."

THE daily papers still keep pegging away at the court martial cases of military prisoners CUNNINGHAM and MCHUGH, to which we referred last week, but so far as we can see nothing has been developed to cause a change in our opinion expressed last week that the punishment awarded by sentence of court-martial was fully deserved by both men. Outside sympathy is all very well, but when it is based upon incorrect and often untrue statements it is sadly misplaced.

THE sentence of dismissal of the Court-martial in the cases of the West Point cadets who engaged in the "rush" some weeks since, has been mitigated in each case by the President to a reduction in rank from cadet officer to that of private. The general order promulgating the proceedings of the court will be issued in a day or two. Much sympathy has been felt for these young gentlemen, for it is believed that they were held to too rigid a responsibility as disciplinary officers.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL S. B. HOLABIRD, U. S. Army, was in New York this week looking into matters connected with the construction of the new Army Building on Whitehall street. Now, that the foundation has been made secure, work is progressing rapidly and there is a good prospect that the building will be occupied for business by May 1 next.

WE publish this week a complete roster of the Recruiting Service as now constituted, with the names, stations, etc., of officers on recruiting duty, including those whose detail commenced October 1.

WE publish this week the new regulations (G. O. 72, of 1886) in regard to the tour of service of captains with light or mounted batteries of artillery. Certainly, under these regulations, if strictly adhered to, this important arm should develop a large measure of efficiency, for they provide that only captains shall be eligible who are recognized for their superior professional attainments and devotion to duty, who have a high standing as battery commanders and who possess the requisite physical qualifications. The age restriction is one which admits of discussion. We know of several captains of fifty or thereabouts who are physically and mentally qualified for any commaud mounted or on foot.

IN an article in the JOURNAL of April 3 last, we reviewed the distinguished career of General JOSEPH H. POTTER and congratulated him upon his promotion to the grade of Brigadier-General and his assignment to the important command of the Department of the Missouri. "Few in the Army," we said then, "will begrudge 'JOE.' POTTER the step which comes to him so close upon the day when his active career will terminate." That day has come and on Tuesday of this week, October 12, his sixty-fourth birthday, the veteran officer and faithful soldier passed to the retired list. That he may live for many years to enjoy the well earned comforts of retirement is, we doubt not, the wish of all.

ST. PAUL, which has labored earnestly for some years past, to have the Headquarters, Department of Dakota, returned there from Fort Snelling, is at last happy, and will cordially welcome General RUGER and his staff to its midst. The Army Building in St. Paul, used by the Quartermaster and Pay Departments, will, with some alterations, accommodate the Department Headquarters.

THE manuscript for the Army Register, to bear date of Jan. 1, 1887, has been compiled and in a few days will be sent to the Public Printer. The industrious compiler has found his work unusually tedious this year, in view of the large number of casualties which have occurred since the last issue. No changes in the "make up" is contemplated.

THE Secretary of the Navy, since his return to Washington October 12, has been engaged most of the time in interviews with ship builders, who have come to the Department to examine plans preparatory to making up their bids. The Secretary has kept well informed as to the operations of the Department and has done much work during his sojourn at Lenox, so that he comes back to take hold, not where he left off when he went away from Washington but where he stopped at Lenox. One of his early acts will be to formulate a contract with the Dynamite Gun Company for the dynamite vessel. It is expected that Cramp and Co. will build the vessel for this firm. The Secretary will also shortly advertise for bids for the completion of the monitors.

As to his proposed plan of reorganizing the bureaus of the Navy Department, Mr. Whitney said to a correspondent of the JOURNAL that he did not yet know what steps he could take in this direction under the existing law, but that he did desire to consolidate the bureaus to a certain extent, particularly with reference to the system of purchasing stores and supplies. A board of naval officers, of which Capt. Meade is chairman, is to take an inventory of the stores at the various Navy-yards and stations, and to see if it is possible to consolidate the work of supply in one bureau in future. This board is to devise and report upon a plan for dispensing with the present complicated machinery, to which it is proposed to give a trial before making any other changes.

In answer to an inquiry regarding the report that shipbuilders show no interest in the proposed new cruisers, the Secretary said the exact contrary is the fact; that twelve different shipbuilding concerns have made application for the necessary information upon which to base bids, and the plans are being sent to them as fast as they are being printed. Every shipbuilding concern of any consequence in the country has shown an active interest in the matter such as has never been displayed before. As to the reports about discoveries of defects in the cruisers which have been built, the Secretary said he knew nothing.

THE appointment of a post chaplain vice Brady retired, will be one of the next Army cases for the President's consideration. The papers of nearly a thousand applicants were recently sent to him from the War Department. Selections of this kind are said to be the most difficult the President has to make, there being so many denominations to claim recognition. Of the chaplains now on the active list of the Army seventeen are Episcopalians; fifteen Methodists; nine Baptists; seven Presbyterians; three "Christians"; two Congregationalists, and one a Roman Catholic.

A FRIEND of General Miles writes to the Boston *Advertiser* an interesting letter, in which he says: "Assuming that the statements published are substantially true, they constitute no basis for such charges as the papers have contained. General Miles has had a career of altogether unparalleled successes in Indian warfare, exceeding over 12 years in time, and including in their field of operation nearly all of the trans-Mississippi Territory north of Red River, and of our Southern boundary west of the sources of that stream. Within the period named no considerable Indian war has been carried on which he did not take part in and *invariably* conduct to a successful termination. General Miles's success in dealing with Indians at peace has been equally marked, and his views of the general Indian question, the views of a clear headed, just minded, and thoughtful man, have so approved themselves, that men of inferior foresight are now attempting to appropriate them. Such a man with such a record, having the fullest and most minute knowledge of the particular circumstances in Arizona, was certainly better fitted than any of his critics can be to determine what terms to make with Geronimo when, by his skill and persistence, he had him in his power, and, let it be repeated, even if it be assumed that there were instructions that have not been complied with, the fault is in the instructions and not in the non-compliance."

A LONDON correspondent writes: "The signs multiply that the next European war is going to be a horribly bloody affair. Neither the Geneva Convention nor the traditions of etiquette in international combat will hamper anybody. Both France and Germany are armed with the latest results of dynamic science, and are able now to destroy a regiment where formerly they killed a Corporal's guard. An American acquaintance of mine went to Vienna yesterday by request of the War Office to submit to the test a new explosive shell said to rival Boulanger's pet in deadliness of execution. The fact is, the standing armies of Europe have become such a tremendous burden that there is a tacit agreement between the powers that the sooner the whole diablerie of science is brought into play and warfare made impossible the better it will be for everybody concerned. So the next time dynamite will meet glycerine, and gun-cotton will explode the last relic of Friar Bacon's fame."

THE Salt Lake City *Daily Tribune*, of October 3, objects to our recent statement that the strictures of the "anti-Mormons" upon Lieutenant Richard W. Young, 5th Artillery, and his assignment to duty with the light battery at Fort Douglas, are worse than ridiculous, and by inference disputes our remark that Lieutenant Young is a thoroughly efficient officer and a high-toned gentleman. In dismissing the matter we take the occasion to reiterate our statements in regard to Lieutenant Young, and with reference to the *Tribune's* assertion that the Lieutenant's presence at Camp Douglas is a "wet blanket upon the garrison," to say that we have from excellent authority at that post, that it is, to quote our correspondent, "unmitigated rot." This officer further says: "In so far as it may reflect the blind rage of the 'Gentile politicians' it is quite correct."

NO DATE has yet been set by the Secretary of the Navy for submission by his bureau chiefs of their annual reports, but they are all in process of completion and will be handed in in due season. The annual reports of the bureau officials in the War Department were to have been handed in Oct. 12, but only two or three had reached the Secretary on that date. General Benét, who has just returned from abroad, is now at work on his, as is, also, the new Chief of Engineers. The report of the Surgeon-General is prepared, but is waiting for some one to sign it. The Adjutant-General will not commence his until he returns from Fort Leavenworth on Saturday next. The report of the Inspector-General was handed to the Lieut.-General on Wednesday. The reports of the Paymaster-General, Judge-Advocate General, Chief Signal Officer, Commissary General, and Quartermaster General are before the Secretary. The Lieut.-General has about completed his report and will transmit it with the reports of the Division and Department Commanders, and Adjutant-General and Inspector-General within the next ten days.

DURING the past week the Second Comptroller allowed the Mexican War claim of 2d Lieut. Edward D. Blake, 8th Inf., for $41.25, and of Private Anderson Howard, Co. D, Palmetto regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, for $21.

THE Aztec Club held its annual meeting and dinner at Pinard's, New York City, on Wednesday. Major-General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., was an invited guest, and presided at the dinner. Among those present were General C. C. Augur, Captain Jacob A. Augur, Henry L. Kendrick, General Zealous B. Tower, General Stewart Van Vliet, Captain Robert C. Van Vliet, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, General James B. Fry, Colonel Delancy Floyd-Jones, General Innis N. Palmer, General Peter V. Hagner, General Charles P. Stone, Wm. Turnbull, Colonel Frederick D. Grant, Colonel George W. McKee, F. Marshal Robison, General Thos. G. Pitcher, General Graham, Colonel W. Preston, Wickliff Preston, General Ingalls, General H. G. Gibson, General Robert Patterson, Colonel Julian McAllister, W. W. H. Davis, General Fitz John Porter, General Egbert L. Viele, General James Oakes, General John C. Robinson, and General Oliver L. Shepherd. Many speeches were made which recalled the bygone days, and the occasion was in all respects a most enjoyable one.

Broad Arrow says: "This is the view of a high naval authority in the United States of what a modern unarmored cruiser should be. The work to be done by a ship of this class must, he says, be done from a distance when risking an engagement with an armored enemy. To make these ships effective they must be armed with guns capable of doing an extraordinary amount of work, and yet the size of the vessels will not allow of their carrying guns of immense weight. In order to get this amount of work out of a comparatively light gun, we must secure great initial velocity for the projectile. This can only be done by burning a large charge of powder, which involves a long bore to burn it. The Americans should come and look at our new cruisers."

THE German census shows a population of 46,840-600 in round figures, December 1, 1885. The last previous census, December, 1880, gave a total of 45,234.-000. This is an increase in five years of 1,606,600. The corresponding increase between 1875 and 1880 was 2,506,700 souls. The decrease in the ratio of growth is ascribed to emigration, 854,000 Germans having expatriated themselves from 1880-5, against 291,000 in 1875-80. Each German is computed to carry away with him a capital of $1,000, in five years an aggregate loss of capital of $854,000,000. The town population of Germany increased in the five years 1,600,-000, while the rural population remained virtually stationary. Prussia has 197 towns with a population of 10,000 and upwards, and the total town population is 11,000,000, to 17,500,000 in the rural districts. Berlin has gained 200,000 since the last census.

Engineering objects to the comparison of the guns of the critics with the wives of bachelors and the children of old maids, saying: "The guns of our critics—Germany, Russia, France, England, and even the United States—exist not only in theory and practice, but in the field and afloat, excelling ours in material and construction and energy; guns whose manufacturers are quite ready to indorse their criticisms by practical competition."

THERE is a drink called Moxie which has come into somewhat extensive use, in New York at least, for its supposed nerve strengthening properties. The American *Analyst* publishes an analysis of Moxie, showing that it contains sassafras, gentian, chokecherry, and quassia amora, and that the sole property to which the mixture can lay claim is that of a mild and entirely inoffensive tonic, forming an agreeable drink for quenching the thirst, and incapable of exercising the slightest action upon the brain or the nervous system.

GENERAL ALFRED PLEASONTON, in a two column letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, refers to his recent article in the *Century Magazine* on the battle of Chancellorsville, and adduces proof to show that Major Keenan, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was the real hero of the day, and that it was the famous rush of that regiment upon Stonewall Jackson's entire army which saved the battle.

THE fourth annual convention of the Advocates of Indian Civilization was held at Lake Mohonk Mountain House this week. A number of distinguished advocates were present.

THE expectation now is that the President will shortly appoint eight of the nine non-commissioned officers who have passed the examination for second lieutenancies. The ninth one—Sergeant McMillan—will not get a commission, he having been recently discharged from the Service on account of some trouble with one of the officers at Fort Monroe. He is the son of Senator McMillan.

OUR naval readers will find some admirable suggestions in the paper on Naval Reorganization, read before the Naval Institute by Captain Cooke, our report of which appears elsewhere.

THERE is further delay in the selection of the Surg. General for the Army. We are reliably informed that at the Cabinet meeting Oct. 7 the President intimated that he would appoint Dr. Baxter, but as the nomination was not made with that of General Willcox, his friends fear that there is some hitch in the programme. The Secretary of War said on Thursday that he was doubtful himself as to who will be selected, but that he was expecting the appointment before the week closed. It is understood that the President has asked ex-Surgeon-General Murray for a recommendation, and that he has replied by comparing the records of several of the older colonels, with that of Colonel Baxter, thus indicating that the latter is not his choice.

"THERE has probably never been a period since the year 1815," says the London Daily *Telegraph*, "when that which in money market parlance may be termed 'Bonaparte Stock' was quoted at so low a rate as at the present day. The Imperial Eagle is not in demand; and violets, St. Helena medals, Béranger's songs apropos of the First Empire, Queen Hortense's 'Partant Pour la Syrie,' are all drugs in the market. For all this, and for all the apparent hopelessness of Bonapartism as a dynastic cause, as much curiosity as ever is evinced for the most trifling detail connected with the personality of the founder of the fortunes of a wonderful family."

THE statue of Joseph Brant was unveiled at Brantford, Canada, Oct. 13. The statue is a colossal figure, 9 feet in height, in Indian war dress, with tomahawk, moccasins, etc. There was a great gathering of Indians and prominent Canadians, and the ceremony of unveiling was performed by Lieutenant-Governor Robinson, of Ontario.

GENERAL MILES on October 9 issued an order formally announcing the close of the Indian campaign and congratulating the troops on the result. With the exception of one small thieving party, now in Chihuahua, Mexico, all hostile Indians have been removed to a place of safety. The order has not reached us yet.

RECENT DEATHS.

REAR-ADMIRAL EDWARD T. NICHOLS, U. S. Navy, retired, who had an apoplectic stroke on Saturday last, died at Pomfret, Conn., October 12. He was born in Georgia, March 1, 1823, and was appointed from that State in 1836. He served as passed midshipman from 1842 to 1850 in the Mediterranean, Brazil, home, and Pacific squadrons. He was commissioned as lieutenant March 13, 1850. On the breaking out of the war he was appointed to the command of the steamer *Winona*, West Gulf blockading squadron; assisted in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and received the surrender of the latter fort on April 28, 1862. He was at the attack and passage of the Vicksburg batteries in the latter year, and on July 16 was commissioned as commander. As commander of the steamer *Mendota* he took part in the engagement with the rebel battery at Four Mile Creek, James River, on June 16, 1864. He was on special duty in New York from 1866 to 1868. He was promoted captain July 25, 1866, commodore May 24, 1872, and Rear-Admiral February 25, 1878, and served with great ability in several responsible positions, and his career reflects the highest credit upon our Navy. He was retired from active service March 1, 1885, and took up his residence in Washington, but had been spending a portion of the summer at Pomfret. His devoted daughter, Miss Nellie, was with him when he died. The funeral services took place at Pomfret October 15, after which the remains were taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

GENERAL JOSEPH ALEXIS UHRICH, the defender of Strasbourg, during the Franco-Prussian War, is dead. After the battle of Worth he became commandant of Strasbourg and defended the fortress for seven weeks of bombardment, hampered by want of provisions and elicited the admiration even of his enemies. The report, in May, 1872, by the committee appointed to investigate the capitulations during this war severely censured General Uhrich.

DAVID LEVY YULEE, of Florida, ex-Senator and a conspicuous figure in American politics more than a quarter of a century ago, died at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, Oct. 10. He withdrew from the Senate in January, 1861, after making an argument in defence of Florida's right to leave the Union. At the close of the War Mr. Yulee was confined for a time as a prisoner of State in Fort Pulaski.

GENERAL MARK FLANIGAN, who, while Lieut.-Colonel, of the 24th Michigan Infantry Volunteers, lost a leg at Gettysburg, and was brevetted Brigadier General for his services in that battle, died at Detroit, Oct. 4. He received also the brevet of Colonel for gallantry at Fredericksburg. The 24th Michigan is the regiment of which Gen. Henry A. Morrow was Colonel.

COLONEL GEORGE B. ELY, who died in Brooklyn, October 12, from paralysis, served with distinction during the war, first in the 2d Wisconsin Infantry, and afterwards as a major and additional Paymaster. He was severely wounded at Antietam.

THE Surgeon-General of the Navy has been informed that Henry Linde, gunner's mate, of the U. S. S. *Santee*, died at the Naval Academy, Oct. 12, 1886.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH P. ARTHUR, a noted shipmaster many years ago, who hoisted the first American flag ever raised in California, died recently in Braintree, Mass.

INAUGURATION OF BARTHOLDI STATUE.

THE following general outline of a plan for the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," has been approved by Major-Gen. Schofield, representing the President, to take place Thursday, Oct. 28:

1st. A military, naval and civic parade in New York City. The march of the column to terminate at the Battery and at other piers in the lower part of the city, where steamers will be taken for Bedloe's Island.

2d. At a given signal, the steamers, preceded by such ships-of-war as may be present, will move in a prescribed order to Bedloe's Island and will occupy their designated positions. The limited area and wharfage of the island will only permit of the landing of a comparatively small proportion of those who may wish to take part in the ceremonies. Hence the leading steamers only will touch at the wharf, the others will be assigned positions from which the ceremonies may be seen.

3d. Appropriate ceremonies at the base of the statue to be concluded near the hour of sunset.

4th. A national salute from all the batteries in the harbor, ashore and afloat. During the salute the guests and others on the island will re-embark and the vessels of the fleet will return to their wharves.

5th. The ceremonies will be concluded by the illumination of the statue.

Gen. C. P. Stone, who has been appointed Grand Marshal, as indeed it was fitting he should be, has issued an invitation to all organizations desiring to take part in the parade to make application, at as early a date as possible, to the American Committee, at No. 38 Mercer street, New York City, or to him at the Washington Building, for space in the columns; stating distinctly the name and residence of the organization; its nature (whether National, State, municipal, military, civic, religious, educational, masonic, scientific, social, etc.); and also stating in each case, the numbers which the organization may expect to present in the parade.

Military and civic and other organizations of other nations, and especially of the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia, Mexico and the West Indies, our nearest neighbors, are cordially invited to take honorable place in the columns. The following appointments are announced, viz.: Maj. Gen. M. T. McMahon, U. S. V., assistant grand marshal; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th U. S. Inf., aide-de-camp; 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, 5th U. S. Art., aide-de-camp.

Applications made to Gen. Schofield for places in the parade will be referred to the Grand Marshal or to the committee, according to their character. In all doubtful cases of applications made or referred to the Grand Marshal he will refer the application to the committee for approval or disapproval, before assigning places in the column. All applications received by or referred to the committee will be endorsed with their approval or disapproval and sent to the Grand Marshal. All applications not disapproved by the committee or by the Grand Marshal will be accepted without further reference. Any which may be disapproved by either the committee or the Grand Marshal will be referred to Gen. Schofield before final rejection. The order of march, including names of all bodies and their places in column, will be submitted to Gen. Schofield, who will confer with the committee in regard to it before its publication.

Gen. Whipple will prepare the programme for the U. S. troops in the ceremonies of Oct. 28, including the necessary guards, and will submit the necessary draft of orders for the occasion.

Gen. Whipple, of Gen. Schofield's staff, will have immediate direction, under the division commander, of all that is to be done on Bedloe's Island, and will accompany Gen. Schofield as chief of staff during the day.

Lieut. John Millis, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will have charge of the electrical apparatus and all pertaining thereto.

General Tompkins, with the assistance of Colonel Hodges, will arrange and direct everything pertaining to transportation.

Transportation will be furnished only to those who are to take part in the ceremonies at the statue, and those guests who are provided with tickets admitting them to seats upon the platform. All others who may wish to take passage upon the Bay will provide their own transportation.

The senior officer of the U. S. Navy who may be present is expected to act as admiral of the fleet, and direct the movements of all vessels taking part in the parade upon the Bay.

ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITALITY.

THE Army and Navy people, says the San Francisco *Report*, appreciate the meaning of the word hospitality right down to the ground. They invite you to visit them; they meet you; they take you to their home; they offer refreshment; they show you to your room; "the house is yours—make yourself at home; we dine at 6.30—we breakfast at 9." Then your hostess goes about her necessary business. When you are ready, you stroll through the house; perhaps you find a member of the family. If so you are welcome to remain with him or not, just as best suits you. You can chat, or work, or read, or doze. No one suggests, interferes, or arranges. The mere fact of you being an invited guest is proof that you are desirable and welcome. Of course, a lengthy visit means lunches, teas, receptions, etc., in your honor. But a stay of two or three days, either at a garrison or a yard, doesn't move the domestic running gear of an officer's family one iota. This is as it should be. I think the reason Army and Navy invitations are so welcome is on account of the mind-your-own-business flavor with which they are always sweetened. There are very few people who understand the true art of entertaining, but the land and sea service seem to get nearer to it than anyone else.

IT is feared that John Roach, the veteran ship builder, will end his days from the same malady that carried off General Grant—cancer in the mouth. For months it has been hoped that the disease could be checked, but no material change for the better has yet appeared.

NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

(Condensed Report of an Essay Read by Captain A. P. Cooke, U. S. Navy, at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 15, 1886.)

The unit of organization in the Navy may be considered the single ship, and here the distribution of authority and responsibility is complete. Next comes a combination of single ships, forming a squadron, under the command of a flag officer. Here, too, the responsibility and distribution of authority are complete.

Now we have gotten to the end of efficient organization in the American Navy. When we come to the management of squadrons and looking after the general interests of the whole fleet—its outfit ashore, and its efficiency afloat—the weakness of our system is glaringly apparent. We have no proper organization for carrying on efficiently the office of Admiral of the Fleet. This office is located in the Navy Department. Here there are many bureaus, which carefully and faithfully guard the interests of the various branches of the Service, but there is no office which effectually looks after the Navy as a whole. What we want is a commission to assist the Secretary of the Navy, and relieve the political head of the Department of the many technical details for which he has neither the time nor the aptitude, and which cannot be safely delegated either to clerks or to chiefs of bureaus, who have as much as they can do to attend to their own offices.

The occupants of the office of Naval Intelligence should constitute the staff of the commission appointed to execute the office of the Admiral of the Fleet, and would represent an establishment corresponding to the general staff of an army, which is now an essential part of all modern military organizations.

It may be said the present organization has worked successfully in the past. In the old days, before steam and telegraph, when sails and smooth-bores were our only resource, our organization was sufficient and ample for the times. During our late war, in which we had no prepared naval antagonist to encounter, the duties of Admiral of the Fleet were very ably performed by Captain Fox, a brilliant and talented officer of great and varied experience, and he felt very much the need of an Intelligence Office, and the store of ready information only there to be found.

Here comes the great advantage of the General Staff, which, I fear, has not been fully appreciated. Its importance cannot be overestimated, and its services should be utilized to the fullest extent. Its chief labors would be directed to one important end—the preparation for war—so that when the time arrived there might not be a moment's delay. In war the General Staff would be the mainstay and reliance of the Department and of the admirals afloat. It would keep itself in close and intimate relations with the outer world, to catch the first intimations of the enemy's movements and to inform the fleet of all his doings and intentions. Members of the General Staff would go with the fleet, and the store of accumulated information in their possession would be kept posted up to the last moment. The General Staff must necessarily be equipped with the most zealous and efficient officers, and aided by all the available talent of the Navy.

And now let us look again for a moment at the single ship. We are aware that at the present day the tendency is to indulge greatly in specialties, and much benefit comes from this division of labor. But on shipboard, where space is limited and all should know how to fight and manage the ship, this tendency must be kept within reasonable bounds by other greater considerations. For instance, the medical profession is divided into many specialties, and some of those would be exceedingly useful on board ship, but owing to the limited space afforded for quarters, we are obliged to content ourselves with one set of medical officers, who have to combine in themselves all the expertness which can be afforded. So, too, in the matter of torpedoes, electricity, gunnery and navigation. There is enough in each of these branches to occupy the special attention of different corps, but in the organization of the *personnel* of a man-of-war for effective service it is impossible to have men who devote themselves entirely to these specialties and are fit for nothing else. Officers of the modern fighting ship must be able to care for all her belongings without the aid of a special class of officers who do nothing but look after the engines and are available for no other service.

In the education of our naval cadets they are taught the same branches, irrespective of the special duties to which their corps selection may call them. And on shipboard, when the vessel is under steam, they have charge of the engines, and when the ship is under sail they are given charge of the deck. They are also exercised in the other important duties of their profession, which fits them to fight and manage a ship and care for her people. This same arrangement of service should be continued when the young gentlemen are promoted to ensigns, and so on through the different grades of watch officers. Then it would be unnecessary to make any further appointments in the Engineer Corps, and the Service would soon become more homogeneous and united.

The engine department of our modern ships will require a large portion of the crew, and this large detail must surely be taught something besides the management of engines.

Lately the marine officer has been made a sailor by choosing him from the graduates of Annapolis; but it would be better to have him only temporarily detailed for that service. There is no good reason why the paymaster should not be available as a sailor or a soldier, according to the emergency of the moment, and this could be readily accomplished by selecting him from the body of trained naval officers. Every officer should know how to manage and navigate a boat, and should be accustomed to the command of men, and the number of non-combatants should be reduced to a minimum.

As far as possible, every officer ought to serve in every department and branch of the Navy for a reasonable period of time, in order that he may be familiar with other duties than those specifically attached to his ordinary assignment. It is only in this way that he can gain the necessary experience and be sufficiently many-sided to be efficient in emergencies, or capable of performing those many valuable services which he may, in time of need, be required to render.

The introduction of apprentices into our Service was a most important step for its improvement, but it has been somewhat halting and incomplete. To make it more effective a larger number should be employed, and the Navy manned as far as possible by those who have been regularly trained for its service, so that all our "blue jackets" might come from the same source, own the same training, love the same country, and glory in the same traditions.

Only a small portion of the naval officers educated at the public expense are received into the Service. We could well afford to educate, in the same way, naval apprentices to be returned to the body of the people and find their occupation in civil pursuits. This would be a most profitable national investment and in the hour of their country's need they would be the men to leaven the whole lump of patriotic naval volunteers, and be the expert nucleus of our sea contingent, our reliable reserve. And to make this more popular I would have apprentices enlisted from every section of our country. None but Americans should be on our ships whereas a large percentage of our crews are aliens and people of ambiguous nationality, some of them speaking with difficulty our language.

Short service would give an opportunity for good men to try the Navy before they elected it as a career. For the first service of recruits I would permit them to enlist for one year, if they were born in the United States and came up to a fair educational standard, but these men would have to engage for three years on their next enlistment. The livery of the United States should be made a badge of character and worth, and the privilege of wearing it considered a great honor, so that young men of spirit and ambition, who are anxious to elevate themselves while serving their country, will be glad to enlist in the Navy.

It is certainly an anomaly that a young American seaman is cut off from all hope of receiving a commission in our Navy, whatever may be his services, his talents, or his abilities. If it were possible, it would be exceptional, but that is no reason why it should not be open for men of exceptional capacity and ambition; while such a reward would raise the tone of the men and be of inestimable value in stimulating the zeal of the whole Service.

There are thousands of respectable and patriotic young men in the country who would make excellent sailors, and who would gladly enlist in the Navy were it not almost considered disreputable to do so. The body of enlisted men of the Service should be composed of persons superior in station and education—men sober, moral, diligent, and accustomed to reflect. To such men alone should be committed the honor of our flag.

When we have a better class of men we can secure a higher order of petty officers; and in this particular we are weak. We need a class of superior leading men, standing between the crew and the officers, who are reliable, trustworthy, well-trained and efficient. Two classes of these men, after careful selection and due probation, should be warranted petty officers by the Navy Department, just as our non-commissioned officers of marines are now appointed. And these appointments should not be taken away from them except by sentence of Court-martial.

We must consistently and steadily work out the perfection of our own organization, and our reforms must come from within. Now that a faint, glimmering hope of having a new Navy dawns upon us, this seems a propitious moment for renewed activity on our part, and I hope we shall lose no time in putting ourselves in the position of "the strong man, armed, whose house is at peace." I believe whatever we shall agree together to ask touching the necessities for our Service will be willingly granted. But it seems so difficult for us to agree together.

OUR NEW CRUISERS.

The N. Y. *Herald* reports Mr. Cramp as saying of our new cruisers: "Fully two and a half years will be required to finish and arm them. Congress has not shown a disposition to appropriate money enough for a more rapid completion, or to make guns at home or to buy them abroad. And, besides, these vessels cannot possibly have a full armament when they are otherwise ready. The *Boston*, *Atlanta* and *Dolphin* are exactly in that condition today. The *Chicago* will be ready next spring, except her guns. I do not consider a war vessel done until her guns are mounted. Self-evident as this smile-provoking statement is, the average member of Congress has never grasped it solemnly. He goes ahead to a certain limited extent in the direction of new vessels, but the preparation of the armament is relegated to the future. Why, it takes as long to build a ship's guns as to create the craft itself.

"I have no doubt fifty steamers could be utilized for commerce destroyers, but the value of them would depend largely upon the commercial standing of our enemy. If we were at war with Spain or Chili, for example, their moral effect would not be great, because those nations do not rank as largely commercial. But, with a maritime nation like England, fifty armed cruisers suddenly put afloat would create a panic. It must do so, however incapable they were. If this nation ever gets into a war with her—which God forbid—her ships will be hunted from the ocean by descendants of men like John Paul Jones, who'd go to sea in a tub, never expecting to touch land again, but with one clearly defined purpose from which they'd never swerve.

"But we have more to fear from a war with a less powerful nation—one that has no commerce to lose and everything to gain. You remember Moreno's idea? It was great, and not so visionary as to be impossible of realization. When he became Prime Minister of the Sandwich Islands he proposed to the King to import a million of Chinamen to work on the sugar plantations, taxing each immigrant $7. With this $7,000,000 five first-class war vessels could be bought. He would equip them with the best Chinese sailors and teach them how to serve the guns. Then he'd take San Francisco and reduce the Pacific coast to subjection by transporting and landing his million Chinese. 'Colonel Sellers' would have to command the troops, to be sure; but Moreno said he'd 'get there, all the same.' Saying nothing about the final consequences, and leaving patriotism out of the question, I'd be willing to take a contract to burn San Francisco to-morrow. It can be done any day."

GENERAL MILES'S REPORT.

The following statement concerning the annual report of Gen. Miles has been given to the Associated Press this week:

Gen. Miles's annual report, as commander of the Military Department of Arizona and New Mexico, which has been received at the War Department, is a voluminous document, containing a full history of his operations against Geronimo and his band, together with a statement of his position in regard to the terms of surrender. It is learned that this part of his report sets forth minutely the official orders received by him; his own orders placing Capt. Lawton in immediate command; the system of signaling adopted, etc., and afterwards recites substantially the following details: A few days prior to the surrender a deserter from Geronimo's band came into Gen. Miles's camp with the information that the renegades were short of food, clothing, and ammunition, were footsore and nearly exhausted from long marches, and could not hold out much longer. Thereupon Gen. Miles ordered Lieut. Gatewood, who knew Geronimo and Naches well and spoke the Apache language, to take a guard of two men, obtain a parley if possible with Geronimo, and see if he would surrender. This mission Lieut. Gatewood accomplished successfully. He informed Geronimo, in answer to the chief's question, that he had no authority to offer him terms. Geronimo then asked to be taken to Capt. Lawton, who was in the neighborhood. This was done, and on repeating the question asked Lieut. Gatewood Capt. Lawton told him he could make no terms and that he must surrender. Geronimo then wanted to see Gen. Miles, and both parties, Capt. Lawton and command and Lieut. Gatewood and Geronimo, Nachez and their band, set out for the North, travelling for some days on parallel lines and within sight of each other. In the meantime a messenger had been sent ahead to inform Gen. Miles of their approach. On coming into Gen. Miles's camp Geronimo, as before, asked what terms would be given him if he surrendered. The General replied that he had no terms to offer: that if he and his band surrendered at all they must surrender as prisoners of war: that they must lay down their arms and trust to the President of the United States. Upon this Geronimo laid down his arms and signified his willingness to surrender, but Naches, who had in the meantime kept out of reach and refused to come in, sent word that he wanted to go to the White Mountains for a month, whereupon Geronimo went out after Naches and soon returned with him. Geronimo, in explanation and justification of his conduct, said that he left the reservation for the reason that there was a conspiracy afoot there, headed by Chatto, to murder him. Geronimo, Naches, and two others were placed in an ambulance, followed by the band in charge of Capt. Lawton, taken to Fort Bowie Station and shipped to Texas.

Gen. Miles, in his report, argues at some length the question of punishment, and calls attention to the fact that heretofore in such cases removal has been deemed sufficient. He cites several cases in which no greater punishment has been inflicted; speaks of the great good done in Arizona by their removal, and suggests that they be treated as other Indians have been treated under similar circumstances. He highly compliments Capt. Lawton, Lieut. Gatewood, and the officers and soldiers generally, for their meritorious services during the campaign.

From an Army friend of Lieut. Gatewood it is learned that he found Geronimo and his band encamped near the Mexican town of Fronteras, in Sonora, an old Mexican adobe hamlet, surrounded by an adobe wall. It was at one time a mission settlement founded by the Jesuits. When Lieut. Gatewood came upon the band he left his guards and alone walked into Geronimo's camp. On seeing the intruder the Indians seized their guns, but on the Lieutenant laying down his arms and beckoning Geronimo, whom he recognized, the Indian also laid down his gun and came forward. The two seated themselves on a pile of stones. Geronimo wanted to know what kind of a man Gen. Miles was, whether he had a bright eye or a dull one, whether he talked fast or slow, whether he was a large man, and what was his general appearance. He wanted to know all about him. Gatewood replied that Gen. Miles had a bright eye, did not talk much, but what he said could be relied on. The Indian was much pleased at this assurance, and together they walked away to find Capt. Lawton.

In regard to this a well-informed correspondent writes as follows: "I do not believe in the correctness of the last alleged synopsis of Miles's report, which represents that there were no conditions. General Drum was one of the first to read the report and he said, without hesitation, that there were conditions that would prevent the trial by civil courts of the renegades, and that would spare their lives. That much is assured. Now what is to become of Geronimo? My best information agrees with the reports in the evening papers that he, with his band, will spend the rest of his days at Fort Marion, Fla."

The Washington *Critic* says:

There were not any conditions allowed or promised the hostile renegades, but the band was outmarched and run down by the troops under Gen. Miles until they were glad to lay down their arms to get food and rest. The details of Lieut. Gatewood's heroic nerve in entering Geronimo's camp are given at length, and add much to the honor that young officer has earned. The patient endurance and tenacity of purpose exhibited by the gallant Capt. Lawton is also well shown, and Gen. Miles is not niggardly in praise for his work. The hostiles were point blank refused any "conditions" whatever, but were told that their only hope for mercy was with the President.

It may be that the fact of Gen. Miles not being a graduate of West Point operates somewhat against him; barely possible that his politics are too Democratic to be popular at the War Department, but the real influences at work to rob him of the prestige of the Apache campaign and involve him in unpleasant complications are of quite another sort, and not of the masculine gender.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan had a conference with the President on Wednesday on the Geronimo matter, and at its conclusion he said he was unable to tell how soon there would be any action on the subject. Everything that he had seen published about the Miles report he characterized as speculation of a rather wild description.

FORT LEAVENWORTH PRISON.

The annual report of Colonel Asa P. Blunt, commandant of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, summarizes the improvements made in the way of constructing additional buildings to carry on the different manufacturing pursuits by the prisoners and additional quarters; gives an account of the prison with the Q. M. D., and reports the yield of the prison farm and garden. In closing Colonel Blunt expresses his appreciation of the different officers on duty at the prison, for the interest they have taken in the performance of their various duties, their exemplary conduct, and their hearty co-operation; also acknowledges his obligations to the prison commissioners.

Captain J. W. Pope, A. Q. M., who has charge of the manufactory department, shows that there were turned over to the depot quartermaster prisoners as laborers to the extent of 17,838 days' labor at 35 cents per day, or a total value of $6,243.30. Total amount of skilled labor employed during the year by the quartermaster's department was 67,184 days, valued at $33,592, or skilled and unskilled 85,022 days, valued at $39,835.30.

Surgeon B. A. Clements says the sanitary condition of the prison is excellent, and no case of the zymotic class of disease has occurred.

Chaplain J. B. McCleery, U. S. A., presents a most interesting report, one which does him credit as a Christian Minister. After discussing the causes which bring men to prison and other matters, he says: "This prison in its allotted work is not a failure, but no human good is so good that it cannot be better. The inequality of sentences for the same crime, under the same or similar circumstances, is a great barrier before us when we talk to these men about righteousness, justice and mercy. To permit the same offence in one man to go unpunished, while another is given the direst penalty of the law, is another thing very difficult to induce these men to forgive and promise not to try to remedy in their own good time and way; but such is the task presenting itself to a chaplain here. If a clear, plain statement of what a soldier is required to do was placed in the hands of every man applying to enlist, giving him time to study it in all its bearings, and then after examination by the recruiting officer he was found willing to take the oath, there doubtless would be few desertions from this class."

UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE.

COMMANDER WM. T. SAMPSON, Supt. U. S. N. A., presided October 13 at a large and interesting meeting during the reading of a paper on "Naval Reorganization," written by Captain A. P. Cooke, U. S. Navy, who, it is to be regretted, was unable to be present. A lively discussion followed, in which Passed Asst. Engr. W. F. Worthington, Commanders Allan D. Brown, P. F. Harrington, Wm. Bainbridge Hoff, Silas W. Terry, Lieut.-Comdr. C. H. Stockton, Captain A. R. Yates and N. H. Farquhar expressed their views. The debate closed at 9.40 P. M., and the chairman made some very interesting remarks. Commanders Brown and Hoff had come from Washington to attend the meeting.

The paper and the discussion will appear in Proceedings No. 39 in November. We give a synopsis of it elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL. The meeting then went into business session and the following new associate members were elected, viz: Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art., U. S. A.; 2d Lieutenant E. W. V. Kennon, 6th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Shibayama, Imp. Japanese Navy; S. E. Dutton, San Francisco, Cal.; A. A. Hayes, Washington, D. C.

The secretary reported new life members, viz.: Comdr. Louis Kempff, U. S. N., and 2d Lieut. W. H. Stayton, U. S. M. C. Also the death of a distinguished associate member, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York. The annual election then took place with the following result:

President—Edw. Simpson, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.; Vice-President—William T. Sampson, Commander, U. S. N.; Secretary and Treasurer—John W. Danenhower, Lieutenant, U. S. N. Board of Control—Comdr. P. F. Harrington, U. S. N.; Lieut. B. F. Tilley. Lieut. Chas. Belknap, Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll, Lieut. Chas. R. Miles, Prof. A. M. Terry, A. M. Ph. D.

HEAVY STEEL GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE watched with much interest the manufacture of heavy steel guns. Their recent failures here and in England have not surprised me, as, in my judgment, the gunmakers are now committing the same errors that civil engineers did when steel was first introduced as a structural material, *i. e.*, overloading it, or using steel of too high tensile strength. Nearly all failures in its use can be ascribed to this cause.

For several years past I have been obliged to examine professionally into the qualities of steel for structural purposes. This investigation obliged me to make several trips to Europe, as I was anxious to get the opinion and experience of all the principal steel workers of the world. This investigation convinced me that steel under 65,000 pounds tensile strength per square inch is very uniform and reliable, more so than any other cheap metal, but when the tensile strength is over 80,000 pounds per square inch it is unreliable and capricious, cracking and breaking without any apparent cause, and should never be used where its failure would cause serious damage.

I enclose you with this, copies of papers read by me before the American Society of Civil Engineers, on structural steel—giving the result of my examination.

No boiler-maker would think of using steel of over 65,000 pounds tensile strength per square inch—the pressure in the boiler is comparative steady and uniform; the gun-maker, however, uses steel of much greater tensile strength, consequently, very unreliable, notwithstanding the fact that the pressure in the gun is of the most dangerous character, being an instantaneous shock.

Is it strange that these guns fail, when the steel used in their construction is of a quality that no boiler-maker would use?

In my opinion it would be better to make the guns of steel of from 60 to 65,000 pounds tensile strength per square inch, increasing their weight proportionally, so as to get the necessary strength; this would give a gun *perfectly safe and reliable under all circumstances.* If steel of higher tensile strength is used, guns of greater theoretical strength are made, but practically weaker, failing when least expected, and without apparent cause or reason.

EDWARD BATES DORSEY, C. E., M. Am. Soc. C. E.
127 EAST 23D STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1886.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At the meeting, Oct. 6, of the Nebraska Commandery at the Millard Hotel, Omaha, a large number of the companions were present. At the conclusion of the business meeting Capt. W. H. C. Michaels read a highly interesting paper entitled "The Mississippi Flotilla." A banquet was then served, Col. Savage acting as toastmaster.

Circular 9, of Oct. 5, issued by the Commandery-in-Chief gives the roll of the several commanderies and is an useful document. The Pennsylvania Commandery will hold a meeting at Philadelphia October 20, when a large number of applicants for membership will be balloted for. The total strength of this Commandery, May 1, was 504. Capt. J. B. Johnson, Major C. R. Paul, Col. J. P. Martin, Gen. Thomas Wilson and Capt. T. J. Wint, all of the U. S. Army, have been transferred to the Kansas Commandery; Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, U. S. A., to the California Commandery.

THE STATE TROOPS.

INSPECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND N. Y.

THE inspection of the 22d on Thursday evening, Oct. 7, at the armory, was brief, rapid, and decisive. The majority of the members join us in regretting that it could not take place on Governor's Island, as contemplated. The better disciplined a National Guardsman is and the more efficient the organization to which he belongs, the greater his desire to show off in broad daylight in the field. The disappointment caused by the loss of the contemplated day on Governor's Island doubtless had as much to do with the rather large absentee list as the parade on the day before. Men who have taste for the military like to drill in the open air whenever there is an opportunity. We hope that on the next occasion of a similar character nothing will occur to mar the good work.

The regiment formed promptly under direction of Lieut. N. B. Thurston, acting adjutant. Full uniform, knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens, were worn, the officers having their overcoats slung in the usual manner. The command was steady and looked like a well-disciplined organization. Colonel Camp had command in person. There was no marching review. Colonel T. H. McGrath, accompanied by Colonel McLewee and Major Montant, made the inspection. The party walked briskly along the line, after which ranks were closed and the regiment at once wheeled into column of companies for inspection. The officers, as a rule, took their places promptly and properly, and gave their orders in the manner prescribed by the tactics, and the men threw up their pieces in a way which showed that they had been well-drilled in the performance. We mention these two particulars specially, because usually they give occasion for the display of much awkwardness. Accoutrements were adjusted in a soldierly manner, the men were properly dressed, collars hooked, uniforms well fitted, and pieces in good condition. The whole made the impression of an organization of real soldiers. The inspection was a credit to all concerned. This is all we can say, because there were no details on which to base a long story. Company B, Capt. W. V. King, deserves special mention for the reason that it paraded with a percentage of 100, or 90 members present out of 90 borne on the rolls. This is a phenomenon not often witnessed. The company's drill and bearing was in accordance with its strength. Its condition reflects credit on the energy and ability of its commander. This is the company which made the celebrated march from New York to Peekskill last summer.

Major Montant, in handling the pieces, displayed the same awkwardness referred to in our report of the inspection of the 9th in last week's issue.

Official figures:

	Present. Offi- cers.	Present. En'l Men.	Present. Tot.	Absent. Offi- cers.	Absent. En'l Men.	Absent. Tot.	Agg.
F. and S.....	8	—	8	—	—	—	8
N. C. S.....	—	8	8	—	1	1	9
A.....	1	37	38	—	2	2	40
B.....	3	87	90	—	—	—	90
C.....	3	35	38	—	12	12	50
D.....	2	38	40	—	19	19	59
E.....	3	77	80	—	18	18	98
F.....	3	35	38	—	4	4	42
G.....	2	38	40	—	13	13	53
H.....	3	46	49	—	4	4	53
I.....	3	35	38	—	13	13	51
K.....	3	53	56	—	4	4	60
	34	489	523	—	90	90	613

REVIEW OF THE SECOND N. Y. BRIGADE.

THE 2d Brigade (Brooklyn) turned out for review by Gov. Hill, on Thursday, October 7, at the Parade Ground in Prospect Park. Compared with the New York turnout the day before, which was nothing but a march through about a mile of street, this affair had some merit in a military respect, and the labor and time of the troops was by no means entirely wasted. With delicious weather overhead and a level piece of turf large enough to admit of any manœuvre adapted to the size of the command, the troops made the most of the occasion and their performance reflects credit upon them and their officers. The 23d Regiment made a day of it, arriving on the field early in the forenoon and to their credit it must be said that they managed to get in a very satisfactory, though arduous piece of work. The regiment had responded to the call in large numbers and although it passed in review with 10 commands of 16 files, there were enough men present to admit of an equalization of 20 files, if the Colonel had been afforded an opportunity to call in his men, a number of whom were on guard and various duties at several points on the field. Without going into detail of its drill, fairness requires the statement that its manœuvres showed superior training, and the officers showed more thorough instruction than is usually the case. The white leggings, though not a part of the prescribed uniform, and not called for by the order announcing the parade, set off the appearance of the organization, and demonstrated their usefulness during the march over the dusty road leading to the park. Leggings are apparently regarded with favor by the troops and if they were made a part of the uniform officially, such a measure would be regarded by all with satisfaction. The third battery came on the field at an early hour and its handsome mounts, the intelligent appearance of the men and the well kept Gatlings made a very favorable impression. Men and horses worked hard in the subsequent manœuvres, which, although not always correct, were executed with a snap and promptness, rather astonishing, when the limited opportunities for mounted exercises enjoyed by National Guard Light Artillery are considered. "In the order in battery" Captain Rasquin had the horses of the different detachments posted between the pieces and limbers, which certainly does not agree with Par. 577 Upton's Artillery Tactics. This was wrong, because the Tactics have not been changed, and it was clearly a whim of the commandant.

The 47th came on the grounds in the forenoon and executed a number of battalion manœuvres in very creditable style. The regiment is not large, but it may be virtually called a new organization, Colonel Gaylor having now completed his weeding out of useless elements. He holds the regiment well in hand, and in a twelve-month hence it bids fair to be one of the best regiments in the State. The 13th, 14th and 32d Regiments arrived in the afternoon; the 14th about 30 minutes late, which delayed the formation of the brigade line, which had been ordered for 2 o'clock, until 2.30.

At 2.30 the call for formation of line was sounded and General McLeer began his brigade drill with an advance in double column of fours, and followed it up by a formation of column of battalions by fours right, left companies on left into line. He then executed a march by the flank by the command fours right, and wound up the movement by a formation of line to the front. The next was column of masses to the right on first battalion and a deployment on same battalion to form line of masses, followed by taking deploying intervals on first battalion to the left and a formation of line by deploying to the left on first division, first battalion. After an advance in brigade front, the line was halted and the command prepared for review by the Governor. The movements, which were easy, and, in effect, only such as would be required of each battalion acting as a unit, were fairly executed.

The troops at review behaved well, and the exhibition was impressive, and looked military. The Governor's party rode slowly around the line, which extended along three sides of the field, but the men stood steady as rocks. The step in the passage was, however, slow and mincing, and that free military swing which indicates that the troops feel easy and are master of the task in hand was absent. As in the New York parade on the previous day, the distances were defective. This seems not entirely due to misjudgment of distances, because it is asserted that many commanders take too much distance for the purpose of increasing the length of the column and the time of the passage. This is wrong. The faulty step noticed was largely the result of difference in the cadence as beaten by the several bands playing at the same time. If the bands had been massed, which is quite practical on a field, much trouble in this respect could be averted. The 32d had a small turnout, and the 17th Separate Company was almost invisible. The 14th had ten commands of 12 files, the 47th had only eight commands. It is questionable whether the 13th can still be called a military organization, but for the sake of those of its members who are good soldiers and know how to submit to discipline, we will state that the command passed creditably with an equalization of 10 commands of 16 files with blanks in the rear rank. When Col. Fackner, who looked military and unconscious of any trouble among those whom he commanded, approached the stand, he received a thundering ovation, being loudly called by name. As soon as he had passed the applause hushed, and the regiment passed by amid dead silence. Those on the stand were mostly military men of New York and Brooklyn, many of them of high rank, and all competent to appreciate the situation. Their spontaneous public endorsement of Col. Fackner is a most important verdict in his favor, as it reflects the opinion of the National Guard at large of the recent conduct of the 13th Regiment. When the regiment subsequently on its return home passed the 23d, company after company of the latter regiment broke out in loud cheers for Col. Fackner. As these cheers were entirely spontaneous and rendered by the enlisted men of the 23d, the matter is more significant than may appear at first glance. A majority of the men scarcely know Col. Fackner personally, and for this reason the applause must be regarded in the nature of an endorsement of good order and discipline on the part of the 23d and their abhorrence of the conduct of the 13th rather than a personal ovation. We congratulate the 23d on their appreciation of military propriety. The 3d Battery passed in good shape.

We have not the space to give the battalion movements executed in the forenoon in detail. The whole affair was begun and concluded in a satisfactory manner with credit to the force engaged. We noticed carelessness in dress and general bearing of the guard at the stand and elsewhere.

INSPECTION OF THE EIGHTH NEW YORK.

THE fact that the 8th Regiment chose to be inspected in the armory of the 22d Regiment instead of in its own dingy quarters, was generally favorably commented upon, because it gave the regiment an opportunity to show off to best advantage. The only argument to be made against the organization on the occasion is the slimness of the turnout, but as the condition of the regiment is well known it could hardly have been expected otherwise. The ceremony was well performed, and what there was of the regiment tried to do its best and succeeded fairly well. The men were steady and evidently bent upon doing their best, and under the circumstances they deserve much credit for the manner in which they acquitted themselves. The march of the regiment from 27th street to the 22d Regiment Armory was nicely done. The immense audience assembled at the latter place to view the performance showed that it holds a warm place in the hearts of the community, and that a deep interest is taken by the public in its fortunes. Lieut. Col. Schilling commanded, because Col. Scott was attending at a meeting of the colonels of the 1st Brigade about a proposed parade at the inauguration of the Bartholdi Statue. The Colonel, however, shortly after the arrival of his command, made his appearance and watched the performance with much interest. There was no performance beyond a standing review, and the inspection and the regiment acquitted itself well in both instances. Maj. Montant, Inspector 1st Brigade, showed great improvement in the performance of his functions.

Official figures of the inspection:

	Present. Offi- cers.	Present. En'l men.	Present. Tot.	Absent. Offi- cers.	Absent. En'l men.	Absent. Tot.	Agg.
F. and S	9	—	9	1	—	1	10
N. C. S	—	10	10	—	1	1	11
B.....	2	25	27	—	15	15	42
C.....	1	18	19	1	17	18	37
D.....	2	29	31	—	36	36	67
E	1	23	24	1	31	32	56
F.....	—	21	21	—	53	53	74
G.....	1	22	23	1	18	19	42
H.....	2	21	23	—	35	35	58
I.....	2	24	26	—	35	35	61
	20	193	213	4	241	245	458

INSPECTION OF THE 71ST NEW YORK.

TAKING the turnout of the 71st at their inspection on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12, in connection with their fine appearance on Governor's parade last week, the only conclusion to make is that Col. E. A. McAlpin's energy in managing his command is at last bearing fruit. In spite of the large ab-

sentee list the command is evidently improving. This is a very gratifying fact in view of military decay of every description in all directions. It is to be regretted that Col. McAlpin did not avail himself of the offer of Col. Camp, of the 2d Regiment Armory, for the inspection. While this armory is also but a poor concern, there is at least room there to form a small-sized regiment. The remarkable construction of the drill room of the 71st did not even admit a decent formation. Half of the command was in one room and the other half in another room. It was scarcely possible to tell where the line began and where it ended, and at no time could the line be viewed without losing sight of a part of it. There was consequently no military effect to the ceremony. However, the condition of the armory is well known, and no shortcoming resulting therefrom can reflect upon the regiment. The formation of the regiment was promptly on time, but it was rendered somewhat of a failure by the drum major who saluted the inspector, Col. McGrath, with three ruffles as prescribed for a major general. The colonel tried to nip this little gratis performance in the bud, but the drum major was too quick for him. The companies were then marched off again and another formation was had without ruffles. The adjutant in presenting the battalion never opened his mouth. That was all there was wrong about the formation. After opening ranks and a brisk walk along the line by the inspecting party the regiment wheeled into column of companies for inspection, which was concluded in a rapid manner. The men were fairly steady and acted soldierly during the whole performance, but their awkwardness in throwing up the pieces for inspection, and their ignorance with regard to stacking arms, indicates that the manual of arms is drilled more for the purpose of show than for practical service—the old story. In some companies while officers were in the act of instructing men in stacking arms, there appeared some inclination on the part of the latter to be argumentative. These are about the only strictures to put on the inspection, which, on the whole, was a very satisfactory affair everything considered. There were many military spectators, and all evidently recognized and seemed pleased at the apparently improved condition of affairs. It is to be wished that the 71st will keep up the progress.

Numerical status at inspection:

	Present. Officers.	Present. En'l men.	Present. Tot.	Absent. En'l men.	Absent. Tot.	Agg.
F. and S.	9	—	9	—	—	9
N. and S.	—	11	11	—	—	11
A	2	41	43	15	15	58
B	3	16	19	7	7	26
C	2	33	35	8	8	43
D	2	86	88	14	14	102
F	2	26	28	39	39	67
G	2	35	37	20	20	57
H	2	39	41	8	8	49
I	3	53	56	20	20	76
K	2	41	43	15	15	58
	29	381	410	146	146	556

INSPECTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The inspection of the 69th at the armory on Monday evening, Oct. 11, like all inspections which have taken place this year, so far, was characterized by a large percentage of absentees. Men do not take interest in inspections in the evening. When ever this regiment is for any prolonged period under the direct supervision of Col. Cavanagh, as, for instance, in camp, it always makes a creditable record, because the men can be handled easily if properly managed. Let, however, the Colonel's grip relax and the company officers resume their usual responsible ties of everyday National Guard life, discipline and instruction at once begin to retrograde. In other words, the general supervision of the regiment is efficient, but on points which come properly under the immediate charge of the company officers, it is weak. This becomes apparent on every occasion when the condition of the regiment is looked into closely.

The 69th is numerically strong and therefore in spite of the large absentee list it turned out in sufficient force to fill up the armory. When the large number of spectators present in the drill room is considered in this connection, it will be seen that there was but little space for manœuvring, and the Inspector did not order any drill. The command looked well, the men strong and ablebodied. The officers, however, did not keep them well in hand, and there was the usual delay peculiar to this regiment resulting from imperfectly prepared rolls, confusion in accounting for absentees, etc. The men were allowed to straggle and there was one company where over a dozen men who were reported as present on the rolls, were permitted to go out during the inspection and straggle back at their own pleasure. The Captain seemed to lack control completely. In many cases the adjustment of dress, the condition of belts, etc., showed lack of care and supervision. The inspection presented no special features. The 69th will always be a prominent organization on account of its well filled ranks, strong esprit, superior physique of the rank and file, and the ease with which they can be subjected to discipline if the proper means be used. An efficient corps of company officers of superior social standing to the enlisted men is, however, necessary for the purpose of raising the organization to the proper point of efficiency. This point has so far not been attained, but the rapid manner in which the men will acquire soldierly habits, as shown at Peekskill, warrants the assertion that the proper standard of soldiership could be acquired easily by the right management.

Strength of command:

	Present. Officers.	Present. En'l men.	Present. Tot.	Absent. Officers.	Absent. En'l men.	Absent. Tot.	Agg.
F. and S.	5	—	5	5	—	5	10
N. C. S.	—	10	10	—	1	1	11
A	2	51	53	1	24	25	78
B	2	51	53	1	30	31	84
C	2	68	70	1	17	18	88
D	3	79	82	-	15	15	97
E	3	80	83	—	18	18	101
F	2	61	63	—	22	22	85
G	3	56	59	—	11	11	70
H	2	60	62	—	28	28	90
I	3	51	54	—	25	25	79
K	3	63	66	—	19	19	85
	30	630	660	8	210	218	878

RIFLE PRACTICE IN THE GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The criticisms contained in the article in the last number of the Journal in relation to the rifle practice by the National Guard at Creedmoor are largely correct. At the same time I submit that they do not touch upon the real difficulty. Undoubtedly the object of military shooting should be to teach each man the use of the rifle he carries. If his instruction does not do this it is necessarily incomplete. But how is this to be done with the limited time and ammunition which is available to the National Guardsmen? Taking the rifles as they are carried by the National Guard of New York, out of 100 not more than 60 will correspond sufficiently in the way in which they are sighted, that a good shot can make respectable shooting with them at over 300 yards. The others are so imperfect from the sights being improperly adjusted, or from other defects, that the proper method of aiming them can only be ascertained by actually shooting them at every distance, not once but many times.

When a regiment goes to Creedmor, particularly one of the larger organizations, the time available for each man is very short. The practical experience of the great majority is limited to what they have been able to learn from the one or two visits to the range they have made within the year, and the difficulties arising from the atmosphere alone are all that they are able to contend against. If, in addition, they are required to learn by themselves the peculiarities of their different guns, how much shooting could they do in a day, and how much ammunition would they be required to expend?

Would it not be better for the State to have the rifles tested by some competent rifleman, and resighted, so that they will all shoot alike, condemning all those which are found imperfect? This would not be expensive, and would result in procuring uniformity, which would be to enable each man to shoot with his own gun, and an officer to know how to direct him to do it properly. This would render sighting shots unnecessary.

But I submit that the real difficulty in the instruction in rifle practice of the National Guard at the present time lies behind the point which you criticized. It is, that there is practically no instruction at all. Some of the regiments, such as the 7th, have a fine shooting gallery in their armory, that is used to such an extent by their members as amounts to instructing them in shooting, and the results appear in their large number of marksmen, and small number of third-class shots. But outside this, and in other organizations which have no galleries or use them but little the best information that I am able to get is, that instruction in rifle practice has for the last few years been given up. The foundation of our system of rifle firing is, "that the range is not a place to learn, but to show what has previously been taught." How is this carried out now-a-days? With rare exceptions there is no instruction given in aiming or position drill in any of our regiments, consequently with the exceptions above stated the general skill of the troops when they are brought down to Creedmoor to shoot their class practice is little, if any, superior to what it was in 1876, the second year after instruction on rifle practice was first introduced in the National Guard. The officers now know how to handle their men and there are a number of "team men" whose aid helps many a recruit through, but the mass of the men come on the grounds no better instructed now than they were then. I would be very glad if this statement was incorrect, but from the statements which I have heard made by officers of different organizations I am satisfied that it is true.

Anybody who has been at Creedmoor and noticed the firing of the different companies, particularly the volley and skirmishing, cannot help but be impressed by the ignorance and timidity displayed by the men, and, particularly by the recruit, which ignorance would not be displayed if any previous instruction had been given on the use of their rifle. The Journal could not do any better service for the National Guard than to impress upon their commanders that if soldiers are to be divided into those that shoot and those that merely serve as targets, the latter are of no use. That they must teach their men to fire accurately by requiring proper aiming and position drill to be regularly carried on under proper supervision throughout the drill season. That this practice is an important, if not the most important part of their instruction, and that no man is fit to take his place in the ranks of a company as a drilled soldier, unless he is able to aim his rifle accurately. If this is once attained, the firing at Creedmoor will not only become much more accurate but men will know enough to be able to shoot the guns that they carry, even if they differ somewhat in the manner in which they are sighted. G. W. W.

New York, October 12, 1886.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

On Monday evening, Oct. 4, the investigation of Lieut.-Col. Jacobs's accounts with the 1st Cavalry, I. N. G., was resumed. The principal work accomplished was examination

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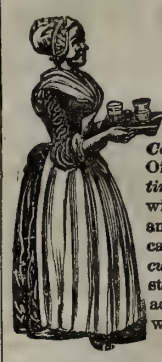
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by the prosecution of Capt. Hiltman, of Troop A, and Private Tansey, the latter having been formerly employed as janitor. The evidence showed very conclusively, that there was a surprising lack of system in the management of the accounts, and that while there was apparently no intention to defraud the regiment, the careless book-keeping was, in itself, deserving of censure. Nothing in the organization of State militia helps so much to keep it on a successful footing, as a few ex-Regulars scattered through the various companies. The 1st Cavalry, I. N. G., the only organized regiment of militia cavalry in the United States, has over a dozen non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who have served in the Regular Army on the Western plains. The genial and whole-souled Adjutant Wickersham, is a veteran of the Civil War and was brevetted Major for gallantry. Sergt.-Major Chas. C. Ames has served through two enlistments on the frontier and performs his duties in such a thorough military manner that no suggestions are necessary. Chief Trumpeter Wiggin put in a term in the U. S. Cavalry, and Trooper Peckham, the man who made the best shot in the 1st Brigade at Camp Lincoln, was formerly a soldier in the Regular Army. Sergt. Norris was Q. M. Sergeant in the 14th Hussars, and was at the famous charge of the Light Brigade near Balaklava. When sixteen such men are scattered through four companies, a satisfactory result is assured and to-day no regiment in Illinois bears so close a resemblance to United States troops as the 1st Cavalry.

NATIONAL MILITIA ENCAMPMENT.

THE proposed national encampment of uniformed militia of the United States at Washington next year bids fair to become a pronounced success. A national competitive drill and rifle competition are the principal objects of the meet. The executive committee in charge of the enterprise have received letters from hundreds of prominent people throughout the country indorsing the project and offering assistance in carrying it out. Although no official communications have yet been sent out to the militia companies, letters have been received from 16 infantry companies, one cavalry company, four artillery companies and three companies of zouaves, asking admission to the drill. The sum of $23,500 has already been subscribed to the fund, and as much more is promised. Prizes aggregating $25,000 will be offered.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The story of Raleigh, in D. Appleton and Co.'s series of English Worthies, edited by Andrew Lang, is told by Edmund Gosse, M. A., Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge. It is the first life of Raleigh in which the fresh matter procured ten years ago by Mr. Edward Edwards and by Mr. James Augustus St. John has been collated. It contains various minor data obtained from other sources and now for the first time published, and is the first attempt to portray the personal career of Raleigh disengaged from a general history of his time. The "Discourse of War" is recommended to the modern reader as the most generally pleasing of Raleigh's prose compositions, and the one in which, "owing to its modest limits, the peculiarities of his style may be most conveniently studied." Of the final scene in the life of Raleigh his biographer says: "He took his public execution with delight, as if it were a martyrdom, and had the greatness of soul to perceive that nothing could possibly commend his career and character to posterity so much as to leave this mortal stage with a telling soliloquy. His powers were drawn together to their height; his intellect, which had lately seemed to be growing dim, had never flashed more brilliantly, and the biographer can recall but one occasion in Raleigh's life, and that the morning of St. Barnaby at Cadiz, when his bearing was of quite so gallant a magnificence. As he stood on the scaffold in the cold morning air, he foiled James and Philip at one thrust, and conquered the esteem of all posterity. It is only now, after two centuries and a half, that history is beginning to hint that there was not a little special pleading and some excusable equivocation in this great apology which rang through monarchical Engl nd like the blast of a clarion, and which echoed in secret places till the oppressed rose up and claimed their liberty."

Benson J. Lossing, LL.D., tells the story of "The Two Spies, Nathan Hale and John André," in a way to set forth in sharp contrast the motives and the character of the two. Hale said: "I wish to be useful. If the exigencies of my country demand a peculiar service, its claims to the performance of that service are imperious." André avowed that in the enterprise in which he was engaged all he sought "was military glory, the applause of his king and country, and, perhaps, a brigadiership." The last words uttered by André under the gibbet indicated that his supreme thought at that moment was of himself: "I request of you, gentlemen, that you will bear me witness to the world that I die like a brave man." Hale said, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." Yet André is the hero of story and romance; a monument in Westminster honors his remains and one has been erected at the scene of his execution—which expresses the English rather than the American sentiment concerning him. Hale lies in an obscure place, and only of late years has an attempt been made to restore his memory from oblivion. Mr. Lossing is always an interesting writer and is especially at home in the field of Revolutionary recollections. His volume is illustrated by spirited pen and ink sketches, copied from his own original drawings, and to it are added the full text of André's "Cow-Chase," the famous "Monody on Major André," by Miss Anna Seward, with a portrait and brief biographical sketch of the author: also three characteristic letters written by André to Miss Seward, when he was a youth of eighteen. The volume is published by D. Appleton and Co.

Mr. Vernon-Harcourt, the author of "Rivers and Canals," has given us the result of further researches in the kindred subject of "Harbors and Docks," in a work entitled, Harbors and Docks, their Physical Features, History, Construction, Equipment and Maintenance. By Leveson Francis Vernon-Harcourt, M. A., M. Inst. C. E. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. Four chapters are devoted to detailed descriptions of British docks and two to foreign docks and river quays. Seven appendices give in a tabulated form information concerning the height and range of tides at different places, the constitution of concrete as used in some of the works mentioned, and commercial details, as to the growth of trade both in tonnage and value. The second volume is devoted entirely to plates. One interesting statement in the work is concerning the results of some careful experiments in pile-driving for the New York quays. The bottom referred to consisted of mud 200 feet thick, and it was found that though a 100 ft. pile driven its full length into the mud by an 18 cwt. ram with a 10 ft. fall, yielded some inches at the last blow, and could be pulled up again directly afterwards with a strain of only three or four tons, yet if the pile was left for some hours it was impossible to draw it, and when left for several days, any further attempt to draw it only injured the head.

Among the readable novels recently issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, are: "Lady Valworth's Diamonds" and the "Haunted Chamber," by "The Duchess," in one volume, price 75 cents, and "A House Party," "Don Gesualdo" and "A Rainy June," by Ouida, one volume, price, $1. The lovers of the works of The Duchess and Ouida, and they are legions, will find reproduced all the distinguishing traits of these favorite authors.

SOME ONCE FAMOUS GENERALS.

FROM an article with this title in the New York *Sun* we extract the following:

Gen. Abner Doubleday is occasionally seen at the Astor House. No one could be more unmilitary in appearance. He appears more like an agriculturist who has come to the city to see the proper sights. Yet he was the chief of artillery at Gettysburg, and his services of this arm was one of the memorable events of that battle. He is unknown, and spends much of his time while in the city in rumaging over the books at the second-hand bookstores.

A handsome, well-dressed, dignified man, who is frequently seen in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue, would be taken for a prosperous man of business rather than the General who commanded Burnside's left wing at Fredericksburg. Yet General Franklin has both records. He has flourished since the war better than some of his noted companions in arms.

Little Joe Wheeler has been trying to interest New York capitalists in the development of the rich Alabama lumber districts. Though little Joe is scarcely five feet four in height, and walks with stooped shoulders as though his body were not strong enough for his large head, yet he was ranked with Wade Hampton as one of the most dashing cavalry Generals in the Confederate Service.

Gen. Ned. Harland, who is now most of the time in New York as receiver of the American Rapid Telegraph Company, was regarded as one of the ablest of the Brigadier-Generals. He never knew fear, and yet is singularly quiet and undemonstrative.

Gen. Averell, who is the head of the Averell Conduit Company, is the same Averell who ranked with Custer, Kilpatrick, and Pleasonton, as one of the dashing, brave, and spectacular cavalry commanders of the war. The General has not had a flowery path since the war, but thinks he sees fortune ahead now. He is an elderly, dignified man, thick set, with pleasing eyes and smile, and so gentle in manner that one wonders if he can be the same man who dashed up the Shenandoah Valley so furiously in 1864.

Gen. Alf. Pleasonton has recently been spending some days here on purely literary business. No one would take him for a warrior who had won great renown before Sheridan was much known. His lines have not been laid in pleasant places since the war.

THE engagement is announced between P. Asst. Surgeon John C. Boyd, U. S. N., and the only daughter of C. C. Willard, of Willard's Hotel fame. They are to be married in February of the ensuing year. Dr. Boyd is at present on duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. He was appointed from South Carolina as assistant surgeon April 3, 1873.

THE MESS.

"I see," said Stubbs, "that Dr. Michael Foster tells the British Association that smoking tobacco produces defective vision, do you believe it?" "Oh, I'm sure of it," replied Mrs. S., "for I saw your friend Butts last evening puffing away, quite unconscious that there were several ladies in the room."

—

Geronimo is a U. S. prisoner. P. S.—U. S. stands for unconditional surrender.—*Critic.*

—

THE MIDDY.

(Dedicated to the Class of 1887, Annapolis, by a Middy.)

Oh, the midshipmite,
In his jacket tight,
Laughs at the thought of care;
And complacently smokes
And cracks his bad jokes
With the air of a *mousquetaire.*

He longs for the day
When he sails away
On a two years' cruise at sea,
With his blonde mustache
And unlimited cash
To pay for his *Eau-de-Vie.*

He feels very grand
As he takes his stand
In the stern of the Admiral's barge,
And waves a last kiss
To the heart-broken Miss
Who wishes him "*bon voyage.*"

Oh, the midshipmite
Is a thing of light
As he swells round the big ironclad,
With his swaggering air,
So "devil-may-care,"
He's a terror to everything bad.

COST OF RIEL'S REBELLION.

THE commission to adjust claims arising out of the late rebellion has awarded $1,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company and $600,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. These amounts have both been paid by the Dominion Government. There is a balance of $100,000 still in dispute between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Up to the present time 1,800 claims have been settled.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LORD HARRIS proposes to convert the English Yeomanry into Rifle Cavalry.

THE floating islands of pumice, thrown up by the late stupendous volcanic eruption at Krakatoa, in the Javan seas, are found to have drifted in the Indian Ocean, 676 miles in a direction west by south, from the spot where they were a year ago.

THE first railway constructed in Japan was opened in 1872, and at the close of March, 1885, the extent of line in operation was 266¼ miles, established at a cost of £3,447,760. The extent of line now in course of construction is returned at 272½ miles, while further lines are under survey to the extent of 524 3-8 miles.

A SERIOUS attempt is to be made to ingraft mounted infantry upon the British Army. The Duke of Cambridge has sanctioned a plan for instruction of a large number of men selected from the infantry battalions of the Southeastern District, in the duties of mounted infantry. They must be first-class shots, receive extra duty pay, and have horses left behind by the 7th Hussars, now under orders for India. The course of training will extend over two months.

THE *Resistance* experiments were not resumed according to programme, owing to the injury done to the ship on the previous trial. During the day men were able to keep the water under, but after dark they found that it was percolating in every direction, and they were utterly unable to cope with the inflow. The leakage must have been caused by the springing of the plates, as the diver had previously reported that there was no hole in the hull of the ship. The vessel was docked and repairs taken in hand at once.

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
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IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN, MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS
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AT 68 CENTS, are made from carefully selected linen, and the button holes are hand made. Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order, Unlaundried, at 99 cents; Laundried at $1.24, $1.49 and $1.99. Consult Catalogue or send for instructions about self-measurement
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CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
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Hotel Normandie Bway & 38th St. N.Y. European and "absolutely fireproof." Special attention to A. & N. officers. F. P. Earle.

Grand Hotel.—Broadway & 31st St., N. Y. Special rates to Army and Navy Officers European plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son, Prs

Glenham Hotel.—Fifth Avenue, 22d St., near Madison Sq., New York. Special prices to Army and Navy Officers. N. B. BARRY.

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Directly opposite Wall St., New York; four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall Street Ferries and the bridge terminus. Superior accommodations; reasonable rates; large shady grounds; coolest location in the vicinity of New York City; select family and transient hotel 200 rooms. Descriptive circular.

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Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c.
GermanCornRemover kills Corns, Bunions, 25c
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c.
Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

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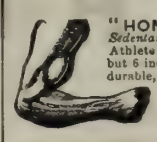
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
Broadway and 29th St., New York, will Reopen Oct. 5. Special rates to officers of the Army and Navy. Thoroughly renovated and reorganized, under new management. New plumbing, new hydraulic elevator, new furniture, electric bells and new baths. Both American and European plans. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American plan, from $3 to $4 a day. MATTHEWS & PIERSON, Formerly of Albemarle and St. James Hotels

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A quiet and refined *home* for families, *Winter* or Summer. Perfect Summer Climate. Charges less than any hotel in the country of equal advantages. Special rates to Officers of the Army and Navy.
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Invaluable as an astringent and styptic application in HEMORRHAGES, as after EXTRACTION of TEETH, and to prevent subsequent soreness of the gums; as a wash for the mouth, in cases of DISEASED GUMS or APHTHOUS conditions, or to DISINFECT an OFFENSIVE BREATH; as a gargle in THROAT AFFECTIONS, SCARLATINA, DIPHTHERIA; as an application in PARASITIC AFFECTIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES, and as an injection for all abnormal discharges and FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
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AT the close of June, 1885, Canada had 10,773 miles of railway as compared with 4,929 miles in 1876.

A NEW Spanish Cabinet has been formed, which includes Gen. Castillo as Minister of War and Admiral Arias as Minister of Marine.

THE *Nouveau Monde*, of Paris, publishes a letter from Gen. Diaz, President of Mexico, to the effect that during the attempt to establish an empire in Mexico, Marshal Bazaine, through a third party, offered to place in his hands the towns occupied by the French and to surrender Maximilian, Marquez, Miramon and others if he accepted a certain proposal, which Diaz rejected because he deemed it dishonorable.

IN practice the choice of a particular metal for a particular purpose, according to its degree of hardness, may be of consequence. It may, therefore, be useful to give the following scale of hardness of certain metals, arrived at by Gallneo after an infinity of trials: (1) Pure soft lead; (2) pure zinc; (3) pure hard lead; (4) soft yellow brass; (5) cast fine copper; (6) soft journal bronze; (7) malleable cast iron; (8) fibrous wrought iron; (9) gray cast iron; (10) cast iron which has been repeatedly melted; (11) soft Bessemer metal; (12) unhardened Bessemer steel; (13) hardened Bessemer steel; (14) crucible cast steel; (15) crucible cast steel hardened to a soft temper; (16) hard journal bronze; (17) crucible steel of hard temper.

A PARIS despatch says: There is a vivid growth of the war feeling in France. The Boulanger party have begun the issue of two new journals—*La Revanche* and *Le Soldat Laboureur*—to advocate an offensive policy in vindication of the old military prestige of France. Gen. Boulanger, however, disowns any connection with the papers. M. Lavedon, the military critic, writes to the *Figaro* that Gen. Boulanger has prepared a well conceived plan, in conjunction with a staff officer of high rank, for a Continental campaign. The *Militaire* says that Gen. Boulanger desires war, not for the purpose of recovering Alsace, not to gratify personal ambition, but as a step leading to the solution of social questions. The strictest taboo of everything German is being observed. M. Lockroy, Minister of Commerce, has ordered the police to prosecute all persons selling boxes of toys imported from Germany and containing a map of France without Alsace.

THE Kinney Tobacco Company of New York, successor to the famous Kinney Bros., pursue the even tenor of their way, and maintain, with undiminished zeal, the high reputation of their various brands of tobacco. Their latest "Sportsmans," a blend of choice Turkish and Virginia, has struck a popular chord and is in great demand. Their cigarettes are so well known that to mention them is sufficient. All are of excellent quality, Caporal, Sweet Caporal, St. James, Ambassador, etc. Customers will find this firm a good one to deal with, straightforward and honest, and in accord with the times in matters of price.

UPON requisition any Commissary in the U. S. will furnish you with Vallette and Mitchell's
"ECHO,"
"A five cent cigar fit for a gentleman to smoke."

R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSILL'S REINA." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 4¼, 4⅛, and 4¾ inches, while their moderate cost, viz. $65, $70, and $75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

BIRTHS.

MERRIAM.—At Fort Spokane, Wash. Ty., September 21, 1886, to the wife of 1st Lieutenant Lewis Merriam, 4th Infantry, a son.

MORTON.—At Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 18, 1886, to the wife of Lieutenant C. G. Morton, 6th U. S. Infantry, a son, DAVID HASTINGS MORTON.

MARRIED.

ABERCROMBIE—KIMBALL.—At Grace Church, New York City, Oct. 13, Lieutenant WILLIAM RALPH ABERCROMBIE, 2d U. S. Infantry, to LILLIAN HARRIET, daughter of Major Amos S. Kimball, U. S. Army.

BULLOCK—RAPP.—At Carbondale, Ill., Oct. 6, Lieutenant E. C. BULLOCK, 7th U. S. Cavalry, to ANNIE AUGUSTA, daughter of Mr. Isaac Rapp.

COLE—TUPPER.—At Ford Bayard, New Mexico, October 5, by the Rev. J. W. Fobes, Lieutenant JAMES ALFRED COLE, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to MARY, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. T. C. Tupper.

FISHER—CHURCHILL.—Oct. 7, at Grace Church, Oswego, N. Y., by the Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, D.D., ELIOT MARTHA, daughter of John C. Churchill, to Dr. WALTER R. FISHER, U. S. Army.

DUGGAN—SELLERS.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, at Chicago, Ill., Captain W. T. DUGGAN, 10th U. S. Infantry, to Mrs. OLIVE L. SELLERS.

HEYL—TURNER.—At St. Louis, Oct. 6, Colonel EDWARD M. HEYL, Inspector General, to Miss DELPHINE TURNER, daughter of the late Major Henry S. Turner, 1st U. S. Dragoons.

SMITH-COOK—WELLS.—At Cambridge, N. Y., Sept. 24, the Rev. CHARLES SMITH-COOK, son of the late Lieutenant Caleb Smith, 2d U. S. Infantry, to Miss JESSIE E. WELLS.

WILLIAMS—HEWITT.—At St. Louis, Mo., October 15, Lieutenant JOHN R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Artillery, to Miss MARIE HEWITT.

WILLS—BAKER.—At Somerville, N. J., October 6, the Rev. DAVID WILLS, Jr., son of Chaplain David Wills, U. S. Army, to Miss ELOISE BAKER.

DIED.

ABBOT.—At Warren, R. I., Oct. 11, JOHN P. ABBOT, M. D., brother of Pay Director Charles W. Abbot, U. S. N., and a former Purser in the Navy.

GRAY.—At Fort Meade, D. T., at 9.50 A.M., Friday, Oct. 8, E. E. GRAY, beloved wife of Captain Cyrus N. Gray, 25th U. S. Infantry.

MORTON.—At Fort Douglas, Utah T., Oct. 3. HASTINGS MORTON, infant son of Lieutenant Chas. G. Morton, 6th Infantry, and Ida H. Morton, aged 15 days.

NICHOLS.—At Pomfret, Conn., October 12, Rear-Admiral EDWARD T. NICHOLS, U. S. Navy, retired.

TRAVERS.—Suddenly, at Fort Sully, D. T., Oct. 6, of congestion of the brain, CARRIE NASON, youngest child of Carrie N. and Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, 11th Infantry, aged two years, two months and three days.

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No. 1.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 9, highest, 0.32; lowest, 0.26. Record of blows not kept by Government.	5	89,000	43,000	15.8
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No. 3.		5	85,700	32,800	13.05
No. 4.		5	81,400	31,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	32,400	17.5
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No. 2.	0 16	25	71,000	25,000	27

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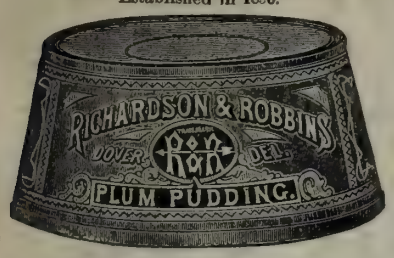
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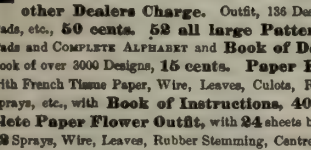
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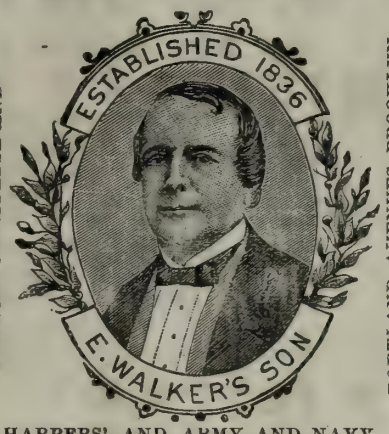
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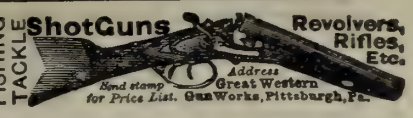
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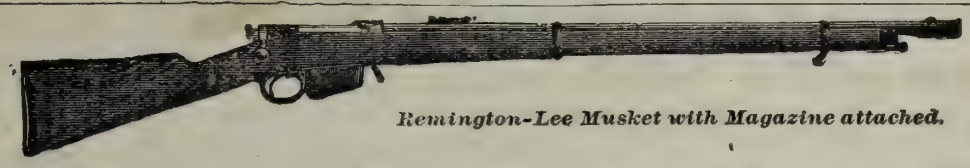


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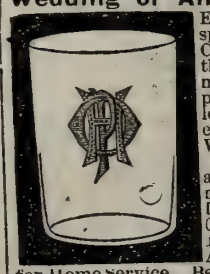
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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 13. WHOLE NUMBER 1209. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1886. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE Board appointed to make the statutory tests of the new Navy guns are still waiting for a proper standard of powder before beginning the firings. The equivalent they have decided upon for "battle firings" is understood to be ten rounds fired as rapidly as possible with each type of gun.

THE Elcho Shield, won by the Irish team this year at Wimbledon, has been handed over to the custody of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, where it will again grace the walls of the City Hall. The Elcho competition was established in 1862 and opened to representatives from Ireland in 1865. Since then Ireland has won it eight times; six times since 1875, to four victories for England and one for Scotland.

INSPECTORS GENERAL have had the inspection of State universities and colleges, to which Regular Army officers are assigned, added to their duties. They are to make annual visits to these places and report upon the duties performed by the officer instructor; the number of students at each college, their standing, etc. The main object of these visits is to see that the Department is not being imposed upon in the matter of detail of instructors. Each of the Inspectors General will inspect the colleges within a certain limit from their stations. Major FARNSWORTH is off from Washington this week on this duty.

AS ILLUSTRATING the advantages of systematic training in rifle firing the London *Army and Navy Gazette* calls attention to a regiment of native infantry which was, for many years, one of the worst shooting regiments in India, till their musketry was taken in hand by an officer who understood his work. He corrected the sighting of every rifle himself, and originated a system by which every duty was made second to musketry. All things turned upon it; good shots received indulgences, and private practice was encouraged to a great extent. In one year the regiment rose from near the bottom of the list to the best shooting regiment in the whole native army, with an average of 85 per cent. marksmen.

A CORRESPONDENT referring to the discussion last week before the Military Service Institution of the U. S. as to "How to Feed the Soldier," writes: "Why not try the British garrison plan? It is simple and economical, eliminates the chances of complaint by the men and would save an untold amount of labor and expense to the Government on account of subsistence." We may say that we have some practical knowledge of the system suggested and believe it to be a good one, although it might not be so easily worked at our remote, although permanent, garrisons, as it is by the large garrisons in England, stationed in cities with ample facilities to purchase groceries, etc., from neighboring provision stores.

WE referred last week to the retirement for age, October 19, of Colonel J. N. G. WHISTLER, 5th U. S. Infantry, and gave the promotions which would ensue therefrom. The day of retirement arrived on Tuesday, and Colonel WHISTLER, after an active service of over forty years, enters upon the enjoyment of that rest which his long and faithful services have so well earned for him. He was graduated from West Point July 1, 1846, and rose step by step until he attained the colonelcy of the 5th Infantry, May 31, 1883. In the Mexican War he received the brevet of 1st Lieutenant for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel for North Anna and Petersburg, and the brevet of Brigadier-General of Volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." He served from 1862 to 1865 as Colonel of the 2d New York Artillery.

THE *Century Magazine* commences in its November number the publication of a new life of LINCOLN. It is written by the two gentlemen employed by Mr. LINCOLN as his private secretaries during his term as President, JOHN HAY and JOHN G. NICOLAY, who have been engaged upon it for the past sixteen years. They have had access to a large amount of material never before made use of, and the volumes will contain revelations very unpleasant for the gentlemen who took part in the conspiracy which led to the Rebellion while continuing to hold office under the United States Government. They will be convicted of double dealing upon the evidence of their own letters, and General SHERMAN'S statements as to the existence of a conspiracy preceding the war will find abundant confirmation. Messrs. NICOLAY and HAY make no attempt to eulogize Mr. LINCOLN, but their simple presentation of the facts of his history will set him forth in clearer light than ever as the master spirit of the great revolution which transformed our Government in those eventful years from 1860 to 1865.

WE publish this week the proceedings of the court martial in the case of the officers of the cadet battalion at West Point, in reference to whom the President has, in our judgment, made a wise use of his power of condoning offences. It was not to be expected, or desired, that the Academy authorities should overlook a direct breach of discipline, and the punishment adjudged by the court was that which logically followed from the offence. At the same time it is to be remembered that these young men were sent to the Academy for the purpose of being disciplined for the Army, and not out of the Army, and it is a subject for congratulation that a way of escape from the consequence of their one thoughtless act has been found, without too greatly relaxing the bonds of discipline. The stress of military training upon youthful exuberance of spirit is very hard, at the best, and it requires the wisest possible adjustment of means to end to bring the ill-regulated freedom of youth under the restraints of army discipline, without so overstraining the tension of authority that it breaks altogether.

COLONEL CASEY'S assignment to duty in New York as President of the Board of Engineers places him in the direct line of promotion to the office of Chief of Engineers. General WRIGHT was president of the Board before he was placed in charge of the corps, and Generals NEWTON and DUANE followed to the office through the same channel. He will be the ranking officer of his corps after the retirement of General DUANE June 30, 1888, next to General GILLMORE, who retires eight months later, leaving Colonel CASEY nearly seven years active service after the retirement of his chief. Colonel CASEY will continue to direct the work on the monument and the State, War and Navy Buildings. All the other work that has been under his supervision, including the improvement over the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va., the erection of a statue of the late President GARFIELD and a pedestal therefor, the erection of monuments at Washington's headquarters, Newburg, N. Y., and at WASHINGTON'S birthplace. and the erection of a building for an Army Medical Museum and Library, is to be assigned to Colonel WILSON. Colonel CASEY will therefore keep open his office in Washington, and as his family will remain there, much of his time will be spent in travelling between the two cities.

THE annual report of the Adjutant General will show a very gratifying reduction in the number of desertions in the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. The number aggregates but 1,800 against 3,100 in 1885, 3,600 in 1884, and almost an equal number in the four or five preceding years. The stereotyped reasons heretofore assigned by those whose duty it is to report on causes of desertions can now be changed to explanations as to the factors which brought about the very large reduction during the past year. General DRUM'S report will show that the amendment to the regulations made last fall, by which enlisted men are not to be recorded as deserters until after ten days from date of disappearance, has aided very materially in lessening the number. Past experience has shown that the soldier frequently absents himself without leave for the purpose of a little "spree," and when sobered up is quite willing to return to duty if he can escape a trial by Court-martial as a deserter The ten days limit was prompted to cover just such cases, and, as the results show it, has proven very satisfactory. The strict manner in which the rules governing the selection of recruits has been enforced during the past two years, has also tended to reduce desertions, a better class of men being thereby secured. The new retirement law for the soldier is also, no doubt, regarded as a strong inducement to remain in the Service.

WITH regard to the Naval War College, and other subjects, a correspondent writes: There is throughout the Service a hearty unanimity as to the good which will result from what may be called a post graduate course, but we want the work to be carried on at Annapolis, which is the place above all others. There is a feeling, and a strong one too, against Newport's War College. We are trying to reduce stations and increase the efficiency of a few. If all the money, energy and talent spent in Newport were spent in getting ships, guns, etc., there would be a more hearty support of a war college at the Naval Academy, requiring no outlay. In your last valuable JOURNAL I notice you ask why our present Board of Examination—or Selection, for it is that, fails to accomplish its intended purpose? The answer is very simple indeed: "Make the Board do its whole duty, without fear or favor, and I warrant it would realize all we have longed for." Your correspondent, who thinks nothing can be worse than the present plan, gravely proposes to form a board of three senior officers to select, etc. He already condemns the seniors; yet he proposes still to continue them!! I think the Service at large are perfectly satisfied with the present plan, only they complain of the way in which the duty is done. Make the Board do its plain duty and no one can complain. This question of promotion by selection is very detrimental to the discipline and harmony of the Service. If its agitators were only sent to sea to do legitimate service much benefit would come to the plain seafaring ones, who are trying to do their duty quietly without knocking in the head officers who have borne the heat and burden of the day.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

—

LIEUTENANT D. L. HOWELL, 7th U. S. Infantry, has been visiting friends at Keokuk, Iowa.

GENERAL P. V. HAGNER, U. S A., was a recent guest at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT J. E. RUNCIE, 1st U. S. Artillery, has joined at Fort Mason, Cal., for temporary duty.

MAJOR J. C. BATES, 20th U. S. Infantry, leaves Fort Assiniboine this week on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN R. G. HEINER, 1st U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. G. TILFORD, 7th U. S. Cavalry, will prolong his stay East until early in November.

EX-PRESIDENT GONZALES of Mexico has not been assassinated, as stated in recent despatches, but is alive and well.

LIEUTENANT C. L. STEELE, 18th U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the Hotel Continental, Paris, France, early this week,

LIEUTENANT C. H. HEYL, 23d U. S. Infantry, has established a recruiting rendezvous at Camden. N. J., as an experiment.

CAPTAIN C. M. CALLAHAN, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is spending a few weeks in New York City, with quarters at 57 West 23d street.

MAJOR W. R. KING, Corps of Engineers, absent from Willet's Point, N. Y. H., on two months' leave, will rejoin in November.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, 7th U. S. Infantry, visited friends in New York this week and starts in a few days for Fort Laramie, Wyo.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOODALE, 23d U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Goodale, joined at Fort Mackinac, Mich., this week from their wedding tour.

BRIG.-GENERAL J. C. DUANE, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., has taken charge and is rapidly familiarizing himself with his new duties.

MAJOR RUSSELL, Captain, 9th Infantry, is A. A. A.-G., at Whipple Barracks, during the absence of Major Barber, the Adjutant-General.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES DODGE, JR., 24th Infantry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a visit to the posts in the Indian Territory on rifle practice duty.

CAPTAIN J. B. BURBANK, 3d U. S. Artillery, leaves Washington next week for San Antonio to take command of the light battery of his regiment stationed there.

LIEUTENANT W. R. ABERCROMBIE, 2d U. S. Infantry, and bride, are expected to join at Fort Omaha early in November. A hearty garrison welcome will be given them.

THE statue of the late Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, U. S. A., which is to be placed in the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, is now ready for shipment from Westerly, R. I.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. S. LA MOTTE, 12th U. S. Infantry, will command the regiment from Plattsburg Barracks until the arrival of Colonel E. F. Townsend at Sackett's Harbor.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. W. R. FISHER, U. S. A., and bride, at the expiration of their wedding tour, will join at Fort Bidwell, Cal., to which the Doctor has recently been assigned as post surgeon.

MAJOR J. W. MACMURRAY, 1st U. S. Artillery, lately visiting at 33 West 33d street, New York City, will remain East a few weeks longer, and then go to San Francisco to join his battery at the Presidio.

CAPTAIN Jos. T. HASKELL, 23d U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York this week from Fort Wayne, Mich., and reported to Major-General Schofield for special service in connection with the Bedloe's Island ceremonies.

A LAREDO despatch says: The charges which were preferred against Capt. Ward and Lieut. Whitall, 16th Infantry, growing out of their recent personal encounter have been withdrawn, and the affair settled without a Court-martial trial.

CAPTAIN D. H. KINZIE, 5th U. S. Artillery, will leave New York next week for Salt Lake City to take command at Fort Douglas, Nov. 1, of Light Bat. D of his regiment. Major J. B. Rawles will then leave for the East to join at Fort Schuyler for duty.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., and Mrs. Bigelow, who have recently sustained a severe domestic affliction in the death of their child, will spend most of the winter in the East. They arrived in Baltimore this week and will go from there to New York.

CAPTAIN MORRIS SCHAFF, formerly of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, who resigned in 1871, has an interesting account in the Springfield *Republican* of the terrible explosion of the Ordnance Depot at City Point, Va., Aug. 11, 1864, caused by a torpedo from Richmond.

CAPTAIN J. G. LEEFE, 19th U. S. Infantry, just promoted, was a 1st lieutenant for nineteen years, and has a war record dating from 1862. He is a gallant soldier, and we have a pleasing recollection of him many years ago when he was A. A. G. of Dwight's Division of the 19th Army Corps.

CAPTAIN H. H. HUMPHREYS, 15th U. S. Infantry, in a recent letter to the *Pioneer Press*, quotes official documents tending to show that Colonel Julius Hayden, Inspector-General of the 3d Army Corps, was responsible for General A. A. Humphreys's round-about march to Gettysburg in July, 1863.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Leavenworth early in the week and assumed command of the Department of the Missouri. It is needless to say he received a hearty welcome. General Willcox has selected as one of his aides-de-camp his son and former aide, Lieutenant E. F. Willcox, 6th U. S. Cavalry.

"GRANT IN SOCIETY," is the subject of General Badeau's latest article on the dead soldier.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MOORE, 9th U. S. Cavalry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth with his troop Oct. 15.

CAPTAIN A. B. MACGOWAN, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor on Monday on a week's leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON EDWARD EVERTS, U. S. A., has taken station at Fort Grant, Ariz., from field service.

MAJOR BARBER, Adjutant-General, Department of Arizona, and Mrs. Barber, are visiting in San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT C. D. PARKHURST, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Trumbull, Conn., on Tuesday on a short leave.

MAJOR EVARTS S. EWING, U. S. A., of Des Moines, Iowa, was a recent guest at the West Hotel, Minneapolis.

LIEUTENANT A. W. VOGDES, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Columbus, spent a few days in Philadelphia this week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON DANIEL WEIZEL, U. S. A., has changed base from Fort Fred Steele to Fort McKinney, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. S. POLAND, 21st U. S. Infantry, was expected to join this week at Fort Bridger, Wyo.

CAPTAIN A. GEORGE, of the French Veterans, has been assigned as Marshal of the French Division, Bartholdi Statue.

MRS. MILES, wife of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., is visiting in Washington and will likely remain East during the winter.

LIEUTENANT WHIPPLE, 10th Cavalry, Fort Verde, son of Adjt.-Gen. Whipple, visited Whipple Barracks a few days last week.

LIEUTENANT J. J. O'CONNELL, U. S. A., on recruiting service at Cincinnati, is located at the Burnet House in that city for the winter.

CAPTAIN JOHN M. NORVELL, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, is on a few weeks' visit to relatives in Michigan.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. P. PEARSON, 24th U. S. Infantry, has arrived at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and taken over command of the post.

CAPTAIN L. T. MORRIS, 8th Cavalry, is visiting friends in the North, and will return to Fort Clark, Texas, about the middle of November.

CAPTAIN W. B. PEASE, 9th U. S. Infantry, lately returned from Europe, has joined at Fort Union, N M., and taken command of his company.

LIEUTENANT AND MRS. WATKINS, Signal Corps, of Whipple Barracks, Ariz., were guests of Major and Mrs. McLellan, at Fort Verde, last week.

GENERAL J. H. POTTER, U. S. A., and family, late of Fort Leavenworth, will settle permanently at San Antonio, Texas, where they will be cordially welcomed.

CAPTAIN S. R. STAFFORD, 15th Infantry, lately relieved from recruiting service, will shortly leave New York for Dakota, and join his company at Fort Randall.

PRINCE NAPOLEON and his travelling companion and physician, Dr. M. Michaela, spent a few days in Chicago this week, and go from there to Niagara en route to New York.

HARRISON TERRELL, the mulatto body servant of Gen. Grant for several years, has been appointed a laborer in the office of the Paymaster-General of the Army at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

GENERAL Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. A., will, it is understood, move the headquarters of the Mississippi River Commission from Kansas City to St. Louis, which is deemed a more central point.

LIEUTENANT B. A. BYRNE, 6th Infantry, who has succeeded Capt. S. W. Groesbeck as regimental adjutant, joined the regiment in 1875. The appointment takes him from Fort Douglas to Fort Leavenworth.

COLONEL THOMAS L. CASEY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who comes to New York for duty, will be warmly welcomed by many friends there who have not had an opportunity to be near him for some years.

LIEUTENANT J. T. KNIGHT, 3d U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Knight, on their wedding tour, left Farmville, Va., early in the week for the North. They will return to Fort Hancock, Texas, about the middle of November, visiting Kansas City and Leavenworth on their way.

IT won't do, says an exchange, referring to the recent expedition to Alaska, to belittle Lieut. Schwatka, for he is one of the calmest, most modest, and most level-headed of men. The soldier who made a 3,000-mile sledge expedition to the Polar regions and brought back the remains of Sir John Franklin's party is hardly to be tossed out on the point of a sneer.

ON Oct. 13 Lieut. Dodge, 24th Infantry, gave a farewell reception to Gen. J. H. Potter. There were present Gens. Terry, Drum, and McCook, the officers on duty at Department headquarters and Lieut. Groesbeck. Both Gens. Terry, and Drum deeply regretted losing Gen. Potter from active service, and Gen. Terry paid him the highest and most complimentary tribute for his long and faithful service. Those who heard Gen. Terry's remarks state that they were exceptional and that he spoke with much feeling.—*Kansas City Times.*

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, U. S. A., Inspector of Rifle Practice, Division of the Missouri, is reported by the Omaha *Bee* as saying with reference to the Bellevue Rifle Range: "It is one of the finest pieces of land in the country for the purpose. I am delighted with it. When one considers that in May last not a single improvement had been made on the land, the changes that have been brought about are wonderful. Colonel Guy V. Henry, with his characteristic energy, is going ahead and making still further improvements in anticipation of next year's shooting."

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., was a visitor in New York this week.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., arrived in New York from the South Pacific early in the week and went on to Washington.

GENERAL A. MCD. MCCOOK, U. S. A., in a recent circular earnestly asks every one concerned to help build up the post library of Fort Leavenworth.

COLONEL GEORGE GIBSON, 5th U. S. Infantry, lately on leave at Carlisle, Pa., visited New York this week registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MAJOR GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., returned to Chicago, and Adjt.-Gen. R. C. Drum to Washington early in the week from their visit to Fort Leavenworth to inspect the military prison.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Republican* publishes an interesting "Arctic Romance," in which the central figures are the late Dr. Octave Pavy, a Parisian mistress, a natural daughter, and an American wife.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, General W. D. Whipple, and Major J. P. Sanger, of Governor's Island, attended the meeting in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, of the Commandery-in-Chief, Loyal Legion.

LIEUTENANT R. D. POTTS, 3d U. S. Artillery, will move his *lares et penates* in a few days from Fort McHenry, Md., to Washington Barracks, D. C., Lieut. Chas. Sellmer, of the 3d, taking his place at the former post.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. BUSH, 11th Infantry, under his recent promotion, will likely go to Fort Sully, Dakota, to command the post and regiment until Colonel R. I. Dodge returns next spring from his six months' leave.

MAJOR JOHN I. RODGERS, 1st U. S. Artillery, after a few years' pleasant stay at Fort Canby, W. T., goes to Alcatraz Island, Cal., to take command there. He will be replaced at Fort Canby by Major A. M. Randol, 1st Artillery.

A VERY pleasant wedding was that on Oct. 19 at Piqua, Ohio, of Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Marian Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wood, of Piqua. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents. The married couple will shortly go to Fort Elliott, Texas.

FORT MCINTOSH, Texas, was the scene of a pretty wedding this week, that of Lieut. Beamont B. Buck, 16th U. S. Infantry, Oct. 20, to Miss Katie May Bernard, daughter of Col. R. F. Bernard, 8th U. S. Cavalry. The marriage took place in the evening and like all garrison weddings was a brilliant and enjoyable occasion.

PAYMASTER WM. E. CREARY, U. S. A., was not able to make his payments at Fort McKinney, Department Platte, Oct. 15, in consequence of illness. He was en route to that post from Cheyenne, when a wound in his left limb, caused by a dog bite received a few weeks previous, became so painful and inflamed that he was compelled to return to Cheyenne.

LIEUTENANT GEO. S. YOUNG, 7th U. S. Infantry, arrived last week at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, on a visit to the Lieutenant's parents, and were tendered a brilliant reception by Mrs. Capt. Young and Mrs. Meneely. The rooms were decorated with flowers and autumn leaves, which, with the many handsome costumes, produced a pleasing effect. The married couple will leave this week for Detroit, the home of Mrs. Young, journeying via New York and Washington. From Detroit Lieut. Young proceeds to join his regiment at Fort Laramie.

THE great King-Remington suit, involving the title to nearly $3,000,000 worth of property, was ended on Saturday by the filing of an opinion by the Minnesota Supreme Court, in which the decision of the court below in King's favor was fully sustained upon every point. By this decision Col. King recovers real estate of the value of $2,000,000 in Minneapolis, besides a money claim of at least $500,000 more for property wrongfully sold by the defendant. Mrs. King recovers not less than $500,000 of her property, in addition to a money claim of $150,000 for real and personal property illegally converted by the defendant, one of the Arms Manufacturing firm of Ilion, New York.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "Colonel John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who has charge of the public buildings and grounds in the Capital, including the White House, and who was supposed to have about all the business that he could competently look after, has been ordered to add to his duties the care of the grave of Jefferson at Monticello, Va., the erection of the Garfield statue to take the place of the Peace Monument on Pennsylvania avenue, the erection of a Washington monument at Newburg, and the new Army and Medical Museum Building. All this was made necessary by the transfer of Col. Thomas L. Casey from Washington to New York to take the place of Gen. J. C. Duane, promoted to be Chief of Engineers."

LAST week we briefly reported the marriage, at St. Louis, October 15, of Lieutenant J. R. Williams, 3d U. S. Artillery, to Miss Marie Hewitt. The *Globe-Democrat*, referring to the occasion, says: "The bride was one of the loveliest of the season. It was during Miss Hewitt's sojourn at Old Point Comfort that she made the acquaintance which has terminated so auspiciously. The elegant suite of apartments at the Southern Hotel was redolent with the perfume of the rare flowers that were banked on the mantels hung from the chandeliers, and were grouped in artistic designs in every available space. The bridesmaids and groomsmen entered the room first, then followed the bride, leaning on the arm of the groom, the military band from Jefferson Barracks playing the time-honored wedding march of Mendelssohn. The bridesmaids were Miss Williams, of Detroit, sister of the groom; Miss Mimi Morrison and Miss Mattie Blow and little Miss Bertha Turner, niece of the bride. The groomsmen were Lieut. Brown, of the Cavalry; Lieut. Scriven, of the 3d Artillery; Lieut. Pitcher of the Cavalry. The presents were very valuable and numerous. The newly wedded pair left on the evening train for the East, and from thence go abroad for six months, returning to Fort McHenry, where the groom is stationed.

CAPTAIN J. H. CALEF, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday, on a week's leave.

COLONEL R. S. LAMOTTE, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., on Wednesday on a short leave.

COLONEL H. CLAY WOOD, U. S. A., has left Vancouver Barracks for the East to enter upon duty at the A. G. O.

PRINCE KORNATSK, of Japan, a Lieutenant-General, and uncle of he Mikado, arrived in San Francisco, Oct. 20.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., left Atlanta early in the week on leave and is visiting friends in St. Louis, Mo.

LIEUTENANT S. Y. SEYBURN, 10th U. S. Infantry, has moved his recruiting rendezvous at Baltimore to 48 N. Liberty street.

MISS SADIE WADLEY, daughter of D. T. Wadley, Esq., of Ga., is to be married to Ensign E. E. Capehart, at Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 27.

THE death of Capt. Birney B. Keeler, 18th Inf., promotes 1st Lieut. H. H. Adams to Captain and 2d Lieut. W. T. Wood to 1st Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT L. A. CRAIG, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has relinquished duty on recruiting service and goes to Fort Bayard, N. M., to resume his old position of Regimental Adjutant, which he held in 1883 and 1884.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CLEVELAND, a cousin of President Cleveland, was married Oct. 20, at Jersey City, to Miss Emma Coe. Mr. Cleveland is Chaplain-in-Chief and Brigadier-General of the Union Veterans' Army of the U. S.

IT was decided this week that Lieut.-Colonel E. C. Mason, 4th Infantry, should remain at St. Paul as Inspector-General of the Department of Dakota, and Major W. F. Drum, 14th Infantry, at Whipple Barracks as Inspector-General Dept. of Arizona.

MAJOR JAMES BIDDLE, 6th Cavalry, relinquished command of Fort Myer, Va., this week, in order to attend to his duties as President of the Board of Officers appointed to examine the claims of the States and Territories named in the Act of June 27, 1882.

THE friends of 1st Lieut. John Scott, 4th Inf., will be pained to learn that his long illness has resulted in the partial loss of reason and it has become necessary to place him in the Government Insane Asylum at Washington, for treatment. He arrived there on Oct. 18 from his home in Kentucky, accompanied by Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, of the 4th Inf.

AMONG the President's appointments, Oct. 18, was that of General Dabney H. Maury, of Virginia, to be Minister to the United States of Colombia. General Maury was nominated some months ago for the same position and was rejected by the Senate, owing to a letter received by Senator Sherman, in which the writer said that Maury, on one occasion, standing on the street in Washington and pointing to the Stars and Stripes, said: "That flag be d——d; the other one ought to have been flying over this country.'"

THE systematic study of the great mass of earthquake returns gathered by correspondents of the Geological Survey from all portions of the area affected by the recent convulsions is about to be undertaken by officials of the survey under the supervision of Captain Clarence E. Dutton, United States Ordnance Corps, who has been for many years connected with the work of the Geological Survey, and is a well recognized authority upon volcanic and seismic phenomena as well as upon general geology.

IT is related of the late Col. Whittlesey that during his second year at the Military Academy a fiery Southerner made a personal assault upon a superior officer and was condemed by Court-martial to be shot. While awaiting approval from Washington of the sentence the culprit was in prison without irons, and one night when Cadet Whittlesey was on guard as he passed the door the prisoner sprang out and seized the sentinel's musket from behind, at the same time presenting a pistol at his head with an admonition to keep quiet. Young Whittlesey, however, shouted for the corporal of the guard and giving chase overhauled the fugitive, and was about to plant the bayonet in his back when the guard seized him.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Oct. 16 says:

Miss Harker, one of Leavenworth's accomplished young ladies, is the guest of Mrs. Lieut. Van Liew ... Miss May Stevens, cousin of Capt. Cook, Fort Omaha, has returned to Chicago ... Mrs. Daggett, wife of Col. Daggett, 2d Infantry, is with her husband again. When the 2d Foot left the South for the Columbia, Mrs. Daggett remained in the East.... Mrs. Lieut. Kinzie, with her four children, joined her husband, Lieut. John Kinzie, 2d Infantry, Fort Omaha. Mrs. Kinzie has been in New England the past three years.... The engagement is announced of Miss Agnes Royall, daughter of Col. Royall, and Mr. J. H. Parsons, of Baltimore. Miss Royall has many acquaintances in Omaha society.... Lieut. H. B. Sarson's genial countenance once more beams upon his friends in the Fort Omaha garrison; he has just returned from a four months' leave in the suburbs of Chicago.... The labor question has given greater or less perplexity to every family of the 2d Infantry since their arrival at Fort Omaha. Servants can scarcely be secured at any price, and when they do come their stay is so brief that it is an open question whether they are a help or a hindrance.

THE *Tribune*, in "Glances at Men and Things," thus amuses itself at the expense of West Point:

An Army officer with whom I was chatting yesterday said: "The complications arising from the Court-martial of cadets at West Point on the return of the Second Class from furlough will be made the basis of an entire change in the administration of the Military Academy. For many years after the war the entire administration at West Point was embraced within the Engineer Corps. The question that is now being agitated by the War Department is whether or not the administration of the affairs there could not be made less top-heavy by the appointment, likewise, of some efficient officer from the line of the Army, as the infantry or cavalry. A common opinion at West Point is that Captain Spurgin, of the Infantry, who is now Commissioner, and who has proved himself an efficient officer at the post, is under consideration for the superintendency to succeed Colonel Merritt next spring. It is to Captain Spurgin that the Government owes many of the recent improvements that have been pushed to a successful conclusion, not the least of which was the levelling of what from time immemorial has been called Monument Hill, thereby greatly enlarging the beauty of the scenery of the Hudson."

ASSISTANT SURGEON E. C. CARTER, U. S. A., will spend a portion of the winter abroad.

GENERAL R H. JACKSON, U. S. A., will take command of Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. H., early in November.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON delivered a lecture on Yellowstone Park at recently, for the benefit of the fund for the earthquake sufferers at Charleston.

THE engagement is announced of Capt. H. P. Birmingham, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., to Myra E., daughter of Richard H. Clarke, of New York City.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer, returned to Washington on Tuesday from an extended tour to the Pacific Coast and the Isthmus of Panama.

COLONEL HENRY C. MERRIAM, 7th Infantry, leaves New York next week for his post, Fort Laramie. He receives from all sides the most encouraging reports of the success of his new equipments.

THE most notable society event in St. Paul for many months was the marriage of Miss Elizabeth S Hancock to Edward I. Frost. Miss Hancock is the daughter of Col. John Hancock, of Washington; niece of the late Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, and grand-niece of President John Adams. Mr. Frost is one of the prominent youdg men of St. Paul both in business and social circles.

THE following officers are registered at the War Department this week: Maj. J. V. D. Middleton, Surgeon; Maj. Theo. J. Eckerson, retired; 1st Lieut. C. P. Terrell, 8th Inf.; Capt. Chas. Bendire, retired; Maj. D. B. McKibbin, retired; W. Whitney, Asst. Surgeon; 2d Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav.; 1st Lt. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf.; Capt. C. A. Alligood, Q. M. D.; Col. H. F. Clarke, retired; Captain W. P. Atwell, retired, and 2d Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, 4th Art.

A WASHINGTON despatch states that the District Attorney of Arizona recently represented to the Attorney-General that sufficient evidence was obtainable to convict Geronimo and his braves of murder before a civil tribunal, and that in view of that fact, Gov. Zulick, of Arizona, had requested the President to cause the military officers to surrender the hostiles to the civil authorities of the Territory for trial. Notwithstanding this request, the action of the President in ordering the confinement of the Indians at Fort Pickens, Fla., is accepted at the War Department as conclusive evidence of the intention of the Government to treat them as prisoners of war and not as ordinary marauders, amenable to civil jurisdiction.

A DESPATCH from Quincy, Cal., says: "There has been considerable excitement over the pursuit of two robbers who attacked a stage on Tuesday near here, in which General Day, of Bowling Green, O., brother of Captain S. A. Day, 5th U. S. Artillery, was shot. The robbers were finally captured. Gen. Day was travelling in the stage with others when it was stopped by the robbers in open daylight. One of them entered the coach pistol in hand to search for treasure. While rummaging around the pistol was accidentally discharged, the ball taking effect in General Day's back, ranging down towards the groin, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The robber coolly turned to the General and asked his pardon, saying it was really an accidental shot." Capt. Day will leave New York at once to be with his brother.

LIEUTENANT I. N. LEWIS, 2d U. S. Artilery, was married at the church corner of Lexington avenue and 52d street, New York City, on Thursday evening of this week, to Miss Minnie Wheatley, daughter of the Rev. Richard Wheatley, D. D., of 606 Lexington avenue. The married couple will remain East for a few weeks, and will join at Fort Barrancas, Fla., towards the end of November. The ushers were Lieuts. J. I. Sanford, Henry Taylor, Irving Hale, and C. E. Gillette, of the Engineer Corps. They were in full uniform, as was the groom and his best man, Lieut. W. L. Gilbert. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Thompson, of Titusville, Penn.; Miss Lina Slee, of Poughkeepsie, and Miss Margarhetta Wheatley, a sister of the bride. After the ceremony there was a reception for the bridal party and relatives at the residence of Dr. Wheatley, 606 Lexington-avenue, followed by a supper. Among those at the church were Capt. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Harper, Mrs. Gallaher, Miss Gallaher, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Needham, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Anderson, Lieut. Chittenden, and Dr. and Mrs. Happersett.

THE Brackett-*News*, of Oct. 16, has the following Fort Clark items:

Captain Remington and Son returned Sunday from Kansas City....Captain Robinson, 19th Inf., has returned from recruiting service....Major J. A. Wilcox, after an absence of several months, returned this week, and was warmly welcomed by his many friends....Major S. C. Vedder, arrived at Fort Clark Thursday....Captain C. T. Witherell has returned, looking well. The genial captain, after the close of the rifle competition at Leavenworth, took a trip to Georgia, Mrs. Witherell is at present visiting in Boston.

THE Presidio County *News* of Oct. 15 has the following Fort Davis items:

Captain J. C. Thompson has been ill, but is improving.... Lieut. T. B. Dugan has recovered from his late illness.... Lieut. J. W. Heard and wife returned from El Paso Saturday....A pleasant hop was given in the post hall Wednesday night and was well attended....Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., with Mrs. Brackett returned Thursday from a visit to Madison, Wis., and other eastern cities....Lieut. J. H. King, 8th Cav., with his bride, returned to Marathon last Friday, and they are now at his old station Nevills Springs' camp.

CAPTAIN J. G. WALKER, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Europe on Wednesday and went on to Washington.

P. A. SURGEON J. C. BOYD, U. S. N., attended the wedding at Keyport, N. J., Oct. 20, of Mr. H. D. Olphant to Miss E. V. Dayton.

PAY DIRECTOR J. S. CUNNINGHAM and Medical Director G. Peck, U. S. N., were guests at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, on Tuesday.

COLONEL C. G. MCCAWLEY, Commandant of the Marine Corps, visited Norfolk, Va., this week and inspected the marines stationed there.

SECRETARY WHITNEY remains in New York until Saturday and he may not return to Washington until after the Bartholdi statue dedication.

LIEUTENANT J. S. ABBOTT, U. S. N., returned from New York to Newport on Tuesday and reported to Rear Admiral Luce.

CAPTAIN E. E. POTTER and Lieutenant Andrew Dunlap, U. S. N., arrived in New York early in the week from Rio Janeiro.

ADMIRAL PORTER, U. S. N., who is still at Newport, R. I., and is rapidly convalescing, will shortly return to Washington for the winter.

REAR ADMIRAL A. LUDLOW CASE, U. S. N., returned from Europe on Monday and took temporary quarters at the Clarendon Hotel, New York City.

REAR ADMIRAL M. SMITH, U. S. N., registered at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, and Lieut. E. S. Farrow, U. S. A., at the Lafayette Hotel.

LIEUTENANTS B. DE VILLENEUVE and E. Aubry, French Navy, and Major H. L. Ellis, 6th Dragoons, British Army, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

ENSIGN WILLIAM E. SAFFORD, U. S. N., attached to the *Vandalia*, has made quite extensive preparations for taking natural history notes during his cruise to the South Pacific Station.

COMMANDER C. M. CHESTER, U. S. N., called upon Major-General Schofield on Tuesday as the representative of Rear-Admiral Luce in connection with the Bartholdi statue celebration, Oct. 28

LIEUTENANT W. S. HUGHES, U. S. N., has a well written and interesting article in "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly" for November on "The Great Fishing Ground and its International Questions." Several illustrations accompany the article.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER ISAAC HAZLETT, U. S. N., who has been ordered before the retiring board at Washington, entered the Service from Ohio, Sept. 27, 1861, was promoted to his present grade, Dec. 21, 1881, and completed his last cruise in April, 1883.

GOVERNOR AND MRS. FITZHUGH LEE, of Virginia, invited Lieutenant Albert C. Dillingham, U. S. N., and Mrs. Dillingham to visit their private family seat in Richmond in order to assist the Governor in receiving President and Mrs. Cleveland this week.

THE many friends of Rear Admiral W. G. Temple, U. S. N., retired, will be pleased to hear that the "Portland" will again be his winter home. Seeing the Admiral's erect, vigorous style, it is difficult to believe that nearly three years have elapsed since his retirement from active service.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER EUGENE B. THOMAS, U. S. N., who was ordered before the naval retiring board for physical examination Oct. 12, has been on sick leave for nearly three years, and it is quite probable that he will be placed on the retired list as it is believed that his disability was incurred in the line of duty.

VICE ADMIRAL S. C. ROWAN, U. S. N., has been on the active list longer than any officer in the Service, having completed 60 years of Naval life and duty on Feb. 1 last. Admiral Porter on Feb. 2 next, will have completed 58 years of active service. Rear Admiral Worden on Jan. 10, 1886, completed 52 years on the active list.

THE leave of absence for a year granted to Lieut. Martin E. Hall, U. S. N., is to enable him to devote his entire attention to a torpedo of novel design invented by him, but which required for experimentation more undivided attention than can be spared from even the "*softest*" billet to which an officer can be assigned.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WILLIAM WELCH, U. S. N., entered the Navy as a volunteer officer June 15, 1864, and was appointed an Ensign in the Regular Service March 12, 1868. His present commission bears date of April 23, 1883. His last cruise was on the store-ship *Onward* from which he was detached in June, 1880. His orders to appear before the Retiring Board were issued Oct. 12.

LIEUTENANT RIDGELY HUNT, U. S. N., and Miss Virginia Kearney, stepdaughter of Rear Admiral Upshur and sister of Mrs. Russell Selfridge, will be married in Washington at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, at the Ascension Church. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Gouverneur, Miss Lena Porter, Miss Hunt, Miss Victoria Emory, Miss Minnie Mollie West, and Miss G. Morris. The groomsmen will be brothers of the bridegroom—Mr. Livingston Hunt and Mr. Gaylord Hunt.

THE number of mates now in the Navy is 37, but the roster is growing smaller year by year, no new appointments being made, while death claims its quota. The number, however, on the list at this time, has been maintained for no less than three years. The oldest appointment is that of John Griffin, who first entered the service as an officer June 18, 1861, and the last appointment is that of Harold Neilson, March 29, 1870. Nearly all of the gentlemen holding this position in the Navy have rendered, and continue to render, good service to the Government.

THE announcement a few days since of the death of the wife of Chief Engr. Robert L. Harris, U. S. Navy, will cause a widespread sympathy among those to whom they have endeared themselves by uniform kindliness and cheerfulness under the constant expectation for several years past of that which has at last come to pass. Mrs. Harris died on Oct. 19 of Bright's disease of the kidneys, at Washington, and was buried at 3.30 P. M. on the 21st, from her late residence, 1216 G street, N. W. Her remains were interred at Rock Creek Cemetery. She leaves several children.

LIEUTENANT GOTTFRIED BLOCKLINGER, U. S. N., was married, Oct. 13, at Dubuque, Iowa, to Miss Ella Weigal, of that city. The ceremony was performed in the Methodist Church, which was crowded. An unique feature was the substitution of the conventional bridesmaids and groomsmen with six little boys dressed in sailor costumes, who preceded the bridal couple to the altar. A full-rigged three-decker ship, covered with flowers, hung suspended over the couple as they received the marriage rite. A reception was held in the evening at the residence of the bride's parents, after which the married couple left for the East.

COMMANDER CHAS. J. TRAIN, U. S. N., arrived at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 17, from Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER E. W. WATSON, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., early in the week on a short leave.

MR. ROBERT BOYD, Jr., son of Capt. Robert Boyd, U. S. N., and a student at the Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill, N. Y., has been promoted to the rank of 2d lieutenant. This is the handsome student's second promotion within the past two months.

MRS. ROBERT BOYD and Miss Minnie Boyd, wife and daughter of Capt. Robert Boyd, U. S. N., the commanding officer of the flagship *Tennessee*, have left their cottage at Newport, R. I., and removed to their handsome residence at Montague street, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: "Among the marriage licenses issued by the clerk of the court on Monday last was one bearing the names of P. A. Paymaster John M. Speel, of the Navy, and Miss Frances P. Stevens. One of his friends with a turn for practical jokes, took out the license. The penalty is $500 fine or imprisoment in the Penitentiary for a term of not more than five years or both. The joker will not be prosecuted, but it is understood that he has left town until the affair blows over."

CADET ENGINEER THOMAS J. HOGAN, who recently resigned from the Navy, has been appointed a fourth assistant examiner in the Patent Office. Mr. Hogan was restored to the Service under the late decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Perkins and Redgrave cases. At the time of the decision he was filling a clerkship in the Patent Office. He resigned the same, made application for duty, and was assigned to the new cruiser *Atlanta*. He made one short cruise, tendered his resignation, went back to Washington, passed a creditable Civil Service examination and received the appointment above referred to.

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET MAJOR BIRNEY B. KEELER, captain 18th U. S. Infantry, who had been on sick leave for several months past, died Oct. 15, at Afton, Iowa. Maj. Keeler was a native of New York, and went to the war in 1862 as 1st lieutenant of the 142d New York Volunteers, and attained the rank of captain in 1864. In June, 1865, he was transferred to the 169th New York; was mustered out in the following July, having been appointed a judge advocate of volunteers, with the rank of major. He held that position until May 31, 1866, and on July 28 of that year was appointed 1st lieutenant 39th U. S. Infantry, and promoted captain June 5, 1868. In 1870 he was assigned to the 18th U. S. Infantry. He received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel of volunteers and of captain and major in the Regular Army for gallant and meritorious services at Chapin's Farm and assault on Fort Fisher, and for gallant and distinguished services in the field during the campaign of 1864. Major Keeler had large experience as a staff officer, and served from 1875 to 1882 as A. D. C. on the staff of Major-General McDowell.

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COLONEL CHARLES WHITTLESEY, well-known in literary and scientific circles, died Oct. 18, at his residence in Cleveland, Ohio, of inflammatory rheumatism. He was born in Southington, Conn., on October 8, 1808. He entered West Point in 1827, was graduated in 1831 and promoted brevet 2d Lieutenant 6th Infantry, July 1, 1831. In October of that year he was transferred to the 5th Infantry and resigned Sept. 30, 1832. In 1837 he was appointed on the Ohio Geological Survey. From 1847 to 1851 he was in the Government Survey of Lake Superior and the Upper Mississippi with reference to the mines and minerals. From 1858 to 1860 he was in the Wisconsin Geological Survey. In April, 1861, he joined the Ohio Governor's staff as Assistant Q. M. General. He was State Military Engineer for Ohio troops with Gens. McClellan, Cox and Hill in West Virginia in the three months' service; then he was made Colonel of the 20th Ohio Volunteers and detailed as Chief Engr. of the Dept. of Ohio. He was at the battle of Fort Donelson and commanded the 3d Brigade of Wallace's Division at Shiloh. He resigned on account of illness April 19, 1862, and returned to Cleveland, which has been his residence for many years. Col. Whittlesey's contributions to scientific literature have attracted wide attention among the scientific men of Europe and America. Among his literary works are "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," "Fresh Water Glacial Drift," "Fugitive Essays," "Ancient Mining on Lake Superior," "Fluctuations of Lake Levels," "United States Geological Surveys of the Upper Mississippi," and essays on the mineral resources of the Rocky Mountains and other subjects.

THE Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D., died in Newburg on Sunday night, Oct. 17, in his 76th year. He was graduated from Rutgers College and afterward from the Edinburgh University, Scotland. He studied theology in the latter place under Dr. Thos. Chalmers and in Glasgow under Dr. Thomas Dick. He was licensed to preach in April, 1833, by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, Scotland, and ordained in July, 1834, by the Presbytery of New York. He was Pastor of an Associate Reformed congregation in Philadelphia until 1836 and of the Union Church, Newburg, to 1847. He was Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary, Newburg, from 1837 to 1842, Professor of Latin in Princeton College from 1847 to 1853, and again Professor in the seminary at Newburg from 1853 to 1858. He was Professor of English Language and Literature in Rutgers College from 1860 to 1863. Serving from July to September, 1862, as chaplain of the 19th New York State Militia. In 1871 he was appointed chaplain and Professor at the Military Academy and served in that position until Dec. 12, 1881, when he was retired with the pay of a Colonel. He was the author of several works on theological subjects and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, for his learning, piety and kindliness of heart.

THE remains of the late Capt. O. B. Boyd, U. S. A., who died a few months ago in New Mexico, were brought to San Antonio Oct. 8 and buried in the National Cemetery on the hill. The funeral services at the grave were conducted in the usual military manner, and were witnessed by Gen. Stanley and staff and nearly all the officers and their families on duty here. "Capt. Boyd," says the San Antonio *Express*, "is lovingly remembered by many San Antonians for the many sterling qualities which go to make a soldier and a gentleman. Besides being an accomplished officer, beloved by his brothers in the Army and companions in every walk of life, he was an orator of the highest order, having distinguished himself here on several occasions; but most notably as the orator on Decoration Day in 1885. He was one of the most genial of men, and his unexpected death, away from home on duty, was a sad blow to his loving family and devoted friends."

THE suicide is reported of Mr. Bayard Taylor Putnam, of the U. S. Geological survey, in charge of the surveying party in Hoosac Mountain. He had been missing from camp for two days, and after a thorough search his lifeless body was found hanging to a tree. He was a brother of the Messrs. Putnam, the publishers, and was considered one of the most promising geologists in the country. He had a severe attack of typhoid fever about a year ago from which he never fully recovered, and it is thought the exposure among the mountains must have so worked upon his weakened constitution as to cause temporary insanity. Mr. Putnam leaves a widow, who was a Miss Grace Thacher, of New York, and one child about two years of age.

MRS. FRANCES E. HARRIS, the wife of Chief Engr. Robert L. Harris, U. S. Navy, died October 19, at her home, No. 1216 G Street, Washington, D. C., after a long and painful illness. The funeral took place October 21, and the remains were interred in Rock Creek Cemetery.

MISS MARY ORNE PICKERING, who died recently in Salem, Mass., aged 81, was a grand-daughter of Col. Timothy Pickering, Washington's Adjt.-General in 1777, Postmaster-General from 1791 to 1794, Secretary of War, 1794 to 1795, and Secretary of State from 1795 to 1800.

GENERAL BACON MONTGOMERY, who was killed a few days ago at Lamulla, Chihuahua, Mexico, by the accidental discharge of his own gun, commanded the 50th Missouri Volunteers during the war and was afterwards brigadier general of the Missouri militia.

MR. JOHN ARMSTRONG, who died at Baltimore, Md., October 18, aged 72, was the son of the late Major Horatio Gates Armstrong, Assistant Inspector General, U. S. A., who served in the War of 1812, and left the Army in 1815.

MRS. JONES, wife of Ordnance Sergeant James Jones, U. S. A., of Fort Popham, Me., died at Stewart's Station, Pa., Sept. 27. Her husband was with her when she died.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. T. MACPHERSON (V. C.), commander of the British army of occupation in Burmah, died this week from fever after two days illness.

WE regret to learn of the death at Fort Sill, I. T., of Mrs. Taylor, daughter-in-law of Surgeon Morse K. Taylor, U. S. Army.

"LITTLE MAC," the infant and only son of Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 6th U. S. Cavalry, died at Fort Stanton, N. M., Oct. 6.

MRS. MANNING, mother of P. A. Engineer C. H. Manning, U. S. N., died at Milford, N. H., Oct. 9.

THE NEEDS OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THAT the Army may be a school for the thorough military instruction of its officers, their duties should be so arranged that each officer after learning and performing one class of duties thoroughly well, should be subjected to a similar training in connection with another class of duties.

It is but natural that an officer should wish to obtain and continue the duty that is the most agreeable, distinguished and remunerative, and it is to be expected that he will pull all wires for his own benefit, unless there are rigidly enforced rules to prevent.

1st. The Regulations should designate the rank of the line officers who may be detailed on staff of the different grades of general officers. The line officer when performing staff duty should have the local rank, pay and emoluments of a mounted officer of one grade higher than the rank he actually holds in his regiment. As two years is ample time for the General to instruct the officer in staff duty and as the object is to instruct as many officers as possible in that duty, two years should be the extreme limit of that detail. This term is quite sufficient for an officer to become rusty in his regimental duties. Every officer, when promoted, should, if absent, return at once and serve two years in his new grade before being detailed away from it. No officer who has served one tour of staff duty should be detailed for a second tour while holding the same grade. No officer should be detailed for staff duty who has not served the previous two years with his regiment and in the grade he holds. When a regiment is removed from the command of a General, the officers on his staff who belong to the regiment should be relieved and accompany their regiment.

2d. Every officer will in time have a staff of his own. He will be a more competent instructor and a more efficient officer if he when a junior had practically performed staff duty. A second lieutenant should learn the field, garrison, and paper duties of his company and post, and should serve continuously with his company, but the duties of first lieutenant are similar to those of a second, and when he becomes a first he should be taught staff and other detached duties. Regimental commanders should be required to detail for their regimental staff the two senior first lieutenants who have never performed that duty. At the expiration of two years (or sooner if he wishes and they have learned the duties) he should relieve them and detail the next two.

3d. At the commencement of a war, or when going into the field during Indian troubles, etc., every general and regimental commander should be allowed to relieve the officers (being instructed) on his staff and detail any others of the same grade whom he may prefer.

A young man wishing to become an officer in the German Army must pass the University examination and then be accepted by the officers of some regiment as a cadet. He then learns and performs all the duties of private soldier, corporal, and sergeant (though he all the time lives at the officers' mess and associates with the officers), and then he goes to the Military College. After completing his studies he returns to his regiment, and is then voted upon at a confidential meeting of all the officers of his regiment. If elected he is appointed an officer in that regiment. If any officer votes "no" his objections are discussed, and if considered valid the cadet is confidentially informed that he is not elected, which of course ends his connection with the Army.

All lieutenants of three years' service can compete for entrance to the Staff College. The course there is three years. A certain number of those who graduate distinguished for good habits, ability and hard work are appointed captains in the *line* corps to which they belong. They serve in the line as line officers, but at any time can be detailed to perform staff duty for a tour of two years only. The authorities consider continuous staff duty as injuring an officer for command, and that longer than two years' absence weakens an officer's sympathy with and interest in his particular line corps. All promotion in the German Army (except the special distinction at the Staff College, which gives a captaincy) is by seniority from junior lieutenant to commanding general. After the long marches and grand manœuvres of corps every autumn all generals who have not shown activity and ability are retired.

Is it not a matter of surprise that our Army is as efficient as it is, when it is a struggle of *political influence* among brigadier generals as to who shall be major general and among colonels as to who shall be brigadier general, and a struggle of political, family or personal influence among lieutenants and captains as to who shall be detailed on staff duty or appointed in a staff corps? TEXAS.

THE SIGNAL OFFICE ACCOUNTS.

SECOND COMPTROLLER MAYNARD and Third Auditor Williams concluded, this week a critical re-examination of the accounts of the Signal Service from Sept. 1, 1880, to July 1, 1886. The expenses during that period aggregated $1,865,333, and of this amount the accounting officers have disallowed and suspended items amounting to $1,081,669. The disbursements were made by Lieut. Robert Craig, 4th Art.; Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art., and Capt. F. B. Jones, Asst. Q. M., who consecutively held the office of disbursing officer during the period mentioned. The expenditures disallowed as authorized by law were principally for telegraphing, the purchase of supplies, and for the foreign service.

GERONIMO TO BE CLOSELY CONFINED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, October 19, 1886.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, United States Army:

SIR: By direction of the President, it is ordered that the hostile Apache adult Indians, 15 in number, recently captured in Mexico and now at San Antonio, Texas, viz: Geronimo, Natchez, Percio, Fun, Abnandria, Nahi, Yahnsza, Fishnolth, Touze, Bishi, Chapo, LaZaiyah, Molzos, Kilthdigai, Sephonne and Lonah, be sent under proper guard to Fort Pickens, Florida, there to be kept in close custody until further orders. These Indians have been guilty of the worst crimes known to the law, committed under circumstances of great atrocity; and the public safety requires that they should be removed far from the scene of their depredations and guarded with the strictest vigilance. The remainder of the band captured at the same time, consisting of 11 women, six children, and two enlisted scouts, you are to send to Fort Marion, Florida, and place with the other Apache Indians recently conveyed to and now under custody at that post. You will see that all details and arrangements are made for the prompt and efficient execution of this order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

CAPTURE OF THE LAST OF THE APACHES.

THE following despatch, transmitted by Gen. Miles to the War Department, forms a fitting sequel to the General's report, which appears elsewhere:

FORT APACHE, A. T., Oct. 9.

A detachment under Capt. Cooper, 10th Cav., has just arrived at the post, having captured Mangus and his whole party, consisting of Mangus, two men, three squaws and five children; also 29 mules and five ponies, all of which were brought in. VIELE, Captain, commanding.

These Indians have been pursued by Lieut. Johnson and others through Chiricahua (Mexico) and New Mexico since September 7.

A later despatch (dated San Francisco, October 21,) from Assistant Adjutant General McKeever says:

The following telegram just received from General Miles: "Mangus, who was captured by Captain Cooper, states that part of his band was captured by Mexicans and never heard from afterwards. This would seem to confirm other reports and give rise to the report that Mangus himself had been killed. Captain Viele, commanding Fort Apache, states that he believes we have all that are left of the Mangus party."

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, 23d Inf., has been retired on account of disability. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 22.)

Leave for one month, to commence as soon after Oct. 28 as his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lt. William R. Hamilton, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 165, Div. Atl., Oct. 22.)

Capt. Blair D. Taylor, Asst. Surg., Jackson Bks., La., and 1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, Asst. Surg., Fort Adams, R. I., are relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic. (S. O. 165, Div. Atl., Oct 22.)

A Board of Survey to consist of Major James W. Scully, Q. M., will meet at Fort St. Philip, La., to assess the loss of, and damage to, quartermaster's stores and property for which Ord. Sergt. John H. Coligan is responsible, the said loss and damage having resulted from a terrific storm which occurred Oct. 11, 1886. (S. O. 165, Div. Atl., Oct. 22.)

THE ARMY

G. O. 73, H. Q. A., Oct. 8, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2257 of the Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

2257. Carbolic acid, sulphate of iron, chloride of lime, corrosive chloride of mercury, solution of chlorinated soda, and other articles, when needed as antiseptics or disinfectants in hospitals and for general use at military posts, will be issued by the Medical Department upon the requisition of the medical officer.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 75, H. Q. A., Oct. 14, 1886.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1886.

Brigadier General Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, is, by direction of the President, assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

G. C. M. O. 79, H. Q. A., Oct. 12, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a G. C. M. published in G. C. M. O. 66, August 4, 1886, from this office, in the case of Robert Marsel, late recruit, General Mounted Service, U. S. A., who was charged with desertion from Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, June 17, 1886, and who surrendered at Pittsburg, Pa., June 24, 1886, is remitted, and he will be released on the receipt of the order at the Leavenworth Military Prison, where he is now in confinement.

In the opinion of the acting judge advocate general of the Army the brief period (seven days) of prisoner Marsel's absence and his voluntary surrender raised a doubt of his intention to abandon the service which was not removed by the evidence produced at the trial.

The Secretary of War considers that the proceedings in the case of prisoner Marsel contravene the provisions of paragraph 220 of the Regulations, as published in G. O. 84, August 4, 1885, from this office, and he requires a more strict observance of the same hereafter.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Oct. 11, 1886.

Gives notice of the discontinuance as a U. S. depository of the First National Bank of Yankton, Dakota, at its own request.

G. O. 4, H. Q. CORPS OF ENGINEERS, Oct. 14, 1886.

The undersigned having been appointed Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier General, hereby assumes the command of the Corps of Engineers and the charge of the Engineer Department.

Existing orders and regulations from these Headquarters will remain in force until rescinded or modified.

JAMES C. DUANE, Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

G. O. 23, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Oct. 12, 1886.

By direction of the Lieutenant General, the Division Commander will exercise immediate command of the Dept. of the Missouri until the arrival of the officer designated as successor to Brigadier General Joseph H. Potter, retired.

By command of Major-General Terry:
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 22, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 27, 1886.

Publishes results of competition held Sept. 17, 18, 20 and 21, at Fort Leavenworth, for places on the Division rifle team.

(Heretofore given in full in the JOURNAL.)

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. J. G. Ballance, A. J. A., will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., on public business (S. O. 142, Oct. 8, D. Tex.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major G. H. Burton, Inspector General, will inspect the posts of Forts Gibson, Sill, Supply, Reno, I. T., and Elliott, Texas (S. O. 117, Oct. 15, Dept. Mo.)

S. O. 225, 1886, relating to Lieut. Col. Edwin C. Mason, 4th Inf., and Major Wm. F. Drum, 14th Inf., is revoked (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The journey, on official business, performed by Capt. Addison Barrett, from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Indianapolis, Ind., and return, Oct. 8, is approved S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

Major James Gilliss, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., on public business (S. O. 117, Oct. 15, Dept. Mo.)

Major G. B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Price, Utah, on public business (S. O. 152, Oct. 11, D. Platte).

Supt. Ed. M. Main is relieved in charge of the Arlington National Cemetery, and will proceed to New Orleans, La., and assume charge of the Chalmette National Cemetery, relieving Supt. John A. Commerford, who will proceed to Washington and assume charge of the Arlington National Cemetery (Q. M. G. O., Oct. 18.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Edward R. Brown will proceed to Fort Totten for duty (S. O., Oct. 14. H. Q. A.)

Capt James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., will inspect C., C., and G. E., at Philadelphia, for which Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., Oct. 14, H. Q. A.)

During the absence of Capt. W. V. Richards, 16th Inf., A. A. Q. M., on leave, Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., will take charge of the work of construction of public buildings at San Antonio (S. O. 142, Oct. 8, D. Texas).

Major John P. Hawkins, Chief C. of S., will proceed to Neligh, Neb., on public business (S. O. 132, Oct. 11, D. Platte).

Pay Department.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Chas. I. Wilson, Paymr., Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 133, Oct. 12, D. Platte.)

Medical Department.

The C. O., Willet's Point, N. Y. H., will designate one of the medical officers of his command to accompany the Battalion of Engineers to New York, Oct. 28, the day of the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty (S. O. 165, Oct. 22, Div. Atlantic).

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted Major Warren Webster, Surg., is further extended one year on account of sickness (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Med. Dept. are ordered: Captain Blair D. Taylor from duty in the Dept. of the East to Columbus Barracks, O., for duty. Captain Louis S. Tesson, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas and from temporary duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the East, for duty. 1st Lieut. Charles C. Barrows, Asst. Surg., from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for duty. 1st Lieut. Peter R. Egan, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for duty. 1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability, when his services can be spared, is granted to 1st Lieut. Charles S. Black, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to apply for an extension and to go beyond sea, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward C. Carter, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Francis J. Ives, Asst. Surg., is ordered to report in person, at the H. Q., Dept. of the Platte, for duty (S. O. 146, Oct. 16, D. Tex.)

Asst. Surg. C. F. Mason is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Verde, and will proceed to Fort Huachuca, A. T., for duty (S. O. 99, Oct. 12, D. Arizona).

Asst. Surg. Daniel Weisel is relieved from duty at Fort Fred. Steele, and will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo., for duty (S. O. 135, Oct. 15, D. Platte).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted A. A. Surg. Charles Anderson, Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 98, Oct. 11, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Kendall, Asst. Surg., is extended fifteen days (S. O., Oct. 14, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Chas. Page, Surg., Medical Director, will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., on public business (S. O. 115, Oct. 11, Dept. Mo.)

Asst. Surg. W. B. Banister will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report for duty (F. O. 97, Sept. 29, D. Ariz.)

Major Wm. H. Gardner, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Davis, Texas, and in the Dept. of Tex. (S. O. 140, Oct. 5, D. Tex.)

Hospl. Steward Charles Parker will report to the C. O., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty (S. O. 115, Oct. 11, Dept. Mo.)

Hospl. Steward Thomas Batterton is relieved from duty at Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report for duty, relieving Hospl. Steward Carlos H. Howard, who will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and report for duty, relieving Hospital Steward John S. Sweeny, who is authorized to take advantage of the furlough granted him for four months after his re-enlistment (S. O. 135, Oct. 15, D. Platte).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Major Alexander Mackenzie, C. E., will proceed to Saint Paul, Minn., and Keokuk, Iowa, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 155, Oct. 20, C. E.)

The leave granted Capt. Eric Bergland, C. E., is extended eight days (S. O. 155, Oct. 20, C. E.)

Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., will proceed to Rising Sun, Ind., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 155, Oct. 20, C. E.)

Major Alexander M. Miller, C. E., will proceed to such points on Osage and Gasconade rivers as may be necessary, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 151, Oct. 14, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland, C. E., will proceed to Saugerties, N. Y., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 153, Oct. 18, C. E.)

Major L. Cooper Overman, C. E., will proceed to Huron and Fairport harbors, O., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 152, Oct. 16, C. E.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, C. E. (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

The following changes are ordered: Major Oswald H. Ernst, C. E., will be relieved from his present duties by Major Alexander M. Miller, C. E., and will take station at Galveston, Tex., relieving Major Samuel M. Mansfield of the charge of the river and harbor works under his control. 1st Lieut. Henry E. Waterman will be relieved from his present duties at Willet's Point, N. Y., and will take station at Chattanooga, and report to Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., for duty under his orders. 1st Lieut. Eugene J. Spencer will be relieved from his present duties as engineer officer, Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and report to Major Amos Stickney, C. E., for duty under his orders. 1st Lieut. Edward Burr will be relieved from his present duties as engineer officer, Dept. of the Columbia, and will proceed to Portland, Ore., and report to Capt. Charles F. Powell, C. E., for duty under his orders. 1st Lieut. Wm. O. Langfitt will be relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks and report for duty as engineer officer, Dept. of Columbia (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

Col. Thomas L. Casey, C. E., will take station in New York City for duty as president of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, and will turn over to Col. John M. Wilson, C. E., the charge of the improvements over the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello; of the erection of a pedestal and statue of the late President James A. Garfield; of the erection of a monument at Washington's headquarters at Newburgh; of the erection of a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington; and of the erection of a building for the Army Medical Museum and Library (S. O., Oct. 16, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Jas. M. Wilson, C. E., ordered to proceed from Washington to Newburgh, N. Y., on public business (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden, C. E. (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wm. H. Bixby, C. E., will repair to Newport, R. I., for the purpose of consulting with the president of the U. S. Naval War College (S. O., Oct. 15, H. Q. A.)

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. E. J. Spencer, C. E., Engr. Officer, from Fort Huachuca to Wilcox, Sept. 4, and from Wilcox to Albuquerque, Sept. 10, 11, and 12, are confirmed as necessary for the public service (F. O. 94, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. E. J. Spencer, C. E. Engr., will proceed to Whipple Barracks, A. T., and there take station (F. O. 94, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.)

The journey performed by Brig. Gen. James C. Duane, Chief of Engrs., from New York City to Washington, under instructions given in his letter of appointment, is approved by the Secretary of War (S. O., Oct. 14, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Casper App, retired October 16, enlisted in 1849, was in many engagements during the War of the Rebellion, and was appointed Ord. Sergt. Dec. 29, 1862.

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, G,** and **K,** Ft. Custer, Mont.; **A** and **C,** Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; **I,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **F, H,** and **L,** Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; **M,** Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Robert P. P. Wainwright, Adjt., is detailed on recruiting service at Fort Custer, M. T., vice 1st Lieut. Frederick K. Ward, relieved (S. O. 107, Oct. 12, D. Dak.)

The journey of 2d Lieut. James B. Aleshire from Huntley's Station, M. T., to Camp at Pompey's Pillar, M. T., and return, being necessary for the public service, the order of Sept. 29, 1886, is confirmed (S. O. 108, Oct. 14 D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. H. E. Tutherly is appointed inspector on certain property pertaining to the roads and bridges of the Yellowstone National Park, for which Capt. D. C. Kingman is responsible (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. S. C. Robertson has qualified as a sharpshooter.

Sergt. Banon, D; Corpls. Edwards and Wise and Pvts. Rizell and Stoltze, B; Farrier Hughes, K, and Pvt. O'Brien, C, have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, F, G,** and **I,** Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; **A** and **K,** Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; **C,** Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; **D,** Boise Barracks, Idaho; **H,** Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; **L,** Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; **M,** Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Lieut.-Col. John Green will inspect O. and O. stores at Boise Barracks, for which 2d Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, 2d Cav., is accountable (S. O. 175, Oct. 4, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Edward J. McClernand, A. D. C., is assigned as A. A. A. G. (G. O. 25, Oct. 7, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., **C, F, L,** and **M,** Ft. Davis, Tex.; **A,** Ft. Concho, Tex.; **G,** Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; **E,** Camp Rice, Tex.; **B,** Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; **D** and **H,** Ft. Sill, Ind. T. **I** and **K,** Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Capt. J. C. Thompson will proceed to Camp Pena Colorado on public business (S. O. 143, Oct. 11, D. Tex.)

The leave for twenty days granted Capt. G. A. Drew is extended ten days (S. O. 116, Oct. 12, Dept. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, F, H,** and **K,** Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; **A** and **M,** Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; **C, G,** and **I,** Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; **L,** Ft. Union, N. M.

2d Lieut. R. A. Brown will proceed to San Carlos, A. T., and muster out his company of Indian scouts (F. O. 97, Sept. 29. D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. R. D. Walsh will proceed to Fort Huachuca, A. T., thence to San Carlos, A. T., for the purpose of transferring public property (F. O. 97, Sept. 29, D. Ariz.)

A. G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Lowell, A. T., Oct. 20, for the trial of 1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald (S. O. 99, Oct. 12, D. Ariz.)

The travel enjoined in par. 5, S. O. 65 (changing station of Major H. E. Noyes from Fort McDowell to Fort Lowell, A. T.), is confirmed (S. O. 100, Oct. 14, D. Ariz.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Col. William B. Royall is further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. Oct. 16, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Guy E. Huse has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 1, 1886 (S. O., Oct. 16, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Harry C. Benson is extended three months (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., **A, C, G,** and **L,** Ft. Bayard, N. M.; **I** and **K,** Ft. Wingate, N. M.; **B** and **F,** Ft. Lewis, Colo.; **D, E,** and **H,** Ft. Stanton, N. M.; **M,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo, from Fort Bayard to Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 11 and 12, is confirmed (F. O. 94, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and carry out the instructions of the Dept. Commander (F. O. 94, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.)

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. W. W. Forsyth (S. O., Oct. 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Elon F. Willcox will repair to Fort Leavenworth and report to Brig.-Gen. Orlando B. Willcox for duty as Aide de-Camp on his staff (S. O., Oct. 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig is relieved from duty on the recruiting service, and will report to the C. O. of his regiment for duty under his appointment as Regimental Adjutant (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

Major James Biddle is relieved from the command of the post of Fort Myer, Va. (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 15, 1886 (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James A. Cole is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon being relieved from duty on recruiting service, is granted 1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. **B, C, D, G, K,** and **M,** Ft. Meade, Dak.; **E** and **H,** Ft. Yates, Dak.; **F** and **L,** Ft. Buford, Dak.; **A,** Ft. Keogh, Mont.; **I,** Ft. Totten, Dak.

Capt. E. S. Godfrey is relieved as Inspector of In-

dian supplies at the Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 107, Oct. 12, D. Dak.)

1st Sergt. Clyde and Sergt. Staples, F; Sergt. Beck, L, and Corpl. Jaeger, G, have qualified as sharpshooters.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Capt. J. M. Ropes will proceed to Fort Ringgold on public business (S. O. 143, Oct. 11, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell, Post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 146, Oct. 16, D. Tex.)

A neat roster of commissioned officers, 8th Cav., for October reaches us this week. We tender our thanks to Adjutant Hickey for the document.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Michael Cooney is relieved from recruiting duty at Nashville, Tenn., and will revert to the status of leave of absence (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Junius W. MacMurray is still further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Oct. 15, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

The troops now at Camp Hancock, Atlanta, will return to their permanent station, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 164, Div. A., Oct. 21.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

Lieuts. Constantine Chase and Benjamin H. Randolph will report to Major-Gen. Schofield for duty in New York City in connection with the ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (S. O. 162, Oct. 18, Div. A.)

Sergt. Thomas Briggs, Bat. B, will return to Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

On mutual application, the following transfers are announced: 1st Lieut. Ramsay D. Potts, from Bat. I to Bat. L, and 1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer, from Bat. L to Bat. I (S. O., Oct. 16, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 162, Oct. 18, Div. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. George G. Greenough, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 164, Oct. 21, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

Lieuts. Edmund L. Zalinski and Benjamin K. Roberts will report to Major-Gen. Schofield for duty in New York City in connection with the ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (S. O. 162, Oct. 18, Div. A.)

The following changes will take place on Nov. 1: Major Marcus P. Miller is assigned to duty at Div. Hdqrs. as Inspector of Rifle Practice and Ordnance Officer, and will relieve 2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen from those duties, who will report for duty with his battery at Fort Hamilton; Major Richard H. Jackson is relieved from command of Fort Columbus and assigned to command of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; Major Abram C. Wildrick is relieved from duty at Fort Schuyler and assigned to duty at Fort Hamilton; Bat. L is transferred from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus, and Bat. H from Fort Columbus to Fort Hamilton (S. O. 163, Oct. 19, Div. A.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of four months, is granted Capt. Selden A. Day, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 165, Div. A., Oct. 22.)

Pvt. George F. Reifschneider has been appointed corporal in Bat. M.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.

The San Francisco *Report* says: "The new Army officers of the 1st over at Angel Island are smarter than their sex usually runs. Whether this smartness is going to benefit the ladies remains to be seen, for it cuts off some attentions from them, and just here is where the hitch will occur. It will not take more than two afternoons to show how this plan works. I know the physically weaker, but morally stronger, sex, and if those Thursday receptions are not held on Saturdays before many days are over, it will be because the Angel Island husband ranks the Angel Island wife."

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering is extended two months (S. O., Oct. 14, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames, Fort Omaha, Neb., is detailed to inspect 100 mares at the Winnebago Agency, Neb. (S. O. 135, Oct. 15, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. J. H. Beacom has qualified as a sharpshooter.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The following promotion is announced: 1st Lieut. Butler D. Price, Adjt., to be Captain, Sept. 17, vice Von Herrmann, retired, which carries him to Co. E, Fort Cœur d'Alene (S. O. 175, Oct. 4, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, Fort Spokane, is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies for the Colville Indian Agency (S. O. 178, Oct. 8, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown will return to Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Charles E. Hargous and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

Sergts. Walsh and Harrington and Pvts. Gross and Decbon, C; Mus. Miller and Pvts. Standish, Glidden, and Comber, K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1st Lieut. Bernard A. Byrne, having been appointed Regimental Adjutant, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to his regimental commander (S. O. 134, Oct. 13, D. Platte.)

Major William J. Lyster will report by telegraph to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Platte for assignment to a station (S. O., Oct. 16, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Howell is extended one month (S. O. 157, Oct. 14, Div. M.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., C, and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E and H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. C. P. Stivers (S. O., Oct. 15, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., E and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, Adjt., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Bliss, relieving 1st Lieut. J. A. Perry (S. O. 97, Oct. 8, D. Ariz.)

The concerts given by the 10th U. S. Infantry Band at Fort Bliss and in El Paso are a source of much gratification to the inhabitants of that city.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, Fort Yates, is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 107, Oct. 12, D. Dak.)

Lieut.-Col. Edward G. Bush will report by telegraph to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment to a station (S. O., Oct. 16, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. William E. Dalton, Co. G (S. O. 157, Oct. 14, Div. M.)

Lieut. W. H. Wheeler has qualified as a sharpshooter.

1st Sergt. Bryan, H, and Pvt. French, B, have qualified as a sharpshooters.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Col. Edwin F. Townsend will join his regiment in the Dept. of the East (S. O., Oct. 16, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 5, is granted 2d Lieut. William N. Hughes, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 157, Oct. 14, Div. M.)

Leave for four months, to take effect Nov. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith (S. O., Oct. 15, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. John C. Bates, 13th Inf. (promoted from Major, 20th Inf.), is ordered to report by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for assignment to a station (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for two months, to take effect Nov. 1, is granted Capt. Henry H. Humphreys, Fort Buford, Dak. (S. O. 157, Oct. 14, Div. M.)

Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, now in New York, will report to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service to conduct recruits for his regiment to Dakota (S. O., Oct. 16, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Col. Joseph N. G. Whistler is announced. Col. Whistler will repair to his home (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf. (recently promoted from Lieut.-Colonel, 13th Inf.), is ordered to join his regiment in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

Corpls. McManus and Kismanowski and Pvt. Doyle, D; Pvts. Donahue and Persishe, C, and Sergt. Merwin, E, have qualified as sharpshooters.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Oct. 10, is granted Capt. William V. Richards, A. A. Q. M., San Antonio (S. O. 141, Oct. 6, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. S. R. Whitall is assigned to special duty at Fort Ringgold, and will report to the C. O. of that post (S. O. 143, Oct. 11, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. R. R. Steedman, upon being relieved as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Ringgold by 1st Lieut. S. R. Whitall, will join his company at Fort Concho (S. O. 143, Oct. 11, D. Tex.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Lieut.-Col. William H. Jordan is assigned to duty at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 141, Oct. 6, D. Tex.)

A furlough for six months is granted Principal Musician John W. Whiteley (S. O. 157, Oct. 14, Div. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for one month is granted Major John C. Bates, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 107, Oct. 12, D. Dak.)

Corpl. Plurschein, C, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

The *Billings Gazette* says: Sergt. Samuel T. Crow, Fort Assiniboine, arrived in Billings this morning from Leavenworth. He is now the possessor of the magnificent gold badge presented by the Kansas City *Times* for the highest individual score at known distances.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Capt. J. T. Haskell will report to Major-Gen. Schofield for duty in New York City in connection with the ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (S. O. 162, Oct. 18, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse will proceed from Fort Mackinac to Fort Brady, for duty as member of a Gar. C.-M. (S. O. 165, Div. A., Oct. 22.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Forts Gibson, Sill, Reno, Supply, I. T., and Elliott, Tex., and make the annual inspection of ranges, etc. (S. O. 115, Oct. 11, Dept. M.)

Capt. Charles C. Hood will inspect C., C. and G. E. for which Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The leave granted Capt. Cyrus N. Gray is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 108, Oct. 14, D. Dak.)

Sergt. Cole and Pvt. Jones, K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, to be Chief of Engineers with the rank of Brigadier-General, October 11, 1886, vice Newton, retired from active service.

Colonel Orlando B. Willcox, 12th Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, October 13, 1886, vice Potter, retired from active service.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, to be Colonel, October 12, 1886, vice Duane, appointed Chief of Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin F. Townsend, 11th Infantry, to be Colonel 12th Infantry, October 13, 1886, vice Willcox, appointed Brigadier-General.

Major George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, October 12, 1886, vice Abbot, promoted.

Major Edward G. Bush, 6th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 11th Infantry, October 13, 1886, vice Townsend, promoted to the 12th Infantry.

Captain James C. Post, Corps of Engineers, to be Major, September 16, 1886, vice Hains, promoted.

Captain William J. Lyster, 19th Infantry, to be Major 6th Infantry, October 13, 1886, vice Bush, promoted to the 11th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain, September 16, 1886, vice Post, promoted.

1st Lieutenant John G. Leefe, 19th Infantry, to be Captain, October 13, 1886, vice Lyster, promoted to the 6th Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Irving Hale, Corps of Engineers, to be 1st Lieutenant, September 16, 1886, vice Griffin, promoted.

2d Lieutenant William P. Evans, 19th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 13, 1886, vice Leefe, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieutenant Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers, to be 2d Lieutenant, September 16, 1886, vice Hale, promoted.

RETIREMENT.

Brigadier-General Joseph H. Potter, October 12, 1886 (act of June 30, 1882).

NOTE.—No list was issued for the week ending October 9, 1886.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Columbus Barracks, O., Oct. 18. Detail: Major William L. Kellogg, 19th Inf.; Capt. Charles Hobart, 3d Inf.; Capt. Theophilus W. Morrison, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alexander Ogle, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, 15th Inf., J.-A. (S. O., Oct. 15, H. Q. A.)

At David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 18. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Richard F. O'Beirne, 15th Inf.; Capt. Frederick E. Trotter, 14th Inf.; Capt. George G. Lott, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Calvin D. Cowles, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. John K. Waring, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James Regan, 9th Inf., J.-A. (S. O., Oct. 15, H. Q. A.)

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 19. Detail: Major Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cav.; Capt. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cav.; Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. George F. Chase, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav., J.-A. (S. O., Oct. 15, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Du Chesne, Utah, Oct. 25. Detail: Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn and 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. George R. Burnett, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. John S. Parke, Jr., and Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry G. Trout, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 135, Oct. 15, D. Platte.)

At Fort Bliss, Tex., Oct. 14. Detail: Col. Henry Douglass, 10th Inf.; Capt. S. G. Cowdry, Asst. Surg.; Capts. John Drum and J. F. Stretch and 1st Lieut. J. R. Cranston, R. Q. M., 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, Adjt., 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 97, Oct. 8, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 19. Detail: Capts. Thomas Britton and William Badger and 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James C. Bush, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. William C. Borden, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, 5th Art.; 2d Lieuts. Reuben B. Turner, Clarence E. Dentler, and Amos B. Shattuck, 6th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Richard W. Young, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 134, Oct. 13, D. Platte.)

At Fort Sisseton, D. T., Oct. 20. Detail: Major Frederick Mears, Capt. David Schooley, 1st Lieuts. Henry P. Ritzius and John McMartin, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John L. Phillips, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. James O. Green, 25th Inf., and Capt. Washington I. Sanborn, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 108, Oct. 14, D. Dak.)

At Fort Lowell, A. T., Oct. 20, for the trial of 1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald, 4th Cav. Detail: Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Inf.; Majors F. M. Coxe and G. R. Smith, Paymasters; Major E. J. Spaulding, 4th Cav.; Capt. D. T. Wells, 8th Inf.; Capt. T. C. Lebo, 10th Cav.; Capt. Thomas Wilhelm and 1st Lieuts. J. W. Summerhayes, R. Q. M., and Edward Lynch, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, Adjt., 8th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 99, Oct. 12, D. Ariz.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major J. Ford Kent, 4th Inf.; Major William E. Waters, Surg.; Capt. Thomas F. Quinn, 4th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 4th Inf., Reorder, will assemble at Fort Spokane, W. T., Oct. 11, to inquire into the facts attending the wounding by himself of Private William L. Kennady, Co. A, 4th Inf., July 31, in consequence of which his index finger was amputated (S. O. 175, Oct. 4, D. Columbia.)

Boards of engineer officers are constituted as follows, to meet in New York City and in Portland, Ore., respectively, for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers: Detail, New York City: Col. Henry L. Abbot, Lieut.-Cols. Cyrus B. Comstock and Walter McFarland, for the examination of Capt. James F. Gregory and 2d Lieut. James C. Sanford. Detail, Portland, Ore.: Col. George H. Mendell, Major William A. Jones, and Capt. Charles F. Powell, for the examination of 1st Lieut. Willard Young (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Marshall I. Ludington, D. Q. M. G.; Capt. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., will assemble at the general depot of the Q. M. Dept., Philadelphia, Oct. 20, for the purpose of examining into a deficiency of 200 drumsticks found to exist in making transfer of public property from the late Capt. William H. Gill, M. S. K., to Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M. (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Ord. Sergts. Casper App and Patrick Gallagher; Private William H. Kennedy, General Service, and 1st Class Musician Bernhard Dürr, Band U. S. Mil. Academy, all on Oct. 16.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A "Roster of Troops" for October comes acceptably to hand this week.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

Desertions from regiments from May 1 to Aug. 31, 1886, have been as follows: 2d Cav., 17; 4th Cav., 12; 6th Cav., 11; 8th Cav., 1; 10th Cav., 1; 1st Art., 19; 1st Inf., 2; 2d Inf., 4; 8th Inf., 2; 9th Inf., 1; 10th Inf., 14; 13th Inf., 7; 14th Inf, 13, and 22d Inf., 8. Total, 112.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger,

The *Rising Sun*, of Sun River, says: "There is at present every indication that Fort Shaw will soon be abandoned. We have our information from an authoritative source."

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

Maj.-Gen. Schofield orders that whenever any officer or other personage entitled to a salute arrives on Governor's Island the guard will report the fact to the commanding officer, who will at once order the necessary preparations for firing a salute, and then report in person at Division Headquarters, (office or residence as the case may be) for orders.

TROOPS FOR STATUE OF LIBERTY DAY.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1886, having been decided upon as the day for the public inauguration of the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," at Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H., the Major-General commanding directs participation by U. S. troops, as follows: The Battalion of Engineers, with its band, from Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and Light Bat. F, 5th U. S. Art., from Fort Hamilton, will report in New York City on the 28th for participation in the street parade. The C. O. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., will send to Bedloe's Island, early on the morning of the 28th, a suitable detachment, prepared to fire salutes. The C. O. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., will send to Bedloe's Island, early on the morning of the 28th, one foot battery for guard duty on the island during the day. The C. O. Fort Trumbull, Conn., will send one foot battery of his command to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for guard duty at Bedloe's Island on the day of the inauguration. Major Marcus P. Miller, 5th Art., is assigned to the command of the guard of U. S. troops to be stationed on Bedloe's Island, Oct. 28. Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, 5th U. S. Art., is assigned to the command of the battalion of U. S. troops designated to participate in the street parade. 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th U. S. Art., is detailed for duty as acting signal officer at Bedloe's Island on the 28th, and will report to Lieut.-Col. William D. Whipple, U. S. A., Chief of Staff, at the island and take his orders from him. The troops at Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Columbus will be held prepared to fire a salvo at the moment of the unveiling of the statue, and a National salute at the conclusion of the ceremonies (S. O. 161, Oct. 16, Div. Atlantic.)

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

IN a case recently tried at Fort Snelling, Minn., the reviewing authority, Gen. T. H. Ruger, says: "It appears from the record that after the finding of guilty had been rendered, evidence of one former conviction only, and that of an offence of minor degree, comparatively, was submitted. It is thought the sentence is more severe than is suitable under the charge and with due weight given both to the fact and the nature of the former conviction."

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Omaha, Gen. Crook says: "The proceedings are fatally defective, in that the record of the same fails to show the place where, and the date when, the court was in session for the trial of this case; it further fails to show the names of the members and of the judge advocate of the court, present at the trial, and the names of the members absent, if any. Judge advocates of courts-martial should be more careful in making up the records of proceedings, so that offenders may not escape deserved punishment, through some fatal defect therein."

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Wayne for disobeying an order, the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Schofield, says: "The proceedings are approved, with the exception of the admission by the court, against the protest of a member, of certain immaterial hearsay testimony. In its findings and sentence the Division Commander is unable to concur in the conclusions of the court. The evidence shows that as the prisoner was entering Fort Wayne, dressed in his best clothes, he was seen by 1st Sergt. Wright, who at once sent Corp. Ryan to meet him with an order to report at the coal shed to assist in drawing coal for the company. Instead of obeying instantly the prisoner, who was encumbered, moreover, with a box and a bundle which had to be disposed of, went first to his quarters to put on his canvas suit, overalls, etc., and while doing this was followed successively by the corporal and the 1st sergeant, and in less than 10 minutes found himself in confinement for disobedience of orders. The practice of the company, as established in evidence, to allow men ordered on fatigue duty time to don their canvas suits, is thought to have so far justified the prisoner in his action in the present case, that the Division Commander finds himself reluctant to admit the justice of punishing him for assuming that this reasonable practice would not be disregarded in his single case. The opinion of Corp. Ryan that the prisoner was a "little slow" in changing his clothes, as he himself could have done it in five minutes, loses its significance in view of the witness's later statement that the prisoner proceeded promptly to change his clothes as soon as the former gave him the sergeant's order, and that he had no reason to believe that the prisoner did not intend to report at the coal shed as directed. The findings and sentence are disapproved, and the prisoner will be restored to duty." (G. C. M. O. 43, Div. Atlantic, Oct. 16.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

OCTOBER 14, 1886.

THE entertainment on Friday evening, Oct. 8, in behalf of the "Charleston Relief Fund," was a grand success.

Battery G, 3d Art., arrived at the post on Oct. 13, A. M., under the command of Capt. George F. Barstow, from Fort McHenry, Md., for the purposes of completing their target scores at long ranges.

Marching manœuvre in accordance with Tidball's, from 8 to 9 o'clock, is the morning exercise for the boys.

A sergeant belonging to the band and a private of the heavy batteries are the victims of two embezzlements at the post. The first one was $185 and the latter a gold watch valued at $65, together with a bill of $20 and two of one dollars each. The affair is in the hands of the detectives.

The Gibson Social Club will hold a business meeting on Thursday evening, October 14.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1886.

THE funeral of the late Professor John Forsyth took place from the American Reformed Church at Newburg this afternoon. The large building was completely filled with the many friends who came to pay the last tribute of respect to one who was so well beloved by all who ever knew him. The services were very impressive. The church is just across the street from the residence. At 2 o'clock a procession, headed by the professors and officers from here, marched to the church. Seven clergymen were seated behind the pulpit and all took part in the services after an excellent funeral sermon. Resolutions adopted yesterday at a meeting of the Classis in New York were read. The services were closed by a brief address from the Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Princeton, at which college Dr. Forsyth was at one time a professor. The face of the dead professor was natural and lifelike, but somewhat emaciated. Those who went from here were Professors Michié, Larned, Postlethwaite, Bass, Tillman, and Mercur, Colonel Hasbrouck, Captains Augur and Sharpe, Lieutenants Davis and Braden, Mr. Craney, Mrs. Michié, Mrs. Bass, Mrs. Davis, and Miss Blanche Berard, and the Rev. Mr. Thomas from Highland Falls. Prof. Forsyth was buried from the same house in which he was born more than three-fourths of a century ago. The place of interment is only a few blocks from the church in which the services were held.

Mr. Henry R. Cranston, manager of Cranston's Hotel at Highland Falls for the past four years, died suddenly of heart disease on Monday morning as he was dressing for breakfast. A scream was heard in his room, and when assistance reached him a few minutes later life was extinct. Mr. Cranston was about sixty-eight years old, and had been enjoying remarkably good health up to the time of his sudden death. The remains were taken yesterday morning on a special train to his old home and birthplace, Stephentown, N. Y. There were no services at the house previous to the departure of the train.

There are about twenty-five guests at the hotel, which will probably be kept open until early next month.

Gen. Sherman was here yesterday for a few hours, as the guest of Capt. Rockwell.

Gen. Augur visited his son, Capt. Augur, on Sunday, remaining only a day.

Lieut. Ives, 19th Infantry, spent several days at the post the early part of the week.

The following appointments have been made in the Battalion of Cadets: Lieut. Hanson to be captain, vice Jenkins; Cadets Shunk, McAlexander, Tripp, Lucas, E. W. V. C., and Smoke, to be lieutenants, vice Peck, Russell, Harman, Isham, and Meyler, reduced, and Cadet Hayden to be sergeant, vice Donaldson, C. V., reduced.

The order relating to all of the cadet officers recently Court-martialled, except in the case of Lieut. Williamson, was published last Saturday evening.

The officers are to have an informal hop on Friday evening.

Morgan Brown Thompson (alt.), Nashville, Tenn.; Truman O. Murphy, Mansfield, Ohio, and Samuel Wolgamot (alt.), Millersburg, Ohio, have been designated as candidates for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

G. C. M. O. 78, Headquarters of the Army, Oct. 5, give the proceedings, etc., of Sept. 2 and 3, of the court-martial at West Point, N. Y., of which Capt. W. F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry, was president, in the case of the cadets named below. The charges and specifications in each case were as follows:

Charge I.—"Violation of paragraph 109, Regulations U. S. Military Academy."

Specification 1st—"In violation of Orders No. 90, Headquarters U. S. Corps of Cadets, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1886, crossing sentinel's post No. 6 for the purpose of meeting the furlough class."

Specification 2d—"In violation of Orders No. 90, Headquarters U. S. Corps of Cadets, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1886, greeting the furlough class outside the line of sentinels with loud cheering and other noisy demonstrations."

Charge II.—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

Specification 1st—Being one of a party of 30 or more cadets that crossed sentinel's post No. 6 in violation of Orders No. 90, Headquarters U. S. Corps of Cadets, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1886, and did fail to exercise his authority as cadet lieutenant in the Battalion of U. S. Cadets to repress, but did by his presence and example encourage the said act of insubordination."

Specification 2d—"Of 30 or more cadets that had been halted, formed in ranks, and marched into camp immediately after they had passed beyond the line of sentinels to meet the furlough class, in violation of Orders No. 90, Headquarters U. S. Corps of Cadets, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1886, did fail to exercise his authority as cadet lieutenant in the Battalion of U. S. Cadets to repress, but did join in and by his presence and example encourage the cheering and other noisy demonstrations made in palpable approval of said disobedience of orders by said party of cadets. This at Camp W. S. Hancock, West Point, N. Y., about 12 M., Aug. 28, 1886."

The court found the accused guilty and sentenced each "to be dismissed the Service of the United States."

The proceedings, findings and sentences having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Oct. 5, 1886.

The proceedings and findings of the general court-martial in the foregoing cases of Cadet Lieuts. James J. Meyler, Fremont P. Peck, Pierrepont Isham, John A. Harman and Cadet Capt. John M. Jenkins, first class, U. S. Military Academy, are hereby approved; but in view of the excellent standing and good conduct of the accused prior to the commission of the offences of which they have been convicted, and the absence of willful and deliberate design in the commission thereof, the sentences of the said court-martial dismissing them from the service of the United States are mitigated to "reduction from the grade of cadet officer to that of cadet."

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

GEN. MILES CONGRATULATES HIS TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
WILLCOX, A. T., Oct. 7, 1886.

General Field Orders No. 12.

It is gratifying to the Commanding General to announce to the troops serving in this Department the close of the Indian campaign, and the establishment of permanent peace and security against future depredations of the hostile Apaches, as the result of the fortitude and endurance of the troops in the field.

You have effected the subjugation of the hostiles under Geronimo and Natchez, and, with the exception of one small thieving party now in Chihuahua, Mexico, all have been removed to a place of safe custody. At the same time the entire tribe of Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians, whose presence has been a menace to the settlements and whose camps have for years been the rendezvous, the source of supplies, and the safe refuge of the hostile element, have been entirely removed from these territories.

For centuries the warlike Apaches have been a terror to this country. Neither Indian nor Spaniard have been able to successfully cope with them in their peculiar methods of savage warfare, and for years they have retarded the progress of civilization and industry. It was against such an enemy as this, and in a wild, arid country, traversed by a series of rugged and almost impassable mountain ranges, with great scarcity of water, that the troops, already worn and tired, re-entered the field.

In the early days of April last, the hostiles, then in Sonora, Mexico, began their depredations, and on the 27th of that month invaded the territory of Arizona. They at once met active opposition; Capt. T. C. Lebo, 10th Cavalry, true to his reputation as a gallant and successful cavalry leader, moving first against them. He followed the hostiles rapidly for over two hundred miles, and finally on May 3 forced them to an encounter. During this spirited engagement, the officers and men evinced great bravery, contending against an enemy on ground of their own choosing, among rugged cliffs almost inaccessible. During the engagement, Corporal Scott, a brave soldier, lay disabled with a serious wound, exposed to the enemy's fire, and Lieut. P. H. Clarke, 10th Cavalry, rushed to his assistance, carrying him to a place of safety. Such acts of heroism are worthy of great praise.* After the engagement the hostiles continued their flight, and for nearly a fortnight the troops, under Lieut. Benson, Capts. Lebo and Lawton, continued the pursuit without cessation. On May 15 Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cavalry, intercepted the hostiles east of Santa Cruz, Sonora, surprising their camp and capturing nearly all of their equipment, supplies, and twenty horses. Subsequently, while passing through a deep canyon towards Santa Cruz, burdened with his captured property, Capt. Hatfield's command was attacked by the Indians and a desperate encounter ensued, but despite every disadvantage of position, the troops made a commendable fight. There were several acts of conspicuous bravery displayed in this engagement. The action of Sergt. Samuel H. Craig was most heroic and very worthy of praise. 1st Sergt. Samuel Adams and Citizen Packer George Bowman exposed their lives in attempting to rescue Private John H. Conradi of that troop, who lay seriously wounded on the ground, but still using his rifle to good effect. This act of bravery and heroism would have been richly rewarded had not this unfortunate soldier received a second and mortal wound as he was being borne from the field by his devoted comrades.

After Capt. Hatfield's fight, Lieut. R. A. Brown, 4th Cav., struck the trail and vigorously pursued the hostiles in an easterly direction, securing at one time some of their valuable property. At this time the hostiles divided into two parties, one going north and the other west. The former were vigorously pursued through the Dragoon, Caesura and Santa Teresa Mountains by Lieut. L. M. Brett, 2d Cavalry, who displayed great energy and determination, making one forced march of twenty-six hours without halt and going eighteen hours without water during the intense heat of the summer. Subsequently the trail of the hostiles was taken up by several other detachments acting in concert, each commanded by energetic and capable officers, until Capt. J. T. Morrison, 10th Cav., near Fort Apache, captured all their horses and they took flight on foot south and were driven across the Mexican boundary. The other band meanwhile had been pursued by other commands through the Santa Rita, Whetstone, Santa Catalina and Rincon Mountains and on the evening of June 5, when in the Patagonia Mountains, were surprised and much of their stock and equipments captured by Lieut. R. D. Walsh, 4th Cavalry.

Thanks to your noble efforts the hostiles were allowed to remain but twenty-six days within our territory, and were so hotly pursued that they committed but fourteen murders. From this time on the hostiles never returned to the American side of the boundary line, but to surrender, and it was then that Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., with his command took up the trail which he followed for three months, 1,600 miles, over mountains sometimes 10,000 feet high, and through arid valleys and canyons beneath a burning sun, often going many hours without water and frequently hardly stopping for food. At times almost barefooted, with only such provisions as their pack mules carried, they marched on and over cacti and rocks in the fevered districts of Old Mexico and never allowed the hostiles to rest. On the Yaqui river and in the district of Moctezuma July 13, Capt. Lawton's command surprised and captured the hostile camp. No hesitation is felt in pronouncing this steady tireless march of resolute men, in their purpose to succeed, as one of the most remarkable in the history of military achievements. The march of Lebo's troop, 20 miles in two hours, Benson's ride of 90 miles in 19 hours and Dr. Wood's skill and remarkable marches with a detachment of infantry are worthy of mention.

The discomfiture of the Indians had been such that in June, evidences of weakening had been discovered and after a most rigorous campaign of three months in which they had been pursued more than 2,000 miles, an opportunity occurred for Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav., then with a command near Fronteras, Mexico, to notify them to surrender. Four days later Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav., rode into their presence at the risk of his life and without any assurance of a peaceable reception, demanded their surrender through two friendly Apaches. Finding no place of safe refuge and troops in every section, the leaders desired to see Capt. Lawton and requested favorable terms. Their requests were refused and Capt. Lawton was authorized to receive their surrender as prisoners of war. The Indians agreed to surrender to the Department Commander and marched 11 days parallel with Capt. Lawton's command to Skeleton Canyon, Arizona, for that purpose, and on the 4th of September on learning that their tribe was being removed from their native country, worn down and exhausted, with not enough ammunition to make another fight, and with the expectation of banishment for life, they surrendered as prisoners of war, trusting entirely to the honor of brave officers and soldiers who had pursued and fought them incessantly for four long weary months, and placed themselves and their families at the mercy of the Government.

The story of your services and well merited success is but briefly told. The two objects of the campaign have been attained: first, to give the largest degree of security and pro-

**Harper's Weekly* has recently published an illustration of this gallant act.—EDITOR.

tection to all the scattered settlements of the exposed country: the second, the complete subjugation of the hostiles.

In addition to the above, another most important achievement has been attained, namely: the absolute removal of the entire tribe of the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians, from the Apache reservation to a place remote from the mountainous regions of Arizona and New Mexico.

Much credit is due to the able and judicious management of Lieut.-Col. Wade, an officer whose judgment could be trusted and whose abilities were equal to every difficulty that developed.

In some respects it has been a double and complicated campaign and few will ever know the obstacles encountered or the narrow wall that at times divided failure from success. Simultaneous with the surrender of the hostiles under Geronimo and Natchez, the camps of Chatto, Kitena, Loco and others, were being removed from these territories. The question of capturing or wearing down the hostile bands was a problem of extreme hardship, danger and endurance, and the removal of the whole tribe was fraught with much difficulty and grave responsibilities. To the noble men who have laid down their lives in this enterprise the highest meed of praise should be given. Now that all has been accomplished, the troops in this Department will duly appreciate the feeling of relief as expressed by the people of Sonora, Mexico, through their Governor, Louis E. Torres, the resolutions of thanks for your heroic services offered by all parties in every section of Arizona and New Mexico; the approval of Gen. Sheridan and Secretary Endicott, all of which are most gratifying, but you will regard higher than all praise, the deep and lasting gratitude which comes from the thousands of homes scattered over this vast area to which you have given security and happiness.

By command of Brigadier General Miles:

WM. A. THOMPSON, Captain 4th Cav., A. A. A. G.

THE NEW BARRACKS AT ATLANTA, GA.

THE following account of the progress of the building of the new barracks at Atlanta, Ga., is clipped from the Atlanta *Constitution*, of Sunday, Oct. 10:

Capt. J. W. Jacobs, U. S. Quartermaster, who has charge of the erection of the barracks, is a most efficient constructor, and the quality of the work done under his supervision will be of the first class. The Captain has already established a reputation in Atlanta of being a man impossible to impose upon, and it is said that the contractors who expected to make big profits by furnishing poor work and material at low prices have been grievously disappointed.

The new Army post, known as Camp Hancock, is four miles from the city, on the line of the Central railroad. It lies on the right of the railroad, going toward East Point, and consists partly of open fields and partly of woodlands. The number of acres is 140. It is proposed by the Government to purchase 100 acres more, thus making 240. The site is admirably suited for the purpose intended. It is easily drained, and yet is not so hilly as to prevent the necessary grading.

The space to be occupied by the buildings to be used by privates has been graded, and four structures have been begun. Two of these are near the railroad, placed there for convenience in loading and unloading heavy articles of freight. One will be used for the commissary, and the other for the bake house. The other two buildings will be used to house soldiers.

The commissary and bake house will be 40 feet long and 30 feet wide. One of the buildings used to house soldiers will be 317 feet long by 30 feet wide, and the other will be 270 feet long by 30 feet wide. All the buildings will be two stories high.

On to-morrow the contract for grading 22,000 cubic feet will be let, and on Oct. 30 contracts for constructing eight more buildings will be let.

The total number of buildings to be erected will be 50. Every one of them will be of brick and stone. They will be erected on either side of well arranged streets, with similarly constructed entrances facing north and south. The streets will be macadamized and the sidewalks will be curbed and paved.

Besides the buildings to be used by the soldiers, there will be a hospital, a guardhouse, stables and all necessary outhouses. The officers' quarters will be upon a low hill about 508 feet north of the soldiers' quarters. Between the two will be the parade ground.

Briefly, it may be said that when the post is completed it will be a little town. The very best system of drainage will be used, and both gas and water works will be erected. Already an artesian well has been bored, which will furnish about half the water needed. The unoccupied land, that is, that not occupied by the buildings, will be used chiefly for gardens. It is proposed to raise all sorts of vegetables and whatever provender may be necessary for the stock kept at the post. A range for rifle practice will occupy an open space south of the buildings.

The post will accommodate at least ten companies, and it is probable arrangements would be made for twelve. Three years will be required to complete the work, which includes beautifying the grounds. A sufficient number of buildings to accommodate four companies will be completed by June next.

ARMY AND NAVY CHAPLAINS.

WE give below a list of the chaplains, now on the active list of the Army and Navy, with the various denominations they represent:

Episcopalians (17), *Army.*—John S. Seibold, Daniel Kendig, Osgood E. Herrick, James A. M. La Tourrette, Thos. W. Barry, John V. Lewis. *Navy*—John S. Wallace, John R. Matthews, John K. Lewis, Adam McAlister, Robt. Hudson, Sylvester D. Boorom, Richard Hayward, Alfred Lee Royce, Wm. F. Morrison, Frank Thompson.

Methodists (15), *Army.*—James O. Rayner, W. H. Pearson, John W. Jackson, Geo. W. Collier, John H. Macomber, David Wilson, Orville J. Nave, Sherman M. Merrill, Wm. H. Scott, Brant C. Hammond. *Navy*—Henry B. Hibben, Wesley O. Holway, Geo. A. Crawford, David H. Tribou, Henry H. Clark.

Baptists (9), *Army*—Geo. D. Crocker, Malnor C. Blaine, Winfield Scott, Henry W. Plummer, Allen Allensworth. *Navy*—John D. Beugless, James J. Kane, Frank B. Rose, Thos. A. Gill.

Presbyterians (7). *Army.*—Geo. Robinson, Stephen G. Dodd, Wm. T. McAdam, Robt. McWatty. *Navy*—Wm. H. Stewart, Donald McLaren, R. Randall Hoes.

Congregationalists, *Army.* — John D. Parker. *Navy*—Edw. K. Rawson.

Lutheran.—Geo. W. Simpson, Francis H. Weaver.

Roman Catholic.—Eli W. J. Lindersmith.

Christian, *Army.* — John B. McCleery, Geo. G. Mullins. *Navy*—Carroll Q. Wright.

Not Reported.—Joseph A. Potter.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

The Navy Department is informed that Patrick McKennon, belonging to the crew of the *Galena*, was drowned off Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 16. The circumstances reported are as follows: He, with C. P. Finley, left the *Constitution*, on which the *Galena's* crew were quartered, about 6 P. M., Oct. 15, without permission, and went to Portsmouth. They attempted to return in a cat boat about 3 A. M., and were capsized in midstream. Both men cried for help. Finley, who could not swim, got hold of one of the bottom boards, and kept himself above water. McKennon started to swim for shore, but after going a short distance cries were heard, and he was seen no more. Three dories went to their assistance, and Finley was rescued, but neither McKennon nor the boat could be found. Further information has been requested by the Navy Department, as Patrick McKennon does not appear on the *Galena's* roll, and it is thought likely the drowned man was Peter McKinnon.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. Sailed from Newport, R. I., Oct. 21, for New York, to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Bartholdi Statue. Arrived at New York Oct. 22.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portsmouth, N. H. Has been ordered to New York, her repairs having been finished.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. Ordered to join the South Atlantic Station. Expected to sail daily.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro Oct. 6, 1886.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Genoa, Italy.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. At Gibraltar Oct. 5, 1886, per cable despatch. Has been ordered to return to the U. S., and is expected to arrive the latter part of October.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Sailed from Legborn for Genoa, Italy, Sept. 26, to undergo repairs, on completion of which she will proceed East for the winter.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Iquique, July 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 31. Will shortly be ordered to San Francisco, Cal. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Was at Payta, Peru, Sept. 13.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Advices from Auckland, N. Z., of Aug. 16, say that the *Mohican* arrived from Fiji on Aug. 16, and would remain three weeks.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station. Arrived at Montevideo Oct. 19.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Port Said, Sept. 28, 1886, as reported by cable.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Reported by cable to have arrived at Malta, Oct. 15, 1886.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. Anchored off Chemulpo Sept. 3. Would return to Chefoo Sept. 6.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Hong Kong, China, for repairs.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Was at Hakodadi, Japan, Sept. 11, 1886. To sail for Chemulpo, Corea, in a few days.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Arrived at Chemulpo, Corea, Aug. 24, from Chefoo. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton, China, Sept. 3.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station F, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. At Newport, R. I., Oct. 21. To be at New York to participate in the Bartholdi Statue celebration.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. At Newport, R. I., Oct. 21. To be at New York to participate in the Bartholdi Statue celebration.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat. Lieut. Chas. O. Alliboné in command. At Norfolk, Va. Has been ordered to proceed to New York to take part in the Bartholdi celebration.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Sailed from Norfolk, Oct. 19, for New York, to take part in the Bartholdi celebration.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco. Comdr. F. A. Cook has been ordered to command.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHILOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE name of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Lookout* has been changed to the *Altyon*.

ORDERS were received at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on Oct. 19, to place a full crew on the despatch boat *Dolphin* and prepare her for sea.

THE Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, with a view to economy, has decided to substitute boat-cloths for boat-cushions. The new cloth will be of blue, with an anchor in red in each corner. One each will be allowed for the barge, gig and one other boat. The change is a saving to the Government of about 75 per cent.

WE are glad to learn, as we do from private letters, that there is no foundation for the criticisms, which we quoted from one of the dailies, upon the action of the Navy Department in sending vessels to Portsmouth for repairs. They were badly in need of it, and the demand for labor the work upon them created did not affect the election. We are assured that the old order of things has not been restored, and that increased efficiency and economy are the result of the change.

SIR WM. ARMSTRONG said in his speech at Newcastle on the ordnance question that "Sails in warships are rapidly going out of use, yet sailing drill, which causes immensely more accidents to life and limb than arise from the practice of gunnery, is still treated as a thing of greater importance than mechanical training." Sir William would seem to view naval warfare from the sham-fight point of view. When once war has begun, it is hard to say what may or may not have to be done; but a squadron of ships with empty coal-bunkers and an enemy's fleet between it and the nearest coaling station would be in a sufficiently awkward plight without having crews on board who know nothing about handling sails. In southern latitudes it would always be the object of the commander to save all his steampower for pursuit, capture, or evolutions in a fight. To do this he must have seamen on board who know how to handle sails.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE officers of the Canadian Arctic steamer *Alert*, which has just returned from an exploring expedition to Hudson's Bay, report a strange phenomenon which they experienced during their recent voyage The story is told as follows: Southampton Island was made at noon on Aug. 28, the compass working very badly. Leaving there after taking observations, the vessel proceeded to Diggs, but on account of bad weather did not arrive there until Aug. 30. During the night of Aug. 30 it got unusually dark, the air being filled with dense smoke, which smelled like burning pitch. The sea, it is represented, was literally on fire, while on the deck of the steamer the smoke was so thick that one could not see his hand before him. A furious gale was blowing at the time, and the lead was the only guide. Capt. Gordon, commander of the expedition, reports that he is of the opinion that great fires were raging in the centre of Labrador, and that the dense smoke and heat which about that time was experienced along the coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Breton were due to this cause.

THE Secretary of the Navy has not as yet selected a commandant for the reorganized Washington Navy-yard, and there is some doubt as to whether he will do so. There is an impression in the Department that the Yard should not have any other official head than the Chief of Ordnance.

IT is probable that the U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*, which recently returned from the China Station to San Francisco, has made her last cruise. The Board of Survey has reported to the Secretary of the Navy that it will require over $130,000 to repair her, which is fully 26 per cent. of what she could now be built for. The law limits repairs to 20 per cent. of the cost of the vessel, so that the *Shenandoah* will be put in ordinary and probably be sold at public sale. Her original cost was $379,717.64.

A PRESS despatch from Newport, R. I., Oct. 19, says: It is learned from authoritative sources that nearly 200 cases of wines and liquors, together with quantities of gloves, fans and other dutiable articles, have been found upon the United States war vessels *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth*, which have just returned from a cruise and been seized for the payment of the duties. One of the officers had orders to proceed to New York to attend the Bartholdi statue exercises, but could not depart until he got permission from the customs authorities, all the officers being under the ban of suspicion. A despatch one day later says: "A deputy collector of customs boarded the U. S. ships *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* to-day and collected nearly $800 on the contraband goods on board. The officers paid under protest. The information came from Lisbon and Madeira and indicated exactly where the goods would be found stored. Admiral Luce says the matter has been grossly exaggerated; that there was not room on board the vessels for one-half the goods alleged to be stowed on them, and he doubts that duty can be legally assessed on them. The vessels will leave here at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning for New York.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

OCT. 18.—Lieutenant Wm. P. Conway, to take charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at Philadelphia.

Ensign Wm. S. Sims, to the Yantic.

Detached.

OCT. 16.—Lieutenant Clifford H. West, from Lighthouse duty and ordered to duty on Asiatic Station.

OCT. 18.—Lieutenant C. C. Rogers, from the Yantic and ordered to the Galena.

Leave.

Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Platt, retired, for six months with permission to leave the United States.

Prospective Retirements.

Lieutenant-Commanders E. B. Thomas and Isaac Hazlett were before the Naval Retiring Board of which Admiral Worden is President, this week, for examination for retirement.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. Welch has been authorized to delay reporting before the Board for one month.

Boatswain Thomas Savage has been ordered to report before the Board on October 27.

MARINE CORPS.

OCT. 18.—1st Lieutenant H. G. Ellsworth, detached from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., when the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Swatara has been transferred there, and ordered to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report for duty at the Marine Barracks there.

OCT. 20.—1st Lieutenant S. H. Gibson, granted leave for one month from October 22.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending October 21, 1886:

Jos. W. Crouse, captain of afterguard, U. S. S. Alliance, October 15, in Brooklyn.

Peter McKinnon, seaman, U. S. S. Galena, October 15.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 1886.

DEAR SIR: A custom has grown up in Navy-yards of having a list of men employees "suspended." There is no authority of law for this, and you will see that it is discontinued and all such lists erased. Yours respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

NEWPORT NOTES.

THE flagship *Tennessee*, of the North Atlantic Squadron, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce, leaves Thursday for New York to participate in the exercises attending the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue, accompanied by the training ships *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth*. The vessels named will be joined at New York by the training ship *Jamestown*.

Admiral Luce, accompanied by his chief of staff, Capt. Boyd, made an official visit to the *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* Oct. 18 and was received with due honors.

Lieut. John F. Meigs, U. S. N., who has been delivering a series of interesting lectures on the tactics of naval gunnery at the War College, has reported for duty on the *Tennessee*, and has been assigned to the Admiral's personal staff and will act as fleet gunnery officer. The *Tennessee* will have to leave Newport harbor without recovering her valuable anchor and chains which were lost recently. A naval diver made an unsuccessful search for them Oct. 18, and it was only a few days ago that the torpedo station diver, F. A. Smith, came very near losing his life while trying to find the anchor. Smith is now in the naval hospital at Boston and is in a critical condition.

Lieut. Abbott, U. S. N., secretary to Admiral Luce, returned a few days ago from New York, where he had several conferences with Gen. Schofield in reference to the marine parade on the occasion of the dedication of the Bartholdi statue.

The last of the very interesting series of lectures on international law at the War College by Prof. J. R. Soley, U. S. Navy, was delivered Oct. 19. It is understood that Prof. Soley is to publish a book on international law for the benefit of Army and Navy officers.

Rear-Admiral Luce, accompanied by his staff, inspected the training ships *New Hampshire*, *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth*, Oct. 19, and subsequently inspected all the apprentice boys attached to the squadron.

Prof. J. R. Soley delivered a very able lecture on international law at the War College Oct. 19. A large audience was present. The Professor has returned to Washington to resume his duties at the Navy Department.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Oct. 19, 1886.

Green things within the Academy limits are beginning to assume their autumnal dress, and workmen are kept busy in removing the rapidly falling leaves.

Tennis players are making the most of the delightful weather, and the tennis grounds are visited daily by large numbers of interested spectators. Some very exciting matches have been played during the past week, in which Superintendent Sampson, Chaplain Rawson, and Ensigns Smith, Knapp, and Blish participated.

The chapel has been undergoing a few internal repairs, with the object of bettering the acoustic effect. Chaplain Rawson is taking matters in hand with decided vim—his formation of a large Bible class, together with his admirable help in F. M. C. A. matters—have led both officers and cadets to take more interest in these affairs than have previously characterized such movements. The choir has been reenforced by Mosely, '87.

Fortunate people who expect to go on leave at Christmas, are looking forward with joy at the prospect of making quick connections with Baltimore. The new short line has its tracks laid to the water's edge, and as soon as the stone butments of the draw are completed, the road will be in running order.

Liberty loving cadets have been deprived of the joys of Annapolis, since the term began, the prevalence of diptheria in the city being the drawback.

The delegation appointed from the cadets' hop committee to ask for eleven o'clock hops, were disappointed. The superintendent says that the old ten o'clock system must be adhered to, except in the case of special events. The season will be opened with the Thanksgiving Eve Hop, and be continued every Saturday evening until Lent.

The foot-ball team has accepted a challenge to play a game with the Princeton College second team, on Thanksgiving Day.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MARE ISLAND.

THE Alden Dramatic Association gave a charming performance of "Home" on Saturday evening, and a delightful rendering of "A Change of Base." The theatre was crowded and the occasion was most successful. The characters in "Home" were taken by Mrs. C. M. Thomas, Mrs. F. Rodgers and Miss M. Lockwood; Lieut. J. G. Eaton, Ensign J. M. Ellicott, Civil Engr. C. C. Wolcott and Surg. G. W. Woods. At the end of the comedy some beautiful floral pieces were sent up to the ladies. In "A Change of Base" Capt. C. F. Williams, of the Marine Corps, acted the part of Hezekiah Tarbox to perfection. He was ably assisted by Miss Bradley, Mrs. Eldridge and Ensign Harry Phelps. JUNK.

BOSTON AND ATLANTA.

SECRETARY WHITNEY recently directed the Naval Advisory Board to furnish the Department with the estimated cost of the completion of the *Boston* and *Atlanta* for service. The Board's report was received this week in which they say the work on the *Boston*, under the superintendence of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, to be paid for by the contractor, will cost $2,792. The cost of the work under the same bureau, to be borne by the Government, is $5,473. All the ordnance work for this vessel is yet to be done. The Bureau of Equipment has yet to complete the rigging, to erect the galley, and to supply curtains for wardroom and stateroom doors, and carpets for the entire vessel. The Bureau of Navigation has yet to finish the electric lighting apparatus. The work to be done under the Bureau of Construction and Repair will cost the contractor $392 and the Government $8,473.

On the *Atlanta* the work under the direction of the Bureau of Construction will cost the contractor $362 and the Government $5,605. On the machinery work is yet to be done which will cost the contractor $2,298 and the Government $3,462. The Bureau of Ordnance has to complete gun circles, mounts for secondary battery, turning engines for 8-inch guns, 1 8-inch gun carriage, torpedo gear for boats and the placing of guns on board. The Bureau of Equipment will have to furnish carpets for wardroom and steerage, and curtains for cabin, wardroom and stateroom doors, and to complete collar upon galley pipe. The Bureau of Navigation has yet to furnish platform for standard compass.

WHITNEY BASIN.

COMMODORE HARMONY returned to Washington on Saturday last from New York, whither he went the early part of the week to see the condition of the work on the new basin being formed there for the anchorage of ships, with the view to submitting an estimate to Congress this year for its completion. This new basin was contemplated and designed thirty years ago, but the scheme was dropped, and since then it has been used only for seasoning oak and other ship-timber by burying them below the earth. Last year, however, when Secretary Whitney and Commodore Harmony were together at Brooklyn, they jointly concluded that it would be a good thing to revive the basin scheme, and they decided to do so. At that time the bottom of the basin was dry at low-tide; but since then a contractor has been at work dredging and excavating to a depth of eighteen feet. The clearing is done at the rate of ten cents per cubic yard. The work, up to the present, has cost but a few thousand dollars—four or five thousand—which the Secretary has been able to apply to this purpose out of the general appropriation, but Congress will be asked to make a special appropriation of $70,000 or $80,000 to proceed with the more expensive work of construction. It is intended to protect and strengthen the banks of the basin with walls of sheet-piling. When Commodore Harmony was in Brooklyn Commodore Chandler, the commandant of the yard, said the basin wanted a name, and Commodore Harmony christened it Whitney Basin.

THE CRUISE OF THE APPRENTICES.

COMMANDER CHAS. V. GRIDLEY, commanding the U. S. S. *Portsmouth*, has made a report to the Navy Department of the summer cruise of the training squadron, which sailed from Norfolk, June 21, reached Newport, June 27, and sailed July 8 for the Azores, arriving July 29. Sailed from Horta, Aug. 2, and reached Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 14, when liberty was given to all hands. Aug. 31 sailed for Funchal, Madeira, arriving Sept. 6, liberty being given there to the deserving. Sailed from Funchal on Sept. 11 for Newport, where the *Portsmouth* arrived Oct. 14, 33 days from Funchal. The ships parted company off Bermuda. On the average, one-third more time was taken for the passages than on the previous year when the squadron sailed six weeks earlier. No bad weather was experienced up to Oct. 6 off Bermuda when a moderate gale from the westward was found, and on the 8th one from the north and east. The health of the different ports visited was excellent. The drills, exercises, etc., were carried on regularly and the apprentices made good progress and will give a good account of themselves. Their conduct was, as a rule, excellent, particularly the new draft. Some of those left over from the former cruise gave much trouble and were a bad element among the other lads. The draft received from the *New Hampshire* just before leaving for Europe was the best lot of boys, Comdr. Gridley says, that he ever had the pleasure to command, and Comdr. Davis experienced the same. The ship will need extensive repairs before making a winter cruise.

The general health of the squadron was excellent, and but one desertion occurred during the cruise, a special service landsman.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r.
Lt. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
P. A. Paymaster J. R. Stanton, U. S. N., Room 127 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Portsmouth, N. H.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Hyannisport, Mass.

Schooner *Eagre*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Salterville, N. J.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Tulalip, Snowhomish, Wash. Ter.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg Address Greenwich, Conn.

Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. David Peacock, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *M'Arthur*, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Address, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Elizabethport, N. J.

Schooner *Scoresby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address New Berne, N. C.

Steamer *Arago*, Lt. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., comdg. Address Northport, L. I., New York.

Schooner *Palinurus*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg. Address Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT SANDY HOOK.

AN explosion occurred at the Ordnance Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 21, by which 1st Lieut. W. M. Medcalfe, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and Private Joseph King, Ordnance Detachment, lost their lives. The details of the accident are given as follows:

A 12-inch shell, intended for firing from the 12-in. mortar, exploded. Private King had filled a shell with musket powder and closed the hole. Another shell was filled with 25 pounds of the same powder, while two barrels of powder stood near by. Lieut. Medcalfe overlooked the work and seven or eight other people were working round the mortar. The plug was put in, when suddenly the explosion occurred, tearing the body of King to pieces, mutilating Lieut. Medcalfe fearfully and setting fire to their clothes. The pieces of the shell flew in all directions, but, luckily, did little other damage.

Corpl. Clark, who stood about three feet away, was not hurt, and Corpl. Moore, who was standing about the same distance on the other side, was blown 20 feet back, but was uninjured. Sergt. Abbott was slightly injured by sand and lead both in the face and leg. Supt. Sinclair received a few scratches in the leg.

Lieut. Medcalfe was lying about 10 feet away on the plank walk, both feet cut away and his intestines exposed, and having several other wounds. His face was blackened by powder burns. He lived about half an hour after the accident, but never spoke. After death his body was removed to the machine shop.

Private King's body was picked up in pieces and removed in a blanket to the same place.

Lieut. Medcalfe's mother, who is still in mourning for her husband, resided with her son at the officer's house, and witnessed the sad affair from there, but did not think that her only son was one of the killed until the news was broken to her. Private King, who was from the Frankford Arsenal, is reported to have one brother living in the old country, but no relations on this side of the ocean.

Lieut. Medcalfe was a brilliant young officer, and singularly popular with all who knew him. He was graduated from West Point in 1872, and promoted 2d lieutenant of the 4th Artillery, and transferred to the Ordnance Corps with rank of 1st lieutenant March 18, 1881.

The shell which exploded was made to fire in the largest mortar in the world. It was 12 inches in diameter and 30 inches long, and weighed 610 pounds. It was charged with 27 pounds of musket powder; and to make it a solid shot 25 pounds of sand was put in the shell. It is alleged that the cause of the accident is due to the use of this sand. Although the loose sand is taken out it is impossible to get it out of the grooves and when the plug was driven in it is thought that the flinty substance in the sand may have set fire to the powder. The shell when being loaded stood on the point on some planks, and after the explosion it was noticed that but comparatively little damage was done to the planks, the whole force being expended upwards.

Cooley's Weekly, of Norwich, Conn., says: "W. T. Chamberlain, of Norwich, has invented and perfected a new projectile. It is an ordinary, hollow cast ball, conical in shape, the hollow part of which may be filled with dynamite, without the use of any covering, or packing inside or out. The ball can be fired without danger of it exploding in the gun, and such is the character of the invention there will be no need of getting it patented. Mr. C. claims that he is willing to hand the balls to any persons for inspection, let them fill them with dynamite, fire them from their own gun, and will defy them to tell why the ball does not explode in the gun." Probably, at that stage of the experiment they will find a difficulty in expressing their opinion of Mr. Cooley's invention, except it be through a spiritual medium.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Commandery-in-Chief held its annual encampment in the hall of the Pennsylvania Historical Society at Philadelphia Oct. 20. The following were present from New York: Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Gen. John Cochrane, George Peck, Maj. Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Gen. W. D. Whipple, Maj. J. P. Sanger, Chief Engr. Charles H. Loring, Medical Director Charles Martin, Gen. Richard Jackson, U. S. A.; Col. Horatio C. King, Gen. Charles A. Carleton and Gen. John J. Milhau. Ex-President R. B. Hayes filled the chair made vacant by the death of Maj. Gen. Hancock. Lieut. Gen. Sheridan was elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Commandery of Pennsylvania held a meeting at the Union League in the evening and invested the officers elect. At the close of the business meeting a banquet was tendered to the companions of the Commandery-in-Chief.

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TESTS OF ARMOR PLATES.

APPLICATIONS from the following persons and firms have been received at the Navy Department for the Ordnance Bureau's circular giving the conditions of the rules prescribed "for testing American armor made of American material," for which purpose $25,000 was appropriated by the act of March 3, 1885: J. W. Frost, H. Ayres, Ruhle Bros., E. Gomez, W. H. Wallace and Co., T. S. Garrison, F. A. Butler, Chrome Steel Works, Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co., Midvale Steel Co., W. M. Sitchley, Atlantic Iron Works, Builders' Iron Foundry, A. R. Whitney and Co., and J. A. Tobin, P. A. Engineer, U. S. N. Whitney and Co., and Wallace and Co., of New York, representing respectively the Soho and Spang Steel works of Pittsburgh, and Midvale Steel works, are the only firms that have thus far signified their intention of submitting plates for trial. The circular requires that the applications for trial should be made before October, 1886, but it is presumed by the Ordnance Bureau that this clause has been overlooked by manufacturers and inventors, and that there will be a number of plates delivered before Oct. 1, 1888, the date when they are all required to be in.

P. A. Engineer John A. Tobin, U. S. N., at present assistant to the Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department, will submit a steel plate for test. He has just been granted a patent for a new steel armor, and the method of constructing the same. Simplicity and cheapness of construction are among the good features of his invention.

The regulations established require that the plates to be tested should be not less than six inches in thickness, variations in thickness of one-tenth of an inch, more or less, incident to manufacture being admissible. The plates must be rectangular, six feet on each edge, the edges cut straight, sharp corners removed with a file. A uniform system of bolting has been established, and balls and bolts, with direction for their location, etc., will be furnished. Owners wishing a different kind or quality of fastening must first submit their plans for approval. A drawing of each plate must be sent for the location and size of the bolt holes, and the guidance of the owner in drilling and threading the holes. Scraps must be furnished for tensile specimens, and a sworn statement that the plate is of American manufacture. Regular freight charges on plates and test specimens will be paid at the conclusion of the trial and the plate returned, if desired, at Government expense, to the point from which received. The following are the conditions of trial:

The plate will be bolted against a close wood backing, two and one-third times the thickness of the plate. Behind the backing there will be a thin iron skin plate. The whole structure will be braced from the rear. Three hard steel projectiles (of qualities and manufacture to be determined by the Bureau) will be fired normally against the middle region of each plate. The gun to be used, the weight of the projectile, its striking velocity and striking energy, are given in the following table. The velocities, energies and other conditions will vary within the limits that usually obtain in service. The formulas generally employed at the Proving Ground will be used:

Thickness of plate.	Extreme diameter of bolts.	Gun to be used.	Weight of projectile.	Striking velocity.	Striking energy.
Inches.	Inches.		Pounds.	Ft.-sec's.	Ft.-tons.
6	2⅞	6-in. B.L.R.	100	1519	1600
7	2⅞	6 in. B.L.R.	100	1822	2300
8	3	8-in. B.L.R.	250	1337	3100
9	3	8-in. B.L.R.	250	*1519	4000
10	3¼	8-in. B.L.R	250	1669	5000
11	3¼	10-in. B.L.R.	500	1327	6100
12	3½	10-in. B.L.R.	500	1451	7300

The impacts will form as nearly as practicable an equilateral triangle, each side to be in length about two and a half times the calibre of the shot. These points must be marked on the plate by the Bureau previous to the test; but it must be understood that the shot cannot certainly be made to strike on the points aimed at.

No projectile must get through the plate and backing. The plate must not break up and pieces be displaced so as to expose the backing before the impact of the third shot. After the first shot, if the owner should so request, the following changes may be made: When serious cracks develop, running near either or both of the proposed points of impact, these points may be shifted to such positions as the owner may select, provided no point is placed more than two and a half calibres from the centre of impact of each of the preceding shots. Firing at a plate will be stopped whenever, in the opinion of the Bureau's agents, the plate has demonstrated its incapacity to stand the full test. The Bureau may discontinue the test of a plate whenever, in its opinion, the safety of the employees may so require, or whenever it does not consider that the Government property being used is of suitable quality or sufficient in quantity. The decision of the Bureau as to the behavior of the plates shall be final. Any owner whose plates may have failed, and who may wish to present others of the same thickness, must previously obtain the permission of the Bureau.

THE English are finding in the case of Burmah that the old proverb that it is the first step that costs, does not hold good. The expedition of Sir H. PRENDERGAST was a holiday excursion compared to what follows. Sir H. MCPHERSON has resolved to make a further advance to see if he cannot restore the country to tranquillity. Great objection is made to employing regular troops for this purpose, but the advocates of the advance urge that it is not a mere question of suppression of dacoity; that the whole country is in open revolt, and needs summary treatment; that the error lies, not in the proposed action, but in the past, when Sir H. PRENDERGAST'S expedition was permitted too quickly to end, and the Hootlaw allowed to exercise civil control. Messrs. YARROW and Co. are completing, with the utmost despatch, a stern wheel steamer of an exceptionally shallow draft, for the transport of troops in connection with the expedition which will take place next winter. This vessel will be of the same type as those constructed for the Nile Expedition, and which proved so invaluable during the operations in Upper Egypt. The transfer of English attention from Egypt to Burmah seems to be a case of "out of the frying-pan into the fire." Their experience in the land of the Pharaohs was sufficiently humiliating without being repeated. That spectacular soldier, Lord WOLSELEY, seems to be the only one who has gained anything by it. GORDON was

not rescued, nor has his death been avenged, and what practical result has followed the expenditure of British blood and treasure? Our contemporary, *Broad Arrow*, asks: "Is not the story of our operations in Burmah the counterpart of all our military expeditions? We fall foul of some semi-civilized potentate and send an expedition to punish or annex him. We despatch an excellent force of some 5,000 men, when France or Germany, if she had occasion to do so, would send 20,000. Our force, partly owing to the fighting qualities of our soldiers and the surprise of our enemies, who cannot believe that we should attempt to attack them with so small a body as we really have, carries all before it. We then imagine the whole matter is ended, settle down in the country and live there as if we were at home, start cricket clubs, polo matches, and administer the country for the good of the peo ple. The natives, however, finding no more soldiers arrive, recover from their astonishment and take to what we call dacoity, or rebellion, but what they call fighting for their independence. We are astonished in our turn, and with loud complaints over the ingratitude of the people, send in hot haste for another 5,000 men, and tighten our grip. Probably the time has gone by for that force to be effective, and we have to send for a third instalment. Finally, at great cost and trouble to qurselves, we thoroughly subdue the country. By this process the bill when presented for payment is found to be twice as great as if we had sent an adequate force and thoroughly subdued the country at first."

AN English officer, in a letter to one of the English papers, bitterly assails the system of confidential reports. "General ROWLANDS," he says, "has recently lectured the men of some British regiments on the unmanly and un-English practice of writing anonymous letters. What influence can he expect his protest to have when he himself is the representative of a system of stabbing in the dark equally offensive and much more serious in its effects? I refer to pernicious confidential reports which honeycomb the whole of military society, and do more than anything to disturb the harmony and good feeling which should exist among officers. I have to write confidential reports, but I tell those concerned what I have written about them; I would not write anything I would not tell them. As long as officers write confidential reports they can hardly upbraid the common soldier—you see he is not an educated man—who writes anonymous letters."

ACCORDING to some of the daily papers quite an excitement has been caused in naval circles over the reported discovery of extensive evasions of the revenue by officers of the recently returned training ships *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth*, which have lately arrived at Newport from the summer training cruise in Europe. The stories of thousand of dollars of foreign goods being found concealed in the baggage of naval officers may please the imagination of the public, but it will only provoke a smile from those who are at all familiar with the actual condition of naval bank accounts and naval pocket books, which usually bear a striking resemblance to the one on which the elephant had stepped. The reports from Newport, as well as those from San Francisco, which we recently published, no doubt originated in the attempt of some one to "serve out" some particular individual on board a naval vessel by reciting to the credulous customs officers the well worn tale of smuggling, evading the laws, etc., which is so frequently told on the arrival of men of war from "Far Cathay" or other foreign ports.

CAPTAIN R. W. MEADE, U. S. Navy, President of the Board appointed to make an inventory of stores and supplies at the several navy-yards, returns to Washington from the Boston yard on Saturday, October 23. All the yards have now been visited and a complete list of articles belonging to the Navy prepared. The future work of the Board will be in the direction of framing a scheme to consolidate the supply branches as indicated by the Secretary of the Navy. The chief object seems to be to form one supply division for all the bureaus of each navy-yard. At present each bureau has its store house and its own officials and clerks to distribute supplies. 160 persons are paid to carry on the work of distribution under the present system. Under the proposed new arrangement, it is believed that five men at each navy-yard—40 in all—can perform the same work that is now being done by 160. The Board will meet at the Navy Department hereafter, the old Advisory Board room having been fitted up for their use.

WE publish elsewhere the order addressed by General MILES to his troops congratulating them upon the successful result of the campaign against GERONIMO. It will be observed that he says distinctly in this order that the hostiles surrendered as prisoners of war, trusting entirely to the honor of brave officers and soldiers who had pursued and fought them incessantly for four weary months, and placed them at the mercy of the Government. Too much cannot be said in praise of the energy and devotion of our troops, officers and men, as displayed in this campaign. We have already had occasion to express our own approval of it, and we take a sincere pleasure in placing upon the record this admirable order issued by General MILES, as well as the report of the capture of MANGUS, which further emphasizes the success of General MILES.

THE plans and specifications for the completion of the Monitors, as provided for at the last Congress, are being rapidly pushed toward completion by the board of which Naval Constructor POOK is president. The work is being done at the New York Navy-yard. An additional number of draftsmen from the Construction Bureau at the Navy Department were sent there this week to assist on the work. The Secretary is anxious to have the work finished as soon as possible, in order to get the adtisements out inviting bids for their completion. One of them, probably the *Miantonomoh*, will be finished by the Government at the New York Navy-yard.

THE English Government seem to be having a great deal of trouble with the machinery of their more recently constructed ships, if the reports we read concerning their speed trials, be true. It is only after repeated attempts, says a prominent English publication, that ships can be made to drag through full speed trials. We would recommend the abolishment of the Lords High Commissioner of the Admiralty, who have no knowledge of hulls, machinery or ordnance, leaving the entire matter to the care of the Naval Constructor, the Engineer-in-Chief, and Chief of Ordnance, and then no one can shirk responsibility.

THE death of one of our ordnance officers at Sandy Hook, would seem to be the direct result of Congressional neglect in the matter of appropriations for necessary work. Experiments at Sandy Hook were put an end to for a while, by the failure of Congress to furnish any money for them. It was found necessary to discharge the trained force on duty there, and in their stead a detachment of less experienced men were brought from another post to handle the guns and projectiles. From the nature of the melancholy accident to Captain MEDCALFE aud his assistant, which we report this week, it would appear that the natural result has followed in the death of two men, one of them a valuable young officer.

SEVEN non-commissioned officers were promoted 2d lieutenants and assigned Oct. 22 as follows: George E. French to 4th Infantry, Frank Owens to 8th Infantry, Harry Fletcher to 10th Infantry, Odon Guronitiz to 11th Infantry, Carl Koops to 13th Infantry, Stephen M. Hackney to 16th Infantry, and George W. Martin to 18th Infantry. It has also been decided to appoint Sergeant Brainard a 2d lieutenant of the 2d Cavalry. The vacancies now existing are as follows: 4th, and 5th Cavalries, one each; 19th, 20th, and 21st Infantries, one each; 11th, one, and 25th, two—making 8 in all.

A FEW weeks ago we suggested Fort Pickens, near Pensacola, as a suitable place in many respects for the confinement of GERONIMO and his associate bucks, fifteen in all. Pickens it is and the Indians will winter there and be in charge of the commanding officer at Fort Barrancas. The other Indians at San Antonio, mostly women and children, join their friends at Fort Marion.

NO ESTIMATES for additional vessels of war will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy this year. He considers that the Department will have as much as it can do in getting those built already authorized.

IT is understood that Captain WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, U. S. A., retired, who was recently tried at Washington Barracks on charges of duplicating his pay account, has been acquitted.

WE are in receipt of complaints from persons largely interested in domestic steel production, because of the alleged default of the Ordnance officials of the Navy Department in answering applications "for information concerning shapes and weights of armor plates," etc. The advertisement addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to the steel manufacturers of the United States was dated August 21, and given to the press September 15, some three weeks thereafter. It was supposed that this delay of publication was due to the incomplete condition of plans and drawings, the fact of the Secretary's urgent desire for progress being well known to everybody. The advertisement instructs competitors as follows:

> For information concerning shapes and weights of the gun forgings and armor-plates, what parts must be manufactured in sets, time of delivery of each set, the chemical, physical and ballistic tests which the metal must sustain in each case, and for all other particulars, apply to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Within a few hours after the appearance of the advertisement one of the most important steel industries in the United States wrote to Washington asking information requisite in formulating esti mates for armor plates and has thus far received no answer to its request. The conditions of the advertisement are that bids must be received at the Navy Department by noon, December 10, so that less than six weeks are left for the completion of estimates—little enough time for careful consideration of a type of work essentially new to our manufacturers of steel and iron plate. We state these facts for the information of our Ordnance officers who will, no doubt, see that the delay is accounted for.

LIEUTENANT W. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, in the "Current" for October 16, concludes his series of articles on "The Army and the People." He advocates strongly a popular system of military education, so that for the Regular Army there could always be the choice of the best material in the country. "Aside," says Lieut. Hamilton, "from the value to the Government, of military teaching to all male students, the drill, the habits of discipline, of obedience to orders, of proper self-respect, of increased manliness, would in itself repay the nation many times over, for the experimnnt of trying this system, and it would be an opening for the Army that would bring it nearer the people, for, whether the cadet ever reached the Army or not, he would ever have a knowledge and esteem for if, that would cause him always to lean towards its advancement, and listen with respect to its teachings. It would not be many years before such a system would create a military body of young men of the best material, who, in case of war, would volunteer at once, and we cannot overestimate what the value of such an Army would be. Regiments could be kept full of men trained to some degree of proficiency in the Art of War, with such almost veterans, even raw recruits could be soon drilled and disciplined. Merit would be the standard for which all would strive, and it would excite that proper emulation in our soldiers, as would make the Army, reinforced by the nation, strong for all times and all events."

THE immediate result of the parsimony of Congress is shown in the temporary stoppage of the South Boston Iron Works, to which the Government is largely indebted for work ordered. It is humiliating that with our enormous increase and a surplus in the Treasury, that we do not well know what to do with, we cannot pay our honest debts or carry on with system and forethought works of the greatest importance to our national integrity. A despatch from Boston says: "250 of the most expert iron workers in the country are thrown out of employment; all of them expert iron workers, and some of them the best and most reliable gun constructors in the country." There are fifty thousand dollars due the South Boston Works as unpaid balances on the six 6-inch and two 8-in. guns, which have been completed by the firm, with the exception of certain arrangements of the sights. The delay of the ordnance officers in deciding upon these sights has prevented the delivery of the guns and the payment of the money. Our officers, we regret to say, too often show a lack of practical sympathy with the manufacturer, and too often take their own time in set-

tling matters which involve the prosperity or the ruin of commercial houses. There is no good reason why the Government should compel a manufacturer to draw too heavily upon his capital for carrying on Government work. It is the duty of our officers to assist in every way they can in developing and sustaining the industries on which we must depend in a measure for war material. The misfortunes of the South Boston Company are, we understand, further due to the failure of Congress to reappropriate money covered into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year and which was designed to meet the payments on a contract which had been extended beyond the time originally fixed for its completion; also to the delay in testing projectiles at Sandy Hook, partly due to the breaking up of the working force there by the failure of Congress to appropriate for it.

The London press is agitating the question as to whether that part of the English military system which is numerically the strongest, the volunteers, cannot be turned to fuller account—that is to say, adapted to render better and more comprehensive service than present conditions allow. Money, of course, is necessary, and the point, says the *Daily Telegraph*, is to ascertain the lowest amount consistent with efficiency. But, while the money question seems to be ripe for settlement, we are still looking for signs that the military authorities are prepared to deal with the volunteers in an appreciative and comprehensive spirit. They have never shown a disposition to do this, save at the magnanimous moment when they gave the auxiliaries a place in that wonderful scheme of affiliation and distribution which, for some time, made the Army List an amusing volume. Their whole policy towards the volunteers has been a thing of shreds and patches—a series of hand-to-mouth measures mostly devised to meet the demand of the moment, and having no sympathetic design. The time for a change has come. The state of Europe is threatening, and Englishmen are anxiously taking stock of their resources. With the best spirit in the world, the volunteers are, at present, next to useless. They have no organization outside the battalion; and no equipment fitting them to take the field. They are a mass of infantry, with few cavalry and no guns. "If no more, why so much?"

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The German officers who paid an impromptu visit to Aldershot were lucky in their choice of a day. They were mightily pleased with all they saw, and stated that it was only a nation with the highest conception of military matters that could have brought a camp like Aldershot to its present pitch of perfection. It is fortunate for German military opinion that none of the officers who were so lavish of their praise were present at the camp on Wednesday night, when a riot broke out which was only suppressed at the expense of some broken heads and by the arrest of some forty and odd men." A further shock to English military sensibilities is contained in the circular issued to the officers of the British Army by General Lord Wolseley, Adjutant General. He intimates that the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, is dissatisfied over the small progress made in their military training. During the recent inspections, the circular states, the Duke observed that many officers of all ranks evinced much want of knowledge of the duties vitally important to military efficiency, and he strongly insists that the officers shall devote more time and attention to the instruction of their troops. The *St. James' Gazette* says that the Duke of Cambridge, in the freedom of private conversation, expresses the opinion that many of the officers in the British Army are "not worth their salt," and he finds that he has been obliged to address them in a circular which would scandalize the whole army and alarm the country.

A duel took place recently, according to the *Progrès Militaire* (Paris), at Montpellier, between M de Valicourt, captain in the 9th Chasseurs, and M. Gariel, editor of the *Petit Méridional*. An article published by the latter was the immediate cause of the quarrel. M. de Valicourt was hit four times, receiving three wounds, of which the last, a thrust in the right hand, terminated the combat. The opponents thereupon shook hands. We would respectfully call the attention of belligerent members of our own Services to the fact that in similar encounters which we have seen reported, the editor has invariably had the best of it, as in this case.

Lieutenant Commander W. W. Mead, P. A. Surgeon H. P. Harvey, Asst. Engr. J. R. Wilmer, Lieut. H. F. Reich, Lieut. C. O. Allibone, Commander Nicoll Ludlow, Chaplain Geo. W. Dorrance, Asst. Engr. F. C. Bieg, Lieut. John H. C. Coffin, Ensign Franklin Swift, Commander Yates Stirling, Lieut. R. H. McLean and P. A. Engr. Chas. P. Howell registered at the Navy Department during the week.

Mr. Worth Osgood, attorney and counsellor at law, and solicitor of patents, 43 Astor House, New York, furnishes us with the following statement of the number of U. S. patents granted to persons in the Army and Navy during ten years last past: 1876—Army 5, Navy 1, total 6; 1877—Army 14, Navy 2, total 16; 1878—Army 4, Navy 1, total 5; 1879—Army 6, Navy 5, total 11; 1880—Army 6, Navy 3, total 9; 1881—Army 6, Navy 2, total 8; 1882—Army 7, Navy 0, total 7; 1883—Army 6, Navy 3, total 9; 1884—Army 5, Navy 4, total 9; 1885—Army 2, Navy 3, total 5; total for ten years—Army 61, Navy 24—85. During the current year there have been granted to persons in the Army three patents, and to persons in the Navy three, as follows: Francis E. Elliott, Army, car-step, March 16; Edward L. Zalinski, Army, electric shell fuse, May 11; same, firing torpedoes by electricity, May 11; Emmanuel Amodeo-Salvator, Navy, cartridge, Oct. 5; same, cartridge-box, Oct. 5; same, magazine-gun, Oct. 5.

Army ordnance officials resent the statement which comes from Annapolis, to the effect that the published reports regarding the bursting of the Navy 8-inch steel gun originated in a failure of the Army 8-inch gun, which is now being rehooped. They deny that there has been a fracture of the gun, or that there is the slightest reason for dissatisfaction with its performance thus far. The question of extending the hooping to the end of the muzzle, Gen. Benét says, was discussed before the gun was fired at all, and it was there practically determined upon, but as the tube was regarded as a remarkably fine one, the Department concluded to fire it a few rounds to demonstrate whether it could stand the strain in its original form. Careful observation at the last round showed that there was a slight expansion near the muzzle, about the six-thousandth part of an inch. This was sufficient, however, to demonstrate clearly the necessity of running the hoop up to the chase, and it was accordingly determined to make the change.

The New York *Times* says: "General Boulanger, who seems to have a mania for changes in French Army administration, must be credited with one sensible decree just reported by cable, that of making Sunday as far as possible, in time of peace, a day of freedom from military duties. Even on the single ground of expediency, which is probably the one upon which the War Minister rests it, the change is desirable. In our Army there is also a feeling among some officers that the amount of Sunday work is rather overdone, especially where, as at some posts, the day has to carry additional burdens of garrison courts and meetings of minor boards."

The *Admiralty Gazette* complains that England has not a single breech loading gun afloat above 6 inches diameter of bore that she dare fire with impunity, and even her 6-inch guns are to have their chases strengthened, while France, on the other hand, has afloat one hundred breech loading guns of from 10.63 to 16.53 inches diameter of bore, and nearly 200 breech loading guns of from 5.5 to 10.63 inches diameter of bore. France has her 18-knot and 16-knot cruisers, her armored and unarmored gunboats carrying 10.6 and 9.4 inch B.L. guns, while British men-of-war of the same class carry old and obsolete muzzle-loading 64-pdrs. that the Admiralty have been obliged to condemn, issuing orders that they are not again to be fired.

The resignation of 1st Lieutenant Guy E. Huse, 4th Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 1 last. This resignation is to escape being dishonorably discharged or dropped from the Army as a deserter. On the 28th of August last a Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, for Lieutenant Huse's trial on charges of indebtedness, and on the same day he left his station without permission, keeping his whereabouts a secret until a few days since, when his resignation was forwarded from the interior of New Mexico. His resignation promotes W. M. Dickinson of the same regiment.

The death this week of Prof. John Forsyth, formerly professor and chaplain of the U. S. Military Academy, creates a vacancy on the disability retired list. It is probable that 1st Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, 21st Infantry, will be selected to fill this vacancy. He is the senior 1st lieutenant of his regiment, and the policy now is to retire those who block the way for promotion by reason of incapacity. Lieut. Fletcher was found disabled by a retiring board about two years ago.

It is proposed to bring rifle practice within reach of the London volunteers by building covered or underground ranges, either under the public parks, barrack yards, or other convenient localities, lighting them by electricity; the firing point to remain stationary, the targets being advanced or retired.

English public sentiment has been so much disturbed by the blessing of regimental colors by a priest, to which we have already alluded, that the Secretary of State for War has found it necessary to explain "that the part taken by a Roman Catholic priest arose from a misconception of orders" and that "the expression of Mr. Smith's disapprobation with the ceremony, as it actually took place, has been conveyed to all concerned."

Nothing new has transpired this week in connection with the Surgeon Generalship. Daily inquiry of the Secretary of War and other officials of the War Department result in the usual reply, "the President has not reached a decision yet."

THE BARTHOLDI CELEBRATION.

The Naval parade will be one of the features of the inauguration of the Bartholdi statue. The programme is being arranged by Comdr. C. M. Chester, of the *Galena*, Chief of Staff of Admiral Luce. He has an office in room 13 of the Washington Building at No. 1 Broadway, where he will receive applications for positions in the water parade. After the civic and military parade through the city the Naval forces will form opposite 45th street, on North River. The transports, lighthouse steamers, Custom-house steamers, War Department vessels and the launches and boats from the men-of-war anchored in the harbor will head the line, with the *Despatch*, having President Cleveland and Admiral Luce on board, acting as a flagship. After the Naval forces will come a line of steam yachts in double column. These will be followed by excursion steamers, barges, transports, tugs and other craft also in double column. The line, led by the *Despatch*, will steam slowly out of the North River and down the harbor past Liberty Island and by the French and American fleets, turning at the last war vessel near Staten Island and proceeding back to positions near the statue. Comdr. Chester is anxious to have as early as possible a full list of all yachts and excursion steamers that will take part. The war vessels that have been ordered to take part on Bartholdi Day are the flagship *Tennessee*, *Minnesota*, *Alliance*, *Yantic*, *Dolphin*, *Portsmouth*, *Saratoga* and *Jamestown*. Besides these it is expected that a few more now cruising will report to the Navy Department in time to receive orders to proceed to New York. The French frigate *Minerva* left Boston, Oct. 19, to be present at the ceremonies.

A grand display of fireworks will be the feature of the evening celebration. It will be given simultaneously on Liberty and Governor's Islands and the fireworks will be set off in answer to signals from the statue, which will be illuminated by brilliant magnesium lights burned on the balcony at the top of the pedstal. Colored lights will be burned on all sides of the fortifications, lighting up the pedestal and the commanding statue. The entire fleet of French and American war-vessels will be illuminated. The yards and rigging, manned by sailors, and the marines drawn up on the decks along the bulwarks. Brilliant calcium lights will be burned from the extremities of the yards and fore and aft on deck, while the men stationed in the rigging and along the decks will be supplied with colored fire. A file of 100 soldiers, drawn up at intervals of a few yards along the water front facing the Battery on Governor's Island, will be supplied with torches filled with colored lights to be lighted at a signal from the statue on Liberty Island. The French colors will be given first, followed by the red, white and blue of the American ensign. This change of national colors will be repeated several times and end with a variegated display of colored fires.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have already called attention to the excellent Meisterschaft text books which offer a practical system of learning foreign languages with the least possible expenditure of time, effort and money. They are published by the Meisterschaft Publishing Co., 299 Washington st., Boston, Mass., which has organized a system of instruction through the mail, by correcting without charge the exercises of those buying their books, and explaining any difficulties that may arise in the path of the student. They have a series of text books in Spanish, French, German, and Italian.

The edition of the November *Century*, containing the first chapters of the authorized Life of Lincoln and the opening of Frank R. Stockton's new novel, "The Hundredth Man," will be a quarter of a million copies. Mr. Stockton's latest complete story, "The Casting Away of Mrs Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine," will be issued in paper covers and in cloth binding, on Oct. 20, by The Century Co.

"Harper's Magazine" for November has an article on our Revenue Marine, by Lieut. Worth G. Ross, entitled "Our Coast Guard." It has illustrations showing the revenue ensign and pendant, a revenue cadet, signal letters, a map of U. S. coast line, cruising grounds of revenue cutters, and pictures of the revenue cutters *Gallatin*, *Corwin*, *Woodbury*, *Bibb*, *Dobbin*, and *Chase*.

Mr. S. Baring Gould's latest work "Little Tu'penny," is a very readable novel. The heroine is Triptolema Yellowleaf Redfern, who comes to grief through her vanity and coquetries (most of which are due to her bad training by her mother) and finds her way to peace at last only through great tribulation. The publishers are D. Appleton and Co.

We are in receipt of a copy of the "Analytical Catalogue of the Professional Library of the U. S. Artillery School at Fort Monroe." The work, which is an exceedingly valuable and useful one of 341 pages, was compiled by Capt. James Chester, 3d, and 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Artillery. A brief history of the Artillery School Library is also given.

"Zitka, or the Trials of Raissa," by Henri Greville, recently issued by T. B. Peterson and Bros., of Philadelphia, is a Russian love story, replete with incidents, and with many charming features. Raissa, who, after many trials, wins her just reward, is a heroine of no ordinary mould. The novel is constructed from the play of "Zitka."

The Artillery School press has recently issued a "Description and Service of Machine Guns," by Capt. J. H. Calef, 2d U. S. Artillery.

REVENUE MARINE.

The officers of the *McLane* are transferred to the *Crawford* for duty at Key West. The *Crawford* sailed for Key West Oct. 16.

3d Lieut. James H. Brown has been assigned to the *Grant* at New York, and 3d Lieut. Wm. W. Culver to the *Hamilton* at Philadelphia, Pa.

WARFARE OF THE FUTURE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

BEFORE presenting prizes to competitors for the Army medals at Fort Leavenworth on Oct. 1, Gen. Sheridan said a few words complimentary to the skill shown in target firing and then gave his opinion as to results to be anticipated from increasing accuracy and power of death dealing weapons. The statement was somewhat startling and to this effect:

None of the existing generations of men may live to see it, but the ratio of increase in destructiveness and ingenuity of modern appliances must soon bring a time when no army can stand before another of equal numbers. War, as we have understood it, must then become impossible, and, paradoxical as it may seem, the very perfection of war apparatus must tend to neutralize its effects. The capacity to deal death wholesale must remain latent for lack of a subject voluntarily presenting itself as its aim. Nations will quarrel nevertheless, and armies must exist, but these will become agents for vast destruction of property, seeking thus to cripple the enemy's staying power. As cruisers have sought an enemy's property on the high seas, so the armies of the near future will have an enemy's property as its objective.

The thought instantly arises that this is an unwarranted opinion, bold, but ill considered; that if one army be seeking where to inflict most damage upon property, the defender's army will naturally seek to bar the way and war machinery must then and there find its aim and full scope.

Sheridan, however, is not a talker, and he is still less addicted to writing. It is characteristic then for him to make the broad assertion and leave us the task of finding what thought lay back of it unexpressed.

Every day we hear of new explosives, with increasing power; of new appliances for their use, of ingenious methods for taking advantage of the laws of nature, until men now hesitate to pronounce definitely upon the practicability or impracticability of any proposed departure from precedent. No one will assert that we have reached the limit of invention and it is certain that if the rate of increase be maintained in perfecting engines of destruction, the time must come when life can find no protection in the face of their active aggression. Certainly, then, war, as we understand it, must become impossible. Interests will clash, however; wrong and insult will ever provoke revenge, and war must follow; war, with its immutable principles, hidden under kaleidoscopic changes in practice.

Salient among these will be the anomalous sight of an army apparently attaining its purpose of bringing its enemy to bay and then declining the contest it seemed to be seeking. This seems to be Sheridan's meaning, not that "Othello's occupation's gone:"

Strategic manœuvre must become more and more of a deep study, tactical manœuvre more exacting and imperious in its calls upon physical strength.

The generals' skill and the soldiers' endurance will be greater factors in the product. Every lesson in the art of war to-day must be applied then with added intricacy. Means of information, divination of the opposers' purpose, occultation of design, all must tax the resources of a general to increased degree. Transportation and subsistence must become problems of deeper calculation, for while destruction of property be the objective, its preservation for use is to be sought within certain limits by an enemy, and its destruction as certainly attempted by the owner when defence is impossible.

Woe, greater than ever, to him who shall have placed his Army where he wished, only to find himself confronted by an enemy equal in numbers eager for the fray, and hence cognizant of circumstances making him locally the superior. It would have been all right had skill placed the aggressor master of the situation, compelling his enemy to decline battle; in other words, to seek concentration of force elsewhere. But now the difficulty is to get away without fight, seeing resources behind him destroyed, those in front unattainable, dissolution of his Army staring him in the face, and his own country about to be placed at the mercy of his adversary.

To keep his Army together, to avoid what his enemy wishes to make him accept, namely, a pitched battle with certain defeat, to hide his design and to attain by further manœuvring a concentration that shall place him once more in the ascendant, these must become greater necessities to a general than ever before in war. A battle would be ruin.

Skill and thorough knowledge of his profession will, as of old, put one commander in position to offer battle which must as surely be declined by him who is not, and from the nature of the coming practice cannot be prepared at the same moment to accept the issue.

The very necessity of boldness and celerity in seeking information, in providing for safety of the masses, in all minor operations of war, must call for increase of endurance to meet increase of exertion, increase of skill to meet increase of difficulty.

The officer and soldier of that time will have all hard work, life will not be worth a minute's purchase and it may be said without opprobrium, that

> He who fights and runs away,
> Shall live to fight another day.

The trouble will be to get away, and the credit in having gotten what one wanted before starting.

Pitched battles, then, are to become obsolete and hence the slaughter of men is to diminish in proportion as the means of slaughter are perfected. In other words, "the very perfection of war apparatus must tend to neutralize its effects."

An aggressive army will seek to destroy property as the surest means to bring its enemy to terms, and will offer battle, provided it have the necessary superiority, on the spot. Otherwise it will seek advantage elsewhere *if it can.*

The defensive army will seek to be superior at the decisive point, or decline battle.

As principles, these are not new, but in practical application one commander may certainly find himself checkmated by processes which are clear enough in sad retrospection. He cannot fight because the slaughter of his men will subserve no end, he cannot escape because the first move begins such endless slaughter.

There can be no Thermopylæ, no heroic sacrifice with any hope of attaining adequate purpose, no dramatic nonsense like Balaklava. *Il y aura la guerre; mais il n'y aura rien de beau.*

If Gen. Sheridan's idea be correct it foretells an era which can have no long existence compared to society's previous throes of evolution, and its advent is all the more to be wished as hastening the time when nations may find other means than war for adjusting differences. KENELM.

FOREIGN OPINIONS OF OUR NAVY.

THE New York *Herald* has been inquiring as to the opinion of foreign naval officers concerning our new cruisers. Admiral Aube, the French Minister of Marine, praised the ingenious contrivances for fighting, the pilot house, the central superstructure of the battery, etc., of the *Boston*, and inquired her speed. On being told that it was 13½ knots he shook his head and said emphatically: "Then as a war vessel she is useless. Cruisers of less speed than nineteen knots are a weakness, not a strength to a navy, for they will only be captured or sunk by the enemy. The new cruisers to be built for the French Navy are to have a minimum speed of nineteen knots, capable of being increased to twenty knots during five hours at a stretch by the application of an apparatus of *tirage* force. If they don't attain this speed the government will refuse them."

The Admiral congratulated us upon our freedom from the incubus of the unwieldy ironclads upon which foreign Governments have wasted so much money and expressed the opinion of them to which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has adhered from the beginning. Cruisers having a speed of nineteen knots would in a fight, he contended, have the advantage of a huge ironclad in which the attempt has been made to unite the ram, heavy guns, armor plating and torpedoes. A cruiser, being small and moving about with rapidity, is almost impossible to be hit, while the huge ironclad is a splendid target, and the huge steel plates are now perfectly vulnerable to projectiles charged with fulmi cotton or with meniline. He said: "The proposed cruisers are merely the application of lessons taught by your great Civil War. They are merely *Alabamas* adapted to the latest advance of science. The motto of your naval reform should be '*Les Alabamas, encore les Alabamas, et toujours les Alabamas.*'"

The Admiral expresses the highest appreciation of the American naval officers, their pluck, their scientific attainments and their splendid seamanlike qualities. The Admiral summed up the whole secret of building naval vessels when he said with reference to new French *cruisers* he was about to ask for:

I shall not have these cruisers built in the Government dockyards, but in the great commercial dockyards of France. I shall say to the mercantile constructors: "Build me a cruiser with a minimum speed of nineteen knots, capable of being increased to nearly twenty knots for a period of five hours"—the critical period of a chase. By the application of the *tirage* force instrument, lately invented, skilful engineers a sure me that this speed is perfectly attainable. I also say to the constructors: "If the cruiser on her trial does not attain this speed then the Government will refuse her, and she can be utilized for the merchant marine." The constructors will agree to these terms, for there is always a demand in commerce for vessels of this type, and thus there is no risk of the Government having on its hands a quantity of failures, as might be the case if the cruisers were to be constructed in the Government dockyards.

The English Admiral, Sir Spencer Robinson, a former Lord of the Admiralty, said:

Your 4,000-ton cruiser seems to me to combine most of the good qualities a cruiser should possess, always, of course, provided she attains an estimated average speed of eighteen knots an hour. This speed is about as high as is necessary, as cruisers must be built to combine many opposing qualities, none of which can safely be subordinated to speed.

The *Italia* he thought an admirable boat for the defence of the Mediterranean, which she makes practically an Italian sea. Outside she would roll herself to bits. She might carry coal enough to cross the Atlantic, but when across she would have no coal to return with, or for bombardments or cruiser chasing. The Admiral said:

Torpedoes, storms and coal supply will, however, effectually limit the action of the heavier armor-clads against the American coast defenders, who now have so much advantage that, even with our West India coaling stations, the British armor-clads can hardly endanger New York. I would like to criticise one point in your cruisers—namely, the rigging, in action. This is certain to be shot away, and probably in falling would foul the screws and wreck the vessel. Moreover, there is nothing to be gained by running such a risk, since if these plans are drawn to scale, your cruiser, nine days out of ten, could not make two knots an hour under sail, hardly steerage way.

George Mackrow, the naval architect said: "If the American cruisers reach eighteen knots that will be, I think, as fast as is needed; nevertheless, I expect within a year or two to see ocean cruisers of twenty knots speed."

William John, manager and naval architect of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, thought we should have fewer guns and more speed. He said further:

Ironclads are of course absolutely worthless for protecting commerce or destroying cruisers. Cruisers of nineteen knots speed are absolutely safe so far as ironclads are concerned. I do not think such American ports as New York are in the slightest danger from any class of ironclads afloat. Torpedoes, torpedo boats and submarine torpedo boats add, you know, so vastly to the natural difficulties, foreign ironclads would have to contend against outside these ports. I would not dream of using ironclads to protect New York against ironclads.

The *Herald* also interviewed upon this subject Commodore Gherardi, commandant of the Brooklyn yard, and other officers of the Navy, Chief Engineer Albert J. Kenyon, Dr. H. Aulick, and Lieut. Wm. P. Day, and the *Atlanta's* "officer of the deck, a gentleman whose modesty caused him to request that his name should be withheld from publication." The general opinion of the Service upon the new cruisers is so well known that it is not necessary to quote what they said here. Commodore Gherardi is described as "a handsome, dignified officer of the old school. Evidently a seaman to the backbone, and a man who, after many years of active service in all parts of the world, was as keenly alive to the needs and interests of the service as the most enthusiastic young 'midshipmite' or the best posted 'sea lawyer.'"

THE first Roman laws upon the observance of Sunday were especially in the interest of the working classes, and clearly manifest the influence of the new ideas in the Roman world. Thus one in 321 A. D. forbade other labors than those of the field on Sunday, and all civil public acts except emancipation.

(From the New York Tribune.)

BITS OF NAVAL EXPERIENCE AND REMINISCENCE.

THE gentlemen of the ward room on the old receiving ship had finished their dinner, and as the aroma of coffee mingled with the smoke of cigars and cigarettes, they became retrospective, and after the manner of all true sailors began to spin yarns. Somehow the subject of the Sandwich Islands was introduced, whereat the executive officer, who sat in state at the head of the long table, spoke as follows:

My father was one of the officers with old Admiral Kearney when he took his flagship to Honolulu in 1843. The Islanders were about to hoist a national flag and annul the provisional cession of the Islands to England. Admiral George Paulet was there with a British fleet and was very wroth. He sent word to the Hawaiians that if they hoisted that flag he would fire on it. Kearney heard of it. He was a gruff old fellow, an uncle of the immortal Phil Kearney, who fell at Chantilly, and he spoke with a strong Yankee twang. When he heard that Lord George had threatened to fire on the Hawaiian flag if it was hoisted, the old man put on his war-paint and went in solemn state to the great flagship of Admiral Lord George. He was ushered into Lord George's cabin. Taking a seat and placing a hand on each knee he looked his lordship full in the eye and said in a drawl, "I understand—that you said—if them Islanders hoisted that flag—you'd fire on it."

The magnificent Lord George drew himself up, adjusted his eye-glass and replied with great pomposity, "Yes, sir, I did."

"Waal," said old Kearney, shaking his head, "I jist come aboard to tell *you* that if you fire on that flag I'll fire on *you*."

Lord George was so astonished that he nearly had a fit of apoplexy. "Sir," said he when he recovered his breath, "do you know to whom you are speaking? I am Admiral Lord George Paulet."

"And I," replied the old man, rising to his feet, "am Admiral Lawrence Kearney, and if you fire on that flag I'll blow you outer water."

Then he returned aboard his ship and had her prepared for action. That night Lord George got under way and went out of the harbor of Honolulu, and when the Hawaiian flag was hoisted next day Admiral Kearney gave a national salute.

SUNDAY IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

TACITUS tells us that in the times of which he wrote it was thought by several celebrated officers, that to find out the true sentiments of an army, rank and file, it became necessary to live in it—be amongst them and in such places where the soldier at times gave utterance, in his own often ungrammatical, coarse and disgusting way, to his most secret wishes. This state of things have not, I believe, changed up to the present day, and it shall be the burden of my epistle. For my own part I have heard but few men seriously object to "Sunday work" since I joined the Army, A. D. 1870, and those I did hear object to it did it not through the best of motives; but far from the one, which a good and Christian soldier should have, that of its being the Lord's day. But Lord, oh Lord, how we have howled day out and day in over our other grievances in comparison to which that of "Sunday in the Army" cuts but a sorry figure. Taking a broad and liberal view of things in general under our exalted form of Government the American Army to-day is certainly the best and most perfect Army in the world. Still if we want to hunt up trifles and find matter for improvement we shall never get through with it, because no government, no army, no individual, nothing of any kind—"in its highest glory"—is perfect. If those excellent people who take the "Sunday in the Army" so much at heart would leave this little dwarf alone and not waste such eloquence and such talents upon a wee little bit of a thing like that, but turn their good steel (pens) towards our giant grievances—monsters who for decades have weakened the backbone of the Army—such as the system of punishment by high "blinds," as the phrase goes, the system of company funds, etc., etc., objects which, I think more worthy of their genius, then they would certainly gain more friends amongst the enlisted men than they could do otherwise. G.

THE BUFFINGTON SIGHTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

NEW rifles, with the improved (?) Buffington sights, have now been issued to the infantry corps, and the old ones, with which some of us have achieved the distinctive f. m. of 200, have been boxed up and "turned in" for further modification. "More's the pity;" we all want them back, but the wheels of progress (?) have overridden all our protests.

The marksmen of '79 and '80, fellow pilgrims of the Army, are growing older year by year, and are passing away; of the good shots some have been discharged, some have gone over the "range," and others, who yet remain, *sur les drapeaux*, are compelled by advancing age to use the eye glass for ordinary print and figures. But the Ordnance Department has taken no note of natural causes and effects in forcing upon the line the acceptance of a new system of sighting without a previous trial. The old sights were good enough and could withstand the wear and tear of full service in which the new are lamentably defective, notably in the skirmish line where the range must be determined in six seconds, after the command "Skirmishers, halt," is given. That automatic arrangement for drift is a failure; the screw which elevates and lowers the slide does not respond to theoretical conclusions, as the slide changes its position in many pieces at every discharge. (A new order has been issued, with a view to correct the defect, which some of us do not understand.) The upturned slide throws the gradations into shadow, and thus renders them illegible, unless it is pushed forward; there the slide stays sometimes until the inexperienced soldier is warned to bring it back by a watchful file closer. Wind-gauge must be taken and allowed, with the new sight as with the old up to 500 yards.

The front sight is too high and too sharp; it is far inferior to the barley-corn sight which we used up to '84. It tears the blouses of the men all to pieces when coming to an "order," and draws the aim of the recruit down to the bayonet stud and then throws the bullet upward and over against the butt.

I hope to see the day when the old sights are restored both to the rifles and the carbine; these could be acquired without adventitious aid. The writer is a disciple of Laidley, from whom he learned the little and all he knows of target practice.

CARTOUCHE.

THE STATE TROOPS.

SHALL THERE BE DISCIPLINE?

Our report of the inspection of the 13th shows a bad state of affairs there, and the "Mother of Regiments" still furnishes an example to the rest of the guard as pernicious as ever. The interest of the service and military decency generally urgently call for immediate remedy. If, therefore, there is to be a court of inquiry let it be ordered and begin its work at once. The proceedings will be tedious enough. The court-martial appointed for the trial of Lieut. Smith, which will probably also try Lieut. Benedict, is a competent one, and if it does its duty neither of the two accused can escape dismissal. To bring every man guilty of insubordination to trial on separate charges in each case, would consume an amount of time and cause trouble almost incalculable, and it would therefore be better to select the ring leaders and those who committed the most aggravated offences, and summarily discharge them dishonorably. This would be getting rid of the bad elements at once without waste of time and trouble, prevent their ever disgracing the service again, and set a wholesome example to those who have been drawn into the mutiny against their better judgment, many of whom now regret their connection with the matter. For the authorities to remain inactive any longer is almost criminal neglect. To keep in service an organization like Co. H is disgracing the N. G., S. N. Y., before the whole world, and the company should be disbanded at once. There is a report that the Inspector General has recommended that course. If not, the authorities should act on their own judgment. This thing has been permitted to go too far already, and there is no remedy short of very radical action. The authorities cannot be ignorant of what is flagrant before the whole world, and they should therefore strike a decisive blow at once. The mother of regiments may have been a thing of beauty, but her joy is now gone forever. She should not be allowed to produce any more children in her present condition.

THE BARTHOLDI PARADE.

The disinclination on the part of the troops to turn out on the occasion of the Statue of Liberty celebration is but natural when the amount of work they have recently been called upon to perform is considered. We have had Governor's Day, Creedmoor, inspections and the preparatory work connected therewith all in one month, and the loss of time, expense to the various organizations, collectively or individually, is quite considerable. No wonder that employers object to their young men joining the State troops. The New York and Brooklyn troops lost an entire day each when they turned out before the Governor, and the expense for music, etc., on that occasion was quite an item. In fact, as it was well known that the National Guard would be expected to turn out October 28, the Governor could have reviewed them on that occasion and made one job of it. Taking into further consideration that neither the General Government at the Grant funeral nor the State at the previous celebration in connection with the Statue of Liberty, reimbursed the regiments for band expenses, their disinclination to turn out again on an occasion for which the General Government should have provided a liberal appropriation is well founded, and not at all due to lack of patriotism. The brigade commander appreciated the situation and has left the matter of turning out to the option of the troops, and so far only the 7th Regiment and the two batteries have signified their intention of parading, and there is no prospect of any of the others falling into line. While the absence of the National Guard will detract much from the appearance of the parade, which should be as imposing as possible, the unpopularity of a turnout among the troops is not unreasonable. First to make a man pay out of his own pocket for being a soldier, and then to require him to lose time and pay expenses which should be defrayed by the Government is putting it on too heavily.

INSPECTION OF THE 14TH NEW YORK.

The 14th was inspected in its armory on Monday evening, Oct. 18, with the following strength:

	Present. Offi-cers.	En'l men.	Tot.	Absent. Offi-cers.	En'l men.	Tot.	Agg.
F. and S	8	—	8	2	—	2	10
N. C. S	—	10	10	—	1	1	11
A	3	39	42	—	9	9	51
B	2	40	42	—	14	14	56
C	2	34	36	—	14	14	50
D	3	47	50	—	6	6	56
E	3	61	64	—	6	6	70
F	3	55	58	—	2	2	60
G	2	39	41	—	10	10	51
H	3	38	41	—	18	18	59
I	3	43	46	—	1	1	47
K	1	48	49	—	4	4	53
	33	454	487	2	85	87	574

This shows a loss of 33 since last year. Inspector-General Schaefer was present in uniform, assisted by Colonels McGrath and McLewee, in making the inspection. The command was formed about 30 minutes behind time by the new adjutant, A. B. Campbell, in fair shape, and then a standing review was tendered Gen. Schaefer, after which the command at once formed column of companies for inspection, and the two assistants began the work and finished it in rapid manner. The men stood fairly steady, but in many cases their dress was carelessly arranged, the accoutrements put on slovenly; there was lack of uniformity in arranging spare articles of uniform, such as caps, etc.; in many instances gloves were lacking. All this should have been corrected in the company rooms before marching the men out, and if the captains and 1st sergeants of the companies where these defects occurred had had an eye to business the inspectors would have had no occasion for any criticism on such points. It is their duty as much to make the men appear neatly as it is to teach them their drill. In the latter respect there was a good deal of awkwardness in the execution of the inspection of arms, and receiving back the pieces, opening the boxes, etc. Overcoats were not compactly rolled nor strapped on the knapsacks with any attempt at neatness. Subject to those remarks the regiment looked well, and the loss of 33 as stated above is made up for in the quality of those who have joined during the same period.

The officers entertained the inspecting party in a handsome manner after the conclusion of the affair.

INSPECTION OF THE ELEVENTH N. Y.

The 11th was inspected at the armory of the 69th on Friday evening, Oct. 15, in State Service uniform. They arrived punctually on time, which is certainly a sign in favor of the regiment as compared with the practice in vogue in former years. Its general appearance indicated that gradually a different, more intelligent and generally better element is taking the place of the old stock, which was neither amenable to instruction nor discipline. Still there are, particularly among the officers, some who are rather drawbacks than supports to the organization, but the new regime has decided their fate that they "must go," and, therefore, it may be expected that the regiment will be rid of them at an early date. While the instruction and set-up does not yet by any means approach that of our 1st class organizations, there was a remarkable improvement in steadiness, and that peculiar disposition of the men of the regiment to leave the ranks had apparently disappeared. Considering the opportunity they have enjoyed for instruction, their appearance and performance were very creditable. Of the latter there was simply a march into the armory, a wheel into line, and formation of column of companies for inspection, which, as usual this season, was held by Colonel T. H. McGrath, accompanied by Colonel McLewee, of the State Inspector-General's Department, and Major Montant, inspector on the staff of Brigadier-General Fitzgerald. The latter is improving very fast and apparently promises to become familiar with all the details of his new office; at least his actions on this occasion indicate that fact. As to the regiment, there was a time when it could easily muster more than double the force present on this occasion, but then there was not a vestige of discipline. In comparison, the command at present is small, but what there is of it is more serviceable, and if Colonel Stewart succeeds as well for the next year as he has since assuming command, the command will show to better advantage next year. The inspecting party were apparently much gratified with what they saw. The presence of a large number of officers from other regiments, among them Lieut.-Col. Sam Welch, of the 65th, who will, no doubt, become the successor to Colonel Waud, who has resigned, shows that the Guard at large takes increased interest in the fortunes of the 11th.

The Board of Officers entertained a number of the officers at the establishment of Commissary Wolf, of the 11th, in a handsome manner.

The following statement shows a rather large percentage of absentees:

	Present. Offi-cers.	En'l Men.	Tot.	Absent. Offi-cers.	En'l Men.	Tot.	Agg.
F. and S	9	—	9	—	—	—	9
N. C. S	—	10	10	—	1	1	11
A	3	49	52	—	14	14	66
B	2	23	25	—	23	23	48
C	2	41	43	—	6	6	49
D	2	44	46	—	13	13	59
F	2	29	31	—	20	20	51
G	2	25	27	—	13	13	40
H	3	39	42	—	9	9	51
I	2	24	26	—	10	10	36
K	2	38	40	—	10	10	50
	29	322	351	—	119	119	470

INSPECTION OF THE THIRTEENTH, N. Y.

On account of the troubles in the 13th, the inspection which took place on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, proved a matter of more than usual interest. It had been reported that acts of insubordination would be committed and this brought out a large crowd of spectators, more than is generally the case. There was also a number of prominent officers of the General Staff, and of New York and Brooklyn regiments, who are seldom seen on occasions of this kind. Among these we noticed particularly Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance; Brig.-Gen. W. H. Brownell, Col. E. F. Gaylor, of the 47th, several officers of the 12th New York, and a host of others, whose names lack of space forbids us to mention. These all clustered around Colonel Fackner, and all their actions demonstrated their approval of the course taken by that officer and their support. Inspector-General Schaefer was present in uniform.

The regiment turned out in fair force, and when the call for the formation of line sounded everybody watched with intense interest the action of the men. Nothing unusual, however, occurred; on the contrary, the command formed well and stood steady and the inspecting party could hardly find anything to criticize while walking along the line. There was no passage in review. When the Inspector-General and his assistants, who, on this occasion consisted of Colonels T. H. McGrath, W. J. Denslow, and F. C. McLewee, had regained their posts, the Colonel broke the command into column of fours and started the march, and when he had reached the proper point gave the command right wing column left march. The order was not obeyed, the column marched on, and the result was that it had to be countermarched to bring it back to the point where the change of direction was intended in the first place. There being not sufficient room to form the regiment in one consecutive column of companies, it was the intention to place the wings in two lines and then wheel them into column of companies for inspection separately. This has been done in the 13th on numerous previous occasions, and there could hardly be an officer or a man who did not understand the movement. The Colonel's command was strong enough to be heard by every outsider. The head of the column may not have heard it, but the general opinion was that the failure to obey it was not due to a *bona fide* mistake, but rather an attempt to prove that "the Colonel's voice is weak," to put into execution one of those small threats of which so many are floating around in the daily press to oppose him, and make it difficult for him in every way. We hope that the general opinion formed on the occasion is a mistake, but it didn't appear so. The wings were then successively wheeled into column of companies, the first by the Colonel, the second by the Major. Even here there seemed to be diversity of opinion, for one officer ordered his right guides and the other his left guides to cover, but this matter does not amount to much. The inspection went on well until Co. H was reached, Col. McGrath inspected the front and Col. Denslow the rear rank. Both officers are thorough soldiers, and call the 13th their "Alma Mater," and therefore can hardly be supposed to be disposed otherwise than favorably to the regiment. Co. H is the concern which lately distinguished itself by a series of performances which would have disgraced the inmates of Bloomingdale Asylum. The action of the company was not an open outbreak, but the bearing of the men was defiant, every action bearing the stamp of insubordination. Both inspectors noticed this. Col. McGrath, who never loses his temper, got angry. His eyes flashed fire. He directed the company to be marched to the rear and ordered his assistant, Col. McLewee, to inspect them over again, and to keep it up until the thing was done properly. McLewee was not afraid and went at them in good style. They did, however, hardly appreciate the situation, and while abstaining from open acts, kept up a negative state of insubordination. In facing about after stacking arms two men managed to place their feet so as to knock over two stacks of arms. This was doubtless intentional, for the regiment is too well drilled to exhibit awkwardness of this kind. Col. McLewee was evidently disgusted, and he told the company his opinion in plain words. How often he went through the performance of inspecting the knapsacks we cannot tell, because we were engaged elsewhere, but we noticed at least three times, and are informed by reliable authority that he did not cease until the performance was executed in proper shape. Exhibitions of this sort ought, however, not to be allowed, and it seems to be time for the State authorities to intervene. Companies like H of the 13th should not be permitted to exist, and we heartily second the opinion of Col. McLewee that the company is nothing but an armed mob, and ought to be "clubbed with night clubs." Otherwise the affair passed off peaceably and properly.

	Present. Offi-cers.	En'l men.	Tot.	Absent. Offi-cers.	En'l men.	Tot.	Agg.
F. and S	7	—	7	1	—	1	8
N. C. S	—	9	9	—	2	2	11
A	2	40	42	—	8	8	50
B	3	46	49	—	3	3	52
C	3	43	46	—	12	12	58
D	3	54	57	—	—	—	57
E	3	44	47	—	15	15	62
F	3	37	40	—	13	13	53
G	1	62	63	1	19	20	83
H	1	61	62	2	16	18	80
I	2	22	24	—	18	18	42
K	2	55	57		6	6	63
	30	473	503	4	112	116	619

Loss since last muster, 75.

INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTH NEW YORK.

A total force present of 966 out of an aggregate of 1031, enabled the 7th to make an imposing appearance at the inspection which took place at the armory on Thursday evening, Oct. 14. There is nothing surprising in this large turnout, but in view of the generally attenuated ranks of the majority of other organizations which we have been compelled to report, it is gratifying, as well as important, to point out an instance where enthusiasm and esprit is maintained at the standard it should be. This was the only occasion where the inspection was preceded by a review and where Inspector General Schaefer was present in uniform and performed the functions of his office, which has so far been noticed this season. The review was executed with ten commands of 32 files and was of the usual kind witnessed in this armory, viz.: with even swinging step, steady alignments, and fine distances—just as should be the case on such occasions. A course of instruction in saluting would, however, not be out of place in the cases of many officers. Immediately after inspection column of companies was formed and the remainder of the ceremony was completed in remarkably short time, because everything was in full readiness, everybody in his proper place, and accoutrements and arms in fine condition. The whole passed off like clockwork. The brevity of the ceremony, the absence of all incident, naturally compels us to make our report brief. The regiment showed off to decided advantage.

Figures in detail:

	Present. Offi-cers.	En'l men.	Tot.	Absent. Offi-cers.	En'l men.	Tot.	Agg.
F. and S	10	—	10	—	—	—	10
N. C. S	—	10	10	—	1	1	11
A	3	86	89	—	13	13	102
B	3	98	101	—	2	2	103
C	3	85	88	—	8	8	96
D	3	93	96	-	7	7	103
E	3	84	87	—	4	4	91
F	3	96	99	—	4	4	103
G	3	98	101	—	2	2	103
H	2	95	97	1	5	6	103
I	3	92	95	—	8	8	103
K	3	90	93	—	10	10	103
	39	927	966	1	64	65	1031

Percentage present, 93.69.

Lieutenant Tackaberry, of Co. H, lost his first inspection in 23 years.

RIFLE PRACTICE IN THE GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The criticism contained in your paper of Oct. 9, in reference to the manner in which rifle practice is taught the militia, is a shot in the right direction. This farce of grinding out marksmen to fill the columns of a report has been before the public too long and it is about time some reform in this important matter was inaugurated. The present system of rifle practice is condemned by nearly all the rank and file, who are familiar with it, and even the recruits are disgusted and lose interest. Referring to your next issue (Oct. 16) I see that your article is there endorsed in the main by Gen. Wingate, whose wide experience in rifle practice cannot be questioned. Some of his remarks, or suggestions rather, are excellent; but when he infers that the present lack of ammunition and limited time prevent the men from individually

being allowed sighting shots, I think he is wrong. If the present allowance of ammunition were issued *properly*, sighting shots could be allowed each man—and without increasing the present allowance. It is clearly apparent to all who have underwent instruction in marksmanship at Creedmoor, that of ammunition there was plenty and is dealt out liberally—and in *some cases too much so*. Here's the rub. Some companies use twice as much ammunition as others—the number of men being equal. Then again some men during the season—in their endeavors to qualify—expend 80 rounds and over, while others get through with 20 rounds. A detachment, say of 14 men, frequently expend double the amount of ammunition of that used by a detachment of 28 or 30 men. While some of the staff officers and others peg away as much as they please, some of the more unfortunate have to qualify with the usual allowance. Of course ammunition dealt out in this indiscriminate and sometimes partial manner, will not "go round" to all, as it would otherwise. The State issues so many thousand rounds per year; let this be divided pro rata to each regiment accordng to the number of men on their roll, and there would be more than enough ammunition to give each man at least three sighting shots at each range besides his qualifying score. Then by adopting a time limit as suggested, in which each man should shoot his score, the men would be enabled to learn properly to use their own rifles and in reasonable time.

There would undoubtedly be some very slow shots who might be unable to qualify in the time limit; these could be divided in a separate class till they improved sufficiently. There will be no difficulty in arranging these little details if the proper authorities are alive to reform. Gallery practice is excellent, so far as it goes, but it will not make an open air marksman. There are numbers of gentlemen who can make full scores regularly in a rifle gallery, who, when they go to Creedmoor, cannot make 25 per cent., the conditions vary so much; still gallery practice is an aid to the soldier in overcoming timidity in firing and "flinching," and every regiment should be provided with a suitable range. Volley firing and skirmishing should receive more attention than they do. It is perfectly true that there is great timidity evinced in the men when firing in a mass. This could be obviated to a large extent by company commanders who should put *all the reliable shots* in the *rear rank*. This would allay the trepidation of the nervous man considerably; the writer, himself, just missed having his head blown off once by a careless and nervous rear rank man in volley firing, who discharged his piece accidentally, and can therefore understand a man being a little nervous—unless he knows who is behind him. The reliable shots should invariably be placed in the rear rank when firing in volley. If skirmishing was practiced more it would enable men to get some idea of judging distance. But when the range is removed to a place that can be reached in a reasonable time without delay, more time will be available for improvement. However, pending this necessary removal of the range to a place within easy reach, the matter of dealing out ammunition with some degree of system that will admit of sighting shots to all, the improvement in sights, and the other reforms suggested in the JOURNAL should receive prompt attention and should not be overlooked.

OBSERVER.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The eleventh of the series of qualification and champion marksman's class matches was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, Oct. 16. The attendance, considering the weather, was very fair; the day was cold, and a wind, blowing almost a gale from 9 o'clock, made it very troublesome for those who had come to make a qualifying score. This match was the first match where a score of less than 40 points came in in the list of winners. Lieut. E. F. Young, Co. C, 7th Regt., was again the winner of the gold medal for the third time. The following were the best scores, the winners being marked *:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tl.
Lieut. E. F. Young,* Co. C, 7th Regt.....	20	23	43
Sergt. E. Lockley, Co. E, 12th Regt.....	19	23	42
Sergt. S. W. Merritt, Co. B, 7th Regt.....	20	22	42
Pvt. O. E. Dudley, Co. F, 7th Regt.....	21	21	42
Lieut. McC. Butt,* Co. D, 12th Regt.....	20	21	41
Sergt. C. E. Bryant,* N. C. S., 23d Regt....	20	21	41
Pvt. H. McA. Tolar,* Co. A, 23d Regt.....	18	21	39
Lieut. N. B. Thurston, Co. E, 22d Regt.....	18	21	39
Sergt. T. Mahoney, Co. E, 12th Regt.....	20	19	39
Pvt. I. B. Conover,* Co. B, 22d Regt.....	15	20	35
Pvt. J. D. Foot,* Co. F, 7th Regt.....	16	19	35
Pvt. G. L. Hoffman, Co. H, 7th Regt.....	19	15	34
Capt. W. H. Greenland, Staff, 23d Regt...	19	15	34
Pvt. B. W. Anderson,* Co. B, 7th Regt.....	19	14	33
Pvt. J. W. Cochran,* Co. B, 7th Regt.....	17	15	42

Saturday, Oct. 23, and Tuesday, Nov. 2 (Election Day), will be the last two days to make qualifying scores this season for members of the National Guard, S. N. Y.

The 23d at Creedmoor Monday, Oct. 18, qualified 30 marksmen. The 17th Separate Company the same day qualified 13.

The Board of Examination, 1st Brigade, meets on Wednesday, Oct. 27, for the examination of Wallace A. Downe and W. B. Smith, recently appointed adjutants of the 71st and 22d Regiments, respectively.

An election for captain of Co. H, 8th Regiment, has been ordered for Oct. 25. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, Jr., will be the choice.

Chaplain E. A. Reed, 9th Regiment, and 2d Lieut. Hagan, 71st Regiment, have resigned.

On Friday evening, Oct. 23, Co. H of the 7th unveiled the memorial tablet commemorative of the distinguished services of the late Henry Colton Shumway and George W. Smith, ex-captains, to the 8th company. The ceremony took place in the Veteran Room in the Armory, and was witnessed by an immense number of spectators, active and veterans.

Colonel W. J. Denslow, the Adjutant-General of the late 2d Division, has been restored from the supernumerary list to active duty as Inspector on the staff of General James McLeer, commanding 2d Brigade. A more competent soldier than Colonel Denslow is not to be found in the National Guard, and we congratulate General McLeer on this acquisition to his staff.

Lieut. Henry J. Charlton, of Co. B, 22d Regiment has resigned on account of excessive pressure of business. This is a great loss to the company of which Lieut. Charlton has been a member for over a dozen years. He always took a very active interest in the improvement of his command and its present high state of efficiency is due to a great extent to Lieut. Charlton's efforts. The company evince much regret at parting with him. He has presented the company with a handsome silver pitcher and will give his former comrades a rousing farewell dinner at an early date.

A general court to consist of Colonel Harry W. Michell, 14th Regiment; Lieut.-Col. F. S. Benson, 47th; Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bacon, 33d; Capt. H. S. Rasquin, 3d Battery, and 1st Lieut. A. A. Thompson, 23d Regiment, has been appointed for the trial of Lieut. Smith and others of the 13th Regt. Colonel W. W. Goodrich is Judge-Advocate of the court. The court will meet Nov. 5 next.

General C. P. Stone has accepted the tender of the services of the Signal Corps of the late 2d Division, which will be retained with the 2d Brigade, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Bartholdi Statue.

The inspection of the 12th Regiment will take place in the new armory on October 26 next. The armory not being completed and not yet turned over to the regiment, no spectators will be allowed. Colonel Jones has returned and is in command of the regiment.

Adjutant-General Samuel R. Dalton has issued orders to the members of the Massachusetts team to assemble in full uniform at the Revere House, Boston, October 26, to receive trophies recently won by them at Creedmoor, which will be taken to Boston by Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, the Executive Officer at the tall meeting.

Major J. Fred Ackerman, of the 13th, October 19, came out with a card in which he states his intention not to resign.

The tenth series of games, handicap, of the 7th Regiment Athletic Association, will be held at the armory on Saturday evening, December 4, 1886, at 8 P. M. Entries close Nov. 23. The following events will be contested: 90 yards run, ½-mile roller skate, ½-mile walk (for those who have never competed in any walking race), sack race (50 yards). 220 yards run, potato race, wheelbarrow race (2 laps), 1-mile run, 120 yards hurdle, 1 mile walk, inter-collegiate tug-or-war, teams of four men (650 lbs. limit), 440 yards run, 1 mile bicycle, 75 yards (championship), 1,000 yards run, 3 mile bicycle, putting 16-lb. shot, 3-legged race (1 lap), ½-mile run (for those who have never competed in any running race), obstacle race (2 laps).

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

COLONEL FLICK, of the 5th, Cleveland, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Adjutant-General. He assigns as a reason for his action the unsatisfactory condition of the city companies of his regiment. The country companies are in a fine condition, and of them no complaint is made, but much bad timber has crept into the city companies and produced a very unmilitary result. Colonel Flick has been a hardworking and excellent officer, and efforts are being made by the Adjutant General's office and the company officers to induce Col. Flick to withdraw his resignation, and it is understood he is willing to do so on condition that certain companies are put in proper condition. It is hoped for the good of the service that the efforts in this direction will prove successful.

Capt. Jas. A. Ogden, of Co. D, 8th Regt., Wooster City Guard, has resigned. As a company commander he had no superior in the State, and his large circle of military friends will learn with regret that he has decided to leave the service. Business misfortunes were his only reasons for this action. He has served the State well for six years, and leaves his company in splendid condition. 1st Lieut. Cameron will most certainly succeed to the command of the company. He is a brave and able officer. Co. B, 8th Regt., of Akron, is now in better shape than it has been for two years. The company has arranged to give a course of lectures this winter and has engaged first class talent.

F. G. S.

CALIFORNIA.

THE San Francisco *Report*, somewhat of a severe military critic, says: "The California militia have no skirmish drill at all, though it is the most important instruction they could have. Our militia regiments can be nothing but uniformed parade or social clubs till they do their drilling in the streets or out in the sandhills; and every time the regiments appear in camp or anywhere else they give the strongest kind of testimony to the correctness of our opinion."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. G.—The college detail you inquire about expires Oct. 1, 1888.

Adams.—On Oct. 20 there were 14 vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenants, U. S. Army.

E. F.—As to extra-duty pay for hospital cooks see G. O. 70, A. G. O., October 5, 1886, published in JOURNAL of October 9, p. 209.

J. W. P.—Non-commissioned officers and other file closers execute the support in marching or for guard mounting, and do not come to a carry at the command support.

Veteran asks: Has the Retiring Bill of the enlisted men of the Army been brought before the Court of Claims? ANS.—Yes, for particulars see paragraph elsewhere in this issue.

G. H. D.—Apply to the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. We infer from your statement of service, however, that you are not entitled to the benefits of the Home.

P.—Par. 170, Army Regulations, specifically directs that "*Every* non-commissioned officer shall be furnished with a certificate or warrant of his rank signed by the colonel and countersigned by the adjutant."

B.—The name is "Bedlow's Island." It received its name originally from its owner, Isaac Bedlow, a native of New Amsterdam, one of the substantial Dutch residents of New York, at the time of the English conquest in 1664.

Electric.—The act of March 3, 1877, directs the President to cause suitable regulations to be made for the maintenance of the statue on Bedloe's Island "as a beacon," as well as for its care and preservation as a monument of art.

Lex.—No. Par. 46, Army Regulations, says: "In the absence of the A. A. G. his duties will be temporarily performed by an aide-de-camp, whose signature to official papers as aide-de-camp is sufficient without the added title of A. A. A. G."

Navy.—No person can enlist as landsman over the age of 25 unless he possesses some mechanical trade, nor after 34, even though possessing a trade, without special authority from the Department. Minors are not enlisted except as apprentices, and then between the ages of 14 and 18, without special authority from the Department. For recruits for the infantry and artillery the required weight is not less than 120 lbs. and not more than 190 lbs.; for cavalry, not to exceed 165 lbs.

A. E.—1. The act approved March 3, 1885 (see G. O. 31, A. G. O., March 19, 1885), gives full information as to provision for settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men for loss of private property destroyed in the Military Service of the U. S.

2. The payment of premiums for accepted recruits was stopped by circular from A. G. O. of Feb. 11, 1868. There being no appropriation for the purpose, Sec. 1120 is inoperative.

A correspondent says that he claims that it is wrong to appoint a private general guide, as it rightly belongs to a sergeant, and that nobody but a sergeant is entitled to the position. ANS.—According to Tactics the position of general guide is no permanent appointment, and it is not so regarded in the Army. In the National Guard, however, general guides belong permanently to the non-commissioned staff, and the Colonel can appoint whom he pleases. If there are competent sergeants, however, military custom seems to require that they should be selected from their number.

(Strasburg Letter to Paris Register.)

DOGS IN MILITARY SERVICE.

DURING the recent German manœuvres the novel experiment of employing trained dogs in the transmission of messages on the line of outposts was tried with success. The animals—resembling the well-known species of shepherd dogs—when not in active field service did duty will the field watch and the sentinels, and proved to be of such efficiency in giving the alarm that their use is henceforth to be extended.

THE MESS.

A young recruit recently enlisted at Camp Hancock, near Atlanta, while the country was threatening war with Mexico, and he intended to make a good soldier. One day he was on guard duty and was slowly stepping along when an officer approached. After the usual salute the officer said:

"Let me see your gun."

The raw recruit handed over his Springfield rifle and a pleased expression stole over his face.

As the officer received the gun he said in a tone of deepest disgust:

"You're a fine soldier. You've given up your gun, and now what are you going to do?"

The young Atlantian turned pale, and, reaching for his hip pocket, drew a big six shooter, and, preparing for business, said in a voice that could not be misunderstood:

"Gimmie that gun or I'll blow a hole through you in a pair 'r minutes!"

The officer instantly decided not to monkey any further with the raw recruit, and the gun was promptly surrendered.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

[This does very well for a story, and our readers can judge as well as we as to the probability of its being true.—ED. JOURNAL.]

A correspondent says: "In your issue of October 9, replying to the query of 'R.' concerning palindromes, you award the palm for that sort of thing to the Lowell *Courier*. I object. When the Corsican Napoleon was asked whether, under certain conditions, he could have made a success of things, he unconsciously uttered a palindrome which completely knocks out that of the gentleman from Lowell. Napoleon said: 'Able was I ere I saw Elba.' Continuing my research, and, like the humorist of our day, going back to the B. C. period I find that even our great parental ancestor was *some* on palindromes, as, when first encountered by Eve, in reply to her look of interrogation, he is reported to have said: 'Madam I'm Adam.' Californians who live near the Oregon boundary have a good one in the sign ornamenting the cake shop of their principal village. It reads: 'Yreka Bakery.' Next!"

URSO MAJOR.

TO MISS DAISY I . . . N.

An intercepted letter from her best cadet:

Oh Daisy dear, be aisy dear,
And veil your laughing eyes;
My heart it will go crazy, dear,
And burst itself with sighs.
For O I am, as you can see,
A very bashful man.
And never, never dare to be,
As killing as I can.

Yet Daisy dear, to plaze ye dear,
I'll give the world, you know,
In love I am not lazy dear,
I'm anything but slow.
And if you will but smile on me,
I'll be as good a fellow
As ever swore, (and broke the oath)
In red, or white, or yellow. —C. F. C.

CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, October 9.

FIRING AT ARMOR PLATES.

SOME interesting experiments are now being carried out at Shoeburyness, with the firing of different classes of projectiles at compound armor plates. We shall shortly have a good deal to say about these trials and the lessons they teach. Meanwhile we may notice the extremely successful result obtained with a projectile furnished by Messrs. Holtzer and Co., of Unieux. The target fired at was made by Sir John Brown and Co., an Ellis compound plate 16 in. thick, made up of 6 in. of steel and 10 in. of iron, with a 10 ft. backing of oak. The projectile was a chrome steel shell weighing 714 lb. loaded, and was fired from a 12 in. trunnionless breech-loading gun with a charge of 200 lb. of prismatic powder. The initial velocity obtained was 1,910 ft., and the projectile struck the plate fair in the centre, piercing it and the oak backing but being brought up by a wrought iron plate at the back of the latter. The compound plate was seriously cracked, and was in fact practically destroyed.—*Engineering.*

A NEW TORPEDO.

THE London *Daily Telegraph* says: In the recent experiments at Portsmouth the Whitehead torpedo, which was launched at short range, struck the wire netting hung out to protect the ironclad *Resistance*, add, exploding, carried a portion of it away. Although the net was but 30 ft. from the ship's side, the hull received no damage, and so further experiments are to be carried out to ascertain how near the hull the net may be carried with safety to the ship. There is, however, another of these engines of war which is being secretly experimented with, for which it is claimed that netting would interpose no serious obstacle to its effecting the destruction of any ironclad. The submarine contrivance referred to is the invention of a young Australian civil engineer, named Louis Brennan. Trials were offered, and these have been privately conducted for some months by the naval officers belonging to the torpedo department. It is stated that the reports show the results to have been most satisfactory. The Brennan, so far as can be learned from those who have seen the trials, will prove a most efficient guardian for ports and harbors. It can also be employed for offensive operations against an enemy's fleet. The present form of this addition to our armament is designed to be sent out from a fort or other harbor work to sink an enemy's vessel. There is, however, another type intended to be directed from shipboard against an antagonist's craft. A number of advantages are claimed for it over those known as the fish, Lay, and Whitehead torpedoes. It is entirely a mechanical contrivance, not dependant in any way on chemicals or gases for propulsion or

electricity for steering. Next, it is said to run further at a greater speed than any existing machine of the kind, and finally, such is its weight and power, it will pierce any netting and get at the vessel's hull. It is between 20 or 30 feet long, and its weight about one ton. Its form, except that it is cylindrical is proportioned much the same as a fish—blunt head, bulging back and then fining away to the tail. The Brennan torpedo is started rapidly down an inclined plane. A stationary engine, with the requisite gearing, rapidly unwinds from within the missile two 18 gauge steel wires which drive the screw shafts. Into the sea and onward goes the terrible weapon, its two screws whirling with power and speed only limited by the strength of the stationary engine ashore. At a speed of 26 knots an hour, which can be raised to 30, swiftly as a locomotive the moving mine bores through the water. The steersman ashore can turn it to left or right, or at the close of its course of 1,500 or 2,000 yards, direct it home again. Its effective range is from two to three times farther than the Whitehead.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HEALTH.

(London Letter to the Liverpool Post.)

There is a good deal of anxiety with regard to the immediate future in Germany. The death of the Emperor may occur at any time, for he is in a much more feeble condition than any accounts in the papers would lead you to suppose. He is watched with extraordinary care. He falls asleep incessantly, and whenever he seems to slumber profoundly there is universal terror lest he should go off into the sleep that hath no ending. He is frequently roused up lest he should thus slip away from life. He also causes a great amount of alarm by his habit of falling unexpectedly, when his limbs give way without any previous warning. As to his appearances on horseback, these, as you will observe, are becoming rarer and rarer, and when he does mount a horse the animal has previously been thoroughly tired by a servant, so that he cannot cause his rider any trouble by restiveness.

(Paris Letter to London Truth.)

COLD COFFEE FOR MARCHING SOLDIERS.

A good mark for Gen. Boulanger! In the instructions sent to the officers commanding the Regular Army and the militia reserves engaged in the autumn manœuvres, they were told to prevent, as much as possible, soldiers drinking at the first well they meet, and if the weather was hot, to make each man take with him before setting out on a long march a provision of filtered water. If he had said, 'a provision of cold coffee," it would have been better. There is no such safe and sustaining drink as coffee for the marching soldier, tourist or sportsman. It prevents, in places where food is scarce and bad, typhus fever, by counteracting rapid waste of the tissues. The internal waste caused by fatigue is the most dangerous of any, inasmuch as the vitality is too low to throw it off, and so all the dead stuff in the body poisons what is living. I have seen persons, after walks greater than their strength could bear, suffer as if from violent poison. In point of fact, they were poisoned, but merely through inability to get rid of the detritus of wasted tissue in themselves. Tourists should, no more than Gen. Boulanger's soldiers, when out on holiday excursions, drink water out of the first well they meet, and to prevent the rapid using up of their own bodies they ought to fill up their flasks, before starting on long walks, with coffee, which is, perhaps, nicer to drink cold than hot.

(From Engineering, September 24.)

GUNS AND ARMOR.

Without reference to the vicious influences that have been so prominent in the conduct of some of our departments, the recent debate in the House of Commons in Committee of Supply disclosed facts that show, as Sir W. Barttelot expressed it, that "it is a matter of the gravest importance, not only to the Army, but to the country. The country has demanded that there should be a thorough investigation of the whole subject."

It would seem that we may look with reasonable confidence to a thorough and exhaustive examination by the Royal Commission. We hope this investigation will not be restricted to a voluminous evidence and non-committal report destitute of useful conclusions and direct placing of responsibility, but will include recommendations for a series of public experiments with warlike stores that will be so exhaustive and comparative as to leave no doubt as to which is the best sword, bayonet, torpedo, gun, or armor plate; and in which responsible inventors will have the same opportunity to test their weapons as the members of that conservative "ring," who for so long a time have alone enjoyed these benefits. There are members of the House who will no doubt object to an increase of the votes for this purpose, on the theory that the departments already have sufficient information on these points to direct intelligent action. These experiments, however, can be made most satisfactorily and economically carried out, if rigid regulations be laid down requiring suitable guarantees from the competitors. We already possess well-equipped proving grounds where large sums of money are being spent in experiments upon the development of war material. To these grounds should be sent guns, torpedoes, and armor plates, not only of our own production, but of that of any country whose inventors and manufacturers have produced arms of acknowledged superiority.

Let it not be a trial of ideas, conceptions, or inventors' theories, but of proved productions, and let the trials be conducted as Lieut. Jacques, of the United States Navy, has expressed it in a recent report on "Modern Armor," "with the strictest equality of conditions." He well says, "the scientific exactness with which the Italian experiments have been made entitle the results obtained at Spezia to be accepted as of the highest technical value."

France has rewarded our manufacturers by giving them large contracts for proved material; Germany is buying tools of us; Italy purchases our guns; Japan, our ships. Why should not we, if the result of such competitive trials proved other material to be better than our own, be willing to give suitable reward to the successful manufacturer for the valuable information and material they will supply? If their guns are better, give a contract for a reasonable number; if their armor is more efficient, buy it.

Such action on the part of our government would effectually bring about the dissolution of a "ring," and without doubt spur on our own makers to do their utmost, as did a similar act, some time ago, on the part of the French Government, when a contract for a large supply of steel was given to England.

In relation to guns, no further argument is needed to tell us that some better method than the one now in use must be found for the supply of the army and navy. The American Gun Commission presented very able reasons for, and was unanimous in recommending, separate establishments for the army and navy.

If the contracts be honestly awarded, the competition of our steel manufacturers will insure the best material; while the rivalry between the two branches of the military service would secure to the country the best obtainable results.

The Admiralty would do well to weigh carefully this little report of Lieut. Jacques, of which Captain Orde Browne, in our contemporary, the *Engineer*, has said, "The question mainly discussed in this little pamphlet is whether iron or steel will be employed generally in the future. The writer has visited Europe repeatedly, being well-known as the author of the work embodying the results of the labors of the Gun Foundry Board. He has collected valuable information which we have not met with elsewhere, and his opinions are such as must win consideration and respect, and are ably and clearly expressed."

As far as relates to our own manufacturers, his conclusions may reasonably be accepted as unbiassed; while as secretary to the Gun Foundry Board, whose recommendations were based upon the results of the widest research, secretary to the Ordnance Committee of the Upper House of the United States Congress, and the author of several reports to that Congress and the Navy Department, his opinion carries weight.

THE NEW COMPOUND WOODITE.

An interesting experiment, marvellous in its results, was made by permission of Mr. Thorsten Nordenfeldt at his Dartford range on Thursday with a recently patented compound called "woodite," of an elastic and resilient nature. A target was built up of 36 8-in. cubes of this substance, vulcanized on to a ⅜-in. iron plate, this being again fastened by screws and nuts to another ⅜-in. plate supported in a light iron frame. To test the efficacy of the material as a leak-stopper, this target was fired at from a distance of about 50 yards by 3-pounder and 6-pounder quick-firing guns. When it is remembered that the diameter of the 6-pounder projectile is 2¼ in., the results must be considered as most astonishing; for after five shots had been put into the target, three point-blank and two at an angle of 45 deg., it was found most difficult to distinguish the points of entry. None were bigger than a pencil-point, nor were there any signs at the back of the substance of splitting or rending, although the holes in the iron plates were not less than 3¼ in. in diameter, and rather larger in the case of the oblique shots. With the smaller gun the effect was as trifling, and nothing could more fully have demonstrated the value of the material, which is, we understand, impervious to salt water, unaffected by changes of temperature, and cheaply and expeditiously manufactured. If its inventors only manage to devise some simple method of attachment, the problem of preventing the loss of a torpedo-boat, or preserving the stability of larger vessels

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with unprotected ends when riddled by shot or shell, seems to be practically solved.—*London Army and Navy Gazette.*

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF BULGARIA.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: When Prince Alexander arrived at Philippopolis last September, 1885, expecting to have the Turks marching in on him every day, he was very much disappointed to find that the Eastern Roumelian Army consisted of twelve weak and totally unsoldierlike *components*! Luckily, there was a sufficient supply of arms in store; so at once he called out every male inhabitant between the ages of 18 and 40, and soon had a mob of 35,000 men at his disposal. These he divided into "lots" of 1,000 each, which were numbered throughout, giving him 35 battalions. Then he took the few officers (captains at the highest) that he found at his hand, and gave them regiments and brigades! He next promoted all the non-commissioned officers to be officers, giving them command of battalions and companies in due order, and finally he promoted the whole of the privates of said 12 companies to be non-commissioned officers, distributing them amongst the entire force! Perhaps the most original thing he did, however, was the way he clothed this army. He first requisitioned by telegram throughout the country all the cloth he could lay his hands on, both in shops and private houses, and had it all stored at Philippopolis, giving "bons" for the number of yards taken from each individual. Then he ordered every tailor in the length and breadth of Roumelia to be arrested and brought to Philippopolis! There he had meanwhile prepared the House of Parliament for their reception, and when they arrived they were locked up in it together with all the cloth, were given patterns of great-coats and set to work to make them. At first they were sulky, and most of them being foreigners—Greeks and such-like—they appealed to their respective consuls, who remonstrated with the Prince. He sent the consuls politely to the right-about, saying he would inquire into the matter when times were more propitious. Meanwhile, the refractory Knights of the Needle made a pretence at work, but turned out such very bad garments that they were told their food would be stopped unless they improved. (The house was guarded and the kitchens established inside.) For two days they starved! Then they gave in and set to work properly. On complaining of want of air and exercise, they were taken for a walk through the town under strong escort. Again the consuls remonstrated against this treatment of their compatriot tailors, and again they received the same answer as before. At the end of a few weeks 35,000 men had all good, warm great-coats, a sheepskin cap, and a pair of "opauks" (kind of sandals.) Round their legs they wore bandages, and under their coats they were allowed to wear what they pleased, according to the thermometer. Then he set them to drill night and day, and when the Servians declared war he brigaded these battalions with his own regulars of the Bulgarian Army in the proportion of one battalion of the former to two of the latter, and found that they fought pretty well. We believe this is the first record of any army being "manufactured" to order.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Russian Government are reported to have established a torpedo school at Vladivostock.

A SPECIES of paralytic disease has broken out among the English cavalry horses in Burmah, carrying off so large a number that the Madras Lancers have to be remounted.

THE torpedo-boat despatched ten weeks ago from Elbing to China has arrived at Foochow safe and in good condition. Its seaworthiness, which had been called in question, has thus been amply proved. The crew was German. The cost of taking the vessel to China, including coal, wages, and return of crew, was 45,000 marks.

CHINA intends, it is understood, to issue a loan of $50,000,000 for railway and other expenditure.

A DESPATCH from Rome says: Eleven Italian regiments have been armed with repeating rifles. The work of altering the present rifles into repeaters is proceeding night and day.

THE German Government has forwarded the official report of its two representatives at the Delhi manœuvres to the Government of India through the British Ambassador at Berlin, the Foreign Office, and Secretary of State. The report is, taken as a whole, friendly, not to say flattering.

AN engineer corps, called the Volunteer Submarine Miners, has recently been formed by the English War Department for the defence of commercial harbors. They will co-operate with the Royal Engineers in the work of coast defence, and on each river there will be a torpedo station, and steam launches and other boats and appliances will be placed at the disposal of the Engineer Force.

THE bill introduced by M. Aube, Minister of Marine, for the "completion of the French Navy" proposes an outlay of $28,000,000 for the construction of new war ships and $12,000,000 for the construction of ports of refuge. It also proposes such a concentration of the work under the contracts that it shall be completed in four years instead of nine, which is the nominal time named for the whole outlay.

THE new English 13.5-in. 68-ton naval gun has been fired with 580-lb. of black powder, with the service weight of shot. An examination of the crusher gauge showed that the gun had passed proof within the terms of the specification. It was ordered to be removed to Shoeburyness to ascertain its range. In future all large ordnance will have their "liners" expanded before the completion of the rifling, so as to neutralize twisting.

IT is 98 years ago this month since a British warship, the *Lutine*, foundered off the coast of Holland. She was conveying specie for the use of the troops abroad, and the whole of it was lost with the vessel. After a lapse of 68 years, a portion of this money was recovered, and it seems that now there is a probability of recovering a still further portion of the lost treasure, and preliminary investigations have been made with a view to sending down divers.

ARMSTRONG, Krupp, and other gunmakers will do well to note the appearance of a rival in the field. At Osaka Arsenal, the Japanese have manufactured for their neighbors a specimen field piece and projectile, which are to be sent to China for trial this month. The Japanese are go-ahead people, indeed, possessing, as they do, both coal and iron in abundance, it would not be so surprising if, in the course of time, they became the shipbuilders and the gun makers to the nations of the Far East.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE power exerted by an explosion on surrounding objects is in the inverse ratio of the cube of the distance from the point of explosion. Thus, at 100 feet from the exact point of an explosion, the power is only the cube of 1-100 or 1-1,000,000 part of what it is at a distance of only 1 foot from that point, or, in other words, if the power at 1 foot from the spot be represented by 1,000,000, at the distance of 100 feet it will be but 1. It is thus seen that the effects are intensely local, and but comparatively trifling at even short distance.

Le Nouveau Monde, of Paris, of Oct. 9, 1886, contained some fragments of General Diaz's letter accusing Bazaine of being a traitor to Maximilian. The following is an English translation of the letter referred to: "Marshal Bazaine offered, through a third person, to deliver to me the towns occupied by the French, as also Maximilian, Marquez, and Miramon, if I accepted a proposition he made. I refused his offer as dishonorable. Another proposal which sprang from the above offer of Marshal Bazaine was in reference to the acquisition of 6,000 guns and 4,000,000 caps. If I had desired it he would have also sold me powder and cannons, but I refused such proposals.—PORFIRIO DIAZ."

IT is estimated that of the 9,000 square miles of territory which were in dispute between Russia and Afghanistan when the Boundary Commission commenced operations, 7,000 have now been conceded to Russia.

THE English Ordnance Department has at last decided to adopt steel armor-piercing projectiles, and has ordered the manufacture of chilled cast-iron projectiles on the Palliser principle to be discontinued.

ITALY, says the *Avenir Militaire* (Paris), can mobilize nineteen classes or contingents of 185,000 men each, giving, after making the usual deductions, 2,862,000 men, of whom slightly more than half have received military training.

THE reports received of the manœuvres of the 15th Army Corps of the German Army all agree as to the efficient state of the cavalry. Their tactics are characterized by great dash and enterprise, and the intelligence of the individual soldiers in transmitting orders and performing orderly work is spoken of in terms of the highest praise.

"THREE or four years ago," says an English writer, "I accidentally learned while at some French manœuvres that the cavalry trumpet sound called 'boots and saddles' had not, as was supposed, any connection whatever with boots. The true origin of the sentence is the old Norman expression, 'Boutes la selle' (i. e., 'put on the saddle'), from 'Bouter'—to put on, affix."

THE "information" that the Mannlicher repetition rifle is to be adopted by the Austro-Hungarian Army was a mere Bourse lie, spread abroad to create a rush for the shares in the arms company which has bought the rifle, and to enable holders to get rid of their stock at a profit. The newspaper that published the report has been confiscated. All that the Austrian Government have done in the direction of magazine rifles is to decide that the Landwehr are to be armed with them.

A MAP in one of the courts of the West Indian section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, the work of Don Diego Ribero, of Seville, who was geographer to Charles V. of Spain, is reputed to be the earliest of the world in existence. Jerusalem is about 1,500 miles from its right place, but the configuration of the eastern coast of America is by no means badly defined. The interior of Africa, with the sources of the Nile, and the positions of three Nyanza lakes, supposed to be only recently discovered, are all laid down, and many islands of the Eastern seas.

M. WEYL'S letters to the *Temps* on the summer evolutions of the French fleet at Toulon and Ajaccio show that obsolete ironclads have still a field of distinct utility open to them. A conclusion arrived at after the manœuvres was, "that an ironclad squadron would never attempt to blockade a seaport at the risk of finding itself harassed day and night by torpedo boats supported by an armored guardship." Great speed is not a requisite; only just enough to move about handily, so as to form a *point d'appui* for and cover the movements of the torpedo boats which would form the real coast defence.

THE *Hoche*, just launched at Lorient with much pomp and circumstance, is 328 ft. in length, beam, 64 ft. 5 in.; displacement, 9,865 tons. She and her sister ships *Magenta*, *Marceau* and *Neptune*, have two turrets, protected by 15¾ in. plates, and armed with 13¼ in. guns. The plating at the water-line is 17¾ in. midships, 15⅝ in. forward, and 13¾ in. abaft. The *Hoche* and sisters are to carry also two 10½ in. guns in barbette turrets, 18 5½ in. broadside guns, with machine-guns and six tubes for firing torpedoes. The deck is protected with armor about 3½ in. thick. The French papers set down the speed of the *Hoche* some at 16½ and others as high as 18 knots, and the cost at between $1,500,000 and $1,800,000, armed and ready for sea. The *Hoche* has merely signal masts, and will, therefore, carry no sails. She will not be ready to make her trial trips before 1889. The *Hoche* and her three sister-ships are the only large armorclads on the slips in French dockyards.

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MARRIED.

Blocklinger—Weigal.—At Dubuque, Iowa, October 13, Lieutenant Gottfried Blocklinger, U. S. Navy, to Miss Ella Weigal.

Buck—Bernard.—At Fort McIntosh, Texas, October 20, Lieutenant Beaumont B. Buck, 16th U. S. Infantry, to Katie May, daughter of Colonel R. F. Bernard, 8th U. S. Cavalry.

Lewis—Wheatley.—At New York City, October 21, Lieutenant I. N. Lewis, 2d U. S. Artillery, to Miss Minnie Wheatley, daughter of the Rev. Richard Wheatley, D.D.

Reifsnider—Reese.—At Hagerstown, Md., October 13, Mr. J. M. Reifsnider to Miss Nellie Reese, stepdaughter of Rear-Admiral Donald McNair Fairfax, U. S. Navy.

Simpson—Wood.—At Piqua, O., October 19, Lieutenant W. L. Simpson, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Marion O. Wood, of Piqua, Ohio.

DIED.

Armstrong.—At Baltimore, Md., October 18, John Armstrong, son of the late Major Horatio Gates Armstrong, Assistant Inspector General U. S. Army.

Cranston.—Suddenly, at West Point, N. Y., October 18, Mr. Henry R. Cranston, aged 68.

Forsyth.—At Newburg, N. Y., October 17, Professor John Forsyth, LL.D., U. S. Army, retired.

Gatewood.—At Fort Stanton, N. M., October 6, Little Mac, son of Lieutenant C. B. Gatewood, 6th U. S. Cavalry, aged 5 months and 20 days.

Harris.—At No. 1216 G street, Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, Mrs. Frances E. Harris, wife of Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris, U. S. Navy.

Keeler.—At Afton, Iowa, October 15, Brevet Major Birney B. Keeler, Captain 18th U. S. Infantry.

Manning.—At Milford, N. H., October 9, Mrs. R. P. J. Manning, mother of P. A. Engineer C. H. Manning, U. S. Navy.

Medcalfe.—Suddenly, at Sandy Hook, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1st Lieut. William Medcalfe, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.

Pickering.—At Salem, Mass., Miss Mary Orne Pickering, daughter of the Hon. John Pickering, LL.D., and granddaughter of Colonel Timothy Pickering, of the Revolutionary Army and a former Secretary of War.

Rogers.—On Sunday, Oct. 17, at Bart, Pa., Mary C., the wife of P. A. Surgeon B. F. Rogers, U. S. Navy.

Taylor.—Suddenly, from hemorrhage of the stomach, at Fort Sill, Ind. Ter., October 9, Mrs. Louise C. Taylor, wife of Dr. Fred. M. Taylor, and daughter in law of Surgeon M. K. Taylor, U. S. A.

Whittlesey.—At Cleveland, O., October 18, Charles Whittlesey, formerly Lieutenant 5th U. S. Infantry, and Colonel 20th Ohio Volunteers.

O'Brien.—At a meeting held by the members of Troop F, 2d Cavalry, at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., October 10, 1886, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His providence and mercy to remove from our midst our beloved comrade and fellow soldier, Joseph O'Brien, Troop F, 2d Cavalry, and

Whereas, His sudden and untimely death deprives us of a true comrade and the Troop of a good and faithful soldier,

Resolved, That we, the members of his late Troop, will ever cherish his memory as one who, by his kind, cheerful, and honorable character had endeared himself to us, and

Resolved, That while we deplore his death, we sincerely sympathize with his relatives and friends, and assure them of our affectionate remembrance of him. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives and to the Army and Navy Journal.

The funeral took place Oct. 10, with full military honors, the funeral services being rendered according to the rites of the Catholic Church, of which deceased was a member.

Walsh—Fitzpatrick.—At a meeting held by the members of Troop F, 2d Cavalry, at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Oct. 3, 1886, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

1. Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His divine providence, to remove from our midst our beloved comrade, James Walsh, September 6, 1886, and

Whereas, His sudden and untimely death deprives us of a true comrade and excellent soldier,

Resolved, That we, the members of his late Troop, of which he had but lately become a member, will cherish his memory and honorable character, and

Resolved, That while we deplore his death, we sincerely sympathize with his relatives and friends in their bereavement.

2. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His divine providence and mercy to remove from our midst our beloved comrade and friend, John Fitzpatrick, October 2, 1886, and

Whereas, His sudden and untimely death deprives us of a true comrade and an always cheerful companion, and the Troop of a faithful and excellent soldier,

Resolved, That we the members of his late Troop will ever remember him as one who by his many acts of kindness and friendly, sympathizing and honorable character, had endeared himself to us, and

Resolved, That while we deplore his death, we sincerely and truly sympathize with his parents and friends, and assure them of our affectionate remembrance of him; also

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the Ladies of the garrison for their generous contribution of flowers and floral designs; to the Commanding Officer and officers of the garrison for their kind attendance at the funeral services, and to Master Robt. McGregor for his valuable assistance at the funeral of our late comrade, John Fitzpatrick, Sunday, Oct. 3. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents and relatives of the deceased and to the Army and Navy Journal.

The funerals took place, with full military honor, Sept. 7, and Oct. 3, 1886, respectively, the funeral services being held according to the rites of the Catholic Church, of which both were members.

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No. 2.		5	88,000	43,000	17.6
No. 3.		5	85,700	42,800	13.05
No. 4.		5	81,400	41,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	42,400	17.5
No. 6.		5	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,40	39,200	15.25
No. 8.		5	75,60	38,400	19.6
No. 9.		5	83,80	41,000	17.50
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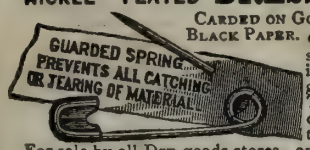
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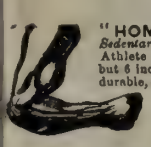
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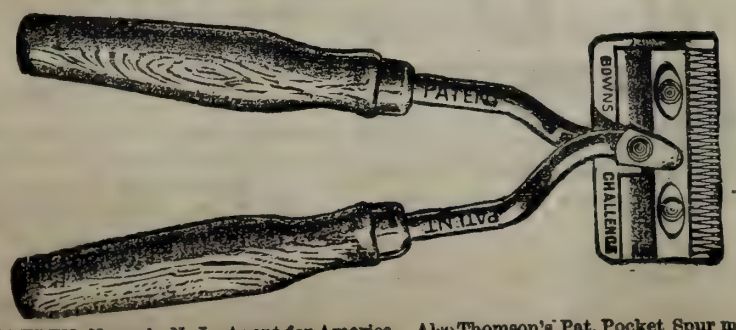
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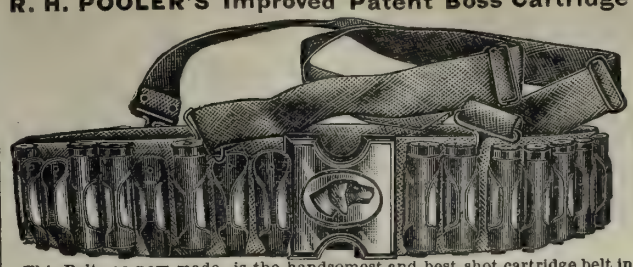
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RUFUS SAXTON,

Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

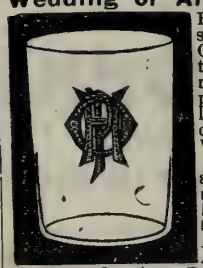
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THE German War Office has decided that all sub-officers must learn telegraphy. This is by no means a bad idea and one worthy of imitation. Stenography might be added.

THE annual report of the Chief of Ordnance will be submitted to the Secretary of War Oct. 30. Most of the other bureau reports have been in for some time, and the Secretary began some days to outline his report.

THE great occasion of the week was the inauguration at Bedlow's Island, on Thursday, October 28, of the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World." We give an account of the proceedings elsewhere. Major General SCHOFIELD and his assistants are to be congratulated on the successful execution of the arduous and complex duties devolved upon them in connection with the ceremonies of the day. There was not a hitch throughout.

AFTER Geronimo's surrender General Miles detailed Captains H. W. Lawton and J. H. Dorst, 4th Cavalry, for staff duty at Headquarters Department of Arizona, but it is observed from recent orders that the Lieutenant General thinks it best for the Service that they should be with their respective troops, and accordingly General Miles has so ordered. This seems to be in accordance with the general policy of General Sheridan that captains whenever practicable shall be on duty with their companies.

THIS week has seen quite a scattering of the captive Indians from Arizona. GERONIMO and fourteen bucks are in close confinement at Fort Pickens; MANGUS and two other bucks are to follow; the balance at San Antonio have been transferred to Fort Marion, and twenty-two Indian youths, between the ages of twelve and twenty-two, have been sent from Marion to the Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa. There, under the able supervision of Captain R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., they will receive the benefits of a practical education, and, let us hope, progress to an useful future.

WE congratulate the 8th U. S. Infantry on its approaching change of base from Arizona to the Department of the Platte, for the regiment has served for many years on the Pacific slope, and has had its full share of service in the field. When the regiment was transferred from San Francisco to Arizona a few months ago, it was thought to be somewhat hard upon it, as it only had moved a few years before from Arizona to California, but General SHERIDAN evidently had it in mind that as soon as the Apache troubles were happily over he would give the regiment a more pleasant location.

THE practice of our men of war has always been considered exceptionally good, as compared with that of other navies, and that our Yankee gunners have not lost their cunning is shown by the report a correspondent sends us of great gun practice on board the *Brooklyn*, in September, in the Mediterranean, near Port Said. The first shot, from an 8 in. rifle cut the bull's eye clean away; the second from a 9-in. gun carried off the mast of the target. The flat frame of the dismantled target was all that was left, and around them the remaining shots were planted so closely together that five in six of them would hit a vessel of the size of our *Yantic*. We present this record to the vessels of our own and other navies with the compliments of the *Brooklyn*, and invite them to make a better showing if they can.

CIVILIAN applications for commissions in the Army have been very frequent of late, and they appear to have arisen from a most remarkable lack of faith in the reality of President CLEVELAND'S professions of fair treatment. The plan was to put a large number of civilians in commission, leaving the graduates of the Military Academy to take their chances under the law providing for surplus graduates. Probably, the projectors of this precious scheme thought the President would yield to the pleasure of providing so easily for his friends, but they were mistaken. When his attention was called to the plan he flatly refused and intimated that it was not his intention to make any appointments before next June. At first he was disinclined to commission even the non-commissioned officers, and only yielded this point when he learned that there was a fair chance of a sufficient number of vacancies occurring during the remainder of the fiscal year to accommodate all of that class. The Army is indebted to President CLEVELAND in many ways for his firmness in resisting pressure, and he has inspired in them the greatest confidence in his impartiality, good sense, and fairness of judgment.

THE new knapsack devised for the German infantry has not yet been officially approved for general adoption. As already stated here, the appendage was intended to economize the weight borne by the soldier in action, by its division into two horizontal compartments, one of which might be left with the regimental stores upon occasion, and the other, containing the most needful articles in the kit, remaining in possession of the bearer. A school battalion, so termed, of men told off for making fresh military experiments, have been ordered on a month's tour in the Hartz mountains and district, during November, to further test the knapsack, which was altogether condemned when used by the troops during the Chemnitz manœuvres. We advise the German military authorities before they decide upon a knapsack to examine the military equipment devised by Colonel HENRY C. MERRIAM, commanding the 7th U. S. Infantry. By a very simple but effective system of adjusting his weight Colonel MERRIAM throws it wholly off the shoulders and brings it to bear upon the hips, in a nearly perpendicular line from above, where it can be carried without fatigue or strain for a long time, as any one can readily see.

A WRITER in an English monthly says: "If we compare the derangements of the machinery of the vessels of our navy with those of large mercantile shipping companies, the frequency of breakdowns in the service will become all the more apparent by comparison with immunity from such disasters enjoyed by the mercantile community." This is very pretty reading, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says in reply, "but, unfortunately, in less than a week we hear of the *Anchoria* breaking her screw-shaft, drifting helplessly about for more than a fortnight, and having to place her passengers on short allowance; and the *Quebec*, Dominion Line, making signals to Lundy Island, 'Have broken shaft. Proceeding with one engine. Want two powerful tugs.' The fact is, her Majesty's ships take a great deal of starting. It is difficult to get them out of the hands of the contractors and dockyards; but once fairly away and in the hands of their own officers, we very seldom hear of any serious mishap, though the conditions under which they have to work are vastly more trying than those attending a mail steamer. All the same, the Indian troopships, which have been running now for nearly 20 years, for regularity in passages and freedom from accidents compare favorably with any mercantile passenger line."

MANY of the bureau officers of the Navy Department are busily engaged in putting the finishing touches to their annual reports. That of the Surgeon General will, as usual, present the sanitary condition of the Navy as embodied in the reports from ships in commission in various parts of the world. These reports from medical officers afloat containing, as they do, detailed accounts of the health of their ship's companions, form, to the medical observer and student, an epitome of the sanitary condition of a large portion of the world; so much at least as is embraced in the limits of the stations to which attached. Not the least interesting of the reports will be those of the ordnance and construction bureaus. The former will show very substantial progress in gun construction during the past year, and should be a very "newsy" document since very little has been published regarding the operations of the bureaus during the past year. The reports of the Engineer-in Chief and of the Construction Bureau—we cannot say chief of bureau, that office is still vacant—will show that there has been considerable hard work performed in the way of preparation of plans for new vessels during the past summer. The absence of recommendations fo new ships will be a pleasant relief from the deplora ble condition of things heretofore pictured in these reports for the eye of Congress.

THE non-commissioned officers whose appointments to 2d lieutenancies we announced last week are regarded by Army officers acquainted with them and their records as an exceptionally bright lot of young gentlemen. Their examination papers are not open to the public, but those who know say that neither the public nor the men concerned have any reason to be ashamed of the examination passed by each and all of them. Sergeant D. L. BRAINARD, of Arctic fame, was justly entitled to a commission in the Army, and now that he has obtained it we extend to him our hearty congratulations. The appointment was very properly made "as a recognition of the gallant and meritorious services rendered by you in the Arctic expedition of 1881-1884." Although Lieutenant BRAINARD did not undergo an examination for the office given him, officers of the Army regarded him as thoroughly well equipped for all the duties required of him, and he would no doubt have passed a very creditable examination if given an opportunity to do so. Lieutenant BRAINARD has been assigned to the regiment in which he spent all of his non-commissioned service, but goes to a different c mpany from that to which he formerly belonged. He has been assigned to Company E, now stationed at Fort Walla Walla. His promotion, he says, will not stand in the way of his proposed Arctic expedition a few years hence, but, on the contrary, will be an advantage, since it will give him a better standing as commander of the expedition if he can obtain the proper authorization. We advise him to continue on duty with his company and not seek to disturb the sacred solitude o the Pole. Lieutenant BRAINARD is now at Free town, New York. He is 30 years of age.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR GENERAL F. T. A. LAW, British Army, retired, has been visiting in San Francisco.

CAPTAIN W. H. MERRELL, U. S. Army, retired, is located at 49 East 21st Street, New York City.

GENERAL ANSON G. McCOOK and Mrs. McCook arrived in New York from England on Sunday last.

LIEUTENANT J. A. COLE, 6th Cavalry, on leave, will remain a few days longer at Portage, Wisconsin.

MAJOR MERRITT H. BARBER, U. S. A., has returned to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., from an official trip to San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT E. C. CARTER, Assistant Surgeon, will shortly leave Columbus Barracks, O., and go abroad for the winter.

CAPTAIN JAMES HALLORAN, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on Tuesday, to be absent for a week.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL CONLINE, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has closed the recruiting rendezvous at Nashville, Tenn., and gone on leave.

LIEUTENANT B. C. MORSE, 23d Infantry, returned to Fort Mackinac, Mich., this week from a short visit to Fort Brady.

CAPTAIN C. N. GRAY, 25th U. S. Infantry, at present East on leave will rejoin at Fort Meade, D. T., early in November.

LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, 22d Infantry, A. D. C. to Gen. Stanley, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN BLAIR D. TAYLOR, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., leaves New Orleans, La., this week for duty at Columbus Barracks, O.

LIEUTENANT JOHN R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Artillery, and bride, sailed for England last Saturday, on the Cunard steamer *Umbria*.

COLONEL EUGENE CARR, 6th Cav., has joined at Fort Bayard, N. M., from leave, and taken command of that post and of his regiment.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIGELOW, JR., 10th U. S. Cavalry, has arrived in Baltimore, Md., and is stopping with his father-in-law, Judge H. Clay Dallam.

CAPTAIN J. A. FESSENDEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, under recent orders, will take his battery next week from Fort Columbus to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

COLONEL R. E. A. CROFTON, 15th U. S. Infantry, was expected at Fort Buford, D. T., this week, to take command of that post and of his new regiment.

SURGEON WARREN WEBSTER, U. S. A., has had his sick leave extended one year, and it is doubtful if he will ever ever again be able to resume active duty.

LIEUTENANT DAVID L. BRAINARD, 2d U. S. Cavalry, late of the Signal Corps, has been the recipient of many congratulations on his well-merited promotion.

THE next retirements for age in order are those of Colonel G. L. Febiger, Assistant Paymaster General, U. S. A., and Col. L. P. Bradley, 13th Infantry, Dec. 8, next.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MITCHELL, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has been North on leave for some months past, rejoined this week at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla.

COLONEL W. H. D. COCHRANE, who served with distinction during the War, the latter part in the Quartermaster's Department, has been appointed Pension Agent at Concord, N. H.

LIEUTENANT I. N. LEWIS, 2d U. S. Artillery, and bride, married last week in New York City, and now North on their wedding tour will join at Fort Barrancas, Fla., towards the end of November.

CAPTAIN G. F. BARSTOW, 3d Artillery, who has been for three months past at Washington Barracks with his battery engaged in target practice, will return to Fort McHenry, Md., next week.

CAPTAIN F. K. UPHAM, 1st U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Custer, is to write a history of the California Volunteers, and is collecting data to assist him record the services rendered by them during the late war.

COLONEL A. V. KAUTZ, U. S. A., has been presiding over a General Court at Fort Lowell for the trial of Lieut. D. N. McDonald, 4th Cavalry. The Court expected to finish its proceedings this week

MAJOR J. J. UPHAM, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and Lieut. S. A. Staunton, U. S. N., and Mrs. Staunton, were in Paris, France, early in the week, the former at the Hotel Binda and the latter at the Hotel de l'Empire.

MR. MELVILLE PHILIPS, the author, was married, Oct. 12, at Waynesboro, Pa., to Miss Gertrude Flunk, daughter of the late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Flunk, U. S. A., who resigned in 1868 and since died.

CAPTAIN J. E. WILSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, in command of the troops lately at Atlanta, arrived at Fort Barrancas on Monday and has had a busy time of it since making arrangements for the safekeeping of Geronimo and his bucks at Fort Pickens.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., who spent a portion of the summer in the New York State Camp at Peekskill, made a detailed report which has just been made public. The General is a thorough soldier himself and knows good soldiering when he sees it.

LIEUTENANTS O. GUROVITS, C. Koops, F. Owen, G. E. French, H. Fletcher, S. M. Hackney, and G. M. Martin, U. S. A., all commissioned last week and assigned to regiments, left Fort Monroe, Va., on Sunday last on leave, preparatory to starting for their commands.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island on Sunday from a hasty trip to Washington where he called at the White House to make arrangements for the participation of the President and his Cabinet in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty at Bedlow's Island.

LIEUTENANT M. F. STEELE, 8th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting his parents in Birmingham, Ala.

CAPTAIN J. B. GIRARD, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., returned to New York this week from leave.

ASST. SURGEON CHARLES C. BURROWS has been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL T. H. PAKENHAM, British Army, retired, sailed from New York for England on Saturday last.

CAPTAIN A. E. PIORKOWSKI, of the German Army, registered at the Union Square Hotel, New York, early in the week.

GENERAL GOURKO, a distinguished Russian soldier is to replace General Kaulbars as Russian Military Agent in Bulgaria.

CAPTAIN J. M. BELL, 7th Cavalry, lately on duty as Indian Agent at Pine Ridge Agency has rejoined at Fort Buford, D. T.

CAPTAIN S. A. DAY, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week, to be absent a good portion of the winter.

SURGEON W. D. WOLVERTON, U. S. A., returned to Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week from a short hunting expedition.

LIEUTENANT W. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, leaves Governor's Island early next week for the West to be absent for a month.

LIEUTENANT B. F. HANDFORTH, 11th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave, was in Hoboken, N. J., this week located at 354 Bloomfield street.

CAPTAIN J. G. RAMSAY, 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to New Orleans this week from leave and resumed command of his battery at Jackson Barracks.

CAPTAIN H. C. EGBERT, 12th U. S. Infantry, is in command at Madison Barracks, N. Y., until the arrival of Colonel E. F. Townsend, who is expected in a few days.

CAPTAIN TULLY MCCREA, 1st U. S. Artillery, arrived at Vancouver Barracks this week and will take over the command of Light Battery E of his regiment on Monday next.

COLONEL C. A. WOODRUFF, U. S. A., and Mrs. Woodruff, who have been taking a short vacation from Fort Leavenworth, were the guests a few days ago of Mrs. Hawkins, of Newport, Ky.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. V. WALKER, U. S. A., who since his appointment has been on temporary duty at Fort Adams, R. I., left there this week for San Antonio for assignment to a post in Texas.

LIEUTENANT R. H. FLETCHER, 21st U. S. Infantry, placed on the retired list last week, has been sick for a long time past. His retirement promotes 2d Lieutenant John S. Parke, Jr., to a 1st lieutenancy.

CAPTAIN FRANK D. GARRETTY, U. S. A., on recruiting service, at Chicago, Ill., is located at the Revere House, in that city. His wife and daughter, Miss Kitty, are visiting his married daughter, Mrs. G. M. Fisher, in St. Paul, Minn., and will join the Captain in the spring.

THE engagement is announced of Lieut. P. A. Bettens, U. S. Army, to Miss Louise Dewees, of Hagerstown, Md. Miss Dewees is the daughter of the late Major Thos. B. Dewees, 9th U. S. Cav. Lieut. Bettens is a graduate of the class of '85 and is now stationed with his regiment at Fort Robinson, Neb.

THE Omaha *Republican* says: "It was thought a short time ago that Col. G. V. Henry, U. S. Inspector of Rifle Practice, would be removed. Col. Henry's many friends will be gratified to learn, however, that information has been received from Washington to the effect that the office of Inspector of Rifle Practice will not be abolished."

COLONEL S. C. KELLOGG, A. D. C., received early in the week from Major J. J. Upham, 5th Cavalry, a sample of the new campaign coat just adopted by the French Army. The sample is for civilian use and is a waterproofed diagonal cassimere, which has been tested for an exposure of 24 hours of heavy rain. It is very light, and handsome in its general appearance.

THE applicableness to cases of promotions in the Army of the saying that the first shall be last and the last first, is strikingly illustrated in the case of 2d Lieut. L. P. Davison, 11th Inf. This officer was the last of the graduates of 1885 to receive a commission, having been detained at the Academy over a month longer than the others, and when he did receive it he went in at the foot of the list of 2d lieutenants of the 7th Cavalry and with chances of advancement very slim indeed. The wheel of fortune, however, turned in his favor when he succeeded, a few months later, in being transferred to the 11th Inf. Since his transfer six casualties have occurred in this regiment, placing him number four on the list of 2d lieutenants. Thus he outranks today, by several numbers, all other members of his class.

A PRESS despatch of October 27, from Louisville, Ky., says: "Lieut. John Sehon, 4th U. S. Infantry, arrived in the city to-day from Dakota, the occasion of his coming being his approaching marriage with Miss Marie Allen, of Dickson Springs, Tenn. Miss Allen spends a great part of her time in Louisville with an aunt, Mrs. H. T. Field, and it was understood that the wedding would occur there some time next month, though the date had not been announced. At 6.30 o'clock this evening Miss Allen, attended by a party of friends, repaired to the Central Presbyterian Church and was quietly married to Mr. Bush, Bishop Penick performing the ceremony. The affair has, of course, created a sensation in social circles, all the young people being widely known members of the upper circle. Lieut. Schon is naturally much broken up over the matter. Miss Allen claims that she notified him by telegraph at his station in Dakota some days ago that she would marry Bush, but he says no such notification reached him. His friends are indignant, and there is much feeling over the affair. Mr. Bush is chief clerk in the Air Line office in this city. Both men are handsome and popular, and the lady is quite a beauty."

COLONEL J. K. MIZNER, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City.

GENERAL J. P. HAWKINS, U. S. A., returned to Omaha this week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN C. A. H. MCAULEY, U. S. A., of Omaha, paid a brief visit to friends in Chicago this week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. R. CHAPIN, U. S. A., under recent orders, goes to Fort Washakie, Wyo., for duty.

CAPTAIN F. W. THIBAUT, 6th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Douglas, Utah, for the East on a month's leave.

GENERAL SAMUEL BRECK, U. S. A., after a pleasant visit to friends in the East, has returned to Omaha and resumed duty.

GENERAL T. A. POTTER, U. S. Army, retired, has taken rooms at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Canada, for the winter.

COLONEL H. CLAY WOOD, U. S. A., arrived in Washington this week and will enter upon his duties at the A. G. O. on Monday.

COLONEL ELWELL S. OTIS, 20th U. S. Infantry, was expected to leave Fort Assiniboine, Montana, this week on a month's visit East.

GENERAL BADEAU, in his latest article on General Grant, shows how vigorously the General opposed Maximilian's Empire in Mexico.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., at present visiting in New York, will not return to St. Augustine until early in January next.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA, late of the Army, returned to New York early in the week from Alaska, and took temporary quarters at the Astor House.

CAPTAIN R. A. EDWARDS, recently nominated at Cheyenne for County Surveyor, was formerly an officer of the 5th U. S. Cavalry and resigned in 1870.

COLONEL JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. Army, visited Newburgh, N. Y., this week, on business connected with the erection of a monument to mark the site of Washington's Headquarters.

AT a meeting of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, held at San Francisco, Oct. 19, an interesting paper by Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, U. S. R. M., on "Explorations on the Koo-wah in Alaska," was read.

LIEUTENANT C. G. WOODWARD, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined this week at Fort McHenry, Md., from temporary duty at Washington Bks., and took charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters in succession to Lieut. R. D. Potts, 3d Artillery, who goes to Washington Barracks for duty.

THE New York *Sun* says President Cleveland has been trying the massage treatment for obesity, and adds: "Gen. Phil Sheridan has also been treated. The General was troubled about the size of his collar. He has had to wear a larger size each year for several years. He expects to reduce his weight without changing his diet."

THE report, says the Kansas City *Times*, that Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., may be called to the superintendency of the Military Academy is without foundation. It is doubtful if General McCook would care to leave even if detailed. The school at Fort Leavenworth is almost of as much importance as the Point, and he is quite anxious to make this the model school of the country.

GENERAL ABNER DOUBLEDAY, U. S. A., says a Washington special, has been conducting quite a correspondence with the Civil Service Commission growing out of the removal of an inspector in the Chicago Custom House, who was, with the General, one of the defenders of Fort Sumter. Gen. Doubleday takes up the cudgel in behalf of the old soldier and upbraids the Commission for allowing the removal of a man who had served his country so well.

THE San Francisco *News-Letter* says: "The Presidio is filling up with fresh reinforcements, and the hope is indulged that the new officers may prove as good dancers and as acceptable society beaux as those who were stationed there four or five years ago. A good many growls are heard from those ordered to move into town from their pleasant quarters at that post, but I remember the time when as many were in order against Gen. McDowell, when he removed the Headquarters *from* town and placed them at the Presidio, where they have since remained till now."

MISS ANNA BLANCHARD BANCROFT, daughter of Capt. E. A. Bancroft, 4th U. S. Art., of Fort Trumbull, was married at St. James's Episcopal Church, New London, Oct. 21, to Mr. William Brainard Coit, son of the Hon. Robert Coit. There was a large and fashionable attendance at the Church, and after the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents at the Fort. The wedding gifts, which were numerous and costly, included a valuable piece of land which had belonged to the bride's great-great-great-grandfather, James Kearney, a retired British Army officer.

THE San Antonio express says: "The visit to Fort McIntosh of Capt. Ballance, Judge-Advocate, has resulted in a complete adjustment of the unpleasant difficulties between two officers of the 16th Infantry, Capt. Henry C. Ward and Lieut. Samuel R. Whitall. The latter made ample apologies to Capt. Ward who commands the same company in which he is the 1st lieutenant, and by the way, the first for promotion in his regiment for captaincy. This mutual understanding is the more gratifying, as both these officers have heretofore stood so well in the Army, both of them having fine records and long service."

THE New York *Times* says: "Two of the strollers on Broadway Oct. 23, enjoyed the fine weather and criticized everything they saw. They were Prince Louis Napoleon and the Chevalier Michels, his travelling companion. The Prince is travelling in strict incognito as Count Louis de Moncalière, refusing to see every one except those whom he has formerly known in Paris. The name of Moncalière is that of a small city in Piedmont, where the Prince's mother lived with her family. The Prince's father is the gentleman whom the Parisian newspapers love to call 'Plon-Plon'; his mother is the Princesse Clothilde, sister of the King of Italy. He is the grandnephew of Napoleon Bonaparte."

DR. M. C. WYETH, U. S. A., left Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week on a short leave.

COLONEL G. M. BRAYTON, U. S. A., and Mrs. Brayton visited friends in Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT J. B. ALESHIRE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, was a recent guest at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT C. H. BARTH, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Niagara, N. Y., spent a few days in New York this week.

MRS. HOWELL, wife of Lieut. Howell, 7th Infantry, has left Fort Laramie for a visit to friends at St. Joseph, Mo.

LIEUTENANT R. G. CARTER, U. S. A., has removed from N. Amherst, Mass., and is now residing at Mt. Pleasant, D. C.

MRS. ARCHIBALD FORBES, née Meigs, has been doing her best to get accustomed to the Scotch bagpipes in Banffsherrie.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., was in St Louis this week and attended a meeting of the Loyal Legion on Monday evening.

COLONEL DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES, U. S. A., and Mrs. Jones attended the funeral of the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart in New York on Thursday.

GENERAL J. C. DUANE, U. S. A., came to New York this week to arrange for the permanent transfer of his "lares and penates" to Washington.

COLONEL G. L. GILLESPIE, U. S. Engineers, was in Chicago last Saturday, returning from special duty in the Northwest to his station at Boston.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Thursday, and Rear Admiral W. R. Taylor, U. S. N., at the Windsor.

CAPTAIN G. S. CARPENTER, 14th U. S. Inf., under recent orders, takes command of Fort Klamath, Ore., his company having been transferred there.

MAJOR CHARLES W. RAYMOND, Corps of Engineers, has been selected to relieve Col. John M. Wilson, in charge of the 1st and 2d divisions of the Chief of Engineer's office.

LIEUTENANTS ELIAS CHANDLER and J. P. Anderson, 16th Infantry, arrived at St. Augustine Oct. 25, with the Indian women and children and two scouts from San Antonio.

CAPTAINS D. J. CRAIGIE and James Halloran, 12th U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York on Thursday from Sackett's Harbor and took temporary quarters at the Grand Hotel.

COLONEL AND MRS. DODGE, U. S. A., have been visiting, in Chicago, their son, "Frederick Paulding," having played a very successful engagement there with Miss Margaret Mather.

LIEUTENANT J. W. BENÉT, 5th U. S. Artillery, son of Gen. S. V. Benét, having been transferred to the Ordnance Department, 2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, of the 5th, becomes 1st lieutenant.

CAPTAIN J. B. BURBANK, 3d U. S. Artillery, was expected in New York on Thursday on a short visit from Washington Barracks. He will leave for San Antonio about the middle of November.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL O. C. BOSBYSHELL will, at the request of the Board of Managers, relate at the United Service Club, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1886, at 8 P. M., "Hatteras; Winter of 1861-1862."

GENERAL H. G. GIBSON, commanding at Washington Barracks, has in addition assumed temporary command of Fort Myer, Va., in succession to Major Biddle, and has sent a detachment of artillery there as guard.

CAPTAIN G. B. RODNEY, 4th U. S. Art., leaves Fort Adams to take command of Light Battery F, of his regiment at Fort Snelling, relieving Capt. F. G. Smith, who goes to Fort Adams. Capt. Rodney succeeds to a thoroughly equipped and well drilled battery, for during the past few years we have found repeated occasions to praise Light Battery F, 4th Art., commanded by Capt. Smith.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Maj. E. H. Brooke, retired; Capt. W. A. Elderkin, Subs. Dept.; Lt.-Col. G. M. Brayton, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav.; Col. Theo. Yates, retired; Maj. Chas. W. Raymond, Engrs.; 2d Lieuts. Geo. E. French, 4th Inf.; Harry Fletcher, 10th Inf.; Carl Koops, 13th Inf.; Stephen M. Hackney, 16th Inf.; Frank Owen, 8th Inf.; Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf., and G. O. Martin, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Philbrick, 11th Inf.; Capt. Edward Hunter, 1st Cav.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Oct. 21 says:

Lieut. C. B. Schofield, adjutant 2d Cavalry, was in Portland last week enjoying a short respite from duty.... Lieut. F. W. Sibley, 2d Cavalry, will rejoin at Fort Walla Walla the first week in November.... The annual inspection of lighthouses in the Columbia and Puget Sound districts is now being made by Capt. H. F. Pickering, Secretary, and Capt. Uriel Sebree of the Lighthouse Board..... Gen. E. S. Bragg, member of Congress, Mrs. Bragg and daughter, Miss Bertha, are this week the guests of Gen. John Gibbon.... Fort Klamath, Oregon, will not be abandoned. Co. K, 14th Infantry, is under orders to proceed to take station there. This will remove to the wilderness Capt. G. S. Carpenter, Lieuts. R. A. Lovell and J. H. Gustin.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Oct. 23 says:

Col. Henry is to remain, the office of inspector of rifle practice not being abolished.... Gen. Crook is hunting in the Wind River country, near Fort Washakie. He is accompanied by Major Stanton, Paymaster at Salt Lake. Gen. Crook will return about the 1st of November.... Misses McClintock and Walsh were guests of Mrs. Major Brown on Monday and Tuesday.... Lieut. Virgil J. Brumback, 2d Inf., has tendered his resignation, to take effect March 1, 1887, and has applied for leave until then. He intends studying law with his father, who has an extensive practice in Boise City, Idaho.... Last Saturday the quarters of Gen. Wheaton were the scene of juvenile joy and festivity, the occasion being the birthday of Miss O. M. Wheaton, youngest daughter. Gen. Wheaton, whose affable manners and versatile talents make him equally at home whether in the drawing room or on the field of battle, was everywhere present amusing the children and enlivening their pastimes, while Mrs. Wheaton, who is noted for bringing to a successful issue whatever she undertakes, had forgotten nothing that might add to the happiness of the children or the welfare of the parents, many of whom were present..., Ensign Buchanan, U. S. N., is in Omaha, visiting his sister, Miss Mary I. Buchanan.

FIRST LIEUTENANT C. H. GRIERSON, 10th Cavalry, will open a recruiting rendezvous in Lexington, Ky., early in November.

CAPTAINS MAHAN, MAGUIRE and ADAMS, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., met at Erie, Pa., on Thursday, to survey the peninsula off that city.

LIEUTENANT JOHN H. PHILBRICK, 11th Inf., arrived in Washington this week on leave, and is the guest of Major Theodore Schwan, A. A. G.

THE wedding of Miss Belle Vedder, the daughter of Col. Nicholas Vedder, U. S. Army, retired, to Col. Robert I. Fleming, took place Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Massachusetts Avenue, Washington.

LIEUTENANT M. L. WOOD, U. S. N., registered at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, this week.

THE marriage of Lieut. Reamey, U. S. N., to Miss Brewster, is announced to take place in New York November 10.

MR. GEORGE BROWN, JR., son of Captain Brown, U. S. N., is lying dangerously ill at the Norfolk Navy-yard with typhoid fever.

REAR ADMIRAL A. LUDLOW CASE, U. S. N., and family, lately returned from Europe, have gone to New Bedford, Mass., to spend the winter.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. Howard made a pleasant visit to Mare Island a few days ago and was received by Commodore Belknap with due honors and hospitality.

MISS HATTIE M. BENNETT, eldest daughter of Boatswain Thomas Bennett, U. S. N., was married, Oct. 19, at Worcester, Mass., to Mr. H. L. Adams, of Wilmington, Vt.

ONE of the Newport marriages of the season was that of Lieut. M. F. Wright, U. S. Navy, to Miss Gertrude Elbertina Boker, granddaughter of Mr. Elbert J. Anderson, of New York City. Only the family and a few intimate friends were present.

REAR-ADMIRAL A. L. CASE, U. S. N., for some time past on leave in Europe, has returned to the United States, and at last accounts was registered in New York. The Admiral has a large circle of friends who will welcome him home with pleasure. He was retired in 1875.

ASSISTANT SURGEON WM. MARTIN, U. S. N., is now putting in a three years' cruise in Alaska on the *Pinta*. Dr. Martin will be remembered as the physician who so pluckily fought the yellow fever at Key West during several epidemic outbreaks of that dreaded disease.

LIEUTENANT TEN EYCK DE WITT VEEDER, U. S. N., is on special duty connected with the Bureau of Navigation at Newport, R. I. Lieut. Veeder was appointed from New York in September, 1868. His last cruise was on the China station, on the flag ship *Richmond*, and expired in August, 1884.

PAYMASTER C. D. MANSFIELD, U. S. N., has been attached to the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* since November, 1883, and it is quite probable that he will be detached before the vessel sails for the Pacific coast. The paymaster is well known in Washington, and his return will be a welcome one.

CAPTAIN WM. P. MCCANN, U. S. N., President of the Naval Advisory Board, is now, through the recent promotion of Capt. Weaver, the senior captain on the active list. Barring accidents, then, Capt. McCann will be promoted to Commodore on the retirement of Rear-Admiral S. R. Franklin, U. S. N., Aug. 24, 1887.

CAPTAIN ROBT. L. PHYTHIAN, U. S. N., recently detached from the flag ship *Trenton*, accompanied by Mrs. Phythian, were the guests of General and Mrs. Col. J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., during an enjoyable visit to Yorktown, Va. Quite a party of ladies and gentlemen, invited guests, formed the excursion, which was made on the steamer *General Wool*.

LIEUTENANT C. G. CALKINS, U. S. N., recently returned from a three years' cruise on the Asiatic station, and has now joined his family in Washington. He has taken a house in one of the rapidly growing suburbs of the capital, and his friends hope his duty ashore may enable him to occupy it in peace and quietness for the usual term of shore duty.

P. A. ENGINEER CHAS. P. HOWELL, U. S. N., recently detached from the *Alert* at San Francisco, was at the Navy Department last week, looking none the worse for a three years' cruise in China. Mr. Howell will probably enjoy a period of waiting orders, as is usual after a cruise. He is well known in Washington, where at one time he was stationed.

IT is pleasant to note that Capt. C. F. Williams, U. S. M. C., has lost none of the geniality for which he was so well known in Washington by transplantation to the Pacific slope. His efforts to please appear to be as successful there as here, if we may judge by the accounts of his acting the part of Hezekiah Tarbox in "A Change of Base" recently presented by an amateur company at Mare Island Navy-yard.

LIEUTENANT E. H. TAUNT, U. S. N., has presented to the National Museum an interesting collection of African curiosities which he collected while engaged in his expedition of observation up the Congo. Should the Government ever undertake the publication of a catalogue of the collection gathered under the roof of the museum building, it will probably develop the most interesting and valuable aggregation in the world.

THE marriage of Ensign Edward Everett Capehart to Miss Sadie P. Wadley, of Portsmouth, N. H., was solemnized in St. John's old historic church in that city last Wednesday evening by the Rev. Henry E. Hovey. The groom was attended by Ensign Franklin Swift, the ushers being Lieut. C. C. Rodgers, Lieut. T. D. Griffin, Ensign D. C. Dent, and Asst. Engr. T. F. Carter. The ceremony was followed by a brilliant reception at the residence of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Dole Wadley, No. 11 Islington street, after which the bride and groom left for Annapolis, Md., where Ensign Capehart is now on duty at the U. S. Naval Academy. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and appropriate presents.

LIEUTENANT J. D. J. KELLEY, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Europe early this week.

CAPTAIN R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the New York Hotel, New York City.

AN article by Hobart Pasha on "Recent Naval Progress," appears in the *Forum* for November.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., registered at the New York Hotel, New York, early in the week.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR A. L. GIHON, Mrs. Gihon and two sons have arrived at Mare Island, Cal., and the doctor has taken charge of the Naval Hospital.

IT is understood that the Naval Examining Board will report in favor of the promotion of Lieut. Frederick H. Tyler (junior grade), in whose case a question of moral fitness was involved.

LIEUTENANT A. C. DILLINGHAM, U. S. N., and Mrs. Dillingham, visited friends in Portsmouth, Va., this week on their return from Richmond, Va., where they were the guests of Gov. Lee.

REAR ADMIRAL RALPH CHANDLER, U. S. N., accompanied by his secretary, Lieut. C. H. West, was to sail from San Francisco on Saturday of this week, for Yokohoma, to take command of the Asiatic Squadron.

SURGEON THEODON WOOLVERTON, U. S. N., has recently arrived in the U. S. from a South Pacific cruise on the *Shenandoah*. The Doctor has been in indifferent health for some time, and a return to the civilization of the Great Republic, it is hoped, will prove beneficial to him.

MR. JOSEPH WARREN KEIFER, of Nebraska, and Miss Julia Lowry, were married at the home of the bride's mother, at Ripley, O., Oct. 20. Mr. Keifer is a son of the Hon. J. Warren Keifer. Miss Lowry is a daughter of Mrs. W. R. Lowry, and a sister of Lieut. Owen W. Lowry, U. S. N.

PROF. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, U. S. N. (formerly U. S. A.), has presented to Lieut. D. L. Brainard, recently appointed to the 2d Cavalry, the handsome pearl-handled navy revolver carried by his late son, Lieut. James B. Lockwood, during the trip of exploration the latter made when he and Brainard reached the most northerly point yet attained by man.

LIEUT. COMDR. Isaac Hazlett, Comdr. H. B. Seely, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Thomas, Comdr. Wm. S. Dana, Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Lyon, Lieut. Geo. W. Tyler, Lieut. Wm. P. Elliott, Med. Director Delavan Bloodgood, Asst. Paymr. S. L. Heap, Capt. N. H. Farquhar, Gunner C. Dugan, Pay Director Edward May, Assistant Engineer T. W. Kinkaid, registered at the Navy Department during the week.

AS SHOWING the mutations of duty to which naval officers are subject, it is interesting to note that Chief Engineer George W. Melville, the hero of the unfortunate *Jeannette*, is now "Inspector of coal" at New York. Rather a contrast to the service so thoroughly performed in searching for and finding, through blinding snow and gale, the dead bodies of the brave DeLong and companions.

LIEUTENANT J. C. GILLMORE, U. S. N., is still on duty in the library of the Navy Department, where he is busily engaged in cataloguing the various scientific publications appertaining to the Navy. Lieut. Gillmore is the fortunate owner of two houses on 20th st., in one of which he is living at the corner of Sunderland Place. His last cruise was on the U. S. S. *Iroquois* in the South Pacific.

IT is not generally known that Lieutenant Henn, in whose yacht, *Galatea*, so much interest has been centred by English yachtsmen, is himself an Irishman. His father still presides in the Quarter Sessions Court in Galway, the most courteous, if not the most competent, County Court judge in Ireland. His residence is known by the picturesque title of "Paradise," and he tells a story himself how a letter forwarded from Dublin, without name or address, reached him in due course. The superscription "The Bird of Paradise" was sufficient for the astute Post Office officials. The nautical lieutenant has for a good while been known in the district by the soubriquet of "The Water Henn."—*Broad Arrow*.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE funeral services of the late Lieut. William M. Medcalfe, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., who was killed at Sandy Hook last week, were held on Saturday last, October 23, at the residence of R. L. Lee Lisser, 166 Dean St., Brooklyn, and were largely attended by friends of the family, officers of the Army, etc. The Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, Chaplain at Governor's Island, officiated, and the pallbearers were Captains Whipple and Field and Lieutenants Borup, Bruff, Crozier and Brown. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved mother, who has, during her married life, had much domestic affliction. Services over the body of Private Joseph King, killed by the same explosion were held at Sandy Hook, after which it was taken to the Cypress Hills National Cemetery for interment.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR GEORGE MAULSBY, U. S. N., retired, died on Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, at his residence in Washington, opposite Farragut Square. His death was the result of a severe cold, followed by a brief illness. Dr. Maulsby was a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the Service in 1838 and received his promotion as Medical Director March 3, 1871.

OF Captain W. E. Greenwell, formerly of the U. S. Coast Survey, who died at Santa Barbara, Aug. 27, 1886, a correspondent writes: "Captain Greenwell was well known for forty years to the public service, but whose death, owing to his having resigned

some years ago, has not attracted the attention of many friends in the Army and Navy to whom his loss will be a lasting grief. He entered the Coast Survey in 1846. Serving first in the party of Assistant Gerdes in Mobile Bay, he continued to work chiefly on the Southern Coast until 1854, in which year he was transferred to the Pacific coast. On this coast he gave nearly thirty years of his life to the faithful service of his country in his profession as surveyor and civil engineer, while he made for himself and his lovely family a home famed for its kindly hospitality throughout that beautiful region of Southern California. Here as the country settled rapidly he was sought for far and wide to give advice to those seeking homes, to render help to the unfortunate, and to place at the disposal of individuals or young settlements his valuable practical experience as pioneer in those regions. To Army and Navy officers working in his vicinity, the assistance rendered by Capt. Greenwell's thorough knowledge of the country, and his clear practical intelligence, was invaluable, and their debt of gratitude was made the greater by the warm and kindly hospitality of his lovely family. To have enjoyed the genial company, the faithful friendship, of this simple and noble character is a privilege and a memory invaluable to those fortunate enough to have classed themselves as his friends. In that once happy home, near the Santa Barbara shore, a devoted wife now mourns his death, supported in her bereavement by two sons worthy of their father's name. T."

THE friends of Lieut. J. N. Hemphill, U. S. N., will read with much sorrow of the death of Mrs. Hemphill, on the morning of Oct. 25, after an illness of less than a week. Lieut. Hemphill has been on ordnance duty for a little over two years at the Washington Yard. They were living at the Portland at the time of the sad occurrence. The funeral took place on Oct. 27 at the Church of the Epiphany, and was largely attended by naval people and civilians.

THE death is announced of Baron Frederick Ferdinand Von Beust, the distinguished Austrian statesman, in his 78th year.

JOHN HAM, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Barrington, N. H., Oct. 23, aged 92.

WHAT THE NAVY NEEDS.

(From an Interview with Rear Admiral Luce in the N. Y. Herald of Oct. 24.)

I BELIEVE that the weakness, the inefficiency, the demoralization of the American Navy to-day is due to the bad system which has prevailed during the past 20 years at the Navy Department. When I say demoralization I do not refer to the personnel of the Navy. Thank God, I can honestly say that the word applies to the ships and guns, not to the officers. When we built the four new cruisers, the *Atlanta*, *Dolphin*, *Boston* and *Chicago*, we had to create a board to assist the Secretary of the Navy. Two of the members were chosen from outside the Navy. If the *Chicago's* engines prove a failure it will be due to one of the civilian members, who insisted on the type of engine Admiral Porter condemned so severely in his interview.

Now, as to the remedy for the chaotic condition of affairs. We should have an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, either a single one or the office in commission of three or more officers, who should be of the naval service and selected solely because of his or their qualifications for the place. The assistant or assistants should in all things be subordinate to the Secretary of the Navy—emphasize this point—but they should have the final say in all matters pertaining to the Navy. In other words, they or he should be supreme, subject to the civilian head of the Navy Department. When such action becomes established we will be in a condition to talk of new ships and a new Navy. Until then the Service is exposed to the vicissitudes of the past renewed in the future.

I do not think you will find a stronger advocate of the proposed system than the present Secretary of the Navy. Mr Whitney is an enlightened man, and he endeavored to the best of his ability to carry a bill through Congress last winter. It failed, and of the reasons why it failed the less said the better.

There is another drawback to which the Navy is exposed that is sapping its life blood. I refer to the contention and jealousy of the staff and the line officers. It is high time that this unseemly contest should end. It has gone into politics, and between the two the Navy has been made a football. As the matter stands to-day the line goes before Congress and blocks the movements of the staff; the latter, on the other hand, blocks the plans of the line. All of this should end at once. As to the causes which gave rise to the contention, I do not hesitate to say that both sides have substantial grievances. Perhaps the line was the aggressor. Some of our old quarter-deck martinets of the sailing ship epoch could not understand or sympathize with the presence of engineers. They were tyrannical and insolent, and the engineers resented it. Being better versed than the old sea dogs in the ways of the land, they, coming directly from the people, got satisfaction as best they might through political influence. I am opposed to all of it. I believe in going half way to compromise and and adjust the difficulty. Every branch of the Service has a legitimate and recognized place. An engineer ought to be supreme in his department, a paymaster in his, the surgeon in his own sphere. The watch officer has his place, the 1st lieutenant has his position.

There must be a supreme authority on board a ship, just as in a cotton mill. In the former case it is the captain; in the latter the treasurer generally is given the position. If an officer does not do his duty the captain must make him; if the mill employee is defiant the treasurer will discharge him. In each and every bill that is proposed to increase the efficiency of the Navy it should be clearly shown by the representatives of the line and staff that there is no attempt, apparent or concealed, to injure the status of each other. I, speaking as a line officer, say that no bill should be proposed that is not clearly free from antagonism to the interests of the staff. No reasonable staff officer wishes to assume any of the duties or functions of the fighting branch of the Service. Tyrannical or unnecessarily arbitrary line officers who "go" for the staff on principle should be repressed by the sentiment of the Service, and if necessary by the Secretary of the Navy. On the other hand, staff officers should keep within the limits of their duties in official matters. I am entirely in earnest in this matter. I wish to look upon the question as a patriotic officer who holds the Service and its welfare above all. There should be a general spirit of concession on all sides.

I can see no reason why there should not be a better state of feeling. Perhaps the Engineer Department has been the head of the staff opposition, and it is quite likely that the engineers had a substantial cause for feeling that they had been harshly used. The staff officers are generally accomplished men, well versed in the branches they administer. The difficulty is almost entirely an official one. I am aware that personal enmities exist, but they are rather the exception than the rule. Talk with the officers of the Navy and you will find that the spirit of conciliation and mutual restraint is abroad in the Service. Certainly there is no one more ready to bring it about than myself. I again repeat that all bills for the better government and improvement of the Navy should be divested of features that will injure the co-ordinate branches of the Service.

It is idle to talk of ships or guns or men until we can have system at the Navy Department and until we restore mutual confidence among the officers. I regard these points as the cardinal ones for a start.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, October 22, 1886.

G. C.-M. O. No. 88.

I. Before a General Court-martial which convened at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 223, Sept. 24, 1886, Hdqrs. of the Army, Adjt.-General's Office, and of which Col. Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Art., is president, was arraigned and tried—Capt. William S. Johnson, U. S. Army, retired,

Charge I.—"Violation of the 60th Article of War,"

Specification—"In that Capt. William S. Johnson, retired, U. S. A., having, at Washington, D. C., on or about July 31, 1886, caused to be presented by his assignee, R. A. Phillips, to Maj. I. O. Dew[e]y, Paymr., U. S. A., his official pay account for the month of July, 1886, amounting to $175, and having been duly paid the same, did, furthermore, at New York, New York, on or about Aug. 3, 1886 cause to be presented by his assignees, T. H. Norton and Co., through their agent, the Exchange Bank of Wheeling, W. Va., to Major C. C. Sniffi[e]n, Paymr., U. S. A., a further official pay account and claim against the United States of the same amount and for the same month, the said Johnson well knowing that the said pay account and claim was false and fraudulent."

Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Specification—"In that Capt. William S. Johnson, retired, U. S. A., having, at Washington, D. C., on or about July 31, 1886, caused to be presented by his assignee, R. A. Phillips, to Maj. I. O. Dew[e]y, Paymr., U. S. A., his official pay account for the month of July, 1886, amounting to $175, and having been duly paid the same, did, furthermore, at New York, New York, on or about August 3, 1886, caused to be presented by his assignees, T. H. Norton and Co., through their agent, the Exchange Bank of Wheeling, W. Va., to Maj. C. C. Sniffi[e]n, Paymr., U. S. A., a further official pay account and claim against the United States of the same amount and for the same month, the said Johnson thereby causing to be presented for payment a false, fraudulent and double claim for pay against the United States for said month of July, 1886." To which charges and specifications the accused, Capt. William S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, pleaded as follows:

Charge I.—To the Specification, "Not guilty;" to the Charge, "Not guilty." Charge II.—To the Specification, "Not guilty;" to the Charge, "Not guilty."

Finding.—The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Capt. William S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, as follows:

Charge I.—Of the Specification, "Not guilty;" of the Charge, "Not guilty.—Charge II.—Of the Specification, "Not guilty;" of the Charge, "Not guilty." And the Court does therefore "*acquit*" him, Capt. William S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired.

II. The proceedings, finding, and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Captain William S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, having been submitted to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army, the following are his orders endorsed thereon:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1886.

"In the foregoing case of Captain William S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, the court erred in declining to admit in evidence a document purporting to contain the full record of the accused as prepared by the War Department, and which the Judge Advocate sought to introduce after the defence had presented the military history of the accused as appearing in the Army Register. The accused having put his character in issue, it was eminently proper for the prosecution to introduce evidence impeaching the same.

"That the accused admitted the execution of two sets of vouchers for his pay for the same month, is shown by the record; and the evidence also shows that he allowed these vouchers to pass beyond his control, so that both were presented and paid. While it appears that the accused made certain private arrangements with the persons holding his vouchers, yet the United States was no party thereto and was in no manner bound by them; and although there may have been extenuating circumstances and the overdrawn pay was refunded, it nevertheless remains that the Government was exposed to a fraud for which Captain Johnson cannot be held excusable.

"The proceedings, finding, and acquittal in the case of Capt. William S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, are disapproved.

"P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army."

III. Captain W. S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, is released from arrest. IV. The General Court-martial, of which Col. Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Artillery, is President, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Keogh, the reviewing authority, Gen. T. H. Ruger, says: "It appears from the record that the judge advocate, after the finding of guilty had been arrived at and before the sentence had been considered by the court, offered evidence of former convictions of the prisoner, and that the court refused to receive such evidence, presumably upon one or both of the objections made by members that it "was intended to prejudice the members of the court against the prisoner," and that it "tended to cause a violation of the oath of secrecy binding on the members of the court and the judge advocate."

The court erred in refusing to receive this evidence, presented in proper form, of former convictions referred to it by the authority convening the court. The questions of legality and of policy relative to the introduction of evidence of former convictions were decided in general by the Secretary of War in issuing General Orders No. 41, Hdqrs. of the Army, Adjt.-General's Office, June 26, 1886, and it is not within the province of a Court-martial to decide either of such questions adversely in a particular case. The court appears to have construed General Orders No. 41 as giving all discretion relative to the reception of such evidence to the court. It is considered that the intent of the order is to authorize the authority convening the court to refer in a case thought fit such evidence for consideration with reference to the sentence, but not for decision whether it shall be received when presented in proper form. The weight, if any, to be given such evidence in fixing the sentence must, necessarily, be determined by the court, and herein is reserved to the court effective decision upon the whole matter. Subject to these remarks, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, and the sentence will be duly executed. (G. C. M. O. 87, D. Dak., Oct. 15.)

OUR NEW OFFICERS.

WE give here the record of the non commissioned officers who have just received commissions:

BRAINARD, D. L.—Appointed 2d Lieut., 2d Cav. Born in Norway, N. Y., in 1856; enlisted, Sept. 18, 1876; assigned to Troop L, 2d Cav., and promoted Corporal, Oct. 22, '77; promoted Sergeant, July 21, '79; discharged and re-enlisted Sept. 18, '81, and held that rank until his transfer to the Signal Corps, which took effect Aug. 1, '84, from which latter date he held the rank of Sergeant in said Corps to include Aug. 31, '86.

FLETCHER, HARRY, 2d Lieut., 10 Inf., was born at Bellefontaine, Logan Co., Ohio; appointed from Indianapolis, Ind.; 27 years of age; served 4 years and 8 months; Sergeant-Major 8th Cav., when appointed; stood No. 5 at final examination.

FRENCH, GEORGE E., 2d Lieut 4th Inf., was born in Boston Mass., and gives that place as his residence at date of appointment; is 28 years old; served 2 years and 6 months as private and non-commissioned officer; was Sergeant of Co. A, 1st Inf., at time of appointment; stood No. 3 in class of 9 at the final examination.

GUROVITZ, ODON, 2d Lieut., 11th Inf., was born at Buda-Pest, Hungary; residence when appointed, not given; 29 years of age; served 6 years and 7 months; Sergeant-Major 6th Inf., when appointed; stood No. 1 at final examination.

HACKNEY, STEPHEN M., 2d Lieut., 16th Inf., was born at Auburn, Ala.; 26 years of age; appointed from Tyler, Texas; served 3 years and 6 months; Corporal Co. G, 16th Inf., when appointed; stood No. 2 at final examination.

KOOPS, CARL, 2d Lieut, 13th Inf., was born in Rotzelburg, Germany; residence when appointed, not given; 28 years of age; served 4 years and 11 months; Sergeant Troop C, 2d Cav., when appointed; stood No. 5 at final examination.

MARTIN, GEORGE M., 2d Lieut., 18th Inf., was born in Grenada, Miss., and appointed from Los Angeles, Cal.; 26 years of age; served 6 years and 4 months; Corporal Co. H, 1st Inf., when appointed; stood No. 7 at final examination.

OWEN, FRANK, 2d Lieut., 8th Inf., was born at Yarn Hill, Oregon; residence at time of appointment, Washington, D. C.; age, 25 years; served 4 years and 3 months, and at the time of appointment was Sergeant of Co. C, 9th Inf.; stood No. 4 at final examination.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. Wm. O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. H., and will proceed to duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and report for duty as post surgeon. (S. O. 170, Div. A., Oct. 27.)

1st Lieut. Sidney Taylor, 4th Art., and the detachment of that regiment now at Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., will return to Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 170, Div. A., Oct. 29.)

One foot battery from Fort Schuyler is detailed for guard duty at Bedlow's Island until Dec. 1 next. (S. O. 170, Div. A., Oct. 29.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. V. J. Brumback, 2d Inf., is accepted, to take effect March 30, 1887, and he is granted leave until then. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 29.)

Lieut.-Col. A. R. Buffington, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Sandy Hook on public business connected with trials of a new carriage for field guns. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 29.)

2d Lieut. Fredk. R. Day, Sig. Corps, will proceed to Portsmouth, Fort Macon, Cape Lookout, New River, Wilmington, and Smithville, N. C., under special instructions from Chief Signal Officer. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 29.)

The leave of Post Chaplain J. A. M. La Tourrette is extended five months, for disabiliy, with permission to go abroad. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 29.)

Capt. Chas. A. Wikoff, 11th Inf., is granted leave for two months, with permission to apply for two months' exteusion. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 29.)

2d Lieut. S. L. Brainard, 2d Cav., will report to the Chief Signal Officer for temporary duty. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 29.)

Surg. J. V. D. Middletown is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri and will report at David's Island, N. Y. H., to relieve Surg. Woodhull, who will report for duty in the Dept. of Missouri. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 29.)

Surg. Jno. W. Williams, from Dept. of Columbia to Dept. East. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct 29.)

Asst. Surg. J. K. Corson from Jefferson Bks., to Dept. of Columbia. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 29.)

Asst. Surg. H. S. Sherrill from Dept. of Platte to Dept. of Columbia. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 29.)

Asst Sur. Benj. Munday from Dept. of Columbia to Jefferson Bks. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 29.)

1st Lieut. W. C. Langfitt, C. E., is granted one month's leave, and the orders of Oct. 19 relating to him suspended until expiration of leave. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 29.)

A G. C.-M. will meet at Washington Bks., D. C., on Nov. 1. Detail: Major E. C. Bainbridge, Capts. F. W. Hess and J. F. Mount; 1st Lieuts. Chas. Humphreys, J. B. Eaton, E. Davis, and W. E. Birkhimer; 2d Lieuts. W. Loveridge and J. D. Barrette, 3d Art.; and 1st Lieut. Jno. D. C. Hoskins, Adjt., 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 170, Div. A., Oct. 29.)

The following officers having completed the duties devolved upon them, in connection with the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," will return to their stations: Maj. Marcus P. Miller, Captains Joseph T. Haskell, Valery Havard, David J. Craigie, James Halloran, 1st Lieutenants Edmund L. Zalinski Constantine Chase, Thomas R. Adams, Robert H. Patterson, Augustus G. Tassin, Benjamin H. Randolph, Charles B. Satterlee and William W. Galbraith. (S. O. 170, Div. A., Oct. 29.)

THE ARMY.

G. O. 78, H. Q. A., Oct. 20, 1886.

I. The scores in the accompanying table (I.) made by members of the Army rifle team of 1886, at the competition held at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in September and October, 1886, are published for the information of the Army.

II. The following members of the Army team are announced as the winners of the prizes prescribed in Par. 603, Blunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing:"

First prize, Corporal C. Michel, Troop L, 4th Cavalry.
Second prize, Sergeant W. D. Huddleson, Battery K, 4th Artillery.
Third prize, 1st Lieutenant Z. W. Torrey, 6th Infantry.
Fourth prize, Sergeant J. F. Crawford, Company A, 19th Infantry.
Fifth prize, 2d Lieutenant C. E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers.
Sixth prize, 1st Sergeant L. Roper, Co. F, 4th Infantry.
Skirmish prize, Corporal C. Michel, Troop L, 4th Cavalry.

III. The marksmen named in the accompanying table (II.) having either won places upon three department rifle teams or three of the prizes awarded at department, division, and Army rifle competitions, are hereby transferred to the class of "distinguished marksmen."

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

This order publishes two tables, the first giving the names, scores, etc., of the Army Rifle Team, which we have already published, and the second the names, etc., of marksmen transferred to the distinguished class for the year 1886, as follows:

1st Lieutenant Z. W. Torrey, 6th Infantry.
2d Lieut. C. Gillette, Corps of Engineers.
1st Sergeant Wm. Land, E, 2d Cavalry.
1st Sergt. John Ryan, K, 12th Infantry.
Sergeant Charles Barrett, B, Eng. Bat.
Corpl. J. F. Crawford, A, 19th Infantry.
Sergt. S. M. Green, I, 8th Cavalry.
Sergt. W. D. Huddleson, K, 4th Artillery.
Sergt. E. A. Hudson, H, 14th Infantry.
1st Sergt. Noah Ray, I, 22d Infantry.
Sergeant E. H. Stevens, G, 7th Infantry.
Sergeant J. C. Pendergrass, A, 10th Cavalry.
Sergeant G. Zobel, G, 3d Infantry.
Corporal Christian Michel, L, 4th Cavalry.
Artificer Fred. Schmitt, E, 19th Infantry.
Private G. C. Taliaferro, C, 3d Cavalry.

G. O. 79, H. Q. A., Oct. 25, 1886.

I. The Secretary of War having approved the transfer, the 8th Infantry will be relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona and transferred to the Department of the Platte. The movement will commence as soon as practicable, and will be made via the Southern Pacific Railroad to Deming, New Mexico; thence via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to Denver, Colorado; and from there via the Union Pacific Railroad, as far as practicable, to the stations of the troops in the Department of the Platte.

II. The commanding general Division of the Pacific will give the necessary orders for the execution of this movement, and arrange all further details with a due regard to economy and the comfort of the officers and men.

III. The commanding general Division of the Missouri will assign the detachments of the regiment to their new stations as soon as practicable after the receipt of this order.

IV. As far as practicable, all regimental, company, and the authorized allowance of officers' baggage will be shipped by rail from initial points to the new stations of the different detachments of the regiment.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 33, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Oct. 21, 1886.

I. The temporary Headquarters at Willcox, A. T., established May 1, 1886, are discontinued.

II. Capt. Wm. A. Thompson, 4th Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty as A. A. A. G. (in the field), and will report to the C. O., Fort Bowie, A. T., for duty.

In relieving Capt. Thompson from the position which he has filled with so much zeal and ability, the Department Commander desires to attest his fullest appreciation of the important services rendered.

Having been stationed in the south western country for an unusually long term of years, Captain Thompson had acquired a full and valuable knowledge of its topography and various tribes of Indians, and as A. A. A. G. in the field he rendered faithful and efficient service throughout the campaign.

By command of Brig. Gen. Miles:
J. A. DAPRAY, 2d Lieut. 23d Inf., A. D. C.

CIR. 10, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Oct. 10, 1886.

Publishes record of Scores made in the competitions held at Fort Snelling, in August, for places on the Rifle Team of the Department of Dakota.
(Heretofore given in part in the JOURNAL.)

CIR. 11, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Oct. 21, 1886.

The Headquarters of the Dept. of the Dakota will be established at St. Paul, Minn., on Nov. 1, 1886. Official communications will be addressed accordingly.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Oct. 18, 1886.

In accordance with the orders of the President, the undersigned assumes command of the Dept. of the Missouri.
O. B. WILLCOX, Brig. Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Major General Schofield and Lieut. John Pitcher, A. D. C., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and return to New York, on official business (S. O. 165, Oct. 22, DIV. Atlantic).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major H. Clay Wood, Asst. Adjt. Gen., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia (G. O. 26, Oct. 18, D. Columbia).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Par. 7, S. O. 136, June 14, H. Q. A., relating to P. Q. M. Sergt. John T. McDermott, now on temporary duty at Fort Hancock, Texas, is amended so as to assign him to permanent duty at that post (S. O., Oct. 27, H. Q. A.)

P. Q. M. Sergt. Rowland Osborn, now on furlough, is relieved from assignment to duty at Fort Hancock, Texas, and will report to Fort Barrancas, Fla., to relieve P. Q. M. Sergt. George A. Schillo, who upon being relieved will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for assignment to duty at that post (S. O., Oct. 27, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Herman Gentzen will proceed to Fort Ringgold, to relieve P. Q. M. Sergt. Samuel R. Myer, who will proceed to Fort Lyon, Colo., for duty (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Marshall I. Ludington, D. Q. M. G., will inspect Q. M. stores at Philadelphia, for which Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. A., is responsible (S. O., Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six days is granted Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 139, Oct. 21, D. Platte.)

P. Q. M. Sergt. George Adams is relieved from duty at Fort Bliss, and will proceed to Fort Union, and report for duty (S. O. 73, Oct. 15, Dist. N. M.)

Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., will report to the C. O., Fort Marcy, N. M., for G. C. M. duty (S. O. 73, Oct. 15, Dist. N. M.)

Leave for seven days is granted Major John P. Hawkins, Chief C. S. (S. O. 136, Oct. 16, D. Platte.)

Commissary Sergeant W. T. Sheehan, U. S. A., was recently tried at West Point for misappropriation of subsistence stores, etc., and sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged." Lieutenant General Sheridan approves the sentence, and directs its execution (G. C. M. O. 83, Oct. 16, H. Q. A.)

The leave for seven days granted Major John P. Hawkins, Chief C. of S., is extended three days (S. O. 139, Oct. 21, D. Platte).

Commissary Sergt. Jonathan R. Southwick will, as soon as his services can be spared, be relieved from duty at Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. Ty., and will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., reporting upon his arrival to the C. O., to relieve Commissary Sergt. John P. Jones, who will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., for duty (S. O., Oct. 27, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

The troops will be paid to include Oct. 31: Fort Clark, Camp Del Rio, Camp Pena Colorado, Fort Davis, Fort Hancock, and Camps at Eagle Pass and Langtry, by Major Wm. Arthur, P. D. San Antonio and Fort Concho, by Major D. N. Bash, P. D. Forts McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown, by Major J. C. Muhlenberg, P. D. (S. O. 147, Oct. 19, D. Texas.)

The journey made, Sept. 18, by Major Daniel R. Larned, Paymr., from Cedarville to Alturas, Cal., is approved (S. O. 98, Oct. 13, D. Cal.)

The following payments of troops are ordered: Colonel Daniel McClure, A. P. M. G., Fort Columbus, Frankford Arsenal, and Forts McHenry and Monroe. Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., Willet's Point, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal and Plattsburgh Barracks. Major George W. Baird, Paymr., National Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Forts Warren and Preble and Kennebec Arsenal. Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Forts Wayne, Brady and Mackinac. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., David's Island, Forts Trumbull and Adams. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth and Schuyler. Major Charles McClure, Paymaster, Newport Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Allegheny Arsenal and Indianapolis Arsenal. Major Wm. H. Comegys, Paymr., Little Rock Barracks, Jackson Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, St. Francis Barracks, Augusta Arsenal and Fort Barrancas. Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., Forts Porter, Niagara, Ontario and Madison Barracks (S. O 167, Oct. 25, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

The leave granted Captain John V. Lauderdale, Asst. Surg., is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave for eight days is granted Major John S. Billings, Surg. (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Joseph K. Corson, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. H. S. Haskin is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. Alonzo R. Chapin will take station at Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 137, Oct. 19, D. Platte.

Upon the arrival of Asst. Surg. Chapin at Fort Washakie, Asst. Surg. Wm. J. Wakeman is authorized to avail himself of the leave granted him (S. O. 137, Oct. 19, D. Platte).

Capt. Valery Havard, Asst. Surg., will report to Major General Schofield for duty in New York City, in connection with the inauguration of the Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (S. O. 166, Oct. 23, Div. Atlantic).

1st Lieut. Wm. O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg., will accompany the battery detailed for duty at Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., on the 28th inst. (S. O. 166, Oct. 23, Div. Mo.)

A. A. Surg. A. C. Van Duyn will proceed to Fort Riley, and report for temporary duty (S. O. 119, Oct. 20, Dept. Mo.)

A. A. Surg. John H. Lott will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., and report for duty (S. O. 139, Oct. 21, D. Platte).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Wm. T. Rossell, C. E., will proceed to Wilson's Point, La., and Vicksburg, Miss., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 158, Oct. 25, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Charleston, W. Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 159, Oct. 26, C. E.)

Major Charles J. Allen, C. E., will proceed to Grand Forks, Dak., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 159, Oct. 26, C. E.)

Major James C. Post, C. E., will proceed to site of Lock No. 5, Little Kanawha River, W. Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 156, Oct. 22, C. E.)

Capt. James B. Quinn, C. E., will proceed to works of improvement at Agate Bay and Grand Marais, Minn. (S. O. 156, Oct. 22, C. E.)

Major L. Cooper Overman, C. E., will proceed to Vermillion Harbor, Ohio, and Monroe Harbor, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 160, Oct 27, C. E.)

The leave granted Major Wm. R. King, C. E., is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

Major Wm. R. Livermore, C. E., is relieved from his present duties under the Missouri River Commission, and will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers (S. O., Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

Ordnance Sergt. Leodegar Schnyder, U. S. Army, lately of Fort Laramie, and who has recently taken charge of the Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., was appointed Ord. Sergt. Dec. 1, 1852.

Capt. Joseph C. Clifford, Ord. Dept., will inspect subsistence stores at Frankford Arsenal for which Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., is responsible (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Flagler, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Rock Island, Illinois, on public business (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Joseph C. Clifford, Ord. Dept., will proceed to West Point on public business (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

Par. 5, S. O. 236, Oct. 11, H. Q. A., relating to Ord. Sergt. William Hoffman, is revoked (S. O., Oct 27, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael McCabe (recently appointed from 1st Sergt., Co. F, 21st. Inf., now at Fort Duchesne, Utah Territory, will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., reporting upon his arrival, by letter, to the Comdg. Gen., Dep. of the Columbia, for assignment to duty at that post (S. O., Oct. 27, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller will proceed to Fort Huachuca, thence to Fort Bowie, and thence to Fort Huachuca, for the purpose of transferring public property, and then proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal. (F. O. 99, Oct. 2, D. Ariz.)

Troops A and K are relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and take station (S. O. 85, Oct. 7, Div. P.)

S. O. 90, directing 2d Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller to relieve Capt. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf., as recruiting officer at San Diego Barracks, Cal., is revoked (S. O. 95, Oct. 7, D. Cal.)

Major Frank T. Bennett will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report for duty (S. O. 86, Oct. 9, Div. P.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Union, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Harry C. Benson, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (F. O. 98, Sept. 30, D. Ariz.)

Capt. W. A. Thompson, A. A. A. G., will proceed to Fort Bowie and carry out instructions (F. O. 99, Oct. 2, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder will proceed to his station, Fort Bowie (F. O. 99, Oct. 2, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted Capt. A. E. Wood, Fort Bowie, is extended seven days (F. O. 99, Oct. 2, D. Ariz.)

Capt. H. W. Lawton will proceed to Fort Huachuca and transfer the public property for which he is responsible (F. O. 100, Oct. 4, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. O. W. Budd (F. O. 100, Oct. 4, D. Ariz.)

The action of 1st Lieut. James Lockett in enlisting 48 Indian Scouts is approved (F. O. 101, Oct. 7, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. James Lockett will proceed to Tucson and muster out the 48 Pima Indian Scouts under his command (F. O. 101, Oct. 7, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, R. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T., for the purpose of conducting the Band of the 4th Cav. to Fort Huachuca (F. O. 101, Oct. 7, D. Ariz.)

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. F. Wheeler from Fort Huachuca to Fort Bowie, A. T., Sept. 8, is approved (F. O. 101, Oct. 7, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, R. Q. M., now at Fort Bowie, A. T., will proceed in charge of the 4th Cav. Band from that post to Fort Huachuca, A. T. (F. O. 102, Oct. 10, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Allen Smith, Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 103, Oct. 19, D. Ariz.)

In compliance with instructions of the Lieutenant-General, Capts. H. W. Lawton and J. H. Dorst are relieved from the operations of G. O. 25, and will report to the C. O. of their stations for duty (G. O. 32, Oct. 20, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., to commence Nov. 10 (S. O. 104, Oct. 20, D. Ariz.)

Capt. T. J. Wint and 1st Lieut. C. H. Murray are detailed as members of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Stanton, N. M., by par. 3, S. O. 71, D. Ariz. (S. O. 104, Oct. 20, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Wilber E. Wilder will proceed to St. Louis and relieve 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., in charge of the cavalry rendezvous in that city (S. O. 147, Oct. 22, R. S.)

1st Lieut. Wilber E. Wilder, recruiting officer, will proceed to Fort Lowell, Ariz., and report as a witness to the J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at that place (S. O., Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Albert E. Woodson, Fort Reno, Ind. T. (S. O. 164, Oct. 26, Div. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury will proceed to his station, Fort Wingate, N. M. (F. O. 98, Sept. 30, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo, in charge of heliograph lines in New Mexico, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and carry out instructions (F. O. 99, Oct. 2, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 103, Oct. 19, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. G. L. Scott is detailed member of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Stanton, N. M., by par. 3, S. O. 71, D. Ariz. (S. O. 104, Oct. 20, D. Ariz.)

Sergt. J. Bowman and Pvt. J. B. Hargreaves, E, and Pvt. W. T. McCarty and S. H. Thurston, F, have qualified as sharpshooters.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Capt. James M. Bell will, upon turning over the funds and property for which he is responsible, per-

taining to the Interior Department, to Mr. Hugh D. Gallagher, recently appointed Indian Agent of Pine Ridge Agency, proceed to Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 109, Oct. 16, D. Dak.)

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. James D. Mann (S. O., Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Warren Snow, Troop A (S. O. 161, Oct. 22, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, D, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson will proceed to Lexington, Ky., and establish a recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. 147, Oct. 22, R. S.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., is extended two months (S. O., Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. C. D. Viele, Lieut. W. H. Beck, 1st Sergt. R. Elzy, Sergt. C. Woody, and Pvt. D. Pope, C, and Capt. C. L. Cooper and 1st Sergt. G. Miller, H, have qualified as sharpshooters.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

2d Lieut. Thomas B. Mott will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., and report for temporary duty with Bat. H (S. O. 98, Oct. 13, D. Cal.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

The leave granted Capt. Henry G. Litchfield is extended two months (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, now at Washington Barracks, D. C., will return to Fort McKenry in time to relieve 1st Lieut. Ramsay D. Potts of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. and Act. Ord. Officer (S. O. 166, Oct. 23, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. C. B. Satterlee will report to Major M. P. Miller, 5th Art., to assist him at Bedlow's Island, Oct. 28 (S. O. 167, Oct. 25, Div. A.)

The C. O. Washington Barracks, D. C., will assume temporary command of Fort Myer, Va., and send a lieutenant with suitable guard to take charge of the post until further orders (S. O. 169, Oct. 27, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, A. S. O., will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., and thence to New Brunswick, N. J., and carry out special instructions (S. O., Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George B. Rodney is transferred from Bat. D to Light Bat. F, to take effect Nov. 1, 1886, vice Capt. Frank G. Smith, transferred from Light Bat. F to Bat. D (S. O., Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. T. Cranmer, Bat. H, Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, will proceed to Fort Warren and report for duty with his battery (S. O. 116, Oct. 23, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

Under the provisions of section 5 of the act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, 1st Lieut. J. Walker Benét, 5th Art., is transferred to the Ordnance Department (S. O., Oct. 27, H. Q. A.)

The following will report to Major Marcus P. Miller to assist him in the duties assigned to him on Bedlow's Island Oct. 28: 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; 2d Lieuts. Samuel E. Allen, Albert C. Blunt, and Avery D. Andrews (S. O. 167, Oct. 25, Div. A.)

The Band will proceed to Governor's Island on the morning of Oct. 28 (S. O. 167, Oct. 25, Div. A.)

So much of S. O. 167 as relates to 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt is revoked (S. O. 168, Oct. 26, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Schuyler will select one commissioned officer, one sergeant, one corporal, and twelve privates to remain at Bedlow's Island as a permanent guard until Dec. 1 next (S. O. 168, Oct. 26, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith will report to Major Marcus P. Miller for duty on Bedlow's Island, Oct. 28 (S. O. 169, Oct. 27, Div. A.)

Musician John H. Stenger has been appointed corporal in Light Bat. D.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, Fort Gaston, Cal., is extended four days (S. O. 97, Oct. 12, D. Cal.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Sergt. Frank Gray, Co. I, Fort Monroe, will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and join his company (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, Fort Shaw, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 110, Oct. 19, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect camp and garrison equipage, Q. M. stores, O. and O. stores, and cavalry horses, at Fort Cœur d'Alene, for which Capt. Randolph Norwood, 2d Cav., is accountable (S. O. 181, Oct. 14, D. Columbia.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. F. W. Thibaut, Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 137, Oct. 19, D. Platte.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis Woodbridge is extended ten days (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs. F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Capt. G. Winslow is relieved from further duty as A. C. S. at Bowie Station, A. T., and will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., for duty (F. O. 102, Oct. 10, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, now on leave of absence, will report in person to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, for temporary duty at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., Oct. 27, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., C, and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; H and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. C. C. Miner (S. O. 102, Oct. 18, D. Ariz.)

Capt. G. B. Russell is relieved from the operations of S. O. 95, D. Ariz. (S. O. 104, Oct. 20, D. Ariz.)

1st Sergt. L. Nissen, C, and Lieut. C. M. Rockefeller, I, have qualified as sharpshooters.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, Adjt., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex. (F. O. 98, Sept. 30, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. T. J. Clay will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and carry out instructions (F. O. 99, Oct. 2, D. Ariz.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Capts. David J. Craigie and James Halloran, Madison Barracks, will proceed to New York City for duty in connection with the ceremonies to take place on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," at Bedlow's Island (S. O. 168, Oct. 26, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. B. H. Gilman, R. Q. M., now at Albuquerque, will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the C. O. Dist. of New Mexico (F. O. 99, Oct. 2, D. Ariz.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 103, Oct. 19, D. Ariz.)

Capts. B. H. Rogers and H. C. Pratt are detailed as members of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Stanton, N. M., by par. 3, S. O. 71, D. Ariz. (S. O. 104, Oct. 20, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. J. S. Bishop, D; Corpls. G. Boll and S. C. Harney, E, have qualified as sharpshooters.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

2d Lieut. Frederic S. Calhoun will proceed to Fort Townsend and report for Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 181, Oct. 14, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Capt. Stephen R. Stafford will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., to conduct the recruits under orders for assignment to the 15th Inf. (S. O. 144, Oct. 18, R. S.)

The journey made by Capt. Chambers McKibbin from Stroudsburg to Catawissa, Penn., is approved (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Pembina will grant a furlough for one month to Sergt. Edward Hillenbrand, Co. I (S. O. 109, Oct. 16, D. Dak.)

REGIMENTAL ORDERS 45, Oct. 19.

The undersigned, having this day reached the legal age for retirement under section 1, act of Congress of June 30, 1882, hereby relinquishes command of the regiment.

J. N. G. WHISTLER, Colonel 15th Infantry.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.

2d Lieut. Elias Chandler is detailed to receive and take charge of the public funds, on account of the military telegraph line receipts, at San Antonio, during the absence of 2d Lieut. Leroy E. Sebree, Signal Corps, on leave (S. O. 147, Oct. 19, D. Tex.)

Capt. G. H. Palmer, B, and 2d Lieut. C. P. George and Sergts. G. W. Huber and W. H. Wilkes, F, have qualified as sharpshooters. The two latter also qualified in 1885.

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr is extended fourteen days (S. O. 164, Oct. 26, Div. M.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

CO. H, 19TH INF., FORT CLARK, TEX., Oct. 13, 1886.

Company Orders No. 1.

The warrant as ordnance sergeant for 1st Sergt. Richard Bonner, of Co. H, 19th Inf., having been received this day, he is duly dropped from the company, under A. R. 261.

This promotion, while depriving the company of a non-commissioned officer whose place can be scarcely filled in point of zeal and ability, is one, however, that the company commander can truthfully say is a judicious selection and to the interest of the Service.

Sergt. Bonner has served some nineteen years as a sergeant in the 10th and 19th Regiments of Infantry, and of this period about fifteen years as 1st sergeant—the larger portion of that time in Co. H, 19th Inf.

The substantial promotion now conferred upon him by the War Department is a just reward for years of faithful service, in which he has proven his worth as a soldier and integrity as a man—establishing for himself a character deserving of, as it has received, meritorious recognition.

A. H. M. TAYLOR, 1st Lieut. 19th Infantry,
Comdg. Co. H, 19th Infantry.

ENDORSEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH INFANTRY,
FORT CLARK, TEX., Oct. 14, 1886.

The Colonel of the regiment happily concurs with congratulations and best wishes for Sergt. Bonner.

C. H. SMITH, Col. 19th Inf., Bvt. Major-General.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for one month is granted Col. Elwell S. Otis, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 110, Oct. 19, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Capt. J. B. Irvine, A; Capt. W. Conway and 1st Sergt. W. Oliver, D; Corpl. A. Park, and Pvts. C. A. Cartright and C. Monroe, G, and Lieut. H. C. Hodges, H, have qualified as sharpshooters.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will inspect Fort Townsend (S. O. 180, Oct. 12, D. Columbia.)

During the absence of the Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of the Dept., 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, A. D. C., will take charge of that office and discharge the duties pertaining thereto (S. O. 104, Oct. 20, D. Ariz.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Capt. Charles F. Robe will inspect recruiting property and C. and G. E. at the infantry rendezvous, 109 West street, N. Y. City (S. O. 147, Oct. 22, R. S.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. James O. Green, Fort Sisseton, D. T., to take effect about Nov. 1 (S. O. 110, Oct. 19, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sergeant George E. French, Company A, 1st Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 4th Infantry, October 22, 1886, vice Howland, promoted.

Sergeant Frank Owen, Company C, 9th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 8th Infantry, October 22, 1886, vice Terrett, promoted.

Sergeant-Major Harry Fletcher, 8th Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 10th Infantry, October 22, 1886, vice Clarke, promoted.

Sergeant-Major Odon Gurovits, 6th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 11th Infantry, October 22, 1886, vice Travis, promoted.

Sergeant Carl Koops, Troop C, 2d Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 13th Infantry, October 22, 1886, vice Weinberg, deceased.

Corporal Stephen M. Hackney, Company G, 16th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, October 22, 1886, vice Cowles, promoted.

Corporal George W. Martin, Company H, 1st Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 18th Infantry, October 22, 1886, vice Wood, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton, 13th Infantry, to be Colonel 15th Infantry, October 19, 1886, vice Whistler, retired from active service.

Major John C. Bates, 20th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 13th Infantry, October 19, 1886, vice Crofton, promoted to the 15th Infantry.

Captain David D. Vanvalzah, 25th Infantry, to be Major 20th Infantry, October 19, 1886, vice Bates, promoted to the 13th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Henry H. Adams, 18th Infantry, to be Captain, October 15, 1886, vice Keeler, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Owen J. Sweet, 25th Infantry, to be Captain, October 19, 1886, vice Vanvalzah, promoted to the 20th Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Walter M. Dickinson, 4th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, September 1, 1886, vice Huse, resigned.

2d Lieutenant Carver Howland, 4th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 1, 1886, vice Webster, appointed Adjutant.

2d Lieutenant William T. Wood, 18th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 15, 1886, vice Adams, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Carroll A. Devol, 25th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 19, 1886, vice Sweet, promoted.

2d Lieutenant John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 21, 1886, vice Fletcher, retired from active service.

RETIREMENTS.

Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler, 15th Infantry, October 19, 1886 (act of June 30, 1882).

1st Lieutenant Robert H. Fletcher, 21st Infantry, October 21, 1886 (section 1257, Revised Statutes).

CASUALTIES.

Professor John Forsyth (retired), died October 17, 1886, at Newburgh, New York.

Captain Birney B. Keeler, 18th Infantry, died October 15, 1886, at Afton, Iowa.

1st Lieutenant William M. Medcalfe, Ordnance Department, died October 21, 1886, at Sandy Hook, New Jersey.

1st Lieutenant Guy E. Huse, 4th Cavalry, resigned September 1, 1886.

Military Academy.

Before a G. C.-M. at West Point, of which Capt. William F Spurgin, 21st Inf., was president, was tried Cadet Lieut

George M. Williamson, 1st Class. Charge I.—"Violation of paragraph 109, Regulations U. S. Mil. Academy." Specification—"In that he did, in violation of Orders 90, Hdqrs. U. S. Corps of Cadets, West Point, Aug. 27, 1886, greet the furlough class outside the line of sentinels with loud cheering and other noisy demonstrations." Charge II.—"Conduct prejudicial," etc. Specification—"In that he, being one of a party of thirty or more cadets that had been formed in ranks and marched into camp, immediately after they had met the furlough class, did fail to exercise his authority as cadet lieutenant in the Battalion of U. S. Cadets to repress but did join in and by his presence and example encourage the cheering and other noisy demonstrations made in palpable approval of said disobedience of orders by said party of cadets. This at Camp W. S. Hancock, West Point, N. Y., about 12 M., Aug. 28, 1886." Plea—"Not guilty." Finding—Of the specification, Charge I., "Guilty, except the words 'with loud cheering and other noisy demonstrations,' and of the excepted words not guilty;" of the 1st Charge, "Guilty;" of the 2d Charge and its specification, "Guilty." Sentence—"To be suspended, without pay, until July 1, 1887, and then to join the 1st Class." The proceedings, finding, and sentence having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1886.

"The proceedings and findings are hereby approved; but in view of the excellent standing and good conduct of the accused prior to the commission of the offences of which he has been convicted, and the absence of wilful and deliberate design in the commission thereof, the sentence of the said Court-martial that he be suspended, without pay, until July 1, 1887, and then join the 1st Class, is mitigated to 'reduction from the grade of cadet officer to that of cadet.'

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

(G. C.-M. O. 87, Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

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Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Marcy, N. M., Oct. 20. Detail: Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf.; Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.; Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S.; Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. J. J. Crittenden and 2d Lieut. G. H. Patten, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. James Fornance, Adjt. 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 101, Oct. 16, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Meade, D. T., Oct. 25. Detail: Capt. John W. French, 25th Inf.; Capts. Henry Jackson, Edward G. Mathey, and Frank M. Gibson, 7th Cav.; Capt. George McCreery, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. James C. Ord and R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer and 2d Lieut. Baldwin D. Spilman, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George W. Webb, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George H. Cameron, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Walter S. Scott, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 109, Oct. 16, D. Dak.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 21. Detail: Capt. J. P. Schindel, 6th Inf.; Capt. C. C. C. Carr, 1st Cav.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.; Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. H. Barnhart, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Watts, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. C. L. Beckurts, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. L. Potter, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. A. B. Jackson, 9th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 118, Oct. 18, Dept. M.)

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., Oct. 25. Detail: Capt. John G. D. Knight, 2d Lieuts. Cassius E. Gillette, Harry Taylor, Joseph E. Kuhn, William E. Craighill, Henry C. Newcomer, and Mason M. Patrick, Addl. 2d Lieuts. Charles S. Richié and Thomas H. Rees, C. E., and 1st Lieut. Irving Hale, C. E., J.-A. (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

At Fort McKinney, Wyo., Oct. 25. Detail: Capt. Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf.; Asst. Surg. Daniel Weisel; Capt. James M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf.; Capt. Eugene D. Dimmick, 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, and 2d Lieut. James W. Benton, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 137, Oct. 19, D. Platte.)

At Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 25. Detail: Capts. W. H. McLaughlin and C. R. Paul, 18th Inf.; Capt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav.; Capt. W. A. Miller, 18th Inf.; Capt. E. D. Thomas, 1st Lieuts. W. P. Hall, R. Q. M., and Robert London, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. O. B. Warwick and 2d Lieut. T. W. Griffith, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles McClure, 18th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 119, Oct. 20, Dept. M.)

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Army Boards.

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Capts. Henry M. Adams, Edward Maguire, and Frederick A. Mahan, will assemble at Erie, Pa., Oct. 27, to confer with the authorities of the Marine Hospital, and to consider various questions in connection with the title to the peninsula of Presque Isle (S. O. 157, Oct. 23, C. E.)

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The New Second Lieutenants.—The following 2d lieutenants (promoted from non-commissioned officers) will proceed from Fort Monroe to join the companies to which they have been assigned: 2d Lieut. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf. (D, Fort Sully, D. T.); 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Hackney, 16th Inf. (I, Fort Davis, Tex.); 2d Lieut. George E. French, 4th Inf. (B, Fort Spokane, Wash. T.); 2d Lieut. Frank Owen, 8th Inf. (K, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.); 2d Lieut. Harry Fletcher, 10th Inf. (K, Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colo.); 2d Lieut. Carl Koops, 13th Inf. (E, Fort Stanton, N. M.); 2d Lieut. George W. Martin, 18th Inf. (F, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.) (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

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Ordnance Notes.—Ordnance Stores which are strong and serviceable will not be condemned or replaced merely because they are unsightly or do not conform to the most recent requirements. (Letter A. G. O., Oct. 19.)

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Recruiting Service.—The Depot Band at David's Island, is detailed for service in New York Oct 28, and will report to the Grand Marshal for a place in line. (S. O. 168, Div. A., Oct. 26.)

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DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

A Boston despatch of Oct. 22 says: "Two river thieves last night invaded Forts Independence and Winthrop. They got ashore at Independence, entered by an open casemate, and stole several articles. The garrison, which consists of a single soldier, was asleep at the time. The thieves then rowed to Fort Winthrop, which is defended by a solitary watchman. He succeeded in capturing both men."

Slight earthquake shocks were felt at Fort Morgan, Ala., Oct. 23, but no damage was done.

The C. O. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., has been directed to transfer a metallic carriage and limber for 3".2 B. L. Gun, to the Watervliet Arsenal, in order that some improvements may be attached to them for trial and report.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger,

A despatch from Fort Custer says that on Oct. 22 a party of Crow Indians rode into the post and reported they had been attacked by a war party of Sioux about three miles up Little Horn River, and that two of their number had been killed. Col. Dudley, post commandant, immediately ordered the garrison out, and in a short time they were at the scene of action with five troops of the 1st Cavalry. They found two Crow Indians dead and thirteen wounded, while the Sioux had left some of their warriors dead, having been compelled to abandon them, owing to the rapid advance of the Cavalry. The Sioux are said to be greatly excited over the raid upon their herds and the murder of the Assiniboine squaw by the Crows near Poplar River, and are evidently bent on revenge. Five Crow Indians who were captured by Major Carroll's command near the Yellowstone River a week ago, and are believed to have been engaged in this affair, are now in the guard-house at Fort Custer, but it is doubtful if anything of a criminal nature can be found against them.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The report of Gov. Zulick of Arizona shows that the beneficial effect of Geronimo's capture are already apparent, and that with a prospect of assured peace there is a certainty of renewed prosperity. The Governor favors the distribution of lands in severalty to the resident Indians and an abandonment of the reservation system. The silver and copper industries have declined from last year owing to low prices, but gratifying gold discoveries have been made. Artesian wells are recommended for furnishing a proper water supply.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1886.

THE drill season of 1886 will close at the end of this week. From the 1st to the 26th not a single drill was lost on account of rain. Yesterday afternoon the long drouth was ended and we had a copious rain, which was very timely, for the water supply of the post was running low, and with two or three exceptions all of the springs in the vicinity were dried up.

"The Eclectic Physiology," by Dr. Eli F. Brown, has been adopted as a text book in the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, and "Reed's Topographical Drawing and Sketching" is to be used as a book of reference for cadets in the course of instruction in drawing. The latter book is by Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Artillery, Assistant Professor of Drawing.

An architect from the city was here last Saturday and examined the foundation of the Academic Building to see if another story could be added. The present building is too small; it was built when the corps of cadets numbered over 100 less than now. The section rooms of the second class in Philosophy are in the west half of the Library Building, but the Academic Building is overcrowded.

Gen. Edmund B. Alexander is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Prof. Larned.

Gen. Hodges, of the Q. M. Department, spent last Saturday here.

Lieut. George S. Young, 7th Infantry, and bride were here for several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Biddle, two Misses Biddle and Miss Stokes, all of Detroit, have been at the West Point Hotel since Oct. 5. Mr. Biddle is an uncle of Lieut. Biddle, of the Engineer Corps.

Mr. Craney left on Monday for Kansas, where he will spend six or eight weeks with his sons John and Albert who are located on a sheep ranche.

The cadets are being well entertained on Saturday evenings. Last week there were four, and this week there will be four or five Saturday evening teas or parties. Last year a party of about 15 fourth classmen or plebes were entertained the last Saturday in October at a Hallow Eve party by one of the post ladies. As the ladies present had never met any of the plebes, each of the latter was furnished with a label on which was printed his name, and it was tied to two buttons of his coat.

The officers' hop, which was to have taken place last Friday, was postponed on account of the sad fate of Lieut. Medcalfe at Sandy Hook the day before, and will be next Friday evening.

Mrs. Stephen R. Roe has closed her summer residence below Highland Falls and gone to the city for the winter.

Henry H. Palmer, of Ogdensburg, New York, was the only candidate designated this week for examination for admission to the West Point Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

FORT MONROE, VA., Oct. 26, 1886.

THE happenings at this post, where military matters move on so methodically, have not been, for some time back, of a varied nature or interesting enough to occupy space in the JOURNAL. The historical surroundings of this extensive fort—such as our unrivalled bay, the roadway and refuge for the big English steamer, as well as for the smallest American craft, Soldiers' Home, Normal School, cemeteries, and the scene of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, which has marked a new era in naval warfare, offer tempting themes for the reporter's pen, but are not in keeping with the news of modern military journalism.

The new class of officers are now settled down for the next two years in their new homes and to their new work. They are busy at engineering, surveying, artillery drill (at the big guns), and signalling; yet many of them, and their ladies, too, manage to find time to enjoy themselves at the attractive game of lawn tennis, at which they occupy places between the professional and amateur. Some half dozen courts are sometimes in full swing, shouts of hilarity and victory frequently enlivening the scene, the loud and mirthful voice of Lieut. Bailey ringing loftily above the rest. Of the old hands we have still some remarkably good and steady players; amongst them may be reckoned Maj. Calef, Lieut. Osgood, and the Adjutant, Lieut. Miller. Occasionally the ladies (wives of officers and their friends), gain decisive victories over good players.

Though the weather is delightful, calm and sunny, indications are not wanting of our departing summer; the bathing season is over, and the flowers, which still bloom luxuriantly in the open air, are being removed to hothouses by Mrs. Tidball, the Misses Pennington, and by Lieut. Osgood, to meet the hundred and one demands made on him for some by and by.

We have had no rain in this section of Virginia for better than two months.

The non-coms. who have been in here for the last two months, and whose promotions were recently announced in the JOURNAL, left for Washington last Sunday evening. It is but simple justice to say that these young men by their unaffected ways and habits, by their gentlemanly conduct, sharing in the manly sports of the garrison, won golden opinions and made themselves popular with all. It was therefore no wonder that numbers crowded at the wharf to see them off and wish them every success in their new profession.

The fewness of our men in hospital or guard house is the best proof of their health and conduct. B. B.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

THE departure of Gen. O. B. Willcox has left a blank here not easily filled, for he was in word and in deed a father to the 12th foot. Elon Willcox, 6th Cav., has reported as one of his father's aides, and will be married next month to Miss Etta Johnston, daughter of our old friend, the Paymaster, who was on Gen. W.'s staff in Arizona as Chief Paymr.

Col. La Motte will remain at Plattsburg, but is in command of the regiment until Col. Townsend reports for duty, and we have not yet heard from the latter who is at Fort A. Lincoln. I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting Col. Townsend, but if he has aspirations in the future he comes to a lucky regiment as it is becoming a tradition with us now that all our colonels become generals. Two out of three is a good proportion, and, no doubt, the third—Franklin—would be a Major-General now had he not left us for Colt's benefit (and his own.) Yes, we were very sorry to part with the General who had been with us for 17 years, but he deserved his promotion and we are very glad he received it.

News we are short of here. Capt. Norvell went to Michigan on a month's leave. Capt. Wilson and Lieut. Evans go to Washington later for two months. Lieut. Tassin is in New York as assistant to Gen. Schofield in elevating the statue, and Capts. Craigie and Halloran are going down to see that you get her up properly. We are now devoting ourselves to the battalion skirmish, and in this connection I may say the inefficiency of the present bugle calls becomes more evident with every drill. PUCK.

FORT LARAMIE, WYO.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cheyenne *Leader* writes: "On Oct. 13 the oldest inhabitant of Wyoming Territory takes his departure for New Bedford, Mass.—Ord. Sergt. Schnyder, who has served under the Stars and Stripes at this post for upwards of 30 years. Sergt. Schnyder arrived at Fort Laramie in 1855. The 7th Infantry band will serenade him on his departure; the whole garrison will turn out and wish him and family God speed, good luck and a pleasant journey. May he be as happy at his new post of duty as he has been here.

"Quite a closely contested game of ball varied the usual monotony on Monday. The Upper Nine played the Lower Nine for $100. The Uppers won. Capt. Duffy managed the Upper Nine in a professional manner, while Capt. Gilmore took the Lower Nine through with great credit to himself. The pitching of both parties was first class. The game was umpired by Lieut. Baker, a recent importation from West Point, who managed to get in the way of the ball on all possible and impossible occasions. The catching of Mr. Fredericks on left field was simply immense, and the single-handed catching of Capt. Duffy as short-stop was perfect."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

OCTOBER 22, 1886.

WE are preparing for winter, such as it is here. Mr. Otto Becker, clerk to Paymr. Arthur has arrived and gone on duty. Geronimo and his noble bucks have gone to Pickens and the women and children to Fort Marion. Their loss is deeply felt (by some). Lieut. Woodbury, 16th Inf., went with them in command of the guard. Col. Heyl and bride are expected daily. Last night we had a theatrical performance, which gave general satisfaction. The troupe is named "The Thespians of the Post of San Antonio." The 8th Cavalry string band furnished excellent music. The first piece was, "Ici on Parle Francaise." Cast: Major Regulus Rattan, Louis Bash; Victor Dubois, David Stanley: Mr. Spriggins, Frank Otis; Mrs. Spriggins, Blanche Stanley; Angelina, Gertrude Clarke; Mrs. Major Regulus Rattan, Alma Ruggles; Anna Maria, Mattie Otis. Part II.—Then came a recitation by Mattie Otis. The performance concluded with "Taken from the French." Cast: Col. Cosey, Lieut. D. J. Rumbough; Sir Felix Fritterly, Dr. H. S. T. Harris; Arthur Vallance, Elmer S. A. Otis; Lady Fritterly, Mrs. H. J. Delamere; Myrtle Vane, Miss Clara Howard..

Gen. J. H. Potter, who was given a grand reception when he arrived, is looking for a desirable residence, as he intends to spend the remainder of his days here. He looks hale and hearty. LADDIE HUCK.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LOWELL, ARIZ.

OCTOBER 17, 1886.

FORT LOWELL is one of the best posts in this Territory, and the climate is the best in the world. Some call it hot here, but if one has the fever himself he does not feel the heat of the atmosphere; and that is just what we have all got at Lowell. The ball fever, I mean. We may get better when the weather gets cooler, but I doubt it, for it is like the small pox when it strikes an Indian camp, it is hard to get rid of. Drill, fatigue, and target practice, all fail to take effect, and nothing short of an earthquake or a tidal wave could stop the ball from rolling. Some people say that these soldiers are lazy; would a lazy man drill, attend target practice, do fatigue, take care of his horse every day in the week, and then play a game of ball in the afternoon, go to church on Sunday and play another game of ball in the afternoon?

We had a fine game of ball here yesterday between a nine of the 4th Cav., and nine of the 8th Infantry, which was a splendid game, well played, and won by a tremendous three bag hit, leaving the score at 27 to 5 in favor of the Cavalry. They naturally feel proud of the enviable position that they hold. As they have never been defeated since they organized over a year ago, I look for them to challenge the Chicagos pretty soon, and if they do the "City of the Lakes" will be out of luck. MANGUS.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Before a G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco was tried Private Henry Brickwedel, Co. K, 1st Inf. Charge—Conduct to the prejudice, etc. Specification.—In that he did appear at a monthly meeting of Co. C, 2d Art., National Guard, California, on the evening of Sept. 6, 1886, dressed in the uniform of a commissioned officer (2d lieut. of cavalry), falsely representing himself to be a commissioned officer of the U. S. Army, and allowing himself to be entertained as such. Plead, guilty. Finding, guilty. Sentence—To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances due or to become due, and to be confined at hard labor for three months. Major-Gen. Howard, in consideration of the youth of the prisoner, and his previous good conduct, remitted the dishonorable discharge and the forfeiture of pay to $10 per month for three months.

THE COMPANY FUND.

The acting Judge Advocate General of the Army has decided that "a company fund cannot be recognized as public money, and the pay of a soldier can not be stopped to reimburse the same for losses." With due respect to the learned Judge Advocate General there is nothing new in that decision. Every enlisted man in the Army knows that the post and company fund is made from the savings of rations without authority of law, and is nothing more than downright robbery, authorized by the War Department and winked at by Congress. While from the company fund the soldier receives his benefit, he receives nothing from the post fund. A portion of the flour ration is deducted before issued, and the money deducted from these savings goes not only to pay the expense of a post bakery, which Uncle Sam is too poor to maintain, but assists in the maintenance of a regimental band, which furnishes music free to officers' hops and balls, but requires payment, cash in advance, whenever the enlisted men are anxious to have a little blowing done for them. It's a wonder that the fertile brain of some War Department officers hasn't gotten up a scheme ere this for the creation of a fund taken from the soldier's pay before it is given him. It would be equally as lawful. Senator Plumb's resolution introduced during the last session of Congress on the post fund question will perhaps finish this roundabout way of getting money for a fund of this kind before another year is passed. Let the Government pay for the baking of bread for troops while in garrison and maintain regimental bands without stealing the soldiers' flour to do it with.—*Kansas City Times.*

THE SANDY HOOK EXPLOSION.

The remains of Lieut. Medcalfe and Private King, killed by the explosion at Sandy Hook, Oct. 21, have been interred with due honors. There will not likely be any military court of inquiry or other board to investigate the circumstances, as the Coroner of Long Branch who was called in declared himself perfectly satisfied the deaths were caused by the accidental explosion of a shell. One of the members of the Ordnance Board says: "The Government Ordnance Board has been subjecting a 12-inch mortar to a number of tests. No accident ever occurred before that of Thursday. The shells were hitherto loaded with sand and fired with 35 pounds of powder. Lieut. Medcalfe and Superintendent Sinclair were directing the work of loading the shells, which yesterday were filled with powder from two barrels placed at a short distance from the men. One shell had been satisfactorily filled and put to one side and the men had commenced work on the second. They found that the cap would not fit and that it was quite impossible to screw it down. Private King tried to accomplish this by knocking on it with a hammer. The result was an explosion."

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.
Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Hough, 16th Infantry, Superintendent.
1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art., A. A. A. General.

DEPOTS.

David's Island, N. Y. H.

Lieut.-Col. Richard F. O'Beirne, 15th Infantry, commanding.
Major A. A. Woodhull, Surgeon U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.
Capt. Frederick E. Trotter, 14th Inf.
Capt. William R. Hall, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.
Capt. Geo. H. Cook, A. Q. M. Depot Q. M., A. C. O. and A. C. S.
Capt. Geo. G. Lott, 11th Inf.
1st Lieut. James Regan, 9th Inf.
1st Lieut. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.
1st Lieut. Calvin D. Cowles, 23d Inf., Depot Adjt. and R. O.
1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf.
1st Lieut. John K. Waring, 2d Inf., on temporary duty.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Maj. Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cav., commanding.
Major Ely McClellan, Surgeon, U. S. Army. Depot Surg.
Capt. Lewis C. Forsyth, Asst. Quartermaster, etc.
Capt. J. K. Corson, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.
*Capt. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.
*Capt. Jas. M. Kelley, 10th Cav.
*Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav.
1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav.
*1st Lieut. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cav.
*1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav., Depot Adjutant.
*1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav.
2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 2d Cav.
* Special detail.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Maj. William L. Kellogg, 19th Inf., commanding.
Maj. Charles R. Greenleaf, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Depot Surg.
Capt. Charles Hobart, 3d Inf.
Capt. John S. McNaught, 20th Inf., on leave.
Capt. A. H. Young, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Dep. Q. M., A. C. O. and A. C. S.
Capt. T. W. Morrison, 16th Inf.
1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf.
1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf.
1st Lt. Alex. Ogle, 17th Inf., Depot Adjt. and R. O.
1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, 15th Inf.
1st Lieut. Edward C. Carter, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

RENDEZVOUS.

Albany, N. Y., 513 Broadway—1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, 22d Inf.
Baltimore, Md., 87 1-2 S. Sharp st. (Cav.), Capt. G. E. Overton, 6 Cav.
Baltimore, Md. 48 N. Liberty St.....1st Lt. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland St.—Capt. Samuel McKeever, 2d Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 161 Niagara St.—Capt. Wm. H. H. Crowell, 6th Inf.
Camden, N. J.—1st Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Inf.
Chicago, Ills., 10 S. Clark St. (Cav.)—Capt. A. G. Hennisee, 8th Cav.
Chicago, Ills., 9 S. Clark St.—Capt. Frank D. Garretty, 17th Inf.
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th St. (Cav)—1st Lt. Geo. K. Hunter, 3d Cav.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 64 East 4th St.—1st Lt. John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.
Cleveland, Ohio, 142 & 144 Ontario St.—1st Lt. C. A. Vernou, 19 Inf,
Denver, Colo., 372 Blake St.—Capt. George P. Borden, 5th Inf.
Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Congress St. (Cav.)—Capt. J. S. Loud 9th Cav.
Harrisburg, Pa., 443 Market St.—Capt. Chambers McKibbin, 15 Inf.
Jersey City, N. J., 19 Montgomery St. (Cav.) Capt. P. D. Vroom, 3d Cav.
Lexington, Ky. (Cav.)—1st Lt. C. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.
New York City, 174 Hudson St. (Cav.)—Capt. J. Jackson, 1st Cav.
New York City, 56 West St., (Cav.)—1st Lt. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav.
New York City, 109 West St.—Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf.
New York City, 116 Chatham St.—Capt. Charles F. Robe, 25th Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 2005 Market St., (Cav.)—1st Lt. H. L. Scott, 7 Cav.
Philadelphia, Pa., 2 North 20th St., cor. Market St.,—Capt. Chas. C. Hood, 24th Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 915 Penn Ave.—1st Lt. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine St. (Cav.)—1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th St.—1st Lieut. T. S. Munford, 13thInf.
Washington, D. C., 924 Pa. ave—Capt. Douglas M. Scott, 1st Inf.

The Second Comptroller has allowed Mexican War claims as follows: Jas. M. Scott, private, Co. E, 3d Ky. Vols., $21; Max Baerecke, private, 15h U. S. Inf., $21; Widow of E. S. Sibley, captain and A. Q. M., $150; Geo. W. Palmer, 2d lieutenant, Ills, Mounted Vols., $100.

Hospital Steward John H. Grant was discharged at Headquarters Department of the Platte, October 21, and enlisted as General Service clerk.

"Twice, at least, I saved the capital, once created, and once reorganized a great army."—*George B. McClellan.*

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

Galena, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

Tennessee, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. Arrived at New York Oct. 22. To participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Bartholdi Statue.

Yantic, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at New York, Oct. 26, from Portsmouth, N. H., to take part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Bartholdi Statue, Oct. 28.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

Alliance, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. Ordered to join the South Atlantic Station. Expected to sail daily. Took part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Bartholdi Statue, Oct. 28.

Lancaster, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro Oct. 6, 1886.

Tallapoosa, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

Pensacola, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Genoa, Italy.

Kearsarge, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. At Gibraltar Oct. 5, 1886, per cable despatch. Has been ordered to return to the U. S., and is expected to arrive the latter part of October.

Quinnebaug, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Sailed from Leghorn for Genoa, Italy, Sept. 26, to undergo repairs, on completion of which she will proceed East for the winter.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

Adams, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Callao, Peru, Oct. 1, 1886.

Hartford, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao Sept. 30. Will shortly be ordered to San Francisco, Cal. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Juniata, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Rio Oct. 24.

A press despatch received at New York, Oct. 23, states that the *Juniata* which sailed from New York Aug. 16 to join the South Atlantic squadron, has encountered very heavy weather. She arrived at Porto Grande, Cape Verd Islands, on September 22, in a very bad condition. While in the Gulf Stream she was caught in a cyclone, and for five days she was kept before the wind. Several heavy seas rolled over the poop deck on board ship, filling the cabin, wardroom and steerage. One sea entered the paymaster's storerooms and damaged a great part of the clothing and provisions. Before the storm was escaped the ship was in a leaking condition. Everything exposed to wind and weather was torn to pieces. Captain Davis did not wait for the mail at Cape Verd Islands, but started on his way to Rio Janeiro to put his vessel in the dry dock and have extensive repairs made. The *Juniata* was originally bound for Montevideo. The *Juniata* took deep sea soundings in the Gulf Stream and found an extreme depth of 4,000 fathoms.

Iroquois, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Was at Callao, Peru, Sept. 30.

Monongahela, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

Mohican, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Apia July 19.

Pinta, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

Vandalia, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station. Arrived at Montevideo Oct. 19.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

Brooklyn, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Port Said, Oct. 2, 1886. To remain till Oct. 4, and then proceed to Suez and Aden.

A report to the Navy Department, from Captain E. O. Matthews, dated Port Said, Egypt, Oct. 2, states that the *Brooklyn* left Gibraltar, Sept. 15, touched at Malta on the 21st, took in coal and oil, and left on the 22d. Arrived at Port Said Sept. 28, and intended remaining until the 4th in order to give an opportunity for scaling boilers and taking in coal. She would then go through the canal to Suez and thence to Aden. The ship's tonnage per coal measurement is 1330 68-100 tons. No sickness of any kind on board.

Essex, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Reported by cable to have arrived at Port Said, Egypt, Oct. 27, on her way to the Asiatic Station.

Marion,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Chefoo Sept. 7.

Monocacy,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Hong Kong, China, Sept. 16.

Omaha,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Was at Hakodadi, Japan, Sept. 11, 1886. To sail for Chemulpo, Corea, in a few days.

Ossipee, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. En route to Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 10. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887.

Palos,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton, China, Sept. 10.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

Minnesota, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York. Took part in the Bartholdi Statue celebration, Oct. 28.

New Hampshire, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor. Newport, R. I.

Portsmouth, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Arrived at New York, Oct. 25, from Newport, R. I., to participate in the Bartholdi Statue celebration.

Saratoga, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Arrived at New York, Oct. 25, from Newport, R. I., to participate in the Bartholdi Statue celebration, Oct. 28.

On Special Service.

Despatch, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr At New York.

Dolphin, despatch boat. Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone in command. At Norfolk, Va.

Jamestown, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At New York. Took part in the Bartholdi celebration, Oct. 28.

Michigan, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

Ranger, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Francisco. Left the Mare Island Navy-yard this week for San Francisco, to remain until Nov. 2, before sailing for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

Atlanta, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

Franklin, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

Independence, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

Rescue, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

Fortune, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

St. Louis, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

Wabash, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

Vermont, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

Dale, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

Philox, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

Mayflower. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax. Catskill. Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Blake* sailed from Hyannis, Mass., Oct. 25, for Chatham.

A copy of the Shipwrights' Draught of the British frigate *Endymion*, 40, A. D. 1812, has lately been sent to the Naval Lyceum, New York,

The Arctic exploring expedition under command of Lieut. G. M. Stoney, U. S. N., arrived at San Francisco, Oct. 22, from Oonalaska on the U. S. Revenue steamer *Bear*.

The Japanese naval mission, says the *Avenir Militaire* (Paris), has arrived in France. It is composed of five naval officers and one engineer, who intend to visit the principal ports and arsenals of the Republic. Gen. Saigo, formerly Japanese Minister of Agriculture, and now Minister of Marine, is in command.

The list has closed at St. Petersburg of competitors for the prizes offered by the Russian Admiralty for the best essay on the most suitable method of defending men-of-war against torpedo cutters and Whitehead torpedoes. The prizes are three in number, valued respectively at $1,000, $500 and $150. Several hundred officers are said to have competed.

The 219 boys of the *New Hampshire* last week sat down to the farewell dinner given by Paymaster Simpson and had a grand time. Before going, Capt. Yates made a very nice speech to the 150 boys transferred to the *Tennessee*, saying he had excellent reports from the last draft of boys and hoped to hear as good from them. The boys then cheered nearly every officer on the ship.

A new gun-boat, the *Maya-kan*, was launched from the Imperial Yard, Onohama, Japan, on Aug. 18. Her length is 154 ft. 3 in.; beam, 26 ft. 11 in.; and mean draught, when fully equipped, 9 ft. 8 in.; tonnage displacement, 614.32; armament, one 24 centimetre breech-loader forward, one 15 centimetre breech-loader aft, and two Nordenfeldt machine-guns amidships. She is twin-screw, armed with a spur for ramming, and is expected to steam 13 knots.

All the apprentices in the steam engineering department of the Washington Navy-yard, which has been abolished and its effects turned over to the Bureau of Ordnance, will be transferred to other Navy-yards, as the terms of their apprenticeship provide that they shall serve their full time under the Government before they can be discharged. There are about one dozen boys of the steam engineering department, most of whom will go to the Brooklyn yard, and the remainder to the Norfolk yard.

THE Coast Survey steamer *Arago* left Northport, Long Island, Oct. 25, for Stony Brook, Long Island, where she was lying Oct. 27.

ORDERS were issued this week for the extinguishment of the electric light in the tower at Hell Gate, New York Harbor, from and after Dec. 1. This action was based on the recommendation of the Lighthouse Board, and because of the constant complaints from mariners that the dazzling character of the light made it a detriment instead of an aid to navigation.

THE new boilers for the *Swatara* were shipped from the Washington Navy-yard to Portsmouth this week. These boilers were made at the Washington Navy-yard and are regarded by Engineer Officers as superior in quality and construction to any previously made by the Government. All the work in the way of putting in boilers and otherwise fitting out the vessel for sea will be done at the Portsmouth Navy-yard. Orders have been given by the Secretary to finish work upon her as rapidly as possible.

IT is announced that Russia has decided on constructing six more swift cruisers of the *Vitis* and *Rynda* type, as these two ships are considered to be eminently successful. The new ones are to be rather larger, being 265 ft. long and 45 ft. beam. They are to be fully rigged, and have a speed of 16½ knots under steam. They carry enough coal to take them 5 000 miles at 13 knots, or 10,000 miles at 8 knots. Their armament is to consist of 10 6-in. steel guns, 8 Hotchkiss, and 4 4-pounders. They are fitted for Whiteheads, carry two 32 ft. torpedo cutters, and have the electric light throughout.

THE plans for such remodelling as the abandoned buildings at the Washington Navy-yard will need for the new work of the Naval Arsenal are being rapidly prepared and a large force will be put to work there very soon to carry out the work. The men recently discharged by the abandonment as a Navy-yard will be given the first chance for this work as far as they are desirous and capable. One of the alterations decided upon is to extend the old chain and anchor shops northward over the whole ground formerly occupied by the Engineers' coal pile, and thence west to the old Engineers' foundry.

THE *Admiralty Gazette* says: "An American Service paper states that Mr. W. H. White, the head of the British Naval Constructive Corps, is going to leave the service of the Crown and return to Mr. Armstrong's employ. We have been making inquiries of our shipbuilding friends, and we learn that there is a very great doubt about this. Before Mr. White left Elswick, it appears he designed a vessel that was to be of great speed and a great success. It was built, as one of Dickens's characters says, 'on spec,' and a very bad spec it turned out, for the English Government have never purchased it, nor is any foreign nation as yet, so far as we can learn, anxious to buy. We very much doubt Mr. W. H. White going back to the employ of Messrs. Armstrong's firm."

IT is stated at St. Petersburg to be the intention of the Russian Minister of Marine, Admiral Shestakoff, to spend a week or ten days in England on his way home from Vladivostock to Russia, via the United States and London. The Minister is very anxious to pay a visit to several of the dockyards, and it is said that he will conclude a contract for two cruisers with one of the northern shipbuilding firms during his stay in England. Before leaving Vladivostock, the Minister made a speech, in which he declared the rumors to be false that Russia intended seizing Port Lazareff and shifting the Pacific naval station thither. Admiral Shestakoff, according to the *Vladivostock*, energetically repudiated any such designs on the part of the Russian Government. Russia was quite satisfied with Vladivostock; she had reached a natural frontier, and meant to move no further south.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says: "That an inquiry might be made into the quality of the ships composing our foreign squadrons, many of these being armed with guns of obsolete patterns, defective in boiler-power and in speed. Incapable of overtaking merchant steamers of ordinary steam capacity, they are at the mercy of an enemy's swifter and heavier armed cruisers, and so, for purposes of protection to our trading ships, are to all intents and purposes useless. The names, as well as the conditions of these ships, are well-known at the Admiralty; but the public is permitted to know nothing about it. To the officers of foreign squadrons ours are a laughing stock. On more than one station there are ships the highest rate of speed of which is not six knots per hour, while their whole equipment is a disgrace to the flag they fly."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

OCT. 19.—Lieutenant H. W. Schaefer, to the Naval Observatory.

OCT. 23.—Captain Joseph S. Skerrett, appointed Governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.

OCT. 25.—Lieutenant Robert H. McLean, to duty in Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, November 1.

Gunner Thomas R. Wilson, to the receiving-ship Wabash.

OCT. 26.—Lieutenant Frank E. Sawyer, to the Hydrographic Office.

P. A. Surgeon Oliver Diehl has reported his return from the European Station, having been detached September 22, and has been placed on waiting orders.

OCT. 27.—Assistant Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie, to the training-ship Saratoga, November 1.

OCT. 29.—Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Kinkaid, to New Hampshire College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts at Hanover, N. H.

Detached.

OCS. 19.—Chief Engineer George R. Johnson, has reported his return home, having been detached from the Lancaster September 15, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign H. McL. P. Huse, from the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

OCT. 20.—Ensign Clarence S. Williams, from the Coast Survey and placed on sick leave.

OCT. 21.—Ensign Theodore G. Dewey, from the Coast Survey and placed on waiting orders.

OCT. 22.—Lieutenant Andrew Dunlap, Jr., has reported his return home, having been detached from the Lancaster September 22, and placed on waiting orders.

OCT. 25.—Assistant Engineer F. C. Bieg has reported his return home having been detached from the Lancaster September 15, and has been placed on waiting orders.

OCT. 27.—Lieutenant-Commander E. W. Watson, from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to Ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy-yard.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Chas. W. Littlefield, from the Saratoga November 1, and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

OCT. 29.—Captain E. C. Potter has reported his return home, having been detached from command of the Lancaster September 15, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker George C. Boerum, from the Wabash and placed on sick leave.

MARINE CORPS.

OCT. 22.—Captain H. A. Bartlett present leave of absence extended 40 days from November 20, with permission to leave the United States.

OCT. 23.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Broome, present leave of absence extended seven days from October 27.

OCT. 27.—Captain J. M. T. Young, granted leave of absence for 15 days from November 2.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending October 28, 1886:

George Williams, beneficiary, died October 24, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

THE following report has been received from Rear-Admi. McCauley, commanding the Pacific Station, from Callao, September 30:

The flagship *Hartford* and the *Adams* will be at Callao during September, the *Hartford* going across the bay to San Lorenzo for small arm target practice on Sept. 19, returning to the anchorage on the 23d. The *Shenandoah*, which left Callao Aug. 14, was at sea Aug. 14 to 27; Corinto Aug. 27 to 30; at sea Aug. 30 to 31, stopping at La Libertad on Aug. 31, and thence on Sept. 1 to San Jose de Guatemala. At San Jose Sept. 1 to 5; at sea Sept. 5 to 9, and on that date at last report at Acapulco, Mex. The *Iroquois* left Callao Sept. 1; at sea Sept. 1 to 6; Payta Sept. 6; at sea Sept. 6 and 7; Guayaquil, Ecuador, Sept. 7—10; at sea Sept. 10—11; Tumbez, Peru, Sept. 11; at sea Sept. 11 and 12; Payta Sept. 12—17; at sea Sept. 17 and 18; Eten, Peru, Sept. 18—20; thence on Sept. 20 to Pacasmayo, and at sea Sept. 20—21; Salavery Sept. 21; at sea Sept. 21 and 22; Chimbote Sept. 22; at sea Sept. 22 and 23; Supe Sept. 23; at sea Sept. 24; Huacho Sept. 24 and 25, and thence to Callao Sept. 25—30. The *Mohican* last reported up to June 19, was at Apia June 19—23; at sea June 23—26; Nei Afoo, Tonga Islands, June 26—July 1; at sea July 1 3; Auka Iopa, Tongatabu, July 3—10; at sea July 10—14; Pango Pango July 14 and thence to Apia again on July 19, the date of last advices. The *Monongahela* was at Coquimbo during the month.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

THE Navy Department has received a report from the commander of the Asiatic Squadron, dated Cheefoo, China, Sept. 10, in which he states that the flagship *Marion* left Chemulpo, Korea, Sept. 6, and arrived at Cheefoo, Sept. 7. The *Omaha* at Hakodati, Japan, had been ordered to Chemulpo. The *Ossipee* was en route to Yokohoma. The *Monocacy* was at Hong Kong and the *Palos* at Canton. Everything was quiet on the station and the health of the officers and men was excellent.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Oct. 26, 1886.

ENSIGN CHARLES N. ATWATER reported for duty at the Naval Academy on Thursday last.

Naval Cadet A. S. Thompson, of Wisconsin, was granted leave of absence on the 24th inst., to attend the funeral of his brother and cousin, both of whom were drowned in a boating accident at Beloit, on the 22d inst.

Ensign H. McL. P. Huse was detached from the proving grounds and ordered to the Naval Academy, 24th inst.

The work of painting the lower buildings has been carried forward with great rapidity during the past week. Under the able supervision of Lieut. Belknap, many of the old landmarks, together with the entire Academy grounds, have been given a very neat appearance.

The resignations of Cadets C. S. Hill, of Illinois; C. C. Craig, of Illinois, and J. M. Bower, of Arizona—all of whom were members of the First Class—were accepted by Secretary Whitney on Monday last.

Stag hops are held in the gymnasium on Saturday nights, and are attended by large numbers of the cadets.

A football match will be played on Thanksgiving Day between the cadets and John Hopkins' University team, and on the following Saturday with the Princeton College second team. The Academy team will consist of Cadets Stone, Bryan, Snow, Hudson, Cloke, Churchill, '87: Rowan, Hayward, Anderson, '88; Patton and Fermier, '89.

TORPEDO BOATS FOR THE LAKES.

THE following is a copy of a letter which is being sent out by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department to the various railroad companies:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
OFFICE OF MARINE INTELLIGENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Private.]

DEAR SIR: In considering the defence of our great lake ports the question of transportation of torpedo boats by rail is of great importance. On account of the rapidity of such transportation in case of a sudden emergency, it is preferable to sending boats by water. The Pennsylvania Railroad has kindly given us much valuable information on this subject, and can transport the boats from several Atlantic ports to Erie, Penn. I write to ask your kind interest in the matter, as to the possibility of taking them from Erie to Chicago. I take the liberty of enclosing a list of questions, trusting you may give some of your valuable time to answering them for us. I also enclose two blue prints, A and B—the first showing the fair sizes of boats it is proposed to transport; the second showing the clearances of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This latter is to give you an idea of what we would like of your road. These are the few points in considering the transportation of these boats to which I desire to call your attention: First, there are objections to turning the boats upside down, or even much on the side; being built to rest on the keel, it is feared the longitudinal strength would be defective if turned on the side or keel up; and the boilers and engines being braced and supported for the upright position, would require removal or rebracing, either of which would cause loss of time. Second, in regard to the support of the boat en route, two cradles for each boat, each cradle pivoted on its car, and so placed and fitted to take the largest boat at a point of 33 feet forward and 33 feet behind the centre, and in case of the other three at a point 16½ feet forward and 16½ feet behind, the cradles would, it is thought, allow the sharpest curves to be rounded with safety. Third, the vibration due to motion would be considerable, and it is thought these cradles should be connected by a rigid web, upon which the keel of the boat would rest, thus preventing much rocking to the structure. The shorter boats, weighing less than 35 tons each, could probably be transported in cradles in two ordinary first cars. The larger ones being 112 and 98 feet long and weighing 65 and 55 tons respectively, would require gun trucks or special cars, whose tops above rail would permit their passage through your tunnels and would be strong enough to stand the increased weight of the large boats. The smokestacks and propeller can be unshipped. If the large boats cannot be taken over your road on account of their dimensions, it would be of value in designing torpedo boats to have your opinion as to the outside proportions, length, breadth and height of a boat which would be transported over your permanent way. First, with boat upright on its keel; second, in any convenient position. Thanking you in advance for any interest you may take in the matter, I am, very respectfully,

W. H. BEEHLER, Lieut., U. S. N., in charge.

The following memorandum of questions also goes in with the letter:

1. Has your road the facilities for transporting a steel boat of dimensions given from Erie to Chicago?
2. If yes, what would be the time required for such transportation?
3. In what time could ten boats be transported?
4. What would be the approximated cost?
5. Could boats be carried on the company's trucks without injurious strain (No. 1, 65 tons; No. 2, 55 tons; No. 3, 35 tons; No. 4, 20 tons)?
6. If special trucks should be required, what suggestions as to design?
7. Could you send us blue print showing clearances on your road between Erie and Chicago?
8. Also, blue prints showing greatest length of boat that could be transported over your permanent way in safety?

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, on cruise to Arctic.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, comdg, Oswego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
Colfax, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, Astoria, Oregon.
Crawford, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg., en route to Key West, Fla.
Core, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dexter, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Newport, R. I.
Dix, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg, Key West, Fla.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, Lt. George Williams, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Phila., Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lt. Albert Buhner, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.
McCulloch, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLane, out of commission.
Manhattan, Lieut. D. F. Tozier, Whitestone, N. Y.
Penrose, 2d Lieut. O. S. Willey, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon, comdg, Erie, Pa.
Report, 2d Lt. J. F. Wild, comdg, Chincoteague, Va.
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, at San Francisco, Cal.
Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg, New Berne, N. C.
Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss.
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. C. W. Munroe, in charge, Balt., Md.
Saville, out of commission.
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Moriches, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, Capt. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, Port Townsend.
Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comd'g, New York.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., *Hydrographic Insp'r.*
Lt. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., *Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.*
Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., *Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.*
P. A. Paymaster J. R. Stanton, U. S. N., *Room 127 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.*

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Portsmouth, N. H.
Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Hyannisport, Mass.
Schooner *Eagre*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Salterville, N. J.
Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Tulalip, Snowhomish, Wash. Ter.
Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg Address Greenwich, Conn.
Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. David Peacock, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer *M'Arthur*, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Address, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Elizabethport, N. J.
Schooner *Scoresby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address New Berne, N. C.
Steamer *Arago*, Ensign W. J. Sears, U. S. N., comdg. Address Stoney Brook, L. I., New York.
Schooner *Palinurus*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg. Address Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg At Wood's Holl.
The Fish Hawk, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg. At Wood's Holl.
The Altyon, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. At Wood's Holl.
The *Grampus*, J. W. Collins commanding. At Wood's Holl.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the California Commandery to be held at San Francisco, Nov. 10, several new members will be balloted for, including Paymr. J. B. Redfield and P. A. Engr. John Pemberton, U. S. Navy. At the close of the business meeting, Col. J. H. Woodard will read a paper upon "Early War History."

At the second annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, held October 20, the following were elected: Commander-in-Chief—Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A. Chaplain-in-Chief—Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull, D. D.

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References:
Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.
Rev. GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

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A PARTY STATIONED IN TEXAS WOULD LIKE TO correspond with some Commissary Sergeant, with a view to changing stations.
Address T. H. Y., care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THE work of constructing the new wharf at Fort Monroe, for which $100,000 was appropriated at the last session of Congress, has been intrusted to the Quartermaster-General, and the Secretary of War has promised to have the work pushed to completion as rapidly as possibly.

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WAR PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.

THE news from Europe is not only alarming, but in some respects it is the most extraordinary jumble of autocratic insolence, of crazy assumptions, and of reckless ambition ever exhibited in modern diplomacy. It was to be expected that Russia would declare that the enormous sacrifices she has made to open a pathway to Constantinople would not be abandoned because a petty Prince, and what she regarded as his presumptuous people, stood in the way. Her purposes have been openly declared for years and there has not been a sign that they have been altered or lessened in the smallest degree.

It is not the determination of the Czar, but his way of making it known that is extraordinary. The oppression of Poland by his ancestors was done in the family and its brutal tyranny covered by the veil of strictest secrecy. In Bulgaria he does not attempt concealment. His arrogant and undiplomatic communications to the Bulgarians have not been matched by any other performance in modern history, except his kidnapping of the Bulgarian Prince. The Prussian conquest of Holstein was the act of a gentleman robber in comparison to the garrotting of Bulgaria.

At the western border of the Continent the military preparations of France are attracting the attention of the world. Their outcome is not so certain as that of the turbulent arrogance of the Czar, and the tremendous character of the conflict they portend, will act as a check upon the men who hold the fortunes of great Empires in their grasp.

Nevertheless, it would not be safe to prophesy a European war in the spring, for the tremendous strain which the relations of the leading Powers have sustained without rupture is evidence of an indisposition to fight, which must have behind it motives and interests almost as powerful as those that urge to war.

Of the late wars in Europe two are examples of what extreme craft and the highest degree of preparation can accomplish, and though these conditions exist now they are not now confronted by weakness and infatuation. Now every preparation on one side is matched by its equal on the other. Any coming struggle is more likely to resemble the changing fortunes of Russia's last war with Turkey, when the giant blows that were inflicted and borne in alternation excited the admiration of all nations. Probably it is the sense of this practical equality in strength and readiness that is the real deterring cause that holds back some of the Powers. The struggle would revert back to the old conditions of single combat, when personal character and individual skill decided all that luck did not determine.

The character of any future war in Europe will be influenced largely by the introduction of repeating rifles and by the excellent service of the Uhlans in the war of 1870. Quick fire, both of infantry and artillery, will be pushed to its highest development, and cannot fail to affect in an important manner both the transportation of the army and the carrying capacity of the soldier. Fights which have depended on having the most guns may now be decided by having the most cartridges. On the other hand cavalry and scouting service must be efficient in any army which is opposed to the legions VON MOLTKE trained.

These changes are so radical that it is impossible to estimate their consequences, and the doubt that exists is intensified by the fact that the *morale* which the aspiration for freedom gives has been transferred from the Germans to the French. Laying aside all questions of revenge, there is no doubt that the results of the last war will be a keener spur to the French than to the Germans, but on the other hand one of those results was a numerical preponderance in favor of the Germans. And so through the whole story, fear and fury, passion and doubt, strength and weakness keep step so closely that no one dares to move. Something will resolve the doubt some day and precipitate a war, but at present we appear to be enjoying that peculiar millennium which has been declared so often to the inevitable result of perfecting war methods, a state of armed neutrality which no one dares break.

THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN ARMIES.

THE *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* seems to be the Cassandra among English Service papers. It is full of gloomy forebodings, and it seems destined to share the fate of Cassandra, whose prophecies were never to be believed. The *Gazette* is especially disturbed by the results of the English short service system—as indeed, for that matter, are most of its service contemporaries in England. Complaints and regrets from commanding officers concerning the paucity of old soldiers are gradually assuming a serious aspect. The disappearance of this central figure from the ranks of the British Army has been so gradual, and the vacancy created by his loss has revealed itself so leisurely, that it is only now, when he has almost entirely disappeared, that they are beginning to realize the mischief his absence has occasioned, are brought to feel a sense of loss, and are able to form an estimate of the value of the unostentatious services the vanished veteran rendered. Several regiments have the greatest difficulty in furnishing their depots with the few old soldiers that are considered indispensable to the success of these training schools, and throughout the army, the rank and file betray, particularly in their domestic relations, lamentable indications of the absence of the autocratic but sagacious barrack room schoolmaster. The introduction of the short service system sounded the death knell of the old soldier, and inaugurated that onslaught on *esprit de corps* which reached its consummation when the old numbers were swept away in 1881.

Perhaps the *Gazette* may find some consolation in the facts to which its neighbor, *Broad Arrow*, calls attention, saying: "Not all the sweeping changes which have been made in the British Army during the last ten or fifteen years can equal the inconoclastic measures of this modern would-be Carnot. SOUVOIS is credited with the creation of the first French standing army. BOULANGER will go down to posterity as its destroyer. He exiled the Orleans Princes and deprived them of their commissions, as brave officers, won on the field. He has practically confined all French officers to barracks as no one man can be out later than 1 A. M."

The Moscow *Gazette*, on the contrary, has a most enthusiastic report upon the condition of the Army of England's antagonist, Russia. During the last six years, it tells us: "Reforms have been made with vigor to a definite end in all branches of the military system. Armament, equipment, commissariat, tactics, all have been revised and improved, and we may well say that our (the Russian) army is about to become a model for all others. But a short time ago the grand manœuvres of the German Army were regarded by us with the greatest astonishment; they are now eclipsed not only by immense assemblages like that of Brest-Listovsk, but by the ordinary periodical manœuvres of our military districts. In Germany but one or two corps d'armée are called out for a few days' exercise; with us several corps manœuvre annually for entire months."

FROM reports received at the War Department it appears that all appointments and assignments throughout the various Departments and Divisions have now been completed under General Order No. 65, War Department, assigning officers of the Quartermaster's Department to the duty of auditing and paying telegraph accounts. The following is the list of officers and their stations:

Division of the Atlantic—Capt. Lord, Governor's Island.
" Missouri—Hdqrs. only, Maj. Lee, Chicago.
Department of Dakota—Major Rockwell, St. Paul.
" Platte—Capt. McCauley, Omaha.
" Missouri—Capt. Campbell, Fort Leavenworth.
" Texas—Capt. Simpson, San Antonio.
" Arizona—Capt. Pullman, Prescott.
" California—Capt. Wheeler, Presidio, San Francisco.
" Columbia—Capt. Patten, Vancouver Bks.

The officers of the Quartermaster's Department are much disturbed at finding themselves compelled to perform, in addition to their regular work, this duty, which has been for so long a time a function of the Pay Corps of the Army. They state that they now have to receive, care for, and ship funds of the Pay Department to the frontier stations of the Army, and that they urge that if they are to be required to do this work they might as well add to it the work of paying the funds by checks, as large railroads now do, and thus relieve their brother officers of the staff of all their present duties.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., in his seventh annual report of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School gives an interesting account of the good progress made in all departments. He says, however: "I have little hope of much success in elevating the Indians, until the Indian is made an individual and worked upon as such, with a view of incorporating him on our side. Nothing is more important in the work, just now, than a general system which shall bring into school, for education in English and civilized industries, every young Indian. But the school system will not be a success in Americanizing the young Indian except it quickly brings the Indian youth out into the school systems of the country; and even this last, if accomplished fully, would fail if the Indian is not made a citizen and encouraged to be an independent individual man among us." Few, we imagine, will deny this statement.

A REPORTER who tried to interview GERONIMO in the depot at New Orleans was defeated by the chief's suspicion of his motives. The newspaper discussions on the propriety of serving the Indians as they have served so many whites seem to have reached the red men, and GERONIMO fears that there is some scheme on foot to take his life. The reporter was not pleased with the appearance of the gentleman whose society has been sought so eagerly by Generals CROOK and MILES, U. S. A. He says: "His broad, dishonest face indicates his character—that of a fiendish murderer. His piercing black eye is that of a cunning deceiver; his broad mouth that frequently grins when he speaks reminds one of a bloodhound; his big head sits leaning forward on a short, thick neck, while his broad, closely-knit body rests on a pair of stout sinewy legs."

THE circular embodying information for those who intend to bid upon gun-steel and armor for the Navy, in pursuance with the recent advertisement, has finally been prepared by the Ordnance Bureau and is now in the hands of the printer. Ordnance officers deny that there has been any unnecessary delay in its compilation. The Chief of Ordnance has given his personal attention to the matter, spending several hours a day in conjunction with other officers of the Bureau in making out the intricate and technical calculations. We are informed that the delay was unavoidable, and it is to be regretted now that a longer time was not given to bidders for putting in their bids. It is possible that the time may yet be extended.

WE have received a copy of the Regulations Governing the Uniform of Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers and Enlisted Men of the Navy of the United States, with Plates. It is issued from the Government Printing Office. The letter press is well enough, as it is merely a reprint of the General and Special Regulations on the subject. When we turn to the plates, giving pictures of several officers, showing off the new uniform for different ranks, it makes us tremble to think that the honor of our great country is dependent upon such peculiar specimens of humanity as are presented in some of them, particularly that of the gentleman who grins upon us so affably from plate II., and who is evidently only waiting for his first battle to run away. As we know that the officers of our Navy are as gallant and handsome a body of sailors as there is in the world, we can only conclude that the artist is at fault. The Navy can only console themselves by the reflection that the cuts in this volume are not so bad as those which appear in the corresponding volume for the Army. Some of them, indeed, especially those of the enlisted men, are quite good. We can see no good reason why such a volume as this, issued by the Government, should not be made creditable in every respect, including artistic presentation.

OFFICERS of the Line and Staff of the Navy are particularly requested to read Rear Admiral S. B. LUCE's interview by the New York *Herald's* correspondent, published on October 24. It is, without doubt, the fairest minded article as to the true solution of the needs of the Navy that has ever been published by any Naval officer. We admire Admiral LUCE, who stands at the head of the enlightened and accomplished officers of the Navy, for his honesty and courage in suggesting to the Line and Staff, who are given to interfering with each other's duty, the importance of minding their own business. Secretary WHITNEY will do well to give attention to this suggestive contribution from an officer of so much experience and intelligence.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL SWAIM, U. S. A., has filed a petition with the President requesting a review of his Court-martial case in the hope that it will be found so irregular that his sentence will be set aside and he will be restored to duty.

"A PRIVATE of twenty-eight years of service" gives the New York *Herald* his opinion on the subject of cooking in the Army, in a letter, in which he says:

The Government's allowance per soldier for ten days is, viz.: Coffee (ground), 1 lb.; sugar, 1½ lbs.; mess pork, 2¼ lbs.; beef (bone included), 8¾ lbs.; beans, ¾ lb.; rice, ¾ lb.; bread, 11¼ lbs.; pepper, 2-5 oz.; salt, 6 ozs., and vinegar 3 1-5 gills. I invite the *Herald's* readers to feast their eyes on this bounteous allowance of this bill of fare. The epicure will not find either delicacies or dainties to make his eyes water or to entice him into the Army. No soldier will ever be troubled with the gout, even though the Army cooks were the best in the world. The statement that seven-eighths of the enlisted men are better fed in the Army than they ever were outside is erroneous, and not at all flattering so the intelligence of the rank and file of the Army, nor to the old heroes of many a well fought battle.

I will here give what I believe to be correct figures as to the quantity of vegetables a company at a post consumes annually, which may be taken as a basis for all companies in the Army (ways and means permitting). Potatoes, 25 bushels; onions, 25 bushels; tomatoes, 30 bushels; turnips, 30 bushels; cabbage, 1,000 heads; beets, etc. This may not tally with some of our commissary officers; nevertheless facts are facts.

The idea that every soldier should learn and take his turn at cooking would prove about as satisfactory as compelling every soldier to take his turn at Army tailoring. This would seem as feasible as cooking to some officers, inasmuch as most men who enter the Army know as much about the one as they do about the other.

In conclusion he asks: "Why or how is it that marines and sailors are allowed butter, cheese, and pickles? Why is it that the money value of their rations is more than half as much again as a soldier's? Why is it that a ship's cook is rated a first-class petty officer and receives $31 per month? Why is it that a "berth deck cook" (one man out of every sixteen of a ship's company) is allowed to draw $9 from the purser in lieu of his rations? Why cannot a similar system be adopted in the Army, and thus remove forever one of the greatest causes of complaints and desertions."

THE vignette of Gen. Hancock, on the new two-dollar silver certificates, is said to be the best likeness of the great general ever engraved. The adoption of the vignette of Martha Washington for the one-dollar silver certificate was an innovation, only the likenesses of men having been used on Government currency heretofore. In the two-dollar certificate another innovation is made by putting the 2d and 3d Army Corps badges, which formed Gen. Hancock's command, beside the vignette of the General. The 2d Corps badge was a clover leaf and the 3d Corps a diamond. The engraver has very cleverly put the former within the lines of the latter, making it a historical tribute to the unity of the two corps under Gen. Hancock.

THE National Museum wisely avails itself of the exceptional advantages offered to officers of the Navy in the acquisition of valuable and interesting information and data connected with the various parts of the world to which they wander while on duty and under orders. For several years past Alaska has been the especial part of the outside world to which the National scientists have turned the most anxious eyes, and as the various officers who have been serving on that far away cruising ground have returned to civilization their observations, discoveries, and acquisitions of typical curiosities have been made to add to the store of human knowledge already on file within the walls of the well-known edifice visible through the trees to the eastward of the Smithsonian Institution. The last officer detailed on scientific duty at the Museum is Assistant Paymaster Edwin B. Webster, U. S. N., who during a recent cruise of the *Pinta* in Alaskan waters became interested in the natural history and historic remains of that part of our great republic, and since his return, having finished his cruise, he has been on duty at the headquarters of applied science.

IN the matter of the claims of the State of Vermont, the Third Auditor of the Treasury reports: It appears that for want of a proper system of keeping the accounts, $225,254 have been at various times since the close of the War of the Rebellion, paid to the State, which, instead, should have been applied to the indebtedness, amounting to $543,780, charged against the State on the books of the Ordnance office of the War Department, being the money value of the arms and equipments furnished by the United States in the years 1863-4, which have never been returned or accounted for. The Auditor states that he is informed that the State of Vermont sold the greater portion of these arms to a foreign country—Turkey, and deposited the proceeds—amounting to $170,000—in her treasury.

THE *Guardian*, an organ devoted to the interest of insurance, in a review of the report of the special committee of the Army Mutual Aid Association on the revision of the constitution and by-laws, says: "The work seems to have been done in an exceedingly thorough and workmanlike manner, and the suggestions made are likely to result in benefit to this sterling institution, which has shown in this, as well as in all other instances, its purpose to carry forward its business in an honest and earnest way and with regard to the best that it can secure in the way of counsel and advice."

THE French Army, like Mère Michel and the New York *Sun*, has its cat, or rather its several cats. Each cat has been accustomed to receive eight centimes per day for rations. This so discouraged the business of rat-catching, for which the cats were engaged, that it has been found necessary to reduce their per diem allowance 25 per cent. Whether the result will lead to a more complete destruction of the rats or a mutiny among the cats, remains to be seen.

THE New York *World* in an article on "A Soldier's Daily Life at Fort Columbus" quotes a member of the garrison as saying: "Looking at the life of a soldier in all its aspects and comparing it with that of the mechanic, considering the amount of spare time a soldier has, his comforts, the care that is taken of him, the prospect for promotion, the United States need never be in want of honest and courageous men to fill the ranks of its army."

THE Kansas City *Times* says: "A new rifle carbine, made at the suggestion of Col. Guy Henry, has been furnished to two companies of cavalry in the Department of the Platte for trial. It is said to be a happy mean between the old carbine, which was too short for accurate firing, and the cavalry rifle, which was too long and cumbersome for use in the saddle."

THE annual dinner of the survivors of the 1st Regiment of New York Volunteers took place on Monday evening at Martinelli's. It was the 38th anniversary of the discharge of the regiment from the service in California. Only ten survivors answered to the roll call.

WE have a Benét now at each end of the Army Ordnance Corps, 1st Lieut. J. Walker Benét, of the 5th Infantry, the son of Gen. Benét, having been transferred to that corps vice Medcalfe, deceased.

AT a meeting of the National Drill Committee at Washington this week the following standing committees were appointed: Executive, the Hon. S E. Wheatley; Finance, etc., Thomas E. Waggaman; Transportation, etc., George Pearson; Advertising and Printing, the Hon. E. W. Fox; Rules, Judges, etc., Gen. A. Ordway; Grounds, etc., the Hon. A. A. Wilson. Other committees will be announced later.

ON October 12 *Revanche*, the most anti-German of the Paris papers, announced its publication by the means of human sandwiches, bearing along the streets the picture of a French soldier transfixing with his bayonet a huge serpent wearing the Prus

sian helmet, a Russian ally being likewise represented in the act of cutting off the monster's tail. A great crowd, much excited, followed the sandwich men, who, after being permitted to walk long enough to arouse the Gallic spirit, were taken away by the police.

STRAY notes from time to time have been published about the National drill, to be held at Washing, commencing on May 23 next, and continuing eight days, closing with a general parade of National Guardsmen, and special features on Decoration Day. The success of the grand military fete is now said to be assured. Nothing remains to be done by the promoters and organizers of the drill but to arrange the details and prepare for a monster gathering of militiamen.

The great attraction of noble soldiers at Washington and the enthusiasm already evinced by militiamen everywhere justify the expectation of a grand carnival, and a gathering of civilians as well as military visitors. There is unanimous support of the drill there by both press and public, and Washington has not been so eager about anything since the inauguration of President Cleveland.

THOUGH the French lay press has widely proclaimed the trials of the new explosive compound at Malmaison, the secret of the composition of Melonite is not yet revealed, or, at least, the papers are said by *L'Avenir Militaire* to be greatly wide of the mark in their analyses.

HABERTHUR, a Swiss, is reported as the most recent European inventor of a repeating rifle. It is said to be of easy manual and capable of thirty shots a minute.

THE BARTHOLDI PARADE.

THE rain on Thursday morning let up just long enough to allow the troops to form on 5th Avenue in fair shape. The streets were, however, in bad condition, and the marching under the circumstances was phenomenally good all through the column. Just about the time for starting a fine drizzle began to descend and this continued through the entire day. The Regulars prudently wore their overcoats and the red lining of the thrown back capes added much to their appearance, which was fine in every instance. The Old Guard escorted the President to the stand at Madison Square, and when his arrival had been signalled up 5th Avenue by the flagman on the stand the column started, headed by Grand Marshal Gen. C. P. Stone, who was followed by Col. John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery, the Marshal of the 1st Division, consisting of the U. S. troops and sailors. A Battalion of Marines, consisting of four companies, headed the column. They marched well, but their appearance was not as striking as that of the Engineers, because they wore the capes of their overcoats down. The column of bluejackets, which followed, was almost endless, and they were much admired on account of their fine appearance. The Battalion of Engineers from Willet's Point, 8 companies, with trowel bayonets fixed, marched well and received a thundering round of applause. Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery, formed the rear of the Regular brigade and the 2d New Jersey regiment dressed in the U. S. uniform, with a company of Massachusetts troops, constituted the last organizations of the 1st Division. The Jersey troops in their overcoats with red capes could hardly be distinguished from the U. S. troops. The Massachusetts company had no overcoats but marched well and formed a pleasant feature of the parade.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald then appeared at the head of the 1st Brigade, followed by a well-mounted staff, who rode and saluted well. The sounds of the "Marseillaise" then announced the approach of the 7th, with fronts of 16 files and 20 companies. They were dressed in blue overcoats and their solid ranks, fine marching and immense numerical strength, received conspicuous recognition from both stands. The old 69th looked solid with 12 commands of 20 files and the marching was first-class. Neither the 8th nor 9th wore overcoats; the former had 6 companies and the latter 10, both with 12 files front. They went past in very creditable shape. The 12th, with 10 companies of 16 files, deserves more than a passing notice, for its fine appearance and marching. The 71st was conspicuous by its gray overcoats and white crossbelts. It had 10 companies of 12 files. The 11th had 6 companies of 12 files. The 22d, in blue overcoats, had 11 companies of 16 files, and its marching was very fine. The regiment divided the honors of the parade with the 7th. The 11th Separate Company formed the rear of the military portion of the parade and the little command did honor to its fine reputation. The 1st Brigade, with the exception of the 7th, 22d, 12th and 69th Regiments, seems to be dwindling down numerically. What there was of it, however, made a creditable appearance, especially when the slippery condition of the pavement and the gloomy atmosphere are taken into consideration.

The following assignments of staff officers to special duties in connection with the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty were announced in S. O. No. 169, Div. Atl.:

Brevet Major Joseph P. Sanger, 1st Lieutenant John Pitcher, and 1st Lieut. J. Estcourt Sawyer, will be in attendance upon the Major-General commanding.

Mr. David H. King, Jr., will be in charge of the preparations on Bedlow's Island, and unveiling the statue.

Colonel Roger Jones, Inspector-General, will meet the guests invited to rendezvous at the Union Club, and other places in the city, place them in carriages, and see that they are conducted to their respective destinations. He will be assisted by Capt. Joseph T. Haskell, 23d Inf.; Capt. Valery Havard, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art.; 1st Lieutenant Augustus G. Tassin, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art.

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will be in charge of land and water transportation, including admission of persons holding tickets to the four steamers (*Thomas P. Way* and *Magenta*—Barge Office—and *Sylvan Stream* and *Atlanta*—Pier No. 1, N. R.,) assisted by Capts. David J. Craigie and James Halloran, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieuts. Edmund L. Zalinski and Benjamin K. Roberts, 5th Art., and a sufficient number of clerks to inspect tickets.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Richard H. Jackson, commanding Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will superintend the firing of the salvo and salutes from Governor's Island, and the hospitalities and good order of the Island, assisted by Capt. Morris, Capt. Fessenden, Lieut. Vogdes, Major Lord and the officers of the garrison.

1st Lieut. John Millis, Corps of Engrs., will have charge of the electric lighting of the statue.

2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., is assigned as Chief Signal Officer.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, 5th Artillery, will have charge of seating the guests, and is assigned to the command of all troops on Bedlow's Island, assisted by 1st Lieuts. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Artillery, Charles B. Satterlee, 3d Artillery, William W. Galbrath, 5th Artillery, 2d Lieuts. Samuel E. Allen and Avery D. Andrews, 5th Artillery.

Major John H. Janeway, Surg., will be on duty at Governor's Island.

The following naval vessels participated in the ceremonies on Oct. 28, viz.: Alliance, Despatch, Jamestown, Minnesota, Portsmouth, Saratoga, Tennessee, and Yantic. The squadron was under command of Rear Admiral S. B. Luce. At sunrise on Oct. 28, the men-of-war, at a signal from the flagship, dressed ship with flags and bunting, in rainbow fashion.

At seven o'clok A. M. the officers and men who took part in the procession left their respective ships in transports, which conveyed them to the foot of West Fifty-fifth street, where the brigade was formed, and then joined the procession at the appointed time, under the command of Captain R. Boyd.

At Waverly Place the Naval Brigade were detached from the parade and proceeded to their respective vessels to take part in the marine pageant, which was directed to form in double column off 45th street, North River. At the given signal the vessels headed down the river. In order to avoid confusion and possible collision, the vessels anchoring above 45th street were directed to anchor in alternate bow and quarter line close order. The steamers leaving the wharves fell into line in the order indicated. The route was down the river on the eastern side of the channel, around the line of men-of-war, and up on the western side of the channel, between the men-of-war and Bedlow's and Ellis Islands.

As soon as President Cleveland arrived at Bedlow's Island a five second salute of 21 guns was fired from all vessels in the line.

At the moment of unveiling the statue all the men of war fired a whole broadside together.

When the ceremonies were concluded a second national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. A warning gun was fired one minute before on Bedlow's Island. As soon as the President embarked on board the Despatch all the sailors on the men of war manned the yards. As the Despatch steamed ahead a national salute was fired from all the ships.

At sunset the ships were undressed.

In the land parade the uniform for field and staff officers was dress, without leggings. The uniform for other officers, except cadets, was undress, with caps, leggings (new pattern), white gloves and side arms; for cadets' dress, white gloves, leggings and side arms.

The uniform for the sailors was blue mustering clothes, knife lanyards and leggings (new pattern).

The uniform for the marines was full dress.

The uniform for the marine music was full dress.

Artillerymen were armed with cutlasses only.

Previous to the parade a detachment of sailors from the man of war Tennessee decorated the Post-office building, under the supervision of Lieut. W. S. Cowles.

A SHOT GUN AND RIFLE COMBINED.

WE learn from *Land and Woter* that a public trial has just been held in London, of a new sporting firearm—the invention of Col. Fosbery, V. C. This gun is described as resembling an ordinary double-barrelled gun, weighing only 7lbs. 2oz., and leaf-sighted up to 300 yards. As it throws both ball and shot with equal accuracy, it has been named by the manufacturers, Messrs. Holland, the "Paradox Gun," such a combination of qualities having hitherto been deemed impracticable. The British military authorities were represented at the trial, as it is believed that such weapons will possibly come into use as riot guns, or for other similar purposes.

There was a smart wind blowing, and the atmospheric conditions generally were unfavorable. The results, of which we append a short summary, are sufficient to show the capabilities of the arm. At 50-yards range, the right and left barrels being used alternately, 10 consecutive shots were put into a bull's-eye 3½ inches in diameter, six of the hits cutting into one another. At 100 yards, with a 4-in. bull, seven bull's-eyes were made, all the shots being in a space 5⅝x3 3-5 inches, the wind blowing across the range. A second trial at the same distance placed all 10 shots in 3½x4 3-16. The gun was now tried with small shot, the charges used being 3 drs. black powder and 1⅛ ozs. No. 6 shot.

Six rounds gave the following results: R, 206; L, 194; R, 179; L, 209; R, 220; L, 170. These being the number of hits in a 30 inch circle at 40 yards, 50 pellets of A. A. A. shot and 3 drs. of powder at the same distance, L target gave R 39 and L 36. An ordinary cylinder bored gun tried for comparison giving only R 27 and L 15. "Land and Water" observes that "for a double gun to make such excellent shooting, throwing bullets with as much accuracy as an Express Rifle, and making as good a pattern (with shot) as a good modified choke bore was a circumstance which naturally made a most favorable impression on those present."

Spherical bullets were subsequently shot out of an ordinary smooth bore gun for comparison, but neither at 50 nor 100 yards could they be placed with precision. Their course was, as it invariably is, erratic, and instead of their being placed in an area of 4 inches, as was done with the "Paradox," they required a two and a half foot area to embrace them. It goes on to say that the utility of such an arm as the "Paradox," in countries where the game is varied and where anything from a snipe to a bear may appear on the scene, is incalculable for its accuracy and reliability, judging from these trials are unquestionable.

The invention by means of which these results have been obtained is a very simple one—the short cylinder and cone at the muzzle of a choke bored gun have cut in them six or seven shallow grooves of a less depth than the difference of radius between the barrel proper and the choked portion of the muzzle; these grooves have a total length of less than 1½ inches and a twist proportioned to the calibre and length of the ball.

The ball is forced to enter these grooves and receives its spin. The shot are deflected by the cone before reaching them and are influenced by the choke alone.

CADETS' WAISTS.

"YOU ought to make a study of the cadets' waists if you ever come up here," writes "Maud," a newspaper correspondent, from West Point. One strapping fellow, nearly six feet high, and broad in proportion, boasted to me that he was only 24 inches in the waist, and hoped to be only 23 by the time he was graduated. It seems to be this way: For the four years they are here, while their incessant drilling, riding, fencing and dancing develop and strengthen the figure amazingly, they pinch their waists in so that when they are graduated they could almost wear Titania's belt. I don't know whether it is healthful or not—although they are the finest physical specimens I ever saw in my life—but it certainly improves the figure and gives young officers that peculiar grace and elegance which, we must acknowledge, distinguish them.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. K.—You stand No. 2 on Hospital Steward list.

O. W.—You stand No. 4 on Commissary Sergeant list.

P. H. J.—The address is No. 42 East 21st street, New York City.

F. L. de S.—Your application for transfer had not been received at A. G. O. up to Oct. 20, 1886.

J. N.—Your being on recruiting service will prove no obstacle to your appointment as ordnance sergeant if you are otherwise eligible.

O. K. Lander.—Arthur W. Du Bray was never an officer of the Army. He was a few years ago chief clerk at the Headquarters, Department of the South, and is now at Fort Walla Walla, clerk to Major J. B. Keefer, Pay Department, U. S. Army.

Fort Douglas.—Endeavor to acquire a substantial English education with a fair knowledge of military subjects, strive for promotion to non-commissioned officer, then seek to be examined for a commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations.

A Subscriber.—The chaplains of the Navy, as well as of the Army, were included in the estimate of numbers which appeared in the JOURNAL of October 16. They were separated in the list giving the names of chaplains, with their denominations, which appeared a week later.

M. P.—You can re-enlist in another company under your right name and draw re-enlistment pay, provided you take all proper precautions before re-enlisting to prove your military record. Your company commander will then take the necessary steps to have your service recorded at A. G. O. as continuous, although under different names.

B. O.—Appointments of Ordnance Sergeants are made strictly according to length of non-commissioned service, no consideration being given to date of filing application. It is possible, therefore, that applications from others, showing longer service, may have been received since you filed yours and you have thus lost a number or two. About 25 Ord. Sergeants have been appointed since July, 1884.

J. D. T. asks: I am a member of the National Guard, and am also an inspector of election. Tuesday, Oct. 5, was the first registry day (from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.), and my weekly company drill occurred that evening. Can I under the section claim exemption from the fine for non-attendance at my company drill? ANS.—Yes. The performance of a public duty of this character is made by law a sufficient excuse for absence.

Soldier asks: 1. In the election of a field officer in a regiment, could an absent officer "vote by telegraph?" ANS.—No.

2. Is an officer, desirous of perfecting his pistol practice, required to furnish the weapon, or will the State provide one? ANS.—The State furnishes no pistol for this purpose, and he must therefore provide it himself.

3. Should cartridge-box be worn to front or rear, with and without knapsack? ANS.—When knapsack is worn, in front—without knapsack, in rear.

4. Could a lieutenant under arrest parade with his company, if he wore no side-arms and exercised no authority? ANS.—An officer under arrest wears no arms and performs no military function. On the march he is in rear of company. He could only parade if ordered by his commander.

5. Should an officer or enlisted man under arrest salute his superior officer? ANS.—A prisoner under guard does not salute. An officer under arrest has no right to neglect to pay proper respect to his commander.

THERE have recently been received at the National Museum about a dozen articles of pottery and tapestry presented by the French Government, the total value of which is more than $3,000. The most costly of each are a Sevres vase valued at the place of manufacture at $500, and a Gobelin rug valued at $1,500.

PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

TEST OF THE AMERICAN WOOD PRESERVING CO'S PROCESS.

ON Feb. 8, 1877, the Navy Department made a contract with the American Wood Preserving Company for the purpose of testing their patented process for the preservation of timber. The experimental test was placed more than ten years since in the U. S. S. *Trenton*, then building at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, with the result as shown by the following correspondence:

James W. Young, President and Treasurer. Frank L. Washburn, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN WOOD PRESERVING CO., PROCESS, COPPER AND BARIUM, No. 6 ASHBURTON PL., ROOM 1.
BOSTON, September 6, 1886.

Hon. Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, Washington. D. C.:

SIR: The ship of war *Trenton*, I learn, has arrived at Norfolk. She has been absent some four years on a cruise. Some ten years ago when she was built there were put into her four pieces of timber which had been impregnated by the Thilmany process for preservation against rot and decay. This was done experimentally by the Department with the view of testing the process.

I beg leave to call your attention to this subject and ask permission to go on board of her and have some borings made of those pieces of timber to see what is their condition at the end of ten years; or, in other words, to learn for myself the result of the experiment made by the Wood Preserving Company to test the utility of the process. The great desirability of finding a process which will be effective in this regard I need not call to your attention. I trust the propriety of the request will also meet your good judgment.

Awaiting your answer, I am, yours truly,
JAMES H. YOUNG.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1886.

No. 132.

Captain George Brown, U. S. N., Commandant Navy-Yard, Norfolk:

SIR: Mr. James H. Young, of Boston, the bearer of this letter, has applied to the Department for permission to go on board the *Trenton* and have some borings made of pieces of impregnated timber which were placed in the vessel when she was built.

You are hereby authorized to afford Mr. Young such facilities as will enable him to ascertain the condition of the timber referred to.

Very respectfully,
D. B. HARMONY, Actg. Secretary of the Navy for Bureau Construction and Repair.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN WOOD PRESERVING CO., PROCESS, COPPER AND BARIUM, No. 6 ASHBURTON PL., ROOM 1.
BOSTON, September 18, 1886.

Commodore D. B. Harmony, Actg. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I take leave with great pleasure to thank you most gratefully for your kind note of introduction to the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy-yard, authorizing him to grant me permission to have borings made of certain oak timbers preserved from rot and decay by the Thilmany process placed in the U. S. S. *Trenton* when she was built some ten years ago.

On presentation of your note, the Commandant, Captain George Brown, referred me to Naval Constructor in charge, Mr. Boush, and kindly suggested to me that as Naval Constructor Much was temporarily on duty at the yard on a Board of Survey, the boring of the timbers might be done in the presence of these two Naval Constructors that they might see what was the result of the preservation. The four pieces of treated timber which were in the port battery aft of the quarter-gallery port, were accordingly bored in the presence of Naval Constructors Boush and Much and I brought away with me the borings of the timbers.

Will you add to your kindness the further favor to direct the Commandant at the Norfolk Navy-yard to have a report made to the Department by the Naval Constructors present of what was done, and the condition in which the timbers were found as evidenced by the boring?

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) JAMES H. YOUNG.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24, 1886.

Mr. Jas. H. Young, President American Wood Preserving Company, 6 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: Your letter of the 18th inst. to the Department, was referred to the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy-yard, and herewith you will receive a copy of the report sent in reply thereto.

Very respectfully, D. B. HARMONY,
Actg. Secretary of the Navy for the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR'S OFFICE,
NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 22. 1886.

To the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Referring to the letter of Mr. Jas. H. Young, (President and Treasurer of the American Wood Preserving Company,) addressed to the Acting Secretary of the Navy under date of the 18th inst., we have respectfully to state, that being present at the time of the examination of the material referred to, and said to have been treated by the "American Wood Preserving Company" ten years since, we observed that the four planks bored in our presence were perfectly sound.

Mr. Young's letter is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, etc.,
GEO. W. MUCH, Naval Constructor, U. S. N.
G. R. BOUSH, Naval Constructor, U. S. N.

U. S. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Commandant's Office, Sept. 22, 1886. Forwarded, Geo. Brown, Captain, Commandant.

The identity of the four strakes is proven and the circumstances under which they were placed in the *Trenton* as a test of the process, and the time which has elapsed since the timbers were put in the ship is shown by the following report of Naval Constructor Mintonye, U. S. N.:

UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, BOSTON,
NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR'S OFFICE, March 6, 1882.

Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to state that on September 30, 1875. I was ordered by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs to proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, and carefully examine into the process of preserving timber by the American Wood Preserving Company.

After looking at some railroad ties that were said to have been in use eight years—and certainly they looked as if they had—and were sound, and some street pavements that had been down four years, I came to the conclusion that it was worth while to make some practical experiments with this process of preserving timber.

Several small trees were cut down and impregnated green. A piece of seasoned, impregnated timber was found to be rotten after I left, and condemned.

I reported that, from what I had seen, timber lasted longer that had been treated than timber not treated, under the same conditions; and, as the company was willing to send samples to be tried, I recommended that a practical test be given them by putting some pieces in the *Trenton*, then building at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The company sent the timber, but I did not hear from my report, and, thinking that the authority would be given, I had a piece of each of those trees put in the port battery aft of the quarter-gallery port; and for my own information, and in justice to the company, I procured the borings referred to.

As I did not feel justified in making any tests in the immediate vicinity of this material, I cannot say how it compares with that, but all that had been cut out was rotten, while those four strakes bored sound.

I would suggest that one of the four strakes impregnated be cut, and compared with the material in the immediate vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MINTONYE, Naval Constructor, U. S. N.

THE BROOKLYN AT HER OLD TRICKS.

WHAT YANKEE GUNNERS CAN DO WHEN THEY TRY.

U. S. S. BROOKLYN, (2D RATE.)
AT SEA, MAKING PASSAGE TO PORT SAID.
September 24, 1886.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE veteran war-ship *Brooklyn* in great gun target practice to-day again covered herself with glory. Her gunnery performance during the great Naval drill at Pensacola last spring, although considered very remarkable at that time, is no more to be compared to the phenomenal shooting made to-day, than a dark inky night is to a bright sunny day. Officers on board, who have grown old in the Service, do not hesitate to say that they never saw such marvellous marksmanship in all their experiences.

A spirit of pride in, and love for the grand old ship seem to prevade everyone on board, and the crew at this writing is gathered in little groups forward, discussing with animated and smiling faces the great feats of the forenoon, over which they all feel proud, and deservedly so.

With the target at a distance of about 1,200 yards, the great gun practice was commenced by the 8-in. rifle under the command of Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland. There was a moderate sea running and a considerable swell when the boom of the great gun opened the mimic action. Every eye was strained and neck craned out of the ports to witness the effect of "Old Reliable's" initial shot, and when the smoke cleared away a rumbling sound of smothered applause came rolling along the deck, for the shell from the 8-in.-rifle had cut the bull's-eye out of the target as nicely as if a pair of scissors had been used in the operation.

Nine inch No. 3, under command of Lieut. C. J. Badger, was the next gun to send its messenger of death in the direction of the floating representative of an enemy, and although there was no bull's-eye to aim at, the mast of the target offered too conspicuous a mark to the demon gunner who directed this gun's missile of destruction, for almost simultaneously with the explosion of the shell came the announcement from the "distance taker," in the mizzen top, that the mast of the target had been carried away. Nothing was now left as a mark at which to continue the practice but the flat frame of the dismantled target as it rose and fell on the heaving bosom of the blue Mediterranean. Nevertheless the practice was continued until the regulation quantity of ammunition had been expended, and so closely were the shots planted on and around this surface sight that, five out of every six shots fired would have hit a vessel of the *Yantic's* size and sent her to the bottom in short order.

The great proficiency in gunnery attained by the crew of the *Brooklyn* may be wholly attributed to the method of instruction adopted by the officers, and the painstaking manner in which it is imparted. With modern ships and modern guns the blue-jackets of the Republic would become invincible. As we steamed past the coast of Tripoli, made famous in naval annals by the brilliant victories of Commodores Preble and Barrow over the proud infidel, we felt that if furnished with modern vessels, we could fulfill our long standing promise to "lick creation," as the *Admiralty Gazette* has it. E. C. C.

AN ENGLISH COMMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

THE *Daily News*, commenting on the dedication of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty says: "It is a great mistake to think the statue will increase the friendship between the two countries. America did not want the statue. She took it because it was offered to her. When the last cannon boomed New York was richer by a remarkable statue, and that is about all."

MRS. E. R. PLATT, U. S. A., is visiting her cousin. Mr. Rumsey, at 3424 Rhodes avenue, Chicago.

THE STATE TROOPS.

INSPECTION OF THE THIRTY-SECOND, N. Y.

THE 32d was inspected at the armory on Wednesday, Oct. 20:

	Present. Offi-cers.	Present. En'l men.	Present. Tot.	Absent. Offi-cers.	Absent. En'l men.	Absent. Tot.	Agg.
F. and S	10	—	10	1	—	1	11
N. C. S	—	10	10	—	—	—	10
A	3	38	41	—	9	9	50
B	1	23	24	—	18	18	42
C	2	31	33	—	13	13	46
D	2	43	45	—	22	22	67
E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F	2	27	29	—	3	3	32
G	1	30	31	1	13	14	45
H	3	48	51	—	13	13	64
I	2	28	30	—	15	15	45
K	1	27	28	—	6	6	34
	27	305	332	1	113	114	446

This shows little change with regard to numbers in comparison with last year and the appearance of the regiment is about the same as usual. Of all the small armories this regiment has the smallest, and on this account the adjutant and the whole regiment deserve credit for the rapid and comparatively precise manner in which the regiment was formed. Gen. Schaefer has evidently changed his policy of continued absence, for he was present on this occasion. Col. Finkelmeier improved the opportunity and performed a marching review. While this was not a military spectacle of imposing character the manner which the regiment was manœuvred in that small space, the fair passage of the companies and the accuracy with which they reformed in line deserve commendable mention. Salutes during this performance would stand immense improvement. After line was re-established the inspection began and was concluded rapidly. Nothing requiring special mention occurred. The regiment has about held its own in every respect during the year.

INSPECTION OF THE TWELFTH NEW YORK.

THE 12th Regiment on Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, brought the inspection season of the National Guard to a close in a worthy manner. This regiment has been particularly unfortunate of late with its inspections. Two years ago, when it was intended to have the inspection at the Polo grounds, heavy rain confined it to the armory; last year the weather was so hot and the place of inspection, 34th street, so unsuitable, that the affair was no better than no inspection at all, and on the present occasion the severe storm again prevented the command from proceeding to the new armory, where the spacious drill hall would have admitted it to show off to full advantage. There was, however, no help for it and the inspection had to be held in the old armory, at Broadway and 45th street.

The organization has grown to such an extent that a double line of companies, almost covering the four sides of the building had to be formed, and the drum corps had to be stowed away in some out of the way corner. The ceremony, consequently, was the most informal of all the informal inspections which have taken place this season, and yet the way in which the thing was managed was the best one under the circumstances and the waiving of ceremonies which could not have been satisfactorily executed had they been undertaken reflects credit upon Col. Jones and the Inspector-General alike. There was no formal formation, no review, no presentation of the battalion to the inspector. The Colonel simply got company after company in the most suitable manner into a place where the ranks could be opened and the inspectors began their work. The regiment has grown in an astonishing manner during the year, and the sight of an organization, the vitality of which is beyond question, was a refreshing one after all the dry rot we have been compelled to view this season. With so much new material, however, and at the beginning of the drill term, it could hardly be expected that all the men would be up to the highest standard of soldiership, and to this fact some of the shortcomings may be attributed. The regiment, however, could have been better sized generally, the 1st Sergeants should have seen before the men were marched out that they were all provided with gloves, and the opening of the boxes should have been uniform in all of the companies, nor is there anything in tactics requiring the front rank after stacking arms at the command Rear open order to step back one pace, as was done in several cases. Stacking and inspection of arms should have been practiced. To all this we refer in a general manner, and only desire to say if these points, small as they are, had been attended to beforehand, all unfavorable comment would have been avoided. One lieutenant neglected to face to the rear during inspection of his company and remained at attention the whole time.

As to the inspection in detail, Co. B, which has the right of the line, showed a large gain in numbers, but the men, many of whom were apparently green, did not preserve the necessary steadiness, and lifted their hands and turned their heads while the inspector was passing. The captain did not take the tactical position in giving his commands, saluted the inspector, and ordered open boxes with sword half sheathed. The evident building up of his company numerically, however, atones in a measure for these shortcomings. Co. E made a good inspection, and the forms were correctly observed. Co. H was conspicuous by its large size, snappy manual and superior drill, but somewhat marred the good effect by awkwardness in stacking arms, and the absence of gloves in at least four cases. It made otherwise a fine inspection, and ranks among the best companies of the evening. The trouble about the stacking opened the eyes of a number of captains waiting their turns, and they improved the occasion by putting their men through the stacking arms several times. By slight exertion they avoided the rock on which the captain of Co. H got hurt. Co. K, Capt. John F. Boylan, although the smallest concern in the regiment, made the best exhibition of all, on account of the superior set up, drill and steadiness of the men, the faultless adjustment of accoutrements and the smallest percentage of absentees. Capt. Boylan took command of this company about 10 months ago when it numbered 15 men, and these had to be nearly all weeded out. The manner in which he has brought up his command to its present

condition entitles him to no end of credit as an energetic officer. Cos. A, C, D and G all made creditable inspections. The men were well drilled, and the officers snappy and evidently thoroughly posted. Co. I looked very fine, and its commander, Capt. Harry Aspinwall, attracted attention by his prompt and rapid actions and the expert manner in which he handled his sword. Co. F, Capt. W. H. Murphy, is the largest company in the regiment, and the small number of absentees shows that its members are active and much interested. Somewhat over two years ago Capt. Murphy took this organization, which was then only a company in name, the roll having dwindled down to a baker's dozen. Capt. Murphy's pride in pointing to it now as "Big Six," and a well-drilled organization in the bargain, is therefore excusable. The amount of work performed by himself, 1st Lieut. John McCauley and 1st Sergt. Gaillard to bring the company to this standard is simply astonishing. The regiment is growing rapidly, and once in its new quarters the membership will no doubt soon be increased to the maximum. With an especially competent field, a superior corps of officers, socially and intellectually and well-filled ranks, the regiment is now on the road to prosperity. The question of size is disposed of, and what now is wanted is thorough instruction. There is nothing in the way of the officers now turning their attention in this direction, and when they once get in their new quarters it is to be hoped that a broader scale of drill, something beyond mere marching exercises, will be adopted. For the next turnout we should recommend more attention to the proper and uniform adjustment of haversacks, canteens, etc. Figures developed by the inspection:

	Present. Offi-cers.	En'l Men.	Tot.	Absent. Offi-cers.	En'l Men.	Tot.	Agg.
F. and S.	11	—	11	—	—	—	11
N. C. S.	—	11	11	—	—	—	11
A	3	65	68	—	10	10	78
B	2	45	47	1	2	3	50
C	1	48	49	—	10	10	59
D	3	64	67	—	11	11	78
E	2	43	45	—	13	13	58
F	3	67	70	—	10	10	80
G	2	50	52	—	4	4	56
H	3	63	66	—	9	9	75
I	3	46	49	—	10	10	59
K	1	30	31	—	2	2	33
	34	332	556	1	81	82	648

INSPECTION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD N. Y.

WITH a percentage present of 97.12 the 23d at its inspection on Monday evening, Oct. 25, surpassed every regiment of the National Guard during this or any previous year. Considering, in connection with this phenomenal turnout, the general excellence of the regiment on all other points as developed by the inspection, it is justly entitled to the credit of having made the best inspection of the season. The regiment turned out in State Service uniform, and formed for review, equalized as 10 commands of 16 files, the men thrown out joining their companies when formed for inspection. To the steadiness and precision during the review, which was received by Insp. Gen. Schaefer, we can only refer in terms of the highest commendation, and the only matter of regret in this connection was that the swordsmanship displayed by several officers in rendering their salutes were not up to the soldiership of the men. The inspection was rapid and without interruption or flaw from beginning to end. The clothes fitted well, the accoutrements were properly worn, there was none of the conspicuous negligence with regard to dress so frequently noticed. Brasses were clean and muskets in good condition. All this viewed in connection with the superior set up of the men and their steady bearing gave the command an extremely military appearance. The inspectors found absolutely no fault, if a few missing canteen corks are not considered, and in view of the generally fine appearance and apparently superior discipline of the command such small things may well be overlooked. The 23d have adopted a gray full dress, but it is difficult to imagine how they could improve upon their appearance on this occasion. The regiment has not only given an excellent exhibition of itself but it has also demonstrated that it requires only a well set-up soldier who knows how to dress himself and wear his accoutrements, and a well-fitting suit to prove that the State uniform is a soldierly dress. The 23d is to be congratulated upon its superior performance in every respect.

The following figures furnish their own comment:

	Present. Offi-cers.	En'l men.	Tot.	Absent. Offi-cers.	En'l men.	Tot.	Agg.
F. and S.	10	—	10	—	—	—	10
N. C. S.	—	11	11	—	—	—	11
A	3	86	89	—	2	2	91
B	3	51	54	—	3	3	57
C	3	58	61	—	—	—	61
D	3	53	56	—	4	4	60
E	3	58	61	—	1	1	62
F	2	58	60	—	—	—	60
G	3	63	66	—	4	4	70
H	2	60	62	1	—	1	63
I	3	62	65	—	1	1	66
K	2	78	80	—	4	4	84
	37	638	675	1	19	20	695

INSPECTION OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH N. Y.

BECAUSE the 47th is one of the growing regiments in the State, its inspection draws more than usual outside interest, and it was witnessed by an unusually large audience, composed of the best elements of Williamsburgh, as well as by a numerous crowd of military officers of superior rank, of the General Staff, as well as of the 1st and 2d Brigades. The new armory, which was thrown open a few weeks ago, is now thoroughly completed, and the regiment has every reason to be proud of its quarters, which for comfort, elegance, and space for drill purposes are only surpassed by the armory of the 7th. Since 1885 the regiment shows a gain of only nine, and this is by many, who do not understand the case, looked at as a lack of vitality, because it has been generally assumed that since the building of the new armory the regiment ought to have swelled to double its size. It should, however, be understood that the large actual gain of the regiment is offset by a corresponding actual loss of undesirable elements, which had to leave the organization "for the good of the regiment." Thus the fact is that there is a "gain in quality" and apparent "loss in quantity." The regiment is the gainer at all events.

The formation was punctual at 8 P. M., and the line was promptly formed by Adjutant Hubbell. The men stood firm and the ranks were opened in good shape. There being plenty of room, Col. Gaylor passed the regiment in review before Gen. Schaefer, the march past being accomplished with steady step and alignment, but rather poor distances, for which defect the company officers, guides and file closers were responsible. In a roomy hall like that of the 47th, there is little excuse for such shortcomings. The fact that distances were sufficiently recovered to form a fair line forms no excuse. In the passage the command should have shown its proficiency. When the command had formed column for inspection the work progressed rapidly, but there were some late arrivals in one of the companies. Another defect was that in two companies the papers had been incorrectly and incompletely prepared and the rectification of this defect caused another delay. We do not desire to mention any names, but the officers in whose companies the trouble occurred had been there long enough and should have known better. The whole thing was due to downright ignorance, otherwise there was nothing to find fault with and on general principles the 47th made one of the most creditable inspections of the season. The whole affair was of such a nature as to give the impression of a live, active, progressive organization. The inspection took place Thursday, Oct. 21, and the following figures show the numerical result:

	Present. Offi-cers.	En'l men.	Tot.	Absent. Offi-cers.	En'l men.	Tot.	Agg.
F. and S.	9	—	9	1	—	1	10
N. C. S.	—	10	10	—	—	—	10
A	3	49	52	—	2	2	54
B	2	34	36	—	5	5	41
D	2	35	37	-	10	10	47
E	2	35	37	—	6	6	43
F	3	59	62	—	5	5	67
G	2	45	47	—	10	10	57
I	2	61	63	—•	5	5	68
K	3	52	55	—	9	6	61
	28	379	408	1	49	50	458

EXISTING METHOD OF RIFLE INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT is earnestly hoped by the friends of the National Guard that the JOURNAL will continue its efforts to reform the existing method of instruction in shooting—if the system now prevailing may be called "instruction."

It is owing largely to the exertions of the JOURNAL that any instruction of this character was ever begun, and the debt which the public owes to it for its success will be increased if it can produce a revival of interest in the subject, which will lead to an improvement.

The article contained on the first page of your last issue is one that should be taken to heart by every officer of the National Guard and of the Army. The statement "that a regiment of natives which was for many years the worst shooting regiment in India was taken in hand by an officer who corrected the sighting of every rifle himself, and originated a system by which every duty was made second to musketry. All things turned upon it; good shots received indulgence, and private practice was encouraged, and in one year the regiment rose to be the best shooting regiment in the native army with 85 per cent. marksmen," is one that shows distinctly that if any organization cannot shoot it is the fault of the officers, and of them only. The suggestion of your correspondent, "Observer," that ammunition might be distributed more freely at Creedmoor and thus allow sighting shots seems to have merit. His is, however, a matter of detail as to the practice upon the range. But the root of the difficulty is as suggested in General Wingate's letter that men are brought upon the ground without any previous instruction, and that the rifles they use are improperly sighted. "Observer" suggests that the volleying and skirmishing should receive more attention than they do. This is undoubtedly correct if read with the qualification that the troops must be first instructed to hit what they aim at. That the men should be trained to fire an effective volley, and to be such good judges of distances as to be effective skirmishers, goes without saying. But will anyone explain what is the use of taking a man who comes upon the range without any preliminary instruction, and is unable to hit a target six feet by four at 200 yards (with his sights carefully adjusted for him, and plenty of time allowed him), to be practiced in skirmishing, in which he is not only required to fire accurately, but to make an allowance for distance upon his sights, a matter in regard to which he is utterly ignorant. Is it not something like teaching a child to skate before he has learned to walk. The practical result is seen in the complaints made by the owners of the farms adjoining Creedmoor that they cannot safely use them when the troops are practicing, which means that they miss a bank *thirty feet high.* The volley firing is perhaps not quite so objectionable, as even if the firing is wild it accustoms men to firing in a mass. But even the apprehension which is displayed by men under these circumstances is accurately stated by the "Observer" as arising from the feeling of each man that his comrades know so little about the use of their guns that he is in danger. He proposes to obviate this by putting the best shots in the rear ranks. Would it not be simpler to train all the men to shoot?

If Creedmoor was removed to Staten Island, or some more convenient location than it now occupies, so that members of the National Guard could run down for private practice more frequently than they are now able to do, undoubtedly emulation would lead a large number to practice on their own account, and thus improve their general standing in shooting. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that the efforts which are being made in this respect will be successful. But it must not be forgotten that the number of those who will do this will always be limited. Taking the members of the National Guard as a whole they will not and cannot be expected to shoot with any accuracy unless their officers see that they are instructed in aiming and position drill during the drill season. Will this be done? Heretofore the responsibility for failing to do this has been divided up between the different divisions, brigades and regiments so that it was difficult to put the blame where it belongs. Now, however, there is but a single brigade in New York and another in Brooklyn. Commanding officers, therefore, have no one but themselves to blame if they allow the present system to continue. What a spectacle does a company officer present who spends hours drilling his men to perform the manual with great precision, and yet grudges a few moments to instruct them in the only purpose for which the arms they carry were made. This would be absurd if done by the Chinese. It is only not thought here to be absurd because it is so universal. Whether it can be made less so, is the question which is to be hoped the JOURNAL will be able to bring to a satisfactory conclusion.

RIFLEMAN.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

There was an inspection of uniforms and accoutrements of the 1st Infantry, I. N. G., last week. Seventy new uniforms were distributed by the quartermaster. The officers of the Illinois State troops have been requested to attend the next regular annual meeting of the National Guard Association, which will be held at Battery D, Chicago, on Nov. 18 and 19 next. Several important papers will be read, and everything of interest to the Guard discussed. We are informed that the resignation of Capt. Arthur H. Scharff, 1st Infantry, has been accepted. He was the late commander of Co. B.

The inquiry into the financial affairs of the 1st Illinois Cavalry is still unfinished. Col. Sexton, who presides, looks forward to hearing the balance of the testimony this week.

Athletic games will be held at the 8th Regiment Armory, cor. 27th street and 9th avenue, New York, on Friday evening, Nov. 19, for the all-round championship of the Regiment. The events are 40 yds. run, running high jump, 220 yds. run, standing broad jump, 440 yds. run, running broad jump, 220 yds. hurdle race, one mile run. The competitions begin at 7.45 P. M., sharp, and are open only to members of the regiment that enlisted on or before May 1, 1886, in good standing. The entrance fee is 50 cents and close Nov. 13, with Corpl. O. J. Mendal, Co. H, at the Armory. Handsome prizes will be presented to the first, second and third, to count as follows: five points to first, three to second, one to third in each event. The admission is 25 cents.

The twelfth qualification and champion marksman's class match was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, Oct. 23. The attendance was the largest this season. The weather was pleasant, but the wind was very tricky. Lieut. G. F. Hamlin, Co. I, 23d Regt., was the winner of the gold medal in this match. He is the tenth man to have won it this season. Lieut. E. F. Young, Co. C, 7th Regt., is virtually the winner of the medal this season, he having won it three times. The match on Election Day will be open at 8 o'clock A. M. Entries for this day can now be made at the office of the National Rifle Association, Room 55, Temple Court, N. Y. Private parties are notified that the Association will make use of all the targets on this day, and none will be hired. The winning scores on Saturday were:

Lieut. G. F. Hamlin, Co. I, 23d Regt.	20	25	45
Corpl. W. J. Underwood, Co. H, 7th Regt.	20	25	45
Sergt. F. Van Lennef, Co. K, 7th Regt.	21	20	41
Corpl. W. C. Holmes, Co. B, 23d Regt.	21	19	40
Pvt. J. N. Wheeler, Co. I, 23d Regt.	17	22	39
Sergt. J. McNevin, N. C. S., 13th Regt.	20	19	39
Lieut. A. F. Schermerhorn, Staff, 12th Regt.	21	18	39
Pvt. G. L. Stebbins, Co. K, 7th Regt.	17	21	38

VERMONT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL T. S. PECK in his annual report recommends the increase of the National Guard to 16 companies of 51 men each as a minimum, to be divided into two regiments of 8 companies, with a view of raising them in time of need to two 3-battalion regiments. This would give a large number of drilled and experienced field and staff officers for active service if needed. He also recommends the arming of the Guard with calibre 45 muskets and the addition of 2 Gatling guns, and the acquirement of a permanent camp ground—all sensible recommendations and worthy of serious consideration. At present the Vermont National Guard consists of 10 companies and one light battery of artillery, to be uniformed, according to the Regulations, like the Regular Army.

Lieut. C. P. Miller, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, who inspected the camp on behalf of the Government, states, however, that nine companies were dressed in gray and one company and the light battery in blue. He says further:

The gray uniforms fitted the men nicely and were kept very clean through the encampment, but for active service less gold lace would be an advantage. The arms were of the old 50 calibre pattern, some of the first that were altered from the muzzle to the breechloader; the cartridge boxes and belts were also of a very old pattern, and scarcely any of the companies were provided with knapsacks. Although the overcoats are of the pattern prescribed in the Army Regulations, they are poor in quality in addition to being worn and faded. The companies have provided themselves with lockers and boxes for camp use, and do not miss their knapsacks at the encampment, but for possible field service they should all be provided with them. Target practice appears to be almost entirely neglected in this State, and a large majority of its National Guard know little or nothing about the actual use of the guns with which they are armed.

He, however, reports a laudable spirit of emulation, and under its influence the troops improved rapidly. Under Col. Greenleaf the encampment was perfectly quiet and orderly, everything running smoothly. The men were kept busy during the day, but when off duty they were allowed all the liberty possible. This the men appreciated, and were careful not to take advantage of it. He speaks well of the light battery, and its commander, Capt. Fuller comments favorably on the rapidity with which the command can be prepared for active service, as was shown on the occasion of leaving for camp. In conclusion he says:

In my judgment the usefulness of the Guard would be promoted if they were armed with the present service rifle, calibre 45, the woven loop belt for field service, the McKeever cartridge box for drills and muster, blanket bags, haversacks and canteens of the latest pattern. Men to be efficient should be instructed in the use of the arms and equipments they would use if called into the service of the United States. The National Guard of Vermont, in recognition of their zeal and efficiency, should be furnished with guns and equipments that they could feel would be of some use to them in service, and they should be taught to use them effectively. The encampment should be for eight days instead of five, giving them five days for the camp work. One day should be devoted to target practice, and to excite an interest and spirit of emulation among the companies prizes should be offered for teams of ten from each company, also for individual matches. A permanent camp ground should be purchased by the State for the muster, and rifle ranges built. Ammunition should be provided and each man of the National Guard required to fire a certain number of rounds per year. With this encouragement the companies would soon provide themselves with ranges and target practice, and matches would be a useful feature of the muster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The November "Magazine of American History" has a frontispiece of Governor Thomas Pownall, from the celebrated Lord Oxford painting, in England. There is a succession of excellent articles, among them "Braddock's Defeat," by T. J. Chapman, A. M.; "Virginia's Conquest of the Northwestern Territory," by J. C. Wells; "The Split at Charleston in 1860," by A. W. Clason; "From Cedar Mountain to Chantilly," the third paper in the Civil War studies of Gen. Lee; and "General Pope Again," a sharp criticism on Pope's article in the "Century," by Col. Allan, Stonewall Jackson's chief of ordnance in the campaign under review.

One of the most recent compositions in music is a march now being rendered by the Marine Band, the work of John Philip Sousa, and entitled "The Rifles." This march was written by Mr. Sousa expressly for, and dedicated to, the Third U. S. Infantry. We are informed that it is the intention of Colonel Brooke to adopt it for the "March Past" or "Review Quickstep" of his regiment.

"TAPS."

The night has fallen,
Day is done.
Hours ago, the red, gold sun
Dropped down into the West.

The pale, clear moon
Across the tide
Flings bars of light in ripples wide,
A pathway to her feet.

The barracks low,
Against the sky,
In outline black, all silent lie,
For hark!—the bugle clear!

Rising and falling
On the air:
Telling us day, with toil and care,
Like the light, doth fade away.

"Lights out," 'tis calling,
"Rest to all."
While soft as silver moonbeams fall
Falls sleep on weary eyes.

Mournful, yet sweet,
Soft and low,
The sad notes fade and I must go.
Good night, dear love, good night.

FORT SCHUYLER, October 23.

THE MESS.

Piton, late a private in the Marines, who has returned from Tonquin with a wooden leg, called the other day on his friend Guibollard, who exclaimed with his wonted fervor: "Brave warrior, thanks to you, France has now one foot in the remote East." "Right you are," replied Piton, "'twas I who left it there!"

—

Ben. C. Truman, in the New York *Times*, says: I shall never forget the first time that Johnson drew his pay as Brigadier-General and the time he had of it. When the Paymaster entered the office I said to myself, "I have seen that face before," and all of a sudden it flashed upon me that I had heard the voice and seen the man before me now clad in Federal uniform play "Nick of the Woods" and the "Idiot Witness," and other real old blood-and-thunder, stem-winding curdlers during that time in my life when I preferred "Jack Sheppard" to the "Hunchback." And I was not mistaken, for the Paymaster was none other than Mr. William M. Fleming, the Jibbenainosay of the old National Theatre, of Boston, in 1854. Neither the Governor, Browning, nor myself had ever seen a pay account before, and so Maj. Fleming explained to Johnson all about his pay proper, commutation for fuel, quarters, allowance for three horses, etc. The dialogue between the Paymaster and Johnson lasted nearly an hour, and concluded about as follows: "But, Major, I have'nt purchased any coal; there's at least a hundred tons right under where you are standing, and it is all mine, or as much of it as I want to use. I have the best of quarters across the way that I have confiscated, so to speak, and my only expense is for gas. There are seven or eight horses in the stable that have been captured that I have never seen and that are claimed by my young men here—alluding to William A. Browning and myself—and which costs us nothing to keep—" "Yes, but you don't seem to understand, Governor, that you are allowed a certain amount of money in your pay accounts for all these things; that is, you are allowed a certain amount of money for quarters, fuel, feed for horses, etc.; but if you get any of these things or all of them for nothing, so much the better for you. You are just so much in—don't you see? You are not only entitled to it, but you must receive it and sign for it." "Well, Major, you are very courteous and very plausible in your explanations; but all hell can't convince me that I should sign for and accept money for fuel and house rent and horse feed that I haven't spent money for, and which I get for nothing; and I'm just simply damned if I'll do it." And he never did, and Fleming counted out his Brigadier's pay to him minus commutation allowances, and retired from his presence a highly disgusted and badly demoralized ex-tragedian with the words confounded fool on his murmuring lips. Some time afterward I met Major Fleming, and he said: "Well, they may say what they please about old Andy, but there is one thing certain, he's dead on the square."

—

GEORGE IV. was wont in post-prandial confidences to declare that he commanded the Guards at Waterloo. The story goes that upon one occasion, when an amiable gentleman, Mr. John Wilson Croker, seemed to doubt the Royal word, the King turned to the Duke and asked: "Was I not present at Waterloo in command of the Guards, Arthur, ?" the hero of that battle bowed and replied, "I have frequently heard your Majesty assert so."

NEY WORK HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

LIEUT. COL. MCFARLAND, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, in charge of the river and harbor improvements in the vicinity of New York, has made a report of the operations on those works during the past fiscal year. He says that 18,288.6.8 pounds of dynamite were used in removing obstructions at Hell Gate and in the East River, and 28,622,313 tons of broken rocks were raised. The expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to $227,330, and at the close there was a balance of $40,648 available. It is estimated that it will require $1,488,840 to complete the improvements in progress, of which amount Col. McFarland says $500,000 could be profitably expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

H. M. S. BENBOW.

THE new armor-clad barbette ship *Benbow*, built by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, was delivered on Aug. 26 into the charge of Capt. Buller, at the entrance of the Royal Albert Docks, and proceeded in charge of that officer to Chatham Dockyard, where she will receive her armament, preparatory to being put in commission. The Thames Company, which is contractor to the Government for the supply of both ship and engines, has been working early and late to complete its contract within the specified time, and Messrs. Maudslay, to whom the contract for engines has been sublet by the Thames Company, being also under contract to complete by date, in order that the vessel might steam from the works down the river.

The *Benbow* is one of the six vessels of the Admiral class, so called from bearing the names of six of our famous admirals—Anson, Collingwood, Camperdown, Howe, Rodney and Benbow. They are all barbette ships, the guns being mounted inside a fixed circular breastwork of thick armor plating, wherein the gun revolves on a turntable, and fires over the breastwork. The barbettes are placed one at each end of the superstructure, or midship battery, and the guns have each a clear range of 230 deg., viz., from 25 deg. abaft the beam to all round the bow or stern to 25 deg. on the opposite side, and converging upon an object on the broadside at about 50 yards.

The *Benbow* has been chosen as one of the six vessels of this class to mount two guns of 110 tons each one being mounted in each barbette; whereas, in the other five vessels, two guns are carried in each barbette, but of 63 tons only instead of 110 tons. These terrible engines of warfare would be most destructive in action, and are, in fact, formidable weapons, but in some quarters such enormously large guns are not viewed with much favor. England, in the matter of adoption of such heavy guns, has been following in the wake of Italy.

In addition to the two 110 ton guns, the *Benbow* carries a battery of ten 6 in. guns, twelve rapid-firing guns, and fourteen machine guns, these latter very conveniently arranged for use against torpedo boats. She is also fitted with four torpedo ports on the broadside and one through the upper part of the stern, all above water. The *Benbow* was launched on June 15, 1885, and has since that date been lying near the works for the purpose of receiving her machinery and boilers, and for the completion of the multitudinous fittings of a modern ship of war. It would be impossible to describe on paper the character of such fittings, including the pumping, draining, and ventilating, some 180 separate compartments, each compartment being fitted with an automatic valve, where the ventilating pipe or trunk passes through, so that in the event of the water entering any one compartment, and rising to the height of the trunk—the trunk being assumed to be possibly damaged—the water would close the valve, and so be confined to the damaged compartment.

Some idea of the complication of the gearing in a modern war vessel as fitted in England may be obtained when we state that no less than 83 water-tight doors and armor deck shutters are fitted in this vessel, in addition to 85 water-tight doors that open and close by hand without gear. The deck plates, to which indicators are fitted, showing when each door or valve is open or closed, amount to no less than 250, in addition to the two automatic valves above named. Then, including the main engines, fan engines, pumping engines, electric light engines, steam steering and capstan engines, there are no less than 40 separate sets, all to be kept in proper going order, requiring all the care Mr. White, the chief engineer, and his able staff are able be bestow upon them. Mr. Yates, of the Royal Naval Corps of Constructors, has had the inspection of the *Benbow*, aided by a staff of assistants, to see that the company fulfils its contract; and any one comparing the *Benbow* with any of the sister ships will see that the full "pound of flesh" has been demanded and readily given, the Thames Company, ever since it built the *Warrior* in 1861, having maintained its reputation as builders of first-class naval constructions, and to this day retains its oldest connections in almost every nation.

The dimensions of the *Benbow* are as follows: Length, 330 ft.; breadth, 68½ ft.; and depth, 37 ft. The engines, supplied by the well-known firm, Messrs. Maudslay, Son and Field, are of the three-cylinder compound type, of 7,500 indicated horse power, and reaching 9,000 with forced draught, giving an estimated speed of 16 knots. The *Benbow*, like other ships of this class, is of the citadel type; this means that the vital portion of the vessel for about half of her length is protected by being included in an iron box armored with 18-in. plates on the side, the top of which at full draught is 2½ ft. above and 5 ft. below water, giving a total depth of 7½ ft. The athwartship bulkheads forming the two ends of the citadel are 16 in. thick; before and abaft these there is an armor deck of 3 in. steel plating. Except for this steel deck, which is calculated to shield all below it from the fire of very heavy guns, the ends of the vessel are unprotected, and in a heavy engagement the superstructure would suffer severely. In the case of other types of war vessels, protection is afforded by a belt of armor plating all fore and aft, being thickest amidships and tapering towards the ends. But it is evident that all that could be done on the dimensions and displacement of the *Benbow* has been done; for in order to provide for the armor deck and additional freeboard of the *Nile* and *Trafalgar*, the displacement tonnage has had to be increased by 2,000 tons, making them 12,000 tons displacement instead of 10,000, as in the *Benbow*.

Recently, in the presence of Mr. Joshua Field and Mr. Hayward, the manager of the Thames Iron Works, the steam was for the first time admitted into the huge cylinders, when immediately the engines in both engine rooms started almost simultaneously, and continued steaming for three hours, thus showing that all was in perfect order and the vessel capable of making her short cruise to Chatham.

THE ARAB AS A HORSEMAN.

THE Arab looks very well on horseback. His saddle is generally red, peaked before and behind, and placed upon several colored felt saddle cloths; the stirrup broadens out so as to give a wide space for the foot to rest on; it is pointed at the corners, thereby enabling the rider to tear the horse's ribs even without the aid of a pointed stick or a steel spear-like spur which he often pushes in between his slipper and the stirrup side. The Arab soldier with his white burnous fluttering behind him, his high red saddle and saddle cloths, his knees high and body bent forward, with his long silver mounted gun flourishing in the air, looks, as he gallops forward in a cloud of dust, the very embodiment of the picturesque, exultant war spirit of past ages, not sobered down by scientific formulas for murder, but free to carry out his own bloodthirsty purposes with as much swagger and ostentation as possible. As a horseman, I believe the Arab to have an excellent seat but an execrable hand; he loves to keep his beast's head high in the air, and so he ceaselessly joggles at the bit, upon which he always rides, until one wonders how the wretched brute can put his feet safely down; yet he does somehow. No one rides camels in this country, but the Sultan is said to have some very fleet dromedaries capable of doing marvellous journeys, and, of course, in these parts of Morocco which merge into Sahara, the camel is indispensable. The Barbary donkey is a short-legged, long-suffering, indispensable beast. It is easy to comprehend the ass existing without Tangier, but it is impossible to conceive Tangier existing without the ass; his patient little body bears every possible burden, from the foreign Minister's wife for example, who sits upon the pack with great dignity, and, preceded by her Moorish soldier, pays calls upon other Ministers's wives, to the latest thing in iron bedsteads to be sold in the public market.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ARMOR-PIERCING PROJECTILES.

THE Italian Government is continuing at Spezia the series of experiments on armor-piercing projectiles and armor which were begun last year. Quite lately they have been firing at one of the Creusôt steel plates, and the results obtained with projectiles only 15 cm. (5.90 in.) in diameter are most interesting, more especially as in this case, the French firm of steelmakers, Messrs. J. Holtzer and Co., of Unieux, were in direct competition with Krupp. The result of three shots of each manufacture were as follows:

Gun, 15 cm. (5.90 in.), Armstrong.
Target, steel plate, 48 cm. (18.90 in.) thick, by Schneider (Creusot.)
Projectile, 36 kilos. (79 lb.) to 37 kilos. (81 lb.), empty.
Charge, 18 kilos. (39.6 lb.)
Range, 100 metres (328 ft.)
Muzzle velocity, 570 metres (1,869 ft.)

Holtzer's Chrome Steel.

No. 1 shot penetrated	240 mm. (9.45 in.)	Shots rebounded entire in each case without any appreciable distortion.
No. 2 " "	228 mm. (9.37 in.)	
No. 3 " "	248 mm. (9.76 in.)	

Krupp's Steel.

No. 1 shot penetrated	220 mm. (8.66 in.)	Shots rebounded entire; slight setting up of body but more marked than in Holtzer's.
No. 2 " "	223 mm. (8.78 in.)	
No. 3 " "	226 mm. (8.89 in.)	

SUICIDE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE *Républicain du Lot* states that in consequence of two suicides that have lately taken place in the 7th Regiment of the Line, Col. Combarieu has issued the following regimental order to his corps: "The suicide of Corporal Cazes is the second in one month. In communicating these acts of moral weakness to the regiment in the orders of the day, the Colonel points out that the soldier of every rank belongs to his country, and that yielding to private griefs and putting an end to his existence is an act of cowardice unworthy of the soldier. Regimental discipline is firm and parental. He who has need of encouragement will always find his superior officers ready and willing to advise him. There should be no weakness in the battle and the trials of life. Let us keep our blood to be shed for great causes and for the accomplishment of supreme duties. The Colonel decrees that the late Corporal Cazes shall not be buried with the usual military honors." Col. Combarieu, like the late Sir Peter Laurie, is evidently determined to "put down suicide."

FRENCH PROSPECTS IN TONQUIN.

THE conflict between the civil and the military power in Tonquin begins to be rather warm, and there is no end to the annoyances inflicted by the residents and M. P. Bert's servants on the district military commandants. Things have reached such a length that these opponents no longer greet each other in the street. Many, moreover, have had enough of Tonquin. Despite the peace, fires and fusillades continue in all the provinces, and it is now found that the Annamites, very ready to lay hands on the piastres which emerged from French pockets, are quite refractory in reproducing them. In other words, the taxes yield only ridiculous sums. A letter from Canton represents French prospects in an equally gloomy light, saying: "The work of delimitation advances slowly, and is at any moment likely to be broken up on account of the divergences between the French and Chinese commissions, particularly about North Tonquin. If all go on smoothly to the end, the French, as the Black Flags will certainly not remain quiet, must construct at least thirty forts and a number of stockades. The line of these defences is on ground which is for five months out of the twelve a hotbed of fever and dysentery, and although the garrisons may be comprised of natives, they, too, suffer almost as much as the French troops; besides which, the French officers must be numerous. The visions of frontier trade will prove illusory. The trade of Yunnan is a purely Chinese trade, and, opium excepted, there is not much to buy from or sell to Yunnan. Whether Tonquin will be a secure or precarious possession depends on China, whose feelings towards France are now the reverse of amiable. The yearly cost to France of these conquests will increase the strain on the finances, and as China will certainly not help to keep order on the frontiers the worry and danger will be incessant."

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The English Admiralty have agreed to try Lieut. Col. Hope's 2.5-inch gun, made of special steel. This gun is 10 5 feet long, and fires a 12-pounder projectile with a charge of 19 lbs. of R. L. G.2 powder. Col. Hope calculates the velocity at 4,800 feet and the total energy at 1,695 foot tons, or per inch of circumference of projectile 215.8 foot tons, or per square inch of transverse section of area 346 foot tons. It is worthy of remark that the energy per square inch of transverse section of area of the projectile to be fired from the 110-ton Armstrong gun of 16.25 calibre and 43.6 feet long is 100 tons less than that of this 2.5 inch pop gun. The power of penetration through standard wrought iron armor plate Col. Hope estimates at a little over one foot.

The *Avenir Militaire* (Paris) gives the following account of the Coudray torpedo shell. About four years ago the Minister of Marine authorized Capt. Coudray to carry out a number of experiments on the range at Gaves, near Lorient; and since then the talented inventor has worked unremittingly on the practical application of his ideas. His shells, varying from 27 millimetres to 65 millimetres in calibre, were fired during some trials a few months ago, at a velocity of 150 metres per second. The rebound of the shell from the face of the target was found to be from 20 to 50 centimetres. Since then Capt. Coudray has been able to overcome the rebound by causing the projectile to slide along the sides of the ship without breaking contact. The velocity attained by the shell is now 300 metres per second, and as the last projectiles constructed contained a charge of 18 kilogrammes of guncotton, the effect of the explosion can well be imagined. The torpedo shell is confidently expected by the inventor to supersede the torpedo boat, or at least to make its role an entirely secondary one.

The *Neue Militarische Blatter* (Berlin) contain a long and detailed reply to a French objection against their report of the recent Bucharest trials.

What must be considered the heaviest gun at present in existence has been just shipped at Antwerp for Italy. It was manufactured by Krupp, is 46 feet long, weighs nearly 116 tons without the breech piece, and 118 tons 3¼ cwt. with the breech. It arrived at Antwerp on a specially-constructed carriage, 105 feet long, and running on 32 wheels. It was at first intended to send the gun overland, but the St. Gothard Railway and other Swiss railways objecting on account of its great weight, and fearing for their bridges, the weapon had to be taken to Antwerp, and thence forwarded to Italy by sea. Its ultimate destination is said to be Spezia, where it is to be mounted in one of the ironclad ports guarding that harbor.

So, after many years of good service, Palliser chilled shot is doomed at last. When it began to break up on impingement against steel plates, it was seen that its end was nigh. As diamonds can be cut only with diamond dust, so steel projectiles can alone be relied upon to pierce steel armor plates.

The manufacture of the new Enfield-Martini rifle has been stopped, and we hope that the order to this effect is only preliminary to the introduction of a much more effective weapon. Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. P. Smith, C. B., Col. H. T. Arbuthnot, Col. Hunter, Col. C. G. Slade, Rifle Brigade; Col. J. M. Tongue, Commandant of the School of Musketry, and Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Halford, C. B., forming the Special Commission on Small Arms, are investigating questions connected with the weapon, and directing their attention specially to the breech action favored by Col. Arbuthnot, with the view of superseding the falling block with a bolt action. It would be still better if they extended their inquiries to the progress made by other countries in infantry weapons. Then there might be some chance of seeing our soldiers armed with a trustworthy magazine rifle.—*Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette.*

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

ADVICES from Puerto Cortes, Honduras, state that on Oct. 10, Gen. E. Delgado, Lieut. Col. Juda, Comdr. Miguel Cortez and Lieut. Gabriel Loyoro were taken from the prison at Comayagua and shot, in accordance with sentence pronounced by court-martial. Gen. Delgado and his comrades were leaders in the recent filibustering expedition that descended upon the coasts of Honduras, in the interest of ex-President Soto.

THERE were employed in the pacification of Burmah up to July 12, including the three native regiments then being sent, 17,022 troops in Upper and 7,162 troops in Lower Burmah. The list of casualties during the campaign up to the middle of July among British troops was—Killed in action, 16; died of wounds, 14; died of disease, 136; wounded, 87; invalided, 549. Native troops—Killed in action, 26; died of wounds, 16; died of disease, 134; wounded, 119; invalided, 920—the grand total being thus 1,507.

THE Chinese Government has recently engaged the services of several additional English officers for the Imperial Navy.

THE spy mania continues in France. A man, alleged to be a German officer, has been arrested at Brest. He was found in possession of a compass, maps, and topographical plans. The supposed spy, awaiting a regular inquiry into his case, has been lodged in jail by the Public Prosecutor.

A LARGE number of officers and men belonging to the Russian torpedo service have been sent from Cronstadt and St. Petersburg to the Black Sea, and orders have been given to place the torpedo armaments there on a formidable footing. In excess of the torpedo-boats specially built for the Black Sea, the Russian Government despatched thither by railway last autumn 50, constructed after the last Turkish war, which have been lying idle at Sebastopol and Nicolaeff. They are to be organized into flotillas, and kept ready for service during the winter, one flotilla being stationed at Batoum.

GENERAL BOULANGER has called upon the Treasury for the sum of $140,000 for the purpose of having painted a series of battle pictures, wherein the past glories of 240 regiments are to be limned to order. Each corps is to have its principal battle scene framed and hang up in the mess room or its equivalent.

THE Russians seem to be pushing their railroad enterprises in far off Turkestan with something akin to American energy. Within a month they have crossed the Murghab River at Merv, very near the Afghanistan border, and but 500 miles of road must yet be located to connect the Caspian Sea with the Indian Ocean. The construction of this missing link of railway will be difficult and very expensive work: for the line will have to cross the mountainous watershed dividing the rivers of the Indian Ocean from those flowing into the Caspian and northward; and these mountains are high and abrupt and the various ranges cover a wide extent of country.

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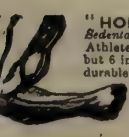
Deliveries to commence by December 1, 1886, and be completed by January 15, 1887, in such quantities, and at such times, between those dates, as may be agreed upon.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application.

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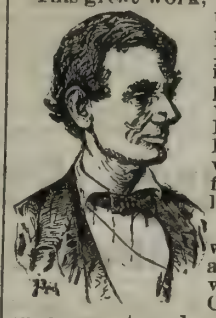
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THE WAR SERIES,

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year, but will by no means be entirely omitted. Articles on Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Sherman's March, etc., with stories of naval engagements and prison life, will appear.

NOVELS AND STORIES

include a novel by Frank R. Stockton, two novelettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Edward Eggleston, and other American authors.

SPECIAL FEATURES

(with illustrations) include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals, by Mrs. Van Rensselaer; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc., by Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D., Astronomical papers; Articles on Bible History, etc.

THE NOVEMBER CENTURY.

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First Chapters of The Life of Lincoln,

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BY CHARLES WALDSTEIN,

On the Temple of Diana of the Ephesians, and other recent discoveries; in which the author identifies an ancient silver plate lately found in France as the work of the silversmiths of Ephesus, whose industry is described in the New Testament. Illustrated.

The Departments

include editorials on "The American Militia," "The Congressional Balance-sheet," etc.; there are open letters on "A Siberian Tragedy," by George Kennan, "Time-Reckoning for the Twentieth Century," by Principal Grant, of Kingston, "Genius and Matrimony," "The Architectural League of New York," with short verse, a satire by Bill Nye, etc., in "Bric-a-Brac."

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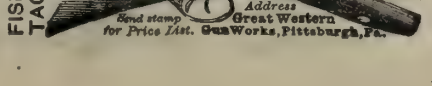
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The Crown Prince will open the new harbor at Wilhelmshaven, Germany's naval port on the North Sea, on Nov. 10.

The average height and chest measurement of the English rank and file have steadily decreased during the past ten years. Thirty years ago it was no unusual thing for a crack corps to have an average of five feet eight and a half inches.

Contrary to the expectations of most people, H. M. S. *Impericuse* has turned out an unusually steady ship at sea. She is said to have only rolled two degrees in the bay, when her frisky consort, the *Colossus*, was doing 30. She steers, too, remarkably well.

"Figure targets," it is stated, are to be introduced in the English Volunteer musketry course, and in future all Volunteers will be required to fire their classes at targets on which figures are painted to represent one or more men.

Messrs. Bullinant's newly invented torpedo net spars are being tested on board the *Dido* previous to being supplied to the *Mercury*. Being made of steel, it is claimed for these spars that they are lighter, less cumbersome, and not so liable to be splintered as wooden ones.

The unauthorized publication of Lord Charles Beresford's memorandum to the Admiralty, showing the weakness of the British Navy, has caused a searching inquiry to be made by the Admiralty Office with a view to finding out how the matter came to be made so public. Thirty proofs of the document were privately printed for official use and twenty-nine of them have been satisfactorily traced. It is probable that the delinquent will be discovered.

The Chilian Government has ordered another formidable man-of-war according to designs of Sir E. J. Reed. It is to be a "protected cruiser" of 4,500 tons, with a speed of nineteen miles. The armament will consist of two 25-ton 10-inch guns, one 14-ton 8-inch, two 6-inch, four 6-pounders, eight mitrailleuses, and eight tubes for firing Whitehead torpedoes. The cost of the vessel, according to designs which were approved by the late Admiral Lynch and Capt. J. J. Latorre, is from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000.

General Sir Frederick S. Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, has succeeded the late General Sir H. T. Macpherson as commander of the army of occupation in Burmah.

The *Temps* (French) says: "Lord Randolph Churchill in his Dartford speech announced England's abandonment of her active influence in European politics, owing to the disproportion between her army and those of other European nations. We regret this in the cause of liberty and because it renders France more isolated."

A despatch from Paris states that two Germans recently arrested at Fère-Champenoise have admitted that they were engaged in taking plans of forts and the various routes in France for the German Government, and that for each letter containing information regarding forts and boats sent to Germany they received a sovereign.

On Saturday last, says the *Italia Militaire* (Rome), a magnificent spectacle might have been witnessed from the heights of Genoa. A sham attack was made on forts S. Martino, S. Tecla, and Richelieu, the guns of which replied with great vigor. During the manœuvres, which lasted until 8 o'clock in the evening, the electric light was extensively used.

Upon requisition any Commissary in the U. S. will furnish you with Vallette and Mitchell's
"Echo,"
"A five cent cigar fit for a gentleman to smoke."

R. W. Tansill & Co., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "Tansill's Reina." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 4¼, 4⅛, and 4¾ inches, while their moderate cost, viz. $65, $70, and $75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

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MARRIED.

Adams—Bennett.—At Worcester, Mass., October 19, Mr. Harry L. Adams, to Hattie M., daughter of Boatswain Thomas Bennett, U. S. Navy.

Bancroft—Coit.—At New London, Conn., October 20, William Brainerd Coit, son of Hon. Robert Coit, to Anna Blanchard, eldest daughter of Captain E. A. Bancroft, 4th U. S. Artillery.

Capehart—Wadley.—At St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., October 27, Ensign Edward Everett Capehart, U. S. Navy, to Sadie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dole Wadley.

Hancock—Frost.—At St. Paul, Minn., October 21, Mr. E. I. Frost to Miss Elizabeth Stirling Hancock, daughter of Colonel John Hancock and niece of the late Maj. General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A.

Jsenden—Campbell.—At Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., Oct. 7, Paul Jsensen to Miss Alice M., daughter of Ordnance Sergeant C. A. Campbell, U. S. Army.

Keifer—Lowry—At Ripley, O., October 20, Mr. Joseph Warren Keifer to Miss Julia Lowry, sister of Lieutenant O. W. Lowry, U. S. Navy.

Philips—Funk.—At Waynesboro', Pa., Oct. 12, Melville Philips, to Miss Gertrude Funk, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Funk, U. S. Army.

Waterman—Clitz.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, Hattie, daughter of Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz, U. S. N., to Lieut. Henry E. Waterman, U. S. A.

Wright—Boker.—At Newport, R. I., October 25, Lieutenant M. Fisher Wright, U. S. Navy, to Miss Gertrude Elbertina Boker.

DIED.

Greenwell.—In Santa Barbara, Cal., August 27, Captain W. E. Greenwell, formerly of the U. S. Coast Survey.

Hemphill.—At Washington, D. C., October 25, Ord. S. Hemphill, wife of Lieutenant J. N. Hemphill, U. S. Navy.

Hood.—In Philadelphia, of cerebral meningitis, October 23, Charles C., son of Captain Charles C. Hood, 24th Infantry, aged 9 years 3 months and 2 days.

Johnson.—At Meadville, Pa., October 20, Mrs. Mary E., wife of Hon. Henry C. Johnson, and mother of Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th U. S. Artillery.

Maulsby.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 27, 1886, Medical Director George Maulsby, U. S. Navy, retired.

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No. 1.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 9, highest, 0.32; lowest, 0.26. Record of blows not kept by Government.	5	89,000	43,000	15.8
No. 2.		5	88,000	43,000	17.6
No. 3.		5	85,700	42,800	13.05
No. 4.		5	81,400	1,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	4,400	17.5
No. 6.		5	80,000	1,000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,40.	9,200	15.25
No. 8.		5	75,00.	8,400	19.6
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6-4 All-Wool Fancy Silk Check and Stripes, $1.39; elsewhere, $1.75.
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6-4 All-Wool Camel's Hair Homespuns, 49c.; elsewhere, 70c.
4-4 All-Wool Tricots (Grays), 39c. a yard.
46-inch All-Wool French Beatrice Cloth, 59c. worth $1.25.
46-inch All-Wool French Cashmeres, 74c.; worth $1.
36-inch All-Wool French Cashmeres, 50c.: worth 70c.
40-inch All-Wool French Serges, 59c.; worth 75 cents.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES.

Silk Stripe Novelties, 35c.; worth 50c.
All-Wool French Striped Combination, 69c.; worth $1.
All-Wool Scotch Tufted Combination, 95c.; worth $1.25.
42-inch All-Wool Heather Mixtures, 49c.; worth 65c.
42-inch All-Wool Camel's-Hair Stripes, 95c.; worth $1.25.

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Fancy Stripes, Checks, and Plaids, at $2.25, $2.50, and $2.75 a yard.
Plain, to match, at $1.25 a yard.

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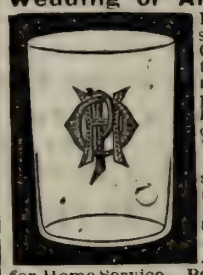
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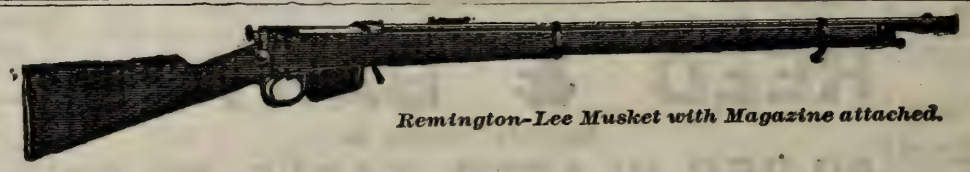
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 15. WHOLE NUMBER 1211. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1886. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has, in accordance with the usual custom, designated Thursday, November 25, 1886, as the day of National Thanksgiving and prayer.

"MARK TWAIN" will read, November 11, before the Military Service Institution of the U. S. at Governor's Island, a paper entitled, "Some War Experiences of a Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court."

THE Chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau is elaborating for the Navy a scheme for awarding medals and prizes for proficiency in marksmanship at target practice similar to that now in vogue in the U. S. Army and certain foreign services. It is to be hoped that the plan will receive the sanction of the Secretary of the Navy.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, under recent instructions from the Lieutenant-General, has revoked his order detailing Captain J. A. DARLING, 1st Artillery, as Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Department of California. This, it is presumed, is in accordance with the rule made at the Headquarters of the Army in 1883 that selections of Inspectors of Rifle Practice will not include the colonel or senior officer commanding a company.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD this week made definite arrangements for the protection of the great Statue of Liberty and the police of Bedlow's Island, which is now one of the most popular resorts in the vicinity of New York. The ceremonies of Thursday, October 28, somewhat marred by the weather, were fitly terminated on Monday evening of this week by the lighting up of the statue and a magnificent display of fireworks, witnessed by thousands.

THE bids for the construction of the five new vessels of war will be opened Nov. 24. The indications are that a good number will be presented, though none have yet been received. The custom of the contractors has been to hand their bids in person a few hours before the time for opening them. The annual estimates of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance will contain an item of $1,500,000 to be expended in the manufacture of guns and other ordnance equipments for the new vessels authorized by law. The Secretary of the Navy has endorsed this recommendation. The estimates of the Secretary of the Navy will be much below those of last year, since no money is asked for new vessels of war.

THE San Francisco *Post* says: "A Court-martial was held at David's Island, N. Y. H., recently, to try a drummer who 'did wilfully beat the bass drum out of time at morning practice.' The hardened criminal was convicted, and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and $10 fine." It seems well to add that the soldier in question was convicted at the same time of abusing and using opprobrious names to a Sergeant, and threatening to take the life of the said Sergeant. The sentence, therefore, which is correctly stated, was a remarkably lenient one. It is a small matter, except in so far that the public, by such partial statements of facts, are given erroneous impressions as to military proceedings and punishments.

THE progress reports from the Sandy Hook proving grounds for the month of October show very satisfactory results with the 12-inch mortar, except as to accuracy, one of the principal objects to be attained. Difficulty was experienced in getting a proper form of sabot. Inaccuracy, however, seems to be inherent to the muzzle loading mortar. For effective work in future the breech-loading mortar will have to be depended upon. The Department has contracted with the Midvale Steel Works for three steel forgings (trunnion rings and trunnion beds) for an 8-inch rifle carriage, and with THOMAS C. ORNDORFF, of Worcester, Mass., for 5,000 cartridge belt plates. Bids have been invited for supplying the Department with 2,000 COLT'S Army revolvers of .45 calibre and with a number of spare parts thereto, and for 300 FOGARTY horse pads.

GENERALS PORTER, LOCKE and DURYEA, of New York, make a strenuous appeal to the G. A. R. and others to assist in placing "some more fitting testimonial of his merit over the grave of Gen. SYKES, than the plain pine board which now records only his name and the date and place of his death." The committee hope all will give as they are able "no matter how small the contribution," and ask that answers enclosing subscriptions, addressed to the Treasurer (General DURYEA, 298 South street, New York City,) or any of the committee, be forwarded as soon as possible, in order that a monument in accord with the amount received may be erected over General SYKES'S grave in the cemetery at West Point, N. Y., as soon as possible after February 8, 1887, the seventh anniversary of the date of his death." The appeal is a worthy one, for who can forget the gallant SYKES, of the Regular Brigade and the 5th Army Corps, and we trust it may be answered promptly and liberally.

UNDER the title "A Revolution in the Art of War: No More Fortresses," the *France Militaire* devotes a long article to the river gunboat *Farcy*. With this boat, it seems, M. EUGENE FARCY, Deputy of the Seine Department, lately undertook a journey in the canals of the Upper Loire, from Paris to Corbeil, Melun, Fontainebleau, and Orleans, in order to prove that small vessels mounting very heavy guns can be made available for the interior defence of the country. Instead of spending millions on extensive fortifications which can only be used on special occasions, it would be much more practical, this paper thinks, to purchase 100 of these boats, at a cost of about two millions of francs, and divide them into small squadrons of five or ten among the principal rivers of France. Had ten such boats been present in Strasburg, and as many in Metz, both towns would still belong to France. Had ten been available for the defence of Orleans, the Prussians could never have made their way into the city.

LIEUTENANT W. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, continues in the Chicago *Current* of Oct. 30 his excellent series of articles on the Army and the People. He expresses the opinion that a higher class of men is needed than are found in the ranks of the line to-day, and also a more general education for both officers and men. But, he argues, that better class cannot be obtained unless we pay more. Yet the question of expense is the one that the average Congressman does not believe in. It, however, will be accomplished by the aid of the militia, who, while working at the soldier's profession from a spirit of worthy ambition and patriotic motives, at the same time are citizens enough to cast votes, and discuss Congressmen snd politicians at their pleasure. In conclusion Lieutenant HAMILTON remarks that "we need for the private soldier and non-commissioned officer a more permanent position and a higher standing than he now possesses." Few will dispute this, especially in the case of the non-commissioned officer whose standard, it must be admitted, is not as high as it ought to be, although high enough, possibly, in comparison with his privileges and his pay. His claims to a fuller recognition have been presented times without number in these columns, but so far without avail. Persistent hammering sometimes and in some cases accomplishes wonderful results. With the "average Congressman" it is too often a dead failure.

WE have before us a hektograph letter of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4, 1886.

DEAR SIR: I beg to be allowed to present for your information the enclosed quotations of Messrs. Schneider and Co., of Le Creusot, France, for shafting, which you may find useful in making up your data in bidding for the construction of the new cruisers and gunboats mentioned in the advertisement of the Navy Department, dated Aug. 21, 1886.

Very respectfully,
F. M. BARBER, Agent, 1,101 5th st., N. W.

We have also before us another letter dated, "The Portland, Washington, D. C.," and signed, "F. M. BARBER, agent for CREUSOT." The signature will be recognized as that of an officer of our Navy who was a member of the Advisory Board which determined the character of our new cruisers. Our opinion has been asked as to the propriety of an officer of the Navy acting in the double capacity as an agent of the Government in deciding as to the requirements for our new vessels and also as agent of a foreign firm seeking to furnish material for those vessels We publish these letters and ask the judgment of the Navy as to this. The judgment of Congress will also be asked for, and, if it should chance to be adverse to Lieut. Commander BARBER and other officers who, we have reason to believe, have placed themselves in a similar position, the result will be injurious to the Navy. American manufacturers, and the American representatives of foreign business houses, other than that of CREUSOT, have a right to ask that they be treated with absolute fairness in the matter of bidding against each other for the contract for furnishing the material for our men-of-war. They feel—and in our judgment, with reason—that they are not treated with fairness, when they are brought into competition with a house having the special advantages for obtaining information which follow the employment of a member of the Naval Advisory Board in their service. We published, October 23, the complaint of the manufacturers that they were not able to obtain from the Navy Department the information they required before bidding, as to the shapes and weights of armor plates, etc. They further complain that Messrs. Schneider through their agent at Washington, have been able to obtain the information withheld from them. They have the usual commercial suspicions as to the meaning of this, and it is unfortunate that such suspicions should be directed against naval officers. We do not know that there is any regulation, the letter of which actually forbids an officer from performing the service Lieutenant-Commander BARBER has undertaken. But should not an officer in such a case hold himself like Cæsar's wife, as one against whom suspicion must never be directed by any act of his?

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CHAPLAIN JEREMIAH PORTER, U. S. A., has left Chicago for Beloit, Wisconsin.

PAYMASTER J. W. WHAM, U. S. A., visited West Point this week, and disbursed liberally.

MAJOR JOHN I. RODGERS, 1st U. S. Artillery, has assumed command of Alcatraz Island, Cal.

CAPTAIN ALLEN SMITH, 4th Cavalry, has left Fort Lowell, Arizona, on a two months' visit East.

COLONEL R. E. A. CROFTON, 15th U. S. Infantry, was expected at Fort Buford, Dakota, this week.

COLONEL W. F. DRUM, U. S. A., and Mrs. Drum, have been visiting friends at Columbus Barracks, O.

CAPTAIN A. E. WOODSON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Reno, I. T., on leave, to join in February next.

CAPT. W. W. DAUGHERTY, 22d U. S. Infantry, comes East from Fort Lewis, Col., on a four months' leave.

LIEUTENANT JOHN GUEST, 8th Cavalry, has changed base from Fort Ringgold to Fort Brown, Texas.

CAPTAIN OWEN J. SWEET, 25th U. S. Infantry, is a recent addition to the garrison circle of Fort Meade, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. BUSH, 11th Infantry, goes to Fort Yates, D. T., to command that post and his regiment.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., has forbidden any hunting on the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT C. H. BARTH, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week from a visit to New York.

GENERAL T. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., returned to St. Paul this week, and resumed the helm of the A. G. O. Dept. of Dakota.

CAPTAIN J. R. BRINCKLE, 5th U. S. Artillery, took command of Light Battery F, at Fort Hamilton on Monday of this week.

CHAPLAIN J. A. M. LA TOURETTE, U. S. A., on sick leave from Fort Union, N. M., will spend a portion of the winter abroad.

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Jackson Barracks, La., is visiting relatives in Washington.

CAPTAIN GUSTAVUS VALOIS, 9th U. S. Cavalry, lately at Sharon Springs, N. Y., has arrived in Germany on a visit to friends.

GERONIMO and comrade bucks are reported as well satisfied with Fort Pickens, Fla., so far. What they may be hereafter remains to be seen.

CAPTAIN E. A. VAN ANDRUSS, 1s U. S. Artillery, has returned to Alcatraz Island, Cal., from leave, and resumed command of his battery.

LIEUTENANT R. D. POTTS, 3d U. S. Artillery, completed his duties at Fort McHenry, Md., this week and went to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty.

LIEUTENANT E. S. FARROW, 21st U. S. Inf., who has much improved in health, was expected to arrive at Fort Bridger, Wyo., this week for duty with his company.

CAPTAIN W. F. RANDOLPH, 5th U. S. Artillery, joined at or. Columbus, N. Y. H., with his battery on Wednesday, and as senior officer takes command of that post.

SURGEON W. D. WOLVERTON, U. S. A., returned to Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week from a short hunting expedition in the neighborhood of Buckland and Auburn, Va.

MAJOR C. H. WHIPPLE, Paymaster, has returned to Fort Keogh from a visit to St. Paul, where he went to meet his father and mother, Bishop and Mrs. Whipple, who were in the recent railway accident but fortunately were uninjured.

MAJOR A. A. WOODHULL, Surgeon, U S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., goes to Fort Leavenworth to report to Gen. Willcox for assignment to a post in the Missouri. He will be replaced at David's Island by Surgeon J. V. D. Middleton.

THE Secretary of the Interior has received through Mr. Edward F. Leigh, of Baltimore, Md., a large red clay pipe which it is said was used by Black Hawk, a noted chief of the Sac and Fox Indians, during Indian councils. The pipe has been sent to the National Museum.

SEVERAL of the French gentlemen who came over to assist in the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty occupied themselves on Tuesday in visiting the polls in New York City and examining into the machinery of popular election as conducted in this country. Various attempts were made to persuade them to vote the regular ticket, in reply to which they exhausted their English in saying: "I am French."

A WRITER in the New York *Times*, referring to Representative George D. Tillman, of South Carolina, an opponent of President Cleveland, says: "Mr. Tillman is one of the very few private soldiers left out of the Army of the Confederate States. He was an Artilleryman, who served in the ranks from 1862 till the surrender. The only other private of the Confederate Army that I have ever met was Tom Deslecaux, of Raleigh, N. C."

DR. I. W. CHISHOLM, of New Concord, visited the mother of Gen. P. H. Sheridan at Somerset the other day, and the aged lady told the doctor that her illustrious son, the General, was born at Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831. For some years past there has been a hot discussion as to the birthplace of General Sheridan, and it has been confidently asserted that he first saw the light of day at Somerset, Perry County, Ohio. The mother of the great General has now settled the question, and Major Bickham, of the Dayton *Journal*, was right when he said Gen. Sheridan was not a native of the Buckeye State.—*Zanesville (O.) Courier.*

GENERAL W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A., was a guest this week at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore.

LIEUTENANT T. C. DAVENPORT, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe on Monday on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT A. G. TASSIN, 12th U. S. Infantry, visited friends in Wilbraham, Mass., this week.

CAPTAIN E. T. COMEGYS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left Sackett's Harbor on Tuesday on a week's leave.

CAPTAIN C. C. DE RUDIO, 7th U. S. Cavalry, and family, lately in Philadelphia, have joined at Fort Yates, Dakota.

CAPTAIN F. G. SMITH, 4th Art., now at Fort Douglas, Utah, will, it is expected, join at Fort Adams, R. I., next week.

MAJOR DAVID D. VANVALZAH, 20th U. S. Inf., under his recent promotion, takes post at Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HASKELL, 12th U. S. Infantry, left David's Island on Thursday in charge of a squad of recruits for Fort Monroe.

CAPTAIN J. L. FOWLER'S Troop, M, 2d U. S. Cav., marched out of Fort Klamath, Oct. 21, for Fort Bidwell, Cal., its new station.

COLONEL J. B. PARKE, Major, 16th U. S. Inf., was expected in San Antonio this week to report to Gen. Stanley for assignment to a post.

CAPTAIN H. F. BREWERTON and his battery of the 5th U. S. Art., from Fort Schuyler, were posted at Bedlow's Island this week to guard the statue.

COLONEL O. C. BOSBYSHELL read on Wednesday before the United Service Club of Philadelphia an interesting paper on "Hatteras—Winter of 1861-2."

LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, 22d Inf., Aide to Gen. Stanley, lately visiting in New York City, will return to San Antonio towards the end of November

COLONEL W. P. CARLIN, 4th U. S. Infantry, has been presiding over an important General Court-martial, which met at Vancouver Barracks on Wednesday last.

COLONEL A. C. WILDRICK, U. S. A., changed base this week from Fort Schuyler to Fort Hamilton and Gen. R. H. Jackson, U. S. A., from Fort Columbus to Fort Schuyler.

LIEUTENANT J. H. GIFFORD, 2d U. S. Art., and wife, who have been visiting at Fort Monroe, go from there to Indiana and will rejoin at Little Rock Barracks next week.

LIEUTENANT C. B. SATTERLEE, 3d U. S. Art., after a pleasant tour of temporary duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., rejoined his battery at Washington barracks early in the week.

MISS ELLEN SPRAGUE STAGER, daughter of General Anson Stager, is engaged to Lord James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler, brother and heir presumptive of the Marquis of Ormond.

COLONEL T. A. DODGE, U. S. A., retired, registered at the Hotel Brunswick this week, and has entered a saddle horse at the fourth annual exhibition of the National Horse Show of America at Madison Square Garden.

GENERAL J. H. POTTER, U. S. A., retired, visited old friends at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago and went from there to Columbus, O., where Mrs. Potter is visiting her parents. They will afterwards go to Washington.

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Art., under his recent promotion, remains at Governor's Island, much to the satisfaction of his many friends there. He relinquished staff duty at Major-Gen. Schofield's headquarters on Wednesday.

ALL the officers ordered to New York by General Schofield to assist in the inauguration ceremonies returned to their posts this week, except 1st Lieut. M. F. Walz, 12th U. S. Inf., who remains for a short while with Gen. Stone to close up accounts.

GENERAL HENRY B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., of Boston, has presented to the library of Yale University the original MS. of an address delivered by the Rev. James Beebe, Yale class of 1745, to the soldiers he led to Canada in the French and Indian War.

CAPTAIN H. C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Artillery, who came on to Governor's Island last week with his battery to participate in the inauguration of Oct. 28, was prevented by sickness from returning to Fort Trumbull and remained at the Island for treatment.

COLONEL ELISHA I. BAILY, U. S. A., the senior officer of the Medical Department, in point of service, has, says a San Francisco paper, many friends on the Pacific Coast, who would like to see him get the vacant position of Surgeon-General. He will be retired for age, Nov. 14, 1888.

THE *Commercial Gazette*, referring to the recent marriage at Piqua, O., of Lieut. W. L. Simpson, 3d U. S. Cav., to Miss Marion O. Wood, says: "This loses to Piqua one of its most beautiful and accomplished girls. The Lieutenant and his bride go to Chicago, thence to Michigan."

ADOLPH SUTRO, of tunnel fame, has offered to present each of the 40,000 school children of San Francisco with a tree, to be planted on Nov. 27. Major Gen. Howard has agreed to furnish a tract of land in the Presidio Reservation, where they may be on that day and begin the first general tree planting by the public in California.

THE Washington *Critic* says: "It is learned that Daniel Carrigan, late chief clerk of the Surgeon-General's Office, who was convicted of defrauding the Government out of considerable sums by fraudulent vouchers, and who was taken Thursday to the Albany Penitentiary to serve a six years' sentence, was one of the holders of the ticket which drew the capital prize in the Louisiana lottery. It seems that while Carrigan was confined in the District jail he played the religious dodge and attracted the interest of religious people, who vainly endeavored to secure his pardon, and liberally supplied him with money with which to relieve the discomforts of imprisonment. He expended this money in lottery and policy tickets through outside confederates with the result stated."

CAPTAIN W. A. KOBBÉ, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday, on a short leave.

CAPTAIN H. S. BROWN, 12th U. S. Infantry, lately in New York, is visiting friends at Worcester, Mass.

LIEUTENANT J. J. DOUGHERTY, 11th U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the Planter's Hotel, St. Louis, this week.

MAJOR W. H. GARDNER, Surgeon U. S. A., returned to New York this week and located at the New York Hotel.

MAJOR C. I. WILSON, Paymaster U. S. A., was in New York City this week, quartering at the Grand Hotel.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT passed through New York on Tuesday on his way from Boston to Washington.

MISS AMY HEARD, a niece of Gen. B. F. Butler, was married at Washington, Nov. 3, to Mr. Russell Gray, of Boston.

LIEUTENANT A. L. WAGNER, 6th Infantry, now at Fort Douglas, Utah, will shortly join at Fort Leavenworth for duty.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Snelling, Minn., in a few days, on a two months leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT C. C. HEWITT, 19th U. S. Infantry, returned from abroad on Monday, and is due at Fort Clark, Tex., towards the end of November.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON W. P. KENDALL, U. S. A., on leave from Fort McDermit, Nev., was in New York this week with quarters at the Gilsey House.

MRS. GRANT has returned to her residence, 3 East Sixty-fourth street, New York. With her as usual are Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant and their children.

MAJOR JAMES BIDDLE, 6th Cavalry, who was recently relieved from command of Fort Myer, has moved into Washington, and is located at 2023 I St., N. W.

CAPTAIN J. B. GIRARD, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour through France and Italy, has resumed charge of medical matters at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. S. T. HARRIS, U. S. A., has changed base from San Antonio to Fort Clark, and Assistant-Surgeon G. L. Edie, from Fort McIntosh to San Antonio.

THE engagement is announced of Lieut. P. A. Bettens, Jr., 9th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Louise Dewees, of Hagerstown, Md., daughter of the late Maj. T. B. DeWees, U. S. A.

BY mutual transfer this week Lieutenant W. P. Newcomb, 5th U. S. Artillery, remains on duty at Fort Columbus, and Lieutenant J. W. Ruckman at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

THE family of Capt. L. H. Orleman, U. S. A., retired, left Brooklyn last week for their home at Palmer, Fla. Capt. Orleman will remain in New York for a week or two longer.

CAPTAIN S. A. DAY, 5th U. S. Artillery, will leave Fort Hamilton next week on a visit to friends in Virginia. He did not go West as expected, his brother who was recently injured, being much improved.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, one of the officers whose accounts as disbursing officer of the Signal Corps were disapproved by the Second Comptroller, has been ordered to Washington in that connection.

THE suit against Gen. Adam Badeau in connection with consular fees, is set down on the calendar for trial in the U. S. District Court on Nov. 10. Counsel for Gen. Badeau claim that the question at issue is simply a point of law.

MRS. FRENCH, formerly Miss Marion Ogilvie, the wife of Lieut. W. E. P. French, Fort Shaw, M. T., is the happy mother of a fine son. The baby boy will be named Marion Ogilvie, after his mother, who is a namesake of the great revolutionary general.—*Kansas City Times.*

GENERAL MCCOOK, in relieving Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, 6th Inf., from duty as regimental adjutant, tenders his thanks and expresses full appreciation for the ability and zeal he has displayed in the performance of the duties assigned him. "Lieut. Groesbeck," says the General, "will carry like ability and zeal to his new field of duty (Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Dakota.) where it is hoped promotion and prosperity awaits him."

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Chaplain J. A. M. La Tourrette; Major John B. Parke, 16th Inf.; Colonel J. F. Head, retired; Major C. B. Throckmorton, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thos. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf.; Maj. H. Clay Wood, A. A. G.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Foster, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieutenant T. C. Davenport, 4th Art.; Capt. L. T. Morris, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank West, 6th Cav.; 1st Lt. A. C. Ducat, Jr., 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Edward B. Ives, 19th Inf.

GEN. WILLIAM S. HARNEY, U. S. A., retired, is visiting friends in Washington. On Thursday he called at the War Department and paid his respects to the Secretary of War, Lieut.-Gen., Adjt.-Gen., and other officers of the War Department, all of whom were surprised and pleased to see the distinguished General looking so hale and hearty. Although Gen. Harney has passed his four score years and five he is as erect in stature and active in step as he was twenty years ago. With the single exception of Gen. Pitcairn Morrison, Gen. Harney is to-day the oldest regular army officer now living.

THE Brackett *News* of October 30, has Fort Clark items as follows:

Chaplain S. M. Merrill and family returned Monday from their visit to Georgia....The youngsters of the post challenged the boys of the town to play a game of base ball next week.....A farewell reception and banquet is to be given to Colonel and Mrs. W. J. Lyster, at the Post Hall on Thursday evening, October 28. Prominent among those taking an active part in planning this event, in honor of this popular officer, are Maj. S. C. Vedder and Capt. Chas. B. Hall, and we know the evening will be a memorable occasion in the history of social life at this, the finest military post in our country.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. V. WALKER, U. S. A., arrived in San Antonio this week.

CAPTAIN C. S. SMITH, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., visited Sandy Hook this week.

LIEUTENANT FRANK WEST, 6th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. West, are visiting in Washington.

LIEUTENANT A. C. DUCAT, 3d Cavalry, was to leave Fort Davis, Tex., this week, on a visit North.

MRS. J. E. KING has returned for the winter to her residence, 220 East 17th street, New York City.

GENERAL T. L. CRITTENDEN, U. S. A., registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. P. KENDALL, U. S. A., was married Oct. 27, at Chester, to Miss Lizzie T. Packard.

LIEUTENANT W. N. HUGHES, 13th U. S. Infantry, will join his family at Columbia, Tenn., some time this month.

MAJOR EDWARD COLLINS, 1st U. S. Infantry, visiting at Milton, Mass., has received a two months' extension of leave.

"CAPTAIN JOSEPH LAKE, U. S. Army," is reported as one of the judges at a drumming contest held at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 4.

LIEUTENANT S. D. FREEMAN, 10th U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting at 422 Lamale street, Baltimore, will remain East a few weeks longer.

CAPTAIN E. P. EWERS, 5th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Ewers, en route from Boston to Fort Keogh, visited friends at Fort Leavenworth this week.

COLONEL C. A. WOODRUFF, U. S. A., and Mrs. Woodruff have returned to Fort Leavenworth from their visit to Raleigh, N. C., and other places.

MRS. E. F. TOWNSEND and the Misses Townsend, wife and daughters of Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th Infantry, are stopping for a few weeks at "Arnold's," No 113 East 14th street.

AS A compliment to Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., it has been recommended that the new Hell Gate channel, between Mill Rock and Flood Rock, be named Newton Channel.

LIEUTENANT W. E. FRENCH, 3d U. S. Infantry, on leave in New York City, is to be married, Nov. 18, to Miss Lydia Cantine, the only daughter of Judge Cantine, of Saugerties, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT D. D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Artillery, was married, Oct. 27, at St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Ann Victoria Choteau, daughter of Charles P. Choteau. The married couple arrived in New York this week.

ON Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, the non-commissioned officers, non-commissioned staff and enlisted men stationed at Fort Schuyler, presented Col. A. C. Wildrick with a very handsome field-officer's sword. Ordnance-Sergeant Cusack made the presentation speech, expressing in behalf of himself and comrades all respect and esteem for the Colonel and their regret at losing him as Commanding Officer. The Colonel replied in a heartfelt manner, thanking them for their kind and unsuspected thought of him.

THE President has taken no action as yet upon Gen. Swaim's petition for a reconsideration of the proceedings of the Court-martial in his case. He has not even called for the proceedings in the case. It is thought probable that he will have the Secretary of War prepare a special report covering the legal points involved. General Swaim, and his attorneys, Messrs Shellenberger and Wilson, are said to be sanguine of favorable action. In view of General Swaim's frequent visits to the Adjt.-General it is surmised he is receiving encouragement in that quarter.

THE Omaha *Excelsior*, of Oct 30, says:

Band concerts occur on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday and Friday.....Mrs. Gen. Wheaton is expecting her mother and sister early in November.....Brayton Sarson, the only child of Lieut. and Mrs. Sarson, celebrated his third birthday on Tuesday with a children's party....."When this cruel court is over" sigh the afflicted members of a general court martial that has been sitting at Fort Omaha since July last.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Oct. 28 says:

Major A. M. Randol, 1st Art., is in command at Fort Canby .. Capt. James Kennington, 14th Inf., has been dangerously sick during the week, bur is recovering....Asst. Surgeon E. B. Moseley sails on Friday for San Francisco....Gen. E. S. Bragg, wife and daughter, of Wisconsin, have left Vancouver Barracks for home ...Lieut. J. S. Mallory, 2d Inf., will start next week with his wife, to join at Fort Robinson....A note from Theo. J. Eckerson, Major U. S. A. retired, states that his return to Oregon to reside has been delayed by sickness in his family, and will be delayed until next spring.

CHIEF ENGINEER S. D. HIBBERT, U. S. N., rejoined at Norfolk, Va., this week.

COMMODORE L. C. SARTORI, U. S. Navy, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS V. C. B. MEANS and B. C. Bryan, U. S. N., were recent visitors to San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT G. BLOCKLINGER, U. S. N., and bride arrived in Washington this week, and will soon leave for Sitka.

PAY INSPECTOR J. H. STEVENSON, U. S. N., and Mrs. Stevenson, were at the Grand Hotel, Paris, France, on Thursday.

COLONEL W. B. REMEY, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, visited his brother Capt. G. C. Remey, U. S. N., this week, at Norfolk, Va.

CAPTAIN M. C. GOODRELL, U. S. M. C., so well known in Washington, through long and arduous duty "at the Gate," is now stationed at Portsmouth, N. H.

MISS ELIZABETH PAUL SHIPPEN, daughter of Medical Director Edward Shippen, U. S. N., was married at Philadelphia, Nov. 4, to Mr. Chas. Wheeler Barnes of New York.

REAR ADMIRAL EARL ENGLISH, U. S. N., has recently bought a handsome brick residence on Iowa Circle, near Twelfth and P streets, Washington, D. C., paying Mr. John F. Waggeman $9,000 for it.

LIEUTENANT R. H. MCLEAN, U. S. N., reported for duty at the Ordnance Bureau, Washington, on Monday.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR SOMERSET ROBINSON, U. S. N., lately from the Pacific Coast, is at Willard's, Washington.

GEO. BROWN, Jr., son of Capt. Brown, U. S. N., of the Norfolk Navy-yard, who was dangerously ill with the typhoid fever, is improving and thought to be safely over the crisis.

LIEUTENANT R. H. MCLEAN, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, and reported on Monday last. Lieut. McLean's last cruise was on the *Swatara*, and his ability as an officer is highly spoken of.

ENSIGN C. S. WILLIAMS, U. S. N., has been condemned by medical survey and placed on sick leave. He has been on Coast Survey duty for some time. Mr. Williams is an appointee from Ohio, and is a recent graduate, having entered the Academy in September, 1880.

THE inmates of the Naval Asylum are to be congratulated that such an excellent Governor as Commodore Gherardi has been succeeded by one so worthy of like praise. Captain J. S. Skerrett's appointment to that institution is a case in point of the "right man in the right place."

THE latest addition to the already large number of naval property owners in the District of Columbia was made last week by the purchase of Chief Justice Harlan's fine residence by Commodore D. B. Harmony, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks. The Commodore will assume possession at once.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. W. WATSON, U. S. N., since November, 1884, on duty as Navigation Officer at the Norfolk Navy-yard, has recently been ordered to instruction in ordnance at the Washington Ordnance Yard. It is possible that this course of instruction is the preliminary to executive duty afloat.

LIEUTENANT ANDREW DUNLAP, JR., U. S. N., is receiving the congratulations of his hosts of friends on his recent return from a full three years' tour of duty on the Brazil station. The lieutenant's orders to the *Lancaster* bears date of June 30, 1883, so his measure is "heaping-full, pressed down and running over" of sea service.

LIEUTENANT W. F. HALSEY, U. S. N., is on duty at the Branch Hydrographic Office, Beaver Street, New York. His last cruise was on the *Iroquois*, South Pacific Station, and his present duty dates from June 2, 1885. Lieut. Halsey lives in Elizabeth, N. J., and will probably remain on his present duty for some time to come.

CAPT. ALBERT KAUTZ, Medical Inspector Somerset Robinson, Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, Assistant Paymaster Livingston Hunt, Rear Admiral William Rogers Taylor, Lieutenants W. Swift, A. C. Dillingham and F. H. Tyler, Paymaster George A. Lyon, Assistant Paymaster John A. Mudd, Ensign F. R. Brainard and Lieut. A. Marix registered at the Navy Department during the week.

ENSIGN H. MCL. P. HUSE, U. S. N., who has been detached from duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, and ordered to the Naval Academy, has developed more than the average ability in connection with guns and gunnery, and, notwithstanding the fact that he is still a young man, his acquirements will render him a value to the Academy not to be measured by birthdays. Not a few of his seniors wish that they were young, too.

IN an interesting article on "The Literary Movement in New York," in *Harper's Magazine* for the present month, written by Geo. P. Lathrop, the late James K. Paulding is spoken of as "Essayist, rhymer, novelist, and Secretary of the Navy." It was he who joined Irving in the composition of "Salmagundi." Mr. Paulding was appointed Secretary of the Navy by Martin Van Buren July 1, 1838, and was succeeded by Hon. Geo. E. Badger.

LIEUT. T. S. PHELPS, U. S. N., is looking forward with much interest to the time when the *Hartford*, to which he is attached, shall go to the Mare Island Navy-yard. Lt. Phelps is well known in and about San Francisco, and his mining and other speculations are still talked of in that section. The father of the lieutenant, Rear Admi. T. S. Phelps, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Phelps are still on leave in Europe. The admiral's address is care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LIEUTENANT W. S. HOGG, U. S. N., son of the Chief Clerk, Navy Department, has recently passed a successful examination for promotion to his present rank, and his "Gunboat Commission" has been given him, by virtue of which he can draw the pay of his promoted grade and can afford to wait patiently while the "sure-enough" commission awaits the "advice and consent of the Senate" the coming session. Lieut. Hogg is at present attached to the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, recently arrived at Washington.

THE marriage of Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U. S. Navy, to Miss Virginia D. Kearney, step-daughter of Rear Admiral Upshur, U. S. N., took place at the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3. The Admiral gave away the bride. It was a notable occasion and the Services were largely represented. Mr. Thomas Hunt, a brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Livingstone Hunt, Guillard Hunt, Lieut. Mudd, Henry Murray, Gherardi Davis and Arthur Goldsborough. The bridesmaids were Miss Hunt, sister of the groom; Miss Rose Gouverneur, who is a great grand daughter of President Monroe; Miss Victoria Emory, Miss Mollie West, Miss Augur, daughter of Gen. Augur, and Miss Porter, daughter of Admiral Porter. The bridesmaids were tastefully dressed in white silk muslin. The bride wore a full court train dress of heavy white satin, and a long tulle veil. Mrs. Upshur, the mother of the bride, wore a silver gray satin. Rev. Dr. Elliott performed the ceremony. A reception at the residence of Admiral Uphur followed the marriage. Only the most intimate friends and relations of the two families were invited to the reception.

COMMANDER C. E. CLARK, U. S. N., lately visiting in Cheyenne, has arrived in the East.

LIEUTENANT ADOLPH MARIX, U. S. N., arrived in New York from England on Monday.

VISCOUNT RANDAL T. M. BERKELEY DURSLEY, a lieutenant in the British Navy, arrived in New York on Monday.

MAJOR A. E. BATES, U. S. A., and Commander H. F. Picking, U. S. N., were recent guests at the West, Minneapolis.

LIEUTENANT CARROLL MERCER, U. S. Marine Corps, was in Washington this week on leave from the Naval Academy.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR DELAVAN BLODGOOD, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week from a visit to Washington.

BOATSWAIN W. H. FRARY, U. S. N., is a patient in the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and is at present quite unfit for duty.

ADMIRAL PORTER, U. S. N., and family registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday en route from Newport to Washington.

LIEUTENANT W. P. CONWAY, U. S. N., lately at Owensboro', Ky., was in Philadelphia this week with quarters at the Continental Hotel.

LIEUTENANT G. M. STONEY, U. S. N., and his officers were banqueted by the Cosmos Club of San Francisco, on the evening of Oct. 30.

REAR ADMIRAL AND MRS. BALDWIN will spend the winter at 590 Fifth Avenue, New York City, of which residence they have taken a lease for several years.

LIEUTENANT W. G. ROSS, U. S. R. M., contributes to "Harper's Magazine" for November an illustrated article on "Our Coast Guard," (The U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.)

PROFESSOR J. FLEMING WHITE, the expert in the Chemical Department at the Torpedo Station, has accepted the position of chemist at the Buffalo (N. Y.) Chemical Works.

MR. HILGARD, the former Superintendent of the Coast Survey, is much improved in health, though still feeble. He and Mrs. Hilgard have returned to Washington from the sea-coast.

A BRILLIANT society event at Erie, Pa., was the marriage, Oct. 29, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Lieut. Corwin P. Rees, U. S. Navy, to Miss Louise Merrill. There was a large number of friends present, including most of the officers of the *Michigan*, to which Lieut. Rees is attached.

ENSIGN FRANCIS R. WALL, U. S. N., arrived in New Orleans a few days ago and took charge of the branch Hydrographic Office there. Ensign Wall is a native of Louisiana, his home being in Clinton, and has numerous friends and acquaintances in New Orleans, who have given him a hearty welcome.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEO. R. JOHNSON, U. S. N., late Fleet Engineer of the South Atlantic Station, has reported his return home, having been detached from the flag ship *Lancaster* on Sept. 15. Mr. Johnson was ordered to the *Lancaster* in September, 1884. He is the father of Mrs. W. B. Boggs, whose husband, Asst. Engr. Boggs, died at Guayaquil last summer while en route to join the *Adams*.

THE marriage of Lieut. L. L. Reamey, U. S. Navy, to Miss Brewster, to take place in New York on Wednesday next, Nov. 10, is expected to be a brilliant affair. There will be six bridesmaids and six groomsmen—Naval officers. A reception to intimate friends will be held at the house of the bride's parents, 24th East Sixty-fourth street. After an extended wedding tour Lt. and Mrs. Reamey will reside in Washington.

As showing the remarkable additions to the ranks of the Benedicts in the Navy this fall, a recent paragraph states that at a boarding house in Annapolis, Md., no less than five brides have been registered since the opening of the Naval Academy on Oct. 1, all of whose husbands put "U. S. N." after their names. Verily, even these piping times of peace are not without their engagements and their unconditional surrenders.

LIEUTENANT H. W. SCHAEFER, U. S. N., who has been ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory, made a full cruise on the Asiatic Station, and returned on the *Trenton*. He is located with Mrs. Schaefer, formerly Miss Lily Davis, of Georgetown, at 3,303 O street, West Washington, D. C. Mrs. Schaefer is a relative of the well-known Pickrell family of Georgetown, her cousin being Asst. Engr. James M. Pickrell, U. S. N., now putting in a three years' cruise on the *Vandalia*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Norfolk *Landmark* recalls the days of the Portsmouth Military Academy, forty years ago, and some of the cadets as follows: "Alexander Cassell is a sailmaker on the retired list of the U. S. N.; James C. Council is a resident of Virginia; Stephen D. Hibbert is a Chief Engineer, U. S. N., and at present in charge of the Steam Engineering Department of the Gosport Navy-yard; Samuel B. McKenney is a son of Chaplain McKenney, of the Navy. He resided in Princess Anne County, we believe, and is a minister of the Gospel."

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL BENNETT A. CLEMENTS, major and surgeon, U. S. A., died Nov. 1, at his post of duty, the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. He was born in the District of Columbia in 1831, and was appointed an assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, Nov. 4, 1856. On Feb. 27, 1863, he was promoted surgeon with the rank of major. During the war Dr. Clements rendered efficient and meritorious services in various responsible positions, for which he received the brevet of lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865. He was an estimable officer, and his death will cause sincere sorrow to a large circle of friends. The Kansas City *Times* referring to the

event says; "His death was entirely unexpected, and what makes it more sad is the absence of Mrs. Clements in New York, where she has been visiting her daughter Mrs. Lawrence. No arrangements for the disposition of the remains have yet been made, but it is probable that they will be laid to rest at the National Cemetery near here.

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THE Loyal Legion of California, referring to the late Major Richard Henry Pond, formerly Captain 12th U. S. Infantry, says: "Gifted with an excellent memory, and being a great reader, he was more than ordinarily brilliant in conversation; full of anecdote, and always cheerful, he was a most welcome guest, and a companion always sought for; never depressed by business troubles, he invariably looked at the brightest side of everything, and when his own affairs looked darkest, he always had a cheering word for a friend. He was the true gentlemen and soldier; a devoted husband and father; a sincere and lasting friend."

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THE New York Commandery, Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late P. A. Paymaster Gilbert A. Robertson, U. S. Navy, say: "Mr. Robertson was a man of high culture, of refined tastes, and of many accomplishments. He was a good man, a reliable friend, and admirable in all the family relations. His kind heart, his generous disposition, his benevolent soul, and his possession of every quality that naturally endears one man to his fellows, made him a host of friends in every direction, very many of whom will long and deeply grieve his loss."

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CIVIL ENGINEER B. F. CHANDLER, U. S. N., retired, died at Onset, Mass., Oct. 31, 1886, of apoplexy. He was seventy years old, and leaves a widow and two sons. Mr. Chandler entered the Navy July 7, 1852, and served with great efficiency at some of the principal Navy-yards. He was placed on the retired list Oct. 15, 1881.

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THE funeral of the late Medical Director George Maulsby, U. S. Navy, took place at Washington on Monday, and was largely attended by old friends and comrades. The remains were interred in the Rock Creek Cemetery.

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MRS. ANNE LEMOND CRAWFORD, widow of Robert Crawford, one of Cincinnati's most successful pioneer business men, died October 30, in the ninetieth year of her age. Mrs. Crawford was the daughter of Col. William Lemond, a noted soldier of the Revolution.

DR. EDWARD T. WHITTINGHAM, a son of the late Bishop Whittingham, of Baltimore, died at his home in Milburn, N. J., Oct. 26. He was appointed an assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, April 16, 1862, and resigned Nov. 12, 1863.

MR. JAMES MARTIN, formerly mate, U. S. N., died in Brooklyn, Nov. 1. He was appointed mate July 5, 1863, and resigned in September, 1864.

LIEUT. GENERAL VON WICHMAUR, commander of the 6th Corps, German Army, died at Breslau last week.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAPTURE OF MANGUS AND HIS PARTY.

ON Oct. 20 Capt. C. L. Cooper, Troop H, 10th Cav., came into Fort Apache with Mangus and his band, having captured them about 3 o'clock the day before in the White Mountains, after a chase of 15 miles. They had with them 30 mules and a number of ponies. The mules were stolen from Britton Davis's ranche at Corralitas, Mexico, and will no doubt be returned to their owner.

Capt. C. L. Cooper, with 20 men of his Troop, H; Capt. P. L. Lee, with his Troop, G; Lieut. C. G. Ayres, in command of Troop M; Lieut. Leighton Finley, with 20 men of Troop C, all of 10th Cav., and Lieut. W. H. Smith, with Indian scouts, were ordered out in different directions to capture or kill these renegade Indians. We are all delighted with his capture, as Mangus has been a thorn in the side of the authorities, being a dangerous foe; one to be greatly dreaded by the lonely traveller or ranchmen.

This capture leaves but the small party that escaped from Geronimo's band when they were captured by Lieut. Gatewood, and to all intents and purposes ends the hostilities of the Apache Indians, known as the Chiricahuas. Gen. Miles has been notified that these Indians were proceeding north towards the Black Range, and with his knowledge of their habit of movement had foreseen that they would come near to Apache, they not knowing that the other Chiricahuas had been sent to Florida, and gave orders to his troops with the above mentioned result. The rogue, Mangus, says that he did not know that the stolen mules belonged to Lieutenant Davis, who, prior to his resignation, was a good friend to these Indians; he also says that he was ignorant of the removal of the Chiricahuas from the Apache reservation. Beyond a doubt it is to the latter fact that we owe the capture of these Indians, as the presumption is that he came this way to communicate with other members of his tribe whom he expected to meet here. It is a well known fact that as long as the Indians now in Florida remained here, they aided the renegades whenever the latter visited the vicinity of Fort Apache. This, of course, enabled the marauders to keep up their incessant raiding, as they knew the location of the troops, etc.

Gen. Miles has been a benefactor to Arizona and New Mexico, and it is a marvellous thing that in the United States there should be any one to censure in any way one who has certainly accomplished, (finished) that which he was set to do. "Truth is mighty and will prevail," and in the time to come Gen. Miles will be known as the man who swept from two Territories a murderous, thieving gang—in a soldierly way.

R. T. B.

(From the Reading, Pa., Times.)

CASTING A GREAT GUN.

A PRINCIPAL part of the heavy rifle cannon now being constructed by the Scott Foundry of the Reading Iron Works for the American Standard Ordnance Company of New York, was successfully cast, for which 40,000 pounds of iron was required.

This is the first occasion, it is believed, where private enterprise has undertaken to manufacture expensive ordnance for the Government and test it entirely at private cost, relying confidently upon the success of the trial gun, which it is expected will prove capable of delivering 18,000 pounds of projectiles and consuming 9,000 pounds of gunpowder in one hour's practice of consecutive firing. During the past few years it has been demonstrated that guns made of the strongest material are not the least liable to burst, and that it is not the pressure of the powder alone that has to be provided for, but another almost irresistible force, namely, that resulting from unequal heating of the gun or heating in one part in advance of another and colder part is the cause of the mischief.

In the construction of this gun provision is made to permit the unequal expansion which cannot be restrained to allow it to have its way without derangement of other parts of the gun, and practical experiments have shown that by the reduction of the frictional resistance to the projectile passing out of the gun a large percentage of projectile force remains stored up in the shot, which diminishes the rate of strain, with a tendency to burst the gun, which has heretofore not passed out of the gun with the projectile. This percentage is found to be so large that it is known that one of the guns made upon this new plan can be fired from five to ten times, while a run rifled and shotted in the ordinary manner could only be fired once with safety.

The excellent facilities of the Scott Foundry make it practical and probable that the demand for rifle cannon of large calibre for the National defence may be supplied with great rapidity, and all their anticipations being realized, the people of Reading may congratulate themselves upon the inauguration of so important an enterprise in our city. Further consideration of this subject will appear in our columns.

PRESENTING THE FARRAGUT MEDAL.

THE presentation of the Farragut medal to the naval apprentice most distinguished for skill in duties of a man-of-wars-man was made by Commander Schley, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, on board the *Portsmouth* in New York harbor, Nov. 2, in the presence of all the officers and boys from the *Jamestown* and *Saratoga*, which ships were lying near by. This medal is awarded under conditions similar to those pertaining to the Bailey medal. Medals are not intended as an incentive to good conduct and faithful service. Each apprentice is a competitor, as the Commanding Officer of each training ship is authorized to select from his crew the boy, who, at the end of a cruise, has most distinguished himself, to undergo a final examination before a board of officers in competition for the prize. The Bailey medal is presented in the spring, after the return of the winter cruise to the West Indies, and the Farragut medal, at the end of the summer cruise across the Atlantic.

This year's Farragut Medal, which is provided by act of Congress, goes to Naval Apprentice Andrew J. Stines, a bright and handsome boy from the *Portsmouth*. He had as his competitor in the final examination Henry A. Eilers, first class apprentice. The former was credited with total marks of 398 out of 550, and the latter 385.

Comdr. Schley after describing the purpose of the presentation said: "The presentation of this medal does not merely mean that Naval Apprentice Stines has won the honor of its possession, but it means that there has been general advance all along the lines. To all who have competed for this medal, knowledge has been spread and experience has been gained. This means good to the Navy and to the country it serves. In behalf of the Secretary of the Navy I have to congratulate Naval Apprentices Stines and Eilers, and are pleased to assure them that the Department will permit them to select any ship of the general service in which they may prefer to serve. It only remains for me to attach the medal to the breast of him who has so honorably won it, and to express the confidence that he will as gracefully wear it."

SUGAR IN CEMENT.

THE letter respecting the use of sugar in cement and mortar, which appeared in the London *Times*, and which was noticed by us, has given rise to some further correspondence. Surgeon-General W. Robert Cornish has written to say that the Indian practice of mixing "jaggery," or unrefined sugar, with mortar in certain proportions, is very ancient. In the latter part of the last century a wall was erected as a fortification to the settlement of Madras, and remained until it was ordered to be removed in 1859. The task proved exceedingly difficult, and the separation of the bricks from the mortar was impracticable. Afterwards the original specification for the wall came to light, and it was found that it required that the mortar should include a certain proportion of "jaggery" mixed with shell, lime and river sand. A copy of the document was published in the Madras *Mail* in 1873. The same writer states that the polished chunam walls, for which Madras is famous, are prepared with cement made with unrefined sugar. Another correspondent, Mr. Nathaniel Steven son, testifies to the beneficial effect of adding an ounce of sugar to each half-pint of water in mixing plaster-of-paris for models. A third writer mentions the use of "goor," a coarse sugar, as an ingredient of mortar in India. Masonry cemented with this material requires to be blasted before it can be destroyed.

Of this the *Engineering News* says: "We have heard of a certain kind of 'Sugar' being used to bind corrupt officials to an unlawful bargain in connection with some of our great engineering works; but this latest application of the saccharine product is new to us and we give it for what it is worth."

SECRETARY WHITNEY AND REPORTERS.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has a knack for getting along well with the newspaper people. In Washington he is a favorite with the correspondents because he always has something for them, whether it is the information they are seeking or not. In a recent chat he told how he got his first cue as to the best manner of treating newspaper men. Said he: "When I went into the Corporation Counsel's office, I was quite green as to the methods of reporters. They all came in to see me, of course, on the day I was installed in office. I talked with them and did my best to give them such information as they wanted. That afternoon one of them came back to see me and I shall never forget the service he rendered me in the talk I had with him. He was an old and experienced reporter and he said to me: 'Mr. Whitney, I have conceived a liking for you from the manner in which you received us this morning. As an old reporter I have come back to tell you that you can always get along with us by treating us like human beings. We are mostly poor men who are reporters, and are space men. If we get an item we get paid for it. If we get no items, we get no pay. We live on items. It is possible for a man in your position always to have something for the press, and although we may come to you for one thing which you may not be willing to give us, yet if you give us something else that will make space, it will be just as well and you will find that every man of us will treat you right.' I told him that I was much obliged for his counsel, for it appeared to me philosophical and correct. By following his advice I have always got along well with the newspaper men."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE COAST SURVEY.

THE *News Letter* of Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y., of Oct. 30, says:

The U. S. S. *Arago* is in our harbor. W. J. Sears, U. S. N., is in command, Ensign Roger Wells, U. S. N., Ensign A. R. Hasson, U. S. N., and 16 men. They are engaged in the survey of the coast of L. I. The intention is to publish a new chart soon. This chart will be calculated to be absolutely correct geographically and mathematically speaking. The *Arago* is engaged in surveying that part of the coast lying between Oak Neck Point and the bluff opposite Stony Brook; said bluff is in the town of Smithtown. Soundings are taken in a steam launch, from given points from one mile to one and a half miles from the shore toward the middle of the Sound. Soundings are taken about 250 metres apart, making the forthcoming chart of great practical value to coasters coming in or going out of the different harbors. Three ships are employed in this great survey in its different departments. The *Arago* has been lying at Northport, for the foregoing month or six weeks and from thence came to this place. This vessel was originally built for the late Horace Greeley, which is a fact of some interest in regard to her. The officers in charge are regular commissioned officers of the U. S. Navy detailed for this work. Mr. Sears says the coast lines have changed materially since the old survey of 1830 and 1850, and showed the necessity of a new survey for the safety of vessels doing business on this coast. He is a gentleman of the true type, and received your correspondent and such others as called upon him in a hospitable manner, and showed the different calculations and observations that go to make up and complete the work in hand.

The *News Letter* also says the Sunday School Association, which was held in the M. E. Church, on Tuesday and Wednesday, was a success in spite of bad weather. On Tuesday evening the meeting was addressed by Rev. Cleveland, of Northport, and Rev. Lowry, of Port Jefferson. The order of the evening was enlivened by song, by four colored gentlemen of the U. S. S. *Arago*, who by the courtesy of the gentleman in charge, Mr. W. J. Sears, were allowed to entertain the audience with some old time negro camp meeting songs which were appreciated.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Virginia Campaign of Gen. Pope in 1862 is Volume II. of the papers read before the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts in 1876, 1877 and 1880, printed by the Society and published by Ticknor and Co., Boston. Four years intervene between its appearance and that of the previous volume published in 1881. Most of the papers were written before the case of Gen. Porter was reconsidered by a Board of Officers, but we have one most interesting paper in which Mr. Jno. C. Ropes reviews the proceedings before that court and most sharply criticizes Mr. Choate for his conduct of the case on Gen. Porter's behalf though he entirely concurs in the vindication of the character of Gen. Porter by the Board. Of the "gallant and able defence" of Major Gardiner and Gen. Schofield's report, Mr. Ropes says: "With an unpopular cause to maintain, with three experienced and able practising lawyers, all exercising their combined wit upon his positions and arguments, he held his own, like a good soldier, and like a good lawyer. And a pretty strong case he made of it too. Whenever the other side overshot the mark they had to pay for it. Whenever the facts seemed to bear out the Government theory they were ably marshalled for that end. The report is characteristic of Gen. Schofield, who undoubtedly drew it up. It is very clear and strong in what is called 'power of statement.' In general it is, to my mind, convincing, so far certainly as its conclusions are concerned; but there are several passages in it where the views of the petitioner are, perhaps, adopted rather too fully." There are two other papers in the volume by Mr. Ropes, two by Gen. Stephen M. Weld; some from each of the following gentlemen: Gen. Samuel M. Quincy, Col. Chas. P. Horton, Gen. Chas. F. Walcott, Col. Wm. Allan, Col. Franklin Haven, Jr., Col. Theo. Lyman, Col. Thos. L. Livermore. A general map, a map of Central Virginia, five maps of the battles of Second Bull Run, and two of Chantilly, accompany the volume.

The biography of Lincoln by Colonel Hay and Mr. Nicolay, to which we have before alluded, takes its place as the leading articles in the current number of the *Century*, this first installment treating of "Lincoln as Pioneer." The illustrations are numerous, and the subjects of absorbing interest, not only to those contemporary with the events described but to the generation which has grown up since Lincoln died. With the Gettysburg papers is printed an anonymous narrative of Hooker's appointment and removal, which has considerable interest as a study of human nature in Lincoln's Cabinet.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Major Thos. H. Handbury, C. E., ordered in addition to his present duties to relieve Maj. Wm. H. H. Benyaurd at Chicago, who is ordered to San Francisco, relieving Col. Geo. H. Mendell.

THE ARMY

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Oct. 28, 1886.

Publishes a proclamation of the President of the U. S., dated Oct. 11, directing that the military reservation of Fort Halleck, Nevada, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, it having become useless for military purposes.

G. O. 15, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Oct. 16, 1886.

In accordance with instructions from the Lieut. General Commanding the Army, Par. 2, G. O. 14, c. s., is revoked. (G. O. 14 detailed Capt. Darling, 1st Artillery, Inspector of Rifle Practice.)

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

The Inspr. Gen., Dept. Dakota, will proceed, on inspection service, to Forts Sully, Bennett, Randall, and Meade, D. T.; and Sioux City, Iowa (S. O. 111, Oct. 21, D. Dakota).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. G., will inspect C., C. and G. Equip., and Q. M. stores at Jeffersonville, for which Capt. Addison Barrett, M. S. K., is responsible (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. George Adams will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., for duty (S. O., Oct. 29, H. Q. A.

The journey from Tucson to Fort Bowie, A. T., performed by Capt. A. E. Miltimore, A. Q. M., is approved (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.)

Pay Department.

The troops will be paid, to include muster of Oct. 31, as follows: At Fort Leavenworth, by Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, D. P. M. G. At the Cav. Recruiting Depot and Ord. Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Forts Gibson, Sill and Reno, and Camp on Chilocco Creek, I. T., by Major G. W. Candee, Paymr. At Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Hays, by Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. At Forts Supply, I. T., and Elliot, Texas; Fort Lyon, Cantonment on the Uncompahgre and Fort Lewis, Colo., by Major J. P. Baker, Paymr. (S. O. 121, Oct. 26, Dept. Mo.)

Leave for seven days is granted Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., Fort Keogh (S. O. 111, Oct. 21 D. Dakota).

The journey from Whipple Barracks, A. T., to Forts Wingate and Union, N. M., performed by Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., is approved (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.)

Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., not later than Nov. 2, on public business (S. O. 171, Oct. 30, Div. Atlantic).

The leave for seven days granted to Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., is extended two days (S. O. 114, Oct. 28, D. Dak.)

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of Oct. 31, as follows: By Major G. E. Glenn, at Whipple Barracks, Forts Mojave and Verde, A. T., and Fort Wingate, N. M., including general service clerks, messengers and detachments at Dept. H. Q. By Major F. M. Coxe, at Forts Apache, Thomas and Grant, and San Carlos, A. T. By Major W. M. Maynadier, at Forts Marcy, Union and Stanton, N. M. By Major G. F. Robinson, at Fort Bliss, Texas, Forts Bayard and Selden, N. M. By Major G. R. Smith, at Forts Bowie, Huachuca, Lowell and McDowell, A. T. (S. O. 108, Oct. 72, D. Arizona.)

In order to enable Capt. L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surg., to comply with Par. 9, S. O. 224, c. s., H. Q. A., Par. 1, S. O. 107, c. s., D. Ariz., is revoked, and he is relieved from temporary duty in this Dept. (S. O. 109, Oct. 28, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. C. C. Barrows, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty as post surgeon, Whipple Barracks, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for assignment to duty (S. O. 109, Oct. 28, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. P. R. Egan, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty as post surgeon, Fort Bowie, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for duty (S. O. 109, Oct. 28, D. Ariz.)

Medical Department.

Major Joseph P. Wright, Surg., relieved from duty in Dept. of Texas, and ordered to Dept. of Missouri, as attending surgeon at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison. Major Wm. H. Forwood, surgeon, is relieved from duty as attending surgeon at Headquarters, Division Missouri, and as examiner of recruits at Chicago, Ill., and assigned to duty in Dept. of Dakota. Major Van Buren Hubbard, surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Ariz., and assigned to duty at H. Q., Div. of Missouri, as a relief to Major Forgood (S. O., Nov. 4. H. Q. A.)

Sick leave for four months is granted Capt. Harry O. Perley, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted to 1st Lieut. C. N. B. Macauley, Asst. Surg., is extended ten days (S. O. 114, Oct. 28, D. Dak.)

Major Richard S. Vickery, Surg., will inspect Q. M. stores at the Army and Navy Gen. Hospital, Hot Springs, for which Capt. Charles H. Ingalls is responsible (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. L. S. Tesson will proceed to Fort Davis, and report for further orders (S. O. 107, Oct. 26, D. Ariz.)

A. A. Surg. R. P. Finlay is relieved from duty at Fort Mojave, and will proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T., for duty (S. O. 107, Oct. 26, D. Ariz.)

The C. O., Jackson Barracks, La., is authorized to employ, temporarily, a local physician by the visit (S. O. 171, Oct. 30, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. Henry S. Turrill, Asst. Surg., is transferred from the Dept. of the Platte to the Dept. of the Columbia for duty (S. O., Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood will proceed to Albuquerque, thence to Fort Bowie, and carry out the verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.)

A. A. Surg. Wallace E. Sabin is relieved from duty at Fort Meade, and will proceed to Fort Pembina, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 111, Oct. 21, D. Dakota).

Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will report in person at Div. H. Q., for assignment to duty (S. O. 87, Oct. 16, Div. Pacific).

1st Lieut. F. J. Ives, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty as Medical Officer with Co. K, 16th Inf., and the Indian prisoners, under orders for Fort Pickens (S. O. 149, Oct. 22, D. Texas).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Frederick A. Hinman, C. E., will proceed to Suffolk, Va., and such other points on the Nansemond River, Va., as may be necessary, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 164, Nov. 1, C. E.)

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, C. E., will proceed to Charlotte, Great Sodus Bay and Little Sodus Bay, N. Y., on duty cooected with works under his charge (S. O. 164, Nov. 1, C. E.)

Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., will proceed to Evansville, Ind., to Paducah, Maysville, Ky., and to Coolville, O., and such other points on the Big Hockhocking River as may be necessary, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 164, Nov, 1, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Havre de Grace, Md., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 163, Oct. 30, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to Bletcher's Shoals and Nelson's Eddy on the Clinch River, and other obstructions in their vicinity, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 163, Oct. 30, C. E.)

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to St. George's River from Warren to Thomaston, Me., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 163, Oct. 30, C. E.)

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Bar Harbor, Me., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 162, Oct. 29, C. E.)

Major James C. Post, C. E., will proceed to Louisa, Ky., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 162, Oct. 29, C. E.)

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to the harbor of Muskegon, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 162, Oct. 29, C. E.)

Lieut. Colonel George H. Elliot, C. E., will proceed to Watch Hill, New Bedford, Taunton, Vineyard Haven and Wood's Holl (S. O. 166, Nov. 3, C. E.)

Major L. Cooper Overman, C. E., will proceed to Sandusky Harbor and the mouth of the Chagrin River, O., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 165, No. 2, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E., will proceed to Trenton and Sea Isle City, N. J., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 161, Oct. 28, C. E.)

Capt. Clinton B. Sears, C. E., will proceed to Jamestown, Dak., thence down the valley of the James River to its mouth, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 161, Oct. 28, C. E.)

Lieut. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed to Pease River and Calooosahatchie River, Fla., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 161, Oct. 28, C. E.)

Ordnance Sergt. Cornelius Kelley, on duty at Fort Leavenworth for the past eighteen years, has asked to be retired from active service. Sergt. Kelley has plenty of this world's goods and will enjoy the rest of his days in Leavenworth, where he has a comfortable home.—*Kansas City Times.*

Ord. Sergt. Wm. Hoffman, retired, Nov. 1, enlisted in 1854, and was appointed Ord. Sergt. in 1870. He participated with Bat. L, 2d Artillery, in 49 engagements.

1st Lieut. J. Walker Benét, O. D., will report to to the C. O., National Armory, for duty (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Almon L. Varney, O. D., will inspect hospital property at Rock Island Arsenal, for which A. A. Surg. W. W. Grant, is responsible (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Chas. S. Smith, O. D., will proceed to the U. S. proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on public business (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Wm. D. Wright, Signal Corps, is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Sig. C., is ordered to proceed from Washington to New London, Ct., and thence to Point Judith and Block Island, R. I., under instructions from Chief Signal Officer, and then rejoin station ((S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending October 30, 1886:

Bat. H, 5th Art., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
Bat. L, 5th Art., to Fort Columbus, N. Y.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, G,** and **K,** Ft. Custer, Mont.; **A** and **C,** Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; **I,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **F, H,** and **L,** Ft. Assinniboine, Mont.; **M,** Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Major George G. Huntt is relieved from duty at Fort Ellis and will proceed to Fort Assinniboine, M. T., and take station (S. O. 111, Oct. 21, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. J. B. Aleshire is relieved as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Agency, M. T. (S. O. 113, Oct. 26, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., **B, E, F, G,** and **I,** Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; **A** and **K,** Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; **C,** Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; **D,** Boise Barracks, Idaho; **H,** Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; **L,** Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; **M,** Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Troop M will, Oct. 21, march to Fort Bidwell, Cal., and take station (S. O. 184, Oct. 18, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Henry C. La Point and a detachment of eight men of Troop M will be retained at Fort Klamath until arrival of infantry company (S. O. 184, Oct. 18, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, R. Q. M., will inspect subsistence stores and property at Fort Cœur d'Alene, for which 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson is accountable (S. O. 185, Oct. 19, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. John Green will inspect C., C. and G. E., Q. M. stores, and O. and O. stores at Boise Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis is accountable (S. O. 185, Oct. 19, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., **C, F, L,** and **M,** Ft. Davis, Tex.; **A,** Ft. Concho, Tex. **G,** Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; **E,** Camp Rice, Tex.; **B,** Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; **D** and **H,** Ft. Sill, Ind. T. **I** and **K,** Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. A. C. Ducat, Jr., Fort Davis (S. O. 150, Oct. 25. D. Tex.)

Leave for four months, to take effect Dec. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis H. Hardie, R. Q. M. (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Joseph C. Byrd, Troop M (S. O. 167, Nov. 1, Div. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., **B, D, E, F, H,** and **K,** Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; **A** and **M,** Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; **C, G,** and **I,** Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; **L,** Ft. Union, N. M.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Henry C. Benson is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 88. Oct. 19. Div. P.)

1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, R. Q. M., is relieved as a member, and 1st Lieut. J. B. Erwin, Adjt., as the J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Huachuca (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler is detailed J.-A., and 2d Lieut. F. B. Fowler a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Huachuca (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., **A, C, G,** and **L,** Ft. Bayard, N. M.; **I** and **K,** Ft. Wingate, N. M.; **B** and **F,** Ft. Lewis, Colo.; **D, E,** and **H,** Ft. Stanton, N. M.; **M,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William Baird, Adjt., with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 87, Oct. 16, Div. P.)

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, A. D. C., from Albuquerque to Whipple Barracks, Oct. 21, is confirmed as necessary to the public service (S. O. 105, Oct. 22. D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Elon F. Willcox is announced as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General commanding (G. O. 18, Oct. 25, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, A. D. C., will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and thence to the San Antonio River to investigate Indian matters (S. O. 107, Oct. 26, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. **B, C, D, G, K,** and **M,** Ft. Meade, Dak.; **E** and **H,** Ft. Yates, Dak.; **F** and **L,** Ft. Buford, Dak.; **A,** Ft. Keogh, Mont.; **I,** Ft. Totten, Dak.

Troops B and D, Fort Meade, D. T., are authorized to extend their regular target practice to Oct. 31, 1886, to make up for time lost in changing station (S. O. 111, Oct. 21, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., **C,** and **H,** San Antonio, Tex.; **A,** Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; **I,** Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; **D,** Camp Del Rio, Tex.; **E, F, G, K,** and **L,** Ft. Clark, Tex.; **B** and **M,** Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. John Guest will be relieved from duty with Troop I at Fort Ringgold, and will join his troop at Fort Brown (S. O. 149, Oct. 22, D. Tex.)

2d Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at San Antonio (S. O. 150, Oct. 25, D. Tex.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. John A. Johnston is further extended two months on account of sickness (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Flynn, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 168. Nov. 3, Div. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Michael H. O'Brien, Troop L (S. O. 166, Oct. 29, Div. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., **D,** and **H,** Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; **C, F,** and **K,** Ft. Robinson, Neb.; **A, G,** and **I,** Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; **M,** Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; **B** and **E,** Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); **L,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Ballard S. Humphrey will return to Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 141, Oct. 25, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Walter L. Finley will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report for duty (S. O. 141, Oct. 25, D. Platte.)

The following are detailed to be present at the Indian Agencies named to witness issue of annuity goods: 1st Lieut. Robt. T. Emmet, Rosebud Agency, D. T.; 2d Lieut. Philip A. Bettens, Pine Ridge Agency, D. T. (S. O. 142, Oct. 30, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., **E, K,** and **L,** Ft. Grant, A. T.; **B,** Whipple Bks., A. T.; **A** and **H,** Ft. Apache, A. T.; **I** and **M,** Ft. Verde, A. T.; **C, D, F,** and **G,** Ft. Thomas, A. T.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman is further extended one month (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., **G,** and **L,** St. Francis Bks., Fla.; **A*** and **E,** Little Rock Bks., Ark.; **B** and **H,** Atlanta, Ga.; **C** and **D,** Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; **F,*** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., **K,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **I** and **M,** Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

The leave granted Major Charles B. Throckmorton, Jackson Barracks, La., Oct. 26, is extended fourteen days (S. O. 171, Oct. 30, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., **A, C,*** **E, H, K,** and **L,** Washington Bks., D. C.; **B,** Newport Bks., Ky.; **D, G,** and **I,** Ft. McHenry, Md.; **M,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **F,*** San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. G. P. Scriven is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at San Antonio (S. O. 150, Oct. 25, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Schuyler, and will proceed to Washington Barracks and report for duty with his battery (S. O. 171, Oct. 30, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., **B,*** **D, E, G,** and **L,** Ft. Adams, R. I.; **A** and **C,** Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; **F,*** Ft. Snelling, Minn.; **H** and **K,** Ft. Warren, Mass.; **I,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **M,** Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Capt. Edward Field and 1st Lieut. R. P. Strong, having completed duty in New York in connection with Statue of Liberty, will return to Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 172, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., **F,*** **I, H,** and **M,** Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; **A, C,** and **L,** Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; **G,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **B,** Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; **D,*** Ft. Omaha, Neb.; **E** and **K,** Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. William P. Duvall is relieved from further duty as disbursing officer of the Board for the U. S. Executive Departments at the World's Indus-

trial and Cotton Centennial Exposition (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

On mutual application, the following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, from Bat. H to Bat. L; 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, from Bat. L to Bat. H (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieuts. Warren P. Newcomb and John W. Ruckman are authorized to remain at their present stations (Ft. Columbus and Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.), until an answer has been received to their application for transfer (S. O. 172, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

Bat. K (Brewerton's) is designated as the guard for Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., and it is especially charged with the protection of the Statue of Liberty and the police of the island (S. O. 172, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. E. T. Brown, having completed duty in New York in connection with Statue of Liberty, will return to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 172, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will turn over the ordnance property for which he is responsible to the Acting Ordnance Officer, Fort Columbus (S. O. 173, Nov. 2, Div. A.)

Capt. Samuel M. Mills will repair to Washington for the purpose of settling his accounts pertaining to the Signal Service (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Selden A. Day, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 174, Nov. 3, Div. A.)

Corpl. Charles Gutzwiller is promoted sergeant, and Privates Paul Sommer and Lawrence Waters, corporals, in Light Bat. F.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.

The leave granted Major Edward Collins is extended two months (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

1st Lieut. H. B. Sarson is detailed to witness issue of annuity goods at the Santee and Flandreau Agency, Neb. (S. O. 142, Oct. 30, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, Fort Custer, M. T., is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Agency, M. T. (S. O. 113, Oct. 26, D. Dak.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank B. McCoy is further extended three months (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

The annual classification for 1886 is: 150 sharpshooters; 191 marksmen; 22 1st class men; 1 3d class man; individual figure, 138.54; skirmish figure, 47.96; general figure, 93.25.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Major J. Ford Kent will inspect C. and G. E., O. and O. stores at Fort Spokane, for which Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn is accountable (S. O. 183, Oct. 16, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days, is granted 2d Lieut. John L. Sehon, Fort Cœur d'Alene (S. O. 185, Oct. 19, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Major William J. Lyster is assigned to station at Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 140, Oct. 22, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. A. L. Wagner is detailed to witness issue of annuity goods at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho (S. O. 142, Oct. 30, D. Platte.)

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Stephen W. Groesbeck, from Co. G to Co. C; 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Townsend, from Co. H to Co. F; 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner, from Co. F to Co. H; 1st Lieut. Charles Byrne, from Co. C to Co. G. Lieut. Wagner will proceed from Fort Douglas to Fort Leavenworth, and join the company to which he is transferred (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Leave is granted 1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick for one month from Nov. 17 (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs. F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Charles Porter, Fort Grant, is extended eight days (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., C, and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; H and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

1st Lieut. James Regan, R. Q. M., is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson, Adjt., is relieved as a member, and detailed J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., is detailed an additional member of the G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, Fort Selden, is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bliss (S. O. 106, Oct. 25, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Forts Apache, Wingate, Lewis, Stanton, Bliss, Bayard, Huachuca, McDowell, and Mojave, and inspect target ranges (S. O. 106, Oct. 25, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. A. Perry is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 107, Oct. 26, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. G. Mason Blunt is, on his own application, transferred to the 5th Cavalry, with rank as 2d lieutenant of cavalry, to date from Oct. 23, 1886. He will remain on duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., until further orders (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieuts. W. C. Wren and R. L. Bullard are detailed as members of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Bliss, Texas, by Par. 4, S. 97, c. s. (S. O. 109, Oct. 28, D. Ariz.)

1st Lt. T. J. Clay, now at Dept. of Arizona headquarters, will proceed to Holbrook, A. T., and report to the officer in charge of the party of captured hostile Indians, en route to Forts Pickens and Marion, Florida, for duty with his command in conducting the said party of captives to their destination. (S. O. 108, Oct. 27, D. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 2d Lieuts. Charles W. Penrose and Lorenzo P. Davison, Fort Yates, D. T., members of G. C.-M., will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., and finish the trial in the case of the U. S. v. Q. M. Sergt. Michael J. Ryan (S. O. 111, Oct. 21, D. Dak.)

Lieut.-Col. Edward G. Bush is assigned to duty at Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 113, Oct. 26, D. Dak.)

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Wheeler (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave is extended 2d Lieut. James A. Emery for two months (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Capt. H. G. Brown, having completed duty in New York in connection with Statue of Liberty, will return to Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 172, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Augustus G. Tassin, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 174, Nov. 3, Div. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 175, Nov. 4, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Henry C. Pratt (S. O. 88, Oct. 19, Div. P.)

Sick leave is granted Major D. M. Vance for six months (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave is granted 1st Lieut. Mitchell F. Jamar for six months (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Co. K (Carpenter's) is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks and will proceed to Fort Klamath and take station (S. O. 183, Oct. 16, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward recruits to their destination under charge of Capt. Stephen R. Stafford (S. O. 113, Oct. 26, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, Fort Randall, D. T., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the J.-A. of the G. C.-M. now in session at that post, as a material witness in the case of the U. S. v. Private John Hayes, Co. D, 15th Inf. When not longer required, Lieut. Blauvelt will return to his proper station (S. O. 114, Oct. 28, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.

Co. K is designated as the guard to conduct Indian prisoners to Fort Pickens (S. O. 149, Oct. 22, D. Tex.)

2d Lieuts. Elias Chandler and J. T. Anderson, with a detachment of twelve men, are detailed as guard for prisoners and scouts for Fort Marion (S. O. 149, Oct. 22, D. Tex.)

1st Lieuts. Eugene Cushman and Charles R. Tyler are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at the post of San Antonio, vice 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Woodbury and 2d Lieut. James T. Anderson, relieved (S. O. 150, Oct. 25, D. Tex.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

Col. J. E. Yard, in a regimental order of Oct. 25, announces the death, Oct. 15, of Capt. Birney B. Keeler, recounts his distinguished services, and says: "His superior legal attainments soon attracted attention, and on the 44th of September, 1874, he was detailed as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Department of the South, and soon after was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General McDowell, with whom he was associated until the latter's retirement October 15, 1882. Called to a sphere of duty apart from that of his regiment, his execution of the varied and important administrative trusts imposed upon him, was such as to receive the warm commendations of his superior officers, thus bringing credit to the organization of which he was a member, and in which he never ceased to take a lively interest. He was endowed with a mind well equipped and of more than ordinary resources; fearless individuality was among the lineaments of his character; imbued with a stern sense of duty; useful in his profession; gentlemanly and courteous in his relations with his associates, his death will be mourned with a sorrow befitting the loss which the Army and his regiment have sustained."

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Will W. Daugherty, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 88, Oct. 19, Div. P.)

2d Lieut. F. B. Jones is relieved from duty at Fort Apache and will join his company at Fort Lewis (S. O. 106, Oct. 25, D. Ariz.)

Major Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., will inspect Forts Niobrara and Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 142, Oct. 30, D. Platte.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The following promotions are announced: Capt. David D. Vanvalzah, Co. D, to Major 20th Inf., Oct. 19, 1886, vice Bates, promoted; 1st Lieut. Owen J. Sweet, Co. C, to Captain Co. D, Oct. 19, vice Vanvalzah, promoted; 2d Lieut. Carroll A. Devol, Co. D, to 1st Lieutenant Co. C, Oct. 19, vice Sweet, promoted. Major Vanvalzah will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, M. T., Capt. Sweet to Fort Meade, D. T., and Lieut. Devol to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 113, Oct. 26, D. Dak.)

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Gaines Lawson (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Washington I. Sanborn (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Owen J. Sweet, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 114, Oct. 28, D. Dak.)

A furlough for six months is granted 1st Sergt. Abraham Dennis, Co. D (S. O. 166, Oct. 29, Div. M.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Oct. 27. Detail: Col. William P. Carlin, 4th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. John Green, 2d Cav.; Capts. Daniel W. Burke, George W. Davis, and James Kennington, 14th Inf.; Capts. Thomas F. Quinn, John W. Bubb, and Joseph Keeffe, 4th Inf.; Capt. Edmund K. Russell, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Julius E. Quentin, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Abner H. Merrill, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Patrick Hasson, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf., and Capt. William H. Bisbee, 4th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 184, Oct. 18, D. Columbia.)

At Alcatraz Island, Cal., Oct. 22. Detail: Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Art.; Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Henry L. Harris and John V. White, 2d Lieuts. Charles T. Menoher and Thomas B. Mott, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art., J.-A. (S. O. 101, Oct. 20, D. Cal.)

At Fort Custer, M. T., Oct. 28. Detail: Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf.; Capts. Max Wesendorf and Frank K. Upham, 1st Cav.; Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf.; Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lorenzo W. Cooke, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. James E. Pilcher, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 111, Oct. 21, D. Dak.)

At Fort Elliott, Tex., Nov. 3. Detail: Capts. Gerald Russell and G. A. Drew, 3d Cav.; Capt. H. F. Leggett, 24th Inf.; Capt. R. C. Newton, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. M. C. Wessells and 2d Lieut. J. E. Brett, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. B. W. Leavell, 24th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 121, Oct. 26, Dept. M.)

At Fort Supply, I. T., Nov. 1. Detail: Major L. H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Capts. J. C. Gilmore and J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. H. S. Bishop and E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Black, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. W. Cornish, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. John Little and D. W. Fulton, 24th Inf., and 2d Lieut. G. W. Read, 5th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 122, Oct. 27, Dept. M.)

At West Point, N. Y., Nov. 2. Detail: Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. John P. Wisser, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Francis J. A. Darr, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. William P. Evans, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O., Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 2. Detail: Major La Rhett L. Livingston, 4th Art.; Capt. William C. Shannon, Asst. Surg.; Capts. John P. Story and George G. Greenough, 1st Lieuts. William F. Stewart and Albert S. Cummins, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 171, Oct. 30, Div. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Nov. 4. Detail: Capts. George M. Randall and Joseph T. Haskell, 23d Inf.; Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge, Orlando L. Wieting, and Stephen O'Connor, 2d Lieuts. William H. Allaire, Daniel B. Devore, and George D. De Shon, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. E. P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 172, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., Nov. 3. Detail: Major Samuel Ovenshine, Capts. Thomas M. K. Smith and Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Capt. William B. Davis, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 172, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Nov. 5. Detail: Capt. Charles Morris, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Benjamin K. Roberts, Anthony W. Vogdes, and Samuel E. Allen, 2d Lieuts. Harvey C. Carbaugh and Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 174, Nov. 3, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, consistng of Capt. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., will report upon certain discrepancies in packages of property at general depot, Philadelphia, Pa. (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art., will meet at Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 8, to take an inventory of the public property for which the late Ord. Sergt. G. S. P. Bradford was responsible at the date of his death (S. O. 174, Nov. 3, Div. A.)

S. O. 92, convening a Board to inspect and purchase cavalry horses, is modified to grant authority to the Board to visit Phœnix, El Paso, and Albuquerque, N. M. (S. O. 106, Oct. 25, D. Ariz.)

The Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers will reconvene at New York City, Dec. 1, 1886, to continue the consideration of the questions before it (S. O. 164, Nov. 1, C. E.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Ord. Sergt. William Hoffman, Nov. 1; Chief Trumpeter John Banse, 5th Cav., Nov. 1; Sergt. Peter Giacchetti, Bat. K, 2d Art., Nov. 1; 1st Sergt. Timothy Murray, Co. B, 13th Inf., Nov. 1.

Engineer Battalion.—A Willet's Point correspondent writes: The Brooklyn *Journal*, referring to the procession on Liberty Day, states that the gorgeous drum major of the Regular troops "whirled his staff like a wizard," etc. The drum major of the battalion band will hereafter be known as the "Wizard."

Pistol Practice.—During November pistol practice will be held by the troops of cavalry, as prescribed in Appendix A, Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing, three times each week when the weather will permit.

To Pay in Uniform.—Paymasters when making payments on the regular muster rolls will, hereafter, wear the undress uniform of their grade.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger,

There being trouble among the Cheyenne Indians on the Rosebud, a battalion of the 5th Infantry, commanded by Major Simon Snyder, left Fort Keogh Oct. 30, for the Cheyenne camp. The companies are: D, Lieuts. Tillson and Chatfield; E, Lieut. Miller, and G, Capt. Romeyn and Lieut. De-

frees. The military authorities, however, do not anticipate much trouble.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of Oct. 29 from Nogales says: There is a good deal of talk in Mexican political circles regarding an early revolution in Sonora, Mexico. The Americans in Arizona are looking on with great interest.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

A Bedlow's Island correspondent sends us his impressions of the magnificent spectacle of Oct. 28 and says: "The detachment of the 5th U. S. Art., stationed here is getting along finely and great credit is due to Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, of the 5th, for his careful supervision of everything pertaining to his charge, and his kindness and consideration for the soldiers."

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

The post of Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., has been discontinued and will be abandoned before the end of November. It is now occupied by a detachment of 20 men, under command of 1st Lt. Edgar W. Howe.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

A San Francisco paper says: "Suit was begun in the Superior Court, on Monday, by M. G. Vallejo against Gen. O. O. Howard, to recover possession of a tract of land at the Presidio, 1,500 varas square, which plaintiff avers has, since Oct. 6, been illegally held possession of. The land in question is that upon which the Marine Hospital and Mountain Lake is situated. Plaintiff claims the land under a deed from the Mexican Government, dated Oct. 6, 1866."

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

GENERAL TIDBALL announces the exercises for November as follows:

Artillery—Service of the Sea Coast Guns, Mortars and Machine Guns, and the use of Mechanical Appliances for moving Heavy Artillery.

Infantry—Thursday and Friday to Infantry and Foot Artillery exercises.

Signaling—Officers not on the detail for Artillery drill, will receive instruction in Signaling, during the drill hours.

Fire Drill—Monday of each week one battery will receive instruction in the Manipulation of the Hydrants and coupling of fire hose, etc.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1886.

THE corps of Cadets was reviewed this afternoon by Prince Louis Napoleon, who is travelling under the name of Count de Montcalière. The Prince was accompanied by the Italian Chargé d'Affaires and by Chevalier Michelet, who is the Prince's private secretary. After the review the Cadet Officers were called to the front and presented to the Prince.

The postponed officers' hop was held last Friday evening in Schofield Hall, and proved to be a very enjoyable affair. There were some thirty couples present, including about twelve young ladies, among whom were—Miss Schofield, Miss Stokes, Misses Biddle, Misses Brown, Miss Gordon, Miss Mann, Miss Erwin, Miss Bell. It was nearly two o'clock before the last of the gay party left the hall.

Lieut. Knight, 3d Cavalry, and bride, arrived on Friday and spent several days on the Post as the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Merritt.

Col. Moulton and Mr. Hoyt Sherman were here on Monday visiting Capt. and Mrs. Rockwell.

Lieut. Frank E. Eastman, 14th Inf., made a brief visit to the Post on Wednesday.

Prof. H. D. Todd and daughter visited the Post to-day. They are quartered at the Highland Hotel in Garrison's.

Dress parade now takes place at 4.15, there being no more drills.

A farmer named Odell, who lived in the mountains back of here, was drowned in Round Pond on Monday. He was driving home in an intoxicated condition and probably fell into the pond while too helpless to make an effort to get out.

Cadets Evans E. W. and Bruce have been appointed Lieutenants in the Battalion of Cadets, vice two of the Lieutenants reduced by sentence of court-martial.

Many interesting things are related of the good and charitable acts of the late Professor Forsyth. All whoever called at his house will remember his colored man, Abraham, who was a slave before the war. Abraham was sold when quite young, and for years Prof. Forsyth endeavored to bring together the scattered family, and finally succeeded in finding the mother in Tennessee, but did not live to see the re-union of the happy people.

Robert John Fleming, of Port Huron, Mich., Arthur Swain (alt.), Sand Beach, Mich., Jordan Dorman Ripple, Hoyestown, Penna., and Orlando H. Harriman, of New York City, N. Y., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

BATTERY G, 3d Artillery, under command of Capt. Geo. F. Barstow, left Oct. 29 for Fort McHenry, having completed the tour of target practice at long ranges. The usual bi-monthly muster and inspection took place on Sunday last.

Lieut. John D. Barrette and detachment of 12 men left Oct. 30 to take charge of Fort Myer, Va., which has been recently placed under Gen. Gibson.

An amateur theatrical performance by the enlisted men will be given in a short time.

The Soldiers' Temperance Union held an interesting meeting Oct. 27. The evening programme included a scene from the "Hunchback," by Master Sol Stine and Mrs. Florence Leech; vocal solo, by Miss Goss, and recitations by Mr. Stine and Mrs. Leech.

The Shamrock Social Society held a meeting in the reading room of Battery C for the purpose of electing officers and making due preparations for the celebration of their "Patron Saint" on March 17.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RINGGOLD, TEXAS.

OCTOBER 28, 1886.

A FEW months ago we organized a club here known as the Frontier Glee Club. Sergt. Von Holtz was elected president, Pvt. Garner, secretary, and Pvt. Davison, treasurer; and soon the club began to make its existence felt by providing the post with a first-class entertainment in the shape of a variety show. The show proved a complete success in every way, bringing about $60 into the treasury of the club. This money was again expended in costumes and other necessary articles, and the second show given on Oct. 20 was still better. Under the able management of Private Chas. Holle, of Troop I, 8th Cav., a splendid entertainment was given, consisting of minstrels, magic-lantern exhibition, song and dance solos, clog and jig, and farces, in which Privates Davison, Holle, and other members of the club sustained their parts creditably.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

OCTOBER 27, 1886.

THE "silver wedding" of Col. Elmer Otis, 8th U. S. Cav., took place last evening and the many friends of the family flocked to Government Hill to tender their congratulations to the Colonel and his good lady. The reception was held in the post hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The presents were numerous and costly, and indeed the whole affair was an expressive indication of the esteem felt for Col. and Mrs. Otis. Refreshments and dancing followed, the 8th U. S. Cavalry Band furnishing the music. Before parting there were many hopes that the Colonel and his wife might live to celebrate their "golden wedding," and enjoy all the comforts of life for many years. TOM TIT.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Brown, Tex., for selling his clothing, the reviewing authority, General Stanley, says: The court originally neglected to follow the form of sentence recommended for a violation of the 17th Article of War, in Circular No. 2, Headquarters of the Army, 1884, and sentenced the prisoner to suffer a loss of only six dollars and three cents ($6 03). The proceedings were returned to the court for revision and it promptly rectified the error. The Seventeenth Article of War, requires that the sentence shall inflict a stoppage of pay to repair the loss or damage, which is separate and distinct from the corporal punishment to be inflicted. The sum total of the stoppage should be as much as the "Court-Martial may deem sufficient for repairing the loss or damage," but not more than one half of each month's pay should be affected. The fact that the Regulations of the Army require that a company commander shall enter the cost price of articles of clothing issued to a soldier, against his money clothing allowance, should not influence the amount of stoppage to be made, nor should it be considered by a court-martial. Even if it were proper to consider the charge against the clothing allowance, in assessing the amount of stoppage, a court-martial could not properly take judicial cognizance of the charge unless the fact that it had been made was shown by evidence. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the exact cost of repairing the damage, it has become the custom to govern the amount of stoppage in the sentence by the prices given in the official price list. When that is not possible, as in the case of a damage to a horse, it is the custom to govern it by the best evidence obtainable. It is doubtful if this fully carries out the intent of the article, as the price list is based on first cost only and does not take into consideration the items of transportation, hire of employees, loss, etc. It is not proper to assess as the amount of stoppage, the cost of transportation, nor is it proper to assess a fine as a punishment for a violation of this article. Although the Article of War authorizes corporal punishment other than confinement, the form of sentence recommended in Circular No. 2, Headquarters of the Army, 1884, sanctions only confinement, as a punishment. The form given in that circular states that the stoppage shall amount to "the total value of the ——sold and lost." (G. C. M. O. 65, D. Texas, 1886.)

In a recent case General O. B. Willcox says: There is a decided impropriety in the action of the judge advocate of the court in presenting in closed court, after the findings, an argument against the reception of a citation of previous trials and convictions referred to the court through him by the department commander. The mode of procedure is clearly set forth in the regulation on the subject, and the duty of the judge advocate is plain. However faulty the reasoning, this objection might have come with less impropriety from a member of the court. The court properly received it for consideration in adjudging the sentence, and it would have disobeyed a lawful executive order prescribing a mode of procedure, had it refused.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 2D COMTROLLER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1886.

IN the matter of the application of Capt. Armstrong for a rehearing because of a charge of $121.80 raised against him in Settlement No. 6596, confirmed July 21, 1886.—Memorandum.

On Nov. 7, 1883, during a recess of the Senate, the President promoted R. G. Armstrong, 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., to the grade of Captain to date Sept. 20, 1883, vice Capt. Humbert, deceased, an Army retiring board having previously found Fred. M. Lynde, who was Sen. 1st Lt., 1st Inf., "incapacitated for active service." On Nov. 9, 1883, Capt. Armstrong entered upon the discharge of his duties of Captain, and on Dec 2, his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation, but the military committee considered his promotion instead of Lynde irregular and asked the President to withdraw it. By letter dated Feb. 2, 1884, the President revoked Capt. Armstrong's appointment and Feb. 4 withdrew it from the Senate and nominated him for promotion to Captain to date Dec. 14, 1883, vice Tolman, deceased. He was paid the difference of pay and commutation of quarters of Captain and 1st Lieut. of Inf., from Sept. 20 to Dec. 14, 1883, $121.80, which sum was charged against him in Settlement No. 6596 above referred to, which the officer asks to be reopened.

The power of the President to appoint all officers of the United States, both civil and military, under Section 2 of the Constitution is undisputed, and his right to fill up all vacancies that may happen during a recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the next session, is, also, under same section, clause 3, unquestioned. An appointment made by the President to a vacancy during a recess does not require the consent of any other person or body to make it complete, but the party so appointed is fully invested with all the powers, duties, and responsibilities incident to the office, and is entitled to the emoluments thereof until the end of the next session of the Senate. Such an appointment is not continued by a new appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—the latter is a distinct appointment, and as soon as the second commission is accepted it is a virtual superseding and surrender of the former commission. U. S. v. Kilpatrick, 9 Wheaton, 720. As to the time when a promoted officer of the Army becomes entitled to the pay of the higher grade, we have been unable to find any Congressional enactment on the subject.

The Regulations of the Army contain this provision: "A person appointed to the Army or receiving a new appointment therein is entitled to pay from the date of acceptance only. If the appointment create vacancies to be filled by promotion, the promoted officers are entitled to pay of the new grade from date of acceptance of the appointee. *In all other cases of promotion the officer is entitled to pay from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy.*" A. R., 2392.

Navy officers are by Statute enacted June 22, 1874, allowed pay from the date they take rank when promoted in course to fill vacancies in the next higher grade. It has been an immemorial custom and practice to allow Army officers, when promoted, pay of the higher grade from the date of the vacancy. This Regulation made in 1863 has been recognized and sanctioned by Congress. Nothing else appearing, R. G. Armstrong would seem to be entitled to the pay of captain from Sept. 20 to Dec. 14, 1883, the date of his second commission, but owing to the fact that he overslaughed Lieut. Lynde, it becomes necessary to inquire whether he was legally in his office.

The subject of promotions and appointments is fully discussed in Opinions of Attorney General Williams, Vol. XIV., pp. 164 and 500. He says, that as the Constitution confers on Congress the power to make rules for the government and regulation of the Army, that body may impose such restrictions and limitations upon the appointing power as it deems proper in regard to promotions to any and all vacancies in the Army.

The Regulations contain this provision: "All vacancies in established regiments and corps to the rank of colonel shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency," p. 12, par. 36. Agreeably to the foregoing Regulations and according to the military history of Lieut. Lynde, before us, an Army retiring board found him "incapacitated for active service," and he was therefore ineligible for promotion.

Sec. 1255, Revised Statutes, withdraws retired officers from the line of promotion; Lieut. Armstrong being next in rank was promoted by the President. What the President did after Dec. 14, 1883, as to withdrawing Capt. Armstrong's name from the Senate and revoking his appointment cannot affect his right to the emoluments of the office for the time between Sept. 20 and Dec. 14, 1883. I think he was rightfully entitled to these emoluments during that time, that his official acts were legal and entitled to credit, and withdrawing his name from the Senate could not affect them. When the Senate met and he was nominated for promotion to that body, it was a different appointment, and had his nomination been rejected outright, he still would have been entitled to remain in office till the end of the session.

Accepting a new commission to date Dec. 14, 1883, he was rightfully entitled to the pay of the first appointment to that date, and I am therefore of the opinion that his request for a rehearing should be granted and the settlement reopened.

I. H. MAYNARD, Comptroller.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY.

THE Arizona *Daily Star* referring to the recent orders sending the 8th U. S. Infantry from Arizona to the Department of the Platte says: "This news has created great excitement, and the feeling generally is one of vexation, for the reason that the regiment has not yet recovered from the move from California to this territory. The injustice to the 8th in sending it to Arizona after all the service it had done in Arizona for nearly 12 years previous, was so apparent in the movement of regiments last summer when it could readily have been sent to some department to take permanent station, when contrasted with the undisturbed status of the 9th and 17th in their respective departments, that those two regiments were moved without any apparent reason except to make amends for an evident oversight. Taking this move into consideration with its action in regard to the Indian campaign, and the manner in which the final result and great success of Gen. Miles is being treated, we are led to the conviction that some one is influencing the War Department, unfortunately to say the least. The 1st Infantry should not have been ordered out of this territory in the midst of an Indian campaign, which looked either like an injustice or a reflection on the regiment."

McLAWS'S DIVISION AT GETTYSBURG.

GENERAL McLAWS, late of the Confederate Service, takes exception, it appears, to the claim that he was driven back at Gettysburg by Gen. Crawford's forces. He writes as follows to the *Weekly Press*:

To the Editor of the Weekly Press:

SIR: Some years "after the war," when I was living in Augusta, Ga., a gentleman called at my office, and, introducing himself as Gen. Crawford, U. S. Army, commenced, after a few preliminary remarks on other and unimportant subjects, to converse about the war. Among other incidents he mentioned that he was the person who had found that copy of Gen. Lee's order which told how scattered were the divisions of his army, and which had been dropped by some one in the camp at Frederick, Md., and that he had handed that order to Gen. McClellan, who thereupon had hastened his march against Gen. Lee. He then spoke of the battle of Gettysburg, and finally remarked "that if I would acknowledge to him in writing my forces had been driven back from their advance on July 2, by the forces under his command, the Pennsylvania Reserves, it would be worth a grade in the Army to him."

I replied in effect that I could not make any such acknowledgment, as it was the first time I had ever heard of it. That all the accounts that had been given to me at the time by brigade commanders, colonels and other officers and privates had made me believe that Gen. Wofford, the only brigade commander who had brought his brigade from the front, had been ordered back by Gen. Longstreet. That Gen. Wofford so stated to me at the time, and it was done in a loud and positive voice and tone, and had afterwards reiterated it, in the presence of Gen. Longstreet, and from my own knowledge of Gen. W. and from the fact that his men came back in line of battle, with the General on horseback in the rear, and that there was no pursuit, not a gun being fired, I had every reason to believe that Gen. Wofford had really been ordered back, and was not followed by any one when he retired. After the gentleman had gone, I began to think that there might be something in Gen. Crawford's claim, that he had grounds of which I was ignorant, on which to base it. And if there was, I would give him the benefit of it; provided the statements of those who were in a position to know would authorize it. I accordingly formulated a series of questions which would cover the claim made by Gen. Crawford, and sent a copy to Gen. Wofford, whose reply was never received; (the General is since dead) to Gen. Humphries, who commanded the 21st Mississippi in Barksdale's brigade, and who succeeded Gen. Barksdale, killed on the 2d; to Gen. Bryan, who commanded a regiment in Gen. Wofford's brigade in the charge of the 2d, and who on the night of that day was placed in command of Semmes' brigade, vice Semmes dangerously wounded; to Col. McGlosking, colonel in Semmes' brigade on July 2, and to others. My inquiries were specially as to the retirement of Wofford's brigade, and, generally, as to whether any other brigade in my command had been driven back. As every one concurred in the statement made by Gen. Wofford to me on the battlefield, and what was told me there by others—being that he was not driven back, but retired solely because he was ordered, I think it best, so that all who read can judge for themselves to give you the statements of the most prominent of those writers who replied to my inquiries.

[Here follow extracts from letters received by Gen. Laws from the gentlemen named.]

From the foregoing statements made by officers of character, ability and experience, whom I know

were cool and collected under all circumstances, you will perceive that it would be impossible for me to say that my command was driven back by the advance of Gen. Crawford's forces along any portion of the line held by me on July 2, nor on the 3d. But on the contrary, whatever retrograde movement was made was done by order of authority superior to those immediately commanding the troops which retired, and the order to retire was given, not because of the threatening attitude towards them of the enemy in their respective immediate fronts, but because the necessity existed of making arrangements for a new condition of affairs affecting the whole Army.

Gen. Longstreet informs me that Gen. Crawford sought an interview with him when he was on a visit to New York, some time after the war, and asked him "what troops of his (Longstreet's) he (Crawford) had driven back at Gettysburg?" and that he (Gen. Longstreet) replied he could not tell him, as he was not aware that anyone had attacked him at Gettysburg. LAFAYETTE MCLAWS.

SAVANNAH, GA., October 7, 1886.

"TARGET PRACTICE FOR RECORD."

THE following colloquy is presumed to have occurred at a remote outpost, where amongst rank and file some enthusiasm has been manifested during the target season, now about to be closed. The captain, always regarded as "the head and front of the offending," asks the 1st sergeant why the company does not turn out at least a half dozen sharpshooters.

1st sergeant replies:

On the plain you see the mirage,
Which it negatives the tirage:
And there be fish-tailed winds as well.
Some says, it is the powder;
For, d'ye hear, it cracks no louder
Than the echo, thrice repested,
Of a lost soul that's been treated
To a brimstone bath well heated,
Whooping in the deeps of h—l.

Others say it is the sights,
Which both for *scheutzenfest* and fights,
Leftenant-Colonel Buffington
Has affixed to our new rifle.
Par parenthese 'tis no trifle,
Thus to modify *de novo*,
The workmanship *ab ovo*,
Wind-gauge, trigger-pull and sighting of a gun

Captain responds:

Well, if the times are out of joint,
And we fail to make the point
For one S. S. to qualify;
What does it signify?
Only this, that there is trouble in the pit.
Non-com.'s sent there are too honest;
Your detailed spy is *non est*:
And, Sergeant! *mea culpa*, let us quit.

CARTOUCHE

PRONE POSITION IN FIRING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT is gratifying to find an occasional advocate of the "prone position" in firing at long distances. There are many officers in the Army who think this should be the only position allowed in lying down firing at targets, as it is the natural position that would be assumed in going into action.

In this connection comes the query to Col. Blunt and the "powers that be"—would it not be well to make all practice at known distances preliminary, and base the figure of merit solely on skirmish firing at unknown distances? This system would undoubtedly silence a good deal of the adverse criticism on "machine soldiers," "tube shooting," and galleries hewn out of the forest.

Apropos to skirmish firing, it occurs to quite a number of officers that the *time limit* given this year in company skirmish firing, should be extended, say ten seconds, instead of six, in which to estimate distance, adjust sight and assume position of firing after the command, Halt, is given, and extend the interval of firing to 20 seconds.

It will be interesting to note the result of this year's skirmish firing with the time limit and the defective rear sight. A prediction is ventured that the percentage will be diminished ten per cent. on last year's shooting. Give us back an *open* rear sight that will not jump, for all the year round shooting A. M.

FORT APACHE, ARIZ., Oct. 26, 1886.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

WHY THREE VOLLEYS OVER A GRAVE?

MR. EDITOR: Will you, if possible, inform me as to where the custom of firing three volleys over the grave of a deceased soldier originated, and what its meaning is? This question has just suggested itself after ceremonies incident to Major Ryan's funeral, and would probably interest many of your readers. S. F.

[The origin of the custom above referred to is involved in obscurity. "Notes and Queries," in answer to a similar question, published the following answer to a correspondent:]

"The earliest account of the procession, etc., that I have been able to trace is contained in a folio entitled, 'The Compleat Body of the Art Military,' by Richard Elton, Lieutenant Colonel, published in 1688. In chap. 25, lib. xii, pp. 190-192, A. C. Lomax will find full instructions for 'the ordering of a private company into a funeral service,' and in chap. 26, lib. iii, p. 192, similar instructions, though more brief, for 'the ordering of a regiment to a funeral occasion.' In both cases the systems then followed very much resemble the general ones now the rule of the service. The rear (that is the junior) ranks marched in front with arms reversed, and at the grave fired three volleys. This is sufficient to show that the custom is not a modern institution, but whence its origin is yet to be ascertained.

The writer of the above answer states that he had examined several military works without finding any satisfactory answer. Our own reference books mention the three volleys as a matter of course, but not the origin of the custom. The *Ledger* ventures the suggestion that it may have originally had some relation to the 'earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust,' of the burial service."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At New York, Nov. 4. Has been ordered to Newport, R. I., preparatory to a winter cruise.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. Ordered to join the South Atlantic Station. Expected to sail daily.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro Oct. 6, 1886.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Genoa, Italy.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. At Gibraltar Oct. 5, 1886, per cable despatch. Has been ordered to return to the U. S., and is expected to arrive early this month.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Sailed from Legborn for Genoa, Italy, Sept. 26, to undergo repairs, on completion of which she will proceed East for the winter.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Callao, Peru, Oct. 1, 1886.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao Sept. 30. Will shortly be ordered to San Francisco, Cal. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Rio Oct. 24.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Was at Callao, Peru, Sept. 30.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Apia July 19.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station. Arrived at Montevideo Oct. 19.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and was to leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Port Said, Oct. 2, 1886. To remain till Oct. 4, and then proceed to Suez and Aden.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Reported by cable to have arrived at Port Said, Egypt, Oct. 27, on her way to the Asiatic Station.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Chefoo Sept. 27.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was probably at Macao, China, Sept. 27.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 1, 1886.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Arrived at Singapore, Oct. 31.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton, China, Sept. 27.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

The second steam launch of the receiving ship *Minnesota*, of the U. S. Training Squadron, met with a catastrophe on Saturday morning, Oct. 31, while proceeding from Pier 27 North River to the ship. She had just emerged from the slip, blowing her whistles as a caution to passing tugs, when, without the slightest warning, she was struck by the Cornell Steamboat Company's tug *Edwin Terry* proceeding up the river close in to the New York shore. The blow crushed in the side of the launch and sunk her in five minutes. There were twelve men on board, consisting of liberty men and the usual crew. All were picked up by the tug, which had promptly stopped and backed, and only the coxswain of the boat got into the water. The launch was taking off marketing for the ship. All of this was, of course, lost, and somebody's breakfast was ruined. The launch lies at the bottom inside of the pier, and will probably be raised.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I,

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. At New York, Nov. 4. Will be ordered to Norfolk, Va.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. At New York, Nov. 4. Will be ordered to Norfolk, Va.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York Navy-yard.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat. Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone in command. At Norfolk, Va.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At New York, Nov. 4.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 30, for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE commanding officer of the French corvette *Minerve*, which arrived at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 29, visited the yard and paid his respects to Capt. Brown, U. S. N., the commandant. Salutes were exchanged between the *Minerve* and the receiving ship *Franklin*.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TANNER, of the *Albatross*, on a cruise from Wood's Holl to Washington, caught a splendid specimen of the octopus, or squills, about one hundred miles north of Cape Henry. It is a small one, however, measuring only five feet across.

COMMANDER W. SCOTT SCHLEY, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, arrived in New York on Monday and inspected the Apprentice Training Squadron, to ascertain what remained to be done to the vessels before they sail for the winter cruise to the Windward Islands, which will extend as far as Port au Spain, Trinidad.

El Nacional, of Lima, expresses the opinion that it is time to look upon the Panama Canal as a work that will be accomplished, and to make preparations for the changes it will necessarily bring about in Peru's political and commercial relations with the powerful nations beyond the Atlantic.

AT a meeting of the Naval Institute, held at the Navy Department on Thursday, Nov. 4, a paper was read by Lieut. C. C. Cornwell on "Compass Disturbances on Iron Ships, with reference to the new cruisers." After the lecture the election of officers of the Washington branch for the coming year took place.

CAPT. GEO. C. REMEY, commanding the Norfolk Navy-yard, informed the Navy Department under date of October 30, that the French man-of-war *La Minerve*, commanded by Rear-Admiral Vignes, fifteen guns and 430 men, arrived there that morning from Boston en route for the West Indies, and was then anchored off Fort Norfolk. She intended remaining about ten days. The usual civilities were extended.

THE Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, Lieutenant-Commander Zera L. Tanner commanding, arrived at the Washington Navy-yard October 29, from her summer cruise, which has been a very extensive one. The headquarters of the vessel for the most of the season were at Wood's Holl, in Vineyard Sound, but she made one cruise to Newfoundland, and two cruises into deep water into and beyond the Gulf Stream off this coast.

PRINCE KOMETSU of Japan, with his suite, arrived in New York this week. In regard to his military mission the Prince is reported as saying that the Commissioner of the Navy was now in Europe looking into the matter of shipbuilding, and with the probable view of purchasing one or two new men-of-war each year from Europe. He said that it was the intention of the Japanese Government to add yearly four or more new vessels, themselves to build the smaller ones, and the larger ironclads to be bought of European governments.

IN reference to the proposed outlay on the French Navy it is stated that the average annual outlay in shipbuilding having for ten years been 30,000,000 fr., half the work being executed by private yards, the Government dockyards would take nine years to expend 140 millions. To avoid this delay arrangements have been made with six great firms to carry out the work in four years, with payment by fifteen annual instalments and 4 per cent. interest. The navy will thus be quickly re-inforced, and the private yards now lacking employment will regain activity,

$279,820 was received by the English Navy for the year ending April 1, 1886, from prize, bounty, salvage and other moneys.

THE boilers of H. M. S. *Racer* are reported to be caked with sediment caused by water taken in in the Mediterranean, near the region of the recent volcanic eruptions.

IN 1878 there were built in the United Kingdom seven steel ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,470, and 435 iron ships, of 517,692. For 1885 the figures were 118 steel, of 165,437 tons, and 260 iron, of 290,429 tons.

NAVAL officers who were in Peru during the recent eclipse of the sun, tell us that the natives at and near Callao fully expected that a prodigious earthquake, with earthquake waves, would almost necessarily form a part of the programme. Large numbers took the precaution to clear out and retreat to the hills, in anticipation of the event; and special trains, with numerous carriages attached, were all ready at the two railway stations, in order to give a chance of running away from the dreaded annihilation.

THE work of disassembling the defective six inch steel gun was successfully accomplished at the Washington Navy-yard on Monday. To remove the hoops and jacket from the tube is a delicate piece of work, but it was accomplished in a short time. The gun was placed on end in a mold of Fuller's earth, and liquid iron poured about it to expand the jacket by heat, so that the hoops, etc., could be dropped off. It has frequently been necessary to shift or remove the jacket hoops on guns, but this is the first instance of such extensive "disassembling." The gun was intended for the *Atlanta's* armament; owing to the time required to obtain a new tube it will have to be assigned to the *Chicago*. Aside from the delay the imperfection in this gun is particularly regretted because the rifling was novel and it was intended to test it in this gun to decide as to its adoption for others.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

OCT. 30.—Sailmaker Thomas O. Fassett has been ordered to the receiving-ship Independence.

NOV. 2.—Ensign Gilbert Wilkes, to the Hydrographic Office.

Surgeon John L. Neilson, to the receiving-ship New Hampshire.

NOV. 4.—Lieutenant A. Marix, to duty in office of the Judge-Advocate General.

Passed Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford, to duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

NOV. 4—Lieutenant (junior grade) Lucien Young and Ensign Richard Henderson have been ordered to examination for promotion.

NOV. 5.—Lieutenant C. C. Todd and Lieutenant (junior grade) Alfred Reynolds, to examination for promotion.

Detached.

NOV. 1.—Ensign John J. Blandin, from the Galena and ordered to duty at the John Hopkins University.

NOV. 2.—Lieutenant James M. Helm, from the Coast Survey and granted one year's leave of absence.

Surgeon M. C. Drennan, from the New Hampshire and granted one year's leave, with permission to leave the United States.

Assistant Engineer Emil Theiss, from the Navy-yard Mare Island, and ordered to the Ranger.

Leave.

NOV. 1.—Ensign B. C. Dent, granted leave for four months.

NOV. 2.—Granted Ensign A. B. Clements and Paymaster Joseph Foster for six months.

Chaplain Wesley O. Holway has been granted leave for six months from November 3.

NOV. 4.—Assistant Paymaster W. B. Wilcox, granted leave for six months.

MARINE CORPS.

OCT. 30.—2d Lieutenant Lincoln Karmany, to proceed, November 18, to Boston, Mass., and report for duty at the Marine Barracks there.

Captain Wm. S. Muse, upon completion of course of instruction detached from the Naval War College, and ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

1st Lieutenant H. K. Gilman, upon completion of course of instruction detached from the Naval War College, and ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending November 4, 1886:

John Little, coal-heaver, October 22, at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

George Maulsby, Medial Director, retired, October 27, at Washington.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN LEE DAVIS, commanding the Asiatic Station, reports to the Navy Department as follows, under date of Chefoo, China, Sept. 27:

The flag ship *Marion* was off Chefoo during the month awaiting the arrival of the *Ossipee*. She would leave shortly for Nagasaki, Japan.

The *Omaha* arrived at Chemulpo, Korea, from Hakodati, Japan, about Sept. 24, and was to remain there for the present.

The *Ossipee* arrived at Yokahoma Sept. 10. She left Yokohama on the 19th and arrived at Chefoo Sept. 27. As soon as coaled she would go to Chemulpo to communicate with the *Omaha* and rejoin the flagship at Nagasaki.

The *Monocacy* was relieved by the *Palos* Sept. 3, reached Hong Kong Sept. 6, where she was docked, her bottom scraped, examined and painted. She was probably then (Sept. 27) at Macoa.

The *Palos* was at Canton.

All was quiet within the limits of the station. The health of the officers and men continued excellent. Cholera had almost entirely disappeared from the ports on the station.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., NOV. 2, 1886.

Ensign and Mrs. E. E. Capehart arrived here last Saturday from Portsmouth, N. H., and have taken up quarters in the city. Although Cupid and his frolicsome tricks have played havoc in the bachelor's quarters, Dame Rumor assures us that a yet greater sweep is in store, and soon the bachelor's quarters will be almost deserted.

A welcome order was published at dinner formation last Monday, to the effect that drills would be suspended on Wednesday afternoons during November. This gives the foot-ball team an admirable chance to prepare themselves for the Thanksgiving Day contest, which they hope to win with flying colors. On the 6th they play the St. John's College team; on the 13th, Johns Hopkins University; Thanksgiving Day, with the same team, and on the 27th, with Princeton College. Superintendent Sampson was elected a member of the Athletic Association at their weekly meeting.

The infantry battalion has been making things hum on the parade grounds during the past week, under the command of Ensign Haeseler. Although the brief out-door drills of the fall do not generally permit the attainment of a very high standard of proficiency in the battalion, yet under Ensign Haeseler's very able management a great improvement over previous years has been noticed.

Cadet A. H. Scales, granted sick leave until Nov. 1, reported his return to the Academy on Monday.

The trial of the new steel guns of six and eight inch calibre for the new cruisers took place at the naval ordnance proving ground. This trial, required by Congress and known as the "statutory test," was made under the supervision of a board of naval officers, consisting of Captain J. A. Howell, President, and Lieuts. J. F. Meigs and A. M. Knight, members. The latter is in charge of the proving ground. Ten rounds were fired from each gun. The charge for the six-inch gun was 50 pounds of Dupont's cocoa powder, with a 100-pound shell, giving a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second, with a pressure of 14.9 tons. The gun was fired as rapidly as possible, the time for the ten rounds being 11m. 45s. The charge for the eight-inch gun was 121 pounds of Westphalian cocoa powder, with a 250-pound shell, giving a muzzle velocity of 1,991 feet per second, with a pressure of 13.9 tons. This gun also was served as rapidly as possible, the ten rounds being fired in 15m. 8s. A large number of civilians and naval officers witnessed the trial, and all seemed much pleased with the results, which were pronounced entirely satisfactory.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

THE flagship *Tennessee* steamed alongside of the Cob Dock, Nov. 1, and will probably remain at the yard some time. A Board of Survey will be appointed at once to determine whether her condition justifies a moderate expenditure in repairs.

It is thought that either the corvette *Richmond* or the *Trenton* will be fitted out at an early day to relieve the *Tennessee* as flagship of the North Atlantic Station. The other one will go to the Pacific to relieve the flagship *Hartford*.

The *Alliance* is being calked, and will probably sail on a foreign cruise within a week. She is consigned to the South Atlantic Squadron and will proceed via the Mediterranean, Red Sea, Suez Canal, Madagascar, Zanzibar, and the east coast of Africa to her station, Rio Janeiro.

The old Arctic cruiser *Thetis* is being converted into a surveying ship.

It is likely that many of the double turreted monitors will be completed in the yard, which has facilities for this special work. The big ironclads to be taken in hand are the *Amphitrite*, *Miantonomoh*, and *Puritan*. Orders have been received to place the *Miantonomoh* in dock as soon as the *Richmond* is taken out, and the former is likely to occupy the basin, unless some unforeseen exigency arises, for a long time.

A large number of workmen have been ordered upon the steel cruiser *Boston*. She will in time give way to the big frigate *Chicago*, expected at the yard within a few weeks.

The delay in the completion of the steel clads is due largely to the fact that the ordnance is not ready. The new high power guns cannot be turned out in a few months, as in the case of cast iron guns. The steel ingots must first be made and the plant to convert them into guns is yet to be constructed on a large scale.

LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY-YARD.

"SPENCER C. MCCORKLE, a citizen of Philadelphia," writes a letter to the *Public Ledger* of that city in answer to Admiral Simpson's criticisms on the League Island Navy-yard, which appeared in *Harper's Magazine*. Mr. McCorkle says:

"League Island, the writer believes, is the only safe and secure place belonging to the United States where iron and steel ship building and repairing can be done. It has been demonstrated by recent surveys and comparisons that the Delaware is a better river now than it was 40 years ago. It has 22 feet at mean low water over all its bars, and the mean rise and fall of the tide is six feet, enough water to float any vessel belonging to the United States Navy at nearly all times of the tide, the exceptions being extreme low tides, which are neither more frequent nor lasting than at other points. The channel can scarcely be called tortuous, as a glance at the chart will show. Pilots and others accustomed to navigate the river do not find it difficult.

"In the Delaware the ice was very heavy for nearly two months, but there was not a day that a full-powered steamship could not reach League Island from the sea in from seven to nine hours with the ice at its worst, unless prevented by low water, an occurrence that is not confined to the Delaware, and as the water is always smooth over its bars, it has an advantage over other ports.

"There is little or no difficulty in ships lying at the quay wall during the winter season, especially if protected by piers. Many vessels of all classes were at the wharves in the city of Philadelphia and in the Schuylkill River, just above League Island, last winter and without damage. The St. Louis receiving ship has been at League Island several years. The water of the Delaware is nearly always good opposite the Navy-yard and is considered good water to carry to sea. The city of Philadelphia has been engaged in laying a water main of large diameter for the supply of the southern portion of the city, and it will not be difficult in the future to have an ample supply of such water as is given to the citizens of Philadelphia. The width of the channel opposite League Island, between the 13 feet curves, is over 2,200 feet. The distance from League Island to the sea, it is true, is great—about 100 miles; but is it not a matter of importance that at least one naval station should be out of the reach of an enemy's guns?

"It may be granted that at the present time League Island is not a very pleasant place for officers who have little to do, but if the facilities of the yard were increased, and ship building and ship repairing in active operation, there would not be so much fear of malarial influences. And farther, if the material that has been dredged from the Delaware and Schuylkill in the last ten years had been deposited on League Island, it would be a garden spot now. By building a ballast wharf—not a new idea by any means—and by notice given to the masters of vessels entering the harbor in ballast, they would be glad enough to avail themselves of the privilege of a place of deposit at the most eligible locality."

Various public documents are quoted in support of these views.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

NOTHING has been or will be done for some time looking to the proposed change of the Washington Navy-yard into an Ordnance Foundry. Although nearly the whole Yard has been given up to the Ordnance Department no changes of consequence has been made. That Department occupied nearly the entire Yard before the change was made and as there has been, as yet, no increase in the Ordnance work, matters are conducted much as usual.

The work on the guns for the new cruisers is so advanced that there is no need of pushing things while the increased work in the future for the proposed new cruisers will not be commenced for a good while. There is, therefore, an interregnum affording an opportunity for a careful consideration of the question before the Navy-yard is remodelled to meet the requirements of the future. Some of the buildings will be remodelled and new structures will doubtless be erected, but there is no hurry in the matter. The authorities are of the opinion that it will be, perhaps, a year before the Ordnance Foundry is well under way with its increased work. Before there is any increased activity it will be necessary to receive from the contractors the material for pursuing the work, and the contracts are not yet made. The contractors will doubtless be inexperienced and will have some trouble, perhaps, in furnishing satisfactory forgings. Although the Yard has been turned over to the Ordnance Foundry it will, therefore, be a good while before the Ordnance Foundry, as such, is well under way.

REVENUE MARINE.

2d Lieut. T. W. Benham, to the *Rush*.

2d Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody and 1st Asst. Engr. Horace Hassell, placed on waiting orders.

2d Asst. Engr. Paul Barnes, to the *Rush*.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, comdg, Oswego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
Colfax, Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg. Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, Astoria, Oregon.
Crawford, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg., en route to Key West, Fla.
Coxe, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dexter, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Newport, R. I.
Dix, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg, on cruise to Galveston, Tex.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, Lt. George Williams, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Phila., Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lt. Albert Buhner, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.
McCulloch, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLane, out of commission.
Manhattan, Lieut. D. F. Tozier, Whitestone, N. Y.
Penrose, 2d Lieut. O. S. Willey, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon, comdg, Erie, Pa.
Report, 2d Lt. J. F. Wild, comdg, Chincoteague, Va.
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, at San Francisco, Cal.
Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg, New Berne, N. C.
Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss. P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. C. W. Munroe, in charge, Balt., Md.
Saville, out of commission.
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre Moriches, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, Capt. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, Port Townsend.
Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comd'g, New York.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

IT has several times been declared by French papers that Admiral Aube had determined not to go on with the armorclads now on the stocks. This is evidently not the case. According to the report on the Naval Estimates by M. Ménard-Dorian, over half a million sterling is to be spent next year in continuing the six monsters still unfinished. The *Admiral Baudin* is to be terminated next year, and the *Formidable* and the *Marceau* in 1888. The *Hoche*, which was launched the other day at Lorient, the *Neptune* and the *Magenta*, will not be completed until 1889 or 1890. Four armorclad gunboats will also be pushed forward, and the *Cocyte* and the *Grenade* will be finished in the course of 1887. According to the report presented to the French Budget Commission, the value of the French Navy on Jan. 1, 1887, will be $78,400,000. On Jan. 1, 1872, the value of the French Navy, including vessels afloat and building, was $44,704,330, so that there has been an increase during the last 15 years of close upon $33,700,000. During that period nearly $95,000,000 has been spent in the construction of new ships.

THE Second Comptroller allowed the following Mexican War claims during the week: Henry W. Wessells, Captain 2d U. S. Inf., $120; Albert Bowman (widow), Sergeant Co. E, 2d Dragoons, $39; Alex. K. Howard (widow), 1st Lieut. and A. C. S. 1st Mich. Vols., $65; James Sullivan, private Co. D, 1st N. Y. Vols., $21; Chas. C. Churchill, 2d Lieutenant 3d U. S. Art., $75, and John Hamilton, 2d Lieutenant 3d U. S. Art., $75.

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References:
Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.
Rev. GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

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ARMYNAVY.

MAGAZINE GUNS ABROAD.

IT is not yet settled that the Enfield-Martini will be adopted for the English Service and a strong effort is being made to secure a change in the programme. If this is done magazine rifles will probably be adopted and the Spencer-Lee would seem to have the best prospect of selection. The wisdom of our Ordnance authorities has decided against a change, and the Woolwich authorities appear to be equally short-sighted. Of their action, or rather the inaction in which they join hands with our officers, the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "While the adoption of a repeater or magazine rifle has been recognized as inevitable by all the great Continental Powers, and by several of the lesser States, our officials regard this great change as subsidiary and comparatively unimportant. The objection so often and so feebly made, that magazine rifles would entail an enormous waste of ammunition, is not worthy of a moment's consideration. Similar futile objections were made to breechloaders, to the general use of rifles, and even to percussion caps. But who now would venture to propose a return to flint and steel, to smoothbores or to muzzle loaders?" As to the waste of ammunition we recall the experience of one regiment during our Civil War, which was armed partly with magazine guns and partly with muzzleloaders. It was found by experience that the men having magazine guns actually wasted less ammunition than those having the slow shooters. Their confidence in their weapon led them to reserve their fire for the critical moment.

The *Gazette* says further: "Woolwich fought hard to retain the Boxer cartridge, and but for certain occurrences in the Soudan would probably have succeeded. That cartridge, with its complicated and flexible wrappings, failed repeatedly at critical moments, and by 'jamming,' both in rifles and machine-guns, caused lamentable and avoidable loss of life. Frequent representations of these unfortunate failures raised such a storm of indignation that the Boxer cartridge was reluctantly withdrawn from use."

The *Gazette* also raises objection to the adoption of a rifle with small calibre, holding that undue prominence is given to the lowness of trajectory and lightness of ammunition. The object is to kill or disable, and there is a point beyond which the size of the bullet can be reduced and that object attained. A small bullet passing through a limb, or even through the body, without breaking a bone or cutting a large vessel, does not generally prevent a resolute man from using his weapon, possibly with deadly effect. The *Gazette* says: "In reading of the settling of 'difficulties' in America, we sometimes find that a man who has been shot through by a small bore rifle or revolver continues to fight and to kill. Horses, perforated by small bullets, may still carry guns out of action, or bear their riders along to sabre broken infantry, or to effect a safe retreat. The importance and the effect of long range rifle fire are enormously exaggerated by some writers. The causes of deviation are many, and their results uncertain. Defects of vision, often unsuspected: sudden changes in the direction and strength of the wind, which baffle the best shots; refraction, which is seldom noticed and never allowed for; variations in light and in the density of the atmosphere; and in action, well, nervous excitement; all combine to render distant firing comparatively innocuous."

While England hesitates and America deliberately discards the magazine gun, the *Tagblatt* (Vienna) announces that a commission of Russian officers has already decided on the advisability of supplying the rifle regiments in the Russian Service with the Vetterli repeating gun, and the Austro-Hungarian Government decides on arming all the Regular Army of the first line and all the Landwehr with the repeating rifle, and placing the immense stores of the Wundt rifle in depots for the use of the Landsturm in case of need.

They have not yet determined on the pattern of the new arm. The Mannlicher magazine only holds five cartridges, the steel case is expensive, and the weapon cannot be used as a rifle *per se*, but must fire the magazine cartridges. The Schulof is its rival. The Austrian Government have such quantities of ammunition in store that they intend to keep to the 11-m.m. calibre, which makes the Schulof 10 lb. weight; but Herr Schulof is making one of 7 lb., which he intends to offer to the British Government. The inventor of the new weapon is Herr Joseph Schulof, of Vienna, who is well known in his own country as one of the best marksmen in pistol practice, besides being a manufacturer of small arms. At the outbreak of the war between China and France, Herr Schulof supplied a large number of rifles to the Chinese, the contract being negotiated by Li Fong Pao, the former Chinese Ambassador at Berlin. The trial of the weapon took place recently at a rifle range in Vienna. The inventor succeeded in firing his rifle, the magazine being closed, 24 times in a minute. Afterwards he changed it into a repeating arm by touching a spring which opens the magazine, when he fired off 52 shots per minute, including loading. The magazine holds ten cartridges, and these were fired in five seconds; while in loading, *i. e.*, filling the magazine, six seconds were consumed. This would make the time for loading and firing 52 shots about 80 seconds. The officers present were unanimous in declaring the new repeater to be the most perfect arm they had yet seen. Its simple construction, easy handling, and reliable action were much commented upon.

PAUL CLENDENNIN, of Oneida, Ill., and Charles L. G. Anderson, of Hagerstown, Md., have been appointed assistant surgeons in the Army, the for-

mer vice Dr. O'Reilly, promoted, and the latter vice Dr. Wales, resigned.

THE SORROWS OF TOMMY ATKINS.

ACCORDING to the London *Daily Telegraph*, the British Army and the British soldier stand much in need of improvement in many respects. The wearisome efforts, says our contemporary, to secure machine-like movements in large as well as small bodies of troops unfits the soldier for exercising his individual intelligence, and precludes him from acquiring, as he would if properly drilled, those experiences in out-door work of how to secure quickly those advantages when in presence of an enemy that always ensure success. The *Telegraph* says "it must be admitted that the British officers and men do not get that training best fitted to make practical soldiers." The ideas and practices of WELLINGTON'S day still prevail. The present march in close order is held up to ridicule. "The men are packed together like spoons in a paper wrapping. The leading soldier is followed, his back pressed against by his succeeding comrade's chest and his heels kicked by the other's toes. If the public wish to see this funny spectacle of ten soldiers walking as if they had only one body and one pair of legs among the lot, they can witness it any day if they will attend when the guard is being changed at the War Office or in Downing street."

The *Telegraph* takes heart of hope, however, in the fact that nowhere can better men be found out of whom to make splendid soldiers than in Great Britain, for the people are fairly educated, intelligent, and fond of open air athletic sports. "A glance at the Germans, with the vast proportion of their officers and men wearing glasses and spectacles, indicates that they can never as a race excel in marksmanship, and, as a fact, their men are poor shots compared even to our poorly trained troops." A fierce attack is then made upon the red uniform of Tommy Atkins. "Experiment has justified the selection as a danger-signal of a large red surface with a white band through it, and this is a very close analogy to the appearance of the British soldier in the dress of to-day. The unwisdom of the present attire is so well known that no officer in command of troops, unless a confirmed adherent of old-fashioned costumes, but has uniformly, when engaging on active service, discarded red clothing for the troops, and got the men dressed in gray or khakee." The *Telegraph* concludes a most pungent article by saying: "The British soldier's garb is cut and fashioned much according to the preconceived notions of the time of FREDERICK the Great, and his training is pretty much on the same old lines. In the days of MARLBOROUGH our troops were better dressed for the work they had to perform than they are in this year of grace; and reflective people regret to see that time and money has been wasted in making something else of our men than practical soldiers, skilled in all the niceties of the use of the rifle and active campaign life." These things being true it is a cause for admiration that the British soldier behaves as well as he does on active service, and by his innate pluck and perseverance, thwarts, as it were, the efforts of the governing authorities to retard his progress and endanger his life by a system of erroneous training.

POST TRADERS.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., in his recent annual report, refers to the variety and excellence of the stores kept for sale by the Subsistence Department and says: "If permits to sell these drinks to the men were taken away from these traders they could seldom exist. A soldier given-to-drink can, and does, get just as drunk on wine and beer as on stronger drinks; and it is not exaggeration to say that four fifths of our Court-martial cases, with their attendant expense to the Government, have their origin at the post trader's bar. True, often drunkards are regulated and restrained through reliable post traders, but the mischief lies in encouraging others, especially young recruits, to spend their money for drink. Facts do not support the statement that sobriety is promoted by supplying wine and beer to the enlisted men."

Still, there are many of our experienced line officers who think it better that the men should have full opportunity to buy these drinks; yea, something even stronger, *within* the garrison, than to go outside and buy from the sharks ever lying in wait to sell to the generous soldier those maddening and poisonous compounds which destroy mind as well as body. The soldier likes a good article as well as anybody, and it is reasonable to suppose that if he is given an opportunity to procure it he will by degrees, if not at once, be cured of his propensity to walk into the snares and pitfalls laid for him within a stone's throw of the temporary home provided for him by the Government.

THE receiving ship *Independence* was docked at the new stone dry dock at the Mare Island, (Cal.,) Navy-yard Saturday last, Oct. 30. This ship was the first vessel to be docked in this new structure. The dock is not finished, as the granite facing to the concrete has not been completed, and some grading, etc., is yet to be done, but the dock can be used at any time. The contract for 49,000 cubic feet of granite has been awarded to M. I. HEALY and Co., of San Francisco, at $2.27 a foot for dressed and $1.27 for dimension granite. There were four bidders from the Pacific Coast and three from the Atlantic Coast. This magnificent work will take a vessel 460 feet long, 78 feet beam and 28 feet draught. It was commenced in July, 1872, and hence has been already over fourteen years in building, and the estimated cost is $2,692,877.17, of which $2,501,242.17 has already been expended. The construction was first authorized on June 10, 1872, and in the following August ground was broken and work commenced. The concrete masonry for foundations commenced May 19, 1874, and the first stone was laid Dec. 1, 1874. The coffer dam was removed, the caisson put in place and pumps worked on August 21, 1886. The dock was opened on April 21 last. To show some of the advantages of wooden dry docks it can be mentioned that the St. John's, Newfoundland, dry dock, was built in eighteen months actual time, for $550,000. It is fair to say that the site was good and that there was no duty on the machinery and materials brought in. This dock can take a vessel 553 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 25 feet draught, and is built of wood on the SIMPSON plan. Docks of the same size can be built by contract in any one of our Navy-yards in two years and for less than a million of dollars. As Secretary WHITNEY does not propose asking for new ships, it is hoped that he will urge the construction of new docks.

IT is a noteworthy fact that simultaneously with the discussion here of the subject of Sunday in the Army, General BOULANGER issues the order to which we have already referred, deciding that Sunday in the French Army be devoted to repose in the army, and that all military service that is not absolutely necessary is on that day to be suppressed. Well conducted soldiers are, when not engaged in indispensable Sunday duty, to obtain, if they ask it, permission to spend the seventh day out of the barracks. We have not been accustomed to regard the French as a people devoted to Sabbatarian views, and General BOULANGER'S motive for issuing this order is shown by his declaration that if reviews and other military spectacles on Sunday are an occasion for outdoor recreation for the civilian, they are a cause of worse than useless fatigue to the soldier, who greatly needs to rest one day in the seven. We are glad to have this endorsement of our own views from so distinguished a foreign soldier, and the head of one of the largest military establishments in the world.

THE Lieutenant-General is understood to be in favor of garrisoning Fort Myer with several companies each of cavalry and infantry. Various arguments are presented in favor of this scheme. In the first place it is regarded as only proper that each arm of the Service should be represented at the National Capital, especially on occasions requiring a military escort to the President. Then again it is thought only fair that the cavalry should have a chance to enjoy the delights of an Eastern station occasionally. General SHERIDAN'S idea seems to be to have this post as a sort of station of rest for companies of cavalry and infantry which have earned a change of station through hardships encountered in Indian campaigns, as, for instance, Captain LAWTON'S command. The Secretary of War has not acted upon this recommendation as yet, and pending a decision regarding the garrisoning of the post, 2d Lieutenant JOHN D. BARRETTE, 3d Artillery, with a detachment consisting of 13 Artillery soldiers, is protecting the property there.

THE board recently appointed to examine and report upon the war claims of certain States and Territories, in accordance with a late act of Congress, convened and organized a few days since in the Glover Building on F street, near 14th, Washington, D. C. It will be some days yet, however, before work is in full progress, as it will require some time to get blank forms printed and other necessary preliminaries arranged. It is estimated that two years will be required to complete the work. The board consists of the following members: Major James Biddle, 6th Cav.; Major H. J. Farnsworth, Inspector General; Captain Edward Hunter, 1st Cav., and Lieutenant F. West, 6th Cav., recorder.

THE returns of the elections for the Fiftieth Congress are not yet clear or complete, but so far as received they indicate that the balance of power between Republicans and Democrats in the next House of Representatives may be held by a small number of members affiliated with the Labor party. The Democratic majority in the present House is forty-four. More than a year must pass before the meeting of the new Congress unless something unforeseen shall compel an extra session, but the result of the election will, no doubt, have an important influence upon the action of the present House, which commences its second session next month.

A RIGID inquiry is being instituted at the Admiralty into the disclosure of Lord CHARLES BERESFORD'S naval memorandum in presence of Vice-Admiral Sir ANTHONY H. HOSKINS and Lord CHARLES BERESFORD. Lord BERESFORD is said to be by no means displeased at the premature disclosure, without his concurrence, of this State secret. Its premature publication is ascribed to the system of subjecting government clerks to temptation by paying them starvation wages. The employment of retired officers of the army and navy in the Admiralty and War Office is suggested as a remedy.

IT is a mistake to say that the action of the Lieutenant-General in disapproving the findings of the court acquitting Captain WM. S. JOHNSON, is without precedent. Such cases have occurred with great frequency. We recall two within the past few months. Lieutenants VARNUM and COOK were recently tried and acquitted, the findings in each case being disapproved by General TERRY, the officer ordering the court, on the ground that the courts had erred in judgment. Such action is therefore not uncommon and certainly not illegal.

SPECULATION has ceased as to who will succeed to the Surgeon-Generalship, and those interested would be satisfied now if they could only ascertain the causes of the delay in making the appointment. Inquiry at the White House and of the Secretary of War elicits nothing, except that the matter is still in the hands of the President. Those most annoyed by the delay are Colonel BAXTER'S friends, who grow less hopeful as each day passes. These protracted spells of uncertainty proved fatal to him on two former occasions and they fear a similar result now. Our latest information, however, is that the choice lies between Colonel CHAS. SUTHERLAND and Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN MOORE, with the chances in favor of the latter.

WE publish in full this week the very interesting report of Gen. MILES upon his original campaign, portions of which appear in substance in his congratulatory order which was printed Oct. 23.

MR. LONGRIDGE writes a letter in which he reviews the history of his dealings with the English Ordnance Department, and says: "I have to-day signed an agreement to get a 6-in. gun made at the expense of the Government, but I am to receive no assistance whatever from any Government department. As I said in a recent pamphlet, 'Although this experiment is to be made at the expense of the

Government, and for the information and use of the Government, I am refused all assistance from any of the Government departments and have to evolve a gun, as the German philosopher did a camel, out of my own internal consciousness. This did not look like anxiety to give the system a fair trial under the guidance of the inventor; much rather has it the appearance of an unwilling assent to his undertaking a risk, which may possibly lead to a failure altogether independent of the principles of his system.' I am well aware of the risk I run in the agreement I have made. There are many details of gun construction with which I am only imperfectly acquainted. The gun will have to be made by those who are without experience in such work, and it will be tried and reported on by those who can hardly be considered unprejudiced, but I felt that it was better to run the risk rather than have it said that I dared not submit my views to the test of practical experience."

AN Imperial decree has just been issued for the reorganization of the Russian Artillery. It is estimated that, according to the new system, the mounted artillery will, in the course of next year, comprise 48 brigades, or 288 batteries, of which 192 will be field and 96 fixed batteries. The fortress artillery will consist of 50 battalions, each 457 strong when on a peace footing, with a war effective of 1,321. The two parks of siege artillery are at Dunaburg and Kieff, each park consisting of 280 big guns and 120 mortars, and by January 1 each of these parks of artillery will be raised to the following strength: 12 8-inch guns, 60 heavy 6-inch guns, 144 light 6-inch guns, 116 3-inch guns and 130 mortars. A new section has, since October 1, been formed at the War Office, and this section, which is to have the exclusive management of the artillery, is under the control of the Grand Duke Michael and General Sofiano, and though the artillery committee will often be consulted by the officers of this section, it will not have any controlling power. Each military division will in future have detachments of mounted, horse, and fortress artillery, these detachments being commanded by a field officer.

THE New York *Times* says: "The gentlemen who have assumed to know all about the President's intentions in regard to the appointment of a Surgeon-General, and who have given utterance to several alleged serious reasons for the President's disinclination to name Colonel J. H. Baxter, have probably done the medical purveyor a service instead of inflicting an injury. The assertion that he has ever insisted upon promotion as a political debt owed to him for party services is met by the answer that he has never written a letter expressing that idea, and it is learned that no such letter has been shown to the President. That he is a Republican has been no secret. Neither has it been a secret that his predecessor, General Murray, although appointed by President Arthur, was a Democrat. General Crane, who preceded General Murray, was also a Democrat appointed by a Republican President, and General Barnes, General Woodward, and General Hammond, predecessors in their order of the other Surgeons-General named, were all Democrats."

SAYS the London *Broad Arrow*: "While we are considering how to educate our young officers, the German Naval Squadron, 'consisting of four magnificent ships, with 54 guns and 1,500 men,' are en route to the West Indies and other places, with cadet schoolrooms and other accommodation for their future captains on board. Our cadets are being carefully dry-nursed in Dartmouth harbor in the meantime, and as carefully prevented seeing either the guns and ships they will have to serve in or the manners and customs of our foreign neighbors. When are the Admiralty going to wake up?"

A WASHINGTON despatch, referring to the duty recently devolved upon Inspectors of the Army to inspect colleges where army officers are detailed, says: "It is a well-founded belief that at some institutions there is no military instruction whatever, and the arms are not even unboxed to be cared for properly, while the detailed officer is wholly employed as a professor of mathematics or as instructor in some other study."

MAJOR HENRY CLAY WOOD, Asst. Adjt. Gen., has arrived in Washington and has been assigned to duty, temporarily, with Major Ward in charge of the pension branch. Major Volkmar, who is to succeed Major Wood as Asst. Adjt. Gen. in the Department of Columbia, will not arrive at Vancouver Barracks before the 1st of December. He left Washington this week for a short vacation, but will return there again before reporting for duty at his new station. Major Schwan, the new Adjt. Gen., has assumed full charge of the enlisted branch and has become so familiar with his duties already that he is now regarded as one of the regulars.

THE N. Y. *Times* of November 4, has a statement regarding the building of the dynamite-gun cruiser, authorized by Congress during the concluding days of the summer session, which is, to say the least of it, premature. The dimensions of the boat, etc., and the details of armament are correct, being copied from the bill. The assertion that "the contract for building the vessel has gone begging for six months," is, moreover, essentially inaccurate, it being but a little more than three months that Secretary Whitney has had the authorization of Congress to consider the expediency of this novel addition to the Navy; and, as a matter of fact, two shipbuilding firms would have been glad of a chance to present plans and estimates. The conditions of the contract, we agree with our contemporary, are severe, but the Naval architects of the country are not yet so financially poor that they will be frightened away from the entertainment of a contract by a bond of $350,000 to answer its requirements, or so diffident of their engineering and constructive ability as to admit the impossibility of achieving 20 knots per hour with a boat 230 feet long, 7½ feet draught, 3,200 horse-power and designed distinctively for speed. W. C. Cramp's Sons, who will in all probability build the new cruiser—though the *Times* has anticipated the fact by saying that the contract between that firm and the Pneumatic Gun Company was concluded on November 3—have all the professional science and the material resources requisite for the execution of the work they propose to undertake. From their practical skill and Lieutenant Zalinski's adapting genius we look for a combined result of the largest importance in Naval warfare.

THE changes in Light Battery Commanders took place on Monday of this week. They are now commanded as follows: E, 1st Artillery, Vancouver Barracks, Capt. Tully McCrea; K, 1st Artillery Presidio of San Francisco, Capt. W. L. Haskin; A, 2d Artillery, Little Rock Barracks, Capt. F. B. Hamilton; F, 2d Artillery, Fort Leavenworth, Capt. C. A. Woodruff; C, 3d Artillery, Washington Barracks, Capt. J. G. Turnbull; F, 3d Artillery, San Antonio, Capt. J. B. Burbank; B, 4th Artillery, Fort Adams, Capt. John Egan; F, 4th Artillery, Fort Snelling, Capt. G. B. Rodney; D, 5th Artillery, Fort Douglas, Capt. D. H. Kinzie; F, 5th Artillery, Fort Hamilton, Capt. J. R. Brinckle.

A WASHINGTON "special" referring to the yet unpassed bill to authorize the President to grant brevet commissions in recognition of service in fighting Indians, says Miles' Apache campaign and his commendation of a number of his subordinates is likely to help this bill next winter. Half a dozen captains and lieutenants rendered eminent services in this campaign, and distinguished themselves by courage, endurance, fertility of resource, and in fact, in every way that a soldier can distinguish himself, but beyond the commendatory language of the general commanding, and the Secretary of War, no official recognition of these services can be made.

CRITICAL *Broad Arrow* raises the question whether its London contemporary, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is correct in saying of a deceased officer, General Baron de Mallet, that "He was maternal grandson of the fifth Viscount Molesworth, and has resided in England since his decease." Webster, who is supposed to excel in definition, gives these among the meanings of reside: "to remain, to dwell permanently or for a length of time; to abide continuously; to remain for a long time; to settle; to subside." Under any one of these definitions it would seem to be clear that the deceased Baron may be said to reside in England.

600,000 PERSONS visited the *Great Eastern* at Liverpool during the five months in which she was exhibited as a show-ship. She sailed from there on October 7, to Dublin, there to remain on show during the winter, while in the spring she is to proceed, to Havre, and there lie during the time the Havre Exhibition is open. On the voyage to Dublin a special entertainment was given in the 75 ft. tank for the benefit of the crew and visitors. On the side of the tank hung the announcement in large letters, "This tank held 1,760 miles of the Atlantic cable."

Now that the arts of peace are engaging the attention and employing the talents of our naval officers, the mercantile marine is receiving the benefit, in many ways, of the education bestowed upon the "Children of the Republic" at the Naval Academy. Lieut. V. L. Cottman, U. S. N., of the Branch Hydrographic Office, N. Y., is last officer who has placed American tide-water navigators under obligations by his talent for patient, skillful, compilation; he having, under the auspices of the U. S. Coast Survey, and from data supplied by the specialists attached to that valuable branch of the public service, prepared a series of tide tables for 1887, giving the time of high and low water, together with the variations, for all the principal Atlantic ports, for every day in the year. For painstaking accuracy these tables are models.

THE San Francisco *Report* says: "General Howard was resolved that the royal Japanese visitors should be early impressed with the military greatness of the United States, and so treated them last Thursday to what the *Chronicle* calls a 'grand review' at the Presidio, said grand review consisting of a parade of eight slim companies. The Japs were polite enough to express surprise and delight at the impressive spectacle, and no doubt had a laugh over it when they got back to the Palace Hotel."

THE amount ($35,000) apportioned by the Secretary of War to Fort Porter, N. Y., from the appropriation for rebuilding military stations, will be expended in building new barracks and a new guard house. Congress will be asked to make a sufficient appropriation during the coming session to permit the plans for new officers' quarters and other buildings to be carried out.

A DESPATCH of November 4, from Newburg to the New York *World* says: The West Point Foundry at Cold Spring was sold at auction to-day to William J. Paulding, President of the Association, for $150,000.

IMPORTATIONS BY NAVAL OFFICERS.

FOLLOWING is the decision by the Solicitor of the Treasury on the question as to the liabilities to duty of certain articles brought into port by officers of the *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*. In connection with it attention is called to Article 12 of the Regulations for the Government of the Navy, Rev. Stat. p. 278.

Sec. 1624, Rev. Stat., Art. 12. No person connected with the Navy shall, under any pretence import in a public vessel any article which is liable to the payment of duty.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1886.

The Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I have considered the questions presented by your letter of the 27th instant, in relation to certain wines and other articles brought from abroad by the officers of the United States war vessels *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga* and found on board by the collector of customs on their recent arrival at Newport.

For convenience in order to properly answer these inquiries the articles so found may be divided into three classes.

1. Certain wines purchased abroad by the caterer of the mess and in use for consumption on board the vessel by the members of the mess or their visitors.

2. Certain articles including wines, gloves, clothing, etc., imported for the use of persons other than the officers bringing the same.

3. Other articles including wines, gloves, etc., brought for the officers' own use.

In regard to the first class, I would say that the wines although brought from a foreign country within the jurisdiction of a customs district were evidently not intended to be landed. Although the arrival is presumptive of an intent to land generally, yet circumstances which are apparent may rebut that presumption as in the present case. To constitute an importation there must be an arrival with intent to unlade. Therefore, with regard to these I should say that they are not dutiable if retained on shipboard for use according to the original intent as expressed.

In regard to the second class, viz.: the articles brought for the use of other persons than the officers bringing them whether as gifts or otherwise, I should say that they are dutiable and there is no discretion in the customs officers or in the Secretary of the Treasury to abate any portion of the duties prescribed by law. It becomes the duty of the collector in this case to collect the duties or to deposit the goods in store as unclaimed.

As to the third class, viz.: the articles brought for the officers' own use, I have to say, that the question whether they are dutiable or not, depends upon whether they are wearing apparel in actual use and personal effects, not merchandise. If they are, they are free of duty. It is a question requiring the judgment and discrimination of the collector after receiving the evidence by affidavit or otherwise of the owner, as in other cases. As to what constitutes wearing apparel in actual use and personal effects, the Supreme Court in Astor v. Merritt, 111th U. S., 202, has given a very wide and liberal construction to the statute. It is not essential that the wearing apparel, such as the gloves, stockings, etc., in this case shall have been worn on the person; but they fulfill the conditions entitling them to exemption, if bought in a reasonable quantity and within a reasonable amount suitable to the station in life and the means of the owner, and for the purpose of forming part of his present wardrobe. And the same liberal view was held as to personal effects, the words "not merchandise" in the statute being considered as defining and explaining the intent of Congress. Any of the articles named on the list bought for the personal use of the officer on shipboard or in his quarters on shore might come within the spirit of that decision and would be free of duty. I do not think that there are necessarily any penalties incurred by these officers, so that whatever is collected from them should be by way of duties on such of the goods as the collector may determine to be dutiable.

Very respectfully,
A. MCCUE, Solicitor.

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

THE annual report of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury shows that 50,829 accounts, claims and cases, amounting to $225,310,310, were settled during the year ending June 30 last, being an increase of 13,679 in the number of accounts adjusted, and an increase of $105,146,162 in amount. The large increase in the amount of the accounts adjusted ($105,146,162) is the result of an effort to dispose of the unfinished work in the adjustment of the accounts of disbursing officers, which had accumulated in previous years, and mainly those of Army paymasters and pension agents. The clerical force numbers 67.

In the back pay and bounty division 22,937 claims, amounting to $782,162 were adjusted; in the Army paymaster's division 7,809, amounting to $28,828,893; in the quartermaster's division 2,334, amounting to $19,458,544, and in the Navy pay division 2,975, amounting to $23,628,109. A special examination and revision has also been made, in connection with the Third Auditor, of the disbursements of the Signal Service from Sept. 1, 1880, until July 1, 1886, embracing expenditures to the amount of $1,865,333.04, which resulted in the suspension and disallowance of items therein aggregating $1,081,669.51.

THE OPERATIONS IN ARIZONA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL MILES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 18, 1886.

To the Asst. Adjt. Gen., Div. of the Pacific, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report as follows. On the 5th of April I received the following instructions:

H. Q. OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1886.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:

The Lieutenant General directs that on assuming command of the Department of Arizona, you fix your headquarters temporarily at or near some point on the Southern Pacific R. R.

He directs that the greatest care be taken to prevent the spread of hostilities among the friendly Indians in your command and that the most vigorous operations looking to the destruction or capture of the hostiles be ceaselessly carried on. He does not wish to embarrass you by undertaking at this distance to give specific instructions in relation to operations against the hostiles, but it is deemed advisable to suggest the necessity of making active and prominent use of the regular troops of your command. It is desired that you proceed to Arizona as soon as practicable.

(Signed) R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

With as little delay as practicable, I proceeded to Fort Bowie, Arizona, and assumed command of the Department, April 12, 1886.

On the 20th of April, I issued the following G. O.:

H. Q. DEPT. OF ARIZONA, IN THE FIELD,
FORT BOWIE, A. T., April 20, 1886.

G. F. O. No. 7.

The following instructions are issued for the information and guidance of troops serving in the southern portions of Arizona and New Mexico.

The chief object of the troops will be to capture or destroy any band of hostile Apache Indians found in this section of country; and to this end the most vigorous and persistent efforts will be required of all officers and soldiers until the object is accomplished.

To better facilitate this duty and afford as far as practicable protection to the scattered settlements, the territory is subdivided into districts of observation as shown upon maps furnished by the Department engineer officer, and will be placed under commanding officers to be hereafter designated.

Each command will have a sufficient number of troops and the necessary transportation to thoroughly examine the district of country to which it is assigned, and will be expected to keep such section clear of hostile Indians.

The Signal detachments will be placed upon the highest peaks and prominent lookouts to discover any movement of Indians and to transmit messages between the different camps.

The Infantry will be used in hunting through the groups and ranges of mountains, the resorts of the Indians, occupying the important passes in the mountains, guarding supplies, etc.

A sufficient number of reliable Indians will be used as auxiliaries to discover any signs of hostile Indians, and as trailers.

The Cavalry will be used in light scouting parties, with a sufficient force held in readiness at all times to make the most persistent and effective pursuit.

To avoid any advantage the Indians may have by a relay of horses, where a troop or squadron commander is near the hostile Indians he will be justified in dismounting one-half of his command and selecting the lightest and best riders to make pursuit by the most vigorous forced marches, until the strength of all the animals of his command shall have been exhausted.

In this way a command should, under a judicious leader, capture a band of Indians or drive them from 150 to 200 miles in forty-eight hours through a country favorable for cavalry movements; and the horses of the troops will be trained for this purpose.

All commanding officers will make themselves thoroughly familiar with the section of country under their charge and will use every means to give timely information regarding the movements of hostile Indians to their superiors or others acting in concert with them, in order that fresh troops may intercept the hostiles or take up the pursuit.

Commanding officers are expected to continue a pursuit until capture, or until they are assured a fresh command is on the trail.

All camps and movements of troops will be concealed as far as possible, and every effort will be made at all times by the troops to discover hostile Indians before being seen by them.

To avoid ammunition getting into the hands of the hostile Indians every cartridge will be rigidly accounted for and when they are used in the field the empty shells will be effectually destroyed.

Friendly relations will be encouraged between the troops and citizens of the country and all facilities rendered for the prompt interchange of reliable information regarding the movements of hostile Indians.

Field reports will be made on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, giving the exact location of troops and the strength and condition of commands.

By command of Brig.-General Miles:

WM. A. THOMPSON, Captain 4th Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

The districts of observation were placed under command of experienced officers, and sufficient troops were given to each to enable him to make his district untenable for any hostile bands.

Early in April I decided to make prominent use of the Signal Service and so notified the Chief Signal Officer of that Bureau, and in answer to my request he furnished me ample men and appliances for making that service most useful and effective.

Each troop of cavalry and company of infantry was fully equipped with the necessary supplies and transportation for effective service.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PURSUING FORCES.

I made such disposition of our troops as would give the best protection to our own citizens, and organized an effective force to pursue them when in Old Mexico. For this purpose I selected Captain H. W. Lawton, 4th Cavalry, an officer who had a brilliant record during the war, whose splendid physique, character, and high attainments as an officer and commander peculiarly fitted him for one of the most difficult undertakings to which an officer could be assigned. He also possessed another element of success in believing that the Indians could be out-manœuvred, worn down, and subjugated. His command was comprised of picked cavalry and infantry, scouts, guides, etc., with a pack-train capable of carrying two months' provisions, with the necessary ammunition and medical supplies. Before this command was organized the Indians assumed hostilities, making simultaneous attacks at three points in Central Sonora, from near the Mexican Border to 150 miles south of that line. This raid spread terror throughout that district of Mexico. The hostiles swept northward and on the 27th of April invaded our territory, passing down the Santa Cruz Valley stealing stock and killing a few citizens, including the Peck family. At this point they struck a section of our country further west than they had appeared in for many years, not however without opposition. Captain T. C. Lebo, with his troop, 10th Cavalry, was quickly on the trail and after a hot pursuit of 200 miles brought them to bay in the Pinito Mountains, some thirty miles south of the boundary in Sonora. In this rapid march and encounter, Capt. Lebo displayed his usual energy, good judgment, and gallantry, and although engaging a hostile adversary on grounds of their own choosing and with every natural obstacle against him, he made a good fight, inflicting some loss and sustaining very slight loss to his own command. During the engagement Corpl. Scott, a brave soldier, was severely wounded and lay disabled under a sharp fire of the Indians and Lieut. Powhatan H. Clarke, a gallant young officer, distinguished himself by rushing forward and with his own hands and at the risk of his life carried the disabled soldier to a place of safety. A youth thus rescuing a veteran under a severe fire indicates that the days of chivalry have not passed.

After the engagement the Indians continued their retreat and the trail was soon after taken up by Lieut. H. C. Benson, 4th Cav., a very enterprising young officer of Capt. Lawton's command, who during this entire campaign has rendered most difficult and valuable services. They were then pursued south and west. Their trail was again taken up by Lebo's command and later by Capt. Lawton, and they were finally on May 15 intercepted by the command of Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav., which had been placed to intercept them, east of Santa Cruz, Sonora. The hostiles were completely surprised, Capt. Hatfield's command capturing their entire camp equipage and about twenty horses. At this fight the hostiles lost their first deserter, who having his horse shot under him, crawled into the rocks and continued his retreat for forty-five days, surrendering at Fort Apache, 250 miles north, on the 28th day of June. Unfortunately while passing west through a deep and narrow cañon, towards Santa Cruz, embarrassed with his captured property and Indian horses Capt. Hatfield's command was attacked by the hostiles and a sharp fight ensued. There were several cases of conspicuous bravery displayed in this fight. The action of Sergt. Samuel H. Craig was most heroic and very worthy of praise. 1st Sergt. Samuel Adams, and citizen Packer George Bowman exposed their lives in attempting to rescue John H. Conradi, of that troop, who lay seriously wounded on the ground, but still using his rifle to good effect. This act of bravery and heroism would have been richly rewarded had not this unfortunate soldier received a mortal wound as he was being borne from the field by his devoted comrades.

After Hatfield's fight, Lieut. R. A. Brown, 4th Cavalry, an enterprising young officer, with a small command struck the trail and pursued the hostiles in an easterly direction with good effect. The hostiles then divided and a part struck north passing through the Dragoon, Caesura, and Santa Teresa Mountains. While these movements were being conducted, preparations were made to prevent the Indians at the different agencies affording the hostiles any assistance in men, ammunition or provisions, and on the third day of May, I went as far north as Fort Thomas, Arizona, and there met Capt. F. E. Pierce, commanding at San Carlos Agency, and Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, commanding at Fort Apache.

Soon after assuming command of the Department, I became convinced that there could be no permanent peace or lasting settlement of the chronic condition of warfare that had for centuries afflicted the territories now comprising Arizona and New Mexico, and the bordering Mexican States, until the hostile Apache Indians then on the warpath were captured or destroyed and those at the agencies entirely moved from that mountainous region. The trails they had made in past years showed that their raids had been from the Agency through the settlements, and back again to that source of evil, and every few years their boys became full-fledged warriors, who in order to achieve distinction according to the traditions and practices of their fathers, were compelled to commit savage acts of devastation.

I then informed Col. Wade that he should make it his duty not only to prevent any communication between the hostiles and the Indians on his reservation, but that he should exert his utmost energy to bring the camp of Chiricahua and Warm Springs, who were then not only mounted but still armed and liable at any time to assume hostilities, entirely under his control and gain their confidence if possible, but at least, to obtain such control over them as would enable him to remove them from the territory in case he received an order from me to that effect, and furnished him additional troops to accomplish that object. That duty could not have been assigned to a more efficient, judicious and determined officer.

Capt. Pierce, who is by appointment of the President, in charge of the civil administration of the San Carlos and White Mountain Indians, and who is a very faithful and efficient officer fully concurred with me in the importance of the work, and actively co-operated in the enterprise. The matter was kept a secret and every effort was made to bring about the desired result.

PURSUIT OF THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

I return again to the movements of the hostile Indians who were now divided into two bands. The one moving north through the Dragoon Mountains was intercepted by Lieut. L. M. Brett, 2d Cav., they crossing the Southern Pacific Railroad near Dragoon Summit, thence passing north to a point west of Fort Grant, Arizona.

In this pursuit Lieut. Brett displayed great energy and determination. The Indians going over the roughest mountains, breaking down one set of horses would abandon them and pass straight over the highest ranges and steal others in the valley below, while the troops in order to pursue them were obliged to send their horses around the impassable mountain heights, and followed the trail on foot climbing in the ascent and sliding in the descent. He went at one time twenty-six hours without a halt, and was without water during eighteen hours in the intense heat of that season. When they were in the mountains west of Fort Grant, Lieut. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cav., took up the trail and later the pursuit was continued by Lieuts. R. D. Read, Jr., S. D. Freeman, J. W. Watson, J. B. Hughes, and W. E. Shipp, 10th Cav., Lieut. A. T. Dean, 4th Cav., and Lieut. G. W. Ruthers, 8th Inf., and when near Fort Apache all the horses then in the hands of the hostile raiding party captured by Captain J. T. Morrison, 10th Cav. The Indians then turned south and the pursuit was again continued by troops under Capt. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cav., Capt. Allen Smith, 4th Cav., Capt. G. C. Doane, 2d Cav., Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav., and others. They finally recrossed the Mexican boundary.

The other party or band of hostiles were followed west by Lt. Brown until the trail was struck by Capt. Lawton. They were turned north by the movement of the troops under Capt. A. E. Wood, 4th Cav., and Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., 10th Cav., and then entered our territory again east of Oro Blanco, Arizona.

Then the pursuit was taken up by Capt. Lebo and Lieuts. Davis and Clarke, 10th Cav., and followed through the Santa Rita, Whetstone, Santa Catalina, and Rincon Mountains.

When in the Catalina Mountains, they were attacked by a body of citizens under Messrs. Samaniego and Leatherwood from Tuscon, Ariz., and a boy who had been recently captured by them was recaptured. They were pressed south by Capt. Lebo and Lieut. Davis, Capt. Lawton and Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., and in passing through the Patagonia Mountains, they were intercepted by Lieut. R. D. Walsh, 4th Cav., June 6, with a loss of much of their equipments and stock. They were then pursued by Capt. Lawton and Capt. J. G. McAdams, 2d Cav., into Sonora for the second time. These movements occurred in the Districts commanded by Cols. Royall, Shafter, Wade, and Mills, who made excellent dispositions of their troops.

From that time, Capt. Lawton with a fresh command assumed the arduous and difficult task of pursuing them continuously through the broken, mountainous country, of Sonora, for nearly three months.

In this remarkable pursuit he followed them from one range of mountains to another, over the highest peaks, often 9,000 and 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and frequently in the depths of the cañons, where the heat in July and August was of tropical intensity.

A portion of the command leading on the trail were without rations for five days, three days being the longest continuous period. They subsisted on two or three deer killed by the scouts and mule meat, without salt. The pack trains had been delayed by the roughness of the road and the difficulty in following the trail.

A portion of Capt. Lawton's command consisted of picked infantry, a part of the time under command of Lieuts. Henry Johnson, Jr., and C. P. Terrett, 8th Inf., Lieut. H. C. Benson, 4th Cav., Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood, Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Inf., and Lieuts. J. J. Haden and S. E. Smiley, 8th Inf.

These men made marches where it was impossible to move cavalry and pack trains; but their laborious and valuable efforts were crippled by the miserable shoes, made at and furnished from the military prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. The worthless material frequently fell to pieces in three or four days marching. This not only occasioned unjust expense to the soldiers, but caused them unnecessary and cruel hardship and suffering. His scouts and trailers performed very difficult service under Lieut. Leighton Finley.

The troops suffered somewhat from fever, but fortunately they were very strong men and endured their hardships with commendable fortitude. When on the Yaqui River and in the district of Moctezuma, the hostile camp was surprised and attacked by Capt. Lawton's command. The Indians escaped among the rocks, but their entire property, with the exception of what they could carry, was captured, including all their horses. They scattered in every direction, but whenever this occurred the troops followed the trail of a single Indian until they came together again. They committed several murders and many depredations in the districts of Sahuaripa, Ures, Moctezuma, and Arizpe, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, and moved rapidly north by a march of nearly 300 miles to the vicinity of Fronteras in Arizpe, district Sonora. Meanwhile the concentration of our troops in the vicinity of the hostile camp, the rapid movement of two troops of cavalry under Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, 4th Cav., from Fort Huachuca, the movement of Lieut. James Parker, 4th Cav., from the east, and Lieuts. James Lockett and W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav., with his own and Lieut. D. N. McDonald's troop, 4th Cav., from Fort Bowie to that point, and the very vigorous and rapid movement of Capt. Lawton in following them up from the south, were most threatening to the Indians, and had a most discouraging effect upon them.

During their raids in the United States Territories, fourteen persons were reported killed by the hostiles; in their raids through the Mexican States their depredations were still greater.

REMOVAL OF THE CHIRICAHUA AND WARM SPRINGS INDIANS.

During the time the hostiles were 300 miles south of the Mexican boundary, and when a temporary peace and security prevailed in our own Territories I turned my attention more particularly to the removal of the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians, as their camps have been the place of refuge for the hostiles for years.

In my visit to Fort Apache, the Honorable Secretary of the Interior very kindly sent his secretary, Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar, Jr., to accompany me. This secured a co-operation of that Department, and avoided any conflict of opinion or authority. I made a very careful examination into the condition of the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Apaches. I found over 400 men, women, and children, and a more turbulent and dissipated body of Indians I have never met. Some of them, chiefly women, were industrious. They had raised a little barley, but much of their earnings and crops went for trifles and "*tiswin*" drunks; riots and bloodshed were not infrequent.

These people were on paper prisoners of war, yet they had never been disarmed nor dismounted and the stillness of the nights was often broken by the discharge of rifles and pistols in their savage orgies. The indolent and vicious young men and boys were just the material to furnish warriors for the future and these people although fed and clothed by the Government had been conspiring against its authority. They had been in communication with the hostiles, and some of them had been plotting an extensive outbreak. Being fully confirmed in opinion that the permanent peace of these Territories required the removal of these tribes from the mountains of Arizona, I sent a delegation of both Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians to Washington, under charge of Capt. Dorst, to confer with the authorities with a view of some location being selected for them where they would no longer be a disturbing element. My first intention was to have them moved to some place east of New Mexico, all their arms taken away, the most of their children scattered through the Industrial Indian Schools, and should they consent to go peaceably, enough domestic stock, money, and farming utensils given them to make them self-sustaining, and such disposition made of the hostiles as should subsequently be determined upon by the Government as most advisable.

There were ten men sent to Washington, and the number included several of the principal leaders and some of the most dangerous characters. Nothing was accomplished at Washington, and the delegation was ordered back to Arizona. Against this I telegraphed an earnest protest, giving as a reason that if these Indians returned to Arizona, in defiance of the military authorities and the appeals of the people for their removal, outbreaks and disturbances might be expected for the next twenty years; that their presence had been a menace to the peace of this country and that in my opinion there could be no hardship in retaining a handful of Indians at Carlisle, Pa., until a question involving the lives, property and peace of the people of this section of the country could be satisfactorily decided.

This had the desired effect of stopping their return—not, however, until they had reached Kansas on their way to Arizona.

They were then independent and defiant and their return to the mountains about Apache under the circumstances would have been worse than the letting loose of that number of wild beasts. I then asked that Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., who had charge of them, be ordered to report to me, and I also ordered Lieut.-Col. Wade, commanding at Fort Apache, to report to me at Albuquerque, N. M. The importance of the measure then appeared to me sufficient for taking very decided action.

Capt. Dorst was directed to return to Fort Leavenworth and inform those Indians that they could be either friendly treaty Indians or individuals; that they could conform to the wishes of the Government and people, and consent to the peaceable removal of the Indians referred to from these territories, or they could return and be held responsible for their crimes. As the principals had committed scores of murders and warrants for their arrests were awaiting them—and they could not expect the military to shelter them from the just and legal action of the civil courts—the effect of this plain talk was the absolute submission of the Indians to any disposition the Government might decide to make of them. They agreed to go to any place that I might designate, there to wait until such time as the Government should provide them a permanent reservation and funds, domestic stock and utensils by which they could become self-sustaining. This was the first step in that direction that promised ultimate success. In the meantime I had directed Colonel Wade to place those tribes near his post at Apache entirely within his control and in addition to the three troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry then under his command, I ordered one troop from San Carlos, two from Fort Thomas, A. T., and one from Alma, N. M., to march to Fort Apache.

This important and difficult service Lieut.-Col. Wade performed with good judgment and decision. He placed the Indian men under guard and moved the entire camp of nearly 400 persons 100 miles to Holbrook, Arizona, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and thence by rail via Albuquerque, St. Louis and Atlanta to Fort Marion, Florida. This I regard as one of the most difficult duties that can be required of a commanding officer and it was accomplished with complete success.

While at Fort Apache, July 1, I learned from one of the Apaches who left Geronimo's camp after Capt. Hatfield's fight, of the weakened condition of the hostiles, and that and other information convinced me that they could not hold out much longer against the zealous and persistent action of the troops, and that they would soon surrender. I selected two Chiricahua Indians from those at Apache and sent them with Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav., to Fort Bowie, Arizona, and thence south into Sonora.

SURRENDER OF THE INDIANS.

The effort of a small party of Indians to get through the lines south of Bowie near the boundary, and their action in not committing any depredations indicated a desire to surrender or get past the troops to the agency. When near Fronteras there was some communication between the Indians and the local authorities regarding terms of peace,

but it amounted to nothing as the Indians would not place themselves in the hands of the Mexicans. During the two days of truce while this matter was being considered, Lieut. Wilder met two of the Indian women belonging to the hostile camp and informed them that if they and their people desired to give up they could surrender to the American troops, and when the hostiles withdrew from the vicinity of Fronteras closely followed by Lawton's command, communication was opened through means of the two men above referred to with Lieut. Gatewood. They were sent forward with a demand for the surrender of the camp. This resulted in their meeting Lieut. Gatewood, when he rode boldly into their presence at the risk of his life and repeated the demand for their surrender. They refused to surrender at once, but they desired to see Capt. Lawton who had pursued them with great pertinacity. Capt. Lawton granted the interview, but the Indians asked similar terms and privileges to what they had been given before and through the interpreters sent me two messages and made most urgent appeals to see the Department Commander. I replied to Capt. Lawton that their requests could not be granted and that he was fully authorized to receive their surrender as prisoners of war to the troops in the field. They were told that the troops were brave and honest men and that if they threw down their arms and placed themselves at the mercy of the officers, they would not be murdered. They promised to surrender to me in person and for eleven days Capt. Lawton's command moved north, Geronimo's and Natchez' camp moving parallel and frequently camping near it. At the request of Capt. Lawton, I joined his command on the evening of September 3d, at Skeleton Canyon, a favorite resort of the Indians in former years and well suited by name and tradition to witness the closing scenes of such an Indian war.

While en route to join Lawton's command, Geronimo had sent his own brother, with the interpreter, to Fort Bowie to see me and, if not as a hostage, as an assurance of their submission and desire to surrender and as an earnest of their good faith.

Soon after reaching Lawton's command, Geronimo came into our camp and dismounted; then coming forward unarmed he recounted his grievances and the cause of his leaving the reservation. He stated that he had been abused and assailed by the officials and that a plot had been laid to take his life by Chatto and Mickey Free, encouraged by one of the officials; that it was a question whether to die on the war-path or be assassinated; that at that time he was cultivating a crop and if he had not been driven away he would by this time have been in good circumstances. A part of this story I knew to be true. I informed him that Capt. Lawton and Lieut. Gatewood were honorable men and that I was there to confirm what they had said to them; that though Capt. Lawton with other troops had followed and fought them incessantly, yet should they throw down their arms and place themselves entirely at our mercy we should certainly not kill them, but that they must surrender absolutely as prisoners of war to the Federal authorities and rely upon the government to treat them fairly and justly. I informed them that I was removing all the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians from Arizona and that they would all be removed from this country at once and for all time. Geronimo replied that he would do whatever I said, obey any order and bring in his camp early next morning, which he did. Natchez sent in word requesting a pass of twenty days to go to the White Mountains, but this was refused. They had found troops in every valley, and when they saw heliographic communications flashing across every mountain range, Geronimo and others sent word to Natchez that he had better come in at once and surrender. Natchez was wild and suspicious and evidently feared treachery. He knew that the once noted leader Mangus Colorado, had years ago been foully murdered after he had surrendered, and the last hereditary chief of the hostile Apaches hesitated to place himself in the hands of the pale faces.

He sent in word that if Geronimo would come out he would return with him. I told Geronimo to go and bring him in, and the two subsequently rode in together, and dismounting moved forward, and Natchez formally surrendered his camp. It was then late in the afternoon of September 4, and soon commenced raining in torrents. Early next morning Natchez's people came in and joined Geronimo's camp and I immediately started to return to Fort Bowie, distant sixty-five miles, taking with me Natchez, Geronimo and four other Indians, reaching there after dark. Capt. Lawton following reached that post three days later. The night before reaching Bowie, three men and three squaws crawled out of Capt. Lawton's camp and escaped into the mountains. There was one Mescalero among them and they have since been trailed towards the Mescalero agency and it is believed will soon be arrested by the troops. On reaching Fort Bowie, the Indians were placed in wagons and sent under heavy guard to Bowie Station, thence by rail to El Paso and San Antonio, Texas. Immediately before and after the surrender, several official communications were received regarding these Indians, but their surrender was in accordance with measures I had taken and directions given to bring it about months before, and the direct result of the intrepid zeal and indefatigable efforts of the troops in the field: when they surrendered they had not ammunition enough to make another fight. At the time referred to I did not suppose that the Indians who surrendered or were captured would in any marked degree be considered different from those hostile Indians who had in the past surrendered to others and to myself in other parts of the country. It is true that they have committed many grievous offences, and there are some malicious and vicious looking men and boys in the camp, but Natchez, and Geronimo and his brother do not appear to be among the worst. Since the establishment of the Government there have been two methods or policies of dealing with the Indians. One, holding them individually responsible for their acts and amenable to the local laws, subject to arrest and punishment; the other, the almost universal policy—where their offences have assumed the nature of an insurrection—to use the military forces against them as a people, and by the devastations of war and destruction of their property, and imprisonment of the whole tribe or banishment from their native country, to effectually subjugate and punish them as one body. Such men as Natchez and Geronimo occupy the same status as Red Cloud, who led the Fort Fetterman massacre, Chief Joseph, Rain-in-the-Face, Spotted Eagle, Sitting Bull and thousands of others, many of whom have burned and mutilated their living victims.

In determining what policy it is legal and judicious to pursue regarding these Indians it may be well not only to consider the course the Government has pursued heretofore in its relations with Indians, but also the probable effect which any radical departure from established policies would have upon other Indians that may in the future be in hostility to the Government. Should they be held as prisoners of war and never allowed to return again to the territories of Arizona and New Mexico—and there are military reasons why this would be advisable—I would recommend that their children of suitable ages be placed in the various industrial Indian schools in order that the rising generation may not suffer from the acts of their fathers, and that their present degraded condition may be materially improved.

Arbitrary and absolute banishment is a severe punishment for any people, and its effect upon neighboring tribes has been very salutary heretofore, in other parts of the country.

All of the friendly Indians in this Department have been kept under control, and the hostile bands have "by prominent use of the Regular troops" been subjugated and are now prisoners.

These gratifying results have been produced by the most laborious and persistent effort on the part of all—officers and men.

The hostiles fought until the bulk of their ammunition was exhausted, pursued for more than 2,000 miles over the most rugged and sterile districts of the Rocky and Sierra Madre Mountain regions, beneath the burning heat of midsummer, until worn down and disheartened they find no place of safety in our country or Mexico, and finally lay down their arms and sue for mercy from the gallant officers and soldiers, who despite every hardship and adverse circumstance have achieved the success their endurance and fortitude so richly deserved.

The above is not the only good work accomplished by the disposition of the troops and a thorough system of communication over the different sections of these vast territories. The military were thus enabled to give substantial protection to the scattered settlements, and in addition to this have removed the whole hostile Apache tribe, who have fought the civilized races for 300 years, from the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

This affords the citizens of these territories great gratification and the troops a feeling of relief to know that they are away from this part of the United States.

The results of the military operations during the last four months will, I believe, effect a saving for the Government of $350,000 per annum, and the benefits to the material interests of these territories cannot well be estimated.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

I am under obligation to Gov. Luis E. Torres, of Sonora, Mexico, for his most courteous and hearty co-operation. His intelligent and liberal construction of the terms of the compact between the two Governments was of very great assistance to our officers in moving troops and supplies through that portion of the country, and was acquiesced in by our Mexican officials. In fact every assistance within his personal and official powers was rendered by the Governor to aid in arresting the common enemy that had for many years disturbed the peace of the two Republics.

To Gov. E. G. Ross, of New Mexico, and Gov. C. Meyer Zulick, of Arizona, as well as the territorial officials under them, I am thankful for their fullest sympathy and support.

To the District Commanders, Cols. Grierson, Kautz, Shafter, Bradley and Royall, Lieut. Cols. Wade and Morrow, Majs. Mills, Beaumont, Van Vliet and Vance, Capts. Tupper, Chaffee, Sprole and others I am much indebted for the earnest and judicious use of their troops.

Capt. Wm. A. Thompson, 4th Cav., was appointed acting assistant adjutant general in the field, and in that capacity rendered most valuable assistance. His personal knowledge of the country and his many soldierly qualities have rendered his services most valuable.

Lieuts. Dapray and Stanton have each rendered efficient service in the capacity of aides-de-camp. Reports of the officers of the general staff are hereby enclosed, also roster of the troops.

Maj. Barber has discharged the important duties of assistant adjutant general with fidelity and intelligence, and I enclose herewith his annual reports, also the report of Col. L. P. Bradley, commanding the District of New Mexico.

Lieut. Spencer's report and map will show the various trails of the Indians and routes of march of the troops and other topographical information that will be found of interest, and when fully developed will be of value in the future.

The reports of Lieuts. Dravo and Fuller will show the workings of the most interesting and valuable heliographic system that has ever been established. I have made this service useful heretofore, and it would be found valuable in any Indian or foreign war. These officers and the intelligent men under them have made good use of the modern scientific appliances, and are entitled to much credit for their important service.

I would invite special attention to the report of Major Kimball, chief quartermaster of this Department. This efficient officer has rendered most important assistance in the thorough organization and equipment of the means of transportation and in the prompt and proper disbursement of the public funds, and Lieuts. Benson, Neall and Patch are entitled to especial mention, for their arduous and efficient service as A. A. Q. M.

Captain Weston, chief commissary of subsistence, has through his agents kept the scattered camps well supplied.

I enclose herewith the report of Assistant Surgeon Leonard Wood, who accompanied Captain Lawton's command from the beginning to the end. He not only fulfilled the duties of his profession, in his skillful attention to disabled officers and soldiers, but at times performed satisfactorily the duties of a line officer, and during the whole extraordinary march, by his example of physical endurance greatly encouraged others, having voluntarily made many of the longest and most difficult marches on foot.

I also submit the report of Capt. Lawton, who has distinguished himself as a resolute and skillful commander. His report of the operations of his command and account of one of the most remarkable marches ever made will be found valuable and interesting.

On the 19th of April last, soon after assuming command and seeing the wants and necessities of the Department, I addressed a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army (copy enclosed) and I would repectfully invite attention to that important subject. The recommendations contained in that letter are respectfully renewed. So long as the territory adjacent to the international boundary remains as it is now, the greatest temptation is offered and facilities afforded for marauding bands of outlaws, whether composed of Indians or others of a kindred nature, to make forays from the Mexican side of the line or seek refuge there after devastating the settlements on our own soil, renders the military defences of paramount importance, and fully justifies the extension of the appropriation for defences between Texas and Mexico, made a few years since, to this line also.

The scattered settlements, and vast material interests of these territories require that strong military garrisons be maintained at available stations in order that the lives and property of the citizens, as well as the public interests, may be as secure and well protected here as in other parts of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES, Brig. Gen., U. S. Army,
Comdg. Dept. of Arizona.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery at St. Paul Nov. 3 the applications of Maj. E. M. Van Duzen and Col. C. B. Lamborn, U. S. V., were acted upon. After the business meeting an interesting paper was read by Gen. John B. Sanford entitled "Reminiscences of the War in the Department of the Missouri." This commandery keeps steadily progressing, having now a membership of 112.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, held Nov. 3, Col. A. A. Hosmer and Capt. W. P. Atwell, U. S. V., were balloted for: Col. J. Conrad and Major J. W. Clous, U. S. A., have been received by transfer. The total membership Oct. 20 was 355.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, held at Milwaukee Nov. 3, several new candidates were balloted for and a most interesting meeting was held. The Commandery now numbers 139.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery held at Delmonico's, Nov. 3, General E. L. Molineux, presiding, the following were elected: Lieut.-Commander Charles H. Rockwell, U. S. N., Capt. Samuel C. Peck, Jr., U. S. V., Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Alfred B. Smith, U. S. V., Capt. Judson B. Andrews, U. S. V., Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Edward F. Winslow, U. S. V., Surgeon Horatio N. Beaumont, U. S. N., P. A. Engineer James Entwistle, U. S. Navy, Capt. William O. Wyckoff, U. S. V., 1st Lieut. Adj. Joseph W. Plume, U. S. V., Act.-Ensign Philip B. Low, Late U. S. N., Bvt. Col. Benjamin F. Watson, U. S. V. and Captain Walter P. Tillman, U. S. V. Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield and Maj. J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., and Capt. W. A. Clark, U. S. V., were received by transfer. Gen. T. B. Van Buren was transferred to the California Commandery, and Lieut. W. M. Wright, U. S. A., to the Nebraska Commandery. The death of Prof. John Forsyth, U. S. A., retired, was announced and proper action taken. After the meeting an interesting military paper was read by Maj. Thorndike D. Hodges, U. S. V.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER T. J. COWIE, U. S. N., who joined the *Saratoga* this week, "has," says the Newport (R. I.,) *News*, "during his stay made a host of friends by his uniform courtesy and agreeable manners."

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK INSPECTIONS OF 1886.

THE following table gives a condensed statement of the numerical status of the New York and Brooklyn regiments as developed by the inspections just closed:

Present at Inspection.	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Per Cent. Present at Inspection.	Regt.	Per Ct.
1. 7th	966	65	1031	1. 23d		97.2
2. 23d	675	20	695	2. 7th		93.6
3. 69th	660	218	878	3. 12th		87.3
4. 12th	566	82	648	4. 22d		85.3
5. 22d	523	90	613	5. 14th		84.8
6. 13th	503	116	619	6. 13th		81.2
7. 14th	487	87	574	7. 69th		75.1
8. 9th	413	157	564	8. 11th		74.6
9. 71st	410	146	556	9. 71st		73.7
10. 11th	351	119	470	10. 73d		73.2
11. 8th	213	245	458	11. 8th		46.5

The result, while exceptionally satisfactory in many cases, fell generally short of the mark. As a rule the degree of instruction and discipline, so far as can be determined by an inspection of the sort they have in the National Guard, was commensurate with the size of the organizations, or in other words those who had the largest roll and the highest percentage present showed the best training and highest efficiency under arms. The 13th, of course, in view of recent occurrences, must be regarded an exception to this rule. While it cannot with reason be expected that all the regiments, especially of a body of volunteer troops, should exhibit the same degree of excellence, and be filled at all times to the maximum strength, the difference exhibited here is too marked to be passed over as a matter of course, and for this reason the subject has become the cause of much comment among those interested in the welfare of the State troops. The causes of the large absentee lists are mainly attributed to the recent frequent calls on the troops, and to lack of judgment, by selecting an improper season of the year for the inspections, when business is most active and men bound by their daily avocations. The fact that the percentage of absentees was largest in the weaker regiments, where the general interest is at the lowest ebb, and where men are on the lookout for any sort of pretence to remain away, confirms that the first mentioned theory is correct, and as compulsion in the National Guard can only be exercised to a certain extent, it follows that those who control the Guard should use careful discretion as to when, how, and how often to order out the men.

Holding the inspections in the evening gives the impression that they are not regarded as of much importance, and this naturally makes men indifferent. Furthermore, the troops are not alone inspected in the busiest season of the year, but also at the beginning of the drill season, when the ranks are full of men who have never been properly drilled, which accounts for much that calls for remedy in the set up and general bearing of the men. The percentage of recruits, again, is naturally larger in the weaker organizations where the most changes occur, and this is another reason why lack of numbers goes hand in hand with lack of general excellence. In the larger organizations the men "stick" better, and hence the contrast between the beginning and the end of the season is not so marked. Yet all labor under a disadvantage on this account, and the first step towards a remedy would be to shift the inspections from fall to spring, when the winter's work is completed, when each organization can show what it has accomplished during the months of active instruction, and when men are so situated that they can afford a full day for inspection without detriment to their ordinary every day occupation. We have reason to believe that the Inspector's and Adjt.-General's Departments hold sensible views on this subject, and, therefore, it may be expected that a change in the time of holding the inspections will be made. Reform in this matter would, no doubt, lessen the percentage of absentees.

To arrest the further decay of the decaying organizations is a more difficult matter. The present cry is, "Give us new armories and we will build up." Of course, in Brooklyn, where the people care for their soldiers, this does not apply, and the regiments, generally, are well-filled up or, at least, increasing. In New York, where the General Public is indifferent, this cry, if not all, covers a great deal of the ground, and it is but reasonable that men will not join regiments quartered in cramped, unsafe armories in deteriorating localities. Whatever the cause, however, the pitiable state of several organizations cries loudly for remedial measures, and the armory question should be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It is the duty of the authorities to prevent the further appearance as "regiments," of organizations which barely count in their ranks sufficient material to form two maximum companies.

With the Inspector-General's Department lies the duty of providing for a more practical system of instruction, the present one being calculated entirely for show. This is a very important subject, but as we have frequently at length called attention to the necessity of a change, we do not intend to refer here to the matter in detail. That a different standard of judging about these matters is necessary is, however, beyond question.

The above table speaks for itself.

A QUESTION OF TACTICS.

WISCONSIN says:

In your remarks on the recent Governor's review of the 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., you say: "Colonel Clark in taking position on the right of the Brigadier-General after passing in review made, in our opinion, an error. (See decision from A. G. O. of Aug. 28, 1885, published in 'Official Memoranda of Decisions,' A. G. O., of Nov. 9, 1885.)" Now, as that very decision distinctly prescribes that the Colonel *should* take his place on the right of the General commanding the *brigade*, may we ask for the benefit of interested readers for an explanation?

The decision referred to by our correspondent is as follows:

HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT.-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1885.

Colonel Charles King, A. D. C., Wisconsin National Guard, Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 21st inst., submitting questions on points of tactics, I have the honor to reply as follows: 1st. Neither paragraphs 826 nor 827, Infantry Tactics (for review of a brigade in line, and in line of

masses), expressly state whether or not the Colonels commanding battalions leave their battalions, after passing in review, to take place on the right of the general of brigade. Paragraph 826 does, however, state that the column passes in review according to the principles prescribed for the review of a battalion, and in the review of a battalion it is prescribed that the colonel leaves the head of column after passing the reviewing officer. Besides, the note at the foot of page 379, Infantry Tactics, states that "The ceremonies for brigades, divisions, and corps were originally prepared by Brevet Major-General A. T. A. Torbert, U. S. Army, but have been modified to meet the requirements of assimilation," and paragraph 18, General Torbert's form for review of a brigade of infantry, page 368, Upton's Infantry Tactics, edition of 1869, that "when each colonel has passed the reviewing officer six or eight paces, he will turn to the right, leaving his staff at the head of the column, and place himself on the right of the brigade commander till his regiment has passed. This rule is general for a brigade review."

For the Colonel to place himself by the side of the Brigade Commander does not violate any of the principles of assimilation of the Tactics. Moreover the presence of the Colonel at the reviewing point is desirable, that he may give information in regard to details of his regiment that might not be known to the General commanding the brigade.

I am therefore of the opinion that, in the review of the brigade the Colonels commanding battalions, should, unaccompanied by their staff, take place on the right of the General commanding the brigade.

2d. The tactics do not provide for "reversing arms" with the sabre or sword, and the movement does not appear to be a practicable one for officers who are mounted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

We were not ignorant of this decision, but our judgment was that the principles governing this review were those applying to the review of a division, the reviewing officer being the Governor. That others share this opinion is shown by the fact that none of the colonels, some of whom received their education at West Point, turned out of the column to join the Brigadier-General. In this statement we must include Col. Clark, for we have since been informed that though he turned out it was not to place himself beside General Fitzgerald, but to give instructions to the police stationed on the sidewalk.

This view is further sustained by a paragraph of Tactics which prescribes that the "column passes in review according to the principles prescribed for the review of a battalion," where the captains do not join the regimental commander.

RIFLE PRACTICE IN THE GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to my letter in your valuable paper of Oct. 23, and the subsequent remarks of "Rifleman" in your next issue and in which he takes unnecessary exception on a couple of points, I beg to make my meaning clear. In advocating a more extended practice in skirmishing in the Guard, it was not intended that recruits and unskilled shots should indulge in this useful branch of rifle firing before they learned to shoot. It was recommended only for men who have obtained some degree of accuracy. All riflemen of experience know that men who miss a bank of earth 30 feet high cannot be expected to branch off into skirmishing. Therefore, it was considered hardly necessary to make this exception in my remarks referred to. As "Rifleman" seems to be one of those who occasionally fires a little prematurely and hits on the wrong target, I take pleasure in correcting his aim in this respect and locating the wrong direction of his two wild shots in question. In regard to commanding officers putting their reliable shots in the rear rank when firing in volley, I repeat that this is wise precaution, especially considering the inferior state of marksmauship of the Guard as a whole. Riflemen of experience and others, having a knowledge of rifle matters, are well aware that it is impossible for *every* man in a command to be a sharpshooter even if they were to practice daily all the year round. There are some men having a natural timidity or nervousness, which even constant practice can never wholly efface. Some will always be found wanting; it is impossible for all to be perfect. Therefore, the expediency of putting the reliable shots in the rear rank is very evident, and while I did not claim that this course would wholly obviate timidity among nervous men (as "Rifleman" infers,) still I do claim that it would greatly allay it. In case of necessity, where every shot was valuable, it would, to say the least, be a common sense precaution. I have no desire to discourage the efforts of "Rifleman" in his efforts to help reform: still, when he fires a little wild and is wasting ammunition on the wrong target, I think he should be made aware of his mistake.

"OBSERVER."

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Ex-1st Sergeant Frank G. Ward, of Co. F, 7th Regiment, gave a handsome dinner at the St. Cloud Hotel on Monday, Nov. 1, in honor of his approaching marriage on Nov. 3. The *menu* was *recherche*. Among those present were Capt. Daniel Appleton, Adjutant George W. Rand, Lieut. Frank Pawling, 1st Sergt. E. D. Appleton, Sergt. M. B. Stille, and Corporals Dick Johnson and R. A. Powers.

Adjutant General Stephen R. Smith, of Connecticut, orders to call in all helmets, artillery helmet plumes, dress coats, non-com. officers' chevrons, and trousers issued by the State to commanding officers, for use of the enlisted men, with the exception of the Machine Gun Platoons, as soon as practicable, and to issue the new pattern helmets, artillery helmet plumes, uniform dress coats, non-commissioned officers' chevrons for uniform dress coats and blouses, and trouses as adopted according to Article XXX., Regulations. All officers will equip themselves complete according to Article XXX., Regulation C. N. G., without delay, and the wearing by any officer or enlisted man of any portion of uniform not in conformity therewith after December 15, 1886, unless by special consent of the Commander-in-Chief, is forbidden.

The Governor of California has appointed Lieut. Colonel Eugene Lehe, of Stockton, Brigadier General, vice James A. Shepperd, resigned. The appointment is a most excellent one and is well received in the 3d Brigade. General Lehe was appointed Captain of Company A, 6th Battalion, Oct. 6, 1876, and has served as such continuously, although during the State Encampment at Santa Cruz he acted as Lieutenant Colonel, and was so commissioned, of a provisional battalion. He has always been an energetic officer, highly esteemed by those with whom he associated, and there is no doubt of his being able to infuse new life into the 3d Brigade.

The matches shot at Creedmoor on Election day were participated in by over 300 members of the 1st and 2d Brigades, every regiment but one being represented. The day was perfect and the scores, as a whole, were ahead of anything ever before made. Some thirty targets were in constant use from 8 o'clock until sundown, the usual dinner hour being omitted. The second Company of the 7th Regiment and Co. I. of the 23d head the two Brigades with the largest percentage of marksmen and are undoubtedly the winners of the trophies presented by the State of New York, value, $50 each. The attendance in these matches of the N. R. A. has been much larger this season than ever before. The prizes amounted to $117 in cash, and were divided among the seven competitors making 46 or over.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MAJOR FRANK W. RUSSELL, Asst. Inspr. General, reports as follows as to the condition of the New Hampshire Guard at its Encampment in 1886:

It would be nearer in accordance with the custom of the Regular Service, as well as with the Army Regulations of 1881 (Par. 1041), for the regiments to be marched to their respective color lines; the battery to its park, and the troop to the rear of its camp; and left at these points, in line, at "In place, Rest," while the several commanding officers report in person, at brigade headquarters (dismounted, unless the brigade commander is mounted), the arrival of their commands.

With regard to the guard mounting he says: The details from the 1st and 2d Inf. were slow in arriving on the line whose right was marked by the staff officer. They did not start at all till ordered to do so, and once in motion pursued devious routes in approaching it, that from the 2d taking in brigade headquarters on its way. When officers and non-commissioned officers were ordered to the front and centre, many of them were in doubt as to their proper positions. The staff officer inserted the obsolete phrase "about face" in the preparatory command for returning the non-commissioned officers to their posts. During the inspection men from the different commands crowded upon the guard so closely, that the brigade commander directed the details to be returned to their regimental parades and the ceremony commenced anew. At the first formation of the guard, four men appeared without overcoats, in their dress uniform. A sergeant of the 1st Infantry marched on in the front rank of his detail, instead of in the line of file closers (Par. 518, Tactics.) Several men were without gloves. Whenever troops turn out under arms, gloves should be worn. The second formation was much more promptly and correctly made than the first. In correcting the action of certain of his men during the inspection, the senior officer of the guard, although apparently quite familiar with his duties and desirous of discharging them properly, used the expression, "Bring the hammer to the safety notch, please," repeatedly. This word is undoubtedly required by common courtesy in ordinary social intercourse, but it should not form a part of any military command or caution, and its use therein savors of a discipline modelled after the standard of "H. M. S. Pinafore," rather than the directness which ought to mark all communications between soldiers on duty. The junior officer of the guard was none too well informed concerning his functions, although commissioned more than a year ago. Many men in ranks were evidently recruits, or, in any event, those who, however long in service, had not received proper instruction, and were generally unsteady, gazing about, holding pieces incorrectly at "order arms," etc. The behavior of all soldiers at guard mount ought to be as exact as at parade or review: the "position of the soldier" being strictly maintained and absolute silence preserved. The guard was marched direct to the guard house.

At 5 P. M. undress parade took place in the company streets. I did not see the field music of any regiment, except the 3d, take position and sound off as prescribed in Par. 813, Tactics. The guard was not paraded at retreat. It is the duty of the commander of the guard to parade it at reveille, retreat and tattoo, and also during parades and reviews. No evening gun was fired. Tattoo roll call was attended throughout the entire command, but earlier than the prescribed time. The assembly is the signal for forming the company in ranks and calling the roll (Par. 835, Tactics). The field music of the 1st Infantry was slow in assembling to beat the marches prior to tattoo and that of the 2d did not turn out at all. G. O. No. 8, c. s., Brigade Headquarters, contains explicit directions for sounding and repeating all the calls, and it is not apparent why there should be any difficulty in complying with them.

With reference to brigade guard mount he says: Brigade guard mount was in full dress under the direction of Major Daniel B. Donovan, Judge Advocate, Major Nathan H. Randlett, 3d Inf., being field officer of the day. The detail from the 3d Inf., marched out before adjutant's call, and was returned to his own parade. The regimental guard details should start for the brigade parade when the band stationed there commences to play and not before. The staff officer gave the command "Front and rear rank, count fours" instead of "Count fours." The officers of the day took position opposite the right centre instead of the centre of the guard. In wheeling to the right the first platoon broke badly and at the completion of the wheel its chief posted his guide at the pivot instead of the marching flank. The guard was started on the march in review with the left instead of right. After breaking into column of fours, the leading guide kept his piece at a carry when the guard was at a right shoulder. In a column of fours the sergeants should carry their arms the same as the men (Letter A. G. O., Nov. 20, 1877). The old guard was formed too near the main entrance. It should be paraded sufficiently far from it to allow the new guard to complete its change of direction before arriving opposite its left. One man in the rear rank of the old guard wore a citizen's overcoat. The guard house was in good order except the floor of the upper room, which was littered with straw from the bunks. At morning drill call every organization in camp was out promptly and put in two hours of hard work. At 2 P. M. the infantry of the brigade was formed in line of masses and exercised in the evolutions of the brigade for an hour or more by the Brigadier General commanding. The movements attempted were mainly formations in line of masses and column of masses, with deployments from them into line. This drill was valuable in showing how little the battalion commanders and the brigade staff know of brigade evolutions, it being difficult to say which of these two classes of officers was the more poorly versed in its duties. If a brigade drill is to be a feature of the next camp, it will require close study on their part to insure its successful performance. At 4.15 P. M. the 3d Inf. turned out for inspection. Its formation was quick and correct. When arms were presented, the ruffle, to which the rank of the inspector entitled him, was omitted. The time being limited there was no separate inspection of dress and general appearance. Pieces varied greatly in condition; occasionally one was found in fine order, but in very many instances the men had evidently made no effort to clean them. All of them were serviceable however. In most of the companies equipments were not clean. H (Franklin) Co. being a notable exception to this rule. The brigade dress parade this evening was an excellent ceremony. Police of camp ground at inspection about 7.30 P. M. was good. Tattoo roll call was more uniformly observed than last evening and taps was generally obeyed. Inspection of camp ground at 7.30 A. M. showed it to be well policed, with the exception of large heaps of soiled straw in the battery stable yard. The battery commander stated that he had made application to the proper authority for teams to remove this straw, but they had not been furnished.

At 9 A. M., Troop A, Cavalry, was promptly in line, mounted, for inspection. When arms were presented to the Inspector-General, the single trumpeter present, who wore his trumpet slung at his breast instead of his back, failed to sound a flourish. The horses were generally of fair size, in good working condition and well groomed, the sabres, belts and horse equipments well cleaned and uniforms well kept. At carry sabre many troopers held the wrist against the ribs, instead of resting it upon the top or the thigh (par. 439, Cav. Tactics). At present and inspection sabre, the blade was quite often inclined to the front instead of being vertical. Some incorrect positions of the bridle hand were noticed. Belts were frequently too loose. When the belt is sufficiently tightened to keep it above the rear buttons and over the lower front buttons, it is not only more soldierly in appearance, but vastly more comfortable for the wearer. More instruction in the school of the trooper mounted would be beneficial, and the frequent practice of the exercises prescribed in par. 527 Cav. Tactics would give the troopers better seats and more confidence when mounted. There were many absentees from this inspection. The Army regulation (par. 1322) concerning attendance at inspection should be enforced as far as practicable. The stable, cook house, mess tent and mess furniture of this command were all in excellent order. Its general condition, in view of the many difficulties inseparable from the mounted service in the National Guard, is worthy of much praise, and testifies to the competence and faithfulness of its commander, the willing support of his subalterns and the zeal of the troopers. If this troop could be armed with a good revolver, the Army "Peacemaker," cal. 45, for example, and properly instructed in its use, its efficiency would be very materially increased. At 9.30 A. M. the 1st Battery of Light Artillery formed in battery in front of brigade headquarters for inspection. At command "Present, sabre," trumpets did not flourish. Chiefs of platoons were not six yards in front of the line of muzzles (par 962 art. Tactics.) Although one half of this battery is almost wholly new, Platoon B having been recruited and officered at Manchester since its disbandment at Concord last spring, the entire command is in excellent condition. At this inspection its carriages were newly painted and washed clean, its pieces bright, the horses of good size, well groomed and surprisingly well trained (taking into account the few days they are in service), horse equipments and harness clean, drivers and cannoneers steady and better set up than their comrades of the infantry. One explanation of this creditable state of affairs is found in the statement of the battery commander that for some months past four evenings a week had been devoted to drill. The attainment of such a degree of efficiency in this arm of the service is sufficient evidence not only of the ability and energy of the captain, but also of the enthusiasm which must animate every member of his command.

On the evening of the review I found the best instructed sentinels I have ever seen in New Hampshire. The sentries of the cavalry and artillery, when challenging, are in the habit of holding their sabres with the hand in quarte near the waist plate, the point directed horizontally to the front. There is nothing in either Tactics or Regulations (so far as I am aware) that directly prescribes the position a dismounted sentinel armed with the sabre takes when challenging; but par. 1160, Cavalry Tactics distinctly states that mounted sentinels armed with the sabre take the position of guard when challenging and holding communications, and, I think, a dismounted sentinel, so armed, should, when thus occupied, hold his sabre in that position.

On June 18 brigade guard mount was much better performed than those earlier in the encampment, the men being steadier and the passage in review very good indeed. Two of the details were marched on the line in double time; a manifest error as the band was playing in quick time.

The drills this morning showed perceptible improvement in all the infantry regiments. The artillery spent a large portion of the time in formations from line into battery and the reverse, all of which were well done. The cavalry exhibited commendable knowledge of the school of the troop mounted. In charging, however, the troopers should endeavor to "increase the gallop without losing control of their horses or opening the files," (par. 530, Cavalry Tactics).

At 2.45 P. M. the 2d Infantry paraded for inspection. Its formation was well made. When arms were presented to the Inspector General, no ruffle was beaten. As in the other regiments there was no inspection of dress and general appearance, the time allowed not admitting of it. The band had been directed to report for consolidation with the others at 3.30 P. M., and was therefore inspected before the companies were. This band was the only one which had clean instruments. The arms and equipments were in good condition, and the regiment was, in my judgment, the cleanest of the three. In all the regiments some men still neglect the repeated admonitions of the Inspector General and my own predecessors concerning the various little details of dress and personal habit, which, united, distinguish the soldier from the sloven. Company commanders should hold their non-commissioned officers responsible for these matters, requiring them to see that the members of their squads, if they come short of godliness, at least attain the cleanliness which is accounted next to it. The uniforms of the infantry show unmistakable signs of their nine years' wear, and ought to be replaced by new ones at an early day. When this change is made it is hoped the oft repeated recommendation of the Adjutant General will be heeded, and that relic of antiquity, the "claw hammer" coat, discarded for a garment similar to the one now worn in the Regular Service Fatigue uniforms ought to be issued by the State, it being a most unjust expense for the enlisted men to be obliged to buy their caps and blouses as they now do. The brigade was reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief at 4 P. M. Formations were not as good, troops were not as steady while reviewing party was passing around the line, nor were alignments as well preserved when marching in review as at this ceremony two years ago. Trumpets of mounted troops should sound while the organization to which they belong is passing the reviewing officer (par. 1139, Cav. 962, Art. Tactics).

The dress of soldiers of all grades when on duty should be the prescribed uniform, and no article of civilian clothing should be permitted. When out of their tents and not in dress coats, blouses ought to be worn and buttoned throughout.

The camp ground is much better adapted to its purpose now than then, the erection of the State arsenal and permanent cook houses, and the introduction of a supply of running water having wonderfully increased its convenience and healthfulness. The discipline was better this year, and the personal conduct of both officers and enlisted men was above reproach. When New Hampshire can assemble 1,200 men, representing every section of the State, and hold them in camp for five days without the occurrence of a single case of drunkenness or disorder of any description, it is a fact to which not only National Guardsmen, but her citizens generally, should be glad to "point with pride." Military courtesy was well observed, it being the exception for enlisted men to pass officers without rendering the proper salute. Failure to do this, when it did occur, was found to be due to a lack of instruction and not to intentional neglect. Study of general orders and armory instruction are beginning to bear fruit in a better knowledge of guard duty. It was in general well performed. The calls when sounded from Brigade Headquarters were not repeated at the guard house. The musicians of the guard should do this as invariably as those of the other organizations in camp. I respectfully recommend that a guard report book be supplied instead of the blanks now used. The time available for drills was unusually limited this year, owing to the unpleasant weather and the day consumed by the parade in Concord, but such time as could be obtained was fully utilized. It is very much to be regretted that the length of the annual encampment cannot be extended somewhat. At present the men hardly get settled down to their work before camp is broken, and the routine of military duty to which they were getting accustomed is abruptly dropped, not to be resumed for a twelvemonth. Signalling was practiced whenever possible by a detachment of Co. D, 1st Inf., under the able direction of Capt. Richard M. Scammon, A. D. C., acting signal officer.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

THE present Administration is quietly doing very much for the advancement of the National Guard. In the first place the appointment of that splendid soldier, H. A. Axline, to be Adjt.-General gave the Guard a true friend in the right place. Ohio has never had a better Adjt.-General.

The encampment next year will be a State encampment—an encampment of the entire Guard at one point.

This plan has long been discussed and the result will be awaited with much interest. Gen. Axline has succeeded in purchasing for the State, at very advantageous terms, enough knapsacks and canteens to supply the entire Guard, and a full supply of field cooking utensils, camp kettles, etc., and in future proposes to limit the amount of baggage taken by the men to camp to the capacity of the knapsack, and it is also proposed to do away with bulky stoves.

There has also been a purchase of 260 riot guns which will be distributed among the different regiments. These, with the new pattern Gatlings and rifled field guns added last spring, vastly improve the armament of the Guard.

Targets will be issued to the different companies and more attention given hereafter to marksmanship; of this we will write more fully next week.

General Order No. 14, Sept. 16, 1886, requires every officer of the Guard to send a complete statement of his military services in the Army or National Guard, on blanks furnished for the purpose, to the Adjt.-General's office that it may appear in the forthcoming A. G. reports.

General Order No. 15, dated Oct. 13, reads as follows: The following named officers are hereby detailed to act as Inspectors of Armories of the several organizations of the Ohio National Guard, as provided in Section 3,085 Revised Statutes, and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Artillery:—1st Regt., Major E. O. Dana, Cincinnati. Infantry.—1st Regiment, Col. F. W. Moore, Cincinnati; 2d, Col. James C. Howe, Kenton; 3d, Lieut.-Col. James E. Shellenberger, Piqua; 5th, Major J. W. Gibbons, Cleveland; 6th, Major Arthur L. Hamilton, Chilicothe; 7th, Col. W. J. White, Springfield; 8th, Major C. V. Hard, Wooster; 9th Battalion, Capt. R. R. Rudd, Springfield; 13th Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Chas. D. Thompson, Georgetown; 14th, Maj. A. B. Coit, Columbus; 16th, Major H. S. Bunker, Toledo; 17th, Major S. Roe Robinson, Coshocton. No inspections, at the expense of the State, will be made by these officers, unless specially authorized from General Headquarters.

There is being issued from the Adjutant-General's office a complete roster of Ohio soldiers in the War of the Rebellion. The series will contain not less than ten volumes. Volume 2 is now ready for distribution, and contains the roster of the first twenty regiments of three years' men. Vol. 3 will be ready for distribution after Jan. 15, 1887. A circular letter from the Adjt.-General's office will give full particulars to those who may be interested enough to send for it.

CALIFORNIA.

THE *Alta* says: More attention is being paid to matters in the National Guard than for some time past, and unusual interest is being manifested in relation to its future by both officers and men. At present things are being shaped to secure promises of aid from legislative candidates, and a large number of favorable replies to a circular sent out have been received from those who aspire to the Senate and Assembly, who promise relief in case the candidates are elected. It is certainly a desirable thing to have on record what ambitious legislators propose to do for the benefit of the National Guard, and among those officers having the matter in charge there is a strong belief that great assistance will accrue to the Service when the next Legislature assembles.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E.—Par. 1870, Army Regulations, 1881, is still in force.

Doe-Boy.—We do not find the decision to which you refer. Please give further particulars.

O. B. S—A non-commissioned officer or any other enlisted man of a light or any other battery, or any other organization, executes the about prescribed in Tactics for all enlisted men.

Apache.—The names of the Indian prisoners at Fort Pickens, so far, are Ge-ro-ni-mo, Nat-chez, Pe-ri-co, Fun, Ah-nan-di-a, Na-pi, Yah-no-zha, Tish-nolth-tonz, Zhonne, Kilth-di-gai, Bish-i, Cha-po, La-zai-yah, Mot-sos, Lo-nah.

Marion asks: Marching in column of fours in single rank, is the command "right by twos" a proper command? ANS.—Yes. The tactics provide for all evolutions in single as well as in double rank. What can be the objection anyhow?

Maginnis.—We do not recall any special decision, but there is nothing to prevent a man, *after* being discharged from the Army, from presenting a claim for extra duty pay to which he thinks he is entitled, but which was not paid him previous to discharge.

Constant Reader.—Boatswains, carpenters and quartermasters rank the highest among the petty officers of the Navy. If you pass the examination for a cadetship a captaincy might be reached; and if you are under 25 years of age you are eligible for examination for a cadetship.

J. F. D.—You should endeavor to advance yourself to a fair, if not superior, English education, acquire some knowledge of military tactics, forms, habits, etc., cultivate your intelligence by all the means open to you, and then, if you go before a Board, you will stand a good chance of passing for a commission.

B.—Alexander Selkirk, the original of Robinson Crusoe, lived on the island of Juan Fernandez in complete solitude four years and four months. He was landed from the Cinque Port galley, A. D. 1704, and was taken off by the *Duke*, privateer, Feb. 12, 1709. He died while lieutenant of H. M. S. *Weymouth*, A. D. 1723, aged 47.

W.—For ascertaining the reasons, etc., for the distances, etc., mentioned in Tactics we refer you to files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. We published some time ago in pamphlet form a list of retirements of cavalry, artillery, and infantry officers from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which is sent by mail for ten cents. We have no club rates with any other periodical.

J. D. asks: The company being in line in single rank, the command is given—Form double rank fours right, double time, march. After the fours have wheeled into column, gained the distance and halted, do they, at the command, fours left, complete the movement in double time or in quick time? ANS.—The command as given doubtless intends that the entire movement should be executed in double time, and therefore the wheel into line should be executed in that cadence.

F. F. C.—In a vessel built with a ram the bowsprit (if she happens to have one) is fitted so that it can be unshipped and run in with little trouble. In case of action this precaution would be taken. It would require only a moderate blow to carry away the bowsprit from a vessel running into another head on. The following are the lengths of the vessels referred to: Chicago, 315ft.; Boston and Atlanta, 270; Dolphin, 240; Newark, 310; Charleston, 320; Baltimore, 315; Gunboat No. 1, 230, and Gunboat No. 2, 175.

"Left in front" asks: In the following score at target practice which is the best, viz.:

(1)	4	2	4	3	3
(2)	2	3	4	3	4
(3)	4	3	4	3	2

ANS.—The second score is unquestionably the best, because it shows improvement as it advances, while the other two scores lead off high and decrease in value. No. 2 shows a steady improvement while the others are shooting wild. The bills you ask for were published in the JOURNAL at the terms of their introduction.

H. W.—1. No change in executing "attention" from parade rest has been made to our knowledge so far as the Infantry arm is concerned, and the order arms is resumed as prescribed in tactics.

2. If you execute the loadings and firings by the numbers and wish to have them executed without the numbers you must first give command to that effect, see par. 8 of the Tactics. A decision from A. G. O. of Oct. 5, 1882, says: "In drilling by number it is correct to execute the firings and the load immediately after by the numbers."

Anxious.—Having found it very difficult to get employment, I resolved to enter the Navy. I am 33 years of age, sound and healthy, etc. but unacquainted with the different trades that are generally followed on ship board; what position do you think I am best fitted for, and how can I enlist without paying $2 to an agent, and does the Government furnishes clothing, etc.? ANS.—Lacking definite information we should say the position of landsman would be your only chance. You can enlist by applying in person at the Receiving Ship, Navy-yard, N. Y., and the Government furnishes a full outfit on enlistment, charging its value to the recruit.

Sergeant asks: On dress parade is it proper for 2d Sergeants of Companies acting as left guides to return to their places on left of Companies at command "Guides Post," from the Adjt.? ANS.—1. The 2d Sergeants are not on the left of their companies when the battalion is in line. They are in line of file closers. The only exception would be where the 2d Sergeant of the left company would be the left guide of the battalion.

2. 2d Sergeants do not assist in marking the alignment for the rear rank, except the left sergeant of the battalion. In the left wing the 2d Sergeants come out to mark the line during the formation. They take their place in line of file closers at command guides posts. Neither guide of the color company is employed in marking the line at formation; for this markers are provided. The left guide of color company executes just what is laid down for the other left guides.

3. In forming close column of divisions from column of fours the markers and company guides are employed in establishing the distances and alignments. The general guides keep their places in line of file closers.

4. The leading guide of the column, in par. 448, if the wheel into line is to be to the right would be the right guide of the first company. The left guide places himself opposite the right guide, facing to the rear, at the point where the left of the company is to rest on completion of the wheel, and this brings him just in the position required by the tactics.

THE HOME OF VON MOLTKE.

THE home of Von Moltke, the Schloss Creisau, in Silesia, is described as being a large square building of two stories, approached by a broad flight of steps and a ferestyle. The reception-rooms are upon the ground floor, and are plainly furnished, while in the hall are two bronze guns, brought from one of the forts outside Paris, and given to the Marshal by the Emperor, an equestrian statue of whom, in bronze, together with statues of Frederick the Great and the Marshal himself, is also in this hall. The living rooms of the Marshal are very plain, his bedroom containing only a low camp-bed and furniture with a writing-desk and book-shelf, the walls being covered with maps and the genealogical tree of the Moltke family. There are several rooms filled with glass cases, containing the different presents and addresses which have been presented to him, notably addresses from the town of Berlin and Dresden, the latter of which is in letters of gold upon a silver plate, while an address from the town of Essen, where the Krupp guns are made, is engraved upon a piece of steel. Other cases contain panoplies of arms which the Marshal has collected during his travels in the East, and besides, a sword which was given him by the Germans in the United States after the war with France. Many of these arms are engraved with the Moltke motto, "Erst wœgen, dann wagen (First weigh, then dare.) In the courtyard is a colossal bust of the Emperor, and the gates are guarded by two enormous statues of gladiators.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

OUT of 400 Canadian horses inspected for the English Army, but nine were passed. Out of another lot of 270 but two.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS assumes the chief command in Burmah, consequent on the death of Sir Herbert Macpherson.

IN August last 11,257 officers and men of the English East Indian Army were enrolled as members of the Soldiers Total Abstinence Association.

THE number of visitors to the London Colonial and Indian Exhibition for the week ending Oct. 16 was 248,072. The total since the opening, 4,922,571.

THE sea trials of H. M. S. *Imperieuse* have resulted in a decision to remove her masts and spars and fit her with the military tops such as are carried by the *Inflexible* and *Ajax*.

THE *Resistance* has been subjected to further torpedo experiments. Another Whitehead torpedo has been fired at her whilst surrounded by her nets The only damage done was to blow one of the extending booms away from its attachment.

THE offer of a money reward for the study of languages by English officers is having its effect, and Russian, which has hitherto been studied in a desultory way, as possibly being useful to a pushing man, is now a recognized item of military education.

IT is announced from Pekin that Marquis Tseng and Minister Hsu have purchased arms and munitions of war amount to Tls.1,000,000, and the Board of Revenue has been authorized to levy contributions from all the provinces in order to meet the expenses of the Naval Department.

ADDING sponsons and heavy guns to ships not intended to carry them has been found in the English Service to be a dangerous experiment. Heavy seas, as in the case of the *Leander*, strike the ship, and running up or breaking against them, act like a small avalanche of water, flooding the decks, and straining the ship.

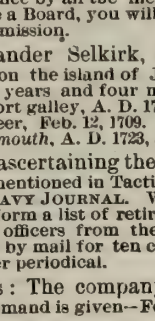
EXTENSIVE changes are in contemplation with regard to the distribution of the Russian troops and garrisons on the western frontier. Plans have been prepared for the erection of several extensive artillery and cavalry barracks, and a site for new barracks has already been expropriated at Proskurov, in the Government of Podolia.

FROM statistics published by the German Statistical Office, it appears that the educational standard of the recruits enrolled in the German Army and Navy is being slowly but steadily raised. Of those entering the Army or Navy in 1885-6, only 1,657, or 1.08 per cent., were unable to read and sign their names. In 1875 6 it was 2.37 per cent. in 3,311.

ON the 21st of October, the eighty-first anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, Admiral Lord Nelson's flagship at Portsmouth was decorated and dressed with evergreen garlands and flags. Of the twenty-four British and the thirty three French and Spanish line-of-battle ships which went into action on that memorable occasion the only one remaining is the *Victory*. There is one survivor of the battle, Lieut.-Col. James Fynmore (retired full-pay, Royal Marines), aged 97, who served as a midshipman on board the *Africa*, 64.

THE news received from Annam in France is far from pleasant; the country continues in a very disturbed state, missionaries suffering, and the number of native converts massacred being something appalling. From Tonquin comes intelligence that the civil, military, and naval authorities are at loggerheads, and that Generals Jamont and Jamais, Col. Mourlan, Chief of the Staff, and three other Colonels have asked to be recalled. We are told that the feeling is so bad between the residents and the military commandants that they no longer salute each other.

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A MILITARY council in Berlin has sentenced Engr. Hoffmann, of Spandau, to nine months' imprisonment, and Quartermaster Brinnkmann to fourteen months' imprisonment, for stealing plans of fortresses for purposes of sale.

A DESPATCH of Nov. 1 from Cairo conveys the official announcement that the English Government is determined to maintain public safety in Egypt, and not to leave the country to disorder and possibly to a fresh and disastrous revolution.

THE *Egyptian Gazette* announces that "in future rank and precedence in the Egyptian Army is to be regulated by the rules that seniority will be regulated by seniority in Egyptian rank, and seniority in the British officers of the same Egyptian rank will be regulated by their seniority in the British Service." This appears to be one of those problems which "no fellow can understand."

A BLUE-BOOK has just been issued from the English War Office containing a return of the annual accounts of the several manufacturing establishments under the Office for the financial year 1884-85. The sum set down for the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich Arsenal is £595,414; for the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, £868,731; the Gas Factory, also at Woolwich, £17,172; the Small Arms Factory at Enfield, £359,141; the factory at Birmingham, £31,192; the Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey, £109,276; and the Clothing Factory at Pimlico, £362,302. These eight departments therefore represent a total expenditure of £2,876,876.

A FRENCH flying squadron to cruise in extra-European waters, is to be formed shortly under the command of Contre-Amiral Layrle, and is to assemble at Brest. It is to comprise one ironclad, several first and second-class cruisers, and a few avisos (éclaireurs). The object of the cruise, which is the idea of the French Minister of Marine, Admiral Aube, is stated to be the training of officers and men.

A FRENCH commission is to select the best site in the Basse-Seine for the construction of a harbor of refuge and concentration for torpedo-boats and other vessels of light draught. It is also in contemplation to erect a new torpedo station on the French coast at Lézardrieux, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, in the arrondisement of Lannion, on the left bank of the River Trieux, near its exit into the Channel

A CORRESPONDENT to the London *Times* quotes the following respecting French steel shells: "Hitherto no English ship has been able to beat a 16 in. composite armor plate, but this one (a French shell), fired from a 12 in. breechloading gun of 45 tons went slap through an 18 in. plate, 9 ft. of timber, and half through a 10 in. plate at the back, and was practically uninjured; the point was perfect, and the shell had only shortened about one-third of an inch after doing all that work. The result will cause considerable revolution in ideas, and we have not a ship in the Royal Navy which would not be knocked into a cocked hat by a few of these shells."

I AM sorry to hear, says the London *World*, that the widow of Hobart Pasha has been left very badly off indeed. She is still at Constantinople, anxiously awaiting the decision of the Sultan concerning the promised pension about which so much was said at the time.

A new repeating rifle has been tried at Vienna. The weapon may be used as a repeating or as a single-firing rifle. When fired as a single-shooter, it discharges twenty-four shots per minute. On being changed into a repeater, which is easily effected, the repeating mechanism is brought into action, fifty-two shots being fired per minute, and this includes loading, although the magazine only holds ten cartridges. As a magazine rifle, this new weapon is said to be very satisfactory.

A DESPATCH from Madrid says: "Spanish politics are attracting much attention. Sagasta has made a big popular hit by abolishing at one stroke the institution of Orderly Sergeants. Since the sixteenth century these fellows have been the source of most of the Spanish troubles. As the highest officers in the Spanish Army living in barracks they have practically been masters of the privates, and as they are ignorant and often venal they have been the natural tools of agitators. By the change they all, to the number of 1,300 retire, and the office is abolished. Other reforms are in prospect, the chief of which is an arrangement that superior officers shall hereafter live in barracks with the men and and get better pay."

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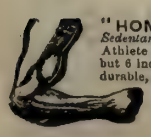
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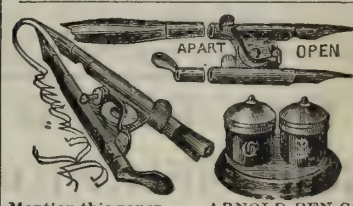
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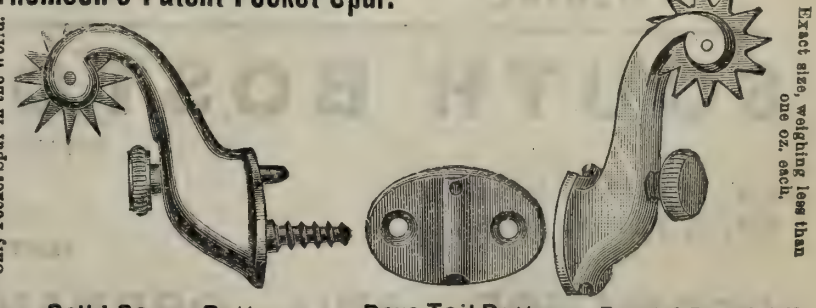
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Has the endorsement of Adjutant General Townsend of N. Y., and many others. For sale by all Saddlery, General Hardware, and Military Equipment Houses, or by the manufacturer, PETER HAYDEN, 50 to 56 Mechanic St., Newark, N. J., Sole Agent for the U. S. for Bowns Celebrated Newmarket Horse and Toilet and Challenge Clippers. Send for Circular. Mention paper.

ACCORDING to the *Militar Zeitung* (Vienna), a Swiss inventor named Haberthur has invented a new repeating rifle, the mechanism of which is said to work very satisfactorily. The new weapon can discharge 30 shots per minute.

THE eight batteries of field and mountain guns ordered by Montenegro of Krupp have arrived at Cettinje, together with a large quantity of ammunition. The Principality has never before been in the possession of such a large amount of excellent artillery material. The strangest part of the business is that the Montenegrin Government has paid in cash for it.

AS AN illustration of the manner in which the enforced use of the German language works in the Austrian Army, the *Vedette* (Vienna) states that of 81 volunteers in one district, 37 Hungarians were absolutely precluded from any hope of an officer's commission in the Reserve, through inability to understand the theoretical lectures, delivered in German. Of the remaining Hungarians, only three, or 7 per cent. passed the necessary examination.

ACCORDING to news received from Burmah, Oct. 16, Ningyan was attacked by a large body of insurgents, who were repulsed after some sharp fighting, in the course of which a small British column, under Lieut. Coxwell, was driven back into the town, Lieut. Coxwell being wounded. On Oct. 17 a body of 700 Phoongyees attacked Sing Bong-Weh, but were repulsed with the loss of twenty wounded. Reinforcements had been summoned from Minhla, above which place the river is so infested by Dacoits in canoes that trading boats cannot pass without being attacked.

FROM France we learn that the Arms Manufactory of Tulle has received an order for 10,000 rifles of a new model, due to Lieutenant-Colonel Lebel. The rifle is small-bore; the bullet which it fires is covered with steel and brass, and the initial velocity is said to be not less than 530 mètres a second. The powder employed is the invention of Colonel Brugère, Aide-de-Camp to the President of the Republic, and who commands the 12th Regiment of Artillery. We are told that these rifles are destined for the *chasseurs à pied* and the troops serving in Tonquin, but that further experiments will be made at Châlons and Valbonne before serving them out to the Line.

A FRENCH paper reports that General Boulanger intends asking Parliament for very important sums of money, with the view of providing French forts with metallic cupolas, as a defence against the new shells being manufactured in Germany, which destroy the thickest earthworks in the twinkling of an eye. It is stated that the shells will glide harmlessly off steel cupolas, hardly leaving a trace of their passage, and that this means of defence is first of all to be applied to the frontier fortresses.

HANCE BROS. AND WHITE, manufacturing chemists of Philadelphia, are public benefactors by their introduction into this country of Phenol Sodique, the marvellous remedy of so many ills and injuries that man and beast are subject to. Many a limb has been saved from amputation, and possibly a life saved, by the prompt use of Phenol Sodique after the accident.

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PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

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MARRIED.

FLEMING—VEDDER.—At Washington, D. C., October 27, Colonel R. I. FLEMING to Miss BELLE VEDDER, daughter of Major Nicholas Vedder, U. S. Army, retired.

HUNT—KEARNEY.—At the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, Lieutenant RIDGELY HUNT, U. S. N., to Miss VIRGINIA D. KEARNEY.

REES—MERRILL.—At Erie, Pa., October 29, Lieutenant CORWIN P. REES, U. S. Navy, to Miss LOUISE MERRILL.

DIED.

CHANDLER.—At Onset, Mass., October 31, Civil Engineer B. F. CHANDLER, U. S. Navy, retired.

CLEMENTS.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 1, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel BENNETT A. CLEMENTS, Major and Surgeon U. S. Army.

MARTIN.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., November 1, JAMES MARTIN, formerly Mate U. S. Navy.

WHITTINGHAM.—At Milburn, N. J., October 26, Dr. EDWARD T. WHITTINGHAM, formerly an assistant surgeon, U. S. Army.

WILLIAMS.—At a meeting of the enlisted men of Fort Union, N. M., held Oct. 28, 1886, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to suddenly remove from our midst by the hand of an assassin our beloved friend and comrade, James S. Williams, Pvt. Company B, 10th Infantry, and while humbly bowing to the Divine will, with sorrowing hearts, we desire to bear testimony to his worth; therefore be it

Resolved, That while living he had endeared himself to us by his soldierly bearing, courteous manners, and kind and genial disposition, and that in his death the company has lost one of its most efficient members and the Army a bright and trustworthy soldier, whose honorable and spotless record lives after him, a source of pride and satisfaction to his friends, a model worthy of imitation by all; and be it further

Resolved, That he needs no higher tribute to his worth as a man than the widespread sorrow which his loss has occasioned, and the respect for his memory which will ever be cherished by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing relations our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them in Ohio, and another to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

Committee—Sergt. Charles Carter, Co. B, 10th Inf.; Pvt. John Fox, Co. B, 10th Inf.; Pvt. Frank Head, Co. B, 10th Inf.; Sergt. Harry Grady, Co. C, 10th Inf.; Pvt. Harry D. Wells, Co. C, 10th Inf.; Pvt. Harry J. Butler, Co. C, 10th Inf.

FORT UNION, N. M., Oct. 28, 1886.

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Unforged castings.	Carbon.	Required elongation in 2 inches, per cent.	Tensile strength.	Elastic limit.	Elongation, per cent.
No. 1.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 9, highest, 0.32; lowest, 0.26. Record of blows not kept by Government.	5	89,000	43,000	15.8
No. 2.		5	88,000	43,000	17.6
No. 3.		5	85,700	32,800	13.05
No. 4.		5	81,400	31,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	32,400	17.5
No. 6.		5	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,400	39,200	15.25
No. 8.		5	75,600	38,400	19.6
No. 9.		5	83,800	41,000	17.50
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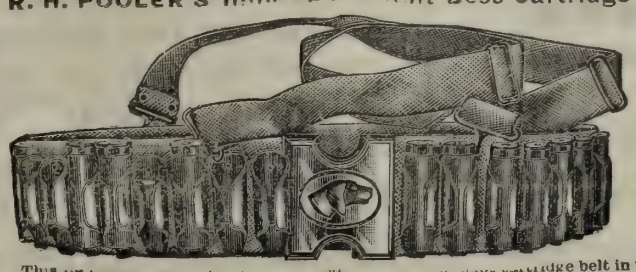
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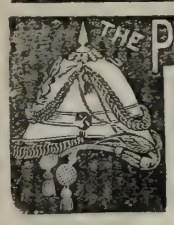
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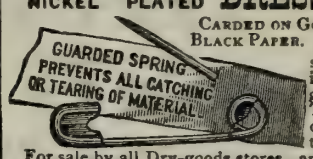
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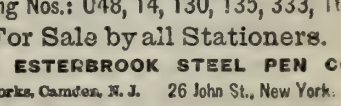
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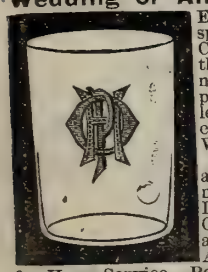
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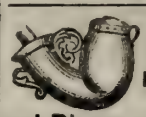
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SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., (Central Standard time.) on Thursday, the 11th day of November, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering 100,000 gallons Mineral Oil, at the Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, in cases of two five-gallon cans each.

Deliveries to commence by December 1, 1886, and be completed by January 15, 1887, in such quantities, and at such times, between those dates, as may be agreed upon.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

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Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application.

RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army

ARMY NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR **JOURNAL.** AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 16. WHOLE NUMBER 1212. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1886. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

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THE Headquarters of the Division of the Pacific and of the Department of Dakota, have been duly established in San Francisco and St. Paul respectively, and the officers of the staff are busy getting settled into quarters in those cities.

THE annual reports of the chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department were all completed this week, and are now in the office of Secretary WHITNEY, who is already informed as to the salient points in them, and has made use of them in the preliminary work on his own report.

THE annual report of the Lieutenant General of the Army will be given to the public the early part of next week, and the reports of the Division and Department Commanders and bureau officials will immediately follow, one or two being given to the press each day until all have been published.

A RECENT "Descriptive List of Deserters" gives a total of 86, of whom 44 were General Service recruits, who deserted from rendezvous and depots; 21 from the Engineers' Battalion; 6 from the Artillery; 8 from the Cavalry, and 7 from the Infantry. This speaks well for the Line, especially the Infantry, and somewhat relieves it from the generally accepted statement that it is the hard work and other ills men have to undergo, or think they undergo, *after* joining regiments and posts, which causes them to desert.

MANGUS and one buck arrived at Fort Pickens, Fla., Nov. 6, and were heartily welcomed by GERONIMO and the other Indian captives to the hospitalities of that post. The party for Fort Marion was also delivered, Lieutenants T. J. CLAY, 10th Infantry, and LEIGHTON FINLEY, 10th Cavalry, being the officers in charge. One buck for Pickens died in New Mexico while en route. MANGUS, it is reported, made a desperate effort to escape while passing through Colorado. He jumped through a car window, stabbed himself in a half a dozen places, then attacked the interpreter and mauled him with his shackles. Notwithstanding all this and more, he was delivered safely at Pickens, and now doubtless nurses his various wounds in congenial company and congratulates himself on having at last reached a haven of rest where his daily bread is assured him.

GENERAL MILES, in his report of the Indian campaign, which we published last week, criticizes severely the character of the Army shoes made at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, as causing unnecessary hardships and suffering on the part of those compelled to use them. When the report was received at the War Department a copy of General MILES's criticism was sent to the Prison Board, of which General TERRY is President, and their attention was called to his complaint. The Board was directed to make a thorough investigation of the whole matter. This they have done, and their detailed report is now in the hands of the Secretary of War. Several new patterns of Army shoes have been submitted by the Quartermaster-General, and, if approved by the Secretary of War, it is believed the soldier will have little cause for complaint about their footgear in future.

THE annual report of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, by whom the accounts of the naval service are adjusted, is made up principally of figures, by which it is shown that of the $23,503,865.55 appropriated for the fiscal year 1886, $14,853,950.72 has been expended; $15,603,088.80 has been drawn out by warrant, and $7,737,003.61 left undrawn. It is out of the latter sum that the expenses for the construction of the new vessels will be paid. Claims for prize money amounting to $10,424.41 and general claims to the amount of $433,269.98 were settled during the year. It is recommended that, for the convenience of disbursing officers on the South Pacific Station, funds shall be placed at Valparaiso, Callao, and Panama, subject to their demand. It is again urged that some system of property accountability be instituted by which an audit of the accouuts of officers in charge of public property may be had by accounting officers.

COMPARATIVELY little work is now in progress at the Washington Navy-yard. The guns for the *Chicago* are so far advanced that there is no haste, while nothing has yet been done, or will be for some time, with the proposed new guns. Plans for them are about complete, but some months will be required before the material can be furnished. We learn that the circular containing information as to dimensions, tests, etc., for manufacturers who contemplate bidding for steel for these guns and for armor plates for the new vessels, will be issued from the Ordnance Bureau within a day or two. The data for the plates being the first of the kind ever prepared by the bureau, every precaution had to be taken in the compilation of the circular in order that there might be an accurate formula for the Department to go by in the future. This is the reason given for the delay of which complaint has been made. Since there has been delay, the Department should extend the time for the submission of bids, as contractors will hardly be able to make their calculations and estimates by the time designated—December 10 next.

OF the ex-Director of English Naval Construction, now on a visit to Switzerland for the benefit of his health, the *United Service Magazine* says: "We retain a lively recollection of a similar visit made by Sir N. BARNABY about this time last year to the United States, and we have read the articles, since published in the American and our home papers, on the supply of confidential Admiralty plans and designs to the United States Navy, and on the man-of-war syndicate. We should think this time that our State pensioner is really bent on recruiting his health, as the country he has chosen to visit is not likely to bid £5,000 per set for plans of our latest man-of-war designs as the Americans did last year. There is still, however, a small opening for a little remunerative traffic and barter in information on torpedo-boat design and construction, as works are established on the calm and peaceful lakes of Switzerland for the purpose of building as many of these marine spitfires as they can get orders for. Seeing that Sir N. BARNABY's son is intimately connected with the firm of THORNYCROFT, of Chiswick, little difficulty would be experienced in doing business in this line if required."

THE COMTE DE KÉRATRY has just published, in a work called "Autour du Monde," a description of Bizerta, near Tunis, one of the ports which the French intend converting into a naval station. We are assured that all the incomparable French-African Empire now requires is the port of Bizerta turned into a naval station. The Comte says: "This natural port could contain with ease all the navies in the world, its depth being from 10 to 40 fathoms. It will suffice to cut through a narrow strip of sand which is only 20 inches higher than the sea and the Lake of Bizerta. This strip of sand, at the spot where a canal certainly existed in former times, does not measure more than 200 metres across. The port of Bizerta is Tunis, brought six hours nearer to Marseilles; it is the traffic of Sfax, of Kef, of Kairouan, and of Kroumirie, arriving direct by rail; it is an impregnable refuge for our fleets; it is the Empire of France forever secured in the basin of the Mediterranean. The whole expense would not exceed 20,000,000 francs." A similar harbor might be established on Puget Sound by cutting a passage from the Sound into Lake Washington, back of Seattle.

THE project of establishing an intelligence bureau in the War Department seems to be advancing without the act of Congress, which it was thought last winter would be required. Several clerks have been engaged for some months in General KELTON's branch of the Adjutant General's office compiling, copying and filing away for future use articles and statistics on military matters. No officer has as yet been placed in direct charge of this work, but the detail of Lieutenant E. A. GARLINGTON, 7th Inf., as an attache to the U. S. Legation at Bogota, to gather information for the intelligence bureau, is taken as an indication that before long a number of officers will be detailed for intelligence work, some going abroad as attaches to legations and others assigned to the office at Washington. It is proposed to establish this office in relations to the Army corresponding to those held by the Naval Intelligence Bureau to the Navy. This Naval Bureau has grown to its present proportions without the sanction of Congress, and similer advantage may be taken by the Army of the general laws, which allow the President to order officers wherever their services may be necessary.

WE note this week two court-martial cases (one of them desertion) where the prisoners, though found guilty and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, etc., were restored to duty by the reviewing authority on account of technical errors in the proceedings. We do not question for a moment the legality of this action, yet there is an underlying question as to how far the Service is benefited by the rule of technicalities which compels it. We are not unmindful of all the questions involved, nor of civil laws and rulings in cases of flaws, etc., but the *military* penal code is to some extent at least a thing apart, and certainly the interests of the Service would seem to require that where a crime has, without shadow of doubt, been committed, the offender should be punished. Two men are tried for desertion by the same court, both found guilty, and both sentenced; one goes scot free because of a technical omission in the record, the other receives a "bobtail" and goes to Leavenworth for two or more years, the victim of a perfect record. It is undoubtedly better that many guilty men should escape, rather than that one innocent man should suffer, but when the guilt of two men is equally clear in the case of both a substantial injustice results from the punishment of one and the release of the other.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIERTENANT R. N. GETTY, 22d U. S. Infantry, will spend the winter in the East.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., is in Washington.

SURGEON J. C. BAILY, U. S A., left Fort Monroe, Va., on Sunday, on a week's leave.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL COONEY, 9th U. S. Cav., closed the recruiting rendezvous at Nashville, Nov. 6.

LIEUTENANT M. F. JAMAR, 13th U. S. Inf., comes East for the winter for the benefit of his health.

MRS. MORGAN, wife of Gen. M. R. Morgan, U. S. A., of San Francisco, is visiting relatives at St. Paul.

CAPTAIN M. B. HUGHES, 9th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Niobrara, will spend a portion of the winter on leave.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., assumed command of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., early in the week.

LIEUTENANT W. H. W. JAMES, 24th U. S. Infantry, lately East on leave, has rejoined at Fort Reno, I. T.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, after a round of visits which included West Point Nov. 5, sailed for England Nov. 7.

GENERAL H. F. CLARKE, U. S. A., retired, celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday on Tuesday of this week, Nov. 9.

LIEUTENANT W. F. BLAUVELT, 15th U. S. Infantry, has been visiting at Fort Leavenworth on Court-martial service.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, U. S. A., was Acting Secretary of War this week, in the absence of Secretary of War Endicott.

LIEUTENANT E. T. BROWN, 5th U. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., on Wednesday from a short leave.

CAPTAIN EDWARD HUNTER, 1st U. S. Cavalry, and family, on leave from Fort Assiniboine, are visiting in Washington.

MAJOR W. H. GARDNER, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gardner, are at the Clarendon, Washington, D. C., for the winter.

LIEUTENANT W. L. FINLEY, 9th U. S. Cavalry, lately at Fort McKinney, Wyo., has joined at Fort Leavenworth for duty.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., of West Point, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, early in the week.

GENERAL ADAM BADEAU'S latest article on General Grant is "Grant in Peace" and treats mainly of the memorable visit to England.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLY, 3d U. S. Art., lately in South America, has returned to Washington Barracks and joined Light Battery C.

MISS LOVE, daughter of Gen. G. M. Love, U. S. A., retired, of Buffalo, sailed for Europe, on the *Germania*, on Thursday of this week.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, has arrived at Sackett's Harbor and taken command of Madison Barracks and of his regiment.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Inf., lately on sick leave at Warm Springs, Va., was expected to rejoin at Fort Porter, Buffalo, this week.

CAPTAIN H. O. PERLEY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Perley, daughter of Col. T. G. Baylor, U. S. A., will spend the winter on leave.

MAJOR W. H. H. BENYAURD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., much to the regret of his many friends in Chicago, will shortly leave there for duty at San Francisco.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BLAIR D. TAYLOR, U. S. A., lately at Jackson Barracks, La., has arrived in San Antonio and reported to Gen. Stanley for assignment to duty.

CAPTAIN W. H. H. CROWELL, 6th U. S. Inf., recruiting officer at Buffalo, was in New York on Wednesday, en route to David's Island as witness before a Court-martial sitting there.

MAJOR THEODORE K. GIBBS, formerly of the 1st U. S. Art., has been publicly thanked by the School Committee of Newport, R. I., for his generosity in donating a sum of money to purchase prizes for scholarships.

"MARK TWAIN" attracted a large audience to the rooms of the Military Service Institution of the U. S. at Governor's Island on Thursday evening, and his paper on the "War Experiences of a Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court" was received with much applause and laughter.

THE remains of the Revolutionary hero, General Israel Putnam, were disinterred last week at Brooklyn, Conn., placed in a metallic casket and reinterred under the foundation for the monument which the State will erect to the hero's memory in the spacious grounds north of the Mortlake House, in Old Brooklyn. The monument will have a large equestrian statue, to cost $10,000. The bones were found remarkably well preserved.

GENERAL SHERIDAN is fond of his joke. He hasn't much faith in the Indian, and has a poor opinion of people who have. He suggested to Secretary Endicott when the question of finding a place for Geronimo and his band was under consideration, that they be sent to Fort Warren, at Boston. He recommended the Hub because he thought most of the Indian sentimentalists lived here, and he wanted them to have a little practical experience with the Indian character.—*Boston Journal.*

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* says: Lieutenant Benét has been transferred to the Ordnance Corps; Lieutenant Zalinski is permanently detailed to pursue his experiments with dynamite guns and projectiles; Lieutenant Brown is at Fort Richmond, and Captain Day is engaged in perfecting his invention of an electric gun. Thus the officers of Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery, who have made their impress upon the National Guard at the State Camp and at Creedmoor are widely scattered.

LIEUTENANT A. C. DUCAT, 3d Cavalry, is visiting at 1,105 H street, Washington, D. C.

COLONEL G. L. FEBIGER, U. S. A., who will be retired Dec. 8, is residing at New Haven, Conn.

LIEUTENANT B. S. WEVER, 1st U. S. Inf., lately at Plattsburg, N. Y., has arrived at San Francisco.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, spent a few days in New York this week.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., has returned to Vancouver Barracks from an official trip to Idaho.

LIEUTENANT J. V. WHITE, 1st U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

COLONEL J. G. TILFORD, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tilford, of Fort Meade, were recent guests at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT J. S. BISHOP, 13th U. S. Inf., arrived in San Francisco a few days ago in charge of a squad of prisoners for Alcatraz Island.

LIEUTENANT W. F. FLYNN, 8th U. S. Cavalry, leaves Fort Clark, Texas, next week for the North, to spend two or three months' leave.

MAJOR J. P. WRIGHT, Surgeon, U. S. A., lately at San Antonio, will succeed the late Dr. Clements as Surgeon at the Leavenworth Military Prison.

LIEUTENANT C. B. THOMPSON, R. Q. M., 5th U. S. Inf., lately visiting in Washington and Louisville, will rejoin at Fort Keogh, M. T., early next week.

MAJOR GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., and staff paid an official visit to Commodore Gherardi, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, November 5.

MRS. B. J. D. IRWIN and the Misses Irwin have returned to the city from Cranston's, West Point, and have resumed their residence at the New York Hotel.

CAPTAIN GEO. F. PRICE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, after an arduous tour of duty at Chilocco Creek, Indian Territory, returned this week with his troop to Fort Riley for a winter's rest.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, 7th U. S. Inf., who left Brooklyn last week, was expected to reach Fort Laramie, Wyo., this week and resume command of that post and of his regiment.

COLONEL LUTHER P. BRADLEY, 13th U. S. Infantry, closes up his affairs in Santa Fe., N. M., this week and then goes to his home to await retirement for age which will occur Dec. 8 next.

THE death of 1st Lieutenant N. D. Wolfe, 2d U. S. Artillery, promotes 2d Lieut. E. H. Catlin to a first Lieutenancy and moves him from Jackson Barracks to St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. N. CLINCH, 24th U. S. Infantry, is one of the heirs of the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart, and if rumor is to be believed, "will soon be the wealthiest man on the active list of the Army."

LIEUTENANT J. A. LUNDEEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, arrived at Bedford, Mass., early in the week, and spent a few days at the Fort at Clark's Point, making an inventory of the public property there.

MAJOR W. H. FORWOOD, Surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty in Chicago, goes to Dakota for duty. He will be replaced at Chicago by Major Van Buren Hubbard, Surgeon, now at Fort Bayard, N. M.

A *Tribune* item says: Captain Walker, retired list U. S. A., and who served with General Custer on the frontier, remarked incidentally to a friend the other day that Mrs. Custer is broken down with nervous prostration and has been sent by her physician to recuperate. She is at Newport, in Herkimer County.

MAJOR GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., attended the farewell reception and dinner to the French delegates at the Hoffman House, New York, previous to their sailing for Europe on Saturday last. Among the speakers were General Schofield, M. de Lesseps, Admiral Jaures, who toasted the American Navy, and General Pellissier, who toasted the American Army.

HARVARD this week conferred the degrees of Doctor of Laws upon Asaph Hall, Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. N., mathematician and astronomer; Henry Larcom Abbot, Colonel of U. S. Engineers, military engineer, mathematician and physicist, author and teacher; John Shaw Billings, Surgeon in the U. S. Army, student and teacher of public medicine, medical bibliographer.

ANOTHER chapter in the domestic unpleasantness of General S. S. Carroll, U. S. A., was added Nov. 6 in the form of a complaint filed in court by his wife, who alleges non-support, neglect and ill-treatment. Her complaint says that she is left alone with three servants on the farm, six miles from the city, the servants being instructed to ignore every order she gives. She cannot use her carriage, cannot have her clothes laundered when General Carroll is not there, and she has to walk to the railway station. "I am suffering," she says, "for the necessities of life." Suit for divorce will be instituted in Maryland.—*Critic.*

BIERAL'S attempt to assassinate Surveyor Beattie in New York illustrates the evil results of trying to pension on the Custom House doubtful characters whose claim to recognition is that they were soldiers in the Union Army 25 years ago. Bieral was a desperado of the worst character—a gambler, sport and prize-fighter. He enlisted in a California regiment, commanded a company at Ball's Bluff, bore off from the field the body of Colonel Baker, and was consequently sent home with it to California. Gen. Sickles got him a place in the Custom House in 1872, and this is the third time he has been discharged or suspended for irregularities. He has a young wife and a family and a modest home, and his son of 12 had written to the President asking to have his father reinstated, as Bieral, who is 72 years old, claims to have been unjustly dismissed. His attempt to assassinate his superior displays his unfitness for a public place, aside from the fact that he was charged with trying to collect $2 duty from an immigrant girl on an American sewing-machine.

LIEUTENANT C. A. VARNUM, 7th Cavalry, will leave Fort Yates next week on a month's leave.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., and staff, left Fort Leavenworth Nov. 5, on an inspection tour.

MAJOR A. C. WILDRICK, 5th U. S. Art., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Tuesday on a week's leave.

GENERAL MILES is daily expected at Washington where Mrs. Miles is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Don Cameron.

CAPTAIN S. H. LINCOLN, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Lyon, is visiting his brother, Dr. Lincoln, in Washington.

LIEUTENANT KNIGHT, 3d Cavalry, and Mrs. Knight, on their wedding tour, were expected at Fort Leavenworth this week.

LIEUTENANT D. D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Artillery and bride were in Philadelphia this week, registering at the Continental Hotel.

CAPTAIN W. A. ELDERKIN, U. S. A., visiting in New York City this week, will return to Newport Barracks, Ky., in a few days.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. A., of Fort Sisseton, Dakota, leaves there next week for the East on a two months' leave.

GENERAL A. G. BRACKETT, U. S. A., has an excellent article on the 2d and 3d U. S. Cavalry in the Philadelphia *Times* of November 7.

ASSISTANT SURGEON P. G WALES, U. S. A., left the Service for civil life Nov. 5, and his place has been filled by Dr. C. L. G. Anderson, of Maryland.

MAJOR J. B. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, was in New York this week and took a trip to Fort Leavenworth in charge of a squad of military prisoners sent from Fort Columbus.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN left Washington on Monday with Senator J. Don Cameron and a party of friends for a short visit to Winchester and the battlefields in the Shenandoah Valley.

THE marriage of Lieut. James Sumner Pettit, 1st U. S. Inf., to Miss Bessie Bryson, daughter of Maj r Alexander Sharp, Paymaster, U. S. Army, will take place on Wednesday nex', Nov. 17, at Leavenworth, Kan.

COLONEL W. R. SHAFTER, 1st U. S. Infantry, whose birthday recently occurred, was complimented with an informal *musicale* at Angel Island, at which many prominent society people of San Francisco were present.

LIEUTENANT LUCIEN G. BERRY, 4th U. S. Art., was married Oct. 28, at Caton, N. Y., to Miss Emma R. Minier. The married couple left soon after the ceremony for Fort Preble, Portland, Me., where the Lieutenant's battery is stationed.

LIEUTENANT E. A. GARLINGTON, 7th Cavalry, who has been ordered to Washington, will be detailed as military attaché at the U. S. Legation at Bogota. Mr. Dabney Maury, the newly appointed Minister to Colombia, made application through the State Department for his detail, and it has been granted.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Recently a memorial to Post Quartermaster Sergeant John H. Thorington, U. S. A., has been erected in the National Cemetery at the Presidio. It is a handsome shaft, and bears the inscription, "In Memoriam, J. H. Thorington, Post Q. M. Sergeant. Died October 1, 1885, aged 51 years. Erected by his comrades and friends." Thorington was well and favorably known in the 6th Cavalry and 8th Infantry, and was a faithful soldier and "God's noblest work, an honest man."

THE Hon. George W. Baxter, lately appointed Governor of Wyoming, was graduated from West Point in 1877, and resigned in 1881, he being then a 2d lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Cavalry. On leaving the Army, he entered the cattle business and made an independent fortune. He married the daughter of Colonel Charles McGee, one of the wealthiest men of the South, and President of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. His father was Judge John Baxter, of Tennessee, whose father was Governor of Arkansas during the Brooks-Baxter imbroglio.

THE New York *Tribune* in "Chats about Men and Things," says: While General "Phil" Sheridan was here recently he met E. L. Bonner, of Montana, who is the leading manager of the great lumber company of that Territory, and who had been a companion of General Sheridan when the latter was only a lieutenant and stationed at Vancouver's Island. Shortly afterward Mr. Bonner remarked: "Do you know why Sheridan and Grant and Sherman and the other officers who became most prominent in the War of the Rebellion were so successful? I lay it to the fact that they all had service in the Far West and on the Pacific Coast. I may be mistaken, but I do not think there was a man who came clear to the front during the war who had not seen service out there. The ways and life and energy of the West gave these men a power on their return to the East which was demonstrated as they came into military leadership. I saw a great deal of Sheridan at Vancouver's Island and Walla Walla."

SPEAKING of old men recalls an experience of General Lippitt, a retired Government official, who is enjoying splendid health at the age of 79. He is one of the gayest members of Washington society. He is very fond of dancing, and at every party and reception the General is one of the gayest and the youngest. In 1874 he went to the agent of one of the largest New York life insurance companies and said that he wanted to purchase an annuity. He said that he had just $14,000. He wanted to know how large an annuity that amount of money would buy. They examined the General and decided that they could give him an annuity of $2,000 a year. When this agreement was made the General went off highly contented with his bargain. He has grown younger and more vigorous every day since. He has now drawn $10,000 back of his original amount paid in, and the other day he said to the agent of the company: "I got the start of you in '74; you should have looked up the record of my family. Not a single member of our family has ever been known to die under ninety."—*N. Y. World.*

MAJOR ANSON MILLS, 10th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Arizona, and lately at Zanesville, O., visited friends in New York City this week.

MAJ. GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, U. S. A., was mustered in as a comrade of Noah L. Farnham Post 458, G. A. R., New York, on Thursday evening.

LIEUTENANT E. F. WILLCOX, A. D. C., is to be married Nov. 17 at St. Paul, to Miss Johnston, daughter of Colonel W. H. Johnston, Pay Department, U. S. Army.

CAPTAIN WM. G. WEDEMEYER, 16th Infantry, on sick leave, is visiting his "old commander" General Pennypacker in Philadelphia. The captain's health has somewhat improved.

AMONG those who visited the Liberty Statue at Bedlow's Island on Monday of this week, were Mrs. E. F. Townsend, wife of Col. Townsend, 12th U. S. Inf., and the Misses Townsend, Mrs. I. E. King, formerly of the 12th Inf., and Lieut. Millard F. Waltz, 12th Inf.

THE Grant relics swords, medals, jewelled caskets and historic and costly trophies of various kinds, presented to the Government by Mrs. Grant and Mr. Vanderbilt, and accepted by act of Congress, have been formally turned over to the National Museum by the War Department.

LIEUTENANT W. W. FORSYTH, 6th U. S. Cav., was married at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1, to Miss Mary Belger, daughter of Col. James Belger, U. S. A. The ceremony was performed at St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Byron Holly officiating. There was a large and fashionable attendance.

LIEUTENANT W. E. BIRKHIMER, 3d U. S. Art., an able young officer of literary tastes, has been appointed Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Columbia, which gives him while on that duty the rank, pay, and allowances of a Captain of Cavalry. He will leave Washington in a few days for Vancouver Barracks to report to Gen. Gibbon.

MARSHAL BAZAINE has had a severe fall while walking in the Retiro at Madrid. He had to be carried by the police and the bystanders to his house. Marshal Bazaine lives alone in Madrid, as Mme. Bazaine went to Mexico with some of her children last spring on family matters. He looks very old and shaky, has a long gray beard, and is very shabbily dressed. His eldest son is a volunteer in a crack Spanish regiment of Chasseurs.

LIEUTENANT J. B. ALESHIRE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, was married at Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 8, to Miss Hattie Dana, of Fort Custer, the groom's present station. The ceremony took place at the residence of Judge O. P. Shiras. A local paper, referring to the event, says: "The bridal couple left in the evening for Ohio to spend two months with friends of the groom. The presents were numerous and very handsome. Officers of Fort Custer gave a very handsome silver tea set. A chest of silver for table service was presented by civilian friends. Members of the old firm of Shiras, Van Duzee and Henderson made a handsome present. Miss Dana is the daughter of one of the Cattle Kings of Montana and is a most charming lady. Lieut. Aleshire is a most exemplary gentleman."

A *Boston Traveller* correspondent writes from Washington of the difference between the Willard brothers. Both are immensely wealthy. C. C. Willard is the proprietor of the Ebbitt House and owns a large amount of other property. He owns two lots on F st., one on which the Ebbitt House stands and the other some twenty feet distant on the same side of the street. His brother, Joseph Willard, owns the lot between the two pieces of property. It has been C. C. Willard's aim for years to get hold of this lot. He has tried all sorts of schemes, but up to date he has not succeeded. Not a great while ago a suave, business-like gentleman called upon Joe Willard and stated that he was looking for a location to establish a candy manufactory. He was impressed with the F street location and wanted to know if it was in the market. Joe Willard replied that he would sell if he could get his price. Then his visitor asked the terms. Looking up and catching the business-man's eye he said: "My price is $500,000. You go back to C. C. Willard, who sent you here, and tell him that." The visitor left in a hurry without any further explanation. Joe Willard, as the boys say, had "called the turn."

THE Kansas City *Times* says:

Capt. Thomas, 5th Cav., after a few days' visit to Fort Leavenworth to Col. and Mrs. Martin has returned to Fort Riley, Kansas..... A "Small and Early" by Mrs. Major Babcock Saturday, was attended by Lieut. and Mrs. Watts, Lieut. and Mrs. Paddock and others....A very pleasant card party was given in honor of Miss Martin, of Chicago, by Mrs. Lieut. Rowan Tuesday last. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Woodruff, Capt. and Mrs. Carr, Misses O'Toole and Redfern, of Chicago, Lieut. and Mrs. Hein, Miss Ross, Lieuts. Clinch, Barney, Reade and Pardee.....The season at Fort Leavenworth was opened in form by Mrs. Capt. Carr by a grand german in the theatre building, given in honor of the Misses O'Toole and Redfern, of Washington, now visiting at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. Carr. Lieuts. Scott and Cooke were selected by Mrs. Carr to lead. The supper at Mrs. Carr's quarters sustained her reputation and the Captain's jovial way made all doubly welcome. The ladies' toilets were elegant and the glamour of the military was all that could be desired.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Nov. 4 says:

Dr. Ives, who has been in Florida with Geronimo, is a guest at Fort Omaha, on his way to Fort Russell.....Mrs. Miller, widow of Gen. Morris S. Miller, the mother of Mrs. Gen. Wheaton, with her daughter, Miss Catherine Miller, arrived here Monday, from Detroit, Mich. They are the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton....Miss Hickman, of Cincinnati, O., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Brown .....Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie and his charming bride have arrived and are occupying quarters No. 4.....Dr. Haskins and wife returned last week from a visit with friends in the East....Mrs. Clark, wife of Capt. S. E. Clark, 2d Inf., has returned from New York, where she has been undergoing medical treatment.... Mrs. Lieut. Cornman, of Fort Sidney, gave a progressive euchre party Thursday evening of last week. Mrs. Dr. Ewen won the first prize for ladies and Mrs. Gen. Morrow the second. The gentlemen's prizes were won by Lieut. Williams and Capt. Ebstein.....The great social event of the season at Fort Omaha was the reception given Lieut. Abercrombie and his charming bride at the officers' mess last evening. The hall was gayly festooned with flags and two mountain howitzers placed on either side of the stage gave to the place a martial appearance. The orchestra was composed of the 2d Infantry band. The committee, Capts. Mills and Dempsey, and Lieuts. Larson, Rowell and Van Liew, were untiring in their efforts to make the affair enjoyable.

LIEUTENANT M. F. STEELE, 8th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting relatives in Huntsville, Ala.

LIEUTENANT A. A. AUGUR, 24th U. S. Inf., has joined at Fort Elliott, Tex., for temporary duty.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, U. S. A., was in New York on Wednesday, with quarters at the Grand Hotel.

ADJUTANT J. B. HICKEY, 8th U. S. Cav., on leave from San Antonio, will remain North until January next.

COLONEL C. E. BLUNT, Engineer Corps, is this week visiting his son, Colonel Blunt, of Gen. Sheridan's staff.

THE death of 1st Lieut. John Scott, 4th U. S, Inf., promotes 2d Lieut. G. N. Chase, A. D. C. to General Crook, to a 1st Lieutenancy.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., was on Thursday evening elected an honorary member of the Union League Club, New York City.

CAPTAIN H. A. BARTLETT, U. S. Marine Corps, was married Nov. 9 at London, Eng., to Miss Cara Hall, daughter of A. Oakey Hall, formerly Mayor of New York City.

CHAS. E. MUNROE, S. B., Professor of Chemistry, has prepared part 1 of a comprehensive "Index to the Literature of Explosives," which has been published by Isaac Friedenwald, 99 Fayette street, Baltimore. Price, 50 cents.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE EDGAR FRENCH, 4th U. S. Infantry, will be married at Saugerties, N. Y., Nov. 18, to Miss Lydia Cantine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cantine. In an item last week concerning this event the gentleman was inadvertently referred to as "Lieut. W. E. P. French, 3d U. S. Infantry."

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department: Capt. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; C. Sutherland, Surgeon; Major W. H. Gardner, Surgeon; Capt. W. H. Bixby, Engr.; Col. Theo. Yates, retired; 1st Lieut. J. V. Benét, Ord.; 1st Lieutenant Frederic V. Abbot, Engr.; Colonel Charles E. Blunt, Engr.

COLONEL JACOB E. BLOOM, who has recently been admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, is a graduate of West Point, served for some years in the 4th U. S. Artillery, and was for a year commandant of cadets and Professor of Military Engineering at the East Tennessee University, and was there appointed a colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. James D. Porter. In 1880 he resigned, and has for some years been president of the Screw and Tap Co., and vice-president of the Ligowsky Clay Pigeon Co., Cincinnati.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE O. WEBSTER, Adjutant 4th Infantry, writes that he is delightfully situated at Fort Cœur d'Alene, his wife and twins have joined him from El Paso, and feels as much at home as if he were back in the old days at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. Webster says that it is one of the most delightful stations he has ever served in outside of the cities....Lieut. Wetherill, 6th Inf., has the finest span of carriage horses in the post. They are both black and match handsomely....Right royally did Gen. McCook entertain a number of the companions of the Missouri Commandery, M. O. L. L. U. S., on Sunday last....Major George H. Burton, Inspector-General, has returned from an inspection trip.—*Kansas City Times.*

ENSIGN HARRY KIMMELL, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE M. STONEY, U. S. Navy, was married at San Francisco, November 10, to Miss Kate Babcock, daughter of the late W. F. Babcock.

A BRILLIANT French naval officer, Lieut. Olivieri, who covered himself with glory at the bombardment of Foochow, and was decorated for his bravery under Admiral Courbet, has withdrawn from the Navy in order to retire to La Trappe and there devote himself to contemplation.

THE U. S. S. *Thetis*, which was formerly the flag ship of Comdr. W. S. Schley in the Greely Relief Expedition, is now undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard preparatory to a cruise to Alaska. It is reported that the command of the vessel has been offered to Lieut. Wm. H. Emory.

COMMANDER C. M. CHESTER, U. S. N., so well known in Washington through his long connection with the Coast Survey as Hydrographic Inspector, is now in command of the *Galena*, and recent accounts from the ship are to the effect that her commanding officer is as well liked afloat as ashore.

LIEUTENANT LUCIEN YOUNG is receiving the congratulation of his friends on his long-delayed promotion. Lieut. Young has been recently detached from the *Shenandoah*, and will probably make Washington his winter residence. Mr. Young will be remembered as one of the few survivors from the ill-fated *Huron*.

To those who know Rear-Admiral E. Y. McCauley, the news of the serious illness of Mrs. McCauley will cause deep regret. The Admiral has been allowed a leave of absence for the purpose of visiting his wife, and the command of his squadron, the South Pacific, has been temporarily transferred to Comdr. Louis Kempf, U. S. N., commanding the *Adams*.

MAJOR G. C. GOODLOE, paymaster, U. S. M. C., has about completed his report of the operations of his department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. The Major is seldom absent from Headquarters, and his department is in a most efficient condition. Maj. Goodloe occupies a fine residence at 1,706 Rhode Island avenue, where Mrs. Goodloe does the honors to the host of friends she has drawn around her by uniform courtesy and amiability.

LIEUTENANT HENN and his wife are living aboard the cutter *Galatea* at her winter anchorage in Manning's basin, in South Brooklyn, as they prefer the "home" comfort thus obtained to that furnished in the hotels ashore. This happy couple always live aboard the yacht wherever they go. The gallant Lieutenant tells many amusing stories of his voyages all about the world, and of hair-breadth escapes from collisions in dangerous localities, always alluding to the heroism of his amiable wife.

ASSISTANT CONSTRUCTOR F. T. BOWLES, U. S. N., has left Norfolk, Va., on a fortnight's leave.

MRS. EDWARD Y. MCCAULEY, wife of Rear Admiral McCauley, is quite ill at her home in St. Paul, Minnesota.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., registered at the New York Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

MR. T. WILSON SPRATLEY, late paymaster's clerk on the *Trenton*, was married Nov. 3, at Washington, to Miss Reay, daughter of Dr. J. W. Reay, of Brooklyn.

LIEUTENANT ADOLPH MARIX, U. S. N., lately returned from Europe, has entered upon duty in the office of the Judge-Advocate General of the Navy at Washington.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. MUSE, Marine Corps, now at Washington, is to be ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard when the course of lectures at the Naval War College is ended this season.

REAR ADMIRAL AND MRS. MULLANY have moved to their Spruce street residence, Philadelphia, where they will occasionally give one of their pleasant little dinners during the winter.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS, daughter of Jefferson Davis, visited Mrs. W. H. Emory at Roslyn, Long Island, early in the week and goes from New York to Syracuse as the guest of Mrs. Thomas Emory.

LIEUTENANT W. H. JAQUES, U. S. N., is still abroad busily engaged in gathering information in his specialties, and as he knows exactly what he wants and how to find it, it is probable that the results of his leave of absence will be especially valuable.

THE approaching marriage of another Washington beauty is announced, that of Miss Kate Willard, daughter of Mr. C. C. Willard, the millionaire proprietor of the Ebbitt House, to Dr. Boyd, a surgeon in the Navy, an exceedingly fortunate man.—*Cin. Gazette.*

ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N., retired, has been over in Warwick County, Va., where he has been spending the past two weeks with his old friend, Commo. J. Pembroke Jones, on a hunting expedition. He was accompanied by his two sons. —*Landmark.*

CAPTAIN ALBERT KAUTZ, U. S. N., has been passing a few days at the Capital, paying a flying visit from the Boston Navy-yard, where he is the Equipment Officer. The Captain's last cruise was on the *Michigan*, and was completed in August, 1883. His present orders date from July, 1885.

THE paragraph that is going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that Admiral Porter, U. S. N., has realized $50,000 from his novels seems to be wide of the mark. While in Newport recently the Admiral is reported to have declared that his publishers had sent him thus far less than $70.

CAPTAIN N. H. FARQUHAR, U. S. N., has been at the Department several times the past week, and is engaged in looking out for prospective sea duty. His last cruise expired in 1881, and he is now waiting orders in Pottsville, Penn. It is regarded among the possibilities that he may command a steel cruiser.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER S. LAURENCE HEAP, U. S. Navy, in charge of his department on the ironclads at City Point, Va., is making hosts of friends in that part of the Old Dominion, and his approaching detachment will break up a most pleasant circle of friends who have become very much attached to the Paymaster.

ASSISTANT SURGEON THOS. A. BERRYHILL, U. S. N., appointed June 17 of the present year, is now serving on the *Minnesota*, training ship for boys. Dr. Berryhill was for a time on duty in the Museum of Hygiene, Washington, and the many friends at the Capital will be pleased to learn that he is as much a favorite there as here.

LIEUTENANT E. F. QUALTROUGH, U. S. N., now on duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., is said to be at work on a book to be brought out some time during the coming year. The Lieutenant's previous ventures in this line have been so successful, and withal so valuable, that the new venture will be looked for with much interest.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER ROBERT CRAWFORD, U. S. N., who for several months past has been on sick leave, has been ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., where it is hoped the climate will be favorable to his full recovery to health. Mr. Crawford has credit for eleven and a quarter years of sea service out of a total of twenty-two and a half years in the Navy.

LIEUTENANT ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Cav., had a large party to visit him at Fort Lafayette on Tuesday, to witness experiments with the dynamite gun. In the party were Col. Barkar, Royal Engineers; Col. Ellis, Royal Artillery, both connected with the British War Department; Col. Fosberry, English Army; Commo. Gherardi, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Captains Kirtland, Bunce, Boyd, and Kane; Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Berry and Comdr. Robeson, U. S. N.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM HARKNESS, U. S. N., is a well known figure at the Capital, and the results of his patience and skill are justly regarded as models wherever scientific work is most appreciated. But the Professor is not alone esteemed in the walks of "applied mathematics," but socially he is a success as well. The Cosmos Club, the most club-like club in the city, which will soon move into its commodious new quarters at the corner of 15½ and H streets, numbers the Professor among its most valued and genial members.

LIEUTENANT G. C. FOULK, U. S. N., on duty as naval attaché at the Consulate, Soeul, Corea, has become thoroughly familiar with the language, manners, and customs, and with much of the folk-lore of the "Hermit Nation," and will probably set forth the results of his observations and experience in the form of a book or report as soon as relieved from that far-away and mysterious station. Mr. Foulk's knowledge of several eastern dialects renders him quite an invaluable adjunct to our Government in that part of the world.

ASST. NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR LEWIS NIXON, U. S. Navy, of Chester, Pa., was in Washington this week.

P. A. PAYMASTER J. A. MUDD, U. S. N., rejoined this week at the Brooklyn Navy-yard from a visit to Washington.

THE engagement is announced of Lieut. G. M. Stoney, U. S. N., to Miss Babcock, with the wedding in the near future.

PAY DIRECTOR J. S. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N., is at present staying at the Sturtevant House, New York City. He will remain there several weeks and then go to Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANTS C. C. TODD, Lucien Young and Alfred Reynolds and Ensign R. Henderson were examined for promotion this week, and it is believed that each passed successfully.

PROF. CHAS. E. MUNROE, of the Naval Academy, publishes in the Nove'ber number of Van Nostraud's "Engineering Magazine" an analysis of deposit from the channel way of the U. S. S. *Richmond*, submitted to him by P. A. Engr. Canaga, U. S. N.

P. A. ENGR. H. S. ROSS, P. A. Engr. C. R. Roelker, Med. Insp. E. S. Bogert, Lieut. C. P. Rees, P. A. Paymaster John W. Jordan, Lieut. Lucien Young, Asst. Constructor Lewis Nixon and Ensign R. Henderson registered at the Navy Department during the week.

THE Examining Board of Naval Engineers at Philadelphia has been reorganized. Chief Engr. Nones has been detached, and Chief Engr. McEwan ordered as a member of the board. The board now consists of Chief Engrs. H. W. Fitch, A. S. Greene and H. D. McEwan.

ONE of the most brilliant marriages of the season was that of Lieut. L. L. Reamey, U. S. N., to Miss Mary Roget Brewster, daughter of Mr. Wm. Cullen Brewster, which took place at the Church of the Holy Spirit, New York City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10. About fifteen hundred guests were present, including Admiral Nicholson, Col. and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Commodore Gherardi, Commander Forsythe, Miss Kate Davis, daughter of Admiral John Lee Davis; Commodores Kane and Gerry, Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur. The venerable father of the bridegroom, Capt. Daniel K. L. Reamey, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., was present with his two daughters. The mother of the bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her nephew, Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, U. S. A. Immediately preceding the bride, who advanced up the aisle on her father's arm, was the maid of honor, Miss Anna Brewster. From the door of the chancel, attended by his best man, Lieut. Edw. E. Bradbury, U. S. N., came Lieut. Reamey to meet his bride. The bridesmaids, Miss Agnes Moen and Miss Eloise Ayres, of New York; Miss Jennie Sherrill, of Washington; Miss Carrie Ryan, of Charleston; Miss Mary Bush, of Niagara, wore demi-train dresses. The six groomsmen, all in full uniform, were Lieut. A. M. Fuller, U. S. A., cousin of the bride; P. A. Surg. J. C. Boyd, U. S. N.; Lieut. N. E. Mason, U. S. N.; Lieut. Cowles, U. S. N.; Lieut. S. C. Lemly, U. S. N., and Lieut. Jacob J. Hunker, U. S. N. The ushers were Messrs. Edw. B. Adriance, Jas. R. Wales, Wm. Tailer and Rich'd Oliphant. The Rev. Dr. Guilbert performed the ceremony, after which came a reception at the residence of the bride's parents. The wedding tour will occupy about a fortnight, after which the married couple will establish themselves in Washington, at 1825 I street. Mrs. Reamey's first reception there will be on New Year's day. Lieut. Reamey has planned for building a house in Washington at an early date.

RECENT DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT NATHANIEL DOUGLASS WOLFE, 2d U. S. Artillery, died at his residence at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Nov. 4, after a long illness. He had been on sick leave since June, 1885. Lieut. Wolfe was born in Kentucky, and in September, 1861, volunteered with the Louisville Home Guards to resist the advance of Gen. Buckner. He was appointed sergeant major of the 28th Kentucky Volunteers in January, 1862, and soon afterwards was promoted to 1st lieutenant. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Ward from May to June, 1862; assistant to the ordnance officer of Louisville until July, 1862, and ordnance officer of the district of Kentucky until September of that year. He was subsequently aide-de-camp to Gen. Granger, and A. A. A. G. of the Army of Ohio and Cumberland, filling these positions up to March, 1864, and was engaged at the actions of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., and Eaglesville, Ky. In March, 1864, he was mustered out, and in January, 1867, was appointed a 2d lieutenant, 34th U. S. Infantry; was transferred to the 2d U. S. Artillery in 1869, and promoted 1st lieutenant April 28, 1875. He was married some years ago to a daughter of Dr. John Neill, of Philadelphia. The funeral services took place from the house Nov. 6.

LIEUTENANT JOHN SCOTT, 4th U. S. Infantry, who was taken some time ago to the Insane Asylum at Washington, died there Nov. 10 of general paralysis. He served as enlisted man and officer during the war in the Illinois infantry, rising to the rank of captain and receiving the brevet of major for faithful and meritorious services. He was appointed 2d lieutenant 30th Infantry March 7, 1867, transferred to the 4th Infantry in 1869, and promoted 1st lieutenant in 1878. He was a native of Scotland.

THE remains of the late Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. A., whose death we announced last week, were sent, Nov. 4, from Fort Leavenworth to St. Louis, where they were temporarily placed in a vault at Bellefontaine Cemetery. Lieut. Bingham, U. S. A., with Mrs. Bingham, a sister of Mrs. Clements, accompanied the remains, which were taken to Leavenworth City in a hearse, with the following pall-bearers: Lieut.-Col. Charles Page, M. D.; Lieut.-Col. William A. Rucker, P. D.; Major J. V D. Middleton, M. D.; Major J. P. Martin, Asst. Adjt. Gen.; Major George B. Sanford, 1st Cav.; Capt. W. D. McCaw, M.D.; Capt. C. C. C. Carr, 1st Cav. and Act. Asst. Surg. Chase. Mrs. Clements was too much prostrated to go to St. Louis. Her father, Mr. T. S. Rutherford, of St. Louis, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, of New York, are with her.

The Kansas City *Times*, in an obituary notice of the deceased, says:

He was an excellent physician and successful surgeon. His kindness of heart endeared him not alone to his patients, but to all who came in contact with him. As a soldier he had a fine sense of duty, in fact duty was with him the first consideration. His thoughtful kindness to all serving under him will ever be cherished in their memory. He was a gentleman of the old school, touched up with a mixed coloring of Georgetown Heights and the Rocky Mountains. Born and educated under Jacksonian ethics, he remained loyal to his commission and received polish and promotion together. The ruggedness of the first was tempered by the clime of the second, forming a happy combination both for himself and friends. A student in severity and simplicity, his mind was richly stored from certain fields, and of late he was much interested in biblical studies, reading largely every new phase and with a growing interest. A certain translation of the New Testament had peculiar charms for him, throwing as he expressed it "floods of light on passages that to him had always been obscure." He was a lover of children, giving evidence of a normally good heart, and was exceedingly particular that his own children—daughters—should read only the books that were purest and best. His earthly labors ended, let him have the kindliest benedictions of men and God will manage all else.

MRS. TODD, widow of Gen. J. B. S. Todd, died at Minneapolis Oct. 23. Gen. Todd, it may be recollected, was graduated from West Point in 1837, rose to Captain, 6th U. S. Inf., resigned in 1856, was sutler at Fort Randall from 1856 to 1861, appointed Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers by President Lincoln, his cousin, Sept. 19, 1861, and resigned July 17, 1862. He died in 1872. Mrs. Todd was a sister of the late Gen. William Hoffman, U. S. A., and mother of Mrs. Dean, wife of Lieut. A. T. Dean, 4th U. S. Cav.

MR. SETH WILMARTH, one of the best known of American machinists, died Nov. 5, at Malden, Mass., of heart disease at the age of 76. In 1855 he was appointed superintendent and master mechanic of the Charleston Navy-yard. During his long term of service—over 20 years—he made many permanent and valuable improvements in several departments of the Navy-yard.

DR. RALPH L. STONE, one of the house physicians at the Kings County Hospital, at Flatbush, committed suicide on Friday last by shooting himself in the forehead. He was a nephew of Medical Director J. C. Spear, U. S. N., stationed at the New York Navy-yard, and was unmarried and lived with his uncle.

MR. ANDREW GRAY, a venerable gentleman of 86, who died at Georgetown, Ind., October 15, was the father of Capt. C. N. Gray, 25th U. S. Infantry. Captain Gray, who left Fort Meade for Georgetown, to attend his father's funeral, will return to that post next week.

MR. CHAS. LOUIS BORIE, brother of ex-Secretary of the Navy Adolph E. Borie, died at Philadelphia, November 7.

DEATH OF DAVID CROCKETT.

CAPTAIN REUBEN M. POTTER, U. S. A., writing to correct some statements in an account of the fall of the Alamo that appeared in an article on General Sam Houston, in the *Century* for August, 1884, states that Crockett was killed by a bullet shot while at his post on the outworks of the fort, and was one of the first to fall. Capt. Potter says that the story of Crockett being captured with a gun barrel in one hand, and a huge knife in the other, and a semicircle of dead Mexicans about him is pure fiction. Bowie was ill at the time of the fight, and was found murdered in his bed; and a single bullet hole in the forehead of Travis tells the whole tale of his death. Nothing else, he adds, can be known.

THE WORLD'S BIG GUNS.

SIR FREDERICK BRAMWELL recently in the Town Hall, Birmingham, delivered his inaugural address as president of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, his subject being "Our Big Guns." Having dwelt at length and with great minuteness on the technical branches of his subject—the construction of guns, the form and velocity of shot, and the relative values of steel and other metals—he referred to the great increase in the size of the guns which has taken place within the last few years and instituted a comparison between those of England and other countries. He said:

"The facts as regards France, so far as I know them, are that their largest steel guns are of 75 tons weight and of 16½ inches bore, firing a projectile weighing 1,720 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 1,739 feet per second, giving an energy of 36,000 foot-tons. The gun is breech-loading, and is rifled on the increasing twist system, as the English guns are. As regards Germany, I do not beli t hat the Germans have in their service any guns larger than (if indeed they be so large as) the steel guns I have mentioned as belonging to France, although, no doubt, the great German gunmaker is prepared to manufacture for them, as he has done for the Italians, guns up to 119 tons. The facts as regards Italy are that, except two 119-ton guns just mentioned, her other big guns of 100 and 105 tons have been manufactured in England.

"With respect to the 119 ton guns, I am informed their ballistics are as follows: Weight of charge, 727 pounds; weight of shot, 2,314 pounds; muzzle velocity, 1,772 feet per second; and muzzle energy, 50,324 foot-tons. It may be interesting to compare the ballistics of the 105 ton guns, which are: Weight of charge, 900 pounds; weight of shot, 2,000 pounds; muzzle velocity, 2,019 feet per second; and muzzle energy, 56,547 foot-tons. I think you will agree I am justified in saying that the position of Italy as regards big guns is no more than on a par with our own. Now, I think the foregoing statements should satisfy you we are not fagging behind other nations, but are well to the front, while with regard to wire-gun experiments I believe we have done, and are doing, more than has been attempted by any other nation."

CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *Sun* describes the *Brooklyn's* trip through the Suez Canal to Aden as follows: Left Port Said Oct. 5 and proceeded at a speed of 5½ knots per hour. Found the canal run in a straight line through Lake Menyaleh for a distance of 29 miles. At the end of the lake we came to the small village of Kantara. Leaving Kantara, steamed on through the small Ballahnakes and then on past the highest point on the line of the canal, El Gisr, about 52 feet high. A few miles further on saw the palace of the Khedive, a neat-looking one-story building, but with no shade of any kind around it. Rounded a curve in the canal here, entered Lake Timsah and got a good view of the canal town of Ismanya. It was getting late on arrival off this place, so the pilot concluded to anchor for the night. The next morning got under way early, steaming through the lake and into the canal again. Shortly after entering the canal passed the foot of Gebel Maryam. A few miles beyond came to the little station of Serapeum, so named from some large blocks of stone near it, which were at first supposed to be the remains of a temple of Serapis, but which are now pronounced, from inscriptions found upon them, to be the ruins of a large monument originally erected by Darius, King of the Medes and Persians. A few miles farther on entered and passed through the two Bitter Lakes. The first station after leaving these lakes was Shaluf.

Passed Suez on the afternoon of Oct. 5, stopping but long enough to drop our pilot and the mail, and then standing on down the Gulf of Suez, bound for Aden, with the mountains of Sinai on one side and a burning Egyptian desert on the other. A short time after passing Suez had a fine view of an oasis in the desert, midway between the sea and the foot of Sinai Mountains. Next morning had a fine view of the top of Mount Sinai for a short time before sunrise, but the sun brought up a companion in the form of a veil of white mist, which hid the mountain from view for the remainder of the day. Towards sunset the reflection of the sun's rays gave a purplish tint to this misty veil, which was reflected onto the sea, giving it a delicate pink color. During the same day sighted three wrecks, not an uncommon sight in this sea. The numerous shoals in this sea and the ragged coral patches along the shores have caused many vessels to come to grief. Then, again, the currents are very uncertain, and until lately the coasts have been but poorly lighted. The fourth day out passed Djeddah, the seaport of Mecca. The weather in this sea was intensely hot, the temperature at night being almost as unbearable as that of the day. Each day brought a dazzling dawn of brilliant color, a blistering noon, a burning sunset, and a clear starlight night, which would be called glorious but for the heat. There is said to be but one more oppressive stretch of water on the face of the globe, and that is the Persian Gulf. The seventh day out passed close to the imposing-looking town of Mocha, with its many fine stone buildings and its numerous mosques, with their lofty minarets showing out in bold relief against the purplish-looking mountains behind.

The evening of this same day entered the historical Strait of Bau-el-Manseb—the Strait of the Gate of Affliction—and ran into a most refreshing breeze. The heated air of the deserts on each side of the Red Sea is constantly rising, forming a partial vacuum, and its place is supplied by airs which, in coming through the narrow strait, blow with considerable violence nearly all the year round. About sunset reached the Island of Perim, an English colony. It is almost a bare rock of volcanic formation, occupied by a small English garrison, which receives all its supplies from Aden. After passing Perim a run of a hundred miles over a smooth sea brought us to Aden, and there dropped anchor on the afternoon of Oct. 13, 1886.

DEFENCES FOR NEW YORK HARBOR.

JOSEPH NIMMO, Jr., recently Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, on Tuesday before the Committee on Sea Coast Defences of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, read a paper giving at length his suggestions as to the proper defences for New York Harbor, as recently set forth in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce. The committee discussed the plan and will make a report to the Board of Trade approving it.

RAILROADS IN CHINA.

P. A. ENGINEER H. S. ROSS, U. S. N., lately returned from China, was in Chicago this week, and is reported as saying: "The efforts of capitalists of other nations to build a railroad through China had as yet come to naught. Gen. Wilson, an American, was there looking after this work for American interests and had the sanction of the State Department. The Chinese Government, he says, has put a stop to the practice of sending its young men to America and European cities to be taught. Most of them become dissatisfied with their own country upon their return, are restless, and fail to make contented citizens. Americans in China are looked upon with more favor than any other class of foreigners, because the Chinese believe they have 'no axes to grind.'"

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

"When an officer is granted leave of absence it shall be charged to the year or years in which it first accrued in order of priority of date, and any balance of accrued leave remaining shall stand to his credit for future leaves, provided no credit shall stand longer than four years from date of accruing." This to take effect Jan. 1. (G. O. Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

THE ARMY.

G. O. 76, H. Q. A., Oct. 20, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1327 of the Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

1327. In addition to these inspections, post, station, and other permanent commanders will, between the first and fifth days of August in each year, make thorough inspections of their respective commands, and forward reports thereof, through the proper military channels, to the Inspector General's Office, at the Headquarters of the Army, so as to reach that office not later than August 31. These reports are not to interfere or dispense with those of the inspecting officers.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 80, H. Q. A., Oct. 4, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War the dispensaries at division and department headquarters, when these are not located at military posts, will be closed, and the hospital stewards thereat allowed the option of taking their discharges or of being transferred to military posts. The necessary medical supplies at such places will be procured as provided for in the Regulations.

Where division or department headquarters are located at a military post only one dispensary will be allowed, which will be used for both headquarters and post.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 81, H. Q. A., Nov. 5, 1886.

Hereafter, besides the field musicians, saddlers, farriers, and blacksmiths authorized by law, only bakers and cooks will be supplied from the recruiting depots to troops, batteries, and companies, upon the approved requisitions of their respective commanders; and the practice of specially assigning recruits of trades or occupations other than those above mentioned, being no longer deemed beneficial to the service, will be discontinued.

Companies serving at posts in course of construction, or when other urgent necessity exists, may, upon application setting forth the necessity, be furnished enlisted men, mechanics by occupation, when it is practicable to do so.

Band musicians will be supplied as heretofore, whenever practicable, upon the approved requisitions of regimental commanders, as contemplated by paragraph 814 of the Regulations.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 13, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Oct. 26, 1886.

The following report received through regular official channels, is published for the information of this command:

FORT APACHE, ARIZONA, Oct. 20, 1886.

Post Adjutant, Fort Apache, Arizona:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to verbal orders of the post commander I proceeded, in command of twenty enlisted men of Troop H, 10th Cavalry, on a scout in search of hostile Indians supposed to be in the direction of the eastern border of the territory. I left this post on the 14th inst., and after searching the country on the Bonito Fork of the Black River proceeded in a N. E. direction. About dark, on the 17th inst., I found a trail of about 30 head of stock, principally unshod mules, going west. The next morning at break of day I took up the trail and followed it at as rapid a gait as possible, considering the kind of country I had to travel over, it being almost impossible to describe its ruggedness, for about thirty miles when I obtained sight of the Indians, and was at the same time discovered by them.

They were just going over the top of a mountain fully 2,000 feet high and almost perpendicular, and I was at the bottom of it. After climbing for two hours I reached the top, my men and horses greatly exhausted, and gave chase, passing over at least five mountains fully as high as the one described, and after a hard chase of fifteen miles the Indians dropped their stock and took to the mountains, but my command was so close to them that their movements were discernible. One after another they were run down or hunted out of the places in which they were hiding until I had captured all but three.

I sent one of the squaws out into the mountains to induce the rest to come in, and succeeded so well that the next morning by daylight I had the entire band.

The captures consist of Chief Mangus and two bucks, three squaws, two boys capable of bearing arms, one girl, and four children of various ages; also twenty-nine mules, five ponies, all the rations, camp outfit, blankets, in fact everything they had.

The next day I marched toward Fort Apache, reached here on the 19th inst., and turned over result of the scout to the Commanding Officer.

My entire command consisted of myself, two Sergeants, two Corporals, one Trumpeter and fifteen privates; also two scouts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES L. COOPER, Capt. 10th Cavalry,
Commanding Troop H.

In this connection the Department Commander desires to express his commendation of the skill and enterprise exhibited by Captain Cooper in this important capture, and also the valuable services rendered by the troops engaged.

By command of Brig. Gen. Miles:
J. A. DAPRAY, 2d Lieut. 23d Inf., A. D. C.,
Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 34, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Nov. 4, 1886.

Gives detailed instructions so that the troops of the Department may at all times be fully prepared and equipped for active field service, and with a view to promote their efficiency in the emergency of a sudden outbreak of hostile Indians, etc.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 1, 1886.

The Commanding General wishes it to be distinctly understood by all officers in this Department, that there will be required a strict compliance in all respects with the United States laws, regulations and tactics, and with instructions for plans and estimates duly authorized from these or superior Headquarters. In case any deviation from authorized plans, in any particular locality, be considered desirable by a post commander, application therefor, with reasonable ground stated, must be made before any change whatever is undertaken.

By order of Brigadier General Willcox:
J. P. MARTIN, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 5, 1886.

Calls attention to the great importance of estimating distances correctly, of accustoming the men, particularly recruits, to the use of their arms by the liberal expenditure of blank cartridges, of teaching the troop horses to stand fire by the use of the same, and finally to the importance of pistol practice, both mounted and dismounted.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Oct. 29, 1886.

The post of Fort Halleck, Nevada, will be abandoned, and as soon as the public property is disposed of, Co. H, 1st Infantry, will proceed to Fort McDermit, Nev., relieving Co. K, 1st Infantry, which will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., and take station.

By command of Major General Howard:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Gibbon, Dept. Comdr., accompanied by 1st Lieut. Edward J. McClernand, A. D. C., will proceed to Boise Barracks, on public business (S. O. 189, Oct. 27, D. Columbia).

Brig. Gen. Willcox, commanding, accompanied by Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., and Capt. J. E. Greer, Chief Ord. Officer, will proceed to Forts Riley and Hays, Denver and Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, thence to Forts Lyon and Reno, I. T., on public business (S. O. 125, Nov. 3, Dept. Mo.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 178, Nov. 8, Div. Atlantic)

Lieut.-Col. Marshall I. Ludington, D. Q. M, G., will inspect damaged and obsolete property at Philadelphia, for which Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Wm. A. Elderkin, C. S., Newport Barracks, Ky., is extended three days (S. O. 179, Nov. 9, Div. Atlantic).

The furlough for four months granted Com. Sergt. Daniel Harner is extended thirty days (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Com. Sergt. James M. Don is assigned to Fort Bowie to relieve Com. Sergt. George M. Berkel, who will proceed to Fort Mojave, for duty. Com. Sergt. Robert H. Jones will proceed to Whipple Barracks to relieve Com. Sergt. John Hessler, who will proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

S. O. 257, relating to Com. Sergts. James M. Don, Herman Mendel, and George M. Berkel, is revoked. Com. Sergt. Emile Laray, upon being relieved at Fort McDermit by Com. Sergt. James M. Don, will proceed to Fort Bowie, Ariz., to releive Com. Sergt. George M. Berkel, who will proceed to Fort Mojave, Ariz., for duty (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

To enable Com. Sergt. Jonathan R. Southwick to comply with par. 12, S. O. 250, c. s., H. Q. A., he is relieved from duty at Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., and will turn over the duties of that post, with which he is charged, to the non-commissioned officer commanding the guard in charge of the public property at that post (S. O. 145, Nov. 4, D. Platte)

Pay Department.

Major Wm. Smith, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, and pay the troops (S. O. 170, Nov. 8, Div. Mo.)

Major Charles McClure, Pay Dept., will report to the C. O., Newport Barracks, Ky., for temporary garrison C. M. duty (S. O. 179, Nov. 9, Div. Atlantic).

Payment of troops on muster rolls of Oct. 31 will be made as follows: Major James P. Canby, Paymr., at Boise Barracks and Fort Klamath. Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., at Forts Walla Walla, Spokane, and Cœur d'Alene. Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks, Forts Canby and Townsend (S. O. 186, Oct. 23, D. Columbia).

Col. Daniel McClure, Chief Paymaster, will, on the 1st of December, 1886, take station and establish his office in New York City. (G. O. 20, Div. A., Nov. 12.)

Medical Department.

Par. 7, F. O. 89, and par. 6, F. O. 90, c. s., D. Ariz., are amended to read Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood, instead of M. W. Wood (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.)

Lieut. Col. R. H. Alexander, Surg., is detailed as member of the G. C. M. convened at Whipple Barracks, A. T., by par. 2, S. O. 77, D. A. (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.)

Asst. Surg. E. R. Morris is relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, and will proceed to Fort Thomas, A. T., for duty (S. O. 110, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.)

A. A. Surg. C. H. Allen is relived from duty at Fort Thomas, and will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and report for duty (S. O. 110, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.)

S. O. 107 is modified to direct A. A. Surg. R. P. Finlay to take station at Fort McDowell instead of Fort Bowie (S. O. 110, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.)

Asst. Surg. W. D. Crosby is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, and will proceed to Fort Bowie for duty (S. O. 110, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg., Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 116, Nov. 2, D. Dakota.)

To enable Capt. Henry S. Turrill, Asst. Surg., to comply with par. 12, S. O. 252, H. Q. A., he is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Platte (S. O. 145, Nov. 4, D. Platte).

1st Lieut. Francis Ives, Asst. Surg., will proceed to and take station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 145, Nov. 4, D. Platte.)

A. A. Surg. David S. Snively is relieved from duty at Fort Randall, and will proceed to Fort Sisseton, for duty (S. O. 116, Nov. 2, D. Dakota).

The journey of Capt. W. G. Spencer, Asst. Surg., from Fort Yates, D. T., to Fort Meade, D. T., and being necessary for the public service, the order of the C. O., Fort Yates, is confirmed (S. O., Nov. 2, D. Dakota).

Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 186, Oct. 23, D. Columbia).

Hospl. Steward John A. Murray, recently app'd from private, Troop C, 8th Cav., will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Tex., for assignment to duty (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward C. H. Skeels will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., for duty (S. O. 111, Oct. 30, D. Ariz.)

Hospl. Steward J. A. Leslie is relieved from duty at Fort Lewis, Colo., and will proceed without delay to Fort Bowie, A. T. (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.)

The extension of leave on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Leonard Y. Loring, Asst. Surg., is further extended three months on surgeon's certificate. On the expiration of his leave he will report by letter to the Surgeon General (S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Chas. Primbs, will report to the Com. Gen. Div. Atlantic for assignment to duty S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to the Mussel Shoals of the Tennessee River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 169, Nov. 8, C. E.)

Major Wm. H. Heuer, C. E., will proceed to Bayou Plaquemine and its connecting streams, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 170, Nov. 9, C. E.)

Mr. S. T. Abert, U. S. Agent, will proceed to the Rapahannock River, Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 167, Nov. 4, C. E.)

Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E., and Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland, C. E., will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., on duty in connection with the improvement of the harbor (S. O. 168, Nov. 6, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E., will proceed to Plymouth Harbor and Manchester Harbor, Mass., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 168, Nov. 6, C. E.)

Capt. Frederick A. Hinman, C. E., will proceed to Baltimore, Md., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 168, Nov. 6, C. E.)

The telegraphic instructions of Nov. 3, directing the Chief Engineer officer of the Dept. of Dakota to return from Fort Custer, M. T., to his station, at these headquarters, are confirmed (S. O. 117, Nov. 4, D. Dakota).

Major Milton B. Adams, C. E., will proceed to Fort Montgomery, N. Y., on public business (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John Millis, C. E., will report for temporary duty as engineer of the third light-house district, relieving Brig. Gen. James C. Duane, Chief of Engineers, of his duties as engineer of that district, and taking station in New York City (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. E. J. Spencer, Chief Engr., is relieved from duty as engineer officer of the Dept. Arizona (S. O. 110, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.)

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Penobscot and Brooksville, Me., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 171, Nov. 10, C. E.)

Leave for one month from Dec. 2 is granted Major Milton B. Adams, C. E. (S. O. 171, Nov. 10, C. E.)

Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., will proceed to Coraopolis, Pa., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 171, Nov. 10, C. E.)

Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., will proceed to New Cumberland, W. Va., Powhatan Point, O., and Ravenswood, W. Va., on duty conuected with works under his charge (S. O. 171, Nov. 10, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., will proceed to Johnstown, Penn., for the purpose of inspecting work on hoops and forgings being performed at that place (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Douglas A. Howard, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty at the West Point Foundry and will report for duty to the president of the board for testing rifled cannon, etc., taking station in New York City (S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Joseph C. Clifford, Ordnance Dept., ordered from Frankford Arsenal, Phila., to West Point, Pa., to inspect work on boilers being constructed for Ordnance Department.

Ord. Sergt. John Barr will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., and report for discharge and reenlistment (S. O. 179, Nov. 9, Div. Atlantic).

Signal Corps.

Sergt. Wm. W. Thomas, Signal Corps, will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Purssell, Sig. Corps, will proceed to Norfolk, and thence to Cape Henry and Cape Charles, and carry out instructions (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending November 6, 1886:

Troop M, 2d Cav., to Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Troop L, 4th Cav., to Fort Stanton, N. M.
Troop E, 6th Cav., to Fort Union, N. M.
Bat. K, 5th Art., to Fort Wood, N. Y. H.
Co. K, 14th Inf., to Fort Klamath, Ore.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assinniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

1st Lieut. J. G. Galbraith is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods at Tongue River (S. O. 115, Oct. 30, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

So much of F. O. 99 as directs 2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller to proceed to San Diego Barracks is amended to direct him to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 110, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

2d Lieut. R. D. Walsh, now at San Carlos, A. T., will report to Capt. Pierce, 1st Inf., for special duty at that place (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.)

A Fort Stanton correspondent says: "Troop L, of the 4th Horse, arrived 65 men strong on Sunday, Capt. Wint in command, and Lieut. Murray, 4th Cav. They made a very fine show, as well as an impression, as they marched into the post. After dinner they were treated to an offhand base ball match between the infantry, composed of men from Cos C and E, 13th Inf., and men from Troops D and E 6th Horse. The cavalry boys pulled ahead, and won the game by a score of 16 to 18."

Lieut.-Col. Forsyth, commanding, in a circular of Nov. 4, publishes a table of distances marched by

troops of the regiment during the operations against Chiricahua-Apache Indians, 1885-6:

Date.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	M
May, 1885.	207	254	235	281	.....	.....	154	.....	236	439	....
June, "	201	383	191	203	211	65	194	115	304	226	....
July, "	235	216	311	197	183	328½	80	141	232	240	....
Aug., "	....	20	402	16	....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Sept., "	52	32	95	237	110	97	40	95	25	60	....
Oct., "	80	167	60	212	94	216	214	305	180	195	....
Nov., "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	20	72	.....
Dec., "	42	.....	.....	.....	122	47	40	80	50	317½	104
D. M., 1885	907	1052	1324	1236	720	962½	719	736	1047	1549½	104
Jan., 1886.	....	50	....	....	75	.....	.....	.....	75	47	60
Feb., "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	61	....
March, "	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	26	55	55	.....	44	....
April, "	35	.....	12	104	36	130	85	45	95	355	96
May, "	60	306	95	455	264	237	220	68	469	201	188
June, "	68	269	115	75	107	12	53	177	191	219	75
July, "	107	197	76	35	66	.....	.....	197	88	.....	100
Aug., "	....	363	100	255	255	106	324	268	64	375	284
Sept., "	....	83	114	...	39	341	116	179	99	160	206
D. M., 1886	270	1268	512	944	842	864	853	989	1081	1462	1009
D. M., Camp'gn.	1177	2320	1836	2180	1562	1826½	1572	1725	2128	3011½	1113

D. M., by Detachments, Troop D 240 miles, Troop G 135 miles, Troop M 438 miles. Aggregate of distances marched by regiment during campaign, 21,484 miles. Average per troop, 1,953 1-11 miles. Troop L is serving in Dept. of Missouri. Headquarters marched in August, 1886, 220 miles.

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Troop E (Capt. Price's), now at Camp on Chilocco Creek, I. T., will return, Nov. 15, to Fort Riley, Kas. The C. O. Fort Reno, I. T., will exercise control over that part of the Indian Territory heretofore guarded by Capt. Price's troop (S. O. 124, Nov. 1, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. F. G. Hodgson, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 111, Oct. 30, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. H. P. Perrine (S. O. 113, Nov. 2, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. M. Stotsenburg is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Stanton, N. M., by par. 3, S. O. 71, D. Ariz. (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Varnum, Fort Yates, D. T., to take effect about Nov. 20 (S. O. 116, Nov. 2, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The leave granted Capt. Louis T. Morris is extended seven days (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain will report to the C. O. of the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, for duty (S. O. 148, Oct. 25, R. S.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Jas. H. Ray, Troop F (S. O. 169, Nov. 4, Div. M.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James B. Hickey is extended two months and fifteen days (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Martin B. Hughes, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 169, Nov. 4, Div. M.)

Capt. Michael Cooney is relieved from duty on recruiting service upon the closing of the rendezvous at Nashville, Nov. 6 (S. O. 156, Nov. 5, R. S.)

Lieut.-Col. James S. Brisbin is relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and take station at that post. Par. 5, S. O. 109, D. Platte, assigning Major James F. Randlett to station at Fort Robinson, Neb., is amended to assign him to station at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 146, Nov. 5, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, D, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

The verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr. to Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, Aug. 20, 1886, to return from Albuquerque, N. M., to his proper station at Fort Apache, A. T., are confirmed (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.)

The journeys on official business by 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, from St. Louis to Jefferson Barracks and return, Sept. 14, 21, and 28, are approved (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. L. Finley, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to St. Augustine, will return to his station (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, A. D. C., will accompany the Chief Quartermaster of the Division on his official visit to Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 181, Nov. 11, Div. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

The following promotion is announced: 2d Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, to 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1886, vice Wolfe, deceased, which carries him from Bat. I, at Jackson Barracks, La., to Bat. L, at St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (S. O. 179, Nov. 9, Div. A.)

The leave granted Major Charles B. Throckmorton, Jackson Barracks, La., is further extended seven days (S. O. 181, Nov. 11, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer is detailed as Acting Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Columbia, and will report accordingly (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Newport Barracks, Ky., will issue a furlough for one month to Sergt. Thomas J. McCarter, Bat. B (S. O. 177, Nov. 6, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

The C. O. Fort Warren will select three enlisted men and send them to Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., to report to 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen to assist in taking an inventory of property (S. O. 176, Nov. 5, Div. A.)

Capt. J. B. Campbell will conduct a detachment of prisoners to the Leavenworth Military Prison (S. O. 179, Nov. 9, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

Private Julius P. E. Jacobs has been appointed corporal in Bat. C.

Private Richard Brockmann has been appointed corporal in Bat. M.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.

Co. H will proceed to Fort McDermit, Nev., and relieve Co. K, which will take station at Angel Island, Cal. (G. O. 7, Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., with Co. I, are relieved from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., and will proceed to and take station at Fort Omaha, Neb. Cos. G and K are relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and, under command of the senior officer, will proceed to and take station at Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 146, Nov. 5, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew is relieved from duty as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Omaha, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 88, D. Platte (S. O. 147, Nov. 6, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Capt. J. A. Snyder is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods at the Crow Agency. He is also detailed Inspector of Indian supplies at that agency, vice 2d Lieut. Hadyn S. Cole, relieved (S. O. 115, Oct. 30, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect clothing, medical and hospital property at Fort Cœur d'Alene, for which Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Munn is accountable (S. O. 186, Oct. 23, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 117, Nov. 4, D. Dak.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1st Lieut. Stephen W. Groesbeck is announced as Acting Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Dakota (G. O. 17, Nov. 1, D. Dak.)

Capt. William H. H. Crowell, recruiting officer, Buffalo, will proceed to David's Island as a witness (S. O. 155, Nov. 4, R. S.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Cochran is detailed as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Omaha, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 88, D. Platte (S. O. 147, Nov. 6, D. Platte.)

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 152, Oct. 30, R. S.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. F. V. Kiug (S. O. 112, Nov. 1, D. Ariz.)

The following will proceed to Whipple Barracks, A. T., as witnesses in the case of Private John Pia, Co. C: Capts. A. W. Corliss and C. A. Earnest and 1st Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes, R. Q. M. (S. O. 112, Nov. 1, D. Ariz.)

The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 15, 1886, from the A. A. A. Gen. in the field, at Fort Bowie, A. T., to Capt. G. Winslow to proceed from Fort Grant to Bowie Station, A. T., and relieve Capt. Whitney as A. C. S., are confirmed (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.)

The 8th Infantry, now under orders for the Dept. of Platte, is assigned to the following stations, to take effect on its arrival in this Dept.: To Fort Niobrara, Neb.: The Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel, with the Regtl. Hdqrs., Band, and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, and H. To Fort Robinson, Neb.: The Major and Cos. C, D, I, and K. Cos. D and K will be sent to Fort Bridger, Wyo., for the coming winter (S. O. 146, Nov. 5, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., C, and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; H and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Capts. Alfred Morton and A. H. Bowman, 1st Lieut. Hayden De Lany, and 2d Lieut. L. D. Tyson are detailed as members of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Apache, A. T., by par. 1, F. O. 66, D. Ariz. (S. O. 113, Nov. 2, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. T. S. McCaleb will take charge, temporarily, of the Engineer Office at Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. T. S. McCaleb is detailed as member of the G. C.-M. convened at Whipple Barracks, A. T., by par. 2, S. O. 77, D. Ariz. (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Lieut.-Col. George M. Brayton is extended four months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

The journey performed by 2d Lieut. R. L. Bullard, under instructions from the Dept. Comdr., in joining his station at Fort Bliss, Tex., from Fort Huachuca, A. T., between dates of Oct. 4 and 5, 1886, is confirmed (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to St. Augustine, will return to his station (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Capt. W. N. Sage is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods at the Cheyenne River Agency and Capt. O. B. Read at the Standing Rock Agency (S. O. 115, Oct. 30, D. Dak.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. William Patterson, Co. D (S. O. 169, Nov. 4, Div. M.)

2d Lieut. Robert L. Hirst is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 117, Nov. 4, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Millard F. Waltz, having completed the duties devolved upon him in New York City in connection with the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty, will return to Plattsburg Barracks (S. O. 178, Nov. 8, Div. A.)

Leave for two months, to commence on or about Dec. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. George S. Wilson, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 179, Nov. 9, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut.-Col. John C. Bates (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Col. Luther P. Bradley, commanding the Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to his home and await retirement (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Capt. James Kennington is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks, and Capt. Charles H. Warrens is detailed member in his stead (S. O. 188, Oct. 26, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Frank Taylor will proceed to Fort Townsend and report for G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 190, Oct. 29, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Fort Cœur d'Alene will send Private Joseph H. Ross, deserter, under charge of 2d Lieut. Charles McQuiston and one enlisted man, witnesses in the case, to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 190, Oct. 29, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation from Fort Wingate, N. M., to St. Paul, Minn., for two private horses belonging to Col. R. E. A. Crofton (changing station) (S. O. 111, Oct. 30, D. Ariz.)

Capt. J. W. Bean is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods at the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agencies (S. O. 115, Oct. 30, D. Dak.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 2d Lieut. Everard E. Hatch is further extended four months on account of sickness (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Cass Durham is further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O. Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Charles O. Bradley, Fort Maginnis, M. T., is extended thirteen days (S. O. 117, Nov. 4, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

The following promotion is announced: 2d Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., Co. F, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. C, Oct. 21, vice Fletcher, retired from active service. 1st Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., Fort Du Chesne, Utah, will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., and join the company to which he has been promoted (S. O. 143, Nov. 2, D. Platte.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about Dec. 15, is granted Capt. Thomas H. Bradley (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Leave for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert N. Getty (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, A. D. C., will take charge, temporarily, of the Engineer Office, Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 110, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Capt. Lewis Johnson, Fort Sill, when notified by the Indian Agent that he is prepared to issue to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Indians annuity goods, will be present at the issue (S. O. 123, Oct. 30, Dept. M.)

Capt. F. M. Crandal, Fort Reno, when notified by the Indian Agent that he is prepared to issue to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians annuity goods, will be present at the issue (S. O. 123, Oct. 30, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. W. H. W. James is relieved from duty in connection with the Div. Rifle Competition, and will return to Fort Reno, I. T (S. O. 124, Nov. 1, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. A. A. Augur, Fort Sill, will proceed to Fort Elliott and report for temporary duty (S. O. 124, Nov. 1, Dept. M.)

Leave for three months on surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Morris C. Wessells (S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles L. Collins is extended two months (S. O. Nov. 10, H Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1886.

APPOINTMENT.

David L. Brainard, of New York, late Sergeant, Signal Corps, to be 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, October 22, 1886, vice Lewis, promoted.

PROMOTION.

2d Lieutenant Samuel E. Allen, 5th Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 26, 1886, vice Benét, transferred to the Ordnance Department.

TRANSFER.

1st Lieutenant J. Walker Benét, 5th Artillery, to the Ordnance Department, October 26, 1886, vice Medcalfe, deceased.

During the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

Paul Clendenin, of Illinois, to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, November 5, 1886, vice O'Reilly, promoted.

Charles L. G. Anderson, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, November 5, 1886, vice Wales, resigned.

PROMOTION.

Captain Robert M. O'Reilly, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, November 1, 1886, vice Clements, deceased.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of Captain, after five years' service, in accordance with the act of June 23, 1874.

Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Carter, October 22, 1886.

Assistant Surgeon Richard W. Johnson, October 22, 1886.

TRANSFER.

2d Lieutenant J. Y. Mason Blunt, from the 10th Infantry to the 5th Cavalry, November 4, 1886, with rank in the cavalry arm from October 23, 1886.

CASUALTIES.

Major Bennett A. Clements, Surgeon, died November 1, 1886, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

1st Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, 2d Artillery, died November 4, 1886, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1st Lieutenant Philip G. Wales, Assistant Surgeon, resigned November 5, 1886.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered :

At Fort Union, N. M., Nov. 4. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mizner, 10th Inf.; Major Emil Adam and Capt. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav.; Capts. C. L. Davis and J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf.; Capts. M. C. Foote and W. B. Pease and 1st Lieut. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas Cruse, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. F. DeW. Ramsey and G. B. Duncan, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 110, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Yates, D. T., Nov. 8. Detail: Capt. Charles S. Ilsley, 7th Cav.; Capts. Erasmus C. Gilbreath and Ogden B. Read, 11th Inf.; Capt. William G. Spencer, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Horatio G. Sickel, Jr., 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. O. S. Heistand, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George O. Cress, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Lorenzo P. Davison and Edward M. Lewis, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 117, Nov. 4, D. Dak.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 9. Detail: Major John Brooke, Surg.; Capts. Edward R. Warner and George F. Barstow, 1st Lieuts. Edward C. Knower, James O'Hara, Charles Sellmer, and Charles G. Woodward, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 177, Nov. 6, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. William H. Powell, 4th Inf.; Capt. Alfred C. Girard, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank B. Andrus, 4th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, 2d Cav., will meet at Boise Barracks, Idaho, Nov. 23, for the examination of Harry D. Humphrey for the appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the Army (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Sub. Dept.; Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept., and 1st Lieut. James N. Allison, 2d Cav., will convene at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Oct. 25, to fix the responsibility for breakage and loss of certain Q. M. stores received by Capt. William S. Patten, A. Q. M. (S. O. 186, Oct. 23, D. Columbia.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A despatch from Miles City says: "Chief Crazy Head and two Cheyenne bucks who were arrested and put in jail at Miles City, charged with killing some sheep, have been released at the request of the military authorities. Their arrest caused all the excitement on the Rosebud Agency, which resulted in sending a battalion of infantry to Cheyenne Agency to suppress any attempt at an uprising on the part of the Indians. The troops have received notice to remain at the agency until further orders.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

Lieut. D. C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, has returned to Omaha, having suspended operations at the Yellowstone National Park for the season. He says the reports of slaughter of game in the park by hunters and employees are greatly exaggerated. There is a large herd of buffaloes, numbering 300 or more; white bears, Rocky Mountain sheep, deer, and antelopes in abundance. Whether the troops now in charge of the park will succeed in protecting the game from the inroads of hunters this winter at well as the park overseers have done in former seasons remains to be seen.

A "Roster of Troops," dated October 30, reaches us this week. It contains minute notes of "Events in the Platte from Aug. 4 to Oct. 19," and gives the usual complete information concerning the *personnel* of the Department.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

The *News-Letter* says: The first of the Presidio concerts was a very pleasant one, also, and the announcement of the fortnight hops to be given, commencing next week, has imparted much pleasure to the numerous admirers of those who wear the "buttons." These hops will alternate weekly with the concerts, so that hereafter Tuesday nights at the Presidio will be the red letter nights of the week; and let anyone attempt to interfere with them by giving conflicting parties, and see what the result will be! The Angel Islanders, not contented with the honors they have attained as entertainers, are determined to enter the list as charity aiders also, and to that end they will give a garden party for the benefit of an hospital next week. Music, both vocal and instrumental, games and dancing are among the attractions offered, and should the weather only prove fine a very delightful afternoon may be looked for.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

General Miles this week reported 700 Hualpai Indians located in Northwestern Arizona in a destitute condition in a barren country, and as they must be fed or starve, requested that the military authorities issue a two-thirds ration per day.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

PRINCE KAMATSU, uncle of the Mikado, commander of his bodyguard and Lt.-General in the Army of Japan, visited West Point last Friday. He was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Tomatsin, Capt. Toshiaya Bodjo, officers of ordnance and aids to the Prince, and four Japanese civilians. Many points of interest were seen and a number of section rooms visited while cadets were at recitation. The customary salute was fired in honor of the Prince's arrival, and shortly after four o'clock he reviewed the Corps of Cadets. One incident of the review, not prescribed in tactics, did not fail to be noticed. As the battalion was passing in review at double time, the left guide of the first company was seen to fall just as the company completed the first wheel; it looked as if his sword had gotten between his legs and tripped him. Just why non-commissioned officers should carry both sword and musket is one of those tactical mysteries known only to experts. It looks pretty but is awfully inconvenient.

We did not have many visitors the past week, Col. H. Clay Wood, of the Adjt.-General's Dept., and Lieut C. C. Hewitt, 19th Int., being the only ones.

Preparations are in progress looking toward the organization of a dramatic association for the purpose of giving private theatricals the coming winter.

We had our first snow last Saturday night, when the weather turned cold.

At the recent election two graduates of the Military Academy were elected members of the State Legislature from Brooklyn. They were Major R. H. Poillon, class of 1871, and Col. Alexander R. Bacon, of the class of 1876. A '77 graduate has been appointed Governor of Wyoming, from which it appears that young graduates in civil life are getting faster promotion than their companions who remain in the Service.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

NOVEMBER 1, 1886.

ON Thursday evening the post hall was filled with the officers and their wives and many prominent people from the city, to witness a dramatic entertainment. Thomas J. Williams's popular farce, "Ici on Parle Francais," was given by the same children who took part last time. They went through it in good style and kept the audience in the best of humor. Miss Mattie Otis's recitation was a pretty feature. The performance concluded with the sparkling comedietta, "Taken from the French." Following is the cast of characters: Colonel Cosey, Lieut. D. J. Rumbough; Sir Felix Fritterly, Dr. H. S. Harris; Arthur Vallance, Elmer S. A. Otis; Lady Fritterly, Mrs. H. J. Delamer; Myrtle Vance, Miss Haunard. I mention *à la hâte* the comical love scene between Arthur and Lady Fritterly, which deservedly won the applause of the evening, and the Old Cosey of Mr. Rumbough, who forever in the land of Nod, was very funny. The orchestra was from the 8th Cavalry Band and their execution was all that could be desired. To the efforts of Mr. Elmer Otis in securing the erection of the stage and to his general management of the affair was largely due the success of the evening. Rumor has it that the city people will enter into rivalry with the post for histrionic honors.

MIZPAH.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT McHENRY, MD.

A HANDSOME gold-mounted sword of exquisite design was presented to Major John G. Turnbull previous to his departure to take command of the Light Battery at Washington Barracks. The committee of Battery D selected to make the presentation was 1st Sergeant Curran, Corporal Whisten, Musician Gibson, and Private Ackerman, and it took place at Major Turnbull's quarters on the evening of Oct. 28. Sergeant Curran being spokesman said: "We present you this sword as a token of our esteem and high regard and our kind feeling towards you as an officer and a gentleman while in command of Battery D, 3d Artillery, for sixteen years. We are at a loss for words to express the gratitude that each and every one of us owe you, and it is our wish and hope that you will yet live to wear it as a major general. We tender you our best wishes for your future welfare and happiness."

Major Turnbull responded feelingly, assured the battery it would even have his best wishes, and hoped it would prove as faithful to his successor as it had done to him.

J. P. E.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE Omaha *Excelsior*, of November 4, says:

Society at Fort Niobrara has cast off the summer's pall and taken upon itself new brightness by reason of enforced idleness. The first progressive euchre party of the season was given by Mrs. Gen. Brisbin on Wednesday evening, 23d ult. The first prize for ladies was won by Miss Belle Thacher, of Valentine. Capt. Conline, well-known in Army circles here, captured the first prize for gentlemen. On the 24th Mrs. J. M. Thacher gave a charming party in honor of her niece, Miss Belle Thacher, at the rooms of the officers' club. Dancing and refreshments contributed to a pleasant evening. Mr. Al. Thacher, not to be outdone, gave a dancing party the following Monday evening just to get the season's pleasures comfortably started. On Friday evening Mrs. Keller gave a progressive euchre party, which was largely attended.

THE CASE OF GENERAL SWAIM.

A FRIEND of D. G. Swaim, Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., says: "There is something in the report that an effort has been made to secure a rehearing by the President on this case. The grounds are the same that they always have been: That a great injustice was done to Gen. Swaim, and an equal injustice to the Army, by such an absurd and impracticable verdict. The President and the Secretary of War both feel the embarrassment of the position, and the tendency of such a condition is towards complete demoralization of the Judge Advocate's Department. The President would like to have an efficient judge advocate of the Army. The principal question is: How can he get one? It was at first thought that the President could nominate a new judge advocate general, and thus settle the question, summarily removing Swaim from the Service by the appointment of his successor. There seems to be warrant in a comparatively recent decision of the United States Supreme Court for such a course. By that decision it appears that the President could vacate the commission of any officer in any branch of the military and naval service by appointing his successor, provided the Senate confirmed him; but it has been ascertained that that decision was not thoroughly considered by the court, and that in view of its very far-reaching effect it is quite possible that upon a rehearing it would be reversed. If such a decision is good law, it seems possible for any incoming or outgoing executive, provided he has a majority of one in the Senate with him, to remove every commissioned officer in the Army and Navy and appoint his own partisans. But there is reason to believe that Judge Advocate-General Swaim has friends enough in the Senate to prevent the confirmation of any one who would be nominated on such terms as to summarily vacate the commission of Swaim himself.

THE OLDEST ORDNANCE SERGEANT.

THE Omaha *Bee*, in a long account of the "oldest Regular" Ordnance Sergeant Leodegar Schnyder, U. S. A., for many years at Fort Laramie and now at Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., says: During his brief stay in Omaha "old Leo Snyder" was met upon the street by many persons who had visited Laramie. The only person whom Leo expressed a desire to see was Gen. Crook, to whom he referred familiarly as "Crook." The multiplicity of his years of residence in Laramie have made him a part of the fort, in association at least, and he will be missed by the officers and men who remain there. "I was not transferred," he explained with an emphasis, "It was optional with me whether I stayed or not. I was Ordnance Sergeant and had little to do besides issue the ammunition, make out the reports and take care of the cannon—or, rather let the cannon take care of themselves." "I might have retired had I wished, because I am entitled to do so, but the retired pay would only be $40 a month; and where I am going—Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., I think the place is—I will get $70 a month, and all I will have to do will be to haul up the colors in the morning and haul them down again at night. Besides, I don't want to retire. They have codfish and oysters at New Bedford, don't they?" he inquired with some interest. "Do they have many mosquitoes there?"

When assured that codfish was cheap and boneless, that oysters were fat and thick as sands by the seashore, and that the mosquitoes were not particularly large nor numerous in the vicinity of New Bedford, the old gentleman nodded his head in pleased approval.

THE BEST MATERIAL FOR SOLDIERS.

GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS is thus reported in the Detroit *Free Press* as to the kind of men who make the best soldiers:

"Native-born Americans whose boyhood, at least, was either passed upon the farm or in a small country village, because they are usually of good physical quality, and they know how to do, fairly well, almost anything. Most of them can do a fair turn at plain cooking or baking, they can sew tolerably well, and on a pinch can do a clever act at washing clothes; they can handle an axe, a crosscut saw, and the ordinary mechanical tools quite well; they are not apt to be visionary or hot-headed, and when it comes to discipline they all seem to take to it with manly good grace.

"The American people are pre-eminently self-helpful and self-reliant and they make the best soldiers in the world. The English soldier is all right so long as his stomach is full, but let his rations fall off and he loses spirit. The German soldier is dogged and brave because he knows his is a nation of soldiers. The Russians are desperate and immovable because of religious devotion and ignorance that they were calculated for any other purpose than to be shot down. The French soldiers are all right, with superb elan and frank patriotism, but physically they are inferior. The Americans combine the best qualities of all these nations, with the added value of habits of thought, self-argument, natural intelligence, mechanical versatility and thorough belief in self-help, backed by ambition to excel."

HONORS TO COLONEL W. J. LYSTER.

BEFORE leaving Fort Clark, Tex., on his promotion from Captain 19th Infantry to Major 6th Infantry, the officers of the 19th gave Col. W. J. Lyster and Mrs. Lyster a reception and banquet at which they abundantly indicated their love and esteem. The addresses on the occasion were numerous, and we give the following extract from that of General C. H. Smith, Colonel of the 19th, which expresses the tenor of the whole:

Our honored guest joined his old regiment, the 19th Infantry, at the time of its organization in 1861, 25 years ago and was a member of it for a longer period than anyone else who has ever belonged to it, and no one of any length of service or rank whatever has ever done more to promote its good name and reputation, or less to mar or injure the same than he has done. If, indeed, you will permit me to speak

as frankly as I do, sincerely, I will state in the fullest words that in all those years of service in the regiment one cannot recall a single act of his that ever caused a stain or left a blemish upon its record or his own. What more need I add? No other eulogy by me or review of his record is necessary here in the presence of these friends. There is one circumstance of his record, however, that perhaps I may appropriately refer to at this time. Some years ago he was sent on a tour of recruiting service, and his smartest act during that tour of duty, or indeed of his whole life, was the finding of a very beautiful and accomplished recruit, whom he enlisted for life in the *home guard*. How nobly she has served and done you all well know, and her going away is of no less moment and importance, no less loss to us than his going will be, and they will both leave us, I am certain, with the fullest assurance of our heartfelt congratulations for their present advancement, our best wishes for all their future prosperity and happiness and our sincere regrets at their departure from us.

LETTERS FROM MEADE AND McCLELLAN.

THE following letters, written by Generals Meade and McClellan, commanders of the Army of the Potomac, are now first published by permission of Colonel John P. Nicholson, in whose collection the originals are contained:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 6, 1863.

DEAR HANCOCK: I have barely time to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 1st instant, and to say I am glad to hear that you are getting along as well as you are. You will have to be patient and resigned and give your wound time to heal, consoling yourself with the reflection that matters might be much worse.

I should like to talk to you about our recent operations and explain why my ardent desire to engage Lee in anything like a fair ground was frustrated. God knows no one was more disappointed than myself, but I had to look out for my train, and I would not fight without some opening to the rear in case of disaster. To secure this I had to cross Bull Run, to which point Lee would not follow me. After it was all over information was obtained, which, if I had possessed at the time, would have induced me to operate differently. Lee was slow and ought to have been further ahead, as I supposed he was at the time.

They are very polite and civil to me at Washington, but I am prepared at any moment for my congé, and accordingly keep my sabre packed. I never desired the command. I knew the result if I was placed in it and shall feel no regret whenever the order relieving me arrives.

While here I will do the best I can.

I share with you the regret that the promotions you refer to are not made, but I have done all in my power in forwarding and urging them.

I made a special effort in Gibbon's case, but without avail.

Lee is now behind the Rappahannock, with some small force on this side at the railroad crossing. I am at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction. I am getting ready to move to the river and attempt the crossing, but you know how hard this is to accomplish from former efforts.

Your corps has acquired great reputation from the Bristow affair and Warren is now our hero. Hoping soon to see you, I remain

Most truly yours,
GEO. G. MEADE.

EASTERN DIVISION,
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, April 18, 1861.

MY DEAR OLD FITZ: Your welcome note has just reached me. I had already received an intimation that I had been proposed as the commander of the Pennsylvania forces and asked if I would accept—replied yes!

If General Scott would say a word to Governor Curtin in my behalf, I think the matter could be easily arranged.

Say to the General that I am ready as ever to serve under his command.

I trust I need not assure him that he can count on my loyalty to him and the dear old flag he has so long upheld.

I throw to one side now all question as to the past—political parties, etc. The Government is in danger, our flag insulted and we must stand by it. Though I am told I can have a position with the Ohio troops, I much prefer the Pennsylvania service. I hope to hear something definite from them to-day and will let you know at once.

Help me as far as you can.

Ever yours,
MC.

THE MESS.

"You need a coat of arms, Mr. Hoey," commented a distinguished Englishman after he had been shown through the vast estate of Hollywood, at Long Branch. "Indeed? I hadn't thought of that," was the reply. "Who was your father?" "A night ——" "A knight! then it will be easy; any herald's college can readily trace your line. Ah! what kind of a knight did you say?" "A night watchman."

This interesting announcement is made by a correspondent of the New York *Post:* "According to Blair's chronology, Adam and Eve were created on the 28th day of October, 4004 B. C. It seems curious that this day, of all others, should have been unwittingly selected by man for the unveiling of the marvellous Statue of Liberty, the fairest of the daughters of Eve." This must have been written by a woman, for no man who had had experience with the genuine article would be so carried away by sentiment for a bronze beauty.

The *Court Journal* says: "A funny story is being told in which two Russian noblemen and a favorite Parisian actress played the principal parts. Both of the Bayards were suitors for the lady's smiles, and both seemed to be equally esteemed by her. In Russia a lock of hair is considered a signal pledge of the tender passion, but few of the French theatrical divinities are endowed with profuse cheveleures. Mlle. Alice glories in the possession of auburn ringlets and wouldn't part with one of them for less than a duchy. Her Russian admirers, the Count de L. and the Baron de M., both happen to have hair of the same golden hue as that of their mutual Dulcinea. Each begged a tress of her hair in exchange for a lock of his own; to which the charming creature readily assented, and without touching a single tuft of her head cunningly managed to effect an exchange of parcels by which each gentleman received a curl of his rival's capillaries. The Count now wears the Baron's hair next his heart, and the Baron sleeps with the Count's scalplock under his pillow."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Katy of Catoctin, or the Chain Breakers," by George Alfred Townsend, from the press of D. Appleton and Co., is a tale of vivid interest. It is replete with character sketches and a panorama of life in Virginia during the War of the Rebellion. The Dunkers of Maryland, their religion and their habits are realistically portrayed, and the awful crime of John Wilkes Booth is led up to and described in a manner which rivets the attention. The book, though long, is one which should command a large constituency of attentive readers.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 8d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Nov. 8, and sailed for Norfolk Nov. 9.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Dropped down in New York Bay from Navy-yard Nov. 12.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Sailed from Rio de Janeiro Nov. 6, for Montevideo, stopping at Maldonado.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro Oct. 4.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Genoa, Italy, Oct. 21. Would leave about Nov. 10 for the East, making Alexandria her headquarters.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. At Maderia Oct. 11, 1886, on her return to the U. S., and is expected to arrive during this month.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. At Genoa, Italy, undergoing repairs. Will sail about the middle of November for the coast of Africa to cruise during the winter.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Callao, Peru, Oct. 1, 1886.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao Sept. 30. Will shortly be ordered to San Francisco, Cal. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Rio Oct. 24.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Was at Callao, Peru, Sept. 30.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Auckland, New Zealand, Aug. 28.

No recent reports have been received from the *Mohican*, but it is supposed that, in obedience to orders from the Department, she is still among the Samoan Islands, probably at Apia, Island of Upolo, where she was to remain pending the settlement of the difficulties between the natives and German residents. The following is a list of her officers: Commander B. F. Day, commanding; Lieutenant Commander James H. Dayton, executive officer; Lieutenants, Fred. M. Symonds, Chas. A. Stone, James C. Cresap, Reginald F. Nicholson; Ensign, James H. Oliver; Naval Cadets, Theodore C. Fenton, Robt. L. Russell, Chas. M. McCormick, Chas. M. Corpening; Surgeon, Geo. H. Cooke; P. A. Surgeon, Hervey W. Whitaker; Paymaster, Wm. J. Thomson; Chief Engineer, Elijah Laws; P. A. Engineer, H. H. Cline; Asst. Engineer, Wm. R. King; 2d Lieutenant, F. J. Moses, U. S. M. C. The only thing which offsets the pleasure of their cruise among the "South Sea Islands" has been the long periods between mails.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station. Arrived at Montevideo Oct. 19.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and was to leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Aden, Arabia, Oct. 15.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Aden Nov. 11.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Chefoo Sept. 27.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was probably at Macao, China, Sept. 27.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 1, 1886.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Arrived at Singapore, Oct. 31.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton, China, Sept. 27.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station F, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from New York for Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 9.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from New York for Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 9.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York Navy-yard.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone. At Norfolk, Va.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Will remain at Hampton Roads for the present.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 30, for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Arago* left Stoney Brook, L. I., Nov. 10, for Northport, L. I.

THE training ships *Jamestown*, *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* will fit out at the Norfolk Navy-yard for their winter cruise in the West Indies.

BINGHAMPTON *Republican:* "When Liberty took off her veil and saw the American Navy she wept till her tears fell in showers all over the country."

THE new stone dry dock at Mare Island was formally opened Oct. 31, by taking in the old receiving ship *Independence*. Preparations were made for a grand celebration, but the rain prevented them being carried out.

THE Second Comptroller has decided that privates of the Marine Corps are entitled to extra duty pay at the rate of 50 cents per day when actually performing duty as a mechanic, artisans, or school teachers for a period of not less than ten days.

FOURTH AUDITOR SHELLY, by whom the accounts of the naval service are supervised, has submitted his annual report, showing the work of his office to be well up to date. He recommends that, for the convenience of naval officers on duty on the South Pacific station, funds should be placed at Valparaiso, Callao and Panama, subject to their demand.

THE 7th Annual Complimentary Ball of the "Tennessee Boys in Blue" took place in Irving Hall, New York City, on Friday evening of this week, and like its predecessors was a most enjoyable occasion. Several naval officers and ladies were present, and did all in their power to further the efforts of the Tennesseeans in Blue to make the ball a success.

TWO TORPEDO-BOATS, built for the Italian Government, which recently arrived at Portsmouth from Wilhelmshaven, have been docked in No. 8 dock to have defects made good before proceeding to Spezia. They are about the same length as the English first-class torpedo craft, but are broader. They have perfectly straight stems, and have tubes for torpedoes on each side of the cut-water.

THE *Admiralty Gazette* says: "America is certainly in earnest in her endeavors to have, once more, an efficient Navy. Not content with the information and designs which Sir Nathaniel Barnaby was kind enough to place at the disposal of its Government, the Admiralty has now been asked to lend a helping hand. Accordingly, directions have been given for models of some of our latest ships of war to be prepared and forwarded to Washington."

MR. CHARLES EATON CREECY, president of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company of Washington, has submitted to the Navy Department a proposition to fit out the unfinished double-turret monitors Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, Monadnock, Puritan and Terror with pneumatic apparatus for handling and loading the guns, revolving the turrets and steering. The claim is made that the pneumatic plant in each vessel will occupy much less space, and will be much more economical. The company agrees to guarantee the successful working of its apparatus or receive no pay. The Ordnance Bureau will inquire into the merits of the invention after some active steps have been taken in the direction of supplying these vessels with new guns.

THE Coast Survey steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. M. Hawley commanding, has returned to New York from her summer cruise surveying on the coast of Maine. The *Bache* will be overhauled and refitted, preparatory to a winter's cruise on the west coast of Florida, between Tampa Bay and Cedar Keys. Lieut. Hawley is to be relieved of the command of the vessel by Lieut. Jefferson F. Moser, recently attached to the Hydrographic Office, and the former goes as assistant to the Hydrographer of the Navy. A large portion of the sailing vessels are to be laid up near Williamsburg, under charge of Lieut. C. P. Perkins, to undergo the usual winter overhauling.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Nov. 9.—Ensign Albert Gleaves to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard.

Chief Engineer H. D. McEwan as a member of the Naval Examining Board.

Nov. 10.—Lieutenant Henry Morrell to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard, 3d of January next.

Assistant Paymaster L. Hunt to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Dec. 1.

Nov. 12.—Lieutenant F. W. Coffin to receiving ship New Hampshire, Nov. 20.

Lieutenant F. A. Wilner to Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 3.

Captain R. L. Pythian ordered as Superintendent Naval Observatory.

Captain Byron Wilson ordered as Captain of the Maryland Navy-yard.

Commander Wm. H. Whiting ordered as equipment officer of the New York Navy-yard.

Ensign H. C. Wakenshaw ordered to ordnance duty, Washington Navy-yard,

Detached.

Nov. 6.—P. A. Engineer Joseph P. Mickley from duty connected with the Boston and ordered to the Yantic.

P. A. Engineer Richard Inch from the Yantic and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 9.—Chief Engineer H. B. Nones from the Naval Examining Board and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Schuetze from special duty under the State Department and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 10.—Lieutenants G. F. W. Holman and Hamilton Hutchins, Ensigns R. F. Lopez, Wm. P. C. Muir, and G. W. Denfeld from the Naval War College, Nov. 19, and ordered to an advanced course in torpedo instruction at Newport, R. I.

Commander R. P. Leary, Lieutenant S. M. Ackley, B. S. Richards, J. K. Cogswell, T. Dix Bolles, and Ensign L J. Clark from the Naval War College, Nov. 19, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant J. C. Colwell from the Naval War College, Nov. 19, and ordered to duty in the office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieutenant F. H. Lefavor from the Naval War College, Nov. 19, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Ensign A. W. Grant from the Naval War College Nov. 19, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

Lieutenant W. A. Marshall and Ensign J. H. Rohrbacker from the Naval War College, Nov. 19, granted two months' leave.

Passed Assistant Paymaster T. D. Hoxsey from the Michigan, Nov. 30, and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. W. Galt from special duty at the Navy Department, Nov. 29, and ordered to the Michigan, Nov. 30.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane from the Explorer, Oct. 27, and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 12.—Lieutenant Commander F. W. Crocker from the New Hampshire and ordered to Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for treatment.

Lieutenant F. E. Green from the New Hampshire and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker John Martin from Saratoga and ordered to the Equipment Department, Navy-yard, N. Y.

Sailmaker Frank Watson from the St. Louis and ordered to the Saratoga.

Leave granted Ensign E. H. Tillman, until Dec. 20, then to Coast Survey duty.

Commander A. D. Brown detached as Acting Superintendent Naval Observatory and ordered as Assistant Superintendent.

Commissioned.

Commander C. M. Schoonmaker as captain.

Lieutenant Commander G. W. Pigman as commander.

Lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants: F. A. Wilner, F. H. Tyler, Henry Morrell, and C. B. T. Moore.

Ensigns W. S. Hogg and W. F. Fullam as lieutenant, junior grade.

John Corwine to be Passed Assistant Paymaster.

George S. Willits to be Passed Assistant Engineer from July 1, 1885.

Transferred.

Rear Admiral E. W. McCauley, commanding Pacific Squadron, informs the Navy Dept., under date of Oct. 14, that Assistant Surgeon F. W. F. Wieber nas been transferred to the Iroquois, and P. A. Surgeon E. H. Marsteller to the flagship Hartford, as directed by the Department in September last.

Leave.

Assistant Engineer W. S. Sample has been detached from the Tennessee and granted six months' leave.

Changes on the Asiatic Station.

Paymaster L. A. Frailey from the Marion to the Ossipee.

Paymaster William MacMahon from the Ossipee to the Marion.

Assistant Engineer W. D. Weaver from the Marion to the Omaha.

Assistant Engineer C. G. Talcott from the Monocacy to the Ossipee.

Cadet Engineer W. S. Smith from the Ossipee to the Monocacy.

Cadet Engineer R. Stewart from the Ossipee to the Monocacy.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending November 10, 1886:

Alfred W. Dixon, captain foretop, died on the Jamestown, Nov. 8, 1886, result of a fall from aloft.

Michael H. McAdams, sea apprentice, 2d class, died on the Mohican, Sept. 20, 1886, result of a fall from aloft.

James Smith, beneficiary, died at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa, Nov. 6, 1886, with aneurism of the aorta.

MARINE CORPS.

Nov. 4.—1st Lieutenant Thomas N. Wood is granted leave for one month from date with permission to apply for an extension.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

RIO JANEIRO, October 12, 1886.

REAR ADMIRAL DANIEL L. BRAINE, U. S. N., arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 6th of October, in the American steamer *Finance*, and assumed command of the South Atlantic Station the same day, hoisting his flag on board the *Lancaster*. Salutes were fired by the *Lancaster*, the English flagship *Ruby*, and by one of the Brazilian ships. In a general order issued on the 8th of October, the Admiral announces that his personal staff will consist of the following officers: Captain S. L. Breese, U. S. N., Chief of Staff; Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, U. S. N., Secretary, and Lieut. H. H. Barroll, U. S. N., Flag Lieutenant.

A naval General Court-martial, of which Lieutenant Commander Geo. M. Totten, U. S. N., was President, and Lieut. H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate, met on board the *Tallapoosa* on the 11th inst., for the trial of Asst. Engineer C. C. Willis, U. S. N.

In a closely contested boat race with the Brazilians on the 10th inst., the gig of the *Lancaster* won by three seconds.

Pay Clerk L. F. Brigham, U. S. N., of the *Lancaster*, having been condemned by Medical Survey, will sail for home on the *Finance* Oct. 6.

The *Lancaster* will sail for Montevideo about the 1st of November. The *Tallapoosa* will sail the last of this week, the latter stopping at several ports on her way down, and the former going direct to Montevideo.

There has not been such a healthy season at Rio as the present for many years. It is the first real winter for three years, and the coldest for at least ten years. The mercury has not been below 60 deg., however.

The following is the list of the officers now on board the *Lancaster*: Rear Admiral Daniel L. Braine, Commander-in-Chief; Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, Secretary; Lieut. H. H. Barroll, Flag Lieutenant; Captain S. L. Breese, commanding; Lt.-Comdr. H. N. Manney, Executive; Lieut. D. Kennedy, Navigator; Lts. E. S. Prime, Wm. P. Potter and Kossuth Niles; Ensigns Joseph Beale and J. S. Brown, Watch Officers; Chief Engineer, Charles H. Baker; P. A. Engineers, A. B. Canaga and C. W. Rae; Asst. Engineers, Howard Gage and W. H. Allderdice; Surgeon, H. M. Wells; P. A. Surgeons, P. M. Rixey and S. H. Griffith; Paymaster, C. P. Thompson; Chaplain, D. H. Tribou; Captain, A. S. Taylor, 2d Lieutenant. H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C.; Boatswain, P. H. Smith; Gunner, John A. McDonald; Sailmaker, C. H. Jones.

Rear-Admiral D. L. Braine reports to the Secretary of the Navy under date of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 14, 1886, that upon his assuming command of the South Atlantic Squadron at that port, Oct. 6, he received in behalf of his Government the usual offers of courtesy, calls from foreign officials afloat and ashore, and offers of assistance from the Admiral of the Port and the Brazilian Minister of Marine. His flag, as rear-admiral, was saluted with 13 guns by the two Brazilian commodores and the senior English naval captain present, each of which was returned gun for gun. He called, Oct. 7, upon Hon. G. J. Jarvis, U. S. Minister to Brazil, and the following day he returned the calls of the foreign officials. Oct. 12 he called upon the Vice-Almirante, B. de Ivinheima, commanding the naval station there; Señor Wallace MacDowell, the Minister of the Brazilian Navy, and Señor Joas Mendez Salgado, the Admiral of the Brazilian Navy.

The U. S. Minister returned his call Oct. 11. Oct. 12 Vice Admiral B. de Ivinheima returned his call and was saluted with fifteen guns. On the same day Mr. Henry D. Haggard, Charge d'Affaires de S. M. Britannique, acting English Minister, called, and was saluted with eleven guns.

Rear Admiral Braine reports that he intended sailing about Nov. 2, in the flagship *Lancaster* for Montevideo, stopping at Maldona for the purpose of landing and exercising the crews of the *Lancaster* and *Tallapoosa*. Mails intended for the vessels of the squadron should reach the flagship at Montevideo during the months of December and January, unless occasion arises for the further movement of the vessels of his command. His visit in the U. S. and Brazil Mail steamer *Finance* to Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, enabled him to communicate with nearly all the U. S. Consuls in that part of the station, and the commercial interests of the United States appeared to be carefully looked after.

The English merchants were, however, the most successful competitors for the trade of Brazil, offering longer credits to the Brazilian merchants for the kind of goods they desire, and getting their freight that almost defy competition. The health of the officers of the *Lancaster* and *Tallapoosa* was excellent.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL FRANKLIN, commanding the European squadron, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Genoa, Italy, Oct. 21, on board the *Pensacola*, that in obedience to instructions he would direct the *Quinnebaug* to proceed to the coast of Africa to cruise during the winter. She would sail about the middle of November.

The *Pensacola* would leave the coast of Italy about Nov. 10 and would proceed to the East, making Alexandria her headquarters. The *Kearsarge* reported her arrival at Madeira, Oct. 11, and was probably crossing the Atlantic. The health of the squadron was good.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

CAPTAIN N. H. FARQUHAR is spending a few days with his cousin, Mrs. Lieut. Hodgson. Commo. H. F. Picking, of the Lighthouse Board, spent last Saturday and Sunday with Superintendent Sampson.

Asst. Engr. W. C. Herbert, Ensigns J. H. Fillmore, H. O. Dunn, and W. J. Maxwell paid a flying visit last week with some of their friends at the bachelor's quarters.

Naval Cadet A. Rust, class of '85, is visiting friends in Annapolis.

A very pleasant matinée was held in the gymnasium last Saturday, and quite a crowd of Academy people were present.

The cold weather of the past week has had no appreciable effect upon the tennis players; but in view of a greater drop in the temperature, they are considering the feasibility of playing indoor tennis, during the winter, in the armory.

Miss Faith, a daughter of Lieut. Tyler, met with a very painful accident last Saturday, while riding a tricycle. In trying to avoid a collision she was thrown against a curbstone, cutting her lip and breaking two of her teeth. Miss Tyler was confined to her room for several days, but is now able to be about.

The foot ball match with the St. John's College team was postponed on account of rain.

Drill on the U. S. S. *Wyoming* began on Monday last, and will continue until Nov. 20. The work will consist in rigging ship, bending sail, and drilling with light spars are followed by a general stripping and cleaning up for winter. Comdr. Harrington is in command, with Lieut. Leutze as executive officer, and Lieuts. Bartlett and Colahan as watch officers.

Mrs. Ensign Haeseler has been spending a few days with her parents at her home in Philadelphia.

Cadet Melson, who sprained his ankle in last Saturday's foot ball game, is still confined to the hospital.

Some one who, presumably, had been drinking too much sea serpent, raised a fire alarm on Monday night night, but he was extinguished without serious damage.

The game of foot ball played between the St. John's College team and the cadets on Wednesday afternoon resulted in a victory for the cadets by a score of 12 to 0. The cadet's score was made upon touchdowns by Brittain and Anderson, both of '88. Excellent playing was done by Schoff, of the college team; and Stone, '87; Rowan, Anderson and Brittain, '88; and Williams, '90, of the Naval Academy. The game was witnessed by a great crowd of Naval Academy and Annapolitans, who cheered lustily for their respective sides.

Naval Cadets P. C. Shaffer, second class, of Ohio, and A. S. Thompson, fourth class, of Wisconsin, have resigned.

NAVAL STAFF AND LINE.

THE *Engineering News* says: "Rear Admiral Luce in an interview published in a late number of the *Herald*, speaking of the demoralizing quarrel between the line and staff in the Navy, says, 'It is idle to talk of ships or guns or men, until we can have system at the Navy Department and until we restore mutual confidence among the officers,' and 'I again repeat that all bills for the better government and improvement of the Navy should be divested of features that will injure the co-ordinate branches of the Service.'

"All this is very well for the *line*, but in defiance of civil service rules, the head of the Bureau of Civil Engineers in the Navy is a line officer, and line officers are generally, if not always, made chairmen of any commission to decide on engineering subjects, even though the chairman has to, as in one instance, ask what concrete is. We strongly advise the line to keep on agitating for such change in the rules or laws of the Department as will allow its engineering to be done without interference from men, who, however skilled they may be in their own profession, are without training, experience, or even theoretical knowledge of engineering. Even if some of them have to reside in New Jersey for awhile, as a penalty for their desire to 'injure the co-ordinate branches of the Service.'"

NAVY MUTUAL AID.

APPROXIMATE list (by grades) of members, compiled by a member:

	Act.	R'd
Admirals	3	6
Commodores	8	1
Captains	28	—
Commanders	60	—
Lieut. Commanders	48	3
Lieutenants	162	9
Lieuts. (Jr. Grade)	30	3
Ensigns	32	1
Naval Cadet	1	—
Medical Directors	3	—
Medical Inspectors	8	—
Surgeons	22	1
P. A. Surgeons	33	1
Asst. Surgeons	3	—
Pay Directors	6	1
Pay Inspectors	9	—
Paymasters	25	—
P. A. Paymasters	14	—
Asst. Paymasters	9	—
Chief Engineers	42	2
P. A. Engineers	48	5
Asst. Engineers	17	—
Chaplains	8	—
Professors	4	1
Naval Constructors	5	—
Civil Engineers	6	—
Boatswains	13	1
Gunners	13	1
Carpenters	11	—
Sailmakers	8	—
Marine Corps	30	3
Ex-officers (civilians)	27	—
Total		772

ALPHABETICALLY.

A	23	N	22
B	80	O	5
C	62	P	33
D	37	R	44
E	9	S	73
F	27	T	28
G	35	U	2
H	57	V	7
I	6	W	74
J	14	Y	2
K	28	Z	1
L	20		
M	83	Total	772

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r.
Lt. J. E. Moser, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
P. A. Paymaster J. R. Stanton, U. S. N., Room 127 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Hyannisport, Mass.

Schooner *Eagre*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Salterv lle, N. J.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Olympia, Wash. Ter.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg Address Wilson's Point, Conn.

Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. David Peacock, U. S. N., comdg. Address Martinez, Cal.

Steamer *McArthur*, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., comdg. Address, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

Schooner *Scoresby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address Elizabeth City, N. C.

Steamer *Arago*, Ensign W. J. Sears, U. S. N., comdg. Address Stoney Brook, L. I., New York.

Schooner *Palinurus*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg. Address Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. At Washington, D. C.

The Fish Hawk, Mate James A. Smith, comdg. On her way to Washington, D. C.

The Altyon, Wm. Hamlin, comdg. At Havre de Gras, Md.

The Grampus, J. W. Collins, comdg. At Gloucester, Mass.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WAR BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA.

BOGOTA, September 25, 1886.

THERE are some prospects of a war between Colombia and Venezuela, Gen. Guzman Blanco, President of the latter, having declared it his purpose to unite the two Republics, as did Bolivar. He probably has his eye on the Canal of Panama. The Colombians will resist. Guzman was recently in Paris with de Lesseps.

General Morgan, of the Army of Colombia, is an ex-Confederate from West Virginia, who served in Egypt and won his star here during the last revolution, in a few years passing through all the grades from a private to general officer. His most important service was saving the arsenal at Tunja for the government. He now commands the Engineer Battalions building a road in the Quindio Mountains.

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References:
Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.
Rev. GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

THE results of the elections in several States on the 2d inst. will necessitate serious changes in the *personnel* of the Congressional Committees in which the Army and Navy and the organized militia of the country are especially interested. As one of our contemporaries very justly observes: "It is astonishing to see how many chairmen of committees in the Forty-ninth Congress have been left at home by recent events." Of the committee on Military Affairs, General BRAGG, the chairman, General VIELE, the third on the roll, and General NEGLEY, have been relegated to the home circle, BRAGG and NEGLEY for want of nomination and VIELE for want of votes. The second on the committee list and the conventional successor to the chairmanship—the political control of the House of Representatives promising to remain Democrat—is General WHEELER of Alabama, of Confederate cavalry record. General WHEELER occupies the same relative position on the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, the chairman of which, ROBERTSON, of Kentucky, has not been returned. Altogether the Committee on Military Affairs will suffer a loss of six and that on Expenditures of five present members, necessitating an unusual change of organization. General BRAGG has made an efficient presiding officer of the former committee, and, we trust, will carry the bills, emanating from it and left on the calendar, during the coming session, to their final passage. The changes in the Committee on Militia consist in the retirement of the chairman, MULLER, of New York, and of two minor members. the next on the roll being an ex-Confederate colonel, FORNEY, of Alabama, whose absurd ideas on the fortification question, given to the press last winter, do not recommend him to the chairmanship.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department will lose its chairman, TAYLOR, of Tennessee, and a member, BROWN, of Pennsylvania, but will retain Mr. TIM. CAMPBELL, of New York. The Committee on Naval Affairs suffers a material loss in the retirement of Mr. HEWITT, though its chairman, Mr. HERBERT, of Alabama, will probably be continued. LOVE, of Delaware, and BUCK, of Connecticut, were not returned, but BOUTELLE, of Maine, GOFF, of West Virginia, and MCADOO, of New Jersey, who have been earnest advocates of naval reconstruction, will fortunately be eligible for reappointment on the Committee.

The Committees of the Senate will experience less change through the recent elections than those of the House. The Republicans having a legislative majority in Connecticut, it may be assumed will re-elect Senator HAWLEY, and West Virginia will probably give Senator CAMDEN another term. The re-election of Senator SEWELL from New Jersey will depend upon the political complexion of the Legislature, which is yet in doubt. These Senators are members of the Committeee on Military Affairs. The Committee of the Senate on Naval Affairs will not be essentially affected, Senator DAWES, of Massachusetts, seeming likely to be re-elected.

OUR NEW NAVAL GUNS.

THE new cruiser *Atlanta* is now receiving the guns which will complete her armament. The success of the recent statutory tests of the 6 and 8-inch guns has, we are informed, warranted the shipment of the guns to New York. A number of pieces previously shipped thither, had been repeatedly fired in the trials, incidental to the grading of powder, etc., in some instances as many as fifty or sixty times. The authorities were satisfied with their performance, as the preliminary trials exceed the test required by law. One of the two remaining 8-inch guns has been ordered from the Washington Navy-yard to the naval proving grounds at Annapolis. As the statutory tests are only required for a gun of certain type and calibre, no more such tests will be made until one of the two 10-inch guns in course of construction at the Washington Navy-yard is ready for such a trial. These guns are now in an advanced stage, and will be rifled at an early day. They are being built from an appropriation of three years ago, and though not intended for any particular vessel they will probably be placed on board the best ship suited for carrying them, if they pass the test successfully. Captain SICARD intended them for the armament of the monitor *Miantonomah*, and now that that vessel is to be completed it is very probable that they will be placed on board her. The statutory test of a 5-inch gun will probably be made at the same time as that of the 10-inch gun. Two of this calibre are completed, and could be tested now, but as they are intended for the *Chicago* there is no haste. Under any circumstances the guns of the *Atlanta* will be ready to go on board when the vessel is ready to receive them. They could have been tested with the six and eight 9-inch guns, but the powder was not graded sufficiently. They have been fired with the powder of the 6-inch guns with satisfactory results, and it is expected that with powder carefully graded for them they will do still better.

Foreign experience thus far is not at all conclusive as to the merits of built up steel guns, and these guns will not command the confidence they should until we return to the Rodman system of casting. As was said in the JOURNAL of October 16, of the law of contraction, as Rodman, Wade, and others named discussed, "it is always true; it is one of the constants of nature, and the mode of satisfying that law which they introduced seems to be merely the setting in action of another law of equal value." The London *Engineer*, in discussing the subject of the fracture of the gun of H. M. S. *Collingwood*, presents some views on the subject of steel guns which entirely accord with those suggested by the communication of Mr. Edward Bates Dorsey, C. E., which appeared in the JOURNAL of October 16. Our contemporary says:

The only way in which big guns can be made safe is to reject absolutely all steel which is too hard. The Ordnance authorities show by the tests which they have laid down for gun steel that they do not yet fully understand what a soft steel is; or else that they have knowingly adopted a steel which is hard, for a reason which they have not stated. They say that gun steel must have a breaking stress of not less than 35 tons or more than 45 tons. Now this is flatly opposed to the practice, not only of Lloyd's, but of all engineers. It is perfectly understood outside the War-office, that a steel to stand tensile strains must, under no circumstances, have a greater tensile strength than 32 tons to the square inch, or no less than 13 tons less than the War-office maximum, and three tons less than the War-office lowest limit. No engineer in his senses would think of making a boiler, or a bridge, or a tire, out of steel with a 45-ton limit; and we say without hesitation, that if the War-office will rest content to make its guns of steel with a minimum limit of 30 tons and a maximum of 32 tons, and an elongation of 20 per cent., there will be no more broken guns—always provided, of course, that the gun is properly proportioned to the nature of the powder to be burned in it. We have said that the authorities possibly adopt a hard steel for a special reason. This reason is that it is assumed—we are not aware that it has ever been proved—that soft steel scores so fast as soon to render a gun useless. Whether this is so or not, the true remedy does not lie in using hard steel; or rather the remedy is much worse

than the disease. Unless soft tough steel is employed in guns the results must be disappointing. It is all very well to talk of oil tempering, and so on. Such treatment may mitigate the evil, it will not remove it. Knowing as much as we do of steel, we repeat, that the use of any steel with a higher tensile strength than 32 tons, or at the outside 33 tons, to the square inch is a serious mistake, and so long as it is persisted in, so long shall we continue to hear of failures of guns; and it must not be forgotten that such failures need not all be of the *Collingwood* or *Active* type. We may have the chases split or cracked, without the complete breaking up of the gun; and we shall not be wrong if we assert that the occurrence of failures of this kind is very far from uncommon. It is not confined to the guns of Great Britain—the guns of all nations are liable to fall victims. Hard steel is no respecter of persons or nations. Engineers know it to be of a treacherous material; and artillerists will do well in this matter to profit by the experience which engineers have acquired with much trouble and vexation of mind and at an enormous expense.

With reference to Engineer-in-Chief LORING'S statement that the difficulty on the trial trip of the *Atlanta* "was due entirely to an imperfect manner of lubricating," the *Engineer* says: "English engineers will ask, Why was the method of lubrication adopted imperfect? The power of the engines was less than that contracted for by 20 per cent.; it seems to be a serious deficiency. We venture to think that the troubles of the *Atlanta* do not all centre in her thrust block."

THE ROUTINE OF A MODEL ARMY.

THE London *Daily Telegraph*, referring to the recent strictures of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE upon the regimental officers of the British Army, says: "Commissioned idlers, we are glad to believe, are not less difficult to discover nowadays in British regiments than were formerly hard-working officers who took a serious view of their duties and responsibilities. Still, it is an open secret that our captains and subalterns, as far as campaigning work is concerned, have yet much to learn that they may be able to teach. No student of law, physic, or divinity, no city clerk or shopman, no skilled operative or handicraftsman works as hard or for as many hours daily as does a lieutenant in any branch of the German military service. In the literal sense of the expression, he is a slave to duty. It is more especially in time of peace that his labors know no intermission—save during the brief intervals allotted to him for his meals—between the hours of seven in the morning and nine at night. War-time he regards as a comparative holiday, the relaxations of which would be altogether delightful were they not accompanied by the urgent probability of getting shot. As long as the Fatherland continues to be on friendly terms with its neighbors, the German subaltern's life, week in, week out, from the opening to the close of the year, is what Mr. MANTALINI would have called 'one dem'd horrid grind' of teaching his men every item of their duty in barrack and field. They drill him, instruct him in the construction and use of his weapons, indoctrinate him to a certain extent in tactics, inspect him in many several ways with relation to his diet, habits, and general conduct; in short, look after him with benevolent severity from rosy morn to dewy eve. With such a weight of duty and responsibility ever hanging to their shoulders, it may well be understood that they have no time for recreation, and that, their day's work done, they are only too glad to seek in well-earned slumber a brief rest for their wearied bodies and minds. Yet these overworked men are notoriously the best military officers in the world, although, with respect to pay, leave, and promotion, they are at a disadvantage compared with their comrades of every European Army."

So far as the work is concerned we are disposed to believe that the officers of the German Army are better for it, and more content in consequence of it. Idleness is the mother of discontent, as well as of mischief. Constant occupation that absorbs the mind and disciplines the faculties is as essential to happiness as it is to health of mind and body. The trouble with our Army is that its officers alternate between such a strain upon their faculties as that to which officers in Arizona have been recently subjected, and a want of sufficient occupation to draw attention away from the petty matters that dwarf the mind and belittle the soul. One of the hardest things is for a man to keep himself healthily occupied when there is no stress of necessity upon him. The circumstances of his life must be such as to compel his constant attention to daily duties of some sort which seem imperative, or he is in danger of stagnation and decay. Some, under such circumstances, will seek and find occupation whether it offers itself or not; others will let their faculties rust in idleness, until they become as useless as an unused weapon.

FRENCH HOSTILITY TOWARDS ENGLAND.

THE hostile attitude of France towards England seems to be more disturbing to British sentiment than even that of Russia, somewhat upon the principle, doubtless, of "et tu Brute." The *Army and Navy Gazette* tells that it foresaw from the first that Egypt would be a bone of contention between the two countries, but it never foresaw, and never could have imagined, that England's ally of 1854-55 would have set to work in 1886 to form a combination of the Great Powers to eject her from a country which she occupied with their assent. It was the facile subservience of English policy to the pressure of the Quai d'Orsai and the Paris Bourse in the deposition of Ismail Pasha which led to the rise of the national party and to the revolt of the Army which gave expression to it, and when the moment for action came France backed out of Alexandria, and left England to take the chestnuts out of the fire. She may have burned her fingers with them; she may be willing to give up her share if properly approached; but she will not and cannot submit to the "Stand and deliver!" of the Republic, no matter what the consequences of refusal may be.

"If reasons were as plenty as blackberries for their departure, the troops of the Queen nevertheless," says the *Gazette*, "must not be forced out of Egypt by an array of paper-battalions. We cannot afford it. Far better to fight and be beaten, if it must be, than to yield to any voice, however powerful, calling to us across the waters, 'Clear out! or else ——.' Let else come, by all means! this is not bravado; it is plain English. It is because French journalists and French statesmen seem resolved to humiliate us by hauling down our flag by word of command in a foreign tongue that Englishmen are determined to keep it flying on the Nile."

To *Broad Arrow* France just now appears to be in such a frame of mind as that of a man whose liver is out of order. Nothing agrees with her. She cries for *la revanche*, but, instead of quietly preparing for it, biding her time, strengthening her resources, and saving her money against a time when it will all be wanted, she fritters it away in such fruitless and inglorious enterprises as the conquest of Tonquin and the occupation of Madagascar.

"But what," it asks, "if Russia should join France, and add her Baltic fleets to the French naval armaments?" "Even then," it answers, "we should have no fear. With France it would be staking what is left of her colonial empire on the cast of a single die. It might not have such grave results for Russia, but it would be very far from furthering her ambitious projects in the East. As long as this country, the heart of the empire, remains intact, her resources are so great, and her recuperative powers so vast, that the defeat of our home fleet by the combined fleets of France and Russia, though disastrous, would not be ruinous. No fighting ships could convey a sufficient force to invade this country—and even if the hostile fleets were victorious, we should think they would be so crippled as to put invasion for the moment out of the question."

The discussion of England's weakness in her home papers is giving her French critics much comfort, just at this time, and especially Lord Charles Beresford's memorandum. They should not forget that the English are more accustomed than are the Continental nations to washing her soiled linen in public. And the French would do well to recall the revelations as to the actual condition of their own military resources—which followed the outbreak of the war with Prussia. Undoubtedly, there has been great improvement since then, but it is not so certain that it is such as to give France the advantage of England on the high seas. Some of the French papers find less comfort in a comparison of the French and English fleets. The *Voltaire*, for example, quotes from a Parliamentary report which gives England 66 armorclads afloat or building; France, but 44. It adds:

"In counting the squadron armorclads finished and nearly finished, France will have 8; England, 18; Germany, 9; Russia, 1; and Italy, 4. This fact is not calculated to inspire much pleasure; our inferiority with respect to England is as 8 to 18. We have 8 armorclads on the stocks, 2 of which are not to be continued; England has 10; Italy, 5; Germany, 2; and Russia, 5. If the present, therefore, is not very brilliant, the future is more gloomy still. The other naval powers have already a certain number of rapid cruisers which could easily cut off our packet-boats, while our marine would be obliged to look sadly on while the enemy's packet-boats and cruisers disappeared on the horizon, as was seen in the far East with the Chinese cruisers, built in Germany. In spite of this humiliating situation, we still talk of indulging in a war of privateers, and of ruining the commerce of England if she attempted to attack us."

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., in his recent annual report, from which we extracted last week says: "In some of the correspondence carried on by General MILES with those higher in authority than myself, I have been left uninformed, especially with regard to his own communications. The replies to him being usually sent through my headquarters, give me but partial knowledge. I think it most probable that this direct reporting arose from a dispatch sent by my predecessor to General CROOK, authorizing him, to save delay, to telegraph directly important news. Certainly if this were done a duplicate should have been forwarded at once to the responsible Division Commander. So much confusion arises from ignoring the prescribed channels, that I earnestly hope that such action of my subordinate commanders will not hereafter, except in plain emergency, be sanctioned nor encouraged." General HOWARD, ever anxious for the welfare and progress of the enlisted man, says: "It has occurred to me that a distinction in the matter of pay might be made, as in the Signal, Ordnance and Engineer Corps, with good results, between the sober, intelligent man, who understands and performs his duty, and the worthless 'ne'er do well,' who does nothing satisfactorily, and passes most of his time in guard-house or hospital. I suggest that the former be rated as 'first class private,' with higher pay, and of course to be the man eligible for promotion; the latter, as 'second class private,' with lowest scale of pay. It might be well to refuse the benefit of additional pay, authorized by the act of May 15, 1872, to the 'second class private.'" The suggestion is not without weight, and such an inducement as that suggested might be productive of good results. As it is now, the chronic "guard-house bum" shifts his share of duty upon his better behaved comrades and lolls at his ease on the bed of the prison-room, congratulating himself upon his ability as a shirk, and upon his cuteness in getting board and lodging and some occasional pocket-money out of Uncle Sam, for little or no return.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN seems at last to have a chance of carrying out his policy of abandoning a large number of the smaller posts and of concentrating the troops at the larger posts, where they will have better opportunities for instruction, and from which they can readily and quickly be sent in any direction should occasion arise for their services. Fort Halleck, Nevada, is under orders to be abandoned; Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, comes next, and other posts are destined to share a like fate. Fort Snelling, Minnesota, is likely to be strongly reinforced next spring, as it is looked upon as an important strategic point with reference to the northwestern Canadian frontier. It may take some time to carry this plan of concentration into full execution, but it has been started and will go on as the exigencies of the Service will permit. The companies of the 2d Infantry, now at other points, have been ordered to Fort Omaha.

THE Second Auditor in his annual report states that 380 claims for longevity under judgment of the Court of Claims in the WATSON Case have been filed. He estimates that 2,200 officers are interested and that one million and a half dollars will be required to pay claims. Action on cases filed has been suspended until the Supreme Court acts upon the ap-

peal by the Government in the WATSON case. "Prosecution of these claims," the Auditor says, "is a striking illustration of the necessity of the Statute of Limitation."

THE lighting, or rather the non-lighting, of the Statue of Liberty, at Bedlow's Island, has given rise to a good deal of newspaper discussion and many erroneous statements. Private offers have been made to light the statue, but the matter seems to be one which rests with the authorities at Washington. The Lighthouse Board, as such, has no authority over the statue, no connection with it, no power to light it, and no money to expend in lightiug it if it had any power in the matter. What Lieut. Millis has done in connection with the lighting of the statue was done under the orders of Gen. Schofield. The police were withdrawn from the Island this week, and Captain H. F. Brewerton, 5th U. S. Art., with a detachment of troops, is now in immediate charge. Miss Liberty herself explains the situation in these few remarks to New Yorkers, which appear in the Washington *Critic*:

Ladies and Gentlemen!
Friends and Fellow Citizens!
I am put here to enlighten the world.
But the appropriation for light appears to
Have been exhausted, and
I am out of a job.
But I am no Mugwump;
I am a perfect lady,
And if somebody will pass me
The matches and a tallow candle,
I'll make a scratch at doing what
I was put up here for, or I'll
Tear a width out of my bronze peplum
Trying to do it.
I am not making anything out of this
Job, directly,
But, as an advertisement,
It is a great snap!
We will show you in a few days—
Excuse me—nights,
That Liberty knocks electricity, gas, kerosene,
Tallow dips, pine knots, greasy rag,
Midnight oil, paraffine, gasoline,
Etcetera,
Clean out as a great enlightener,
And is bound to take the place
Of those old-fashioned illuminators
In every well-regulated family!
Our agent will call on you
This week.

MR. J. A. LONGRIDGE does not share the opinion of ordnance officers as to the value of cocoa powder. In a communication to *Engineering* he says: "Its chief merit, in my opinion, is that it makes less smoke than black powder; otherwise it seems to be inferior to it. If the strength of a powder be roughly estimated as proportional to the product of the volume of the permanent gases by the units of heat evolved, the strengths of the threo following powders will be:

Pebble, Waltham Abbey	.....	1.0000
R. L. G., "	.....	.9925
F. G., "	.....	.9690
Cocoa	.....	.8268

Thus cocoa is about 17 per cent. below pebble. But what is important to know is, that as regards the units of heat evolved by the same weight of powder, it is 16 per cent. higher; while as regards volume of permanent gases, it is 23 per cent. lower. It follows that the temperature of the gaseous products must be considerably greater with the cocoa powder, and in all probability it will prove more erosive in its action than the black powder. However this may be, I cannot but think that the Ordnance Department have been somewhat hasty in adopting the cocoa powder, and in leading this country, as it is understood they have done, into a very heavy expenditure for its production. In France this powder has for some time been the subject of careful study, but, so far, I believe it is *not* adopted. It is, I am informed, at least 30 per cent. dearer than the black powder, and is 16 per cent. weaker. Nor has it any particular explosive advantage as regards pressure. The maximum pressure in a gun is, *cæteris paribus*, inversely at the time of combustion of the individual grains of the powder, but the form of the grains has also its influence, both in the maximum pressure and the velocity."

WE shall probably be doing a service to officers of the Army and Navy on duty in and near New York, by informing them that an excellent "Fencers Club" has been established at the very convenient locality of 19 West 24th street, where, as we have been assured, either their membership or occasional presence will be welcome. This club stands very high socially, besides containing some of the best local experts at fencing. The chairman of the Executive Committee, which is headed by Mr. W. W. Astor, is Mr. Chas. De Kay, and the secretary is Mr. J. Murray Mitchell. Capt. Nicolas is instructor in fencing and superintendent of the club house, and from him no doubt all detailed information can be had. The rules provide for the occasional introduction of visitors, resident or non-resident, by members, and also for temporary membership. We understand that should a considerable number of the Army and Navy officers join the club, their entrance could probably be effected under special arrangements satisfactory to them and conceded to no others. The disposition to drop fencing after leaving West Point and Annapolis has often been remarked, but the advantage is here presented of keeping up this accomplishment, so useful as gymnastic discipline and so officer-like, under agreeable social surroundings. We may add that the club also has a shooting gallery.

AN European correspondent says: The question of war is gravely debated day by day by the Austrian rulers, and the time for settlement grows cruelly short. Hungary is resolved either to fight Russia or smash the Government at Vienna. On the other hand, none knows better than Kalnoky that the Austrian army is in a woful state of disorganization. What with inferior armaments, the chaos of a change from old systems to new, and the almost comical necessity of translating every general order into six languages, and these in turn into sixteen dialects for regimental use, either alternative is full of peril. Yet if she can be assured of allies the chances still are that Austria will decide to risk war.

GENERAL BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance, visited the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds Nov. 11, to witness the trial of a new metal field carriage for the 3.2-in. breech-loading rifle, which has recently been delivered there from the Watertown Arsenal. The carriages heretofore constructed for these guns have always broken down under the heavy charges used in these light guns and it has been an object of much concern to the Ordnance Bureau to get a suitable carriage for this purpose. The one referred to is supposed to be a great improvement, in point of strength, over the others. The checks have been made longer, and as better steel has been used, it is expected to prove much stronger.

OFFICERS of the Regular Service will find our report of the court-martial proceedings in the 13th Regiment of the N. Y. National Guard sufficiently amusing, in spite of the melancholy exhibit it makes of insubordination in a body calling itself military. Saying to a superior officer, "get out you ——sucker;" threatening to throw another officer into the well-hole, and generously inviting him to come out and "have his nose smashed"—such, according to the testimony we publish, are the negro minstrels performances which have varied the monotony of military proceedings in the 13th Brooklyn, with Lieut. Smith as the principal actor.

MR. CLARKE MERCHANT, who resigned from the Navy in 1865 as commander, after a service of thirteen years, is now the head of the house of Merchant and Co., of New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, engaged in the business of furnishing roofing plates. They were recently awarded the contract for furnishing the White House at Washington with Gilbertson's "Old Method" roofing plates. The conditions of the contract were very rigid, and its award to Messrs. Merchant and Co. is a valuable endorsement of the superiority of the method of roofing used by them.

THE Portland *Oregonian* (Ind. Rep.) asks: "Why not Sherman" as the next Republican Presidential candidate. We suspect that in this case the trouble will be that Barkis isn't "willin'". Besides, the General is so accustomed to saying what he thinks, and thinking what he says, that we fear if he were the candidate it would he impossible to suppress him long enough to get him elected. He is the worst sort of timber out of which to shape a politician.

THE young lady who asked the Reverend Sydney Smith his idea of heaven was told in reply that it was 'eating *paté de foie gras* to the sound of trumpets.' In spite of this indorsement by the reverend gentleman the Archbishop of Canterbury objects, it appears, to the use of trumpets by the Salvation Army.

THE cavalry regiment at Aldershot which made the best record in the field-firing recently concluded was the Scots Greys, whose percentage of hits to rounds was 28·29; the 10th Hussars made 27·89; and the Royal Dragoons 20·40. In the infantry the highest return is by the 2d Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 23·46.

SOUTH AFRICAN "stinkwood" is being substituted in England for French walnut in the manufacture of gun-stocks. Not only is it said to be far superior to walnut for this purpose, but its supply is practically unlimited, while walnut is getting scarcer every year.

IT was announced last week, on what seemed to be excellent authority, that the President had decided to give the Surgeon-Generalship to Lieutenant-Colonel John Moore, now on duty at San Francisco. No appointment, however, has yet been made, and the matter is apparently as far from settlement as ever. Even the officials of the War Department who believed that Colonel Moore would get the place are unable to account for the delay.

THE General Order closing the dispensaries at division and department headquarters, at places other than military posts, was prepared in the Secretary's own office, and was prompted by a desire to economize. It was the Secretary's own idea. He considered that medicines could be purchased just as cheaply under contract with druggists in large cities, where division and department headquarters are located, and by them dispensed, thus relieving the Government of the expense of keeping up an establishment for this work. The dispensaries at Vancouver, Omaha, Chicago, and New York will be abolished. The hospital stewards at these places are allowed the option of taking their discharge or of being transferred to military posts. No applications have yet been received for discharge, so that they will all probably accept the transfer.

Broad Arrow says: "The days of armor-plate protection are, in the estimation of many thinking men, coming to a close. The gun is victorious all along the line, and the increased speed given to the torpedo boat, taken in conjunction with the destructive efficiency attained by the torpedo, makes it a matter of very questionable policy to spend such large sums of money as heretofore upon individual ships."

WE are authorized to state that the time named (Oct. 1886) in the circular of the Chief or Ordnance of the Navy, for submitting applications to furnish specimens of domestic armor-plate for trial, is indefinitely extended, the Department being willing to consider proffers at any day so that the plates shall be delivered before Oct. 1, 1888.

THE CASE OF ENSIGN ORMSBY.

G. C. M. O. No. 37, Navy Dept., published the proceedings of the court-martial at Payta, Peru, of which Lieut.-Commander Charles M. Thomas, U. S. N., was President, and which tried Ensign Geo. F. Ormsby, U. S. N., for conduct to the prejudice, etc., found him guilty and sentenced him to two years suspension with $50 per month pay and a public reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy. The character of the offense is sufficiently shown by the extract which follows:

III. The evidence in this case shows that Ensign Ormsby, after being advised, in substance, by his commanding officer, against such a course, persisted in the intrusion of an improper request upon the commanding officer of the North Atlantic Station, viz., that he would endeavor to detain, at Panama, the U. S. S. *Adams*, a vessel attached to the Pacific Station; that in making such request Ensign Ormsby sought to avoid his responsibility as an officer by assuming to make the request in the capacity of counsel for another officer of the *Adams*, who was then awaiting trial by court-martial, and that he forwarded the communication containing such request directly to the commanding officer of the North Atlantic Station, instead of forwarding the same through the regular official channels, as required by the Navy Regulations. These facts were substantially admitted by Ensign Ormsby in pleading guilty to the first specification. The evidence further shows that Ensign Ormsby, after being suspended from duty to await further action in the premises, made an unfounded report against the commanding officer of the *Adams*, charging that officer with oppression and maltreatment in having publicly reprimanded him.

The charge, "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline," having been fully sustained, it is proper to add that Ensign Ormsby, in the conduct referred to, was guilty of insubordination, disrespect to his superior officers, and a wilful disregard of the regulations. These are offences which, under any circumstances, are of a grave character; they are especially so in the case of Ensign Ormby, who, after consultation with his commanding officer, adopted a course which he knew to be improper, and thereby brought upon himself the deserved punishment imposed upon him by the sentence of the court.

The sentence in the case of Ensign Geo. F. Ormsby, U. S. Navy, takes effect from May 27, 1886, the date of its approval.

D. B. HARMONY, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

PAY CORPS, U. S. NAVY.

CHANGES SINCE JANUARY 1, 1876.

Retirements (19).—Pay Directors: C. C. Jackson, Aug. 27, '76; John O. Bradford, Feb. 22, 1877; John S. Gulick, May 14, 1879; Jos. C. Eldredge, Mar. 8, 1880; Robt. H. Clark, Dec. 5, 1880; Geo. F. Cutter, Aug. 30, 1881; Caleb J. Emery, May 28, 1882; Edw. C. Doran, Dec. 25, 1882; John S. Cunningham, Dec. 23, 1883; Jas. H. Watmough, July 30, 1884; Alex. W. Russell, Feb. 4, 1886; A. H. Gilman, Aug. 9, 1886. Pay Inspectors: Jas. N. Carpenter, Mar. 7, 1879; Geo. L. Davis, Jan. 17, 1881; Francis H. Swan, 1886. Paymasters: Milton B. Cushing, April 1, 1882; Danforth P. Wright, Dec. 12, 1885; Rufus S. McConnell, Jan. 27, 1886. Asst. Paymaster: N. H. Stavey, Sept. 1, 1876.

Resignations (6).—Asst. Paymasters: Cameron Burnside, Feb. 21, 1878; John Breese, June 14, 1878. Passed Asst. Paymasters: Robt. P. Paulding, Dec. 3, 1879; John C. Burnet, Aug. 31, 1881; Geo. M. Allen, Nov. 1, 1884. Appointment not confirmed: S. K. Radford, Asst. Paymaster, Jan. 28, 1879.

Dismissals (3).—Pay Inspector Rufus C. Spalding, Aug. 18, 1876; Paymaster Geo. R. Martin, Aug. 18, 1877; Passed Asst. Paymaster Frank Plunkett, Oct. 14, 1881. Deceased (33)—Retired List, 15; Active List, 18.

Appointments (32).—Asst. Paymasters: Henry R. Smith, June 1, 1876; Thos. D. Hoxsey, Jr., Sept. 1, 1876; Hiram E. Drury, Sept. 8, 1876; Chas. W. Littlefield, Sept. 8, 1876; Arthur Peterson, Feb. 23, 1877; Callender L. Lewis, June 23, 1877; A. K. Michler, Oct. 31, 1877; Wm. W. Galt, Jan. 25, 1878; John R. Martin, June 14, 1878; Chas. M. Ray, Mar. 3, 1879; M. C. McDonald, Mar. 3, 1879; Geo. M. Allen, Mar. 3, 1879; John Corwine, Mar. 3, 1879; Eustace B. Rogers, Mar. 3, 1879; Jacob D. Doyle, June 16, 1880; Leeds C. Kerr, June 16, 1880; R. T. M. Ball, June 16, 1880; H. R. Sullivan, June 16, 1880; Thos. J. Cowie, June 16, 1880; Chas. S. Williams, June 16, 1880; Jas. H. Chapman, Mar. 22, 1881; John S. Carpenter, Oct. 29, 1881; Livingston Hunt, Oct. 29, 1881; John A. Mudd, Oct. 29, 1881; Willis B. Wilcox, Oct. 29, 1881; Madison R. Calvert, Oct. 29, 1881; Edw. R. Webster, Oct. 29, 1881; Geo. W. Simpson, April 1, 1882; S. L. Heap, April 1, 1882; John Q. Lovell, July 26, 1882; Jas. A. Phillips, Oct. 21, 1882.

GATLING GUNS FOR CANADA.

GEN. MIDDLETON, commander of the militia of the Dominion, in his annual report recommends that the Gatling guns now held by A and B Batteries be transferred to two of the infantry schools, and that additional Gatling guns be purchased to supply one to each infantry school. He believes, after a thorough study of the American weapon, that it could be made serviceable in the hands of the militia.

(From the New York Tribune.)

AT THE WARD-ROOM TABLE.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM OF NAVAL LIFE.

THE receiving-ship was aglow with lights, for night had come and the work of the day was over. From the spar deck came the sound of an accordion and the voices of men, talking or singing.

These sounds floated down through the open hatches and died away when they met the thick curtains that screened the ward-room country from the ward-room proper, where the officers in undress uniform sat around the table indulging in their usual after-dinner chat. They were talking of naval battles and one said:

"The splendors of Mobile Bay do not wane, even in that fierce light which streams from Salamis and Trafalgar."

"Which reminds me," said another, "of how Admiral Jouett, then captain of the *Metacomet*, took his ship into that storm of shot and shell, lashed alongside Farragut's flagship, the *Hartford*. Seeing a rebel ram trying to escape, 'Fighting Jim,' as the sailors loved to call him, cut loose from the *Hartford* and dashed after her.

"The ram ran in over a shoal spot in the bay. The *Metacomet*, which drew more water than the ram, put after her at full speed, with a man in the chains calling out the soundings. Soon he called out exactly the water which the *Metacomet* drew. At this Jouett turned to his executive and said: 'Call that man in out of the chains, Mr. Sperry. He makes me nervous.'

"The *Metacomet* rushed on over the shoals, dragging the bottom but getting over safely, captured the ram and brought her back under the guns of the *Hartford*."

THE QUESTION OF WIVES.

"The question of wives," said a young officer, "and their being with their husbands, when their husbands happen to be Naval officers is one that never troubled me personally, for I have not the honor to possess such a relative. But I knew of a very sad case of a classmate of mine. When the order forbidding wives of officers to follow their husbands was first issued, my friend had just married a lovely young lady to whom he was devotedly attached, as she to him.

"Before this order, when an officer was attached to a foreign station as you know, wives of officers would live at some city where their husbands could occasionally get a few days' leave and see them. When this order prohibiting this came out, the officer whom I have mentioned was ordered to a foreign station. His wife wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, saying that she would follow her husband and closing with the solemn words: 'Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.'

"She kept her word and followed her husband. As soon as she got to one place he would be ordered to another, and finally, worn out with the hardships of travel in South America and the hopelessness of her position, she came back to the States to die. A lovely and beautiful woman was killed; a man's heart was broken; but the majesty of an order from the Secretary was vindicated."

A HERO NOT KNOWN TO FAME.

"That order is still in force," said another lieutenant, "and, of course, we cannot criticise it. But how much goes on in the Navy of which the outside world knows nothing. Take the example of poor Judd. When Prestan became ugly at Colon last year and seized the steamship *Colon*, Captain Kane, then of the *Galena*, sent Judd ashore to demand an explanation. Prestan promptly seized Judd, the American Consul, Wright, and M. Connos, the local agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and placed them in the 'calaboose.'

"Then he sent word to Captain Kane that at the first gun the *Galena* fired or the first marine or sailor she landed, he would execute the prisoners. They were kept in the 'calaboose' all night, expecting to be shot in the morning. In the morning Prestan came to them and told Judd that if he would sign an agreement that the arms on board the *Colon* would be delivered up he would let them all go.

"Judd did so and Prestan released his prisoners. Judd returned on board the *Galena* and told what he had done. But meanwhile Captain Kane had driven the Dagos off the *Colon* and towed her out into the stream. When Captain Kane learned what Judd had done he said the arms should not be delivered to Prestan. Now Judd had purchased his life by signing the agreement that they would be, so he immediately returned ashore and told Prestan that he could not keep his compact.

"Prestan promptly put him in the 'calaboose' again, and the next morning took him out to Monkey Hill to be shot. Before Judd's grave was dug, however, Col. Ulloa came dashing up with the Government troops, and in the fight Judd escaped and went on board the *Galena*.

"It was then that Capt. Kane landed his men, and Judd went with them, eager for reveuge. That day the horrible massacre and the burning of Colon took place, and all day Judd fought bravely. But for two nights and three days his mind had been under the most terrible strain and his reason gave way.

"He is now as you all know a hopeless maniac, but I think his voluntarily putting himself in the power of Prestan, when he found he could not keep the promise to him by which he had purchased his life, is one of the most chivalric things of the century. When he went back he went to almost certain death, and he knew it. But he went calmly and deliberately, rather than break his word. Now how many people who read of the burning of Colon knew of this story of Judd?"

A SONG OF THE OLD NAVY.

"Ah, well," said the dreamy lieutenant, "let us have no more sad stories. Our part is to do our duty as officers and gentlemen, and as to the fame of what we do, why this is a matter of kismet. Now I will confide to you all a secret, as soon as I light my cigar. There, that is a cigar that I like—a genuine Manilla.

"Sadly smoking my Manilla,
Visions come and go,
Of that lady in a villa,
Who once loved me so."

"Is that the secret," interrupted the Paymaster, "If so we don't want any more of it."

"No," replied the dreamy lieutenant. "The secret is that I have in my stateroom a bottle of very fine Curacoa, which I bought on the island of the same name, and if you will all be real good I will let you have a little. Then, if the doctor will favor us, we will have a song."

After sampling the lieutenant's Curacoa, the doctor seated himself at the piano and while he played the accompaniment the officers sang that quaint and stirring old Naval ballad:

"There were two ships from Old England came—
Blow high, blow low—and so sailed we
Cruising down along the coast
Of the High Barbaree."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE fact that the War Department has not enthused much over General Miles's work in the late Apache Campaign is due, in a great measure, to his action toward the Department since the surrender. For days after the surrender the Department was unable to get particulars from him regarding terms of surrender, telegram after telegram being sent and no replies received. It was not until the President returned to Washington and sent a peremptory demand for an account of the matter, that Gen. Miles consented to let the Department know what had been done. He seemed to have ignored all requests from the Acting Secretary of War and taken his own time about making a report on the campaign, which he did, in his annual report. It was during this suspense that the Department was in, that he made application for leave of absence. No mention was made, in his request, of a sick child and the President himself refused to grant the leave. This he did because he wanted to have the prisoners disposed of before Miles absented himself. I don't believe the President or any of the officials at the War Department are displeased with General Miles for the manner in which he closed the campaign, but the best judgment is that the independent spirit shown by him since the surrender has tended to deprive him of the glory which he would otherwise have received from this end of the line. It is believed, too, that the Adjt.-General is not particularly friendly toward him and that he has not troubled himself to present Gen. Miles's case in the best possible light.

It appears that at least one civilian is to be given a chance for a commission in the Army during the current year. The candidate is Harry D. Humphrey, of Idaho. A Board for his examination has been ordered to convene at Boise Barracks, Idaho Territory, Nov. 23. It consists of Capt. Wm. H. Powell, 4th Inf.; Capt. Alfred C. Girard, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav., and 2d Lieuts. Frank B. Andrus, 4th Inf., and Robt. E. L. Michie, 2d Cav. Very little is known of the candidate by the officials of the War Department beyond the fact that he was appointed a cadet-at-large to the Military Academy in 1881 by the late President Garfield, and that he was discharged in the following year, having failed to pass the second year examination. The particular reason for his designation as a candidate is also uncertain. A Miss Jennings, of Monroe, Mich., who is understood to be a personal friend of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, has interested herself in his behalf, and it is probable that the exception made in his case was through this influence. All other candidates have been informed that no appointments would be made, as it was the purpose to reserve the existing vacancies for the graduates of 1887. In fact, the general understanding has been that no appointments of civilians could legally be made, the law on the subject having hitherto been construed as allowing the appointment of civilians only in cases where vacancies existed on the 1st day of July of each year after the graduates and meritorious non-commissioned officers have been assigned. This year, as is well known, there were not even vacancies enough for the graduates on July 1, several being assigned as additionals until vacancies occurred for them; so that if the law is literally carried out there would not be a chance for the civilian for some time to come. The vacancies to which the seven non-commissioned officers were recently assigned occurred since July 1, and some consider that the President violated the law in appointing them. The West Point graduates of next year will be the chief sufferers by the appointments which have been made since July last, as the promotion of some of them will be necessarily retarded, and it is likely that they will be heard from when the Senate Military Committee comes to act upon the nominations of those referred to.

The following are the laws under which appointments of 2d lieutenants are made:

Act June 11, 1878.—That appointments of civilians, except such as are regular graduates of the United States Military Academy who have been honorably discharged from the service, to be 2d lieutenants in any of the regiments of the Army, shall be made in time of peace *only when more vacancies exist in the Army than will be required in the assignment* of the *next graduating class of cadets at the United States Military Academy: Provided*, Nothing herein shall prevent the appointment for a commission in the Army of meritorious non-commissioned officers or private soldiers.

Act June 18, 1878.—Sec. 3. That hereafter all vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from the graduates of the Military Academy so long as any such remain in service unassigned; and any vacancies thereafter remaining shall be filled by promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army, recommended under the provisions of the next section of this act: *Provided, That all vacancies remaining*, after exhausting the two classes named, may be filled by appointment of persons in civil life.

Sec. 1325. No cadet who is reported as deficient, in either conduct or studies, and recommended to be discharged from the Academy, shall, unless upon recommendation of the Academic Board, be returned or reappointed or appointed to any place in the Army before his class shall have left the Academy and received their commissions.

BREAD ENOUGH AND TO SPARE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE abolition of corporal punishment, the passage of the Wilson and kindred acts, the creating of a comfortable bunk for the enlisted man, all were reforms due in a great measure to the persistent efforts of the press, aided by such intelligent suggestions as could be found in truthful narratives emanating from the enlisted men most affected. If this latter element should take part in the agitation of the present moot point, rations and company funds, the evil therewith connected, should any be found to exist, may attract notice and receive correcting. But if the guard-house lawyer, whose earmarks are unmistakably stamped upon the article fathered by the Kansas City *Times* no less than upon the one credited to "A private of 28 years," are going to be given full swing, the result will be that the civilian, who is to do the legislating, will find on investigation that he has been grossly maligned and will incontinently drop the whole matter. The fellow who contributes that diatribe to the cowboy's journal, after telling us in one breath that the company fund system is "nothing more than downright robbery," and in the next—O, rare paradox!—that "the soldier receives his benefit" therefrom, expends the remainder of his wrath upon the outrageous method of maintaining military bands out of the savings of flour. The fact is that not only do we have a band, but there is likewise maintained a post library, where the enlisted man may find material with which to qualify himself for his present duties, for promotion or for some other calling should he desire to abandon the Service. We have both at the post whence this emanates, and if a vote were taken to-morrow upon the issue "another ounce of bread" or "no band and library," 99-100ths would favor the continuance of the two things, without which garrison life would, indeed, be monotonous and desertion likely to increase. The soldier at this post does not cry, like little Oliver, for more. Minus the amount given the post or regimental fund there still remains bread enough and to spare.

Briefly analyzed, the eruption of the "Private of 28 years" is found to consist of six parts misrepresentation, two parts scurrillous innuendo, reflecting upon the superiors whom he seems fond of swearing to respect and obey, one part is devoted to his revealing his ignorance of Naval matters, and the remaining tenth to showing that he is utterly devoid of the *esprit du corps*, which should actuate every soldier in the discussion of service topics. If he has really been a private for 28 years it must have been due to his propensity for criticizing the customs of the Service. He justifies his rushing into print and so do those of his ilk whom I have heard comment upon his brilliant production, by the plea that it is a fitting retort to the statement made at the Governor's Island Military Institute, "that seven-eighths of the enlisted men are better fed in the Army than they ever were before," and in his blind fury he holds up the American soldier as a thing to be derided, instead of standing up in a manly way, telling the truth, and omitting all his personalities, in a calm, straightforward manner, stating any real grievance. I say it is time to cry halt to this class of writers and to seek information from only trustworthy sources.

URSA MAJOR.

WHY THE THREE VOLLEYS?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN continuation of your quotation from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, on your page 292, I would say that my source of information has passed from my memory, but I have seen the origin of the three volleys over the grave referred to symbolizing the ascription:

"We lay thee in the grave waiting for the resurrection, *In the name of the Father* (volley), *and of the Son* (volley), *and of the Holy Ghost* (volley). AMEN."

This strikes me, considering the close alliance between war and religion at the time of the introduction of the use of gunpowder, as the most reasonable origin of the practice.

The same is probably the symbolism of the three *cheers* of the music at the hoisting and lowering of the flag for the day; the gun here is an addendum.

RONREVOG.

Another correspondent writes:

Would like to know origin of No. 3 for volleys at the grave. The number of cheers for salutation of a multitude is the same. The earth to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes is preceded by a pagan custom referred to by Horace, who ends one of his elegies with asking the visitor at the grave to piously let fall a threefold gift of sacrificial sand. Right oblique, left oblique, front, covers the ground. One volley covers nine, three is embracing but one is not.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Montana.—P. Q. M. Sergeant Chas. Reich is at Fort Brown, Texas, and Thomas Griffin at Benicia Arsenal, California.

J. W. P.—The act approved May 15, 1872, establishing a system of deposits provides that the money deposited "shall not be subject to forfeiture by sentence of Court-martial, *but shall be forfeited by desertion*."

Old Subscriber asks: 1. Can an officer, not entitled to forage, purchase hay or grain of the Q. M. D. if he does not keep either horse or mule? ANS.—No. See second decision in Circular 10, A. G. O., Nov. 10, 1884.

2. Can an officer *not* entitled to forage, purchase hay, etc., if he keeps a horse or mule? ANS.—For one he may. See par. 1,894, Reg., as amended in G. O. 9, A. G. O., 1882.

3, Can an officer, entitled to forage, purchase any of Q. M. D. in excess of allowance? ANS.—Yes. See par. 3, G. O. 69, A. G. O., Sept. 4, 1878.

H. N. S. asks: Drilling the manual by the numbers, order arms and in place rest are executed; on resuming attention to continue the manual by the numbers, is it necessary to give the command by the numbers? ANS.—In a recent decision the Lieutenant General says: "The interposition of the side step or other company movements between two manual exercises would require the command 'by the numbers' to cause the second exercise in the manual to be executed in detail." According to this principle your case would require the command "by the numbers" after resuming attention.

Ignorance.—A soldier does not forfeit his citizenship by enlisting. He is still entitled to vote where he has a "residence." If he came from New York, for instance, he may vote in New York, if he can get home on Election Day. If he came from New York City his living on Governor's Island would not deprive him of his right to vote in New York City. If he came from Louisiana he does not acquire a residence in New York with right to vote by serving on Governor's Island. A man does not forfeit his "residence" by enlisting. If a minor his residence remains that of his father or guardian. Your question is scarcely full enough for us to understand the particular point you are in doubt about.

REVENUE MARINE.

The U. S. revenue cutter *Manhattan*, reported by some of the sightseers along the coast to have been lost with all hands, is safe. She arrived at Greenport, L. I., on Sunday afternoon and left the next afternoon for New York. She sustained some slight damage by the storm, but was repaired before leaving Greenport. The captain and crew are all safe and well.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.

ANOTHER exciting feature added to the troubles in the 13th Regiment is the arrest by the order of the colonel on Friday, Nov. 5, last, of Maj. J. F. Ackerman. It is the intention to prefer charges against him, but they have so far not been drawn up, and their exact nature is therefore not known. It has been reported for a long time that the major did not serve his commander with the loyalty required by military law and custom, that he openly took the side of the mutiniers, associated with them and assisted in obtaining them counsel, etc.; and it is further alleged that he declared his reason for remaining in the regiment, to be either to "down the colonel or drag down the regiment," and wrote unsoldierly letters to his commander. By some it is alleged that he has all along been the main spring of the mutiny. Not being personally acquainted with the facts we only give what is talked about the matter in military circles, and make no comments. The trial, if it should come off, will bring out the facts.

The court in the case of Lieut. W. K. Smith, which held its first session on Friday, Nov. 7, absorbs a large portion of the military interest in Brooklyn. The second session was on Tuesday, Nov. 9, and at its close the court adjourned until Friday, Nov. 12. After many vain attempts to secure the services of several military lawyers (members of the National Guard), who declined to have anything to do with the case, Lawyer Wernberg, of Brooklyn, was engaged by the accused as counsel. Of course no device will be neglected to get a verdict in Smith's favor, and the trial promises to be a tedious one. The court, however, seems to understand itself, as its rulings against the objection by the accused's counsel to Capt. Rasquin as a member of the court, and other objections during the trial show. The proceedings so far demonstrate curious methods of intercourse between some of the officers of the 13th. Par. 786 of the Tactics seems to have been observed among them by an indiscriminate application of the term "sucker," and the well-known phrase unjustly ascribed to a departed millionaire with regard to the general public, while invitations to come and be thrown into the "well hole," or to "have your nose smashed," were issued with the most generous freedom.

The charges on which the lieutenant is being tried are in substance, that he had said on one occasion, "D——n the colonel. I don't know that I have to obey any order issued by him." Another specification was that he had encouraged insubordination by asking an enlisted man if he should obey the colonel's order. Another charged him with saying to a superior officer, "Get out, you —— sucker! You are one of the suckers that bullied for Fackner." The fourth specification charged him with exciting and sustaining insubordination by signing a paper asking Capt. Kretschmar, of Co. H, to resign. Charge second, alleged conduct prejudicial to good order, in that the prisoner did refuse to obey an order of Col. Fackner to cease inciting the enlisted men to insubordination, saying that he would continue to do so until Capt. Kretschmar skipped. A supplementary charge alleged that he broke his arrest.

The first and only witness on Nov. 5, Commissary Sergeant Heywood Smith, in spite of a severe cross-examination, substantiated the first charge. At the second session of the court Lieut. Henry C. Clark, acting adjutant at the time, testified that Smith said to him: "I want nothing to do with you or any of the gang that voted for Fackner. There goes one of the suckers that voted for Fackner." He admitted that he had threatened to throw Smith over the rail into the wellhole. Another witness testified to the first quoted sentence, while another denied that the words "the Colonel be damned" were used. The remaining testimony was with regard to the resignation of Capt. Kretschmar, which was demanded in a resolution by some members of the company, in which matter Lieut. Smith is said to have been the leader.

Corporal A. A. Hutchinson testified: "I was not present at a company meeting when a paper was read by Capt. Kretschmar, saying that he was ready to resign whenever it was demanded; there was a request read asking Capt. Kretschmar to resign; I do not remember that the captain put the motion; things were thoroughly mixed up; a resolution was passed that no member in uniform should go into a saloon; I do not know that Capt. Kretschmar and Lieut. Smith had any words about the resolution, or that the captain said that it was a damned nonsensical one; I saw such a paper in the hands of a man who sat next to Lieut. Smith; it had 49 names; Lieut. Smith said that he had proof that Kretschmar had said that he would withdraw; he asked myself and another to sign; he induced one to sign; I did not hear any remarks made by Lieut. Smith detrimental to Col. Fackner after the latter's election; have seen Lieut. Smith in a saloon with his uniform trousers on; there were members of the company there; I was there myself and so were others; that was at the usual time—after drill; I have seen him there more than once."

Capt. C. H. Kretschmar said: "I know about a petition in circulation asking for my resignation; I never saw it in Lieut. Smith's hand; I never heard him try to get signatures for it; I attended the meeting at which the request was made; I presided; Lieut. Smith voted for it by a standing vote; Lieut. Smith made no remarks; I was about to talk to the men on discipline when Mr. Smith ruled me out of order and excited the men so that I could not do so; his conduct that night was not gentlemanly in speaking in the manner he did to me and ordering me to take my seat; he caused so much disorder that I could not make myself heard; I was present on the 10th of September; Col. Fackner called Lieut. Smith's attention to the fact that he was under arrest and asked him to go to his quarters; he did not do so and the Colonel ordered him to go; Lieut. Smith did not do so but remained until the meeting was over; I did not tell any one that Lieut. Smith had to 'smell hell;' I did tender my resignation to Col. Barnes about the middle of last winter; it was on account of my business and health; Lieut. Smith was the first to incite disorder at the meeting; I never said that Lieut. Smith had a 'swelled head.'"

The last witness, Charles Codet, of Co. H, after having given his version of the affair between Lieuts. Clark and Smith, which somewhat contradicts the previous witnesses, said that Capt. Kretschmar had called certain members of the company "suckers," had taken the company in a body into a bar-room, made fun some time ago of Lieut. Benedict while the latter was drilling the company, and said that he "would vote as he pleased. The company be damned."

This sort of testimony speaks for itself, but there is little doubt that the statement of the Brooklyn *Eagle* after the first session of the court that the case looks bad for Lieut. Smith has a great deal of truth in it.

DISTINCTIVE UNIFORMS.

THE New York State uniform is not popular for dress occasions. This is natural, because it is too plain and has to be used on all kinds of service, dress parade as well as police, fatigue and guard duty. It therefore wears rapidly in service and soon loses whatever dressy appearance it may possess, while on guard and at work it is uncomfortable. The 23d, one of the first organizations which adopted it, has now discarded it for dress occasions and gone back to the gray; the 69th is expected to soon follow suit, and nearly every other organization has made additions and alterations by way of ornaments, etc. Yet the uniform is a soldierly one and looks well in its original condition, as was shown at the recent inspection of the 23d and the 12th at the Bartholdi parade. While at present it does not seem good policy to raise any obstacles to regiments providing their own dress uniforms, the State should not abandon its uniform for active duty, but something should be provided at once serviceable and comfortable. In this connection we renew our recommendation for a neat blouse, a substantial overcoat with large cape, and trousers of solid material, all of blue color. While the change could probably not be made at once for lack of funds, the further manufacture of the present tunic should be stopped at once and the blouse introduced gradually.

WHAT IS THE STATE GOING TO DO?

IT is now conceded that charges have been preferred by somebody against Col. Edward Fackner, of the 13th. The nature of the charges and the probable action on them by the proper authorities cannot be conjectured. It is, however, a fact of more than usual significance, and one which requires prompt attention, that a regiment, at this dangerous time, is allowed to exist with its colonel under charges, the only field officer and two company officers under arrest, and a large number of the company officers and enlisted men in an open state of insubordination. What could be expected of this organization if called on for duty? Do not the authorities realize that something beyond and more prompt than the slow process of a court-martial is necessary to put things in their proper shape?

IS THIS PROPER?

A CORRESPONDENT writes us:

The business of a lawyer is to defy the law and get off his client at every hazard. That is right. A soldier, however, has sworn to uphold the laws of the United States, and, if a National Guardsman, the laws of his State as well. I think, therefore, that the presence of two lieutenants of the 13th acting as assistants to the counsel for the accused now before the Court-martial in session there, is a violation of the law as well as a disgrace to the Military Service and those employed in the practice referred to. Should not this be stopped? I hope the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will raise its voice against this thing.

There is no law against, and custom sanctions the practice of an officer acting as counsel for an accused before a Court-martial, and they may belong to the same regiment or even to the same company. The Court is the judge whether to accept such counsel or not. In this case, however, if not a violation of law, of which we are doubtful, it is certainly an exhibition of bad taste.

(From an article in the Chicago Current.)

THE ARMY AND THE MILITIA.

NEXT to substantial recognition by Congress in the shape of larger appropriations, and the general instruction of the people in military science, the ready sympathy and earnest co-working of the Regular Service will be the most important element in the higher education of the militia. The militia generally are composed of men who give their time and brains and money gratuitously to their States for their protection and the enforcement of their laws. They, more than others, are identified with, and have a deeper interest in, the localities from which their regiments are made up. There are numbers of officers of the Army who have not too much employment as it is, or who have only the same daily routine over and over again, in which they are so tied down that they can make no improvement. What a field is opened for them, and for the mutual good of the Army and militia, if they were detailed as instructors to various military districts.

Again, a large militia-appropriation means more numerous and efficient militia and a broader field in which to operate. With the body of men which, under such conditions, could be selected for the militia, we would really have the finest military service in the world. The same ideas and methods that animate the Regular Army would animate the militia, and in time of both peace and war, they would work side by side under the same system, and for the attainment of a common end. In some States there are numbers of officers of militia, who would gladly, if they had the opportunity, spend a great deal of their money and time to perfect themselves by association with Regulars in the military work, and this can be done in this way. Our Army posts are becoming more concentrated each year; a great many officers are absent from their companies and regiments by reason of special details, sickness, leave of absence or other good and sufficient reasons. Let the Adjutants General of the various departments notify, in turn, the Adjutants General of the States in their departments, of the number and rank of those officers absent, together with probable length of absence. At Fort M——, for instance, there are six or eight companies. The full complement of officers at the post, exclusive of staff officers, is from twenty to thirty-eight, according to whether the garrison is Infantry or Artillery, but two or three captains, more lieutenants and perhaps a field officer are absent—say ten vacancies.

The States have these vacancies apportioned so that Wisconsin gets three, Illinois four, Indiana three, Minnesota two. The State Adjutants General notify certain officers of their militia who have before made application, and express the desire to go, and they proceed as early as possible, at the expense of their respective States, to Fort M——; there they can be provided with quarters and fuel by the Government, and if paid at all, it would be paid by their own States. They remain at Fort M—— for three months, six months, or a year, and learn practically all the duties of their positions. They learn military methods and customs and regulations, military etiquette, and the unwritten laws that more than anything else make a salutary discipline, and give *esprit* and tone to officers. They cannot perhaps be Judge Advocates of Court-martial, but they can witness the conduct of trials and be required to write up all the proceedings except the findings and the sentence. They will take their turn in all routine duty of the post, and their detail is a mutual advantage to the Regular and militia officers. The former has his work at the post lightened, perhaps, so that a greater number of details may be made for militia instruction, while the latter learns by experience and in a thorough way the duties of his rank, and goes back to his State better qualified for his work. When he leaves the fort, the vacancy is filled by another officer, until the Regular officer returns. There would be but little expense to the Government, as the States would provide for their own officers.

Another matter: the experiment tried last summer at Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, should be repeated each year and at every garrison post on the seacoast. At Wadsworth only a limited amount of knowledge was obtained by the militia in working seacoast guns. This was due to its being the first time the experiment was ever tried, and of therefore crowding too much in the six days' encampment, so that much that was even learned was imperfectly so, and was forgotten soon after. A better plan would be as follows:

Each year the regiments to go through the instruction should be designated at such a time before as to enable the officers of such regiments to post themselves in their duties. This could be done by the officers making up squads of eight or ten, and going over to Forts Wadsworth, or Warren, or Adams, or McHenry, or wherever the fort and militia may be, on Saturdays, after business hours, and remaining there till the following Mondays. The officers of the fort could give them the benefit of their knowledge and experience, drill them at the guns, etc., and a few such trials, together with proper study of tactics and text-books, the officers of the militia would become qualified to teach their own men all they themselves have just learned. When the regiment itself went to the fort for instruction, instead of six or seven instructors at as many different kinds of drill, there are twenty-five or thirty qualified teachers, and the work proceeds with much more rapidity, to much greater advantage, and more surety of its retention.

Again, it would be well for the militia in all their encampments to have the presence of Regular troops. Indeed, when the number of Army posts is reduced, the garrisons being concentrated and much larger, it would be advantageous to hold all encampments at these Army posts in their respective States. The companies and battalions from these schools and academies near by should also have provision made for encamping there at the same time, and it does seem that a nation that is bound to do all its own fighting should take every precaution that its officers are *all* well qualified in their profession.

By such means are the bonds between the Army and militia strengthened and a relation established by law and custom that each year adds to the efficiency and confidence of each.

Of course, there are some who will quibble at any recognition of the militia, on the ground that, by the Constitution, they cannot be used in foreign warfare. But there is no fear that, in any war, foreign or civil, our militia would fail to do their entire duty as American soldiers, acting under and for one Government. Entire regiments would volunteer their services at the first sound of the National tocsin. Whatever their history in 1776, 1812, and 1847, in 1861 they volunteered and did good work, and in New York in 1877, the militia prevented the riot outbreaks, although the lawless and mob element is greater in that State than in any other of the Union.

It would be well, also, to give their officers opportunities of learning something of the higher branches of the Art of War. And so the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and the School of Application at Leavenworth, might with advantage be opened to a certain number of militia officers every year, who would gladly seize any such opportunities, often at their own expense. In fact *all* increased opportunities of learning the Art of War would be gladly sought and made good use of by the citizen-soldier, who as a citizen desires the greatest good for his country, and as a soldier is willing to pay his greatest tribute for it, if necessary.

R. W. HAMILTON, U. S. A.

ILLINOIS TROOPS UNDER ARMS.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY, of Illinois, has evidently learned something from experience, for he has taken prompt action in calling out the militia to preserve the public peace in Chicago, threatened by the troubles between the meat packers and their employees. The troops under arms are the 1st and 2d Infantry, Ill. N. G. Thus far they have not been called on for any action beyond the march to the scene of the troubles and their presence there. There can be no doubt, however, that this presence had its decided moral effect upon the strikers. The prompt action of the Governor in ordering out the soldiery, has brought forth the warmest commendation of the law abiding community far beyond the locality concerned. The readiness displayed by the troops in obeying their orders and the lack of bravado and boisterousness in their execution indicates that these men understand what discipline is. The crowd through which they had to pass in order to reach their temporary quarters was one of the most determined and reckless of its kind. Their defiance of the police and their treatment of the hapless victims who fell into their

hands amply vouch for this statement. Yet they interfered with the militia no further than by the usual jeers, which, though exasperating, are practically harmless. The fact that the soldiers reached their destination without being compelled to take any action whatever against the crowd, shows the wholesome dread inspired by breechloaders, ball cartridges, and Gatlings, if handled by cool and determined men. The necessity for the maintenance of an efficient force of National Guard troops has here again been practically demonstrated. What may be the ultimate result of the Chicago troubles we cannot tell at the writing of this article, nor is it intended to give a history of the work of the troops in this connection, but it is a gratifying fact that the Chicago people realize the value of their troops, which is hardly the case in some other localities where the danger is much greater, and the field of operation more extensive.

A despatch from Chicago says: Even the strikers, who have no animosity against the State, seemed pleased to think that the militiamen were to take the place of the hated Pinkerton guards. The two regiments left their respective armories, the 1st in Jackson street, next to the Leland Hotel, and the 2d in Washington boulevard on the west side, about 11 o'clock, an order having been issued an hour earlier directing that they proceed to the Lake Shore station and thence to the stock yards. The militiamen were liberally cheered as they marched through the streets, the Board of Trade men being particularly enthusiastic as the 1st marched by the big Board building. Ferguson's big warehouse was turned into a barracks, and into this the two regiments were directed. The men looked upon the whole affair as a good deal of a picnic. Those not employed in getting the barracks into shape for occupancy amused themselves as they saw fit. Several of them sat down to quiet little games of stud-horse poker; others calmly went to sleep.

On Tuesday afternoon a big crowd of strikers gathered on a viaduct at the northwestern corner of the stock yards, near the entrance to the Anglo-American Packing Company's house, and sought to interfere with new men going from the house. A company of militia cleared the viaduct four times, but the strikers returned and the situation grew threatening. The soldiers were ordered to load with ball cartridge for the first time since they were sent to the yards. The moment the strikers heard the order they scattered in every direction, and no further trouble was experienced. Several trainloads of non-union men were escorted through the yards by the militia.

"Them dude soldiers," as the stock yard toughs call the militia, were doing their duty well, in spite of the discomforts of rain and mud, with insufficient clothing and inadequate foot covering. It was difficult to find grumblers, and most of the men had no complaint beyond the fact that their foot gear is totally inadequate to the circumstances. Requests for leaves of absence are beginning to come in, but usually for good cause. One private, who is a foreman in a factory, showed a letter from his employer saying that his workmen, who are Knights of Labor, threatened to quit unless the foreman quit his post of duty But the foreman's wife pluckily bade him remain where he was, no matter at what cost, and he withdrew his request.

The waiter girls at the Transit House are in full sympathy with the strikers, as several of the brigade staff found out when they went in there for supper. The girls would hardly condescend to supply them with food, and napkins and dishes were tossed about them in the most resentful manner. At the same time a representative of the strikers and his friends were eating at another table, and there was a neat girl hanging over each man's chair to attend to his slightest wish. Forty-two cavalrymen were ordered to the yards to assist the militiamen in guarding adjacent streets. There is an impression that some of the country regiments will be ordered into the city to relieve the local regiments if the strike continues, as it is generally believed it will.

The spirit of lawlessness and riot may be temporarily subdued, the current of anarchy be stemmed, but this is by no means proof that it is crushed. On the contrary, past experience shows that as soon as an outbreak is subdued in one place it breaks out in another part of the country with increased violence. The ranks of the dissatisfied elements are constantly augmented, their demands become more aggressive, their outbreaks more frequent, and consequently the importance of increased vigilance must be plain to every observer. The eruptions in New York have so far been mild, people scarcely realize the danger and continue to neglect the troops in the old well known style. The appearance of the 1st Brigade at the last two parades, with the exception of the Gatlings of the 2d Battery and three regiments of Infantry, was hardly calculated to impress those inclined to strike as very formidable. Regiments only filled up to one-fifth of their proper strength are very apt to show a lack of spirit corresponding to their lack of numbers, and the crowd quickly appreciates this. To ascertain this it is only necessary to listen to the remarks on the sidewalk during a parade. Encouraging as this decay of the State troops may be to the lawless classes, it forms a matter of deep regret to those who understand the situation, especially as there seems to be no prospect of any immediate remedy. The undeniable fact is, however, that never was there any more necessity in New York for an effective body of soldiers, and never was the condition of a large portion of them more discouraging. The Chicago imbroglio should be sufficient to rouse the people here to a realization of their danger. The bulk of the National Guard is unprepared to meet it. Is this not the proper time to take vigorous steps to improve its condition, raise it numerically to a respectable status, remove the causes which slowly but surely have been sapping the life blood of what used to be the best organization, and put it in a condition to which its friends can point with pride instead of pity, and which will strike terror into the ranks of enemies?

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Gen. John B. Gordon was sworn in as Governor of Georgia, Nov. 9. There was a military display, in which twenty-one companies of militia participated.

Joseph Egolf has been elected captain of Tibbits Veteran Corps, N. Y., Ed. L. Cole 1st lieutenant, and Samuel P. Eccles 2d lieutenant. Non-commissioned officers will be elected on Thursday night, Nov. 18.

Adjt. Gen. S. R. Smith, of Connecticut orders the muster of the National Guard between Nov. 20 and 30, the commanding officers acting as mustering officers.

Attendance at company drills in the New York armories is satisfactory only in a few cases outside of the 7th Regiment, where the attendance exceeds any previous season.

The 23d Regiment has received a flattering recognition with regard to its inspection from Albany. This was well deserved.

With regard to the national drill, we learn that the progress of preparations for a national drill at Washington next May interests Baltimoreans, from the close connection of the two cities. Mr. T. C. De Leon, secretary of the Citizens' Committee, paid Baltimore a flying visit on drill business. He stated that the sum of $50,000 had already been subscribed by citizens of Washington, a Representative Committee had been formed, and that already over fifty companies from 22 different States had signified their intention of taking part. General Passenger Agent Lord, of the B. and O. Railroad, took counsel with the committee, and indorsed the idea of the drill as thoroughly practical, and promising great results in collection of troops from all quarters and consequent crowds. He pledged the B. and O. not to be behind any road in the arrangements for transporting soldiers and excursionists or in the rates at which they would be brought.

The New York troops should take increased interest in this matter.

Lieut. Benedict, one of the officers of the 13th, now under charges, has received permission to go to Europe until December next, and his trial will have to be postponed until that time.

Co. D, 47th Regt., is making preparations for a handsome entertainment at the armory on Thanksgiving Eve. Colonel E. F. Gaylor has issued stringent orders regulating drills.

The disturbances in Chicago have caused an increased demand for Brownell's Riot Tactics, which has almost exhausted the supply. As there will be no further edition those wishing to provide themselves should lose no time.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

HORACE U. CLEMENS, Editor Wooster *Republican*, has been elected Captain of the Wooster City Guard, Co. D, 8th Regt., O. N. G., to succeed James A. Ogden resigned. Capt. Clemens is a gentleman of scholarly attainments. He is a well drilled man and has won his way from the ranks upward, having served as Corporal, Sergeant, 1st Sergeant, and was elected 2d Lieutenant last spring.

General Orders No. 16, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Oct. 20, adopts Blunt's "Instructions in Rifle Firing" as the authority for the O. N. G. in rifle practice. Targets A, B, and C; see secs. 385, 386, 347, 388, will be used, paper targets will be issued from the A. G.'s office. For this season the practice will consist of ten shots fired by each officer and enlisted man: five shots at 200 yards, and five shots at 300 yds. Proper blanks are issued for reports of scores:

CLASSIFICATION.

Fourth class, officers and men who do not appear on the range for practice; third class, all who have failed to make a score of 60 per cent. The practice in this class will be at 200 yards, standing, on target "A"; second class, those who score 60 per cent. and upward in the practice with the preceding class, and fail to make a score of 60 per cent. at 300 yards, kneeling or sitting; first class, those who score 60 per cent. and upward in both the preceding classes.

A score of 80 per cent. and upward in the second and first classes, constitutes a Marksman. A score of 90 per cent. and upward a Sharpshooter. Suitable recognition will be made in General Orders, of all officers and men qualifying as Marksmen and Sharpshooters.

The figure of merit of any organization will be ascertained by multiplying the number of Sharpshooters by 200; the number of Marksmen by 100; the number of first class men by 60; the number of second class men by 30; the number of third class men by 10; and the number of fourth class men by 0, and adding the products together and dividing the sum by the aggregate of the company.

The target practice for this season will close on or before Nov. 30. F. G. S.

CALIFORNIA.

IN the National Guard unabated interest continues relative to sounding candidates for legislative honors as to how they will act in case of election. A meeting of the National Guard Officers' Association was held at the 1st Infantry Armory last Wednesday evening, at which Col. John H. Dickinson presided. Colonel Dickinson gave it as his opinion that the bill in behalf of the National Guard which is to be presented to the next Legislature will pass with little opposition, inasmuch as so many favorable responses had been received from candidates. A committee was appointed consisting of Major Horace Platt, Capt. Charles Tilden, and Lieut. Ed. F. Moran to take such action as the committee deemed advisable in relation to the proposed National Guard bill before election day, and to send circulars to all Captains of the National Guard in which names of the legislative candidates favorable to the National Guard are given. The next regular meeting of the Association will be held Dec. 6, at which time it was suggested by Col. Dickinson that several papers on subjects regarding interests of the National Guard organization shall be prepared and read by a number of officers. At the same time it is proposed to give a concert by the regimental band.—*Alta California.*

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery held Nov. 3, the following were elected: W. B. Aiken, Capt. C. E. A. Bartlett, U. S. V.; Maj. G. S. Blodgett, formerly of the U. S. Army; W. S. Chaplin, C. F. Crosby, Lieut. W. G. Fitch, U. S. Army, retired; C. L. Griffin, Capt. D. W. Lewis, U. S. V.; Dr. J. H. Mackie, formerly U. S. N.; E. E. Moulton, Capt. J. W. Newton, U. S. V.; Lieut. G. E. Priest, U. S. V.; Edmund Rice, son of Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Rice, U. S. A., retired; Lieut.-Col. J. L. Rice, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. E. Shepard, U. S. V.; Lieut. H. A. Turner, U. S. N.; Col. G. E. Waring, Jr., U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. A. Warner, U. S. V., and Col. J. C. Whiton, U. S. V.; Gen. A. P. Blunt, U. S. A., has been transferred from this Commandery to the Kansas Commandery.

A charter for a Commandery of Iowa with headquarters at Des Moines, has been issued, and it will be organized there Nov. 23. Maj. Hoyt Sherman, of Des Moines, is the Acting Recorder.

At a meeting of the California Commandery held Nov. 10, the following were balloted for: Capt. H. H. Bryce, U. S. V.; Capt. C. A. Sumner, U. S. V.; Lieut. G. H. Pettis, U. S. V.; Paymr. J. B. Redfield, U. S. N.; P. A. Engineer J. Pemberton, U. S. N.; F. A. Kinne, Gen. N. B. Sweitzer, U. S. Army; Lieut. A. V. Bohn, U. S. V., Lieut. M. Shaughnessy, U. S. V.; Lieut. G. Ady, U. S. V.; Capt. J. C. Currier, formerly 12th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. W. W. Gilpatrick, U. S. N.; Lieut. R. A. Lovell, 14th U. S. Inf.: Allen T. Bird and A. Harasztby.

(From the Washington Republican.)

THE RUSS KNOWS A HAWK FROM A HANDSAW

HOWEVER "crazy" the Czar may be he seems to be moving right on towards the goal of Russian ambition. Such "madness" is exceedingly methodical.

YANKEE SMITH OF CAMELOT.

MARK TWAIN EXPLORES A NEW LEGEND OF THE ROUND TABLE.

THURSDAY night's monthly meeting of the Military Service Institution on Governor's Island was made entertaining by Mark Twain, who read a paper, the announcement of which caused the thronging of the old museum hall. Gen. W. T Sherman and his brother, Senator Sherman, were present. Gen. James B. Fry presided.

Gen. Schofield presented, in an appropriate speech, Surg. A. A. Woodhull with the gold medal for the prize essay of 1885. Mr. Clemens said: "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This fragment which by your courtesy I am to read here to-night is a story—a satire if you please—which I began to write some time ago and which is not finished; so what I propose to do under the circumstances is to read the first chapter just as it is and then in brief synopsis or outline tell the rest of it in bulk, do as the dying cowboy advised his spiritual adviser to do, 'just leave out the details and heave in the bottom facts.' It would be impossible to tell much of the story in so short a time as we have and I will begin it just as it is written."

Mr. Clemens then went on to say, reading from the first chapter of his forthcoming book, that in exploring Warwick Castle in England he met a stranger who interested him greatly. They became very good friends and one day the stranger said, "You know about the transmigration of souls; do you know about the transposition of epochs and bodies?" Mr. Clemens had not heard of it, and subsequently this stranger sent him a manuscript. Beginning the reading of the supposed manuscript, the lecturer read:

"'I am an American.' Well, he did not look it, 'I was born in Hartford, in the State of Connecticut.'"

"I am a Yankee of the Yankees, a practical man, nearly barren of sentiment or poetry—in other words, my father was a blacksmith, my uncle was a horse doctor, and I was both. Then I went over to the great arms factory and learned my real trade—learned to make everything, guns, revolvers, cannon, boilers, engines, electric machines, anything, in short, that anybody wanted anywhere in the world. * * * I became head boss and had a thousand men under me. Well, a man like that is full of fight—that goes without saying. With a thousand rough men under one one has plenty of that sort of amusement.

"Well, at last I met my match; I got my dose. It was during a misunderstanding conducted with iron crowbars with a fellow we used to call Hercules. He laid me out with a crusher alongside the head that made everything crack and seemed to make every joint of my skull lap over on its neighbor, and then the world went out in darkness and I felt nothing more, knew nothing more for a while, and when I came to again I was standing under an oak tree and the factory was gone.

"Standing under an oak tree on the grass with a beautiful broad country, a landscape spread out before me—all to myself. No, not quite, not entirely to myself. There was a fellow on a horse looking down at me—a fellow fresh out of a picture book. He was in old-time armor from his head to his heel. He had a helmet on like a cheese box with slits in it, and he carried a shield and a sword and a prodigious spear. And his horse had armor on, too, and gorgeous silken trappings, red and green, that hung around him like a bedgown to the ground. And this apparition said to me:

"'Fair sir! Will you joust?'

"Said I, 'Will I which?'

"'Will you joust? Will you break a lance for land or lady?'

"Said I, 'What are you giving me? You go along back to your circus, or I'll report you.'

"Now what does this fellow do but fall back a couple of hundred yards and then come tilting at me, as hard as he could drive, his cheese box down close and his long spear pointed straight at me. I saw he meant business, and I was up the tree when he arrived. Well, he allowed I was his property; the captive of his spear. Well, there was argument on his side and the bulk of the advantage so I judged it best to humor him, and we fixed up an agreement. I was to go along with him, and he wasn't to hurt me. So I came down, and we started away, I walking by the side of his horse, and we marched comfortably along through glades and over brooks that I could not remember to have seen before. It puzzled me ever so much, and yet we didn't come to any circus, or any sign of a circus, so I gave up the idea of a circus, and concluded he was from an asylum. But we never came to an asylum, so I was up a stump, as you may say."

Describing a woman encountered on the way, the narrative said: "Around her head was a wreath of red poppies, but as regards the rest of her clothing—well, there was not enough of it to talk about. (Great laughter.) She walked along by the circus man and did not pay the slightest attention to him—did not even seem to see him; but when her eye fell on me she seemed to be turned into an image of stone, and there she stood gazing with a sort of stupefied attention till we turned a corner and were lost to view. That she should be startled at me instead of the other man was too many for me. That she should seem to consider me a spectacle, totally overlooking her own merits in that respect, I thought curious." (Laughter.)

And so the two wander on together, and amid scenes of human life that afford the author many opportunities for quaint philosophic contrasts and dry humor, until they come to Camelot, to the court of King Arthur. Fanciful and curious are the reflections of the transposed Yankee about that place—which he at first thinks must be the asylum—in its country of soft, reposeful summer landscape, as lovely as a dream and lonesome as Sunday; where the air was full of the smell of flowers and the buzzing of insects and the twittering of birds, and there were no people or wagons or life or anything going on.

Very vividly he portrays the scene at Camelot, where King Arthur, with his knights, sits at a round table as big as a circus ring, and 300 dogs fight for bones around them, while the musicians are in one gallery high aloft and the ladies in another. But before he gets in there he seeks information from a plain-looking man in the outer court, saying to him: "'Now, my friend, do me a kindness. Tell me, do you belong to the asylum or are you just here on a

visit or something like that?' And he looked me over stupidly and said: 'Marry! Fair sir—' 'Oh!' I said. 'That will do. I guess you are a patient.'" To another he said: "'Now, my friend, if I could see the head keeper only just a minute, only just a minute.' He said: 'Prithee, do not let me.' 'Let you what?' 'Do not hinder me, if the word please thee better,' and he was an under cook, and had no time to talk, though he would like to another time, for it would just comfort his very liver to know where I got my clothes."

Then another, a lad, came to him saying that he was a page. "Oh! go along," I said; "you ain't more than a paragraph." The page happened to mention that he was born in the beginning of the year 513.

"It made the cold chills creep over me. I stopped and said, a little faintly, 'Now, maybe I didn't hear you just right. Would you say that again, and say it slow. What year did you say it was?' '513.'

"'And, according to your notions, according to your lights and superstitions, what year is it now?' 'Why,' he said, 'the year 528, the 19th of June.' Well, I felt a mournful sinking of the heart, and muttered: 'I shall never see my friends again—never see my friends anymore: they won't be born for as much as a thousand years.'"

The speaker had often been interrupted by laughter, but at the originality and fun of that conceit his auditors laughed until they cried, and kept on laughing with renewed outbursts over and over again. How the cute Yankee determined to get at the bottom facts about the year by watching for a total eclipse of the sun that he remembered the almanac of 1884 had spoken of as having occurred in 528, will have to be learned from the book when it appears.

"I made up my mind to two things. It was still the nineteenth century and I was among lunatics and couldn't get away. I would boss that asylum or know the reason why, and if, on the other hand, it was really the sixth century, all right. I didn't want any better thing; I'd boss the whole country inside of three months, for I judged I'd have the start on the best educated man in the kingdom by 1,300 years. * * * But I'm not a man to waste time, so I said to the boy: 'Clarence, if your name should happen to be Clarence, what's the name of that duck, that galoot, who brought me here?'"

The galoot turned out to be Sir Kay, the Seneschal. In the natural course of the story came the charming description of the interior of King Arthur's castle, leading up to a royally funny account of the competitive lying of the gallant knights about their feats at arms. The transposed Smith looked upon the knights as a sort of "white Indians," admired their "bigness and their simplicity," and eventually concluded:

"There didn't seem to be brains enough in the entire nursery to bait a fishhook, but you didn't mind that after a little while, for you saw that brains were not needed in a society like that, and would have marred its symmetry and spoiled it."

Everybody goes to sleep when Merlin reels off that same old story about Excalibur. Guinevere makes eyes at Launcelot in a way that would have got him shot in Arkansas. King Arthur orders the Yankee to go to some unknown place not down in any map, capture a castle, kill the colossal saucer-eyed ogre who owned it, and release sixty royal princesses. Of course he went, but he reflected:

"Well, of all the d——d contracts, this is boss! I offered to sublet it to Sir Launcelet, to let him have it at ninety days, with no margin, but 'No,' he had got a better thing. He was going for a menagerie of one-eyed giants and a college of princesses."

It occurs to him finally, after wondering if a compromise with the ogre wouldn't work, simply to go back and tell the King, with artistic circumstantiality of detail, that he has killed the ogre. He does so, and, of course, the King and his knights, who are used to swallowing each other's huge lies, readily take in this, and a brilliant career opens before him as the boss liar of the court.

He took a contract from King Arthur to kill off, at one of the great tournaments, 15 kings and many acres of hostile armored knights. When, lance in rest they charged by squadrons upon him, he behind the protection of a barbed wire fence charged with electricity mowed them down with Gatling guns that he had made for the occasion. He found that the "education of the nineteenth century is plenty good enough capital to go into business in the sixth century with," and the next year he was running the kingdom all by himself on a moderate royalty of forty per cent.

He spoiled the ogre business; cleared out the fuss and flummery of romance and put King Arthur's kingdom on a strictly business basis. Inside of three and a half years the improvement was complete. Cast iron clothes had gone out of fashion. Sir Launcelot was running a kind of Louisiana lottery. The search for the Holy Grail had been given up for a hunt for the Northwest Passage. King Arthur's 140 illustrious Knights had turned themselves into a stock Board, and a seat at the Round Table was worth $30,000.

The description of how a man of the present time would be supposed to feel in a suit of armor was one of the most humorous things in Mr. Clemens's paper. One portion of it was as follows: "God has so made us that there comes a time when we must scratch, and the more we want to scratch the more we would give $10,000 if we could scratch, and if that deprivation goes on there comes a time when we would give a million. First I wanted to scratch my head, then my arms, then my legs," etc. He went on to describe how he had perspired inside the armor, and how on ascending the mountain he froze stiff inside of it, and was finally in a frozen state rubbed off the horse by the animal passing under a tree, and, the armor breaking, he was liberated.

(From the London Daily News.)

COUNT MOLTKE.

THE GREAT COMMANDER LOPS TWIGS, GRAFTS, RAISES STOCK, AND IS A FIRST-CLASS FARMER.

On the 26th instant (to-day), Field Marshal Count Moltke completes his eighty-sixth year, for he was born at Parchim, in Mecklenburg, in 1800. For many years past it has been his fixed custom to avoid all public celebrations by passing the day in complete retirement at his little estate of Kreisau, in Silesia. After attending the military manœuvres in Alsace last month in the Emperor's suite, he took his usual autumn stay at Ragaz, in Switzerland, and returned to Kreisau on Sept. 30. His only company there consists of his nephew, Capt. Von Moltke of the general staff, and the latter's wife, a Swedish lady, the aged Marshal being childless and a widower.

During his stay at Kreisau Count Moltke doffs his military uniform and devotes himself to agricultural pursuits. He rises regularly every morning shortly after 6 and, after drinking a coup of coffee, takes a walk through his park to the "Chapel Hill," where the remains of his wife and sister rest in the vault of a small chapel-like structure. Count Moltke has specially desired that his body shall also be buried there, and a large marble slab already marks the spot of his last resting place. The chapel is surrounded by arbor vitæ, which he has planted with his own hands, and of which he is very proud. Whenever he receives visitors at Kreisau he never fails to take them to this spot.

During his morning promenades he always carries his garden shears and a small grafting saw with him, and is continually busy sawing off dry branches or lopping protruding twigs.

The trees in his park include specimens from all parts of the world; including many rare ones. It must not be supposed, however, that the great strategist neglects his military work when taking his holiday at Kreisau. On the contrary, the time of his stay there is usually with him the most productive of the whole year. All important work is forwarded to him from the general staff at Berlin, and comes back with copious annotations and marginal remarks. Count Moltke also passes much time in studying the latest publications of the military literature of all nations. His working hours usually extend till past noon.

After luncheon he passes the afternoon by riding about on his estate and inspecting the laborers in the fields, for during his presence at Kreisau he always directs all work personally, which otherwise is under the superintendence of his other nephew. He also pays visits to his neighbors in the afternoon or receives their calls. Dinner is taken at 6, after which Count Moltke usually takes a carriage drive. The evenings he always passes at home with his nephews. The aged Marshal also gives much attention to stock raising. His stables contain a fine herd of cattle, all of pure Dutch breed, besides eighteen teams of horses. He frequently visits the school in the neighboring village, listens to the instruction given, and often puts questions to the children. Count Moltke usually returns to Berlin in November for the winter season. Besides his position at the head of the general staff, he is also a member of the German Reichstag, and one of its most regular attendants. His seat is in the front row of the Right, just below that of Prince Bismarck.

(From London Engineering.)

STEEL PROJECTILES.

We learn, but speak under reserve, that the current trials of steel projectiles at Shoeburyness, have so far, with one exception, shown that the armor-plates have done their duty better than the shell Out of the number tried (and the Whitworth shot alone remains to be fired in the first series), only the Holtzer projectile has shown that compound armor-plating has no chance against chrome steel. We have already referred to the splendid performance of this projectile, and may repeat with some additions the particulars of the round fired. The gun was a 12-in. breech-loader, and the charge 295 lb. prismatic powder; the projectile weighed 715 lb., and was 30.71 in., or 2.56 calibres long. The target was a 5 ft. by 5 ft. compound Brown plate, 16 in. thick, backed by 6 ft. of oak, 16 in. of fir backing, and 14 in. of fir balks and an old 7 in. wrought-iron plate. The range was 120 yards, the muzzle velocity 1,934 ft., and the striking velocity 1,913 ft. per second; the striking energy was 18,176 foot-tons. Endowed with this tremendous energy the projectile passed through 16 in. of the steel and iron, making a hole rather larger than its own diameter, driving off flakes of steel from the surface of the target in a circle 33 in. in diameter and 3½ in. maximum thickness, and breaking up the plate into six pieces. Then it passed through the 8 ft. 6 in. of timber backing, and went 5 in. into the iron plate. It was found broken to pieces, but the havoc it had wrought spoke sufficiently for the wonderful quality of the steel, even if this cannot be improved, as the makers claim it can be. If what we hear be true, none of the other projectiles fired in the trials can show anything to compare with these results. We have, however, yet to learn what Whitworth steel is capable of, and we have every reason to anticipate great things from it. Certainly the Holtzer shot fired on the 29th of last month, settled the question of compound plates, as compared with those of solid steel, and doubtless it was the experience then gained that convinced the Ordnance Committee of the absolute necessity of obtaining suitable steel plates in the shortest possible time, either from home or foreign manufacturers. It is not improbable either that the Committee somewhat injudiciously discounted the anticipated performance of the Firminy projectile, otherwise they would not have considered further trials unnecessary before recommending that a large order should be given through Sir W. Armstrong and Co. for Firminy projectiles. We trust that for the credit of the department, and the good of the country, the best material will be purchased, whatever disappointment may be caused to individual contractors.

RUSSIAN MONUMENT OF VICTORY.

Shortly after the last war between Russia and Turkey it was resolved to erect a monument in commemoration of the Russian victories. It was the late Czar Alexander II. who gave the idea of the form of the monument, and the present Czar, shortly after his accession to the throne, ordered that the idea of his father should be faithfully executed. The pedestal, about 30 feet high, is of Finnish and Serdobol granite. It is rounded with Turkish cast-iron guns, which bear tablets with the chronological record of the battles during the last war, and the names of all the regiments which took part therein. On the pedestal is placed a column, about 60 feet high, formed of 44 steel and 60 bronze guns. The upper part of the column is composed of Corinthian capitals with leafage of bronze. On the top is an allegorical figure of Victory, with a palm leaf in the left hand and an oak crown in the right. Round the pedestal are placed ten Turkish guns on their carriages. The place before the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, on the Ismailoff prospect, near the Warsaw railway station, where the monument is erected, has been transformed into a square, in the two corners of which are placed colossal lamp-posts, also formed of Turkish guns. The ceremony of unveiling the Great War Memorial was performed, Oct. 25, at St. Petersburg with much pomp, in the presence of the Czar and Czarina, the members of

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., New York.

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A GOOD TONIC.
Dr. R. Williams, Le Roy, N. Y., says: "It is a good general tonic and worthy of trial."

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For purity of material and deliciousness of flavor, unexcelled.
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Broadway and 29th St., New York, will Reopen Oct. 5. Special rates to officers of the Army and Navy. Thoroughly renovated and reorganized, under new management. New plumbing, new hydraulic elevator, new furniture, electric bells and new baths. Both American and European plans. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American plan, from $3 to $4 a day. MATTHEWS & PIERSON,
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the Imperial family, the generals who commanded in the war, and representatives of all branches of the army. To all those immediately concerned in the ceremony medallions of gold, silver, and bronze, according to the rank of the recipient, were distributed.

MOVEMENTS OF ANIMAL MACHINES.

AT a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences a paper was read on "A Kinematic Analysis of the Locomotion of a Horse," by M. Marey, who described and illustrated the movement of the fore-leg in the step, trot, and gallop. The tendency to economy of labor displayed in various degrees in the movements of all "animal machines" appears to attain the greatest perfection in the action of the horse, being, however, less evident in the trot and the gallop than in the slow pace.

A paper on comparative study of the actions of walking and running, together with the mechanism of the transition between these two movements, was recently read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, by MM. Marey and Demeny. In this paper, which complements the author's previous communications on animal kinematics, numerous differences are shown to exist between slow and rapid pace, the latter being characterized by moments of complete detachment from the ground and by other equally important features scarcely visible to the naked eye, but which are now clearly revealed by the chronophotographic and dynamographic processes. The paper was furnished with six diagrams illustrating the contrasts between both motions and the transitions from one to the other.

GERMAN ARMY PENSION REGULATIONS.

PENSION regulations in the German Army in 1883 were as follows: Each officer gets a pension for life, if, after having spent ten years at least in service, he has become unable to continue it and therefore has been dismissed. He has a title to pension already before this time, if the inability to perform active service is caused by a wound or some other hurt suffered in service without his fault. The pension amounts to a quarter of his salary at first, and may rise to three-quarters. It is withdrawn when the pensioner fills a public office and his salary together with his pension exceeds the income gotten before the dismission and when he re-enters into active service. The widows of those officers who have fallen in war receive 1,500, 1,200 or 900 mk. a year. Besides, their children are supported as far as their seventeenth year of age.

The soldiers belonging to the class of the inferior officers and common soldiers have a former claim to provision, when they have become invalid by hurts in service, or after a service of eight years at least. A difference is made between "half-invalids," who are still able to perform garrison service, and "quite invalids," who are entirely disabled. The provision for invalids consists in pension and augmentation of it, in the "civilversorgungsschein" (certificate for a civil position (living)—literal translation), in the reception into hospitals, and in employing to garrison service. The pension amounts to 6 mk. at least and to 42 mk. at most a month, and is measured by rank, duration of service, and cause of inability. In extraordinary cases the pension is augmented. The "civilversorgungsschein" entitles to obtain an inferior place in the government of the Empire or the State, and any ancient soldier is preferred to a civil person. The "quite invalids" receive this certification besides their pension. Those who need an excellent care and attendance are entertained in invalid houses, if they wish to enter there. Instead of their pension, the "half-invalids" may choose the "civilversorgungsschein," in case they have been twelve years in service, or they may remain in garrison service. The widows of invalid soldiers receive a pension of 15-27 mk. a month.

(Berlin Despatch to the London Daily News.)

AN OLD MAN'S ACTIVITY.

THE Emperor William returned here this afternoon from Blankenburg, apparently none the worse for yesterday's exertions. According to the official report, his Majesty brought down 28 head of large game, which is certainly good proof of his keenness of hand and eye. Another evidence of his vigor is afforded by the fact that on the evening of his arrival at Blankenburg, after a long railway journey, and on returning from the theatre, his Majesty passed some time playing at billiards with his grandson, Prince Henry.

GLYCERINE IN A NEW SERVICE.

SURGEON-MAJOR COTTER, in the columns of the Indian *Medical Gazette*, furnishes an interesting account of a patient suffering from enteric fever, and who was awakened every ten minutes by the dryness of his tongue, which was parched and covered with sores. In the treatment of this case the tongue was painted with glycerine frequently, the result of this application being that at the first trial the patient slept almost comfortably, waking up about every two hours with the tongue feeling dry, but not really dry to the touch; after renewed application of the glycerine he at once slept again. It also appears that this treatment was resorted to in a number of other cases with similar satisfactory results.

COMPOUND AND TRIPLE ENGINES.

THE London *Engineer* says: "Before shipowners launch out into a large expenditure on triple engines, we venture to suggest that it would be prudent to try what can be done with the machinery they have. It is well known that there is no difficulty in working ordinary compound engines with steam of as much as 110 lb.—that is, the pressure carried in such ships as the *Etruria*, for example, with one high-pressure and two low-pressure engines. There are large numbers of steamers now running which carry only 80 lb., some not more than 70 lb. To put new boilers into such a ship will cost, says Mr. Doxford, £2,000. It is more than probable that in many cases the engines are quite strong enough to stand an increase in pressure from 80 lb. to 110 lb. If not, let a new high-pressure cylinder be put in smaller than that which it replaces and let the steam be used more expansively. The cost of the alteration need not exceed in all £3,500, or say one-half the outlay contemplated by Mr. Doxford. It will readily be seen that a saving of ten per cent. in fuel in this case would pay as large a return on the capital outlay as one of 20 per cent. if a triple expansion engine at double the price were used. Put into a nutshell, our argument is that the double cylinder compound engine has not yet been made to do all of which it is capable, and that it should be given the chance before we plunge into a very large outlay on the adoption of a new type of machinery concerning the durability of which no information exists, because no complete sets of triple engines and boilers have yet been a sufficient time at sea to permit sound conclusions to be drawn as to their probable durability."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE 32d anniversary of the Balaklava charge, was last month celebrated by the survivors among the non-commissioned officers and troopers, who dined together as usual.

A RUSSIAN engineer claims to have discovered a process of reducing petroleum to the form of crystals, which may be easily and safely transported to any distance and then reconverted into liquid form.

TRIALS have been recently made in Italy, with a new system (the Bulivant) of anti-torpedo netting. The experiments were made with the *Volta* with eight lengths of netting defending her flanks, disposed at 26 feet from the ship. This new crinoline weighs but 15 tons against its predecessor's 60 tons, and can be placed in position in a quarter of an hour. It has the additional merit of offering a minimum resistance to the vessel's way, and is so elastic that torpedoes explode without serious effect.

THE London *Horse Guards Gazette* says: "We understand that arrangements are in progress for issuing a machine gun of either the Gardner or Nordenfeldt pattern to every battalion of infantry. Should the experiment prove a success, it is probable that this number will be considerably increased. It is evident that the Government are at last awaking to the fact that machine guns are a valuable adjunct to infantry, but it is a pity that they should select a pattern of gun that has been found wanting on more than one critical occasion."

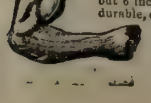
THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, we have the best authority for stating that no orders have yet emanated from the French Ministry of War for the supply of repeating rifles to the army. The margin of the military estimates presented to the Budget Committee by Gen. Boulanger will not permit of the additional expenditure. The new rifles, as proposed, will cost about £2 10s. 2d. each. The present changes are restricted merely to the adoption of the Gras rifle now in use on the Lebel system, which has been lately approved of, after lengthened experiments at the camp of Chalons."

ACCORDING to intelligence received at Hamburg, advices from the waters of Spitzbergen now confirm the former news from Iceland and from the mouth of the Pechora, on the Siberian coast, to the effect that the ice in the Arctic sea has this year extended unusually far southwards. Spitzbergen, the sealers report, was found to be surrounded with an ice belt five to eight miles broad, and there was firm pack ice from Hope Island to Forland, about 56 miles. The great bays on the Storfjord, Hornsund, Bellsund, and Isfjord were quite inaccessible, and the sealers, after waiting all the spring and most of the summer, returned at the end of August, as there was no prospect of the Polar ice dividing.

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HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT in EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. $2 in buffalo handle; $3 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH 541 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied; sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Corcoran Building), F. and Fifteenth Streets, Washington, D. C.
Havin been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally *all* business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 3d Auditor, U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergt.-at-Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

GEN. VON DANNENBERG, commander of the Second German Army Corps, has resigned his command, owing to eye disease.

A PROFOUND sensation has been created at Berlin by the discovery that the only existing specimen of a new German repeating rifle has been stolen from a factory at Wesel, it is suspected through the treachery of some one attached to the garrison.

A RECENT despatch from Tonquin says that a force of Chinese, armed with repeating rifles, attacked from an ambush a body of Tonquinese riflemen at Pfunho, in the Province of Namdiub, killing thirty of them. At the same time 1,200 Chinese attacked the posts at Dongsong, but were repulsed after desperate fighting.

AS GREAT difficulty has been experienced in the *Colossus* and other English ships in communicating with the engine room from the bridge by means of the ordinary telegraphs and voice pipes, mainly through the noise caused by the workings of the machinery, the Admiralty have ordered a committee to assemble at Portsmouth to consider the whole subject and with special reference to the subdivisions of a man-of-war.

THE competition for the supply of new torpedo boats to Turkey which has been carried on for some time past has terminated in favor of a German firm. A contract has been signed for three torpedo cruisers and nine torpedo boats. The cruisers are to be 70 metres, 60 metres, and 45 metres long, respectively, with a speed of 25 knots, 23 knots, and 20 knots. The torpedo boats are to be 37 metres long, with a speed of 22 knots. All will be armed with Hotchkiss guns, in addition to Swartzkopf torpedoes. The whole will be delivered within eighteen months.

ORDERS have been received at Enfield to manufacture fifty rifles with the alterations that have been suggested by the committee that has been inquiring into the subject, and forward them to the School of Musketry at Hythe for trial. The suggestions are that the locking bolt, the brush, and the wooden hand guard should be done away with. Some slight alterations are also suggested in the arrangements of the barrel and upper band and also a modification to the lever and extractor, and the cleaning rod. Alterations are proposed in the system of sighting, a much simpler method being suggested.

GREAT excitement has been caused by the recent discovery of gold at Mount Lyell, in Tasmania. It is stated that the discovery is equal to any in Victoria or Queensland.

THE *Esercito Italiano* states that the Italian War Office has appointed a commission to report upon the proposal to change the present infantry arm of the Italian Army, the Vetterli rifle, into a repeater on the Vitali system. Experiments made with the latter have shown the practicability of the change. Several hundred Vetterli rifles have been so transformed. There is said to be little doubt that the new weapon will shortly be introduced in the Italian Army, and that by the beginning of next year the transformation of the Vetterli rifle will be rapidly proceeded with. The cost of effecting the change is estimated at £400,000.

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PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

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BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS are well known n the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

BIRTHS.

ORD.—At Fort Lewis, Col., October 18, 1886, to the wife of Lieutenant E. O. C. Ord, 22d U. S. Infantry, a son—JAMES GARESCHE ORD.

MARRIED.

ALESHIRE—DANA.—At Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 8, at the residence of Judge Shiras, Lieut. J. B. ALESHIRE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, to Miss HATTIE DANA, both of Fort Custer, Montana.

BARNES—SHIPPEN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., November 4, Mr. CHAS. WHEELER BARNES to Miss ELIZABETH PAUL SHIPPEN, daughter of Medical Director Edward Shippen, U. S. Navy.

BARTLETT—HALL.—At London, England, Nov. 9, Captain HENRY BARTLETT, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss CARA HALL, daughter of Oakey Hall, Esq.

BERRY—MINIER.—At Caton, N. Y., Oct. 28, Lieutenant LUCIEN G. BERRY, 4th U. S. Artillery, to Miss EMMA R. MINIER.

FORSYTH—BELGER.—At St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Atlanta, Georgia, November 1, by the Rev. Byron Holly, Lieutenant WILLIAM W. FORSYTH, 6th Cavalry, to MARY, daughter of Colonel James Belger, U. S. A. No cards.

JOHNSON—CHOTEAU.—At St. Louis, Mo., October 27, 1st Lieutenant DAVID D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Artillery, to Miss ANN VICTORIA CHOTEAU.

KENDALL—STEVENS.—At Chester, October 27, Assistant Surgeon W. P. KENDALL, U. S. Army, to Miss LIZZIE T. P. STEVENS.

REAMEY—BREWSTER.—At the Church of the Holy Spirit, New York City, Nov. 10, Lieutenant L. L. REAMEY, U. S. Navy, to Miss BREWSTER, daughter of William Cullen Brewster.

SPRATLEY—REAY.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, T. WILSON SPRATLEY to MATTIE I. REAY, eldest daughter of Dr. John W. Reay, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

STONEY—BABCOCK.—At San Francisco, Cal., November 10, Lieutenant GEORGE M. STONEY, U. S. Navy, to Miss KATE BABCOCK.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank P. Blair, Mrs. MIRA MADISON ALEXANDER, mother of Gen. A. J. Alexander, U. S. A.

GRAY.—At Georgetown, Md., October 15, ANDREW GRAY, father of Captain C. N. Gray, 25th U. S. Infantry.

SCOTT.—At Washington, D. C., November 10, 1st Lieutenant JOHN SCOTT, 4th U. S. Infantry.

TODD.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 23, Mrs. TODD, widow of General J. B. S. Todd, formerly Captain 6th U. S. Infantry and Brigadier General of Volunteers.

WOLFE.—November 4, at his residence, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., NATHANIEL DOUGLASS WOLFE, 1st Lieut. 2d U. S. Artillery, in the 43d year of his age.

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No. 2.		5	88,000	43,000	17.6
No. 3.		5	85,700	42,800	13.05
No. 4.		5	81,400	41,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	42,400	17.5
No. 6.		6	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,40	39,200	15.25
No. 8.		5	75,60	38,400	19.6
No. 9.		5	83,80	41,000	17.50
No. 2.	0 16	25	71,00	35,000	27

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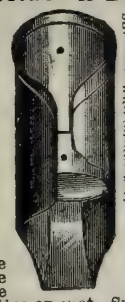
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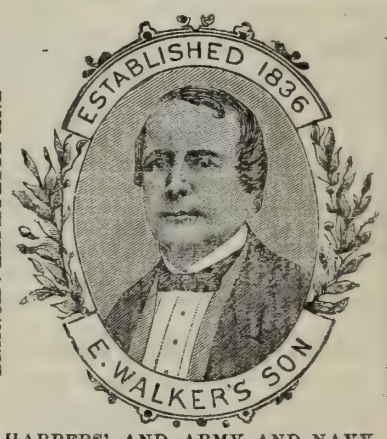
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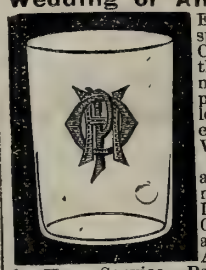
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 17. WHOLE NUMBER 1213. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1886. SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE percentage of desertions to the legal strength of our army has been reduced from 15 in 1884, and 11.7 in 1885 to 8.3 in 1886. The proportion in the English Army, on the contrary, shows a tendency to increase, being 13 per cent. in 1885 against 12 per cent. in 1884, and 11 per cent. in 1883.

AMERICAN steel manufacturers have been notified that the time (Dec. 10, 1886) fixed for receiving proposals for steel gun forgings and armor plates for the vessels of war, has been extended until 12 o'clock noon March 15, 1887. This action was made necessary by the delay in getting out the specifications for the armor plates. Manufacturers are still waiting for this information.

WE note in a recent Court-martial order in the Department of the Platte that a private soldier was tried for disobedience of orders, in that being ordered by the judge-advocate of a garrison Court martial to report at the Court-martial room for trial he failed to do so, but walked off the post and thereby "rendered a meeting of the garrison court impossible." In the absence of further information this strikes us as rather a free and easy way of doing business. We had always fancied that privates to be tried by Court martial were held confined in the guardhouse, and sent under proper guard before the court when duly assembled.

VENEZUELA is said to be quietly purchasing arms and ammunition, especially Hotchkiss cannon, in anticipation of a war with Colombia, and later with Ecuador. These three States were formed into a single Republic by the immortal BOLIVAR, but separated after his death; and GUZMAN BLANCO, actual President of the first, is apparently contemplating their forcible reunion. Since the splendid marriages of his daughters, Venezuela no longer furnishes sufficient scope for the statecraft of *El Ilustre Americano*, and in a recent after-dinner speech in Paris, he boldly alluded to his projected control of the Interoceanic Canal under French auspices.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM'S suggests that a law be passed making discharges from the Army, prior to expiration of term of service, and by way of favor conditional on reimbursement to the Government of certain expenses. In other words he recommends the discharge by purchase system, and there can be no doubt that the recommendation is a sound one. The discharges by way of favor, as now allowed, are injurious to the Service, and often place the War Department in an embarrassing position. A soldier wishes to leave the Service. He gets his friends in civil life to induce Senators, Congressmen and other influential persons to ask the Secretary of War to order the discharge. These gentlemen seldom refuse, and it is safe to say that six times out of ten at least their intercessions with the Secretary prevail. But let it be a matter of cost, then before the machinery can be put in motion the money must be forthcoming. If the friends of the soldier cannot produce it, it is safe to assume the middlemen won't. The passage of such a law as that suggested by General DRUM would undoubtedly reduce to a minimum the requests for discharge, now so numerous and generally ingenious.

PROPOSALS for the construction of the three new cruisers and two gunboats, advertised for in August last, will be opened in the office of the Secretary of the Navy on Wednesday next. Indications point to a fair number of bidders. Full sets of drawings of all the vessels have been furnished to about a dozen firms, and plans of one or more of the vessels to as many more. Specifications and general plans have gone out to all the leading shipbuilding and iron and steel firms in the country, though bids are only expected from those who received the detailed drawings. Detailed plans of the engines and machinery of all the vessels have been furnished Cramp and Son, Harlan and Hollingsworth, George W. Quintard, Thos. F. Rowland; Union Iron Works, San Francisco; W. H. Ramsey, of Baltimore, and plans of the gunboats to Reeder and Son, of Baltimore; Atlantic Iron Works, Boston; Neafie and Levy, of Philadelphia, and the Globe Iron Works, of Cleveland. The only leading shipbuilding firm which has not applied for drawings is that of John Roach and Son. No bid is, therefore, expected from this source, much to the relief of the other shipbuilders, who now consider that a dangerous competitor is out of the way, and will probably advance their prices accordingly. The general opinion is that the Department will find the bids to run pretty high when opened. The discretion, however, is left the Secretary of building the vessels in the Navy-yard in the event of the proposals being unsatisfactory.

GENERAL A. MCD. MCCOOK, U. S. A., has recently issued a stringent order designed to put a stop to the traffic in uniform clothing between enlisted men of the infantry and cavalry school and civilians. He directs that in future no issue of clothing will be made or witnessed by an officer of this command until the same shall first have been marked as required by this order. All necessary exchanges to secure proper size, etc., will therefore be made before the articles are marked. Enlisted men will not be permitted to purchase clothing from each other except in cases of discharge from the Service, when they may purchsse of such discharged men, by first asking permission of the company commander and having the clothing so purchased or acquired marked with the letter "C," when they will not be further held responsible Thereafter no enlisted man will be permitted to mark his own clothing or change the markings when properly made by the company clerk or other persons to be designated by the company commander for this duty. When clothing is worn out and no longer fit for use, it must first be presented at stated inspections, be marked "C," and such fact entered upon the check-roll before a new article shall be issued in its place. The check-roll will be renewed as often as necessary to keep a complete current account of clothing issued to each man. This order might well, we think, be adopted as a general regulation, for it has often struck us that the system under which clothing is issued at present is somewhat lax and the opportunities to draw clothing and afterwards dispose of it for a little ready cash are too numerous. General MCCOOK'S plan is a good one, and with a thorough kit inspection once a week might soon put a stop to the evil in question.

Engineering, of October 22, in an article of considerable length on "Armor," urges the expediency of a thorough trial of the Creuzot (SCHNEIDER) solid steel plates by the British Government, and makes the strange statement—for a generally well-informed journal—that the orders for this armor "in France equal those of all the compound manufacturers together." So far from this being the fact, we have direct and positive evidence that the French War Office has not for months given an order for Creuzot plate, and has countermanded orders already obtained by SCHNEIDER. A thoroughly reliable correspondent writes within the past fortnight as follows: "One fact which I should bring to your knowledge is that I know for truth that in the manufacture of the *Terrible's* armor, composed of 90 plates, Creuzot have had 18 plates broken in pieces in tempering at the works and in the port at the time of being put in place on the ship. These accidents show the great difficulty and the slight security of this mode of manufacturing armor-plates. I have now in my possession several photographs of the test plates selected to represent the armor of this very ship, *Terrible*, and they in all cases show the slight defensive power of the all steel system, as, at the third shot in nearly all cases they fall from the backing and leave the target unprotected, and in the one where the plate still adheres to the target, it is by the number of bolts used, the plate itself being broken into several pieces. *It is no wonder then that the French Government have transferred their orders from Creuzot to manufacturers of compound, steel-faced armor.*" The facts above stated are worthy of serious consideration by those of our domestic producers who contemplate sending in test plates.

WE quoted in our issue of November 13 the Second Auditor as alleging in his Annual Report of this year in regard to officers' claims for rations illegally withheld that "prosecution of these claims is a striking illustration of the necessity of the Statute of Limitation." If, as the Supreme Court has decided, the law has been violated by "rulings" of accounting officers, and from 2,200 officers have been withheld what was due to them to the value of one and a half million dollars it would be more just to draw from this shameful tale of wrong, and of loss inflicted upon those whom the officers of the Treasury hold in their power, that it were better to appoint to such responsible positions men of broad intelligence and of true impartiality; men who would seek truth and justice and not be betrayed into false and forced constructions of law by anxiety to appear careful of the interests of the Treasury, which hires them, rather than to be just to others also hired as servants of the people. Why should a line of successive Auditors for many years make and maintain an illegal construction of law, one which is ruled false the first time it comes into court? The laws have not been changed by the Supreme Court, they have only been interpreted and their true and evident meaning proclaimed. But it appears to be inevitable that many men put into office become blinded by the vanity of office and haste to make decisions without sufficient consideration, perhaps without sufficient knowledge. If they have not the knowledge and skill, they should resign, or, at least, seek counsel of those who have. In this case they have rejected all counsel, and with a pertinacity which looks personal and vindictive have driven the suitors for justice through every costly court till none remain to hear their appeals against the plain right and now they work in an *ex post facto* Statute to support a false decision.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT W. O CORY, 15th U. S. Infantry, has joined at Fort Buford, D. T.

LIEUTENANT W. P RICHARDSON, 8th U. S. Infantry, was a recent visitor in San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT C. B. SATTERLEE, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington early in the week on a short leave.

COLONEL G. M. BRAYTON, 9th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting at Ravenna, Ohio, will spend the winter on leave.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT C. C. HEWITT, 19th Infantry, was registered at the Hotel Duquesne, Pittsburgh, on Nov. 12.

LIEUTENANT J. H. H. PESHINE, 13th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Mojave, A. T.

COLONEL C. E. BLUNT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., returned to Portland, Me., this week from a trip to Washington.

LIEUTENANT R. W. HOYT, 11th U. S. Infantry, returned to Bismarck this week from a trip to Yankton on civil business.

LIEUTENANT W. L. SIMPSON, 3d Cavalry, and bride are visiting at Leavenworth, and will go to Fort Elliott, Texas, in a few days.

LIEUTENANT E. E. HATCH, 18th Infantry, on sick leave from Fort Hays. Kas., and lately at Liberty, Me., has received an extension of leave.

GENERAL C. H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., and Captain J. P. Sanger, A. D. C., rejoined at Governor's Island early in the week from a trip to Buffalo.

CAPTAIN D. C. KINGMAN, Corps of Engineers, much to the regret of his many friends in Omaha, goes in a few days to New Orleans for duty.

THE marriage of Captain Henry P. Birmingham, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to Miss Myra E. Clarke, is to take place the first week in February next.

MAJOR J. B. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., returned to New York early in the week from a trip to Fort Leavenworth, and afterwards left for Fort Monroe, Va.

MAJOR G. B. RODNEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, arrived last week at Fort Snelling, Minn., and took over the command of Light Battery F of his regiment.

CAPLAIN J. M. LEE, 9th U. S. Infantry, Indian agent at Darlington, I. T., is in Washington, on business connected with the Interior Department.

COLONEL GEORGE GIBSON, 5th U. S. Infantry, lately East on leave, has joined at Fort Keogh, M. T., and assumed command of the post and of his regiment.

CAPTAIN LOUIS R. STILLE, 23d U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting in Philadelphia since early in September, will return to Fort Brady, Mich., in a few days.

CAPTAIN H. S. TURRILL, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, was expected at Vancouver Barracks this week to report to General Gibbon for assignment to a post.

MAJOR C. W. RAYMOND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, after a pleasant tour of duty in New Orleans, will shortly go to Washington for duty under Gen. Duane.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., has been making a tour of his Department, and was to be at Santa Fé early this week, thence going to Washington.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, on a few weeks' leave from Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., is visiting at 113 East 14th Street, New York City.

GENERAL J. S. BRISBIN, U. S. A., under recent orders, goes from Fort Niobrara to Fort Robinson, Neb. He has done much for the former post while in command there.

LIEUTENANT D. D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Artillery, and bride, now on their wedding tour, will join at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., next week. A hearty welcome awaits them.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. C. BARROWS, U. S. A., in New York last week, arrived at St. Augustine, Fla., this week, and has taken medical charge of the Indian prisoners at Fort Marion.

GENERAL D. MCCLURE, U. S. A., now at Governor's Island, will shortly take up his residence in New York City, and establish the office of the Chief Paymaster Division of the Atlantic in the Army Building.

COLONEL FRANCIS WISTER, formerly Captain 12th U. S. Infantry, read on Wednesday evening, before the United Service Club of Philadelphia, some interesting "Experiences of the 12th U. S. Infantry at Fort Hamilton and throughout the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac."

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BAIRD, 6th Cavalry, has relinquished the regimental adjutancy, and goes from Fort Bayard to Jefferson Barracks for recruiting duty. General Carr has appointed Lieutenant L. A. Craig regimental adjutant, a position which he filled with much credit in 1883 and 1884.

THE *United States Gazette* says: "Miss Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War, will figure in society this winter also. She is as different from Miss Lamar as Massachusetts is different from Mississippi. She is a Boston girl to the tips of her fingers. While not pretty she has an agreeable figure and a face of marked intelligence. She has blonde hair and sometimes wears glasses. Her bearing is proud, almost disdainful apparently, and her manners the acme of Boston culture. You would likely find many like her on Beacon street, but few anywhere else. Like most of the highly cultured girls of the Hub she is serious, has an expression of intellectuality and likes to talk about philosophy. She has written poetry, too—or, at least, verses. One of her poems was printed in the Chicago *Current* and some more, it is said, appeared in the Springfield *Republican*."

CAPTAIN J. M. BELL, 7th Cavalry, was in Omaha this week on civil business.

CAPTAIN E. L. HUGGINS, 2d U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Walla Walla a few days ago on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN CASS DURHAM, 18th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave, will spend a portion of the winter in St. Paul.

CAPTAIN W. A. ELDERKIN, U. S. A., rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., this week from a visit to New York.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, is visiting friends in New York, and is located at 110 West 125th street.

LIEUTENANT E. H. CATLIN, 2d U. S. Artillery, joins next week, on promotion, at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine.

CAPTAIN J. C. CLIFFORD, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., visited West Point, Pa., this week, on inspection service.

CAPTAIN G. G. LOTT, 11th U. S. Infantry, returned this week to David's Island, N. Y. H., from a trip to Dakota with recruits.

CAPTAIN J. H. HURST, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., on Thursday, from a short leave of absence.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Lieut. E. C. Brooks, 8th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Margaret A. Gray, of Chicago.

LIEUTENANT L. D. GREENE, 7th Infantry, on leave for three months from Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., is visiting at Fredonia, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT OTTO HEIN, 1st Cavalry, has been appointed Secretary of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT J. T. KNIGHT, 3d U. S. Cavalry, and bride were expected at Fort Hancock, Texas, this week from their wedding tour.

ASSISTANT SURGEON L. S. TESSON, U. S. A., who arrived in New York last week from the West, is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

SURGEON MAJOR ANDERSON and Surgeon W. B. Thompson, British Army, were guests at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, this week.

MISS EDITH CAROW, who is to be married to Theodore Roosevelt in December, is a granddaughter of the late Gen. Daniel Tyler, of Connecticut.

LIEUTENANT G. W. GOODE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, will spend a four months' leave in St. Louis, Mo. His address in that city will be 514 Pine street.

KAISER WILHELM has authorized the presentation of suitable souvenirs to the soldiers of the Prussian Army on the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of his admission to the military service, Jan. 1, 1887.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, Colonel 10th U. S. Cav., the senior Colonel on duty in the Dept of Arizona, has been assigned to the command of the District of New Mexico, and has transferred regimental headquarters from Fort Grant to Santa Fe.

LIEUTENANT G. E. FRENCH, 4th U. S. Infantry, was married at the Reformed Church, Saugerties, N. Y., Nov. 18, to Miss Lydia Cantine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cantine. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, after which the married couple left for the groom's station, Fort Spokane, Washington Territory.

MISS ANNIS MACLEOD, a member of the American Colony at Paris, recently married to Lieutenant John Jean de la Taille, of the French artillery, had for one of her witnesses General de Vandœuvre, who led the famous charge of the Cuirassiers at Reichshoffen, and Vice Admiral du Petit Thouars, the captain of the Port at Cherbourg.

LIEUTENANT J. S. PETTIT. 1st U. S. Infantry, was to have been married Nov. 17, at the First Presbyterian Church, Leavenworth, Kas., to Miss Bessie Bryson Sharp, daughter of Major Alexander Sharp, Paymaster, U. S. A. A despatch says: "Lieut. Petit was shot and seriously wounded by a robber at Leavenworth on the eve of his expected marriage."

THE marriage of Lieut. E. F. Willcox, 6th U. S. Cavalry, A. D. C., to Miss Johnston, daughter of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Johnston, Deputy Paymaster-General, U. S. A., took place at St. Paul, Nov. 17, and was a brilliant event in society. The officers and ladies of Department Headquarters, of Fort Snelling, and of other military posts at a distance were largely represented. The groom and bride, after the wedding tour, go to Fort Leavenworth.

THE Winona, D. T., *Times* remarks upon the custom of "ranking out" which prevails, and by way of illustration cites the case of Fort Yates, where, it says, "Col. Bush has signified his intention of taking the commanding officer's quarters, now occupied by Major Page, the present commandant. This is synonymous to the cotillion call, 'everybody dance,' and the changes are: Major Page takes Capt. Ilsley's quarters; Capt. Ilsley, Capt. Galbraith's; Capt. Galbraith, Dr. Spencer's; Dr. Spencer, Capt. De Rudio's; Capt. De Rudio, Lieut. Sickel's; Lieut. Sickel, Lieut. Wheeler's; Capt. Roe, Lieut. Cress'; Lieut. Cress, Lieut. Davison's; and Lieut. Davison, Lieut. Lewis. 'On with the dance; let joy be unconfined.'"

MAJOR OSWALD H. ERNST, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., says the St. Louis *Republican*, has almost completed the transfer of the records and accounts of the St. Louis division of the river and harbor improvement service to Maj. Miller, and will go to Galveston next week. The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, in a set of resolutions, with regard to Major Ernst, adopted at a recent meeting, say: "We cannot permit him to leave without giving expression to our regret at the departure of so skilful an officer and so genial a gentleman. During all the years of his sojourn here he has been alert to the interests of the Mississippi River, and his skill has been made manifest by the permanent success he has achieved. The committee knows his ability and commends him to those who will appreciate him, as we do, by his work; and he carries with him to his new home and sphere of usefulness our best wishes for his success, happiness and prosperity."

CAPTAIN O. W. POLLOCK, 23d Infantry, left Buffalo, N. Y., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT A. C. DUCAT, 3d U. S. Cav., in Washington on leave, will remain a few weeks longer.

CAPTAIN E. P. EWERS, 5th U. S. Infantry, in St. Paul last week, has joined at Fort Keogh, Montana.

COLONEL R. N. BATCHELDER, U. S. A., registered at the Hoffman House, New York, early in the week.

SURGEON ALBERT HARTSUFF, U. S. A., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Monday to be absent for a week.

SURGEON J. P. WRIGHT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wright have arrived at Fort Leavenworth from San Antonio.

COLONEL A. G. BRACKETT, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has recently appointed Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, regimental adjutant.

COLONEL R. E. A. CROFTON, 15th U. S. Infantry, visited friends in St. Paul last week on his way to Fort Buford, D. T.

ASSISTANT SURGEON VICTOR BIART, U. S. A., and family, arrived at Leavenworth, Kas., early in the week from Los Angeles, Cal.

CAPTAIN E. H. LISCUM, 19th U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting at 305 Fulton street, Brooklyn, has received a three months' extension of leave.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. MCQUISTON, 4th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T., from a trip to Vancouver Barracks on Court-martial service.

LIEUTENANT J. A. SLADEN, 14th U. S. Infantry, left Vancouver Barracks a few days ago for the East on a month's leave, to procure an artificial limb.

WM. POPE, the negro who recently wounded Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A., was found guilty on Wednesday, but sentence was postponed pending a motion for a new trial.

SURGEON J. V. D. MIDDLETON, U. S. A., and Mrs. Middleton, arrived in New York this week from the West and will take up their residence at David's Island, N. Y. H.

LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, spoke on Tuesday before the Historical Society of Newport upon the Seal of the United States, etc.

LIEUTENANT DOWDY, 17th Infantry, lately on duty at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., has reached Fort Russell with his family and settled there for the winter.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., was entertained at Delmonico's, New York, on Wednesday evening by A. E. Bateman, of the Stock Exchange firm of Green and Bateman, and formerly an officer of the Navy. A notable company was present.

MRS. GENERAL MILES will spend the winter in Washington. She is a sister of Mrs. Don Cameron. Mrs. Whitney, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, is an old friend of Mrs. Miles, and was one of her bridesmaids when she married Lieut. Miles several years ago.

WHILE at Woodstock on Monday Lieut.-General Sheridan and Senator Cameron called upon Senator Riddleberger and were agreeably entertained. On Tuesday the General left in the direction of Winchester and Charlestown, to cross the Blue Ridge in the vicinity of Berryville.

MAJOR MACMURRAY, 1st Artillery, was in Omaha with his family last week on his way to Portland, returning from a sick leave of nearly a year. His eyesight, which was seriously affected, has greatly improved under the care of Dr. Stevens, of New York, and other well known oculists.

THE Cleveland *Leader and Herald* says: "Miss Bertha Barnitz, daughter of Col. Barnitz, U. S. A., retired, formerly captain 7th U. S. Cavalry, is achieving quite a reputation in clay modelling. Though only a Miss, she has just completed a bust of Homer which would do credit to an artist of mature years."

MAJOR JOHN EGAN, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., received a pleasant visit Nov. 17, from Capt. Wellington and the officers and men of Battery B, Massachusetts militia, of Worcester. A review, reception and a dinner was tendered at Fort Adams and the proverbial Regular Army hospitality pleasantly developed.

LIEUTENANT FRANK E. BROWNELL, U. S. Army, has returned to Washington, says the *Critic*, from an extended trip in the West and to the Pacific Coast. He is the officer who, while sergeant in the New York Fire Zouaves, avenged the death of Col. Ellsworth by shooting and bayonetting the hotel-keeper Jackson, at Alexandria.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Nov. 4 says:

Mrs. and Miss Keefer have joined Paymr. Ke fer at Fort Walla Walla. .....Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., has gone to Fort Townsend, on Court-martial duty.....Lieut. Chas. McQuiston, 4th Inf., has returned to Fort Cœur d'Alene..... Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st Art., arrived at Vancouver Barracks Saturday, to take command of Light Bat. E.....Gen. Gibbon, and his aide, Lieut. McClernand, went up to Boise Barracks last week.

MRS. ELIZA WILCOX, a clerk in the Treasury Department, is the child of an adopted son of Andrew Jackson, and was born in the White House during Andrew Jackson's Administration. When her application was made for an appointment in the Treasury Mr. Folger, of New York, was the Secretary. He sent for Appointment Clerk Butler and told him to appoint her. "All right," said Butler, "but do you know she has strong Southern sympathies?" "Yes, I know," said the Secretary; "but she was born in the White House, and I want her appointed. I will take all chances of criticism." When the Treasury Department was dedicated, Andrew Jackson, who was President, was waited upon and asked if he wished to have anything special deposited in the corner stone. "No," he said. "Nothing I think of." Then calling the messenger back he said: "Wait a moment. I will send a lock of baby's hair." This he did send. The then baby is now Mrs. Eliza Wilcox.

LIEUTENANT E. S. AVIS, 5th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Luray, Va.

CAPTAIN C. AUGUR, 2d U. S. Cavalry, was a recent visitor in San Francisco.

CAPTAIN BYRON DAWSON, 9th Cavalry, is spending a portion of his leave in Indianapolis, Md.

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A., has located at his old quarters on K street, Washington, D. C., for the winter.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Snelling, is visiting friends in Washington.

LIEUTENANT W. E. ALMY, 5th Cavalry, visiting relatives in Washington, has been ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

COLONEL M. M. BLUNT, 16th U. S. Infantry, was to leave Fort Concho, Tex., this week for the North on a six weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MCCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, is the happy father of a son and heir born at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 2.

CAPTAIN G. H. TORNEY, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week on a brief visit to friends.

CAPTAIN ALLIGOOD, Q. M. Dept., was at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, with his daughter Nov. 13, on his way to San Francisco.

GENERAL ADAM BADEAU is to write a series of "War Stories for Boys and Girls," for the coming year of "St. Nicholas."

CAPTAIN C. E. DUTTON, U. S. A., attached to the Geological Survey, is preparing a comprehensive report on the Charleston earthquake.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., of San Francisco, was at Fort Selden, N. M., recently visiting his son Lieut. J. A. Perry, 10th U. S. Infantry.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., attended the celebration on Tuesday evening by the New York Historical Society of its 82d anniversary.

CAPTAIN W. E. BIRKHIMER, U. S. A., was expected at St. Paul this week to enter upon his duties as Judge Advocate, Department of Dakota.

CAPTAIN SELDEN A. DAY, 5th Artillery, returns next week to Fort Hamilton from a fox hunting visit to the Yorktown Peninsula of Virginia.

CAPTAIN C. A. STEDMAN, 9th U. S. Cavalry, now located at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York, will remain East until after the Christmas holidays.

LIEUTENANT D. D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Artillery, and bride arrived in New York this week, and will settle into quarters at Fort Columbus in a few days.

MISS CHARLOTTE CATLIN, daughter of Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, U. S. A., was married at Brooklyn, Nov. 17, to Mr. Robert Graves, a prominent manufacturer.

MAJOR CREARY, Paymaster, stationed at Cheyenne, is on the sick list, having been badly bitten by a dog. It is thought that one of his fingers will have to be amputated.

GENERAL FRED. E. CAMP, of Middletown, Conn., is likely to be appointed Adjutant General of the State. He was formerly a captain of the 2d U. S. Infantry, and resigned in 1875.

THE amount of learning among our Army officers is indicated by the fact that we have had in the Service a Dr. Geo. Washington, a Dr. Ulysses S. Grant, a Dr. Andew Jackson, a Dr. Horatio Gates, a Dr. Artemas Ward, a Dr. the Marquis De Lafayette, a Dr. Winfield Scott, a Dr. George G. Meade, and other military doctors bearing the title of LL.D.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the War Department: Capt. J. M. Lee, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank E. Brownell, retired; 1st Lieut. A. L. O'Brien, 2d Cav.; Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ormand M. Lissak, 4th Art.; Brig.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, retired; Major E. H. Brooke, retired; Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art.; Capt. Edward Maguire, Engr.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Nov. 14 says: Lt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., Tuesday, returned from C. M. duty at Fort Townsend....Colonel Anderson has been in command of the 14th Infantry several days, and has already commenced a strict course of discipline....Capt. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf., on Tuesday, started for the East, on a visit to his son at West Point....2d Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Inf., well and favorably known in Vancouver, has been promoted to 1st Lieutenant.

THE trial of the suit against Gen. Adam Badeau was concluded on Wednesday in the U. S. District Court, New York. This suit was brought to recover $10,000 claimed to be due the Government by the defendant on the settlement of the General's accounts as Consul-General in London, England. Gen. Badeau had paid, prior to the year 1874, certain fees that he had received which the State Department afterward decided were personal fees and not returnable to the Government. In rendering his accounts subsequent to this decision, the General made deductions that were equivalent to the amount he had mistakenly paid. The court directed a verdict for the defendant on the ground that the payments were made voluntarily to Gen. Badeau while acting in a non-official capacity, and were therefore beyond any judicial action for their recovery.

A WASHINGTON "special," referring to Col. John Moore, Medical Department, U. S. A., says: "Dr. Moore is not an applicant for the office of Surgeon General, but it is probable that his admirable record and his proved executive and administrative capacity have attracted the favorable notice of the President. While he is a man of strong and positive ideas, and therefore presumably has political convictions, he belongs to a class who adhere to the tradition that it is indecorous for Army officers to conduct themselves as partisans. He possesses coolness and determination, is of quick apprehension and of most excellent judgment; of kindly disposition, and has an infinite fund of dry humor. His term will expire in about four years. His well-earned promotion will give great satisfaction to his old comrades of the Potomac and of the West, as well as to numbers of friends in civil and military life."

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, 4th U. S. Artillery, is visiting friends at 1353 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

AMONG those injured in the wreck of an express train by a land slide near Pittsburg on Thursday morning was Mrs. Glass, wife of Lieut. J. N. Glass, 6th U. S. Cavalry. It is stated that Mrs. Glass was one of the coolest ladies on the cars, and remarked to a reporter: "I don't want you to say that I am hurt, as it will worry my husband. You see I am only a little bruised and am walking around."

CAPTAIN R. E. NELSON, British Navy, was in New York this week, quartering at the Westminster.

COLONEL JAMES FORNEY, U. S. Marine Corps, joined at League Island this week from Norfolk, Va.

A WORK of the late Admiral Hobart Pasha, entitled "Sketches of My Life," has just appeared in London.

THE marriage of Miss Kate Willard, daughter of Mr. C. C. Willard, to Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Boyd, U. S. N., will take place in February next.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR A. C. GORGAS, U. S. Navy, and family, and Capt. Frederick V. McNair, U. S. Navy, and family, are located at the St. George Hotel, Philadelphia, for the winter.

P. A. ENGINEER ROBERT CRAWFORD, U. S. N., lately at the Manual Training School in Philadelphia, was due in San Francisco this week, for duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER F. W. CROCKER, detached from the *New Hampshire* and sent to the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass., has not fully recovered from the breaking of his leg last summer.

AFTER coaling and taking in mess stores the *Yantic* sailed for Simon Bay on Sunday last. Passed Asst. Engr. Jos. P. Mickley, late of the *Boston*, goes out in place of Passed Asst. Engr. Inch, detached and placed on waiting orders.

LIEUTENANTS (junior grade) LUCIEN YOUNG and Alfred Reynolds and Ensign Henderson have completed their examinations for promotion and the papers are now before the President for his signature. Asst. Engr. E. R. Freeman is before the Examining Board.

COMMANDER PICKING, secretary of the Lighthouse Board, telegraphed Nov. 17 to Commodore Benham, inspector of the Third Lighthouse District, which embraces Bedlow's Island, to take steps for the lighting of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty as soon as possible.

PAY INSPECTOR J. H. STEVENSON, U. S. N., has apparently given up his position in connection with the Panama Railroad, and he is now in Europe. He is reported to have carried with him from the Isthmus $19,000, his profits as the agent of a dynamite company. John was always thrifty.

THE steam whaler *Eagle*, on board of which is Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, U. S. N., arrived safely at St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 17. Mr. Peary, who went north in the *Eagle* last spring to examine the Greenland inland ice, had many adventures and experiences, but accomplished the object of his expedition.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR SOMERSET ROBINSON, recently detached from duty at the Mare Island yard, has returned to Washington, where he is now busily engaged arranging for the construction of a handsome new residence. He is said to have become quite rich through mining investments while on the Pacific Slope.

ONE of the few dinners of last week was given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Baldwin, at their residence, No. 590 Fifth Avenue, New York, to Capt. Emory, of the *Despatch*, and Mrs. Emory. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Redmond, Mr. James Parker and Miss Kitty Morgan. If Admiral Baldwin's health permits he will remain in New York for the winter.

ASST. NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR F. T. BOWLES, U. S. N., was married at Immanuel Church, Boston, Mass., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, to Miss Adelaide Savage. Mr. Bowles is a nephew of the late Samuel Bowles, founder of the Springfield *Republican*. Rev. Dr. Winslow, assisted by the Rev. Leighton C. Parks, officiated. Over 1,500 invitations had been issued. Mr. Eustace Conway, son of Mr. M. D. Conway, was best man.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GEO. A. BICKNELL, executive officer of the *Essex*, is reported as having brought the crew of that vessel to the highest state of discipline and efficiency possible in so brief a period, and it is likely that, as in times passed, the *Essex* will serve to "point a moral and adorn a tale" for many a disgusted 1st lieutenant who sees the little ship walk away with honors of drill and seamanship.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER H. SCHUYLER ROSS, U. S. N., recently home from a full cruise on the China Station, seems to have kept his eyes open and his wits about him, if the accounts of interviews, etc., can be credited. Mr. Ross is favorably known to the scientific world by the numerous inventions in engineering which he has perfected and put in operation. He will probably now enjoy a "spell" of waiting orders.

THE will of the late Medical Director George Maulsby is dated July 1, 1885, and to his wife and niece he leaves each one-half of the income of his personal estate, which he bequeaths to the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit company of Philadelphia. He leaves his real estate to his wife during life and then to his niece, Ida Corson, and in case of death of the last named to the children of his brother and sisters.

THERE was great excitement in the Norfolk Navy-yard, Nov. 16, caused by Mr. George Hill, a well-known gunsmith, doing business on Union Street, going over to the yard, accompanied by his 18-year old daughter, in search of J. D. Potter, a draughtsman of the Steam Engineering Department, and then shooting down Potter by firing two bullets into his body, from the effects of which Potter died the next day. Hill is held without bail under indictment of the U. S. Court. Miss Hill claims that Potter wrote her insulting letters.

LIEUTENANT C. M. MCCARTENEY, who sailed from the United States on the *Omaha*, has been transferred to the *Monocacy*, and latest advices show that his health is better than for some time previous to his departure.

LIEUTENANT F. LEE DENNY, M. C., and Ensign C. W. Jungen, U. S. N., have been admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association, increasing the membership to 779, and making the total benefit $3,661.20.

THE large circle of friends of Passed Asst. Paymr. W. W. Galt will view with regret the sudden departure which his orders to the *Michigan* necessitates. Paymaster Galt goes as the relief of Passed Asst. Paymaster T. D. Hoxsey, Jr., detached, settle accounts and then wait orders.

IF it be true, as stated in nearly every daily paper from Maine to California, that Admiral Porter has received but $70 for his literary labors up to date, it is difficult to see what induces him to continue labor of the same unremunerative sort. Probably the Admiral has not disclosed his literary balance sheet to any newspaper man.

LIEUTENANT TIMOTHY DIX BOLLES, son of the late Solicitor of the Navy Department, has been placed on waiting orders after a course at the Naval War College. Mr. Bolles will be remembered in Washington for the excellent assistance rendered at the National Museum in cataloguing the ethnological treasures collected by him during a cruise in Alaska.

COMMANDER W. H. WHITING, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty as the equipment officer of the New York Yard, where he has been on duty since last June. Comdr. Whiting's last service afloat was in command of the training-ship *Saratoga*. He is regarded as a skilful and efficient officer. Comdr. Whiting entered the Service from Wisconsin in 1860.

LIEUTENANT W. H. H. SOUTHERLAND, so well known at the capital from having been on duty in the Hydrographic Office, is now serving a three years' cruise on the *Brooklyn*, and from private advices it appears that he is *the* irrepressible of the ship. His fund of good humor never flags, and woe to the messmate guilty of any slip whereby to point a joke or turn the laugh.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. W. F. WIEBER, U. S. N., who relieves Dr. Marsteller on the *Iroquois*, is on his first cruise, having been appointed from New York in November, 1884, and his assignment to the flagship *Hartford* is of date of May, 1886. Dr. Wieber has become fairly proficient in Spanish, so his transfer to the *Iroquois* will enable him to perfect himself in "*la idioma bonita*."

LIEUTENANT C. A. FOSTER, U. S. N., now attached to the U. S. S. *Minnesota*, has become quite reconciled to his disappointment at not getting ordnance duty at the Washington yard. While Lieut. Foster's bent is in the direction of guns and cocoa powder, he possesses the fortunate character of adaptability, and the circumstances must be very bad indeed where he cannot accommodate himself to them.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON E. H. MARSTELLER, U. S. N., has been transferred from the *Iroquois* at Callao, to the *Hartford* for passage to San Francisco, whither the latter vessel should be some time before Christmas. Dr. Marsteller has a wife and family in Virginia, and unless he receives an assignment to shore duty on the Pacific side, it is probable that he will enjoy an extended period of waiting orders.

LIEUTENANT W. H. SCHUETZE, whose successful mission to the Lena Delta has been but recently concluded, has completed his report to the Secretary of State, and was, the latter part of last week, placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Schuetze was especially well fitted for this service and it is more than probable that should the "Farthest North" be pushed yet closer to the pole, Mr. Schuetze will be there.

P. A. SURGEON J. H. GAINES, Ensign J. L. Jayne, P. A. Surgeon W. G. G. Willson, Asst. Paymr. S. L. Heap, Comdr. C. H. Davis, Ensign Gilbert Wilkes, Gunner H. R. Yewell, Lieut.-Comdr. Franklin Hanford, Carpenter P. T. Mager, P. A. Paymr. J. A. Ring, P. A. Surgeon F. S. Nash, P. A. Engr. Richard Inch, Comdr. B. J. Cromwell and Lieut. A. Dunlap, registered at the Navy Department during the week.

ALTHOUGH not specially authorized by law, the Bureau of Naval Intelligence is receiving the hearty co-operation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the best evidence of this is seen in recent orders of Lieut. J. C. Colwell from the Naval War College and the above-mentioned Bureau. Lieut. Colwell is looked upon as one of the rising men of the Navy, and his assignment to duty in Washington will add one more accurate compiler to the staff of the Bureau.

LIEUTENANT FRANK A. WILNER, U. S. N., until now on leave in Pontageville, N. Y., has been ordered to duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds, Annapolis. Mr. Wilner having made a cruise on the China Station, will, no doubt, appreciate the agreeable functions of the proving grounds, and as the actual time occupied depends upon the progress of work at the Ordnance Yard, the duty will not be onerous. Lieut. Wilner was detached from the *Alert* in March of the present year.

CAPTAIN BYRON WILSON, U. S. N., recently in command of the *Shenandoah*, and more lately waiting orders, has been detailed for duty as captain of the Yard at Mare Island. It is understood that this station is quite agreeable to him, as it is in truth to nearly every one in the Service who has experienced its vicissitudes, and as the officers' quarters have been a constant source of carefulness and attention on the part of Civil Engr. Wolcott, the captain may be congratulated on showing the good taste of knowing when he is well off.

CHIEF ENGINEER NATHAN B. CLARK, U. S. N., retired, the projector, in this country, of deflecting armor for war-vessels, has made his permanent residence in Washington, where he is located at 2,620 K street. Mr. Clark's health continues precarious, and but for the natural energy of his character he would long since have given up the fight. Mr. Clark was retired in 1868 as the result of disabilities incurred in the line of duty, and for a few years lived in Philadelphia. His sea service was mostly on blockade duty in the West Gulf. He entered the Navy in May 1861.

ASST. NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR FRANCIS T. BOWLES, U. S. N., was married at Boston, November 17, to Miss Savage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Savage. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. After the wedding tour the married couple will go to Washington to reside.

EX SECRETARY WILLIAM E. CHANDLER is still in New York. He has word from home that the Governor will within a day or two appoint as successor to Senator Pike either ex-Governor P. C. Cheney or Mr. Marston, who was Mr. Pike's law partner. Governor Cheney is a wealthy paper manufacturer. Both Marston and Cheney will be candidates before the Legislature next year for election to the place, as well as Mr. Chandler, ex-Senator Rollins, and ex-Senator Patterson.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

RECENT DEATHS.

WE publish this week a General Order announcing to the Army the death of ex-President Arthur. Of him the New York *Sun* well says: "Chester Alan Arthur, 21st President of the United States, died at his house in Lexington avenue, at 5 o'clock Thursday morning, at the age of fifty-six years, one month, and thirteen days. This sad event was not unexpected, but the public loss is none the less deplorable. He was a man of patriotic motives, of high and steady practical wisdom, always faithful to his own convictions of right, warm, gentle and true in every relation of life, cordial to his friends, magnanimous to his foes, scrupulous in obeying his obligations, faithful as a citizen, dignified, just, and conservative as a statesman. He was born for public affairs and for politics, and though he was only elected Vice-President, and rose to the higher office on the death of President Garfield, it is not too much to say that he was one of the most successful and meritorious in our whole list of Presidents. He was a Republican and a partisan,' and with his political ideas he could not be anything else, yet he always bore himself toward the opposing party with courtesy and respect, as toward those seeking by different means the same end of good government: and thus he had friends everywhere. Above all, Arthur was an American, strong, broad, catholic and generous, and every generous heart can join in the admiration, affection and sorrow that will surround his grave." Not long after his establishment in the legal profession Gen. Arthur married Miss Herndon, daughter of Comdr. Herndon, U. S. N., who was lost at sea with his vessel, the *Central America*. They had two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom are living. Mrs. Arthur was a devoted wife, and a woman of many accomplishments. She died in 1880. Gen. Arthur's immediate family, besides his sons and daughter, consists of one brother, Maj. Wm. Arthur, U. S. A., who is stationed at San Antonio, Tex., and five sisters, Mrs. Mary McElroy, wife of John E. McElroy, of Albany; Mrs. Maloma Haynsworth, wife of Capt. Henry J. Haynsworth, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; Mrs. Regina McCaw, a widow; Mrs. Amelia Masten, wife of James H. Masten, of Cohoes, and Miss Annie E. Arthur, of Schenectady.

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PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER FRANCIS M. ASHTON, U. S. N., died Nov. 15, at his residence, 815 South 5th street, Philadelphia, in the 44th year of his age. He was appointed 3d assistant engineer, U. S. N., May 20, 1863, and resigned in 1871, having a good war record. He then went into the grain business at San Francisco, but re-entered the Navy in 1873 as 2d assistant engineer, and was promoted P. A. engineer Dec. 14, 1878. He was on duty at League Island at the time of his death.

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MRS. FINLEY, widow of Surg. Gen. Clement A. Finley, U. S. A., died at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., Nov. 11. A correspondent writes: About three months since, Mrs. Finley visited her daughter, Mrs. Flagler, wife of Col. Flagler, U. S. A., commandant of the arsenal, and was attacked with the illness that preceded her death, Nov. 16. A number of the relatives and friends of Mrs. Finley and of her late husband joined the family in the religious services, which were conducted in the commandant's dwelling. Rev. James M. Crowell, D. D., read the lesson selected by the Presbyterian Church for such an occasion, and made an interesting address descriptive of the character of the deceased, dwelling particularly upon her firm faith, edifying example and benevolent acts. Her model was Christ, whom she humbly endeavored to follow and imitate. Mrs. Finley was the daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Moore, well known to Philadelphians of the past generation as a physician of great skill, and also prominent in public life as Director of the United States Mint. Mrs. Finley was 74 years old, and had enjoyed excellent health until a few months previous to her death.

THE Illinois Commandery, Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Major M. L. Courtney, Captain, 25th U. S. Infantry, recount his distinguished services during the war, and say:

Of a quiet and retiring disposition, he was an officer of strong character, great efficiency, and sterling worth; one who could always be counted on in emergencies. As a brother officer he was companionable, affable, and a true friend, as a man, honorable, upright, and just: in every sense, a true companion of the Order. As an illustration of his specially studious nature it may be mentioned that, on leave of absence, he tested the success of his studies in one direction by taking his graduating degree in law. There is a measure of our work in such a companionship which both pride and modesty compels us to recall, while sympathy unites us with his family and all his friends in the great loss we have sustained. We should gather from his life of sterling worth the lessons of true manhood which made him the irreproachable officer, gentleman, and true companion, that they may be our guide in life and be held by us as the whole essentials for companionship in this Order. He has laid away the honored sword he wore, "with charity for all and malice toward none," and has entered into that peace the world cannot give. Without desiring to intrude on any greater grief, we recommend that copies of this brief expression be sent to his family, his regiment, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

OF the late Col. William Potter Wilson, formerly of the 21st U. S. Infantry, and of distinguished war record, the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion say: "It is impossible for his personal friends and Army comrades who met him for ten years past in business or social life every day, to speak of this genial man in other than words of merited praise. None knew him who did not admire the wise counsels, the determined spirit he exhibited in whatever he believed to be right, the courteous gentleman, always the friend, given to hospitality, the warm-hearted advocate of all in distress, and the ardent lover of all who fought by his side in the civil conflict. His happy fireside filled with domestic love, replete with all that is refined in literary and artistic taste, was a gathering place for all his friends who enjoyed his rare conversational talents, his graphic stories of scenes in which he had been an actor, the sincere hospitality of his generous heart. The Army chieftain, Hancock, whom he loved and admired so deeply had but just passed away, and now we bid farewell to his own model staff officer—a true soldier in appearance, in every act, up to the last hour of his life.

MRS. MCCAULEY, wife of Rear Admiral E. Y. McCauley, U. S. N., whose illness we alluded to last week, died at St. Paul, Nov. 9. The Admiral, lately relieved in command of the Asiatic Station, was on his road to St. Paul to be with his wife, and their son, Assistant Surgeon C. N. B. McCauley, U. S. A., was hastily summoned from Camp Poplar River, Montana. The remains were conveyed to Philadelphia, where the funeral services took place from St. Luke's Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 16. There was a large number of relatives and friends of the family at the funeral.

MR. SAMUEL ENGS died at Newport, R. I., Nov. 14, aged 75. To him Newport is indebted for her hospital, which he was instrumental in having erected and endowed. He leaves a widow, two sons, and three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Comdr. Royal B. Bradford, of the U. S. N.

MR. C. A. NEWTON, a prominent citizen of Norfolk, Va., died suddenly in that city Nov. 15. He was a brother of Major-Gen. John Newton, U. S. A.

MR. JOHN HUGHES, who served on the man-of-war *Essex* during the War of 1812, is dead. He resided at Mapleton, Pa., and was 91 years old.

WE regret to note the death, Nov. 13, of the son of Lieut. A. M. Palmer, 24th U. S. Inf., a boy of eight years of age.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The reasons for the wonderful success attending the publication of the "Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine" are made sufficiently apparent by an examination of the bound half yearly volume, which includes the numbers from May to October of 1886. The table of contents shows how largely literary talent is centring in the class of publications among which the "Century" holds the first place; not in circulation merely, but in the excellence of its contents, literary and artistic. It gives throughout evidence of thorough and conscientious work. A kindred publication, "St. Nicholas," issued by the same house, The Century Co., New York, is intended for young people, but is quite as interesting to their elders in much of its contents. The serial, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, which runs through the two bound volumes for the current year, is, for example, one of those stories which interest young and old alike. The other contents of the two volumes furnish a fitting setting for this rare gem. The only trouble we find with our modern periodicals is that they furnish so much enticing reading that we read too much, especially the children. Impressions succeed each other so rapidly as to efface one another, and fail to leave the decided mark upon character, which our fathers and mothers derived from the thorough reading of a few good books.

"The Full Stature of a Man," a story by Julian Warth, is the first volume of "Round the World Series," published by D. Lothrop and Co., Boston. The scene is laid in New York and its vicinity and the characters are few in number but well drawn and lifelike. There are two heroes with a single heroine, but the author makes the best of the situation and successfully accomplishes the difficult feat of transforming a superfluous lover into a much needed friend. He has shown excellent judgment, however, in selecting as the victim of his skill a man and not a woman. The principal character is the clergyman of "an obscure sect," who on one occasion creates consternation in an Episcopal Church by a sermon hardly calculated to produce the effect described. The freedom of expression in our modern pulpits goes far beyond what this author seems to imagine, and a congregation in the City of New York, where this scene is laid, would hardly be shocked to the extent imagined by such a sermon as is here reported. The story is well written and interesting and has an earnest purpose which is as far removed as possible from the flippant spirit of modern sensational literature.

"Outing" is one of the latest comers among illustrated monthlies, but it does not suffer by comparison with its elders. It has a special field to itself, and this it fills admirably. Its editor, Mr. Poultney Bigelow, belongs to a family which furnishes talent nearly sufficient in itself to provide a monthly feast for the readers of "Outing." Among the articles in Volume VIII., just issued in bound form, are a series of seven by the brother of the editor, Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., U. S. A. The subject is "After Geronimo." Another interesting series is the "Last Voyage of the Surprise," by the editor himself, and a third, "Ranch Life and Game Shooting in the West," by Theodore Roosevelt, who is an excellent sportsman, in spite of the fact that he shot a little wild in trying to bring down Mr. Hewitt and Mr. George at the same time in the triangular contest for Mayor of New York, just closed. The most unique series in the volume, take it altogether, is Thomas Stevens's "Around the World in a Bicycle."

"Humorous Masterpieces from American Literature" is a series of three pocket volumes, edited by Edward T. Mason, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. They contain characteristic extracts from Washington Irving, Hawthorne, Lowell, Holmes, and their compeers, as well as from the works of our later humorous writers, such as Artemas Ward, Josh Billings, Joel Harris, and others whose names readily suggest themselves. We have no literature more distinctively national than that which is here represented, and it is a question whether it will survive under the more artificial conditions which result from our growth in population. At all events, it is an excellent idea to present in one view the characteristics of our national school of humorous writing.

"The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine," which appeared serially in the "Century," and is now issued in book form, is one of Mr. Frank R. Stockton's unique and amusing stories. All who read it will beg for a sequel, since it is impossible not to long to know what became of the Dusants.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 84.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 18, 1886.

I. The following proclamation has been received from the President;

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1886.

To the People of the United States:

It is my painful duty to announce the death of Chester Alan Arthur, lately the President of the United States, which occurred after an illness of long duration at an early hour this morning, at his residence in the city of New York.

Mr. Arthur was called to the chair of Chief Magistracy of the Nation by a tragedy which cast its shadow over the entire Government.

His assumption of the grave duties was marked by an evident and conscientious sense of his responsibilities and an earnest desire to meet them in a patriotic and benevolent spirit.

With dignity and ability he sustained the important duties of his station, and the reputation of his personal worth, conspicuous graciousness, and patriotic fidelity will long be cherished by his fellow-countrymen.

In token of respect to the memory of the deceased it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departmental buildings be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that on the day of the funeral all public business in the departments be suspended.

The Secretaries of War and of the Navy will cause orders to be issued for appropriate military and naval honors to be rendered on that day.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thou-
[SEAL.] sand eight hundred and eight-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eleventh. GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
THOMAS F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

II. In compliance with the instructions of the President, on the day of the funeral, at each military post, the troops and cadets will be paraded and this order read to them, after which all labors for the day will cease.

The national flag will be displayed at half staff.

At dawn of day 13 guns will be fired, and afterward, at intervals of 30 minutes between the rising and setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of 38 guns.

The officers of the Army will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords; and the colors of the Battalion of Engineers, of the several regiments, and of the U. S. Corps of Cadets will be put in mourning for the period of six months.

The date and hour of the funeral will be communicated to department commanders by telegraph, and by them to their subordinate commanders.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

R. C. DRUM, Adjt. Gen.

GIVE US THE FACTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN the interest of fair play and of exact knowledge of facts it seems proper to ask, "in a spirit of love," who was responsible for the statements respecting Gen. Miles's Apache campaign which crowded the papers a few weeks since, being distributed from Washington as a centre. The quotations were, in brief, these two: (1) That Gen. Miles had disobeyed orders in giving terms that embarrassed the Government in its dealing with the captive Indians, and (2) that Gen. Miles's predecessor was able, before he was relieved, to effect the same result that Miles has, but was not allowed by the Government to do so.

Miles's report, published in the JOURNAL of Nov. 6, shows that quotation first contains two falsehoods; the Lieutenant-General carefully and in terms abstained from giving "specific instructions," so as not to "embarrass" the Department Commander, Gen. Miles, and as to the alleged "terms," they consisted of this: the promise that the Indians should not be killed by the troops. On these terms only Geronimo placed himself and his following entirely at the mercy of his conqueror. It is difficult to see what the mighty pen wielders would have unless they wish brave soldiers to become cowardly murderers and kill unresisting prisoners; also their women and children. It is safe to say that the holder of such an opinion could not be long the holder of a commission in our Army, and while he did hold the commission would never be able to so lead troops as to have any captives of his own to practice his tenets upon. The leader whom soldiers follow through hardships and to wounds and death may not have all of the virtues, but he is never a coward.

As to the second quotation, that Miles's predecessor could have done and was on the point of doing equally well, while it is not a matter in which the general public can well have great interest, still, as the assertion has been made over and over, and with the manifest purpose of belittling Miles's services and withering his newest laurels, it is well to bear in mind that that predecessor, just prior to being relieved, was, it is true, not giving terms, because he was considering terms offered by Geronimo, and that these were the terms: (1) That they (the Indians) should go East *for not exceeding two years;* then to return to the reservation. (2) That they should go at once to their reservation on the old status. (3) That they should continue the war. The first proposition was accepted. What relation, except of contrast, there is between an officer considering such propositions, when they were independently and fiercely presented by an enemy who was the master of the situation and armed to the teeth for war—the officer himself being practically without troops—and an officer surrounded by his own victorious command saying to an utterly worn out and beaten enemy, "I will spare your life," it is hard to see.

And, again, let it be asked who was responsible for the false and injurious statements, and what was his motive in sending them forth?

QUIEN SABE.

THE cashier of the military office in Madrid has absconded, short by $100,000 in his accounts. Other officers, it is said, have largely shared in his peculations.

THE ARMY

G. O. 77, H. Q. A., Oct. 20, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following regulation is published to the Army; will be numbered Par. 79½ of the Regulations; and will take effect on the 1st day of January, 1887:

79½. When an officer is granted a leave of absence it shall be charged to the year or years in which it first accrued in order of priority of date, and any balance of accrued leave remaining shall stand to his credit for future leaves; provided, no credit shall stand longer than four years from date of accruing.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 82, H. Q. A., Nov. 11, 1886.

By direction of the acting Secretary of War, Par. 1937 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 26, of 1886, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

1937. The baggage to be transported at the public expense, including mess chests and personal baggage, shall not exceed as follows:

	In the field. lbs.	Changing stations. lbs.
Major general	1,000	2,500
Brigadier general	700	2,500
Field officers	500	1,800
Captain	200	1,500
1st lieutenant	150	1,300
2d lieutenant	150	1,200
Acting assstant surgeon	150	1,000
Veterinary surgeon	150	500
Ordnance. commissary, post quartermaster sergeants, hospital stewards of the first class, and sergeants of the Signal Service		500

These allowances are in excess of the weights transported free of charge under the regular fares by public conveyances, and will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for transportation as freight; they may be reduced *pro rata* by the commanding officer when necessary, and may be increased by the Quartermaster General on transports by water, when proper, in special cases.

The change of station allowance of baggage will also be transported from last stations of duty to the homes, as indicated by the records of the Adjutant General's Office, of officers or enlisted men who may be retired, or who die in the service.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 83, H. Q. A., Nov. 17, 1886.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1886.

By direction of the President that portion of the State of Colorado embraced in the District of New Mexico, Department of Arizona, in which is located Fort Lewis, is transferred to the Department of the Missouri. The commanding general, Department of the Missouri, will assume command of the territory above specified and the troops serving therein.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

G. O. 25, c. s., from this office, is modified accordingly.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 10, H. Q. A., Nov. 12, 1886.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of October, 1886, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

DISCHARGE OF HOSPITAL STEWARDS, SECOND CLASS.

Enlisted men detailed as hospital stewards of the second class are discharged, on expiration of term of service, as of the grade they held in their companies.—(Decision Sec. War, Oct. 6, 1886.)

REWARD FOR APPREHENDING A DESERTER.

In view of the decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury dated August 11, 1886, the reward of thirty dollars for apprehending a deserter cannot be paid to enlisted men.—(Decision Sec. War, Oct. 7, 1886.)

BOX FOR CLEANING MATERIALS.

The box furnished by the Ordnance Department, containing certain cleaning materials prescribed for the use of the troops, is a durable, well made wooden case, with lock. When the contents of the box are exhausted a new supply is furnished, but the box itself, with proper care, will last for many years, and should not be broken up merely because it is empty.—(Views Chief Ord., approved by Sec. War, letter Oct. 22, 1886.)

FORFEITURE OF PAY.

A garrison court-martial in sentencing a soldier to forfeit one month's pay cannot include the retained pay.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Oct. 23, 1886.)

COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.

An officer on duty at a station where he is entitled to and in receipt of commutation for quarters is entitled to a continuation of that allowance during his authorized cumulative leave on full pay; but when the officer is first relieved from duty and then granted a leave, he is not entitled to commutation for quarters during his leave, as he was not, when the leave took effect, on duty at the station or entitled to commutation.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Oct. 23, 1886.)

INDIAN SCOUTS.

Indian scouts, whether enlisted for three, six, or twelve months, are subject to the rules and articles of War, the same as other enlisted men of the Army.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Oct. 25, 1886.)

GENERAL SERVICE CLERKS.

General Service clerks and messengers cannot legally be paid commutation of rations.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Oct. 27, 1886.)

GRATUITOUS ISSUE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

In view of the rapid destruction of the boots and shoes worn by the U. S. troops during the recent operations against Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, such boots and shoes will be replaced gratuitously when the fact is fully established by a board of survey that they have been thus destroyed through no fault of the men to whom they were issued.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Oct. 30, 1886.)

MUSTER OF HOSPITAL COOKS AND NURSES.

An ordinary muster and pay roll is of the nature of an account stated between the United States and the soldier.

Section 3679, Revised Statutes, prohibits the expenditure in any one year of any sum in excess of the appropriation for that year.

Congress having failed to make an appropriation for the payment of extra duty pay to hospital cooks and nurses, it would be in violation of law to muster them for such pay unless certificate on the muster roll be made to conform to G. O. 70, c. s., A. G. O., to the effect that the payment depends upon the future action of Congress, and that such muster creates no claim against the United States.—(Decision Sec. War.)

UNIFORM TO BE WORN BY PAYMASTERS.

Paymasters will hereafter be required to wear undress uniform when paying troops after regular muster.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 14, 1886.)

USE OF FLAGS AND COLOR GUARDS BY TROOPS NOT HAVING REGIMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

The display of a flag and the use of a color guard with a battalion of troops not at regimental headquarters, or representing a regimental organization, is not proper. Flags issued to regiments according to regulations should be kept in the custody of regimental commanders and paraded when he may so direct. For any other officer to procure and display a flag which has not been regularly and properly issued to his command, or which might probably be refused him should he make requisition for it, seems to be clearly improper.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 14, 1886.)

POSITION OF OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF AT REVIEWS.

As officers of the general staff serving at posts are on the staff of a commander, of any degree, it is plain they should place themselves where he instructs. The rank of inspecting officer does not change the status of the post staff.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 14, 1886.)

FIRES IN STABLES.

Hereafter fires will not be allowed to be kept in any stables at military posts.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 16, 1886.)

CAMPAIGN CHEVRON.

The campaign against hostile Indians in 1885 and 1886 was not of such magnitude as to entitle the soldiers engaged therein to wear the service-in-war chevron.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 18, 1886.)

RATION CERTIFICATES.

As it appears from reports and returns received at this office and the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence that paragraph 2167 of the Regulations, in reference to the certificate required to be given when troops are detached from a post or command, is frequently neglected or not strictly complied with, thus causing unnecessary delay and loss either to the Government or to the organizations to which the detachments are temporarily attached for the purpose of drawing rations, the attention of all concerned is specially invited to the matter.

Blank forms of the certificates are now distributed to posts, and the certificate (Form No. 67½, Subsistence Regulations), properly filled out, should be furnished in every case of a company or smaller detachment detached from a post or command. If such certificate is not presented, as required by Par. 2167 of the Regulations, to the commissary from whom the company or detachment next draws rations, he will at once report the fact to his post commander, who will require from the commander of the detachment a report, in writing, stating why it is not furnished and the name and station of the acting commissary of subsistence from whom rations were last drawn. This report will be forwarded by the post commander, at once, to the Adjutant General of the Army.—(Decision Lieut. Gen.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 33, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Nov. 6, 1886.

Officers serving in this department, who may be granted leaves of absence, or may be ordered on detached service beyond the limits of the department, or within the department under orders from these headquarters, will report promptly to these headquarters, through intermediate commanders, the respective dates of their departures on leave or detached service from their stations; and on rejoining, will report, in like manner, the respective dates of their return.

G. O. 28, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, Oct. 27, 1886.

G. O. 25, c. s., H. Q., is revoked, and Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief Com. of Sub., is assigned as A. A. A. G.

G. O. 35, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Nov. 6, 1886.

Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cav., is assigned to the command of the District of New Mexico, and will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., the established H. Q. of the District.

By command of Brig. Gen. Miles:
M. BARBER, A. A. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 2, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, Nov. 13, 1886.

The undersigned relinquishes command of the District of New Mexico.

L. P. BRADLEY, Colonel 13th Infantry.

G. O. 3. The undersigned assumes command of the District of New Mexico.

The District Staff will remain temporarily as now constituted.

BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON, Colonel 10th Cavalry.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles will proceed from Whipple Barracks to Forts Lowell and Willcox, A. T., and Fort Bliss, Tex., and thence to Santa Fe, N. M., on public business (S. O. 115, Nov. 5, D. Ariz.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major Ezra B. Kirk, Q. M., will proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Sumter, S. C., on public business (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.)

Major John P. Hawkins, Chief C. of S., will proceed to Pierce, Neb., on public business (S. O. 148, Nov. 8, D. Platte).

Capt. J. E. Weston, Chief C. of S., will proceed to Forts Lowell, Huachuca and Grant, A. T., Fort Bliss, Tex., and Fort Wingate, N. M., on public business (S. O. 115, Nov. 5, D. Ariz.).

Pay Department.

The leave granted Major Charles I. Wilson, Paymaster, is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Par. 12, S. O. 252, Oct. 29, H. Q. A., is so amended as to direct that Capt. Joseph K. Corson, asst. surg., be relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on receipt of this order. Par. 11, S. O. 245, Oct. 22, H. Q. A., is so amended as to direct that the leave of absence for one month therein granted Capt. Joseph K. Corson, asst. surg., shall take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. So much of par. 10, S. O. 227, Sept. 30, H. Q. A., as directs Major Wm. H. Gardner, surg., to report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of the East, for assignment to duty, is amended so as to direct him to so report upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: So much of par. 8, S. O, 257, Nov. 4, H. Q. A., as directs Major Van Buren Hubbard, surg., to report to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Mo., for duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits, is revoked, and he will report at Columbus Barracks, O., for duty. Major Charles R. Greenleaf, surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, O., and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Mo., as attending surgeon at the H. Q. of that division and as examiner of recruits at Chicago, Ill. (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month upon surgeon's certificate is granted A. A. Surg. J. M. Kollock, Fort Cœur d'Alene (S. O. 194, Nov. 3, D. Columbia).

Leave for one month is granted Major Charles Smart, Surg. (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Carter N. B. Macauley, Asst. Surg., Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 118, D. Dakota.)

1st Lieut. C. B. Ewing, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Supply, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report for duty (S. O. 126, Nov. 6, Dept. Mo.)

Major J. V. D. Middleton, Surg., is relieved from duty in this Dept. (S. O. 127, Nov. 8, Dept. Mo.)

Hospl. Steward Francis W. Fitz-Gerald is discharged the service (S. O. 173, Nov. 12, Div. Mo.)

Hospl. Steward John B. Comber will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O., Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Major Amos Stickney, C. E., will proceed to Mount Carmel and Grayville, Ill., and Kelly's Ripple, White River, Ind., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 173, Nov. 12, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E., will proceed to Newburyport Harbor, Mass., and to Gloucester Harbor, Mass., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 175, Nov. 15, C. E.)

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to harbor at St. Joseph, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 175, Nov. 15, C. E.)

Lieut. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed to Indian River between Haul-over and Gilbert's Bar, Fla., and to Tampa and Clearwater Harbor, including Anclote and St. Joseph's bays and the narows into Boga Ciega Bay, Fla. on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 175, Nov. 15, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. H. Bixby, C. E., will proceed to Alma, N. C., and by river to Nichols, S. C., to Supply, and to mouth of Lockwood's Folly River, N. C., to Alma, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C., to Salisbury, N. C., and down the Yadkin River to Cheraw, S. C., to Marion, N. C., and Chester, S. C., to Georgetown and Bull's Bay, S. C., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 174, No. 13, C. E.)

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers on building and repair of levees on the Mississippi River, consisting of Major Charles W. Raymond, Capt. Wm. T. Rossell, and Capt. Smith L. Leach, will convene at Memphis, Tenn., at as early a day as practicable upon the call of the Senior Member, for the purpose of taking immediate action on the subject of closing gaps in the levees along the Yazoo front of the Lake Providence Reach and in the levees along the Tensas front (S. O. 172, Nov. 11, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. T. Rossell, C. E., will proceed to Wilson's Point, La., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 172, Nov. 11, C. E.)

Lieut. William M. Black, C. E., will proceed to Wakulla Springs and Saint Marks, Fla., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 172, Nov. 11, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E., will proceed to Fort Delaware, to the fort and mortar battery opposite Fort Delaware, and to the battery at Finn's Point, N. J., for the purpose of making an inspection at those points (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Dan C. Kingman, C. E., will be relieved from duty as engineer officer, Dept. of the Platte, and will take station at New Orleans, relieving Maj. Charles W. Raymond, C. E., of his present duties. Maj. Raymond, upon being relieved, will take station in Washington, reporting to the Chief of Engineers for duty in his office (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Chief Ord. Officer. During the absence of Capt. Russell, Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will perform his duties (S. O. 192, Nov. 1, D. Columbia).

The Chief Ordnance Officer will proceed to Dept. H. Q. on official business (S. O. 119, Nov. 10, D. Dakota).

The C. O., Fort McHenry, Md., will send a reliable sergeant to Fort Delaware, for duty as acting ord. sergt. during the illness of Ord. Sergt. James Maxwell (S. O, 186, Nov. 18, Div. Atlantic).

Ord. Sergt. Wm. Byrnes, recently appointed from sergt., Co. B, 19th Inf., will proceed to Fort Delaware, Del., to relieve Ord. Sergt. James Maxwell, who will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and await orders for his retirement (S. O., Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Wm. Land, recently appointed from 1st sergt., Troop E, 2d Cav., is assigned to duty at Fort Walla Walla, relieving Ord. Sergt. Joseph Rush, who will proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., for duty (S. O., Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending November 13, 1886:

Troop M, 4th Cav., to Fort McDowell, Ariz.
Co. H, 1st Inf., to Fort McDermit, Nev.
Co. K, 1st Inf., to Angel Island, Cal.
Cos. G, I, and K, 2d Inf., to Fort Omaha, Neb.
Hdqrs. and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, and H, 8th Inf., to Fort Niobrara, Neb.
Cos. C and I, 8th Inf., to Fort Robinson, Neb.
Cos. D and K, 8th Inf., to Fort Bridger, Wyo.
Co. D, 16th Inf., to Fort Ringgold, Tex.
Co. D, 19th Inf., to Fort McIntosh, Tex.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., **B, E, F, G,** and **I,** Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; **A** and **K,** Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; **C** and **M,** Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; **D,** Boise Bks., Idaho; **H,** Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; **L,** Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Eli L. Huggins, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 194, Nov. 3, D. Columbia.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

1st Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman is appointed Regimental Adjutant, vice Allen, whose resignation as Adjutant is accepted. 1st Lieut. James Allen is assigned to Troop M (Orders 98, Nov. 7, 3d Cav.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr, is extended one month (S. O. 174, Nov. 15, Div. M.)

Lieut. A. C. Ducat and Sergt. J. Brennan, L, have qualified as sharpshooters.

Sergt. W. J. Merrill, B, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. A. L. Smith, Fort Huachuca, A. T. (S. O. 117, Nov. 10, D. Ariz.)

Leave for four months, with permission to leave the U. S., is granted Capt. Henry W. Lawton (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. W. Young and Pvt. E. A. Sullivan, L, have qualified as sharpshooters.

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or before Nov. 30, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Ebenezer Swift, Adjt. (S. O. 126, Nov. 6, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. William E. Almy, on the expiration of his leave, will report to the C. O. Jefferson Barracks for duty at that depot (S. O., Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. N. P. Lundgren, Band, and Sergt. C. Gregory, L, have qualified as sharpshooters.

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. William Baird will report to the C. O. Jefferson Barracks for duty at that depot (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. James M. Bell, to take effect upon being relieved from attendance as witness before the U. S. Court at Omaha (S. O. 119, Nov. 10, D. Dak.)

S. O. 260, directing 1st Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington to repair to Washington and report to the Adjutant-General, is revoked (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Capt. L. T. Morris will return to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 128, Nov. 11, Dept. M.)

A San Antonio despatch says: "Wilhelm Marx and F. Spintig, 8th Cav. Band, were crossing Maverick Park Wednesday night, and discovered a neat little box in the path. Spintig took the box up, opened it, and held the apparatus close to his face. While pulling the drawer out a terrible explosion occurred. The musician's beard was scorched from his face, and both eyes were so horribly burned that it is thought his sight has been destroyed. An examination of the box proves it to be an infernal machine of ingenious construction."

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The C. O. Jefferson Barracks will send a reliable man to Detroit to report to Capt. John S. Loud for duty (S. O. 157, Nov. 8, R. S.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. W. L. Finley (S. O. 128, Nov. 11, Dept. M.)

The leave granted Capt. Clarence A. Stedman is extended two months (S. O., Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, D, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

Col. B. H. Grierson is assigned to the command of the Dist. of New Mexico (G. O. 35, Nov. 6, D. Ariz.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

In a regimental order of Nov. 11, Gen. R. B. Ayres announces the death, Nov. 4, of 1st Lieut. N. Wolfe, recounts his services, and says: "During his long service in the 2d Artillery, Lieut. Wolfe endeared himself to his brother officers, by his frank and manly bearing, and by his unusually attractive social qualities. The members of his family have the sincere sympathy of the regiment in their great affliction. As a mark of respect to the memory of Lieut. Wolfe, the regimental colors will be draped, and the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days."

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, A. S. O., will proceed to Philadelphia and carry out special instructions (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.

* Light battery.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Charles Morris, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 186, Nov. 18, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., will issue a furlough for one month to Sergt. Frank Smith, Bat. B (S. O. 182, Nov. 12, Div. A.)

Corpl. Paul Sommer has been promoted sergeant and Private Edward L. Swart appointed corporal in Light Bat. F.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. William Gerlach, A. C. S. at Fort Missoula, will send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds not required (S. O. 118, Nov. 8, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The attendance of 2d Lieut. Charles McQuiston being no longer required as witness before the G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks, he will rejoin his station, Fort Cœur d'Alene (S. O. 192, Nov. 1, D. Columbia.)

Major J. Ford Kent will inspect Ord. stores, Q. M. stores, and C. and G. E. at Fort Spokane, for which Capt. Thomas F. Quinn is accountable (S. O. 195, Nov. 4, D. Columbia.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1st Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner, not being available for the duty assigned him in S. O. 142, 1st Lieut. David L. Craft, Salt Lake City, will perform the duty assigned Lieut. Wagner in that order (S. O. 149, Nov. 10, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

S. O. 112 is amended so far as to authorize 1st Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes, R. Q. M., to return to Fort Lowell, A. T., via Colton, Cal., owing to his impaired health and the impracticability of the usually shortest travelled route (S. O. 115, Nov. 5, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. G. W. Ruthers is relieved from special duty at San Carlos, and will join his company (C) at Fort Mojave, A. T. (S. O. 115, Nov. 5, D. Ariz.)

Capt. A. W. Corliss is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Mojave, A. T. (S. O. 115, Nov. 5, D. Ariz.)

So much of S. O. 247 as directs 2d Lieut. Frank Owen to proceed to join his company (K, then at Fort Huachuca, A. T.), is amended so as to direct him to report to the C. O. 8th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb., for assignment to duty with his company (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., C, and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; H and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Capt. Morris C. Foote has been granted four months' leave (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles, G, has qualified as sharpshooter.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The telegraphic instructions to 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Hoyt, Bismarck, contemplating his being governed by the subpœna to appear before the U. S. District Court at Yankton, D. T., Nov. 9, are confirmed (S. O. 118, Nov. 8, D. Dak.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Clem Weber, Co. I (S. O. 172, Nov. 11, Div. M.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

The leave granted Col. Edwin F. Townsend is extended thirteen days (S. O. 183, Nov. 15, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Mojave, A. T. (S. O. 115, Nov. 5, D. Ariz.)

In compliance with telegraphic instructions from Hdqrs. Div. of Pacific, the Hdqrs. of the 13th Inf. are transferred from Santa Fe to Fort Wingate, N. M., the change of station to be accomplished as early as practicable. The Q. M. Dept. will furnish the necessary transportation and for the authorized allowance of officer's baggage, regimental and public property (S. O. 116, Nov. 8, D. Ariz.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about Dec. 13, is granted 2d Lieut. Marion B. Saffold (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles S. Hall is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted Lieut.-Col. John C. Bates is revoked, and he will proceed to join his station in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 194, Nov. 3, D. Columbia.)

Before a G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., of which Col. William P. Carlin, 4th Inf., was president, and Capt. William H. Bisbee, 4th Inf., J.-A., was tried 1st Lieut. Albert Austin, 14th Inf. Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice," etc. (Seven specifications, not given in the order.) Plea—"Not guilty." Finding—Of the charge, "Guilty." Sentence—"To forfeit to the U. S. $25 per month of his monthly pay for four months, and to be confined to the limits of the post where his company may be serving for the same period, and to be reprimanded by the Department Commander." The proceedings, finding, and sentence are approved, and the sentence will be duly executed, except so much of it as confines him to the limits of the post for four months, which is remitted. In accordance with the sentence of the court, the Department Commander desires to impress upon Lieut. Austin that any one who cannot make use of intoxicating liquor without becoming its slave should abandon its use entirely, and this is especially true of one in the Military Service who, if he cannot control himself, is unfit to be placed in control of others. Lieut. Austin will be released from arrest and returned to duty with his company (G. C.-M. O. 21, Nov. 6, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

1st Lieut. William O. Cory will return to his station, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 118, Nov. 8, D. Dak.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Chapin is extended fifteen days (S. O. 175, Nov. 16, Div. M.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Major John B. Parke is assigned to command of Fort Ringgold (S. O. 155, Nov. 5, D. Tex.)

Co. D will be relieved from duty at Fort McIntosh and will march to Fort Ringgold and take station (S. O. 155, Nov. 5, D. Tex.)

1st Sergts. E. Nissen, A, and W. Plesier, C; Corpl. A. H. Caldwell, F, and 2d Lieut. G. I. Putnam, H, have qualified as sharpshooters.

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George Ruhlen, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 148, Nov. 8, D. Platte.)

A correspondent writes: "Co. A (Van Horn) has made the following at skirmish practice: Hits on standing figures, 155; kneeling figures, 171; lying figures, 76, or a total of 402 hits out of a possible 440, or 91.36 out of a possible 100. This beats the record and is something to be proud of."

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

1st Lieut. W. T. Wood (recently promoted) will proceed to Fort Riley and report for duty with his company, H (S. O. 127, Nov. 8, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 12, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles B. Hardin, Fort Hays (S. O. 174, Nov. 15, Div. M.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Principal Musician Oscar Grett (S. O. 173, Nov. 12, Div. M.)

The Kansas City *Times* says: "Tommy Pendergast, Co. F, Tuesday night was nearing the reservation homeward-bound when he was halted by 'Roman Nose,' the Indian, released a short time ago, demanding a dollar. This Tommy claimed he did not have, but told him he had something in a bottle. Roman Nose then grabbed him by the neck and searched him, finding Tommy had told the truth. During the searching the bottle dropped to the ground, and while Roman Nose stooped to pick it up Tommy made good his escape by returning to the city on double time. Roman Nose was arrested and taken before Gen. McCook."

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Co. D will be relieved from duty at Fort Ringgold and will march to Fort McIntosh and take station (S. O. 155, Nov. 5, D. Tex.)

The furlough to be granted Principal Musician John W. Whiteley will take effect about April 1, 1887 (S. O. 172, Nov. 11, Div. M.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Emerson H. Liscum is further extended three months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

1st Lieut. Henry A. Greene, Adjt., is detailed for duty on Gen. Rec. Service at Fort Assiniboine, vice 1st Lieut. John B. Rodman, relieved (S. O. 119, Nov. 10, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Major David D. Van Valzah (S. O. 119, Nov. 10, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Camp Poplar River will grant a furlough for one month to Sergt. Julian Fortain, Co. I (S. O. 118, Nov. 8, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow is detailed for duty on Gen. Rec. Service at Fort Bridger, Wyo., in place of 1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, relieved (S. O. 149, Nov. 10, D. Platte.)

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post comdr., is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan, Fort Du Chesne, Utah (S. O. 176, Nov. 17, Div. M.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

The leave granted Capt. Will W. Daugherty is extended two months (S. O., Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, A. D. C., will proceed on public business to Albuquerque, N. M. (S. O. 115, Nov. 5, D. Ariz.)

The C. O. David's Island, N. Y. H., will detail three reliable men and order them to proceed to Camden, N. J., and report to 1st Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, recruiting officer, for duty as members of his recruiting party (S. O. 160, Nov. 12, R. S., N. Y.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The C. O. Fort Snelling will grant a furlough for fifty days to 1st Sergt. A. J. Smith, Co. B (S. O. 119, Nov. 10, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1886.

PROMOTIONS.

2d Lieutenant Edward H. Catlin, 2d Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, November 4, 1886, vice Wolfe, deceased.

2d Lieutenant George N. Chase, 4th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, November 10, 1886, vice Scott, deceased.

CASUALTY.

1st Lieutenant John Scott, 4th Infantry, died November 10, 1886, at St. Elizabeth Hospital, District of Columbia.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Verde, A. T., Nov. 8. Detail: Major C. B. Mc-

Lellan and Capt. T. A. Baldwin, 10th Cav.; Capt. Leonard Hay, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut E. A. Mearns, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. M. F. Eggleston and 2d Lieut. H. S. Whipple, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. J. McB. Stembel, 9th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 115, Nov. 5, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Bayard, N. M., Nov. 10. Detail: Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th Cav.; Major Van Buren Hubbard, Surg.; Capt. T. C. Tupper, 6th Cav.; Capts. J. B. Guthrie and H. G. Cavenaugh, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. N. Glass, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Biddle, Jr., 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. G. R. Cecil, 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 115, Nov. 5, D. Ariz.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Nov. 15. Detail: Capts. Harry C. Egbert and Alex. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf.; Capt. Edward T. Comegys, Asst. Surg.; Capts. David J. Craigie and James Halloran, 1st Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader, 2d Lieuts. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., David J. Baker, Jr., Benjamin A. Poore, Walter H. Gordon, and George J. Godfrey, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 182, Nov. 12, Div. A.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., Nov. 19. Detail: Major James W. Scully, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay, 2d Art.; Capt. William H. Nash, Sub. Dept.; Capt. William P. Vose, 1st Lieuts Alexander D. Schenck and Edward H. Catlin, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 183, Nov. 15, Div. A.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 18. Detail: Major Joseph C. Baily, Surg.; Major Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Major Alexander C. M. Pennington, 4th Art.; Capt. John H. Calef, 2d Art.; Capt. George H. Torney, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Charles A. Booth, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept.; Capt. William A. Kobbé and 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 183, Nov. 15, Div. A.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Nov. 18. Detail: Capts. John Egan, Arthur Morris, and John W. Roder, 1st Lieuts. Richard P. Strong and Harry R. Anderson, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Charles L. Corthell, John E. McMahon, and Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 183, Nov. 15, Div. A.)

At Fort Marcy, N. M., Nov. 18. Detail: Major P. J. A. Cleary, Surg.; Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 6th Cav.; Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.; Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg.; Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S.; Capt. J. C. Chance, 13th Inf.; Capt. J. B. Kerr and 2d Lieut. F. G. Hodgson, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. M. Johnson, Jr., 10th Inf., and 2d Lieut. W. L. Buck, 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 116, Nov. 8, D. Ariz.)

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Army Boards.

By direction of the Secretary of War, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress making appropriation for sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, approved Aug. 4, 1886, which provides "for the construction and completion of a new wharf, and improvements to the roadway leading thereto, on the Government reservation at Fortress Monroe, Virginia," a Board of Officers, to consist of Col. John C. Tidball, 1st Art.; Lieut.-Col. John G. Chandler, Deputy Q. M. Gen., and Major William R. King, Corps of Engrs., is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 29, 1886, to select and report upon the most suitable site and upon the plans for the wharf, and also upon the most suitable piers and other material of construction (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Bayard, N. M., to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Q. M. Sergt. George Athorn, 6th Cav., and such other enlisted men as shall be ordered before it, for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Col. E. A. Carr, Capt. T. C. Tupper, and 1st Lieut. W. H. Carter, R. Q. M., 6th Cav. (S. O. 116, Nov. 8, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Survey will meet at Portland, Ore., Nov. 4, to fix responsibility for the imperfect condition of O. and O. stores, shipped by Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., Omaha, to Capt. A. H. Russell, Vancouver Barracks. Detail: Capt. William S. Patten, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. James N. Allison, 2d Cav., I. R. P., and 1st Lieut. Edward Burr, C. E, E. O. (S. O. 192, Nov. 1, D. Columbia.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieuts. H. H. C. Dunwoody and Thomas M. Woodruff, A. S. O., and 2d Lieut. F. M. M. Beall, Signal Corps, will assemble for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the loss of certain line receipts (S. O. 116, Nov. 8, Sig. Office.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, A. S. O.; 2d Lieuts. Fielder M. M. Beall and James Mitchell, Signal Corps, will assemble to draw up instructions to fully cover the use of the penalty envelope so that the law will be fully observed (S. O. 117, Nov. 9, Sig. Office.)

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Engineer Battalion.—That "hell hath no fury like a woman scorned" is exemplified by the fact that a few days ago Louis Duval, an engineer soldier, who deserted from Willet's Point, was apprehended through the instrumentality of a woman whom he had promised to marry but did not. This prompt retribution conveys its own moral.

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The Armaments Must Suffer.—In a recent letter the Chief of Ordnance says: "The limited appropriations for the present fiscal year will not warrant the issue to seacoast forts and posts of stores required merely for preservation of ordnance and ordnance stores. Only such as are indispensably necessary for the working of the armament can be supplied."

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DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A despatch from Custer says: "Notwithstanding the country is patrolled by troops from Fort Custer, Indian raids and outrages continue. A few days ago the troops picked up a small band of worn-out horses on the Musselshell that had belonged to the Piegans, and been dropped there by the Crows or some other corps of Indian raiders, because they could not be driven any further in a hurried march. The aggregate of horses that have been stolen from each other by the Crows and Piegans this year will reach into the thousands. Their love for pillage is as strong as ever, and is kept in restraint only by overawing power, and that they occasionally shake off."

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

A despatch of Nov. 15 says: "A company of troops has been sent to Caldwell, Kan., from Fort Reno to keep prospectors out of the Indian Territory. The greatest excitement prevails. Thousands of claims have been staked out in the Territory below Caldwell, where silver is believed to exist in large quantities."

The *Critic* reports Capt. J. M. Lee, 9th Inf., as saying; "There will be no more trouble, I think, with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the Indian Territory. The new agent there, Mr. Williams, was my chief clerk while I was there as special agent, and I was somewhat instrumental in having him appointed. He is a good man, and is very able. I think he will have no trouble at all, and I don't think there will be any more worry with the 'Dogs' or Arapahoes."

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A Roster of Troops, in a new dress, for November, 1886, reaches us this week.

An Albuquerque despatch of Nov. 12 says: "Captain Edward Friend, of the El Paso Rifles, has arrived and opened a roll for recruits to join Cutting's filibustering expedition into Mexico. Two hundred and thirteen names have been placed on the list and more are promised. It is expected that the expedition will be thoroughly organized within a month and that the insurgents will rendezvous at El Paso, from which point they will invade the Mexican Republic. Federal officials are closely watching the movement."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1886.

AN alarm of fire last Saturday evening was caused by the burning out of a chimney of Capt. Williams's quarters. No damage was done, but a good deal of excitement was caused because a very strong wind was blowing at the time.

An officers' meeting was held at the mess on Monday evening for the purpose of arranging a series of hops from now till the beginning of Lent. A committee of six was appointed to fix the times, etc.

The post promises to be unusually sociable this week. A card party to-morrow evening, an afternoon tea from four to six o'clock by Mrs. Hasbrouck and two entertainments on Friday evening will make it quite gay.

The first indoor concert this year was given last Saturday evening in the library. The attendance was not very large. Mr. William C. Rehm assisted the orchestra, using a Steinway grand piano.

Major Brook, of the English Army, Capt. Symonds, of the Engineers, and Lieut. Howell, 7th Inf., were visitors here during the past week.

The following named candidates have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy: W. T. Johnston, Kingston, Mo.; Jay J. Morrow, Allegheny, Pa.; Giles A. Saint (alt.), Allegheny, Pa.; Sylvanus J. Leech, Bloomington, Ills.; LeRoy S. Upton, Big Rapids, Mich.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

NOVEMBER 10, 1886.

ON the evening of Nov. 5, the officers of Fort Omaha gave a reception to Lt. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., and his lovely bride, the daughter of Major A. S. Kimball, Q. M. Dept. Many distinguished guests, civil and military, were present, who were gracefully received by Mrs. Wheaton and Mrs. Butler from half-past eight until half-past nine, at which time the dance commenced and joy was unconfined until two o'clock in the morning. To the officers of Fort Omaha and to their indispensable assistants, the ladies of that stronghold, nothing could be more gratifying than the hearty response given to their invitations by the good people of Omaha, who thus received their first social introduction to the happy pair and to the officers and ladies of the 2d Infantry, recently arrived from the far Northwest. The perfect success which attended this occasion augurs well for the future of the 2d Infantry, at Fort Omaha, which is conceded to be one of the choice stations in the United States by virtue of its vicinage to the city and the Atlantic seaboard.

Following is a list of those present: Gen. and Mrs. Geo. Crook, Mr. Mylins, Mr. and Miss Berlin, Mr. Robt. Patrick, the Misses Dundy, Miss Chambers, Mrs. and Miss Miller, of Detroit; Mrs. McKane, Mrs. P. S. Eustis, Miss Eustis, Miss Griffits, Mrs. Hawes, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Burns and Miss Burns, Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, Mr. Chas. Butler, Miss Eustis, Mr. and Miss Berlin, Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Breck, Miss McParlin, Mr. Mitchell, Miss Miller, Gen. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Read, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Corwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennon, Mr. Geo. F. Downey, Mr. Charles B. Ott, Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Rowell, Lieut. Towsey, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Liew, Capt. Dempsey, Gen. and Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Major and Miss Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. Ulio, Lieut. Wright, Lieut. and Miss Earle, Lieut. and Mrs. Larson, Capt. Haines, Miss Satterthwaite. X.

THE *Excelsior* of Nov. 13 says: "Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, the founder of the Sewanee College, was the guest of Lieut. Powell this week, and preached at Fort Omaha on Sunday ...Lieut. Ames has gone on leave....A music class has been organized at the fort by Mr. French of Omaha. Mrs. Gen. Wheaton, Miss Miller and Miss Earle have joined..... The remainder of the 2d Infantry are to be stationed at Fort Omaha, but the quarters are insufficient. This may awaken Congress to the necessity of making needed appropriations for the post."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WINGATE, N. M.

NOVEMBER 10, 1886.

OUR post commander, Col. R. E. A. Crofton, recently promoted to the colonelcy of the 15th Inf., has just left us to take command of Fort Buford, Dakota Territory.

The officers and ladies desiring to extend to the colonel and his family an acknowledgment of their high regard designated the evening of Nov. 3 for their entertainment. The occasion was a reception and complimentary hop to the colonel and family. All the officers and ladies of the garrison were present to pay their respects.

The reception was immediately followed by a ball, lasting until the small hours of morning. The floor management was in the able hands of Capt. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cavalry, and the arrangements in those of the following committee: Capt. Wm. Auman, 13th Infantry; Capt. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cavalry, and Lieut F. L. Dodds, 9th Infantry, a representative from each regiment in the garrison.

The affair was held in the new assembly rooms, which were elaborately and artistically decorated. Each company and troop contributed devices and mottoes, which were placed in the dance hall and adjoining rooms and spaces, these being relieved by garlands of green, flags and decorations of ordnance, flowers, etc.

At the head of the hall to the right and left of the stage were the cavalry designs. The stage itself being a mass of flowers, plants and lights. The approaches, waiting rooms, promenades and corners were filled with evergreens and flowers, which, under a hundred lights presented a brilliant and beautiful effect. The ball and supper rooms alone furnished sufficient to entertain for an evening, in the way of designs, devices and mottoes. The music was furnished by two orchestras alternating in playing, one brought from Albuquerque, the other being the post orchestra.

The supper was elaborate, the committee being engaged for several weeks in arranging for the menu and the table decorations.

The entertainment was the handsomest ever given here, and was extended as a farewell to the departing colonel, and shows that his going was sincerely regretted and that kind wishes followed him to his new command. G. B.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

NOVEMBER 8, 1886.

NOTHING of moment stirring here. Inspector-General Heyl and bride have joined and received a cordial welcome. Lieuts. Woodbury and Chandler, 16th Infantry, have returned from Florida, having safely delivered at Pickens and Marion the Indian notables concerning whom I have heretofore written. We all of us are sorry to lose Dr. J. P. Wright, who goes to Leavenworth. He and his amiable wife are friends to every one and have been active workers in the Episcopal Church and Sunday school on the Hill. The new band leader, 8th Cavalry, Kline, has arrived. He is an excellent performer on the cornet. I see the Surgeon Generalship still hangs fire, and that John Moore *may* get it. I hope so. I remember him well when he was attending surgeon in New York some years ago. A nice, genial, clever gentleman, he will fill the bill to perfection. We are divided here. Some are Baxterites, others Sutherlandites, a few Perinites, and yet some Pageites. I, and I am not alone, am a Mooreite. I see Swaim is making an effort "to get back," but I fancy he won't succeed. I hear "Billy" Grierson, a great favorite in Texas, is to succeed Bradley at Santa Fé. This will be a pleasant billet for him, which he fully deserves. PUNK.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, D. T.

NOVEMBER 10, 1886.

COLONEL AND MRS. TILFORD, of the 7th Cav., have returned to Fort Meade, after a short leave enjoyed in St. Louis, where a most cordial welcome was extended them by old friends and a large circle of relations. Captains Godfrey, Edgerly and McDougal have arrived with their crack troop of the 7th, and are busy getting into quarters. Lieut. Slocum and his wife, neé Miss Brandreth, with their baby boy, are among the new arrivals. Also Lieut. Bullock with his bride.

FORT GRANT, A. T.

A KANSAS CITY *Times* correspondent writes:

Ordnance Sergeant J. J. Donnelly, U. S. A., died Nov. 2. The funeral took place with full military honors. Colonel Grierson turned out the entire garrison to attend. Three days ago Lieutenants Haden and Pettie, 8th Inf., started off for a hunt in Graham Mountains. Yesterday their packer, with game, bedding and rations, returned to the post and stated that the officers had remained behind for a little small game hunting and would be in later, and, therefore, their protracted absence has led to the belief that they are lost, without, however, creating very great uneasiness on their account, as they are well mounted, have plenty of ammunition, and at this season of the year plenty of wood and water, with grass for the animals can be found. But inasmuch as it is cold enough in the mountains for ice to form every night, it is presumed that the favorite game of "freeze-out" will not prove as interesting as usual.

Captain Charles Porter, 8th Inf., is in Fort Lowell, acting as counsel for Lieut. McDonald, 4th Cav., who is being tried by Court-martial. Lieut. McDonald is a popular officer and his faults are of the head, and not of the heart, and whatever be the results of his present trouble the best wishes of a host of friends will ever be with him.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Hunt, 10th Cav., this afternoon, but died shortly afterward.

General Grierson and Lieut. Maxon, 10th Cav., will leave in a few days to purchase cavalry horses for this Department.

Captain Norvell, 10th Cav., is a guest at the post; and Lieut. Read is expected from Fort Thomas.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE social given at at the Catholic school Wednesday was quite a success in a financial way. The most interesting part of the affair was the election held to decide which of the two arms of the Service, cavalry or infantry, was the most popular. Corporal Daily, Troop M, 6th Cavalry, represented the cavalry, and Sergeant Kraemer, Co. H, 6th Infantry, the infantry. A large cake and several barrels of apples were to go to the winning organization. At the beginning Daily had 125 and Kraemer 206. As the election progressed things became exciting, finally resulting in a victory for the cavalry by a vote of 1,486 to 1,125. The entire evening was pleasantly spent by those present, and a handsome revenue derived for school and religious purposes.—*Kansas City Times.*

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *Alta* says: "The winter festivities were inaugurated Nov. 2 when the officers gave their first hop. The hop room was decorated with flags, banners and flowers, and presented an attractive appearance. The guests were welcomed by Maj. H. K. Tilton, Capt. J. W. Dillenback, Lieuts. Samson L. Faison, Geo. W. Van Deusen and Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., who comprised the Reception Committee. Music was furnished by the 1st Artillery Band, and the dancing was enjoyed for several hours. Next Tuesday evening a musicale will be held at the same place. Among those present were: Gen. and Mrs Chauncey McKeever, Capt. and Mrs. Corcoran, Lieut. and Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, Lieut. and Mrs. Pfister, Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Best, Capt. and Mrs. Doane, Lieut. and Mrs. Greble, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Maj. and Mrs. H. R. Tilton, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Smedberg, Capts. J. M. K. Davis, J. W. Dillenback and Tisdall, Lieuts. Bear, Towers, S. L. Faison, Oyster, Robinson, etc."

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

The *Excelsior* of Nov. 13 says: "Lieut. Farrow visited the fort Sunday en route to Fort Du Chesne to join his company. ....Mrs. Dr. Ewen and Mrs. Paine have gone to New York, where they will spend the winter.....The drama of 'Our Boys,' for the benefit of the building fund of the Episcopal Church at Sidney, took place at the Post Theatre last Wednesday evening. The cast was: Sir Geoffry Champneys, Lt. Sparrow; Talbot, his son, Lieut. Bonesteel; Perkyn Middlewick, Capt. Ebstein; Charles, his son, Mr. Mancourt; Kempster, Sir Geoffry's man servant, Lieut. Brooke; Violet Melrose, an artist, Miss Haughey; Mary Melrose, her poor cousin, Miss Clark; Clarissa Champneys, Sir Geoffry's sister, Mrs. Downey; Belinda, a lodging house servant, Mrs. Sparrow."

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In a case recently tried at Fort Huachuca, Gen. N. A. Miles says: "The proceedings are irregular. The record shows that after the court was organized and had proceeded so far with the trial as to hear all the evidence for the prosecution, a member who had been absent from the beginning participated in the trial, although a sufficient number of members were present to proceed with the trial, but in any

event the proceeding was entirely irregular. The prisoner was charged with being drunk and disorderly in the camp of his troop and assaulting and striking his 1st sergeant. The evidence shows that the prisoner was drunk and disorderly, as charged, complaining in a disorderly manner about the insufficiency of his rations. If he did not strike his 1st sergeant, as charged, his conduct towards him was grossly disrespectful and insubordinate, for which he deserved punishment."

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

THE statistics contained in the report of Adjt.-Gen. Drum will be found in the report of the Lieutenant-General, which appears elsewhere. Gen. Drum says in his report to General Sheridan:

While the crime of desertion can never, perhaps, be absolutely eliminated, I am convinced that the adoption of a carefully considered code of punishment for all military offences, the establishment at posts of a light prison for the confinement of minor offences, etc., would greatly tend to still further lessen the number of desertions. An examination of the official reports made this year on the subject of Army schools further strengthens my opinion that the present voluntary school system in the Army is a failure, and from inherent radical defects will remain so. Those of the men who are the most ignorant, and therefore in the greatest need of instruction, are the most averse to attend school. The attendance of this class of men should be made compulsory. There is no question that military schools properly organized and efficiently taught would prove of very great benefit to the rank and file of the Army, but among the necessary requisites for successful results instruction must be made a military duty, and the hours of attendance should be during the day. The course of studies should be carefully prepared, and embrace such subjects of general and special nature as would be of positive and practical advantage to soldiers. Teachers should have recognized rank and position, and their selection carefully made after an examination, which would develop not only the knowledge they possess, but also their special capacity and aptitude for imparting it—a much rarer qualification than is generally supposed.

The total number of enlistments and re-enlistments in the Army (exclusive of the Signal Corps) for the year ending June 30, 1886, was 6,941. Of the 5,327 accepted recruits, 3,308 were native born and 2,021 of foreign birth; 4,847 were white and 480 colored. 18,094 applicants for enlistment were rejected by recruiting officers on account of physical or mental disqualifications, indicating that the public interests were carefully guarded by the officers charged with the responsible duty of recruiting. This care and vigilance on their part is emphasized by the fact that while 29 per cent. of the total number of applicants for enlistment was accepted in 1884, the percentage of acceptances was reduced the following year to 27.7, and during the past year did not quite reach 23 per cent. All newly-enlisted recruits of the general and mounted services have been retained at least three months at the general depots for instruction before assignment to regiments, and it is believed this has been an important factor in reducing the number of desertions during the past two years.

In his report to the Secretary of War, Gen. Drum says:

The reports submitted herewith, of the several officers designated by the War Department to inspect the encampments of State troops are highly interesting and worthy of careful consideration. [We commence the publication of these reports this week with that of General Jackson on the New York Encampment.] While just but kind criticism points out many defects (none that cannot be remedied by men exhibiting the military zeal and pride that animate the State militia), the reports unmistakably evidence a slowly maturing temper and character destined to still more closely unite the Regular Army and the militia, the twin parts of the defensive power of the Government. A careful perusal of these reports leads me to make the following general remarks:

State encampments, to be of absolute benefit, should at least be of ten days' duration, and, while established at convenient points looking to economy in the concentration of the troops, should be at a sufficient distance from the homes of the members of the command in order to overcome business and social influences, which seriously affect efforts at parting instruction and holding the men in hand for drills, target practice, guard duty, etc. Camps should be divested of every appearance of holiday character. The programme of military exercises should exclude elementary company drills, and the time of the encampment devoted to instruction and practice in skirmish and battalion drills and guard duty. As most of the fighting in the future must be done in open order, a thorough acquaintance with the skirmish drill is of the highest importance.

Officers should be required to recite upon the duties of guards and sentinels, and instruction in guard duty be given to the men in the armories.

So far as fatigue uniform or dress for field service is concerned, it would be of advantage for the authorities of each State to prescribe a simple, plain, but serviceable fatigue uniform for all its troops to which companies might gradually conform within a limited time, say one year. This is not intended to interfere with the right of each command to wear such full dress uniform as it may have selected for wear on reviews, parades, and other occasions of pure ceremony.

Obsolete arms and ammunition in the hands of State troops should be replaced by improved guns of same pattern as in the hands of the Regular Army, and suitable ammunition provided. On this subject I beg to renew the recommendation made in my last report.

Exhibition drills, while interesting as showing to what degree of mechanical precision a body of men can be trained to attain in movements and motions, are an undesirable feature of military camps. In many instances the development of extreme smartness in drill involves the neglect of some of the most important and solid parts of a soldier's training.

The report on the target practice at the Maine encampment is most creditable to the troops participating, and demonstrates what results can be obtained from careful instruction and practical discipline in this important exercise. The great want is a thorough, systematic course of instruction prescribed from State headquarters and rigidly insisted on, and the establishment in each State of an examining board before whom ignorant and incompetent officers could be brought with a view to their elimination from the military service of the State. Every officer elected should, before appointment, be subject to examination by a board of officers, of which, if possible, the regimental and brigade commanders and the inspector-general should be members. The material composing the militia of the several States is generally excellent, and zeal and intelligence the rule; but the former must be wisely directed and the latter systematically cultivated.

The tables submitted exhibit the apportionment of details corrected to Oct. 1, 1886, and a synopsis of the data contained in the reports of the several officers performing the duties of professor of tactics and military science.

These reports show a steadily growing interest in military instruction, as evidenced by the increased percentage of students attending drills, etc., and the degree of appreciation of the value of the system on the part of the college authorities. The aptitude of American youths for military exercises is undoubtedly good, and, when supplemented by the frank and full recognition on the part of the several faculties that military training (beyond the enforced physical exercise it gives) is of positive service to the student in the ordinary avocations of civil life, will realize all the practical advantages resulting from a course of instruction enforcing manliness of character and deportment.

To reap, however, the full benefits of the law authorizing the detail of officers of the Army as military instructors, it is imperative that the professor of tactics and military science be a recognized member of the faculty of the institution at which on duty, with equal vote, and that military instruction be given a co-ordinate position with the other departments of study.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Norfolk Nov. 12, and sailed Nov. 14 for Aspinwall.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Sailed from New York, Nov. 14, for the S. A. Station.

Her voyage will be through the Mediterranean, touching at Malta for coal, thence to Suez and through the Suez Canal to Aden. From that point she goes along the East Coast of Africa, visiting Madagascar. Finally she expects to bring up at Rio Janeiro or Montevideo, on the station she is ordered to for a full cruise. She is not to stop at any port except for coal, and will probably be six months or more in reaching her station. The following is a list of her officers: Commander Charles McGregor, commanding; Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer, Geo. E. Ide; Lieutenants, W. P. Day, E. B. Barry, H. R. Tyler, L. K. Reynolds (junior grade), and Wm. Braunersreuther; Ensigns, Frank R. Heath, E. W. Sutphen, and E. A. Anderson (naval cadets); Surgeon, M. Aulick; Chief Engineer, A. J. Kenyon; Passed Asst. Engineer, W. C. Eaton; Asst. Engineer, K. McAlpine; Paymaster, J. R. Martin; First Lieut. Marines, A. C. Kelton, U. S. Marine Corps.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Sailed from Rio de Janeiro Nov. 6, and arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Genoa, Italy, Oct. 21. Would leave about Nov. 10 for the East, making Alexandria her headquarters.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 12. Will go out of commission at that yard, and probably be repaired there.

Commander C. D. Sigsbee reports to the Secretary of the Navy, from Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 13, that the *Kearsarge* arrived there at 11.10 P. M., Nov. 12. She left Leghorn, Sept. 30, and arrived at Gibraltar, Oct. 5; left on the 7th, and arrived at Tangier 1.20 P. M. the same day. Left Tangier, Oct. 8, and arrived at Funchal, Maderia, Oct. 11, and left on the 13th. At Gibraltar she took on board 105 tons of coal, and at Funchal 96 tons. The passage was made over the southern sailing route, through the N. E. trades in latitude about 22deg. North. The northing to the latitude of Bermuda was made over the usual sailing route from the Equator to New York. They found the trades light and varying in direction from N. E. to S. E. To the northward of Bermuda and until across the gulf stream much rainy and squally weather was encountered. A number of new but small leaks in the boilers were developed during the passage, which were repaired as they occurred. On the 23d of Oct., Lat. 21deg. 36 N., Long. 34deg. 43min. W., Joseph Kavanaugh, 2d class fireman, died suddenly of aneurism. His remains were buried at sea the following day, Lat. 21deg. 38min. N, Long. 36deg. 40min. W.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. At Genoa, Italy, undergoing repairs. Will sail about the middle of November for the coast of Africa to cruise during the winter.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 15.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Sailed from Callao, Peru, Nov. 12, for San Francisco, Cal. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Rio Oct. 24.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Was at Callao, Peru, Nov. 13.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. A correspondent writing from Apia, Samoan Island, Oct. 15, where the *Mohican* lay at that date, says: We had a splendid time at Auckland as well as at the Fiji Islands. A grand ball was given to the officers at the city of Levaka Fijis, and at Auckland all sorts of entertainments, the swellest of which was a banquet at the leading club. We hurried back to Apia, Samoa, from Auckland in obedience to cable instructions from Washington, and there met Mr. Geo. A. Bates, of Wilmington, Del., who was the commissioner sent by Secretary Bayard to meet commissioners from England and Germany. The German refused to treat, pretending not to understand the matter, and said his instructions were indefinite. Mr. Bates and the British commissioner agreed perfecily, and made similar reports to their respective governments. The stars and stripes were hauled down by Mr. Bates, and the Samoan flag now floats alone. We took Mr. Bates on board and went again to the Tonga Island to make a treaty with the Tongans, which I believe was satisfactorily accomplished, though Mr. Bates is wonderfully reticent concerning his affairs. We will leave about Oct. 21, taking a southerly course until the region of the westerly winds is reached, when we will make the best of our way to Easter Island, where we will take on board a lot of botanical and geological specimens and an immense statue or idol for the Smithsonian Institution. From there we will go to the Island of Juan Fernandez, made famous by the story of Robinson Crusoe, and from there to Valparaiso about January 1.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska, October 19, having left Juneau Oct. 13. Will winter at Sitka. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station. Arrived at Montevideo Oct. 19.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and was to leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Aden, Arabia, Oct. 15.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Aden Nov. 11.

Commander T. F. Jewell reports to the Navy Department, under date of Port Said, Egypt, Oct. 27, that the *Essex* arrived at that port at ten o'clock the previous evening, five days from Malta. During the first three days calms and light airs prevailed, but for the last 36 hours favorable winds were experienced. Notwithstanding the leaky condition of the boilers, more leaks having developed after leaving Malta, she was able to steam almost continuously at eight knots an hour, with an average daily expenditure of eight tons of coal, using only four boilers, the grate surface of which was reduced one-fourth by fire brick. She would remain at Port Said three or four days to make necessary repairs to boilers, and then proceed through the canal to Aden. The health of officers and crew continued good. Small pox prevailed to some extent on shore, but was confined to the Arab quarters of the town. Communication with the shore was restricted to the officers.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Nagasaki Oct. 11.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Hong Kong Oct. 11.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 1, 1886.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Arrived at Columbo, Ceylon, Nov. 13.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton, China, Oct. 11.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Left Hampton Roads Nov. 15. Next address will be Annapolis, where she will arrive in about a week.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor. Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from New York for Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 9.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from New York for Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 9.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York Navy-yard.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone. At Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 30, for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax, Catskill, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE apprentice training squadron, the *Jamestown*, *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, expect to sail from Hampton Roads about Dec. 15 for the winter cruise.

A SET of new boilers for the U. S. S. *Swatara* have been completed at the Navy-yard in Washington and shipped to that vessel at Portsmouth, N. H.

THE *St. James Gazette* publishes a clever sketch of what might possibly happen if England should be unexpectedly involved in a struggle with France. The story is entitled "The Great Naval War of 1887."

THE German Naval Budget for 1886-87 is accompanied by a Memorandum, showing the necessity for increasing the number of torpedo-boats, and of protecting the mouths of large rivers in war-time by small vessels.

CONSIDERABLE work is now going on at the boat shop of the Portsmouth, N. H., Yard. The *Galena's* boats are being repaired, and work will soon begin on more new boats for cruisers, including one or two steam launches.

COMMANDANT GHERARDI, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has suspended his chief clerk, Charles Capouilliez, who had previously refused to resign. Thos. Costello was appointed to fill the vacancy, and the commodore has asked Secretary Whitney to revoke Capouilliez's appointment on the ground of incompetency.

IN dealing, in the *Gebiet des Seewesens*, with Rear Admiral Freemantle's paper on "Naval Tactics," Herr Attlmayr states that the proposed composition of the Admiral's ideal squadron of operation is correct, namely, twelve ironclads, four frigates, and twelve *éclaireurs*, or vedettes, divided into two divisions, each, again, consisting of three sub-divisions.

THE matter of the importations by officers of the U. S. ships *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* was settled Nov. 17 so far as the Newport customs officials are concerned. The duties collected from the officers of those vessels amounted to $650 under the ruling of the Solicitor of the Treasury, but $50 of this had to be remitted. The $600 has been covered into the Treasury.

THE U. S. S. *Tennessee*, at present the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, met with a mishap at the Navy-yard on Sunday, Nov. 14. A steam cutter of small dimensions bumped against her port bow and opened a hole nearly three feet long. It is 30 years since the *Tennessee* was launched. While she is one of the most comfortable vessels afloat, it is said she has long outgrown her usefulness for war.

BOARDS of Survey on the *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* report that about $3,000 will be necessary to put them in good condition for their winter cruise. The work has been ordered, and it is expected that they will be ready to sail by Dec. 20. The following Board of Survey on the *Tennessee* has been appointed: Capt. A. P. Cook, Naval Constructors T. E. Webb and S. H. Pook, and master workman at New York Navy-yard.

STRONG efforts are being made to secure for San Francisco the contract for building one of the new Government cruisers. The *Journal of Commerce* says: "The Pacific Coast is entitled to this consideration at the hands of the Government, especially as all the requisites exist here for turning out as good and cheap vessels of the required class as can be done at any shipyard in the country. The steel steamer *Arago*, built here, has proved one of the best and most successful ships ever floated."

COMMANDER BARTLETT, in charge of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, has received a letter from the commander of the steamship *Prof. Morse* in regard to the efficacy of oil in quieting heavy seas. The *Prof. Morse*, in October last, encountered a severe hurricane upon entering the Caribbean Sea, and lay for several days in the trough of the sea. Her destruction seemed inevitable, but oil was poured around the vessel, and the waves so quieted that the steamship rode out the gale in safety.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle* says: "A despondent marine this morning determined to put an end to his miserable existence. Divesting himself of all loose apparel, he knelt down and offered up a prayer, then went off the side of the wharf. There was just enough softness of mud to make this method of departure from life both cold and disagreeable. So after a little floundering about, the would-be suicide concluded to postpone, and crept crestfallen up the ladder to the wharf again, dripping with mud and slime. The performance will not be repeated until the balmy days of next summer make the passage to the other world by the Georgia street route more comfortable."

COMMANDER W. S. SCHLEY, says a Washington correspondent, has just returned from Boston, where he assisted Secretary Whitney in a quiet inspection of the navy-yard. The Secretary and Commander Schley have been strongly in favor of setting aside some one of the navy-yards for the Bureau of Equipment, of which the latter is chief. It has been deemed advisable to have a supply depot, where all the work of the bureau will be done, and all vessels fitted out for sea. The visit to Boston will probably result in the selection of that yard for the purpose. The Secretary favors a concentration of the bureaus, and it is possible he will have a yard set apart for the Bureaus of Steam Engineering and Construction in the near future.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle* says: "The U. S. S. *Ranger* in going from San Francisco to San Diego made the run down in 47½ hours. This was good work for the *Ranger*, as it generally takes her about 70 hours to make the same distance. The wind was fair and the use of sail increased her speed considerably. The vessel made as high as 11½ knots an hour. On the way down she indulged in a race with H. M. S. *Triumph*. They both started from the heads at the same time, but night coming on the *Triumph* was lost in the darkness. She was then in the lead and making further out to sea. The crew of the *Ranger* thought their vessel ahead until they came in sight of San Diego, where they saw the *Triumph* lying at anchor. The *Ranger* got there about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 2d; the *Triumph* arrived about three hours earlier. The English vessel is one of the fastest vessels in that navy, and has twin screws. Taking this into consideration the *Ranger* was not beaten very badly.

THE *Atlanta* is undergoing another trial trip in Long Island Sound this week. All the alterations in her machinery, consisting principally of a change in thrust bearings, which were suggested during the last trial, have been made, and it is thought now that she will be able to make the six hours' run without interruption, as required by contract. The sea trial, heretofore spoken of, will not take place until the vessel has been regularly placed in commission and her battery placed aboard. She sailed from New York, Nov. 19. There is no foundation for the story which appeared in the dailies to the effect that the *Atlanta* had sprung a leak.

UNDER a flaming heading the New York *Herald* publishes the following despatch, dated London, Nov. 15: 1886: John Ward, a prominent shipbuilder of Dumbarton, on the Clyde, has just delivered a lecture on "Destructive Aid in Naval Warfare" at the Greenock Institute. In the course of the evening he made himself the express authority for what have hitherto been mere undefined rumors, and as such discredited at the embassy here. Shipbuilder Ward said: "I find a circular advertised in this country by the United States Navy Department asking for designs for an armored cruiser and an armored line of battle ship. The terms of the circular show that the United States Government wished the designs to come from 'those in this country who, at the country's expense, have similar designs to get out for our own navy.' The honorarium offered for this betrayal of trust was $15,000, with a further sum for working drawings. Here is a humiliating state of things. First, that a foreign government should have cause to know the efficacy of a bribe upon our government officials; and, second, that a friendly government should not scruple to lay such a temptation in the way of weak patriots. Of the United States Government we might expect better things.' The press to-day in the provinces seem to believe this, and remark on it.

NAVY GAZEITE.

Ordered.

Nov. 12.—Lieutenant A. G. Paul, as assistant to the 5th Lighthouse District.

Nov. 13.—Chief Engineer John P. Kelly, to duty at the works of the DeLancey Forge and Iron Company at Buffalo, N. Y.

Assistant Paymaster John Corwine, to duty on the ironclads at City Point, Va., on Nov. 30.

Nov. 15.—Passed Assist. Engineer Herschel Main, to temporary duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Nov. 16.—Lieutenant F. H. Tyler, to the receiving ship Franklin.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis S. Nash, to duty at the Smithsonian Institution Nov. 26.

Acting Gunner Horace R. Yewell, to instruction in ordnance at the Washington Navy-yard.

Nov. 17.—Medical Inspector A. C. Rhoades, to special duty at New York.

Detached.

Nov. 13.—Assistant Paymaster S. L. Heap, from the ironclads at City Point, Va., Nov. 30, and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Nov. 15.—Boatswain Wm. H. Frary, from the Franklin and granted three months' leave.

Nov. 16.—Ensign W. L. Howard, from Exploring Northern Alaska Expedition, Oct. 29, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer A. O. Young has reported his return home, having been detached from the Lancaster Sept. 15, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 17.—Lieutenant Commander G. C. Reiter, from duty at the Torpedo Station and granted six months' leave.

Nov. 18.—Lieutenant W. F. Hasley, from the Tennessee and granted six months' leave.

Ensign John H. Hetherington, from the Coast Survey and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant R. H. Townley, from the Jamestown and placed on sick leave.

Revoked.

Orders of Ensign W. C. P. Muir of Nov. 10, and he is detached from the Naval War College, Nov. 19, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Promotions.

Assistant Paymaster John Corwine, to be Passed Assistant Paymaster from Nov. 2; 85.

Leave.

Granted to Lieutenant Commander F. M. Barber for one year with permission to leave the United States.

Granted Naval Cadet Edw. E. Dement from Naval Academy until May 15, 1887.

MARINE CORPS.

Nov. 13.—2d Lieutenant Lincoln Karmany, so much of his orders of Oct. 30 as directs him to proceed to Boston, Mass., revoked, and ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New York.

2d Lieutenant Chas. A. Doyen, detached Nov. 19 from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to report without delay for duty at the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 16.—Colonel Thos. Y. Field, so much of the order dated Oct. 1, as directs him to proceed to Norfolk, Va., suspended.

Nov. 18.—Major James Forney, granted leave of absence for 20 days from Nov. 29, provided that his presence at Norfolk, Va., is not required by the general court-martial about to convence for the trial of Captain J. H. Higbee.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending November 18, 1886:

Frank Doublin, seaman, died Oct. 8 on U. S. S. Ossipee at Nagasaki, Japan.

Joseph Kavanaugh, second class fireman, died Oct. 23 on U. S. S. Kearsarge at sea.

Henry Rhoades, first class fireman, died Nov. 11 at Washington, D. C.

John F. O'Brien, ordinary seaman, died Nov. 13 at Naval Hospital, N. Y.

Francis M. Ashton, passed assistant engineer, died Nov. 15 at Philadelphia, Pa.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN LEE DAVIS reports to the Secretary of the Navy, from Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 11, that the flagship *Marion* left Chefoo, China, Oct. 2, and reached Nagasaki Oct. 5.

The *Omaha* had been at Chemulpo, Korea, since Sept. 25. She was expected to leave Oct. 11 for Chefoo, China, in order to coal and give liberty, after which she would return to Chemulpo.

The *Ossipee* left Chefoo, China, Oct. 1, arrived at Chemulpo Oct. 2, and received from the *Omaha* men and material to be transported to the United States. She left Chemulpo Oct. 2, and reached Nagasaki Oct. 5; started for New York in obedience to Department's order of Oct. 9.

The *Monocacy* when last heard from was at Hong Kong.

The *Palos* was at Canton.

All was quiet within the limits of the station, and the health of officers and men was excellent.

NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 17, 1886.

The Department having determined to concentrate as far as practicable under the charge of one general storekeeper at each yard and station and on board ships the various stores and materials and also to transfer to the Paymaster General's office the duty of providing through contract and purchase of such supplies for the Navy and Marine Corps, together with the custody of all monetary and property accounts of the Navy Department and its several bureaus and the Marine Corps, you are constituted a Board to formulate regulations to effect such object. To this end you will confer with the several bureau chiefs and other officers interested, and obtain from them and their officers all information necessary to aid you in arranging the details for the harmonious inauguration of the proposed change. You will collaterally ascertain what exceptions, if any, should be made to the general application of this order, and also fix the reduction in clerical force and office space admissible in the respective bureaus by the diminished work therein and the probable increase of working force and office room that will be necessary in the bureau of the Paymaster General; also furnish similar data applicable to civil employees, etc., affected by the change at the yards and stations.

You will confer with the Board, of which Capt. Richard W. Meade is President, and prepare the necessary orders, to go into force upon the 1st of January, 1887, making the actual transfers contemplated. In this work make use of the inventories prepared by the last-mentioned Board.

A system of books must be prepared in concert with the Paymaster-General, and should be kept by him, and all stores and property transferred should be carried into said books at their appraised market value, enabling the Department to establish and maintain a system of accountability for its property.

Forms for the receipt and issue of stores and material at yards and stations should be prepared and careful attention should be given to the current works of construction, repair, equipment, etc. These forms should be such as to insure the necessary accountability under the proposed system, and yet should not hamper the progress of work by over much detail or unnecessary formalities.

Very respectfully,
W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

Captain George Brown, U. S. N.; Paymaster John R. Carmody, U. S. N.; Paymaster Trumbull H. Stancliff, U. S. N.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

NOVEMBER 16, 1886.

THE third and fourth classes are wiser now than they were last week. This sudden increase in wisdom on their part has been brought about by Ensign Haeseler, who has command of the infantry battalion. Last Friday, while Mr. Haeseler was drilling them in the armory, these Brobdignags, *per se*, evinced a determination to run things. This pleased Mr. H., who comprehended the situation at a glance. "Forward, double time!" he said, and no sound resembling "halt" came from his lips until they had galloped around the armory for 24 minutes, taking the rebellion out of them in a way that would have made Gleason, the horse trainer, green with envy. That isn't the worst of it. Every Wednesday and Saturday, during recreation hours, they are to repeat the same dose. This is why they are wiser now than heretofore.

The Saturday matinees in the gymnasium are becoming very popular. Among those present last Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Barnette, Comdr. and Mrs. Huntington, Ensign and Mrs. Huse, Ensign and Mrs. Copehart, Misses Heap, Morehard, Loomis, Murray, Farmer and Pinkney; Ensigns Gibbons, Huse, Smith, Blish and Knapp, and many others.

The invitations for the Thanksgiving ball have been issued.

Ensign W. C. P. Muir was ordered to the Naval Academy November 15.

Ensign A. C. Almy has been spending a 15 days' leave with his family in Annapolis.

Mrs. Lieut. Miles is visiting her parents at Norfolk, Va.

Although the diphtheria is reported to have abated somewhat in Annapolis, no Saturday liberty has as yet been granted the cadets.

In the foot ball game between the Johns Hopkins University team, of Baltimore, and the naval cadets, played last Saturday on the Academy grounds, the cadets won by a score of 8 to 0. The game was won in the first four minutes, when, by excellent playing, Brittain, of '88, scored a touchdown, and Hayward, '88, kicked the goal. For the rest of the game, although the visitors had no decided advantage, the cadets were prevented from scoring. Prof. Cane, of St. John's College, acted as referee.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT NOTES.

THE naval ball on the evening of Nov. 12, at Coasters' Harbor Island, was a brilliant affair. The large gymnasium was used for dancing, and it was pretily decorated with flags of all kinds. Many handsome women and noble-looking men were present. The toilets were elaborate. Nearly all the cottagers who remain by the seaside were present, and none seemed to mind the severe storm. The reception Committee consisted of Captain Yates, Captain Mahan, Commander Higginson, Paymaster Hobbs, Professor Monroe and Lieutenants Little, Ackley and Veeder. The officers of the War College and the officers of the Torpedo Station were present with ladies. Fort Adams, too, was represented by its officers and their families.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A Naval Court-martial has been ordered to convene at the Norfolk Navy-yard on Nov. 23, for the trial of Capt. John H. Higbee, of the Marine Corps, on charges of drunkenness on duty. The following is the detail of the Court: Capt. F. V. McNair, Capt. A. V. Reed, Capt. N. H. Farquhar, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow, Comdr. F. W. Dickins, Lieut.-Colonel John L. Broome, U. S. M. C.; Lieut.-Col. C. D. Hebb, U. S. M. C.; Major Charles Heywood, U. S. M. C., and Major G. P. Houston, U. S. M. C., with Lt. S. C. Lemly, Judge-Advocate.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE APACHE CAMPAIGN.

ASSISTANT SURGEON LEONARD WOOD, U. S. Army, who rendered efficient services in General MILES's recent campaign against the Apaches, has made an official report, which contains many valuable suggestions.

Under the head of clothing he says: "The uniform is totally unfit for Sonora or along our southern border, and troops on expeditions where hard work is to be done have got to have something lighter and cooler. . . A cavalry soldier, with his heavy clothing and clumsy boots, is unable to do more than a portion of the work he can do properly dressed."

In the first place, he is carrying about twice the weight of clothing required. "If instead of the heavy woollen clothing, something of the nature of stable or fatigue clothing were issued, and with this a pair of shoes with light uppers coming up to the ankle and having a medium thick Scotch sole with a few hob nails around the edge, and in place of the heavy overcoat a rubber poncho; they would then be in a fair shape for as much work as could be expected."

Upon the subject of shoes, concerning which General MILES has already spoken in strong terms, Doctor WOOD says that "as an indication of what was preferred to walk in, a number of the men paid as high as $6 per pair for moccasins. The sewed shoes are totally unfit for field service (at least all we had were) and they were the cause of much suffering, wearing out usually in six or seven days, and in some cases on the second. The stitching seems to have been very poorly done, resulting in the sole falling off after a short time. The uppers appeared to be of good quality. The old brass screwed shoe turned out to be a little better, but is nothing like it should be. If a soldier were on hard duty in a rough country and was forced to wear the sewed shoe, I think his pay would be about enough to keep him shod. The shoe which gave the best results was a shoe similar to the Mexican shoe, but made of American leather."

Coming to one of the most, if not the most, important item of the soldier's daily existence, the ration, the Doctor says: "The ration as commonly issued is enough to keep a man alive, but he cannot do a great deal of hard work on it in this climate, or sustain long continued fatigue, simply because he gets very little meat, and, as a rule, poor bread. Bacon, half cooked and almost entirely fat, is hardly attractive, even to a hungry man, when served in a temperature of 115 degs., and, although it will sustain life, it will not keep men in good condition." Doctor WOOD then suggests that "if corned beef in cans could be issued, also rice, cornmeal, and oat-meal, in place of a portion of the flour, the men would get a change now and then. All the articles mentioned would be of great value in the field." In speaking of the health of the troops on the campaign, he says: "The principal complaints were diarrhœa and malarial troubles. Many men were sent back, not on account of any particular disease, but because they were worn out."

Doctor WOOD closes with a paragraph which does honor to the innate courage and devotion to duty of our soldiers. He says tersely: "Those who were sick bore their ills without complaint, and expressed regret at being sent back." Of Assistant Surgeon WOOD's services in this connection we note that Captain H. W. LAWTON, 4th Cavalry, in *his* report says: "He was the only officer who was with me through the whole campaign. His courage, energy and loyal support during the whole time; his encouraging example to the command, when work was the hardest and prospects darkest; his thorough confidence and belief in the final success of the expedition, and his untiring efforts to make it so, has placed me under obligations, so great that I cannot even express them."

In a sub-report, which accompanies General MILES's report, Lieutenant C. B. GATEWOOD, 6th Cavalry, thus describes the surrender of GERONIMO: "At sun down both parties retired to their respective camps. Early next morning GERONIMO with several Indians came near LAWTON'S camp where I met them. They laid aside their arms, unsaddled their ponies, shook hands (all of which means a great deal in Apache customs, in the way of good will) and said: 'We have talked the matter over and if you will give your word that we can meet General MILES with safety, we will go to him and accept his terms. We will throw ourselves on his mercy, something we have never done before. Our experience leads us to be careful as to whom we trust. There are two sides to every question; and whoever is the cause of a war like this is a man with a bad heart.' This is the substance of what he said as near as it could be interpreted. My word was given them. GERONIMO then expressed a desire to meet the American commander present and to ask protection from him till he and his people could deliver themselves to General MILES in person. GERONIMO expressed great admiration for Captain LAWTON and said to me I want to meet the American commander who has followed and fought me so long, and once surprised me in my camp. He entered Captain LAWTON'S camp and was really happy when his request was granted. From that time the two parties marched together until General MILES was met to whom the hostiles delivered themselves as prisoners of war."

An Arizona friend of the JOURNAL, in a letter to us concerning Lieutenant GATEWOOD'S report, says: "Particularly beautiful in its simplicity is GATEWOOD'S report. It is not generally known of this valuable officer that he is a thorough student in Apache vernacular and his knowledge of their language accomplished much in determining GERONIMO and his chiefs to sue for peace. In fact, it was due mainly to this invaluable acquisition that

the honorable intent of General MILES towards them diffused itself with such satisfactory results to the country at large. They may talk as they please, but I believe General MILES and his selected officers have done the greatest beneficial deeds to our Western frontier known to the world in a long period of years."

THE NEW SURGEON-GENERAL.

THE President on Thursday afternoon appointed Lieutenant Colonel John Moore, Assistant Medical Purveyor, to be Surgeon General, vice Murray retired. The Medical Department has at its head an officer in every way qualified to manage its affairs. For two weeks it has been known that Colonel Moore was the President's choice, but the delay in announcing his appointment has been considerable of a mystery. The fact that Colonel Sutherland appeared on the scene the very day that the President's determination to appoint Colonel Moore was announced, is thought to have had something to do with the delay. Colonel Sutherland, when he presented his papers to the President, impressed upon him very strongly his claim of seniority. To have made the appointment of Colonel Moore the same day, as originally intended, the President probably thought, would be discourteous to Colonel Sutherland, and it was accordingly postponed. The claim of senority was urged in behalf of so many, either on the ground of rank or length of service, that it defeated its purpose. The President in his perplexity doubtless considered it expedient to select some one not identified with this dispute, and thus avoid a mistake in taking some one who might be regarded as not clearly entitled to the senior place. Having passed the seniors by, the next question was to take some one thoroughly qualified for the office, and in selecting Dr. Moore as that person the general verdict will be that the President did not make a mistake. General Moore was informed by telegraph of his appointment and instructed to proceed to Washington without delay. Although of course those who looked for the position may feel some natural disappointment, yet we feel confident the Medical Department of the Army as a whole will receive Dr. Moore as their new chief with sincere congratulation. Apart from his honorable record he is a genial and cultured gentleman, and a general favorite throughout the Service. We met him often while he was on duty as attending surgeon in New York a few years ago, so that our opinion of his character and attainments is not formed from mere hearsay. He was then the model of a man and soldier, standing over six feet high, and with a heart of even more generous proportions. During the war he served with great credit and efficiency in the responsible position of Medical Director, receiving the brevet of lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and of colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

The following promotions will ensue: Major Jos. C. Baily, to be assistant medical purveyor, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; Captain Charles L. Heizmann, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, and Robert R. Ball, of Virginia, is appointed assistant surgeon. General Moore will retire on account of age on Aug. 16, 1890, and will then be nearly four years in control of the Department. During his incumbency the following officers will retire: Colonel E. I. Baily, Nov. 14, 1888; Colonel Glover Perin, Nov. 17, 1887; Colonel Thomas A. McParlin, July 10, 1889; Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. Magruder, April 23, 1889; Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Smith, Feb. 9, 1890; Major Edwin Bentley, July 3, 1888; Major Morse K. Taylor, May 14, 1887.

REFORMS IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

PAY DIRECTOR JAMES FULTON was, on Wednesday, appointed Paymaster-General and Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, vice Smith, suspended. His appointment was a surprise only from the fact that the long delay in filling the office had caused people to cease talking about the matter; that he would at some time or other get the place has been predicted by the JOURNAL time and time again. His selection was announced at this time because the Secretary has finally matured his plans for reorganizing this branch of the Service and the time had come for having them carried out. The appointment is an excellent one.

An order has been promulgated materially enlarging the scope of business in this office. We have hinted on several occasions that Secretary WHITNEY had in mind a consolidation or concentration of the work of his Department on his own responsibility, and that one of the first steps in that direction would be in placing under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing the purchasing and distribution of all supplies now purchased separately by each of the bureaus. This step has been taken and the new Paymaster General is expected by the Secretary to carry out the scheme. Everything will be purchased through the new bureau. A great amount of circumlocution and red tape will be done away with and the whole matter greatly simplified. Under its provisions the stationery board in New York, which purchases and forwards stationery to the Navy-yards, upon requisitions from Washington, will be abolished. At present each bureau has its storekeeper and subordinate officials in each Navy yard to look after its own particular supplies. Hereafter there will be but one supply division in each yard for all the bureaus. Where one hundred and sixty men are now paid by the Government it is estimated that forty will hereafter be sufficient, five men for each yard instead of twenty.

In planning this reform the Secretary has had the assistance of Captain MEADE and his board. They have not yet completed their report, but the Secretary has been in consultation with Captain MEADE for some days and has learned in a general way what it will contain, so that he was sufficiently informed as to their action, to be justified in starting ahead with the new system. A new system of accounts, in the line mapped out by the expert a year or more ago, will also be a new feature of the bureau. Nor is it Mr. WHITNEY'S intention to stop here. He said a few days ago that he proposed to carry out the recommendations, contained in his last annual report on the reorganization subject. so far as possible under the general law giving him the distribution of the work of the Department. The fact that he has not yet appointed a chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair is taken as an indication that he is maturing a scheme for enlarging the functions of this office. It is still generally supposed that Naval Constructor WILSON will be appointed Chief of the Bureau.

CONGRESS and the Secretary of War have come to the relief of the chiefs of bureaus who have felt obliged to follow the precedent of inserting in their annual reports matter not absolutely essential to a proper understanding of the business of the year. In a circular dated War Department, Nov. 13, 1886, the Secretary of War says:

> Attention is called to the circular of Aug. 12, 1886, a copy of which is enclosed. The Secretary of War, in such examination as he has been able to give to the reports of chiefs of bureaus, finds that their reports, together with the papers and appendices annexed thereto, are very voluminous, and seem to contain a great deal of matter which does not relate exclusively to the transaction of the public business and is not necessary for its proper administration. The Secretary is obliged by the law to certify, in his letter transmitting his report, that all the matter included therein and annexed thereto is necessary and relates entirely to the transaction of the public business. It being impossible for him to examine all the papers thus transmitted to him, the Secretary will require that each chief of bureau shall certify, respectively, to him that all the matter in the reports they have signed, and in the appendices thereto, is necessary and relates entirely to the transaction of the public business of the Department. He therefore desires that each chief of bureau will re-examine his report before giving to him the above certificate.

The result will be a material reduction of some of the annual reports, notably those of the Chiefs of Ordnance and Engineers. The law referred to by the Secretary was contained in the last Sundry Civil bill, and the attention of the Secretary has only recently been called to it.

LIEUTENANT E. A. GARLINGTON, 7th Cavalry, who was recently ordered to Washington preparatory to receiving orders for duty as Attache to the U. S. Legation at Bogota, Colombia, has, at his own request, been excused from that duty, and will remain at his present station. As General MAURY, the Consul General to Bogota, is very anxious to have an officer associated with him there, it is possible that some other one will be chosen in the place of Lieutenant GARLINGTON. It is hardly probable, however, that any other details of this character will be made for the present, as there is some uncertainty as to whether the accounting officer will approve the mileage and other accounts of officers while on such duty. Favorable action on the measures now pending before the two Houses o Congress covering this point regarded as among the possibilities, and pending action there the Department is inclined to allow the matter to drop.

THE presence of Colonel Gras, the superintendent of the French small-arm manufactories, in this country has created considerable interest among the purchasers of gun machinery and war material Of his visit, *La France Militaire*, of the 1st inst., says: "In order to hasten the reorganization of our infantry armament, General Boulanger some time since sent to the United States Colonel Gras, inspector general of armories, to purchase on account of Government a certain number of machines for boring barrels of small calibre, only to be procured in America because the owners of the patents have thus far prohibited their use on this side of the water. As soon as the new machines shall be set up at Saint Etienne, Tulle and Chatellerault, the shops will be able to deliver to the infantry three hundred stand of rifles per day. Colonel Gras will naturally avail himself of his sojourn in America to visit the manufactories of war material, but he has no official commission." Colonel Gras has visited New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford and other Eastern cities. The statements of large orders placed by him, which have emanated from the press of the last-named place, are simply speculative, whatever contracts that may have been made being in small figures and not in the name of the French Government. On Wednesday he visited Ilion, the seat of the Remington Armory, for the purpose of acquainting himself with the extraordinary plant and processes which render that establishment the only one in the world capable of turning out five hundred repeating rifles (the Lee magazine rifle) per day. It is not improbable that Colonel Gras's inspection of our industrial resources of an military character may bring about business results. We understand that he will, during his stay, witness a trial of the Pneumatic Dynamite cannon and of the several mobile-torpedoes. It is noteworthy that a very clever draftsman is a member of his suite, and that his sketching ability is frequently called into use.

THE new regulation on the subject of leaves of absence to Army officers, which goes into effect on the 1st of January next, is intended to give officers the full benefit of the cumulative leave. Although the law of 1876 authorizes thirty days' leave in each year, which can be accumulated for four years, the intention of the law was not strictly carried out under former regulations. An officer, for instance, who took one month's leave in four years, would at the beginning of the next year stand in the same position as an officer who had taken the full limit allowed him in the same time, as that month's leave was credited to the last year of the four. Under the new order such a leave will belong to the first year of the four considered, and an officer will be allowed to enter upon a new series from the year in which he took his portion of cumulative leave. The text of the order was published last week.

THE Ordnance Department of the Navy will follow the Army Ordnance officers in extending the hooping of the 8-inch steel guns to the muzzle. The two guns of the *Atlanta* were at the Proving ground before this conclusion was reached, and it was thought best to test them as they stood, in spite of the experience with partially hooped English high power guns. Notwithstanding, however, that very satisfactory results were obtained, the tests demonstrated the necessity of additional hooping to make the guns entirely safe, and the Department now proposes to return these guns to the Navy-yard at the first opportunity and hoop them to the muzzle as they have done with the *Boston's* guns. The latter's guns are now nearly ready for trial. If the *Atlanta* is ready for sea before her guns are entirely finished, the guns of the *Boston* will be substituted for those originally intended for her, and the latter when rehooped will be placed on the *Boston*.

THE plans and specifications for the completion of the double-turreted monitors have been completed by the board at the New York Navy-yard, of which Chief Constructor Pook is president, and sent to Washington for the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. Advertisements inviting proposals for their completion will shortly be issued. Bids will probably not be asked for completing the *Miantonomoh* as it is the intention to have the work upon this vessel performed at the New York Navy-yard. The law appropriating money for finishing these monitors requires that one of them should be fitted out at one of the navy-yards. Messrs. Wm. Cramp and Son, the contractors for the machinery of the U. S. monitor *Terror*, reports to the Navy Department that the work is now complete and the vessel ready

for a dock trial. Engineer-in-Chief Loring will probably inspect the work upon his return from the trial of the *Atlanta*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the United Service *Gazette* asks if it is hopeless to expect the National Rifle Association to do anything substantial towards improving the shooting of the mass of the volunteers. Its Council, he says, "spend enormous sums yearly in developing a few hundred individuals whom they nurse up into wonderful proficiency with the rifle; but what good are they for fighting purposes, scattered among the 200,000 British volunteers? They are but drops in the ocean; their excellence does nothing practical towards raising the standard of their comrades. At Wimbledon they are looked upon as superior beings by the rank and file—a sort of sacred caste, but no attempt is made to rival their performances, and so the general average of shooting in the volunteers remains most dangerously low."

THE forms of contract for new cruisers issued from the Navy Department on Friday contains a number of new and important provisions to bidders. It provides that the contractor shall be allowed for the three large cruisers, *Charleston*, *Newark* and *Baltimore*, of seven, eight and nine thousand indicated horse-power, respectively, $100 for every unit of horse-power attained above these guaranteed amounts, and forfeit $100 for every unit deficient. Penalties are also imposed for failure to complete the vessels at the specified time, the amount being increased from month to month until the vessel has been finished. There are also a number of other important conditions, most of which are favorable to the contractor.

Il Popolo Romano (Rome) publishes an interesting calculation on the ultimate cost of the Panama Canal, founded on the figures of M. A. Beyeler, a Swiss engineer, who was for some time employed in the work of excavation. According to his estimate, if the work be carried on at the present rate, the total cost will amount to nearly 3,400 millions of francs ($680,000,000), but should the enterprise be concluded within ten years the saving in interest will reduce this sum to about 3,000 millions of francs ($600,000,000)—five times M. de Lesseps's original estimate of 600 millions of francs, or $120,000,000.

THE only professions represented in the office of President are those of the soldier and lawyer: Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, and Grant were soldiers; Monroe, Pierce, Hayes, and Garfield were lawyers as well as soldiers; the other thirteen Presidents were lawyers, viz., the two Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Arthur, and Cleveland. Two of these last, Johnson and Arthur, had military rank at one time.

THE Sturtevant House, New York, is a favorite resort of officers of the Army and Navy, to whom it offers the advantages of special rates, and the pleasure of meeting members of the same service who may be stopping there. It reopened on the 5th of October under a new management, thoroughly renovated and reorganized. Messrs. Mathews and Pierson, formerly of the Albemarle and St. James Hotels, are the present proprietors.

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the officers of the Signal Corps are entitled to purchase wood from the Q. M. Department at regulation prices, and they have been reimbursed for the amount paid by them in excess of $3 per cord during the years 1885 and 1886—in amount $505.73. The language of the appropriation bill for those years was construed to exclude officers of the Signal Service at Forts Myer and Washington from the privilege and they were obliged to pay higher prices for the fuel.

CAPTAIN HENRY F. BREWERTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, the commander of the U. S. troops stationed on Bedlow's Island, has been castigated this week by some of our New York papers, because, in the execution of his duty as commander of one of the military posts in New York Harbor (which Bedlow's Island is) he has had to request the civilians living at free quarters on the Island to withdraw so as to make room for the garrison. Captain Brewerton is an experienced and discreet officer, who knows his duty and does it, but it is hard to make the average civilian understand what duty in a military sense means.

SECOND COMPTROLLER MAYNARD has decided to allow the claims of Allan McDonald and Frederick J. Hurstell, civilian, member of the Proteus Arctic Search Expedition, for reimbursement for clothing lost in Smith Sound in July, 1883. This decision overruled the action of the Third Auditor, who disallowed the claims for want of jurisdiction on the ground that the claimants were not officers or enlisted men of the Army, and the Second Comptroller holds that the claimants are entitled to payment, as the clothing was lost through no fault of theirs.

THE London *Daily News* is trying to discredit our Bartholdi statue by undertaking to show that there is at Bamian, in Afghanistan, on the road between Cabul and Balkh, a statue of Buddha 173 feet high, while Miss Liberty is only able to get the tip of her torch up 151 feet. The Buddha statue was cut out of the solid rock some 1,800 years ago, and it is wholly unfair to compare a statue just erected with one that has had so long a time to grow.

THE jacket of the defective 6-inch gun was dropped off at the Washington Navy-yard on Tuesday. The hoops were removed several weeks ago, but the remainder of the disassembling operation was postponed until Tuesday. The work was successfully performed, and the defective tube will be returned to the Midvale Iron Works to be replaced according to contract.

THE Chief of Ordnance, upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant General, has contracted for 300 Fogarty saddle pads for trial. If they prove satisfactory they will be substituted for the blanket now in use.

AN Army officer, who has figured out the new general order regarding leaves of absence, says that under it it is now possible for one officer to have five months cumulative leave if the leave is taken at any time between Feb. 25 and May 20.

TWENTY 10-barrel Gatling guns were contracted for by the Chief of Ordnance this week for issue to State militia.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A G. C. M. will meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., on Nov. 23. Detail: Major Henry McElderry, surgeon; Capts. Geo. M. Randall, Jos. T. Haskell, Chas. Wheaton, 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Pendleton, Wm. H. Allaire, Daniel B. Devore, and Geo. D. De Shon, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut O. L. Wieting, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 187, Div. Atl., Nov. 19.)

Under instructions from the H. Q. A., in connection with the funeral of the late ex-President, Chester A. Arthur, to take place in New York City, Nov. 22, the following is ordered: The 5th U. S. Artillery (except the light battery and band), in New York Harbor, will, under the command of Col. John Hamilton, escort the remains from the Church of the Heavenly Rest (551 Fifth avenue) to the railroad depot, 42d street. The troops will arrive at the church and form in front of it not later than 9.30 A. M. on Nov. 22 (S. O. 187, Div. Atl., Nov. 19.)

A G. C.-M. will meet at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Nov. 23. Detail: Major Francis L. Guenther, Capts. Frank B. Hamilton and William McK. Dunn, Jr.; 1st Lieuts. Geo. S. Grimes, Louis V. Caziare, John H. Gifford, 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, and 1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 187, D. Atlantic, Nov. 19.)

Lieut. J. P. Finley, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, and will take station in New York City, with change of station there. (S. O., H. Q. A., Nov. 19.)

CONTINUOUS SERVICE.

LEWIS NIXON, Asst. Naval Constructor, claims that by virtue of the provisions of the Naval Appropriation Act of March 3, 1883 (23 Stats., 493), he is entitled to have his previous service as a Naval Cadet or Cadet Midshipman counted as service as an Assistant Naval Constructor, so that immediately upon his appointment he was to be deemed to have served for a period of six years in that grade, and hence entitled to receive the pay prescribed by law for an Assistant Naval Constructor who was serving in his second four years. He claims his second four years expired in July, 1886, and that he is now entitled to the increased compensation provided by law for an Assistant Naval Constructor who has been in the Service in that grade for a period of eight years from the date of his appointment.

Comptroller Maynard does not think that the act of March, 1883, in terms, applies, or was intended to apply to the claimant's case. In his opinion on this case he says:

There has been no break in his service; he entered as a Cadet Midshipman in 1878, and has been continuously in the Service from that time; he has been simply transferred from one grade to another; he never resigned his appointment as a Cadet Midshipman or Assistant Naval Constructor. His appointment as Midshipman was, *eo instanti*, vacated by operation of law. There has never been a moment of time since June 28, 1878, when he has not been in the Naval Service.

The act of March 3, 1883, was evidently intended to provide for those cases where the officer had served in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, and especially the latter, and had been discharged from the Service because of the expiration of the term of enlistment, or because his services were no longer required, and had afterwards re-entered the Navy and received a commission in a grade entitling him to graduated pay under the provisions of the Revised Statutes. In such cases the Revised Statutes did not recognize his prior service, and although he may have previously served a full longevity period in the same grade to which he had been commissioned upon his last entering into the Service, yet it must be ignored and his longevity periods computed from the date of his last appointment. It was this manifest inequality and injustice that Congress undertook to remedy by the passage of the act of 1883. This very clearly appears by reference to the Senate debates upon the subject, in which body the amendment to the law as it is found in the act of 1883 was first inserted. (Vol. 14, part 4, Congressional Record, 47th Congress, 2d session, pages, 3090-3092.)

The express language of the act of 1883 would seem to admit of no other construction without doing violence to its plain terms. It refers to non-continuous service and its apparent object is, by a legal fiction, to have such service regarded as continuous for the purpose of graduated pay, which is to be adjusted in the lowest grade held by the officer "since *last* entering the Service." A "*last*" entry into the Service is only applicable to cases where there has been other and previous entries and is manifestly inappropriate to a case where there has been but one entry and a continuous and unbroken service.

If this is not the proper construction of the act of 1883 then it is difficult to see why all line officers who entered the Service as Naval Cadets and have afterwards been commissioned and have passed through different grades of service having graduated pay in unbroken snocession are not also entitled to have their services in grades having no graduated pay counted as if rendered in the lowest grade having such pay. Such a construction would open the pay account of nearly every line officer in the Navy, and I am not aware that any such construction has ever been contended for in the case of such officers.

I think it plain that such results were never contemplated by the law-making power, and even if the letter of the section favors such a claim, yet the maxim should be applied that "a thing within the letter is not within the statute unless within the intention." The point is also suggested that claimant's case is not within the act of 1883, because his service as Cadet Midshipman or Naval Cadet is not service as an "officer or enlisted man in the Navy." In this respect the act differs from the statute giving longevity pay to Army officers because of previous service, for in the latter act the words "officers or enlisted men" are not used, but service in the Army in any capacity is sufficient. It is contended that while the service of a Cadet Midshipman or Naval Cadet is service in the Navy, yet that he is neither an "officer or enlisted man" and hence the act has no application to his case. The question thus presented is a grave one, but in view of the conclusion which I have reached upon the other point it is unnecessary to pass upon it. The claim of the officer will be disallowed.

PRACTICAL TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I AM sure that many officers and men will be struck with the practical sense and endorse the views set forth in the letter signed A. M., in your issue of Nov. 6. Reams of paper have been used up in reports of sundry kinds in the present mania for target practice and the hot competition for prominence and inflated figures of merit, and in it the Army has lived and had its being for four or five years past to the subordination and sometimes suppression of military duties fully as important. Napoleon placed a high value on the legs of his armies, but marching ability in our infantry occupies a decidedly subordinate position; it is certainly as necessary to get to where the enemy is as to be able to shoot at him with a fair prospect of making a hit. Is it not now about time to come to a "place rest" and inquire for what do we have target practice, at a very large annual expense. Is it for utility, for training men to shoot against an enemy, or is it to make phenomenal records under existing rules? Theoretically the former object is desired; practically the latter is attained. Seldom will the enemy pose as a target at known distances. Seldom will the ground offer facilities for lying on one's back for aiming and shooting. Never does a hunter get himself into such a position for a shot—and in hunting is the nearest possible approach to the conditions found in offensive battle as compared with any other rifle shooting for practice.

All this goes to prove, in my humble opinion, that for practical efficiency, more attention should be given to training men to fire lying in a *prone* position, and in kneeling, a *hunter's* position nine times out of ten, enabling him to see and estimate the distances and handle himself and his piece to the best advantage. Next, relegate all firing at known distances to a subordinate and auxiliary position for purposes of drill and training, and base *all* figures of merit on records made at unknown distances only, taking due precaution to insure that they shall be unknown and causing the officer in charge to count and verify all hits and certify all records. By this system figures of merit will suffer lamentably, but the troops will shoot better practically. PRAX.

WYOMING TER., November 11, 1886.

(From the London Times.)

WHAT THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON DID.

THE story is one which Sir Francis learned from his father, to whom Wellington told it himself in his own characteristic language, when the elder Doyle was dining at Apsley House:

"After the battle of Talavera I wanted the Spanish force to make a movement, and called upon Cuesta to make the necessary steps, but he demurred. He said by way of answer, 'For the honor of the Spanish Crown I cannot attend the directions of the British General, unless that British General go upon his knees and entreat me to follow his advice.' Now, I wanted the thing done, while as to going down upon my knees I did not care a twopenny damn, so down I plumped."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The New York Commandery has sent to J. Pierpont Morgan, treasurer of the Hancock Fund, its check for $1,050, the amount of subscriptions for the relief of the widow of the late Major-Gen. Hancock.

Chandler P. Chapman has been elected recorder of the Wisconsin Commandery. Address 202 Langdon street, Madison, Wis. Col. Chas. King, U. S. A., has been elected registrar. Address Milwaukee.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. At Washington, D. C.

The Fish Hawk, Mate James A. Smith, comdg. On her way to Washington, D. C.

The Altyon, Wm. Hamlin, con. dg. At Havre de Gras, Md.

The Grampus, J. W. Collins, con dg. At Gloucester, Mass.

THE MESS.

A correspondent wants to know what "compounding a felony" is. In those States having prohibitory statutes we submit the following as a satisfactory recipe for compounding a felony:

℞ *Spr. Vini Gallici* oz. *ij*
Sach. Alb dr. *i*
Acidi Citrici. *q. s.*
Aqua Pura "
M. ft. Solutio.
Sig. ad Libitum.

J. O. KING, M. D.—*Puck.*

There is a divinity that doth hedge a king, but four kings together don't need a hedge. Generally they can take care of themselves.—*Washington Hatchet.*

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

At the date of the last consolidated returns the Army consisted of—

	Officers.	Men.
General	10	
General staff	573	1,212
Ten regiments of cavalry	411	6,942
Five regiments of artillery	272	2,473
Twenty-five regiments of infantry	836	10,721
Indian scouts		595
Detachments—recruiting parties, etc.		2,003
Total	2,102	23,946

Since my annual report of last year we have had the misfortune to lose Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, who died Feb. 10, 1886, and the Lieutenant-General performed the melancholy duty of accompanying his remains to the family vault at Norristown, Pa., Feb. 14, 1886. He was succeeded in the command of the Division of the Atlantic by Major General John M. Schofield. No military operations of importance have occurred in this Division during the year. Gen. Schofield repeats the recommendations heretofore made by himself and his predecessor relative to the concentration at some suitable post of several light batteries for their better instruction, and he also calls attention to the fortification and armament of our seacoasts, his command embracing a large portion of our coasts lying along the Atlantic Ocean.

In pursuance of orders from the President, Major-General Alfred H. Terry assumed command of the Division of the Missouri April 9, 1886. While the Division has had no troubles approaching a condition of hostilities during the year, many operations of a minor nature have been rendered necessary to suppress predatory raids in Montana by Indians from one reservation directed mainly against Indians of other reservations, to protect the Indian agents from the insolence and insubordination of their charges, and to secure settlers from the lawless demands of roving bands who have been permitted, on one pretext or another, to leave their reservations.

The adjustment made with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes by the President, through the medium of the Lieutenant-General, in July, 1885, has allayed all irritation in the Indian Territory, but the troops in that region have been kept constantly employed in the prevention of unlawful settlements in the Oklahoma country and its invasion by herds of cattle. Unless some legislation is had which will specially fix the status of the Oklahoma land, I fear its many advantages in the way of beautiful landscapes and fertile soil will prove a continual temptation to an adventurous population near its border, which in a short period could make it a prosperous State.

Vague reports of difficulties north and northwest of Fort Lewis, in Southern Colorado, have necessitated the movement of troops in that direction, and the establishment of two summer camps in the Blue Mountain region have quieted all fears and satisfied the settlers, so that all complaints have now ceased.

The Indians at the Uintah and Ouray Agencies, located on the Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations in Utah, embracing the old White River Utes (who murdered the Meeker family) and the Uncompahgres (removed there some time afterward), became very unruly during last winter, defied the agent, and did almost as they pleased. After an investigation by an officer of the Army, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, a command of six companies—four of infantry and two of cavalry—was established in the vicinity of the agencies for purposes of discipline and control. The selection of the site for the cantonment was left to Gen. Crook, the junction of the Grand and Duchesne Rivers was fixed upon, and the station temporarily named Fort Duchesne. At this date reports indicate that the agent is now satisfied and the Indians have ceased their insolence and appear willing to behave themselves.

During the year Fort Fred. Steele, in the Department of the Platte, and Fort Ellis, in the Department of Dakota, have been abandoned. In their day both of these posts played most important parts in the settlement of the West and Northwest. Their usefulness having passed away, the expense of their maintenance has been stopped by the removal of their garrisons to other points. It is my desire to persevere in this policy of abandoning small posts, and the sums of money allotted this year to Forts Russell, Riley, and Robinson and the post of San Antonio, all in the Division of the Missouri, will aid materially in carrying it out.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard assumed command of the Division of the Pacific April 17, 1886, vice Pope, retired, and Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles assumed command of the Department of Arizona April 12, 1886, vice Crook, transferred to the Department of the Platte. In the northern section of this division we have had some movements of troops arising from riotous proceedings against the Chinese. The prompt arrival of the different detachments at the points where difficulties had arisen inspiring great confidence, peace was readily preserved without the necessity of actual participation by the military in the enforcement of the law.

In the Department of Arizona hostilities against Geronimo were continued during the fall by the Department Commander, Gen. Crook, but as the results were unsatisfactory, it became apparent to me in November, 1885, that quiet and peace could not be restored until the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Apaches were removed from Arizona. I communicated this impression to the Secretary of War in a personal interview, and in consequence was directed to proceed to Arizona to consult with Crook on this and kindred subjects growing out of existing hostilities. Gen. Crook did not think the time for the removal opportune, and suggested that I obtain Capt. Crawford's views. Crawford coincided with Crook, and stated that the removal might affect the conduct of the Indian scouts just going out, in whom both seemed to have great confidence, and in deference to their opinions I deemed it best to await a more advantageous time for the accomplishment of this purpose.

During the winter operations were made principally by Indian scouts under the command of Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cav., and Capt. Wirt Davis, 4th Cav. The former came upon the Indians in camp in Mexico, Jan. 10; surprised and routed them without loss to his own troops and no loss to the Indians except their camp equipage, horses, and camp plunder. While occupying the hostile camp negotiations were opened with the hostiles, at their solicitation, with a view to their surrender; but unfortunately Capt. Crawford's camp was stolen upon and attacked the next morning by irregular Mexican troops, who claimed to have been seeking the camp of the hostile Indians. In the engagement which ensued Capt. Crawford was mortally wounded: three of his men wounded; the Mexicans lost their leader (killed) and four or five men killed and wounded. The loss of Capt. Crawford was much to be regretted, as he would, in my opinion, have at that time terminated the cruel and bloody atrocities which continued thereafter for many months. After Capt. Crawford's death, Lieut. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf., came in command and continued the negotiations, which resulted not in the surrender of the Indians but in a promise on the part of Geronimo that he would go to a point near the boundary line to meet Gen. Crook. This officer met him about twenty-five miles below San Bernardino, Mexico, and exacted a qualified surrender, which was not approved by the President. While en route to Fort Bowie the Indians, suspicious of treachery, marched in skirmish order so as to prevent any considerable number of their party from being entrapped; but the night succeeding the first day's march Geronimo became alarmed, from idle stories, and escaped with twenty of his best men and thirteen women. The balance of his band continued on to Bowie, after which they were sent to Fort Marion, Florida, with the thirty-three previously captured. The understanding when Geronimo and his followers started in to Bowie was, that if they surrendered their lives would be spared and they would be located in some distant part of the country. Fort Marion was selected as the best place to secure these bloodthirsty savages (whose lives were spared not from any consideration for them but as an inducement for the balance of the hostiles to surrender), so that honest and industrious white citizens and their families might be protected and trade and commerce restored to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico. They could not be put at any military post west of the Missouri River, because the people in the vicinity would not tolerate them, and as the law excludes them from the Indian Territory, removal to that section was out of the question.

After Capt. Crawford's last engagement it became a belief in my mind that the Indian scouts could not be wholly depended upon to fight and kill their own people. I think they were faithful so far as to try to capture or to induce the surrender of the hostiles, but they had no wish to kill their own kindred. That this sentiment was reciprocal was demonstrated by the Indian engagement referred to and others that had occurred previously. Gen. Crook seemed, however, wedded to the policy of operating almost exclusively with Indian scouts, and as his experience was of great weight his policy could not well be changed without his removal to another field. To relieve the embarrassment he at once requested such a course, and as at about the time of the surrender and escape of a part of Geronimo's band a change of the geographical commands was necessitated by the death of Gen. Hancock and the retirement of Gen. Pope, Gen. Crook was sent to the Department of the Platte, and Gen. Miles, on my recommendation, assigned to the Department of Arizona, the latter's instructions being as follows: [See Gen. Miles's Report, JOURNAL, Nov. 6, p. 297.]

Gen. Miles went to work with commendable zeal. His troops followed up the hostiles with vigorous energy, broke up their camps by attack four or five times, and gave them no rest until they surrendered on Sept. 4, under circumstances and conditions, however, that should not, in my judgment, permit their being turned over to the civil authorities for punishment, as was intended by the President. On Sept. 8 they were started by Gen. Miles to Fort Marion, Florida, without authority, but at a later date stopped at San Antonio till their final disposition could be decided upon.

Previous to the surrender and early in July, Gen. Miles had visited Fort Apache, near which were located the peaceable Chiricahua and Warm Springs Apaches, some of whom had been Gen. Crook's scouts, and many of whom, before serving in that capacity, had committed the most brutal murders: On July 3 Miles telegraphed that there were strong military reasons for the removal of these Indians from Arizona, and asked authority to send a few of the tribe to Washington with reference to another location. From this I judged the time had about arrived for the forcible removal of all the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Apaches to Florida, in accordance with the suggestions I had made before visiting Gen. Crook in November, 1885. I consequently approved Gen. Miles's request, and, the Secretary of War having authorized it, I directed the former to send ten of the Indians to Washington under charge of an officer, with instructions to report them to the Secretary of the Interior. A delegation of leading men was speedily started and shortly after arrived in charge of Capt. Dorst.

On the 7th of July General Miles forwarded a communication giving his views relative to the subjugation of the hostiles and the control of the Apaches, suggesting the advisibility of moving the four hundred and forty men, women and children on the reservation to the Indian Territory, etc., on which I indorsed, July 30, as my recommendation, the following:

> Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. There are now on the reservation near Fort Apache seventy-one Chiricahua and Warm Springs adult male Indians. These are exclusive of those in this city. It is my belief that if the delegation which is now here goes back to the reservation without having received what they may deem the most satisfactory promises on the part of the Government a large number of those that are now peaceable will endeavor to join Geronimo. I therefore recommend that authority be granted me to direct General Miles to immediately arrest all the male Indians now on the Chiricahua reservation, near Fort Apache, and send them as prisoners to Fort Marion, Florida; that the delegation now here be sent there also, and that they be held at that point as prisoners of war until the final solution of the Geronimo troubles.

The President called together the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and myself, and after discussing the question the President directed me to send a telegram to Gen. Miles asking him what he thought of the proposition to forcibly arrest all on the reservation and send them to Fort Marion, where they could be joined by the party then in Washington, to which he replied that there would be some advantages but that some serious objections occurred to him which he would explain fully by letter. The objections contained in his letter were that the delegation went to Washington by authority with a view of making some permanent arrangement for their future, and that it might be charged the Government had taken advantage of them; that it would be known to all other Indians in the Southwest, and, in future, they might hesitate about sending delegates to Washington, and that it would necessitate a war of extermination against the hostiles then in Old Mexico in which all would have to be killed. To me the objections of Gen. Miles did not seem sufficiently weighty in the face of the many cogent reasons existing for removal—if removed at all—to some point east of the Missouri River, and I am pleased to say that the President finally authorized them to be sent to Fort Marion, after General Miles, on August 20, had reported that Col. Wade, commanding Fort Apache, was prepared to accomplish the work.

On the 25th of August I again informed Gen. Miles, in answer to a telegram he had sent to the Interior Department, that no proposition looking to the location of the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians west of the Missouri River could be entertained, to which he replied with further recommendations as to establishing them at Fort Union, New Mexico. This was forwarded to the President, who adhered, however, to the decision he had already made, and in consequence the four hundred and forty men, women and children then at Fort Apache were started for Fort Marion, Florida, where they arrived on Sept. 21.

OTHER MATTERS.

Staff Department reports, etc., show the distribution of troops, statement of casualties during the year, enlistments and re-enlistments, number of enlisted men drawing increased pay under the act of Aug. 4, 1854, and the number of men who will become entitled to increased pay under the act of May 15, 1872. It is gratifying to know that there is a marked decrease in the number of desertions from the Army since my last report. The percentage in 1884 to the legal strength of the Army was 15, in 1885 11.7, and during the past year 8.3. The great decrease since 1884 is due no doubt to the improvement of administration and to the beneficent legislation which provides for honorable retirement of enlisted men after long and faithful service. From the fact that a considerable number of offenders belong to a class that may be termed professionals the evil can only be wholly eradicated by legislation which will empower us to indelibly mark with India ink every man convicted of desertion by a Court-martial. Fear of detection would prevent such criminals from again offering themselves for enlistment, and would, in my opinion, terminate forever the repeated desertions that are frequently practiced by vicious and bad characters who appear lost to all sense of obligation, and commit the crime for pleasure or the convenience of getting from one place to another.

The recruiting of the Army has been carried on under practically the same system as has obtained for many years, except that the recruits are kept at the general depots for a longer period than formerly. This has proven advantageous to the recruits and the Government in many ways, and the improved quarters and better rations and clothing that are now provided for the enlisted soldier tend greatly to improve and elevate the tone of the Service.

The Inspector-General's report indicates that the Army is in a very healthy and gratifying condition, and it contains many recommendations deserving consideration. The discipline is generally excellent. But few officers have been tried by Courts-martial during the year, and I think I may safely state there has not been a period during the last twenty-five years when so little necessity has existed for the correction of those holding commissions. Many officers are becoming disabled, however, by reason of long service on the frontier and from wounds received or disease contracted during the War of the Rebellion. While the disabled are being transferred to the retired list as fast as its limits will permit, some relief could be extended if Congress would open that list to the extent of embracing those who are now excluded from it for want of vacancies. This would give a certain degree of promotion, and if we could get the infantry regiments increased to twelve companies, as proposed by the Manderson bill, and the increase of five thousand men reported favorably by the Senate Military Committee last winter, a state of efficiency and usefulness would be reached which would enable us to creditably perform such service as the country might demand.

The reports of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, the commanding officer of the Artillery School, and the commanding officer of the Infantry and Cavalry School show the constant care that is being exercised for the maintenance of a high standard of military education among our officers. The Military Academy and the Artillery School have been in existence for so long a period, and the general principles on which they are based have proven so satisfactory, that there are no marked recommendations made in the report from either which I wish to bring before you now, though many minor points are touched upon which deserve consideration. The commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School suggests a number of improvements to keep up with the spirit of the age, but as that establishment is yet in its infancy it is thought best to move slowly in the adoption of untried methods there until the institution becomes somewhat more crystallized.

The instruction of the Army in the use of the rifle or carbine with which the men are armed has been thoroughly prosecuted during the year, and the returns from each Department, as well as the results of the regular competitions now just closing, exhibit a decided advance in the proficiency of the Army in rifle firing.

In my previous report I called attention to the great relative importance of the company skirmish practice where the targets are figures simulating the appearance of a line of hostile skirmishers. This practice is the natural sequence to the known distance firing, and possesses great practical advantages; it not only perfects the fire discipline of the company and the ability of its officers to control in direction and intensity the fire of their men under conditions as close as peace permits to those which might exist in war, but it also presents to the soldier an object which bears a fair resemblance to the appearance of an enemy in battle, and accustoms him as far as possible to aiming and firing at men. The lack of appropriate ground for these exercises has in some cases prevented their proper prosecution, but as their importance is becoming better recognized these obstacles are gradually being overcome, until, in the near future, I anticipate that many of the soldiers will become skirmishers and the effective fire of the mass of the Army will have greatly increased in value.

As the Army is necessarily deeply interested in the settlement of the Indians in permanent abodes, I again beg leave to submit my recommendations of last year on this subject.

In my annual report for 1885 I recommended that each Indian family be given and located upon the 320 acres now provided for them by law in case of actual settlement; that the Government then condemn the remainder of each reservation and buy it for $1.25 per acre, and with the proceeds purchase Government bonds to be held in trust by the Interior Department, giving to the Indians each year the interest on the bonds for their support.

The Indian reservations of the United States contain about 200,000 square miles, and their population is about 260,000. Twenty-six thousand square miles would locate each family upon a half section of land, leaving a surplus of about 170,000 square miles, which, according to the plan I have proposed, would produce annually $4,480,000. This amount exceeds by about $660,000 the entire sum appropriated [for the

payment of their annuities and for their subsistence and civilization.

[Gen. Sheridan's estimate is as follows:

Reservations.	Acres.	People.
Fort Berthold	2,900,000	1,300
Crow Creek, Old Winnebago, and Sioux	22,250,000	25,800
Devil's Lake and South Mountain	276,480	1,800
Blackfeet	21,500 000	7,000
Others in Dakota and Montana	33,000,000	38,000
Wyoming and Idaho	5,000,000	6,000
Klamath	1,000,000	1,000
Oregon and Washington Territory	8,400,000	16,000
Utah and Colorado	5,000,000	3,650
Navajoe	8,000,000	23,000
White Mountain	2,500,000	5,000
Others in Arizona and New Mexico	14,000,000	48,000
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wachita	8,000,000	7,750
Others in Indian Territory	22,500,000	72,250
	154,326,480	256,550

The policy advocated in my report would be most advantageously applied gradually, the general government of the Indians being continued according to the methods now in vogue, or such improvement of them as time and experience may suggest. The ultimate development of the suggested policy would, as the Indians advance in civilization and intelligence, result in the return to them of the principal derived from the sale of their lands, which, until such measures were authorized by act of Congress, would be held as a trust for their benefit, and the income applied to their support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General Commanding.

ARMY ORDNANCE WORK.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

THE annual report of General Benét, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, shows a total of $2,006,570.13 receipts, including $8,503, balance from the adjustment of accounts with other appropriations and $66,541.93 from the sale of Government property, of which $43,687.10 was deposited in the Treasury. The expenditures for the year were $1,896,862.92, besides $65,662.26 turned into the surplus fund on June 30, 1886. The amount in the Treasury and in Government depositories was, at the beginning of the fiscal year, $773,378.87, and at the end $773,436.72. During the year 39,527 rifles, carbines, and shotguns have been manufactured at the National Armory. One thousand rod-bayonet rifles, new model and improved sights, are still under trial by the troops. The report of Dec. 15, 1885, on magazine guns, which we published at the time, reappears here. The attention of the Department having been called to the occasional inaccurate shooting of the carbine cartridge through Lieut. Frank Baker, the officer in charge of the proof of ammunition at the Frankford Arsenal, a series of trials was ordered with a view to discover and correct the cause of inaccuracy. An exhaustive report on the subject prepared by that officer (Appendix 34) has led to the omission of the wads from future manufacture. Provision has been made to meet the changes required in both bench and hand reloading tools for reloading this ammunition. The Morse cartridge which has been under consideration by the Department for a number of years has recently been so far perfected through the efforts of Mr. Morse that it has been decided to issue a number for trial with the troops. During the past year 48 sets of bench reloading tools for metallic ammunition have been issued to posts, comprising all those of five or more companies and including eight posts of four or a less number of companies.

"During the year the new skirmish targets prescribed by Blunt's 'Rifle and Carbine Firing' have been manufactured at the Rock Island Arsenal and supplied to the Army. They have been very generally approved and are so carefully made that they will probably meet all requirements in this respect for several years to come." Gen. Benét thinks there is little doubt that at the present time the facilities for rifle practice offered to the soldiers of our Army "are greater and more perfect than those enjoyed by other armies, and the result of having practically an Army of marksmen is due in a great degree to this liberal supply of all the material for this most important element of the soldier's education—the efficient and effective use of his rifle."

The reference to the militia is covered by a brief recommendation that the annual appropriation for supplying them with arms be increased. A brief reference is made to the report of Capt. D. A. Lyle on the armor plate experiments at Spezia, which will be published at an early day. More money is asked for ordnance, ordnance stores, etc. It is recommended that Sec. 3709, Rev. Stat., be amended so as to permit purchases to a less amount than $100 without advertising. The Interior Department is allowed to purchase in open market to the amount of $500. In New York City such purchases are allowed up to $1,000, which has led to the multiplication of what are known as $999 contracts.

ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Under this head the reports of the Boards on Fortifications and Gun Foundry are summed up. As to the bill embodying the recommendations of the last mentioned report, Gen. Benét says:

The features of this bill as a whole are judicious and well-devised, except that the very important question of fortifications is wholly ignored. But no doubt great good would have resulted from the passage of the bill in its present shape by Congress. A start would have been made in the right direction, by laying at least the foundation of a gun factory at the Frankford Arsenal, and which under a fostering legislation would be added to from year to year. An Army Gun Factory is a great want, and it is most earnestly recommended that Congress take such action at its next session as will place the Department on, at least, an equal footing with the Navy in respect to such an establishment. The appropriation of $6,000,000 for steel forgings is perhaps scarcely sufficient to arouse much competition among steel makers, but it would doubtless prove a healthful stimulus to those manufacturers who are now engaged in supplying the Government with gun forgings. The amount recommended by the Board of Fortifications or other Defences for gun metal for the first year alone was $8,000,000, while for inaugurating the production of armor plates, laying the foundations for fortifications, manufacturing gun carriages, submarine mines, torpedo boats was $13,500,000, making the total amount recommended for the first year $21,500,000. In these recommendations of the Board this Department fully concurs.

Through the failure of the regular Fortifications Appropriation Bill to become a law at the last session of Congress, serious injury has been sustained by the Department, and its operations as regards the armament for fortifications, for the fiscal year 1886-87, such as the completion and test of the experimental guns under construction, the further development of powders and explosives, and the alterations of carriages for mounting existing guns have practically ceased, except in so far as that work is continued over from last year by existing contracts.

And not only has the work come to a standstill, of itself a great evil, but the personnel of the Department, employed on the work, has been almost entirely discharged. The force of civilians employed at the Proving Ground, consisting of men of long experience in handling guns and explosives, and doing the technical work in connection with an Ordnance Proving Ground, has been lost to the Department, and the operations now practicable at that point must be carried on by means of enlisted men taken from the arsenals, who will require very considerable instruction and practice to fit them for the proper discharge of their new duties.

At the Watertown Arsenal, where the Department has had under construction the experimental 10-inch wire guns, the alteration of seacoast carriages, and the manufacture of gun sights and other supplies pertaining to the armament of forts, work has practically ceased, and the large force of skilled men has been discharged. The expense and labor attending the re-commencement of work, like the installation of new work, is very considerable, and is made apparent in the increased cost of the articles produced. The difficulty also of getting skilled men for such technical work, of organizing, of instructing, of getting the right man in the right place, and of determining the best and cheapest manner of doing the work—all matters of great moment—has to be again encountered and overcome after a period of enforced idleness. But the difficulty of procuring good men, when work is resumed, becomes more difficult than ever, from the feeling of uncertainty regarding the permanency of their employment.

A summary follows of the present condition of the work and of the results obtained in the experimental trials during the year, which may be condensed as follows: *Experimental 12-in. B. L. Rifles, cast-iron*—Rounds fired 137, 123 with full charge, 125 lbs.; and 79 with 800 lb. projectile. Mean pressure for 100 observations, 27,998 lbs.; maximum, 34,400 lbs. Estimated muzzle velocity with the best powder attainable not above 1,750 feet, or that obtained from a full power, 10¼ in. steel rifle, weighing 215 tons less. Firing was discontinued at the 137th round, as the erosion had become so pronounced that the gun was not considered safe. This erosion is shown by photographs accompanying the report. It is thought that by means of a lining tube, inserted either at the outset, or after the bore has begun to suffer from erosion, the life time of such a gun would be prolonged; but the Department has now partly completed a 12-inch cast-iron gun, to be lined with a steel tube, and it is thought expedient before lining the present 12-inch gun to await the trial of the lined gun, which should furnish useful information with respect to the limit of endurance that may be obtained with castiron guns when protected against the destructive effect of erosion. With the necessary money appropriated the 12-inch B. L. cast-iron rifle tubed with steel and the wire hooped and tubed with steel can be completed within the present fiscal year. The body for the first has been successfully cast at the fourth trial, is now rough bored and turned, and counter bored for receiving its tube; the tube is rough turned and the breech mechanism is in readiness to be fitted to the gun. The other has been assembled and the breech mechanism is ready to be fitted.

Experimental 12-in. M. L. rifled mortar, cast-iron steel hooped—The trial of this piece has been in progress since July, 1885, and a progress report is given in Appendix 11. The full charge was fixed at 52 pounds and that of the charged shell 610 pounds. With full and half charges the velocity and pressures were as follows: 52 lbs O. V. powder, 998 ft. vel., 26,880 lbs. pressure, 26 lbs. M. V. powder, 663 ft. vel., 11,020 lbs. pressure.

The following ranges were obtained with full and half charges:

Kind of Powder.	Charge.	Shell.	Elev'n.	Range.		Approximate time of flight.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Degs.	Yds.	Mls.	Seconds.
M. V.	26	610	60	3366	1.91	36.0
	26	610	28	3476	1.97	19.1
O. V.	52	610	60	6992	3.97	50.5
	52	610	28	7252	4.1	27.5
	52	610	45	7983	4.53	

General Benét says:

The computed height of trajectory, for a projectile of 610 lbs., having a muzzle velocity of 1,000 feet, and fired at an elevation of 60 degrees, is 3,197 yards; angle of fall about 67.0 degrees, velocity at impact 787 feet, and the penetration in iron 8 inches under normal impact. With regard to accuracy of fire, some of the targets made are excellent, fully equalling the best results attained abroad with seacoast B. L. mortars, but there is a very considerable want of uniformity. On the other hand, it may be remarked that the published records of firings made with B. L. mortars abroad are not as full and complete as could be desired for purposes of comparison. In order, therefore, to determine by careful and extensive trial the relative merits, as regards accuracy of fire, of muzzle-loading and breech-loading mortars, the Department has placed under fabrication a 12-inch B. L. mortar of cast-iron, hooped with steel, similar to the present M. L. mortar, except as to such details of chambering, rifling and type of projectile as are peculiar to breech-loading systems. The body for this mortar has been cast at the South Boston Iron Works, and is nearly ready for the hoops. The hoops and forgings for breech mechanism, are being made at the Midvale Steel Works, and will soon be completed.

With regard to endurance, the mortar has been fired thus far 381 rounds. The star-gauging after the 381st round shows no material enlargement of the bore, and the piece is apparently in as good condition as ever. The construction is therefore abundantly strong. The rapidity of fire has been from 7 to 8.5 rounds per hour.

The shells for the mortar are designed for use with the Hotchkiss base fuse, but no trials have as yet been made to test either the action of the fuse or the effect of explosion of the charged shell.

The endurance test of the mortar will be continued up to 500 rounds.

A better sabot is also needed, and it is possible that sabots with different degrees of sensibility may be required.

Other Guns.—The cast-iron, wire-wrapped 10-in. B. L. rifle is well along toward completion, and a very interesting and able report on the fabrication of this gun has been submitted by Lieut. W. Crozier. The 10-in. wire steel-gun is in a very backward state, owing mainly to the novelty and manifold detail of the construction. The tube, jacket and trunnion hoop for the experimental 10-in. B. L. rifle, steel-hooped gun, were ordered from Sir J. Whitworth and Co., and the hoops principally from the Cambria Iron Works, though the chase hoops, with the breech mechanism forgings are being manufactured by the Midvale Steel Co. Progress in the manufacture of hoops at the Cambria Works has been slow, but the results obtained have been very gratifying, fully conforming to the high requirements specified in the contract; and it should be remembered that this is the first effort made by this company in the production of gun steel. The delay in completing this gun will be more directly chargeable to a failure to secure prompt delivery of suitable tube and jacket forgings.

The experimental 8-in. B. L. rifle steel gun completed in June last has been fired 24 rounds, with the following ballistic results, charge 100 lbs.:

	Projectile. Lbs.	Velocity at 150 ft. from muzzle. Feet.	Pressure per sq. in.
Rottweil-Hamburg.	182	2,135	29,450
	235	1,933	32,150
	286	1,787	32,800
Dupont's—P. A.	235	1,929	32,950
Dupont's—P. A.	286	1,812	35,450
P. I.	286	1,702	26,425
P. K.	235	2,017	37,662

In firing two series of 5 shots each at a target 3,000 yards distant to determine which of two differept forcing bands submitted for trial was of the better width, the following results were obtained with the band adopted: Target 30 by 40 feet—Range 3,000 yards—Mean vertical deviation from centre of impact, 1.90 ft.; mean horizontal deviation, 1.56 ft.; mean deviation, 2.46 ft., or the centres of all the shot-holes were contained within a circle of 6½ feet diameter, which denotes a very high degree of accuracy. Though these results, as compared with those obtained abroad, are considered satisfactory, further improvement is looked for. The report says:

After the twenty-fourth round for about twelve inches in the length of the bore near the muzzle the enlargement was 6 1000ths of an inch. This enlargement is in itself small, showing an extension of only 75-100000ths of an inch, per linear inch, or less than one-half of one per cent. of the ultimate extensibility of the metal after rupture, as determined by tests of bars cut from the tube forging itself. A careful consideration of the results, however, led to the conclusion that the chase should be hooped to the muzzle, having also in view the purpose of the Testing Board to fire the gun to extremity. This modification in the design will permit, with a suitable powder adapted to a high density of loading, of increasing the present powder charge, if desired, and will enable the Department fully to develop the ballistic properties for guns of this class. The gun has been returned to the West Point Foundry where it is now in the lathe being turned for its chase-hooping. It is expected that the trial will be renewed in about two months.

A satisfactory forging for experiments on the 5-in. B. L. rifle is expected by November. A carriage designed for it by Capt. Shaler, is being constructed at the Springfield Armory. Several of the steel field guns are completed and it is expected that the rest of 25 will be finished by the end of this month, November. An appropriation for carriages for Field Artillery is earnestly recommended. Ten complete sets of a new packing outfit for the Hotchkiss Mountain gun, designed by Col. Flagler, have been ordered for issue and trial. Capt. A. H. Russell has submitted a brief history of a hydraulic buffer invented by him to show that he anticipated that of J. Vavasseur.

Experiments with seacoast carriages have been interrupted by the failure of the appropriation. 104 rounds have been fired from the 12-inch B. L. rifle mounted on the Powlett carriage. The Ordnance Board expresses the opinion that this carriage "can be accuately and quickly traversed by means of the worm gearing, and can be laid in any desired line rapidly enough for the purposes of the land service; that the gun can be elevated and depressed with accuracy, but it takes as long, if not longer, than when done by hand, and in the excitement of action the slight motions needed to fix it at the desired angle are difficult to accomplish. The Board objects to the complicated arrangement of supply pipes, branches, and valves, and deem it vital that they be greatly simplified; and considers the apparatus for checking recoil too complicated, and inferior to the ordinary hydraulic buffer." They recommend that the expenditures be suspended awaiting the result of the trial of the carriage now building for the Navy Department.

The Ordnance Board has submitted a voluminous Progress Report on the experiments being made for developing an effective system of defence for torpedo lines. The progress made is encouraging, but for prudential reasons it is not deemed expedient to make public the report. The gun to which the Yates breech mechanism is applied burst explosively on the 312th round, and, as the device had not proved satisfactory, it was not recommended. A satisfactory obturating primer has been obtained, both friction and electric. From experiments as to frictional resistance due to shrinkage, some useful practical deductions have been made touching the longitudinal assistance to be derived from hoops, etc., and the efficacy of the grip, due to shrinkage, exerted on an inner tube by its enveloping jacket, hooped or otherwise, to prevent separation in firing.

The report also contains some observations on the production of steel gun forgings, which we reserve for another week.

A TORPEDO CANNON BALL.

THE *Avenir Militaire* gives us some particulars concerning a torpedo cannon ball invented by Capt. Coudray, of the French Navy. Four years ago the captain presented his projectile to the authorities, who at once ordered experiments to be made with it at Gaves, near Lorient. We are told that for some time past the modest inventor has been engaged in manufacturing his projectiles under the supervision of a special commission named by the Minister of Marine. At first it was found that all the projectiles discharged at the mean velocity of 150 metres a second rebounded on striking the object at which they were fired. Time was afforded to Capt. Coudray to improve his invention, and it seems that, in spite of much head shaking on the part of the *savants*, he has succeeded in curing the defect complained of. The torpedo cannon ball, we are assured, now travels at the rate of 300 meters a second, and instead of rebounding on striking ship, glides along its sides, and never loses contact until it explodes. The last cannon balls constructed contain a charge of 40 pounds of guncotton, although 25 pounds is said to be sufficient to blow up the biggest vessel. It is stated that these projectiles can be fired to a much greater distance than the Whitehead.

LIEUTENANT H. F. LEMLY, 3d U. S. Artillery, has an interesting article in the last number of "Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine," on the Moravians of Salem, N. C., with whom his experiences as a native born North Carolinian makes him familiar.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE "CIVIL COMMITTEE."

THE Smith trial in Brooklyn has brought out some curious facts in regard to the institution known as the "Civil Committee" in National Guard companies. We see the captain of a company at a "company meeting" peremptorily declared out of order by one of his subordinates and his efforts to make himself heard rendered futile by the noise and other demonstrations of a number of enlisted men, so that he had to, or at least did, give in.

Under the system of dues as existing in the National Guard, the men, of course, are entitled to be heard with regard to the disposition of their money and such articles as are procured from funds arising from their contributions. This should, however, be accomplished in a military manner, and the captain should be the head of the company in the administration of its financial as well as purely military affairs, and preside at all meetings, with all the power attached to him in his military capacity. "Civil meetings" should be abolished. A military concern can only be properly and prosperously managed on military principles, and these are diametrically opposed to the system of dual authority as it now exists in the National Guard companies. This false, anomalous, absurd and unmilitary system is at the bottom of all the troubles in the 13th. The matter requires modification on a reasonable, military basis, and for this purpose we bring it to the attention of the next National Guard Convention. In all matters connected with his regiment a man is a soldier under all circumstances, and as such he owes respect to his superiors at all times. The "Civil Committee" is responsible for many of the erroneous opinions to the contrary, so frequently expressed by National Guardsmen; the present system has been productive of much evil, and it would therefore be of immense benefit to the State service if the institution known as the "Civil Committee" were done away with.

TO IMPROVE THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE surgeons of the 1st Brigade will hold a meeting this (Saturday) evening with a view of improving the sanitary service in the National Guard and the Medical Corps generally. The only two occasions on which it became necessary to employ apparatus and appliances for the care of wounded soldiers in the streets of New York, during the riots in 1863 and the Orange riot in 1871, are so far remote that the matter has become neglected. In 1877 the New York troops had no occasion for stretches or other appliances of that kind. A movement to perfect the medical service has recently been set on foot in the 2d Brigade, and it is expected that some of the medical officers of Brooklyn will take part in the meeting. The necessity for a convention of this kind is obvious, as it may be said with safety that there is not a single organization properly prepared for service of this kind. No doubt many of the surgeons entertain practical views on the subject, but these have never yet been carried out, nor is there uniformity on the subject. What may be brought out in this convention cannot be told until after it is over, but its results cannot be otherwise than beneficial. One of the subjects of discussion will be a question as to the utility of medical officers carrying swords when in service with troops. The opinion prevails that the only use a medical officer has for a sword is on parade, while on all other occasions it is superfluous and in the way. This opinion has reason on its side, but as a medical officer needs something for defence when in service, some other weapon has to replace the sword, if it should be abolished, as proposed. A good revolver, carried in a handy manner, would certainly be preferable. The convention will also consider the most suitable appliances for rapid aid to the wounded, how to carry them along, what kind and how many assistants a surgeon ordered out for service should have, the quickest and most effective way of dressing wounds, etc. The subject is a very interesting one, and deserves more attention than it has heretofore received.

THE THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.

THE 13th muddle is about as turbid as ever. The Court-martial in the Smith case had its latest session on Nov. 12. Nothing very interesting was brought out. The testimony was mainly negative. The defence made an effort to establish, by the friends of the accused, the lame fact that instead of the word "Damn," he used the expression "Darn the Colonel," (whatever that may mean) and there the matter rested. Charges of some sort were preferred against Col. Fackner, some of them covering alleged actions of his three years ago, while in command of one of the companies of the 13th. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, which has taken a correct military stand in the matter all along, says the charges emanated from Major Ackerman, Capt. Morle, and another officer. A copy of them is reported to have reached Albany in an irregular manner, which is a matter for the State authorities to look after. There are various rumors about the nature of the charges, but nothing positive is known about them. From all that can be learned, however, those who preferred them were actuated by a spirit of spite and revenge, and not by that high regard for justice, fairness, and desire for the honor and improvement of the military service, which should be the first consideration of an officer. If not, why was a period of three years allowed to elapse before bringing some of the allegations to light, and why, all at once, this unseemly haste in sending a copy to Albany in an unmilitary manner, ignoring the prescribed channel of correspondence? The rumor about charges against Brig.-Gen. James McLeer in connection with this matter is absurd. That officer has displayed the utmost discretion and fairness toward all parties concerned. If any blame could be attached to him it might be for being too conciliating to the transgressors. Neither the charges against Major Ackerman nor against Col. Fackner will be brought to trial. On the other hand the State authorities, who seem to have at last found out that there was something rotten in the 13th, have determined to appoint a Court of Inquiry to look into the whole matter. The Court will be detailed from the 1st Brigade, and Col. Emmons Clark, of the 7th, will be its president. The remainder of the detail, as we write, is not known. The Court will not lack material for investigation, and the proceedings promise to be of the most tedious kind.

The Brooklyn *Union*, the only supporter of the 13th mutiny among the press, says: "A court of inquiry has been favored by the alleged 'kickers' of the 13th all along, they believing an investigation would show they had good reasons for their opposition to the present commandant. The members of the regiment state they will be satisfied with a court selected outside of the 2d Brigade, with this exception, that no officer from Col. Fackner's old regiment, the 12th, be named."

This shows that the "members of the regiment" decidedly belong to the class that never learn nor forget anything. The present trouble started by an attempt on their part to dictate to their officers in matters which did not concern the rank and file. They now presume to dictate to the Adjutant General. Considering, however, the milk and water manner in which they have been dealt with their presumption is not surprising. We hope that those who are responsible will soon find out how misplaced was their leniency and that the time for temporizing has passed.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON'S REPORT OF THE NEW YORK CAMP.

THE report of Gen. R. H. Jackson, U. S. Army, on the New York Camp has been published by the War Department. It contains some valuable suggestions and remarks, which, coming from one who has risen to the position of Major-General of Volunteers and Bvt. Brig.-General of the Army from the ranks, are of particular importance.

With regard to uniforms the General says:

It seems a pity that blouses are not supplied by the State. Most of the organizations, however, are furnished with them at their own expense, and some of the regiments and separate companies have white helmets and trousers. If the blouse were made an article of issue and each man supplied with one, the uniform would be well enough adapted for field service. A heavy, double-breasted uniform coat is not a comfortable garment to wear at drill when the mercury stands at 85 or 90 degrees in the shade.

The arms are the Remington rifle, calibre .50, with ordinary bayonet. The Frazier patent cartridge box, carried on a black leather waist belt, with a capacity for 20 rounds of ammunition, is in use. Nearly all the officers with whom I conversed on the subject preferred this rifle and accoutrements to the Springfield, calibre 45, and the McKeever cartridge box. The knapsack was of the old glazed pattern, with a wooden frame inside to keep it in shape. It looks well, but would be utterly useless in a campaign. It always was an instrument of torture. The canteens and haversacks were very good. The arms, accoutrements, and equipments were always kept in a clean and serviceable condition.

The troops were rationed by contract. Three times a day, as the drums beat the breakfast, dinner and supper calls, the whole command marched to the immense mess hall and were certain to find the most substantial meals carefully prepared for them. The cleanliness of the kitchen, mess hall, mess furniture and surroundings reflected great credit upon the contractors and the commissary officers. I now think that this system of feeding troops in camps of instruction is the best I know of, as the companies have nothing but their drills, recitations, etc., to think of, and there is only one kitchen and mess tent in camp, instead of 10 or 15 under the old system. The food is also better and better prepared.

Gen. Varian, Chief of Ordnance, and his assistant, Col. Brownell, had charge of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments. The system was a complete and thorough one. The whole machinery of transportation worked smoothly and pleasantly.

Surgeon-General Joseph D. Bryant, who made weekly visits of a day or two to camp, had charge of the medical department. It was very thoroughly organized. The regimental and other surgeons and assistant surgeons were exceedingly careful and painstaking in the discharge of their duties.

The drills, dress parades, and guard mountings were had at the hours prescribed in orders. When two regiments were present there was a dress parade just before guard mounting as well as at retreat. The dress parade and guard mountings were from first to last very creditably executed, some regiments and provisional battalions being a little better than others. The drills were in the school of the company and battalion, with some practice in skirmishing. I do not think that sufficient time was given to that most important part of the tactics entitled "instructions for skirmishers." The marching in "columns of fours," company fronts, etc., can all be taught in the armories, but the practical part of the skirmish drill can only be learned in the camp. The breech-loader has given such an "impetus to the employment of skirmishers" that a neglect to teach the subject practically to officers and men, by battalion as well as by company, should not be tolerated. The drills were as a rule admirably conducted. There were some crudities, which were always quickly noticed and corrected by the commanding officer and his assistants. The officers and men were enthusiastic and teachable. It seemed to me, however, that a good many of the company officers were inapt and wanting in their knowledge of their duties, and that they required drilling and setting up. I think that probably a good deal of instruction might be imparted to the officers and sergeants at their armories. Some well-instructed officers might be detailed to drill and instruct them, and require them to recite in tactics, etc. The instruction should be theoretical as well as practical, as this camp has very fully demonstrated the great value and need of theoretical instruction.

Capt. Horatio P. Stacpole, who supervised the company drills, is an excellent tactical officer. Nothing escaped the vigilant eye of Capt. Stacpole. I observed that some of the adjutants at dress parade, when taking their places after dressing the ranks and commanding "Front," did not march "to a point midway between the line of field officers and the commanding officer"; that the officers on approaching the commanding officer at the conclusion of the ceremony were not always halted by the adjutant "at six yards from the commanding officer," and that the ceremony was not always concluded when the officers saluted and the commanding officer had acknowledged the salute and given his instructions. In quite a number of the organizations the officers in line, with the commanding officer, who had faced about in front of them, marched fifty or seventy-five yards farther to the front, when they halted; they then separated, one-half of them moving in semicircular fashion to the right, the other half to the left of the commanding officer, until they met again in front of him, when they all faced toward the battalion, the commanding officer with his back to the line of officers, who remained standing at attention. The 1st sergeants, who had meanwhile been observing these manœuvres by the officers, then brought their companies to a carry, closed the ranks and moved them off by *echelon* from the centre to the front, and after marching them about one hundred yards away from "their parade grounds," countermarched in column of fours and returned to their streets. The band followed up this *echelon* movement and the officers, in two ranks and marching by the flank, followed the music to the camp ground, where they were dismissed. Now, this waiting by the men at attention, and all the extra marching, semicircular wheeling, etc., by the colonel and his officers, seemed very pretty to the multitude, but to the military on-looker it appeared a little ridiculous. It marred the beautiful ceremony, and was fatiguing to the men, besides being a departure from the instructions for dress parade laid down so clearly on page 351, Infantry Tactics (Upton's.)

Under the head discipline very little has to be said, as the discipline was indeed admirable. The men were obedient and respectful. The quiet that prevailed in camp, particularly between taps and reveille, was remarkable. Military courtesy, as a rule, was strictly observed. The police of the camp and its surroundings was carefully attended to; in fact, I think it was the cleanest camp I have ever seen.

Guard duty in the camp was very creditably performed, particularly so by the 69th Regiment and separate companies. Guard duty, however, cannot be taught in a single tour, and this was about as much as each officer and enlisted man had to do with it while in camp. Lieut. N. B. Thurston, 22d Regiment, who is a most competent and painstaking officer, delivered lectures to the guard details the day before they were required to march on guard. These lectures covered the duties of officers, sergeants, corporals and sentinels; they were graphic and instructive. He also made frequent observations of the guards and sentinels, and caused all inattention and irregularities to be corrected.

The facilities for placing the National Guard of the State in a condition for active service are very good, if I am to take this camp as an example. The staff departments have competent officers at their heads, and indeed the officers generally, of the line as well as of the staff, have a good knowledge of their duties, and are zealous in performing them.

As a rule, I do not like to select particular organizations for special remark, but I cannot refrain from saying a word or two about the 69th Regiment and some of the separate companies. The splendid military appearance of the 69th would have attracted the notice of any professional observer. The men were stalwart and manly, soldierly and teachable. The stature of the rank and file, few of whom I think were under five feet eight inches, was so even that the companies required very little sizing; this was a subject of remark during their week in camp. The 23d Separate Company, from Hoosac Falls, was a superb body of men, well drilled and disciplined; they are a credit to the National Guard of the State.

The 8th Separate Co., from Rochester, presented a fine military appearance; it was well instructed in drill, particularly so in marching. The 26th Separate Co., from Elmira, was the largest one in camp, having 3 officers and 98 men present; it was a pleasure to look at it. But, indeed, all the separate companies were in good military shape, and the provisional battalions formed from them were easily handled and made rapid progress in drill during their respective tours of duty. The officers selected to command these battalions were of a high order. Lieut.-Col. Harding, 22d Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Dowd, 12th Regiment, brought their battalions to a high state of efficiency; indeed all the battalion commanders were indefatigable in their exertions to improve their commands. I think I ought to state here that the improvement made by all the regiments and separate companies during their short time in camp was very apparent and most gratifying, and I have no doubt that they all returned to their homes with every officer and man physically, as well as professionally, better than when they left them.

The Governor of the State made one visit to the camp. The 8th and 74th Regiments were present, and were reviewed by him. Colonel Scott, 8th Regiment, commanded the troops, and conducted the ceremony in a strictly military manner. All of the ceremonies incident to this visit were well performed.

General Orders No. 14, issued by direction of the Governor of the State, constituting the camp a military post and placing a competent officer in command, was, in my opinion, a step in the right direction; it assured uniformity in discipline and instruction. Major-Gen. Josiah Porter, the Adjt.-Gen. of the State, an officer of long service and large experience, was placed in command. The selection was in every respect an admirable one, as General Porter has a thorough knowledge of his duties and responsibilities as a post commander, and is a determined, dignified, and courteous officer. He was constantly in camp attending to the duties of his position, and made his presence felt everywhere for the good of the command.

Col. Fred. Phisterer, an officer of long and distinguished service in the Army, was Post Adjutant. He made daily inspections of the camp and its surroundings, when every street, tent, cot, blanket, etc., underwent a most rigid scrutiny. I accompanied him on several of these inspections and was much impressed by them. Nothing escaped his notice, from a half-burned match in the company street, to a dirty candlestick in a tent. Blankets and bedding had to be carefully folded after having been aired. The tent-floors had to be raised daily so as to admit the sun and air below them. As a place was provided for everything, he insisted that everything should be in its place. I have no doubt that a good many of the men looked upon all this as trivial, but Colonel Phisterer was always careful to explain that in small matters as well as in large the soldier should be a model of neatness, and that if he were permitted to neglect a small amount of duty to-day he would in all likelihood neglect more to-morrow.

In conclusion, I desire to thank General Porter and the officers of his staff for the courtesy and kindness extended to me during my official visit to the camp at Peekskill.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The completed returns show that the 7th Regiment, N. Y., during the year 1886, qualified 28 sharpshooters and 640 marksmen. In the previous year there were 27 sharpshooters and 628 marksmen, showing a total gain of 13. This result is unprecedented.

Company B, of the 7th N. Y., on Friday evening, elected 1st Sergt. Nesbitt to the position of 1st lieutenant, made vacant by the resignation on account of ill-health of 1st Lieut. George A. Jones, who has been a member of the 7th for more than 20 years and an officer since 1875. This, while it overslaughs 2d Lieut. James E. Ware, who has held that position since 1881 and is one of the most faithful members of the regiment, does by no means reflect discredit on that gentleman. The company simply wanted Nesbitt, and under the elective system such occurrences cannot be prevented. Nesbitt is an excellent soldier, very popular, and will make a fine officer. With regard to this matter, Capt. Harry G. Steel, of Co. B, says: "It is with sincere regret the commandant announces the retirement of Lieut. Jones, who for more than twenty years has been a faithful, earnest, and loyal soldier, doing nearly 100 per cent. of duty. His presence and advice will be greatly missed by all who recognize his sterling worth and warm devotion to the 2d company. It will be gratifying to the company and its friends to learn that Private George Edgar French, who served with us in the ranks for two years, has just received his commission as 2d lieutenant in the U. S. Army. He is the second private who has left us for the Regular Service in the past five years—the first being Lieut. Hovey, 24th Infantry. The attention of the members is called to the fact that, including the squad, there were but 100 men present for duty last drill night. The record must be better hereafter in order to keep up our average."

We refer our readers to the remarks of the Adjutant-General of the Army with regard to National Guard troops published elsewhere in this issue. It will be observed that his recommendations, especially on encampments, agree in nearly every point with those made by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for years past.

The new 12th Regiment armory is now not expected to be in condition for occupation until the middle of January. Preparations for the opening are, however, in progress. Quartermaster E. R. Powers is the leading member of the committee on invitations. Capt. Clarence H. Eagle, of Co. E, has resigned. Efforts are being made to induce Capt. Jas.

M. Brady to take command of the company. It seems, however, not likely that he will accept.

Lieuts. David Wilson, of the 2d Battery; N. B. Thurston, of the 22d Regiment, and ex-Lieut. R. B. Moss, 1st Battery, will officiate this (Saturday) evening at a mounted sabre combat between ex-Lieut. Wm. Henderson, 2d Battery, and Xavier Orlowski, of the Emperor William's Hussars, at Central Park Garden, New York City. The combat is for $250 a side, thirty attacks, with sixteen points to win. It is a test of German against American swordsmanship, as Lieut. Henderson is an old Army man, having served a long time on the frontier in the U. S. cavalry.

Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, lately colonel of the 13th Regiment, has received a letter from the Board of Officers of the 13th, in which a handsome tribute is paid to his worth as an officer and a gentleman and his valuable services while in command of the regiment.

The new gray uniform of the 23d Regiment is expected to be finished about the beginning of next year, and will probably be worn by the regiment the first time at its reception at the Academy of Music, Jan. 20 next.

Capt. Draper, Co. B, and Quartermaster Wm. Courtenay, of the 71st Regiment, have resigned.

The resignations of Lieuts. J. Morgan Wing, 12th, and Wright H. Remsen, 9th Regiment, have been accepted.

2d Lieut. W. Delancey Cunningham, Co. I, 8th Regiment, has been promoted 1st lieutenant.

HOW OPINIONS CHANGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A NEWSPAPER despatch of Nov. 8, referring to the great strike of butchers and packing-house employees in Chicago, Ill., which necessitated the calling out of the militia there as a precaution against lawlessness and violence, among its sensational account of the trouble says: "The strikers are known to be well armed. They are huge, muscular fellows, who have been in the habit of wading in blood, and the mere presence of a thousand striplings in the blue uniform of the State has thus far had but little effect upon them." How inconsistent is the above with what has actually occurred! The "mere striplings," as they are superciliously called, have behaved with admirable coolness and have preserved the peace, saved the destruction of property and loss of life and thus far without firing a shot, and by their forbearance have commanded the respect of even the violent element themselves, who undoubtedly are aware that the "mere striplings" armed with a rifle and ball cartridge are more than a match for ruffianly hoodlums who desire hostilities. The sensational scribblers, having exhausted their store of bombast and reduced to plain facts, on Nov. 10 write as follows; "No violence whatever is attempted, as the blue coated picket line surrounds the yards and inspires due respect in the minds of even the most pugnacious of the strikers. The fact is that while the strikers jeer and sneer at the militia, they are afraid of them, and so long as they are on the ground there is very little likelihood of there being any outbreaks"

BETTER GUNS NEEDED.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I THINK that in your editorial on "Militia Rifle Practice" you do not recognize the importance of a change of rifles. I know that some of the men who are "coached" could get through without help if they had good rifles. I am not an "expert," although I can make a fair score, and I have taken rifles from men at Creedmoor and fired several shots without "getting on," and I remember one case where a Regular Army team man undertook to show me how to sight a gun at 500 yards. He got down on his back and fired several shots without hitting the target, and then concluded that I might know how, but that gun was "no good." About a week since I loaned a man my gun to shoot with in the armory. He made a good score the first time, and previous to that he had failed twice with his own. I have tried lots of guns that would not hit the bull's-eye unless they were aimed at a corner of the target, and this was in the armory, where there was no wind. If the State will give us better guns we will do better shooting.

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 8, 1886.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS LABOR TROUBLES.

ON Sunday, Nov. 7, Sheriff Hanchett, of Cook county, had an interview with Governor Oglesby, and representing that he was unable to preserve the peace, requested the Governor to call out the militia. Adjt.-Gen. Vance was in Chicago, and about 6.30, while he was chatting with Col. KNOX, of the 1st Inf., in the Leland Hotel, a telegram came from the Governor, saying the 1st and 2d Infantry had been ordered to assemble at their armories, ready for duty, at 7 A. M. Monday. Gen. Vance read the message and handed it to Col. KNOX. Messengers were at once started to notify the men, while accoutrements, ammunition, etc., at the armory were prepared for service. All the captains but one were notified. This captain did not know of the call until just as he was leaving a train at the depot on Monday morning. Hastening to the armory, he found all but three of his command were there, ready for duty. Expecting the regiment would be held at the armory during the day, the officers were a little surprised at 9.30 A. M. to receive orders to proceed to the depot of the Lake Shore R. R. to take a train at 10 A. M. Ammunition, haversacks, and canteens were immediately issued, and the regiment, nearly 400 strong, proceeded to the depot, which was reached at 10.10 A. M. After waiting some time for the 2d Regiment, the 1st was ordered to proceed to the stock yards alone, and it was soon quartered in "Ferguson Barracks," as the boys have named the packing house in which they are living. Guards were posted, and companies thrown out in different directions, so that a cordon of videttes is established all around the "yards." The strikers respect the power of the State, as represented in the militia, and there have been comparatively few collisions. In the few that have occurred, if the bayonet was apparently not feared, the command "Detachment, with Ball Cartridge Load!" has sufficed to send the crowd flying in all directions.

The general plan of operations has been to despatch three companies of each regiment, at 5 A. M., to the different entrances to the yards. Guards are placed, and scouts thrown out, to cover all the approaches.

About 9 A. M., as soon as the men in the barracks have had their breakfast, the early companies are relieved by others. After dinner comes another relief. About 4 o'clock nearly the whole command is thrown out for patrol service, through the portions of the town near the yards, and all are withdrawn about 7 P. M.; leaving to the deputy sheriffs the guarding of the yards after the men have gone home. In this way are those who desire to work protected in their rights.

The weather on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday was rainy and wet, and the majority of the men came to the yards unprepared to battle with the mud. Consignments of boots, shoes, and socks came in rapidly, and the men soon made themselves comfortable. The old packing house was swept, boards and partitions put up to mark company quarters, and on Sunday, the 14th, the writer found the men happy and contented.

Sunday morning inspection found the men and arms in good condition. A slight defect in the casting of the "bed-plate" on the Gatling gun carriage was found on Friday, but it was quickly repaired by Armour and Co.'s machinists, and will be replaced on the completion of this tour of duty.

The men have behaved remarkably well while on duty and nothing but praise is heard on all sides. One case of desertion, Private Greathead, promises to become a "celebrated case." You will be more fully informed of this later.

This tour of duty, with the tour of the 2d Brigade at East St. Louis last spring, has shown the citizens of Illinois that they have a militia organization in good shape, and ready for active service at a moment's notice. It has also shown many defects in the present code and there will probably be small opposition in the coming Legislature to needed amendments, as well as appropriations. The necessity for the militia is now conceded by many who were bitterly opposed to it in the past, and that it should be well maintained follows as a necessary consequence.

The 1st Inf. has had from 400 to 415 men on duty every day, the 2d Inf. about 280 (I think), and one company of cavalry for patrol duty, about 40. This is over 90 per cent. of the 1st Infantry.

Employers have, in nearly every case, recognized the necessity of the service, and I know of but one case of dismissal on account of doing duty. A sergeant of one of the companies is cashier for Mulford and McKenzie. They refused, in a letter which was intended to be sarcastic, to allow him to go to camp last July. On Monday, Nov. 8, he went to the office and left a note saying he had to go to the yards on duty. Later in the week he received a letter from them summarily discharging him. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that he will be provided with a position as good as the one he lost, and all who are interested in the welfare of the militia should remember this action of Mulford and McKenzie.

Further particulars next week. H. T. L.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.

Another correspondent writes us:

When you receive this the strike will probably be over, as the employers have rescinded their obnoxious resolutions, and Mr. Powderly has come to the conclusion that the eight hour movement must be expected later. Many of the men of the Illinois regiments have seen their first active service at present in the Chicago stockyards. There was considerable complaining in the 1st Inf. during the first few days because the food was not up to the standard of the Palmer House Cafe, but they have now realized that soldiers cannot be fastidious and be contented. Troop D, of the 1st Cav., broke in some stockyard horses to military work, and if the strike had lasted over a week they would have performed some very efficient mounted duty.

A delicate young man of the 1st Inf. was brought before Judge Bail to answer the charge of desertion. His excuse was that his health required warmer clothing than he had with him. When he asked for permission to ride down town for other clothes he was refused. In the afternoon, seeing others bound down on similar errands, he, thoughtlessly, jumped in the wagon and rode away with them. He was sick all Tuesday night, but on Wednesday, having provided himself with what he wanted, he started to return and on his way was arrested. Such was the plea for him by his employer, Mr. J. E. G. Scott. A decision will be rendered later.

Capt. McLaughlin, I. R. P., of the 1st Cav., desiring to be absent from the city for an indefinite time, sent in his resignation, which was approved by the regimental commander.

(From the Portland Press, Nov. 11.)

CHALLENGES TO MAINE MARKSMEN.

Col. E. C. Farrington, of this city, Maine's Inspector of Rifle Practice, has received a letter from the Nevada Militia Inspector proposing a match, and replied giving the terms on which his men would shoot, which included team shooting, regimental matches, skirmish matches, etc., at 200 to 500 yards. Nevada replies that its militia could not shoot on these terms, as its men were accustomed only to plain target shooting at 200 yards and had no practice in other matches. Some time ago Col. Farrington wrote to Col. Rockwell, of the Massachusetts militia, proposing a match, but he has received no reply.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Briar.—You stand No. 4 on Hospital Steward list.

Texas.—There are no vacancies in the list of Ordnance Sergeants.

C. M.—A copy of the pamphlet on tactical decisions has been sent you by mail.

Amos Cross.—Write again to the Surgeon-General. Perhaps your first letter was mislaid.

Reader.—In our opinion a transfer of a soldier from the line to the Ordnance Corps cannot legally be made.

M. H.—Write to Colonel Allan Rutherford, F and 15th Streets, Washington, D. C., for information as to your claim.

J. M. P.—Upon presentation of proper proof to your company commander that you are entitled to "re-enlistment pay" you will undoubtedly be mustered for it.

P. S., Texas.—The Engineer Corps has prepared such a map as you desire, but so far as we know not for sale. You might obtain one by writing to the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Librarian asks: In '78, when laundresses were abolished, I served 3 years and 9 months. Made application for discharge and received same. Will this service count towards 30 years' service for retirement? ANS.—Yes.

G. S. H.—There is no impropriety in requiring guard-house prisoners awaiting trial or sentence to turn out to work with other prisoners under sentence. To make all sorts of distinctions in these matters would be injurious to discipline and decidedly unmilitary.

Constant Reader.—Yes. A pensioner may live in Europe and draw his pension regularly from the U. S., conforming, of course, to the rules as to identification, etc.

2. Pension vouchers need not be executed precisely on the 4th day, but can be on or after it but not before it. See printed instructions on each pension voucher.

E. Pluribus Unum.—For membership in the first class Military Order Loyal Legion it is necessary that the applicant shall have served during the War of the Rebellion in the U. S. Service as a commissioned officer, and that he shall be a man of good character and of creditable standing. The sons of ex-officers are eligible for election to the second class on reaching their majority.

McC. B.—We adhere to our answer to you some time ago that markers who carry flags do not present arms or execute any manual. The flag "has a pike of ash with brass spear, head and ferrule—total length 8 feet." That is what Regulations say. There is nothing in Tactics, Regulations or common sense which would indicate that any portion of the manual of arms could be executed with such an instrument.

Left in Front.—1. For the bills and acts of Congress inquired for we would refer you to the files of the JOURNAL published at the time.

2. Is it wrong to subject the loadings and firings to the cadence? Has it been prohibited by General Orders? ANS. —Par. 72, Tactics, page 31, exempts the "motions relative to the cartridge" from the cadence. We recall no General Order on the subject.

Pennsylvania asks: Can double column be deployed on any other division except the first? I saw it done last summer at camp, and by such movement the colors were placed on the right of the battalion, which I contended was wrong. ANS.—The double column can be deployed by two movements to the right or left (see par. 509, Tactics). The General of the Army has decided that movements by which the colors are brought on the right of the battalion are wrong.

Inquirer asks: An appointment to the Military Academy at West Point being left open to competition, is it *allowable* for the competitive examination to include a knowledge of higher branches than is necessary for passing the examination at West Point? ANS.—As the terms of the competitive examination are prescribed by the member of Congress who has the appointment, it is *allowable* to examine them in Sanskrit or Chinese, if he so directs. We can see no good reason, however, why the examination should go beyond that required for admission to the Academy.

Wisconsin says: In your issue of Nov. 6 in Answers to Correspondents, you say: In forming close column of divisions from column of fours, the markers and company guides are employed in establishing the distances and alignments. Please state any one formation in close column of divisions from column of fours in which the markers are employed to establish alignments. ANS.—The markers should have been omitted in this answer. In reducing to a compact shape a number of answers to an unclassified lot of questions, the words slipped in inadvertently. The error was discovered before the receipt of the letter of "Wisconsin."

N. G. S. N. Y. asks: 1. How appointments to the Pay Corps of the U. S. Navy are made. ANS.—Under the established regulations, a candidate for the office of Assistant Paymaster must not be less than 21 or more than 26 years of age. His moral and mental qualifications will be the subject of rigid investigation by a board.

2. What is the nature of the examination? ANS.—A fair knowledge of all the modern English branches, and of bookkeeping and accounts especially, will be necessary to give the candidate a chance.

3. How many paymasters of the lowest grade are there? ANS.—17.

4. How often, on an average, do vacancies occur? 5. How can an applicant know when a vacancy occurs, and the proper steps for a candidate to take to make his application in the best shape? ANS.—4 and 5. From regular retirements twelve years will be required to reduce the corps to the limit now fixed by law. Other casualties liable to occur will, of course, reduce the number earlier.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE 80 spades and 20 axes formerly carried by each Russian infantry company have been reduced to 16 spades and 8 axes.

THE French Minister of Marine and the Colonies has declined to modify his naval plans, declaring that without the additional credits asked for ($6,600,000) he would be unable to guarantee the security of the country.

AN Austrian electrician named Marcus is supplying the German Navy with a newly-invented petroleum engine for torpedo-boats. The engine is set in motion by electro-magnetism, and is more powerful than a steam engine of the same size. It is not liable to explosion.

ACCORDING to the *Avenir Militaire* (Paris) the law for reorganizing the Turkish Army has received the approval of the Sultan. The lottery is abolished, and military service is made obligatory for all Mahommedans from the twentieth to the fortieth year. An exception is made, however, in the case of Constantinople.

A LITTLE volume, the first of a series just published at Strasburg by Colonel von Kiettschau, of the Prussian Staff, bearing the title of "La Prochaine Guerre avec la France," has, it seems, excited much attention in military circles. In noticing it, the *Temps* protests against a war of *revanche*, assuring Colonel Kiettschau that his title, which implies war at an early date, is founded on an utter misconception of French feeling.

ANOTHER rival to the Whitehead appears to have come into existence. At Rochefort recently it is reported that a torpedo called the "obus-torpille Coudray" has been experimented with most successfully. Whether this be correct or not, the French are increasing in every way their torpedo corps, both for submarine-mine defence and mobile warfare. Large stores of these machines are being accumulated at the different naval ports, and means are being devised for using them in hired merchant ships. It is also stated in the French service papers that several of their obsolete ironclads are to be converted into torpedo-depot ships of the *Hecla* class without delay.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

GEN. MUNIER is to succeed Gen. Jamont in command of the French forces in Tonquin, as Gen. Jamont succeeded Gen. Warnet, who succeeded Gen. de Courcy, who succeeded Gen. Brière de Lisle, who succeeded Gen. Millot, who succeeded Admiral Courbet; in case Gen. Munier, like his predecessors, finds it impossible to get on with the civil authorities, he is to be succeeded by Col. Callet, who now commands the Zouaves. First of all the expeditionary force was commanded by a naval officer, then by an officer of infantry, then by an officer of marines, then by the commander of an army corps, then by two generals of division in succession, now by a brigadier, and possibly in a short time by a colonel of Zouaves.

AT Chavignon, between Laon and Soissons, there have been recent trials of a new mortar firing a projectile that is credited with diabolical destructiveness and the power to work wonders in the demolition of fortifications. The mortar, which is of an entirely novel pattern, takes a shell that has been described as one metre in length, 22 centimetres in circumference, and weighing 110 kilogrammes (220 lbs.) There seems to be a discrepancy here, however, as for this weight the shell must needs be 22 centimetres (8.6 inches) in diameter instead of circumference. Not only is the mortar of recent construction, but its projectile is exploded by the action of a chemical composition only lately discovered. Intended for high-angle or plunging fire, the shell is terminated by an elongated and very strong steel point, which penetrates the masonry of fortifications or the roof of a covered way just as a wedge is driven into a beam. Then the shell bursts with terrific force. Several of these missiles were fired on the fort of Malmaison from a point 3,250 yards distant, and the destructive effects produced are said to have been very remarkable. Plates of steel nearly eight inches thick were pierced, and the most solid walls were demolished by a few shots.

THE punishments reported in the English royal navy and marines for 1885 aggregated 50,000.

UNDER the heading of "La Grosse Défense," the *Figaro* publishes an article in which it says that, for the second time since 1871, France is going to renew her engines of war of all descriptions, and that the War Minister intends asking the Chamber to vote $80,000,000 for this purpose.

THE idea of an Antartic Expedition still finds favor in Australasia, and it is probable that a steam whaler will be sent on an exploring cruise to the far South. It is expected that, even if the results are *nil* as regards science, it will still be a financial success, owing to the sperm oil and guano which should be easily obtainable in those regions.

THE German military authorities have decided, according to the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, that the non-commissioned officers of the active army are to take part in a course of telegraphy. For this purpose a course has been commenced in one of the Berlin barracks, and is attended by 100 non-commissioned officers belonging to all arms, but principally to the cavalry and pioneers. Another school of the same kind has been instituted at Strasburg.

2,000 ENGLISH volunteers last year transferred their services to the regular army, 500 more than in the previous year; 40,000 recruits joined the army in 1885, which had an average strength of 198,064 of all arms, 126,663 being infantry of the line.

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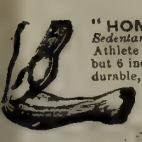
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BIRTHS.

MCCLELLAN.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 2, to the wife of 1st Lieutenant John McClellan, 5th U. S. Artillery, a son.

MORGAN.—To the wife of Lieut. G. H. Morgan, 3d Cavalry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BOWLES—SAVAGE.—At Boston, Mass., November 17, Asst. Naval Constructor FRANCIS T. BOWLES, U. S. Navy, to Miss SAVAGE, daughter of Mr. Samuel Savage.

FRENCH—CANTINE.—At Saugerties, N. Y., Nov. 18, Lieut. GEORGE EDGAR FRENCH, 4th U. S. Infantry, to Miss LYDIA CANTINE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cantine.

GRAVES—CATLIN.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., November 17, Mr. ROBERT GRAVES to Miss CHARLOTTE CATLIN, daughter of General Isaac S. Catlin, U. S. Army, retired.

REAMEY—BREWSTER.—On Wednesday, November 10, at the Church of the Holy Spirit, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Edmund Guilbert, Lieutenant L. L. REAMEY, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY ROGÉT, eldest daughter of Mr. William Cullen Brewster, of New York.

STRUBLE—ROE.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, Mr. DAVID J. STRUBLE to Miss BLANCHE E. ROE, daughter of Gunner David A. Roe, U. S. Navy.

WILLCOX—JOHNSTON.—At St. Paul, Minn., November 17, Lieutenant E. F. WILLCOX, 6th U. S. Cavalry, A. D. C., to Miss JOHNSTON, daughter of Lieut. Colonel W. H. Johnston, Deputy Paymaster General U. S. Army.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—At St. Louis, Mo., November 10, Mrs. ALEXANDER, mother of General A. J. Alexander, U. S. Army, retired.

ARTHUR.—At New York City, November 18, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Ex-President of the United States.

ASHTON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., November 15, Passed Assistant Engineer FRANCIS M. ASHTON, U. S. Navy.

COBB.—At Barnstable, Mass., November 5, Mrs. MARY KEARNY COBB, daughter of the late General Stephen Watts Kearney, U. S. Army.

ENGS.—At Newport, R. I., November 14, Mr. SAMUEL ENGS, father-in-law of Commander R. B. Bradford, U. S. Navy.

FINLEY.—At Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Nov. 11, Mrs. ELISABETH MOORE, widow of the late Surgeon-General Clement A. Finley, U. S. A., aged 74 years.

MCCAULEY.—At St. Paul, Minn., November 9, JOSEPHINE MCILVAINE, wife of Rear Admiral Edwin Yorke McCauley, U. S. Navy.

NEWTON.—At Norfolk, Va., November 15, Mr. C. A. NEWTON, brother of Major General John Newton, U. S. A.

PALMER.—November 13, CHARLES M., son of Lieutenant A. M. Palmer, 24th U. S. Infantry, aged 8 years.

ALEXANDER.—At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10, 1886, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank P. Blair, Mrs. Mira Madison Alexander, in the 83d year of her age.

The life thus peacefully closed was one of more than ordinary interest, tinged with romance and filled with incident growing out of the two wars, in which the members of her family took an active part.

She was the daughter of Gov. Madison, of Frankfort, Ky., a distinguished soldier and statesman who took up arms in defence of his country in the War of 1812. At the battle of the River Raisin, Maj. Madison was taken prisoner by the British and carried to Quebec, where he remained in confinement two years. On his return to Kentucky he was received with every demonstration of grateful regard, and was elected Governor of the State of Kentucky, but before he was inaugurated he died from the effect of his exposure during the war, and the hardships of his subsequent imprisonment.

His daughter, Mira Madison, was married in the year 1822 to Mr. Andrew J. Alexander, of Sherwood, Woodford Co., Ky. The sudden death of her husband in 1833 left her with the sole care of her five young children and her estate, and this calamity was soon followed by the loss of her sight. The devotion of her children and kindred and her deep religious faith sustained her in this dark hour, and enabled her to rise above her misfortunes and to discharge with wonderful ability her duties as a mother and the mistress of a large establishment. Mrs. Alexander, like many Southerners, was strongly opposed to slavery, and though she had inherited a large number of slaves, and received from them a faithful and devoted service, which was invaluable to her, from time to time, as they were prepared to care for themselves, she gave them their freedom, and they were all emancipated several years before our late war.

When she removed from Kentucky to St. Louis in 1850 some forty of them followed her there, where they might still experience the benefit of her kind interest in them.

After the marriage of her children, for many years Mrs. Alexander made her home with her daughter and her son-in-law, Gen. Frank P. Blair, but the peaceful life now before her was suddenly disturbed by the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion.

To save Missouri to the Union, Gen. Blair stemmed the tide of secession, and party feeling ran so high that, for a time, his family were compelled to remove to the arsenal for protection. In the exposure of her sons, Gen. A. J. Alexander and Gen. Blair, throughout the whole of our civil war, Mrs. Alexander felt anew the anxieties of her earlier years, and lived over again, on the return of peace, the happy days which followed the sad experiences of her youth.

The evening of her life was brightened by the love and devotion of her children and grandchildren, who ministered in every way in their power to the culture of her elegant tastes and her gifted mind, keeping her informed of passing events of public interest and of the current literature of the day. Her mind was stored with a knowledge of history, biography, and belles-lettres, and so accurate was her information, and so delightful her manner of imparting it, that, though the light of the sun never reached her darkened vision, *she* brought *sunshine* to every circle which she blessed with her presence. She had, within her soul, that "shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

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No. 1.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 9, highest, 0.33; lowest, 0.26. Record of blows not kept by Government.	5	89,000	43,000	15.8
No. 2.		5	88,000	43,000	17.6
No. 3.		5	85,700	32,800	13.05
No. 4.		5	81,400	31,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	32,400	17.5
No. 6.		6	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,400	39,200	15.25
No. 8.		5	75,600	38,400	19.6
No. 9.		5	83,800	31,000	17.50
No. 2.	0 16	25	71,000	35,000	27

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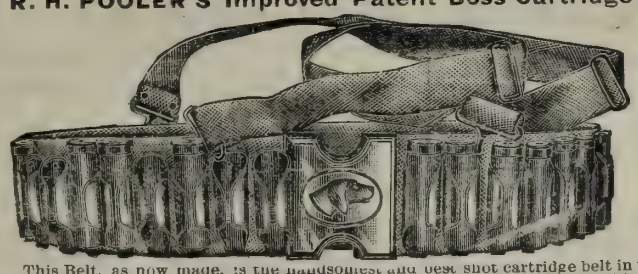
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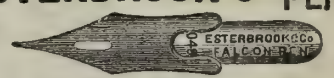


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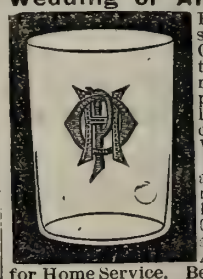
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THE Army and Navy duly observed Thanksgiving Day, and abundance of good cheer prevailed throughout the Services.

ALTHOUGH the recently appointed Board of Survey on the *Tennessee* has not yet reported, the Navy Department is thoroughly convinced that she is beyond repair, and, in anticipation of that vessel's transfer to the junk market, has ordered that the *Richmond*, now at the Brooklyn yard, be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible in order that she may take the *Tennessee's* place.

THE 2,090 desertions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, are apportioned as follows: Engineers, 72; Ordnance Corps, 5; Cavalry, 507; Artillery, 229; Infantry, 817. The remainder are distributed among the General and Mounted Recruiting Service, etc. It is a fact worth noting that the colored regiments have the best showing in the matter of desertions. In the Cavalry the 9th and 10th Regiments are lowest, the former losing 34 and the latter 2 during the year. In the Infantry the same obtains, the 24th Infantry losing 10 and the 25th only 2. When the colored man enlists he evidently intends to stay.

THE official report of the Board appointed to make the statutory tests of the Navy guns has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy. The report states that the ten rounds with the 6-inch gun were fired in eleven minutes and forty-three seconds and with the 8-inch in fifteen minutes and seven seconds. The 6-inch gun, which was fired with 50 lbs. DUPONT'S brown prismatic powder, gave an initial velocity of 2,025 f. s.; pressure, 14.9 tons. The 8-inch gun was fired with 121 lbs. Westphalian brown prismatic powder and gave an initial velocity of 1,991 f. s.; pressure, 14.6 tons. The guns have been carefully examined and accurately stargauged since the conclusion of the firings and found to be uninjured.

AN officer writes as follows: "I wish to present my most cordial thanks for your editorial article on the first page of the JOURNAL of November 20, respecting Treasury officers's 'rulings.' It expressed what ought to be said, and said with emphasis and reiteration, to rebuke a spirit of usurpation which is effectually transferring the command of the Army from the rightful holders of it into the hands of bureau clerks. Even when the head of a great Executive Department of the Government has given an order in the exercise of a lawful and necessary discretion, irresponsible clerks have presumed to question, and even to reverse it, and to throw upon a disbursing officer the necessity of deciding whether he will disobey orders or make a disbursement which must ultimately come from his own pocket."

THE British Admiralty has recently issued a circular forbidding applicants for promotion to attempt to make use of political influence through members. The circular says, and well says: "It is to be distinctly understood by all officers and others that any such improper solicitation will be treated by us as an admission that the case is not deserving of consideration on its own merits, and the application will be dealt with accordingly. Any attempt to obtain promotion by political or other indirect influence will be punished for a first offence by a reprimand, for a second offence by reduction or an inferior situation, and for a third offence by dismissal from the service. If a superior refuses to forward an application from a subordinate, we will not absolutely decline to receive it direct from the applicant, but a copy or statement of the refusal must accompany it, and it will rest with us to consider whether the communication was one which should have been addressed to us."

LAST week we referred to General MCCOOK'S recent excellent order in regard to the issue of clothing to enlisted men, and in commenting upon it said: "It has often struck us that the system under which clothing is issued at present is somewhat lax, and the opportunities to draw clothing and afterwards dispose of it for a little ready cash too numerous." Our attention is again called to the subject by a recent Court-martial case in Texas, where a soldier was tried for "Buying an overcoat from Private NICKERSON, with the understanding that he would draw one for him at the next issue, but did fail to do so and did sell said coat. Buying from Saddler PATTERSON a blanket, saying he would draw one for him at the next issue, did fail to do so and did sell said blanket. Buying a blanket from Private MCCAFFREY, with the understanding that he would get one for him at the next issue, did fail to do so and did sell said blanket." Although punishment overtook that clothes dealer, yet we infer that under a different system he could not have secured an opportunity either to buy or to sell.

WITH the accession of CAPTAIN PHYTHIAN to the superintendency of the Naval Observatory, it is to be hoped that the round of changes that have taken place in the headship of this institution during the last four years will have come to an end. With his full term of sea service as captain behind him, the new superintendent can (and should be permitted to) remain at his post until the time comes for him to make his final cruise as a flag officer. CAPTAIN PHYTHIAN is well equipped for his new duties, and under his administration we shall hope to see the new observatory completed and occupied. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in their proposed extension of Massachusetts Avenue, have planned to pass through the heart of the observatory grounds, within only 600 feet of the site of the building, a distance by no means sufficient to secure for the observatory the isolation which is desired. As it will, however, require an act of Congress to accomplish this intended destruction of the chosen site, it is more than probable that the opposition of the naval authorities will be quite sufficient to kill the little scheme. The chief argument in its favor would seem to be that a large amount of land held, by various wealthy people, would thereby be thrown upon the market.

THE funeral of the late ex President Chester Alan Arthur took place on Monday morning, November 22, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City. After the ceremony the body was taken to Albany for interment in the Rural Cemetery, where it was laid beside that of his wife, who died January 12, 1880. There was a notable gathering at the church in New York, among those present being President Cleveland and members of his Cabinet, General Sherman, Lieutenant-General Sheridan and staff, Major General J. M. Schofield and staff, Commodore Gherardi and staff, etc. Distinguished citizens from all parts of the country were present and though the ceremonies were simple, the immense concourse testified the universal respect and admiration for the deceased. The remains were escorted from the church to the railroad depot at 42d street by the 5th U. S. Artillery, under Colonel John Hamilton, and a detachment of sailors and marines from the New York Navy yard. Sergeants of the 5th Artillery, under Lieutenant B. K. Roberts and sailors from the *Vermont*, under Lieutenant Walter McLean, U. S. N., accompanied the body to Albany and were present at the interment. Among those who stood by the grave were the pall-bearers, ex-Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler, ex-Attorney General Brewster and ex-Postmaster General Gresham, General Sheridan, ex Assistant Postmaster General Hatton, C. L. Tiffany and Cornelius N. Bliss, General George H. Sharpe, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, R. G. Dun and Cornelius Vanderbilt; also C. Alan Arthur, Jr., and many others.

MR. E. L. ANDERSON tells the Englishmen some plain truths in a work he publishes, entitled "Vice in the Horse." He says:

> Although but few men on the Continent, as compared with those in England, turn their attention to riding, there is hardly a country in Europe in which there are not more really fine horsemen than in England. Upon the Continent riding is looked upon as an art; in England every man thinks that he is born a horseman, and scorns instruction. Upon the Continent the test of horsemanship lies in the control of the horse: in England the test of horsemanship lies in the ability to ride to hounds, a sport into which many conditions other than that of mere skill in horsemanship enters. The English are the boldest, and if they understood and followed good methods they would be the best riders in Europe; but, with very few exceptions, they are awkward and unskillful in the management of their horses, and the latter are unbalanced, disunited, and badly controlled. . . . . If the English are the best riders, what riders have they produced in modern times who can be named with Baucher, De Montigny, Hunersdorf, Von Weyrother, Hamel, Seidler, Gebhard, and others? If they are not the best riders, it is not for want of "practical experience," upon which so much is said to depend, but because the practice is not properly guided; and there can be no improvement in the horsemanship of Great Britain until riding is recognized as an art that cannot be acquired empirically.

This agrees substantially with what Colonel DODGE says on the same subject in that charming volume, "Patroclus and Penelope." He emphasized the value of training, and shows the error Americans make in following too slavishly the English school of equitation. He says the best results of school training lie in the ability of the horse and rider to do plain and simple work in the best manner. Because a horse can traverse, or perform the Spanish trot, his rider need not necessarily make him traverse a passage past the window of his inamorita, while he, himself, salutes her with the air of a grandee of Aragon. Nor because a horse can perform the reversed pirouette with perfect exactness, will a school-rider stop in the middle of a park road and parade the accomplishment. But this same reversed pirouette is, for all that, the foundation of every thing that a well trained horse should be able to do, and, if he knows, he is ready to make use of it at all times for the greater ease, safety and pleasure of his master. "Nor must you suppose that every schooled horse is of necessity kept in his most skilled form at all times. As few college graduates of twenty years' standing can construe an ode of HORACE, though indeed they may understand the purport and read between the lines as they could not under the shadow of the elms of Alma Mater, so PATROCLUS, for instance, is by no means as clever in the intricate steps of his school performance as he was when fresh from his education. But the result is there; and for all the purposes of actual use in the saddle, the training he has had at all times bears its fruit."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT F. I. MAXSE, Royal Fusileers, British Army, is visiting in New York City.

LIEUTENANT H. E. TUTHERLY, 1st Cavalry, lately visiting in St. Paul, has returned to Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

MAJOR J. B. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., lately visiting in New York and vicinity, has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL J. N. G. WHISTLER, U. S. A., lately retired, has taken up his residence for the winter in St. Paul.

COLONEL M. M. BLUNT, 16th Infantry, is North from Fort Concho,, Tex., to remain until about Christmas.

LIEUTENANT H. H. LUDLOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT H. B. MOON, 20th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Assinniboine, is visiting friends at Brownsville, Tex.

LIEUTENANT WM. MOFFATT, 2d U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Niobrara, Neb., to recuperate on a two months' sick leave.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, 4th U. S. Artillery, on sick leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is at 541 Madison avenue, New York City.

LIEUTENANTS D. D. JOHNSON and W. R. Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery, joined this week at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., from leave.

SURGEON-GENERAL J. M. MOORE, U. S. A., was expected to arrive in Washington this week and assume the duties of his office.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. M. BRAYTON, 9th Inf., lately visiting at Ravenna, O., will spend a portion of the winter in Washington.

LIEUTENANT J. P. FINLEY, Signal Corps, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week and has taken charge of the Signal Service station there,

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Jackson Barracks, La., this week, from leave spent with relations in Washington.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, at present visiting with his family in New York City, will return to Sackett's Harbor next week.

CAPLAIN H. W. LAWTON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, will spend the winter on leave, a portion of it abroad, and secure a much needed relaxation from duty.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., while passing through Santa Fé recently, on his way to Washington, was tendered a reception at the Palace Hotel.

LIEUTENANT C. B. THOMPSON, R. Q. M., 5th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Keogh, M. T., from leave, a portion of which was spent at Louisville, Ky.

LIEUTENANT E. F. WILLCOX, 6th U. S. Cavalry, and bride, whose marriage we reported last week, after a visit to Minneapolis, go to Fort Leavenworth.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., who has been visiting friends in Iowa, is expected shortly in New York to spend a portion of his leave there and in Brooklyn.

MAJOR J. R. BRINCKLE, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week from a visit to Wilmington, Del., to attend the funeral of a relative.

MAJOR HORACE NEIDE, U. S. Army, and Misses Blanche E. and M. S. Neide, of Pottstown, Pa., are in Paris, France, with apartments at the Hotel de Normandie.

CAPTAIN EDWARD MAGUIRE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Secretary of the Board on Coast Defences and Fortifications, is located at 1905 I Street, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL E. B. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., of St. Paul, will spend the winter in Washington, the guest of his son-in-law, Acting Judge-Advocate-General G. N. Lieber, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN HARRY C. EGBERT, 12th U. S. Infantry, is commanding at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., during the temporary absence on leave of Colonel E. F. Townsend.

MAJOR C. R. GREENLEAF, Surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour at Columbus Barracks, O., goes to Chicago for duty as attending surgeon at Major-General Terry's headquarters.

LIEUTENANT J. W. BENÉT, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Mrs. Benét and two children, have arrived at Springfield, Mass., and have occupied pleasant quarters at the National Armory.

LIEUTENANT A. M. PALMER, 24th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Sill, is in Washington, where he was called last week by the death of his young son, Charles. He will remain East for a few weeks.

GENERAL M. D. HARDIN, U. S. A., is to read a paper, Dec. 9, on "Recent Earthquakes and their Peculiar Effects," before the Military Service Institution of the U. S. at Governor's Island.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. N. B. MACAULEY, U. S. A., whose mother died recently in St. Paul, and who came on to Philadelphia with the remains, will return to Camp Poplar, Montana, in December.

COLONEL A. R. BUFFINGTON, U. S. A., says a Springfield paper, returned from the Sandy Hook proving grounds Saturday, happy in the success of his gun carriage on its third trial. The test was conducted under the direction of the Board of Ordnance and in the presence of General Benét.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN C. BATES, 13th U. S. Infantry, in view of the early retirement of Colonel L. P. Bradley, has relinquished his leave and goes to Fort Wingate, N. M., to take command of that post and of his regiment. The next Colonel of the 13th will be R. S. La Motte, the present Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th.

MAJOR JOHN EGAN, U. S. A,, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Monday to be absent for a week.

CAPTAIN L. S. MORRIS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, recently in the North, has rejoined at Fort Clark, Tex.

SURGEON W. E. WATERS, U. S. A., has moved from Fort Spokane, W. T., to Vancouver Barracks, W. T.

CAPTAIN JOHN PITMAN, U. S. A., returned to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., this week from a visit to St. Paul.

PROFESSOR G. L. ANDREWS, U. S. A., of West Point, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Monday.

ADJUTANT E. SWIFT, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is expected East in December to remain over the Christmas holidays.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONKLIN, 2nd U. S. Artillery, returned to St. Augustine, Fla., early in the week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN ALFRED B. TAYLOR, U. S. A,, retired, is located at 1220 Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C., for the winter.

MAJOR T. MCGREGOR and Capt. S. T. Hamilton, 2nd U. S. Cavalry, have left Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on a month's leave.

MISS SOPHY CARR, a daughter of the late Capt. Overton Carr, U. S. N., was married at Washington Nov. 18, to Mr. James Marion Johnston.

MRS. HANCOCK, widow of Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., is in Washington visiting Mrs. Mitchell, widow of Gen. W. G. Mitchell, U. S. A.

LIEUTENANT H. A. GREENE, 20th U. S. Infantry, has succeeded Lieut, J. B. Rodman as regimental adjutant. Lieut. Rodman has held the position since Nov. 4, 1873.

SURGEON J. P. WRIGHT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wright arrived at Fort Leavenworth early in the week and received a hearty welcome from their many old friends there.

COLONEL B. J. D. IRWIN, Assistant Medical Purveyor, U. S. A., leaves New York to take Surgeon-General Moore's place at San Francisco, in charge of the Medical Purveying Depot there.

COLONELS J. G. CHANDLER and P. C. Hains, U. S. A., have gone to Fort Monroe, Va., to examine with General Tidball into matters connected with the construction of a much needed new wharf there.

COLONEL G. L. FEBIGER, Assistant Paymaster-General, was formally relieved from duty in Chicago Nov. 20. He is now residing at New Haven, Conn., and will be retired from active service Dec. 8.

CAPTAIN J. M. LEE, 9th U. S. Infantry, lately on duty as Indian Agent with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, is visiting friends in Columbus, O., and will join his company in Arizona in February next.

SURGEON J. R. GIBSON, U. S. A., who has been visiting in Philadelphia for some time past, reported this week at Fort Leavenworth, to General Willcox for assignment to a post in the Department of the Missouri.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., has selected as his second aide Lieut. Chas. Dodge, 24th U. S. Infantry, who was A. D. C. to General Potter, General Willcox's predecessor in command of the Department of the Missouri.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., is likely to be elected president of the Military Service Institution at the meeting to be held on the second Wednesday in January, 1887. The office has been vacant since the death of Major-Gen. Hancock.

AMONG the guests at the banquet last week of the Iroquois Club in Chicago were Gen. Robt. Williams, Cols. J. C. Breckenridge, H. C. Corbin, and J. G. C. Lee, Majors T. H. Handbury and W. H. Forwood, Lieut. A. B. Johnson, A. D. C., and Lieut. Philip Reade, all of the U. S. Army.

MRS. BONESTEEL, wife of Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st Infantry, stationed at Fort Sidney, Neb., is now in the East, visiting her relatives and friends, and will remain at 310 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, till after the holidays, when the Lieutenant is expected East to join his family, before their return home.

THOSE Angel islanders of the 8th Infantry, Mrs. Kautz, Mrs. Summerhayes, and the other ladies who were so popular, socially, last winter, are once again sentenced to exile. They had just gotten comfortably settled at the several Arizona forts when lo! presto change, and they are turned face about towards Nebraska.—*San Francisco Report.*

SURGEON W. G. SPENCER, U. S. A., says the Winona *Times*, "returned to Fort Yates Thursday from Fort Meade, whither he accompanied Capt. Godfrey's troop. He speaks in the highest terms of the hospitality lavished upon him by the genial officers of that post, and particularly of the cordial entertainment tendered him by Gen. and Mrs. Forsyth, whose guest he was."

THE *New Mexican*, referring to the new district commander, Gen. B. H. Grierson, U. S. A., says: "Gen. Grierson is promptly on hand to take up his new duties. He is a pleasant, elderly gentleman, rather on the plain, unassuming order, and has already met and become acquainted with many Santa Feans, who express pleasure in welcoming him. Lieut. Fornance, adjutant of the 13th, expects to leave Nov. 21. It is not at all likely that Major Dickey and his company will be relieved from duty at Fort Marcy by these changes."

A BANQUET in honor of Major-General John Pope, U. S. A., was given November 18, at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, by a number of gentlemen of that city who desired to testify their respect for, and admiration of, the veteran soldier. General Pope, in returning thanks for the courtesy, in a brief speech, referred to his long acquaintance and deep attachment to St. Louis and its people; touched upon the changes of the last fifty years; expressed his pleasure in renewing old friendships and associations, and his hope of forming new ones, and most heartily thanked all present for the feeling of friendship and hospitality which had prompted them to receive him so cordially into their midst.

GENERAL VOGDES and family are located for the winter at 51 West 25th street.

CAPTAINS C. B. SEARS and W. 1. Sanborn, U. S. A., were recent visitors in St. Paul.

PAYMASTER W. H. ECKELS, U. S. A., of St. Paul, visited old friends in Helena this week.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., registered at the Hoffman House, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT J. A. DAPRAY, A. D. C., in Washington with Gen. Miles is visiting his mother at 1107 Thirteenth street.

LIEUTENANT C. S. HALL, 13th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Bayard, is spending a portion of his three months' leave in Mexico.

LIEUTENANT E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, went on board the *Peacemaker* on Tuesday and examined it, manhole included.

CAPTAIN G. F. PRICE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, who has seen some hard service this summer, will visit friends in New York and vicinity next month.

LIEUTENANT W. W. TYLER, 13th U. S. Infantry, who has been recuperating for some time past at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., will prolong his stay East until after the holidays.

COLONEL HENRY DOUGLASS, 10th U. S. Infantry, has been warmly thanked by the citizens of El Paso for his courtesy in permitting the regimental band to give public concerts on the plaza.

CAPTAIN C. E. HARGOUS, 5th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting in New York City, goes to Old Point Comfort, Va., for the benefit of his health, and will there spend a good portion of his six months' leave from Fort Keogh.

MAJOR-GENERAL POPE, U. S. A., will no doubt be surprised to learn from certain veracious newspapers that "Mrs. Ann Pope, widow of Gen. John Pope, who died in Nashville, left nearly all of her estate of $30,000 to Presbyterian churches."

JUDGE HOLT, formerly Judge Advocate-General U. S. A., still lives at Washington. He is white-haired and bent with age, but his eyes are as bright and his mind as active as ever. He lives much alone, drives out a great deal, and reads the classics.

THE board of lady managers of the Garfield Hospital have decided to hold a kettledrum that shall outrank in brilliancy all former efforts, Dec. 15 and 16. The wing added to the hospital last summer placed a debt of $25,000 on the Board, and the proceeds of the entertainment are to be applied to pay off the indebtedness.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the approaching wedding of Miss Ada Gwynn, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Gwynn, and Mr. Bryce Gray, Jr. Miss Gwynn's sister, Lizzie, married the late Russell Hancock, son of General W. S. Hancock. She is now on her plantation in Mississippi with her three children, Ada, Gwynn and Myra Hancock.

CAPT. HENRY S. STEELE, Co. B., 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., in orders, says: "It will be gratifying to the company and its friends to learn that Private George Edgar French, who served with us in the ranks for two years, has just received his commission as 2d Lieutenant in the U. S. A. (4th Infantry). He is the second private who has left us for the Regular Service in the past five years, the first being Lieut. H. W. Hovey, 24th U. S. Infantry."

LIEUTENANT E. R. GILMAN, 5th U. S. Inf., says a Fort Keogh correspondent, is fast developing into a man of rare business abilities. Soon after his arrival he became interested in Miles City real estate, and before long had invested some of his surplus wealth in lots and buildings. The outlay has turned out well, and Lieutenant Gilman finds himself now among the leading property holders of Miles City. Lieut. Gilman is the son of Colonel J. H. Gilman, Subsistence Department, U. S. A.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "The shining Long Island shore has lost two of its most cherished ornaments by a recent exodus of some of Uncle Sam's blue coated troopers from the garrison at Fort Hamilton. Major Wallace F. Randolph, long commander of the famous light battery in the 5th U. S. Art., and Lieutenant 'Benny' Roberts, have been transferred to Governor's Island, where, under the supervision of Major General Schofield, they will continue to render as much service as good soldiers can in 'the piping times of peace.' There is nowhere in the Regular forces a better known figure than that of Major Randolph, nor do the annals of American warfare record the deeds of a more gallant spirit. Although still on the sunny side of life, he ranked high among the heroes of the Union army. To his other exploits in the great civil conflict he added the distinction of tunnelling his way, with several companions, out of Libby Prison, and escaping from Richmond and through a hostile country to the Federal lines. The major enjoys the reputation of being the best story teller in the Army and this, with his other genial qualities, has made him a general favorite in both military and social circles. Lieutenant Roberts has a regiment of friends in Brooklyn. Both gentlemen are rather pleased with the change and Major Randolph, who commands the post at Governor's Island, amply employs his new opportunites of extending cheerful and courtly hospitality."

THE Omaha *Excelsior*, of November 20, says:

Lieut. and Mrs. Geo. H. Morgan, Fort Davis, Tex., have been made happy over the birth of a daughter. Mother and daughter are doing finely....Gen. Crook has gone to Forts Niobrara and Robinson ...Lieut. Ruhlen, 17th Inf., Fort Russell, was in the city this week on his way from Chicago. ....Gen. Brisbin will be missed at Fort Niobrara. He is a conscientious and gentlemanly officer, and Fort Robinson is the gainer by the change.

THE Presidio County *News* of Nov. 12, has the following Fort Davis, Tex., news:

A baby girl was born to the wife of Lieut. Geo. H. Morgan, 3d Cav., Nov. 10.....Lieut. J. H. King, 8th Cav., Nevill Springs, was here this week attending a Court-martial.... .. Dr. Paul Clendenin, Fort Davis, received his appointment as assistant surgeon U. S. A. The many friends of the young doctor congratulated him on his appointment.....Major Wm. Arthur, Paymaster, arrived here Friday. This is Major A.'s first visit to this post....A letter from Maj. W. H. Gardner, M. D., says he and Mrs. Gardner are pleasantly situated at "The Clarendon," Washington, D. C.

GENERAL HANNIBAL DAY, U. S. A., spent Thanksgiving in New York City.

MRS. E. R. PLATT will remain in Chicago till January. Her address is 3,424 Rhodes Avenue.

THE death of Capt. F. E. Taylor, 1st U. S. Artillery, promotes Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin to a Captaincy.

LIEUTENANT W. LOVERIDGE, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington this week to join at Willet's Point for a tour of torpedo instruction.

LIEUTENANTS W. F. HANCOCK and H. L. Hawthorne, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday on a brief Thanksgiving leave.

LIEUTENANT V. H. BRIDGMAN, 2nd U. S. Artillery, left Fort Barrancas, Fla., this week to join at Willet's Point for a six months' course torpedo instruction.

LIEUTENANT A. W. GREELY, U. S. Army, and his wife, will attend in New York, Nov. 30, the reception and musicale of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., of which the Lieutenant is a member.

GENERAL SHERMAN, General Merritt, Colonel Anson Mills and Captain Selden A. Day, were among those present on the opening night of the show of Buffalo Bill, William F. Cody, at Madison Square Garden, New York.

M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC can fight or not as he pleases. An offended fellow-editor recently telegraphed to him, "I shall have the honor to send you my seconds to-morrow," and the fire-eater coolly replied, "You need not send them, for I will not receive them."

GOVERNOR LLOYD, of Maryland, has addressed a letter to Comdr. Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., sending a "gold chronometer watch in the name of the State of Maryland, in appreciation by her people of your brave and heroic deeds in rescuing Greely and his comrades from a possible death in the polar region."

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Col. E. B. Alexander, retired; Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Com. Department Arizona; 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Palmer, 24th Infantry; 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Inf.; Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. G. Carter, retired; Capt. A. B. Taylor, retired; Capt. Henry H. Humphreys, 15th Inf.

THE Springfield *Republican* says of General Joe Hawley: "Hawley's strength with the people of Connecticut is in his bluntness and frankness, coupled with his integrity. He is so blunt that he makes his friends shiver at times, because they are fearful of the effect on popular sentiment, but somehow it turns out best for the General, so far as his election is concerned."

IT is understood that Col. W. B. Royall, 4th Art., will apply to be retired under the 62 year clause, in April next, when he will have reached that age. He recently asked to be sent before a retiring board, but the Lieut.-General did not take kindly to the request and he has concluded now to wait until he is eligible for voluntary retirement.

EX-SECRETARY OF WAR AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL ALPHONSO TAFT, of Ohio, was in New York last week as the guest of his son, who is practicing law there, Judge Taft is large in stature and heavy. He has recovered almost entirely from the illness with which he was afflicted when he returned from Russia, where he was Minister. Sitting on a sofa of the Fifth Avenue Hotel he said that he had been taking life quietly and he was now practicing law moderately at Cincinnati. He has a son there who has just entered upon the practice of law, and the Judge returned to his profession to give the young man the benefit of a partnership. Another of Judge Taft's sons is the principal proprietor of the *Times-Star* at Cincinnati.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR J. M. BROWNE, U. S. N., registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

REAR ADMIRAL MCCAULEY and Lieut. Bleecker, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Aspinwall on Thursday.

LIEUTENANT L. L. REAMEY, U. S. N., and bride returned to Washington this week from a necessarily short wedding tour.

MRS. WILLIAM WHITNEY, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, gave a luncheon party on Sunday to 18 ladies to meet Mrs. Cleveland.

THE engagement of Miss Florence Whiting, youngest daughter of Commander W. H. Whiting, to Ensign John B. Bernadou, U. S. N., is announced.

REAR-ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, who was retired more than eight years since, preserves his interest in naval matters unimpaired, and an observer would never guess his age from his appearance. The admiral still retains great faith in the Nicaragua Canal, and bids fair to see *a* canal in operation, if not *the* canal.

THE leave of absence granted Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Barber for one year, not three, as given by a contemporary, with permission to go beyond sea, will be mainly employed by him in the collection of data as to armor, hard and soft, with especial reference, however, it is fair to presume, to the particular types produced at Le Creuzot, France.

LIEUT. COMDR. G. C. REITER, U. S. N., has been detached from the torpedo station and granted six months' leave. Lieut. Comdr. Reiter is remembered by a wide circle of friends in Norfolk, where he was on duty several years since. He is a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., and will probably remain there during a portion of his leave of absence.

CHIEF ENGR. EDWIN WELLS, U. S. N., whose tour of duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and on the Examining Board, made a large circle of friends in Washington, is now serving a three years' cruise on the *Omaha* on the Asiatic Station, and from the latest reports from the "Flowery Kingdom," Mr. Wells is among those of our officers abroad who succeed in making "heap fiends" both afloat and ashore.

LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN TAPPAN, U. S. N. has left Norfolk, Va., on a month's leave.

SURGEON PAUL FITZSIMONS, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a month's leave.

THE court convened at Norfolk, Va., for the trial of Capt. J. H. Higbee, U. S. Marine Corps, organized on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT F. H. LEFAVOR, U. S. N., arrived in Washington early in the week, for duty at the Hydrographic Office.

P. A. PAYMASTER S. L. HEAP, U. S. N., joins at City Point, Va., next week for duty there in connection with the monitors.

SURGEON-GENERAL FRANCIS M. GUNNELL, U. S. N., was at Norfolk, Va., last week, in connection with the proposed improvements to the Naval Hospital.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Clover, arrived in New York from Europe early in the week and took temporary quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CHAPLAIN W. F. MORRISON, U. S. N., is one of the officers of the recently formed American Guild of St. Luke of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U. S. The object of the Guild is "to promote and defend the Catholic faith, especially among the members of the medical profession, by frequent and regular communion, intercessory prayer, personal influence and example and promotion of works of mercy."

COMMANDER BARTLETT J. CROMWELL, U. S. N., paid the Navy Department a flying visit the latter part of last week, seeking to know, with many another, which is to be his "next ship." Comdr. Cromwell's last cruise was in command of the *Ticonderoga* during her famous around the world voyage with Commodore, now Rear-Admiral, Shufeldt. Mr. Cromwell's present address is Montrose, Pa.

CAPTAIN R. L. PHYTHIAN, U. S. N., who with his wife and daughter have been enjoying the fall breezes at Old Point Comfort since his detachment from the *Trenton*, has arrived in Washington, where, as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, he will probably be stationed for several years. Capt. Phythian will be just the man to inaugurate the observatory on its new ground—if Congress appropriates the money.

LIEUT. P. GARST, Lieut. Geo. W. Stoney, Commander R. P. Leary, Commander C. S Cotton, Capt. Geo. Brown, Commander Geo. W. Pigman, Asst. Engineer E. T. Warburton, Ensign Jas. H. Hetherington, Lieut. S. M. Ackley, Lieut. B. S. Richards, Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, Lieut. F. E. Greene, Lieut. Edw. J. Dorn, Lieut. T. Dix Bolles, and Lieut. Geo. W. Tyler, registered at the Navy Department during the week.

MISS MAUD MELVILLE, eldest daughter of Chief Engineer Melville, U. S. N., of arctic fame, is, says a Philadelphia despatch, preparing for a public career as a singer, and to aid her in her ambition, will give a concert at St. George's Hall, Dec. 14, assisted by a number of popular artists. Miss Melville, who is 18 years old, lives with her mother and sister on Woodville avenue, Wissahickon. She has a high soprano voice of much promise.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON F. S. NASH, U. S. N., lately a member of Lieut. Stoney's Alaskan Exploring Expedition, has been detailed for scientific duty at the Smithsonian Institution, and reported on Nov. 26. Dr. Nash's scientific attainments eminently fit him for this assignment, and it is likely that the results of his observations in the extreme North will be of great value when brought into line with the valuable stores of knowledge already on file in that venerable institution.

IT is probably not generally known that in Panama there is a flourishing female seminary conducted by an American lady. In spite of revolutions, yellow fever and all the other certain uncertainties of the isthmus, "Esperanza College" has flourished and grown since its establishment in February of 1881. Beginning with but 25 scholars, the last report shows that 70 *senoritas Colombianas* were under the tutelage of the principal, Miss McCord of Pennsylvania, who is assisted by two young American girls.

CAPTAIN H. CLAY COCHRANE, U. S. M. C., so widely known at the Capital, has been on duty at the Pensacola Barracks about a year, and, as was to be expected, has created a large cliental of friends and well-wishers. The Captain has that faculty, so useful in the world, of turning his hand to whatever is nearest, so that he always seems to be the right man in the right place. Whether it be a surgical operation, a dance, or an after dinner speech, he is sure to be ready. Pensacola, Warrington, and Woolsey will miss the gallant Captain when his tour of duty there comes to an end.

THE Springfield *Republican* referring to the marriage, last week, of Assistant Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, U. S. N., to Miss Adelaide T. Savage, says: "There was a reception after the marriage for the relatives and intimate friends at the bride's home, 431 Beacon street. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Homer Foot, Jr., with their sons, Col. and Mrs. H. M. Phillips and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bowles of this city. The groom's mother and sister were not present, as they are still abroad living at Dresden, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles are to live at Norfolk, Va., for the present, where Mr. Bowles is stationed in the Navy-yard."

A GOSSIP referring to the recent marriage of Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U. S. Navy, to Miss Kearney, writes: "They tell a good many yarns of which young Hunt is the hero, and one of the best is this: When his father was appointed secretary he was at the navy yard at San Francisco, and the other officers, thinking he would naturally have a good deal of influence, began to be more anxious to cultivate an intimacy with him than before. Their attention all at once began to be very marked, especially those of the older officers, who had not paid much attention to him before. Noticing this, Lieutenant Stoney, who was one of Hunt's most intimate friends, said to him: "'Ridgely, don't let these old roosters make a fool of you.' 'I can't help it,' said Hunt, with funny frankness, and the story has stuck to him ever since."

THE health of Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Amory, recently returned from Europe, where a portion of his sick leave has been passed, is not yet fully restored, and the persistency of his trouble is a cause of some anxiety to his friends both in and out of the Service.

THE many friends around New York of 2d Lieut. Lincoln Karmany, U. S. M. C., are pleased at the modification in his recent assignment to duty whereby he is to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, instead of at Boston. Lieut. Karmany entered the Marine Corps from Pennsylvania in 1883, and in December of that year he joined the flagship *Trenton*, from which vessel he was recently detached.

ALBERT T. COWIE, Paymaster's clerk and attached to the *Saratoga*, was married at Newport, R. I., Nov. 25, to Miss Florence Nightingale, daughter of Mr. Peleg Bryer, of Newport. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. J. Everett, assisted by Chaplain R. Hudson, U. S. N. The best man was Asst. Paymr. G. W. Simpson, U. S. N., and the bridesmaids were Miss Sarah Bryer and Miss Lillian Bryer, sisters of the bride; Miss Louise Bryer, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Cowie, sister of the bridegroom.

SHOOTING OF LIEUTENANT PETTIT.

LAST week we briefly referred to the shooting at Leavenworth City, Kas., on the eve of his wedding to Miss Sharp, of Lieut. J. S. Pettit, 1st U. S. Infantry, and of the postponement, in consequence, of the marriage. The circumstances are related as follows: Tuesday evening the parties to the marriage and their friends repaired to the church to make some necessary preparations. Lieut. Pettit then left the party to go to the train, due at 9.36 P. M., to meet two fellow officers whom he had asked to act as best men, Lieuts. A. L. Smith and J. R. Richards. The three lieutenants took a hack and were driven to a hotel where supper was served. A little after midnight Lieut. Pettit bade his friends good-night and started to walk to Maj. Sharp's. When near Kiowa street a man who appeared suddenly seized him by the lapel of the coat and commanded him to throw up both hands. Instead of obeying the order, the lieutenant grabbed his assailant by the throat, and being a powerful man in physique was in a good way to overcome and secure the highwayman when the attacking party drew a 38-calibre revolver and fired. The two men were so close together that the aim of the revolver was turned towards the lieutenant's right side, and thus his instant death was prevented. The ball entered the chest at a point one inch left of the right nipple. Lieut. Pettit fell when shot, and it was with the greatest effort that he was enabled to make his way to Maj. Sharp's. The lieutenant suffered severe pain, and his articulation was impaired, but he talked sufficiently to give an account of the affair. When the desperado fired he was more frightened than his victim and made good his escape without waiting to go through the officer's pockets. The assault was made, no doubt, for the purpose of robbery. Lieut. Pettit had been to the bank and drawn enough money to defray his expenses for three weeks while on his bridal tour. The person that committed the crime must have known this fact, or noticed him in the bank getting the money.

This is the third time that the parties have fixed upon a day for their wedding to take place, but some unforeseen contingency has arisen to prevent its consummation. Once the lieutenant was called to the field, another time duty called him away, and now the bullet of a robber has prevented the performance of the ceremony. The wedding has been postponed, but it is pleasant to learn that it may not be for long, as there is now a good prospect of a speedy recovery. The affair has naturally created much excitement in Leavenworth and vicinity, owing to the prominence of the parties concerned, but every one hopes that sunshine may soon follow the cloud, and that Lieut. Pettit and his fair young sweetheart may have a long life of happiness before them.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

THE survey of the coast of the United States was commenced in 1826, and after 60 years of work—of course by frequent interruptions by failure of Congress to make appropriations—the surveying party have finished the present season to West Quoddy Head, in Maine. This concludes survey of the coast proper. There remains to be done Cobscook Bay and other inland waters emptying into the boundary line bays between Canada and Maine. The work in question has been done with extreme precision and care, and will be published during the coming year.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE ATLANTA.

THE *Atlanta* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday morning from the trial trip on which she started Friday of last week. Her long absence caused some anxiety, but she returns in good condition. We are not sufficiently informed as to the facts of the trip to form any judgment as to the quality of the vessel. On Saturday night last she was anchored off Bridgeport, and had, it was understood, completed her six hours speed trial, and was to have returned to New York on Monday. The *Herald* says:

The result of the trial was not as satisfactory as anticipated. While the speed attained was really more than had been expected, and greater than the contract called for, the horse power did not develop to the extent required by the contract. On two or three dashes a speed of fourteen knots and seventeenths was made, and at times fifteen were readily made. What might be regarded as a constitutional infirmity developed in a succession of breaks in the water valves, which blew out almost daily when the engine was pressed, and joints had to be renewed on each occasion. These disturbances naturally retarded the ship's speed and prevented entire success in the trials. The recorded result of this first day's trial, in a general way, was as follows: Highest number of revolutions, 59: steam pressure, 68 lbs. On the 20th things began to wear a more promising aspect. The firemen had got into a decidedly earnest working mood, and steam was so nicely generated as to record 80 pounds, with the required forced draft. The ponderous engines made 62 revolutions a minute, and the hull of the ship trembled with the power developed.

On Nov. 23 seventy-eight pounds of pressure was carried, and the engines made sixty-four revolutions. Then the opinion was reached that it would be quite as well to return to the Navy-yard and make something more than temporary repairs. There were evidently inherent defects in important

parts of the engine, and patchwork was found to be not quite the thing.

In speed she is better than the most sanguine expected; in developing the contract horse power she is somewhat behind.

The *Times* says:

For a little more than an hour and a half she went tearing through the water at the rate of 14.4 miles an hour. The best time of the yacht *Mayflower* was something like 12 miles an hour. In all her subsequent efforts the *Atlanta* did not reach the limit of that desperate burst of speed. The rest of the week was occupied with hopeless races with the Sound steamers. In the words of her gallant commander, Capt. Francis M. Bunce, she "raced everything up and down the Sound." Considering the fact that the big Sound steamers can get over 20 miles of water in an hour the racing could have been little less than hilarious to the people on the steamer.

On board the *Atlanta* were members of the Advisory Board (without their families) and Chief Engineer Loring, who went in company with Engineer Isaac R. McNary, the engineer of the *Atlanta*. Next week the *Atlanta* goes out again on another severe test, when if she returns safely she will be sent to Annapolis to get her battery of guns.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF BUREAU.

During the fiscal year 62 vessels were fitted for sea, wholly or partially, and furnished with stores requiring an expenditure of $57,510.05 for labor, and for material the sum of $326,359.14, aggregating a total of $383,869.19.

The appropriations for this Bureau were found sufficient, and unexpended balances of considerable amount turned back into the Treasury.

An estimate for $60,000 for needed improvements is submitted.

For the use of vessels on foreign and home service there were purchased 50,841 tons of coal, costing $312,856.35. The sum of $40,513.26 was expended for hemp, and $53,229.54 for manufacture of cordage.

During the year there was manufactured in forge, anchor, smith and chain shops and rolling mill at Washington Navy-yard, chain iron, forgings, anchors, chain and galleys, costing in the aggegate, $50,215.94.

A number of needed improvements were made at Coasters' Harbor Island. A considerable amount of work in the way of dredging channel, construction of hospital and natatorium for the boys is still needed, and $60,000 has been estimated for the purpose.

The health of the station has been fairly good, but a hospital for those patients whose care and treatment needed separation or more quiet than could be afforded in the sick bay of the stationary ship *New Hampshire* is much needed.

During the year the number of applicants reached 2,674; the number rejected for various causes, 1,773; leaving the number accepted, 901. Of this number, 352 failed to report for enlistment after examination, so that the number actually received into the service was 549.

There are now 530 in the service on cruising vessels and 665 on training ships.

The same system of instruction as reported in last report was continued through this year, with the same good result. The resulting benefit of the cruise to the apprentices was very marked, as shown by an inspection of the fleet after its return to Hampton Roads.

The Bureau again adverts to the pressing need for two modern steam cruising training ships to take the place of the *Portsmouth*, *Jamestown*, and *Saratoga*.

It needs no argument to prove that for service in the modern war ship the primary education of our apprentices should begin in a ship of modern type.

There have been expended for material and labor in making sails, awnings, hammocks, clothes bags, etc., at the various yards, $108,859.83. For material and labor in fitting rigging for vessels in service, $67,644.33.

On the 30th of June there were 8,123 men and apprentices in the service. The number allowed by law has not been exceeded during the year.

Men allowed	7,500
Men enlisted during the fiscal year at rendezvous	1,688
Men enlisted on board vessels	2,497
Discharges during the year	3,500
Desertions during the year	609
Deaths during the year	112
Honorably discharged and continuous-service men in the Navy, June 30	1,470
Men employed in Coast Survey	275
" " in Fish Commission	134
" " at Naval Academy (winter)	94
" " " " (summer)	424
Cost of maintaining the men doing duty in the Coast Survey for the fiscal year	$156,799 10
Cost of maintaining the men doing duty in the Fish Commission during the fiscal year	64,064 97
	$220,864 07

It is again urged that the force employed at the Naval Academy, in the Coast Survey, and Fish Commission ought not to exceed 600 men, and should be independent of the 7,500 men allowed the Navy at present.

An urgent appeal is made for the final passage of the bills looking to the system of savings banks, homes on naval receiving ships, and retirement after 30 years' service, for seamen. These bills passed the Senate but failed of action in the House.

One other measure of great importance to the apprentices, whose pay is so small, is the matter of their outfit on enlistment. This the Bureau urgently recommends as a means to remove much of the cause of discontent now prevailing.

If section 1342, Revised Statutes, could be amended to include officers of the Navy all enlistments would be given the binding effect of oaths lawfully administered. The Bureau is much impressed with the need of this feature of enlistment, and therefore urgently recommends it.

Attention is invited to the need of some uniform system relative to punishment of men for the minor offences committed on board ship. It is suggested that all minor offences be alphabetically classified from the conduct reports of the past five or six years, and a suitable punishment prescribed for each offence in accordance with the law. It would result in greater uniformity in the means of preserving discipline, and would secure to the men of the service similar punishments for similar offences. The Bureau holds this matter to be one of vital concern to the best interests of the service, as it will secure for the enlisted men a punishment for minor offences prescribed by unbiased judges, and will tend to secure them against the effects of hasty judgment, as might occur now.

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

In his annual report the Chief of this Bureau, Naval Constructor Theo. D. Wilson, asks that the salary of his chief clerk be increased to $2,500, and that he be allowed four additional draughtsmen and a messenger. He says: "An additional appropriation of $310,000 is absolutely necessary to carry on the work without interruption for the remainder of the fiscal year. Unless this additional amount is allowed, it is more than likely that work in all or most of the navy-yards will have to be nearly, if not entirely, suspended early in the spring." The following vessels have been repaired at the different navy-yards during the year:

Galena	$7,213 71	Franklin	$2,602 58
Leyden	1,904 19	Jamestown	14,647 96
Vandalia	49,376 30	Portsmouth	3,010 68
Wabash	2,034 66	Saratoga	9,991 58
Brooklyn	26,294 10	Swatara	7,078 76
Catalpa	2,693 43	Yantic	9,679 58
Essex	63,783 87	Speedwell	1,337 98
Intrepid	2,378 83	Standish	668 07
Juniata	13,009 96	Adams	30,320 07
Omaha	2,282 43	Hartford	12,074 32
Powhatan	11,188 71	Independence	1,775 85
Richmond	44,264 75	Ranger	9,761 30
Tallapoosa	76,587 70	Dale	11,236 38
Tennessee	9,247 14	Miantonomoh	46,059 19
Alliance	46,459 23		
Fortune	9,952 02	Total	$528,925 33

$830,366.22 was expended last year; $271,453.81 for labor at navy-yards and stations; $99,782.21 for materials, etc.; $18,851.83 for clerks; increase of the pay, $75.51; double-turreted monitors, $23,197.92. In all, $1,305,203.76. The appropriation of $95,861 is not sufficient to complete the Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, and an additional $56,000 is asked for. The Powhatan, launched in 1850, has been condemned. The Lackawanna, launched in 1863, and the Shenandoah, are beyond repair. It is proposed that the Lackawanna be fitted for a receiving ship, to replace the Independence at Mare Island. The Wachusett and Pilgrim have been condemned.

The Tennessee, the only first-rate wooden vessel in active service, can, in my opinion, be kept in service but a few months longer. She is undoubtedly in very bad condition; her main wale-strakes are so badly decayed as to preclude their being recalked, and her lower mast-heads are so badly decayed that it is not considered prudent to carry a press of sail upon them.

This reduces the naval list to the following serviceable vessels, including the Tennessee: First rates, two; second rates, ten; third rates, twenty; fourth rates, five; torpedo rams, two. The following first rates require extensive repairs: Franklin, Wabash, Minnesota, and New York. The following ironclads require more or less repairs: Ajax, Canonicus, Camanche, Catskill, Jason, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan, Montauk, Nahant, Nantucket, Passaic, and Wyandotte. The completion of the following is appropriated for: Ironclads, Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, Monadnock, Puritan, and Terror; tugs, Catalpa, Cohasset, Fortune, Leyden, Mayflower, Monterey, Nellie, Nina, Rescue, Rocket, Speedwell, Standish, and Triana.

Wooden sailing vessels.—New Hampshire, Vermont, Constellation, Constitution, Independence, Monongahela, Portsmouth, Jamestown, Saratoga, St. Louis, St. Mary's and Dale.

In addition are authorized: Dolphin, Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, Gunboat No 1, Gunboat No. 2, Newark, Charleston, Baltimore, armored cruiser, armored battle ship, pneumatic dynamite gun ship, torpedo boat, first class.

To the above list of iron and steel vessels can be added the Alert and Ranger, two iron built, single screw vessels of 1,020 tons displacement, carrying 4 guns each: the Monocacy, an iron built, paddle wheel, double ender gunboat of 1,370 tons displacement, carrying 6 guns; the Michigan, an iron built, paddle wheel gunboat, of 685 tons displacement, carrying 4 guns; the Alarm, with a Mallory propeller, of 800 tons displacement, carrying 1 gun; the Intrepid, on the stocks at the New York yard, yet to be completed, an iron built single screw gunboat of 1,150 tons displacement, designed to carry two new VIII-inch B. L. guns with a secondary battery.

The remainder of the iron built vessels now in the Service consists of 13 river and harbor monitors with single screws, rated as fourth-rates, 5 of which have a displacement of 2,100 tons each, and 8 of them 1,875 tons each. They were built without double bottoms, and with laminated armor on the sides, turrets, smoke stacks, and ventilators, and are armed with old-fashioned guns. They could not be got ready for service without an expenditure of $200,000 under this Bureau alone. The Saugus, another of this class of vessels, now laid up at the Washington Navy-yard, has been condemned as unfit for future service

Besides these there are 9 iron-built tugboats, two of which, the Palos and the Pinta, are classed in the Register as fourth rates, the former carrying 6 howitzers, and the latter 2 howitzers, as batteries.

Of the 2d rates, the Trenton, Omaha and Vandalia can probably be continued in service ten years longer; the Lancaster and Brooklyn six years; the Hartford, Richmond and Pensacola five years.

Of the third rates, the Mobican can be continued in the Service for ten years: the Adams, Alliance, Essex, Enterprise, Tallapoosa, Yantic and Nipsic, for six years; the Juniata, Ossipee, Quinnebaug, Swatara, Galena, Marion, Kearsarge and Iroquois five years longer.

No modern vessels are asked for training ships, and it is recommended that the Monongahela be sent around to Annapolis for service there. "This vessel's machinery and boilers were removed at the Mare Island Navy-yard, and she was rigged as a bark; she is spoken of as having worked splendidly on her way down to Callao."

In the event of only one of the large vessels provided for under the act of August 3, 1886, being built at a navy-yard, I have to recommend that it be built at the Brooklyn yard, as that yard is now in condition to commence any such vessel and carry on the work with some rapidity.

I respectfully call attention to the recommendations made in the last annual report of this Bureau, relative to the necessity for the Government putting its navy-yards in condition to meet any demand that might be made upon them in an emergency in the building of armored or unarmored ships of war.

The greatest necessity exists for having better docking facilities in all our navy-yards.

(From the Scientific American.)

THE NEW NAVY.

The recent expression of opinion, by Naval authorities here and abroad, as to the needs of our Navy and how far the types of the new ships are likely to meet them, furnishes us with important data. By far the major part of the testimony confirms the view frequently expressed in these columns that small, fleet-footed cruisers are more to be desired than ponderous, unwieldy fighting ships, and that torpedo-boats are necessary to an effective defence. While it can scarcely be said that the new ships, as far as constructed, are altogether satisfactory, eminent authorities on both sides of the water seem to be agreed that we have made, at least, a good beginning; that, under the circumstances, it is not surprising that mistakes have been made or that errors, at first insignificant, should have multiplied as the work of construction progressed. It is only by such practical experience, they say, that anything like perfection can be attained in so difficult an undertaking as that of trying to combine the good qualities of various novel constructions.

In order to better understand the recent criticisms on what has already been accomplished by our Naval constructors, and what they have proposed to themselves, it is necessary to have the list of new ships before us. Here it is:

	Displacement.	Guns, Breech loading Rifles.	Speed.	Condition.
Amphitrite	3,815	4 10-in.	12	Incomplete.
Monadnock	3,815	4 10-in.	12	Incomplete.
Terror	3,815	4 10-in.	12	Incomplete.
Miantonomoh	3,815	4 10-in.	12	Incomplete.
Puritan	6,000	4 10-in.	13	Incomplete.
Dolphin	1,500	1 6-in.	15	Complete.
Boston	3,000	2 7-in. 6 6-in.	14	Armament incomplete.
Atlanta	3,000	do.	14	do.
Chicago	4,500	4 8-in. 6 6-in. 2 5-in.	15	Incomplete.
Gunboat No. 1	1,700	6 6-in.	16	Not commenced.
Gunboat No. 2	870	4 6-in.	12	Not commenced.
Newark	4,000	12 6-in.	18	Not commenced.
Charleston	3,730	2 10-in. 6 6-in.	18	Not commenced.
Baltimore	4,400	4 8 in. 6 6-in.	19	Not commenced,
Armored cruiser	6,000	4 10-in. 6 6-in.	16	Not designed.
Armored battle ship	6,000	2 12-in. 6 6-in.	16	Not designed.
Pneum. dynam. gun ship	—	—	20	Not designed,
One 1st-class torp.-boat	—	—	—	Not designed.

The Dolphin is a despatch boat, not intended for fighting, nor fast enough to overhaul modern merchant steamers. The Atlanta has made 13 knots over the measured mile—a test always made under favorable circumstances—which places her, in point of speed, scarcely ahead of the ancient Iroquois, now 30 years old. Like the Boston, the Atlanta is a nondescript. Each has a battery consisting of two 7-inch and six 6-inch guns, and hence, with their limited speed, frail sides, and inability to carry heavy batteries, have neither the power to fight, the strength to stand assault, nor the ability to run away. Of the Chicago, which is larger than either the Atlanta or Boston, and has not yet been tried, Admiral Porter says: "She contains an absurd mass of machinery. The engines are of the type known as side levers—a cumbrous, friction-generating kind, unfit to put in the hold of a man-of-war. I take upon myself credit for having a change made in the valve arrangement which will better things somewhat. I succeeded in having the plans for poppet valves altered and slide valves substituted. The clanking of the side levers will be like the noise of a chain gang. I know of a merchant steamer with a single screw, plying between New York and New Orleans, that has a side lever engine. She is under repairs more than the other ships of the line, although she is fast. For a man-of-war, the Chicago's engines are as bad as can be."

It is but fair to say here that it is not the contractor, as the public is inclined to believe, who is responsible for this kind of work. He only carries out the design placed in his hands. It is the Bureau of Steam Engineering, quoting again from the Admiral of the Navy: "An ax to grind here, a pet hobby there, a patent arrangement yonder, and there you have it. I would not allow the Bureau of Steam Engineering to touch a plan or alter an engine provided by a contractor. . . . It is the incompetency of the designers of the engines, to call it no worse, that leads to such direful results as we have seen."

The admiral and other authorities who have recently spoken upon the subject believe that private firms should be called upon to design the engines. In other words, they should be expected to furnish engines which would give a certain speed. The rest is easy. If the required speed is not obtained, the ship is not accepted. But when the engines are designed by the Department, and the contractor expected to get speed out of them, disaster usually follows. All seem agreed that, to be efficient, a fleet should be composed of three classes: First, commerce destroyers—fleet-footed unarmored vessels, carrying two or three heavy guns; second, armored fighting ships; third, torpedo boats. As to how many of each are required, or the proportion of one class to the other, opinions differ; the majority, however, believing our requirements would be best served by torpedo boats and light-footed, unarmored cruisers. The National Line's steamer America is thought to be a good type of what these cruisers ought to be. She is much broader than the Oregon type, and can steam 17 knots an hour, not only on the measured mile, but continuously through the day's work. The English cruiser Inconstant, also of 17 knots speed, is an admirable specimen of this class, but is thought to be altogether too large and, consequently, too costly for our needs. What would our 13 and 14 knot unarmored ships do in the presence of an Inconstant, which could always choose her target and the most favorable firing point, and get away when the odds were against her? The general opinion of the two 4,000 ton unarmored ships is that they are too large, or, rather, needlessly large.

John Herreshoff, the ship builder of Bristol, Rhode Island, is perhaps as good an authority on speed as there is to be found. He designed and built the Stiletto, undoubtedly the simplest steam yacht afloat. He pins his faith on swift-moving torpedo boats as a

main reliance. He says that torpedo boats built on the same lines as the Stiletto, but of steel, instead of wood, and of 150 feet length, could be made to steam a speed of 30 miles an hour. The Stiletto has made 27.

That the swift-moving torpedo boat is likely to take a very important part in the future naval war there can be little doubt. Even the French Admiral Aube and Sir Spencer Robinson, Sir Edward Reed, Geo. Mackrow, of the Thames Ship Building Company, Mr. Watts, the constructor at Elswick, and ex-Chief Constructor Warren, of the Chatham Royal Navy-yard, were all spoken to recently on this subject, and either expressed confidence in the efficiency of torpedo boat attack or, if not affirming the proposition, were unwilling to deny its truth.

In view of this, it seems strange that the naval board should have contented itself to advise the construction of "one first-class torpedo boat."

PRODUCTION OF STEEL GUN FORGINGS.

WE give here the portion of the report of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Gen. Benét, which was omitted last week:

The Midvale Steel Co., has completed its contract for the delivery of 25 sets of forgiugs for 3.2-inch B. L. field guns. The steel furnished has been of a superior quality, exceeding the requirements of the contract. These Works have also completed all the parts for the 5-inch B. L. Siege gun, excepting the jacket, and that will be delivered in November. A tube and trunnion hoop for an 8-inch B. L. Rifle have also been successfully forged and accepted. The production of the 8-inch rifle jacket has been attended with considerable difficulty, and a number of failures have been experienced, this being the largest gun forging thus far undertaken at Nicetown. But the last attempt has, there is reason to believe, proved entirely successful, and the manufacturers have gained in compensation for their failures most valuable practical knowledge of how to deal with large forgings, and thus have broken fresh ground in the development of the steel industry.

Prior to ordering the trunnion hoop for the 8-inch gun, as the production of a forged steel trunnion hoop—at least of any considerable size—had not hitherto been accomplished in this country, and as it was very desirable to know accurately the mechanical qualities of such a forging, the Department procured from the Midvale Steel Co., for purposes of test, a forged trunnion hoop of about the same size as that required for the 8-inch rifle. When completed this trunnion hoop was sent to the West Point Foundry, where it was cut in half along a plane passing through the axis of the trunnions and perpendicular to the axis of the hoop. One of the halves was then subjected to thorough mechanical test by means of test specimens taken from various parts along the inner face, while the other half was subjected first to an elastic, and then to a strength test by being shrunk successively on two cast-iron cylinders. The results by both methods of test were satisfactory and demonstrated the ability of the Midvale Steel Co., to cope with these difficult forgings. The test specimens were taken tangentially, those from the tube being three inches long and of 0.564 of an inch diameter, and those from the trunnion hoop 6 inches long and of 0.564 of an inch diameter. The means of the tensile tests of the 8-inch tube were as follows: Elastic limit, 51,667 lbs.; tensile strength, 93,333 lbs.; elongation after rupture, 19.33 per cent. (from 17 to 23.33 per cent.) The tensile tests of the 8-inch trunnion showed the following results: Elastic limit, 44,000—57,000 lbs.; tensile strength, 80,760—93,920 lbs.; elongation after rupture, 14.50—22.17 per cent.

Since the manufacture of the experimental trunnion hoop the Midvale Steel Co., has delivered the 8-inch rifle forged trunnion hoop, and a similar hoop for the 12-inch B. L. Mortar, the end tests of which are nearly equal to those from cylindrical hoops.

At the Cambria Iron Works the Department has had a lot of twenty steel hoops under manufacture since Sept. 15, 1885. In this, their first attempt at the production of the steel gun forgings, the Cambria Works have encountered many obstacles, particularly so as the hoops are of considerable size and the specified qualities for the metal very high. But they are steadily completing their contract and fully meeting its requirements in spite of difficulties. A good part of the hoops have been delivered and the remainder are in a forward state of completion. This establishment has also in hand for the Department a set of forgings for a 7-inch B. L. Rifled howitzer, which will give them an opportunity for acquiring experience in the production of steel tubes and forged trunnion hoops.

The status of the steel works which have thus far undertaken the production of gun steel is to-day about as follows: There is *one* establishment able, with present facilities, to produce all the forgings, and of the required qualities, for a steel gun of 8-in. calibre, and hoops of all sizes except the very largest and heaviest, and the breech mechanism and smaller forgings for all calibres. There are *two* establishments now able to produce the tubes and jackets and miscellaneous forgings for guns of small calibre and hoops of a very considerable size.

This represents the best that can be done to-day by the steel works of this country, and in some respects their experience is yet so new and the extent of their plant and facilities so limited that a great deal of time is requisite for the production of the forgings. The orders from the Department have also been very limited, but with the prospect of a larger demand there is but little doubt that the works with which the Department has had dealings will respond with all needed alacrity in providing the necessary facilities for promptly executing its work. It is thought the manufacturers could commence delivering the heavier forgings, say for 10-in. rifles, in from 18 months to 2 years after date of contract, but the production of such forgings would for several years be slow, as the manufacturers would wish to feel sure of their ground before assuming the risk of a number of possible rejections. The delivery of the tube and jacket forgings for 12-in. guns could be commenced in from 2½ to 3 years. Then the time for finishing and assembling the parts—that is the manufacturing of the gun—must be added to the above in making any estimate on the procurement of armament.

Such a policy of development, as above indicated, is believed to be a sound one. It is considered a mistake to expect steel makers to put up at the outset the plant and facilities requisite for the manufacture of the very largest forgings, such for instance as those used in the construction of 100-ton guns. The requisite machinery for the production of even the smaller forgings will be to a considerable extent *experimental* with our manufacturers, and must be gradually developed, along with our types of guns until the experience acquired in the manufacture of the smaller forgings, as 8-in., 10-in., and 12-in., shall clearly indicate the best methods to be pursued in producing the largest forgings. Such gradual development will prove sure and economical, and the *ultimatum*—the production of the forgings for 100-ton guns—will be attained quite as speedily, and with more certainty and satisfaction, than by the scheme of a sudden and enormous expansion of their manufacturing facilities.

CLOTHING AND FOOD OF THE ARMY.

SURGEON E. P. VOLLUM, U. S. A., medical director of the Department of Texas, in his recent annual report to Gen. Stanley gives some valuable statistics and suggestions. Upon the subject of clothing he says: "Our troops, stationed along the lower Rio Grande border, look with envy upon the cool white uniforms worn by the Mexican soldiers on the other side, and they quite naturally wonder why clothing more suitable to the hot climate of that region is not issued to them likewise. Our officers enjoy a good deal of liberty in dress, and they quite habitually appear in white linen or flannel in the hot season, and they go on duty in white trousers of some cool material agreeably to regulations, while the enlisted man is forced to use at all times, except while grooming or on fatigue duty, the same heavy woollen clothing that is worn by our troops stationed on the Canadian frontier. There is room for reform in this matter, and any one who considers the subject will agree that the uniform at the permanent stations, in latitudes embraced in this department, should assimilate in fabrics to those worn by the population among whom they are serving, which in this instance is mostly cotton, against which there is an unwarrantable prejudice by those who have not worn it."

On the subject of the soldiers' ration Dr. Vollum descants at length. He states that all the post surgeons denounce pickled pork as an article of food for the soldier in this hot climate. "The men will not eat it unless driven to it by hunger; when it is served it is greasy, flabby, and disgusting to the sight and taste. It makes some men sick to vomiting if they succeed in swallowing it. The small amount of fat needed in the diet in this climate is found in the most acceptable form in bacon, which the medical officers are unanimous in recommending in place of pickled pork."

He adds a detailed table showing "that additional to the expenditure of the company funds, portions of which went for potatoes and onions through the Subsistence Department, the large sum of $7,782.23 was contributed by the enlisted men for the purchase of fresh vegetables for their company messes during the past year."

Surgeon Vollum thinks, as indeed do many others, that the soldier should be allowed the whole of the ration allowed him by law, and the entire avails of it, and should receive the whole of his authorized ration of *flour* either as flour or bread, and the whole of his ration, or the product of its barter, in the shape of food.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

THE annual report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence to the Secretary of War shows the receipts and resources for the year to have been $3,783,931.60 and expenditures $3,174,650.09, leaving a balance of $609,281.51. The average contract price of fresh beef per pound for 1886 was 9.15 cts. and for 1887, 8.38 cts. Supplies amounting to $40,828.65 were issued or transferred to the Interior Department for issue to the Indians during the year. The value of stores reported lost in the year by accident, wastage and in store, for which no one was held accountable, amounted to $4,714.68, being $1,535.80 less than last year. Losses by theft amounted to $3,158.58. Stores inspected and condemned during the year amounted to $16,783.64. $3,147.20 was realized from such as were sold, leaving a net loss of $13,636.44. During the year there were received from the 3d Auditor and the Quartermaster-General for examination, under sec. 3, act of July 4, 1864, 25 claims, and, in addition, seven old claims, in which no formal decisions had been rendered, were taken up. Formal decisions were rendered in 31 claims, of which eight, amounting to $2,753.45, were allowed in the sum of $339.88 and recommended to the 3d Auditor for payment, and 23, amounting to $10,178.30, were disallowed. Three claims of this class remained on hand July 1, 1886, awaiting examination and action.

At the beginning of the year 987 claims for commutation of rations to Union soldiers, while held as prisoners of war, were on file, and during the year 1,476 were received, making a total of 2,463 claims for examination. Of these, 1,251 were partially examined, 1,212 examined and transmitted to the 3d Auditor, of which 655 were recommended for disallowance, and 557, amounting to $13,969.50, for payment. In addition, 213 old claims were re-examined upon additional evidence and transmitted to the 3d Auditor, of which 164 were recommended for disallowance, and 49, amounting to $1,408.25, for payment.

379 miscellaneous claims were on hand at the beginning of the year, and during the year 341 were received, making a total of 720. Of these 253 were transmitted to the 3d Auditor, of which 125 were recommended for disallowance and 128, amounting to $1,605.41, for payment. In addition 106 old claims were re-examined upon additional evidence, of which 101 were recommended for disallowance and 5, amounting to $62.75, for payment. 13,847 communications were sent out during the year.

In relation to Army cooks and bakers, General Macfeely says:

"I have several times heretofore invited attention to the subject, and it is so manifestly a matter of the greatest importance to the health and comfort of the enlisted men individually and, therefore, to the efficiency of the Army, that I again recommend that Congress be urged to provide for the enlistment of one cook to each troop, battery and company, and to each general depot of recruits, and of a baker to each garrison post. That the Army of the United States is provided with a ration, ample in quantity and excellent in quality, has been demonstrated in war as well as in peace; but the articles composing it are furnished in the raw state, and must be further prepared by the cook or the baker. Bake ovens, kitchens, ranges, cooking stoves and utensils are now provided by the Government, but no adequate provision has been made for their use in the best manner. Everything is provided save one, and that one is a skilled hand, absolutely necessary to transform the raw material into good, wholesome, palatable food, the cook or the baker."

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

The report of Commodore Harmony, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, shows that the condition of the buildings, dry docks and wharves in the different yards, owing to the want of sufficient appropriations for their repairs, preservation and maintenance, is that of decay and gradual deterioration, and unless a more liberal amount is awarded by Congress this year than has been given for the past few years it becomes only a question of time when our yards will be unequal to the performance even of the ordinary current work of repairing and fitting out the few vessels we now have, not to speak of the utterly insufficient resources they will offer in the emergency and strain of war. He says: "When one compares the condition of our naval stations in the large ports with private and corporation property in their proximity, it compels a sense of humiliation both to the private citizen and the naval officer, and seems to indicate a state of bankruptcy rather than the wealth and power of a great nation.

"The small appropriations for the past year have been expended with the greatest economy, and as much done as was possible with this limited amount to arrest this deterioration of the Government property, but, being so inadequate, it has had but little effect. Under these circumstances I hope that the attention of Congress will be earnestly called to the urgent necessity for an appropriation of adequate amount to repair and preserve our defective wharves, water front and buildings, and to put in order and extend our meagre docking facilities. True economy, good administration and proper attention to the present as well as to the future needs of our Naval establishment alike require it.

"I beg especially to call your attention to the inadequate facilities existing in our navy-yards for docking our vessels. The modern vessels just constructed and authorized will be mainly without sheathing for their bottoms, and will require periodical docking to keep them in proper condition and to maintain their speed. In addition to this, the increase in the length and breadth of vessels of recent design and construction requires docks of greater dimensions than those now existing on the Atlantic coast. At present there are but three dry docks belonging to the Government on the coast, and, as will be seen when the yards are treated separately, they are not in proper condition."

The report, after reviewing the work done at the Brooklyn Navy-yard during the past year continues:

"At no place are additional docking facilities more necessary than at this, our most important yard. Another drydock of greater dimensions and length and width is required here at once. A timber drydock can be built in a comparatively short time, and the estimate for an appropriation of $700,000 for that purpose is hereby submitted. For the purpose of continuing the work of improvements and excavations of the Cob Dock basin $75,000 is asked. This amount, if appropriated, can be used in connection with the additional $75,000 which is also asked for repairs to the crib work of the Cob Dock. The following amounts are asked for to prosecute works of improvement much needed at this yard: For a general paint and oil storehouse, $25,000; for new boiler shop, $68,340; for beef and pork storehouse, $47,642, and for a new caisson to the present drydock, $33,000."

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THE Paymaster-General of the Army, Brig.-Gen. W. B. Rochester, in his annual report says:

So far as this office has been advised, there has been no delinquency in the prompt payment of the troops, and I take pleasure in commending the officers of the Department for the diligence displayed in the discharge of all duties required of them, especially the officers on duty in the Department of Arizona, and the District of New Mexico. Notwithstanding the fact that the troops in the recent Indian campaign on the Mexican border were scattered into numerous camps, posted distant from all usual lines of travel and reached only after days of dangerous and fatiguing travel, the duty of paying these troops was promptly performed. Of the total amount disbursed to the Army, $5,273,448.90, was disbursed in the field, the greater portion of it in small and broken amounts over the pay table on the bi-monthly muster and pay-rolls. To make these disbursements, as will appear from the statement herewith, the officers travelled 234,040 miles, of this distance 42,292 miles were by stage and ambulance. The disbursements, aggregating $13,444,733.15, were made without loss to the Government.

The deposit system authorized by the act of May 15, 1872, seems to be growing in favor with the enlisted men of the Army. The number of deposits made during the last fiscal year was 7,261, amounting to $469,031.55, showing an increase over the previous year of 228 in number and of $41,413.59 in amount. The number of new accounts opened with depositors during the year was 1,557 as against 1,411, in the previous year. Since the act went into effect, July 1, 1872, to the close of the last fiscal year, the total amount of deposits was $5,506,543.12, and of the repayments, $4,426,992.19, leaving a balance of $1,079,551,23 to the credit of the depositors. This certainly is a very creditable showing for the enlisted men of the Army.

I would recommend that the necessary legislation be asked to direct that the checks of the disbursing officers of this department be forwarded, after payment, at the end of each month, by the Treasurer, the several Assistant Treasurers and U. S. Depositories on whom they are drawn, through this office for file with the vouchers received therefor by the Paymasters. The bringing together of the voucher and the evidence of its payment, when paid by check, would complete the records in the hands of the accounting officers that the payment had been made to the party entitled to the same. Such a regulation would also speedily develop any instance of the issue of a check against an official credit for a purpose not authorized by law.

The reports from the several divisions of the Paymaster-General's Office show the number of cases on hand June 30, 1886, 4,612. The number of cases on hand Sept. 30, was 3,208, a reduction of 1,404 since the close of the fiscal year.

The large increase in the number of cases remaining on hand arises from recent legislation opening a new class of claims not anticipated when I recommended in my last estimates a reduction of the clerical force of the office. While some delay will arise in disposing of cases, it is not believed that it will warrant the employment of an additional number of clerks.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 85, H. Q. A., Nov. 18, 1886.

Paragraph 868 of the Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

868. The arrest of an officer or the confinement of a soldier will be reported to his post commander as soon as practicable; and no soldier shall be confined except on the order of an officer, who shall previously inquire into his offence.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 86, H. Q. A., Nov. 20, 1886.

The Sec. of War being of opinion that instruction by lecture or demonstration in the simpler practice of medicine and surgery may with advantage to all concerned be given by officers of the Medical Department stationed at military posts to other officers and the enlisted men serving thereat, directs that, whenever practicable and where voluntary attendance in sufficient numbers can be secured, arrangements be made for a series of such lectures on the practical treatment of the unbidden diseases, early aid to the injured, the most expeditious and proper manner of treating temporarily gunshot wounds, poisoned wounds, frost-bite, bruises, dislocations, hemorrhage, and fractures of bones; application of the tourniquet; the most aproved method for resuscitation from drowning; and other kindred subjects.

Medical officers delivering these lectures will forward, not later than June 30, 1887, through the regular military channels, to this office, a report of the results, beneficial or otherwise, which may have attended them up to that date.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Nov. 18, 1886.

Publishes proclamation of the President of Nov. 18, 1886, directing that the military reservation at St. Augustine, Fla., known and designated as the "Dragoon Barracks Lot," be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided for in act of July 5, 1884, it having become useless for military purposes.

G. O. 37, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Nov. 15, 1886.

1. Col. J. S. Mason, 9th Infantry, will take charge of and conduct the business of the office of the Inspector, in the absence on sick leave, of the A. I. G. of the Dept.

2. 1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav., A. D. C., will take charge of and conduct the business of the Judge Advocate's office of the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Miles:
M. BARBER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Substistence Departments.

Capt. Wm. S. Patton, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 201, Nov. 13, D. Columbia).

Com. Sergt. George R. Kemp, Fort Halleck, will proceed to Fort Preble, to relieve Com. Sergt. Isidore Kalmus, who will proceed to Fort Elliott, Tex., to relieve Com. Sergt. Charles Winckel (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of S., will proceed to Portland on public business (S. O. 201, Nov. 13, D. Columbia).

Par. 17, S. O. 257, Nov. 4, H. Q. A., relating to Com. Sergts. Robert H. Jones and John Hessler, is revoked. Com. Sergt. Harry Hudson will be relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, to relieve Com. Sergt. John B. Hamilton, who will proceed to the U. S. Military Prison, Leavenworth, Kansas, to relieve Com. Sergt. Wm. H. Northwood. Com. Sergt. Northwood, upon being relieved, will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for duty. Com. Sergt. Daniel Harner, now at Fort Verde, Ariz. Ty., will, upon the expiration of the furlough granted him, be relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Ty., to relieve Com. Sergt. John Hessler, who will proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wm. A. Elderkin, Sub. Dept., will report to C. O., Newport Barracks, Ky., for temporary garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 193, Nov. 26, Div. Atlantic),

Pay Department.

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., will proceed to Portand, Ore., on public business (S. O. 197, Nov. 8, D. Columbia).

Col. George L. Febiger, Asst. Paymr. Gen., is relieved from duty in the Div. of the Missouri (G. O. 25, Nov. 20, Div. Mo.)

Major Wm. H. Eckels, Paymr., St. Paul, Minn., will be governed by the subpœna to appear before the U. S. District Court, now in session at Helena, Montana (S. O. 121, Nov. 17, D. Dak.)

Medical Department.

Par. 7, S. O. 110, c. s., D. Ariz., is so modified as to direct A. A. Surg. R. P. Finley, in changing station from Fort Mojave to Fort McDowell, A. T., to proceed via Barstow and Colton, Cal., to Maricopa, thence by stage to Phœnix, A. T., owing to the impracticable condition of the roads on the shortest usually travelled route (S. O. 120, Nov. 15, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Paul Clendenin, asst. surg., recently appointed, will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O., Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

Major Van Buren Hubbard, surgeon, is relieved from duty in this Dept., and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Missouri (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.)

Major Joseph R. Gibson, surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic, to take effect at the expiration of his present leave (S. O. 188, Nov. 20, Div. Atlantic).

Major Wm. E. Waters, surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Spokane, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, and report for duty (S. O. 197, Nov. 8, D. Columbia).

Lieut. Col. Bernard J. D. Irwin, assistant medical purveyor, is relieved from temporary duty in New York City, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take charge of the medical purveying depot in that city. Capt. Henry Johnson, med. storekeeper, will, in addition to his present duties, assume charge of the medical purveying depot in New York city as acting asst. medical purveyor (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

Major Francis L. Town, surgeon, will proceed to the Post of San Antonio, and report for duty, to relieve Major Joseph P. Wright, surgeon (S. O. 159, Nov. 15, D. Texas).

1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, asst. surg., is assigned to duty at Fort McIntosh (S. O. 159, Nov. 15, D. Texas).

Hospl. Steward John A. Murray will proceed to Fort Concho, and report for duty (S. O. 159, Nov. 15, D. Texas).

The furlough granted Hospl. Steward John W. Barney is extended three months (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Charles Primbs is relieved from duty at Fort Selden, N. M., and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of Atlantic, Governor's Island, N. Y., for duty (S. O. 121, Nov. 17, D. Ariz.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

A Board of Officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, Major Wm. R. King, Major Andrew N. Damrell, and Major James C. Post, will assemble in Washington, D. C., to report upon the plans of locks and dams proposed for the improvement of the Black Warrior River from Tuscaloosa to Daniel's Creek (S. O. 177, Nov. 19, C. E.)

Major L. Cooper, C. E., will proceed to Toledo and Ashtabula harbors, Ohio, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 179, Nov. 24, C. E.)

Leave of absence for twenty-one days, from Dec. 10, is granted Capt. Charles E. L. B. Davis (S. O. 176, Nov. 18, C. E.)

Major Thomas H. Handbury, C. E., will proceed to Peoria, Ill., and the Illinois River to its mouth, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 178, Nov. 23, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, C. E., ordered to St. Louis on public business, and then to return to his station at Willet's Point, N. Y. (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave of absence granted Major William R. King, C. E., is further extended fifteen days (S. O., Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

Major Wm. R. King, C. E., is relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers, at Fort Monroe, and Lieut. Col. Peter C. Haines, C. E., is detailed in his place (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Andrew H. Russell, O. D., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 197, Nov. 8, D. Columbia).

The Sub. Dept. will pay six days' commutation of rations to Ord. Sergt. George B. McNamara, for the journey on public service made by him from Tampa to St. Augustine, and from St. Augustine to Tampa (S. O. 187, Nov. 19, Div. Atlantic).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tutherly is extended seven days (S. O. 120, Nov. 12, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Randolph Norwood (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Thomas McGregor and Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 199, Nov. 11, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Boise Barracks will grant a furlough for two months to 1st Sergt. George L. Dykeman, Troop D (S. O. 200, Nov. 12, D. Columbia.)

The leave of 1st Lieut. A. L. O'Brien has been extended four months for disability (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Private George Kliemand, Troop K, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report with a view to examination as to his qualifications and fitness for the position of hospital steward (S. O. 131, Nov. 16, Dept. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler will proceed to Fort Lowell, and report to relieve the post quartermaster and commissary (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.)

Troop E (Mason's) is relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca, and will proceed to Fort Lowell (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Troop L now at Fort Riley, will proceed by rail to Arkansas City, thence march to Chilocco Creek, I. T., relieving Troop E (S. O. 129, Nov. 13, Dept. M.)

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation by rail for Troop E from Winfield to Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 132, Nov. 17, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. S. E. Adair, now on temporary duty at Fort Reno, I. T., is assigned to duty at that post to command Co. A, Indian Scouts (S. O. 132, Nov. 17, Dept. M.)

The journey performed by Major E. V. Sumner, from Caldwell, Kas., to Fort Reno, I. T., was necessary for the public service (S. O. 133, Nov. 19, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept., is granted 1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus (S. O. 133, Nov. 19, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, is granted Capt. G. F. Price (S. O. 133, Nov. 19, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. William Baird is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Bayard, N. M., and 2d Lieut. G. H. Sands is appointed in his stead (S. O. 118, Nov. 12, D. Ariz.)

Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., and take station (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry F. Kendall, Fort Clark (S. O. 158, Nov. 12, D. Tex.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. H. W. Sprole, Fort Clark (S. O. 159, Nov. 15, D. Tex.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Charles J. Stevens is extended one month (S. O. 180, Nov. 24, Div. M.)

The leave granted Capt. Martin B. Hughes is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. John H. Gardner (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell is relieved from further duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will join his regiment (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by S. O. 240, Oct. 15, H. Q. A. (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

The Regtl. Hdqrs., Staff, and Band will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to Col. B. H. Grierson, commanding Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.)

Troop F (Kennedy's) will proceed to Fort Grant and take station (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.)

Troop M (Norvell's) will take station at Fort McDowell (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.)

Major Anson Mills is relieved from station at Fort Thomas, and on the expiration of his leave of absence will proceed to and take station at Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 120, Nov. 15, D. Ariz.)

Troop D (Keyes's) is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, and will proceed without delay to San Carlos and there take station, relieving Troop B (Smithers's), which will proceed to and take station at Fort Thomas (S. O. 121, Nov. 17, D. Ariz.)

Corpl. J. F. Casey, H, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

Sergt. S. A. Good, Bat. G, Fort McHenry, has gone to Fort Delaware as acting ordnance sergeant during the illness of O. S. Jas. Maxwell.

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, having completed duty devolved upon him, will revert to the status of leave from Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 188, Nov. 20, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

In connection with the funeral of the late ex-President Arthur, to take place in New York City, Nov. 22, the following is ordered: The 5th Art. (except the light battery and band), in New York Harbor, will, under the command of Col. John Hamilton, escort the remains from the Church of the Heavenly Rest (551 5th avenue), to the railroad depot, 42d street (S. O. 187, Nov. 19, Div. A.)

The C. O. Bedlow's Island will send to Fort Columbus as many non-commissioned officers and men as he can spare for duty in connection with the funeral of the late ex President Arthur (S. O. 188, Nov. 20, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will detail eight non-commissioned officers, under command of a commissioned officer, to act as body bearers at the funeral of the late ex-President Arthur (S. O. 188, Nov. 20, Div. A.)

The six non-com. officers from Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., having completed duty in connection with the funeral of the late ex-President Chester Alan Arthur, will return to that post (S. O. 190, Nov. 22, Div. A.)

Bat. H, Fort Hamilton, will relieve Bat. K at Bedlow's Island, Dec. 1. Bat. K will then return to Fort Schuyler (S. O. 192, Nov. 24, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Nov. 27, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 192, Nov. 24, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Hamilton will direct 1st Sergt. S. F. Burgoyne and Sergt. Henry Miller, F, to report, Nov. 26, at Fort Columbus, to 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., J. A. of G. C.-M., as witnesses (S. O. 192, Nov. 24, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for two months upon Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. William Moffatt, Fort Niobrara (S. O. 177, Nov. 18, Div. M.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Capt. Mason Carter, Fort Keogh, M. T., will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., as a material witness

in the case of the United States v. Private Daniel Ross, Co. B, 5th Inf. (S. O. 121, Nov. 17, D. Dak.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 2, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles L. Beckurts, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 178, Nov. 19, Div. M.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

In compliance with G. O. 17, Div. Pacific, the 8th Inf. is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to stations in Dept. of Platte as therein designated (S. O. 121, Nov. 17, D. Ariz.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A.T.; H and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Co. C (Munson's) is relieved from duty at Whipple Barracks, and will proceed to Fort Mojave, A. T., and take station, relieving Co. C, 8th Inf. (Corliss's), under orders to leave the Dept. (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.)

Col. J. S. Mason and 2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes are detailed as members of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Verde, A. T., by par. 6, S. O. 115, D. Ariz. (S. O. 121, Nov. 17, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Jesse M. Lee, having been relieved in Washington from special duty in the Dept. of the Interior, will proceed to join his proper station (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Jesse M. Lee (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. T. C. Reeds, F, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Handforth, on sick leave at Hoboken, N. J., will report to the Supt. of Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Dakota. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Nov. 29, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry C. Hale, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 191, Nov. 23, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Alexander Ogle is appointed inspector on damaged clothing at the recruiting depot at Columbus Barracks, O., for which Capt. Andrew H. Young, A.Q.M., is responsible (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. W. S. Davies is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Stanton, N. M., and 1st Lieut. E. L. Fletcher is appointed in his stead (S. O. 118, Nov. 12, D. Ariz.)

Lieut.-Col. John C. Bates is assigned to station, temporarily, at Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 120, Nov. 15, D. Ariz.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. William W. Tyler is further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

Private J. Bell, B, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The station of Col. Robert E. A. Crofton will be at the Regimental Headquarters, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 120, Nov. 12, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

The leave for one month granted Col. Matthew M. Blunt is extended ten days (S. O. 179, Nov. 23, Div. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Capt. John S. McNaught is relieved from duty on the Recruiting Service (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John B. Rodman will repair to Columbus Barracks, O., and report by telegraph to the Supt. of the Recruiting Service, New York City, for duty on the Recruiting Service for the unexpired term of Capt. McNaught (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Private C. Keefe, B, and Sergt. C. E. Campbell and Private J. M. Thomas, G, have qualified as sharpshooters.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. A. M. Palmer, Fort Sill, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 130, Nov. 15, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., is announced as Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Willcox (G. O. 21, Nov. 16, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The leave for seven days granted Major Frederick Mears is extended three days (S. O. 120, Nov. 12, D. D.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Moore, Assistant Medical Purveyor, to be Surgeon-General with the rank of Brigadier-General, November 18, 1886, vice Murray, retired from active service.

Robert R. Ball, of Virginia, to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, November 19, 1886, vice Heizmann, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

Major Joseph C. Baily, Surgeon, to be Assistant Medical Purveyor with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, November 18, 1886, vice Moore, appointed Surgeon-General.

Captain Charles L. Heizmann, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, November 18, 1886, vice Baily, promoted.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Nov. 23. Detail: Major Francis L. Guenther, Capts. Frank B. Hamilton and William McK. Dunn, Jr., 1st Lieuts. George S. Grimes, Louis V. Caziarc, and John H. Gifford, and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 187, Nov. 19, Div. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Nov. 23. Detail: Major Henry McElderry, Surg.; Capts. George M. Randall, Joseph T. Haskell, and Charles Wheaton, 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Pendleton, William H. Allaire, Daniel B. Devore, and George D. De Shon, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. O. L. Wieting, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 187, Nov. 19, Div. A.)

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., Nov. 24. Detail: Major William H. Penrose and Capt. Joseph H. Hurst, 12th Inf.; Capt. William H. Arthur, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Guy Howard and Palmer G. Wood and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 188, Nov. 20, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Nov. 24. Detail: Capt. William B. Beck, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Benjamin K. Roberts and Anthony W. Vogdes, 2d Lieuts. Warren P. Newcomb, Harvey C. Carbaugh, and Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 191, Nov. 23, Div. A.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Nov. 26. Detail: Major Edmund C. Bainbridge, Capts. Lewis Smith, James Chester, and John F. Mount, 1st Lieuts. Constantine Chase, Ramsay D. Potts, Charles Humphreys, John B. Eaton, Edward Davis, Benjamin H. Randolph, and Charles B. Satterlee, 2d Lieuts. Wilbur Loveridge and Louis Ostheim, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. John E. Myers, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 191, Nov. 23, Div. A.)

At Fort Huachuca, A. T., Nov. 22. Detail: Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth and Major E. J. Spaulding, 4th Cav.; Capt. P. R. Brown, Asst. Surg.; Capts. C. A. P. Hatfield and J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. F. Mason, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, 2d Lieuts. C. P. Elliott, F. B. Fowler, and J. E. Nolan, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. James Parker, 4th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 121, Nov. 17, D. Ariz.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Private Thomas Martin, Co. D, 7th Inf., Nov. 18, 1886.
Ord. Sergt. Cornelius Kelly, U. S. A., Nov. 23, 1886.

Torpedo Service.—The following named officers are detailed at Willet's Point, New York, for instruction in torpedo service for the seven months' course commencing Dec. 1, 1886, and will report for duty accordingly: 1st Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens, 5th Art. (S. O. Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger

The two troops of the 1st Cavalry which have been stationed at the Belknap Indian Agency, under command of Lieut. Hoyle, for the purpose of watching the movements of the Bloods and Piegans, and preventing them from committing depredations along the boundary line, have returned to Fort Assiniboine. The approach of winter has resulted in the suspension of operations, and no further movement on the part of the Indians is anticipated this season.

Correspondence between the Canadian and U. S. authorities confirms the report of the recent Indian massacre in the Northwest. It appears that a band of Gros Ventre Indians passed Ft. Assiniboine south of the boundary line, and on exhibiting six scalps were detained by American troops. Upon being pressed they gave an account of the fight which had taken place. They then took the militia to Sweet Grass Hills, where the scalping was done. The scene being in the Canadian Territory, the American troops could not cross the line, and the Canadian mounted police were ordered to make a search for the bodies and found them, as represented by the Gros Ventres, in Sweet Grass.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox.

Twenty Indian scouts of Co. B, Fort Supply, and twenty of Co. C, Fort Elliott, have been sent to Fort Reno, I. T., for duty until further orders.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

The Kansas City *Times* says: "Fort Douglas reports a contest for the championship of the Blue and the stakes of $150, on last Sunday, between Messrs. Sheldon and Garrity, of the Army. They were seconded by two well-known pugilists. At the end of the thirty-eighth round Garrity was knocked over the ropes and Sheldon declared victor. Garrity was picked up and carried from the field. The fight lasted two hours and a half." Messrs. Sheldon and Garrity would seem to be fit subjects for discipline, on the account mentioned, and we shall, therefore, keep a good lookout for their names in the court-martial orders Department of the Platte.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

General Howard has established his headquarters on the entire fourth floor of the Phelan Building, San Francisco. The place is a most desirable and convenient one for those who have business to transact with the officials.

ENGINEER SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

In Orders 261, Gen. C. B. Comstock announces the course of winter instruction which will begin Dec. 1, 1886, and extend to April 30, 1887. He also makes the following assignment of instructors: Operations of war: Major W. R. King; military engineering: Captain E. Maguire; civil engineering: Captain E. Bergland; submarine mines: Captain J. G. D. Knight; photography: Lieutenant C. McD. Townsend. The course is without doubt a thorough one.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1886.

On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, the Corps of Cadets, Engineer Company and Cavalry Detachment were formed as a battalion on the cavalry plain, in charge of the commandant of cadets. All of the officers on duty here assembled at the same time in overcoats and sidearms. The orders relating to the death and funeral of ex-President Arthur were read, after which the parade was dismissed. Academic and other duty not absolutely necessary was suspended for the day. At intervals of half an hour during the day a gun was fired from Battery Knox, and at sunset a national salute was fired.

Last Thursday afternoon Mrs. Hasbrouck's quarters were crowded from 4 till 6 o'clock by the officers and ladies of the post in response to invitations sent out for an afternoon tea. Mrs. Hasbrouck was assisted in receiving her guests by Mrs. and Miss Hasbrouck, mother and sister of Col. H., and Miss Thompson, Mrs. Eugerton and Miss Newlands presided at the refreshment table in the dining room.

The first hop of the officers' series will be held on Friday evening. The dates for the others will be December 9 and 13, January 16 and 20, February 3 and 17. These days all come on Thursday. The managers are Lieut. Totten, Capt. Rockwell, Professor Bass, Captain Metcalfe, Lieut. Landis and Lieut. Hodges.

The usual bountiful Thanksgiving dinner will be served to the cadets and detachments stationed here.

Mrs. Kinsley has returned from his trip to Europe with health much improved.

From Miss Berard's "Reminiscences of West Point," which will be ready for the subscribers this week, we learn that the oldest house used as officer's quarters is that now occupied by Lieut. Simpson. It was built in 1815, and the first occupant was the Professor of Engineering, Capt. Crozet. Professor Mercur's house was built in 1816. The house now occupied by Capt. Augur and Lieut. Mitcham was erected in 1817 and called the "Philosophical House," because it was built for the first Professor of Philosophy. The Superintendent's, Commandant's, and Professor Bass's were finished late in 1819 or early in 1820. The stone part of the houses of Professors Postlethwaite and Michie and Professor Andrews and Capt. Rockwell were finished in 1823, the stone for them being taken from a rocky ledge where the brick house now stands that Dr. Kimball and Lieut. Foltz live in, and which was built about 1857. The stone part of the house of Professors Larned and Tillman was built about 1821. The double house of Capt. Williams and Lieut. Rodgers was built in 1830, the old officer's school house, now used as quarters by Lieut. Braden, being moved to its present site to make room for it. The front part of the latter building was the north wing of the "Thompson House," or "Washington's Headquarters," and was moved from its original place to make room for Professor Bass's house. This "north wing" has been repaired and altered several times, but the foundation is probably the same that was under it when first put up before the Revolution. The house of Capts. Price and Metcalfe was erected about 1872, and Capt. Spurgin's in 1881. We thus have the date of erection of every house from Cadet Barracks, north, to the old "North Gate," except that of Dr. Smith, of which no mention is made.

Nothing is said about the quarters below the Barracks, they being of comparatively recent date.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

November 23, 1886.

THE Dramatic Troupe made its first appearance in the Recreation Hall last night, before a large and highly appreciative audience, which included all the garrison, from the the general down to the recruit. "The Social Glass" was the play so successfully performed and enthusiastically cheered, and was one of the best of the season, there being neither mitake nor omission to cause the slightest interruption. The scenery, varying with each of the five acts, was both handsome and appropriate.

Where all did so well comparisons would be invidious, and none are intended. The music by the Regimental Band of the 3d Artillery was of that uniform excellence for which its productions are so justly noted. The following is the list of characters: Charles Thornley, H. Patterson; Dr. Slater, Theo. Sevenhuysen; Harold Hadley, Frank Williams; John Farley, Geo. Friedman; Bob Brittle, Otto Sountag, Jr.; James Hollis, A. Hoffman; Eva Thornley, Miss Annie M. Clifford; Nettie Nettleby, Miss Keziah Samm; Mrs. Farley, Miss Maggie A. Burns.

The evening's entertainment was ended with a dance.

The usual military ceremonies in memory of our distinguished Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, were rendered here yesterday. The troops were paraded in the morning at 10 o'clock, under the command of General H. G. Gibson, and the official communication promulgating his death, was read by his adjutant, 1st Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins. The flag was at half mast, guns were fired every half hour, and a salute in the evening at sundown by Light Battery C ended the obsequies.

A very pleasant evening is in store for the friends and admirers of the cause of Temperance on Wednesday, the 24th. The Soldiers' Temperance Union is to give a sociable and hop in the Recreation Hall, and the hospitality of the union is extended to the garrison and interested friends.

The cool weather has now set in, and the various drills and parades must shortly come to an end. Then look out for the winter amusements, hops, balls, etc. Everything to kill the long tedious frosty evenings.

The Shamrock Social Society held a business meeting on Sunday morning last, the 21st. AULD LANG SYNE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT APACHE, A. T.

NOVEMBER 15, 1886.

FATHER TIME has put on an air of chilliness to us away out here in the mountains of Arizona, and so cold has his manner become that even his good-night kiss has frozen the very breeze and changed the vivid green that clothed our lovely mountains and vales; first into crimson and gold; now into palest amber and brown, and all crisp and dead they lie upon the ground, where they rattle in answer to the foot-fall. As a pleasurable result we have been treated to ice cream and "candy pullings." Mrs. Tyson, wife of Lieut. Tyson, 9th Infantry, entertained the young people of Apache to a card and candy party at her quarters on the evening of Nov. 12. Refreshments were served during the evening and prizes distributed to the card players. Mrs. Weirick, wife of our Post Surgeon, entertained a number of her friends at her quarters a few evenings ago with cards and an elaborate lunch.

Lieut. Beck and Mrs. Beck gave a 3 o'clock lunch, Saturday, Nov. 13, for their daughter, Miss Beck, in honor of Lieut. Tyson and Mrs. Tyson. The guests invited to meet them were Lieut. Nordstrom and Mrs. Nordstrom, Mrs. Weston, sister of Lieut. Leighton Finley, Lieuts. Shipp and Smith.

Lieut. Smith entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison and their friends at a hop given at the post library, a few evenings ago. Lieut. Shipp has just returned from Fort Union, N. M., and Lieut. S. with left Apache this morning for Mexico and will be absent three or four weeks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nordstrom entertained a number of their friends last evening with ice cream and cakes.

Lieut. Miner, 9th Infantry, left the post yesterday on a two months' leave, to be spent in Yankeeland, and Lieut. Jones, 10th Cavalry, accompanied him as far as Holbrook, at which point Mrs. Jones with her three little ones expects to join him, and they will then come to Apache. Mrs. Jones, Masters Thad and Alex and little Missie Jones will be warmly welcomed by their many friends in Arizona, as Mrs. Jones is a universal favorite with those who know her.

Lieut. Ruthers, 8th Infantry, visited our pleasant garrison

from San Carlos for a few days and added to the social enjoyment of the post. Lieut. Johnson, 10th Cavalry, with his Pima scouts, also spent a few days with his many friends here, and was a guest of Col. Wade, our post commander. Since I last wrote you, Mrs. Delaney and Master Delaney have joined the pleasant numbers at Apache, and add materially to the force. Horseback riding and lawn tennis are not yet wholly abandoned, and indeed at noonday, when Old Sol tries to excel the pale, cool distance of Fair Luna, the warmth and balmy air outside entices one to quit the fireside indoors and enjoy a seat on the gallery, a promenade, a game of lawn tennis, a drive, or a horseback ride.

A General Court-martial is grinding out the hours at the court-martial room of the post.

It is said that a new bride is to make her debut in the Army at our post this winter.

Lieut. Leighton Finley, 10th Cavalry, had charge of the guard of Mangus and party to Holbrook, where he was joined by Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Infantry, and both proceeded to Florida with the Indians. Lieut. Finley expects to have a delay for the purpose of visiting his sisters and brother at their old home in Aiken, South Carolina. R.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

NOVEMBER 19, 1886.

So, so. My prediction of Nov. 8 (see your JOURNAL of Nov. 20) was correct, and John Moore is Surgeon General vice Murray retired. "I told you so" is now my motto, and as a prophet I am a genuine success. If you want a tip as to who will be the next Brigadier when Willcox retires in April next, just drop me a line (with the customary fee) and I will give you the sure thing.

San Antonio received the news yesterday of Chester A. Arthur's death with genuine sorrow. Major Arthur, his brother, on duty here, had just returned from a pay trip when he learned the sad news.

On Wednesday a hop was given by the German Club of San Antonio, the 8th Cavalry Band furnishing the music. This evening there is to be another theatrical performance. If it is as good as the last everyone will be satisfied. The weather is cold here and plumbers are in demand. During the last week there have been rumors that our genial depot Quartermaster, Capt. John F. Simpson, may soon be ordered to Boston. He and family will be much missed, for they are favorites with all here. Surg. Wright and Mrs. Wright leave to-morrow for Fort Leavenworth, and Surg. Town and family are expected in a few days. Now don't hesitate if you want news about contingent promotion. I have it all figured down fine even to the time when Gen. Miles will succeed to the command of the Army as its senior general officer.

Judge J. B. Lee died Nov. 17. He came to Texas from Indiana during the young republic's struggle for emancipation from Mexican rule, and fought through the War of the Revolution, being promoted from the ranks to a captaincy before the end of that bloody conflict. As an Indian fighter he is said to have no superior on the border. He was buried today under the auspices of the Veterans' Association. PUNK.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CŒUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

NOVEMBER 13, 1886.

THESE stern old pines echoed the whistle of the steam engine for the first time a few days since, and the railroad is nearly completed, when our mail will be brought by cars instead of stage, as it always has been. Mrs. Dr. Munn gave a luncheon as a compliment to Miss Williams, who has been a guest of Capt Bubb's, and has now left for her home in Washington, D. C. The luncheon was a perfect success, as Mrs. Munn's undertakings always are. The table was decorated with flowers, and everything was furnished to tempt and satisfy the appetite. The cards were designed and painted by Mrs. Munn, and there was a lovely gift beside, for each guest, to remind them some time in the future of this delightful occasion. SQUIB.

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

The *News Letter* says: The Angel Island garden party in aid of the S. F. Female Hospital, which was held on Saturday, was also a great success. The Messrs. Spreckels contributed the use of their tug *Relief* for this occasion, and Colonel Shafter, U. S. A., whose good-heartedness seems as large as his body, was indefatigable in his exertions to make the affair pleasant as well as successful. A delicious lunch was spread, and first-class music was furnished on the dancing floor. The hospital was benefited to the extent of from $500 to $600.

GEN. SHERMAN AS A SUB-MARINE MARINER.

General Sherman, Major General Schofield, General Whipple, Major Sanger, A. D. C., and many others accompanied the torpedo boat *Peacemaker* on its experimental trip in the North River on Saturday last. A newspaper report of the trip says:

"Kindly tell Professor Tuck I'd like to go down on the *Peacemaker*," said General Sherman to a boy after he had stared the submarine craft out of countenance, if it had any. "Professor," he continued, when the inventor had obeyed the summons, "I'd like to see this before it is in motion, mind. I can see all I desire while it is still."

"Certainly," said Professor Tuck suavely.

"Are you sure," asked the General dubiously, "that you've enough concentrated air down there?"

"Enough to last eight hours."

"Are your lungs good?" continued the General.

"First rate."

"Well, then, come along."

General Sherman divested himself of his overcoat and gave it to a gentleman beside him, who tenderly said "Good-bye, General," and then followed Pilot John Holland and Engineer John Kline down the manhole. The General's glove was just visible as the lid of the manhole was closed. For 15 minutes General Sherman remained lost to view, and his overcoat rested unredeemed on the arm of his friend. At the end of that time he emerged, with his felt hat indented, his coat dusty, and his eyes twinkling.

"Positively no danger at all," he said, as he reached the tug with considerable difficulty. "Very nice indeed. Very nice."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Jamaica Nov. 22.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Sailed from New York, Nov. 14, for the S. A. Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Sailed from Rio de Janeiro Nov. 6, and arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns(f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Genoa, Italy, Oct. 21. Would leave about Nov. 10 for the East, making Alexandria her headquarters.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 12. Will go out of commission at that yard, and probably be repaired there. Ordered out of commission.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. At Genoa, Italy, undergoing repairs. Will sail about the middle of November for the coast of Africa to cruise during the winter.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gilles
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 15.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns Captain J. H. Gillis. Sailed from Callao, Peru, Nov. 12, for San Francisco, Cal. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Rio Oct. 24.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Was at Callao, Peru, Nov. 13.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Apia, Samoan Island, Oct. 15. To leave for Easter Island about Oct. 21, and from there to Valparaiso about Jan. 1.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska, October 19, having left Juneau Oct. 13. Will winter at Sitka. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station. Arrived at Montevideo Oct. 19.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and was to leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Aden, Arabia, Oct. 15.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Aden Nov. 11.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Nagasaki Oct. 25. About to sail for Yokohama, Japan.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was to have left for Macao Oct 5, to return to Hong Kong.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 1, 1886.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Arrived at Columbo, Ceylon, Nov. 13.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton, China, Oct. 25.

Apprentice Training Squadron.
Commnder Chas. H. Davis.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 23.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from New York for Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6. Arrived at Norfolk Nov. 11.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11,

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm Jr. At New York Navy-yard. Searching for a wreck off the coast.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone. At Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 30, for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Sailed from New York Navy-yard, Nov. 19, on a trial trip up Long Island Sound, and returned Nov. 25.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax. Catskill. Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ADMIRAL E. W. MCCAULEY reports from Callao, Peru, Nov. 6, that he would transfer his flag to the *Iroquois*, Nov. 9th.

The U. S. S. *Despatch* arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, Nov. 24, having failed to find a reported wreck which she went in search of.

COMMANDER C. V. GRIDLEY will be relieved from the command of the Training Squadron by Commander Edwin White. Commander Chas. H. Davis will then be senior officer.

THE members of the Navy Mutual Aid Association have cause of congratulation over the continued prosperity of their venture in life insurance, for from the latest exhibit it appears that considerably more than half of the availables, holding commissions in the Navy, are members. To be exact, the number is 779, paying a benefit of $3,661.20.

A BOARD of naval officers, consisting of Commander R. D. Evans, President, Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal and Lieut. J. N. Hemphill, has been appointed to examine the buildings and ships at the Washington Navy-yard, and to report upon what improvements, changes and new buildings are necessary for the purposes of the Ordnance Foundry.

THE U. S. training ship *Jamestown* arrived at Annapolis Nov. 23d, anchoring off the Naval Academy. The *Jamestown* is taking a cruise preliminary to an extended voyage to the West Indies, having been assigned to that station along with the *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*. The vessels will meet at Hampton Roads and start together. The *Jamestown* will remain at Annapolis about a week.

SECOND CONTROLLER MAYNARD has made a decision that Lieut. William H. Schuetze, U. S. Navy, is entitled to the highest rate of sea pay attached to his grade for the period he was engaged in the search for Lieut. Chipp and party on the Lena Delta, and also while engaged in transporting the remains of Lieut.-Commander De Long and his associates from Northern Siberia to the United States.

THROUGH the strict application of Secretary Whitney's G. O. No. 354, relative to the clean sweep to be made at the Washington yard, Commander Kellogg is left without a department. Equipment and Recruiting, having about completed the work of scheduling its property, is now not even a skeleton organization, the only gentlemen remaining being Chief Clerk Gray and, as already noted, Comdr. Kellog.

THE last regular meeting for the year of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club was held at Delmonico's, New York, Nov. 29. In compliance with a request made by Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, commander of the North Atlantic Naval Station, yacht owners furnished statistics concerning the measurement and other details of their vessels and their adaptability for an auxiliary Naval force for the use of the United States Government.

THE U. S. S. *Iroquois* continues to be the first favorite on the South American station, and especially with the girls of Lima. By letters and papers lately received from that noble "City of the Kings," we learn that on the 23d of October an enjoyable afternoon tea with dancing was given on board, at which the most distinguished of Lima society were present, and from the accounts printed in the succeeding day's papers it must have been a most notable occasion. Among those on board were many of the intimate friends of the President of Peru, General Carras, and, taken altogether, there has seldom been a more felicitous interchange of courtesies between the representatives of the two republics than on the occasion of this *fiesta*.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Nov. 20.—Passed Assistant Paymaster James A. Ring, to the training ship Portsmouth.

Nov. 23.—Surgeon Henry Low, Past Assistant

Surgeon Geo. C. Lippincott, and Paymaster Wm. N. Watmough, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Assistant Engineer E. T. Warburton, to special duty under the Examining Board of Engineers at the League Island Navy Yard.

Detached.

Nov. 19.—Commander J. D. Graham, from the Washington Navy-yard, 20th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 20.—Passed Assistant Paymaster John C. Sullivan, from the Portsmouth, and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Nov. 23.—Lieutenant Geo. M. Stoney, from command of the Northern Alaska expedition, and ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

Leave.

Leave of Commander James O'Kane extended until July 1, 1887.

Changes on Pacific Station.

Admiral McCauley reports from Callao, Peru, Oct. 31st, that—

Commander S. H. Baker was detached from the Hartford, Oct. 30th, and ordered to Coquimbo, to command the Monongahela.

Past Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marsteller from the Iroquois, Oct. 14, to the Hartford.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. F. Wieber from the Hartford, Oct. 14th, to the Iroquois.

Lieutenant J. R. Selfridge from the Hartford, Oct. 21st, to the Iroquois.

Lieutenant E. P. Wood from the Iroquois, Oct. 21, to the Hartford.

Lieutenant W. I. Moore from the Hartford, Oct. 21, to the Adams.

Lieutenant Commander J. E. Noel from the Adams, Oct. 23, to the United States.

Captain W. R. Brown, U. S. M. C., from the Hartford, and ordered home.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending November 25, 1886:

George Deeth, third class apprentice, died Nov. 16th, 1886, at training station, Newport, R. I.

John Ross, beneficiary, died Nov. 20th, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert Gourley, seaman, died Nov. 16th, at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN LEE DAVIS reports to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of flagship *Marion*, Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 25, that the *Marion* would probably leave that day for Yokohama, via Kobe.

The *Omaha* was probably at Chemulpo, having visited Chefoo, China, to give liberty to her crew.

The *Ossipee* left Hong Kong for Singapore, October 24.

The *Monocacy* left Hong Kong on Sept. 27th, and reached Macao the next day. She was to have left Macao October 5, to return to Hong Kong, stopping for 24 hours near Tintin Island for exercise and target practice.

The *Palos* was at Canton.

All was quiet within the limits of the station, and the health of officers and men was excellent.

SPECIAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1886.

THE President of the United States announces the death of Ex-President Chester Alan Arthur, in the following proclamation: [This appeared in the JOURNAL of last week.]

It is hereby directed, in pursuance of the instructions of the President, that on the day of the funeral, where this order may be received in time, otherwise on the day after its receipt, the ensign at each naval station, and of each of the vessels of the U. S. Navy in commission, be hoisted at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and that also, at each naval station and on board of flagships and vessels acting singly, a gun be fired at intervals of every half hour from sunrise to sunset. The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning attached to the sword hilt and on the left arm for a period of 30 days. WM. C. WHITNEY, Sec'y of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

NOVEMBER 24, 1886.

THE order in regard to extra drills for the third and fourth classes has been revoked by Supt. Sampson, as far as the fourth class are concerned. The Superintendent took this measure, because the fourth class expressed their regret for the insubordinate conduct for which the punishment was given.

The matinee in the gymnasium on Saturday was largely attended. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Miles, Lieut. and Mrs. Holcomb, Comdr. and Mrs. Schouler, Lieut. and Mrs. Gheen; Misses Sampson, Loomis, Schley, of Washington; Murray, Pinkney, Lockett, Iglehart, Beck, Magruder and Hepburn; Ensigns Gibbons, Morgan, Blish, Haeseler, Fullam, Ayres and Smith.

The Thanksgiving eve hop will be held in the gymnasium. Mrs. Lieut. Merrill will receive, assisted by Naval Cadet Francis Boughter, first class.

At the foot ball game last Saturday, between the St. John's College and the Academy, the former won by a score of 10 to 0. But few members of the regular team played, and the consequence of the defeat for the cadets can be attributed to their lack of rush line skill.

Miss Schley, daughter of Comdr. Schley, is visiting her cousin, Miss Franklin, in Annapolis.

Mrs. Zane, of Norfolk, Va., is visiting Mrs. Lieut. Miles.

The increase of diphtheria in Annapolis last week will doubtless postpone the cadets' liberty through Thanksgiving week.

The U. S. S. *Jamestown* arrived from Fort Monroe on Monday night and anchored off the Academy grounds.

Nearly all of the annual report of Commander W. T. Sampson, Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, is devoted to an argument in support of a proposed change in the Academic course. He calls attention to the fact that the first four years of the courses were devoted chiefly to a good general education, the technical course beginning in the fourth year and continuing in a professional line through the fifth and sixth years, during which naval cadets serve on board cruising vessels. Under the act of August 5, 1882, says the Superintendent, the selection of cadets for the several naval corps cannot be made until the completion of the sixth year of the course. Under this system those cadets who are appointed assistant engineers upon their final graduation are diverted during the last three years of the course from the exclusive study of those subjects which pertain to the office and duty of the naval engineer, and they are, instead, compelled to devote a great part of their time to studies connected with another branch of the Naval Service, which they do not eventually join. Moreover, it may happen, and doubtless does occur, from the circumstances of vacancies and of the final selection by the Academic Board, that cadets who are appointed to one corps are better fitted by their tastes, capabilities and the direction and extent of their acquirements for the duties of another.

After expressing the opinion that the beginning of the fourth year is the period at which the cadets should be assigned to different branches of the Service, the Superintendent says the reason that led Congress to increase the course from four to six years no longer exists, since the number of appointments has since been restricted by law to the aggregate number of vacancies occurring in each year in the corps to which appointments are made. It is shown that the return of each class to the Academy for final examination costs the country $12,000 annually, without any advantage therefrom in the case of cadets honorably discharged after the cruise. He holds that the final examination is unnecessary, as it is similar in character to that which ensigns must pass before promotion.

The Superintendent says: "From these considerations it seems advisable that the two years' course at sea of Naval cadets should be abolished. The country obtains at the end of the four years' course all the advantages which now accrue from that of six years."

THE BIDS FOR NAVAL VESSELS.

THE bids for the construction of the three new cruisers and two gunboats were opened in the office of the Secretary of the Navy at noon on Wednesday, in the presence of representatives of nearly all the ship-building firms of the country, Navy officers and other officers of the Navy Department.

Secretary WHITNEY presided, and associated with him were Judge Advocate General REAMEY, Commander WALKER and Commander SCHLEY, Naval Constructor FERNALD, and Chief Clerk HOGG. Mr. HOGG opened the bids and handed them over to the Secretary, who announced the name of each bidder and the amount of his bid, to the persons present. The clerks of the office jotted them down on a schedule, conveniently marked out, as they were read by Mr. WHITNEY.

The bidding was as follows:

CRUISER NO. 1 (4,000 TONS).

Harlan and Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, $1,224,900.
Union Iron Works of San Francisco, $1,132,000.
Cramp and Sons, of Philadelphia, $1,198,000.

CRUISER NO. 2 (3,700 TONS).

Harlan and Hollingsworth, $1,140,000.
Cramp and Sons, $1,050,000 and $1,065,000, with contractors' design for machinery.
Union Iron Works, $1,017,500.

CRUISER NO. 3 (4,400 TONS).

Harlan and Hollingsworth, $1,452,000.
Union Iron Works, $1,348,000.
Cramp and Sons, $1,325,000.

GUNBOAT NO. 1 (1,700 TONS).

Cramp and Sons, $455,000.
Charles Reeder and Sons, of Baltimore, $495,500; machinery alone, $185,000.
Columbia Iron Works, of Baltimore, $499,720.

GUNBOAT NO. 2 (870 TONS).

Columbia Iron Works, $247,000.
Machinery—Charles Reeder and Sons, $95,000, and H. A. Ramsay and Son, of Baltimore, $89,000.

When the bids had all been recorded, Secretary WHITNEY said:

I am well satisfied with the results of the bidding, except with reference to cruiser No. 1, the plans of which have been made by the department. No bid has been received within the limit fixed by Congress for the outside cost of the boat. The only solicitude I have ever had with reference to the bidding arose from the fact that the conditions which were imposed upon the bidders in the way of producing the horse-power upon which the speed of the ships depend is much more exacting than ever has been called for before. It is about twice per ton of displacement what the contractors were called upon to produce in the Roach ships. It makes a vast difference in the expense of the machinery, and does impose very grave responsibility on the contractor. It is much beyond anything that has ever been sought for or attained in this country in Naval vessels. I feared that the limits fixed by Congress for the cost of the ships would be exceeded on the three large cruisers and the number one gunboat. That opinion was shared by the officers of the department. We shall be able to let all but the four thousand ton ship to responsible parties within the limits fixed by Congress. The interest taken in the matter is very gratifying to me.

I do not think we have got any bid this time that is based on the expectation of giving us a shabby job. I have so arranged, I think, that any party who expects to deal honestly and fairly, will get along all right, but those who do not will not. I have been looking over for some days the data available as to the cost of such vessels in England, and I find to my astonishment that there is not over from fifteen to twenty per cent. difference between these prices and those in England, which, considering the difference in wages and the novelty of the work here, is quite a small difference. Suppose we accept the bid of the Union Iron Works for cruiser No. 2. It is $1,017,500. Take fifteen per cent. off and you have $864,000. Consider that the foreign price for the ship, and compare with what you know as to the price of ships built abroad. The *Giovanni Bausan*, built at Elswick for the Italian Government, cost $715,000, and was a vessel of three thousand and sixty-eight tons displacement.

Cruiser No. 2 has 3,700 tons displacement, and at the same rate should have cost about $875,000. So that 15 per cent. off the price at which the Union Iron Works take cruiser No. 2 would get us to the foreign price for a similar ship. The two ships are quite alike in all their characteristics. Take cruiser No. 3, Cramp and Sons will take her at $1,340,000. Deduct fifteen per cent. from this price and you have $1,139,000 as the foreign price for a similar ship. Compare it with the price of the *Reina Regente*, building by Thompson, on the Clyde, for the Spanish Government. She is to cost $1,172,475 and is 4,800 tons displacement, while cruiser No. 3 is 4,400. They approximate very close to a difference of 14 per cent. The *Alger*, of 4,123 tons displacement, built by the French Government in their dockyard, where labor is extremely low, cost them, $900,000. I take these only where the requirements as to speed and general characteristics are quite similar to those we are letting. Many other illustrations might be given. Of course the moment you let down the requirements to those of a cheap ship you get a cheaper price, but we have, for the first time, asked for the best.

The limit fixed by Congress for cruiser No. 1, the *Newark*, was not to exceed $1,100,000, and as all of the bids went beyond that figure, it remains for the Secretary to go to Congress and request to have the limit extended or to call for new bids. He may decide to have the vessel built at one of the Government Navy-yards.

The same limit was fixed for cruiser No. 2, the *Charleston*. Two of the bidders went below that amount, and as the Union Iron Works of California are the lowest bidders, the contract for this vessel will go to them.

For cruiser No. 3, the *Baltimore*, $1,500,000 was the limit, and therefore, as Cramp and Son are the lowest bidders, the contract will go to them. Cramp and Son are the lowest bidders for gunboat No. 1, and as the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company were the bidders for gunboat No. 2, Baltimore will probably get the contract for the last named vessel.

CROSSING FROZEN GREENLAND.

Of the journey in Greenland of Civil Engineer Robt. E. Peary, U. S. N., a despatch from Halifax says: From the time Lieutenant Peary landed in Greenland the sun never descended below the horizon. The day he landed he put on colored glasses and did not remove them until he left Greenland behind, as the continuous glare of the bright sun on the unbroken field of snow would have injured, perhaps destroyed his sight. On the journey not a sign of vegetation was discovered, and no bird or beast of any kind was seen. The weather was found not to be so cold as expected, the lowest point reached being 8½ degrees below freezing. When rest was required the men scooped holes in the snow, rolled themselves in their sleeping bags and slept with comfort for hours at a time. Lieutenant Peary afterward went on several other short trips alone, and on September 6 left Greenland for Newfoundland, whence he proceeded to Halifax. From the information he has gathered he thinks an expedition will be sent out next year to cross Greenland and complete the work he had to leave unfinished. His object this year was not to make the entire journey (otherwise he would not have gone alone), but to establish his theory that Greenland can be crossed, of which he is now convinced. Lieutenant Peary believes the glory of discovering the North Pole will fall to the lot of the American Republic.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pulvis.—You stand No. 8 on Hospital Steward list.

K. W. C. H.—You stand No. 7 on Hospital Steward list.

H. O. W.—You stand No. 48 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Reader and S.W. M.—Information as to standing on Ordnance Sergeant list cannot be obtained.

"Constant Reader" and "Inquirer" are informed that no attention is paid to anonymous communications.

B. F. D. asks: Is there any authority for sales of forage by Q. M. D. to Hospitals, companies, and like organizations for use of cows, hogs, and other company animals? ANS.—Not that we are aware of.

Y. Z.—1. You stand 55 on Commissary Sergeant list.

2. Appointments are made according to length of non-commissioned service.

A. J. W.—The Act of Congress of July 5, 1884, authorizes the Secretary of War to detail "such number of officers of the line as he may deem necessary to serve as Acting Judge Advocates of military departments *who shall have, while on such duty, the rank, pay, and allowances of Captains of Cavalry.* See G. O. 72, A. G. O., July 17, 1884.

Old Subscriber.—Our answer to your 3d question in JOURNAL of November 13, "Can an officer entitled to forage purchase any of Q. M. D., in excess of allowance?" should have read: "No See decision circular of December 31, 1885, which announces that 'the sale of forage to mounted officers in excess of regulations is disapproved."

G. A. K.—Of course the Army and Navy officers present at the funeral officially, were in full uniform, and it is not unlikely others not under orders were. The law also permits ex officers, on occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest brevet rank held by them while in service. There is no etiquette that would prevent officers, not under orders, from attending the funeral in uniform, and it would be entirely proper that they should do so.

Michigan.—We can furnish you Pbisterer's books on guard and kindred duties, on ceremonies, and also instructions for non-commissioned officers. They are just about what you want. There is only a small supply on hand, and as they will not be reprinted you should send in your order early.

Is there some kind of figures and a stand to be used to show the positions in the formations of men drilling at military schools, etc? ANS.—There was such an apparatus devised some years ago by General W. H. Brownell. It is for sale by J. H. McKenney and Co., 141 Grand St., New York City.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A meeting of the New York Commandery will be held at Delmonico's on Wednesday, December 1, at which the following will be balloted for: Captain J. H. Stiner, U. S. V.; Captain W. V. McCrackin, U. S. V.; Park Benjamin, late Ensign U. S. N.; T. E. Smith, late Assistant Paymaster U. S. N.; Capt. C. C. Moore, U. S. V.; Capt. F. S. Benson, U. S. V.; Capt. J. A. McMicken, U. S. V.; Capt. H. L. Beach, U. S. V.; Major G. A. Beardsley, U. S. V.; Major W. Wagner, U. S. V.; Major-General John Newton, U. S. A.; Lieut. S. H. Paulding, U. S. V.; Major E. L. Jov, U. S. V.; Lieut. G. R. Herbert, U. S. V., and Mr. J. V. B. Clarkson. At this meeting Assistant Surgeon T. Munson Coan, late U. S. N., will read "Some Recollections of the Mobile Bay Fight."

How Soldiers are Pensioned in the United States: "So you say you were five years old at the close of the war?" "I beg your pardon, five years and a half, and I trembled so for the fate of our country that I have kept on trembling ever since. "Good soldier you are entitled to a pension of $12,000. — *Berlin Kladderadatsch.*

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Rev. GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

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A FIRST LIEUTENANT of White Cavalry, date of '83, desires correspondence relative to transfer with Officer of Artillery. Address TROOPER, this office.

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THE NATIONAL HOME FOR D. V. S.
HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 23, 1886.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon on TUESDAY, December 7th, 1886, for supplying 3,000 old pattern Army overcoats at the CENTRAL BRANCH, N. H. D. V. S., Montgomery Co., Ohio.
A sample of the coats must accompany each bid, and none will be received which are affected by dampness or moths or are in any way imperfect.
The sizes and numbers required are as follows: 500 No. 2, 1,000 No. 3, 1,000 No. 4, and 500 No. 5. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned.

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President Board of Managers, N. H. D. V. S.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE VOLCANO UNDER THE CITY.

MESSRS. FORD, HOWARD AND HULBERT publish a volume entitled, "The Volcano under the City," which might properly have been included in the Scribner's series of war histories. This anonymous work not only supplies an unwritten chapter in our past history but furnishes a warning and example for present instruction. As the author shows, the draft riot of 1863 was simply the outbreak on a favoring occasion of influences which are now and always at work in a great city to produce an outbreak. People at that time residing in New York, including even the men who aided in suppressing the mob, had but an imperfect conception of the magnitude and bloody results of the tumult. The police authorities estimated the loss of the mob at from twelve to fifteen hundred and a despatch to the War Department at the time from an official in the detective service, reported the number at fourteen hundred and sixty-two. Of the number of broken heads and bruised and wounded limbs there is no estimate. There was a suspicious increase in the death rate for the months following, two hundred and seventeen deaths from sunstroke being reported during riot week and the succeeding week. There is no estimate of the number killed and wounded among the police and the military. About two millions of dollars was paid by the city for riot damages, and no account was made of the heavier losses suffered by the interference with the industrial activities of the city. Business was suspended; the ships at the wharves ceased loading and unloading; the street cars suspended their trips; the telegraph lines were torn down; innumerable houses and stores were plundered, and twenty-four fires were kindled by the mob in a single day. Every villain and vagabond in the city or its vicinity was abroad, watching his opportunity for plunder or joining in the riotous demonstrations. The whooping, yelling, blaspheming crowd showed evidence of organization and leadership. The red flag floated aloft, and in various tongues arose the cry: "Down with the rich men." "Down with property." "Down with the police."

That cry has been heard more recently in Chicago and Milwaukee, and may be heard again at any time in New York. The conditions which make such outbreak possible exist here now as they did in 1863, intensified by the growth of the population to nearly double its size as that time, and the consequent increase in the elements of discontent and disorder. The crust over the volcano broke through "at the want of preparation point," as it may break through again. It is true that special circumstances favored an outbreak at that time, but these, though they might well have been foreseen and provided against, were hidden from the forecast of the authorities. Within three days of the riot a leading daily satisfied itself that the draft had been accepted "as a matter of course," and that no disturbance was to be feared. No requisition was made for a police guard to preserve order at the several enrolment offices at which the draft was to take place. No unusual military force was provided, a few crippled soldiers of the Invalid Corps being detailed for guard duty. Purely as a routine precaution, the Superintendent of Police, KENNEDY, a brave, sagacious and capable man, ordered a sergeant and twelve men to proceed to each of the enrolment offices on the Monday morning when the work of enrolment was to begin.

The men first awakened to the impending crisis, before it aroused the suspicions of those who were supposed to be professionally on the watch for its indications, were, we are told here, the military officers who, for various reasons, remained in the city. A meeting of officers and ex-officers, of which the editor of the JOURNAL was chosen Secretary, was held at the 7th Regiment armory, and measures were taken to enrol and organize volunteers. At an early hour on the day following General WOOL had a consultation with the city authorities, and all the United States troops that could be spared from the forts in the harbor were concentrated in the city under the command of General HARVEY BROWN. A naval brigade, numbering seven hundred, was also organized. These were chiefly employed on guard duty at exposed points, but almost the first lesson received by the mob as to the effect of muskets at short range was given to them by a company of marines en route from the navy-yard. Finding their march interfered with, the marines fired with ball-cartridges at once. A company of the Veteran Corps who tried blank cartridges first were overwhelmed by the mob, scattered, and some of them beaten to death. The military forces were gathered at so many places and under so many different and semi-independent commanders that no estimate of their numbers or availability can be made. There were three companies of Regulars, numbering about one hundred and fifty altogether. The navy-yard, which was threatened, was put under the protection of the 100 guns of the six vessels there, and the approach to Governor's Island was guarded by the ironclad *Passaic* and the gunboat *Fuschia*. A company of regular artillery, under Captain MOTT, after giving repeated warning to a mob which attacked them with uncommon ferocity, fired with grape, killing twenty-five persons and wounding a large number. Collisions on the third day of the mob were, as a rule, more bloody, from the more prompt and merciless use of firearms, which had been more sparingly used in the beginning. The work of the Metropolitan Police was beyond all praise, and of them General HARVEY BROWN enthusiastically declared: "I never saw such drill and discipline in all my life, and I was born in the Army." Wherever they could be gathered in sufficient force they overmastered the mob, and their clubs and revolvers were as effective as musketry. Police Commissioner ACTON, in response to the suggestion that he should issue muskets to them re-

plied that this would simply transform them from good police to poor militia. One of the most notable incidents of the struggle was the attack of the mob on the armory corner of Twenty-first street and Second avenue. The thirty-five police who had gathered for its protection, when they found that they could hold the building no longer escaped, through a "man-hole" in the rear. They were scarcely out when the doors were burst open and the mob surged in. They filled the building and so weakened the attacking force outside that the police, by a vigorous charge, succeeded in taking possession of the front entrance, the principal means of escape for those who were yet inside. A double line of Metropolitans was quickly formed as a sort of human lane leading to the doorway, and as the plunderers rushed out, their arms full of carbines and other prizes, they were pitilessly clubbed down. It was a terrible gauntlet to run, and the police were in no condition to take prisoners. No man who came out of that doorway took any further share in the great riot. Living or dead, he was out of the fight for good, and was left on the pavement for such care as his friends might afterwards be able to give him. The intoxicated plunderers yet inside of the building were unaware of the fate of their friends, and no word of warning had reached the drill room on the upper floor. Those imprisoned there were overwhelmed by the flames and not a man escaped Charred human bones, devoid of flesh or form of body, were subsequently carried off by the cart load, and one half roasted body was found by the workmen who rebuilt the factory.

As to the result of a similar outbreak, this author says: "There are about thirty thousand known convicts in the city of New York, and it is quite possible that the unknown are as numerous. A large part of all have had no military training whatever. Another large part have served in European military organizations. They are drilled soldiers, as familiar with the use of weapons and at least twice as numerous as are the members of the city regiments of the National Guard militia. An outbreak, once free to attract the depraved and the reckless, would grow and gather strength to-day precisely as in 1863, and in like manner be beaten and burn itself out, leaving more or less of wreck and ruin behind it. The question whether or not sedition could hold the city for any length of time, if asked at all, is answered by the map of Manhattan Island. No matter by what force it might be held, that force could be assailed, simultaneously, from the foot of every street along the entire water front, and from the Westchester mainland. GEORGE WASHINGTON knew he could not hold the island for a week after the British were ready to move against him, they having naval superiority."

The great buildings in the lower part of the city, such as the sub-treasury, custom-house, stock and other exchanges, and trust companies, are most of them now of stone, brick and iron, and practically forts impregnable to everything except artillery. They could be held by a small garrison occupying each one, unless, indeed, the mob should take possession of them by strategy in advance of their military occupation. The real protection of this district, therefore, as of the entire city, depends upon providing every such possible banditti with an abiding assurance that in case of their temporary success the artillery would be there within an hour. Before noon of the first day of the riots of 1863, a mountain howitzer, full to the lips with grape and canister, scowled down the stone steps of the custom-house, while a hundred suddenly-enlisted citizens occupied the front of the sub treasury, ready to go inside as a garrison if required. The greed of the mob for other plunder, the imperfection of their plans and organization, and the promptness with which protective measures were taken, saved the financial district.

The author of this work shows that in a country where every man has the opportunity to right his wrongs at the ballot box, there is no real occasion for revolution, and it must, therefore, be accepted as an axiom that a mob of violence in the United States is a mob of crime. It is composed of criminal units, in the act of committing felony, who must be dealt with accordingly. The promptest action is the best, and the safest course is to begin at the beginning. In this way only can we escape, under like circumstances, a repetition of the outrages which disgraced New York in those days of July, 1863, when dead and mutilated negroes were seen hanging from lamp posts all over the city. In one instance cited, the mob after beating a negro to death hanged him to a tree, slicing his skin with knives while they did so, torturing him to death with the ingenuity of so many Indian devils. When cut down it was found that hardly a square inch of his skin was ungashed, and all of his fingers and toes were sliced off. Colonel O'BRIEN, of the 11th New York Volunteers, was beaten to death on his own door step. Where the police and the soldiers held together and gave no sign of wavering or hesitation they were the victors. In the narrow streets of a city there are no odds too great to be overcome by a body of men sufficient to present a compact front, and kept thoroughly in hand to the end. Inspector CARPENTER, with 200 men as he wheeled into Broadway from Bleecker street, encountered the mob surging down Broadway to sack Wall street. Without parley or hesitation the Inspector shouted, "By the right flank! Company front! Double quick! Charge!" Then were seen the admirable results of discipline and drill. Steadily and promptly the line of police, as they came into Broadway swept out to "company front," filling the roadway from curb to curb. In perfect order, but with swift and sturdy steps, their heavy locust service clubs in hand, the Metropolitans went forward, the Inspector well in advance of the front line. The ground was soon strewn with dead or disabled ruffians, and the mob was speedily broken and scattered.

A body of fifty men of the Invalid Corps, on the contrary, taken unawares, hesitated at the critical moment. Their feeble lines were broken into, their weapons wrested from them, and many of the crippled soldiers seriously beaten before they could escape. Two of them were caught and pounded to death; a third was chased to the river, hurled over a ledge of rocks there, and his battered body covered with stones, and boulders showered upon him from above.

WE give elsewhere an account of the opening of the bids for the new cruisers at the Navy Department on Wednesday. As compared with the limit of cost fixed by Congress they were as follows:

	No. 1. Newark.	No. 2. Charleston.	No. 3. Baltimore.
Limit of cost fixed by law...	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$1,500,000
Limit of cost, less premiums offered.....	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,325,000
Cramp and Sons....	1,198.000	1.050,000	1,325,000
Union Iron Works.....	1,132,000	1,017,500	1,348,000
Harlan and Hollingsworth.	1,224,000	1,100,000	1,452,000

This is an aggregate, taking the lowest bids in each case, of $3,507,000. The total of the limit allowed by law for the three vessels was $3,700,000. The bids for the four vessels built by JOHN ROACH AND SONS were as follows:

	Chicago.	Atlanta.	Boston.	D. B.
Harlan & Hollingsworth.	$1,120.000	$775,000	$777,000	
Cramp and Sons...	1,080,000	650.000	650.000	$375.000
John Roach and Sons.....	889,000	617.000	619,000	315,000
Delamater and Co.....	1,163,000			
Quintard Iron Works.....		763,400		
Harrison Loring....			748,000	380,000
Allen and Blaisdell.....				420,000
H. A. Ramsay and Co.....	1,248,000	783,500*		399,000

* Estimate.

The total of ROACH'S bid was $2,440,000. The limit of cost fixed by law for the four vessels was $3,213,000. ROACH'S bid was at the rate of $203 a ton; the lowest bids for the new vessels average $290 a ton. The difference in the character of the two sets of vessels, and the conditions of the contracts, make an exact comparison of relative cost difficult.

LIEUTENANT E. ST. J. GREBLE, A. D. C. to Major General Howard, in a recent report on the defences of the Pacific Coast, says: "Given all the men our best generals could employ, all the money in the treasury, and the best talent in the country working night and day for its defence, it would take three years to put the harbor of San Francisco in a condition to successfully encounter the attacks of foreign nations. This state of affairs at least merits contemplation." We should say it did.

SHOULD the recommendation of Naval Constructor Wilson be carried out with regard to the old *Independence*, one more of the old-timers will have terminated her official existence. The *Independence*, now in the dry dock at Mare Island, is the second of the name, the first having been a sloop of war of ten guns, purchased in 1775 in Rhode Island, and supposed to have been destroyed in the Delaware river in 1777, to prevent it falling into the hands of the British, while the second *Independence* was a 54-gun razee, carrying 550 men, and was built in Boston in 1814 at a cost of $421,810. The principal dimensions of the *Independence* are as follows: Length on keel 174 ft.; length over all, 208 ft.; extreme beam, 57.ft.; draft, 19½ ft.; displacement, 2,200 tons. She was the first vessel docked on the sectional dock at the Mare Island yard nearly thirty-two years ago to test it, and was the first in the stone dry dock, an account of whose opening appears elsewhere.

THE Cyclorama, illustrating the battle of Gettysburg, is still on exhibition in the iron rotunda, at City Hall Square, Brooklyn, N. Y. It is a grand dramatic spectacle and will continue on exhibition for a limited time only. The cyclorama represents the battle as it appeared on the afternoon of the third day, and illustrates the desperate effort of the Confederates, under General Pickett, to gain "Round Top." At intervals during the day and evening lecturers describe the situation, plans, and incidents represented. The picture is a most life like and spirited representation of an episode in our history, interesting to every one, and especially to those who participated in this historical engagement.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. N. SCOTT, in charge of the records of the War of the Rebellion, has reported to the Secretary of War that the act of August 7, 1882, which went into effect after the first five volumes of the records had been published, contemplated a completion of the sets, to be issued under that law, and for that purpose he submits an estimate for reprinting and binding 6,000 copies each of volumes 1 to 5. A recommendation is made for $600 additional compensation for the clerk of class 4 engaged in preparing the general index. The volume containing the Fitz-John Porter trial will be ready by the time Congress meets.

COLONEL CASEY, in his annual report on the construction of the State, War and Navy Department Building, states that the west and centre wings of the building will be completed and ready for occupancy by January 1, 1888. Colonel Casey reports that the brickwork of the building and annex of the new Army Medical Museum and Library is nearly completed, the topping out of parts of the main wall and laying of considerable portions of the fourth story and smaller portions of the others yet remaining to be done. The iron roof frame of the west wing is nearly complete, ready for painting and the reception of the terra cotta covering.

CAPTAIN J. W. DIXON, formerly of the 4th U. S. Artillery and an A. D. C. on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Hancock, now a resident of Flushing, Long Island, has prepared a handy pamphlet on "The Rank and File of the U. S. Army," (price 25 cents). Everything pertaining to the duties and daily life of the soldier has been carefully summarized by the author, and as a consequence the little volume is replete with useful information. Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates will do well to procure a copy.

GEO. WASHINGTON POST, No. 103 G. A. R., of this city, proposes to hold at Chickering Hall on the evening of Dec. 4 a memorial service in remembrance of its late senior vice commander, General Lloyd Aspinwall. The eulogy will be delivered by the Post Commander, General Martin T. McMahon. Officers and ex-officers of the Army, Navy and Volunteers are cordially invited by the Post to attend, and it is desired that they should appear in uniform. The service will begin at 8 P. M.

THE Second Comptroller allowed the Mexican War claim of Private Wm. H. Wright, Co. B, 1st Louisiana Volunteers, for $21, and of J. A. Whitall, brevet Captain 5th Infantry, for $120, during the past week.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The sick leave of Major C. C. RAWN, 24th Inf., is extended four months (S. O. Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav. (S. O. Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)

The leave of Asst. Surg. W. J. Wakeman is extended three months (S. O. Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. W. D. McCaw is granted two months leave (S. O. Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Preble, Me., Dec. 1. Detail: Major William M. Graham, Capts. George G. Greenough and George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Montgomery M. Macomb and John T. French, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art., J.-A.

THE flying of the flag of the White House at half mast in honor of ex-President Arthur is criticised on the ground that it should never be lowered to half mast except in the event of the death of the actual occupant of the Presidential Mansion. Otherwise it should fly full, high aloft, or else be lowered altogether.

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET MAJOR FRANCK E. TAYLOR, 1st U. S. Artillery, the senior captain of his regiment, died suddenly at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., November 25, of rheumatism of the heart. He had recently been transferred from Light Battery E to Battery C, and was preparing to leave Vancouver to join the latter at the Presidio of San Francisco. He leaves a widow and five children. He was a brother of Captain D. M. Taylor, of the Ordnance Corps, on special duty at the War Department. The deceased officer has a distinguished record, was emphatically a duty officer, and was a general favorite in his regiment and throughout the service. He was appointed a 2d Lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Artillery, August 5, 1861, when but a boy, and promoted to 1st Lieutenant the same day, and attained his captaincy February 1, 1866. During the war he was in many engagements, and made an honorable record. For his gallantry at the siege of Port Hudson, La., he received the brevet of Captain, and for his services at the battle of Winchester, Va, when in command of horse batteries K and L, 1st U. S. Artillery, he received the brevet of Major. He was born in the District of Columbia, where his father was the well-known bookseller, and there his relatives reside. The remains will be carried there for interment.

MRS. MARIA ELIZABETH BRANDT, who died in New Orleans Nov. 16, in the 90th year of her age, was the daughter of Col. Bartholomew Schaumburg, who left the U. S. Army in 1817 and died in 1835. Colonel Bartholomew Schaumburg, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and Mrs. Brandt was born in Cincinnati, O., on April 6, 1798, her father being at the time aide-de-camp to Gen. Wilkinson. She married Mr. James Brandt, a New Orleans merchant, who died many years ago. Her only son was killed in the ill-fated Lopez expedition.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN S. PHELPS, of Missouri, who died last week at St. Louis, served eight terms in Congress, and resigned in 1862 to accept the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was elected Governor of Missouri in 1876, and served in that capacity for four years. He also served as Military Governor of Arkansas, to which position he was appointed in 1862 by President Lincoln.

LAURA DELAFIELD, daughter of the late Gen. Richard Delafield, U. S. A., died at Washington Nov. 20. The remains were taken to New York City and the funeral services took place from Trinity Church on Wednesday morning. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends of the family.

MR. JOHN DONALDSON, a brother of Rear Admiral Edward Donaldson, U. S. N., died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14, in the 69th year of his age.

THE MARE ISLAND DOCK.

COMMODORE BELKNAP has sent to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, a report of Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott, U. S. N., on the opening of the new drydock at Mare Island. A steam plow had to be used to open a channel wide enough to admit the *Independence*. This was attached to the engine of the pile driver on one side, and to that on the dock coping on the other side, and see-sawed back and forth across a narrow ridge of clay puddle, cutting a channel 82 feet wide and 21 feet deep in four days and two nights. Just as the channel was completed as far as necessary for the docking of the ship, the contractor returned with his dredger, having this time a heavy iron scoop with which to do the work. He commenced on either side of this channel, which we had cut, and found no difficulty in removing the material.

Saturday, Oct. 30, the day fixed for the opening, was rainy, with high water (slack) at 3.30 P. M. The gates of the caisson were opened at 11.48, and the dock was filled at 1.20 P. M. The steam pump on the caisson was started at 1 30 and at 1.45 the caisson began to rise slowly and, without a single hitch, as the water was removed, until it was entirely free from the shoulder. The steam hose was then disconnected and the caisson swung out in front of the return wall, on the north side of the dock entrance.

The *Independence* was hauled in without trouble and as her bow crossed the invert the little daughter of Mr. Wolcott cut the silk ribbons stretched across the line at this point. The caisson was sunk in place and at 4.15 everything was in readiness to start the pumps but owing to the sharp rain storm and the lateness of the hour the pumping of the dock was delayed until Monday morning, when the first pump was started at 7.20 A. M., with 31 feet of water in the dock, and the work of pumping the dock completed at 2.30 P. M. With both pumps working the water was lowered four feet in two hours, giving a discharge of 1,865,003 gallons, or 155,417 gallons per minute. The pumps were run separately for most of the time and frequent stoppages were made to permit the introduction of shores against the ship's sides. Mr. Wolcott says:

"There was no hitch in the whole proceeding. Nothing could have been more satisfactory in each and every particular. There was quite a large deposit of mud in the dock despite the care exercised in flooding, but this could not be avoided. The dock has been tested and has fulfilled its allotted part, despite its incomplete state. The caisson fits admirably on either side, and works most readily. The small pump for freeing the ballast water quickly exhausted it and the rise of the caisson was one of slow but uniform progression and on an even keel. The *Independence* was the vessel which was first docked on the sectional dock at this Yard nearly 32 years ago to test it, and now is the first in the stone drydock. The Government has now ready for continuous use the most modern and completely equipped dock in the world so far as the plant is concerned. A series of views are sent herewith numbered in sequence. It will be noted that even so large a ship as the *Independence* does not occupy but a small portion of this great dock. The displacement of this vessel, it is reported, is 2,200 tons. This weight is borne on 44 blocks, giving 50 tons to each block, and thence to the dock floor over an area of 15x5—6.25, or 8 tons per square foot."

THE TORPEDO SCHOOL.

THE course of lectures at the Naval War College at Coasters' Harbor Island, Newport, R. I., closed Nov. 20. During its session, the college was opened this year on Sept. 6; over 100 lectures have been delivered, which have not only been interesting but also of the greatest benefit to those who had the opportunity to attend. The course was opened by Rear-Admiral Luce, U. S. N., with an interesting account of the college and its mission, to which we referred at the time. The following summary of lectures will give an idea of the character of the instruction:

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., 18 lectures on "Naval History and Naval Battles."

Lieut. T. H. Bliss, U. S. A., 20 lectures on "The Science and Art of War."

Lieut. John F. Meigs, U. S. N., 16 lectures on "Exterior Naval Ballistics, Target Firing, etc."

Prof. J. R. Soley, U. S. N., 14 lectures on "International Law."

Comdr. W. Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. N., six lectures on "Naval Fighting Tactics."

Rear-Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., four lectures on "Naval Warfare and History."

Mr. John C. Ropes of Boston, Mass., one lecture on the "Battle of Gettysburg."

Gen. J. C. Palfrey, one lecture on "McClellan's Peninsula Campaign."

Asst. Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood, U. S. N., one lecture on "Deterioration on Iron and Steel Ships."

Medical Director Richard C. Dean, U. S. N., three lectures on "Naval Hygiene."

Lieut. C. C. Cornwell, U. S. N., three lectures on "The Management of the Compass on Board Iron Ships."

Capt. Bixby, U. S. A., four lectures on "Sea Coast Defences."

Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., four lectures on "Sea Coast Defences."

Lieut. Wm. McCarty Little, U. S. N., one lecture on "Colomb's War Game."

Lieut. C. C. Rogers, U. S. N., one lecture on "Naval Staff Duties."

Medical Director Dean's lectures were merely introductory to a full course of Naval Hygiene. The three lectures were chiefly confined to a discussion of the "Nature of alcoholic drinks and their effects upon the human system in connection with physiology and hygiene." Not only through its lectures but also through its practicable exercises at the War College the officers of the Navy have derived great benefits. The two steam launches of the *Tennessee* were used to illustrate certain principles of ramming tactics, with reference to avoid collisions at sea. These principles are now well recognized, and depend upon difference of speed and handiness in two contending vessels.

The practical exercises in gunnery consisted in experimentally ranging a gun by firing it at different elevations, getting the range curve and marking the sight bar; also some practice in curved fire and the shots clearing their heads by about forty feet, in order to enable them to judge whether men would be made unsteady by passing shots so close to them. The *Tennessee* went to sea with the class on board and with her helm constantly over one way or the other, fired at a target at distances from 800 to 1,500 yards, the points of fall of all projectiles being plotted by two observers anchored at known distances from the target in boats. The target diagram thus made was worked up and compared with other diagrams similarly obtained.

In the matter of the correction of the compasses of steel ships the officers had an opportunity of witnessing the whole process on the U. S. S. *Atlanta*. It had been hoped to have an iron or steel vessel at Newport for a considerable period of time in order to go into this very interesting and important subject very fully and deliberately, but upon the arrival of the *Atlanta* the opportunity was promptly seized and the officers went on board at once. Notwithstanding the poor quality of the launches for all purposes of torpedo warfare an attack against the *Tennessee* was organized and carried out.

There were five steam launches in the attacking party, those being commanded by officers at the War College, and the *Tennessee* was defended by a very complete system of booms and hawsers, as well as by machine and rapid fire guns. The attack and defence were mutually ignorant of each other's arrangements, and the whole matter was governed by certain rules drawn up in advance by the Judges, who were officers of the torpedo station and other disinterested persons. The attack was adjudged to have failed totally to place a torpedo under the *Tennessee*, or even to have broken through her passive defence.

In conclusion, it may be said that the success which has attended the term just concluded has been most gratifying, and has far exceeded the expectations, not only of those interested in the college, but of all true friends of progress in the Navy.

BRAVE SAILOR LADS.

THE *Herald* reports that on Nov. 21 a man, who was fishing on the dock foot of E. 31st st., New York, where the schoolship *St. Mary's* is berthed for the winter, was seized with a fit and fell into the river, carrying with him a small boy, whom he convulsively grasped. The boy swam to a piece of timber and clung to it. The man was drowning directly in view of a lot of lazy fishermen, who made no effort to rescue him, satisfying themselves with a great amount of shouting and howling. This noisy display was heard upon the *St. Mary's*, and in a moment young Craven, a pupil, was on deck and on the dock. He boldly plunged overboard, reaching the drowning man and supported his head until assistance was rendered by another boy, who was Betram Fay, son of Gaston Fay, the artist. Together they managed to keep the man above water until one of the ship's boats got him ashore. Then he was brought to sensibility again. The first boy was a grandson of the gallant Captain Tunis A. Craven, who went down in the monitor *Tecumseh* in the battle of Mobile Bay. The grandson is a chip of the old block, and showed that he is a worthy descendant of the man who sacrificed his life on the ill-fated monitor.

Comdr. Shepherd has called the attention of the Humane Society to the incident, and the boys will doubtless receive an acknowledgment of their gallantry. In October last a drowning man was saved while floating past the ship in one of the worst nights of the season by a Japanese boy named Okabu and C. J. Larsen, a seaman. This affair was noticed at the time. The lads of the *St. Mary's* are evidently a spirited, courageous lot, and they bid fair to reflect honor upon the school in which they are being educated.

A COREAN DUEL.

LIEUT. W. H. BEEHLER, U. S. N., gave the following interesting account of a novel duel between two Coreans, which he witnessed during his last cruise, to a reporter the other day: "One of the belligerents had a big double-edged sword, and the other had a gun, a muzzle-loader. The gun had about an inch bore, while the ball was not larger than a pea. It was necessary to keep the muzzle of the gun elevated, for if it ever had been turned downwards the ball would have rolled out without any firing. The duel took place on the brow of a hill, the two adversaries starting on a level. Usually in such a case, the struggle would be for the high ground, but in that case it was for the low ground. If the gunner had to lower the muzzle of his gun to fire at his adversary the little ball would be out before he could fire and then he would be at the mercy of the swordsman. The struggle was very exciting and continued long. But a time came when the gunner thought he had the advantage he needed, but before he could fix and fire his antagonist managed to pull down the muzzle and empty out the pea. Then the gunner blazed away, but it was no use. It was only fireworks before death, for, according to the Corean code of honor, what had occurred made it necessary for him to bow his head and have it cut off by the two-edged sword, a beautiful Oriental rite which was promptly performed."

COMPOUND AND ALL-STEEL ARMOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the N. Y. *Tribune* of to-day there is a telegram from Washington saying that: "Compound armor has been discarded by all first-class naval powers." This statement is absolutely at variance with the truth, for compound steel-faced armor is to-day the form of armor in use and adopted by the admiralties of Great Britain, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Russia, Holland, Brazil, the Argentine Republic and China. France, the only country in the world where all steel armor is produced at this date, has armored three-fourths of her mailed ships of war with compound steel-faced armor, and very lately has withdrawn an order placed with the makers of all steel armor and given it to the makers of compound plates. The most recent competitive trial between compound and all-steel armor was at Pola, in Austro-Hungary, and resulted in a complete victory for the compound system, the all-steel plate having been completely destroyed. This trial decided the Austro-Hungarian government to place the order for the armor of their two new belted cruisers now building at Trieste, with the makers of compound. The largest single order ever given for armor, some 5,000 tons, was placed last summer by the English government for compound steel-faced armor, and not a single one of all the great war ships of England is armored with all steel.

The weakness of all-steel armor is in the fact that the plates are either so soft that the projectiles go clearly through them, or they are so hard and brittle that at the second or third shot they fall to pieces. It is impossible to produce both hard and soft steel in the same plate. Compound steel-faced armor is the only kind of armor where a hard steel face joined to a soft iron back is possible, and thus far is the only armor made that can stop the projectile and absorb its energy before it can get through the plate. This is what armor is intended for, and the United States are certainly entitled to have what is the best known defence to their vessels now building and to come. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. WALLACE AND CO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1886.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

John Wiley and Sons, New York, publish a handsome quarto volume entitled "Topographical Drawing and Sketching, including Applications of Photography," by Lt. Henry A. Reed, U. S. Army, Assistant Professor of Drawing, U. S. Military Academy. It is the first American work which fully treats of and illustrates rapid methods of hill-shading. It embraces the information obtained from every available source, foreign or domestic, and the methods, both of drawing and sketching, as now practiced in the principal topographical schools, and those considered the best are described in detail. Instruments and material are described in detail in the first two sections, and the method of using them is fully explained. A little instrument, called the "polygraph," which has just been put on sale at the price of 25 cents, will be found useful here, for drawing curves and angles of every sort. Sec. III. is devoted to "scales and plotting." This completes Part I. Part II. is devoted to plain topographical drawing; conventional signs, representing the details, configurations of surface forms of grounds, hillshading, lettering and ornamentation being the subjects treated. Topographical drawing in colors follows in Part III.; copying, reduction and enlargement of maps and modelling in Part IV., and projections for maps of large areas in Part V. A treatise on topographical sketching, with and without instruments and by photography, concludes the work. In the appendix are a series of tables. There are 119 illustrations at the end of the volume and 17 diagrams are scattered through the text. It is an extremely valuable publication and will be found very useful by officers of the National Guard and every one interested in drawing and sketching, as well as by the officers of the Regular Service. The capacity to describe with pencil the topographical features of a country is one which every military man should possess in some measure, and it is a source of entertainment as well as an aid to professional usefulness. The arrangement of the work is excellent, and it is so complete in its details as to leave nothing to be desired. The price is $3.50.

An Afghan general who was sent out to subdue the Ghilzai rebels has sent ten cart loads of human heads to Cabul as a proof of his victory. After such incontestable evidence of his generalship it ought to be impossible to attack his military reputation in the magazines.—*Chicago Times*

NAVAL BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

IN his annual report, Captain Montgomery Sicard, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, presents this statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888:

Expended in armament, etc	$1,086,750
General Repairs	15.000
Freight and Miscellaneous	5,000
Civil Establishment	31.244
Torpedo Station	78,500
Washington Navy-yard (arsenal)	25,000
Armament of new vessels	1,500,000
Total	$2,741,494

He reports as follows:

Since the last report was made a considerable number of the 6-inch high-power steel guns have been finished and fired at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground. They have all endured proof in a very satisfactory manner, and over 2,000 feet muzzle velocity was readily obtained with standard powder and projectiles, and moderate chamber pressures.

The two 5-inch guns for the *Chicago* have been finished. One has been fired at the proving ground, and the results are very satisfactory, although the powder used was not made for the gun. A powder will be made for this calibre. The first 8-inch gun finished has also been proved, with most satisfactory results. The powder used in this last calibre was Westphalian brown, as no opportunity had occurred for grading American brown powder to this calibre. The matter, however, presents no serious difficulty, and will be proceeded with at once.

Chase and muzzle hoops for heavy guns have been made in the United States, and as far as fitted, are satisfactory in quality. No practical difficulty is encountered in the manufacture and fitting of the different parts of the guns. The compression of the bore obtained by assembling is satisfactory. The breech mechanism is found to work well; the action of the gas check is very efficient, and the flight of the projectiles is smooth and steady.

The two 10-inch guns referred to in the last report are well advanced. They are assembled; one is smooth bored, and the rifling will commence speedily. A 10-inch carriage, adapted to use in the monitors, will be completed about the time the guns are finished, so that they can be proved together. All the forgings ordered from Sir Jos. Whitworth and Co., for the 10½-inch type gun have been received. Additional chase hoops will be required, but they can be made in the United States. As no funds have heretofore been available for work on this gun, no progress has been made on it.

The elaboration of a simple and convenient lock for high-power breech-loading guns has offered considerable difficulty, and a good many forms have been devised, most of which have been figured in previous reports. That now being used (and considered the best) is simple, strong, and efficient. It is reported upon very favorably from the proving ground, and will be supplied to the *Atlanta* and the other new ships.

POWDER, PROJECTILES, CARRIAGES, AND MACHINE GUNS.

The following are the best results obtained with brown powder in the 6-inch and 8-inch guns. It will be observed that the muzzle velocities are high, while the chamber pressures are considerably below those which the guns were calculated to support in service:

Gun.	Powder.	Muzzle Velocity.	Pressure.
6-inch	American brown	2105 f. s.	15.6 tons
8-inch	Westphalian brown	2013 f. s.	15.5 tons

The powder for the different classes of Hotchkiss guns has all been developed, the specifications approved, and a supply sufficient for the outfit of the new steel cruisers has been obtained. This is, of course, American powder; its action is perfectly satisfactory.

Nearly all the cast iron common shell for the use of the new steel cruisers have been cast and are largely completed. A few alterations were made in the nose of the latest patterns, to facilitate solid casting. It must be remarked, however, that cast iron is not a suitable metal for the manufacture of projectiles for use from high-power guns, as it has not the necessary strength and extensibility to support satisfactorily the shock of striking ordinary targets. Of course against armor plates it would be useless. For some years the Bureau has been trying to obtain from our steel makers some unhammered cast steel common shell for use against unarmored ships. Several firms have presented castings, but none have thus far passed satisfactorily, being mostly porous or otherwise unsound. Efforts will be continued in this direction. There is but little doubt that the art of making solid steel castings will soon advance sufficiently to enable us to overcome the difficulties that have thus far presented themselves.

A cast iron shrapnel has been perfected and tried with satisfactory results. It will be adopted for use until steel manufacturers can furnish a satisfactory steel shrapnel case. A proposed cast steel shrapnel is shown in the appendix; but wrought steel tubing is really the proper thing from which to make shrapnel, and this matter is receiving the attention of the Bureau. A satisfactory canister for the new guns has also been made, tried, and adopted for service. It is shown in the appendix.

The Bureau has heretofore been able to use unhammered cast-steel forms only to a very limited degree in building gun carriages on account of the brittleness of the castings, and it is greatly to be hoped that sufficiently ductile castings will soon be produced to answer for the different parts of carriages; if so, great advantage will result in point of simplicity and cost of manufacture. The specimen castings last furnished endured the fire of the Hotchkiss guns without cracking or breaking. In some future designs of carriages, it is proposed to use fluid pressure to elevate and depress the gun, by means of a hydraulic cylinder; and it is proposed also to work the carriage by means of air or other elastic fluid (under pressure) carried in flasks or in other suitable receptacles, placed upon the carriage itself.

There have been no especially new developments in machine guns and cannon lately. The effort abroad is constantly to increase the calibre of the machine cannon, and it is thought that such pieces throwing projectiles of 20 and 30 lbs. will be perfected soon. The Bureau has given a great deal of attention to furthering the production of domestic ammunition for the Hotchkiss guns.

We have methods by which the best quality of armor piercing projectiles for these guns can be made, and the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. has succeeded in making solid drawn cartridge cases (for both the revolver and rapid fire guns), which perform, if anything, better than those made abroad. As the powder has been previously developed, it may be said that ammunition for this class of gun can now be made in the United States.

ARMAMENTS AND ARMOR.

For the new ships approaching completion, we have eighteen 6-inch and three 8-inch and two 5-inch guns finished, and three 6-inch and five 8-inch well advanced, together with all the carriages for the *Atlanta* and *Boston*, and all for the *Chicago*, except the 8-inch. All the guns of the secondary batteries and nearly all the small arms have been provided, and all the electric search-lights and appendages. The mounts for the secondary batteries are being pressed; most of the powder of the *Atlanta* and *Boston* is delivered, and that for the *Chicago* will be ordered speedily. The equipments of the unfinished ships are now in a forward state. The South Boston Iron Works have virtually completed the six 6-inch guns which are to be assembled and finished there, and the two 8-inch guns are being pushed. The West Point Foundry has made good progress on the guns that are to be finished there. The contract of the Midvale Steel Works for 6-inch forgings is nearly filled, only a few remaining to be furnished.

The designs for the guns of the projected ships and monitors are virtually finished, and also those for all but the heaviest of the carriages. Preparations are being made for receiving bids on the gun forgings.

The third rate modern ships last built are good sea boats, have compound engines, and are in most important respects good examples of the best class of wooden vessels. They will last some years, and must be depended upon to do most of the work of the Navy until a sufficient number of new ships are built to replace them. It appears desirable that they should receive a modern armament, as the impression they produce without it is but slight. When they are finally replaced the armament will answer for newer vessels. There are eight of the class referred to, but the Bureau has submitted estimates for six, assuming that two may become unserviceable before their armament could be prepared. The modern armament of these six vessels was also included in the estimates made last year.

It is thought that a 10-inch gun will be available for the test of the Clark's defective turret target soon. As before remarked, two guns of this calibre are very well advanced, and if they endure the test called for by the Act of Congress, dated March 3, 1885, one can be used against the Clark target. Projectiles for this purpose will be supplied in time.

NAVAL ORDNANCE PROVING GROUND—TORPEDO TRIALS.

This establishment has continued to do most excellent and necessary work for the Navy. Since December, 1885, the establishment has been in charge of Lieut. Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., whose administration has been very satisfactory to the Bureau.

The present location of the Proving Ground is certainly unsuitable, and must become more so as the development of Ordnance progresses. The range is entirely over water, and its use is embarrassed by the neighborhood of lighthouse near the batteries, and of a large hotel about half way down the range, besides the number of oyster and fishing boats which are frequently anchored or moving about the range, cause expensive delays in the practice. An over-water range is not convenient, and all projectiles fired on it are lost. It is not possible to study much of the action and resistance of percussion and other fuses on the farther parts of the range, and projectiles and the rotation bands cannot be examined after flight.

Trial with the Howell torpedo belonging to this Bureau were continued this year. They took place in the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, and were, as a whole, confirmatory of the favorable opinion before entertained regarding the principles embodied in this weapon. Numerous runs were made with speed greater than had been previously attained, and also with increased regularity of immersion; the accuracy of flight in the horizontal plane being, as usual, good. The trials were not, however, conclusive, and it is understood that a company is engaged in further elaborating the weapon.

INSTRUCTION OF ENLISTED MEN.

This very important branch of instruction has been pursued by the Bureau both at the Ordnance Department of the Washington Navy-yard and at the Torpedo Station. The course of instruction will be made to cover four months instead of six, the former period being considered sufficient for the present.

THE TORPEDO STATION

Is now in charge of Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., he having very recently relieved Comdr. W. T. Sampson. The stock of gun-cotton now on hand being nearly sufficient for present service needs, it is proposed to reduce the production very considerably, making only sufficient to supply expenditure and keep a proper reserve stock on hand. The new boat fittings for spar torpedoes have been issued to service, as also, in some instances, the cubical torpedo case, which allows a much closer stowage of the gun-cotton than before obtained. The compact Le Clanché firing batteries referred to last year have been issued to all the ships that have fitted out since their completion. New boilers have been supplied to the torpedo machine shop, and they also afford power for the gun-cotton factory.

Attention is again called to the importance of furnishing the station with two steam launches of modern form, engines, and speed, with which to exercise the torpedo class in the manœuvres which they will be expected to put in practice in time of war.

An additional supply of fresh water should be furnished for use in the manufacture of gun-cotton, and an item has been inserted in the estimates for bringing this water in a pipe from the City of Newport to Goat Island. An estimate has also been made for renewing the ferry landing stages at the Island and at the City of Newport.

A class of twenty-one commissioned officers and four gunners received instruction during the summer months, in matters bearing on torpedo warfare. Their interest in the subjects taught and their progress was gratifying, and the new course of instruction as marked out last year worked well. It is very much desired to give thorough practice in the management of electric lighting circuits, and partly to this end the station will be lighted by electricity. Those officers who took the long or special course acquitted themselves well.

A class of enlisted men has also received a course of instruction in torpedo warfare. They showed intelligence and industry, and will, no doubt, be valuable to the general service on account of their practical acquaintance with torpedo and electrical matters. This instruction will continue and be a prominent feature.

Many of the officers and enlisted men become quite proficient in submarine diving (which is taught at the Station), and the Bureau feels much gratified at the increasing interest which is being shown in this most important branch of a seaman's training.

The Board of Officers ordered to witness the examination of the Torpedo Class recommends that the length of the course should be increased to seven months. The Bureau does not concur in this recommendation as proposed by the Board. There is already in operation a special or longer course for those who are qualified to take it.

The question having again been raised concerning the carrying of the sewage of the City of Newport in a pipe across the inner harbor through the breakwater on Goat Island to discharge outside of the Island, the report shows that unless the discharge of the sewer is carried a considerable distance into the outer bay, the result will be disastrous to the health of the Torpedo Station.

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA FIGHT.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND CO. publish "The Cruise of the Alabama," a very lively description by one of the crew, which closes with an account of the final scene, from which we take the following:

"We steamed towards the *Kearsarge* direct, bringing her on our starboard, and the sail-shifters got in our top-sail and course. I glanced down the guns, and our crew looked very strong and serviceable. They were all stout, muscular men, and were evidently in earnest, and were very martial in their cutlasses and belts. 'Now men be steady,' and, at I think a mile away we opened fire. I was serving one of the thirty-twos, and knew their range, and for all the good we might do, might as well have fired belaying pins at the enemy.

"One of the men at my gun was an old man-o'-war sailor, and he said to me, 'How rank our powder smells, and the smoke is dull and thick.' He was right, our powder was no doubt 'caky,' and the smoke floated black and foul to the leeward. We were now circling around the *Kearsarge*, each vessel being starboard to the other.

"The Yankee was evidently in no hurry, and her men were on the top-sail yards yet. At about one thousand yards she fired her first gun, evidently a heavy one, for the shot flew over us. We were firing as fast as we could load and pull the lanyards. There was but little swell on, and nothing to prevent accurate gun practice. We were steaming around each other, and were not more than eight hundred yards apart, when the *Kearsarge* gave us her whole broadside.

"One shot came through our bulwarks close to my gun, taking 'Jumper's' head clean off, and whirling him around like a top. He was of course dead before he touched the deck, but there was no time for looking, for my gun had the range, and I laid her with care. A shell flew overhead and scooped about half the round of the mizzen-mast out and flew over the side. The Yankee looked bulky amidships, where no doubt the chain cables that are talked so much about were stoppered.

"Bang! We got a shot that made us reel, and then another that burst right among the crew of the pivot gun, and listed the piece over; practically it was done for, and those serving it were half of them killed.

"A thirty-two pound shot came in at the port next to mine, glided along the gun, striking the man at the breech in the breast, and fairly tearing him in two. Men were falling fast, and we were evidently getting worsted.

"Before we were ordered away from the guns I knew the ship was making water fast, and when the order was given to set top-sails and fore-course, and wear the ship, I expected we would go down. The ship gave a sickly roll, and was visibly settling aft. The deck was in a dreadful state; across the platform of the rifle gun lay the Scotchman, M'Gregor, his hard head smashed into a gray mass; one man of my watch was gasping in agony with his arm and shoulder torn off, and the poor Wagabone lay still and stark at the foot of the main-mast, one hand clutching the bosom of his shirt.

"The *Kearsarge* had stopped firing; if she had not we should have gone down like a stone; but when we set sail she fired a shot over us, and the order was given with energy, 'All hands here! man the boats! jump, men; get the wounded in.' One man died just as we picked him up, and we left him. I am happy to say that nothing could have been better than the conduct of the crew. There was no funking, shirking, or disorder, and although many a glance was cast at the bodies of those that had been our messmates for two years, there was no time for sympathy or sentiment.

"The incredibly foolish stories told in some of the English newspapers were of course lies. No gunner threatened our tall first lieutenant with death for pulling down the flag; no boatswain embraced the quartermaster, and let the 'salt, salt tears run down their heroic noses.' When we knew that it was all over and the boats were in the water, it was every man for himself. Nor did I see Captain Semmes with a peck of gold watches going over the side as American newspapers describe. I only saw him for an instant, and although he passed a package to the boat I have no idea what it contained, and don't want to. He had fought his ship bravely, and was no doubt right to get out of the way as quickly as he could, as he was by no means assured of fair play from the Yankees, although nothing could be more generous that the treatment they gave that part of the crew they captured. In fact, they fought their ship magnificently, and beat us fairly, and this, honestly stated, is interesting reading enough without the harrowing pathos and shandy gaff sentiment injected into it by the British penny-a-liner.

"I do not believe that it was ever known how many of the crew were killed. I know that many of the wounded went down with the ship, and it is safe to say that at least twenty men lost the number of their mess. The official account says seven killed. Frankly, I know better, and I think I am nearer the mark in my estimate.

"It was exasperatingly funny to hear a snuffing cockney, who was no doubt first lieutenant in some haberdashery establishment in London, laying down nautical reasons why we were whipped. 'Ye should 'ave boarded 'em, my fine fellers. They carn't stand the cold steel.' Like most sailors, I did not take kindly to this sort of thing, so I told the fellow if he didn't 'belay his jaw' I would throw him in the dock. But foolish as this talk was, it was repeated by men who should have had more sense and knowledge. Board the *Kearsarge!* We would have had a fine time running alongside of her. There wouldn't have been enough of us left to have boarded a cat-boat.

"No; the eleven-inch gun and the first-rate shooting of the Yankee crew cooked our goose, and that's all there is in it. But Ananias was in his glory.

"When I reached home in Cumberland with eight shillings in my pocket my mother hailed me as a hero, but my father received me with deep disgust and strong language. He spoke of the *Alabama* as a 'sneaking pirate,' and hoped that I wouldn't take to housebreaking next."

ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR.

UNDER its heading of Washington Gossip the New York *World* says: Nearly every Secretary of War has trouble with the General of the Army. In times of peace there is always a conflict of authority between these two officials. The General resents the assumption of authority by the Secretary, and the Secretary, who is nearly always a civilian, has a cool way of ignoring and overlooking the General, that is very exasperating to the chief commander of the Army. This was the reason why Gen. Sherman first left Washington to go to St. Louis. Gen. Sheridan is now having nearly the same kind of a difference with Secretary Endicott. The General is very much dissatisfied. Mr. Endicott not only passes over him from time to time when he is in the Department, but he also, when absent, puts one of Gen. Sheridan's subordinates, Adjt.-Gen. Drum, in the position of Acting Secretary of War. During Mr. Endicott's absences Gen. Sheridan has to act under the commands and direction of this subordinate. There is only one opinion in Army circles about the propriety of Mr. Endicott's action. Whatever question there may be as to the powers of the Secretary of War and the General of the Army there is no question but what Gen. Sheridan should be made Acting Secretary of War during the absences of Mr. Endicott. These absences are very frequent and are often quite prolonged.

THE torch held aloft by the Goddess of Liberty at Bedlow's Island was lighted on Monday evening and it is hoped that her light will thenceforth illuminate the world, or so much of it as lies within the circle of the rays emitted by the uplifted torch.

THE STATE TROOPS.

REGULAR OFFICERS ON STATE TROOPS.

ALABAMA.

CAPTAIN R. G. HOWELL, of the 2d U. S. Artillery, in his report on the camp of the 1st Alabama regiment at Mobile says that that organization consists of eight companies, seven of which are uniformed and one ununiformed. The former occupied the camp from beginning to end, with a strength present of 241 out of 274. Six of these companies are armed with old pattern Springfield muskets, and one has two Gatlings and two 3 in. rifles and is designated as a battery. The pieces were in fair condition, but the harness is old and rotten and would not stand much service. The personnel is too limited to man more than the 3-in. gun platoons, with four horses to the carriage, but the Gatlings could be put promptly and efficiently into the field. The men are well drilled as cannoneers. The regiment owns about 210 muskets, 174 of which were in camp; some of them serviceable, but all evincing a lack of care. 50 of them entirely unserviceable from neglect. This was especially the case in one company (Evergreen) where the report states that "there was not a single gun that I would not anticipate unfortunate results from in case it was fired, and this in consequence, principally, of the guns being eaten up with rust." Some of the companies showed remarkable skill in company and squad movements, but beyond this they apparently had made no progress worthy of mention, skirmish and battalion drills and target practice being completely neglected. At some voluntary target practice there was a great lack of system and instruction. Guard duty was not carried on in as military manner as was hoped for. The report credits this regiment with the fact that the idea of readiness for field service seems to have considerable weight with it, but equipage is deficient, two companies have no uniform fit for service, aid from the State is lacking, and the system among the companies wastes time in endeavoring to reach mechanical perfection in certain directions to the detriment of useful exercises for active service operate as drawbacks. The State allows $200 per annum to each uniformed company, and 50 cents per man per diem while in camp. The officers receive about $2. This money is expended by the Quartermaster in defraying regimental expenses, and this, with what is allowed by the U. S. for arms, etc., is all to which they are legally entitled. Capt. Howell recommends the same dress for the whole organization, at least for field service, and that the camp be located more remote from the homes of the men to remove them from business and social influences, which now hamper every attempt at instruction. The command was at some disadvantage on account of the absence of its Colonel who was sick.

MAINE.

Capt. Edward Field, 4th U. S. Artillery, says he was very much struck with the size and physical condition of the Maine militiamen.

"Tall, straight, stalwart and broad-shouldered," he says, "they far surpassed in physical quality anything I had seen in the way of militia. Instead of the round backs and stooping shoulders of men accustomed to bend over the work bench, you see the frames of lumbermen, farmers, and men accustomed to pursuits which develop health, strength and stature. I saw many companies which inspired feelings of positive envy and a wish to enlist every man. Their figures were such that, although much cruder than the militia of New York or Massachusetts, they almost attained the setting-up of veterans. It was nature's setting-up. That was all the difference."

The troops encamped were the 1st and 2d Regiments and one unattached company (the Frontier Guards) of infantry and one light battery. Cooking was done by steam, and as a general thing gave satisfaction. The police of the camp (a fair ground) was defective. The report says that guard mounting was very crude, and only showing improvement on the last day. Parades in the 2d Regiment were fair; in the 1st, conspicuously good; company drills marked by extreme care on the part of the commanders, but loadings and firings formed the weakest point.

"Co. E (Montgomery Guards), of Portland, Capt. John A. Gallagher, 1st Regiment," the report says, "is probably one of the best drilled companies in the Eastern States, and gave an exhibition drill which was really wonderful. Their wheels about in line and column and their obliques were superb; their firings the best I have ever seen in my life. I don't remember ever having seen even an attempt in loading at will to have the muskets brought to a ready together; but they had attained such accuracy that you could not have told that the command 'ready' had not been given. Their left oblique aim and recover was apparently done by clock-work, and their firings, kneeling and lying, beautiful."

Later on, however, in referring to an inspection of the 1st Regiment, it is said:

The muskets were all good except the crack Montgomery Guards, and they were, strange to say, the worst in the command and positively unserviceable, being so rusted that the rifling could not be seen. They claimed that they had been long in use; but I cannot imagine that ten years' wear, if the arms were properly cared for, could produce such a condition. I suspect that in some companies extreme smartness in drill and frequent exhibition performances tend to the neglect of some important and solid parts of a soldier's training.

A high tribute is paid to the Maine militia for its proficiency in target practice and particularly in skirmish firing, a fact well worthy of imitation by other States. With regard to an exhibition match on the ground, Captain Field says:

Many of the spectators were veterans of the war, and they agreed that the fire of these one hundred men would have annihilated any thousand men that either side could have produced during the war; that in such a fire Rickett's division could not have got half way across the open ground.

On the other hand, it is mentioned that:

Guard duty is poorly done. This is the weak point of the Maine Militia. Sentinels rarely saluted during the day and were still more rarely right. When I visited the guard-tent I found both officers of the guard absent, and no one seeming to know their whereabouts or being apparently in charge. In fact, out of a guard of at least eighteen men only half a dozen at the most were present. At night guard duty was much better, and the sentinels, as far as my observation went, always challenged; and although very crude, seemed very anxious to do their duty. Military courtesy was almost entirely neglected; men rarely ever saluting an officer, and never rising or standing at attention.

The troops are armed with the cal. .45 Springfield and the McKeever cartridge box, but have no haversacks and canteens. The plaited blouse is as unpopular among the men as it was in the Army before it was superseded by the present garment.

The great want is a thorough, systematic course of instruction prescribed from headquarters and rigidly insisted upon, and the immediate establishment of an examining board, before whom all officers reported by the Inspector-General as ignorant and incompetent could be brought and remorselessly dropped. Such a board, coupled with great personal zeal on the part of the Adjutant-General, has done wonders for Massachusetts.

Guard duty especially should be carefully taught and practiced. If it would be possible for the War Department to detail officers, to report to the Governors of the various States, to be assigned to duty as instructors solely, with no command whatever, it would be of the greatest assistance to the Inspector's Department and benefit to the State.

Next to instruction, the Maine Militia wants money. The appropriation is most niggardly. Of course, this is something entirely outside of my province as an observer and inspector, but I cannot help speaking of it, hoping that when the legislators of this large State, so exposed in situation, the very frontier and barrier of the United States, read of the splendid material of which their militia is composed and see such fruits as their shooting, they may recognize some of the possibilities that the future holds out and vote them a decent support.

Haversacks and canteens should be furnished as soon as possible.

A medical department should be organized as soon as practicable, and a hospital service and ample medical supplies be a feature of all future camps.

MICHIGAN.

From the report of Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th U. S. Artillery, it would appear that the Michigan troops at their camp at Island Lake did not exhibit in a particularly creditable manner. To begin with: Of the four regiments encamped about 40 per cent. were absent. There was no uniformity in the arrangement of the tents, each company being permitted to follow its own taste. Six men were assigned to each wall tent, which Major Pennington thinks is too many under the circumstances. The roll calls were ragged, the fall in irregular; the men looked unmilitary, some wearing caps, others helmets, and still others civilian hats, some smoking cigars, or wearing civilian overcoats, or even no coats at all. No attempts at standing in a military position, no silence, and, worse than all, no endeavors on the part of the supervising officers to correct the irregularities. The men "ran the guard" at night in very large numbers and when brought back were left unpunished. Major Pennington correctly suggests that the penalty for officers and men, which is that they shall forfeit their day's compensation for absence from any one roll call, should have been enforced. Taps was not observed, and there was a perfect din of noise even as late as midnight, depriving those who desired to behave themselves of their proper rest. No attempts to check the practice were made. Military courtesies were neglected or rendered in an imperfect, careless way. Officers and men were too familiar. They drank and smoked together in the company streets, and that respect which is indispensable in a well-regulated command was absent. Guard duty was not one of the worst features of the camp, but sentries carried their arms very frequently improperly, challenges were prefixed by the command halt, salutes improperly rendered, while those who were not on guard did not pay attention to the orders of those who were, and the sentries in their endeavors to time themselves so as to arrive at the ends of their posts simultaneously, etc., lost sight of more important occurrences.

The troops are armed with the Sharps and calibre 45 Springfield rifles. The latter are reported in serviceable condition, which is not the case with the Sharps. Besides, the fact that they are hammerless, destroys the uniformity of the manual, as no support can be executed with them. The exterior diameter of the muzzles is varying, and the bayonets are not interchangeable, and for this reason the inspector recommends that they be gradually superseded by the Springfield. Cartridge boxes and belts are of the U. S. pattern. The uniform resembles that of the U. S. very much, but it is a singular fact that the State only owns 500 overcoats, which gives about one to each four men.

The creditable features of the camp were subordination of the men, good police, good battalion and brigade drills, though somewhat unsteady, a generally fair understanding of the tactics by the officers, and good material of which to make soldiers, and ample and efficient hospital facilities.

Col. Pennington recommends regimental instead of brigade encampments, more preparation before going to camp; only one brigade drill in a brigade encampment, because it takes away too much time from other more important duties; to hold company officers strictly responsible for the discipline of the men, the distribution of a pamphlet on guard duty, instruction in target practice at home stations, setting up drill, sword drill for officers, examination of officers before appointment, the exclusion of visitors from camp, the appointment of an I. R. P., and the encampment, as a separate command outside of the lines of the National Guard camp of a body of Regulars for the instruction of the State troops, and the detail of men to acquire a knowledge of signal and telegraph duty. These are all sensible suggestions and worthy of consideration by the Michigan authorities.

DISCIPLINE IN THE MILITIA.

SEVERAL of the Regular Army officers who inspected militia troops in camp last summer refer, in their official reports, to the lack of discipline. For future guidance we summarize what the reports say on that head as follows:

Maine.—Capt. Edward Field, 4th U. S. Artillery, says:

Discipline within certain limits is very good. Sobriety is an almost universal rule. The camps were perfectly quiet and orderly at night, and when under arms and on the field orders are obeyed in a way that shows willing, self-respecting, and intelligent men. The defects are a rough, noisy joviality when not on duty, which does not always respect the persons and authority of officers, and a sturdy, rather obstinate independence, which rather clamorously demands some good reason for doing or ceasing to do a thing. But the severe tests of shooting at all distances, and in large numbers, shows a practical discipline which argues great things in actual service. I would trust the Maine Militia in a mob or riot to give as good an account of themselves as any I know in America.

Michigan.—Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Artillery, says:

The men were all willing and generally subordinate, but seemed to think they were licensed to enjoy themselves after the work of the day was done. After retreat large numbers left the camp without authority, running the sentinel posts. . . . No punishment followed these infractions of discipline. . . . The signal "extinguish lights" did not seem to have any meaning to the command, no attention whatever was paid to it, and lights were extinguished at the pleasure of the occupants of the tents. . . . I regard this as one of the worst features of the camp.

New Hampshire.—Col. H. W. Closson, U. S. A., says:

The rigidity in ranks and the impassive demeanor that are supposed to characterize regular troops were not to be expected, but neither is there any excuse for such general neglect of these points.

Minnesota.—Major J. M. Bacon, 7th U. S. Cavalry, says:

Military courtesy was with few exceptions fairly well observed. . . . Less social intercourse between the company officers and their men when on duty in a camp of instruction is recommended, notwithstanding their relations elsewhere.

Missouri.—Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th U. S. Infantry (now Major and A. A. G.), says:

During a portion of at least two nights of the encampment the noise caused by the firing of blank cartridges and loud yells was such as to render sleep impossible, and the attempts of the camp guard to suppress the uproar proved utterly futile. . . .

New York.—Major R. H. Jackson, 5th U. S. Artillery, says:

The discipline was, indeed, admirable. The men were obedient and respectful. The quiet that prevailed in camp, particularly between taps and reveille, was remarkable. Military courtesy, as a rule, was strictly observed.

Ohio.—"The guard duty was rather loosely performed. . . . The officers comply fully with the rules as to saluting each other, but do not require a strict observance of those from their men."

Kentucky.—"Discipline in camp was well maintained. What these troops need most is a thorough drill in the 'School of the Soldier.' It would improve their soldierly appearance."

Pennsylvania.—Major W. J. Volkmar, A. A. G., says:

In the most conspicuous defects of the Guard mentioned by me last year, viz., their general ignorance, for want of practice, of duties of sentinels, and their frequent neglect of prescribed courtesies from inferiors to superiors on duty, I found a marked and almost general improvement this year, but there is still room for further progress, and I cannot too earnestly suggest that during the period of encampment all *social* relations between officers and men ought to be resolutely suspended. . . . Almost intolerable violations of the fundamental requirement of a military organization (dignified relations between officers and men), were to be observed this year.

Iowa.—Col. R. I. Dodge, 11th U. S. Infantry, says:

Discipline was fairly maintained. Men ran the guards and spent the night in town, . . but the general result was much better than could have been expected, and this is due more to to the general tractability and sense of honor of the men than to any fear of punishment.

Illinois.—Captain Gaines Lawson, 25th U. S. Infantry, says:

Military courtesy was not, as a rule, well observed. This was not from disrespect to the officers, but in consequence of not having been properly instructed. . . . Sentinels were not properly instructed by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard, and they were often seen sitting down on their beats.

Vermont.—Lieut. W. H. Coffin, 5th U. S. Artillery, says:

The discipline of the command was good. There were no disturbances of any kind to speak of in camp, and all orders and regulations seemed to have been faithfully adhered to.

Massachusetts.—Capt. G. B. Rodney, 4th U. S. Artillery, says:

The discipline seemed to be good. The men were in excellent temper and willing, . . but they had not been under restraint a sufficient length of time to show the effect of camp regulations, etc. They were generally respectful and obedient.

Rhode Island.—Col. C. L. Best, 4th U. S. Artillery, says:

Salutes to officers (that magic path to discipline) became much better observed as the camp wore away, but was still incomplete at the end. . . As is the case probably at every militia camp, too much familiarity existed between company officers and enlisted men, but this is the direct fault of of the elective system, and irremediable so long as it exists.

Indiana.—Major R. Lodor says:

The men failed in nearly every case to salute their officers; in fact, I only saw the salute given in one instance. Guard duty was performed in a very slovenly manner, so far as detail and appearances went.

Dakota.—Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th U. S. Infantry, says:

I found the officers zealous in the discharge of their duties and the men reasonably well-disciplined.

Alabama.—Capt. R. G. Howell, 2d U. S. Artillery, says:

The command generally seem to respond with alacrity and cheerfulness to the efforts of the colonel to impart instruction and enforce discipline.

Kansas.—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, 5th U. S. Cavalry, speaks well of the discipline, and says:

The personal appearance of many of the men would have been much improved had their faces received the attention of a barber prior to the inspection. Many of the men marred the general good and soldierly appearance of their companies by wearing collars (in some cases unclean) others fancy colored handkerchiefs, etc., and neglecting to have their shoes properly dressed. Colonel Compton further says "guard duty has received but little, if any attention.

Connecticut.—Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, says:

Discipline was generally excellent; but when analyzed down to its roots, was not so. An apology is usually made where laxity of discipline is noticed in National Guard organizations, based upon the essential difference of their circumstances from those surrounding similar Regular organizations: but this is begging the question, and there are notable exceptions within the Guard itself which disprove the fact. I do not recognize the impossibility of obtaining true discipline in the National Guard, for I am personally familiar with the very elements which go to form it, have commanded it for years, and know it can be molded like clay, and is willing to be shaped."

These extracts confirm the idea we have always held that what the militia lacks most is a knowledge of what military discipline is and means. If money is to be appropriated by the States and by the General Government merely that a number of men may band together to "play at soldiering," then the money might better be saved to the taxpayers and some other system of national defence and reliance speedily adopted. The officers of the militia, from the highest to the lowest, have a duty to perform in this respect, and it is evident from some of the ex-

tracts given above that there must be a neglect of duty on the part of many officers commanding and on duty with the troops in camp. This the States should not permit, and when the troops are sent into Camps of Instruction should hold the officers to a strict responsibility that the main objects of the camp—discipline and instruction—are carried out to the letter. Soldiers, even in the Regular Army, will romp if left to themselves, but there is a time to romp and a time to learn, and the short time permitted to the militia to learn the duties of a soldier in camp and the methods of camp life should not be wasted. The *officers* should look to that with an undying vigilance. As Adjutant-General Drum in his late report well says: "Camps should be divested of every appearance of holiday character. . . . The great want is a thorough, systematic course of instruction prescribed from the State headquarters and rigidly insisted upon, and the establishment in each State of an examining board, before whom ignorant and incompetent officers could be brought with a view to their elimination from the military service of the State."

THE NATIONAL DRILL.

THE proposed national drill at Washington may now be regarded as a certainty. The date for its commencement has been fixed for May 23 next. The committee, which consists of District Commissioner Saml. E. Wheatley, Chairman; Gen. Albert Ordway, Vice Chairman; T. G. De Leon, Managing Secretary; Charles S. Bradley, Cashier National Bank Republic, Treasurer, state that $50,000 has already been subscribed for prizes, and that 9 regiments, 7 battalions and 67 companies have applied for entry. They hail from 25 different States, and include the Chickasaw Guards, Porter Rifles, Houston Light Guard, the Mobile Rifles, Co. D, of St. Paul; the Light Horse Squadron and the 1st Light Battery of Milwaukee; the Governor's Grays, of Dubuque; the Muscatine Rifles, the Custer and Detroit Light Guards, of Michigan; Co. D, 7th Minn.; Minneapolis Light Infantry, New Jersey Zouaves, companies from Indiana, the Rochester Separate Co., Co. K, of Hartford, and a host of others.

The standing committees are as follows:

Executive—S. E. Wheasley, Chairman; General Albert Ordway, James E. Waugh, A. A. Wilson, William A. Gordon, Thomas E. Waggaman, C. C. Duncanson, George T. Dunlop and James P. Willett.

Finance—Thomas E. Waggaman, Chairman; Jas. L. Norris, Charles S. Bradley, M. M. Parker, J. W. Boteler and C. W. Thorn:

Transportation, etc.—George Pearson, Chairman; H. H. Carter, James L. Taylor, James H. Marr, John F. Waggaman and A. M. Lathrop.

Advertising—E. W. Fox, Chairman; George Gibson, O. G. Staples, John Keyworth and Charles T. Murray.

Rules, Judges, Prizes—General Albert Ordway, Chairman; Capt. Geo. E. Lemon, Major H. L. Cranford, Jeff. Chandler, Dr. Smith Townsend and Thos. J. Luttrell.

Grounds, Construction, Etc.—A. A. Wilson, Chairman; Will Wheatley, P. H. Cristman, J. P. Willett, C. C. Duncanson and O. C. Green.

The drill will commence on Monday, May 23, and will end with Decoration Day, May 30, 1887. Entries will be open to regularly organized volunteer militia of the country for competition as regiments, battalions or companies, in infantry, artillery, cavalry and zouave tactics and also to regularly organized corps of cadets from military or university schools. The prizes costing over $26,000, will consist of medals of honor in gold, silver and bronze, according to grade, besides magnificent souvenir stands of colors to regiments, and more than double the largest money prizes yet offered, graded among the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and zouave arms of service, with special prizes for cadet corps from State and military schools. These awards will be made upon judgment of officers of the Regular Army of the United States specially designated by the War Department for that special service. The programmes for the different drills will be made by them also, and will, of course, be unknown to the committee, as is usual in such cases. A fair field and no favor shown to all comers is promised.

The drill offers a show to larger bodies of troops, which has not been the case heretofore in inter-State contests. Its object is defined to be an incentive to advancement and proficiency in the science of arms of the citizen soldiery of the Union through emulation and friendly competition on the common ground of the national capital; second, the massing of representative men comprised in the volunteer organizations in the fraternal associations of a camp, where they may better appreciate each other and learn mutual reliance, should the national reserves ever be called to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of their common country.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The 1st Regiment, N. G. P. Athletic Association, will hold an athletic meeting at their armory, Philadelphia, Pa., on Saturday evening, Dec. 11, 1886. The list of events are 220 yards hurdle race and sparring, which are open only to members of the regiment. The following events (handicaps) are open to all amateurs: One-mile walk, running high-jump, pole-vault, half-mile run, one-mile run, quarter-mile run, and a tug of war, weight limited to 600 lbs. Entries are 50 cents for each event, and close Dec. 4 with Sergt. A. W. Deane, 930 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa. The prizes to be given for each event consist of handsome gold medals for first prize, and silver medals for second prize.

Philadelphia newspapers are favoring an appropriation of $500 per annum per company for the 35 companies located in that city. While the State appropriations are regarded as liberal, city aid is regarded necessary in order to prevent sufferings of the Pennsylvania Troops like those experienced by the soldiers in the Chicago stock yards on account of the parsimony of the State of Illinois. The Philadelphia troops paraded on Thanksgiving Day.

The Old Guard of New York held their annual parade on Monday, Nov. 22. They marched from the armory to the Windsor Hotel and back.

The rifle range of the 47th New York is now in first-class shape, and extensively frequented by the members of the regiment.

With regard to the formation of a Society of War Veterans, 9th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., suggested at the 25th anniversary of the 9th for the war, held May 27 last, it is reported that out of 31 circulars sent to addresses furnished by those in sympathy with the project, 18 responses favorable to the plan have been received; four returned "not found;" three fail to approve of the organization, believing the Veteran Association of the 9th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., to answer the requirements proposed; and six are undecided.

The 12th New York will wear the letter of the company on the collar of the coat, for which the Adjutant General has granted them permission.

Lieut. James E. Ware, of the 7th Regiment, the architect of the new 12th Regiment armory, has invented an ingenious apparatus by which to demonstrate tactical movements. The whole thing is manufactured on a scale three-fourths of an inch to the foot, and from its construction it not only enables those who use it to illustrate movements, but it affords an easy opportunity to demonstrate the different distances and their reasons. Not only can company and battalion evolutions be executed, but the apparatus gives every facility for skirmish movements, which has never been possible with any apparatus previously devised. This solves the problem as nearly as can be done with devices of this kind.

The mounted sword contest between ex-Lieut. Wm. Henderson, 2d Battery, and Xavier Orlowsky, which had to be postponed last week, took place at Recreation Hall, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue, last Tuesday night. The combatants were dilatory in making their appearance, not commencing until 9:30. Lieutenant David Wilson, 2d Battery, acted as master of ceremonies and as judge. The conditions were thirty assaults, with 16 points to win. The different assaults were interestingly defended by both competitors. Henderson's horse was somewhat fractious, and considerable advantage was lost by his shying, while his opponent had a good horse and easily managed him. The floor was not in a good condition, sand and sawdust being strewed around, which made it very slippery. The result of the contest was: Henderson, 15 to Orlowsky's 12 points. The latter refused to fight further mounted, and Henderson would not fight dismounted. The referee, after considerable wrangling and confusion upon the non-appearance of Orlowsky at the call of time, decided in favor of Henderson. The latter in the course of the contest made a few good parries, but upon the whole the entire affair was rather tame. The audience was enthusiastic, but the attendance small. Several military gentlemen were present, among them General L. Fitzgerald, Captain F. P. Earle, and Lieutenant G. E. Pasco, 2d Battery; Captain I. N. Pressy, 11th Sep. Co., and representatives from every organization in the 1st and 2d Brigades. The members of the 2d Battery were out in full force as interested spectators.

The 2d Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, held their annual prize match at Creedmore, Thursday Nov. 18th. About forty members participated. Good scores and an enjoyable dinner were the result. The prizes, aggregating $300, were distributed at the armory on the same evening. An election for 2d Lieutenant will be held at the armory next Tuesday night. Cosmopolitan Hall has been secured for the annual ball on Feb. 22, 1887.

There is much dissatisfaction in the National Guard about the slow progress made in the armory business.

The establishment of a signal service in the 1st Brigade is under consideration by Gen. Fitzgerald, who intends to have a separate organization of about 30 men, to be trained in signalling, telegraphing, etc., and to be used as mounted orderlies if necessary. He does not favor regimental details for the purpose, and in this we believe he is correct. This branch of the Service requires higher than ordinary qualifications, and therefore some inducements should be held out to the men. Gen. McLeer favors the establishment of a similar corps in the 2d Brigade, and in the signal detachment of the late 2d Division he has a good basis for a beginning.

A despatch from Chicago states that a convention of National Guard officers has made the following recommendations, to be brought to the attention of the Illinois Legislature: An appropriation of $100,000 per annum to pay the expenses of the Illinois National Guard, and the further sum of $80,000 for uniforms, equipments, permanent camps and rifle ranges, including a permanent camp and rifle range in the northern part of the State; compensation to the officers and enlisted men for injuries received in the line of duty; increase of pay of enlisted men, while on a tour duty, to $2 a day, adding an engineer and signal officer and also a non-commissioned staff to the brigade staff, and also properly adjusting the work of the staff officers; suitable provisions for enforcing penalties for neglect of duty; an increase of the contingent fund in the hands of the Governor to meet the necessities arising from riot and other disturbances, and the lengthening of the tour of instruction to a maximum of 10 days; each company commander to have the power to hire two cooks to each tour of instruction and duty, and to carry them on the pay rolls at the rate paid the private soldier for the actual time employed; leaving to every soldier who has served a term of enlistment the option to re-enlist for one or more years thereafter; exempting every member of the National Guard who has served six continuous years from jury duty, from road tax and poll tax ever afterward; the addition of a commissary with the rank of 1st lieutenant to the staff of each regiment; urging that the code be so amended as to preclude the issue by the commander in chief of licenses for demi-military organizations to parade with arms.

The Rich Hill Rifles of Missouri were ordered Nov. 19 by Col. C. C. Allen, of the 5th Regiment, to report for active duty for nine months on the frontiers. The order is to ascertain how many members can report for service. A report of the number of iron and wood workmen in the company, also how many have been drilled in skirmish line, and how many uniforms in the company has also been ordered.

The 7th Missouri Regiment appear to be in a state similar to that of the 13th New York, a number of the field and company officers having made a demand on Col. H. H. Hunt to resign, and the colonel refusing to comply.

Dana B. Pratt has been appointed Quartermaster of the 9th Regiment, and 2d Lieut. Franklin T. Morgan, Co. I of that regiment, has resigned. Col. Seward has asked authority to have the 15 battles in which the regiment participated during the war inscribed on the regimental flag, an authority which will doubtless be granted.

Elections in the 71st: Chas. B. Stone, 2d lieutenant, Co. D, and Emile R. Bangs, 2d lieutenant, Co. H.

The 19th Separate Co., Bvt. Maj. Wm. Haubennestel, and the 15th Separate Co., Capt. Barthold Myers (Poughkeepsie), a correspondent writes us, are steadily improving. Maj. Haubennestel has now 100 effective men on the rolls, and Captain Myers is steadily adding to his force, and drill and parades are thoroughly attended to. The 19th Co. is under orders for inspection at the armory Nov. 30 at 7 P. M. in State service dress with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon. The Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County will be present. Both companies are expected to turn out strong.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS LABOR TROUBLES.

IT is generally conceded by both officers and men of the commands ordered out for duty at the Union Stock-yards, that more benefit accrued to the men during this tour of duty than a camp of instruction of the same duration could possibly give. The opportunities for company drills were scarce and battalion instruction really impossible. Instruction in company and battalion movements can be had in armories, but the chance is rarely given the militiaman to test his soldierly qualities under such conditions of physical hardship as the occasion of the late Packingtown strike afforded. The members of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry and Troop E of the 1st Cavalry have occasion to congratulate themselves and the citizens of Chicago and the State at large no less, for it is now a part of our militia history that within a few hours of the issue of the orders ninety per cent. of the strength of the regiments ordered out were placed at the point of danger, ready for any service that might be demanded of them. The members of these two commands were roused from their beds at an early hour and by daylight of Monday, Nov. 8, a large proportion of both commands were under arms in their respective armories. So hastily did the men assemble that almost none were properly clad for the duty that lay before them. During quite three days and nights the duty in rain and mud was done by men insufficiently clad as to underwear and but lightly shod. The barracks were not heated at first and were damp and dirty. The meals were roughly served in slaughter houses in active operation, where the smell and sight of blood and entrails did not tend to stimulate the appetite of men accustomed to clean meals and quiet dining rooms.

Reveille sounded at 5. The troops at 5.30 marched daily to different posts commanding the entrances to the disturbed district. Throughout the day and until 6.30 half the men were on duty at these points. When the days were not wet the weather was cold. The duty was done in the open air—no shelter was possible. Under these circumstances it might be reasonably expected that more or less complaint would be made—that men accustomed to a degree of luxury, at least, would bewail the hard fate which compelled them to sleep in wet overcoats in an unheated building after hours of hard duty in rain and mud. On the contrary, no growling was heard. The men endured cheerfully all this necessary discomfort like veterans. Very few requests to be excused from duty were made even when wisdom dictated the propriety of a man remaining in quarters because of a heavy cold, rheumatism or other serious ailment.

This experience resulted first in the men acquiring a confidence in themselves, their superiors and their comrades—a confidence which cannot come too soon to the young soldier. And second, the experience has taught the men the necessity of being prepared at all times for active service. A good soldier will always have his rifle in effective condition and his uniform in good repair. Not less will he have at hand his strong well-greased boots, his flannel shirt and his heavy underwear.

After the third day the quarters at Fort Ferguson and the mess arrangements were greatly improved. The heat and light were sufficient, and meals of excellent quality were prepared and served in a clean dining room located in the barrack building. The men too had provided proper clothing and were comfortable.

A barracks guard was mounted every twenty-four hours composed alternately by details from the 1st and 2nd regiments. The duty was carefully and faithfully performed. Courtesies between officers and men were fairly regarded.

An inspection of men and quarters was held on Sunday the 14th, and in the afternoon of Tuesday the 16th a dress parade of the 2nd regiment was followed by one of the 1st. The notable feature of all these ceremonies was the absence of white gloves and the presence of a week's growth of beard on nearly every face. An ununiformity in the matter of foot gear was noticeable. High boots, arctics, leggings of all colors and rubber boots were to be seen in plenty. But the men presented a most soldierly appearance, obeyed the orders with precision and alacrity and the alignments and distances were quite as accurate as at an armory dress parade.

The cavalry troops under command of Captain Hough, an experienced and able officer, was mounted on horses obtained of the packers. Many of them had never been under saddle, but after two days' hard drill the troop was found to be perfectly fit for any service likely to be demanded of it. The horses proved excellent animals and the men intelligent and persevering. The cavalry duty consisted mainly of patrol provost and orderly work.

The Gatling section of the 1st had daily drills and attained additional excellence in the handling of this destructive arm.

It is hoped by the friends and supporters of the I. N. G. that the tour of duty just finished will result in awakening a useful interest in our at present poorly encouraged militia, that young men of proper spirit will be attracted to our ranks and that our legislature will be moved to appropriate liberally the necessary "sinews of war," of which we stand sorely in need.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ADJT.-GENERAL S. R. DALTON, in his annual report to the Governor of Massachusetts, comes to the conclusion that the Commonwealth receives good returns for its expenditure on the militia and is to be congratulated on having so effective a body of citizen soldiery. He reports improvement in drill and discipline as well as in the administrative branches of the organizations, in camp as well as in the armory, and only five organizations are reported in poor condition. The guard duty at the camp is stated to have been better than during any previous year. "Some of the officers detailed for guard duty were unable to impart instruction from ignorance of their duties. Such officers should receive attention if found deficient the coming year. The general tone of the State force is good, a large majority of its officers are doing all in their power to increase its effectiveness, and should not be compelled to be hampered by officers who are neglectful, and in some cases ignorant, of the duties of their position. A few would do well to give attention to their personal appearance as regards fit of uniform, cleanliness, and carriage, and such as do not should give way for more earnest and interested men." The report recommends wooden horses for armory instruction of the Artillery and Cavalry, increased culinary facilities, the employment of regimental instead of company caterers, more attention to military courtesy and discipline in the armories, and the distribution of cards showing the insignia by which to recognize officers. Gen. Dalton emphatically and most properly denounces the custom of excessive numbers of visitors to camps and especially the habit of allowing them to remain over night.

ATHLETIC MILITIAMEN.

THE annual competition for the all round amateur athletic championship of the 8th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., was held at the armory, Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, Friday evening, Nov. 19, and attracted a large number of friends. Only three of the five athletes entered competed. They were Oscar J. Mendel, Frank B. Buchhorn and George D. Scott, Jr. The winning of an event counted five points, a second place three points and a third place one point. During the evening Mr. Al Fleischman,

of the Olympic Athletic Club, gave an exhibition of club swinging, and Joseph T. McDonald, of the West Side Athletic Club, walked half-a-mile, square heel and toe, on the twenty lap track in 3m. 32½s.

The championship was retained by Scott, who won with a score of 26 points. Mendell was second with 23 points and Buchhorn's score was 22 points. A summary of the various events is as follows:

40 Yards Run.—Mendell won, Scott second, Buchhorn third. Time of winner, 5¼ seconds.

Running High Jump.—Won by Scott, with a leap of 4 ft. 4 in.; Buchhorn second, with 4 ft. 2 in.

220 Yards Run.—Buchhorn won. Time, 33 seconds. Mendell second, Scott third.

Running Broad Jump.—Mendell won, Scott, second, Buchhorn third. Mendell cleared 19 ft. 4 in.

440 Yards Run.—Mendell first. Time, 1m. 11s. Scott and Buchhorn came in together for second place, but a toss up gave the place to the first named.

Standing Long Jump.—Won by Scott, who cleared 8 ft. 3 in.; Mendell second, 7 ft. 9½ in.; Buchhorn third, 7 ft. 8 in.

220 Yards Hurdle Race.—Won by Buchhorn. Time, 36 2-5 seconds. Scott second, Mendell third.

One Mile Run.—Won by Buchhorn, Time, 6m. 53s. Scott second, Mendell third.

THE THIRTEETH NEW YORK.

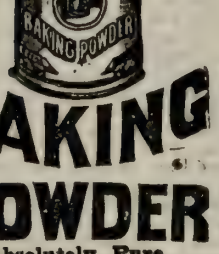
WE are informed that the Brooklyn *Eagle* was incorrectly quoted as saying that the charges against Colonel Fackner, of the Thirteenth Brooklyn, emanated from Major Ackerman. We are glad to learn that these charges did not come directly or indirectly from Major Ackerman, that he never saw or read them, and is ignorant of their contents. He cannot, therefore, be involved in any way in the criticism as to the spirit which actuated these charges. Colonel Ackerman has always held a high position as a soldier and a gentleman, and we accept his assurances that he is not responsible for the difficulties which have disturbed the Thirteenth. The present inquiry will, no doubt, show clearly upon whom the responsibility rests. The Court of Inquiry has not yet been appointed, but it has been definitely decided upon.

A woman sold her wash-tub to a party of riflemen for a target. They paid her $1.50 for it; and, after they had gone home, she went out into the field, and brought it back as good as it ever was.—*Advance.*

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A delicious blend of choice Turkish & Virginia.

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Our Cigarettes are made from the choicest selected Tobaccos, thoroughly cured, and finest French Rice Paper, are rolled by the highest class of skilled labor, and warranted free from flavoring or impurities. Every genuine Cigarette bears

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main object of a trial that his view shall be adopted, and failing in that he has no desire save to prevent any final decision whatever. Especially in criminal cases is this penchant of the Chinese for summary methods manifested. Anybody may make an arrest. The magistrate examines the prisoner, and his replies are stimulated by lashes of the bamboo rod across his bared back. The population being about fifteen hundred to the square mile, human life is lightly esteemed, and the death penalty is inflicted, in the magistrate's discretion, for the smallest crimes. There is said to be no jurisdiction in the courts for the collection of debts, and consequently most business is done on a cash basis.

Instead of sending missionaries to China, let us send her some of our lawyers. A few could surely be spared.—*The Maryland Law Record.*

ONE AFRAID, THE OTHER DARSN'T.

ONCE on a time the sporting nobleman known as "the Giant" came into collision with a lot of "roughs" at a fair. His lordship, taking off his coat, tendered them a general invitation to send out "their best man and fight it out." Whereupon there arose in the midst of the roughs a severe contention as to their several pretensions to have a round with the Earl, each of them most modestly denying his individual claims to be considered the champion bruiser, and leaving "the Giant" the satisfaction of putting on his coat, walking away triumphantly, and telling them they were a pack of curs. The part of "the Giant" seems to be played by the Czar just at the present very effectually. The press of Germany, Italy, Hungary, Austria, and England are scolding away at him, whilst they call on each other to collar the Russian, as it is "the other fellow's interest" to play the part of champion. "Go on, Austria! It's clearly your business!"—"Oh, dear, no! Germany should take it up! The Danube is a German river."—"Not the little finger of my Pomeranian Grenadier," says the Hermit of Varzin, "shall be hurt in this quarrel." "It's the special duty of Great Britain to keep the Turk at Constantinople, and Bulgaria safeguarded on the Balkans." What Lord Iddlesleigh "observes" to them all may easily be guessed. And, meantime, "the Giant" appears to have it all his own way, and to refrain from an occupation of Bulgaria merely because he does not think it necessary.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

A CENTURY'S LAWS IN FRANCE.

A FRENCH journalist has counted up the laws passed in French since the revolution, and arrived at the total of about 200,000. From the decree which proclaimed Louis XVI. the restorer of French liberty, in August, 1789, until May, 1793, 1,200 acts were passed. Between 1793 and the First Empire there was a total of 10,572.

The laws and decrees under Louis XVIII. came to 18,653—an average of 2,072 per year. Charles X. went beyond this, and with an average of 2,645 every year reached a total of 15,810. Under Louis Philippe the number was 37,192, and the Second Republic, brief though it was, had time to pass no fewer than 12,386 laws. The total for the Second Empire was 45,589, but the highest average has been reached under the present regime, which, from September 4, 1870, until the end of last year, passed 40,129 laws or decrees. This represents a yearly average of 2,675. The exact total is 190,246 acts in ninety-six years, without counting many ministerial decrees and ordinances.

KRUPP GUNS.

COLONEL HENNEBERT, in a communication to the *Correspondant*, speaking of the German artillery, says of Krupp: "When we took some guns from the Chinese during the Tonquin Expedition they were made by Krupp; and more recently the heroic Gordon, shut up in Khartoum, mentioned the part played by these guns in the regions bathed by the waters of the White and the Blue Nile. And yet this *matériel* is far from being irreproachable. During the war of Bohemia several field pieces burst. After the war in order to allay public agitation, trials *à outrance* were made and these cost several young officers their lives. In 1868, General de Bœuf declared that several guns firing ordinary charges had burst; nor can it be said that the Prussian steel guns of to-day are safe. In fact, between 1867 and 1870, numerous accidents occurred in Russia, England, Germany, and Italy on land and on board ship." Colonel Hennebert says that during the Franco-German war, 200 Krupp guns burst, as mentioned by Major Haig in a report read before the Royal Artillery Institution, and by the Duke of Cambridge, in a speech in the House of Lords on April 30, 1876. "Out of seventy heavy guns employed against the southwest of Paris, thirty-six were disabled during the first fortnight of the bombardment by the effect of their own fire. At Versailles it was thought that if the French had held out a week longer, the German siege batteries would have been reduced to silence. It is equally certain that during the campaign on the Loire, Prince Frederick Charles had twenty-four of his guns disabled by their own fire." The Krupp system "requires delicate handling and the employment of a skilful *personnel* capable of sustained attention, and under the obligation of taking extremely minute precautions." The initial velocity and other merits of the gun are not denied.

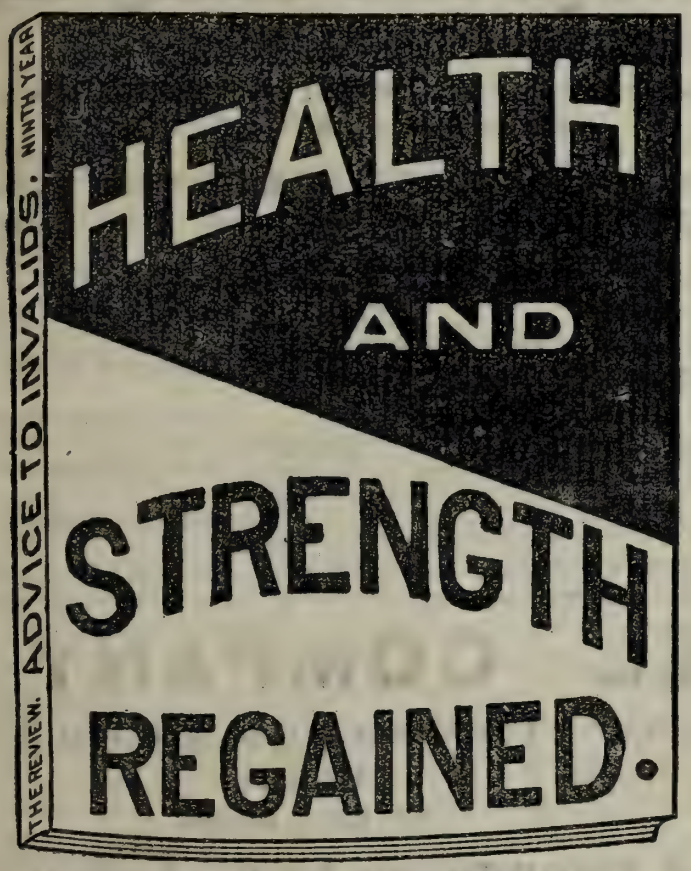
THE SORROWS OF SOVEREIGNS.

A LONDON correspondent writes:

"The British lion having delivered himself of a most stentorious and tree-shaking roar of defiance, listens now for the echoing answers which shall tell him that he is not alone in his desire to brave the Russian bear. The bigger beasts compliment him on the splendid volume of his voice and the clearness of his challenging note, but there is no sign of that spontaneous rushing to aid him in the fray which was expected on their part, and the lion has no idea of fighting alone.

"The truth is Austria is afraid. The Emperor is a disappointed, melancholy man. He dreamed in his youth that he would be a second Cæsar, restoring and augmenting the ancient glories of the Hapsburgs, and finds himself instead a humiliated deputy of Bismarck, forced to pocket alike warnings from Berlin, sneers from Pesth, and bullying insults from St. Petersburg, and to pretend that he likes them all. Vienna talks even more of the new pamphlet declaring the Austrian Army worthless than of Kalnoky's buttery evasions of the point at issue. All the reports I can get affirm that the army is in a wretched state despite Byland's official assertion that it can be mobilized now in less than half the time it would have taken a decade ago."

Under the head of "Gossip from Europe," the New York *Times* says: "Fate never played on mortal a crueler trick than when she suddenly hurled upon Alexander the load of Czarship. To be absolute master of over a hundred millions of human beings is in itself a task of inconceivable magnitude. When, further, the task is complicated by organized



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THE REVIEW exposes the frauds practiced by quacks and medical impostors who profess to "practice medicine," and points out the only safe, simple, and effective road to health, vigor, and bodily energy.

Beware of the sham curative articles called Shields, Generators, Girdles, Pads, Brushes, Corsets, Clothing, Plasters, etc., now deceptively advertised as Electric, Voltaic, or Magnetic. These articles are as entirely spurious as the advertisements concerning them are insidious. This can be easily detected by a simple test which is fully explained in THE REVIEW.

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robbery among officials and organized murder among subjects, by continual necessity of provoking war by aggression abroad, and ceaseless terror of assassination at home—it becomes simply impossible. A less stubborn and less conscientious man than the Czar would have cut his throat long ago under the frightful load imposed upon him. He suffers, and sticks to his post. He does no good to himself or anybody else. His wife is a pale spectre of her former self, looking old enough to be the mother of her older, but marvellously preserved, sister, the Princess of Wales, worn and gray-haired with her life of fright. Their eldest son, the Czarowitz, a boy of 18, is in a decline from which there is little hope of recovery—simply terrified out of his life. But the Czar still manfully tries to be Czar. The task is beyond him. If there could be a man made up of Bismarck, Washington, Richelieu, Bonaparte, and Tamerlane put on the Russian throne, perhaps he could hold his place and compel success. The present Czar lives in the dazed nightmare of terror which paralyzes a prisoner under indefinite sentence of death. Any moment the messenger of the axe may appear. He cannot sleep; when he eats, it is as an animal, not as the master of the world's costliest cuisine. He tries to work, without understanding the things he does or caring for them. He looks into every man's face for a sign of murderous knowledge. He trusts nothing—nobody. The gulf between what he is and what he is supposed to be is so abysmal—the joke of being at once the most powerful man on earth and the poorest hunted slave in existence is so grimly horrible—that he becomes a madman almost in the effort to comprehend the two extremes. The longing to assert himself, to put to the test his autocracy, drives him to wild and foolish measures. His whole course towards his hated cousin, the Battenberg, and the Bulgarians has been that of a crazy man. People who know Russia best expect that his brain will give way under the strain long before we have heard the last of the Bulgarian question."

THE Duke of Cambridge has just issued an order partially rescinding the old rule which imposed a penalty upon all soldiers caught smoking in the streets. Now, during certain prescribed hours, English soldiers may appear in public with their cigars, cigarettes, or clay pipes, and puff the Duke's military genius.

ATTACHED to the British Indian Army, which is now in Burmah trying to wipe out the murderous bands of Dacoits that are affrighting the country, is an elephant battery. Seven-pound guns, including their carriages, are fastened to frame-work and hoisted upon the backs of the elephants. In this way the troops are able to transport their artillery through long stretches of country where there are no wagon roads, and where they would not be able to take their cannon if they did not have beasts of burden strong enough to carry the artillery on their backs.

THE French War Minister has already categorically stated that nothing short of 400,000,000 fr. will suffice to provide new weapons and other means of defence. The Gras musket, which succeeded the Chassepot, and which was to have performed wonders, is now declared a useless weapon, and, save in Tunis and Tonquin, has served no purpose. If the Gras musket is to be replaced by a repeating weapon, the change must be effected at once, at the cost of $80,000,000. It is calculated that 3,000,000 muskets will have to be manufactured at once. Even if the price of each musket were as low as $13, this alone would imply an outlay of $39,000,000. The Minister counts on providing at least 500 cartridges for each musket, which brings the expense to a total of $60,000,000. A hundred millions more will soon be exhausted if every fort in the Republic is to be provided, as Gen. Boulanger intends, with steel cupolas to protect the troops.

LIKE OIL UPON TROUBLED WATERS is the influence of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR upon a cold.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSILL'S REINA." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 4¼, 4⅝, and 4¾ inches, while their moderate cost, viz. $65, $70, and $75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

BIRTHS.

GALLAGHER.—At Fort Lewis, Colorado, November 15, 1886, to Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh J. Gallagher—a daughter, 10½ lbs.

PATTEN.—At Vancouver Depot, Washington Territory, Oct. 10, to the wife of Capt. W. S. Patten, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BREWERTON—BROWN.—At Jersey City, N. J., Colonel S. DOUGLASS BREWERTON, formerly of the 1st U. S. Infantry, to Mrs. SARAH E. BROWN.

FRENCH—CANTINE.—On November 18, at Saugerties, N.Y., Lieut. GEO. E. FRENCH, U. S. A., to Miss LYDIA CANTINE.

JOHNSTON—CARR.—At Washington, D. C., November 18, JAMES MARION JOHNSTON to SOPHY CARR, daughter of the late Captain Overton Carr, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

BRANDT.—At New Orleans, La., Nov. 16, MARIA ELIZABETH BRANDT, in her 90th year, daughter of the late Col. Bartholomew Schaumburgh, U. S. Army.

BRINCKLE.—At the Highlands, near Wilmington, Del., Nov. 17, ANNA BRINCKLE, aged 64 years.

DELAFIELD.—At Washington, D. C., November 20, LAURA, daughter of the late General Richard Delafield, U. S. Army.

DONALDSON.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14, Mr. JOHN DONALDSON, brother of Rear Admiral Edward Donaldson, U. S. Navy.

TAUSSIG.—On the morning of November 18, GEORGE F., youngest son of Ellen and Lieut. Ed. D. Taussig, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

TAYLOR.—At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Nov. 25, Brevet Major FRANCK E. TAYLOR, Captain 1st U. S. Artillery.

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Unforged castings.	Carbon.		Required elongation in 2 inches, per cent.	Tensile strength.	Elastic limit.	Elongation, per cent.
No. 1.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 9, highest, 0.32, lowest, 0.26. Record of blows not kept by Government.		5	89,000	43,000	15.8
No. 2.			5	88,000	43,000	17.6
No. 3.			5	85,700	32,800	13.05
No. 4.			5	81,400	31,800	14.7
No. 5.			5	79,000	32,400	17.5
No. 6.			5	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.			5	76,400	39,300	15.25
No. 8.			5	75,600	38,400	19.6
No. 9.			5	83,800	41,000	17.50
No. 2.	0 16		25	71,000	35,000	27

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MEN'S BRITISH SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 17c.

MEN'S CASHMERE STRIPED MERINO AND SOLID COLORED INGRAIN HALF HOSE, 21c. a pair.

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SEAL SACQUES, 40, 42, and 43 inches long, $63, $78 and $85.

Extra ALASKA SEAL SACQUES, 43 inches long, $125, $139, $148.

Extra FINE ALASKA NEWMARKETS, and Paletot Dolmans, 52 to 55 inches long, $195; well worth $300.

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SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A.M. Dec. 9, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores, such as lumber, window glass, lime, paints, hardware, etc., etc., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the Department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened Dec. 9," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

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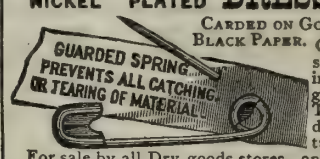
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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 19. WHOLE NUMBER 1215. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1886. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE Secretary of the Navy has designated Cooper Building in the Boston Navy-yard as a naval prison, and directed that it be fitted up for this purpose without delay.

ENGINEER IN-CHIEF LORING'S recommendations for alterations in the machinery of the *Atlanta* have been referred to the Advisory Board, and until they have acted upon them nothing further will be done toward getting the vessel ready for another trial.

THE regulations established in G. O. 86, current series, prescribing a course of instruction at military posts in the simpler practice of medicine and surgery, is a commendable one, and it is to be hoped that the "voluntary attendance" may not be like that of many of the post schools, represented by a zero. The medical officers themselves have a special interest in getting up classes, for the course will serve to keep from rusting many of them stationed at posts where opportunities for practice are exceedingly limited.

FROM correspondence this week, we infer that the new regulation that "no soldier shall be confined except on the order of an officer who shall previously inquire into his offence," does not meet with universal favor. One critic says: "Why profess to constant endeavors to elevate the position of the non-commissioned officer, in the face of such a restriction. There may be cases of abuse of power, but they are rare, and the non-com. should be allowed to confine first and report afterwards." We should be pleased to receive further expressions of opinion on this subject.

GENERAL JOHN MOORE, the new Surgeon General of the Army, bade farewell to his friends in San Francisco on Saturday last and is now en route to assume his new duties at Washington. He is expected there Dec. 4. His appointment will be handed him upon his arrival. Dr. MOORE is regarded as one of the hardest workers in the Department, and as the President and Secretary of War are in favor of a number of reforms in this branch of the Service, particularly with regard to pension work, a number of radical changes may be expected during the early days of the new administration.

WE are requested by the Second Comptroller to deny the statement, which appeared in some of the daily papers this week, to the effect that he had declined to allow mileage to officers when travelling between the United States and Alaska on the ground that such travel was "foreign travel." His ruling on this subject has directly the opposite effect. It was Comptroller UPTON who refused to allow the eight cents per mile for the full route between San Francisco and Sitka. Under his ruling officers travelling between these points received mileage for 658 miles and actual travelling expenses for the remainder of the way. When the present Comptroller assumed office, in June, 1885, he reversed this decision, and officers are now receiving eight cents per mile for the entire route.

SOME weeks since we announced the production of Corrugated Boiler Flues, the original invention of an American, RICHARD MONTGOMERY, by THOMAS F. ROWLAND, of the Continental Works. The favorable reception of Mr. ROWLAND'S enterprise has been immediate and we cordially congratulate him on its commercial success. We also congratulate our Engineers and Constructors on the fact that they need not go abroad for this important feature of ships and locomotives, and the grave Senators and Representatives who frame appropriation bills, that there is one less reason against a total, unequivocal prohibition of the use of foreign material or device in the building of national vessels.

ON Wednesday next, December 8, two veteran officers of the Army will be retired for age, Brevet Brigadier-General LUTHER P. BRADLEY, colonel 13th Infantry, and Colonel GEORGE L. FEBIGER, assistant paymaster general. General BRADLEY served with distinction during the war as lieutenant colonel and colonel of Illinois troops and as brigadier general of volunteers. On the 28th of July, 1866, he was appointed lieutenant colonel 27th Infantry, and March 20, 1879, colonel 3d Infantry, afterwards being transferred to the 13th Infantry. For gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Chickamauga and Resaca he received the brevets of colonel and brigadier general. For some time past he has been in command of the District of New Mexico, with headquarters at Santa Fe, relinquishing it very recently to General GRIERSON to await retirement. Colonel FEBIGER was appointed a paymaster, with the rank of major, May 3, 1861, and served with great merit during the war, and received on this account the brevet of lieutenant colonel. He attained his present grade of assistant paymaster general, with the rank of colonel, January 24, 1881. Both officers have deserved well of their country, and we wish for them in their retirement many pleasant years of peace and prosperity.

MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD has recently issued a General Order, in which he deprecates the "general indifference to drill and military instruction throughout the Division of the Pacific," adverts to the "woful ignorance shown by many officers, both as regards the tactics and the Army Regulations," and says to commanding officers that they "should not simply issue orders on the subject but see to it that they are properly and duly executed." We should scarcely have thought that such a condition of affairs could have existed at any military post in any Division, for we are well aware of the efforts which Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN and his Division and Department commanders have made and are making to keep the troops in the highest state of efficiency compatible with the calls upon them for active service in the field. But, in our opinion, it is upon the post commander that the responsibility in this matter chiefly rests. Take an active, practical and ever-vigilant post commander, who is not too inert to personally supervise the execution of his own orders, and there is sure to be the same qualities exhibited by the company commanders and the officers under them. So with the non commissioned officers, and to a great extent with the privates. The evil is one which should be stamped out with an iron hand by the superior military authorities, for the country has a right to expect from its commissioned officers, at all times and in all seasons, the execution of the solemn obligation "carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of their position by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging."

IN the London *Daily Telegraph* of November 11, appears a long article on the subject of English guns and powder, in which the management of English ordnance affairs is sharply criticized, and the disadvantage England is under, as compared with her most active rival, Russia, is set forth in the spirit of gloomy prognostication. It is shown that there is urgent need for a thorough sifting of the present system of supervision and control which becomes day by day more manifestly imperative. Among officers of the highest rank in the British Army and Navy whenever Woolwich and Enfield are spoken of they are invariably dubbed "those close corporations." The administration of both places, it is said, is so deeply mired in official ruts that it is quite hopeless, by mere issue of orders, to effect the greatly needed reforms or to infuse modern life and vigor into the establishments. Russia has most unaccountably been allowed to outstrip England in the manufacture of guns and powder. After patient effort, untrammelled by tradition and custom, utilising every available branch of science with creditable judgment, the Russian Ordnance officials are, as the result of their labors, far in front nowadays in the manufacture of guns and gunpowder. As far back as 1866 the Russian officials discarded the antiquated haphazard forms of guns and methods of making gunpowder. Acting upon scientific data, fixed standards were devised for the size and calibres of cannon and projectiles, as well as for the constituent proportions of the materials used in powder making. In Russia there is no chance of such miscarriages as occurred in the Soudan campaign, when shells for a seven-pounder were ordered up the Nile and gotten to the front at an extraordinary expenditure of exertion, and then discovered to be useless because they were intended for another pattern of the same gun. "To complete the record of glaring contrast," says the *Telegraph*, "it is deserving of notice that whereas our guns cannot be fired in safety with full powder charges, no Abouchoff gun has yet burst, nor have any of their gunners been killed or injured." While Russian officials having adopted a uniform series of standard bores and measurements, have been able to bend all their energies towards improvements in the quality as well as modifications of the form of their ordnance, the English officials have remained in the quagmire of experiment and discussion as to the rival merits of slow and quick burning gunpowder, muzzle or breech loading cannon, the kinds of rifling, four-pounders, seven-pounders, or nine-pounders, iron or steel in shell, and common shell and star shell, etc. Every nation in Europe except England has adopted the magazine gun, and has either armed its troops with these deadly weapons, or is busily hastening to do so. Russia has already armed her naval force with a magazine gun or repeating rifle, and is intent upon the introduction of the weapon into the army. Great Britain alone stands officially to-day on this question where she stood in 1863, side by side with her cousin of the United States, whose officials may perhaps excuse themselves for their own neglect by joining in the refrain:

"It's English, quite English, you know."

THE London *Standard* says it is seriously proposed at Sofia to nominate an American as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne. We would respectfully nominate Sergeant Bates, who has carried the American flag almost everywhere except in Bulgaria, and who is now attached to Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MRS. GRANT is expected to spend a portion of the winter in Washington.

LIEUTENANT L. M. BRETT, 2d U. S. Cavalry, starts East in a few days to spend the winter.

LIEUTENANT B. D. SPILMAN, 7th Cavalry, of Fort Meade, will spend the holidays in the East.

MAJOR ANSON MILLS, 10th U. S. Cavalry, now in New York, will shortly join at Fort Grant, Ariz.

CAPTAIN L. H. ORLEMAN, U. S. A., retired, lately in the North, has arrived at his home at Palma, Fla.

ASSISTANT SURGEON L. S. TESSON, U. S. A., lately in from Arizona, is visiting friends at Lewisburgh, Pa.

LIEUTENANT A. L. O'BRIEN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, lately at Weston, Va., will spend the winter on leave.

GENERAL C. B. COMSTOCK, U. S. A., of Willet's Point, was expected in St. Louis this week on a short visit.

MAJOR FREDERICK MEARS, 25th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Sisseton, Dakota, from a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT P. P. POWELL, 9th U. S. Cavalry, left St. Louis this week to join his troop at Fort McKinney, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT J. H. GARDNER, 9th Cavalry, left Fort McKinney, Wyo., this week for the East on a three months' leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. P. MORROW, 6th U. S. Cavalry, lately at Fort Bayard, has taken command of Fort Stanton, N. M.

LIEUTENANT C. L. BECKURTS, 6th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Leavenworth this week, to be absent until early in February next.

LIEUTENANT F. WHEELER, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at Fort Lowell, Arizona.

CAPTAIN A. H. RUSSELL, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, on leave from Vancouver Barracks, has been visiting friends in San Francisco.

COLONEL M. M. BLUNT, 16th U. S. Infantry, who is North, on leave from Fort Concho, Texas, will remain over the Christmas holidays.

LIEUTENANT JAMES ALLEN, 3d U. S. Cavalry, who recently relinquished the regimental adjutancy, is coming North on a four months' leave.

GENERAL A. V. KAUTZ, U. S. A., and the headquarters of the 8th Infantry were expected at Fort Niobrara, Neb., this week from Arizona.

MRS. HAZEN, wife of General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., was to sail from New York for Europe on Saturday of this week. She will spend some time abroad.

CAPTAIN G. G. GREENOUGH and Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Warren, visited Fort Preble, Me., this week on Court-martial duty.

CAPTAIN H. H. HUMPHREYS, 15th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Buford, Dakota, is visiting his mother at 1,224 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT J. B. RODMAN, 20th Infantry, who relinquished the regimental adjutancy lately to go on recruiting service, has arrived at Columbus Barracks, O.

WILLIAM POPE, the negro convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. Army, in August last, has been sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for three years.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., was expected in Brooklyn, N. Y., this week on a brief visit to friends before returning to Fort Barrancas, Fla., where he is due about the middle of December.

COLONELS CHAS. PAGE and J. P. Martin, U. S. A., have returned to Fort Leavenworth from a trip to Des Moines, where they assisted in the organization of the Iowa Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

MAJOR JOHN W. WILLIAMS, surgeon, U. S. A., who arrived in New York early in the week from the West, is visiting friends in Washington, and next week will go to New Orleans for duty at Jackson Barracks.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALEX. PIPER, 1st U. S. Artillery, is the president of a General Court-martial sitting at the Presidio of San Francisco for the trial of Lieut. B. S. Wever, 1st U. S. Infantry, recently at Plattsburg, N. Y.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., and other distinguished officers are expected to be present at the meeting Saturday evening, Dec. 4, at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, of the McClellan Memorial Association Committee.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. N. B. MACAULEY, U. S. A., recently called East from Camp Poplar River, Montana, by the death of his mother, visited friends in New York City and at Governor's Island early in the week. He will return to his post in a few days.

LIEUTENANT A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., came to New York on Saturday last and attended the Stanley dinner at the Lotos Club in the evening and on Tuesday evening attended the musicale and reception by Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., in Masonic Hall.

COLONEL J. P. NICHOLSON read before the United Service Club of Philadelphia on Wednesday evening an interesting paper on "Gettysburg: the Pinch of the Fight." There was a large audience, and the author's thorough knowledge of his subject made the occasion a particularly interesting one.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, who rounded up Geronimo and all his band, has possession of the gun, cartridge sling and other military equipments of Geronimo and the favorite pony that the savage chief used in his marauding and murderous wanderings. Lieut. Dapray, Gen. Miles's aide-de-camp, has the gun and equipments of Natchez, the last war chief captured.—*Critic.*

CHAPLAIN JEREMIAH PORTER, U. S. A., and family, will spend the winter at Tampa, Fla.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, 7th U. S. Inf., of Fort Laramie, projects a trip to Europe soon.

COLONEL H. C. WOOD, U. S. A., will occupy, next week, No. 1419 K street, Washington, D. C.

SURGEON D. G. CALDWELL, U. S. A., is in the East on a six months' leave from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

MAJOR W. H. ECKELS, Paymaster, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul from a trip to Helena, Montana.

COLONEL L. B. BRADLEY, 13th U. S. Infantry, who will be retired Wednesday next, Dec. 8, is in Chicago.

LIEUTENANT E. S. FARROW, 21st U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

MRS. HOWARD, wife of Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th U. S. Inf., of Fort Niagara, is visiting her parents at Omaha, Neb.

COLONEL M. M. BLUNT, 16th U. S. Inf., was in New York City this week, with quarters at the Park Avenue Hotel.

MAJOR C. C. RAWN, 24th U. S. Infantry, is still at Lancaster, Pa., in poor health and will remain East for some months yet.

LIEUTENANT C. L. STEELE, 18th U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York a few days ago from Europe, and goes to Fort Riley, Kas.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 11th U. S. Inf., lately visiting in New York City, rejoined at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT M. C. WESSELLS, 24th U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Fort Elliott, Tex., will spend the greater portion of it at Litchfield, Conn.

LIEUTENANT D. L. BRAINARD, 2d U. S. Cav., will bid farewell to friends in the East at New Year's, and start to join his troop at Fort Walla Walla.

OMAHA papers refer to a suit for maintenance against Lieut. R. T. Earle, 2d U. S. Inf., who is on duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., preferred by Mrs. Earle.

CAPTAIN H. F. BREWERTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned this week with his battery to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., from a month's tour of duty at Bedlow's Island.

COLONEL W. B. LANE, U. S. A., reported as having been appointed post trader at Fort Bliss, Tex. is at San Diego, Cal., and has stated that he never thought of the position

LIEUTENANTS V. H. BRIDGMAN, W. Loveridge and G. W. S. Stevens, of the Artillery Arm, reported at Willet's Point on Wednesday for a tour of torpedo instruction, which will terminate June 30, 1887.

ON Thursday next, Dec. 9, a marble monument will be placed over the grave of the late General G. R. Paul, U. S. A., at Arlington Cemetery, by the G. A. R. Post of Westwood, N. J., bearing the deceased officer's name.

LIEUTENANT HARRY C. HALE, 12th U. S. Inf., was married on Thursday at St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, of that city. After a wedding tour of a few weeks Lieutenant Hale and his bride will join at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

THE elegant reception recently tendered by General and Mrs. Dandy to General and Mrs. Crook is described as far surpassing anything that has occurred in Omaha this season. Mrs. Dandy was assisted in receiving by Mrs. General Crook, Mrs. Read, Mrs. General Wheaton, Mrs. General Manderson, Mrs. Herman Kountz and Mrs. L. M. Bennett.

COLONEL MAJENDIE, of the Engineer Corps of the British Army, who, as the leading expert in dynamite and other explosives, is semi-officially connected with Scotland Yard, the headquarters of the English detective system, is in Washington. His visit is surmised to have some connection with precautionary measures which the British Government deem advisable in view of the new coercion policy of the Tory Government toward Ireland.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says: "The suggestion that the office of the Chief of Police, District of Columbia, be given to an Army officer detailed for the purpose will not prove popular. The experience with some of the Army officers detailed for District offices has been that they are not approachable by private citizens or disposed to listen patiently and respectfully to their complaints and requests. A notable exception was the late Engineer Commissioner Twining.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., says a correspondent of the New York *Star*, is a familiar figure in Washington. General Van Vliet has borne his full share of field work in the distant past. He is a very popular man, living in comfortable, though not ostentatious, fashion on Fifteenth Street, and having a most hospitable summer establishment near Long Branch. He is an habitue of the Metropolitan Club, beside holding membership in the Union and other clubs in New York. Although he was a graduated at West Point nearly half a century ago, he is active, hearty and vigorous, and he does society duty with an energy as remarkable as it is welcome.

THE marriage of Lieutenant James S. Pettit, 1st U. S. Infantry, to Miss Bessie Sharp, daughter of Major Alexander Sharp, Pay Department, U. S. A., which was postponed last week on account of the serious injuries received by the Lieutenant at the hands of a robber, took place at the Sharp residence, Leavenworth, Nov. 24, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. Page, of the First Presbyterian church. Lieutenant Pettit had so far recovered as to be able to stand while the service was read by the minister. The bridesmaids were Miss Sharp, sister of the bride, Gertrude Wilson, Miss Hand and the Misses Casey; the groomsmen were Lieutenants Smith, Richardson, Scott, Ferris and Atkinson of the Army. Presents, both rare and valuable, were received from Mrs. U. S. Grant, Col. Fred. Grant, George W. Childs, Gen. Dent and many others. The marriage was quietly conducted, only members of the household, relatives and the attendants being present.

LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, A. D. C., lately in the South, has rejoined at San Antonio.

ASSISTANT SURGEON E. N. WILCOX, U. S. A., left Washington on Tuesday on a short leave.

COLONEL D. R. CLENDENIN, 3d U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Davis, Texas, this week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BAIRD, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is in Washington visiting at General Absalom Baird's.

GENERAL J. B. RICKETTS, U. S. A., is reported as seriously ill. Mrs. Ricketts is in close attendance upon him.

MAJOR E. B. KIRK, U. S. A., of Atlanta, was in Charleston, S. C., this week on an official visit to Fort Sumter.

COLONEL G. H. ELLIOT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, visited New York this week, stopping at the Everett House.

COLONEL T. L. CASEY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week and took temporary quarters at the Hotel Normandie.

CAPTAIN S. M. SWIGERT, 2d U. S. Cavalry, lately at Spring Station, Ky., on leave, registered early in the week at the Burnet House, Cincinnati.

GENERAL TIDBALL and Cols. Chandler and Haines, U. S. A., determined, this week, upon the site for the large new wharf to be erected at Fort Monroe.

MISS CHARLOTTE A. GOBLE, a grandniece of Chaplain Jeremiah Porter, U. S. A., was married at Chicago, Nov. 23, to Mr. Lewis H. Bushnell. Chaplain Porter performed the ceremony.

THE marriage of Lieut. C. P. Elliott, 4th Cav., to Miss Beaumont, daughter of Col. E. B. Beaumont, of that regiment, was to take place at Fort Bowie, A. T., on Wednesday of this week, Dec. 1.

AMONG the friendly tributes sent to Col. William Thompson of Bismarck, Dak., on occasion of the recent celebration of his 74th birthday, were some verses from Major Theodore J. Eckerson, U. S. A.

KENTUCKY politicians, it is said, are endeavoring to depose Mrs. Helm, Postmistress at Elizabethtown, Ky. She is a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. Her husband was the Confederate General Ben. Hardin Helm, who was killed at Shiloh.

JEFFERSON DAVIS on being asked whether there was any truth in the story that he had sworn Abraham Lincoln into the United States Army replied: "Not one grain. And you may set it down as a general proposition that everything you see published in a Northern paper about me is totally false."

COLONEL RICHARD I. DODGE, 1st U. S. Infantry, says he is too sound and live a man to be retired just now, and his 40 years limit of active service will not expire until July, 1888, and he will not be retired for age until May 19, 1891. This is in answer to a newspaper report that he was about to retire. Col. Dodge is visiting friends at 110 West 125th street, New York City.

REFERRING to the recent meeting of the State Academy of Science at Emporia, the Kansas City *Journal* says: "Not the least gratifying thing in the proceedings was the election of Chaplain John D. Parker, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, as President. Chaplain Parker was at one time a member of the editorial staff, and one of the founders of the Kansas City Academy of Science, and being now advanced to the head of such an influential organization as the Kansas Academy, is an indorsement that gives us great pleasure to see."

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT'S eldest daughter, Virginia, the most beautiful of that band of beautiful sisters, took the veil at the convent in Georgetown, D. C., nearly forty years ago, and died there a cloistered nun. The second daughter of Gen. Scott, Marcella, or, as she was commonly called, Ella Scott, married Charles Carroll McTavish, and saw her eldest daughter, a very lovely girl, received into one of the Maryland convents a few years since, and within a few days another daughter has forsaken the world, and sailed for Europe to become one of the Order of Carmelite nuns at Brussels.

"MRS. HANCOCK," says a Washington despatch, "is in Georgetown on a visit to the widow of Gen. Mitchell, General Hancock's old Adjutant. Captain Griffin, who married her niece, is stationed here, and Mrs. Hancock has been with them the best part of the time since General Hancock's death. At the first suggestion of the Hancock fund it was proposed to buy her a house in Washington, and W. W. Corcoran was consulted about it, but he advised the contribution of a fund to do with as she pleased The climate here suits Mrs. Hancock, and many of her old friends as well as her husband's relatives live here; so there are more reasons to attach her to Washington than to any other place."

THE Vancouver *Independent* says: Colonel G. H. Mendell, C. E., arrived in Portland on Tuesday. Capt. James Kennington, 14th Inf., is very sick, at Vancouver Barracks, and doubts are expressed as to his recovery. Col. John Moore, a great favorite when stationed here as a medical director, appointed Surgeon General, is well qualified for the position. Gen. John Gibbon, who has delivered his illustrated lecture on the Yellowstone region, three times in Portland, again delivered it before Sedgwick Post of the G. A. R. at Salem. Capt. A. H. Russell came up from California on Monday.... Major Waters, Post Surgeon, arrived at Vancouver Barracks with his wife last week.... Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, 14th Inf., has gone to San Francisco in charge of military convicts.... Major McGregor and Capt. S. T. Hamilton, 2d Cav., and Capt. J. W. McMurray, 1st Art., and family, were passengers on Saturday's steamer to San Francisco.... The board for the examination of Lt. Willard Young, Engineer Corps, Col. Mendell, Major Jones and Captain Powell, has finished its duties. Colonel Mendell returned to San Francisco Saturday.... The wedding of Mr. Jerome Reed and Miss Margaret Green in Portland, Wednesday, was attended by Lieut. Edward Burr, Engineer Corps, and wife; Lieut.-Col. J. D. DeRussy, Captain Jas. McConihe, Lieuts. Cabell and Hasbrouck, 14th Inf.; Lieut. J. N. Allison, 2d Cav., and Captain J. C. Merrill, M. D. It was a grand affair.

THE portrait of Hobart Pasha which accompanies he Sketches from his Life resembles that of our own Pasha Loring, late of the Egyptian Service.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., is still in Washington, and the sensational press reports as to his having left hastily for Arizona are wholly untrue.

THE following officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. Wm. Baird, 6th Cav.; Capt. C. M. Callahan, 4th Cav.; Col. O. L. Shephard, retired; Asst. Surgeon J. L. Phillips; 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Wakeman, Med. Dept.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., arrived in New York on Thursday to see Mrs. Hazen off to Europe. He denies that he has any intention whatever of taking a long sick leave, and going to Europe to spend the winter, His health is not very good, but he will remain on duty. This disposes of the alleged controversy over who shall be detailed as acting chief signal officer.

A LOCAL paper of Quindaro, Kansas, says: "Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Hogarty, U. S. A. have the heartfelt sympathy of their friends and neighbors on account of the loss of two bright and promising children who died of diphtheria last week. Both were buried on Friday last." We learn that the little boy of Capt. Hogarty, Herbert S., died Thursday, Nov. 18, aged three years. His little girl, Katie E., died Nov. 20, aged seven years.

THE Secretary of War has directed that Captain A. W. Greely, who is now on special duty in the Signal Corps, be made assistant to the Chief Signal Officer, and in the absence of that officer take charge of the office. By this means the Secretary has avoided making a decision on the point raised by the 2d Lieutenant of the Corps against the assignment of Capt. Jones, Q. M. Dept., as Acting Chief Signal Officer in the absence of General Hazen.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* says: "Maj. Wm. J. Chambers, who has just returned from Fort Russell, reports a decided improvement in the health of his brother, Col. Alex. Chambers, the commandant.... Capt. Dan C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, who goes from here to New Orleans, is a thorough officer, as his work will show. Associated, as he has been, with the Dept. of the Platte for such a length of time, his removal to other fields of usefulness will be regretted by his large number of friends."

WE are informed that Col. W. B. Royall, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has not asked, nor does he intend to ask, that he may be retired under the provision of law, authorizing retirements at the discretion of the President after an Army officer has served 45 years, or has reached the age of 62. It was the commanding General who recommended, in view of Col. Royall's application for an extended sick leave, that he be ordered before a retiring board, and it was the Secretary of War who disapproved this request.

A DESPATCH from Washington reports that Maj. G. A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, is plaintiff in a suit in the District of Columbia for a commission on the sale to President Cleveland of his country residence near Washington. He claims to be able to show that the property was transferred before it passed to Mr. Cleveland, and taken out of his hands, on the plea that the President would not deal with him. It is asserted too, in behalf of the plaintiff, that a legal inquiry will show that the commission which he ought to have received was divided between two Federal officeholders in the District of Columbia.

THE *Sun* reports that Adjt. Gen. Drum held a warm place in the heart of the late President Arthur for little acts of courtesy shown to him when he went to Washington to assume the reins of government after the death of Garfield. At the White House were gathered all the members of the Garfield Cabinet and many of Garfield's friends. As he approached the usher opened the door for him, but when he crossed the threshold no one came forward to greet him, and he stood for some time silently awaiting an invitation to enter. He said they all stared at him as if he was some wild beast, or the assassin himself. He was about to withdraw, when Gen. Drum, who was talking in one of the further corners of the room, and had not seen him, came forward, greeted him cordially, and, taking his hand, drew him into the room. That broke the ice, and the rest came forward to receive him. Mr. Arthur often said that the few seconds he stood on the threshold of that door were most painful.

IT is understood that the Naval Examining Board have found Lieut. Clinton H. Lyeth, U. S. N., professionally and morally unfit for promotion. As this is his second time he has failed in his examination it follows that he will be dropped with a year's pay.

No action has yet been taken in the court-martial case of Captain Higbee of the Marine Corps, who was tried for drunkenness, nor has the Secretary decided upon the place of punishment of Paymaster Watkins. A report comes from Norfolk that Capt. Higbee has been acquitted. It is to be hoped that it will prove true.

CHIEF ENGR. WM. H. SHOCK, U. S. N., retired, returned to New York on Sunday last from an extended tour of the Continent, much pleased with his trip, but thoroughly glad to get back to his native land. He leaves New York for Baltimore the latter part of this week, where he will remain until the pleasant season for travel opens again.

A COURT-MARTIAL, consisting of Commander H. B. Robeson, Lieutenant-Commanders John McGowan and John C. Rich, Lieutenants Wm. Little, A. B. Speyers and Geo. A. Calhoun, and Lieut. (Junior Grade) York Noel, with Lieutenant S. C. Lemly, Judge-Advocate, has been appointed to meet at the New York Navy-yard, December 31, 1886, for the trial of four enlisted men.

LIEUTENANT M. FISHER WRIGHT, Capt. F. V. McNair, Lieut. E. D. Taussig, Comdr. F. W. Dickins, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow, Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, Comdr. C. H. Davis, Asst. Surg. T. A. Berryhill, Comdr. Yates Stirling, Medical Director Coues, Lieut. Jno. W. Danenhower, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, Lieut.-Comdr. R. B. Bradford, Lieut. Jno. W. Stewart, P. A. Surg. W. R. DuBose, and Surg. H. L. Law, registered at the Navy Department during the week,

LIEUTENANT T. DIX BOLLES, U. S. N., is visiting relatives in Washington.

LIEUTENANT R. C. LEADER, British Navy, arrived in New York on Wednesday.

SURGEON ELI T. EEDE, British Navy, arrived in New York this week from England.

COMMANDER C. S. COTTON, U. S. N., rejoined at Norfolk, Va., from leave early in the week.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. H. SHOCK, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Europe early in the week.

PAYMASTER HENRY C. MACHETTE, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Va., who has been quite ill, is improving.

CAPTAIN W. R. BROWN, U. S. Marine Corps, lately returned from Peru is at his home at Tomsdale, Pa.

LIEUTENANT S. M. ACKLEY, U. S. N., has joined his family at 1705 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT G. M. STONEY, U. S. N., and bride, are in Washington, with apartments at the Riggs House.

LIEUTENANT B. S. RICHARDS, U. S. N., is in Washington, D. C., with quarters at 1705 Rhode Island Avenue.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BROWN, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week from a visit to Washington.

ENSIGN H. E. PARMENTER, U. S. N., who goes to Florida on Coast Survey duty, visited his parents at Newport, R. I., this week.

LIEUTENANT F. E. GREENE, U. S. N., has gone to Vincennes, Ind., to spend the winter, and on his way visited friends in Cincinnati.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Clover are in Washington at the residence of Mrs. Miller on Connecticut Avenue.

COMMANDER B. H. MCCALLA, U. S. N., has been in San Francisco recently making inspections in connection with the Bureau of Navigation.

MR. GEORGE MILLER, Paymaster's clerk of the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, was married Nov. 24, at St. John's Church, Havre-de Grace, Md., to Miss Kate Charshee, of that city.

THE recommendations of Comdr. Sampson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, relative to a return to the former period of four years as the full academic, commend themselves to all well wishers of the Navy.

CAPTAIN A. R. YATES, U. S. N., Captain Edward Field, 4th U. S. Art., and Comdr. F. J. Higginson, U. S. N., have been appointed members of a committee to have charge of a series of socials at the Casino, Newport, R. I.

PAY DIRECTOR EDWARD MAY, U. S. N., who is now in Washington on special duty, will shortly return to Boston to arrange the preliminaries for assuming charge of the Naval Pay Office there, as a relief to Pay Director Charles W. Abbot.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. JUDD, U. S. N., who recently failed in his examination, has been granted a rehearing by the Secretary of the Navy and will appear before the Examining Board, represented by a lawyer, the latter part of this week.

THE U. S. S. *Dolphin* is no longer acephalous, Comdr. Geo. F. F. Wilde, U. S. N., having been assigned to her command. It is quite likely this vessel will soon perform some other duty than keeping a weather eye on the Norfolk Navy-yard.

MRS. PAUL, widow of General Paul, U. S. A., has taken apartments at the Clarendon, Washington, for the winter and has her two daughters with her, Mrs. Marmion, whose husband is at sea on a three months' cruise, and Miss Genevieve Paul.

THE will of ex-President Arthur was filed this week. The estate is valued at about $100,000, and there are no public bequests. A considerable fortune was left some years ago to the two children—Chester Alan and Ellen L. Arthur—by their grandmother, Mrs. Herndon.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Jacob E. Noël, U. S. N., has been detached from the *Adams* and ordered home, although his orders to her were made but little more than a year ago. Lieut. Comdr. Noël has had more or less trouble on board the *Adams*, and it is more than probable that this sudden ending of his cruise has some connection with his difficulties.

CAPTAIN RICHARD LAW, the commandant of the League Island Navy-yard at Philadelphia, will become a resident of Washington after his retirement from active service, Dec. 12. Among the officers mentioned as likely to succeed him at the League Island yard are Commo. Weaver, Commo. Greer, Capt. Kirkland, of the New York yard, and Capt. Seely, of the League Island yard.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES FORNEY, Major U. S. Marine Corps, was married at Lexington, Ky., on Wednesday evening of this week, to Miss Jane Stamp Richardson, daughter of Mrs. William H. Richardson. The ceremony was performed at the First Presbyterian Church. Colonel Forney and bride will occupy apartments at the St. George Hotel, Philadelphia, during the winter.

AT last, after an unusually extended cruise, Capt Wm. Brown, fleet marine officer of Admiral McCauley's squadron, has been ordered to the U. S. via the Isthmus of Panama, and will be in New York by the steamer next due from Aspinwall. Capt. Brown fairly captivated the English portion of Chilian society in Valparaiso by the exhaustless fund of anecdote and the readiness with which he is able to give just the right turn in repartee.

A GENERAL order will be issued in a few days promulgating the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Lieut. Comdr. Jacob E. Noel, who was recently tried on the Pacific station and sent home to await the action of the reviewing authority. It is pretty generally understood that he was sentenced to dismissal, and that the findings were approved by the President. Lt.-Comdr. Noel is now at his home in Rosedale, Montgomery County, Pa.

LIEUTENANT L. C. WEBSTER, U. S. Marine Corps, was a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

MR. ALBERT T. COWIE and bride visited New York this week and go thence to Washington and afterwards to Norfolk, Va., where the *Saratoga*, to which Mr. Cowie is attached, is lying.

ENSIGN W. L. HOWARD, U. S. N., was married at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 23, to Miss L. G. Alden, daughter of the late Dexter Alden. The Rev. Newman Smyth, D. D., performed the ceremony.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON F. B. STEPHENSON'S excellent "Summary of Holsti's Views on Arterio—Capillary Selerosis," read before the Naval Medical Society and given in full in the *New York Medical Journal* of Nov. 20, has been reprinted in pamphlet form.

BY the assumption of command of the storeship *Monongahela* at Coquimbo, Chili, by Comdr. Baker, Lieut.-Comdr. Livingston experiences an "Irish promotion," but will most likely remain on board for some time longer, inasmuch as his three years' tour of duty will not expire until June, 1887.

LIEUTENANT A. H. CLARKE, U. S. M. C., is to be congratulated on the encomiums bestowed upon the guard under his command on board the *Iroquois*. Military and other officials of the Peruvian Government have witnessed with pleasure the soldierly bearing and other evidences of good discipline displayed by Lieut. Clarke's little army of a little more than a dozen men.

CHIEF ENGR. GEO. F. KUTZ, U. S. N., in charge of the Department of Engineering at the Mare Island Navy yard, has made a wide circle of friends during his three years' tour of duty on the Pacific Slope, and his detachment and assignment to other fields of duty will be cause of deep regret. Particularly is this true of the officers of the yard. Mr. and Mrs. Kutz will be much missed.

FROM recent letters it is learned that the health of Passed Asst. Engr. J. C. Kafer is not yet sufficiently restored as to warrant a return to duty. Mr. Kafer has been passing a pleasant period of rest and recuperation at the North, the greater part of the time at Burlington, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Kafer will probably return to Washington before the severe winter of Vermont comes to vex them.

LIEUTENANT L. L. REAMEY, U. S. N., and bride have returned to Washington, and are domiciled for the present at 1825 I street, where it is announced that Mrs. Reamey will soon be "At Home." Their recent wedding trip, while brief, was filled to the brim with that joy peculiar to those in their happy condition, and their many friends welcome them back with smiles and good wishes. Lieut. Reamey has resumed his labors at the Naval Observatory.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER JOHN CLYDE SULLIVAN, U. S. N., is once more a resident of Washington, where he has a wide circle of friends. The Paymaster was recently detached from the training ship *Portsmouth*, and is now busily at work "settling accounts." As soon as his accounts are in the hands of the Fourth Auditor Mr. Sullivan will be placed on waiting orders. He is a brother of Asst. Paymaster H. R. Sullivan, now serving a tour of duty on the *Palos*.

MRS. BISSELL, widow of the late Commodore Simon B. Bissell, U. S. N., is living quietly on the heights of Georgetown with her only daughter, Georgiana. Mrs. Bissell is a member of the well known Loughborough family of Maryland, and a cousin, Lawyer Loughborough, is one of the most successful of the legal fraternity in San Francisco. Commodore Bissell, who was retired in 1870, lived abroad until his death, which occurred in Paris, France, Feb. 18, 1883.

A NORFOLK, VA., despatch of Nov. 28 says: "The Court-martial for the trial of Capt. John H. Higbee for drunkenness while on duty dissolved last evening and all the members left for home. It is alleged that the prosecution totally broke down and that Capt. Higbee has been honorably acquitted. Lieut. R. M. G. Brown was counsel for Capt. Higbee. Naval Constructor George R. Boush has asked to be detached from this Navy yard. Capt. William S. Muse has relieved Lieut. Coston in command of the Marine Barracks. Capt. George Brown, commandant, left for Washington to-night, to resume his duties as president of the Advisory Board

COMMANDER W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. N., in returning thanks to Governor Lloyd, of Maryland, for the gold chronometer presented him by that State for his service on the Greely relief expedition, says: "This testimonial, voted by the General Assembly of my native State to commemorate an act of duty which fell to my good fortune to perform, mainly through the devoted and loyal assistance of others, at a time when every heart throughout our land was touched by the helpless and almost hopeless situation of Lieutenant Greely and his comrades in the Polar regions, will always remind me that the people of my Maryland have decorated me to express their gratitude for what was done by the expedition under my command to save Lieut. Greely and his comrades from starving at Cape Sabine, in the Arctic regions."

THE Omaha *Herald* reports that the prettiest of the 4,000 women employed by the Government in Washington is a type writer in the office of Capt. Walker, the chief of the Naval Bureau of Detail. The *Herald* says: "She is a dark-eyed blonde, with a beautiful figure, and the officers of the Navy are all her devoted slaves. She was so much interrupted in her work by them that Commander McCalla, in whose room she is, was compelled to prohibit the officers from interviewing her in department hours, and got a large screen, behind which her attractions are now hidden. If the commander leaves his room for a moment there is certain to be some bold young tar about the building to run in for a chat with the beauty, and when McCalla returns the culprit is profuse in his excuses. The number of officers who have type writing to be done is astonishing, and they all want to superintend the work. When she leaves the Department at night there are generally two or more officers accidentally waiting in the corridor to escort her safely down the elevator and see her to the street car."

NAVAL SOCIETY.

In an article on Naval Society at Washington, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

The Admiral and Mrs. Porter represent the head of the Naval circle. Admiral Porter is the most interesting figure among the living officers of the Navy, not simply on account of his rank, but for his long period of distinguished service. He lives in an elegant residence, and entertains brilliantly, the Naval element predominating. His house is a sort of social rendezvous for the officers of the Navy and their ladies. The Admiral, who is now 73, is hale and hearty. He takes a fatherly interest and pride in the young officers, giving them good counsel and encouragement. Mrs. Porter takes a motherly sort of concern in the young wives as they marry into the Service.

Next in rank is Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, an Irishman by birth, full of the wit, sunshine and courage of Erin's sons. He fought the first Naval engagement of the Rebellion in May, 1861.

The Senior Rear Admiral, John L. Worden, on his face bears the honorable scars of his desperate encounter in the *Monitor* with the rebel ironclad *Merrimac*. Mrs. Worden, one married daughter and Miss Grace compose the lady members of his agreeable family. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Jouett appear but little in society.

There are twenty Rear Admirals who make their residences in Washington during the season. One of the handsomest, most genial and refined in this group is Admiral C. R. P. Rogers. Mrs. Rogers is an authority in social affairs. Her married daughter is equally accomplished, and of her three courtly and fine looking sons two are lieutenants in the Navy and one in the Army.

The bluff old Admiral John J. Almy, with Mrs. Almy, and her pretty daughter, Annie, are very popular in society. A son in the Army and Navy represents the fighting instincts of the family. The hero Daniel Ammen is a widower of about a year. The Admiral is an authority on inter-oceanic canals.

Admiral Clark H. Wells and Mrs. Wells, formerly Miss Mary Welsh, of York, Pa., have always been faithful attendants upon social entertainments. The Admiral rests contentedly upon his laurels. Their daughter, Ellen, is the wife of Lieut. Reeder, executive officer of the *Galena*.

Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, another hero of the Mexican War and Rebellion, is twice a widower. His two remaining unmarried daughters—Alice, an artist of merit, and Carrie, a society belle—do the social honors of his household.

Among the other Admirals and ladies who figure in the society of Washington are Thomas O. Selfridge and wife; their handsome daughter became the wife of a captain in the Russian Navy. William Radford, commander of the *Cumberland* when sunk by the *Merrimac*; Samuel Phillips Lee, who interceded Hood on the Cumberland River and saved Thomas's Army; Mrs. Lee, was sister of Montgomery Blair, Charles Steedman and Mrs. Steedman, Jno. C. Howell, wife and daughter, Maria; Thomas H. Patterson, wife and daughter; Thomas H. Stevens and wife, S. P. Carter and wife, S. P. Quackenbush and wife, Edmund Calhoun, wife and daughter; Earl English and Mrs. English, who has three married daughters; Francis A. Roe and wife, Andrew Bryson and wife, John C. Febiger and wife, William G. Temple and wife and John H. Upshur and wife.

The chiefs of the seven administrative bureaus of the Navy Department represent the more active society people on the naval list. The senior is Commodore Harmony, Chief of Yards and Docks. Mrs. Harmony is very popular among her lady friends. John G. Walker has the closest official relations with the Secretary, being the officer on detail. He has a quarter-deck readiness and precision in his method of doing business which has won the head of the Department. Captain Montgomery Sicard, at the head of the Ordnance Bureau, is a courtly member of society. Commander W. S. Schley, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, will be remembered as the leader of the gallant expedition which rescued the remnant of the starved Greely polar expedition. Mrs. Schley is very interesting. Her daughter Virginia made her debut last season and is one of the capital belles. Surgeon-General Francis M. Gunnell, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine, is the Chesterfield of the Navy. Engineer-in-Chief Charles H. Loring is a widower. A bright and fascinating daughter presides over his attractive home. Colonel W. B. Remey, the Judge-Advocate General of the Navy, an officer of marines and a bachelor, has always been a prominent society man. His genial manners have made him a great favorite.

Among the commodores are Francis M. Ramsay, who married a sister of General Martin McMahon, of New York. Richard W. Meade, a nephew of the victor of Gettysburg, Mrs. Meade is a daughter of Commodore Hiram Paulding. Silas Casey, whose wife is one of the most attractive of the married ladies of naval society. Her beautiful daughter will make her debut this season. Commander Bowman H. McCalla, who had charge of the forces sent to Panama in 1885, lives in fine style. Mrs. McCalla, a Rhode Island beauty, entertains elegantly. She has many accomplishments. Commander Henry F. Picking, a bachelor, is one more left of the desirable catches among the middle-aged, non-marrying men of the Navy since Lieut. L. L. Reamey, master of ceremonies and leader of the german, married the charming descendant of Elder Brewster, of *Mayflower* fame. Lieut. S. C. Lemly, who is another leading spirit of the german, remains obdurate, although many dear hearts are waiting to receive a proposition. He is the best posted officer of the Navy on naval social affairs at the capital. He knows every officer, high or low, their wives, their daughters, their sisters, their cousins and their aunts in society, proposed debutantes included. The wife of Lieutenant Percival J. Wernick is Miss Hattie McCeney, one of the prettiest and most sensible of Washington's society girls. Commander John Schouler, one of nature's noblemen, and Lieutenant Richard Rush, of that historic Pennsylvania family, married sisters, the charming Misses Day, of New York. The young wife of Lieut J. C. Gilmore is the daughter of the former Collector of Alaska. Gilmore is one of the men of means of the Navy. Paymaster-General Watmough, wife and daughter, Mary, also honor the naval social list as a delightful family.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

PAYMASTER E. N. WHITEHOUSE, U. S. N., Chief of the Naval Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, sets forth in his annual report the reforms which have been introduced into the management of his Department. Strict economy has been the aim, and it has been demonstrated that there has existed a large field for the introduction of more careful business methods in administration. No action of the Secretary favoring the covering into the Treasury of nearly one-third of a million dollars, surplus clothing and small-store funds, will practically remedy abuses made heretofore possible by the existence of excessive available funds. In the necessary purchases of supplies during the year the Bureau's contracts will exhibit gratifying results in the general reduction of prices, accompanied in many instances with manifest improvement of quality. The policy of supplying our vessels abroad by periodical shipments of supplies has been found in its operation to be quite satisfactory. "The economy of the present system of producing clothing for the Navy is so obvious that vessels of the Revenue Marine Service, as well as foreign war vessels in our waters, have sought to avail themselves of its advantages in procuring uniforms for their crews. The establishment of the carefully devised uniform regulations, under date of July 1 last, which provides that there shall be kept at the clothing factory a standard sample, to be adhered to in the manufacture of articles prescribed by such order, makes it possible, for the first time in the history of our Navy, to uniform the officers, the crew of a vessel in exact conformity with regulations."

An increase of ten in the Pay Corps is asked for, to enable the Department to assign the duties of receiver and assistant receivers at navy-yards and stations to trusted officers. It is suggested that there are many young men now graduated annually at the Naval Academy in excess of the vacancies for them in other corps, who, having inclination and adaptability for accountants' work, should be well fitted for appointment in the Pay Corps, and anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to remain in a service for which they have been educated by the Government. It is recommended that corporate sureties be accepted on the bonds of pay officers. In the procurement of disbursing funds by pay officers abroad through the sale of drafts on the Department and its agent in London, during the past year, the gratifying fact is presented that the total sales netted a considerable premium, while heretofore the Government has, on the contrary, sustained average losses in such transactions.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer, has transmitted to the Secretary of War his annual report showing the operations of his bureau during the last fiscal year. The report begins with a statement of the value of the instruction afforded at Fort Myer, and the services of the Signal Corps attached to Gen. Miles's command during the Geronimo campaign are cited as evidence of the utility and necessity of trained signal officers. Regret is expressed at the action of Congress in failing to provide for a continuance of Fort Myer as a post of instruction.

Concerning the work of the meteorological division the report says: "Many very important laws have recently been deduced theoretically and confirmed by observations and experiments." It is stated that the plan of securing as observers young men qualified by education for the pursuit of scientific studies, and thus raising the standard of the enlisted force of the Signal Corps has now been in operation five years, and of the 378 enlistments made during that time, 97 were college graduates, and it has proved of benefit to the Service.

Touching the weather forecasts and special warnings issued during the year, it is said that the increasing demand for these forecasts may be taken as evidence of their value. An appropriation of $5,000 is recommended for the extension of the service, and the opinion is expressed that no appropriation would be more acceptable to the people. Of the 1,065 cold wave signals displayed during the year 911, or 85.5 per cent. were justified.

Being desirous of ascertaining the opinion of the public as to the value of the systems of warnings and indications by the display of flags, the Chief Signal Officer says he addressed a circular letter to those in charge of the display of these signals at various points, requesting that they report to what extent they give satisfaction. More than 250 replies were received, commending in the highest terms this new feature of the Signal Service. An appropriation of $10 000 is recommended to enable the bureau to furnish flags and transmit telegrams to these volunteer stations.

Of the utility of the flood warnings furnished by the Signal Service the report says a careful estimate shows that property valued at $128,000 was saved at a single station (Nashville, Tenn.,) by the warnings of the Signal Service on the Cumberland River during March and April of the current year.

Gen. Hazen suggests that some substantial reward should be given to the members of the international polar expedition, and hopes that Congress at its next session will recognize the successful work performed by Lieut. Greely and his party by providing promotion for the survivors and support for the families of those who lost their lives while serving with this expedition.

The appropriations for the service have been expended under the close scrutiny of the chief, and he believes that the accounts as now rendered will be satisfactory to the accounting officers of the Treasury. The report closes with recommendations looking to the establishment of additional cautionary stations on the lakes; the purchase at a cost of $10,000 of a new building for the accommodation of the bureau, and the enactment into law of the recommendations of the joint commission of Congress relative to the tenure of office and promotion of officers of long experience.

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

WE last week gave a portion of the annual report of the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks. The appropriations asked for by Commodore Harmony are as follows:

Portsmouth.—$20,000 for repairs and $9,500 for water supply.

Boston.—$50,000 to repair the wharves; $31,009.88 for a new iron caisson; $32,337.88 for new water pipes; $4,000 for a new cart shed, and $11,000 to repair officers' quarters.

League Island. $1,057,416 40 in all is required to make this yard available.

Norfolk, Va.—$600,000 for a timber drydock on the Simpson plan; $52,000 for new pumps and engines; $140,000 for the completion of the quay wall; $47,479.87 for the R. Rd.; $17,811 87 for water pipes; $12,000 for officers' quarters.

Mare Island.—$9,955.40 for the floors and foundations of the boiler and iron-plating shops; $16,664.09 for the removal of the gas-holder; $3 109.15 for new gas mains and pipes; $15,000 to repair roads; $5,000 for landings; $46,364 30 for storage cisterns: $110,000 to extend the quay wall.

Key West, Fla.—$8,000 for officers' quarters and an appropriation for an adjustable stern dock.

The entire amount asked for is $4,611,756.13, viz.: For support of Bureau, $11,980; general maintenance and contingent, $340,000; Naval Asylum, $87,511; repairs and preservation, $800,000; improvements at Navy-yards, $3,308 961.16; civil establishment, $63,203 97; total, $4,611,756.13.

In reference to docking facilities, he says:

The rapid and steady increase in the wealth, population, and importance of the Pacific coast of the United States, the great length of the shores of the territory, the most extensive held by any one country on the west coast of America, and finally the importance to us of the water communication along the coast, render the naval control of the west coast of North America a vital necessity to us for the intercommunication, for protection of our trade, and the defence of our domain. The recent acquisitions by European naval powers of various islands in the Pacific, which at once creates a rendezvous for their naval forces, doubtless to be followed by the establishment of naval stations, shows the transfer, to a great extent of naval activity at present and in the future to that ocean. In addition, it is humiliating to think that it is within the range of possibility that our wealth and defenceless condition on this coast may serve to tempt an attack from the adventurers or others who may have the governing power of any little insular or coast nationality with sufficient resources to obtain two or three modern armored vessels. The now dominating naval power, Great Britain, on the coast not only has begun to enter into rivalry with us here in trade and commerce, but also in creating military and naval resources for offence and defence. With their naval station and dockyard at Esquimault, in British Columbia, they already command one communication with our Alaskan territory, and render it imperatively necessary that our only naval station on the Pacific coast shall be fully supplied with resources necessary to sustain in magnitude and completeness the importance which, from its geographical position, this yard has among the naval stations of the world. At present there are no large dry docks in the United States nearer Pensacola than Norfolk, Va., and nearer Puget Sound than San Francisco. They can readily be obtained either by the construction and maintenance of these docks by this Department, charging moderate dues for docking merchant vessels, or by assisting private parties by advance of money or grants of land, with the condition that Government vessels be docked free of cost forever, and that the United States have control in time of war or of certain emergencies. A precedent for the latter plan has already been established in other countries and recently in the United States by the grant of Government land in Baltimore to a dry dock company upon the condition that all Government vessels be docked free of charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

THE annual report of Col. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, is at hand, and is a most excellent one, embodying as it does much good advice. Bellevue rifle range is described, and credit for service rendered given to Lieuts. Noyes and Brooke.

Under progress in rifle firing it is stated that all have advanced during the year over last year's record, except one troop of cavalry, 7 companies of infantry, and two posts. The companies having gained over 30 units on individual figure of merit, and names of officers are given. The reason given for differences in figures of merit in skirmishing is also explained and it is thought 50 per cent. can be made by practice by any troop or company, and 100 as a possible by the more ambitious captain, and that this firing if conducted as required, and hits verified by those not firing cannot be questioned.

Under file and volley, credit is given to Captains Powell and Britton, 5th Inf., the only companies having this practice, and as showing the probable possibilities of hits in action. Mounted pistol firing will not, except in exceptional cases, amount to anything but a spirit of emulation, as evoked by publication in orders, as in other firings.

Under figure of merit it is believed by *systematic* and *continuous instruction* such high ones may be obtained as have been reported, and that the great advance in the knowledge of the powers of the rifle, as has been shown, do not justify the discrediting of any scores which may be certified to by an officer. The good results in the Department are attributed to Gen. Breck, who, by his hearty interest and prompt publication of monthly circulars, has done so much to awake interest and stimulate rivalry.

Under drill and target practice, it is held both can be carried on without conflict, but that the days of marching in line of battle are past when such a destructive musketry fire can be obtained at 2,000 yards and over, as has been shown by experiment with our rifle. Sighting may not be possible at this range, but a rifle held, the butt resting on ground, the muzzle up and at an angle of 32 degrees, will rain destructive shots, or a vertical fire, for the distance of over two miles. In fact, it would be illustrating "mortar firing" by musketry fire, and a less elevation could be applied for shorter distances.

The importance of competitions, and the information obtained and carried back to posts, is dwelt upon, and it is urged that each man should come carefully trained in both firings, so that the total made by the whole Department may be large. It is regretted that the $1.50 commutation was omitted this year for competitors, tending to bring discouragement to the enlisted man trying to excel in the most important attainment of a soldier—marksmanship.

The interest, zeal, and efficiency displayed by officers and enlisted men at the competition is spoken of, as well as the success of the team obtaining three places on the Division team out of the quota of one and one-half.

Of the five recommendations, the principal are the trial of a self-registering target not limiting the skirmish scores on any one day, but limiting the number of days in the season, and requiring every company or troop to shoot on call, at known distances and skirmish firing, the results being published in orders.

Gen. Breck, Adjutant General, Dept. of the Platte, has done a very excellent thing, in mailing to each enlisted sharpshooter a copy of yearly report, and circular on target practice. This is a sure way of giving information to a company, and also recognizing the ability of the recipient, "and will be appreciated by the soldier."

THE MESS.

Too Late.—A man, who had been hanging about the Departments in Washington for months vainly endeavoring to secure the place of watchman, while walking disconsolately on the banks of the canal one morning, meditating upon the best way to appease the demands of hunger and his landlord, discovered floating in the water the body of a man whom he recognized at a glance as having been employed as watchman in the Treasury Department only the day before. Without waiting to raise an alarm he bounded away, flew up the stairs of the Treasury Building and presented himself in breathless condition to the Chief Clerk.

"I want the place of So-and-So as watchman. I know there is a vacancy now. I saw his body floating in the canal only ten minutes ago."

"I am sorry," replied the Chief Clerk, "but the new man is already appointed."

"My God, when was the appointment made?" exclaimed the man in despair, "and to whom was it given?"

"Only this morning, and to the man who saw him fall in."

Testimony was taken in the Surrogate's Court, New York, this week, in the case of an ancient Irishwoman who died at the age of ninety-seven, after a life of hard drinking and hard smoking. The report of the testimony says: Ann Hyer, a niece of the legatee, said that Aunt Mary was lively and always ready to tell a joke.

Q.—Did she talk rationally? A.—Never in her life.

Q.—Do you mean to say that she was never rational? A.—I do—she never used vulgar language. [Laughter.]

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY.

THE annual report of the Chief of Engineers shows that 23 officers were on detached duty, 82 on regular duty connected with river and harbor work, and 3 on leave of absence. A strong appeal is made for appropriations for seacoast and lake frontier defences. During the year operations have been restricted to those necessary for the preservation and repair of existing work. It is believed that the failure of Congress to make appropriations for this important work has mainly arisen from the difficulty in determining the best method of procuring armor plate. The preparation of the sites, the construction of masonry foundation, the building of mortar batteries, work equally as necessary as that of procuring armor, will demand much time, and it is earnestly recommended that funds be at once appropriated for the emplacements of turrets and casemates, for earthen batteries, for 12-inch rifled mortars, and for submarine mines, all of which can be accomplished before armor plate is required. A total estimate of $1,043,000 for the preservation and repair of fortifications is submitted. Fuller and more detailed estimates, in accordance with recommendations last year of the board on seacoast defences, amounting to several million dollars, are submitted for the important work of constructing a complete system of defence for the more important coasts. A large appropriation is also asked for torpedoes. Owing to the failure of Congress to appropriate money either for fortifications or torpedoes it became necessary not only to suspend torpedo experiments but also to a great extent the practical instruction of the Engineer Corps in the details of this service; these experiments have been in progress for some years, and a system of fixed mines has been developed and gradually improved until it bids fair before long, if funds are available, to reach the highest point of excellence. The Board of Engineers stationed at New York has investigated and reported upon many important subjects during the year, among them the kind of metal best adapted for armor plates in fortifications; upon plans for improvements of many important harbors, and upon the best mode of torpedo defence. Experiments were confined principally to the Sims torpedo. This torpedo was in an experimental stage, and the year expired before the results obtained warranted the purchase of a large number of them for store. Five were purchased under the appropriation for the purpose. The board recommends an appropriation of $530,000 for the service of torpedoes.

The strength of the command at the Engineer School of Application at Willet's Point was on June 30, 21 officers and 351 enlisted men. It is urged that the command be kept at its full strength. $77,000 is asked for to maintain the post next year. The battalion of engineers at depot at Willet's Point consisted of 17 commissioned officers and 396 enlisted men. $19,000 is required for this service next year.

The work of improvements of rivers and barbors was carried on as far as possible under the balances on hand from the appropriation of 1884–5. No appropriation, it will be remembered, was made during the second session of the 48th Congress.

(Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.)

AN ORDNANCE SCANDAL.

THERE is a great deal of talk here in Navy circles in regard to the action of Lieut. Barber, who, with some younger naval officers belonging to the Ordnance Department, is likely to involve that branch of the Government in a serious scandal. Few people realize the enormous expenditures which will probably be made during the next four or five years in the Ordnance Department. Unlike most Governments, the construction of ships and the arming of them in the United States are carried on under the supervision of separate bureaus. There are three or four works in the United States which can undoubtedly manufacture the necessary gun forgings and armor plates for our Navy, viz., the Bethlehem, Pa., the Cellers Iron Company at Midvale, Pa., Park Bros., Pittsburg, and the Otis Cast-steel works, of Cleveland.

Unless these firms keep a very sharp watch they will find themselves knocked out in the tests of armor plates, etc., which were to be made in December, but which have now been postponed until March. It is believed and openly stated by persons who know what they are talking about that Lieut. Barber, the paid agent of Schneider's works at Creusot, France, and a coterie of young officers who are supposed to be also interested in the work being done abroad, will have charge of these tests. The hopes of the foreign firms are based upon the outcome of these tests. Should the reports be unfavorable to the American armor it is part of the scheme to ask Congress to enable the Department to purchase the gun forgings and armor plates abroad. The thing for the American steel manufacturers to do is to insist that the inspection should be conducted by the older officers of the Navy and those who have not injured their reputation by connecting themselves with foreign firms, as Lieut. Barber has, such men as Commo. Walker, Capt. Belknap, Admiral Jouett, Engr. Loring, and other men of high standing.

It is estimated that in the next five years we shall require about 10,000 tons of armor plate and 4,000 tons of gun forgings, the average cost of which will not be far from $550 a ton, making a total cost of $7,700,000. This will include armor and guns required for the four unfinished monitors, the two 6,000-ton cruisers, together with the vessels the contracts for which have not yet been issued. A commission of five or ten per cent, of this amount is a large sum of money.

The aggregate amount of the expenditure indicates that the work ought unquestionably to be done in this country. If we have not the necessary plant and machinery to do it, the only way to secure such plant would be to encourage American steel works to build the necessary machinery by awarding them the contracts. That there is conspiracy on foot to defeat the Americans in the tests it is openly charged. It is to be hoped Congressman McAdoo, who last winter opposed Mr. Hewitt and others affected with Anglo-mania on the Committee of Naval Affairs, will move for a Congressional investigation of this whole matter.

Another paper says: "It is difficult to see what the relative merits of steel and compound armor have to do with the propriety of the acceptance by an officer of the United States Navy of employment as an agent of a foreign manufacturer of armor plates, machinery, shafting, etc., especially at a time when legislation is urged by the Secretary of the Navy to authorize him to buy the same from foreign manufacturers."

THE SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Your issue of Nov. 20 contains some strictures based upon a garbled quotation from the Second Auditor's report for 1886, which are so unjust and misleading, and so much at variance with your usual courtesy and correctness, as to induce the belief that they were written by some disgruntled claim agent who fears that his contingent fee of 33⅓ per cent. is vanishing in the distance. These strictures convey the false impression that the present Auditor is responsible for the nonsettlement of a certain class of claims, but, as a matter of fact, he has been, and still is, precluded from taking any action upon said claims for the simple and sufficient reason that the question involved was before the Court of Claims when he assumed the duties of his office, and is now pending before the Supreme Court.

The writer of your article asks, "Why should a line of successive Auditors for many years make and maintain an illegal construction of law, one which is ruled false the first time it comes into court?" In answer to this question let me say that the cadet longevity question, which is the one at issue, has been acted upon by one Auditor only (Judge Ferriss) who ruled in the cadets' favor. So did the Second Comptroller (Judge Upton), but the latter officer in deference to an opinion of Attorney-General MacVeigh reversed his ruling and decided against them. From this action resulted the decision of the Supreme Court in the well-known Morton case. Your "line of successive Auditors" is, therefore, a purely imaginary one.

The reflection sought to be cast upon the Auditors in the remark that, "if they have not the knowledge and skill they should resign, or, at least, seek counsel of those who have" is so uncalled for as to amount to nothing more than a gratuitous piece of impertinence.

In connection with the subject of cadet longevity pay I will say that the question as to whether or not the time of an officer's cadetship should be credited was first raised by Paymaster-General Towson in a letter addressed to Second Comptroller Parris, immediately after the passage of the act of July 7, 1838. The Comptroller decided that under said act officers were entitled to the benefit of all the time they had served as commissioned officers, but that service as cadets could not be counted. This decision was acquiesced in and remained unquestioned for forty-four years. In all probability it would never have been questioned but for the decision of the Supreme Court in the Morton case, which, as you know, arose under the act of Feb. 24, 1881.

It may suit prospective beneficiaries, including the noble army of claim agents, to endeavor to belittle the officers of the Treasury Department and to sneer at "their anxiety to appear careful of the interests of the Treasury which hires them, rather than to be just to others also hired as servants of the people." The taxpayers, however, expect their accounting officers to guard the public treasury from stale demands, no matter what class of hired servants presents them. If, in the matter under consideration, "suitors for justice" are driven "through every costly court till none remain to hear their appeals," they have no one but themselves to thank for it. THESAURUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1886.

The statement concerning the authorship of our editorial paragraph is a piece of impertinence which it would have been well to avoid in a communication asking for insertion here. No claim agent or his grievances had anything to do with what we said, and, aside from this, the authorship of our criticism is apart from the discussion. In the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Morton case it is distinctly said: "The view acted on by the accounting officers of the Government in dealing with the officer under sec. 24, Act of July 15, 1870, was to allow only for length of service as a commissioned officer in the regular Army. . . . But an examination of the legislation of Congress shows that the cadets at West Point were always a part of the Army, and that service as a cadet was always actual service in the Army." It is this failure to carry out the law in the settlement of officers' accounts for many years—"forty," our correspondent says—that is the occasion for complaint. And now it is proposed to go even beyond this neglect and shut officers out from any possibility of enforcing their just claims, unless they should be fortunate enough to find out at once what the law really is. Our officers are not lawyers, and the laws should not be interpreted to their disadvantage unless the case is clear against them. In this instance it was clearly the other way. We protest against this talk about "stale" claims. No man who can assume that a just and legal demand against the Government can ever become "stale" is fit to administer its affairs. The Court of Claims has decided that under the act of June 25, 1868 (R. S. 1063), the statute of limitations cannot be plead against a claim submitted to it after the auditor and comptroller have settled it and certified a balance due to the claimant, and in another case that the statute of limitations does not run so long as the United States delays to enforce its claim. So the proposition would seem to be that the Government should be at liberty to enforce its demands however "stale" they may be, and take advantage of its ability to make those against it "stale" by delaying a payment which can only be enforced by tedious and expensive litigation.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Nov. 24, 1886.

Captain Dan. C. Kingman, C. E., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte.

During Captain Kingman's five years' service in this Department the professional work he has undertaken has been done thoroughly and with marked ability, and the Department Commander regrets that his command must lose so valuable an officer.

2d Lieutenant Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., A. D. C., is assigned to duty, temporarily, as Acting Engineer Officer of the Dept. of the Platte.

By command of Brig. Gen. Crook:
SAM'L BRECK, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 17, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Nov. 8, 1886.

The 8th Infantry is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed:

The Colonel, Lieut. Col., Regimental Staff, Band, and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, and H. to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

The Major and Cos. C and I to Fort Robinson, Neb.

Cos. D and K to Fort Bridger, U. T.

The Commanding General Dept. of Arizona will notify by telegraph the Commanding General Dept. of the Platte when the movement of the 8th Infantry commences.

By command of Major General Howard:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 23, 1886.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of that portion of the State of Colorado, in which is located the post of Fort Lewis, and the troops serving therein.

O. B. WILLCOX, Brig. Gen., Comdg.

G. O. 18, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Nov. 12, 1886.

The Headquarters of the Division of the Pacific and Department of California have been established in the City of San Francisco, Cal.

By command of Major General Howard:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brigadier General George Crook, Commanding Dept., will proceed to Forts Niobrara and Robinson, Neb., on public business (S. O. 151, Nov. 16, D. Platte.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Horace B. Burnham, D. J. A. G., will proceed to Benicia Barracks and Vallejo, under special instructions (S. O. 109 and 111, Nov. 4 and 6, D. California.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major Almon F. Rockwell, Q. M., is assigned as assistant to the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., will inspect two public animals at Philadelphia, for which Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., Nov. 29, H. Q. A.)

Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and Tucson, under special instructions (S. O. 94, Nov. 1, Div. Pacific).

The leave granted Captain Charles F. Humphrey, A. Q. M., Cheyenne, is extended one day (S. O. 152, Nov. 19, D. Platte).

Leave for ten days, to commence on or about Dec. 4, is granted Col. Wm. W. Burns, A. C. G. S. (S. O. 198, Dec. 2, Div. Atlantic.)

Pay Department.

So much of S. O. 103, as directs Major John S. Witcher, Paymr., to pay the troops at Fort Halleck, Nev., is revoked (S. O., Nov. 3, D. Cal.)

Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 194, Nov. 27, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

The leave of absence granted Maior Daniel G. Caldwell, surgeon, is extended twenty days. Leave of absence for four months, to date from Nov. 13, is granted Capt. Louis S. Tesson, asst. surg. 1st Lieut. Robert R. Ball, asst. surg., recently appointed, will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Mo., for duty (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Carter N. B. Macauley, asst. surg., is extended ten days (S. O. 122, Nov. 19, D. Dakota).

1st Lieut. Charles L. G. Anderson, asst. surg., will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Arizona, for duty (S. O., Nov. 30, H. Q. A.)

Major J. P. Wright, surgeon, is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at the Leavenworth Military Prison (S. O. 135, Nov. 23, Dept. Mo.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Major John W. Williams, surgeon (S. O. 194, Nov. 27, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. Edward B. Moseley, asst. surg., is assigned to duty as attending surgeon in San Francisco, Cal., relieving A. A. Surg. W. F. Peabody, who will report for annulment of contract (S. O. 94, Nov. 1, Div. Pacific).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted Major Daniel G. Caldwell, surg., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 150, Nov. 12, D. Platte.)

Major J. R. Gibson, surgeon, will proceed to Fort Lyon, Colo., and report for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 134, Nov. 20, Dept. Mo.)

Upon the arrival of Major Gibson at Fort Lyon, Capt. J. L. Powell, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Supply, I. T., and report for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 134, Nov. 20, Dept. Mo.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin Munday, Med. Dept., is relieved from duty in the Dept. Columbia (S. O. 204, Nov. 18, D. Columbia).

Major John W. Williams, surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Dept. Columbia (S. O. 203, Nov. 16, D. Columbia).

The leave granted A. A. Surg. Charles Anderson, is extended one month (S. O. 97, Nov. 11, Div. Pacific.)

Major Henry R. Tilton, surgeon, is relieved from the duties of attending surgeon at the H. Q., Div. Pacific and Dept. California (S. O. 96, Nov. 9, Div. Pacific.)

On the return of 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Kendall, asst. surg., to Fort McDermit, Nev., A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker will return to the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 113, Nov. 10, D. California).

1st Lieut. Peter R. Egan, asst. surg., is assigned to duty at Fort Clark (S. O. 162, Nov. 22, D. Texas).

Major Joseph P. Wright, surgeon, is relieved from duty at the Post of San Antonio (S. O. 161, Nov. 19, D. Texas.)

1st Lieut. Adrian S. Polhemus, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Halleck, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person at Dept. H. Q. for orders (S. O. 108, Nov. 3, D. Cal.)

Hospl. Steward Charles Keenan will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report for orders (S. O. 108, Nov. 3, D. Cal.)

The furlough granted Hospital Steward Felix Fettig is extended two months (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Henry Bunger, Fort Wingate, will proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., for duty (S. O. 122, Nov. 19, D. Ariz.)

Hospl. Steward Charles Primbs having signified his intention to apply for retirement, will report, for the present, to the C. O., Fort Columbus (S. O. 196, Nov. 30, Div. Atlantic).

Hospl. Steward Henry Winkelman will report to the C. O., Fort Leavenworth, for duty (S. O. 135, Nov. 23, Dept. Mo.)

Hospl. Steward John B. Comber is relieved from duty in the Dept. Mo. (S. O. 135, Nov. 23, Dept. Mo.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Henry S. Taber, C. E., will proceed to Kennett, Mo., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 181, Nov. 27, C. E.)

Capt. T. Rossell, C. E., will proceed to Wilson's Point, La., and Vicksburg, Miss., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 181, Nov. 27, C. E.)

Cols. Thos. Lincoln Casey and H. L. Abbot, and Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, C. E., will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and if necessary to Fort Smith, Ark., on duty connected with the improvement of the Arkansas River (S. O. 182, Nov. 29, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to the Sloan's Shoals of the South Fork of the Cumberland River, Ky. on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 182, Nov. 29, C. E.)

Lieut. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed to Saint Augustine, Fla., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 182, Nov. 29, C. E.)

Lieut.-Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Richmond, Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 180, Nov. 26, C. E.)

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Camden, Rockport, Me., and Bath, Me., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 180, Nov. 26, C. E.)

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to harbor at Michigan City, Ind., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 180, Nov. 26, C. E.)

Major Oswald H. Ernst, C. E., will proceed to Clinton, Tex., on duty connected with the works to be transferred to him by Major Mansfield (S. O. 184, Dec. 1, C. E.)

Major Thomas H. Handbury, C. E., will proceed to Farm Creek, Ill., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 184, Dec. 1, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Edward Burr, C. E., will report to Capt. Charles F. Powell, C. E., Portland, Ore., for temporary duty (S. O. 204, Nov. 18, D. Columbia).

The following are detailed members of the board ordered to meet in New York City for the examination of engineer officers for promotion: Lieut. Col. George H. Elliot, vice Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, relieved. Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie, vice Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland, relieved. The board will assemble Dec. 1 (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. D. C. Kingman, C. E., is relieved from duty in the Dept. Platte (G. C. M. O. 14, Nov. 24, D. Platte).

Ord. Sergt. Allen G. Potter, recently appointed from 1st sergt., Co. A, 17th Inf., will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., for duty at that post (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Cornelius Kelley, who was retired Nov. 23, enlisted in 1848, and was appointed ordnance sergeant Nov. 27, 1861.

Chaplains.

Leave for one month is granted Post Chaplain James O. Rayner, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 97, Nov. 11, Div. Pacific.)

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Joseph S. Powell, Sig. C., will take station at Omaha, Neb. (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending November 27, 1886:

Troop E, 4th Cav., to Fort Lowell, Ariz.
Hdqrs. 10th Cav., to Santa Fé, N. M.
Troop B, 10th Cav., to Fort Thomas, Ariz.
Troop D, 10th Cav., to San Carlos, Ariz.
Troop F, 10th Cav., to Fort Grant, Ariz.
Troop M, 10th Cav., to Fort McDowell, Ariz.
Co. C, 9th Inf., to Fort Mojave, Ariz.
Hdqrs. 13th Inf., to Fort Wingate, N. M.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 96, Nov. 9, Div. P.)

Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 203, Nov. 16, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. David L. Brainard will be relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Jan. 1, 1887, and will then join his troop (S. O., Nov. 29, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, is granted Lieut.-Col. D. R. Clendenin, Fort Davis (S. O. 161, Nov. 19, D. Tex.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. James Allen (S. O., Nov. 27, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. George K. Hunter will inspect C. and C. and G. E. at Cincinnati, for which 1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., Nov. 30, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

The leave granted Capt. Otho W. Budd is extended ten days (S. O. 94, Nov. 1, Div. P.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. James Parker (S. O. 123, Nov. 22, D. Ariz.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Wilber E. Wilder, recruiting officer (S. O., Nov. 27, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Baldwin D. Spilman, Fort Meade (S. O. 181, Nov. 26, Div. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. C. H. Lester, Fort Clark, is extended four days (S. O. 161, Nov. 19, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 12, is granted 2d Lieut. C. W. Farber, Fort Clark (S. O. 162, Nov. 22, D. Tex.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. DeRosey C. Cabell is extended two days (S. O. 181, Nov. 26, Div. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles J. Stevens, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 151, Nov. 16, D. Platte.)

A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. Zekiel Sykes, Troop B (S. O. 182, Nov. 29, Div. M.)

The operation of par. 11, S. O. 272, Nov. 23, 1886, H. Q. A., relieving 1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and directing him to proceed to join his regiment, is suspended until Feb. 1, 1887, when he will proceed to his regiment as directed in said order (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Franck E. Taylor (S. O. 109, Nov. 4, D. Cal.)

Major Alanson M. Randol will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Canby, for which 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 204, Nov. 18, D. Columbia.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

2d Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 195, Nov. 29, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

The leave granted Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended two days (S. O. 196, Nov. 30, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Dec. 4, is granted 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 197, Dec. 1, Div. A.)

The C. O. Beglow's Island will issue a furlough for forty-two days to Sergt. Murtha Hennessey, Bat. K (S. O. 194, Nov. 27, Div. A.)

Corpl. John McQueen has been promoted sergeant and Private Frederick Berker appointed corporal in Bat. H.

Private Charles M. Hertzog has been appointed corporal in Bat. M.

Private George Uhri has been appointed sergeant in Light Bat. F.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.

A G. C.-M. will meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Nov. 29, for the trial of 2d Lieut. B. S. Wever (S. O. 98, Nov. 17, Div. P.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect Nov. 21, is granted 2d Lieut. F. O. Ferris (S. O. 134, Nov. 20, Dept. M.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

2d Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Range, and will report to the C. O. Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty (S. O. 150, Nov. 12, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. John L. Sehon is extended seven days (S. O. 94, Nov. 1, Div. P.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. John J. Shaw (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Goodin (S. O., Nov. 27, H. Q. A.)

The ration of bread of Cos. C and K, Fort McKinney, Wyo., is increased to twenty ounces (S. O. 151, Nov. 16, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; H and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Christopher C. Miner is extended one month (S. O. 97, Nov. 11, Div. P.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 97, Nov. 11, Div. P.)

A furlough for two months is granted 1st Sergt. S. W. Hogerman, Co. E (S. O. 122, Nov. 19, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

The El Paso *Times*, referring to the recent promenade concert, says: "The rich music furnished by the band of the 10th Infantry was of course the chief feature of the occasion. It was the first time the band has appeared in this city, and it was evident to every one present that the city had gained a great addition to its attractions when Fort Bliss was made Regimental Headquarters."

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Handforth will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., to conduct to the Dept. of Dakota recruits under orders to leave Nov. 23 (S. O. 165, Nov. 22, R. S.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John H. Philbrick is extended two months (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Sergt. Timothy Murray, Co. B, recently placed on the retired list at his own request (at Fort Bayard), was highly complimented by his captain—H. G. Cavenaugh—in a company order. Captain Cavenaugh, after giving Sergt. Murray's military record, which included service during the war as a 1st lieutenant of the 80th New York Volunteers, says: "He participated in several engagements against hostile Indians in Oregon and California during the years 1856-7-8, and was wounded in an engagement at the Big Bend of Rogue River, Ore., May 27, 1856. He also participated at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Petersburg, and the surrender of Lee's army. He was recommended very highly by the officers of the 4th Infantry for a commission in the Regular Army in the forepart of 1864, but failed to pass the physical examination, owing to the wound received in Oregon in 1856. After his long and faithful services I am, indeed, glad to know that he will in his old age be kindly taken care of, and he has my best wishes for his future prosperity, in saying which I express the feelings of the officers of the company as well as the officers of Fort Bayard, and also the members of Co. B, 13th Inf." Well done! good and faithful servant.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward Lloyd, Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 122, Nov. 19, D. Dak.)

In Regimental Orders 53, dated Fort Buford, D. T., Nov. 21, Col. R. E. A. Crofton assumes command of the 15th Inf.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. B. B. Buck, Fort McIntosh, is extended six days (S. O. 162, Nov. 22, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Alexander Ogle will inspect clothing at Columbus Barracks, O., for which Capt. Andrew H. Young, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The C. O. Fort Ringgold will send Sergt. Edward A. Von Holtz, Co. I, to report for duty to the C. O. 19th Inf., at Fort Clark (S. O. 162, Nov. 22, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave granted Major David D. Van Valzah is extended ten days (S. O. 181, Nov. 26, Div. M.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Private Thomas Murphy, of Co. B, was killed at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, Nov. 23, 1886, by the explosion of a boiler at the saw-mill. Others were injured, but not fatally. Nothing is known as to his friends and relatives.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Major Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, and Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 152, Nov. 19, D. Platte.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1886.

CASUALTY.

Captain Franck E. Taylor, 1st Artillery, died November 25, 1886, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10. Detail: Capt. James G. MacAdams, 2d Cav.; Capt. Richard G. Shaw, 1st Art.; Capt. Gustavus C. Doane, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Frank U. Robinson, 2d Cav.: 1st Lieuts. Arthur Murray and Joseph S. Oyster, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Phister and 2d Lieut. Samson L. Faison, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. John A. Towers, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Art.. J.-A. (S. O. 109, Nov. 4. D. Cal.)

At Alcatraz Island, Cal., Nov. 10. Detail: Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Art.; Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Adam Slaker and John V. White and 2d Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Mott, 1st Art., J.-A. (S. O. 111, Nov. 6, D. Cal.)

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Benjamin S. Wever, 1st Int. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Alexander Piper, 1st Art.; Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 14th Inf.; Major Henry R. Tilton, Surg.: Major Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cav.; Capt. William L. Haskin, 1st Art.; Capt. George W. Davis, 14th Inf.; Capt. William N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.; Capt. John W. Dillenback, 1st Art.; Capt. Gustavus C. Doane, 2d Cav.; Capt. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Frederic C. Nichols, Gilbert P. Cotton, and Arthur Murray, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice, 1st Art., J.-A. (S. O. 98, Nov. 17, Div. P.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., Dec. 1. Detail: Major Charles B. Throckmorton, 2d Art.; Capt. William H. Nash, Sub. Dept.; Capts. Joseph G. Ramsay and William P. Vose and 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Alex. D. Schenck, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 194, Nov. 27, Div. A.)

At Fort B rrancas, Fla., Dec. 6. Detail: Major William Sinclair, Capts. James E. Wilson, Rezin G. Howell, and Frank C. Grugan, 2d Lieuts. William P. Stone and Isaac N. Lewis, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. M. Crawford, Jr., 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 196, Nov. 30, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10, to examine harness received from 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf., A. A. Q. M. at Fort McDermit. Detail: Capts. William L. Haskin and John W. Dillenback and 1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., R. Q. M., 1st Art. (S. O. 112, Nov. 8, D. Cal.)

A Board of Officers will assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 18, for the examination of John Jennings, late sergeant, Bat. D, 4th Art., as to his qualifications for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery. Detail: Major Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cav.; Capt. John J. Cochran, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., R. Q. M., 1st Art. (S. O. 115, Nov. 16, D. Cal.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Major William A. Jones, Capt. Charles F. Powell, and 1st Lieut. Willard Young, will assemble at Salem, Ore., to report upon the plans for the construction of the bridge across the Willamette River (S. O. 183, Nov. 30, C. E.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Commissary Sergeants George E. Arlington and Robert H. Jones, U. S. A., Dec. 1, 1886.

Artillery School.—In G. O. 37, of Nov. 30, General Tidball directs that the exercises for December, 1886, be: Artillery—Service of Machine Guns and the use of mechanical appliances for moving heavy artillery. Infantry—Thursday and Friday of each week, company infantry drill. Signalling—Officers not on the detail for artillery drill, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, will receive instruction in signalling during the drill hour. Fire Drill—Monday of each week one battery will receive instruction.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox.

The El Paso *Times* takes heart of hope for Fort Bliss, in connection with General Sheridan's plan to discontinue small posts, and says: "It will not be long before Fort Bliss and its commanding military position will come prominently before the War Department. There is at present no place on the borders of the U. S.—neither Mare Island, nor Fort Snelling, nor Fort Jefferson—that ought to be so thoroughly kept in a complete state of readiness for instant action as Fort Bliss, on the banks of the Rio Grande, and guarding the highway between the two adjoining republics."

A despatch from Red Fort, I. T., says: Captain E. M. Hayes, 5th Cav., has come in from the Sac and Fox agency and the southwest, where he has been moving Oklahoma boomers off forbidden lands. He states that the Indian Department has concluded to locate the Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kewanees and the Wichitas east of the ninety-eighth degrees of longitude, which embraces Oklahoma. This well settle that part of the country as being open to white settlement.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., commander of Fort Barrancas, recently in St. Louis, is reported as saying with regard to Geronimo and the other Indian prisoners at Fort Pickens: "They are lodged in the casements formerly occupied by the officers, the only habitable quarters at the fort. The guard is under the command of Lieut. Parker, who is living temporarily at Pickens. He writes me that Geronimo and his companions appear quite contented, and give him no trouble. Mangus, who, while en route, attempted to escape, is as contented as any of the others. Their quarters were not constructed as a prison, and are quite comfortable. They are perfectly secure under the guard, and the Indians can not conceive that an attempt at escape would be successful."

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A Bismarck despatch of Nov. 27 says: "A party of Army officers here from Fort Yates gives a description of the most thrilling ride in the history of this country. They were 70 hours in a blizzard in coming from Fort Lincoln, a distance of 60 miles, or over an hour to a mile. Their vehicle was an ambulance and was drawn by four mules. During Monday night, when the blizzard was at its height, they were compelled to shovel and plunge their way through snow drifts from six to ten feet deep, and the continual use of the whip and goading-sticks was necessary to keep the exhausted animals on the walk. The officers state that at the time the blizzard hid the mules from view and that but for the instinct of the animals they would have been lost and frozen to death. At one point they passed an Indian camp but the savages would not give them shelter, as their superstition taught them this would be fatal to them. They arrived at Fort Lincoln without a covering to their ambulance, this protection having been blown away by the first night's wind and within 30 minutes from their arrival one of the animals dropped dead. It was a fight for life for 72 hours, and they describe the trip as a most horrible experience, compared with which a march against an opposing army would be a pleasant pastime."

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A San Antonio despatch says: It is stated here that Fort Davis, Fort Concho, and a half dozen other small military posts in Texas are to be abandoned in pursuance of the policy of General Sheridan.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1886.

OUR Thanksgiving was decidedly gloomy and unpleasant. A cold, drizzling rain fell during the day. All duty, except what was necessary, was suspended. The cadets had a good dinner of turkey, etc. The detachments were well looked after. The evening before there were a number of cadet parties on the post. The presence of two score charming young ladies had much to do with making these affairs successful.

On Friday evening the officers had their first hop of the series to be given before Lent. The large hall was well filled by an exceedingly gay and jolly party, among them the young ladies who came before Thanksgiving Day. They were Miss Griffin, Miss Woodcock, Miss Bouvier, two Misses Beach, Miss Mercur, Miss Keeler, two Misses Cameron, Miss Thompson, Miss Bradley, Miss Royer, Miss Reynolds, two Misses McLean, Miss Mann, Miss Erwin, Miss Van Voorhis, Miss Gordon, and Miss Brown. Dancing commenced about half-past nine, supper was served two hours later, and the list of twenty dances was completed with an old-time Virginia reel of two sets. This was the feature of the evening, and those who left early missed many hearty laughs. It was after half-past one when the reel was through, and all went home after a pleasant evening, thanks to the efficient management of Lieut. Totten.

Major Sniffen paid the officers this afternoon. Last month the payment was made by Major Wham.

Congressman Lewis E. Payson, of the 9th Illinois District; Lieuts. Freeman, 10th Cavalry; Finlay, 9th Cavalry, and Benson, 4th Cavalry, were visitors to the post this week.

Mrs. Flagler spent Thanksgiving here. She came to see her son, who is a member of the 3d Class.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock this vicinity was startled by a single flash of lightning, followed by a peal of thunder that shook things up quite lively. Some who did not see the lightning thought that an earthquake had favored us with a visit.

Lieut. Darr is away on a month's leave, which is being spent in Cuba.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LYON, COLO.

THE ladies and officers of this garrison inaugurated their first series of plays for the winter season at the Post Hall on the evening of Nov. 23 to a large audience.

The comedy, "Advice Gratis," a dramatic composition, laughable in all its parts, and so full of illustrations of the foible of individuals in social life, and the ludicrous results that often follow, was faithfully portrayed. The following ladies and gentlemen composed the cast: Odbody, who gives advice gratis, Lieut. Burbank, 10th Inf.; Eventide, fond of whist, Lieut. Root, 22d Inf.; Edmund, an innocent young man, Lieut. Swaine, 22d Inf.; Grimes, who don't want to be a slave, George Lacey; Mrs. Eventide, who invents conversation, Mrs. Burbank; Ellen, extremely innocent, Miss Kate Lacey.

Without intending an unjust discrimination, where all excelled their previous record in life-like impersonations, I may say that the acting of Lieuts. Burbank, Root, and Swaine was fine; that Mrs. Burbank appeared to great advantage; that Miss Lacey, as Ellen, being young and pleasing, faithfully portrayed innocence in every feature, and that George Lacey acted well his part.

The evening's entertainment closed with the farce, "A Gray Mare." Characters: Mr. Marshall, who's forty and will fight, Lieut. Shollenberger, 10th Inf.; R. Smith, a surveyor, Mr. Fabian; Florence, niece to Mr. Marshall, Mrs Littell; Alice, niece to Mr. Marshall, Miss Lacey. In the limited time allowed, and the ready rendition of her parts of the play, as niece to Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Littell evinced more than ordinary talent—her manner captivating, and always correct.

The climax of the evening's play was finally reached in the advances in love-making by Miss Lacey, in the dialogue between her and Mr. Fabian, and his final capture by her, was fine, and exemplified perfect and finished acting. "That woman's love can win or long inherit."—Milton. The soliloquy of Lieut. Shollenberger, in "Who's forty and will fight," betrayed a rare gift and mastery in elocution.

ELK.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE Kansas City *Times* says:

Lieut. Wood, 18th Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Wood, left here yesterday for Fort Hays, Kas., to join the company to which he was recently promoted. Lieut. Wood has been quite unfortunate during his stay at the post. Last winter he lost a horse and buggy by fire, and a day or two since the gray mare purchased from Dr. J. V. D. Middleton lay down and died. The animal was formerly owned by Lieut. Slocum, 7th Cav.; Capt. Wint, 4th Cav., and Dr. Middleton.

The Misses Wilson will entertain a number of their friends after the hop to-morrow night in honor of the Misses Magruder, daughters of Surgeon D. L. Magruder.

Colonel and Mrs. Page gave an elegant "auction party" last week in honor of their guests, the Misses Miller of Milwaukee. The articles sold were very pretty, each one having been made by some young lady of the post. The bidding was spirited, the auctioneers very enterprising.

Dr. J. P. Wright and Mrs. Wright have arrived from San Antonio. His hosts of old friends were happy to meet them.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of Nov. 27 says: "Mrs. Gen. Wheaton entertained a distinguished party at lunch on Monday in honor of Senator and Mrs. Manderson. The following were present: Gen. and Mrs. Manderson, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Miller and Miss Kittie Miller of Detroit, mother and sister of Mrs. Wheaton, Gen. and Mrs. Hawkins, and Dr. Miller, an old-time friend of Gen. Wheaton. After lunch the guests were treated to some choice vocal music, at which Lieut. Kinzle assisted with his grand tenor voice.....Mrs. Major Brown gave a very pleasant progressive euchre party on Wednesday evening of this week, in honor of her guest, Miss Grace Hickmann, of Columbus, O. The following participated: Mrs. Abercrombie, Miss Earle, Mrs. Haskins, Mrs. Ulio, Miss Miller of Detroit, Mrs. Wheaton, Mrs. and Miss Dempsy, Mrs. Cook, Lieut. Abercrombie, Lieut. Earle, Lieut. Wright, Capt. Ulio, Capt. Mills, Gen. Wheaton, Capt. Dempsey, Lieut. Townsley, Lieut. Rowell and Capt. Cook. Mrs. Capt. Cook won the first ladies' prize and Mrs. Dr. Haskins the second. Capt. Dempsey took the first gentleman's prize and Lieut. Abercrombie the second."

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

IN the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Porter, N. Y., Major General Schofield disapproved the findings and sentence on the ground that the evidence was not such as to exclude a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused which doubt, he says, is strengthened by the fact that Private Rawlins has nearly completed his second term of service, and has never before, so far as appears from the files of these headquarters, been brought to trial before a general Court-martial. The General says further: "The record fails to show, what every record should show, that the prisoner was informed by the judge advocate of his right to testify in his own defence. Of this right he may therefore have been ignorant, and for this reason may have omitted to avail himself of its advantage by giving to his written declaration of innocence the sanction of an oath. However this may be, this failure on the part of the prosecution to instruct him in one of his most essential rights, must be deemed a defect in the proceedings of sufficient importance to warrant in itself a disapproval of the conclusions of the court.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Two or three years ago a young Scotch professor, Henry Drummond, F. R. S. E.; F. G. S., published a work which has attracted unusual attention from religious thinkers. Its title is, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," and its purpose is to show that spiritual conditions are controlled by laws analogous to those which prevail in the natural world, "each to the other like, more than on earth is thought." Prof. Drummond's work has recently been reviewed in a pamphlet published by Gen. James B. Fry, U. S. Army. As he states Drummond's position, it is "that the spiritual laws are not *analogous* to the natural laws, but that they are the same laws—the question being one of *identity*, not of *analogy*; the Laws dealing at one end with Matter and at the other end with Spirit," or, to quote Drummond himself, "the analogy is only among the phenomena; between Laws there is no analogy, there is *continuity*." Revelation, Mr. D. holds to be "not a dogma of theology, but a necessity of science," for it is a scientific axiom that what is beneath can only know of what is above by communication from above; so a man must be born from above if he would have spiritual life and knowledge. This doctrine, Gen. Fry thinks, is carried to the extent of destroying free will, and he criticizes Prof. Drummond in a way that revives recollection of the Arminian and Calvinistic controversies of old. But Gen. Fry does not, in our judgment, rightly apprehend the argument he seeks to answer. Mr. D. distinctly says that "the true problem of the spiritual life may be said to be to do the opposite of neglect. Whatever this is, do it, and you shall escape." Again, "not that there is no work for him who would grow to do. There is work and severe work—work so great that the worker deserves to have himself relieved of all that is superfluous during his task. If the amount of energy lost in trying to grow were spent in fulfilling rather the conditions of growth, we should have many more cubits to show for our stature." It is the *processes* of spiritual growth that Drummond holds to be beyond our control, as the processes of natural growth are beyond control. But just as we must eat and exercise, if we would grow physically, so must we, according to this authority, put into operation analogous methods of individualized action, if we would grow spiritually. True, he holds that a quickening of spiritual life, which is beyond volition, must precede growth, but we do not understand that he considers it impossible to promote the conditions which make this spiritual birth possible. On the contrary, he holds that "spiritual life is the sum total of the functions which resist death," and that it is our province to develop those functions. The process, according to Swedenborg, from whom Prof. Drummond obviously derives his theories, is very simple being "to shun evil as sins against God, and to be faithful in the duties of your calling." That is to say, to subject the spiritual nature to conditions analogous to those which produce healthy physical growth, which require of us to avoid everything that is injurious to the physical system and pursue some occupation that gives abundant healthy exercise to the physical powers. Gen. Fry's review is a very interesting one, and, on the whole, gives an excellent idea of the argument of the author he criticizes.

Gen. James B. Fry, U. S. A., has an article in the "Magazine of American History" for December on "Halleck and Grant," in which he denies that Halleck was ever guilty of any injustice to Gen. Grant, whom he recommended for a Major-Generalcy two days before he sent a similar recommendation on behalf of Charles F. Smith. He undertakes to show that similar criticisms upon Halleck's treatment of Grant are equally unfounded, that the two men long maintained the most cordial relations, and that Grant's unkind feeling towards Halleck was of recent origin "and was due probably to misunderstanding of the facts arising from Grant's inability to search the records for himself." An excellent likeness of Gen. Halleck accompanies the article as the frontispiece to the number. It has also an interesting article on the Swamp Angel, the gun used in firing on Charleston in 1863, by Wm. S. Stryker, with pictures of the gun and battery and portraits of Q. A. Gillmore, W. S. Serrell, Charles Sellmer, and Peter S. Michie. Alfred E. Lee concludes his series of articles, "From Cedar Mountain to Chantilly."

Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. A., describes "The Second Day at Gettysburg" in the December "Century," the maps being furnished by Gen. Abner Doubleday, U. S. A. The Confederate General E. M. Law has a companion article on "Round Top and the Confederate Right at Gettysburg." The Memoranda of the Civil War in the "Century" contains "The Capitulation of Harper's Ferry," by Gen. Julius W. ite; "Ripley's Brigade at South Mountain," by Col. Wm. L. De Rosset, and "General Lee Trusting in Providence at Antietam," by Frank A. Bond.

"Harper's Magazine" for December opens with an article on "The Boyhood of Christ," by Gen. Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur." With the exception of the editorial departments and two articles at the end, every

article in the number is illustrated, furnishing a gallery of pictures such as would be hard to find of equal quality, within the same compass, at the same price. The advance in pictorial art is admirably shown by a comparison of one of the earlier with one of the later numbers of "Harper's Magazine." The first number of "Harper's Monthly," issued in June, 1850, had eight woodcuts, including five fashion plates, which are only interesting as showing how preposterous lovely woman can look when the artist joins with her in the attempt to misrepresent the human form: the last number of "Harper" has sixty woodcuts, each one a work of art in itself.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G.—The list cannot be procured.

19th Infantry.—Nicholas Muller is the representative of the 5th New York Congressional District.

W. B.—Write to the adjutant, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for pamphlet giving full particulars.

G. W. M.—The 3d U. S. Infantry served in the 5th Army Corps from the beginning to the close of the war.

H. I.—The nearest recruiting rendezvous for the Marine Corps to you is at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New York.

T. H. B.—The 18th New York Cavalry served mainly in the 22d Army Corps and Dept. of the Gulf. The badge would be that of the 22d Corps.

J. H. M.—We are not aware of any official report by Lieut. Stoney having been recently published. Consult the Blue Book as to salaries of Government officials.

H. S.—The author of the book, "Aristocracy in the Army," you inquire about was Duane Merritt Greene, formerly 2d Lieutenant, 6th U. S. Cavalry. It was published in 1880 by the Central Publishing Company, Chicago.

F. G. asks: 1. In what latitude going South a navigator drops the North star? ANS.—On the equator.

2. In what latitude is the Southern cross first seen? ANS.—32 degrees North latitude.

2d Battery asks: Can a man who is not a naturalized citizen of the U. S. hold a commission in the National Guard? ANS.—Sec. 24, M. C., provides that: "No person shall be commissioned in the militia or National Guard of this State, unless he is a citizen of the United States."

National Guard asks: Has a civil court the right to interfere with the reduction to the ranks of non-commissioned officers? ANS.—Sec. 50, M. C., provides: "Non-commissioned officers, if enlisted men, may be reduced to the ranks by the commander of the organization to which they belong. The right is inherent in the commanding officer, and the courts have no power to interfere."

P. asks: Is it legal to bring a general prisoner before a Court-martial with shackles on? ANS.—It is legal. Winthrop's Digest, pages 218-219, says on this subject: "In order that he may not be embarrassed in making his defence the accused party on trial before a Court-martial should be subjected to no restraint other than such as may be necessary to enforce his presence or prevent disorderly conduct on his part. Except, therefore, in an extreme case, as where the accused, being charged with an aggravated and heinous offence, there is reasonable ground to believe that he will attempt to escape or to commit acts of violence, the keeping or placing of irons upon him while before the court will not be justified. Even in such a case it will be preferable to place an adequate guard over him.

G. A. K.—All the Regular Army and Navy officers at the funeral of Ex-President Arthur were not there under orders. We do not see why an officer at the funeral voluntarily should not wear his uniform. It was an occasion of ceremony, paying respect to a dead President, and consequently a fitting occasion for an officer holding his country's commission to show every mark of outward respect. We know of no etiquette which would forbid it. The uniform of the infantry officer, the plain black leather belt with the cap and overcoat, is permissible. (Par. 2689, Artillery Regulations and G. O. 82, A. G. O., Nov. 6, 1883.) In G. O. 121, A. G. O., of Oct 11, 1882, the Secretary of War directed that "the manufacture of brown scabbards be discontinued," and that "hereafter the nickel-plated scabbard be worn on all occasions."

Civilian asks: In time of peace if an enlisted man of the Army shoots a citizen, being ordered to do so by his superior officer, is he (the enlisted man) amenable to a jury trial in the civil courts? ANS.—The enlisted man is amenable to trial by jury. A soldier does not cease to be a citizen on his enlistment in the Army, and if any act not purely military, which, if committed by a civilian, would be a misdemeanor or a crime, and which invades the rights of an individual or the community, he is amenable to trial before a common law court. His defence that he committed the act by order of his superior officer may be valid, or it may not, for a soldier is bound to obey only the lawful orders of his superior. But such defence is an excuse merely of the validity of which he must convince a judge and jury. It may be a defence against punishment, not so against trial. The tendency of courts of common law is increasingly towards lenity in dealing with cases like that suggested, and the defence of superior orders is readily accepted in cases in which a prompt decision is demanded by the soldier. The question of his amenability to a jury trial would very soon be determined, so far as he was concerned.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S REPORT.

FROM the annual report of Col. G. N. Lieber, Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, it appears that during the past year there were 1,976 trials by general courts-martial (including 8 cadets and 22 commissioned officers) and two courts of inquiry. The number of trials by garrison and regimental courts-martial was 10,224, making the total number of cases tried 12,207. This was a decrease of 1,627 in the number of courts-martial as compared with last year (the first decrease in seven years). Of the 10,224 cases tried by inferior courts 281 resulted in acquittal. 6,418 different men were tried, some more than once.

Col. Lieber renews his recommendation that the articles of war be revised. He believes that the judge advocates should be excluded from secret sessions of courts, recommends that officers of the Army be empowered to take deposition evidence, and call attention to the lack of jurisdiction for purposes of trial over discharged military convicts. It is stated that the Army is of one opinion upon the advisability of intrusting to commissioned officers within certain narrow and well defined limits the power of summary punishment, such as is conferred by the English code. The lack of power in a court-martial to punish civilian witnesses who refuse to testify, is said to be likely to lead to an entire failure of justice in some cases. The English code and the articles of our Navy confer this power, and its extension to Army courts-martial is recommended. Attention is also called to the lack of uniformity in the punishments prescribed by courts-martial for similar offences. The dissimilarity is said to be very marked in the case of desertion, but is not confined to that offence. Cases are cited to illustrate the fact, and it is suggested that a scale of punishments should be adopted and the evil remedied by legislattion.

CAPT. H. JOHNSON, M. S. K., U. S. A., having relieved Col. B. J. D. Irwin of his charge of the Medical Purveying Depot in this city on Nov. 29th, assumes both duties as Acting Assist. Med. Purveyor and Med. Storekeeper.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

The recent inspection of the *Tennessee* will result in her being plaed out of commission, and there is no doubt that the cost of necessary repairs will require her to be condemned.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Aspinwall Nov. 26.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Sailed from New York, Nov. 14, for the S. A. Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Villefranche, France, Nov. 12. To proceed later to Alexandria, Egypt, touching at Palermo and Malta en route.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. At Genoa, Italy, Nov. 8. Repairs completed. Was to sail, Nov. 9, for the coast of Africa to cruise during the winter.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 15.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns Captain J. H. Gillis. Sailed from Callao, Peru, Nov. 12, for San Francisco, Cal. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Was at Callao, Peru, Nov. 13.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Apia, Samoan Island, Oct. 15. To leave for Easter Island about Oct. 21, and from there to Valparaiso about Jan. 1.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska, October 19, having left Juneau Oct. 13. Will winter at Sitka. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Montevideo Oct. 20.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and was to leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Muscat, Arabia, Oct. 23.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Aden Nov. 11; at Colomba, Ceylon, Dec. 31.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Nagasaki Oct. 25. About to sail for Yokohama, Japan.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was to have left for Macao Oct 5, to return to Hong Kong.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 1, 1886.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Arrived at Aden, Arabia, Dec. 2.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton, China, Oct. 30.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Chas. H. Davis will be senior officer after Dec. 10.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Sailed from Annapolis, Md., Dec. 2, for Hampton Roads, Va.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Will be relieved by Commander Edwin White Dec. 10. Arrived at Norfolk Nov. 11.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York Navy-yard

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone. At Norfolk, Va. Comdr. George F. F. Wilde has been ordered to command this vessel.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read, At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 30, for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

FIVE hundred workmen have been discharged from the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

THE coast survey steamer *Arago* left Northport Nov. 27 for New York and arrived the same day at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Harper's for January and February will each contain a valuable illustrated article from the able pen of Sir E. Reed, on the "Navies of the Continent," in which will be the "latest thing afloat belonging to Russia, France, Prussia and Italy. These articles will be of especial value to American readers at this juncture, when the "Navy of the United States," is struggling to keep off of the bottom.

THE Governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says that notwithstanding the order or request of the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 16, 1885, the senior naval officer has not accorded to the civil government the aid and co-operation it had a right to expect. The discourtesy of this officer was so marked as to render it impossible for the Governor to subsequently seek his co operation.

THE Board on the Consolidation of Naval Accounts and Purchases, consisting of Captain George Brown and Paymasters Carmody and Stancliff, is now actively engaged examining the system of book-keeping, blank forms, etc., which now prevails in the several bureaus. Its progress is necessarily slow, but it is expected that the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing will be enabled to assume control of the purchases and accounts by the first of January. The bureau will not be held to any strict accountability for its management of the new duties until July 1 next, when it is expected the new system will be in working shape. The board has in contemplation a new system of book-keeping and new forms of blanks to carry out the change ordered by the Secretary of the Navy.

TEN vessels are now being repaired at navy-yards on the Atlantic Coast, and will be ready for sea as follows: At the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard the *Galena* is now ready for commission, and will soon be sent back to the home squadron for duty; the *Swatara* is having her boilers taken out to receive new ones, and she will be ready about March 1. At New York the *Richmond* and *Thetis* will be ready for commission about Christmas or very soon after, and the latter will be sent to the Pacific on a surveying cruise; the *Enterprise* and *Nipsic* will both be ready in March or April next. At Norfolk the apprentice training ships *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, which are now in commission, will be ready to sail by Dec. 20 for the West Indies. The *Trenton* requires considerable work on her machinery, and will not be ready for commission before next May or June. The *Richmond* will relieve the old frigate *Tennessee* as flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. The old frigate *Wabash*, which is receiving ship at the Boston yard, has just had new covering put over her.

MR. C. H. CRAMP is reported as saying of the triple expansion engine system: "It has entirely superseded the ordinary compound engine. No contract has been let to build an ordinary compound engine for the English Navy since January, 1885; none for the French Navy since May of that year, and none for any navy within the past year. The English have now about 30 triple expansion engines under contract for their navy, the French 10 or 12, and the Russians and other Powers quite a number—in fact, all the latest designed vessels in Europe. An officer of high rank in our Navy, who has just returned from Europe, told me the other day that Sir N. Barnaby said to him that a design involving an ordinary compound engine would not now be considered at the Admiralty, and he also learned that some of the leading constructing engineers, among them Mr. Kirke, declined to design any more ordinary compounds."

A FEW years since Congress passed a law whereby engineer officers to the number of 20 might be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy for duty at such colleges and institutions of learning as might apply for their services. In almost every case where such assignment has been made the faculties of the colleges have expressed themselves as so well pleased,

that when the tour of duty of the officer has come to an end application has at once been made for another one to carry on the work so well begun. At the present time there are but 11 engineers under assignment as professors, distributed as follows: P. A. Engr. D. Jones, Normal College, Fort Scott, Kan.; P. A. Engr. J. D. Ford, Manual Training School, Baltimore, Md.; P. A. Engr. F. H. Bailey, Cornell University; Asst. Engr. G. H. Bull, University of Pennsylvania; Asst. Engr. G. W. McElroy, South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C.; Asst. Engr. J. H. Baker, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; Asst. Engr. F. M. Bennett, Manual Training School, Chicago, Ill.; Asst. Engr. A. W. Stahl, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; Asst. Engr. A. T. Woods, Illinois University, Champaign, Ill.; Asst. Engr. E. O'C. Acker, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Asst. Engr. T. W. Kinkaid, New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Hanover, N. H.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered,

Nov. 26.—Commander Edwin White, to command the Portsmouth, December 10.

Commander George F. F. Wilde, to command the Dolphin.

Lieutenant M. F. Wright, to duty at the League Island Navy-yard.

DEC. 1.—Lieutenant E. M. Hughes, to duty under the Lighthouse Board.

Lieutenant Lucien Young, to duty as assistant to the Lighthouse Inspector December 15.

P. A. Engineer John L. Hannum, to the Navy-yard Norfolk.

Sailmaker John J. Byrne, to the Portsmouth.

DEC. 2.—Lieutenant Gottfried Blocklinger, to Hydrographic Office.

Detached.

Nov. 26.—Commander Chas. V. Gridley, from command of the Portsmouth, December 10, and placed on waiting orders,

Commander Chas. D. Sigsbee, from command of the Kearsarge and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant C. McR. Winslow, from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Galena.

Lieutenants E. W. Sturdy, S. H. May, N. J. K. Patch and J. D. Adams; Ensign Jno. A. Dougherty, Surgeon W. G. Farwell, P. A. Surgeon Jas. D. Gatewood, Chief Engineer B. F. Wood, P. A. Engineer R. Aston, Assistant Engineers F. W. Bartlett and W. S. Smith, from the Kearsarge and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign James G. Doyle, from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Jamestown.

Paymaster Charles W. Slamm, from the Kearsarge and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Nov. 27.—Lieutenant John M. Hawley, from the Coast Survey steamer Bache and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey Office.

Nov. 29.—Lieutenant Charles W. Ruschenberger, from the Saratoga, December 10, and placed on waiting orders.

Naval Constructor G. R. Boush, from the Navy-yard Norfolk and placed on waiting orders.

DEC. 1.—Lieutenant John W. Stewart, from the Pinta November 20, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign John J. Knapp, from duty as assistant to the Lighthouse Inspector 15th District, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Sailmaker Charles C. Freeman, from the Portsmouth and pirced on waiting orders.

DEC. 2—Lieutenant Joseph B. Murdock, from the Dolphin and ordered to the Torpedo Station.

Ordered to Examination for Promotion.

Commander Henry B. Seely, Lieutenant J. M. Robinson (junior grade), Lieutenant Geo. A. Morris, and Ensign O. G. Dodge have been ordered to appear before the Naval Examining Board next Tuesday, for examination for promotion.

Leave.

Granted to Carpenter M. T. Quigley for four months.

MARINE CORPS.

Nov. 29.—2d Lieutenant H. K. White, when the guard of the U. S. S. Kearsarge has been transferred to the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., detached from that post, and ordered to proceed to Boston, Mass., and report for duty at the Marine Barracks there.

Nov. 30.—1st Lieutenant Thomas N. Wood, present leave of absence extended one month from Dec. 4.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending December 2, 1886:

John Lynch, beneficiary, died November 21, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Joseph Suters, beneficiary, died November 28, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL FRANKLIN, commanding the European Squadron, reports to the Secretary of the Navy from Villefranche, France, on board the *Pensacola*, Nov. 12, as follows: "The cholera having made its appearance at Genoa, I sailed from there on Nov. 6 and arrived here the next morning. The ship was quarantined for 24 hours, but I succeeded in getting a clean bill of health from this port, which, I trust, will modify the quarantine in the East, if it does not prevent it altogether.

"I propose to sail from here for Alexandria as soon as the weather, which is now bad, clears up. I shall stop at Palermo and Malta en route, provided I can get pratique for the ship at those ports. The *Quinnebaug* reports from Genoa on Nov. 8 as follows: 'the repairs will be completed to-day, stores on board and bills paid, and if circumstances permit, I intend sailing to-morrow. For the last 20 hours it has been blowing a strong southeast gale which still continues, making it hazardous to haul out now, besides four or five vessels arriving to-day are anchored near our moorings.'

"I am happy to inform the Department that the health of the officers and crew is good."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Nov. 30, 1886.

THE first of the series of Officers' Hops was held in the gymnasium last Saturday evening. The guests were received by Mrs. Huntington, assisted by Chief Engineer Farmer.

The Princeton College second foot ball team came down last Saturday, bringing with them Cook and George of the regular team, whose begrimed jackets gave sufficient evidence of the tussle with Yale on Thanksgiving Day. After a short lunch at the Maryland Hotel, the team was driven to the Academy grounds, where they were met by the cadets, who had been awaiting their arrival with great anxiety.

When the men lined up, the difference in weight of the two teams was very striking, the Princeton men weighing on the average 178 pounds, while the cadets weighed but 153. Cook, of the visitors, had a very formidable aspect. He being six feet three inches tall, and weighing 226 pounds—nothing very pleasurable seemed in store for the man he tackled. McMahan's hair gave him a bad look, too. Spalding's legs reminded one of callipers, while his gait carried a very fair impression of the traditional seven league boots.

One of the 'Varsity rushers was Murat Halstead's son. There was nothing remarkable about him except that he wore his hair banged—(it was banged when he began playing: when he stopped so was his nose), and he couldn't play foot ball for a cent.

The game opened with a rapid pick-up by Stone, a throw to Anderson, a short run, a fall, and a tremendous yell from the spectators. The cadets, through Cloke, then got in some good kicks toward their opponents' goal, which resulted in the 'Varsity captain getting the ball and passing it to big Cook, who pushed himself well up the field. While Stone, who eventually recaptured the ball, was being sat upon by the Princeton eleven, he passed the ball to Fermier, who tore down the line and made a touchdown. He having run outside the boundary line a foul was claimed and allowed by the referee. No points were made by either team for the first forty minutes, but at this point Spalding took some of his gigantic strides and got in a touchdown, which Dohme turned into a goal.

The second half was not so exciting. The superior training and practice of the Princetonians came to the front, and they scored 24 points. This half was characterized by the excellent playing of Brownell, Dohme, and Spalding, of the college, and Hayward, Stone, Anderson, and Snow for the cadets. Excellent feeling prevailed throughout the game, which was generally acknowledged to be the best ever played on these grounds. The cadets had no hope of winning, and were pleased that the college boys did not win easier. The cadet's team is composed of Williams, quarter back; Stone, captain and half back; Cloke and Anderson, full backs; Hayward, Rowan, Snow, Patton, Brittain, Robison, and Fermier, rushers. The Princeton players were Dohme, quarter back; Hirst, half back; Spalding, (captain), and Brownell, full backs: Ballentine, George, Cook, McMahon, Halstead, Meers, and Anderson, rushers. After the game the visitors were entertained at supper by the cadets, and attended the hop later in the evening. They left on the Sunday afternoon train for Princeton. Next Saturday a game will be played with the deaf mutes of Washington.

The apprentice boys from the *Jamestown* had a holiday on Saturday, and large numbers of them were interested spectators of the foot ball match.

Ex-Cadets F. G. Moore and S. E. Darby, of the class of '87, spent Saturday with friends in Annapolis.

Mrs. Oliver entertained a large number of her lady friends last Tuesday, at her charming home in Annapolis.

Mrs. Worthington's *musicale* last Friday night, was a great success, all present attesting their great enjoyment of the evening's entertainment.

Mrs. Lieut. Hutchins also gave a *musicale* last Sunday night, in honor of Miss Kittie Gordon, of Washington, who is visiting her. The bachelor officers attended *en masse*, Miss Gordon being a great favorite in that direction. Miss Gordon herself is a very fine performer upon the piano, and has a remarkably clear soprano voice, so that her visits to Annapolis are always keenly enjoyed by music lovers.

The party to be given by Chief Engr. and Mrs. Farmer in honor of the ten brides who have come to Annapolis since this term began, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the sudden illness of Mr. Farmer.

On Friday, Mrs. Huntington gives a large entertainment for charity, to which the town is invited. Everyone is to bring or send a parcel containing anything from a handkerchief to a camel's hair shawl. These articles are all to be wrapped up and sold to the highest bidder, no one being aware of the contents of any parcel. Lieuts. Mercer and Mitchell will act as auctioneers, and it is thought that this unique idea will prove a great success.

By order of the superintendent, the extra drills for the 3d Class were abolished on Saturday last.

Naval Cadet H. C. Sexton, 3d Class, has resigned.

Naval Cadet E. K. Cole, 1st Class, has been granted leave of absence until March 1, 1887.

REVENUE MARINE.

ASSIGNMENTS.

1st Lieut. W. S. Baldwin and 2d Lieuts. Edmund Burke and Geo. A. York detached from the revenue str. Johnson and placed waiting orders.

Chief Engineer John W. Collins assigned to steamer Woodbury at Eastport, Me.

1st Asst. Engineer F. B. Randall assigned to steamer Colfax, at Wilmington, N. C.

1st Lieut. P. M. Clark, 3d Lieut. J. C. Moore, and Chief Engineer Eugene Vallot detached from the steamer Fessenden and placed waiting orders.

2d Lieut. J. E. N. Graham assigned to steamer Hamilton at Philadelphia.

2d Assist. Engineer E. H. Jack to temporary duty on str. Hamilton.

1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, 2d Lieut. Geo. H. Dotv, Chief Engineer J. E. Jeffries, and 1st Assist. Engineer D. McC. French, detached from the steamer Perry and placed waiting orders.

3d Lieut. B. L. Reed assigned to steamer Colfax at Wilmington.

1st Lieut. Robt. Barstow, Chief Engr. W. C. Wheeler, and 2d Asst. Engr. C. F. Nash detached from steamer Bibb and placed on waiting orders.

2d Lieut. John L. Davis to resume duties on the steamer Dallas.

Capt. C. A. Abbey assigned to steamer Gallatin, at Boston, Mass.

Capt. Russell Glover to steamer Wolcott at Port Townsend, W. T.

Capt. J. B. Maure to steamer Colfax at Wilmington, N. C.

1st Lieut. W. J. Herring, to temporary duty, steamer Manhattan, Whitestone, N. Y.

Chief Engr. Geo. H. Robinson detached from steamer Woodbury and placed on waiting orders.

Winter cruising orders have been sent the following revenue vessels:

Steamer Woodbury, at Eastport, Me.; cruising grounds from Robbinston to Cape Elizabeth, Me.

Steamer Dallas, at Portland, Me.; cruising grounds from Mount Desert, Me., to Cape Ann, Mass.

Steamer Dexter, at Newport, R. I.; from Edgartown to New London, Conn.

Steamer Hamilton, at Philadelphia, Pa; from Great Egg Harbor to Body's Island, N. C.; changed to Norfolk for the winter.

Str. Ewing, at Baltimore, Md.; whole of Chesapeake Bay.

The following lake vessels have been ordered to be put out of commission:

Steamer Bibb, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Steamer Perry, at Erie, Pa.

Steamer Fessenden, at Detroit, Mich.

Steamer Johnson, at Milwaukee, Wis.

CONTRACTS FOR THE NEW CRUISERS.

THE Secretary of the Navy on Monday awarded the contract for building cruiser No. 3, to be known as the *Baltimore*, to the firm of Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, for $1,325,000. This is the protected double-bottomed cruiser of about 4 400 tons displacement, with engines of not less than 8,000 horse power. The contract for cruiser No. 2, of about 3,700 tons displacement and not less than 6,000 horse power, was awarded to the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, for $1,017,500 This vessel is to be known as the *Charleston*, and is a copy of the *Nanitwa*, now in the Japanese Navy. Contract for gunboat No. 2, of about 870 tons displacement, was awarded to the Columbia Iron Works, of Baltimore, for $247 000. The contract for gunboat No. 1, of about 1,700 tons displacement was not awarded. There was one special bid of Cramp and Sons for $455,000 and one regular bid of Charles Reeder and Sons, Baltimore, for $495 000. It will require some personal examination on the part of the Secretary before the contract for this vessel is awarded. The bids for cruiser No. 1, to be known as the *Newark*, were all above the limit, on account of a change in the design for the engines as compared with the original plan when the appropriation was made at the close of the Forty-eighth Congress. The bids were referred to a board consisting of Capt. Walker, Chief Constructor Wilson, and Engineer in Chief Loring.

The successful bidder will be required, within twenty days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into formal contract for the performance of his work, and to give a bond therefor, with sufficient sureties and with a penal sum equal to one fourth of the amount of the bid. The cruisers must be completed within eighteen months and the gunboat within twelve months from the execution of the respective contracts. Payments are to be made in ten equal instalment as the work progresses, from which 10 per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the contract.

MARINE CORPS.

COLONEL MCCAWLEY, in his annual report, says: "On October 1 there were 1,885 enlisted men in the Corps, 989 of whom were on board ships in commission and 896 doing duty at the several shore stations During the past year there have been 698 enlistments, 96 re-enlistments, 11 enlistments from the Army, 399 discharges, 12 deaths, 392 desertions, and 8 enlisted men have been retired. There are now 80 officers upon the active list, to be further reduced to 75, in accordance with a recent law. An urgent necessity exists for the expenditure of $3,000 in repairs at the Mare Island Barracks, to prevent a much greater cost hereafter. An appropriation of $15,000 is needed to erect three sets of quarters in accordance with the original plans. I have directed these two items to be included in the estimates for the coming fiscal year; also $1,000 for the purchase of tents and camp equipage. The building for the enlisted men at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., authorized by Congress, is now in process of erection. I regret to say that no appropriation was made by Congress for barracks and quarters at the Norfolk Navy yard, and that the same urgent necessity exists for them as has been so often reported by me."

THE MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE seems to exist a ruling very unjust to deserving and competent men enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps and attached to the Navy. Cut off as they are from any possible promotion, such as obtains in the Army (vacancies for commissioned officers being filled by the overflow from Annapolis), they are paid less for, and more important and trustworthy services demanded of them, than any holding corresponding positions in the Navy proper. Especially does this apply to the non commissioned officers.

The pay of the Marine Corps is the same as the Army, viz: Privates, $13; corporals, $15; sergeants, $17 per month in the first enlistment. To obtain either of the two latter amounts they must qualify in a general English education, tactics, conduct, etc.; and while on duty are responsible for the discipline of the crew, and the care of prisoners, etc., when on watch.

Now, being part of a warship's company, would it be any more than just and fair to give them an opportunity for some promotion? But should a vacancy occur among the petty officers (paying from $40 to $70 per month), and which a marine may be thoroughly competent to fill, he is not eligible for such position, because he is in the Marine Corps. The result of this is that men are taken from the ship's company, men (foreigners and aliens often), who have no interest or claim on the Service, men who have probably been picked up in some foreign country ("beach combers," as they are termed, and I believe the United States is the only Government that permits such enlistments), and placed in such positions, while men (citizens) in the Marine Corps, no matter what their length of service, which ought to be some claim (if competent), are prohibited. Why such a prohibition should exist in the same branch of the Service seems to call for reform as necessary as any in the Civil Service. By allowing such promotions from the Marine Corps, men are not lost to the Service, but rather retained, and invite a better standard. FOURS RIGHT.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. At Washington, D. C.

The Fish Hawk, Mate James A. Smith, comdg. On her way to Washington, D. C.

The Altyon, Wm. Hamlin, comdg. At Havre de Gras, Md.

The Grampus, J. W. Collins, comdg. At Gloucester, Mass

SPAIN has finally succeeded in inducing Prince Bismarck to abandon his proposal to establish a naval station at the Caroline Islands.

A Nice Distinction.—Aunt: "No, Amelia, I deem it an impossibility that you could be capable of inviting a sergeant to the house."

Niece: "But, aunt, it is a sergeant of the City Troop."

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THE APPROACHING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THE second session of the 49th Congress convenes at noon on Monday next. Being a short session considerable activity must be displayed to accomplish the work necessary to keep the machinery of the Government moving until another Congress is ushered in. Experience has shown that very little work, aside from that connected with the regular appropriation bills, is accomplished during a short session, and the coming one is not likely to be an exception to the rule. The fact, however, that the members of the House Appropriation Committee have started in advance of the opening of the session to get the appropriation bills in shape, would indicate that these measures will receive more careful and thorough attention than formerly, and the chances for more liberal appropriations may thereby be enlarged.

Sub-committees on all the bills, except the Army, Navy, and fortification, have been in session for about ten days, and have performed considerable of the preliminary work connected therewith.

The Army and Navy Appropriation bills, being in the hands of the Service committees, will not be taken up until after the session opens, as but few of the members of either committee have yet arrived in Washington. Estimates upon which these bills, and also the fortifications bill, are based have not yet been furnished by the printer, so that nothing could have been accomplished had all the members been in the city.

The subject of fortifications and seacoast defences is one that will likely receive much attention this session, but what the result will be is difficult to foreshadow. An effort will, no doubt, be made to secure the passage of the bill appropriating about seven and a half millions, now in conference. Mr. RANDALL prefers that this measure should remain undisturbed, and that a new bill entirely be reported from his committee. It is needless to say what he would recommend in the new bill, but it remains to be seen whether he can carry out his idea of false economy in the face of the urgent appeal for efficient coast defence, which will be made by the President in his forthcoming message, by the Secretaries of War and Navy in their annual reports, and which have been made by the Admiral of the Navy, Chief of Engineers, and Chief of Ordnance in their reports already published, and, for that matter, by the country at large.

Among the measures of interest to the Army and Navy that would seem, by reason of their advanced position, to have a possible chance of going on the Statute books, may be mentioned the following: S. 1119. To regulate the pay, etc., of hospital stewards; S. 2199 (LOGAN). To increase the efficiency of the Army; S. 1976. Authorizing a survey of historic grounds; S. 1490. Amending the Articles of War. These bills have passed the Senate and are now pending in the House Military Committee. If favorable reports are made upon them early in the session, and night sessions can be secured for the consideration of military matters, as will be proposed by General BRAGG, some of these measures will certainly go through, as may also the following Senate bills, which have already secured favorable reports from the House Military Committee: S. 1935. To enlarge, repair and complete the military quarters at Forts D. A. Russell and Robinson; S. 222. To increase the appropriation for the militia.

It is Chairman HERBERT'S purpose to ask for night sessions for the consideration of naval matters. If he is successful, some of the following important measures ought to become laws: S. 1526. Relating to pensions to certain disabled persons who have served in the Navy or Marine Corps; S. 250. To relieve the sufferers by the wreck of the *Ashuelot*; S. 1417. Creating a system of deposits for seamen; S. 1527. Providing a home for discharged seamen; S. —. Providing a retired list for seamen, and S. 702. For the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the *Tallapoosa*. No important House bills are pending in the Senate. There are a number of important bills on the Senate calendar, notably the MANDERSON three-battalion bill; bills to establish the order of promotion in the Medical Department of the Army; to regulate the pay of Army and Navy officers who neglect to provide for their families; for the relief of cadet engineers, etc., but as there are already more Senate bills before the House than can possibly receive attention, the chances for the final passage of any of these bills are extremely dubious. A complete statement of the unfinished work of Congress will be found in the JOURNAL of August 21, last, page 76.

The first session lasted nearly eight months, from Dec. 7, 1885, to Aug. 5, 1886. The second session will last less than three months, from Dec. 6, 1886, to March 4, 1887. The holidays must come out of the session, and perhaps a great consumption of time will have to be allowed for speeches on the labor question as connected with general politics. 13,000 bills were introduced at the first session, most of which still require consideration.

MR. WINSTON, during his brief career as American Minister to Persia, obtained from the Shah a concession for a railroad from Meshed, in North-eastern Persia, to Teheran, the capital, and thence to Bushire, or Aboo-shehr, the principal Persian seaport on the Persian Gulf. This line, some seven hundred miles in length, is evidently intended for strategic purposes, with a view to its ultimate purchase by Russia. In a letter to the *Real Estate Record*, Mr. G. PELLEW PAUL suggests a further system of railroad lines, intended to connect Constantinople with India. He proposes to build a road

from Selencia, in the northeast corner of the Mediterranean via Antioch and Aleppo, to Bagdad, and thence to the Persia frontier and around the head of the Persian Gulf to Bushire. Next, he would extend this road along the Northern littoral of the Persia Gulf and the Indian Ocean, to Kurrachee, in India, near the mouth of the Indus. It is proposed to connect this line by a railroad from Bagdad, through Erzeroum to Trebizand, on the Black Sea, and with Quettah, in Beloochistan, by another line from Gwetter, or Choubar, via Seistan. Ultimately it is proposed to extend the main line from Aleppo to Constantinople and to build a road from Erzeroum to Teheran. This involves the building of nearly four thousand miles of railroad across the extreme length of Turkey in Asia, along the Persian littoral to and through Beloochistan to India, through Turkey in Asia to the Black Sea, and through Persia to the Caspian. It is a grand scheme and will no doubt, in time be realized in whole or in part. Mr. PAUL proposes a scheme for raising capital which will, he thinks, obviate the difficulty English capitalists experienced in undertaking the construction of a line of railway from the Mediterranean to Kurrachee. He says:

There is no doubt that as soon as the proposed railway is completed it will be purchased by the Indian Government, and that a price of, say, £150, three per cent. India stock could be obtained for every £100 properly laid out in constructing and stocking the railway, which would actually become the high road between Europe and India. Witness the Suez Canal, and the attempts of the English Government to obtain control of it. The scheme is bound to be a success in every way. Under any circumstances it cannot earn less than four per cent. per annum net dividend, while it is sure to be sold to England or to Russia. These lines are strategical and commercial, opening out immense districts to an interchange of traffic with the rest of the world. They will consume large quantities of silver bullion and afford a large amount of work to American manufacturers and their operatives, and therefore deserve encouragement at the hands of patriotic and capitalistic Americans.

It is a mistake to suppose that Russia can enter India via the Himalayas, with the exits of all the passes in English hands. She knows she cannot do it, and will not attempt it. It was all very well in the days of matchlocks, and native against native, but in these days of arms of precision, such an attempt would be futile unless specially sanctioned by the overruling Providence. No! Russia intends to construct a railway, telescopically, and by means of her military railway corps, from Sarakles to the Indian Ocean at Choubar, or neighborhood, where she will erect a second Sebastopol, build a navy and fleet of transports, collect an army, and then make a descent on India. History proves that the European conquerors of India came by sea—Portuguese, Dutch, English, French. Russia must do the same. She cannot come via the Red Sea, or Singapore, and therefore she must creep down the Persian frontier to the sea at Choubar, or neighborhood, as already described.

A Russian army of observation in the neighborhood of Sarakle, would necessitate the retention of 60,000 English (*i. e.*, European) troops in the Punjab and Sindh. A Russian navy and army at, say, Choubar, would require 60,000 more English (European) troops and a large fleet to guard the shores of India from invasion. In addition, 60,000 English (European) troops would be required to guard the native feudatories and the inland districts. Total, 180,000 English (European) troops! It cannot be done. England has not men, nor could India stand the strain of their hire. Result, loss of India to England. So that the construction of a line of railway from the Mediterranean via Turkey, Persia and Beloochistan to India, is the cheapest method of holding that country.

IS IT true, as is reported, that the French Government have been able to obtain the secret of the manufacture of cocoa powder by purchase in this country of the results of the labor of our ordnance officials in developing the process of manufacture? England paid a high price for information as to the manipulation of the straw charcoal, and it is kept a rigid departmental secret, as it was only on that condition it was confided to the authorities by the German inventor of the process. Even the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley have not been shown the method of its manufacture. About a mile and a half along the pretty River Lea from Enfield are situated the government powder and gun cotton manufactories of Waltham Abbey, where the English authorities are now manufacturing large quantities of brown or straw powder. The electric light has been set up in the mills, which are working night and day. Incandescent lamps are used. They are placed outside the windows of the different buildings and set in globes of water, so that if a lamp breaks it will be immediately extinguished. Water-tanks connected with each other are ranged above every grinding-mill and over the more dangerous operations, so that were an explosion to occur in any one shed the tank would be upset, and by automatic action every other mill and machine would be flooded with water.

COLONEL GRAS and, with the exception of a single member, the French Commission, which has been investigating the war material industries of the United States for some weeks, left for France on November 27. Their visit has been the occasion of much speculation, which has found expression in the American correspondence to foreign papers. It is pretty well understood that the Commission placed orders for gun machinery with the Pratt and Whitney Co., of Hartford, Jones and Lampson, of Windsor, Vt., Brown and Sharpe, of Providence, and other concerns in the same line. From the fact that his mission was not a roving one, but restricted its examination to armories and machine-shops, and that contracts for plant were not placed with a single producer but distributed among several firms, it is a legitimate assumption that his Government sent Gras here to secure gun machinery exclusively, and to assure promptness of delivery. We have private and reliable intelligence this week from Berlin—confirming suggestions already thrown out in French service-papers—that the German Government, having some weeks ago completed 600,000 converted Mausers, considers itself sufficiently in advance of other nations, and has suspended work on any but uncompleted stock with the purpose of determining upon a more effective magazine model. This has, doubtless, stimulated the French Government to an immediate increase of the capacity of its armories.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer, has submitted to the Secretary for transmission to Congress a draft of a bill, with a petition in its support, proposing a reorganization of the Signal Corps. The bill contemplates the transfer of the sixteen second lieutenants now in the corps to the line of the Army, with the respective dates of their commissions, as vacancies occur, and that the President shall be authorized to detail twenty-two officers from the Army as Acting Signal Officers, who, when so detailed and instructed, shall not be relieved from Signal duty except for unfitness or other sufficient cause. It is proposed that the sergeants should be divided into three classes, with $1,600, $1,400, and $1,300 pay, respectively; corporals to have $1,200, and privates $1,100 and $1,000. Gen. Hazen says: "This matter is of vital importance, as at present the best officers for this service are not obtainable for it. West Point graduates cannot be assigned to the corps, and the anomaly exists of a nation maintaining a first class military and scientific school, while its pupils cannot be assigned to this branch of service, one more nearly purely scientific than any other."

WE continue to receive inquiries with reference to Mr. T. H. S. Hamersly and his magazine. The difficulties attending the proving of a negative proposition make it impossible for us to say that *Mr. Hamersly* does not keep his engagements. As to this our readers must form their own conclusions from the facts. In answer to an inquiry received from a subscriber at Seattle, W. T., we stated, Sept. 2, 1886, on the authority of Mr. Hamersly, that six copies of the magazines for which this gentleman had subscribed, "had been sent him and must have miscarried; that duplicate numbers would be sent by registered mail to ensure their delivery." On Nov. 22 this gentleman writes us from Seattle as follows: "No numbers whatever, either back or current, monthly or quarterly, have ever reached me. Have waited patiently since his advice."

THERE are a number of candidates among the chaplains of the Army to succeed Chaplain Crocker in charge of education in the Army, with station at St. Louis, upon the professor's retirement Dec. 25 next. Chaplain George Robinson is, thus far, the most strongly backed for the place, but as the detail will not be made until a successor to Chaplain Crocker is appointed, he may find some dangerous competitors among others on the list. It is also possible that the new appointee may be chosen with a view to assignment to educational duty.

A CORRESPONDENT at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, writes: "Colonel Roger Jones, Inspector General, U. S. A., has just inspected here. This idea of having inspectors of the Regular Army inspect such institutions is a good one. It must certainly correct many abuses and encourage those officers who are conscientiously performing their duty by carrying out the 'spirit and letter' of the law."

IN an article in the November "Magazine of American History," Prof. W. Allan combats the claim of General Pope that in his Virginia campaign he was holding an advanced position with an insufficient force. He asserts that General Pope's statements about his numbers are of the loosest character and gives a tabulated statement of the numbers of the two armies throughout the campaign to show this.

SECRETARY WHITNEY issued a General Order on Friday afternoon directing that stores and supplies at navy-yards and stations be placed in charge of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing January 1, in accordance with his announced policy. The order gives directions for the future purchase and care of supplies and stores by the Paymaster-General and prescribes a new system of keeping accounts.

A BOARD of naval officers on the dynamite vessel was organized at the Navy Department on Wednesday, Lieutenant Zalinski being present.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Admiralty Gazette* writes: "I expected great things when Lord Wolseley was made Adjutant-General. Need I say that I have been wofully disappointed? He started by saying some very unpleasant truths about regimental officers, which he retracted or qualified the moment he found they were disposed to turn and rend him. Why did he not stick to his colors? The recantation of his opinions damaged his reputation among military men and increased his unpopularity with the regimental officers. I used to admire him very much, and I gloried in his success. He must, however, have exhausted either his ambition or his energy, or both, or else I have been mistaken in his character, and he is, after all, very human indeed." This is what was to be expected of a man who could contemptuously allude to a fellow-soldier at the head of a foreign military service as "Mr. Grant."

THE London *Daily Telegraph*, in an article on the new order recently created by the Queen, the "Distinguished Service Order," a species of "junior supplement to the Victoria Cross," says: "The average English civilian of intelligence and culture, while he does not by any means look upon Orders of chivalry or military decorations with feelings of contempt, regards them with philosophical indifference. They are not for him, and he has nothing to do with them. . . . If they look to a neighboring country they will find that the Order of the Legion of Honor, instituted by Napoleon the Great as the guerdon of valor, of patriotism, of genius, of learning, and of virtue, has sunk to be the reward of successful chocolate manufacturers and sewing-machine makers. So civilian England is quite content that sailors and soldiers should keep to themselves the decorations which her Majesty graciously confers on them—decorations which honor them and to which they do honor."

2D LIEUTENANT JOSEPH S. POWELL, of the Signal Service, has been detailed to duty at Omaha, to take charge of the organization of thirty meteorological stations of the Union Pacific railroad, in conjunction with the Weather Bureau of the Signal Service. The railroad did not officially request the detail of a signal officer to assist in the work, but intimated that such detail would be of benefit to all concerned. Information has been received that the Northern Pacific and Canada Pacific roads contemplate the establishing of similar meteorological stations, and they will be aided in every way possible, although the scarcity of officers prevents the detailing of an officer especially for the purpose. It is said that when these systems are in working order it will be impossible for a cold wave or any decided change of that kind to pass the Mississippi Valley without immediate and timely warning.

THE Second Comptroller allowed the following Mexican War claims during the week: Edmund Kirby, Paymaster, U. S. A., $25.71; Hannibal Crary, Private Co. B, 10th Infantry, $21; George B. Blankenburg, Private Co. D, 1st Mass. Vols., $21; Zachary Taylor, Major-General, U. S. A., $50.

"THE Carolina Mountain Region and the Recent Earthquakes" is the title of a paper to be read by Brigadier-General Martin D. Hardin, U. S. Army before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 8 P. M.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT'S annual report will be published by us next week. It is printed and is being distributed with the understanding that it will not be used until the time set by the Secretary. It is long and interesting and contains some valuable recommendations suggested by the recent Indian campaign.

THE late Hobart Pasha, in his autobiography, just published, relating a shark incident, said: "The prominent upper fin, cutting the water, may be seen at a great distance, and they can swim at the rate of a mile a minute. A shark somewhat reminds me of the torpedo of the present day, and, in my humble opinion, is much more dangerous."

LIEUTENANT A. R. GORDON, R. N., who was sent in the *Alert* by the Dominion Government to decide as to establishing a route to the northwest by Hudson's Bay, has withdrawn the report he made and presents one more favorable to the project.

RECENT despatches from the South Pacific Station announce the transfer of Lieut. J. Russell Selfridg from the *Hartford* to the *Iroquois;* so, as a result, the Lieutenant will not see the Golden Gate just yet awhile. Mr. Selfridge has had quite an experience in the way of transfers within the year just closed. In November, 1885, he was assigned to the *Adams*, then in a few months transferred to the *Hartford*, and now, as noted, to the *Iroquois*.

RECENT DEATHS.

IN the death of Major Franck E. Taylor, U. S. Army, there has passed away an officer of marked ability—one whose memory will count, both in and out of the Service, an unusually large number of loyal and loving friends. As a boy, foremost in his studies, his patriotic spirit compelled him to place himself among the defenders of his country. His training as a soldier began when at eighteen years of age, as Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Artillery; he took part in the defence of Fort Pickens, and it was then, while yet a youth, that in the rescue of Wilson's Zouave Camp from the rebels, he well earned his General's commendation for special gallantry and coolness on the field. These qualities soon gained him the command of his battery, and in this responsible position he passed through the arduous siege of Port Hudson, and the desperate battles of the Shreveport Campaign. Transferred later to General Sheridan's Army in the Shenandoah Valley, Captain Taylor, now a veteran of many battles, was assigned to the command of two batteries attached to the Cavalry, and in the many fights of that famous campaign, added further laurels to his brave record. Throughout his career a strict disciplinarian, he demanded of his subordinates the utmost of their duty, but when duty ceased, and social relations were resumed, his kindly and affectionate nature drew close to him all with whom he came in contact. Throughout the country, from Washington and New York to San Francisco and Portland, many loving friends will grieve—knowing that a generous and tender heart has ceased to beat—that a faithful and gallant soldier has gone to his rest. Of Maj. Taylor the Washington *Critic* says: "His death is the source of great sorrow, not only to his Army friends who admired and loved him, but to the hundreds of residents who had known him from his birth in this city in 1843. He was the son of Franck Taylor, Esq., who was the brother and partner of Hudson Taylor, as proprietors of the famous book store that in the days long before the war was the favorite resort of the statesmen of two generations ago. He was married just after the war to the daughter of Hon. Cornelius Wendell, who was Public Printer during the Buchanan Administration, whom he leaves, with five children, to survive him. His brothers in the Service are Comdr. Harry C. Taylor, U. S. N., and Capt. Daniel Morgan Taylor, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. A sister is the wife of Mr. Fred B. McGuire here, and the venerable mother of the gallant soldier still resides in the old house at No. 324 Indiana avenue."

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BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY D. WALLEN, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired, died suddenly of heart disease Dec. 2, at his residence in New York City. He was in his 68th year, having been born at Savannah, Ga., April 19, 1819. While but a boy he left his home and took part in the Florida War, which secured him an appointment to the Military Academy which he entered Sept. 1, 1836, and was graduated July, 1840, with W. T. Sherman, Stewart Van Vliet, F. N. Clarke, G. H. Thomas, G. W. Getty, Wm. Hays, Pinckney Lugenbeel and other well-known officers. He served in the 4th Infantry, being engaged in the Florida and Mexican Wars, until Nov. 25, 1861, when he was promoted Major of the 7th Infantry, and assigned to detached service to the Isthmus of Panama, with 3,000 stand of arms for the Eastern Armies. In the early part of the War he served in New Mexico and received the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel for the meritorious services rendered by him there. From June, 1864, to May, 1835, he was in command of his regiment at Fort Schuyler, and March, 13, 1885, received the brevet of Brigadier-General for faithful and meritorious services during the War. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel 14th Infantry, July 30, 1865, and served on the Pacific Coast until 1866. He then came East and was in command of the recruiting depot at Fort Columbus from March, 1867, to May 5, 1869. In 1872 he was on the Yellowstone Expedition, and on Feb. 19, 1873, he was promoted colonel 2d U. S. Infantry, and was retired Feb. 18, 1874, for disability contracted in the line of duty. Since then he has resided mainly in New York City, where he and his family had many friends. That Gen. Wallen's service was not more conspicuous during the war was not his fault, for he repeatedly, we believe, sought active service with the armies under Grant, Sherman, and others, but the War Department did not see fit to grant his request, and if we recollect aright there was some strong correspondence on the subject between the deceased officer and Secretary Stanton. Gen. Wallen married a daughter of Surgeon S. G. I. De Camp, U. S. A., who survies him. His son, Henry D. Wallen, Jr., was graduated from West Point in 1867, assigned to the 3d U. S. Artillery, afterwards transferred to the 21st U. S. Infantry, and resigned in 1870 to engage in civil pursuits. Gen. Wallen was a lifelong friend of Gen. Grant and other prominent officers, and was a brave and gallant officer, an honorable gentleman, and a warm friend. His death will be sincerely lamented by the many of his comrades in arms who survive him. The remains were taken to West Point December 4 for interment.

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P. A. PAYMASTER S. D. HURLBUT, U. S. N., died at Havre, France, November 26, of disease of the heart. He was a son of the late Rev. Joseph Hurlbut, of New London, Conn., to which city the remains have been taken for interment Dec. 8.

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MR. HENRY M. VALLETTE, Chief Clerk in the Department of Steam Engineering at the League Island Navy-yard, writes the following "In Memoriam": "On the night of November 15 the soul of P. A. Engineer Francis M. Ashton, U. S. N., was surrendered to the Great Giver, and on Thursday, Nov. 18 his earthly remains were temporarily bestowed in the receiving vault at the Union Burial Ground, from whence they will be taken to the cemetery at Oxford, where repose the bones of his ancestors. He was so affable in all his actions, so generous to his fellow men, so kind and loving to his dear old mother, that, to one of his gentle disposition, a rural churchyard would seem to be a proper resting place—a secluded 'God's Acre' where the breath of spring mornings shall stir the green leaves into a sweet requiem o'er his hallowed grave. He has borne the last trial of humanity; the veil that separates our present lives from the impenetrable future, to him has been lifted, and perchance he is now revelling in all the beatitudes of a glorious life. Yet must we mourn the loss of a precious friend 'hid in death's dateless night.' The insatiate archer hath led him to his end, and now 'Goodness and he fill up one monument.' Brother, farewell."

MR. LOCKHART HUNTER, who died recently at Austin, Texas, aged eighty, was one of the three who left the Alamo in the hope of securing help for the garrison. Later he joined the forces under General Fannin and participated in the battle when less than five hundred Texans withstood Santa Anna until failure of ammunition necessitated their surrender. He was also one of the fourteen who escaped to tell of the massacre of Goliad, and is believed to have been the last living survivor.

THE death of Mrs. Cooke, the wife of Capt. A. P. Cooke, of the receiving ship *Vermont*, which took place at the Brooklyn Navy-yard late Wednesday night, has cast a gloom over the yard, and all social festivities have been suspended. Mrs. Cook had been sick for some days with what was considered to be a mild case of typhoid fever. On Wednesday morning unfavorable symptoms were developed. She leaves two sons, ages twenty-eight and fourteen. The funeral was held on board the *Vermont* at 3.30 on Friday.

COLONEL JAMES KENT, who died Nov. 29, at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., served with great credit during the War. He was the only son of the late Judge William Kent, and a grandson of Chancellor Kent.

COLONEL C. G. COLGATE, who died in New York November 25, served with distinction during the war, first in the 7th Regiment and afterwards as Colonel of the 15th New York Engineers.

COLONEL E. S. JONES, who commanded the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry during the War, died Nov. 25, at Nashville, Tenn. He was a prominent member of the G. A. R.

MRS. ANDRUS, wife of Lieut. F. B. Andrus, and daughter of Major W. H. Powell, 4th U. S. Infantry, died at Boise Barracks, Idaho, Nov. 29.

SQUIRE WILLIAM SHOEMAKER, a veteran of the War of 1812, who died recently near Nashville, was believed to be about 102 years old.

GENERAL GUERZONI, formerly on the staff of Gen. Garibaldi and his subsequent biographer, died a few days ago at Padua, Italy.

THE widow of Nana Sahib, the leader of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857, died recently at Katmandu, the capital of Nepaul.

COMPOUND HARD AND SOFT STEEL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I DO not profess to know anything about armor, nor do I know who Messrs. William H. Wallace and Co. are, but there is a statement in their letter in your issue of Nov. 27 that needs correction.

They say, "it is impossible to produce both hard and soft steel in the same plate."

To a steel maker that statement is simply funny. Compound hard and soft steel is a common article of commerce. At present it is used most in the jars of tools that are the hardest worked parts of the tools employed in drilling deep wells for oil and gas. A set of tools will weigh from half a ton to two tons, according to size, the jars—two interlocked long links—alternately lift, and pound down these tools into the rock. These jars endure many thousand or hundreds of thousands of blows from the weight of the tools, falling several feet at each blow. They were made first of Low Moor, or Benizet, or the finest Swedish irons, with a little piece of steel set in to take the blow. These were supplanted by solid steel jars, and these in turn were supplanted by the compound steel jars. The well drillers did not make these changes for fun; they had to pay for their tools and they paid for that which gave them the best return for their money.

If the Government wants an armor plate with a steel face of 100 carbon and a back softer than iron, of 10 carbon, so united that there are no imperfect welds, it can have it for the asking. If it wants a soft face and hard back, or two soft faces and a hard centre, or two hard faces and a soft centre, it has only to ask for them. Is it not about time, Mr. Editor, that some one in authority should take the trouble to find out just what can be done, and what cannot be done? Undoubtedly Europe wants to arm us; but, then, we can do it ourselves and feel a little more comfortable for having helped ourselves.

Yours respectfully,

WM. METCALF.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 1, 1886.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

READERS of Scripture will recall the fate that befell the sacrilegious Jew who laid his hand upon the sacred receptacle of Jewish law, the Ark of the Covenant. A like terrible fate seems impending over our English contemporary, the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*. It has actually laid its rude hands upon the sacred person of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge; the head of the British Army; the very embodied symbol of all that is uncriticizable and unapproachable. The bold *Gazette* thus discourses:

"We maintain that it was a needless use of the power vested in the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief for him to make a laughing stock, in the eyes of foreign military men, of those under his command, and his officers ridiculous by openly denouncing them to the world as incompetent soldiers. In reality, the greater number of the officers of the English Army are keener and better soldiers than the vast majority of the officers of any one of the great continental armies. In our opinion, it was decidedly wrong to thus find fault unnecessarily, as it can be easily proved that, but for the *laissez faire* policy of the Duke of Cambridge in the past, the army would be in a very great deal better state of all round efficiency at the present moment. An opportunity was given his Royal Highness, when the purchase system was abolished, to escape from the trammels and traditions of the past, and to inaugurate a new era for the British Army. The country had decided that the despotism of mere wealth and interest should no longer monopolize place and promotion. It was left to his Royal Highness to create and develop a scheme under which the advancement of merit and intellect should be assured. The regeneration of the army on a new and popular basis was an undertaking which might well have inspired his pride and his patriotism. Had he responded to the nation's initiative in that spirit which should always animate the Chief who controls the destinies of an army once pre-eminent in military glory, the abolition of purchase would have witnessed the birth of a spirit of professional enthusiasm and genius which, in its onward progress, would have defied all opposition, have overcome all obstacles."

So it would appear that the imposing figure-head of the British service is actually responsible for something, which will be news to everyone out of England. The *Gazette* goes on to say: "His Royal Highness was not equal to the occasion. He did not recognize, or he failed to appreciate the bright future that lay so invitingly at his feet. He preferred to play a listless and inactive second part to that disastrous and incompetent civilian element that now presides over the destinies of the War Office." It adds:

"He might have obtained better terms for the purchase officers had he chosen to exert himself in their behalf; but, with his usual apathy, he allowed the favorable moment to pass unheeded. The Duke sacrificed the purchase officers. And yet it would surely have been more honest of the Government to have refunded all purchase money than to have squandered vast sums in 'commission' on 'Boxer cartridges' and other worthless stores? Then, when Mr. Cardwell introduced 'short service,' to abolish pensions to the rank and file and form a Reserve, the Duke again acquiesced, and sacrificed the private soldier's pension. When Mr. Childers brought in his scheme of compulsory age retirement, again did the Duke acquiesce. He could, had he so chosen, have insisted on the breechloading system of artillery being at least fairly studied, instead of allowing Sir John Adye and the Ordnance Department to return to muzzle-loading guns at a time when all foreign armies were discarding them. In a sentence, he has left undone that which he ought to have done. We do not say he has done that which he ought not to have done; but he has most assuredly been content to retain his Command-in Chief without exerting himself to make that command an efficient force for the defence of the Empire. The Duke has, we fear, been continually waiting upon civilian politicians and events. He has initiated nothing. Why is the Army of England in such a deplorable condition? The cost of our army far exceeds that of the land forces of any other military Power, and yet, where England can send one man into the field, foreign Governments can command twenty or thirty to fight their battles; and these twenty or thirty men *cost* their country no more per annum than does England's *one man*. It is not a question of free enlistment *versus* conscription or compulsory service that we are discussing, but of military administration. That is just where the fault lies in England, where the administration of the army is carried on by civilians.

"Instead of opposing innovations which, if adopted in their crude form, his very instinct as a soldier must have told him would do harm, the Duke of Cambridge has allowed the civilian element at the War Office, headed by Mr. Knox, to whittle away at the army as much as it listed. The reluctance of the Duke of Cambridge to come into conflict with this civilian element has reacted upon officers themselves, and not one man in a hundred will now accept any 'individual responsibility' in matters of importance. Every man seems to fear that unseen but often felt power which has been the ruin of more than one seemingly bright career—a secret force whose strength may be approximately gauged by the fact that to oppose its direction is feared, and consequently shirked, even by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. These things are freely said behind the back of the Duke of Cambridge! Surely it is high time some one had the honesty—for it needs no courage—to make the statement plainly to his Royal Highness's face!"

Possibly, now that the *Gazette* has begun, it may go on until it will actually be found questioning the system which produces Dukes of Cambridge.

Leonidas Dunlap Robinson, Wadesboro, N. C., and George H. Thompson, Grange, Miss., have been designated for examination for admission to the Military Academy.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

In his annual report Secretary Whitney considers first the subject of reorganizing the Navy Department of which he says: "I can scarcely add to the force of the facts presented upon this subject in my last annual report. Congress has not as yet taken final action upon the matter. A bill embodying the substantial points passed the Naval Committee of the House with but two dissenting votes, and awaits action upon the House Calendar."

He gives the order organizing the Inventory Board, of which Capt. Meade is chairman, whose work is yet incomplete. Its work thus far shows that there is no real responsibility for the care and disposition of property, and there is a very large and unnecessary accumulation of stores, aggregating twenty millions of dollars in value, of which three or four millions is obsolete or useless, only entailing expense for its care, exceeding in a few years, in all probability, the value of the property. He says:

Among these accumulations some very absurd facts appear. At the eight navy-yards there have accumulated altogether of augers and bits 46,566, of which 25,274 have been lying for several years at closed yards where no work has been or is likely to be done. 29,542 screws are on hand, 10,896 gross lying at closed yards. There are 146,385 files in stock, 42,142 of them lying at closed yards. There are 11,813 paint brushes in stock, 2,246 of these in the stores at closed yards. All of these tools are serviceable, mostly new.

Of most of these articles some bureaus have recently made considerable purchases, and are even doing so at the present time, while to the credit of other bureaus there are very large amounts in store. There are found to be over 12,000 tons of cast and wrought iron lying in scrap about the yards, 759,000 pounds of composition and brass, 159,000 pounds of old copper, and 193,000 of old lead. This large accumulation of stores, gradually becoming useless, is in the nature of a side light thrown upon the system, the evil of which has been heretofore thoroughly exhibited and exposed. I confidently expect that, under the orders recently issued, by which the business is to be consolidated under the Paymaster General, a better system may be inaugurated and maintained, which will, in the end, prove more economical and satisfactory to the Service in every respect.

THE ADDITIONAL NEW CRUISERS.

Under this head the Secretary says:

The experience of the Department in its first attempt at the creation of modern vessels of war has been such as to excite the greatest concern and disappointment. An examination of the facts with reference to them demonstrated that an entirely new departure was necessary in undertaking further similar construction. Unarmored cruisers have become a distinct class, and the characteristic *absolutely indispensable to this class is very great speed.*

When the Dolphin, Boston, Atlanta, and Chicago were projected and the contracts for their construction entered into, it was well known what speed ought to be attained and what weight and character of machinery per ton of displacement was necessary to obtain it. Commercial vessels had at that time attained speeds ranging between 16 and 19 knots, and cruisers were being built in other countries, or had already been built, attaining the same speed.

The highest mean horse power developed upon trial was, in the case of the Dolphin, less than 2,200; of the Alacrity, 3,173; of the Surprise, 3,079; of the Milan, 4,132. The highest speed of the Dolphin, resulting from several trials, was 15.11 knots, running light; of the Alacrity, 17.95 knots; of the Surprise, 17.8 knots; of the Milan, 18.4 knots.

The trials had of the Atlanta indicate that her engines will develop less than 3,500 horse power, while the Esmeralda developed 6,000, the Giovanni Bausan 6,680, and the Mersey 6,626. The maximum speed of the Atlanta will be less than 15 knots, while that of the Esmeralda was 18.28 knots, the Giovanni Bausan 17.5 knots, the Mersey 17.5 knots.

These facts are stated without any intention of locating responsibility or blame upon any person. It is impossible to ascertain where it should be placed. But they indicate a simple abandonment on the part of the Department of any attempt to reach the conditions which should have been attained, and the failure on the part of the contractor to reach the limited results expected by the Department.

The Department has, since March, 1885, accumulated a large amount of information in the way of plans, showing the latest advances in the art, which, it is believed, have been availed of to a very important extent by the technical officers of the Department in the work upon the new ships now about to be undertaken. I believe it to be the true policy of the Department to gather such information from every quarter and at the same time to depend entirely upon our own resources for the construction of our vessels. The Department, during this time, has kept itself in consultation with the leading shipbuilders of the country, who feel themselves greatly concerned and interested in the success of the Department in these matters. The Department having in the course of its efforts purchased plans, including the detailed drawings of the motive power of the two most recent productions of Sir William Armstrong and Co., was strongly recommended by the several practical shipbuilders who were consulted to reproduce the machinery in two of the new ships, and to construct the other three upon the designs of its Bureaus. This course has been adopted. This intention has greatly stimulated the work of the Department, and it is hoped that the 4,000-ton ship, designed by the Bureaus, will mark not only a very great advance over the last ships designed by them, but even over those built on the plans which have been obtained from abroad. All the time necessary for the preparation of the plans has been patiently permitted and every encouragement given to the successful solution of the problems involved.

The bids for the new cruisers are given and we are told that:

An examination of the prices shows this most satisfactory circumstance, that responsible shipbuilders are willing to contract for the construction of cruisers having characteristics as high as those attained abroad at prices within 25 per cent. of the foreign prices. This is a subject of congratulation, in view of the fact that the character of the ship is quite novel in this country, the conditions to be attained most difficult. Considering the difference in the price of labor and material between the two countries, the bidding must be considered to represent a fair and not too high price for the work expected. It is believed by the Department that the contracts can all be faithfully performed with profit to the contractor and every requirement of the Government fulfilled.

Concerning cruiser No. 1, orders have been given to reduce her size, for the purpose of carrying out the intention of Congress, if possible, of bringing the expense of her construction within the limit of $1,100,000. It requires a readjustment of all the weights, and in fact the designing of a new vessel, which will necessarily take some months. Meanwhile it is hoped that the limit fixed by Congress may be removed, so as to render available the present plans, which have been the result of many months of careful labor on the part of the officers of the Department.

MONITORS AND ARMOR-CLADS.

A premium of $15,000 has been offered for accepted designs for the new armor-clads, "and in starting upon the creation of a new navy the Department has no embarrassment in desiring to avail of the best talent anywhere to be found in placing the new work upon a par with the best of other countries, from which point it is entirely safe to predict that the ingenuity and talent of our own countrymen will suffice to keep us in the front rank for future work. No time will thus be lost, even if no designs are submitted or accepted, for the process of preparing necessary plans is going on simultaneously in the Department." The Secretary says:

In view of the importance of utilizing the occasion as an inducement to steel manufacturers, it was decided to put the armor required for all of the vessels authorized by Congress into one contract, and offer the same to the competition of steel manufacturers in the United States, and allow a sufficient time for the successful bidder, if one or more should appear, to take the necessary steps in the way of the creation of plant and of initiating the manufacture. The armor and the armament of the vessels already authorized by Congress involve an estimated expenditure of $8,732,000. It is assumed by the Department that these large contracts, instead of being thrown into the hands of foreign manufacturers, should be utilized at home and made the means of securing the establishment of this branch of industry here, so important to the Government.

If this policy is correct, and is to be pursued, the matter requiring immediate attention is not so much the authorization of the construction of more ships, but the means of securing the production of armor and heavy forgings in the United States. Unless these essential elements of a fighting ship are to be purchased abroad, any ships, the construction of which should be authorszed at the coming session of Congress, would be finished from one to three years, probably three years, before the armor and the armament could be prepared.

This policy involves delay in the construction of the first vesels authorized, but at the end of five years the country would, by pursuing it, be independent and in a much stronger position in every respect than would result from any other course. In order that no time may be lost in preparing for the construction of further vessels, it is suggested that the Department have authority to employ existing and future appropriations made for new construction, in procuring, during the coming year, the preparation of plans of armored vessels to be hereafter authorized by Congress, under the direction of a commission to be composed of both civilian and naval experts fit to deal with the subject. The report of the Chief Constructor of the Navy sets forth the present condition of the vessels now in commission and their probable duration. If his estimate is correct, in six years the country will be possessed of but three serviceable cruising ships of those now upon the list; and unless a new Navy shall be created, there will be none in existence after that lapse of time.

The small amount of modern armor which has been used by the Department of late years has been purchased abroad—a policy certainly not in keeping with proper dignity and pride, nor at all consistent with wisdom. At the present time and for many years to come, in the event of a conflict with either a first or second class naval power, it would be quite impossible for the United States, as at present situated, to produce within its territory either the armor required for armored ships or the guns necessary for their armament. Nor would it be possible for the Navy of the United States to protect such articles in transit across the ocean, even if it were possible to obtain them elsewhere in time of war. As at present situated the country would be entirely defenceless in the absence of any ability to produce armor or the larger high-powered guns.

ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

$13,500,000 has been expended during the year, or $500,000 less than the appropriations. This amount does not include the expenditures for steel cruisers and the completion of the double-turreted monitors. $17,258,014.25 is appropriated for 1886-7, and $25,225,718.02 is asked for 1887-8. This increase is explained as shown by a comparison of the appropriations for the present year and the estimates for the coming year under the following heads:

	1887.	1888.
Contingent Bureaus	$119,500	$156,750
Marine Corps, Q. M. Department	199,646	257,124
Naval Academy	183,532	208,761
Bureau Navigation	100,500	162,400
" Ordnance	182,800	268,500
" Steam Engineering	763,000	800,000
" Construction and Repair	900,000	1,700,000
" Yards and Docks	1,410,037	2,383,492
" Medicine	100,000	115,000
" Equipment and Recruiting	815,200	890,000
Increase of the Navy	3,500,000	5,500,000
Improvements at yards and stations (Yards and Docks)	317,595	3,308,961
Steel cruisers	438,971	.....
New Observatory (Navigation)	50,000	250,000
Observation transit of Venus (Navigation)	3,000	.....
Compass-testing House (Navigation)	2,000	.....
Special course of instruction for cadets	5,000	.....
Headstones for men lost on the Huron	500	.....
Civil experts, Naval Advisory Board	5,500	.....
Batteries of new type for six vessels (Ordnance)	.....	670,000
Secondary batteries and modern small arms (Ordnance)	.....	209,750
Purchase of land for proving ground (Ordnance)	.....	57,000
Grand total	$17,258,014	$25,225,718

The report says: "For the first time in many years the ordinary expenditures of the Department have been kept within the appropriations. The Bureau officers of the Department have in general given much zeal and intelligence to the work of the Department during the last year. Useless expenditures have, in large number of cases, been cut off, rings formed to get and control Department contracts have been broken up, and the work of the Department and its contracts have more and more fallen into the hands of well-known and established houses."

OCCURRENCES OF THE YEAR.

As a result of the manœuvres of the French and English squadrons of evolution, it has been demonstrated that the type of torpedo boat (100 to 110 feet in length) hitherto accepted as capable of efficient service upon the open sea is too small for such work, and that its rôle in war must be restricted to operations along the coast or harbors. An increase of size has consequently been demanded, and torpedo boats intended for a service extending beyond the limits of the coast line are built of lengths varying from 130 to 150 feet and in displacements from 90 to 150 tons. (A still larger boat has been built for the Japanese Government; length, 166 feet.) The Department in July last appointed a board to examine and report upon the adaptability of the Stiletto, a boat built by Herreshoff Brothers, of Bristol, R. I., for service as a torpedo boat. The board reported that the Stiletto embodied the qualities which a modern torpedo boat should possess, although they suggested certain improvements for future boats. The steam trials of the Stiletto were exceedingly satisfactory, and when the small type (but 90 feet length) of the boat is considered they compare most favorably with those of boats built abroad.

On July 2, with 13 men on board and about a ton of coal, displacement about 28 tons, this boat made four runs over the measured mile in a rough sea and fresh wind. The average speed was 22.12 knots. On July 30 six runs were made, with 12 men on board and the same amount of coal. The average speed was 22.89 knots. The same day the boat made a run of 59 knots, at an average speed of 19.62 knots. On the 7th a run to Block Island and back was made in a rough sea and an average speed of 16.2 knots for the run was obtained.

Congress at its last session appropriated for a pneumatic dynamite-gun-boat. The conditions were for a considerable time thought to be too severe for any contract to be made, with the guarantees required. It can now be stated, however, that there is reasonable ground to expect that a contract can be entered into under the stipulations of Congress. The result of the experiment is looked to with much interest by all familiar with the subject.

Attention is called to the recommendations of the Admiral of the Navy, to whose report we refer elsewhere; to the report of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the reports of the several Bureau Chiefs, of which we have given synopses. The Secretary quotes Commander Sampson's recommendation that the course at the Naval Academy be reduced to four years, and the principal recommendations which are found in the other annual reports concerning the Navy are published here. Of Comdr. Sampson's recommendation concerning the reduction of the course at the Naval Academy to four years, the Secretary says: "It is estimated that these changes, so desirable for the Government, for the Navy, and for the discharged cadets, will result in a saving of $36,000 per annum." Of Comdr. Schley's recommendations as to legislation on behalf of the enlisted men it is said that—

Bills looking to legislation on these subjects passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, but have thus far failed of action in the House. There is no doubt that the passage of these measures will do much to improve the morale of the enlisted men of the Navy. Other subjects are mentioned upon which legislation appears to be needed, especially the provision of an outfit for apprentices upon enlistment, the authorization of the administration of oaths by commissioned officers of the Navy, the establishment of a uniform system of punishment for minor offences committed on shipboard, and a specific provision for naval seamen employed at the Naval Academy, in the Coast Survey, and in the Fish Commission, in order that the limited complement now allowed for the cruising ships of the Navy may not be exhausted by the supply of men for these subsidiary purposes.

Of the report of the Ordnance Bureau the Secretary says:

The report of Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, shows a steady progress in the work of the Bureau. The satisfactory character of the results accomplished, in the multifarious details of this branch of naval supply, requiring care, accuracy, and mechanical ingenuity in the highest degree, appears to call for special commendation. The development of powder, projectiles, and of the fittings and mechanism of heavy guns and carriages, has been continued, and its labors in this field, have enabled the Bureau to satisfy itself and the Department in meeting the latest requirements of modern weapons as rapidly as provision is made for their construction. It is hoped that the Bureau will not be prevented, as heretofore, by lack of funds, from continuing its important work in the development of armor-piercing projectiles and shells intended for use with high explosives. The importance of a new site for the proving ground cannot be too strongly urged. The great increase in the work of the Bureau absolutely requires that additions should be made to its clerical force, for which provision has been asked in the estimates.

Of the Bureau of Navigation the report says:

Attention is called to to the steady reduction in recent years in the appropriations for the general purchase of navigation supplies, and to the consequent inability of the Bureau to meet in this respect the necessary wants of the Naval Establishment. It seems to be beyond question that adequate provision should be made for keeping our cruising ships supplied with whatever is essential to the requirements of modern navigation. The recommendation that provision be made for an additional clerical force to carry on the work of publication of the Naval War Records is renewed. The importance of this work has been fully pointed out in my previous report, and its needs are again commended to the attention of Congress.

The Surgeon-General's request for the restored amounts of estimates under heads of Medical Department, Repairs and Contingent of Bureau, is commended; also the requests for an additional clerk in the Pension Division, for a permanent structure at the Penobscot Quarantine Station, and for an improvement in the condition of the Medical Corps of the Navy. We are told that "the importance of the work to be done by the Naval College can hardly be overestimated. Additional courses of lectures are now in preparation for the coming year, upon other subjects bearing directly upon the art of war, and embodying those results of recent investigation which are inaccessible to the service in general. As opportunity offers, applications from officers for permission to attend the college course will be granted, and it is hoped that in time its scope may be gradually enlarged in the direction of practical training with modern ships and modern guns, as far as the resources of the service will permit."

ADMISSION OF APPRENTICES TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Under this heading the Secretary says:

The training system now established in the Navy has resulted in raising the character and tone of the corps of enlisted men, and a high standard of intelligence, readiness, and efficiency prevails in the class of boys who are entered as naval apprentices. Under these circumstances, the question has arisen whether, in order to furnish an incentive to ambition and a proper reward for extraordinary capacity and effort, some provision should not be made for affording to the most deserving among our apprentice boys an opportunity of entering the grades of commissioned officers. The Department is now giving this subject the careful consideration which it deserves. It is certainly in accordance with the democratic spirit of our institutions that every career and every office of honor or trust in the service of the American Government should be open to every American boy, and that no barriers should be placed in the way of advancement other than those created by the unworthiness of the candidate.

It is the desire of the Department that the naval service should not be open to any charge of exclusiveness, a the sole exception to this sound and who esome principle of our national policy. To this end t would recommend that measures be taken by which, under proper safeguards, admission to the Naval Academy might be given to a limited number of apprentices, who should then be subjected to the same course of training and examination as the other cadets, and who, under the application of a uniform test, should stand or fall solely according to the strength or weakness of their own merits. Under such restrictions, it is believed that the opening of the quarterdeck to the apprentices will not afford an additional stimulus to effort, but by strengthening the bond between officer and enlisted man will react favorably upon both branches of our naval personnel.

The report concludes with the usual statement of the organization and work of the several squadrons.

A DAYTON, O., despatch says: "A Cincinnati brewery sent forty barrels of beer as a Thanksgiving treat to the Soldiers' Home, and the veterans crowded the entrance to beer hall until the large porch broke down. Four hundred filled the barroom, and, unwilling to fire and fall back, kept on drinking without consideration for their twenty-five hundred thirsty comrades in line outside waiting their turns. The officers of the institution saw trouble brewing, and ordered the hall vacated and the doors closed. The prospect for free beer kept all the old soldiers at home, and the trains, usually crowded on holidays, came into the city empty."

ADMIRAL PORTER ON OUR NAVY.

ADMIRAL PORTER has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy a report which is interesting, but so long that it would occupy some ten or twelve columns of the JOURNAL in this type. The Admiral urges that the eleven ironclads laid up at City Point be put in thorough order at an expense which he estimates as $196,000 for the Saugus, and somewhat less for the other ten taken together, or say, $375,000 in all. If these vessels were now armed with heavy rifled guns they would, he says, be as formidable as they were in 1863, '64, and '65. Repaired they could mount 2' heavy rifled guns and could force their way past any forts placed to defend our principal cities. He thinks that we shall be liable to an attack from some tenth rate power until we get the double turreted monitors ready, and that the others will be a valuable auxiliary. The subject of harbor defence he considers of vastly more interest at the present moment than the construction of the new cruisers, of which he has no good opinion. So far they have given no evidence of great speed and are not likely to. There is a great difference in tonnage, displacement, horse power, etc., and none of the classes seem to assimilate sufficiently to form such a system as is absolutely necessary in a naval force. We are making no advance in building steam engines, simply following the beaten track. We adhere to old-fashioned, coal wasting boilers and the so-called "improvements," notably so in the case of the building of the Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta. The Admiral thinks that the boiler for us is that of Herreshoff, who claims that he can overcome the difficulty of supplying several boilers from one engine. He says:

The Herreshoff and the Belleville are the only types of multitubulous boilers which have as yet been applied to seagoing vessels. So far as I am able to judge, the Herreshoff system is in advance of the other, although the Belleville boiler has been carefully fostered by the French Government, while the Herreshoff boiler has received no particular encouragement from the Government of the United States beyond the purchase of some steam launches, which have proved themselves the best in our Navy.

As the Milan with a length of 303 feet has attained a speed of 19 knots with 4,000 horse power, I see no difficulty in attaining a speed of 21 or 25 knots in a vessel 260 feet between perpendiculars with 5,000 horse power and very much finer lines. I submitted a plan of such a vessel last year to the Department. It was referred to the board of officers engaged in designing ships for the Navy, who exhibited indifference to the subject. Much allowance should be made for persons grappling with the difficult problem of how to get but a speed of 15 knots, which seems to have been considered the maximum of United States ships of war, and who with ideas restricted to the contemplation of such slow vessels did not realize the possibility of a speed of 22 knots in a gunboat of 1,600 tons displacement.

For every cruiser that we build we should construct a double-turreted monitor of the Monadnock, Miantonomoh, or Puritan type, only they should be built strong enough to resist modern ordnance, for these are the protectors upon which we must rely in time of war. Two of these monitors, fitted with rams and torpedoes, and properly handled, would be a match for the heaviest European ironclad that could reach our shores.

I have seen enough of torpedoes to know that two or three hundred pounds of gun cotton exploded under a ship, no matter what her size, is bound to sink her or place her hors de combat. What we want are swift vessels from which torpedoes can be fired. It is difficult just now to decide upon the merits of the different forms of torpedoes. The Fish torpedo is evidently the favorite, although no device of this kind has made more failures than the Whitehead.

The Admiral thinks that the Ericsson torpedo is the best in the world for short ranges and might, if properly fostered by the Government, be brought to perfection. He thinks that a steel vessel on the Ericsson plan, 150 feet long, with a quadruple expansion engine and having a speed of thirty miles an hour, would be the perfection of a torpedo boat. He recommends that twenty of these vessels be designed by the Messrs. Herreshoff. He thinks that the Alarm should be mounted with heavy guns and sent to Newport for the instruction of the Naval College. Now the only place where the new guns can be seen is on the lathe at Washington Navy-yard or at the testing ground at Annapolis, in which direction comparatively few officers have occasion to go. The Admiral says:

I recommend that a board of officers be appointed to select a good life-boat for the Naval Service, to be fitted with the best detaching apparatus now in use. I would also suggest that a board be convened to take into consideration the allowances of ships of war. There is at present an unnecessary amount of weighty material on board our ships which can be dispensed with. The number of anchors, chains, hawsers, blocks, spars, and other articles too numerous to mention, which were necessary in the days of purely sailing vessels, are so no longer.

He thinks that too little attention is given to sail power for our new cruisers, and that, though the rigs for our new gunboats are better than those for the ships, that of Gunboat No. 1 will be found of little use for cruising under sail. It was found unsuitable for the Huron, and her loss is ascribed to her rig. He says further:

I think the opinion is general throughout the Service that until the Department is reorganized we can have no system, maintain no proper discipline, and build no effective ships, but that a reorganization of the Department will bring order out of chaos and the Navy will run along as smoothly as it did previous to 1842, when the Board of Navy Commissioners were the advisers of the Secretary of the Navy and had administrative and executive authority.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE ATLANTA.

CAPT. MCCANN, Chief Engineer Henderson, and Commander Crowninshield, the Board having charge of the trial trip of the *Atlanta*, in their official report say:

No continuous six hours' trial was possible, in consequence of blowing out the water valve joint of the high-pressure cylinder and the subsequent heating of the crank pin. The former necessitated a stop, but was remedied by the engineer force on board, and the latter compelled the engines to be slowed down, but the heating was not to such an extent as to do any injury. Regarding the fire rooms, their airtightness was impaired by leaks which can probable be remedied. For the reasons stated the revolutions of the engines did not exceed 58. The maximum speed obtained on this trial was by bearings 12.8 knots per hour, making allowance for tide. We are of the opinion that a successful full-powered trial of this vessel can only be maintained by that organization which continuous service and experience in the management of the machinery will bring.

In his official report of the results of the trial Capt. F. M. Bunce, commanding the *Atlanta*, says:

We are unable to "maintain successfully the collective indicated horse power developed by the engines at 3,500 for six consecutive hours." The highest collective horse power obtained from indicator cards was 2,350 on Sept. 24, the engines making 62 revolutions per minute. On Sept. 25, the engines making 68 revolutions per minute, obtained an indicator card from one low-pressure cylinder; assuming the increase of power to be equal in all three cylinders with this increased number of revolutions, would give the collective horse power at 2,800, maintained for a few minutes.

He sums up the results of the trial trip as follows:

During the whole trip of six days we were able but one day to run for six hours at the maximum attainable speed on the 19th, and a leak in the furnace of No. 8 boiler prevented our making as high a speed or developing as great a horse power on that day as on the 20th, when, for a few minutes the engines developed a collective horse power of 3,034. The highest speed attained for any one hour was 14.7 knots on the 20th, with an average steam pressure of 78 pounds and average revolutions 63.2 per minute; fresh wind aft. The foaming of the boilers and the trouble caused by it with the water valves, or perhaps the inability of the water valves to take care of the water passing into the cylinder from a slight foaming of the boilers, gave us constant trouble when the attempt was made to attain a maximum speed.

The contract for the *Atlanta* provides that upon trial her machinery shall maintain for six hours a collective indicated horse power of 3,500, and there is nothing in the contract relating to speed. It will be two or three months before the vessel can be made ready for another trial.

NAVAL BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Engineer-in-Chief Chas. H. Loring, U. S. N., reports a total ordinary expenditure of $736,309.78, besides $1,009,107.90, expended from the appropriation of $7,051,731.59, for the new steel cruisers. The principal part, if not all, of this balance, $42,623.66, will be required for the completion of the machinery of the *Chicago*. Of the million dollars allowed for the double-turreted monitors, all but $11,098.19 has been expended or is due on contracts.

The following table will exhibit the character and cost, in labor and materials, of the work done under the cognizance of this Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, upon the machinery, boilers, etc., with outfits, stores, etc., of Naval vessels, the expenditures for maintenance, etc., at the several Navy-yards and stations, the character of the work done upon each vessel, and the present condition of the vessels. The asterisk (*) indicates those in good condition:

*Adams	$22,949.32	New boilers completed and repairs to engines.
Ajax	1,296.97	Care and preservation. Needs new boilers, $40,000.
Alarm	776.56	Care and preservation. Under repair.
Alert	705.84	Under repair.
*Alliance	69,115.42	New boilers completed and repairs to engines.
Amphitrite	52,178.07	Under contract for the machinery.
Atlanta	181.21	Subject to contract trial.
Bear	18.00	
Boston	1,146.00	Subject to contract trial.
*Brooklyn	9,716.43	Repairs to machinery.
Canadaigua	9.35	
Catalpa	1,839.03	Repairs incident to continuous service.
Chicago	329.55	
Cohasset	533 67	Needs $1,500 repairs.
Despatch	4,932.51	Needs $5,000 repairs.
*Dolphin	4,864.56	Repairs to and changes in engines and boilers.
Enterprise	1,519.33	Under repairs.
*Essex	56,811.63	Repairs to machinery and boilers and work on new boilers.
Fortune	4,134.01	Needs $1,500 repairs.
Franklin	1,083.65	Requires new boilers, $30,000.
Galena	10,108.02	Do. $95,000.
Hartford	8,467.89	Do. $75,000.
Intrepid	759 24	Care and preservation.
Iroquois	1,413.19	Requires $10,000 repairs.
Jamestown	304.48	Repairs to steam-heating apparatus.
*Jason	598.69	Care and preservation.
*Juniata	12,877,02	Repairs incident to continuous service; ice machine put in ship.
Kearsarge	11,113.28	Repairs to boilers while in service. Needs new boilers, $65,000.
Lancaster	11,724.84	Repairs to boilers while in service. Needs new boilers, $75,000.
Leyden	1,657.14	Needs $1,500 repairs.
Marion	1,020.70	Needs $2,000 repairs.
Mayflower	1,012.04	Repairs to boilers while in service. Requires $10,000 repairs.
Miantonomoh	3,392.96	Turret machinery.
Michigan	218.38	Needs $3,000 repairs.
Minnesota	2,846.48	New cutter boiler. Needs new boilers, $75,000.
*Mohican	1,697.34	
Monocacy	2,062.73	Needs $5,000 repairs.
Monongahela	22.87	
*Montauk	598.60	Care and preservation.
Monterey	854.01	Needs $1,500 repairs.
Nahant	597.80	Care and preservation.
*Nantucket	700.15	Do.
Nellie	137.56	Needs $500 repairs.
New Hampshire	124.92	
Nipsic	1,632.47	Under $20,000 repairs,
Nina	2,507.99	Needs $1,500 repairs.
Omaha	7,002.57	Needs $25,000 repairs.
Ossipee	1,161 67	
Palos	8,038.85	Repairs to boilers while in service. Needs new boilers, $28,000.
Pinta	988.40	Needs $5,000 repairs.
Pensacola	7,239.62	Repairs to boilers while in service. Needs $5,000 repairs.
Phlox	430.23	Repairs incident to continuous service.
Portsmouth	603.26	Repairs to steam-heating apparatus.
Pilgrim	11.75	
Powhatan	7,370.89	Repairs to boilers while in service.
Puritan	35,376.87	Final payments on the contract for engines.
Quinnebang	3,471.33	Needs new boilers, $75,000.
Ranger	7,181.19	Needs $5,000 repairs.
Rescue	114.97	Needs $500 repairs.
Richmond	62,611.07	New boilers put in, and extensive repairs to engines completed.
Rocket	178.68	Needs $500 repairs.
Shenandoah	1,783.24	Needs new boilers, etc., $75,000.
Snowdrop	4.50	
Speedwell	2,507.50	Needs $1,500 repairs.
Standish	9.90	Needs $500 repairs.
Swatara	23,729.92	New boilers completed. Repairs to engines and boilers while in continuous service. Needs $20,000 more.
*Tallapoosa	13,327.17	Thorough repairs to the machinery completed.
Tennessee	18,800.91	Repairs to engines and boilers while in continuous service. Needs $85,000 more.
*Thetis	340.51	
Ticonderoga	143.36	
Trenton	3,518.43	
*Vandalia	67,197.86	New boilers completed and put in, and repairs made to engines.
Vermont	711.69	
Wabash	1,195.35	Needs new boilers, etc., $50,000.
Wachusett	142.87	
*Wyandotte	256.69	Care and preservation.
Yantic	9,005.73	Repairs to engines and boilers while in continuous service. Needs $8,000.
Total	$597,049.00	

The expenditures at navy-yards and stations not included in the amount expended on naval vessels are as follows: Portsmouth, N. H., $24,411 78. Boston, Mass., $7,693.16; Brooklyn, N. Y., $79,780.85; League Island, Pa., $7,199.63; Washington, D. C., $52,932.11; Norfolk, Va., $45,747.32; Pensacola, Fla., $5,315.87; Mare Island, Cal., $56,127.69; New London, Conn., $1,507.95; Key West, Fla., $3,746.72; total, $284,463.08.

Of the designs for the engines of the additional vessels the report says:

These designs are now before the builders of the country, by whom they have been well received. I believe them to be fully abreast of the development the art of marine engineering has attained, and to contain possibilities of performances equal to that of any marine machinery that has yet been constructed. To obtain the anticipated results from the machinery to be built from them, however, there is another important factor required, which will have to be supplied, and that is a fire-room force, drilled and educated in new methods, differing largely from those which have heretofore sufficed in our Navy practice. The machinery with which we have been dealing hitherto, designed fourteen years or more ago, under the prevailing practice of the times, for the moderate combustion of slow-burning anthracite coal, satisfied the conditions when producing from four to six indicated horse-powers from each square foot of grate. That with which we have to deal in the future demands, for the record trials at least, a duty three or four times greater than this, and from fuel burned under the different conditions of forced draft. It is needless to say that for this the systems and methods now in vogue will not avail. A forced draft system has been applied to the boilers of the U. S. S. *Alliance*, which has fully met the expectations of the Bureau. The space occupied by the boilers has been reduced one-third. The attained horse-power is about 15 per cent. greater than under the original arrangement, and it is believed, with additional experience, this can be increased. The coal-bunker capacity is increased 18 per cent., and the ventilation of engine and fire-room is much improved. A new boiler-shop is needed at the New York yard.

NAVAL BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

CAPTAIN J. G. WALKER, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, reports: An extensive series of experiments has been carried on by the superintendent of compasses for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the new compensating binnacle and in its completed state it is now accurate in principle and construction. The special work on board the *Atlanta* at Newport, and the *Boston* during her passage from Chester to New York, developed some interesting facts in relation to the action of their compasses, which are considered so important that the reports are forwarded with the report of the superintendent of compasses.

Single incandescent electric lighting plants have been installed in the *Atlanta* and *Boston*, the former by the United States Electric Lighting Company, the latter by the Brush Electric Company, and bids have been invited by advertisement for proposals for installing a double plant in the *Chicago*.

Photographic outfits are to be supplied to cruising ships as rapidly as possible. An appropriation is asked for to supply ships of war with deep sea sounding machines and reeling-in engines. They have already been supplied to the *Juniata* and *Essex*. The revision of the general signal book has been completed. The modifications proposed in the tactical signal book will be subjected to trial.

These trials can only be carried out successfully by a number of ships remaining together at sea in one squadron for a considerable time. Very important data relating to the manœuvring powers of ships, and the consequent tactics to be observed in battle may, however, be obtained by determining the relative speeds and tactical diameters of our larger tugs, and then exercising them together as a squadron, both in smooth water and under the varying conditions to be met with at sea. For this purpose I would recommend that four tugs of the same class be prepared for this work, and that during the coming spring and summer they be officered and manned, forming a "squadron of evolution," now considered necessary by all foreign Governments for the intelligent instruction of the *personnel*.

It is proposed that the *Ranger* should complete her surveys in the Pacific and that the *Thetis* should go to the Spanish Main to correct the errors on charts published from the old Spanish surveys, after which she should go to the Pacific to search for the many dangers to navigation reported to exist in that ocean, and to accurately determine the geographical positions of some of the numerous islands which are known to be incorrectly placed on the charts now in use by navigators. The progress made with the naval war records has been as rapid as the limited force would allow. A sufficient appropriation to push this important work to completion is asked for. The work of the Naval War College is sufficiently set forth in the article we published last week, and which was incorrectly headed "The Torpedo School." The work of the Hydrographic Office and the Naval Observatory is briefly referred to. Steps have been taken to commence the building of a new Naval Observatory. Captain Walker says:

I beg leave to bring to your attention the suggestions and recommendations which have been submitted in previous annual reports relating to the ill effects likely to result from delay in obtaining for publication in the Naval War Records the papers now in private hands, and necessary for the complete narrative of the operations of the Navy during the Civil War; to the advantages to be derived from placing the library of the Navy Department on the same footing regarding the binding of books as the libraries of the Department of State, the Patent Office, and the Surgeon-General's Office; to the remarks relating to the character of the building in which the engraving of plates and printing of charts is carried on for the Hydrographic Office; to the importance of establishing compass stations at the large seaports of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; to the advisability of extending the system of time-balls for the benefit of the maritime community; to the suggestion favoring an international congress to consider the adoption of a universal system of marks and buoys for channels and harbors; and to the suggestions as to the desirability of increasing the pay of the instrument-maker of the Naval Observatory.

PASSED ASST. SURGEON GEO. C. LIPPINCOTT, U.S.N., has been ordered to appear before the Naval Retiring Board on Monday. Paymaster Wm. N. Watmough, U. S. N., and Surgeon Homer L. Law, U. S. N., were before the Board this week.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL GUARD ABUSES.

A STUDY of the reports of Army officers on the National Guard and those of State officers shows that they agree in pointing out two conspicuous defects as the most detrimental to a proper development of discipline and military instruction. One is the frequent lack of capacity and tone in company officers, and the other the toleration of the presence at encampments of an unreasonable number of visitors, both day and night. Neither criticism is new, and both have been frequently presented in the JOURNAL. They have, however, in too many cases been ignored, or the evil has been accepted as incurable. That they are now recognized by the observed as well as by the observers seems to indicate a new departure. Strict and prompt obedience to orders, proper respect for superiors, and cheerful submission to military rules are indispensable. That these are frequently not observed is mainly due to the fact that so many officers do not respect themselves, especially company officers on whom the immediate instruction of the men depends. While in no way desiring to prescribe rules for National Guardsmen in their daily, ordinary relations, between superiors and inferiors holding intercourse in their military character there should be no familiarity, and especially not at a camp of instruction, where duty is continuous and where all civil relations have been laid aside. That encampments where officers drink, smoke, and skylark with the men do not produce proper results is but natural. What would become even of a business concern with heads of departments so lacking in dignity as to put themselves during business hours on a similar footing with the employees? Officers who lack tone and dignity are generally deficient in military knowledge and capacity for instructing their men as well, and thus they not only work to the detriment of their organizations by their bad example, but also by their ignorance. The evil, it is true, is difficult to eradicate, but much improvement could be made by proper measures, and as such we recommend institutions for the instruction of candidates for officers, more care in their selection and appointment than is now exercised, and making it obligatory on examining boards to inquire whether the bearing and tone of those before them will enable them to handle men and command their respect, and are equal at least to their ability in rattling off tactics.

The turning of an encampment for instruction of soldiers into a picnic ground for their sisters, cousins, and aunts, as is so frequently the case, is one of the most serious drawbacks to proper progress. Grounds for camps are selected so near to the homes of the organizations that they are overrun by visitors crowding upon the men, interrupting their exercises and more of less demoralizing them in many ways. People will congregate where there is music and military display, and crowds witness the parades at Army posts where bands are stationed, but they are kept at proper distance. To effect this is the difficulty at militia camps, and for this purpose stringent rules are necessary. Those established for the government of the last encampment in New York were well enforced and the evil reduced to the minimum.

There are numerous instances, however, in other encampments where outsiders have been allowed to remain in camp over night. Col. Pennington, of the Army, and Adjutant-General Dalton, of Massachusetts, lay emphasis upon this. The latter says: "I am satisfied that camp visitors should not be allowed to remain in the quarters of the men over night, but be obliged to leave the lines at 'taps.' Many instances have come to my knowledge where such visitors have deprived the soldier of his bed, and have been a source of expense to entertain. If such visitors like camp life, it is easily attainable by joining the militia."

The necessity of proper relations between officers and men and the preservation of correct military bearing and a dignified tone has recently been so painfully demonstrated in Brooklyn that the subject requires no further remark.

WAR VETERANS OF THE NINTH.

J. S. SWORDS has issued Bulletin No. 2 to his "Fellow survivors of the Ninth Regiment of New York State Militia, known also as the 83d Regiment New York Volunteers, which was sworn into the service of the United States 'for three years or during the war,' at Camp Cameron, June 8, 1861, and mustered out in New York City June 23, 1864." It gives the correspondence he has had with the organization known as "the Veterans of the 9th Regiment," in his endeavor to persuade them to let him make use of the list they have prepared of the names and addresses of its members or ex members of the Ninth Regiment. This they have refused to do, on the general ground of indisposition to aid in founding an organization in opposition or in rivalry of their own. In reply to the Adjutant Mr. Swords says: "You, Mr. Adjutant, were not a member of that regiment, although you served with credit in one of equal standing and renown. Your Association comprises in its membership, title and belongings, that portion of the National Guard of the State of New York, which, having served, within the boundaries of the State as militia, the term of service prescribed by law, is entitled to the designation enjoyed —by grace of such law and service—and in addition such Veterans of the War as are inclined to assist in perpetuating the deeds of "the Ninth of the War." The rank and file of that regiment are not members of your organization, and upon the same authority as before quoted, I am assured that Veteran Militiamen outnumber the Veterans of the War eight to one, if not more. The Society of Veterans propose to accept in membership only those serving in the 9th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., during the period of enlistment, between the dates of June 8, 1861, and June 23, 1864." It is proposed, it is further stated in this circular, to organize an association on the model of the War Veteran Association of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, where "no matter how poor the comrade may be, no matter as to his faults, no matter the errors committed in the Army, he can sit at the festive board on each recurring 18th of May, and as a 'comrade of the 14th' he can eat, drink and be merry, with the proud feeling that the Association is one for all, and all for one." "We want to meet each other," he says, "as we served together in the field—no titles, no epaulettes, no dresscoats, and no set speeches, simply a reunion, within the financial reach of each and every survivor."

ARMORIES FOR THE GUARD.

AT a meeting this week of the New York Armory Board, Messrs. Lespenisse and Friedman offered two blocks of ground for armory sites. One is between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Sts., Madison and Park Aves., and contains twenty lots. For this $500,000 is asked. The other is between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Sts., Sixth and Seventh Aves., and contains fourteen lots: $450,000 is the price. The Mayor said that the Park Ave. site was too near the 7th Regiment Armory, while the other site was too small. The other members of the Board agreed with him. President Coleman said he had been spoken to about Nilsson Hall and the Academy of Music for an armory site. He believed that this space would make a good one, but was not willing to pay more than the land was worth. The buildings would be useless for armory purposes. He said that he had offered $450,000 for the property at Ninth Ave. and Forty-fourth St., now occupied in part by the 1st Battery. The persons owning it would not sell for less than $600,000.

General Fitzgerald, from the sub-Committee on New Armories, reported that after consultation with many architects, the committee had unanimously resolved in favor of the plan submitted by John R. Thomas for an armory for the 8th Regiment and 2d Battery at a cost not to exceed $330,000. The site is between Madison and Fourth Aves., Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Sts. The plan submitted by George B. Post for an armory for the 22d Regiment was also agreed on. The site is at Ninth Ave., Boulevard, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Sts. The armory, under Colonel Post's plan, is not to cost more than $300,000. The architects are not to be paid if the cost exceeds the estimates. The recommendations of the sub-committee were approved, and a resolution was passed that the Sinking Fund Commissioners be requested to authorize the issue of bonds covering the proposed expenditure.

ALL HONOR TO CO. E, 71ST NEW YORK.

LIEUT. P. S. TILDEN, Co. E, 71st Regiment, in a letter to the *Times*, referring to an item in regard to Co. E giving Co. H a "dry time," and of their having to "buy their own grog," says: "It is a well known fact that one of the chief objections of a parent to his sons joining the National Guard is his liability to be 'treated' and of having to 'treat' in barrooms, and of being drawn into liquor saloons; and that will be one object of our company, to keep its members away from them while they are under the influence of the company, and it shall be our aim to keep them out. We are glad to see any of the companies, and they do us great honor to visit our meetings, and we shall always give them a glad welcome, but they must never expect, nor will they ever be invited into a liquor saloon by any member of our company." We wish that every company in the National Guard would follow suit. It only requires a little exercise of that high quality which a truly brave man always possesses—moral courage. There is not so much objection to men drinking, if they do it in the proper time and place, but of all practices the American custom of swilling liquors at a bar is one of the very worst.

MILITIA ITEMS.

It is proposed to form a corporation for the purpose of arranging and giving concerts and other musical entertainments by Cappa's 7th Regiment N. G., S. N. Y., band in the cities of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and elsewhere. Proposals have been issued for subscriptions to the capital stock, $10,000.

Captain William C. Casey, for 13 years the successful captain of the famous Ninth company of the 7th Regiment, has again resigned. Captain Casey was regarded as one of the best officers of the regiment and his loss will be felt. He entered Co. H as a private October 4, 1861, was appointed 1st Sergeant March 9, 1863, elected 2d Lieutenant January 11, 1864, 1st Lieutenant Aug. 10, 1868, and Captain April 23, 1873.

The Board of Officers of the 7th Regiment had the usual "Dutch" after the close of their meeting on Saturday, Nov. 27. The gathering was exceptionally pleasant. Among the stories told, that of Colonel Clark, in which he stated that his only object in joining the National Guard in 1857 was to get rid of jury duty, created a great deal of surprise. His inherent military instincts, however, rapidly developed among his new surroundings, and his soldierly bearing, his strict attention to duty and his social qualities soon started him on that round of promotion which raised him in a period of little more than seven years to the head of the most renowned citizen-soldier organization of the country.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1886, at No. 5 Beekman Street, at 3.30 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., was one of the occupants of the reviewing stand at Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day last, witnessing the parade of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, which, in spite of mud and rain, made an imposing appearance in overcoats with red blankets rolled on top of knapsacks.

An election was held at the Armory last Tuesday evening for 2d lieutenant for the 2d Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle. The choice of the majority was Henry J. Jordan, receiving 40, and his opponent, H. J. Hart, 22 votes. Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald presided, and at the close of the election made a few well-chosen remarks. The first platoon, Lieut. David Wilson commanding, held their usual drill, which embraced the mechanical manœuvres, firing blank cartridges and the entire school of the platoon. It was full of snap, instructor and men being on their mettle. Dr. R. J. Gatling, the inventor of the Gatling gun, was present with Col. Nickerson of Boston, and both were much interested. Gen. Fitzgerald, Capt. Earle and the numerous spectators complimented the detachment upon the efficiency manifested. The drills by platoons are continued nightly, and the organization aggregates 90 men. Capt. Earle has given his consent for a detachment of the battery to participate in the proposed contest in Washington next May. The officers are now laboring hard to have a six-gun battery organization, and Adjt. Gen. Porter favors the project.

Gen. Fitzgerald in appointing Capt. Clarence H. Eagle, Inspector of Rifle Practice on the 1st Brigade Staff has made a good selection. Capt. Eagle is a practical marksman of superior standing, knows all about his new position, and is a thorough gentleman.

We learn with pleasure that Capt. J. T. Stewart stands a good chance for the appointment of Inspector General on the staff of the coming Governor of Pennsylvania. Capt. Stewart has for years been a correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is thoroughly familiar with military affairs. He is a competent critic, and a close observer, qualities which are especially essential in an inspecting officer, Pennsylvania could not secure a more competent officer for the position.

Co. D, 12th New York, Capt. B. S. Barnard, will hold a vocal and instrumental concert at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Dec. 6. The occasion will derive military interest from a drill by the bayonet squad under 1st Sergt. C. Leiter.

A Philadelphia exchange publishes an order of which the following is an extract:

HEADQUARTERS STATE FENCIBLES BATTALION,
FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. P.,
PHILADELPHIA, November 22 1886.

General Orders No. 11.

I. By virtue of an election held under S. O. No. 55, Headquarters Brigade, N. G. P., on Nov. 18, 1886, I hereby assume command of the battalion. . . .

By order of W. WES. CHEW, Major.

The question is, who assumes command of the battalion?

The 23d Regiment propose to celebrate their 25th anniversary on Jan. 20, 1887, by a grand reception at the Academy of Music. The affair is to be known as the 23d Silver Reception, and will be on a very grand scale. The balcony of the Academy is to be divided into 40 boxes, each box holding six persons. These boxes will be for sale at Chandler's, on Montague street, Brooklyn, on and after 8 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Jan. 3, 1887. The prices of boxes are as follows: Stage boxes G and C, $50; stage boxes H and D, $20; dress circle boxes I and J, $35; first row of boxes in balcony, $30; second row of boxes in balcony, $20. The price for tickets is as follows: For members of the regiment, in uniform, including one lady, $3; for all others, including one lady, $5; extra lady's tickets, $1. Tickets can be obtained from the Adjutant, at 32 Burling Slip, New York; from the Quartermaster, at 84 Beekman street, New York, or from any of the officers of the regiment.

The long-existing vacancy of Assistant Adjutant-General of the 1st Brigade has at last been filled, and General Fitzgerald's choice gives evidence of good judgment. General Thomas H. Barber, the new appointee, is a graduate of West Point of the class of '67. He was then assigned to the 1st U. S. Artillery, and attained his promotion to 1st Lieutenant July 10, 1872. In 1882 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. Army, and this position he filled with high credit until he resigned from the Army, July 1, 1885. Since then he has been attending to private business incident to his large wealth. General Barber is a decided acquisition to the National Guard an account of his military abilities as well as of his wealth and standing.

General Fitzgerald has also made a satisfactory appointment by placing Major Edmund C. Stanton, late Signal Officer on the staff of Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward, late 2d Brigade, in charge of the new Signal Corps of the 1st Brigade. This position requires an enthusiast, and such Major Stanton has certainly proven himself to be. He is not only familiar with the American methods of signalling, but has also made the systems of several European nations a study. His appointment was well chosen. He is a Director of the Metropolitan Opera House.

At an election of a 1st Lieutenant for Co. A, 71st Regiment, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, Private O'Brien, of that company, will doubtless prove the successful candidate.

With regard to a recent difference of opinion in Co. I, 7th Regiment, as to whether a majority of two-thirds of a company present at a meeting is competent to change the company by-laws, it has been decided very properly by the Judge-Advocate of the 1st Brigade that a vote of two-thirds of the whole company in favor of a change is required to amend the by-laws. The captain of the company held to the contrary opinion

Mr. Howard Howe has been elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. D, 8th Regiment. He is not a National Guardsman, but a graduate of a military school, and possesses all the abilities required by his new position. A dinner will be given him on Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The trial of Lieut. Smith, of the 13th Regiment, with only one or two sessions of the court a week, makes slow progress. On Friday, November 19, Colonel Fackner was on the stand and, after having been objected to as a witness by the defence, which objection was overruled by the Court, repeated in substance what had already been told by numerous witnesses with regard to his conversation with Lieut. Smith on the evening of the election and what occurred at the time of the Board meeting when he ordered the two officers in arrest to leave the Board room. Other testimony with regard to what occurred when Sergt. Heyward Smith delivered the Colonel's message to Lieut. Smith, and referring to the resolutions to compel Capt. Kretschmar to resign, lacked both importance and positiveness. The Court, no doubt, with the intention of giving the accused the fullest scope, seems to admit a great deal of evidence with no direct bearing on the matter under consideration. The object of the trial is to determine if Lieut. Smith is guilty or not guilty of certain specific charges, and testimony as to what Captain Kretschmar did or said years ago, whether he treated his company in a barroom and of similar nature, has nothing to do with the present case and only delays the trial. Friday, November 26, the principal witness was Captain DeMandeville, who, in spite of a severe cross-examination, substantiated what has before been testified to with regard to the conduct of Smith. This session of the Court was particularly interesting on account of an attempt of the counsel for the defence to convince the Court of the constitutional right of National Guardsmen to make petitions like the one under consideration in this case. The promptness and vigor with which Judge-Advocate Goodrich contested this point, and the action of the Court in sustaining him, deserve particular commendation.

The long-expected Court of Inquiry has not yet been detailed. Nobody can conjecture the reason for delay in this matter. So far as Major Ackerman is concerned, his connection with the matter will soon be definitely settled by the Court-martial which has just been detailed to try him, and which consists of Lieut.-Col. Heman Dowd, 12th Regiment, Majors C. A. H. Bartlett, 9th, G. A. Miller, 22d, W. H. Kipp, 7th Regt., and Capt. Thomas Miller, 17th Sep. Co., with Maj. Jenks, as Judge-Advocate.

An important step has at last been made in the armory question, at least so far as the 8th Regiment is concerned. The Committee on Armories has decided that the plans of J. R. Thomas, calling for an appropriation of $330,000 for a building for that regiment and the 2d Battery, and the Sinking Fund Board has been authorized to issue bonds for the purpose. There seems now to be no objection to Col. Scott taking the 12th Regiment Armory until his new building is finished. Such a step would certainly enable him to add a large number of desirable recruits to his organization, and enter the new quarters with greatly augmented ranks While small, the present 12th Regiment Armory is in a decent locality, and in a nice and neat condition.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THIRD OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE companies of the 3d Regiment are getting down to work. In armories the drills are not well attended thus far, but the numbers are growing, as officers come to remember that the Military Code, as amended last April, prescribes two full company drills each month, from Oct. 1 to April 30. In this regiment we have an order for a full company drill each week. Our Council of Administration has performed the part provided by another section of our code, viz.: They have fixed the amounts to be paid as dues and fines. These appear in orders from regimental headquarters Nov. 1. This order will help to increase the attendance, if officers try to secure obedience to its provisions.

Our companies will engage in target practice under G. O. No. 16, current series, and I do not doubt, with the care provided in this order and the lessons they will learn from the text-book, something will be accomplished before the close of the target season.

Just now, all are awaiting the issue of overcoats and knapsacks, under a promise made by Gen. Axline, that he would be able to issue all articles necessary for a campaign in the field. With the companies equipped throughout it will not surprise us to see them engaged often in drills out doors.

We will try to "let well enough alone" in the matter of

seeking to improve our laws. We hardly know the provisions adopted last year and if we look over the list it seems to me we should honestly apply what we have and be content for one year. At least, it may be said that there is danger of doing too much and we should be satisfied with the restoration of the amendment providing for 100 companies of infantry, as passed last spring, and a provision for the election of brigade commanders if we must encamp by brigade or if thought our service in the field will require large commands.

We have secured in the bill passed last April a regimental court martial, or several of them, for each regiment, that will meet the wants of our regiments if colonels will only try this plan. Our companies are scattered, outside of Cincinnati. So are our field officers. In the future, when we have a lieutenant-colonel and two majors for our country regiments, we may have four courts in session at one time. None that have tried the court-martial will want to return to the court of discipline.

Next, we have a better provision for securing armories. It is true the order providing inspectors was a long time on the way (the bill was passed April 28, the order required under this section is dated October 13), but in spite of this our quarters will be improved by our boards of commissioners as they see the needs of our companies.

Our *reorganization* will be appreciated when, with the increase of companies named above, we shall have the extra battalion major and the battalion complete in every regiment. We secured better pay for our officers, both for active service and encampments, and a perfect system of business management in the regiment, that the civil affairs of every regiment and company shall be cared for by these officers or the officers present.

We have reached that position in which it can be said that all meetings of our comrades are military meetings. And if our companies are not trained in drill and in all their duties as soldiers the fault belongs to the officers. We have done with the old plan of company by-laws, and the style of debating clubs. Our Code of Regulations contains but a few paragraphs that we can use—instead, we are governed by the Regulations of the Army, the Military Code, and the orders issued by our commander-in-chief. General Axline has given us a series of orders so complete in all parts that we feel safe in saying we have the simplest and safest plan of government known in our service since the war.

O. V. M.

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Burlington *Free Press* says: "The fact has only recently been made public that Lieut.-Gov. Fuller, immediately after his election, tendered to Gov. Pingree and Adjt.-Gen. Peck, his resignation as captain of the Fuller Battery, but that both these officials refused to accept it on the ground that his place in the State militia service could not be made good."

We understand that the resignation of Capt. Fuller was returned to him by Gov. Pingree with this endorsement: "Realizing the distinguished honor conferred on Capt. Levi K. Fuller by the call of his fellow-citizens to the high trust of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the State, the Commander-in-Chief recognizes that he is rightfully warranted in the tender of his resignation as commanding officer of the Light Battery, but in consideration of his invaluable services with the National Guard of Vermont, it is earnestly hoped for the continued welfare of the service, that Captain Fuller will reconsider his action in the tender of his resignation, and that he may withdraw the same."

Lieut.-Gov. Fuller has been for years the captain of Fuller's Light Battery, which is probably one of the best in the National Guard of the United States, as we had reason to observe during a visit to Brattleboro' during one of the annual encampments. The Vermonters are a sober-minded people and do not lightly confer the honors of the elective franchise.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE *Alta* says: An increased interest is steadily growing among officers and members of the National Guard to make our State organization take place in the front ranks, and to this end more attention is being paid to drills and discipline.

Another San Francisco paper thinks that Adjutant-General Drum's remarks concerning the militia in his recent annual report should be written in letters of fire on the walls of every armory in the United States. "Exclude from the annual camps all social or holiday features, and make them strictly camps for military instruction; save the time now wasted in armory drills and in attaining the precision of movement so much admired when performed upon canvassed floors, and instruct the troops thoroughly in battalion and skirmish drill; have the uniform simple, serviceable and issued by the State; the arms and accoutrements of the latest and best patterns; the militia less of a ball, party and picnic association and more of an Army."

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD.

COLONEL H. H. HUNT, commanding the 7th Regt., has issued a letter to it, in which he says: You should now be ready to resume in earnest your weekly drills, to train yourselves in those habits of prompt attendance to duty, and to submit yourselves to the moderate restraints of discipline which promote the efficiency of the soldier and strengthen the character of the citizen. The imperfect nature of the present military code has been lately proven. The hope of a better day for the Missouri State Guard may now be indulged. It is confidently anticipated that the Legislature will this winter pass a bill that shall contain sweeping provisions for the better maintenance and more rigid discipline of the State troops, until that bill is passed.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

AT a meeting of officers held recently at Chicago the following recommendations were adopted, to be brought to the attention of the Legislature: An appropriation of $100 000 per annum to pay the expenses of the Illinois National Guard, and the further sum of $80,000 for uniforms equipments, permanent camps and rifle ranges, including a permanent camp and rifle range in the northern part of the State of Illinois; an increase of the contingent fund in the hands of the Governor of the State, to meet the necessities arising from riots and other internal disturbances, etc. The Guard means business and likewise progress.

The case of Private Greathead, of Co. D, 1st Regiment, whose feet became cold while doing duty at the stockyards and who went home after woollen socks, having been passed upon by Court-martial, was appealed to the Governor, who has affirmed the sentence of the court, which was "to forfeit all pay due or to come due not exceeding one month's pay; that he be discharged from the Service and be debarred from holding any position in the military service of the State for three years from Nov. 12, 1886."

LOUISIANA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE inspections of the troops of the 1st Military District, New Orleans, was completed Nov. 30. A general efficiency was noted although many improvements were suggested.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery at St. Paul Dec. 1 the following were balloted for: Lieut. W. O. Cary, 15th U. S. Infantry; Westcott Wilkinson, brother of the late Col. Alex. Wilkinson, U. S. V.; Lieut. E. Dunn, U. S. V., and Capt. John Pitman, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. After the business meeting a paper on "The Battle of Cedar Creek" was read by Gen. A. B. Nettleton. Lieut. R. F. Bates, U. S. Army, aide-de-camp to Gen. Ruger, has been elected Chancellor of the Commandery in succession to Major G. W. Baird, U. S. A., removed to Boston.

Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., 13th U. S. Infantry, has been transferred from the Pennsylvania to the Wisconsin Commandery.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery to be held Dec. 8 the following will be balloted for: Capt. W. B. Snell, U. S. V.; Capt. J. B. Eaton, U. S. A.; Medical Inspector Adrian Hudson, U. S. N.; Major W. L. Vanderlip, U. S. V., and Col. W. H. Owen, U. S. V. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Rear Admiral J. H. Russell, and P. A. Surgeon R. T. Edes have been received into the Commandery by transfer. The total membership at last report was 354.

A meeting of the Michigan Commandery was held Dec. 1, at which Companion F. W. Swift read a paper entitled "My Experiences while a Prisoner of War."

The Iowa Commandery was duly organized at Des Moines Nov. 23. The officers are: Commander, Col. D. B. Henderson; Senior Vice, Major H. L. Swords; Junior Vice, Capt. M. A. Higley; Recorder, Major Hoyt Sherman; Registrar, Major Wm. S. Robertson; Treasurer, Capt. W. D. Lucas; Chancellor, Brevet Major Eli Wilkin; Council, Col. W. P. Hepburn, Lieut. M. A. McCord, Lieut. H. H. Rood, Major G. B. Hogin, and Lieut. A. J. Holmes. Among those present were Paymaster J. B. Redfield, U. S. N.; Capt. Chas. King, U. S. A.; Dr. Chas. Page, U. S. A.; Col. J. P. Martin, U. S. A.; Capt. John Conline, U. S. A., and many other Companions of the Legion. Col. Martin, in responding for the "Army and Navy," made an eloquent plea for a better naval equipment. "We are all soldiers," said he, "in time of peril to fight on land, but we need better ships and trained seamen to carry our flag proudly into all waters of the ocean." This sentiment was cheered to the echo. The Commandery starts off under the most favorable auspices.

At a meeting of the California Commandery, held at San Francisco Dec. 29, the following will be balloted for: Gen. W. R. Shafter, colonel 1st U. S. Infantry; Col. H. B. Sprague, U. S. V.; Capt. G. W. Merrill, U. S. V.; Capt. A. S. Everett, U. S. V., and G. H. Pettis, Jr.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery held Dec. 1, Gen. E. L. Molineux presiding, the following were elected: Of the 1st Class—Capt. Wm. N. McCracken, U. S. V.; Asst. Paymr. Theodore E. Smith, late U. S. N.; Capt. Clement C. Moore, U. S. V.; Capt. Frederick S. Benson, U. S. V.; Capt. James A. McMicken, U. S. V.; Major George A. Beardsley, U. S. V.; Maj. Wm. Wagner, U. S. V.; Maj.-Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., retired; 1st Lt. Samuel H. Paulding, U. S. V.; Maj. Edw. L. Joy, U. S. V., and 2d Lt Geo. R. Herbert, U. S. V. Of the 2d Class—Mr. John Van B. Clarkson. Obituary resolutions were adopted in the cases of Rear Admiral Reed Werden, U. S. N.; Gen. A. M. Barney, U. S. V., and Chaplain John Forsyth, U. S. A., and Col. Lloyd Aspinwall. The death of Gen. T. Ellery Lord, U. S. V., was announced. The committee appointed to raise funds for the relief of the widow of the late Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., reported that $1,050 had been received and turned over to H. Pierpont Morgan, treasurer of the Hancock Fund. The question of giving a ladies reception was referred to a special committee. Col. G. L. Gillespie, U. S. A., was transferred to the Massachusetts Commandery. An invitation was received to attend the George Washington Post, G. A. R., memorial service in honor of Comrade Lloyd Aspinwall at Chickering Hall, Dec. 4. Asst. Surg. Titus M. Coan, U. S. N., read a paper on "Some Recollections of the Mobile Bay Fight."

THE CAVALRY CHARGE.

Dash on beneath the smoking dome;
Through level lightnings gallop nearer;
One look to Heaven! no thought of home—
The guidons that we bear are dearer.

CHARGE!

Clang! clang! forward all;
Heaven help those whose horses fall!
Cut left and right!

They yield before our fierce attack;
They flee! they fall in broken surges.
Now, comrades, bear the wounded back,
And leave the foeman to his dirges.

WHEEL!

The bugle sounds the swift recall;
Clang! clang! backward all!
Home! and good night!

—EDWARD CLARENCE STEDMAN.

THE WARS OF EUROPE.

THE wars of Europe since the sixteenth century present the following table:

Wars undertaken for the acquisition of territory.	44
For the levy of tributes	22
For reprisals	24
To decide questions of honor or prerogatives	8
From claims relative to the possession of territory.	6
From claims to crowns	44
From pretexts of assistance to an ally	30
From rivalry in influence	23
From commercial quarrels	5
Civil wars	55
Religious wars	28
Total	286

TORPEDOES v. THE "RESISTANCE."

THE *United Service Gazette* says:

"Admiral Mayne stated recently in the House of Commons that his experience with the Channel Fleet had induced him to believe that the value of torpedoes against ships of war had been greatly exaggerated, and the late Hobart Pasha drew a similar inference from his actual experience in the Russo-Turkish war. The opinions of the above-named distinguished officers have been fully corroborated by an experiment carried out at Portsmouth last Tuesday, when a Whitehead torpedo was exploded in actual contact with the bottom of the *Resistance*. The interior of the vessel had been prepared to represent the modern arrangements of coal defence for the protection against submarine attack of those portions of a vessel's hull which are not covered with defensive armor. A 16-inch Whitehead torpedo charged with 93 lb. of guncotton was lashed to a boom and placed longitudinally in contact with the ship's side, immediately above the bilge keel, and about eight feet below the surface of the water. In this favorable position the torpedo was exploded, but the result did not come up to the expectations of the devastating effects to be produced by the hitherto over-rated torpedo. In fact, practice flatly contradicted theory. A considerable portion of the external plating of the ship was forced inwards and displaced, leaving gaps and gashes through which the water would pass. Internally the skylights were smashed and the contents of the bunkers containing the coal defence were scattered in all directions; yet the ship, contrary to anticipations, was not only not sunk, but would have been able, had she been in action, to have kept afloat, and to have continued to fire her guns, and could have been ultimately brought into harbor for repairs. It will be observed that every advantage was given to the torpedo. The charge was great. The *Resistance* was stationary, and the torpedo was so attached to her as to give the maximum of destructive power. Yet the damage done, though great, fell by a long way short of the wreckage necessary to involve the loss of the ship; and so the great problem of torpedoes v. ironclads has been partially solved and brought within the range of practical experiment. The crucial result is that the watertight bulkheads remained intact, and that the damage done was not sufficient to put the ship out of action. Hitherto there has been a moral fear attaching to the torpedo, which engine has been considered in a measure synonymous with sudden death. This illusion is now dispelled, and the torpedo has been proved to be, though formidable, not irresistible. Possibly the lesson learned on Tuesday will tend to direct increased attention being given to the elaboration of watertight bulkheads, while further experiments in the same direction may rid us of the bugbear that the British Navy can be blown out of the water by a few pounds of guncotton."

The statement of an eye-witness of her condition as she appeared in dock after the experiment is favorable to the torpedo. He says:

"The bilge keel for nearly half its length was shattered, and water poured from numerous cracks in her bottom. Above the bilge keel there was a tremendous bulge in the plates, which were torn in such a manner as to admit water freely, while the starting of the butts also added to the number of leaks. The widest part of the crack was about an inch in width. The torpedo had been placed immediately against a partition dividing two coal bunkers, the coal being stowed close to the ship's skin, and the effect of the explosion was to knock away this partition, to force the coal into the ship, and in doing this a stout vertical bulkhead that protected the bunkers was carried away, and the water admitted to the engine room. From the appearance of the interior of the ship, I can quite imagine that the engines or boilers might have been displaced and pipes and tubes burst in all directions." That is some result after all.

AMERICAN CARTRIDGES IN ENGLAND.

THE *Admiralty Gazette* says: "The solid-drawn brass-cased cartridge is now coming into use in this country. That cartridge was invented by Mr. Daw in 1861, and was exhibited by him in the Exhibition of 1862. Mr. Daw also patented machinery for the manufacture of this cartridge case. He also invented the bottle-shaped cartridge that has been in the service up to this day, and that will be used in all likelihood with the solid-drawn case, as it has been in the Gatling cartridges. But the 'Boxer Ring' have up to now not only pirated and used all these inventions of Mr. Daw to their own profit, but have kept him from deriving any benefit therefrom. Now, since the Ordnance Department has paid Mr. Vavasseur £10,000 for a 'rotating band,' and Mr. Thorsten Nordenfeldt £10,000 for the right to manufacture ammunition for his obsolete one-inch four-barrel gun, surely Mr. Daw is justly entitled to, at the very least, the same sum for the use of his cartridges, tools and machinery? We appeal in this instance on behalf of a much-injured honest man to his countrymen to see that justice be done him. Moreover, the dishonest knaves who have robbed him of the fruits of his labors, under cover of Government protection and privilege, should be brought to justice, for as long as they remain unpunished no English inventor is safe."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE entire strength of the Greek Army for 1887 is fixed at 32,612 men, and of the Navy at 2,714 men.

A DESPATCH says: The soldiers of the German Army are accused of taking socialism in their beer, or is it "talking Socialism over their beer."

THE *Avenir Militaire* estimates the cost of the French soldier as under $100 a year; out of this sum he receives about $25 in the shape of pay, and a little over $40 for rations.

THE Austrian Government has decided that Trieste and Fiume shall cease to be "free ports." The announcement of this decision may be expected simultaneously with the completion of the defensive works in course of construction.

THE experiments which have been made at the Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness, during the past two years, with the new Brennan torpedo are reported to have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the weapon will in future form part of the armaments of England.

THE Tories are reported to be dissatisfied with Gen. Buller for having shown sympathy with the tenants while putting down the Moonlighters, and for having probably discouraged landlords from reckless evictions.

PRINCE EMANUEL VOGORIDES, nephew of Alexo Pasha, is now mentioned in connection with the Bulgarian throne. A correspondent says: "As for the candidature of the Prince of Mingrelia, it has more of the appearance of a joke than of stern reality. The man is simply a Russian subject and a member of the Czar's official family. His semi-royal title is as empty and as meaningless as that of a Kentucky Colonel. It would seem to be impossible for the Bulgarians, in their present temper, to voluntarily accept this person as a ruler, and it would seem to be equally impossible for the Powers to permit him to be thrust upon Bulgaria."

A LONDON correspondent writes: "Every power in Europe, as well as several States not powers, is proceeding on the conviction that war is coming in the spring. Two significant features of the German proposal to increase the standing army may not have been pointed out in the despatches to America. First, it is stated that elaborate working plans have been made, by which the whole 40,000 new troops will be absorbed in the existing corps without a day's hitch. Military men here say the German corps and division system is so carefully balanced now, so wholly the result of a long series of experiments, that Moltke would not run the risk of swamping it by altering its main proportions if it were not for the necessity of getting the new force ready for mobilization and action sooner than would be possible if he tried to create a new army corps. The second notable point is that the addition is fixed for April next, whereas the septennial law governing the military establishment will then still have a year to run."

THE *Horse Guards Gazette* says: There is no truth in the rumor that the School of Musketry is to be removed to Lydd. The expense will be quite sufficient to prevent it.

PUNISHMENTS to those who took part in the recent military revolt in Madrid have been meted out with no light hand. Gen. Villacampa, and 216 of the sergeants and privates implicated have been sentenced to imprisonment for life, and three others to incarceration for 12 years. Gen. Villacampa and five of his companions in the revolt have arrived at Fernando Po, where they are to be confined on board a hulk in the harbor.

WE learn from Paris that the grand military club which was opened a few months ago, is in a very bad condition, in spite of obligatory monthly stoppages. Few officers frequent it, no doubt preferring the Café Helder, which is on the Boulevards, and more lively. Under these circumstances, it is supposed that Gen. Boulanger will refrain from asking Parliament to vote a subsidy of over $25,000 for an institution which may be said to have been still-born.

THE *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin) states that the construction of a new cruiser, the *Valkyrien*, was commenced recently in Denmark. The ship is intended for the Danish Navy, and the engines are to indicate 5,000 horse-power.

THE French officers complain bitterly of the system of *espionnage* to which they are subjected. Everything is done to try and discover their political proclivities; and if they keep up relations with an old Royalist or Imperialist officer who has retired from the service, their names are put down in the black-list.

COLONEL ARBUTHNOT, Superintendent of the Small Arms Factory at Enfield, England, speaking recently at a public meeting, in reply to the criticisms on the arming of the British Army, said Germany was the only country which had as yet adopted the repeating rifle, and it was the worst he had seen. So far from having the worst gun in Europe, he guaranteed that before Christmas, certainly before the end of the financial year, England would have the best weapon in the world.

WAR OFFICE returns show that of the total of 39,552 recruits enlisted in the various districts of the kingdom last year 31,149 were raised in England and Wales, 4,112 in Scotland, and 4,291 in Ireland.

THE drum, after fifteen years' exile from the Italian Army, has once more a chance of rehabilitation. The *Esercito Italiano* and *Tribuna* are especially active in its behalf; the latter expressing a hope that the Minister of War should make the experiment with one battalion in each brigade. This, the *Tribuna* thinks, should be sufficient to convert the opponents of the instrument.

GENERAL BOULANGER has decided on remodelling the drill of the French Infantry, and has appointed for the purpose a committee composed of General Dimoff, President; Colonel de Garnier des Garets, Lieutenant-Colonels Marchand and Lallement, Chef de Bataillon Bonti, and Captain Menetrez. The revision of the infantry movements has for object their simplification, formations for attack being given the preference over those for defensive purposes.

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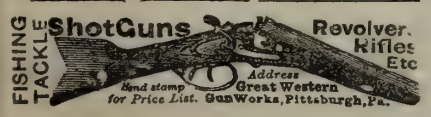
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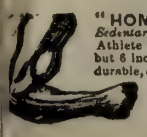
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BIRTHS.

TURNER.—At Fort Douglas, Utah, November 22, 1886, to the wife of Lieut. R. B. Turner, 6th U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BUSHNELL—GOBLE.—At Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23, by the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, Chaplain U. S. A., Mr. LEWIS H. BUSHNELL to Miss CHARLOTTE A. GOBLE, grandniece of the officiating minister.

FORNEY—RICHARDSON.—At Lexington, Kentucky, Dec. 1, Major Bvt. Lt. Colonel JAMES FORNEY, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss JANE STAMPS RICHARDSON, daughter of Mrs. William H. Richardson.

ELLIOTT—BEAUMONT.—At Fort Bowie, A. T., December 1, Lieutenant C. P. ELLIOTT, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss BEAUMONT, daughter of Colonel E. B. Beaumont, U. S. A.

HALE—SMITH.—At St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, N. Y., December 2, Lieut. HARRY C. HALE, 12th U. S. Infantry, to Miss ELIZABETH SMITH.

HOWARD—ALDEN.—At New Haven, Conn., November 23, by the Rev. Newman Smyth, D. D., Ensign W. L. HOWARD, U. S. Navy, to Miss LOUISE GERTRUDE ALDEN, daughter of the late Dexter Alden.

PETTIT—SHARP.—At Leavenworth, Kansas, November 24, Lieutenant JAMES S. PETTIT, 1st U. S. Infantry, to Miss BESSIE SHARP, daughter of Major Alexander Sharp, U.S.A.

DIED.

ANDRUS.—At Boise Barracks, Idaho, November 29, Mrs. ANDRUS, wife of Lieutenant F. B. Andrus and daughter of Major W. H. Powell, 4th U. S. Infantry.

COOKE.—At the Navy-yard, New York, Wednesday, December 1, FANNIE BYRAM, wife of Captain Augustus P. Cooke, U. S. Navy.

HURLBUT.—At Havre, France, Nov. 26, of disease of the heart, P. A. Paymaster S. DENNISON HURLBUT, son of the late Rev. Joseph Hurlbut, of New London, Conn. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 8, at New London.

MURPHY.—At Fort Duchesne, Utah, November 23, THOS. MURPHY, Co. B, 21st U. S. Infantry. Savannah, Ga., papers please copy.

SHERMAN.—At Washington, D. C., November 24, Mrs. LIZZIE K. SHERMAN, widow of Lieutenant James L. Sherman, 1st U. S. Artillery.

WALLEN.—Suddenly, Dec. 2, at his late residence, 25 West 53d street, New York City, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. HENRY D. WALLEN, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired,

REA, JOHN.—We are in receipt of a series of resolutions, passed by the enlisted men of Light Battery D, 5th U. S. Artillery, held at Fort Douglas, U. T., Nov. 20, 1886, on the occasion of the death of Private John Rea. The principal resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That while living he had endeared himself to us by his soldierly bearing, courtesy, kind and social disposition; and that in his death the battery has lost one of its most efficient members and the Army a trustworthy soldier, whose honorable deeds and irreproachable record live after him, a source of pride and satisfaction to all his friends, and a model worthy of imitation.

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No. 3.		5	85,700	32,800	13.05
No. 4.		5	81,400	31,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	32,400	17.5
No. 6.		6	80,000	41,000	17.15
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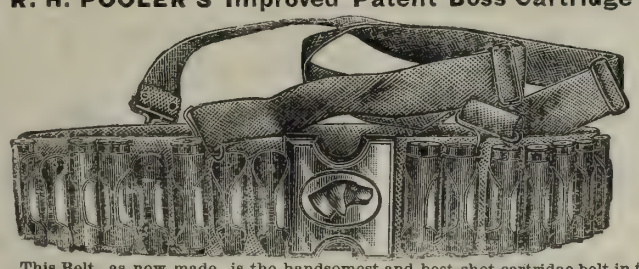
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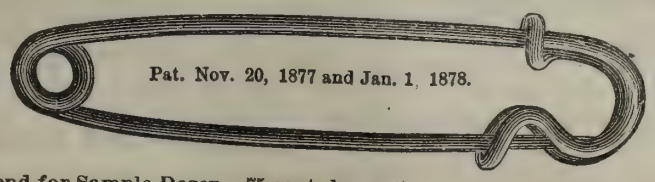
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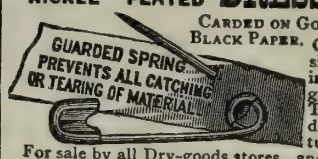
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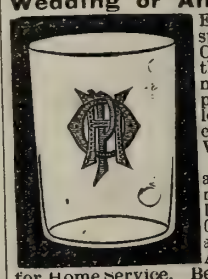
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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GENERAL M. D. HARDIN, U. S. A., read his interesting paper on "The Carolina Mountain Region and the recent Earthquakes" before a large and appreciative audience at the rooms of the Military Service Institution of the U. S., at Governor's Island, on Thursday evening of this week. General FRY is soon to read a paper on the subject of "Education in the Army."

SECRETARY ENDICOTT is still of the opinion that the services of an Assistant Secretary of War will form a valuable adjunct in the administration of the affairs of the War Department, and in his annual estimates put in an item of $4,500 as the annual salary for such an officer. No mention is made by Secretary WHITNEY in his annual report or estimates for an assistant, but as there is a bill now pending on the Senate Calendar for the purpose, he probably considered that no further recommendation was necessary.

WE note several recent cases where private soldiers have been tried for striking, kicking, biting, etc., non-commissioned officers, while they the (non-coms.) were *taking* the privates to the guardhouse. We question the propriety of the plan indicated, but rather prefer the old custom when a man is to be confined of sending him to the guardhouse in charge of as many privates as may be necessary, the non-commissioned officers accompanying in charge of the escort and to see to the safe delivery of the prisoner.

A NAVAL correspondent of the London *Telegraph* thinks that the Civil Lords and the Sea Lords at the Admiralty are getting to loggerheads over one of the most vital questions affecting the national welfare. The trained men who ought to know say one thing and attempt to institute a better era in naval administration, but the Civil Lords, backed, no doubt, by political exigency, which in this instance means sham economy, and the permanent officials, declare everything is, as ever, in the best possible state of efficiency. "It is not," he says, "by vessels able to steam only from six to ten knots an hour (sea tramps, as Lord CHARLES BERESFORD has called them), armed with pop-guns, on strained, weather-beaten hulls, that the naval victories of the future are to be won; and, I regret to say, there are still far too many of these reckoned as available and valuable fighting ships by Lord GEORGE HAMILTON; for are they not still flying the Union Jack and in commission?"

THE list of Army nominations made out at the War Department this week and sent to the President for transmission to the Senate, consists of seventeen original appointments, two appointments by transfers, and forty-three regular promotions. With the exception of the non commissioned officers who were recently appointed second lieutenants, these nominations will probably go through without friction at an early date. As we have previously intimated, the non commissioned officers will probably meet with some opposition from the members of the West Point graduating class of next June, who consider that their promotion, in a measure, will be retarded by the confirmation of these officers. Members of the Senate Military Committee have already heard through the cadets and their friends that these nominations were coming in, and have in a quiet way been told that the appointments were illegally made. The fight against the non commissioned officers is based entirely upon questions of law. The cadets maintain that such appointments are authorized only in cases where vacancies exist on the 1st of July of each year over and above the number required for the graduates of that year. The vacancies to which the officers referred to were assigned occurred since July 1.

CONGRESS, by legislation this week, having defined the status of a West Point graduate between the dates of graduation and confirmation as that of 2d lieutenant, the ruling of the Second Comptroller of two years ago is now a dead letter, and graduates will hereafter continue to receive, as others before them have, the full pay of a second lieutenant from the time they leave the Academy. Those who were compelled to refund under the Comptroller's ruling will also be reimbursed for all "checkages." The Comptroller, however, only enforced his ruling in cases where officers brought claims against the Government for longevity and other pay, so that but few have felt the force of his decision. It was his intention, however, to allow his construction of the law to take its course if Congress adjourned without enacting the necessary legislation to correct the mistakes made by his predecessors. Of the Comptroller's decision, Mr. BRAGG said, in presenting the bill in the House: "I maintain that that decision, although it may be strictly within the letter of the law, is absolutely wrong, according to the spirit of the law. The cadet when he graduated ceased to be a cadet. The vacancy made by his graduation was filled under the order of the War Department by the appointment of another cadet. If he was not a cadet, but had moved on from the cadetship, then he was, although not *de jure*, yet *de facto*, a lieutenant in the Army. There was no place for him as a lieutenant, and he was awaiting the issue to him by the Government of his commission, so that he could enter upon his duties in the Service. The question thus raised is settled by this bill."

THE nomination of Naval Constructor THEODORE D. WILSON as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Chief Constructor of the Navy, went to the Senate on Wednesday. Eminent fitness for the place, as shown by efficient and satisfactory work during the past year in connection with the plans for the new vessels of war, are believed to be the prime consideration which led to Mr. WILSON'S reappointment. Aside from his qualifications as an expert shipbuilder, he is one of the hardest workers in the Navy—a characteristic quite essential in these busy times. The office has been allowed to remain vacant to leave Secretary WHITNEY free to extend his reorganization plans to this bureau. That Mr. WILSON would eventually be reappointed has been considered as a foregone conclusion, since his term of office expired March 2nd last. The appointment is now made without any directions for changes in the business methods of the bureau, and the Secretary says he has concluded that the existing law will not permit him to make any. The Chief Constructor therefore takes hold where he left off, and will continue the operations of the bureau under existing regulations until Congress sees fit to adopt the Secretary's recommendation for a reorganization. Chief Constructor WILSON was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 11, 1840; served his apprenticeship as shipwright at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; served for three months at the outbreak of the rebellion with the 13th N. Y. C. M. as a non commissioned officer; on the return of the regiment was appointed a carpenter in the Navy; served about two years afloat; was in the fight with the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads; was ordered to duty with Rear Admiral F. H. GREGORY in 1863 as an inspector of the building and repairing of vessels in private establishments in New York and vicinity; was examined for, passed, and appointed an Assistant Naval Constructor May 17, 1866; served as such in the Navy-Yards at Pensacola, Philadelphia and Washington; served four years as instructor in naval architecture and ship building at the U. S. Naval Academy; promoted to Naval Constructor July 1, 1873; author of Shipbuilding, Theoretical and Practical, used as a text book at the naval school, and by the profession in this country generally; appointed Chief Naval Constructor March 3, 1882.

THE British military authorities are greatly encouraged by a recent report of the Inspector-General of Prisons, which indicates a material decrease in crime. The *Gazette* says: "If the discipline of our army is not yet perfect, this can at least be said of it—it shows an undoubted tendency to improve; and young though our soldiers are, they are evidently beginning to see the advantages of sobriety. It is drink which is the curse of our army, for it is drink which leads to the committal of most offences against good order and discipline. With the establishment of regimental coffee-bars and reading rooms, much has been done to wean the soldier from those sinks of iniquity in garrison towns to which he was accustomed in the old days to resort, and which for many years constituted his only means of whiling away leisure hours in the long winter nights. By the establishment of regimental workshops, to which men could resort and turn their spare time to advantage, much could be done to lessen the amount of crime in the army. We attribute most of the insubordination to two things—drink and idleness." Another advantage would result from the establishment of these workshops, to which the *Gazette* does not call attention. General FIELDING, of the British Army, in a recent speech at Dover, mentioned "a fact generally known, although never satisfactorily accounted for, that men who had been soldiers found the greatest difficulty in obtaining employment after their discharge from the army." One of the reasons assigned for this is that the discharged soldier has no trade. Under the short service system the soldier is thrown upon the world without provision, while still young, without any handicraft, and without, it would seem, any material sympathy from the class that could give him employment. With proper instruction in a handicraft, the habits of obedience and punctuality acquired in the service could be made of value in many employments. The ex-soldiers were subjected to similar disabilities in this country, although, we believe, there has been a change for the better during the past few years. Many of our New York policemen are, we happen to know, discharged soldiers of good character, and excellent policemen they in general make. So it is in many other towns, and we trust the time is not far distant when an honorable discharge will be a sure passport to employment and that the unreasoning prejudice, for unreasoning it is, which so many employers have against ex-soldiers will entirely disappear.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., was expected to visit Boston, Mass., this week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON P. R. EGAN, U. S. Army, has joined at Fort Clark, Texas, for duty.

LIEUTENANT B. B. BUCK, 16th U. S. Infantry, and bride, have joined at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

COLONEL W. B. LANE, U. S. A., retired, is a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

SURGEON J. C. BAILY, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a short leave.

GENERAL W. W. BURNS, U. S. A., on leave from Governor's Island, is visiting friends at Washington.

LIEUTENANT C. W. FARBER, 8th Cavalry, leaves Fort Clark, Texas, next week, on a two months' visit North.

ASSISTANT SURGEON PAUL R. BROWN, U. S. A., rejoins next week at Fort Huachuca, A. T., from a month's leave.

COLONEL EDWARD HATCH and Capt. C. S. Roberts, U. S. A., are recent visitors to Omaha to confer with General Crook.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Sisseton, is visiting at 1119 K St., Washington, D. C.

"GEORGE W. GETTY," who enlisted recently at Fort Snelling, has been assigned to Co. A, 5th U. S. Inf., at Fort Keogh.

LIEUTENANT EUGENE CUSHMAN, 16th Infantry, left San Antonio for the North a few days ago, to remain over Christmas.

LIEUTENANT S. R. H. TOMPKINS, 7th Cavalry, of Fort Meade, will spend the holidays with his family at Governor's Island, N. Y.

CAPTAIN M. C. WILKINSON, 3d U. S. Inf., leaves Fort Custer, Montana, in a few days, to spend the Christmas holidays on leave.

LIEUTENANT G. T. T. PATTERSON, 4th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Patterson are visiting at 1325 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Art., and Mrs. Williams, registered at the Hotel Bellevue, Paris, France, early in the week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. B. BALL, U. S. A., was expected at Fort Leavenworth this week to report to Gen. Willcox for assignment to duty.

LIEUTENANT E. SWIFT, Adjt., 5th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Riley, has been visiting General I. N. Palmer, U. S. A., at Washington.

MAJOR ROBERT C. WALKER, U. S. Army, retired, was married at Helena, Montana, November 24, to Miss Lizzie M. Whelan, of Cleveland, O.

CAPTAIN L. S. TESSON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at present visiting in St. Louis, Mo., will spend a portion of the winter in New York City.

SURGEON J. W. WILLIAMS, U. S. A., was expected in New York this week from a fortnight's leave and goes in a few days to Jackson Bks., La., for duty.

DURING the absence of General Miles in the East, General Howard is commanding the Department of Arizona, conducting the business from San Francisco.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., returned to Washington early in the week from New York, from seeing Mrs. Hazen off to Europe to spend the winter.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL I. D. DE RUSSY, 14th U. S. Infantry, has relinquished duty at Vancouver Barracks, and gone to San Francisco to report to Major General Howard.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. F. DRUM, U. S. A., Inspector-General, Department of Arizona, has rejoined at Whipple Barracks from a long leave much improved in health.

ASSISTANT SURGEON E. B. MOSELEY, U. S. A., has taken charge of the Medical Purveying Depot in San Francisco, until the arrival of Colonel B. J. D. Irwin from the East.

CAPTAIN F. C. AINSWORTH, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., late Recorder of the Medical Examining Board sitting in New York, goes to duty at Washington, D. C., with General Moore.

COLONEL M. BRYANT and Lieut. P. H. Ray, 8th U. S. Cav., and Asst. Surg. W. D. Crosby were in San Francisco last week as witnesses in the trial of Lt. B. S. Wever, 1st U. S. Infantry.

LIEUTENANTS G. N. WHISTLER and E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, were guests last Saturday evening at the tenth annual mess dinner of the Board of Officers, 12th Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y.

LIEUTENANT W. C. LANGFITT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was married Dec. 4, at Flushing, Long Island, to Miss Anna D. Jackson Bemis, daughter of Philo. S. Bemis. The ceremony took place at the handsome residence of the bride's parents, the Right Rev. T. A. Starkey, D. D., officiating.

JUDGE ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDINER, U. S. A., attended the annual meeting and banquet, Dec. 4, of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, and made an excellent speech, full of historical reminiscences. The same gentleman read on Tuesday evening, before the New York Historical Society, a paper on "Our French Allies in the American Revolution and Their Influence in France."

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., says the *New Mexican*, "doesn't fall among strangers here in Santa Fe by any means. He has had a remarkably active life, and, one would naturally think, a little more of frontier service than ordinarily should fall to one man. He has, too, done much to endear himself to the people of the pushing southwest, for he it was who, by his official reports, first attracted the attention of capital and home seekers to that region of Texas through which the Southern Pacific railroad now runs."

GENERAL H. J. HUNT, U. S. A., was a recent guest at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

"WILL Mrs. Cleveland dance?" is the great question at present agitating Washington society.

LIEUTENANT R. H. YOUNG, 4th U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, is at Bedford, Ky.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th U. S. Infantry, was in St. Paul a few days ago on his way to St. Louis on leave.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM STANTON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Bayard, N. M., will spend December and January in the East.

LIEUTENANT C. H. GRIERSON, 10th Cav., recruiting officer at Lexington, Ky., was a visitor to Cincinnati early in the week.

CAPTAIN GEO. S. WILSON, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, is visiting friends at 58 West 33d street, New York City.

CAPTAIN S. M. SWIGERT, 2d U. S. Cavalry, lately East on leave, was expected to rejoin this week at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., now visiting friends in Brooklyn will remain East for Christmas and then return to Fort Barrancas.

COLONEL JAMES M. MOORE, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota, is quartered at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, for the winter.

JAMES S. OSTRANDER, formerly a Lieutenant of the 18th Infantry, has recently established himself at Cincinnati in the life insurance business.

IT is stated that Von Moltke will soon relinquish the position of Chief of Staff of the German Army and will be succeeded by Count Waldersee.

GERONIMO still "holds the fort;" he and his savage companions continue the objects of curiosity to the civilized excursion parties almost daily visiting Fort Pickens.

IN the case of the National Soldiers' Home against Gen. Butler, the jury, Dec. 3, found a verdict for $16,537.50 against Gen. Butler, the amount of money not accounted for by him with interest added.

BY a recent fire in Eastport, Me., General Henry Prince, U. S. A., retired, residing at Fitchburg, Mass., lost all his public vouchers, books of record, private papers, books and other valuables. They were stored in a public building awaiting removal.

ONE of the daily papers says: "Mrs. Hazen, wife of the Chief of the Signal Service Bureau, is said to have a scrap-book of newspaper cuttings, which she entitles: 'Some Evidences of My Husband's Capacity for Getting Himself Into Hot Water.' It is a very copious volume."

CAPTAIN A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., is reported as saying in reply to the question as to what he thought the chances were of Col. W. H. Gilder's ever reaching the North Pole: "I think they are nothing at all. I thought so when I heard that he had missed taking passage on the New London whaler. That was his opportunity to get his stores and apparatus north. Going the way he subsequently took, it was impossible for him to carry as good an outfit as if he had gone by ship."

THE permission to sell beer in the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton has, it is reported, resulted in much demoralization. A Pittsburg despatch says: The sober, temperate men are much opposed to the sale of beer. The Governor of the Home, Gen. R. B. Patrick, fought hard to prevent the sale of beer, but he failed and he deplored the state of affairs. He told the managers that he couldn't keep any kind of discipline at the Home if they allowed beer to be used; but they paid no attention to his desire.

MAJOR CHAS. A. WIKOFF, 14th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Wikoff were the recipients of a complimentary reception and hop at Fort Sully, December 3, the occasion being his impending promotion from the 11th to the 14th Infantry, and the consequent approaching departure of himself and wife to a new station. Major Wikoff has served with the 11th Infantry since 1869, so that the parting is naturally a sad one, even though necessitated by promotion. The committee having charge of the arrangements were Major Calvin DeWitt, M. D.; Capt. Ira Quinby, and Lieutenants G. LeR. Brown, J. E. Macklin, R. J. C. Irvine and P. M. P. Travis, all of the 11th Infantry.

GENERAL SHERMAN, says a *Times* gossip, is growing fonder of the drama and the opera every day. One of his chief reasons in coming to New York to spend the winter was the desire to have this sort of entertainment at its best. On just this one point he admits that his beloved St. Louis is not quite up to the age. He has fallen especially in love with Mr. Daly's company, and in a box there the other evening, with his friend, Commodore Bateman, he applauded almost continually from the rise to the fall of the curtain. The General by actual count has dining engagements already booked—he does keep a memorandum book dated a year ahead—that provide for his presence at various dinners in this city and elsewhere till late in next September.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES, at a recent meeting of the Loyal Legion in Philadelphia, in a tribute to the memory of Major-General Hancock, said: "His presence, his prestige, his name, have given to this soldiers' organization we know not how much of its prosperity, its interest, and its influence. His commanding figure and features—so impressive, inspiring and dignified—were the outward symbol of a character and achievements which left nothing for the most exacting imagination to desire when seeking the ideal American soldier, patriot and gentleman. One reference to his record as a soldier is enough for my present purpose. The single battle which, lost or won, humanly speaking, seemed destined to decide the great conflict, was Hancock's opportunity. He was equal to the occasion. Henceforth Hancock and Gettysburg—Gettysburg and Hancock—are forever linked together in adamant. The name of our Commander-in-Chief will live in our annals as long as American history is known among men. Brave soldier—noble gentleman—beloved companion—hail and farewell!"

LIEUTENANT GEO. F. COOKE, 15th Inf., goes abroad shortly to remain until next summer.

MAJOR S. M. WHITSIDE, 7th U. S. Cav., East on sick leave, will remain until February next.

MAJOR W. P. HUXFORD, U. S. A., was in New York this week, visiting friends at 150 West 48th st.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. D. MCCAW, U. S. A., has gone to Richmond, Va., to spend the holidays.

MAJOR-GENERAL TERRY and Capt. Towle, A. D. C., passed through Omaha a few days ago en route west.

LIEUTENANT E. B. IVES, 19th U. S. Inf., left Fort Leavenworth early in the week for his station in Texas.

CAPTAIN C. M. CALLAHAN, 4th U. S. Cav., lately visiting in New York City, has gone to Washington for the winter.

GENERAL A. MCD. MCCOOK, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Leavenworth early in the week from a short trip to St. Louis.

LIEUTENANT C. L. BECKURTS, 6th Inf., of Fort Leavenworth has gone to Louisville, Ky., to spend the Christmas holidays.

CHAPLAIN J. O. RAYNER, U. S. A., who is East on leave from the Pacific Coast, will prolong his stay until March next.

CAPTAIN G. F. PRICE, 5th U. S. Cav., is expected in New York in a few days to spend a few weeks' leave in that city and vicinity.

MAJOR E. C. WOODRUFF, 12th U. S. Inf., commander of Fort Ontario, N. Y., visited friends in Rye, Westchester Co., this week.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. A. VARNUM, 7th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Yates, was married Dec. 1, at Minneapolis, to Miss Mary A. Moore, of that city.

THE junior Major of Engineers is now James F. Gregory, who was graduated in 1865; the junior Captain is Willard Young who was graduated in 1875.

MAJOR C. W. RAYMOND, Corps of Engineers, arrived in Washington early in the week from the South, and entered upon duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th Inf., in charge of Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla., arrived at Carlisle, Pa., this week with seven Indian children for the school there.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD responded for "The Army," and Commodore Gherardi for "The Navy," at the annual banquet in New York, on Monday evening, of the St. Nicholas Society.

MRS. CLAGUE, wife of Capt. John J. Clague, United States Army, is in California, where she will spend the winter. Mrs. Clague is a woman of uncommon mental gifts and great culture. She could write such a capital book, for she has an uniquely attractive style, and "Army women" see and hear so much that is of interest to other people.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN POPE, U. S. A., says a St. Louis paper, has been the recipient of many attentions, which have been most agreeable to him, though the last is scarcely to be considered in that light. Yesterday morning the private watchman announced that the house had been burglarized, and it was found that burglars had effected an entrance, and had carried off three overcoats.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, writing in the *North American Review*, says: "In Mr. Davis's account of the military operations in Mississippi in 1863 their disastrous result is attributed to my misconduct." General Johnston disputes this statement utterly, and presents records, figures, and details to show that his suggestions to Mr. Davis, which subsequent events proved correct, were neglected, and that his orders to General Pemberton, which were imperative to the safety of the Confederate cause, were repeatedly violated.

CARDS are out for the wedding of Miss Ada Gwynn, sister of Mrs. Russell Hancock, to Mr. Bryce Gray, Jr., to take place at Mr. Gwynn's residence, 40 West 58th street, Dec. 21. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Lillian Gwynn, younger sister of the bride; Miss Vogdes, daughter of General Vogdes, U. S. A.; Miss Gray, sister of the groom, and Miss Nina Smith, of Boston. The best man will be Mr. J. Oakley Rhinelander and the six ushers are well-known New York society men. The wedding promises to be the most fashionable event of the season.

LEWIS H. STANTON, the son of the late Edwin M. Stanton, Mr. Lincoln's War Secretary, is preparing a biography of his father for publication, of whom he says: "I find that my father has many enemies among the surviving actors in the great war struggle. He made either a friend or an enemy of every man who came in contact with him, but those who were associated with him day and night understood and loved him, rugged and arbitrary as he seemed to others. The literature of the war will not be complete until the life of my father is written, but it is something that will wait safely until there is less of similar matter being published." Mr. Stanton is a farmer, living a quiet life at Morris, Minn.

GENERAL BRISBIN, who is very popular with the people of Nebraska, has changed station from Fort Niobrara to Fort Robinson. He was given a public reception and banquet by the people of Valentine on leaving Fort Niobrara. The Valentine *Blade* says: "Gen. Brisbin left Wednesday night for Fort Robinson. The citizens of this town took advantage of the occasion to show their appreciation of the interest the General has taken in the town by tendering him a farewell reception. About a hundred gathered in Cornell Hall. Mr. Gillespie was made chairman of the meeting and Judge Tucker made a short address. Gen. Brisbin responded in a speech of thirty minutes in length, thanking the people for their kindness to him and assuring them that he would not cease to remember them. After handshaking and farewells, the General and numerous friends were escorted to Coglan's and regaled on that popular caterer's choicest supper. At its close Gen. and Mrs. Brisbin boarded a special car provided for them by the railroad company and were soon speeding away to their new home."

GENERAL J. H. POTTER, U. S. A., is in Washington on a visit from San Antonio.

QUARTERMASTER F. FUGER, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., on Tuesday on a short leave.

GENERAL R. B. POTTER, of Newport, R. I., is reported as seriously ill. No hope of his recovery.

COLONEL STANTON, Paymaster, U. S. A., will come to Omaha, from Salt Lake City, during the absence of Col. Terrell on leave.

LIEUTENANT GUY HOWARD, 12th U. S. Inf., leaves Fort Niagara, N. Y., next week on a month's visit to friends at Omaha, Neb.

CAPTAIN W. E. BIRKHIMER, U. S. A., entered December 1st upon his duties of Judge Advocate of the Department of the Columbia.

CHAPLAIN BARRY, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Leavenworth from Topeka, where he attended the Kansas Diocesan Convention and was its Secretary.

LIEUT. EDWARD CHYNOWETH, 17th Infy., while absent from Fort Russell two weeks ago on a hunt, was caught in the severe blizzard that raged over that section of the west.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. E. Swift, 5th Cav.; 1st Lt. Geo. T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf.; Maj. C. I. Wilson, Pay Dept.; Maj. J. Y. D. Middleton, Med. Dept.; Maj. Chas. W. Raymond, Engr.; Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st Inf.

MAJOR C. M. TERRELL, Paymaster, U. S. A., writes to the *Omaha Bee* an interesting letter on the subject of the National Bank system and matters kindred thereto. The letter evinces a thorough knowledge of the subject, and some valuable suggestions are made in it.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Washington to effect the transfer, from Green Hill, of the remains of Major Peter Charles L'Enfant, the designer and first engineer of the Federal city, to a suitable site within the metropolis and the erection over them of a fitting memorial tribute in commemoration of his genius.

THE Board recently appointed to examine civilian Humphreys for a commission as 2d lieutenant in the Army has sent to the Military Academy for a copy of the candidate's record during the two years of his service as a cadet at that institution. It will therefore be some days before the proceedings in this case reach the officials at the War Department.

LIEUT. COL. R. S. LA MOTTE, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Plattsburg Barracks, who is shortly to leave there on his promotion to colonel, 13th Infantry, was presented Dec. 4 with a handsome gold-headed cane by the members of Co. C, 12th Infantry, as a token of their esteem and respect for him as an officer and a gentleman. The cane was inscribed: "Presented to Col. R. S. La Motte by Co. C, 12th U. S. Infantry."

LIEUTENANT H. T. REED, U. S. A., announces that on and after January 1 he will assume charge of the publication and sale of his tactical works, and in doing so desires to thank his many patrons for past favors and to solicit a continuance of the same. Orders addressed to Lieut. H. T. Reed, U. S. Army, Lock Box 647, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention, and books sent, post-paid, upon receipt of price.

COLONEL W. G. MOORE, who was private secretary in the office of Secretaries of War Cameron and Stanton, an Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, and a Major and Paymaster, U. S. Army, from November, 1866, to April, 1870, when he resigned, was appointed this week Superintendent and Major of Police, District of Columbia. Col. Moore has a first-class record and his appointment gives general satisfaction.

GENERAL H. A. MORROW, U. S. A., was in Omaha this week, to read a paper on "What I saw at Gettysburg," before the Nebraska Commandery of the Loyal Legion. The Sidney *Democrat* in noticing the occasion, refers to Gen. Morrow's gallantry at Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded, and says: "We could fill a page of this paper with acts of bravery, charity and kindness, performed by Gen. Morrow, upon the same battlefield, and we congratulate the Loyal Legion upon its choice of an orator, and the opportunity of its members to hear so able and interesting an address."

COLONEL B. J. D. IRWIN, U. S. A., was expected in San Francisco this week to take charge of the Medical Purveying Depot there under his recent orders. Col. Irwin being the senior assistant medical purveyor some little surprise is felt by his friends at the order sending him to San Francisco, as the depot in New York City is the most important, and therefore the proper station for such senior. The order was issued immediately after the appointment of Surg. Gen. Moore and before he had left San Francisco, and it is thought now he has assumed charge of the Medical Department, the claim of Dr. Irwin to the New York Depot may be recognized, and he be ordered to return there.

THE Presidio County *News* of Nov. 26, has Fort Davis, Tex., items as follows:

2d Lieut. Stephen M. Hackney, 16th Infantry, recently appointed from the ranks, arrived Tuesday for duty with Co. I. ....Lieut. Geo. H. Morgan, 3d Cav., will act as Post Qm. during the absence of Lieut. F. H. Hardie on four months' leave. Lieut. Hardie starts East next week....Lieut.-Col. D. R. Clendennin, 3d Cav., granted four months' leave. leaves Monday for New Orleans, whence he will go to Florida for the winter. Mrs. Clendennin accompanies him.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Dec. 2 says:

Capt. W. E. Birkhimer and wife arrived from the East Nov. 29 .....Capt. Kennington and Lieut. Quentin, 14th Infantry, on the sick list, are reported improving.....Capt. H. S. Turrill, assistant surgeon, arrived from the East on Saturday.... Gen. John Gibbon will deliver an address upon the American volunteer soldiers next Monday at the Garrison Hall.... The wife of Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson, 14th infantry, now visiting East, has been quite ill, of typhoid fever, but is now recovering.....The wife of Dr. Geo. F. Wilson, daughter of Maj. W. A. Elderkin, from Fort Shaw, was at the Barracks this week. She is visiting her husband's parents in Portland this winter....Lieut. A. Austin, 14th Infantry, met with a severe accident Sunday last, falling from the wharf in the darkness. He struck across a log and injured his spine, the result being paralysis of the lower limbs.

A PROGRESSIVE euchre party was enjoyed by those participating recently, at the residence of Mrs. Col. W. H. Rucker....Lt. Simpson, 3d Cav., has been assigned to temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth, pending transfer between himself and Lieut. Church, 24th Inf.....Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Compton, 5th Cav., leaves Fort Riley on a twenty days' leave....Lieuts. Hamner and Townsend have returned from a hunting trip to Fort Gibson. Lots of game is the result. ....Lieutenant George H. Martin, 18th Inf., is here and on duty. He looks a soldier all over in the uniform of an infantry officer.—*Kansas City Times.*

LIEUTENANT W. D. ROSE, now at Mare Island, Cal., has already established himself as a prime favorite in the yard, and is living at Vallejo.

CAPTAIN R. S. COLLUM, U. S. Marine Corps, will, on Wednesday next, read an interesting as well as amusing paper on "The Heathen Chinee," before the United Service Club of Philadelphia.

GENERAL S. W. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., registered at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, on Wednesday, Major James Forney, U. S. Marine Corps, at the Hoffman House, and Capt. F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANT GOTTFRIED BLOCKLINGER, U. S. N., has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, after a release from duty which he has been enjoying at his home in Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. Blocklinger's last service was on board the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, on the Pacific Coast.

BY the detachment of Lieut. Murdock from the *Dolphin*, that vessel loses an efficient officer, while the Torpedo Station, to which he is assigned, is rendered still more valuable as a school of instruction by the advent of an officer so competent to strengthen the class already on duty at that point.

AN examining board, consisting of Pay Director Richard Washington, Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson and Paymr. Edw. N. Whitehouse, with P. A. Engr. W. W. Galt, recorder, has been appointed to meet at the Navy Department on Tuesday for the examination of P. A. Paymr. L. A. Yorke for promotion.

PAY INSPECTOR L. G. BILLINGS, U. S. N., who has been for some time past on duty at Chester, Pa., as disbursing officer for the Government while the vessels under contract there have been in process of completion, has been relieved from the assignment there and directed to report for duty in Washington. He is a resident of the District, having erected a fine residence there within the last two years.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER R. W. GALT, U. S. N., has been detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and directed to hold himself in readiness for sea-service. Mr. Galt is a brother of P. A. Paymaster W. W. Galt, lately ordered to the *Michigan* from the Paymaster's Bureau, and also of Lieut. R. H. Galt, now on duty at the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia. They are members of a well-known Norfolk family.

COMMANDER H. B. SEELY, U. S. N., now before the Board of Naval Examiners for promotion to captain, will, on the 13th of the present month, fill the vacancy made by the retirement of Capt. R. L. Law, at present the commandant of the League Island Navy-yard. Comdr. Seely has been on duty at that yard about a year and has been mentioned as the possible successor of Capt. Law. His last cruise was in command of the *Nipsic*.

BILLS were introduced in the two Houses of Congress this week to give Commodore Truxtun the rank of Rear Admiral on the retired list of the Navy, a promotion he was unfortunately deprived of through the failure of the Senate to act upon his nomination, which was pending when the date arrived for his retirement. This just measure has the support of many members and Senators and if it can once be brought up for action there is no doubt of its passage.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH H. PENDLETON, U. S. M. C., now serving with the guard on the flagship *Pensacola*, is acquiring quite a reputation at the different ports of the European Station as a society man. The American officer of the olden time, who whether at home or abroad, could "Dance all night, till broad day light, and go home with the girls in the morning," would look with favor upon the efforts of Mr. Pendleton to "keep the American end the highest." His knowledge of French, acquired at the Naval Academy, from which he graduated in 1884, gives him, of course, a certain advantage over those not so fortunate.

ONE of the plumpest and jolliest officers of the U. S. Navy, says a writer in the *Tribune*, is Paymaster Baker. He is moreover a man with a clear head and sound judgment. I happened to meet him the other day and asked his opinion of the new ship *Atlanta*, when he said: "Of course, we never can get to perfection in shipbuilding. There is always something that can be improved, but the *Atlanta* is the finest ship we have had yet. She is good for fifteen knots an hour without any trouble. We have nothing else in the Navy that is really above ten knots." The paymaster says that he will be content to be assigned to the *Atlanta* all the rest of his sea life.

V. GILPIN ROBINSON, counsel for Chief Engr. Geo. W. Melville, writes to the Philadelphia *Times* to protest against the "morbid disposition on the part of Mr. Melville's family to be before the public, to be interviewed and to be written up in a sensational and melodramatic way and to take advantage of his name and reputation as a means to effect it. It is," he says, "exceedingly humiliating to Mr. Melville, so much so that he, rather than give further opportunity for it, has, much against his will, abandoned all further efforts to obtain the custody of his children." He states that Mr. Melville has voluntarily made an allowance of $70 a month to his wife; that the custody of the younger children was suspended under the plea of their youth, but Miss Maud was given by the court into the custody of her father and by him at once placed at boarding school at West Chester. This school she left against his will, and she is under no necessity of seeking employment for the purpose of supporting her family, as the papers have stated.

BOATSWAIN W. H. FRARY, U. S. N., is at Clinton, Mass., suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

PAYMASTER D. A. SMITH, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., early in the week on a short gunning expedition.

CAPTAIN H. A. BARTLETT, U. S. Marine Corps, and bride arrived in New York from England early in the week.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER F. MCCURLEY, U. S. N., rejoined at the Norfolk Navy-yard this week from a short leave.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER J. A. RING, U. S. Navy, has joined at Norfolk, Va., for duty on the *Portsmouth*.

PAY DIRECTOR C. W. ABBOT, U. S. N., will be detached from duty at the Navy-yard office, Boston, Mass., Dec. 31, 1886.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR P. J. HORWITZ, U. S. N., gave a large reception this week at his home in Philadelphia, in honor of his daughter.

LIEUTENANT JULIUS C. FREEMAN, U. S. N., retired, is at present located at 80 Hanson Place Brooklyn, N.Y., having recently arrived from Bloomington, Ill.

LIEUTENANT ROBT. CLARKE, U. S. Rev. Marine, has been detached from duty on the *Fessenden* at Detroit, Mich., and will proceed East, his present address being the Mansion House, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

CHIEF ENGINEER HENRY LEE SNYDER, U. S. N., has recovered from the severe attack of malarial poisoning which he contracted while working at the improvements put up in the Winder building, and has resumed his duties as superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department building, at Washington.

THE St. Louis section of the W. C. T. M. have sent to Mrs. Cleveland resolutions expressing "their deep mortification and profound regret that ladies in this high social position should themselves set this bad example to the people of this already drink-diseased country." The occasion was, the report, that eighteen ladies, including Mrs. Cleveland, were present at a dinner given by the wife of Secretary Whitney, where "different alcoholic liquors were served."

ACTING SERGEANT OF POLICE BARTHOLOMEW DIGGINS, who has recently achieved such notoriety in connection with the police scandal in Washington, was one of the boat's crew of the *Hartford* of the late Admiral Farragut's fleet, and served through the war on the flagship of the Mississippi Squadron. One of his most treasured relics is the Admiral's flag, which floated at the masthead of the *Hartford* when the battle of Mobile Bay was fought.

THE settlement of the estate of the late Rear Admiral Powell awaits the results of a suit now pending in the U. S. Supreme Court. He left over $100,000. It was alleged that undue influence was exerted upon him by which the whole of the estate was given to comparative strangers and excluding the relatives who were most nearly related to the Admiral through his mother's family, it being contended that nearly all of his estate was acquired by the breaking by the Admiral of the will of his maternal grandfather in Louisiana in 1837.

AN exchange, referring to a reception given by Rear Admiral Baldwin, U. S. N., and Mrs. Baldwin, on Tuesday, says: "Admiral Baldwin is a most genial host, as Americans who have passed the winter in Nice can testify. Mrs. Baldwin's nephew, the young artist, Elliot Gregory, has taken a studio in New York for the winter, and it is quite refreshing to see a young American who has met with such success in France, return to his native place, and give his country people the benefit of his art."

COLONEL J. B. FORNEY, U. S. Marine Corps, and bride, lately in Washington, were expected to arrive in Philadelphia this week. A Lexington despatch, referring to the marriage, says: "The bride is a handsome and charming lady, descended from one of the oldest Kentucky families. She is also related to ex-President Jefferson Davis on her mother's side, and has been a great favorite in Lexington society. The church was filled with a large and fashionable audience. After the ceremony the party took carriages for the residence of the bride's mother, where an elegant reception was given to a select company."

GEO. TICKNOR CURTIS ON McCLELLAN.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS'S address on McClellan and in behalf of the memorial at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last, drew together a large and notable audience. A local paper says: Sherman was there, wearing, like few about him, a Grand Army instead of a Loyal Legion badge on his coat, and looking through his wrinkles, anywhere from 1,000 to 1,500 years old. Daniel Sickles was there steering his crutches through the press with daintily gloved hands. Slocum was there and Schofield and Rufus Ingalls. Lewis Merrill and W. W. Averill, the wildest riders of old times, and H. J. Hunt, grand organ master of the Army of the Potomac, whose stops were batteries and who gave his most successful recital on the afternoon of July 3, 1863, from an Adams County hillside. A score of other mighty men of war were there, but they one and all sank the shop. They were not full of strange oaths, nor did they wear beards *a la* pard,

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(From the Oneida Despatch, Dec. 3.)

GRANITE MONUMENT TO A WAR HORSE.

GEN. JOHN HAMMOND, of Crown Point, N. Y., has just erected a handsome granite monument over the grave of his old war horse Pink, who died last winter at the age of 31. The monument is built of Westerly granite, and is 12 feet in height and suitably inscribed. It faces the Crown Point Soldiers' Monument, which stands in the village park. Old Pink was a grandson of the noted Morgan Black Hawk, of Bridport, Vt. The dam was of Hambletonian blood, and Pink was her eighteenth colt that reached maturity. He was present at 88 skirmishes and 34 battles. During his severe Army service, and indeed his whole lifetime, old Pink was never known to show fatigue.

A PROTEST FROM SECRETARY WHITNEY.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: The *Tribune* has fallen into an error which it has repeated a great many times, and again repeats to-day. It has frequently said that I have desired to buy abroad the armor plate and machinery of naval vessels. The exact contrary is the case, and the record is not in such shape as to rest upon my statement, but is a public record accessible to any one. My position has always been that it was my duty to get ideas from any quarter; but that they should be worked out by the shipbuilders and manufacturers of this country. I send you two letters addressed by me to the Naval Committees, respectively, of the two Houses upon this subject last winter, both of which were published at the time.

First, as to machinery. The House Naval Committee on February 26, 1886, adopted a proviso authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to buy abroad the machinery of a naval vessel. On the 27th I sent a letter to the Committee, which was read and the clause was unanimously struck out. In that letter, which was published, and a copy of which accompanies this, I said: "I think our true policy is to borrow the ideas of our neighbors, so far as they are thought to be in advance of ours, and give them to our shipbuilders in the shape of plans." To save space, the letter may be summarized, to the effect that it was not necessary for the Secretary to have any discretionary power to buy engines abroad, inasmuch as they could be produced in this country, by our engine builders, as well as abroad, provided we took the necessary trouble to acquire the latest information, which I proposed to do. As the exact contrary of this position has been repeatedly asserted of me during the last year on the editorial page of the *Tribune*, I request that this correction be made.

Second, as to armor plate. Upon the 27th of July, 1886, the Naval bill being in the Senate, I wrote a letter to the Committee as follows (after referring to the clause with reference to the purchase of armor): "It is quite well known to be my opinion that this country should be independent of every other in the way of producing war ships and war material. It is aside from all questions of commercial policy. The small amount of armor purchased of recent years by the Department has been obtained abroad, but the present bill, if enacted into a law, will enable the Department to offer to the competition of the domestic manufacturers a sufficiently large contract to induce the establishment of a plant in this country for the production of the necessary steel forgings for guns and of the necessary armor. . . . . It is unbusinesslike not to utilize the present necessary purchases to encourage the establishment of the required plant in this country, and I am quite aware that it was the expectation of the majority of the House Naval Committee by whom the bill was framed."

As my position has been at all times perfectly clear and definite, I desire this correction made also. You will be glad to know also that I have not confined myself to expressions of opinion, but have placed myself in communication with the people able to bring about the desired result, and that in all human probability the industry will soon be domesticated in this country. No later than to-day one of the largest steel manufacturers in this country, and a public spirited one, too, sent me word from a sick bed that he would certainly be prepared to bid to supply the armor required; that I might rely upon it. There are two other large concerns contemplating the same thing. For the gun steel for twelve-inch guns I know I shall have bids.

The effort for domestic armor may fail, but it does not look so; and if it succeeds, I know you will congratulate the Department upon having done something practical toward the accomplishment of a result of so much importance to the country.

Respectfully yours, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Dec. 2, 1886.

TRIAL OF THE ATLANTA.

A MEMBER of the guard of the *Atlanta* writes to the N. Y. *Tribune*: "I saw nothing terrible in the *Atlanta's* engine room, as I stood with my head through an air port watching the escaping steam, while the engineer officer, who stood but a few yards away from the broken joint, slowed her down as he composedly smoked a cigarette. Certainly it was pretty warm down there, and the officers and men must have felt it so, but beyond the unusual perspiration occasioned by the escaping jet of steam there was no actual inconvenience to any one. It was only in attempting to get her up to 76 turns that any leak occurred, and if they can ever manage to get that number of revolutions out of her, few ships in the world that she cares to tackle can escape from her. It would be a poor sailor whose heart would allow him to condemn her for what may prove to be temporary and trivial after noticing her instant answer to every move of her helm. When facing down the land before a pretty strong wind the first day out she was turned at full speed and she came around through the sea, which was considerable, and neared to with the rapidity and precision of a well handled light battery coming into action. She has always turned without slowing down, and she invariably does it like a ship that knows her business."

DESERTERS FROM THE ARMY.

REFERRING to the recent case of a deserter—William Knapp—arrested after being away over twenty-one years, a Washington correspondent says: "The case against him is technically straight, and unless the Secretary of War intervenes Knapp would have to be punished, but in such cases the Secretary nearly always does intervene and pardon the offender if he has any friends. A chief clerk under Colonel Casey, U. S. A., was found to be a deserter of long standing. He had enlisted when a mere boy and, repenting of his folly, deserted. When discovered, after twenty years' immunity, he was the husband of a daughter of a distinguished and wealthy family and the father of several children. He had been blackmailed for years by a man who knew his secret. The President promptly pardoned him upon the conviction had in a trial where he made no defence."

We learn from Chicago that Knapp has been released, the attention of the recruiting officer who arrested him having been called to Sec. 4749 Revised Statues which reads as follows:

No soldier or sailor shall be taken or held to be a deserter from the Army or Navy who faithfully served according to his enlistment until April 19, 1865, and who, without proper authority or leave first obtained, quit his command or refused to serve after that date, but nothing herein contained shall operate as a remission of any forfeiture incurred by any such soldier or sailor of his pension; but this section shall be construed solely as a removal of any disability such soldier or sailor may have incurred by the loss of his citizenship in consequence of his desertion.

Mr. Knapp did not leave his Co. K, 1st U. S. Cavalry, until July 10, 1861.

QUARTERMASTER-GEN. DEPARTMENT.

$10,283,980.31 was expended by the Quartermaster-General's Department of the Army last year. $199,096 was spent on the repair of buildings and 110 new buildings were authorized. Losses by fire occurred at eleven different posts and water flooded the buildings at Newport Barracks, which should be removed to higher ground. 236,180 persons, 160,192 tons of freight and 7,907 horses and mules were transported by rail, water, wagon and stage at a cost of $1,579,453.58. The other expense bring the total cost of the service under Army transportation up to $3,080,579.16. 1,251 Cavalry and Artillery horses were purchased at an average of $141.24. 13 draught horses averaging $205.85 and 566 mules averaging $154.99.

Eight hundred and eight horses and 329 mules were sold for $51,006.82. Two hundred and thirty-five horses and 300 mules were lost, stolen, or died, leaving on hand 8,609 Cavalry and Artillery horses, 454 team horses, 5,493 mules and 6 oxen.

2,906 claims under the act of July 4, 1864, were investigated and reported upon, calling for $1,816,751.02. Final action was taken on 3,767 claims, amounting to $1,155,816.36; 1,316 for $235,243.32 were allowed, and 2,451 entirely rejected. 4,983 claims remained unacted upon, amounting to $4,616,577.95.

Gen. Holabird reports that no complaints have been received regarding Army clothing, but the pattern of boots and shoes has not given satisfaction and "Waukenphast" lasts have been secured and it is thought will prove satisfactory.

In the eighty-two national cemeteries there are 323,947 interments. Contracts are about to be made for the construction of the roads authorized by Congress at its last session to the Chalmette, Knoxville, and Natchez national cemeteries. When these are completed there will be nine roads constructed under special authority of law, for the maintenance of which there is no appropriation. Some are almost impassable for want of repairs. An estimate has been submitted for the maintenance and repair of these roads.

The clothing and equipage for the Army are obtained by contract or by manufacture at the quarmaster's depots at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, and San Francisco. The boots and shoes are manufactured at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth Kansas. These supplies have given general satisfaction. The commissioners investigated the complaint made in the last annual report of General Miles that miserable shoes made of worthless material were furnished from the Military Prison. They understand that General Miles referred to the shoes worn during the campaign against Geronimo and his band. The test of shoes in such a service, marching "over cacti and rocks" in a volcanic country, "where it was impossible to move cavalry and pack-trains," is a severe one. To determine the character of the material used at the prison in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and also whether there is room for improvement in the methods of their manufacture, the commissioners examined the inspector of materials and the assistant quartermaster on duty, and after visiting the shops they are satisfied that every care is taken to secure the very best material, and conclude that the charge cannot be sustained. While there may be room for improvement in the manufacture of the shoes by hand-sewing, it is not conceded that it was thought bad workmanship or bad material that the shoes used in the Apache campaign were rendered unserviceable.

THE RESISTANCE EXPERIMENTS.

THE London *Engineer* does not accept the current conclusions concerning the results of the *Resistance* experiments, saying: "Taking into consideration the method in which the hull of the *Resistance* had been strengthened for this experiment, and the exact locality chosen for the explosion, it is probable that less than twice the amount of gunpowder would have caused a more complete breach through the coal protection. The torpedo is stated to have had everything in its favor, whereas, in our opinion, all the advantages were on the side of the ship. The attack was made at her strongest point, where the coal was specially disposed, and her shape under water lent no assistance to the explosive. To assume from this that if a similar torpedo struck lower down, or further aft, or against the propeller, the ship would still have 'her offensive powers not materially impaired,' is to express an opinion with which few will be found to concur. Under the alternative circumstances mentioned, half the amount of explosive might practically disable the vessel, though her flotation need not be overcome. Whitehead torpedoes need not necessarily be limited to a depth of 10 ft., as by slightly strengthening their construction they could be run 20 ft. below the surface."

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

HIS conduct in Mexico had been so unprincipled, so rascally in every respect, that it had been even a question at one time of trying him by court-martial The Emperor could not, however, afford to dispense with the support of one who was undoubtedly personally fearless, was supposed to be well versed in the art of war, was credited with influence in the army, and whose want of scruples rendered him a useful instrument of a despotic government. It was thought that considerations of self-interest would have secured his fidelity; and instead, therefore, of being sent before a court-martial, he became the pet of the fêtes at Compiègne. Unfortunately for the Emperor, unfortunately for France, he saw in the war an opportunity of obtaining supreme political power, and to unmeasured ambition and sordid greed he sacrificed his master, his army, and his country. That he was guilty of deliberate treason from the time he assumed command of the army, those who have read this article can scarcely doubt. he was wanting neither in courage or military capacity. The proof alleged against him make clear that he thought not of defeating or escaping from the enemy, but solely of becoming the arbiter of the fortunes of France. His defence is valueless against the evidence not only of witnesses, but of his own acts and writings. He, in short, convicts himself, and his habitual trickery and his ingrained habits of falsehood render it impossible to accept his own word on any subject. We not only consider the accusation fully proved against him, but we believe that his conduct was even worse than it appeared to be. We have indeed a moral certainty that had it not been for his own cunning and the interested objects of the Germans the evidence against him would have been much more damning than it was. To those who are charitably disposed to give him the benefit of a doubt, to attribute his inaction at Metz to either want of energy or to a feeling of loyalty toward the Emperor, we will put a single question, with which we shall conclude this article: Assuming that he had guilty designs, could he have set more systematically to carry them out than he did?—*The Edinburgh Review.*

THE AMERICAN CHARGE AT SEOUL.

THE N. Y. *Sun* says: The United States have had some trouble in keeping the $5,000 salary attached to the Corean mission regularly drawn. Some months ago Ensign George C. Foulk was Charge d'Affaires at Seoul, and was a very competent diplomat, so far as sending all the stories of the Russian intrigue was concerned. What embarrassed Ensign Foulk was his modest rank. One indispensable feature of the diplomatic comedy is that whenever a Government vessel touches the port of an American legation official statement shall be made of the arrival. According to rule and etiquette no vessel is actually in the harbor until her commander officially asserts her presence by note to the Minister Resident or Charge. It chanced that a flagship reached Corea. The Admiral reflected that a mere Naval Ensign was Charge d'Affaires. His dignity could not bend to the situation. He could not inform a little middy just emerged from an Ensign that an Admiral had arrived, so the monarch of the seas imposed the duty of notification upon a lieutenant on board, and straightway embarked to enjoy the sights of Seoul. Foulk and the lieutenant had been boon companions in Academy days, and hence the official note was couched in a most familiar strain. It is on record here, where the offended Ensign transmitted it. It began with "Dear Chappie," and proceeded in the same unofficial strain to inform a United States Chargé that the old Admiral had gone off on a "toot," and ordered the frisky lieutenant to announce that he was officially present. This incompatibility of rank induced the recall of Foulk's detail. Mr. Parker is the latest misfit who wants to go to Seoul for $5,000 per annum.

If this writer's ideas on other subjects are as mixed as those on the subject of naval promotion, his statements must be taken with allowance. The transformation of an Ensign into a "middy," big or little, is clearly promotion by the inverse order. Mr. Foulk has been a Lieutenant, junior grade, since May 1, 1884.

RECENT DEATHS.

SECOND LIEUTENANT J. E. N. GRAHAM, U. S. R. M., died at the Marine Hesptal Detroit, Mich., on the 3d inst., of hemorrhage of the brain. He was edubated in the British Navy and served as an officer during the Crimean War, resigning, joined the U. S. Navy in 1862, and at the close of the Civil War came into the Revenue Marine as a 3d Lieutenant. He was very popular in the Service and his death will be mourned by his friends.

HORATIO ROSS, formerly one of the crack shots of the world, died recently in England in his 86th year. He was not only a great hunter himself, but was also the father of great rifle shots. Hercules, Colin and Edward, his sons, are all more or less renowned for their prowess with the rifle, and the name of Edward Ross has of late years almost eclipsed that of his father.

THE death is announced of Admiral Count Louis Henry Gueydon, who entered the naval service of France in 1825 and rose to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1861. He was made Civil Governor of Algeria in 1871, and promptly suppressed a revolt which had broken out in the province and restored the Government to order.

MR. A. ROSS RAY, of West Washington, D. C., died on Nov. 28, at Mare Island, Cal., while visiting his daughter, the wife of Lieut. E. H. Qualtrough, U. S. Navy. One of Mr. Ray's daughters married Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, 2d U. S. Artillery.

FUNERAL services over the remains of the late S. Denison Hurlbut, formerly of the Navy, who died in France, Nov. 20, were held at New London on Dec. 8. Numerous relatives and friends were present.

WE regret to learn of the death at San Francisco, Nov. 24, of Mrs. Stewart, wife of Col. Chas. S. Stewart, U. S. Army, retired.

MRS. FAXON, a sister of Paymr.-Gen. G. F. Cutter, U. S. Navy, retired, died at Southborough, Mass., November 30.

THE infant daughter of Paymr. I. G. Hobbs, U. S. Navy, died at Newport, R. I., Dec. 3.

A STATUTORY survey of the U. S. S. Kearsarge at Portsmouth, N. H., was ordered on Thursday, to determine whether she shall be repaired or condemned. It is thoght the latter will undoubetedly be her fate. The Board of Survey consists of Capt. R. F. Bradford and naval constructors Thomas E. Webb and Wm. L. Mintonye.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1886-7 AND 1887-8.

WE give here the annual estimates and appropriations for the current fiscal year for the support of the Military and Naval Establishments:

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.	1887-8. Estimated.	1886-7. Current Approp.
Commanding General's Office	$1,750	$1,200
Expenses recruiting	100,000	100,000
Contingencies, Adjt.-General's Office	2,500	2,000
Signal Service	5,000	3,000
Pay, etc., of the Army	12,914,869	12,549,857
Subsistence of the Army	2,005,314	1,745,000
Regular supplies, Q. M. Dept	2,678,000	2,678,000
Incidental expenses, Q. M. Dept	675,000	675,000
Horses for cavalry and artillery	150,000	130,000
Army transportation	3,000,000	2,800,000
Arrears of Army transportation	100,000	85,000
Army transportation over Pac. R. Rd	250,000	
Barracks and quarters	700,000	620,000
Construction and repair of hospitals	100,000	100,000
Hot Springs, Ark., hospital	37,375	35,952
Quarters for hospital stewards	10,000	12,500
Clothing and equipage	1,250,000	1,250,000
Contingencies, Army	30,000	15,000
Medical and hospital supplies	253,620	214,992
Medical Museum and Library	15,000	15,000
Willet's Point Depot	96,000	16,500
Ordnance service	100,000	90,000
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies	550,000	255,000
Transportation arms at Nat. Armories	500,000	409,000
Total support of Army	$25,524,587	$23,794,001
Total Military Academy	323,101	287,785
Aggregate Military Establishment	$25,847,689	$24,081,786

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.	1886-7. Approp.	1887-8. Estimated.
Pay of the Navy	$7,225,000	$7,335,863
Contingent, Navy	10,000	7,000
Printing and binding (including Dept.)	60,000	60,000
Contingent, bureaus	119,500	156,750
Civil establishment, yards and stations	216,671	227,341
Marine Corps, pay	649,642	662,776
Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept	199,646	257,124
Naval Academy	183,532	203,761
Bureau of Navigation:		
Navigation and navigation supplies	83,500	130,000
Ocean surveys	4,000	10,000
Publication of surveys of Mex. coast	7,000	10,000
Naval War College	6,000	12,400
Bureau of Ordnance:		
Ordnance and ordnance materials	109,300	150,000
Repairs	15,000	15,000
Torpedo corps	58,500	78,500
Maintenance, Washington yard		25,000
Bureau of Steam Engineering:		
Steam machinery	763,000	800,000
Bureau of Construction and Repair	900,000	1,700,000
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	1,052,000	1,195,881
Bureau of Yards and Docks	358,067	1,187,611
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	100,000	115,000
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting:		
Equipment	782,200	800,000
Transportation and recruiting	25,000	30,000
Training Sta., Coaster's Harbor Isl	8,000	60,000
Total	$12,935,559	$15,230,006
Increase of the Navy	3,500,000	5,500,000
Improvements at yards and stations (Yards and Docks)	317,595	3,308,961
Steel cruisers	438,861	
New Observatory (Navigation)	50,000	250,000
Observation transit of Venus (Nav.)	3,000	
Compass-testing house (Navigation)	2,000	
Special course of instruction for cadets	5,000	
Headstones for men lost on the Huron	500	
Civil experts, Naval Advisory Board	5,500	
Batteries of new type for six vessels (Ordnance)		670,000
Secondary batteries and modern small arms (Ordnance)		209,750
Purchase of land for proving ground (Ordnance)		57,000
Grand total	$17,258,015	$25,225,712

The total appropriation for the civil branch of the War Department for the current year is $2,095,971.65, and the amount estimated for 1888, $2,241,015. The total appropriation for the civil branch of the Navy Department is $314,442.53, and the amount estimated for 1888, $363,761.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, in his annual message, thus refers to matters of special interest to the Services:

I especially direct the attention of the Congress to the recommendation that officers be required to submit to an examination as a preliminary to their promotion. I see no objection but many advantages in adopting this feature, which has operated so beneficially in our Navy Department, as well as in some branches of the Army.

The subject of coast defences and fortifications has been fully and carefully treated by the Board of Fortifications, whose report was submitted at the last session of Congress, but no construction work of the kind recommended by the Board has been possible during the last year from the lack of appropriations for such purpose. The defenceless condition of our seacoast and lake frontier is perfectly palpable. The examinations made must convince us all that certain of our cities named in the report of the Board should be fortified, and that work on the most important of these fortifications should be commenced at once. The work has been thoroughly considered and laid out, the Secretary of War reports, but all is delayed in default of Congressional action. The absolute necessity, judged by all standards of prudence and foresight, of our preparation for an effectual resistance against the armored ships and steel guns and mortars of modern construction which may threaten the cities on our coasts, is so apparent that I hope effective steps will be taken in that direction immediately. The valuable and suggestive treatment of this question by the Secretary of War is earnestly commended to the consideration of the Congress.

In September and October last the hostile Apaches who, under the leadership of Geronimo, had for 18 months been on the war path, and during that time had committed many murders and been the cause of constant terror to the settlers of Arizona, surrendered to General Miles, the military commander who succeeded General Crook in the management and direction of their pursuit. Under the terms of their surrender as then reported, and in view of the understanding which these murderous savages seemed to entertain of the assurances given them, it was considered best to imprison them in such manner as to prevent their ever engaging in such outrages again, instead of trying them for murder.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy contains a detailed exhibit of the condition of his Department, with such a statement of the action needed to improve the same as should challenge the earnest attention of the Congress.

All the vessels heretofore authorized are under contract or in course of construction, except the armored ships, the torpedo and dynamite boats, and one cruiser. As to the last of these, the bids were in excess of the limit fixed by Congress. The production in the United States of armor and gun steel is a question which it seems necessary to settle at an early day, if the armored war vessels are to be completed with those materials of home manufacture.

In the event that the present invitation of the Department for bids to furnish such of this material as is now authorized, shall fail to induce domestic manufacturers to undertake the large expenditures required to prepare for this new manufacture, and no other steps are taken by Congress at its coming session, the Secretary contemplates with dissatisfaction the necessity of obtaining abroad the armor and the gun steel for the authorized ships. It would seem desirable that the wants of the Army and the Navy in this regard should be reasonably met, and that by uniting their contracts such inducement might be offered as would result in securing the domestication of these important interests.

With an anxious desire to devise some plan of operation by which to secure the welfare of the Indians, and to relieve the Treasury as far as possible from the support of an idle and dependent population, I recommended in my previous annual message the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of a commission as an instrumentality auxiliary to those already established for the care of the Indians. It was designed that this commission should be composed of six intelligent and capable persons—three to be detailed from the Army—having practical ideas upon the subject of the treatment of Indians, and interested in their welfare; and that it should be charged under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, with the management of such matters of detail as cannot with the present organization be properly and successfully conducted, and which present different phases, as the Indians themselves differ, in their progress, needs, disposition and capacity for improvement or immediate self-support. By the aid of such a commission much unwise and useless expenditure of money, waste of materials, and unavailing efforts might be avoided; and it is hoped that this or some measure which the wisdom of Congress may better device, to supply the deficiency of the present system, may receive your consideration, and the appropriate legislation be provided.

On June 30, 1886, there were 365,783 pensioners on the rolls of the bureau. Since 1861 there have been 1,018,735 applications for pensions filed, of which 78,834 were based upon service in the War of 1812. There were 621,754 of these applications allowed, including 60,178 to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows. The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is $808,624,811.57. The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1886, is 40,857—a larger number than has been allowed in any year save one since 1861; the names of 2,229 pensioners which had been previously dropped from the rolls were restored during the year, and after deducting those dropped within the same time for various causes, a net increase remains for the year of 20,658 names. From Jan. 1, 1861, to Dec. 1, 1885, 1,967 private pension acts had been passed. Since the last-mentioned date, and during the last session of the Congress, 644 such acts became laws.

The Commissioner of Pensions estimates from the best information he can obtain that 9,000 of those who have served in the Army and Navy of the United States are now supported, in whole or in part, from public funds or by organized charities, exclusive of those in soldiers' homes under the direction and control of the Government. Only 13 per cent. of these are pensioners, while of the entire number of men furnished for the late war something like 20 per cent., including their widows and relatives, have been or now are in receipt of pensions.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says: The last set of recommendations made by Gen. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are exciting the ridicule of nearly all the Army officers stationed here. The 2d Lieutenants regard his petition as an insult. They were all appointed upon Gen. Hazen's endorsement that they were efficient and well qualified to perform the duties connected with the service. He now veers around and recommends their transfer to the line of the Army, because they are incapable men and cannot properly do the service required of them. On the other hand the West Pointers are offended at what they term the egotism of the man in charge of the Signal Corps. The general criticism is that the Chief Signal Officer does not know what he is talking about. He wishes to encumber the Army with a lot of men thoroughly unfamiliar with military duties and to take in exchange men experienced in matters of a military nature but totally without knowledge of meteorological subjects.

TORPEDOES FOR DEFENCE.

THE New York *Herald*, of Dec. 4, prints an interview with Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., in which that experienced officer discusses with great clearness the problem of our naval deficiencies and needs. The Admiral says among other things: "There seems to be in the popular mind a sort of vague reliance on the use of the torpedo as a cheap and easy method of defensive and offensive operations, but this is a delusion. While each one of the leading naval powers has an organized torpedo service, we have none. Moreover, the defensive torpedo needs to be under the protection of heavy batteries; these we have not. The offensive torpedo needs swift torpedo boats and a corps of officers and seamen skilled in their use; we have neither the one nor the other. Again, it is said that the very shoalness of our harbors constitutes an effectual barrier against foreign ironclads. But Long Island, Sound, Delaware, Chesapeake, and San Francisco bays furnish magnificent roadsteads for the largest fleets and heaviest draught ships. From such points as centres could hostile fleets project littoral operations, to the utter destruction of our ocean and coastwise trade."

THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1886.

Publishes proclamation of the President of the U. S., dated Dec. 1, 1886, directing that the military reservation known and designated as the Fort McDermit "Hay" reservation, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, having become useless for military purposes.

CIRCULAR 11, H. Q. A., Dec. 6, 1886.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of November, 1886, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

EXTRA DUTY PAY TO ENLISTED MEN OF ORDNANCE.

Under the provisions of the Army appropriation bills for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1885, 1886, and 1887, extra duty pay may be paid to enlisted men of ordnance the same as to other enlisted men.—(Decision Sec. War, Nov. 5, 1886.)

ARRAIGNMENT OF A PRISONER BEFORE A COURT-MARTIAL WHILE IN IRONS.

It is not the practice nor is it proper to arraign a prisoner before a court-martial while in irons, unless there are good reasons to believe that the accused will attempt to escape or conduct himself in a violent manner. The fact, however, that an accused has been tried while in irons cannot, in any case, affect the validity of the proceedings of the court.—(Opinion actg. Judge Adv. Gen., concurred in by Lieut. Gen. and Sec. War, letter Nov. 5, 1886.)

SLEEPING CAR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS.

In view of the fact that regimental quartermaster sergeants are of higher grade than the non-commissioned staff officers mentioned in G. O. 59, of 1885, from the Headquarters of the Army, it is considered that sleeping car accommodations should also be furnished to them when travelling on duty without troops.—(Views Q. M. Gen., approved by Sec. War, Nov. 8, 1886.)

INSPECTORS OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

Par. 45 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 135, of 1882, from this office, limiting the number of staff officers for division and department commanders, was further amended by letter of Nov. 17, 1883, from this office, so as to authorize the detail of an inspector of rifle practice for duty at each division and department headquarters.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Nov. 23, 1886.)

COST OF SOLDIERS' HAND-BOOK.

The cost of the Soldiers' Hand-Book is not to be charged to the soldier when lost through no fault of the man.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Nov. 26, 1886.)

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS WHILE IN CUSTODY OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

If an enlisted man, held in custody on a criminal charge by the civil authorities, is subsisted during said time either by the civil or military authorities, he is not entitled to receive commutation of rations for the same time from the Subsistence Department.—(Views Comy. Gen. Subs., approved by Sec. War, letter Nov. 26, 1886.)

DETAIL OF ENLISTED MEN FOR DUTY AS GROOMS.

The decision relative to the employment of enlisted men as orderlies, etc., published in Circular 2, Adjutant General's Office, March 12, 1886, does not warrant the detail of enlisted men on daily duty as grooms to mounted officers.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Nov. 20, 1886.)

REPLACING MARKSMAN'S PINS AND BUTTONS WHEN LOST.

Par. 515, Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing, refers to insignia lost by the owner as well as to those lost in transmission. In all cases the official certificate of the company commander, to the effect that he has investigated the circumstances of the loss and finds that no negligence can be imputed to the soldier, will afford sufficient evidence upon which to make new issues. Insignia issued to replace others "lost or become unsightly from long wear" should be issued without cost to the soldier.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Nov. 20, 1886.)

DETAILS ON DAILY DUTY ONLY FOR PURELY MILITARY DUTY.

Details on daily duty should only be made for purely military duties, and not for labor or for any duty for which the soldier did not enlist.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Nov. 23, 1886.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 22, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Dec. 4, 1886.

Publishes the results of the classification in marksmanship of troops in the Division of the Atlantic for the target year, 1886.

(The report indicates an excellent condition of affairs, so far as regards rifle practice. The General Figure of Merit of the Division is 61.49, against 48.58 in 1885. The number who qualified as sharpshooters is 328 against 186 in 1885, a gain of 142. The 3d Artillery leads the regiments with a Figure of Merit of 73.80, the 23d Infantry coming next with 68.05. The 23d Infantry qualified the greatest number of sharpshooters, 95; 48 of these being at Fort Brady and 40 at Fort Mackinac, both 2 Company posts.)

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 1, 1886.

The Commanding General wishes it to be distinctly understood by all officers in this Department, that there will be required a strict compliance in all respects with the United States laws, regulations and tactics, and with instructions for plans and estimates duly authorized from these or superior Headquarters. In case any deviation from authorized plans, in any particular locality, be considered desirable by a post commander, application therefor, with reasonable ground stated, must be made before any change whatever is undertaken.

By order of Brig. Gen. Willcox:
J. P. MARTIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 29, 1886.

The Commanding General observes that at some posts, post staff officers address their official correspondence to the chiefs of respective departments at Department Headquarters. Properly, letters on official subjects should be and hereafter will be addressed to the post adjutant, and then the post commander will give it such direction at seems to him proper under the circumstances, and, in forwarding it, becomes responsible to the Department Commander.

All correspondence from post commanders will be addressed to the A. A. G. of the Dept., and not to the Chief of a Staff Dept. "through the A. A. G."

When chiefs of staff departments desire any action at posts affecting their departments, they will make their recommendations in the matter in a letter to the A. A. G. of the Dept., who will communicate the orders of the Dept. Comdr. to the commander of the post in question.

(This is getting back to correct principles.—ED. JOURNAL.)

G. O. 19, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Nov. 26, 1886.

In obedience to the instructions of the Lieutenant General

I hereby assume command of the Department of Arizona during the temporary absence of Brigadier General Miles, U. S. Army.

OLIVER O. HOWARD, Major General, U. S. Army.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brigadier General David S. Stanley, accompanied by 2nd Lieut. David J. Rumbough, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Hancock, on public business (S. O. 164, Nov. 26, D. Texas).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. George D. Ruggles, A. A. Gen., will proceed to Forts McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown, on public business (S. O. 167, Dec. 1, D. Tex.)

Lieut. Col. E. M. Heyl, I. G., will proceed to Forts McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown on public business (S. O. 167, Dec. 1, D. Tex.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Wm. H. Farrell, appointed from corporal, Detachment of Artillery, Military Academy, will proceed to Fort Buford, Dak. Ty., for duty (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.)

Commissary Sergeant G. E. Arlington, retired Dec. 1, was formerly Sergeant Major of the 23d Inf., and was appointed Commissary Sergt. Jan. 22, 1877. Robert H. Jones, retired same date, was formerly Q. M. Sergt., 1st Cavalry, and was appointed Com. Sergt. June 21, 1873.

Capt. Chas. A. Woodruff, C. S., is relieved from temporary duty as A. J. A. of the Dept. (G. O. 29, D. Columbia, Nov. 30.)

Commissary Sergt. John Hessler will proceed at once from Whipple Barracks to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty (S. O. 128, Dec. 1, D. Ariz.)

Pay Department.

Major G. R. Smith, Paymr., will proceed to camp of Pima scouts at the Agency, Sacaton, A. T., and make the final payment to them on muster-out rolls (S. O. 125, Nov. 26, D. Ariz.)

Col. G. L. Febiger, A. P. M. G., is retired from active service (S. O. Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

The leave granted Capt. Edward C. Carter, asst. surg., is extended six months (S. O., Dec. 4, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Paul Clendenin, asst. surg., is assigned to duty at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 166, Nov. 29, D. Texas.)

Capt. Fred. C. Ainsworth, asst. surg., is relieved from duty as recorder of the Army Medical Examining Board in New York City, and will report to the Surg. Gen. for duty in his office (S. O., Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. Henry S. Kilbourne will proceed to Fort Canby on public business (S. O. 206, Nov. 24, D. Columbia).

Capt. Edward B. Moseley, asst. surg., will take charge of the Medical Purveying Depot in San Francisco, and he is until the arrival of a proper bonded officer relieved from duty as attending surgeon in that city (S. O. 99, Nov. 19, Div. Pacific.)

Asst. Surg. Edward Everts will proceed to Fort Bowie for duty during the temporary absence of Asst. Surg. W. D. Crosby (S. O. 124, Nov. 24, D. Ariz.)

Major A. A. Woodhull, Surg., will report to the commanding officer Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty at that post (S. O. 138, Dec. 3, Dept. Mo.)

The leave granted Capt. P. R. Brown, asst. surg., Fort Huachuca, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 124, Nov. 24, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Fred. C. Ainsworth, asst. surg., will repair to Washington and report to the Secretary of War, and on completion of the duty will return to New York City (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.)

Surgeon B. F. Pope is relieved from duty in the office of the Surgeon General and will proceed to New York City for duty as Recorder Medical Examining Board (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 10.

Asst. Surg. W. D. Crosby will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., as a witness in the case of 2d Lieut. B. S. Wever, 1st Inf. (S. O. 124, Nov. 24, D. Ariz.)

Asst. Surg. C. C. Barrows is granted two months leave (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

Hospl. Steward John B. Comber will proceed to Fort McIntosh for duty (S. O. 167, Dec. 1, D. Texas.)

Upon hospital steward Leslie's reporting at Fort Bowie for duty private Albert Mueller, troop L, 6th Cav., will be relieved of his duties as hospital steward of the 2d class, and will report at Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty with his troop (S. O. 127, Nov. 29, D. Ariz.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The following will repair to Washington and report Dec. 18 for conference with Mr. Lewis Cochran, assistant attorney, relative to certain cases pending in the Court of Claims: Lt. Cols. Wm. P. Craighill and Wm. P. Merrill, C. E. (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 6, is granted 1st Lieut. Thos. L. Casey, Jr., C. E. (S. O. 102, Div. P., Nov. 29.)

Capt. Ernest H. Ruffner, C. E., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 186, C. E., Dec. 3.)

Capt. Richard L. Hoxie, C. E., will proceed to Rome, Ga., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 186, C. E., Dec. 3.)

Capt. Clinton B. Sears, C. E., will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 187, C. E., Dec. 6.)

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Bangor and Bucksport, Me., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 189, C. E., Dec. 8.)

S. O. 176, H. C. E., is amended so that the leave granted Capt. Chas. E. L. B. Davis, C. E., shall date from Jan. 10, 1887, instead of Dec. 10, 1886 (S. O. 188, C. E., Dec. 7.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Dan C. Kingman, C. E. (S. O. 188, C. E., Dec. 7.)

Lieut. Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E., will proceed to New York City on public business (S. O., Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, O. D., will proceed to Johnstown, Pa., on public business (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael McCabe is assigned to duty at Fort Stevens (S. O. 207, Nov. 26, D. Columbia).

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. William Crozier, O. Dept., is further extended to Jan. 1, 1887 (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Lieut.-Col. Daniel W. Flagler, O. Dept., is extended two months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

Chaplains.

The leave granted Post Chaplain James O. Rayner is extended two months (S. O., Dec. 4, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

John P. Finley, Signal Corps, will proceed to Sandy Hook and inspect Signal Service property (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 7.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

That the way of the transgressor is hard is exemplified by the fact that William Knapp, who deserted from the 1st U. S. Cavalry twenty odd years ago, is now in confinement at Chicago awaiting a disposition of his case.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Randolph Norwood, Fort Cœur d'Alene (S. O. 207, Nov. 26, D. Columbia.) [Revoked by S. O. 208, of Nov. 27.]

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena, Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

2d Lieut. W. L. Simpson will report to the C. O. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty, pending his application for transfer to the infantry (S. O. 137, Dec. 1, Dept. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

1st Lieut. A. L. Smith will report at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and conduct recruits to Arizona (S. O. Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for twenty days is granted Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton (S. O. 136, Nov. 29, Dept. M.)

During the temporary absence of the Chief Signal Officer, Capt. Adolphus W. Greely, 5th Cav., A. S. O., will take charge of the office of the Chief Signal Officer and perform his duties (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ebenezer Swift, Adjt., is extended two months and seventeen days (S. O., Dec. 4, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William Stanton (S. O. 100, Nov. 22, Div. P.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

1st Lieut. C. A. Varnum is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M. (S. O. 123, Nov. 24, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins, Fort Meade, to take effect about Dec. 15 (S. O. 124, Nov. 29, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. George D. Wallace, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 124, Nov. 29, D. Dak.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Major Samuel M. Whitside is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Dec. 4, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John Conline, Fort Niobrara, is extended four days (S. O. 154, Nov. 26, D. Platte.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter L. Finley is extended one month (S. O. 184, Dec. 2, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

1st Lieut. Samuel L. Woodward, Adjt., is announced as A. A. A. G. of the Dist. of New Mexico (G. O. 4, Dec. 1, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. C. G. Ayres is appointed recruiting officer at Fort McDowell, A. T. (S. O. 128, Dec. 1, D. Ariz.)

Capt. J. T. Morrison is granted six months sick leave (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice will proceed to Benicia Barracks and Vallejo, Cal., on public business (S. O. 116, Nov. 22, D. Cal.)

Capt. Junius W. MacMurray is detailed member of the G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. 98 (S. O. 100, Nov. 22, Div. P.)

Major John I. Rodgers is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. constituted by S. O. 98 (S. O. 101, Nov. 26, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton will proceed to Vallejo, Cal., on public business (S. O. 102, Nov. 29, Div. P.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

Leave for twenty days, to commence on or about Dec. 20, is granted Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, Little Rock Barracks (S. O. 201, Dec. 7, Div. A.)

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon is extended fourteen days (S. O., Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Dec. 17, is granted 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, Little Rock Barracks. (S. O. 203, Div. Atl., Dec. 10.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer is announced as Captain and Act. J.-A. of the Dept. (G. O. 29, Nov. 30, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. Silas A. Good, Bat. G, after he shall have completed transfer of public property at Fort Delaware, Del., to Ord. Sergt. William Byrnes, will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report for duty with his battery (S. O. 200, Dec. 6. Div. A.)

A Cincinnati paper says: Frank Chipley, of Bat. B, Newport Barracks, deserted Tuesday, after working himself into the good graces of an old lady at Newport, Ky., and securing from her a check for $460, which he had cashed before leaving the city.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.

1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant is detailed a member o the G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 111 (S. O. 118, Nov. 26, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. J. S. Pettit is granted four months' sick leave from Nov. 26. (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 9.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for one month, to take effect Dec. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. William M. Wright, Fort Omaha (S. O. 156, Nov. 30, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, Fort Custer (S. O. 184, Dec. 2, Div. M.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Duluth, Minn. (S. O. 124, Nov. 29, D. Dak.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, A. C. S. Fort Keogh, M. T., will send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds he may have on hand (S. O. 123, Nov. 24, D. Dak.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Cochran is relieved from duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., and will return to Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 154, Nov. 26, D. Platte.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 186, Dec. 4, Div. M.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, Fort Laramie, and extended twenty-three days, is further extended ten days (S. O. 187, Dec. 6, Div. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant and 1st Lieut. P. H. Ray will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., as witnesses in the case of 2d Lieut. B. S. Wever, 1st Inf. (S. O. 124, Nov. 24, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. P. H. Ray is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort McDowell, A. T. (S. O. 128, Dec. 1, D. Ariz.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. William A. Mercer, Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 187, Dec. 6, Div. M.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

2d Lieut. E. M. Johnson, Jr., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Union, N. M., and 1st Lieut. E. H. Plummer is appointed in his stead (S. O. 126, Nov. 27, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Edward Campbell, Co. E (S. O. 187, Dec. 6, Div. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The station of 1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Handforth is announced as Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 123, Nov. 24, D. Dak.)

Capt. Charles F. Roe is detailed as a member of G. C.-M., and 1st Lieut. H. O. S. Heistand and 2d Lieut. C. W. Penrose are relieved, the former as a member and the latter as J.-A. of said court (S. O. 123, Nov. 24, D. Dak.)

On completion of the duty of conducting recruits to stations, 1st Lieut. B. F. Handforth will join his station, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 124, Nov. 29, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, A. C. S. Fort Sully, D. T., is authorized to send subsistence funds to the nearest depository (S. O. 124, Nov. 29, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Robert K. Evans, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 200, Dec. 6, Div. A.)

The telegraphic order of Dec. 2, to the C. O. St. Francis Barracks, Fla., to send seven Indian children to the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., in charge of 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, is confirmed. Lieut. Mills, when at Carlisle, will confer with Capt. Richard H. Pratt, 10th Cav., on matters connected with the Indians held at Fort Marion (S. O. 200, Dec. 6, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty days, to commence on or about Dec. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, Fort Niagara (S. O. 201, Dec. 7, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. James Fornance, Adjt., is relieved from duty as A. A. A. G. of the Dist. of New Mexico (G. O. 4, Dec. 1, D. N. M.)

Col. G. L. Bradley is retired from active service (S. O. Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person at Div. Hdqrs. (S. O. 100, Nov. 22, Div. P.)

Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy is relieved as a member of G. C.-M. (S. O. 100, Nov. 22, Div. P.)

Capt. George W. Davis is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. constituted by S. O. 98 (S. O. 101, Nov. 26, Div. P.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Edward Lloyd is extended one month (S. O. 185, Dec. 3, Div. M.)

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. George F. Cooke (S. O., Dec. 4, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene Cushman, Post of San Antonio (S. O. 164, Nov. 26, D. Tex.)

The leave of Lieut. E. Cushman is extended three months. (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 9.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

The leave of Lieut. C. L. Steele is extended one month for disability (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, Fort Du Chesne (S. O. 156, Nov. 30, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish Sergt. George W. Johnson, Co. I, on furlough without means, transportation from New York to Fort Lyon, Col. (S. O. 201, Dec. 7, Div. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 21, is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse, Fort Mackinac (S. O. 200, Dec. 6, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

1st Lieut. John McMartin and Corpl. George W. Gaines, Co. G, will return to Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 124, Nov. 29, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1886.

APPOINTMENT.

Additional 2d Lieutenant Charles S. Riché, Corps of Engineers, to be 2d Lieutenant, October 12, 1886, vice Sanford, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain James F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers, to be Major, October 12, 1886, vice Gillespie, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Willard Young, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain, October 12, 1886, vice Gregory, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Lowell A. Chamberlin, 1st Artillery, to be Captain, November 25, 1886, vice Taylor, deceased.

2d Lieutenant James C. Sanford, Corps of Engineers, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 12, 1886, vice Young, promoted.

2d Lieutenant James E. Runcie, 1st Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, November 25, 1880, vice Chamberlin, promoted.

CASUALTY.

Colonel Henry D. Wallen (retired), died December 2, 1886, at New York City, New York.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Custer, M. T., Dec. 1. Detail: Major Henry Carroll, Capts. Albert G. Forse and Frank K. Upham, 1st Cav.; Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf.; Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle and 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lorenzo W. Cooke, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank G. Kalk, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Hayden S. Cole, 3d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 123, Nov. 24, D. Dak.)

At Fort Keogh, M. T., Dec. 3. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Melville A. Cochran, Capts. Thomas H. Logan and Henry Romeyn, 1st Lieuts. Charles B. Thompson, R. Q. M., and John C. F. Tillson, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward R. Gilman, Frederick C. Kimball, and Charles G. Lyman, 5th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Walter H. Chatfield, 5th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 123, Nov. 24, D. Dak.)

At Fort Bayard, N. M., Nov. 29. Detail: Capts. T. C. Tupper and H. M. Kendall, 6th Cav.; Capts. J. B. Guthrie and H. G. Cavenaugh, 13th Inf.; Capt. William Stanton, 1st Lieuts. Robert Hanna, T. A. Touey, E. E. Dravo, and J. N. Glass, and 2d Lieut. G. H. Sands, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Biddle, Jr., 13th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. L. M. Koehler and J. J. Pershing, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. G. R. Cecil, 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 124, Nov. 24, D. Ariz.)

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., Dec. 1. Detail: Major John H. Bartholf, Surg.; Capt. Jacob H. Smith, 19th Inf.; Capt. Almond B. Wells, 8th Cav.; Capt. Henry C. Ward and 1st Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Maury Nichols, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 165, Nov. 26, D. Tex.)

At Fort Omaha, Neb., Dec. 6. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., Capts. Charles Keller, Charles A. Dempsey, James Miller, Henry Catley, Abner Haines, Jr., and James Ulio, 1st Lieuts. Augustus R. Egbert and William J. Turner, 2d Lieuts. John S. Mallory, Thomas H. Wilson, William M. Wright, and Charles D. Towsley, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. William R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 154, Nov. 26, D. Platte.)

At Fort Niobrara, Neb., Dec. 8. Detail: Capts. Charles Porter, Daniel T. Wells, Egbert B. Savage, and Cyrus A. Earnest, 1st Lieuts. P. Henry Ray and Edward Lynch, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Matthias W. Day, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. James A. Hutton and Robert F. Ames, 2d Lieuts. Willis P. Richardson, Samuel E. Smiley, Colville M. Pettit, and Edward N. Jones, Jr., 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Robert T. Emmet, 9th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 157, Dec. 2, D. Platte.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 8. Detail: Major Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Major Alexander C. M. Pennington, 4th Art.; Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Capt. William A. Kobbé, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Davenport, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 200, Dec. 6, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Dec. 8. Detail: Capts. William B. Beck and Charles Morris, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Benjamin K. Roberts, Anthony W. Vogdes, David D. Johnson, and Samuel E. Allen, 2d Lieuts. Harvey C. Carbaugh and Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Wm. R. Hamilton, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 201, Dec. 7, Div. A.)

At Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 6. Detail: Col. Henry Douglass, 10th Inf.; Capt. S. G. Cowdry, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John Drum, 1st Lieuts. J. R. Cranston and R. C. Van Vliet, and 2d Lieut. W. C. Wren, 10th Inf., and 2d Lieut. R. L. Bullard, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 128, Dec. 1, D. Ariz.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will meet at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 4, to report upon damaged subsistence stores, for which Major John P. Hawkins, C. S., is accountable. Detail: Major Charles M. Terrell, Pay Dept.; Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., A. D. C. (S. O. 157, Dec. 2, D. Platte.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., A. S. O., and 2d Lieuts. James A. Swift and William D. Wright, Signal Corps, will assemble to report upon the erroneous collection of money on received "paid messages" (S. O. 125, Nov. 29, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major William Arthur, Paym.; Capt. W. V. Richards, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. DeR. C. Cabell, 8th Cav., will assemble at the San Antonio Depot, Tex., Dec. 2, to fix responsibility for certain mules, for which Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 167, Dec. 1, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capts. Edward T. Comegys and Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surgs., and 1st Lieut. Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf., will meet at Madison Barracks, N. Y., Dec. 7, to examine Private Henry J. Linweber, Co. B, 12th Inf., as to his fitness for the position of hospital steward (S. O. 199, Dec. 4, Div. A.)

Military Information.—The Adjutant-General has written the Chiefs of the Bureaus of the War Department, requesting their assistance in the matter of increasing the efficiency of the "Division of Military Information." The officers, says the Adjutant-General, can assist materially in this desirable object, by reporting fully upon matters which the nature of their duties will require them to be cognizant of, but which are not ordinarily reported on. It would be well that the officers of the Q. M. D. should report concerning the resources of the part of the country in which they are serving, with reference to the supply of leather, cloth, etc., and also as regards means of transportation, including railroads, water transportation, horses, and mules. Officers of the Subsistence Department should report concerning the food supply, both as regards centres of production and output, while officers of the Ordnance Department should report concerning sources of supply and output of arms and ammunition. And all officers should, whenever practicable, make report on anything which it may be desirable for the Government to know in case of sudden war. It is of vital importance that the Government should know in such case, what it could expect and where to look for it, outside of its own workshops and stock on hand; also how quickly it could transport its troops and munitions of war. There is hardly a journey which can be made by an officer in his own or a foreign country which may not be made productive of valuable results. It is, however, almost impossible to specify in detail all the points concerning which information is desired, but this can well be left to the intelligence and discretion of the officers.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

A correspondent writes: The school children of San Francisco celebrated the first Arbor Day held in California, Nov. 27. The visit to the Presidio was especially enjoyable. Several hours before the time set for tree planting, the grounds were dotted here and there with children. They ran all over the place, climbed upon the cannon, and showed that for the time they were in possession of the camp. Col. Piper, post commandant, had 3,000 tender pines at the disposal of the visitors. Some time before the exercises began the steps of the barracks buildings were hidden from view by bevys of girls drawn thither by attractions other than starting trees on their upward career. The gallant soldier boys were extremely attentive and received their share of admiration.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

There arrived this week a story from Florida of an outbreak among the Seminole Indians and their determination to make trouble among the cowboys and settlers. The census of 1880 shows that there were only 180 Indians in the whole State, of which 72 were located in Monroe County, and not one in Dade County, the alleged seat of the trouble. Where the 500 fighters among the Seminoles, which the report says can be mustered, are coming from is a problem the Commissioner of Indian Affairs says he will not undertake to explain.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* says: Lieut. J. S. Parke arrived at Du Chesne Tuesday....John Williams, until recently drum major 21st Inf., was married, Nov. 16, at Laramie City to Miss Mollie Taylor....The calico hop at the post theatre on Thanksgiving evening, by the Fort Sidney Social Club, was a grand success.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1886.

WELL, we now have winter in good liberal doses. A week ago it grew cold suddenly and has continued so. On Sunday there was a heavy fall of snow and yesterday another which the wind blew into huge drifts, making travel about the post very difficult. The thermometer went down to near zero, causing many water pipes to freeze.

The officers have organized a Toboggan Club. The slide will be erected a little to the east of Mr. Rehm's quarters and extend to the flat filled in by the West Shore Railroad Company. The descent is quite steep and after reaching the bottom there will be room for a level space of several hundred yards. All are enthusiastic over the project, and great sport is looked for.

The first officers' indoor concert was given last Thursday evening in the library. The audience was quite small, owing to the unpleasantly cold and windy weather. The following programme was rendered: Persian Patrol, Giese; Overture—"Maritana," Wallace; Caprice Heroique—(Awakening of he Lion), Kontzky; Polka Metropolitan—Cornet Solo, Weingarten; Pizzicato Polka—"Ballet Sylvia," Delibes; Waltz—"Girofle-Girofla," Ed. Strauss.

The funeral of the late Gen. Henry D. Wallen, U. S. A., took place here last Saturday afternoon. The remains arrived about one o'clock from New York and were taken to the chapel, where the funeral services were read by Prof. Postlethwaite, after which the casket was taken to the cemetery, escorted by the whole Cadet Battalion, under the commandant of Cadets, followed by a few of the officers on duty here. The pall-bearers were Profs. Larned and Tillman, Dr. Smith, Dr. Kimball, Capts. Metcalfe and Spurgin. The mourners from the city were two sons, three daughters and several grandchildren of the deceased officer. Three perfect volleys by the Corps of Cadets ended the sad ceremony.

The officers' mess has just received a very valuable and interesting historical relic, the gift of Henry Irving. It is a sketch, in colors, of the First Napoleon, made by Captain Maryatt, of the English Navy, on board the *Bellerophon*, which conveyed Napoleon to England in 1815 after his surrender to the English, which followed Waterloo. It is a side view sketch, the chapeau is drawn well down, the coat in blue, with a rosette or star on the left breast, the knee breeches a sort of buff. The hands are in the pockets of the breeches. He appears to be gazing intently at some distant object, probably taking a last look at his native land.

Lieut. Baldwin, 7th Cav., was here last Saturday for a few hours.

Four new brick one-story houses, to be used as quarters by non-commissioned officers, are nearing completion. They are pleasantly situated on the ridge between the magazine and cavalry garden, on the south side of the road. They are built together and will make very desirable houses.

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Charles Elroy Burbank, Worcester, Mass.; Geo. Heaton, Craig, Mo., and John William Furlong, Philadelphia, Penn., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

DECEMBER 7, 1886.

OWING to the snow all military manœuvres have been discontinued until further orders, and retreat is now held under arms. 127 enlisted men have attached their signatures to a petition requesting a reduction of the term of service for retirement to 25 years, and it has gone to Senator John A. Logan, Chairman Military Committee, U. S. Senate. While the cause of the enlisted men finds an advocate amongst Senators of such eminence and ability as the Chairman, we need have no fear of the near success of this movement. Under the present retiring bill only a very small percentage of the enlisted men can ever hope to receive its benefits.

On Thursday next, Dec. 9, the Gibson Social Society gives its second annual ball in the recreation hall, which promises to be a great success.

AULD LANG SYNE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

DECEMBER 3, 1886.

ITEMS here are scarcer than dollars three weeks after pay day. Military matters go on smoothly and punctiliously and war with Mexico is now unheard and unspoken of. Gen. Stanley and Lieut. Rumbough, A. D. C., returned to-day from a trip to Davis and Hancock, and Gen. Ruggles, our worthy Adjt.-General, and Col. Heyl, our ubiquitous Insp.-General, left for McIntosh, Brown and Ringgold. Col. Otis, 8th Cav., who has been quite sick, is fast recovering. P. A. Ord, son of the late Major P. A. Ord, U. S. A., and nephew of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., fatally injured by a runaway, died last Sunday, Nov. 28, and was buried on Monday. He was employed as a clerk in the office of Captain Simpson, Depot Quartermaster. Buck Ord, as he was familiarly called, was a whole-souled fellow and a general favorite. A "Hound and Hare" chase takes place to-morrow, the athletic Lieut. Sebree being the "hare." Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., returned from the East a few days ago. Capt. J. E. Burbank, 3d U. S. Art., and family, have arrived, and the Captain has taken over the Light Battery. It is some years since I saw him last and he looks as sturdy and as young as ever. The Light Battery will flourish under him I feel sure. Lieuts. Cushman and Slocum left Wednesday on four months' leave. What is Congress going to do this session? Nothing, as usual. No "lineal promotion," no elastic retired list for the worn-out absentees, no promotion after so long service, no Manderson Bill, no Logan Bill, no fortifications, no nothing. Not that I am interested, for on the topmost pinnacle of Government Hill, I hold a "posish" which even a dynamite expert, like our own Zalinski, would find it hard to capture.

PUNK.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* says: "Lieut. H. B. Sarson has returned from detached service.....The second officer in rank in the regiment coming to this post at this time causes a great many changes, and they are indeed lucky who do not have to move.....The three remaining companies of the 2d Infantry, with the lieutenant colonel, reached here the early part of the week. Co. K, Lieut. Turner; Co. G, Capt. Keller; Co. I, Capt. Miller, Lieuts. Egbert and Mallory. Mrs. Miller and family, Mrs. Egbert and Mrs. Mallory accompanied their husbands. Capt. Keller is the guest of Capt. Haines, Capt. Miller and son are with Capt. Dempsey; Mrs. Miller and her daughter, Miss Annie, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cook; Lieut. Turner is the guest of Lieut. Rowell; Col.

Fletcher and family are at the Paxton Hotel, and will remain there until the quarters he has selected are ready."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LYON, COLO.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. L. POWELL and his amiable wife left Fort Lyon for their new station, Fort Supply, I. T., on Dec. 4.

On the occasion of their departure from this post a complimentary hop was tendered them by the ladies and officers of the garrison.

For his professional skill and social qualities, the doctor's departure from here is much regretted. Mrs. Powell, neé Grenet, formerly of San Antonio, Texas, expects to visit her former home. Her departure from here was the occasion of much sadness among her lady friends. ELK.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, DAKOTA.

DECEMBER 1.

ONE of those pleasant social events which tend to break the monotony of frontier life occurred here November 29. It was a "Mother Goose" party, given by Lieutenant and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, 11th Inf., to the officers and ladies of the garrison, and others. It was the anniversary of the birthday of the hostess, and in catering to the enjoyment and comfort of their guests, the worthy host and hostess did their utmost.

The dancing programme was perfect, having been painted by Lieut. Heistand in water colors, with a separate character of "Mother Goose" represented on each.

The dancing hall in which the entertainment was held was brilliantly illuminated. At 8.30 P. M., the music, led by Prof. Shepard, played the grand march and twenty-nine couples entered the room in appropriate "Mother Goose" costumes. At the conclusion of the march dancing commenced, and continued until supper, during which Senor Rosenthal, a young Chilian, yet in his teens, and at present on a visit to the post, favored the party with two selections on the violin, which could only have been equalled by the renowned Ole Bull. Rosenthal is truly a phenomenon as a violinist. Dancing was resumed and continued till near morning. When the finale came good nights were said, and all returned to their homes feeling that a night of unalloyed enjoyment had been spent. L. O. I. V.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MISSOULA, MONTANA.

December 1, 1886.

THE exciting theme at the post is now the speedy establishment of a post canteen where rational enjoyment and rational refreshment can be had at a moderate cost. The movement should spread, and your frequent advocacy of such a measure has much to do with its initiation here and elsewhere. We expect also to start a good library here. CLUB.

FORT ELLIOTT, TEXAS.

AN EXCELLENT MARCH.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an account of a recent march made by Capt. H. F. Leggett, Co. B, 24th U. S. Infantry, from Fort Elliott to Fort Supply. The company left Elliott Oct. 17, arrived at Supply Oct. 22, remained there until Oct. 26, and then started for home, reaching Elliott Oct. 31. The whole distance travelled was 194 miles.

During the march, and while in camp, the men were drilled in pitching and striking tents, packing and unloading wagons, and in all customary duties of soldiers in the field, and exhibited a very satisfactory state of proficiency. Every latitude consistent with a due and proper regard for discipline, and the duties required of them was permitted—hunting, fishing, and the enjoyment of sports and exercise.

The date of departure from, until the return to, Elliott indicates in the most unmistakable manner the thorough enjoyment of all, in march and camping, and is a most convincing proof of the wisdom of the Department Commander, Gen. Stanley, who directed this form of drill and exercise.

Before leaving, the post surgeon provided a liberal supply of simple remedies, and although the fact of these medicines being along was well known, not a single individual applied for medicine for the slightest disorder. F.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* says: Gen. Brisbin left, Nov. 24, for Fort Robinson....The third farewell dance was given by the 2d Infantry, Nov. 25....It is said a member of the 8th Infantry knew Lieut. Owens when he was a wee boy in swaddling clothes. The elder never expected then that he would have to stand to "attention!" and "salute!" from the younger. But the whirligig of time brings about strange things.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In a case recently tried at Fort Robinson, General Crook says: "In the record, the finding of the court, after its having received evidence of previous trials and convictions of the accused, is repeated, which is superfluous and irregular. A medical certificate, corroborating the statement that one of the members of the court was absent on account of sickness, should have been appended to the record. At assemblage of the court on the second day, the record fails to show the absence of one of its members, who had been challenged by the accused on the previous day, and the challenge sustained by the court. It is important that upon each day's record of the proceedings, absent members should be duly accounted for, and a failure to do so is an irregularity, which, in certain cases, might necessitate the disapproval of the proceedings, by the reviewing authority. Subject to these remarks, the proceedings are approved."

LIEUTENANT MONCKTON, of the British Navy, while at Dublin recently went down in a diver's dress to arrange for blowing up a wreck; when, owing to some accident, the air supply was cut off and he was drawn up apparently dead. Restoratives were applied, and fortunately he recovered consciousness.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Aspinwall Nov. 26.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Sailed from New York, Nov. 14, for the S. A. Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Palermo Nov. 22. Was to sail the following day for Malta, and thence direct to Alexandria.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Sailed from Genoa, Italy, Nov. 9, for the coast of Africa to cruise during the winter. Was at Gibraltar Nov. 22.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 15.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns Captain J. H. Gillis. Sailed from Callao, Peru, Nov. 12, for San Francisco, Cal. Expected to arrive in about a month. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Sailed from Callao, Peru, Nov. 13, for Mallendo, Arica, Iquique, Caldera and Coquimbo, arriving at latter port about Dec. 15.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Apia, Samoan Island, Oct. 15. To leave for Easter Island about Oct. 25, and from there to Valparaiso, where she is expected to arrive about the middle of January.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska, October 19, having left Juneau Oct. 13. Will winter at Sitka. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Montevideo Oct. 20.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and was to leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Muscat, Arabia, Oct. 23.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Colomba, Ceylon, Dec. 3.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 11.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Returned to Hong Kong, Oct. 5, from Macao, and was probably at Canton Nov. 22.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 1, 1886. Ordered to return to Chemulpo after giving liberty.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Arrived at Aden, Arabia, Dec. 2.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Left Canton, China, Oct. 31, and after having her bottom cleaned and slight repairs completed, was to leave for her winter station at Tientsin.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived a Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 4, from Annapolis. Will sail on her winter cruise Dec. 16.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. At Norfolk. Will sail on her winter cruise Dec. 16.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Norfolk, Va. Will sail on her winter cruise Dec. 16.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York Navy-yard

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 9. Will go on an outside cruise with the Inspection Board. Will be ordered to join the North Atlantic Squadron.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 30, for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE guns for the new cruiser *Atlanta* were shipped from the proving ground to New York by canal on Tuesday of this week.

ADMIRAL PORTER has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that the Norton lifeboat be tested on the next trial trip of the *Atlanta*.

GOVERNOR ABBETT, of New Jersey, has pardoned Charles Tong Sing, Chinaman, who was a member of the Jeannette and Thetis Polar Expeditions, and who, in 1885, was sentenced to prison for seven years for assault.

FIVE hundred men were discharged from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., during the past two weeks, due to lack of appropriations, and it is very likely a still further reduction in the force of workmen will be made.

IT is interesting to note that the Spanish Cortes has lately voted a budget of $45,000,000 for the improvement of the Navy, while the U. S. is forced to struggle along with barely enough appropriation per annum to man a respectable drag.

SECOND COMPTROLLER MAYNARD has decided in the case of Asst. Paymr. James J. Chapman, of the Navy, that the period served as a commander's or paymaster's clerk cannot be reckoned in computing longevity pay. A naval clerk is not an officer, and has no relative rank.

THE *Despatch* was docked Dec. 3, and will be prepared for early service. She is a very handy craft and will be kept ready for instant departure, if occasion requires. Unfortunately she is not a man-of-war, but can be used to maintain communication with threatened points.

WE reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of last week that the *Essex*, Comdr. T. F. Jewell, has arrived in safety at Colombo, Ceylon. All well on board. The *Essex* has probably, ere this, sailed for Point de Galle, the next place of call after Colombo, en route to the China Station.

TO SHOW how enormously the cost of a first-class ironclad has increased of late pears, Lord Brassey states that the propelling machinery of the *Howe* has cost $515,000, as against the $316,000 of the *Devastation*; and the latter ship has no hydraulic machiney, which in the *Howe* adds to the expense to the tune of $375,000.

A NAVAL court-martial was appointed on Thursday to meet at Norfolk on Monday, Dec. 13, for the trial of Sergt. John F. Lemis, U. S. M. C. The court consists of Comdr. P. H. Cooper, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Houston, Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, Lieut. Wm. H. Turner, Lieut. T. G. C. Salter, Ensign A. W. Grant and 1st Lieut. Richard Wallach, U. S. M. C., and 1st Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, judge advocate.

THE absence from the list of bidders for the new cruisers of the following well known names is noticed: Continental Iron Works, Pusey and Jones Co., Neafie and Levy, Atlantic Works, Quintard Iron Works, Delamater Works, John Roach and Sons. The last three were represented in the bids for the previous lot of cruisers for which bids were received from eight firms. There were but three bidders for the new vessels.

CHIEF ENGINEER LORING is reported as saying that the failures of the *Atlanta* are in a large degree due to the indifference of the firemen. "It is impossible," he says, "to get the best work out of a regularly enlisted fireman. A vessel should never be tried by the Government. The contractor should see that the vessel constructed by him reaches the required standard. He has everything at stake, and can afford to offer inducements to his men."

THE *Marine Journal* says: "The United States, the greatest nation of the world, is as coatless and shoeless as the most indigent tramp, and equally as defenceless for combat with the bleak December winds or to contest with sudden, precipitated storms of any nature on land or water. The difference between the two is small. Either could help their situation, but will not. What could this country do to hold at bay any armed foreign invader until it supplied a Naval fleet to rout the enemy? Nothing."

THE contract for the construction of gunboat No. 1 has not been awarded as stated by the daily papers. Cramp and Sons were the lowest bidders, but as the designs for the engines and machinery which they submitted and upon which their bids were based, were not entirely satisfactory to the Department, the Secretary has delayed awarding the contract until a new set of drawings can be furnished. The Messrs. Cramp and Sons have been granted two weeks for this purpose. If their plans, when completed, are satisfactory, the contract will be awarded them. If not, the Department may decide to give the contract to the Baltimore party who bid upon the bureau designs.

IT was a gracious and pleasant act on the part of Secretary Whitney to order that one of the new cruisers shall be named the *Charleston*—a compliment to which the city is entitled by virtue of its importance and position, and which is especially welcome at this time. It would be doubly pleasing now if the new cruiser were built at Charleston—where the famous frigate *John Adams* was buil during the Revolution—and if the channel across th bar should be promptly deepened so as to permi her to visit other American ports after she i

launched. At any rate we shall always be proud of our city's namesake, and shall watch her career with the liveliest interest. If there is anything in a name, by the way, she ought to be able to stand a good deal of ramming and shelling, and storming and shaking, and come out of each such trial a better ship than she went into it.—*Charleston, S. C., News.*

CAPTAIN EADS is reported as saying that the gentlemen interested in the scheme of a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec have decided to abandon the acceptance of Governmental aid trammelled by Governmental restrictions, and form a private corporation. An appeal for financial aid will be made to all the great money centres of the world. Congress will be asked to grant a charter to the new organization, when the process of securing money will be pushed with energy.

GENERAL HERBERT, Chairman of the House Naval Committee is quoted as saying: "There will be no difficulty about the Navy Department securing the increased amount necessary for the new cruiser *Newark*." "Do you find that the sentiment in favor of building up the Navy has grown much within the last few years?" he was asked. "I don't think there is any doubt about it," he replied, "and I may say, in passing, that in no section of the country are the people more heartily in sympathy with this sentiment, than in my State of Alabama. This I find to be true, not only in my district, but throughout the entire State."

IT is, says the New York *Tribune*, a most damaging and false notion that some of our so-called statesmen entertain that there are no American naval architects and engineers who are capable of designing and planning our ships. William H. Webb designed and built the *Dunderberg*, the acknowledged model and original of the present case-mated cruiser, besides producing pattern ships for several European navies. John Roach has built and engined more than a hundred steamers, an "auxiliary" navy such as no other nation has produced. A modest and unassuming architect of Boston produced the *Puritan* and *Mayflower*. Captain Ericsson designed a monitor that saved the Union, and Naval Constructors Hanscom, Pook and Delano have made more models than there are vessels in the entire British Navy.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "The cadet engineers, some of whom are stationed in the Navy Department, are industriously engaged in gathering "influence" to push the bill for their relief, which has been reported favorably by both the Senate and House Naval Committees. These are the young men who were held by the Supreme Court to have been illegally discharged from the Service by ex-Secretary Chandler. Under this decision 33 were restored to the Navy. Seven have since resigned, leaving 26 still in the Service. They now hold office and draw salaries only as cadet engineers. The only concession made by the Secretary of the Navy was to offer them precedence over all Naval Academy graduates when vacanics occurred in the Engineer Corps. There are six such vacancies now existing. The cadets, however, refuse to accept the commissions unless they are restored to the number in the list of assistant engineers they would have had but for Mr. Chandler's illegal action. If their bill passes the 26 men will be wedged in about the middle of the present list of assistant engineers. The engineer officers of high rank are in favor of the passage of the act, and Secretary Whitney, although he did not recommend the relief in his report, is said to acknowledge that the cadets are justly entitled to it.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Nov. 30.—Carpenter W. W. Richardson, to the training-ship Portsmouth.

Lieutenant J. K. Cogswell, to instruction in ordnance at Washington Navy-yard.

DEC. 3.—Lieutenant T. Dix Bolles, to special duty at the Smithsonian Institution.

Paymaster George H. Griffing, to duty at the Delaware River Ship Building Company's works, December 7.

P. A. Paymaster George A. Deering, to the storeship Monongahela, at Coquimbo, Chili.

DEC. 6.—Ensign James H. Hetherington, to duty at the Branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. T. Percy, to the Naval Academy.

DEC. 8—Lieutenant Andrew Dunlap, Jr., to Washington Navy-yard, January 3.

Lieutenant William P. Elliott, to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

DEC. 9.—Passed Assistant Paymaster John N. Speel, to Coast Survey on January 1.

P. A. Paymaster L. A. Yorke, to examination for promotion.

Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, as member of Naval Examining Board.

Detached.

Nov. 30.—Lieutenant Commander S. W. Very, from the torpedo station and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer, R. W. Galt, from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to place himself in readiness for sea service.

Carpenter P. T. Mager, from the Portsmouth and ordered to duty at the League Island Navy-yard.

DEC. 3.—Lieutenant J. V. B. Bleecker, has reported his return home, having been detached from the Hartford, November 6, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Pay Inspector L. G. Billings, detached from the Delaware River Ship Building Company's works, December 7, and ordered to special duty at Washington.

Paymaster H. G. Colby, from the Monongahela when relieved, and ordered home to settle accounts and then wait orders.

DEC. 6.—Ensign Gilbert Wilkes, from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to duty at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Ensign John E. Craven, from the Coast Survey, and granted leave until February 1 next.

DEC. 8.—Lieutenant Commander F. McCurley, from the Franklin on December 1, and placed on waiting orders.

DEC. 9.—Captain Richard L. Law, from command of the League Island Navy-yard December 12, and placed on the retired list.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton, from the Coast Survey on January 1, and ordered to settle accounts and await orders.

Assistant Paymaster E. B. Webster, from duty at the National Museum and ordered to the Inspection Department, Mare Island, California, January 1.

Transferred.

Recent advices from the Pacific Squadron announce that Lieutenant Aaron Ward was transferred from the Hartford to the Monongahela.

Leave.

1st Lieutenant Henry Whiting, U. S. M. C., stationed at Boston, has been granted leave of absence for one month from December 6.

Revoked.

The orders of Lieutenant Lucien Young, as assistant to inspector 15th Lighthouse District revoked, and he has been granted six months' leave.

Nominations.

DEC. 8.—Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Chief Constructor in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of Commodore.

Pay Director James Fulton, to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster-General in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of Commodore.

Pay Inspector Rufus Parks, to be a Pay Director.

Paymaster James E. Tolfree, to be a Pay Inspector.

Assistant Paymaster John Corwine, to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster.

MARINE CORPS.

DEC. 4.—1st Lieutenant Henry Whiting, granted leave of absence for one month from December 6.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received the following report from Admiral John Lee Davis, commanding the Asiatic Station, dated Yokohama, Nov. 11:

The *Marion* (flagship) left Nagasaki Oct. 25, and after passing through the Inland Sea reached Kobe Oct. 27, where the usual visits of ceremony were made. On Nov. 3, it being the birthday of the Emperor of Japan, the Governor gave a grand ball which I attended with my staff and a number of the ship's officers. Left Kobe Nov. 4, and reached Yokohama Nov. 5. Found an English force at anchor under Vice-Admiral Hamilton, consisting of the armorclad *Audacious* (flagship), swift cruiser *Leander*, C class corvettes *Constance* and *Cleopatra*, and gun vessel *Swift*. Also the Italian rapid cruiser *Rapido*. The usual visits of ceremony have been exchanged and salutes fired.

The *Omaha* left Chemulpo about Oct. 11, visited Chefoo, China, and returned to Chemulpo Oct. 29, and reached Nazasaki Oct. 31. After giving liberty to the crew she is ordered to return to Chemulpo.

The *Ossipee* left Hong Kong on Oct. 24, and Singapore on Nov. 1.

The *Monocacy* left Macao Oct. 4, and reached Hong Kong Oct. 5, and is probably now at Canton.

The *Palos* left Canton Oct. 31, and after having her bottom cleaned was to leave for her winter station at Tientsin.

All is quiet within the limits of the station. Cholera has almost entirely disappeared. The health of the officers and men is excellent.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

REAR-ADM. S. R. FRANKLIN, commanding the European Squadron, reports to the Secretary of the Navy, from the U. S. S. *Pensacola* at Palermo, Sicily, Nov. 22, that the evening previous he received a despatch from Comdr. Coffin at Gibraltar, stating that Dr. Atlee was in the hospital from a compound fracture of the leg, and would be unserviceable for three months. Tryon officially requested an assistant surgeon for African cruise. Instructions were desired. Admiral Franklin immediately replied, directing him to await at Gibraltar the arrival of P. A. Surg. Edgar, whom he ordered to join the *Quinnebaug* without delay. He proposed to sail from Palermo for Malta Nov. 23, and from there he would proceed to Alexandria direct. The health of officers and crew was good.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

CAPTAIN GILLIS reports to the Navy Department from Callao, November 11, that the *Adams* sailed from Callao October 31, and reached Payta, November 3, and left for Guayaquil November 6. She sailed from Guayaquil Nov. 10, for Panama, in obedience to the Department's telegraphic orders. The *Iroquois* was still at Callao, where she would remain until after the *Hartford* should sail for San Francisco. Advices from the *Shenandoah* reported her at Mare Island, under the direct orders of the Department.

Commander Day, commanding the *Mohican*, in a letter dated Apia Samoa, Sept. 13, said: "The prospect is now that I shall be able to leave for Easter Island and Valparaiso October 25, and I may be expected at the latter place about the middle of January."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 7, 1886.

IN spite of the frozen ground and the bitter cold, and the snow storm of last Saturday, the deaf mutes came down from Washington, played us football, and beat us 16 to 0.

They won because they could play a better game than the cadets, and the score, resulting from two goals and a touchdown, was brought about by their skilful dodging and fast running. But few spectators were present, owing to the unpleasant weather. The feature of the game was the happiness of one of their admirers, who came down from Washington, and whose yells, upon the close of the game, reflected but little credit upon a deaf and dumb institution.

The snow storm grew worse towards evening, but the attendance at the Officers' Hop was none the less good. The guests were received by Mrs. Harrington, assisted by Lieut. Mahan. Among those present were Comdr. and Mrs. Huntington, Comdr. and Mrs. Schouler, Lieut. and Mrs. Leutze, Lieut. and Mrs, Tilley, Mrs Hendrickson, Mrs. Almy, Misses Sampson; Brook, of South River; Loomis, Baker, McIlvane, of Trenton, N. J.; Randall, Harrington, Magruder, Murray, McMillan, Stewart; Perry, of Hartford, Conn.; Lieut. Colahan, Lieut. Swinburne, Lieut Fullam, Asst. Engrs. Worthington and Baker; Ensigns Haeseler, Gill, Blish, Muir, Gibbons, and Atwater; Messrs. Briscoe, Munroe, Tilton, Magruder, and Steele, of Annapolis; together with the corps of cadets.

The friends of Mr. Wm. T. Iglehart, of Annapolis, are greatly distressed over the sad results attending his recent accident, from which amputation of the leg is pronounced by the doctors the only relief. Mr. Iglehart has held the position of postmaster in Annapolis for some time, and in that capacity has won the esteem of all Annapolis people, as well as of the families of the officers attached to the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Huntington's auction last Friday night was a grand success, about $110 being realized from the sales. These proceeds were devoted to charitable purposes. The highest price was obtained for a beautiful pen and and ink sketch contributed by Miss Harrington. The warmhearted hospitality of Comdr. and Mrs. Huntington, together with the overflowing humor of the auctioneer, Lieut. Mitchell, drew nothing but praises from the assembled guests as to the evening's enjoyment.

The U. S. S. *Jamestown* left here last Thursday, bound for Fort Monroe.

CONCENTRATION OF NAVAL STORES.

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1886.

Hon. Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 17th ult., constituting us a board to formulate regulations for the concentration of naval stores and materials, etc., we would state that after a preliminary conference with the officials at the Department interested, and due deliberation of the subject, we have arrived at the conclusion that it will be practicable to begin on Jan. 1 next the initial inauguration of the project outlined in your instructions to the extent of transferring on that date the various stores and materials at all yards and stations from their present custodians to one general storekeeper at each of those points, and respectfully submit herewith a draft of General Order, which in its temporary provisions covers and should govern such transfers, and also those on shipboard.

It will be premature to expect immediate reduction of the force that has been employed in the care of such stores, but after necessary work in arranging and consolidating, etc., we are of opinion that a large reduction may follow by the end of the fiscal year.

Regarding the proposed transfer of the general purchasing and accountant's duties to the Paymaster General's Office, we find that the change involves such extensive revision and preparation of account books, blank forms, and other necessary machinery of the new system that the board are of the opinion that it would be impracticable to consummate this, the remaining feature of the project, before the beginning of the fiscal year.

Between now and that date the board will be able to mature and perfect the details of the whole of the new system, whereby its operations may be smoothly inaugurated.

Very respectfully,

GEO. R. BROWN, Captain, U. S. N.
J. R. CARMODY, Paymaster, U. S. N.
H. J. STANCLIFF, Paymaster, U. S. N.

The substance of the order above referred to, was given last week. It is as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 4, 1886.

G. O. No. 355.

On the 1st day of January, 1887, all stores and supplies, and the records of all property and plants at Navy-yards and Stations, appertaining to and belonging to the Navy Department, with the exceptions of vessels and of stores and supplies coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and of the Marine Corps, will be transferred to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

At Navy-yards and Stations there will be an officer of the Pay Corps designated as the General Storekeeper, who will, on the above date, be given charge of all stores and supplies, and of the records of property and plants at their respective Yards and Stations, and inventories embracing the same, showing quantities and values in detail, will be furnished to him by the officers representing the several Bureaus, and now in charge of said property, and he will receipt for the same, subject to such corrections as may be found necessary when said inventories can be verified to his satisfaction.

The 1st day of July, 1887, is fixed upon as the date, by which time proper arrangements must be made for having concentrated, in one or more storehouses, such stores and supplies as should be so stored and guarded as to enable the General Storekeeper to assume a rigid responsibility for their proper care and expenditure.

The property accounts of the several Bureaus will be kept separate, and until the 1st day of July, 1887, the necessary books and blank forms now prescribed will be used, and the reports and returns required by existing orders and regulations will be regularly made and forwarded.

The civil employees and laborers now connected with the accounts and care of the stores and supplies, will be transferred to the office of the General Storekeeper, and he will control their services, they being continued on the rolls and paid by the Bureaus from which they are transferred.

An officer of the Engineer Corps, a boatswain, a carpenter, and a sailmaker, will be assigned to duty under the General Storekeeper, and he will define their duties and responsibilities.

On board of vessels, all equipments, outfits and supplies, with the exceptions of those pertaining to the Medical Department and Marine Corps, will, on the first day of the quarter following the receipt of this order, be transferred to the charge of the pay officer, and complete inventories will be furnished to him by those now having charge of said property, for which receipts will be given. The pay officer, until further instructed, will use the books and blank forms now prescribed in making reports and returns to the several Bureaus.

A separate property account in each department will be kept, and all articles in use and under the control of officers will be receipted for, and such receipt will carry with it an accountability for the same.

The engineer's and the equipment yeomen will be attached to the Pay Department.

Any and all orders or regulations conflicting with this order are hereby annulled.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

COMMANDER H. B. SEELY, Lieut. Wm. H. Parker, Lieut. Geo. A. Norris, Lieut. Jr. grade J. Marshall Robinson, and Ensign O. G. Dodge, will be before the Naval Examining Board this week for examination for promotion.

COMMANDER E. M. SHEPARD, P. A. Engr. Geo. W. Roche, Commander C. D. Sigsbee, Ensign B. C. Dent, Lieut. J. M. Robinson, P. A. Surgeon H. P. Harvey, Lieut. J. V. B. Bleecker, Pay Inspector Jno. H. Stevenson, Commander H. B. Seely, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow, Ensign O. G. Dodge, Commander R. P. Leary, and Lieut. Geo. A. Norris, registered at the Navy Department this week.

THE contract for furnishing an electric light plant for the *Chicago*, has been awarded to the Edison Company of New York, at its bid of $8,280. There were a number of bidders. The vessels of the Navy which have been provided with electric light plants are the *Boston*, *Atlanta*, *Dolphin*, *Trenton*, and *Omaha*. The contractors have lost money on each order, but their desire to adopt the electric light to the use of ships leads them to sacrifice profits in order to get the opportunity to make experiments. The *Chicago* is now near completion. Her machinery has been placed on board, and has been found to work smoothly.

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BLOCKADE RUNNNING IN 1861-5.

THE late Admiral HOBART PASHA left behind him a very valuable autobiographical sketch, which has been republished in this country by Messrs. D. APPLETON AND CO., under the title of "Sketches from My Life." The most interesting chapters for the American reader are those giving an account of HOBART'S experience and adventures as Captain ROBERTS, the blockade-runner who was so much sought after by our cruisers during the blockade of the Southern coast. He made, it appears, six successful round trips between Nassau, N. P., and Wilmington, N. C., in his first vessel, the *D—n*, and one successful round trip in a second vessel, between Wilmington and Bermuda. Starting from Wilmington in a second trip the yellow fever broke out on his vessel and he put into Halifax, where he himself came down with it. By this time blockade running had become less profitable, owing in part to the increased efficiency of our cruisers, and in part to the mistake made by the Confederate authorities in compelling the blockade runners to carry out cotton on Government account. So Captain ROBERTS abandoned the business and reappeared in proper person as a captain in the English Navy. Of his experience he says: "To the American officers and men who manned the cruisers, I can, as a nautical man, truly and honestly give the credit of having most zealously performed their hard and wearisome duty. It was not their fault that I did not visit New York at the Government expense, but the old story that 'blockades to be legal, must be efficient,' is a tale for bygone days. So long as the batteries at the entrance of the port blockaded keep ships at a respectable distance, the blockade will be broken." Speed is the most important factor in closing a port by blockade and when the sea was finally covered with very fast vessels, able to pick up blockade runners with heavy cargoes of cotton at sea in the daytime, blockade running was nearly stopped."

The treatment received by captured blockade runners differed very materially, he tells us. If a *bona fide* American man-of-war of the old school made the capture, they were always treated with kindness by their captors. But "there were among the officers of vessels picked up hurriedly and employed by the Government a very rough lot, who rejoiced in making their prisoners as uncomfortable as possible. They seemed to have only one good quality, and this was that there were among them many good freemasons, and frequently a prisoner found the advantage of having been initiated into the brotherhood. American naval men did not look down on blockade-running as a grievous sin, hard work as it gave them in trying to put a stop to it. They were sometimes a little severe on men who, after having been fairly caught in a chase at sea, wantonly destroyed their weapons, chronometers, etc., rather than let them fall into the hands of the cruisers' officers."

Our officers who failed in the chase after "Captain ROBERTS" will experience additional chagrin when they discover from this volume the ruses by which he avoided capture, and learn that in the event of his luck's going against him he had resolved to take the matter philosophically, and "set it up for the boys" when they went aboard to take possession of his vessel. On one occasion it appears they barely escaped enjoying his hospitality. He had been brought to by an order which "a stentorian voice howled out: 'Heave to in that steamer or I'll sink you!'" The boarding party had put off and the bowmen had just touched the side of his vessel with their boat-hooks when he whispered down the tube into the engine room, "Full speed, ahead!" For some reasons not a shot was fired and he escaped. Perhaps some of our naval officers may explain why, and may favor us with a description of the complimentary reception tendered to the baffled boarders when they returned to their ship.

On another occasion "Captain ROBERTS" just avoided running down a barge which had been planted close to the entrance of Wilmington harbor to signal the movements of blockade runners. Again, he escaped a pursuing cruiser by taking advantage of the Gulf Stream while the other vessel steamed along its outer edge. Once he was subjected to a broadside at fifty yards and the marines treated him to a heavy fire of musketry, but the shot all passed over, except one that went through the funnel, and but one man was wounded slightly by the marines. He made an attempt to get into Savannah, but it was a failure. It was tried once afterwards by a steamer which managed to get well past the fort, but which struck on a sand-bank shortly after doing so and was captured in the morning.

It appears that HOBART PASHA engaged in blockade running partly for the pecuniary profit he found in it, and partly as a relief to the tedium of waiting for a command after he had been promoted post captain. His first venture was on a thousand female corsages which he bought in England and sold in Wilmington for an advance of nearly 1,100 per cent. upon the *cost*. He describes how the blockade runners were prepared for their work by reducing their spars to a light pair of lower masts, without any yards across them, the only break in their outline being a small crow's-nest on the foremast to be used as a lookout place. The hull, which showed about eight feet above water, was painted a dull grey color, to render her as nearly as possible invisible in the night. The boats were lowered square with the gunwales. Coal was taken on board, the "telescope," lowered close down to the deck. In order that no noise might be made, steam was blown off under water. In fact, every ruse was resorted to to enable the vessel to elude the vigilance of the American cruisers. HOBART PASHA tells us that in all about sixty-six vessels left England and New York to run the blockade during the four years' war, of which more than fifty were destroyed by their own crews or captured; but most of them made several runs before they came to grief, and in so doing paid well for their owners.

THE galley proofs of the specifications for the armor plates and gun forgings were being examined and corrected by the Chief of Ordnance on Thursday, and the issuing of the formal circulars is a matter of very short time. The delay of several weeks in issuing the circulars is explained to be due to the difficulty in drawing up the rules and regulations regarding the proposals. It is a new work and there was no established precedent for the guidance either of the Government or bidders, and the Ordnance Bureau was very desirous that the specifica-

tions should contain all the information that might be required by bidders. It is thought that the delay s only apparent, as the time gained by issuing pamphlet circulars would have been lost in the future in supplying the bidders by word of mouth, or by correspondence, with the detailed information properly belonging to the circulars.

ALTHOUGH the second report of the Secretary of Navy is not so extended as the first one that came from his pen, yet it is full of items of interest to the service. His reiteration of the necessity for a reorganization of the department will come with added force after his experience of an additional year in office. His criticism of the new cruisers, built under the previous administration, must be accepted as an assurance that these now about to be contracted for will be a decided improvement upon them. As to that we shall be better able to form an opinion later on. The prospect now is encouraging. Among the recommendations in the annual reports approved by Secretary WHITNEY are the proposed shortening of the course at Annapolis, the admission of a limited number of apprentices to that institution, the need for additional legislation looking to the welfare of the enlisted men, the construction of additional dry docks, the procuring of new batteries for the vessels that are likely to last for some time to come, the fitting out of a squadron of tugs for the purpose of experimenting with the revised tactics, the need for additional appropriations for the time service at the Naval Observatory, and the improvement of the conditions under which medical officers enter the Service. The Naval War College receives well-deserved commendation. In the report of last year, it was stated that at a later date some recommendations concerning the *personnel* would be made; it is to be regretted that advantage has not been taken of the opportunity afforded at this time to bring forward something of this nature. The conditions under which the junior line officers are placed with regard to pay should have brought forth some word of approval of the bill now before the House Committee by which their pay is to be increased. There are other questions which must soon demand attention, and it is to be hoped that now the designs of the Department concerning the *materiel* have been published, some attention may be paid to the needs of the officers whose positions need improvement.

THE Secretary of War makes two recommendations in his annual report which should certainly be received with favor by the Army. The one is that examination be made a condition of promotion. This, of course, especially refers to the commissioned officers of the line and, as Mr. ENDICOTT says, "there can be no reasonable objection to this test on the part of those subjected to it." Indeed, judging from the report of the senior Inspector-General, that he finds the "Officers of the Army . . ambitious to excel," there is every reason to suppose that but very few would fail to pass. The anticipation of such an examination would prove an excellent incentive to constant study, professional and otherwise, and keep the mind, as well as the body, in the best of order, and thus be productive of the best results to the Service before as well as after promotion.

Mr. ENDICOTT's other recommendation is that the disability retired list be expanded so that there may be placed upon it all officers found by duly constituted boards to be incapacitated for active service. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the utility and importance of this measure. The officers who have been before Retiring Boards, found incapacitated for service, and now "on sick leave until further orders," are by no means few, but under the present slow process of retirement it may be years before promotion falls to their juniors. It is little wonder that many of our subalterns become, under this condition of affairs, despondent and hopeless, and look upon the Service more as a living convenience in point of salary, than as an honorable profession. We trust that Congress will not fail to consider these two valuable suggestions, and thus enable the Army to renew its youth and preserve its vitality, not for its own personal benefit but for the benefit of the country at large. We hope prompt attention will also be given to the Secretary's recommendation that five thousand men be added to the Army and the three battalion organization applied to the infantry.

THE last proof of the formal contracts for the construction of the proposed naval vessels was received at the Navy Department from the printing office on Thursday. The final signing of the contracts will be completed as soon as possible, and the contractors will lose no time in commencing operations. It is hoped that the Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to the House Naval Committee representing the inadequacy of the appropriation for cruiser No. 1, and recommending that a sufficient sum be added to that already appropriated to enable the Department to have the vessel built upon the plans already designed. The committee favors the increase.

BY a vote of 120 against 12 the House on Wednesday agreed to the motion of Mr. HERBERT to devote Wednesday, December 15th, and from day to day throughout until disposed of, the bill No. 7635, to consolidate certain bureaus of the Navy Department. There is a good deal of quiet work being done by Naval officers in opposition to this bill, and a lively and entertaining debate may therefore be expected on Wednesday next.

WE are glad to note that enlisted men who "lose through neglect, sell or otherwise dispose of" clothing issued for their use as soldiers, are being more frequently reminded, through the medium of courts-martial, that the vicious practice must stop. It needs but a little extra vigilance and a few pointed examples to materially abate if not wholly end the clothing traffic, which has in the past cost the Government so much.

THE statement of the Secretary of War that it is the intention during 1887 "to issue a new edition of the Army Regulations, revised and condensed," will bring joy to the hearts and brains of those who are well nigh spent in the endeavor to keep track of the innumerable changes made since the issue of the edition of 1881.

GENERAL JOHN M. CORSE was, it appears an agent for Mr. Tilden during the dispute growing out of his claim to the office of President. He went to Washington in Mr. Tilden's behalf to sound the Republican managers, and made up his mind that they were determined to see their candidate inaugurated. From this quarter Corse turned his attention to the Army. He asked his old friend, General Sherman, what he would consider his duty in event of a failure to elect a President by March 4. General Sherman promptly replied: "Down to the 4th of March my duty and my pleasure would be to obey the orders of the President of the United States. After that I would have to take things as I found them. As General of the Army it would be my undoubted duty and loyalty to the people to preserve order pending the settlement of a selection of a Chief Magistrate and the raising of the interregnum." Sherman's attitude, and the corresponding attitude of President Grant, was interpreted to indicate a determination on their part to maintain the status *in quo* until the question of the succession was legally determined. As soon as the state of mind of the powers in control was ascertained Mr. Tilden resolved upon a conservative line of action. The influence of the business men and interests was paramount with him. The gratification of his ambition was secondary to the peace and order of his country. The final solution of the question by Congress was acquiesced in.

THE San Francisco *News Letter* says of General John S. Mosby: "In a narrative of his military operations in a local Sunday paper, this veteran of a hundred battles, by what infatuate fatality possessed I know not, relates that on one occasion he did the wrong thing! Of all the commanders in the recent lukewarmness who have recorded in print their military services, General Mosby is the only one who was ever guilty of an error. As he was on the Confederate side, the conclusion that his blunder lost the war is as irresistible as the progress of a full-rigged rhinoceros through a sea of yellow dogs."

GENERAL BRAGG, Chairman of the House Military Committee, is credited with an intention to so control the future disbursement of the appropriations for the Army, that Army commanders shall have little, if anything, to say in the matter, the bureaus provided by law to take charge of the disbursements being given full control. We supposed this was the case, and that the War Department regulated all allotments and controlled all expenditures, but we are willing to be instructed by General Bragg.

THE London *Engineer*, in an article on the United States Navy, says: "Secretary Whitney seems determined to give the United States something like a navy. Several advertisements have recently appeared in the New York papers of much interest. One is to the effect that the United States Government will pay $15,000 for the best designs for ships of war. A lecturer at Greenock the other day is reported to have characterized this advertisement as an attempt to bribe officials in the employ of the British Government. This charge is considered in America to be captious. The naval officials of the United States fail to see why the Government may not supply its needs in any open market; or why England, which builds ships of war for various countries, should draw the line at furnishing plans to the United States. Commodore Walker, Admiral Luce, and Constructor Wilson have published their views on the subject, and they all regard Mr. Whitney's act as beyond fair criticism. 'New York,' says the special correspondent of the *Standard*, 'has had some experience in bribery, but in no case has bribery been attempted through the medium of an advertisement in the columns of a newspaper.'" Of the advertisement intended to stimulate the steel-makers of the United States to produce armor and guns, the *Engineer* says: "There is at present no plant in the United States competent to produce the thicker plates named, and it is certain that unless the Government is prepared to pay an enormous price, it would not pay to put up plant to roll the comparatively few plates needed. If such works are established at all, which we doubt, then the United States must compete with our own makers for those foreign orders which alone can keep a large plant going." The N. Y. *Tribune* estimates that within the next five years the Government will require some 14,000 tons of steel armor plates and gun forgings, worth in the aggregate nearly $8,000,000, to complete the armor and armament of the double-turreted monitors, the two 6,000-ton cruisers, and the new ships.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN this week issued a notice that the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will hold its eighteenth reunion in Washington on the 11th and 12th of May, 1887, on which occasion the statue in memory of James A. Garfield will be unveiled. As president of the society General Sheridan has appointed the following local committee to make all needful arrangements for the reunion: General Albert Ordway, chairman; General N. L. Anderson, Colonel John Hay and General R. D. Mussey, secretary.

THE Sundry Civil bill, reported to the House on Thursday, contains an appropriation of $246,500 for armories and arsenals; artificial limbs, $132,000; Artillery School at Fort Monroe, $500; support of volunteer soldiers' homes, $16,505.56; expenses, military convicts, $10,000; enlarging military post, $200,000 support of military prison, $88,838.12; support of Revenue Cutter Service, including protection of the Alaska Sea Islands, $915,000; expenses, Signal Service, $787,143.85.

VANDALS are defacing the monument recently erected over Jefferson's grave at Monticello, and Col. Wilson, U. S. A., who erected it, says it can only be preserved from destruction by stationing a military guard about it.

OFFICERS desiring copies of the recently issued "Appendix 3, The Observatory Temperature Room and Competitive Trials of Chronometers in 1881 and 1886," can obtain them on application to the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

THE name of the post known as Cantonement on Uncompahgre has been changed to Fort Crawford in honor of the late Captain Emmet Crawford.

THE list of Army and Navy appointments, promotions and transfers made since the adjournment of Congress in August last was sent from the respective departments to the White House early in the week, but has not yet been transmitted to the Senate.

THE Secretary of the Navy went to New York Wednesday night, to be absent the remainder of the week. Commodore Harmony was designated Acting Secretary during his absence.

SURGEON-GENERAL JOHN MOORE has arrived in Washington and formally assumed charge of the Medical Department. He had a long interview with the President on Wednesday.

No one as yet has been selected to fill the vacancy on the disability retired list, created on the 2nd inst by the death of General Wallen, nor has the Secretary of War given the matter attention. The list of nearly forty incapacitated officers is now before him. The policy of late has been to select those at the top of a grade whose promotion has been debarred by reason of incapacity, but as this class has been exhausted it is presumed that the Secretary will go back to the former rule of taking the one whose retirement would give the greatest number of promotions. It is expected therefore that one of the following nine captains of the line will be selected to fill the vacancy referred to: Capt. Wm. R. Parnell, 1st Cav.; Capt. C. M. Callahan, 4th Cav.; Capt. John W. Martin, 4th Cav.; Capt. Charles G. Gordon, 6th Cav.; Capt. Gustavus Valois, 9th Cav.; Capt. John Hamilton, 1st Inf.; Capt. Wm. H. Vinal, 16th Inf.; Capt. E. J. Stivers, 25th Inf.; Capt. John S. Wharton, 19th Inf.

COLONELS L. P. BRADLEY and G. L. Febiger, U. S. Army, whose military careers and service we outlined last week, were duly retired for age December 8. The retirement of Colonel Bradley promotes Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. LaMotte, 12th, to Colonel, 13th Infantry; Major W. F. Drum, 14th, to Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th Infantry; Capt. C. A. Wikoff, 11th, to Major, 14th Infantry; 1st Lieutenant A. L. Myer, 11th, to Captain, and 2d Lieutenant J. A. Emery to 1st Lieutenant. The retirement of Colonel Febiger promotes Rodney Smith to Colonel and Assistant Paymaster-General, and W. R. Gibson to Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Paymaster-General. The next retirement for age is Post Chaplain Geo. D. Crocker, U. S. A., December 25.

THE New York *Times* reports that "the bureau officers of the Navy Department do not all favor the discharge of civilian ship keepers and watchmen at the Navy-yards. Some of them contend that the marines are the most untrustworthy people connected with the Government service. More than half the naval courts-martial ordered are for the trial of marines for shirking guard duty. Besides, the discharged men have held their places for many years, and almost without exception are veteran seamen." What have our "ever faithful" marines to say to this charge?

THE Secretary of the Army Mutual Aid Association requests members not to transmit their dues for 1887 until they receive the assessment notices for that year, which will be sent in due time. If, however, members prefer to anticipate the usual levy, they will save themselves annoyance (and the Secretary, trouble) by remitting on the basis of 14 assessments, instead of 13, as for the last three years, of the respective classes which they will enter on the 1st of January, proximo. [See Sec. 2, Article II., Constitution.]

CONGRESSMAN HERBER, of Alabama, thinks the act of Congress passed in 1867 debarring ex-Confederates from holding positions in the Army and Navy ought to be repealed. "There are no more loyal people in the Union," said he, "than these ex-Confederates. If we became embroiled in a foreign war the Government would be glad enough to abrogate the law in order to avail itself of our services."

THE Second Annual Invitation Ball of D. A. Russell, Command No. 1, U. S. Regular Army and Navy Veterans, took place on Tuesday evening at Harmonic Rooms, Essex street, New York city. The occasion was an exceedingly enjoyable one, and the arrangements throughout such as to reflect much credit upon the committee presided over by Captain Werbstein.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. George L. Scott, is transferred from Troop H to Troop D, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood from Troop D to Troop H. (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

A G. C. M. will meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Dec. 13. Detail: Maj. Abram C. Wildrick, 5th Art.; Capt. George W. Crabb, 5th Art.; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Selden A. Day, 5th Art.; 1st Lieuts. Henry J. Reilly and Granger Adams, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 5th Art. 1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 203, Div. Atl., Dec. 10.)

THE MESS.

THE Lincoln, (Neb.) *Democrat* says: "The Omaha *Republican* calls the editor here of 'Major.' Now, by the great horn spoon, we want this thing stopped right here and now. We want it distinctly understood that while we 'fit into the war,' and on the wrong side at that, we fit, fled and survived as a private soldier. We have since done nothing to deserve the odium of a fictitious title, and an attempt to fasten one upon us will simply convert us into a bad man with a gun and a ferocious determination to cultivate a more extensive cemetery than Wild Bill, Yuba Dam or any other holy terror that ever reflected credit upon the budding civilization of the wild and woolly West. We were not a major during the war. We were a minor."

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE second session of the Forty-ninth Congress opens up very auspiciously for the Army. Two of the most important military bills on the calendar are the first measures to pass the House. These are the bills to relieve Army officers (graduates of West Point) from the ruling of Comptroller Maynard, affecting their pay between date of graduation and assignment to regiments, and for the establishment of a cavalry and light artillery school at Fort Riley and the completion of Forts D. A. Russell and Robinson. These bills were pushed through in a surprisingly short space of time, and in a manner thoroughly indicative of a friendly feeling on the part of the House toward the Army. Gen. Bragg is, however, entitled to much credit for springing the bills on the House at an opportune time and in engineering them through successfully.

The bill for the relief of the graduates passed the Senate last session. When it reached the House the Military Committee struck out all after the enacting clause and adopted the following instead, in which form it passed the House on Tuesday:

S. 1424. That every cadet who has heretofore graduated or may hereafter graduate at the West Point Military Academy, and who has been or may hereafter be commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the Army of the United States, under the laws appointing such graduates to the Army, shall be allowed full pay as 2d lieutenant from the date of his graduation to the date of his acceptance of and qualification under his commission, and during his graduation leave, in accordance with the uniform practice which has prevailed since the establishment of the Military Academy.

The following is the text of the bill for the establishment of a school of instruction of cavalry and light artillery at Fort Riley and for other purposes, as it passed the House:

H. R. 7192. That the Secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to establish upon the military reservation at Fort Riley a permanent school of instruction for drill and practice for the cavalry and light artillery service of the Army of the United States, and which shall be the depot to which all recruits for such service shall be sent; and for the purpose of construction of such quarters, barracks, and stables as may be required to carry into effect the purposes of this act the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to complete the quarters and barracks at Fort D. A. Russell, in the Territory of Wyoming, and also to enlarge and complete the quarters and barracks at Fort Robinson, in the State of Nebraska, to a capacity for a garrison of ten companies; and there is hereby appropriated for the purposes mentioned in this section, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $175,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Bills and petitions were presented in both Houses of Congress on Tuesday, authorizing the President to place the name of Schuyler Hamilton, Major General of Volunteers, on the retired list of the Army.

House bill No. 1,171 amending the act providing "for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," which was considered during the closing days of the last session but not finally acted upon, was passed by the House on Wednesday without opposition.

The Senate bill passed by the House on Tuesday for the relief of West Point graduates, was returned to the Senate on Thursday, and immediately passed as amended by the House. The bill only requires the President's signature to become a law. The text of the bill as finally passed, will be found below.

Neither of the Service Committees of the Senate held a meeting this week. A meeting of the Military Committee has been called for Tuesday next to consider Mr. Manderson's new bill authorizing the examination of officers of the line before promotion, and the bills which passed the House this week for the establishment of a cavalry school at Fort Riley, etc., and for the relief of certain officers and men of the volunteer forces.

The House conferees on the Fortification bill on Thursday last reported a continued disagreement on that measure. The same committee, consisting of Messrs. Forney, Randall, and Butterworth, was again appointed. A meeting will be held next week, when it will probably be determined whether the bill now pending can become a law, or whether a new bill will have to be reported from the House Appropriation Committee.

ACTION OF COMMITTEES.

The only one of the Service Committees to meet this week was the House Committee on Naval Affairs. This committee held a session on Thursday to consider a letter from the House Appropriation Committee, in which the question was asked whether or not the Naval Committee should not have jurisdiction over the appropriations for the maintenance of naval yards and stations and for the new naval observatory. These appropriations have heretofore been contained in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Last year the Navy Appropriation bill was transferred from the Appropriation Committee to the Naval Committee, and the Appropriation Committee is now of the impression that the rules under which this transfer was made contemplated the control by the Naval Committee of the appropriations for the entire naval establishment. After looking into the matter the Naval Committee decided to refer the question to the House for its decision. The committee were inclined to agree with the views printed in the letter from the Committee on Appropriations, but were not prepared to accept its conclusions without direction of the House.

As soon as all the reports of the bureau officers of the Navy Department have been received by the committee they will proceed with the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The purpose of the committee is to get this measure before the House before acting upon any of the other pending measures. The appropriation bill will be considered from day to day until in shape to be reported to the House.

The Army appropriation bill is being put into shape by Gen. Bragg. He hopes to have it far enough advanced to call a meeting of his committee for its consideration on Tuesday next. He is understood to be contemplating a number of reforms, both in the manner and amount of the appropriation, but he does not indicate what any of his plans are.

The House Appropriation Committee has devoted most of the week to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill which is now in shape to be reported to the House. It contains about the same appropriations as last year for barracks and quarters, arsenals and armories.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 2902, Gorman. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to promote the said Wm. T. Truxtun to the grade of rear-admiral of the Navy of the United States, as of the 19th of February, A. D., 1886; and that the said Wm. T. Truxtun shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of a rear-admiral of the Navy from said 19th of February, A. D., 1886.

S. 2910, Ingalls. That from and after the passage of this act all persons on the pension roll and all persons hereafter granted a pension who, while in the military or naval service of the United States and in line of duty, shall have lost one hand or foot, or been totally or permanently disabled in the same, shall receive a pension of $35 per month; that all persons now on the pension roll and all persons hereafter granted a pension who in like manner shall have lost an arm within 5 inches of the elbow joint or above the elbow joint, or a leg within 6 inches of the knee joint or above the knee joint, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension of $40 per month; and that all persons now on the pension roll and all persons hereafter granted a pension who in like manner shall have lost an arm within six inches of the shoulder joint or a leg within eight inches of the hip joint shall receive a pension at the rate of $45 per month: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal Sec. 4699 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S., or to change the rate of $18 per month therein mentioned to be proportionately divided for any degree of disability established for which Sec. 4695 makes no provision.

S. 2912, Ingalls. That the rate of pension for the total loss of an eye or the sight thereof shall hereafter be $30 per month for such persons as are entitled to a lesser pension under existing laws for said disability: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall deprive a pensioner of the right to a higher rating of pension, by reason of his rank, for total disability, as is now provided by existing laws: *Provided further*, That the increased rates herein provided for shall commence only from the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized to proportionately divide the rate of $30 for partial loss of sight of either or both eyes upon the basis of the rate for loss of an eye herein provided.

H. Res. 219, Randall. Authorizing promotion of Commodore W. T. Truxtun, U. S. Navy, to rank of rear admiral on the retired list, and authorizing an allowance of pay. Same as S. 2902.

H. R. 10018, Herbert. That no law or regulation shall qualify persons not disqualified by Article 14 of the Constitution of the United States from holding office in the Army or Navy of the United States.

H. R. 10038, Peters. To increase the rate of pension for the loss of an eye or the sight thereof. Same as S. 2912.

H. R. 10065, Burrows. To place on the pension roll the name of Catharine Babcock, widow of Maj. Charles P. Babcock, and that she be granted a pension of $50 per month.

S. 2922, Manderson. That Section 1204 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 1204. Promotions in the line shall be made through the whole Army, in the several lines of artillery, cavalry and infantry, respectively. No officer of artillery, cavalry or infantry below the rank of field officer shall be promoted to a higher grade until he shall have been examined and approved by a board of not less than three officers of the same arm of the Service seniors to him in rank. If an officer fail on such examination, he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be re-examined before a like board. In case of failure on such re-examination he shall be dismissed from the Service: *Provided*, That all officers of the Army who have served as officers in the volunteer forces or as enlisted men in the armies of the United States, regular or volunteer, during the War of the Rebellion, shall, in case of failure on such re-examination, be retired from active service; and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for. Promotions in the staff of the Army shall be made in the several departments and corps respectively."

S. 2923, Plumb. To provide for the sale of 134 acres of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation to the L. N. and S. R. Rd. The second section is as follows:

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War shall appoint three commissioned officers of the United States Army, who shall cause an accurate survey and map to be made of the said lands, and shall appraise their value, a report of which appraisement, accompanied by a map and description of said lands, shall be made by said commissioners to the Secretary of War; and if said survey and appraisement shall be approved by the Secretary of War, then, upon the payment into the Treasury of the amount of such appraisement within eighteen months from the date of the report of said commissioners, a patent shall issue to the said Leavenworth, Northern and Southern Railway Company, or its assigns, for the lands described in the report of the said commissioners: *Provided*, That the proceeds arising from the sale of said lands shall be applied in making permanent improvements on the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

S. 2924, Sewell. That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to reconvene the Retiring Board of the U. S. Army which passed upon the case of Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, 1870; and in case of his receiving a report from the said board that in their opinion the said board had, from want of evidence, reported erroneously upon the application of said Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, the President is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Alexander S. Webb on the retired list of the U. S. Army, with the rank of brigadier general, to date from ———.

S. 2928, Hoar. That the sum of ——— dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of a monument to the negro soldiers and sailors who fell while fighting for the preservation of the nation's life in the War of the Rebellion, in the Government's park near Howard University, in the District of Columbia.

H. R. 1639, to reimburse the survivors of the *Jeannette* and to fix the data of those who perished in that Arctic expedition should have been included in our mention of the bills of interest to the Navy which should become laws at this session of Congress. It passed the House June 16 and is on the Senate calendar.

GENERAL MERRITT'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec, 8, 1886.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PRETTY good authority has it that Capt. Spurgin has been selected by the Secretary of War to succeed Col. Merritt as Superintendent of the Military Academy next spring. The Superintendency carries local rank of colonel. AVANCE-COURIER.

As to this statement, we may say that information from authoritative sources enables us to state that it is the President's present intention to appoint Colonel Merritt Brigadier-General, to succeed Wilcox in April next. Should anything transpire to alter his purpose, it can be safely stated that Colonel Merritt will continue in charge of the Military Academy for some time to come. When he is relieved it will be by an officer of his own rank, possibly a Colonel of Engineers.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

THE Secretary of War in his annual report presents the expenditures, appropriations and estimates for the fiscal year 1885-6, and next summarizes the reports from the various divisions and departments. The death of Gen. Hancock is alluded to. Attention is called to the necessity for repairs, both of barracks and quarters in the Division of the Atlantic. "It is very desirable to reduce the number of small posts, and the appropriations made at the last session for the enlargement of Forts Riley, Russell and Robinson, and the post at San Antonio, will render it possible in the interest of economy and good discipline, to make still further reduction in their number."

Under the appropriations of the last session the enlargement of Fort Niagara and the reconstruction of Fort Porter have been begun; and the work upon the new post at Atlanta, Ga., has been continued. These improvements will contribute much to the comfort of the troops of this division; and by the abandonment of small, unimportant and inconvenient posts now occupied for shelter merely, and by concentrating the troops in larger numbers at these new and other important places, it is hoped that good results will be obtained, not only in their discipline, but in reduced cost of maintaining them. The quarters for officers and men at the Dry Tortugas, built to accommodate a large garrison, are in an uninhabitable condition, and at many other places buildings are decaying and going to ruin for want of the necessary appropriations to repair them. It is safe to say that in the event of a sudden call to furnish shelter to any considerable number of troops in this division they could not be provided for, mainly because of the want of repair of existing buildings.

Congress is asked to furnish a remedy for the disturbance of the Indian Territory by the unlawful incursion of white settlers. The Secretary reviews the history of the Indian outbreak in the Department of Arizona, in connection with which he says:

In the execution of the Lieutenant-General's instructions to pursue, capture, or destroy the hostiles under Geronimo, a sad and unexpected encounter with a body of Mexican troops, said to have been pursuing the same object, led to the death of Capt. Crawford. He was a soldier of great endurance, energy, and courage, admirably fitted for the work he had undertaken. His untimely end in an obscure skirmish, and in the very act of calling a parley, is sadly to be deplored as a loss to the Army and the country. . . . Mr. Horn went forward for a parley. While it was in progress, suddenly, and without warning, the Mexicans opened fire, wounding Capt. Crawford mortally and the interpreter in the arm. The Mexicans continued to fire for an hour and a half, and only consented to reply to our officers after it was evident that they could not capture our position. Capt. Crawford and his officers all wore uniforms, but without insignia of rank. The general opinion of the white men with Crawford's command was that they must have known that Crawford was a white man and soldier of the United States. The Mexicans were irregular and not national troops, and asserted that they were following the trail of the hostiles, and seeing the Indian scouts thought they were the Indians they were pursuing.

The matter was referred at the request of this Department to the Mexican Government by the Department of State, and many communications on the subject have passed between the two Governments. The Mexicans deny all the statements made by our officers, say that they were the attacked and not the attacking party, and that they had no knowledge who Crawford was or of his command. They also assert that they were in sight of Crawford's camp, and that no fight with the hostiles took place as stated by our officers. They declare that all the depredations in Mexico were committed by Crawford's scouts and not by the hostiles, and that the animals lent them by Lieut. Maus after Crawford was shot, on which to carry away their wounded, were animals stolen from them by Crawford's command.

It may be stated here that the Mexican Government demands indemnity for depredations alleged to have been committed by Crawford's command—the stealing and killing of cattle, marauding upon inoffensive inhabitants, breaking down and burning fences, etc. The only claim thus far made on the part of the United States is based upon the proceedings of a board of survey, which found that on the day following the engagement in which Crawford was killed Lieut. Maus was "compelled by these irregular Mexican troops to turn over to them a number of mules and their equipments under circumstances which rendered it quite impracticable for him to have done otherwise." The report of Lieut. Maus is published with the reports of Gen. Crook.

The proceedings of this board, approved by the Secretary of War, were furnished to the State Department on Oct. 25 for such action as the Secretary of State might deem proper. The negotiations are now pending between the Department of State and the Mexican Government, and the matter is therefore no longer in the hands of the War Department. The subject of the correspondence with the Mexican Government has been in reference to the killing of Capt. Crawford, and the return of the horses and mules loaned to the Mexican troops or payment of their value. No definite result has yet been announced.

The whole region over which these Apaches have for years carried on their murderous raids, and over which we have the right by convention with Mexico to pursue them, has been demoralized to such an extent, and the arm of authority is so powerless, that lawlessness is rather the rule than the exception. That the conduct of the Mexican irregulars was utterly unjustifiable in bringing on this engagement seems to admit of no question. It is difficult to ascertain precisely what motive prompted them; and how far the Mexican Government is responsible for their misconduct, and its sad results are questions upon which we possess no reliable evidence upon which to decide.

The facts concerning the Lieutenant-General's loss of confidence in the Apache scouts and the relief of General Crook, with which our readers are already familiar, are presented here. Of the surrender of Geronimo to Lawton's command, which closed the campaign of General Miles, it is said:

The fact of the surrender was communicated to the President and the authorities in Washington on September 7, and from the information received on that date the surrender was supposed to be unconditional. To this despatch the President replied that all the hostiles should be very safely kept as prisoners until they could be tried for their crimes or otherwise disposed of. The first intimation that the surrender was unconditional reached the Department on September 9 by telegraphic advices from General Miles, through his division commander, that the Indians surrendered with the understanding that they would be sent out of the country, and in pursuance of this plan General Miles had ordered them to be taken to Fort Marion. As this order was in direct opposition to the President's orders, General Stanley was directed from the War Department to stop these Indians at San Antonio, Tex., and hold them securely until further orders.

As the terms forbade the transfer to the civilian authorities, who "have been guilty of the worst crimes known to the law, committed under circumstances of great atrocity," they were, to ensure the public safety, sent to Florida. The law did not admit of the transfer to the Indian Territory of the 500 Apaches on the reservation, as requested by General Miles, and the Executive would not be justified in asking authority to place this lawless and dangerous tribe among the peaceful Indians. "It is hoped that the Apache wars and raids that have devastated Arizona and New Mexico, and the adjacent States of Mexico, for so many years, are ended by the permanent removal of the fiercest and most dangerous of the Apache tribes."

RETIREMENTS AND EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The Secretary concurs in Gen. Sheridan's recommendations that the retired list be enlarged, or to make room for all disabled officers. He says:

I also concur in the opinion expressed by the Lieutenant General that if the Army were increased 5,000 men, and two companies were added to each of the infantry regiments, the Army would be enabled to creditably perform such service as the country might demand.

The reports of the commanding officers of the Artillery School and of the Infantry and Cavalry School are very satisfactory, and show that a high standard of military education has been established, which promises to lead to the best results. The instruction of the Army in the use of the rifle or carbine has been thoroughly prosecuted during the year; the returns from each department and the results of the regular competitions exhibit a decided advance in rifle firing. As the importance of company practice in skirmish firing is better recognized, it is believed that in the near future many of the soldiers will become expert skirmishers, and the effective fire of the mass of the Army will be greatly improved.

The discipline of the Army is reported to be good, and the efficiency of the various arms of the Service well maintained. It has but little opportunity for active service, and what it has is not of the most agreeable or inspiring kind. The control and pursuit of Indians, difficult and hazardous as it often is, and developing as it does the individual character and gallantry of officers and men, is yet war on a very limited scale, and bears but slight resemblance to the great contests which follow the collision between nations. In any war with a foreign power our regular forces would be the nucleus of the great muster of volunteers, which experience has taught us must be the natural resource in times of danger, and the discipline, guidance, and command of which must fall mainly upon the officers of the Regular Army.

The efficiency, therefore, of our small force should be at the highest point, and the officers should be instructed, competent, and accomplished in all knowledge that pertains to the art of war and the duties of the soldier. Without great additional expense it should be and can be made a model army, for it has the material in its officers and men to take this position. It should be borne in mind in this connection that it has been and still is the policy of the Government to rear and train at West Point young men from all portions of the Republic to be soldiers. No expense is spared to give them the best military education possible. Only those who succeed in passing the tests of rigid examinations are selected for the public service. So severe is the ordeal through which they pass that but one in three succeeds in graduating. Nor is expense spared in providing for these young men thus educated when they take their places in the Army, for the pay of our officers is higher through all its grades than that of any other army save the Anglo-Indian Army. And yet, after thus preparing and providing for them, there are no special requirements, common to all, demanding their progress and growth in the profession of arms; and no inquiry is made, or examination had, as the years go by, and they advance grade after grade, whether as individuals they are worthy of promotion, and are equal to the higher rank and larger responsibilities they are forced to assume. When a 2d lieutenant enters the Service, whether from civil life, the ranks of the Army, or from the Military Academy at West Point, the rigid examination above alluded to is made the necessary condition for the commission. But this once passed, under present regulations, the officer can, and but too frequently does, close his books and his studies; and if he does not overwork or expose himself, he knows that, with good health and life, he is certain, under the operation of compulsory retirement, to reach the highest grade open to senority in his arm of Service.

I assume it to be true in the Army, as elsewhere, that no man should occupy a position for which he is not fitted; and it is equally true that there should be some way in the Army, as elsewhere, through which such fitness should be ascertained. It may also be assumed that no men are so well fitted to determine the capacity or incapacity of a candidate for a place as those who have already filled the place and are familiar with its requirements and its duties. It would seem, therefore that no objection can reasonably be urged against an examination as a condition of promotion, the same to be conducted by officers of higher grade. This should not be a competitive examination, but simply such an examination as would demonstrate the fitness of a candidate for promotion properly to perform the duties of the grade to which he aspires. It should be a professional examination, having reference to the mental, moral, and physical fitness of the candidate. Its object is plain—the advancement and elevation of the Service. Surely there can be no reasonable objection to this test on the part of those who will be subjected to it.

Examination as a means of ascertaining fitness for promotion is no longer an experiment in the Army. It has been in operation in the Medical Corps since 1834, when an act was passed requiring examination to precede admission to the corps as 1st lieutenant, and another examination must be passed before promotion to the rank of major. 4 Stat., 714. In 1863, examination was required as a necessary preliminary to promotion up to the grade of field officer in both the Engineer and Ordnance Corps. This still continues in force in the Engineer Corps. 12 Stat., 743. In 1874 an act was passed with regard to the Ordnance Corps, providing that no appointment or promotion therein should be made until the officer so appointed or promoted should have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of ordnance officers senior to himself. 18 Stat., 245. In all these corps the result has been so satisfactory that its propriety and necessity are no longer questioned, and no one would think of returning to the earlier system. While the nature of the examination or the line of the Army and the staff would differ materially, there would seem to be every reason to believe that it would be equally for the advantage of each. It should, therefore, be extended to the line of the Army, and no distinction made between different arms of the same Service; thereby implying that an examination was needed for one class not demanded for the other. The necessity for such examination has already been demonstrated in two of the staff corps by the failure of officers to pass their examinations, and their consequent suspension from promotion; while the rule of promotion by seniority, unqualified by any examination as to fitness, frequently allows the promotion, in the line of the Army, of men incompetent and unfit for service.

Soldiers are developed and matured rapidly on the battlefield, but in time of peace it is only by study and application, by practical experiment, by exercise in the use of weapons, and by keeping fully abreast of the world's knowledge, that the soldier can be made ready for his real work, when it comes. If he gets his promotion and his pay, and his rank and authority through lapse of time, and a perfunctory routine performance of his daily duty without offence, why should he labor and strive for a higher excellence? If he is of better and truer mettle than to be content and indifferent, and does strive and labor and learn, he gets no more than he who is idle and waits. It is the presumption of fitness and superiority, because of seniority, that makes seniority a ground of promotion; but, like all presumptions, it may be rebutted, and, if the man is shown to be unfit, the reason utterly fails.

In the Navy, examination for promotion to a higher grade in the service has been the law since 1864. This examination is intended to ascertain the officer's "mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform all his duties at sea;" and it must also appear that a board of survey has pronounced him "physically qualified to perform all" those duties. R. S., sec. 1493—1510. All agree that these examinations have been of great benefit to our Naval Service, and cannot be abandoned.

In the English army, examinations are required for promotion up to the grade of field officer. In the Austrian, an examination is required on entering the service, and another, which is very exacting, for the grade of field officer. In the German army, examinations are required.

Such investigation as we have been able to make in this department fails to disclose any service except our own where, in the line of the Army, seniority alone is the rule of promotion.

I would therefore suggest for the consideration of Congress that a general law be enacted, with provisions respecting examination similar to those which govern promotion in the Navy, with such changes and limitations, in regard to the number of examinations, and to what grades of rank and to what arms of the service they shall be extended, as may be considered necessary in applying the law to the Army.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE SECRETARY.

The reports of the various department chiefs are reviewed by the Secretary and the following recommendations coming from them are concurred in:

1. That a tailor and cook be enlisted for each company, etc., and that they and the post hospital cooks and nurses have extra duty pay, and that the clothing of enlisted men be altered without charge.

2. That the power to summarily punish minor offences be vested in the commanding officers; that the Articles of War be revised; that power to punish civilian witnesses for contempt be given to Courts-martial; that the extent of punishment for specific military offences be limited, and that a statute be enacted applying the common-law rule to deserters, authorizing their arrest, as in cases of felony, by private citizens or police officers, for the purpose of surrendering them to the proper authorities for trial. It is intended during the coming year to issue a new edition of the Army Regulations, revised and condensed, in a more compact form, and omitting many provisions which do not form any proper part of the regulations of the Army.

3. That the entire adjudication of claims for lost property be lodged with the accounting officers in accordance with Sec. 236, Rev. Stat.

4. That a board of medical officers prepare a plan for the organization of a hospital corps, of trained cooks, nurses, attendants, and litter and stretcher bearers.

5. That the Signal Service telegraph lines be extended along the entire Atlantic coast.

6. That the rolls and record books of the War Department be printed for the official and exclusive use of the Department, and that meanwhile that the Secretary have authority to employ the present clerical force over hours with extra pay.

7. That the militia be armed and equipped like the Regular Army, and the appropriation for this be increased as provided in the bill (S. 222) which has passed the Senate and is pending in the House. That the officers detailed as professors of tactics and military science be recognized members of the faculties of the colleges to which they are assigned. The suggestions of the Adjutant-General as to drills, uniform, the selection of officers, and the location and duration of encampments, are commended to the careful consideration of State officials.

8. That Sec. 3709, Rev. Stat., be amended to permit purchases in the open market to the amount of $500.

9. That a larger sum ($30,000) be appropriated for Army contingencies.

The Secretary says:

Another year's experience in administering the Department has confirmed the views expressed in my annual report for 1885 that provision should be made for an Assistant Secretary of War. The constant increase in the business of the Department renders it necessary that such an officer should be appointed. It is believed that salaries more commensurate with the arduous and responsible duties performed should be awarded to the principal officers in the office of the Secretary of War, and the estimates submitted are commended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

FORTIFICATIONS AND GUNS.

On the vital subject of providing for the national defence Mr. Endicott says:

During the past year work in connection with fortifications has been restricted to that necessary for their preservation and repair. This whole subject has been elaborately and carefully treated in the report of the Board on Fortifications or other Defences, submitted at the last session, to which I again invite the special attention of Congress. The utterly defenceless condition of our seacoast and lake frontier is now well understood by every civilized nation in the world, and immediate action should be taken to prevent the disastrous and humiliating results that might follow a declaration of war with the most insignificant of foreign powers possessing guns and ships of modern construction.

What is needed for the defences of our seacoast may be briefly stated. The principal cities named in the report of the Board on Fortifications should be fortified, and work on those most important should be begun at once, viz.: New York, San Francisco, Boston, and Washington. The defences required must be erected and prepared to resist attack from the water. For the great ports of Europe such defences must also be arranged to resist the attack of armies by land. But no considerable army will, in all human probability, cross the sea and attempt the invasion of our territory at these populous points. War vessels would be sufficient for such attacks; and, besides, armies can be rapidly raised and armed by us for defence against troops. We have, therefore, a single problem to solve in defending our cities: how best to resist and silence the armored ships and the steel guns and mortars of modern construction. It can only be accomplished by guns of equal force to those which any enemy can bring against us, and by torpedoes or submarine mines laid in the navigable channels, both so guarded and protected that they can do efficient service when required. We have no gun now which can stop the progress of or do any material injury to a well-armored ship. The manufacture of a gun is a work of time, and of a long time, and cannot be extemporized when wanted. Torpedoes may be more quickly created, but still time and money are needed for their construction. It has been said by a well-informed writer on the subject that it is a matter of doubt if we have on hand enough cables and cases to control with torpedoes the channels past Sandy Hook alone.

The work has been thoroughly considered and laid out, and the Engineer and Ordnance Corps of the Army are ready to begin, and only wait for the appropriations from Congress.

While there have been some differences of opinion in regard to the best methods of preparing armor-plate for fortifications, requiring still further study and experiment, there is no reason why this should delay the beginning of the important work of fortifying our great harbors. The preparation of sites and masonry foundations for batteries, casemates, and turrets, and also the construction of submarine mines, and of earthen batteries for rifled mortars, are works equally necessary as the work of procuring the best armor, and can be constructed before the armor-plate is required.

Owing to the failure of appropriations for the present fiscal year, either for fortifications or torpedoes, experiments on torpedoes have been suspended, which had gradually developed a system of fixed mines, which, if appropriations are renewed, promises to produce the best results. In the present condition of the sea-coast defences, a detailed description of which is contained in the report of the Chief of Engineers, our main reliance in case of war would be on fixed mines. The number on hand is insignificant, and the preparations for operating them have yet to be made.

I would also invite attention to the necessity for keeping in the Service at all times a sufficient force of engineer soldiers, well instructed in their duties as a torpedo corps, and

able to place torpedoes in position before an enemy's fleet could arrive in front of one of our important harbors. The practical instruction of our engineer troops in the details of this special service has to a great extent, through want of appropriations, been suspended and their efficiency thereby much impaired.

I also desire to call attention to the needs of the Engineer School of Application at Willet's Point. This establishment, where the torpedo experiments are carried on, is doing excellent work in preparing lieutenants of engineers and of artillery as experts in torpedo warfare. It is of the first importance that appropriations should be made as requested for the school, for water sewage, additional quarters for officers, and the other items mentioned in the estimates already submitted to Congress.

It is hoped that Congress will take action, during its next session, to place the Army on an equal footing with the Navy in the matter of the manufacture of guns. The Gun Foundry Board earnestly recommended that the Government establish two gun factories, one for the Army and the other for the Navy. The Board on Fortifications or other Defences endorsed this recommendation, and Congress gave partial effect to it by legislation which has enabled the Navy Department to establish a factory at the Washington Navy-yard. The Senate passed a bill at the last session containing, among other valuable provisions, the establishment of an Army gun factory at Frankford Arsenal. This bill, however, did not obtain the concurrence of the House of Representatives, and is still in conference. It is hoped that it will be passed at the coming session.

With the exception of work on existing contracts, continued from last year, the operations of this Department with regard to the armament of fortifications have ceased, owing to the failure of the fortifications appropriation bill to become a law. This has caused serious injury, not alone from the stoppage of work but also from the loss of skilled workmen, who have been discharged for lack of funds to pay their wages. It affects the Government, as well as the Army, for the economical, as well as the efficient, performance of technical work, forbids its being done in an intermittent manner. There will be great difficulty in procuring good men upon a resumption of work, for those formerly employed will have sought employment elsewhere.

It is gratifying to state that the results of trials and tests of powder and of steel for gun making, furnished from the Du Pont, Midvale, and Cambria Works continue to fully answer our expectations, so that there is no reasonable ground to doubt that these two important branches of military industry, upon which reliance must be had in case of war, can with due encouragement from Congress be brought to the highest standard maintained abroad.

I deem it my duty to invite attention to the present state of our field artillery. The Chief of Ordnance reports 500 serviceable 3-inch wrought iron M. L. guns on hand, in addition to the new steel 3.2 inch guns, of which 25 will be completed by the end of November. There are practically no carriages for any of these guns. The wooden carriages made years ago for the wrought iron guns are no longer serviceable, and if serviceable would not answer for the new steel guns. The metal carriages designed for the latter will serve equally well for the iron guns, and can be replaced by the steel carriages as fast as supplied. At present the needs of our field artillery are most pressing.

Experiments with the Powlett pneumatic gun carriage, and with steel siege guns, and experiments to develop an effective system of defence for torpedo lines, have been carried on during the year, and still continue.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN reference to the question of "Sunday in the Army," I would say that when I enlisted in 1839 the custom was to devote Saturday forenoon of each week to general police, the cleaning of the garrison, quarters, kitchens, etc., and the usual weekly inspection took place in the afternoon of that day. At a fixed hour after guard mounting on Sundays, when there was to be Divine service, church call was sounded, when the entire garrison not on duty fell in, the roll called, and the companies marched to church. The practice of compelling men to go to church was frequently the cause of men being punished for conscience sake in refusing to go and was finally abolished. Occasionally there would be dress parade on Sunday evening, but no other duty was thought of on that day at that time. When there was a chaplain at the post he taught the post school in person. When there was no chaplain a well educated soldier was detailed as schoolmaster. The enlisted boy musicians—drummers and fifers—were compelled to attend the post school. The children of officers, soldiers, and citizens residing in the vicinity of the post could attend at pleasure, all being mixed and divided into classes according to their ability and studies, and the rod was not spared.

E. H. BRODIE.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

GEN. JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has completed and caused to be printed an unofficial list of members of the House for the Fiftieth Congress. He classifies them as 168 Democrats, 152 Republicans and 4 Independents, with one vacancy (Rhode Island) to be filled probably by a Republican. One hundred and ninety-five of the number are old members, being ten more than the number of old members in the present Congress. Of the old members, 100 are Democrats and 95 Republicans. If the Independents divide, as they are expected to do, equally between the two sides, it will give the Democrats a majority of 14 in a full House.

(From the National Republican.)

BUILDING GREAT GUNS.

Editor National Republican:

IN your issue of the 15th instant you state that Foreman Davis and two officials of the Navy Department visited our works on a secret mission, and that their report is carefully guarded, etc.; that speculation has it that the report is anything but flattering to contract work.

How much evidence you require to warrant you in publishing speculations calculated to damage private parties I cannot say, of course, but I wish to say with emphasis that there is not a particle of truth in the intimation you give to the public that the ordnance work for the Navy Department done at our establishment was not satisfactory. On the contrary, Foreman Davis and the other officers will testify that no better workmanship has ever been seen by them in any establishment, and the fact can be abundantly proven by other expert testimony as well.

The mission of the Navy officials was no secret, but was well understood to be simply to pass upon the question, Whether or not certain seams or imperfections, discovered under the electric light in the finished bore of two of the 6-inch steel guns we have lately finished were of sufficient magnitude to warrant the condemnation of these guns from service? These defects had nothing to do with the workmanship, but existed in the steel when furnished to us by the Navy Department, and were of the same character as the defects which recently caused the rejection of a new 6-inch steel rifle, finished in the same way at the Washington Navy-yard, and which Foreman Davis knows all about, as he superintended the work himself.

Respectfully, WM. P. HUNT, President.

BOSTON, NOV. 18, 1886.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE EIGHTH NEW YORK.

THE only subject which has stirred the present remarkably dull and uneventful course of National Guard events was the recent report that the Inspector-General had recommended the disbandment of the 8th regiment. On account of the ancient date of its organization, its valuable services in the past, and its energetic struggles to keep up existence against what may be justly termed fearful odds, the report caused much surprise and it was generally discredited, especially because the Adjutant-General and every other available person in a position to know anything about it, professed ignorance of the whole thing. The 8th regiment has been small of late years, but this fact and its causes have been well understood in military circles. The remedy, a new armory, is now a sure thing, and for this reason the rumor of disbandment was discredited. From an interview with Inspector General Schaefer, published in the *Tribune* of Dec. 6, however, it appears that the recommendation has actually been made. Gen. Schaefer is reported to have said:

I recommended the disbandment of the 8th Regiment because it appeared to be in a demoralized condition at the annual inspection in October. To help the officers of the regiment in getting out their men I consented to allow the inspection to take place in the 22d Regiment Armory. It did not seem to have the desired effect, however, for the showing was a very poor one. One company did not have a single commissioned officer, and there were other things pointing toward a lack of interest in the regiment's condition by some of the officers. The usual per cent. of attendance at the annual inspection runs from 76 per cent. to 85 per cent. But with the 8th Regiment the percentage was only 46 per cent., an exceedingly low one. Of course, to do my duty as Inspector-General of the State Troops I had no other alternative than to recommend disbandment. I do not want the regiment to leave the service; it has been a valuable one, and if proper stimulants are applied to it it will return to its former condition of prominence among the regiments of the State. I am sorry that Col. Scott did not know of the result of my inspection until it came out in the paper. He feels much grieved about it. I cannot imagine why he did not receive his company rolls before. There must be something wrong at my office in Albany, for the colonels of the other regiments have all got theirs. I hope, however, that this will be the means of rallying the members of the regiment, and that there will be a rapid improvement in it. I do not think that with the present condition of the command it would warrant the city spending nearly $700,000 upon it, but with a new armory and with outside help it could be built up again.

Gen. Schaefer desired it stated that it was not he who was the reporter's informant when the report first became public. "Many people point to me as the cause of it," he continued, "and I would like to be placed in a proper light before the public."

This, of course, leaves no doubt as to the fact of the recommendation of the disbandment having been made, and the Governor is now the man to decide what action to take thereon. There is no question as to the correctness of the Inspector's action if he was convinced that his duty compelled him to do as he did. But his statement, as quoted above, seems to indicate that he was not, and is not now, clear in his mind about the matter. A conscientious action requires no such apology as reported in the interview quoted. If he does not desire the regiment to leave the service, and if he thinks that by the application of proper "stimulants" (whatever may be meant by that) the regiment can soon be brought to its former preeminence among the regiments of the State, then it would be better to keep it in service and let it build up, the opportunity for which is at present more favorable than ever. The indications are that the State will need regiments and soldiers at a not very remote period more urgently than at any previous time in our history. It would, therefore, be folly to abolish an organization which needs the very thing about to be provided for it to develop into full efficiency for no other purpose than to raise another one in its place which would have to be done. The city has already provided the site for a new armory of the 8th at great expense, and the appropriation for the building will soon be made. Would it, therefore, not be better to give the organization an opportunity to show what it can do in proper quarters, and hold the question of disbandment in abeyance, until facts under a new condition of affairs demonstrate it unworthy of further existence?

THE ARMORY QUESTION.

IF New York City wants a reliable force of soldiers with full ranks (and the time when they are needed may come sooner than the ordinary run of people imagine) they should first of all be given proper quarters. The cry for new armories is as general as it is just. Fifty years ago the buildings used for armories and the localities in which they are situated, may probably have been suitable. At present they are not. Those of the Eighth and Ninth are situated in a portion of the city to reach which visitors and members have to pass through some of the vilest streets, and when they get there they are apt to find a manure heap in front of the building. If there is no manure visible its vicinity is certainly demonstrated by a most horrible smell, never absent, and pervading both buildings from top to bottom, not only offending the nostrils but contaminating clothing, rusting muskets and destroying brasses. Having lost every vestige of breath in ascending the stairs to the drill rooms, which are from 40 to 50 feet above the pavement, there is nothing but dilapidated walls, dingy light and lack of space, with its accompaniment of the stench of horse manure and the pungent odor of ammonia.

In addition to this, at least in the armory of the Eighth, one runs the risk of being buried under the ruins of the building, which has been condemned for drill purposes, and is in danger of falling at any time. That this organization loses members at a rapid rate is not surprising, and that it is difficult to fill its ranks is natural. From personal knowledge, we can say that gentlemen from crack organizations, who were inclined to take commissions in it, lost heart when brought face to face with the armory and its situation.

The Seventy-first's armory, though decently appointed and situated, gives an impression of a combination of hencoops more than a place in which to instruct soldiers. Besides it is unsafe. The armory of the Eleventh does not amount to much, and that of the Sixty-ninth, although the Seventh did well there years ago, is now out of date. The Twenty-second's building is small, badly situated, barnlike, and a veritable breeding shop for consumption and rheumatism, and in no way suited for modern quarters of a first-class organization.

The metropolis cannot expect to keep up a proper force of soldiers in quarters like those described, which would be rejected by any fifth-class country organization. The state of affairs demands action more prompt and speedy than that customary in the present Armory Board, and a definite solution as soon as possible is very desirable for all parties concerned.

Why is not the promised Court of Inquiry for the 13th Regiment appointed?

MILITIA ITEMS.

Captain W. C. Casey, of Co. I, of the Seventh, at the eleventh hour, has withdrawn his resignation and asked for a leave of absence for a year instead.

The 69th Regiment does not turn out for drill as well as its large strength would lead people to expect, but recruiting is very brisk and new members are flocking in daily.

The County Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District placed in nomination as their candidate for Congress General Lloyd S. Bryce, and this nomination was endorsed by Tammany Hall and by the German Independent Citizens' Association and other non-partisan organizations. General Bryce is the son-in-law of Edward Cooper, and is a man of well known executive ability. He is an educated, industrious, scholarly and dignified gentleman, and will confer honor upon the office; is young, vigorous, courteous and of pleasing address, and was elected by a very large majority. Gen. Bryce is a member of Governor Hill's staff, and Paymaster-General of New York State. He is the son of Major Bryce, who graduated at West Point next to General Lee, and served through the war on the staff of General Wadsworth.

In a private letter an Army officer says: "I have thought for many years that the National Guardsmen were far closer students of the Tactics than the average West Pointer, and much more so were they closer students than those from the ranks, the volunteers, or from civil life. Regulars have too many other duties to attend to, and the whole tendency of modern war science is to pay far more attention to dispersed order and consequent ease and freedom of movement than to the machinelike precision of Fritz Magnus and Winfield Scott. In the National Guard, however, they keep up the old love for clockwork manual and firings, and so long as they have Tactics to back them we cannot break down the system. Parades, etc., are certainly the more stately and beautiful by reason of close attention to such matters, of which the militia are closer students. With exceptional advantages for learning the Tactics at West Point, I don't think I learned the school of the soldier until I came in contact with the militia, where I *had* to, or confess my inferiority to every other man I met in militia dress."

Circular No. 3 from General Headquarters, S. N. Y., publishes the following opinion of Judge Advocate General W. M. Ivins, which is of particular interest to the rank and file. The charge in question is disobedience of orders, which is supported by the facts set out in the specification: "I do not find anything in section 123, nor in any of the provisions of the present M. C., defining the authority of the various military courts, which limits or restricts this general meaning, and I am of the opinion that where an enlisted man offends by neglect of duty at any drill, parade, encampment, meeting for instruction or other duty ordered by competent authority, he may be tried by a delinquency court, or, if the facts warrant one of the charges contained in section 122, he may be tried before a general court-martial. A sound discretion must be exercised by officers in determining the court before which the charge should be tried; the extent of the failure of duty, its gravity, and whether military discipline will be satisfied by the punishment which may be awarded by the delinquency court, or requires more extended powers and severer action, authorized only by court-martial, must all be considered. (R. S., 753.) For the failure of duty set forth in the charges and specifications submitted to me, Private —— may be tried by a delinquency court."

The 23d Regiment will appear for the last time in the State service uniform as "full dress" at the review tendered to Gen. James McLeer this (Saturday) evening.

Brig.-Gen. James McLeer, of the 2d Brigade, has completed his staff by the appointment of Capt. Fritz Brose and Frank Beard. Capt. Brose's military life began Jan. 5, 1880, when he enlisted as private in Co. D, 23d Regiment. He was made corporal Feb. 20, 1882, and Gen. McLeer appointed him captain and aide-de camp of the 3d Brigade Jan. 26, 1885. Capt. Beard occupied his present rank on Gen. Rodney Ward's staff before he was rendered supernumerary.

Mr. E. C. O'Brien was elected 2d Lieut. of Co. A, 71st Regt., on Tuesday, Dec. 7.

Captain-elect Alex. T. Mason, of the 8th Regt., successfully passed the Examining Board of the 1st Brigade on Wednesday, Dec. 8.

Co. F, 14th Regt., Capt. W. V. Peacon, had street riot drill on Friday evening, Dec. 10, and is under orders for battalion drill on Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Lieut.-Col. T. H. Barber, Asst. Adjt.-General, and Major C. H. Eagle, J. R. P., of the staff of the 1st Brigade, S. N. Y., passed very successful examinations before the Board on Wednesday, Dec. 8.

Major Edmund C. Stanton, of the staff of the late 1st Brigade, who was appointed Signal Officer by Gen. Fitzgerald, as reported in our issue of last week, has been assigned to active duty by orders from Albany, which confirms the appointment.

Capt. George P. Freeman, Co. E, 22d Regt., the senior captain of the regiment, has resigned. Capt. Freeman had the largest company in the regiment, in fact, the only one filled up to the maximum, and it is drilled in first class style. His record is as follows: In Volunteers, 1st lieutenant, 25th N. J. vols., Sept. 16, 1862; resigned Dec. 18, 1862. In the National Guard, private, 22d Regt., Dec. 1, 1865; dropped Nov. 1, 1868; taken up in Co. E, Sept. 1, 1871; corporal, Oct. 16, 1872; sergeant, Jan. 27, 1882; resigned June 10, 1882; Private 22d Regt., July 24, 1882; 1st lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1882; captain, April 6, 1880. Private, Co. A., 22d Regt., Feb. 28, 1873; corporal, Sept. 28, 1874; sergeant, April 10, 1876; 2d lieutenant, March 14, 1881; captain, May 14, 1881. His successor will, doubtless, be 1st Lieut. N. B. Thurston, who is so well known in the National Guard that it is not necessary to say anything beyond mentioning his name.

The 13th regiment Court-martial had a session on Friday, Dec. 3, and another one on Wednesday, Dec. 8. The lawyer for the defence, Dec. 3, made another motion to strike out Col. Fackner's testimony, but the court overruled the motion. The remainder of the testimony on that evening brought out nothing to accelerate the progress of the trial. It was of little use beyond further demonstrating the æsthetic character of the intercourse between officers of the organization, to which we have referred in previous issues. At the session of the court on Wednesday the testimony was either unimportant or of a suggestive character, suggestive that it is about time to bring the case to a close, which should be done as soon as possible.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

THE politicians of Connecticut are reported to be much exercised over the appointments to be made by Governor Lounsbury as staff officers. The office of Adjutant-General has been tendered to Gen. Frederick E. Camp, of Middletown, and of Assistant to Capt. Samuel B. Horne, of Winsted, although it is said that the present Assistant, Col. Geo. M. White, may be retained. Gen. John B. Clapp, of Hartford, will be installed as Quartermaster-General and his assistant will be Gen. Wm. H. Tubbs, of New London, late brigade commandant. Ex-Speaker Charles H. Pine, of Ansonia, will be named for Paymaster-General. The office of

Commissary-General has been tendered to several and has been refused. Dr. Wm. S. Todd, of Ridgefield, the Governor's family physician, will be Surgeon-General, and the Governor's old friend in the 17th Regiment, Selah G. Blakeman, of Huntington, will be an aide.

RIFLE PRACTICE IN MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

G. O. No. 16, A. G. O. Massachusetts, announces the following awards for rifle practice on the report of Col. Horace T. Rockwell, as Executive Officer of the State Rifle Matches at South Framingham, September 30th:

Team Trophies.—Field and Staff Trophy, First Brigade; first trophy for company teams, D, First Corps of Cadets; second, E, 1st Regt. Inf.; third, B, 2nd Regt. Inf.; fourth, B, 2nd Corps of Cadets; first special trophy for improvement over 1885, A, 9th Regt. Inf.; second, H, 9th Regt. Inf.; special trophy for team using carbines, A, 1st Battalion Cavalry.

Individual Trophies.—Field and Staff Officers.—First trophy, Capt. J. P. Frost, I. R. P. 2nd Brigade, second, Col. A. C. Wellington, 1st Regt. Inf. Line Officers.—First trophy Capt. H. G. Wood, G, 1st Regt. Inf.: second, Lieut. S. T. Kirk, M. 8th Regt. Inf.; third; Lieut. C. N. Edgell, F, 2nd Regt. Inf.

Enlisted men (at large)—First trophy, Private F. D. Bartlett, D, First Corps of Cadets; second, Private W. L. Skinner, 1st Brigade Signal Corps; third, Private L. Grant, D, 1st Corps of Cadets; fourth, Private W. B. Chase, B, 1st Corps of Cadets.

Enlisted Men (of Regiments).—Trophies (badges) to Privates G. W. Kimball, G, 1st Regt.; A. C, White, C, 2nd Regt.; F. W. Turner, C, 5th Regt.; F. O. Berry, H, 6th Regt.; Sergeant C. T. Hilliker, D. 8th Regt.; Privates C. Frost, F, 9th Regt.; W. G. Hussey, B, 2nd Corps of Cadets; J. E. McLean, D, 1st Battalion Cavalry.

The badges offered by General Order No. 9 for competition at 500 yards were won as follows: The Team Badges by team of the First Corps of Cadets; the Individual Badges by Private A. L. Brackett, D, 1st Regt. Inf.; Private F. R. Bull, G, 2nd Regt. Inf.; Sergt. J. E. Dalmody, G, 5th Regt. Inf.; Sergt. E. C. B. Erickson, L, 8th Regt. Inf.; Lieut. J. P. Reardon, I. R. P., 9th Regt. Inf.; Private W. G. Hussey, B, 2nd Corps of Cadets; Lieut. J. P. Frost, 1st Battalion Cavalry.

The first Corps of Cadets, by virtue of the winning of the First Company Team Prize by a company of that corps, will wear the Tri-Color on their colors for the year 1887. Col. A. C. Wellington, commanding 1st Regt., 1st Brigade, M. V. M., will turn over the Tri-Color to Lieut.-Col. T. F. Edmands, commanding 1st Cadets, on Jan. 1, 1887.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

THE sentence of the Court-martial in the case of Ernest E. Greathead, private of Co. E, 1st Regiment, Inf., has been approved by Governor Oglesby.

Greathead was charged with being absent without leave, and disobedience of orders on Nov. 9, while his regiment was on duty at the stockyards.

The sentence of the Court-martial was that he should forfeit one month's pay, be discharged from the Service, and be debarred from holding any military position during three years following the date of sentence.

Capt. Hough, whose company, Troop D, 1st Cav., were with him on duty at the stockyards during the riotous period, runs a small toy and notion store on W. Indiana street.

On his being relieved from duty there he returned to the city to find that the people in the vicinity of his store, chiefly socialists and members of trades-unions, had inaugurated a boycott against him.

His fellow officers advise him to move, as it will be useless to remain in business where the sentiments of those whose trade he depends on for a living is so prejudiced against him.

Of course he has the sympathy not only of the militia, but of all reasonable men.

Together with the active members, the veteran and honorably discharged ex-members of Co. A, 1st Regiment, Inf., will hold the second annual reunion at the Armory and Matteson House, the evening of Dec. 20.

Any honorably discharged member who has not received notice should send his name to C. N. Black, No. 183 Fifth ave., Chicago

Governor Oglesby has issued a general order congratulating in high terms General Charles Fitzsimmons and the officers and men of the 1st and 2d Regiments, 1st Brigade, for the promptness with which they responded to the order to assemble at their armories when the order was given, and for the prudence and judgment displayed by them while enforcing the peace and preserving life and property during the recent stock yards trouble in Chicago.

The athletic exhibition of Co. C, 1st Regiment, Inf., on evening of Dec. 7, was very largely attended. Their exhibition drill received marked praise from military officers, who witnessed it, for precision of movement, accuracy of detail, and general soldierly bearing. In a tug of war contest with Co. F, the latter were defeated. The amusing parts of the programme included a lemon race, a three-legged race, and leap-frog. As a whole, the friends assembled were very well pleased.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

COLONEL J. J. TOBIN, private Secretary to Gov. Stoneman, is likely to be the next Adjutant-General of the State, and it is said will be the right man in the right place. The Sacramento *Bee*, in a recent article, says: "The present brilliant inefficiency of the National Guard is due to a set of officers appointed by the Governor, who know more about squandering the State's money in champagne than they do about Upton's Tactics. It proposes that money supplied by the taxpayers should be spent upon the men, and its outgo regulated by a board elected by them. It also claims that the best imitation of the American hog in this century was that given by some of the officers at the Santa Cruz encampment last year. In conclusion, it says that every staff officer in the service should be compelled to know at least one-fifth as much as the privates, which at present they do not, by a gigantic majority.

The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the months of October and November, 1886:

Third Brigade.—Eugene Lehe, Brig. Gen.; Brook C. Crawford, major and A. A. G.; T. W. Drullard, major and engineer officer; B. R. Woodworth, major and Q. M.; S. D. Woods, major and J. A.; John D. McDougald, major and paymaster; Frank Eshbach, captain and A. D. C.

First Infantry.—Co. F, Robt. J. Loughery, captain; Harry B. Hosmer, 2d lieutenant; Chas. Jansen, captain Co. D.

Second Artillery.—Thos. F. O'Neil, 1st lieutenant, and J. J. Kelly, 2d lieutenant, Co. G; Chas. E. Mooser, 1st lieutenant, and S. S. Crowley, 2d lieutenant, Cadet Co.

Fifth Infantry.—Jos. B. Lauck, captain, Co. A.; C. E. Parsons, captain, and Willard H. Seaton, 1st lieutenant Co. F; Wm. H. J. Matthews, 1st lieutenant and ordnance officer on staff of colonel.

Sixth Infantry Battalion.—J. B. Douglas, captain, and Jas. L. Andrews, 2d lieutenant, Co. A.

Resigned.—1st Lieut. Henry F. Horne, Co. H, and 1st Lieut. John H. Luderman, Co. D, 2d Art.; Lieut.-Col. Patrick Boland, 3d Inf.

Retired.—Brig.-Gen. James A. Shepherd, Major Joseph R. Houghton, and Chas. Faulkner, with rank of major.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Socialists have carried our city by ballot, the leading Anarchists are almost sure to be acquitted this week on the indisputable evidence of dozens of their fellows that there was no rioting, no trouble here last May except that kicked up by the police and militia.

We have a most important Convention in two weeks at Madison, Wis. Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., of Gen. Terry's staff, and Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, A. D. C. to Gen. Crook, are to read papers in person, and there is every prospect of an exciting session when they are done.

ATHLETICS IN THE GUARD.

The 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., Athletic Association gave their 10th series of games on Saturday evening, Dec. 4 1886. Their immense armory was filled with spectators large numbers of whom had to stand, it being impossible to find seats for so many. The games were commenced promptly on time, and managed in the usual prompt manner. The following is a summary of the events:

93 Yard Run (handicap).—Final heat, R. A. Stacpoole, 2 yards start, first, time 10 1-5 seconds, W. W. Price, second.

Quarter Mile Run (handicap.)—C. Coster, Co. I, 20 start. first, time 56 1-5 seconds, F. H. Crary, Co. H., second.

1000 Yards Run (handicap).—F. Vodes, Co. E, 23 yards start, first, time 2 min. 35 4-5 sec., F. A. Wade, Co. B, scratch, second.

Inter-Collegiate Tug of War, limited to 5 minutes first pull, New York v. Columbia College, was won by Columbia by 11 inches. Final tug between Columbia and Havard was won by Havard by 6 feet 4 inches. In this tug Columbia's anchor lost his belt after pulling 4 minutes, the team thus being at a great disadvantage.

One Mile Bicycle.—J. H. Tapler, Co. G, 100 yds., won; time, 3 min. 9 2-5 sec.: S. H. Rich, Co. H, scratch, 2; time, 3 min. 13 2-5 sec.

Seventy-five-yard run, regimental championship.—F. G. Roumage, Co. B, won; time, 8 3-5 sec.; A. D. Dederick, Co. E, 2.

Sack race of fifty yards.—R. A. Stacpole, Co. B, won; time, 8 1-5 sec.; F. D. Ludlow, Co. B, 2.

220-yard run (handicap).—Final heat, H. C. Lima, Co. D, 6 yds, won; time, 27 1-5 sec.; L. E. Vancier, Co. A, 12 yds., 2.

Potato race.—Pick up 10 potatoes, 2 yds. apart; A. F. Stone, Co. A, won; F. D. Ludlow, Co. B, was second. Time, 54 sec.

One mile walk.—A. H. Walton, Co. A, one minute start, won; time, 8m., 89 3-8s.; F. J. Burke, Co. E, 45s., was second; time, 9m., 51 3-5s.

Half mile walk (scratch for those who never competed in a walking match before).—G. C. Whaley, Co. E, won; James Wotherspoon, Co. H, was second; time, 4m., 2-5s.

Putting the 16 lb. shot (handicap).—C. A. J. Quickberner, Co. A, scratch, 1, 40 ft. 3 in.; R. H. Goffe, Jr., Co. C, allowed 5 ft. 10 in., 2, 39 ft. 6 in.

One mile run (handicap).—H. J. Jassen, Co. A, scratch, 1: time, 5 min. 16 4-5 sec.; O. Montgomery, Co. I, 35 yds., 2.

Two hundred and twenty yards hurdle race.—C. F. Bostwick, Co. B., scratch, 1; R. A. Stacpoole, Co. B, 5 yards., 2. Time, 32 sec.

The three legged race was once round the track, or a tenth of a mile, F. S. Roumage and F. G. Roumage, Co. B, scratch, ran a dead heat with A. F. Stone, and C. G. Watts, Co. A, 4 yards start. The Roumages finally had a walk over, as their antagonists did not care for a second race.

Half-mile run for those who never competed in a running race before.—S. H. Rice, Co. A, won; Wm. Van Kleeck, Co. H, 2. Time, 2m. 21 2-5 sec.

Half-mile roller skating race (handicap).—C. G. Watts, Co. A, won; G. W. Romaine, Co. D (20 yards), 2. Time. 1m. 59 1-5 secs. F. A. Ware started, but fell at the first turn and retired from the contest.

Three mile bicycle race (handicap).—E. Valentine, Co. F, 125 yards start. Won by fifty yards. Time, 10m. 20 4-5 secs. C. F. Burhaus, Co. B, 200 yards, second by 50 yards.

Wheelbarrow race, one-fifth of a mile.—F. H. Crary, Co. H, 6 yds., won; F. O'Byrne, Co. A, 5 secs., was second. Time, 51 3-5 secs. C. S. Busse, Co. F, scratch, lost the hoop from the wheel of his barrow and thus lost all chance of a place.

Obstacle race, one-fifth of a mile.—R. A. Stacpoole won. Time, 1 m. 50 sec. C. Monroe, Co. A, second. The obstacles consisted of barrels, hurdles, pyramid ladders, etc. The referee was Lieut.-Col. G. M. Smith; manager, Waldo Sprague; starter, Geo. Goldie, N. Y. A. C.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. A. P.—See answer to "Sergeant" in this week's issue.

G. E. H.—You appear to be entitled to "re-enlisted pay" under the Act of May 15, 1872.

S. V. K.—A vacancy now exists in the 7th District of New Jersey. Woolls stands 58; Montgomery does not get standing until January next.

R. M. K. asks: Are the wives of all soldiers entitled to pensions, provided their husbands die from disease or injury occurring in line of duty? ANS.—Yes.

Brooklyn.—The volunteer regiments on duty in New York City during the draft riots of 1863 were the 11th, 13th (cavalry), 52d, 54th, 83d and 152d N. Y., and the 26th Mich. The militia regiments were the 7th, 10th, 65th, 69th and 74th. U. S. sailors and marines, 700. Regular infantry, 150. There were no Ohio militia in the city at that time.

Gatling Gun asks: I am possessor of two war medals (Afghan and Zulu). Fought and bled for same. Am an active member of the N. G., S. N. Y. Can I wear them on my uniform in the ranks? ANS.—Par. 134, of the Regulations S. N. Y., allows the wearing of badges of . . . "armies or army corps indicating actual service in the field."

Polaris.—The hood is to be worn on the overcoat and over the head "at night and in inclement weather." At other times the carrying of the hood on the coat is optional unless, of course, the post commander, for the sake of uniformity, should prescribe a rule. When troops turn out in overcoats hoods would be worn, unless specifically directed otherwise.

Fort Stanton, N. M.—The act making appropriations for the Army for fiscal year 1883-84 provides, "That civilian employees of the Army, stationed at military posts, may, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of War, purchase necessary medical supplies, prescribed by a medical officer of the Army, at cost with 10 per cent. added." For the regulations on the subject see Circular No. 1, Surgeon General's Office, dated May 10, 1883.

Sergeant asks; "A company being in line, the 1st sergeant on the right, the 3d sergeant covering the second file, the command is given: 'Fours, *left about*—march!' Does the 3d sergeant follow the first four around, passing through the interval between the 1st sergeant and the first four, or does he pass through the interval between the first and second fours?" ANS.—Tactics make no special provision beyond that the file closers dart through the nearest interval. Taking common sense as an aid, we should think that if the fours wheeled about to the left the 3d sergeant should pass between the 1st sergeant and the first four. If the wheel is to the right about, he should follow the first four. This would, at all events, avoid collision, which would be inevitable if the thing was done otherwise.

(Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

SECRETARY WHITNEY'S WEALTH.

A GROUP of New York politicians this afternoon were discussing Secretary Whitney's good fortune in having married a rich wife. "I suppose you mean to say," said one of the party, "that the money Secretary Whitney spends is given to him by his wife. There was never a greater mistake. Secretary Whitney's income is, or was before he entered the Cabinet, nearly $500,000 annually. I don't pretend that this income represented any fixed sum, but I do say that he has been a very successful business man, and almost everything he touches turns to gold, and has done so for years past. He has an extraordinary fondness for keeping large sums of money about him. I was sitting in his office the day he concluded the purchase of his country seat, on the Tennalytown road. When the necessary papers were signed the agent began saying that the Secretary might make his payments in any way he desired, when the latter coolly turned about in his chair, and, opening a drawer, drew out $40,000 in greenbacks. He counted out $31,000 in an exasperatingly indifferent fashion, and then, tossing the rest into the drawer, again resumed the conversation as if nothing unusual had happened."

FISH COMMISSION STEAMER ALBATROSS.

THE recent detachment of Comdr. Sigsbee from command of the *Kearsarge*, releases from the dull routine of sea duty one of the most brilliant officers of the Navy. His discoveries and inventions, while engaged in deep sea explorations a few years since, at once placed him in the front rank of modern naval scientists, and won for him high praise from Sir W. Thompson for his great skill and originality. It is to be hoped that Comdr. Sigsbee may be enabled to continue the development of some of his ideas which bid fair to add greatly to the value of the future work of the *Thetis* and *Albatross*. Capt. Tanner, the commander of the *Albatross*, is fortunate in his officers, as without exception they take a personal interest in the department of the ship specially pertaining to their care. Chief Engr. Baird, in charge of the motive power, electric lights, etc., besides being an indefatigable worker is an ingenious mechanician and his handiwork and inventive faculty are remarked in every part of the little ship. An interesting application of the electric light is shown in the wine locker, whereby the current is cut off while the door is closed, but on opening it the circuit is completed, and Edison incandescent lamp instantly springs into radiance and the whole interior of the wine locker becomes as bright as day. The arrangement of shelves and receptacles for the very moderate wine stores wherewith the wardroom mess supplies itself is also the device of Mr. Baird, who some years since made an extended visit to the wine vaults and storage cellars of Mr. Washington Morton of Bordeaux, and so learned the exact angle at which wines, etc., best retain their qualities. Everything about the ship is kept in the most exquisite order and cleanliness, and under the efficient inspection of Lieut. Howard S. Waring, the executive officer and navigator of the ship, the decks, paint work and hull are maintained in a state of polish and cleanliness that would delight the heart of the most cantankerous "Billy Looly" of the olden time. This craft is provided with an arrangement whereby hot or cold baths can be indulged in at any time. It is said that the *Albatross* is destined to plough the bottom of the Pacific some time next year in the same exhaustive way as she has the fish beds of the Atlantic for the past few years. A patent attachment for hooking, cutting and fishing the anchors works admirably, it is said by the officers on board. The *Albatross* is laid up at the Washington Ordnance Yard for the winter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Every garrison library, every garrison household, every one, in short, who assumes the cares and responsibilities of house-keeping should be provided with "Goodholme's Domestic Cyclopædia," of which a new, revised edition has been issued by C. A. Montgomery and Co., New York. In the list of those superintending the revision we find the names of two sanitary engineers, Geo. E. Waring, Jr., and Lewis Leeds; three architects, Calvert Vaux, Thos. Wisedell and G. F. Ball; a chemist, Edw. Waller, Ph. D.; a dentist, S. G. Parry, D. D. S.; three doctors, Austin Flint, Jr., A. Jacobi and Wm. T. Lusk; two experts in cooking; a veterinary, and a lawyer for business and legal forms. The information is arranged alphabetically in such manner that the suggestion of the general subject leads the way to all the information desired, *e. g.*, under "beef" appears a description of the cuts and the different modes of curing and cooking the meat. Under "preserves" will be found rules for preparing these from all sorts of material. Bathing, drainage, exercise, food, diet, house ventilation, warming, decoration, furnishing, are among the subjects treated, as well as children, infants, fevers, the sick room, nursing and wet nursing. It is hard to conceive of any demand for information concerning the details of daily domestic life, indoors or out, which cannot be answered here, and answered with knowledge and good sense combined. As Mrs. Martha J. Lamb says of it, "It is a cook-book for the house-keeper, a medical hand-book for all members of the family, a dress-maker's guide, a floral dictionary, a house-builder's assistant, and serves in a thousand other directions for the general good." It is an elegantly printed octavo volume of 650 pages, with some 400 illustrations. It is substantially bound, the leaves being run on tapes instead of threads, so that the book will lie open. Twenty-six blank pages furnish space for entering additional recipes, and an excellent index completes the volume. Mrs. Lamb, who has examined it with care, pronounces it the best cyclopædia of its scope and character in the English language, and our own opinion approves this judgment.

From the press of Walker Baker and Co., Dorchester, Mass., comes an interesting and concise history of the production and use of cocoa and chocolate, with a full and particular account of their properties, and of the various methods of preparing them for food. The fact that Baker and Co. are interested in the preparation of the articles whose virtues they sing does not diminish the value of this volume, which contains some excellent receipts for household use. It is proper, of course, to use the Baker brands of cocoa and chocolate in compounding these delicacies, and fortunately there is none better.

Skat, the favorite German game of cards, is described in a little pamphlet published by B. Westermann and Co., New York, who are anxious to increase our pleasures by domesticating it here. Three or more can play the game, which is one of points, not tricks, played with the piquet pack from the seven up, 32 cards. Three only are active in the game, and to each one these ten cards are dealt, leaving two in the skat with the other players waiting their turn. Skat is described as a jolly and lively game, passing off quickly and full of surprises.

The "Terrace of Mon Déser" is a novel of Russian life, published by Cupples, Upham and Co., of Boston; "Red Beauty" is a story of the Pawnee trail, by W. O. Stoddard, author of a "Life of Lincoln," and several other stories. It is illustrated and published by J. B. Lippincott and Co., who also publish "Mirage of Promise," by Harriett

Pennawell Belt, author of "Marjorie Huntingdon," etc. The author of the Russian story is the daughter of an American admiral, and wife of a Russian diplomat, Marie de Meissner, *née* Miss Radford. It was commenced in remembrance of Russian kindnesses and hospitality "and continued in the hope of giving some faint idea of the perfect loveliness of the spot which it essays to describe." Mr. Stoddard's story is, as its title indicates, a story of the adventurous and exciting life on the frontier which so readily lends itself to the purposes of the novelist seeking to absorb and entertain. The previous venture of Miss Belt gives excellent promise for entertainment in her new volume. Chas. Scribner's Sons publish "Manners Makyth Man," by the author of "How to be Happy though Married." It is not a book of etiquette, but deals with manners in the old sense of the word. Bachelors, husbands, wives and others are pleasantly instructed how to make themselves most agreeable to others, and thus add to their own happiness. We have hints on family government; on reading and conversation; on tippling, etc., etc.: all most pleasantly presented with illustrations and anecdotes. So the volume is as readable as it is useful.

The last number of "Shoppel's Modern Houses" is that for October. It contains fifty-one designs for modern houses, with plans, descriptions and costs, from $600 to $15,000, two designs for stables and carriage houses. There are also hints for the amateur house painter, landscape gardener, and sanitary engineer. It is a most useful publication; price one dollar.

D. Appleton and Co. are about to publish a "Cyclopædia of American Biography," of which Gen. James Grant Wilson and John Fiske are the editors. The first volume, A to C, will be issued early this month and sold by subscription only. Other volumes will appear at intervals of six months; possibly oftener. This Cyclopædia will include the names of above 15,000 native and adopted citizens of the United States, including all the Admirals and other distinguished officers of the American Navy, and all the Generals of the Army; also the names of several thousand eminent person of Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Chili, Peru, and all the other countries of North and South America. It will include biographies of all the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States, as well as the many candidates for those offices; of every member of all the Cabinets, every United States Senator, every Speaker of the House of Representatives, and every member of the Supreme Court since the formation of the Government; all the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; and the prominent Governors of States and Territories. The work will be completed in six volumes, of 700 or 800 pages each, similar to "Appleton's American Cyclopædia." Each will be illustrated with at least ten steel portraits; and these will be supplemented by between one and two thousand smaller vignette portraits made by a new process from original drawings by Jacques Reich, accompanied by *fac-simile* autographs, and also several hundred views of the birthplaces, residences, monuments, and tombs of distinguished Americans.

Mr. E. H. Hart, No. 1162 Broadway, New York, has published his Souvenir of the Official Inspection U. S. Flagship *Trenton* at Hampton Roads Sept. 6 and 7, 1886. It is a flat volume of the shape and size of this page, bound in paper and enclosed in a paste board box. A description of the vessel, and an itinerary of her voyaging, ending at Norfolk, is first given. Then we have three photo-graveur views of the ship: one of the Board of Inspection on the deck of the vessel, with Capt. Bradford and Comdr. Taylor looking over the shoulders of Admiral Jouett and Messrs. Inch and Hichborn, keeping each other company on the Admiral's left. Next follow the officers, the Marine Guard, the apprentices, port and starboard watches, two views of torpedo explosions, two of heavy gun practice, inspection of a landing party, two views of boat drill, and finally a picture of the vessel abandoned. Mr. Hart has also printed on satin a view of the naval combat, *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864, and of the gun that settled the dispute. On the other side is a picture of the *Kearsarge*. The satin is handsomely bordered with colors and silver fringe, mounted upon a nickel roller with a gilded chain to hang it by, and has a fan box to keep it in. Both of Mr. Hart's publications are works of art which will be highly prized in the Navy.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have added two volumes, by Arthur Gilman, author of the "History of the American People," to their series entitled, "The Story of the Nations." One is "The Story of the Saracens," and the other "The Moors in Spain." In the preparation of this last volume, Mr. Gilman appears as collaborator with Stanley Lane-Poole. It presents a striking contrast between Moslem Spain characterized by "whatsoever makes a kingdom great and prosperous, whatsoever tends to refinement and civilization," and Spain in her subsequent degradation under the rule of the Bourbons. Lest this contrast may tempt us to embrace Mahommedanism, the author deems it necessary to direct attention to another volume in the series, "The Story of the Turks," to show what Mahommedan barbarism means. The fall of Granada happened within forty years of the conquest of Constantinople; but the gain to Islam in the East made no amends for the loss to Europe in the West; the Turks were incapable of founding a second Cordova. Still, there is much here to justify Chinese Gordon's saying: "I like the Mussulman; he is not ashamed of his God; his life is a fairly pure one." The two volumes are handsomely illustrated; the first has fifty-five and the second twenty-nine illustrations, besides maps. In the first appears also a chronological table and a list of over two hundred books used by the author presenting a bibliography of the subject. They are two valuable additions to a most interesting and valuable series.

"Ægle and the Elf" is a Fantasy by Mr. B. M. Toland, illustrated with photo-graveurs of original drawings by eminent artists. The illustrations are fine, but the poetry is the thinnest of the thin, and we can only explain its appearance in this elegant form by the supposition that the author has means, as well as literary ambition, and is willing to pay for his amusements like a gentleman. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, are the publishers of this volume as well as one which restores the average. This last is a handsomely illustrated volume of Thomas Buchanan Read's "Closing Scene." Designs and engravings are alike, fine, and the poetry by the author of Sheridan's ride is their fit accompaniment. Hamilton Gibson, Bruce Crane, E. H. Garrett, Will H. Low, J. Francis Murphy, Chas. Melville Dewey, H. Bolton Jones, D. W. Tryon, W. L. Taylor, Howard Pyle and James B. Sword are the designers, and the engravers are of equal reputation in their line. It is a handsome and in every way desirable presentation volume.

Under the title of "Origin, History, Laws, and Regulations of the United States Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania," Lieut.-Comdr. C. H. Stockton has compiled a concise and complete pamphlet, whose title is its table of contents. What is to be especially commended, in addition to the clearness of the work, is the very excellent index which doubles the value of the thirty-five pages containing the account of this worthy and interesting institution. This historical summary was carried out by direction of Commo. Harmony, Chief of the Bureau having charge of the Naval Asylum, from whom copies can be procured.

Captain Willard Glazier has been served by Mr. Henry D. Harrower much as it was once customary to serve undesirable characters in rural districts, by ducking them in the horse pond, the headwaters of the Mississippi in this case being substituted. Glazier has not merely been ducked but fairly drowned, and we are not likely to hear any more of his impudent claims to discovery. He professed to be the

ROYAL

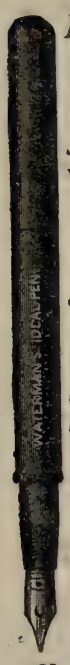


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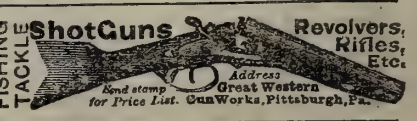
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original discoverer of the little lake from which the waters of the Mississippi commence their flow. Doubting the discovery, an investigation was made, and it has resulted in a complete exposure of Glazier's bogus claims to be the discoverer of a stream which has been visited over and over again and is marked out on several maps, the oldest dating from 1832. It is not only shown that he did not discover the lake, but that he has plagarized his account of it, so that he must have known of its discovery and description by others. Ivison and Blakeman publishers.

The article in the January number of *Scribner's Magazine*, on "Our Defenceless Coasts," by Captain F. V. Greene, is noticeable as containing a clear statement of the plans favored by the best engineers for fortifying New York Harbor. While there has been a great abundance of destructive critical writing on the subject, the public has a very indefinite idea as to what it has been proposed to substitute for the existing so-called fortifications.

Edgar S. Werner, 48 University Place, publishes "Essays and Postscripts on Elocution," by Alexander Melville Bell, author of several works in the line of this. Perhaps if our officers studied it diligently they might redeem their reputation for easy public speaking, which is not now of the highest, in spite of the fact that some few have learned to wield their tongues as deftly as their swords.

MAGAZINE GUNS ABROAD.

A FOREIGN correspondent, in an article on "Magazine rifles," says: "France has already improved the the far-ranging 'fusil Gras' into a rifle with 12 cartridges in the magazine, and which can be discharged per minute with unaltered sights. Germany has armed 120,000 infantry with the lately altered 'Mauser' rifle, and Austria is weekly contending to adapt a similar number from the Werndl rifle. Italy will, if the recent invention of an officer named Teneuti, of the 3d Grenadier Regiment at Leghorn, be adopted, transform 80,000 before the New Year; and even the Swiss Confederation has obliged the militia infantry of the country to use the Wetterly rifle, now changed into a magazine-feeding weapon. The Italian infantry and the cavalry carbines are of the Wetterly pattern. The soldier-monarch of Italy will, on his arrival at Rome, personally witness the adaptation of the magazine-feeding Wetterly during some of Tenenti's experiments near the city."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE number of men raised during 1885 in the three divisions of Great Britain was: England, 31,149; Scotland, 4 112, and Ireland, 4,291. These figures dispose of the idea so common that Ireland supplies the bulk of the rank and file of the Army.

FIVE thousand French soldiers died of cholera unheeded in the marshes around Hanoi and Hue in the present year, and seven thousand in past years, and no political man minded, only in so far as it affected his chances of being re-elected to a seat in the Chamber.

THE German Military Budget, which has just been submitted to the Federal Council, shows that the

HISTORY OF THE SECOND ARMY CORPS.

By FRANCIS A. WALKER, late Superintendent of the Census, Adj.-Gen. U. S. Volunteers. Illustrated with Portraits and many Maps. 1 vol., crown 8vo, $4.00.

General Walker served through the war with the famous Second Army Corps, and writes, therefore, from personal knowledge; but, aside from this qualification, he is to an unusual degree fitted for the task of preparing this historical and personal account of the Corps by his gift for vivid and powerful writing. The Second Army Corps was one of the five original corps organized by President Lincoln. It remained in service during the entire war, captured forty-four Confederate flags before it had lost a color of its own; numbered among its commanders, Sumner, Couch, Warren, Hancock, and Humphries, and among its Generals of Division, Sedgwick, Howard, Miles, Webb, Gibbon, French, Barlow, and Birney; made the greatest assault at Mary's Heights; bore the brunt of Longstreet's charge at Gettysburg; made a noble record at Spottsylvania; fought the last infantry battle of the war against the Army of Northern Virginia, and left nearly 40,000 men on the various fields of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. The history of the Second Army Corps, by virtue of its extraordinary activity and achievements, is really the history of the war in the East, and the exceptional value of Gen. Walker's work is self-evident.

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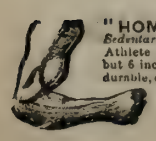
This brilliant and lively volume contains, in addition to numerous adventures of a general character, descriptions of slaver-hunting on the coast of Africa, blockade-running in the South during the civil war, and experiences in the Turkish navy during the war with Russia.

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One of them, "A Minnesota Boy's First Battle," is a graphic statement of the experiences of a young volunteer who was wounded at Bull Run. Another, "Three Thinking Bayonets," modestly tells how, single-handed, the narrator saved a cannon from capture by the enemy. "Red Cloud's Baptism of Fire" is the story of a famous battle between twenty-eight white soldiers and three thousand Sioux.

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This volume makes a curious complement to that of Mr. Wilkeson, presenting a graphic picture of the way things looked to a private in the Army of Northern Virginia.

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permanent expenditure is 267,577,000 marks, being an increase of 4,226,000 marks on the preceding year, and there was an increase of 12,476,000 marks in the casual expenditure.

SOME ugly stories are in circulation with regard to the mismanagement of the Transport Department in Burmah. One correspondent mentions an instance in which a European regiment was kept waiting on the strand bank at Rangoon for a whole day in the burning October sun, without an awning or any other shelter than that afforded by a few straggling cocoanut trees. Another correspondent tells of men suffering from dysentery, fever, and other complaints, and of their wanting the most necessary comforts. 900 men of the Queen's Regiment were carried by steamer which has only accommodation for 600, and, as a result, the men suffered a great deal from the overcrowding.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that a formidable looking monster, in the shape of a submarine torpedo boat on an entirely novel principle, has been tried in the West India Docks, London. The boat is cigar-shaped, built of steel ⅜ in. thick, 60 ft. long, with 8 ft. beam. She is driven by electricity developing 45 h.-p., and is to be provided with an exit-chamber, so that she should be valuable for mining and countermining, besides carrying torpedoes. The principle on which she acts is not divulged. She does not sink by means of taking in water or by screws requiring a full head of steam to work them, for she can be lying peacefully on top when, by merely turning a wheel inside, she will disappear almost instantaneously on an even keel. The three gentlemen interested in her, with three engineers, went down in her to the bottom of the docks, about 17 feet, and rose and fell at pleasure. Once they stayed down about three-quarters of an hour, and tried a number of experiments, all of which were very satisfactory, and they discovered they had a far greater reserve of rising power than they imagined.

PERSONAL.—EVERY LADY should read Dress and Remnant Silk advertisement on page 401.

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BIRTHS.

CARLETON.—At College Station, Tex., Nov. 25, 1886, to the wife of Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d U. S. Cavalry, a daughter, Cora Arthur Carleton.

MCCAFFERY.—At the Navy-yard, Kittery, Me., Nov. 28, to the wife of Boatswain John McCaffery, U. S. N., a son.

MARRIED.

LANGFITT—BEMIS.—At Flushing, L. I., Dec. 4, 1886, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Right Rev. T. A. Starkey, D. D., Lieut. WM. CAMPBELL LANGFITT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to ANNA JACKSON, daughter of Philo S. Bemis.

VARNUM—MOORE.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 1, 1886, Lieut. CHAS. A. VARNUM, 7th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MARY A. MOORE.

WALKER—WHELAN.—At Helena, Montana, Nov. 24, 1886, Major ROBERT C. WALKER, U. S. Army, retired, to Miss LIZZIE M. WHELAN.

DIED.

BAUCH.—At New York City, ANTHONY BAUCH, late Sergt. Battery A, 5th U. S. Artillery.

FAXON.—At Southborough, Mass., Nov. 30, 1886, Mrs. G. N. FAXON, sister of Paymaster General G. F. Cutter, U. S. N., retired.

GREENE.—Of diphtheria, at the residence of his parents No. 109 East Thirty-first Street, New York, on Saturday morning, December 4, 1886, DONALD CAMERON, son of Francis Vinton and Belle Chevallie Greene, aged 4 years, 11 months and 8 days.

HOBBS.—At Newport, R. I., Dec. 3, 1886, the infant daughter of Paymaster I. G. Hobbs, U. S. Navy.

HOGARTY.—At Quindaro, Kas., Nov. 18, 1886, HERBERT S., son of Capt. W. P. Hogarty, U. S. A., retired, aged 3 years.

HOGARTY.—At Quindaro, Kas., Nov. 20, 1886, KATTIE E., daughter of Capt. W. P. Hogarty, U. S. A., retired, aged 7 years.

LEWIS.—At "Bellemonte," near Alexandria, Louisiana, December 5, 1886, Mrs. ELLEN GRAVES LEWIS, mother of Mrs. Charles A. Vernou.

RAY.—At Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 28, 1886, ROSS RAY, father of Mrs. E. F. Qualtrough.

STEWART.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 24, 1886, CECELIA SOPHIA DE LOUVILLE STEWART, wife of Col. Chas. S. Stewart, U. S. Army.

ANDRUS.—At Boise Barracks, Idaho, Nov. 28, 1886, MAUDE GRIFFITH, wife of Lieut. Frank B. Andrus, and daughter of Major Wm. H. Powell, U. S. A.

Born, reared, and married in the 4th Infantry, she has known no other home than that of the Army, and many an old officer will recall to memory the little girl they knew as Maude Powell. Winsome in her childish life, pure, truthful and joyous in her maidenhood, her womanly character developed into one of Christian sublimity, and sweet charity crowned the whole. But she has given a life for a life, and calmly passed to the other side of the dark and troublous river which marks the boundary of the illimitable beyond. The untiring zeal and professional devotion of her physician, Capt. A. C. Girard, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., could not stay the hand of death, but satisfied her relatives and friends that all was done that mortal skill could accomplish to keep life in her body. With her he was as gentle as a father, as devoted as a brother, and unflinching as a soldier, in his battle with disease.

At a meeting of the enlisted men of Co. G, 4th U. S. Inf., held at Boise Barracks, Idaho Territory, Nov. 29, 1886, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of the wife of Lieut. F. B. Andrus and daughter of Major Wm. H. Powell, of Co. G, 4th Infantry, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to her, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting her removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way highly respected and esteemed by all.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the departed on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

CHARLES MAYER, Sergt. Co. G, 4th Inf., Prest.

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No. 2.		5	88,000	43,000	17.6
No. 3.		5	85,700	42,800	13.05
No. 4.		5	81,400	41,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	42,400	17.5
No. 6.		6	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,400	39,200	15.25
No. 8.		5	75,600	38,400	19.6
No. 9.		5	83,800	41,000	17.50
No. 2.	0.16	25	71,000	35,000	27

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ILLUSTRATION.—Each number will be fully illustrated, and in a manner which shall be in the best sense *illustrative* of the text. The artistic side of the magazine will represent the most spirited, sincere, and original work.

Among the many interesting and important papers to be printed in the Magazine during the first year are the remarkable series of

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF THACKERAY,

the existence of which has only recently become publicly known, and concerning which the greatest expectation and curiosity have been aroused. Their importance and interest will more than justify this. Nothing more characteristic or of greater autobiographic value has been published, and no such study of the great novelist's life has been hitherto possible. *Fac-similes of unpublished drawings will accompany the Letters.*

Several articles giving very striking personal views of great historic events and periods; notable among them

Ex-Minister E. B. Washburne's Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris,

told by him from his papers, private diaries, and personal recollection of an experience absolutely unique, as he was the only member of the Diplomatic Corps remaining in the city and in communication with the changing governments during this whole period. The articles will all be fully illustrated from original material in the author's possession.

Glimpses at the Diaries of Couverneur Morris,

U. S. Minister to France at the close of the last century, will give an idea of the interesting and piquant pictures of social life and characters of the time of the French Revolution, which exist among the great unpublished portions of the Morris papers that relate to his residence in Paris.

In FICTION there will be many notable attractions. The publishers expect to begin during the present year the publication of a striking novel, which has been arranged for with

Robert Louis Stevenson,

who will also contribute a shorter story to an early number.

With the earliest numbers will be begun a very strong and original

Novel, by Harold Frederic,

entitled "Seth's Brother's Wife," the scene of which is laid in a new field—Central New York.

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which has to do with a most interesting phase of New York life, will prove especially attractive and original in its subject and method. It is illustrated by A. B. Frost, Hopkinson Smith and George Wharton Edwards.

Among the other interesting features of the first numbers will be:

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Short Stories by

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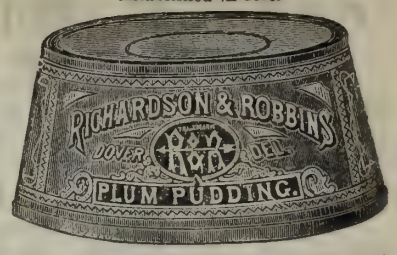


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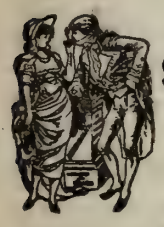
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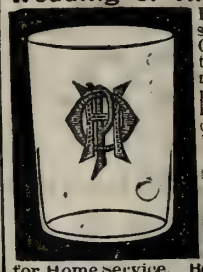
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VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 21.
WHOLE NUMBER 1217.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1886.

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WE note that a Sergeant of Artillery has recently been reduced to the ranks for "drinking with private soldiers" and other offences. This is a just punishment; nothing is more hurtful to discipline or to the interior economy of companies than an undue familiarity, on or off duty, between non-commissioned officers and privates. We infer, from an occasional perusal of Court-martial literature, that there is scarcely as much strictness in this respect as there might, or ought to be.

THE WATSON longevity pay case, appealed from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court by the Government in October last, will not be reached in its regular order for the next three years. There is a rule, however, under which the case could be argued in brief during the present term, and it is expected that the counsel for WATSON will endeavor to take advantage of this rule. No briefs have yet been filed.

CAPTAIN J. G. BALLANCE, U. S. A., in a recent report on desertions, says, with reference to certain statistics collected by him: "However much one may theorize on the causes for desertions, the causes are usually subordinated to the desire to obtain a 'stake,' for the greater part of the desertions occur in the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November; the months in which the men receive their pay." This prompts a repetition of the recommendation we have so frequently made: "Pay oftener."

THE Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says editorially: "It is unfortunate for Mr. CLEVELAND'S administration that there is not more of Secretary WHITNEY'S energy, good nature and square-toed combativeness in the other members of the cabinet. We don't mind acknowledging at this juncture, as it were, that there is more genuine American pluck and pugnacity in the Navy Department that any other branch of the administration. People like it." Secretary WHITNEY is certainly showing the courage of his opinions, and as a result the Navy Department is getting such a stirring up as it has not had before in our recollection. It is to be hoped that he will succeed in reorganizing it on a more efficient basis.

FROM Ireland we learn that Mr. PURSER, who for more than forty years has been the brewer or chief official of Guinness's, received a few days ago a letter of "thanks" from Sir Edward Guinness, inclosing a check for $1,085,000, as a parting souvenir. Governments and Congresses will please take notice, and endeavor to emulate, partially at least, when bestowing rewards for long and faithful service, this magnificent token of recognition by a private individual. Fancy the astonishment of our officers of more than forty years honorable service if each of them should receive a check for a round million with the thanks of a grateful country! Even the division of this amount among the whole list would be received with becoming gratitude.

MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD, in his annual report, says: "A well equipped gymnasium, with an efficient instructor in charge, who should train the men in physical development, would be a sensible addition to each post. 'Assaults at arms,' and athletic exhibitions, might be especially encouraged at stations adjacent to large cities, and thus evidence to a class desirable for recruits, some of the attractions and advantages of the military service." The subject is not new, but it is one which deserves more general attention than it has yet received. We are aware that at some posts the utmost possible, with limited facilities, has been done in the direction indicated, but the great majority of the posts, we infer, have done little or nothing. We commend the matter to the consideration, with a view to speedy action, of all post commanders.

IN the event of a bill passing Congress providing for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, as so urgently recommended by the Secretary of War, there are good reasons for believing that the present efficient Chief Clerk, Mr. JOHN TWEEDALE, will be appointed to the new office. Mr. TWEEDALE is now a *de facto* Assistant Secretary, and as he is a favorite with Secretary ENDICOTT, the Secretary, it is believed, would cheerfully make him an assistant *de jure* if empowered to do so. It is thought that the House Committee on Appropriations will include an item in the Legislative bill, which is now under consideration, for an Assistant Secretary, but as such an item could be ruled out on a single objection, the chances are that the desired legislation, if enacted, will be through a special bill. A bill for the purpose, in charge of Mr. STEELE, has been pending on the House Calendar since last session.

THE New York *Times* well says: "The appointment of a Board of Survey to see whether the *Kearsarge* shall be repaired or condemned, and the impression at Portsmouth, where she is lying, that the latter will be her fate, may well stir patriotic sentiment. No existing vessel of the American Navy, not even the *Hartford*, possesses more historic interest than the gallant craft with which WINSLOW sent the *Alabama* to the bottom. In all the annals of our Navy, rich as they are in stirring incident, there is nothing more exciting than that famous duel of vessels off Cherbourg. It would be hard, too, to name any single combat of war ships surpassing that in national and international importance. There would be a feeling of regret at seeing the *Kearsarge* dismantled and broken up; and when this fate comes to her, as it soon must, she will be as worthy of a farewell verse as was the famous *Constitution*, the lowering of whose 'tattered ensign' inspired so many years ago the muse of HOLMES."

IT is evident from the statements contained in the annual reports to Congress that our relations with Mexico are in a condition which will tax the resources of diplomacy to the utmost if we are disposed to insist upon our rights. The report of the Secretary of War fully justifies all that we have said with reference to the case of Captain CRAWFORD. The marvel is that the outrage should have excited so little feeling, and so little interest beyond Army circles. Neither the Lieutenant-General nor the Adjutant-General seems to have been moved to lay any stress upon it, though it would seem to have been quite in place for them to ask that some action should be taken which would make it evident that our officers could depend upon support and protection of the Government when executing its orders on foreign soil. More disposition is shown to lay stress upon the case of CUTTING, which involves a dispute with Mexico *à l'outrance* as to the right to punish Americans for offences committed on their own soil against Mexican law. Experience shows that such a dispute with Mexico is not likely to result in any conclusion satisfactory to us and it will be long before we shall see the last of it.

THE British military authorities seem to be waking up to the importance of carrier pigeons for war purposes, which leads the *Horse Guards Gazette* to say: "It is astonishing how apt we English are to stand stolidly looking on while other nations are taking advantage of, or perfecting for their own benefit, some new or newly-revived idea. Then, all of a sudden, we wake up, and with prodigious fuss and hurry betake ourselves, at vast expense, to imitate the doings of other people. . . . There are now over fifty military pigeon stations dotted about the Continent, possessing among them more than half-a-million available trained birds. Does it not seem marvellous that, although fifteen years have elapsed since the Franco Prussian War, we have taken no steps whatever in the matter, and do not possess a single pigeon station? This must be the result of sheer apathy and indifference; or, is it not rather mere pigheaded obstinacy and determination to resist the acceptance of any new idea, however obviously useful?" The *Gazette* concludes its pointed criticism by suggesting to retired officers of both services with plenty of leisure, and who find time hang heavy on their hands, that in training pigeons they would find an amusing and inexpensive pastime, while they would be doing good service to their country.

WHATEVER may have been the motive underlying the proposition of the Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations of the House in desiring to turn over to the Committee on Naval Affairs the estimates for the naval establishment hitherto incorporated in the Sundry Civil bill, it is unquestionably the correct thing to do. In 1870, when all the appropriations were under one committee, originated the vicious practice of putting items that were a legitimate portion of the expenditures for the naval establishment, such as dry docks and works of like character, upon the Omnibus bill, in order to keep the apparent expenditures on account of the Navy at a low figure. The plea that these were public works and therefore should go outside of the Navy bill was but a subterfuge; and it is certainly a good thing that the practice is likely to be changed, for we presume that the final decision of the Committee on Rules will be that all naval items are to go to the Naval Committee, as Mr. HERBERT contended they should do. It is characteristic of the latter gentleman's candor that he should have been willing to change his mind over Sunday, for on Saturday last he traversed the position assumed by Mr. RANDALL, on the ground that if these items belonged to the Naval Committee this year, they should have been sent there last year; and further that if the Appropriation Committee did not assume responsibility for them, they should not assume that for works of like character with which the Army was concerned. It is for the best interests of each branch of the Service that all of the sums appropriated for its maintenance should be under one committee, and that the present arrangement by which the Service committees have charge of their appropriations is the fairest to all concerned. For that matter we do not see why the appropriations for the Hydrographic Office, the Nautical Almanac and the Naval Observatory should not be under the jurisdiction of the same committee, and be incorporated with the Naval bill.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN E. H. LISCUM, on leave from Fort Ringgold, Tex., is visiting at Elmira, N. Y.

COLONEL CHARLES SUTHERLAND, U. S. A., was a visitor at Fort Ontario, N. Y., this week.

GENERAL F. T. DENT, U. S. A., attained his sixty-sixth birthday on Friday of this week, Dec. 17.

LIEUTENANT O. B. WARWICK, 18th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Riley, will spend the winter in Mexico.

ASSISTANT SURGEON G. F. WILSON, U. S. A., left Fort Shaw, Montana, this week on a month's leave.

GENERAL D. B. MCKIBBIN, U. S. A., has located for the winter at 202 Delaware avenue, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT C. G. AYRES, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort McDowell, Ariz.

CAPTAIN E. H. LISCUM, 19th U. S. Infantry, who is on sick leave, is residing at 393 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAJOR C. H. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., left Fort Keogh this week on a fortnight's leave, and will rejoin about New Year's.

CAPTAIN J. T. MORRISON, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Apache, Ariz., for the East on a six months' sick leave.

LIEUTENANT EUGENE CUSHMAN, 16th U. S. Inf., on leave, from San Antonio, is visiting at 378 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

LIEUTENANT B. C. MORSE, 23d U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Mackinac, Mich., next week to spend the holidays with friends.

LIEUTENANT HAMILTON ROWAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Leavenworth, is spending the holidays with his relatives in the East.

SURGEON C. R. GREENLEAF, U. S. A., has arrived in Chicago, for duty, and finds many old friends in that city to welcome him.

LIEUTENANT W. WALKE, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a few days' visit to Baltimore.

CAPTAIN S. R. STAFFORD, 15th U. S. Infantry, on a few weeks' leave from Fort Randall, D. T., is visiting in New York City and vicinity.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, leaves Little Rock, Ark., this week to spend the holidays with relatives in Cincinnati.

LIEUTENANT A. G. TASSIN, 12th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., from a few weeks' visit to friends at Wilbraham, Mass.

LIEUTENANT A. L. SMITH, 4th Cavalry, lately at St. Joseph, Mo., on sick leave, was expected at Jefferson Barracks, this week, to conduct recruits to Arizona.

LIEUTENANT J. S. PETTIT, 1st Infantry, is recovering from his wound, and he and his bride will spend the winter in a climate where his restoration to health will be accelerated.

CHAPLAIN B. C. HAMMOND, U. S. A., of Fort Davis, Tex., has taken the editorial chair of the Presidio County *News*, and being possessed of much literary ability finds himself at home.

LIEUTENANT C. P. ELLIOTT, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and bride (recently married at Fort Bowie, Ariz.), are now on their wedding tour, and will rejoin there about the middle of February.

LIEUTENANT D. E. MCCARTHY, 12th U. S. Infantry, recited, with much effect, "Who'll Save the Left," at a select entertainment at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday evening of this week.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. F. DRUM, 12th Infantry, recently promoted, is at present Inspector General, Department of Arizona, and may not join his new regiment in the East for some time to come.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., has declined to be chairman of a committee appointed in San Francisco, to push forward the enactment of a Sunday law against the sale of liquor, deeming his position as an Army officer not to warrant acceptance.

THE books, casts and anatomical preparations and specimens, recently purchased at the sale of the late Dr. Frank H. Hamilton's effects in New York, will soon be arranged at the Army Medical Museum and Library at Washington. The purchases were made by Major John S. Billings, Surgeon, U. S. A.

COLONEL E. C. MASON, inspector general Department of Dakota, has returned from an inspection of the Shattuck Military School at Faribault. He was greatly pleased with his visit. The school contains 177 cadets in an excellent state of discipline, and they made a very creditable display on the parade ground.—*Pioneer Press.*

THE Silver City *Sentinel*, referring to the departure of Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, U. S. A., from Fort Bayard, N. M., says: "In the prompt and conscientious discharge of every duty, in kindness of heart and consideration for others, the doctor has few superiors. The sick at Bayard will miss his familiar face and cheery ways for many a day, and his subordinates in the medical department a kindly master."

THE name of Wm. P. Chambliss seems to have been the occasion of a dispute between the two houses of Congress, which was referred to a Conference Committee. On Wednesday of last week they reported that the Senate had receded from its determination to call him Chamliss, and, the report being agreed to, he will be restored to the Army upon the retired list as major. Major Chambliss is well known to many officers of the Army and Navy who have enjoyed his hospitality at Coburg, Canada W. He is a native of Virginia, and entered the 2d Cavalry as 1st Lieutenant March 3, 1855; resigned as Major Nov. 1, 1867, having received the brevet of Major for gallant service at Warwick Creek, Va., and that of Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant service at Gaines's Mills, Va.

CAPTAIN H. S. TURRILL, assistant surgeon, has recently taken charge of medical matters at Fort Spokane, Wash. Ter.

LIEUTENANT C. B. SATTERLEE, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks on Tuesday on a short leave of absence.

COLONEL P. C. HAINS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, says an exchange, has reappeared in Washington younger looking than he was a year ago.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., and his aide, Col. G. F. Towle, are recent visitors at Fort Douglas and Salt Lake City, Utah.

MRS. CUSTER is proposing to write a concise account of General Custer's career on the frontier, extending over a period of nineteen years.

CAPTAIN M. C. WILKINSON, 3d U. S. Infantry, visited in St. Paul a few days ago and afterwards left for the East to spend a two months' leave.

COLONEL W. J. VOLKMAR, U. S. Army, arrived at Vancouver Barracks last week to take charge of the A. G. O. Hdqrs., Dept. of the Columbia.

LIEUTENANT L. D. GREENE, 7th U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York this week from Rock Springs, Wyo., to remain for about two months. He is stopping at 64 Clinton place.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS H. BARBER, late of the 1st U. S. Artillery and A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Hancock, has been appointed assistant adjutant general of the 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.

THE sculptor, Ezekiel, has lately finished a little figure, life-sized, of General Lee as a boy, which is to be placed in front of the house wherein he was born at Westmoreland County, Virginia.

LIEUTENANT W. E. AYER, 12th U. S. Inf., of Fort Ontario, conducted with great success, at the Hospital Fair held last week at Oswego, a broom drill by 24 young ladies. The drill was enthusiastically applauded, and the hope expressed that it would be repeated.

GENERAL J. A. EKIN, U. S. A., who was Secretary of the Board of Trustees which erected the recently burned Opera House at Washington, formerly the Young Men's Christian Association building, relates some interesting reminiscences of the history of the enterprise.

ACCORDING to the San Francisco *Report*, Army officers predict that within five years the Apaches who have been moved to Florida will be all dead. They have been reared among the mountains and in pure, dry air. The hot, moist atmosphere coming from the everglades will prove fatal.

FOLLOWING are the admissions to the Army Mutual Aid Association since Oct. 20: Asst. Surg. Chas. C. Barrows, Asst. Surg. A. R. Chapin, Lieuts. R. B. Paddock, 6th Cav.; P. E. Trippe, 10th Cav.; D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav.; D. E. McCarthy, 12th Inf.; W. M. Dickinson, 4th Cav.; Henry C. Newcomer, Corps of Engrs.; Chas. Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf.; Elan F. Willcox, 6th Cav.. Wm. S. Biddle, 13th Inf., and Lieut.-Col. J. S. Brisbin, 9th Cav.

2D LIEUTENANT HARRY FLETCHER, 8th Cavalry, has furnished evidence to the War Department to show that his real name is Harry Fletcher Bateman, and the proof being satisfactory the President has nominated him to the Senate as of the latter name. His entire service as an enlisted man and as a non-commissioned officer was under the assumed name of Fletcher. His recent appointment as a 2d Lieutenant was also made out as of that name.

OFFICIAL notice was received this week from Gen. Lucius M. Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, to the effect that the National Court-Martial has found H. Clay Hall, Past Commander of the Department of New York, guilty of appropriating to his own use $1,250 of the Department's money, and has sentenced him to be dishonorably discharged and dismissed from the Grand Army. General Fairchild has approved the finding.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "General Miles, with his wife and young son, is at the Ebbitt House, although Mrs. Miles passes much of her time with her sister, Mrs. J. Don Cameron. Those who have heard Gen. Miles's statement concerning the capture of Geronimo think that he did right rather than to have the old chief shot in cold blood. Gen. Miles is the beau ideal of a citizen-soldier and looks as though he could conduct an Indian campaign or head a charge in civilized warfare"

A DOCUMENT written by the Count of Paris has been made public in Paris. He denounces alliances between the Right and the Extreme Left for the simple purpose of hampering the Government. He says: "The monarchy is the Government in reserve. The Conservatives ought not to put themselves out of court by refusing to accept the republic as the working machine until the way is prepared, not by violent means, for the monarchy." He urges them to adopt a programme in favor of the reduction of new public posts and treasury burdens; the maintenance of the five years' military service; the appointment of a non-political general to command the army; the stopping of religious persecution, and the reinstatement of magistrates who will loyally support the Republicans."

MRS. RAYMOND, wife of Dr. H. J. Raymond, Post Surgeon at Fort Gaston, who has been visiting in Indianapolis, has returned to her home on this coast....Major McMurray, of Portland, has returned from his Eastern trip, undertaken for the benefit of his eyes, which have been improved under skillful medical treatment....Lieut. and Mrs. Carrington, of Angel Island, were guests at the Occidental Hotel Tuesday....Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 14th Inf., is ordered to report here....Gen. Witcher, U. S. A., and Mrs. Witcher, have returned for the winter, and have taken a residence on Sutter street....At the hop given at the Presidio Tuesday, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Cochrane received the guests. The Floor Committee consisted of Lieut. Van Deusen, Lieut. Bean and Lieut. Faison. —*San Francisco Post.*

LIEUTENANT M. F. JAMAR, 13th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Wingate, N. M., is visiting relatives at Baton Rouge, La.

LIEUTENANT J. P. FINLEY, Signal Corps, U. S. A., after a short spell of duty in New York City, has returned to Washington.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. C. BARROWS, U. S. A., and Mrs. Barrows, of Fort Marion, Fla., are visiting relatives at Jackson, Miss.

QUARTERMASTER D. C. PEARSON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, leaves Fort Walla Walla for the East, to remain until the latter part of February.

MAJOR ANSON MILLS, 10th U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting in the East and at Zanesville, O., will remain on leave for three months longer.

LIEUTENANT P. H. RAY, 8th Inf., has left San Francisco for Fort McDowell, Arizona, and after a short stay there goes to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

COLONEL MONTGOMERY BRYANT, 8th Inf., after a pleasant visit to San Francisco, called there as a witness in the Wever case, has returned to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. C. BARROWS, U. S. A., left St. Augustine, Fla., this week to remain absent until February next. During his absence Doctor Webb, a local physician, will take medical charge of the Indian prisoners at Fort Marion.

GENERAL AND MRS. C. H. T. COLLIS, of New York, celebrated their silver wedding a few days ago, surrounded by their children and relatives. Gen. and Mrs. Collis were married during the first year of the war, and Mrs. Collis lived in camp with her husband every winter until its close.

THE marriage of Miss Flora Bigelow, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Bigelow, to Mr. Charles Stuart Dodge, was celebrated Dec. 15, at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City. Among those present was a brother of the bride, Lieut John Bigelow, Jr., U. S. A.

DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, according to the Washington *Post*, expects to go to Washington to live soon. He left there 22 years ago with the intention of returning when he had "made a lot of money." He says himself that he shall wait until he has completed 25 years of exile.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, in referring to the completion by Capt. J. G. Ballance, Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A., of the title to Fort Bliss, says: "This is a most excellent work, requiring great diligence and exertion, and this officer merits commendation for bringing this troublesome subject to a successful ending."

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, says the *Critic*, is in Washington, the guest of his brother, Senator Sherman. "Old Tecumseh" is a unanimous favorite at the National Capital, and his progress about the city is impeded by the hearty greetings extended him by his hosts of friends. The grizzly old warrior is in splendid form, and will remain several days.

FORTY members of the Gabriel R. Paul Post, No. 101, of Westwood, N. J., with an escort from the John A. Rawlins Post, of Washington, and accompanied by the Senators and members of the New Jersey delegation, visited Arlington Cemetery Dec. 10, and placed a tablet on the grave of Gen. G. Paul, U. S. A., who died last May, and in whose honor the post takes its name.

Harper's Weekly for December contains an interesting sketch, entitled "Christmas on the Rappahannock," by Rev. Dr. Paxton of New York, late Private John R. Paxton, Co. D, 140th Penn. Vols. Dr. Paxton, who is one of the ablest as well as one of the most popular clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, is a member of the New York Commandery of the Military Order.

THE Nashville (Tenn.) *American* corrects a report that Gen. Dabney H. Maury fought a duel at Mobile about the time our late war began, with a French officer named Riviere. It was his cousin, Henry Maury—a wild, reckless fellow, familiarly called "Henry the Devil"—who died after the war. He was a colonel of cavalry in the Confederate States Army for awhile, and afterward was in the navy.

CAPTAIN JOHN P. WALKER, U. S. A., retired, was fined $10 at the Jefferson Market Police Court Saturday morning for disorderly conduct in the store of Ayers, Donnan and Co., New York. He had gone into the place to look for Christmas presents, when his movements excited the suspicions of Mr. Donnan, who watched Captain Walker so closely that his ire was aroused, and, as Mr. Donnan testified, for fifteen minutes swore at him in true frontier style, many ladies being present. Captain Walker had also, when a saleswoman had asked him if he wished to be waited on, made a remark about always being glad to have pretty girls wait on him, and Justice Ford thought that justified a fine. He was also held in $100 for having a pistol in his possession when arrested. Captain Walker is at present attached to the Wild West Show of "Buffalo Bill," where he commands a company of "regulars."

COLONEL FRED. GRANT is now Treasurer of the American Wood Working Co., having an office in Cortlandt St., New York, and is also connected with the Steam Heating Co., having an office in the same building, and with which the Standard Oil people are connected. Jesse Grant is in San Francisco, and Ulysses is attending to the interests of his wife's estate in Mexico. Harrison, General Grant's old body-servant, is reported as saying: "Throughout his whole sickness General Grant's family never knew how much pain he suffered. From the time of his sickness till his death I was not two hours absent from him. Many nights he would walk the floor all night. When the family would ask him in the morning how he had rested he would say, 'pretty well,' and would try to appear cheerful. He had the most terrible pain all the time, and I don't think he had a moment's cessation from pain during those last months. He felt greatly relieved when he had finished his book, and his happiest days were those just before his death. During his whole sickness he never grew irritable or lost his temper. He was the kindest man I ever knew, and he had a great love for his family."

LIEUTENANT C. W. ABBOT, JR., U. S. A., will spend his leave of absence at Norwich, Conn.

CAPTAIN GEORGE D. WALLACE, 7th Cav., has been granted three months' leave for disability.

THE Second Comptroller has allowed the Mexican war claim of Daniel Ruggles, captain Co. A, 5th Inf., for $118.30.

CHAPLAIN MCADAM has left Fort Omaha, and will remain in the city of Omaha until his retirement, August next.

LIEUTENANT J. A. LOCKWOOD, 17th U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York this week and sails for Europe to spend the greater part of the winter in Paris.

MRS. HOWARD, wife of Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., is visiting at the home of her father, Hon. J. M. Woolworth, Omaha, where her husband will join her to spend the holidays.

MAJOR BURT, 2d Inf., was in Omaha last week, en route to his new station at Fort Robinson. He was formerly stationed at Fort Omaha, while a captain in the 4th Infantry.

GENERAL TERRY, as already mentioned in the JOURNAL, has been on a visit from Chicago to Ogden and Salt Lake City. Returning, he visited Fort Omaha in company with Gen. Crook and several officers of his staff.

THE friends of the late Gen. W. S. Hancock have, as a tribute to his memory, raised a sum of money to purchase a home for his widow. The committee having the matter in charge has decided, after consultation with Mrs. Hancock, to purchase a house in Washington, where, therefore, she will hereafter make her home.

THE Washingtonians think, it appears, that Gen. Sherman will ultimately return to that city to reside. Senator Sherman's purchase last summer of the former home of Secretary Stanton, three doors from his own, and which has for several years been the boarding place of Senator Hoar, is believed to have an intimate connection with the General's plan of returning here.

GENERAL EDWARD HATCH, 9th Cavalry, was in Omaha last Saturday, en route to Fort DuChesne, Utah, where he was ordered from Fort McKinney, Wyo., in order to quell any possible disturbances among the Ute Indians and hasten the completion of the new cantonment. Gen. Hatch was Chairman of the Ute Commission in 1878 and 1879, and has, it is thought, a more extended influence among those Indians than any other officer of the Army.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department: 1st Lieut. Frederic V. Abbot, Engrs.; 2d Lieut. S. D. Freeman, 10th Cav.; Captain E. H. Ruffner, Engrs.; Brig.-Gen. J. H. Potter; 2d Lieuts. C. L. Beckurts, 6th Inf.; H. C. Benson, 4th Cav.; and F. V. King, 8th Inf.; Capt. J. R. Campbell, 4th Art.; Maj. J. Brooke, Med. Dept.; Colonel R. I. Dodge, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James Allen, 3d Cav.; Col. R. S. Granger, retired; 1st Lieut. Geo. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.

LESTER S. BARTLETT, the President of the Spencer-Lee Arms Co., is reported as saying, "that nearly every European Government has agents now in this country making inquiries about arms." "There have as yet been no large orders given," said he. "The policy is to locate all the arms that are available for purchase, ascertain prices and then await the course of events. They do not want to buy if war is averted, but they evidently expect trouble since they have come over here to see what they can do in case of war."

A DESPATCH from Washington says: "A number of Army and political friends of General W. F. ('Baldy') Smith are arranging to bring him before the President as one well fitted for the position of Superintendent of the Coast Survey. The movement is without his knowledge. His friends urge that his services in the Army as an engineer, and his proficiency in those scientific branches which pertain to the successful administration of the Coast Survey are so well known in official circles as to make their case strong from the start."

GEORGE BADEN-POWELL, C. M. G. and M. A., of Balliol College, Oxford, F. R. A. S. and F. S. S., one of the greatest living English authorities on colonial and politico-economic subjects, arrived in New York Monday. Mr. Powell is a member of Parliament. To the question, "How would a war with Russia affect the colonies?" he is reported as saying: "Well, suppose war to break out suddenly neither Canada nor Australia would be involved in any risk or expense beyond that of defending their own territory from Russian attack, and in case of such an attack they would have at their back the last shilling and the last man in the British Empire."

THE Washington *Post* says: "All the Army officers in the city are pinching themselves, pounding their chests and taking other methods of convincing their consciences that they are not dreaming when they contemplate the extraordinary situation in which General Miles is placed. In the annual report of the Secretary of War he is directly and specifically charged with disobedience of orders in accepting the surrender of the Apaches, and in his message the President makes the same charge by inference. According to the Army Regulations Miles should be at once placed under arrest and tried by court-martial, but he is at large, is entertained at dinner as the honored guest of the Secretary, and is receiving marked attentions from other official sources. Just what it all means no one seems to know, but such a condition of affairs has not been heard of since George Washington took command of the Army."

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Dec. 9 says:

Capt. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf., returned from the East Dec. 6....The wife of Lieut. F. A. Boutelle, at Fort Custer, is an invalid. Mrs. W. L. Clark, her sister, is with her.....The wife of Asst. Surg. A. S. Kilbourne is at Fort Canby, with her sister, whose husband is very sick....Capt. H. S. Turrill, who arrived last week, has been assigned to Fort Spokane, ...Maj. Thos. McGregor and Capt. S. T. Hamilton, 2d Cav., return to Fort Walla Walla this week from San Francisco. ....Capt. C. F. Powell, Engineer Corps, is now engaged inspecting Gonernment works on the coast from the Columbia River south..... Capt. E. L. Huggins, 2d Cav., Fort Walla Walla, and Lieut. A. Hasbrouck, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, came up from San Francisco on Monday.

IT appears that Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, U. S. Army, of the Ordnance Corps, has a double who goes about the country talking geology and paleontology, borrowing money, books, etc., and entering into various engagements which the genuine Clarence is expected to fulfil. The first that was heard of him came in a letter to Capt. Dutton from northern Michigan. The writer said that he had driven in the dark and through the mud a long distance to hear the Captain's lecture as "per invitation," and was chagrined and surprised to find that the lecturer was not on hand and had not been heard from at the appointed place. He could overlook this failure and disappointment, but begged that the two valuable books borrowed by the geologist from a clergyman to whom he was introduced by the complainant be returned, as the clergyman held him responsible. The writer expressed admiration for Captain Dutton's ability and acquirements, but quaintly and earnestly lectured him upon the grave defects of character betrayed by the book episode, and admonished him to reform.

LIEUTENANT H. H. COSTON, U. S. Marine Corps, left Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER JOHN S. NEWELL relieved Lieut.-Commander H. E. Nichols of command of the U. S. S. *Pinta* at Sitka, Alaska, Nov. 27. Lieut.-Commander Nichols will return home on the first steamer available.

THE friends of Chief Engr. Walter D. Smith, U. S. N., will learn with deep regret that his health is not materially changed for the better. He is now an inmate of the Government Hospital at Washington, D. C. Mr. Smith's last cruise expired in October, 1883.

THE friends of Lieut. R. H. Galt were gladdened by a sight of him for a short time recently while en route from Norfork to Philadelphia, accompanied by Mrs. Galt. He is on duty as inspector of steel at the Midvale Steel Works, but resides at 4753 Green street, Germantown.

LIEUTENANT JESUP NICHOLSON, U. S. M. C., who has been ill for several months past, has been ordered before a board for examination as to his present physical condition. It is quite likely that Lieut. Nicholson will be retired. He is a son of Commo. Somerville Nicholson, retired.

LIEUT. RIDGELY HUNT, U. S. N., will, with his bride, take up his residence at the capital for the winter, his assignment to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation having been issued Dec. 13. Mrs. Hunt is a daughter of the late Gen. Phil Kearny, and step-daughter of Rear Admiral Upshur.

LIEUT. COMDR. THOS. NELSON, U. S. N., is promoted to commander from Dec. 13 by the retirement of Capt. R. L. Law on Dec. 12. Lieut. Comdr. Nelson is in command of the *Palos*, Asiatic Station, and is now enjoying winter quarters on that craft at Tien Tsin. He entered the Navy as a volunteer officer during the late unpleasantness.

LIEUTENANT O. E. LASHER, U. S. N., attached to the *Franklin* at Norfolk, arrived in Washington the last of the previous week, having been assigned the command of the *Speedwell*, tug, for the transference of stores and plant to the Norfolk yard. Unfortunately, his craft ran hard and fast aground on Giesboro Point, where she was at last accounts.

THE retirement of Lieut. Comdr. Welch, U. S. N., Dec. 13, makes a vacancy for Lieut. J. N. Hemphill, now on duty at the Washington Ordnance Yard, and he will soon be ordered for examination. Lieut. Comdr. Welch entered the volunteer service in 1864, and in 1868 was appointed an ensign in the Regular Navy. His last cruise was on the U. S. Flagship *Hartford*.

REAR ADMIRAL FRANKLIN, U. S. N., reported recently to the Department that a serious accident had befallen Asst. Surg. L. W. Atler, of the *Quinnebaug*, whereby he had suffered a compound fracture of his leg. Dr. Atler will not accompany his ship on her South African cruise, but P. A. Surg. Edgar, of the *Pensacola*, has been assigned to the *Quinnebaug* temporarily in his place.

A WIDE circle of friends will welcome back to Washington Lieut. E. W. Sturdy, who filled an important position in the Nautical Almanac Office some years ago. Lieut. Sturdy married a daughter of Gen. Lockwood of Georgetown. His last cruise was recently completed on the *Kearsarge*. He is ordered to duty in the Nautical Almanac Office under Professor Simon Newcomb, U. S. N.

RECENT advices from Chief Engr. W. J. Lamdin, U. S. N., are to the effect that he is still unfit for duty, and there is but a remote prospect of his ever being again available for sea service. He was invalided home from the South Atlantic Station early in 1882. He is at present residing at Perryville, Md. Mr. Lamdin entered the Navy as a 3d asst. engineer in 1851. His present commission dates Oct. 1, 1861.

THE next vacancy in the list of rear admirals, commodores or captains, will promote Comdr. Wiltse to the latter grade, as, by the recent promotion of Comdr. Seely, he is standing No. 1 of the grade. Comdr. Wiltse married some years since a daughter of the late Franklin Steele, of Georgetown, and sister of the widow of the hero of the *Cumberland*, Comdr. George Morris. Comdr. and Mrs. Wiltse are residing at 62 East 53d street, New York.

ALTHOUGH the bids for several of the new cruisers have been accepted and the contracts assigned, the Secretary seems disposed to make haste slowly in ordering officers for the superintendency of their construction. It is asserted that Chief Engr. De Valin has been tendered the position of inspector at San Francisco, but up to the present time nothing official has been made public. Mr. De Valin is at present on duty in the Washington Ordnance Yard.

LIEUT. ROBT. E. PEARY, civil engineer, U. S. N. has arrived in Halifax, en route for the United States, and, judging from the accounts published in the daily papers, he seems to have demonstrated that Yankee ingenuity and American pluck have once more shown that all of the possibilities have not been exhausted in the search for the long-sought for borean projection. The scientific world will look with much interest for the full report of this unique expedition.

THE President on Thursday approved the qualification papers of Comdr. H. B. Seely, U. S. N., for promotion to be captain.

REAR ADMIRAL RALPH CHANDLER relieved Rear Admiral John Lee Davis at Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 22, of command of the Asiatic squadron.

CAPTAIN R. S. COLLUM, U. S. Marine Corps, entertained a large gathering with "The Heathen Chinee," on Wednesday evening, at the United Service Club, Philadelphia.

COMMANDER RODGERS and Paymaster Barton, U. S. N., returned last evening from a four days' hunting trip to Sherman Island. They succeeded in bagging 270 ducks.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

LIEUTENANT M. F. WRIGHT, U. S. N., who recently married Miss Boker, at Newport, R. I., goes to League Island for duty, a pleasant station, as he has numerous relatives and friends in Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BROWN, recently in Washington as president of the Board to prepare details of operations of the new arrangements of purchases and distributions of supplies in the Navy, has returned to Norfolk, Va.

CAPTAIN CHAS. LAWRENCE, formerly Sailmaker, U. S. N., who resigned in 1864, and is now President of the Common Council of Philadelphia, has been strongly recommended for the position of Harbor Master of that city.

PAYMASTER WM. N. WATMOUGH, Surg. Homer L. Law and Surg. John C. Lippincott were retired on Dec. 17. P. A. Paymr. J. W. Jordan, who was before the Naval Retiring Board, was found not disqualified for active service.

REAR ADMIRAL JAS. E. JOUETT, Chief Engineer P. Inch, Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn and Ensign R. T. Mulligan, U. S. N., were registered Dec. 7, and Lieut. C. W. Foster, 3d U. S. Art., Dec. 14, at the Carrollton, Baltimore.

THE Norfolk *Landmark* says: "The 'Jolly Five' are hilarious no more. Their mystic circle is broken. A golden link is lost. Sailmaker C. C. Freeman, U. S. N., has gone to another field of duty, and the remaining four members sit in heaviness and mourning."

LIEUTENANT J. N. HEMPHILL appeared before the Naval Examining Board on Thursday. The examination for promotion of P. A. Paymr. L. A. Yorke, which was begun on Tuesday, is not yet completed. It is understood that there is considerable opposition to his promotion, and the result is in doubt.

COMPTROLLER MAYNARD'S recent decision in the case of the claim for longevity pay, preferred by Asst. Paymr. Chapman, of the Navy, is being much commented on by Navy men and by civilians. It is understood that an appeal will be taken, when a good many points of interest to the Service will undoubtedly be ventilated. From the Comptroller's standpoint it seems that a paymaster's clerk is in the situation of a geometrical point, he has "position without magnitude."

LIEUT. E. W. STURDY, Ensign Chas. S. Ripley, P. A. Surg. W. G. G. Wilson, Asst. Paymr. Thos. J. Cowie, Lieut. G. Blocklinger, Capt. E. E. Potter, Chaplain Wm. F. Morrison, Comdr. J. J. Read, Ensign E. E. Wright, Pay Insp. John H. Stevenson, Lieut. A. Ross, Capt. G. B. White, Paymr. G. W. Beaman, Carpenter M. T. Quigley, Prof. H. D. Todd, Lieut. E. H. C. Leutze and Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald registered at the Navy Department during the week.

THE man who has made the Pacific Mail a success is J. B. Houston, better known as "Buck Houston." His father was for forty-three years in the Treasury Department at Washington. His grandfather on his mother's side was old Commodore Truxtun, who defeated the French fleet in the West Indies. He had a naval education himself, captured slavers on the African coast and helped to take Mason and Slidell off the British steamer *Trent*. He superintended the building of ironclads at Chester during the war and then branched out as a financier. He is a small man of firm and athletic form, with a Napoleonic head and mustache and goatee that are becoming streaked with gray.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE German papers are amusing themselves with a story of Capt. Brown, of H. M. S. *Radna*, who had fallen in love with a *ballerina* named Elena Santi. "Against the most stringent orders of the British Navy," the Captain invited his sweetheart on board. She had barely time to reach the cabin when signal was made that "a Commission of Inspection" had left the dockyard to inspect the *Radna*. "Dismay seized the guilty couple. The steps of the officers are heard overhead. Elena, throwing her arms round the Captain's neck embraces him, swears she never will be the cause of his ruin, and before he can prevent her, plunges head foremost through the open port into the seething waves, which engulf her forthwith. She was never seen to rise. When the commission entered the *Radna's* cabin her unfortunate Commander was found prostrate and unconscious on the deck." There is one defect in the make up of the story: there is no Captain or Commander of the name of "Brown" on the English Navy List, and no vessel in the English service named "*Radna*."

A *Tribune* despatch from Washington, says: "The action of the Secretary of the Navy in revoking the order of Commodore Bancroft Gherardi, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, removing Index Clerk Redfield Chandler, causes considerable gossip in naval circles. Young Chandler is the son of Rear Adm. Chandler. The story is that when Adm. Chandler was detached he and Commodore Gherardi had a few words about the former occupying the house in the Navy-yard for two weeks longer. Then Lieutenant Hunker, the commandant's aid, and young Chandler had some words about the former's authority over him, the latter charging the lieutenant with discourtesy in his official duties. At this time Chandler's resignation was peremptorily demanded, and a colored messenger appointed in his place. Upon Secretary Whitney's order Mr. Chandler resumed his duties on Saturday and the colored messenger went back to his former position. Lieutenant Hunker, it is said, has written a letter requesting to be detached and ordered to other duty."

JUSTICE TO GENERAL MILES.

WE reserved the portion of the annual report of the Secretary of War relating to affairs in the Department of Arizona for separate publication, and it appears elsewhere this week under the heading of "The Department and General Miles." It will be observed that the Secretary distinctly charges that General Miles took action "in direct opposition to the President's orders." We fear that the Secretary has suffered himself to be betrayed into a false position in making this statement. The estimation in which the offence of disobeying the orders of a superior is held is best shown by the fact that it is made punishable by "death or such other punishment as a Court-martial may direct." No man, not even the Secretary of War—least of all the Secretary of War has any right to charge an officer of the Army with such an offence, except in the proper manner and before the proper tribunal, and that is clearly neither Congress nor the public, to whom the annual report of the Secretary is addressed. From Washington comes the following, Dec. 16:

The President feels that injustice has been done General Miles, and is doing his best to make up for it.

The Secretary of War has written a statement, which will be sent to Congress and published in the General Army Orders, explaining the references to General Miles in his annual report, and including the suppressed orders under which he was acting when he accepted the surrender of the Apaches and which appear not to have been known to the Secretary when he made his report.

First—When General Crook's terms of agreement with the hostile Apaches were disapproved by the President, instructions were given which authorized the sparing of their lives, but otherwise their surrender was unconditional.

Second—That has been fully accomplished by Gen. Miles, and the Indians are all captives in their prisons in Florida.

Third—The people of the Southwest are enjoying tranquillity, security and prosperity.

Fourth—As a vindication of General Miles' judicious and successful course, and in recognition of the services of his gallant troops, his responsibilities have been increased, and by order of the President and with approval of Secretary Endicott and Lieutenant General Sheridan, his department has been enlarged to include Southern California and the whole Mexican frontier from Fort Bliss, Texas, to the Pacific coast.

General Miles' new headquarters will be at Los Angeles.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for seven days, to commence on or about Dec. 23, is granted Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, A. Q. M., Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 208, Div. Atl., Dec. 17.)

A G. C. M. will meet at St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 21. Detail: Major Passmore Middleton, Surg.; Capt. George Mitchell, 2d Art.; 1st Lieuts. Charles E. Kilbourne, Ephraim T. C. Richmond and Edward H. Catlin, 2d Art.; 2d Lieuts. John Conklin, Jr., and Cornelius DeW. Willcox, 2d Art. 1st Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, Adjt. 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 208, Div. Atl., Dec. 17.)

A G. C. M. will meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., Dec. 20. Detail: Capts. George M. Randall, Joseph T. Haskell, Charles Wheaton and Richard I. Eskridge, 23d Inf.; Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge, Orlando L. Wieting and Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieuts. William H. Allaire, Daniel B. Devore and George D. De Shon, 23d Inf. 2d Lieut. E. P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 208, Div. Atl., Dec. 17.)

FORT MAGINNIS, M. T.

THE *Argus* says: Col. and Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Wagner visited Maiden on Monday....Lieut. Cushman is repairing the telegraph line between here and Rocky Point....Dr. Gray and Lt. Macdonald went hunting last Monday and succeeded in bagging several chickens, a prairie lion and a large number of jack rabbits.

WE publish elsewhere the text of the Army Appropriation bill as reported. The amount is somewhat less than last year and there are several items of interest, including a change in the mileage allowances.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.
Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Hough, 16th Infantry. Superintendent.
1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art., A. A. A. General.

RENDEZVOUS.

Albany, N. Y., 513 Broadway—1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, 22d Inf.
Baltimore, Md., 87 1-2 S. Sharp st. (Cav.), Capt. G. E. Overton, 6 Cav.
Baltimore, Md. 48 N. Liberty St.....1st Lt. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland St.—Capt. Samuel McKeever, 2d Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 161 Niagara St.—Capt. Wm. H. H. Crowell, 6th Inf.
Camden, N. J.—1st Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Inf.
Chicago, Ills., 10 S. Clark St. (Cav.)—Capt. A. G. Hennisee, 8th Cav.
Chicago, Ills., 9 S. Clark St.—Capt. Frank D. Garretty, 17th Inf.
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th St. (Cav.)—1st Lt. Geo. K. Hunter, 3d Cav.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 64 East 4th St.—1st Lt. John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.
Cleveland, Ohio, 142 & 144 Ontario St.—1st Lt. C. A. Vernou. 19 Inf.
Denver, Colo., 372 Blake St.—Capt. George P. Borden, 5th Inf.
Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Congress St. (Cav.)—Capt. J. S. Loud 9th Cav.
Harrisburg, Pa., 443 Market St.—Capt. Chambers McKibbin, 15 Inf.
Jersey City, N. J., 19 Montgomery St. (Cav.) Capt. P. D. Vroom, 3d Cav.
Lexington, Ky. (Cav.)—1st Lt. C. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.
New York City, 174 Hudson St. (Cav.)—Capt. J. Jackson, 1st Cav.
New York City, 56 West St., (Cav.)—1st Lt. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav.
New York City, 109 West St.—Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf.
New York City, 116 Chatham St.—Capt. Charles F. Robe, 25th Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 2005 Market St., (Cav.)—1st Lt. H. L. Scott, 7 Cav.
Philadelphia, Pa., 2 North 20th St., cor. Market St.,—Capt. Chas. C. Hood, 24th Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 915 Penn Ave.—Capt. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf.
St. Louis. Mo., 821 Pine St. (Cav.)—1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th St.—1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, 13thInf.
Washington, D. C., 924 Pa. ave—Capt. Douglas M. Scott, 1st Inf.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says: "Miss Winnie Davis's remark that she 'knows nothing about the rebellion' leads us to fear that she will write some war reminiscences." And the Columbus *Sun:* "We regret to say that the new magazine guns are not for the purpose of shooting writers of war reminiscences."

RECENT WAR NARRATIVES.

AS THE war recedes interest in it seems to grow. This is in part explained, perhaps, by the fact that the youth born during the great contest have for the past few years begun to enter upon their early manhood, and are at the age when men inquire what their fathers did and suffered that they may find in the story of their achievements incentives to national and family pride. Happily we have reached the stage when the story of the contest is freed from the element of sectional animosity, and "Reb." and "Yank." can con its pages together without provoking differences that are not wholly good natured. It is not to be expected, nor even desired, that the actors in the actual contest should describe its kaleidoscopic changes alike. Fortunately there is sufficient agreement, even in their differences, to present the broad features of the great struggle in truthful outline for the instruction and emulation of their children, and their children's children after them. If Cæsar and Pharnaces had to present their several stories in the pages of the same magazine we might be forced to accept the boastful "*veni, vidi, vici*" with due allowance.

Several interesting volumes have been added to our collection of war records during the past few months. First in the order of publication is the Battle of Gettysburg, by Comte de Paris, excellently translated by Col. John P. Nicholson, and published by Messrs. Porter and Coates, Philadelphia. Next a most admirable history of the Second Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, from the competent pen of Francis A. Walker, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. Vols.; A. A.-G. of the Corps from Oct. 9, 1862, to Jan. 12, 1863, published by Charles Scribner's Sons. In connection with these two volumes may well be read a most interesting and instructive volume of Recollections of a Private Soldier in the Army of the Potomac, by Frank Wilkeson, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. These narratives present the history of the Army of the Potomac, or a portion of it, from three several points of view; one, that of the impartial historian, viewing it from without, critically and dispassionately, and two presenting it as it appeared in the warmer glow of description by active participants.

In connection with the volume of the Comte de Paris there is an interesting history. From "Sevilla," on the 21st of Jan., 1877, he wrote to Rev. Dr. Jones, Secretary Southern Historical Society, saying: "I share the opinion of those who think that the Confederate cause was not a lost one from the beginning; that it might have been successful; and, therefore, I seek with great care to find out why it did not succeed." A series of questions as to the cause of Lee's failure followed, and it was added: "In my sincere desire to judge fairly of the Confederate Army you may help me by putting the same questions to some of the Confederate leaders who are still alive, and with whom you are in correspondence."

The result was the publication in the Southern Historical Society Papers of a series of most interesting and valuable personal narratives and reports, of which the Count was able to take advantage in writing this portion of his history. To undertake to present his conclusions here would carry us beyond the limits of our space. It is sufficient to say that he has given us a volume on Gettysburg which should be in the hands of everyone at all interested in the history of our war. The victory at Gettysburg is ascribed not merely to Meade's superiority in numbers (estimated here at 18 to 19,000) and in the defensive, for these combined to Hooker's advantage at Chancellorsville. "Chance afforded it strong positions, which Buford and Reynolds preserved for it, and which Meade turned to excellent account." Meade conquered in spite of his mistakes. These, we are told, were in his not going to Gettysburg himself on the 1st of July, instead of sending Hancock; in not concentrating his army with sufficient rapidity; in indicating in too vague terms the position Sickles was to occupy, and not examining his position in person; in depriving the right wing of Gerry and his two brigades; in not divining the direction of Picketts s advance and preparing for it, and finally in launching a single brigade instead of three divisions against Longstreet's right. Of Gen. Lee on this occasion, Longstreet says: "There is no doubt that Gen. Lee during the crisis of that campaign lost the matchless equipoise that usually characterized him." He was "thrown from his balance by too great confidence in the prowess of his troops and by the deplorable absence of Gen. Stuart and the perplexity occasioned thereby."

We do not care to undertake a critical review of General Walker's book. It is warm with the glow of personal feeling and personal sympathies, into which we enter too earnestly to enable us to judge it impartially. It has a living and vital interest for all who are attached by personal service or by the ties of personal friendship to the noble corps whose history is here recorded.

In his narrative, Gen. Walker says of Gettysburg: "It is an incident very instructive as the causes which may influence, or even decide, the fortunes of war, that the order directing the movement of the Second Corps was brought to the headquarters by an orderly who left it on the desk of the Assistant Adjutant-General, without calling attention to its presence, or demanding the customary acknowledgment of delivery. In consequence, corps headquarters remained unaware of the order until some time after the troops should have been on the road. The loss thus occasioned was severely felt in the tremendous exertions which the corps was that day called to make."

The prompt action which redeemed the mistake of neglecting to seize the position of Little Round Top is ascribed to "a slender, graceful young officer of engineers, Warren, who had climbed the slope to scan the western horizon, where his prescient mind had descried the signs of danger." "Well did Gen. Abbott (in whose name throughout appears, by the way, that fatal extra t) say that, but for the wonderful coup d'œil of Warren and his prompt acceptance of responsibility, the name of Gettysburg might only have been known in history as that of the place where the Union cause made its grave." Of the final catastrophe which wrecked Warren's future, Walker says:

Officers and men of the 2d Corps, who witnessed Gen. Warren's energy, promptitude, and courage on many a trying occasion, will never believe that he deserved this hard fate, which wrecked his whole life, and which, after a long but fruitless struggle to secure reparation, brought him to his grave a broken-hearted man. It would not have diminished the renown which Sheridan won at Yellow Tavern, Cedar Creek, and Five Forks, had he welcomed an early occasion to repair the terrible injury which one hasty word, in the heat of battle, had done to the position, the fame, and the hopes of the man who snatched Little Round Top from the hands of the exulting Confederates. It may be that the triple stars which the dashing commander of the Union cavalry so nobly won would have shone with a brighter lustre in the eyes of posterity had somewhat more of the magnanimity of his great silent chief mingled with the splendid qualities of Philip Sheridan.

On the discovery of the failure of Wilcox to cover Pickett's right flank, we are told "Hancock, easily the best tactician of the Potomac army, and always on the front line of battle, eagle-eyed, sees and seizes his opportunity." "When last it was my privilege to see Gen. Hancock," says Gen. Walker, "in November, 1885, he pointed out to me from Cemetery Hill the position occupied by Buford at this critical juncture, and assured me that, among the most inspiring sights of his military career was the splendid spectacle of that gallant cavalry, as it stood there unshaken and undaunted, in the face of the advancing Confederate infantry."

In his description of this battle Walker says: "Hunt, chief of artillery, rides along the line and fires barrel after barrel of his revolver into the faces of the enemy; while two young officers, bravest of the brave, Major Mitchell, of Hancock's staff, and Lieut Haskell, of Gibbon's, ride mounted through an interval between the Union battalions, and call upon the troops to go forward."

Of Hancock we are told further that: "Topographical insight was not one of Hancock's strong points, but on a field of battle over which he could cast his rapid and searching glance, no man surpassed—few soldiers, living or dead, ever equalled—the commander of the Second Corps in the promptitude and directness with which he made his appropriate dispositions, whether for attack or defence, however sharp and sudden the emergency."

Among the most interesting passages in the volume are the personal descriptions with which it abounds, and some of which relate to officers still in the Service. For the noble Sumner, who is present in the persons of two worthy representatives of his family, General Walker has the most unbounded admiration. Of him he says:

Jupiter, shining full, clear, and strong in the midnight heavens, might be the disembodied soul of Edwin V. Sumner. In honor, in courage, in disinterestedness, in patriotism, in magnanimity, he shone resplendent. Meanness, falsehood, duplicity were more hateful than death to the simple-hearted soldier who had put himself, sword in hand, at the head of the divisions of Richardson and Sedgwick. Upon a body of citizen soldiers, in the first flush of martial enthusiasm, a commander so chivalrous in feeling, so heroic in bearing, as Sumner could not fail to produce a profound and lasting impression. Frank Bartlett was a captain at the time of which we are writing; Nelson Miles, only a lieutenant of the line; and from every camp a host of young fellows looked up, in almost child-like readiness to follow, quickness to learn, eagerness to imitate, as their appointed leaders swept by in all the pomp of war. It is easy to criticize Sumner's dispositions at Antietam—the dangerous massing of Sedgwick's brigades, the exposure of the flank of the charging column, the failure of the commander to supervise and direct, from some central point, all the operations of the corps; yet no one who saw him there, hat in hand, his white hair streaming in the wind, riding abreast of the field officers of the foremost line, close up against the rocky ledges bursting with the deadly flame of Jackson's volleys, could ever fail thereafter to understand the furious thrust with which a column of the Second Corps always struck the enemy, or the splendid intrepidity with which its brigade and division commanders were wont to ride through the thickest of the fight as calmly as on parade.

"Sumner was of magnificent presence; though never arrogant or unkind, the consciousness of high rank showed itself in every lineament and every movement; though not boastful, he was never backward in self-assertion, whether for himself or his troops."

Couch, though a man of entirely different style, was his worthy successor. "Of slight stature, and usually of a simple and retiring demeanor, he became sublime as the passion of battle and the high-mounting sense of duty took complete possession of every power and faculty. The Second Corps was to be singularly fortunate in its commanders, but it was never to know a truer or braver, one more full of the spirit of loyalty, courage, and honor."

A later period is described by Gen. Walker, when the Second Corps in common with the whole Army of the Potomac, lost something of its élan. Wilkeson, in his narrative, "ascribes this demoralization to two causes: first, the shirking of bloody work by some of the Generals, which disheartened the enlisted men and embittered them," next, "the worthless character of the recruits who were supplied to the Army in 1864 65." "But 160,000 of the enormous number of men raised by purchase ever stood in battle ranks and they stood there because they had been unable to elude the vigilance or corrupt the honesty of the guards who accompanied them from the recruiting barracks to the front." It did not lie within the power of any regimental officers to hold the bounty paid recruits, "undisciplined blackguards," under fire.

Of General McClellan, General Walker says:

Neither General McClellan's personal bravery nor his earnest, affectionate devotion to his soldiers is for a moment to be called in question; but his adherence to European methods of handling an army, suitable enough in a cleared country of good roads, with thoroughly disciplined and indurated troops, under veteran colonels and veteran brigadiers, with generals of division and of corps who had fought their way up, through many campaigns, to positions of great authority and power, assisted by numerous staffs of the most skilled and accomplished officers in the service, was the source of great weakness in the case of such an army, in such conditions and with such a history as the Army of the Potomac.

No other commander ever aroused the same enthusiasm in the troops, whether in degree or in kind. The soldiers fairly loved to look upon him; the sight of him brought cheers spontaneously from every lip, his voice was music to every ear. Let military critics or political enemies say what they will, he who could so move upon the hearts of a great army, as the wind sways long rows of standing corn, was no ordinary man; nor was he who took such heavy toll of Joseph E Johnston and Robert E. Lee, an ordinary man.

Apropos to this, Wilkeson quotes a fellow private as saying as they sat around the guns one night after the hard knocks of the wilderness:

McClellan expected American volunteers to fight day after day. Outfought and beaten to-day, they must fight to-morrow as though ever victorious, and they did it when he commanded them. He taught us to fight, and all that is good in this many tongued crew of Grant's, the leaven of it is the remnant of McClellan's Army. Grant has not moulded one man in this vast mob. He has filled our ranks as best he could, but he depends on the men who sprang to arms when

the Northern war drum sounded, to supply these bounty-jumping recruits with courage and to teach them their duty Take the volunteers away from the Army of the Potomac and Lee could drown the rest of this Army in the James River without firing a shot.

Of Fair Oaks, Walker says:

Of the colonels then for the first time engaged in action against the enemy, Brooke, Cross, Nugent, Barlow, Zook, could never thereafter fail to be marked men; while a young lieutenant on the staff that day, fresh from civil life, showed there, to the admiration of all beholders, that address and gallantry which were to secure a promotion of unexampled rapidity, and to make the name of Nelson A. Miles the pride of the volunteer soldiers of the Union.

In his account of Fredericksburg he says:

Yet even here, among these forlorn conditions, one heart there was as fresh, as buoyant, as that of a child at play. It beats in the youthful form of Miles, a born soldier, rightly named. A ball strikes Miles in the throat; but with his hand against the wound, and the blood streaming out through his fingers, this prince of fighters dashes back to Couch, who, close at hand, is watching with breaking heart, the annihilation of his splendid corps, and entreats permission to lead a new charge

Brooke is described as a soldier who had few equals on the skirmish line—"impetuous, cool and masterful." "Three finer examples of fiery valor in battle, of the steady and faithful performance of duty, even to the dreariest work of routine in camp and on the march, could not be found in one group in all the armies of the United States" than Nelson A. Miles, John R. Brooke, and S. S. Carroll.

And of Chancellorsville:

So delighted was Hancock at the splendid behavior of his skirmish line that, after one repulse of the enemy, he exclaimed, "Capt. Parker, ride down and tell Col. Miles he is worth his weight in gold;" while Couch, turning to the major generals who commanded his two divisions, said, in his quiet but emphatic way, "I tell you what it is, gentlemen, I should not be surprised to find myself, some day, serving under that young man."

"Whatever his merits or his short-comings as a commander, Hooker was surely an ideal inspector general." Under Hooker, for the first time, the difference between regulars and volunteers ceased to exist so far as the artillery was concerned. If Hooker was the ideal inspector general, Charles H. Morgan was his peer:

Tireless, vigilant, and sagacious, his life for two years was bound up in a remarkable intimacy with the experience of the 2d Corps, and its fame must always be, in a high degree, his claim to renown. Wherever the corps went he literally led the way. Did the head of the column emerge, from long toiling through woods and swamps, upon the plain where the troops were to bivouac, Morgan seemed to have been an hour there, and it was his hand which pointed each division to its resting place. Was the enemy suddenly encountered upon the march, it was Morgan who first seized the significance of the situation, who sent the batteries galloping to their ground, and threw the leading brigades into position to receive the impending attack. Was some desperate assault upon intrenched works to be undertaken in the early morning, the indefatigable chief of staff of the 2d Corps rode hour after hour along the lines, scanning every feature of the field until the sun went down; often would he steal out in the night to watch, against the midnight sky, the outlines of the frowning works that were to be carried at any cost, and there would he seek to find some suggestion for his guidance on the bitter, bloody morrow.

Colonel Batchelder was one of the best, if not himself the very best, contribution made by the volunteer force to the supply department of the Army. His subsequent promotion to be chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and his present high position in the Regular Army, are evidence of the manner in which his duties with the Second Corps were discharged. However exacting the demands of the infantry or the artillery, of the commissariat or the hospital service, they were always met, and met so easily that it seemed the simplest thing in the world to be done. It was impossible that the roads could become so bad as to keep the Second Corps trains back. No matter how the troops were marched about, by day or by night, in advance or in retreat, the inevitable six-mule wagon was always close behind. "Old Rucker" would have wasted more profanity on one requisition for forty nose-bags than Batchelder found necessary in running the teams of a whole corps for twelve months. Under such a chief quartermaster, the gift of "exhorting impenitent mules" fell almost into disuse.

Mr. Wilkeson in the preface to his volume calls on his comrades of the ranks, who yet survive to tell, as he has, what they actually saw and did, and what their commanders refused, or neglected, or failed to do. "Very many of you," he says, "were the equals, and not a few of you were the superiors, of your officers in intelligence, courage and military ability. The grumbling of a single soldier at a camp fire may be unreasonable, and his criticism abusive. The criticism of 100,000 American soldiers will be absolute truth." It is his purpose in a future edition to show how the cowardly politicians unprincipled dodge of volunteering "wasted the best moral, social and political elements of the republic, leaving the cowards, shirks, egotists and money-makers to stay at home and procreate their kind." The preference given to West Point graduates was, he thinks, another source of weakness, and he believes "that the military salvation of this country requires that the West Point Academy be destroyed." "West Point," he says, "turns out shoulder-strapped office-holders. It cannot produce soldiers; for these are, as I claim, born and not made. And it is susceptible of demonstration that the almost ruinous delay in suppressing the rebellion and restoring the Union; the deadly failure of campaigns year after year; the awful waste of the best soldiers the world has seen, and the piling up of the public debt into the billions, was wholly due to West Point influence and West Point commanders." The bearing of this remark lies in its application, and even the graduates of the Military Academy may accept it without question when they recall the fact that Lee, Johnston, Jackson, Magruder, Beauregard, and all the principal leaders of the Southern host were alumni of the Military Academy. It may be read too in connection with what Wilkeson himself says of McClellan in the extract we give above, and of Griffin and others, including rare Seth Williams, of whom he says in describing how he received from him news of his promotion: "Kind Seth Williams! So generous, and sweet, and sympathetic was he to me, a dirty private, that my eyes filled with tears, and I could not talk, could not thank him. I came with an ace of crying outright." And we may well share our tears with his when we recall that sweet and noble soul, for Williams was all that he describes him, and more—one of the highest types of soldierly character, trained in that school whose teachings are condemned, perhaps with some reason, but not with judgment and impartiality which can make critical opinion valuable. Let us, too, in this connection turn to what Gen. Walker says of the 2d Corps and its first commander:

The Second Corps could not have become quite all it was under any other chief and in relinquishing the command it was impossible that he should wholly take himself away. The best part, the immortal and unfading, the unerring and unmistaking part of Edwin V. Sumner, the honor, truth, courage, and devotion to duty, which informed his whole life, and inspired his every act, could not be divorced from the troops he had trained and had led into their first battles. Thousands of the brave men in the ranks, hundreds of young and rising officers, had obtained from him their ideas of soldierly duty; had followed him in toil and danger; and when, later in the war, after the body of the brave dragoon had been laid in the dust, one of the old Peninsula regiments was called to leave one-half its numbers, whether in victory or defeat, upon some bloody slope, those who looked on could see, in the quick and dashing advance or in the slow and sullen retreat, something of the spirit of him from whose dying lips fell the boast:

"The Second Corps never lost a color or a gun."

The extracts we give will show the character of General Walker's History of the Second Corps. It is one of the very best histories of the class to which it belongs, and is written in a most charitable spirit, showing a disposition to praise rather than to blame. Perhaps some will sympathize too heartily with the description of Badeau as a "person eager to sacrifice reputations as a burnt offering of sweet savor upon the altar of Grant's fame," to even except this from our characterization of the book in which it appears.

GEN. SCHOFIELD ON THE TRAIN ROBBERY.

"DID the United States troops on board of the train of the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad, which was robbed Saturday, act like cowards?" a *World* reporter asked Major Gen. Schofield, in command of the Eastern Division of the Army.

"According to the newspaper reports they did. I can say nothing until I receive the official report. I see that a Capt. Connors is said to have been in command. There is no such captain in the Army Registry. He was probably a sergeant, and the troops were of course colored. If a white man had been in command the result would have been different. The men should have stationed themselves at each door of the car and shot the robbers at sight."

"What do you think of the troops giving up their arms?"

"If there was a captain in charge the captain should be shot, and his men tried for disobeying the rules laid down as to the duty of a United States soldier. Of course you know we do not treat the faults of the common soldiers the same as we do those of the West Point graduates."

"But who was responsible for this?"

"Any United States soldier who gives up his arms is a coward, and I am glad we have found out the five men who it is reported gave up their arms, for they will not be longer wanted in the service of the United States."

The story here referred to was to the effect that five soldiers guarding prisoners surrendered their arms to two highwaymen who attacked the train and robbed the passengers. No officer of the name of "Connors" is or ever was in the Army. The *World* reports an interview with a Mrs. Wittich of Carthage, Mo., who was on the train, in which it is said: "But the remarkable part of the story was that there were United States soldiers on board who submitted tamely to being disarmed without firing a shot. When everybody else around quailed before the three robbers, however, Mrs. Wittich boldly faced them and bitterly denounced the cowardice of the men about her for submitting. At Washington, it is said, it is denied that there were any soldiers on board, but Mrs. Wittich declares emphatically that there were. When spoken to about the matter by a *World* correspondent, she exclaimed: 'There were three colored soldiers on board, under an officer, guarding some prisoners, and, of course, we expected them to protect us. Imagine our surprise when they quietly submitted to being disarmed."

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

THE President sent to the Senate this week for confirmation the Army promotions made during the recess of Congress, all of which have already been published in full, with dates, in the JOURNAL. They are as follows:

To be Brigadier General—O. B. Willcox.

Corps of Engineers.—J. C. Duane, to be Chief of Engineers, with rank of brigadier general; Geo. H. Mendell and H. L. Abbot, to be colonels; Peter C. Hains and G. L. Gillespie, to be lieutenant colonels; J. C. Post and J. F. Gregory, to be majors; Eugene Griffin and Willard Young, to be captains: Irving Hale and J. C. Sanford, to be 1st lieutenants; M. M. Patrick and Chas. S. Riché, to be 2d lieutenants.

Medical Department.—John Moore, to be Surgeon General, with rank of brigadier general; J. C. Baily, to be Assistant Medical Purveyor, with rank of lieutenant colonel; R. M. O'Reilly and Chas. Heizman, to be majors; Paul Clendenin, G. L. G. Anderson, and R. B. Ball, to be 1st lieutenants.

Pay Department.—Rodney Smith, to be Assistant Paymaster General, with rank of lieutenant colonel.

Cavalry.—2d, D. L. Brainard, to be 2d lieutenant; 4th, W. M. Dickinson, to be 1st lieutenant.

Artillery.—1st, L. A. Chamberlin, to be captain; J. E. Runcie, to be 1st lieutenant; 2d, E. H. Catlin, to be 1st lieutenant; 5th, S. E. Allen, to be 1st lieutenant.

Infantry.—4th, B. D. Price, to be captain; Carver Howland and G. N. Chase, to be 1st lieutenants; G. E. French, to be 2d lieutenant; 6th, W. J. Lyster, to be major; 8th, Frank Owen, to be 2d lieutenant; 9th, G. M. Brayton, to be lieutenant colonel; 10th, Harvey Fletcher, to be 2d lieutenant; 11th, E. G. Bush, to be lieutenant colonel; L. A. Matile and A. L. Myer, to be captains: R. J. C. Irvine, M. B. Travis, B. F. Handforth, and J. A. Emery, to be 1st lieutenants; Odon Gurovits and Arthur Johnson, to be 2d lieutenants; 12th, E. F. Townsend, to be colonel; W. F. Drum, to be lieutenant colonel; 13th, R. S. La Motte, to be colonel; J. C. Bates, to be lieutenant colonel; Carl Koops, to be 2d lieutenant; 14th, Thos. M. Anderson, to be colonel; C. A. Wikoff, to be major; 15th, R. E. A. Crofton, to be colonel; H. A. Theaker, to be major; 16th, T. M. Morrison, to be captain; W. H. Cowles, to be 1st lieutenant; S. M. Hackney, to be 2d lieutenant; 18th, H. H. Adams, to be captain; W. T. Wood, to be 1st lieutenant; G. M. Martin, to be 2d lieutenant; 19th, J. G. Leefe, to be captain; W. P. Evans, to be 1st lieutenant; 20th, D. Van Valzah, to be major; 21st, J. S. Parke, Jr., to be 1st lieutenant; 25th, O. J. Sweet, to be captain; H. D. Reed and C. A. Devoe, to be 1st lieutenant.

FOR APPOINTMENT BY TRANSFER.

J. Walker Benét, 1st lieutenant in the Ordnance Department; J. Y. Mason Blunt, 2d lieutenant 5th Cavalry, March 10, 1886, with rank in cavalry arm from Oct. 23, 1886, vice Barrett, retired.

NEGOTIATIONS are pending looking to the appointment of a joint commission by Canada and the United States for the purpose of settling the boundary between Alaska and British North America.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 87, H. Q. A., Dec. 10, 1886

By direction of the Sec. of War the fifth clause of par. 2456 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 11, of 1884, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

In case a soldier who has made a deposit is transferred to another organization, or deserts, the fact of such transfer or desertion shall be promptly reported direct to the Paymaster General by the officer in command of the company or detachment from which the soldier was transferred or deserted.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 89, H. Q. A., Dec. 14, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the form, No. 11, Pay Department, is submitted for that published on page 1155 of the Regulations.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 90, H. Q. A., Dec. 15, 1886.

Announces the tracts of land in the Territory of Montana, embraced within the limits of the Crow Indian reservation, which are military reservations in connection with the post of Fort Custer, viz.:

1. Post Reservation.—Area, 36 square miles.
2. National Cemetery of Custer's Battlefield Reservation.—Area, one square mile.
3. Limestone Reservation (near old Fort C. F. Smith, M. T.)—Area, 3.48 square miles.

This with the proviso that certain Indian families, about thirteen in number, who have received allotments of land within the limits of the Post Reservation (No. 1) "shall not be disturbed, but shall be allowed to remain where they are now located, and to retain their present allotments of land, and be permitted the free and unrestricted enjoyment thereof, unless they shall voluntarily release or abandon the same."

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2 of G. O. 78, Aug. 1, 1879, from this office, is hereby revoked.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 92, H. Q. A., Dec. 16, 1886.

The following orders have been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1886.

1. By direction of the President all that portion of the Department of California lying south of the 35th parallel of north latitude is hereby transferred to the Department of Arizona.

2. Agreeable with the provisions contained in section 6 of an act of Congress approved June 18, 1878, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes, the Headquarters of the Department of Arizona will be transferred from Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Arizona, to Los Angeles, California.

3. The public quarters at Whipple Barracks made vacant by the removal of department headquarters to Los Angeles, California, will be utilized as far as practicable for the shelter of troops in the Department of Arizona.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 30, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Dec. 6, 1886.

Major William J. Volkmar, A. A. G., is announced as A. A. G. of this Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Gibbon:
E. J. MCCLERNAND, A. D. C.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 212, Dec. 4, D. Columbia).

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Charles Bird, A. Q. M., Helena, M. T. (S. O. 125, Oct. 1, D. Dak.)

P. Q. M. Sergt. Wm. E. Van Pelt, Fort Wadsworth, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice, J.-A. of a G. C.-M., as witness in the case of 2d Lieut. Benjamin S. Wever, 1st Inf. (S. O. 207, Div. A., Dec. 16.)

Major John P. Hawkins, Chief C. of S., Dept. of the Platte, will proceed to Scotia, Neb., on public business (S. O. 158, Dec. 4, D. Platte).

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of S., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 212, Dec. 4, D. Columbia).

Com. Sergt. Thomas Burke, now at Fort Bowie, A. T., will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo. Ter., to relieve Com. Sergt. Ernest Heinatz, who will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

Pay Department.

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., Fort Keogh, M. T., to take effect about Dec. 14 (S. O. 126, Dec. 6, D. Dakota).

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 209, Nov. 29, D. Columbia).

The extension of leave granted Major Charles I. Wilson, paymaster, is further extended 25 days (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

Medical Department.

Col. Charles Sutherland, surgeon, medical director, will proceed to Fort Ontario, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 204, Dec. 13, Div. Atlantic).

Major John W. Williams, surgeon, will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., and report for duty (S. O. 205, Dec. 14, Div. Atlantic).

A. A. Surg. C. K. Merriam, Fort Spokane, will proceed to Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 212, Dec. 4, D. Columbia).

Capt. Henry S. Turrill, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Spokane, W. T., for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 209, Nov. 29, D. Columbia).

Major Charles R. Greenleaf, surg., will relieve Major Wm. H. Forwood, surg., in his duties as attending surgeon at Div. H. Q., and as examiner of recruits at Chicago, Ill. Major Forwood on being relieved will comply with S. O. 257, c. s., A. G. O. (S. O. 189, Dec. 10, Div. Mo.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted 1st Lt.

George F. Wilson, asst. surg., Fort Shaw, M. T., to take effect about Dec. 15 (S. O. 125, Dec. 1, D. Dak.)

The C. O., Fort Assininiboine, M. T., will send one of his asst. surgs. to Fort Shaw, M. T., for temporary duty during the absence, on leave, of 1st Lieut. George F. Wilson, asst. surg. (S. O. 125, Dec. 1, D. Dakota.)

The leave granted Capt. Joseph K. Corson, Asst. Surg., is extended seven days (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

Hospl. Steward Theodore Brown, U. S. A., has been elected Commander of Abraham Lincoln Post 9, G. A. R., at Fort Bayard, N. M.

Hospl. Steward Charles Keenan, U. S. Army, will report to the C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for quarters and rations, until his station shall be determined (S. O. 121, D. Cal., Dec. 6.)

Hospital Steward C. Prumbs, whose warrant dates from May 29, 1866, was placed on the retired list Dec. 4.

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Elliot, C. E., will proceed to the fort at Dutch Island, R. I., on public business (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

1st Lieut. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., will proceed to Fernandina, Fla., on public business (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 14.)

Capt. Henry S. Taber, C. E., will proceed to Pine Bluff, Ark., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 192, C. E., Dec. 13.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Frederic V. Abbot, C. E., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 192, C. E., Dec. 13.)

Lieut.-Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Charleston, W. Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 191, C. E., Dec. 11).

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Augusta, Me., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 191, C. E., Dec. 11.)

Capt. Henry S. Taber, C. E., will proceed to Van Buren, Ark., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 191, C. E., Dec. 11.)

Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, C. E., will proceed to Davis Island Dam, Pa., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 190, C. E., Dec. 10.)

Major Alexander M. Miller, C. E., will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 190, C. E., Dec. 10.)

Capt. Ernest H. Ruffner, C. E., will proceed to New York City, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 190, C. E., Dec. 10.)

Major Wm. H. H. Benyaurd, C. E., will proceed to Wilmington and San Diego, Cal., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 194, C. E., Dec. 15.)

The C. O., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., will issue a furlough for three months to Ord. Sergt. Louis Liedinger (S. O. 206, Dec. 15, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. A. L. Varney, Ord Dept., is appointed an inspector of certain camp and garrison equipage at the Rock Island Arsenal, for which Capt. James Rockwell, Ord. Dept., is responsible (S. O., Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Ira McNutt, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the powder-mills of DuPont and Co., near Wilmington, Del., for the purpose of inspecting powder now being manufactured for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. John P. Finley, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty in New York City, and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 14.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

Lieut.-Col. John Green will inspect subsistence stores at Boise Barracks, I. T., for which 2d Lieut. Frank B. Audrus, 4th Inf., A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 211, Dec. 2, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, R. Q. M. (S. O. 104, Dec. 4, Div. P.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

An additional recruiting rendezvous is established at Camp Pena Colorado, Tex. Capt. J. B. Johnson is designated as R. O. (S. O. 169, Dec. 6, D. Tex.)

Leave for three months, to take effect Jan. 15, 1887, is granted 2d Lieut. Parker W. West (S. O., Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. C. P. Elliott (S. O. 129, Dec. 2, D. Ariz.)

Lieut.-Col. Forsyth, commanding the regiment, has ordered that hereafter, to secure uniformity in the manner of promoting and appointing non com. officers, such promotions and appointments will date from the date of the original vacancy, except where the date is prior to the last muster, and in such cases the promotion or appointment will date from the first day of the month following the last muster.

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for fourteen days, to commence Dec. 22, is granted Lieut. H. DeH. Waite (S. O. 206, Dec. 15, Div. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

On mutual application, the following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. George L. Scott, from Troop H to Troop D; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, from Troop D to Troop H (S. O., Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Lieut.-Col. John K. Mizner is assigned to duty at Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 169, Dec. 6, D. Tex.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Saddler James Patterson, Troop I (S. O. 188, Dec. 9, Div. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. A. B. Jackson is detailed for temporary duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison (S. O. 139, Dec. 4, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. A. B. Jackson is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 118 (S. O. 140, Dec. 7, Dept. M.)

Col. Edward Hatch will proceed to and take command of Fort Du Chesne, Utah (S. O. 161, Dec. 9, D. Platte.)

S. O. 146, assigning Major James F. Randlett to station at Fort Niobrara, Neb., is amended to assign him to Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 161, Dec. 9, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

The extension of leave granted Major Anson Mills is further extended three months (S. O., Dec. 14, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Smith is relieved at Fort Apache and will proceed to Fort Verde and report for duty (S. O. 131, Dec. 6, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Leave for fourteen days, to commence Dec. 22, is granted Lieuts. H. W. Hubbell, T. C. Patterson, and S. Rodman, Jr., Fort Monroe (S. O. 206, Dec. 15, Div. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. R. M. Rogers is detailed J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 118 (S. O. 140, Dec. 7, Dept. M.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan (S. O. 140, Dec. 7, Dept. M.)

Leave for fourteen days, to commence Dec. 22, is granted Lieuts. W. Walke and H. L. Hawthorne, Fort Monroe (S. O. 206, Dec. 15, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty days, to commence on or about Dec. 19, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Capt. John H. Calef, Fort Monroe (S. O. 206, Dec. 15, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Lieut. I. A. Haynes, Fort Monroe (S. O. 206, Dec. 15, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fourteen days, to commence Dec. 22, is granted Lieuts. L. H. Walker, T. C. Davenport, and J. C. W. Brooks, Fort Monroe (S. O. 206, Dec. 15, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

Leave for fourteen days, to commence Dec. 22, is granted Lieuts. C. G. Treat and W. F. Hancock, Fort Monroe (S. O. 206, Dec. 15, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty-two days, to commence on or about Dec. 21, is granted 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, Fort Columbus (S. O. 206, Dec. 15, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2d Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes will proceed to Fort Gaston, Cal., and report for Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 119, Dec. 1, D. Cal.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, A. C. S. Fort Custer, M. T., is authorized to send, by express, to the nearest depository, subsistence funds (S. O. 125, Dec. 1, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, Insp.-Gen., will proceed on inspection service to Faribault, Minn. (S. O. 125, Dec. 1, D. Dak.)

In Orders 62, of Nov. 27, Col. Carlin announces the death at Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1886, of 1st Lieut. John Scott, recounts his military services, and says: "Always genial, frank, and upright, he endeared himself to all, but particularly to his brother officers; and by his devotion, strict and unswerving, to his duties he commanded the respect and esteem of all during his long service in the Army. The 4th Infantry extends to his family in their great affliction its sincere sympathy. The respect to the memory of Lieut. Scott will be shown by the regiment, by draping its colors and the officers wearing the usual badge of mourning on the arm and sword for thirty days."

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1st Sergt. H. A. Rebentisch, Co. I, will be discharged the Service to date Nov. 30 (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 15.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Capt. Charles A. Coolidge is authorized to apply at Hdqrs. Div. of Missouri for ten days' extension of the leave granted him (S. O. 158, Dec. 4, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 103, Dec. 2, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. P. Henry Ray, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to San Francisco, will return to Fort McDowell, A. T., for the purpose of transferring public property, and on completion will join his company at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 103, Dec. 2, Div. P.)

Major Andrew S. Burt, en route to Fort Robinson, Neb., is granted a leave for seven days (S. O. 159, Dec. 6, D. Platte.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Fred K. V. Krug is extended two months.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; H and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes is temporarily attached to Co. K for duty, and will proceed from Whipple Barracks to Fort Verde, A. T. (S. O. 129, Dec. 2, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson, Adjt., having been designated to receive and issue supplies to the Hualpai Indians, will proceed to Hackberry, A. T., to receive stores (S. O. 129, Dec. 2, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. W. G. Elliott will report at San Carlos, A. T., to Capt. F. E. Pierce, 1st Inf., in charge of the police control of the White Mountain Indian Reservation, for duty in connection with that service (S. O. 130, Dec. 4, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

2d Lieut. Harry Fletcher is detailed member of the G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 76, vice 1st Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, relieved (S. O. 140, Dec. 7, Dept. M.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Bates will take station at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 131, Dec. 6, D. Ariz.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, Fort Randall, D. T., is extended thirteen days (S. O. 125, Dec. 1, D. Dak.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Capt. Charles H. Greene and 1st Lieut. James Brennan will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report, as witnesses, to the J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at that place (S. O. 161, Dec. 9, D. Platte.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assininiboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The journey of 2d Lieut. James S. Rogers from Fort Assininiboine, M. T., to Fort Shaw, M. T., is confirmed (S. O. 125, Dec. 1, D. Dak.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., will take charge of the office of the Asst. Adjt.-Gen. during his absence on detached service (S. O. 168, Dec. 3, D. Tex.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse, Fort Mackinac, is extended fifteen days (S. O. 204, Dec. 13, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Wayne, Mich., will issue a furlough for four months to Sergt. John D. Morgan, Co. H (S. O. 206, Dec. 15, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

We are indebted to Post Sergt.-Major Chas. H. Chinn, of Fort Sill, for a neat and useful roster of non-commissioned officers now serving at that post.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1886.

RETIREMENTS.

Colonel Luther P. Bradley, 13th Infantry, December 8, 1886 (act June 30, 1882).

Colonel George L. Febiger, Assistant Paymaster-General, December 8, 1886 (act June 30, 1882).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Wingate, N. M., Dec. 8. Detail: Lieut.-Col. J. C. Bates, 13th Inf.: Major Daingerfield Parker, 9th Inf.; Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 6th Cav.; Capts. W. W. Waterbury and P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf.; Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, Asst. Surg.; Capt. J. C. Chance, 13th Inf.; Capt. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cav.; Capt. W. E. Hofman, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. J. S. Bishop, B. H. Gilman, and J. B. Goe, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Banister, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. George Palmer, 9th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 129, Dec. 2, D. Ariz.)

At San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 9. Detail: Capt. Charles H. Noble, 16th Inf.; Capt. Edward E. Wood, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Thomas C. Woodbury and Charles H. Tyler, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Guy L. Edie, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. DeRosey C. Cabell, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 170, Dec. 7, D. Tex.)

At Fort Robinson, Neb., Dec. 15. Detail: Major Andrew

S. Burt, 8th Inf.; Capt. Charles Parker, 9th Cav.; Capts. Augustus W. Corliss and Gordon Winslow, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ballard S. Humphrey, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John J. Haden, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William D. McAnaney, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George W. Ruthers, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Philip A. Bettens, Jr., and Edmund S. Wright, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 159, Dec. 6, D. Platte.)

At Angel Island, Cal., Dec. 10. Detail: Col. William R. Shafter, Capt. Leopold O. Parker, 1st Lieuts. Frank H. Edmunds, Adjt., and Thomas H. Barry, R. Q. M., 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Hopkins, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank de L. Carrington, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 121, Dec. 6, D. Cal.)

At Fort Lewis, Colo., Dec. 20. Detail: Capts. J. B. Irvine, C. W. Miner, and H. H. Ketchum, 1st Lieuts. B. C. Lockwood and W. H. Kell, 2d Lieuts. F. R. Jones, E. O. C. Ord, and J. H. Wills, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. B. K. West, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. F. Kreps, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. J. Gallagher, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Theodore Mosher, 22d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 141, Dec. 9, Dept. M.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Dec. 15. Detail: Major Richard H. Jackson, Capts. Jacob B. Rawles and Henry F. Brewerton, 5th Art.; Capt. Joseph B. Girard, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Robert G. Procter, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. T. R. Adams, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 204, Dec. 13, Div. A.)

At Fort Davis, Texas, Dec. 13. Detail: Capt. Wm. H. Glapp, 16th Inf.; Capt. John C. Thompson, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Morgan, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Thos. B. Dugan, John W. Heard, and Malvern H. Barnum, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Hackney, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, Adjt., 3d Cav., J. A.

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Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Med. Dept., and 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tutherly and 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav., will assemble at Camp Sheridan, Wyo. T., Dec. 9, to fix the responsibility for the loss of one public horse, for which Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav., is accountable (S. O. 125, Dec. 1, D. Dak.)

A Board, to consist of Majors J. P. Wright and A. A. Woodhull and 1st Lieut. C. B. Ewing, Med. Dept., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Dec. 9, to examine Private George Kliemand, Troop K, 3d Cav., as to his qualifications and fitness for the position of hospital steward (S. O. 140, Dec. 7, Dept. M.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, 3d Art., will meet at Fort Delaware, Del., Dec. 20, to take an inventory of the public property thereat for which Ord. Sergt. James Maxwell is responsible, the said ordnance sergeant being too sick to turn over the property in person to his successor (S. O. 206, Dec. 15, Div. A.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Cols. Thomas L. Casey and Henry L. Abbot and Lieut.-Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, will meet in New York City for the examination, with a view to their promotion, of Capt. Henry M. Adams, 1st Lieut. William M. Black, and 2d Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden. The Board will be assembled on Monday, Jan. 10, 1887, or as soon thereafter as practicable (S. O., Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

The Board of Officers of the C. E. will reconvene at New York City, Dec. 20, to continue the consideration of the questions before it (S. O. 193, Dec. 14, C. E.)

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Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Hospl. Steward Charles Primbs, Dec. 14, 1886.

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Recruits.—Forty recruits are ordered to the Dept. of Missouri for the 5th Cav.; eleven colored recruits to the Dept. of Platte for the 9th Cav., and fifty recruits to the Dept. of Missouri for the 10th and 18th Inf. (S. O., Dec. 16, H. Q. A.)

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Enlistment.—In a circular letter of Dec. 9 to recruiting officers Adjt.-Gen. Drum says: With reference to the enlistment or re-enlistment of men discharged from the service who have been given characters other than "excellent," "very good," or "good" (unless in terms fully equivalent to one of these) on their discharges, and on which the words "no objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist" have *not* been erased, you will, by telegraph, refer the question of enlistment or re-enlistment to this office for instructions, reporting any facts in the case known to you.

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DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

Department Headquarters having moved to St. Paul, Gen. Ruger has transferred the charge of the entire reservation at the late headquarters to the C. O., Fort Snelling.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

The El Paso *Times* says: "The military establishment at San Antonio will soon be changed to a twelve-company post. This is the beginning of the radical change contemplated in the distribution of the troops on the frontier. Fort Bliss will probably come next."

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

General Schofield has directed the C. O. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., to transfer one of the two steel limbers for 3".2 gun carriage, issued in May, 1884, to Light Battery F, 5th Art., to the Watervliet Arsenal, in order that some improvements which have been prepared, may be attached to it for trial and report.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

DECEMBER 13, 1886.

ON Thursday evening, Dec. 9, the Gibson Social Club gave their second annual ball in the Recreation Hall, and their efforts for success were well rewarded. The attendance was large, and a most enjoyable evening spent.

Dancing and general merrymaking occupied the time until intermission, when the party partook of a bountiful supper. Many new pieces were well rendered by the orchestra.

Christmas is close at hand, with all the evidences of good cheer and comfort. The merry jingle of sleigh bells, the snow on the ground, and the many preparations going on in the garrison, all help to give that charm of outward appearance which are generally taken as evidences of the cheerfulness and good will with which most people regard each other at this time.

It is announced that the Soldiers' Temperance Union will give a grand entertainment by the close of the present month.

AULD LANG SYNE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

DECEMBER 13.

MAJOR VAN BUREN HUBBARD, Surgeon, has arrived and relieved Major Greenleaf; and Lieut. Rodman is expected daily, relieving Capt. McNaught, who is on sick leave. The usual promenade concerts and hops have been commenced, and are given under the auspices of the officers and ladies of the post.

Lieut. Brown is absent, conducting a detachment of recruits to the 16th Inf. at Fort Concho, Texas. An old man named John A. Olney, surrendered last week, who stated that he deserted from Battery A, 4th Art., July 17, 1865, and had to surrender to clear his record to enable him to apply for a pension. He has been recommended for discharge. He has a wife and five children. The barracks present a very attractive appearance now, every building and fence on the grounds having been recently painted.

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(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1886.

IT is a long time since West Point has had as much pleasure crowded into a week as we have enjoyed since last Thursday. On that evening the officers had the second hop of the series in Schofield Hall. Captain Rockwell was the manager, and the hop seemed to start with the jollity usually had near the close of previous hops, and at no time did it at all subside but continued until after one o'clock. The refreshments were voted a success. For some time before supper was announced, the odor of what was to be served permeated the hall, and various and amusing were some of the comments heard as to what delicate dish gave it out.

On Friday evening our little, uncomfortable theatre was well filled with an eager and expectant audience, waiting to see and hear what the following programme announced, and when the end came all went home feeling that they had witnessed an exceedingly pretty performance, as well played and as nicely arranged in every detail as could be done anywhere and by anybody, professional or amateur:

West Point Theatre.—Friday, December 10, 1886.

Stage Manr., Lt. Simpson. Scenic Artist, Lt. Townsley, M. A. Prompter, Lieut. Gordon.

A Husband to Order.—Comedy in two acts.

Baron de Beaupré (a returned emigrant nobleman).....Lieut. Howland.
Pierre Marceau (an officer in the Imperial Army).....Lieut. Homer.
Anatole Latour (a young lawyer).....Lieut. Ellis.
Phillipeau (a wealthy farmer, cousin to Pierre Marceau).....Lieut. Evans.
Servant, Lieut. Townsley—Josephine (the baron's niece), Mrs. Edgerton—Elise (the baron's ward), Mrs. Simpson—Madame Phillipeau, Mrs. Metcalfe.

Scene: The Château de Beaupré. 1st act, 1806. 2d act, 1808. Music by the U. S. M. A. band. Curtain rises 8.30 P. M. Carriages may be ordered for 10 P. M. Tickets purchased of speculators will not be received at the door.

Lieut. Howland had a difficult part, but he played it very well. It must be hard for a young and active person to imagine himself an old baron. When he appeared in the first act some of his friends in the audience did not recognize him, so well was he transformed.

Lieut. Homer, in the first act, arrayed as an officer of the Imperial Army, presented such a magnificent appearance that it could not be excelled by anyone, or even equalled by one in a million. His acting was in keeping with his looks.

Lieut. Ellis, in the second act, where he appeared as a battle-scarred veteran, was inimitable. It would be difficult to find a more dilapidated warrior; one eye out, an arm broken, half-a-dozen bullets in the body were only trifling affairs. It is said that he nearly stopped the performance when he appeared, for the others were so taken aback when they saw him thus arrayed that it was some moments before they recovered.

The get-up and acting of Lieut. Evans are simply indescribable. His mother would not have recognized him, so perfect was his disguise. He was greeted with storms of applause and some fair admirer tossed a huge bouquet to him over the footlights. His eating the apple with Madame Phillipeau was as fine a piece of acting as is ever seen.

Lieut. Townsley did not have much to do except bowing, but this was done as only he can do it and whenever he appeared created roars of laughter. Mrs. Edgerton presented a beautiful appearance, her dresses being both becoming and handsome. Her part was acted in an exceedingly creditable manner; it seemed difficult for her to suppress the smiles that came between the "weeps," and no wonder, for Lieut. Evans's portrayal would have made a stone laugh.

Mrs. Simpson had a part that seemed just suited in every respect and her acting of it could not be improved. Many were the shouts of laughter that she and Lieut. Ellis together caused.

Mrs. Metcalfe's delineation of Madame Phillipeau was in keeping with that of her worthy spouse, Phillipeau. Her costume was unique and becoming, and her acting easy and graceful.

After the performance the entire "company" was entertained at the mess by Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson, where a pleasant hour was spent in fighting the battle o'er.

On Saturday evening the Cadet Mess Hall was well filled with cadets, officers and ladies to listen to Aptommas's harp recitals. The repertoire included the compositions recently performed by command of Her Majesty, the Queen of England, the Emperor William of Germany, and other crowned heads of Europe. The performance closed with a Patrol Comique by the U. S. M. A. Band.

Mr. Aptommas's parts of the concert were rendered in a manner that called forth enthusiastic applause. Once he responded to the encore, and after the programme was finished the Adjutant asked the audience to remain seated and Mr. Aptommas played "The Moonlight."

Capt. Hughes, 9th Cav., visited the post on Tuesday and remained several days. It was his first visit since graduating in 1869. It is rumored that when he goes back to his post it will not be alone.

David Archie Rannells, McArthur, Ohio; John William Adolphus Standt, Miltonsburgh, Ohio, have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PLATTSBURGH BARRACKS, N. Y.

DECEMBER 8, 1886.

BY the retirement of Colonel Bradley, of the 13th, our genial commanding officer, Col. R. S. LaMotte, attains, towards the close of an active and gallant career in the Service, his well-merited promotion. The eagle has never been conferred on a more worthy officer. Faithful services in peace, as well as in war, joined with all the qualifications which are necessary in the accomplished soldier, the last recipient of this most coveted prize will do honor to his new grade as he has in the past to the various positions held by him in the service of his country.

As the 13th is the colonel's old regiment, he having served as captain and major thereof, his return thereto as its commanding officer is an event which possesses peculiar pleasure for him, as by it he will again serve with many of his old friends, with whom he campaigned many years ago.

The colonel was startled a few evenings ago, while stowing away household goods in anticipation of his forthcoming change of station, by a double-ring at his door-bell. Upon going to the door to ascertain who was there, he was confronted by a body of soldiers who, by their spokesman, expressed a desire to speak to him in his quarters. The colonel invited them to step inside. They did so. They were then asked to state their business, whereupon one of the sergeants stepped forward and addressed the colonel as follows: "Colonel, the enlisted men of Co. C, 12th Infantry, on the eve of your promotion and anticipated departure from this post, wishing to express their appreciation of the uniform kindness and consideration which they have always received at your hands, have appointed us a committee to tender their congratulations upon your promotion, and to wish you a pleasant and safe journey to your new post, and, as a slight token of their respect and esteem, beg you to accept this testimonial, the voluntary contribution of the entire company." And thereupon handed to the colonel a magnificent ebony cane surmounted by a massive gold head, inscribed as follows: "Presented to Colonel R. S. La Motte, by Company C, 12th U. S. Infantry." The colonel was deeply affected, and feelingly responded, saying that although taken by surprise, he thoroughly appreciated the handsome gift, but far more the spirit which had prompted its bestowal.

The enlisted men only symbolized the sentiment of the entire garrison. One and all, without regard to rank or sex, sincerely regret the forthcoming severance of our pleasant relations with the gallant colonel.

The departure of Colonel La Motte will place the post under the command of Captain John L. Viven, 12th Infantry, an officer of long service and excellent record, in whom the interests of the Government can safely be reposed.

CHAMPLAIN.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

THE Salt Lake City *Tribune* says: Major-General A. H. Terry, the hero of Fort Fisher, and his Aide-de-Camp, Col. G. F. Towle, reached here from Chicago Dec. 2, and, accompanied by Col. T. H. Stanton and Mr. Hoyt Sherman, Jr., of the Union Pacific, drove to the Walker House. Gen. Terry is a fine specimen of well-preserved manhood, and would anywhere be taken, even in the most unostentatious garb, as a man of prominence. He is fully six feet three inches tall, and has a heavy white moustache and chin whiskers. Gen. Terry is an easily approachable and very agreeable man. He was introduced to Gov. West, Major Erb, and several veterans: Col. Towle is a man about fifty, of the average height, and a veteran with an honorable record. They are here on a visit of official inspection, and will return in two days, stopping at Fort Russell on the way, for a brief inspection. There was no special significance to the trip. Gen. Terry, with Col. Towle, and perhaps Governors West and Murray and other prominent officials go up to the fort at 10 A. M., today, for a thorough inspection. There will be a dress parade, an artillery salute, and the post generally be made to look its prettiest.

LEAVENWORTH PRISON SHOES.

"KNARF, Company Commander," writes to the Pioneer *Press*, saying: "I have purchased two pairs of the shoes manufactured at the military prison, and have also drawn several pairs for men of my company. The first pair I purchased had to be sent to the shoemaker in less than a month, the soles having nearly come off. The second pair were worn only three days when the sole broke from the uppers. The soldiers before wearing these shoes usually have them pegged, when they would last a reasonable time. When this precaution has not been observed the soles have parted from the uppers after a few days' wear. All this in performance of garrison duties. No complaints are made as to the 'material' of which the shoe is made, and the only thing 'inferior' about them has been in the manufacturing. With past experience no commander would set out on a campaign with his men shod with these shoes. The old-pattern shoe is much more durable. The defect in the Leavenworth prison shoe should be remedied before they attempt to supply the troops with so essential a part of their equipment."

Gen. Bragg, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, proposes to introduce a resolution calling for an investigation of the Government Shoe Works. He has in his possession a large number of affidavits from officers and soldiers of Gen. Miles's command, which state that the shoes supplied them, during their recent campaign against Geronimo, were entirely worthless.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Sun*, says:

One of the targets that will draw fire this winter from the House Military Committee is the Army Prison at Fort Leavenworth. When the criticism of the prison made it necessary recently, an investigation was ordered, and Gen. Drum, Gen. Terry, and Col. Barr constituted a Board of Inquiry to report upon the condition of the prison. Members are not satisfied with it. They say that where the Government a few years ago paid only $90,000 a year to shoe the Army, now over $300,000 is expended, and serious complaints are made about the character of the shoes furnished. The increased expense is due to the way in which the shoes are made. Insufficient machinery, incompetent supervision of labor, and the added fact that, while leather for the Army shoes made at Fort Leavenworth used to be bought in New York, after advertisement for the lowest bids, these purchases are now made at the prison, and the number of bidders has been very much diminished. New York leather merchants are not willing to ship samples of their leather out to Kansas and take chances of success in making bids. Under this arrangement Western leather merchants have a decided advantage over bidders in the East, the result of which is that the Government pays about three times as much for shoes for the Army as it used to pay.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Dec. 11 says:

Capt. Roberts, of Fort Russell, Wyo., was in Omaha this week.....Lieut. Guy Howard, Fort Niagara, is expected Friday. He will visit at Mr. Woolworth's residence.....The wedding of Mr. Chauncey O. Howard, son of Maj.-General O. O. Howard, and Miss Alice Rustin, was celebrated Dec. 4, at the First Congregational Church. The church was filled by the friends of the contracting parties. The Rev. A. F. Sherrill performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception in the church parlors. The groom is a graduate of Andover college and is a young man of many excellent qualities. The bride has been a member of Omaha's best society for several years and is a graduate of the High school class of '85.....Col. Henry has moved from Dodge street to 1,810 Chicago street.....The Misses Wilson, of Fort Leavenworth, are expected in Omaha shortly to spend the holidays.

Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, in company with Gens. Crook, Hatch, Dandy, Breck and Hawkins, Col. Towle and Lieut. Kennon visited Fort Omaha Dec. 8. A salute of thirteen guns was fired. All the officers of the post assembled at Gen. Wheaton's to pay their respects to the distinguished visitors.....The garrison presented a lively spectacle during the past week, forcibly reminding one of May day in New York. Everybody seemed to be moving....Chaplain W. T. McAdams, U. S. A., and family, moved this week to 2,412 Capitol avenue, Omaha, where the chaplain will await retirement, which occurs next August.

COURT MARTIAL CASES.

Musician Bernhard Wagner, Co. K, 2d Infantry, was recently tried at Fort Niobrara, and sentenced to forfeiture of $30 and confinement for three months for various offences, the chief of which was writing the following anonymous letter, with malicious intent, etc.:

FORT NIOBRARA NEB.
July the 30th 1886.

Mr. William McKeever.

I take the lieberty of adressing those few lines to you, hoping that the may find you in good health, as they leave me in the best of health. Mr. William Mc. Keever I write this few lines to you as for my interest as well as Captain McKeever. I most tell you ever since the company came here Captain McKeever's property has been exsposed to wind and wheather and it ruins pretty often. I think that verything most be rotten by this time and that aint all now for my interest if I do not want to desert I have to starve and I think that it will be a pretty hard death the company has went to hell ever since our Captain has left the men have to board themselves and are living on bread and milk and you know how long that can last we have slum for breakfast and a smal pease of beaf for dinner and no potatoes, and we have coffee and bread for supper, now you may think how men may like it and how long a man can stand it our Captain has had a good Company and a good lot of men but I am sorry to tell you that he wont find his company as he left it, and the men are wishing that he were here again and could see how we are living the company is going to hell and the funds are spent no one knows how. I think by payday the most of them will be missing than a man can stand a good deal but when it comes to starving than we most go. Mr. William McKeever I would sign my name but I am afraid, and we had to take some step to gain satisfaction because we have reported the fact to our present company commander that is all the good it has done, now you may be kind anough and inform your Father our Captain and he may be able to safe the company as yet. My kindest thanks and also the members of the company send their best wishes to you and your parent. I most bid you good by hoping that this may do some good.

I call myself your everlasting Freind and member of company K, 2d Infantry.

FORT NIOBRARA NEBRASKA.

—(G. C. M. O. 100, D. Platte, 1886.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEW REGULATION.

"No SOLDIER shall be confined except on the order of an officer," etc.

Soldier drunk in squad room, raises row, starts in to clear everybody out, breaking furniture, and raises h—l generally. Sergeant in charge reports it to 1st Sergeant, who reports to officer; officer proceeds to company quarters; half hour has intervened, finds mischief done. New faces appearing the unchecked rage of the man incites him to fresh assaults; he is finally overpowered, taken to guardhouse. Charges: assault, etc., etc.; lies in guardhouse months awaiting trial, tried and sentenced to military prison for years.

Whereas, promptly confined at start, then reported to officer, case investigated, result: twenty-four hours in guardhouse, man returned to duty sober and the authority of N. C. O. asserted and upheld. There is not one case in fifty where N. C. O. abuse their authority, and this depriving them of most important functions renders their authority to perform the duties imposed upon them of little or no account, and is the worst blow at the first principles of responsibility and prompt and effective suppression of trouble and enforcement of discipline that has ever been imposed on them.

We have tried the plan months ago and it won't work. F.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 14, 1886.

THE gymnasium was very tastily decorated with bunting and '87's banners last Saturday night, the occasion being the second of the series of cadet hops. Among the guests present were Lieut. and Mrs. Barrette, Lieut. and Mrs. Jasper, Lieut. and Mrs. Leutze, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. Gibson, Ensign and Mrs. Ayers, Ensign and Mrs. Haeseler, Ensign and Mrs. Huse, Ensign and Mrs. Doyle, Ensign and Mrs. Smith, Asst. Engr. and Mrs. Worthington, Asst. Engr. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Gheer, Mrs. Hendrickson, Mrs. Almy, Mrs. Rush, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Holcomb, Mrs. Arms; Misses Loomis, Magruder, McMillan, Murray, Marchand, Sampson, Ferry, Wilkinson, McIlvane of Trenton, Ames of Boston, Hunting of Baltimore, Randall and Baker of Washington, D. C.; Ensigns Blish, Morgan, Smith, Knapp, and Atwater; Asst. Engrs. Gow, Schell, Baker, and Scribner, together with the usual host of cadets.

Miss Loomis, the charming daughter of our esteemed commissary, gave a very pleasant young people's party on Friday night.

Mrs. Lieut. Mahan, with her customary delightful hospitality, entertained a number of friends on Saturday evening at her home in Goldsborough Row.

Mrs. Barrette's supper Saturday night was greatly enjoyed by quite a number of guests who went thither after the hop.

Miss Ames, daughter of Governor Ames of Massachusetts, is visiting Mrs. Lieut. Bartlett.

Mrs. Leutze is entertaining her sister, Miss McAlpine.

Lieut. Gibson, U. S. M. C., attached to the *Jamestown*, has been spending a few days with his family in Annapolis. Mrs. Gibson has rented the house formerly occupied by Capt. Waddell and family.

The friends of Mr. W. T. Iglehart have been overjoyed for the past week over the improved condition of his health. Mr. Iglehart has the best wishes of a wide circle of friends.

The Annapolis and Elk Ridge R. R. have been doing the square thing by the ladies of Annapolis who like to go shopping in Baltimore and Washington during the Christmas holidays, by running a new train over their road. The train leaves Baltimore and Washington at 6.30 P. M., and reaches Annapolis at 8.

The Officer's Tennis Club have laid out their courts in the armory, where they play daily.

The Rev. Mr. Chichester of Charleston, S. C., delivered a very interesting lecture on Friday night before a large crowd of Navy people and Annapolitans, on the subject of the recent Charleston earthquake. Mr. Chichester was introduced by Chaplain Rawson, who made a very pretty speech, stating that Mr. Chichester represented the Mariner's Church and Seamen's Home, and that he was in search of funds for its rebuilding. Assisted by Ensign H. S. Knapp, who managed the photo-electroscope, Mr. Chichester threw down very interesting pictures of Charleston's disaster upon a screen, thereby giving every one an admirable idea of the wreck of his native city. On the following day a subscription was taken up for Mr. C., which, it is said, amounted to considerably more than he had expected.

Liberty to visit Annapolis was granted for the first time this term on Saturday last.

Drill in the Steam Building has been going on steadily this month, under the supervision of Engineers Milligan, Schell, Scribner, and Gow.

The health of Chief Engr. Farmer is reported as decidedly improved, and it is hoped that he will soon be seen about the yard.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Left Portsmouth, N. H., for Boston Navy-yard, Dec. 15, for compliment of men. Will go thence to Norfolk for coal and supplies, and thence on a cruise to the West Indies, returning to Hampton Roads about May, 1887. Arrived at Boston, from Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 15.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Aspinwall Nov. 26.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Sailed from New York, Nov. 14, for the S. A. Station. Arrived at Gibraltar Dec. 16.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

European Station—R.-Admi. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Palermo Nov. 22. Was to sail the following day for Malta, and thence direct to Alexandria.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Sailed from Gibraltar Nov. 28 for the African coast.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 15.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns Captain J. H. Gillis. Sailed from Callao, Peru, Nov. 12, for San Francisco, Cal. Expected to arrive in about a month. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. J. H. Gillis reports to the Navy Department from Acapulco, Mexico, Dec. 1, that the *Hartford* left Payta Nov. 19, and arrived at Acapulco Nov. 30. Made the trip under sail whenever possible, but encountered heavy weather off the gulf of Tehuantepec, and was obliged to use steam the rest of the way. The steaming caused the crack in the crank pin to open, so that it could be probed to a depth of two inches and an eighth—an increase of an inch and an eighth during the passage. The two boilers which were used also showed signs of deterioration. In the forward port boiler 15 new cracks were developed, which would have to be repaired before sailing. In the starboard forward boiler six new cracks were developed.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Sailed from Callao, Peru, Nov. 13, for Mallendo, Arica, Iquique, Caldera and Coquimbo, arriving at latter port about Dec. 15.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Apia, Samoan Island, Oct. 15. To leave for Easter Island about Oct. 25, and from there to Valparaiso, where she is expected to arrive about the middle of January.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska, October 19, having left Juneau Oct. 13. Will winter at Sitka. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Raph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Muscat, Arabia, Oct. 23.

A report from Capt. E. O. Matthews, under date of Muscat, Arabia, Oct. 13, says that the *Brooklyn* left Port Said Oct. 4; passed through the canal on the 4th and 5th. Arrived at Aden, Oct. 13; left on the 14th, experiencing calms and light winds, and arrived at Muscat Dec. 22. She would leave in a few days for the Gulf. There was no sickness of any kind on board.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Colomba, Ceylon, Dec. 3.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 20.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Returned to Hong Kong, Oct. 5, from Macao, and was probably at Canton Nov. 22.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 1, 1886. Ordered to return to Chemulpo after giving liberty.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. At Port Said Dec. 12.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Left Canton, China, Oct. 31, for her winter station at Tientsin.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Address of *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Will sail on her winter cruise about Dec. 20. Arrived off Norfolk Dec. 11.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. At Norfolk. Will be ready for her winter cruise about Dec. 20.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Norfolk, Va. Will be ready for her winter cruise Dec. 20.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York Navy-yard

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Norfolk Navy-yard Dec. 13. Will be ordered to join the North Atlantic Squadron.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 30, for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

The *Wabash* has been sheathed outside to make her tight, it having been found impossible to make her tight longer above copper line by caulking. Large square air ports have been cut on her berth deck for better light and ventilation, and changes have been made in her ward room for better accommodation of her officers. The work is now about completed.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax. Catskill. Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Alert*, undergoing repairs at Mare Island, Cal., is nearly ready for sea.

THE *Swatara* is well in hand at Portsmouth, N. H. Her old boilers have been removed and new ones will be put in.

THE *Richmond*, now at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be ready to receive the officers and crew of the *Tennessee* about Dec. 25.

THE training ships *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga* have been refitted for the winter cruise; docked, bottoms cleaned, and are now ready to sail from Norfolk, Va.

THE receiving ship *St. Louis*, at League Island, Pa., was inspected Dec. 16, under the law of Aug. 5, 1882, which requires a vessel to be inspected once in two years.

THE *Ossipee* has been out of the waters of the United States for more than three years, and it is quite likely that extensive repairs will be found necessary before going on another commission.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, First Lord of the British Admiralty, in a recent after dinner speech said: "By proper attention, by sound principles of administration, and by infusing like habits into the Board's great manufacturing establishments, within a limited time it was possible, without imposing an unnecessary strain upon the revenue, to restore the Navy to a state of efficiency."

DEFECTS having been pointed out in the designs submitted by Cramp and Co., for triple expansion engines for gunboat No. 1, the Secretary has allowed them to correct their designs and make certain improvements recommended by the department. Some of the other contractors have protested against this, claiming that the designs of Cramp and Sons, as originally presented, were unsatisfactory, and that they should not be allowed to make any modifications.

THE slanting eye of the Eastern beauty would appear to have so far affected the mind and heart of Mr. Wolseley Markham, late assistant paymaster in charge of H. M. S. *Espoir*, that he eloped with a lady from China and deserted Her Majesty's Navy. Not only did he leave the service of his Queen and country, but he also took with him some of the cash belonging to the ship. As a result, a considerable hue and cry was raised, and the runaway lovers were captured at San Francisco. He has been seventeen years in the navy, and had also war services.

THE Albany *Times* reports that an unexpected obstacle is likely to interfere with the conversion of the Washington Navy-yard into an Ordnance Foundry. Mr. Jonathan Prout gave a part of the land to the Government when he died, putting a condition

in the will that it should be used as a Navy-yard. This was the absolute condition of the will. It did not grant any power upon the part of the Government to use it for anything else. The heirs of Jonathan Prout now claim that the Secretary's action, if carried out, will nullify the bequest, and that the land will revert to them.

THE Secretary of the Navy on Thursday sent a circular letter to the chiefs of the different bureaus of the Navy Department, stating that the *Richmond* would succeed the *Tennessee* as flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, and that the officers and crew of the *Tennessee* would shortly be transferred to the *Richmond*, as well as the stores, as far as practicable to save the expense. On the same day he sent a memorandum to the bureau chiefs to the effect that the *Trenton*, at Norfolk, is to be fitted out as a flagship and that they should be guided accordingly. The destination of the *Trenton* is not announced, but it is understood that she is to go to the Pacific Station.

IT is understood that the Secretary of the Navy contemplates making the New York Navy-yard the central depot for the purchase and distribution of stores and supplies for the Navy. The board of which Capt. Brown is president is now arranging to carry out the plan. They visited the yard this week to see what changes are necessary to accomplish the end in view. With the Washington yard devoted to ordnance work, the Boston yard to equipment, and the New York yard as a supply depot, the Secretary seems to have made considerable headway in his schemes of concentration. The order transferring the control of the Boston yard to the Equipment bureau is prepared and only awaits the Secretary's signature. To this yard will be transferred the equipment material not needed at the Washington yard.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

DEC. 11.—Lieutenant E. W. Sturdy, to duty in the Nautical Almanac Office.

Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

DEC. 13.—Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, as Inspector of provisions and clothing at the New York Navy-yard December 31.

DEC. 14.—Captain E. E. Potter, to assume command of the League Island Navy-yard December 28.

P. A. Surgeon Frank Anderson, to the receiving-ship Independence.

Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, to continue on present duty till December 31, 1887.

Lieutenant J. N. Hemphill, to examination for promotion.

Passed Assistant Engineer R. W. Galt, to temporary duty on board the receiving-ship Franklin.

DEC. 16.—Navy pay officers ordered to duty as General Storekeepers at Navy-yard Stations Jan. 1: Pay Director R. Washington, at Washington Navy-yard; Pay Director H. M. Denniston, at Mare Island, Cal., Navy-yard; Pay Director G. E. Thorton, at Boston Navy-yard; Pay Inspector F. C. Cosby, at Portsmouth, N. H. Navy-yard; Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, at New York Navy-yard; Pay Inspector Rufus Parks, at Norfolk Navy-yard; Paymaster W. W. Woohull, at League Island, Pa., Navy-yard; Paymaster J. Parker Loomis, at the Naval Academy; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Drury, at Pensacola Navy-yard; Passed Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann, at Key West; Passed Assistant Paymaster F. H. Clark, at Torpedo Station, Newport.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Geo. H. Peters and Ensign Albert G. Winterhalter, to examination for promotion December 20.

Detached.

DEC. 13.—Ensign Edward F. Leiper, from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Dolphin.

Assistant Surgeon Ernest W. Auzal, from the Independence and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer McArthur.

Lieutenant George A. Norris, from the New York Navy-yard and ordered as a member of the Board of Inspection of foreign ships at New York.

Chief Engineer John W. Moore, from experimental duty at the New York Navy-yard and ordered to duty at that yard January 29.

Chief Engineer Edward D. Robie, foom the New York Navy-yard January 24, and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Inspector A. J. Clarke, from duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the New York Navy-yard December 31, and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Assistant Engineer Samuel H. Leonard, from the Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk and ordered to the Coast Survey.

DEC. 14.—Chief Engineer George W. Melville, from duty under the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting and ordered to the Atlanta.

Chief Engineer J. R. McNary, from the Atlanta on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Ensign Charles S. Ripley, from the Coast Survey and granted six months' leave.

Lieutenant E. J. Dorn, from the New Hampshire and ordered to the Washington Navy-yard December 31.

DEC. 15.—Lieutenant Commander S. Hubbard, from the Tennessee December 23, and placed on sick leave.

Naval Cadet R. E. Coontz, from the Galena and ordered to the Atlanta.

Retired.

Lieutenant Con mander Wm. Welch, placed on the retirod list from December 13.

Nominations and Confirmations.

DEC. 16.—Commodore Walter W. Queen, to be a Rear Admiral, August 28, 1886, vice Rear Admiral J. H. Russell, retired. [Note.—During the intervene of Congress Commodore Queen was commissioned a Rear Admiral by the Presdent—from August 28, 1886, to fill a vacancy, to continue until the "end of the next session of the Senate"—and he was relieved on October 6, 1886, by reason of age.]

Commodore Ralph Chandler, to be a Rear Admiral, October 7, 1886, vice Rear Admiral W. W. Queen, retired.

Captain Aaron W. Weaver, to be a Commodore, October, 7, 1886, vice Commodores Queen and Ralph Chandler, promoted.

Commander Cornelius M. Schoonmaker, to be a Captain, October 7, 1886, vice Captain A. W. Weaver, promoted.

Lieutenant Commander George W. Pigman, to be Commander, October 7, 1886, vice Commander Schoonmaker, promoted.

Lieutenant Charles B. T. Moore, junior grade, to be Lieutenant, August 5, 1886, vice Lieutenant McClellan, deceased.

Ensign Wm. S. Hogg, to be Lieutenant (junior grade), August 5, 1886, vice Lieutenant Moore (junior grade), promoted.

Lieutenant Henry N. Manney, to be Lieutenant-Commander, October 7, subject to examination required by law, vice Lieutenant-Commander Pigman, promoted.

Lieutenant Ten Eyck DeWitt Veeder (junior grade), to be Lieutenant. October 7, 1886, vice Lieutenant Manney, promoted.

Ensign Wm. F. Fullam, to be Lieutenant (junior grade). October 7, 1886, vice Lieutenant Veeder, promoted.

The Naval nominations reported last week were confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday.

MARINE CORPS.

DEC. 10.—1st Lieutenant Wm. F. Spicer, granted leave of absence for fifteen days from December 15.

1st Lieutenant Jesup Nicholson, ordered to report December 15, to the Commandant of the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., for an examination as to his physical condition by a board of medical officers,

DEC. 13—1st Lieutenant H. H. Coston, granted leave of absence for one month from December 15.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending December 16, 1886:

Francis H. Poole, mate, died December 4, at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Carl Jacobson, private marine, died December 3, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Joeeph Pratt, beneficiary, died December 6, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Albert Koster, ordinary seaman, died November 30, at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Joseph McGrath, seaman, died November 30, at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

TO COMMANDANTS, COMMANDING OFFICERS OF VESSELS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS,

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1886.

Circular No. 35.

At all Yards and Stations, officers now in charge of property and stores referred to in General Order No. 335, will, on Jan. 1, 1887, transfer to the General Storekeepers, at their respective stations, an inventory, compiled from that last made, corrected to date, from the records of receipts and expenditures. Those inventories will show, in detail, the quantities, and, as far as possible, the values of said property. Commandants will assign the officers referred to in the General Order if available, and direct the transfer of the civil employés and laborers to the department of the General Storekeeper.

As soon after the first of January, proximo, as may be practicable, the work of concentrating said stores in the buildings designated will be commenced, and completed at the earliest date consistent with due economy.

The General Storekeepers will perfect an accurate account of all property above referred to. When values are not stated, or are apparently incorrect, a statutory board of appraisement shall determine their true values.

All articles received by purchase or transfer and such as have been manufactured at the Yard, will be inspected by a board of officers. This board shall consist of three officers, two to be appointed by the commandant, the third to be designated by the Bureau to which articles inspected pertains, and nothing shall be passed except by unanimous approval of the board. The regular members shall serve for three months, unless otherwise ordered. They shall carefully inspect and test such articles as may be submitted to them. Their inspection shall apply to quantities as well as quality; and their report shall be made in duplicate to the commandant; the original to be transmitted to the General Storekeeper, and the duplicate filed in the commandant's office. Experts may be called to aid the board when available, and the General Storekeeper shall be represented at all inspections,

Until further instructed, the General Storekeeper will issue stores and supplies required for current work, on memoranda requisitions, signed by the head of the Department to which such stores pertain, and receipts will, in all cases be exacted from the persons authorized to receive them. The requisitions and receipts will state the specific objects for which the stores are required.

At the end of each month the representatives of the several Bureaus, on whose requisitions stores have been issued, will receipt for the same to the General Storekeeper. In cases where articles required for, are not in store to the credit of the Bureau for which they are needed, and such articles as are in store belonging to other Bureaus, the commandant may order the issue, on being satisfied that the transfer will not interfere with current or prospective work. The General Storekeeper will, at the end of each month, prepare regular transfer requisitions, covering all such issues, and transmit the same to the proper Bureaus of the Navy Department. The General Storekeeper will make all requisitions on the Bureaus, vouchers for payment of public bills, and such reports and returns as are now required, using the prescribed blank forms.

The provisions of this Circular, so far as applicable, will apply to vessels in commission.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE consideration of the Civil Service bill postponed the debate on the bill for the reorganization of the Navy, which officers gathered in force to listen to on Wednesday. The Secretary is understood to be very much incensed at the action of some of the officers who are figuring as opponents to the bill, and it is said he has in a quiet way given officers around the Department to understand that wirepulling among Congressmen is no part of their profession.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR A. C. RHOADES, U. S. N., resident at No. 140 West 44th St., New York, is now on duty by order of the Navy Department, as attending physician for officers and their families not otherwise provided for in the City of New York and its vicinity.

REAR ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N., registered at the Brevoort House, New York on Thursday.

RECENT DEATHS.

ENSIGN WILLIAM ARTHUR THOM, U. S. Navy, son of Gen. George Thom, U. S. Army, retired, died Dec. 11 at Asheville, N. C., where he had been for some time past on sick leave. Ensign Thom had over eleven years service, and was an efficient officer and gentleman. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved relatives. While on duty on the Coast Survey steamer Blake, Mr. Thom constracted a severe cold from which he never recovered. He was a gentleman of genial and winning manners and a universal favorite.

A VANCOUVER despatch of Dec. 5 says: "Capt. Austin, U. S. Infantry, who was severely injured Nov. 28 by falling over the Government bulkhead on the bank of the Columbia River, and who died Dec. 3, was buried Dec. 5 with all the pomp and ceremony of war. He served with distinction during the war in many a hard fought battle. Capt. Austin was among the bravest of the brave. He was beloved by all who knew him." This refers to 1st Lt. Albert Austin, who died Dec. 3 of paralysis caused by concussion of the spinal cord or possible fracture of the vertebra. In a regimental order, Colonel Anderson says of Lieut. Austin: "He received painful wounds in War, and worked hard and efficiently in Peace. In all his Army life, he is not known to have uttered an unkind word or to have done an unkind deed. We are called upon to mourn his loss as comrade, officer and friend. Brave, charitable, and kind in life, he now sleeps the sleep of the just. The usual mourning will be worn by the officers of the regiment, for thirty days, and the regimental orders will be appropriately draped." Lieutenant Austin served through the war in the 8th and 11th Connecticut Volunteers, was appointed 2d lieutenant 14th Infantry Aug. 9, 1867, and promoted 1st lieutenant Nov. 23, 1874.

LIEUTENANT DAVID B. TAYLOR, U. S. Army, retired, died, Dec. 12, 1886, of pneumonia, after a long illness. He was a native of Scotland and enlisted in the Engineer Battalion Nov. 23, 1860, and served with great credit during the war, rising to the position of 1st Sergeant. On the 7th of March, 1867, he was appointed a 2d Lieutenant, 24th U. S. Infantry, transferred to the 11th Infantry in 1869, and promoted 1st Lieutenant Oct. 29, 1873. Several years ago he was severely wounded in a fight with Indians and suffered greatly from the effects. He was retired from active service Aug. 24, 1886, for disability incurred in the line of duty.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL, 22d U. S. Inf., on recruiting duty at Albany, N. Y., died suddenly in that city on Friday, Dec. 17. Lieut. Campbell served with much credit during the war as an enlisted man and commissioned officer of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was appointed a 2d Lieutenant, 22d U. S. Inf., May 21, 1867. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, May 12, 1875.

MAJOR NATHANIEL F. HURD, who died at Montclair, N. J., Dec. 15, aged ninety-six, was an officer in the War of 1812, serving on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John Montgomery.

A VERY considerable circle of friends in the Navy and the Engineer Corps of the Army will read with pain the news of the death of Henry Hall Tibbals, who since 1862 has been associated with the management of the well-known Continental Works. Mr. Tibbals' death occurred on the morning of the 15th, at his residence in Brooklyn, ending an illness of some ten months. He was a native of Connecticut, born at Durham, Oct. 29, 1829. He came to New York in 1853, and for some years was the principal accountant of a prominent iron firm. In 1862, after the successful completion of the original Monitor, Thomas F. Rowland, proprietor of the Continental Works, experiencing the serious necessity of a financial associate in conducting the business details of the important Government contracts undertaken, secured his services. Both were young men, and very rarely have two persons retained for a quarter of a century relations of friendship so confidential and intimate. The association has been indeed a double one, Mr. Tibbals having married Mr. Rowland's sister previously to their business connection. Mr. Tibbals was a man of whom it may be safely said "without an enemy." His business faculties, severely tried through the manifold affairs of a critical war-time, and never failing to answer the demands of peaceful days, were of the very highest order, being exceptional in precision and correctness. His nature was clean and manly in the extreme; his loyalty to friends, and his kindness to the stranger, with his untarnished life, will be a treasured and pleasant memory to all who knew him.

MRS. CURTIS, wife of Col. H. Pelham Curtis, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., died at Governor's Island, N. Y., Dec. 10. She was a daughter of the late Ferdinand E. White, of Boston, Mass., to which city the remains were taken early in the week for interment.

MATE FRANK H. POOLE, U. S. N., who died Nov. 4, at Willesley, Mass., served during a portion of the War in the 44th Massachusetts Volunteers. He was appointed mate in the Navy Sept. 21, 1863, and has an excellent record. He leaves a widow.

MRS. E. A. PORTER, widow of the late Commodore W. D. Porter, U. S. N., died in Washington Dec. 8, aged sixty-eight.

MRS. BALDWIN, mother of the wife of Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d U. S. Art., of St. Augustine, died recently at Hill, N. H.

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ARMYNAVY.

BLOCKADE RUNNING IN 1861-5.

IN addition to the statements of HOBART PASHA, quoted last week, the extent of blockade running during our war is further shown by the statistics of the port of Nassau, Bahamas, which we had occasion to examine recently. The aggregate of yearly exports and imports at this port swelled from less than two millions of dollars in 1860 to over fifty millions in 1866, and nearly as much in the previous year. The steamers first employed were such as could be picked up. Subsequently, a class of vessels especially adapted for blockade running were built. The first of these, the *Banshee*, 216 tons burden, was launched at Liverpool in November, 1862. She was the first steel boat that crossed the Atlantic and made three successful voyages from Wilmington, and was captured on the fourth. The *Coquette*, 390 tons, and the *Vulture*, 335 tons, were types of a large class of vessels which could make the voyage between Wilmington and Nassau, N. P., about six hundred miles, in forty-four hours, forty eight being the usual time. A still larger class of vessels, one of them with twin screws, were subsequently built, but only one or two of these found employment.

In 1863 the expenses of a blockade runner, carrying eight hundred bales of cotton to Nassau and returning with a cargo, were about $15,000. In 1864 these rose to $25,000. The captains in 1864 received $5,000 for the round trip with the privilege of carrying ten bales on his own account, the pilot the same with five bales. The purser and first officer had each $1,500, with the privilege of two bales. The blockade was proclaimed April 19, 1861. During the remainder of that year two sailing vessels and two steamers ran the blockade to Nassau: the *Prince of Wales*, a schooner of 24 tons, arrived from Charleston December 5 with 140 bales of cotton, and the *Theodora*, a steamer which arrived December 10 with 75 bales, and sailed December 16 to run the blockade on her return.

The statistics of the arrivals and departures of blockaders from Nassau for the remaining years of the war are as follows:

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Steamers.	Small Sailers.	Steamers.	Small Sailers.
1861	2	2	2	1
1862	33	74	46	109
1863	113	27	174	48
1864	105	6	165	2
1865	35	..	41	.
Total	288	109	428	160

Of these vessels 42 steamers are known to have been captured and 22 wrecked, chiefly off Charleston and Wilmington. Others never returned to Nassau. Fifty one steamers made but one voyage; twenty-three, two; six, three; five, four; four, six; two, seven; three, eight; three, nine; two, ten; and one eighteen. This last vessel, the *Syren*, left for Charleston on her nineteenth voyage, February 13, 1865, ignorant of its capture, and ran into Federal hands. The last blockader, which arrived at Nassau, was the steamer *Imogene* with a cargo of cotton from Galveston. The last which cleared to run the blockade on the return voyage was the *Little Hattie*, which left Nassau February 25, 1865. Twenty-three steamers were in Nassau harbor or arrived after the Southern ports were closed by capture. Of these twelve cleared for England, four for Halifax, two for Bermuda, three for Havana and one each for St. Thomas and Matamoras. Two hundred and nineteen vessels were transferred from the American to the British flag in the port of Nassau from 1860 to 1864, and from 1861 to 1864 325 American vessels were registered as British vessels on bills of sale genuine or colorable.

As the result of the unfriendliness shown to our flag at that time, Nassau was rendered wild and delirious by becoming for a time a great commercial centre. She awoke to find herself only weakened by the dissipations which the great carnival had caused; England in the end was compelled to pay for the work of the Confederate cruisers; Nassau's ill-gotten wealth was swept away by the hurricane of 1866, and she finds, as the only legacy of her blockade harboring career, a colonial debt of over a quarter of million dollars; no small matter for a colony of some forty thousand, four-fifths negroes. Nor is the future of the Bahamas promising. Left to the gravitation of self-interest we should speedily have them asking for annexation to the United States; the negroes clearly see that this is their one chance of prosperity and are unanimous for it, while five-sixths of the white inhabitants outside of official circles are of the same mind. Their chief wealth has been always derived from preying upon the commerce of the United States in some form, either as wreckers or as harborers of blockade runners.

THE subject of our Sea Coast Defences occupies the attention of Captain EUGENE GRIFFIN in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, which reprints his recent monograph on that subject, and of Captain FRANCIS V. GREENE in the first number of Scribner's new *Monthly*. These two officers of Engineers discuss this question with intelligence and ability, and their presentation of our humiliation is being reinforced by articles upon the same general subject, especially in the New York *Herald*, which has given much space of late to illustrated descriptions of the actual condition of our sea coast fortifications. The article in Scribner's has the advantage of elaborate illustrations, and it is a popular presentation of a most important subject; for, as Captain GREENE well says, every man, woman and child of the five millions located on our littoral boundary, and every dollar of the four thousand millions of property there located, "is to day in danger of destruction by a hostile fleet." Less than one-half of one per cent. of this valuation, or twenty millions of dollars, expended annually for six years, would give us harbor defences stronger than any ships which could be brought against them. The total expenditure for fortifications thus far in our history from 1794 to 1886 has been $87,100,000, or a yearly

average of $936,559, less than a million, each year of the ninety-three. "We are to-day, in the matter of coast defence, just where we were during the Civil War: we are a whole generation behind the other nations of the world, and a generation, too, in which more advance has been made in methods of coast attack than in the whole previous period of the world's history." Captain GREENE gives due credit to the office of Naval Intelligence for the assistance which enabled the Board on Fortifications to submit with remarkable promptness in January last what is "probably the most exhausted treatise on coast defence ever made." The Washington office is described as "in no way inferior to the one in Berlin, whose researches had so marked an influence on the war of 1870." The article of Captain GRIFFIN is more strictly professional. He shows that an annual expense equal to the amount, six millions, expended for fire insurance in New York each year would in three years put the harbor of that city in a complete condition for defence. For works of defence he places steel before compound armor because of the greater cost of the latter, as well as for other reasons. He sets forth the advantages of wrought iron at length, and concludes that the choice lies between this metal and low steel. "The iron," he says, "will probably be selected for casemated batteries, but for turrets the choice is not so evident," though at the present time, considering the difference of cost, he is inclined to give the preference to iron. There is a prospect that a fall in the price of soft steel will change this.

OUR Military and Naval Policy is discussed by 1st Lieutenant ARTHUR L. WAGNER, 6th Infantry, in the last Journal of the Military Service Institution. It is a melancholy showing of "parsimonious and inadequate provision, in time of peace, for the necessities of war; an injudicious reliance upon raw troops; and a mischievous intermeddling by civil officials with the conduct of military operations." The author shows how the Jeffersonian policy of economy which reduced the national debt from $83,038,050 in 1801, to $45,209,737 in 1812, resulted in a war which cost $100,000,000 and 30,000 lives, besides incalculable losses from the paralysis of commerce and industry. "When TALLEYRAND said that France had nothing to fear from a nation of debaters that had been trying for three years to build three frigates, he only expressed the contempt for American power that was felt by European nations—a contempt that was a prime cause of the English aggressions that led to war." We are travelling the same road again, and to the same end.

THE favorite measure of Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, the establishment of a Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kansas, seems likely, before long, to be a fact accomplished. We trust it may, believing such a school necessary for the life of the two important arms of the Service concerned.

THE Secretary of War transmitted to the House on Wednesday statements from the Chief of Ordnance showing expenditures, number of arms fabricated, altered and repaired at the Springfield Armory during the past fiscal year; and from the Quartermaster-General showing the purchases made in his department during the year. These statements cover in detail what has already been published in the annual reports of Generals Buell and Holabird.

SECRETARY LAMAR, in his annual report, says that during the last year less than 100 of the 260,000 Indians in this country have been in open opposition to the Government, and he gives statistics showing that the Indians are making progress in civilization. The Secretary renews his recommendation of last year that a law be enacted for the appointment of a commission to visit each reservation and investigate the condition of the Indians thereon.

THE two vacancies on the disability retired list of the Army, it is understood, will be filled by the retirement of the captains whose relieve from the active list will give promotion to the two senior lieutenants.

PAMPHLET copies of the several reports of the bureau chiefs of the War Department have all been printed and are now being distributed throughout the Service.

A DESPATCH from Washington to the N. Y. *Evening Post* says that the annual report of Register Rosecrans shows that he is fulfilling the tacit pledge of the new Administration "to overhaul the books." Though he has reduced the force twenty-seven per cent., thereby saving since he took charge of the office about $30,000, he not only has kept up the current work, but undertaken several vast and important enterprises, which are quite new. He has nearly completed a "receipt ledger" opened by him, showing under proper heads the receipts for every year since 1789, and arranged for the preparation of a companion volume, an "expenditure ledger." He also gives a report containing over 200 pages of "Balance due to and from the United States," information which had been studiously withheld by Treasury officials. Examination disclosed the astonishing fact that a Secretary's warrant issued years ago in full settlement of the amount due from the United States had never been charged, because, under the peculiar practice of that time, individuals were not charged with warrants issued in their favor unless thereon the Secretary expressly requested it. It is likely that many cases of this kind will now be balanced, and that many others equally as surprising will receive attention. This goes to prove the truth of Gen. Rosecrans's contention that the old ledgers were full of errors, containing balances which resulted from the imperfect and complicated methods of national book-keeping, which, in other words, were not real. Doubtless, he was led to think so from his own experience, as upon assuming the duties of Register a large balance was found upon his own books staring him in the face due from him as Minister to Mexico, which he knew had been removed, as was afterwards proved when his final accounts were found among the rubbish in the files room, unsettled and unposted.

JUST after the war had closed, we met in Georgia a gentleman from Boston, who had thought it necessary to provide himself for his travels with some one article of luxury, and had selected Bent and Co.'s Water Crackers. This choice bore testimony to the local appreciation of this most excellent product of the baker's art. The manufactures of Messrs. Bent and Co. date as far back as the year 1801, and they have a justly deserved reputation which is national in its extent. Indeed, their hard crackers or "biscuits" are sent all over the world. They are unexcelled as an after dinner cracker, and as they are packed in quantities anywhere from a two pound package to a barrel, they can be obtained direct by an order addressed to the manufacturers, Messrs. Bent and Co., Milton, Mass. There is no better combination than a good glass of wine with a Bent cracker and a bit of cheese. They are equally in place with other liquors, water, and tea and coffee included.

THE statue of Major-General Halleck, U. S. A., in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, is much admired. On the face of the pedestal in plain letters are these words:

MAJOR-GENERAL
WILLIAM H. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief of the
Armies of the United States.
1862—1864.

On the rear of the pedestal is inscribed simply:

A tribute to his memory from his
"Best Friend."

The figure is clothed in a military suit, with a heavy army overcoat with a cape worn over it. The head of the figure is nobly mounted and firmly poised. The face of the statue represents Halleck in his later life, when he had won his honors and fame. There is a benevolent look in his face. The hair is thrown well back from a high forehead and a circle of whiskers surround his face, leaving his chin bare, after the old-fashioned style. At the base of the pedestal in front lie the sword and scabbard and the soldier's hat.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the British Army has recently signified his disapproval of the practice of employing volley firing at the longer ranges only and during the earlier stages of attack, the volleys being abandoned in favor of independent firing in the third stage, after the main body has been reinforced. Orders are now given that this custom is to cease, and that volleys are to be maintained right through the attack. The reason is his conviction that it would be impossible with independent firing to stop the men at the critical moment in order to form them for the final rush, success at this point depending upon the whole of the line being perfectly under the control of the officers.

ACCORDING to the London *Horse Guards Gazette* a contract was given out by the English War Office for a large supply of coal for Woolwich. The contract was worded: "The coals to be twice passed through a sieve," and the contractor, taking advantage of this wording, soon piled up a huge mound of coal dust in the Arsenal. It struck one as extraordinary that this dust should go on accumulating and some questions were asked, when, to the utter amazement of the Woolwich officials, they ascertained that the "dust" represented their supply of contract coal. Further delivery was at once stopped. But the contractor stepped in and claimed damages. He maintained that the coal had been "twice passed through a sieve" according to contract. The document was scrutinized. The words were there, sure enough; but, said the officials of the War Office, they meant "double-screened coal." But no one was to blame—of course.

THE President has been looking over the list of applicants for the position of Chaplain in the Army and, it is believed, has determined upon a successor to Chaplain Crocker, who retires this month, and to Chaplain Brady, who was retired several months ago. It is said that both appointments will be made as soon as Chaplain Crocker retires. A Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, of Missouri, who is highly endorsed by Senator Cockrell and the whole Missouri delegation, it is believed, will be appointed to one of the places. He belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a denomination not at present represented in the Army. In making these selections, the President's desire has been, it is understood, to give first consideration to the churches which are not at present represented and to the States which are not credited with an Army chaplain.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says: It is understood that "the report of the Army officers detailed to examine into the advisibility of the assumption by the Government of the Hennepin Canal scheme speaks in warm terms of the proposed canal as a great commercial enterprise, and all that sort of thing, but urges serious objections to the acceptance by the United States from the State of Illinois of the Illinois-Michigan Canal, which is the basis of the whole Hennepin Canal scheme. The officers, it is asserted, do not report against such an acceptance in some form, but they advise very material changes in the terms of the agreement upon which the pending legislation is founded."

HENRY M. HOWE writes from Boston to the *Iron Age*, in answer to a statement that an ingot of crucible steel weighing over 7,000 lbs., cast by Miller, Metcalf and Parkin, proprietors of the Crescent Steel Works, Pittsburg, Pa., is the first of its size ever cast from crucible pots. Mr. Howe says: "Within an hour of reading this I accidentally met a description in the *Journal* of the Iron and Steel Institute, 1874, Vol. 2, page 439, of the casting of crucible steel ingots at the Aboukoffsky Works, weighing 40 tons and requiring 1,200 crucibles for their production." The ingot cast at the Crescent Works is for a steel shaft on a new 15-ton hammer, to be used in connection with the new rotary puddling furnaces now ready to be lighted.

WE observe that the Acting Adjutant-General of the Territory of Dakota is a woman, and one of the local papers states that there is much feeling there because some ill-bred person of the bifurcated sex is anxious to take her place, in spite of the fact that she discharges the duties of the office, and is in need of the pay. It is said by those who ought to know that some of our Army posts are commanded by women, but none of them assume to draw a salary for this entirely voluntary service—bless their dear hearts—the consciousness of duty well performed being sufficient reward.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. E. JOUETT has made the following report to the Admiral of the Navy regarding the recent inspection of the *Dolphin*, dated Hampton Roads, Dec. 10, 1886:

In accordance with your instructions I caused the Board to assemble at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 9, 1886, for the inspection of the U. S. S. *Dolphin*. The inspection continued through that day and the next. The *Dolphin* is exceptionally clean and in a creditable condition of efficiency. Her speed developed during a six hours' trial near Cape Henry was about thirteen knots per hour. The working of the engine was very satisfactory. When going ahead thirteen knots the engine was stopped and backed in twelve seconds.

None of the changes recommended by the Board to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sept. 3, 1886, have been made. Among them, and of immediate importance, was the proposed change in the present inefficient apparatus for steam steering. During the steam trial I caused all the battery to be worked and fired with shell, and was impressed with the value of the secondary battery, and the possible value of the VI.-inch B. L. R., if a different carriage is used.

The sail area is 10,020 sq. ft. I recommend that a mizzen staysail be added to the canvas that she already carries.

The speed as compared with the number of revolutions indicates that her bottom is foul, having laid five months alongside the dock at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

THE Secretary of the Navy has not yet approved the plans for the new naval observatory building, and before doing so will get the opinion of prominent architects as to the advisability of adopting the plans which were prepared several years ago, plans which might have been very good, six years ago, and still be utterly worthless now.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The following resolution was presented in the House on Monday and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

Whereas the rapidly accumulating surplus in the Treasury, largely in excess of the needs to support the Government and discharge the bonded debt as it is called or may become due, is likely to prove subversive of the commercial interests of the country and detrimental to the welfare of the people in various essentials; and

Whereas the proper executive officers of the Government represent to the Congress that our coast defences need to be placed in armament so as to meet the requirements of the advanced arts in modern warfare, and afford adequate protection to the large sea-coast and lake-board cities now absolutely exposed to the mercy of a foreign enemy; and

Whereas, although the *personnel* of our Navy is composed of officers and sailors of the highest excellence and patriotism, unsurpassed in ability by that of any other nation, yet we have no vessels of war worthy the name or capable of competing with the armed cruisers of third or fourth-rate powers; and

Whereas it is estimated that nearly one million of workingmen are now unemployed throughout the country, and suffering consequent deprivation of the necessaries of life; and

Whereas the happiness and welfare of the Republic are largely dependent upon the employment and contentment of the laboring classes; Therefore,

Be it resolved, as the sense of the House of Representatives of the Forty-Ninth Congress of the United States, That a large proportion of the surplus in the Treasury should be expended, through liberal appropriations, for repairing and properly equipping our coast defences; for construction of war-ships worthy the name of an American Navy, and for such Federal public works as may be needed in various sections of the country, to the end that these surplus moneys may be distributed among the people as wages for their labor to be employed.

A meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs was held on Tuesday, but as the members were late coming in no business was transacted, the short session being devoted to an informal talk upon the condition of the business of the Committee. No nominations having been received there was nothing to be done in that direction.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs on Tuesday adopted a favorable report on the bill to appoint Albion S. Keith, late a Naval Cadet, an Ensign on the retired list of the Navy.

A memorial was presented in the two Houses of Congress on Tuesday from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., protesting against the neglect of the Federal Government in properly fortifying the harbor of that city and the principal Naval stations on the Pacific Coast, and in means for construction of modern vessels of war and approved ordnance for arming them. The memorial urges the California delegation to obtain action upon these important subjects at the earliest practicable day.

Communications were presented in the House on Tuesday from the Secretary of War transmitting a report of tests of iron, steel, and other materials at the Watertown Arsenal during the past fiscal year; statements of expenditures from the contingent funds of the military establishment and for the War Department, and a list of employees of the Department.

Gen. Bragg's bill, establishing an artillery and cavalry school at Fort Riley, and to enlarge Forts D. A. Russell and Robinson, which passed the House last week, has been referred by the Senate Military Committee to Senator Manderson as a sub-committee, and he will probably make his report at the next meeting Dec. 21. The opinion is that this bill will become a law.

Senate bill 1526, giving apothecaries and yeomen the benefit of the naval pension fund passed the House on Thursday.

The bill to retire, with increased pay, Vice-Admiral Rowan and Rear Admiral J. L. Worden has passed the House and goue to the President.

The House has been chiefly occupied this week with the Sundry Civil bill. Unsuccessful attempts were made to increase the amounts recommended for arsenals, barracks, Signal Corps and Revenue Marine.

It is expected that the Military Academy bill will be reported to the full committee on Saturday. It appropriates $286,686.93 or $13,118.07 less than last year, and $117,000 less than the estimates. The reduction is principally upon items for improvements. The bill contains no special legislation.

The Senate Naval Committee held its first meeting this week, but accomplished but little. They report in favor of the passage of the bill for the relief of Rear Admiral Carter.

The Naval Committee of the House has thus far made but little headway with the Naval Appropriation bill, and it is not likely to be reported until after the holidays.

Nothing has transpired in Congress this week on the subject of fortifications and seacoast defences. The conferees on the pending fortification bill have not yet come together, and, as far as can be learned, have made no arrangements for a meeting. Demands from Chambers of Commerce and other organizations for legislation on this important subject continue to pour in, however, and as the agitation seems to be growing, it is not probable those who have the matter in hand can remain idle much longer. While it is not probable that the conferees will reach an agreement, the belief is growing that the pending bill which appropriates about $6,000,000, can be passed through the House notwithstanding Mr. Randall's opposition. When the conferees next report a disagreement a motion will doubtless be made to have the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments, and there are many who believe that a sufficient number of votes can be secured to carry it.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. Res. 87, McPherson. That the Secretary of War is authorized to cause a medal to be prepared, the same to be made from captured cannon, to be presented to each of the officers and men of the volunteer militia of the several States who so nobly and promptly responded to the call of the President of the U. S. for troops, dated April 15, 1861, for three months' service.

S. 2990, Gray. To muster Edward G. Pendleton as lieutenant of infantry into the service of the United States, and pay to him for his services from August 31, 1861, to July 10, 1864, inclusive.

H. R. 10054, Mr. Bragg. That in consideration of the long and distinguished services of Henry J. Hunt, now a colonel upon the retired list of the Army, the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to nominate him as a brigadier-general upon such retired list; and when confirmed by the Senate the said Henry J. Hunt shall hold the rank and receive the pay of a brigadier-general, retired, in lieu of the rank now held and the pay now received by him.

H. R. 10081, McKenna. That the militia of the United States shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the several States who is of the age of 18 years and under the age of 45 years.

Sec. 2. That the militia of the several States of the Union shall be divided into two classes, the organized and the reserve.

Sec. 3. That the organized militia shall consist of the organized militia of the several States of the United States known as the National Guard, or volunteer militia, organized and equipped under the laws of the several States.

Sec. 4. That in States or Territories having no organized militia or no general militia laws, volunteer or independent companies may be formed, not to exceed ten in any one State, upon the following conditions:

Upon filing with the adjutant-general of the State or Territory wherein said organization is about to be formed, or, if no such officer exists, with the Secretary of State of said State or Territory, a certificate of organization, stating the number of members and in what branch of the Service they desire to serve; that they will perform all the duties required of a State militia organization, subject themselves to the call of the President or the Governor of their State in case of rebellion, invasion, or domestic violence; and the commissioned officers of said organizations, through the Governor of their State, certified by the adjutant-general or Secretary of State of said State or Territory, shall thereupon make a requisition upon the Secretary of War of the United States for the number of stands of arms required, and file a bond in accordance with law with the said Secretary of War in the sum of $10,000 for the proper safe-keeping of said arms and equipments. Upon the proper filing of said requisition and bond the Secretary of War of the United States shall cause to be issued from the Ordnance Department of the United States the kinds and quantities of arms, munitions, and equipments specified in said requisition, and shall cause them to be delivered at the place designated, where the said militia organization is in the course of formation.

Sec. 5. That no money shall be paid for the support and maintenance of said auxiliary organization out of the Treasury of the United States, except from such moneys as may be appropriated to the States out of the regular militia appropriation provided by Congress.

Sec. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to detail two officers at the request of the Governors of the respective States to instruct the militia in military duties, and in the use of seacoast and garrison artillery.

Sec. 7. That at the request of the Governor of any State, the Secretary of War shall furnish to the State heavy guns—siege, seacoast, and mortars—for the instruction of the militia, the number not to exceed six, and to be delivered at a place designated by the Governor of the State.

Sec. 8. That the War Department, upon the request of the Governor of any State, shall furnish to the militia camp and garrison equipage during State encampments or at any time when any portion of the militia is mobilized for public service, upon conditions prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 9 That a Bureau shall be established in the War Department to be called the Bureau of Militia, to be organized for the purpose of aiding and giving necessary instruction and all useful information for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the militia of the several States.

Sec. 10. That all laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

H. R. 10092, Matson. That appointments to fill vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps, shall be made by the President, in equal proportions, as near as may be, from such graduates of the Military Academy and the Naval Academy as may so elect and by selection from such meritorious non-commissioned officers of said corps as may, upon examination before a board of Marine officers, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, be found mentally, morally, and professionally qualified to perform efficiently all the duties of the said grade and be recommended by said board for appointment, and from civil life.

H. R. 10131, Gibson. That the disbursing officers of the Navy who have been in charge of the accounts of the vessels of the Coast Survey and those who may hereafter be assigned to such duty, including the P. A. Paymaster now in charge of the accounts, shall be entitled to sea pay while on such duty and the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby directed to settle their personal account accordingly: *And be it further enacted*, That the clerks to paymasters of the Coast Survey vessels shall continue to receive pay at $1,300 per annum.

H. R. 10171, Samuel S. Cox. To place the name of Gen. Alexander S. Webb on the retired list of the U. S. Army. Same as S. 2924.

H. R. 10187, Mr. Herman. That all voluntary observers at present recognized at existing volunteer signal stations in the United States, and at such other stations as the Secretary of War shall hereafter select, shall receive $300 per annum from and after the passage of this act, and shall be subject to such regulations and perform such duties pertaining to such Signal Service at the station in which he shall be located as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That in no one State or Territory shall the number of voluntary observers so recognized exceed ten.

Sec. 2. That each of said voluntary observers shall be furnished by the Secretary of War with all the requisite instruments for observation, together with necessary blanks and stationery.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

FOLLOWING is the text of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, reported to the House:

For pay of officers of the line, $2,868,000; additional pay for 23 aids, one military secretary, and mounted officers of foot regiments, $8,000; service pay, $812,770; pay of enlisted men, $4,668,868; general service clerks and messengers, $161,900; pay of the general staff, $408,240; pay of staff officers, including service pay, $1,277,410; retired officers, $1,190,313.75; retired enlisted men, $56,241; miscellaneous, $91,675.94.

Provided, That the maximum sum to be allowed paymasters' clerks when traveling on duty shall be four cents per mile, and, in addition thereto, when transportation cannot be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of same actually paid by them, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers.

Expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry and compensation of witnesses attending the same, $10,000; additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings, etc., in Washington, $520; for commutation of quarters to commissioned officers on duty without troops, at places where there are no public quarters, $150,000; for allowances for travel, retained pay, clothing not drawn, and for interest on deposits, payable to enlisted men on discharge, in all, $850,000.

For mileage to officers when traveling on duty, not to exceed $85,000.

Provided, That in disbursing this amount the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to an officer shall be four cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes, and, in addition thereto, upon the officer's certificate that it was not practicable to obtain transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of the transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers.

Making in all for pay of the Army, $12,666,918.69. All the money hereinbefore appropriated shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

Subsistence of the Army.—For the purchase of subsistence supplies, estimated for the fiscal year on the basis of 9,968,450 rations, and for miscellaneous charges, $1,745,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; and not more than $120,000 thereof shall be applied to the payment of civilian employees of the Subsistence Department.

Quartermaster's Department.—Regular supplies, $2,678,000.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on printing unless the same shall be done by contract, after due notice and competition, except in such case as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice for competition.

Incidental expenses: $675,000.

Provided, That $225,000 of the appropriation for incidental expenses, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be set aside for the payment of enlisted men on extra duty at constant labor of not less than ten days; but no such payment shall be made at any greater rate per day than is fixed by law for the class of persons employed and the work done.

For purchase of horses for cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry as may be mounted, $130,000:

Provided, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number on hand, shall not at any time exceed the number of enlisted men and Indian scouts in the mounted service; and that no part of this appropriation shall be paid out for horses not purchased by contract, after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's Department, and an inspection by such Department, all under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War.

Army transportation, $2,800,000.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the purchase for the Army of draught animals until the number on hand shall be reduced to 5,000, and thereafter shall only be expended for the purchase of a number sufficient to keep the supply up to 5,000: *And provided further*, That no expenditure authorized by this act from the appropriation made for the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, including the transportation of troops and their supplies, and the expenses incident thereto, shall be made, except by the Q. M. General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, unless an emergency exists that demands immediate action, and in such case the expenditure necessary to meet the emergency may be made upon the order in writing of the General commanding the Army, or upon the order in writing of a Division or Department Commander, in whose jurisdiction the emergency arises; on every such order from a Division or Department Commander shall certify that an emergency exists requiring immediate expenditure, stating the emergency necessary to be met.

Arrears of Army transportation on certain land-grant railroads, $50,000.

Provided, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such services.

Barracks and quarters, $620,000.

Provided, That no expenditures exceeding $500 shall be made upon any building or military post, or grounds about the same, without the approval of the Secretary of War for the same, upon detailed estimates by the Quartermaster's Department; and the erection, construction, and repair of all buildings and other public structures in the Quartermaster's Department shall, as far as may be practicable, be made by contract, after due legal advertisement: *And provided further*, That no more than $1,300,000 of the sums appropriated by this act shall be paid out for the services of civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, including those heretofore paid out of the funds appropriated for regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quarters, Army transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage; and that no employee paid therefrom shall receive as salary more than $150 per month, unless the same shall be specially fixed by law; and no part of any of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel and for quarters to officers or enlisted men.

For shelter and shooting galleries and ranges, and repairs thereof, $10,000. Construction and repairs of hospitals: For construction and repairs of hospitals, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, $1,000. For construction of quarters for hospital stewards, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, $12,500.

Provided, That the posts at which such quarters shall be constructed shall be designated by the Secretary of War, and the quarters shall be built by contract, after legal advertisement, whenever the same is practicable; but the cost of the construction of quarters at any one post shall in no case exceed $800.

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage, $1,150,000

Provided, That out of the money hereby appropriated for clothing and equipage of the Army there shall not be expended at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth a sum in excess of $125,000.

[In the bill as provided appears the following, which was stricken out in Committee: "And that the remainder of such appropriation necessary to be expended in procuring and furnishing to the Army boots and shoes, in addition to the number manufactured at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, from such sum herein set apart for such prison use, shall be provided by the Quartermaster-General by contract let after public advertisement and due notice and competition."]

Medical Department.—$210,000: and not over $36,000 of the money appropriated by this paragraph shall be applied to the payment of civilian employees of the Medical Department.

For service of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, $14,620.

Medical Museum and Library, $15,000.

Engineer depot at Willet's Point, $6,500.

Ordnance Department.—Ordnance service, $90,000. Metallic ammunition, targets and materials, $100,000; repairing ordnance and ordnance stores, $5,000; purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores, $25,000; infantry, cavalry and artillery equipments, including horse equipments for cavalry, $25,000.

For manufacture of arms at the National Armory, $3,000.

Provided, That not more than $60,000 of the money appropriated on the Ordnance Department in all its branches shall be applied to the payment of civilian clerks in said Department.

Recruiting service, $100,000.

Signal service, $3,000.

Contingent expenses.—Office Lieut.-General, $1,200. A. G. Dept., at headquarters of military divisions and departments, $2,000; under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, $15,000.

THE House has passed the Senate bill to allot lands in severalty to Indians and to confer citizenship upon the Indians.

THE DEPARTMENT AND GENERAL MILES.

WE give here the portion of the Report of the Secretary of War relative to the Arizona Campaign, which was omitted from our summing up of his annual report published last week:

In the Department of Arizona, from the date of my last report until early in September, the troops and all the military resources of the department have been employed in pursuing and finally capturing Geronimo and his band of outlaws. In November last Geronimo and his band were in Mexico, making occasional inroads into this department, committing murders and other crimes, and undoubtedly communicating with and receiving aid and encouragement from the remainder of their people, the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Apaches, who had not left the reservation of San Carlos. The removal of these Apaches to some secure place, far away from Arizona, had been the subject at that time of frequent conference between this office and the Secretary of the Interior. Not a mere temporary removal was contemplated, but a permanent withdrawal of these warlike and dangerous Indians from a Territory to the prosperity and security of which they had been a constant menace from the time of the Camp Grant massacre in 1871. The Secretary of the Interior recommends such removal in his report to Congress in 1885. The matter had also been discussed with the Lieut.-General, who was not then prepared to recommend their forcible removal. In November last he brought the matter to my attention, and it was decided that he should go to Arizona and advise with Gen. Crook, upon this and other questions touching the situation. He left on Nov. 22, 1885, and having consulted with Gen. Crook and also with Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cav., both of whom considered that the time was inopportune for such an attempt, he deemed it best, in deference to their opinion, to await a more advantageous opportunity for the accomplishment of this purpose. Capt. Crawford was then on the point of starting in pursuit of Geronimo with 200 Indian scouts, many of whom were Chiricahuas, from the reservation. Capt. Crawford considered that the removal might have a bad effect upon the scouts, in whom both he and Gen. Crook placed great confidence. The report of the Lieut.-General, sent at that time to me, gives a graphic account of the situation.

Capt. Crawford had organized a battalion of White Mountain and Chiricahua Indians at Fort Apache on Nov. 9, 1885, and with Lieuts. Maus and Faison, 1st Infantry, and Lieut. Shipp, 10th Cav., and Asst. Surg. Davis, entered Mexico on Dec. 11, intending to find and attack the hiding place of the hostiles in the great Sierra Madre Range. Along his route reports were constantly brought in of depredations by the hostiles. On Jan. 9 last Capt. Crawford with his command on foot, came upon their camp near the Rio Haros, and attacked it that night, but the hostiles became alarmed before the movement to surround them was complete, and escaped to the mountains. The next day, Jan. 10, they sent in a squaw to make arrangements for a meeting between Natchez and Capt. Crawford on the 11th. During the pursuit Capt. Crawford had given them no rest, and had exhibited perseverance and intelligence in the highest degree. The Indians were dispirited and worn out by his pursuit, and finding him close upon their trail, and knowing his character and ability, there is little room to doubt that the result of the meeting between Crawford and Natchez would have been the absolute surrender of the hostiles and the closing of this campaign, so full of all that makes Indian wars horrible.

After the skirmish Lieut. Maus took command and had the appointed meeting, which resulted not in the surrender of the Indians, but in the promise on the part of Geronimo that he would meet Gen. Crook near the boundary line in about two moons. More than seventy days elapsed before Geronimo appeared at the appointed place. Gen. Crook and he met on March 25 at El Canyon, in Mexico, twenty-five miles south of the line. The understanding was that he should not be accompanied by troops. The Indians were encamped on a rocky hill, in a strong and almost inaccessible position. They were fierce and independent, well armed with the best guns and ammunition, and had blankets and supplies which they had obtained in Mexico. Gen. Crook demanded their unconditional surrender. The only propositions they would entertain were three, which Gen. Crook states:

1. That they should be sent East for not exceeding two years, taking with them such of their families as they desired.

2. That they should all return to the reservation on the old status.

3. To the warpath with all its attending horrors.

He was obliged to decide quickly, and accept their surrender on the first proposal, and the whole party started, escorted by the Apache scouts under Lieut. Maus, for Fort Bowie.

The terms of the surrender were received here March 30. The response of the President was that their imprisonment in the East for two years and their return to the reservation could not be approved. Certain instructions were given, but before Gen. Crook received the despatch, Geronimo and Natchez, with twenty men and thirteen women, left Lieut. Maus's camp on the night of the 29th and escaped to the mountains. The remainder of the band, numbering sixty, under Chihuahua, were sent to Fort Marion, Fla., where they are now held as prisoners. The children have been sent to the Indian school at Carlisle. Lieut. Maus followed Geronimo's trail until he was satisfied that further pursuit at that time was useless. This unfortunate escape was attended by the usual sad results. The route of the Indians to the Sierra Madre Mountains in Mexico was marked by atrocities similar to those that had usually attended their course.

After these events the Lieutenant General became satisfied that the Apache scouts could not be absolutely depended upon to fight and kill their people, and could be trusted only to the extent of capturing or inducing them to surrender. Gen. Crook had organized them and had not lost his confidence in their fidelity. To avoid the embarrassment of the situation he asked to be relieved; and in the change of commands following the death of Gen. Hancock and the retirement of Gen. Pope, Gen. Crook was assigned to the Department of the Platte and Gen. Miles took his place in the Department of Arizona on the 27th of April.

The instructions of the Lieutenant General to Gen. Miles upon assuming command were in accordance with the directions of the President, and were communicated by the Adjutant General as follows:

"He directs that the greatest care be taken to prevent the spread of hostilities among the friendly Indians in your command, and that the most vigorous operations looking to the destruction or capture of the hostiles be ceaselessly carried on. He does not wish to embarrass you by undertaking at this distance to give specific instructions in relation to operations against the hostiles, but it is deemed advisable to suggest the necessity of making active and prominent use of the regular troops of your command."

Gen. Miles began his campaign with great zeal and energy, and it was continued with the same vigor till it ended in September following.

Our troops at once began the active operations, and the General reported on June 7 that for thirty-six days they had followed the hostiles over 800 miles in the most mountainous region of the country, breaking up their camps, capturing horses, equipments and supplies and having several engagements. An attempt on the part of the hostiles to reach the agency and obtain assistance was frustrated. On the 20th of July Capt. Lawton again surprised Geronimo's camp, capturing all their property, including food and horses. As the pursuit went on the Indians had but little rest, and were reduced in numbers by encounters with the troops and by desertion. Capt. Lawton, whose report is published, gives a detailed account of his movements and the hardships suffered by his troops in traversing more than 1,300 miles in this difficult country, during the intense heat and often destitute of water. The admirable bearing and conduct of all the troops engaged in this pursuit cannot be too highly commended. He arrived near Fronteras on Aug. 20, and learned that the hostiles had communicated to the Mexicans a desire to surrender. Some negotiations followed through Lieut. Gatewood, which resulted in Geronimo visiting Lawton's camp and intimating his wish to make peace and to talk with Gen. Miles. He marched with Lawton's command to meet Gen. Miles, and surrendered to him on Sept. 4, with his band.

The fact of the surrender was communicated to the President and the authorities in Washington on Sept. 7, and from the information received on that date the surrender was supposed to be unconditional. To this despatch the President replied that all the hostiles should be very safely kept as prisoners until they could be tried for their crimes, or otherwise disposed of. The first intimation that the surrender was not unconditional reached the department Sept. 9 by telegraphic advices from General Miles, through his division commander, that the Indians surrendered with the understanding that they would be sent out of the country, and in pursuance of this plan Gen. Miles had ordered them to be taken to Fort Marion. As this order was in direct opposition to the President's orders, General Stanley was directed from the War Department to stop these Indians at San Antonio, Tex., and hold them securely until further orders.

Nothing more specific in regard to the surrender was received at the department until the receipt of Gen. Howard's despatch of Sept. 24, in which he said that he believed at first from official reports that the surrender was unconditional, except that the troops would not kill the hostiles; but from Gen. Miles's despatches, and from his annual report, the conditions were plain that the lives of all the Indians should be spared, and that they should be sent to Fort Marion, where their tribe, including their families, had already been ordered.

On Sept. 25 Gen. Miles was directed by the President to report by telegraph the exact promises, if any, made to Geronimo at the time of the surrender. In his reply Gen. Miles states:

"At the request of Capt. Lawton, I joined his command. Geronimo came to me and recounted his grievances. I informed him that Capt. Lawton and Lieut. Gatewood were honorable, and that I was there to confirm what they had said to them, and that if they threw down their arms, and placed themselves entirely at our mercy, they would not be killed; but that they must surrender absolutely as prisoners of war, and rely upon the justice of the Government, or trust their future to the President of the United States. I informed them that I was removing all the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians from Arizona, and that they would all be removed from this country at once and for all time, and this they understood. Geronimo replied that he would obey any order I might give, and go to any place, and that he would bring in his camp, which he did. Natchez subsequently surrendered his camp in the same way. Their status is the same as that of Chief Joseph, Sitting Bull, and hundreds of others. They are strictly prisoners of war, the result of the skill and fortitude of our troops. As prisoners of war they are now entirely under the control of the President."

The account of the surrender in the report of Gen. Miles, subsequently received, does not materially differ from the account given in the despatch above referred to. The terms and conditions attending this surrender were such that Geronimo and those of his band who had committed murders and acts of violence in Arizona and New Mexico could not properly be handed over to the civil authorities for punishment, as was intended by the President, and therefore, on the 19th day of October orders were issued, by direction of the President, that Geronimo and the fourteen hostile Apache adult Indians captured with him should be sent from San Antonio, Tex., under proper guard, to Ft. Pickens, Fla., there to be kept in close custody until further orders. These Indians had been guilty of the worst crimes known to the law, committed under circumstances of great atrocity, and the public safety required that they should be removed far from the scene of their depredations and guarded with the strictest vigilance. The remainder of the band captured at the same time, consisting of eleven women, six children and two enlisted scouts were ordered to be sent from San Antonio to Fort Marion, Fla., and to be placed with the other Apaches under custody at that post. Geronimo and the adult members of his band arrived at Fort Pickens on Oct. 25, and on the same date the women and children, and the two enlisted scouts reached Fort Marion.

On Oct. 20 Gen. Miles advised the department that a small party of Apache Indians, who had separated from Geronimo and his band in August, 1885, and consisting of Mangus, two men, and eight women and children, had arrived at Fort Apache, having been captured by a detachment under Capt. Cooper, 10th Cav. Under orders issued Oct. 26, Mangus and the two adults were sent from Fort Apache, Oct. 30, for confinement at Fort Pickens, Fla., at which place Mangus and one of the men arrived Nov. 6, the other having died on the way. The eight women and children were sent to Fort Marion at the same time.

It is proper also to state the circumstances which led to the removal to Fort Marion of the Warm Spring and Chiricahua Indians on the Fort Apache Reservation.

On July 4 Gen. Miles telegraphed that there were strong military reasons for allowing a delegation of the Apaches from the Fort Apache Reservation to visit Washington in regard to their removal from Arizona. Upon consultation with the President and the Secretary of the Interior it was decided that they would come, and they at once started, under charge of Capt. Dorst, 4th Cav. This permission was granted upon the supposition that they desired a change of abode, or could be induced to change without coercion, and the only question to be determined here would be where they should go.

Later, by telegram and letter received after the delegation was on its way, Gen. Miles urged that the Apaches on the Fort Apache Reservation, numbering about 500, be sent to the Indian Territory, and that the existing laws should be so changed that this disposition of them could legally be made. This proposal was considered for many reasons entirely impracticable, and Gen. Miles was so informed on July 15, and that military movements must proceed in view of the present arrangements in regard to these Indians. The law was against it, and the Executive would not be justified in requesting a change. To place this lawless and dangerous tribe among the peaceful Indians of that Territory would have been a breach of good faith and treaty obligations. But the same proposal was again renewed by him on the 20th as the solution of the whole difficulty, and he requested that the delegation be allowed to visit and see certain points in the Indian Territory.

In the meantime the whole matter of the removal of the tribe to the Indian Territory or to any other place voluntarily was settled by the demands and expressions of opinion made by the Indians then in Washington. Their sole desire was to remain where they were; that apparently was the object they had in view in coming, and the assurance of the authorities here that they should not be removed was very earnestly pressed. In their interviews with the President, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Interior they expressed no desire or willingness to go elsewhere. No assurance was given them in any form of words that they should remain at Fort Apache. The conferences granted them were solely to hear their complaints and their requests. Information came from the officer in charge of them that they were restless and uneasy, dissatisfied with their reception and the failure to receive any assurance that they could remain at Fort Apache. In this condition of affairs the Lieutenant-General, in an endorsement to the Secretary of War dated July 30, 1886, remarked:

"There are now on the reservation near Fort Apache seventy-one Chiricahua and Warm Spring adult male Indians. These are exclusive of those in this city. It is my belief that if the delegation which is now here goes back to the reservation without having received what they deem a most satisfactory promise on the part of the Government, a large number of those that are now peaceable will endeavor to join Geronimo. I therefore recommend that authority be granted me to direct Gen. Miles to arrest all the male Indians now on the reservation near Fort Apache, and send them as prisoners to Fort Marion, Fla., that the delegation now here be sent there also, and that they be held at that point as prisoners of war until the solution of the Geronimo troubles."

This recommendation was approved so far as the removal of the Apaches on the Fort Apache Reservation was concerned, provided they could all be successfully secured by the troops, and the President directed inquiries to be made of Gen. Miles for his opinion in regard to their forcible arrests. Gen. Miles replied, objecting to such removal, and by letter gave his objections in detail. But on Aug. 20 he informed the department that Col. Wade, commanding at Fort Apache, was of opinion that the Indians there could be secured and moved without difficulty. Orders thereupon issued that they should be taken and sent to Fort Marion, which were carried out on Sept. 7, and they were conveyed to that fort, where they arrived on Sept. 20, and where they are now confined.

In the matter of the Lieut.-General's recommendation that the delegation of Apaches in Washington should also be sent to Fort Marion, it was thought that these Indians should first be returned to Arizona, which was the understanding upon which they came here. After their return they could be treated as the rest of their tribe and taken to Fort Marion. But it was of the first importance that they should not confer with their brethren on the reservation until after the latter had been secured by the troops and were in custody for removal. This delegation contained some of the most dangerous of the Chiricahuas. With this intention on the part of the Government they started for Arizona with Capt. Dorst, visiting on their way the Indian school at Carlisle. They were stopped on their journey after leaving Carlisle and sent back to Fort Leavenworth. While they were there the Indians who were to be sent from the Fort Apache Reservation to Florida were secured and started on the way. It was thought best by the Lieut.-General that the Indians at Fort Leavenworth, who had become turbulent and excited, should be sent direct from there to Fort Marion, and orders were issued to that effect, as it was not considered practicable for any of them to meet the other band on their journey east, as had been proposed. Capt. Dorst and these Indians, thirteen in number, together with three interpreters, left Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 13, and on Sept. 20 the department was advised of their arrival at Fort Marion.

BRANDING DESERTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal

THE proposition of the Lieut.-General that deserters from the Army of the United States be indelibly branded, to prevent a repetition of the offence, has received extended criticisms and condemnation by the press, and an endeavor has been made to lead public opinion to consider it barbarous, inhuman, and cruel. That indelible branding or marking may be accomplished in a way free from such objections, is shown by the fact that a vast majority of seafaring men, and many in other pursuits, voluntarily have their bodies and limbs ornamented with letters and figures, and often with elaborate and extensive designs. So extensive is this custom that most large seaports have so-called "cutists" who make a partial living by placing these indelible ornamentations upon the persons of their customers. Objection is also urged to the proposition on the ground of placing "a mark of infamy" upon an American citizen. This objection can be readily disposed of by enacting that upon the person of all, who in any manner or of whatever rank, become military or naval servants of the Government, the characteristic initials, U. S. A., U. S. N., or U. S. M., shall be placed in an indelible manner. The "brand" then becomes one of distinction instead of infamy, and the deserter would have to account for the manner or reason of his quitting his honorable occupation.

A similar idea was proposed by the Duke of Cambridge, commanding the British Army, some years ago, as a prevention to habitual desertion. His Lordship declared, if the measure became a law, he would cheerfully receive the first decoration.

Until the people are educated to regard desertion as a crime, it will be difficult to prevent its frequent occurrence. The deserters now have the sympathy of almost the entire civil community, and this is manifested in disinclination to assist in their apprehension and often in active measures to prevent it, and assistance to deserters in eluding pursuit.

If laws were enacted making desertion, and aiding or shielding deserters, a civil, as well as a military crime, punishable by any United States court, as well as by Court-martial, a longer step forward would be taken towards preventing this demoralizing offence, than by any other scheme that has been suggested. J. B. C.

Branding as a punishment may answer, but it would be impossible to enforce a regulation making branding universal. Besides, what is to be done when in time of war it may be found necessary for a member of the military or naval service to disguise his identity?

LAX ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR editorial remark concerning the free and easy methods of administering military justice in vogue at certain points, is timely. The writer has seen the Judge-Advocate of a Garrison Court, with his file of charges, making the rounds of the company quarters hunting up delinquents, to read to them the specifications and notify them of their impending trial. The 66th Article of War reads: "Soldiers charged with crimes shall be *confined until tried* by Court-martial, or released by proper authority," and how this can be construed so as to admit of the practice noted is—like the goodness of God—past the human understanding. One of the resulting phases of this curious custom is, that when any of the enlisted men here are asked by comrades to absent themselves without leave from a roll-call, they will generally do so, because, as they put it, "It will only be a dollar or so blind without going in the mill." Fact, I assure you. KNOWLEDGE.

The Cause of the Wreck.—"She missed stays and went on to the rocks." That is what the new reporter had on his notebook after interviewing an old sailor in regard to the wreck of the sloop *Petrel*, by which several lives were lost. The new reporter was from an inland town. His knowledge of aquatic matters was not extensive. When he got back to the office he started in to write an account of the disaster in this way: "The sloop yacht *Petrel* was wrecked on the rocks off Devil's Heel in the heavy blow of Thursday night. The immediate cause was the absence of stays. The weather was fair when the boat left port—fine weather for haying—and the bay was smooth enough to wash sheep in. Captain Smith therefore thought he wouldn't need the stays. But the little vessel missed them when it began to blow, and she went on the rocks as above stated. The captain of the *Petrel* was guilty of gross negligence in going to sea without stays."—*Puck.*

THE STATE TROOPS.

REGULAR OFFICERS ON GUARD CAMPS.

LIEUT. COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, says that the New Hampshire encampment was participated in by three regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and one troop of cavalry. The infantry are armed with the cal. 45, Springfield rifle, enamelled leather belt block cartridge box and steel bayonet scabbards, all in good condition. Each man has a knapsack which might be dispensed with, but there are no haversacks and canteens, which are indispensable. The uniform, or the coat, at least, has no excuse for existence except, possibly, the cost of substitution. It belongs to days and nations that are dead and gone, being of the old swallow-tail pattern, turned up with red, white and blue for the different regiments. The State should supply a substantial blouse instead of the present coat. The report speaks highly of the appearance and drill of all the troops, especially the artillery and cavalry, and in summing up it says: "Generally, I may sum up the whole matter by saying that, with the exceptions already noted, Gen. White and his staff could, undoubtedly, put this brigade in good order and well supplied for service into the field at reasonable notice, prepared for any emergency, domestic or otherwise. A suitable store of ammunition, I am informed, is provided at points where it can readily be made available."

The following valuable suggestion is applicable to every other State: "The Adjutant-General of the State holds his office during good behavior. His position is thus made independent of any political caprice. It is I think only in this way that there can be secured for the education of each State Guard that unity of plan so much more preferable to a patch work of tentations, where no programme can settle itself into a system, and no idea is on trial long enough to establish its value. There must be some fixity of tenure in order that the labor may return its full reward."

Under the head of "Drill and Discipline," the report presents some pungent remarks which, coming from a soldier of conspicuous ability and a gentleman of very extended reading, is full of interest to the National Guard at large.

Of the appearance of the infantry, under the close observation of regimental inspector, I could only say that it was fair. The rigidity in ranks and the impassive demeanor that are supposed to characterize Regular troops were not to be expected; but neither is there any excuse for such general neglect of these points. Mintary education should no more begin with brigade manœuvres than mathematical with differential co-efficients. Details of position and carriage will certainly shape the estimate that observation forms of all troops, rather than the possible possession by them of other and higher qualities which the stress of actual service might develop. Eyes to the front, mouth shut, heels together, and ears open make the foundation on which the man in the ranks must build if he is to have any military standing whatever, and without these indices of his training he will never look like a soldier, however much he may feel like being one. The most important of all acquisitions (self-control) begins right here, where a man is taught to cover his own front only and leave the rest of the horizon to his neighbors.

The greatest need of the men is a thorough setting up in elementary principles, which is perfectly practicable at their company armories. A persistent application of the first thirty pages of tactics would be worth more than all the rest of the volume.

The parades were good. Individual defects were somewhat covered in the mass, and lost from a longer range of observation. Officers and non-commissioned officers, as a general thing, were well posted in these matters of ceremony. The brigade presented a fine appearance on the review. Alignments, wheelings, and distances were well executed and preserved; in fact, what trouble there is lies just here, not so much in absolute ignorance of details as in the concentration of all effort upon these grand occasions rather than upon the common daily work. The battalion movements were mostly in the closed formations. There was some skirmish drill but no target practice, and no blank cartridge practice. Skirmishing and the fire exercise are, I think, of the utmost importance, and might well monopolize the time to the exclusion of more dramatic exhibits. Guard duty was performed reasonably well. There was hardly time to witness the results of the instruction given and the care exercised, of which there was no lack.

MODERN INFANTRY DRILL.

IN a recent lecture before the West of Scotland Tactical Society, Col. Macdonald said:

Until inspecting officers take rather larger views than they are inclined, or, perhaps, encouraged to do at present, Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers will have to spend the greater part of their available time in rehearsing movements which can be of no possible use in a campaign.

In the days of the smooth bores the march past, with its cogener the advance in line, formed a real and most useful test of the capability of a battalion for actual fighting. Troops which could march steadily "shoulder to shoulder" on the parade ground, especially in thin lines, would be likely, and proved themselves likely, to advance steadily to attack an enemy from whose fire they had little to fear till they were at such close quarters that the shoulder to shoulder rush with the levelled bayonets would overwhelm him. The more, therefore, that the soldiers were encouraged to keep touch and practiced in doing so, the better, and no better tests could be devised than the formal march past and the long advance in line. Again, all or nearly all changes of formation could be and were made out of reach of the enemy's infantry force; and there was seldom any reason, except the vicinity of cavalry, why such evolutions should not be made in the most deliberate and accurate manner, by taking up distances, carefully throwing out points, etc. Now, however, all is changed. The troops must, when in actual collision with the enemy, be "steadier" even than formerly. But they cannot depend for that steadiness upon the old "touch." They must advance in some kind of extended order; they must in exceptionol cases be able to change front, or to assume new formations in a rough and ready manner, without the assistance of "points," and it is, as we believe, quite incontrovertible that they will not do these things properly on the field of battle unless they are taught them more systematically than is the case at present, on the drill ground. The superstition that "steadiness," and maintenance of "touch" are convertible must be got rid of. There must still, however, be two systems of drill. It will always be necessary that infantry should learn to take up positions accurately, and should be able to manœuvre in the most compact and artistic manner when they are not in actual collision with the enemy. This they may be taught with a much less complicated system of mounted and foot points than that at present in use; but parade drill should always be made subordinate to "active exercises."

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

WE have a communication from an Ohio correspondent on the frequent delay in the transaction of official business in the National Guard, in which he asks our opinion as to what time should be allowed in the State service for the transmission of official correspondence from Regimental or Brigade Headquarters to superior or inferior authority, etc. He refers specially to orders, resignations, discharges, reports, and returns, and says that to his knowledge it has taken five months to learn the result of a resignation, etc.

That there is frequently just ground for complaints of this kind elsewhere, as well as in Ohio, is beyond question. Much of this might be avoided by careful selection and instruction of staff officers, and the establishment and enforcement of judicious rules in the management of the business concerned. On the other hand, the transaction of the affairs of a peculiar organization like the militia cannot be expected to be effected with the regularity and punctuality of a professional military establishment, and even here there is some latitude allowed in the matter. Delay cannot always be avoided. It is impossible therefore to present cast-iron rules on the subject, though military business above all others should be transacted with the utmost despatch. Whether a communication should be allowed to be kept on an adjutant's or commanding officer's desk but *one day*, as our correspondent thinks should be the limit, must depend upon circumstances, of which the commander must be the judge. Under a proper system no adjutant will carry paper in his pocket for weeks, nor will a reply to a resignation be delayed five months. Correspondence which requires immediate attention should be acted upon at once, ordinary business without unnecessary delay, and even the most unimportant should not be allowed to lay over more than a day or two. If the commander as well as his staff observe these rules there will be no complaints such as referred to by our correspondent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GUARD.

UNDER this title *The Medical Press of Western New York* publishes an article containing many valuable suggestions about a much neglected subject, which it would be well for the National Guard to take into consideration. We called attention to this matter a few weeks ago, and the surgeons of the 1st and 2d Brigades recently had the subject under consideration. The *Medical Press* says:

What would become of the sick and injured in case our troops were called into actual service? Doubtless an answer is ready upon the lips of some, that they would receive proper attention, though it would be excessively difficult to state where or how.

It is a matter that can not be made too public, that while each regiment is provided with a surgeon and assistant surgeon, and while each separate company is supposed to have a medical officer—though but few have one in reality—there is absolutely nothing in the way of a properly drilled or equipped medical service; neither is any provision made for such drill, instruction, or equipment. If, for instance, one of our regiments were called into service out of town, and men were injured, they would have to extemporize every stretcher that was used, while the nearest wagon would have to be appropriated as an ambulance. Moreover, the stretcher bearers would be dependent only upon their own humane instincts for knowledge as to how to lift and carry the wounded, for no instruction is given concerning this.

Unfortunately, too, the indifference as to the care of the injured soldier is widespread beyond the limits of the State. We know of nothing adequate in this line in any State organization, nor even in the Regular Service. Medical officers who never join their commands except on dress parade have no incentive, under the present regime, to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the routine of such possible duties. We do not know that they have any authority, except when specially delegated, to order details of men to learn how to carry a stretcher, or lift a wounded man into an ambulance. It is all wrong; and it should be righted by a special general order from Albany.

Another matter of equal importance: The powers that be attach an ever increasing importance to marksmanship; to the faculty of killing or disabling the enemy. But in the matter of self-preservation they have no enthusiasm beyond their own persons. By a wise regulation, every soldier in many of the continental armies is provided with a little packet, containing in exceedingly small compass a triangular bandage, a quantity of iodoform cotton and a piece of parchment paper, or its equivalent. On the bandage are printed numerous figures, showing how it may be utilized for all parts of the body, and how by means of a bayonet or a musket a rude splint may be extemporized. Every man is instructed to hermetically seal his own or his comrade's wound by means of the contents of the packet. The consequence has been not only a great saving of life, but a great saving of the crippling or disabling wounds which so largely swell the pension list. What a grand thing it would be if each of our soldiers—State and National—were thus provided and instructed. Possibly some concerted action on the part of some body of medical men might have some effect. It is well worth trying. Who will inaugurate the enterprise?

THE ARMORY QUESTION AGAIN.

UNDER various pretences the project of providing armories for the New York Guard is dragged along from year to year without any definite result. There is no subject more urgent, none more neglected. The regiments concerned have been fed with empty promises so long that their vitality is about giving way. One day it is the architect, the next the Mayor, who acts as obstructionist, then again the Armory Board, and at some other time the Sinking Fund Commission are pointed out as the ones who are to blame. At present the Armory Board declare that they have finished their part of the business, and somebody else now seems to be the dog in the manger. Be this as it may, the question has now hung fire long enough to entitle those concerned, at least, to some satisfactory information, and their loud and general clamor for some action is well justified. Why all this delay and inaction and where and upon whom rests the responsibility?

PISTOL PRACTICE.

THE National Guard has done creditable work on the field of rifle practice and can hold its own with any equal body of men in the world. Over long range shooting, however, the pistol has been neglected, especially in the case of the officers, who are now practically defenceless, in view of the fact that the present sword is no longer a weapon, but merely a badge of office. Most people have an idea that it requires no particular skill to hit any object within 20 or 25 feet with a pistol and, therefore, neglect practice. Between rifle and pistol shooting there exists, however, the most marked difference, and to be equally skilful with both requires thorough practice. An officer advancing against a mob without a pistol or without skill to properly use it is virtually helpless, and if cut off from his command would be unable to make the least effective effort to save himself. But few regiments have paid any attention whatever to pistol practice, a neglect which may have disastrous results at any time if they should be called into action. For these reasons every organization should take up the subject at once, establish pistol ranges, for which nearly all the armories offer facilities, and provide a proper system for practice of officers and such of its members as do not carry rifles.

THE THIRTEENTH COURT-MARTIAL.

THERE were two sessions in Lieut. Smith's case—one on Friday, Dec. 10, and the other on Wednesday, Dec. 15. At the first mentioned session nothing material was brought out. The testimony was mostly irrelevant to the case and generally of such a nature as might as well have been excluded by the court. The case has already consumed too much time, and ought to be brought to an end. Lieut. Smith testified in his own behalf on Wednesday, Dec. 15, and made many denials of what had been charged against him. Of course the court need not take the testimony of an accused in his own behalf for more than what it thinks the testimony is worth. The accused's ideas of respect due to his colonel may at one glance be ascertained from one of his own answers in reply to a summons to appear before the colonel, and which he said was as follows: "I went into the colonel's room and asked him if he wanted me. I told him that I had friends waiting for me and asked him to make it short."

When a subordinate on being called into the presence of his colonel tells him to "cut his communication short" the subordinate certainly seems to be in need of discipline and instructions as to his position, and a wholesome lesson ought to be administered, even if he committed no other offence. It is to be hoped that the case will be closed at the next session of the court.

The court-martial which is to try Maj. Ackerman, of the 13th Regiment met in the 2d Brigade Headquarters, Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, Thursday.

Lieut. Col. Heman Dowd, of the 12th Regiment, was president of the board. The other members were Maj. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, 9th Regt.; Maj. Nutter, 22d Regt.; Maj. Kipp, 7th Regt., and Capt. Thos. Miller, 17th Separate Company of Flushing; Maj. A. F. Jenks, judge advocate, conducted the prosecution. Maj. Ackerman, the accused, was represented by Col. A. E. Lamb and J. A. Wernberg. Col. Lamb is an ex officer of the National Guard.

The charge is "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Under it are six specifications. First, that on the night of the last annual inspection Maj. Ackerman said, in the presence of members of the regiment, and referring to Col. Fackner: "I am here to stay till I drive out that thing. It is a fight to the death, and I am enlisted in the war." The other specifications charge similar expressions, as for example: "Fackner can't stay as colonel of this regiment. He's got to go or we'll break up the regiment." Maj. Ackerman is charged, also, with an endeavor to induce junior officers to believe that his conduct was approved by Maj. Gen. Porter and Gen. McLeer, and with entering into a combination to force Col. Fackner out.

Lieut. James Alexander of Co. F, the first witness, told of a conversation between Major Ackerman and the late Capt. Courtney, which took place in his presence, and in which Major Ackerman said to Capt. Courtney that the fighting in the regiment would cease "when that thing [referring to Colonel Fackner] goes out of the regiment."

The only other witness examined was Capt. Samuel W. Smith, Co. C. He said that on the night before the last annual inspection, in October, Major Ackerman entered the room in the armory, and in conversation said that Col. Fackner was weak. He also said that if the election had been "square" Fackner never would have been Colonel. He said: "That man has got to go, or I'll go down and take this organization with me."

Capt. Smith's cross-examination was intended to show that Capt. Smith was biassed against the accused. Smith said his relations always had been friendly with Major Ackerman, but he had not had the same regard for him as a soldier and a gentleman since that night. He went to Col. Fackner about Major Ackerman's conduct, by advice of Gen. Philip Briggs.

The court adjourned to Saturday, at 7½ P. M.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. Chas. L. Fincke.

THE 23d Regiment paraded for the last time in the State Service uniform, on gala occasions, on Saturday, Dec. 11. This brought out a larger audience than is usual on such occasions, which means a great deal, because whenever the 23d parades every fashionable inhabitant of Brooklyn is in the habit of turning out to witness the event. The regiment made its appearance in full force and every member appeared to feel the fact that the honor of the organization rested upon his particular shoulders, and the whole thing was consequently a success. Gen. James McLeer, of the 2d Brigade, took the review of the evening and the command stood steady as a rock, and passed in fine style. A dress parade was also executed and the conduct of the men was equal to that during the review. The preparations for the celebration of the "silver" anniversary of the regiment are conducted successfully, and a brilliant celebration may be expected. A handsome pamphlet called "Ours," giving a general history and incidents during the existence of the regiment, with a portrait of Col. Fincke as frontispiece has been issued.

MILITIA ITEMS.

In the House of Representatives Mr. McKenna, on Dec. 13, introduced a bill to amend the laws governing the militia of the United States, which will be found under our heading of Congress. It divides the militia into the organized and reserve, and authorizes the formation of independent military

companies in States or Territories having no organized militia. The organized militia are to be furnished by the United States with arms, heavy guns, camp and garrison equipage, with instruction in military duties and the use of seacoast and garrison artillery. A Bureau of Militia in the War Department is also provided.

Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald has appointed a Brigade Court-martial, to consist of Col. Albert P. Stewart, 11th Regiment; Col. W. E. De Lacy, 69th Regiment; Lieut. Col. Francis A. Schilling, 8th Regiment, to convene on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at the 71st Regiment Armory.

The discharge of Capt. George P. Freeman, Co. C, 22d Regiment, has been received. An election has been ordered for Tuesday, Dec. 21, and, of course, 1st Lieut. N. B. Thurston, will be the choice. He is mainly responsible for the present fine tactical condition of the company, which is not only the largest and one of the best drilled of the regiment, but has also furnished distinguished officers for the staff. The present adjutant, W. B. Smith, is a graduate of Co. E.

Capt. Wm. C. Casey's attempt to withdraw his resignation as captain, Co. I, 7th Regiment, and substitute therefor an application for a year's leave, has proved unsuccessful. The resignation went forward, and there is no question that by the time we go to press it will have been accepted. His successor will, doubtless, be 1st Lieut. James Thorne Harper, a member of the well known publishing family, a thorough soldier, and a very popular officer, not only in his own company, but in the entire regiment, of which he has been a member since Nov. 6, 1876.

One of the saddest occurrences in National Guard circles was the death on Tuesday, Dec. 7, of Capt. W. H. Courtney, of Co. F, 13th Regiment. The captain has been suffering from a cancer of the throat for some time, and heroically, at last, submitted to an operation which caused his death. The disease was much deeper rooted than was supposed, and a cure was out of the question. The captain bore his sufferings with the utmost fortitude when he found out that the hopelessness of the case was announced to him. He was buried on Sunday, Dec. 12. Many members of the regiment and U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., (of which he was a member) attended the funeral. The pall bearers were Capt. Watson, Co. G; Capt. Collins, Co. A; Capt. Smith, Co. C; Captain de Mandeville, and Lieuts. Sillman and Alexander. Among those present at the hospital and the Grand Central Depot were Gen. McLeer, Gen. Barnes, Gen. Gates, Col. Fackner, Lieut.-Col. Beadle and ex-Captains Hempstead and Squires. The body arrived in Albany in charge of Captain William Kirby, Capt. A. P. Moore, Lieut. C. B. Tush, Captain Joseph De Mandeville, D. L. Kennedy, Jr., who escorted it to this city at the request of the officers of the 13th Regiment. Co. B, 10th Battalion, Major Stackpole commanding, with the 10th Regiment band, received the remains at the depot and acted as escort to St. Mary's Church, where the funeral occurred at 10.30 o'clock in the morning.

Quartermaster Wm. Courtenay and Capt. Morgan Draper, 71st Regiment, recently resigned, have received their discharges.

Capt. John Paine, 11th Regiment, has resigned.

The 8th Regiment Board of Officers had a well attended meeting on Monday evening, Dec. 13. Col. Scott made an address with regard to the recent report of the disbandment of the regiment in a feeling manner, and said that by no means ought the old organization be put out of existence, and offered any personal sacrifice to keep it up, if such a thing were necessary. He was warmly applauded and a vote of thanks was passed for his conspicuous and unselfish services on behalf of the organization, especially during its most trying situations. The Board adopted the Long Service medal.

The 22d Regiment have concluded to have no ball this year, but to institute an early battalion drill season instead. The preparation for the ball consumes too much of the time of a large number of the organization, who for that reason find it difficult to spare time for drills. As "Business before Pleasure" is the motto of the regiment, the abolishment of the ball is but a natural thing, and a very creditable measure for the regiment.

The Board of Supervisors has appropriated $7,000 for a new armory at Saratoga.

The Veteran Guards, a local military organization, composed of representative negroes, have petitioned four Republican Legislatures in succession for admission to the New York National Guard, and each time their petition has been laid upon the table. Recently they recruited their numbers up to 1,100 men, and their names were presented to Gov. Hill and duly filed in the Adjutant-General's office. If the Governor approves of the project, a negro regiment will be put into commission at once.

Lieut. John F. O'Connor, of Co. A, who has been a member of the regiment since 1878, has been appointed quartermaster of the 13th.

The 47th Regiment have adopted leggings as a part of the dress uniform, and the material of which they are to be manufactured, either leather or canvas, is now under consideration. The marksman's badges will be presented early in January, and Gen. McLeer requested to review the organization on the occasion.

We substitute the following statistics developed by the recent inspections of the 1st and 2d Brigade regiments for a table published some time ago, and made up before the completion of the inspections. The present figures are official, and, accordingly, the regiments rank as follows: According to aggregate strength: 1. 7th, 1031; 2. 69th, 878; 3. 23d, 695; 4. 12th, 648; 5. 13th, 619; 6. 22d, 613; 7. 14th, 574; 8. 9th, 564; 9. 71st, 556; 10. 11th, 470; 11. 47th, 458; 12. 8th, 458; 13. 32d, 446. According to numbers present: 1. 7th, 966; 2. 23d, 676; 3. 69th, 660; 4. 12th, 566; 5. 22d, 523; 6. 13th, 503; 7. 14th, 487; 8. 9th, 413; 9. 71st, 410; 10. 47th, 408; 11. 11th, 351; 12. 32d, 332; 13. 8th, 213. According to percentage present:

1. 23d	97.2	8. 69th	75.1
2. 7th	93.69	9. 11th	74.68
3. 47th	89.08	10. 32d	74.44
4. 12th	87.34	11. 71st	73.74
5. 22d	85.3	12. 9th	73.23
6. 14th	84.85	13. 8th	46.51
7. 13th	81.25		

Adjutant General Howard, of Maryland, has issued 100 improved Springfield rifles to the Baltimore Light Infantry, 35 to the Governor's Guards of Annapolis, and 30 to the Catonsville Guards.

The Veteran Corps of the 22d Regiment held its annual election on Tuesday evening, and elected: Colonel S. Ellis Briggs; Lieut. Col.—A. Ritchie; Major—J. G. McMurray; Adjutant—Charles F. Lutze. The corps has a membership of 600. Its expenses, during the past year were $2,000, and there is a balance of $29 remaining. Last evening $2,000 was paid in dues for the coming year. After the election there was a banquet, at which 250 of the members sat down. An elegant cane made of wood from the cedars of Lebanon, with a horn handle and gold band, and inscribed with the autographs of the officers of the corps, was presented to Col. S. Ellis Briggs for his efficient services in behalf of the veterans during last year.

The following officers passed the Examining Board of the 1st Brigade on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15: 1st Lieuts. D. A. Nesbitt, 7th Regt.; Henry L. Camman, H. De Lancey Cunningham, H. Howe, 8th Regt.; Dana B. Pratt, Q. M., 9th Regt; 2d Lieuts. Ike Freeman, 8th Regt.; W. B. Bovier, 22d Regt.; and Eugene A. Houston and Charles B. Stone, 71st Regiment. They all passed in very creditable manner, and the board acknowledged that the quality of the younger officers presented for examination is very much improved of late.

Capt. G. Menzel, of the 11th N. Y., has resigned.

The 7th Regiment have under consideration a project of making its members acquainted with the ordinary bugle calls, such as would most likely be used in manœuvres on the field. They will not be used for battalion drill in the armory, but the instruction will be so as to enable any man to understand the signals if their use should become necessary, whether in the street or in the open field, or under any circumstances where ordinary commands could not be heard.

The Dakota *Herald* expresses the hope that Col. N. N. Tyner, of Fargo, Dakota, will decline to take the appointment of adjutant general for Dakota, and says: "The wife of Gen. T. S. Free has for some time discharged the duties of the office owing to the illness of her husband, and as she is in need of the pay and does the work, the people of Dakota will not look favorably on Mr. Tyner if he persists in taking the place.

ATLANTA GATE CITY GUARD.

THE Gate City Guard of Atlanta, Ga., are proposing to make a European trip of three months the coming summer. It is expected that eighty men will go, perhaps more, and that they shall be selected for their appearance, drill and personal character, so as to make a creditable exhibition on foreign soil. The Guard will go in uniform, and special permission to carry arms has been obtained. The helmet is to be discarded and an undress uniform of white cloth coats, trimmed with light blue, has been ordered. The company will leave Atlanta on June 27, 1887, and will embark for Antwerp on July 2 from New York. From that point they will go to Brussels, Paris, Lausanne, Brigue, and across the Alps. They will have had railroad riding enough to rest them, and the march across the Alps from Switzerland into Italy, which they can do in two days, will do them good. The friends who accompany the Guard will take this trip in diligences. The Guard will camp at night in the refuge of the Benedictine monks on the top of the Alps, and will descend on the Italy side of the Alps the next day. They will then take the train for Milan, Verona, Venice, Rome, Naples, Mount Vesuvius, and the ruins of Pompeii. Returning, they will skirt the Mediteranean coast by rail, visiting Leghorn, Pisa, Genoa, Turin, go under the Alps by the Mount Cenis Tunnel to Geneva, Berne, Strasburg, and Antwerp. There they will take the steamer across the North Sea to attend the American Exposition, thence back to Antwerp to embark for America. Three days will be given to such cities as Paris, London, Rome and Naples, and one day to two days in other places. The object of the tour is recreation.

The trip has been arranged by Capt. Burke, who is a gentleman of wealth and leisure. Of his men he says: "The Guard will not only honor the volunteer soldiery of America, but it will be an especial honor to Atlanta and the State of Georgia. This city was never better represented than when my company marched down the streets of New York amid the applause of a hundred thousand people. We shall have double as many men in Europe as we had in New York, with their drill perfected, their uniforms complete, and equipments improved, and making a better show altogether. We will make a sensation in Paris, London and Berlin, you may rely on this."

At Atlanta the Guard Armory is the finest armory building in the South, with club rooms, gymnasium, hall, drill rooms, billiard rooms, and every detail of a first-class military barracks. Among the prominent officers of the Guard are Alderman Allison L. Greene and the Hon. Clifford Anderson. The rank and file of the company is made up of the best young men in Atlanta. There are many lawyers and young statesmen in the company and several accomplished linguists.

Ex-Gov. Bullock is greatly interested in the enterprise, and says: "The idea of a military company of Atlanta boys armed and equipped marching across the Alps is unique and striking. I do not think we could do a more graceful thing than to send this Guard, the flower of our youth, to the great cities of Europe on a friendly visit of recreation and exhibition."

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THE Boston *Herald*, with regard to company drill reports, makes the following statements:

From these reports a regimental commander is supposed to be able to know in just what shape each company may be and how its members are attending to their duties. But in reality commanding officers can do nothing of the kind. As a rule, drill reports are not worth the paper they are written on. The attendance at drills is made up, not from the men who actually visit the armory and take part in the work of drilling, but that every member who happens to visit the armory on drill nights, if only for a minute, and then disappears, is credited by the 1st sergeant, who has an eye to the advantage of having a good drill attendance, with having been present. It is said of a certain company in the militia that if a member goes within a mile of the armory and is seen by the 1st sergeant, he is credited with having been present. Some time since a company in Boston was visited on four successive drill nights, and on no visit were there more than 20 on the floor at work, and on one night 12 was the actual attendance. The drill report for that month showed that the company officers could see double, for the company was down for an average of 42 for the month. After a careful examination of the subject in three regiments of the State troops, it has been found that regimental drill reports, as forwarded and published, are absolutely worthless as a means of getting at any reliable information as to the monthly work performed by members of the organizations.

The Massachusetts press announce the following as the correct list of gentlemen who will compose the staff of the new Commander-in-chief. The official announcement will be made Jan. 6: Major-Gen. Samuel Dalton, Boston, adjutant-general; Brig.-Gen. Alfred F. Holt, Cambridge, surgeon-general; Brig.-Gen. Edward O. Shepard, Boston, judge-advocate-general; Col. Thomas Sherwin, Boston, aide-de-camp; Col. Allen G. Shepard, Lynn, aide-de-camp; Col. Morgan Rotch, New Bedford, aide-de-camp; Col. Rockwood Hoar, Worcester, aide-de-camp; Col. Horace T. Rockwell, Boston, inspector-general of rifle practice; Col. Edward E. Currier, Malden, assistant inspector-general; Col. Augustus N. Sampson, Boston, assistant inspector-general; Col. Fred W. Wellington, Worcester, asst. insp.-gen.; Col. Albert L. Newman, Boston, assistant adjutant-general; Col. James W. Bennett, Lowell, assistant adjutant-general; Col. Daniel P. Crocker, Springfield, assistant adjutant-general; Col. Charles Weil, Boston, assistant quartermaster-general; Col. John H. Abbott, Fall River, assistant quartermaster-general; Col. John G. McIntosh, Holyoke, assistant quartermaster-general; Col. Richard F. Barrett, Concord, assistant quartermaster-general; Col. George R. Wallace, Fitchburg, assistant quartermaster-general.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Adjt.-General's office has just issued a valuable pamphlet of 42 pages, closely printed matter, forming a complete list of the changes made in Army Regulations and Tactics by Orders, Decisions, Rulings, etc., from Headquarters of the Army, since the last revision of the Regulations and Tactics.

The compilation was made by Lieut.-Col. James E. Shellenberger, 3d Inf., O. N. G. Col. Shellenberger has long occupied an enviable position in the Guard of Ohio as a thorough soldier and a well-posted officer. He has earned and will receive the thanks of his fellow officers for this addition to their collection of military knowledge.

General Orders No. 18 formally adopts the same for the government of the O. N. G.

Col. Conger, of the 8th, is on a pleasure trip in Europe.

F. G. S.

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

A SPECIAL meeting of the company officers of the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Vermont, was held at Burlington, Dec. 8, for the election of a colonel, the office having been made vacant by the election and promotion of Col. W. L. Greenleaf to the position of brigade commander, and also to fill other vacancies in regimental offices. Every company was represented, the officers appearing in fatigue dress. Gen. William L. Greenleaf, brigade commander, presided. The following company officers responded to the roll call: Capts. Bond, Watson, Evans, Morse, Conger, Clark, Bates and Spencer; 1st Lieuts. Childs, Mooney, Boss, Orcutt, Lymons, Hiland, Gold, Wells and Lake; 2d Lieuts. Thompson Wakefield, McClure, Savary, Howe, Lavolette, Barrett and Crosset. Lieut.-Col. Julius J. Estey, of Brattleboro', was unanimously elected to fill the office of colonel. Major C. C. Kinsman, of Rutland, was elected by a unanimous vote to the office of Lieut.-Colonel. Capt. Geo. H. Bond, of the Estey Guard, Brattleboro,' was chosen with the same unanimity to the office of Major. Col. Estey and Major Bond, on being notified of their election, appeared before the meeting and expressed their appreciation of the honor conferred upon them in fitting terms. The officers tendered a vote of thanks to Gen. Greenleaf for his efficient services as colonel of the regiment.

Adjt.-Gen. T. S. Peck was prevented from being present on account of sickness. The annual school of instruction for National Guard officers will be held at Brattleboro' probably some time in March.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

At the recent annual Convention in San Francisco of the N. G. Officers Association the following papers were read: "The Volunteer System of England," by Major-Gen. Walter Turnbull; "Discipline," by Col. John T. Cutting; "The Relations of the State and the National Guard," by Brig.-Gen. J. T. Cary; "Encampment," by Major T. F. Barry; "Suppression of Riots," by Col. John H. Dickinson; "Instruction and Drill," by Lieut.-Col. David Wilder. A hopeful interest in the important papers read and discussed was taken.

The 1st Infantry, 2d Brigade, at a recent reception to friends gave an exhibition of one day's routine duty in camp. In the southeastern part of the Pavilion miniature tents were pitched for the various companies and presented a pretty picture. After the regiment had marched around the hall retreat was sounded. The calls and duties were then represented in the following order; Tattoo, taps, grand rounds, reveille, morning drill, dress parade. The night scene in camp was made effective by the turning down of the gas lights until almost perfect darkness was secured, and the dawning of morning was represented as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The exhibition was as instructive as it was interesting.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

An order has been issued by Adjt.-Gen. Guthrie directing that the patterns prescribed for the troops in the Regular Service shall hereafter, as far as required, be adopted by the troops of Pennsylvania. The Division Board of Officers to attempt the revision and simplification of the military code and the laws of the commonwealth on the subject assembled Dec. 13, in division headquarters, City Hall. The names of the officers composing the board, so far as appointed, are: Gens. Hartranft, Guthrie, Snowden, and Gobin, Cols. Dechert, Weidersheim, Hastings, and Lieut.-Col. Hepburn as recorder.

MISSOURI.

Pursuant to a call of Adjt.-Gen. Jamison, a body of military men and civilians from St. Louis and Kansas City held a meeting at Jefferson City Dec. 9 to discuss and revise the new military bill prepared by Gen. Jamison, to be presented to the Legislature this winter. The object of the bill is to maintain and perpetuate the military of the State by asking the Legislature to make a liberal appropriation for its support. The bill as prepared was generally approved, and will be presented to the Legislature in its present form.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Scribner's Magazine," the first number of which is dated January, 1887, starts out well equipped with excellent material, and it gives every promise of a permanent and valuable addition to the periodicals which are elevating the American taste and helping to supply the English market with good reading. The type is excellent, the illustrations are fine, and the paper and printing are of a character to set both forth to the best advantage. Our late Minister to France, Mr. Washburne, gives us his reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris, "all of which he saw and part of which he was." Then we have an article on Mexico by Thomas A. Janvier; one one on the "Babylonian Seals"; another by Francis A. Walker on Socialism, and "Glimpses at the Diaries of Gouverneur Morris," showing the social life and character in the Paris of the Revolution. The usual variety of fiction and poetry, with the article of Captain Greene, alluded to elsewhere, complete an excellent number. There is an entire absence of the editorial departments, with which custom has made us familiar. This magazine should not be confounded with its elder, "The Century," which originally appeared under the name of "Scribner's Monthly."

Two new processes in illustrating juvenile books have been adopted this year by the Worthington Company of New York. One is seen in "Worthington's Annual" and the other in "From Meadow Sweet to Mistletoe." The "Annual" is printed in alternate tints. It is the first book ever so printed, and a patent has been applied for. The effect is universally commended. "From Meadow Sweet to Mistletoe" is illustrated by the photogravure-lithographic process, and is also the first book ever printed in this way, the photogravure process having heretofore been only applied to costly works, such as the Vanderbilt and Meissonier galleries, etc. These two processes, as applied by this publishing house at a very large expense, certainly are entitled to warmest praise, and the new and beautiful books thus embellished should command large sales. They are, indeed, a marvel of cheapness when the character of the work is taken into account.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rex.—You stand 16 on Commissary Sergeant list.

J. B.—Information as to standing of applicants for position of Ordnance Sergeant is not furnished from the A. G. O.

3d Infantry.—You should report to the commanding officer of Fort Wayne, near Detroit, state your case and await further orders.

J. L.—If the husband was a full Major at the time of his death, the pension of the widow would be that provided for a Major's widow.

Reader.—There is no such position as paymaster's steward. You probably mean paymaster's yeoman, who is legally classed as a petty officer.

Cavalry Soldier.—State the case more fully. If he re-enlisted in some other company as a private he would not be eligible while serving as such to appointment as Ordnance Sergeant. (See par. 253, Army Regulations, 1881.)

Inquirer, C. A.—There are three institutions of the kind you refer to in Annapolis. Their post office addresses are: Capt. John Wilkinson; Prof. Thompson, 55 Main street, and Prof. Pell, St. John's College. All in Annapolis. Upon application, circulars will be forwarded.

Puzzled.—"Daily duty" refers to duty of a purely military character, for which, of course, every soldier enlists. "Extra duty" embraces work not purely military, such as carpentering, plumbing, teaching school, etc., and carries with it, or ought, under the law, extra pay.

G. H. asks: Is it probable that Congress will pass a bill this winter, to fill the vacancies in the Revenue Marine Service from the surplus graduates of the Naval Academy? ANS.—No. The act providing for the discharge of surplus graduates was passed Aug. 5, 1882. The cadets then at the Academy who had not graduated were affected by it.

F. M. S., Keogh.—There are 20 applications of approved Hospital Steward candidates on file. The length

of time between filing an application and appointment is uncertain and variable. It depends upon the requirements of the service. The present number of approved candidates will not probably be exhausted for some time, say two years or more.

F. F. C.—The *Tallapoosa* was a wooden vessel sunk by collision with a coal schooner off Edgartown, Mass. Contractors are now arranging the preliminaries in the way of making detailed working drawings, procuring material, etc., for the new ships, and expect to begin actual work early in the new year. See naval stations under *Wabash* in JOURNAL of to-day.

Brooklyn.—In further answer to your question of last week we would state that in consequence of the draft riot in New York City, Col. S. S. Carroll, commanding 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps, was in July, 1863, ordered to the East, with the 4th and 8th Ohio and 14th Indiana. From the 2d Division the 1st Minnesota and the 7th Michigan were also despatched on this duty. None of these regiments were present during the riot, and the Ohio regiments were veteran volunteers and not militia.

REVENUE MARINE.

NOMINATIONS, DECEMBER 15, 1886.

Second Lieutenant.—3d Lieut. Howard M. Broadbent, of Pennsylvania, in the place of 2d Lieut. J. E. N. Graham, deceased.

Third Lieutenants.—Cyrus B. Fengar, of Connecticut, to fill a vacancy.

Wm. W. Culver, of Kansas, to fill a vacancy.

Jas. H. Brown, of the Dist. of Columbia, to fill a vacancy.

THE German Commission on the Military bill, Dec. 16, refused to sanction the demand of the Minister of War for 468,409 men for seven years and voted in favor of 450,000 men for three years.

EUROPEAN WAR PROSPECTS.

A LONDON correspondent, writing of the "War Scare" in Europe, says: Moltke's grave words of warning have sent all the Bourses on the Continent down like quicksilver. Nothing has come to reassure them. From the north of Germany I learn of general officers who have arranged to move their families to Holland and England this winter, in the full conviction that there will be war in the spring. More and more people, everywhere, are reluctantly coming to believe this. The Germans are especially nervous over the prospect, having everything at stake. The belief is that the next war will be one the brunt of which will be borne by the cavalry, mounted infantry, and light artillery. Both the French and Russians have been greatly developing these branches. The Russians are said to have 90,000 cavalry ready to burst into Gallicia and Silesia, while the French concentration of horse at Chalons sur Marne, Besancon, Bourges, and Sedan, attract much attention. The Germans do not forget that 20 years after the death of the Great Fritz, the wonderful military machine he constructed was knocked all to pieces at Jena, largely because the French had a leader whom they liked. There is much anxiety lest Boulanger may exert the same magnetic power and contrive a dash in force which would break the German lines and carry the war into the Fatherland. Hence elaborate and earnest preparations are making on both sides of the Rhine for a combat which will be truly a battle of giants when it comes.

SPIEGELFUHRUNG.

THE following is the substance of an article headed "Spiegelfuhrung," and appearing in No. 82 of the *Allgemeine Militar Zeitung* (Darmstadt): To obtain an efficient rifle three main factors have to be considered—viz., (1) Quickness of loading; (2) Flatness of trajectory; (3) Accuracy of fire. The first point was sought more than 100 years ago, and the third was aimed at with the old needle-gun, but flatness of trajectory and, connected with it, the question of calibre, were neglected. The old needle-gun had from the outset too large a calibre. To neutralize this defect and to arrive at a less curved trajectory "paper coating" (Spiegelfuhrung) was introduced. When, after the war of 1870-71, a new rifle was adopted, the calibre of 11 m.m. was too hurriedly chosen, and is now adhered to in the new repeating rifle, considering, as formerly, more the first point and neglecting the trajectory. Under these circumstances the idea suggests itself of falling back upon "paper coating" to obtain the advantages of the smallest calibre without its drawbacks, which latter are chiefly bending of the barrel and difficulty of cleaning it, as also the filling up with lead and dirt of the grooves caused by rapid firing. The special advantages of "paper coating" would be that the smallest calibre possible could be used with the old barrel, therefore necessitating no change and additional cost, and yet obtaining a trajectory almost as flat as that of rifles with this small calibre; and, lastly, the bullet could be given the best shape for ballistic requirements. The disadvantage that the cartridge with paper coating of the bullet would not so well resist the influence of weather need hardly be considered, since it would be still better than the old paper cartridge, which did so well during three campaigns, two of which lasted all the winter.

The suggestion of paper cartridges for military small arms was shown to be impracticable at least fifteen years ago, Milbank, the inventor of the breech-loader bearing that name, and Powers, a cartridge maker, both having spent time and money in the attempt to devise a paper shell. If we are to have small calibres introduced—which is by no means certain—the best material for the shell is good Connecticut brass, which will draw to any desired thinness and retain its strength.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

A PARIS correspondent writes: "A little scene, of which I happened to be an eye-witness. A cavalry officer on a weedy nag, devoid of every atom of blood and breeding, emerges from his barracks and slowly wends his way in the direction of the Invalides. In a few moments the said steed turns sharp round, almost unseating its rider, and makes for its stable. It is pulled up, and the officer patiently endeavors to persuade it to resume its course. After a few steps the manœuvre is repeated with the same result. The passers-by halt and await the issue. Among them is a tall gentleman of sportsmanlike appearance, whose critical eye has been attracted by the strange spectacle. Thirty times, at least, is the officer swung round by the stubborn brute, but so timid is he that though armed with spur and whip he avails himself of neither, while his hold on the reins is so devoid of firmness that although perceiving the manœuvre he can do nothing to prevent it. At length he yields, and trots back in the opposite direction. A little boy who is looking on exclaims, 'The horse has conquered its rider.' What, I thought, must have been the reflections of the other spectator to whom I alluded, and who turned on his heel and walked on. He was the German Ambassador."

Horsemanship has never been a strong point with Frenchmen and the French Cavalry are described as still what they were a score of years ago—third-rate equestrians, mounted on fifth-rate horses. An excellent spirit prevails throughout the scientific branches and the artillery of the French Army has no superior, but the line infantry does not rise above mediocrity—indeed, is under the average of Continental armies as to its stature, discipline, marching and shooting.

FAILURE OF ENGLISH ENGINES IN RUSSIA.

THE St. Petersburgh newspaper *Novosti*, which boasts of the largest circulation in Russia, publishes the following statement of the alleged failure of the English engines supplied to the new torpedo cruiser *Iline:*

The failure of the trial of the engines of the *Iline* should cause our engineer experts to be more careful and cautious in the trials of engines constructed abroad. The cost of the *Iline's* engines is £50,000. For this sum the English bound themselves to give a speed of not less than 20 knots an hour, the designs being furnished by themselves. Instead of which, in spite of all the efforts and the presence of English engineers, stokers, and artisans on the cruiser, and the use of the very best coal, not a single trial has yet been successful. The best trial has taken place in the presence of the Minister of Marine, Admiral Shestakoff. A final trial of the engines was fixed to come off this week. If this trial be fully successful and the cruiser really accomplishes 20 knots, still this will not be a guarantee that the engines are in a sound condition, and that they might after the trial prove to be in an altogether unfit state. From the immense speed injuries might proceed, as was the case when the first torpedo boats were taken over. For avoiding this contingency the Minister has given orders that the engines of the *Iline* are only to be accepted in the event of their being, after the trial, no repair whatsoever required.

REPEATING RIFLES.

WE find the following items in our foreign exchanges:

Count Bylandt, the Austrian Minister for War, has announced that the Mannlicher rifle, firing 80 shots a minute, will be adopted. The total cost of arming the regulars, Landwehr, Honveds, and Landsturm with this weapon is reckoned at about 45,000,000 fl., or £3,600,000.

The French Minister of War intends to ask for credits for transforming the infantry muskets to the extent of more than 200,000,000 francs. The Germans have already five army corps armed with

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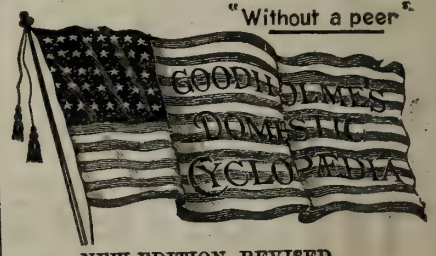
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repeating muskets, with two reserve muskets per man. It is said by some military critics that the repeating musket, though an excellent weapon for the rather deliberate, reflective Germans, is less adapted to Frenchmen, who always fire too rapidly and waste their ammunition: but the Bell rifle, which will be adopted in France, has great advantages irrespective of repeating.

The Italian War Office has, according to the *Esercito Italiano*, made up its mind to change the present Vetterli rifle into a repeater on the Vitali system. The small-arms factory is at present transforming into repeaters several hundred of these rifles, and they will be issued to the troops in the course of this month. It is not doubted that the Vitali system will be finally adopted and applied to the Vetterli rifle, and that the authorities will begin by modifying all the rifles in the early months of next year. The cost of this modification will be only 10,000,000 lire (£400,000).

FOREIGN ITEMS.

SEYYID MIR MANSOUR, brother of the Ameer of Bokhara, who is shortly expected in Russia, holds the rank of cornet in the Soumy regiment of dragoons in garrison ot Moscow.

THE Russian Government is about to commence work on a canal through the Isthmus of Parekop, dividing the Black Sea from the Sea of Azov and connecting the Crimean peninsula with the main land. It is doubtful, however, if the canal will permit the passage of deep-draughted steamers. The Azov trade by the Yenikale Straits is likely to remain undiverted.

A BATEAU canon, built upon the personal indications of Admiral Aube, is about to undergo its trials at Toulon. It is described as "in reality a torpedo boat armed with a 14 centimetre," or 5½-inch gun—what we should call a floating gun carriage rather than a torpedo boat without torpedoes. It is over 40 metres long, has a beam of nearly 4 metres, a displacement of 78 tons, and, it is expected, will be able to attain a speed of 19 knots. The cost of this microbe is set down as a little over $50,000. Should the result of this trial turn out to be satisfactory, the Minister is to order 49 more.

THE field bakeries which were extensively experimented on in the German Army during the last manœuvres were organized as follows: Each field bakery consisted of two sections with five ovens each. These latter were of iron, and patented patterns. They rested on a brick foundation, and were placed so deep into the ground that only the short iron chimney flues projected. The fuel was wood, and each oven had a capacity for two loaves at a time. The dough was prepared in large troughs, which stood in baking tents, these containing also the flour. The baking tents stood in front of each oven section. In front of the baking tents were pitched four store tents, where the bread was kept and issued to the men. The field bakery erected this year at Osnabruck furnished daily 4,000 loaves, each oven being filled, therefore, four times. The bread was perfectly baked and very palatable.

LONDON *Truth*, referring to Princess Beatrice's baby, says: "The true destiny of the new Battenberg is obvious. This 'Prince Beatrice junior' should at once be elected to the Bulgarian throne. This would suit all parties. The Bulgarians would be able to govern themselves during a long minority and establish their Constitution too firmly to be attacked at the end of it. The salary need only be moderate, but it would be enough to remove all chance of our being saddled with another royal grant or another royal monopolist officer in the army or navy. And even Russia or Turkey could hardly object to the throne being filled with a non-resident baby."

A WRITER in the *Armeeblatt* advocates the abolition of the bayonet, on the ground that when fixed it is useless against an enemy waiting to be attacked, or rather meeting an attack in hand to hand fight, and is worse for men using it than for the enemy. It proved ineffective against the Montenegrin scimitar, and the latter made short work with the Turkish battalions and their fixed bayonets. At the last moment, before coming into actual contact, the men ought to sling the rifle over their left shoulder, draw their short swords, and go at the enemy. Against intact Infantry a cavalry charge ought not to succeed, the fire proving sufficient to repel it, and only in case infantry is broken should the bayonet be fixed. The Montenegrin scimitar might even be so adapted that it could be fixed as a bayonet. Such a short sword could also be used as a tool for cutting down hedges, splitting firewood, and for general purposes in camp.

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IN consequence of the adverse reports made upon the new pattern of Enfield-Martini rifles, the War Office has determined on further trials, with a number of rifles which vary in many respects from those recently tried.

THE German Empress, who has lately been residing at the Electoral Palace in Coblenz, has gone to Berlin for the winter. The Empress Augusta is in better spirits than she was a few years ago, and will probably pay a short visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle in the spring. She has been a great peacemaker in the family disputes and *tracasseries* which have divided the Courts of St. James and Berlin of late years.

THE French torpedo catcher called the *Condor*, which was out for her trial trip the other day at Rochefort, did over 17 knots, and thus exceeded in speed what was expected from her by her constructor. The *Condor* is a cruiser of 1,276 tons, and the French have three more similar vessels in hand—the *Epervier*, which was recently launched at Rochefort, and the *Vautour* and the *Faucon*, which are still on the stocks at Toulon, and which will be finished in the course of next year. The craft of the *Condor* type are fitted with five torpedo tubes, five guns of 10 centimetres, and six Hotchkisses.

ON Aug. 10 some extraordinary practice was made at Iverton by two companies of Swiss artillery, the one making use of a battery of 12-centimetre Krupp guns and the other of a battery of mortars of the same calibre. The first battery shot at a target 3 metres square, and the second at an old ship anchored out at sea. These targets were at distances of 7,315 and 6,400 yards respectively from the guns, and were scarcely visible to the naked eye. Nevertheless, after a few trial shots to get the ranges, the shells struck with astonishing accuracy, and almost without exception hit the mark, the tenth shot sending the ship to the bottom.

THE strength of the German Army was fixed some years back at 1 per cent. of the population. Since then that population has increased to such an extent that, but for the law limiting the strength of the peace footing, the German Army ought to be 40,000 men stronger than it is. Hence, the bill introduced into the Reichstag raising the peace footing of the German Army, April 1, 1887, to its proper legal strength.

THE gravest importance is attached by all continental writers to Von Moltke's recent speech in the Reichstag. "It is well understood here," says the *Times's* Berlin correspondent, "that the German Government must have special reasons for the anxiety with which it is watching the working of French feeling." The Berlin *Post*, Bismarck's organ, declares that Boulanger's plans are the extreme limit of what France can bear in war time, destroying all peaceful occupations.

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MARRIED.

DENNIS—LANGAN.—At O'Neill, Neb., Nov. 22. Post Quartermaster Sergeant THOMAS DENNIS, U. S. A., to Miss NORA ANGAN.

DODGE—BIGELOW.—At New York City, December 15, Mr. CHARLES STUART DODGE to Miss FLORA BIGELOW, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Bigelow.

HOWARD—RUSTIN.—At Omaha, Neb., Dec. 4, Mr. C. O. HOWARD to Miss ALICE RUSTIN.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Dec. 3, 1st Lieut. ALBERT AUSTIN, 14th U. S. Infantry.

BALDWIN.—At Hill, N. H., Mrs. BALDWIN, mother of the wife of Lieutenant E. H. Catlin, 2d U. S. Artillery.

CURTIS.—On Governor's Island, N. Y., December 10, ANNA W., daughter of the late Ferdinand E. White, of Boston, and wife of Colonel H. Pelham Curtis, U. S. Army.

FLOYD-JONES.—In New York, Dec. 9, CAROLINE A., wife of William Floyd-Jones, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, and daughter of the late Robert Blackwell.

POOLE.—At Wellesley, Mass., Dec. 4, Mate FRANCIS H. POOLE, U. S. Navy.

PORTER.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, ELIZABETH A. PORTER, widow of Commodore William D. Porter, U. S. N.

MASI.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, Mrs. CATHERINE BRADFORD MASI, in the 81st year of her age, mother of Mrs. Dallas, the wife of Lieut. Colonel A. J. Dallas, U. S. A., retired.

TAYLOR.—December 12, Lieutenant DAVID B. TAYLOR, U. S. Army, retired.

THOM.—At Asheville, N. C., December 11, WILLIAM ARTHUR THOM, Ensign U. S. Navy, son of General George Thom, U. S. Army, retired.

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No. 6.		6	80,000	11,000	17.15
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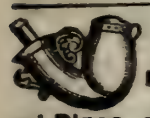
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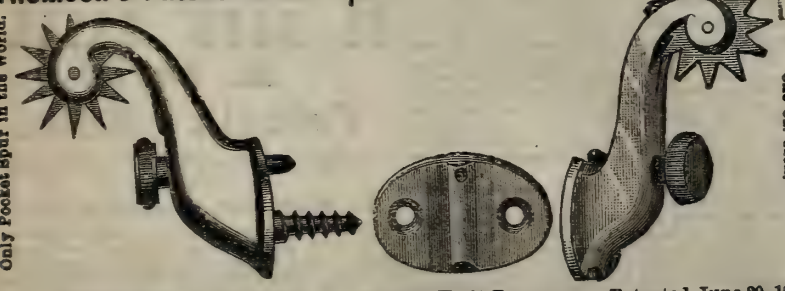
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 22.
WHOLE NUMBER 1218.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1886.

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THE bill for the relief of the West Point graduates, who were affected by the Comptroller's decision in the RODMAN case, has been approved by the President.

THE final proof sheets of the "Army Register" for 1887 are being revised at the Adjutant-General's office. All changes up to January 1st will be noted, so that the last sheets cannot reach the public printer until that date. It is expected that the early copies of the book will be issued about the 15th of January. There is no change in the make-up.

CAPTAIN J. G. BALLANCE, U. S. A., Judge Advocate, Department of Texas, says: "Leaving out of consideration the extremists in temperance matters, as should always be done when any subject is to be considered intelligently, I have no hesitation in saying that a greater percentage of temperate persons can be found among the officers of the Army than in any other profession or employment, Ministers of the Gospel alone excepted."

WE hope to see some action taken by Congress this Session on the oft-repeated recommendation that there be devised "some method of punishing men for slight infractions of discipline other than the cumbersome system of garrison courts-martial." The system as administered is so wholly opposed to the disciplinary interests of the Service that we cannot understand what opposition there should be to the legislation in this matter heretofore proposed and fully discussed in Congress.

ARMY officers are not altogether pleased with the new mileage law proposed by Gen. BRAGG and adopted by the House. In some respects they regard it as an improvement over the law of last year, as under its provisions an officer will be allowed mileage over land grant roads, which they do not now receive; but the clause requiring them to procure their transportation from the Quartermaster's Department is decidedly objectionable to many. The objection against that system is on account of the inconvenience that will follow, in many cases, in getting such transportation, especially on occasions requiring officers to travel promptly.

THE specifications for the armor plate required for the new cruisers and monitors are still undergoing revision at the hands of the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Ordnance, and it is announced now that it will not be ready for issue for at least a fortnight. The only reason assigned for the delay is that it has been a very difficult task to prescribe such requirements as will come within the range of the facilities of our manufacturers and at the same time fully satisfy the desire of the Government. In compiling the circular the only data the Department has had to work upon is that furnished from the Italian, French, and English Governments, through Lieutenants CHADWICK and CUNNINGHAM, there being no formula of our own to go by.

THE present policy of the War Department in regard to disability retirements seems to be now sufficiently well defined to indicate the adoption of two rules governing selections: First, that preference be given those borne on the incapacitated roll who are on the eve of promotion. Next when this list is exhausted, which is now the case, that selections be made from those highest in rank, whose relief from the active list will give promotion to the senior of the grade next below. It was in pursuance of this latter rule that Captain JOHN S. WHARTON, 19th Infantry, was selected for retirement Dec. 18. There is still another vacancy on the retired list, which, if the above rule holds good, will fall to Captain CHARLES G. GORDON, ot the 6th Cavalry, whose retirement will promote Lieutenant KINGSBURY, the next senior in regiments which have disabled captains.

THE residents of Los Angeles, Cal., in general, and the military residents in particular, are much pleased, to speak mildly, with the establishment there of the Headquarters Department of Arizona and the advent of General N. A. MILES and his staff. The latter, in their turn, are by no means dissatisfied with the change. Los Angeles has many military memories. It was founded in September, 1781, by soldiers discharged from the neighboring mission of San Gabriel. It was made the capital of California by the Mexican Congress in 1836 and was the seat of the last government from 1844 to 1846. In the latter year it was captured by Commodore STOCKTON and General KEARNY after the battles of San Gabriel and La Mesa. The gallant HANCOCK, while Chief Quartermaster of the Southern District of California, was stationed there from May, 1859, to August, 1861. The full name of the city is Pueblo de la reina de los Angeles—Tower of the Queen of the Angels.

THE non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army are quite active in their efforts to secure an amendment to the soldiers' retirement law, reducing the required length of service before being eligible for retirement from thirty to twenty five years. Petitions from them have been handed into the House daily since Congress convened, and Mr. STEELE and others of the House Military Committee have still more to present. The papers already received bear the names of over 5,000 soldiers. Mr. STEELE, of Ind., seems to be the special champion of the cause referred to, as most of the petitions come through him. It is his intention to try and secure the promised legislation in connection with his Army Efficiency bill which is now pending on the House calendar. It is evident that a man must enlist at an exceptionally early age to secure thirty years of service before he becomes disabled for active duty. An officer can be retired at the discretion of the President after a thirty years' service, which may begin at the age of seventeen, the age of admission to the Military Academy, and he may demand retirement after forty years' service.

THE report of the members of the Board of Visitors to West Point on the part of the House of Representatives, Messrs. BRAGG, VIELE and BAIRD, was submitted to Speaker CARLISLE on Wednesday. It is unusually long, reviewing in great detail the course of study, management and discipline at the institution. The system of discipline the committee regard as very rigid, but thoroughly approve of it. The impression given to the board by the general conduct and bearing of the cadets was that of a thoroughly disciplined body of young men, under control, respecting themselves and one another, as well as the officers placed over them; they all give evidence of healthy, vigorous, mental and physical activity. From interviews with those familiar with the institution the board concluded that the moral standing of the present cadet is in advance of what it was in former years. The board express their "unreserved approbation" of the manner in which Colonel MERRITT and the tactical officers under him have fulfilled the responsible task assigned them. The whole tenor of the report is in commendation of the present management of the institution, though there are a number of changes recommended in the various branches of study. They favor re modelling the course in practical engineering. The text books used in this branch, they do not regard, as up to the knowledge of the day. They think more time should be devoted by the professors to oral instruction and the stimulation of thought—the calling out, as it were, from the cadet of his latent faculties by free discussion instead of the text-book.

SENATE resolution No. 78, authorizing the Secretary of War to accept a certain tract of land, donated by the Commercial Club of Chicago for military purposes, was passed by the Senate on Monday. The tract referred to in this resolution has been recommended by the Secretary of War, General SHERIDAN and General TERRY as an admirable site for a military post. It is on the shore of the lake about 25 miles above Chicago, and is nearly a square mile in extent. Its general elevation is about 75 feet above the water. Its surface is partly covered by woods and partly open, and is diversified by ravines and plateaus, the latter affording ample sites for the buildings of a post and for parade and formal drill grounds; the former giving excellent opportunity for instruction in the movement of troops in rough ground, such as they must encounter in actual service. Senator BECK, who objected to the consideration of the resolution at the last session, said that he had since made inquiries and withdrew his opposition. He read a portion of a letter from one of the best informed men in the country stating that the site is a very valuable one and saying: "Permitted by the changed aspect of our Indian affairs, and in accordance with these ideas, General SHERIDAN has already commenced to bring the troops together in large masses, but there are very few posts in existence that are sufficiently large to permit such concentration; he is hampered, therefore, in the execution of his plans by the necessity of building or enlarging posts so that they will accommodate the garrisons proposed. Moreover, nearly all our posts except the artillery posts on the seaboard are situated west of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and surely it would be both wise and just to establish a proper proportion of the Army in the central and eastern sections of the country. It would be neither wise nor just to leave the National Government in those portions of the country which contain the great mass of our population and of our wealth without the means of promptly performing the duties imposed on it by section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution." He describes the advantages of Chicago for the location of such a post, and says: "Two railroads brush along the edges of the tract, giving direct communication with both Chicago and Milwaukee; and if all railroad communication should be obstructed there would still be water communication with both cities and with every other point in the lake system."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. H. C. BENSON, 4th Cavalry, is spending the holidays at Gambier, Ohio.

LIEUT. C. B. HARDIN, 18th U. S. Inf., is spending the holidays in Philadelphia.

CHAPLAIN C. M. BLAKE, U. S. A., of San Francisco, celebrated his 67th birthday Dec. 24th.

MAJOR A. S. BURT, 8th U. S. Infantry, was expected to join this week at Fort Robinson, Neb.

LIEUT. JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., 10th U. S. Cavalry, is at his father's, 12 Gramercy Park, New York city.

LIEUT. W. E. SHIPP, 10th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Apache, goes abroad to remain until next summer.

COL. H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., visiting in New York, will return to St. Augustine, Fla., early in January.

GENERAL W. W. BURNS, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island this week from a ten days' visit to Washington.

FORT MONROE, Va., is very dull at present, most of the school officers having left there this week on holiday leaves.

LIEUT. G. R. BARNETT, 9th Cavalry, of Fort Du Chesne, Utah, has left for the East to spend seven or eight weeks.

SURGEON J. W. WILLIAMS, U. S. A., lately visiting in Washington, joined this week at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

LIEUT. J. A. LUNDEEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Warren, Mass., this week, to spend Christmas and New Year's with friends.

LIEUT. S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined this week at St. Augustine, Fla., from a trip to Carlisle, Pa., with Indian children.

MISS SARAH O. ROSSER, daughter of Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, of Charlottesville, was married to Campbell C. Coohran, of Florida, Dec. 22.

SURGEON-GENERAL JOHN MOORE, U. S. A., has been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the National Asylum for the Insane.

COLONEL R. S. LA MOTTE, 13th U. S. Infantry, is packing up at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., preparatory to joining his new regiment at Fort Wingate, N. M.

LIEUT. E. B. BABBITT, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Babbitt, of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., are spending the holidays with relatives at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va.

MAJOR T. H. STANTON, paymaster, U. S. A., came to Omaha this week for temporary duty during the absence on a fortnightly leave of Chief Paymaster C. M. Terrell.

THE death of 1st Lieutenant W. J. Campbell, 22d Inf., promotes 2d Lieutenant R. N. Getty to a 1st lieutenancy. Lieut. Getty was graduated from West Point in 1878.

LIEUTENANT LOUIS OSTHEIM, 3d U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of the artillery guard at Fort Myer, Va., relieving Lieut. J. D. Barrette, who has returned to Washington Barracks.

LIEUTENANT J. C. SCANTLING, 2d U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., in succession to Lieut. A. F. Curtis, 2d Artillery.

PROFESSOR CLEVELAND ABBE, of the Signal Bureau, Washington, delivered an interesting lecture Dec. 17, before the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, on "Popular Errors in Meteorology."

COLONEL S. R. HONEY gave a dinner at Newport, R. I., a few evenings ago, the guests being Rear Admiral Luce, Commander Higginson, U. S. N.; Mr. R. Colgate, Gen. Davies, Mr. H. F. Eldridge, and Capt. Field, U. S. A.

SENATOR SHERMAN and Gen. Sherman are said to exchange letters almost daily when out of one another's society. "Cump" is what John always calls the soldier, and "Now, John," is the style that the General uses in accosting the Senator.

A WASHINGTON correspondent, referring to the presence of Gen. Sherman at the Garfield Hospital Fair, says: "Having entered, he was at once surrounded by young ladies, and, taking two on his arms, made the tour of the tables and let them empty his pockets to the last dollar. He bought dolls, candy, flowers, aprons, teapots—anything and everything and enjoyed the tyranny of his pretty guides to the utmost."

MISS ADA GWYNN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Gwynn, was married on Tuesday to Mr. Bryce Gray, Jr., at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 40 West 58th street, New York City. The bridesmaids were Miss Lillian Gwynn, Miss Josephine Gray, Miss Emmie Vogdes and Miss Nina Smith. Mr. Stephen H. De Forest acted as best man. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Russell Hancock, daughter-in-law of the late Maj. Gen. Hancock.

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES is seldom seen about town in the daytime, but appears to manage to attend everything worth the while in the evenings. Young and pretty ladies are very often his companions—two at a time as a rule. Gen. Sickles is the only living hero of the war who looks as he did in his fighting days. A portrait of him in the *Century* for December, taken from a war-time photograph, is a good picture of him as he appeared in his last battle—with the gas companies.—*New York Sun.*

LIEUTENANT JOHN P. FINLEY, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, who makes the weather forecasts sent from this country to Europe for the benefit of shipping coming this way, will return to Washington in a few days, says the *Tribune.* During his temporary stay in New York, he has got the work well started, and can easily continue it at the National Capital. This member of Gen. Hazen's corps of meteorologists has been prominently known during the last three or four years for his industrious research into the history and nature of tornadoes, and his valuable papers on that class of topics.

COL. E. S. OTIS, 20th U. S. Inf., is spending the holidays at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

MAJOR S. M. WHITSIDE, 7th U. S. Cavalry, has been visiting friends at Newport, Ky.

MRS. AYRES, wife of General R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., is spending the winter at Asheville, N. C.

"COLONEL R. C. HOPPENS, U. S. A., Fort Buford," says the *Pioneer Press*, is registered at the Ryan.

GENERAL SAMUEL BRECK, U. S. A., left Omaha, Neb., this week for the East on a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, is spending the holidays with relatives in Newport, Ky.

LIEUT. W. C. MCFARLAND, 16th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Davis, Lex., is visiting at Lancaster, Ky.

CAPTAIN D. H. FLOYD, U. S. A., left Buffalo on Thursday of this week to spend Christmas with friends.

LIEUT. S. R. H. TOMPKINS, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting his father, General Tompkins, at Governor's Island, N. Y.

MAJOR C. A. WIKOFF, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Sully, D. T., is on a visit East and was in New York City this week.

LIEUT. G. P. AHERN, 25th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Snelling, registered at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, early in the week.

MAJOR C. L. HEIZMANN, U. S. A., Post Surgeon of Fort Ontario, N. Y., is spending the holidays with friends at Reading, Pa.

CAPTAIN H. W. LAWTON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Lawton are recent visitors to San Francisco, with quarters at the Occidental.

COLONEL EDWARD HATCH, 9th U. S. Cavalry, lately in Omaha, goes to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, to take command of that important post.

LIEUTENANT J. A. LOCKWOOD, 17th U. S. Infantry, who sailed last week for England, goes from there to France and will winter in Paris.

MAJOR T. C. SULLIVAN, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., left Boston this week on a short leave. He will rejoin about New Year's.

LIEUT. LOTUS NILES, 2d U. S. Artillery, visited friends at Fort Leavenworth this week, and afterwards returned to Jackson Barracks, La.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., has rented his house, 2003 I street, Washington, D. C., to Col. Lamont, President Cleveland's private secretary.

LIEUT. W. N. P. DARROW, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., arrived at Fort Preble, Me., early in the week, for a few weeks' tour of duty there.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. C. BATES, 13th Infantry, has arrived at Fort Wingate, N. M., and taken command of that post and his regiment until further orders.

COL. N. A. M. DUDLEY, 1st Cav., will leave Fort Custer, Montana, this week, to be absent about two months. His friends in the East hope to see him visit their way.

IT is reported from Washington that the President has about decided to offer the Turkish mission, vacated by the resignation of the Hon. S. S. Cox, to Gen. Egbert L. Viele, member of the House of Representatives from the 13th New York District.

THE retirement of Captain J. S. Wharton, 19th Infantry, promotes 1st Lieutenant C. A. Vernou, of that regiment, to a captaincy, and 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives to 1st lieutenant. Captain Vernou is on recruiting service at Cleveland. Lieutenant Ives, under his promotion, goes from Fort Clark to Fort McIntosh.

THE Crown Prince of Germany, like Von Moltke, is a very silent man. He lives in a quiet, domestic way, and is said to be bitterly opposed to the sentiments of Prince Bismarck; and this is a source of considerable annoyance to the old Emperor. After the first audience with the Pope his only remark was: "The Pope is a Frenchman."

MR. JOHN A. KASSON, late Minister to Austria, is preparing a diplomatic history of the rebellion. While abroad he collected a great deal of valuable material in the foreign offices of England, France and Germany, showing the exact relations which the European Powers occupied toward the Confederacy. Since his return he has explored the files of the State Department and those of the Rebellion Record office.

JUST across the street at the Brunswick, says the New York *Herald* of Dec. 21, "a jolly party of young Englishmen 'put up' yesterday, having arrived by the same steamer. Capt. the Hon. R. C. Drummond (Seaforth Highlanders), Capt. the Hon. A. Manners (15th Hussars), and Mr. H. A. Duff and Capt. O. R. Armstrong (Seaforth Highlanders) made up the party. They are all devoted sportsmen and have come over to hunt."

THE senior member of the stockbroking firm of Hooker and Co., which failed recently at San Francisco, was Richard Campbell Hooker, who graduated from the Naval Academy in 1865, and resigned as Lieutenant, June 30, 1876. Shortly previous to his resignation he married a daughter of ex-Senator W. M. Stewart, who bought a seat for him in the San Francisco Stock Board at a cost of $40,000. Hooker was at one time supposed to be worth more than $1,000,000.

MAJOR ANDREW SHERIDAN, formerly captain of the 3d and 24th Infantry, who resigned in 1877, is reported to be now employed as a park policemen at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Speaking of this fact to a party of officers at the War Department, started some reminiscent talk, and one officer said: "Poor Andy. I'm sorry, but its like his manliness, to take even such a position rather than depend on friends for support. It's funny," he continued, "how it is in the Service; some men will 'soak' right along for years, and never have any trouble, but just remain utterly worthless, while a good fellow like Andy gets caught every time he gets a drop too much, and finally gets out of the Service,"

LIEUTENANT JAMES ALLEN, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is in Washington, the guest of Surg. R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army.

CAPTAIN J. M. LANCASTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington early in the week on a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT CLARENCE DEEMS, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Wednesday, to be absent for a week.

MAJOR E. J. SPAULDING, 4th Cavalry, under recent orders, goes from Fort Huachuca to Fort McDowell, Arizona.

THE death of 1st Lieutenant A. L. O'Brien, 2d U. S. Cavalry, promotes 2d Lieutenant F. D. Holton to a first lieutenancy.

RENDAL WHIDDEN, 96 years of age, a pensioner of 1812 and a major-general in the old Maine militia, is living in Windsor, N. S.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., of West Point, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN G. D. WALLACE, 7th U. S. Cavalry, who has been on the sick list for some time past, will spend the winter on leave.

LIEUTENANT D. D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Columbus, N. Y., this week, to spend the holidays with friends in St. Louis.

LIEUT. C. W. ABBOT, 12th U. S. Infantry, on a few weeks' leave from Sackett's Harbor, visited in New York city early in the week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. B. W. GARDINER, U. S. A., of Newport Barracks, Ky., is spending a fortnight's leave with friends in Baltimore, Md.

CHAPLAIN B. C. HAMMOND, U. S. A., in assuming the editorial chair of the Presidio County *News*, Fort Davis, Tex., makes some excellent suggestions, which indicate a successful career for the paper.

COLONEL B. J. D. IRWIN, U. S. A., has arrived in San Francisco, and taken full charge of the Medical Purveying Depot. His many friends in the East hope to see him soon back in New York City.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., and family, who have been the guests, at Washington, for a few days, of Mrs. M. G. Halpine, widow of General Charles G. Halpine, were expected to arrive at Fort Barrancas, Fla., the latter part of this week.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, and family, on returning to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, recently, were accorded a hearty reception by the officers and ladies of the garrison. An excellent musical programme was rendered on the occasion by the regimental band.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. WHARTON, 19th U. S. Infantry, for many years A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Hancock, has been retired on account of disability and will continue to reside in the vicinity of New York. His health has improved of late, but not sufficiently so to enable him to resume active service.

THE latest novel by Mrs. Wildrick, wife of Col. A. C. Wildrick, U. S. A., "A Zealot in Tulle," which was commenced in the "United Service Magazine," and withdrawn from publication in that magazine, is now in press by D. Appleton and Co., New York City, and will appear in book form about Jan. 1.

LIEUTENANT M. M. MACOMB, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Portland, Me., this week, for Fort Monroe, Va., for a few weeks' special duty there, in connection with some professional work, which he was obliged to discontinue a few months back. His place at Fort Preble has been taken by Lieut. Darrow, of Fort Adams.

LIEUT. C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Tuesday on leave, to be absent about three weeks. He delivered a lecture, Thursday evening, before the Polytechnic Section of the American Institute, on the "Advantages of the English Units of Measurements and the Deformities of the French System." The lecture was designed to show not only that our standard inch, pint and pound are more convenient and practical than the metre units, but that they are as old as the Pyramids, and were purposely recorded there.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, Dec. 21, signed the bill granting Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan and Rear Admiral John L. Worden permission to retire with the highest pay of their respective grades. The application of Rear Admiral Worden for retirement under the act was received at the Navy Department Dec. 21, and Vice Admiral Rowan will follow later on. The grade of Vice Admiral will cease to exist with the retirement of Admiral Rowan. The retirement of Rear Admiral Worden will cause promotions in every grade in the line of the Navy, the number of each having been reduced to the limit allowed by law. Commodore P. C. Johnson, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, will be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, and in view of his failing health he will doubtless retire soon afterward. In August and September Rear Admirals Franklin and Davis will be placed on the retired list. Altogether a fair number of promotions may be expected in the line of the Navy during the next year.

THERE will be a very pleasant addition to the society people here during the holidays, for General Schofield (who loves Washington himself and knows how the youngsters feel) has granted two weeks' leave to a lot of the lieutenants at the Fort Monroe Artillery School, and most of them are residents here *in partibus.* Among the lot are Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, 1st Artillery, the son of Rear Admiral Patterson; Lieut. Thomas Corbin Davenport, 4th Artillery, who ranged the plains for years with the cavalry, before betaking himself to gunnery, and is related to about half of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps people here; Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 2d Artillery, is that dreadfully fascinating son of Admiral Walke, who was two years ago on duty at the Arsenal here and drove the girls half crazy because he seemed to care more for guns and books than for furbelows; Lieut. Henry De Haven Waite, 5th Cavalry, is the dashing nephew of the Chief Justice, and as good-looking as his cousin "Kit" Waite was twenty years ago.—*Washington Critic.*

GENERAL J. H. POTTER, U. S. A., is spending the holidays at Columbus, O.

COL. A. F. ROCKWELL, U. S. A., left St. Paul early in the week to be absent until early in January.

THE President has approved the act reinstating William P. Chambliss, late a Major of the 4th Cav.

THE Second Comptroller has allowed the Mexican War claim of Geo. H. Brown, private, Co. E, 2d Illinois volunteers, for $21.

IN the U. S. District Court, Dec. 22, Judge Brown handed down his decision denying the application of U. S. District Attorney Walker for a new trial in the case against Gen. Adam Badeau, in which he directed the jury to bring in a verdict for General Badeau.

GEN. N. A. MILES, U. S. A., is visiting in Boston. In an interview there he is reported as saying: "There unquestionably has been some capital made out of the capture of Geronimo by designing persons; but, if there had been dissatisfaction, it would have reached me through the proper military channels, and would have been answered by me in like manner."

GENERALS W. T. SHERMAN and J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., attended the dinner of the New York New England Society at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening. In response to the toast "Health and Long Life to General Sherman" that distinguished officer made an effective speech, full of interesting reminiscences. Major-General Schofield responded for "The Army and Navy" in a pithy speech applicable to the occasion as well as to the subject.

POST CHAPLAIN GEO. D. CROCKER, U. S. A., after an honorable service, dating from 1861, retires from active service on Saturday of this week, Christmas day. He served as chaplain of the 6th New York Cavalry from December, 1861, until August, 1865, and in the Regular Army since Oct. 3, 1867. For some time past he has been in charge of education in the Army with station at St. Louis. He will be succeeded at St. Louis by Chaplain George Robinson, now at Fort Buford, Dakota.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is constantly receiving personal and written applications for appointments as cadets at the Military and Naval Academies. The first vacancy of this sort which he is entitled to fill will not exist until June, 1888, when one of the 10 military cadets appointed by the President will be graduated. No Presidential vacancy will occur at the Naval Academy before June, 1890. There are not so many applicants for admission to the Naval Academy, but over 500 applications for the appointment to the Military Academy have been received.

LIEUTENANT A. M. KNIGHT, U. S. N., of Annapolis, has been visiting friends at Greenfield, Mass.

ENSIGN E. F. LEIPER, U. S. N., arrived at Norfolk, Va., early in the week, for duty on the *Dolphin*.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER JOHN L. D. BOTHWICK has been ordered to examination for promotion Jan. 5.

CHIEF ENGINEERS PHILIP INCH and Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York, on Tuesday.

THE delayed examination of Commodore John Lee Davis for promotion to be Rear Admiral was held at the Navy Department on Tuesday.

LIEUT. COMMANDER E. S. HOUSTON, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., last week, for Europe, to bring his family home from Switzerland some time in February or March next.

G. H. T. BABBITT, late Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy, who resigned recently while on duty in the Department of Steam Engineering, Naval Academy, is now connected with the Chicopee Manufacturing Co., and is residing at Chicopee Falls, Mass.

LIEUTENANT S. H. MAY, P. A. Engr. J. C. Kafer Lieut. W. L. Wood, Chief Engr. John A. Scot, Lieut. S. P. Comly, Asst. Constructor R. Gatewood, Real Admi. S. B. Luce, Boatswain John McLaughlin and Lieut. John H. C. Coffin registered at the Navy Department during the week.

1ST LIEUTENANT JESSUP NICHOLSON, U. S. M. C., was examined for retirement at the Navy Department on Dec. 22. The retiring board consisted of Maj. Chas. Heywood, Capt. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C.; Capt. P. C. Pope, U. S. M. C., Surgeon M. L. Ruth, and P. A. Surg. John C. Boyd.

THE Washington *Post* reports that Gen. R. E. Colston, who was formerly Colston Bey, of the Egyptian Army and at present the the librarian of the Surgeon General's office, has been fasting since Nov. 27, a period of 24 days. During that time he has not eaten food. He takes nothing but one teaspoonful of a liquid concoction three times a day. It tastes like and has the color of port wine, but is composed mainly of sherry, with an ingredient which gives it the color of port. Gen. Colston says that when he started to fast he thought he would suffer terribly from the pangs of hunger, but he has found otherwise. "I have no desire to eat," he says. Perhaps he may be able to impart his secret of doing without eating to the officers of the Army and so enable them to save something out of their pay.

ENSIGN WALTER G. RICHARDSON, U. S. Navy, was married on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 8 P. M., in the chantry of Grace Church, to Miss Ellen Valentine, daughter of Leland Fairbanks, Jr., of New York. Rev. Wm. R. Huntington, D. D., the Rector of Grace Church, officiated. Ensign F. Swift was best man, and the ushers were Ensigns E. Simpson, Jr., and M. C. Gorgas, these three young officers being classmates of the groom. The bride was dressed in heavy cream-white corded silk, with duchesse lace. The bouquet was white roses. She was preceded to the altar by a little maid of honor and page. About a hundred relatives and intimate friends were present. The dainty chanting, the evening dress of the ladies and gentlemen, and the naval uniforms, made a brilliant scene. After the ceremony there was an informal gathering of friends at the house of the bride's parents. Ensign Richardson, after a wedding trip, will return to his station at Annapolis the latter part of January.

REAR ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., is at Newport, R. I., for the holidays.

COMMANDER P. H. COOPER, U. S. N., rejoined at Norfolk, Va., this week, from a short trip to New York.

ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD J. MACDONALD, retired, British Navy, arrived in New York this week, registering at the Victoria Hotel.

LIEUT. F. J. MILLIGAN, U. S. N., who has been on sick leave in Knoxville, Tenn., for nearly a year, has received an assignment on the 31st December to duty on the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, at Newport, R. I.

THE friends of P. A. Surgeon E. H. Green, of the Navy, will see with regret that his recent assignment takes him to the Pacific Slope. Dr. Green will be attached to the receiving ship *Independence*, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.

THE President on Wednesday approved the examination papers of Lieuts. Geo. A. Norris, Wm. H. Parker, Ensign O. G. Dodge and Asst. Engr. Edward R. Freeman, who were examined for promotion, and their commissions will be issued at once.

P. A. SURGEON ROBERT SWAN, U. S. N., is still on sick leave, and as he continues to report as unfit for duty, it is probable that the Retiring Board may have his case before it early in the year just opening. Dr. Swan has been unfit for duty for some time.

P. A. SURGEON B. F. ROGERS, who has been detached from the Naval Academy and granted a year's leave of absence, has under consideration, it is said, a permanent severing of his relations with the Navy by a resignation. His leave of absence will present an opportunity for testing its feasibility.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. LEE DAVIS, U. S. N., so well known in years past in Washington, has returned from a three years' cruise as Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station. He was relieved Nov. 22 by Rear Admiral Chandler, and, with Mrs. Davis, is now stopping at the Ebbitt. The Admiral shows few marks of years beyond blanched locks and moustache.

P. A. PAYMASTER JOHN W. JORDAN, U. S. N., was before the Retiring Board last week, but was not found "permanently incapacitated for active service," which, having been approved, will afford Paymaster Jordan an opportunity of plowing the briny deep before long. His last assignment was in charge of stores at Key West, Fla., but his last cruise expired early in 1880.

PAYMASTER A. W. BACON, of the *Atlanta*, is at home for the holidays looking as though a "steel cruiser" is having a beneficial effect upon him. The Paymaster expects to return to his ship early in the new year. He is a prime favorite at the Capital, where he is widely known, and many regrets have been expressed that the "exigencies of the Service" prevent a continuance of a pleasant residence there.

NORWICH, Conn., has a new resident, Dr. Rilchiro Saiki, a native of Japan and a surgeon in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He is a graduate of the best college in Tokio, has studied medicine and surgery in the German language, and comes to this country to graduate from the medical department of the Pennsylvania University. He is to remain in Norwich a few months to study the English language, which he can read, but with difficulty speak.

GEORGE A. SHUFELDT, appointed Marshal to the U. S. Consular Court at Shanghai is the son of Rear Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, retired. Several years ago, when the Rear Admiral was designated to inspect the consulates of China and Japan, he took with him on the mission his son George. The young man liked China, and his father secured for him the same place he is again selected to fill, and which he only relinquished a few months ago.

ON Jan. 24, Chief Engr. E. D. Robie, U. S. N., will be detached from duty in the Navy-yard, New York, on completion of a three years' tour His long and valuable experience admirably fits him for the position of supervisor or general superintendent of the steel cruisers, etc., to be built on the Atlantic coast, and it is believed to be not unlikely that he will receive the assignment. Chief Engr. J. W. Moore, U. S. N., late Fleet Engineer of the South Pacific Station, will succeed Chief Engr. Robie.

THE progressive euchre party given by Major and Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C., at their delightful home, 1410 M St., Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening last, was one of the happiest affairs of the season. The guests, who were received by Mrs. Goodloe and Mrs. Senator Beck, were: Miss Almy, Miss Gouverneur, Miss Breckenridge, Jr., Miss Patterson, Miss Voornees, Miss Anna Wilson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Dolph, Miss Dolph, Admiral Almy, Messrs. Gordon, Elliott, Tobin, Drum, Gilman (M. C.), Harrison, Dr. Deane, Dr. Ruth and Lieut. Lemly.

P. A. PAYMASTER DEERING, of the Navy, sailed on Tuesday from New York, en route for his recent assignment as the General Storekeeper of the South Pacific Station on the *Monongahela* at Coquimbo, Chili. The Paymaster is fortunate in going south of the equator at this season, as he will meet the spring on its way to those frozen latitudes. Mrs. Deering and Miss Deering will remain in Washington until spring, when it is their intention to make an extended trip to Maine, the native State of Mr. Deering. It is more than likely that the *Monongahela* will be ordered to the Atlantic side during the coming year.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H.

DEC. 3.

WE expected a fine day for our athletic games on Thanksgiving Day, but the rain interfered and the competitors in the heavy marching order race got wet through before they had finished their five miles. The following is a list of the events and winners:

100 yards' run—1, Reilly; 2, Dalrymple; 3, Pearl. Tug of war—1, Comp. B; 2, Comp. A. Standing long jump—1, Grant; 2, Reilly. Running long jump—1, Grant; 2, Pearl. 120 yards' hurdle race—1, Reilly; 2, Dalrymple. Heavy shot—1, Grant; 2, Colborne. Light shot—1, Grant; 2, Colborne. Standing high jump—1, Grant; 2, Reilly. Running high jump—1, Grant; 2, Dalrymple. 440 yards' run—1, Reilly; 2, Dalrymple; 3, Pearl. Heavy hammer—1, Grant; 2, Colborne. Light hammer—1, Grant; 2, Colborne. Wheelbarrow race—1, Cullen. Tug of war, final—1, Co. B; 2, Co. C. Three legged race—Ward and Telinde, 1st. Mile race—1, Dalrymple; 2, Pearl; 3, Ward. Potato race—Cullen, 1st. Five mile heavy marching order race, carrying kit complete, and 40 rounds of ammunition—1, McDonald; 2, Colborne; 3, Dalrymple.

We established an athletic club here last winter, which has served to materially develop an athletic spirit in our corps. We expect to have a ten hour go-as-you-please next spring. A. D.

THE IRISH BRIGADE AT FREDERICKSBURG.

"A LINE OFFICER" of the English Army, whose name does not appear, has lately published (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.), a work entitled "The Campaign of Fredericksburg, November-December 1862," the style of which is described as showing a concentrated energy and a vigor of description which recalls Napier's "Peninsular War." From the extract which follows from the *United Service Gazette* it would appear that the author has drawn somewhat upon his imagination for his facts. He says of the attack of Meagher's Federal Brigade of 1,200 Irishmen upon the Confederate position at Marye's Hill on the left of their line:

"The defenders were concealed behind a stone wall. . . . So determined was the advance that Col. Miller, commanding the Confederate brigade confronting them—for Gen. Cobb had already fallen—ordered his men to hold their fire for a space. And now occurred a strange and pathetic incident. Though high was the courage of that thin line which charged so boldly across the shot swept plain, opposed to it were men as fearless and as staunch: behind that rude, stone breastwork were those who were 'bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh'—the soldiers of Cobb's brigade were Irish, like themselves. On the morning of the battle Gen. Meagher had bade his men deck their caps with sprigs of evergreen, 'to remind them,' he said, 'of the land of their birth.'

"The symbol was recognized by their countrymen, and 'O God, what a pity! Here come Meagher's fellows!' was the cry in the Confederate ranks. One hundred and fifty paces from the hill the brigade halted and fired a volley, while the round shot tore fiercely through the ordered line. Still no sign from the wall looming grim and silent through the battle smoke; and again the battalions moved swiftly forward. They were but a hundred yards from their goal, unbroken and unfaltering still. . . . Victory seemed within their grasp, and a shout went up from the shattered ranks. Suddenly, a sheet of flame leaped from the parapet, and 1,200 rifles, plied by cool and unshaken men, concentrated a murderous fire upon the advancing line. To their glory be it told, though scores were swept away, falling in their ranks like corn before the sickle, the ever-thinning ranks dashed on. . . . But before that threatening onset the Confederate veterans never quailed; volley on volley sped with deadly precision, and at so short a range every bullet found its mark. For a while the stormers struggled on, desperate and defiant; but no mortal men could long face that terrible fire, scathing and irresistible as the lightning, and at length the broken files gave ground. Slowly and sullenly they fell back; fell back to fight no more that day, for beneath the smoke-cloud that rolled about Marye's Hill the Irish Brigade had ceased to exist. *Of 1,200 officers and men 937 had fallen.* Forty yards from the wall, where the charge was stayed, the dead and dying lay piled in heaps, and one body, supposed to be that of an officer, was found within fifteen yards of the parapet."

This episode of the battle of Fredericksburg is thus described by General Walker in his "History of the Second Corps":

"The sole compensation to the charging column is found in the fact that our troops are now so close that the Confederate artillery on the right can no longer enfilade their lines. Against this blazing musketry, tier on tier, Zook's men bend themselves as men who breast a furious gale of wind. But hark, what cheer is that which bursts from the rear as they struggle on? It is the Irish Brigade, which Hancock has thrown forward to give a fresh impulse to the waning assault. Right gallantly the Irishmen charge over the sheltering ridge, and dash across the bloody spaces strewn with the dead and dying of the brigades that have gone on before. They come up not a moment too soon. Zook's brigade has struggled forward to the last of the fences which cross the field of battle.

"This fence our gallant fellows try, here to bear down by main force, there to wrench from the ground. But how can men live where, a pistol shot away, four ranks of veteran marksmen, themselves completely sheltered, are pouring forth an unremitting blast of deadly fire? The killed and wounded fall like leaves in autumn, while hundreds of men, brave among the bravest, lie down beneath the storm of lead. Nugent and Kelly, to whom the Irish Brigade has been accustomed to look for examples of courage and devotion, are at the front; with their own hands they undertake to tear down the fences and make a way to the stone wall. But it is in vain; of twelve hundred men, five hundred have fallen. Nugent, of the 69th, is down, fifteen of his commissioned officers with him—only three remain. O'Neill, of the 63d, is disabled, with six of his officers. Heenan, who has led his new regiment as far as any, is wounded, with eleven of his officers. The fourth commander is now in charge of the battalion. Flesh and blood will not stand it longer. In the face of the manifest possibility of accomplishing anything, a part of the brigade take to the ground; a part break to the rear, are reformed by Meagher, who, in his strange, unaccountable way, has been separated from his command during its charge—and at last find their way into the city, and even across the river."

The official reports show the losses of the Irish Brigade at Fredericksburg to have been 544 out of 1,315 men who went into action, or a little over 41 per cent. This is enough to indicate the fury of the assault, though not quite up to the unprecedented loss of 88 per cent. which is credited to the Irish Brigade by this English writer.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

THE annual report of the Inspector-General of the Army states that the work performed by the inspecting officer during the year has been very great and important, including an examination of the money accounts of disbursing officers as well as of all the military posts; the inspections required by paragraph 1327, Army Regulations, and numerous special investigations. The discharge of these duties has kept the officers on the road away from their homes a great part of their time, and subjects them to an expenditure of their private means from 15 to 20 per cent. greater than the amount that is afterwards refunded to them under existing laws.

The Secretary of War and Lieut. General are urgently requested to use their influence with Congress to have six officers added to the lowest grade in the Department; four to replace the four field officers of the line now serving by detail, and two as additional assistants in the office of the Inspector General. The Inspector-General's Department alone is left with undefined and doubtful rights in the matter of clerical assistance, and it is urgently recommended that Congress be requested to authorize that every officer of the Inspector General's Department, when on duty, shall be allowed a clerk of class three and a messenger, the persons so authorized to be employed only upon public duty pertaining to the inspection branch of the Service.

General Baird says:

All reports and my own observation prove that the Army, as a whole, is in a very healthy and gratifying condition. There is not a bad or a poor regiment in it. Some regiments excel others in certain lines of instruction, but there is not one which could not be brought to the highest degree of excellence in any line of military duty belonging to its class in a very short time. The officers are sober and orderly, capable and intelligent, and ambitious to excel when an opportunity is afforded them. Small commands, depleted by details for all manner of work, take from them the possibility of showing what they could or would do, and must dampen their ardor.

The enlisted men are sufficiently intelligent and educated for all necessary purposes. They are as well set up and instructed in their drills as their opportunities will permit. They are orderly and subordinate and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and they endure the privations and hardships of their calling with commendable fortitude. No troops have ever undergone greater hardships than those operating against the hostile Apache Indians during the last year in New Mexico and Arizona with less complaint. The enlisted force of the Army is a most respectable body of men

The clothing furnished to the Army is of the best quality, and is generally satisfactory. Whenever an article is found to be defective or unsatisfactory and a better one is proposed which meets with the approval of the Lieut.-General, the Quartermaster's Department has shown great willingness to conform to the adopted improvements; so there is little just ground for complaint regarding the dress of soldiers. There is no lack of effort to make it what it should be.

It is recommended that the company tailor be placed on extra duty in the Quartermaster's Department and paid 50 cents a day, and that the clothes of the men be fitted free of charge to them, the tailor, while so employed, to be excused from all duty except proper roll calls and inspections.

The ration never was better, either in quality or variety, and the only improvements suggested are the issue of an amount of fresh vegetables at certain places in lieu of other parts, and the issue of bacon in the place of salt pork. The enlistment of a competent cook for each troop, battery, company and regimental band, is urgently recommended. It is also suggested that a suitable allowance of mess furniture be supplied by the Government instead of the company fund.

The subject of desertion is considered at some length, and the explanation of its frequency is found in the fact that it is not treated as the disgraceful crime which it is. Gen. Baird says:

In our Service I know but two proper ways of punishing desertion in cases where the death penalty is not involved. One is to keep as many convicted deserters as can be cared for, at the larger military posts, to do the menial and most disgusting work of the command, in the sight of honorable soldiers, thus keeping their shame constantly before them and relieving good men of work they ought not to be called upon to perform. The other, to confine them with the most degraded convicts in the most severe prisons in the land. In all cases the criminal should be marked, not cruelly, but distinctly, as a majority of school boys mark themselves, so that he cannot repeat his offence continually; and no deserter should ever again be permitted to enlist.

As a means of decreasing the evil of desertion, the military prison at Fort Leavenworth has shown itself to be an entire failure. The prisoners are pampered, not punished in the way they should be. They are too comfortable, too well fed and cared for. They are not made to feel constantly that they are in disgrace, and, on their discharge, they go back to their friends not to have the finger of scorn ever afterwards pointed at them by their fellows, but as if returning from some honorable school of instruction. Such is the belief of officers generally. The Army is not intended as a reformatory for bad men. That duty rests upon other organizations in the community.

It is the reviewing authority, generally, which determines the place of confinement of a soldier sentenced by a court-martial; and it is the custom, I understand, when a man convicted of desertion is likewise convicted of petty larceny, owing to the fact that some public property in his possession is not found after his departure, to send him to a civil penitentiary as unworthy to associate with the deserter simply, who is sent to Fort Leavenworth. This is giving desertion a creditable consideration, which it does not deserve. I therefore recommend to the honorable Secretary that steps be taken to prevent any deserter from being sent to the military prison, and to prevent his confinement at any place being reduced to a less period than the time for which he enlisted.

At every military post there is an amount of dirty work to be done which is quite necessary, but at the same time revolting to those who have to do it. It is the kind of work which in towns and villages is performed by night scavengers who are hired for the purpose. Where there are no convicted prisoners at a post, I recommend that such work be done by contract with persons not of the command.

It is recommended that steps be taken to discontinue Leavenworth as a prison, and that the manufacturing plant, which has grown up with it, be transferred to the Ordnance Department, the officers of which have abundant leisure.

Post schools are still considered unsuccessful as far as enlisted men are concerned but beneficial in the instruction of children. Gen. Baird opposes the recommendations made by some officers that attendance at these schools be made compulsory, for the reason that he doubts the legal right of the Government to compel mature men to attend school like children. "He thinks that if enlisted men do not come up to the desired standard of mental attainment the remedy should be found in the recruiting office. He recommends that no one who cannot read and write, and none but American citizens, either by birth or adoption, be enlisted.

The condition of the post cemeteries is far from satisfactory, and it is suggested that an additional sum be asked for expressly for keeping the post burial places in order.

A revision of the Army Regulations is considered absolutely necessary, omitting much matter which encumbers the present edition, which is to be found in other works of authority. A revision of the tactics, in which the instruction for each arm of the Service shall be treated according to the requirements of that arm by itself, without regard to a forced conformity to the school of another arm, is also much needed. Gen. Baird says:

There seems to be a growing belief amongst officers of this department, post commanders and others, that entirely too much time is devoted to target practice, to the neglect of other equally important duties, such as the "setting up" of the soldier and drills. The tendency seems to be to make a few expert shots with the rifle, to the neglect of other arms, instead of a well-instructed command with the weapons which men would be called upon to use in active service. Reports show that but little attention is devoted to mounted target practice with carbine and pistol, and that instruction in estimating distance and skirmish firing do not receive the attention they merit.

I am of the opinion that officers should not compete with enlisted men at target; they have an undue advantage over the enlisted men both in time for practice and amount of ammunition therefor. I would recommend separate classes, and that competition be limited to the department in which the troops may be serving.

The condition of the light or field artillery is still regarded as altogether unsatisfactory. In General Baird's opinion the practice of changing light battery commanders at short intervals, by detail, in rotation can never work well. Out of twelve captains of artillery, there will hardly ever be found more than four who, by reason of age, habits, and tastes, are fitted to be brilliant light battery commanders, and the selection should be confined to these, and they should not be changed as long as they are efficient. This branch of the Service needs much fostering care. It has been the pride of the Army and it can be made so again.

Much good is anticipated from the inspections, recently authorized, of colleges where Army officers are on duty.

MARINES IN SOCIETY.

In an article on "Marines in Society in Washington," the Philadelphia *Press* says: The first lady of the social circle of the Marine Corps, before she became the wife of the gallant Colonel Commandant, was Miss Elise Henderson, of Germantown, a niece of the brave old Admiral, James Alden, the "fighting James" of the Navy. Mrs. McCawley's receptions are among the most charming in Washington. The lady herself is exceedingly pretty; very attractive in manner, and does the social honors of the corps with surpassing popularity.

Colonel Charles G. McCawley was born into the corps, his father having been a captain of marines. He is one of the handsome men of the service—tall, well formed, with a military bearing.

The military and social duty of the corps is represented on the staff by Major Augustus S Nicholson, Adjutant and Inspector, a son of the brave Major Nicholson, of the Marines. He is a man of soldierly instincts, and very fond of horse races. Mrs. Nicholson—of medium height, a very pretty blonde, prematurely gray—was Miss Jane Jessup, a daughter of the celebrated Colonel Jessup, of the Army, afterward Quartermaster General. The Nicholsons live in the city, where they receive handsomely.

Major Green Clay Goodloe is the grandson of Cassius M. Clay, and a thoroughbred blue grass Kentuckian. He is one of the handsomest men who ever wore the American uniform—a little too stout of late years, the fate of all high-strung Kentuckians. Mrs. Goodloe was Miss Bessie Beck, the tall, lithe, graceful and winning daughter of Kentucky's gruff but honest-hearted Scotch-American Senator Beck.

Major Horatio B. Lowry is a Vermonter, handsome and soldierly. His wife and three daughters, one a very sweet young lady in society, are a new acquisition, and will add three more charming ladies to the feminine circle of the Marine Corps. Mrs. Slack, whom Mrs. Lowry succeeds in the social line, was a niece of Senator Pierce, of Maryland.

Major George P. Houston, commander of the Marine Barracks and its garrison, is a bachelor, but keeps house in the city with his two sisters. Capt. Francis H. Harrington, second in command at the barracks, is the son of a Washington journalist, George H. Harrington, afterwards Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and still later United States Envoy to Switzerland. His mother was a niece of the brave Commodore Barney. Mrs. Harrington, a charming lady, was Miss Rose Callen, daughter of J. F. Callen, one of Washington's most prominent citizens. She has two daughters and three boys, all young.

Another branch in the line of duty and in the social circle of the Marine Corps is made up of the officers and their ladies of the marine garrison stationed at the Naval Arsenal in the vicinity of the barracks. The commander of the garrison, Captain Percival C. Pope, a son of Rear Admiral Pope, is one of the finest officers in the service. Mrs. Pope receives Mondays at the Captain's quarters, Navy-yard, and divides with Mrs. McCawley the social honors of the corps at their quarters. The second in command of the garrison is Lieut. Carlile P. Porter, the handsome six-foot-one son of Admiral Porter. The Porters, men and women, are all fine specimens of the human race and add all its social qualities and gallantry. The Lieutenant's wife was Miss Carrie Capron, daughter of that heroic old soldier, Capt. Capron, who fell in Mexico while in command of a battery of United States artillery in action in one of the series of desperate encounters against great odds on the march from Vera Cruz to the City of the Montezumas. Mrs. Porter is a beautiful blonde, tall and slender, with charming manners and excellent taste in dress.

Lieut. Frank L. Denny, son of Judge Denny, of Indianapolis, and nephew of Admiral Davis, is another of the popular officers. Mrs. Denny is the bride of the corps this season, her wedding having occurred in September. She was Miss Julia Palmer, daughter of Gen. Innis Palmer, one of the Army's best officers. She was a great belle and a universal favorite. Her marriage, while a great happiness to Lieut. Denny, was an irreparable loss to a bevy of some of the most charming young ladies in Washington society.

Lieut. Howard K. Gilman, the junior of the garrison officers, is still in the list of good catches. He is not only another of the universally handsome officers of the corps, but he is the author of several works on military subjects, notably "Naval Brigade and Operations Ashore." He is the son of Col. Gilman, of the Commissary Department of the Army.

Dr. Andrew M. Moore, surgeon in the Navy, who is on duty at the barracks, is a New Yorker appointed from Tennessee. He is an adept in chirurgical art and an expert in military physic, which has given him great popularity among the men. In society he and his estimable wife, a Tennesseean, are among the interesting figures of the Navy and Marine Corps circles.

The Marine Corps is the oldest, the smallest, the best uniformed and equipped and most artistically drilled branch of the fighting wing of the Government. It is the land and police force of the Navy and gives eclat to the ceremonial occasions of admirals of fleets and commanders of ships in foreign waters or at home.

THE NEW FIELD CARRIAGE.

THE pamphlet copies of the annual report of the Chief of Ordnance of the Army, now being issued, contains the following information regarding the new carriage for the 3.2-inch guns, which has been added since the report was made to the Secretary of War:

The carriage is of simple, not compound construction, and is made of mild steel—the cheek plates being double, with curved flanges above and below. It is fitted with the spring brakes for checking recoil and the flanged axle for securing stiffness that have been already successfully tested in a previous carriage. The new carriage weighs only 1,300 pounds, and is graceful in its outlines. It was tested by firing 500 rounds from the 3.2-in. steel field gun, of less than 800 pounds weight, using charges of 3¾ pounds, with a projectile of 13 pounds, having a velocity of over 1,700 feet. During the firing, the carriage rested on elastic planks, in heavy sand, and various angles of elevation up to the maximum were used, and charges that gave over 35,000 pounds pressure per square inch of chamber, and it has come out of this severe ordeal in almost perfect condition. This carriage, with its accessories, was designed by Lieut.-Col. Buffington, of the Ordnance Department, and the Department has now placed the manufacture of the 25 carriages for issue with the new steel field guns, in Colonel Buffington's hands, at the National Armory.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has invited proposals for the manufacture of a 12-inch breech-loading rifled mortar. Bids are invited for the manufacture only, as the rough finished cast iron body, steel forgings for all the hoops, and for principal parts of breech mechanism will be furnished by the Ordnance Department. The body for the mortar was cast at the South Boston Iron Works and is now about ready for the hoops. The hoops and forgings for breech mechanism are being made at the Midvale Steel Works. The new mortar will be similar to the muzzle-loading mortar experimented with during the past summer at Sandy Hook, except as to such details adapted to breech-loading systems. The breech mechanism will be of the slotted screw, with DeBange gas check system, and the purpose is to obtain greater accuracy in firing. The bids will be opened Dec. 29.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

THE following is a list of superintendents of National Cemeteries and their post-office addresses:

Alexandria, La., R. C. Taylor, P. O. address, Pineville, La.
Alexandria, Va., Joshua V. Davis, Alexandria, Va.
Andersonville, Ga., J. M. Bryant, Andersonville, Ga.
Annapolis, Md., Michael Donohoe (actg.), Annapolis, Md.
Antietam, Md., W. A. Donaldson, Sharpsburg, Md.
Arlington, Va., John A. Commerford, W. Washington, D.C.
Barrancas, Fla., James H. Smith, Warrington, Fla.
Baton Rouge, La., Charles F. Eichwurzel, Baton Rouge, La
Battle Ground, D. C., E. Ritterhouse, Brightwood, D. C.
Beaufort, S. C., George W. Ford, Beaufort, S. C.
Beverly, N. J., Alphonso Pettit, Beverly, N. J.
Brownsville, Tex., John Jay Smith, Brownsville, Tex.
Camp Butler, Ill., James McCauley, Riverton, Ill.
Camp Nelson, Ky., Stephen S. Cole, Hanly P. O., Ky.
Cave Hill, Ky., John Bryson, Louisville, Ky.
Chalmette, La., Ed. M. Main, Arabi, La.
Chattanooga, Tenn., John Trindle, Chattanooga, Tenn.
City Point, Va., George A. Dichtl, City Point, Va.
Cold Harbor, T. H. Savage, 2416 Venable st, Richmond, Va.
Corinth, Miss., James M. Dickey, Corinth, Miss.
Culpeper, Va., Robert Y. Patterson, Culpeper, Va.
Cypress Hills, N.Y., William Dillon, E. New York, L. I., N.Y.
Danville, Va., John F. Carl, Danville, Va.
Fayetteville, Ark., William O'Brien, Fayetteville, Ark.
Finns Point, N. J., John Laun, Salem, N. J.
Florence, S. C., William J. Elgie, Florence, S. C.
Fort Donelson, Tenn., A. Hyde, Dover, Tenn.
Fort Gibson, Ind. T., Patrick Hart, Fort Gibson, Ind. T.
Fort Harrison, Va., W. Markwood, 607 La. av., Richmond.
Fort Leavenworth, Noble Warwick, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
Fort McPherson, Benj. F. Baker, Cottonwood Springs, Neb
Fort Scott, Kas., Frank Barrows, Fort Scott, Kas.
Fort Smith, Ark., R. G. Bulgin, Fort Smith, Ark.
Fredericksburg, Va., A. J. Birdsall, Fredericksburg, Va.
Gettysburg, Pa., N. G. Wilson, Gettysburg, Pa.
Glendale, Va., Alexander Jellie, Glendale, Va.
Grafton, W. Va., M. M. Jefferys, West Grafton, W. Va.
Hampton, Va., August Miller, Hampton, Va.
Jefferson Barracks, Martin Burke, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Jefferson City, Mo., John S. Ferguson, Jefferson City, Mo.
Keokuk, Iowa, Clayton Hart, Keokuk, Iowa.
Knoxville, Tenn., Thomas Ridge, Knoxville, Tenn.
Lebanon, Ky., John Ridgely, Lebanon, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark., Thomas Daniels, Little Rock, Ark.
Loudon Park, Md., Thomas J. Brown, Carroll P. O., Md.
Marietta, Ga., James G. Hughes, Marietta, Ga.
Memphis, Tenn., George Hess, Cemetery, Tenn.
Mexico City, Mex., Wm. M. Edgar, Mexico City, Mex.
Mill Spring, Ky., John Delacroy, Somerset, Ky.
Mobile, Ala., E. L. Grant, Mobile, Ala.
Mound City, Ill., Thomas D. McAlpine, Mound City, Ill.
Nashville, Tenn., Frederick Schmidt, Madison, Tenn.
Natchez, Miss., Charles Fitchett, Natchez, Miss.
New Albany, Ind., Thomas Krementz, New Albany, Ind.
New Berne, N. C., Ed. Taubenspeck, New Berne, N. C.
Philadelphia, Pa., Frederick Kauffmann, Stat. D. Pittville.
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., L. S. Doolittle, Hamburg, Tenn.
Poplar Grove, Va., Henry C. Lacy, Petersburg, Va.
Port Hudson, La., George A. De Sanno, Port Hudson, La.
Raleigh, N. C., David L. Schively, Raleigh, N. C.
Richmond, Va., David Allen, 607 Louisiana ave., Richmond.
Salisbury, N. C., James Burke, Salisbury, N. C.
San Antonio, Tex., Thomas A. Fitzpatrick, San Antonio.
San Francisco, H. V. Richit, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Seven Pines, Wm. M. Jones, 1709 Franklin st., Richmond, Va.
Soldiers' Home, D. C., Mathias Glynn, Washington, D. C.
Springfield, Mo., Peter McKenna, Springfield, Mo.
Staunton, Va., James Browning, Staunton, Va.
Stone River, Tenn., Thomas Frame, Murfreesboro', Tenn
Vicksburg, Miss., Thomas D. Godman, Vicksburg, Miss.
Wilmington, N. C., Lyman B. May, Wilmington, N. C.
Winchester, Va., Andrew B. Drum, Winchester, Va.
Yorktown, Va., Charles Gohe, Yorktown, Va.

THE ARMY.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

2d Cavalry.—2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton to be 1st lieutenant Dec. 12, 1886, vice O'Brien, deceased.

4th Infantry.—2d Lieut. F. S. Calhoun to be 1st lieutenant Dec. 3, 1886, vice Austin, deceased.

22d Infantry.—2d Lieut. Robt. N. Getty to be 1st lieutenant Dec. 17, 1886, vice Campbell, deceased.

19th Infantry.—1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernon to be captain Dec. 18, 1886, vice Wharton, retired. 2d Lieut. Edward B. Ives to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1886, vice Vernon, promoted.

G. O. 88, H. Q. A., Dec. 14, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2310 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2310. Medical officers in charge of post hospitals or dispensaries are strictly forbidden to use, or permit to be used, the medicines and hospital stores intended for the use of the Army for any purpose not provided for by law or regulation; nor to issue the same to any persons not entitled by law to receive them; nor will hospital bedding or other medical property at military posts and stations be used under any circumstances, for other than hospital purposes and within the hospital to which it has been supplied. Inspectors will report every instance of violation of this regulation.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 93, H. Q. A., Dec. 17, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

The repair of the rifle, carbine, and shotgun, by reason of accidents in firing and the breaking of any of the following parts, should be made at the National Armory: and hereafter the following parts, for reasons stated opposite them, will not be issued separately, viz.:

Rear sight fixed base. Rear sight movable base. Windage screw. Windage screw-head. Windage screw-head pin. Base complete. Rear sight leaf. Leaf slide Leaf slide binding screw. Leaf slide stop pin. Leaf complete. Rear sight joint pin. Movable base spring.	The rear sight (to perform its functions and have that efficiency and serviceability demanded by the necessities of the service) can only be perfectly assembled and adjusted by instructed workmen where the *special* machinery for its manufacture exists. When any part of a rear sight is injured, except the front and rear base screws, the whole sight must be returned and requisition made for a new *rear sight complete.*
Hinge pin stud.	This is a minute piece of wire and a permanent part of the hinge pin (put in at the Armory), and is therefore not issuable separately.
Barrel (and receiver). Cam latch. Breech block cap. Thumb piece. Cam latch complete. Breech block complete. Breech screw.	The breech screw, breech block, and receiver are case-hardened. Case-hardening shortens, lengthens, or otherwise changes these parts, and these, in connection with the cam latch, govern the "head space" and the seating of the cam. To have this properly done and insure safety and efficiency the work must be done at the Armory by experts.
Upper band sling swivel. Upper band stacking swivel. Upper band swivel pin.	The two swivels are put into the band as perfectly straight pieces of wire, and are riveted with the swivel pin—the bending being done afterward with special machinery and expert workmen. When either of these swivels are rendered unserviceable the whole upper band must be returned and requisition made for a new *upper band complete.*

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 36, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec, 14. 1886.

The target practice season for 1887, will be as follows:

Fort Brown—April 1 to June 30, and Sept. 1 to Sept. 30.
Fort Clark—March 1 to June 30.
Fort Concho—March 1 to June 30.
Fort Davis—June 1 to September 30.
Camp Del Rio—March 1 to June 30.
Fort Hancock—March 1 to April 30, and Aug. 15 to Oct. 14.
Fort McIntosh—March 1 to June 30.
Camp Pena Colorado—April 1 to June 30, and Oct. 1 to October 31.
Fort Ringgold—January 1 to April 30.
Post of San Antonio—May 15 to September 14.
Camp Eagle Pass—January 1 to April 30.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Major Samuel Breck, A. A. G., Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 164, Dec. 15, D. Platte.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Monterey, Cal., on public business (S. O. 122, Dec. 10, D. Cal.)

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 216, Dec. 10, D. Columbia).

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Almon F. Rockwell, Q. M., Saint Paul, to take effect about Dec. 16 (S. O., Dec. 14, D. Dakota).

Capt. G. E. Pond, A. Q. M., Fort Riley, will repair to Fort Leavenworth on public business (S. O. 146, Dec. 16, Dept. Mo.)

Major G. B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., on public business (S. O. 164, Dec. 15, D. Platte).

Superintendent Lucien B. Gould will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and assume charge of the National Cemetery, relieving Supt. Eugene L. Grant, who will proceed to Annapolis, Md., and assume charge of the National Cemetery there (Q. M. G. O., Dec. 15).

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of S., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 214, Dec. 8, D. Columbia).

Leave for ten days, from Dec. 20, is granted Major Thomas C. Sullivan, C. S. (S. O., Dec. 18, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Leave for one month, to take effect Dec. 16, is granted Major J. P. Baker, Paymr. (S. O. 145, Dec. 14, Dept. Mo.)

Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymr., Salt Lake City, will report at Dept. H. Q., for temporary duty (S. O. 163, Dec. 13, D. Platte).

Leave for sixteen days, to take effect about Dec. 16, is granted Major Charles M. Terrell, Chief Paymaster (S. O. 163, Dec. 13, D. Platte).

Medical Department.

Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Dept., 1st Lieut. Adrian S. Polhemus, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Gaston, Cal., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty as post surgeon, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry L. Raymond, asst. surg., who will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for duty (S. O., Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Capt. John DeB. W. Gardiner, asst. surg., Newport Barracks, Ky., is extended seven days (S. O. 210, Dec. 20, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. J. V. Lauderdale, asst. surg., Fort Concho, Tex., will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and report for duty (S. O. 174, Dec. 16, D. Texas).

The leave granted Major Charles L. Heizmann, surgeon, Fort Ontario, N. Y., is extended five days (S. O. 211, Dec. 21, Div. Atlantic).

1st Lieut. R. R. Ball, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Riley, and report for duty (S. O. 144, Dec. 13, Dept. Mo.)

A. A. Surg. A. C. Van Duyn will return to Leavenworth (S. O. 144, Dec. 13 Dept. Mo.)

Asst. Surg. C. L. G. Anderson is assigned temporarily to duty at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 132, Dec. 7, D. Ariz.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., ordered from Portland, Me., to Fort Knox, Me, on public business (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Major Wm. A. Jones, Capt. Charles F. Powell and 1st Lieut. Edwd. Burr, will assemble at Portland, Ore., and report upon the question of the construction of a bridge across the Willamette River at Portland, Ore. A Board of Officers, consisting of of Col. Henry L. Abbot, Major Alexander Mackenzie, Major Alexander M. Miller and Capt. Ernest H. Ruffner, will assemble at St. Louis, Mo., to investigate upon the character of the bridge to be constructed across the Mississippi River at that place (S. O. 195, Dec. 16, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to Bunker Hill Shoals of the Hiawassee River, Tenn., via Charleston, Tenn., on duty connected with works under his charge, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Chattanooga, Tenn. (S. O. 195, Dec. 16, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. T. Rossell, C. E., will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and Wilson's Point, La., on duty connected with works under his charge, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Memphis, Tenn. (S. O. 196, Dec. 18, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. T. Rossell will proceed to Leland Landing, Ark., on duty connected with works under his charge, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Memphis, Tenn. (S. O. 196, Dec. 18, C. E.)

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Dover and Portsmouth, N. H., on duty connected with works under his charge, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Portland, Me. (S. O. 197, Dec. 20, C. E.)

Capt. Charles F. Powell will proceed to Empire City, Myrtle Point, Coquille City, and Bandon, Ore., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 198, Dec. 22, C. E.)

Capt. Charles F. Powell will proceed to Point Adams, Ore., and Cape Disappointment, Wash., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 198, Dec. 22, C. E.)

Capt. Charles F. Powell will proceed to Cascade Locks, Ore., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 198, Dec. 22, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. H. Bixby, C. E., will proceed to Fort Macon, N. C., on public business (S. O., Dec. 17, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Clinton B. Sears, C. E., will, in addition to his present duties, relieve Capt. Dan C. Kingman, C. E., of the charge of the construction and improvement of roads and bridges in the Yellowstone National Park (S. O., Dec. 17, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles W. Raymond, C. E., is assigned to duty in charge of the 1st and 2d Divisions in the Office of the Chief of Engineers (G. O. 8, Dec. 7, C. E.)

Capt. John G. Butler, O. D., ordered from Springfield, Mass., to Hartford, Conn., to inspect revolvers being manufactured for Ord. Dept. (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

First Lieutenant Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, is ordered from Philadelphia to Washington on public business connected with O. D.

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain Wm. H. Pearson is relieved from duty at Whipple Barracks, A. T., and will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty (S. O. 106, Dec. 8, Div. Pacific).

Post Chaplain D. Crocker, relieved from duty at St. Louis, in connection with the subject of education in the Army, and ordered to Detroit to await retirement. Post Chaplain George Robinson ordered to that duty at St. Louis (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Washington, to enable him to comply with S. O. 287, A. G. O. (S. O. 131 Dec. 15, Sig. Office.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending December 18, 1886:

FIELD OFFICERS.

Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav., to Fort Du Chesne, Utah.

Lieut.-Col. J. K. Mizner, 8th Cav., to Fort Brown, Texas.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Bates, 10th Inf., to Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

Major J. F. Randlett, 9th Cav., to Fort McKinney, Wyoming.

Major E. J. Spaulding, 4th Cav., to Fort McDowell, Arizona.

Major A. M. Randol, 1st Art., to San Francisco, Cal.

Major W. F. Drum, 14th Inf., to Los Angeles, Cal.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Custer, M. T., to take effect about Dec. 26 (S. O. 128, Dec. 14, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Jan. 10, 1887, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, Boise Barracks (S. O. 214, Dec. 8, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Henry C. La Point is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Bidwell, Cal., vice Capt. Colon Augur, relieved (S. O. 123, Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. J. O. Mackay, Camp Pena Colorado (S. O. 173, Dec. 13, D. Tex.)

Capt. Peter D. Vroom, recruiting officer, Jersey City, N. J., will order a member of his recruiting party to proceed to 56 West street, New York City, and report to 1st Lieut. Homer W. Wheeler, 5th Cav., recruiting officer, for duty (S. O. 177, Dec. 16, R. S.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Major E. J. Spaulding is relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca and will proceed to Fort McDowell and take station (S. O. 133, Dec. 10, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 133, Dec. 10, D. Ariz.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Dec. 22, is granted Major Eugene B. Beaumont (S. O. 106, Dec. 8, Div. P.)

Before a G. C.-M. at Fort Lowell, A. T., of which Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Inf., was president, was tried 1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald, 4th Cav. Charge I.—"Drunkenness on duty." Spec. 1—"In that, being in command of Troop M, 4th Cav., in the field, and operating against hostile Indians, he was so drunk as to be utterly unfit to command his troop and necessitated his being placed in arrest by Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav., his commanding officer. This while on the march in the Republic of Mexico, between Fronteras and Black Water, on or about Aug. 24, 1886." Spec. 2—"In that, being on duty as officer of the day at Fort Bowie, Sept. 7, 1886, he did become so much under the influence of liquor as to be unfit to properly perform his duty." Charge II.—"Violation of the 21st Article of War." Spec. 1—"In that, being officer of the day at Fort Bowie, A. T., Sept. 7, 1886, and having been directed by the post commander to remain at the adjutant's office, when not visiting the guard and picket posts, or to go to his meals, did wilfully disobey such order and proceeded to his quarters, where he was found asleep." Spec. 2—"In that, being on duty as officer of the day, Sept. 7, 1886, and having been directed by his post commander to personally superintend the posting of seven picket posts, surrounding the post, to guard hostile Indians, did neglect to obey such order, but directed Sergt. Charles Farson, Troop G, 4th Cav., of the picket guard, to place the posts." Plea.—"Not Guilty." Findings.—"Not Guilty." "And the court does therefore acquit him." In the foregoing case it is plain from the evidence that the accused was, at the times charged, considerably under the influence of liquor and that his misunderstanding of orders was undoubtedly due to this fact. The court, however, must have come to its conclusions because the degree of inebriation did not, in its judgment, amount to drunkenness. Giving this benefit to the accused, and rejoicing in his previous excellent military record, the reviewing officer concurs with the court. He indulges in the hope that the lesson of this trial may be the means of stopping forever the inexcusable habit which has come so near being fatal to his standing as an officer. The proceedings, findings, and acquittal are approved, and Lieut. McDonald will be released from arrest.

By command of Major-General Howard:
M. BARBER, Assistant Adjutant-General.
(G. C.-M. O. 66, Dec. 2, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. C. H. Watts (S. O. 144, Dec. 13, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. G. H. Paddock (S. O. 146, Dec. 16, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 106, Dec. 8, Div. P.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick G. Hodgson, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 107, Dec. 10, Div. P.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. George D. Wallace (S. O., Dec. 16, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. John Dolan, Troop L (S. O. 191, Dec. 17, Div. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Gen. Stanley says: "The 8th Cavalry has been in Texas, and in the warmest part of Texas, for eleven years, and although I would not decry the climate, which for nine months in the year I believe to be one of the finest in the world, there is no doubt but long continuous residence without change enervates the system, and makes a change for all persons beneficial."

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George R. Burnett, Fort Du Chesne, Utah (S. O. 162, Dec. 11, D. Platte.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Matthias W. Day, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 103, Dec. 13, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

2d Lieut. P. H. Clarke is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Grant, A. T., relieving 1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Adjt. (S. O. 133, Dec. 10, D. Ariz.)

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect between Jan. 1 and 15, 1887, is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Shipp (S. O., Dec. 17, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., is further extended one month (S. O., Dec. 18, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

In accordance with a recommendation of his attending surgeon and of the Medical Directors of the Dept. of Columbia and of the Div. of Pacific, the station of Major Alanson M. Randol is changed from Fort Canby, W. T., to San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 107, Dec. 10, Div. P.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

During the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. Thos. L. Casey, Jr., Corps of Engrs., 2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, 2d Art., A. D. C., will take charge of and perform the duties of his office (S. O. 107, Dec. 10, Div. P.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

Having completed the duty assigned them, Sergt. Felix Luschinger and Pvt. Charles Revey, Bat. D, will return to Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 211, Dec. 21, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Leave for twelve days is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 209, Dec. 18, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to the commander of the Artillery School for special duty (S. O. 209, Dec. 18, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. Walter N. P. Darrow will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., and report for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb at Fort Monroe, Va., on special service (S. O. 210, Dec. 20, Div. A.)

A despatch of Dec. 21, from Newport, R. I., says: "Sergt. Walker, 4th Art., stationed at Fort Adams, shot himself this afternoon, and will probably die. It is believed that the act was committed during an attack of temporary insanity. Sergt. Walker is an excellent soldier."

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

Leave for three months, to take effect as soon after Jan. 1, 1887, as his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Garland N. Whistler (S. O., Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.

Leave for seven days, from Dec. 29, is granted 1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell, recruiting officer (S. O., Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Charles E. Van Sickle, Co. I (S. O. 190, Dec. 16, Div. M.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

We are indebted to Sergt.-Major James Davis for a neat roster of non-commissioned officers, 4th U. S. Infantry, dated December, 1886. There are some veterans on the list, the warrants of a few dating back as far as 1872. 1st Sergt. Henry Osborn, of Co. K, has held that position since Aug. 17, 1876. We should like to see every regiment print, periodically, a similar roster.

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 142, Dec. 10, Dept. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, Adjt., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 133, Dec. 10, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy is announced as Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Dept. of California and Div. of Pacific (G. O. 21, Dec. 11, Div. P.)

A furlough for three months is granted 1st Sergt. Irving Ward, Co. B (S. O. 213, Dec. 6, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

By direction of the President the remainder of the sentence of Capt. Chambers McKibbin (G. C.-M. O. 63, 1883, A. G. O.), and which still remains unexecuted, is remitted, and Capt. McKibbin is restored to his place in the lineal rank of captains according to the date of his commission and as held by him prior to his said conviction and sentence (S. O., Dec. 17, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Capt. John S. Wharton, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service this date, in conformity with sec. 1251, R. S. (S. O., Dec. 18, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn is extended one month (S. O. 192, Dec. 20, Div. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Gaines Lawson is extended four months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Joseph Pendleton, Co. I (S. O. 127, Dec. 9, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1886.

RETIREMENT.

Captain John S. Wharton, 19th Infantry, December 18, 1886 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

CASUALTIES.

1st Lieutenant Alonzo L. O'Brien, 2d Cavalry, died December 12, 1886, at Weston, West Virginia.

1st Lieutenant Albert Austin, 14th Infantry, died December 3, 1886, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory.

1st Lieutenant William J. Campbell, 22d Infantry, died December 17, 1886, at Albany, New York.

1st Lieutenant David B. Taylor (retired), died December 12, 1886, at Paterson, New Jersey.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 21. Detail: Major William J. Lyster and Capt. James W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf.; Capt. David H. Kinzie, 5th Art.; Capts. Stephen Baker, Jacob F. Munson, William Badger, and Frederick W. Thibaut, and 1st Lieut. David L. Craft, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James C. Bush, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Robert R. Stevens, 2d Lieuts. Charles G. Morton, Elmore F. Taggart, and William P. Burnham, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Zerah W. Torrey, 6th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 163, Dec. 13, D. Platte.)

At Fort Bridger, Wyo., Dec. 23. Detail: Major John N. Andrews, 21st Inf.; Capts. William S. Worth and Clarence M. Bailey, 8th Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Howe, 17th Inf.; Capt. Louis W. Crampton, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Camp, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank Owen, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William H. McMinn, 8th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 164, Dec. 15, D. Platte.)

At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Dec. 16. Detail: Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer, 2d Cav.; Major John B. Keefer, Paym.; Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st Art.; Capt. Daniel W. Burke, 14th Inf.; Capt. James N. Wheelan, 2d Cav.; Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn, 4th Inf.; Capts. Eli L. Huggins, William C. Rawolle, and Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav.; Capt. Butler D. Price, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Theodore E. True, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 215, Dec. 9, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 20. Detail: Capt. J. P. Schindel, 6th Inf.; Capt. C. C. C. Carr, 1st Cav.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.; Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. H. Barnhart, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Watts, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. C. L. Potter, 5th Cav., and 1st Lieut. R. M. Rogers, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 146, Dec. 16, Dept. M.)

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 23. Detail: Major Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cav.; Capt. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cav.; Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William E. Almy, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. George F. Chase, 3d Cav., J.-A. (S. O., Dec. 18, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Bidwell, Cal., Dec. 17. Detail: Major David S. Gordon, Capt. Colon Augur, and 1st Lieut. Henry C. La Point, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. John A. Towers, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav., and Capt. Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 122, Dec. 10, D. Cal.)

The G. C.-M. of which Major Royal T. Frank, 1st Art., is president, at Fort Monroe, Va., will reassemble, Dec. 21, to amend the record in the cases of Privates Lambert and Fidler and Musician Gottert (S. O. 209, Dec. 18, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, 4th Art., A. S. O.; 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, 6th Inf., A. S. O., and 2d Lieut. William D. Wright, Signal Corps, will assemble, Dec. 16, to consider reports as to the old Block Island, Rhode Island, cable, reported as worthless for telegraphic purposes (S. O. 131, Dec. 15, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav., and Capt. J. E. Greer, Ord. Dept., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 16, to fix the responsibility for shortage in a quantity of coal invoiced by Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., to 1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., Post Q. M., Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 145, Dec. 14, Dept. M.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Charles Morris, 1st Lieut. Benj. K. Roberts, and 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., will meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Dec. 22, to fix the responsibility for the loss of one sharpshooter's badge and three marksman's pins, for which 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., is responsible (S. O. 211, Dec. 21, Div. A.)

A Board of Officers will assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 21, to critically examine Corpl. John McCormick, Bat. C, 1st Art., as to his fitness for the position of hospital steward. Detail: Major Henry R. Tilton, Surg., and Capts. John M. Dickson and John J. Cochran, Asst. Surgs. (S. O. 128, Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Ord. Sergt. Michael McMorrow, Dec. 16, 1886.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The Gros Ventres, Mandan and Arickaree Indians have agreed to cede all their reservation north of the forty-eighth parallel, and also a larger portion of the Territory lying between the Missouri River and Fort Buford Reservation. The Indians agree to take lands in severalty on their diminished reserve.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

FORT MONROE, VA., Dec. 21, 1886.

THE weather being calm, sunny and delightful, there is every indication that the approaching festival will be spent joyfully inside and outside this fort. Friends are departing for and others returning to their old homes, to make merry around the old family fireside. Christmas presents are arriving and departing by the different boats; the shop windows here and at Hampton are in their gayest attire, and numbers of earnest Christians are busy all day, and far into the evenings too, decorating our churches for the joyous event.

The officers being allowed fourteen days leave each, many have already departed for different destinations and Christmas greetings, Major Calef and charming wife having selected the Hub for their happy time.

The post loses, with great regret, the services of Dr. Baily, who is justly selected for a higher and more responsible position, and now packing up for Governor's Island. Mrs. Baily has already bade the post and hosts of friends farewell. All hope, unless changed on like promotion, that Dr. Torney's able services will long be spared to the post. Dr. Brooks takes Dr. Baily's place here.

Between garrison hops and dances, theatrical performances at the National Soldiers' Home, and weekly facilities of gratuitously visiting Norfolk, the enlisted men here have pleasant ways of passing their leisure hours.

A temperance lodge is already established, or will be in a few days, which promises well for the cause of temperance, but is the harbinger of evil tidings to the rum interests. Gen. Tidball and the adjutant (Lieut. Miller), with other officers, are offering every encouragement to the abstainer. A spacious hall, with furniture, fixtures, fire and illumination has already been granted to the lodge in which its many members can pass pleasant evenings in various modes of social enjoyment.

The $100,000 to be now expended on our new wharf and the new engine house, to be commenced immediately, will cause the circulation of a good deal of money at Fort Monroe and vicinity for some time to come.

Whether it is owing to the thrift of our people, or that we are taken under the special protection of Providential care, there is, here at least, a total absence of that want and poverty which, at this holy season, make such pitiful appeals to the generosity of the benevolent.

As no other paper can lay claim to so much popularity among us as the JOURNAL, which has so honorably acquitted itself for the last twelve months, we all wish its head and hands a merry Christmas and itself a long and successful career.

B. B.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1886.

SIXTY-SIX years ago the past summer (August 4, 1820) the Corps of Cadets struck their camp at Fort Clinton and started for Philadelphia. Of those present as cadets, now living, are Edward G. W. Butler, who was captain; William C. Young, 2d sergeant, 1st company; Edmund Alexander and Hannibal Day, privates in the 2d company; Isaac R. Trimble and Alfred Mordecai, 1st and 2d corporals, respectively, of the 3d company; Alfred Beckley, private, 3d company; George S. Greene, private, 4th company. Of these, General Butler now resides in St. Louis, Mo., and is the oldest living graduate and President of the Alumni Association; Mr. Young lives part of the time in New York City and part in Allegheny Co., New York, where he has a fine stock farm of Holstein cattle; Gens. Alexander and Day are colonels on the retired list of the Army; Gen. Trimble is a farmer near Baltimore; Maj. Mordecai lives in Philadelphia and is an officer of the Pennsylvania Railway Co.; Gen. Alfred Beckley is living in Raleigh Co., West Virginia, and Gen. George S. Green is a distinguished civil engineer in New York.

The corps numbered 198. There was a battalion staff of one captain, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one sergeant-major, one staff sergeant and one quartermaster-sergeant. Each one of the four companies had one captain, two lieutenants, three sergeants, and two corporals; the 1st and 2d companies each had forty privates; the 3d had forty-two and the 4th had thirty-eight. The percentage of cadet officers to privates was smaller in 1820 than for the corresponding period of this year. In 1820 there were thirty-eight officers (including sergeants and corporals) and 160 privates. In August, 1886, there were sixty-four cadet officers (including sergeants and corporals) and 282 privates.

The corps embarked on a sailing vessel, landed on Staten Island the next day, and pitched their tents on the lands of Mr. Tompkins, Vice President of the U. S. The 6th and 7th were spent in camp; on the 8th the corps was taken to New York and had a drill, review and parade in the Battery Park, afterwards taking dinner in Tammany Hall, which was given by Mr. William B. Cozzens; it was 9 o'clock at night before the Camp on Staten Island was reached; the 9th was spent visiting the forts in the harbor and lunching with the Vice President; on the 10th the Navy-yard at Brooklyn was visited, where the cadets were entertained by the officers of two seventy-fours, the Washington and Franklin, returning to camp late at night. The Staten Island camp was broken on the 11th, and embarking on a sailing vessel, New Brunswick, New Jersey, was reached the next morning. On the 14th the corps marched 18 miles to Princeton; the 15th was a stormy day, but the march to Trenton was made. On the 17th the corps marched to Bristol. The next day all embarked on a steamboat and went as far as Bridesburg, where they disembarked and marched to the Schuylkill, where camp was pitched. At Philadelphia the camp was visited by immense crowds. A writer for one of the Philadelphia papers, in referring to the music, says: "The enchanting music from an instrumental band of sixteen musicians, with a leader whose sweet notes on the *Kentish Bugle* still thrill in our ears." The day after arriving the corps was entertained at dinner by the Mayor and other dignitaries. Numerous toasts were drunk and fittingly responded to. It was after 5 o'clock before the company rose from the table.

On the 22d a reluctant farewell was said to Philadelphia, and the corps started for home. At Princeton the students wished to compliment the cadets with a dinner, but the Faculty of the College would not permit it; judging from the communications that were sent by the students, there must have been some very angry and disgusted young men

in that neighborhood. While the cadets were sorry to lose the anticipated good dinner, they nevertheless appreciated the "proposed kindness."

New York was reached August 29; dinner was again served in Tammany Hall, at which the Mayor presided, among the guests being Vice President Tompkins and a number of other distinguished individuals. The same night the corps started on the steamboat *Richmond* for West Point, where a landing was made at 2 o'clock in the morning. The corps was gone nearly a month and marched about 115 miles.

The next trip to Philadelphia was made during the Centennial in 1876, where the corps was received with fully as much enthusiasm as in 1820.

Orders No. 213, issued Tuesday, gives directions as to the semi-annual examination to begin on Monday, Jan. 3, 1887. The Academic Board is divided, as usual, into two committees, the first consisting of Professors Michie, Bass, Winthrop, Mercur and the Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery; Lieut. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cav., secretary. The second committee is Professors Andrews, Larned, Tillman, Postlethwaite, the Commandant of Cadets and the Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, with 2d Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art., secretary. The first committee will examine, orally, 4th class in mathematics; 1st class in engineering and law, and by written examination, 1st class in ordnance and gunnery and 2d class in natural and experimental philosophy, at 8 A. M., Jan. 3; 3d class in mathematics, at 8 A. M., Jan. 5. The second committee will examine orally, 3d class in French; 2d class in chemistry; 4th class in English, and by written examination, 1st class in history and 3d class in French, at 8 A. M., Jan. 4; 2d class in tactics, at 8 A. M., Jan. 6.

Cadet Worthington, of the First Class, who has been in the hospital for some time, has gone on sick leave, which will necessitate his joining the next class.

Our only dissipation, since the gayety mentioned last week, was a band concert in the library on Thursday, which was well attended.

The cadets expect to have a hop on New Year's Eve, which will be the first since the close of the summer camp.

Cards are out for the marriage of Capt. M. B. Hughes, 9th Cav., to Miss Katharine Y. Stevens, of Brooklyn. The ceremony will be at the First Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock, and afterwards a reception will be given from 8.30 to 10 at 85 Willow st. The bride-elect is a sister of Lieut. Stevens, who is the second lieutenant of Capt. Hughes's troop.

The remains of the late Col. Theodore T. S. Laidley, U. S. Army, who died last April at Palatka, Fla., and was buried there, were brought here this afternoon for burial in the Post Cemetery. There was no military display, the body being quietly taken to its final resting place. A few relatives of the deceased and Col. Alfred Mordecai, U. S. A., accompanied the body.

Quite a number of cadets will go on Christmas leave this year. They will have from Friday till Monday morning.

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Albert Derby Sayer, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.; C. C. Gidney, Shelby, N. C.; W. F. Eberle (Alt.), Bridgeport, Ohio, and John Adams Bechtel, Newport, Pa., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

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G. C. M. O. 104, H. Q. A., Dec. 16, 1886.

Before a G. C. M. at West Point, of which Capt. Wm. F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry, was president, was tried Cadet Wm. H. Tidball, 3d class. Charge, Violation of par. 115, Regulations U. S. Military Academy. Specification, That he did officially state to Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck (captain, 4th Artillery), commandant of cadets, that he had not ordered or made New Cadet Le Roy Gregory stand at attention in his, the said Gregory's, room, on the afternoon of Sept. 16, 1886, the said official statement being false. Plead, Not guilty. Finding, Guilty. Sentence, To be dismissed the service of the United States. The proceedings, finding, and sentence having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1886.

"The foregoing proceedings, finding, and sentence in the case of Cadet Wm. H. Tidball, 3d class, U. S. Military Academy, are hereby approved and confirmed.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt. Gen.

FORT CŒUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

LAST summer the Secretary of War ordered a court of inquiry at Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, with Col. J. R. Brooke, 3d U. S. Infantry, as president, "to investigate certain irregularities and infractions of the Army Regulations reported as prevalent in the management of affairs at Fort Cœur d'Alene." The facts and opinion rendered by the court were not made public in orders, possibly because the court "in its judgment deemed further proceedings unnecessary." But we find in a Washington special of Dec. 19 to the New York *World* an attempt to revive the old matters, or perhaps inaugurate a new campaign against the post in question. This "special" attacks the post tradership, deeming them "scandal breeders," and says:

Geo. McCabe, a former mail contractor of Idaho Territory, has filed at the War Department a series of extraordinary charges against the post trader at Fort Cœur d'Alene, and in these charges Mr. McCabe includes Gen. Frank Wheaton, the commander of the post; Lieut. S. E. Clark, the post quartermaster, and some others of the officers stationed there. The post tradership at Fort Cœur d'Alene is held by the firm of C. B. King and Co., composed of C. B. King and H. H. Newhall, a former private in the Army. From McCabe's story the following allegations are compiled. He says, in the first place, that this firm is illegally permitted to use the military reservation as a storehouse for their goods. They do business ranging from $75,000 to $100,000 a year. Their store is just outside the reservation as it must be. They do not keep over $1,500 worth of goods at a time, but supply it each day with goods from the warehouse inside the reservation. In this way they escape territorial taxation on anything beyond the small amount of goods representing their daily supply at the store.

Second, these post traders, through their relations with the commander and quartermaster, are said to have extraordinary advantages. On pay days sentinels are put out to prevent the soldiers from going to town to buy anything. They are obliged to remain on the reservation and deal with the post traders. The latter are said to have also the advantage of Government teams and the Government steamer for carrying their freight. They sell liquor on the reservation in violation of the general orders. They have also the agency of the sale of lumber cut from public lands by soldiers and sawed at the Government mills. Affidavits are submitted to prove one or two specific sales of lumber of this kind. One of the most serious of the charges is that the contract for building barracks No. 5, for which Congress appropriated $14,000, was given to these post traders without advertisements for the lowest bidder.

In addition to this, enlisted men were employed on the work. It is charged by Mr. McCabe that the bulk of the work on this barracks was done by private soldiers. He was on friendly terms with the Kings at the time of the building of this barracks and relates an interesting account of an interview with C. B. King, in which McCabe asked him for an explanation of the soldiers doing the work. The answer is given in the following quotation from Mr. McCabe's formal statement: C. B. King remarked, "that is all right, Mack. Old Nobby and I are all right, and that is the way we make money." Old Nobby was the affectionate title of the Post Quartermaster.

McCabe said: "I should think that Capt. Clark would be afraid that he would be exposed,"

"He is afraid, and I have to talk to him once in a while to cool him down. Mack, if I had —— (naming another officer) here as quartermaster I could make $5,000 where I make one now."

Mr. McCabe also charges that the water-works contract was given to the post traders through collusion, and that enlisted soldiers carried out the greater part of the work for which the firm of C. B. King and Co. were paid. He further charges that this firm was permitted to purchase commissary supplies from the Government stores, and that Government coat-oil was peddled throughout the town by an Army Sergeant, who said he had authority to sell the oil from Lieut. C. W. Rowell. Mr. McCabe relates with great circumstantiality and detail Gen. Wheaton's sending a detachment of soldiers to drive off a party of seventy odd miners from claims located by them, and that these claims were afterwards held by the officers of the post.

He had formerly business relations with C. B. King and Co. He claims that they wronged him and he has come to Washington for the purpose of exposing this firm and breaking up the military ring at Fort Cœur d'Alene. Whatever may be his motive, the charges made by him are of a very serious character, and are accompanied by enough support to warrant thorough investigation.

It is easy to file charges at the War Department, and we hope that these will be answered so conclusively that there can be no doubt as to the facts in the mind of anyone. Gen. Wheaton is not an officer whose reputation can be thus lightly assailed.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ELLIOTT, TEXAS.

DECEMBER 15.

PURSUANT to a call of Corporal Jacob C. Smith, of Co. F, 24th U. S. Inf., a rousing meeting of the enlisted men of said company was held on the evening of Dec. 15, 1886, for the purpose of expressing contempt at the conduct of Sergt. Chas. Conner and party, two privates, one of Co. B and one of Co. F, 24th Inf., who, while being detailed, armed and provided with proper orders from this post, and en route to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Military Prison, as guards to two military convicts, did suffer themselves to be disarmed in broad daylight by two unmasked highwaymen on the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad, notwithstanding notice had been given the sergeant and party that the robbers were on the train. The meeting was called to order by Sergt. M. Wilcox, Acting Chairman. Corpl J. C. Smith was appointed Acting Secretary. Sergt. Wm. Wilkes was elected to the Chair. Corpl. J. C. Smith, was elected Secretary. 1st Sergt. Wm. Rose, Pvt. A. L. Lewis and Sergt. John D. Spurling were elected as a committee on resolutions.

The committee offered the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically received:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned members of Co. F, 24th Inf., as a committee of the same, do hereby each and all of us condemn the action of Sergt. Chas. Conner and party, consisting of one private of Co. B and one private of Co. F, of the 24th U. S. Inf., who did suffer the train, through cowardice, to be robbed by three unmasked highwaymen, on which the party were travelling as armed Government passengers.

Resolved, That the cowardly and unsoldierly conduct of Sergt. Conner in allowing himself and party to be disarmed did bring disgrace on himself, his company, regiment, and U. S. Army in general, and shame to the faces of all lovers of the military.

Resolved, That the cowardice of Sergt. Conner was instrumental in bringing about a loss to the taxpayers of this country (to the extent of the losses of that class on board the train at the time of the robbery) whom it should have been, as their servant, his aim to protect, if necessary, with the blood of himself and party.

Resolved, That Sergt. Conner has, in our opinion, belied his warrant as a non-commissioned officer.

Resolved, That as our action is based on the report published in the Fort Worth (Tex.) *Gazette*, a copy of our action be sent to that paper and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and ask that it be published to the world.

WM. ROSE, 1st Sergt. Co. F.
ASIA L. LEWIS, Pvt. Co. F.
JOHN D. SPURLING, Sergt. Co. F. } Committee.

WILLIAM WILKES, Sergt. Co. F, Chairman.
J. CLAY SMITH, Corpl. Co. F, Secretary.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.

December 10, 1886.

MRS. LIEUT. LEVEN C. ALLEN was "At Home" on the evening of the 9th, and entertained her guests with "Lotto," in a new and interesting form—the ingenious addition being two prizes, as in "progressive euchre," but, without the possible unfairness of that game. The first prize, a handsome copy of Longfellow, was carried off by Doctor Gandy, who persisted, *man*-like, in having the last word (keno) oftener than anyone else.

Mrs. Lieut. George was the lucky lady, and won the second—a lovely bon bon box, filled.

Mrs. Allen's invitations were to all the officers and ladies of the post, except Commanding Officer Col. Blunt and his gracious, cheery little wife, who are in New York City, and who were very much missed on this "auspicious occasion."

Refreshments and a good-morning ended a pleasant evening.

P. S.—I might dilate on the fair proportions and pretty gowns of the ladies, but really I have no time, as Santa Claus is coming, and I must see that the chimney is swept and the stockings darned.

E. J. P.

FORT CRAWFORD, COL.

The Montrose *Register* says:

Last June a year ago the flagstaff at the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre fell down before a fierce blast of wind, and since then, until Nov. 19th, 1886, no flag has waved over the Post. As soon as Colonel Brady assumed command, one of the first improvements he contemplated was the erection of a flagstaff. The unfurling was conducted with due ceremony. Out in the field Col. Brady stood immovable as a statue, every inch a soldier; under the staff Sergt. Blue, the Colonel's orderly, kept his post as firm as the staff itself. Capt. Kelton, in command of Company G, and Captain Hampson, in command of Company K, maintained the dignity of their posts, and down the handsome line of blue, with bayonets glittering in the sunlight, there was not a waver in the line. Post Surgeon Worthington and family formed one group of witnesses. Over on the other side of the parade were other groups. The salute was soon over, and the troops were marched back to their quarters.

Col. Brady is having quarters prepared for Lieut Harry Fletcher, assigned to Co. K, in place of Lieut. Clarke, promoted.

Co. K is rejoicing over a new recruit—Miss Blue, daughter of the Colonel's orderly. Dr. Worthington presided at the grand reception with his usual skill and dignity.

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS, NOTES.

The Presidio County *News* says:

A common recreation these days is hunting. Several of the officers were down the Lympia during the week. Major Clapp is invited by a friend, some distance away, to go out on a bear hunt.

Two deaths occurred Dec. 7 and 8, both of typho-malarial fever—private T. J. Cunningham, 3d Cav. band, and Wm. Colohan, of Troop L, 3d Cav. Each was buried with full military honors.

Measures are being taken to organize a Good Templar lodge in the Post, which promises to be a success.

The concerts and other performances of the 3d Cavalry regimental band evince a high order of talent and training. The chief musician, C. W. Bessey, since his appointment has done a large amount of hard work and study, and his success justifies the excellent judgment of the Post Commander.

Drs. Gardner and Tesson, not long since surgeons here, and highly esteemed for their medical skill and gentlemanly qualities, are both in the East, and each enjoying a four months' leave.

Lieut. F. H. Hardie left this week on a four months' leave.

Lieut. Jas. S. Allen, Troop L, 3d Cav., left yesterday on a four months' leave.

Captain J. F. Simpson has applied for a leave on account of disability, to which he is clearly entitled, and which will doubtless be granted him.

ARIZONA GRATEFUL TO GEN. MILES.

The Arizona Cattlemen's Association, in convention at Tucson, Dec. 15, adopted the following:

Resolved, That the attempt of the Secretary of War and the General of the Army to belittle the services of General Miles to the people of Arizona is a reflection upon the wise Indian policy of President Cleveland and an outrage upon the people of the Territory, for the following reasons: 1st. Because the citizens of Arizona never demanded the lives of the Apache Indians, but did seek to have these savages removed from the Territory as the only guarantee against future atrocities. 2d. We never demanded the unconditional surrender of Geronimo nor the farce of a trial by our civil tribunals, because we knew it would be impossible under the laws of the Territory to procure an impartial jury. 3d. Because it would have been impossible to have secured sufficient evidence, positive or circumstantial, to have warranted the conviction of the Indians. Their conviction, therefore, if secured, would have been judicial murder and a deep reproach upon the Territory, while their acquittal would have resulted as a still more disagreeable tragedy, as our people, the surviving kinsmen of countless victims to Apache fury, then on the verge of a revolution against the Government of our country, would never have permitted Geronimo and his followers to have been returned to a reservation in our midst, a standing menace against which we have been battling for years. Finally, we did not insist upon an unconditional surrender, because it would have required years to have destroyed Geronimo and his tribe, involving a sacrifice of life appalling to all persons except the Secretary of War, General of the Army, and the horde of thieving contractors who grew fat upon the harvest of death which Geronimo was reaping in our homes.

Resolved, That neither malice nor envy in high places can lessen the achievements of General Miles, his officers and soldiers, nor imperil his claim to the lasting gratitude of our people for the prompt removal of these fiends from our Territory, extra official though the act may have been; and we citizens of the frontier, whose wives and children lived in mortal terror of their lives till General Miles came to the rescue of our defenceless families, note with pleasure the fact that the President of the United States, in his Message to Congress, appropriately recognizes the distinguished services which General Nelson A. Miles has rendered to the people of Arizona.

COURT MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private Chas. Todd, Co. D, 19th Infantry, recently tried at Fort Ringgold, Texas, for absence from guard mounting, drunkenness, etc., the reviewing authority, Gen. D. S. Stanley, states that the authenticated record of previous trials and convictions were transmitted with the charges, but were not returned with the record of the proceedings, which contained no reference to them, the J. A. reporting that the court refused to hear them read and directed that no notice of this matter be recorded in the proceedings. Of this Gen. Stanley says: "Owing to the impracticability of reconvening the Court-martial, as the members were from different posts, the proceedings were then referred to the president of the Court-martial to ascertain the causes that led to the remarkable action of the Court martial, but he was unable to 'state the motives that induced the court's action.' The provisions of A. R. 894½ are plain and explicit, and easily understood. A. R. 914 provides that a Court-martial shall keep a complete and accurate record of its proceedings. G. O. No. 11, D. T., 1880, states what shall constitute a complete and accurate record by specifying that all orders, motions, and rulings of the court; all motions, propositions, objections, arguments, and statements of accused and judge advocate; everything done or said in open court by parties to the trial, shall be spread on the record. The motives that governed the Court-martial in not following the provisions of A. R. 894½, can only be surmised, but that they were neither valid nor sensible is evinced by its desire to conceal its action in ordering the judge advocate to forward an incomplete and improper record of the proceedings to Department Headquarters. It it not thought necessary to take further notice of this action of the court in causing to be forwarded an improper record, as it is not believed that the exigencies of the service will ever render it necessary to call together another court with such ideas of duty. The proceedings are disapproved. Private Todd will be returned to duty. (G. C. M. O. 70, Dept. Texas, 1886.)

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

THE Military Academy Appropriation bill was reported to the House from the Military Committee on Tuesday. The provisions are thus explained in Gen. Wheeler's report upon it:

The items of the bill, excepting those which are classified under the head of "Public Works," do not differ very materially from those for '86-7. There is an increase of $115.26 in the pay of the eight professors; a decrease of $858.37 for additional pay of professors and officers (on increased rank) for length of service; a decrease of $1,300 for fuel and apparatus; also a decrease of $75 for the Department of Mathematics. The item of $500 for purchase of bedding and necessary articles for use of candidates previous to their admission, etc., is omitted.

An item of $14,000 is recommended for the erection of 16 sets of quarters for enlisted men and their their families, to be built of brick, and in sets of

four each, each set to contain four rooms, and to be immediately available.

Seventy thousand dollars is recommended for remodelling and rebuilding the academic building, putting an additional story thereon and rendering it fire proof and suitable for section rooms for instruction of cadets. The sum of $11,500 is recommended for the erection of new shops for mechanics employed in the Q. M. Department, to be immediately available; $1,150 for repairs to north wharf.

The entire estimate for the Academy is $483,258.63, and the total of the bill just reported $383 336.93, of which amount $98.170 is under the head of public works, and is in the nature of new and permanent improvements. The appropriation for the current year is $297,805.

THE MESS.

The following is told of an English naval officer, Capt. Hawser, of the *Vesuvius*. Hawser was a tremendous fellow for grog. When they arrived in the West Indies, this indulgence brought on a fever, and Hawser only just escaped with his life. The doctor totally inhibited the use of rum and brandy, but told him, when he found himself in a cold climate he might take them moderately. Shortly after they returned to England, the *Vesuvius* was ordered to the Baltic, and Hawser resumed the grog, so long discontinued. He daily asked to have it increased in strength as they proceeded on their way, and, by the time they reached the Baltic, it was considerably more than half and half. The further he sailed the stronger it became, until at last there was scarcely any water in the composition. The invariable order given to the steward was "further North," which meant "mix it stiffer still." One day the steward was sternly ordered to make it "further North." "I can't, sir," he replied, "*you have been due North for three days.*"

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Eighty years ago Gen. England was commander of the garrison of Portsmouth, Eng. He was a very tall man, and proportionately broad, with no little abdominal protuberance; in short, one of the largest of the male species. It is told by his aide-de-camp that on his introduction to the Duke of York (on his return from some duty abroad), as soon as he had turned his back, and was out of hearing, His Royal Highness said in a low tone to the officer near him, "England! *Great Britain by G—!*"

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The Czar.—"Brother Jonathan, do you know anything about the Standard Oil Company?"

Brother Jonathan—"I should say I did. Why?"

"They have been buying land and wells over here."

"They have? Have they made you an offer for your throne yet?"

"Oh, no."

"Haven't they hinted that you could make money by selling out now and retiring to private life, instead of waiting until they squeeze you out?"

"Not a word."

"It's some other company, then."—*Omaha World.*

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"A country parson," in encountering a storm the past season in the voyage across the Atlantic, was reminded of the following:

A clergyman was so unfortunate as to be caught in a severe gale in the voyage out. The water was exceedingly rough, and the ship persistently buried her nose in the sea. The rolling was constant, and at last the good man got thoroughly frightened. He believed they were destined for a watery grave. He asked the captain if he could not have prayers. The captain took him by the arm and led him down to the forecastle, where the tars were singing and swearing. "There," said he, "when you hear them swearing you may know there is no danger."

He went back feeling better; but the storm increased his alarm. Disconsolate and unassisted he managed to stagger to the forecastle again. The ancient mariners were swearing as ever. 'Mary," he said, as he crawled into his berth, to his sympathetic wife, after tacking across a wet deck—"Mary, thank God, they're swearing yet."—*Harper's Magazine for January.*

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"The Shah," says the St. James's *Gazette*, "is a mighty hunter, a good shot, and an enthusiastic sportsman. Big game is his delight. The King, like all the sportsmen of his country, uses a smooth bore and a bullet. Of course royal hunts are to a certain extent battues. A strange incident of Eastern life, but a true one, occurred some 12 years ago at one of these royal huntings. As usual, a couple of regiments accompanied the Shah on his hunting party. The men acted as beaters. A tiger was wounded, and was making off under the King's eyes. The royal second barrel was discharged, but did not kill the wounded animal. Fearful of losing his quarry, the King was reloading (muzzle-loaders are still preferred by Persians), when a private soldier seized the tiger by the tail and detained him long enough for the Shah to despatch the animal. His Majesty made that soldier a captain on the spot."

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GEN. MEIGS is very proud of the Pension building. It is modelled after the Farnese palace. General Bragg, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs and has occasion now and then to call on Commissioner Black, has dubbed it the "Pension Brewery." "It is a cross," says the General, "between a country brewery and a car stable." Gen. Meigs took Gen. Sheridan through the building recently, and showed him all its beauties and utilities. After they came out and stood looking up at the big barns piled one on top of the other, Meigs said:

"General, what do you think of it?"

"I have one fault to find with it," said little Phil.

"What's that?"

"It's fireproof."—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE most savage prize fight, without exception, that has ever been fought in this part of the country occurred, says a Boston despatch of Dec. 18, at a late hour last night in a disused loft on one of the wharves, the principals being Dick Cronin, of Boston, and Abe Humer, the champion light-weight of the U. S. Navy.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Sailed from Boston, Dec. 17, for Norfolk, for coal and supplies, and thence will sail on a cruise to the West Indies, returning to Hampton Roads about May, 1887.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard. Will be put out of commission—her officers and crew being transferred to the *Richmond.*

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Aspinwall Nov. 26.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Sailed from New York, Nov. 14, for the S. A. Station. Arrived at Gibraltar Dec. 16.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Sailed from Montevideo for Maldonado Dec. 11. All well.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Palermo Nov. 22. Was to sail the following day for Malta, and thence direct to Alexandria.

A correspondent writing from Palermo, Sicily, Nov. 22, sends the following in reference to the previous movements of the *Pensaeola:* Left Leghorn, Italy, Sept. 30, and arrived at Genoa next day. Left the latter place, Nov. 6, for Villefranche, France where she arrived Nov. 7. Got under way again Nov. 13, the weather being stormy, and increasing to a strong gale, the vessel, on the evening of Nov. 15, was hove to until next morning. When the weather moderated she proceeded on her way, and arrived in the Port of Palermo at 9.30 A. M., Nov. 16.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Sailed from Gibraltar Nov. 28 for the African coast.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 15.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns Captain J. H. Gillis. At Acapulco, Mexico, Dec. 1, en route to San Francisco, Cal. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Apia, Samoan Island, Oct. 15. To leave for Easter Island about Oct. 25, and from there to Valparaiso, where she is expected to arrive about the middle of January.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska, October 19, having left Juneau Oct. 13. Will winter at Sitka. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16. A cable from Valparaiso, Dec. 18, announces that the *Vandalia* will be the flagship of the station.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Raph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Muscat, Arabia, Oct. 27. About to leave for Abu-Sher, in Persia.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns. Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Singapore Dec. 18.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 20.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Returned to Hong Kong, Oct. 5, from Macao, and was probably at Canton Nov. 22.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 1, 1886. Ordered to return to Chemulpo after giving liberty.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Reported by cable to have arrived at Naples, Italy, Dec. 22.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Left Canton, China, Oct. 31, for her winter station at Tientsin.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown, Saratoga,* and *Portsmouth,* should be sent as follows: Up to Feb. 10, by Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about that date. Address care of U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, between Feb. 10 and March 1. Address care U. S. Consul, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Sailed from Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 22, on her winter cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Sailed from Fort Monroe, on her winter cruise, Dec. 22.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Norfolk, Va. To sail from Fort Monroe, on her winter cruise Dec. 22.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York Navy-yard

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Norfolk Navy-yard Dec. 13. Will be ordered to join the North Atlantic Squadron.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 30, for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. S. *Ossipee* arrived at Naples Dec. 22.

THE training squadron arrived at Fort Monroe Dec. 22.

THE means hitherto adopted to convey orders and communications by night from one vessel to another have been, says the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin), very imperfect. Most of the disadvantages have, however, been overcome by Kaselowski's patent, which, after satisfactory trials, has been adopted on all German vessels of war. The cost of the apparatus varies from £175 to £200.

A BRITISHER writing to the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "An American corvette has just sailed out of Hong Kong harbor on her way home to pay off. The senior officer (English) at once made the signal when she was observed to be under way to 'cheer ship,' which was accordingly done, the foreign ships following suit. Everyone asks, 'Why should we cheer foreign ships, and not our own?' I hear of instances where orders against cheering were looked upon as both very hard and heartless."

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "One of our smartest Gunnery Lieutenants had the opportunity a short time ago of witnessing the every-day gun drill on board a German ironclad. He declares that for quickness, precision, and more especially silence, the performance was very superior to what is usually seen in British ships. The reason is not far to seek. The Germans consider gunnery the real business of a man-of-war's man, and look upon sail-drill as a useful sort of recreative gymnastics. We make playing with masts and yards almost the be-all and end-all of a seaman's duty, and merely throw in a little gunnery for appearance sake.

"THE *Tennessee* is in many respects the finest vessel in the Navy," said an officer who commanded her for two years and a half, "and the arbitrary rule that requires her condemnation because it would cost probably 21 per cent. of her cost to repair her is absurd. It would be all well enough to condemn the old vessels if Congress would give us any new ones, but at the present rate we are losing about four vessels a year. While the *Tennessee* is by no means up to the requirements of modern war vessels, still she is well adapted to the work she has had to perform since the war, and is one of the most comfortable vessels afloat for officers and crew."—*Newport News.*

THE Navy Department is in receipt of a communication from C. H. Davis, of the U. S. S. *Saratoga,* dated Hampton Roads, Dec. 18th, announcing that he will sail with the *Jamestown* and *Portsmouth* from Hampton Roads as soon as the circumstances will permit, and that during the winter cruise of the training squadron letters should be addressed to the three ships as follows: By mails leaving the United States, up to Feb. 10th, and including the U. S. and Brazil Company's steamer sailing from New York about Feb. 10th, care U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes; by mails leaving the U. S. between Feb. 10th and March 1st, care U. S. Consul at Bass Terre, St. Kitts; by mails leaving the U. S. after March 1st, and including the U. S. and Brazil Co.'s steamer sailing from New York about March 24th, to care U. S. Consul at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24th, to Newport, R. I.

THE *Herald,* of Dec. 19, says: "Several prominent naval officers, stationed in Washington, are openly opposed to the plan of Secretary Whitney for the admission of a certain number of meritorious naval apprentices to the Naval Academy. One of the most outspoken of the number said to-day that a similar experiment had already been tried twice before, and each time resulted in the breaking up of the apprentice system. He said that the majority of officers who have been connected with the training service, as well as those now in the Service who came in through the apprentice system, were strongly opposed to the repetition of what they characterized as 'the unfortunate experiments of 1846 and—1864.' The same officer added: 'Certainly the practical knowledge of men who have been intimately acquainted with the apprentice system for years ought to be regarded as more valuable than the sentimental views of those who have no intimate knowledge of the subject.'"

THE N. Y. *Times* says: "The naval Paymasters are divided on the question of increasing the number of their corps. Paymaster Whitehouse, who, as acting chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, made the last annual report, recommended that the number of Assistant Paymasters be increased.

This was a mere suggestion, made by him in view of the increased amount of work to be imposed on the pay officers. The acting chief himself did not desire that the increase should be made by cumbering the corps with a lot of untrained young men. He simply saw the necessity for additional pay officers and left the choice of means with Secretary Whitney. The present Passed Assistant and Assistant Paymasters are preparing a memorial to Congresss, which they will transmit through Secretary Whitney, asking that the corps be restored to the state it was in before the passage of the act of Aug. 5, 1882. Should their petition be favorably considered promotions will be made immediately all along the line when a vacancy occurs. They will not be required to wait for two vacancies to get one promotion."

THE advertisements inviting proposals for the completion of the monitors are in course of preparation, and it is thought will be issued in the early part of January.

THE modified plans of Messrs. Cramp and Son for the machinery of Gunboat No. 1 have been received at the Navy Department, and are now in the hands of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for investigation and report.

A COURT-MARTIAL, consisting of Comdr. H. B. Robeson, Lieut. Comdr. John C. McGowan, Lieut.-Comdr. J. C. Rich, Lieut. Wm. Little, Lieut. A. B. Speyers, Lieut. Geo. A. Calhoun, Lieut. (Junior Grade) York Noel, with Capt. McLane Tilton as Judge-Advocate, has been ordered to meet at the New York Navy-yard, Dec. 27, for the trial of an enlisted man.

IT is expected that the North Atlantic Squadron will soon start on its winter cruise among the West Indies. With the *Dolphin*, the squadron will only be composed of four vessels. The *Richmond* will be the flagship. The *Nipsic* and *Enterprise*, now undergoing extensive repairs, will be added to the squadron in the spring. The *Galena* is now in good condition, and is on her way to Norfolk from Portsmouth, and soon after her arrival will sail for the South. She will stop at New York en route.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Dec. 17.—Lieutenant F. J. Milligan, to the receiving-ship New Hampshire, Dec. 31.

Dec. 18.—Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. Simons, to the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Oliver Diehl, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph L. Shafer, to the Minnesota.

Dec. 20.—Professor Henry D. Todd, to duty with the Nautical Almanac office.

Commander B. J. Cromwell, to the Navy Yard, League Island.

Lieutenant W. H. Schuetze, to duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Jan. 6.

Ensign H. H. Whittlesey, to the Sumatra, January 15th.

Dec. 21.—Lieutenant J. W. Stewart, to the Nautical Almanac office.

Assistant Engineer F. C. Bieg, to the Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk.

Dec. 22.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Jas. D. Gatewood, to duty at the Naval Academy, Jan. 5.

Retired.

Surgeon Homer C. Law, Paymaster Wm. N. Watmough, and Passed Assistant Surgeon G. C. Lippincott.

Rear Admiral John L. Worden, Dec. 23.

Detached.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Green, from the Naval Laboratory, New York, and ordered to the receiving-ship Independence.

Surgeon J. F. Branford, from the Naval Hospital and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. F. Rogers, from the Naval Academy, and granted one year's leave.

Assistant Surgeon F. J. B. Cordeiro, from the Minnesota and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Commander G. B. Livingston, from the Monongahela, and ordered to return home and report.

Assistant Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon, from duty at Chester, Pa., and ordered to special duty in Bureau of Construction.

Passed Assistant Engineer R. D. Taylor, from the Washington Navy Yard, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign D. P. Menefee, from the Coast Survey, and ordered to the branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco.

Revoked.

The orders of Passed Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson to the Independence have been revoked and he has been placed on waiting orders.

Leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. G. G. Willson granted leave for six months.

Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith, leave for three months.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending December 22, 1886:

William Tinker, beneficiary, died Dec. 15, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

G. O. No. 356.

On and after the 1st of February, 1887, the Navy-yard at Boston will be used as a permanent, general manufacturing yard for articles of equipment, and a reassignment of shops and buildings becomes necessary. All shops, machinery, tools and appliances assigned for the use of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, Yards and Docks and Ordnance will therefore be turned over to the control of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting on that date, and the quarters now occupied by the representatives of those Bureaus will be vacated. Such of the machinery, tools and appliances as may not be required by the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting will be transferred to stations where required by other Bureaus, or otherwise disposed of, as found best for the public interest.

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 22, 1886.

SATURDAY'S mild nor'wester prevented no one from attending the officers' hop in the gymnasium. The many guests present were pleasantly received by Mrs. Comdr. Schouler, assisted by Comdr. Huntington.

The cadets have been granted leave of absence from 3.30 P. M. on Friday to 6 P. M. on Sunday, and large numbers of them will spend the holiday with friends and relatives within reach.

Capt. J. M. T. Young, U. S. M. C., is spending the holidays with his family in Annapolis.

The children's Christmas festival will be held in the chapel on Friday next.

Mrs. Prof. Terry gave a delightful children's party last Saturday. Large numbers were present, and all vouched for the unbounded hospitality of Prof. and Mrs. Terry.

Chief Engineer Farmer has quite recovered from his recent illness, and is seen daily about the yard.

Mr. Wm. T. Iglehart died at his home in Annapolis on Saturday last.

Cadet Leonard, who has been confined to the hospital since the term began with malarial fever, is well enough to be off the sick list.

P. A. Surgeon B. F. Rogers has been detached from the Naval Academy and granted one year's leave of absence.

Asst. Surg. M. H. Simms has been ordered to the Naval Academy.

U. S. NAVAL INSTITUTE.

THE December meeting, which took place at the Institute Building, on Friday, Dec. 17, at 8 P. M., was largely attended by officers and the first class of cadets. Lieut. W. J. Barnette, U. S. N., presided, and a paper on "Compensation of Compasses—Method used on board the *Dolphin* and *Atlanta*," was read by Lieut. C. C. Cornwell, U. S. N., Supt. of Compasses. Lieut. Cornwell's able lecture was illustrated by numerous plates, a binnacle and compensating magnets like those of the *Atlanta*. A vote of thanks was extended to the lecturer.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

THE ruffle which disturbed the calm of this station when the captive Apaches and the migratory garrison of Fort Barrancas simultaneously arrived soon subsided, and, barring the inconvenience of having a detachment stationed at Fort Pickens, things are moving in the wonted measure of the past.

Nearly all who care to see the Indians have done so, and the general impression made upon visitors is one of mingled disgust and wonder—disgust that such an apparently feeble collection of creatures should have been able to cause so much mischief, and wonder that such a small bag of game should have given rise to so much crowing. Under the judicious direction of Capt. J. E. Wilson, 2d Artillery, commanding Barrancas, the captives are kept usefully employed, which naturally results in their greater contentment and diminished troublesomeness. Only Margus seems grouty. Lieut. Parker has the immediate charge of them, a duty which he performs with zeal and great interest, assisted by a detail of fifteen soldiers, who are relieved every ten days.

At the navy-yard there is some commotion caused by the recent Department order concentrating all supplies in the hands of a general storekeeper. The volume of work and extent of change produced by that order amounts to a revolution. There has not been a ship of any kind at the yard since last spring, and the Departments of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering have had a season of solid comfort. The only construction going on is at the marine barracks, where Captain H. C. Cochrane is erecting new dormitories for fifty men in the shape of two handsome cottages. These buildings have been designed and located with great care, and already give an entirely different aspect to the S. W. section of the yard. They are being built so as to be tight and warm in winter, and yet as open and cool in summer as an arbor, to accomplish which nearly 500 feet of verandas, ten feet wide, surround them. The local query is how the captain can get so much house for so little money, the appropriation made by Congress being very small.

Major A. S. Nicholson, Inspector-General of the Marine Corps, recently made an inspection there, and with such very favorable report that the commandant of the Marine Corps expressed his gratification in a most complimentary official letter to the commanding officer.

Captain E. P. Lull, the new commandant of the navy-yard, and his interesting family are comfortably settled, and the health of the former, which was impaired by an attack of pneumonia while on duty in the Pacific, seems to be gradually improving. Mrs. H. E. Drury and little daughter are among the newcomers, and add much to the cheerfulness of the paymaster's quarters.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r.
Lt. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
P. A. Paymaster J. R. Stanton, U. S. N., Room 127 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
P. A. Paymaster J. N. Speel, U. S. N., do. do.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding. Address Coast Survey Office.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.

Schooner *Eagre*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Box 219, Olympia, Wash. Ter.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg Address Foot of So. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. David Peacock, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *M'Arthur*, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., comdg. Address Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Yard, N. Y.

Schooner *Scoresby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address New Berne, N. C.

Steamer *Arago*, Ensign W. J. Sears, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, New York.

Schooner *Palinurus*, laid up. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. K.—You stand No. 4 on commissary sergeant list.

H. L. Lowell.—You stand No. 9 on hospital steward list.

B. J. T.—You stand No. 7 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Subscriber, S.—You stand No. 8 on commissary sergeant list.

Ex-Marine.—There is no Capt. Connors in the 24th U. S. Infantry. In fact there is no officer of that name in the Army.

J. H. asks: Please give the proper pronunciation of the word Du Chesne, as connected with the new post of that name. ANS.—Dewshane.

"Pro Patria et Gloria."—The account of the distribution of the 7th Regiment Cross of Honor of 1886 appeared in the JOURNAL of April 3, 1886.

Aries.—The next line officer to retire for age is Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox, April 16, 1887. The next in staff corps is Col. C. E. Blunt, Engineers, Feb. 1, 1887.

W. G.—The First is the only Missouri district at present entitled to cadet appointment. Apply to the War Department, Washington, D. C., for examination circular.

H. G. O.—The senior Major General, J. M. Schofield, is younger than either Gen. Terry or Gen. Howard. Gen. Schofield retires in 1895, Gen. Terry in 1891, and Gen. Howard in 1894.

Pensioner.—If the deafness was contracted in the line of duty you are entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home. While in the Home the pensioner can direct the whole or part of his pension to be paid to his child, wife, or parent, if such there be living. If not so assigned the pension money will be collected by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home and held in trust for the pensioner, to be paid to him in full when he leaves the institution. Apply to Commissioners, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

Inquirer asks: 1. Has the colonel of a regiment the power to transfer a lieutenant from one company to another, providing there is a vacancy and the members of said company elect him to fill it? ANS.—The code provides for no such cases. According to Army rules the colonel can only recommend such transfers for the action of the War Department.

2. If so transferred is it necessary for said officer to go before the examining board? ANS.—No.

Private Hobbs.—If a soldier receives a furlough from 1st to 10th, no particular hour being stated, in our opinion the furlough expires at midnight of the 10th. We are aware the practice differs at posts, but it should not do so. In the British service a soldier on furlough from 1st to 10th is at liberty to leave the barracks at any hour he chooses on the morning of the 1st. If he reports at the guardhouse at midnight of the 10th and hands in his furlough to the Sergeant of the guard he is deemed to have reported in time. These matters, affecting as they do the interior discipline of companies and posts should not be left to chance.

Soldier asks: 1. In wearing crape should an officer wear it on overcoat, when overcoat is being worn? ANS.—Regulations specify that crape will be worn "when in full or in undress," but mention no overcoats. There is therefore no fixed rule in the matter. While there seems to be no objection to crape being worn around the overcoat sleeve, the settlement of the matter had best be left to the commanding officer.

2. Do the non-commissioned officers carrying the remains wear crape? ANS.—No enlisted men wear crape.

3. Do officers wear crape for the death of an enlisted man of their command during funeral or at any other time? ANS.—No.

4. Upon the appearance and halting of the remains in front of the escort, should not the arms be presented first and then the music play, and when the music has ceased the remains be taken to carriage, during which arms are carried? Some claim that arms should first be carried and then the music cease. ANS.—The present Tactics are not very plain on these points. Upton's previous Tactics, on which the ceremony given in the present edition is evidently based, says: Upon the appearance of the corpse the commander will order, present arms, at which the music will play an appropriate air; the coffin will then be taken to the flank of the escort opposite the music, after which arms will be carried and the escort be broken into column, etc., etc.

COMMANDERS' LETTERS.

THE Philadelphia *Press* publishes the letters which follow:

To the Editor of the Weekly Press:

I am glad to see that Gen. McLaws gives so much credit to the gallant men who took Crampton's Gap from him on Sept. 44, 1862. He gives his own loss, too, as 1,200 men, while ours was not much more than half that number. I did not before know his figures. The action was not over until dark, too late to move my troops from the summit of the Pass into the valley then occupied by McLaws. I began my movement at daylight in the morning, crossing two divisions into the valley through Crampton's Gap, and sending Gen. Couch, who joined me at 10 P. M. the night before, to the vicinity of Rohrersville and awaited his appearance there to make an attack on McLaws's position, which was very strong. But he abandoned his position without awaiting an attack.

Gen. McClellan's report states that Harper's Ferry was surrendered at 8 A. M. So neither McLaws's nor my force could have cut any figure in that disaster. My troops did not get into the valley until 8.30 A. M.

Truly yours, W. B. FRANKLIN.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 23, 1886.

To the Editor of the Weekly Press:

The idea that Gen. Meade could at any time during or after the battle of Gettysburg have destroyed Gen. Lee's army is simply preposterous. Gen. Lee offered him battle at Hagerstown, and we were anxious for him to attack us, but he failed to attack. We had to retire because we had no provisions, as we had to depend on foraging for our supplies, and that was impracticable in the face of an enemy. Moreover, the Potomac was rapidly rising in our rear. If Grant had to depend upon the process of "attrition" to destroy Gen. Lee's army when the odds in his favor were vastly greater than they were in Gen. Meade's favor at Gettysburg, how was it possible for the latter to accomplish the work at one blow? Respectfully, JUBAL A. EARLY.

Lynchburg, Va., May 7, 1886.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN LOWE, of the U. S. S. *Dolphin*, is at home to pass the holidays with his family on Capitol Hill. He speaks enthusiastically of his ship, and is of the belief that all she requires is a "fair show" to do all that has been expected of her. The *Dolphin* will probably be docked and have her bottom cleaned and painted before joining the station assigned to her.

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References:
Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.
Rev. GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

WEST POINT, N. Y., December, 1886.

MISS BERARD, daughter of the late Professor CLAUDIUS BERARD, has compiled some very interesting REMINISCENCES OF WEST POINT. They are taken from the diaries of several who lived here before the founding of the Military Academy, and from recollections of early residents, as handed down to them by their forefathers, together with Miss Berard's recollections from 1830.

These items, and a REGISTER OF GRADUATES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY FROM 1802 TO 1886 INCLUSIVE, have been printed in pamphlet form, making one hundred and sixteen pages, and will be sent to any address for one dollar a copy.

CHARLES BRADEN, Lieutenant U. S. Army.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
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A GERMAN CRITICISM OF OUR MILITIA.

IF there is any people in the world thoroughly educated to the importance of military training, it would seem to be the Germans, whose unremitting "Wacht am Rhein" keeps them so constantly in mind of the necessities of adequate preparation for war. It would appear, however, that not even the Germans are wholly free from the influence of the popular fallacy that an army can be formed at any moment out of a combination of patriots and powder, mixed in due proportion by civilian zealots wholly unused to the formulas of war. A German officer, Major PFISTER, of the 8th Wurtemberg Infantry, has thought it necessary to combat this error, which he endeavors to do in a lecture recently published in the pages of that able professional journal, the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, of Berlin. Scarcely two decades ago, says this lecturer, we were compelled to listen, especially in Southern Germany, *ad nauseam*, to the assertions to the effect that there were instances going to prove that militia had performed as effective service as troops carefully prepared at a very considerable expense of time and money. The War of American Independence was pointed to as showing how well drilled troops, the English regulars and their Hessian auxiliaries, were whipped by militia. This was made the text for a wholesale condemnation of standing armies. To day, continues Major PFISTER, we know that the troops by whom the English invasion was repelled were not the boasted militia, but a force organized into the semblance of a regular army. This he endeavors to show from a very interesting study of "The Winter Camp at Valley Forge and the organizing activity of WASHINGTON and STEUBEN."

This encampment is shown to have been the turning point in the history of our Revolutionary War. It was organized at a time when the hopes of the American people were at the lowest ebb. The tide of popular enthusiasm which had carried us thus far had spent its force; the defects of our Army system based upon militia organization were fully demonstrated, and the time was ripe for professional knowledge and experience to assert themselves. Never in history was the weakness of a militia system more thoroughly demonstrated, and the advantage of soldiers trained by long service more clearly shown.

Major PFISTER considers his subject under several heads: the circumstances under which the army went into camp at Valley Forge; its condition at the time, and the means taken by the Commander-in-Chief to improve its situation; the arrival of STEUBEN and the efficient aid WASHINGTON received from him, and, finally, the results accomplished. It is not necessary to translate the description given of the circumstances which led to the war with England: this is a familiar chapter in American history. Whatever the criticism this German soldier think it necessary to indulge in at our expense, he does not fail to recognize the exalted character of WASHINGTON, and his military abilities as judged by the highest professional standards. In the Commander-in-Chief's display of activity and ability he finds the one redeeming feature of a military situation otherwise hopeless. It was he who called the attention of Congress to the fact that "experience, which is the best criterion to work by, so fully, clearly, and decisively reprobates the practice of trusting to militia, that no man who regards order, regularity and economy, or his own honor, character or peace of mind, will risk them upon this issue." "The evils to be apprehended from a standing army," he urged upon his unwilling listeners, "are remote, and, situated as we are, not at all to be dreaded; but the consequence of wanting one is certain and inevitable ruin." In WASHINGTON'S letter to Congress, says Major PFISTER, we find the same clear, precise language, the transparent expression, the settled conviction which so marvellously characterize the letters of FREDERICK THE GREAT, written during the most trying period of the Seven Years' War, or, in our own time, which mark the reports and descriptions of BISMARCK.

At Valley Forge the chaff was separated from the wheat. Hundreds of WASHINGTON'S men had returned to their homes; more than three thousand had passed as deserters into the English lines. Of the many who had hastily entered upon an undertaking of whose real magnitude they had no conception, only a few thousand remained with the colors. But these were worth all the rest. "Seldom in history has a truer body of men—men more ready for any sacrifice—gathered around a great leader, than this nucleus of an army left in the desolate camp at Valley Forge." From them was formed the leaven which was to leaven the whole lump and form the future organization. It was at that time that there appeared upon the scene the soldier who was destined to render such important services to the American cause—General Baron Von STEUBEN, a graduate of the select academy of young officers under the immediate instruction of FREDERICK, a former Adjutant-General of that king's staff, a veteran of the Seven Years' War, who had distinguished himself at Prague and Rossbach, at Kay and Kunersdorf. It was not to be expected that a man with this experience would form a very favorable opinion of WASHINGTON'S ragged recruits, and the picture he drew of the condition in which he found things was most discouraging. But he set himself to work to aid WASHINGTON in the labor of reorganization. In place of proper military instruction, he found the troops occupying hours with endless parades, serving only as an exhibition of pedantry, to the disgust and useless fatigue of the men. Tours of guard duty were numerous beyond all reason, and the effective strength of the commands was unnecessarily restricted by details of servants for the use of officers and others. Many of the officers wholly neglected the instruction and armament of their men, and were equally careless of their comfort.

Others put themselves on a level with their men, and were possessed with the idea that their only military functions were to attend to guard duty and lead their men in battle. A complicated commissariat had been organized on the English pattern, the camp swarmed with officials having a knowledge of their duties in inverse proportion to their high rank. Rascally contractors preyed upon the

poverty-stricken troops, half clad, shoeless and unarmed, who were compelled to go days and weeks without meat or bread, and with no forage for their horses. We have in this small army, wrote STEUBEN, more commissaries and quartermasters than in all the European armies combined.

The generous spirit in which STEUBEN was received by WASHINGTON is fully recognized by this German writer. Every facility was offered him for the reorganization of the troops into battalions, brigades, etc., and their general instruction. A corps of one hundred and twenty of the brightest men was organized for instruction by STEUBEN, whose drill in person with musket in hand was a novel sight to the American officers. There was a touch of humor, too, in the spectacle, for the German veteran understood the drill better than he did the English tongue, and all his orders had to be translated. He had the habit, pardonable under the circumstances, of swearing at the men in German and French, and finding that his expletives were not understood, when particularly exasperated he would order his officers to "damn those fellows in English, so that they may understand." Under the new regimé the Army increased daily in numbers and efficiency, and in the spring 12,000 men, fairly instructed, were in camp.

Major PFISTER follows with a description of the battle of Monmouth, and closes with a brief review of the succeeding events of the war, designed to prove his assertion that it was not to the militia but the regular organization of Continental troops that we were indebted for our success. He will find that his views will be readily accepted by American soldiers, with whom they are by no means novel. In the last recorded utterance on this subject, that of Lieutenant A. L. WAGNER, of the Sixth Infantry, to whose paper, on the "Military and Naval Policy of the United States," we referred last week, we find it stated that "though not organized as WASHINGTON desired, the Continentals were national in spirit, and were regular troops in fact. By them the American cause was won. More than once they saved the day when disaster was following upon the heels of the fleeing militia. Steadfast and reliable, they were living proofs of the value of discipline; and they patiently endured hardship and suffering, one-tenth of which would have sufficed to drive a European Army to mutiny (according to the testimony of LAFAYETTE). The history of the Revolution compels the conclusion that if the American armies had been composed exclusively of Continentals, the British would have met with irretrievable disasters from the unaided forces of the colonies; and that if reliance had been placed upon militia alone, not even an alliance with France could have saved the United States from conquest."

A presentation of the teachings upon which we dwell here seems to us especially timely, in view of the prospect that the bill enlarging the annual appropriation for the militia will speedily become a law, having now passed both Houses of Congress, and only requiring the work of a conference committee to reconcile the difference between them as to the amount to be allowed. If this measure is made right use of it will serve an excellent purpose, but not if it is to be regarded as a settlement of the question of military preparation. It is only valuable as affording a means of popular education as to the requirements of war. A better knowledge of these, as Lieutenant WAGNER so well says, "would end the sacrifice of future treasure to present parsimony; it would inspire patience with our military leaders at the beginning of a war; it would remove the idea that generals can be improvised by placing insignia of rank on the shoulders of men who have never given a moment's study to the science of war; it would disabuse the popular mind of the illusion that an army can be created of the rawest material merely by a call to arms; and it would impress upon the people an appreciation of the fact that if education is rapid, on the field of battle it costs far too dear."

IN an article on "Torpedoes," reviewing the opinions of M. GABRIEL CHARMES on the subject, *Engineering* says: "Vessels of suppleness and agility will have their place and are of vital importance, but they cannot take the place of armor-clads. Both are needed for their special purposes, and no admiral will be sure of success if he omits them from his squadron. To those countries possessing outlying colonies large armored ships are a necessity, and for certain situations cannot be replaced by torpedo-boats or cruisers of any type. Just as armor has been developed to keep out and break up the projectile with its increasing energy and toughness, so has the strength and interior construction of the ship rendered it less liable to annihilation by the torpedo. Just now the gun is ahead; but the results of the *Resistance* experiments have given the latter a check, no doubt temporary, but none the less a check. In his argument, CHARMES has cited the examples set by Denmark and the United States in acquiring a number of light ships instead of spending vast sums of money for armor-clads. But it must be remembered that the former exerts no important colonial policy, while the latter has not made even a pretence of defence, trusting (it may be foolishly and too long) to the great oceans that separate her wealth from other Powers."

THE Army Appropriation bill was passed by the House on Tuesday. There was no general debate, and the bill was passed in short order in practically the same form as reported from the Committee, and as reported in the JOURNAL of last week. An amendment was adopted, on motion of Mr. Bragg, to the mileage clause allowing officers four cents per mile while travelling over railroads on which troops and supplies are entitled to be transported free. This clause, as finally adopted, is as follows:

For mileage to officers when travelling on duty, not to exceed $85,000: *Provided*, That in disbursing this amount the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to an officer shall be 4 cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually travelled routes, and, in addition thereto, upon the officer's certificate that it was not practicable to obtain transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of the transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers.

And provided further, That when any officer so travelling shall travel in whole or in part, on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, he shall be allowed for himself only 4 cents per mile as a subsistence fund for every mile necessarily travelled over such last-named railroad.

In the provision appropriating $12,500 for quarters for hospital stewards, the words "and repairs" was included, so as to provide for keeping the quarters in good condition after construction. The words "for the proper care and treatment of cases in the Army suffering from contagious or epidemic diseases," were included in the clause appropriating $210,000 for medical and hospital supplies. The item of $10,000 for services at the Army and Navy Hospital was transferred from this clause to a separate paragraph. The only part of the bill upon which there was any debate was that allowing $300,000 for the manufacture of arms at the National Armory. Upon this item Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, renewed his efforts of last year to have the amount increased to $400,000. His amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 74 to 73, but when the committee rose and reported to the House, Mr. Bragg called for the yeas and nays on the amendment, and it was defeated by ten votes.

THE Army and Navy are estimated to cost France $188,800,000; England, $140,000,000; Germany and Russia, each, $100,000,000; Austria, $60,000,000. According to a recent German estimate the French soldier costs $255 annually, and the German soldier $183. The *Moniteur de l'Armée* (Paris) gives the following statement of the individual expense of each French infantry soldier:

	1884. Francs.	1885. Francs.
Pay	138.65	138.65
Rations	192.77	208.51
Heating and lighting	7.48	7.49
Hospitals	21	20.32
Travelling expenses	3.75	3.75
Clothing	42.51	
Camp expenses	2.40	47.31
Repair of arms	12.21	12.21
Various	20.65	20.65
	441.42	459.39

Each Frenchman is taxed three dollars a year for the Army, and each German one dollar and eighty cents. This difference is attributed by a French writer, M. JULES RICHARD, in a great measure to lying and swindling contractors, and he mournfully exclaims that, unless matters change, France in twenty years' time will find herself conquered without drawing the sword. In France, he says, we bake bread which costs the State as dear as asparagus costs a citizen who wishes to enjoy the luxury of a garden and a gardener. It is also pointed out that German soldiers before being accepted for service are more closely examined than French soldiers during medical inspection, that there are few unhealthy men in the ranks, and that hospital expenses are thus avoided. While France has 16,105 non-commissioned officers and men in the administration, and 11,840 men of the military train in the ranks of the active army, Germany has hardly 4,000. The men in the second portion of the contingent learn in a few weeks the duties they will have to perform in the field, and do not eternally encumber the budget. All the men under the flag are trained or being trained; there are no non-effectives. Military influences are, moreover, controlling in the German Parliament. Military estimates are voted for seven years; and the German Minister of War is able to work without being disturbed by "brewers, journalists, lawyers, or vendors of sauerkraut." Then, in Germany, since 1821, there have been only four Commanders in-Chief—Muffling, from 1821 to 1829; Krauseneck, from 1829 to 1848; Reyher, from 1848 to 1857, in which year the latter was succeeded by the present occupant of the post, Field-Marshal Von Moltke. During the same period there have been 49 changes in France—16 since the conclusion of the Franco German War.

THE Naval Board of Inspection in their report on the *Tennessee* decide that the Statutory survey shows that she is beyond repair, and recommends that she be appraised and sold. Commodore Walker, however, is in favor of transferring her to the Apprentice Training Squadron in place of the *Minnesota*.

THE *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for November contains an article on the Panama Canal, signed by Ferdinand de Lesseps, which, as the N.Y. *Times* proceeds to show, is a curious exhibition of the great promoter's ignorance concerning the financial condition of the enterprise. In closing his article M. de Lesseps says: "The cost of the canal is estimated at about £50,000,000, and the interest due annually to share and bondholders amounts to £3,000,000." With the canal but partially completed—according to the estimate of the *Times* but one-fifth of the work of dredging having been done—the liabilities of the company are already $287,988,700, or nearly forty millions more than M. de Lesseps' estimate of the total cost of the completed canal. These obligations represent only $180,435,000 raised in cash for the use of the company, for the reason that the loan of 1882 was placed at a discount of 12½ per cent., that of 1883 at a discount of 43 per cent., that of 1884 at a discount of 33 1-3 per cent., and the last great loan at a discount of 55 per cent. This is, in fact, an overestimate of the proceeds of the last loan, for while the bonds were offered at 45 cents on the dollar, they did not yield, it is said, so much as that. So we have obligations amounting to $287,988,700, and a statement by M. Varilla, chief engineer of the canal, that two additional loans, yielding $40,000,000 each, and swelling the liabilities to more than $460,000,000, will be issued by and by. This is compared with a statement made by M. de Lesseps nine months ago, that "the entire cost will not be over £44,000,000, which includes interest on loans until the work is completed, and the expenses of administration in Paris and Panama."

Engineer has some wholesome criticisms on the once favorite English line of steamers, the Cunarders. It says: "The arrangements for the comfort of passengers in the matter of food are not what they ought to be. Passengers at sea require something more than a rude plenty, and the Cunard Company furnish nothing else. On all sides we hear the same complaints. The cooking is detestable. Furthermore, in the Cunard boats passengers receive little more than bare courtesy. These things drive large numbers of passengers to the German and French boats, in both of which an admirable table is kept, while civility is exchanged for courtesy."

5.53 miles of the new Croton aqueduct tunnel were completed during the year ending Nov. 28, 1885, and 14.87 miles during the year ending Nov. 27, 1886, when 9.41 miles remained to be completed; two-thirds of the work of tunnelling (20.37 of 29.78 miles) being then finished, with the exception of the brick lining ordered after contracts were made. Most of the tunnel is 14 feet in diameter.

THE total cost of the Capitol building at Washington has been $15,928,810. The building burnt by the British in 1814 cost $787,168.

THE San Francisco *Post* says: "Anyone who wishes to realize what sort of task the Army had to accomplish in this Apache business may imagine a band of 136 tramps turned loose, with half the State of California to hide in, and then consider how he would set about catching them, railroads and telegraphs, of course, being almost entirely lacking. The savages raided over a space of 80,000 square miles, all familiar to them. They were pursued by 3,000 soldiers, or one man to every 17,000 acres. With all their facilities for dodging the troops, they were cornered by Captain Crawford, with what result the world knows. Perhaps the world does not know, however, what steps have been taken to secure justice for the murder of a gallant officer at the hands of a Mexican force. We quote from Secretary Endicott's report:

The only claim thus far made on the part of the United States is based upon the proceedings of a board of survey, which found that on the day following the engagement in which Crawford was killed, Lieutenant Maus "was compelled by these irregular Mexican troops to turn over to them a number of mules and their equipments under circumstances which rendered it quite impracticable for him to have done otherwise."

"Crawford's blood may remain unavenged, but those mules must be paid for, or the sleeping American eagle will be aroused."

CHAPLAIN O. J. NAVE, U. S. A., contributes to the *Western Christian Advocate*, of Cincinnati, an interesting article on "Our Relations with Mexico." He deduces from facts that "there is sufficient ground for the statement that our relations with Mexico are growing strained, and that they must become more so if the Government of the United States do not deal with firmness and decision with that people," and in conclusion says: "As a nation we are exceedingly polite in our international methods, and good-humored as a big, country boy. This is well. But along with our politeness and good humor, we must also remember that our citizens abroad are entitled to prompt and vigorous protection, and that they will have it more surely if we stand by the Stars and Stripes, and make the flag honored and respected by civilized nations, and feared by those whose peace can best be secured by a show of determination and character. In our foreign relations we need a vigorous and firm administration, but nowhere more than in Mexico, now that railroads and cities bring us into relations of increasing intimacy."

THE New York *Evening Telegram* revives, in its issue of Dec. 20th, the story of the drummer tried by Court-martial and punished for beating the bass drum out of time, locates the scene of the offence at Governor's Island and pads out the occurrence with many facetious details. The story comes under the head of a "chestnut," for it may be remembered we referred to it several months ago. The trial took place in May last at David's Island, and the prisoner was punished for several grave offences, the least serious of which was deliberately beating the drum out of time while on duty with the depot band. Being a soldier and on duty, even that offence, susceptible as it is of humorous discussion, was one worthy of punishment. For all of this consult General Court Martial Orders, 50 A. G. O., *June* 26, 1886.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York, gives in its issue of August 7th a series of excellent cuts, showing in detail the plans adopted by the United States Navy Department for the four additional vessels authorized recently by Congress. Among these illustrations is one showing the *Naniwa Kun*, built by Armstrong and Co., which is to be the model of the 3,730-ton cruiser. We have already given brief descriptions of these vessels from the columns of the New York *Herald*, in which paper plans also appeared; but to any one specially interested in the subject we recommend the number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL referred to above, as giving a most lucid and thorough description of the new ships."

WE quoted last week a paragraph which is going the rounds of the daily papers, to the effect that the plans which were adopted for the new Naval Observatory buildings, some six years ago, are found to be perfectly worthless, although they might have been very good then. Now the pertinent inquiry arises, what would have been the present value of the Observatory if the plans then prepared had been at once utilized by erecting the necessary buildings? Of course it does not require very great clear-sightedness to see the "cat in the meal tub." The architect is a would-be applicant for the work, and naturally the "other fellow's" plans are all wrong.

IT was one of the maxims of Napoleon that an army ought to change its system of tactics every ten years. His meaning was, that success does not rest upon forms, which can be copied by other armies or Generals, but upon living energy and intelligence, which are always capable of devising new combinations: and that formalism of any kind is death to armies, as to other institutions.

OUR correspondent, "Semper Fidelis," carries the war into Africa in his article on "The Truth Concerning the Marines," and waves the proud banner of the "ever faithful" in triumph over the mangled remains of the writer in the New York *Times* who has called the record of the Marine Corps in question. His letter, which appears elsewhere, will be found of interest to others beside the marines.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) introduced a substitute for the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific (Capt. Eads) Ship Railway's Company, and said that it simply provided for a naked incorporation of the company without any guarantee by the Government. It was made the special order for the second Tuesday in January.

The House bill relieving Lieut. Myron E. Dunlap, of the 14th New York Artillery, of the charge of desertion was passed.

House bill No. 1659, for the relief of the survivors of the exploring steamer *Jeannette* and the widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck, was passed by the Senate on Monday.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday took favorable action on all the Army nominations referred to it last week, except the promotions in the Medical Department below the Surgeon General. Gen. Moore was included in the list of those upon which favorable action was taken.

Action upon the Medical promotions was deferred at the solicitation of some of the assistant surgeons who would be appointed by the Manderson bill, establishing the order of promotion in the Medical Department, which is now pending on the Senate calendar. Should this bill become a law, it would necessitate some changes in the list of pending nominations, and as long as there is a chance for its passage the committee will not take any action upon the present promotions. The only other business transacted by the committee was the adoption of a favorable report on a substitute for S. bill No. 1075, to provide a monument to mark the grave of Gen. Daniel Morgan. The substitute appropriated $5,000 instead of $15,000, and authorized the Secretary of War to appoint a commission to select a monument and have it erected over the grave of Gen. Morgan in the cemetery at Winchester, Va.

By a vote of 199 to 44, the House on Monday passed the Senate bill No. 222, increasing the annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia, from $200,000 to $400,000. The bill as it passed the Senate called for an appropriation of $600,000. The militia committee of the House reduced it to $400,000, which amount was adopted by the House. The bill now goes to a conference committee consisting of Messrs. Sewell, Hawley and Cockrell on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Forney, McAdoo and Hopkins on the part of the House. The impression is that the Senate conferees will be compelled to agree to the House amendments as it is feared that that body will not vote for a further increase. The text of the bill is given elsewhere.

H. R. 1085, to appoint Albion S. Keith an ensign on the retired list of the Navy, was passed by the House on Tuesday. The beneficiary was a cadet at the Naval Academy, and successfully passed his final examination for graduation, but having been found physically disqualified by reason of disease contracted from exposure in the line of duty at sea, was honorably discharged without receiving his promotion to ensign.

The bill granting to San Antonio, Texas, a portion of the military reservation adjoining that city was passed by the House on Wednesday.

A meeting of the House Committee on Naval Affairs was held on Tuesday, when it was decided that Messrs. Herbert, Sayers and Thomas should take charge of the work of preparing the Navy Appropriation bill and they were directed to have it ready to report to the full committee immediately after the holidays. Beyond a casual examination of the estimates nothing whatever has been done on that measure yet.

A proposition to prevent the early accumulation of a large surplus was offered in the House by Mr. S. S. Cox, and it will receive strong support if it can be brought to the test of a vote. Mr. Cox's plan is embodied in the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The first duty of a Government is the defence of its territorial integrity, and inasmuch as in the present condition of affairs our territory and its vast interests may at any time be placed in jeopardy by the attack upon our sea coast and cities, from even a third-rate power; and whereas the defenceless condition of our coast is a matter of general apprehension; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives be instructed to present to this House some suitable plan for our coast defences, with such sufficient appropriations, not less than $30,000,000, to safeguard the immense interests which are involved in such an emergency. To further this end, that a commission be appointed to consist of three persons—one from the Army, one from the Navy and a civilian—each to be selected by the President of the United States, who shall have charge of the matters herein set forth, and with a view to make such prompt and comprehensive preparation as will satisfy the demands of the people and the interests of our exposed Territory.

In the House Mr. Dingley introduced the following resolution; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Whereas the experience of maritime nations has shown that the possession of numerous well-equipped private shipbuilding establishments is essential, not only for the maintenance of a large merchant marine, but also for the construction of naval vessels and Government transports in the exigency of war; and

Whereas the founders and recent defenders of our Government were so impressed with the importance of this truth that Jefferson, speaking for the former in his celebrated report on commerce, declared that establishments in readiness for ship-building are indispensable to the protection of our commerce and the defence of our seaboard, and Admiral Porter, speaking for the latter in his testimony before the Senate Naval Committee of the Forty-eighth Congress, affirmed that, in case of a war with a naval power, "the salvation of the country would depend upon our private ship-building yards" and "their plant accumulated during peace," for which reason, he added, we should encourage the establishment of such yards by means of favorable Government contracts, as Great Britain has done: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in the construction of vessels for the Navy hereafter, to invite proposals for the building of a part of such vessels, on such special terms as will best secure the end sought, by responsible citizens or companies, who will undertake to establish new iron and steel shipbuilding establishments at desirable points on our Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, and to provide for these establishments such suitable plants as will make them available for the building of iron and steel vessels for the Navy as well as the merchant marine.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3029, Blair. That from and after the passage of this act all persons who, in the military or naval service of the United States and in the line of duty, have lost both arms, shall be entitled to a pension of $100 per month.

H. R. 10136, Whiting. That no person shall be eligible to appointment to the position of examining surgeon of the Pension Department unless he shall have previously served as surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Army or Navy of the United States, except in districts where no person who has served as aforesaid qualified to hold said position can be obtained.

H. R. 10208, Stewart. Appropriating $60,000 in aid of the Bennington battle monument, intended to commemorate the Revolutionary battle of that name.

H. R. 10255, Thomas. That any officer who, after having been 20 years or more in the Naval Service, has been, or shall hereafter be, placed on the retired list of the Navy by reason of physical defect, which defect was not a disqualification for service under the regulations at the time of such officer's original entry into the Service, but has subsequently been made so, shall, upon the certificate of the Retiring Board to the said state of facts, be held to be retired for disability incident to the Service, and shall receive the rate of pay established by law for officers of his grade retired under such disability.

H. R. 10266, Murphy. That the sum of $42,506 is hereby appropriated for the construction of a hospital building of stone at the Rock Island Arsenal, of such proportions and dimensions as furnished by the commanding officer at said arsenal, Col. T. G. Baylor; said building to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, as proposed by plans accompanying this act.

H. R. 10393, Harmer. Appropriates $750,000 for the construction of two composite vessels for the training service of the U. S. Navy.

RECENT DEATHS.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ALONZO L. O'BRIEN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, who died Dec. 12, at his home in Weston, West Virginia, after a long illness, entered the Military Academy in 1875, was graduated June 13, 1879, and promoted 2d lieutenant, 2d Cavalry. On Jan. 9, 1886, he was promoted 1st lieutenant. At the time of his death he was on sick leave from Fort Cœur d Alene, Idaho.

ISAAC HULL WRIGHT, a prominent citizen of Boston, Mass., who died in that city December 22d, served with much distinction in the Mexican War, first as Captain and then as Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers commanded first by Caleb Cushing, afterwards promoted to Brigadier General. He was Military Governor of Monterey after the capture of that city, and when Gen. Taylor transferred his forces to Vera Cruz to form a junction with Gen. Scott, Col. Wright was made Military Governor of Perote, his regiment going on to the city of Mexico, where he rejoined it some months later and returned home in command.

MRS. EMMALINE B. WEBB, who died at 438 West 72d Street, New York City, December 17, was the widow of Stephen H. Webb, who joined the 30th U. S. Infantry as an ensign in 1813, was disbanded in 1815, re-entered in 1818, and rose to captain 1st Infantry, resigned in 1833, was appointed military storekeeper in 1834, was disbanded in 1842, appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, and disbanded at the conclusion of the Mexican War.

MRS. ISABELLA HARRISON, mother of 1st Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, died at San Francisco, Dec. 6, in the 64th year of her age. The deceased lady had a large circle of relatives and friends on the Pacific coast. It is but recently that Mrs. Harrison, wife of Lieut. Harrison, lost her father, Mr. A. Ross Ray, of Washington, D. C., who died at San Francisco, Nov. 28.

MR. ABNER READ, who died Dec. 22d, at his residence, 17 West 65th Street, New York city, was the eldest son of the late Brevet Major Edwin W. H. Read, Captain 8th U. S. Infantry, a gallant soldier of the war, who resigned in 1873. The remains were taken to Oakwood, Troy, N. Y., for interment.

JONATHAN JOHNSON, of Durham, Me., a veteran of the War of 1812, died there, Dec. 17, aged 102.

REPAIRS TO THE KEARSARGE.

THE Navy Department has received the report of the Board of Naval Officers that made the statutory inspection of the U. S. S. *Kearsarge* at Portsmouth, N. H., dated Dec. 17. The board was composed of Capt. R. F. Bradford, naval constructor Lieut. E. Webb, naval constructor Wm. Mintonye, master shipwright Chas. A. Stimson and Master Smith Stephen T. Raitt. The board reports that the necessary repairs can be made for $47,792.26: $36,726.26 for labor, and $11,066 for material. The estimated cost of a new vessel of like materials and dimensions is $398,350, so that the percentage for the repairs will be about 12 per cent.

The estimate for repairs include: Hull, $22,709 for labor and $6,989 for material; total, $29,698. Spars, $1,798.26 for labor and $481 for material; total, $2,279.26. Boats, $3,376 for labor and $700 for material; total, $4,706. Furniture, $693 for labor and $110 for material; total, $803. Blocks, $1,416 for labor and $647 for material; total, $2,063. Tanks, $108 for labor and $2 for material; total, $110. Cooperage, $376 for labor and $37 for material; total, $413. To these estimates the Board has recommended changes adding $6,250 for labor and $2,100 for material.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE Army appropriation bill, the text of which was published in the JOURNAL of last week, was reported to the House on Saturday last. The report of the committee, prepared by Gen. Bragg, explains the various provisions of that measure. The total amount recommended is $23,642,818.69, as compared with $24,014,052 for the current year, and $24,454,450 for the previous year. For the Pay Department there is a net increase of $117,061.48, due to the natural increase in service pay, the increase in the number of retired officers, the retirement of enlisted men, etc., and an increased amount to be provided for enlisted men discharged. Upon recommendation of the Pay Department mileage has been reduced from $130,000 to $85,000. There is no change for the Subsistence Department or for the Engineers, except an appropriation of $10,000 for Hot Springs Hospital and a saving to that amount on the new building at Willet's Point provided for last year. $7,800 is allowed the Q. M. Dept. for the Hot Springs Hospital, a reduction made in allowance for transportation by Land Grant Roads from $85,000 to $50,000 and for clothing from $1,250,000 to $1,150,000, which last the Committee submit with the concurrence of the Q.-M. General as sufficient. 25,000 multiplied by $42 (the approximate value of a soldier's clothing) equals $1,040,000, and the enlisted men of the Army never reach 25,000. June 30, 1886, they were 24,236; June 30, 1885, 24,705, and June 30, 1884, 23,946. Again there was paid to enlisted men on discharge last year $245,590 in cash for clothing not drawn, an average of $49.118 for each year of enlistment. This year the estimate for that purpose is $346,534.43. The Committee say:

The Committee find, on investigation, that for the last fiscal year there was drawn from this fund, by the management of the Military Prison at Leavenworth, $160,815.72, and that the boots and shoes of the Army have been and are being manufactured at such prison by military convicts. The committee are satisfied that the boots and shoes manufactured at the prison cost more necessarily than if they were made and furnished upon contract by manufacturers of boots and shoes. There is of necessity that lack of skill and aptitude in a convict which are found in the professional workman. In fact, the tables of the cost of shoes in the Army for a series of years proves that prison labor enhances the cost of shoes and boots for the Army. It is also asserted by officers of the Army that the convict shoe is not sustantially made, and that the workmanship is defective, so that the shoe is of little value. But in fairness it must be stated that this is stoutly denied, and the committee do not feel willing to express an opinion at this time upon this mooted question, upon which they may be called to act in the future upon a full presentation of all the facts bearing upon the question. The committee, however, cannot forbear from expressing their conviction that the United States Government should not build up a manufactory to be run by convict labor in competition with the honest artisan who supports his family by the product of his labor.

Is is also the belief of the committee that a sentence to the Leavenworth prison for desertion, followed by an education as a shoemaker, a harnessmaker, a chairmaker, or a broommaker, good quarters, good living, a suit of clothes at the expiration of the term of sentence, transportation to his home, and $5 to refresh himself with, has no such terror in it as to suppress the crime. In a humanitarian point of view much can be said in favor of it, but as an aid to military discipline the committee think it too weak. The committee, as a step in the progress of reformation, have put a limit of $125,000 upon the amount that can be expended out of the clothing fund at the Military Prison for the current year, and express a hope that in the near future the business of shoemaking as a penalty for desertion will be abandoned.

There are two other limitations in this department—one providing for a reduction of the draught animals in the Army to 5 000, and the other imposing a restriction upon division and department commanders in making orders incurring expenses to be paid for out of the appropriation for this department. The committee regard each of these limitations salutary, as tending to reduce expenses, and at the same time not impairing in any way the efficiency of the Army.

The Ordnance Department is provided for substantially as last year, except in the appropriation for manufacture of arms at Springfield. The committee make the same recommendation as last year, that the sum be reduced to $300,000 from $400,000 because they believe it not wise to proceed in the construction of an arm to be put in store for the next war when *non constat* but long before that time the progress of invention will make the arm in store second rate. Our Army is now fully equipped; we had in store, as appears from the Report of the Chief of Ordnance, on June 30, 1886, 150,127 breechloading rifles and carbines. The appropriation of last year will bring this number up to 189,000 and a fraction. The reduction proposed will reduce the annual product of the armory but 9.000 and a fraction, which the committee think ought to be done.

The remainder of the bill is precisely as the law of last year. The committee recommend that the bill pass.

DEFENDING US ABROAD.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has been awakened in England by the appearance in the London *Engineer* and *Engineering* of the advertisement signed by Secretary Whitney asking designs for the new vessels, "especially from all naval constructors, steam engineers, and ordnance officers of the Navy having experience in such work." Some remarks upon the subject which appeared in a lecture delivered by Mr. John Ward led to the publication of the following:

UNITED STATES LEGATION. NAVAL ATTACHÉ,
103 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S. W., Nov. 18, 1886.

To the Messrs. Denny, Dumbarton:

DEAR SIRS: I have to-day a *Dumbarton Herald and County Advertiser*, the sending of which, I suppose, is due to your kindness. I have not the pleasure of Mr. Ward's acquaintance, to whose lecture you draw my notice, but I trust he knows more about shipbuilding than he seems to know about worldly matters. I much regret to see any one lend himself to the vilification of his countrymen, which has been continued against public officials in England for so long a time, and which is so unfoundedly besmirching the good name of the country throughout the world. I have a great regard for Britain and its people; my intercourse has never tended to make me think that any of her officials are other than gentlemen and honorable men, and I read these reckless statements which are so rife with great regret. I think it is a pity that Mr. Ward should have left his subject to soil his hands with mudthrowing.

I am, very sincerely yours,
(Signed) F. E. CHADWICK.

Mr. Ward replied, denying the charge of "vilification," and saying, in substance, that as a British subject he distinctly and emphatically declared that he considered it his duty to warn his countrymen in the service of the Admiralty against the temptation put before them by the United States Navy Department, seeking to undermine the integrity of those in whom the country ought to have confidence. To this Mr. Chadwick replied as follows:

116 SLOANE STREET, LONDON, Nov. 22, 1886.

DEAR SIR: I was not more explicit in the letter you refer to because the accusation seems to me almost too absurd to need to be denied. I will now say as explicitly as possible that our Government had no intention whatever of asking any official of the British service to design in answer to the advertisement mentioned; has received no offer from any one of them to do so; nor has any intimation whatever in the subject passed. Further, our Government has never asked any official of the British Government to make any design; nor has any one of them ever offered to design for us; nor has any intimation passed that any design might, could, would, or should be made. I think this is as categorical as I can make it, and I trust it will satisfy your own mind at least.

I would also say that when the Secretary of the United States Navy makes public a document over his official signature, speaking of "officers of the Navy," he means necessarily those of the Navy over which he presides, and any other meaning to my mind is very surprising and far-fetched. The advertisement was a copy of that first published in the United States, and the wording had reference to the conditions there.

And why should anyone desire to do the thing you speak of? The best armorclad of the tonnage asked for in the advertisement, built in this country, was not of Admiralty design. There are a number of firms having every necessary experience. None of the more modern usages are even of British origin either in theory or practice. Minute subdivision, horizontal and inclined protection in preference to vertical, the barbette system, all had their origin and first and most extensive application elsewhere. Without casting any reflections whatever upon Government constructors who are, I believe, as able as any anywhere, I can see no reason for wishing to go beyond the private builders.

There is one more point which I would wish to speak of—viz., the public seems to forget that there is a Board of Admiralty composed of most distinguished and able men. Is it reasonable to suppose that they need outside help to preserve the dignity and discipline of the service which they administer, or that they are less careful of its honor than yourself, for instance?

The whole of this agitation has grown out of irresponsible newspaper talk, and I must repeat that I am extremely sorry to see men whom I believe thoroughly honorable and upright spoken of in the manner which has been so customary for some months past. I can only regard it as a sort of the insanity now so rife in France, where one cannot carry a sketch-book without risk of inconvenience with anything sketched in it less innocent than a cow.

You speak of publishing this correspondence. You are quite at liberty to do so. It ends, however, on my part here.

I am, very truly yours,
F. E. CHADWICK, Commander U. S. N.

THE CASE OF REAR-ADMIRAL CARTER.

THE bill for the relief of Rear-Admiral Carter came up in the Senate on Friday. The Committee reported in its favor, as we stated last week, detailing his services, and saying:

The records of the War and Navy Departments show that he performed his various duties with zeal and faithfulness. Early in 1866 he was honorably mustered out of the military service and returned to his duties in the Navy. In 1881 he was retired as commodore, and in the following year was nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as rear-admiral on the retired list. During his service in the Army he, of course, lost all opportunity of being specially advanced in the Navy, as happened to numbers of his fellow officers. Believing, as the committee do, that it was not the intention of either the President or Senate to confer a mere empty honor on this officer, whose whole record is so honorable, they, as an act of simple justice to him, recommend that this bill do pass.

Mr. Edmunds said: "I should be glad to hear some oral explanation about that. I do not quite understand this case from this report. Is it possible that under the laws of the United States this gentleman held at the same time a commission in the naval service and a commission in the military service? If he did not and could not, as I should suppose he could not, he entered upon his career in the Army and went through with it and then was reappointed into the Navy.

"It would seem that the object of this bill is to put him in a pecuniary condition that he might have been in if he had been specially advanced had he staid in the Navy. Well, special advances are only made for acts of extraordinary gallantry or from extraordinary public service of some kind which depended upon the fact that it was accomplished and done. Now to give this gentleman this large amount of money or small amount, whatever it may be, upon the score that he lost the chance of doing a very extraordinary thing in the Navy which would have been thought to merit and would have received if he had done it and had been thought to merit it an advance in the line promotion, being put forward twenty numbers, seems to me to be going far beyond the notion of proximate causes, even on any ground upon which a special grant could be made to this gentleman. But perhaps it can be all explained. It certainly does not look very inviting to me just now.

The bill was passed over informally, at the request of Mr. Harris.

BRIEF OBSERVATIONS BEYOND THE SEA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PLEASE allow me to submit the following brief notes of observation, recorded by me while on a tour through Europe in 1878, which have never been presented for decent interment amongst the archives of the War Department.

That at guard-mounting on the paved area in front of St. James Palace, in London, neither officers nor enlisted men wore any gloves. This custom obtained among the sentries on duty at the public buildings, and even at Buckingham palace, probably with a view to the safe handling of the piece.

That at Chester barracks (a place old in history, where the Roman lines of castrametation still exist) I heard the command, "right dress" given to, and obeyed by, a company of Her Majesty's Foot while at an "order."

That in Germany, *hic et ubique*, I saw Uhlans in full dress returning from inspection and drill mounted on mares: this is not so very strange when one sees in the same country, day after day, cows doing the work of oxen, harnessed to a cart and drawing a scant supply of vegetables to market. On the first house by the roadside, at the entrance to every village, was nailed an iron placard setting forth the number of soldiers, with their company, regiment, brigade, and corps, that was due and should be forthcoming for the king's armies.

That in Belgium and throughout Bavaria the railway cars were inscribed with the royal arms, and on each expressed its carrying capacity as of so many men and horses equipped for war: this to insure a prompt mobilization of the king's forces, regardless of commercial traffic. At every cross road was a gate keeper, sometimes a man, more frequently a woman, who stood to attention and saluted the passing trains. The gate which closed the crossroad was nothing more than a pole painted spirally in alternate stripes of blue and white, which are recognized and respected as the royal colors.

That at Oberlandstein, on the road to Wiesbaden, (where, *par parenthèse*, I saw the ex-Empress Eugenie, still beautiful, and heard her Majesty, in mellifluous French, denounce *les têtes carrées* for inattention to her demands,) some German officers, with ladies on their arms, passed across the line of sentries, and both escort and lady returned the customary salute.

At Verona, where we halted to see the beautiful tomb of Juliet, and the magnificent amphitheatre of Diocletian, built of Pentelican marble, unfinished, yet perfect in all its symmetrical outlines, King Humbert of Italy was hourly expected to pass by on his way to Venice, and the station was profusely decorated with marguerite flowers, the Queen's favor; the whole town was crazy with enthusiasm; the military turned out in heavy marching order, and, although the season was midsummer with the mercury standing at 109 degrees in the shade, the soldiers wore their overcoats out of respect to their majesties, God bless them!

At Innsbruck, under the dome of the Hofkirch, repose the ashes of Maximilian the Great, within a tomb of marble and glass, the grandest ever erected to man's memory, around which stand, keeping watch and ward forever, the twelve colossal statues of beaten bronze: King Arthur, of England, the mythical knight, (*flos regum et fons honoris*); Philip le Bel, Duke of Burgundy, with his crazy wife; Godfrey de Bouillon, Tancred, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and Charlemagne, all paying obeisance to departed majesty. There we saw an Austrian regiment turn out for drill, preceded by the band, a diminutive pony, scarce three feet in height, drawing a chariot, to which was fastened the bass drum, with the drummer behind *sans souci*, and a double row of spectators ranged alongside noisily applauding, not the least demonstrative among them priests of the church, habited in their customary suit of solemn black, wearing troopers' boots extending above the knee.

In the public square of Brussels, where the fateful thunder of Waterloo is now but a memory, dim, and fading into doubt, there stands the equestrian statue of Godfrey de Bouillon, King of Jerusalem, whose deeds will survive the memorable contest that changed the map of Europe, and live as long as human imagination can invent appropriate garlands for the brow of chivalry. *Exegi monumentum ære perennius* Both warrior and destrier are true to life, when life was a sad experience; the one gaunt, yet nervous and sinewy; ears pointed, nostrils expanded, eyes aflame, caparisoned with worn and wanting details as though outfitted at far Byzance or Trebizond; the other wearied, yet unbending; erect, square-shouldered, gorget awry, garments limp, ragged, and patched, covered with the dust of battle; he sits lightly laden with his *spolia opima*, facial lines hard drawn, eyes hollow, with a far away look; thoughts introverted, heart full of courage to foil the infidel for Jesus' sake. "*Dieu le volt:* this is the will of God." He pleads and presses his last argument for his last crusade, in the bustling mart, to unwilling listeners; to ears that hear but do not heed.

And within the shadow of the great crusader's effigy, within the focus of its melancholy gaze that swept, perhaps, the plains beyond Vienna, the waters of the Danube, and far across to the malarial swamps of the Dobrudja, the cactus covered desert, between Joppa and the sacred walls of the Holy City, forgetful, if she had ever learned, of the great wars between Frank and infidel, Hun and Turk, that made ambition virtue; unmindful of the hecatombs of slain, and scarce regarding the dread exponent of all this misery and travail of earth's denizens, there trudged and trafficked a weary woman; blue eyes had long since lost their sparkle, her cheek faded and furrowed with many lines of sorrow, her lips twisted and ill-shapen, Cupid's bow unbent; this daughter of Eve, expelled from Paradise, was harnessed with collar and chain to a mangy dog; the pair drawing with unequal step a wagon load of a dozen or two of cabbages. "From the sublime to the ridiculous is but a step."

Yet why should we carp and criticise because these are not the fashions in beloved America? Let us live and learn. There be apples worth tasting which grew outside of Eden, "over the garden wall."

CARTOUCHE.

POEM BY MILES O'REILLY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE following poem, entitled "The Canteen," is, doubtless, known to many of your readers who were acquainted with Charles G. Halpine—Miles O'Reilly. I do not know whether in its perfect form it has ever appeared in any volume of his printed works. At all events, it will be probably published in the near future, in a new edition of Gen. Halpine's writings, which will contain much that has not hitherto appeared in any work more permanent than that of a daily newspaper. The following copy I was allowed to transcribe from the manuscript in the possession of General Halpine's widow, Mrs. Margaret G. Halpine, 1202 Twenty-first St., N. W., Washington City.

L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A.

There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours,
Fetters of friendship and ties of flowers,
And true lovers' knots I ween;
The girl and the boy are bound by a kiss,
But there's never a bond, old friend, like this—
We have drunk from the same canteen!

It was sometimes water, and sometimes milk,
And sometimes applejack, fine as silk,
But whatever the tipple has been,
We shared it together, in bane or bliss,
And I warm to you, friend, when I think of this—
We drank from the same canteen!

The rich and the great sit down to dine,
And they quaff to each other in sparkling wine,
From glasses of crystal and green:
But I guess in their golden potations they miss
The warmth of regard to be found in this—
We have drunk from the same canteen!

We have shared our blankets and tents together,
And have marched and fought in all kinds of weather,
And hungry and full we have been:
Had days of battle and days of rest,
But this memory I cling to and love the best—
We have drunk from the same canteen!

For when wounded I lay on the outer slope
With my blood flowing fast, and but little hope
Upon which my faint spirit could lean;
Oh, then, I remember, you crawled to my side,
And bleeding so fast, it seemed both must have died
We drank from the same canteen!

TOMMY ATKINS AS A REFORMER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Holding no rank, and having no authority whatever, I like to think of what I would do if I had power to do as I would. I have dropped into the habit of lying awake of nights thinking of the reforms I would introduce into the Army if I could; and I long to see these thoughts of mine clothed in the beauties of your type.

I would begin at the bottom of the structure and reform the enlisted man. I know he needs it, for I am one of him myself. I have not the statistics at hand, but I believe the desertions during the year covered by the last annual report were a trifle less than two thousand; and the military authorities have been congratulated because the number was so small. But *is* it small? To be sure, two thousand is less than three thousand, but why should there be two thousand? Why should 28 or 30 per cent. of the men enlisted desert within a year? Is this condition of things the result of ill treatment? All officers of the Army will answer no. Then the cause of so much desertion must be the worthlessness and restlessness of the guilty ones. Recruiting officers are located only in the large cities. Although there is a pretence of enlisting none but men of good character, as a matter of fact no inquiry is ever made into the character of candidates for enlistment. Under the existing method of recruiting, such inquiries would hardly be practicable. A large proportion of the men who offer themselves for enlistment do so as a last resort. Convivial habits have made them unreliable and worthless in any ordinary employment. Such men cannot be contented under the restraint of military discipline. They become restive, and soon yield to the temptation to take advantage of the open door and fly.

Now comes my scheme for reform. I would close every recruiting office in the country. I would make a recruiting agent of some county official in every county in the United States. I would appoint a superintendent of recruiting agents in every State capitol, (say the adjutant general of the State.) I would appoint in every town where there was a recruiting agent an examining surgeon. I would compensate these men by fees, and would require them to vouch for the good character of every man enlisted, and hold them responsible for any carelessness in the performance of their duties. I would confine enlistments to persons known to the agent, or persons who could bring the best of testimonials as to character. I would furnish to each applicant a printed statement of the duties of a soldier, including everything he may be required to do in the ordinary course of garrison or field service, and I would require him to read it carefully before enlisting him. I am sure there are plenty of young men of good character living on farms and in the country towns who would be glad to enlist, if the opportunity to do so were offered to them at home. Under this plan the Army would be relieved of the restless and migratory birds that make up the sum of desertion.

I would introduce some reforms into the recruiting depots. I think the experiment of treating recruits kindly would be worth trying at least. I would do away with that class of non-commissioned officers whose only conception of authority is noise, and whose stock of abusive epithets is ridiculously out of proportion to their other acquirements. I would find drill instructors who could manage to impart a knowledge of tactics without finding it necessary to abuse their pupils. To be sure, Mr. Benjamin Bunsby's comprehensive store of knowledge was "beat into him with a belayin' pin," but on the whole I think it will be acknowledged that this is rather a crude method of instruction.

I would reform the ration. It has been repeatedly asserted by officers that a large majority of enlisted men get more and better food in the Army than they ever got outside of it. This statement is simply absurd. It is made on the supposition that the majority of soldiers were tramps before they enlisted, or it is made without a proper knowledge of the facts. I was not even aware that any such stuff as the salt pork issued to soldiers was eaten by human beings until I enlisted. An acquaintance of mine who has had an extended experience as a tramp, assures me that he never got anything half so mean in a "hand out."

These are only a few of my reform ideas. If you take kindly to these I may give others an airing through your columns in future.

TOMMY ATKINS.

THE TRUTH CONCERNING THE MARINES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your issue of Dec. 11, you reprint a libellous article from the New York *Times* of Dec. 4, concerning the Marine Corps, purporting to be the views of one or more "Bureau officers" of the Navy Department. This article, which is scurrilous in character and false throughout, was replied to by me immediately after its publication, the reply being addressed to the editor of the *Times*, but he did not see fit to publish it which, to say the least, speaks ill for the fairness of his paper.

In the reprint by you, you invite a reply and I have waited one week hoping to see in the issue of Dec. 18, some comment upon it from a more worthy pen than mine, but I have hoped in vain.

I am now inclined to the belief that these vicious falsehoods are the creation of the fertile brain of the *Times* reporter, or else that he has "interviewed" some petty understrapper connected with a Bureau in the Navy Department and given out that the interview was with some Chief of Bureau who is the only person officially known as a "Bureau Officer." I cannot believe that any Bureau officer would condescend to utter such falsehoods, especially where they can so easily be disproved.

In the first place, the statement is made that "the marines are the most untrustworthy people connected with the Government service." This indecently false statement is unworthy of a reply from anyone in the Marine Corps. The whole history of the Corps, whose motto (unstained by any act since its organization in 1775) is "semper fidelis," confutes the statement of this calumniator who must have had some personal reason for thus covertly maligning the marines. The promptness of the marines in the late matter of the Isthmus of Panama; their work on the isthmus, unostentatiously and faithfully performed without hope of even a kind word, is still fresh in the minds of the people, notwithstanding the efforts made to rob them of whatever credit they are justly entitled to. The marines took no newspaper reporter with them to work up a fictitious "glory" and cared nothing whether they were "puffed too much" or too little. The allusion here will be understood where it belongs.

The statement that "more than half the Naval courts martial ordered are for the trial of marines for shirking guard duty," is simply an unadulterated falsehood, malicious in intent. The Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who is a Captain of Marines, can give the lie to this statement. I make bold to assert that no marine was *ever* tried on such a charge. "Neglect of duty" is a charge sometimes brought against marines as it is brought against those serving in other branches of the Service, but not more frequently for the same number employed. Sailors are utterly worthless for guard duty. Two days ago the Department's circulars regarding the last twelve general courts-martial for the trial of enlisted men were issued here. *One* marine figured in that batch (which was a not unfair average), and I thought then of the viciously false statement published in the New York *Times*.

The statement that the "discharged men * * * almost without exception are veteran seamen," is the third falsehood in the thirteen-line article by the *Times'* reporter. Fully 75 per cent. of the watch force at Navy-yards are honorably discharged marines.

The retention or discharge of watchmen or shipkeepers is a matter of total indifference to us.

I make no apology for this long story, since you are honest and fair-minded enough to let both sides be heard, and have invited a reply. The act of giving general circulation to a low calumny and refusing to allow the calumniated to be heard, needs not to be characterized by me.

Respectfully,

SEMPER FIDELIS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1886.

ARMY REFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IF the recommendations of Adjt.-Gen. Drum in regard to the purchase of discharges is carried out it will, in my opinion, reduce desertion fully 50 per cent., and reduce in, at least, the same ratio the number of dead-beats who try the sick report as a "dernier resort," swallowing without a kick all the nauseous medicines you can pour into them—viewing with calm indifference strapped leg and plaster jacket. It will remove the heavy weight of compulsory service for five years under any and all circumstances. The privilege, of course, will be confined to time of peace. A man enlists in good faith for five years, but events transpire in the interim, which make him heartily curse the day he made the contract. Let him pay and go; the Government is not a loser, and you have rid the Service of a discontented shirk, of but little account to the United States when he is compelled to remain in.

Now a word in regard to our non-com. officers, a subject worn threadbare already. Discharge and swear in the general non-com. staff as warrant officers; are they to-day, strictly speaking, non-com. officers? They are, it is true, enlisted, but they are all warranted by the Secretary of War. I never saw a new warrant issued at the end of enlistment—their warrant is continuous, their service expires every five years. Give them an addition of pay to cover clothing and rations, and let their other allowances remain as now or hereafter fixed by law. These men command nobody to-day except in their own departments, and the change would save a world of trouble and constitute no question of military precedence but simply remove them from the grade of enlisted men. Keep hammering away for better pay and for a better class of non-com. officers of all grades. The future will surely demonstrate the need of a more intelligent and better paid class of non-com. officers than is generally found to-day. The writer believes this step to be the great—the coming reform. The private soldier on extra duty as laborer, draws twice the pay of his sergeant; what a contrast against the soldier!

To non-com. officers above the rank of corporal allow the privilege of wearing citizen's clothing when absent with leave. This would be considered a great privilege; if abused by the individual take the privilege from the individual but not from all. If objection be made to keeping the clothing in barracks, let the man turn it into the company store room when he returns from pass. Soldiers, as a rule, whether privates or non-com. officers, who desire to go into decent society, manage to have in some convenient place a suit of "citz."—but give the men I have indicated the right to do so by law, or order.

Modify the present regulations in regard to the salute. What can be more unsoldierlike than to see a soldier dressed in brown canvas with dung fork on shoulder shift it to the rear side in order to salute his officer? Confine the salute to the time when the soldier is not cumbered with articles for fatigue use and do not require a salute when he is loaded down with utensils, bundles, and baskets.

Now a few words in regard to the ration. The ration seems to be considered by the men who have to eat it to be in the aggregate ample; *i. e.*, if they could get it all; but there seems to be a generally unanimous opinion that the addition of two or three relishes, say apple sauce, pickles, and split peas, (for soups), would be greatly appreciated, and, perhaps, be a good sanitary measure besides. Speaking for myself the "grub" seems to differ greatly in divers places, and at its best I have never seen a well defined case of gout arising therefrom. NEMO.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have read your forcible editorial on the draft riots. Let a similar scene to-day present itself in the streets of New York, and if you invoke the aid of Regular troops one-half of your discipline and results depends on the kind of non-com. officers you have in your companies. N.

COLONEL PAYNE, Mrs. Whitney's brother, who is a quinto-millionaire, is in his 50th year, has pleasant manners, and the one thing in his life he is inordinately vain of is—not his money, not his success, not his $1,000,000 house, not his palace car and his pictures, but—his sister, the wife of the Secretary of the Navy.

SOME FOREIGN OBSERVATIONS.

AN officer of our Army, travelling in Europe, writes us as follows:

GRAND HOTEL DE MADRID, SEVILLA, Nov. 21.

I am enjoying my trip very much, although if you find this letter incoherent, attribute it to my experience of this afternoon. I have just returned from a grand bull fight, and of all things disgusting, this is certainly the worst. Eight bulls were slaughtered, each in three acts; the first act, adding to the excitement and bewilderment of a bull imprisoned over night in a dungeon, without food, by having red scarfs and pricking with spears. Accompanying this, the killing of four to five horses by riding them into the bull's horns. The second act, the torturing of the bull. The third and last, the killing. The latter part is supposed to be the result of one sword thrust, but this afternoon it required from five to six for each, leaving the poor beast to suffer in the meantime.

Imagine the poor horses, sixteen of which were killed, being literally ridden upon the horns of the bull, and after being gored, making a desperate effort, notwithstanding that they were treading upon their entrails to save their riders. Once is enough of that sort of thing for me.

I have exhausted France and am now finishing up Spain, after which I go to Northern Africa, and, if time permits, through Italy and Austria, thence back to Paris and through England and return home.

Apropos of my profession, I was thoroughly pleased with what I have seen of the French Army. I arrived too late to witness the fall manœuvres, but saw manœuvres, parades, drills, etc. By the way, Gen. Boulanger is thought very highly of by his troops. He is adopting every means to comfort their woes and increase their pleasures. As you have no doubt noticed, he is endeavoring to lighten the duties on Sunday, in order to make it a day of rest for both soldier and citizen.

I received many kind attentions in France from the military, but I must confess that I like the individual physique of the Spanish soldier rather than that of the French. The latter strikes me as undersized and not of the hardy appearance of the former. Still, they are in an excellent state of discipline. I confess that I am not in love with the free and easy way in which the men of both armies gaze about them on parade, etc. Fancy a guard mounting at Madrid in front of the palace of the Queen, where the new guard marched around, in column of platoons, some men looking for sweethearts in the crowd of spectators, and all faces wearing either a smile or whiskers which could effectually hide a smile.

The officers of both French and Spanish Armies are of a highly educated class, and form a great contrast to the mass of the people. While I do not like the uniforms as to color, the dress of both Spanish and French officer as to neatness and fit of his clothing is simply perfection. They offer a delightful contrast in both Madrid and this city to the ordinary shopkeeper and mutilated beggar, who takes a drink at your expense, provided you are foolish enough to drop a few centimes in his cap.

I never fully appreciated both Gen. Sherman's and Gen. Sheridan's ideas as to the relations that should exist between citizen and soldier until I got over here. Think of a soldier, out of the kindness of his heart, helping an old apple woman to extricate her cart from a troublesome gutter and then rigidly saluting an officer passing. It was my luck on one or two occasions in France to get lost in some of the old, winding streets of both Paris and the smaller cities, and I invariably applied to a passing soldier rather than a gendarme, and was sure that I would get the information that I desired. Nor does this courtesy detract from the dignity of the soldier. Everywhere the soldier is looked up to by the populace. Happening to step in a café in Cannes, I was surprised to find a French soldier in his uniform waiting upon the different customers. I inquired of him the wherefore, and learned that his mother, who kept the brasserie, was sick, and that he had obtained a two days' leave of absence to take her place. I sat down to watch the result. Each customer who entered touched his cap politely, saying, "Bon jour, monsieur," and instead of abusing the waiter, as is the common rule, took his drink, whatever it might be, and passed out, touching his hat on leaving.

I would certainly advise any Army people desiring to come to Spain not to do so. The points of interest are so few, as compared with the amount of country to be travelled over to reach them, that it does not pay for the discomfort at the hotels and the bad cookery. Everything is expensive in this country. You pay American prices of the first class at your hotels, and when they present their bills you are charged with candles, service (for which you fee your waiter also), and a long list of other extras, which makes your bill only fit for a legacy to your grandchildren.

Let me pay a tribute to my professors of both French and Spanish at West Point. I graduated 36 in a class of 37, but I found that in both languages, with a little study of vocabularies and plenty of practice, that I could speak very fluently. It is surprising how thoroughly the French people detest the Germans. Nor do I blame them, considering that they were badly defeated by them during the last war. I was greatly amused while accompanying a friend of mine, an American, who desired to make a small sketch of a fortress, on a small island in the Mediterranean, garrisoned by French troops. We were arrested by the corporal of the guard as being "German spies," and it was only by the production of the passport given me by our Secretary of State that we were spared an uncomfortable experience. I imagine I look about as much like a German as a church steeple does a jack-knife, but still I was informed that it was quite a natural mistake, etc. I must say that they were very ready to acknowledge their blunder, since the officer in command entertained me very nicely afterwards.

C. L. C.

THE four germans to be given by the Army and Navy Assembly of Washington will take place Jan. 3, 17, 31, and Feb. 14. Rear Admiral Upshur is president and Gen. Macfeely vice-president. The executive committee are Major Lydecker, Major Goodloe, Lieut.-Col. Stanhope, Major Tucker, Lieut. Duvall, Lieut. Lemly, P. Asst. Engr. Tobin, Lieut. Marix, and Lieut. Reamey.

THE STATE TROOPS.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT FOR MILITIA.

WE give here the text of Sen. 222 (known as the Sewell bill) which passed the House on Monday, and will become a law if the two Houses can reconcile their differences as to the amount of the annual appropriation. In the bill, as it passed the Senate last session without opposition, the amount was fixed at $60,000.

Be it enacted, etc. That Section 1661 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. That the sum of $400,000 is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms and ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia.

"Secion 2. That said appropriation shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories, under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State, respectively, is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and to the Territories and District of Columbia such proportion and under such regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided, however*, That no State shall be entitled to the benefits of the appropriation apportioned to it unless the number of its regularly enlisted, organized, and active militia shall be at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States. And the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall be covered back into the Treasury.

"Sec. 3. That the purchase or manufacture of arms and ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage for the militia under the provisions of this act shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, as such arms, ordnance, and quartermaster's stores and camp equipage are now manufactured or otherwise provided for the use of the Regular Army, and they shall be receipted for and shall remain the property of the United States, and be annually accounted for by the Governors of the States and Territories, for which purpose the Secretary of War shall prescribe and supply the necessary blanks and make such regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the interest of the United States.

"Sec. 4. That all arms, equipments, ordnance stores, or tents which may become unserviceable or unsuitable shall be examined by a board of officers of the militia, and its report shall be forwarded by the Governor of the State or Territory direct to the Secretary of War, who shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them; and if sold, the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States."

The bill would have passed the House last winter had it been reported in season by the chairman of the Committee on Militia. In the House there were 199 votes in its favor to 44 against 28 not voting. There was very little discussion of the bill, and no serious objection to it. Mr. Forney being asked why the House had reduced the appropriation to $400,000 said: "Because they thought $400,000 was sufficient for the purpose. You will bear in mind that this is a permanent appropriation, and that there is a steady improvement going on in arms. If you purchase a large quantity under the terms of the bill, and improvements are made hereafter, such purchase will have to be thrown aside."

Mr. Steele was in favor of the bill and voted for it, but he thought that it did not sufficiently provide for the care of Government property. He said: "Say to-day the Government issues $200,000 worth of arms and camp equipage, and it goes into the hands of the militia. They may go on a 'bender' to-morrow, and allow the tents to be put away in a wet condition and no care taken of the ordnance stores. The tents will be damaged by the wet, become rotten and worthless, and then they have only to call a board of militia officers and say, 'here, we have destroyed these tents and we want others;' and yet the very board of officers that permitted them to be destroyed will pass upon that question and say it is necessary and desirable that they should have new tents and stores. The old ones are turned back to to the United States Government and a new supply furnished."

THE THIRTEENTH NEW YORK COURT-MARTIAL.

THE court for the trial of Major J. F. Ackerman, of the 13th New York, certainly deserves credit for the businesslike and prompt manner with which the case is conducted. There is nothing here like the delay in the sessions, and the irrelevant testimony introduced in the Smith case, which is not yet finished. "I never heard of an exception in a military court," said the President of the court, Lieut.-Col. Heman Dowd, of the 12th Regiment, when the lawyer of the accused attempted to apply the same tactics which has drawn out the Smith trial to its unnatural length. The exception taken being trivial, the court good-naturedly added: "You can have it." But the little incident at the outset at once gave the defence an idea of the temper of the court, and, in consequence, we see pettifogging reduced to the minimum, while the diligence with which the court itself has taken the matter in hand points to a speedy decision in this case. There have already been four sessions of the court, which only began on Thursday, Dec. 16.

On the first day Lieut. Alexander and Capt. Smith testified. The 2d Division Court was held on Saturday, Dec. 18. It was rather short because a mistake on the part of some members as to the time for convening. After some discussion 1st Lieut. Henry C. Clarke took the stand and testified in substance as follows: "I saw Major Ackerman at the armory in uniform on the night of the inspection; had conversation with him that night; he came to me about 10.30 during the inspection; he said: 'Don't you accept any position on the staff under Col. Fackner, as it will only be for a short time, as he cannot command the 13th Regiment; you will simply be committing military suicide;' he said that he had visited Albany and seen all the State officers and that they were all on his (Ackerman's) side, and that Gen. McLeer was also on his side; they all had said that Fackner could only last a short time. He also said that 95 per cent. of the regiment were against Fackner. I did not think of that last Friday night when testifying. It surprised me when he said the people at Albany were for him. Major Ackerman did not say anything about the rumors of disbandment of the regiment, nor did he say that the regiment would not be disbanded, nor did he refer to it in any manner. I will swear to it. I will swear that he said nothing like that. Ackerman told me one night that he did not see how any decent man could accept a position on Fackner's staff." Col. Fackner was elected on Sept. 9; Major Ackerman was present, as were enlisted men; they were between the Council of Officers' room and the Quartermaster's room. Col. Fincke made the announcement; quite a number of the regiment hissed; Major Ackerman and several officers went out; there were also cheers for Austen; I did not see him make any endeavor to quiet the demonstration.

Cross-examination did not shake his testimony, but brought out the fact that Maj. Ackerman did make no attempt to stop the hissing in his presence on the night of the election of Col. Fackner. Lieut. Chas. P. Fish, who followed, testified: "I was with Capt. Smith in our company quarters. I talked with Maj. Ackerman at that time. Capt. Smith was present when Maj. Ackerman came into the room. He said: 'Well boys, how are you going to turn out to-morrow?' Capt. Smith answered: 'As good as can be expected in view of the insubordination.' Maj. Ackerman replied that there was no insubordination. The next turn of the conversation was when the major said the colonel had shown himself weak. The conversation went from one thing to another until the election was spoken of. Maj. Ackerman said there had not been a free and untrammeled ballot. He said that he thought it was time that it should be demonstrated that a man was not greater than the organization. Capt. Smith said he did not propose to have Ackerman pull down what he and his lieutenant were trying to build up. Later the major said it was just a matter of time when Fackner would have to get out. Ackerman said the colonel would have to go or he would be forced to go. I asked Maj. Ackerman if he had reconsidered his decision to resign. He said he would answer the next day, but that he had enlisted for the war. I was present at the time the vote was announced. This was followed by a demonstration. I called Maj. Ackerman one side."

The witness remarked on the occasion to Major Ackerman: "You, more than any man, could stop this demonstration." He said he thought I overrated his power. He turned away from me and I did not see him again. We went out when cheers were given for Austen. When I first heard the cheers and hisses I saw Ackerman and I never heard him say a word. I don't know what stopped the hissing. I will swear that he did not stop it then. I did not see him raise his hand or make any effort to stop it. The hissing ceased about 5 minutes after he went out. I don't know what stopped it. There was cheering after I went back into the room." He also testified that Major Ackerman said Col. Fackner would have to go or be forced to go.

In the Smith case the evidence is all in, but the arguments have not yet been made.

THE NATIONAL DRILL.

MR. DE LEON, Secretary of the National Drill Committee, who is now in the West on business connected with the success of the scheme, writes from Louisville that he expects the 1st Kentucky Regiment and several companies of the State Guard will compete for the prizes. In Cincinnati, Col. Moore and Major Pettibone, of the 1st Ohio, expressed themselves to Mr. De Leon as very anxious to carry their ten companies to represent that city by a full regiment. Transportation and cost of moving such a body was stated as the only difficulty, and he thinks that the decision of the Central Traffic Association to give the soldiers a rate of three-fourths of a cent a mile will remove that.

The drill, it is said, is creating great interest throughout the West. The military feature of the last two Presidential inaugurations has made the militia of the country familiar with the unusual advantages Washington has in its smooth, broad pavements for a great military parade.

HONORS TO COLONEL CLARK.

Col. Emmons Clark is about to receive another proof of the high estimation in which he is held by members of all rank in the 7th New York. On Jan. 22 next, he will complete 30 years of loyal and valuable services in a regiment which is not only the largest but also the most celebrated among the citizen soldiery of the country. To celebrate the event the rank and file have determined to hold a mammoth banquet in the Armory, which has only one drawback, and that is that there is not sufficient room to accommodate all, and, therefore, only 18 tickets will be allowed to each company. That these tickets are much sought for goes without saying. The success of the affair is a foregone conclusion, as the 7th never undertakes anything that is not carried through to a successful issue. The committee in charge includes Lieuts. E. Graham Haight, Walter G. Schuyler, and Walter S. Wilson, with the following as auxiliaries: Co. A, Theodore Wilson; Co. B, David Valentine, Jr.; Co. C, Frank McCoy; Co. D, George W. Robinson; Co. E, William J. Gilpin; Co. F, W. T. Peck; Co. G, W. M. Ballard; Co. H, T. M. Halsey; Co. I, H. C. Duval; Co. K, James L. Beyea; non-commissioned staff, George G. Stowe.

From a circular issued in the matter we quote as follows: "The 7th Regiment is considered comparatively an old organization, and when we pause and think that for nearly half its entire existence of 62 years Col. Emmons Clark has been in active membership, and for over 22 years—more than one-third of its whole history—its able and honored commander, we shall begin to perceive how worthy he is of our individual and general admiration and esteem, and how little we can do to show our appreciation of his great services and unremitting interest. 'Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war,' ane while, during his long command, the regiment has not been called into the field, we can all see the great strides it has made, under his guidance, in strength, drill and discipline. He alone made the great armory a possibility, from being merely a castle in the air, and it stands there—his monument. Though 'envy loves a shining mark,' the ever rampant spirit of detraction has left him almost unscathed, because, during all these years, from the beginning until now, his aim has been, not selfish aggrandizement, but ever to increase the lustre that surrounds the name of the 7th Regiment, and from which he derives but a reflected glory."

It is intended to invite President Cleveland, Gens. Sheridan, Schofield and a number of other celebrities.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The whistle calls for skirmish drill prepared by Col. Edmunds, of Massachusetts, were tested by Co. I, 47th Regt., Capt. W. H. Eddy, and quite a success was obtained. So far, drilling by this means has not proven very popular, as only one instance, that of Co. F, 14th Regt., is on record where the whistle was introduced. Those who have witnessed the practice pronounced it quite satisfactory.

The Armory Board held a meeting this week at which it allowed $500 for making the necessary surveys and borings of the sites selected and purchased for the armories of the 8th and 22d Regiments, and $360 for extra plumbing in the 12th Regiment Armory. Communications were received from several real estate agents offering plots of ground for armory sites. These were filed except three, one on 7th ave., between 52d and 53d sts., a second on the south side of Lexington ave., between 47th and 48th sts., and the third the block bounded by 4th and Lexington aves., 33d and 34th sts., owned by the New York and New Haven Railroad Company. President Coleman said this site was not available, as there was a restriction that only dwelling houses should be erected on it. Capt. Coleman, of the 69th regiment, said that his regiment was anxious to obtain this site for an armory, and he thought the restrictions could be removed. He had communicated with the representatives of the owners, and he believed that the restrictions would not apply to the erection of an armory. The probable cost of the ground would be $475,000, but possibly the city might get it for less. The upper half of the block is now a private playground. The Controller was authorized to pay Mahony Bros., contractors, for the building of the 12th Regiment Armory a third payment of $10,266.20, and a fourth payment of $13,826 for work done.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald officially announces the appointment of Col. Thomas L. Barber, Asst. Adjt.-General; Maj. Clarence H. Eagle, I. R. P., and Maj. E. C. Stanton, Signal officer. In returning Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding to his duties in the 22d Regiment, he pays a high tribute to the ability of that officer and the manner in which he discharged the duties of Acting Asst. Adjt.-General. He has also written a flattering private note in which he thanks Col. Harding warmly for his services and the sacrifices of time he made, and expresses a hope for a continuation of their pleasant personal relations.

Henry J. Jordan, recently elected 2d Lieutenant of the 2d Battery, has not yet appeared before the Examining Board. The 2d Battery announces a drill by the 1st section, followed by a reception, on Jan. 11 next. The hospitality of the Battery at these occasions is as well known as its tactical ability, and the entertainment will prove interesting on both points.

Co. K, 12th Regt., Capt. John F. Boylan, will give a reception at the Armory Jan. 3 next.

The Brigade Court which met on Wednesday, Dec. 22, tried 37 cases for absence without leave, all of them officers.

An athletic entertainment will be given by the 22d N. Y. Jan. 22 next, under the auspices of Co. B, Capt. W. V. King. The programme will be a comprehensive and interesting one. It is expected that a foot race for officers will form one of its parts. Twenty-five members of Co. B were at Philadelphia on Saturday last as participants in the athletic games of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment. They returned home covered with honors, having beaten the teams of the 1st Pennsylvania, the 7th Maryland, and the Schulykill Guards in tugs of war. Co. B assumes a foremost position wherever soldierly qualities and endurance are the factors which determine the results.

In commenting editorially upon the Ackerman trial in the 13th Regiment the New York *Herald* says: "The court-martialling of Maj. Ackerman, of the 13th Regiment, shows the high standard of military propriety and discipline that prevails in the National Guard. He called the colonel a thing." In this wholesale condemnation of the entire State force for the sins of a few the *Herald* doubtless expresses the popular judgment. The incorrect impression here conveyed finds more excuse in the apparent apathy shown by our military authorities in dealing with a case of insubordination which should have received more prompt attention. The National Guard has many enemies, and its very existence and proper maintenance depends upon a vigilant maintenance of its own honor. It must convince the people by its conduct that its members are soldiers and not a mob. This cannot be accomplished by ignoring flagrant wholesale outrages against discipline and every military principle. When the appropriation for the maintenance of the Guard, during the next year, comes up for discussion in the Legislature, the consequences of the 13th outrages will doubtless be shown in an unmistakable manner. Our cry from the beginning has been for prompt action, and our predictions as to the results of neglect are justified by these quotations from the *Herald*. Guilty and innocent are condemned alike.

The annual dinner of the Board of Officers of the 22d New York was held at the Brunswick on Saturday evening, Dec. 18. It may be regarded as a strict family party, as only Maj. Gen. Josiah Porter and Ex-Maj. Thos. H. Cullen were present as invited guests. A class of instruction of officers in regulations was held at the armory of the 22d New York on Friday evening, Dec. 17, with Lieut. Col. W. J. Harding as instructor, who also presided on Monday evening, Dec. 20, over an election of a captain for Co. E in place of Freeman, resigned. As we predicted the unanimous choice fell on 1st Lieut. N. B. Thurston, well known as guard instructor during several seasons at the State camp, and an accomplished National Guard officer. Sergt. W. D. Hawes was on the same occasion elected by a vote of 59 out of 61 (with one blank) to the position of 2d lieutenant, recently vacated by the appointment of W. B. Smith as adjutant. Lieut. Col. Harding commented upon the election in a few well-chosen remarks.

The election of a brigadier-general to command the brigade of Maryland National Guard, which by act of the last Legislature is to constitute the military force of the State, is being canvassed in military circles. Col. Stewart Brown, of the 5th Regt., is acting brigade commander. There are several candidates, including Col. Brown, Gen. Bradley S. Johnson and Gen. T. J. Skyrock.

The Court of Claims gave judgment, Dec. 20, for $10,316 in favor of the 4th Brigade of South Carolina, in their suit against the United States for the use of a building at Charleston by the U. S. troops during the war.

The Cincinnati *Times* says: "The changes in the facings of the uniforms of the National Guard are going on rapidly. The white will look mighty 'purty' for awhile, but just wait until they get a dose of a week in camp. O, my! That's the trouble, the white will soil so easily. But then it is regulation, you know."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

SINCE the return of the troops from active duty at the stock yards militia matters have been quiet in this city. With the exception of an unusual supply of balls, parties, reunions, etc., the only event of interest was the presentation of the "Long and Honorable Service Medal" of the 1st Infantry. This medal was presented to those members of the regiment who have served nine years (three terms of enlistment) in this regiment. The design and medals are from Tiffany and Co., and it is not saying too much when it is stated that it is the finest piece of work the writer ever saw. Of bronze, with the cross rifles and oak leaves, it is suspended from a bar bearing the motto "Pro Patria."

Assembly was sounded at 8.30 P. M. and the regiment marched to the upper hall of the armory by company, as it was not deemed judicious to risk marching the whole command on the floor at once. As soon as line was formed, and the 18 men to be decorated had stepped to "front and centre," Col. Knox saluted Gen. A. C. McClurg, who made the presentation speech in which he said:

I was the first who had the honor of wearing the uniform of the colonel of this 1st Regiment of the Northwest—first. I think it is confessed, not only in name, but in all that goes to make up the best type of the citizen soldier. And so I came to know well all the trials and difficulties and struggles through which all the members passed in those early days—struggles and trials and difficulties so great that all of those who belonged to the regiment 10 years ago have dropped out, except some of those who are to receive their medals here to-night. To the perseverance and continuance of these men the regiment and the community owe much. It was often a question whether the regiment could live on, but to these men there was no such word as fail, and, largely owing to their pluck, each new difficulty was met as it came up and overcome. The regiment itself has honored these men, and it is not surprising that we find among them the

commanding officer, the second in command, and many of the most valued officers and members of the regiment. The world everywhere loves pluck and steady perseverance, and everywhere, sooner or later, promotes it. The reward will come in some form. It may be only in the respect and good will of our fellows, or it may be in a medal or a bit of ribbon, but many a brave man has got more honest pride and satisfaction out of a bit of ribbon, nobly and gloriously worn, than he could have got out of all the riches that could be conferred upon him. In this age it is well to show that there is something worth living for besides mere wealth.

But, gentlemen of the 1st Regiment, it is not to these oldest and most enduring members, who are here to receive their honorable medals to-night, it is not to them alone that the honors and thanks of this community are due, but to every one of you and your comrades of the National Guard who so promptly and quickly responded to the recent call of duty, and defended and sustained the majesty and power of the law of our land. Right handsomely was that work done; so efficiently and so handsomely that not a shot and not a sabre stroke was required. So well and so handsomely that many of those who had thought you went among them as foes now see that you were their best friends in the disguise of that uniform which upholds the law alike for the benefit of the poor and the rich, the high and the low. Long may your regiment exist to enjoy the thanks and good will of the community which it has served; and when you come to ask aid, as you must ask it, in building for yourselves a new armory, may the hearts and the pockets of those who are best able be most generously open to you.

The following officers and men were the recipients of the medals: Capt. Hazen T. Miles, Co. C, 12 years and 20 days; 1st Lieut. George W. Ford, Co. C, 11 y., 9 m., and 22 d.; Q. M. Capt. Robert S. Buchanan, Co. E, 11 y., 8 m., 22 d.; Principal Musician Edward A. Griffin, 11 y., 6 m., 28 d.; Q. M. Sgt. W. E. Crumbecker, 11 y., 4 m., 6 d.; Capt. Gordon H. Quinn, Co. D, 11 y., 3 m., 29 d.; 1st Lieut. and Q. M. Adolphus L. Bell, 11 y., 1 m., 7 d.; Pvt. Charles S. Funk, Co. B, 11 y., 2 m., 18 d.; Capt. and Adjt. Shea Smith, 10 y., 9 m., 12 d.; Col. Edward B. Knox, 10 y., 7 m., 7 d.; ex-Lieut.-Col. Harry S. Bowler, 10 y., 6 m., 28 d.; Lieut.-Col. Frank B. Davis, 10 y., 19 d.; Sergt. William A. Christoph, Co. G, 9 y., 10 m., 10 d.; ex-Captain Charles D. Thompson, Co. H, 9 y., 8 m., 5 d.; Pvt. George A. Silvey, Co. C, 9 y., 7 m., 26 d.; Capt. Frederick W. H. Chenowith, Co. I, 9 y., 4 m., 21 d.; ex-Capt. Charles W. Downs, Co. B, 9 y., 3 m., 14 d.; ex-Lieut. R. B. Blackburn, 10 years.

Dancing followed the dismissal of the regiment and was kept up until midnight.

There is one matter which is getting to be a nuisance here, and that is badgering the business men to buy tickets for this ball or that party. These things are all well in their place, but when it gets so that four or five come in a week it does the militia actual harm. The business men of Chicago recognize the good work the troops did at the yards, and will undoubtedly contribute liberally towards supporting them, but this 50 and 75 cent business is likely to lose dollars to the National Guard of this city.

Company A, 1st Infantry, had their annual reunion last evening and enjoyed a collation. The Vets, to the number of about 100, were present, and after the drill of the active company took the rifles and gave a very satisfactory drill, under the command of ex-Col. Davis, with ex-Capt. Miles as 1st sergeant. H. L.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

THE staff of the new Governor of Connecticut has just been completed, and is as follows: Adjutant General, Gen. F. E. Camp; Quartermaster General, Gen. Chas. Olmstead; Commissary General, Gen. J. B. Clapp; Paymaster General, Gen. C. E. Pine; Surgeon General, C. J. Fox; Aides de-camp, Colonel C H. Mallemsen, S. B. Horne, S. G. Blakeman and J. D. Chaffee. The Commander-in-Chief and staff held a meeting at Hartford, Dec. 16, for the purpose of organizing and to make the necessary arrangements for the inaugural ceremonies. By a unanimous vote the staff awarded the contract for uniforms to W. C. Boylan, 135 Grand street, N. Y. City, and the equipments to J. H. McKinney and Co., 139 Grand street, N. Y. City. These two houses are again working in concert, and the staff of the Connecticut National Guard will, as a matter of course, be one of the best dressed and equipped in the United States.

CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Report* says: "At the recent annual meeting of the National Guard Officers' Association Colonel Cutting read a good paper on 'Discipline,' and laid great stress upon the fact that a well-disciplined member of the Guard was of more benefit to his employer and a better citizen than an undisciplined man. Colonel Cutting might have gone farther and taken the position that a man who is not amenable to discipline, and does not make a good soldier after having joined the National Guard, is of little use to his employer and is quite likely to turn out a bad citizen in the long run. A man who takes an oath to do military duty and disregards it is an unreliable or intractable fellow, with whom it is well to have as little to do as possible in any walk of life. The employers of San Francisco would do well to encourage their clerks to be militiamen, when the N. G. C. shall have been made the strictly military body its friends, such as Colonel Cutting, desire to see it. At present, the social element predominates over the military in it, and its discipline is bad."

The *Alta California* says: "There is a strong desire on the part of officers and men in the 2d Brigade to have Brig.-Gen. Dimond reappointed. He has been a faithful and zealous officer and much of the 2d Brigade efficiency is owing to his indefatigable efforts."

An Oakland correspondent makes several suggestions for the improvement of the militia, the best of which we repeat as follows: Establish a militia bureau in the War Department for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the volunteer militia by giving information and instruction, making it an intelligence bureau for the National Guard. Maj.-Gen. Walter Turnbull, division commander, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Dec. 30. Col. Horace D. Ranlett, commander of the 5th Infantry, has also sent in his resignation, to take effect Jan. 12, 1887.

TEXAS.

General D. S. Starley, commanding Department of Texas, in his recent annual report, says: "With the State authorities, and particularly with the militia of Texas, very friendly and pleasant associations have been experienced, and I have been able to sends troops and a light battery to two encampments of the militia, held, one at Lampasas and the other at Galveston. I believe the practice of associating regular troops with militia in their encampments to be beneficial to the troops and militia alike."

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Board of Officers presided over by Gen. Hartrauft convoked at Philadelphia to consider matters connected with the efficiency of the National Guard have actively pursued their labors and good results are expected. The principal point is a new code, and the principal changes discussed were the rearranging of the inspecting department; increasing the strength of the artillery branch of the service; making allowances to division and brigade headquarters for actual expenses and to change the length of term of enlistment of the members of the Guard, with a view of getting better material in it. The report will not be promulgated until revised by the Commander-in-Chief.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the California Commandery to be held at San Francisco Dec. 29, the following will be balloted for: Col. H. Bowman, U. S. V.; Capt. M. Wesendorf, 1st U. S. Cav.; Maj. A. W. Starr, late 8th U. S. Cav.; Capt. F. C. Lord, U. S. V.; Capt. and A. A. G. John F. Gray, U. S. V.; Major Wm. Hays, U. S. V.; Dr. J. S. Shorr, late Asst. Surg., U. S. Army; W. T. Clark; Lieut. A. B. Shattuck, 6th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Colon Augur, 2d U. S. Cav., and Lieut. J. A. Perry, 10th U. S. Inf. Gen. A. J. Perry and Col. H. B. Burnham, U. S. A., have been transferred to this commandery. Major Jas. Jackson, 1st U. S. Cav., has been transferred to New York, and Maj. W. H. Eckels and Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, U. S. A., to Minnesota.

The annual reunion and banquet of the Nebraska Commandery at Omaha Dec. 17, was a notable affair. Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., read a paper on the battle of Gettysburg which was a masterly contribution to the history of that great battle. He was followed by other speakers. The officers and ladies of Omaha and the Fort were nearly all present, besides numerous ex-officers, ladies and friends.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The sales of *The Century Magazine* have gone up over 30,000 copies in six weeks, since beginning the Life of Lincoln. A second edition of December will be issued on the 15th. A veteran New York publisher predicts that the permanent edition of the magazine will go beyond 300,000 before the completion of the Lincoln history. The January installment, which is said by the editors to be of most surpassing interest, occupies thirty pages of the magazine, and treats of Mr. Lincoln's settlement in Springfield; his practice of law in that city; the Harrison campaign; Lincoln's marriage; his friendship with the Speeds of Kentucky; the Shields duel; and the campaign of 1844. The illustrations are numerous, including portraits of Joshua Speed and wife, of Mrs. Lucy G. Speed, Milton Hay, President Harrison, General Shields, William H. Herndon (the law partner of Mr. Lincoln), and Mr. Lincoln himself, from the photograph presented by him to Mrs. Lucy G. Speed, in 1861. Pictures are given of the house where Lincoln was married, also the house where he lived after his marriage, etc., etc.

The Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute Vol. XII., contain articles by Lieut F. F. Fletcher, on Range Lights of Se going Ships: Ensign S. Dana Greene, on A Proposed Method of Ranging Guns; Capt. A. P. Cooke, on Naval Reorganization; Comdr. Albert S. Barker, on Firing of High Explosives from Great Guns; Lieut. Karl Rohrer, on Compressed Gun Cotton for Military Purposes, and Lieut. W. H. Bechler's Report of the German March to Witse, translations from the German; Chas. E. Munroe, on the Literature of Explosives, and Cadet Eng. J. E. Byrne, on Forced Combustion.

TORPEDO AND SUBMARINE BOATS.

A SPEED of 23½ knots is the rate which the Spanish torpedo cruiser *Destructor* has attained on her trial at Glasgow, where she was built.

The two torpedo vessels built at Schichau for the Italian Navy have come to grief. One of them ran into and sank the other off the Spanish coast. The surviving vessel was damaged, and put into Ferrol for repair. No lives were lost.

Two new French torpedo vessels—the *Balmy* and *Devoulede*—launched at Cherbourg last June, have made a trial at sea between Toulon and Corsica. The reports of the trial sent to the Ministry of Marine are of so discouraging a nature that orders have been sent to immediately cease work upon the other vessels in course of construction. The lieutenants commanding complain that, owing to their low pitch and varying inclines of the hulls, even in the finest weather, it is perfectly impossible to keep the tubes from water rushing in; whilst, according to the actual conditions of build, it would be also found impracticable to launch torpedoes from the decks of the vessels. The rate of speed they could command with a moderate sea on was likewise found to be much below the calculated maximum.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* gives an account of a trial of the latest invention in submarine boats. The novel feature of the boat is mainly the principle by which the little craft is raised or lowered, or kept at any requisite depth in the water. This is simplicity itself, consisting of the utilization of displacement by means of four pairs of cylinders, 1 ft. 9 in. in diameter, encased in gun-metal chambers, and capable of being pushed in or out of a depth of 18 in. When the boat is required to sink below the surface, the outer faces of these cylinders are flush with the sides of the boat; when it is wished to raise her, the cylinders are pushed out, thereby increasing her displacement or powers of flotation, and up she comes. When all the cylinders are fully out, the little craft comes up very quickly, while even with only one she will rise slowly, in a somewhat lopsided manner. The reserve of rising-power must, therefore, be very great. The speed of coming up or going down is easily regulated, and the boat ascends or descends on an even keel or at an angle, according to the will of its occupants. Supposing, also, that by some mishap all the cylinders came to grief, there are still three modes in reserve for bringing her to the top. The boat is 60 ft. long and 8 ft. in diameter amidships, exclusive of her slightly raised and flattened deck, which is surmounted by a circular steel conning-tower or cupola about 12 in. high by 15 in. diameter, with four look-out windows. When lying on the surface, about 10 in. of the boat can be seen. Her displacement is about 50 tons, and she is built of ⅜-in. Siemens-Martin steel, all the machinery relating to her rising and falling arrangements being of gun-metal. The motive power of the boat is electricity, supplied from a storage battery to motors of about 45 horse-power, and the lighting is also done by electricity, including a lamp which is to throw a beam ahead; but this has yet to be tried, and also the proposed method of placing and discharging torpedoes. The naval officers who witnessed the trial of Saturday appear most favorably impressed with the capabilities of the boat, and a further trial will take place in about a fortnight's time to test several features which want of space and partial unreadiness prevented being tried on this occasion. The inventors and proprietors of the boat claim that when they build a larger craft, driven by oil-engines, which they hope will give increased speed, they will rival Jules Verne's submarine vessel commanded by Captain Nemo. It is proposed to have an exit chamber, from which a man equipped in a Fleuss diving-dress, and with an electric hand-lamp, will issue, and lay mines or countermines, or do any other odd job that may be wanted under water. Sufficient compressed air is carried in the present boat for the use of a crew of three persons for three days. Her speed is expected to be ten knots.

WHAT FOREIGN NAVIES ARE DOING.

THE Spanish Congress unanimously voted on Monday, Dec. 29, without debate, the extraordinary expenditure, proposed by the ex Minister of Marine, Admiral Berenger, of $45,000,000, to be distributed over nine years, in addition to the $7,500,000, the normal annual expenditure on the naval service. This sum is to build and complete one ironclad, 20 rapid powerfully armed cruisers, 150 torpedo craft, large and small, besides gun vessels, sloops, a transport, steam launches, etc. Out of it will also be provided certain sums for the defence and rehabilitation of the arsenals and dockyards, and colonial coaling stations.

According to the *Journal de la Marine*, if Admiral Aube's propositions be accepted by Parliament, orders will be issued on Jan. 1, 1887, for the building of six first-class cruisers; and before 1890 France will possess 14 cruisers of over 4,000 tons, and a speed of from 17 to 18 knots.

The Spanish Congress has before it a vast project of naval armaments, requiring an expenditure of nine millions sterling, which Señor Camacho proposes to obtain by the sale of commons and forests belonging to the State. It is proposed to build most of the vessels in England.

EROSION OF GUN BARRELS BY POWDER.

THE London *Engineer* gives an account of a discussion on the subject of erosion in gun barrels from which we take the following: The great increase which has been taking place during the last twenty years in the power of artillery has brought the subject of the erosion of gun barrels into prominence, and it is not too much to say that it now forms one of the chief difficulties to be encountered by the maker of a heavy gun. As far as can be seen at present, its sufficient mitigation is the one great difficulty which seems likely to impose a limit on the size and power of ordnance in the future. It is evident that, *cæt. par.*, erosion will increase with the amount of the powder products, with pressure in the bore, and with the duration of the time of action. Its inconvenience first began to be seriously felt in the 7-in. muzzle-loading gun of seven tons weight, which fired a charge of 30-lbs. of powder with a shell of 115-lb. The great strides which have since been made in the weight of projectile and the amount of powder charge fired from heavy guns have resulted in increased rapidity of the deterioration of guns from this cause; and now, that it is proposed to arm the *Benbow* with 16¼-in. breech-loading guns of 110 tons weight, which will fire a shell of 1,800 lbs. weight with a charge of 900-lbs. of powder, the question of erosion becomes one of paramount importance. The 7 in. gun above-mentioned was able to fire about 600 full charges before the bore had become so badly scored as to require its interior to be fitted with a new tube; this number of rounds was increased to about 1000 by the introduction of an expending copper gas check, fitted on the base of the projectile. The adoption of breech-loading further increased the life of the gun by sealing the muzzle-loading scoring still more effectively; but on the other hand, it permitted the use of greatly increased charges of slow-burning powder; and the extensive erosion now speedily produced in some of the heavier breech-loading guns renders it probable that the interior surface of the 100-ton gun will require renewal after only a brief existence. Under these circumstances it becomes of very great importance to ascertain what material best resists erosion by powder products, or what treatment of the material is best calculated to increase its powers of resistance to erosion. It has long been known that pure copper possesses high power under certain circumstances of resisting wear by powder products in motion. For many years guns have been vented by having a plug of copper screwed tightly home into a hole drilled through the centre of the copper plug. This description of vent resisted the wear of the gas better than vents of either cast iron, wrought iron, or steel.

In Captain Noble's opinion the milder the steel the less the erosion. It appears that the more steel is worked or forged, the less it suffers from the eroding effect of powder-gas. There may be some slight difference in the resisting power of the surface, due to high or low carbon, but that is small compared with the effect of putting plenty of work upon the material. During the early experiments, a barrel of cast iron was tested; it broke up at the sixth round, but the experiment was conclusive, nevertheless, as it was found that the erosion was very considerable—being greater, in fact, than in the best of the steel barrels after 50 rounds.

It had been observed that the exhaust pipes in oscillating engines leading straight to the condenser were much eroded in process of time, but the steam trunnions were not. As the size of a gun increased, the surface subjected to the erosive action of the powder gas diminished in a rapid ratio, and thus the wear and tear was vastly augmented in large, as compared with small sorts of guns. Mr. Hall—of Messrs. Jessop—stated that his firm was now making a gun specially constructed to prevent erosion, concerning which particulars would be made public in due time.

Sir Henry Bessemer said the action was possibly like that of the sand blast, and suggested that experiments should be made with meal powder to test this point. Col. Dyer stated that the said erosion took place in the pipes of hydraulic press pumps, where no sand blast action could possibly occur. Mr. Vickers added to his former remarks that fifteen years' experience with steel led him to conclusions entirely opposed to those of Mr. Adamson on oil tempering, which he said gives the highest elastic limit to steel.

Col. Maitland, replying on the discussion, answered several questions, and pointed out that the products of fired gunpowder are either gaseous or liquid, and that as one of the barrels which behaved badly had

not been oil tempered, Mr. Adamson's argument fell flat. Sir Frederick Abel supplemented the remarks of Col. Maitland. Sulphur did no doubt act on the gun, for he had found sulphide of iron in powder deposit taken out of a gun. As to the sand blast view, he did not think that would hold water, because gun-cotton behaved even worse than gunpowder in the matter of erosion, and there were certainly no hard particles with it. The steel used was taken from that actually in the service. He concluded by saying that the paper was imperfect because the experiments were not complete, and it had only been read at the earnest request of Dr. Percy.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

HUMAN remains have been discovered in a Belgian cave, which apparently belong to the age of the mammoth and rhinoceros. The discovery has been made by MM. Marcel de Puydt and Sohest in the grotto of Biche-aux Roches, near Spy, in the province of Namur. The skulls are of the type of the Neanderthal cranium, the bones being very thick (9 mm.); one, that of a woman, is dolicocephalous. The frontal sinus is very marked, and the brow low. In short, the characteristics of the skulls approach, for the most part, those of inferior races, and the other bones found seem to indicate a race of short men. The conclusion drawn from the discovery by M. Nadaillac is that the Neanderthal race of men, which M. Quaterfages has shown to be persistent through the ages, even to the present day, without being incompatible with a very marked intellectual development, once lived on the banks of the Meuse in most remote times, working the flint, utilizing the bones of animals and the tusks of the mammoth, making and firing vases of clay, burying their dead, and, in fine, possessing the rudiments of civilization.

THE state carriage of the dethroned Burmese King Thebaw which has arrived at Woolwich Arsenal as a present to Her Majesty, is highly ornamented and profusely gilt, and bears Thebaw's royal arms, consisting of representations of the peacock and hare.

A DESPATCH from Paris, Dec. 21, says: Uneasiness is felt here over the rapidity with which the Government is working to place the armament of France in the most complete condition possible. The State manufactories of arms and ammunition are all being worked to their utmost capacity. It is reported from Rome that Italy is arming. Advices from Berlin say that Germany is increasing her troops in Alsace-Lorraine. Another from Prague, Dec. 21, says: Russian agents here and in other parts of Bohemia are engaging gunmakers for Russian factories, which have urgent contracts to fulfil. The workmen receive offers of higher wages than those they now receive.

THE Turkish officers who have been in the Prussian Army since the summer of 1883 to learn the Prussian drill were to leave on Dec. 1 to assume their posts as instructors of the Army of the Sultan.

THE Chinese Government are rapidly augmenting their fleet. Ships are being built in England and in other countries on the latest improved lines of construction. The Marquis Tseng, late Chinese Minister to England, who has been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in China, has arrived at Pekin and taken over the duties of his new office.

A LETTER from Singapore gives a gloomy picture of the state of affairs in Acheen. It is impossible to foresee when the Dutch-Achinese War will come to an end. The Dutch have nothing like sufficient troops to conquer the natives, and are being compelled to retire to the northern point of Sumatra, and to act strictly on the defensive. Vessels under neutral flags, which used to take a short cut through the narrow waters separating the small islands off the north of Sumatra, have been warned by the Dutch Government to proceed by another route, as the Dutch fleet is no longer able to protect them against the Achinese pirates. The smuggling of rifles, ammunition, and even of artillery, is being actively carried on by the latter, who have thus been enabled to open a regular siege upon the Dutch coast fort at Segli. The sufferings of the Dutch forces from the terrible disease called "beriberi" are intense.

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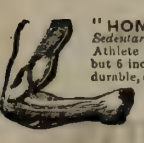
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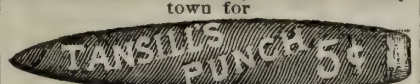
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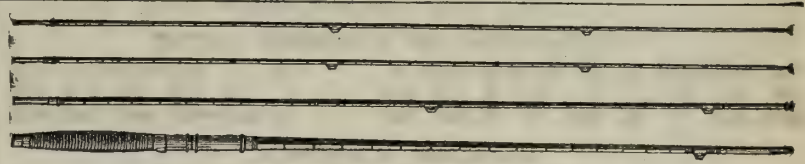
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THE site of the Exhibition which is to be opened in Venice on April 25th, 1887, is in the public garden at the end of the Quai des Esclavons. The building will have an area of about 6,000 yards, and it will be occupied by painting, sculpture in marble, bronze, and wood, mosaics, glass, and all kinds of work that can be considered as related to art. The modern plan of eking out the interest by means of concerts, games, fireworks, etc., is also to be adopted.

AN English syndicate, the *Indian Engineer* says, has been formed in Hong Kong to negotiate with the Annamese government for the purchase of the island of Hongay, which is the name of a strip of land on the southeast coast of Tonkin, which is joined to the mainland at low water, but which, at high water, is completely surrounded with water. There is a deep channel around the greater part of the island, where vessels of the largest tonnage may anchor. Its area is about ten miles long by five or six miles broad. The island is a carboniferous limestone formation, with large beds of coal, superior in many points to the Nagasaki coal, being heavy and much more oily.

THE Russian Government is engaged in one of the most extensive drainage enterprises ever undertaken in any portion of the world. The location is what is known as the Pinsk Marshes in the southwest of Russia, near the borders of Galicia. This region is so extensive as to secure special designation in the ordinary map of Europe, and, in point of area, is very much larger than Ireland. Up to the present time about 4,000,000 acres have been reclaimed by means of the construction of several thousand miles of ditches and canals so broad as to be navigable for barges of several hundred tons burden. Just now the engineers are drawing up the programme for next year, which comprises the drainage of 350,000 acres by means of the construction of 120 miles more of ditches and canals. Besides making the canals and ditches, the engineers have built 179 bridges, bored 577 wells from 20 ft. to 80 ft. deep, and have made a survey of 20,000 square miles of country hitherto unmapped. When the task is finished Russia will have effaced from the map of Europe one of the oldest and toughest bits of savage nature on the Continent.

THE *Allgemeine Schweizerische Militär-Zeitung* (Basle) recommends the adoption of the bicycle in the Swiss Army, and considers that the government would do well to procure a number of machines for service during the manœuvres of the 6th and 7th Divisions next year.

THE electric incandescent light which has been applied to the taking of photographs in such inaccessible places as underground cavities, mines, and so on, is now to be tried by MM. Bonfante and Massonneuve for photographing the sea bottom, sunken vessels, and submarine works.

IN a report on the German Navy just published by a Spanish naval officer, attention is called to the efficiency of the coast service of carrier-pigeons. The birds are worked in connection with the lightships and lighthouses round the coast, and are constantly used for giving warnings, asking for assistance, and the like.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Army and Navy Gazette* who has been touring in the Crimea writes it word that all the tales about concentrations of Russian troops and fleets at Sebastopol, Odessa, etc., are simple fables; but that the former is restored to more than its ancient splendor as Queen of the Euxine, and is in a formidable state of defence.

M. J. CARPENTIER has introduced into the Grand Opera House at Paris a new apparatus for transmitting the beats of the musical conductor to choristers or instrumentalists placed in the scenes where they cannot see the conductor himself. In short the apparatus transmits to a distance the indications of rythm, and enables a musical conductor to guide musicians who are out of sight.

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BIRTHS.

ABBOT.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1886, to the wife of Lieut. F. V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, twin daughters.

MARRIED.

GRAY—GWYNN.—At New York City, December 21, Mr. BRYCE GRAY, Jr., to Miss ADA GWYNN.

RICHARDSON—FAIRBANKS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 8 P.M. in the chantry of Grace Church, New York, by the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., WALTER G. RICHARDSON, Ensign U. S. Navy, to ELLEN VALENTINE, daughter of Leland Fairbanks, Jr., of this city. No cards.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, at the American Hotel, Albany, N. Y., December 17, 1st Lieut. WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL, 22d U. S. Infantry.

HARRISON.—At San Francisco, Cal., December 6, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. ISABELLA HARRISON, mother of Lieutenant G. F. E. Harrison, 2d U. S. Artillery.

KELLEY.—At New York City, Dec. 12, MANUS KELLEY, brother of Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. Navy.

O'BRIEN.—At Weston, West Va., Dec. 12, 1st Lieutenant ALONZO L. O'BRIEN, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

READ.—On Wednesday, Dec. 22, at his late residence, 17 West 65th Street, ABNER, eldest son of Clara L. A. and the late Major Edwyn W. H. Read, U. S. Army. Funeral private. Interment at Oakwood, Troy, N. Y.

THOM.—At Asheville, N. C., December 11, of tuberculosis, WILLIAM ARTHUR THOM, U. S. Navy, son of General Geo. Thom, U. S. Army. Ensign Thom was a man of no ordinary calibre. Though comparatively young in years, he had given ample evidence of those qualifications that ever go to make the true and tried man and gentleman. In the heat and rush of battle men die bravely, but when we calmly and coolly look death in the face day after day, that is an ordeal that tries every man's soul. Death has claimed one more victim; but death had no victory over Ensign Thom. He died, indeed, but his bright example of gentleness and fortitude lives—very truly lives. In his last moments, when asked by his attending physician if he would have anything, he replied, "No, I thank you"—his last words. Soon after he quietly passed away, among his friends, and his father by his side.

"So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er,
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore."

WEBB.—At New York City, Dec. 17, Mrs. EMMALINE B. WEBB, widow of Major Stephen H. Webb, U. S. Army.

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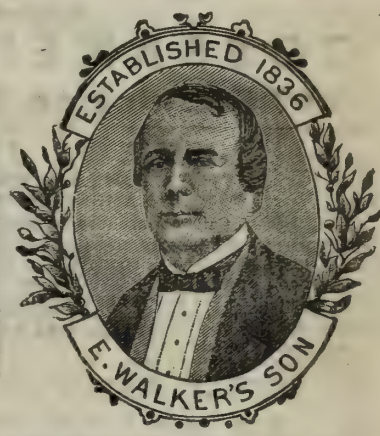
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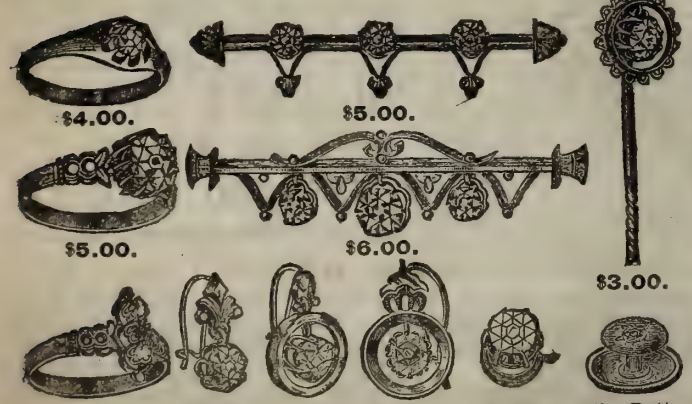
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 23. WHOLE NUMBER 1219. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1887. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THERE is one branch of the military service in which there is room, and that is the Marine Corps. An officer of that corps, Captain HENRY CLAY COCHRANE, in a letter we publish this week, shows how this circumstance may be taken advantage of by the surplus cadet engineers.

THE House Bill No. 10255, introduced by Representative THOMAS, presents features of such justice and equity for the Naval service that it is hoped favorable action may be had upon it during the present session of Congress. This bill provides that an officer suffering from a disqualification which at the date of entry was not a bar to the Service, but which has since been made such, shall, if retired twenty years after entering the Navy on account of such disqualification, be regarded as having incurred his disability as an incident of the Service.

FROM what can be learned on the subject from official sources, it is feared that there is trouble in store for the steel boilers of the *Atlanta*. Chief Engineer MELVILLE, of that ship, has been in consultation with the Chief of the Engineering Bureau in connection with a serious fault which has recently developed in a tube-shut flange in one of the main boilers. The material, steel, of which these boilers are constructed, seems to possess capabilities for good and evil which render it a metal of "vicious incertitude," but it is expected that the well-known skill possessed by Mr. MELVILLE will serve to suggest means whereby dangerous complications will be avoided for the future.

A FEW weeks ago we stated that it was the intention of the Secretary of War to issue in 1887 a new edition, revised and condensed, of the Army Regulations, and adverted to the consequent joy to the hearts and brains of the weary officers and scribes who must know the regulations if they hope to avoid an untimely end. The intention has developed into action, and on Monday next a board will meet in Washington to revise and condense. General Benét, Colonel E. S. Otis, 20th Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Scott and Lieutenant G. R. Davis, 5th Cavalry, all experienced men, compose the board, and we, as well as the Army, look forward with hope and interest to the result of their labors.

THE New York *Times* says: "The announcement of the British authorities that twelve 80-ton Woolwich guns will be ready in April for transportation across the continent to British Columbia contrasts broadly with the utmost that the Washington authorities could announce for the projected seaboard defence of California. Yet San Francisco is at least as worthy of protection as Victoria. These 80 ton guns throw a projectile weighing 1,700 pounds with a charge of 450 pounds of powder. When it is added that an official report of the House Naval Committee of the present Congress has declared that the unarmored Chilian *Esmeralda* could alone, with her high power guns, 'lie outside the Golden Gate and lay the city of San Francisco under contribution without going within the reach of its guns,' the difference between our provision for Pacific coast defence and that of the British Government is apparent. If, also, a law were passed by Congress next week for the manufacture of 80-ton guns they could not be made ready for use before 1890."

THE Naval Appropriation bill is being gradually put in shape by the sub-committee having it in charge. All the Navy Bureau chiefs were given an opportunity to explain the needs of their respective branches the early part of the week. With the exception of the reduction of clerks and others in the Navy yards, whose services will not be needed when the purchases and supplies are in the hands of the pay corps, no changes of importance will be made in the bill. In fact the disposition of the committee rather tends toward an increase than a decrease in the appropriations. No provision having been made in the Sundry Civil bill for the maintenance of yards and docks or for the Naval Observatory, these items will be provided for in the Naval bill and as the committee have other new items in contemplation the bill will probably show a material increase over the appropriation of last year.

AFTER the failure of two determined efforts on the part of the Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs to bring up the bill for consolidation of the bureaus of the Navy Department, it is hardly probable that better fortune will attend Mr. HERBERT during the remainder of the session. The brief period left after the holidays is too short to expect much work beyond that necessary on the appropriation, and what little time may be left will probably be devoted to some of the numerous "special orders" that are more paramount in the minds of Congressmen than the Navy reorganization bill. Still, Mr. HERBERT intends to try it again, and whether he succeeds or not will have the satisfaction of knowing that the failure was not due to any tardiness on his part; no man has ever worked harder on a bill than he has on this one. Secretary WHITNEY is understood to be very much discouraged at the outlook for favorable action on his bill.

THE War Department has furnished the Senate Military Committee, in compliance with a request from Senator COCKRELL, with a statement showing that the medical promotions held up in the committee were made in the regular way, and strictly according to existing laws governing promotions in the Medical Department. The committee will, therefore, not question further the pending nominations. It is understood, however, that they will defer action until it is seen whether there is any likelihood of the passage of the bills on the House and Senate calendar, authorizing promotion from from assistant surgeon after twenty years' service. Favorable reports were made on the proposed legislation by both of the Military Committees last session, and those interested believe that both Houses would take similar action if the measure could once be reached. Should the law be enacted a number of changes would follow in the pending nominations, so that they would probably be recalled and a new list made out, those with sufficient volunteer service to complete their twenty years' service, going ahead of Captain O'REILLY and the others who are now credited with volunteer service.

NOTWITHSTANDING the objections raised by certain officers against General BRAGG'S new mileage law, there are many who consider it a great improvement over the existing law, and the general belief is that it will become very popular when once in operation. Most of the officers with whom we have conversed on the subject express themselves as much pleased with it, particularly with that clause which requires them to procure transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, instead of buying their own tickets. It is a benefit to many, from the fact that officers are not always sufficiently well equipped with funds of their own to purchase tickets for a long journey and then wait a fortnight or perhaps a month for the Government to reimburse them. The argument that it is not always convenient for an officer to procure transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, especially when ordered to duty requiring him to travel immediately, can hardly be considered sound, since the proposed law will allow him to buy his own ticket in cases of emergency. Officers who do much travelling over land grant roads should be particularly well pleased with the new law, as under it they will get, in addition to their transportation, four cents per mile as a "subsistence fund," meaning sleeping car and other incidental expenses, which is an important item not now allowed by the Government.

G. B. CARDWILL refers in the Chicago *Current* to the recent excellent articles in that paper by Lieutenant W. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, on "The Army and the People," and says: "It has been evident for a long time that the Army and the people are not in as close sympathy with each other as is desirable, and any effort to change this condition should be encouraged." To ameliorate this condition he submits the following "rather revolutionary" plan: "1. Abolish the present method of appointing cadets to West Point, and appoint all cadets directly from the rank and file of the Army, after a rigid competitive examination. 2. Permit no one to enlist in the Army except those who are between the ages of eighteen and twenty five years, and then only after an examination covering, at least, as much ground as that now required of the cadets. 3. Reduce the term of Army service to three years as a special inducement to young men to enter the service. 4. Establish Army schools at every practicable point in the Army, so that the men can continue their studies if they so desire. 5. Increase somewhat the size of the Army, say to about 30,000, not including the commissioned officers." Mr. CARDWILL then predicts what results may be expected from such a plan, and finds in it "a solution for the problem of uniting the Army and the people in hearty sympathy with each other, and, at the same time, giving this great and growing nation the skeleton of an Army organization, that, in case of emergency, could be rapidly clothed with substantial flesh."

IN the death of GENERAL LOGAN the Army loses a friend indeed. During his fourteen years service in the Senate, not a single military law of importance was entered on the statute books that did not emanate from him, or in some way bear his fingermarks. To retirement, promotion and other laws which would in any way better the condition of the officer or enlisted man, he gave special attention and his most earnest support. As Chairman of the Military Committee he became thoroughly identified with all measures relating to the *personnel* of the Service, including nominations; and as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, he rendered good service in bringing the appropriations up to the reasonable demands of the Army. Many are the items, too, of special legislation of benefit to the Service that he successfully engineered through as riders to appropriation bills. The Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Mil-

itary Affairs, which was held by General LOGAN during the entire time that his party was in the majority, will probably go to Senator SEWELL. Senator CAMERON stands number two on the list, and would probably succeed him were it not for the fact that he is Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Senator SEWELL comes next. He is at present Chairman of the Library Committee, but as this is regarded as one of the less important positions, he will probably resign that to take charge of the Military Committee. There is very little work to be done by the committee, however, during the last of the Session, so that no serious consequences would follow even if a successor to General LOGAN was not appointed. Senator PLUMB, it is thought, will take General LOGAN's place as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Army Appropriation bill. Senator LOGAN was also a member of the Sub-Committee on the Fortification bill.

THE Paymaster General of the Army has issued a circular to the officers of the Pay Department stating that current pay accounts may be used to settle claims presented by officers who have not been paid in accordance with the recent act of Congress for the relief of graduates of the Military Academy affected by the RODMAN decision and that are chargeable to the appropriations for the current fiscal years ending June 30, 1886 and 1887. Claims chargeable to prior years should be forwarded to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement. Those who will have money refunded to them under this act are the graduates of the last two classes and the officers who had reductions made when they received their back pay under the MORTON decision; also a few officers who voluntarily refunded at the time the Comptroller first held that a cadet did not become entitled to his second lieutenancy until he had been confirmed and taken the prescribed oath of office. Of the latter class there are but few, as it was anticipated from the first that Congress would come to the relief of those affected. The following is the full text of the law as furnished by the State Department. It was approved by the President on Dec. 20 and was the first public act signed by him during the current session:

[Public, No. 1.]—An Act for the Relief of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, and to Fix their Pay.

Be it enacted, etc., That every cadet who has heretofore graduated or may hereafter graduate at the West Point Military Academy, and who has been or may hereafter be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States, under the laws appointing such graduates to the Army, shall be allowed full pay as second lieutenant from the date of his graduation to the date of his acceptance of and qualification under his commission and during his graduation leave, in accordance with the uniform practice which has prevailed since the establishment of the Military Academy.

THE Engineer Department, U. S. Army, publishes the Report in Regard to the Trial of Gruson's Chilled Cast-iron Armor at Spezia, Italy, April, 1886, by Captain H. M. Adams, C. E., U. S. A. It consists mainly of plates and illustrations with the accompanying description. The conditions of the test required that the plate should receive three shots from the 100-ton gun without any portion of the plate being dislodged from the interior face, the blows to be delivered on points of the plate not nearer to each other than one metre. The projectiles used were made by Krupp of forged steel hardened. They weighed 1,000 kilos., 2,204.6 lbs. each, being ballasted with sand and lead, and were fired with a charge of 826.7 lbs. of German prismatic cocoa powder made at Cologne. The initial velocity was 1,772–1,777.3 ft. the velocity at point of impact 1,758.9–1,764.8, the energy of the 1st shot at the point of impact 47.499 foot-tons, and the angle of incidence 42 degs.; 2d shot, 47.622 f. t., 46 degs.; 3d shot, 47.312 f. t., 34 degs. The projectiles were smashed into many pieces, the largest, 9x9x5 inches, weighing 56 lbs. This would indicate that the 17-in. projectile does not possess the qualities of the 6-in. Krupp which has penetrated a 19-in. Creuzot steel plate, 8.8 inches, and rebounded not only without breaking but with very little deformation. It is reported that two 5.9 in. Krupp projectiles were broken against the Gruson shield at Spezia, the effect on the plate being a trifling scaling off on the surface at the point of impact. The difference would appear to be, therefore, in the plate and not in the projectile, the chilled cast iron having the advantage over the steel plate, "The endurance of the test plate was so satisfactory to the Commission appointed by the Italian Government that Herr Gruson has been authorized to proceed with the construction of the cupolas for the harbor of Spezia, but in view of the results obtained at the Spezia trial it is proposed to make new cupolas more flat than was at first intended, so that they will present a still more inclined surface for attack. The cost of a cupola for two 40 c. m. (15.75-in.) guns is estimated at $480,000. The penetration of this gun in chilled cast-iron at 1,000 yards is *estimated* at 29.2 inches with a projectile weighing 2,017 lbs., a charge of 485 lbs, and a muzzle velocity of 34.502.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL HAZEN's disease is reported to be diabetes.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. WALLACE, 7th Cav., will spend the winter in the South.

GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER is said to be a sort of Gordon, minus the theological side.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. S. POLHEMUS, U. S. A., has taken charge of medical matters at Ft. Gaston, Cal.

CAPTAIN H. G. LITCHFIELD, 2d U. S. Art., will leave New York for St. Augustine, Fla., early next week.

COLONEL E. S. BEAUMONT, 4th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Bowie, Arizona, last week on a two months' leave.

CAPTAIN E. R. WARNER, 3d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., on Wednesday from a short leave.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., is still visiting in Boston, and is receiving much social attention in that city.

CHAPLAIN G. D. CROCKER, U. S. A., retired for age last week, will take up his residence in Detroit, Michigan.

CHAPLAIN W. H. PEARSON, U. S. A., has changed base from Whipple Barracks, A. T., to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

LIEUTENANT J. O. MACKAY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has left Camp Pena Colorado, Texas, on a two months' visit to the North.

LIEUTENANT B. C. MORSE, 23d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Mackinac, is spending the holidays at Negaunee, Michigan.

LIEUTENANT C. B. GATEWOOD, 6th Cavalry, will spend a few months' leave in the East, after a long tour of arduous field service.

CAPTAIN JOHN HAMILTON, 1st U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Angel Island, Cal., was visiting at Marblehead, Mass., at last accounts.

LIEUTENANT G. F. COOKE, 15th U. S. Infantry, sailed last week for England on the White Star steamer *Britannic*, on a six months' tour.

QUARTERMASTER SEBREE SMITH, 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to St. Augustine, Fla., this week, from a brief hunting expedition on the St. John's River.

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Art., and Mrs. Allen were to rejoin at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week from a short Christmas holiday.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, 2d U. S. Art., has joined at Fort Barrancas, Fla., from leave, and assumed command of that post and of Fort Pickens.

GENERAL ALBERT G. LAWRENCE, the Fort Fisher hero, and son of the late Governor William Beach Lawrence of Rhode Island, is seriously ill in New York City.

LIEUTENANT TASKER H. BLISS, 1st U. S. Artillery, attached to the Naval School at Newport, R. I., is residing at the Porter Stone-house, on Greenough Place, in that city.

MRS. BIDDLE, wife of Major James Biddle, 6th U. S. Cav., will reside for the winter at 2,023 I St., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Biddle is a sister of the wife of Commodore Harmony, U. S. N.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN LEE DAVIS, lately returned from the command of the Asiatic squadron, has taken the house at No. 1,751 P street, Washington, D. C., and will be a permanent resident of that city.

LIEUTENANT J. S. PETTIT, 1st U. S. Infantry, has recovered from the wound received by him at Leavenworth on the eve of his marriage and he and Mrs. Pettit will join at Benicia Barracks, Cal., early in 1887.

CAPTAIN J. A. FESSENDEN, 5th U. S. Art., will continue his battery on duty at Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., until the end of January. Several needed repairs to quarters on the island are in progress, and the post is by no means an unpleasant one.

POST CHAPLAIN GEORGE ROBINSON, U. S. A., who assumes charge of educational matters in the Army with station in St. Louis, served during the war as a commissioned officer of the 123d New York Volunteers, and received the brevet of captain for gallantry during the campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas. He was appointed Post Chaplain, U. S. Army, March 1, 1877.

COLONEL HORATIO B. REED, formerly of the U. S. Army, says a letter from Augusta, Me., is one of the lions at the Soldiers' Home at Togus. He served his country throughout the entire war and afterward joined the army of Ishmael Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, where he occupied a position on the staff of that illustrious ruler. Col. Reed is a man of fine appearance, fully six feet in height, and though broken in health gives the appearance of possessing great endurance, both physical and mental.

THE New York *World* has organized an expedition under Lieutenant Schwatka to visit the National Park on snow shoes during the present winter. Mr. Schwatka, the *World* informs us, has been required to enter into formal agreement that he will not name any rivers after Mr. Pulitzer, his tender of this compliment to Mr. Jones, of the *Times*, having stirred up the envious criticisms of his companions of the daily press. The *Sun* suggests an envious doubt whether the temptation to rediscover the discovered and to rename the named will not prove a temptation too strong for Mr. Schwatka's virtue. The expedition reached St. Paul, Dec. 28, and expects to complete its mission by Jan. 14.

COLONEL GEO. H. MENDELL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is in Washington from San Francisco.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. R. BALL, U. S. A., a recent appointment, has joined at Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty.

LIEUTENANT L. S. WELBORN, 5th U. S. Cavalry, in Europe on leave, has received a six months' extension.

LIEUTENANT E. W. HUBBARD, 1st Artillery, of Fort Canby, is spending a few weeks' leave in San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT A. M. FULLER, 2d U. S. Cavalry, on college duty at Meadville, Pa., is spending the holidays at Washington.

LIEUTENANT J. E. MCCOY, 7th U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Laramie, Wyo., has been selected by Gen. Gibbon as his junior aide.

COLONEL R. S. LAMOTTE, U. S. A., is visiting friends in New York City, preparatory to leaving Plattsburg Barracks for the West.

LIEUTENANT R. K. EVANS, 12th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Sackett's Harbor, is visiting at 1,733 De Sales street, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANTS E. DAVIS and B. H. Randolph, 3d Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks this week from short Christmas leaves.

CAPTAIN E. H. RUFFNER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of Quincy, Ills., arrived in St. Louis a few days ago, registering at the Laclede.

QUARTERMASTER W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week to spend New Year's with relatives.

LIEUTENANT A. B. JOHNSON, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Terry, with his family, is spending the holidays at St. Paul, the guest of his father, Gen. R. W. Johnson.

THE largest man in the Regular Army is said to be Lieut. John P. Finley, of the Signal Corps. He is from Michigan, is 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 250 pounds.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, closes his tour of duty at the University of Burlington, Vermont, at his own desire, and will shortly join his battery at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

LORD WOLSELEY completed this week his five years as adjutant general of the British Army, but his term will be extended another year by the decision not to count the time he was absent in Egypt.

GENERAL A. MCD. MCCOOK, U. S. A., visited Lamar, Mo., Dec. 22, to be mustered in as a member of McCook Post, G. A. R. After the ceremonies a public reception was tendered the General at the Opera House.

MAJOR A. M. RANDOL, 1st U. S. Artillery, on account of the condition of his health, has been obliged to relinquish duty at Fort Canby, Washington Territory, and seek the balmier climate of San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT VIRGIL J. BRUMBACK, 2d Inf., who recently tendered his resignation to practice law at Boise City, Idaho, with his father, has had its acceptance revoked and has also relinquished the leave granted him.

LIEUTENANT WM. BAIRD, 6th Cavalry, is under orders to conduct recruits this week, from the depot at Jefferson Barracks to stations of the 5th Cavalry in the Indian Territory. Mrs. Baird is still visiting in Washington.

MR. AND MRS. BOLTON HALL, of No. 20 East 48th street, New York City, gave a reception on Wednesday in honor of Miss Sherman, daughter of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. A. Some four hundred guests attended.

JUDGE AND MRS. HAGANS, of Newport, Ky., are entertaining Lieut. J. T. Thompson, U. S. A., and his wife, their charming daughter; also Master Thompson, the handsome young soldier grandson of the family.—*Com. Gazette.*

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WALTER MCFARLAND, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to confer with the Lighthouse Board in regard to the limits of the military reservation on Bedlow's Island and other matters affecting the Bartholdi statue.

MARSHAL MACMAHON, formerly President of the French Republic, has returned to Paris, and leads a very quiet life. As a mark of respect he has assigned to him two army officers, who compose his staff. He is in his seventy-eighth year.

THE Baltimore *American* says: "The very day that Lieut. Greely took charge of the Weather Bureau the country was covered with snow. The hero of Cape Sabine is politely informed that this United States is located in what is known as the temperate zone."

GENERAL LOGAN, in a recent conversation on the war, said: "Douglas and Gen. Sherman were about the only two men on our side who appreciated the magnitude of the war in anticipation. I know I didn't. I knew that there were only about 230,000 slaveholders, and I argued that the fighting on the part of the South would be limited to that element. It didn't seem in reason then that other hundreds of thousands would take up the cause of these slaveholders, who thought their property was in danger, and would help them fight their battles."

LIEUTENANT W. A. GLASSFORD, Signal Corps, having been transferred a few weeks ago from San Francisco, to Prescott, Ariz., the *Report* of that city says: "There can be no doubt that Gen. Hazen ordered the change in order to subject Glassford to annoyance and inconvenience. Just before he came to California the Lieutenant appeared before a Congressional committee and testified concerning the management of the Signal Corps. He made a very strong argument against the present method in which it was carried on, and showed conclusively that if it were removed from Army control it could be conducted not only more efficiently, but also more economically." The *Report* further says that a protest against Lieut. Glassford's removal has been sent to the California Senators at Washington by leading citizens of San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CARSON, JR., 5th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Reno, will shortly visit relatives in Washington.

PROFESSOR G. L. ANDREWS, U. S. A., of West Point, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

SURGEON E. A. KOERPER, U. S. A., will leave Fort Keogh, Montana, next week, for the East, to spend a two months' leave.

LIEUTENANT W. N. P. DARROW, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Preble, Me., on Thursday to spend New Year's with friends.

MAJOR I. O. DEWEY, Paymaster, returned to Washington last week from a seven weeks' official trip through the West and South.

CAPTAIN E. W. STONE, 21st U. S. Infantry, who is spending the winter in Washington has received a six months' extension of his sick leave.

MR. B. A. HAYES, eldest son of ex-President Hayes, was married, Dec. 30, at Norwalk, O., to Miss Mary N. Sherman, daughter of Nathan G. Sherman, of that city.

TWO GERMAN officers who have been travelling *incognito* in this country, were suddenly called home by a government order a few days ago. They were convinced that a great European war was ahead.

LIEUTENANT ZALINSKI, whose experiments with a dynamite-throwing gun and a submarine torpedo boat at Fort Lafayette have attracted so much attion lately, is a well-built middle-aged man with dark hair just beginning to show a tinge of gray. He makes a friend of everybody he meets by his kindly and modest manners. In speaking of the progress in his work by which he has advanced from throwing a charge of fifteen pounds of dynamite to a distance of half a mile to the throwing of 200 pounds of nitro-gelatine to a distance of over a mile with safety, he always uses the pronoun we, referring to the workmen who assist him. He uses the names of the workmen much more frequently than he refers to his own efforts. He lives with his family in a comfortable cottage in the officers' row at Fort Hamilton, where, those of his friends who know him intimately say, he gives dinners that are even more perfect in their way than his experiments with engines of war.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Dec. 25 says :

Captain Whitney, of Fort Niobrara, was in the city during the week....Captain C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., went East Wednesday on a short leave....Mrs. Col. Stanton, of Salt Lake City, was in Omaha this week making Christmas purchases....One of the most brilliant social events of the season was the banquet and annual reunion of the Loyal Legion at the Millard Hotel Friday night. It was nearly 1.30 A. M. before the company separated, having spent one of the happiest of times. The second annual banquet of the Loyal Legion was in every way a glorious success.

CHIEF ENGINEER S. D. HIBBERT, U. S. N., is spending a few days in Philadelphia.

PAY DIRECTOR J. H. WATMOUGH, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Astor House, New York.

CAPTAIN E. E POTTER, U. S. N., was a guest this week at the Washington Hotel, Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Z. L. TANNER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Tanner visited in New York this week.

PAY INSPECTOR J. H. STEVENSON, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, early in the week.

REAR ADMIRAL WORDEN'S retirement does not cause a vacancy. Having had the thanks of Congress, he was kept on the active list ten years longer than otherwise.

MEDALS have been given by the Humane Society to Tunis A. Craven, a grandson of Admiral Craven; Bertrand Fay, a son of Gaston Fay, the artist; C. J. Laron, a seaman, and Koziro Okubo, one of the boy sailors of the *St. Marys*, for saving lives under circumstances already reported here.

COMMANDER CHADWICK, U. S. N., finds that the office of naval attache has its drawbacks. He was roused out of his warm bed the other night and requested to make use of his nautical experience to bail out—not a leaky boat or a drunken compatriot—but a crazy American lady, who had been raising high jinks and was arrested in consequence.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER HENRY HERWIG, of the Navy, at present on duty in the Bureau of Engineering, is beginning to cast an anxious eye to the list of "availables for sea-service," and anticipates "breaking out" before the present year gets very old. Should Mr. Herwig go to the Pacific or Asiatic Station, it is likely that Mrs. Herwig (*née* Wheat) will return to Alexandria, Va., her native place, to await the conclusion of that naval orgie, a "three years' cruise." They are living at 920 15th St.

LIEUTENANT GEO. W. TYLER, Lieut. W. S. Cowles, Chief Engr. Geo. W. Melville, P. A. Paymr. Jno. C. Sullivan, Gunner Jno. Russell, Asst. Paymr. S. L. Heap, P. A. Paymr. C. W. Littlefield, Rear Admiral Jno. Lee Davis, Lieut. W. H. Emory, Jr., Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough, Capt. H. A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Wm. P. Clason, Lieut. R. Wainwright, P. A. Paymr. Frank H. Clark, Med. Director W. T. Hord, Gunner T. P. Venable, P. A. Engr. Geo. W. Roche, Lieut. R. Mason Lisle, Comdr. C. M. Chester, Lieut. J. D. Adams, and Ensign E. H. Tillman, registered at the Navy Dept. this week.

CAPT. C. F. GOODRICH, commanding the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., has commended to the Navy Department the bravery of Coxswain William Smith. At about 9 P. M., Dec. 28, Miss A. Thomas was returning from the Torpedo Station, where she had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Phelps, wife of Gunner Phelps, and when the steam launch reached her dock, Miss Thomas in alighting slipped and fell overboard. The coxswain left the wheel as speedily as possible and jumped overboard, and was soon lost to view. He had much difficulty in finding the drowning woman, but he succeeded and kept her afloat until timely assistance was renderod in taking both on the dock. Miss Thomas had twice disappeared from the surface of the water when rescued.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN LEE DAVIS, U. S. N., registered at the Albemarle Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

COMMANDER G. F. F. WILDE, U. S. N., of the *Dolphin*, is spending the week with friends in Boston, Massachusetts.

ENSIGN E. E. WRIGHT, U. S. N., of the Coast Survey, was married, Dec. 8, at Wayland, to Miss Katharine M. Davis.

CHIEF ENGINEER HARRIS, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, is spending the holidays with his sister, but will be at his desk again early in the coming week.

DURING the hunt races recently at Bermuda, Lieut. Claude Lindsay, of the British ship *Emerald*, lost his life. He was thrown from his horse and so badly injured that he died shortly after.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF LORING visited the Norfolk Navy-yard on Tuesday last to inspect the work being done on the machinery and boilers of the U. S. S. *Trenton* being repaired there.

THE tea party given by Admiral and Mrs. C. R. P. Rodgers at Washington on Tuesday drew out all the resident Washingtonians. Mrs. Rodgers had with her Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Rodgers, of West Point, and Mrs. Bradley.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. L. D. BORTHWICK, U. S. Navy, who recently arrived from the Asiatic Station, is stopping through the holidays at the Norfolk Navy-yard, he and Mrs. Borthwick being the guests of Captain George Brown.

COMMANDER J. B. COGHLAN U. S. N., and Captain C. F. Williams, U. S. M. C., of Mare Island, Cal., have been elected on the executive committee of the Sloat Monument Society, recently organized in San Francisco, to collect funds by subscription and legislative appropriation to erect a monument at Monterey to the memory of Admiral John Drake Sloat.

PAY DIRECTOR LOOKER, of the U. S. Navy, is one of the fortunate individuals whose services are to be continued into the new year at his present station. Mr. Looker's assignment as the officer in charge of the Navy Pay Office in Washington is extended one year. The Paymaster is pleasantly located with his family in Georgetown, where he occupies a residence next door to that of District Commissioner Wheatley.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN A. SCOT, U. S. N., at present on duty at the Miller Forge, Pittsburgh, superintending the construction of a pair of crank shafts for the Navy, was in Washington a few days since in obedience to orders from the Department, for the purpose of consulting with the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy on the work going on at Pittsburgh. Mr. Scot will spend a portion of the holidays with his family in Philadelphia, from whom he has been separated since early in the summer.

THE Secretary of War having been absent this week no one has yet been selected for the vacancy on the disability retired list. An effort is being made by some of the officers of the 18th Infantry to get Capt. Cass Durham before a retiring board with the view to securing the promotion of 1st Lieut. Michael Leahy, the senior lieutenant of infantry, who, on Jan. 7, will have completed twenty years' service as a 1st lieutenant. As Capt. Durham has been on the sick list a good deal for the past three or four years it is probable that a board will shortly be convened for his examination, and if found permanently incapacitated he will probably be retired immediately. There are many who would like to see 1st Lieut. Frederick Fuger, of the 4th Art., who has had twenty-two years' service in his present grade, promoted, but as none of his seniors seem to be ready for the retiring board, he will probably have to wait upon some other casualty for his promotion.

DAVID'S ISLAND.

THE new Mess Hall at David's Island, N. Y. H., a convenience much needed and at last happily finished, was opened with due ceremony on Wednesday evening of this week in the presence of all the officers and ladies of the garrison, the officers and many ladies located at other posts in New York Harbor, and numerous guests from New Rochelle, Pelham and elsewhere. Major General Schofield was represented by members of his personal staff. The Depot Band furnished music for the occasion, and the *cuisine* was of the first order. The opening was brought to a pleasant end at an early hour on Thursday morning.

David's Island is slowly, and surely, we trust, becoming what it ought to be - a model recruiting depot; and the new Mess Hall is by no means an unimportant addition to the Barracks and Quarters accommodations.

MILITARY RECORD OF McCLELLAN.

JUSTICE can never be done the military record of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan until it is historically understood that the civil policy of the administration of the Government required that military success must not prematurely close the war in 1862, thereby throwing the question of settlement, on the basis of the abolition of slavery, before the people unprepared for solution. A three-fourth vote of all the States is the constitutional requirement to amend. That vote was not deemed possible nor politic in 1862. The danger of confusion in its submission to the people during the intense strain of conflicting excitement was imminent. All now accept the extinction of slavery as the great providential result of the war, and accredit the administration with the wisdom and glory of the achievement. A restored Union without it were a rope of sand. But few have realized that the sacrifice of the military career of Geo. B. McClellan was the condition: "Festina lente." His military plan to cut the arteries of communication passing through Raleigh, N. C., and Knoxville, Tenn., whilst moving with overwhelming men and means on the objective of the middle zone near Richmond, Va., would have necessitated the yielding, without humiliation, of the military powers of the Confederacy in 1862. These men and means were withdrawn from his command after he had organized and set his three armies in motion on the contradictory plea that he was too slow, instead of having been, as it proved, two years too fast. Statecraft is the higher law of policy. And, finally, he was relieved from command in the field near Warrenton, Va., at the moment his army had broken the centre of that of the enemy and in the act of striking one wing separated from the support of the other by a mountain and thirty miles of march. The problem is now plainly demonstrated to military minds that he was not permitted to succeed. Had not the tragedy of April 14, 1865, prevented, who can doubt that the policy and its result would have been made equally plain to all in the era of peace and good will then opening. Let us begin here to make plain the sacrifice on the altar of his country, of the great and good soldier, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, so that posterity may profit by the light of truth to read the record of his military fame.

WM. W. BURNS,
Div. and Brig. Commander, Army Potomac.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE death is announced of Frank Weigman, the oldest man in Cincinnati, he having reached the age of 105. He was born in Westphalia, and served under Blucher at the battle of Waterloo, where he received a sword thrust which marked him for life. He was 90 years old when he landed in New York on his way to the West and could speak very little English. He had in his possession a medal of merit from Frederick II., King of Prussia.

A TELEGRAM to Gen. Sherman announces the death, at Louisville, of Mrs. Bacon, wife of Maj. Jno. M. Bacon, 7th Cav., late A. D. C. on the General's staff. This bereavement, following as it does the death of Col. Bacon's children, will specially awaken the sympathies of his friends. Mrs. Bacon will be pleasantly remembered by many in Washington, where her husband was so long on duty at Army headquarters.

GENERAL PITTIÉ, Secretary-General of the Presidency, and Chief of the Military Staff attached to M. Grévy, President of the French Republic, died in Paris, Dec. 4, from tumor in the stomach, which prevented him from tasting food of any kind for the past fortnight. His general constitution was so good, however, that he was able to transact business up to three days before his decease.

WE regret to note the death recently at Brighton, England, of Field Marshal Sir Richard Dacres, who entered the army in 1817, and had nearly seventy years' service. More than a quarter of a century ago, when on a visit to England, we were indebted for many courtesies to General Dacres, who was then a Colonel of Artillery, and Commandant of the Woolwich garrison.

THE funeral of Mr. A. Ross Ray, who died at Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 28, took place Dec. 23, from St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C. A large number of relatives and friends attended. The interment was made at Oak Hill. The pallbearers were Commissioner Webb, Gen. Augur, Capt. Ramsay, Surg.-Gen. Gunnell, Messrs. Charles C. Glover and Henry Hurt

WE last week announced the death of the widow of Maj. Stephen H. Webb, formerly of the Army, who was disbanded June 30, 1847. We learn that Maj. Webb died at Jacksonville, Fla., either in February or March, 1873. His remains were brought from there and buried in the cemetery of the Reformed Church at Claverack, Columbus Co., N. Y., his native town.

MRS. CATHARINE M. MIDDLETON, who died December 7th at Woodley, near Washington, D. C., was the mother of Surgeon J. V. D. Middleton, U. S. A., and of the wives of Captain H. L. Howison and Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, U. S. Navy.

CAPTAIN W. W. MOORE, who served at Fort McHenry, Md., as a "powder boy" during the War of 1812, died Dec. 23, at Washington, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. During his lifetime he held many responsible public positions.

MR. JAMES M. EDGAR, who died at El Paso, Texas, December 8th, was father of the wives of Major W. H. Bell, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., and of Colonel J. H. Watts, formerly of the Pay Department U. S. A.

MR. EDWARD S. LAWRANCE, who died recently in Philadelphia of pneumonia, is the father of P. A. Engineer J. P. S. Lawrance, U. S. N., of the *Juniata*.

MRS. HEYL, mother of Inspector-General E. M. Heyl, U. S. A., and Lieut. C. H. Heyl, 23d U. S. Inf., died last week at Camden, N. J.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was laid before the House Dec. 22. The average number of inmates during the last fiscal year was 8,946, against 8,050 for the preceding year—an increase of 11.13 per cent. This ratio of increase is said to be likely to continue for a decade to come. The survivors of the war are growing old; their disabilities are severer, and the number who are unable to support themselves is rapidly increasing. Notwithstanding the recent completion of the home at Leavenworth, Kas., there are yet many disabled and destitute soldiers cared for in almshouses.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3023, Plumb. That the Kansas, Texas and Southwestern Railway Company, a corporation in the State of Kansas, be, and is hereby, granted a right of way, not to exceed one hundred feet in width, across the Fort Hays Military Reservation, upon such line as may be approved by the Secretary of War.

H. R. 10269, Ryan. That the sum of $100,000 be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of a monument to the negro soldiers and sailors who fell while fighting for the preservation of the nation's life in the War of the Rebellion, in the District of Columbia, at such place as the President may designate.

Sec. 2. That the money hereby appropriated shall be immediately available.

ON Wednesday, Dec. 11, the *Nareissus*, the last of the belted English cruisers, was launched at Earle's shipbuilding yard, Hull.

HONORS TO GENERAL LOGAN.

MADISON, WIS., Dec. 28.

GEN. FAIRCHILD, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued the following last night:

To the Grand Army Posts of the Country:

SPECIAL ORDER No. 3.

The Commander-in-Chief with great sorrow announces the death of Comrade John A. Logan, who departed this life on Sunday, Dec. 26, at Washington, D. C. One of the very first to become an active worker in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic, he continued to the end of his eventful and most efficient life to give his best efforts for the good of the order. Always brave, patriotic, honest, his life closes amid the tears and lamentations of the people of the great Republic which he did so much good to preserve. His memory will continue to be one of the richest inheritances of his old comrades of the Union Army. At the funeral services, wherever they may be held, will be found thousands of his old comrades gathered to pay the last sad tribute of respect for the gallant soldier whom they so dearly loved.

Among the messages of condolence from all parts of the country received by Mrs. Logan were the following tributes from veterans:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1886.

Mrs. John A. Logan:

DEAR MADAME: The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States desires me to express to you its sincere sympathy and condolence in this hour of your great trouble. In the death of your illustrious husband the Loyal Legion has lost one of its most distinguished soldiers and a highly esteemed companion. Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General Commander-in-Chief.

The following despatch was received at Washington Dec 28:

MADISON, WIS., Dec. 28.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 4.

The Commander-in-Chief is informed that the remains of our comrade, Gen. John A. Logan, will lie in state from next Thursday noon until Friday noon, when the funeral ceremonies will take place in the United States Senate Chamber at Washington, D. C. It is expected and hoped that all comrades of the Grand Army who can do so will attend the funeral. By order of

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Commander-in-Chief.
FRANK W. OAKLEY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, VICKSBURG, MISS., July 20, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 196.

Major-General John A. Logan, commanding Third Division Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, whose health was so much impaired at the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign that the general commanding directed a leave of absence to be forwarded to him, which he declined to avail himself of because of the active operations of the army in which he has borne so conspicuous a part, being still in enfeebled health is, for the benefit of the same, hereby ordered to proceed to the State of Illinois. As soon as he has sufficiently recovered he will rejoin his command at this place. By order of Major-General U. S. GRANT.

JOHN A. RAWLINS. Assistant Adjutant-General.

OPPOSED TO COAST DEFENCE.

PREPARATIONS are being made by the Free Trade Club, of which Everett P. Wheeler is president, to hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union some time between now and Jan. 14. The object of the meeting is to protest against the spending of the surplus revenue on coast defences and also the reduction of the tax on whiskey, tobacco and sugar, while the more important necessaries of life remain taxed. D. Willis James is expected to preside. Jackson S. Schultz and Henry George have agreed to speak, and Speaker Carlisle and Carl Schurz are also expected to deliver addresses.

The opinions held by Henry George on this subject are shown by a lecture he delivered at Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday last. In the course of this lecture he spoke of the proposed new steel cruisers: "We have about as much need of them as a dog has of two tails, or as Pharaoh had of the pyramids. Liberty's statue enlightens the world and shines on incoming steamers filled with passengers who are fined for bringing good things into the country. We have got so used to this that a good many people imagine that the best thing for the country would be a high tariff wall built all around it. This ostensibly is to give more employment for home labor. What the working people want is not more work, but more things with less work. Labor itself is absolutely helpless so long as it has no land to work upon. The mere laborer must always seek an employer. That is the reason why men look on such useless work as building steel cruisers as beneficial; it is not that they want the work, but because it is the only way that they can satisfy their wants."

THE OLD COLONEL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Denver *Tribune* writes: The old Colonel ripening for pension on the shelf of "General Duty" is an object at once pitiful and ludicrous. His profession has ebbed away from him, and he lies a melancholy derelict on the shore, with sails idly flapping against the mast and meaningless pennants streaming in the wind.

He has forgotten nearly everything he ever learnt of military duty, and what he has not forgotten has been changed. It is as much as he can do to keep up with the most advanced thoughts of the infantry on buttons and gold lace. Yet he is still empowered to inspect a parade, or to swear that "the service is going," etc., and though he has lost his nerve for riding, he has still a good seat on Courts-martial.

His serious business of life is to get through the day. There are various newspapers, several drinks and a dozen cigars, a game of cards and forty winks afterwards, the band on the parade ground, dinner, and over all chatter, old scandal, old jokes, and old stories. Every one likes the old Colonel, of course. Every one says, "Here comes poor old Brown; what an infernal bore he is! Hullos, Colonel, how are you? Glad to see you! What's the news? How are stocks?"

The old Colonel is not avaricious, but he saves money. His mind, therefore, broods over questions relating to his pay, the depreciation of silver, the Montezuma Canal and the saving effected by purchasing things at co-operative stores. He never really solves anything suggested by these topics. His mind is not prehensile; everything eludes its grasp, so its pursuits are interminable. The old Colonel's cerebral caloric burns with a feeble flicker, like that of a School Board, and it never consumes a subject. The same theme is always fresh fuel. You might say the same thing to him every morning at the same hour till the crack of doom, and he would never recollect that he had heard your remark before. This must certainly give a freshness to life and render eternity possible.

Our Colonel is always suspicious of the new Administration. He knows that to maintain an air of activity they must still be changing something or abolishing something; and he is always afraid that they will change or abolish. But how could they change him? In a new station he would be like "Alice in Wonderland," or old wine in a new bottle. No, he is in the right place—stars must not be allowed to shoot madly from their sphere—they will not change him.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE REVENUE MARINE

TREASURY DEPT., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in relation to the Revenue Marine:

The performance of the regular duties of this Service has been continued with fidelity, energy and freedom from disaster.

Thirty-eight vessels carrying a complement of 995 officers and men, have been employed during the past year. The following is a statistical statement of their work:

Aggregate number of miles cruised by vessels..	344,681
Number of merchant vessels boarded and examined	28,304
Number of merchant vessels found violating law in some particular, and seized or reported to proper authorities	1,688
Fines or penalties of vessels so seized or reported	$851,199 07
Number of vessels in distress assisted	313
Value of vessels and their cargoes imperilled by the sea to which assistance was rendered	$6,738,569 00
Number of persons on board vessels assisted	2,888

One hundred and fifty-four persons were picked out of the water and saved from drowning.

In addition to the efficient guarding of the coasts of the United States, various special duties have been executed in a highly creditable manner.

The revenue marine steamer *Rush*, commanded by Capt. Hooper, was despatched from San Francisco Jan. 2, 1886, in search of the whaling bark *Amethyst*, reported lost, or in need of succor, in the ice in Behring Sea, and cruised for more than six weeks, covering a distance of 6,475 miles on this mission.

Under the command of Capt. Healy, the revenue marine steamer *Bear* left San Francisco in May, visiting Ounalaska, the Pribylov Islands, and proceeding as far north as Point Barrow, in the Arctic Ocean. On her return, Lieut. Stoney, U. S. N., and his exploring party were received on board at Hotham Inlet, by request of the Navy Department. Twenty-five miners, without means of transportation, and two seamen from the whaling fleet in need of medical treatment, were also brought down from St. Michael's.

Since the return of the *Bear* to San Francisco, in October, the result of her explorations seems to leave no hope of the survival of the *Amethyst* or any of her company.

Under special orders to cruise in the waters of Alaska, and principally in the vicinity of the Seal Islands, the revenue marine steamer *Corwin*, under the command of Capt. Abbey, put to sea June 10, 1886. July 17 seizure was made of the schooner *San Diego*, and Aug. 1 and 2 of the schooners *Thornton*, *Carolena* and *Onward*, all engaged in the unlawful killing of seals. The parties engaged on board of these vessels were taken to Sitka, and there tried, convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. After visiting various points in Alaska, the *Corwin* returned to her station at Astoria.

Other vessels of the revenue marine fleet have proved their efficiency in scenes of trial and danger; the *Dix*, at Key West at the time of fire, rendered valuable aid in its suppression, sheltered and fed many homeless persons, guarded property from depredation, and preserved order; the *McCulloch* afforded shelter to 170 persons immediately after the earthquake shocks at Charleston; the *Penrose* proceeded to Sabine Pass, Texas, shortly after the flood, for the rescue of those who had survived, and the recovery of the remains of those who had perished, and distributed the supplies forwarded to relieve the destitute; the *Woodbury*, at the time of the recent fire at Eastport, Me., did good service in assisting and protecting the people of that place.

Material assistance has been given, as customary, by the revenue marine to the Life Saving Service. Boats, stores and supplies have been transported and delivered. The distance cruised while performing these services aggregated 18,988 miles.

The expenditure of the Revenue Marine Service and the protection of seal fisheries in Alaska for the year 1885 was $880,232.48.

Several of the vessels of the revenue marine fleet are now worn out by hard service, and should be replaced by new ones of improved construction. Suitable appropriations are needed, especially for a new vessel in place of the steamer *McLane*, lately withdrawn from Galveston as unseaworthy, and also for a steamer to replace one of those now on the New York station. Respectfully submitted.

PETER BONNETT, Chief Revenue Marine Division.
HON. DANIEL MANNING, Secretary of the Treasury.

GRANT ON MEADE.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Weekly Press:

ONE night at City Point, just before the surrender of Richmond, while talking with General Grant in his tent, I asked him how he estimated General Meade as a military man.

"Why," he answered, "I esteem him highly and second only to Sherman, and but for his quick temper he would have no superior, and yet," he added, "with that quick temper goes his quick perception of what is required on the field of battle and makes his judgment so unexceptionable."

I was with General Grant (then President) when a telegram was brought in announcing his death. He handed it to me and said: "That is sad news, but what a calamity it would have been had it happened during the war." Grant deeply felt General Meade's death and his loss to the country.

DAVID D. PORTER.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 20, 1886.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery will be held at Milwaukee, Jan. 5, when the following will be balloted for: Lieut. W. H. Blyton, U. S. V.; Gen. T. S. Allen, U. S. V.; Col. C. D. Cleveland, U. S. V.; Lieut. M. J. Cantwell, U. S. V.; Col. N. B. Van Slyke, U. S. V., and Major C. G. Mayers, U. S. V. The commandery has a total membership of 136, and is in a flourishing condition.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery will be held Jan. 5, when the following will be balloted for: Col. G. N. Lieber, Acting Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. A.; Col. Theodore Yates, U. S. A.; Capt. R. A. Fish, U. S. V.; Gen. J. B. Coit, U. S. V.; Capt. R. Armour, U. S. V.; Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d U. S. Art., and Lieut. T. N. Wood, U. S. Marine Corps. The total membership is now 358. Major W. H. Gardner, Col. G. S. Palmer, and Lieut. R. G. Carter, U. S. A., have been gained by transfer.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

CROSSING THE LINE IN THE "VANDALIA."

U. S. S. "VANDALIA," MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, October 19, 1886.

This ship arrived here this morning direct from New York, the intention being to stop at Rio Janeiro, but, meeting with favorable winds, we kept on until we reached Montevideo. We will recruit ship here prior to sailing for the Pacific station. The passage out was quite long and tedious, being sixty-five days, and sailing 7,500 miles.

On the evening of Sept. 22, in the "dog watch," the *Vandalia* was hailed by a stentorian voice from over the water:

"Ship ahoy! What ship is that?"

The officer of the deck answered:

"The United States steamer *Vandalia*."

It proved to be Neptune himself.

"Where are you from and where bound?" asked his majesty.

"From New York, bound to Rio," was the reply.

Neptune answered:

"All right! Give my respects to the Captain, and tell him I will visit his ship at half-past 9 to-morrow morning. I understand you have several on board who have never crossed the equator."

There was great commotion among the marines and boys for hours afterwards. At the appointed time Neptune came, followed by Mrs. Neptune, holding young Neptune in her arms, who will some day become ruler of the sea.

The boom-cover was rigged in the starboard gangway, the hose was put to the pump, and the boom-cover filled with water. The shaving-stand was erected, and everything prepared for business. Chief Engineer Geo. J. Burnap was the first called. He was introduced. Neptune informed the Chief that as he had never crossed the equator before, he would have to be initiated, or, if he chose, he could pay tribute. The chief chose the latter, as did also the "middies." A bottle of wine was the forfeit, but there being very little wine on board, Neptune was informed it would be sent to him from the first port we touched at. Neptune then proceeded forward. The barber's chair was placed so that it could be tipped backwards and throw the victim into the boom cover, which was filled with water. The Orderly Sergeant was the first called, and he looked as if he would like to be excused, but the doctor pronounced him all O. K., and he stepped to the barber, took his shave, and was then thrown backwards and dragged through this pool of water by Neptune's bears. Our ship's waiter, being anxious to become a true son of Neptune, was next called. He stripped for the occasion and took his shave very well. Everybody was anxious for the apothecary to be initiated, and he was called. He became indignant and allowed it was a shame. He wondered why the Captain allowed such kind of work; but as the ship was in Neptune's hands, he was the only one who could save him, but he excuses nobody on state occasions. He had to succumb, and mounted the chair with feeble step. Neptune's barbers lather with lampblack and grease, and then shave him, and tip the chair and throw him headforemost into the water. The barbers only took one minute with each patient. Each candidate had to kiss Neptune's baby, whose face on this occasion was smeared with blacking. The razors used were something over two feet long, with green handles. Neptune had finished sixty odd when one of the coal-heavers took to the foreriggging. After an investigation, it proved to be his next turn for shaving. So Neptune called out his police force, who went after him, and soon had him in the chair and then into the boom cover. When the bears got through with him he was as mild as a lamb. In fact, he was the only one that was troublesome, if I may call it so, as it is no trouble, for Neptune has a very powerful police force. Our twenty-five naval apprentices behaved admirably and took their share in good part, as also did the thirty-eight marines, and with fifty-six others, made a total of 119 installed as sons of Neptune.

We will sail for Valparaiso as soon as the ship is coaled and provisioned and the men get liberty. We have had a boat race with the captain of the port, his boat being pulled by English men-of-war's men. It is almost useless to say much about it, as our cutter had it all her own way, beating the other boat one minute and fifty-five seconds. On the passage through the Straits of Magellan we will stop at Sandy Point to coal. They are electing a new cabinet here, and great excitement prevails. The President was shot here some time ago, but not seriously, and everybody seems to want a change.

STATE ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE President has fixed the following dates for State entertainments at the White House during the present season:

Saturday, Jan. 1—The President's New Year's reception from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Saturday, Jan. 8, Jan. 22, Feb. 5, and Feb. 19—Mrs. Cleveland's receptions from 3 to 5 P. M.

Thursday, Jan. 13—Reception to the Diplomatic corps from 9 to 11 P. M.

Thursday, Jan. 20—Dinner to the Cabinet.

Thursday, Jan. 27—Reception to Congress and the Judiciary from 9 to 11 P. M.

Thursday, Feb. 3—Dinner to the Diplomatic corps.

Thursday, Feb. 10—Reception to officers of the Army and Navy and Marine corps.

Thursday, Feb. 17—Dinner to the Supreme Court.

Tuesday, Feb. 22—Public reception from 9 to 11 P. M.

Mrs. Cleveland's Saturday afternoon receptions are given fortnightly, alternating with the President's evening receptions.

A GERMAN squadron, under command of Commo. Von Kall, consisting of the *Stein*, flagship, and *Moltke* and *Prinz Adalbech*, arrived at St. Thomas, Dec. 21. The Danish frigate *Iylland* is also there with Prince Carl, second son of the Danish Crown Prince, on board as a midshipman; also the Italian flagship *Amerigo Vespucci*, Admiral Mantese.

THE *Isla de Cuba*, a cruiser ordered for the Spanish Government, was launched on Saturday, Dec. 11, from Elswick, England, and a Chinese man-of-war on Tuesday following.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR MEDICAL CORPS.

THE *Church Record* (Southport, Conn.,) of Dec. 15, contains an address on "The Guild of S. Luke Evangelist and Physicians in the U. S. of America," delivered in Calvary Church, New York City, Nov. 19, 1886, by Wm. Thornton Parker, M. D., Provost of S. Luke's Guild. Dr. Parker states that in the year 1654 there existed in Amsterdam, Holland, a corporation, presumably of physicians, known as the Guild of S. Luke, which was probably the first of this name, of which any trace can be found. At the beginning of 1886 it was proposed to form an American Ward of the Guild of S. Luke. Application for authority was made to the Bishop of Rhode Island and to the Parent Society. The Bishop of Rhode Island sent his *blessing* as well as his Episcopal authority for the undertaking and the Parent Society sent a charter and kind words of encouragement, and at last after some delays and difficulties, the first meeting of the Guild of S. Luke in the United States was held on Holy Cross Day, Sept. 14, 1886, and the organization perfected. Since then the American Ward has steadily increased, and has reached such a degree of strength and its future seems so hopeful that it was thought best to call this meeting in New York City.

In the course of his address Dr. Parker pays a high compliment to the military medical officers, of whom he says: "Who that is entitled to that honorable name of veteran soldier will not bear witness to the gallantry of the medical officers, in time of war, especially in late years when the terrible engines of destruction make such quick work upon the battlefield? What heroes those who faced the showers of bullets and the deadly spear and cimetar in Egypt!—in the front rank, succoring and ministering to the wounded, and carrying words of religion to the dying. Sometime ago I received a letter from a prominent Army surgeon, now a brother of the Guild, asking if medical officers of the Army were eligible for membership. Who are better able than they to carry out the objects of the Guild of S. Luke and especially so in war, where they almost alone have access to the dying. Consider for one moment the opportunities for good which the military surgeon possesses. But it is not alone on the battlefield, or in the hospital of a fighting army that the military surgeon can do manly Christian work as a member of the Guild of S. Luke. At our frontier posts the doctor sometimes, I wish I might say often, acts as post chaplain, reading lay services on Sundays, and burying the dead, but his opportunities are countless, not only by personal influence and example, and promotion of works of mercy—but he can say a kind word of religious encouragement, time and again when there is no one else to say it, and his saying it will often attract more attention for good than even a chaplain's ministration! In the hospital wards he can discourage profanity and obscenity and he can guard the dying man from annoyance and protect the dead body from insult and wrong. He can show mercy and pity in the dispensary at sick call, and in many other ways well known to the faithful medical officers. And do you ask what would such a man's fate be, amongst his brother officers? I know of no officers on earth more respectful to those who seem to be religious than our American officers. Let a man do his duty whatever it is, and he will secure the respect due him, at any frontier post or other post of the United States. This is only what you might reasonably expect from brave and educated officers, and I honor them for it. This applies with equal force to the Naval and other medical officers in the Government employ. For our medical officers of the Army or Navy and other departments of the Government service S. Luke's Guild is desirable and its certificate of membership compatible with honor and usefulness."

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SON.

"I AM Mr. Sherman." The speaker stood in the reception room of the Detroit (Jesuit) College on Jefferson Avenue this morning. He came here a month ago to enter the college as an instructor. Mr. Sherman is a slightly built young man. He wore a handsome silk gown or vestment, which fell quite to his feet. The gown was very becoming. His hair is a light brown, modestly brushed back off his forehead. He has a fair complexion, strong, square, manly face, honest-looking gray eyes, a fresh, kindly, agreeable manner, and a general air of health and vigor. On the whole, his resemblance to the ideal priest is slight—in fact, remarkably so. As a matter of fact, "General Sherman's son Tom" is not a full-fledged priest, but merely a "scholastique."

"My father was disappointed at my course in entering the church," said Mr. Sherman. "He had not intended me for a recluse, and was, of course, disappointed. Still there is no breach between us, as has been falsely reported. I spent some time with him recently. We were perfectly friendly, and since coming here I have received a number of letters from him. I am now Professor of the rhetoric class. Next year I shall have concluded my fourth year as a scholastique. I shall then spend four years as a student of theology at Woodstock College, Maryland, after which I shall be ordained. What will become of me then only the church can say. I suppose I shall be a parish priest or a missionary."

"Of course you do not regret your action?"

"No, I am very happy here, and have never regretted the course I have taken. We never look back—always forward. Ours is not the usual life of a monastic. Our order aims to live much as laymen live. We take the usual vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, but 'poverty' only means that we shall have no private property. We live in a community, and we are well lodged, well fed and well clothed. Our rooms are comfortable, but not luxurious. Mine is about 15 feet long by 12 wide. It has no carpet or pictures, but is furnished with a good bed, chairs, dressing table, wardrobe, washstand—all plain, but good. We have excellent food and plenty of it, and there is actually nothing to complain of. We rise at 4:30 or 5 o'clock, dress ourselves, and pass an hour in meditation. We usually meditate upon some passage in Scripture, which we apply to our own lives. For instance, the subject of a recent meditation of mine was the text, 'Judge not, lest ye be judged.' After meditation, we attend mass in a body."

"What are the day's duties?"

"We breakfast at 7 o'clock," said Mr. Sherman, "and begin teaching at 9. My class numbers 18 boys. We aim to make our pupils thoroughly educated, cultivated men. With an interval for dinner the school lasts until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock I lay aside my dress, assume that of an ordinary layman, and walk out upon the streets. When I return I lay out my lessons for the next day's class. At 7 o'clock we eat supper. All our meals are eaten in silence, some brother reading aloud from some improving book, so that all may hear. At 7.30 we go to the drawing room and spend an hour in recreation and conversation. At 8.30 a bell rings, and we file off to chapel, where we hold common prayer for 15 minutes. We then go to our rooms and pray in private for 15 minutes. After that we spend 15 minutes in preparing our meditation for the morning. Then we examine our conscience as to what we have done during the day. Then we sleep."

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

CONGRESSMEN GILFILLAN AND NELSON, regents of the University of Minnesota, called upon the Secretary of War, Dec. 20, and presented a letter from the board of regents relative to the 250 stand of arms now at the university, which the Chief of Ordnance of the War Department ordered should be shipped last fall to the Rock Island arsenal. Accompanying it was a letter from Gen. Sibley, in which he says:

"A letter has been addressed to the President of the University of Minnesota by the acting Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, containing a peremptory order for the return of the arms and equipments furnished the institution several years since by the Government to facilitate the instruction in military science and tactics therein. The regents, who control the affairs of the university, have had the letter referred to forwarded to the president of the institution and have instructed me, as their presiding officer, to request you to overrule the action of your sub-officer in the premises, which is based upon the single fact that no officer of the United States Army is at present in charge of the chair of military instruction. By direction of the board of regents, I requested that Lieut. Lundeen, attached to the light battery stationed at Fort Snelling, might be detailed, as he had some years previously been in charge of the military department of the university, the duties of which were discharged with signal credit to himself and great advantage to the students. The response was that Lieut. Lundeen could not be spared from his post; and the regents, despairing, desisted from further attempts to attain their object. Meantime, however, the instruction in military science has not been neglected, the regents employing the most competent teachers that could be found in private life. To deprive us now of the arms and equipments would simply paralyze all efforts in that direction. This great university is the leading educational agency in this State, and ranks among the foremost in the Northwest. It has nearly or quite four hundred students, and the number is increasing yearly. It would seem that such an institution has peculiar claims for consideration by the Federal Government, instead of being subordinated to denominational schools, as has been and still is the case."

(Special Despatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

SOCIAL NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

THE presence of Mr. Alan Arthur in Washington at this time has revived the subject of his engagement to a well-known West End belle. According to a social gossip Mr. Arthur is here for the purpose of renewing his engagement, providing the young lady in question is willing. As the story goes, young Arthur came to Washington during the first winter his father occupied the White House to spend the Christmas holidays. He was at that time nothing but an overgrown, awkward college youth, his father allowing him $50 per month spending money. The young society men of this city received him with open arms, and an ambitious young naval officer, who desired a pleasant detail from the President, was particularly friendly to young Arthur and expended large sums of money for his amusement. In the course of his social ramblings young Arthur became infatuated with one of the acknowledged belles of society, and it was soon whispered about that Alan Arthur was engaged to be married to Miss Beach. The two young people were frequently seen together, and their fondness for each other's companionship appeared to be mutual. Alan found the excitement of social life in Washington more fascinating than "boxing" at college, and he spent most of his time here, professing to be too delicate to keep up with the yearly course of study mapped out for him by his instructors. The following winter it was observed that the two young people referred to appeared indifferent to each other, and Alan was frequently seen out driving with other young ladies well known in social circles. Then followed an announcement in the local society papers that Alan Arthur's engagement with Miss Beach was off, and the young lady soon afterward departed on a European trip. Her beauty, grace and numerous accomplishments made her a great social favorite abroad, and the American letter-writers could not sound her praises too highly. Several months ago she returned to her home in this city, and in the meantime her string of admirers is almost numberless. She has an exquisite figure, graceful neck and shoulders, beautiful brown hair and eyes and a lovely complexion, and is the life of almost any party or gathering in which she participates. It is said that young Arthur has greatly improved in manly qualities, and during the past two years has devoted himself assiduously to his studies, and his present visit to this city is for the purpose of winning back his first love. The naval officer referred to above secured the command he was working for, and afterward young Arthur had to pilot himself through the rough seas of Washington society.

THE following named officers were recently registered at Department headquarters at St. Paul: Maj. W. H. Forwood, Surgeon, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Baldwin, 2d Cav.; Capt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf., returning from sick leave en route to station; 1st Lieut. John S. Rodman, 20th Inf., en route to Columbus Barracks.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Dec. 22, 1886.

Directs commanding officers of posts at which works of construction are in progress, to forward monthly reports, showing the progress of, and expenditures connected with, the said works, calls attention to the non-observance of the requirements of A. R. 243, as amended by G. O. 14, s. 1885, A. G. O., in making notification to the Pay Department of men to be discharged.

The regulations are specific in requiring the notification to be in the handwriting of the officer who signs the final statements.

Certificates of disability for the discharge of enlisted men, are, quite frequently, received without the requirements of notes 1 and 2, on the forms being fully complied with.

Attention is invited to the subject, so that the certificates may reach headquarters in an acceptable form.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Leave for ten days is granted Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox (S. O. 148, Dec. 2, Dept. Mo.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Acting Judge Advocate (S. O. 130, Dec. 20, D. Dakota).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Arthur Levinsohn, recently appointed from 1st sergeant, Co. B, 7th Inf., now at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. Ty., will proceed to Fort Reno, Indian Ty., reporting upon his arrival to the C. O. for assignment to duty at that post (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish the necessary transportation, and the Subsistence Dept. commutation of rations for four days, in advance, at the usual rates, it being impracticable to carry rations of any kind (S. O. 147, Dec. 17, Dept. Mo.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Carl Damus, U. S. A., recently tried at Fort Verde, A. T., was acquitted of the charge of theft, found guilty of failing to obey a message sent him, and of being much incapacitated from the use of alcohol, and sentenced to forfeit thirty dollars. Major General Howard has approved the sentence.

Pay Department.

Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., will proceed not later than Jan. 3, to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 115, Dec. 30, Div. Atlantic).

The following payment of troops on muster rolls of Dec. 31, will be made: Major James P. Canby, Paymr., at Fort Canby, W. T. Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., at Forts Walla Walla, Spokane, Cœur d'Alene and Boise Barracks. Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr. at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Klamath (S. O. 222, Dec. 18, D. Columbia).

Major James R. Roche, Paymr., Sioux City, will proceed to Omaha, and report for necessary instructions to make payments at Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 129, Dec. 16, D. Dakota.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect Dec. 24, is granted Major G. W. Candee, Paymr. (S. O. 147, Dec. 17, Dept. Mo.)

The troops in Div. Atlantic will be paid on muster of Dec. 31, as follows: Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Frankford Arsenal, Forts McHenry and Monroe. Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady. Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., David's Island, New York Harbor, Forts Schuyler, Hamilton and Wadsworth, and Bedlow's Island. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., Willet's Point, Forts Columbus, Trumbull and Adams. Major George W. Baird, Paymr., National Armory, Springfield, Watertown Arsenal, and Forts Warren, Preble, and Kennebec Arsenal. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, and Plattsburg Barracks. Major Charles McClure, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Allegheny Arsenal, and Indianapolis Arsenal. Major Wm. H. Comegys, Paymr., Little Rock Barracks, Jackson Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, St. Francis Barracks, Fort Barrancas, and Augusta Arsenal. Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., Forts Porter, Niagara and Ontario, and Madison Barracks (S. O. 212, Dec. 24, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect about Jan. 1, 1887, is granted Major Egon A. Koerper, surgeon (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. John L. Phillips, asst. surg., in S. O. 146, Nov. 2, 1886, Dept. of Dakota, is extended one month (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Wm. H. Forwood, surgeon (S. O. 129, Dec. 16, D. Dakota).

Asst. Surg. Edward Everts is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, and will proceed to Fort Apache. Asst. Surg. C. F. Mason is relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca, and will proceed to Fort McDowell, relieving A. A. Surg. R. P. Finley, who will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M. Asst. Surg. W. B. Banister is relieved at Fort Wingate, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., relieving A. A. Surg. L. N. Clark, who will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M. Asst. Surg. W. D. Dietz is relieved at Fort Stanton, and will proceed to Fort Bayard (S. O. 136, Dec. 16, D. Arizona).

The contract of A. A. Surg. E. I. Pring, Fort Union, N. M., is annulled, to take effect Jan. 1, 1887 (S. O. 136, Dec. 16, D. Arizona).

1st Lieut. Alonzo R. Chapin, Med. Dept., is detailed J. A. of the G. C. M., at Fort Washakie, Wyo., vice 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Wakeman, Med. Dept., relieved (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, C. E., is appointed an additional member of the Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, constituted by S. O. 177, c. s. (S. O. 201, Dec. 28, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. H. Bixby, C. E., will proceed to Georgetown, S. C., and thence by river to the head of Clark's Creek and Mingo Creek, on duty connected with works under his charge, and on completion thereof, will return, via Georgetown, to his station at Wilmington, N. C. (S. O. 201, Dec. 28, C. E.)

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Frederic V. Abbot is further extended until Jan. 8, 1887 (S. O. 200, Dec. 27, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, is, in addition to his

present duties, assigned to duty as member of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications and River and Harbor works, and will report by letter to Col. Thos. Lincoln Casey, C. E., President of the Board (S. O. 199, Dec. 24, C. E.)

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Fort Knox, Me., on public business (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Edward Burr, C. E., is relieved from duty as Engineer Officer of the Dept. 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Langfitt, C. E., having reported to the Brig. Gen. commanding, is announced as Engineer Officer of the Dept. (G. O. 31, Dec. 14, D. Columbia.)

Capt. John G. Butler, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting revolvers, being manufactured at that place for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. John Kennedy, recently appointed from sergt., Light Bat. A, 2d Art., now at Little Rock Barracks, will proceed to Fort Davis, Texas, for duty (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., will repair to Washington, on public business connected with the Ord. Dept. (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

Col. George H. Mendell, C. E., will proceed to San Diego, Cal., on public business (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain George D. Crocker, St. Louis, will proceed to his home, Detroit, Mich., and await retirement (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

Post Chaplain George Robinson is assigned to duty at St. Louis, in connection with the subject of education in the Army (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Post Chaplain George D. Crocker, on Dec. 25, 1886, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin, member of G. C.-M., from Fort Spokane to Spokane Falls, W. T., is confirmed (S. O. 218, Dec. 13, D. Columbia.)

Leave for eleven days, to take effect Dec. 23, is granted 2d Lieut. F. G. Irwin, Jr. (S. O. 148, Dec. 20, Dept. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

The Q. M. Dept. will pay the rent of quarters at Tucson, A. T., occupied by Major H. E. Noyes from Oct. 29 to Nov. 15, 1886, there having been no public quarters available during that period at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 135, Dec. 14, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. James Parker is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Huachuca, A. T., and 1st Lieut. W. M. Dickinson is relieved as a member and appointed J.-A. in his stead. Capt. Wirt Davis is detailed as a member of the court (S. O. 135, Dec. 14, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Wilber E. Wilder will inspect two public animals at St. Louis, for which Major Charles W. Foster, Q. M., is responsible (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 2d Lieut. Luther S. Welborn is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Jan. 3, 1887, is granted 2d Lieut. John M. Carson, Fort Reno, Ind. T. (S. O. 196, Dec. 28, Div. M.)

The ordinary leave of Capt. Albert E. Woodson is extended four months for disability (S. O., Dec. 29, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

The leave granted Capt. Henry P. Perrine is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frederick G. Hodgson is extended two months (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. J. F. McBlain is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte.)

Capts. Byron Dawson and Jerauld A. Olmsted are detailed additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Du Chesne, Utah (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte.)

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. Melvin A. Wilkins, Troop E (S. O. 195, Dec. 24, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave Div. of Pacific, is granted 2d Lieut. John B. McDonald (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Leave for thirty days is granted 2d Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, Fort Canby (S. O. 217, Dec. 11, D. Columbia.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, Fort Adams, is extended fourteen days (S. O. 213, Dec. 27, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. William H. Coffin is, on his own application, relieved from duty at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., and will join his battery (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Pars. 9 and 10, S. O. 251, Oct. 28, 1886, H. Q. A., granting leave of absence to 2d Lieut. Virgil J. Brumback and announcing the acceptance of his resignation, are revoked (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. William C. Bartlett, Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 130, Dec. 20, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The journey performed by Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn, member of G. C.-M., from Fort Spokane to Spokane Falls, W. T., is confirmed (S. O. 218, Dec. 13, D. Columbia.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

2d Lieuts. William P. Burnham and Amos B. Shattuck will proceed from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., and report for temporary C.-M. duty (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Capt. William I. Reed and 2d Lieut. George W. McIver, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report, as witnesses, to the J.-A. of the G. C.-M. in session at that place (S. O. 166, Dec. 20, D. Platte.)

Leave for nine days, to take effect Dec. 24, is granted 2d Lieut. A. P. Buffington (S. O. 149, Dec. 21, Dept. M.)

Capt. William Quinton is detailed additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. J. Espy McCoy will proceed to the Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia and report in person to the Commanding General of that Department for duty as Aide-de-Camp on his staff (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Frank Owen will proceed from Fort Bridger to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., and report for temporary C.-M. duty (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett is relieved from temporary duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and will proceed to join his company (S. O., Dec. 28, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; H and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

The verbal instructions of the Dept. Commander, of Oct. 1, 1886, directing 2d Lieut. C. P. Stivers to join at Fort Wingate, N. M., from duty at Fort Bowie, A. T., are confirmed (S. O. 135, Dec. 14, D. Ariz.)

Major Daingerfield Parker is relieved from duty at Fort Wingate, N. M., and will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Prescott, A. T., and take station (S. O. 137, Dec. 17, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Leon A. Matile, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 130, Dec. 20, D. Dak.)

Leave for nine days is granted 2d Lieut. R. M. Blatchford (S. O. 150, Dec. 23, Dept. M.)

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Dakota, is granted Capt. Charles F. Roe (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Jonas A. Emery is extended four months for disability (S. O., Dec. 29, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

The leave for seven days, taken on Dec. 23, by Lieut.-Col. Robert S. La Motte, Plattsburg Barracks, is extended one month (S. O. 213, Dec. 27, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

A furlough for five months is granted Q. M. Sergt. Francis Gallagher, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 222, Dec. 18, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The verbal order from the Dept. Comdr., of Sept. 4, 1886, under which 1st Lieut. D. D. Mitchell was relieved from duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., with directions for him to proceed to his station, Fort Randall, D. T., is confirmed (S. O. 130, Dec. 20, D. Dak.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for eleven days, to take effect Dec. 23, is granted 2d Lieut. C. D. Clay (S. O. 148, Dec. 20, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. William H. Camp will proceed from Fort Bridger to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., and report for temporary C.-M. duty (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. Harris L. Roberts is relieved from duty at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio, and will join his company (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, Fort Bridger, Wyo., is extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 166, Dec. 20, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. H. D. Styer is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Du Chesne, Utah (S. O. 168, Dec. 22, D. Platte.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will proceed to Portland and inspect the money accounts of Major James P. Canby, Chief Paymaster, and Capt. Charles R. Barnett, A. Q. M. (S. O. 218, Dec. 13, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will proceed to Portland and inspect the money accounts of Major William A. Jones and Capt. Charles F. Powell, C. E. (S. O. 221, Dec. 17, D. Columbia.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Martin, Fort Snelling, to take effect about Dec. 20 (S. O. 129, Dec. 16, D. Dak.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect Dec. 24, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry Reade (S. O. 148, Dec. 20, Dept. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1886.

RETIREMENT.

Post Chaplain George D. Crocker, December 25, 1886 (act June 30, 1882).

Military Academy.

Leave on account of ill health is granted Cadet Raymond C. Worthington, 1st Class, until Aug. 28, 1887, when he will join the then 1st Class (S. O., Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

The resignations of the following named cadets of the 4th Class are accepted by the Acting Secretary of War: Arthur L. Giblin and William F. Sicard (S. O., Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, Dec. 21. Detail: Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer, 2d Cav.; Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st Art.; Capt. Daniel W. Burke, 14th Inf.; Capt. Curtis E. Munn, Asst. Surg.; Capt. James N. Wheelan, 2d Cav.; Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn, 4th Inf.; Capts. Eli L. Huggins and Samuel T. Hamilton, 2d Cav.; Capt. Butler D. Price, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Theodore E. True, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William B. Reynolds, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry T. Allen, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 220, Dec. 16, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 5. Detail: Major Alexander C. M. Pennington and Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Charles G. Treat, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 214, Dec. 29, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board, to consist of 2d Lieuts. William D. Wright, Benjamin M. Purssell, and Fielder M. M. Beall, Signal Corps, will assemble, Dec. 28, to report upon and submit recommendation as to accounts paid to Sergt. Hiram J. Penrod, Signal Corps, for per diem expenses (S. O. 134, Dec. 23, Sig. Off.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major James W. Scully, Q. M. Dept., and Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay and 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, 2d Art., will meet at the Subsistence Warehouse, New Orleans, La., Jan. 3, to examine certain subsistence stores for which Capt. William H. Nash, C. S., is responsible (S. O. 213, Dec. 27, Div. A.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at the War Dept., Jan. 3, 1887, for the purpose of revising and condensing the Regulations of the Army and preparing a new edition of the same. Detail: Brig.-Gen. Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ord.; Col. Elwell S. Otis, 20th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Robert N. Scott, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. George B. Davis, 5th Cav., Recorder of the Board (S. O., Dec. 28, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox

Gen. Willcox has ordered that 800 new pattern horse shoes at Fort Leavenworth Q. M. depot be sent for distribution to troops of the 5th and 6th Cavalry, viz.: 300 to Fort Supply, 300 to Fort Riley, and 200 to Fort Lewis. After four months trial of the shoes each troop commander is to render a full report as to their merits and the advisability of adopting them for general use.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

DECEMBER 28, 1886.

CHRISTMAS has come and gone. The morn was heralded by that brilliant aurora which gives the artist his happy effect. The post was bathed in the symbolic "sheen of pure sunlight" throughout the day, and wore, with attested

appreciation, the natural embellishments so befitting the celebration of the joyous festival. The citizen seemed to court ecstacy in the expression of his gratefulness, and the soldier, also alive to the sacred anniversary, tendered graceful tribute. The men's quarters were canopied with large quantities of evergreen, holly, laurel, flags, guidons, crossed guns, swords, etc., and their usual superb dinner was served at their respective batteries.

The children of the post are to be provided with a Christmas tree by the Soldiers' Temperance Union under the superintendence of Miss Chase on Wednesday next.

The Gibson Social Club gave their Christmas hop on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21.

The duties and discipline of the post go on in the usual systematic order.

The bi-monthly muster is close at hand, when the boys will be on the lookout for the Paymaster to distribute his shekels.

In the death of General John A. Logan, the enlisted men lose an enthusiastic admirer, one who took a lively interest in all that concerned their profession. The enlisted men of this garrison only symbolize the sentiments of the entire Army, one and all, without regard to rank, in sincere regret for his death. His personal traits as an honorable gentleman, as a true and noble citizen and man, only round his fame. Such a character may well "sink to rest, by all his country's wishes blest." AULD LANG SYNE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1886.

CHRISTMAS week passed quietly at this post. There was a lively officers' hop last Thursday, which was well attended, considering the unpleasant weather. Prof. Bass was manager, and had provided pretty little souvenirs for the ladies and badges for the gentlemen. From the centre chandelier of the hall hung a bunch of mistletoe, under which one of the staid professors took post and gazed in the most insinuating manner at the young ladies, but all to no purpose.

For several days before Christmas it rained, and everything was made dull and gloomy, but it changed to cold, and pedestrianism was made dangerous.

Services were held at the chapel at eleven o'clock by Prof. Postlethwaite, at the Catholic Chapel, which was very handsomely decorated with flowers, ferns, laurel, smilax, etc., by Father Early. Attendance at these services was entirely optional, but the number who attended was quite large. Good dinners were served to the cadets and various detachments. On Christmas Eve, Mrs. Postlethwaite entertained nearly every lady on the post and many cadets with a dancing party at her house. The most disappointed are the soldiers' children, who will not have any tree this year. It is almost the only pleasure that many of them have to look forward to. This is the first year that has been passed by in a long time.

The toboggan slide will be ready soon. The sleds are all here, and the inauguration of the sport is eagerly looked for.

Bishop Starkey and Mrs. Starkey, of Orange, New Jersey, have been visiting Capt. Metcalfe since last Friday. Lieut. Samuel Rodman, 1st Art., Lieuts. Hickey and Slocum, 8th Cav., and Lieut. Rees, of the Engrs., were here this week.

We came near having a fire several days ago at Lieut. Wisser's quarters. In some manner the furnace set fire to the nearest woodwork, and was discovered just in time to prevent a serious conflagration.

The new edition of "Labberton's Historical Atlas and General History," is to be substituted as a book of reference in the place of the old edition now required for that purpose in the Dept. of History.

The engagement is announced of our Post Commissary, Capt. Sharpe, to Miss Morgan, daughter of Rev. E. D. Morgan, of New York.

Lieut. Davis has been ordered to Washington as Recorder of a Board to revise the Army Regulations.

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Richard L. Livermore, Monclair, N. J.; Wm. H. Barnett, Newark, N. J., and John Thomas Brady, Ottumwa, Iowa, have been designated for examination for admission to the West Point Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

IF the result of every war was as gratifying to the victors, and brought such happiness to a province as the late subjugation of the Apaches has to the officers and men of San Carlos, and the people of the surrounding country, no person, either friend or foe, could look back on war as a calamity. This Agency, after being practically quarantined for the past two years, is now considered as safe as any portion of the civilized world. The Indians on the reservation are peaceably inclined and under the able management of the Agent, Captain F. E. Pierce, 1st Inf., they go to their work every morning, making irrigation ditches, etc., and work as cheerfully under the direction of the Captain's assistants as any men in the land. The assistants are all officers and graduates of the Military Academy at West Point. When I see them returning from their day's labor, six days in every week, in the midst of hundreds of half-naked men, with their boots covered with mud and their clothes and faces filled with dust, and even their hands blistered, in endeavoring to teach the Indians how to use the pick and shovel, I often think of those sarcastic writers who crop up from time to time and stigmatize the "Westpointers" as dudes, probably from the limited knowledge gained by meeting them occasionally in the ball-room.

Freighting on the road between Bowie Station and the town of Globe is carried on to a greater extent than ever before, and the teamsters are no longer compelled to hold whip in one hand and rifle in the other.

The Indian school which was closed three years ago is about being reopened, and cannot fail to be a success under the superintendence of Captain Watkins, his wife and daughter, assisted by Mrs. Fredericks, all of whom arrived lately from the East, and in a week or two we expect to see at least fifty children domiciled therein.

The officers, after having been almost worn out by their long and arduous field duties, are now recuperated, and on Thursday night gave the first ball which perhaps ever took place at San Carlos. It was given as a means of expressing their friendship for Lieut. J. B. McDonald, 10th Cav., before taking advantage of a leave of absence much needed by him after his laborious duties as Quartermaster here for the past two years. The fete was magnificent and remarkably well attended, not less than twenty couples being on the floor at one time. The officers appeared in full dress, and the costumes of the ladies would compare favorably with those worn by ladies at a military ball east of the Mississippi. To persons living in a more densely populated country, twenty couple at a ball may be considered rather tame, but it is to be remembered that the military are merely in the field here, and under canvas, and that the ladies are few. The only ones in the reservation are those above mentioned and Miss Chapel, who is also a late arrival from the States, on a visit to her father, who is Indian Trader, and the wife and daughter of Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, who came all the way from Fort Thomas for the double purpose of visiting her husband and attending the ball. The other ladies present came from Globe, a town thirty-six miles distant, and the only settlement in a radius of fifty miles blessed with the presence of a white woman. A little before noon the first carriage arrived, and for hours afterwards they were coming by ones and twos, and one big wagon was loaded with a piano and seven musicians with the usual violins, cornets, etc.

How different things are from a few months ago, when no person of the female sex would dare to make the journey except under a strong escort, with rifles loaded and constantly in its hands. The gentlemen of the vicinity present were Capt. Keyes, 10th Cavalry, post commander; Capt. Pierce, 1st Infantry, Indian agent; Dr. T. B. Davis, U. S. A., post surgeon; Lieuts. McDonald, Watson, Ward, Mott, Hughes, and Smith, 10th Cavalry—the latter two came from Fort Thomas for the occasion—Lieut. Walsh, 4th Cavalry; Lieut. Elliott, 9th Infantry; Mr. Chapel, Indian trader; Dr. Gale, an old Army surgeon, but at present agency physician; Al Sieber, chief of scouts and the Buffalo Bill of the Southwest, and last but not least J. B. Simmons, civilian clerk, Q. M. department, a veteran of the war, and to whose untiring energy may be attributed to a great extent the success of the entertainment. Dancing commenced at 8 o'clock, and a well gotten up supper was served at midnight, after which dancing was resumed and continued until daylight, when the band appealed for mercy by playing "Put me in my little bed."

In the forenoon the guests enjoyed the almost unique sight of witnessing the Indians drawing their weekly rations, and at about 1 P. M. leave taking commenced, and judging from the pleasant expressions and happy faces all were delighted with their visit.

I may add that ever since this agency has been under military control the officers and men have received every mark of courtesy from the people of Globe, who are as jovial and intelligent a class of persons as can be found anywhere.

GREEN STRIPE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MISSOULA.

DECEMBER 16, 1886.

THE most delightful of all our winter entertainments was the german given by Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Buttler, Wednesday evening, Dec. 15. Our fine winter weather gave us a perfect evening, so that a merry crowd was present in the Post Hall by 9.30 o'clock P. M., at which time dancing began, Lieut. and Mrs. Buttler leading.

A number of invitations had been issued to residents of Missoula, so that fifteen couples were dancing. Among these were Lieut. Kennedy and Miss Pearson, Lieut. Smith and Miss Jewett, Mr. Cummings and Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. McLead and Mr. Adams, of the Agency, and Miss Landers.

Others present were Col. and Mrs. Jewett, Dr. and Mrs. Woodruff, Capt. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Gageby and Lieut. Freeland.

The refreshments were delicious, the figures pleasing and the favors many and pretty, especially the Chinese oddities.

Dancing was kept up until 1, when the guests departed carrying with them the memories of a charming evening. Our regular fortnightly hops are well attended and are thoroughly enjoyed, so that life is pleasant with us, and we will certainly be loth to leave this beautiful post. "THIMS."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

DECEMBER 19, 1886.

THIS is Sunday, when the Army ceases, generally, though not universally, from labor, and the weary, oh so weary, are at rest. News I have none.

Christmas is at hand and our latent energies and intellects are at work to see how twenty-five dollars worth of presents can be purchased out of a much smaller amount. The good old days of "hypothecation" are no more and the flinty-hearted Paymasters won't draw a check for love or money, especially money, until it has been fairly earned. Poker used to be a certain source of revenue, but even that source of spasmodic receipt has failed, so there is nothing to do but wait.

Gen. Ruggles and Inspector-General Heyl have returned from their trip to McIntosh, etc., by the new road lately opened from here to the Gulf. Great preparations are being made for the various Christmas trees, and, whoever may, certainly the children of our official community will not be forgotten. God bless 'em one and all.

Dress parade on Tuesday and Thursday of each week is a feature here and the citizens attend in large numbers and seem to like the ceremony. How the soldiers like it I have not as yet inquired, but I heard one fellow say it was an "unmeaning ceremony." Doubtless he was prejudiced.

It is rumored that Major Bash, of the Pay Department, is shortly to seek "fresh fields and pastures new," (pardon my little quotationary failing.) He has been here six years and he and his have many warm friends, who all hope Billy Rochester may find a good station for him.

The general health here is excellent; one case of scarlet fever some time ago, but none since.

The "paper chase," or shall we call it a "fox chase," yesterday, came off in good style, although a stiff breeze was blowing in the afternoon. Lieut. Rumbough, A. D. C., acted the part of the fox, and the hounds were in charge of Lieut. Woodbury. About thirty ladies and gentlemen participated in the sport. After a swift and and most exciting run, Miss Kress, a niece of Major Muhlenberg, who is spending the winter with him from St. Louis, carried off the brush from the other lady participants, and Elmer Otis, Jr., surged far ahead of the other gentlemen.

And now a short farewell. Go on and prosper, and if you make your paper as good in 1887 as it has been in 1886 all will be well. Government Hill is watching your efforts and the seal of its approval is the sure token of success. Other correspondents may fail you, but I will not. You will hear from me early in 1887, when I hope to give you a glowing account of how we spent Christmas and New Year's; who visited who, who didn't visit at all and who, after they had visited, and got over the effects, wished they hadn't done so. Once more—farewell. PUNK.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T.

THE *Independent* of Dec. 16th says: Lieut. D. C. Pearson, R. Q. M., 2d Cav., on Thursday started East from Fort Walla Walla, on leave, to visit in Massachusetts....Lieut. D. L. Brainard, 2d Cav., will leave the East Jan. 1st to join his company at Fort Walla Walla.....Major Wm. J. Volkmar arrived at headquarters last week....The young child of Capt. C. M. Swigert, 2d Cav., was taken sick on their arrival at Fort Walla Walla, with scarlet fever, but is now reported convalescent....Major A. M. Randol, 1st Art., Fort Canby, who has just recovered from a severe illness, last night departed for San Francisco. ....Lieut. W. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., and Mrs. Reynolds, came over from Fort Townsend on Tuesday. They visit at the Barracks a few days, as Lieut. Reynolds will not go to Fort Walla Walla at present. ....A court martial ordered at Walla Walla has been postponed, as the post is quarantined for scarlet fever. Major D. W. Burke and Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., and Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st Art., who were to go up yesterday, remain here....Major D. W. Burke and Lieut. H. C. Cabell, 14th Inf., and Lieut. J. C. McClernand, Aide on Gen. Gibbon's staff, were on Saturday called to Portland to judge a competitive drill between two companies of the Oregon and Washington militia. The contest was won by the Oregon company....A very pleasant amateur theatrical entertainment took place at the garrison hall on Tuesday evening. The one-act comedy, "To Oblige Benson," was given, with Capt. C. A. Woodruff as Mr. Benson; Miss Kelly as Mrs. Benson; Lieut. Albert Todd as Mr. Trotter Southdown; Mrs. Hunter as Mrs. Southdown, and Mr. Gibbon as Mr. Meredith. This was followed by the farce of "Poor Pillicoddy," in which Lieut. Frank Taylor took the part of Mr. Pillicoddy; Mrs. Poole that of Mrs. Pillicoddy; Lieut. Allison appearing as Capt. O'Scuttle, and Mrs. Kilbourne as Mrs. O'Scuttle; Miss Burke as Sarah Blunt.

FORT SNELLING, MINN

AT a recent meeting of the Minneapolis Board of Trade there was submitted and referred to a committee a memorandum in regard to a proposed enlargement of the post at Fort Snelling and improvement of the quarters. The proposition was to provide for a garrison of one regiment of infantry, one troop of cavalry, and one battery of light artillery. This would leave four captains and twenty-eight subalterns to be provided for. The reasons for desiring the enlargements are set forth at some length, substantially as follows: "Concentration of troops is always economical, and the extension of the post will save expense in the handling of troops; Fort Snelling is a cheap place to keep troops, ranking cheapest for infantry and fifth for cavalry; its railroad situation makes it a convenient place for supplying; it is within seven miles of two excellent markets, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and building material could be had cheaply and easily; its position near the great railroad centres of Minneapolis and St. Paul makes it peculiarly available for sending troops to other localities; it is a very healthy post, the death and sick rates being especially low; the water is in excellent supply, both for regimental use and in case of fire."

A summary of improvements needed and the estimated cost are given as follows:

Four sets captains' quarters	$28,000
Twelve double sets subaltern quarters	72,000
Six double sets company	120,000
Brick storehouse	5,000
Stable for battery artillery	5,000
Accessories	6,600
Cavalry stable and troop blacksmith shop	6,000
Extending water system	5,000
Surveying and grading	25,000
Electric light	10,000
Contingent expenses	33,912
Total	$316,512

A VISIT TO FORT KNOX, ME.

THE Bucksport *Clipper* says: Last Friday some of the old 6th Me. Regt., with their friends, who had been attending the reunion at Bangor, visited Fort Knox, where they were met by Ord. Sergt. Adolph Koch, U. S. Army, who had run up the large flag, and with genuine courtesy, welcomed them to its sheltering arms. Winding their way up to the upper glacis, they there found a few of the ladies of Bucksport with a lunch laid out temptingly on the stone work and green sod. It was a very pleasant little affair. They all tendered compliments to Sergt. Koch for his genial and hearty welcome. The Sergeant had not only heard of the Regiment, but had fought side by side with them in battle. He has been in the U. S. Service 32 years, but is a remarkably well-preserved man, and only a very slight foreign accent betrays his foreign birth among a liberty-loving people.

Sergt. Koch is making needed repairs on Fort Knox. The sergeant believes in keeping things in proper form. Seldom, if ever, has a more efficient man had charge. Warm-hearted and genial, he makes friends of all with whom he comes in contact, and yet he enforces the orders of his superiors with an exactness which is commendable, if it does not suit all of us.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

THE Brackett *News* of Dec. 25 says:

Quite a number of hunting parties have left the Post this week.

Lieut. Hewitt has a class under instruction in the new signal code, and they do him much credit.

We understand the I. O. G. T. are to have an entertainment on the anniversary of their lodge, when an appropriate address will be delivered by the chaplain, and an interesting entertainment provided.

J. W. Anness, 1st Sergt. Co. C, 19th U. S. Inf., who has been enjoying a three months' furlough at his father's home in Brookfield, returned on Monday. During his stay in Brookfield he has instructed the Partello Post, G. A. R., in Upton's Revised Tactics. Before his departure Sergt. Anness was made the recipient of a handsome gold pen by the members of the Post, as an appreciation of his kindness.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Dec. 25 says:

Department Commander, Gen. Crook, is daily expected.

Lieut. Wright, 9th Cav., has returned from Omaha, whither he had been on official business.

Our fort gets $175,000 for improvements. It will be a ten company headquarters post, with a military band in consequence.

Lieut. Mercer, Co. C, 8th Inf., with wife and child, have left to visit friends in the East.

A week ago Gen. Brisbin's little daughter, Katie, was taken sick, and her illness has developed into scarlet fever. On learning from the post surgeon, Dr. Reed, the nature of the disease, Gen. Brisbin promptly quarantined his house and turned over the command of the post to Capt. Parker that he might avoid the spread of the disease and devote himself to his sick child.

LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON.

A LEAVENWORTH despatch of Dec. 20, referring to the discussion as to the quality of the shoes made at the military prison, says:

Col. Blunt has had charge of the prison since 1872, and during all these years his management has been conservative and economical, and this is the first time an aspersion has been cast on the management. In an interview to-day Col. Blunt said that the beginning of this matter was the report of Gen. Miles condemning the shoes made at the prison as worthless. It seems that this is the result rather of a personal grievance than otherwise. When Gen. Miles took charge of the Department of the Missouri he thought the military prison came under his charge, and contemplated making several changes. The Secretary of War sat rather heavily upon him. The Prison Commission came there to investigate the shoes, and their report has been made. Now comes Mr. Bragg, in Congress, and revives the subject, and makes the charge that the prison is losing money; in other words, that the Government could have the same work done by contract at better rates than the prison is doing it. Col. Blunt furnished a table to refute these charges.

The cost of maintenance being $35,435.50, and saving that there was an average of 542 prisoners the entire year, that being the highest number at any one time, the cost to the Government, not allowing anything for the work done, would be $65.37 per year per man, or $5.45 per month, or 18 cents per day. The scheme of Mr. Bragg to cut the appropriation for manufacturing supplies down to $125,000 will lay the prisoners now making shoes idle for at least three months of the year, or will put them at some ordinary work around the post which will, as far as economy is concered, render them practically idle. This will increase the cost of the shoes made, because the pay of the foremen of the shops will go on. Guards will have to be paid, and by increasing the expenditures on a less number of shoes will raise the cost of each pair probably 25 per cent.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.
Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Hough, 16th Infantry, Superintendent.
1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art., A. A. A. General.

DEPOTS.

David's Island, N. Y. H.

Lieut.-Col. Richard F. O'Beirne, 15th Infantry, commanding.
Major J. V. D. Middleton, Surgeon U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.
Capt. Frederick E. Trotter, 14th Inf.
Capt. William R. Hall, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.
Capt. Geo. H. Cook, A. Q. M. Depot Q. M., A. O. O. and A, C. S.
Capt. Geo. G. Lott, 11th Inf.
1st Lieut. James Regan, 9th Inf.
1st Lieut. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.
1st Lieut. Calvin D. Cowles, 23d Inf., Depot Adjt. and R. O.
1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf.
1st Lieut. John K. Waring, 2d Inf., on temporary duty (D. I.)

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Maj. Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cav., commanding.
Major Ely McClellan, Surgeon, U. S. Army. Depot Surg.
Capt. Lewis C. Forsyth, Asst. Quartermaster, etc.
Capt. J. K. Corson, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.
*Capt. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.
*Capt. Jas. M. Kelley, 10th Cav.
*Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav.
1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav., Dep. Adjt. and R. O.
*1st Lieut. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cav.
2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 2d Cav.
* Special detail.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Maj. William L. Kellogg, 19th Inf., commanding.
Maj. Charles R. Greenleaf, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Depot Surg.
Capt. Charles Hobart, 3d Inf.
Capt. B. D. Taylor, Asst. Surg.
1st Lieut. Edward C. Carter, Assistant Surgeon U S. A., on leave.
Capt. A. H. Young, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Dep. Q. M., A.O.O., A. C. S.
Capt. T. W. Morrison, 16th Inf.
1st Lt. J. B. Rodman, 20th Inf.
1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf.
1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf., and R. O.
1st Lt. Alex. Ogle, 17th Inf., Depot Adjt.
1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, 15th Inf.

RENDEZVOUS.

Albany, N. Y., 513 Broadway—1st
Baltimore, Md., 87 1-2 S. Sharp st. (Cav.), Capt. G. E. Overton, 6 Cav.
Baltimore, Md., 48 N. Liberty St.....1st Lt. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland St.—Capt. Samuel McKeever, 2d Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 161 Niagara St.—Capt. Wm. H. H. Crowell, 6th Inf.
Camden, N. J.—1st Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Inf.
Chicago, Ills., 10 S. Clark St. (Cav.)—Capt. J. G. Hennisee, 8th Cav.
Chicago, Ills., 9 S. Clark St.—Capt. Frank D. Garretty, 17th Inf.
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th St. (Cav)—1st Lt. Geo. K. Hunter, 3d Cav.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 64 East 4th St.—1st Lt. John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.
Cleveland, Ohio, 142 & 144 Ontario St.—1st Lt. C. A. Vernou, 19 Inf.
Denver, Colo., 372 Blake St.—Capt. George P. Borden, 5th Inf.
Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Congress St. (Cav.)—Capt. J. S. Loud 9th Cav.
Harrisburg, Pa., 443 Market St.—Capt. Chambers McKibbin, 15 Inf.
Jersey City, N. J., 19 Montgomery St. (Cav.) Capt. P. D. Vroom, 3d Cav.
Lexington, Ky. (Cav.)—1st Lt. C. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.
New York City, 174 Hudson St. (Cav.)—Capt. J. Jackson, 1st Cav.
New York City, 56 West St., (Cav.)—1st Lt. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav.
New York City, 109 West St.—Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf.
New York City, 116 Chatham St.—Capt. Charles F. Robe, 25th Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 2005 Market St., (Cav.)—1st Lt. H. L. Scott, 7 Cav.
Philadelphia, Pa., 2 North 20th St., cor. Market St.,—Capt. Chas. C. Hood, 24th Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 915 Penn Ave.—Capt. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine St. (Cav.)—1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th St.—1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, 13thInf.
Washington, D. C., 924 Pa. ave—Capt. Douglas M. Scott, 1st Inf.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Norfolk, Va., Dec. 25, for coal and supplies, and thence will sail on a cruise to the West Indies, returning to Hampton Roads about May, 1887.

A despatch from Washington states that the *Galena* in getting away from the coal dock at the Norfolk Navy-yard, Dec. 28, came in collision with the flagship *Trenton* and had her foreyard carried away. The bowsprit of the *Trenton* was somewhat damaged. The *Galena* will be detained ten days making repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard. Will be put out of commission—her officers and crew being transferred to the *Richmond*.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Aspinwall Nov. 26.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Sailed from New York, Nov. 14, for the S. A. Station. Arrived at Malta Dec. 27.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Sailed from Montevideo for Maldonado Dec. 11. All well.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Valletta, Malta, Dec. 6.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Sailed from Gibraltar Nov. 28 for the African coast.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 15.

HARTFORD, 2d rate. 16 guns Captain J. H. Gillis. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 26. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso. Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Apia, Samoan Island, Oct. 15. To leave for Easter Island about Oct. 25, and from there to Valparaiso, where she is expected to arrive about the middle of January.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska, October 19, having left Juneau Oct. 13. Will winter at Sitka. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

The *Pinta* is frozen in for the winter at Sitka, Alaska, and will wait for spring with the usual patience of forced inactivity. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell, commanding; Lieuts. H. T. Monahan, Alex. McCrackin, G. T. Emmons; Ensign C. F. Plunkett; Passed Asst. Surgeon C. W. Rush; Asst. Surgeon W. Martin; Asst. Paymaster M. R. Calvert; Passed Asst. Engr. F. J. Hoffman. The *Pinta's* address is "Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal."

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Bushire, Persia, Nov. 17, expecting to sail in a few days for Busra, in Asiatic Turkey.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Singapore Dec. 18.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 1.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Returned to Hong Kong, Oct. 5, from Macao, and arrived at Canton Nov. 10.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 26.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Reported by cable to have arrived at Naples, Italy, Dec. 22.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Left Canton, China, Oct. 31, for her winter station at Tientsin, where she arrived Nov. 26.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent as follows: Up to Feb. 10, by Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about that date. Address care of U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, between Feb. 10 and March 1. Address care U. S. Consul, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Sailed from Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 22, on her winter cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Sailed from Fort Monroe, on her winter cruise, Dec. 22.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., Dec. 22, on her winter cruise.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York Navy-yard

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At Norfolk Navy-yard.

The *Dolphin* was on Tuesday assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. As soon as she is ready for sea, her commander will report for duty to the Admiral commanding the station.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 30, for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE British ironclad *Sultan* broke her moorings and drifted against and sank the French steamer *Ville de Victoria* in the Tagus River, Dec. 23. Thirty persons were drowned.

SOME English naval officers of the old school are showing great lukewarmness in carrying out recent Admiralty instructions directing that stokers and other non-combatants be drilled.

A NAME has not yet been selected for the new gunboat known as No. 1. It is suggested that it be called the *Hornet*, after the old sloop-of-war of famous record. Another name that has been suggested is *Farragut*.

AT a meeting of the U. S. Naval Institute at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, E. B. Dorsey's paper on steel for heavy guns was discussed. Several prominent Army and Navy men were present.

THE *Richmond* has been taken out of dock at the New York Yard, and is now ready for the officers and crew of the *Tennessee*. The latter vessel is not to be put out of commission, as at first supposed, but is to take the place of the *Minnesota* as the gunnery ship of the apprentice training squadron.

THE Navy Department will soon issue advertisements for proposals on a large quantity of condemned stores at the various Navy-yards. The Inventory Board has not yet handed in its report, but it is understood that they have recommended the condemnation of many thousand dollars' worth of old material.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received from Rear Admiral Chandler the report of a board of survey on the *Palos*, of the Asiatic squadron. The board found the machinery of the vessel in bad condition, and report that it is beyond repair. An attempt will be made, however, to keep the vessel afloat for the present.

THE *Miantonomoh* is shortly to be placed in the dry dock at New York to have her bottom cleaned and painted, and as soon as the *Enterprise* and *Nipsic* have been put in condition for the winter cruise to the West Indies the dock will be closed for the repairs authorized at the last session of Congress. It is estimated that at least six months will be required to make the proposed alterations and repairs.

THE Panama Canal Company was organized in 1881, and, under the grant from the Colombian Government, the canal is to be finished in 1893, but in case of great difficulties in the construction six more years can be allowed the company by the government of Colombia. The canal company, as at present organized, has the exclusive right of constructing a canal across the Isthmus of Panama for 99 years.

THE dredges which have been at work in Whitney Basin, between the cob and ordnance docks at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, have finished their labors, and the decaying remnants of the ships which have been lying in "Rotton Row" have been hauled in there, together with a fleet of Coast Survey steamers and schooners. The old *Powhatan*, the flagship of Commodore Matthew C. Perry when he opened the commerce of Japan to the world, is also there, along with the *Ticonderoga*, and the *Tennessee* will soon be there also.

THE *Engineer* is convinced that in future wars submarine boats will be found capable of efficient and practical service. It says: "The design of all submarine boats has been hitherto faulty in the respect that they depended chiefly on the admission of water to obtain immersion, an operation easily effected, but necessitating apparatus for getting rid of the liquid when required, which has very often failed at the critical moment. In later designs this has been obviated, and thus brought the submarine vessel within the range of practical consideration."

ASSISTANT SURGEON WOODRUFF, U. S. N., whose recent wedding was duly chronicled in the society papers of the Capital, has married into a musical family. The bride was Miss Stella Caulfield, daughter of Prof. Caulfield, a well known composer and a "Mus. Doc.," and a connection of the Carusi family of Washington, musical celebrities in the past. Mrs. Woodruff is a niece of Mrs. Reisinger, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. W. W. Reisinger, U. S. N., executive officer of the *Yantic*, now at Port Limon. Dr. Woodruff is on duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Navy Dept.

COMMANDER A. S. CROWNINSHIELD has been ordered to command the St. Mary's, schoolship, at New York.

THE U. S. S. *Alert* will be put in commission Jan. 15. The *Richmond* is ready for sea and will be commissioned next week.

THE *Thetis* is to be got ready for commission by the 15th of January, when she will be ordered on a surveying expedition to the Pacific Ocean. The *Thetis* is at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

THE Secretary of the Navy has been informed that a break has occurred in the flange in the back tube sheet of furnace No. 10 of the boilers of the *Atlanta*. Orders have been issued for the necessary repairs.

IT is reported that Messrs. Drexel and Thomas, of Philadelphia, have justified in the sum of $1,000.000 each as sureties on the bond of Cramp and Sons on their contract for the construction of the new Naval cruisers.

COMMODORE SCHLEY stated that the concentration of business relating to purchase and supplies will enable the Navy Department to dispense with at least one-third of the present Navy-yard force. The Commodore said it would be unwise to make a reduction until the new system was working successfully.

THE London *Times* is calling attention to the growth of Russia as a naval power which the English have been accustomed to ignore since the Crimean War. It is estimated that at about the same time that Spain and the United States, now practically without navies, become factors to be taken into consideration when forming any estimate of naval strength, Russia will in all probability be in the line of second-rate naval Powers: and an alliance with Turkey or a seizure of the Turkish ships would place her at a bound on a level with France or Great Britain, taking into consideration the responsibilities and requirements of the last-named nations, with their commerce, colonies, and possessions over sea."

IT is announced at the Navy Department that there will be another trial of the *Atlanta* as soon as preparations now in progress are completed. The department will adopt every means to bring out the capabilities of the vessel. Chief Engineer Melville will be in charge of the motive power, and it is considered certain that under his skilful management the contract horse-power, 3,500, will be brought out. It is considered impossible to run a vessel at a tension for six hours with the general rule governing trial trips. During the trial no ashes are lifted from the fireroom and it may be readily seen that the firemen will be seriously discommoded before the end of six hours. Foreign countries have adopted a four hour limit, and by the terms of the contract for the new cruisers just made the trial term is for four hours instead of six in each instance.

THE House Naval Committee is keeping itself employed during the recess by hearing statements from naval officers concerning the changes to be made in the Navy Department by Secretary Whitney next week. Commodores Walker, Sicard, and Harmony, Surgeon-General Gunnell and Paymaster-General Fulton have all been before the committee. Commodore Schley and Engineer-in-Chief Loring were heard Monday. The committee seemed to be anxious to learn what reductions could be made in the departments of the Navy-yards when the new system concerning purchases and supplies was in full operation. The officers without exception thought they could dispense with the services of several men at each yard after the change takes effect. In view of these statements it is probable that a small reduction of the estimates of appropriations for the Navy will be made.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

DEC. 28.—Ensign M. L. Read, to special duty, Navy Department.

Ensign Wm. L. Howard, to special duty, Navy Department.

DEC. 29.—Rear Admiral John Lee Davis, as President of the Retiring Board December 29, vice Worden, retired.

Detached.

DEC. 28.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Wells, from the Hartford and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending December 29, 1886:

Charles Baxter, ordinary seaman, died Dec. 15, 1886, at Naval Hospital, New York.

Peter Thompson, ship's barber, died Nov. 20, 1886, on U. S. S. Monocacy at Canton, China.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL RALPH CHANDLER, commanding the Asiatic Station, reports to the Navy Department as follows from the *Marion*, under date of Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 1:

The *Omaha* at last accounts was at Nagasaki, Japan, under orders to proceed to Chemulpo, Corea.

The *Monocacy* left Hong Kong, Nov. 9, and arrived at Canton, Nov. 10, taking the place of the *Palos*.

The *Palos* left Canton, Oct. 30, and arrived at Hong Kong, Oct. 31, when she was docked for the purpose of cleaning and painting her bottom. She left Hong Kong, Nov. 6, for Shanghai. During the passage she stopped at Cupchi Point anchorage and Ping Hai Harbor to repair leaking tubes in her starboard boiler. She arrived at Shanghai, Nov. 16, and left on the 18th, and telegraphic notice was received of her arrival at Taku, Peibo River, on Nov. 25. She probably arrived at Tientsin, Nov. 26.

The flagship *Marion* remained at Yokohama since the last report of Rear-Admiral Davis.

Peter Thompson (barber), died on board the *Monocacy* at Canton, China, of heart disease.

All was quiet within the limits of the station and the health of the officers and men of the squadron was excellent.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD NOTES.

REDFIELD CHANDLER, who has had considerable trouble in regard to his place in the Navy-yard since his father went to China, is again missing. His friends have been unable to find him.

The crew and officers of the *Tennessee* have been transferred to the *Richmond*.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 28, 1886.

THE Christmas eve hop and the officers' german on Saturday evening were both rather poorly attended, owing to the fact that nearly every one had gone away, or else the enjoyments attending the annual visit of Santa Claus kept them around their own Yule logs. At the former the guests were received by Mrs. Lieut. Tilley, assisted by Naval Cadet B. W. Wells, of the first class. Lieut. Bartlett led the german in a very charming manner.

The cadets whose conduct merited such enjoyments were given leave of absence from Friday afternoon until Sunday night, and many of them scattered about the adjacent country to spend the holiday with friends.

The children's festival in the chapel on Friday was a very lovely affair. Chaplain Rawson's delightful way of getting at the children's hearts has won their admiration, and the Sunday school is in a much better condition than it has been for years.

Mr. Paul H. Carter, of New York, has been visiting Ensign R. C. Smith, at the bachelor's quarters.

Representative Johnston, of Indiana, with his wife and daughter, visited friends at the Naval Academy last week.

Cadet G. W. Logan has been called to Washington by the death of his uncle.

NAVAL OFFICERS STRICKEN.

LIEUTS. JOHN S. ABBOTT and J. Forsyth Meigs, U. S. N., attached to the *Tennessee*, are lying dangerously ill with typhoid fever contracted while on duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Lieut. Abbott is at the New York Naval Hospital and Lieut. Meigs is at a friend's house in Philadelphia. Complaints have been made many times in the past regarding the unhealthy surroundings of the Brooklyn Yard. The Brooklyn sewers empty into the Navy-yard harbor, and typhoid fever has been contracted there before by Naval officers and sailors. Secretary Whitney received the following last week:

Hon. William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy:

DEAR SIR: I have learned that my nephew, Lieut. J. Forsyth Meigs, U. S. N., came to Philadelphia last Sunday feeling unwell. He was ordered to bed, and the next day his sickness developed into typhoid fever, from which he is now suffering.

This appears to be caused by the foul air at the Naval anchorage at the Brohklyn Navy-yard. Another case, developed about the same time, was sent to the Naval Hospital.

The insalubrity of this anchorage has been frequently called to the attention of the department.

This case, however, is brought right home to me and seems to be an occasion for calling the attention of the authorities to the question of keeping officers and men exposed to the unnecessary danger of a sort of African harbor like those of the estuary of the Niger and of the Congo.

Would it not be better in the capacious harbor of New York to choose another place for a Navy-yard anchorage? The sanitary conditions, as I understand, are purely local, and confined to a limited district,

Most respectfully, your obedient friend and servant,

M. C. MEIGS, U. S. A.

Secretary Whitney said when he read the letter, that the subject was an old one with the department, but that it was one that certainly should receive prompt attention. He said that he would have the matter thoroughly investigated by two or three gentlemen and would be governed in his action by their report.

REVENUE MARINE.

Chief Engr. C. H. Ball has been detached from the revenue cutter *Seward*, Shieldsborough, Miss., and ordered to revenue cutter *Ewing*, Baltimore, Md. He has been granted seven days' leave en route. 1st Asst. Engr. Horace Hassell has been ordered to the *Seward* and reported on board Dec. 22, from San Francisco, Cal. These gentlemen have made many friends on their respective stations, and carry with them the best wishes of their many friends on shore, and brother officers on board.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.
Bibb, Ogdensburg, out of commission.
Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
Colfax, Capt. J. B. Moore, comdg. Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Lieut. J. W. Howison, Astoria, Oregon.
Crawford, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg., Key West, Fla.
Coze, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dexter, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Newport, R. I.
Dix, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg, New Orleans.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Detroit, Mich., out of commission.
Forward, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, Lt. George Williams, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Norfolk, Va.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lt. Albert Buhner, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis., out of commission.
McCulloch, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLane, out of commission.
Manhattan, Lieut. D. F. Tozier, Whitestone, N. Y.
Penrose, 2d Lieut. O. S. Willey, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Erie, Pa., out of commission.
Report, 2d Lt. J. F. Wild, comdg, Chincoteague, Va.
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, at San Francisco, Cal.
Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg, New Berne, N. C.
Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss. P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. C. W. Munroe, in charge, Balt., Md.
Saville, out of commission.
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Moriches, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Port Townsend.
Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comd'g, New York.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r.
Lt. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
P. A. Paymaster J. R. Stanton, U. S. N., Room 127 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
P. A. Paymaster J. N. Speel, U. S. N., do. do.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding. Address Coast Survey Office.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.

Schooner *Eagre*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Box 219, Olympia, Wash. Ter.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg Address Foot of So. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. David Peacock, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *M'Arthur*, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., comdg. Address Marc Island Navy Yard, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Yard, N. Y.

Schooner *Scoresby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address New Berne, N. C.

Steamer *Arago*, Ensign W. J. Sears, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, New York.

Schooner *Palinurus*, laid up. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg At Washington, D. C.

The Fish Hawk, Mate James A. Smith, comdg. At Baltimore, Md.

The Altyon, Wm. Hamlin, com. dg. At Baltimore, Md.

The Grampus, J. W. Collins, com dg. At Gloucester, Mass.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C.—Your attention is called to the notice which appears in each number of the JOURNAL that we do not answer anonymous questions.

A. F. R. W.—The duty you mention is technically and properly "extra duty." Inspector Generals when they visit posts officially receive complaints from enlisted men.

Oshkosh.—The command march, in executing by the right flank, should be given when the right foot, and in executing by the left flank, when the left foot strikes the ground.

C. F. D.—Chaplain G. D. Crocker, U. S. A., was retired for age Dec. 25, 1886. Chaplain J. O. Rayner will be retired for age Feb. 19, 1887, and Chaplain W. T. McAdam Aug. 5, 1887. The next chaplain after that will be in March, 1888.

E. O. L.—We will send you a copy of G. O. 73, A. G. O., of 1885 if you give your full address. The only uniform required to be worn by chaplains is that described as "undress for officers." That is a plain black frock coat, with standing collar, one row of nine black buttons on the breast, with "herring bone" of black braid around the buttons and button holes. Trousers of plain black, with black cord on the outer seam. There is no authority for chaplains to wear the full dress chapeau prescribed for staff officers.

Embroidering asks: 1. If the Urgency Deficiency Bill, which has just been signed by the President, contains any provision for the payment of nurses and cooks of the Medical Department. ANS.—No.

2. Has this to be made a special bill, or is it included with the regular appropriation bill? ANS.—If the deficiency is provided for it will be contained in the general deficiency bill, which is usually one of the last bills passed. At the Paymaster-General's office it is considered doubtful if the deficiency is provided for at all.

J. S. B. asks: 1. Is there any law restraining a man who is not a naturalized citizen from holding a commission in the National Guard? If so please state it. ANS.—Yes. Article V., par. 24, page 13, Military Code, S. N. Y., says that "no person shall be commissioned in the Militia or National Guard of this State unless he is a citizen of the United States."

2. Please define a Court of Inquiry and state how it can be brought about. ANS.—For Courts of Inquiry see Articles of War Nos. 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, and 121.

A. B. B. asks: 1. A company executing the loading and firing kneeling, do guides, file closers, and captain kneel? ANS.—The War Dept. has decided that "officers should kneel or lie down unless otherwise ordered. If the captain be the instructor, he would be at liberty to exercise his own discretion in the matter." If officers kneel, guides and file closers should certainly make no exceptions.

2. A company marching in column of fours, arms at a right shoulder, the command is given left front into line; does the right guide on taking his place on the right of the first four come to a carry, or remain at a right shoulder till the command halt? ANS.—Come to carry.

G. C. S.—1. In firing left oblique the rear rank men bring back the left foot at the command *arms* and not at the command *recover*.

2. The War Department, April 4, 1883, has decided that "If firing kneeling the command cease firing should precede the command squad rise. The pieces are then brought to the safety notch, following the general rule laid down in par. 106, Infantry Tactics, after which the squad rises and comes to a carry." This implies that there is no command to rise until after the firing has been ordered to cease, and consequently no occasion for a question as to the propriety of opening the chamber to throw out the shell after rising.

Seeker asks: The old and new guards, each commanded by a non-commissioned officer, are in line at the guardhouse, the new guard having just arrived to relieve the old, both guards awaiting the arrival of the old and new officers of the day. Instead of both old and new officer of the day only the latter approaches. Does the senior non-commissioned officer command "old and new guards present arms," or does each commander of the old and new guards give their respective guards the order to present, or does the commander of the old guard simply keep his guard at a carry arms? ANS.—Tactics only provide for a complete and perfect ceremony, and such a case as you state is evidently not anticipated. We cannot lay down any fixed rule in the matter. Upton says that "the officers of the day will each be saluted by his own guard," and from this it might be argued that the new officer of the day should not be saluted by the old guard. Many officers would, however, doubtless object to such an omission. It would be safest under all circumstances to leave the settlement of the question to the post commander, and do what he decides.

(Berlin Despatch to the London Times.)

DUELS AND SUICIDE IN GERMANY.

THE considerable number of recent military duels in Germany which has ended fatally has been increased by a pistol *rencontre* between Capt. Baron von Ardenne, Adjutant to the Prussian Minister of War, and a certain Herr Hertwich, a judicial functionary of Dusseldorf. Capt. von Ardenne lodged a bullet in the abdomen of his adversary, who succumbed to his wound in a few hours. *Per contra*, a cavalry officer was shot dead the other day at Mayenne by a civilian opponent. Suicide, too, which is so prevalent in the lower ranks of the German Army, is beginning to take firmer hold of the higher grades. Last night, as a morning journal records, Bapt. von Brandis, an infantry officer attached to the Ministry of War, shot himself with a revolver in the public street near his own house in a fit of mental aberration.

THE Danish Government, it is reported, is about to increase their Navy by 9 ironclads and 28 torpedo boats.

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WEST POINT, N. Y., December, 1886.
MISS BERARD, daughter of the late Professor CLAUDIUS BERARD, has compiled some very interesting REMINISCENCES OF WEST POINT. They are taken from the diaries of several who lived here before the founding of the Military Academy, and from recollections of early residents, as handed down to them by their forefathers, together with Miss Berard's recollections from 1830.
These items, and a REGISTER OF GRADUATES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY FROM 1802 TO 1886 INCLUSIVE, have been printed in pamphlet form, making one hundred and sixteen pages, and will be sent to any address for one dollar a copy.
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ARMYNAVY.

1886.

THE year which has just closed has not been prolific in events disturbing to the routine of the Services. The troops in Arizona have been called upon for the most arduous duty, but their labors are at last happily at an end. While Europe enters upon the new year with uneasy anticipations of war, we have every assurance of peace, except that it is the unexpected that happens, and there are elements of disturbance in our national situation that should not be overlooked by our optimistic people.

The Indian situation is also peaceful, with no immediate prospect of a renewal of hostilities, and with the passage of the bill to grant the Indians land in severalty their relations to the Army enter upon a new stage. This measure will be cordially accepted by Army officers, who have so long urged it upon the country as the one practical solution of our Indian difficulties. The surrender of the Apaches has added the Department of Arizona to the territory over which peace reigns, and the troops there, as well as elsewhere, have now ample opportunity to attend to the duties required of them in garrison, which are many and various. The official reports so recently published indicate an extremely creditable condition of affairs. Upon this point, we noted last week what the Senior Inspector General, ABSALOM BAIRD, says on the subject. He bears gratifying testimony to the fact that the Army, as a whole, is in a very healthy and efficient condition. There is not a bad or a poor regiment in it.

Early in the year some needed corrections were made in the "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing," which have materially aided in the development of this important specialty. The annual Army contest took place at Fort Leavenworth in September, and excited great interest. The Recruiting Service has been changed, and for the better, we think, being brought under one head. General service clerks and messengers have been placed by law on a permanent footing, a measure of utility and benefit to the Service. New regulations have been provided for the inspection of money accounts. Some needed modifications have been made to the Infantry Tactics, and many new regulations have been established, among them, those for the tour of service of captains, with light or mounted batteries. This last is, we infer, not universally acceptable, and a change is possible.

The year began with both arms of the Service in a state of expectancy regarding the possible action of the new Congress, of which the House committees had not yet been appointed, although the session was nearly a month old; nor was it until the middle of January that they were announced. The Military Committee had well known names upon it, but the Naval Committee was largely composed of new men. Its members went to work to find out what they should do, and in their search after knowledge spent so much time that when they had brought a fully matured bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department before the House, it was too late in the session for any action to be taken upon it. We are of opinion that if this measure had been brought forward at an earlier date it would have passed the House at least, without difficulty, but at the time of its reporting other interests were pressing for recognition, so that there was no room to be had for this much-needed reform. We are somewhat surprised to learn that considerable opposition has been evinced to it on the part of naval officers, but we feel sure that we speak the best mind of the Service when we say that the reorganization of the Department is its first great need.

With the commencement of the new year the usual flood of bills poured in upon Congress, with the result that up to the present time very few of them have become laws. The committees of both houses have done well in refusing to enter into the large number of private grievances that have been brought before them, and the Services are to be congratulated, perhaps, as much upon what has not been done as upon anything else. There are a good many measures, however, upon which action should be had, especially the three-battalion bill, for the Army, and the bills affecting the comfort and status of the enlisted men. If progress is not made in the direction of taking means to defend the country from attack, it will not be for want of information in the premises. The reports of the Fortification Board and of the Senate Committee on Ordnance and War Ships are comprehensive documents which afford much food for reflection; and yet in the face of all this store of information the last session came to an end with nothing done even to keep the existing defences in order, the fortification bill failing to pass by reason of a disagreement between the two bodies. It is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail this winter. Some slight steps have been taken in the direction of the building of a new navy, but many more will be needed before we can reach the relative position which was held by us a quarter of a century ago. It is a matter for regret that the bill originally reported to the House should have been shorn of some of its best features by the direction of the so-called "steering committee," thereby decreasing the number of vessels authorized.

The introduction into the House of a bill applying to the Army the naval system of examination for promotion is one that will have an important influence upon the Service if it should become a law. A correspondent who has something to say about it this week suggests that there should be a preliminary examination of the examiners. This

sarcastic suggestion directs attention to the most serious difficulty attending the practical application of a principle which is unquestionably sound in itself. Among the items of interest to the Navy that have been discussed upon the floor of the House is the thirty year retirement bill, which was reported at an early day, and which should have passed readily; for some reason it was attacked most savagely and, its defence being less energetic, the result was fatal and the bill went to the tomb of the Capulets. There would seem to be no reason why this should be so, and why the two branches of the Services should be placed on such different footings as regards the matters of retirements and promotions.

The attempt of the Treasury Department to deprive the graduates of the Military Academy of their pay during their graduating leave has been happily frustrated by the prompt action of Congress, and they are no longer in danger of being left like MAHOMMED'S coffin, between heaven and earth, belonging neither to one sphere or the other. Congress has very logically concluded that as they remain in the Army their status as 2d Lieutenant is assumed immediately upon their graduation. The restoration of the cadet-engineers in pursuance of the decision of the Supreme Court (a measure urgently pressed by the JOURNAL) has been at last accomplished, and thus a great wrong is righted. The efforts to restore the midshipmen who were legislated out in 1882, have, however, failed of success, for which the Service is to be congratulated. So long as the materiel of the Navy is at its present low ebb there is no need of an increase in the already too long list of ensigns. The ensigns' pay bill has passed the Senate after considerable struggle and now awaits the favorable action of the House committee, which it is to be hoped will be speedily secured.

The act of May 17, regulating the promotion of graduates of the Military Academy, gave all concerned fresh hope, and removed all chance of an untimely end to the military career before being fairly entered upon. General FITZ JOHN PORTER, by the act of July 1, was restored to the Army list as a retired colonel, thus ending a long and bitter struggle between his friends and his opponents.

The North Atlantic Squadron has had an opportunity for fleet exercises at Key West and Pensacola, which was eagerly embraced, and with excellent results, considering the material with which the work had to be performed. It is gratifying to know that the *personnel* of the squadron is up to the standard of recent years, as shown not only in these exercises, but in the parades on Decoration Day and at the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty, as well as in other drills during the season. At present this squadron presents a peculiar appearance upon the rolls, consisting as it practically does of but two ships, neither of which bears the flag of the Commander in-chief. It is probable, however, that the near future will see it re-enforced and in good shape to have some fleet manœuvres in the coming year. The sea trial of the *Dolphin* "in search of bad weather" resulted finally in her acceptance by the Department. We believe that in some minds the idea of "structural weakness" still holds ground, but the general opinion of the Service seems to be that she is a strong and well built vessel *of her kind*, but that there is no need for her kind at present.

The voluntary associations of officers, the Military Service Institution, the Naval Institute and the Mutual Aid Associations, of the two Services, have continued to prosper; the latter, in especial, are to be congratulated upon their small losses by death, the number who have gone over to the majority having been fewer than usual. The death roll of the Army includes the names of forty-seven officers, and that of the Navy thirty four, the last including petty officers. The formation of the Association of the Graduates of the Naval Academy marks an important step in the direction of the homogeneousness of the Service; its first meeting was a decided success, giving excellent promise for the future. We wish for it everything that its projectors hope.

The report of the commission of investigation into the work of various scientific bureaus of the Government resulted (as might have been expected) in no changes of importance. The chief practical result of the whole affair has been the adoption of the mistaken policy of largely reducing the appropriations for the coast survey.

The Naval Observatory and the Hydrographic Office have continued their career of usefulness, the time service of the former and the "oil upon the waters" of the latter tending to make them more popular in their respective spheres.

After the reorganization plan of the Secretary and the appropriation for new ships, the chief naval interest of the year has been centered in the steps taken for the concentration of the work of the Department in the establishment of the Ordnance and Equipment Yards and the placing of all stores and supplies in the hands of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Just how this scheme is to be worked out in the fullness of its details, remains to be seen. The year closes with the hopes of the officers and men of the Navy largely unfulfilled; but the dawn of a new day has certainly broken, and the "New Navy" is a surety in the not distant future. To that future they turn with high resolve that "the Republic shall suffer no detriment."

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.

A TYPICAL civilian soldier has passed away with the death of General Logan—a strong, sincere, straightforward man, an officer of splendid courage, unflagging energy and sound judgment in emergencies. In no sense a strategist, he was yet an admirable executive officer. Like many another born-soldier, he could criticize shortcomings, on occasions, but fortunate was that Army commander who had Logan under him as a leader of troops. His bearing on the battlefield was brilliant; and few were the corps commanders, volunteer or professional, who fought so many battles with so few mistakes. This characteristic deserves the more to be dwelt upon, because the qualities which Logan brought to the field are often considered to be less those of discretion and tactical skill than those of dash, personal gallantry and popular leadership.

Apart from his manly character and candid, direct ways, which inspired confidence in his followers, one secret of Logan's success as a soldier was his welcoming of every opportunity to fight, without a minute balancing of the odds and chances, and as a privilege, too, not as a disagreeable duty. This aggressive, combative spirit distinguished all those officers who stood highest in esteem at the end of the war. It was an advantage for Logan that he was not like some less fortunate officers of equal personal bravery, thrust at once from civil life upon the command of a corps or an army, but was advanced by gradations that allowed him to reap the full benefit of experience in subordinate commands. Indeed, he had been a private and soon after a lieutenant of Illinois volunteers even in the Mexican war. His father was an Irish physician, who had emigrated to Illinois in 1821, five years before the General's birth; and with the proverbial combativeness of his race, the son enlisted for the war with Mexico at the age of twenty. Adopting the law as his profession, his sterling qualities at once carried him to the front in politics, so that he was a member of the Illinois Legislature at the age of twenty-five, a Buchanan Presidential elector at twenty-eight, and a Douglas Democrat, serving his second term in Congress in 1860, on the eve of the Civil War. "If he had been a copperhead," General Grant once said, "he could have thrown obstructions in the way of raising troops in Southern Illinois that could hardly be estimated. Instead of which he was prompt, unflinching and fearless on our side from the start"; and General Grant adds: "He was one of the bravest and most useful officers in the Union Army."

Logan, then, after being a soldier in the Mexican War, was a volunteer with a musket at the first Bull Run, the colonel of an Illinois regiment under Grant at Belmont, where he had a horse shot under him, a colonel still at the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, in which last engagement he was severely wounded, and only after this experience was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. How from this time forward he passed through the campaigns of Grant and Sherman at the West, refusing the call of his constituents to send him back to Congress, and rising from the command of a brigade to that of a division and a corps, and temporarily, after the death of McPherson, to the command of the Army of the Tennessee during the battle at Peach Tree Creek, we need not recount. It is certain that he proved himself perfectly competent for all the work put upon him throughout the war.

Of his political career as Senator from Illinois up to the time of his death, and as a candidate for Vice-President in 1884, we need not speak; but we cannot refrain from recalling the remembrance of the characteristic, manly way in which he took his defeat. It has well been said of him that he was upon the whole the greatest political force in the Northwest—a power which never could have been his without traits which the body of the American people heartily admire. In his unswerving ambition, which did not stop short of the Presidency itself, he had the constant support of his wife, a woman of extraordinary tact, nerve and ability, who had been his guiding genius from the very beginning of his public career.

The gratuitous calling in question of Logan's loyalty to the Union, adopted by some of his bitter opponents, was a hard thrust at this gallant soldier, and an unmerited one. With that intensity of energy and conviction and frankness of utterance that always marked him, he had announced before the war that he was willing to execute the laws on the statute-book, even though he might personally have to aid in returning fugitive slaves. But when the line was drawn between the defenders and the destroyers of the Government, he instantly took his stand with the former, and went to their head as a leader against his old political allies of the South. "I am for the country every time" was his sufficient explanation of his course. Beginning his military career as a private soldier in the Mexican war, he closed it as a major general commanding an army, the Army of the Tennessee. Certainly no other citizen soldier called to the management of an entire army surpassed him in uniform military ability and success. Honest, faithful to his friends, loyal to his country, a good soldier, an indomitably resolute man, he dies with an enviable record of duty done, and with enviable tributes alike from friends and opponents to his untarnished integrity.

COURTS MARTIAL.

WE are inclined to agree with Captain J. G. BALLANCE, U. S. A., Judge Advocate, Department of Texas, that "there has been an improvement during the past year in the manner in which court martial proceedings are prepared," and we fully agree with him that there "is still room for more improvement." In order to give as full publicity as possible to the comments of Department Commanders on court martial trials, we have for some time past, from week to week, given space to them especially for the information and guidance of those who may not have an opportunity to read all the court martial orders issued. The trouble is that court martial duty is so frequent that it becomes to an extent perfunctory on the part of the members, unless in important cases.

If the Judge Advocate of the court is competent, the record is likely to be free from irregularities and flaws. If he is not, and proper supervision is not exercised over him, then justice is apt to be defeated by the perpetration of fatal defects. The adoption of a more uniform system as to preparation of charges, extent of punishment, etc., would go far to remedy this evil, and it is believed the Army as a whole earnestly desire the speedy introduction of such a system.

Captain BALLANCE further says: "The present Articles of War are very badly arranged as a criminal code and as a code of procedure. Some of the provisions are obsolete, and others are entirely out of place, and relate to administrative duties which should appear in the Army Regulations." Who can dispute the proposition? We are glad to note that the officer from whose report the above quotations are made coincides with us in the view expressed several weeks ago in connection with certain court martial cases in the Department of the Missouri, that a great benefit would accrue to the cause of military justice if legislation could be procured authorizing a new trial in cases where the reviewing authority has found it necessary to disapprove the proceedings of a court martial for some

fatal irregularity in the proceedings, which cannot be remedied by reconvening the court.

Soldiers are not expected to be expert lawyers; indeed, there is a prejudice in the Army against too much law as applied to military offences. So much the more need, therefore, of a code and of a system which will insure strict justice and at the same time simplify the methods of procedure so that the chances of committing errors in form and in substance will be reduced to the minimum, and guilty men not escape by reason of technicalities which are just so many pitfalls for the unwary.

THE Secretary of War has informed the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, that it is his desire to have the four year detail rule, which is now supposed to govern in all staff detail, applied, as far as practicable, to the officers of the Signal Corps. This action was prompted through the appeal made by the friends of 2d Lieut. WM. A. GLASSFORD, to obtain a revocation of the recent order assigning him to duty in Arizona. This request was made on the ground that said GLASSFORD had received more than his full share of changes in stations during the past few years. The Secretary evidently thought so, too, to judge from his instructions to the Chief Signal Officer.

WE have for some time had before us a table of statistics concerning the graduates of the Military Academy, from which it appears that one-half the total number are living, so far as known, sixty-two being unaccounted for. Of the dead 204 were killed in battle, viz.: fourteen of the class of 1841; thirteen of 1861; twelve of '54; eight of '46; seven of '37, '44, and '56; six of '36, '53, '58, and '60; five of '34 and '50; four of 1811, '26, '33, '38, '40, '42, '43, '45, '47, '51, '57, and '60; three of 1812, '24, '30, '35, '39, and '67; two of 1808, '17, '22, '48, '49, '55, '69, '70, '71, and '75; one of 1806, '14, '15, '18, '20, '27, '28, '29, '37, '52, '62, '63, '68, '72, '74, and '76. None of the classes previous to 1820 are living, but two of that class and two of the class of 1822; none of 1821 or 1824; five of 1823 and 1830, and but one of 1825. The number living of the several classes since then are as follows: 1826, '27, '28, four each; 1831, '34, '44, seven each; 1840, eight; 1833, '36, '39, '48, nine each; 1838, ten; 1829, '37, eleven each; 1832, '59, twelve each; 1841, '61, thirteen each; 1858, '63, fourteen each; '35, '43, '45, fifteen each; '51, '64, seventeen each; '50, '54, eighteen each; '49, '55, '57, nineteen each; '42, '47, '60, twenty each; 1862, twenty-one; 1856, twenty-two; '52, twenty-three; '46, twenty-five; May, '61, twenty-seven; '53, twenty-nine; '66, thirty-one; '69, thirty-four; '71, thirty-five; '73, '75, '82, '84, each thirty-seven; '74, thirty-eight; '78, '85, thirty-nine; '65, '68, forty-two; '76, forty-six; '70, forty-nine; '67, '72, '80, '83, fifty-one; '81, fifty-two; '79 sixty-two; '77, sixty-nine; and death has not yet broken the ranks of the seventy-seven of 1886, all of whom are still in the Service.

The earliest class represented in the Service is that of 1823, of which there are two members, as well as the same number of '29, '31, '36, '37, '38. There is none of the classes of 1824 and 1844, and but one each of '25, '26, '27, 28, '30, '34; three of '33 and four of '40 and '48; five of 41 and '58; six of '39, '42, and '43; seven of '45 and '59; eight of '50 and '57; nine of June '61; ten of '51; eleven of '55; twelve of '46, '53, '54, and '63; thirteen of '47, '49, and '60; fourteen of May '61 and '64; seventeen of '56 and '62; twenty-one of '66 and '69; twenty-four of '68, twenty-nine of '65 and '71; thirty-two of '74 and '75; thirty-three of '67 and '41; thirty-four of '43; thirty-six of '70; thirty-seven of '82 and '84; thirty-eight of '85; thirty-nine of '76; forty of '72; forty-six of '80; forty-seven of '81; fifty-one of '83; fifty-six of '79, and fifty-eight of '77.

Of 3,173 graduates 1,538 are living, 1,141 of whom are in the Service, 1,319 have died of diseases and 204 have been killed in battle. This shows fifty per cent. of the entire number of graduates of whom seventy-four per cent. are in the Service. Of the dead about thirteen and one-half per cent., (204), were killed in battle or are known to have died of wounds received in action. There were no classes in 1810 and 1816 and two classes in 1861. These were the figures on Dec. 8 as compiled by the Secretary of the Association of Graduates, and as they appear in a Register of Graduates, which has been published by Lieut. Chas. Braden, West Point, in a pamphlet also containing Reminiscences of West Point by Miss Berard, daughter of the late Prof. Claudius Berard. This pamphlet will be sent to any address for one dollar a copy.

The last Board of Visitors to the Academy in their annual report show that from 1872 to 1885, inclusive, there were 685 graduates, a yearly average of 49; the vacancies provided for them by Army casualties were 850, an average of 61, or a yearly average of 12 vacancies in excess of the graduates.

IN this era of new ships and trial trips our naval officers will find much to sympathize with in the description given by the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the miseries endured by the officers of Her Majesty's navy who are obliged to take part in a "full-speed trial." Catastrophes of one sort or another are the natural accompaniment of this forcing of the gait of new naval vessels. Some tube will burst as a matter of course, or, at the least, "priming" will occur once or twice during the few hours' trial. And if, by good luck, the chief engineer is able to report at the end of the time to the captain, "Steam trial all over, sir, everything satisfactory," the captain seems quite surprised, as well as much relieved in his mind, and feels it to be a matter of special congratulation. He retires to his cabin, washes the smuts off his face and out of his beard, cleans the filth from his hands, puts on a clean shirt, and eats his dinner with a thankful heart. Moreover, the result of these trials is generally so eminently unsatisfactory, the speed attained being less and less at every consecutive attempt; and even if nothing goes wrong at the time, and priming is not conspicuous, yet the after-effects are almost always serious in one way or another. As a general rule, the engines have to be stopped the next day for several hours, whilst joints and screws are being tightened, tubes swept, and the machinery oiled and cleaned; so that, in making a long passage, what is gained in speed on the first day is more than lost on the second. The gradual diminution of knots per hour is often pooh-poohed by the chief engineer on the plea that "more horse-power has been developed;" but though this may be a satisfactory fact to him and to his staff, it does not establish it. The *Gazette* does not mention it, but in this country, if not in England, trial by newspaper follows hard after, and, in this case, it is not the ship but its officers, its designers and constructors who are its subjects, including the Department which is responsible for them, and the political party to which its head belongs. This condition of affairs here described is contrasted with that on large ocean mail steamers, which "may be said to be always undergoing 'full-speed trials;' frequently employing their highest rate of speed for days together, and this without any priming or breakdown of any kind, and maintaining this high rate of tension and pressure with respect to their machinery and engines month after month and year after year." The *Gazette* does not undertake to account for the difference, but it ventures to suggest that the matter is one that requires looking into, for "the nation will not be satisfied till a man-of-war can be proved capable of producing a respectable rate of speed, and of keeping it up for at least a week without accident or collapse."

IN the current number of "Harper's Magazine," Sir E. J. Reed discourses interestingly and intelligently of the "Navies of the Continent," giving No. 1 of a series of two papers which will prove of permanent interest to all English speaking Navy men. This first paper is devoted to the Navy of France, but contains many comparisons with the English naval strength, and it will be a matter of surprise to many of our readers to learn how strong the French Republic is in her Navy, and how rapidly that strength is being augmented. In the single item of torpedo boats, the comparison is not altogether favorable to England, for Sir Edward assures his readers that at the present time his government have 79 completed and 51 building, while the French have 68 completed and 60 building. The paper is fully illustrated and shows much research.

THE papers in the case of Frank Humphreys, the civilian candidate for a second lieutenancy in the Army, who some weeks ago appeared before an examining board convened for the purpose at Boise Barracks, Idaho, have been in the hands of the Secretary of War for some days. He is understood to have passed a very creditable examination. In view of the protests made by some of the West Point cadets it is not likely, however, that he will be appointed for the present. The purpose seems to be to delay his appointment until it is seen how the vacancies are holding out for the graduates in June next.

No provision is made in the Army Appropriation bill, as passed by the House, for extra duty pay to enlisted men serving as nurses and cooks at hospitals. The Paymaster-General has noticed the omission and will submit an estimate for the purpose to the Senate Appropriation Committee after the holidays. An effort will also be made to secure a deficiency appropriation to cover the payments for this purpose for the current year, the item having been omitted through a mistake in the last Appropriation bill.

THE South Boston Iron Works were the only bidders for the manufacture of the 12-inch breechloading mortar, for which advertisements were invited by the Ordnance Department of the Army on Dec. 18. Their bid of $3,800 will be accepted, and they will be directed to commence work immediately. The construction of the mortar was decided upon for the purpose of determining by careful and extensive trial the relative merits in regard to accuracy of fire of the muzzle-loading and breech-loading mortars. As to endurance the muzzle-loading mortar met expectations, but the Ordnance Department has never been satisfied with the results as to accuracy, and the common belief is that such result can only be obtained with the breech-loading type.

MESSRS. WM. S. KIMBALL AND CO., of Rochester, N. Y., send us their usual holiday greeting in the shape of various tasty packages of the fragrant cigarettes and smoking mixtures with which their reputation has been so long associated. Though they deal in that most unsubstantial of all products—smoke—the result to themselves is certainly most substantial. Their "Peerless Tobacco Works," representing a large investment, which they may regard with complacency as a public testimonial to the marked success of their efforts to popularize the weed which Spenser in his "Faerie Queen" apostrophized as "divine tobacco;" for which Charles Lamb declared he "would do anything but die," and which Cowper denounced as the—

> Pernicious weed! whose scent the fair annoys,
> Unfriendly to society's chief joys,
> Thy worst effect is banishing for hours
> The sex whose presence civilizes ours.

ERNEST SCHILLING, the car conductor, who gained notoriety by his marriage with Victoria Morosini, is variously reported as being now a marine at the New York Navy-yard under the name of Henry James Gallogley, and again as not being a marine but still a car conductor. The latter statement appears to be correct. A *Sun* newsgatherer reports him as saying: "I can't understand why the newspapers don't leave me alone." "I am still at work on the Sixth Avenue cars as a conductor. I never knew anybody named Gallogley, and if I had the money I would sue the paper that has printed all these lies about me. I assure you I would rather go to State prison than join the Navy. I have not heard from my wife since she left me, and am not trying to find out anything about her. All I ask is to be let alone."

MR. M. N. FORNEY, 23 Murray street, New York City, has now become the owner and editor of "The American Railroad Journal," established in 1832, and has made arrangements for the purchase of "Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine," on the completion of its current volume at the end of 1886. The two publications will then be consolidated with the title of "The Railroad and Engineering Journal," and will be an illustrated monthly publication, having more the character of a magazine than of a trade journal. The subscription price will be $3.00 per year, or ten copies for $25.00

THE legislature of Bolivia has recently enacted that "No officer, from the rank of sub-lieutenant to captain, will be allowed to marry unless he can prove that the lady with whom he wishes to marry possesses a dowry of at least $4,000." "This," says the Panama *Star and Herald*, "seems a new order of procedure. Bolivian legislators express a poor opinion of their officers in thus coolly throwing the onus of support on the weaker sex. 'Fortune-hunters' are despised in most countries, but here we find that in a republic all the subalterns are compelled to become fortune-hunters or remain single. Legislators in Bolivia want the women to support the warriors."

WE have an idea, says the San Francisco *Report*, a paper by no means given to overpraise where Service matters are concerned, that Mr. Whitney will go into history as the first Secretary of the Navy, in twenty-five years, to make an earnest endeavor to introduce business methods into the Navy Department, to insist that the public should be at least nearly as well served by its agents as a private firm is, and to hold that the terms of a contract should be complied with, on pain of rejection of the goods.

VETERANS of the U. S. Navy who served from 1861 to 1865 are invited to attend a meeting at 10 A. M., January 13, in the assembly room of the Farragut Veteran Association, No. 189 Bowery, New York City, to form a National Association of Naval Veterans. Delegates will be present from the Naval Veteran Association of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Connecticut.

THE customary orders have been prepared at the War and Navy Departments directing Army and Navy officers in Washington to assemble in full uniform at the respective departments at 11.30 A. M. on Saturday to attend the President's reception in a body.

THE San Francisco *Post* says: "It has been said so long that nobody dared to dispute it that 'Old men for counsel and young men for war' was the right way to mix it. But the current report from the Army is to the effect that most of the sickness among the troops is of men under thirty. The soldiers over that age stand the hardships of peace in the barracks with unflinching courage, while the youngsters are howling in the hospital."

IT is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to appoint at the Washington Navy-yard, by Feb. 1, a Superintendent of the new Gun Manufactory at the Yard; and he desires publicity to be given to the fact and applications to be sent to him before Jan. 15, stating the qualifications of the person making application. The matter of salary has been left open to secure services of a proper person.

THE bill for the increase of pay to Hospital Stewards, as recommended by the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, in his annual report, will be greatly aided by the action of the pharmaceutical associations, colleges, etc., who have signed a memorial praying for the increase.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A G. C. M. is to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Jan. 3. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capts. John R. Brinckle, and George W. Crabb, 5th Art.: Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg.; Selden A. Day; 1st Lieuts. Granger Adams William W. Galbraith, and 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 215, Div. A., Dec. 30.)

A G. C.-M. is to meet at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Jan. 7, for the trial of Sergt. William W. Thomas, Signal Corps. Detail: Col. Romeyn B. Ayres, 2d Art.; Major Passmore Middletown, Surg.; Capts. Henry G. Litchfield, George Mitchell, 1st Lieuts. Charles E. Kilbourne, Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Edward H. Catlin, 2d Lieuts. John Conklin, Jr., Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, and 1st Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, Adjutant, 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 215, Div. A., Dec. 30.)

Leave for one day is granted Major Joseph W. Wham, paymaster, New York City. (S. O. 215, Div. A., Dec. 30.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Gen. H. J. Hunt completes his series of valuable and interesting articles on Gettysburg in the *Century* for January with an account of the third day; Gen. E. P. Alexander follows it with an account of Pickett's Charge and Artillery Fighting at Gettysburg. In the Memoranda of the Civil War, Col. Jas. F. Huntington replies to General Pleasanton, and H. M. M. Richards writes about "The Reserve at Antietam."—Citizens of Gettysburg in the battle. A portrait of Geo. Bancroft opens the number, and an excellent sketch of him accompanies it. The Life of Lincoln is continued; Lieut. C. E. S. Wood describes an Indian Horse Race. The other articles are "French Sculptors"; "Comets and Meteors," by Prof. Langley; "Fencing and the New York Fencers"; "Relative Strength and Weakness of Nations," the first of a series by Edw. Atkinson; fiction by Geo. W. Cable, Frank R. Stockton, Jas. B. Kenyon and Richard Malcolm Johnston. C. S. Percival asks the strange question "Shall Young Men go to Vassar?" We should say that they are certain to go, if there are young ladies there, unless the rules forbid and a healthy bulldog is kept upon the premises to enforce them.

Mr. J. Thomas Scharf, of Baltimore, author of the "History of Maryland," "History of Baltimore," and "History of Philadelphia," a member of the Virginia, Georgia, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and other historical societies, and an officer in the Confederate Navy, will soon have ready "The History of the Confederate States Navy," from the laying of its first keel to the sinking of its last vessel, showing its struggle with the great Navy of the United States, the engagements fought in the rivers and harbors of the South and upon the high seas, as well as giving an account of the blockade running and the assistance it gave the Confederate Government and people; the first fight of ironclads, the use of torpedoes and other striking incidents of the war.

In the January number of the "Southern Bivouac," Judge Hines, in his story, "The Northwestern Conspiracy," tells of a visit of Judge Black to Mr. Thompson, in Canada, made at the suggestion of Mr. Stanton, who expressed serious uneasiness at the widespread dissatisfaction in the North, and who anticipated the defeat of Mr. Lincoln in 1864. This article will contain an important letter from Mr. Thompson to Mason and Slidell, written after the conference with Judge Black, which gives a full review of the situation at that time. James W. A. Wright in this number gives the story, from the Confederate standpoint, of Bragg's campaign around Chattanooga.

The January "Magazine of American History" has among other contributions an interesting article entitled "A Curious Chapter in Vermont's History," by J. L. Payne, who illustrates from the old records at Ottawa the secret negotiations which came near making Vermont a British Province. Major Bundy pays a just and appreciative "Tribute to Chester A. Arthur," accompanied by a portrait of our late ex-President as the frontispiece to the magazine, and Hon. John W. Johnston contributes an article on "The First American Rebel."

We are in receipt of a handsome volume just published at St. Petersburg entitled, "Emploi des Mitrailleuses et Canons à Tir Rapide, dans les Armées de Terre et dans la Marine." Par Gustaf Roos. It is a résume of the opinions of various military authorities on the subject, one chapter giving the opinion of Lieut.-General Brailmont on the use of rapid fire of machine guns, of which there are twenty-four varieties against four in 1880.

Admiral Semmes's "Service Afloat; or, the Career of the Confederate Cruisers *Sumter* and *Alabama* During the American Civil War," is shortly to be published in London by Sampson, Low and Co. It will be illustrated by steel plates and chromo-tinted engravings.

The *Revue du Cercle Militaire* (Paris) has replaced that excellently conducted journal, the *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*.

THE French papers announce that Capt. Lorard is building a gun at Bourges 11½ metres long, which fires a projectile of 800 kilogrammes, and which has, or will have, a range of 26 kilometres.

A Court-martial has been summoned in France to try Lieut.-Col. Revenger for desertion. It appears that the gallant officer recently took to gambling, and being unable to pay up, absconded.

McCLELLAN AND LEE.

THE most recent of literary controversies is that concerning the use made of the manuscripts of Carlyle by his friend, Froude, in the exercise of the discretion intrusted to him as the literary executor of the great essayist. It has been contended, and with reason it would seem, that Froude should have withheld from publication documents which exhibited Carlyle from a point of view seriously lessening the esteem in which he was held. If, as his critics contend, Froude's perusal of Carlyle's manuscripts made him familiar with the littleness from which greatness is never wholly free, he should have dealt with it in the reverent spirit that actuated the sons of Noah, when, with faces averted, they covered the nakedness of their father. A similar criticism might well be applied to the part taken by Mr. Wm. C. Prime in the publication of the memoirs of Gen. McClellan.* It may be urged on his behalf that as this is mainly McClellan's own story, less discretion was allowed him than in the case of the historian, Froude; but, certainly, Mr. Prime might have spared us the political philippic with which he has prefaced the volume in the guise of a biographical sketch. There was an aspect in which the soldier who organized and first commanded the Army of the Potomac could well have been presented that would have won the approval and the sympathy of all who are identified with his military history. The judgment upon the controversies in which he bore so conspicuous a part is made up, and is not to be altered by an ex parte statement as to their merits. All may well agree as to the great abilities of McClellan as an organizer, and as to the inestimable service which he rendered his country, not only by his direct military achievement, but the part he bore in the development of that Army from whose labors others were destined to reap the fruits of victory and its rewards. McClellan's name is associated in the memories of thousands with the enthusiasm of their youth, and in their calmer years of reflection and retrospect they are as ready as ever to accord to him a meed of praise, as high as his most ardent friends might ask, for unquestioned abilities as a soldier and noble qualities as a man. They do not forget that it was he who with clear vision was among the first to comprehend the magnitude of the contest upon which he entered in 1861, and the first to insist upon the preparation that was alone adequate to meet it. The pages of McClellan's Memoirs in which this is set forth will be read with universal interest and unalloyed approval.

But there are thousands of those who served with McClellan, and who count themselves among his truest friends, who are not prepared to accept his judgments, or those of his literary executor, upon those who differed from him. In these differences all do not find the proof which some see of a malign influence pursuing McClellan to the death. Among those against whom he was arrayed were men as earnest, as patriotic, as devoted to the cause for which he fought, and who walked as conscientiously as he, by the lights which were given them. The contest was one which involved other problems than the strictly military one, and those to whom these were committed were in the best position to judge as to their proper solution, and to them, and to them alone, this judgment had been committed under our Constitution and laws. That our civil rulers were exasperatingly ignorant of the military questions which McClellan understood so thoroughly there can be no doubt. But that is inevitable under a system of government which subordinates the military to the civil control. It was so in the Revolution; so during our contest with Mexico; so during the Civil War, and it would be found none the less so to-day. It is one of the conditions to which our soldiers must of necessity adapt themselves. Nor is it to be forgotten that the civilian critics and opponents of McClellan found abundant support for their opinions in the views of those trained in the same school of war as himself, and that the Army and West Point were as much responsible for the difficulties against which he contended as were Lincoln or Stanton or Chase. Having these facts in view, and in the interests of domestic harmony, it were wiser to have relegated old controversies to the past, so far as this could be done, and to have presented McClellan in a light which would have attracted the admiring gaze of all who love their country and are ready to recognize service rendered it. We grant that the manuscript left by General McClellan did not render it altogether possible, but much might have been done by one who not only recognized the real merits of this fine soldier, but who was in sympathy with the spirit which prompted the speech by Mr. Grady, of Atlanta, Ga., which has so recently won universal approval at the South as well as in the North. In his remarks at the dinner of the New England Society in New York, Dec. 22, Mr. Grady said:

> Great types like valuable plants, are slow to flower and fruit. But from the union of these colonists (the Puritan and cavalier) from the straightening of their purposes and the crossing of their blood, slow-perfecting through a century, came he who stands as the first typical American, the first who comprehended within himself all the strength and gentleness, all the majesty and grace of this Republic—Abraham Lincoln. He was the sum of Puritan and Cavalier, for in his ardent nature were fused the virtues of both, and in the depths of his great soul the faults of both were lost. He was greater than Puritan, greater than Cavalier, in that he was American and that in his homely form were gathered the vast and thrilling forces of this ideal Government—charging it with such tremendous meaning, and so elevating it above human suffering that martyrdom, though infamously aimed, came as a fitting crown to a life consecrated from the cradle to human liberty.
>
> We understand that when Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation your history was assured, for he then committed you to the cause of human liberty, against which the arms of man cannot prevail, while those of our statesmen who made slavery the corner-stone of the Confederacy doomed us to defeat, committing us to a cause that reason would not defend or the sword maintain in the sight of advancing civilization. . . . . The South found her jewels in a toad's head. The shackles that had held her in narrow limitations fell forever when the shackles of the negro slave were broken. I want to say to Gen. Sherman—who is considered an able man in our parts, though some people think he is a kind of careless man about fire—that from the ashes left us in 1864 we have raised a brave and beautiful city; that somehow or other we have caught the sunshine in the bricks and mortar of our houses and have builded therein not one single ignoble prejudice or memory.

It is too late to question this judgment, and it is unfortunate for the memory of McClellan that he should be suffered to go down to history as arrayed against it. We enter our protest against this as one who loved McClellan, and in whom anything that presents him in an unpleasant light awakens a sentiment of pain and regret. Controversies that belong to the war should have been suffered to end with the war, and from its memories we should gather for preservation only what is pleasant and of good report.

To McClellan's Harrison's Landing letter, the editor of his memoirs adds a footnote in which he says:

> Mr. Chase, with startling innocence of mind, avows that on July 22 he urged Mr. Lincoln to remove McClellan on the ground "that I did not regard Gen. McClellan as loyal to the administration, although I did not question his general loyalty to the country." This is the confession of a motive in the conduct of a great war which is universally regarded as infamous.

For the benefit of young officers who give McClellan so high a place among those to whom they look for examplars, perhaps Mr. Prime will instruct them as to how they may distinguish between loyalty to the country in time of war—or in time of peace for that matter—and loyalty to the administration which represents it to them. We dwell upon this, for right here, as it seems to us, arises the fatal fallacy which pervades this book, and which we should be sorry to see accepted upon the authority of McClellan's great name. The one paramount issue at the time McClellan was in command was loyalty to the Administration whose inauguration into office had led to the secession of the Southern States, and the resignation of the Southern soldiers against whom he was arrayed in battle. There could be no shading off of differences, between loyalty and disloyalty; no reservations in the full acceptance of the authority which was placed over us. This is a fact that we cannot too earnestly impress upon our younger officers, whose connection with that time is through the lessons they may draw from the example of those who took part in its stirring events.

How much pleasanter a volume might have been made of the memoirs of General McClellan is shown by the companion volume of Memoirs of of Robert E. Lee† which we received at the same time with it and which, as we turn to it, makes us regret the more that McClellan's manuscript could not have been entrusted to some one besides a gentleman who, whatever his other qualifications, had the disadvantage of being trained in the school of partizan editorship. Whatever controversies Lee may have had, there is little trace of them to be found in the volume edited by Lee's old staff officer, Gen. A. L. Long. In spite of the fact that he is disabled by blindness, Gen. Long has been able to give us a most entertaining volume and one distinguished by its good feeling and excellent sense shown in what is left unsaid, quite as much as by what is said. Is not the fact that Lee escaped controversy so far as he did to be explained rather by a difference of character than by a difference of circumstances? The narratives of G. W. Smith, Beauregard, Johnston, and others, give abundant proof that bitterness of feeling and personal controversies were not unknown to the Confederate Army. Beauregard, for example, brings against the administration of Davis complaints very similar to those directed against Mr. Lincoln, and yet Davis was a soldier by training. The first Confederate Secretary of War, L. P. Walker, resigned in 1862, because his chief refused to put into camps of instruction for the campaign of 1862 the large number of troops upon which his Secretary insisted. "The administration failed," says Beauregard, "to discover the true policy, or had not the capacity and energy to carry it out." He charges that the overthrow of the Confederacy was due not alone to Northern prowess, "but, concurring with these, want of sagacity, inefficiency, improvidence and narrow-mindedness on the part of the Confederate Administration; egotism and illiberality, culpable loss of time and of opportunities." Are not these the complaints that are urged against Mr. Lincoln and his administration?

Charges of disloyalty which include his chosen advisers must include Lincoln, for it is impossible to separate him and the men who had his confidence, who spoke and acted in his name and by his direction, and who represented his authority. We well remember the opinion of the "Abolition Administration" of Lincoln that was so generally held in the camps of 1862. Is that the opinion of to-day—is it to be the judgment of history? Is there not a larger truth than the one which is involved in these personal criticisms, and is not it wise to seek for it and present it, instead of perpetuating the memory of embittered controversies? This is the day when the editor of a prominent journal, the Philadelphia *Times*, bears this testimony:

> During regular winter journeys through the South by the editor of this journal for half-a-dozen years past, the name of Abraham Lincoln was often mentioned by prominent Southerners, and always in terms of affection. Jefferson Davis spoke of Lincoln with a measure of respect that is akin to reverence. In North Carolina the Legislature unanimously requested the writer hereof, by joint resolution, to deliver an address on Abraham Lincoln. Governor Jarvis presided, and was heartily applauded in his introductory eulogy upon Lincoln that surpassed even the generous tribute of Mr. Grady in New York. In Nashville the same request was made by the Legislature, and an Illinois or Massachusetts audience could not have responded more heartily to words of eulogy upon Lincoln.

The time has gone by when Lincoln can be accused of indulging in "paltry tactics" and of having so acted towards McClellan "as to make the matter as offensive as possible." Such utterances are to be excused in a period of misunderstanding and misconception, but it is time they were forgotten. It is

*McClellan's Own Story; the War for the Union; the Soldiers who Fought it; the Civilians who directed it and his relations to it and to them. By George B. McClellan, late Major-General, commanding the Armies. New York: Chas. L. Webster and Co.

†Memoirs of General Robert E. Lee; his military and personal history, embracing a large amount of information hitherto unpublished, by A. L. Long, formerly military secretary to General Lee, afterwards Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery, Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia; together with incidents relating to his private life subsequent to the war. Collected and edited with the assistance of Marcus J. Wright, formerly Brigadier-General, Army of the Tennessee, and agent of the United States for the collection of Confederate Records. Illustrated. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore: J. M. Stoddard and Co.

only just to Mr. Lincoln and his advisers to say that the opinion they entertained that McClellan was "constitutionally slow," was that also entertained at the headquarters of Lee. His biographer and confidential staff officer says:

A great diversity of opinion exists as to the military capacity of McClellan, and he has been both unduly praised and censured by his friends and foes. That his slowness and caution were elements on which the opposing general might safely count must be admitted, but that he had a high degree of military ability cannot be denied. His skill in planning movements was certainly admirable, but their effect was in more than one instance lost by overslowness in their execution. In this connection it will be of interest to give General Lee's own opinion concerning McClellan's ability, as related by a relative of the general, who had it from her father, an old gentleman of eighty years: "One thing I remember hearing him say. He asked General Lee which, in his opinion was the ablest of the Union generals; to which the latter answered, bringing his hand down on the table with an emphatic energy, 'McClellan, by all odds!'" This opinion, however, could not have referred to his skill as a tactician, as it is unquestionable that Lee availed himself of McClellan's over-caution and essayed perilous movements which he could not have safely ventured in the presence of a more active opponent.

In another place he says "the strength of the Confederate force was always greatly overestimated by McClellan, and his frequent and urgent calls for reinforcement exposed his want of confidence in his own strength." At the period to which this refers, June 25, 1862, McClellan estimated Lee's strength at 180,000. It actually amounted, Gen. Long tells us, to a little more than 81,000. This discrepancy is important, for it is to be remembered that the action of the Washington authorities, of which so much complaint is made and on which so much criticism is founded, was based upon the assumption that McClellan exaggerated the difficulties with which he had to contend. No mention of McClellan's strength at this period is made in his Memoirs, but the official return for Jan. 20, 1862, gives an aggregate of 156,838, with 109,984 present for duty. Yet the reports of McClellan at that time show that he acted throughout on the assumption that the force of the enemy, actually 81,000, was at least double his own 109,984. Is it fair at this date to base criticism on any such assumption as this? McClellan says, "either through ignorance, or to injure me by exaggerating the force at my disposal, often the 'total present,' often the 'aggregate present and absent,' was given, by those occupying official positions, as the effective strength of the Army of the Potomac." But he cites as an example the fact that on July 10, 1862, after the Seven Days' Battle, his total present for duty was 89,542, or nearly ten thousand more than Lee had at the commencement of that series of engagements, while the aggregate present and absent was 144,886. Of the events following the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac, Lee's biographer says:

The short and disastrous campaign of Pope affords a striking commentary on the timid policy that characterized the Federal Government in its prosecution of the war, as had been previously illustrated by the injudicious interference of Mr. Lincoln with military operations in the field, and his obvious want of confidence in Gen. McClellan. This was manifested by withholding from him McDowell's corps of 40,000 men, whose co-operation was calculated on in the advance upon Richmond, and subsequently by allowing his fears for the safety of Washington to neutralize a powerful force in the valley of Virginia, which might have, by timely co-operation, given a different turn to the Richmond campaign. Besides executive interference, military operations were further embarrassed by the introduction of an inquisitorial tribunal known as the "Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War."

It was through this engine of mischief that the popular curiosity of the North was feasted with news from the seat of war, by which feuds were bred in the Army, and which became the source from which the Confederates were supplied with the most important information, thus paving the way for those disastrous blows which fell upon the Federal arms. . . . Pope's chastisement should also serve to admonish the future military tyro to mask his ignorance by curbing his arrogance when thrown by a credulous government into a position far beyond his capacity. . . . Having learned through the newspapers and other sources that there was a conflict of opinion between Gen. McClellan and Mr. Lincoln in regard to future operations, and knowing the Federal President's anxiety concerning the safety of his capital Lee rightly concluded that any movement in that direction would cause McClellan's opinion to be overruled and the Army of the Potomac to be withdrawn from the James for the defence of Washington.

Gen. McClellan needs no special pleading in his behalf. Setting aside what we have found to criticize, his Memoirs contain abundant proof of his ability as a soldier, and of the truth of what he says in his preface:

I loyally served my country in its darkest hour; and others, who during their lifetimes have been more famed than myself, would probably have done no better, under the circumstances which surrounded me, when twice at least, I saved the Capital, once created and once reorganized a great army.

Mr. Prime says:

He made Washington secure, he created the Army of the Potomac, he gathered the vast material for a war; called to the chief command, he brought order out of chaos in all the armies; he organized the first and only plan for the war in all the country; he sent successful expeditions with detailed orders, to North Carolina, New Orleans and elsewhere, in pursuance of his comprehensive scheme, in which concerted action everywhere was to be in direct relation to the chief act—the taking of Richmond.

General McClellan says that it was a great mistake to suppose that he had the cordial support of Gen. Scott; the contrary was the case. Of other officers he says: "Sumner was a very valuable man, and his soldierly example was of the highest value to a new army." Stone "was a most charming and amiable gentleman—honest, brave, a good soldier, though occasionally carried away by his chivalrous ideas." Richardson "was an officer of the old army, bull-headed, brave, a good disciplinarian." Couch "was an honest, faithful, and valorous man, a brave, modest and valuable officer." Fitz John Porter, "take him for all in all, was probably the best general officer I had under me; he had excellent ability, sound judgment, and all the instincts of a soldier." Sedgwick "was one of the best and most modest soldiers we had; he was thoroughly unselfish, honest, and true as steel." Hancock "was a man of the most chivalrous courage, and of a superb presence, especially in action; he had a wonderfully quick and correct eye for ground and for handling troops; his judgment was good, and it would be difficult to find a better corps commander." John Reynolds "was a splendid soldier, and performed admirably every duty assigned to him; constantly improving, he was, when killed at Gettysburg, with Meade and Sedgwick, the best officer then with the Army of the Potomac; he was remarkably brave and intelligent, an honest, true gentleman." Meade "was an excellent officer, cool, brave and intelligent; he always did his duty admirably, and was an honest man. As commander of an army, he was far superior to either Hooker or Burnside."

Hunt's merits consisted not only in organizing his command to the best advantage, but in using it on the field of battle with the utmost skill and power. The services of this most distinguished officer in reorganizing and refitting the batteries prior to and after Antietam, his gallant and skilful conduct on that field, at Malvern, and in fact during the whole Peninsular campaign, merit the highest encomiums in my power to bestow. General Hunt retained the position of Chief of Artillery until the close of the war. I regarded him as the best living commander of field artillery. He was a man of the utmost coolness in danger, thoroughly versed in his profession, an admirable organizer, a soldier of a very high order. As I write this (July, 1882) Hunt is likely to be retired as a colonel—a man whose services in any other army would have been rewarded by titles, high rank and ample pension. He is one of the most marked instances within my knowledge of the highest merit and services passed over unacknowledged and unrewarded. Franklin was one of the best officers I had; very powerful. He was a man not only of excellent judgment, but of a remarkably high order of intellectual ability. He was often badly treated, and seldom received the credit he deserved. His moral character was of the highest, and he was in all respects an admirable corps commander; more than that, he would have commanded an army well. The only reason why I did not send him to relieve Sherman, instead of Buell, was that I could not spare such a man from the Army of the Potomac.

Cordial testimony is borne to the merits of McClellan's staff officers, Van Vliet and Ingalls, Seth Williams, Surgs. Tripler and Letterman, Col. H. H. Clarke, Col. Kingsbury and others, including the personal aides, of one of whom he says:

Should the Comte de Paris ever reach the throne of France—as is more than probable—I am sure that he will prove to be a wise, honest and firm constitutional king, and that the honor and prosperity of France will be safer in his hands and those of his soldierly family than for many years past.

Naturally Gen. Barnard is not included in this praise, and we are told of Col. Duane, to whom high praise is given, that had he been chief engineer before Yorktown, operations would have progressed much more rapidly. Of Halleck McClellan says:

Of all men whom I have encountered in high position, Halleck was the most hopelessly stupid. It was more difficult to get an idea through his head than can be conceived by any one who never made the attempt. I do not think he ever had a correct military idea from beginning to end.

Turning to Lee's memoirs we find some opinions expressed as to the general officers of our Army which are interesting, and which we give as we find them:

The appointment of General Burnside to the command of the Army of the Potomac had proved a mistake—more, however, from the combination of circumstances against him than from lack of conduct on his part. His successes in North Carolina had given him prominence, while his fine soldierly bearing and fine appearance evidently had their influence with Mr. Lincoln in the selection of him as commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, while neglecting the superior claims of several others, two of whom—Generals Hooker and Franklin—could never forget their sense of superiority sufficiently to render him cordial cooperation. Bourrienne gives as a maxim of Bonaparte that "two great generals in the same army are sure to make a bad one." This maxim particularly applied in the present instance to the Army of Potomac, where its truth was fully verified.

Referring to Fredericksburg General Long says:

General Meade from the want of support after his gallant achievement was compelled to witness the present deplorable condition of his corps. Forty thousand of Franklin's grand division, remaining idly by, had beheld the defeat of their brave comrades without extending a helping hand. This apathy of Franklin was, at the time, regarded by the Confederates as remarkable.

The appointment of Hooker to the command of the Army of the Potomac, was a surprise to General Lee, who had no great respect for the ability of his new opponent in a position of such importance.

Lee had always held Meade in much higher estimation as a commander than Hooker. But he was of the opinion that the difficulties which would beset Meade in taking command of the Army in the midst of a campaign would more than counterbalance his superiority.

Of General Grant it is said:

General Grant has proved himself the ablest commander in the Federal Army, and had come fresh from victory in the West to measure his strength with the ablest of the Confederate leaders. And their previous ill-success had taught the Federal authorities the useful lesson to leave the direction of military affairs to the commander in the field, and, while supplying him with abundant reinforcements to cease hampering him with the incessant restrictions to which the preceding commanders had been subjected.

It is not to the credit of the publishing house from which McClellan's volume is issued that mistakes should appear in such well known names as those of Generals N. P. Banks, Joseph E. Johnston, Dixon S. Miles, Edw. O. C. Ord, Delos B. Sacket, O. B. Willcox, and Edw. McK. Hudson, of McClellan's staff. As the discovery of these errors is by no means the result of a critical examination of the text, they give rise to the suspicion of others of like character which may have escaped attention.

ROOM IN THE MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHILE on duty upon the flagship *Lancaster* in 1882, I became interested (through Messrs. Shallenberger and Kammerling) in the cases of the Cadet Engineers who were to be discharged from the Service with one year's pay and, being convinced that the law was misinterpreted, advised, not substantially but literally, the course which they have pursued and assured them of ultimate success if their cause was properly advocated. The history of their long battle and final victory is well-known, and I refer to this matter now, first, because I occupied a very lonely position at that time, and, secondly, for the purpose of offering another suggestion which may assist them to secure, at least in part, the last promotion for which they are still struggling in order to make their restoration complete—that is, commissioned rank.

As the Navy Department has frequently recommended reductions in the number of officers of the Engineer Corps, and a restriction of the supply of graduates from Annapolis, it must find it embarrassing to consider favorably the claim for promotion of so large a number of gentlemen to be Assistant Engineers, of whom there seem to be already enough to meet the demands of the Service and furnish numerous teachers for schools and colleges very remote from salt-water.

By scanning the Navy List they will find that in the Marine Corps every officer is upon what may be described as his legitimate duty, not even a much-needed recruiting officer being allowed, and at some stations sergeants are at times impressed to do the duty of commissioned officers when reduced below three in number. They will also find that there are at same time thirteen vacancies in the grade of 2d Lieutenant as established by Act of Congress. These vacancies are occasioned by an item in an annual appropriation bill to the effect that no more officers shall be appointed until the whole number is reduced to seventy-five.

The Department has never, to my knowledge, recommended or endorsed this reduction but, on the contrary, has frequently favored an increase of both men and officers. Whether men are needed or not may be debatable, but there can be no doubt about the want of officers, who are so scarce that the Commandant of Marines has been obliged to issue a general order restricting the granting of leave actually authorized by law upon full pay to officers returned from sea.

With these simple facts to commence with it might not be difficult for those who may desire it to secure authority for their transfer to the Marine Corps, which transfer would not only give immediate promotion and substantial commissioned rank, but advance the public interests by putting men of education, training and experience where they appear to be much needed, and can be constantly and usefully employed without invention. The case of Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., a graduate of the Naval Academy, who was for a few months assigned to the Engineer Corps, furnishes precedent, and the *modus operandi* after the repeal of the reduction clause referred to.

Very respectfully,
HENRY C. COCHRANE.

NAVY-YARD, PENSACOLA, Dec. 20, 1886.

HENRY WAGER HALLECK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I observe in your issue of Dec. 18th a description of the statue of Major-General Halleck, U. S. A., located in the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal.: "On the face of the pedestal in plain letters, are these words: 'Major-General William H. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, 1862-1864.' On the rear of the pedestal is inscribed simply, 'A tribute to his memory from his Best Friend.'"

Now, what seems strange and somewhat incongruous to me, is the evident error this friend (?) has made in recording the name, which, I have heretofore supposed and believed, was Henry Wager, instead of William H. Halleck. It may be that I am in error, but I find that the former was the name of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Armies; therefore there must be some mistake somewhere. The above little notice only serves to illustrate more forcibly the "old soldier's" definition of Fame: "To be killed on the field of battle, and have your name misspelled in the bulletin."

A. C. T.

December 21, 1886.

Our correspondent is correct as to the name of General Halleck. We copied the notice as we found it in a California paper.—EDITOR.

"STATE CLAIMS."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Army indeed has a friend in Gen. Bragg. See what he says in a debate on our Relief bill, and see how keenly alive he is to the zealous rulings of Treasury officials:

* * * "As I understand it, the accounting officers of the Treasury looked over the law applicable to *officers* on duty in the Army, and found that such officers were not entitled to a leave of more than thirty days in any one year; and that if that time was extended they were put upon half pay. Then, as the graduation leave extends over more than thirty days, the accounting officers applied the scissors to that also, and reduced the pay to *half cadet pay*. Thus the first ruling held that these cadets were not lieutenants because they had not been commissioned, while the second held that they were *sufficiently* lieutenants to justify the application of a rule which would cut down the pittance which they had received. * * *"

It is pretty well understood throughout the Army that had it not been for the passage of the act in question, the "Stale claims" against officers would have been enforced.

Z.

THE MESS.

The following story is told: When General Grant was a lieutenant before the Civil War he was stationed at Detroit, where the famous Zach Chandler was at that time a prosperous merchant. One day in winter, while passing Mr. Chandler's residence, Lieut. Grant slipped on the sidewalk and received injuries, for which he sued Chandler and recovered judgment. This incident had passed from the mind of Mr. Chandler, until it was recalled in a manner that brought out one of the characteristics that made Mr. Chandler noted for his strong sense and intrepid honesty. While the country was looking for a commander to lead the Army of the Potomac, President Lincoln sent the name of U. S. Grant to the Senate, where Senator Chandler was a member of the famous Committee on the Conduct of the War. "Who is this U. S. Grant?" asked the blood-letting Senator. "He is the man who, as a young lieutenant, was stationed in Detroit years ago, and sued you for damages occasioned by your neglect to clean your sidewalk," replied a colleague. "Then, by the Eternal, I'll vote for him." replied old Zach, and the nomination of the immortal Grant was confirmed.

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Things One Would Rather Have Left Unsaid.—Love-lorn Middy (about to join his ship): "I've come to say 'Good-bye,' Amy!"

Cousin Amy: "Good-bye, Johnny. When we see you next, I hope you'll be an Admiral."

THE masts and sails of H. M. S. *Warspite* are to be removed, and she will, like the *Imperieuse*, carry in their place a single military mast.

THE STATE TROOPS.

CONGRESS AND THE MILITIA.

THE passage of the "Sewell Bill," increasing the appropriations for the militia, by the House of Representatives last week marks an era in our legislation, and may justly be considered as one of the most important acts which has taken place in Congressional legislation for the last fifty years.

On the formation of the Federal Government, one of the earliest acts of the first House of Representatives in 1789, was the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill to organize the militia. At the following session in 1790 General Knox, Secretary of War, submitted his celebrated plan for organizing the militia. This was in brief that every boy on arriving at the age of eighteen, should be enrolled in the cadet corps of the militia and should be obliged to serve thirty days for two years and ten days in a third year, and that no person should be entitled to vote unless he could produce his certificate of having so served. All citizens between the ages of 21 and 45 were to be enrolled in the main corps and obliged to drill four days in each year, and those between the ages of 45 and 60 were to be enrolled in a reserve corps which was to be assembled twice a year for inspection. The General Government was to furnish the arms, uniforms and equipments, and bear all the expenses of the camp of instruction. The features of General Knox's plan were discussed and the act of May 8, 1789, which constitutes the present militia law, is the result of such discussion. It was soon seen that this needed amendment, and in 1794, a bill for that purpose was reported, which failed. Through the earnest solicitation of Jefferson in his annual message, Congress passed a bill in 1808 making a permanent appropriation of $200,000 a year to provide arms and equipments for the militia, which has since remained in force. This, it will be observed, was in addition to the then and now existing provisions requiring every citizen to arm and equip himself.

In 1805, Jefferson again recommended the classification of the militia to include all from 18 to 26, which was discussed in Congress from time to time until the War of 1812 put an end to it. In 1810 Madison recommended a change in the militia law and suggested the assembling of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers in annual camps of instruction at the expense of the Government. In 1816, Congress directed the then Secretary of War to submit a plan for the organization of the militia which he did and General (afterwards President) Harrison, then a member of Congress, took a deep interest in framing and advocating the plan. From 1819 to 1825, a number of bills on the same subject were introdnced in Congress, none of which ever became a law. In 1825 the old system having become a farce, Secretary of War Barbour convened a board, of which Major-General Winfield Scott was president, Zachary Taylor being a member. This recommended a select corps of militia to be formed in each State of one brigade for every Congressional Representative, the officers to be assembled in camps of instruction ten days in each year. In 1835, President Jackson urged upon Congress the necessity of action upon the subject and recommended that volunteer officers should be encouraged. In 1840, the then Secretary of War Poinsett submitted still another plan to Congress. In 1860, an earnest effort was made in the House of Representatives to increase the annual appropriation, and after the war several bills were introduced in the Thirty-ninth Congress looking to that end. The great necessity of making some change in the militia laws has also been recommended by the majority of the Presidents who have since held office. In spite of these numerous plans reports and proposed legislation nothing has ever been accomplished for the benefit of the militia during nearly eighty years until the passage of the present bill. This has been simply because there has been no organized effort to accomplish anything. The suggestion was made to Congress for improved legislation as thousands of similar suggestions have been made; the committees reported as hundreds of committees have done—and there the matter ended.

With the formation of the "National Guard Association" in 1879 there appeared for the first time a permanent and representative body persistently advocating the legislation required. The secret of its strength was that its members did not confine themselves to Congressional lobbying, but were able, through the National Guard of the various States, to bring a personal and direct pressure upon the various Congressmen from their constituents and in this way produce a public opinion in its favor which insure its passage when brought to a vote. The work has been a long one, having occupied from 1879 to 1886; but the vote which the measure received, 199 to 44, shows the thoroughness with which it has been done.

The importance of the bill, however, passes far beyond merely increasing the appropriation for the militia. It demonstrates the power of the National Guard Association and its ability, so long as it is conservatively managed and takes pains not to run counter to existing prejudices or to advocate any measure which can be justly censured, to secure any legislation reasonably necessary for the general improvement of the militia.

Now that the money which is appropriated by the Government is to be expended exclusively for the benefit of the active and uniformed militia, and that the amount thus to be expended by the Treasury has been increased to nearly $300,000 or $400,000. the Association will readily obtain a hearing when it demands the enactment of such legislation as will ensure that the troops upon whom this amount is expended shall be so organized as to be effective, and that the present obsolete militia law shall be so amended as to produce that result. But we must repeat that this can only be accomplished by its being extremely careful not to interfere with existing prejudices, and particularly with the jealousy existing in the different States as to retaining control over their own militia, a feeling which Army circles do not fully appreciate, but which is very strong and leads many to assume that anything in the nature of a national militia law will result in turning the control of the State troops over to the Federal Government.

A PERMANENT NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER.

FOR a number of years the project of changing the present system, under which a new Adjutant-General of New York is appointed by every incoming Governor, so as to make that office a permanent one, held by the incumbent during good behavior, has received much attention. Though this plan has never assumed tangible shape, it seems to be generally regarded with favor, and, if not openly discussed, it was certainly considered in conversation by the members of last year's National Guard Convention as a matter to be brought up for debate at the coming session. Since the convention of last year, however, Colonel Josiah Porter, 22d N. Y., has been appointed Adjutant General, and the then commander of the 4th Brigade, General W. H. Brownell, has entered a staff department. Both were leading spirits in the National Guard Convention, and much in favor of the plan. This, and the changes in the organization of the Guard, has somewhat altered the condition of things. It still remains true, however, that the management of the Guard should be untrammelled by politics, and that there should be a system for its government purely military, firm but progressive. No doubt, every Adjutant-General so far has done his best in this direction, but the term of office is too short to fully develop a new idea or thoroughly test any new plan. Proper efficiency can only be attained by a competent commander placed above any consideration except a thorough performance of his duty on a technical basis. The principles controlling the administration of the Army never vary essentially because there is a permanent immediate commander and a permanent Adjutant-General. The office of the Adjutant General of the Army is by no means similar to that of a State Adjutant-General, who combines in his person the offices of Secretary of War and Adjutant-General. To make such an office permanent is not practical or probable because it would interfere with the well-established prerogative under which a Governor selects his own staff. We must, therefore, look in a different direction for improvements. Some authority which does not everlastingly change must be placed between the troops and the State administration. The suggestion that the four brigadier-generals are permanent and answer the purpose, is not tenable because four different persons represent four different minds and four different systems, whereas efficiency can only be produced by uniformity, and the pursuit of a steady, unswerving principle.

Considering all this nothing remains except the appointment of a thoroughly competent officer with suitable rank to the immediate command of the whole force, who holds his office during life or good behavior, or while his capacity lasts. Such an appointment will doubtless tend to insure uniformity, harmony, progress, justice, and promptness, and prevent the perpetuation of obsolete ideas and mismanagement on account of political influence, and thus increase the efficiency of the Guard in every particular.

The outcome of the whole is the appointment of a permanent Major-General to the command of the entire State force. It is a timely and popular plan among the best elements of the Guard.

MR. STEELE AND THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your issue of last week you published the text of the "Sewell bill" for an increased appropriation for the militia. The provisions of the bill are all right, but the appended remarks of Mr. Steele are all wrong, and it is painful indeed to hear a member of Congress—who, to say the least, should be endowed with ordinary intelligence—display such ignorance. Mr. Steele, although voting for the bill, remarked that "the militia might go on a 'bender' and allow tents to be put away in a wet condition and become rotten and worthless, and take no care of the ordnance stores." Members of the National Guard and militia, and, doubtlessly the general public, would very much like to know when and where such a wholesale damage to arms and equipments occurred. Doubtless experience has made the average Congressman an expert on the subject of "benders," but he should not judge others by himself. As a reformatory measure I suggest that Mr. Steele join a good militia company, where he will be the subject of reformatory influences which it is evident that he very much needs. Perhaps he might not be able to gain admission to the militia, but in case he should be so fortunate and were sent to the State camp as a high private, he would not miss his "eye opener." Reveille would bring it to him, but without spice, and not quite as tasty perhaps as he is accustomed to, but still exhilarating and lively. His "night cap" he would promptly receive at taps; this also not of usual flavor, but still very beneficial. Let Mr. Steele try a full week of solid work in the New York State Camp next year, and I will warrant he will get all the *bend* taken out of him, and if he didn't improve in his temper and come home with a very exalted idea of the temperance and high efficiency of the militia—he would indeed be case-hardened.

GROWLER.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

In Regimental Orders No. 26, Colonel Clark says:

1. The value and importance of the Volunteer Artillery Corps, as instructed and commanded by Lieut. J. E. Schermerhorn, in case of serious disturbance of the public peace, can hardly be overestimated; and it is desirable that the practical knowledge of artillery should be extended to members of all the companies of this regiment. For this purpose the Artillery Corps will be enlarged and made representative, and will hereafter be composed of one non-commissioned officer and three privates from each company. Those volunteering for the service will be expected to drill on Saturday evening of each week during the drill season, in addition to their regular company and regimental duty, until they are proficient in the manual of the howitzer, the Gatling gun and the field piece. Application for admission to the Artillery Corps will be made to Company Commandants, by whom the details will be made. Lieut. Schermerhorn will continue to command this corps, and Lieuts. Young and Bouker are hereby detailed as additional officers of the corps.

2. The resignation of Capt. Wm. C. Casey has been accepted, and he has been honorably discharged. Capt. Casey enlisted in Co. H, Oct. 4th, 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service with the Regiment in May, 1862, and in June, 1863. He was elected 1st Sergt., March 9th, 1863: 2d Lieut., Jan. 11th, 1864; 1st Lieut., Aug. 10th, 1868, and Captain Co. I, April 23d, 1873. He ranks among the most distinguished officers that this regiment has ever produced, and his superiority as a military instructor and as a company commandant has long been universally acknowledged. The Colonel greatly regrets the loss to this regiment of so loyal and valuable an officer, and Capt. Casey retires from the service with the respect and affection of his comrades of Co. I, and of the officers and members of this regiment. Capt. Casey completed twenty-five years in the ranks of the 7th Regiment on the 4th day of October, 1886, and wears the diamond Cross of Honor in recognition of his long and faithful service.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. George A. Jones has been accepted, and he has been honorably discharged, after completing twenty years of faithful and valuable service in this regiment.

1st Sergt. Daniel A. Nesbitt, has been commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Co. B (rank Nov. 18th, 1886), vice Jones.

The following names having passed the Board of Examination, have been granted warrants as non-commissioned officers: 1st Sergeants—Robert McLean, H. M. Nesbitt; Sergeants—G. D. Cook, J. E. Schuyler; Corporals—J. A. B. Stillings, H. C. Lima, A. H. Walton, A. B. Rich, F. W. Janssen, C. P. Gately, W. D. Leonard, F. W. Budd, W. M. Ballard, Geo. Lucas, C. S. Clark, J. H. Townsend, G. E. Moore.

SHALL THE EIGHTH N. Y. HAVE AN ARMORY?

MANY officers of the National Guard were on hand on Tuesday when the Sinking Fund Commission discussed armories for the 22d and 8th N. Y. Regts. Among them were Brig.-Gen. Fitzgerald, Cols. Scott, Clark, Camp and Post. The plans of Col. George B. Post as architect of the 22d Regiment Armory, to be built in Ninth ave., between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh sts., were agreed to, provided that the building shall not cost more than $300,000.

As to the 8th Regiment Armory the Armory Board agreed that the building, which is also intended to accommodate the 2d Battery, should not cost over $330,000. An interview with Insp.-Gen. Shaefer, published in the *Tribune*, was read; it sets forth that because of the depletion of the regiment he had recommended its disbandment. Gen. Fitzgerald said that this would be no argument against building the armory. No regiment deserved better treatment than the 8th, which occupied unfit quarters over a stable. He believed that, when the armory was completed, the regiment would enter it with full ranks. Col. Scott made a strong appeal for the armory, and declared that he had received assurances that the regiment would not be disbanded. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

OPPOSED TO THE MILITIA.

AT a meeting of the Central Labor Union in Clarendon Hall, New York, the following resolutions offered by John McMackin were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union enters its most emphatic protest against the appropriation of a large sum of money by the general government to the several states for maintaining and arming their militia for the sole purpose of crushing out organized labor.

Resolved, That we regard such action as the first step in the formation of a standing army, which is a menace to republican institutions, and we shall watch with extreme solicitude the action of your Representative in Congress on this proposed step toward centralization of the military powers of the several States in the hands of the federal government; and be it further

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union call a mass meeting to protest against this infamous measure, and call upon our brothers throughout the country to do likewise, and to forward those protests to Washington.

The secretary was directed to write other Central Labor Unions on the matter.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The trophy presented in 1883 by Col. Robert Lenox Belknap, formerl A. A. General of the "old" 1st Brigade for competition by the companies of that command, has been turned over to Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald, and the competition is now open to every company in New York City. Formerly only the four regiments comprising the command of Brig. Gen. Ward were eligible for competition. The conditions under which it is won are as follows: It is awarded annually, until won three times by the same company, when it shall become the property of such company. The basis of the award to be the highest figure of merit obtained by adding together the percentage of increase in strength as shown by comparison of the quarterly returns of Dec. 31, 1886, with the quarterly returns of Dec. 31, 1887, and the percentage of attendance for the year ending Dec. 31, 1887. Co. B, 22d Regiment, Capt. W. V. King, now holds the trophy.

The preparation for the 22d Regiment athletic games, which take place at the armory Jan. 22, are progressing smoothly and favorably, and to judge from the general interest which is apparently taken in the matter, they will form quite an event. The programme is as follows: 1st—50 yards run, open, handicap; 2d—440 yards run, open, handicap; 3d—880 yards run, open, handicap; 4th—1 mile run, open, handicap; 5th—2 mile run, open, handicap; 6th—1 mile walk, champion of N. G.; 7th—1½ mile walk, open, handicap; 8th—Potatoe race, open to the 22d Regiment; 9th

—Obstacle race, open, scratch; 10th—Tug of war, open, N. G. Co.'s Teams only, 1 sub. 4 men, 600 lbs. Orders will be given to first and second. Fifteen to first and five to second. Entrance for each event, 50c.; tug of war, $2. Entries close with the secretary, I. B. Conover, Jr., 525 Lexington avenue, Jan. 15, 1887. Rules of the N. A. A. A. A. govern all contests. The right to reject any entries is reserved. Dancing after the games. Music by Gilmore's Band. Admission, 50c.

Capt. G. T. Lorigan, Co. A, 9th New York, compliments his company "on the most flattering and complimentary report made of it by the Inspector General at the last annual inspection, and hopes that by renewed exertions the next report will be even better." The company certainly deserved all the praise it received. The closing drill of the year was held on Thursday, Dec. 30—too late for a full report in this week's JOURNAL. After the drill the company gathered around the festive board in a Christmas party, and, with song and story, passed a few social hours, pledging themselves to renewed efforts for the company's future prosperity.

There is a rumor that Col. Wm. Seward, Jr., of the Ninth New York, intends to resign shortly. We cannot vouch for its truth, however, and have to leave its verification to time.

The discharges of Capt. Gustav Menzel, 2d Lieut. Eugene Gallert, and Captain John Pain, of the 11th Regt., have been received.

Sergt. Ely, of the 22d Regt., has been elected 2d lieutenant of Co. C, of the 9th Regt.

Captain-elect N. B. Thurston and 2d Lieut. Wm. D. Hawes, Co. E, 22d Regt., passed very creditable examinations on Monday, Dec. 27.

Commissions have been received for 1st Lieut. D. A. Nesbitt, Co. B, 7th; 2d Lieut. W. N. Bavier, Co. B, 22d Regt.; D. N. Pratt, Quartermaster, 9th Regt., and 2d Lieut. C. B. Stone, of the 71st Regt.

The entertainment of Co. K, 12th Regt, Capt. John F. Boylan, on Jan. 3 last, creates much interest in the regiment and among its friends and the affair promises to be well attended. It is one purely for enjoyment and no drill is connected therewith. This new departure of separating business from pleasure, although so far not popular in the Guard, yet meets with the approbation of many practical military men.

The organization of an Artillery Service in the 7th Regt. meets with much enthusiasm. Plans have not yet been completed, but there is no doubt but that the project will become a reality on a very efficient and substantial basis. The best way would be to establish the corps separately, independent of company connection. It would thus not only afford a means of absorbing the excess of the material which constantly flocks to the colors of the regiment and give an opportunity to those whose tastes and inclinations are in favor of the artillery arm, but also increase the esprit of the new organization. The question as to whether to arm it with Gatlings or Hotchkiss revolving cannons is not yet decided. If either of these can be had it would increase the efficiency of the corps to adopt both, one for the destruction of the mob proper and the other to batter down its barricades.

Judge Barrett rendered a decision granting the application of Col. Emmons Clark, of the 7th Regiment for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to credit $3,000 worth of necessary repairs to be done to the armory building at Lexington Avenue and 67th Street.

The Ninth N. Y. have appointed a committee consisting of five active and five ex-officers and five veterans to consider the plan of having a monument erected to the regiment on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Application will be made to the State authorities for the necessary funds, after the pattern of other States, which have provided monuments of this kind to the memory of their troops. No mark of any kind indicates the presence of the Ninth at that famous and bloody field, and yet it performed most gallant and meritorious deeds there. The State will hardly refuse the appropriation asked. It can certainly not be expended in a more worthy manner.

When the Sinking Fund Commission appropriated $300,000 for the armory of the 22d N. Y., the subject of an armory for the 8th was also under consideration and a similar appropriation would have been made for that regiment, had not somebody made a useless and unnecessary objection on account of the foolish and groundless rumors about its disbandment. Still, the question was raised as to whether, in case of a disbandment, the city would be entitled to assign its quarters to another organization and as no legal mind was present to solve the question on the spot, it had to be referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion, which was received the following day and was to the effect that there was no objection to the city using the building for any purpose. Meanwhile information was received from Albany that there is no intention of disbanding the regiment and, therefore, favorable action may be expected at the next session of the Sinking Fund Commission. Doubtless by the time we go to press the matter will have been satisfactorily settled to all concerned.

In General Orders 69 of Dec. 27, Col. Cavanagh, commanding 69th Regt., publishes regulations for practical and theoretical instruction, commencing Jan. 10, 1887. The programme is a thorough one and if closely followed will be of much benefit to the regiment.

A meeting of officers of the 1st Brigade, of the Pennsylvania Guard, to consider the act of Assembly furthering the interests of the National Guard, was held Dec. 28, with Col. T. E. Wiedersheim, 1st Regt., as chairman. After discussing the proposition of Col. Bonnaffon that the sum of $500 shall be given each year to all companies in the three brigades, it was determined to appoint committees to perform appropriate duties in the convention.

Col. F. E. Gaylor has fixed the date for the presentation of marksman's badges as Jan. 6 next. Maj.-Gen. E. Fox has consented to distribute the decorations on the occasion. The regiment has not turned out in a body for a long time and the affair causes much enthusiasm.

Joy has at last struck the hearts of the gallant 22d New York. The passage by the Sinking Fund Commission on Tuesday, Dec. 28, of an appropriation of $300,000 for a new armory has removed all doubts about the matter, and the destiny of the regiment, which was uncertain, has now taken a tangible and substantial shape. The plans of the armory are completed, the ground is in readiness, and there is nothing in the way of beginning work without delay as soon as the usual formalities attending such matters are gone through with. Now that the affair is settled, there ought to be nothing in the way of the regiment recruiting up to the full standard. The plans for the armory are not only prepared on highly military principles, but they combine practicability with convenience, and when the building is completed it will stand as a model among its kind. When we consider the advance the Twelfth has made since its new armory became a reality, the Twenty-second should now hesitate no longer in taking a position among the largest as well as the most efficient organizations. In the latter respect it leads already. It only lacks in numbers.

The Old Guard will give their customary annual reception at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1887. The committee is Gens. Woodward and King, Capts. Reed, Faris, Henriques, and Naylor; Lieuts. Whitfield and Sloan; Messrs. Gurney, Paye, Todd, Murray, Hamel, Murray Martine and Torrey.

The Massachusetts camp last year was so well attended that Adjt.-Gen. Dalton has asked for increased appropriations for pay, transportation, Q. M. stores, etc., amounting altogether to an excess of $9,000 over last year's appropriations.

At the session in the case of Major Ackerman, of the 13th N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 28, the defence produced Privates G. W. Cowen, Henry K. McDowell, W. T. Lane, and Quartermaster Sergeant E. S. Haagerson, who testified in substance that Major Ackerman did raise his hands and made efforts to stop the hissing and cheering at the Fackner election, and that he said: "Gracious, this must close, you will oblige me by doing so." Col. Lamb conducted the defence alone, the senior counsel, Mr. Wernberg, being absent on account of an injury received on a car during the recent strike. The session was not interesting, and the testimony was not very material. The court adjourned until Jan. 4, when the two last witnesses, Capt. Morle and accused will take the stand.

Co. A, 22d regt., gives an entertainment at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Wednesday, Jan. 26. The "Pirates of Penzance" will be performed to Gilmore's music.

THE NATIONAL DRILL.

THE committee of citizens of Washington, D. C., appointed to arrange for the national drill and encampment to be held at the capital from May 23 to May 30, 1887, have prepared their list of prizes. They amount to $26,500. The following are the most important inducements offered:

Prize for the best regiment of infantry, judged by inspection and review:—A stand of United States colors, with gold, silver and bronze medals for the officers.

Battalion of not less than four companies, judged by inspection and drill in manual of arms and the school of the battalion:—Prizes of $3,000 and $1,500 in cash.

Company judged by inspection and drill:—Prizes of $5,000, $2,500, $1,500, $1,000 and $500.

Best company of cavalry, judged by inspection and drill in the school of the troop, mounted:—Prizes of $2,000 and $1,500.

Light artillery, best platoon, in school of the battery:—$1,500 and $750.

Machine guns:—A silver trophy and prizes of $750 and $500.

In addition to these, there will be prizes for Zouave companies, Cadet corps, and individual soldiers. There will also be competitive rifle practice.

(From the Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald.)

MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS.

IN view of the criticism of the State troops by Gen. Pennington, and comments by Insp.-Gen. Kidd and others, a reporter asked Gen. I. C. Smith if he had anything to say on the subject. The General, whose views are very seldom expressed through the press, replied as follows:

"As there has been so much said about the last encampment of State troops, a few words from me would not be out of place. As regards Gen. Pennington's criticisms, they are just and to the point. His recommendations are not all feasible. Some time before the last encampment I officialy posted the command wherein they would fail to receive the commendation of Gen. Pennington unless they were instructed in guard duty, impressing upon them the respect due to officers, also in regard to discipline, and in fact nearly if not quite all the points criticized. Every encampment brings many new men, particularly when held but once in two years. An encampment where there are but three days for drill, one day for inspection, and one day for review and sham battle is a very short time to fully instruct a command."

"How about the daily brigade drill?" asked the reporter.

"The daily brigade drill is criticized, but there is no part of the work so important. It makes the officers think quickly, teaches them to place their command in a certain position by the shortest route and always secures the advantage of a battalion drill."

"Some oppose the sham battle; what is your idea?"

"The sham battle is important in this: it familiarizes the command with receiving and executing orders under fire. An officer of whom there are many—that can't control their men in a sham battle, would not be of much service in a real action."

"What do you think of Pennington and Kidd's recommendations to camp the regiments separately?"

"Camping the regiments separately is not feasible. The field officers are elected and promoted by a vote of the line officers, a pernicious law. They should be appointed by the Governor after examination by a board, as the most meritorious and capable are not always selected, and to encamp a regiment by itself without competent field officers who are well instructed and good disciplinarians, would be time and money wasted for the State."

"What is your judgment of the troops generally?"

"I have been connected with the National Guard almost continually since the war, and during the war I was in the Inspector General's Department in the Army of the Potomac, District of East Tennessee, Departments of the Ohio and Cumberland. I inspected many regiments of infantry, cavalry, heavy artillery and batteries, and believe I know whereof I speak when I say that the State troops have done well considering the opportunities they have enjoyed; that they are a very fine-appearing body of men; that we have regiments that drill better than I ever saw a regiment drill during the war. On review they will compare favorably with the best of the National Guards, and in brigade drill they will show up with any troops in the United States National Guards or Regulars."

NEW JERSEY.

THE following, adopted by the State Military Board and approved by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, are published for the information and guidance of the National Guard of New Jersey:

Requisition for uniforms shall be made by Regimental or Battalion Commandants, through the regular channels, and shall state for what company they are intended, and the articles comprising the uniform required, to enable the Quartermaster-General to charge the cost price of the uniforms so furnished by him. Uniforms shall be issued to the Regimental or Battalion Quartermaster upon invoice and receipt, and shall be turned over by him to the enlisted men for whom the uniforms were drawn, upon regular vouchers. After the issue to the enlisted men, the uniform becomes by law the property of the Regimental or Battalion Board. Parts of uniforms may be obtained through the Quartermaster-General Department, upon the payment of the cost price of such articles thereof as may be required.

The uniform for all standard bearers and buglers shall be the regulation uniform for infantry, with the exception that the facings and trimmings shall be yellow, and a yellow horse hair plume be worn with the helmet.

The Yorktown Medal, being a badge given by the State for honorable service, is included among the badges heretofore prescribed, and may be worn by members of the National Guard entitled to the same.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Governor's Foot Guard will give the 115th annual reception to the Governor of the State at Allyn Hall, Hartford, on the evening of Jan. 6, 1887. We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation and tender our best wishes for the success of the occasion.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

A PETITION is being actively circulated requesting the incoming Governor to reappoint Gen. W. H. Dimond to the command of the 2d Brigade. The petition is receiving the signatures of nearly every line and field officer, and, as there are no other prominent candidates, it is thought that the petitioners will be successful.

On Saturday evening last the National Guard Officers' Association gave a dinner to the retiring Commander-in-Chief, Governor Stoneman, at the Occidental Hotel. Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st U. S. Infantry, who was present, responded for "The Regular Army."

The *Alta California*, referring to the resignation of Major-General Walter Turnbull as commander of the National Guard of California, says: "There is little or no discussion in military circles about a successor. The duties of the place have never been more than merely nominal, except when the entire Guard of the State encamped at Santa Cruz, and a disposition prevails among the general and field officers that the position might be legislated out of existence 'without manifest injury to the service."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE field and staff of the 3d Infantry give a reception and ball at White's Opera House, Concord, on the evening of January 6, 1887. Colonel, commanding, J. N. Patterson is chairman of the committee. We return thanks for an invitation.

THE MONTGOMERY GRAYS.

THE Montgomery Grays will give their 13th annual ball at their armory Jan. 28, 1887. The company is composed of 108 officers and men, and 16 musicians, all well uniformed and equipped, and is well instructed in company, bayonet, and skirmish drill. They have won in prize drills in the last two years $11,000, one stand of colors, and Captain, two gold medals, and Lieutenants, honorable mention. The company is also fairly drilled in battalion movements, being Co. A, 2d Regt., A. S. T.

(Vienna Despatch to the London Times.)

NEW REPEATING RIFLE.

HERR JOSEPH SCHULHOF, the inventor of a new repeating rifle which was tried recently at Enfield, leaves for England for some final experiments with his rifle, which he believes may be adopted by the British Government. The rifle was introduced to the notice of Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord Randolph Churchill while they were in Vienna, and Herr Schulhoff was subsequently invited to go to England. The experiments at Enfield were judged to be most satisfactory, but some modifications were suggested in the calibre of the cartridge, and these have now been effected. I saw the rifle tried this morning, and to an unprofessional eye it certainly looks as if it could not be excelled for simplicity and effectiveness. Without describing its mechanism, it may be said that it combines the two requisites essential for such weapons, for it can be used as an ordinary rifle as well as a repeater. The receptacle for the repeating action, holds ten cartridges, which can be poured in with one turn of the hand from a cardboard case. The loading of the repeater can be done in four movements—the fourth being the turn of a lever which stops the repeating action. The loading for the single-shot firing is done in three movements, and the action for reloading throws out the empty cartridge case. Single shots are fired by a trigger, while the repeating action is worked by a knob handle. All the mechanism of the breech can be taken to pieces without the use of a screw driver. The cartridges, which are shaped like small claret bottles, are of 7½ millimetres diameter, instead of 11 millimetres, as in the Martini-Henry. The weight of 130 of them equals that of 70 of the Martini-Henry cartridges, which is the charge usually carried by a soldier. The rifle is to cost 60f., which is about 15s. less than the Martini-Henry. The use of the cardboard cartridge boxes is to be noticed, for in the Mannlicher system metal boxes are used, and if these get bent or dented, as they are liable to do, the cartridges may stick in them at the moment for loading. This is impossible with the Schulhof boxes, which are opened by simply tearing off a piece of paper. Moreover, the Mannlicher boxes only hold five cartridges instead of ten.

(Special Cable Despatch to the Star.)

PREPARING TO FIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

IN an interview on the foreign situation, an admiral of the fleet stated to-night that war in the spring, if not sooner, is certain. England will probably be involved. The chances are in favor of hostilities breaking out in one quarter or another as early as the beginning of March. If the preparations of the hostile powers were sufficiently advanced, troops would be in motion before the middle of February. None of the powers, however, consider themselves strong enough to take the field either by land or sea until the back of the European winter is broken. The admiral, who reflects the best official opinion, stated that Russia is certainly resolved to seize Constantinople at any cost of lives and treasures. Turkey is powerless without European assistance. Russia, once firmly planted at Constantinople, no European power could dislodge her. She could block the entrance to the Black Sea and destroy the whole fabric of British commerce in that region. Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, Roumania, and the whole of European Turkey would be overrun by the Muscovites. Twenty-five millions of dollars worth of shipments annually between England and the Eastern seaboards alone would be cut off at a blow, to say nothing of the trade with the interior. Austria's outlet through the Danube would be closed.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

TRIALS by court martial are seriously increasing in the English army.

THE Danish Army is to be increased in 1887 twenty-five per cent. or 12,000 men.

A LONDON despatch credits an Austrian statesman with saying that the Czar of Russia is drunk nearly all the time, and being in a condition bordering on delirium tremens is liable to proclaim war against somebody any day in the week.

A PROJECT is under way, strongly supported in England and in the Colonies, to connect the present telegraph wire of the Canadian Pacific Railway by cable with the Sandwich Islands, Farming Island, the Fijis, and thence to North Cape, New Zealand, and Australia.

AN agreement has been arrived at with the Chinese by which Port Hamilton is ceded to them on the understanding that no other Power shall be allowed to hoist its flag there.

CASTELAR predicts that the three great Latin nations—France, Spain, and Italy—are soon to be more closely united, and that the friendly relations of former days are to return again.

THE *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, under the title of "Solution of the Small-bore Question," gives some interesting details on experiments lately made at Carlsruhe on gunpowders of different kinds. Three powders specifically light were tried against the same number of specifically heavy, and the result is that one of the latter class gained the prize and is called, possibly after the maker's name, the Ronsahl gunpowder. Its adoption will necessitate some modification in the cartridge case. Brass is considered the best metal for the purpose. The whole is covered with grease as a protection against damp, and the cap receives a coating of gum-lac. The following are the weights of the components of the new cartridge:

	Grammes.
Case with cap	13.9
Charge of compressed powder	5.2
Ball	14.6
Grease	0.1
Total	33.8

The initial velocity of the ball is 591 metres.

ONE of the German Schichau torpedo boats sent to China has arrived there in a perfect state of efficiency. The full speed of the newest type of these boats is 23 knots an hour.

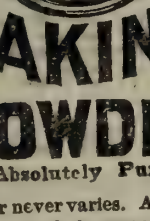
IN consequence of the reports which have been made to the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War in reference to the combined naval and military operations at Milford Haven last August, a committee has been appointed in England to consider how best a unity of operations in the defence of military ports may be secured.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS was distributed on Christmas among the ship's messes of H. M. S. *Agincourt*, from the savings of the canteen.

GEN. WILLOUGHBY, late R. N., and now in the service of Madagascar, has sent a note of warning to the French Government. He says no interference with the internal affairs of the island on the part of France will be permitted, and, if hostilities be recommenced, the conflict will be long, uncertain, costly and sanguinary.

THE *Admiralty Guzette* says: "The bursting of the 43-ton gun on board the *Collingwood* startled the country. But the 'Naval Annual,' recently issued by Lord Brassey, discloses the astounding fact that 'similar guns in the after barbette of the *Collingwood* have been since tested, and one of them burst when fired with a charge of powder of about two-thirds the weight of that used in the trials of the guns in the fore barbette.' This has been carefully kept quiet hitherto, and should unquestionably be investigated by the Ordnance Inquiry Commission."

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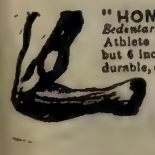
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THE branch of the works of Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., of Newcastle, at Spezia, has received from the Italian Government a contract for an ironclad, engines, etc., the cost of which will be about $900,000.

PRINCE ALEXANDER has authorized a denial of the statement that he used his position in Bulgaria to glean a fortune. He says he received only the money voted him by the Sobranje, and that he is now as poor as when elected to the Bulgarian throne.

ADMIRAL AUBE, French Minister of Marine, has been defeated in his efforts to materially strengthen the fleet. He asked for no less a sum than $40,000,000 for carrying out a scheme which would extend over a number of years. He gets $5,000,000 for one year's supplies.

THE *Journal des Débats* renews its attack on England, which it accuses of being the only Power whose conduct has aggravated the trouble which has culminated in the present crisis in Southeastern Europe, and declares that she has sought to embroil Austria and Russia in a dispute.

RECENTLY an Ordnance barge was sunk in the Thames while conveying a million cartridges to Gravesend for shipment to India. Fortunately they were of the new type, with solid drawn brass cases, so that they can be used when recovered, instead of being soaked to pieces as the Boxer cartridges would have been.

THE *Vossische Zeitung* says that lately there burst at Thionville, near Metz, an old shell, preserved from the year 1870, which killed a boy playing near. The authorities therefore made a search for any shells kept as memorials, and found more than a hundred. Their possessors are mostly unaware of the danger incurred in keeping these unexploded shells, gathered from the battlefields, so that it is a wonder more accidents have not occurred. All those found are to be carefully exploded by the military authorities. It seems that the shells turned up by the plow in great numbers in the soft soil of plowed fields of Mars la-Tour, Thionville, Gravelotte, St. Privat, and Noisville have through the influence of the damp lost all power of explosion. The peasants were at first afraid of touching them with the plow, but though heaps have been turned up no accident has ever occurred.

A GERMAN ironclad has sailed for Zanzibar, to punish the murderers of an explorer.

ADMIRAL AUBE, the French Minister of Marine, has named the first French gunboat of a new type after a man of letters—M. Gabriel-Charmes.

IN the trial of the cadets and officers of the Bulgarian Army for conspiracy against the Regency, now in progress, evidence has been adduced showing that the defendants had been in communication with the Russian Consul there.

FROM Berlin it is reported that Field-Marshal von Moltke will soon be relieved by Gen. Walderzee, and the Minister of War, Gen. Brousart, by Gen. Stielhe, formerly Chief of the Staff to the late Prince Frederick Charles, and now Chief of the German Engineers.

A DOSE IN TIME SAVES NINE of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR for coughs.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

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BIRTHS.

CLARKE.—At Baltimore, Md., December 25, 1886, to the wife of William E. Clarke and sister of Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, U. S. Army, a daughter.

ELLEGOOD.—At Laurel, Delaware, December 27, 1886, to the wife of Dr. J. A. Ellegood and sister of Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, U. S. Army, a daughter.

MARRIED.

CHAPMAN—LANMAN.—In Norwich, Conn., on Dec. 15, 1886, by the Rev. M. H. Harris, JAS. H. CHAPMAN, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Navy, to ALICE BLANCHE, daughter of Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, U. S. Navy.

NEWBOLD—BAILY.—At St. Barnabas Church, Roseville, N. J., Dec. 29, 1886, by the Rev. Wm. A. Newbold, assisted by the Rev. Stephen H. Granberry, rector of the Church, L. ROULTON NEWBOLD, son of the officiating clergymen, to WINNABELLE, daughter of Bvt. Major Thomas C. J. Baily, U. S. Army, retired.

WALLER—DU PONT.—At Wilmington, Del., December 22, ABSALOM WALLER to Miss ANN CAZENORE DU PONT.

WOODRUFF—CAULFIELD.—At Washington, D. C., Asst. Surgeon C. E. WOODRUFF, U. S. Navy, to Miss STELLA M. CAULFIELD.

WRIGHT—DAVIS.—At Wayland, December 8, Ensign EDWARD E. WRIGHT, U. S. Navy, to Miss KATHERINE M. DAVIS.

DIVORCED.

PARKHURST.—LILLIE T. PARKHURST was granted a divorce from CHARLES D. PARKHURST, U. S. Army—on the ground of failure to provide—in San Francisco, California, December 16, 1886.

DIED.

BARRY.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 28, GARRET ROBERT, only son of Lieut. E. B. Barry, U. S. N., in his eleventh year.

EDGAR.—At El Paso, Tex., Dec. 8, Mr. JAMES M. EDGAR, father of the wives of Major W. H. Bell, U. S. A., and Col. J. Howe Watts, late additional paymaster, U. S. A.

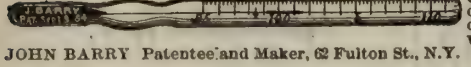
HEYL.—At Camden, N. J., Mrs. HEYL, mother of Inspector General E. M. Heyl, U. S. A., and Lieut. C. H. Heyl, 23d U. S. Infantry.

LANMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 28, at Norwich, Conn., ANN CORNELIA, widow of the late Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, U. S. Navy. Funeral services from her late residence, Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

MIDDLETON.—At Woodley, December 7, Mrs. CATHARINE M. MIDDLETON, mother of Surgeon J. V. D. Middleton, U. S. Army.

ROGERS.—At Baltimore, Md., December 23, Mrs. MARY CHASE ROGERS, granddaughter of the late Commodore Joshua Barney, U. S. Navy.

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No. 3.		5	85,700	32,800	13.05
No. 4.		5	81,400	31,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	32,400	17.5
No. 6.		5	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,400	39,200	15.25
No. 8.		5	75,600	38,400	19.6
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No. 2.	0 16	25	71,000	45,000	27

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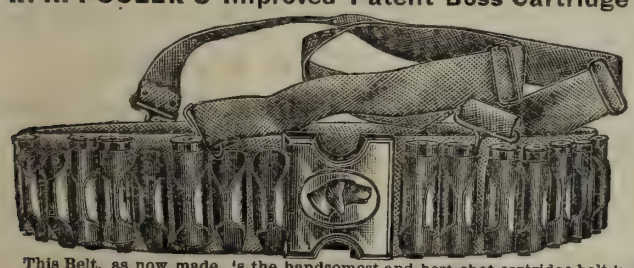
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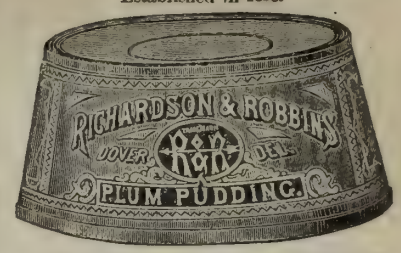
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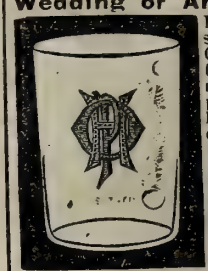
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SECRETARY WHITNEY, after several days' consultation with the Messrs. CRAMP AND SONS, and the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, has decided to accept the firm's bid and plans (of the machinery) for Gunboat No. 1, and in a few days the contract will be probably awarded them.

THE election of a President and Executive Council for the Military Service Institution of the U. S. for 1887-1888, will take place on Governor's Island, on Wednesday next, January 12, at noon. The Committee's nomination for President is Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., who takes a great interest in the Institution.

WE publish this week a War Department circular giving some useful information concerning the Army and Navy General Hospital, which is to be opened for the reception of patients on January 17. The circular shows how officers and enlisted men of the Army, both active and retired, may secure admission to the hospital and the classes of diseases for which relief may be expected from the use of the Hot Springs water.

COLONEL CHAS. E. BLUNT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who will be retired for age on Monday next, January 10, has an excellent record of service dating from 1846, when he was graduated from the Military Academy, third in a class of which General MCCLELLAN was second. During the war he performed valuable and arduous service for which he brevets of lieutenant colonel and colonel. He attained his present grade of colonel June 30, 1882.

COMMANDER SCHLEY says he has high hopes of the passage by the House of the Senate bills now before the Naval Committee for the benefit of petty officers and seamen in the way of retirement, money deposit and other privileges. He has recently talked with members of the Naval Committees from whom he has assurances that every effort will be exerted to get the bills before the House at an early date and once up for consideration he has no doubt of final and favorable action.

A CORRESPONDENT "in the ranks" is troubled about the officers' new overcoat, which he says so muffles the wearer up as often to prevent recognition, consequently the tender of the regulation salute. Some officers, our correspondent remarks, don't mind this, but others do. Hence he thinks that in winter weather, when fur caps and long overcoats with hoods are in vogue, there should be some distinguishing mark, so that soldiers may know and properly recognize their officers when they meet them.

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WILSON received a despatch from Mare Island on Wednesday, giving the result of a preliminary survey of the *Hartford*. She was found to require new boilers, a new crank shaft and about $60,000 repairs to her hull and spars. It is probable that she will be repaired, but the Department will take no steps in that direction until the report of the statutory Board of Survey, ordered on Thursday, has been received. The board consists of Captain Byron Wilson, Asst. Naval Constructor Jos. Feaster and the Master Workman of the Mare Island Navy-yard.

FROM various "Bills of Fare" for Christmas Day, which come to us from military posts, it is plain to see that the troops were regaled bountifully on that day and sat down to dinners which many a civilian would envy. The following is given as a sample: Oyster soup, turkey with cranberry sauce, beef, pork with apple sauce, beef a la mode, ham, ronions de beuf a la sante, green peas, green corn, stewed; tomatoes, stewed; Saratoga chips; potatoes, mashed; jelly cake, fruit cake, frosted; custard pie, mince pie, cranberry pie, cinnamon rolls, prunes, pickles and celery. Nor are the liquids forgotten, although the bills of fare fail to specify them.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1, of this year, from the A. G. O., establishes some new regulations as to target practice which, we infer, will be generally acceptable to the troops. The "practice season" each year is hereafter to be for three instead of four months; medals won in competitions are not to be disposed of by the winners without due authority, but are to preserve them subject to inspection, and appropriate badges and specific prizes for distinguished marksmen. We might suggest, if the medals won are hereafter to be subject to inspection that instead of simply permitting them to be worn on all dress occasions, it be positively directed that they *shall* be so worn.

THE organization tables for the new Army Register have been sent down to the printer, and, with the exception of the index, which will take but a day or two's work, the book is completed as far as the War Department is concerned. Allowing for the usual delays at the printing office, the Department expects to have the Register passing through the mails not later than February 1. The actual number of commissioned officers on the active list, as shown by the register on January 1, is 2,157, being nineteen less than the authorized number. Of these vacancies seventeen are in the grade of 2d lieutenant and two in the list of chaplains. The casualty sheet will show 37 retirements from age and disability, and 54 deaths to have occurred during the year.

THE bill authorizing the Government to accept a tract of land near Chicago for a military site, which passed the Senate previous to the holidays, will be reported from the House Military Committee on Tuesday next, and General BRAGG expects to be able to have it passed by the House immediately. Some of the Chicago people are so confident that the bill will become a law that they are already urging the Appropriation Committee to provide means for the construction of barracks and quarters on the site. It is not likely, however, that anything beyond the acceptance of the land will be done this session. General SHERIDAN is deeply interested in the matter, and it is expected that he will have the plans and everything in readiness to present to Congress at the next session.

THE $6,000,000 fortification bill continues its peaceful slumber in the desk of Senator Dawes, where it was left by the conference committees in August last, notwithstanding the war of words that is going on on the outside to awaken Congressional interest on this all important subject. When the new conferees were appointed immediately after the assembling of the present session, it was presumed that they would come together at once, and that an agreement of some kind would have been reached ere this; but not a single meeting has yet been held, and, from the lack of interest some of the members display, there is no telling when they will assemble. Mr. Randall said the other day that he presumed a meeting would be held as soon as Representative Forney returned from his holiday vacation, but was not certain. Those who are acquainted with some of the conferees say that it matters little whether a meeting is held or not, as it is impossible for an agreement to be reached. It is pretty well understood that Mr. Randall will not budge an inch from the stand taken by him and his followers in the previous consideration of the bill. It remains to be seen whether he cannot be outvoted in the House. Those who wish to excuse Mr. Randall for the position he has taken say that he is not unwilling that a reasonable sum should be appropriated for sea coast defences, but that it is his opposition to the present Chief of Ordnance that leads him to antagonize all measures that would increase the amounts to be handled by that official.

THE Board on the revision of the Army Regulations, General Benét President, convened at the War Department on Monday, and immediately settled down to work. The labor of revision will necessarily be very long and tedious, but the Board has started in very ambitiously, and with the full purpose of completing the work at the earliest date possible. General Benét and Colonel Scott having other duties to perform, will not be able to devote the full quota of working hours each day to Board duty, but by spending a few hours in the morning in the Board room, the other two members, Colonel Otis and Lieutenant Davis, will be able to continue the work as mapped out by the full Board in the evenings. The work of making the changes which have occurred since the last edition of the Regulations will not be so difficult as that of obliterating much of the matter that they propose to leave out of the new edition. There are many of the provisions that are contained in other books of reference, but before striking them out the Board must first find out where else they are to be found. It is the Board's opinion now that the book can be reduced to at least half its present size, but they recognize that the work of "sifting" is not an easy one, and that they may have to change their calculations as they progress. It is thought that at least a year will be required to get all the manuscript in shape. An appropriation will then be needed for the printing, and several months will elapse before the work is ready for issue.

AS WE stated last week, "The Danish Government, it is reported, is about to increase their navy by 9 ironclads and 28 torpedo boats." The population of Denmark proper is about 2,000,000: the annual revenue of the government is not far from $14,000,000. Its most populous city, Copenhagen, with its suburbs contains less than 300,000 souls. The statement we quote shows that either Denmark or the United States is in the wrong, as the two nations are moving on diametrically opposite lines.

THE State Soldiers' Home, of Michigan, situated three miles from Grand Rapids, was formally dedicated December 30. Patriotic addresses were made by Governor Alger, Governor-elect Luce, ex-Governor Blair, affectionately remembered as "the War Governor;" ex-Senator Thomas W. Ferry, General Byron M. Cutcheon, and one or two others. General Logan had accepted an invitation to be present before he was attacked by his fatal illness.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CHAPLAIN J. V. LEWIS, U. S. A., has left Fort Niobrara, Neb., on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN G. D. WALLACE, 7th U. S. Cavalry, recently in St. Paul, has gone to Sumter, S. C., on a visit.

LIEUTENANT D. L. BRAINARD, 2d U. S. Cavalry, left Washington early in the week for Fort Walla Walla.

LIEUTENANT W. H. MCMINN, 8th Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

LIEUTENANT E. S. FARROW, 21st Infantry, is East on leave from Fort Bridger, Wyo., and will remain until May next.

MAJOR G. W. CANDEE, Paymaster, U. S. A., returned to St. Louis, Mo., this week from a short leave of absence.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., early in the week from a ten days' absence.

CAPTAIN GEO. E. POND, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, has been visiting at Fort Leavenworth under orders from Gen. Willcox.

MRS. HANCOCK, widow of Maj.-Gen. Hancock, and her brother, Mr. Oliver D. Russell, are at present residing at Yonkers, N. Y.

SURGEON-GENERAL JOHN MOORE, U. S. A., has taken a permanent residence at 1,714 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., has been spending a few days in New York City, making his headquarters at the Hotel Brunswick.

MRS. MITCHELL, widow of Gen. Wm. G. Mitchell, U. S. A., has been appointed to a position in the Signal Bureau at Washington.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CARSON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Reno, I. T., for Washington this week on a two months' visit to his relatives in that city.

LIEUTENANT E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, has an interesting article on "Submarine Navigation," in the January number of the *Forum*.

LIEUTENANT J. A. EMERY, 11th U. S. Infantry, who is spending the winter at Thomasville, Ga., has received a four months' extension of his sick leave.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., early in the week, from a New Year's visit to relatives at Cleveland, Ohio.

COLONEL J. M. BACON, 7th U. S. Cavalry, called to Louisville recently by the death of Mrs. Bacon, will return to Fort Totten, Dakota, towards the end of January.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN W. GROESBECK, U. S. A., Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. Ruger, returns to St. Paul next week from a three weeks' visit Eastward.

LIEUTENANT D. D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Johnson, return to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week from a short trip South.

LIEUTENANT C. P. TERRETT, 8th U. S. Infantry, lately at David's Island, N. Y. H., was to leave New York, this week, to join his company at Fort Bridger, Wyo.

MAJOR J. W. WHAM, Paymaster, U. S. A., returned to New York, early in the week, from Washington, whither he went to attend the funeral of his old Commander, General Logan.

NUMEROUS officers on leave for the holidays, rejoined at Forts Monroe and Leavenworth, early in the week, and took up their school labors with a zest enhanced by a brief vacation.

CAPTAIN GEO. A. ARMES, U. S. Army, retired, is to take charge of the Military and Naval Academy, at Oxford, Md., but does not relinquish the real estate business in Washington as stated in some papers.

THE marriage of Marshal MacMahon's daughter to the Marquis Helvin, took place at Paris, Dec. 30. Prince Murat was present on behalf of ex-Empress Eugenie, and Princess Mathilde signed the marriage contract.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, who is spending a short leave with relatives at Newport, Kentucky, acted as one of the judges at a recent prize drill at the armory of Battery B, at Cincinnati.

LIEUTENANT J. B. RODMAN, 20th U. S. Infantry, who lately joined at Columbus Barracks, O., has gone to Albany to take charge of the recruiting rendezvous there left vacant by the death of Lieut. W. J. Campbell, 22d U. S. Infantry.

COLONEL FREDERICK GRANT has a small aquarelle painting in a gilt framing, representing a group of Indians, and showing evidence of artistic skill and training. "It is one of a series painted by my father," said Colonel Grant to a reporter.

THE engagement of Miss Kate Huntington Morgan, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York City, to Capt. Henry Granville Sharpe, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., is announced. Capt. Sharpe has charge of subsistence matters at West Point and is an exceedingly popular officer.

THE Army friends of ex-Secretary Lincoln says he would not accept General Logan's seat in the Senate if it were tendered to him unanimously. They say the senior partner of Mr. Lincoln's law firm in Chicago, Mr. Isham, has gone to Europe to recruit his health; that the entire management of affairs is in Mr. Lincoln's hands, and that even if he were willing to make the pecuniary sacrifice to again re-enter politics he would not do so, knowing that such action would seriously embarrass Mr. Isham. For this reason, they allege, Mr. Lincoln is out of the race unconditionally, no matter what the papers may say.

CAPTAIN E. W. WARD, U. S. Army, retired, is spending the winter at Lincolnton, N. C.

MAJOR T. H. STANTON, Paymaster, U. S. A., after a pleasant visit to Omaha has returned to Salt Lake City.

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Warren, Mass., early in the week on a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT J. C. W. BROOKS, 4th U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Monroe, Va., from a visit to New York City.

CAPTAIN J. H. CALEF, 2d U. S. Artillery, is spending a few weeks' leave from Fort Monroe, Va., at Gloucester, Mass.

SURGEON J. H. JANEWAY, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island, on Saturday last, from a brief visit to Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT A. L. WAGNER, 6th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago, from a short visit to Pittsburg.

LIEUTENANT C. P. STIVERS, 9th Infantry, who has been visiting at Dayton, Ohio, has received a two months' extension of his leave.

CAPTAIN A. E. WOODSON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, who has been visiting at St. Louis, Mo., has received a four months' extension of his sick leave.

CAPTAIN D. C. KINGMAN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was to return to New Orleans, this week, from a brief trip to Omaha for his family.

CAPTAIN L. A. MATILE, 11th U. S. Infantry, is in Washington, on leave, from Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and will remain East seven or eight weeks.

GENERAL J. M. ROBERTSON, U. S. A., visited old friends in New York City early in the week, who were very glad to see the distinguished veteran.

GENERAL LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., is regarded by some as a fair to middling dark horse in the contest before the next Republican National Convention.

CAPTAIN W. I. REED and Lieut. G. W. McIver, 7th Infantry, of Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., were called to Fort Omaha last week to give testimony before a General Court-martial in session at that post.

CAPTAIN W. W. ROGERS, 9th U. S. Infantry, who has been for some time past at Colorado Springs, Colo., for the benefit of his health, will try a few months abroad with the hope of further benefit.

"DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE" for January contains an article by Jefferson Davis on "The Irish Element in the Southern Confederacy," of which General Pat. Cleburne was one of the most conspicuous types.

CAPTAIN JOHN MULLAN, formerly of the 2d U. S. Artillery, and the discoverer of Mullan's Pass, through which the Northern Pacific crosses the backbone of the Rockies, is in Washington for the winter.

FRANK LESLIE'S *Illustrated Newspaper*, for Jan. 1, contains excellent portraits of Surgeon-General Moore and Brigadier-General O. B. Willcox, with sketches by Mr. Frank Smyth, the Washington correspondent of that paper.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM, U. S. A., was mustered in December 30 as a member of Kit Carson Post No. 2, Washington, D. C. There was a notable gathering on the occasion and after the ceremony Comrade Drum was the recipient of a hearty fraternal greeting.

GENERAL W. A. HAMMOND, U. S. Army, retired, a few months ago married Miss Esther D. Chapin, of Providence, and the lady has just fallen heir to an income on between $300,000 and $400,000. The bequest comes to her by the death of her second cousin, Maj. Daniel Lyman.

MR. JAMES BEALE read an interesting paper on "The Gettysburg Campaign" before the United Service Club of Philadelphia on Wednesday evening of this week. On Wednesday evening next Capt. John H. Weeks will read a paper on "Humphrey's Division at Fredericksburg."

THE death of Col. Julius McAllister, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., promotes Lieut.-Col. James M. Whittemore to the vacancy, Major F. H. Parker to Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. J. A. Kress to Major, and 1st Lieut. O. B. Mitcham to Captain and leave a vacancy for a 1st Lieutenant.

LIEUT. CHAS. PINCKNEY ELLIOTT, 4th U. S. Cav., was married at Fort Bowie, Ariz., Dec. 20, to Miss Hortense Darling, daughter of Col. Eugene B. Beaumont, Major 4th U. S. Cavalry. By an imperfect date in the letter of an Arizona correspondent received a few weeks ago, we were made to report the marriage as having occurred Dec. 1, and have, therefore, to apologize for the premature announcement. The married couple have left Arizona on their wedding tour.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie was seen lately at Chiselhurst by "Olive Harper," who thus writes: "Her beauty had much faded, but it had taken on a womanly softness born of suffering, and to me, at least, it would have been far more attractive than any youthful charm she had then lost. Her hair was still abundant, her eyes and lips still lovely, and that nameless grace and incomparable attraction was still hers. The beauty of intelligence like hers never fades."

CAPTAIN F. V. GREENE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who resigned from the Army Dec. 31, will probably continue to reside in Washington, says the *Critic*. While he was assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District, in charge of surface work, he attracted the attention of the paving firm of A. L. Barber and Co., and on being relieved obtained leave for a year, most of which he spent in examining the pavements of the great cities of this and European countries. The results of his observations were such as to materially improve the methods as well as the business of the Asphalt Company, and he resigns to accept a position with that company at a salary of $10,000 per annum, in addition to his expenses. During his leave he visited every city in Europe and Great Britain in which there are used any variety of pavement where asphalt is used.

CAPTAIN A. BARNITZ, U. S. Army, and family, of Cleveland, O., have gone to El Paso, Texas, on a visit.

LIEUTENANT E. P. PENDLETON, 23d U. S. Inf., left Fort Wayne, Mich., on Monday, to return early next week.

MAJOR C. A. WIKOFF, U. S. A., will remain East on leave for several weeks longer. His last address was Easton, Pa.

MAJOR J. A. SMITH, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., recommends the removal of "Pull-and-be-Damned-Point," Portsmouth, N. H., harbor.

LIEUTENANT JOHN A. JOHNSTON, 8th U. S. Cavalry, who has been spending a few months at Lowell, Mass., will shortly rejoin his regiment.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, U. S. A., came on to New York on Thursday to attend the funeral of Colonel Julian McAllister, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN O'MALLEY, British Army, who distinguished himself in the Egyptian campaign, arrived in San Francisco a few days ago on sick leave.

LIEUTENANT W. L. PITCHER, 8th Infantry, who has been on temporary recruiting duty at Albany, N. Y., was expected to return to David's Island, N. Y. H., this week.

A DUEL with swords is reported from the City of Mexico, the participants being Prince Augustin Iturbide, well-known in this country, and Senor Carcedo, both members of the Jockey Club. Carcedo was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

GENERAL D. F. BUTTERFIELD and Mrs. Butterfield, of New York, gave an "At Home" on Wednesday evening, at which were Gen. and Mrs. Sherman and Miss Sherman, Gen. D. E. Sickles, Rear Admiral Upshur and Mrs. Upshur, and many other distinguished guests.

A WASHINGTON gossip says: "Gen. Miles is a great favorite here, and there are those who allude to him as a probable Presidential candidate in the near future. He very sensibly, however, refuses to talk on political subjects, and will soon leave for his new headquarters."

COLONEL THOS. Y. FIELD, U. S. M. C., is still in Philadelphia on waiting orders, and it is understood will have charge of recruiting—that service being in a sadly chaotic state, and the Corps cumbered with unserviceable men. The veteran Colonel retires "on age" in '88.

MAJOR MERRITT BARBER, Adjutant-General on the staff of General Miles, is making rapid preparation for the transfer of the Headquarters Department of Arizona from Whipple Barracks to Los Angeles and hopes to have everything ready by the time General Miles arrives from the East, which will be in the course of a few weeks.

SPEAKING of the Cosmos Club and some of its members, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "Dr. J. S. Billings, the president of the club, and editor of the great Index Catalogue of the Army Medical Library, a work of stupendous proportions, is a Titan, standing at least six feet two in his boots, with limbs and head to fit such a trunk."

CAPTAIN M. B. HUGHES, 9th U. S. Cavalry, was married Dec. 30, 1886, at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn Heights, to Miss Katharine Yale Stevens, daughter of the late E. R. Stevens, of Saratoga. The Rev. Chas. C. Hall officiated. The bride is a sister of Lieut. Chas. J. Stevens, 9th Cavalry, of Capt. Hughes's troop. After the wedding tour the married couple will go to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

A STORY has recently appeared saying that prior to the convention of 1884 Mr. Blaine offered his personal support to Gen. Wm. T. Sherman for the Presidential nomination, and that the latter peremptorily declined to permit his name to be used in connection with the office. Gen. Sherman being asked as to the truth of the story very properly declined to discuss the matter, either to deny or to confirm the story. He would merely say that no one was authorized to say that he ever received or wrote such letters. If such letters were in existence, it would be time enough for them to be published when Mr. Blaine and himself had passed away.

"BYSTANDER" in the Philadelphia *News* says that Chambers McKibbin, who was a noted character in his day, is still living, up in the Cumberland Valley, in his 89th year. He was Quartermaster at Pittsburg, under President Jackson; Postmaster of the same city, under President Polk; Naval Officer in Philadelphia, under President Buchanan; and Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city under President Johnson, and in his 78th year he was an active member of the State Senate. He had thirteen children, and of these four sons were in the Army at the same time, fighting for their country. Chambers, the youngest of the four, is now Captain of the 15th Infantry. General David B. McKibbin has been a soldier from boyhood, for he served in the Mexican War when only sixteen years of age. When but twenty-four years of age he was given a Second Lieutenancy in the Regular Army. He came out of the war as Major of Cavalry in the Regular Army, and he now occupies that position on the retired list.

IN accordance with the Act of Congress of Dec. 21, the President this week nominates William P. Chambliss, late Major 4th Cavalry, to be a Major on the retired list of the Army. This is regarded as an exceptionally meritorious case, and Army officers, as well as many others, will be glad to hear of his confirmation, and wish for him a long enjoyment of the emoluments accompanying his commission. Major Chambliss first entered the service of his country, when a mere youth, as an officer in the Tennessee Volunteers, and served throughout the Mexican War. He re-entered the Army as a Lieutenant of Cavalry in 1855 and served continuously until he resigned in 1867, sharing the dangers of the Peninsular campaign, during which, at the battle of Gaines's Mill, he was dangerously wounded, literally riddled with ball and left on the battlefield for ten days; when removed to the sick ward of Libby Prison he was placed on a cot on which had died the day before a Union officer sick with erysipelas, and was soon attacked with the same disease in all his wounds, escaping death by a miracle.

LIEUTENANT C. L. CORTHELL, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., on Tuesday on a short leave.

CAPTAIN J. H. HURST, 12th U. S. Inf., left Fort Niagara, N. Y., on Saturday last on a short leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON L. C. TESSON, U. S. A., is visiting friends at 1201 St. Ange Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

MAJOR C. H. WHIPPLE, Paymaster, U. S. A., of Fort Keogh, was a recent guest at the Merchant's Hotel, St. Paul.

CAPTAIN E. J. GARSTON, Royal Artillery, British Army, registered at the Hotel Brunswick, New York City, on Tuesday.

MAJOR E. S. EWING, U. S. Army, retired, of Pass Christian, Miss., is visiting in New Orleans, with quarters at the St. Charles Hotel.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CUNNINGHAM, 19th Inf., a relative by marriage of the late General Logan, has left Fort Clark, Texas, for the North.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HARRIS, 1st Art., for some time past on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, joined his battery this week at Fort Mason, Cal.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. R. CLENDENIN, 3d U. S. Cavalry, who is spending the winter in Florida, has received a three months' extension of leave.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., on a short leave from Chicago, visited in New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Hoffman House.

THE widow of the late Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. A., has received the sum of $8.000 from the Provident Life Insurance Company of New York City.

CAPTAIN D. C. KINGMAN, U. S. Engineers, left Omaha last Tuesday for his new station, New Orleans. His family is at present in the East, visiting relatives.

THE "feature" of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show in New York is now a representation of the Custer fight, in which Cody dons a blonde wig and represents Custer.

LIEUT. W. F. ALMY, 5th Cav., was at Washington for a few days last week spending his leave from Fort Reno, Ind., Ty., with Rear Admiral Almy, at No. 1,019 Vermont avenue.

MR. ROBT. PAGE WALLER, brother of Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. Marine Corps, was married at Staunton, Va., Jan. 5, to Miss Virginia Pelham Stuart, daughter of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

MAJOR AMOS KIMBALL, U. S. A., has been called from Prescott to San Francisco in connection with arrangements for the transfer of Gen. Miles's headquarters from the former place to Los Angeles.

CAPTAIN W. F. HOFMAN, 9th U. S. Inf., under recent orders, changes base from Fort Wingate to San Diego Barracks, Cal. Capt. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf., then goes with his company from San Diego to Angel Island.

GOVERNOR STONEMAN, of California (late U. S. A.), has signalized his last days in office by a general clean up of most of the convicts whose pardons were recommended by the State Board of Prison Directors. During one week he pardoned six murderers, three burglars, one highway robber, one forger, and three embezzlers, among whom were several aggravated cases.

A REMARK once made by Gen. Grant hit off in a happy manner one of Gen. Logan's characteristics. "When Logan," said Grant, "comes here and wants twelve offices and I give him eleven out of the twelve he goes home mad and curses the Administration for not doing anything for him. Now, Simon Cameron is different. If he wants twelve offices and I give him one out of the twelve he goes home and swears he is running the Administration."

THE Gen. Butler who figured in the Colin Campbell trial is an old acquaintance of ours, says the Montreal *Gazette*, which adds: "He was here in 1870—then a captain—and took part in the Wolseley expedition to the Red River. He is the author of two rattling good books of travel in the Northwest, 'The Great Lone Land' and 'The Wild North Land.' He afterwards went into the Ashantee war and wrote that up. He has been with Lord Wolseley ever since, and his promotion to a generalship is doubtless well earned. When quite a vieux garcon he married Elizabeth Thompson, the artist, best known as the painter of 'The Roll Call.'"

THE correspondent of the New York *World* says: "At the funeral of Senator Logan Gen. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, wore the uniform of the Grand Army. He is the successor to Gen. Logan in the command of the Grand Army. This gentleman attracted some attention because he has been spoken of as a Presidential possibility. He has a handsome, hawk-nosed, clear-complexioned face. His color, however, shows the yellowing effect of advancing time. His sandy hair has become very thin. His slight side whiskers are entirely gray. The rest of his face is smooth shaven with the exception of a gray imperial which lies as close to his face as a sticking-plaster. This veteran officer has only one arm."

IN Washington on New Year's Day there was the usual reception at the White House. Gen. Sheridan repaired to the War Department, received his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic as they marched over from paying respects at the White House, and then went home to receive with Mrs. Sheridan, who was assisted by the Misses Rucker (her sisters), Mrs. Col. Sheridan, Mrs. Brunt and Mrs. Kellogg, wives of members of the General's staff, and by Miss Tillman, Miss Jones, and Miss Gouverneur, the latter a great granddaughter of President Monroe. Admiral Porter kept open house, assisted by his daughters, Mrs. Lieut. Logan and Miss Lena Porter and, by Miss Barnes, daughter of the late Surgeon General. Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, with Mr. Endicott, Jr., and their daughter, held a large reception, assisted by Mrs. and Miss Sears, of Boston; Miss Dresser, of Newport, and Mrs. Lieut. Duvall. Secretary Whitney had a breakfast for gentlemen, lasting through the afternoon, Senator and Mrs. Sherman had with them Mrs. Gen. Miles, Miss Sherman, Mrs. Mahone, Mrs. Butterworth and the Misses Butterworth, Grosvenor, and Mahone.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, for January 1, devotes its first page to an excellent portrait of Captain Ericsson, now in his 84th year, and in robust health. An excellent biographical sketch accompanies the portrait.

THE following Mexican War claims were allowed by the Second Comptroller this week: Adam McWillie, Capt., Co. H, 2d Miss. Vols, $120; Charles Stewart, Pvt., Co. B, Fremont's Bat., Cal. Vol., $24; John W. Gibbons, 1st Lieut., Co. B, Mo. Inf., $90; Jeremiah M. Scarrett, 1st Lieut., Engr. Corps, $100; Joseph H. Bailey, Capt. and Asst. Surg., U. S. A., $37.50; Wm. W. Chapman, Capt. and A. Q. M., $150; John Gibson, Pvt., Co. A., 1st La. Vols., $21: Z. B. Tower, 1st Lieut., Corps of Engineers, $100; Lorenzo Sitgreaves, 1st Lieut., Corps Top. Engr., $100; James C. Weise, Corps of Voltigeurs, $27; Geo. Norman, Bvt. Lieut.-Col., 1st Art., $36; Cornelius Doty, Pvt., Co. A, 16th Inf., $21.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Dec. 30 says:

Lieut. D. C. Pearson, R. Q. M., 2d Cav., has gone East to remain during his two months' leave....A. A. Surg. Geo. F. Wilson, Fort Yates, on leave, arrived in Portland in time for his Christmas dinner....Eugene Biondi, late lieutenant in the U. S. Revenue Marine Service, who resigned two years ago, is now vice consul for Sweden and Norway at Port Townsend, W. T.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Jan. 1 says:

Mr. Ned Butler, eldest son of Maj. Butler, 2d Inf., is spending the holidays with his parents. Mr. Butler is a practicing lawyer of Miles City....Lieut. Moffatt, 2d Inf., is undergoing medical treatment at the post hospital. He suffered from a severe attack of congestion of the brain while at Fort Niobrara, and is not yet entirely recovered. Lieut. Moffatt's wife and family are at Kansas City, Mo....Capt. H. C. Cock, 2d Inf., signalized his last Christmas as commanding officer of Co. E by giving his company an elaborate dinner....Misses Laurie and Alice Kinzie, daughters of Maj. David H. Kinzie, 5th Art., stopped on their way to Fort Douglas to visit their uncle, Lieut. John Kinzie, 2d Inf. Lt. Kinzie has been on the sick report since April last, on account of a severe dislocation of the hip.....Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton gave a large and brilliant afternoon dancing party Thursday from 2 until 6, at their elegant residence at Fort Omaha....At Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton's invitation on Christmas Eve a number of children and grown people assembled to witness old Santa Claus and to experience his generosity.

P. A. PAYMASTER S. R. COLHOUN, U. S. N., has joined at Norfolk, Va.

REAR ADMIRAL E. Y. MCCAULEY, U. S. N., has been visiting friends at Hammonton, N. J.

COMMODORE AND MRS. HARMONY have issued cards for Wednesdays during the month of January.

LIEUTENANT C. E. COLAHAN, U. S. N., and beautiful bride, spent the holidays in Philadelphia with relatives. The lieutenant is one of the professors at the Naval Academy.

LIEUTENANT J. C. FREMONT, U. S. N., and Lieut. W. H. Stayton, U. S. Marine Corps, registered a few days ago at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, and Assistant Engineer I. N. Hollis, U. S. N., at the Occidental.

PAYMASTER JOHN R. CARMODY, U. S. Navy, who has been indisposed for several weeks is rapidly regaining his former health, and will probably again enter upon his duties as a member of the Concentration Board. His place is temporarily filled by Pay-Inspector Billings.

LIEUTENANT J. F. MEIGS, of the U. S. S. *Tennessee*, has been quite ill for some time, and considerable anxiety is been felt on account of the slowness of his convalescence. Lieut. Meigs will be remembered as having been for several months on duty at the Navy Department. It is hoped that his recovery is not far distant.

LIEUTENANT W. P. CLASON, U, S. N., serving on board the steel cruiser *Atlanta* at New York, gave his numerous friends in Annapolis a pleasant surprise by his sudden appearance there for the Christmas holiday season. During the tour of duty on the *Atlanta* of Lieut. Clason, Mrs. Clason and family will reside in Annapolis.

CAPTAIN E. E. POTTER, U. S. N., who lately assumed command of the League Island Navy-yard, met with a warm reception on his arrival in Philadelphia. He had taken rooms temporarily at the old time Washington Hotel and the burning of the Temple Theatre next door caused the family to beat a hasty retreat. Mr. Wm. Manning, commander's secretary, was of great service in saving the captain's valuable "traps," and now, no doubt, his appointment as U. S. Marshal is a certainty.

THE first Army and Navy german and assembly at the Rifles Armory, Washington, on Monday evening was a fashionable affair. Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Maj. H. Clay Goodloe and daughter of Senator Beck, received the guests and chaperoned the ball. Dr. Deane, U. S. N., led the german with Miss Lulu Lyons, his niece. Miss Lena Caldwell, of New York and Newport, who was reported recently to be about to take the novitiate's veil for a convent life, was present, and danced the german with Dr. Crawford, of the Navy.

THE attendance of Naval officers at the New Year's reception of President Cleveland was not as extensive as had been expected, or even on previous years. Many officers were not calling, so that, although never before have there been so many Navy men on duty in Washington, gold lace and cocked hats were not noticeably numerous throughout the city. This occasion was one of the first for many years on which the Admiral of the Navy failed to put in an appearance as the "senior officer present." So the duty of marshalling the line devolved upon Rear Admiral Jouett. The President showed a Spartan firmness in enduring the ordeal, and Mrs. Cleveland looked particularly lovely.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week:—Commander C. M. Chester, Lieut. J. D. Adams, Ensign E. H. Tillman, Lieut. F. M. Wise, Lieut-Commander E. Longnecker, Naval Cadet B. M. Lombard, Lieut. L. C. Logan, Pay-Inspector A. J. Clark, Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, Lieut. P. Garst, Asst.-Engineer F. C. Bieg, Lieut. W. H. Schnetze, Commander C. F. Goodrich, Lieut. Commander R. B. Bradford, Asst. Paymaster S. L. Heap, Lieut. S. P. Comly, P. A. Engineer J. H. Perry, and Paymaster Edward Bellows.

CAPTAIN H. A. BARTLETT, U. S. Marine Corps, joined at Norfolk, Va., for duty on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT HENN, British Navy, and Mrs. Henn, arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 31, on a southern tour.

LIEUTENANT B. S. RICHARDS, U. S. N., arrived at Norfolk, Va., this week for duty on the receiving-ship *Franklin*.

ENGR.-IN-CHIEF C. H. LORING, U. S. N., made an inspection, a few days ago, of the work in progress on the *Trenton*, at Norfolk, Va.

PAY DIRECTOR RUFUS PARKS, U. S. N., assumed charge on Monday of the Consolidated Store Department at the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va.

EVERYBODY will regret to hear of the serious nature of the illness of Mr. John Roach, who is suffering from cancer of the mouth, which threatens his life. He has been operated upon, but without success.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BROWN, U. S. N., spent New Year's with his family at Norfolk, Va., and afterwards returned to Washington to resume duty as president of the Reorganization Board at the Navy Department.

MRS. ROBERT G. PECK, wife of Lieut. Peck, U. S. N., is reported by the Vallejo *Chronicle* as convalescing from her recent serious illness at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Her sisters, the Misses Lockwood, of Washington, are with her to spend the winter.

COMMANDER JAMES D. GRAHAM, U. S. N., has been selected to command the *Alert*, now fitting for the China Station at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Commander Graham is well known in Washington, where he was born, and where he has resided for several years.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR T. J. TURNER, U. S. N., contributes to the *Sanitarian* for December his excellent "Report upon the Museum of Hygiene." In the same number we note an article by Major B. F. Pope, Surgeon, U. S. Army, upon the "Health of the U. S. Army for July, 1886."

THE friends of Lt. and Mrs. E. B. Barry, U. S. N., will be pained to learn of their sad affliction in the loss of their only son, an interesting boy of 10 years, who died shortly before New Year's of diphtheria. Lieut. Barry is now serving on the U. S. S. *Alliance*, of the South Atlantic, or Brazil, Station, and cannot learn of his bereavement for some time to come.

INASMUCH as Lieut. W. H. Emory is but three from the head of lieutenants, it is possible that he will be ordered to examination for promotion previous to his departure for the Pacific side in command of the *Thetis*. Without any accidental vacancies occurring on the list above the grade of lieutenant, Mr. Emory will be promoted to Lieutenant-Commander on September 4 next.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER JULIEN S. OGDEN, U. S. N., on duty at the Naval Academy, has been quite dangerously ill with typhoid fever. It is only within a short time that his chance for recovery has been regarded as at all favorable, but his medical attendants now feel assurance that he is convalescing. Mr. Ogden has many friends in the Service who will be pleased to learn that he is out of danger.

SOME time ago P. A. Paymaster L. A. Yorke, U. S. Navy, was examined by a board of pay officers, and it is understood he was found morally incapacitated. The Secretary withheld action on the case, and finally ordered the board to reconvene for the purpose of reviewing the examination. The board met Wednesday, and after repeating their former recommendation adjourned until Jan. 26, when they will meet to hear finally from the Secretary.

THE friends of the late Rear Admiral Beaumont, U. S. N., will be interested in knowing that his charming widow is living a quiet but busy life in the venerable burgh of Hagerstown, Md., where her three children are being educated immediately under their mother's eyes. Rear Admiral Beaumont was a brother of Major E. B. Beaumont, 4th Cav. Mrs. Beaumont was well known in Washington previous to her marriage as Fanny King, whose mother was a sister of Mrs. W. Plume Moran, wife of the well known Registrar of the Navy.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER RICHARD INCH, U. S. Navy, is an applicant for the vacant billet left by P. A. Engr. Taylor, who was detached from the Washington Ordnance Yard a short time since, but it is doubtful if Mr. Inch is successful. The Department of Steam Engineering is pretty nearly closed up at this yard, and it is likely that Chief Engineer McCartney will be the only Engineer officer left on duty there as soon as the spare plant, etc., shall have been transferred to other yards. Chief Engineer DeValin and P. A. Engineer Leitch are the only ones left in addition to Mr. McCartney.

GUNNER JOSEPH SWIFT, U. S. Navy, says a Vallejo despatch, attempted suicide in the ordnance building on Mare Island Dec. 23, by cutting his throat with an old razor. He was discovered by one of the laborers in time to summon medical attendance, and it is thought his life will be saved. He has been in the Navy twenty eight years, entering from the State of New York. The Vallejo *Chronicle* says: "If he should recover from his wounds he will be tried by court-martial and most likely will be dismissed from the service, as he had been drinking heavily before making the attempt at suicide."

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD A. INGLEFIELD, British Navy, retired, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, early in the week. He was, a few years ago, commander-in-chief of the British Squadron on the North American and West Indian station. Previously he held the position of naval attaché of the British Legation at Washington, during the time of the settlement of the Alabama claims. The Admiral, who is an old Arctic voyager, was the first to discover, in his own yacht, the open sea beyond Smith's Sound a year previous to the visit of the American explorer, Dr. Kane. He has since commanded two other Arctic expeditions, and for these services was knighted. Admiral Inglefield and his party will remain at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a few days and will then go to Washington, proceeding thence to Florida, where the Admiral has made a large purchase of land.

RECENT DEATHS.

COLONEL JULIAN MCALLISTER, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, died at Governor's Island, New York City, on Monday evening of this week, January 3 after a brief illness. His disease was septicœmia following cystitis. He leaves a widow and two daughters, who were with him when he died. Colonel McAllister was the senior of his grade in the Ordnance Corps and was an officer distinguished for long and meritorious service, and a genial and kindly gentleman, with hosts of friends in and out of the Army, and more especially upon the Pacific Coast. He was a native of New York and entered the Military Academy, July 1, 1843, was graduated July 1, 1847, and promoted 2d Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Artillery. He served in the Mexican War. In 1848 he was transferred to the Ordnance Corps, and was for four years stationed at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy. In 1852 he was transferred to the St. Louis Arsenal. In 1853 he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and was stationed at Fort Monroe. In 1857 he went to Richmond on foundry duty. He afterward removed to the Benicia Arsenal, near San Francisco. The outbreak of the war found him in command of this arsenal. During the war he served as Chief of Ordnance of the Department of the Pacific. He was promoted Captain, July, 1861, and was successively brevetted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel for faithful services, zeal, and ability. He was promoted Major, April 6, 1866; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 27, 1874, and Colonel, June 1, 1881. He remained at Benicia Arsenal for nineteen years, and in June last came East to take charge of the New York Arsenal on Governor's Island and be Pres't of the Ordnance Board. He was a classmate of Col. John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Art.; Generals O. B. Willcox, J. B. Fry, A. E. Burnside, H. G. Gibson, John Gibbon, R. B. Ayres, and W. W. Burns, Col. C. L. Best, 4th U. S. Art., and other distinguished officers. His death will be sincerely regretted by hosts of friends, for he and his family were extremely popular. He would have reached his 64th year, Oct. 29, 1887. The remains were taken to West Point for interment, on Thursday, from Governor's Island, where the funeral services took place. Major-General Schofield and staff, the entire garrison of Fort Columbus, and numerous friends were present, and everything was done to attest the respect in which the deceased officer was held.

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CHIEF ENGINEER ROBERT DANBY, U. S. Navy, who died at his residence in Brooklyn, December 31, 1886, was a native of Delaware, and entered the Service in 1845, and attained the grade of Chief Engineer, June 26, 1856. He was retired from active service, August, 1882. One who knew him well says: "He had a varied experience and a knowledge of nearly every part of the world. Through all his experience in Mexico and on the Japan and China coasts he always maintained in the vessels of the old Navy the reputation of being one of the best officers of the Service. In the war he displayed a scientific capacity that marked his record as one of the cleverest men in the handling of the enormous labors of several departments, especially for the repairs of a great fleet. He was a gentleman of the most pleasant manners, and very popular." Six years ago Chief Engineer Danby was out driving and was thrown from his carriage, receiving severe injuries, from which he never really recovered. He lay for several days at that time between life and death. He leaves a family. The funeral took place on Tuesday. There was a large attendance on the part of old friends, Masons from Mariner's Lodge and the Orient Commandery, of which the deceased was long a member. A guard from the Marine Corps was detailed for the occasion, accompanied by the Navy, yard Band, under command of Capt. E. P. Meeker assisted by Lieuts. Gulick and Karmany.

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COLONEL WILLIAM H. WOOD, U. S. Army, retired, died at Pass Christian, Miss., Jan. 1, 1887. He was a native of Massachusetts and entered the Military Academy from that State in 1841; was graduated in 1845, and promoted Brevet 2d Lieutenant of the 7th Infantry. He served with distinction in the Mexican War, being present at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, etc., being then a 2d Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Infantry. After that war he served at many posts throughout the country, and when the Rebellion broke out had attained the rank of Captain. In May, 1861, he was promoted Major, 17th Infantry, and participated in the Manassas campaign as Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Gen. McDowell. He was afterwards on duty as Assistant Provost Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac and other responsible positions. In 1863 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Infantry, and Feb. 22, 1869, Colonel, 17th Infantry, afterwards unassigned, and in 1870 transferred to the 11th Infantry. He was retired June 26, 1882, and then took up his residence at Pass Christian. Col. Wood was a thoroughly efficient officer and a kindly gentleman; and many of his old comrades in arms, yet alive, will sincerely mourn his death.

GENERAL WILLIAM WING LORING, formerly of the U. S. Army, then of the Confederate Army, and afterwards of the Egyptian Army, died at the St. Denis Hotel, New York City, Dec. 30, of pleuropneumonia, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His career was an eventful one. Born in North Carolina, he became in early childhood a resident of Florida, and at the age of fourteen was in the ranks of the volunteers fighting Indians in the swamps and hummocks of that State. On reaching his majority he was elected a member of the State Assembly. On the breaking out of the Mexican War a regiment of mounted rifles was raised, in which he was commissioned a captain, promoted to major, and at the close of the conflict was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He lost his left arm while leading his regiment into the Belen Gate of Mexico. During 1849, on the outbreak of the gold fever in California, Col. Loring was ordered to cross the continent with his regiment and take command of the Department of Oregon, which position he held until 1851. His march at that time, a distance of 2,500 miles, with a train of 600 mule teams, was considered the greatest military feat on record. In 1851 he was placed in command of the Rio Grande frontier, which he held for five years, having during that time several engagements with the Indians, which resulted in his obtaining the full commission of colonel in December, 1856. In 1858 Col. Loring marched his regiment to Utah Territory and took part, under the command of Gen. A. S. Johnston, in what was known as the "Mormon War." When the campaign closed he obtained leave to visit Europe and spent one year in studying the armies of the foreign Powers. On his return he was placed in command of the Department of New Mexico, but resigned the same year to take a commission in the Confederate Army. After the close of the war he was first appointed inspector-general of the Egyptian Army, and in 1870 was made commandant of Alexandria and given charge of the coast defences of Egypt. He was second in command of the army during the Abyssinian War, in 1875 and 1876, and was engaged in the two battles fought in the Valley of Gura. He was raised to the dignity of Fereek Pacha and was decorated with the orders of Osmaunyah and Medjideyah for his services. He returned home in 1879, and came to New York in 1880, where he wrote his book, "The Confederate Soldier in Egypt." At the time of his death he was engaged on a sketch of his own life. On Sunday funeral services took place at Grace Church, the pall bearers being Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., Gen. C. M. Wilcox, Gen. R. Ingalls, U. S. A., Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Gen. Charles P. Stone, Gen. G. W. Smith, Gen. T. P. Dockery, Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Col. Chaillé Long, Col. J. R. Ogden, Col. J. Hanson Thomas, J. L. Snead, Col. W. G. Tallaferro, Col. G. T. Ferris, and Col. J. R. Sadler. After the services the remains were placed temporarily in the Marble Cemetery, New York City, until it has been decided whether to inter the deceased soldier in the family plot at St. Augustine or at Gainesville, Fla.

THE sad news of the sudden death of Mrs. Heyl on the morning of Dec. 20, will be received with sorrow by her numerous friends, of whom she had many in Army and Navy circles. Mrs. Heyl was the wife of David S. Heyl, for many years Collector of the Port of Camden, and daughter of the late Charles Petit Heath, a courtly gentleman of the old-time Philadelphia type. She was the mother of Surgeon T. C. Heyl, U. S. Navy, Col. E. M. Heyl, Insp.-Gen., and Lieut. C. H. Heyl, 23d Inf., U. S. Army, and also of Mrs. W. J. Sewell, wife of Gen. Sewell, U. S. Senator from New Jersey. Her nature was endowed with all the qualities that combine to illustrate true womanly character. Instinctively generous, she was naturally charitable. Her pleasant, cordial manner wore always the same evenness of true hospitality, and in her impulses—always kind and good—she was untiring in her efforts to relieve those in need. Those who knew her as a friend loved her, those who knew her as a benefactor worshipped her, though in her good works she ever avoided publicity, and in bestowing charity she made it a pleasure to accept from her. She was public-spirited to the extent of patriotism, and her good acts during the late war will keep her memory bright as a friend to the soldier. In her household she was a loving and devoted mother, and her family were drawn to her by the strongest bond of love and affection. She died as she had lived, sweet, peacefully, a true Christian, a firm friend, and fond mother. The great loss sustained by the family is shared by her many loving friends, who bow with them in sorrow in this hour of their greatest bereavement.

GENERAL ALBERT GALLATIN LAWRENCE, a prominent citizen of New York and Newport, R. I., and a gallant officer during the war, died at the Everett House, New York City, Jan. 1. He entered the volunteer service as 1st Lieutenant of the 54th New York Infantry, Dec. 1, 1862, was captain of the 2d U. S. colored cavalry, and a member of Gens. Butler's and Ames's staffs. He did good service in several battles, but gained special renown when he led the assault at Fort Fisher, N. C., and was wounded five times while placing the flag on the rampart. On account of wounds, his left arm was amputated below the elbow. He received the thanks of the Rhode Island Legislature for his services and was brevetted through successive grades and became brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, March 25, 1865, and was mustered out Jan. 10, 1866. The funeral took place from St. Mark's Church, New York, on Tuesday afternoon. There was a large attendance, including a delegation from the Loyal Legion. The pallbearers were Gov. George P. Wetmore, of Rhode Island; Hubert C. Pell, Edward A. Crocker, General Henry E Davies, Col. H. Lockwood, A. A. Hayes, General M. T. McMahon, Capt. Morris, U. S. A., ex-Judge Gunning S Bedford and John C. Hecksher.

GENERAL GEO. W. PALMER, for many years a prominent citizen of New York, died at his residence, 317 East 124th street, New York City, Jan. 2, of chronic pneumonia. In 1861 he was assistant clerk in the U. S. Senate, and soon after Sumter was fired on assisted in the defence of the bridges leading from Virginia toward the National Capital. Soon afterward he received an appointment in the War Department, and for two years served in the Quartermaster-General's Office. Then he was appointed Captain and Provost Marshal of the 31st District of New York. In December, 1864, he became Gov. Fenton's military secretary, and in the spring following was appointed Commissary-General of Ordnance of the State of New York, with the rank of Brigadier-General. In 1868 he was also charged with the duties of Quartermaster-General of the State. Since the war he has held many responsible positions, and was an exceedingly popular gentleman.

MAJOR P. K. HORGAN, formerly of the 69th New York, and a brave soldier in the 88th New York Volunteers during the war, died a few days ago in San Francisco, where he recently went for the benefit of his health. He went out in 1861, and served through all the battles of the Peninsula; was severely wounded in the foot at the battle of Savage's Station, June 28, 1862, but refused to leave the field. His company was cut almost to pieces at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. He was again severely wounded in the hip at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was mentioned in orders by Major-Gen. Hancock for bravery at the latter battle.

FRED. J. KARCHER, well-known in the militia and G. A. R circles of Brooklyn, a soldier of the war, and for many years a faithful employee of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, in New York City, died Jan. 1, at his home in Brooklyn, of consumption. He had many friends in and out of the Army, who cherished him for his generous nature as well as his kindly eccentricities, and it can truthfully be said of him that he was "a good fellow all round." His funeral on Wednesday was attended by many of his fellow-clerks from the Army Building, New York.

GENERAL NICHOLSON SCHENCK DAVIS, who died at El Paso, Dec. 24, 1886, went to California in 1849, crossing Mexico under an escort of Mexican soldiers commanded by Lieut. Diaz, now President of the Republic. When the Civil War broke out he joined the California column under General Carleton as Captain of Company K, 1st California Volunteers, and for a short time was in command of Fort Bliss. He was mustered out in October, 1864.

EX-GOVERNOR GIBBS, known as the War Governor of Oregon, died in London, Dec. 30, at No. 104 Warwick street, Pimlico, where he has resided for the past two years, engaged in lecturing on temperance. He was a sufferer from bronchitis, and was found dead in bed. He was born in New York. His wife and family are at Portland, Oregon, where a cablegram has been sent.

MRS. RONCKENDORFF, wife of Commodore William Ronckendorff, U. S. Navy, retired, died in New York City, Jan. 1. The deceased was a daughter of the late Thomas McKean Pettit, of Philadelphia, to which city the remains were taken, the funeral services being held at 1106 Spruce street on Tuesday, January 4.

MR. WILLIAM WEBB, of Winchester, Mass., accompanied by his wife and mother-in-law, went to Norfolk, Va., a few weeks ago to spend Christmas with Surgeon Geo. A. Bright, U. S. N. While there Mr. Webb was taken ill and died of heart disease on Christmas evening.

THE only son of Lieut. E. B. Barry, U. S. N., a bright youth of nearly eleven, died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 28, of diphtheria, after an illness of four days. Much sympathy is felt for the afflicted parents, who are almost heartbroken at their loss.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT JAMES MAXWELL, U. S. A., a gallant and faithful soldier, died at Delaware City, Del., Jan. 5. He enlisted in 1847, and was appointed Ordnance Sergeant, Jan. 31, 1865.

MRS. ROBERT H. FOLGER, mother of Commander William M. Folger, U. S. Navy, died at Massillon, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1886, aged seventy-three.

MRS. HEALY, wife of Mr. Frank Healy, and sister of Major C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 1.

MRS. MARY TATWALL CANBY, mother of Major J. P. Canby, Paymaster, U. S. Army, died at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 26, 1886.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* describes the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association as "the Napoleon of life insurance," saying of it, "With current yearly payments asserted to be less than half the cost of level premium insurance, a dividend equal to 33 1-3 per cent. on the first five annual payments has been deposited with the Central Trust Company for the benefit of the policyholders making these payments. During this time (1881 to 1886) the association has paid benefits amounting to nearly three millions of dollars in cash, and its monthly average of payments is $100,000. It has accumulated in its cash tontine reserve fund nearly one million, which is growing at the rate of nearly fifteen hundred dollars a day. The investment is in such secure shape that it cannot be squandered. The new business for 1886 exceeds fifty-five millions of dollars, and its total for the five years named two hundred and twenty-five millions. Other remarkable claims are advanced by the association, and the entire statement to which we refer challenges the interested attention of all concerned in life insurance."

MAYOR WOODBURY, of Burlington, Vt., recently called the attention of the Secretary of War to the neglected condition of the monument at Vicksburg, marking the spot where Pemberton surrendered to Grant. In reply to his letter the Secretary wrote that the monument originally erected to mark the site of the Grant-Pemberton interview was of marble; that it was removed to the Vicksburg National Cemetery to protect it from the ravages of relic hunters and replaced with the "gun monument," which, it was hoped, would withstand the attacks of this class. The Q. M. General suggests that the foundation wall and inclosure be removed and the gun reset, with the muzzle down, at such depth as will secure its stability, and he has approved his recommendation that the Quartermaster's Department be authorized to carry out his suggestion.

FIRST LIEUTENANT A. R. PAXTON, 15th Inf., who is at Leesburg, Va., on leave of absence, made two flying visits to Washington during the week.

THE ARMY

NOMINATIONS BY THE SENATE.

January 5, 1887.

2d Cavalry—2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 12, 1886, vice O'Brien, deceased.

4th Infantry—2d Lieut. Fred. S. Calhoun to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 3, 1886, vice Austin, deceased.

22d Infantry—2d Lieut. Robert N. Getty to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 17, 1886, vice Campbell, deceased.

19th Infantry—1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernou to be Capt., Dec. 18, 1886, vice Wharton, retired from active service.

2d Lieut. Edward B. Ives to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 18, 1886, vice Vernou, promoted.

Appointment by Transfer—2d Lieut. Charles N. Clinch, 24th Inf., to be 2d Lieut. 3d Cav., Jan. 4, 1887, with rank in cavalry arm from June 15, 1884. 2d Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, 3d Cav., to be 2d Lieut. 24th Inf., Jan. 4, 1887, with rank in infantry arm from June 15, 1884.

Restoration—William P. Chambliss, late Major in the 4th Cavalry, to be Major of Cavalry, to rank as such from March 30, 1864.

Although it has not been officially announced, it is learned that all the Army nominations reported from the two Service committees previous to the holidays, were confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday. These include all the Navy cases and all the Army, except those in the Medical Corps below Gen. Moore, and the promotions sent to the Senate this week.

G. O. 94, H. Q. A., Dec. 29, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision is published for the information of all concerned:

When enlisted men or others entitled to rations are not attached to any company or other organization, or are allowed to mess separately from their companies, they will not, when flour is issued to them by the Subsistence Department, be required to turn it into the post bakery if they prefer the ration of flour to the ration of bread issued by the bakery. Such portion of the flour issued to a company as its commander deems necessary for food in other forms than bread—not exceeding two ounces per ration—may be retained in company kitchen; the remainder shall be turned into the post bakery.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 95, H. Q. A., Dec. 30, 1886.

Publishes joint resolution, approved Dec. 20, 1886, directing copies of the official letter books of the executive department of the State of North Carolina to be furnished to said State.

Also the act of Congress, approved Dec. 20, 1886, for the relief of certain soldiers of the 12th Michigan Volunteer Infantry dishonorably discharged under S. O. 92, War Dept., A. G. O., dated March 1, 1866.

G. O. 96, H. Q. A., Dec. 30, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the designations of the forms on pages 9 and 11 of G. O. 68, c. s., from this office, are transposed, as follows:

The form on page 9 to be "Form No. 16—Amended—(A)," and that on page 11 to be "Form No. 16—Amended."

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 1, H. Q. A., Jan. 3, 1887.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the following corrections to the "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing" are hereby announced, to take effect this date:

Par. 6, in 3d and last lines, for "four months" substitute "three months."

Page 125, for the 11th line substitute "not be repeated more than twice on than day, more than three."

Par. 516, 6th line, for "two months" substitute "month."

Par. 598, for the last three lines substitute "be won in division or Army competitions or the competitions of distinguished marksmen may be worn on all dress occasions. The winners will not part with them without authority from the Commanding General of the Army, but will preserve them subject to inspection at any time."

Par. 605, 6th line, after "competition" add "and an appropriate badge will be issued him."

Par. 605, for the last word of next to last line and for last line substitute "a gold medal to be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate score and two silver medals to the competitors making the second and third aggregate scores."

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 3, H. Q. A., Jan. 6, 1887.

Publishes an act for the relief of William P. Chambliss.

Circular, WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Dec. 20, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of G. O. 36, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Washington, Dist. of Columbia, June 4, 1886, the following information is published to the Army:

The Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, will be opened for the reception of patients Jan. 17, 1887.

Relief may reasonably be expected from the use of the Hot Springs water in the following classes of diseases, viz: Gout and rheumatism in their various forms, after the acute or inflammatory stage has passed: neuralgia, peripheral or central, especially when depending upon gout, rheumatism, specific infection, or metallic poisoning; paralysis, if not recent, progressive or organic; locomotor ataxia or tabes, if not in advanced stages, and especially if traceable to specific infection; Bright's disease of the kidneys, only in the early stages; diseases of the bladder and urinary organs; functional diseases of the liver; dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa and catarrhal diseases generally; chronic skin diseases, especially of the squamous or scaly forms; chronic conditions, resulting immediately from specific infection, either syphilitic or malarial; chronic alcoholism.

In general terms it may be stated that the Hot Springs water acts by stimulating all secretions and organic functions, increasing appetite, promoting digestion and assimilation, favoring tissue change and excretion of waste products, relieving internal congestions and stimulating the blood making function.

In the following classes of diseases the use of the Hot Springs water is contra-indicated: All acute, inflammatory diseases; tuberculois; organic diseases of the heart and brain; aneurism; cancer; and all diseases in which stimulation of the circulation is to be avoided.

The Army and Navy General Hospital will afford bed accommodation for eighteen officers and sixty-four enlisted men; an increase of accommodation for officers, equal to about fifty per cent., may be gained by placing an additional bed in the larger rooms.

The hospital accommodation will be divided between applicants from the military and naval service and the Marine Corps.

Owing to the limited space assigned to officers, preference must be given to such applicants as may require actual hospital treatment; that is, treatment in room or bed.

Authority for admission to the Army and Navy General Hospital on the part of officers of the Army, both on the active and retired lists, will be obtained from the Adjutant General of the Army, on the usual form of application for sick leave of absence, based upon a surgeon's certificate, which shall set forth clearly the particular disability under which the applicant labors, and that, after a careful and rigid examination, it is his opinion that treatment in this hospital is necessary to prevent permanent disability.

The length of treatment in hospital will be determined by the surgeon in charge, and leaves of absence may be extended when necessary in the usual manner.

Enlisted men will be admitted for treatment on application of the company or post commander, made to the Adjutant General of the Army, in the usual manner, based upon certificate of a medical officer that treatment in this hospital is necessary to restore health. If approved, the soldier will receive the necessary orders to enable him to report to the surgeon in charge of the hospital; on the conclusion of treatment, the surgeon in charge will notify the Adjutant General of the soldier's condition, with such recommendation as he may deem necessary, and orders will be issued for his return to duty, or for such disposition as may be necessary. Enlisted men on the retired list will make their application, based on certificate, to the Adjutant General direct.

The Hot Springs are most conveniently reached from the north, east, and west, via St. Louis, by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railroad, to Malvern Junction, and thence to Hot Springs by narrow gauge railway (25 miles).

For convenience and comfort in arriving at Hot Springs, patients are advised to take the train leaving St. Louis in the evening, arriving at their destination the following afternoon at about 3.30.

By order of the Secretary of War:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 59, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Dec. 28, 1886.

In pursuance of G. O. 92, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, the Commanding General of the Department hereby assumes command of "all that portion of the Department of California lying south of the 35th parallel of north latitude," and of the troops stationed therein.

By command of Major General Howard:
M. BARBER, A. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Leave for ten days is granted Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox (S. O. 148, Dec. 2, Dept. Mo.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Acting Judge Advocate (S. O. 130, Dec. 20, D. Dakota).

Capt. Wm. E. Birkhimer, A. J. A., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 225, Dec. 24, D. Columbia).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for seven days is granted Major Henry C. Corbin, A. A. G., Chicago (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, Div. Mo.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major Amos S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., will proceed via Los Angeles, Cal., to San Francisco, and report in person to the Div. Comdr. (S. O. 110, Dec. 27, Div. Pacific.)

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 225, Dec. 24, D. Columbia).

Pay Department.

Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymr., will return to Salt Lake City (S. O. 170, Dec. 24, D. Platte).

The journey performed by Major G. F. Robinson, Paymr., from El Paso to Fort Selden, N. M., and return, Oct. 7, making payment to troops was necessary for the public service (S. O. 138, Dec. 20, D. Ariz.)

The troops will be paid to include muster of Dec. 31, as follows: At Fort Leavenworth, by Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, D. Paymr. Gen. At the Cav. Rec'g Depot and Ord. Powder Dept. at Jefferson Barracks, Forts Gibson, Sill and Reno, Camp Martin and Sac and Fox Agency, I. T., by Major G. W. Candee, Paymr. At Forts Supply, I. T., Elliott, Tex., Lyon, Crawford and Lewis, Colo., by Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. At Forts Riley and Hays, Kas., by Major J. P. Baker, Paymr. (S. O. 152, Dec. 28, Dept. Mo.)

The leave granted Major Joseph W. Wham, paymaster, New York City, is extended one day (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, Div. Atlantic).

The troops will be paid to include muster of Dec. 31, as follows: Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., at Whipple Barracks, Forts Mojave and Verde, A. T. Major F. M. Coxe, Paymr., at Forts Bowie, Huachuca, Lowell and McDowell, A. T. Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymr., at Forts Marcy, Wingate and Union, N. M. Major G. F. Robinson, Paymr., at Fort Bliss, Texas, Forts Bayard, Selden and Stanton, N. M. Major G. R. Smith, Paymr., at Forts Apache, Thomas and Grant, and San Carlos, A. T. (S. O. 141, Dec. 27, D. Arizona.)

Medical Department.

Upon his own request the contract of A. A. Surg. C. C. Goddard, Fort Leavenworth, is annulled, to take effect Jan. 1 (S. O. 152, Dec. 28, Dept. Mo.)

The leave of absence on account of sickness heretofore granted A. A. Surg. John M. Kollock, is extended one month on account of sickness (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The Board of Engr. officers app. by par. 1, S. O. 288, Dec. 13, 1886, H. Q. A., will examine, in addition to the officers named in said order, the following named officers of the C. of E., with a view to their promotion: 1st Lieut. Walter L. Fisk and 2d Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of Capt. Francis V. Greene, C. E., has been accepted by the President to take effect Dec. 31, 1886 (S. O., Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

The funeral of the late Col. Julian McAllister, O. D., will take place from his late residence on Governor's Island at 10 A. M., Jan. 6. The entire garrison of Fort Columbus, under command of Captain Wallace F. Randolph, 5th Art., will escort the remains from the residence to the steamboat wharf, and all the officers of the staff, etc., will attend the funeral, during which the offices at headquarters will be closed (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. John G. Butler, O. D., will proceed from the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., to Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting revolvers now being made for the Ord. Department (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

The ordinary leave of absence, from Nov. 15, 1886, to Jan. 1, 1887, heretofore granted 1st Lieut. William Crozier, O. D., is changed to a sick leave, and is extended to April 1, 1887, on account of sickness (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Leave for one month is granted Post Chaplain John V. Lewis, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 172, Dec. 30, D. Platte).

Signal Corps.

A G. C. M. will meet at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 7, for the trial of Sergeant W. W. Thomas, Signal Corps (S. O. 215, Dec. 30, Div. Atlantic).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assinniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Moses Harris, Camp Sheridan, Wyo. (S. O. 132, Dec. 27, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 132, Dec. 27, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

Lieut.-Col. John Green will inspect subsistence stores at Boise Barracks, I. T., for which 2d Lieut. Frank B. Andrus, 4th Inf., A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 224, Dec. 21, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. David R. Clendenin is extended three months (S. O., Dec. 30, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Texas, is granted Capt. James F. Simpson (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

2d Lieut. R. D. Walsh is relieved from special duty at San Carlos, and will proceed to Fort Huachuca and report for duty with his troop (S. O. 139, Dec. 21, D. Ariz.)

Thirty recruits will be forwarded to the 4th Cav. (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month is granted Major E. V. Sumner (S. O. 153, Dec. 30, Dept. M.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Leave for one month is granted Major John M. Bacon, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 132, Dec. 27, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Johnston in addition to the extension of sick leave granted him (S. O., Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Charles W. Farber is extended one month (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

1st Lieut. T. W. Jones is relieved from duty at Fort Apache, and will proceed to Fort Thomas and report for duty with his troop (S. O. 139, Dec. 21, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. Seward Mott will report to Capt. F. E. Pierce, 1st Inf., in charge of police control of White Mountain Indian Reservation at San Carlos, A. T., for special duty (S. O. 139, Dec. 21, D. Ariz.)

The operation of S. O. 139, relieving 1st Lieut. T. W. Jones from duty at Fort Apache and directing him to proceed to Fort Thomas, is suspended until further orders (S. O. 140, Dec. 23, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. H. S. Whipple is relieved from duty at Fort Verde, and will proceed to Fort McDowell and report for duty with his troop (S. O. 141, Dec. 27, D. Ariz.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. W. H. Beck (S. O., Dec. 30, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 126, Dec. 24, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. James E. Runcie is relieved from temporary duty with Bat. M, and will join his proper battery (L) at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 126, Dec. 24, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris is relieved from temporary duty with Bat. I, and will join his proper battery (M) at Fort Mason, Cal. (S. O. 126, Dec. 24, D. Cal.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Roc Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

The leave granted Capt. John H. Calef, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended ten days (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, Div. A.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

A guard of one non-commissioned officer and six privates of the 3d Artillery from Washington Barracks are doing temporary guard duty over the tomb at the Soldiers' Home, in which are deposited the remains of the late General John A. Logan.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs. E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

Co. I is relieved from duty at San Diego Barracks, and will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., and take post (S. O. 110, Dec. 27, Div. P.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Capt. George W. H. Stouch, Fort Shaw, M. T., is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Blackfeet Agency, M. T., vice Capt. Edward Moale, relieved (S. O. 132, Dec. 27, D. Dak.)

Apollo D. Zanichelli, chief musician, will proceed to the Hdqrs. of the regiment, Fort Shaw, Mont. (S. O. 185, Dec. 28, R. S.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Upon adjournment, *sine die*, of the G. C.-M., 1st Lieut. Theodore E. True will proceed to Boise Barracks, I. T., and report for temporary duty as Post Quartermaster (S. O. 225, Dec. 24, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Frank B. Andrus, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 108, Dec. 14, Div. P.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Sergt. Edward McIntyre, Co. F, Fort Totten, is transferred to Co. E, Fort Keogh (S. O. 132, Dec. 27, D. Dak.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. William H. McMinn is detailed on Gen. Rec. Service at Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 170, Dec. 24, D. Platte.)

James Baker, formerly of Co. E, 8th U. S. Infantry (Savage's), who died at 169 East 127th street, New York City, Dec. 23, was a member in good standing of the Veteran Association of the Regular Army and Navy.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; H and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Leave for twenty-five days is granted 2d Lieut. F. DeW. Ramsey (S. O. 139, Dec. 21, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George Palmer (S. O. 139, Dec. 21, D. Ariz.)

The operation of S. O. 137, changing station of Major Daingerfield Parker from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Whipple Barracks, A. T., is suspended until further orders (S. O. 140, Dec. 23, D. Ariz.)

Co. E is relieved from duty at Fort Wingate, N. M., and will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 110, Dec. 27, Div. P.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. William W. Rogers is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles P. Stivers is extended two months (S. O., Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Hugo Przykalla, Co. G (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, Div. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

2d Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, A. C. S. Fort Yates, will send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds not required to meet the wants of the post (S. O. 132, Dec. 27, D. Dak.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles A. Wikoff is extended two months (S. O., Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

In Regimental Orders 67, of Dec. 27, 1886, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Bush, commanding, announces the death of a former officer of the regiment, 1st Lieut. D. B. Taylor, U. S. A., retired (died at Paterson, N. J., Dec. 12, 1886), recounts his military services and career, and says: "For the past few years his health, owing to wounds and sickness, had been failing, and he was advised to try a residence in Florida, to recuperate, being on his way thither, when death overtook him at his brother's home in New Jersey. He was a true, loyal, honorable man, a good soldier, and his comrades in arms deeply mourn his loss."

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 30, is granted 1st Lieut. J. B. Goe (S. O. 141, Dec. 27, D. Ariz.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Sergt. John Draddy, Co. K, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks with a view to appointment as Reg. Q. M. Sergeant (S. O. 223, Dec. 20, D. Columbia.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Sergt. Max Reichenbach, Co. G (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, Div. M.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. J. M. Cunningham, Fort Clark (S. O. 177, Dec. 27, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

1st Lieut. John B. Rodman is assigned to duty at Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O. 184, Dec. 24, R. S.)

1st Lieut. John B. Rodman is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, and will proceed to Albany and relieve 1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., in temporary charge of the recruiting rendezvous. Lieut. Pitcher will then proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., and report for duty (S. O. 186, Dec. 29, R. S.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

1st Lieut. E. S. Farrow is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 170, Dec. 24, D. Platte.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, Fort Bridger, and extended twenty-three days, is further extended one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, Div. M.)

A petition for a writ of habeas corpus was recently presented to the U. S. Circuit Court at San Francisco by Louis Rudolf Zimmerman, who claims that he is illegally restrained of his liberty by Col. Piper, commander of the Presidio. He states that he enlisted in the 21st Infantry in New Jersey in 1873, and in the following year, while in Oregon, deserted. Since then he has lived in San Francisco, and has accumulated some property. Two weeks ago he was arrested on a charge of desertion. He claims that he enlisted under age, without the consent of his parents, and was at the time not familiar with the English language. Another reason given by the petitioner why he should be discharged is that punishment for the offence is barred by the statute of limitations. Judge Sawyer set Jan. 17 as the day for hearing the petition, and Zimmerman was released on $5,000 bonds.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Mott Hooton, to take effect in January or February (S. O., Dec. 30, H. Q. A.)

Forty recruits will be forwarded to the 22d Inf. (S. O., Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 1, 1887.

CASUALTY.

Captain Francis V. Greene, Corps of Engineers, resigned December 31, 1886.

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet Albert S. Johnson, 4th Class, is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O., Jan. 5, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., Dec. 21. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett and Capt. Robert G. Heiner, 1st Inf.; Capt. Charles K. Winne, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., 1st Art., and Capt. Daniel T. Callinan, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 124, Dec. 15, D. Cal.)

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., Jan. 6. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John K. Mizner, 8th Cav.; Capt. James H. Bradford, 19th Inf.; Capt. W. Fitzhugh Carter, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Whitall, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 178, Dec. 28, D. Tex.)

At Fort Verde, A. T., Jan. 3. Detail: Major C. B. McLellan and Capt. T. A. Baldwin, 10th Cav.; Capt. Leonard Hay, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Mearns, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Smith, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, 10th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 141, Dec. 27, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., Jan. 7. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John Mendenhall, 4th Art.; Major William C. Spencer, Surg.; Capts. Harry C. Cushing and Eugene A. Bancroft, 1st Lieuts. Samuel R. Jones and William Everett, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, Div. A.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Jan. 10. Detail: Major Francis L. Guenther, Capts. Frank B. Hamilton and William McK. Dunn, Jr., 1st Lieuts. Asher C. Taylor, Louis V. Caziarc, and John H. Gifford, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. George S. Grimes, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, Div. A.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Jan. 11, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, 3d U. S. Art. Detail: Col. Henry M. Black and Major Samuel Ovenshine, 23d Inf.; Capts. Edward C. Woodruff and Harry C. Egbert, 12th Inf.; Capts. George M. Randall and Joseph T. Haskell, 23d Inf.; Capt. Alex. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf.; Capt. Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Capts. John M. Norvell, Hugh G. Brown, and David J. Craigie, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Millard F. Waltz, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 4, Jan. 6, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will convene at the San Francisco Subsistence Depot, Dec. 23, to fix the responsibility for the condition of certain subsistence stores for which Capt. Charles P. Eagan, C. S., is responsible. Detail: Capts. Charles A. Alligood and Gustavus A. Hull, M. S. K., and 1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., R. Q. M., 1st Art. (S. O. 109, Dec. 20, Div. P.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Munn and A. A. Surg. C. K. Merriam, Med. Dept., will assemble at Fort Cœur d'Alene, Dec. 27, to examine Private Carl Hagen, Troop L, 2d Cav. (2d class hospital steward), to ascertain his fitness for the position of hospital steward of the 1st class (S. O. 225, Dec. 24, D. Columbia.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Sergt. John Crosland, Ord. Detachment, Dec. 31, 1886.
Sergt. George Uhri, Light Bat. F, 5th Art., Dec. 31, 1886.
Private William Halloran, Troop F, 6th Cav., Dec. 31, 1886.

Artillery School.—In G. O. 38, of 1886, Gen. Tidball, commandant, announces that the course of instruction for non-commissioned officers will commence Jan. 3, 1887, under Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., superintendent, and 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, as instructor. All non-commissioned officers will attend who have not completed the course. In G. O. 39 the hours for sounding the daily trumpet signals during January are announced.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

A Roster of Troops dated Dec. 27, 1886, reaches us this week and contains the customary precise information of military doings in the Platte.

The Salt Lake *Herald* reports a gentleman in from Prince River as saying that the Indians near Fort Du Chesne take it as a personal indignity that colored troops have been sent to that post, and say that as soon as the snow falls deep enough they will clear out the whole gang.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox.

An El Paso despatch of Dec. 30, to the *Globe-Democrat*, referring to the recent transfer of the Headquarters 10th U. S. Infantry from Fort Union to Fort Bliss, says: "News has just been received at El Paso that Gen. O. O. Howard has, during Gen. Miles's absence in the East, ordered headquarters back to Fort Union. This news has created unbounded indignation among the people of El Paso. A meeting of the citizens will be held on Friday to protest against the removal. Appropriate remonstrances will be despatched to the War Department and the Texas Senators and Representatives in Congress. Nobody can imagine what induced Gen. Howard to issue the order, as there is no earthly excuse for it."

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The steam tug *James Bowen*, temporarily employed as ferry steamer between Governor's Island and New York City, collided with the South Ferry boat *Atlantic*, in the fog, on Saturday morning, Jan. 1. There were but few on board of either steamer, and no serious injury was incurred. The *Bowen* sustained damages to the extent of about $2,500.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

Gen. Miles has directed that the Board to purchase cavalry horses reconvene at Fort McDowell Jan. 27, at Fort Verde Feb. 20, and at Whipple Barracks April 1, to continue its duties.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1886.

NEW YEAR'S DAY was ushered into existence in this section with a very pleasant cadet hop the night before in the mess hall, which lasted until half-past twelve. About an hour before the end of the hop a pouring rain set in, and froze as it fell, making walking dangerous and difficult.

About half of the officers made the customary New Year's calls. Only seven houses were "open," the others having baskets hanging at the door. Mrs. Michie was assisted by Mrs. Augur, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Schofield, Miss Bonesteel and Miss Cooper; Mrs. Mercur, by Miss Lathrop, Miss Carrington and Miss Fanning; Mrs. Winthrop, by her aunt, Mrs. Green. Mrs. Larned, Sr. and Jr., were alone. Mrs. Metcalfe, by her daughter. Mrs. Ellis had as aids in doing the honors, Mrs Williams, Miss Johnson, Miss Bouvier and two Misses Woodcock. Mrs. Goethals was assisted by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Rodman, and by Miss Griffith. Mrs. Stephen Roe came up from New York, and kept open house at her country place. She brought with her Lieut. C. F. Roe, his wife and two children, and the Misses Tolley.

Cadet Zavala, the son of Nicaragua's President, has resigned. It is understood that he is going to enter Cornell. He has been here two and a half years, and was a member of the Third Class. Since the beginning of the Academic year nine cadets have resigned, one been granted sick leave and one dismissed. This leaves the classes as follows: First, 64; Second, 51; Third, 62; Fourth, 122. What they will number two weeks hence depends upon the examinations and going on.

The toboggan slide is now in complete running order, and has become the Mecca for the sightseers. Every afternoon a crowd is present to see the sport. The slide is 170 feet long and, after leaving it, the run is about 500 feet further out on the railroad flat. As the slide is quite steep, the speed attained is very great.

William Whistler Helm, Newport, R. I., William Arthur Carter, Statesville, N. C., were designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy this week.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

JANUARY 4, 1887.

THE troops of this command took part in the final honors to the distinguished and honored dead Gen. John A. Logan, Dec. 31, under the command of Gen. Horatio G. Gibson.

A guard, consisting of six men and one sergeant, left on Monday for Rock Creek Cemetery to take charge of the body of the deceased Senator.

The Soldiers' Temperance Union had an entertainment on Thursday evening, Dec. 30, which was largely attended by officers, ladies and civilians, and was quite a success.

Receptions and dances are now in order at Mrs. Gen. Gibson's, the music being furnished by the 3d Artillery Band.

On Dec. 29 the children of the post had a Christmas tree. Mrs. H. G. Gibson played for and led the little ones in their part of the entertainment.

AULD LANG SYNE.

The informal meetings of the 3d Artillery officers here to discuss military subjects have proved quite successful. They take place weekly, and are attended by all the officers of the regiment at the post. At each meeting a professional paper (original or otherwise) is read by an officer, after which it is discussed by such as may feel so inclined. The kriegsspiel is played regularly during the "recitation" season, one game not being allowed to extend longer than one month.

The readings and attendant discussions are exceedingly popular, but I cannot say as much for the kriegsspiel. C.

Another correspondent writes us with reference to the recent Christmas Tree festival, that "all look for assistance in anything concerning the welfare of the Garrison—and sincere thanks for untiring perseverance in every project, having for its object the amusement or profit of the command is due—to Mrs. Gen. H. G. Gibson, wife of our esteemed Commandant."

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WITH reference to appointments to the Military Academy, the Board of Visitors say in their annual report:

Recognizing the fact that the pay of an individual cadet is small compared with the total expenses of the Academy, the Board consider that it would be an act of sound policy to give to the President the authority to appoint ten cadets each year—not only as a means of maintaining the strength of the corps, but also of providing for many deserving young men who can in no other way secure admittance to the Academy. It was probably intended by conferring this power upon the President to afford an opportunity for the appointment of sons of officers of the Army, who, by reason of their duties, have no permanent residence in any Congressional district, and by a natural sequence the sons of those who served in the last war as "volunteers" have had their claims recognized in the number appointed by the President. The applicants for these appointments are very numerous, and the solicitations very pressing. If this number should be still further increased, by authorizing each United States Senator to name a cadet, it is believed that there would be still (through incidental circumstances) an average number of cadets less than the total number allowed by law.

The great value to the "country at large" of the technical education acquired at West Point, unlike in its theory and practice to that of any other institution, cannot be overestimated. So impressed was Gen. Grant, after his very extraordinary experience as the head of the great armies of the Republic, with the value of the United States Military Academy to the nation, that he asserted as his firm conviction, as a matter of public policy, that the number of cadets should be increased to 1,000, from which an annual selection should be made of those required for military service, while the remainder of those graduating each year and not required for public service, would, by being disseminated throughout the country, add to the ranks of the people men of scientific attainments for the arts in peace and "ready-soldiers" in the event of war. The fact that the average number of vacancies in the army list exceeds the number of graduates is an additional reason why the range of appointments should be extended.

The Board describe the system of discipline at the Academy, and say of it:

On the whole the impression given to the Board by the general conduct and bearing of the cadets is that of a thoroughly disciplined body of young men under perfect control, respecting themselves and one another, as well as the officers placed over them. They exhibit a modest demeanor and a manly tone, attending to their duties with promptness and alacrity. All bear mark of a healthy and vigorous mental and physical activity. Those who have been familiar with the institution in the past express the belief that the moral element is in advance of what it was in former years. The Board feels that it is due to General Merritt and the tactical officers under him that they should express their unreserved approbation of the manner in which they have fulfilled the responsible task assigned to them.

The Board do not think that the Academic Board are the best judges as to text-books. They say:

As the time of the Professor of Engineering is necessarily closely occupied with his duties during the whole Academic term, it is suggested that an officer of Engineers, experienced in field operations and especially qualified by thought and study for such duty, be detailed for duty at the Academy to aid the Professor of Engineering in revising the course. It is believed that this would be the most expeditious and practical way of accomplishing what is imperatively needed—a better knowledge of the advanced condition of the art of war. And this should be done periodically, for the reason that text-books on this subject, having necessarily a limited circulation, are rare books, published only at long intervals, and are seldom in accord with the times in the information they contain.

They also ask if sufficient care is taken to secure special aptitude for teaching in the constant detailing and changing of nearly fifty instructors, and whether when this special aptitude is discovered it prevents the transfer of the officer to other duty, simply as a question of detail and nothing else. They do not think that the ethical course sufficiently tends to produce that habit of clear enunciation and that power of constructing the English language, so essential to a finished education. There is, from one cause or another, "a habit of hesitation in speech, a useless repetition of words, and a want of confidence in the methods and manner of stating conclusions."

The Board held up all their hands in favor of the retention of Captain Spurgin in his present position and dwell with great earnestness upon his excellent management of fiscal affairs, especially in providing for the bodily needs of the cadets. "Cooks," they declare, "are the curse of the Army; they destroy more lives than the cannon of the enemy, and can do more to disable an army than a pitched battle."

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T.

THE *Independent*, of Dec. 23, says: Dec. 15 the family of the lamented Major Taylor, 1st Art., departed for their future home in Washington.... Major McGregor and Capt. Hamilton, 2d Cav., reported on their return home from San Francisco to Fort Walla Walla....Capt. G. L. Lubn, 4th Inf., and Lieut. C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., of Fort Spokane, are at Fort Cœur d'Alene, attending the sitting of a Court-martial.....Lieut. Edward Burr, Engineer Corps, has been succeeded by Lieut. W. C. Langfitt, who reported last week....Capt. Russell Glover, appointed to the command of the revenue cutter *Wolcott*, arrived on Puget Sound from Boston last week, with his family....The Court martial ordered first to be held at Walla Walla, is now in session at Fort Cœur d'Alene. Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st Art., Capt. D. W. Burke, Lieut. Frank Taylor, and Lieut. W. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., on Sunday left to attend the court....Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf., who has been on leave in the East for several months, with Mrs. Patterson returned to Vancouver Barracks, Dec. 16. On Monday Lieut. Patterson departed for Fort Townsend. Mrs. Patterson will visit here a few days longer.

TRANSFER OF SEVENTH AND EIGHTH CAV.

FORT CLARK, TEX., Dec. 30, 1886.

AMONG the officers here, of the 8th Cavalry, there is a growing impression that their regiment will exchange station in the spring with the 7th Cavalry in Dakota. The 8th Cavalry has been serving in Texas for about 11 years, nine years previous to their coming to Texas, having served in Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, California, Arizona and New Mexico; all of their transfers being made by the slow process of marches. If this change of the 8th with the 7th is really contemplated or intended, there will be to record a regiment moving from the most southern limits of the United States to its most northern (Alaska not included), a distance due north some 2,000 miles; or in other words from between the 28 degrees and 30 degrees of latitude to between the 30 degrees and 40 degrees of latitude. Such a move would strain the resources of many officers in finding means to move their families and household goods, and on reaching Dakota they will not find, for some time, their expenses abated, for there many families will require other clothing than such as they wear in this semi-tropical country along the Rio Grande.

The 8th, it is true, may be a little enevated by its eleven years' stay in Texas, but which it is quite willing to forego rather than mortgage itself to railroads, in a 2,000 mile excursion, in order to be invigorated with the frosts of Dakota; that dumping ground of old Boreas of all that he has that is cold. Let the honorable Secretary of War ponder on this

EIGHTH.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FIRE AT SACKETT'S HARBOR.

MADISON BARRACKS, Jan. 4, 1887.

SHORTLY before 12 o'clock last night the trumpet call "fire" aroused us. A glance showed that the neighboring village was being painted an unhealthy red, and, excepting Co. B, detailed to guard the post, the rank and file of the garrison scurried through the deep snow, taking along our hook and ladder apparatus, axes, etc.

The only machine at the village was a primeval hand concern. It was at once manned by our boys, who, during three hours of intense cold and amid showers of sparks, worked cheerfully at the brakes. Colonel Townsend, with his energetic staff, Lieutenant Smith (Adjutant) and Wotherspoon (R. Q. M.), were efficient in directing the remaining troops in getting up ladders, tearing down shanties and removing property, and the flames, which would otherwise have swept everything fronting on the lake, were confined to the front of a single block. Every movable article was saved from the buildings destroyed, excepting only the stock contained in the one where the fire originated.

It was really a curious sight to witness the civilian element looking on idly while the troops were at work, but all the same it was not the first time, though it may have never been recorded before.

Telegrams had been sent at the outbreak of the fire to Watertown, 10 miles distant, asking for assistance. The poet who has immortalized little Phil's famous ride at Winchester is respectfully invited to do up the Watertown department and the railroad company for the manner in which they reached Sackett's Harbor in the remarkably short space of three hours, arriving here just in time to hear our trumpeter sound "recall," the danger being past.

J. K. Barnes Post, G. A. R., occupied a hall in one of the burned buildings. Their paraphernalia was saved.

The 12th having a new colonel, it may be of interest to the curious, despite the fact that publications of this nature are not exactly "the proper caper, you know," if we add here that the requirement that "military authority is to be exercised with firmness, but with kindness and justice to inferiors," seems to dominate the new administration, and that the pleasing effect, notably among the enlisted men, is quite exhilarating, to say the least.

Weekly concerts and hops are held here regularly, the company commanders alternating in providing the necessary room, and the regimental band supplying the music.

The votaries of terpsichore among the E. M. have formed the "M. B. S. C.," not so much to indicate that "many become soldiers cheerfully" as to disguise the existence of the "Madison Barracks Social Club." They have given two successful parties at Madison Hall, Sackett's Harbor, and have mapped out quite a campaign, even a masquerade not being regarded as beyond their reach.

URSA MAJOR.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

DECEMBER 29, 1886.

THE old year is dying fast and hard (Chestnut! I think I hear you exclaim), and I am prompted by an irresistible impulse to shed ink to write you briefly before 1886 gives way to 1887. On Christmas Eve the children of the post school had their Christmas tree, and engaged in some charming exercises. On Tuesday evening the children of St. Paul's on Government Hill had theirs, when presents were bountifully supplied. Miss Mabel Gibson, daughter of Col Gibson, Chief Paymaster, and Miss Andrews received each a handsome souvenir for their unusual diligence and excellence. On Monday the Bachelors gave a hop, which was well attended. The married ladies of the garrison attended to the supper, which was perfect. (I could dilate on this head, for as a gastronomer I am at the head of the class.) Mrs. Richards, wife of the genial Maj. Richards, of the 16th Foot, is especially deserving of praise in connection with the preparation and service of the edibles. Inspector General Heyl received last week the sad intelligence of the death of his mother at her home in New Jersey. The news of the death of Gen. Logan was received here with much sorrow, especially by the old vets of whom I am *facile princeps*. Not having felt well since Christmas, and seeing no prospect of recovery until New Year's is thoroughly over, excuse dullness. The times are out of joint, and will be for a few days to come.

PUNK.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, DAKOTA.

CHRISTMAS.

HOW do you suppose I am to get along without the JOURNAL. I enclose you P. O. order for $3. Ther. here 40 degrees below. Indians don't appear to mind it. They have their tepees pitched down in the river bottom and in the mornings a pretty sight to see the smoke rising from their fires. Old Bull and Gau manage to report at the agency promptly when Uncle Sam deals out the fresh meat. If Yates is a small, remote station old Santa made a big deal here this morning, Christmas trees for the Indians' children, another large one at Maj. Page's, and Dr. Spencer's dinner parties in the evening, and lots of good apple jack over to the Indian traders.

MAX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT APACHE, A. T.

DECEMBER 22, 1886.

SINCE we wrote you last, Thanksgiving with its turkeys, mince pies, cranberry sauce, and all of the various delicacies usual on the occasion has come and gone, and we have also enjoyed a round of social pleasures.

1st Lieut. Lawrence D. Tyson, of the 9th Infantry, and Mrs. Tyson issued invitations to their friends of Apache for a Progressive Euchre party, which proved a most enjoyable entertainment. First prize for ladies was won by Mrs. Wm. H. Beck, the booby prize for ladies by Mrs. C. E. Nordstrom. The first prize for the gentlemen was won by Capt. C. D. Viele and the booby prize by Major A. Morton, of the 9th Infantry. Delightful refreshments were served and the only regret experienced was the knowledge that our pleasant young host and his charming wife were so soon to leave us for the winter. They go to Knoxville, Tennessee, to visit the parents of Mrs. Tyson.

On the evening of Nov. 25, Lieut. Wm. H. Beck and Mrs. Beck gave an entertainment in honor of Miss Beck's (their daughter's) birthday. The young lady was the recipient of many very beautiful birthday presents.

Thursday, Dec 2, Major A. Morton and Mrs. Morton, of the 9th Infantry, entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at a Progressive Euchre party. After an elaborate and delicious lunch, the prizes were distributed. The first prize for ladies was won by Mrs. Wade, wife of our post commander, and the booby by Mrs. C. D. Viele. First prize for gentlemen was captured by Lieut. Shipp, our post adjutant, and the booby prize fell to Capt. C. D. Viele.

The return of Mrs. Wade accompanied by Miss Brown and Miss Clara Wade and John occasioned much pleasure to the residents of Apache, as their absence had been deeply felt by all their friends who remained behind. Just at the present writing we have to report some of our loved ones on the sick list and others convalescent. Col. Wade's son, John, was quite ill for a few days, and then Mrs. Wade was quite indisposed for a few days; both are now able to enjoy the beautiful spring-like weather that we are having at Apache. At present Miss Beck, daughter of Lieut. Beck, of the 10th Cav., is quite ill and has been some days. Capt. Cooper, of the 10th Cav., is also quite sick at his quarters and Alex. Weirick is up for the first time in a week, to-day. Dr. Weirick reports a larger number on his sick list than he has ever known before at Fort Apache. We hope, however, soon to have the usual good health restored to the garrison.

Lieut. Smith, of Troop I, 10th Cavalry, who has been here for more than a year past on Indian duty, is ordered to Verde to join his troop for duty and expects to leave here on the 26th of this month. He will be greatly missed by his many friends here. Mrs. Morton goes with him to visit Mrs. Eggleston, wife of Lieut. Eggleston, of Troop I, 10th Cav. There are rumors of changes to be made soon.

R.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BOWIE, A. T.

DECEMBER 22, 1886.

I HAVE to chronicle one of the most charming weddings that has taken place lately in military circles in this Department. The happy couple were Miss Darling Hortense, youngest daughter of Col. Eugene B. Beaumont, and Lieut. Chas. P. Elliott, 4th U. S. Cavalry. The bride was dressed in white silk and wore the proverbial veil and orange blossoms. The groom wore his full dress uniform, as did also the military guests. Precisely at 7.45 yesterday evening the bride was escorted by her father to the room set apart for the ceremony and in an alcove beneath a floral bell made entirely of Arizona flowers and of huge proportions, presented by the men of the regiment quartered in the post. The happy twain were made one as the orchestra of the 4th played the "Bridal Chorus" from Lohengrin, the matrimonial links being securely forged by Chaplain Weaver, U. S. A. At the conclusion of the marriage rite Mendelssohn's Wedding March from "Midsummer Night's Dream" was exquisitely rendered, and Lieut. Elliott very nicely introduced his wife to Professor Kreyer and the instrumentalists under his able baton. As the band is so seldom away from Regimental Headquarters, of course the assembled guests indulged in a few dances, and about midnight supper was served, shortly after which the merry party separated with cordial greetings to the newly married couple. The wedding presents were very numerous and chiefly of silver, one present of splendid lace being conspicuous amongst the scintillating mass of metal. The following is a list of the guests: Gen. and Mrs. Forsyth, 4th U. S. Cav.; Miss Mary Ross-Lewin; Miss Frances Ross Lewin; Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Thompson, 4th U. S. Cav.; Capt. and Mrs. Otho W. Budd, 4th U. S. Cav.; Mrs. Berry, Surg. and Mrs. Everts, U. S. A.; Chaplain Weaver, U. S. A.; Capt. Wood, 4th U. S. Cav.; Lieut. Neal and Miss Belle Hardie; Lieut. Lockett and Mrs. Grant; Lieuts. Fowler, Brown, and Hardemann. Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott started in the morning for an extended trip through California, and they carry with them the best wishes of a large number of friends, who trust that their matrimonial life will be long and pleasant, and that everything will always be "as merry as a marriage bell."

H.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

FORT OMAHA, NEB., Jan. 4, 1886.

MRS. GENERAL CROOK gave a very handsome "Kensington Tea" at her residence in Omaha last Wednesday afternoon, 3 o'clock, to a large number of her lady friends. Among those present were Mesdames Wheaton, Hall, Worthington, Barker, Peck, Dundy, McCauley, Cowin, Savage, Hawkins, Kountze, Terrell, Wakeley, Keller, Doane, Linginger, Webster, Patrick, Collins, Beall, Mallory, Summers, Dandy, Ringwalt, and many others.

Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, 12th Inf., returned this week to Ft. Niagara, from a visit to Mrs. Howard's home in Omaha.

General and Mrs. Wheaton gave a very handsome party at their residence last Thursday afternoon. The splendid orchestra of the 2d Infantry band furnished the music for the dancing. General and Mrs. Wheaton are drawing closer than have been for many years the ties that bind the Fort and the City of Omaha—their home being deservedly called headquarters for hospitality.

Lieut. Ogle, 17th Inf., reached Omaha New Year's eve with a large number of recruits for western posts.

General and Mrs. Breck returned last Thursday from an extended trip through the South, visiting relatives in Texas, etc.

Col. Stanton, Paymaster, has returned to Salt Lake City. Capt. Reed, 7th Inf., Rock Springs, was in Omaha last week. Col. Terrell, Paymaster, left New Year's Day on his periodical visit to the troops at Fort Sidney.

FORT LEAVENWORTH SHOES.

IN June last Capt. J. W. Pope, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., reported as follows on the Army shoe:

Some complaint having been made on account of the post shoes breaking at the inner ball of the foot, which investigation indicated has been caused by the cutting of the upper by the feather of the inner sole, by large needles or close stitching, and by the flat, inflexible shape of the last, these defects were remedied by lining the shoe with duck, by rounding the feather of the inner sole, using a smaller needle, and the adoption of a Waukenphast last with more spring. By omitting one fold of calfskin at the heel, rendered useless by the lining, the cost of the duck lining was more than compensated, nor have the other changes added to the cost of the shoes. The Q. M. General has also authorized the following slight changes in the post shoes, which are believed to add to the appearance with very little, if any, additional cost: The lowering of the upper three-fourths of an inch, the adoption of linen instead of porpoise laces, and of a goatskin tongue. Complaint was also made of the sewed cavalry boots breaking in the back seam above the heel, which has been remedied by sewing the seam on the outside instead of the inside and sewing a strip over the whole back seam. As this does away with the process of turning, very little work is thereby added to the manufacture of these boots. New specifications for the campaign and post shoes and cavalry boots, made on the Waukenphast lasts, have been approved by the Q. M. General, and all new work will be done on Waukenphast lasts. I invite attention to the fact that the least satisfactory part of the work in this shop is that done by the welt machines; stitches are often dropped, materials wasted and six prisoners are kept cobbling after the two welt machines. It would greatly improve the quality of the work and increase the value of the footwear far beyond the additional cost, if this could be done by hand; to do so would require about ninety additional prisoners and increased shop room. I strongly recommend that this be done as soon as practicable.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Grant, A. T., for desertion, General Miles, the reviewing authority, says: "The prisoner is convicted of desertion committed June 1, 1884. The evidence shows that he again enlisted and was assigned to Co. I, 8th Infantry, June 1, 1886; that he served with this company during the past summer in the expedi-

tion against hostile Indians in Arizona and Mexico, doing excellent and very hard service. He was recognized while serving in Mexico as a deserter from the 4th Cavalry, and he thereupon surrendered himself. His excuse for desertion was that he did not understand the English language and could not make himself understood and as a consequence was treated unfairly at times. His conduct while serving in Co. I, 8th Infantry, is testified to as being excellent, and the members of the court unite in recommending him to clemency. The sentence is remitted."

In the case of Private W. Grimes, Co. G, 8th Infantry, recently tried at Fort Apache, Major-General Howard says: "The statement of the qualification of the Court and of the Judge-Adoocate is not regularly set forth. While it is not fatal to the validity of the proceedings, it is a very grave irregularity. The proceedings should state that 'the members of the court were then severally duly sworn by the judge-advocate, and the judge-advocate was then duly sworn by the president of the court, all of which oaths were administered in the presence of the accused.' With this exception, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved."

In the case of P. Q. M. Sergt. Daniel Dominitt, recently tried at Fort Apache for various offences, including theft, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for one year, the reviewing authority, Maj.-Gen. Howard, says: "The statement of the qualification of the court and of the judge-advocate is incompletely set forth. While this is not fatal to the validity of the proceedings, it is a very grave irregularity. . . . It does not appear fully to the satisfaction of the Reviewing Officer, that the charge of theft has been made out. The fearful condition of drunkenness and consequent craziness, accompanied by foul words, are plainly established. The findings are otherwise approved. The sentence is mitigated to discharge, and without character upon the discharge, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances, except the sum of $25. (G. C. M. O. 70, D. Arizona, 1886.)

Chief Musician Herman Trutner, 13th Inf., recently tried by General Court-martial at Fort Apache for behaving in a disrespectful and insubordinate manner toward his superior officer and drawing a weapon with intent to do him bodily harm, was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for two years. The reviewing authority, however, (Maj.-Gen. Howard) in view of the recommendation of the members of the court, mitigates the sentence to discharge without character upon the discharge and forfeiture of all pay and allowances, except the sum of $25. (G. C. M. O. 70, D. Arizona, 1886.)

PERSONAL EFFECTS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 2, 1886.

Collector of Customs, Newport, R. I.:

SIR: The Department duly received your letter of the 21st ultimo, with its accompaniments, concerning your action in assessing duty on certain goods lately brought by officers of the United States Navy into your port from foreign countries on board the United States training ships "Portsmouth" and "Saratoga."

Upon inspection of the list submitted by you, and examination of your report and statement of Commander Gridley, commanding the said vessels, it would seem that the goods in question may be properly divided into four classes, viz.:

First. Certain wines purchased abroad by the caterers of the messes, and in use for consumption on board the vessels by members of the mess and their visitors;

Second. Certain articles of wearing apparel—clothing, gloves, etc.—brought for the officers' own use;

Third. Certain wines and other articles which may be for the household use of such officers;

Fourth. Certain articles, including wines, gloves, clothing, etc., imported for the use of persons other than the officers bringing the same.

The first two classes mentioned, namely, the wines for the use of the messes of the vessels, and which, as it is understood, are to remain on board the vessels, and the articles of clothing, gloves, etc., brought by the officers for their own use, are, in the opinion of the Department, entitled to free entry.

The articles covered by the last two classes are, however, liable to duty, and the necessary steps should be taken by you for collecting the same.

Inasmuch, however, as under the statute merchandise cannot be imported under any pretence in a vessel of the United States, no entries of the said articles can be permitted, but the articles herein decided to be dutiable may be delivered to the owners upon the payment of fines equal to the duties properly accruing thereon, provided you are satisfied that there was no intention on the part of the owners to commit a fraud upon the revenue.

The course herein suggested is that which is recommended by the Solicitor of the Treasury, to whom the documents were submitted, and who also advises that, in his opinion, no penalties have been incurred by the officers in the premises unless fraud can be shown.

Respectfully yours,
C. S. FAIRCHILD, Assistant Secretary.

NEWPORT, R. I., NOTES.

THE first of a series of entertainments arranged for the winter took place at Odd Fellows' Hall on the evening of Dec. 30. The committee of arrangements consisted of Colonel Samuel R. Honey, William R. Hunter, John N. A. Griswold, Captain A. R. Yates, U. S. N.; Commander Higginson, U. S. N.; Captain Field, U. S. Army; W. McCarty Little, John Whipple and J. Neilson Howard. "Home" was presented, the cast being as follows: Colonel John White (Alfred Dorrison), Mr. Henry Bedlow; Mr. Alfred Dorrison, Sr., Mr. Howard Collins; Captain Montraffe, Captain Edward Field, U. S. A.; Bertie Thompson, Mr. Oliver Lafarge; Mrs. Pinchbeck, Mrs. C. C. Churchill; Lucy, Miss Creighton; Dora, Mrs. Edward Field; the servant, Stuyvesant Leroy, Jr. A brilliant audience assembled to see the presentation. The duties of stage manager were performed by Lieutenant William McCarty Little, U. S. Navy. A dance followed and it was well toward morning when the festivities ended.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, held at St. Paul, January 5, the following were balloted for: Major J. M. Bell, 7th U. S. Cav.; Major J. S. Casey, 17th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. G. H. Roach, 17th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. G. M. Phillips, U. S. A.; Mr. C. B. Eckels, eldest son of Paymr. C. B. Eckels U. S. A., and Mr. Asa Paine. After the business meeting a paper was read by Col. D. W. Hand, M. D., entitled "Reminiscences of an Army Surgeon." The commandery flourishes.

CAPTAIN R. S. COLLUM, U. S. Marine Corps, was to lecture on "The Heathen Chinee" on Friday evening of this week before the Young Men's Guild of the Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Left the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 6, 1887, and dropped down to Hampton Roads Va., for a trip, after which she will sail on a cruise to the West Indies, returning to Hampton Roads about May, 1887.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard. Will be put out of commission—her officers and crew being transferred to the *Richmond*.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Aspinwall Nov. 26. Intended to take the U. S. Minister for Bogata to Cartagena.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Sailed from New York, Nov. 14, for the S. A. Station. Arrived at Malta Dec. 27.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Sailed from Montevideo for Maldonado Dec. 11. All well.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 9.

European Station—R.-Admi. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Alexandria, Egpt, Dec. 11, after five days passage from Malta.

Rear Admiral Franklin arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, with the *Pensacola*, Dec. 11, after a passage of five days from Malta. The orders relating to the death of Ex-President Arthur were found awaiting his arrival and have been duly executed. The state of affairs in Egypt seems to be at present satisfactory.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Sailed from Gibraltar Nov. 28 for the African coast. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gaboon, West Coast of Africa, Jan. 4, 1887.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 14.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns Captain J. H. Gillis. Arrived at Mare Island Dec. 30. Will go out of commission and undergo repairs.

A depatch from Washington, D. C., states that the *Hartford* will require about $70,000 to repair her hull, and, besides, will have to have new boilers and a new crank shaft.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Apia, Samoan Island, Oct. 15. To leave for Easter Island about Oct. 25, and from there to Valparaiso, where she is expected to arrive about the middle of January.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Bushire, Persia, Nov. 17, expecting to sail in a few days for Busra, in Asiatic Turkey.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Singapore Dec. 18.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 1.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Hong Kong, Dec. 10, having been relieved at Canton by H. B. M. S. *Espoir*.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 26.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Reported by cable to have arrived at Naples, Italy, Dec. 22.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Left Canton, China, Oct. 31, for her winter station at Tientsin, where she arrived Nov. 26.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent as follows: Up to Feb. 10, by Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about that date. Address care of U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, between Feb. 10 and March 1. Address care U. S. Consul, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Sailed from Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 22, on her winter cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Sailed from Fort Monroe, on her winter cruise, Dec. 22.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., Dec. 22, on her winter cruise.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emery, Jr. At New York Navy-yard

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At Norfolk Navy-yard. Assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. As soon as she is ready for sea, her commander will report for duty to the Admiral commanding the station.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., states that the *Dolphin* received sailing orders, Jan. 6, and it is probable that the *Galena* and *Dolphin* will both proceed from Norfolk to the Caribbean Sea to take deep sea soundings in the latitude of the Windward Islands, and do other scientific work in the way of locating reefs and rocks dangerous to navigation in that section.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 30, for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

It is thought that the coming term of the school is likely to be a flourishing one, as a large number of boys are expected to join the ship during the winter in order to participate in the summer cruise to the Mediterranean or the Atlantic Islands, always a pleasant and profitable one. It is hoped that at least 90 boys will join her before the winter is half over.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

COMMANDER CROWNINSHIELD assumed command of the *St. Marys* on Jan. 3, 1887.

CAPT. MANUEL CANO Y LEON, of the Spanish Engineers, has an interesting description of a visit to the Panama Canal in the "Revista Cientifico-Militar" (Barcelona).

ARGUMENT in the long-pending suit of D. W. Bouldin v. Thomas S. Phelps, to recover possession of Mare Island, before the U. S. District Court in San Francisco, has been concluded, and the case submitted. A decision is not expected before March.

IN his recently published "Naval Review" Sir N. Barnaby gives a list of the 15 armorclad vessels of 11,000 tons displacement and upwards which are built and building for European navies. Nine are Italian, three British, and three French. The average displacement of the Italian ships is 12,137 tons, of the British 11,920 tons, and of the French 11,286 tons.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association will be held this week at the Navy Department. Paymaster H. T. Stanciiff, secretary and treasurer of the association, has prepared his report for the quarter, which shows a healthy condition of affairs. The amount of cash on hand is $39,018.82. There were six members admitted during the quarter and one withdrew, leaving a total of 781 at its close. The amount of benefit which can now be paid is $3,667.

THE Boys in Blue of the *Minnesota* held a Grand Invitation Ball at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening of this week, and they and their friends had a right jolly time. Many naval officers and ladies graced the occasion, and everything was done by the managers to make the occasion a success. Professor Boswald's orchestra played the dance music, each number of the twenty-eight being dedicated to "Our Admiral," "Our Captain," the *Trenton* or *Kearsarge* apprentices, "Our ship's company," "To those who are left," "To little ragged urchins," and to "Our lady guests."

THE repairs to the *Alert*, now at the Mare Island Yard, having been completed she will go in to commission on Jan. 15, and will join the Pacific station. The following officers have been ordered to report for duty aboard her on that date: Commander J. D. Graham, commanding; Lieutenants A. Ross, J. W. Carlin, F. E. Greene, M. K. Schwenk and C. B. T. Moore, Ensigns J. J. Knapp and H. B. Ashmore, Naval Cadets Chas. E. Sweeting and H. H. Whittelsey, P. A. Surgeon E. H. Green, Asst. Paymaster S. L. Heap, P. A. Engineers B. C. Gowing and R. Crawford, and Cadet Engineer M. A. Anderson.

SECRETARY WHITNEY astonished the clerks of his Department, Dec. 30, by sending a list of questions to each of them, which are intended to secure from them a brief statement showing their status in the Department. Date of entry, salary they are now receiving, present age, by whom recommended, and from what State appointed are samples of the questions asked. The Secretary says that the records of the Department, so far as its personnel is concerned, are in such bad condition that he is unable to find out anything about his men, and it is to correct this record that the circulars are sent out.

THE Hydrographic Office has issued a circular calling attention to the fact that a man representing himself to be in the employ of the Hydrographic Office has been visiting ships in Boston and obtaining the signatures of captains to written statements. Over these signatures he wrote orders for various sums of money on Boston citizens, and in several cases succeeded in cashing them. It has been discovered that the man was a swindler, but at the time of writing he had left for parts unknown. Ship captains should be warned not to sign papers of any kind for the Hydrographic Office, as such statements are never demanded.

THE Naval Board of Inspection left Washington on Thursday for Norfolk to survey the *Galena*, which recently came to grief in a collision with the *Trenton*.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular concerning admission to the Hot Springs Hospital, which is the same as that for the Army which appears elsewhere in this number.

THE naval appropriation bill is still in the hands of the sub-committee. Major Lowry, of the Marine Corps, was before them on Wednesday and explained the estimates for that branch of the Service. The sub-committee report to the full committee on Tuesday next.

THE Mayors of Norfolk and Portsmouth, with committees from the Council of each city, have been selected as a delegation to go to Washington to urge that some of the new Navy ships be built at the Navy-yard there, or else that the work of repairing vessels be continued. Secretary Whitney's recent order excludes that yard.

RECENT advices from Panama say that work on the canal is progressing favorably. Contrary to expectation, the health of the Isthmus is better this year than on any previous rainy season since operations were begun on the canal. Work is going on at the present time in all of the eleven sections into which the axis of the canal is divided.

THE San Francisco *Report* says: "The rumor that boiler-makers are to be brought from Scotland to build the new Government cruiser, for which the Union Iron Works has the contract, has created considerable feeling in iron circles in this city. It is not news to the local boiler-makers, as they had information of such intention three weeks ago."

THE movements of the European Squadron during the month of November were as follows: *Pensacola* left Geneva, Nov. 6, and arrived at Villefranche Nov. 7, leaving there on the 13th; reached Palermo on the 16th, and Malta on the 25th, after a two days' passage from Palermo. The *Quinnebaug* left Geneva Nov. 11, arriving at Gibraltar on the 17th, from whence she sailed to Teneriffe, Nov. 23, arriving Dec. 2.

THE work of transferring equipment plant from the Washington Navy-yard is now in progress. Comdr. Sebley, chief of the Equipment Bureau, proposes to get all his material to Norfolk first, and send it from there to Boston on hired vessels. The transfer from Washington to Boston will be effected before Feb. 1, when the Boston Navy-yard will be taken charge of by the Equipment Bureau. The equipment plant and supplies in the other Yards will be transferred gradually during the year, there being no immediate requirement for anything outside of the Washington Navy-yard.

THE board on concentration of Naval supplies and purchases, consisting of Capt. Brown, Pay Inspector Billings and Paymr. Stancliff, has decided to study the system of keeping accounts used by several of the largest American corporations. On Thursday they visited Philadelphia with letters of introduction from Secretary Whitney to the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and expect to spend several days over the books of the company. They will then proceed to Altoona to inspect the supply depot of the road, with a view to using many of its features in the New York Navy-yard, the proposed general supply depot for the Navy.

THE cruiser *Chicago*, now having her engines put in at Roach's yard, Chester, Pa., where the hull was built, will be ready in about a month to follow the *Boston* and *Atlanta* to the Brooklyn Naval Yard to have the rigging and furniture added. It is expected it will be ready four months at least before the *Boston* is ready to have her engines tested. The advertisements for the sale of the United States steamer *Tennessee*, recently condemned under the law of August 5, 1882, because it would require to repair her more than 24 per cent. of what it would cost now to construct an entirely new ship of the same kind, are being prepared, and will be published soon.

EFFORTS are being made by John Ericsson to induce Congress to provide for the purchase by the Government of his new torpedo boat the *Destroyer*, for the defence of New York Harbor. S. C. Bushnell, who is in Washington as Mr. Ericsson's representative, expects to be heard on the subject this week by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The famous inventor of the *Monitor* offers the *Destroyer* for $112,000, which, he says, is less than the vessel cost to construct, but if the *Destroyer* proves satisfactory Mr. Ericsson desires the privilege of furnishing the Government with ten similar vessels of somewhat larger size, at a cost of $200,000 each. Eleven such vessels, the inventor asserts, will be sufficient to protect all our coast harbors from invasions of foreign enemies.

THE Moscow *Gazette* draws attention to the fact that, in 1866, the late emperor issued a ukase in which he ordered that "all government and public institutions, whatsoever they might be, were to purchase whatever steamboats they required at home, no matter what inconvenience might ensue therefrom." Twenty years have elapsed since this order was issued, and the Moscow *Gazette* declares it to have been throughout that period a dead letter. The worst offenders have been the Ministers of Finance, Marine, War and Ways of Communication; and after them the municipal councils of the riverine towns and the various subsidized companies. The Minister of Crown Domains alone has remained faithful throughout, but, as he has only purchased two or three little steamers to convey himself and his officials on the canals, his support to the native shipbuilding industry has not been of much value.

THE Sub-Committee on Appropriations of the House Naval Committee, listened Jan. 3, to Paymr.-Gen. Fulton, Comdr. W. T. Sampson, Paymr. John R. Carmody, and Chief Naval Constructor Wilson, in defence of their respective estimates. Comdr. Sampson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, urged upon the committee the necessity for a reduction of the academic course to four years, as recommended in his annual report. The committee informed him that such a change would be a proper subject for special legislation, but could not be provided for in the appropriation bill. Paymr. Carmody stated that the concentration of purchases and supplies in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing would cause an increase in the appropriation necessary to run the bureau, but that the new system would reduce the general appropriation. The employees heretofore in charge of purchases and supplies under the respective bureaus could be transferred to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and provided for in its appropriation. He said that it would not be wise to make a great reduction in the working force of the Yards until the success of the new plan is assured. Chief Naval Constructor Wilson stated that his bureau would be able under the new arrangement to dispense with the services of all persons heretofore employed in making purchases and taking care of supplies.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

DEC. 24.—The following officers were ordered to report for duty on the Alert January 15: Commander J. D. Graham, Lieutenants A. Ross, J. W. Carlin, F. V. Greene, M. K. Schwenk, and C. B. T. Moore, Ensigns J. J. Knapp and H. B. Ashmore, Naval Cadets C. E. Sweeting and W. H. Whittelsey, P. A. Surgeon E. H. Green, Assistant Paymaster S. L. Heap, P. A. Engineers B. C. Gowing and R. Crawford, and Cadet Engineer M. A. Anderson.

DEC. 28.—Ensign T. G. Dewey, to the Thetis, January 15.

DEC. 29.—Lieutenant B. S. Richards, to the receiving-ship Franklin, January 5.

JAN. 3.—Lieutenant C. A. Clarke, to the receiving-ship Independence.

Lieutenant W. A. Marshall, to the Dolphin.

Lieutenant Charles A. Gove, to the Hydrographic Office.

Ensign J. H. Rohrbacker, to the Naval Observatory, January 20.

Gunner Wm. A. Ferrier, to the Mare Island Navy-yard.

JAN. 6.—Passed Assistant Engineer James J. Barry, to report to the New York Navy-yard.

Detached.

DEC. 28.—Lieutenant W. H. Emory, from the command of the Despatch, January 15, and ordered to command the Thetis.

Ensigns Ed. Simpson, Miles C. Gorgas, and R. P. Schwerin, from the Despatch, January 15, and ordered to the Thetis.

DEC. 29.—Ensign G. W. Street, from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Galena.

Carpenter Henry Davis, from the receiving-ship Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

JAN. 3.—Sailmaker Wm. Cuddy, from the Richmond and ordered to return home and report.

Sailmaker John C. Herbert, from the receiving-ship St. Louis and ordered to the Richmond.

JAN. 4.—Boatswain Alexander Mach, from the Naval Station, New London, and ordered to the Navy-yard Boston.

Sailmaker Charles E. Tallman, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

JAN. 6.—Assistant Engineer B. C. Bryan, is detached from duty at Mare Island and ordered to report to the commandant of the New York Navy-yard for special duty in connection with the Boston.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Willits, Boatswain J. B. F. Langton, Carpenter Warren Barnard and Sailmaker John Roddy, detached from the Hartford and ordered to report to the Mare Island Yard, for duty under the General Storekeeper.

Assistant Engineer Ira N. Hollis, detached from the Hartford and ordered to duty at Mare Island.

Chaplain John K. Lewis, detached from the Hartford and ordered to the Independence.

Lieutenant-Commander C. M. Thomas, from the Hartford and ordered to Coast Survey duty.

Lieutenants T. S. Phelps, E. P. Wood, C. E. Vreeland, W. C. Babcock, and J. C. Fremont, Jr., Passed Assistant Surgeon E. S. Marstella, Paymaster T. T. Caswell, Medical Inspector M. Bradley, Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, Assistant Engineer F. C. Bowers, Gunner John G. Foster, from the Hartford, and ordered home.

P. A. Surgeon E. H. Green, from the Independence and ordered to the Alert.

Chief Engineer A. W. Morley, from special duty at the New York Navy-yard and ordered to the Dolphin.

Chief Engineer John Lowe, from the Dolphin and ordered to the Thetis.

Assistant Engineer W. F. Darah, from the Dolphin and placed on waiting orders.

Leave.

Granted P. A. Engineer H. S. Ross for four months from January 1.

MARINE CORPS.

DEC. 27.—1st Lieutenant Henry Whiting, present leave of absence extended ten days from January 6, 1887.

DEC. 28.—Captain F. C. Corrie, retired, present leave of absence extended one year from January 19, 1887.

1st Lieutenant Thomas N. Wood, upon expiration of present leave, January 4, 1887, ordered to proceed to Annapolis, Md., and report for duty at the Marine Barracks there.

Changes on the European Station.

P. A. Surgeon J. M. Edgar, detached from the Pensacola November 23, 1886, and ordered to the Quinnebaug, reporting on November 27.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 4, 1887.

ON Wednesday of last week Mrs. Comdr. Schouler gave a tea in honor of her niece, Miss Knapp, and Miss Brooks, both of New York. Many friends of the family were present, all of whom attested to Mrs. Schouler's charming hospitality.

Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Prof. Henry Todd, U. S. N., is visiting her friend, Miss Harrington.

A cause of universal sorrow at the Naval Academy occurred last week in the death of little Robbie, the bright, ten year old son of Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Barry. On Christmas Day he was seen playing about the grounds, but that night he was taken ill with sore throat symptoms, which developed into diphtheria. The sympathies of the entire community go out to Mr. and Mrs. Barry in their sad affliction.

Among the Naval Academy people who received callers on New Year's Day, were Superintendent Sampson and daughters; Mrs. Comdr. Schouler, assisted by Miss Knapp, Miss Randall, and Mrs. Lieut. Fullam; Mrs. Farmer, assisted by Mrs. Lieut. Hodgson and Mrs. Ensign Smith; Lieut. and Mrs. Hutchins received on board the *Santee*, assisted by Mrs. Hartley; Mrs. Comdr. Terry, assisted by Miss Dillingham, Miss Beck, Miss Porter, and Miss Laidlow; with Mrs. Lieut. Leutze were Miss McAlpine, her sister, and Mrs. Mahan; Paymaster and Mrs. Loomis, assisted by their daughter, Miss Eleanor; Mrs. Prof. Terry was assisted by Mrs. Magruder; at Mrs. Lieut. Tilley's quarters were Mrs. Merrell, Mrs. Colahan, and Mrs. Gheen; Mrs. Lieut. Miller was assisted by Mrs. Ferguson and Miss Jackson; Miss Eva Murray and Miss McCarty assisted Mrs. Lieut. Gibson; and Mrs. Doyle assisted Mrs. Percy.

At the New Year's Eve hop a great number of guests were present, among whom were many strangers. The gymnasium was very tastefully decorated with greens and bunting. In the centre stood a beautiful fountain, the music of whose water harmonized delightfully with that of the band. At one of the recesses stood a large archway, beneath which Mrs. Lieut. Fullam and Naval Cadet Davis received the guests.

Prof. and Mrs. Terry gave a charming reception on Friday last in honor of Prof. Sanger and bride.

Miss Heap, Miss Chace, and Miss Marchand, much to everybody's sorrow, leave for Fort Leavenworth this week. May the favorable Fates attend them!

Lieut. McCree led the Saturday night german, assisted by Ensign Knapp. Many delightful figures were introduced, all of which were intensely enjoyed by the large number of guests present.

Amateur theatricals are the latest craze. The first entertainment will be held in the gymnasium on Jan. 15, under the supervision of Lieut. Mercer, U. S.M.C.

Naval Cadet L. H. Chandler, the son of ex-Secretary Chandler, has been made a cadet petty officer of the second class.

Ten members of the fourth class "Frenched" last Saturday. They have now taken up their quarters aboard the prison ship *Santee*.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVY-YARD, BOSTON.

JANUARY 4, 1887.

THE holiday season passed very pleasantly on board the U. S. receiving ship *Wabash*. One evening during the week the men were entertained by a lecture on the "Manners and Customs of Persia," by a native of that country, Mr. Neesau, who appeared in his native costume. On another evening, Miss Nichols, of Charlestown, with the assistance of some of her friends, gave a literary entertainment, consisting of humorous readings, music, etc., in which the men also took part. At the conclusion of the entertainment, the men gave her three cheers, and on her leaving the ship three cheers and tiger.

On New Year's Day the men had a jolly time among themselves, in which songs, dances and athletic exercises were indulged in, to their great amusement and gratification. Old hands say that the holiday season on the *Wabash* this year beats all the records of the past. The men had a jolly good time, and drunkenness and disorder were unknown. On Sunday, the 2d inst., despite the severe weather, the choir boys of a church in Roxbury, with their leader, were on board at the evening service, and rendered the hymns and chants in a way "Jack" seldom has an opportunity of listening to, but which, as the event proved, he is abundantly able to appreciate.

Captain Miller and his officers are to be congratulated on the results of their efforts for the good of the men.

ALFRED LEE, Chaplain, U. S. N.

THE OLD POWHATAN.

THE following has been received by Mr. Chas. H. Haswell, of New York:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1886.

Charles H. Haswell, New York:

MY DEAR SIR: By the courtesy of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, I have the pleasure of sending you for your acceptance the engine room name plate of the United States steamer *Powhatan*, the machinery of which vessel you, as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, designed in 1850. The *Powhatan* was undoubtedly the oldest steam vessel of war in active service when the flag was hauled down for the last time in June this year. With her disappearance from the register (now determined) her class becomes extinct. Her career has been a long and useful one. Beginning it under Commodore M. C. Perry she formed part of that expedition sent out by the newest civilization to break through the reserve of the oldest, thereby opening an empire to the knowledge and commerce of the world and adding a people to the comity of nations.

She has served in every quarter of the globe and played an important part in the stirring incident of the littoral contests of the civil war, and until now in the peaceful naval events of later days, when wasted by time and the elements, she is laid aside, utterly worn out. No important change has ever been made in her machinery; it remains substantially as it came from your hand—a relic of the past, but efficient to the end. Left behind by the progress of the art of marine engineering, she overlaps the dividing line between two eras of its development. As your eighth successor in the Navy Department permit me to congratulate you that time has so gently dealt with you, that you are enabled to speak of yourself as "the oldest marine engineer in the world practising his profession." Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. LORING,
Engineer-in-Chief, U. S. N.

REVENUE MARINE.

The *Dallas* has been constantly engaged since the beginning of winter cruising for the relief of the vessels which may be in distress, and as soon as provisions and fuel are on board will resume her usual activity.

THE Chicago branch office of Messrs. Merchant and Co. has been transferred from 182 East Kinzie street to 202 Lake street. Extension of business has made this change necessary. Mr. V. Le Nuray, who has been for three years their New York manager, has left for London, Eng., where he will be permanently located, conducting the office that this firm has just opened there.

MORE than $50,000 has thus far been contributed toward a fund for the widow of General John A. Logan. Cornelius Vanderbilt and W. H. Vanderbilt each subscribed $1,000.

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References:
Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.
Rev. GEO. C. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

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CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

WE have already quoted the statement of the senior Inspector-General to the effect that there is not a bad or poor regiment in the Army. This is one ot those general remarks the meaning of which lies in its application. Doubtless, there is not a drunken or mutinous regiment in the Service, but does the Inspector-General mean to have it understood that every regiment in our Army is thoroughly instructed in all the requirements of the soldier, that all our officers are vigilant and untiring in the discharge of their duties, and that all the obligations of the regulations are strictly observed? If not, what is meant? Such generalizations are scarcely in place in a report from the Inspector General's Department, to which we look for specific information concerning the Army, that faults may be corrected, and a just discrimination made between the faithful and the negligent. If it is not entirely clear what the Senior Inspector-General does mean, we may, perhaps, be able to form some idea of what he does not mean by turning to the report of one of his subordinates, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. LAZELLE, U. S. A., Inspector-General, Department of the Columbia. Colonel LAZELLE makes some pungent criticisms upon the discipline, deportment, etc., of the troops in that Department, which formed the basis of a General Order by Major-General HOWARD, to which we referred a few weeks ago. Colonel LAZELLE's remarks are well worthy of attention. He says:

While rigid exactions in the minutiæ of a soldier's life are apt to be irksome, yet there is a way to impress observance of details so that the pride of the man will be stimulated, since they embrace many of the elements that make to the recruit a military life attractive; and, besides, there is no question but that forms and ceremonies, great and small, do, in their aggregate, largely affect discipline. These faults are not those of the enlisted men only, for the example at most posts is not set by the officers.

Conspicuous among these smaller matters are failures of the men to give the tactical military salute; and of officers to exact it at all times, and to properly return it.

The proper dress for the day or season is not usually prescribed by the commanding officer, and there is not unfrequently worn by officers a mixture of uniform and citizen dress, or of a dress only partially that required for the occasion; or the uniform is not worn as it is intended to be worn: of course, in the face of this practice, the enlisted man is too apt to regulate his own dress accordingly, and it follows that there is much carelessness in dress. Unauthorized straw or felt hats are worn by officers and by enlisted men; blouses of the men are worn unbuttoned in imitation of similar laxity of dress by their officers; trousers of the men, when not under arms, are not unfrequently seen rolled on one or both legs, and the coat or blouse is often soiled, or even very dirty. At some posts enlisted men are allowed to drive in carriages about and through the garrison; and at some to go on pass in citizen dress.

There is not unfrequently insufficient weight given by officers to the effect of their own bearing in the presence of the men, and not sufficient importance attached to maintaining at all times dignity of official conduct, and in extending to the soldier the politeness and patience due him and demanded of him toward his superiors. A languid, drooping mien and dragging gait are noticeable among men at every post. The setting up drill should be insisted upon until an erect figure is assured, and those marked military defects are removed. At no posts of the Department is sufficient attention paid to the setting up drill, so as to impress upon the enlisted men an erect carriage and soldierly bearing. This, and other failures, some of which have been noticed, combine to effect that marked contrast so prominent between the cleanly, well set up, trim and military looking soldier, the ideal of the military service of every country, and the average enlisted man of our own garrisons.

Under the special head of "Discipline," Colonel LAZELLE points out many failures and neglects which seriously affect the best interests of the Service. Among them we note: The use of public horses and vehicles for private purposes, expressly prohibited; the failure to publish at garrison parade formations—by the adjutant—Department, Division and War Department orders, and to publish the Articles of War, as required:

The failure of commissioned officers of companies to attend the roll calls of reveille, retreat and tattoo, as required; the galloping, unnecessarily, of public horses. To the requirements—not observed—embraced in paragraphs 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182 and 183, A. R., as to the management of companies, troops and batteries. To the care of public horses by battery and troop commanders, as laid down in paragraphs 301, 302, 303, 304, 305 and 309, A. R., and not carried out. To the frequent examination of the clothing of the enlisted men and to the proper marking of the same. To the supplying of companies and keeping on hand a full amount of barrack chairs, ammunition, stencil, fatigue suits, canteen covers, pistol belts for sergeants, and all other improved and extended allowances now accorded enlisted men. To the want of attention given to post schools by company and commanding officers. To the regulation of prices of post traders, the failure of post commanders to enforce recitations of men and officers, the failure of company commanders to keep in a complete manner their company books and records, the failure of company officers to make proper inspections of their companies, and of the use of oil lamps in barracks, as required, the failure of company officers to inquire at once and on the spot into all cases of confinements of men of their companies by non-commissioned officers.

There is not a post in the Department at which the regulation that there shall be one dress parade daily, the weather permitting, is observed; not a troop of cavalry where the regulation respecting the stuffing of horses' feet, and but one where that of the troop stable guard is carried out; but a few companies where the prices allowed for altering clothing are those laid down in the Regulations, and no more; not a company where the police regulations for police of companies and the care of arms, ammunition, equipments, as laid down on page 25, A. R., are fully carried out.

In closing this portion of his report he says:

The enlisted man should be given clearly and definitely to understand that he has the privilege at all times of access to his company commander, unrestrained in any manner by the non-commissioned officers of the company, and without asking their permission; and they should be further made to fully understand that they also have the right of appeal at any time to the commanding officer of the post. Developments at some posts show that this is not the case, and that the privilege of an interview with the commanding officer of the company is made to depend too much on the consent of the non-commissioned officers.

Under the head of "Post Schools," he says:

Instruction should not be left as now, to the whim of the enlisted men, but, as *it is imposed by law as a military measure*, and is made *a feature of the soldier's duty* and position, it *should be enforced* by exacting methods, and *all* enlisted men *should be compelled* to regularly attend post school instruction. I desire especially to point out and to make conspicuous the fact that post schools *are now utterly ineffectual* in this Department, simply through the failure of commanding officers of posts to enforce attendance; thus placing the very existence of the school at the will of the enlisted man and allowing him to judge of its usefulness.

These extracts furnish matter for grave reflection. No one doubts that our Regular troops when called upon for active service will cheerfully and efficiently perform the duty required of them, but the country has a right to expect as well, a rigid and constant attention to the minutiæ of garrison routine. No officer or enlisted man has the shadow of a right to complain that the military duties required in time of peace are irksome or laborious, or even to indicate by the slightest inattention that any of the daily routine is deemed unnecessary. We are aware that its constant repetition, year in and year out, in a spirit wholly perfunctory, is wearisome, but this is because listlessness and indifference are allowed to take the place of the zeal and active interest which should characterize a man in the practice of his chosen profession. As we said a few days ago, in referring to discipline in the militia, upon the officers rests a heavy responsibility in this matter, and to shirk it, even in the slightest degree, is to violate the solemn obligations of their office. The officers of our Army are not under the same stimulus of imperative necessity in practicing the routine of their profession, which impels those whose daily living depends upon it, but the obligation upon them is none the less exacting. It is a debt of honor from which there should be no escape.

STEEL AND COMPOUND ARMOR.

IN view of the importance of the question of armor and guns it is most unfortunate that pecuniary interests should be suffered to bias the judgment of some of our officers in considering the claims of rival manufacturers. The effect of this is shown in the attempt to make it appear that the question of armor has been practically closed in favor of steel. How far this is from being the case is shown by the statement that no country is yet committed to steel as against compound armor, and that of fourteen countries which have made use of armor but four have used steel at all, the others adopting compound ar-

mor. The list as given by that excellent authority, the London *Engineer*, is: England, compound; Argentine Republic, compound; America, compound, (but we fancy steel will be tried, it adds); Austria, compound; Brazil, compound; China, compound; Denmark, compound; France, compound and steel; Germany, compound; Holland, compound; Italy, *Italia* only compound, the other vessels steel; Russia, compound; Spain, steel recently ordered for one ship, compound talked of for another; Sweden, compound and steel.

The makers, *Engineer* says, are for *steel:* Schneider, at Creusot. For *compound* (on Ellis' patent): Brown, at Sheffield (and on Wilson's patent); Cammell, at Sheffield; Marrel, at Rive de Gier, Loire; La Compagnie Anonyme des Forges, at Paris; La Compagnie des Hauts Fourneaux, St. Chamond; the Dillinger Works, in Germany; and Tjora Iron Works, Kolpino, St. Petersburg.

At the conclusion of a long article summing up the question of steel and steel faced armor, the *Engineer* says: "We should be very glad to see steel tried in this country. The question of superiority is quite an open one yet. The prospects of success for solid steel would, we think, under present circumstances, much depend on the power to give it a harder face than has hitherto been given to it, coupled with a softer back. It must, also, we think, be shown to be free from the liability to spontaneous fracture or brittleness from atmospheric conditions. There is something pitiful in the thermometer being consulted and in the circumstance of a steel plate having to be warmed before firing at it, as we are informed took place at Amager in the winter of 1883-1884. Should the Admiralty change their minds, and conclude that the fact of plates breaking through does not signify so long as they are held in the place by bolts, the prospects of steel in this country will be much improved; but compound steel would, we think, in the long run, have a better chance than solid steel. So long as we expect to take down our plates intact and look at their backs after impact; and further, if we test them under oblique fire where a hard surface tells most, and if we back them well, we think solid steel is a long way from competing successfully with compound plates. At some future time steel may probably become more trustworthy, it may possibly eventually attain the property of elongating instead of cracking under the blows of shot; but this is almost saying what we all know, that steel is daily made more and more like wrought iron in a pure form. At present those who employ them on their ships must take a practical view of the matter and choose between the properties possessed by the two kinds of armor as they are now presented to us, or are likely to be presented for some time to come. *Compound armor*, with *a steel face and soft iron back*, is likely to hold its own as the safest and most reliable plate for ships under present circumstances, while for facing granite or other hard material it has shown extraordinary powers."

The attempt to prejudge this question ought not to deceive our officers, now that the motives that prompt the expression of interested opinions have been made apparent to them. They should bear in mind the fact that the question of armor is one which involves large pecuniary interests, and that the usual commercial methods will be taken to bias public opinion. We propose to set the question fairly before readers, and our columns are always open to the presentation of facts on either side of the controversy between steel and compound armor. We have said so much as we have concerning compound armor because of an obvious attempt to ignore or misrepresent the facts concerning it.

We remember hearing a distinguished officer of the Navy once say that when he was a middy he would go on a lark with a lot of roystering young fellows, and while the others filled themselves full he never drank a drop; yet he was soon the "drunkest of the party," to judge from his actions and the evidence they gave of artificial exhilaration. This case would seem to furnish evidence in support of the novel theory propounded by Dr. T. D. Crothers, in the "Alienist and Neuralogist," to the effect that intoxication is contagious. The learned doctor claims that a perfectly sober man, brought in contact with drunken men, may become drunk himself to all practical intents, or an equally sober person, whose parents, one or both, were hard drinkers, may, when exposed to some sudden mental shock, apparently become fully intoxicated. Dr. Crothers supports this remarkable hypothesis by a number of specific cases, one that of a society man who was very abstemious. "For several years it was noticed that after an hour or more spent in company of men who had been drinking he would take on their condition, and, like them, become intoxicated. He would be with them hilarious or stupid, and use only coffee moderately, while the others drank wine. Sometimes these states would go so far as to make him stupid and unable to walk, and he would need the assistance of a guide and a carriage to get home. The next morning he would have a headache." Another case is that of a "wealthy farmer and strong temperance man" who was sent to Congress. "He formed a strong attachment for a hard drinking man in the same body, and after being in his company for a few hours would walk and talk like him." We have observed similar phenomena in cases where the "attachment" was not so strong, but where the results of association with a drinking party was equally remarkable, and equally unaccountable, according to the testimony of the party principally concerned when called upon to explain. The effect of so mild a beverage as "cold tea," taken under similar convivial circumstances, is one of the recognized phenomena of Washington political life. We record the theory for the benefit of our readers, some of whom may possibly find it of use to them in course of the varied experiences of a checkered life. If this theory had been propounded at an earlier date it would have been of great service to gentlemen who have been called upon to explain, under circumstances similar to those that embarrassed Mr. Travis when he retired to his domestic couch at an early hour in the morning with his hat on.

It is notable, says the Philadelphia *Press*, how the Northern heroes have almost entirely faded from the list of political distinction. Grant, Hayes and Garfield were elected to the Presidency because they were distinguished on the field, and McClellan and Hancock, two of the most gallant Democratic soldiers of the land, were the competitors of Grant and Garfield in Presidential contests, but the last national political conflict presented but one soldier out of the four candidates on the two great party tickets. While Confederate heroes yet speak for almost every Southern State in the United States Senate, it is remarkable that the next Senate will have very few, if any, of the great warriors of the North. There is not a Republican soldier Senator from any of the States of the Pacific slope, and the three soldier Senators of the North who achieved national fame as warriors, are about to end their terms with no certainty of the re-election of either. General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; General W. J. Sewell, of New Jersey, and General Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana. If these three prominent Union soldiers shall be retired, the next Senate will not contain a single Union warrior of distinction. In the South the leaders in the field are the leaders in the forum; the leaders in war are the leaders in peace. In the North, the leaders in war have faded away as the leaders in politics became masters; and it is confessed that the leaders of both sides in the flame of battle, have done most to efface sectional estrangement and restore the Union to a common brotherhood. They have been generous in peace as they were heroic in war, and they have been scrupulous in their devotion to the liberty of law.

Captain Sicard, Commander Folger and Lieutenant Couden, of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy, Captain Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department of the Army, and Mr. Morgan, of the Columbia Iron Works, were at Annapolis on Thursday to witness some experiments with the 5-inch steel gun firing an armor piercing projectile against a sample armor plate submitted by the Midvale Steel Works. It is supposed that the experiments were made for the purpose of establishing certain theories in regard to thickness, weights, etc., of armor plates before issuing the steel circular which the Navy Department has had in course of preparation so long. It is stated that Captain Birnie will write a valuable paper on steel forgings for armor plates and gun construction, based upon the result of the trials at Annapolis.

The dynamite gun board convened at the Navy Department on Wednesday to consult with President Schuyler, of the Gun Company, and his experts as to the professional requirements to be embraced in the specifications. Secretary Whitney, who takes considerable interest in the matter, was with the board for two hours on Wednesday and took an active part in the discussion. Again, on Thursday, he attended the meeting of the board. The board adjourned on Thursday subject to the call of the President, Captain Howell, after having effected an agreement with representatives of the company upon all the professional details of the specifications, submitted them to Colonel Remey for his guidance in drawing up in legal form the papers necessary to close the contract with the company, as provided for by act of Congress.

Senator Edmunds, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on Thursday, reported favorably the Nicaragua Canal bill. It creates Frederick Billings, Charles P. Daly, H. L. Hotchkiss, Francis A. Stout, W. B. Franklin, Danl. Ammen, Wm. L. Morry, Horace Davis, Edward F. Beale, James H. McMullin, Sheppard Homans, and their associates and successors a body corporate under the name of the "Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," for the purpose of enjoying all rights contained in any canal concession made to them by Nicaragua or Costa Rica. The capital stock shall consist of not less than 500,000 or more than 1,000,000 shares of $10 each, of which ten per cent. shall be payable at the time of subscription. The company's affairs shall be managed by eleven directors, citizens of the United States and Nicaragua, of whom one may be appointed by each of the two countries. The tolls for passage through the canal shall be reasonable and not in excess of $2.50 per ton of freight. The United States may exercise such control over the canal as is not inconsistent with treaty obligations. The privileges granted shall expire unless $10,000,000 of the capital stock is subscribed for within two years and work actually begun within four years. Congress has power to alter, amend, or repeal the bill.

In an article on "Lives Shortened by the War" the Chicago *Journal* says: "Gen. Grant died at the age of 63. Gen. Logan died at the age of 63. Gen. Hancock died at the age of 61. Gen. McClellan died at the age of 60. Gen. Halleck died at 59. Gen. Geo. G. Meade died at 57. Gen. George H. Thomas died at 54. Gen. W. T. Sherman is the only one of the few greatest Generals of the war who has passed far beyond the fatal 63, and Farragut, its greatest naval hero, died at 69. Grant, Logan, Hancock and McClellan were men who, in the ordinary course of nature and in circumstances of peaceful life, would have lived, if not to extreme at least to advanced old age." It is hard to trace any connection between war service and the deaths of Grant and Hancock. The heart symptoms of Logan and McClellan establish a more definite relation between the two.

An editorial in the Chicago *Arbeiter Zeitung* of Dec 29, concludes as follows: "When the capitalists have created a standing Army, a military station, 'Fort Logan,' that means civil war and death and destruction to the workingmen. The workingmen, the small tradesmen, the farmers, all thinking and liberty-loving men, have but one answer for that, namely, arming. Arm yourselves with the cheapest, the best, the most effective arms—such as can be handled easiest—whether Gatling guns, Winchester rifles, or pistols. Workingmen, be men! Do not stand by idle and without plan when your enemies are arming to annihilate you. Your honor, your self-esteem, demands this of you. Now there is time, but it may soon be too late." This article has, it is said, been laid before the State's Attorney.

General Sherman is quoted as saying: "Von Moltke is a man of peculiar genius. He knows how many people there are in every part of Europe, how many horses, mules, cattle, pigs and chickens they have; where all the roads are and their conditions at different seasons of the year; all the rivers and the best places to ford them; where all the bridges are, and whether they are of stone, iron or wood. He knows his army as thoroughly as he does the country, and it is to his ability to put this knowledge to use that he owes his success."

The Board of U. S. Engineers, appointed by the War Department to take testimony on the subject of building a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, have finished their hearing and are unanimous in their opinion that the city needs a bridge besides the present one, but have reserved their decision as to whether it should be a high or a low one.

The following resolution of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the enlargement of Fort Snelling, was presented in the House on Tuesday by Mr. White, of Minn.:

Resolved, That the post at Fort Snelling, being one of the most, if not the most, available, healthful and economical of the military sections of the United States, and its utilization as a fourteen company post is demanded by the needs of the Northwest, and the best interests of the military service of the United States and that the necessary amount should, in the opinion of this chamber, be at once appropriated for the purpose.

In the passage of the West Point Appropriation bill Congress has approved the recommendations of the Board of Visitors, including the reconstruction of the Academy building, giving to the departments of philosophy and chemistry the facilities they have so long needed; also better accommoda-

tions for the gymnasium, and, in addition, 16 sets of quarters for married soldiers, who are now very badly provided for, as well as a suitable building for the Quartermaster's stores and workshops.

THE House had a field day on Thursday on the bill to reorganize and consolidate the Bureaus of the Navy Department. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, and ex-Secretary Goff, of West Virginia, opposed the bill. They endeavored to show that it was simply another phase of the old fight between the staff and the Line and that the bill was framed from the ideas of Chiefs of Bureaus Harmony, Walker and Schley, who want to have control of the workings of the engineers; and subordinate the latter to the position of mere engine drivers, while they exercise the authority and get the credit for the work done by the engineers. They found in the present system a further division of our system of Government, similar to the sub-division of the other departments and about which no fault is found. The present bill, they argue, does not change the present system except to substitute for the present technical heads of bureaus non-technical figure-heads, who must come between the Secretary and those who actually carry on the work.

At the meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, Messrs. Ambrose Snow, Edward L. Molineux, and Norman S. Bentley, from the Committee on Harbor Defence presented a long and interesting report on the condition of our coast defences and recommending the passage of a series of resolutions, which were adopted and have been forwarded to Washington. They are as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber any longer delay on the part of those whose duty is is to provide adequate protection for our harbors is, in its judgment, intolerable in the view of the enormous interests exposed to attack.

Resolved, That this Chamber earnestly entreat the Government to enter upon the work of placing New York harbor in such a condition of military defence as the exigency of the case demands, and that as parts of such defence which can be made available at an early day, Congress be urged to make at once the necessary appropriations to provide for perfecting for the large seaboard cities systems of torpedo defence and adequate mortar batteries, and that New York as the chief of such cities, and the great storehouse of the nation's movable wealth, has especial claims for immediate action by Congress for her protection.

Resolved, That this Chamber hereby urges upon Congress the prompt passage of the measure lately introduced by Hon. S. S. Cox, of this city, providing for the appropriation of $30,000,000 for seaport defences, or a similar bill for the same object.

The Committee severely arraign the Ordnance Department, of which they say: "By its ungenerous treatment and apparently needless delays and exactions in dealing with inventors and manufacturers the Ordnance Department has become, as openly charged, a costly obstruction and an ineffective assistance to the progress that ought to or might have been made by this country and its people, inventors and manufacturers, in the science of ordnance. Your committee, not adopting this suggestion as their own, are yet impressed by the fact that neither England, France, Germany nor Italy has a bureau similar or kindred to our own Ordnance Department, nor has it by those nations been found necessary or desirable."

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Military Committee did not have a meeting this week. Before the committee meets again, it is expected that Senator Sewell will be announced as chairman in place of the late General Logan. Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee, it is understood, will take General Logan's place as chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the Army Appropriation Bill. He has not yet announced any of the sub-committees for this session, but it is expected that the Army bill will be placed in the hands of himself, Plumb and Gorman. No action has been taken on this measure since it came from the House.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs held a short session on Wednesday, during which the bill providing for the retirement of Commodore Truxtun with the rank of Rear Admiral was considered and favorably acted upon. There were no Navy nominations pending, favorable action having been taken on all of them at the meeting just before the recess.

In the Senate a number of small bills have been passed, among those the following:

S. 3023. Authorizing the Kansas, Texas and Southwestern R. R. Co. to build its road across the Fort Hayes military reservation.

S. 3050. Granting a pension of $2,000 per annum to the widow of John A. Logan.

S. 3087. To increase the pension of the widow of Francis P. Blair, Jr., to $2,000.

H. R. 1085. To appoint Albion S. Keith an ensign in the U. S. Navy on the retired list.

The Secretary of State has recommended to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee that $100,000 be appropriated for the expenses of a preliminary reconnoisance, under the control of Army officers, to examine the configuration of the conventional boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, following the coast from Portland channel to the 141st Meridian, and ascertain and report how far the natural features of the country permit the accurate location of the line of demarkation contemplated by the III. and IV. articles of the convention between Great Britian and Russia. In connection with the proposed survey the Secretary of State has submitted to the committee a memorandum from Lieut. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., suggesting that the work should be performed by naval officers. He states that:

All surveys in Alaska have been made by naval officers either in naval vessels or by naval parties in the Coast Survey. No surveys have been made by the Army. No attempt was made by them because it was impracticable for land parties to move over the country, and for which reason the Army was entirely withdrawn from this Territory and replaced by the Navy, 1877, in military occupation. Should this work be assigned to the Navy economy and despatch will result.

Senator Williams presented in the Senate on Thursday a copy of the resolutions passed by the California Commandery of Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., Nov. 10th last, urging the Senators and Representatives from California to use their best efforts towards the passage of an act permitting officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, who are companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion or comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, to wear the insignia of their organization when in uniform while on duty.

An effort is being made by Senator Dawes to secure a meeting of the conference committee on the fortification bill on Friday night, Jan. 7. The members are now all in Washington.

The Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate offered by Senator Mitchell, has sent to that body a letter from Gen. Parke stating that Major Jones, the engineer formerly in charge of the improvements at the Cascades of the Columbia, in Oregon, was relieved by Capt. Powell for the reason that Gen. Parke was "not willing to assume the responsibility of recommending or authorizing the approval of a projeet for a work of this character of an officer whose administrative skill, capacity, and ability were not satisfactory to me, but in order that there should be no further delay in the work, I was perfectly ready to make a recommendation in the case, and that was for Capt. Powell to relieve Major Jones of the charge of the improvement. This was authorized by the Secretary of War, and the transfer was thereupon effected."

The House has settled down to work after the holiday vacation with a very industrious and business like air. Three appropriation bills—the Military Academy, Pension and Indian—have been passed in short order, and the naval reorganization bill is now going through the mill with very fair prospects of coming out as an act before the week closes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3078, Plumb. That all officers of the volunteer army in the War of the Rebellion who served the full term of enlistment and were honorably discharged, shall be entitled to receive extra pay as follows, viz.: Where the enlistment was for the term of one year, one month's pay proper; where the enlistment was for the term of two years, two months' pay proper; where the enlistment was for the term of three years, three months' pay proper: *Provided*, They have not already received the benefits of the act approved March 3, 1865, and the amendatory act approved July 13, 1866.

S. 3079, Plumb. That the Secretary of War is directed to procure a suitable medal to be presented to the survivors of the "forlorn hope" storming party against the works at Port Hudson, June 15, 1863, in fulfilment of the promises made by Major-General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, and contained in General Orders 49.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of this act a sum sufficient is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

S. 3086, Manderson. *Whereas*, In pursuance of Article I. of a treaty made and entered into 1882, by and between the U. S. and Mexico, it was agreed "that the Regular Federal troops of the two republics may reciprocally cross the boundary line of the two countries when they are in close pursuit of a band of savage Indians," upon conditions stated in said treaty, and

Whereas, It appears from the last report of the Secretary of War that Captain Emmet Crawford, of the U. S. A., in company with Lieuts. Maus and Faison, of the 1st Regular Infantry, and Lieut. Shipp, of the 10th Regular Cavalry, and Asst. Surg. Davis, of the Regular Army, with an organized battalion, entered Mexico in close pursuit of hostile and fleeing Apaches, and

Whereas, It further appears from said report of the Secretary of War, that on the 11th day of January, 1886, Captain Crawford's camp in Mexico was attacked by Mexican soldiers and that while that officer, in uniform was holding a parley with said Mexican troops he was shot down and killed, and

Whereas, It further appears from said report of the Secretary of War that no claim has been made for indemnity for such killing, and that the War Department no longer has the matter concerning the death of Capt. Crawford in charge, and

Whereas, It further appears from said report that the conduct of said Mexican troops was utterly unjustifiable, and

Whereas, Capt. Crawford was an officer in the full vigor of manhood, a soldier of great endurance, energy and courage who had exhibited skill, sagacity and great perseverance, therefore, be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the heirs or legal representatives of the late Capt. Emmet Crawford, U. S. Army, the sum of $20,000 out of any monies in the Treasuary not otherwise appropriated.

HOW TO RECRUIT OUR ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE constantly recurring complaints of desertion from the Army and the various explanations as to the causes leading to it, have been noted by the readers of your JOURNAL. Efforts to better the condition of the enlisted men are, no doubt, honestly being made, but I question if any plan will result in giving stability to the floating and adventurous material that the recruiting officers get hold of, under our present system. Every officer of practical experience knows how easy it is to command a good man, and how hard it is to satisfy a man of no character and no ambition by any concession whatever. The U. S. Government certainly provides amply for its Army all necessaries of life, and it is rarely the case that a soldier is treated unjustly in the Service. The contemplation of his present condition does, in no wise, disturb the soldier, but the fact that he has no future, leaves him without incentive to extra exertion.

Procure, by proper means, good material for soldiers and fix some sure reward for faithful work *as soldiers*, and see if the end is not the finest Army in the world, physically and otherwise. I feel great delicacy in suggesting any plan that might lead to some of those necessary improvements, but can only convey to you my idea by putting it in that shape.

Gen. Howard's suggestion as to classing the privates, is a step in the right direction, but it is not all that should be done. Let there be more than two classes, say: Cadets, 1st and 2d class privates, with privileges attaching to each. Select officers from the cadets, and non-com. officers from the 1st class privates, always rewarding such as have shown diligence, courage and efficiency in the discharge of the duties of a *soldier*, and never seeking evidence of such efficiency at the clerk's desk, to the prejudice of those who have earned their rewards in more exposed situations. Keep a good per cent. of the vacancies in the Army open for promotion of distinguished Army cadets, and promptly reward every act of gallantry on the field.

Now for the recruiting! There are 430 companies, troops, and batteries in the line, about one company to each Congressional District in the United States. There are now not so many as 430 Congressional Districts, but there probably will be when the next apportionment is made; in the meantime, such assignment of recruiting officers as will most nearly conform to the political division referred to. Assign recruiting officers of regiments to certain specified territory, grouping Congressional Districts, say, eight or ten to each regiment. Instruct the officers to encourage enlistments from each of such districts, bearing in mind that each district is to furnish recruits for a certain company in his regiment.

This arrangement to be permanent, and to this end some plan must be fallen on to insure and foster the sympathy of the people of that particular section in its own company (as you may say). It might be urged that the requisite number of enlistments could not be secured in every one of the Congressional Districts, as enlistments in the Regular Army are not alike popular in all sections. Such, of course, is the fact now, but by the adoption of the proposed plan, why may not all prejudice against the Service gradually be removed, and, as above suggested, the sympathy of all be as certain to follow the volunteer in time of peace as war, especially when such volunteers are of respectable connection at home.

I think the recruiting in this manner will, in the end, be as successful as under the present plan, and will result in benefit to the Service and the country in several ways:

1st. Because, by establishing recruiting agencies in every section of the country and getting away from large cities, the Army will not depend so entirely upon the floating element found in those centres, but, on the contrary, will be recruited largely from the native element, which will make it a representative body of the whole country.

2d. By going out among the rural population and assigning certain organizations to certain localities, you will appeal to the local pride of the people to keep their own special organization in good condition, and the adventurous youth, knowing who his associates will be, will not be hindered from gratifying his laudable ambition to learn the trade of a soldier.

3d. The coming and going of the soldiers from all neighborhoods will be an invaluable means of informing the people of the employment and utility of the Regular Army, and foster their regard for an organization of which their own boys form a part.

And in case of war, by disbanding the Regular Army and sending all the officers and enlisted men, that can be spared, to their own sections, to organize volunteers, how quickly would such distribution of educated and trained men show itself in the prompt preparation of regiments for the field!

When the country is cognizant of this plan of the U. S. Government to train soldiers in all States to organize and lead their volunteers in time of war, they would, at once, acknowledge its utility and cheerfully fall into the plan. By thus sending home their native element to each State, how quickly would the State executive make use of their services in preparing his raw levies for effective service.

Thus the whole Army would become a school in which to prepare young men, from every section, to serve their common country, and each neighborhood would willingly place themselves under the command of a Regular soldier, known to them, personally, and who would be able to discipline them in the shortest possible time.

The soldiers of the late war will soon pass away, and some such plan as this becomes more necessary in view of that fact. Does not this plan seem to suggest a possible nearer approach to sympathy between the Army and the people at large?

The writer would be glad to hear what objections can and will be urged against it. He believes the Army is commanded by one of the ablest soldiers in the world, and that its A. General, has as much common sense as often falls to the lot of man, and that possibly both of them will not hesitate to appreciate these thoughts at their true worth, be that little or much.

I would like to say something in regard to the manner of appointing cadets to West Point and Annapolis, but will defer that for the present.

"SERVICE."

LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

BY the resignation of Captain Greene, of the Engineer Corps, Additional Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Rees, the last of the surplus graduates of 1886, advances to a full second lieutenancy; and January 10th, when Col. Blunt retires, a vacancy will exist for one of the graduates of this year. The promotions to follow Col. Blunt's retirement are:—Lieut. Col. Craighill to be colonel, Major Charles R. Suter to be lieut. colonel, Capt. H. M. Adams to be major, 1st Lieut. Walter L. Fish to be captain, and 2nd Lieut. Gillette to 1st lieutenant. Then following Capt. Greene's resignation are: Lieut. Black to captain, 2nd Lieut. Chittenden to 1st lieutenant, Additional 2nd Lieut. Rees to 2nd lieutenant. These are, of course, dependent upon possible action by the examining board.

The following Army Officers registered at the War Department this week:—1st Lt. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf.; Capt. L. A. Matile, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. Mott, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie, R.Q.M. 3rd Cav.; Capt. Geo. S. Wilson, 12th Inf.; 1st Lt. Geo. B. Davis, 5th Cav., 2nd Lt. Charles G. Treat, 5th Arty.; Col. C. C. Gilbert, Retired; Col. John Hamilton, 5th Arty.

Paymaster F. H. Arms, Naval Cadets, W. S. Cloke, B. S. Newman, Harry North, H. K. Benham, George Breed, and Asst. Engineer F. C. Bieg, U. S. Navy, registered at the Carrollton, Baltimore, this week.

THE painful news reached the War Department on Friday that Major Duncan M. Vance, 13th Inf. who is on sick leave at St. Augustine, Fla., has become hopelessly insane. He will probably be brought to the Insane Asylum at Washington.

GENERAL GRANT AND HIS FRIENDS.

IN an article in the N. Y. *Tribune* Adam Badeau says: "Though Gen. Grant had the apparent wisdom to select the side that he wished to show to any man, he was not always wise in selecting the individual to whom he showed it. The greatest mistakes in his career, the greatest misfortunes of his life, came from his mischoice of friends. He sometimes seemed to know men marvellously well; he detected the aims and wishes and characters of many who were close or sought to be close associates; but at other times he was absolutely blind to acts and traits that were apparent to many lookers on. Those who professed admiration and devotion could win their way very far, and sometimes very easily with him; and many of these used him for their own purposes and to his harm. Ferdinand Ward is, of course, the conspicuous example. I remember telling Horace Porter of the enormous sums that Grant thought he was making in business, and Porter, as a business man, replied that it was impossible to make them legitimately; that there must be something wrong of which the General was ignorant. He told me afterward that he went once to Grant's house to warn him against Ward, whose conduct seemed to him dangerous if not suspicious, but that while he was there Ward was announced and the manner of the General to his partner was such that Porter, Grant's former secretary and aide-de-camp, did not feel warranted in uttering what he feared. It would probably have been useless to attempt to interfere. Mrs. Grant herself had her anxieties and suspicions in regard to Ward, but was unable to insinuate them. More than once, indeed, she cautioned Gen. Grant against his intimates, but in vain. He was the most steadfast man imaginable when his friends were assailed. If this was a fault, how rare, how noble a failing!"

JOHN A. LOGAN.

THE *Medical Record* says: "The case of the late Gen. Logan appears to be one of those rare ones in which acute rheumatism causes a rapid and fatal issue. On Dec. 12, Dr. J. H. Baxter of Washington, D. C., was called to see him, and found him suffering from acute rheumatism, involving the right wrist. He improved until the 17th, when he had a relapse, the hips, ankles, feet, and both wrists becoming involved. Brain symptoms also appeared at this time. Though there was some temporary improvement on the 21st and 22d, the symptoms on the whole became gradually more severe, the intervals of full consciousness shorter, until early on the morning of Dec. 26, when he became comatose. He died twelve hours later. The cerebral symptoms were those of congestion of the brain. Acute rheumatism is so rarely a cause of death that some complication is expected, and almost always found, in fatal cases. When death does occur it is, as a rule, with cerebral symptoms, as was the case with Senator Logan. Such symptoms are most liable to develop in persons whose nervous system has been subjected to tremendous strains, or to the toxic effects of narcotics and stimulants. No doubt the exhausting political and literary labors of the deceased had made it possible for the rheumatic poison to attack and paralyze his nervous centres, thus bringing to a fatal issue a disease that in ninety-seven per cent. of cases is perfectly free from danger to life."

Gen. Sherman has written a glowing letter of praise of Gen. Logan, which appears in the N. Y. *Tribune* of Monday last. He explains that he had a dread of "political generals," and when Logan and Blair left the Army to make speeches on the stump he did not know they had been requested so to do by President Lincoln, the Commander-in-Chief. Hence it was that he appointed Howard to succeed McPherson instead of Logan. He now ranks the latter as the ablest, truest, and bravest of volunteer officers of the late war for the perpetuation of the Union.

He gives a letter from Gen. Logan dated Feb. 18, 1883, in which Logan says: In 1863, when I went home to canvass in Illinois, and to help in Ohio, Gen. Grant was fully advised, and knows that although I had to make application for leave of absence, I did not do it of my own volition, but at the request of those high in authority. So when I left on leave, after the Atlanta campaign, to canvass for Mr. Lincoln, I did it at the special and private request of the then President. This I kept to myself, and have never made it public, nor do I propose to do so now, but feel that I may in confidence say this to you, that you may see what prompted my action in the premises. I have borne for this reason whatever I may have suffered by way of criticism, rather than turn criticism on the dead.

"Senator Logan," says a writer in the Philadelphia *Times*, "was not a money-making man. Fifteen years ago it was estimated that he owned property in and around Chicago that was worth about $100,000, but the panic of 1873 cleaned him out, and he has since had nothing to depend upon but his salary of $5,000 a year as Senator. Several years ago he owned a farm in Illinois, and although he was warned that a geological survey of the State proved that there could not be coal on his property, a rascally contractor came along who insisted on the contrary. He said that he would drill down after coal on the farm, and if he did not find it he would charge nothing. If he was successful he was to be paid $6,000. Logan thought it was a good offer and accepted it. The fellow ran his drill down about 300 feet and found nothing, but 'salted' the hole with specimens which he carried to the General, who paid his $6,000, and the rascal decamped. At an expense of about $20.000 Logan caused a shaft to be sunk to the point where the swindling contractor declared he had discovered a vein of coal, and then the fraud was discovered. The sharp was never found out afterwards, and Gen. Logan bore the loss."

"Did you ever put on the gloves with Gen. Logan?" asked a *Star* reporter of Professor Collins, the boxing master, better known as the "cast-iron man."

"Hundreds of times," was the reply. "I had him under my care for years."

"Was he handy with his fists?"

"He was the best two-handed man I ever saw in my life, amateur or professional," said the Professor emphatically. "He was a natural-born fighter. I never saw his like. He was powerful, and a hard and quick hitter. I never thought he would die so easily. I was with him up to within a few hours of his death, and I thought that his wonderful physique would pull him through."

"It has been said that the General was such a good fighter that on one occasion he knocked you out. How is that?" asked the reporter.

"That's the truth," acknowledged the Professor. "He knocked me clear over a big armchair that he had in his room. It was a terrific blow. I gave him two black eyes in that same encounter, and he carried them with him to the Senate. Senator Oglesby was a spectator of the bout, and when it grew warm he tried to stop it. He couldn't, though. The General stopped it himself. He certainly hit me hard. The stories about his agility and strength have not been exaggerated in the least."

"Senator Voorhees says he has seen him within a few years turn an air spring in his parlor," said the *Star* man.

"So have I hundreds of times," said the Professor. "I will tell you, he was the best man in every respect that I ever saw, and that means a good deal when you are speaking of fighting."

GENERAL MILES AND GENERAL DRUM.

SOME one writes from Fort Leavenworth to the Kansas City *Times* in answer to an article which recently appeared in the New York *Tribune* purporting to set forth the relations between General Miles and General Drum:

Of course it is nonsense to think that General Drum is jealous of Miles because of the Major-Generalship. Drum retires from active service May 28, 1889, while the first retirement of a Major-General does not take place until Nov. 10, 1891, when General Terry will be retired. Where, then, is there a chance for jealousy? In two years General Drum will have reached the age of 64 years; Terry retires in 1891; Howard in 1892, and Schofield in 1895, as does Sheridan. Crook, now the ranking Brigadier, will probably be promoted in 1891. He retires in 1894. Miles will be promoted in 1892, upon Howard's retirement, and as Schofield remains in the Service six months later than Sheridan, Miles will succeed to the command of the Army in September, 1895, and retain it until 1902, the date of his retirement. Under the law the ranking Major-General assumes command, as the rank of Lieutenant-General expires with the present incumbent. General Miles can afford to bide his time. His prospects are brighter than those of any other officer in the Army to-day. Much has been said about the month's leave of absence General Drum refused to grant to Miles. The statement was sent out at the time, and has continued its travel through the press, that General Miles' child was dangerously ill, and was refused permission by Drum to come to Washington. Those who are acquainted with Miles know him well enough to know that if he were in the field against an enemy he would not ask for leave to go East should even his wife be lying at the point of death. Mrs. Miles is living in Washington and General Drum would not have been so unkind as to refuse a request under the circumstances had he been informed of such dangerous illness of the General's little boy, or had he authority to grant it. This story has been cooked up for the papers and has enjoyed quite a run. But what are the facts? After the close of hostilities in Arizona, General Miles not having seen his family since April—it was then September—he telegraphed the Adjutant-General of the Army for one month's leave. The Adjutant-General had no more authority to grant it than the writer. The President assigned General Miles to duty and he was the only man that could grant such request. Secretary Endicott was absent at the time and General Drum, as Acting Secretary of War, laid the matter before the President. The latter gave instructions to Drum that General Miles be informed that the condition of affairs in Arizona was still too much unsettled to permit his departure. Naturally, General Miles felt aggrieved that his request was not granted and blamed Drum with it, holding that the President had never seen the telegram and that the Acting Secretary of War "did it all himself." General Miles, not discouraged by this refusal, fell back on his influential relatives, not possessed by General Drum, telegraphing Don Cameron of the action of Drum, with the request that he see the President about it. This the Senator did, coming away a much wiser man. The President told him to say to General Miles that he directed General Drum to send the telegram received by him and was responsible for it. The Senator immediately wired to Arizona as follows:

"Miles—The fellow you are kicking about is the President himself. You had better let up. CAMERON."

That was a settler. The General said nothing more, and as soon as the state of affairs in Arizona permitted he was granted the leave asked for.

Lieut. Budlong, this correspondent states, is a nephew of General Drum by marriage, and also of Mr. Manton Marble. He "is not a nephew of Secretary Endicott, was never a superintendent at the prison, nor has he got a $15,000 tradership. General Drum had no interest whatever in getting Budlong appointed as trader, because the appointment is made by the Secretary upon the sole recommendation of the post council, consisting of the three senior officers next to the one in command."

DECISIONS BY THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

IN the matter of a claim of $45.84, raised against Lieut. John A. Dapray, for mileage from Washington, D. C., to Columbus, Ohio, and from Santa Fe to Watrous, N. M., the Second Comptroller says that the Regulations contemplate that an officer of the Army, absent on leave, shall find his way back to duty at his own expense, and upon this ground the above claim was disallowed. Evidence has been filed, however, to show that Lieut. Dapray was on waiting orders at the time of the receipt of the second order directing him to proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to take charge of a detachment of recruits at that place. The Comptroller holds that Lieut. Dapray is entitled to mileage from Washington, D. C., to Columbus, and for the same reason, and also because the distance travelled from Watrous to Santa Fe, N. M., was in excess of the distance he must have travelled, had he returned to the point he left, the Comptroller is of the opinion that he is entitled to mileage between those two points.

The Second Comptroller in the matter of the claim of Walter D. Knox, late private, Co. A, 25th Mass. Vols., decides that the term "wound" in the bounty acts is evidently used in contradistinction to the word "disease," and he is of opinion that an injury resulting from the sudden and direct action of external heat should also be regarded as within the scope and intent of the act. The soldier is therefore entitled to same bounty, $190, as if he had served out his full term for the reason that he received a wound in the line of duty. "If inflammation or congestion," the Comptroller says, "had followed in consequence of exposure to the action of artificial heat, the injury would unquestionably have been classed as a wound, and where the same results follow from the immediate action of the rays of the sun no distinction in principle can be observed; in both cases the injury is directly traceable to a physical force externally applied; and while disease may intervene, the disability had its origin in external violence."

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

IN a letter to Gen. C. P. Stone, Major D. P. Heap, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary to the Light-House Board, says:

I have been somewhat annoyed by the absurd statements attributed to me about the stability of the Statue of Liberty which have appeared in recent newspapers. They grew out of a conversation I had with a reporter, in the course of which I told him that I had recently visited the statue, and that I found some vibration in the arm, as was to be expected, and that therefore, in my opinion, visitors should not be allowed to climb into the torch, as their extra weight would necessarily increase the vibrations and in time might weaken the supports, the same as an iron railroad bridge is weakened by the continual passage of heavy trains. All this talk about corrosion, the dropping off of the arm, etc., is simply rot. I have every confidence in the stability of the statue proper, and I trust and believe that it will be a long time before the arm will develop any weakness; but it stands to reason that the less strain it is subjected to the longer it will last. Therefore I say again, keep visitors out of the torch. This will be no special hardship to the visitors, as they can go to the head and have a splendid view through the openings in the crown. Besides, it may prevent some idiot from committing a sensational suicide."

NAVAL INSTITUTE DISCUSSION.

AT the meeting, Dec. 29, of the Newport branch of the U. S. Naval Institute, for the purpose of discussing Mr. E. B. Dorsey's paper on steel for heavy guns, quite a number of Army and Navy officers were present. Mr. Dorsey opposes the use of hard steel for guns on the ground that oil tempering and annealing only affects the external surface of the mass.

Capt. Goodrich, U. S. N., in discussing the paper, opposed Mr. Dorsey's ideas and advocated the use of hard steel. He used figures and data to sustain his theories.

Professor Monroe, chemist at the Torpedo Station, made an able address in which he proposed a new test for the resistance to the shock of metals to be used in the construction of ordnance. The novelty of this test and its value lies, he contended, in the fact that the test may be applied to the original ingot from the part which is to be shaped instead of from a small section of the metal, as is the practice now. Letters on the subject were received from Professor Raphael Pumpelley and Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Elliot, U. S. A., and read by the secretary. It was regretted that Rear Admiral Luce was not present, he being unavoidably detained.

The paper will be further discussed at a meeting of the Institute to be held soon at Annapolis. Among those present were Capts. Ennis and Strong, U. S. Army, Lieut.-Comdr. Louis Kingsley, U. S. N., Lieut. Holman, U. S. N., Lieut. Rohrer, U. S. N., Lieut.-Comdr. Converse, U. S. N., Lieut. Hutchins, U. S. N., and Lieut. Murdock, U. S. N.

The Naval Institute met at the Naval Academy, Wednesday evening, and discussed a paper on steel for heavy guns. The discussion was animated and participated in by a large number. Mr. Dorsey recommended soft steel for heavy guns. R. J. Gatling, of Hartford, Conn.; Prof. H. Thurston, of New York; Thomas C. Clarke, of New York; Prof. Thomas Eggleston, of New York; William H. Brown, of Jersey City, also recommended soft steel. Mr. S. J. Wilman, of Toledo, Ohio; Lieut. Ingersoll, Lieut.-Commander Barber, Commander Folger, and others advocated hard steel.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT has been suggested that a petition signed by the Acting Assistant Surgeons of the Army and endorsed by Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and others who may favor same, be presented to the Military Committee in Congress praying that the Acting Assistant Surgeons (now serving) be commissioned Assistant Surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant and Assistant Surgeons, but not to be in line for promotion, and the pay (that of 1st lieutenant) not to be increased; that they be allowed forage for two horses, and at the expiration of the full term of service or on account of disability, they be placed on the retired list.

There are no medical officers in the Army who have been subjected to greater hardships in the field during Indian campaigns than the Acting Assistant Surgeons. They are often ordered into the field with scouting parties sent out to arrest Indians that are reported not hostile; yet, who can pretend to say whether or not an Indian may prove hostile? Many of these are passed the age allowing their appointment, in the regular way, as commissioned surgeons; they have, like many others, yielded to the contagion of love for Army life, and so have continued on year after year faithfully performing their duties for their small pay, which has not been increased since the contracts were signed, while the young 1st lieutenant and Asst. Surgeon receives in due course his promotions and more pay. After a few years in the Army what are the chances of an Acting Assistant Surgeon for success in any private walk in life? He has grown old in the Service, becomes incapacitated for duty in the Army and may be obliged to seek refuge in some charitable institution for the remainder of his days on this mundane sphere. LAPIS.

THE HALLECK MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IF your correspondent, "A. C. T.," will turn to the frontispiece of the December number of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution," he will find a print of "The Halleck Monument," as copied from a photograph taken from the structure now erected in the Golden Gate Park of San Francisco, Cal. On the pedestal of the statue he will find the inscription is:

Major-General
HENRY W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief
of the
Armies of the United States.
1862–1864.

For the errors of the press, no responsibility rests upon G. W. C.

THE STATE TROOPS.

ARMORIES FOR THE NEW YORK TROOPS.

NINE years have passed since the beautiful armory of the 8th Regiment, in 28d Street, was consumed by the flames, and since that time the regiment has been going down, until, at last, it seemed that it was no longer possible to hold it together. Nine years has Col. George D. Scott worked incessantly to obtain new quarters for the organization. At various times success seemed within reach. This was the last attempt, and its failure was the final loss of the battle. The decision was, however, in favor of the regiment, and an ancient and meritorious organization has secured a new lease of life, and all fears of disbandment are dispelled. A letter from Adjutant General Josiah Porter, at the eleventh hour, reached the city authorities, who have the matter in charge, stating that there was no thought of disbanding the 8th, a rumor to the contrary effect having left them doubt as to providing a new armory for it. In his letter Gen. Porter says:

cannot let this opportunity pass without saying that verywhere in the State, except in the city of New York, uitable and convenient armories have been furnished for he use of our regiments, batteries and companies. In New York City no regiment has been properly housed for many years, excepting only the 7th, which despairing of any action on the part of the State or municipal authorities, assumed a burden which belonged to the public and erected an armory at its own expense. Some of the regiments have suffered more than others and should be promptly cared for; but with all of them it is a question as to how long their corps spirit can keep them in existence with their present uncomfortable, inconvenient, unsuitable and unsoldierly urroundings.

As the matter stands now, when the bonds have been advertized for and issued, and the season permits, work can begin, but some material alterations have to be made in the plans of the building. When first devised they provided for an armory for the second battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, under the same roof. Everything relating to the second battery has been stricken from the resolutions providing for the armory, and the appropriation reduced from $330,000 to $300,000, and the ground set aside for the addition for the battery will now not be built upon. This makes five lots less. Besides, under the original specifications the building was to have two fronts. Now the one on Madison Avenue is dispensed with, and new plans are required to make the building defensible and presentable on that side. No delay in breaking ground will result from these changes. The new building will be located between 94th and 95th Street, on Madison Avenue. The lease of the old building expires May 1, and an effort will be made to obtain the Kink in Harlem for a drill ground until the new armory can be occupied. The vicinity has already proven a good locality for obtaining new members of superior quality, while recruiting in the old quarters has long been a thing of the past. The regiment has now the opportunity of showing that it can build up, for which it has been asking for so many years. The entire force of New York troops wishes it success.

The success of the 22d and 8th Regts. in getting armories has stimulated other regiments, which are applicants for similar accommodations, to renewed efforts and new life has been infused into the city troops, including those not immediately interested. Without exception the old armories are obsolete and useless, and the New York *Times*, in a recent article, is quite correct when its says: "There is not now a single defensible armory below Fourteenth street, not one in which the arms would not be at the mercy of any mob which chose to take them."

It might have added that there is not a single armory above Fourteenth street, (except one or two recently built) which does not belong to the same category. When it says that the armories already authorized are considerable in excess of the actual needs of the city, it is wrong, nor is it fair to advocate the building of armories by the troops themselves from funds owned or raised by themselves, and it seems ridiculous to say that "it might be well for the city to reserve sites for armories in the upper part of the city, but there is no reason why the armories themselves should be built until the need for them actually arises."

A due proportion of the armories should be located below Fourteenth street, but how to accomplish this matter under present conditions it is difficult to see, owing to the difficulty of obtaining sites and their cost.

The removal of the armories uptown is, however, not so serious an objection as may seem at first glance, because if land transportation should be cut off, which would be the case in a riot, the troops could be transported downtown by boat in a very short time, as all the present armories are within easy reach of the river.

Opinion in the 71st Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., as to moving into the old armory, which will shortly be vacated by the 12th Regt., is very much divided. Col. McAlpin and a few of his officers are desirous of moving into the 12th's old armory, but it is stated that half of his officers, field, staff, and commandants, are opposed to the move, on the ground that it would spoil their chances of getting a "brand new armory." Col. McAlpin on the other hand, and with wisdom, assured the "kickers" that the temporary move advocated, would not affect their chance of getting a new armory. However, the majority of the regiment seem to be against the temporary move, this feeling being very strong. We think ourselves that Col. McAlpin's view is the correct one and it would be to the interest of the regiment to support it. While of course, the old 12th Regt. Armory is far from what it should be, still it is greatly superior in every respect to that now occupied by the 71st Regt. Its drill hall is neat and much larger and its company rooms also. To be sure, the latter rooms are wholly without heat of any kind, but are not so cold as it is supposed, and besides, as the members of the 12th have managed to get along in them in a healthy way, we presume the members of the 71st are just as hardy—at least, they should be. There is also an excellent rifle range in the 12th's old armory, which is a special feature, and should be quite an inducement. The 71st have no place to practice rifle firing and here they could vastly improve their marksmanship. If the transfer can be accomplished we advocate it as in the best interest of the regiment, and meanwhile the agitation for a better armory can still be kept up, and the chances even better for the regiment to improve itself. The regimental board appointed to seek a suitable site for a new armory—within the appropriation allowed, have offered several proposals—but they were not, in the opinion of the Armory Board, in a suitable location. We have no doubt that the 71st will have an armory in due time. Meanwhile it behooves them to improve their condition as much as possible.

THE MILITIA AND THE WORKERS.

A *Herald* correspondent, who recently interviewed Adjutant-General Porter, of New York, on the subject of "Labor and the National Guard," reports him as saying:

If laboring men or any other kind of men expect to secure their ends through riot, bloodshed or the destruction of property it is true the National Guard stands ready to do its duty, and do it it will. But I do not believe that the militia will ever be called out in this State to subdue labor troubles. I say "ever," but there is no telling what the folly of some agitators may render it necessary. What I do say is this: I know that the safety of New York City is secure in the hands of the present police force. That is a magnificent body of men. I never saw a finer lot of fighters in my life. I think they can whip the world, so to speak, for they are brave enough to try it. "No, the citizen soldier is not always ready to shoot down anybody, unless it is a rioter or an enemy to the State. To hear the cranks that come here or write to me you would think the National Guard ought to be increased at once to one hundred thousand men, because of the possibility of serious labor troubles. Another set of cranks want the Guard disbanded at once in the interest of labor. I cannot see why an honest laboring man should fear the existence of the militia. He ought to glory in it, for it is a wall between him and foes within and without his country."

On the subject of appropriations he is quoted as saying:

The Legislature usually grants $400,000 to the uses of the Guard, and as the State has to supply everything it is none too much. We do not ask nor expect a larger amount. I sincerely hope, though, that the appropriation will not be cut down. I suppose, however, there will be an attempt to do this in the Legislature this winter by somebody who thinks thereby to curry favor with the so-called laboring men. If the appropriation is cut very much the troops will not be sent to the State camp, as that costs about $100,000 a year. We have to spend $300,000 to maintain and equip the force according to law, but the opening of the camp is optional with the Commander-in-Chief. If there is not money enough he will not order the regiments into camp. This would be a great setback, as the value to the militia of the instruction, practice, drill and discipline of the State camp cannot be overestimated.

ACKERMAN COURT-MARTIAL.

THE Court-martial ordered to try Major J. Fred Ackerman on the charge of inciting insubordination in the 13th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., reconvened in Brooklyn at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 4, 1887. Capt. R. P. Morle, of Co. K, 13th Regiment, first testified that Major Ackerman said: "As Col. Fackner I will obey him, but as Edward Fackner I can't respect him." He did not say that he would go down and take the organization with him if that man were elected.

On the cross examination Judge Advocate Jenks showed that the witness was biased.

Major Ackerman was then called. He testified: I was present at the election for colonel in September last; from then until midnight of November 5 [illegible] when I was placed under arrest. I was never spoken to [illegible]ks, the colonel about the affairs of the regiment; until then I [illegible] Ge had asked me if I had made any such statements as alleged in the specifications; I spoke to Capt. Courtney on the night of the annual inspection and muster of the regiment; he did not say "Major, when will this thing stop?" nor did I reply that not until that thing—meaning Col. Fackner—gets out of the regiment, or anything to that effect; I was in Co. C's room on the evening before; the subject of the drill at the park came in and I said that if I had been in command I would have kept the regiment there all night if necessary to make them do the "order arms" correctly; I don't remember saying Col. Fackner is weak; I coincided with Capt. Morle's expression; I never said anything that could be tortured into meaning that if Col. Fackner, or that thing, did not get out that I or we would go down and take the regiment with me or us; I did not say that a time would come when he would have to get out; I did not say that Fackner must get out, he cannot stay as colonel of the regiment, and if he does not get out we will break up the regiment; I had a conversation with Lieut. Clarke on the night of the inspection; I did not say that he must not accept any position under Col. Fackner, as, if he did, he would not hold it long, as the colonel had to go; nor did I use any words that could be so construed; I told him that I had been to Albany and had seen the adjutant general, who said that there was no intention of disbanding the regiment, but that on the contrary every means would be used to promote its efficiency; I was authorized by the adjutant general to send such word to Brooklyn by wire; I did not say that the State officers had all said they were on my side; Gen. McLeer's name was not mentioned; I did not say that Col. Fackner had got to get out; I did not tell Lieut. Clarke that he would commit military suicide should he accept a position under Col. Fackner; I never said to him that I did not see how any decent man could hold a position under Col. Fackner; I was present when Col. Fincke announced the result of the election for colonel; I did not know who had been hissed until I was told; I went out, and going in the midst held up my hand and said that it must be stopped; some one said that the election meant the downfall of the regiment, and that they would show their spirit at the next inspection; I said that I made it a personal matter with the men to be out then and make it the grandest inspection the regiment ever had; the men then dispersed; I may have said that some words I uttered that night might be considered censurable, and if so I would take my punishment like a man; there have been meetings of the officers at my house; I did not at that meeting say that if we all held together we would force Fackner to resign; I had heard the hissing several minutes before I went out; I telegraphed from Albany to be patient; I did say in the presence of officers in the armory that I would obey the orders of Col. Fackner, but that I would not uphold Edward Fackner; I have said that I had enlisted for the war; I did not say I would fight it out; I have stated that I had been informed that the canvass of Col. Fackner was conducted looking towards my retirement from the regiment and the giving of my position to some Fackner captain; I never said that Col. Fackner had to get out; I have said that I thought that if Col. Fackner remained in command the regiment would lose its caste; I have stated that the personal ambition of one man should not be put up when it was detrimental to the welfare of the regiment; I said that many of the men were not in sympathy with Col. Fackner.

The court then adjourned until next Wednesday night at 7.30 o'clock.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

MAJOR MORRIS B. FARR, Corresponding Secretary, announces that the ninth annual convention of the National Guard Association, State of New York, will be held in the city of Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 1 and 2, 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. A full attendance is requested, as subjects of vital importance will be discussed and acted upon by the Association. It is proposed by Colonel John V. L. Pruyn, Aide-de-Camp on the General Staff, to give a reception to the Commander-in-Chief and Delegates to the Convention during the session of the Association in Albany. At this reception full-dress uniform will be worn by all officers.

FORMING A NEW REGIMENT.

THE N. Y. *Times* says: "The 1st Regiment, which began its organization last spring, has opened a recruiting office at its temporary headquarters, No. 138 West 23d street. The new regiment is to be composed of 12 companies of 100 men each, and the term of enlistment is to be one year. Only temperance men will be allowed to join, and the regiment is to be a strictly non-partisan and non sectarian organization. Its commander is Col. Dean La Banta. The recruits are at present drilling in different parts of the city. When the regiment is complete it will apply to the State for arms and secure an armory. A public meeting in aid of the regiment will be held on Jan. 25, at the Academy of Music. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will be among the speakers."

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held Jan. 11 next, at the armory of the 22d N. Y. In later years the attendance at this meeting has gradually dwindled down, but in view of the proposed removal of the range to a more convenient locality, and other projects for the improvement of rifle shooting, and the increase of the general interest in the subject, it is expected that a large number of the members will be in attendance.

A SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

THE 23d Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., which was organized in 1862, completes its twenty-fifth anniversary this month and will hold a silver reception at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 20, 1887. It will be a brilliant affair, and military guests will appear as usual in full uniform.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

THE preparations for the banquet in honor of Col. Emmons Clark's 30th anniversary of his entry into the 7th N. Y. Regt. Jan. 22 are proceeding in a most satisfactory manner, and the only trouble is that the demand exceeds the number of seats to be provided. The number of tickets has been limited to 17 per company, which is all that can be seated at Delmonico's, where the affair is to come off, and not at the armory as first reported.

Co. G, 7th Regt., has not had a change in its officers since Jan. 17, 1877, when E. Graham Haight became its 1st lieutenant. The event will be celebrated in the characteristic style peculiar to this company Jan. 17. Co. G, 23d Regt., will be invited to become the guests of the occasion.

The new Frazer cartridge boxes, black belts and steel scabbard, recently furnished the regiment by the state, were issued to the men Jan. 3, and Cos. G, Capt. James C. Abrams, and D, Capt. Harry Cooper, which were drilling that evening, wore them for the first time on duty. The new accoutrements seem to give satisfaction, and when they are contrasted with the old dilapidated fatigue belts and scabbards, now happily discarded, the appearance of both companies showed decided improvement.

The 7th company is one of the largest and most precisely instructed in the regiment, and its appearance on this occasion showed that it had not deteriorated. It had a front of 32 files, and executed its movements with the usual finish so often referred to in the JOURNAL. It is to be regretted, however, that the skirmish drill and guard duty, which formed part of recent drills, were omitted on this occasion. When the roll had been called the company broke into fours and marched in very handsome style around the hall, wheeled into line with precise distances, passed the length of the hall in line, executed fours left about, advanced to the centre of the floor, and then proceeded to execute a number of wheels on movable and fixed pivots in a most satisfactory manner. An occasional march by fours, an oblique advance, etc., relieved the monotony of the wheelings, at the conclusion of which line was formed for the manual. This consumed a large portion of the allotted time for the drill, as the instruction was very precise. Captain Abrams not only explained but executed every movement, gun in hand, before he gave his commands, and the results obtained were satisfactory in a high degree.

At the conclusion of the manual the company advanced and went into platoon movements, first warming up with a brisk march by fours and some formations on the right and left into line. The first of these movements consisted in wheeling into platoons and back into line, and when it was observed that these were satisfactorily executed, the company formed right or left by platoon and reformed on the right or left into line. The formation into platoons was quite well performed, but in executing the turns in coming into line the men spread out too far and came sprawling on the alignment. To correct this needed numerous repetitions, and when some improvement became apparent the time for drill was nearly up. The company then proceeded to the closing exercises, consisting of some more manual and the direct firings, after which the drill was dismissed. Some of the loadings were executed with a high degree of snap. As a whole, the drill furnished striking proof of the high state of instruction and precision of the company, but it also developed the fact that a few individuals are not by any means up to its general standard, and need special looking after.

Company D has for several years past undergone many changes in its personnel, both officers and men, and Capt. Cooper has only recently taken hold of the company. He handled it well, however. Its movements comprised a large portion of the school of the company, but did not include platoon exercises. Passages from line into column of fours, left and right front into line, and right and left into line in quick and double time, formations into single rank, wheelings, oblique marches, and the manual constituted the larger portion of the movements, which, although most creditably performed, yet plainly indicated a large proportion of raw material in the ranks. This material was so prevalent that it detracted much from the appearance of the company as a whole. The company, which had 28 files with two blanks, needs careful and persistent looking after in order to take rank with the best in the regiment, but it is in good hands and the matter is only one of time. It is to be regretted that in the 7th Regiment so much time is consumed in practicing company movements, while skirmishing and other practical evolutions are only taken up at long intervals. In stating this we do not only express our own opinion, but echo that of a large portion of the rank and file, who are loudly complaining of the everlasting monotony of their drills.

At the drill above referred to it happened frequently that the companies approached so near or came in each others way so as to necessitate marking time on stoppage of the movements. While these collisions were not intentional, there is nevertheless plenty of room in the hall to avoid them, and therefore they should not occur.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

THE armory of the 22d New York on Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, was desolate, dreary, and deserted. It was cold, and the old-fashioned stoves, although red hot, did not throw out sufficient heat to warm the drill room. There were fewer officers, fewer enlisted men, and fewer spectators than on any previous occasion to our knowledge. In fact, nobody who had a reason for remaining away was there, and the only soldiers to be seen around were those composing the two companies engaged in drill. It is a fortunate thing that the regiment is soon to leave the old building, because the very floor is rotten. A gentleman in his hurry to get out of the way of the drilling soldiers stepped inadvertently on a

trap door, which gave way, and he was only saved from being pitched into the abyss below by extraordinary agility.

That outsiders or those who are not called by duty to the armory should avoid it is natural, but the same excuse does not hold good with regard to those whose turn it is to drill. The only command on the floor had twenty files front, and it turned out afterwards that it was composed of two companies (D and F). Of course, it is more advantageous for instruction to have one command of twenty files than two skeleton organizations of ten files each, but such a consolidation should not be necessary in a first-class regiment.

Leaving this matter out of the question, however, the drill, while presenting many defects, was a good one. The commander, Capt. Cortelyou, set the example of soldierly bearing, gave his commands with snap and rapidity, and had a keen eye for mistakes, which he corrected with promptness and without distinction of person; nor did he address his company as "gentlemen" or "boys," as is so frequently the case, although not in the 22d Regiment. The cold of the hall, as well as the snap of the commander, evidently had the effect of accelerating the movements of the men. The step was at least 130 to the minute, and this, together with the fact that two companies thrown together never work as harmoniously as a single command, doubtless became the cause of certain trifling irregularities which detracted from the appearance of the drill. In changing direction by fours the rear could evidently not keep up with the front, and the consequence was loss of distance, which the men tried to make up by either increasing their gait or the length of the step. This caused the column to assume the appearance of an undulating mass rather than that of a regularly moving body of men, while it created gaps in forming line and crowding in dressing. The double time was well executed. In forming front into line the leading guide frequently neglected to bring his piece to carry after taking the right of the leading four. The manual was good, but two or three individuals spoiled its regularity. The best feature of the drill, however, was the skirmish drill by bugle call, which began about half an hour before the close. Some of the men at first appeared unfamiliar with the calls, but a few blasts of the horn soon set them *au fait*, and they acquitted themselves very creditably, evidently much relieved by the change from the monotony of the company drill. The movements consisted of deployments by the flank and to the front, advances, retreats, firings on the march, and from a halt and assemblies on the right and left various times repeated. The drill shows that the men have a much better understanding of it than they had twelve months ago, but their bearing on the line is still stiff and the carry was too much resorted to. In deploying to the front three sets of fours in single rank would doubtless serve the purpose of instruction better than in double rank where space is limited, while the commander should bring the men to right shoulder before he puts them in motion and not wait until the leading four is almost on the line. In all other respects the drill was interesting and well executed, and the 22d deserves credit for making skirmish drill a compulsory, regular part of company drill.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Co. K, 12th N. Y., Capt. John F. Boylan, gave a reception at the armory on Monday, Jan. 3; a large number of guests were present and a very handsome entertainment was had. Brig.-Gen. P. H. Briggs; Col. Edward Fackner, 13th N. Y., with his newly appointed adjutant, Lieut. Clark; Capts. W. V. King and N. B. Thurston, 22d Regt.; Lieut. Dave Wilson, of the 2d Battery, and a host of others in glittering uniforms, added brilliancy to the scene and showed their friendship for Capt. Boylan, whose hospitality was unbounded.

Co. G, of Waterbury, Conn., gave their 16th annual concert and ball at the Union Armory, Waterbury, on Dec. 31, 1886, nearly 200 couples being in the grand march. The officers and privates of Co. G, looked very soldierly and handsome in the new uniform.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association at their meeting, Jan. 3, had under discussion the transfer of the rifle range to Staten Island. No definite conclusion was reached and it is even a matter of doubt if suitable grounds can be obtained there. Lieut. Zalinski, however, appeared very sanguine as to this and, as he is a good judge and knows all about Staten Island, there seems to be some prospect that the matter may acquire tangible shape after all.

Col. Fackner, of the 13th N. Y., has made the following staff appointments: Henry C. Clark, Adjutant; Charles W. Topping, Quartermaster; D. F. Lucas, M. D., Asst. Surgeon; the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Chaplain, (reappointed); Charles De La Vergne, M. D., Surgeon, (reappointed); Lewis M. Reed, Commissary, (reappponted.)

On Feb. 22 the 19th Separate Co., of Poughkeepsie, comes to New York on a visit to Co. D, 12th Regt. A pleasant reception will be given to balance the entertainment given the New York City Guardsmen on a visit up the river last summer. Co. D will meet the 19th Separate Co., of Poughkeepsie, at the Grand Central Depot with a band of music on Feb. 22 and escort them to the new armory, and thence to a hotel, where a grand dinner will be given. In the evening a ball will be given at the new armory.

The 8th Regiment long-service medal has five points. There is a centre of iron with a band and wreath of iron, silver and gold respectively for five, ten or fifteen years' service. For twenty years' service the "8," which is on the pin bar, will be diamond-mounted.

The selection of Gen. Thos. H. Barber as Assistant Adjt.-General on the staff of Gen. Fitzgerald gives general satisfaction.

On Tuesday, January 4, the following commissions were received at Headquarters First Brigade: Capt. Alex. T. Mason, 1st Lieut. Henry L. Cammann, 2d Lieut. Ike Freeman, Co. C; 1st Lieut. W. DeLancey Cunningham, Co. I, and 1st Lieut. Howard Howe, Co. D, 8th regt.; Capt. N. B. Thurston, and 2d Lieut. Walter D. Hawes.

The competitive sectional drill of the 2d N. Y. Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, on Jan. 11, creates much interest in the battery itself as well as among its numerous friends. From the arduous preparations and the well-known precision on drill of the command the only conclusion to draw is that the event will be well worth witnessing. The failure of the battery to get quarters in the new armory of the 8th N. Y. is much to be regretted on account of the well known efficiency and progressive tendency of the command. On the other hand the 8th, while willing to share their quarters with the battery, seem not dissatisfied because they are going to have a house all to themselves.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has issued a circular to the old 1st N. Y. Brigade calling for the necessary data by which to determine the winner of the "Belknap Trophy." The reports must be in before Jan. 15 next.

1st Lieut. John McCauley, Co, F, 12th N. Y. Regt., has been elected captain of Co. E, and John Lamb has been elected 2d lieutenant Co. A, 22d Regt.

Col. A. P. Stewart, 11th N. Y., orders a theoretical class for the instruction of officers under the supervision of Lieut Col. W. P. Walton, while Maj. Frank A. Jones acts in a similar capacity with the non-commissioned officers on the first Monday of each month. Capt. J. W. Hale is directed to instruct each company once a month in rifle practice.

Maj. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, 9th N. Y., has been appointed a Delinquency Court in the 9th Regt., to meet Jan. 17.

The 3d Battery, 2d Brigade, N. Y., will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, as follows: Wednesday, Jan. 5, and Monday, Jan. 10, for special drill and instruction on the howitzers; Wednesday, Jan. 12, for special drill and instruction on the Gatlings. 1st Lieut. William W. Hanold is instructor. This battery will assemble at the armory on Thursday evening, January 13, in full dress uniform (white gloves), black helmets, with spikes and chin straps, for drill and review.

The quarterly returns of the 11th N. Y., Dec. 31, shows 26 officers and 442 enlisted men, making a total of 468.

Battalion drills in the 22d N. Y. will be ordered to begin about Feb. 1.

Surg. Daniel J. Murphy, of Co. C, 11th N. Y. has been elected 2d Lieutenant.

Gen. Porter has issued orders with a view to instruction of the brigade rifle inspectors and regimental field and staff officers as follows: 1st Brigade—At the armory of the 22d Regiment, New York City, on Jan. 10 and 31, at 8 o'clock P. M.; 2d Brigade—At brigade headquarters, Brooklyn, on Jan. 7 and 21, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Field and staff officers—71st N. Y., Jan. 8; 69th N. Y., Jan. 11; 47th N. Y., Jan. 12; 32d N. Y., Jan. 13; 23d N. Y., Jan. 14; 22d N. Y., Jan. 15; 14th N. Y., Jan. 17; 13th N. Y., Jan. 18; 12th N. Y., Jan. 19; 11th N. Y., Jan. 20; 9th N. Y., Jan. 22; 8th N. Y., Jan. 24; 7th N. Y., Feb 1—all at their armories at 8 P. M.; 17th Sep. Co., at 14th Regt. armory, Jan. 12, at 8 P. M., and the 4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th and 19th Separate Cos., at the armory of the 19th Sep. Co., Poughkeepsie, Jan. 25, at 8 P. M.

Co. B, 12th Regt., Capt. Charles S. Burns, will give an entertainment in the new armory in February or March. A yacht club composed of members of Co. A has been organized, with Corpl. William H. Lang as commodore and M. F. Mulhearn as captain. They propose to purchase a fast yacht. Co. D, 12th Regt., Captain Bleecker S. Barnard, will probably go to Washington in May and enter into the competitions for prizes at the National Encampment. As the result of their recent entertainment at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, $225 has been added to the company fund.

The annual reception of Co. D, 7th Regiment, will be given in the armory in February. The gymnasium class of this company, organized by William S. Rankin, meets every Friday evening. It has 30 members.

Capt. H. F. Kennedy, a popular officer of Co. D, 9th N. Y., has disappeared, leaving behind him some anxious creditors, among them the regiment to which he belongs, which has been called upon to make good a worthless check of $50, given by the captain to pay a balance due for a collation served on May 28. At a meeting of the officers, held on Monday night, Capt. Kennedy's name was dropped from the finance committee, and Capt. Alfred Chamberlain, Co. G, was appointed in his stead to represent the regiment at the National Guard Association meeting, Feb. 1 and 2.

The Owl Club, a social organization, consisting of members of Co. H, 71st N. G., named after the Social Owls of the senior class of Yale College, who gave the company a fine reception on the occasion of its visit to New Haven last year, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Captain Alfred P. Delcambre is president. The meetings of the club, which are held after drill, are of a highly festive character and last until long after midnight.

The Milwaukee, Wis., jury, in the Bay View riot cases, returned a verdict acquitting Andrew Boncel and Luke Datke, and finding John Goudek guilty. Goudek led a mob to a priest's house, where guns belonging to the Kosciusko Guards had been stored, and attempted to seize the arms for an attack on the militia.

The hopes of the 12th N. Y. to move into their new armory by January 15 are again deferred for various reasons, and it is hardly expected now that the new quarters will be occupied before March 1. The speech of presentation will probably be made by the Mayor, to which the Colonel of the regiment will respond. There will be other speeches by prominent members. A dress parade will then be seen, after which there will be music and dancing. Two thousand invitations will be issued to guests and 5,000 to members and officers.

The N. Y. *Sun* says: There have been two Adjutant Generals Porters in Albany for several days. One is the real one, the restless and sparkling ex-Colonel who has recently reconstructed the National Guard. The other is Edwin Fleming, the editor of the Buffalo *Courier*. They are as alike as two stove lids. Mr. Fleming is one of the great editors of the interior. He got the best of his training in Washington, but has become smitten by Buffalo, and talks of it as if it were the capital of the Promised Land. He is short and plump, and bestows upon his thoughtful and yet humor-reflecting face only a brown moustache. Every one in Albany talked to him of the National Guard, and asked General Porter what his circulation was and how he liked Buffalo.

Great excitement in Canada is reported over the announcement that Sir A. Carson, minister of militia, is to dismiss Deputy Adjt.-Gen. Von Strauben and Brigade Major Mattice, two English speaking officers, and replace them with French Canadian officers.

The "Canteen" will hold its second meeting at Martinelli's, 5th avenue and 19th street, on Saturday evening, Jan. 8. The "Canteen" is an association of National Guard regular and ex-officers, formed for the purpose of improvement of the military service. Its first impetus emanated from the 12th New York, but membership is by no means confined to that organization. Lieut. G. N. Whistler, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, is the temporary president, and the two other officers of the temporary Board are Capts. James M. Brady and J. Amory Haskell, of the 12th New York. Lieut. R. H. Patterson, of the 1st U. S. Artillery; Capt. Daniel Appleton, 7th New York, and a number of other regular and National Guard officers in and around New York are among the members of the Association.

The Third N. Y. Gatling Battery, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, commanding, will give a reception at the Armory, on Dean street, near Washington avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 13. The ceremonies will consist of a Gatling and howitzer drill, and a review by Brig.-General James McLeer.

At the review of the 47th N. Y. by Gen. McLeer, Thursday night, ninety-three marksmen's badges were presented. The field and staff received 7; non-coms., 4; Co. A, 11; Co. B, 2; Co. D, 10; Co. E, 5, Co. F, 26; Co. G, 9; Co. I, 6, Co. K, 12. Sergt. B. R. Meserole, Co. A, was presented with the strong Daker medals. The rifle team of Co. F. is practicting for the coming return match with Co. F. 23d Regiment. Co. G is already making preparations for a grand entertainment to be given in the armory the evening before Washington's Birthday. Col. Gaylor introduced Maj. G. L. Fox, Brigade Rifle Inspector, who congratulated the prize winners on the record they had made, and gave them some advice on the preparation required to make marksmen and the value of target practice. After the distribution of medals Lieut. Col. Benson took command for a dress parade. Dancing closed the ceremonies of the evening.

The European excursion of the Gate City Guards of Atlanta, Ga., has been interfered with by "the blasted despots." The British Government refuses to allow the Gate City Guards to enter into England. It is supposed that this action was taken because Capt. J. S. Burke is an Irishman.

The annual dinner of the 6th Company, 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., took place Thursday night at the Hotel Brunswick. Eighty covers were laid in the hotel parlor and seventy-three veterans sat down.

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

THE following appointments on the staff of the colonel commanding the 1st Regiment, V. N. G., are announced: Sergt. Maj. James A. Lillis, 1st Lieut. and Adjt.; Q. M. Sergt. Chas. H. Fuller, 1st Lieut. and Q. M.; Carl M. Spencer, 1st Lieut. and Commissary; Asst. Surg. Jacob C. Rutherford, Surgeon; C. S. Caverly, Asst. Surg.; Herbert E. Taylor, Captain and Provost Marshal; Howard F. Hill, Chaplain; Fletcher D. Proctor, 1st Lieut. and Regimental Inspector; Carleton L. Searle, Co. B, Sergt. Major; C. E. Clark, Co. G, Q. M. Sergt.; E. L. Soper, Commissary Sergt.; F. H. Chapman, Hosp. Steward; Don C. Newton, Drum Major; Rnel L. Parker, Co. C, Chief Musician; Chas. F. Collins, Co. H, 1st Color Sergt.; Wm. J. Blair, Co. K, 2d Color Sergt.; Moses L. Brack, Co. G, Sergt. and Rt. Gen. Guide; Everett A. Morse, Co. D, Sergt. and Left General Guide.

MILITARY ATHLETIC GAMES.

Amateur Military Athletic Games will be given by the 12th Regiment Athletic Association at their new armory, 9th avenue and 63d street, New York City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 19, 1887, commencing promptly at 8 o'clock. The programme of events are: One-half mile run, handicap—Open to all amateurs. One mile walk, handicap—Open to all amateurs. Five mile bicycle race, handicap—Open to all amateurs. 220 yard hurdle race, handicap—Open to all amateurs. One-quarter mile run, handicap—Open to all amateurs. One mile run, handicap—Open to all amateurs. Individual tug of war—Open to all members of the National Guard (amateurs), weight unlimited, any belt. Tug of war teams of four men each from any company or regiment in the National Guard, or amateur club, any belt, weight limited to 650 pounds. Potato race—Open only to members of 12th Regiment A. A. (1 prize). One-quarter mile run, handicap—Open to all members of the 12th Regiment. Obstacle race—Open to all members of 12th Regiment, 440 yards scratch. Professional bicycle race—America v. England. An entrance fee of 50 cents per man must accompany each and every entry, and must be sent to C. J. Leach, P. O. box 3201, New York City. Entries close promptly Feb. 12, 1887. The right to reject any entry is reserved. Handsome gold medals to first and silver to second will be presented in each event, except in the tug of war, in which a gold medal will be presented to each man of the winning team. Rules of N. A. A. A. govern all contests except the tug of war. A reception will follow the games.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE *Alta California* says: It is proposed among the Regulars at the Presidio, and the 2d Brigade, N. G. C., consisting of the 1st, 3d and 5th Infantry Regiment, the 2d Artillery Regiment, and the San Francisco Hussars, to make February 22 a veritable military gala day by means of a sham battle between the Regulars and the N. G. C. The place proposed is the Presidio, and the command will devolve upon Gen. O. O. Howard.

The San Francisco *Report* says: "We understand that while General Howard, in conversation at the Pavilion, expressed a willingness to second General Dimond's proposition for a brigade drill on the Presidio reservation, from the fact that such a drill would be a good thing to show young men how large bodies of troops are put in position, it is not at all probable that he contemplated a sham fight, in which he would personally take part or command."

In anticipation of trouble recently, Gov. Stoneman issued an order directing Brig.-Gen. Dimond, commanding 2d Brigade, to cause the regimental commanders to detail a sufficient number of men to guard the several armories in San Francisco, but their services were not required.

The 2d Artillery Regiment has established a "service medal," of bronze for those who have faithfully served as officers or men ten years, and for fifteen years, one of silver.

There seems to be a determined spirit on the part of the National Guard Officers' Association of California, to try and abolish the office of Maj.-General. When the next Legislature convenes a petition to that effect will be presented, as well as one for the purpose of reducing the number of Brigadier-Generals in the northern and southern parts of the State, as their commands are not considered of sufficient strength to justify the expense of maintaining such officials, and with a view to consolidating the scattered companies comprising the commands.

The S. F. *Report* recommends for militia officers a revolver instead of a sword, the former being "a serviceable weapon and one that does not get tangled up with one's legs."

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DALTON reports a most prosperous and successful year. The record showed the attendance at tours of duty to be the largest for many years. His annual report shows the aggregate strength of the force to be 330 officers, 4,030 enlisted men.

Gen. Dalton recommends that if possible one of the vacant forts in Boston Harbor should be procured not only for artillery drill but as a school of instruction for officers. The fine record of the militia rifle practice is spoken of.

Referring to the armories in Boston, Gen. Dalton says they are, as a whole, not suitable and satisfactory, although large rents are paid by the city. The large payments for poor accommodations still continue, and two armories of sufficient size would be a great saving in money, and conduce to the welfare and efficiency of the commands that might be located therein.

Under "Camp ground" the report suggests that some provision should be made for bathing facilities for the men in camp. The report says: "The excellent work performed for the State, and the earnest endeavors of the enlisted men of the militia, cannot be too highly praised, and I would recommend that a suitable badge be adopted for issue in recognition of continuous, meritorious services of the men."

If possible, arms of uniform pattern and latest model should be procured, by exchange or otherwise. The importance of rifle practice demands an inspector-general of rifle practice on the staff of the Commander-in-chief, and a special appropriation to defray expenses of ammunition at State matches, pay of officers visiting companies, etc. The officers of the militia have become quite familiar with the use of the rifle, and are able to instruct in this duty.

The issue of revolvers to commissioned officers and to the artillery, signal and military organizations is recommended. Revolver shooting might be introduced at the regular State matches, where the officers now use the enlisted men's weapons, which they would not use in actual service.

An increase of the military force of the State is recommended, either by the formation of a new regiment or increasing the present to uniform strength; and one regiment should be made a heavy artillery regiment, uniformed and instructed as such. The suggestion that the annual drills be merged into the encampments is worthy of consideration, and perhaps would tend to increase efficiency; an annual fall field day for the entire force should be introduced, for which pay and allowances should be provided.

It is important that canteens and haversacks, with drinking cups, should be furnished by the State to each command. The canteens now on hand are large and cumbersome, of obsolete pattern and of many colors. Frocks for stable duty for cavalry and artillery should be issued, which, costing but little, would be a considerable saving to uniforms. If new tents are purchased, the custom of issuing two tents to line officers should be discontinued, and one only issued, with a fly for the front; the present custom requiring the tents to be opened at both ends, they are easily torn and soon made worthless. If practicable, wooden buildings as headquarters for battalion commanders should be erected as a saving of expense to the officer and a measure of economy on the part of the State.

While the standard fixed by the board of examiners is high, the improvement in the militia calls for a still higher one, and an increase in the membership of the board as now constituted by law is desirable.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. BERRILL, of the Connecticut N. G., has become involved in a difficulty with the venerable priest of his parish, from whom the following letter appears:

John C. Berrill: I have seen your wife Mary C.'s card in the *Journal* and think her husband must be a very mean man to send his wife to church on Christmas day with only 10 cents to pay her priest his dues. You are a militia officer, I believe, and how would you like to get only 10 cents for your distinguished services to your country for one year? You are a bootmaker earning good pay and would reject with scorn and indignation an offer of wages that would degrade your labor as a mechanic. Now, Mary C., your wife, if not wholly demoralized and perverted by marrying a Protestant, ought, when she does come to church—once a year, on a Christmas—try to behave herself like any other Catholic; contribute to the support of her church and not plead poverty, nor pay her pastor with abuse like an infidel. If your wife, Mary C., is not willing to contribute more than 10 cents, then you may take her to your bible religion as you have already taken her to your bosom, and the Catholic Church will not suffer any great loss in her absence.

Capt. Berrill might retort that most militia officers do not get even the humble ten cents for their annual compensation, being actually out of pocket for the services rendered their country.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Citizens' Association, the Iroquois Union League and Commercial Club, of Chicago, have agreed upon two bills to be presented during the coming session of the Illinois Legislature. One is a "mob and riot" bill, and the other provides for the choosing of jurors by jury commissioners. The pertinent terms of the former are: The liability of cities, towns and villages for a sum not to exceed three-fourths of the appraised value of any property destroyed by a mob, or during a riot, providing that the owner of such property did not by any act occasion or abet the riot. If after the owner of the threatened property notifies the proper official of the city, county or village, such official does not place the necessary guard about the property and it is destroyed the official shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance of office and on conviction removed.

Of Gov. Oglesby and his staff at the Logan funeral a correspondent of the N. Y. *World* says:

Oglesby is a man six feet in height, with a powerful, well-developed figure. His large featured, hook-nosed, smooth-shaven, angular face is surmounted by a shock of carelessly brushed iron-gray hair. His eyes are a keen, twinkling blue. Gov. Oglesby, in his visit to Washington, was accompanied by six staff officers. They were splendid specimens of physical manhood. They must have been veterans, because they wore their military trappings with the same ease as the Regular Army officers. Their uniforms were very similar to that of the Regular Army and by many they were thought to be Regular Army officers. They were certainly a much finer looking lot of men, physically, than the War Department Bureau officials who came in a body followed by Gen. Sheridan.

By S. O. 193, A. G. O., State of Illinois, Dec. 31, 1886, Co. D, 5th Infantry, "upon recommendation of the commanding officer and on account of a general lack of discipline," is disbanded. The remote causes of disbandment date back to the time when the 2d Brigade, I. N. G., were at East St. Louis during the labor trouble at that place (April, 1886). The discord has not been healed over, and it was thought best to disband.

NEW JERSEY.

THE 4th Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., is ordered to assemble for battalion drill, in fatigue uniform, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1887, at the Oakland Rink, Oakland Avenue, Jersey City, at 8.30 o'clock. The following changes are announced: Commissioned—Private John Graham, to be 1st Lieutenant of Co. C, vice Charles C. McCullough, resigned; 1st Sergeant Arthur L. Steele, to be 1st Lieutenant of Co. E, vice Robert G. Smith, promoted to be 1st Lieutenant and commandant of gun squad; 1st Sergeant Emile A. Noltemeyer, to be 2d Lieutenant Co. A, vice Richard P. Romaine, resigned. Appointed—Private Adolph Walter, Jr., to be bugler, with rank of Sergeant. Elected—Mervyn Armstrong, Jr., to be 1st Sergeant; J. Howard Bumsted, Jr., to be Sergeant; George H. Bowly, to be Corporal, Co. A; William Vreeland, George Trotter and Charles W. Deihl, to be Corporals, Co. D; William A. Thorburn, to be 1st Sergeant; John L. Compton and George A. Pullis, to be Sergeants, and Joseph W. Eaken, to be Corporal, Co. E; Edward K. Sutton, to be Sergeant, and John T. Pringle, to be Corporal, gun squad, Oct. 18, 1886.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GOV. PATTISON in his recent message to the Legislature says of the State troops: "The organization and discipline of the militia of the Commonwealth has continued to improve. During the last four years the attendance increased from 75 per cent. of the enrollment to 92 per cent., and the equipment, discipline and soldierly qualities of the militia received the official approval of the national inspecting officer. As the Commander-in-Chief I am glad to be able to report the excellent state of a branch of the public service, the maintenance of which in a condition of thoroughness is of the first importance to the security of a well-ordered government. It is a matter of public congratulation that the patriotic spirit of the citizen soldiery continues unabated."

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE *Daily Times-Star*, of Cincinnati, Ohio, says: "It would be hard to find a corps of officers in any military organization of finer appearance and more soldierly bearing than are the officers of the 1st Regiment, Ohio National Guard. And not only that, but they are men of intelligence and practical military information, and they justly pride themselves upon being 'up in tactics.'"

MODERN GUNS.

A VERY interesting *précis* of the Lydd experiments is concluded by Col. Baylay, R. A., in the November number of the "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich." These experiments were undertaken to determine—(1) the penetration into and effect on parallels and approaches of projectiles fired from quick-firing (Hotchkiss) and from field and medium B.L. guns; (2) the effect of the fire of machine guns on various forms of approaches; (3) the amount of overhead cover necessary to protect field magazines from high angle common shell fire, when delay fuses are used; (4) the amount of accuracy and effect obtainable in the curved or high angle common shell fire of medium B.L. guns, with reduced charges, against concealed revetments or earthworks; (5) the gradual exterior slopes in deflecting projectiles on striking earthern parapets; (6) the relative value of bursting charges of different natures of powder when employed, in steel common shell, for the destruction of earthworks; (7) the number of rounds required (with various pieces of ordnance) to dismount a gun, on an overbank carriage, at a range of 2,400 yards, by frontal fire. They were divided into fifteen series, and, amongst other things, clearly proved the great advantage of parapets with a 15 deg. slope over those having a 45 deg. slope; for, whereas in the latter case the work was completely opened up in from six to nine effective rounds from an 8-in. R.M.L. howitzer, it was not so completely opened up in thirteen effective rounds when the 15 deg. slope was fired at.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT is noticed that at this late date the powers that be recommend lineal promotion. Of course it goes without saying that this is a good thing. Gens. Sherman and Townsend argued long ago that it would be too expensive and not in accordance with custom in the English service to have lineal rank for lieutenants, etc. (See pamphlet issued on this subject.) In addition, however, it is now recommended that examinations for promotion in the line obtain. This is also excellent, provided the examiners are previously examined. It has been the fortune of the writer to serve from '61 to date as a subaltern, with a slight absence in civil life, during which he was, however, in an army bureau, and as a matter of fact for a quarter of a century has been thoroughly cognizant of army affairs. As a result of this experience he concludes that a bill providing for examination of officers should mean what it says. Examine, therefore, those holding commissions, in order to ascertain whether or not they are competent; not the few who may be subject to promotion only. Upon the tactical examinations, for instance, I observed during an entire winter that several captains averaged a little above zero, while junior 2d lieutenats averaged nearly a maximum. Morally, mentally, and physically it is fair to presume all start fair. Does twenty years' service find it so?

An examination of a man who has served twenty years, *since* the war, in addition to two or three years during the war, as compared to a young man (take the 4th Cavalry for example) is simply ridiculous. It is presumed too, that an examination should develop the fact of an officer's fitness for the position he is to occupy, and would it not, therefore, be correct to define the examination? In Cavalry, say, ascertain if the applicant for a captaincy can command a troop, by his knowledge of drill, theoretical and practical, by his knowledge of mode of supplying a troop and accounting therefor; by his knowledge of arms; shooting, that is, with rifle, carbine and pistol, mounted and dismounted; by his knowledge of sabre practice. Absences on sick leave to be counted against his physique. In fact, examine in all things pertaining to the proper discharge of his duties as a captain. But do not have the applicant examined by a set of captains who cannot ride, nor shoot, nor make up papers. Have, as stated above, the examiners examined. There are lots of captains, to say nothing of field officers, who could not pass any examination creditably on *any* points, a great many would fail physically, if not otherwise.

It would be no source of congratulation to a 1st Lieutenant of ability, to have a board of known incompetent captains to pass him! However, there is no doubt that something may be developed in the future of benefit to the Service by a system of examination, that is to say, in half a century.

There is one clause in the proposed bill which calls for a few remarks of commendation, that is that officers who served during the war as volunteers, etc., may be retired if they fail on their second examination. This clause will not, however, prove of much importance, as it is safe to say that nine out of ten officers from the volunteer army will pass any mental examination which may be imposed upon the line and about a like proportion in any physical examination. The moral question will not even come up in their cases.

The *Contemporary Review*, discussing German Military Examinations, says: "The tests of German officers for promotion are not answers to theoretical questions, but that annual observation under which they are brought when teaching and learning their duties in the field before an enemy. They have actually to handle troops under the eyes of their commanding officers, who are keen critics, and candidates for promotion are judged by their practical performances, not merely by answers to examination questions. The German examination paper will sometimes give one question and an hour or an hour and a half to answer it. The student under examination is called upon to go thoroughly into the subject, and he receives more credit for his own thought and power of reasoning out his argument than for exactitude in knowledge of the usual military ideas. Character and originality are considered of more value than memory of book work, because it is more important that officers should be capable of judging for themselves in the field than that they should have ever the largest fund of acquired information which they may lack the power to use against an enemy."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Scribner have secured the services of Mr. T. Thulstrup and Mr. J. Steeple Davis to illustrate ex-Minister Washburne's "Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris." Both were in Paris at the time of the Commune, and are thus able to draw largely upon their own personal experience. The second instalment of the "Reminiscences," in the February *Scribner's*, contains a vivid description of life and incidents in Paris during the siege, closing with the entry of the Germans into the city on the 1st of March, 1871. It consists almost entirely of extracts from diaries, and possesses the interest which attaches to a description of such stirring events made at the time and in the midst of the excitement attending them.

There are Calendars and Calendars, big and little, good, bad, and indifferent, useful and ornamental, high-priced, low-priced, and no price at all. But for a substantial, practical Calendar, especially suitable for business offices, etc., with figures that can be read across a large room; and that will hang on the wall in good shape from January to December, few will mind paying 25 cents. This just about covers cost and postage for the one issued by N. W. Ayer, and Son, Newspaper Advertising Agents, *Times* Building, Philadelphia.

Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, of Tennessee, has completed the first of several volumes which he is editing on the military annals of his State.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. C.—You stand No. 11 on the Commissary Sergeant list.

E. W. R.—You will find the stations of the 22d U. S. Infantry in this number.

J. W.—See JOURNAL of last week (Jan. 1), page 456, as to extra duty pay for cooks and nurses.

Constant Reader.—There is an active Temperance Lodge at Washington Barracks, D. C. You might address the secretary there for information.

Purim.—General Willcox will be retired for age April 16, 1887. The appointment of a successor rests with the President of the U. S., who will doubtless exercise his prerogative in due season.

S. V. X.—Appointments have already been made for all the five New York districts which will be vacated by the graduating of cadets from the Military Academy in June, except the 33d District.

C.—Section 1599, Revised Statutes, prescribes: "No person under twenty or over twenty-five years of age shall be appointed from civil life as a commissioned officer of the Marine Corps, nor shall any person be so appointed under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy."

Marine.—The examination for the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, is moderate, embracing a fair English education, with some knowledge of telegraphy, etc. Write to the Chief Signal Officer for a copy of the pamphlet of instructions on the subject. We doubt the practicability or possibility of securing a transfer from the Marine Corps to the Signal Corps unless under extraordinary circumstances.

Pax.—The Department of Arizona was created in 1870 and General George Stoneman assumed command on May 3 of that year, headquarters at Prescott. In January, 1871, General Stoneman temporarily transferred headquarters to Drum Barracks, Wilmington, about 20 miles from the town of Los Angeles. General Crook succeeded General Stoneman June 4, 1871, and in August of that year returned the headquarters to Prescott.

THE MESS.

Judge McCallum's (of Iowa) first case was before a justice who was extremely harsh with criminals. The weakness of the old Puritan was his veneration for veterans of the war. The Philadelphia *News* tells this anecdote of the judge: McCallum had fought four years. His client was a thief. "The only thing I can do for you," said McCallum, after having gained the man's confidence, "is to implore the mercy of the court. When you go on the stand tell the whole truth." The man had stolen a cow, killed it, sold the hide, and taken the carcass home to his family, which was really suffering for the necessaries of life. "Now, your honor," said McCallum, "the defence has no witnesses. My client is guilty. He has hid nothing from this court." Then turning to the prisoner as if the fact had nearly escaped him, McCallum said: "By the way, you were a soldier in the late war, were you not?" "Yes, sir." "Weren't you at Gettysburg?" "Yes, sir." "So was I. And you were in other historic battles, fighting for your country, while your wife and family suffered from want at home?" "Yes, sir." The prosecution at this point saw the way the case was drifting, and attempted to ridicule the "old soldier" defence, as the prosecuting attorney named it. The effect on the old justice was to arouse all his loyalty and indignation. "Enough of this," said he, bringing his hand down on the desk in front of him with a thundering thud. "No soldier, no man who has shed his best blood for his country, not even if he be a criminal, can be reviled in my presence. The prisoner is discharged. And, sir, when you are suffering for the necessaries of life again come to me." The joke was too good to keep. McCallum told the justice one day that the old soldier was an ex-Confederate, but never again did McCallum practice in that court.

Pension Agent (taking papers from clerk)—Did this man take part in the war? Clerk—Yes, sir. Agent—What part? Clerk—All he could get, sir. He was a sutler.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE *Esercito Italiano* (Rome) states that the Italian Minister of War has inaugurated a series of evening classes for the study of Russian, to which all officers who apply may be admitted.

THE Suez Canal Company will pay the Egyptian Government $400,000 for a certain quantity of land for the purpose of widening the waterway. The transit revenue of the company in the first ten months of this year was $9,504,485. The corresponding revenue in the corresponding period of 1885 was $10,487,785.

GENERAL BOULANGER is reported to have recently got into a perfectly awful state of mind at the discovery that steel pens manufactured in perfidious Albion were being used by the students in the military schools of France. He decreed at once that only pens of French make should be used, under severest penalties.

THE drum, it is said, is to be re-established in the Italian Army. Over four years ago Gen. Farre, then in the plenitude of his power, decreed its abolishment in the armies of the French Republic, and shortly after both Belgium and Italy followed suit, and the roll of the "sheepskin fiddlers" was no longer heard in their ranks.

MADAGASCAR has concluded arrangements for obtaining a loan of $3,000,000 for twenty-five years at 6 per cent. per annum from the Comptoir Escompte of Paris, guaranteeing therefor the customs revenue of six of the Madagascar ports. Of this sum $2,000,000 is to be devoted to paying off the French indemnity, and the balance will be expended on the native army.

A QUEENSTOWN (Ireland) despatch of Jan. 5 says: The steel-armored cruiser *Phaeton*, of 3,750 tons and 5,090 horse power, put in here to-night on a ten days' experimental cruise to test her speed, guns and seagoing qualities. She was sent off the west coast of Ireland to encounter an expected gale, in which she rode finely. In fair weather she attained 17.80 knots. The officers consider her performance most satisfactory. She has a crew of 283 men. Her armaments consist of ten 6-inch breechloading guns, 16 machine guns, and she carries four torpedo guns, 12 torpedoes and two torpedo launches.

ORDERS have been received at Portsmouth, Eng., for the preparation of the *Cordelia* and *Calliope* for immediate commission. They are new ships, having never yet hoisted the pennant.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill for an extraordinary credit of 25,000,000 lire, half of which is to be applied to the service of the War Department, and half to that of the marine.

THE company of Canadian and English capitalists lately formed to construct a line of cable between Vancouver, B. C., and Australia is pushing on the work. The company has applied to the Imperial Government for vessels to conduct the soundings and other work from the coast of Australia, and the matter is now under the consideration of the Government. The most encouraging offers of assistance in the way of subsidies have been received from all the Governments with whose territory it is proposed to make connection, and the matter has at last been placed beyond the possibility of failure.

FROM the opening of navigation at Montreal to October 1, 1886, 431 steamships arrived at that port, with a tonnage of 593.456 tons, against 350 steamships and a tonnage of 491,724 tons in the corresponding period of last year, while the number of sailing ships was not quite so large.

THE *Revue du Cercle Militaire* (Paris) states that experiments have lately been made in Austria with the object of adopting the nine centimetre field gun to mountain warfare by mounting it upon a somewhat lighter carriage. The trials have not, however, been attended with success.

RUSSIA has concluded arrangements for obtaining from the Hersents of Paris, a loan of 75,000,000 francs. The money is to be spent in constructing a canal from the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Perekop, in the Black Sea, across the neck of land adjoining the Crimea to the mainland to the Sea of Azov in order to afford a direct water route from the River Don to the Black Sea.

THE new Russian armored frigate *Admiral Nakhimoff* will make its first cruise next spring. The clipper *Razboinik* and two new gunboats will also be sent to the Pacific to increase the Russian squadron in that sea.

THE French Academy has resolved to petition the Government to revoke the decree expelling the Duc d'Aumale, on the ground that he has proved his patriotism by his gift to France of the Chantilly estates. A favorable reply is expected. The French Government will honor itself in revoking this unwise decree.

THE *Journal de St. Petersbourg* denies the stories that the Czar is insane, and characterizes as falsehoods the several actions attributed to the Czar and referred to as illustrating the nature of his malady. The *Journal* denounces the *Pesther Lloyd*, newspaper at Pesth, for publishing "such absurdities, which," it adds, "are hatched by foreign manufactories of lies."

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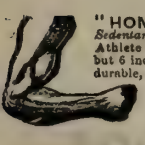
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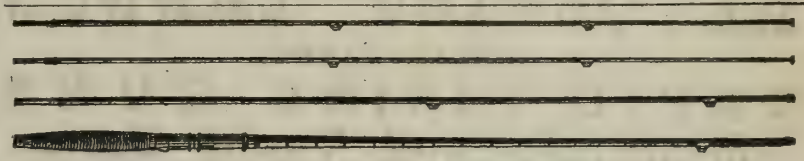
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THE Porte has rejected the guarantees furnished by the Germania Company, to which Turkey contemplated giving a contract for the construction of torpedo boats, and tenders for the work will again be invited. It is probable that Germany will be able to exert pressure sufficient for the reacquirement of the contract for a German firm.

THE rage for monster armorclads has spent itself, says the London *World*, and unless naval designers suddenly agree on a new type of ship the Admiralty will concentrate their attention upon keeping our present warships in an efficient state, and upon developing mosquito fleets of gun and torpedo vessels, capable of high speed, of carrying powerful guns, and of making comparatively long sea passages. That is the official programme, and special interest will attach to the torpedo boat of the future. Its improvement in its offensive and defensive capacities is the first consideration.

FRENCH diplomats consider the statements made by the Government organs Dec. 30 that General Boulanger had not, as reported, reduced his supplemental military estimates from $60,000,000 to $10,000,000, coupled with the *Journal Officiel's* list of his reappointments of the generals in command of French fortresses, another evidence that war is not remote. Much curiosity is expressed as to what Germany will think of General Boulanger's decree making these appointments and bestowing upon General Thibaudin, commander of the Paris garrison, the new title of Superior Commander of the National Defence.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, celebrated on January 1 the eightieth anniversary of his entrance into the Prussian Army by receiving all his commanding Generals, headed by Crown Prince Frederick William. In response to an address by the latter the aged warrior referred to his father, who, he said, allowed him to enter the army in the hope that he would experience better times than Prussia then endured. Providence had permitted him to see such happier times in the fullest measure. These better days were especially due to the successes of the army. Here the Emperor, much moved, embraced the Crown Prince and afterward Gen. von Moltke, to whom he spoke in an earnest manner, thanking him for his unparalleled services. Finally, turning to the other officers present, he said he hoped to meet them again on the 1st of January, 1888.

THE trials nearly a year ago of French and German armor at Bucharest furnish the text for a long illustrated paper in the "Mittheilungen uber Gegenstande des Artillerie-und Genie-Wesens (Vienna).

GENERAL BOULANGER has called the attention of commanders of Army Corps to the slovenly and unsoldierly conduct of sentries in fortresses and garrisons, whom he observes walk beyond their posts, lounge, and gossip with the passers by. The want of discipline in the French Army is most notorious, and was undoubtedly one of the many causes which led to the terrible results of 1871.

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MARRIED.

ELLIOTT—BEAUMONT.—At Fort Bowie, Ariz., December 20, Lieut. CHAS. PINCKNEY ELLIOTT, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss HORTENSE DARLING, daughter of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Eugene B. Beaumont, Major 4th U. S. Cavalry.

HUGHES—STEVENS.—On Thursday, Dec. 30, 1886, at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn Heights, by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Captain MARTIN B. HUGHES, 9th U. S. Cavalry, and KATHARINE YALE, daughter of the late E. R. Stevens, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WALLER—STUART.—At Staunton, Va., Jan. 5, Mr. ROBERT PAGE WALLER to Miss VIRGINIA PELHAM STUART, daughter of General J. E. B. Stuart.

DIED.

BACON.—At Louisville, Ky., Dec. —, 1886, Mrs. BACON, wife of Major John M. Bacon, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

BARRY.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 28, GARRET ROBERT, only son of Lieutenant E. B. Barry, U. S. Navy, in his 11th year.

CANBY.—At Wilmington, Del., Dec. 26, MARY TATNALL CANBY, mother of Major J. P. Canby, Paymaster, U. S. Army.

CORTELYOU.—At his late residence, New Dorp, S. I., January 3, WILLIAM L. CORTELYOU, aged 58 years.

DANBY.—At 118 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 31, Chief Engineer ROBERT DANBY, U. S. Navy, retired.

FOLGER.—At Massillon, O., December 24, Mrs. ROBERT H. FOLGER, mother of Commander William M. Folger, U. S. Navy.

HEYL.—Suddenly, at her late residence, Camden, N. J., on the morning of Dec. 20, of paralysis of the heart, CAROLINE JULIA, wife of David Seeger Heyl, and mother of Dr. Theodore C. Heyl, Surgeon U. S. Navy; Lieut. Colonel Edward M. Heyl, Inspector General and 1st Lieutenant Charles H. Heyl, 23d Infantry, U. S. Army.

HEALY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 1, MABEL CARRINGTON, wife of Mr. Frank Healy and sister of Major Chas. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

HOWELL.—At New Orleans, Dec. 19, STODDART HOWELL, aged 73 years, father of Mrs. W. H. Wood.

HOWLAND.—At Santa Fé, Dec. 21, GEORGE W. HOWLAND, formerly Major Second Cavalry.

KARCHER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., January 1, FREDERICK J. KARCHER, a soldier of the war and for many years an employee of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, in New York City.

LAWRENCE.—At New York City, January 1, General A. GALLATIN LAWRENCE.

LORING.—At the St. Denis Hotel, New York City, Dec. 30, General WILLIAM WING LORING, formerly Colonel Mounted Rifles, U. S. Army.

MAXWELL.—At Delaware City, Del., Jan. 5, Ordnance Sergeant JAMES MAXWELL, U. S. Army.

MCALLISTER.—At Governor's Island, N. Y., on Monday, January 3, Colonel JULIAN MCALLISTER, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, aged 63 years.

RONCKENDORFF.—In New York City, January 1, ELIZABETH DALE, wife of Commodore William Ronckendorff, U. S. Navy, retired.

WOOD.—At Pass Christian, Miss., January 1, Colonel WM. H. WOOD, U. S. Army, retired.

BOYLAN.—At a meeting of the members of Co. G, 3d Inf., at Fort Shaw, M. T., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His divine providence to take from our midst by sudden death our esteemed friend and comrade JOHN BOYLAN, and feeling deeply our sense of bereavement, take this opportunity of expressing our deep sorrow for his loss through the following, viz.:

Resolved—1. That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that he was a kind and generous friend, and a comrade ever ready to perform his full share of duty;

Resolved—2. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. A. J. DIXON, Sec.

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E. B. HARPER, President.

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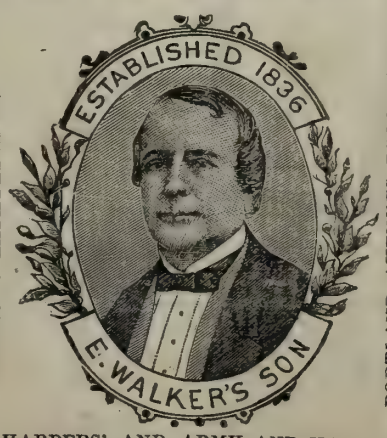
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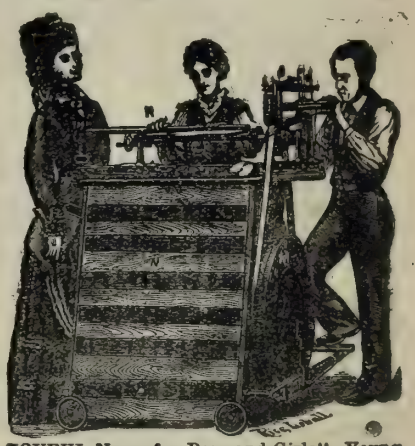
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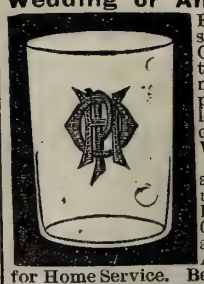
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We publish this week a bill introduced by Senator Manderson, providing for the retirement, upon his own application after twenty-five years service, of every officer of the Army who served at least three years during the Rebellion as an officer or enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer Service.

General J. B. Fry, U. S. A., will read a paper on "Compulsory Education in the Army" before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island, on Saturday of this week at 2 P. M. There will doubtless be a large attendance, as the subject is an interesting one and one on which there is much difference of opinion.

A recent despatch from the China Station serves to point the oft-repeated assertion that practically the two great English-speaking people of the world are one. The despatch in question is to the effect that the "*Monocacy*, having been relieved at Canton by H. B. M. S. *Espoir*, was at Hong Kong, but would return to the former station about the middle of December, and in turn relieve the British war vessel."

The Committee on seacoast defences, Mr. Dolph, Chairman, has reported the following amendment to the bill, S. No. 662, to encourage the manufacture of steel for modern Army ordnance, armor, etc., now on the Senate calendar :

Sec. 4. That for the construction of fortifications and other works of coast defence, in accordance with the recommendations of the Board on Fortifications or other defences, appointed by the President of the U. S., under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885, $5,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Pending action on the Navy reorganization bill, the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House has suspended work on the Naval Appropriation bill. Should the reorganization bill become a law, as Mr. Herbert and some of his friends now confidently expect it will, a change in the system of appropriations would be necessary, and for that reason the committee has decided to defer action for the present. The bill as far as made up is based upon existing laws.

The conferees on the Fortification bill came together on Friday last and after talking two or three hours, without making any progress toward an agreement, adjourned to meet on Monday, when they expected to hear from the Chief of Ordnance in regard to the progress that has been made with the two Army 10-inch steel guns, a provision for which is contained in the bill. The information was ready for them on that date, but, Mr. Randall being indisposed, they did not get together, and it is not known now when they will.

Suggestions come to us this week from various quarters that hereafter "appointments of non commissioned officers be not made unless upon the recommendation of Regimental Boards, duly approved by Department Commanders." We advocate a system of Regimental Boards, but hold that the action of Regimental Commanders upon the proceedings should be conclusive. The establishment of a system of *regimental* promotion for non-commissioned officers is also touched upon. This we have advocated frequently during the past few years and still hope to see it some day put into practice.

The *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* for November contains an article on the reconstruction of the Navy of the United States, by M. H. Garreau, "*Commissaire de la Marine de Réserve.*" The author thinks that the efforts of this country to make up for lost time by devoting a part of its immense resources to its development as a great naval power incontestably merits the attention of the European Powers, and especially of France. He adds that "the two great republics of the world have no opposing interests ; their union should, under certain circumstances, form an irresistible force in opposition to those who assume a too general dominion upon the sea."

The Headquarters of the Department of Arizona were to move on Wednesday of this week, January 12, from Whipple Barracks to Los Angeles, and the room thus made at the former post is to be filled by the addition to the garrison of Hay's Company, K, 9th Infantry, from Fort Verde, and Foote's and Pease's companies, H and I, 9th Infantry, from Fort Union, N. M. Fort Bliss having been transferred to the Department of Texas, there has ensued the return of the headquarters of the 10th U. S. Infantry from Bliss to Fort Union, a movement which has excited much wrath among the El Paso ites, who are very anxious that the headquarters, including the band, should stay where they are.

The British Admiralty has adopted Lord Charles Beresford's advice to build a fleet of fast cruisers. The new fleet will be completed in two years. The Russians have been giving great attention to this subject, and it evidently is their intention in the event of war to commission all the cruisers they can get hold of to drive English commerce from the sea. They have been making inquiries in this country as to what can be done in the event of war. Careful investigation has also been made by Russian agents into the condition of the English defences on the Pacific coast. Something will be required to defend the English possessions beside the shipment of obsolete cannon to Vancouver.

In another column we give a letter from a correspondent at David's Island in regard to the new mess hall recently established for the recruiting depot there. The especial purpose of the hall, we understand, is to have the whole of the enlisted men of the garrison mess together, instead of by companies, as customary throughout the Army for many years past. The success of the system under which the cadets at West Point are messed, has led to this further experiment, and we see no reason why it should not be generally successful. Certainly, the mess hall at David's Island, fitted up as it is with every convenience, affords full opportunity for a thorough test. To quote from a correspondent, "the new system has been carefully thought out, and Army officers familiar with it are sure that it will improve the condition of the enlisted men in every way. The adoption of the system throughout the Service is thought to be only a question of a little time, and will probably lead to a complete reform in the ration."

General Crook has published for general information in the Department of the Platte, a letter from Major Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., Acting Judge Advocate, stating that many charges preferred against enlisted men show a want of careful investigation into the alleged offences, on the part of the officers preferring the charges, and of the post commanders forwarding the same. Colonel Henry further says : "Discipline, without a doubt, must be maintained, but a more careful inquiry into, and supervision over matters of discipline, by the officers concerned, would greatly diminish the number of cases for trial ; which large number certainly brings discredit upon this Department, and with it, inferences not corresponding with the good character of the majority of the command." He recommends that company and post commanders be advised to make the most careful inquiry into alleged offences, before preferring or forwarding charges against enlisted men, and that charges be preferred only when deemed absolutely necessary for the maintenance of discipline, and then only if good grounds for them exist and there are sufficient provable facts to sustain them when brought to trial. General Crook, in making public Colonel Henry's remarks, says : "It is believed the number of cases presented for trial to Courts-martial can be very materially diminished, without prejudice to the discipline of the command, if officers will give their personal attention to this subject." That is just it, "their personal attention." This is so much in the line of our comments of last week on subjects connected with the discipline of the Army that there is no need to expatiate further at this time.

The New York *Tribune* has a cable synopsis of the opinions published in the London *Times* of Monday last, on the reports of the United States Board on Fortifications. While commending the thoroughness of the investigations, the writer disapproves the recommendations of the Board on the ground of the cost of the proposed fortifications. One-fifth of the proposed expenditure of $135,000,000 would suffice to raise the coast defences of England the world over to the highest standard. Sir Andrew Clarke, formerly Inspector-General of Fortifications, is quoted as having the same opinion, saying : "Such costly fortifications belong to the old school. I would do away with them altogether. It is an open secret that Italy regrets having expended so much money on fortifications. Germany is simply waiting to see what England does." For invulnerability Sir Andrew would substitute invisibility, abandoning fortifications altogether and adopting the disappearing gun system with sunken pits. "The gun," he said, "occupies a hole in the ground. It is exposed for only a few seconds. Covered ways shelter the men who load the gun so that the enemy has practically nothing to aim at. By means of electricity the gun can be raised, lowered, trained and discharged by one man in a position of safety a hundred yards or even a mile away. This has been actually accomplished. We are at work on a plan whereby machinery for loading the gun can also be operated by electricity. If this is successful the gun can be wholly worked from a safe distance. When you can dispense with fortifications you have more money for heavy guns, submarine mines and torpedoes. Heretofore I have vehemently urged the colony of Victoria, Australia, to build no more forts. I believe such costly defences will soon be regarded as obsolete in defensive warfare. The United States derives great advantages from her distance from Europe because the difficulty of using first-class ironclads so far from their bases is very great.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COLONEL A. F. ROCKWELL, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul from a three weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN A. E. WOODSON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was a recent guest at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

LIEUTENANT L. S. ROUDIEZ, 15th Inf., left Fort Pembina, D. T., this week on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN E. B. SAVAGE, 8th U. S. Infantry, goes abroad in March to remain for several months.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., returned to Chicago this week from a short trip to New York.

CAPTAIN D. J. CRAIGIE, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, visited friends in Washington this week.

MR. AND MRS. ARCHIBALD FORBES are expected in Washington very soon on a visit to General Meigs.

CAPTAIN J. F. SIMPSON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, leaves Fort Davis, Tex., next week on a sick leave for six months.

CAPTAIN CULLEN BRYANT and Dr. A. T. Steigers, U. S. A., are recent guests at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Whipple left New York on Monday to spend a few weeks in Florida.

LIEUTENANT L. D. TYSON, 9th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting at Knoxville, Tenn., has had his leave extended two months.

LIEUTENANT T. E. TRUE, 4th U. S. Infantry, under recent orders has taken charge of quartermaster matters at Boise Barracks, Idaho.

LIEUTENANT T. M. DEFREES, 5th U. S. Infantry, leaves Fort Keogh, Montana, in a few days to spend a couple of months in a warmer climate.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CARLAND, quartermaster 6th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Leavenworth on a few months' leave for the benefit of his health.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week from a brief trip to Washington, D. C.

COLONEL S. E. BLUNT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was duly placed on the retired list for age on Monday, and enters upon a well-earned period of leisure.

LIEUTENANT B. K. ROBERTS, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., this week on a month's leave. Rumor has it that he is about to join the ranks of the Benedicts.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALFRED MORDECAI, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., has succeeded to the command of the New York Arsenal, left vacant by the death of Col. Julian McAllister.

MAJOR J. P. SANGER, A. D. C., has taken charge of the A. G. O., Headquarters, Division of the Atlantic, during the absence of General W. D. Whipple, who has gone South on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN T. M. K. SMITH, 23d U. S. Infantry, has taken temporary command of Fort Porter, N. Y., during the absence of Major Samuel Ovenshine at Washington on court-martial service.

COLONEL SILAS CRISPIN, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., left Benicia Barracks, Cal., this week for Rock Island Arsenal, Ills., for temporary board duty to examine certain officers of the Corps for promotion.

LIEUTENANT W. W. GIBSON, 3d U. S. Artillery, a meritorious young officer, at present on duty at West Point, has been transferred to the Ordnance Corps to fill the recent vacancy caused by the death of Col. McAllister.

"GENERAL B. F. BUTLER, notwithstanding his advancing age, looks well and is as lively as a cricket," says A. J. S., Jr., of the Richmond *State*. "When leaving the House Wednesday he clapped a magnificent sealskin cap on his No. 8¼ head and strode along with the alacrity of a man of forty-five."

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C, had many officers from a distance visiting there this week, being called to the post as members of a General Court convened for the trial of 1st Lieut. Chas. Humphreys, 3d U. S. Artillery, on charges covering disobedience of orders in skating on a pond which had been closed by order of the post commander.

ADJUTANT GOULD WARNER, of the Veterans of 1812, went to the Battery on Jan. 8, to hoist the flag in honor of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans and had brought with him a pocketful of hickory-nuts, a small bale of cotton, and a flask of New Orleans molasses, to use in illustrating his speech. The flag halyards were found to have been so badly frozen that the Adjutant was unable to hoist the flag.

EX-SENATOR JOSEPH CILLEY, who represented New Hampshire in the Senate in 1846-47, completed his ninety-sixth year a few days ago. Col. Cilley served through the War of 1812-15, and was in the battle of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. In this last engagement he was Lieutenant, acting as Captain, in the regiment of the gallant Col. (afterward Gen.) Miller, and led a company in that heroic charge on the British battery, which has made the name of Miller, with his laconic "I'll try, Sir," immortal. In this charge Col. Cilley received a musket ball in the thigh, fracturing the bone, which, after untold suffering, shortened and stiffened his leg for life.

THE Presidio County *News* has the following Fort Davis, Tex., items.

Capt. J. C. Thompson had a very beautiful Christmas tree for his little folks....Lieut. A. C. Ducat, Jr., and wife returned Wednesday, having been delayed on account of a washout. They had a good time showing the baby to grandma, and in many other ways... A polo team has been organized, consisting of the younger officers, and they have rare fun....Surgeon Appel states that there was not an officer or man unable because, of sickness, to eat his Christmas dinner. How will that do as a Fort Davis health item?.... Dr. Paul Clendenin personated Santa Claus at the Post Christmas tree very successfully, and to the great gratification and delight of the little folks.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Tuesday on a short leave.

MAJOR G. F. BARSTOW, U. S. A., of Fort McHenry, Md., visited friends in New York this week.

LIEUTENANT C. B. GATEWOOD, 6th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Arizona, is visiting in Washington.

ADJUTANT R. J. C. IRVINE, 11th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Sully for the East on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th Infantry, lately in the East, was expected at Fort Assiniboine this week.

GENERAL SHERMAN and Mrs. Hicks-Lord are to open the great Charity Ball in New York City, January 20.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th U. S. Infantry, is to avail himself of the benefits of the General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

CAPTAIN H. H. HUMPHREYS, 15th U. S. Infantry, was in St. Paul last week en route from leave to Fort Buford, Dakota.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. K. CORSON, U. S. A., lately on duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has joined at Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., commandant at St. Augustine, Fla., is happy over the birth of a daughter at Asheville, N. C., Jan. 4.

LIEUTENANT GUY HOWARD, 12th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Howard, have returned to Fort Niagara, N. Y., from a pleasant trip to Omaha.

GENERALS SHERMAN and Miles were among the guests at a dinner given this week to a party of old friends by the Hon. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill.")

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., and family, left New York this week for Arizona. They will be joined in Chicago by Lieut. J. A. Dapray, A. D. C.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, took a part in amateur theatricals at Odd Fellows' Hall, Newport, R. I., on Wednesday evening of this week.

LIEUTENANT C. C. CUSICK, 22d U. S. Infantry, selected for recruiting duty in place of the late Lieut. W. J. Campbell, of that regiment, has joined for duty at Columbus Barracks, O.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., was to deliver a lecture on "Grant as a Youth, an Officer, and a Man," at San Francisco on Friday evening of this week for charitable purposes.

COLONEL LIVINGSTON, 4th U. S. Artillery, commanding Fort Warren, and Dr. Shannon, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., attended the inauguration of Gov. Ames, of Massachusetts, in uniform.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* says: The Rev. A. Allensworth is making a brilliant record in the line of duty assigned him as Chaplain of the 24th U. S. Infantry, with station at Fort Supply.

MAJOR D. M. VANCE, 13th Infantry, whose mental ailment at St. Augustine we referred to last week, was brought to Washington this week in charge of Quartermaster Sebree Smith, of the 2d U. S. Artillery.

COLONEL JOS. C. BAILY, U. S. A., assistant medical purveyor, U. S. A., much to the regret of his many friends at Fort Monroe, Va., leaves there in a few days to take charge of the Medical Purveying Depot in New York City.

GENERAL H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., will preside over a General Court-martial to meet at Washington Barracks on Monday next, for the trial of Lieut. Walshe, of the Signal Corps, on charges covering alleged false statements in an official report to the Chief Signal Officer.

GENERAL SHERMAN sadly observes the rapid diminution in the number of his old comrades in arms, but Tecumseh, after saying that it may come his turn next, very sensibly adds that the country will go on just the same. Tecumseh is not conceited on that point, and if any man living has reason for conceit it is Gen. Sherman.—*Boston Globe.*

THE charred remains of the man burned in the smoking car in the recent disaster at Mittineague, Miss., are now believed to be those of Patrick Graham, of Worcester, Mass., a soldier discharged from Fort Supply, I. T., at the request of his father, and through the influence of Senator Hoar, because he was a minor. He was expected about this time, and a charred cap with U. S. on it was found in the wreck.

THE El Paso *Times* despairs of Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., now that he is said to be about to return the Headquarters of the 10th U. S. Infantry from Fort Bliss to Fort Union, N. M. The *Times* urges every citizen of El Paso to attend the public meeting called to prepare a petition against the removal, and says: "We will not only thus guard the interests of our city, but also do a service to that splendid and meritorious regiment—the boys of the 10th."

CHAPLAIN B. C. HAMMOND, U. S. A., of Fort Davis, editor of the Presidio County *News*, having been charged by the *New Era* with mixing his "religious duties with ultra sectarian" (we suppose, says the Chaplain, the author means secular) "work of editing a political newspaper," publishes a reply, in which he says: "The live minister must deal with the living present, and, as occasion demands, utter the malediction: 'Woe unto you, scribes, pharisees, hypocrites.'"

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the New York *Times* says: It was reported that 2d Lieut. William A. Glassford, of the Signal Corps, formerly on duty at Washington, but now stationed at San Francisco, was to be court-martialled on charges of financial irregularities. It is learned at the Signal Office, however, that a court-martial will not be recommended. Charges against him have been received at the Signal Office, but they referred entirely to private matters, and, if proved against him, would not result in anything more than a reprimand. The expense of a court-martial would be great, with a probability of its being shown that the whole thing resulted from personal feeling. Lieut. Glassford's accounts were stated to be entirely correct.

MRS. MCCLELLAN, the widow of the General, has now established herself at Florence for the winter.

COLONEL T. F. BARR, U. S. A., of Major-General Terry's staff, visited his brother in Washington this week.

CHAPLAIN GEO. ROBINSON, U. S. A., has arrived in St. Louis, and assumed charge of educational matters in the Army.

ASSISTANT SURGEON CURTIS E. MUNN, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort Cœur d'Alene, goes to Fort Canby, W. T.

THE Hon. James G. Blaine expects to visit his son-in-law, Col. J. J. Coppinger, 18th U. S. Inf., at Fort Gibson, I. T., in February next.

GENERAL CHARLES P. STONE, the engineer of the Bartholdi Statue pedestal, will leave New York to day to spend the rest of the winter in Louisiana.

LIEUTENANT HENRY C. NEWCOMER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was married Dec. 29, 1886, at Bryon, Ills., to Miss Rebecca E. Kosier. The wedded pair have joined at Willet's Point, N. Y. H.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., made an interesting address at the installation of Lafayette Post 140, G. A. R., on Wednesday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City.

THE twelfth annual dinner of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California will be given at Martinelli's, New York, Jan. 18. Gens. Sherman and Schofield are among the invited guests.

COL. WALTER MCFARLAND, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, has written a vigorous argument against the bill for the transfer of the control of the New York Harbor improvements to a mixed commission.

THE will of the late Gen. W. W. Loring leaves a life interest in half his estate to Albert H. Nunez. Otherwise the property all goes to his two daughters, Mrs. Spencer, wife of ex-Senator Spencer, and Mrs. Mary Catherine Royston of Chicago.

FIVE years ago, says the *Pioneer Press*, Mrs. Bell, wife of Major J. M. Bell, 7th Cav., had all her jewelry stolen. Last May a friend of Major Bell gave him a clue by saying that he had received a letter saying the missing jewelry would be found in a tin can in a stone pile about fifty-nine miles from Fort Buford, the location of which was accurately described. Major Bell recently visited the spot and found the jewelry in perfect condition.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES, of New York, has introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the authority under which certain wild Indians are absent from their reservations. The resolution has reference to the Indians who are the principal feature of Cody's Wild West Show. Mr. James said: "My information, gathered from trustworthy sources, is to the effect that these Indians are being rapidly initiated into the worst forms of civilized vices."

IT is expected that the House Committee on Military Affairs will report adversely on the bill to restore Maj. Reno, with his former rank and date of commission in the cavalry. He was dismissed on March 16, 1880, he having been tried by a court-martial at Fort Meade, Dak., the preceding November, on the charge of having assaulted a fellow officer in a billiard saloon at that post, of being drunk at the Post Trader's, and of peering into the window of Gen Sturgis's sitting room at midnight and affrighting "that portion of the family which had not retired for the night." Maj. Reno is now 47 years old. Accompanying his papers are letters from Gen. Grant, Gen. Ingalls and ex-Secretary McCrary, testifying to Reno's worth as a soldier.

THE "Century Magazine" prints for the first time these words of Abraham Lincoln, given in an official reprimand to a young officer who had been court-martialled for quarrelling: "The advice of a father to his son, 'Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but being in, bear it that the opposed may beware of thee!' is good, but not the best. Quarrel not at all. No man resolved to make the most of himself can spare time for personal contention. Still less can he afford to take all the consequences, including the vitiating of his temper and the loss of self-control. Yield larger things to which you can show no more than equal right, and yield lesser ones, though clearly your own. Better give your path to a dog than be bitten by him in contesting for the right. Even killing the dog would not cure the bite."

ON Friday last the Senate passed the bill to compensate the heirs of Erskine S. Allin for the use of his patent by the Government in the Springfield gun, reducing the amount allowed from $100,000 to $30,000. Of the claim, Mr. Cockrell said: "The United States officials, having made full compensation for this device, go on and alter and change and manufacture some three or four hundred thousand Springfield muskets, using only one little bit of this patented device, only one item of it. Then after this armorer is dead and in his grave we are confronted here with a claim for $100,000 against the taxpayers of the United States." Mr. Hoar and others thought, on the contrary, that something was due for the use of an invention which, as he said, "enabled the Government of the United States to take an old stock of disused and outgrown and antiquated arms and transform them into the best modern arms known to civilized man."

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Jan. 5 says: "The wife of Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson, 14th Infantry, joined him at Fort Townsend Dec. 30. Capt. James Kennington, 14th Infantry, who has been sick some months, will probably be transferred to the hospital for the insane at Washington, he having lost his mind to a great extent. Lieuts. H. C. Cabell, Jr., and Alfred Hasbrouck, 14th Infantry, on Tuesday departed for the East, having a month's leave, and in case of extension by the War Department they will visit Europe before they return. Lieut. C. E. Langfitt, Engineer Corps, arrived with his bride at Vancouver Barracks at the close of the year. Capt. C. H. Warrens, 14th Infantry, has recovered from his illness sufficiently to go on duty again at Vancouver Barracks. A grand masquerade party will be given to-night in the barracks, at the residence of Col. and Mrs. Reynolds."

THE death of Gen. Duncan brings the number of vacancies on the disability retired list up to three. These will probably be filled in a very few days, as the Secretary of War has now the papers of all disabled officers before him.

THE Senate has passed the bill, No. 2619, referring to the Court of Claims the claim of Hiram Berdan, assignee of the Berdan Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., for the alleged adoption and use by the Government of certain alleged inventions relating to improvements in breech-loading fire-arms.

HARRY D. HUMPHREYS, the civilian candidate from Idaho, has been appointed a 2d lieutenant, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. Until his name went into the Senate this week it was supposed—in fact it had been so stated at the War Department—that the protest of the West Point cadets would prevent his receiving an appointment until the graduates had been assigned in June next. It is supposed that the cadets will now transfer their opposition to the Military Committee.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department: 2d Lt. F. V. King, 8th Inf.; Capt. Thomas H. Bradley, 21st Inf.; 1st Lt. Chas. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav.; Capt. C. E. Clarke, retired; 2d Lt. Wm. F. Flynn, 8th Cav.; 1st Lt. E. K. Webster, 2d Inf.; Maj. H. G. Thomas, Pay Dept.; Capt. A. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf.; Capt. John M. Norvell, 12th Inf.; 1st Lt. M. F. Waltz, 12th Inf.; Col. Delancey Floyd-Jones, retired; Col. H. M. Black, 23d Inf.; Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.; Capt. Geo. M. Randall, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf.; Maj. Samuel Ovenshine, 23d Inf.; Capt. O. W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Capt. H. G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Capt. D. J. Craigie, 12th Inf.; Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf.

ENSIGN G. W. STREET, U. S. N., was expected at Norfolk, Va., this week to join the *Galena*.

JUSTICE COX, of the District of Columbia Court, has denied the application of Passed Asst. Surgeon Hall to compel Secretary Wm. C. Whitney to restore the petitioner to his relative rank in the Navy.

LIEUT. COMDR. C. M. THOMAS, U. S. N., who has been assigned to duty in the Coast Survey, has a wide circle of friends in and about Washington, who will be glad to welcome him there if his station calls him to the Capital.

THE assignment of P. A. Engr. Crawford to the *Alert* will be a source of regret to his friends in the East, who fear that the duties and privations of the China Station will prove too great a strain to a state of health already a cause of grave anxiety.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Surg. Chas. A. Siegfried, Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, Lieut. N. J. K. Patch, Comdr. Horace Elmer, P. A. Paymr. John Corwine, Paymr. G. H. Read, Lieut. C. A. Gove and Lieut. W. H. Everett.

THE *Lancaster*, flagship of Acting Rear Admiral Braine, is now in Maldonado Harbor in the river Plate, but a short distance from Montevideo, being directly west from the latter port. At last accounts the officers and crew were in good health, but anxious for a look at the United States of America, a wish which may be gratified ere many months.

THE friends of Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Green, U. S. N., will note with regret that his recent assignment to the *Alert* will take him still farther afield. The *Alert* is to join the Asiatic Station at an early day, and will probably be assigned to the duty hitherto performed by the *Palos*. It is probable that Mrs. Green will join her husband on the station.

P. A. ENGR. JAS. H. PERRY, U. S. N., was registered at the Navy Department the latter part of the week, and speaks in high terms of his vessel, the *Dolphin*. The prospect of the remainder of the winter being passed on the turquois sea of the Caribo brings the smile of contentment to those who have shivered through a Norfolk winter so far in the year.

THE recent order assigning Chief Engr. A. W. Morley, U. S. N., to the *Dolphin*, relieving Chief Engr. Lowe, is an eminently proper move. Mr. Morley superintended the construction and erection of the machinery of the *Dolphin*, and now that this much-abused craft is going to "earn her keeping" it would seem quite the proper thing to give her a fair show.

P. A. PAYMASTER L. A. YORKE, U. S. N., has been granted permission to appear before the board by which he was examined for promotion, with counsel to defend him, and show reason why the recommendation of the board should not be approved. The hearing is set for Jan. 26. The conclusion of the board is understood to be that Paymr. Yorke is morally and professionally unfit for the Service.

COMMANDER GOODRICH registered in Washington last week, having paid a flying visit to the Department on duty connected with the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I. The indefatigable industry and push for which Commander Goodrich is noted are producing their legitimate fruits in an increase of interest and zeal on the part of the officers assigned for instruction at that magazine of chained thunder.

THE assignment of Chief Engineer Lowe to the *Thetis*, taken in connection with the fact that Lieut. Emory is to have command of the vessel, seems to indicate that the Navy Department intends to indulge in some far north service in the near future. It is well known that neither Lowe nor Emory are ever quite happy except with their eyes fixed on the North Pole. These two officers have endured the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" in company during the famous "Greely Search Expedition."

THE assignment of Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Willits to duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard under the general storekeeper is the first step under the new order of things affecting the engineers of the Navy. Associated with Mr. Willits in this technical duty are Boatswain Langton, Carpenter Barnard and Sailmaker Roddy. The duty of these experts will comprise the inspection and survey of all stores purchased or received by the General Storekeeper. These officers recently arrived from the Pacific Station on the *Hartford*.

LIEUTENANT W. H. SCHUETZE, U. S. N., lately visiting at St. Louis, has returned to Washington.

PAYMASTER GEO. E. HENDEE, U. S. N., was a guest at the Gilsey House, New York, early in the week.

REAR ADMIRAL C. H. BALDWIN, U. S. N., and Mrs. Baldwin expect to sail for Europe on Saturday, Jan. 29.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. R. WENTWORTH has been admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association.

LIEUTENANT S. H. MAY, U. S. N., reported at the Washington Navy-yard this week for a course of ordnance instruction.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. S. HOUSTON, U. S. N., and family registered on Thursday at the Hotel de la Couronne, Paris, France.

MR. RANDOLPH TUCKER, son of the late Comdr. John Randolph Tucker, U. S. N., was married Jan. 4 at Petersburg, Va., to Miss M. H. Hinton.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEORGE W. MELVILLE, U. S. N., who was recently ordered to fit out the new cruiser *Atlanta* for a trial trip, is suffering from throat and bronchial troubles.

OUT of 10 University of Virginia students who offered in the examination for the medical staff of the Navy 9 passed, and of 10 from Harvard 9 failed. —*Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.*

COMMANDER R. D. EVANS, Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, and Lieuts. J. N. Hemphill and C. A. Bradbury, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

THE Naval Board on concentration of supplies and purchases returned from Altoona early this week. It found but few features of the Pennsylvania Supply Depot which can be introduced in the Navy.

THE well-known figure of Lieut. L. C. Logan has been seen in Washington on the avenue of late. Lieut. Logan has been paying a brief visit to his father-in-law, Admiral Porter, during the holiday recreations at the Naval War College, where he is stationed.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. J. BARRY, U. S. Navy, has reported for duty at the New York Navy-yard, and regards himself as settled for a good long tour of shore duty. Mr. Barry has many friends in the yard, who welcome him back with much pleasure. He has had several tours of duty at that yard.

THE friends of Comdr. Chester, of the *Galena*, were well pleased to see him once more in Washington, if even for but a few days. It is pleasant to note that Comdr. Chester's general health is better than for some time before joining his ship, although his ankle still reminds him by an occasional twinge that he is mortal like the rest of the world.

THE memorial tablet of Dr. Ambler, who lost his life in the De Long expedition, is now on exhibition in New York. It is of bronze, four feet long and three feet wide, and represents Dr. Ambler taking his place by the side of a dying man, with several companions, and waving farewell to two members of the expedition.

PAY INSPECTOR THOMAS T. CASWELL, U. S. Navy, who has just been relieved from duty as Fleet Paymaster of the Pacific Station, last September completed his first quarter of a century's service in the Navy, having entered on September 9, 1861. He served during the war on the *Huron*, the iron-clad *Sagamon*, and on the *Seminole*.

AT the President's reception on New Year's Day the line of naval officers present was formed by Rear Admiral C. H. Wells, the senior naval officer present, who took the head of the line with Rear Admiral Quackenbush. A correspondent suggests that the ground of objection by some naval officers to appearing in uniform on special state occasions, is that their proper places have not been recognized of late, and he suggests that this be rectified by a General Order of the Secretary of the Navy.

AMONG the latest matrimonial engagements on the Pacific Coast, says the *News-Letter*, is that of P. A. Engineer G. D. Strickland, U. S. Navy, to Miss Agostine Haraszthy, of San Francisco. Miss Haraszthy is the daughter of Arpad Haraszthy, the champagne millionaire of the Pacific Coast. While her father was Hungarian her mother was Spanish, a sister of Gov. Pacheo and a member of one of the oldest Castilian families in California. She is very beautiful and has been much admired in San Francisco society.

A PETITION was presented in the Senate on Thursday by Mr. Jones, of Nevada, from the assignees of the late Mr. John Roach, urging an appropriation for the payment of the claims of the deceased shipbuilder against the Navy Department. The total amount claimed is $59,951.61, of which $38,840.40 for work done in increasing the dimensions of the iron frame of the hull of the monitor *Puritan*, and $21,111.21 for preservation, safekeeping, care and storage of the monitor *Roanoke*, both of which balances remain unpaid for want of appropriation.

A STAUNTON (Va.) correspondent referring to the recent marriage of Mr. R. P. Waller, of Norfolk, to Miss Virginia Pelham Stuart, daughter of General J. E. B. Stuart, says: "Very handsome presents were received by the bride, including one from Gen. Jubal Early; another from the Stuart Horse Guard of Richmond, and Gen. Cooke, Gen. Custis Lee, and Gen. Eppa Hunton. Just as the ceremony was over a telegram of congratulation was handed the bride from Count Von Borcke, at his castle in Prussia, who was on her father's staff. The groom was attended by his brother, Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. Marine Corps, in full uniform."

IT is reported that Congressman John R. Thomas, of Illinois, has been suffering since last spring from a tumor at the base of his palate. It has been removed on several occasions by an operation that is both dangerous and painful, but it seems to be renewed again in a more aggravated form than before, and it is feared that he will be forced to resign his seat and retire to private life. Mr. Thomas has served on the House Naval Committee eight years, and has always favored liberal appropriations for ships and guns. He is in full sympathy with every measure having for its object the development and levation of the American Navy.

THE NAVAL RESERVE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SOMEBODY—I don't know who—has estimated that every graduate of the Naval Academy costs this Government $15,000. Despite this large expense, for years the school has ground out its grist, until, finally, the time came when the resignations, etc., were manifestly insufficient to prevent the remains of the Navy from being ultimately manned solely by officers; a condition of affairs which, no doubt, when fully realized, would impress the country with as much astonishment as the *Minnesota* caused to the quarantine officials at Coruña, Spain, in 1867, when she reported her officers as 76, (48 midshipmen), and crew, 200.

The result, as we know, has been the dismissal to civil life of the greater part of recent graduating classes; so that now there exists, scattered over the country, a large body of men who have been educated as naval officers, following various pursuits.

The original Reserve Corps proposition was to enroll all graduates of the Naval Academy, who had honorably left the Service; to give them no pay, but to accord them nominal rank corresponding to that held by active officers of their dates. They were not to appear on the active list; nor in anywise to interfere with promotion of active officers. In event of war, the declaration thereof *per se* was to transfer them from civil to military life, rendering them at once subject to orders. It was further proposed that they should, in this event, be assigned to such duty as would free the whole active list for immediate service in the front.

This in the briefest general terms was and still is the proposition; and in view of possible changes affecting not merely the ships but the *personnel* of the Navy, the Government is asked whether, without one cent of cost, or the infringement of the rights, privileges or prerogatives of any body, it regards the aggregation of this body of men, educated by itself at large cost, whereby they are mobilized and rendered immediately available for duty, which, in the event of war, would be imminently needed, as worth considering or not.

The above plan has nothing at all to do with organizing a reserve navy from the merchant service. That has recently been tacked to it by the New York *Herald*. The two schemes are distinctly independent. Neither has it anything to do with enrolling volunteers, officers or men, from any source, on the breaking out of war. Personally, I do not believe that a reserve can be organized in the merchant service—for the simple reason that there is not any merchant service to speak of. As for the talk about the future navy being manned by "American officers and American seamen" of the merchant service—such as it is—most of it apparently being engaged in dodging yellow fever at one end of its line and the Custom House at the other, that is—talk and nothing more. Better American merchant officers and seamen and more of them existed in 1845—and yet the Naval Academy was established to educate *naval* officers. If we merely require people who float around in the way of business, we may as well look to the brick sloops of the Hudson or the barges of the Morris and Essex Canal for our future Admirals.

Speaking of admirals reminds me to express my regret that when Admiral Luce was interviewed by the *Herald* about the reserve plan, he should have been in so Bunsby-like a mood. Perhaps it was the fault of the interviewer that the Admiral has so little to say about the Reserve and so much about the decadence of the American man-o'-warsman. Perhaps, also, had he been asked his opinion he might have admitted that nearly as much benefit might accrue to the Navy from its including a body of men educated in its traditions and discipline—the fact of their personal regard for it as their *Alma Mater* aside—as from—say, an insular institution devoted to the cramming yearly of a dozen unhappy Lieutenants—during the intervals between Casino hops—with the variegated information exuded from as many previously crammed individuals of miscellaneous rank. I give way to no one in very cordial regard and respect for the Admiral—indeed, every Naval Academy graduate for the last quarter century is his personal debtor—but really when he leaves it open to inference that his ideal Navy of the future includes the dual plan of the old time Jacky, on the one hand—the Jacky of the tarpaulin, of the pigtail, and of the reticulated back—and on the other, the officer who is a living epitome of the whole art of war and Hoff's lectures—I am driven to remark that the Admiral does not seem to be getting at things in the direct and perspicuous way which was his wont in years gone by. Indeed, I fear that a recourse to the writings of Lieut.-Comdr. Luce must be had for an illustrative parallel:

(Luce's Seamanship, p. 121, old edition.)—"TO DISMANTLE THE SHEERS (*might call this the War College plan.*) Take the after heel tackles aft, come up the bulwark lashing and rouse the heels aft, easing away the forward heel tackles, the head guys and the hawser and lower away until the sheer head rests on the knight-heads; strip the sheer legs; cast off the sheer head lashing and get each leg aft in the gangway. . . Rouse out by the jiggers and lower the sheer leg overboard, etc.

"Or (*might call this the Aboriginal Jacky plan*) the sheer legs may be got overboard by parbuckles, rove as counter parbuckles, but instead, etc., etc.

"Or (*Now this is Lieut.-Comdr. Luce's plan*) THEY MAY BE GOT DOWN."

There; now if Admiral Luce will 'vast heaving at an ideal service wherein all the officers are to be professors and all the men Pinaforic mariners and forget his stars long enough to consult with Lieut.-Comdr. Luce, no doubt we shall hear of a plan of Naval reorganization as straight and to the point as the Lieut.-Commander's famous way of getting down sheers. And that plan, I am persuaded, will not wholly ignore a Reserve Corps—of which the members might well feel less gratification in their enrolment, than in the possible opportunity afforded them of perhaps again serving with a commander, under whom any duty is a privilege and an honor.

PARK BENJAMIN.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A meeting of the Michigan Commandery took place at Grand Rapids Dec. 30, the occasion of the dedication of the Michigan Soldiers' Home. Several veterans were elected, and after the meeting a complimentary banquet was tendered by the Grand Rapids members of the commandery to the members from other cities. The gathering was a notable one.

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS DUNCAN, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 7, 1887, after a short illness. General Duncan first saw service in 1832 as a private of Illinois Mounted Volunteers, and participated in the Black Hawk Indian War. On May 27, 1846, he was appointed a 1st Lieutenant of Mounted Rifles and served with credit during the Mexican War. He was promoted Captain March 15, 1848, and Major (3d U. S. Cavalry), June 10, 1861. During the war he distinguished himself in New Mexico and was severely wounded at the action of Albuquerque, where he commanded his regiment. For this he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and afterwards the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services during the war. On the 28th of July, 1866, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Cavalry, and retired Jan. 15, 1873, for disability arising from wounds received in the line of duty. During the Civil War General Duncan was struck on the head by a cannon ball and a portion of his skull was knocked off. Trepanning was resorted to, and for more than twenty years he had worn the silver plate which took the place of the abstracted portions of his shattered skull. The funeral took place on Monday, and the large parlors at 1216 14th street were filled with Army and other friends of the dead soldier. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Dr. Giesy, rector of Epiphany Church, and the burial took place at Glenwood. The pall bearers were: Generals Stewart Van Vliet, C. C. Augur, W. B. Rochester, Henry J. Hunt, D. H. Rucker, H. G. Wright, Innis N. Palmer, and B. C. Card, U. S. Army. His wife, who survives him, was the daughter of Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, for years Commissioner of the General Land Office, and is the sister of Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A.; Col. John M. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Lieut. Downs L. Wilson, U. S. N. He leaves a daughter and a son, 1st Lieut. Joseph Wilson Duncan, 21st Infantry.

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PAYMASTER MILTON B. CUSHING, U. S. Navy, retired, died at Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1887, after many years' faithful and meritorious service. He was appointed Aug. 20, 1864, and retired April 1, 1882. The Buffalo *Express* says: "The death of this gentleman deserves more than a passing notice. He was the last of the famous Cushing family, one of four brothers who entered largely into the history of their country, to whose service they devoted themselves. Of a family of five brothers and two sisters, four brothers and one sister survived. Two of the brothers entered the Navy and two the Army. All died in the service, and their mother, now of the age of 78, survives all. The Cushing name is familiar to all who are acquainted with the history of the war. The most famous of the four was, perhaps, Commander William B. Cushing, of the Navy. Of his many exploits during the war the sinking of the rebel ram *Albemarle* in the Roanoke River, in October, 1864, was the greatest. He became a Commander in the Navy, but did not long survive the war. He is buried at Annapolis. Alonzo H. Cushing, another brother, graduated from West Point and received a commission as Lieutenant of artillery. He was killed at Gettysburg, where he commanded a battery. He is buried in the West Point Cemetery. Howard B. Cushing, another brother, was killed by Indians in Arizona while serving as a Lieutenant of the 4th U. S. Artillery. He entered the Regular Service from the Volunteers, with whom he enlisted during the war. Paymaster M. B. Cushing, who has just died, was the oldest of the four. He entered the Navy at the outbreak of the Rebellion and had a record of 26 years, making him one of the oldest in the Service. His last active service was as Paymaster of the Mediterranean Fleet in 1879 and 1880. Since then he has been incapacitated for service and has been at his home here. He married, in 1868, Miss Ellen D. Grosvenor, daughter of Judge T. P. Grosvenor, formerly of Buffalo. She survives him."

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1ST ASSISTANT ENGINEER CHARLES ALFRED LAWS, of the Revenue Marine Service, and for the last eighteen months attached to the cutter *Washington* at New York, died at the New York Hospital on Wednesday, Jan. 12, from kidney troubles. He was born in Philadelphia forty-four years ago, and at the beginning of the war enlisted in Anderson's Cavalry. A year later he was appointed 3d assistant engineer in the Navy. He was with Farragut at Mobile Bay. In 1865 he became 2d assistant engineer in the Revenue Marine Service. He was engineer of the cutter *Corwin* when it was sent through Behring's Strait in search of the steamers *Jeannette* and *Rodgers*. He was a brother to Dr. James Laws, who was surgeon on Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition, and who is now examining surgeon at the Pension Office, Washington. Engineer Law's body was sent to Philadelphia. Mr. Laws was promoted to First Assistant, August 7, 1874, and had passed a successful examination for Chief Engineer, standing No. 2 on the list of First Assistants for promotion. His record at the Department was particularly bright, while with his immediate superiors his close attention to duty and conscientious devotion to all matters entrusted to his care, won from them the highest encomiums. With his shipmates and brother officers he was deservedly popular, and his advent on board was always hailed with pleasure. Jovial, sunny in disposition, generous to a fault, he numbered his friends both in and out of the Service by score. Although his name will disappear from the roster of the Service, he will continue to live in the tenderest thoughts of those who knew him best.

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FROM a friend of Col. McAllister we receive the following: "The high military record of Col. Julian McAllister, U. S. A., will be given, and with due honor will he be borne to his last resting place. But I cannot refrain from adding my feeble testimony to his worth as a 'Soldier of the Cross,' and those of his comrades who share the attachment of the writer, will be ready to confirm all I can say of his years of faithful, untiring, zealous labor for Christ and His church, militant, and of the virtues which inexpressibly endeared him to the more intimate circle of family and friends. We can but thank 'our great Captain' for this beautiful example, this blessed memory, and rejoice that having 'fought a good fight' and 'finished his course,' there is laid up for him 'a crown of righteousness.'"

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THE Navy Department has information of the death of Lieutenant-Commander William Welch, U. S. Navy, whose retirement was so recently reported in the JOURNAL. His death occurred at his home, Lake George, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 12. He was a son of Horace Welch, a plain man, who will be pleasantly recalled by many visitors to that summer resort, and whom we well remember as a man of the most sterling character. Lieut.-Comdr. Welch was born in Massachusetts. He entered the Navy as a volunteer officer Aug. 18, 1862, served until after the war, and Mar. 12, 1868, was appointed an Ensign in the Regular Service. He was commissioned as Lieutenant March 21, 1870, and as Lieutenant-Commander April 23, 1883.

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ENSIGN CHARLES S. MCCLAIN, U. S. N., lately at the Pensacola Navy-yard, died at Brooklyn, Jan. 11, of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was born in Ohio in 1858 and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1878, No. 4 in his class. His first cruise was on the Pacific Station, followed by a three years' cruise on the Home Station. When the Government asked for volunteers for the Greely Relief Expedition, Ensign McClain was one of the first to answer the call, and was assigned to the *Alert*. At that time he was on special duty at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. On his return from the Arctic regions he was stationed at the Naval Academy at Annapolis as an Instructor in Ordnance and Gunnery, and had charge of artillery drills; here he showed marked ability and rare mental attainments. A year ago he became ill and was ordered to the Pensacola Navy-yard with a view of regaining his health in a warmer climate; but he steadily declined and his family were advised to have him brought North in the following spring. After his detachment from the *Alert* in September, 1884, Ensign McClain was married to Miss Josephine Brooks, of Brooklyn, who survives him. He leaves one child. McClain was a man of strong character and high principles, and was universally loved by those who knew him. Many of his friends consider that his death was due to a severe cold contracted while on the Greely Expedition. His funeral took place on Friday at noon and he was interred in Greenwood Cemetery with the Naval honors due his rank.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. HOWARD, who died at San Antonio, Dec. 23, aged sixty-seven, was appointed a lieutenant in the 1st Texas Infantry, in the company of his brother, Captain George Howard. He was an officer in the celebrated expedition of Texas troops, under the command of General Hugh McLeod, against Santa Fe, N. M., and was captured as a prisoner of war to Puebla. Upon being released, Captain Howard returned to San Antonio, where he resided until the commencement of the Mexican war, when he joined the army of General Taylor at Point Isabel. Soon afterward he was appointed a lieutenant in the 12th U. S. Infantry, and served throughout the Mexican war, and after a peace was concluded was sent to Oregon. In 1861, Captain Howard, who was then upon duty in Oregon, resigned his commission in the U. S. Army and joined the command of General Albert Sidney Johnston, at Nashville, Tenn., and remained in the Confederate service until the close of the war.

JOHN ROACH, the well-known shipbuilder, died Jan. 10, at his residence in New York City, of cancer in the tongue. His death had been hourly expected for some time previous. To quote an exchange: "His ships were upon every sea, in the Navy of the United States, and in its merchant marine. He sailed ships as well as built them, and his enterprise was one of his most remarkable characteristics. The death of a man of such extraordinary force of mind, of such sturdy worth, such marvellous energy and public spirit is a national loss, a great and common calamity. John Roach was not only an example to all poor men having the ambition to rise to wealth and influence, but he exercised a distinctive force upon the country's industry, which he extended in one direction at least further than any other American had done."

ORDNANCE SERGEANT CASPER APP, U. S. Army, who was retired from active service October 16 last, died at Fort Monroe, Va., January 2. He enlisted in 1849, and rendered gallant and faithful service during the war. He was appointed an ordnance sergeant December 29, 1862. He was buried with military honors in the post cemetery.

MRS. LAVINIA MAXWELL WHITE, widow of J. C. White, of Hudson, N. Y., and mother of Captain J. C. White, U. S. Army, died at Philadelphia, January 7, 1887, after a long and painful illness. Her funeral services took place on Tuesday, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Coffin, on Pine street, Philadelphia.

MRS. ANNA HAYNES HINMAN, wife of Capt. F. A. Hinman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, died at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 11, of cancer and pneumonia, after a long illness. The funeral services took place on Thursday, after which the remains were taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

MRS. ANN GRATIOT, widow of Gen. Chas. Gratiot, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., died Dec. 26, 1886, in the 90th year of her age, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. P. Chouteau, near St. Louis. Gen. Gratiot, who left the Service in 1838, died May 18, 1855, at St. Louis.

ROBERT REAM, the brother of Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the sculptress, wife of Capt. R. L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at the Cleveland House, Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 7, 1887.

CHARLES H. MCKENZIE, one of the "immortal six hundred" of Balaclava, died in New York City, Jan. 12, of pneumonia.

MAJOR D. D. S. BROWN, who served as an Additional Paymaster during the war, died at Scotsville, N. Y., Jan. 11.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT appears to me that sufficient attention has not been given in the public press to the recommendations of the President and Secretary of War in regard to the examination of officers for promotion. It is one of the most important measures that has been brought to the attention of Congress for the benefit of the Army.

It is obvious to every one that our field officers are becoming superannuated and unfit for the active duties of their profession.

In all the operations against the Apaches the field officers were conspicuous by their absence. Although squadrons and battalions were in the field under captains and lieutenants, and in one case where a battalion of infantry had to change station involving a march of some 150 miles, the field officer in command was unable to accompany them and the movement was made under a lieutenant. Twenty years ago no movement of troops, scouting or otherwise, occurred without the presence of a field officer when the size of the command justified, and in every regiment officers of this grade were found capable of the most arduous duties. Now, the reverse is the case, and it is safe to say that at least three-fifths of our field officers are physically unfit for any except post duty. In fact, our Army is gradually getting into the condition of the English Army in India before the great Sepoy mutiny, as described by Hodson, of Hodson's Horse. In one of his letters, speaking of the system of the Indian Army, this distinguished officer says: "At the age at which officers become colonels and majors, not one in fifty is able to stand the wear and tear of Indian service. They become still more worn in mind than in body. All elasticity is gone; all energy and enterprise worn out; they become, after a fortnight's campaign, a burden to themselves, an annoyance to those under them, and a terror to every one but the enemy. The officer who commanded the cavalry brigade which so disgraced the service at Chillianwalla was not able to mount a horse without the assistance of two men. A brigadier of infantry, under whom I served during the then most critical days of the late war, could not see his regiment when I led his horse by the bridle until its nose touched the bayonets, and then said faintly, 'Pray which way are the men facing, Mr. Hodson.'"

Now, there are cavalry officers in our Service who, if mounted, would need more than two men to hold them on at a gallop, and a ten mile would put them in hospital. The infantry arm of the Service is, if anything, in worse condition. Many of the "old captains" who served during the War of Secession are in the same category. This state of affairs is growing worse from year to year, and it is time for the authorities to take steps to stop it. No officer of right feeling could object to an examination by a competent Board, and if he did it would be *prima facie* evidence that he was unfit for his position. No government on earth is so liberal toward its officers and soldiers, and it is therefore entitled to the best service. The increase of the retired list would be but temporary, as in the course of nature these broken down veterans would soon disappear. The impulse given to promotion would add new life to the Army, and make the younger element ambitious and studious. Let the young men, therefore, bestir themselves with their friends in Congress to have this measure pushed through in the present session.

A.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. G. K. Hunter, 3d Cav., will inspect Signal Service property at Cincinnati, O., for which Capt. F. B. Jones, A. Q. M., is responsible. (S. O., H. Q. A., Jan. 12.)

1st Lieut. C. P. Terrett, 8th Inf., is granted six months' leave on surgeon's certificate. (S. O., H. Q. Army, Jan. 12.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., (Little Rock Bks., Ark.,) is extended seven days. (S. O. 10, Div. Atl., Jan. 14.)

Major William H Gardner, Surgeon, will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report for duty as Post Surgeon, relieving Major John Brook, who will repair to Fort Monroe, Va., and report for duty as Post Surgeon. (S. O. 10, Div. Atl., Jan. 14.)

Lieut.-Col. Joseph C Baily, Assistant Medical Purveyor, will stand relieved from duty in the Division of the Atlantic upon receipt of this order at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 10, Div. Atl., Jan. 14.)

THE retirement of Medical Director Dungan, Jan. 29, promotes Medical Inspector Kindleberger, Surg. B. H. Kidder and P. A. Surg. B. F. Rogers.

THE ARMY

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

January 10, 1887.

Ordnance Department—2d Lieut. William W. Gibson, 3d Artillery, to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 10, 1887, to fill a vacancy.

Corps of Engineers—Lieut. Col. William P. Craighill to be Colonel, Jan. 10, 1887, vice Blunt, retired. Major Charles R. Suter to be Lieut. Col., Jan. 10, 1887, vice Craighill, promoted.

January 11, 1887.

20th Infantry—Harry D. Humphreys, of Idaho, to be 2d Lieut., Jan. 10, 1887, vice Greene, promoted.

G. O. 2, H. Q. A., Jan. 3, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 1663 and 1664 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 116, of 1882, from this office, are further amended to read as follows:

1663. The signature to the receipt and the name of the person or business firm as entered at the head of an account must be literally alike. When payment is made to an "attorney" he will be required to sign the receipt with the name of the principal, adding the words "by his (or her) attorney in fact," signing his own name thereafter.

1664. Where money is payable by a disbursing officer to a person, firm, or corporation, it may be paid to a duly authorized agent or attorney of such person, firm, or corporation, upon his producing and filing with the disbursing officer or the accounting officers a power of attorney, or other written authority properly executed, authorizing him to receive such money and to give a receipt or acquittance therefor, and a voucher, signed with the name of such person, firm, or corporation, by the agent or attorney will be deemed sufficient. If the authority of the agent or attorney is produced to the disbursing officer and filed with his account it must be returned by him to the accounting officers with the vouchers and other papers relating to the payments. When an account is presented by an individual who is not known to the disbursing officer, the latter will require such evidence of identity as will secure the Government as well as himself against loss.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 4, H. Q. A., Jan. 7, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the post of Fort Bliss, Texas, and that portion of El Paso County, Texas, lying north of an east and west line passing immediately south of the town of San Elizario, is transferred from the Department of Arizona to the Department of Texas.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 5, H. Q. A., Jan. 8, 1887.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An act for the relief of graduates of the United States Military Academy, and to fix their pay.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every cadet who has heretofore graduated, or may hereafter graduate at the West Point Military Academy, and who has been or may hereafter be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States, under the laws appointing such graduates to the Army, shall be allowed full pay as second lieutenant from the date of his graduation to the date of his acceptance of and qualification under his commission and during his graduation leave, in accordance with the uniform practice which has prevailed since the establishment of the Military Academy.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN SHERMAN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, December 20, 1886.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

By direction of the Secretary of War, G. O. 127, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, series of 1885, is revoked, and paragraph 84 of the Regulations is hereby restored.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 12, H. Q. A., Dec. 31, 1886.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of December, 1886, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

ISSUE OF SERVICE CHEVRONS.

Owing to the excessive issue of gold lace service chevrons, peace and war, during the last two years, the attention of commanding officers is called to the table of allowance published in G. O. 46, c. s., from this office. Gold lace chevrons are to be worn only with the uniform dress coats, and consequently the number of pairs of chevrons to be worn upon said coats must not exceed the number of sets to which the enlisted men are entitled. To illustrate:

If an enlisted man is entitled to wear one pair of war and two pairs of peace chevrons, then the issue must be confined to three pairs war and six pairs of peace chevrons during an enlistment of five years.

These service chevrons are marks of honor and are issued gratuitously; they will therefore be applied only to the purpose for which they are intended, and must not be diverted from their legitimate use. Any number of pairs of service chevrons issued in excess of the number of pairs to which the enlisted men are entitled will be charged to them at the price specified in the annual price list.—(Decision Sec. War.)

TACTICS.

In forming column of twos from column of files the leading file should march three yards to the front and halt. (Paragraphs 238 and 239, Infantry Tactics.)

Mark time from "backward march" is not authorized or practical.

Mark time should not be executed during an oblique.—(Decision Lieut. Gen.)

Question. Is it correct in posting a relief to march it at a "secure arms" with bayonets unfixed?

Answer. Bayonets are not necessarily unfixed while marching a guard at "secure arms." Whether they shall be fixed or unfixed can be decided by the commanding officer as may seem proper to him under the circumstances.—(Decision Lieut. Gen.)

Question. Is it necessary for the commanding officer to command "cease firing" before "posts," after firing by battalion or rank, having brought his command to "carry arms" after "fire," and all the pieces being unloaded?

Answer. It is the opinion of the tactical department that the command "cease firing," "posts," should be given. (See paragraphs 188 and 393, Infantry Tactics.) While the command "cease firing" may be superfluous in the special cases cited, it is believed to be the purpose of the tactics, in the interest of simplicity, to have but one command to announce that the firing is over, and that the officers and noncommissioned officers will return to their places in line.

Question. Marching in line, arms at "trail," command "right turn" being given, would the men bring their pieces to "right shoulder" at the preparatory command, or would they remain at "trail?"

Answer. Arms should remain at "trail."—(Decision Lieut. Gen.)

Question. What is the correct manner of holding the sabre by a battery sentinel when challenging, receiving the countersign, or holding communication with any person?

Answer. In all the cases mentioned the sentinel should take the position of "guard," except that the left arm is extended by the side and the feet are together.—(Decision Lieut. Gen.)

TRANSPORTATION OF PROFESSIONAL BOOKS.

Works of reference, dictionaries, encyclopedias, historical works, etc., may properly be regarded as professional books, and will be transported by the Quartermaster's Department on application.—(General decision, letter Dec 21, 1886.)

RELATIVE RANK OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The non-commissioned officers specified in clause 13, paragraph 10 of the Regulations (as amended by G. O. 4, of 1886, from this office), viz., ordnance, commissary, and post quartermaster sergeant, hospital steward of the first class, chief musician, chief trumpeter, and saddler sergeant, are all of one grade, taking precedence by date of appointment.—(General decision, letter Dec. 29, 1886.)

SETTLEMENT OF TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

The regulations governing the settlement of accounts for telegrams on military business require no duty on the part of officers sending telegrams beyond the proper delivery of the message to the telegraph company for transmission. Disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at convenient points throughout the country have been designated to receive from the telegraph companies their accounts, with proofs of service (which should be the original telegrams), and to prepare and certify vouchers for the same and pay them or forward them for settlement as may be required. Therefore, whatever information or data may be desired by the telegraph companies touching their accounts on military business should be sought from the officers of the Quartermaster's Department charged with and responsible for their proper settlement.—(Indorsement Q. M. Gen., letter Dec. 1, 1886.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Publishes proclamation of the President of the U. S., dated Jan. 5, 1887, directing that the military reservation of Fort McPherson, Nebraska, be placed under control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, it having become useless for military purposes.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Jan. 1, 1887.

Announces the target practice season at posts for the year 1887.

(We do not publish the order in full for the reason that the new regulation, reducing the practice season to three months, will necessitate another order from the Headquarters, Dept. of Arizona.—ED. JOURNAL.)

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Jan. 5, 1887.

The headquarters of the Department is hereby transferred to Los Angeles, Cal. The journeys of the Department Commander and staff to that point are necessary for the public service.

CIR. 17, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Dec. 27, 1886.

Under decision from the office of the Adjutant General, dated Aug. 6, 1881, each officer should make out his own accounts for payment of mileage, and these vouchers be accompanied by the requisite number of copies of the order under which the travel was performed.

CIR. 13, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Dec. 23, 1886.

Publishes report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice for 1886. The record of target practice for the present year shows, by comparison with that of the past year, that the high degree of excellence then reached has been substantially maintained. This result could, evidently, follow only from continued intelligent and careful instruction by officers of the regiments, and faithful endeavor, by the soldiers under instruction, to become proficient in the use of their arms.

By command of Brig. Gen. Ruger:
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G. (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, Div. Atlantic.)

We are indebted for a Roster of the A. G. Dept., brought up to Dec. 31, 1886. It shows the station, with period, of each officer of the Department since his entry into it, and is a useful document of reference.

Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, Inspr. Gen., will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, under special instructions from the Lieutenant General (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The leave for twenty days granted Major Almon F. Rockwell, Q. M., is extended three days (S. O. 133, Dec. 30, D. Dakota).

The leave granted Col. Wm. W. Burns, A. C. G. of Sub., is extended one day (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, Div. Atlantic).

Pay Department.

Major Wm. Smith, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, and pay the troops there (S. O. 4, Jan. 8, Div. Mo.)

Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., is authorized to send by express to West Point, N. Y., a quantity of silver coin (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, Div. Atlantic).

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 226, Dec. 27, D. Columbia).

Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., and pay the troops stationed there (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. George F. Wilson, asst. surg., is extended twenty days (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Div. of the Mo., is granted Major Harvey E. Brown, surg. (S. O., Jan 12, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Baily will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will proceed to New York City and take charge of the medical purveying depot in that city, relieving Capt. Henry Johnson (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Richards Barnett, asst. surg., is further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for two months is granted Hospl. Steward J. R. Fowler, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 142, Dec. 29, D. Arizona).

The contract of A. A. Surg. John M. Kollock is annulled, to take effect Dec. 31 (S. O. 227, Dec. 31, D. Columbia).

Capt. Joseph K. Corson, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Cœur d'Alene, and report for duty. Upon his arrival, A. A. Surg. C. K. Merriam will return to Fort Spokane (S. O. 227, Dec. 31, D. Columbia).

Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Munn is relieved from duty at Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T., and will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., and relieve Asst. Surg. John M. Banister, who will proceed to Cœur d'Alene and report for duty (S. O. 227, Dec. 31, D. Columbia).

Hospital Steward John J. Swan, Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Fort Douglas for duty. Hospl. Steward Walter S. Haines, Ft. Douglas, will proceed to Governor's Island, New York City, reporting to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Atlantic, for assignment to duty (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Black will proceed from Jacksonville, Fla., to Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla. on public business (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

Major Jared A. Smith will proceed from Portland, Maine, to Fort Popham, Maine, on public business (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Richard H. Hoxie will proceed from Montgomery, Alabama, to the fortifications in Pensacola Harbor, Fla., on public business (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for sixteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene J. Spencer, C. E. (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, C. E.)

Captain Frederick A. Mahan, C. E., will proceed to Erie Harbor, Pa., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 6, Jan. 12, C. E.)

Major Alexander M. Miller, C. E., will proceed to Chester, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 5, Jan. 11, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Richmond, Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 4, Jan 10, C. E.)

Major James C. Post, C. E., will proceed to Lock No. 5, Kentucky River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O 4 Jan. 10, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. T. Rossell, C. E., will proceed to Arkansas City, Leland Landing, and Lake Port, Ark., Wilson's Point, La., and Vicksburg, Miss., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, C. E.)

Lieut. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed te Key West, Fla., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, C. E.)

Major Thomas H. Handbury, C. E., will proceed to Keokuk, Iowa, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred Mordecai, O. D., is assigned to the command of the New York Arsenal, N. Y. (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs will proceed from Philidelphia to Johnstown, Pa., on public business (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending January 8, 1887:

TROOPS.

Co. I, 1st Inf., to Angel Island, Cal.
Co. E, 9th Inf., to San Diego Barracks, Cal.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Major D. Parker, 9th Inf., to Whipple Bks., Ariz.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett is extended one month and ten days (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. David L. Brainard is relieved from temporary duty at this office, to take effect Jan. 1 (S. O. 137, Dec. 30, Sig. Office.)

The C. O. Fort Walla Walla will grant Q. M. Sergt. Phillipp Glesener a furlough for six months (S. O. 226, Dec. 27, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Major C. H. Carlton is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 121, series 1886 (S. O. 1, Jan. 1, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Henry P. Perrine is further extended two months (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins is extended five days (S. O. 6, Jan. 12, Div. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect between Feb. 1 and 10, is granted 2d Lieut. E. C. Brooks, San Antonio (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. J. H. King will proceed to Fort Clark on public business (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, D. Tex.)

A roster of non commissioned officers, dated San Antonio, Jan. 10, 1887, comes to hand this week, showing a total of 121, with four vacancies for corporals. Sergt.-Major M. Benjamin heads the list. Some of the 1st sergeants and sergeants are veterans, one especially, James Hoey, of Troop D, having held his warrant as 1st sergeant from July 1, 1872.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

On his own application, 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris is transferred from Bat. M to Bat. I, vice 1st Lieut. John P. Wisser, from Bat. I to Bat. M (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

The C. O. Washington Barracks, D. C., will issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. Archibald Mellen, Bat. A (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Jan. 13, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin K. Roberts, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, Div. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Henry Ettner, Co. G (S. O. 5, Jan. 10, Div. M.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William H. C. Bowen, Fort Totten (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Dak.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, Fort Keogh (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, Div. M.)

On mutual application, 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller is transferred from Co. E to Co. G, and 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, from Co. G to Co. E (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leave for two months upon certificate of disability, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. John Carland, R. Q. M., Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 2, Jan. 6, Div. M.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Feb. 10, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Ruthers, Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 2, Jan. 6, Div. M.)

Leave for ten months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on or about Feb. 20, is granted Capt. Egbert B. Savage (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Co. K (Hay's) is transferred from Fort Verde to Whipple Barracks, A. T., and Cos. H (Foote's) and I (Pease's) from Fort Union, N. M., to Whipple Barracks, A. T. (S. O. 143, Dec. 30, D. Ariz.)

Col. J. S. Mason will proceed to Hackberry, A. T., and other points as may be necessary to carry out the instructions of the Division Commander (S. O. 1, Jan. 1, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson, Adjt., having been designated to receive and issue supplies to the Hualpai Indians, will proceed to Hackberry, A. T.. so as to be there on Jan. 10 to make issues (S. O. 1, Jan. 1, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson is extended two months (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Christopher C. Miner is further extended one month (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.: F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

The Colonel, Hdqrs., Staff, and Band are transferred from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 143, Dec. 30, D. Ariz.)

Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mizner is relieved from duty at Fort Union, N. M., and will take station at Fort Bliss, in command of that post (S. O. 143, Dec. 30, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, Adjt., Fort Sully (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

The C. O. Madison Barracks, N. Y., will issue a furlough for thirty days to Sergt. John M. Williams, Co. F (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, Div. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 226, Dec. 27, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, Jr., Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 226, Dec. 27, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William B. Reynolds, Fort Townsend (S. O. 227, Dec. 31, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, Fort Pembina, D. T., to take effect about Jan. 10 (S. O. 133, Dec. 30, D. Dak.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. MacInnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The verbal order under which 2d Lieut. James A. Irons was relieved from duty in connection with the rifle competition at Fort Snelling, with directions to proceed to Fort Assiniboine, M. T., is confirmed (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Dak.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

1st Lieut. Cornelius C. Cusick will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., and report for duty (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, R. S.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or before Feb. 28, is granted 2d Lieut. Jacob F. Kreps (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Capt. George M. Randall will inspect Q. M. stores and C. and G. E. at the recruiting rendezvous, Detroit, Mich., for which Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., R. O., is responsible (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

2d Lieut. Carl Reichmann is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. W. H. W. James is detailed member of the G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 90, series 1886 (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, Dept. M.)

Q. M. Sergt. Benjamin Arms, Fort Reno, will proceed to Fort Supply, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Authority is granted for the admission of Capt. Gaines Lawson to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment therein (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 8, 1887.

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Julian McAllister, Ordnance Department, died January 3, 1887, at New York City, New York.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Duncan (retired), died January 7, 1887, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Grant, A. T., Jan. 5. Detail: Capts. W. B. Kennedy and T. C. Lebo, 10th Cav.; Capt. W. H. Corbusier, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. William Davis, Jr., and M. M. Maxon, R. Q. M., 2d Lieuts. C. P. Johnson and P. H. Clarke, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 143, Dec. 30, D. Ariz.)

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., Jan. 10. Detail: Capts. Edward Maguire and Eric Bergland, 2d Lieuts. Harry Taylor, William L. Sibert, William E. Craighill, Henry C. Newcomer, Mason M. Patrick, and Charles S. Riché, and Addtl. 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, C. E., and 2d Lieut. David du B. Gaillard, C. E., J.-A. (S. O., Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Jan. 10. Detail: Capts. William B. Beck and Charles Morris, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Benjamin K. Roberts, David D. Johnson, and Samuel E. Allen, and 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, Div. A.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Jan. 17. Detail: Col. Horatio G. Gibson, Capts. John G. Turnbull, James M. Lancaster, Lewis Smith, James Chester, Frank W. Hess, and John F. Mount, 1st Lieuts. Ramsay D. Potts and Seagwick Pratt, R. Q. M., 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., Jan. 17. Detail: Major John W. Williams, Surg.; Major James W. Scully, Q. M. Dept.; Capts. Joseph G. Ramsay and William P. Vose and 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 9, Jan. 13, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

The Board of Officers convened in New York City, of which Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E., is president, for the purpose of arranging for and witnessing the trial of the pneumatic dynamite torpedo-gun at Fort Lafayette, N. Y. H., is dissolved (S. O., Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Ordnance Officers, to consist of Cols. Silas Crispin and Thomas G. Baylor, will convene at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., Jan. 18, for the examination of the following officers of the Ord. Dept. for promotion: Lieut.-Col. James M. Whittemore, Major Francis H. Parker, and Capt. John A. Kress. Lieut.-Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ord. Dept., is detailed as an additional member of the Board for the examination of Major Parker and Capt. Kress. The officers to be examined will report in person to the Board (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, 4th Art., A. S. O., and 2d Lieuts. Frank Greene and Frank W. Ellis, Signal Corps, will assemble to report upon the responsibility of Private Charles K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, for overpayments made to him, and subsequently suspended against 1st Lieut. Robert Craig (S. O. 1, Jan. 4, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. James B. Burbank, 3d Art.; Capt. Charles H. Noble and 2d Lieut. Elias Chandler, 16th Inf., will assemble at the San Antonio Arsenal, Jan. 7, to fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of the stocks of three Springfield rifles (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, D. Tex.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Corpl. James Nugent, Co. B, Battalion of Engineers, Jan. 8.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

A despatch from New Orleans says that Fort Jackson, near the mouth of the Mississippi, is in danger of being undermined and ruined, owing to a change of bed of a branch of the river.

The *Gazette* says: "Col. Berry has telegraphed friends that an additional $50,000 will no doubt be appropriated for the Barracks at Newport, Ky., but that a new location will be secured."

A large concrete magazine in the redoubt containing powder and material for manufacturing pyrotechnics blew up at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 9, from spontaneous combustion. The glass in the officers' quarters and hotel suffered.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Fort Bliss has been transferred from the Missouri to this Department.

The El Paso *Times*, referring to a rumor that Fort Hancock is to be abandoned, says: "The troops stationed there have been at work for some time in constructing a substantial and massive levee around the whole military reservation. This does not look much like abandoning the post. Verily, the ways of that War Department of ours are past finding out."

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A special of Jan. 9 from Fort Keogh, Mont., says: "The weather Friday night was the coldest of the season.' Spirit thermometers at the post hospital registered fifty below zero, which is their minimum, but the weather must have been much colder."

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen O. O. Howard.

A handsome roster of troops serving in the Division of the Pacific reaches us this week. It contains a mass of information, is neatly and tastefully bound, and creditable to the printing establishment of the Division.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1886.

THE result of the semi-annual examination was made known yesterday so far as the names of deficient cadets is concerned. There were a great number of unfortunates—forty-five failed to pass, and of these four were conditioned until next June, when they will have to pass a satisfactory examination in mechanics. Of the others thirty-nine were ordered to their homes, which means that they will be discharged, and two were turned back from the Third to the Fourth Class. Of the forty-five, nine belonged to the Second Class, six to the Third Class and thirty to the Fourth Class. The unlucky ones all left in the afternoon amid sorrowful farewells, for many were favorites in their classes. The representation by States of those who have fallen out is: New York, five; Texas, Pennsylvania, Louisiana and Kentucky, three each; Tennessee, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Illinois, West Virginia, and "At Large," two each; Mississippi, Ohio, Wisconsin, New Mexico, North Carolina, California, Indiana, New Hampshire, Missouri, Utah and Minnesota, one each.

The toboggan slide has become the favorite place of rendezvous every afternoon. The fastest time so far is 13 seconds. As the distance passed over is about 700 feet, the rate is nearly a mile a minute. The following rules have been promulgated:

It will be open for use only between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., and 3 P. M. and 5.30 P. M. On account of the limited size of the platform, spectators are requested not to occupy it. It is not built strong enough to be safe when crowded with people. Only those who intend to slide are to occupy it. For the safety and good of all using the toboggan slide, the following things are forbidden: 1. Its use by those under 16 years of age, except as passengers; 2. The use of toboggans having projecting runners, or of sleds of any kind; 3. Steering with bare shoes; 4. Bells or other ornaments likely to drop off; 5. Starting before one's predecessor has crossed the bridge; 6. Going on a toboggan more than three at a time; 7. Its use except at the prescribed times; 8. Dogs. N. B.—Get up and out of the way as soon as you stop, and take your toboggan with you, so as to avoid collision.

The officers had another hop in Schofield Hall last Thursday evening, which was fairly well-attended. Lieut. Landis was the manager.

We have had a great deal of snow this winter. In some places alongside the walks it is in piles eight feet high. A large number of tons of fine clear ice have been already stored in the icehouses.

The funeral of the late Col. Julian McAllister, U. S. A., took place last Thursday. The remains arrived on the 1 o'clock train and, being met at the top of the hill in front of the library, were taken to the cemetery, where brief funeral services were held by the chaplain from Governor's Island. Two daughters, a niece, a son and a brother followed to the grave. The pall bearers were Dr. Sutherland, Gen. Burns, Gen. Van Buren, Col. Mordecai, Capts. Shaler and Whipple, Major Sanger, Captain Charles Morris, and Lieut. A. D. Andrews. Besides a large number of civilian friends were present. The escort consisted of the Engineer company, under Capt. Price.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philbrick, 11th Inf., spent several days here last week. They were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon.

Mr. William R. Michie, eldest son of Professor Michie, left this morning for Baltimore, where he is to embark on a sailing vessel to go to Cuba for a six weeks' pleasure trip.

There will be a cadet hop on Saturday evening. It is probable that one will be given every other Saturday until the drills begin in March.

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

THE Presidio County *News*, of Jan. 7, says:

Capt. J. C. Thompson has been ill for several days, but is thought to be somewhat better.... Lieut. Levi R. Hunt, of the 10th Cav., with his wife, spent a few days this week visiting among friends at Fort Davis.... Lieut. W. H. Barnum, with a detachment of twenty-five men, have gone to Fort Hancock to help build a dyke.... We learn that Col. D. R. Clendenin and Mrs. Clendenin are at their home in Zellwood, Fla., in the midst of friends, and are both in good health and enjoying themselves greatly.

STANDING OF THE WEST POINT CADETS.

WE give here the standing of the several classes Military Academy as just determined by the semi-annual examination. The numbers following the names show the standing in the several studies in the following order:

1st Class—Engineering, Law, History, Ordnance and Gunnery.
2d Class.—Mechanics, Chemistry, Drawing, Tactics.
3d Class—Mathematics, French and Drawing.
4th Class—Mathematics, English.

1ST CLASS.—65 MEMBERS.

Adams	64	64	64	64	Lochridge	20	20	19	13
Albright	58	58	61	42	Loveridge	41	52	47	56
Alexander	30	27	41	37	Lucas	2	2	2	3
Baker	26	62	62	59	Martin, C. H	14	7	6	38
Beach, F. H.	50	25	30	40	McAlexander	45	59	38	51
Bourke	38	17	14	44	McClure	28	23	16	41
Bruce	31	49	31	39	Meyler	5	8	9	7
Cronin	36	37	17	53	Miley	19	21	4	22
Dade	51	36	33	43	Moriarity	43	55	55	29
Davis, R. P.	7	11	7	12	Paxton	16	43	50	45
Dean	53	26	39	49	Peck	11	48	49	27
Donaldson, T. Q.	39	44	34	10	Rivers	10	15	24	36
Evans, E. W	44	50	60	34	Robinson	17	31	42	6
Evans, F. D.	56	38	21	30	Russel	13	12	12	4
Farnsworth	40	39	48	28	Schenck	61	24	36	48
Foster, A. B	37	22	15	17	Schumm	32	18	22	9
Gatchell	24	14	29	21	Seay	57	40	52	33
Gerhardt	46	57	59	16	Shunk	1	1	1	1
Gray	48	32	44	57	Slavens	25	28	35	31
Gregg	47	45	32	25	Smoke	60	41	57	55
Hall, H.	34	61	58	60	Squier	6	4	5	11
Hall, T. W	23	51	43	54	Straub	15	29	25	8
Hanson	52	34	54	50	Taylor, W. L	63	60	46	57
Harman	35	46	51	26	Tripp	29	47	23	32
Hersey	59	54	37	62	Wassell	62	53	45	61
Hinds, E	4	9	11	24	Weigel	27	33	26	20
Hunter	21	6	3	23	Wheeler	8	13	10	2
Isham	18	35	53	46	Wilkius	3	10	28	5
Jenkins	22	5	13	14	Williamson	42	16	27	15
Jones, W. K	55	56	40	52	Wittenmeyer	54	63	63	63
Landers	12	19	18	19	Worthington*	—	—	—	—
Lenihan	49	42	56	58	Young, E. C	9	3	8	18
Lewis	33	30	20	35					

2D CLASS.—45 MEMBERS.

Anderson	24	34	13	19	Littebrant	41	42	15	44
Burr	7	9	23	2	March	11	17	10	10
Butler	43	45	43	40	McAndrew	20	13	33	4
Chadeayne	19	18	22	13	McFarland	30	23	29	39
Chrisman	13	D	38	36	McKinstry	4	4	1	7
Dashiell	29	39	11	25	Overton	12	14	49	45
Donaldson, C. V	45	44	14	32	Palmer	6	5	7	17
Fenton	15	31	30	47	Peirce	14	8	6	8
Foster, C. L	34	38	16	21	Perry, A. W	39	46	51	24
French	37	20	17	41	Preston	32	24	24	16
Gallup	3	6	9	5	Quay	26	33	35	37
Grisard	16	15	4	18	Russ	25	16	39	30
Harris	22	47	46	20	Ryan, J. P	31	11	19	29
Hart, W. H	33	41	41	46	Sample	D	30	5	22
Hartman	27	28	44	28	Stockle	D	35	21	50
Hayden	8	3	26	15	Suplee	28	27	42	27
Hedekia	18	29	3	14	Vance	44	37	25	9
Helmick	40	19	20	31	Vestal	9	10	32	6
Horne	36	21	50	33	Wilder	23	26	18	35
Howze	21	32	28	23	Wilhelm	35	25	37	38
Jervey	1	1	8	1	Wilson	5	7	47	11
Judson	2	2	2	12	Winn	10	12	31	3
Koester	17	22	36	26					

3D CLASS.—57 MEMBERS.

Barrios	60	8	59		Lambdin	14	20	26	
Barroll	21	27	17		Langhorne	23	26	23	
Bethel	37	18	49		Lassiter	34	4	31	
Blake	17	14	13		Leake	58	55	12	
Bookmiller	49	52	42		Lee	30	12	18	
Bryan	46	34	27		Leitch	39	43	15	
Burkhardt	45	53	36		Mann	25	2	32	
Campbell	7	10	37		Martin, J. T	15	31	24	
Cloman	41	42	46		McGlachlin	22	23	38	
Cole	43	54	28		McGregor	5	40	22	
Crawford	40	49	61		Normoyle	57	29	20	
D'Armit	8	9	47		Peterson	38	35	53	
Ellis	9	11	54		Phillips	33	56	44	
Flagler	4	7	7		Piper	28	39	5	
Graves	42	37	58		Rhodes	31	24	8	
Haan	18	46	16		Skerrett	16	33	11	
Hagadorn	19	51	1		Sladen	54	47	30	
Hains	13	50	2		Stockam	48	57	29	
Harding	2	15	10		Strickler	53	58	51	
Harrison	35	36	35		Sydenham	20	28	19	
Harts, W. W	6	16	6		Taylor, J. R. M	52	19	3	
Irwin	55	5	39		Webster	27	38	34	
Johnson, B.	11	44	43		Willcox	10	45	45	
Jordan	29	17	50		Winslow	1	1	4	
Kelly	24	6	14		Winston, E. T	3	13	21	
Kemp	32	30	41		Wood	36	22	25	
Kenly	12	21	9		Wools	56	48	62	
Kirkman	26	3	56		Young, C	50	25	57	
Lacey	51	41	52						

4TH CLASS.—93 MEMBERS.

Andrews	42	38			Kingsley	80	101		
Bandholtz	17	8			Krayenbuhl	26	47		
Beach, R. J	12	22			Lafitte	83	96		
Bennet	22	26			Laidley	72	102		
Bromwell	3	41			Lamb	94	107		
Brown	60	104			Lamoreux	23	78		
Butts	50	79			Learnard	55	42		
Caldwell, F. M	16	49			Lindsay	56	32		
Caldwell, V. A	78	84			Lyon	34	45		
Clark, C. C	93	75			Marshall	85	37		
Clark, H. C	30	19			Mauldin	52	14		
Clark, R. B	89	97			McDowell	69	60		
Clark, W. F	—	—			McMaster	77	62		
Cleary	36	48			McNair	25	29		
Corcoran	14	5			Merillat	20	24		
Cordray	49	43			Meyer	24	33		
Davis, M. F	21	25			Miller	68	91		
Davis, Wm. Church	5	9			Montgomery	59	46		
Davis, Winder Claude	79	76			Moore	39	71		
Deakyne	2	2			Murray	57	93		
Deese	71	23			Newton	87	98		
Duncan	86	87			Nichol	82	95		
Farish	41	39			Nottingham	37	77		
Ferguson	27	50			Perry, H. R	70	105		
Fleming	45	74			Plowman	67	56		
Fox	33	27			Plummer	90	73		
Frazier	10	36			Powell	47	31		
Gatley	63	51			Rand	73	90		
Gose	51	81			Rayburn	81	92		
Guyer	75	55			Rennard	6	16		
Hamilton, C. T	32	30			Rowell	48	59		
Hamilton, J	13	18			Ruggles	4	4		
Hearn	19	54			Rushing	64	70		
Heavy	62	85			Ryan, J. A	40	34		
Hine, C. D	15	10			Smith, G. L	96	83		
Hines, R. H	58	40			Smith, H. A	66	53		
Hobbs	31	61			Snow	28	28		
Hornbrook	35	21			Swain	54	17		
Hoskins	53	94			Symmonds	38	80		
Jackson	29	20			Todd	9	7		
Jadwin	1	1			Uline	84	12		
Johnson, W. O	11	15			Voorhies	18	0		
Jones, S. G	44	82			Wallace	46	88		
Keech	61	52			Wholly	—	—		
Keller	8	3			Winston, T. W	7	13		
Kennedy	76	58			Wolf	74	35		
Ketcham	43	11							

*Not examined—on sick leave till Aug. 28, 1887.

The General Standing of the 4th Class has not yet been made out.

The names with blanks opposite them have been turned back into the class.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

JANUARY 11, 1887.

NAVIGATION on the Potomac is closed for the present, the river just now being a large sheet of ice. Hundreds of people enjoy the winter scenery of this post. The fine effect produced by the bare trees against the glowing blue of a typical winter sky made many picturesque bits only to be fully appreciated by the etcher. Down the river the keen, yet exhilarating, northwest wind came sweeping, bringing a ruddy glow into the faces of those who had taken advantage of the fine condition of the ice to spin on the river.

The cutting and packing of ice commenced to-day; the men will be kept busy for several days until the usual supply is secured.

Major W. F. Tucker, Paymaster, U. S. A. visited this post on Jan. 7.

A General Court-martial, of which Col. H. M. Black, 23d Inf., is president, assembled in the library this morning.

Mr. Gilbert B. Walden, the humorist from Virginia, gave an excellent entertainment in the Recreation Hall last evening.

A hop will be given by the Gibson Social Club this, Tuesday, evening.

The Shamrock Social Society held their bi-monthly meeting in the reading room of Battery E, Jan. 9. The chief topic of conversation being the success of their second annual ball on the 17th of March, (La le Padruig), St Patrick's Day.

OICE MAT CUMAT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

JANUARY 9, 1887.

THE ball given at the new mess hall, Dec. 29, by the officers of David's Island, was a very pleasant affair. About 150 guests, including those on the island, participated. Many officers from forts in the harbor and prominent citizens from N. Y. City came up on the steamer *Osseo* and returned at 12 o'clock. The music by the David's Island band was very good; the orchestral pieces during supper very fine. Dancing was kept up until all the guests had to leave on the boat. The officers wore full dress and the men from New York evening dress. Among those present were noticed the Rev. Mr. Higbey of Pelham, Miss Schmidt, Miss Ogden, and Miss Soudam of Bartow on Sound; Mrs. Fisher, Haskell, Tompkins of New Rochelle, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dun of New York, Mr. and Mrs. James, Col. and Mrs. O'Beirne; Lieut. Pitcher, aide to General Schofield; Mrs. Schofield, Lieut. Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. Cook, Col. and Mrs. Hough, Col. and Mrs. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. McNulty, Misses Kerrigan, Miss Wayne of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Dingee of New York. The ladies all wore full ball dresses. Among those most handsomely dressed were: Mrs. Dingee, black velvet, point lace, and diamonds; Mrs. Dun, black silk, low neck and short sleeves, beautiful diamond necklace; Mrs. O'Beirne, white silk en train; Mrs. James, elegant black velvet, point lace; Mrs. Trotter, black and white silk en train; Mrs. Holmes, black jet and silk; Miss Hitchcock, pink silk en train; Miss Ogden, white tulle; Mrs. Cook, white satin, pearl trimming, en train; Mrs. Cowles, white moire en train, low neck and short sleeves; Mrs. Warring, lavender silk and velvet; Miss Kerrigan, blue silk; Miss McNulty, white silk; Mrs. McNulty, heliotrope silk and velvet; Mrs. Bergland, black lace and jet en train; Mrs. Knigh, black silk; Miss Soudam, blue silk, low neck and short sleeves.

Invitations are out for a german to be given in honor of Miss Kerrigan by Mrs. O'Beirne, the 7th. O.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

AT 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 2, 1887, the ball of W. H. Lewis Post, No. 17, G. A. R., was filled by the members of the post, a number of the officers of the garrison and their families, and enlisted men and their families, the occasion being the memorial services in honor of Gen. John A. Logan, Comrade, G. A. R. The hall was artistically and beautifully draped in black, with rosettes of white, and appropriately arranged for the occasion. The ceremonies were opened by the Post Commander, after which the 19th Infantry Band played a dirge. The post was then called to attention by its commander; this was followed by the reading of the departed comrade's record, the drum beating ruffles at the appropriate places. "Nearer my God to Thee" was then sang by a quartette, after which the memorial stand was surrounded by the members of the post, who uncovered, and prayer was offered by their chaplain. The post was then seated, and the quartette sang "Saviour Thy dying love," etc. An interesting and able address was delivered by Chaplain Merrill, U. S. A. Upon the conclusion of the chaplain's remarks, Gen. Smith was called upon. In his reply he dwelt upon some of the prominent characteristics which made Gen. Logan so marked a man among his fellows; his representative character as a thorough American and a man of the people; his fidelity to his convictions and his devotion to them at any cost: his kindly nature, and his freedom of intercourse with the humble people who sought his services, and finally his fitting union with a wife with whom he was united in a degree seldom found in this world. His death, said Gen. Smith, creates a greater void than would that of any other man in America.

The quartette next sang the doxology, and the ceremonies were completed by the post.

Miss Smith, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. Hammond and Sergeant Reece, composing the quartette, have won the praise of all present for the kindness shown the post; also Miss A. Wirth, to whose skilful hands and untiring zeal was owing the beautiful appearance of the hall.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, D. T.

THE holiday season was fully enjoyed at our "Post in the Hills." The enlisted men had their usual dinners and balls at Christmas, and their children were also made happy throught the thoughtful generosity of Mrs. Lieut. Slocum, who prepared for their especial pleasure a most beautiful Christmas tree, lavishly endowed with toys, candies, etc. On New Year's eve the garrison were very delightfully entertained by Gen. and Mrs. Forsyth, the commanding officer's quarters being decorated for the occasion with wreaths and festoons, made from the cedars that cover the Black Hills. The large rooms were well filled with elegantly attired ladies, and officers, both cavalry and infantry, in full dress. Col. and Mrs. Tilford kept "open house" on New Year's Day, Mrs. Capt. Edgerly and Miss Forsyth receiving with Miss Tilford. A tempting "spread" of fruit and delicate viands, together with a royal bowl of fine egg nog formed the nucleus for a merry throng of visitors until it was time to dress for the masquerade ball given by the "Bachelors." It was an event never to be forgotten by the gay participants, and never was a New Year ushered in by a jollier crowd than assembled in the Fort Meade hop room and danced to the inspiring strains of the 7th Cavalry Band on Jan. 1, 1887.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BRIDGER, WYO.

CHRISTMAS eve at Fort Bridger was an eventful occasion. A handsome tree was decorated, and the festival attracted a large audience. All the children received a nice present, and there was an abundance of cake and confectionery for the troops. The exercises at the tree were as follows: Song—"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Prayer. Song—"Nearer My God to Thee." Entrance of Santa Claus. Distribution of gifts, etc. Song—"Take the Name of Jesus with You." Benediction. R.

FORT CLARK, TEX.

THE Brackett *News*, of Jan. 8, says:

The festivities and enjoyments of the post have been unusually attractive during the holiday season. Most of the officers had Christmas trees in their quarters for the entertainment of their children. The one at Col. Jordan's was specially attractive, and was visited during the day by all the officers and ladies in the post, and was universally considered "unsurpassable." At night Gen. Smith entertained a large party of ladies and gentlemen at a dinner *en regle* and in *costume de rigueur*... Tuesday night Miss Maie Smith gave a dancing party to the "young people," at which was served a delicious lunch....Tuesday night's conviviality was followed on Wednesday afternoon by a "german" given by Lieut. C. C. Hewitt in the Hop Rooms....Another social event of the highest importance was the "Drive whist" party at the *Chateau des Garcons* Thursday evening, given by Lieut. Ives and Lieut. French....The holiday festivities closed Saturday evening with a "New Year's Reception" by the ladies at the Hop Rooms, which were decorated for the occasion in an unusually attractive manner....Lieut. Hammond, who has charge of the theatricals, will present another play next week, and the "Mikado," which is being rehearsed, will follow at an early date.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of Jan. 8 says:

Mrs. Miller and Miss Kittie Miller, are soon to return to Detroit....Mrs. Col. Fletcher's two sisters are paying her a visit....Mr. Blyton, of Chicago, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Sarson, wife of Lieut. H. B. Sarson.....Lieut. Pettit, 8th Inf., and Lieut. Bingham, 9th Cav., Fort Niobrara, put in an appearance at the Officers' club this week.....In spite of the fact that the thermometer registered below zero on New Year's day, callers were busy running from house to house. The following ladies received: Mrs. Wheaton, her mother, Mrs. Miller and Miss Kittie Miller, Mrs. Wheaton's sister and Miss Earle, Mrs. Fletcher, her mother, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Butler, Mr. Haskins, Mrs. Sarson and her mother, Mrs. Brayton and Mrs. Porter, and her sister, Mrs. J. S. Mallory, and Mrs. and Miss Dempsey.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* says:

Lieut. Parmerter is at Fort Bridger on a Miss McClintock, of Omaha, is the guest of Mrs. Lieut. leave.....There was an incipient fire Thursday in the Downey.....ters, caused by the upsetting of a lamp.....Capt. al quar-Haughey gave a high tea Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Edward Mancourt and bride.....The Fort Sidney Social Club gave a holiday hop at the post theatre on Wednesday evening.

FORT LARAMIE, WYO.

THE *Excelsior* says:

Miss Williams is to visit Omaha, the guest of Colonel Fletcher at Fort Omaha .....A progressive euchre party was given Christmas week by Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran. ....The officers of Fort Laramie are preparing a play, "Confusion," which will include Mr. and Mrs. Woodbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, Dr. and Mrs. Brechemin, Miss Neally Williams, Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Lasseigne and Mr. Barber.....A hop was given to Miss Gibbon, daughter of Gen. Gibbon, and to Mr. Vollum on the occasion of their departure for Omaha,

RIFLE RECORD OF THE THIRD INFANTRY.

COL. BROOKE recently issued an order expressing his appreciation of the efforts of the selected marksmen of the 3d Infantry at the recent competitions at Forts Snelling, Minn., and Leavenworth, Kansas. At Fort Snelling five of the Department team were members of the regiment, viz.: Corpl. Daykin, Co. H; Sergt. Marti, Co. B; Sergt. Drake, Co. K; Corpl. Palmer, Co. E, and Sergt. Zobel, Co. G.

At Fort Leavenworth two of these five competitors won places on the Division team, viz.: Corpl. Palmer, Co. E, and Sergt. Zobel, Co. G. Col. Brooke says: "The close attention given to rifle practice has undoubtedly led to these results. The standing of the men who have reflected this credit on the regiment is given in Division and Department Orders." With reference to this a correspondent writes as follows;

The point of interest is, have its representatives, in the matches there contested, maintained the remarkable record of the regiment for the two preceding years, or have they, when separated from it, when removed from their own ranges, when in competition with other organizations, when handled by officers of other regiments, and marked by other scorers—have they under these altered circumstances maintained the record of the regiment which they represented? Let us go into it mathematically, for the sake of avoiding, in so far as is possible, useless argument. There are 84 companies, batteries and troops in the Department of Dakota. From these 84 organizations the Department team of 12 riflemen was to be selected. The mathematical proportion which the 10 companies of the 3d Infantry should have furnished as their quota of the 12 was one and four-tenths men. As a matter of fact they furnished about four times this number, or five men of the twelve, lacking but one man of constituting just one-half of the entire team of the Department of Dakota. And at this time the ten companies of the regiment represented about one eighth of the competing strength of the organizations in the Department.

We find in the Division of the Missouri 236 companies, batteries and troops. From this number the proportion which the ten companies of the 3d Infantry should have furnished to the twelve riflemen of the Division Team was five-tenths (0.5) men. In reality two of the representatives of the regiment won places upon that team, or once more, as on the Department Team, the regiment furnished a number just four times greater than its quota, constituting one-sixth of the team of the Division. In this the ability of the regiment was again demonstrated, equally as at Snelling, and singularly enough precisely to the same high degree of four times its mathematical quota. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that the Missoula Battalion found no representation on the Division Team, the two men upon it coming from Shaw and Custer. Had Missoula quoted its record, which has invariably been far in advance of Shaw and Custer, at least four representatives would have been found on the Team of the Division.

Finally, no members of the regiment were selected from the Division to compete for the Army Team, and the record ceases here. There was no other regiment which held five places on the Department Team or more than one place on the Division Team.

We should judge from the above results that the regiment has in no wise deterioriated from its standing of No. 1 in the Army for two years; that Col. Brooke is thoroughly justified in his commendation of the regiment in orders, for their efficiency, and that it should be a source of pride to each of its members that proficiency, ability, zeal and a remarkable unity of purpose, though scattered through three different posts, has signalized its efforts and assured its success.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier tried for making away with an overcoat, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan says: "The specification to the second charge is irregular, being in an alternative form and charging him generally with 'otherwise disposing' of property, which is not an offence under the 17th Article of War. Attention was invited to this irregularity when the charges were returned for trial, but they were not corrected."

TROOP F, EIGHTH CAVALRY.

A FORT DAVIS correspondent writes: "By the courtesy of Capt. J. C. Thompson, we took a look at the dinner of Troop F on Christmas day. It consisted of roast turkeys with oyster dressing, fresh pork, vegetables of all sorts, finely prepared, several kinds of cake, decorated with iced fruits, doughnuts, crullers, mince pies, fresh fruits, etc. Dinners of like character were enjoyed by the other troops and companies. The soldiers know how to have a good time when they set about it, and they do not fail to improve the occasion when it offers. We also looked through the barracks of Capt. Thompson's troop, and found them finely supplied with bath rooms, with both cold and hot water, and every convenience. They evidently stand by each other and each others interests, and both officers and troop are to be congratulated in having everything in such nice shape."

TROUBLE AT FORT DUCHESNE.

THE troubles at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, which post was established last summer, have culminated in the detail of a General Court-martial to try Co. Frederick W. Benteen, major 9th Cav. The court which is to convene Feb. 7, at Fort Du Chesne, is as follows: Cols. August V. Kautz, 8th Inf., and Henry C. Merriam, 7th Inf.; Lieut.-Cols. Nathan W. Osborne, 6th Inf.; Robert H. Offley, 17th Inf., and Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., 2d Inf., and Majors Andrew S. Burt, 8th Inf.; James S. Casey, 17th Inf.; Edmund Butler, 2d Inf., and William J. Lyster, 6th Inf., with Capt. Allen H. Jackson, 7th Inf., as the judge-advocate of the court. Col. Benteen is the officer who distinguished himself at the battle of the Little Big Horn while captain in the 7th Cav., and was selected to command Fort Du Chesne when the post was established. Gen. Absalom Baird, Inspector-General, is now on his way to Fort Du Chesne to make a special investigation of matters at the post under special orders from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan. It is claimed by friends that he has been made a scapegoat for the Col. Benteen other offenders.

The difficulties at Fort Du Chesne are said to have originated in the failure to properly locate the post in the beginning, and to properly supply it when it was located, so that the troops were subjected to great and unnecessary hardships, on their way to the post as well as after their arrival there.

Matters kept going from bad to worse until Gen. Crook sent his Inspector-General, Major R. H. Hall, to investigate and report. The result was that Col. Hatch, 9th Cav., was ordered to Omaha for consultation and thence to Fort Du Chesne to take command of the post. There seems to be no question but that there has been mismanagement somewhere, the controversy being as to who is responsible, the Department or the Post authorities.

THE ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association held its annual meeting on Wednesday and elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Adjt.-Gen. Drum; Vice President, Comy. Gen. Macfeely, vice Paymr. Gen. Rochester, resigned; Secretary and Treasurer, Lt. Duvall; Executive Committee, Cols. Huntington and Wilson. The following amendments to the constitution and by laws were adopted: To have fiscal and business year run from April 1 to March 31 and the annual meeting held on the third Tuesday of the first month; to include in class 9 members 65 years old; to make benefit surplus account a sub-account of special reserve, and to cover forfeitures into it instead of into the general reserve; to take from general reserve, for expenses, only what is actually required and to reimburse by a uniform per capita tax the following year; to annul the amendments authorizing the formation of Groups B and C; to deprive the executive committee of the power to revoke certificates; to substitute the word "benefit," for "gratuity;" to substitute "$3.000" for "$2.500" in fixing the maximum of the benefit to be paid; to add to the benefit surplus the interest derived from the special reserve: defining the special and the general reserve, and requiring the latter to bear the burdens and permitting it to enjoy the advantages of all bond transactions; to substitute "benefit" for "benefits;" to make section 16, by-laws, consistent with section 14, if amended; insert the word "fiscal" before the word "year," occurring first in sec. 22.

Lieut. E. B. Weeks, J. S. Pettit, J. Y. M. Blunt, E. W. McCasker, Lewis Merriam and J. A. Hutton have been admitted to membership.

MODERN BATTLES.

TOLSTOI in his "War and Peace" denies that battles can be fought on elaborate prearranged plans. He asserts that while miles separate the chief from subordinate Generals they must fight according to emergencies, often in direct opposition to original orders; that, the battle once hotly commenced, it is the men themselves (often a single regiment) that decide the fortunes of the day; that a mere chance, an accident may do it; that staff officers often sneak when carrying orders into the thick of the fight, refuse to go under fire, and return and report from hearsay and guesswork; that the quick fluctuations of a great battle prevent the distant chief from getting news and acting on it before there is a complete reversal of affairs—in fact, that a fight once on is mainly a grand scrimmage decided largely by the staying qualities of the men who hold and use the guns—the rank and file.

THE MESS.

She was a Boston girl and was receiving on New Year's with a friend in Washington.

"Ah, Miss X.," said an æsthetic Lieutenant, who had just been presented, "You are from Boston, I believe."

"Yes, that is my home."

"Delightful place, Boston. So intellectual. So classic, I may say. Such elegant people. Such an air of refinement permeating every environment. Nothing loud; nothing coarse; nothing vulgar. Delightful, delightful."

"You bet your life it is," she replied, innocently; "but as far as I've got, I think Washington takes the cake."

When they got the Lieutenant out of the wreck he started to make an application for a pension.—*Washington Critic.*

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THE Omaha *Herald* says: "The Colorado Legislature, just about to convene, can boast at least one remarkable member. He served three years in the Army as a *private*. Gradually the private soldiers are coming to the front, the officers having killed each other off in the *Century*."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHERE AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Left the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 6, 1887, and dropped down to Hampton Roads Va., for a trial, and returned Jan. 8 to Norfolk. Will sail on a cruise to the West Indies, returning to Hampton Roads about May, 1887.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard. Will be put out of commission—her officers and crew being transferred to the *Richmond*.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed from Aspinwall Jan. 9, for Key West, Fla.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Reported by cable to have arrived at Port Said Jan 11.

Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, in a letter dated Nov. 17, from Montevideo, orders Commander Charles McGregor, with the *Alliance*, after duty to which he has been assigned on the East Coast of Africa is completed, to proceed to Cape Town, thence to St. Paul de Leonada, thence to St. Helena, and thence to Rio de Janeiro, where he will await orders.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Sailed from Montevideo for Maldonado Dec. 11. All well. Intended to sail for ports on South coast of South America and the Faulkland Islands, and to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 9.

European Station—R.-Admi. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Alexandria, Egpt, Dec. 11, after five days passage from Malta.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gaboon, West Coast of Africa, Jan. 4, 1887.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 14.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns Captain J. H. Gillis. Arrived at Mare Island Dec. 30. Will go out of commission and undergo repairs.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Apia, Samoan Island, Oct. 15. To leave for Easter Island about Oct. 25, and from there to Valparaiso, where she is expected to arrive about the middle of January.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Bombay, Dec. 6. Health of ship's company good.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Singapore Dec. 18.

Comdr. Theo. F. Jewell, in a letter from Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 3, calls attention to the unusual civility of the English authorities at Aden, both military and naval, to the officers of the ship. A special torpedo practice, with Whitehad torpedoes, was had for our benefit, and was witnessed by several officers of the ship.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 10.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Hong Kong, Dec. 10, having been relieved at Canton by H. B. M. S. *Espoir*.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 26.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Arrived at Algiers, Jan. 9. Has encountered a great deal of bad weather. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, Jan 14. 1887.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Left Canton, China, Oct. 31, for her winter station at Tientsin, where she arrived Nov. 26.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent as follows: Up to Feb. 10, by Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about that date. Address care of U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, between Feb. 10 and March 1. Address care U. S. Consul, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Sailed from Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 22, on her winter cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Sailed from Fort Monroe, on her winter cruise, Dec. 22.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., Dec. 22, on her winter cruise.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At Norfolk Navy-yard. Assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. As soon as she is ready for sea, her commander will report for duty to the Admiral commanding the station.

The *Dolphin* is to be assigned to the duty of deep sea sounding and surveying among the islands of the West Indies, and with especial reference to the deep basin of the Carribean Sea, during the part of the year when fit weather can be expected. The Department has it in mind to fit this vessel for scientific uses altogether for exploration in American waters on both shores of the continent. Something after the style of the English ship the *Challenger*.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

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The iron-clads *Ajax*. *Catskill*. *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

IT was Assistant Engineer W. F. Durand, not W. F. Darrah, who was last week detached from the *Dolphin* and placed on waiting orders.

THE British naval pensioners have been ordered to notify the Government of the names of the ships they would prefer to serve upon, or the ports they would prefer to be employed at, in view of being called into possible active service.

CAPTAIN MEADE'S inventory board has about completed its labors, and it is said a tabulated statement of all the property possessed by the Navy and stored away in the Navy-yards will be submitted to Secretary Whitney early next week with a recommendation that no small percentage of it be disposed of at public auction.

THE Providence (R. I.) *Journal* says: The statesmen who want the Navy to be pressed into service as freight carriers, to make it self-supporting, would probably for similar reasons like to see the Army hired out as cowboys on the plains, or as street cleaners in the city, or Gen. Sheridan selling stamps in a post office window.

THE Board of Trade of Norfolk, Va., has been considering the "seeming unfriendly or negligent attitude of the administration towards the U. S. Navy-yard at that place," and having recommended some action, prompt, and vigorous, "not to ask for an appropriation for deepening some miserable ditch, but the bestowal of some interest or some attention upon one of the most magnificent properties possessed by the Government," a committee has been appointed to go to Washington and look into the matter.

THE board on concentration of naval supplies returned from Philadelphia Saturday afternoon. They made a cursory inspection of the books of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but found nothing in the system that could be used by the Navy. The road makes purchases in seven minutes that would consume seven days of a naval official's time, owing to the red tape used in all Government transactions. The board left that night for Altoona to look over the supply depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The method of receiving, storing, issuing and of locating responsibility used by the road will be carefully studied. The work of transferring naval property to the general storekeepers of the several Navy-yards is progressing.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Equipment returned to Washington on Wednesday, having, while absent, inspected the work being done at the Boston Navy-yard to prepare for the reception of the material and plant he intends to transfer there from other yards. He also looked over the *Tennessee* while in New York, but could form no correct idea of the cost

of repairing her while her officers, crew, and equipments remain on board. He will again visit New York early next week when he hopes the transfer from the *Tennessee* to the *Richmond* will have been effected. The Secretary has signed an order turning over the *Tennessee* to the training service, but Commander Schley will secure its revocation if he finds the cost of putting her in condition for service as a receiving ship exceeds a reasonable amount. He will also look over the *Minnesota* to see what can be done with her in case the *Tennessee* is put in her place as receiving ship at New York.

THE officers in charge of the *Chicago* report that she will be ready for trial in February, but Engineer-in-Chief Loring does not expect that she will be completed before April.

THE *Boston* has been given several dock trials and her machinery works satisfactorily up to a limited horse power. The *Boston* will not be given a trial until the *Atlanta* returns from her next trip and the usefulness of the addition to her machinery has been shown.

SHORTLY after the last trial trip of the *Atlanta*, when Chief Engineer Melville took charge of her, it was discovered that her boilers had cracked, owing to unequal expansion and contraction. The damage was soon repaired and the boilers are now in good condition. This is a common mishap to new boilers, in foreign countries as well as here. The *Atlanta* will be ready for trial in a few weeks. If the introduction of a "separator" adds to the efficiency of the machinery the *Boston* will also be provided with one.

IN objecting to the consideration of the bill, S. 729, for the relief of Rear-Admiral Carter, Senator Edmunds said:

I have some papers from the Navy Department showing the state of the retired rear-admirals who have been promoted to the retired list from commodores, and the compensations that are given to them, which show rather an incongruous and irregular and perhaps an improper state of things. I should be glad to have this bill go over until I can bring the papers here and call the attention of the Senate to them. Although something very like this, and perhaps worse, has been done in one or two instances, it is open to great question whether it is right as a matter of general principle and of general practice to do this thing. With every good wish for Admiral Carter, who is a very gallant man, I should be glad to have the bill go over until we can look into it.

REFERRING to the Nicaragua Canal bill, recently reported to the Senate by Senator Edmunds, Admiral Ammen said: "Several weeks ago a telegram was received from the President of Nicaragua stating that he would favor granting a concession to an American company should it put up for forfeiture $200,000 in the event of failure to execute the work. An initiatory society has been formed in New York City, and the money will be deposited as required. The Nicaragua Canal will be made, and in the course of less than eight years from this date vessels will be passing through it. Within five years after the work is taken in hand vessels will be passing through of any draught. Nothing further is asked than a speedy act of incorporation of the canal company to transact business, and the rest will follow. Should this be neglected there are substantial reasons for believing that Nicaragua will look to Europe for capital, and European control will follow, and with it will pass the material and moral control of the whole isthmus and a dominance of the trade of the west coast and the seas beyond. A war that may cost $500,000,000 will not regain what we would probably lose should we fail to charter a canal company that asks no guarantee of any kind."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JAN. 6.—Asst. Engineer Wm. S. Smith, to temporary duty at Portsmouth, N. H.

Captain Byron Wilson, as senior member of Board of Survey on the Hartford.

JAN. 7. Boatswain Charles Miller, to special duty at the Navy-yard, League Island.

JAN. 8.—Lieutenant J. H. Bull, to duty on the Asiatic Station, per steamer Jan 22 from San Francisco.

Lieutenants Sidney H. May and M. L. Wood, to instruction in ordnance at Navy yard, Washington.

Assistant Engineer George E. Burd, to the Navy-yard, Boston.

Pay Inspector A. J. Clark, to take charge of the Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, on Feb. 16.

Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, to duty under Bureau Yards and Docks.

JAN. 10.—Commander R. D. Evans, as senior member, and Lieut. Comdr. S. W. Very and Lieut. J. N. Hemphill as members of a board to inspect steel for the new vessels to be constructed by Cramp and Sons.

JAN. 11.—Captain N. H. Farquhar, to report to Captain J. A. Howell for duty on Dynamite Gun Board.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson, to the Richmond.

JAN. 12.—Lieutenant C. S. Richman, to the Independence.

Sailmaker Wm. Cuddy, to duty under the Chief Constructor at the League Island, Navy-yard.

Detached.

JAN. 8.—Ensign A. C. Almy, from the Tennessee and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director W. W. Williams, from Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Feb. 15, settle accounts and then wait orders.

Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, from the Minnesota, Jan. 31, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, under the general storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. C. McGowan, from the Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 30, and ordered to the Minnesota.

JAN. 10.—Ensign Roger Welles, Jr., from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Thetis.

Ensign R. F. Lopez, from the Torpedo Station, Jan. 25, and ordered to the Thetis.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. N. Bertolette, from the Tennessee and ordered to the Thetis.

Assistant Paymaster James S. Phillips, from the Navy yard, New York, and ordered to duty at Port Royal, S. C.

Assistant Paymaster John Q. Lovell, from duty at Port Royal, S. C., and ordered to the Thetis.

JAN. 10.—Chief Engineer George W. Melville, from the Atlanta and ordered to duty as inspector of the machinery of the two vessels to be constructed by Cramp and Sons.

Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to inspect the machinery being built by the Columbia Iron Works and Dry Docks Company.

Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb, from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to inspect the construction of the vessels to be built by Cramp and Sons.

Assistant Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood, from special duty at Chester, Pa., and ordered to inspect construction of vessel by Columbia Iron Works.

Assistant Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon, from the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and ordered to report for special duty under Naval Constructor Webb.

JAN. 11.—Commander Silas Casey, from command of the Dale, Jan. 30, and ordered as inspector of the 5th Lighthouse District on Jan. 31.

Commander Robley D. Evans, as inspector of the 5th Lighthouse District.

Lieutenant Commander R. E. Impey, from the Washington Navy-yard and granted one year's leave with permission to leave the United States.

Lieutenant W. S. Cowles, as member of the Board of Inspection of Foreign Ships and ordered to command the Despatch on Jan. 15.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Waldemar D. Rose, from the Independence and ordered to duty as recorder of the Board of Inspection, of which Commodore Irwin is president.

Medical Inspector J. S. Dungan, from duty at San Francisco, Jan. 29, and placed upon the retired list on that date.

Leave.

Granted Passed Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane for six months.

Commissioned.

Commodore John Lee Davis, to be a rear admiral from Oct. 30, 1885.

Nominations.

JAN. 10.—Assistant Engineer Edward R. Freeman, to be a passed assistant engineer, Jan. 26, 1886, vice Stivers and Heaton, promoted.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry P. Harvey, to be a surgeon. Dec. 18, 1886, vice Law, retired.

Frederick Wilkinson Olcott, of New Jersey, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, to fill a vacancy.

Resigned.

Naval Cadet Wm. C. Antwerp.

MARINE CORPS.

JAN. 8.—2d Lieutenant Wm. H. Stayton, when the U. S. S. Hartford has been put out of commission, and her guard has been transferred to the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., detached from that post, and ordered to proceed by rail to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, U. S. M. C., for orders.

JAN. 13.—Captain F. H. Harrington granted leave of absence until Jan. 18.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending January 12, 188:

Richard Callahan, coal heaver, died Nov. 18, 1886, on U. S. S. Lancaster at Montevideo, Uruquay.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

CAPTAIN J. H. GILLIS, commanding the Pacific Squadron, writes from the *Hartford*, at San Francisco, Dec. 27, as follows: "The *Hartford* arrived in this port, Dec. 26, three days out from San Diego. On the trip from Payta to this port the ship has been twenty-six and a half days at sea, and during only three days of this period have the winds been favorable enough for plain sail; at other times it was possible to use fore and aft sail. Before anchoring at San Francisco the uptake of boiler No. 3 burst, and on the trip up both of the boilers which were used developed new cracks."

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL CHANDLER, under date of Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 10, 1886, where the flagship *Marion* was at anchor, reports the disposition of the vessels of the Asiatic Squadron on that date as follows: The *Omaha*, at Chemulpo, Corea; the *Palos*, at Tientsin, China. The *Monocacy* was at Hong Kong, having been recently relieved at Canton by H. B. M. S. *Espoir*, which vessel will look after foreign interests in that locality until the middle of December, when the *Monocacy* will again return to Canton and relieve the *Espoir*. The *Marion*, temporarily flagship, is at Yokohama. Rear Admiral Chandler had received no tidings as yet of the arrival of the *Brooklyn* or *Essex* at Singapore on their way to the China coast. During his stay at Yokohama the Rear Admiral paid his respects to the Japanese officials at Tokio and Yokohama, and to the various members of the U. S. and foreign diplomatic and consular corps at both places. At Yokohama, Nov. 26, Rear Admi. Chandler and his personal staff was presented to the Mikado and Empress of Japan. The health of officers and men on the station remains excellent, and affairs are quiet.

Capt. E. O. Matthews, commanding the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, in a letter dated Bombay, India, Dec. 9, 1886, writes: Leaving Muscat, Arabia, Oct. 27, reached Bushire, Persia, Oct. 31. Nov. 3 fired a salute in honor of the Shah's fifty-eighth birthday. On the 3d, accompanied by a party of officers, I left the ship for Shiraz, 175 miles, and from there forty miles to the ruins of Persepolis. At Shiraz we were met by a representative of the Sahib Devan (Deputy Governor General), who brought us horses for a remount upon passing the city, and one horse led in front as a mark of honor. A little further on we were met by a General, who came on behalf of the Prince Jalal Dowhh, the Governor General of the Province of Farsistan, and another led horse. By them we were escorted to the summer garden of the Sahib Devan, "Del-Go-Shar" (Place of Delight), where we were entertained during our stay until we left for Persepolis. During our stay at Del-go-Shar we made official visits to the Prince, Sahib Devan, Foreign Agent and others who called on us. The Sahib Devan returned our call the day before we left. We were entertained with true Persian politeness during our stay, and when we left for Persepolis guards were sent ahead to notify the Governors where we stopped, so that we received every attention. At Zarcoon the Governor entertained us at breakfast. I was informed that it was by special instructions from the Shah and also from the Tel-é-Sultan (the eldest son of the Shah, who is Governor General of the whole of southern Persia), resident at Ispahan. They seemed much interested in America and anxious to get cotton and tobacco seed from there, with instructions about culture and curing. America goes under the general name of Gangeedonia or New World. We returned to the ship Nov. 22. The *Brooklyn* left Bushire and touched at Karochi, which has a fine harbor and is a flourishing city of 60,000, which has sprung up within a few years, by means of American imports, such as kerosene and American drills. Capt. Matthews suggests the propriety of having a Consular representative there. Leaving Karochi the 3d inst., the ship arrived at Bombay the 6th, where liberty was given.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL D. L. BRAINE, in a communication to the Navy Department, dated Montevideo, Uruguay, Nov. 19, 1886, states that the vessel arrived at Montevideo, Nov. 13, after experiencing two gales of wind en route from Rio de Janeiro. With the expected annual development of yellow fever at Rio de Janeiro, in the coming months of December, January, and February, and the presence of cholera at Buenos Ayres, Rear-Admiral Braine finds his movements circumscribed, and has postponed his trip up the Leo Plata river, as far as Rosario. He says Montevideo is very healthy, and Uruguay is very carefully guarded on and along all its interior and river lines. The health of the officers and crew of the *Lancaster* and *Tallapoosa* will be carefully looked after. Both vessels are coaled and provisioned for four months and can go to sea at any moment. If Montevideo continues healthy the vessels may remain at Maldonado. Should the cholera at Buenos Ayres increase the *Tallapoosa* will be sent to Santa Catharina, Brazil, to wait orders, or act at discretion when the sickly season is over. The *Lancaster*, after the *Tallapoosa* is disposed of, will cruise along the south coast; thence to the Falkland Islands, and thence, possibly, to St. Helena, arriving at Rio de Janeiro by June, 1887, where Rear-Admiral Braine hopes to meet the *Alliance*. The health of the officers and crews of the *Lancaster* and *Tallapoosa* is reported as excellent, all being benefited by the change from Rio de Janeiro to Montevideo.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 12, 1887.

MANY of the visitors during the Christmas holidays are still here, and in consequence the Cadets' hop on Saturday evening was very largely attended.

Next Saturday the first of the series of private theatricals given by the officers will be held in the gymnasium.

The ice on the river has afforded excellent skating during the past week, and Naval Academy people have enjoyed it immensely.

The news of Ensign McClain's death was received here with great sorrow by the cadets and officers alike. Mr. McClain's cordial warm-heartedness during his stay at the Naval Academy won him a list of friends whose sympathy for Mrs. McClain in her affliction is as profound as sincere.

Cadet W. C. Van Antwerp has resigned.

NAVY PAY CASES.

DECISIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT IN TWO TEST CASES.

A DECISION was rendered by the United States Supreme Court on Monday, in the case of the United States, appellant, against Fred. M. Symonds, Lieutenant, U. S. N., appeal from the Court of Claims. Symonds, the plaintiff in error, was a Lieutenant in the Navy, and was assigned to duty April 1, 1882, as executive officer of the training ship *New Hampshire*. On July 7 of the same year the Secretary of the Navy issued an order to the effect that on and after August 1 the *New Hampshire* would not be considered as in commission for sea service. Her status after that date was not changed, and Lieut. Symonds continued to act on board of her as executive officer, but he received thenceforth only the shore pay of an officer of his grade, without rations or commutation therefor. The question presented is whether Lieut. Symonds's services after August 1 were performed "at sea," within the meaning of section 1,556 of the Revised Statutes. If they were he has a right to be paid the compensation established by law for sea service. The court is of opinion that within the meaning of the law Symonds, as executive officer of the *New Hampshire*, was "at sea" when performing his duties in the same sense that he would have been if he had been engaged upon a practice ship at sea. The judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Harlan. The decision of the lower court is also affirmed in the case of the United States agt. Joshua Bishop which involves the same question.

A decision was also rendered by the court in the longevity pay case of the United States against Chas. H. Rockwell, Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N., appeal from the Court of Claims. The court holds that the actual time of previous service by one claiming the benefits of the act of 1883 must be credited to the lowest grade having graduated pay attached to it by the act of 1870, and which he held when, or after that act took effect, and not to the grade which, although the lowest held by him after he last entered the service was not graduated in respect to pay by the act of 1870 until after he had ceased to hold it. Such was the view taken by the court below and its judgment is affirmed.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r, Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
P. A. Paymaster J. N. Speel, U. S. N., Room 127 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding. Address Coast Survey Office.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.

Schooner *Eagre*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Box 219, Olympia, Wash. Ter.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg Address Foot of So. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. David Peacock, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *McArthur*, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., comdg. Address Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Yard, N. Y.

Schooner *Scoresby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address New Berne, N. C.

Steamer *Arago*, Ensign W. J. Sears, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, New York.

CAPTAIN J. G. WALKER, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Detail, visited Boston this week.

THE U. S. Survey steamers *Blake* (Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, commanding) and the *Endeavor* (Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, commanding) left the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Jan. 12, 1887, for the coast of Texas.

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References:
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ARMYNAVY.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR THE ARMY.

IT is not the intention of Senator MANDERSON to push his Three Battalion bill to a vote this session. He believes it would pass the Senate with little or no opposition, but, as he considers its passage of the House beyond possibility, he does not care to waste time upon it, reserving it for another Congress. Nor does he propose to urge any further action upon the bill requiring the examination of officers of the line preliminary to promotion, which is pending in the Senate Committee. His object in introducing the bill, he says, was simply to provoke criticism, and he had no expectation of getting a vote upon it this session. In his purpose he has been successful, as he has had communications from hundreds of officers expressing their opinion on the bill. From these he is convinced that the principle proposed is correct, and it is his intention to bring it to an issue at another session.

The majority of the letters received by Mr. MANDERSON favor the bill as a whole; some suggest that certain of the field officers should also be required to pass an examination, others think that officers who undergo great hardships on the frontier, and who have not the same opportunity for study as officers East, should be exempt from examination.

It is expected that the bill of the late Senator LOGAN, S. No. 2199, to increase the efficiency of the Army, which passed the Senate last session, will be favorably reported by the House Military Committee in a form considerably modified. At the beginning of the present session the chairman, General BRAGG, seemed disposed to allow the bill to fail on a point of courtesy toward a member of the committee, Mr. STEELE, who had already reported a bill embodying many of the same provisions. The question of courtesy towards the deceased author of the bill having been called to his attention, General BRAGG will at the meeting on Tuesday next endeavor to have the committee adopt the Senate bill (No. 1490), with a number of amendments he has prepared, and incorporating with it the provision of the bill pending in the committee to amend the 103d Article of War so as to exempt deserters from trial by Court-martial after two years' absence. The first section of the LOGAN bill providing for summary courts, consisting of one officer, it is proposed to amend by requiring the Department commander to issue the order for the execution of sentence, instead of the post commander. Section 2 of the bill, increasing the pay of the non-commissioned officers, it is proposed to strike out altogether. This action is recommended on the ground that these officers are already receiving pay commensurate with their duties. To the clause increasing the pay of chaplains to $1,800 per annum it is proposed to add a proviso prohibiting the appointment of persons to these positions who are over forty-five years of age. The provision allowing mileage over land grant railroads will be stricken out, as the Army Appropriation bill now contains an item for that purpose.

General BRAGG has not yet decided whether or not he will favor the provision allowing the issue of fuel in kind to officers, but the probabilities are that he will not do so. He proposes to add the provision of the Senate bill increasing the pay of hospital stewards, with some slight modifications. The issue of potatoes as part of the soldier's ration he also proposes to urge as an amendment to the bill. It is his intention also to include a provision prohibiting judge advocates from attending the secret sessions of Court-martials. There are many other reforms he has in mind which he expects to mature before the meeting on Tuesday.

An effort is shortly to be made to secure night sessions for the consideration of military measures, and should it succeed the chances for the passage of this variously modified bill would seem to be pretty good. Some of the provisions will doubtless provoke controversy, but as the measure as a whole carries very little increase, in the way of appropriations, with it, the House will probably accept it as a reform measure and pass it without much further discussion.

A VOTE has not yet been reached in the House on the Navy Reorganization bill, nor has the bill received further consideration this week. It is liable to be sprung on the House at any moment, and the expectation is that when brought to a vote it will pass, some amendments being first adopted. Mr. HERBERT and other members of the House Naval Committee have already informally agreed to accept amendments suggested by the opposition which will allow the Secretary of the Navy to select the heads of certain bureaus from either the line or staff officers. The bill as reported confined the Secretary in his selection to officers of the line. The belief is gaining among naval officers that this measure will become a law in some shape before the session closes. The House had another bout at the bill on Saturday last, during which Mr. GOFF led the attack in a speech of over an hour. He defended the present mode of distributing the business of the Department, and protested against the cutting off of the two Bureaus of Construction and Engineering, closing with a fervid appeal to his party associates to stand by the organization which they had made so effective during the late war. Mr. THOMAS, of Illinois, defended the measure in a short speech, in which he stated that this bill was not an outcome of the line and staff controversy, but a measure in the interest of good administration, such as was impossible under the present order of things. It seems to us that none of the speakers got quite at the kernel of the difficulty, which consists in the power which the chiefs of the bureaus have now to give orders, which are by law considered as coming from the Secretary, and which not only may be, but very frequently are, contradictory. While the bill is not all that could be desired, and is not so perfect a measure as the original one which was introduced last winter, yet it is a step in the right direction, and, if passed, it will put the business of the Navy upon a better footing. The House Committee should

take care to see however that the bill does not in any way reflect professional prejudices and modify it accordingly before its passage, if they have opportunity. Otherwise, it is certain to be a bone of contention in the future, and the legislation adopted will not be permanent.

THE Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate on Tuesday additional estimates of $50,000 for extra duty pay to enlisted men detailed as cooks and nurses in hospitals; $164 for extra duty pay to enlisted men employed as draughtsmen at the Military Academy, and $3,125.83 for extra duty pay to enlisted men legally employed on extra duty as mechanics, laborers, buglers, police, and clerks at the Military Academy. These estimates were referred to the Appropriation Committee for consideration in connection with the Army and Military Academy appropriation bills now pending before that committee In connection with the estimate of $50,000 for extra duty pay to nurses and cooks, communications were presented from the Paymaster-General, Quartermaster-General and Surgeon-General, setting forth the facts already well-known in regard to the omission of the item from the Army appropriation bill of last year. No estimate, however, is made to cover the deficiency for the current year, the amount recommended being intended for the fiscal year ending 1888. Surgeon General MOORE endorses the estimate in the following words:

This service is imperatively necessary for the proper care and treatment of sick soldiers, and if entrusted to men detailed for this purpose without compensation, will be performed unwillingly and in a perfunctory manner. While I consider the system of detailing enlisted men from the combatant force of the Army as cooks and nurses in hospitals objectionable in many ways, I would recommend that provision be made for this necessary service until a plan shall be perfected and approved for the organization of a hospital corps who shall be non-combatant and attached permanently to the Medical Department.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations refused to insert the item of $50,000 in the Army bill, and unless it is added when the bill comes up for consideration in the Senate this worthy class of employees will be compelled to go another year without their additional pay. An estimate of $70,262.50 for extra duty pay for 400 nurses and 150 cooks is included in the account book of estimates to cover the deficiency for the current year, but from the present outlook this stands no better chance than the estimate for next year.

SINCE the promulgation of General Orders No. 85, A. G. O., of Nov. 18, 1886, amending paragraph 868 of the Regulations so as to direct that "no soldier shall be confined except on the order of an officer who shall previously inquire into his offence," we have received a variety of communications on the subject. Some are in favor of the regulation, and others—the majority—opposed to it. We are gratified that our request of Dec. 4 last for "further expressions of opinion" on the order has been so liberally responded to, but there is another phase of the question which has now to be considered, and that is as to how the regulation can be reconciled with the law as embodied in the 24th Article of War. That Article reads as follows:

All officers, of what condition soever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, whether among persons belonging to his own or to another corps, regiment, troop, battery, or company, and to order officers into arrest, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers into confinement, who take part in the same, until their proper superior officer is acquainted therewith, and whosoever being so ordered refuses to obey such officer or non-commissioned officer, or draws a weapon upon him, shall be punished as a Court-martial may direct.

In our opinion the regulation and this Article of War cannot be reconciled, and it would seem that the author of G. O. 85 must have entirely overlooked the 24th Article. In no place in the Articles of War, other than in the 24th Article, or in the Regulations, do we find the term "officer" applied so as to include non-commissioned as well as commissioned officers. From these premises we are bound to conclude that so far as it conflicts with the 24th Article of War, the regulation in question (G. O. 85) is invalid.

THE Secretary of War transmitted to the House on Thursday the following draft of a bill for a reorganization of Adjutant General's Department:

An Act to effect a re-arrangement of grades of officer in the Adjutant General's Department of the Army.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Adjutant General's Department of the Army shall consist of one adjutant general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier general; four assistant adjutants general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonel; six assistant adjutants general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel, and six assistant adjutants general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of major: *Provided*, That the vacancies in the grade of colonel and lieutenant colonel created by this act shall be filled by the promotion by seniority of the officers now in the Adjutant General's Department.

A long and carefully prepared "statement of facts," comparing the rank and services of the three senior majors of the Adjutant-General's Department with those of other departments of the Service, accompanies the bill. This shows that Majors GREENE and BRECK as majors—ranked every officer (exclusive of the line general officers) now on the active list—say 2,092, except 22; and Major WOOD—as major—ranked every officer except 38; and by length of continuous commissioned service Major GREENE's service exceeds that of all officers now in the Army but 64; Major BRECK's, that of all but 76, and Major WOODS that of all but 78. There are officers now in the Service with the rank of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, who originally entered the Army subsequent to the dates on which Majors GREENE, BRECK, and WOOD were promoted to the rank of major, and these officers have served in one grade nearly a quarter of a century. Communications in support of the measure are sent by the Lieutenant-General, General SCHOFIELD, and the Adjutant-General. In forwarding these and other documents the Secretary of War "begs the favorable and speedy consideration of the committee." The organization proposed by the bill, he says, "is in keeping with the latest legislation of Congress with regard to the staff corps, as shown in the Inspector-General's Department and the Judge-Advocate General's Department, in each of which, by comparatively recent legislation, the number of higher grades has been increased relatively to the lowest".

A COMPARISON of Department orders giving the result of the classification in target practice for 1886, shows that the Nevada Trophy has again been won by Co. D, 3d U. S. Inf., the successful company of 1885. The War Department order announcing the results of practice for the entire Army has been sent to the printer and will be issued forthwith.

THE Nebraska Commandery of the Loyal Legion are proposing to publish the interesting address on the Battle of Gettysburg, delivered by General Morrow, who was taken prisoner on the first day, and witnessed subsequent proceedings from the belfry of the Gettysburg Court House, within the Confederate lines. General Morrow regards the fighting done by the 1st Army Corps, July 1, as the best done at Gettysburg by any large body of Union troops. That corps lost 6,000 out of 10,000 men. To General Doubleday is given great credit for bravery and skill. But for his skillful disposition of troops to meet emergencies in the face of overwhelming numbers, the battle of the first day of July would have been a perfect rout instead of a great defeat. General Howard is given full credit for selecting Cemetery Hill as the battle ground. The Confederate commanders are criticized for not following up the victory of July 1 by an immediate attack on Cemetery Hill. Longstreet's splendid attack against the Union left, July 2, was a mistake under any circumstances, but if made at all should have been supported by a determined simultaneous attack against the Union right. Johnson's attack against the extreme Federal right is declared to have been a very brilliant feat of arms. When he had driven the Union troops from their position, Lee should have supported him by a re-inforcement of 20,000 men. Had this been done Meade would, in all probability, have abandoned his position, and the great battle would have been fought somewhere between Gettysburg and Washington. The failure of Meade to throw a column of 30,000 men on the heels of Pickett is declared to be a fatal mistake. Had he done this the War of the Rebellion would have ended at Gettysburg and not at Appomattox, and Meade and not Grant would have been the great American hero.

ALL the indications are ominous of war in Europe when the spring appears, but the very fact that it is so generally anticipated then may postpone the outbreak, which now seems inevitable. The speeches made by Von Moltke and Bismarck, urging the adoption of their army bill upon the reluctant Reichstag, distinctly declare their apprehension of a struggle with France. Bismarck said in his speech: "Is there in France a single paper or a single public person who says: 'We renounce our rights to Alsace-Lorraine?' The possibility of French aggression is, therefore, a sufficient motive for the bill. France is a strong and well armed power; her army is brave and ready to fight. We must never sit idle, with our hands in our laps, however peaceful France may look for the moment. Suppose the French prove victorious, what would we have to expect? We should have the same French against us from whom we suffered from 1807 to 1813, and who would again so suck our blood that we would be paralyzed for thirty years. Endeavors would be made permanently to weaken us. The peace of 1870 is mere child's play in comparison with what peace would be after a war in 1890. He who wishes to take the responsibility for this, let him. The Federal Government will not take that responsibility, and they therefore submit this bill." The Chancellor endeavored, at the same time, to make it clear that the relations of Germany with Russia and the other European powers were most satisfactory, and that the contest between France and Germany, if it came, would be fought out independently and without allies on either side. In spite of arguments, appeals and threats, the Reichstag refused to grant an appropriation for seven years, and limited the bill to three. The Chamber was thereupon dissolved by the Chancellor.

THE "Southern Bivouac" for January has a portrait of Theodore O'Hara and a sketch of his life. It also publishes the "Bivouac of the Dead" as originally written by O'Hara—nine verses in all, omitting three verses subsequently added, commencing with the following first lines: "Like the fierce Northern hurricane,"—"Long did the doubtful conflict rage," and "'Twas at that hour his stern command." The author of this article takes the liberty of altering what he regards as an obvious error, so as to make the last verse commencing

"Yon marble minstrel's *voiceless tone*,
In deathless song shall tell,"

to read "Yon marble minstrel's *voiceful stone*." To us this change is not so obvious as it appears to him, and we protest against it. Poetical license applies as well to a description of a marble monument as having a "voiceless tone," as to its having a "voiceful stone," and the first is the more poetical. The article is based upon a volume compiled by E. W. Ranck, of Lexington, Ky., giving O'Hara's biography and his poems. He is credited with one other long poem on Daniel Boone, entitled "The Old Pioneer." The last verse is as follows:

"A dirge for the brave old pioneer!
The patriarch of his tribe!
He sleeps—no pompous pile marks where,
Nor lines his deeds describe.
They raised no stone above him here,
Nor carved his deathless name—
An empire is his sepulchre,
His epitaph is fame."

The following lines are also credited to O'Hara:

"I'd lie for her,
I'd sigh for her,
I'd drink the river dry for her—
But d——d if I would die for her," etc.

"Thou art not my first love,
I loved before we met,
And the memory of that early dream
Will linger round me yet;
But, thou, thou art my last love,
The truest and the best,
My heart but shed its early leaves
To give thee all the rest."

O'Hara, his biographer tells us, "was appointed to a captaincy in the U. S. Army, when such a position was a sure indication of merit, served with distinction through the Mexican War, and was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct." After the War he left the Army to practice law in Washington, embarked in an expedition against Cuba, and was badly wounded in command of a regiment at the disastrous battle of Cardenas. He subsequently became an editor; commanded the 12th Alabama during the Civil War, and afterwards served on the staff of Albert Sidney Johnston—who fell, wounded, into his arms at Shiloh—and on the staff of Gen. John C. Breckenridge. He next became an unsuccessful cotton broker and planter, died of bilious fever June 6, 1867, and was buried at Columbus, Ga., his remains being subsequently removed to Frankfort, Ky., in accordance with a resolution of the Kentucky Legislature. O'Hara was never married. His personal appearance is described as striking. He was nearly six feet in height, very graceful and handsome, erect in carriage, and scrupulously neat in his dress.

A YEAR ago, Jan. 16, 1886, Senator Manderson introduced a resolution asking the Committee on Foreign Relations to make investigation concerning the killing of Captain Crawford by Mexican troops in January, 1886. The Senate has not yet been favored with anything in the nature of a report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in view of an investigation had by the State Department and investigation also made by the War Department the committee has probably thought that such report was not needed. Without waiting for it, Senator Manderson has introduced a bill (S. 6086) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Capt. Crawford. In presenting it, Mr. Manderson said:

It appears from the report of the Secretary of War that the only claim made on the Mexican Government is in the nature of indemnity for the mules taken from the officer who succeeded to the command of our troops after the killing of Captain Crawford. It seems to me that under the facts as narrated by the Lieutenant General of the Army and the Secretary of War in their reports, stronger and more urgent demand for indemnity should be made upon the Mexican Government. But, if it is not to be so, if no redress is to be asked from Mexico, then I submit that something in

the way of relief should be afforded to the family of this gallant soldier who met with such a horrible death. He leaves a mother who, I understand, is insane, who was dependent upon him for her support and maintenance, and there survives him a brother entirely unfitted by reason of physical disability (contracted, I believe, during the War of the Rebellion as a soldier) who was also dependent upon him.

MR. WHEELER has introduced into the House a bill, H. R. 10423, appropriating $100,000, to be expended, by a Board of Engineer officers under the direction of the Secretary of War, "in boring into the crust of the earth, with a view to extending and enlarging our knowledge of the features and peculiarities of its formation and structure." The locality is to be chosen by the Board, giving preference to localities where land is of comparatively small value, and title is to be secured to the land at least four miles in every direction from said boring. The last section provides:

That the Secretary of War shall make a report to the Fiftieth Congress showing the progress of the boring up to the date of the report, together with the views of the board as to the depth to which, with the mechanical instruments and appliances at their command, it can be carried; and that the estimates submitted by the War Department for the ensuing year shall include an estimate of the amount necessary to prosecute the work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

A CORRESPONDENT presents us with an argument in favor of a more systematic effort to develop the military features of the educational institutions to which Army officers are assigned as professors. To awaken greater interest in the military drill, which is now regarded as irksome, he proposes to add to it the privilege of nominating one or more cadets to the Military and Naval Academies each year, making these appointments the reward for merit. This plan would, our correspondent thinks, be an improvement upon the system of selecting cadets by competitive examination, as it would give a better opportunity to test the real ability and moral character of a candidate. He proposes further to reform the civil service by giving fifty per cent. of the appointments to clerkships and minor offices to the leading graduates from colleges.

IN competition for the U. S. Naval Institute Prize Essay, 1887, five essays have been received with mottoes as follows: "In Hoc Signo Vinces"; "Aut Nunquam Tenta aut Perfice"; "Necessity is the Mother of Invention"; "J'ai Pris mon Parti," and one from China, in blue binding. The subject of the essays is "The Naval Brigade—its organization, equipment and tactics." A gold medal, $100, and life membership will be awarded to the successful essayist. The judges for this year are Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett, U. S. Navy; Colonel Charles Heywood, U. S. M. C., and Mr. Jacob W. Miller, General Manager of the Providence and Stonington S. S. Co. (late U. S. Navy.)

THE Real Estate Exchange, of New York, which represents the most conservative property interests of the city, has, through its Committee on Legislation, appointed a committee to report upon the subject of coast defences and to suggest a plan of co-operation with other bodies, representing the pecuniary and business interests of the City and State with a view to securing Congressional action for the protection of our seacoast frontier. William C. Church, David G. Croly and Elliott Roosevelt were appointed on the committee.

SURGEON WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, U. S. A., contributes to the New York *Medical Journal* of January 1, an excellent article on "Consumption Among the Indians." In conclusion he says: "If the evidence adduced is admitted to have value, it goes to show that consumption increases among Indians under the influence of civilization—*i. e.*, under a compulsory endeavor to accustom themselves to the food and habits of an alien and more advanced race—and that climate is no calculable factor of this increase."

A NEW piece of music, called the "Army Hymn," words by Oliver Wendell Holmes and the music by George Peabody, of Salem, Mass., the venerable father of Mrs. Endicott, the wife of the Secretary of War, was played by the Marine Band at the White House on New Year's Day for the first time in public, and brought forth many expressions of praise from those who heard it. Professor Sousa considers it a work of a very high order, and predicts for it very wide popularity, especially among military bands.

THE House on Tuesday last passed a bill to give a pension of fifty dollars a month to the widow of the late Lieut. Commander Benj. Long Edes, which was very proper, but it is difficult to see why they should, at the same time, have cut down the amount allowed the widow of the late Lieut. Henry J. Hunt to twenty-five dollars a month. Mr. McMillan opposed both bills, on the ground of a general objection to special legislation of this sort, but while it seems to have been thought necessary in the one case to meet his objections by cutting down the amount granted, no such suggestion was made in the other and parallel case. The number of Army and Navy widows now receiving the pension of $50 a month is twenty-two. The Hunt bill has been reported from the Senate Committee on Pensions with an amendment increasing the amount of pension from $25 to $40 per month. This amendment should receive the concurrence of the House.

AT the biennial election of the Military Service Institution of the United States, held at Governor's Island, January 12, Major General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., was elected President, and the following as Executive Council: For two years: Gen. H. L. Abbot, col., corps of engineers; Capt. H. F. Brewerton, 5th Art.; Lieut. Col. H. W. Closson, 5th Art.; Capt. G. H. Cook, A. Q. M.; Col. John Hamilton, 5th Art.; Col. A. L. Hough, 16th Inf. For four years: Gen. R. H. Jackson, major 5th Art.; Col R. Jones, inspector general; Lieut. Col. R. F. O'Beirne, 15th Inf.: Brevet Major J. P. Sanger, capt. 1st Art.; Capt. C. Shaler, capt. of Ord. Dept. For six years: Col. C. Sutherland, Med. Dept.; Gen. C. H. Tompkins, col., Asst. Q. M. G.; Lieut. Col. G. Wallace, retired; Gen. A. S. Webb, late U. S. A.; H. W. Wheeler, 1st Lieut., 5th Cav.; Gen. W. D. Whipple, lieut. col., A. G. D.

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, says: "Naval officers outside the Ordnance Bureau strongly favor the passage of Congressman Merriman's bill for the purchase of Capt. Ericsson's *Destroyer*. It is claimed that the vessel has never been given a fair trial, which is asserted to be the case with a large share of the inventions submitted to the Ordnance Bureau for trial. One of the officers, having a kindly feeling toward the *Destroyer*, said to-day that the time will come when many of the improvements in naval war materials submitted to the United States and refused a trial will be taken up by other countries and proved successful, and then our Navy will afford additional food for merriment."

A CORRESPONDENT at Pittsburg, Pa., writes us of the visit of the Naval Board to that place: "They looked at things, had the steel gun business fully explained to them, and some of them took a very favorable view of the steel casting idea, but of course there was nothing definite said or done. The principal thing that the Board seemed to have in view was to see what facilities are in existence for the finishing of guns, lathes, etc., which is beginning at the wrong end of the string; after the gun is made the finishing is a comparatively small thing.

BOTH Houses of Congress have now passed the bill to give the Indians land in severalty, but they differ as to the details of the measure, and the bill goes to a Conference Committee, Messrs. Dawes, Jones and Bowen representing the Senate.

THE Sedgwick Memorial Association, Philadelphia, expects to dedicate the monument at Spottsylvania next May, on the twenty-third anniversary of Gen. Sedgwick's death.

THE Paymaster-General has issued instructions to paymasters at frontier posts requiring them to furnish New York exchange, when asked for, to officers in sums not exceeding the amount of their monthly pay.

INSTRUCTION FOR CAV. AND ARTILLERY.

THE following is the text of the bill passed by the two Houses for the completion of Forts D. A. Russell and Robinson, and for the establishment of a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery at Fort Riley:

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to establish upon the military reservation at Fort Riley a permanent school of instruction for drill and practice for the cavalry and light artillery service of the Army of the United States, and which shall be the depot to which all recruits for such service shall be sent; and for the purpose of construction of such quarters, barracks and stables as may be required to carry into effect the purposes of this act the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to complete quarters and barracks at Ft. D. A. Russell, Territory of Wyoming, at an expense not exceeding $30,000, and to complete the quarters and barracks at Fort Robinson, in the State of Nebraska, for a garrison of ten companies, at a cost not to exceed $55,000, and there is hereby appropriated, for the purpose mentioned in this section, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $85,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE Army Appropriation bill as reported to the Senate from the Appropriation Committee on Wednesday, appropriates $23,737,718, being $97,600 in excess of the appropriation made by the bill as it came from the House. The principal increase is upon the item for the manufacture of small arms, which is raised from $300,000 to $400,000, and a reduction is made of $5,000 in the amount for pay and travelling expenses of Paymasters' clerks and messengers. Amendments are made limiting the number of Paymasters' clerks to forty-six, Paymasters' messengers to thirty, contract surgeons to sixty-five, hospital matrons to one hundred and sixty, and veterinary surgeons to fourteen. An item of $1,600 is added "for pay of one clerk for the General of the Army on the retired list," also $1,000 "for additional pay to the officer commanding the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas." The paragraph appropriating $85,000 for mileage to officers is made to read, "for mileage to officers travelling on duty *without troops when authorized by law*," instead of "for mileage to officers when travelling on duty." No change is made in the two provisions requiring the quartermasters to furnish transportation and granting mileage over land-grant railroads. The amount of appropriation for payment of civilian employees of the Subsistence Department is reduced from $120,000 to $110,000. The proviso requiring that no expenditure from the appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department shall be made except by the Q. M. General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, is stricken out. Under the head of appropriation of $90,000 for the Ordnance Department, the following items are added: "Ordnance and ordnance supplies, including payment for mechanical labor in the office of the Chief of Ordnance."

A BULLET-PROOF MATERIAL.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed: "Some interesting experiments with a new bullet-proof material were conducted this afternoon at the military shooting-ground near the Danube, in the presence of M.j.-Gen. Keith Fraser, the British Military Attache. The invention is that of Herr Charles Scarnejo, of Vienna. It consists of a hard pad, two inches thick, covered with gray twill lining, and filled apparently with nothing but cotton wool. By chemical preparation, however, the wool acquires resisting properties which, to a certain extent, really do make it bullet-proof. Bullets fired from an Austrian military carbine at 20, 50, and 100 paces, not only stuck fast in the pad, but were flattened as if they had struck a stone wall. A shot which Gen. Fraser himself fired from an English rifle, at very short range, went clean through the pad, and made an enormous hole at the back. But altogether it was pretty conclusively demonstrated that at ranges beyond 200 yards the pad could not well be pierced through by a first shot. The invention is described in the current number of the Vienna *Militar Zeitung*, and the inventor claims for it that the pads, being compressed to a thickness of less than 1 in., could be made available as plastrons for soldiers. This is perhaps too sanguine, but screens made of the material and moved about on bicycle wheels, as the inventor suggests, might doubtless be employed as mantlets to cover gunners while establishing batteries. I was present at to-day's experiments, and was told by Herr Scarnejo that he hopes to improve his material before the next trials are made with it, in about a week."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are in receipt of an anonymous "Appeal in behalf of the Navy and its *personnel*, with notes of some incidents in its history, by an ex-staff officer." Its author has no reason to be ashamed of it. It is vigorously written and makes an excellent case on behalf of the Engineer Corps in reply to criticisms upon it which appeared in the New York *World* of last summer, under the heading of a "Barnacle Bureau." It is the old quarrel of the members revived, for it is obvious that a modern Navy must, in some form, provide for expert skill in the management of the machinery upon which our vessels are dependent for their motive power; it is equally obvious that Naval efficiency requires that there should be a harmonious adjustment between those who furnish this and the other and equally essential elements which go to make up the sum total of Naval *personnel*. The only question then is as to the how, and to the settlement of this question the facts presented in this pamphlet are a valuable contribution. In the endeavor to unify the administration of affairs on board of a man-of-war we must have a care that we do not run foul of the old proverb, "A jack at all trades and a master of none." Intelligent co-operation should make class antagonisms impossible. The author of this pamphlet quotes with approval what Commander Ward says in his "Steam for the Million": "Recognize as right and beneficial, when not morbid, a jealous pride of position and of rank, and concede to it, not only all the public good requires but all it will admit." The experience of the unfortunate Cowper Coles is quoted to show what results from "ignoring capable engineering talent," and numerous acts of distinguished merit are cited to the credit of the Naval Engineer Corps, and we are told that "instances are not rare when engineer officers, in emergencies, have efficiently performed the duties of every other class of officers, that of surgeon alone excepted"—so the religious administrations of the chaplain would seem to be included.

"Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor," is the title of a handsome illustrated volume in which Gen. Theo. T. Rodenbough, U. S. A., has brought together accounts of "some of the noble deeds for which the medal has been awarded, described by those who have won it." The volume concludes with a list of those, 474 in all, who received the Medal of Honor for individual gallantry on a particular occasion during the War of the Rebellion. This includes the following officers and men of the Regular Army: Sergt. Major Augustus Barry, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin, 2d Art.; Sergt. Orila Cayer, 14th Inf.; Sergeant Major F. W. Gerber, Battalion U. S. Engineers; Corporal John C. Hesse, 8th Inf.; Private E. R. Hanford, 2d Cav.; Sergt. John Kaiser, 2d Art.; Private Timothy O'Connor, 1st Cav.; Sergt. Geo. Foster Robinson, now Major and Paymaster; 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Custer. Among those of the Regular Service whose history appears here are Sergt. Bernard Taylor, 5th Cav.; Sergt. John Nihill, 5th Art.; Private Sylvester Grover, 5th Cav.; Sergt. John Harrington, 3d Cav.; 1st Sergt. Geo. K. Kitchen, 5th Cav.; Private Wm. Evans, 7th Inf.; Sergt. W. B. Lewis, 3d Cav.; Private O'Malley, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Edward Grimes, 5th Cav.; Sergt. John D. Lawton, 5th Cav.; Sergt. James Fegan, 3d Inf. Gen. Rodenbough's volume is a most interesting and valuable record of exciting adventure as well as of honorable and distinguished service.

A recent publication from the press of the Artillery School, of Fort Monroe, Va., is an excellent article by 1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Art., on "Material for Field Artillery for the U. S. Army." Lieut. Schenck concludes by saying: "It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant, when the indispensable steps will be taken to provide the Army, with at least representatives of the guns that may be authorized and adopted for field artillery service. What they should be, no one in the artillery seems to know or care. If anything that has been advanced in this paper will induce officers of more distinguished merit and talents to make known what we should have, its object will have been accomplished."

We are in receipt of the handsome new Seed Annual of D. M. Ferry and Co., the seedsmen of Detroit, Mich., who enjoy the enviable reputation of being the widest and best known firm, in any business in the United States. Millions of people, gardening both for profit and pleasure, have found ever increasing satisfaction and delight in using their seeds. Everyone desiring the best seeds should secure their Annual, which is sent free on application.

The *Revue Maritime et Colonale* for December has an article by Vice Admiral de Fauque de Jonquières on "Theorie elementaire du mourement de la toupie et de son application à un horizon artificiel," and one by M. G. Fleuriais, Captaine de Vaisseau, on "le gyroscope-collimateur; substitution d'un repère artificiel á l'horizon de le mer."

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

House bill 6313, to release to the city of San Antonio, Tex., for street purposes, a portion of the military reservation near that city, was passed by the Senate on Tuesday.

Senator Cameron presided at the meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday as Acting Chairman, Senator Sewell not having yet been appointed to succeed the late Senator Logan. Considerable business was transacted, though most of the measures acted upon were private and unimportant. Favorable action was taken on all the nominations sent in since the recess and upon the following bills:

S. 845. For the relief of telegraph operators who served during the war. (An amendment was adopted to this bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue certificates of discharge to all persons connected with the military telegraph service, and to confer upon them an assimilated rank, no back pay being allowed.)

H. R. 6313. To release unto the city of San Antonio, Texas, certain portions of the military reservation near that city.

H. R. 633. To reimburse Major G. W. Candee $2,650, stolen from him while on duty at Fort Arbuckle, I. T.

It was also agreed to recommend to the Committee on Appropriation the insertion into the Sundry Civil Bill of the items which appear elsewhere.

An advance report was adopted on the bill, S. 2221, providing for an increase of pay of chaplains of the Army.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported adversely the bill donating $25,000 to a home for disabled soldiers under the control of the State of Vermont, believing it against public policy to appropriate money for the aid of State institutions.

The meeting of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday was short and unimportant, the only business transacted being the adoption of favorable reports on the several Navy nominations sent in last week.

A communication was presented in the Senate, on Wednesday, from the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, recommending legislation authorizing Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, U. S. N., to accept a vase tendered to him as a present by the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, in acknowledgment of services rendered to H. M. corvette *Donau*, the Secretary of State concurs in the recommendation. A similar recommendation has also been made to House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sewell has introduced an amendment intended to be proposed to the Military Academy bill providing for a clerk to the disbursing officer and quartermaster, at $1,650 per annum; for one clerk to adjutant in charge of cadet records, $1,500, and for one clerk to treasurer, at $1,500 per annum.

The Chief of Ordnance has sent a communication to the Senate, recommending an appropriation of $20,439.88 to be included in the Sundry Civil bill now before the Senate Appropriation Committee, for the completion of the new fire-proof milling shop at the Springfield Armory, authorized by act of Aug. 4, 1866, which appropriated $30,000 for this purpose. The item now asked for was not included in the Sundry Civil bill, as it passed the House, for the reason that the Appropriation Committee of that body did not feel authorized to recommend an appropriation for a new building until acted upon by the Public Building Committee. The latter committee has since approved of the increase, so that the Senate Committee will now be authorized to act.

Senate bill No. 2477, providing for the establishment of a military post near the city of Denver, Col., and Senate resolution 78, for the acceptance by the Government of a track of land from citizens of Chicago, for military purposes, were reported from the House Military Committee, with amendments, on Tuesday. The amendment to the resolution provided that the Attorney-General should first ascertain if the title was clear to the land which it was proposed to have the Government accept. The amendment to the Denver military post bill was in the nature of a substitute for the Senate bill, all after the enacting clause being stricken out, and the following, reducing the amount of appropriation, inserted:

That the Secretary of War is authorized to establish a military post near the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado, at suitable site, to be selected by the Lieutenant-General of the Army and approved by the President; *Provided*, that a good and sufficient title, to be approved by the Attorney-General of the U. S., be first made to the U. S, free of cost, of not less than 640 acres of land on a compact body, including the site so selected.

Sec. 2. There is appropriated, etc., the sum of $100,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the commencement of the work of constructing the necessary buildings, quarters, barracks and stables for the post to be established under the provision of this act: *Provided*, That no part of such money shall be expended until the State of Colorado shall have ceded to the U. S. jurisdiction over the tract of land which may be selected under the provisions of this act.

The Secretary of War on Tuesday transmitted to the House a report from the Board of Engineers (appointed under the terms of the last River and Harbor bill) upon the proposed acquisition by the government of the Illinois and Michigan (Hennepin) Canal. The report is generally favorable to the construction of the proposed canal on the line which is designated in the bill reported by the House Committee on Railways and Canals.

The following bill, S. 2174, to equalize the pensions to soldiers and sailors totally disabled, was reported with a favorable recommendation from the Senate Committee on Pensions on Tuesday:

That all persons who, by reason of any injury received or disease contracted while in the Military or Naval Service of the United States and in the line of duty, have lost, or may hereafter lose, the sight of one eye, the sight of the other having been previously lost, or who have become, or may hereafter become, so permanently and totally disabled as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person, shall hereafter receive, and there shall be paid them, in lieu of all pensions now paid them by the Government of the United States, the sum of $72 per month.

The House on Tuesday concurred in the Senate amendment reducing the amount contained in the bill, H. R. 7192, to provide a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery at Fort Riley, and for the construction and completion of quarters, etc., at Forts D. A. Russell and Robinson, and the bill was passed.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, at its meeting on Tuesday, decided to report a resolution increasing the amount of appropriation for cruiser No. 1 (*Newark*) to $1,300,000 and requiring the Secretary of the Navy to again advertise for proposals for the construction of the vessel. Messrs. Herbert and Norwood were appointed a sub-committee to draft the resolution. Mr. Bourelle gave notice that he would oppose the measure when reported to the House. A favorable report was adopted on the Senate bill for the relief of Capt. Andrew Johnson, and a number of Navy bills, which have been introduced since the holidays, were referred to the sub-committees having jurisdiction. A delegation, consisting of the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Norfolk, was before the committee on Thursday to urge the retention of the Norfolk Navy-yard as a shipbuilding and repairing station.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following amendments, intended to be proposed to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, have been presented in the Senate:

By Mr. Cameron. For the erection of granite monuments or memorial tablets for the proper marking of the position of each of the commands of the Regular Army engaged at Gettysburg, $50,000 to be expended under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A. For the purchase, restoration and care of grounds and care of monuments, under the direction of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, $25,000.

By Mr. Sabin. That officers serving in the Signal Corps may be promoted one grade in the Army for each term of eight years continuous service as a commissioned officer in the Signal Service.

By Mr. Vest. Appropriating $40,000 for preservation and improvement of the Yellowstone National Park, the work of improvement to be under the direction and supervision of an engineer detailed by the Secretary of War for that duty.

By Mr. Williams. Appropriating $5,000 for a military telegraph line from San Francisco, Cal., to near Point Reyes, Cal., via Point San Jose.

By Mr. Sherman. $50,000 for a preliminary reconnaissance, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, of the conventional boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, following the coast from Portland Channel to the 141st meridian, and to ascertain and report how far the natural features of the country permit the accurate location of the line of demarkation contemplated by treaty; and the officer conducting such reconnaissance shall make such recommendations touching the practical establishment of the boundary line as in his judgment may be necessary,

S. 3100, Mr. Manderson. To amend section 1225 of the Rev. Stats., concerning detail of Army officers to educational institutions, etc., so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1225. The President may, upon the application of any established college or university within the United States having capacity to educate at the same time not less than 150 male students, detail an officer of the Army to act as president, superintendent, or professor thereof; but the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed fifty at any time, and they shall be apportioned throughout the United States, first, to those State institutions applying for such detail that are required to provide instruction in military tactics under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, donating lands for the establishment of colleges where the leading object shall be the practical instruction of the industrial classes in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics; and, after that, said details to be distributed, as nearly as may be practicable, according to population. Officers so detailed shall be governed by general rules prescribed from time to time by the President. The Secretary of War is authorized to issue, at his discretion and under proper regulations, to be prescribed by him, out of any small arms or pieces of field artillery belonging to the Government, and which can be spared for that purpose, such number of the same as may appear to be required for military instruction and practice by the students of any college or university under the provisions of this section; and the Secretary shall require a bond in each case, in double the value of the property, for the care and safe-keeping thereof, and for the return of the same when required."

Sec. 2. That the said section 1225 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the said act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, saving always, however, all acts and things done under the said amended section as heretofore existing; and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval according to law.

S. 3119, Manderson. That on and after the passage of this act any officer borne on the active list of the Army who served in the War of the Rebellion at least three years as an officer or enlisted man of the Volunteer or Regular Army of the U. S. shall, upon his own application to the President of the U. S., after 25 years' service, including that as an officer or enlisted man in the Volunteer or Regular Army of the U. S., be placed on the retired list of the Army, in addition to the number heretofore authorized by law, the retired list being hereby extended to conform to the requirements of this act.

H. R. 233, Collins. Appropriates $10,000 to purchase from Faulkner and Allen, Philadelphia, Pa., 200 sets, of 18 scenes each, of Prang's Aquarelles, or series of American War Pictures, accompanied by a condensed history of the subjects to which they relate, and distribute them to the various libraries, United States Military and Naval schools of instruction, military and Naval stations, ships of war, soldiers, and sailors' homes, and in such other manner as he may deem best for the interest of the public service.

H. R. 10483, Perkins. Giving all officers of the Volunteer Army in the War of the Rebellion, one month's extra pay for each year of enlistment, excepting such officers as received extra pay under the provisions of the Acts of March 3, 1865, and July 13, 1866.

H. R. 10538, Burnes. Granting an increase of pension to $100 a month to the widow of Alexander B. Dyer, late Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

H. R. 10546, Merriman. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to purchase the submarine torpedo vessel *Destroyer*, designed and built by Captain John Ericsson, armed with a submarine gun and projectile torpedo, including an independent submarine gun: *Provided*, That it shall satisfactorily appear that said vessel, with its steam machinery, guns, projectiles, and other accessories, have cost the sum appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the sum of $112,000 be, and hereby is, appropriated for the purchase of said vessel. Sec. 3. That the sum of $10,000 be, and hereby is, appropriated for experimenting with the same.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to contract with Capt. John Ericsson for ten enlarged steam steel vessels of the same design and type as the *Destroyer*, with submarine guns, projectiles, torpedoes, and all other appliances. Said vessels are to be not less than 135 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 11 feet deep. Sec. 5. That the sides and decks of said vessels shall be covered with steel armor of the most approved manufacture, backed with wood to sustain the same. Sec. 6. That the engines and boilers of said vessels shall all be placed below the water line and covered with a separate deck of heavy steel armor, to protect the engines and boilers, as well as the submarine gun.

Sec. 7. That the price shall not exceed $200,000 for each vessel, with armor, armament, torpedoes, engines, boilers, and hull complete. Sec. 8. That said Ericsson shall furnish bonds satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy for the faithful performance of the contract. Sec. 9. That said Ericsson shall give to the United States a right to use all his patents on said vessels, which will be used and included in the prices of each vessel, the payments to be made as the work progresses, reserving the usual percentage until the completion and delivery of each vessel.

Sec. 10 That towards the construction and completion of the vessels hereinbefore mentioned the sum $2,000,000 is hereby appropriated

H. R. 10560, Outhwaite. To provide for the employment of additional clerical forces by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, to be used in adjusting the accounts in the Treasury Department of those funds which under the law belonged to the Soldiers' Home, and for other purposes.

H. R. 10513, Compton. To provide for the maintenance of order in the District of Columbia during the national guard competition and parades.

H. R. 10598, Dibble. For the purchase of a site, including the building thereon; also for the erection of the necessary storehouses, for the use of office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army at the city of Washington.

H. R. 10634, Bean. Granting the right of way to the Arizona Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company through the White Mountain Indian reservation,

H. R. 10637, Hailey. Granting the Spokane and Palouse Railway Company the right of way through the Cœur d'Alene Indian reservation.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 20, 1886.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN discussing the advisibility of allowing a non-com. on his own responsibility to confine a private unheard, existing conditions and attending circumstances must be considered to enable those interested to arrive at a satisfactory decision.

As you, sir, must know, it often happens that the experienced soldier looks with contempt, perhaps involuntarily, on a certain class of men who receive warrants to exercise authority over him, and it is dangerously humiliating to his professional instinct and spirit to feel that men whose influence is mainly felt in the direction of demoralization, by that lack of insight, courage and intelligence which they should possess, can, at their pleasure, knock away the last prop from his proper pride by running him to the guardhouse. As I look at it, the main trouble with the captains in selecting and retaining those incompetent non-coms. is their fear of desertion. First, they promote a man who aspires to the position, for which he is in no way qualified, because they fear he will desert if they blanket his aspiration, and then they fear to reduce and let him wait till experience qualifies him because they fear they will lose him anyhow if they do.

If the Captain finds a N. C. does not come up to the proper standard, he should, after fair trial, "bust him," and replace him with a better man, and when it becomes known as a settled fact in the Army that the incompetent, who aims to gratify his own ignorant personal prejudices and vanity at the expense of the interests of the Service and the efficiency of his company, can go, then only may we hope for N. C's who are worth an increase of pay and allowances.

I think it wrong to allow the class of non-com's. we now have to confine a private without a hearing of the charge by the Captain, except in cases where riotous or mutinous conduct calls for prompt action; and I think with you, sir, that the N. C. should call on as many privates as is necessary to confine such offenders with celerity and emphasis—excluding the men who, through hard campaigning and trial with their regiments on the frontier since the war, have proven themselves to be brave, true and reliable soldiers. It would seem that to increase the pay and privileges of the present quality of N. C's., without a corresponding increase for the privates, would be a mistake. M. G.

A BREACH OF DISCIPLINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

OF all extraordinary things we hear and read of concerning the Army the meeting of the enlisted men of Co. F, 24th Inf., at Fort Elliott, Texas, which is reported in your issue of Dec. 25, as having been held on the evening of Dec. 15, is the most extraordinary. It is almost incredible that such a thing could be allowed by either company commander or post commander, and the proceedings was, without doubt, one of the most open violations of par. 5, Article I., Regulations of the Army of 1881, that was probably ever heard of in the Regular Army. National Guard people and militia may do that sort of thing, but for a company of Regular Infantry to hold a "rousing meeting" and pass resolutions thereat, is a most extraordinary breach of discipline. * * *.

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON GRANT.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S paper on Gen. Grant is a review of the "Memoirs," but it takes a marked biographical form. Mr. Arnold saw the General in England and "did not find him interesting." He thought him "ordinary-looking, dull, and silent." Since reading the "Memoirs" his impressions have changed:

I found shown in them a man, strong, resolute, and business-like, as Grant had appeared to me when I first saw him; a man with no magical personality, touched by no divine light and giving out none. I found a language all astray in its use of will and shall, should and would, an English employing the verb to conscript and the participal conscripting, and speaking in a despatch to the Secretary of War of having badly whipped the enemy; an English without charm and without high breeding. But at the same time I found a man of sterling good sense as well as of the firmest resolution; a man, withal, humane, simple, modest; from all restless self-consciousness and desire for display perfectly free; never boastful where he himself was concerned, and where his Nation was concerned seldom boastful—boastful only in circumstances where nothing but high genius or high training, I suppose, can save an American from being boastful. I found a language straightforward, nervous, firm, possessing in general the high merit of saying clearly in the fewest possible words what had to be said, and saying it frequently with shrewd and unexpected turns of expression.

ON Thursday the transportation fund of the Signal Corps became entirely exhausted, and not a move can be made until the passage of the general deficiency bill. An attempt to have a provision inserted in the urgent deficiency bill has proved a failure. This will not prevent the convening of the court on Monday for the trial of Lieut. Walsh.

THE STATE TROOPS.

MILITIA OF THE TERRITORIES.

THE editorial article in the November *Century*, upon the "American Militia," was very timely, and it is to be hoped that it will have some effect upon the legislation of the coming Congress, in regard to one of the most important, and most neglected, national questions; one that may become of vital moment to the nation. How important General Washington considered a proper provision for the maintenance of the militia is shown by his letter to the Governors of the several States, dated June 18, 1783, in which he says:

As there can be little doubt that Congress will recommend a proper peace establishment for the United States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the Union upon a regular and respectable footing; if this should be the case I should beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the strongest terms. The militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility. It is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole. That the formation and discipline of the militia of the continent should be absolutely uniform, and that the same species of arms, accoutrements, and military apparatus should be introduced in every part of the United States. No one who has not learned it from experience can conceive the difficulty, expense, and confusion which results from a contrary system, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed.

The "vagueness" of the militia "arrangements" which prevailed one hundred and three years ago has not at all diminished during that time. For, although all of the States, so far as we know, have adopted the U. S. Tactics for movements, their arms, accoutrements, and uniforms are as various almost as the coats of arms of the various States, and none of them comply with the national law found in sec. 1628 R. S., U. S., whose absurd provisions as to "hangers and spontoons" have been so often quoted, and which has made the militia a laughing stock for three generations. It is still the law, and it is solemnly carried into the revision of our statutes in 1887, although most of its provisions have become "dissuetudinous." This same law (title 16) provides that all males between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be enrolled in the militia and shall arm and equip themselves as provided above. The number of men liable for duty under this law as gathered from the returns of the Adjutants General of the several States is 6,973,995, while the number actually organized enrolled and available (on paper) is only 84,739, or a trifle over one per cent. of the total number in the country. In case of actual and immediate need not more than one half of this last named force could be relied upon for active service, and under the law nine months is the longest period for which the National Government can call out the militia of the several States; about the length of time it would require to get them thoroughly organized and into serviceable shape, when they would have to be disbanded and sent home. In his report to the Secretary of War for 1885, Gen. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, says:

It is hardly necessary to do more than to refer in a cursory way to the great need of larger appropriations for "arming and equipping the whole body of the militia" or even a reasonable fraction of it. If the General Government intends keeping the militia up to the highest practicable standard, as the main armed force of the country, then the amount declared sufficient in 1808 must be greatly increased. If this most important duty is to be performed by the individual States, then this fact should be so declared and proclaimed that the responsibility rests upon the proper shoulders. One thing is certain, that more uniform and liberal methods, and direct responsibility should be resorted to, to place on an effectual footing the militia and volunteer organizations of all the States."

The officers of the Regular Army generally are strongly in favor of keeping up the militia organizations of the country, and of encouraging them in every way, as they, more than any other class, fully appreciate the necessity for so doing. Their presence at the various camps, schools of instruction, and drills has had an excellent effect upon the militia. The martial spirit of our land has thriven, notwithstanding the lack of encouragement it has had from National and State Governments, and in every considerable town is to be found a volunteer militia organization whose members not only give their time and muscle cheerfully to learn how to most effectively protect their fellow countrymen from "outward foes or domestic violence," but in addition spend their often times scanty means to uniform and equip themselves; not, however, as sec. 1628, R. S., provides, and frequently pay their own expenses to encampments, schools of instruction, and military gatherings, besides losing their pay for the time they are absent virtually upon the public service. But the most absurd and unjust provision of the militia law is in regard to the Territories. Prior to 1876 they were not recognized as entitled to any assistance in regard to their militia from the General Government. On June 8, 1878, Congress passed the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause to be issued to each of the Territories of the United States . . . such arms not to exceed one thousand in number, as he may deem necessary, and ammunition for the same, not to exceed fifty ball cartridges for each arm: *Provided*, That such issue shall be only from arms owned by the Government of the United States, which *have been superseded and no longer issued to the Army: And provided further*, That said arms shall be issued only in the following manner and upon the following conditions, namely: Upon the requisitions of the Governors of the several Territories, showing the absolute necessity for arms, for the protection of citizens and their property against hostile Indians within, or of Indian raids into such Territories: *And provided further*, That the said Governor or Governors of said Territories, to whom said arms may be issued, shall give good and sufficient bond, or bonds, for the return of said arms, or payment therefor at such time as the Secretary of War may designate, as now provided for by law.

The arms can only be issued upon a showing for their absolute necessity; then only one thousand, no matter how many may be "absolutely needed," these to be such as "are superseded, and no longer issued to the Army," and only *fifty* rounds of ammunition to each arm! and to get even this scanty allotment, the Territory is obliged to pay for transporting the articles from some distant arsenal or depot.

The injustice and absurdity of this resolution needs only to be stated to be fully appreciated, and it is here reproduced, because it is not generally understood, even among officers in the Army stationed in the Territories, that their militia are compelled by the General Government to be armed with obsolete and superseded arms, where of all other places in the United States the militia must act with the Regular Troops against Indians, and in Arizona and New Mexico possibly against a foreign enemy. Their arms and ammunition are of different make, calibre, and manipulation from those furnished Regular Troops, and in case the militiaman exhausts "his fifty rounds" of superseded ammunition, or his officers lose or break their "spontoons," the Regulars cannot replace them, and the militiaman must go to the rear, or be captured—a victim of the criminal neglect of the Government in demanding military service from its citizens and failing to furnish proper means for its performance.

During last year militia companies from New Mexico and Arizona were in the field with Regular Troops after the hostile Chiricahua Apaches, from May until December, under these disadvantages, and although the Apaches are happily disposed of now, there is still a large number of restive Indians within these Territories who are a standing menace to the settlers. The latter feel able to take care of themselves, with the assistance of the Army, if the General Government will furnish them with the same arms which are lavished so liberally upon the States; and it would seem but simple justice and ordinary common sense that the border Territories, especially New Mexico and Arizona, should receive the same consideration as the States whose means for self defence are ample, and the occasion for their use only problematical, and when the "American Militia Law" is revised to meet modern ideas and advanced conditions, let not the enrolled militia of the Territories be omitted from its benefits.

Apropos to this the N. Y. *Star* says:

Major Paul Dana has made a report to Gen. Fitzgerald, commanding the 1st N. Y. Brigade, on the arms and ammunition of our crack militia brigade, which raises a burning question in militia circles. The arms now carried are antiquated, and the ammunition is condemned as unreliable. A modernization of the ordnance is plainly imperative. There is one point that must be borne in mind in whatever change is made—the necessity of having guns of a uniform calibre with those of the United States troops or guardsmen of adjacent States, in concert with whom our militia would probably have to act. During our Civil War the fortunes of more than one action were changed by the lack of ammunition of the calibre of the muskets of troops whose supply was exhausted. The poem of the wounded drummer boy who fell dead while urging his general to send to his regiment cartridges of calibre 44, illustrated a frequent happening of active service when supplies of cartridges were useless because of the wrong calibre. In infantry armament there should be agreement and co-operation between the military authorities of our State and of our neighboring Commonwealths as well as the Federal Government.

FISH OF ONE FLESH OF ANOTHER.

THE attention of our esteemed contemporary, the New York *Sun*, is respectfully called to the fact that the Adjutant-General of the Army and the Lieutenant-General of the Army hold their positions for life, or until they arrive at the age fixed by law for retirement, and yet their superior officers, the Secretary of War and the President of the United States, are elective officers, having a limited term. Reasoning from analogy, should not the officers in direct control of military matters in the several States have a term of office independent of the political changes which, in most of the States, and certainly in New York State, occur twice as often as in the Federal Government? Everybody knows that it is a fiction of law which makes the President Commander-in-Chief—so far as the details of military administration are concerned. Not only are the officers who directly command the Army permanently attached to the military establishment, but they are subject to the laws of promotion which compel a service in inferior grades, and thus give them an opportunity to acquire the necessary experience. What is there analagous to this in the administration of the affairs of the National Guard—of New York, for example? What good reason has the *Sun* to urge why we should make fish of one in this matter and flesh of the other? We are glad to learn from the *Sun* that our views on this subject meet with the cordial approval of the Adjutant-General of New York, Gen. Porter, though there appears to be some confusion in the mind of the editor of the *Sun* on this subject. One day he tells us that our views on the subject of a permanent Commander are inspired by General Porter and the next declares that they have that gentleman's decided disapproval. We observe that the Governor of the conservative old Commonwealth of Massachusetts practically adopts our views on the subject of a permanent Adjutant-General by reappointing Gen. Dalton, who served so efficiently as Adjutant-General under his predecessor. But the only way to make the office of Adjutant-General independent of political control is by giving its incumbent a more permanent tenure, subject, of course, to removal under proper conditions. As the Governor, whoever he may be, can, as Commander-in-Chief, always direct and overrule the action of his subordinate, we can see no possible danger of interference with his constitutional prerogatives in this innovation. We observe that Gen. James H. Kidd, Inspector General of the State of Michigan, in his annual report says: "The law needs amending concerning the tenure of office. The elective system is productive of manifold evils; but these can be checked in a measure by proper legislation. The brigadier general, like the heads of staff departments, should be appointed and hold office during good behavior. If the other officers are to be elected it should be for a certain term, say three or five years, and the tenure of field and line officers be the same."

The N. Y. *Star* says: "The proposition of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the appointment of a general to command the National Guard of the State has much to commend it. Our militia has suffered greatly from lack of unity in command and from the absence of constant supervision over drill and discipline all the year around. The duties of a military commanding officer for the State troops would no more interfere with those of the Governor as constitutional commander-in-chief than do those of the general or lieutenant-general commanding the U. S. Army with the supreme military authority of the President of the United States. The notion that it would be undemocratic to place at the head of the National Guard a skilled officer holding by military tenure is nonsense. There is nothing democratic about maintaining at great cost a permanent military force to be sacrificed in the time of war through the absence of an experienced and capable commander familiar with his troops and trusted by them. The argument that is made against a military commander for the State forces could be used with equal force against our having any National Guard at all. The plan of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is right, and cannot be too soon put into operation."

THE NEW YORK CAMP GROUND.

FEW are aware of the amount of work quietly done on the camp ground at Peekskill. Alterations have taken place which make it difficult to recognize the old place. When the work of blasting away the point of rocks was well under way it was found that there was a great deal less rock and more earth than was anticipated. This has accelerated the work and the ravine near the back entrance of the camp is rapidly filling up. As it stands at present 275 feet parade ground have been gained, and a person situated at the mess hall can view the entire field. Considerable grading has been accomplished, and the preparations for the new drainage system are complete. The drains will be extended to the middle of the Hudson River and the work will be done as thoroughly as possible. It is a pity that so many fruit and shade trees had to fall, but this could not be avoided. The only way to remedy the defect is to plant new trees, as is intended. A roomy bathhouse is to be constructed at a convenient spot near the North river, and with the natural advantages and beauties of the ground, the camp, when completed, will form one of the most desirable spots in the country for the purpose for which it is intended. We hope the appropriation will hold out to enable the accomplishment of the entire project.

MILITIA ENCAMPMENT AT WASHINGTON.

IN answer to inquiries we may state that so far as we can learn, no action whatever has been taken by the War Department in connection with the militia encampment to be held at Washington next May. The officers say they would like to see the enterprise succeed, but beyond their expression of good wishes have done nothing toward encouraging it. Gen. Drum says that so far as he knows the Department has not been invited to participate in any way, and he was sure that the Department had not made any request to be represented. As the time for the event approaches it is very probable that arrangements will be made for the detail of a number of officers to witness and report upon the condition of the troops, manœuvres, etc., but beyond that we doubt if the Regular Army will have any other relations to the enterprise, unless perhaps some officers may be authorized to act as judges.

It is desired to have the military evolutions take place on the public reservation south of the White House, everywhere known as the White Lot. It is not likely, however, that artillery or cavalry will be permitted to manœuvre upon the lawn. If the drill is held on the White Lot the encampment of the competing organizations will be on the monument lot adjoining.

ANNUAL MEETING NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at the armory of the 22d New York on Tuesday, Jan. 11, General George W. Wingate, the president, in the chair. In his opening remarks he said that the year had been a prosperous one. While civilian shooting had not increased, there was an unusually large attendance at military matches at Creedmoor, due to the increase in the number of the prizes offered; but the Association still sustained a loss of $500 over and above all prizes presented to it. However, the Association was never in a better condition pecuniarily at this season of the year, having $1,932.75 on hand and no debt. The butts and other woodwork on the range are in need of extensive repairs, which will require an outlay of several thousand dollars; and this fact, together with the inaccessibility of Creedmoor, has developed a strong feeling in favor of establishing a range in a more accessible locality. If this were accomplished, Gen. Wingate was confident that the range would be as generally attended and as prosperous as it was ten years ago. The difficulty in the matter was to obtain the ground and to fit it up, which would involve the raising of a large amount of money. This is the most important question ever presented to the Association.

At the conclusion of the address the secretary and treasurer read their reports, which contained nothing of interest, and then the meeting changed the by-laws so as to constitute six directors and twenty members a quorum at directors' and general meetings respectively.

The election of directors followed, resulting as follows: For three years—Majors L. B. Bell, Geo. L. Fox, and Edward Duffy, and Messrs. J. H. Brown and L. C. Bruce. For one year—Col. Charles E. Bridge. This was the end of the meeting.

THE SEWELL MILITIA BILL.

THE two Houses of Congress have agreed on the Sewell Militia Bill, the Senate conferees on Friday accepting the House amendment reducing the amount appropriated from six hundred thousand to four hundred thousand dollars.

The large hall of Cooper Union was filled Tuesday night by workingmen who had gathered in response to a call by the Central Labor Union to protest against the bill now before Congress providing for increased Federal aid to the State militia, and to endorse Senator Blair's Educational Appropriation bill. John McMackin, who was Chairman, said that the workingmen had no objection to the militia or a standing army, because they did not expect to accomplish their objects by brute force; but it was a question for them to consider as citizens whether or not some day an ambitious man might not use the centralized power to proclaim himself dictator. If the power of the Federal Government was to protect only the property of a few it was well to know it. In the past, he said, the defenders of the country came from the ranks of labor, and the workingmen would hold to account those who voted for the Militia bill. Secretary Lloyd read a letter from James E. Quinn, Master Workman of District Assembly 49, K. of L., regretting his absence, and saying that the military power of any country had always been used to destroy the liberty of the workers under pretext of protecting them. R. J. Hinton said it was the same power which tried to destroy the Union that is now seeking to get control of a standing army. Hinton then gave a sketch of of the manner in which the bill came to be presented,

The militia of this city, he said, was only an expensive club, which the workingmen could not enter. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Militia bill as "an impudent and treasonable conspiracy against the liberty of the people," and endorsing Senator Blair's Education bill.

THE ACKERMAN CASE RESTS.

THE court for the trial of Major J. Fred. Ackerman, of the 13th Regiment had its final session on Jan. 12. Major Ackerman was called by Colonel Lamb on the redirect, in which he stated the object of the meeting of officers at his residence shortly after the election for colonel. He said it came to his knowledge that if he resigned, as was his intention then, other officers of the regiment would resign also, and with them would go about two hundred men who had served their time. Seeing that the regiment would be badly broken if all this happened, he earnestly requested the officers to remain and asked them to use their utmost endeavors to get the members of their companies whose terms had expired to remain also. The result of his appeal was that every officer present at the meeting signed a document pledging him (the Major) their support if he would remain. The court admitted the document in evidence. With regard to the expression used by the Major, "I'm enlisted for the war," he explained it was but a figure of speech. Some correspondence between Colonel Fackner and the Major touching the arrest of Lieut. Smith was put in evidence to show that Major Ackerman was desirous that discipline should be maintained. In answer to the court the major said he stopped the hissing and cheering on the night of the election for colonel—as an officer of the regiment it was his duty to stop it; it was the duty of any officer there to stop it. The case was then submitted to the court without argument.

SILVER RECEPTION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD N. Y.

IN connection with the silver reception of the 23d New York, which is to be held in Brooklyn on the 20th of January, we give a list of the field officers of the regiment who have served since its organization in 1862:

Colonels.—Wm. Everdell, Jr., Calvin E. Pratt, Rodney C. Ward, John N. Partridge.

Lieutenant Colonels.—Edw. L. Molineux, John B. Woodward, John A. Elwell, Rodney C. Ward, Stephen H. Farnham, John N. Partridge, Willis L. Ogden, John B. Frothingham.

Majors.—John A. Elwell, Rodney C. Ward, Henry T. Chapman, Jr., Chas. E. Goldthwaite, James G. Gregory, John N. Partridge, Alfred C. Barnes, John B. Frothingham, Chas. L. Fincke, Alexander S. Bacon.

The present officers of the regiment are:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Chas. L. Fincke; Lieutenant Col., Alex. S. Bacon; Major, Chas. E. Waters; Adjutant, Eugene W. Burd; Quartermaster, Arthur A. Thompson; Commissary, Richard Oliver; Surgeon, Edwin A. Lewis; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. E. Spencer; Chaplain, Geo. R. Van De Water; Inspector of Rifle Practice, Wm. H. Greenland.

Co. A.—Capt. Edgar F. Haviland, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Everdell, 2d Lieut. Wm. H. B. Smith.

Co. B.—Capt. Willard S. Candee, 1st Lieut. Franklin P. Swazey, 2d Lieut. Wm. P. Pickett.

Co. C.—Capt. Ezra De Forest, 1st Lieut. Wm. S. Banta, 2d Lieut. Chas. R. Silkman.

Co. D.—Capt. Fred C. Cocheu, 1st Lieut. John S. Shepherd, 2d Lieut. Arthur C. Saunders.

Co. E.—Capt. David Moffat, 1st Lieut. J. De Witt Clark, 2d Lieut. Harry P. Hungerford.

Co. F.—Capt. Britton C. Thorn, 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Hull, 2d Lieut. Robert T. Holby.

Co. G.—Capt. Harold L. Crane, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Hall, 2d Lieut. Theodore W. Silicocks.

Co. H.—Capt. Alexis C. Smith, 1st Lieut. Francis P. Harron, 2d Lieut. Geo. A. Williams.

Co. I.—Capt. Frederick L. Holmes, 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Middleton, Jr., 2d Lieut. Geo. F. Hamlin.

Co. K.—Capt. Darwin R. Aldridge, 1st Lieut. —— ——, 2d Lieut. John J. Harris.

The committee on the 23d N. Y. Regiment "silver reception" at the Academy of Music on Jan. 20 state that the sale of boxes and tickets has been beyond all expectation and that the affair cannot fail to be a brilliant success. Governor Hill will be present with members of his staff. The regimental band is to be augmented to 100 pieces for the occasion, and the most elaborate decorations have been decided upon, drawings having been furnished by a leading decorator.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

WITH a company front of 34 files, Co. A, Capt. A. W. Conover, performed some very fine manœuvres of the school of the company, and gave also an entertaining exhibition of skirmish movements. As a general thing every company in the 7th now devotes a portion of its drill hour to this practice, and omission of skirmishing, which was the rule in former years, now forms the exception. This is as it should be, and while the introduction of skirmishing has had no effect on the attendance at drills in the 7th (which was always good), it has certainly stimulated the interest of the men.

As a whole company cannot be deployed in the hall as skirmishers, only one-half is engaged at a time, the other half being drilled elsewhere meanwhile in other movements. The large space at disposal allows a much better development of the movements than is the case in other armories. Deployments can be made with full intervals of five yards; there is no crowding nor unnecessary hurry. Under these circumstances, skirmish drills here afford almost as much opportunity for instruction as they would in the open field. The company executed the various deployments by the flank and to the front, advances and retreats, the firings on the march, and kneeling and lying down, and the rallies by fours. All were performed with snap and promptness, and there was nothing which required to be criticised. Errors were individual and not the result of faulty instruction. When the half of the drill time had expired, the command assembled and went into company movements as a whole, in order to make room for the skirmish drill of the 8th company. The movements were principally by platoon, and they showed off the command to full advantage.

The 8th company, Capt. Andrew Mills, had 31½ files. It is essentially a shooting company, but its performance on the drill floor showed that its instruction is by no means one-sided. Its manual was very good, and the marching manœuvres deserved much credit. This company has made great improvement during the past year and is very ably commanded.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

THE Board of Officers of the 8th N. Y. held their annual meeting on Monday evening, Jan. 10, and elected the following officers for 1887: President, Col. Geo. D. Scott (as per regulations); Treasurer, Capt. D. P. Arnold; Secretary, Capt. E. A. Oothout. Finance committee, Col. G. D. Scott, Major H. Chauncey, Jr., and Capt. T. M. Young; Armory committee, Capt. E. A. Oothout and Lieuts. M. Van Rensselaer, Jr., and Knight Neftel; Uniform committee, Capt. Wm. H. Dewar and Lieuts. F. R. Pentz and T. H. Cammann; Music committee, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling, Adjutant J. O. Johnston and Capt. A. A. Oates; Library committee, Capt. A. T. Mason and Lieuts. W. D. Cunningham and H. Howe; Board of Examination for non-com. officers, Major H. Chauncey, Jr., and Capts. E. A. Oothout and T. M. Young. The officers of the regiment tendered a complimentary dinner to Col. Geo. D. Scott, to take place on Feb. 4. Lieut. H. Howe presented to the regiment a complete set of maps of the battlefields of the rebellion; also several books for the library. Col. G. D. Scott, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling, Major Henry A. Chauncey and Capt. Young were appointed delegates to the Convention of the National Guard Association, Feb. 1 next. Col. Scott announced that he had no doubt but that the regiment will be enabled to take its temporary quarters at the Skating Rink May 1st next, pending the building of the new armory. The board also agreed upon a long-service medal. It will be nearly similar in shape to the 22d Corps badge, of plain iron for 10 years, with a silver border added for 15 years, a gold one for 20 years, and a gold rim with the figure 8 set in brilliants for 25 years' service.

Co. H, 8th N. Y., has as yet not elected a captain. This company has in less than two years furnished one major and three captains (Oothout, Dewar and Mason) to the regiment.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

THE larger drill hall of the 12th Regiment Armory is not roomy enough to accommodate two companies at a time. Therefore each company disappeared from sight in the small room during a portion of the drill time. What follows here consequently relates to what we saw while each company was drilling in the larger hall.

Co. C, Capt. J. Amory Haskell, had 16 files. Capt. Haskell has commanded this company only a comparatively short time, and having no lieutenants, and being also short of sergeants, all the good points which this command presents (and there are many) is due to his individual exertions.

The first portion of the drill was devoted to skirmishing and while the movements had to be limited for want of proper space, still the deployments, assemblies and rallies by fours, although not executed with that promptness and ease which can only be acquired by constant practice, gave evidence of correct instruction and fair understanding on the part of the men. After assembling on the right the command went into company movements and here it became apparent that there were no file closers and only one guide. This, however, did not interfere with the smooth course of the drill. The men executed the manual in good style, performed the various passages from fours into line and vice versa, with all the precision required, executed the double time well, and showed no weak points until the wheelings were taken up. Here the left centre bulged and broke the alignment in every instance, and the way in which the men spread out their arms in their attempts to regain touch was anything but graceful. The captain attempted to correct the defect but was only partially successful and will have to try again next time. The carry and halting needs practice. All through the drill the men exhibited admirable steadiness and discipline and this they broke only in one instance, while the ranks were open and the inspection of arms was practiced. What is particularly to be regretted here is that the 1st Sergeant gave the example by striking an easy attitude, gaping around and talking as soon as the captain had turned his back. That the men followed him is only natural. Bayonets should have been fixed during this time. During a series of firings which followed the men resumed their steady, soldierly bearing and the drill wound up in a very creditable manner. This company, which is only in its infancy, has in it the making of a first-class organization.

Co. D, Capt. Bleecker J. Barnard, 14 files, reflected in many of its movements the snap of its commander. This company occupied the large hall during the last half of the drill time. When it first came out and for some time after, the left four was in single rank, which is not tactical. Afterwards, in some way or other, two more men seemed to have turned up and numbers 1 and 4 of the last four were covered. The company started with a firm, rapid step and steady bearing, but marched too close when in fours. It performed some good evolutions and managed to keep a straight front during its wheels. The guide on the pivot flank, however, invariably disregarded par 59 by keeping up a backward movement which was shared in by the three or four files next to him, so that the fifth or sixth man from the pivot flank, instead of the pivot guide, became the one who took the 11 inch step prescribed in the paragraph quoted. During the wheels on a movable pivot this escaped the notice of the captain, but when wheeling from a halt he detected it and immediate correction followed. The company performed the front into line, and on the right into line in double and quick time and double and single rank creditably—executed a good double time in column of fours and then went into platoon drill. All went well here until the platoons wheeled by fours into line when the chiefs dressed their commands to the wrong flank. Mistake corrected by captain. Various platoon evolutions followed in fair manner, but the two chiefs seemed as if they had not thoroughly mastered their lessons. Later on in an advance in column of platoons by the flank the guides were on the wrong flank, but the captain corrected the mistake. Repeated several times the movements were executed correctly in principle, but not smoothly and handsomely, and more practice is needed. The different firings, standing and kneeling, which wound up the drill, were well done. The mistakes were individual and trifling. This company has much improved but it appears to somewhat neglect the attainment of general proficiency over the cultivation of excellence on special points.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaylor.

WILLIAMSBURG again gave a substantial proof of the popularity of the 47th by turning out *en masse* to witness the turnout of the regiment on Thursday, Jan. 6. The armory is now thoroughly completed and finished in very handsome style and well worth visiting.

The ceremonies opened with a review before Brig.-Gen. James McLeer, commanding the 2d Brigade, and the command formed promptly with unequalized company fronts. A much younger, healthier, and more able-bodied class of men than could be seen here some years ago now composes the rank and file of the regiment, but stricter attention should be paid to details at their instruction. The discipline was very creditable and the line during the walk around of the reviewing party stood as firm as a rock. Owing partly to unequalized fronts and partly to somewhat defective marching music, the march past was not effected in equally creditable style, the step being irregular, and the company fronts wavering. The march was too short to give the battalion a chance to gather itself together, and thus the passage itself and the wheel into line were finished in anything but accomplished style.

Major George L. Fox, I. R. P., of the 2d Brigade, was then introduced to the regiment by Col. Gaylor, and the presentation of the badges was finished in orthodox style, Major Fox making a few remarks.

When the marksmen's badges had been presented, Co. A was called to the front to receive the Strong medal and the Dakin badge, of which they are the winners. After the decoration the ranks were broken and a new formation took place for dress parade under command of Lieut.-Col. Benson. The parade was good, but the manual could have been more regular and snappy. Other comments are not necessary. Terpsichore then took charge of the drill hall while the officers of the regiment together with their numerous friends from other Brooklyn and New York organizations adjourned to the upper regions of the building, to partake of the hospitality for which the 47th is so famous.

Lieut.-Col. F. S. Benson left for Europe on Friday afternoon, Jan. 7, and received a hearty send-off from his numerous friends.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Gen. Rodenbough, in his "Medal of Honor," tells a story of an old Army sergeant, Sergt. Fegan, of the 3d U. S. Inf., which illustrates the idea prevailing in the Regular Service concerning duty manners: Hour, midnight; place, the guardhouse—Fegan being the sergeant of the guard, was addressed by a rather fresh recruit as "Jim." *Whack!* and the neophyte was sprawling, while seventy-five inches of irate Hibernian, soldierly humanity roared out: "*Jim*, is it? Whin I'm on duty its 'Sergeant Faggan' ye'll call me. Whin I'm off duty, thin, an not *till* thin, I'm Jim. D'ye mind it! D'ye mind it!" And he again flourished a fist as big as a Missouri ham in the face of the terrified recruit.

G. O. No. 1, A. G. O., Connecticut, announces the names of the Governor's Staff, which appeared in the JOURNAL, Dec. 25, and the following appointments: George M. White, of New Haven, to be A. A. G., with rank of colonel, from Jan. 8, 1885—reappointment; Henry C. Morgan, of Colchester, to be A. Q. M. Gen., with rank of lieutenant-colonel, from Jan. 6, 1887.

The quarterly returns of the 7th New York, of Dec. 31, shows the following strength: F. S. and N. C. S., 21; Cos. A, 97; B, 103; C, 92; D, 103; E, 89; F, 103; G, 99; H, 102; I, 103; K, 98. Total, 1,010.

The 8th N. Y. Veterans have determined to assist the regiment in obtaining recruits and every man has pledged to put his shoulder to the wheel for the purpose. Only men who are thoroughly suitable in every respect will be accepted. Many applications for membership have been received since the new armory has become a certainty. Capt. McIntyre, the chief of the veterans, was made the recipient of a handsome testimonial on New Year's Day at the hands of those under his command.

The Gate City Guard, of Atlanta, Ga., have issued a circular inviting all the world to accompany them on their trip to Europe. They have chartered the steamer *Antwerp*, of the Red Star Line, and will sell round trip tickets for prices varying from $190 for active members to $229 for excursionists; these last having special privileges as to the date of returning. These rates are from Atlanta and a deduction will be made to those starting from New York. The party will land at Antwep and from there go to Brussels; thence Paris, Switzerland and Italy as far south as Naples, taking in the various points of interests along the route, going and returning. The tickets cover only the cost of transportation, including living on the steamer. The steamer will sail June 25 or July 2, 1887.

Quarterly returns in the 1st Brigade, Dec. 31, 1886, show the strength of the following organizations: 12th N. Y., 33 officers and 649 enlisted men; total, 682; last return, 642; gain, 40. 22d N. Y., 35 officers, 547 enlisted men; total, 582: last return, 616; loss, 34. 11th N. Y., 26 officers, 442 enlisted men; total, 468; last return, 471; loss, 3.

An election for a 1st and a 2d lieutenant for Co. K, 11th N. Y., has been ordered by Col. Stewart for Monday, Jan. 17. The annual meeting of the Board of Officers takes place on the same evening. Co. C, which has challenged Co. D, of the 12th N. Y., to a bayonet contest, has not yet heard from the latter definitely, and is very anxious to have it brought to a definite conclusion. Co. A of the 11th reports a gain of 7 men during the past month.

Col. John T. Camp, of the 22d N. Y., has appointed a new examining board, to consist of Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding, 1st Lieut. W. H. Maidhof and Lieut. Liliendahl. The officers are ordered out for instruction by Lieut.-Col. Harding, Jan. 17 and 24 and Feb. 7 and 8. A schedule for battalion drills has been issued, and under it Cos. C, H, G, E and F will drill on Wednesdays, Feb. 9, 17 and 23 and March 2, 9 and 16, while Cos. B, I, D, A and K will turn out on Fridays, Feb. 11, 18 and 25 and March 4, 11 and 18.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald entertained the colonels of the 1st Brigade at a dinner at his residence on Friday, Jan. 14.

Cos. I and K, 71st N. Y., gave a handsome entertainment at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Monday, Jan. 10. It was attended by a large and fashionable audience.

Capt. G. Henry Witthaus, late inspector of rifle practice of the 9th N. Y., has been restored to active duty on the staff of that regiment. Capt. Witthaus never relinquished the office of regimental treasurer, for which he is particularly fitted, and his return to active duty is generally much appreciated.

Adjt.-Gen. Josiah Porter has appointed a board to meet at Albany Monday, Jan. 17, to examine into the capacity and general fitness for the service of such officers as may be ordered before it. The board will consist of Brig.-Gen. Emil Schaefer, Inspector General; Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Doyle, 4th Brigade; Col. Geo. D. Scott, 8th; Col. Charles L. Fincke, 23d, and Major Fredk. Kopper, 71st N. Y.

Adjt.-Gen. W. S. Stryker, in G. O. No. 1, dated Trenton, N. J., Jan. 4, 1887, directs that the Company of Artillery, National Guard, located at Atlantic City, be known as Company A, Sea-Coast Artillery, National Guard.

Capt. Harold L. Crane, of Co. G, 23d N. Y., was recently presented with a handsome dress sword by the members of his company.

Athletic games will be given on Feb. 5 by Co. I, 14th N. Y., including a tug-of-war for the championship of the N. G. of the State. Handsome prizes will be awarded.

The Troy Citizens' Corps will have gold, silver, and bronze medals struck and given to members of the corps as follows: Bronze, for ten years' faithful service; silver, for fifteen years, and gold, for twenty years. Service in the Civil War, volunteer or regular, is to count for five years.

Co. F, 23d N. Y., will shortly have a return rifle shooting match with a team from Co. F, 47th N. Y. They are practicing steadily for the event, which will be decided in the 23d Regt. Armory.

The presentation of marksman's badges to the 32d N. Y. has been fixed for next month. Colonel Finkelmeier has requested Major Geo. L. Fox to officiate on the occasion.

Gen. James McLeer and staff, of the 2d N. Y. Brigade, will attend the public installation of the officers of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., which will take place at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, Jan. 24. Gen. William T. Sherman will be present to greet the soldiers of Brooklyn.

Capt. E. S. Browe, I. R. P., 14th Regiment, has resigned.

The Board of Officers of the 13th New York has adopted resolutions with regard to the death of Capt. Courtney.

The conditions governing the contest for the "Belknap Trophy" are published by Gen. Fitzgerald.

Capt. Wm. V. Peacon, Co. F, 14th N. Y., has issued an order to his company, in which he says: "Let the year 1887 mark not only a new era in the history of the company but in each man's record, by a more implicit obedience to orders, strict attention to instructions, constantly soldierly bearing and the sure index of a disciplined body and mind—steadiness and silence in the ranks. Bear in mind at all times that the highest honor to which either an officer or an enlisted man may aspire is to have the reputation of being a good soldier."

1st Lieut. James Thorne Harper was unanimously elected Captain of Co. I, 7th Regiment, vice Casey, resigned, on Thursday, Jan. 13.

The new code to govern the Pennsylvania militia will contain a clause to prevent the sale of liquor within the limit of one mile from the spot selected for encampments of the Guard.

Colonel Louis Finkelmeier orders the commanding officers of the several companies of the 32d N. Y. to detail three men from their respective commands to report to the regimental surgeon on Monday, Jan. 17, at 8 P. M., for instruction in connection with the proposed Ambulance Class. The assistant surgeon and hospital steward will report at the same time.

On Jan. 7, Co. F, 14th Regiment, held its regular weekly drill, but only 24 out of the 68 members borne on its roll were present. This delinquency, which is also apparent in a number of other organizations, should be promptly looked after and the absentees properly punished. Co. F, at its next drill, will receive commands by the bugle, a very excellent innovation.

Several companies of the 13th N. Y. have engaged counsel to contest the legality of the summons to their members to appear before the Regimental Delinquency Court to answer for company delinquencies, in view of the requirements of the fourth division of Sec. 365 of the Code.

Referring to the abolition of gaudy and distinctive uniforms, the Paris *Temps* tells us that in France a little *coquetterie* does no harm, and that the opinion of womenkind must be taken into account. "Napoleon," it adds, "was well aware of this, and did all he could to render the uniforms attractive and distinctive."

The members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the New York Assembly, just appointed, are: Hamilton, New York; Hogeboom, Columbia; Evans, Oneida; Bacon, Kings; Mase, Dutchess; Porter, Niagara; Smith, New York; Fitch, Queens; Gorman, Albany; Ryan, Rennsalaer; Sullivan, New York.

VIRGINIA MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

IT is reported from Richmond, Va., January 11, that troop were being ordered by Governor Lee to Newport News, the Eastern terminus of the Mississippi Valley and Newport News Railroad, a band of strikers numbering eight hundred having taken possession of one part and obstructing the railroad and steamship companies in their business,

causing imminent danger of a collision between the strikers and the men hired to take their place. Under these circumstances application was made to Governor Lee for troops to protect the employees and allow them to proceed with the performance of their duties. The Governor at once ordered three companies to proceed to Newport News forthwith. Three companies left Richmond on a special train; another (the Peninsula Guards) leaves Williamsburg, and another Hampton.

WISCONSIN—OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE sixth annual convention of the Officers' Association was held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol on Jan. 4 and 5, 95 officers being present and the interest and spirit of the meeting being even greater than in the case of its predecessors. Every organization in the State troops was represented, all officers being in undress uniform according to the custom of the Association.

Owing to the recent death of Gen. Logan the reception and ball were dispensed with and the meeting was devoted strictly to business. Tuesday morning was given to the appointment of necessary committees, the discussion of various projects for the improvement of the equipment and organization of the force, in the course of which the lesson of the term of active service during the Milwaukee riots last May came in for frequent mention. Later in the day the entire body of officers, headed by the Adjutant-General filed down to the Executive office on the lower floor to pay their respects to their Commander-in-Chief. It took over 90 officers just six minutes to march down, shake hands with the Governor, listen to a brief commendation of their progress and discipline, and get back to business in the Senate Chamber.

Tuesday afternoon was taken up with a continuation of the morning's work and in the evening the chamber was filled with officers and invited guests to hear the papers prepared by interested friends in the Regular Service—Lieuts. Philip Reade and Lyman W. V. Kennon, of the staffs of Gens. Terry and Crook, respectively. These gentlemen were successively presented to the convention by Col. King and received with cordial applause which was redoubled at intervals during the reading of their essays, both of which were of marked excellence and value and were listened to with the closest attention, the Governor himself being among the most interested of the large audience. Lieut. Reade's paper was a practical talk on the modern phases of Rifle Practice and Lieut. Kennon's a scholarly essay on the training necessary for the soldier of the present day, and the authors are masters of their respective subjects. On the adjournment of the regular session the members thronged around their lecturers with cordial words of thanks and congratulation. Kennon's work on Guard and Sentry Duty has been the standard in the State for the last two years and he was well known to the "Guardsmen," who, having studied his maxims were eager to welcome the author; and as rifle practice is to be the main work of the infantry during the year just opened an especial effort was made to induce Lieut. Reade, so well known an expert and enthusiast, to come and open the ball. It is safe to say that he has imbued the whole force with his spirit, for on Wednesday morning, after the close of the regular order he was called upon by unanimous voice to take the floor and give them even more on the same subject.

Owing to meagre appropriations and the fact that those in authority were unwilling to let the Guard practice without a curate and expert coaching in the preliminary work, Wisconsin is behind many States in rifle practice. Capt. Boutelle gave the officers an admirable paper four years ago, and a good start was made by many companies in gallery practice, but not until this year has the matter begun to take the proper shape. With Reade's instructions to start with and some smart young "distinguished marksmen" from neighboring Departments of the Regular Service to do a little coaching next summer, it is believed there will be a better record to show a year from now.

The most important work accomplished by the convention was the unanimous passage of the "Three battalion move," and the Legislature will be asked to reorganize the infantry of the State, as proposed in the Manderson bill for the U. S. Army. A very slight increase is asked for and the National Guard stands very high with the people of the State, and in the Legislature there is little doubt of the passage of the bill. This will give three complete regiments of infantry of three battalions each instead of three regiments on the antediluvian plan at present in vogue among those non-military nations—Persia, China, and the United States. The 4th Battalion—at present independent—will then be absorbed in the 1st Regiment, where it will begin to learn something of its real duty.

Other important features recommended are a permanent site for State camps similar to that of New York: nine days instead of six in camp; a remodelling of the law regarding summons for active duty, making the signal of riot alarm or any verbal order or duly announced signal as binding upon the soldier as the formal written summons now prescribed by law. While the troops in Milwaukee responded with commendable promptitude to the riot alarm sounded on the fire bells last May, there were one or two instances where men shirked, and when hauled up for punishment brought their lawyers with them and beat their officers by proving they had not been furnished with written copies of the orders, as provided by the law evolved by some amiable old dreamers among the State Solons of the past.

In this connection two public-spirited manufacturing companies received the thanks of the convention—one for summarily discharging an employee who sneaked out of riot duty with his comrades, and said he would lose his place if he went. The other firm were deprived for a full week of the services of ten of their best workmen—all members of Co. E, 1st Infantry, stationed a hundred miles from Milwaukee. The men were suddenly called upon at 11 A. M. to drop their tools and report at the armory for instant duty. They knew it meant Milwaukee, and so did their employers, and the superintendent of the works himself bade them go and be assured their homes would be looked after and their places in the shops retained for them.

As a contrast to this, there were three or four instances of employers threatening their employees with discharge if they went. The men went, however, and have not been discharged up to date.

The convention adjourned on Wednesday afternoon unanimously of the opinion that it had been a session of great value and interest. The officers of last year were re-elected to fill their old stations and are as follows: Adjutant-General C. P. Chapman, President; Colonels M. T. Moore, 3d Inf., and Sam. J. Lewis, 1st Inf., Vice Presidents; Colonel Charles King, A. I. G., Secretary; Captain Emil Baensch, 2d Inf., Treasurer. Rev. G. E. Gordon, Light Horse Squadron, Chaplain; and the following additional members of Executive Committee: Major A. F. Caldwell, 1st Inf.; Capt. C. A. Born, 2d Inf., and Capt. J. E. Coogan, 4th Battalion.

The report of the Assistant Inspector-General shows great improvement in the discipline and instruction of the three regiments of infantry and in the light battery. The camp work of the 2d and 3d Regiments is especially commended: excellent discipline, night and day; guard and sentry duty faithfully done, though great crudities continue to appear in the sentry work of untaught men; perfect silence and order after taps, and an incessant round of military duty from sunrise to sunset; two battalion drills—and good ones—each day; two officers' schools; two sergeants' schools, and the usual camp ceremonies; dress parades excellent; guard mountings showing care and study, though none were perfect. Both regiments camped near large towns, and not an instance of drunkenness or misconduct occurred among the soldiers, so that the citizens were loud in their praise of the men. As for the officers none had time to leave camp, as they have to work from reveille to retreat. The 1st Infantry showed less discipline, though vastly improved over its old record, but had more thorough officers' schools. Its new colonel is taking hold with a will.

Intense heat caused the abandonment of battalion drill three afternoons in the 1st Regiment, but there was at least one each day. The camps of all three regiments were struck in good old style at tap of the drum, all tents falling simultaneously, and being packed for transportation. Every bit of rubbish was burned and the regiments marched away, leaving the camp ground thoroughly policed and as clean as when they marched in.

Still the inspector is not satisfied—he never is—and demands more skirmish drill, skirmish firing, inspection of tents twice a day, more instruction of sentries at home, more attention to the construction of the sinks; the eradication of the last "spike tail," and a come down to the business of soldiering. There is still too much ornament about it; he wants the men to wear blue flannel shirts and leave their paper collars home, and he scores the officers because some of the men sometimes fail to salute; he says it is all the officers' fault.

Ever since last May the people have quit laughing at the "militia." The cool, disciplined demeanor of the officers and men of the one regiment summoned to Milwaukee to quell the riot was a revelation to the citizens, and the services of the Light Squadron and Battery were as fully appreciated. It is believed that with the re-election of the Governor to his third term, the National Guard of the State will maintain its steady progress in discipline and efficiency.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

WE are indebted to the editor of the Wooster (O.) *Republican* for an extract from his paper concerning Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, 22d U. S. Infantry, instructor of military tactics at the University of Wooster. Lieut. Sharpe is to be continued on duty for another year. The *Republican* says: "This further extension to July 1, 1888, was the result of the recent inspection by Inspector General Roger Jones. The organization and management of this department in our University by Lieut. Sharpe have been crowned with gratifying success. The lieutenant, by his gentlemanly demeanor and thorough military knowledge, has made the department what it is, and it has made him decidedly popular, not only in University circles, but also among the citizens of our city. In a recent interview at Washington Adjutant General Drum said: 'The inspector's report from Wooster is one of the best we have received. Lieut. Sharpe has certainly made a great success of the military department of Wooster University and deserves the support of the War Department.'" The editor in a private letter to us says: "Being the commandant of the Wooster City Guard, Co. D, 8th Regiment, O. N. G., which company has the distinction of being the best drilled organization in the State of Ohio, I take great interest in military matters. Being a graduate of Wooster University also, I have watched with interest and pleasure the organization and progress of the military department in that institution under command of Lieut. Sharpe. He certainly deserves the highest praise for his energy and success. He seems to be a thorough military man, and takes great interest in the National Guard, having attended nearly all our encampments since he has resided here. He is very popular among the members of my company, as well as with the citizens of this community."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE following changes among commissioned officers during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1886, are published in G. O. No. 1, Jan. 1:

Brig.-Gen. Philip Carpenter, Judge-Advocate-Gen., resigned.

Capt. Richard M. Scammon, A. D. C., promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 1st Regiment.

Resigned.—1st Regiment—1st Lieuts. William J. Andrews, Co. H; Patrick H. O'Malley, Co. K; Samuel H. Balch, Co. C; Col. John B. Hall; Capt. John H. Wales, Co. K. 2d Regiment—2d Lieut. Leander Emery, Co. K. 3d Regiment—1st Lieut. Frank C. Williams, Co. F. Cavalry—Capt. John S. Perry, Co. B, company disbanded.

Commissioned.—Governor's Staff—Brig.-General Henry M. Baker, Judge-Advocate-General. 1st Regiment—1st Lieut. Alfred F. Eaton, Co. K; 1st Lieut. George E. Whitney and 2d Lieut. Frank A. Whipple, Co. C; Col. George M. L. Lane; Lieut.-Col. Richard M. Scammon; Capt. Patrick H. O'Malley, Co. K. 2d Regiment—1st Lieut. Loren E. Nichols and 2d Lieut. George F. Russell, Co. K.

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD.

THE 7th Regiment of the Missouri National Guard is disturbed by internal dissensions similar to those which interfere with the efficiency of the 13th N. Y. The colonel of the 7th, R. H. Hunt, was respectfully invited to resign by some of his officers on the ground of incompetency. Maj. J. W. Bullock, who was one of the officers preferring this disinterested request, says: "At a meeting of the line officers it was decided to ask the colonel to withdraw from the regiment. A committee of two, consisting of myself and Maj. Pease, went up to his house. When we stated the object of our visit Col. Hunt was very angry, but after a while he told us that he could not consider the request, as there was nothing to show that it actually came from a majority of the line officers. He said he wanted a written proof of the same. It was then that the written request was sent in. I suppose Col. Hunt's object in this was to have substantial evidence against us of insubordination, and so have us court-martialed."

The petition followed, and of it Col. Hunt says: "Of course I refused to accede to the insolent request. No man in his senses would have ever supposed I would resign under such circumstances. Leave at the toe of a boot? Be kicked out? Those who know me know I am not the man to slink away like a cur before such men as signed the petition." Then comes the withdrawal of the petition and the resignation of the disaffected officers.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE friends of Brig.-Gen. W. H. Dimond, commanding the 2d Brigade, N. G. C., says the *Alta*, are making vigorous efforts to have him reappointed by Governor Bartlett. To this end almost every officer of the 2d Brigade has united in a petition. General Dimond has won for himself among his officers and men an enviable reputation as a commander. He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his brigade, and there is not a field officer under him who desires the place he has so acceptably filled for more than five years.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THE following are appointed on the staff of Oliver Ames, Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Maj. Gen. Samuel Dalton, adjutant general; Brig. Gen. Alfred F. Holt, surgeon general; Brig. Gen. Edward O. Shepard, judge advocate general; Cols. Thos. Sherwin, Allen G. Shepherd, Morgan Rotch and Rockwood Hoar, aides-de-camp; Col. Horace T. Rockwell, inspector general of rifle practice; Cols. Edward E. Currier, Augustus N. Sampson and Fred. W. Wellington, assistant inspectors general; Cols. Albert L. Newman, James W. Bennett, Daniel P. Crocker and Charles Weil, assistant adjutants general; Cols. John H. Abbott, John G. Mackintosh, Richard F. Barrett and George R. Wallace, assistant quartermasters general.

Army inspections will commence at once. Inspecting officers will require company officers to question enlisted men and drummers on the duties of the sentinel and of the guard, and on completion of company inspection non-commissioned officers will be questioned thoroughly as to their duties.

LOUISIANA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL VANCE, in his recent report, says: "The active militia, as now limited by law to 4,000, is but a fraction in excess of one National Guardsman to each 1,000 inhabitants. The estimated annual expense of $35 per man, which is less than a tax of five cents annually on each inhabitant, should be regarded as a modest burden, and cheerfully borne by a generous public. The success of the State encampments of the last year is reported to be much greater than was anticipated, and the selection of the permanent camp, known as Camp Lincoln, is strongly approved. The report recommends that the pay of the militia, when in active service for the suppression of riot, be fixed at $2 a day, and that the limit of this service to seven days be repealed."

TEXAS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL KING, in his annual report to Gov. Ireland very strongly urges the Legislature to make liberal appropriations, and encourage the militia that it may be an efficient military force in case of necessity. He says a well-equipped force is imperative because a deep-seated and dangerous spirit of unrest prevails, and in many sections this discontent has taken the form of lawlessness, violence and bloodshed, and has assumed proportions, made claims and asserted doctrines that threaten the very existence of the States and of the Union. He then, without specifically naming any particular organization, gives a scathing denunciation which is clearly aimed at the Knights of Labor, and adds: Under the mad and murderous teachings of Communists and Socialists these oath-bound organizations have had many strikes, have openly defied the law, have beaten and abused and sometimes killed people who only desired to earn a living, have destroyed property and murdered those whose duty it was to protect it, have violently interfered with the business of many States and caused losses to many thousands of people, who were not responsible for the alleged wrongs about which these secret organizations were complaining. In view of these things in the past, of their active existence at present, and of their probable continuance for some time in the future, it is the duty of the several States of the general Government and of the order loving, law abiding, patriotic citizens to meet force with force at every point where it is necessary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P.—You stand No. 36 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Subscriber.—Claims certified to by the accounting officers are provided for in the General Deficiency Bill.

Malisha Man.—You can purchase a copy of Upton's Tactics from D. Appleton and Co., Bond street, New York City.

Librarian.—There never was an act of Congress making it compulsory for enlisted men to retire at the age of 63, or at any other age.

P. B.—There is nothing to prevent a private of the Engineer Battalion being appointed hospital steward, if the War Department so orders.

R. D. asks: Is an enlistment made on Sunday legal? ANS.—Yes. There is no law or regulation affecting the validity of an enlistment made on a Sunday.

G. R. W.—There have been several officers on duty as A. A. Q. M. at San Diego Barracks since the war. If you can give the name we may be able to furnish you the address.

Buck Eye.—Yes, the wife and children are entitled to pension if the death of the retired soldier was the direct result of disease contracted or injury received in the line of duty.

E. O. L.—Chaplains wear the forage cap prescribed in par. 2624, Regulations of 1881. Trousers of infantry officers are of light blue cloth, color of stripe that of trimmings of the infantry arm (white). The cloth of the shoulder strap is white (see G. O. 6, A. G. O., of Feb. 1, 1886.)

A asks: An officer takes seven days' leave; he is first reported absent with leave on the morning report of Dec. 25; he returns 9 A. M. Saturday, Jan. 1. How shall he be reported on the morning report of Jan. 1? ANS.—To accord with the rulings of the War Department he would be reported "absent with leave." See par. 79, Army Regulations, 1881; decisions thereunder.

An anonymous correspondent at Fort Bayard, N. M., who is on the eve of discharge, writes to know how he can get his deposit book from the Post Trader, with whom he has deposited it as security for a whiskey bill which he intends to repudiate. We should say that he was too late; his proper course would have been to repudiate the whiskey, for which he should now pay like a little man.

"Ask God for temperance, that's the appliance only
Which your disease requires."

F. M.—See answer to "Ignorance" in JOURNAL of Nov. 13, 1886. A soldier does not forfeit his citizenship by enlisting. He is still entitled to vote where he has a "residence." If he came from New York, for instance, he may vote in New York, if he can get home on Election Day. If he came from New York City his living on Governor's Island would not deprive him of his right to vote in New York City. If he came from Louisiana he does not acquire a residence in New York with right to vote by serving on Governor's Island. A man does not forfeit his "residence" by enlisting. If a minor, his residence remains that of his father or guardian.

A correspondent asks: What is the national air of the United States? We have a mes-table controversy about it, one insisting that it is "Yankee Doodle," while another insists that it is the "Star Spangled Banner." The "Red, White and Blue" has some advocates also. Please settle this if you can. On what occasion was "Yankee Doodle" first performed? and how is any particular air made "a national air?" ANS.—As we have no air that can be said authoritatively to be *the* national air "you pays your money and takes your choice." "Yankee Doodle" is said to have been popular in England during the Commonwealth, when Cromwell was designated in it as "Nankee Doodle." According to other authorities it was composed in 1775 by a British army surgeon in Boston, and set to the old English song "Lydia Locket lost her pocket." The air has been a familiar one in France, Spain, Italy and Hungary from time immemorial. There is an ancient Dutch song which runs as follows:

"Yanker didel, doodel down,
Dedel, dudel lauter,
Yanker viver, voover vown,
Botermitt und vonther."

The "Star Spangled Banner" was composed by Francis S. Key—a brother-in-law of Chief Justice Taney—while he was a prisoner on the British fleet during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Sept. 11, 1814. It is said to have been first sung by a group of about twenty volunteer soldiers in front of or next door to the Holiday Street Theatre, Baltimore, the old air of "Anacreon" having been adapted to it. During the War of the Rebellion, Oliver Wendell Holmes contributed an addition to it. "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," known also as "The Red, White and Blue," was composed by Thos. à Becket, not the clerical gentleman assassinated in 1170, but an actor of the name, formerly of the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, who wrote it in 1843. Another "Red, White and Blue" song was written by the Hon. Edw. J. Preston. There is an anonymous song with the same refrain which runs as follows:

"Oh, raise that glorious ensign high,
And let the nations see
The flag for which our fathers fought
To make our country free!"

"Hail Columbia" is of all, perhaps, the best entitled to the designation of the national air. It was written in the summer of 1798 by the Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, LL. D., to oblige a friend, a Mr. Fox, who was about to take a benefit as a singer. It was sung by him with great acceptance to the tune of "The President's March." It was called for on Saturday, completed on Sunday evening, announced Monday morning, and sung at a new theatre on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, the same evening. At that time war with France was thought to be inevitable and patriotic spirit ran

high. "The American Flag" was written by Joseph Rodman Drake in May, 1819. Robert Treat Payne also wrote a song set to the same air as "The Star-Spangled Banner," the refrain of which was:

"For ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves."

Geo. P. Morris also has a song, "The Flag of Our Union:"

"The union of hearts, the union of hands,
And the flag of our Union for ever."

There was a spirited song written by O. W. Holmes in the Boston *Transcript* of Aug. 12, 1862, but as it was directed against the late "misguided," and was wholly Northern in its tone, it cannot be considered national. Another song which has claims to being a national air, "America"—"My Country 'tis of thee," by S. F. Smith, D. D., was written in Feb., 1832, and first sung at a children's celebration of American Independence at the Park Street Church, Boston, July 4, 1832.

SMALL ARMS NOTES.

THE German troops, it is reported, are being drilled daily for three months in the use of the repeating rifle recently adopted by the government for the purpose of making them proficient in volley firing.

Seventy of the new pattern Enfield-Martini rifles have, by order of the War Office authorities, been issued to the principal rifle clubs in the United Kingdom for experimental purposes.

The difficulty of sighting rifles in the dark in warfare has been ingeniously overcome by the use of luminous paint. A small luminous bead is clipped on to the rifle over the fore sight and another over the rear sight when used at night in reply to an enemy's fire, forming two luminous sights. The English War Office authorities have had some of these sights under trial for the past six months, and have now given their first order for some.

The *Levant Herald* says: "The report of the Military Commission charged with the task of making trials with the Martini-Henry and the new Mauser repeating rifle has been submitted to His Majesty the Sultan. The first-named gun is manufactured by a Styrian firm, the latter by M. Mauser, who represented the firm in person. In the trials recently made with these rifles at the Sweet Waters, the cartridges were those of the old Martini-Henry rifles, of which cartridges the Seraskierate has a stock of 400,000,000. They are well adapted to the Mauser rifle, as was conclusively proved by the recent trials. We understand that the report submitted to His Majesty gives the preference to this new weapon as yielding the most satisfactory results."

According to the *Moniteur de l'Armée* (Paris), a Russian engineer named Rucktchell his discovered a new explosive, "Silotraar," which is said to be ten times as strong as gunpowder when used for small-arm purposes. The Minister of War and the Minister of Marine have experimented extensively with the new compound, which is reported to have been found very satisfactory. The inventor claims also that he can produce a motive power by means of the explosive superior to steam or gas.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

MR. COX, of the British Parliament, in the course of a speech in Ireland, stigmatized the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, commander of the Irish forces, as the "biggest jackass that ever ruled Ireland."

THE Danish Folkething (lower House of Parliament,) has been dissolved, owing to refusal to agree to the financial proposals and army estimates of the Government. The elections for the new Folketning take place Jan. 28.

THE decree empowering the Institute to accept Chantilly from the Duc d'Aumale, studiously avoids the use of the word "Monseigneur," in one place styling the donor "Monsieur le Duc d'Aumale," and in another "Henri Eugenè Phillippe Louis d'Orléans, Duc d'Aumale."

A PRIVATE letter received from Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, under date of Dec. 10, states that cholera in its most malignant form is raging there, and the number of deaths daily is frightful; that the dead are removed to the outskirts of the city, piled up like cross-ties, and burned to ashes.

AT last the bones of the British soldiers who fell in Belgium in 1815, and were buried in two suburban cemeteries of Brussels, now to be closed, will be collected and transferred to a cemetery at Evere and marked by a handsome monument designed by Count Lalaing, one of the best of the younger Belgian sculptors—all this at the expense of Lord Vivian

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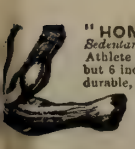
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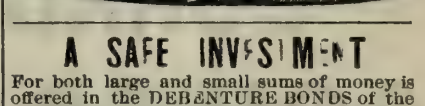
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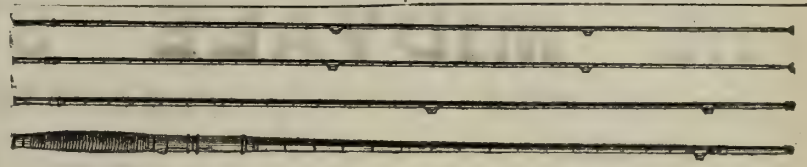
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IN European military circles it is asserted that enormous quantities of provisions are being stored at Metz.

Le Progrès Militaire announces an expected creation of Cavalry Pioneers on the Austrian pattern, a small detachment in each cavalry regiment receiving special instruction by an engineer officer in the rudiments of demolishing telegraphs, railways and other artificial structures.

OFFICIAL despatches from Tonquin report that French troops made an attack on a large rebel force intrenched at Thanhoa, but were twice repulsed. During the fighting four French officers were wounded; five European and eight Tonquin soldiers were killed, and 15 Europeans and 27 Tonquinese were wounded. Reinforcements of artillery and infantry will be sent to the French at Thanhoa.

A SERIOUS agitation is in progress at Liege for obtaining from the Belgian Government the demolition of the local citadel and fort, which, in case of an invasion, would furnish a pretext for bombarding the town, but could in no wise contribute to its defence. The same is the case as regards Namur, with its picturesque old citadel. The citizens in each case desire either to live in an "open town" or in one sufficiently fortified.

EXCITEMENT has been caused at Queenstown among the navy pensioners—seamen and marines—by the receipt from the Admiralty of a circular which bids such pensioners as are under fifty-five to hold themselves in readiness for active service. Since the Crimean War only one such circular has been addressed to the pensioners. The last occasion was during the late Russian scare, when an outbreak of hostilities was considered imminent. The circular is regarded as an indication that the government apprehends war.

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BIRTHS.

AYRES.—At Asheville, N. C., January 4, 1887, to the wife of General R. B. Ayres, U. S. Army, a daughter.

DRIGGS.—At Washington, January 10, to Mary E. Driggs, wife of Lieutenant W. H. Driggs, a daughter.

MARRIED.

LUSBY—CLEMENTS.—On December 29, at the Cathedral, Baltimore, Md., FRANCIS W. LUSBY and Miss LIZZIE J. CLEMENTS, stepdaughter of Gunner E. J. Beacham, U. S. Navy.

NEWCOMER—KOSIER.—At Byron, Ill., Dec. 29, Lieutenant HENRY C. NEWCOMER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss REBECCA E. KOSIER.

TUCKER—HINTON.—At Petersburg, Va., January 4, RANDOLPH TUCKER, son of the late Commander John R. Tucker, U. S. N., to Miss MARGARET HELEN HINTON.

DIED.

APP.—At Fort Monroe, Va., January 2, Ordnance Sergeant CASPAR APP, U. S. Army, retired.

BROWN.—At Scottsville, N. Y., January 11, Major D. D. S. BROWN, formerly an additional Paymaster, U. S. Army.

CUSHING.—At Dunkirk, N. Y., January 3, Paymaster MILTON B. CUSHING, U. S. Navy, retired.

DUNCAN.—At Washington, D. C., January 7, Brevet Brig.-General THOMAS DUNCAN, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army, retired.

GERHARDT.—At a meeting of a committee appointed by the members of Co. A, 3d Infantry, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty in His infinite wisdom to take from us our comrade, CHARLES GERHARDT—Be it resolved, That by his sudden and untimely death the regiment has lost a true and faithful soldier and an honest and kind-hearted man; Resolved, That we, the members of his late company will ever cherish his memory as one who by his noble character and upright life endeared himself to us; Resolved, That by his life he furnished an example and a model for all good soldiers to follow; and further be it resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.—Privates CHAS. HASTINGS, THOMAS M. PALMER, GEO. R. WILKINSON, Committee.

GRATIOT.—Near St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. ANN GRATIOT, widow of General Charles Gratiot, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

HINMAN.—In Norfolk, Va., Jan. 11, after a protracted illness of cancer and pneumonia, ANNA HAYNES, wife of Capt. F. A. Hinman, U. S. Army.

HOWARD.—At San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 23, Captain JOHN C. HOWARD, formerly of the 12th U. S. Infantry.

LAWS.—At New York City, January 12, First Assistant Engineer CHAS. A. LAWS, Revenue Marine Service, and formerly of the U. S. Navy.

MCCLAIN.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 11, Ensign CHAS. S. MCCLAIN, U. S. Navy.

ROACH.—At New York City, January 10, JOHN ROACH, the famous shipbuilder.

WHITE.—Entered into rest, at her late residence, 1836 Pine St., Philadelphia, after a very long and painful illness, LAVINIA MAXWELL WHITE, in the 74th year of her age, relict of John Chester White, of Hudson, N. Y., and mother of Captain John Chester White, Jr., U. S. Army.

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No. 4.		5	81,400	31,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,000	32,400	17.5
No. 6.		6	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,400	39,200	15.25
No. 8.		5	75,600	38,400	19.6
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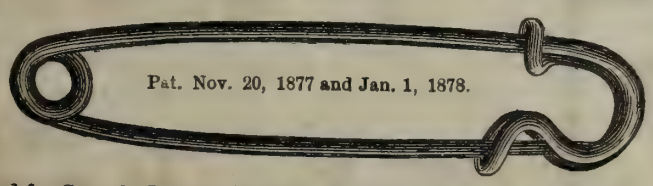
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BOSTON, MASS., December 30, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Thursday, February 3d, 1887, for the purchase of the United States steam tug "Humphreys."

For particulars refer to the undersigned.
G. L. GILLESPIE,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Proposals for Mineral Oil.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSONVILLE, (IND., January 11, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Friday, the 11th day of February, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering 100,000 gallons of Mineral Oil, at the Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, in cases of two five-gallon cans each.

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The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blank and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application. RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U.S. Army.

Proposals for Fuel.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 31, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 28, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering 1,250,000 pounds best quality white ash anthracite coal, "stove" size, at David's Island, New York Harbor, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

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ARMY NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 26. WHOLE NUMBER 1222. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1887. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE appointment of a Chief Signal Officer will be held in abeyance until some definite action is had on the question of a transfer of the Weather Bureau from the War to the Interior Department. General BRAGG, and several other members of Congress who favor the transfer, intend to request Secretary ENDICOTT not to embarrass them by the appointment of a successor to the late General HAZEN. Nothing can be done at this session of Congress, and it may therefore be stated that there will be no Chief Signal Officer appointed until after the next session of Congress. Meanwhile Captain GREELY will continue as Acting Chief of the Bureau.

THE Army Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate on Monday, without debate, and in precisely the same form as reported from the committee last week. The bill is now a subject for a conference committee, the members of which are Messrs. Allison, Plumb and Gorman on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Bragg, Viele and Steele on the part of the House. The chief item requiring adjustment is the amendment of the Senate increasing the amount for the manufacture of small arms from $300,000 to $400,000. The Senate conferees receded from a similar amendment last year, and it is feared will be compelled to do so again, as Mr. Bragg seems to be particularly opposed to this increase. The other amendments are items of small moment, and an agreement upon them ought to be speedily reached.

THE facility with which military titles are acquired in this country, and especially in the South, is illustrated by the fact that the Governor of North Carolina has thirty two aide de camps, each with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. In the entire Army of the United States there are only twenty-four allowed by law to divide among ten general officers, and only three of these aides have the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, the highest rank held by any of the others being that of captain, most of them being lieutenants. The lucky Governor of North Carolina could thus supply our Regular Army with its full complement of aides de camp and have eight left to "loaf around the throne." Thirty eight Governors with thirty two aides each would give us 1,216 aides in all, quite a respectable army in itself. Is there any wonder that the manufactories of gold lace flourish?

WE observe that the Lieutenant General disapproved of a request which was sent to the War Department last year from the Adjutant General of Michigan that an officer be detailed to conduct the school of instruction at the annual encampment in that State. It would seem to be good policy to comply with such requests, as they are directly in the line of the requirements of Sec. 1 of the act of March 12, 1820, which provides that the "system of discipline and field exercise, which is and shall be ordered to be observed by the Regular Army of the U. S., in the different corps of Infantry, Artillery, and Riflemen, shall also be observed by the Militia, in the exercise and discipline of the said corps respectively throughout the U. S." The request of the Governor of Michigan for an inspector was granted, but his request for an instructor was denied.

ON the second annual report of Secretary WHITNEY, the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "It is most interesting and valuable if our own Admiralty officials would be content to take a lesson from it. He is very firm as to the need for a reorganization of the department, and this, after a year's experience in the office, during a term which will be memorable as that in which the naval service of the States commenced a new lease of vigorous life. But the most interesting item appears to be his recommendation as to the fitting out of a squadron of tugs for the purpose of experimenting in naval tactics, and giving the officers and men experience which must prove useful in time of war. Such a step we have so frequently advised on this side the Atlantic, that it is with peculiar satisfaction we we come its adoption by so able a man as Secretary WHITNEY has shown himself to be."

BY an order dated Navy Department, Washington, D. C., January 6, 1887, Lieutenant-Commander R. B. BRADFORD, U. S. N., was detailed for duty under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, as Inspector of Electric Lighting of Ships of the Navy. He will at once assume charge of the installation of the cruiser *Chicago*, see that the contract for the work is carefully followed out, so as to produce an efficient result, and designate the exact location of each lamp in accordance with the provisions of the contract. This detail is for two years, and no better man could be found for this new inspection service. It will be remembered that Lieutenant-Commander BRADFORD superintended in 1883 the installation of the *Trenton*, the first man of war installed with incandescent lights. He afterwards went to sea as her Executive Officer, thus putting his handiwork to the proof, and showing the confidence SAM WELLER'S boniface displayed in the matter of "his own weal pies." There can be no question as to the addition to the health and comfort of a ship's crew from the use of electric lights.

THE *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* of London publishes a description of West Point and the Military Academy, concluding which, it says: "To modern English ears the discipline of West Point seems very severe, and in some cases one would think that it can scarcely fail to have a bad effect; it can hardly be good for a young man to be kept so entirely from all intercourse with the outer world. One result, however, must be to stamp the impress of the institution deeply upon the cadets, whether for good or for evil. A considerable number of cadets, after they have got their commissions and have served a few years in the Army, leave it and take to ordinary civil employment. Promotion is slow in the American Army, and the conditions of service are not enticing, while the employments of civil life are not so crowded as they are with us. In England a man who takes to mercantile pursuits late in life, and without having had a special training for it, finds the ranks more than full, and that there is no room for him. In America he experiences no such difficulty, and ten years or so passed in the Army does not prejudice a man's subsequent chance of success as a merchant as it would with us. Many of the officers who fought in the Civil War were men who had thus for some years left the Service; and the fact that among the Generals who distinguished themselves on either side there was scarcely one who was not a West Pointer speaks well for the training given in that institution."

THE most important meeting of the House Military Committee this session was that held on Tuesday last. The subjects under discussion were the Senate bills increasing the efficiency of the Army, amending Article of War 103, increasing the pay of hospital stewards, with numerous amendments proposed thereto by the chairman, General BRAGG. There was a full attendance of the members, and they all took an unusual interest in the matters under consideration. After quite a long discussion the committee agreed to all the propositions presented by General BRAGG, who had previously framed the amendments and reports to the bills. Two bills were reported, Senate No. 1490, to amend Article of War 103, and S. 1119, to increase the pay of Hospital Stewards. Thirteen additional sections, embracing a few of the provisions contained in the LOGAN Efficiency bill and the new reforms proposed by General BRAGG, were added to the former bill, the title of which, as reported, is "to amend Article of War 103 of the Rules and Articles of War, to promote the efficiency and reduce the expenses of the Army." The Senate number and title only of the bill for the relief of the Hospital Stewards was retained, the body of it, consisting of seven sections, and providing for a Hospital Corps as a non-combatant force attached permanently to the Medical Department, being the committee's own measure. The committee decided to report a resolution asking for a night session for the consideration of these and other military measures pending on the calendar. We give under the heading of Congress the text of the bills reported. Retired officers will observe that the bill limits their pay to 75 per centum of the full pay at the time of retirement.

SOME people are certainly hard to satisfy. Before us lies a paper, the *Evening Wisconsin*, which in the same breath declares that the "Engineering bureau" of the War Department would be a good thing to abolish, because it recommended $30,000,000 for river and harbor improvements which Congress easily saw how to cut down to $3,000,000; and then goes on to upbraid Congress for the pitiful appropriation assigned Milwaukee harbor by that body, despite the recommendations for $300,000, which Captain MARSHALL considered could be usefully and wisely expended. Apparently, the *Wisconsin* thinks the Engineer Corps justified in asking $300,000 for Milwaukee, but holds that it should be ashamed of itself for suggesting proportionate appropriations for the rest of the United States. The same inconsistency prevails elsewhere: if we bring together the statements concerning the improvements of local water ways, which appear in the newspapers of the vicinage, we shall have the most elaborate demonstration of the necessity for the expenditure of every dollar provided for in the estimates for rivers and harbors—and more. Taking the discussions in the same papers on the river and harbor bill as a whole, we shall find equally conclusive evidence that the expenditure it calls for is a waste of public money. For some reason, which we could never quite understand, this bill is made in newspaper offices to serve the purpose for which the papacy was reserved by the old fashioned hard shell preachers of our pioneer days: when other themes fail, it is a safe object upon which to expend attack. Articles on the river and harbor bill seem to be kept in pickle to be brought out on each recurring anniversary of its passage. As there is no attempt to introduce into them either argument or citation of fact, they are as good one year as another, and might be, if they are not, stereotyped as a measure of economy.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN J. S. MCNAUGHT, 20th U. S. Inf., is at Madison, Wis

MAJOR B. F. POPE, Surgeon, U. S. A., lately on duty in Washington, goes to San Antonio, Texas.

CAPTAIN H. P. PERRINE, 6th U. S. Cav., lately visiting at Trenton, N. J., will remain East until March.

LIEUTENANT E. S. FARROW, 21st U. S. Inf., visited in New York City this week, quartering at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANT EUGENE CUSHMAN, 16th Inf., on leave from San Antonio, is visiting at 378 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., and family, were expected in San Francisco this week, en route to Los Angeles.

LIEUTENANT J. W. DUNCAN, 21st U. S. Inf., son of the late General Thos. Duncan, U. S. A., has arrived in Washington.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES F. ROE, 2d Cav., with his family, left New York, Jan. 15, to join his regiment, via San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT J. D. MANN, 7th U. S. Cav., on sick leave from Fort Meade, has been spending a portion of it at San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CARSON, Jr., 5th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting his father, Major Carson, at 1332 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT W. W. FLYNN, 8th Cav., lately visiting at Woodstock, Conn., was expected to rejoin this week at Fort Clark, Tex.

CAPTAIN C. E. HARGOUS, 5th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Keogh, Mont., has been spending a portion of it in New York City.

ASSISTANT SURGEON VICTOR BIART, U. S. A., who has been on sick leave from Fort Sisseton since April, 1884, is at Fort Sisseton, Dakota.

CAPTAIN J. S. POWELL, Signal Corps, U. S. A., is still confined to his quarters at Omaha from the effects of a recent fall which broke his left leg.

COLONEL DE LANCY FLOYD JONES, U. S. A., and Mrs. Floyd-Jones are spending a few weeks in Washington, being domiciled at the Arlington.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. O. PERLEY, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Pembina, has been visiting at Detroit, Mich. He will rejoin his station in March.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, this week, and commenced his investigation of affairs at that post.

LIEUTENANT J. B. ALESHIRE, 3d U. S. Cavalry, who has been visiting at Gallipolis, Ohio, since November last, is expected shortly to rejoin at Fort Custer, Mont.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., the latter part of this week from a five weeks' visit to relatives at Newport, Ky.

CAPTAIN RICHARDS BARNETT, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who has been on the sick list for some time past at Washington, D. C., has received a six months' extension of his sick leave.

THE engagement is announced of the Hon. Ira Davenport to Miss Sharpe, sister of Captain H. G. Sharpe, U. S. A., on duty at West Point, and daughter of Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.

COLONEL J. C. BAILY, Assistant Medical Purveyor, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week, for New York City, to assume charge of the Medical Purveying Depot in Wooster street.

MAJOR W. H. GARDNER, Surgeon, U. S. A., who has been a guest for some time past at the Clarendon, Washington, D. C., took charge this week of medical matters at Fort McHenry, Md.

MAJOR THOMAS H. BRADLEY, Captain 21st U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Bridger, Wyo., is, with Mrs. Bradley, at 620 11th street, Washington, and will remain there for some time to come.

CAPTAIN JOHN H. WEEKS will, at the request of the Board of Managers, relate at the United Service Club, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 8 P. M., "Humphrey's Division at Fredericksburg."

GENERAL E. B. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., who is spending the winter at Washington with Col. G. N. Lieber, Acting Judge-Advocate General, U. S. A., his son in-law, is reported to be in delicate health.

LIEUTENANT C. P. TERRETT, 8th U. S. Infantry, on account of ill health, has relinquished duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and will spend a few months on sick leave before joining his regiment.

LIEUTENANT S. R. H. TOMPKINS, 7th U. S. Cavalry, recently visiting his father, Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., at Governor's Island, returned to Fort Meade, Dakota, this week and resumed duty with his troop.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d Infantry, and the other members of the General Court sitting at Washington Barracks last week, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Chas. Humphreys, 3d U. S. Art., left early in the week for their several stations. The result of the trial has not yet been made public.

THE Veteran Association of the Fifth New York Volunteer Veteran Association, or Duryea Zouaves, propose on Memorial Day to visit the grave of Maj.-Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A., at Newport, R. I., for the purpose of paying a tribute to his memory and unveiling a monument over his grave.

MISS ANDREWS, the Ohio heiress, who is to marry John A. Logan, Jr., is spoken of enthusiastically by all who know her as a young woman of even temper, fine education and accomplished as well as beautiful. She is 22 years of age and has always enjoyed perfect health. She is a blonde of medium height. Her father's wealth gave her the best advantages of education and travel, and she is the favorite of young and old, both at home and elsewhere. She spent some time in New York last winter as the guest of her father's brother.

CAPTAIN M. C. FOOTE, 9th U. S. Inf., is visiting in Washington.

CAPTAIN R. G. ARMSTRONG, 1st U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort McDermit, Nevada.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL H. J. FARNSWORTH, U. S. A., visited New York this week, registering at the Gilsey House.

LIEUTENANT J. K. WARING, 2d U. S. Inf., lately on a trip to Fort Leavenworth, has returned to David's Island, N. Y. H.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. I. RAYMOND, U. S. A., lately at Fort Gaston, has changed base to the Presidio of San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT J. C. SANFORD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on duty in New York City, goes abroad on a three months' vacation.

CAPTAIN S. W. GROESBECK, U. S. A., Judge-Advocate, Department of Dakota, has returned to St. Paul from a few weeks visit East.

LIEUTENANT R. J. C. IRVINE, Adjutant, 11th U. S Inf., and Mrs. Irvine, are at Augusta, Ga., and will remain there for the balance of the winter.

LIEUTENANT E. C. BROOKS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, will leave San Antonio in a few days for Chicago, where his marriage to Miss Gray is soon to take place.

GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, U. S. A., on his way to Fort Duchesne, Utah, paid a short visit to St. Louis to see his son, Lieut. Wm. Baird, 6th Cav., who is on duty at Jefferson Barracks.

AN officer of the 18th Inf. stationed at a post along the Union Pacific Railway is to be married at an early date, says the Kansas City *Times*, to one of Leavenworth's handsome and accomplished young ladies.

MAJOR JOHN BROOKE, Surgeon, U. S. A., after a short but pleasant tour of duty at Fort McHenry, d., goes to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as post surgeon in place of Col. J. C. Baily, recently ordered to New York.

FOR the first time in many years a Patriarchs' ball came off last week without the presence of the indefatigable Mr. Ward McAllister, who, owing to the death of his brother, Col. Julian McAllister, U. S. A., is now in mourning.

GENERAL ALFRED PLEASANTON, says a Washington despatch, is one of the most historical characters of the capital. Every night he appears at Willard's Hotel and generally is surrounded by a crowd of admiring listeners. His hair is almost white and the long, curling moustache which sweeps down over the square cut jaw is frosted with the advance of years.

AT a banquet given at Paris, Jan. 15, to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Yorktown, Gen. Boulanger toasted President Cleveland and Minister McLane. He also proposed the toast "The Union of the Two Peoples," a union which, he said, had been cemented by the Statue of Liberty. Our Minister, Mr. McLane, responded and afterwards proposed "The French Army."

CHAPLAIN WINFIELD SCOTT, of Angel Island, was installed, Jan. 4, as Chaplain of Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 2, G. A. R., of San Francisco. This post numbers upwards of six hundred members, and is the largest and strongest post on the Pacific Coast. Chaplain Scott is also chaplain of the Pacific Coast Commandery of the Loyal Legion, which has over five hundred members. He holds services at Angel Island every Sunday morning, and at Gen. Howard's Headquarters, Fort Mason, in the evening.

JOHN S. MOSBY is outraged by the discovery in the archives of the War Department of a letter from Gen. A. Pleasanton, June 12, 1863, asking how much he might be allowed to pay Mosby as a bribe for his services, stating that there was a chance to get them. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, to whom the letter was addressed, replied the same day: "If you think your scheme can succeed in regard to Mosby, do not hesitate as to the matter of money. Use your own judgment and do precisely what you think best for the public interests." Mosby, who has no disposition to join Benedict Arnold in history, says that no proposition, either directly or indirectly, ever came to him from Pleasanton, or any one else, to betray the cause, and at no period of his military career was he more active, or caused more damage to the Union cause than in the months of June and July, 1863.

ALTHOUGH Quartermaster-General S. B. Holabird, U. S. A., will not be retired for age until June 26, 1890, already there is some speculation as to his successor. Upon this point a Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "It may be stated as quite well settled that Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, now next in rank to Gen. Holabird, will receive the nomination on the latter's retirement. Gen. Tompkins is not only next in rank to Gen. Holabird, but he is a Democrat and has a good record. He has also adhered to the principle of succession and promotion according to rank, and on these grounds earnestly supported the nomination of Gen. Holabird. There are several officers looking after their prospects. But unless circumstances materially change there will be no hope for any one but Gen. Tompkins." A good deal may happen in three years.

A MAN, representing himself to be Captain C. E. Dutton, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., on duty with the Geological Survey, was recently arrested in Springfield, Mass., on suspicion of theft. Capt. Butler, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., stationed at the National Armory, being sent for, lost no time in accusing the alleged Capt. Dutton of being a fraud. The latter replied: "Oh, perhaps you expect to see Clarence; I'm his brother Charles." But even this smooth statement did not change Capt. Butler's opinion. When taken to the station house "Dutton" proved to be as smart as he was smooth. He insisted that he had done nothing which would justify an arrest and finally acknowledged that he was travelling under an assumed name. "I am a geologist, however," said he, "and have worked under Capt. Dutton, but there are circumstances that might prevent my getting a living if I went under my own name." He was allowed to depart.

MAJOR AMOS KIMBALL, General Miles's chief quartermaster, has arrived at Los Angeles from San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT F. B. MCCOY, 3d U. S. Inf., visiting at Augusta, Ga., will leave this week to rejoin his company at Fort Shaw, Montana.

COLONEL A. R. BUFFINGTON, U. S. A., has returned to Springfield, Mass., from a visit to his mother in Virginia, who was quite ill, but is now better.

MAJOR J. M. BELGER, U. S. Army, who has been residing for some time past at Hot Springs, Ark., has entered the General Hospital there for treatment.

MRS. GENERAL LOGAN contributes to the *Chautauquan* for February an article on "Official Etiquette at Washington," her first contribution to magazine literature.

LIEUTENANT E. S. DUDLEY, 2d U. S. Artillery, read some interesting "Notes on the Early Military History of Nebraska," before the State Historical Society at Lincoln, Jan. 12.

CAPTAIN F. A. KENDALL, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kendall, were passengers on an express train which was wrecked Jan. 16 near Westminster, Mass. Fortunately they were not injured.

THE Compte de Paris contributes to the "New Princeton Review," for January an eulogistic estimate of Gen. McClellan's ability as a commander, and some valuable personal reminiscences.

THE New Haven *Union* says of the Soldiers' Home in Connecticut: "The men hardly know that they belong to a Home, or belong anywhere. They come and depart like tramps; they look like tramps, and are treated exactly like tramps."

"THE death of Col. Julian McAllister, U. S. Army," says the San Francisco *News-Letter*, "has been heard of here with sincere regret, but, as it will probably return to us the young ladies of his family, who have always been great favorites in society here, in this case the cloud may be said to have a silver lining indeed."

MRS. GRANT has donated to the Grant Monument Fund the sum of $120 paid her as the "widow of Gen. U. S. Grant, deceased, late 1st Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster in Co. —, 4th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, Mexican War," and the sum of $862.70 "arrears of pay due Gen. Grant from July 1, 1885, when last paid, to July 23, 1885, the date of his death."

AN effort is being made by some of the officers of the 18th Infantry, to get Capt. Cass Durham before a retiring board so as to secure the promotion of 1st Lieut. Michael Leahy, the senior lieutenant of infantry, who, on Jan. 7, completed 20 years' service as a 1st lieutenant. As Capt. Durham has been on the sick list a good deal for the past three or four years it is probable that a board will shortly be convened for his examination and if found permanently incapacitated he will probably be retired immediately.—*Kansas City Times.*

WE are glad to learn that the condition of Major D. M. Vance, 13th Inf., is much less unfavorable than has been reported. From St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 15. Mrs. Vance writes us of her husband: "Ill, critically ill he has been, and I fear he is even now not out of all danger with a nervous disorder that threatened his life and for the time being his reason. But insane he is not and has not been. In my constant attendance upon my sick husband, I do not find time to reply to the many letters of sympathy received from Army friends, and while they have been misinformed, these letters of tender sympathy have touched me deeply, and from my heart I thank them."

COLONEL W. P. CRAIGHILL, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., has many friends in Baltimore, and the *Sun* of that city, alluding to his recent promotion, says: "Nowhere will it give more pleasure than in Baltimore, where he has spent many years of his life, and where his splendid engineering attainments have been advantageously employed on the channel which bears his name, by which vessels of the greatest carrying capacity find safe entrance to our wharves. It is a coincidence that Colonel Craighill's son, Lieutenant William E. Craighill, went up to West Point from the same school house in West Virginia which his father attended, and that like his father he graduated No. 2 at West Point, and entered the Engineer Corps. He is now stationed at Willet's Point, N. Y., and gives promise of winning distinction as an engineer."

THE citizens of Chicago having contributed $13,000 to a fund for the payment of incumbrances resting upon the home of Mrs. Logan in Washington, Col. M. M. Parker, called on her on Monday and, obtaining from her a check on Riggs and Co., paid off the notes. Later in the day he presented to Mrs. Logan the cancelled notes, and she now own the house known as Calumet Place, on Columbi Heights, free from all incumbrances. Mrs. Logan's gratitude was expressed in a letter to William P. Nixon, of Chicago. On Monday also the children and heirs of Gen. Logan—his son, John A. Logan, Jr., and his daughter, Mrs. Tucker, with her husband, Major Tucker, U. S. Army—united in a deed conveying all their right and interest as heirs in the house to Mrs. Logan, so that the house is her property solely. As General Logan died intestate, this action on the part of the heirs was, of course, entirely voluntary.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, in reviewing the "Memoirs of General Robert E. Lee, his Military and Personal History," which has just appeared in London, refers to Lee's character in a tone of lofty adulation. "No biographer," it says, "ever had a nobler subject. Robert Lee had a character all but flawless; he was a real king of men, spotless in his high-souled integrity, born to command and yet to be loved, unspoiled by good fortune, as grandly calm in adversity; the shining figure, in a word, of the stupendous struggle that evoked the full development of his special genius." In closing the notice it adds: "He fought out the good fight, and then, with a noble dignity of resignation, went out into a retirement which he never would break. His death was as beautiful as had been his life, and his name will endure while grandeur of soul, purity of character, devoted patriotism, and chivalry of the finest type are virtues valued by mankind."

CHAPLAIN O. J. NAVE, U. S. Army, is visiting at Delaware, Ohio.

ADJUTANT A. B. DYER, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., on Wednesday, on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. B. BELLINGER, 5th U. S. Cav., is visiting friends at 941 Madison Avenue, New York City.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., is spending a portion of his month's leave at Lake Charon, Orange Co., Fla.

MAJOR JAMES GILLIS, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Leavenworth, visited relatives in Washington, D.C., this week.

GENERAL C. G. SAWTELLE, U. S. A., has been elected President of the United Service Club at Washington.

COLONEL R. S. LAMOTTE, 13th U. S. Inf., at present on leave, will start for Fort Wingate, N. M., early in February.

LIEUTENANT H. J. SLOCUM, 7th Cav., of Fort Meade, goes to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for a tour of recruiting duty.

COLONEL A. M. RANDOL, U. S. A., lately arrived in San Francisco, has left there again on a few months' leave for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN L. A. MATILE, 11th U. S. Infantry, who is stopping at the Woodmont, Washington, D. C., has received a month's extension of leave.

CAPTAIN LEONARD HAY, 9th U. S Inf., is still at Fort Verde, A. T., the movement of his Company (K) to Whipple Barracks having been suspended.

MAJOR C. A. WIKOFF, 14th Inf., visiting at Easton, Pa., will report to Gen. Gibbon at Vancouver Barracks for assignment to a post when his leave is up.

COLONEL GEO. H. MENDELL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has been elected President of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, headquarters at San Francisco.

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. Army, is in Washington to remain until the adjournment of Congress. He was sought for by newspaper men regarding the Mosby bribery despatches, but refuses to talk of it.

GENERAL THIBAUDIN, who broke his parole during the Franco-Prussian war, has been appointed to command of the Paris commandants being now chosen for the various French fortresses or strong places.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, played "Captain O'Scuttle" in "Poor Pillicoddy" on Friday of this week at the third of series of plays to be presented by amateurs at Odd Fellows' Hall, Newport, R. I.

MRS. BAIRD, wife of Lieut. Baird, 6th Cavalry, returned last week to Jefferson Barracks from a visit East. Gen. Baird, who accompanied her from Washington, is a very proud man as the grandfather of "the prize baby of the Army."

MAJOR-GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., is to make his first appearance at the bar for many years as counsel for Louis Bieral, who shot Surveyor Beattie some time ago in New York. Bieral served under Gen. Sickles during the war.

MAJOR C. I. WILSON, paymaster, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha from several months leave. It will be good news to his many friends to learn that his wife's health is rapidly improving under skilful medical treatment in New York City.

THE second assembly of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, took place on Monday evening, and was very successful. Mrs. Macfeely received the guests, Major Goodloe made the introductions, and Lieut. Barrette, 3d Art., led the german.

COL. W. S. KING, of Minneapolis, the plaintiff in the King-Remington suit, states that his suit and that of his wife had been settled by the payment of $2,000,000. This ends the case. Col. King paid John Van Voorhis, of Rochester, his principal counsel, a fee of $50.000. The fees of the remaining counsel are in proportion.

WE publish in full this week the order retiring Col. C. E. Blunt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., which, from some cause, did not reach us in customary season after date of issue. Col. Blunt was retired, at his own request, under the act of June 30, 1882, having served more than forty years as an officer of the Army, and not for age as generally stated. Col. Blunt is a recent guest at The Langham, New York City.

A. G. A. R. POST in San Bernardino, Cal., has sent to Col. Wm. H. Long, of Boston, a very handsome 6th Army Corps badge, made of metals mined in San Bernadino County. Among the members of the post are several old 6th Corps men who served under Col. Long during the war, one of whom owes his life to the Colonel, who brought him off the field when badly wounded during the second battle of Fredericksburg, he having been left by his comrades as they crossed the river.

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S daughter has just been married, and the ex-President seems to have received letters of congratulation from most of the crowned heads of Europe. The Marshal, who is now 78 years of age, and who has never been confined to bed except from wounds, is still hale and hearty. He may live to be the last French marshal, for there are only two other marshals living—Canrobert and Lebœuf, the health of the former being most unsatisfactory.

LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA, and his party of twelve, left Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., Jan. 8, and were kindly furnished by Lieut. H. E. Tutherly, 1st Cav., Post Quartermaster, at Camp Sheridan, with a three span mule team to help in making the ascent of the Limestone mountain by the way of Golden Gate. Although the weather has been very severe the party is in no way discouraged. A despatch, however, of Jan. 19, from Fort Keogh, says: Lieutenant Schwatka has abandoned his tour on account of illness, and has returned to Hot Springs. The high altitude and frosty atmosphere affected his lungs, and he was taken with a hemorrhage at Grand Cañon.

COLONEL G. L. FEBIGER, U. S. Army, retired, is located at 251 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

CAPT. H. C. EGBERT, 12th U. S. Inf., of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., visited friends in New York on Thursday.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, will finish his military education in the Italian Army.

LIEUTENANT BENSON, U. S. A., was in Omaha last week, visiting his brother, en route to his station on the Pacific slope.

GENERAL WAGER SWAYNE, U. S. A., presided at the dinner of the Ohio Society, at Morrelli's, New York City, on Monday evening.

LIEUTENANT J. E. MAXFIELD, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, arrived in San Francisco, Jan. 11, and relieved Lieut. Glassford, who goes to Prescott.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Captain S. W. Groesbeck, U. S. A., Judge Advocate, Dept. of Dakota, to Miss Alice W. Thomas, of Norwalk, Conn.

COLONEL T. F. BARR, Judge Advocate's Department, is visiting his brother in Washington. Col. Barr will return to Chicago in a few days to resume his duties on Gen. Terry's staff

COL. H. M. BLACK, Major G. M. Randall, and Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d U. S Inf., en route to Fort Wayne, Mich., from the Humphreys's trial at Washington Barracks, visited New York on Wednesday, quartering at the Rossmore Hotel.

A CORRESPONDENT at Zellwood, Fla., writes: "This is now a driving little place, churches school, stores of all description, mechanics, railroad depot, telegraph office, etc., etc. There are quite a number of new officers of the Army located here and near here, Col. Clendenin, Capt. Lee, retired, Lieut. Lemly, 3d Art., etc. The two former are living here now."

AMONG those who will be benefited by the Mexican pension, which now becomes a law, are Messrs. Morrison, Forney, Viele and Negley, members of the House, and Mr. John Rome, the doorkeeper at the main entrance of the House, who was a drummer boy and lost his arm. Senator Maxey is now the only Senator who was an officer during that war. The late Senator Logan was Mr. Maxey a comrade in arms in the Mexican campaign.

THE annual Charity Ball at Omaha, Friday, Jan. 14, was a very handsome affair, and a great success financially, the gross receipts being $3,900, and the expenses only $600. The officers in the city and at Fort Omaha joined hands with the citizens and assisted materially in the preparations of the Exposition Building, in decorations, etc. In opening the ball the managers showed very good taste in having at the head of the grand march the Hon. J. E. Boyd, Mayor of the city, escorting Mrs. Frank Wheaton, of Fort Omaha, and Gen. Wheaton with Mrs. Boyd.

THE trial of Lieut. R. D. Walshe, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was proceeded with at Washington Barracks this week. The charge upon which he is being tried is that as indications officer on Jan. 5, he ordered "up signals" at 11.30 P. M., but owing to a great amount of work to be done before the order was filed it did not reach the telegraph room until 12 minutes past midnight. Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody and Sergt. Robinson of the Signal Corps, testified on Tuesday and then the court adjourned until Thursday to enable the members to attend the funeral of Gen. Hazen on Wednesday.

THE Omaha *World*, of Jan. 11th, referring to the trial of Major F. W. Benteen at Fort Du Chesne, says: "The Major has a record as a gallant officer, and made many friends, who are working hard for him. Last week a long interview with a discharged cavalryman from Fort Du Chesne was published in the Kansas City *Times*, in which the ex-soldier is made to criticize severely Gen. Crook for the location of the post, and Inspector General Hall for an alleged failure to relieve hardships caused by blunders in forwarding supplies. As a matter of fact, Major Benteen was given authority to re-locate the post if its site proved unfavorable, but did not do so. As since the mistakes and grievances complained of arose, charges have been preferred against the commandant, it seems possible that the court martial may develop that some person or persons other than Gen. Crook and Col. Hall were at fault."

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Infantry, says the Washington *Critic*, is being urged by his friends for the position of Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army. The New York *Graphic* says: "No more popular or worthy appointment could be made. Colonel Black served for many years as Commandant of Cadets at West Point, and won the affection as well as the respect of all who knew him. An excellent soldier and disciplinarian, strict, industrious, just and genial, he enjoys an enviable repute as an able organizer, and a popular and honorable soldier His promotion would please the Army, and would be a good thing for the Signal Service." It would be hard to find a better officer for any service falling within the line of military duty, but our suspicion is that what is now known as the "Signal Service will be transformed into a Weather Bureau under civil administration.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., who presided at the banquet of the Territorial California Pioneers at Martinelli's, New York, on Tuesday evening, told stories about his experiences in California when he was a lieutenant in the artillery service. "In those days," he said, "no soldier could wear a mustache. Then the Mexican war started, and the officers began to let their side whiskers creep down their faces, but they dared not let them go a hair beyond a straight line drawn from the bottom of the ear to the upper lip. I remember Kearny, the best soldier under whom I ever served, one day wanted me to send some provisions to a party of dragoons. I had let my beard grow. 'And, Lieutenant,' said Kearny, as he walked with me toward the door, 'I have a fine pair of razors which you may have after Captain so-and-so gets through with them.' 'Thank you, General,' said I, 'but I have a very nice pair of razors myself.' Then I shaved my whiskers up to a straight line from lip to ear. That was the last time I ever shaved."

COMMANDER P. H. COOPER, U. S. N., visited New York city this week from Norfolk, Va.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. LOWE, U. S. N., lately relieved from duty on the *Dolphin*, is in Washington.

LIEUTENANT W. H. EMORY, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York, on Monday.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. S. NASH, U. S. N., is to be married in February to Miss Carrie Ryan, of Charleston, S. C.

PAYMASTER GEO. H. READ, U. S. N., returned to the New York Navy-yard this week from a trip to Washington.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. E. IMPER, U. S. N., lately on duty at the Washington Navy-yard, goes abroad on a year's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. H. BULL, U. S. N., was to sail from San Francisco on Saturday of this week to join his ship on the Asiatic Station.

LIEUTENANT C. A. GOVE, U. S. N., who recently reported for duty in the Hydrographic Office, is located at 1922 Sunderland Place, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER FRANK W. BARTLETT, U. S. N., arrived last week at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, and took charge of the Manual Training Department.

ON Saturday evening, Jan. 8th, a party of officers attended a candy pull, given at the residence of Captain Brown, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy-yard, dancing following.

THE friends of Lieut. Albert J. Dabney, U. S. N., retired, will be glad to learn he has greatly improved in health and is now Commandant of Cadets at South Kentucky College, Hopkinsville, Ky.

COMMANDER A. S. CROWNINSHIELD, U. S. N., responded for "Our Navy" on Monday evening at the celebration of the 117th anniversary of the New York Marine Society. Gen. G. W. Wingate, who was present, spoke on "Our Harbor and its Fortifications.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: P. A. Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, Ensign A. N. Wood, Comdr. E. M. Shepard, Lieuts. Lucien Young, J. J. Hunker, and R. Mason Lisle, Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, Paymr. G. A. Lyon, and Surgeon B. H. Kidder.

1ST LIEUTENANT W. F. SPICER, U. S. M. C., is making hosts of friends in Brooklyn, where the long-delayed departure of his ship has enabled him to extend largely an already wide circle of hearty well-wishers. It is just to add that he is no less a favorite with the members of his own mess.

THE orders of Lieut. C. S. Richman, to the *Independence* secures once more for Vallejo and the Mare Island yard the presence of a family well known at that station, and as well liked as known. Mrs. Richmond (*née* Tolson) is a sister of Mrs. Vreeland, whose husband, Lieut. Chas. E. Vreeland, was recently detached from the flagship *Hartford*.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN B. CARPENTER, U. S. N., retired, who was taken ill last November at his home, Eldora, on the Hillsborough River, Florida, with dengue fever and taken to Jacksonville for treatment, has recently had a severe attack of dysentery which brought him at one time to a critical condition. He is now convalescent, however, and hopes soon to be able to return to his home.

THE New York *Times* says: "Commodore W. S. Schley in a conversation about the Signal Service, said: 'I sincerely hope that Capt. Greely will be made Chief Signal Officer. He is really a capable man, and I have no doubt would so reorganize the Weather Bureau that it would become very popular. Its unpopularity in the past was due in a large degree to its chief. It is hardly advisable to transfer the weather service to civic control because he was unpopular.'"

THE New York Navy-yard marines and their fellow enlisted men from on board vessels now at this station enjoyed their fifth annual complimentary ball at the City Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn, Jan. 5. Their officers and others of like rank from neighboring stations and headquarters were guests of the gallant Naval soldiers. Among them were Col. Heywood, Commo. Gherardi, Capt. Bunce, of the *Atlanta*; Lieut. Cowles, of the *Dispatch*; Lieut. Robinson, Pay Insp. Stevenson, Capt. McLane Tilton, Capt. Meeker, Lieuts Golder, Karmany, and Berryman. The dancing began at about 10 o'clock and continued till very near daylight.

OF the assignment of Lieut. W. H. Emory to the command of the *Thetis*, the New York *Sun* says: "When Lieut. Emory was put in command of one of the vessels of the Greely Relief Expedition a great many persons here laughed at the idea of his being sent on such service. He had been regarded as especially if not exclusively qualified to shine as an ornament in society circles. Nobody now smiles at his assignment to important stations, while it has been universally felt that the command of the *Despatch*, which is looked upon as a sort of pleasure yacht, was not the place for an officer who showed such marked ability and energy in the performance of hazardous and trying duty in the frozen seas."

"CAPTAIN W. U. STEEL, U. S. N., an officer long in the Service," who has been swindling agents of vessels lying at Boston and at Perth Amboy and other points in this port, has made his appearance among the New York agencies. He is to all appearances a substantial and prosperous gentleman. Short of stature, and stout and dark, he dresses in the height of style, and talks with a superior air. The only blot on his appearance is a bad scar on his left ear. It looks as though it was left by the teeth of some animal. Representing himself as an agent of the Hydrographic Office, he asked the captain of a vessel for a list of the nautical instruments he needed. They were jotted down at the top of a page of his note book. At the bottom he got the captain to sign his name. This done it was easy to write an order for money above the signature and tear the leaf from the book, thus securing an order perfectly fit to deceive. He is said to have gathered $5,000 in this way in Boston. His attempt in New York resulted in his arrest and commitment.

CAPTAIN W. A. KIRKLAND, U. S. N., is suffering from his old enemy, the gout.

COMMANDER E. M. SHEPARD, U. S. N., lately of the *St. Mary's*, is visiting in Washington.

LIEUTENANT J. J. HUNKER, U. S. N., of the New York Navy-yard, visited friends in Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT LUCIEN YOUNG, U. S. N., is visiting in Washington for a few weeks before going abroad on leave.

AN assessment to cover the death of Ensign Chas. McClain was called by the Navy Mutual Aid Association, Jan. 19.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER SAMUEL BELDEN, U. S. Navy, has been ordered to duty in connection with with the new cruisers.

MED. INSPECTOR DAVID KINDLEBERGER and Surg. B. H. Kidder, U. S. N., passed their examination for promotion on Wednesday. They will be promoted on Jan. 30 to fill the vacancies consequent upon the retirement of Medical Director Dungan on Jan. 29.

THE old saw to the effect that republics are the reverse of generous, received a striking confirmation in the tabling in the House of Representatives of the bill for the relief of the officers and men of the ill-fated *Ashuelot*, who lost their clothing and other effects in the line of duty when that vessel was lost.

A WIDE circle of friends in the Service will learn with regret of the continued illness of Chief Engr. R. L. Harris, U. S. N. It had been the intention to assign Mr. Harris to duty in connection with one of the new vessels now under contract, but up to the present time the state of his health has been such as to preclude the idea of such duty.

NOTWITHSTANDING the persistent agitation on the part of the passed assistant surgeons for the revocation of Secretary Hunt's General Order No. 282, embracing the opinion of the Attorney General, the Supreme Court of the District has sustained the Department of the Navy, and it is probable that the subject will not be again revived.

THE family of Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Stockton, U. S. N., was pleasantly augmented on Dec. 28, 1886, by the safe advent of a daughter. The happy father has received many congratulations on the event. Lieut. Comdr. Stockton, who is serving a tour of shore duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, occupies a pleasant residence at 1828 I street, Washington.

AMONG the recent orders of the Navy Department is one detaching Comdr. R. D. Evans from duty as lighthouse inspector, and assigning him to special duty in connection with the new cruisers. The attention which Comdr. Evans is known to have given to naval architecture in recent years fits him in an eminent degree for the new field of duty where he reports on Jan. 31.

FROM what can be learned at the Navy Department and elsewhere, it is not at all probable that the Secretary will authorize any composition short of trial by a court-martial in the case of the late pay clerk of the *Iroquois*, Meyers. The Judge Advocate General is not disposed to recommend the condoning of any offence against the Regulations. The published interview with Mr. Meyers in a recent paper is largely an imaginary sketch by a quick-witted reporter.

ENSIGN C. S. MCCLAIN, U. S. N., who died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Jan. 11 was a member of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, and his beneficiary received immediately the sum of $3,668.40. One of the great merits of this association lies in the promptitude with which its beneficiaries receive the amounts due, official notice of death received at the Navy Department being the evidence required for payment. The number of members now in good standing is 781.

LIEUT. COMDR. Z. L. Tanner and officers of the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* are engaged in completing the necessary details and arrangements looking to a scientific cruise to the Pacific during the year. The *Albatross* is to be supplied with new boilers previous to her departure, which are now under contract in Baltimore. They will be of the best charcoal iron, will be fitted with iron tubes, and are expected to give a new and long lease of life to this very valuable and efficient craft.

CAPT. ROBIE, Chief Engineer, lately in charge of the Steam Engineering Department at the Navy Yard, sailed with his family, Tuesday afternoon, on Clyde's steamer *Delaware* for Fernandina. He had obtained four months' leave of absence on account of bronchitis, and will spend that time at Mount Dora, Orange Co., Fla. He was one of the most popular officers in the yard, and has numerous friends throughout the city.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

REAR-ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N., is probably to-day one of the busiest men to be found in Washington, for upon his shoulders rests the full weight of the immediate future of the Nicaragua Maritime Canal. There is no doubt but that it has been due to the Admiral's well known persistency and weight, joined, of course, to the real merits of the scheme, that the present status of the idea has been achieved. Of course the canal is a long way from its genesis, but it will behoove its would-be promoters to move quickly, strongly, and to the point, for every month of delay is being improved by the "wily Frenchman," who, having dug one canal in face of the opposition of all Europe, (in the beginning) has now but to contend with the inactive and desultory adverse pressure of a single nation.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department: 1st Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf.; Capt. M. C. Foote, 9th Inf.; Capt. Chas. E. L. B. Davis, Engr. Corps; 2d Lieut. John M. Carson, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf.; Gen. Rufus Ingalls, retired; 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Cav.; Major James Gilliss, Q. M. Dept.; 1st Lieut. John Bannister, retired; Capt. W. Stanton, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Leon S. Roudiez and Ed. Lloyd, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Geo. R. Burnett, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. A. Hasbrouck and H. C. Cabell, and 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Military Committee at its meeting on Tuesday, adopted favorable reports on the bills S. No. 2971, granting right of way for railroad purposes through the Fort Meade Military Reservation, and H. R. 1171, amending the Act of June 3, 1884, providing for muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces. The latter bill was subsequently passed by the Senate. The pending nominations were not acted upon.

The bill reported from the Senate Library Committee for the erection of a monument to the negro soldiers and sailors appropriates $100,000 for the purpose, which is to be expended under the direction of a commission consisting of the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Library. The monument is to be erected in the District of Columbia.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has made a favorable report on the bill providing for the construction of a building for the use of the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Five thousand copies of the valuable report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, prepared by General Viele, have been ordered printed and bound by the House.

The following resolution was presented in the House by Mr. Peters on Wednesday:

Whereas it is charged that on the 13th day of January, 1887, a squad of soldiers, said to belong to Co. I, Fifth United States Cavalry, fired upon certain persons, residents of Sumner County, Kansas, who were temporarily in the Indian Territory, but not to exceed 10 miles from their homes: Therefore,

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the House whether such troops did on or about the date aforesaid fire upon any person or persons in said Territory; and, if so, report the facts connected therewith, and whether said troops acted under orders.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Following is the text of the two bills, referred to elsewhere, as reported by the Military Committee of the House on Wednesday. The first section of 1490 remains as it came from the Senate; all the rest is new:

S. 1490. That the 103d of the Rules and Articles of War be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following words:

"No person shall be tried or punished by a Court-martial for desertion in time of peace, and not in the face of an enemy, committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offence, unless he may meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation: *Provided*, That said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person enlisted."

Sec. 2. No Judge-Advocate, or officer acting as such, before any Court-martial shall hold any communication with the court or with any member of the court concerning any question, matter or thing involved in or having any relation or bearing, directly or indirectly, upon the case upon trial after the court shall be sworn and before judgment is pronounced, except in the hearing and presence of the accused on trial and of his counsel, if he shall have appeared with counsel, and then such communication shall be entered upon and made part of the record of the case.

Sec. 3. That any sentence of a Court-martial dismissing an officer from the Service shall be inoperative until the President shall approve the same in person; but the order promulgating the sentence and judgment after such approval shall be "by order of the President," and signed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 4. If any person, being a civilian not subject to military law, having been duly summoned to testify under the laws of the United States shall refuse or neglect to appear before either Court-martial or a Court of Inquiry, at the time or place mentioned in the process, or if upon his appearance he shall refuse to testify, he shall be liable to the same penalties as would be incurred for a civil offence on the trial of a suit in the district court of the U. S., and the same power to punish for contempt and to the same extent is hereby conferred upon Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry as is conferred upon courts by the provision of Section 725 of the R. S. of the U. S.: *Provided, however*, That no witness shall be required to make any disclosure or discovery which shall tend to criminate him either under the laws of which the U. S. or the laws of any State or Territory or the laws of any foreign State.

Sec. 5. Hereafter in time of peace all offenders in the Army charged with offences now punishable by a regimental or garrison Court-martial shall be brought before a summary court, which shall consist of the commissioned officer of the line, who shall hear and determine the offence and adjudge the punishment that shall be inflicted, and shall also make a record of his proceedings, with a statement of the evidence, and submit the same to his post commander, who shall endorse thereon his action of approval or disapproval and forward the same to the Department commander for examination and action, and to be filed in the office of the Judge Advocate of the Department, and upon the approval of the same by the Department commander, such post commander shall order the execution of the sentence: *Provided*, That the punishment in such cases shall be limited to that now authorized to be inflicted by a regimental or garrison Court-martial. The President may make such rules and regulations governing such courts as to the offences and punishment as he may deem just and proper, not inconsistent herewith.

Sec. 6. In all trials and proceedings before any military tribunal the party accused, or whose action or evidence is under investigation, may at his option be sworn and testify in his own behalf, the same as any other witness.

Sec. 7. In addition to the qualifications now required by law, no person shall be appointed a chaplain in the Army who is not of good constitution and in sound bodily health, and who is more than forty years of age; and hereafter it shall be a part of the duty of post chaplains to have the charge of and act as instructors in post schools.

Sec. 8. The pay of officers upon the retired list shall be 75 per centum of the full pay the officer was entitled to receive when retired and no more.

Sec. 9. The pay of an enlisted man upon the retired list shall be 75 per centum of his pay at the time of his retirement and $8 per month in lieu of allowances.

Sec. 10. That the Army ration be increased by the addition of one-quarter of a pound of Irish potatoes a man per day, or its equivalent in dried or dessicated potatoes when the issue of fresh ones is impracticable.

Sec. 11. Where there is no land available or suitable upon a military reservation for company or post gardens the Quartermaster's Department shall whenever it is practicable, under the direction of the post commanders, rent suitable land for that purpose that is attainable most convenient to the post, at the rate of two acres per company for each company desiring to cultivate a garden for its use, and procure from the Department of Agriculture the necessary supply of seeds for the same.

Sec. 12. Captains of companies may re-enlist in their respective companies, to serve one, two, and three, four or five years, in their discretion, any men discharged therefrom, of good moral and military character: *Provided*, Such enlistment is made in ten days from date of their discharge: *And provided further*, That hereafter no man who has been convicted of desertion, or who has been discharged for disability, shall ever be re-enlisted in the service of the United States: *And provided further*, That whenever an enlisted man shall be convicted of the crime of desertion from the military service of the United States he shall, in addition to any other punishment that may be inflicted, be indelibly tattooed with India ink with the letter "D" an inch long upon his back, between the lower points of his shoulder blades.

Sec. 13. Hereafter, in addition to the inspection now required by law of the Pay Department, and the accounts and business of its officers, there shall be inspections made by officers of that Department, detailed by the Secretary of War, whenever in his judgment the interest of the public service will be promoted thereby.

Sec. 14. All acts and parts of acts in so far as they controvene or are repugnant to the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

S. 1119. The Hospital Corps of the U. S. Army shall consist of hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards and privates, and all necessary hospital services in garrison, camp or field (including ambulance service) shall be performed by the members thereof, who shall be regularly enlisted in the military service; said corps shall be permanently attached to the Medical Department, and shall not be included in the effective strength of the Army, nor counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of War is empowered to appoint as many hospital stewards as in his judgment the Service may require, but not more than one hospital steward shall be stationed at any post or place without special authority of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 3. The pay of hospital stewards shall be $50 per month with the increase on account of length of service as is now, or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men. They shall have rank with ordnance sergeants, and be entitled to all the allowances appertaining to that grade.

Sec. 4. No person shall be appointed a hospital steward unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of one or more medical officers as to his qualifications for the position, and demonstrated his fitness therefor by service of not less than twelve months as acting hospital steward, and no person shall be designated for such examination except by written authority of the Surgeon General.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of War is empowered to enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as many privates of the Hospital Corps as the Service may require, and to limit or fix the number and make such regulations for their government as may be necessary; and any enlisted men in the Army shall be eligible for transfer to the Hospital Corps as a private. They shall perform duty as ward masters, cooks, nurses and attendants in hospitals, and as stretcher bearers, litter bearers and ambulance attendants in the field, and such other duties as may by proper authority be required of them.

Sec. 6. The pay of privates of the Hospital Corps shall be $15 per month with the increase on account of length of service as is now, or may hereafter be, allowed by law, to other enlisted men; they shall be entitled to the same allowances as a corporal of the arm of service with which on duty.

Sec. 7. Privates of the Hospital Corps may be detailed as acting hospital stewards by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, whenever the necessities of the service require it, and while so detailed their pay shall be $25 per month, with increase as above stated. Acting hospital stewards when educated in the duties of the position may be eligible for examination for appointment as hospital stewards as above provided.

Sec. 8. All acts and parts of acts in so far as they contravene the provision of this act are hereby repealed.

S. 3167, Manderson. That an act approved July 29, 1876, in regard to leaves of absence of Army officers, be, and the same is hereby, so amended that all officers on duty shall be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, five months' leave of absence without deduction of pay or allowances: *Provided*, That the same be taken once in five years: *And provided further*, That the leave of absence may be extended to six months if taken only once in six years, or seven months if taken only once in seven years, eight months if taken only once in eight years, nine months if taken only once in nine years, ten months if taken only once in ten years, eleven months if taken only once in eleven years, or twelve months if taken only once in twelve years: *And provided further*, That in carrying out the foregoing provisions, the credit for leaves of absence now standing in favor of an officer shall be taken into account. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

S. 3126, Sewell. That the Adjutant General's Department of the Army shall consist of one Adjutant-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-general; four assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonel; six assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel; and six assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of major: *Provided*, That the vacancies in the grade of colonel and lieutenant-colonel created by this act shall be filled by the promotion by seniority of the officers now in the Adjutant-General's Department.

S. 3175, Beck. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Sallie R. Alexander, widow of Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Alexander, U. S. A., at the rate of one hundred dollars per month, for and during her natural life, in lieu of the pension of thirty dollars per month now paid to her.

H. R. 10482, Morrill. That any person who is now receiving, or may hereafter receive, a pension under a special act of Congress, and who shall elect to surrender his or her certificate, shall be entitled to receive in lieu thereof a certificate for any pension to which he or she may have been entitled had not the surrendered certificate been issued: *Provided*, That all payments previously made for any period covered by the new certificate shall be deducted from the amount allowed by said certificate.

H. R. 10760, Ballentine. Appropriates $2,500,000 for the construction of a first-class steam cruising vessel of war, upon designs, plans and specifications to be furnished by Charles G. Lundborg, of New York, and under his supervision and direction, he to receive a salary of $10,000 for a period of two years while it is building.

Sec. 2. That said vessel shall be constructed of steel, and shall have a displacement of not less than 6,000 nor more than 7,000 tons on the load water-line, when fully equipped for service, having a draught not exceeding 23 feet. The said vessel shall be capable of attaining a speed of 20 knots (in moderate weather and sea), and shall have sail power sufficient to cruise at ordinary speed under canvas alone; and her endurance, when fully equipped for service, shall be adequate to keep the sea, and steam at fair speed a distance of not less than 6,000 nautical miles; and said vessel shall have a protective steel deck and an armament of four 10-in. steel-rifled breechloaders, or other guns of corresponding weight, and an appropriate secondary battery of revolving-cannon and rapid-firing guns, together with a full complement of torpedoes, the armament not to be included in this appropriation.

Sec. 3. That whenever the said vessel shall have been completed and reported by the contractor as ready for trial, a board consisting of two Naval Constructors and one marine engineer shall be selected as follows: One member by the Secretary of the Navy, one member by the said Lundborg, and these two members shall select a third member, who together shall constitute a board, which board shall inspect the said vessel and witness her trial trips, and report in writing the result thereof to the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 5. That the trial trips of the said vessel shall be made on the measured mile, in the manner usual in such cases, with the vessel loaded to her load water-line, not exceeding 23 feet draught, a royalty to be paid Lundborg if successful; that for the construction of the said vessel the Secretary of the Navy shall invite proposals from all American shipbuilders and constructors of marine engines, machinery and boilers.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN M. CARSON, JR., 5th Cav., is in Washington on an extended visit to his father, Colonel Carson, the well-known correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia.

McCLELLAN AND LEE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR reviewer of "McClellan and Lee" in the Jan. 1 number, tried to be fair and doubtless would have been if the autobiographies of these Generals had been his subject: but he gives full credit to General Long's work while he has less confidence in that of Mr. Prime. In much he is justifiable, since Gen. Long writes from his standpoint, with military exactness, whilst Mr. Prime stumbles in mixing his own views with those he could not appreciate to reproduce and winnow out of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Long naturally falls into the Confederate idea that we had a large preponderance of men and means, which ought to have been so, but was not. Your reviewer seems to accept this idea and causes a grave error. The old saying that nothing lies like figures is fatally exemplified here. The reviewer says that "no mention of strength at this period is made in McClellan's Memoirs," but cites as an example the fact that on July 10, 1862, after the Seven Days' battles, his total present for duty was 89,542, without accounting for reinforcements at Harrison's Landing and overlooking McClellan's statement in the Memoirs of the troops engaged on both sides in the Seven Days' battles. In his summing up the General says: "During the Seven Days' battles the Army of the Potomac consisted of 143 regiments Infantry, 55 batteries, and less than 8 regiments Cavalry. The Confederate Army consisted of 187 regiments Infantry, 79 batteries, and 14 regiments Cavalry. Now as to figures of numbers on the rolls compared with those in the ranks for battle, none but military men can know the fallacy.

[We have made no comparison of paper forces: the figures we gave in comparison with Lee's 81,000 were those of McClellan's force *present for duty* on June 20, 1862 (not Jan. 20, as the types made us say.) The force on the rolls at that date—just before the Seven Days' was 156,838. This would give McClellan on his own estimate of 60 per cent. of effectives out of those on the rolls 93,103 men to Lee's 81,000, and he was fighting a defensive battle. Whatever this may show it does not show any failure on the part of the Administration to furnish McClellan with the troops needed to outnumber the *actual* forces against which he was obliged to contend.—EDITOR JOURNAL.]

The Confederates were defending their Capital and, as they believed, their homes. Every man was in the ranks and many civilians would take their places behind the works of circumvallation, around the Capital, if attacked. As it was, nearly their whole army concentrated on the point of attack, our lines covering an extent of 15 miles, (the rule of war is three to one to invest a fortified place,) whilst Jackson's *separate* army passed McDowell's position at Fredericksburg and marched behind our right rear to our base, without warning from McDowell. This was the trap set, which your reviewer ignores. Secretary Stanton had visited McDowell's Headquarters to answer McDowell's protest at not being permitted to lead into Richmond, as promised. He said that Stanton told him he was green as an apple to suppose that it was the policy to take Richmond then. McDowell was sent North and Jackson dodged him to march by and to our base at White House, making our position untenable. So much for numbers.

Now, as to the difference of good taste in the authors and the characters of Generals McClellan and Lee, respecting the governments. It is well known that the two Generals had much the same characters. Gen. Lee was the favorite of President Davis, and much of the friction between the latter and Beauregard and Johnston, arose from supposed favoritism. Lee was fully supported from first to last, as the mainstay of the Confederacy. Mr. Lincoln had personally full confidence in McClellan, when present; this was why McClellan was disheartened when thwarted from the rear; he was in alternate hope and fear, which rendered him uncertain, cautious, if not suspicious, regarding support at the moment of trial. Even after the war he could not believe that Mr. Lincoln was not his friend, and it was only on the understanding that it was not the policy of the Government to close the war prematurely, that he was induced to admit that Mr. Lincoln purposely thwarted him for what your reviewer admits when he says: "The contest was one which involved other problems than the strictly military, and those to whom these were committed were in the best position to judge as to their proper solution, and to them and them alone the judgment has been committed under the Constitution." These were also Gen. McClellan's views. For when, at Harper's Ferry, Feb. 24, 1862, he told me that he was ordered to open the B. and O. railway against his most earnest protest to Mr. Lincoln that it would ruin his plan, because it would induce Joe Johnston to retreat from Manassas, where he wanted him, until he could quietly drop down the Potomac to a point which would give him the shorter line to Richmond, and enable him to beat Johnston in a race, or strike his flank in retreat. I suggested a tender of his command as a military man overruled by a civilian, for a civil purpose—thus endangering future military success. He shrugged his shoulders and replied: "I have sworn to obey the Constitution and its Commander-in-Chief—he is responsible." But I quote from Gen. McClellan after the war:

ORANGE, June 1, 1880.

MY DEAR BURNS: I shall keep the copy of your article for the "Field Glass" "(Why was McClellan relieved at Warrenton—published.)" Far from seeing any objection to its publication, I thank you sincerely for writing it; nor can I thank you enough for the constant and energetic friendship you have so long shown for me and which I heartily appreciate and return. I have no doubt that a double motive influenced the surroundings of Mr. Lincoln: first, apprehension in, by, and to my supposed Presidential aspirations; and, second, the desire or intention to prevent any marked success of our Army until the Emancipation Proclamation could be issued and go into effect. . . . Many thanks for your letter and inclosure.

I am, always, sincerely yours,
GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

From the interview Feb. 24, 1862, I made notes of the interferences until the day of my order to cross my division over Sedgeman's Creek to the attack on Longstreet at Culpepper, and its countermand on notice that McClellan was relieved from command, Nov. 9, 1862. Gen. Long makes a queer deduction from Gen. Lee's opinion of McClellan, which is noteworthy: "When asked which, in his opinion, was the ablest of the Union Generals, he answered, bringing his hand down on the table with emphatic energy, 'McClellan by all odds.'" Gen. Long concludes that "this opinion could not have referred to his skill as a tactician, as it is unquestionable that Lee availed himself of McClellan's over caution, and essayed perilous movements which he could not have safely ventured in the presence of a more active opponent." It doubtless was all in Gen. Lee's mind, as he was not apt to make emphatic statements, and was better able to judge the grounds for "over caution," when a "more active" course would not be supported by the Government. This he often premised. It is honorable to all concerned to conclude that these high functionaries did their duty, as they saw it, with great ability, and that Mr. Lincoln was fighting Mr. Davis, while Gen. McClellan was fighting Gen. Lee—Mr. Lincoln to abolish the cause of strife; Mr. Davis to retain it, to wit, slave labor. Gen. McClellan was no politician; neither was Gen. Lee. Mr. Lincoln could not publicly announce his policy in the face of an unamended Constitution and a resolution of Congress, nor commit it to the Army Commander, that he must fight and run away to live and fight another day, on the principle of Festina Lente.

That this will be found the sober second thought of history should be the wish of all lovers of justice and the fair fame of our great men.

Very respectfully, WM. W. BURNS.
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, Jan. 5, 1887.

OWL TALKS ON COAST DEFENCE.

SLEET and snow could not intimidate the doughty Twilighters, fifty-one of whom gathered at Martenelli's on the occasion of their 115th dinner, Dec. 30, 1886, to discuss "Shall we build more Forts and a big 'Navee?'" The chairman, Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, stated some of the general arguments in favor of increased means of national defence. Thos. G. Shearman opposed such outlay as part of a deep scheme to waste the public money, and to perpetuate an unjust protective system; he deplored the development of the military spirit, or any incitement to a "vigorous foreign policy."

Wm C. Church, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, being asked to reply, said that if he were in search of a legal opinion he would go to Mr. Shearman, but when he was in need of information on the subject of coast defence he preferred to seek it elsewhere. If he inquired of Mr. Shearman as to the law, he should expect that he would honestly state what he found the law to be; was it not fair to ask that Mr. S. should accord the same honesty of opinion to men of other professions, our officers of Engineers included, and not charge them, as he had, with being parties to conspiracy to overtax the country for their own benefit? He characterized Mr. Shearman's statements to the effect that New York harbor could be prepared for defence "in three weeks," and the like, as a string of wild assertions, not one of which was susceptible of proof, as every one who understood the subject would assure him. It was impossible to deal with them seriously. It was the fools, he continued, who provoked war, and until the fools were all dead it was the part of wise men to take measures to provide against the outbreaks which were inevitable until the fool element was eliminated.

The speaker having suggested that if the Indians had understood the art of coast defence the Puritans could not have made a landing in Plymouth harbor, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll exclaimed, "I wish to God they had!" To this Colonel Church responded that if the Puritans had been kept out Col. Ingersoll would have lost his occupation, there being no religious opinions for him to combat. Col. Ingersoll, following, said: The fools will ever incite wars; the wise should therefore prepare for them; individuals are civilized, but nations are savage and ever seek to avenge their wrongs by violence; theological teaching had not lessened strife; we should have a big enough navy to preserve our moral standing; we are too big for others to pick a quarrel with; a just policy, especially to our weaker brethren, and international arbitration for disputes, would abolish war; England, our only possible antagonist, was under bonds to keep the peace, from her vast commerce; the man who owns the turnpike is never going to smash the toll-gate; if a foreign army landed on our shores we could mass enough men to cook and eat them; if we treated our Indians fairly, and gave them more ploughs and less rum and religion, our Regular Army would suffice; so also with mobs; the blood of every citizen shot by soldiers would breed hundreds of others.

D. G. Croly said the great European cities were mostly inland, ours were seaboard and exposed to any attack: Admiral Porter has shown that we are defenceless; we must abandon our past pusillanimous policy, and take our true place among the nations of the world; we are living in a fools' paradise; Tom Thumb, with modern arms, could destroy a dozen Sullivans.

Abner C. Thomas asked why imitate Chinese policy, and lose our national spirit; we should demonstrate our power, and not leave it to inference.

Ernest Dichman (late U. S. Navy) asked how could a big "navee" better the status of Americans abroad? most of our disputes with other countries had been due to the blunders of our Government; any foreign ironclad approaching New York would be intimidated by the Elephant at Coney Island, or, by the use of powerful magnets, to which all the dynamos in the city might be attached, it could be caught at the bar and disabled. This learned and ingenious argument ended the discussion.

LIEUT. FRANK TAYLOR, 14th Inf., who recently brought Capt. James Kennington, same regiment, to Washington for admission to the Insane Asylum, has started on his return journey to Vancouver Barracks.

THE following named persons have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy: Andrew J. Anderson (alt.). Mount Pleasant, Tenn.; James L. Sowell, Monroeville, Ala.; Thomas G. Maghee, Rawlins, Wyo. Ter.; Paul Bailey (alt.), Cheyenne, Wyo. Ter.; Jonathan E. Timken, Albany, Vt.; George Gordon Crawford, Atlanta, Ga.; Perry Filkin, Lansingburgh, N. Y.; Lutz Wahl, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

January 13, 1887.

2d Cavalry—2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 12, 1886.

14th Infantry—2d Lieut. Frederic S. Calhoun to be 1st Lieut., Dec, 3, 1886.

22d Infantry—2d Lieut. Robert N. Getty to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 17, 1886.

19th Infantry—1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernou to be Capt., Dec. 18, 1886.

2d Lieut. Edward B. Ives to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 18, 1886.

2d Lieut. Charles N. Clinch, 24th Inf., to be 2d Lieut., 3d Cav., Jan. 4, 1887, with rank in the cavalry arm of the service from June 15, 1884.

2d Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, 3d Cav., to be 2d Lieut., 24th Inf., Jan 4, 1887, with rank in the infantry arm of the service from June 15, 1884.

Corps of Engineers—Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill to be Colonel, Jan. 10, 1887.

Major Charles R. Suter to be Lieut. Col., Jan. 10, 1887.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

January 17, 1887.

Corps of Engineers—Capt. Henry M. Adams to be Major, Jan. 10, 1887, vice Suter, promoted.

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Black to be Captain, Dec. 31, 1886, vice Greene, retired.

2d Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 31, 1886, vice Black, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Rees to be 2d Lieut., Dec. 31, 1886, vice Chittenden, promoted.

G. O. 6, H. Q. A., Jan. 17, 1887.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

It is with regret that the Secretary of War announces to the Army the death of Brigadier General Wm. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, and brevet major general, U. S. Army, who died at Washington, District of Columbia, at 8 o'clock, Sunday evening, January 16, 1887.

General Hazen entered the military service as a cadet at West Point in 1851, and soon after his graduation and assignment to a regiment in 1855 distinguished himself in an encounter with Indians in Texas, thus giving evidence in his youth of the possession of those military traits which enabled him to do valuable service for his country in the late war, when he earned the gratitude of his countrymen. As a recognition of these services he was rapidly promoted to be a colonel in the permanent establishment, and finally to be Chief Signal Officer of the Army, the duties of which he conscientiously discharged.

The officers of his corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of sixty days.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 2, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Jan. 10, 1887.

Publishes tables exhibiting the figure and order of merit in target practice of troops and posts for the target year of 1886, and the names of all sharpshooters and marksmen who have completed their qualification during the last month of the practice season.

CIR., DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Dec. 30, 1886.

Publishes results of the classification in marksmanship for the target season of 1886.

The figure of merit of the Department is as follows:

Sharpshooters	35x200—	7,000
Marksmen	400x100—	40,000
First class	145x 60—	8,700
Second class	47x 30—	1,410
Third class	38x 10—	380
Present, not firing	3x 0—	00
	678	57,490

Skirmish Firing—Number of shots fired, 8180; number of hits, 1313; per cent. of possible score, 16.05.

General figure of merit, 1885	62.15
Individual figure of merit, 1886	86.06
General figure of merit, 1886	51.05

G. O. 1, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Jan. 17, 1887.

The periods selected to constitute the practice season for the current year, are announced as follows, viz.:

Forts Wayne and Porter, May 15 to August 15.
Forts Niagara, Adams and Trumbull, June to August.
Fort Hamilton, May to July.
Fort Wadsworth, June to August.
Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., May to July.
Fort Schuyler, June to August.
Fort Mackinac, May, June and September.
Forts Brady, Ontario, Madison Barracks, Plattsburg Barracks, Preble and Warren, June to August.
Fort McHenry, Md., May, June and September.
Washington Barracks, D. C., April to June.
Fort Monroe, Va., June to August.
Jackson Barracks, La., May, June and October.
Little Rock Barracks, Ark., April to June.
St. Francis Barracks, Fla., March 15 to April 15, and September 1 to October 31.
Fort Barrancas, March to May.
Mount Vernon Barracks, March to May.

Commanding officers will cause their commands to be thoroughly instructed in the preliminary sighting, position, and aiming drills, and in gallery practice, before the commencement of the practice season. Estimating distance drill must be attended to as required by chapters 1, 2 and 3, part 7.

In consequence of the many damages to the rifles, usually arising from the use of re-loading ammunition, it is enjoined upon battery and company commanders to see that the instructions for re-loading, especially the part relating to re-sizing, are carefully attended to.

As the re-sizing die becomes too much enlarged steps should be immediately taken to get it exchanged.

The troops should be thoroughly instructed in the use of the headless shell extractor. If intelligently handled no accident to the piece should occur from its use.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Jan. 3, 1887.

Announces the target season for 1887.

(We do not publish the order in full for the reason that the new regulation, reducing the practice season to three months, will necessitate another order from the Headquarters, Dept. of California.—ED. JOURNAL.)

CIR. 1, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Jan. 6, 1887.

The following form of endorsement is enjoined on all post commanders in this Department forwarding charges to these Headquarters, recommending trial thereon by General Court-Martial.

"I have personally examined the evidence on which these charges are based. I am of opinion that the charges can be sustained, and that the case should be brought to trial before a General Court-Martial. This man was confined on ....., 18.. His term of enlistment will expire, ... 18 .."

By command of Brig. Gen. Gibbon:
WM. J. VOLKMAR, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. George Crook, commanding the Dept., will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., on public business (S. O. 4, Jan. 10, D. Platte).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Heyl, I. G., will proceed to Forts Hancock and Davis, Camp Pena Colorado, Camp at Langtry and Camp Del Rio, Texas, on public business (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major G. B. Dandy, Q. M., Chief Q. M., Dept. of the Platte, will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., on public business (S. O. 4, Jan. 10, D. Platte)

Leave for eighteen days is granted Major James Gilliss, Chief Q. M. (S. O. 5, Jan. 11, Dept. Mo.)

Pay Department.

The quarterly station list of officers of the Pay Department, dated January 15, reaches us this week. It is a handy document, giving duty, stations, etc.

The Q. M. D. will forward, by express, to the chief paymaster, Dept. of the Platte, ten thousand dollars, as ordered transferred to that officer, from Major W. H. Eckels, paymaster, St. Paul (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, D. Dakota).

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, D. Columbia.)

Medical Department.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days, to take effect on the return of Major Daniel G. Caldwell, surgeon, from leave of absence, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis J. Ives, asst. surg., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Platte.)

Major Wm. H. Forwood, surgeon, will proceed to Fort Meade, D. T., for duty (S. O. 5, Jan. 14, D. Dakota).

Major Benjamin F. Pope, surgeon, will proceed to San Antonio, and report for assignment to duty (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.)

Leave for eight days, to take effect about Jan. 25, is granted Asst. Surg. Henry S. Turrill, Fort Spokane (S. O. 4, Jan. 6, D. Columbia).

Major Benjamin F. Pope, surgeon, now awaiting orders, will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty (S. O., Jan. 19, H. Q. A.)

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, will grant a furlough for six months to Hospl. Steward Alfred Whittaker, Fort Hancock (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. James C. Sanford, C. E. (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

Col. Chas. E. Blunt, C. E., having served more than forty years as an officer of the Army, is, at his own request, by direction of the President, retired from active service, Jan. 10, 1887, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1882 (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers to consist of Cols. Wm. E. Merrill and Peter C. Hains, and Major Wm. R. King, with Lieut. Irving Hale, C. E., as Recorder, will assemble in Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, to consider a project for the reconstruction of the Aqueduct Bridge across the Potomac River (S. O. 11, C. E., Jan. 19.)

Capt. Joseph H. Willard, C. E., will proceed to Shreveport, La., Garland and Eulton, Ark., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 10, C. E., Jan. 18.)

Major Alexander Mackenzie. C. E., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and Keokuk, Iowa, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 9, C. E., Jan. 17.)

Capt. Henry S. Taber, C. E., will proceed to Fort Smith, Ark., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 9, C. E , Jan. 17.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to the Mussel Shoals of the Tennessee River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 8, C. E., Jan. 4.)

Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Merrill, C. E., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 7, C. E., Jan. 13.)

The C. O., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will send a sergeant to Fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., for duty as acting ordnance sergeant during the illness of Ord. Sergt. Matthew Duggan, admitted to the post hospital, Fort Columbus (S. O. 11, Jan. 17, Div. Atlantic).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. James O. Mackay is extended one month (S. O. 7, Jan. 13, Div. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Charles M. Hildreth, Troop A (S. O. 7, Jan. 13, Div. M.)

1st Lieut. W. P. Hall, R. Q. M.; Q. M. Sergt. C. Madsen, 1st Sergt. Wm. Cullen, H, and Sergt. C. Gregory, Blacksmith G. A. Brown, Pvts. J. E. Canning, H. L. Corp, and J. Daly, Lieut. R. London, Sergt. J. Fagan, and Pvt. B. E. Wandel, of Troop L, have qualified as sharpshooters.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum will report at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty at that post (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

A neat "Roster of Non commissioned Officers, 7th U. S. Cavalry," reaches us this week, made official by Sergt.-Major Henry McDonald. The list numbers 118, with three vacancies for sergeants and five for corporals.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; 1, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Sergt. William Hammond, Troop A, is detailed for duty in the recruiting office at San Antonio (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, D. Tex.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

In Orders 38, of Dec. 14 last, Lieut.-Col. Alex. Piper, commanding, announces to the regiment the death of Capt. Franck E. Taylor, recapitulates his military career, and says: "Since the close of the war, Capt. Taylor has served continuously with the regiment at its various stations, and in 1876 commanded a battalion of four companies of the regiment which was selected for duty in the Indian Territory. The Regimental Commander is only giving voice to the silent testimony of the records of the regiment for more than twenty-five years, when he speaks of Capt. Taylor as brave in war, soldierly in peace, ever courteous, generous and fearless, beloved by his comrades, and respected by all."

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

The furlough granted Sergt. Murtha Hennessey, Bat. K, is extended to include Jan. 14 (S. O. 11, Jan. 17, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

The following are relieved as recruiting officers: Capt. Robert G. Armstrong, Fort Halleck, Nev.; Capt. Matthew Markland, San Diego Barracks, Cal., and 1st Lieut. Louis H. Strother, Fort McDermit, Nev. (S. O. 1, Jan. 4, D. Cal.)

Capt. Robert G. Armstrong is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort McDermit, Nev. (S. O. 1, Jan. 4, D. Cal.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, Fort Omaha, Neb., is detailed to inspect about 175 horses, forty cows, and a variety of building material to be delivered under contract at the Santee and Ponca Indian Agencies, Neb. (S. O. 5, Jan. 15, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

With the compliments of Adjutant Fayette Roe comes this week the "Annual Roster of Officers, 3d Infantry," dated Jan. 1, 1887, which is a model of typographical excellence and reflects much credit upon the regimental press at Fort Shaw.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Thompson, R. Q. M., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 4, S. O. 123, series of 1886, D. Dak., and 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller is detailed as an additional member of said court (S. O. 5, Jan. 14, D. Dak.)

Leave for three months and ten days, to take effect March 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward S. Avis (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leave for twenty-five days, to take effect about Feb. 1, 1887, is granted Capt. William Badger, Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 4, Jan. 10, D. Platte.)

The C. O. Fort Leavenworth will grant a furlough for thirty days to Sergt. Charles M. Davis, Co. I (S. O. 5, Jan. 11, Dept. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

The leave granted Capt. Samuel Munson is extended fourteen days (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Sergt. H. Przykalla, H, and Corpl. L. S. Vandewalker and Pvt. C. Schussler, K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

2d Lieut. Bertram T. Clayton, A. C. S. Fort Bennett, D. T., will send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Fort Sully, D. T., will grant a furlough for one month to 1st Sergt. Louis Bermehiem, Co. D (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Dak.)

The leave granted Capt. Leon A. Matile is extended one month (S. O. 8, Jan. 18, Div. M.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Millard F. Waltz, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 12, Jan. 18, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Col. Robert S. La Motte will, upon the expiration of his present leave, proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report for assignment to duty with his regiment (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. William W. Tyler is still further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Arthur McArthur, Jr., Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 8, Jan. 18, Div. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, Vancouver Bks., will return from Washington to that station (S. O., Jan. 19, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles A. Wikoff will report in person, at the expiration of his present leave, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Columbia for assignment to a station (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. George T. T. Patterson will proceed from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Townsend, the station of his company (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. Columbia.)

A furlough for one month is granted Sergt. Louis Mebring, Co. G, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Sergt. George F. Miller, Co. C, is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will proceed to Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Lieut. W. H. Johnston, Jr., has qualified as a sharpshooter.

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Private Leon Bichon, Co. B, now at Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., is detailed as acting hospital steward at that post (S. O. 4, Jan. 10, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

Capt. E. R. Kellogg and Sergt. G. Ohrenberg, A, have qualified as sharpshooters.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Sergt. B. Brown, C, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 15, 1887.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymaster-General, to be Assistant Paymaster-General with the rank of Colonel, December 8, 1886, vice Febiger, retired from active service.

Major William R. Gibson, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, December 8, 1886, vice Smith, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert S. La Motte, 12th Infantry, to be Colonel 13th Infantry, December 8, 1886, vice Bradley, retired from active service.

Major William F. Drum, 14th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 12th Infantry, December 8, 1886, vice La Motte, promoted.

Captain Charles A. Wikoff, 11th Infantry, to be Major 14th Infantry, December 8, 1886, vice Drum, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Albert L. Myer, 11th Infantry, to be Captain, December 8, 1886, vice Wikoff, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Jonas A. Emery, 11th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 8, 1886, vice Myer, promoted.

RETIREMENT.

Colonel Charles E. Blunt, Corps of Engineers, January 10, 1887 (act June 30, 1882).

CASUALTY.

Colonel William H. Wood (retired), died January 1, 1887, at Pass Christian, Mississippi.

Retired Officers.

Authority is granted for the admission of Major James Belger, retired, to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At the Post of San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 13. Detail: Capt. James B. Burbank, 3d Art.; Capts. Edward E. Wood and Richard A. Williams and 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Gaston, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Elias Chandler and James T. Anderson, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 5, Jan. 11, D. Tex.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Jan. 21. Detail: Capts. Alex. B. MacGowan, John M. Norvell, and James Halloran, 1st Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader, 2d Lieuts. Charles W. Abbot,

Jr., David J. Baker, Jr., Benjamin A. Poore, Walter H. Gordon, and George J. Godfrey, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 12, Jan. 18, Div. A.)

At Fort Sidney, Neb., Jan. 13. Detail: Capts. George M. Downey, William H. Boyle, James A. Haughey, and Frederick H. E. Ebstein, 1st Lieuts. Daniel Cornman, Adjt., Charles H. Bonesteel, Francis J. Patten, and Solomon E. Sparrow, 2d Lieuts. Edward H. Brooke, Frederick L. Palmer, and Almon L. Parmerter, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., J.-A. (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Platte.)

At Fort Du Chesne, Utah, Feb. 7. Detail: Col. August V. Kautz, 8th Inf.; Col. Henry C. Merriam, 7th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Nathan W. Osborne, 6th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Offley, 17th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., 2d Inf.; Major Andrew S. Burt, 8th Inf.; Major Alfred T. Smith, 7th Inf.; Major James S. Casey, 17th Inf.; Major Edmond Butler, 2d Inf.; Major John N. Andrews, 21st Inf.; Major William J. Lyster, 6th Inf., and Capt. Allan H. Jackson, 7th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Platte.)

Army Boards.

The C. O. Fort McIntosh having reported that the granary is completed, a Board of Officers will convene, Jan. 10, to inspect the building. Detail: Major R. F. Bernard, Capt. A. B. Wells, and 2d Lieut. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav. (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, D. Tex.)

A Board of Survey will meet at Vancouver Barracks Ordnance Depot, Jan. 7, to determine the responsibility for damage to five rifles. Detail: Capt. William E. Birkhimer, A. J.-A.; 1st Lieut. James N. Allison, 2d Cav., I. R. P., and 1st Lieut. William C. Langfitt, C. E., Engr. Officer (S. O. 4, Jan. 6, D. Columbia)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, A. S. O., and 2d Lieuts. Frank Greene and Benjamin M. Purssell, Signal Corps, will assemble, Jan. 13, 1887, to fix the responsibility for the loss of signal property (S. O. 2, Jan. 6, Sig. Office.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, A. S. O., and 2d Lieuts. William D. Wright and Frank W. Ellis, Signal Corps, will assemble, Jan. 15, to recommend disposition of public property at Sloop Point, N. C. (S. O. 4, Jan. 12, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., and Capts. Wallace F. Randolph and Charles Morris, 5th Art., will assemble at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., Jan. 17, to investigate as to the circumstances of, and fix the responsibility for, the collision which occurred Jan. 1, 1887, between the chartered Government steamer *James Bowen* and the Union Ferry Company's steamer *Atlantic* (S. O. 10, Jan. 14, Div. A.)

Capt. Chandler P. Eakin, 1st Art., is detailed to act in conjunction with Capt. Charles F. Powell, C. E., and Mr. J. Cabell Breckinridge, Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, for the purpose of considering the questions of boundary lines, jurisdiction, etc., which have been raised between the military and light-house authorities respecting the control of a portion of the military reservation of Fort Canby, and to adjust the lines, so that the part occupied by the light-house establishment may not interfere with that occupied by the War Department for fortifications, magazines, and other buildings which are now located on the land that is claimed as a part of the light-house reserve (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Amos Beckwith, A. C. G. S.; Major Charles W. Foster, Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Mumford, 13th Inf., will assemble at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24, to fix the responsibility for deficiencies in knit undershirts and bed sheets (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Sergt. Patrick Clancy, Light Bat. E, 1st Art., Jan. 14, 1887.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

The El Paso *Times*, referring to the removal of the headquarters 10th U. S. Infantry from Fort Bliss to Fort Union, N. M., and to its efforts to prevent it, candidly says: "We have been working for the retention of a big brass band and a few regimental officers who have made themselves dear to us. We will always have lots of troops, and we will keep the band yet awhile."

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The ration of bread has been increased to twenty ounces at Fort Yates, D. T.

The *Pioneer Press*, referring to the removal of Department Headquarters to St. Paul, and to the bill pending in Congress to set aside a portion of the Fort Snelling reservation for a Soldiers' Home, says: "Anent the scheme, the expression of Colonel Hicks before the G. A. R. committee, that 'after $200,000 had been expended the Army officers thought it pleasanter to live in a city and have commutation of quarters,' has caused a mild sort of a kick among the officers referred to. The truth is, they were not consulted in the matter at all, and not more than two of the whole number were in favor of the removal to St. Paul. Socially, of course, they are the gainers, but the amount of the commutation is so disproportionate to the rental that must be paid for a suitable house, that it makes quite a difference in their bank accounts. The difference is that at Fort Snelling the officer got fine quarters from the Government and no commutation, while in St. Paul he pays all his commutation and a neat little sum in addition every month to the landlord for quarters much less commodious than those at the fort."

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The *Gazette* says: "The bill appropriating an additional $50,000 for a regimental headquarters in Newport, Ky., is almost an assured success. Secretary Endicott has approved it, as has also the Committee of the House on Military Affairs. Speaker Carlisle and Senators Beck and Blackburn will make a strong effort to have it passed at the present term. The bill includes the sale of the present barracks at the mouth of the Licking, the proceeds to be turned over for the purchase of a new site, and for the appointment of a military commission under the Secretary of War for the selection of such a site."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Since the effort to secure an appropriation for the purpose of removing the barracks from the present site, at the conjunction of the Ohio and Licking Rivers, Newport, Ky., to a higher and more suitable location, the heirs of the late Col. James Taylor have been publicly claiming that the property on which the barracks now stand will revert back to the estate, as it was given to the U. S. for the above purpose only, with the understanding that no other use be made of it. Col. Samuel Bigstaff, the well-known real estate man of Newport, has found the original deeds to the property, which shows that the United States purchased the same, and can do with it as they please, and that the Taylor heirs have no claim upon it whatever."

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox.

Reports from Camp J. P. Martin, I. T., near Arkansas City, indicate that the troops in that vicinity are having quite a lively time. A day or two since a party of wood thieves were found by a detachment on the Chickeska River, but refused to surrender. The sergeant in charge of the detachment ordered the party to halt, notifying them that if the order was disobeyed they would be fired upon. The outlaws then levelled their guns on the bearer of the order. The troops at once fired, and with the loss of one of their horses in the leading team and one man shot through the hand, they surrendered, and were brought to the main camp to await the action of the U. S. Commissioners. The party arrested numbered ten, while the detachment of troops consisted of only five men.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1887.

AS MARK TWAIN said, we have had an abundant stock of weather for a week—rain, slush, snow, sleet, and yesterday a sudden drop of the mercury to zero, which has delighted the hearts of the tobogganers. The slide is in splendid condition. Yesterday afternoon there was a large turnout, both of participants and lookers-on. Prof. Bass and Capt. Metcalfe present a very picturesque appearance in their new suits. The wind was blowing from the north at a forty mile rate, and was icy cold; as the slides go as fast it must have seemed fearfully cold, but still all appeared to enjoy it.

The Adjutant of the Military Academy has just had printed a Roster of the Corps of Cadets. It is on a sheet of 11 by 15 inches; one side contains a list of the classes arranged alphabetically, with the standing in each study as determined at the examination just over, and also having the general standing of all the cadets. This side also has a list of cadet officers and non-commissioned officers with figures denoting the relative rank. The other side of the sheet contains the battalion organization of the Corps, each company having a captain, four lieutenants, five sergeants and five corporals. Co. A has 49 privates, B, 48; C, 51 (one being absent); and D, 49. The Corps is now quite small, numbering only 261. If all vacancies are filled there will be 149 candidates for next June.

Cadets Houze and Anderson were appointed Sergeants to succeed Easley and Lucas, discharged. The former was assigned to Co. D and the latter to Co. A.

The cadets had a hop last Saturday evening in Room No. 1, Academic Building. It was very slimly attended, there being only about a dozen couples on the floor.

It is not yet known what form the customary "Hundredth Night" celebration will take. Last year there was a german in the afternoon and an entertainment in the evening. The time for whatever happens will be Saturday, Feb. 19.

A shocking accident occurred last Saturday afternoon. A large mass of ice had collected on a hill overhanging the track of the West Shore Road near the foot of Crow Nest Ravine. A laborer named John Dunderberg was engaged in chopping it off. In order to keep his elevated place, he had tied a rope to a small tree and was holding on to it. One end of the rope had been left lying on the track. A freight train came along, caught the rope and jerked the man down and tore him into pieces, strewing them along the track.

THE INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

THE semi-annual examination commenced on Monday, Jan. 17, and continues daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, until finished.

The staff, Lieut.-Col. A. K. Arnold and Major Geo. B. Sanford, 1st Cav.; Major H. S. Hawkins, 10th Inf.; Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf., and Capt. W. M. Wherry, 6th Inf., conduct the examinations, which, as to classes and subjects, are in order as follows: 1. First Class in Military Art; 2. Second Class in Minor Operations of War; 3. First Class in Law; 4. Second Class in Law; 5. First Class in Infantry Tactics; 6. Second Class in Infantry Tactics; 7. First Class in Cavalry Tactics; 8. Second Class in Cavalry Tactics; 9. First Class in Military Topography; 10. Second Class in Military Topography; 11. First and Second Classes in Veterinary Science.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

IN G. O. 1, of Jan. 17, Gen. J. C. Tidball directs instruction in photography to commence Jan. 18 under Major A. C. M. Pennington, 3d Art., instructor; and instruction in telegraphy, using the American Morse Code, to commence Jan. 18, under Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. B. W. Dunn, 3d Art., as assistant.

In G. O. 2, of Jan. 18, he announces the allotment of time to the different departments of instruction at the school, as follows: First Year.—Engineering, Sept. 10 to Dec. 21; Jan. 6 to Feb. 15—144 days. Ballistics, including Electricity, Feb. 16 to March 31—44 days. Artillery, including Chemistry, April 1 to June 30—91 days. Second Year.—Artillery, Sept. 1 to Oct. 15—45 days. Military Art, Oct. 16 to Dec. 21; Jan. 6 to March 15—136 days. Law, March 16 to June 19—96 days. All dates inclusive.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JANUARY 8.

Gen. Stanley left on Wednesday on a hunting trip, and, I understand, has bagged quite a lot of game. Mrs. Stanley received on New Year's Day, assisted by her charming daughter and Mrs. Lieut. Millar, and in the evening the ladies of headquarters and post received at the hop room.

Lieut. E. C. Brooks, 8th Cav., an 1886 graduate, soon leaves for Chicago to follow the example of so many of his co-graduates—get married. The lady is a Miss Gray, a favorite in society circles in Chicago.

The weather since New Year's has been damp and raw, and the thermometer has actually been down to 18 degrees above zero. I am sure I agree with Gen. Stanley (how that must gratify him) as expressed in his last annual report, that "more frequent change to a northern climate would benefit the troops." I know it would benefit me, but, alas! my change, small or big, is very infrequent, and a seven days' leave, once a year, is about all I can afford. I fully concur also with the General that the climate here is, "for nine months in the year, one of the finest in the world," and I endorse heartily the further opinion that "long continuous residence without change enervates the system." My system is so enervated that I haven't the strength to look the paymaster in the face when he makes his periodical call, and it does seem to me that if this thing goes on much longer I won't have strength even to sign the usual pay roll, a condition of things unprecedented in military annals. PUNK.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SHAW, M. T.

THE holidays have slipped away very pleasantly at our pretty little post, leaving a host of agreeable memories in their train. On Christmas eve the festivities were begun by a very charming german given by Gen. and Mrs. Brooke, and most capitally led by Lieut. McCann. The favors for the first figure were dainty sprays of holly leaves and berries; for the last, satin ribbons bearing the golden legend, "A Merry Christmas," and the music was Meipler's beautiful valse, "Dream Faces." There were five other favor figures.

Every one was in the best of spirits (including the punch bowl); the ladies were fair to look upon, and their gowns (I beg pardon, frocks) ravishing; our little hop room in gala dress of flags and evergreens; the floor most satisfactorily slippery, and the music inspiring.

We adjourned to the General's quarters for supper, and after the "inner man" (and woman) had been thoroughly cared for we marched into one of the front rooms, where we found a pyramidal heap on the floor, masked with white drapery and evergreens and capped by the campaign hat of our commandant. Our host passed the chapeau around, and after each of us had taken therefrom one of the twenty-four numbered slips that it contained, unmasked the pyramid and drew box after box from the pile. With much happy laughter, each opened his or her cadeau and displayed its contents.

On Christmas Day Capt. and Mrs. Stouch gave a dinner party, followed by an enjoyable evening at cards.

On Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Roe had a Napoleon party, a most agreeable affair.

New Year's eve a little party gathered at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. French and played "vingt-un" until

"... the very witching time of night,
When churchyards yawn"—

when, with brimming glasses they drank the old year out and the new year in.

At noon on New Year's the officers of the garrison, in full uniform, presented themselves at the commandant's house and paid the compliments of the day to General and Mrs. Brooke. The string band discoursed sweet melody from an adjoining room, and a bounteous and tempting feast was spread in the dining room.

At Capt. Hale's, Mrs. Hale received, assisted by Mrs. Avery. In Capt. Stouch's quarters we found Mrs. and Miss Stouch receiving. We were graciously welcomed by Mrs. Moale. It is much to be regretted that the regiment will lose Col. and Mrs. Moale by the former's promotion in February. Mrs. Roe received, assisted by Mrs. French.

Lieut. and Mrs. French are the proud parents of a baby boy. The ladies and officers of the garrison assembled at the "French quarter" to drink the health of the young recruit. Two or three dinner parties were given early in the week, one at Col. Moale's being a particularly handsome affair. LU TENANT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

JANUARY 11, 1887.

THE german given by Col. and Mrs. O'Beirne in honor of their niece, Miss Kerrigan, was a most delightful affair. The new mess hall was very handsomely draped with flags and evergreens. The favors were very odd and beautiful. The german began at eight and lasted until twelve, when supper was served. All at the island were present. Those who took part in the german were Miss Kerrigan and Lieut. Pitcher, Miss Hargous, Lieut. Price, Miss McNulty, Lieut. Terrett, Miss Schofield, Mr. Burrill, Miss Daisy Kerrigan, Mr. Scofield, Miss Trotter, Mr. Morgan, Miss Kerrigan, Lieut. Sibert, Miss Hewett, Lieut. Reagan, Captain Cook, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Cowles, Lieut. Kirby, Miss Ogden, Lieut. Andrews, Miss Happersette, Mr. Cowles, Miss Irwin, Lieut. Brown, Miss Waring and Lieut. Craighill. Everybody enjoyed themselves very much. Many thanks to their kind host and hostess. O.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.

JANUARY —, 1887.

THE day of all days in the year, was most charming, though we have had no rain for months. It was more quiet, than formerly, but very enjoyable.

Col. and Mrs. Blunt returned from New York City in time to attend to Santa Claus. They gave the officers's children the handsome and artistic juvenile books of this winter and some of the pretty tricks in the new devices of decorative art. Bundles and boxes came pouring in through the mails from dear children and friends far away, and from the old, old homes of "other days." And so the week went by with its happy surprises and New Year stepped in with her lavish hopes and promises and hypocritical airs.

The ladies who received were Mrs. Col. Rose and daughter; Mrs. Lieut. Allen; Mrs. Lieut. George and Mrs. Palmer. Col. Hale gave his annual luncheon at 12.30. There was no reception at Headquarters, Col. Blunt being quite ill, the effects of a severe cold. The Colonel is himself again and at work.

A stiff breeze from the East end of the "line" blew up a move, but was kept at bay until the rejoicings were over, when Dr. Gandy politely requested No. 9, where he is now established, to stay; Lieut. Wright going into the desirable house which terminates the vista from the West Gate, and Lieut. Allen, availing himself of the quarters vacated by Dr. Lauderdale, thought he would possibly enjoy a hall of his own for a short time.

There was a good deal of excitement here over the report that the 16th would go to the "Dept. of the Lakes" when spring came. I have great fear that this may come to pass, for I believe that should such an order appear, some bright morning every other man and woman, at least, of us, would become insane. What, to see the dew sparkle on the grass and inhale a whiff of the rose on its native bush. Why, the very thought of a potato-patch in bloom "awakes within me thoughts too deep for tears." E. J. P.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

LOGAN BARRACKS.

WHEN the land offered for a post near Chicago is accepted by Congress we would suggest to the War Department the above name for the station. It would be very appropriate for the Army to erect a monument there to General Logan, and if the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will take the matter up and receive subscriptions there will be a generous response from both officers and men. WAR HAT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LYON, COLO.

THE New Year began quite pleasantly for us and up to the present we have had but one disagreeable day, if cold weather be considered not disagreeable. Last Saturday night the thermometer went down to —19 degs. and Sunday night to —17 degs. at the hospital. It is reported that the thermometer at the Signal Office in Las Animas went down to —26 degs. last Saturday night.

Our energetic Post Quartermaster, Lieut. Burbank, 10th Inf., is taking advantage of the weather to fill the ice house for the coming summer.

Most of the bathrooms which have recently been added to each set of officers' quarters are now completed, and are working very satisfactorily.

The company barracks are being refloored and otherwise repaired as fast as possible and many other improvements are being made at the post under the supervision of the Post Quartermaster.

Lt. C. C. Cusick, 22d Inf., who was detailed on recruiting

service to complete the unexpired tour of Lt. Campbell, (deceased), left here Dec. 28 for New York City. Lieut. Cusick entered the Volunteer Service as a 2d Lieut. of the 152d New York Infantry in 1862, serving through the war, and was commissioned a 2d Lieut. in the Regular Army in 1866, since which time he has always been with his company, excepting one year that he spent at the Artillery School. For some twelve or fourteen years Lieut. Cusick performed the duties of company commander, and a great part of the time was without the help of a 2d lieutenant. This is his first experience of a "soft berth" on staff duty or detached service of any kind, and it came to him as a surprise, but was quite acceptable. Lieut. Cusick has a record of which he may well be proud and which will compare favorably for his length of service with any one. In all the hard service of the 31st and 22d Infantries since the war Lieut. Cusick has always been to the front.

The officers have had a series of hops every two weeks during the winter, and the men have given a number of hops and entertainments which have contributed toward making life more pleasant here.

Last Friday evening after the hop Capt. and Mrs. Ward entertained the young folks at their house.

The Post Commander received the officers of the post at his quarters New Year's Day, after which they divided into parties of two and three and called upon the ladies, most of whom received and provided refreshments.

Col. and Mrs. Lincoln entertained the young folks at their house last Thursday evening.

Miss Mamie Ward, daughter of Capt. Ward, who has been spending the holidays here with her parents, has returned to school in Denver.

About seventy-five new books have recently been added to the Post Library, which is now becoming entitled to the name of library.

This is the model garrison of the Army; for several weeks there was but one prisoner in the guard house. Not a man so far forgot himself either Christmas or New Year's as to necessitate his being confined.

Major Sharpe, Paymaster, arrived this morning and now we are all happy, except perhaps a few enlisted men whose clothing accounts do not balance. MAMALUS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

JANUARY 18, 1887.

PREPARATIONS for the consolidated mess at this depot are being energetically carried forward, and it is expected to be in operation by Feb. 1, the contract for furnishing the apparatus having been let to the celebrated firm of Army range builders, the John Van Range Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. It has not been found necessary to build for this purpose, there being ample room in the immense main building at the post.

Capt. C. Hobart left on the 15th inst. for Fort Leavenworth, having in charge five general prisoners, and a number of specially assigned men. Lieut. Cusick, 22d Inf., has reported for a tour of duty at this depot.

A very good minstrel show was given in the Library Hall last Wednesday evening, which was well attended, the officers and ladies of the post taking especial interest in the same. A small blaze in the adjutant's office caused the boys to scramble out very hurriedly at 3 o'clock A. M., the 11th inst., but comparatively little damage was done. Sergeant-Major Christopher O'Brien, 10th Inf., has made application to be transferred to this depot, for the purpose of educating his children.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of Jan. 15 says:

Lieut. Kennon returned Monday from Madison, Wis., where he delivered a lecture before the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard on military tactics ... The Court-martial ordered at Fort Du Chesne has excited much interest in Army circles here.... Lieut. Wm. Moffat has gone to Kansas City, where his wife and family are visiting... Lieut. H. B. Sarson has been on the sick report with inflammation of the eyes the past few weeks.... Mrs. Turner, with her interesting family, has joined her husband, Lieut. W. J. Turner, 2d Inf., after a pleasant visit East.... Lieut. Luther S. Ames, 2d Inf., returned Saturday from leave spent with his family in the State of New York. He is looking as jovial and hearty as ever.... The officers and ladies of the garrison came together Tuesday evening for one of those enjoyable informal hops which tend as much as anything else to enliven military posts... Miss Margaret Wilson, of Fort Leavenworth, who has been visiting here, has returned home.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of Jan. 15 says:

The Fort Sidney Social Club dances Jan. 24 ... Lieut. Farrow, absent on leave, is spending it in Washington and New York.... Mrs. George Downey and Miss McClintock returned to Omaha Thursday.... The Fort Sidney Literary Society gave their regular semi-monthly entertainment at the Post Theatre Tuesday ... The following ladies received calls on New Year's: At the garrison, Mrs. Major Downey, assisted by Mrs. Capt. Ebstein; Miss McClintock and Miss Haugney received at the residence of Major Downey. At Maj. Boyle's, Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. Bonesteel, Mrs. Sparrow, and Mrs. Williams received. At Lieut. Cornman's, Mrs. Cornman and Mrs. Duncan received. Mrs. Morrow received informally.

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

THE Presidio County *News*, of Jan. 14, says:

Col. E. M. Heyl, Inspector-General, is expected this week. ....Capt. J. F. Simpson, 3d Cav., has gone on leave for six months on certificate of disability.... The Lodge of Good Templars is to be organized in the post Friday.... Capt. J. C. Thompson is steadily improving, and his recovery is confidently hoped for. He and family are expecting friends to visit them from St. Louis.

FORT YATES, DAKOTA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Winona *Times*, referring to the rumor that the 7th Cavalry may soon relieve the 8th in Texas, drops into poetry thus:

When the snow-plumed angel of the north
Has dropped his icy axes;
And the mossy earth again looks forth
The Seventh is going to Texas.

Once installed in that sunny land
At the forts along the river,
They'll patrol the banks of the Rio Grande,
Suppressing outlawry forever.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, Major J. P. Sanger, and Lieuts. J. E. Sawyer and W. W. Galbraith, U. S. A., attended the Charity Ball at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, on Thursday evening. Among the floor managers were Capt. Warren C. Beach and Capt. W. H. Wheeler, U. S. A. In the opening march Gen. Schofield escorted Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and Gen. Sherman Mrs. Hicks-Lord.

THE following Mexican War Claims were allowed by the Second Comptroller this week: John H. Gove, Captain, 4th Infantry, $99.30; John D. Clarke, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 8th Infantry, $120; James R. Harrell, Private, Co. G, Mounted Rifles, $6.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Sailed Jan. 11 for a cruise in the West Indies, and arrived at St. Thomas Jan. 18.

Left Cape Henry, Va., Jan. 11th, for Bermuda. A correspondent, writing from off Cape Henry, Va., Jan. 11th, says: On Jan. 6th the *Galena* steamed to Fortress Monroe, and on Jan. 7th and 8th the ship was inspected by the board of officers detailed for that purpose. On Jan. 7th the ship was headed for Chesapeake Bay, where the steaming and manœuvering tests took place. Only nine of the ten boilers were used, orders having been issued to run along as in ordinary cruising. Under these circumstances the speed developed was 10¾ knots, but with full power 11½ or 12 knots could easily have been reached. In all trials the engines worked beautifully—reversing from full speed ahead to full speed astern in twelve seconds.

On Saturday, Jan. 8, the crew was inspected at all general exercises except sail and spar drills, which were omitted on account of the extremely cold weather and the ice on the spars and rigging. The inspecting officers expressed themselves as very well satisfied with the condition and discipline of the ship, and immediately afterwards we steamed back to the Norfolk Navy-yard, to again fill up with coal.

The officers now attached to the ship are: Commander Colby M. Chester, commanding; Lieut. W. H. Reeder, executive officer; Lieut. W. O. Sharrer, navigator; Lieut. Richard Wainwright, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow, Lieut. C. C. Rogers, Lieut. T. D. Griffin, watch officers; Ensign, J. Gibson; Ensign, G. W. Street; naval cadet, B. M. Lombard; surgeon, F. L. DuBois; assistant surgeon, A. R. Wentworth; paymaster, H. T. Skelding; chief engineer, G. H. White; passed assistant engineer, W. N. Little; assistant engineer, T. F. Carter; assistant engineer, Harry Hall; first lieutenant, B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C.

The prospective cruise is given as follows: Bermuda, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Curacoa, Cartagena, Aspinwall, Port Cortez, Ceinfuegos, Kingston, Santiago, Nipa, Neuvitas, Matanzas, Havana, Key West, returning to Fortress Monroe about May 1. All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y. During this cruise deep-sea soundings are to be taken at intervals between ports, and charts of harbors and channels are to be verified.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd.

THE *Tennessee* was put out of commission Jan. 20 and the steamer *Richmond*, the new flag ship, hoisted her colors for the first time. Shortly after 2 o'clock Capt. Robert Boyd and officers of the *Tennessee* boarded the new flagship, and at the word from Capt. Boyd the Stars and Stripes were simultaneously hauled down on the *Tennessee* and hoisted on the *Richmond*. The pennant of Capt. Boyd was broken out and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Officers and men uncovered during the ceremony and watched with regret the signal of the abandonment of the old *Tennessee*. The *Richmond* will fly the flag of Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, commander-in-chief of the home station. Capt. Boyd and the other officers, together with the crew of the *Tennessee*, were transferred to the *Richmond*. Capt. Boyd will also hold the position of chief of staff of the North Atlantic Squadron. Lieut.-Comdr. T. A. Lyons is executive officer and Lieut. A. B. H. Lillie navigator. The *Richmond* carries fourteen guns and has a complement of 350 officers and men.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived January 16, at Key West, Fla. A despatch from the latter place states that on Jan. 16, while off Sand Key, fire broke out in her coal bunkers. Volumes of smoke enveloped the ship and considerable anxiety was manifested, but the fire was eventually subdued. The dysentery and malarial fever prevail among the crew, one of whom died at Aspinwall. Others were left in hospital there and several have been placed in hospital here. The *Yantic* will probably remain here a week before returning to the West Indies to complete her cruise.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Reported by cable to have arrived at Port Said Jan 10.

Comdr. Charles McGregor, of the *Alliance*, writes under date of Valletta, Malta, Jan. 1, 1877: The *Alliance* arrived at Valetta Dec. 26. The British Mediterranean Fleet was in port. After the official calls had been made and returned, both his excellency the Governor and H. R. H., Admi., the Duke of Edinburgh, placed their boxes at the opera at the disposal of the officers of the *Alliance*. They were also invited to a ball by Admiral Ward, the superintendent of the Dock, at which the Governor and Duke of Edinburgh were present. While there the fleet had a landing, which culminated in a sham fight and the capture of the fort. There are some slight repairs required in the engines of the *Allianee*, and a fresh supply of provisions for the men were laid in at Malta. The weather has been very bad, and in consequence there has been an increase in the number of sick. All are doing well, however.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Sailed from Montevideo for Maldonado Dec. 11. All well. Intended to sail for ports on South coast of South America and the Faulkland Islands, and to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 9.

European Station—R.-Admi. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Alexandria, Egpt, Dec. 11, after five days passage from Malta.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gaboon, West Coast of Africa, Jan. 4, 1887.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis (in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, went into commission at Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 15, where she was when last heard from.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 14.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns ——— At Mare Island, Cal. Went out of commission Jan. 14.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 14.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. It has not been decided when she will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Bombay, Dec. 6.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 17.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 10.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Hong Kong, Dec. 29.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 26.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, Jan 14, 1887, and sailed Jan. 15 for New York.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Dec. 29.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent as follows: Up to Feb. 10, by Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about that date. Address care of U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, between Feb. 10 and March 1. Address care U. S. Consul, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. Sailed from Norfolk Navy-yard Jan. 19 or Newport, R. I., to adjust her compasses. The *Dolphin* is to be assigned to the duty of deep sea soundings and surveying among the islands of the West Indies.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SINCE the appearance of Secretary Whitney's advertisement rumors have been afloat in England of a circular issued to the Admiralty and dockard officials threatening dismissal and disgrace to any one guilty of breaches of official confidence.

THE special committee appointed by the councils of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., to visit Washington regarding work at the Norfolk Navy-yard, had a long interview on Friday of last week with the Secretary of the Navy. The committee, through Hon. Geo. E. Bowden, Representative-elect from that district, stated the value and extent of the plant at the Norfolk Yard, and claimed that the recent order of Secretary Whitney in ignoring the facilities there for building and repairing vessels is an injustice to the Service.

ON her steam trial the English torpedo-cruiser, *Cossack*, registered 4,000 h. p., and a speed by patent log of 17.8 knots.

THE annual Navy Register has not yet left the hands of its compiler, Dr. McNairy. He expects to hand it to the Public Printer next week and have the first proofs early in February.

NAVAL officers on duty in the Hydrographic Office have been given to understand that the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron will make experiments with the use of oil at sea during stormy weather.

AT the request of Commander Schley the order transferring the *Tennessee* to the training squadron was revoked on Thursday. The vessel will eventually replace the *Minnesota*, but it is considered impracticable to make the change just at present.

THE Board of Naval Officers to superintend the construction of a plant in the Washington Navy-yard for the manufacture of naval ordnance have visited Stamford and Hartford to examine heavy cranes for handling metal, and will go to several Pennsylvania iron centres.

THE Bureau of Steam Engineering has all its force in the draughting room busily at work perfecting the details of the triple expansion engines, recently designed by the Bureau, of 400 I. H. P. The work is pretty well in hand, and will probably be far ahead of the ship for which they are designed.

SIR GEORGE ELLIOT has addressed an appeal to the London *Morning Post* against the total abandonment of sail-power in seagoing vessels, than which, he says, nothing is more repellent to the practical experience of old seamen. "I fear," he says, "that the sailor element is being too much sacrificed to the development of mechanical science in modern ships of war."

THE German Naval List for 1887 shows a total personnel of 13,892 against 5,744 in 1870, and of officers a total of 523 against 464 in 1885, 453 in 1884, 406 in 1883, and 408 in 1882. The German Navy consists at the present time of 100 vessels of all classes, against 98 in 1885 and 96 in 1884. These numbers do not include the torpedo-boats, of which Germany ought to have now about 150.

THE slow progress of the legislative mill in connection with the consolidation of bureaus scheme, while it has not a little cheered the opponents of the measure, has apparently stiffened the wills of its friends in the House of Representatives, and it is claimed by its advocates that the Senate will make short work of passing the measure in the shape it left the House.

BY slow degrees the Washington Yard is being transformed into a gun factory, and as time goes on one tool after another is being put to work on ordnance material. One of the earliest extensive improvements in the shops will be the erection of overhead travelling cranes for the speedy and safe transportation of heavy weights. These devices will add materially to the efficiency of the existing plant, at the same time their presence will not interfere with the introduction and erection of the new machinery to be procured.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that in spite of the great studies made by submarine navigation in the last two years, a practical solution of the problem is not forthcoming. In America, Professor Tuck with the *Peacemaker*, and Lieut. Zalinski with the *Nautilus*, are working hard. Messrs. Wadding ton, Campbell, and Nordenfeldt, in England, are keeping pace with their Transatlantic brethren. There are also rumors afloat of a French boat—possibly an improvement of the *bateau-poisson*—which is said to have been doing wonders.

PHILADELPHIA is making earnest efforts to secure a school-ship. The original appropriation for the school-ship was $30,000, which was to be used in refitting and repairing any vessel designated by the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose. The Secretary found a few of the vessels too good and a large proportion too bad to warrant the repairs, and finally suggested that the whole object would be much better accomplished by the introduction of a new bill appropriating money for the building of a vessel expressly for training purposes.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received a satisfactory number of applications for the position of Superintendent of the Ordnance Foundry at the Washington Navy-yard, from all parts of the country, at which he is much pleased. The Secretary will, however, hold the matter open until the 1st of February in order to receive other applications for the position. The matter of salary is left open in order to secure the services of a thoroughly competent person. It is desired to have as many applications for the place as possible before making the selection. It is stated that the responses that were expected from metal experts have not been obtained. The twisted employees of steel works receive from $5,000 to $10,000 a year, and though no salary is mentioned it is not probable that our munificent Government can allow more than one-half the smaller sum.

A NUMBER of delegates from various naval veteran associations throughout the United States met on Thursday of last week at the Morton House, New York City, for the purpose of organizing a National Veteran Association. The name of the new organization is the National Association of Naval Veterans, and it will be the effort of its members to perfect an organization throughout the country which will stand related to those who fought during the war in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Revenue Marine as the Grand Army of the Republic does to those who fought in the Army. The election of officers resulted as follows: Commodore—C. W. Adams, of Chicago; Commander—Charles A. Stillman, of Hartford; Secretary—William Simmons, of Philadelphia; Paymaster—F. H. Grove, of New York; Surgeon J. D. Murray, of New York. The second annual convention will be held in Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1888.

Engineering says: "Secretary Whitney, who has now been at the head of the United States Naval Department for nearly two years, confesses in his new annual report, that he has been able thus far to do little more than discover the magnitude of the task confronting the man who essays to put the American Navy on a satisfactory basis. Although there is an apparent effort to make the tone of the document hopeful—not to say cheerful—it is difficult to select any phase of the report's statements or conclusions which warrants anything but depression. It would seem by the disclosures of the Secretary that we by no means have a monopoly of the 'How Not to Do It' system of administration. The story of the bungling, the confusion and the waste which he finds running through the various irresponsible bureaus, reads very like the familiar recitals from Woolwich and Portsmouth."

THE contract to furnish bottles for the use of the Naval Laboratory at New York, has been awarded to Hagerty, Bros., and Co., of New York. Jos. J. Lawlor and Co., of Norfolk, have been awarded the contract to change the system of drainage for the Norfolk Naval Hospital by conducting it to tide water without the intervention of cesspools.

THE *America*, of the National Line of steamers, has been sold to the Italian Government, to be ttansformed into a cruisee. She registers 6,000 tons gross, and is one of the most magnificently appointed passenger steamers that ever entered this port. She measures 480 feet in length, 51½ feet beam and has a depth of hold of 33 feet. She is brig rigged and averages a little over fifteen knots an hour, though she can make eighteen knots.

THE Boston *Sunday Record* has a long article protesting against the orders concerning the Boston Navy-yard. Why, it asks, "should the Secretary see fit to dismantle the Charlestown yard? Why does he see fit to transfer almost the entire navy (for this will be the ultimate effect of his order) to New York? These are the questions not only competent naval officers but all interested in the welfare of Boston would like to have answered satisfactorily. The Secretary's connection with the *Dolphin* affair has not been forgotten.

THE *Dolphin* will in a few days be in condition to go to sea. During the remaining months of cold weather she will be assigned to a very important duty. The Hydrographic Office has received numerous complaints from mariners plying their trade in the Spanish main to the effect that the charts for those waters are very imperfect. The Hydrographic Office have for some time been anxious to secure a suitable vessel to send to the Spanish main to make a resurvey and prepare new charts. The Navy Department has concluded to order the *Dolphin* to proceed to that locality as soon as her repairs are finished and make the required surveys.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JAN. 13.—Commander Yates Stirling, to command the Dale Jan. 31.

Commander C. D. Sigsbee, as member of Pneumatic Gun Carriage Board, of which Captain Farquhar is senior member.

Lieutenant C. K. Curtis, to the receiving ship St. Louis.

Lieutenant C. W. Ruschenberger, to the St. Louis.

Medical Inspector David Kindleberger, to examination for promotion.

Surgeon B. H. Kidder, to examination for promotion.

Chaplain W. H. Stewart, to the Richmond.

Boatswain John C. Thompson, to duty at Navy-yard, League Island.

JAN. 15.—Medical Inspector S. Robinson, to the naval rendezvous at San Francisco Jan. 29.

Naval Cadet R. B. Howell, to Annapolis by June 1 for final examination.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ernest Norfleet, to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Detached.

JAN. 13.—Chaplain Donald McLaren, from the Richmond and placed on waiting orders.

JAN. 15.—Assistant Surgeon F. A. Hesler, from the Richmond and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon I. W. Kite, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Richmond.

JAN. 20.—Captain James H. Gillis, from the command of the Hartford to member of the Board of Inspection at San Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenant J. H. C. Coffin, from the Franklin to special duty.

Sailmaker G. D. Macy, from the Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

Nominations.

JAN. 20.—Albion S. Keith, of Massachusetts, to be an ensign in the Navy on the retired list.

Confirmations.

JAN. 6.—Commodore Walter W. Queen, to be a rear admiral from Aug. 28, 1886.

Commodore Ralph Chandler, to be a rear admiral from Oct. 7, 1886.

Captain Aaron W. Weaver, to be a commodore from Oct. 7, 1886.

Commander Cornelius M. Schoonmaker, to be a captain from Oct. 7, 1886.

Lieutenant Commander George W. Pigman, to be a commander from Oct. 7, 1886.

Lieutenant Henry N. Manney, to be a lieutenant commander from Oct. 7, 1886, suqject to the examinations required by law.

Lieutenant Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder (junior grade), to be a lieutenant from Oct. 7, 1886.

Ensign Wm. F. Fullam, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Oct. 7, 1886.

Lieutenant Charles B. T. Moore (junior grade), to be a lieutenant from Aug. 5, 1886.

Ensign Wm. S. Hogg, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Aug. 5, 1886.

JAN. 13.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry P. Harvey, to be a surgeon.

Frederick Wilkinson Olcott, to be an assistant surgeon.

Assistant Engineer Edward R. Freeman, to be a passed assistant engineer.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending January 20, 1887:

Charles Lindsay, beneficiary, died Jon. 9 at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Wm. Clarke, boatswain's mate, on U. S. S. Yantic, died Jan. 8 at Colon, N. S. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 17, 1887.

THE lecture room of the chemistry building was crowded on Friday evening with persons anxious to hear the first of a series of lectures to be given under the supervision of that department. Prof. Remsen, of Johns Hopkin's University, was the lecturer. His subject, "Alchemy and Alchemists," was ably handled and very interesting. At the close of the lecture, the audience, which included cadets of the first and second class, gave Prof. Remsen a vote of thanks on motion of Capt. Sampson.

The usual officers' hop was replaced on Saturday evening by the first of a series of theatricals, to be given during the winter. As the matter had been kept a secret great interest was awakened, and the gymnasium was filled long before 8 o'clock, the time set for rising of the curtain. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Schaff, was in fine trim and rendered their selections in a better manner than usual. Their rendition of the "Scotch Medley" between the first two acts was especially good, and brought forth well-merited applause. The stage was rigged at the side of the gymnasium, opposite the entrance and dressing rooms, and was a genuine surprise. The scenery used was painted by Prof. Blauvelt, and added greatly to the mounting of the play. Programmes issued just before 8 o'clock first revealed the title of the burlesque, "The Shakspeare Water Cure."

It is a general opinion that the company were unfortunate in their selection of a play; still each member of the company carried his or her part with the ease of a professional. The acting reflected great credit on the director and stage manager of the company, Mr. Mercer of the Marine Corps. One of the features of the evening was the singing; songs by Messrs. Mitchell, Lloyd and Knapp, consisting of original verses set to popular airs. These were well rendered, and found special favor with their hearers. The numerous jokes and puns were mostly of a local character, and as the audience was thoroughly conversant with their meaning they were welcome additions to a poor plot. As a whole the first of the theatricals was a decided success. The cast was as follows: Ophelia, Mrs. Bartlett; Portia, Mrs. J. T. Smith; Lady Macbeth, Miss Harrington; Juliet, Miss Sampson; Macbeth, Mr. Knapp; Romeo, Mr. Gibbons; Othello, Mr. Lloyd; Hamlet, Mr. Mitchell; Shylock, Mr. Mahan; The Ghost, Paymaster Loomis.

Aside from these entertainments the yard is very quiet—enjoying the usual lull before the semi-annual storm.

Annapolis has lost many of its inhabitants during the winter from diphtheria, and it has been long feared that the disease would make its appearance in the yard; consequently, when it was announced that the child of Lieut. C. R. Miles had the diphtheria, some excitement prevailed throughout the Academy. Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett, with their children, vacated their quarters, which were above those occupied by Lieut. Miles. These quarters were placed in strict quarantine, and every precaution was taken to prevent further contagion. At present the child is out of danger, and is improving rapidly.

Cadet C. B. Morgan of the second class has a slight attack of the chicken pox.

It is announced that the second class will give a german to the officers and other cadets on Friday evening, Jan. 28.

REVENUE MARINE.

CONFIRMATIONS JANUARY 20, 1887.—Cyrus B. Fergan and James H. Brown, to be Third Lieutenants.

NOMINATIONS, JAN. 18, 1887.—2d Assistant Engineer James Fitzpatrick, of Va., to be a 1st Assistant Engineer, vice Engineer Charles A. Laws, deceased; James J. Brereton, of the District of Columbia, to be 2d Assistant Engineer, vice 2d Assistant Engineer Fitzpatrick, promoted.

ASSIGNMENTS.—1st Asst. Engr. D. McC. French, to temporary duty on the Rev. Str. *Washington*, at New York; 2d Asst. Engr. C. F. Nash, to temporary duty on the Rev. Str. *Gallatin*, at Boston.

SOME OPINIONS ON NAVAL MATTERS.

THE New York *Sun* reports a conversation with a naval officer on the subject of the proposition to admit naval apprentices to the Naval Academy and to open promotion in the Marine Corps to civilians and N. C. officers. This officer is quoted as saying:

The true objection to the proposition of the Secretary of the Navy is contained in the brief phrase naval aristocracy, and it is that which would be demoralized, not the training system, the Navy or the Marine Corps. It is the cry of this exclusive class that "it will not do; it has been tried and failed." Of course it won't do, for it would break up their aristocracy. Their social superiority would fall to zero. It would introduce the odious mustang again. Of course it failed when tried in the sixties, for it had been predestined to failure by this class. They determined it should fail, and immediately set on foot a "freezing out" process that was as subtle and killing as the frost itself. Ask any one who does not wear the Naval Academy grace-hoop halo about his noble brow about the mustangs and their daily life socially and professionally, and the reply will open the eyes of an interested public in no small degree, and resolve the question into one of social ethics simply.

The New York *Herald* says:

The order of Secretary Whitney concentrating the purchase and care of supplies at the various yards and stations in the hands of the staff of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing has naturally provoked resistance on the part of officers not belonging to the Pay Corps, who find their importance, patronage and employment cut down in consequence of the change. A particularly flagrant case of underground obstruction by an old and highly placed functionary at New York having come to the Secretary's attention, the malcontent was invited to a personal conference with the Secretary, who sent his auditor back to his station with a somewhat distinct impression that he was a part of the old order of things sadly in need of reformation. It is expected that as the news of this interview percolates through the customary channels of unwritten information the disposition to make things unpleasant for the new supply officers sent to the different yards will materially lessen.

URGING COAST DEFENCE.

THE Executive Committee of the Coast Defence Association of the coast cities of the South have issued a circular in which they state that they regard with alarm the unprotected condition of our cities and show that it is imperative that our ports be placed in a state of defence which would alone have a tendency to avert war, and recommend that a convention be held at De Funiak Springs, Fla., a central and convenient point to convene, Feb. 8, 1887, to counsel as to the best method of securing protection for our coast, based upon modern requirements. They recommend that his Excellency, President Cleveland, the Honorable Secretaries of War and Navy, both the Committees of Congress on Military and Naval Affairs, Gen. Gillmore and Capt. Green, of the United States Army; Gen. Newton, the Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, and others be invited to attend. Also the Governors of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, with four delegates at large and one from each Congressional district appointed by the Governors of the above States, and delegates from the cities of the coast States. The circular is signed by prominent citizens of all the Southern coast cities.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE MATERIAL FOR STEEL GUNS.

THE discussion upon the question of the most suitable material for steel guns, which was begun in the JOURNAL last October by the eminent engineer Mr. EDWARD BATES DORSEY, has been carried formally before the Naval Institute in a paper prepared by him on "Steel for Heavy Guns." It is worthy of the lively interest which it excited in the members of the Institute, and in the remarkable body of visitors, the most experienced makers of steel in America, who heard the essay. The time and the occasion of this reopening of an old and much talked of subject are both extremely well chosen. The growth of our iron manufacture in all its forms has gone on until its colossal proportions appear amazing when it is remembered that all this is done for one people and not for foreign trade. Our own needs, as the truest representatives in the world of the Age of Steel, called for the production of 5,600,000 tons of pig iron, 2,000,000 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, 1,500,000 tons of steel rails, and 200,000 tons of open hearth steel in 1886. The product of the current year will exceed these quantities by very large amounts. There is great activity in the business of those firms whose occupation is to build working plants for other people to operate. There are several houses in this trade who will supply to order any establishment desired, from a blast furnace to make 250 or 300 tons of iron a day, to a Bessemer steel works capable of turning out 1,000 tons a day. Anything from a tuyere at $50 to a complete plant at two millions can be contracted for with a day's notice, and these concerns are crowded with orders. Everything points to the probability, or even the certainty, that we are in the midst of one of those marked expansions of manufacturing facilities, which come periodically. Pig iron has risen about $3 a ton, and Bessemer rails about $5 during the year.

The occasion which Mr. DORSEY has seized for challenging attention is the entrance of this country upon the manufacture of *modern* ordnance and armor on a scale which, as a beginning, is suited to the greatness of our necessities. First of all we have the money in the Treasury to pay for all that we want, without incurring a debt and without curtailing even one cent of expenditure in other directions. We have some makers building mills for the manufacture of armor plate, and others for the production of heavy steel cannon. We have some contracts awarded by the Navy Department, and though their value is regarded only as a beginning and a promise of future work, they have been sufficient to encourage the investment of large sums of money in the determined effort to have every part of those ships made in this country. The investments which manufacturers are making to meet this opportunity will amount to a large proportion of, or may even equal the whole sum of these contracts.

Amid all these evidences of substantial and rapid advancement in the manufacture of military material, Mr. DORSEY brings us back at one step to the consideration of the fundamental question: What shall be the material of steel guns? The form in which we express the subject of his paper is not absurd. We cannot answer that question by saying that the proper material for steel guns is—*steel!*

Steel is a substance that is restricted within very narrow bounds as to its composition, but is almost unlimited as to the effects of slight changes in that composition. A steel that contains 98½ per cent. of iron may be soft, while the same material reduced to 98 per cent. of iron is hard. Carbon, manganese, sulphur and phosphorus in very small proportions exert a controlling influence upon the qualities of iron which, by itself, is a metal that can be cut with a penknife, about as pewter is cut, but by the addition of two per cent. of these substances is hardened to the unimpressible metal of the knife blade. In former times it was supposed that these delicate differences could not be produced with certainty except in the small way in crucibles, but the advances of modern industry are such that blast furnaces making 300 tons and steel works 1,000 tons a day can control both the composition and the physical qualities of their product with the greatest nicety. We published last February the record of 134 heats, producing 600 tons of steel in which there were only seventeen deviations from the standard.

This table is an excellent study for those who wish to understand the paper of Mr. DORSEY and the discussion that followed it. In former days steel was sometimes contracted for by composition, but now it is more usual to require only a certain physical standard, for it has been discovered that the effects of the alloying substances we have mentioned are about the same in kind, though not in degree, and that carbon, phosphorus and manganese are interchangeable to some extent as steel makers. The standard in the case given was:

Tensile strength per square inch, minimum	69,000 lbs.
Tensile strength per square inch, maximum	75,000 lbs.
Elastic limit	40,000 lbs.
Elongation in 8 inches	18 per cent.
Reduction of area due to this elongation	40 per cent.

Five failures were due only to an excess of tensile strength, varying from 174 pounds to 3,883 pounds over the maximum. These five blows were within the standard in all the other qualities. Two others were above the maximum in tensile strength and below it in elongation and reduction of area. One failed in reduction of area in addition to an excess of tensile strength, and one which was within the standard in all other respects was below it only in reduction of area. Only one fell below the requirement in tensile strength, and this was 1,374 lbs. short of the minimum.

We repeat these tests as an additional explanation of the ideas which Mr. DORSEY took as the basis of his essay. It is well established that when the tensile strength rises to a marked extent, as it does in hard steel, the elongation and reduction of area in breaking are lessened. That is to say, hard steel breaks with a certain suddenness, the degree of which is found to depend on the amount of increase in tensile strength. When the latter was 81,525 lbs., in our table, the elongation fell off to 12 per cent., and the reduction of area to 10.64 per cent., the average of the accepted heats being about 24 per cent. elongation and about 43 per cent. reduction.

Soft steel, on the contrary, stretches slowly out as the strain on it rises until its area may be reduced 40 per cent. and its length increased 20 or 25 per cent. The value of such qualities in an armor bolt are apparent at once.

Hard steel will bear a greater strain than soft, but this statement needs one explanation. When the reduced area of the test piece just before it

breaks is compared with the breaking strain the latter does not differ so much in the two steels. A hard steel, breaking at 100,000 lbs., with a reduction of 10 per cent. in area, and a soft steel breaking at 75,000 lbs., with its section reduced by 33 per cent., have about the same strength just as they break. The real difference is that hard steel has the virtue of holding itself together nearly in its original form until the breaking strain is reached, while soft steel has the virtue of drawing out slowly as the strain on it increases. These two qualities are not compatible with each other, but both are good. At present the practice of gun makers is to choose a rather hard steel. The Ordnance Office specifications for gun hoops quoted by Mr. DORSEY, require a minimum tensile strength of 100,000 lbs. per square inch, and the elongation sinks perforce to 12 per cent., though this is in 6 inch lengths instead of 8 inches, as in the tests quoted above. The Ordnance steel will resist wear better but fail more suddenly than softer steel. Cracks will spread through it more readily, and it is probable that the injury from external shocks will be more serious, but on the other hand a blow might deform a soft steel gun locally that would not affect one of hard steel at all, its force being entirely within the superior resilience of the hard metal.

For years past the problem of what steel of a given kind will do under different conditions, and what the best steel for various kinds of service is, has been studied with great care both for Ordnance and railroad purposes. A great variety of important facts have been observed, but there is no real agreement as to the meaning of these facts. On the one hand there are good investigations which show that a soft steel rail will wear longer than a hard one, and by *wear* we do not mean merely the total resistance to all destructive agencies, but in particular the resistance to the abrading effects of wheels. On the other hand, there are excellent examples of hard steel rods standing up under the shocks of bridge traffic, where soft steel gave way; and of hard steel piston rods for steam hammers resisting the peculiar and strenuous shocks natural to the use of those powerful machines much better than soft steel ones. Our valued correspondent, Mr. WILLIAM METCALF, has made the world acquainted with many of these remarkable experiences. He has stood as the defender of hard steel against the attacks of less well informed observers, and his opinion has a value that is not exceeded by the opinion of any other man in the world.

It is not for us, and we believe that Mr. METCALF, with his great experience of all varieties of steel, would not hesitate to join us in saying, that it is not for any man to prejudge this question, nor to urge on the Government the immediate choice of one material to the final exclusion of the other in making guns. Our factories can produce either kind of steel, practically at the same cost and in unlimited quantity. The Government has only to determine which is the better material, and therefore we sustain warmly Mr. DORSEY'S conclusion that guns of similar make should be ordered in both materials and subjected to crucial tests. There need be no delay awaiting the results of these tests, for the wishes of the Ordnance Office can be carried out with the certainty of having a material that is good in itself, and the discovery of a better would not condemn any stock we might have on hand.

There is no doubt that Mr. DORSEY has advanced a view of the problem of ordnance material which is consonant with the tendency of conviction and experience in the use of steel for bridges, roofs, and other engineering constructions. We believe that a successful contest of his views must take its stand on the peculiar requirements of ordnance service. The scoring effects of gas, the abrasion of the rifling, the bounding of shot in the tube, and even the possibility of attaining a gas pressure sufficient to cause flow in the soft metal, all these are to be considered as elements of the problem. Hard steel by its great elasticity will return to its original shape after an attack that the soft steel cannot meet without permanent deformation, but soft steel has its excellences, too. Hard steel, undoubtedly, has the field at present, but when one regards the behavior of some of our neighbors over the water, who pay $100,000 for a new gun and then act as if they were afraid to fire it, the suspicion cannot fail to arise that the experience with this costly material has not been reassuring. It is not probable that the history of European steel guns will ever be known correctly. If it could be discovered a comparison between the life of the Parrott guns and these high priced steel weapons would be interesting, and might not be unfavorable to the Parrott!

Mr. DORSEY speaks of mild steel as being cheaper than hard steel. The only difference is that soft or mild steel is the daily product of our great Bessemer and open hearth steel works. Practice makes perfect, and they produce what they want with a uniformity and freedom from failure that insure cheapness. But practice will make them equally perfect in turning out hard steel, and orders of any magnitude for hard steel would probably be taken without change of price.

In introducing the question of price into the problem we think Mr. DORSEY has shown judgment. While an "unburstable" gun is a desideration it is not practically attainable, and since we have to put up with guns for which a certain percentage of failures is to be predicated, it is undoubtedly well to make them of a material that allows of cheap renewals. While other governments have put their trust in high priced crucible steel ours has not lifted its eyes higher than steel from the Bessemer converter or open hearth furnace; those marvellous producers of cheap steel. Fortunately this limitation does not exclude us from any composition of gun material that may be desired. Both of these methods can make any grade of steel from razor blades down.

Ordnance steel with its higher carbon will cast with more certainty of freedom from bubbles than softer steel, but we are far from saying that our manufacturers cannot make perfectly sound castings of the softest metal desired. On the contrary, we believe that not only gun hoops but entire guns will be cast with perfect success in American works within two years—of any metal desired.

In the discussion of Mr. DORSEY'S paper, the Ordnance officers who spoke, and many of the gentlemen connected with steel works, opposed the essayist's argument. A few advocated his view, and it is hoped that he will reply to some of the criticisms advanced against him. His paper was learned and vigorous, and his subject worthy of the most thorough discussion.

It is now in order for one of our ordnance officers to state the argument for hard steel guns with equal clearness and force to those which Mr. DORSEY has shown. The discussion will be valuable, but it cannot supersede actual experiment nor lessen the force of his suggestion that the qualities of mild steel as a gun material should be tested thoroughly and by actual use.

THE RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

AN article on the subject of Our Coast Defence recently appeared in the New York *Star*, edited by the Hon. WM. DORSHEIMER, whose able speech in Congress on this subject will be remembered. The excellent point is made that Congress, having exercised its power to tax is bound under its constitutional obligation to apply that tax to the objects and purposes for which alone it could be imposed. The constitutional provision, as interpreted by Judge STORY, provides that "the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises (*in order*) to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare," etc. In other words, the right to tax is given to enable Congress to pay the debts and provide for the defence of the country. The debt is provided for, and yet, having imposed and collected a tax far in excess of this, Congress not only refuses to stay the hand of the tax gatherer, but neglects and refuses to apply the gathered and accumulating surplus to the "common defence," in defiance of the Constitution and in violation of its recorded oath to support, maintain and obey that Constitution. And yet the country is wholly and entirely defenceless. The *Star* says:

Cumulative evidence of the utterly defenceless condition of the country might be cited to fill a volume, but of what avail? Congress knows it. The country knows it. Foreign powers know it. The shameful truth is that our power to preserve the peace is measured only by our capacity to apologize, to explain, to beg and to pay. Who, then, is responsible for this humiliating and dangerous condition? But the leaders of the Democratic party in the lower branch of Congress are the responsible parties. We mean Mr. Speaker Carlisle. We mean Mr. William R. Morrison. We mean especially Mr. William S. Holman, and above and beyond all, because his position in Congress gave him the power to remedy this great evil, we mean Mr. Samuel J. Randall. He it is who has baffled every effort, thwarted every plan, fought every measure, that looked to fortifying our defenceless seaboard. Without any plan or idea of his own, he has fought the ideas of everybody else. Densely ignorant of the whole question of defences, he has refused to receive light and instruction from any quarter, and has blindly fought every suggestion for armament, no matter how patriotically urged or wisely conceived.

This language is as plain as it is truthful and has additional force, coming as it does from a representative democratic paper. Mr. RANDALL'S favorite method of staving off public action by referring the subject to board after board is fully explained, and the *Star* says: "Hon. SAMUEL RANDALL is now looking about to see how he can organize another board to find what to do and thus dupe and deceive the country a year longer. If Mr. RANDALL'S ignorance is genuine, and we concede that it is, then he never will learn what to do. If he has the capacity for information, knowledge, full and fresh, is all about him. There is no use of waiting for Mr. RANDALL to be informed. Let other men take the reports of the Gun Foundry Board and the Fortification Board and read them and they will know enough to go forward intelligently." The article concludes with a commendation of the Timby system of harbor defence.

THE Washington *Star*, referring to the recent trial of 1st Lieutenant CHAS. HUMPHREYS, 3d U. S. Artillery, at Washington Barracks, says:

There is considerable comment among Army officers upon the Court-martial. They are of the opinion that the question whether Lieutenant Humphreys's children should or should not have been permitted to skate on a pond in the grounds is a rather trivial one to have warranted a Court-martial. At first there was a general impression that there was something of importance back of the insignificant matter which has been made public that would come out in the trial, but as yet nothing of the kind has appeared. The members of the court are ignorant of anything of another character to be considered. Army officers are surprised that General Schofield should have treated the matter as serious enough to require a Court martial; but some are of the opinion that petty jealousies and domestic quarrels, which are apt to arise among families at Army posts, are at the bottom of the trouble.

Be this as it may, the question before the officer whose duty it was to convene the court was a plain one, so far as we understand it. The charge against the Lieutenant was a serious one—positive disobedience of orders plainly communicated—and we do not see what other course a Department Commander could well take with such premises. Strict obedience to the lawful orders of superiors is required of all in the Army from the highest to the lowest, and though in this particular case the specification to the charge may seem trivial, there can be but one opinion among Army men as to the gravity of the charge. It is for the court to determine the measure of guilt, and possibly it was the fear that there *might* be "petty jealousies and domestic quarrels at the bottom of the trouble," to quote the *Star*, which determined the Department Commander to bring officers of rank and experience from a distance whose judgments would of necessity be untrammelled by local surroundings. The expense arising from the detail has also been grossly exaggerated, but this is an unimportant question compared with the vital one at issue: "Were the lawful orders of a superior officer, plainly enunciated, wilfully disobeyed?" The Army cannot afford to have such a question disregarded, neither on the score of expense, nor the natural wish to conceal "domestic quarrels" from the public gaze.

PETITIONS from non-commissioned officers and enlisted men praying for legislation making the necessary service for retirement 25 years instead of 30, continue to pour into both houses of Congress. A large batch of them, which were forwarded to Senator LOGAN just previous to his death, were presented in the Senate by Mr. CULLOM on Thursday. Beyond the presentation of these petitions there has really been nothing done toward bringing about the legislation asked for, and there is, of course, no probability of action being taken during the remainder of the short session.

THE provision in the Army appropriation bill allowing mileage on land grant railroads and requiring officers to procure their transportation, where practicable, from the Quartermaster's Department, passed the Senate in the same form as it came from the House, so that this provision, which is as follows, is sure to become a law:

Provided, That in disbursing this amount the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to an officer shall be four cents

per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually travelled routes, and, in addition thereto, upon the officer's certificate that it was not practicable to obtain transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of the transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers: *And provided further*, That when any officer so travelling shall travel in whole or in part on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the U. S. are entitled to be transported free of charge, he shall be allowed for himself only four cents per mile as a subsistence fund for every mile necessarily travelled over any such last named railroad.

There is a question still in dispute, however, as to whether officers travelling with troops will be allowed mileage, the Senate having added to the bill an amendment allowing mileage to officers travelling on duty "without troops."

UNLESS an unusually large number of casualties occur in the Army between now and the 30th of June next, at least a dozen of the West Point graduates of this year will find themselves commissioned as "additionals" when the time comes for their assignment to regiments. At this writing there are eighteen vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant actually existing, one in the Engineer Corps, two in the cavalry, four in the artillery, and eleven in the infantry. Five more are assured, three of them by vacancies now existing on the disability retired list, and two by retirements on account of age, which will take place between now and June next. The graduating class numbers 65. Forty-two vacancies from unforeseen casualties must, therefore, occur within the next five months in order to give full second lieutenancies to the entire class—a number that can hardly be looked for.

NAVY legislation is at a standstill this week. The reorganization bill remains in the same unfinished state; but little progress has been made by the House Naval Committee on the Naval appropriation bill, and in the Senate not a single measure of interest to the Navy has been introduced, reported or otherwise acted upon.

LIEUTENANT T. J. CLAY, 10th U. S. Infantry, inspector of rifle practice, Department of Arizona, makes in a recent report some interesting statements, under the heads of Figure of Merit, Practice, Mounted Pistol Practice, Positions and Ranges, and closes with the following "Recommendations:" That the sight known as the "Rocky Mountain Buck-horn," be issued for trial; that there be an increased allowance of rifle, carbine and pistol ammunition (fixed); that the self-registering target be tried; that at the annual competitions additional matches, with prizes, be established for the officers and soldiers on the "distinguished list," and pistol matches, with prizes, for mounted troopers; that no preliminary practice be held over the skirmish range, as it thus becomes firing at known distances; that one-half the qualifying scores at 200 yards for sharpshooter and marksman, be made with the elbow away from the body—at 300 yards, half the scores to be made in the kneeling position, and half at the long ranges in the prone position; that those officers and soldiers on the "distinguished list" be excused from *compulsory* practice and re-qualifying, their previous scores being used in computing the company figure of merit, and that *all officers* having once qualified as sharpshooters, or who have won the marksman's pin, be allowed to retain their standing without being required to re-qualify each year. Lieutenant R. F. Bates, A. D. C., inspector of rifle practice in the Department of Dakota, in his excellent annual report recommends:

1. That in all competitions the number of runs for skirmishers be increased from two to four, and the result divided by two, which result shall be credited to the skirmisher in his total for that class of firing.
2. That hereafter instead of issuing, annually, to every sharpshooter and marksman certificates as such, the certificate first issued be endorsed by the respective post commander where renewed qualification is made, giving the score made; and that certificates only be issued for first qualification.
3. That the necessary legislation be asked for to secure to all enlisted men participating in competitions, commutation of rations at the rates prescribed for soldiers travelling on duty.
4. The issue of a six seconds sand glass, for skirmishing.
5. That a suitable silver medal be given to the competitor in the Department competition making the highest aggregate score in the two days known distance firing.
6. That distinguished marksmen be given a suitable medal, badge or ribbon, to be worn by them on occasions of ceremony. At present the Army contains several of this distinguished class who have nothing to show for the many years of patient study and labor they have given to this subject.

THE total number of letters transported last year in all quarters of the globe was 5,849,000,000, to which may be added about 1,077,000,000 post cards, 4,610,000,000 articles of printed matter, and about 104,000,000 samples, making in all 11,640,000,000 pieces of mail matter handled by the 489,000 officers and employees in the 154,000 post offices of the world. Total pieces mailed in Europe, 7,249,300,000; America, 3,819,000,000; Asia, 389,600,000; Australia, 151,400,000; Africa, 30,700,000.

IN presenting from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs the bill (H. R. 1085) to place Albion S. Keith on the retired list of the Navy, which the Senate passed last week, Mr. Dawes said:

This cadet graduated in 1883 among the very first cadets in his class, a very promising young man in every respect, of whom the Academy according to the letter of the superintendent, had great expectations. I was one of the visitors that year, and my special attention was called by the faculty to the promise of this young man. He was put to sea under the regulation which requires two years' service at sea, and when abroad was taken with inflammatory rheumatism. His quarters were in a very exposed position in the ship. He lay there and the surgeon of the ship did not seem to be aware of the perilous condition he was in, and, without reflecting upon the surgeon, he was wofully neglected. He tried to get permission to be sent to a hospital in the foreign port, but for reasons that were satisfactory to the surgeon, the surgeon insisted upon keeping him on board the ship. He was kept under a promise that when they got to a better port he would be put in a foreign hospital, but at that time when the surgeon of the vessel came to examine him he found him, to his utter astonishment, a perfect wreck. He was brought out of the vessel and sent home by a special steamer, and is now the most perfect wreck that ever one saw in the world. He came home and on his bed was examined at the end of the two years, and then passed, under those circumstances, the twelfth in a class of forty-three. But they have been obliged to discharge him from the Service because of his utter wreck. He is upon crutches and has to be helped from door to door, and there is no prospect of his ever being better, and he probably will not live more than a very brief time. All of the departments recommend that he should be an ensign retired. Technically under the law which was passed that very year those who graduate in the four years' course must serve two years at sea before they get a commission. That is the reason why he is not put upon the retired list without action of Congress. The Secretary of the Navy, the Superintendent of the Academy, the surgeon, the commander of the ship, and all join in saying that justice requires that he be put where he would have been if he had had the commission of ensign.

THERE is no end of new magazine guns. The *Horse Guards Gazette* thinks it has found an English repeater "in comparison with which neither the Schuloff nor any other foreign type has the smallest claim to be considered the infantry arm of the future." The Paris *Matin* reports on two new systems of repeating rifles. One, invented by Captain Pralou, of the artillery, has great penetration combined with rapidity of fire; and at a distance of 600 to 800 metres great accuracy is obtained. The second rifle constructed by Masin, the inventor of the well-known electric lamp, is said to fire more quickly than any other hitherto invented, since all cartridges in the magazine can be used up without taking the rifle from the shoulder for a single moment. The *United Service Gazette* says: "It is reported that the British Government has decided to adopt Herr Schuloff's gun, and to this end the inventor has arrived in England to explain the nature of his weapon, and doubtless his views on magazine guns will be of especial value to the Small Arms Committee now sitting at the War Office."

THE machine gun has been for the first time recognized as part of the regular equipment of the British Army, by the organization at Mandalay, Burmah, of a battery of Gardiner guns. In an article on the employment of these guns, the Bombay *Gazette*, says: "The machine guns in Burmah would be far more effective under infantry control, for the commander of any important system of posts, having to send out numerous flying expeditions, could attach a gun to any column he thought might require strengthening; whereas, with a battery at headquarters, the guns will be under the control of the central authority only, and will be sent out by him for use on particular expeditions. The utility of these guns in the defence of stockades or redoubts of the description used in Burmah can hardly be over-estimated. A single gun would enable half-a-dozen men to be as powerful for defence as a company of infantry, and as these jungle forts generally only have one open approach the concentrated fire would be employed in the most effective way."

ACCORDING to the Cheyenne *Leader*, Mexico has a very effective way of recruiting. A colonel, being short of men, sent fifty troopers into a Sonora town and ran down thirty or forty citizens, locked them up on a bogus charge of drunkenness, and had them "sentenced" to serve in the army for one year. All this took less than half a day, but there was more or less fun while it lasted.

GENERAL BRAGG is opposed to the Senate amendment to the Army appropriation bill allowing Gen. Sherman the service of a general service clerk. He considers, however, that he should have a clerk and will offer an amendment to the legislative bill for the purpose, but he will endeavor to have the amendment to the Army bill stricken out on the ground that the corps of Army clerks is already too large.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Penn., has secured the Academy of Music, New York City, for Friday evening, Feb. 4, for the purpose of illustrating his system of instruction. One hundred and twenty-five Indian students will give examples of the various industries, together with speeches and songs, and a debate on the question: "*Resolved*, That the Indian be exterminated." Music will be furnished by the school band and choir.

"ORDNANCE EXPERT" sends to the New York *Herald* an argument in favor of the use of cast iron in place of steel for heavy guns, citing a variety of instances to show the unreliability of steel and setting against these a similar number of citations from the record of cast iron guns, one of which, an 8-in. rifle, was, in 1871, "fired more than one thousand rounds and was repeatedly under pressure of more than forty tons to the square inch." He adds: "Within the past two years a 12-inch smooth bore Rodman gun of 25 tons weight has been fired more than 300 rounds, with 130 pound charges, and is in good condition. Since 1886 a 12-inch breechloading rifle, entirely of cast iron, has been fired 137 rounds with charges producing 15,000 to 19,000 foot tons energy, and is still serviceable. A 100-ton cast iron gun, made for the Italian Government, of 17.72 bore, carrying a 2,200 pound ball and fired by a charge of 485 pounds of Fossano slow burning powder, has been fired 400 times, while no steel gun of over 12 inches has ever been fired over 135 times."

THE Omaha *Herald* says: "No bloody Apache who ever wandered red-handed in the Chiricahuas with scalps at his belt was ever hideous as the foe that now, in the person of the anarchist, menaces the welfare of the country. Armed with deadly weapons, equipped with an unreasoning hatred, influenced by fancied wrongs, the frothing monomaniac assaults all that is pure and good. The leaders, secure in jail, have nothing further to dread. They have lost their fear without losing influence, and others with tongues as malignant and hearts as pitiless have risen up to give voice to their fiendish theories. There is one remedy. The remedy applied to vermin and disease. Extermination."

THE Army and Navy will be delighted to hear that General "Joe" Hawley is to be sent to represent the good State of Connecticut for another six years in the Senate of the U. S. It would be a misfortune if a man so honest, able, and everyway capable, should be deprived of an office for which experience has fitted him because of divisions of sentiment in his own party. It is bad enough when the changes in political control deprive the country of the services of such men. The place of General Logan in the Senate is to be filled by Chas. B. Farwell, who has served his State in the lower House of Congress for several terms since his first election to that body in 1870.

BREVET CAPTAIN JAMES W. DIXON, late 1st Lieut. 4th Artillery, has published a little volume entitled "The Rank and File of the United States Army." Many facts are found in it that are of value to the soldier or to him who contemplates enlisting. The life of the soldier has been carefully summarized, and the subject of Post Schools is treated at length. It will be interesting to many soldiers, as well as to those civilians who are interested in military affairs. It may be had (price 25 cents) by addressing the author at Flushing, L. I.

THE Congressional Centennial Celebration Committee has decided in reference to the centennial of the adoption of the Constitution that there shall be an address and some kind of civic and military display to be agreed upon in detail hereafter. As to the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, it was determined to refer everything to a joint committee of the two Houses of Congress.

THE San Francisco *Report*, ever mindful of details, says: Gen. Miles's headquarters are to be in the old St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles; a large building, with an area of 8,000 square feet. Gen. Miles will bring with him eleven staff officers and forty clerks and attaches. Eight thousand square feet will give to each of these fifty-two gentlemen 154 square feet; or, in other words, a space of 14x11 feet.

THE Board of Army Officers, Major James Biddle, 6th Cavalry, President, auditing the War claims of certain States and Territories, are slowly but surely advancing with the work. They finished with the claims of the State of Nevada this week and are now engaged on the Texas claims. Several other States and Territories, with their thousands of claims, are yet to be gone through with. It is estimated that at least three years will be required to complete the work.

A MEETING of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution will be held at Governor's Island Wednesday next, Jan. 26, to elect five vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, an assistant secretary and a vice-treasurer.

THE American Society of Civil Engineers held its annual meeting in New York this week, and discussed many interesting scientific matters.

THE decision of the Supreme Court in the Navy longevity case of Woodward, is still in the hands of Justice Harlan

THE New York *Herald* publishes a letter from Mr. J. R. Haskell and accompanies it with a fierce editorial attack upon Gen. Benét for nullifying an act of Congress by refusing to manufacture a multicharge gun, for which Congress made a special appropriation. The question as to the merits of the gun, the *Herald* contends, does not enter into the controversy. Under no circumstances should Gen. Benét assume to set aside the will of the legislative body. It publishes in this connection the following letter sent to it by Mr. Haskell and written by "a very distinguished officer, a veteran of the two wars:"

MY DEAR SIR: I have from the outset felt an interest in the success of the multicharge gun of which you are the inventor, and I have read with indignation the evidence of malicious intent to prevent you from succeeding in the effort to establish a new weapon of warfare.

The ingenuity and deviltry resorted to by our public servants in the departments at Washington to defeat and destroy the efforts of the lawmakers for the people can never be realized except by those who have gone through a sickening experience such as you are passing through.

Your case is so one sided and the treatment accorded to you so grievously unjust that feelings of wonder and astonishment are aroused because the author is not brought to judgment.

The Ordnance Department is an anomaly not found in any other country apart from other staff departments. Ever since its organization, in 1838 (a personal matter at that time), it has always maintained the "softest" stations, the most liberal pay, and the most exclusive, clannish character in the Army. Excepting a few officers, such as Benton and Laidley and others, the history of the ordnance officers is a history of war with native inventive talent and obstructors of American ingenuity.

It has always maintained its "ring" character and claimed the power of nominating who should be examined in the line of the Army for transfer to its list.

In the paper sent me you have fully established your claim for attention and services, and I sincerely hope justice may be speedily awarded to you.

THE Senate on Thursday ratified the treaty with Hawaii, extending the reciprocity convention for seven years, with the following important addition: Article II. His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands grants to the Government of the United States the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl River in the Island of Oahu, and to establish and maintain there a coaling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the entrance to said harbor, and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid. The adoption of this addition was opposed by the Senators from California, on the ground that it would jeopardize the acceptance of the treaty by Hawaii.

A ROYAL warrant which took effect on January 1, establishes the following rates of pay for British Army officers on the retired list, according to length of service: Lieutenants, $750 to $1,000; Captains, $600 to $1,000; Majors, $600 to $1,500; Lieutenant-Colonels and Colonels, $1,250 to $2,250; Maj.-General, $3,000 to $3,500; Lieut.-General, $3,750 to $4,250; General, $4,500 to $5,000. Among the new provisions as to compulsory retirement is one directing that a 2d Lieutenant, a Lieutenant, and a Captain shall, subject to certain conditions, retire from the army on the retired pay on attaining the age of 45, or after being unemployed for five years continuously, whichever may first happen. A Major is to retire on retired pay on attaining the age of 48, or after being unemployed for five years continuously. A Colonel who, on attaining the age of 55 (or of 58 in certain cases), may hold the temporary rank of Major-General, is to retire on ceasing to hold such temporary rank, or on attaining the age of 62, whichever may first happen. After 10 years have elapsed from the date of an officer (other than an officer of Royal Engineers) being seconded or lent to hold a colonial military situation, if he does not rejoin his regiment, he is permanently to retire from the army. An officer placed on retired pay, whose service has been in all respects satisfactory, may be granted honorary promotion to the rank next higher than that held by him, provided he has completed 20 years' full-pay service, and have served on full pay in that rank. Honorary promotion may also be granted as above in a special case, where an officer has been compulsorily retired on account of age or non-employment, and has been prevented from completing 20 years' full-pay service. Officers may be promoted without regard to vacancies after completing the following terms of full-pay service: 2d Lieutenants, three years; Lieutenants, eleven years; Captains, twenty years; Majors, seven years; Lieutenant-Colonels four years. A Colonel will be eligible for promotion to a vacancy on the establishment of Major-Generals up to the age of 55. If on attaining that age, he will, while holding such temporary rank, be eligible for promotion up to the age of 62. A Colonel who held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before Oct. 1, 1877, will be eligible for promotion to Major-General up to the age of 58, and if, on attaining that age, he shall hold the temporary rank of Major-General, he will be eligible for promotion up to the age of 62. There are no material changes affecting general officers. The establishment of effective general officers is reduced by the following, one-third of the vacancies to be absorbed until the reduction is completed: Generals, 10; Lieutenant-Generals, 35; Major-Generals, 95; total 140. Added to these are 3 Generals, 8 Lieutenant-Generals, and 22 Major-Generals in the Indian Staff Corps. There are provisions for the amalgamation of the general officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers on the Indian lists with those on the British lists.

THE New York *Herald* has an hysterical article on the proposed new barracks at Chicago, in which a few facts and still fewer ideas are elaborated into a sensational article of four columns. All the information we are able to gather from it is that the land offered by the Commercial Club cost $250 an acre. The bluff rises nearly eighty feet above the level of the lake for the entire mile and a half of the lake front of the land. The tract is thus on an elevated plateau, broken by six picturesque ravines, where mineral springs pour forth enough water to make delightful little rills. Three of the ravines converge at the shore of the lake, where there is a shelving beach. This is on the northern end nearest Lake Forest. Messrs. Holabird and Roche have prepared plans for building, which contemplate about seventy-five structures, including officers' quarters, headquarters, soldiers' barracks, storehouses, stables and gun sheds. These structures will be mostly two stories high, in the English manor house style of architecture, with sloping roofs and peaked gables. The headquarters alone will be three stories high. All the structures for the officers will be built of stone, with slate roofs. The soldiers' barracks will be a series of plain buildings with dormitories, each to accommodate 100 men. The parade ground will be magnificent. The Highwood review would equal the Easter manœuvres at Aldershot. The *Herald* gives what purports to be a list of the members of the Commercial Club and says: "Chicago has at least sixty well scared rich men. They want a garrison of Regular soldiers commanded by West Pointers. Their confidence in the State militia is nil. The Chicago millionnaire wants twelve companies, and he believes a company ought to contain a thousand men at least. Do these people represent the true sentiment of the city?" Of which we may say that if they don't represent public sentiment they will before many years have passed over our heads. A correspondent of the JOURNAL makes the happy suggestion that the new post be named after General Logan. This is so obviously proper that we expect to see the suggestion adopted without discussion when the proper time for christening arrives.

THE mileage fund for the Army for the current year is running pretty low, and the probabilities are that a deficiency appropriation will have to be asked for to carry the Department through until the end of the fiscal year. The total amount appropriated for the purpose was $130,000; considerably over half that sum has already been expended. The fact that the amount is running low is not an indication that more money has been expended for mileage this year than previous years. The Pay Department has been compelled to pay for both mileage and transportation from the fund, whereas under the old eight-cent mileage law officers frequently took transportation instead of mileage, which was formerly furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

THE Burlington *Free Press* publishes a long letter from Gen. W. F. Smith, dated College Point, L. I., July 30, 1864, addressed to Senator Foote of Vermont. In it Smith asserts that his removal from command of the 18th Army Corps by Gen. Grant at Bermuda Hundred was due to the fact that Grant obtained whiskey by surreptitious methods and drank too much of it; that Gen. Butler discovered the fact and went to Gen. Grant and threatened to expose his intoxication unless the order removing him instead of Smith was revoked. Of this the *Free Press* says:

It will strike many persons as curious that, if the commander of all the United States armies wanted whiskey for his own use he should be driven to any "surreptitious" methods to obtain it, when his subordinate generals appear to have been able to supply themselves abundantly. To some, doubtless, the question will occur how far it becomes a host to disclose and criticize the drinking of a guest to whom he supplies liquor. Gen. Grant was at this time superintending the movements of three or four armies with an ability not consistent with the belief that he was in any besotted condition of mind or body. On the whole it will be admitted that this letter, now for the first time printed in full, affords remarkable confirmation of the statement of Gen. Grant's reasons for relieving Gen. Smith, given six years ago by Gen. Badeau, in his Military Life of Gen. Grant, a volume, the manuscript of which it has been understood passed under Gen. Grant's eye before it was printed. The characteristic of extreme captiousness, thus depicted in Gen. Smith's character, was undoubtedly a very great hindrance to his highest success. Without it, the war would perhaps have closed on few records more brilliant than his.

THE first train over the railroad connecting Prescott, A. T., with the Atlantic and Pacific R. R., and establishing communication between Prescott and the rest of the world was run on the 1st of January.

A RESOLUTION was offered in the Senate on Wednesday by Mr. Manderson and referred to the Committee on Printing, authorizing the printing of Lieut. Henry T. Allen's report of his explorations in Alaska.

AN interesting and important hearing was held on Wednesday on the subject of coast defences by the House Sub-Committee on Fortifications. Gentlemen representing the New York Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and Transportation, and delegates from New Haven to the National Board of Trade, were present, who all urged the necessity of the Government's taking action in the construction of coast defences, and recommended the adoption of rams and torpedoes and mortar batteries, because they could be provided with rapidity and were very effective. They held that it would take too long to construct the vessels and guns, and that the same results could be secured in rams, torpedoes and mortars. The steel guns, etc., would take five years to produce, while the other defences could be provided in a year. They thought ten rams should be provided for New York harbor, while five would be sufficient for the harbors of other cities. The rams would cost about $250,000 each. Mortars could, by the use of the charts of the city and harbor, be placed in a well, if need be, and by connecting its position by telegraph with an elevation in the distance, the operator of the mortar could throw a shell within a space of fifty feet, and no sight would be required, as with a gun, and everything would depend on the smoke or fog or darkness. Mr. Webb, an old shipbuilder, believed that oak hulks were as good as steel in warfare, as the modern guns would crush the thickest steel armors when the vessel was moving at a higher speed, and the oak hulls were capable of greater speed than armored ones.

THE Assistant Adjutants-General of the Army are energetically engaged in interesting Senators and Representatives in the bill introduced last week for the reorganization of the Adjutant-General's Department. They have encountered no opposition thus far, and although the session is pretty well advanced, they are quite hopeful of bringing the measure to a successful issue before March 4th.

THE House Military Committee has reported with favorable recommendations the bills authorizing the President to return the "Twiggs's swords," captured by Gen. B. F. Butler, to the rightful owner thereof at the time of capture, and appropriating $300 for the purchase of Gen. Price's portrait of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf., will report to the superintendent of the recruiting service for temporary duty at David's Island (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

The leaves granted Lieut. John Carland, 6th Inf., and Major A. M. Randol, 1st Art., are extended two months on surgeon's certificates (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

A. G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Columbus, Jan. 24, Detail: Capts. Wm. B. Beck, 5th Art., and Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Anthony W. Vogdes, Wm. R. Hamilton and Samuel E. Allen; 2d Lieuts. Harvey C. Carbaugh and Avery D. Andrews, and 2d Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 13, Div. A., Jan. 20.)

Leave for 15 days, to commence on or about Feb. 1, is granted Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg., Fort Columbus (S. O. 14, Div. A., Jan. 21.)

The leave of Capt. G. F. Wilson, 12th Inf., is extended one month, and that of Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf., two months (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.)

COURT OF CLAIMS.

IN the U. S. Court of Claims on Wednesday were argued and submitted for opinion three claims involving the right of an officer to mileage when travelling to a new post of duty at the expiration of a leave of absence. The cases are those of 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Townsend, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wm. English, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. G. Ayres, 10th Cav. These three officers were in Washington on leaves of absence when they received orders to their stations. They were refused mileage under Par. 2427, Army Regulations, as follows:

"When the station of an officer, either serving with or without troops, is changed while he is on leave of absence, he will be entitled on joining his new station to mileage for the *excess only* of distance from the place of receipt of his order to his new station over the distance to his old station."

The counsel for the claimants contend that the following regulation, Par. 2433, conflicts with the regulation above referred to, and also with the law, and therefore maintain that neither can have effect:

"When an officer on leave of absence is ordered to rejoin the station or troops he left, he will not be entitled to transportation or mileage unless the public service requires the performance of a duty en route, in which case the order shall specify the particular duty, the necessity therefor, and the point at which the duty will commence and end."

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, U. S. A.; Col. Heywood; U. S. M. C.; Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A.; General T. F. Rodenbough, Gen. R. H. Jaekson, U. S. A., Majors J. P. Sanger and Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. Army, were among those attending the silver reception of the 23d N. G., S. N. Y., in Brooklyn on Thursday evening.

THE nomination of Major Wm. P. Chambliss has been returned from the Senate to the President for correction, to read as follows: "Wm. P. Chambliss, late Major, 4th Cavalry, to be Major of Cavalry." The Military Committee object to the words "to rank as such from March 30, 1864."

CAPTAIN G. E. OVERTON and family are at the "Woodmount," Iowa Circle, Washington, for the winter.

THE colonel, a man of a few words, is not apt to brook any discussion from his subordinates at the meetings of the staff officers, but Major Brummer, who always has opinions, offers some, when the colonel brusquely interrupts: "Your opinion, my dear major, we would prefer best to see among your posthumous papers."—*Tableau.*

THE STATE TROOPS.

CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK GUARD.

THE annual reports presented to the Governor of New York at the opening of the New York Legislature show an aggregate of 650,000 men in the State subject to military duty under the requirements of the Constitution of 1792. The organized force numbers 12,425, subdivided as follows: General and staff, 48; artillery, 461; infantry, 11,916. The following is a summary by Brigades:

Brigade.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
First	4,253	1,132	5,385
Second	2,515	393	2,937
Third	1,842	366	2,208
Fourth	1,553	324	1,877
Totals	10,163	2,214	12,377

The total strength at the muster of 1885 was 12,276. This force is considered sufficient and the numerous applications to form new separate companies are not favorably considered. Indeed it is recommended that for the good of the service the 4th Battery, of Troy; the 9th Separate Company, of Whitehall; the 29th Separate Company, of Oswego, and the 39th Separate Company, of Mohawk, be disbanded. Otherwise the separate companies of the State, generally, are in very excellent condition, and it is suggested that an energetic, competent officer be detailed to make a tour of all these companies at least twice a year, and give them the benefit of his experience and knowledge.

Col. McGrath, Asst. Inspector-General, recommended the disbandment of the 8th New York, but the Inspector-General does not concur in this suggestion. He says:

The 2d Brigade, of Brooklyn, has been provided by the county of Kings with an ample and fine parade ground. The organizations of this brigade should be directed on every occasion of inspection and muster to use this ground, where the inspecting officer would be able to see the drill, and judge of the efficiency of the officers and guides. No one is a stronger advocate of day inspection than myself, but until proper provision can be made, and so long as the choice of locality is left with regimental commanders, I consider the evening, and in the armory, as very much preferable to the afternoon, and the street. I think that in regiments and battalions, field music should be no part of company organizations, but that they should be enlisted by the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion.

The reports of the Assistant Inspector-General on the last annual inspection, show that to a very large extent such proper discipline and military courtesy as should does not exist throughout the National Guard. It seems to me that this is the very foundation on which to build up a truly efficient and reliable body of State troops. It has frequently been suggested that moral suasion is all-sufficient to accomplish discipline in the National Guard. Nothing should be left undone that can tend to arouse the pride and enthusiasm on the part of the men. I suggest the following as not only reasonable, but absolutely necessary for success:

Prompt and regular attendance at drills, or a sufficient explanation in case of absence.

Attention and prompt obedience to all orders prescribed by the Code or Regulations, and such as emanate from other superior authority, written or expressed.

Saluting of all officers whenever and wherever met, while on duty or within the enclosure of their armories.

Personal neatness as regards dress, and cleanliness of equipments.

That a more perfect control does not exist is solely due to the absolute incompetency of commanding officers, more particularly of companies.

The State service uniform does not, in my opinion, meet the requirements of a service dress. I consider the coat as unsightly and cumbersome, being a sort of a nondescript, neither handsome, dress or fatigue. What I think experience has fully proven to be requisite, is a neat-fitting, substantial five-button cloth blouse, similar to that now worn by the 22d Regiment as fatigue, instead of the present garment, and that, together with this, should be issued a fatigue cap, and canvas helmet without ornament or spike. For mounted men, instead of a blouse, a close-fitting jacket. This uniform, with the blue overcoat, will, I think, be acceptable to all, and I am sure will be more sightly and serviceable. While the style and color of uniforms for all organizations should be alike some distinctive mark should be given to each.

The issuance of new and improved arms will be continued during the year.

A great obstacle to advancement in proficiency, particularly in regiments, is the positive incompetency or inefficiency of company commanders. Some have appeared absolutely ignorant of their duties, others, while possibly able to pass the required examination, are quite as unfitted as their ignorant brethren.

With reference to this statement, the Adjutant-General says:

It is principally due the opportunities for practical instruction presented at the Peekskill camp that it can be said without exaggeration that the State now has a force which as a whole is well drilled, well disciplined, and can be safely relied on for prompt and efficient service whenever called upon. It is true, as is shown by the Inspector-General's report, that there are some marked exceptions to be made in this statement, but at the same time it must be remembered that there are many notable instances of organizations that have attained a very high standard of military qualifications.

Gen. Porter reports that the material of which the Guard is composed is admirable, and, as a general rule, well represents the industry, prosperity, and integrity of the State. Thanks to the State camp, a great improvement has been made in the condition of the force. Regarding equipment, the Adjutant-General says that the only serious objection to the Remington rifle is that it does not correspond in calibre with the arms issued by the General Government, and there is no doubt but that a magazine gun will eventually be adopted for the Army. In relation to uniforms he recommends that new overcoats of the cloth and pattern prescribed by the regulations should be procured without delay. A blouse also is a part of the regulation uniform, and is what the troops actually require. It is suggested that the purchase of overcoats and blouses be made the subject of a special appropriation. On the subject of armories, the General says: "As a rule all the organizations are quartered in suitable armories, except in New York City." The remarks upon the several regiments and batteries are as follows:

7th, New York.—Per cent. present, 93.69.

The inspection and muster of this regiment resulted in adding another to the many evidences of thrift, zeal and organization pride already achieved. 966 officers and men present from an aggregate of 1,037 is a grand showing. This in addition to the fact that this was the largest number in both present and aggregate in the history of the regiment, is an event of which they may feel justly proud. In all respects it is a complete organization: presenting a fine military appearance, thoroughly disciplined and efficiently officered. They should at once be furnished with new equipments to make their outfit complete.

8th, New York.—Per cent. present, 46.50.

Anyone interested in the National Guard could not have witnessed this inspection without deep feelings of sympathy and regret. To have seen an organization, once justly so proud of its existence, present such a pitiable appearance, was in the extreme sad. While it is not my custom, nor do I believe in extolling officers for the performance of *duties;* I consider that it would be unjust to pass on the condition of this regiment without making mention of the devoted efforts of Col. George D. Scott, whose courage and spirit, through years of adversity, deserve special mention. It is my judgment that the 8th Regt., in its present condition, is of no value to the State, and unless immediate assurances can be given of its possible recuperation, it should be disbanded for the good of the Service.

9th, New York.—Per cent. present, 72.74. General appearance, condition of arms, etc., very good, and discipline vastly improved, as compared with past inspections. Dead wood should be eradicated and more particular attention given to methods of recruiting in the future.

11th, New York.—Per cent. present, 76.48. Shows marked and satisfactory progress, but much work remains. Incompetent officers should be got rid of, including the officer commanding Co. B, who "should either resign or be ordered before a State Examining Board to prove his ability." More attention should be paid to personal neatness and setting up, and particular attention should be directed to par. 16, School of the Soldier, at the opening of every company drill.

12th, New York.—Per cent. present, 87.34. "Great absence of uniformity in adjustment of equipments, and in some companies no apparent attempt to present themselves in a neat, soldierly manner. The regiment is otherwise in a healthy, prosperous condition; in excellent hands, and must continue to improve."

13th, Brooklyn.—Present, 81.58 per cent. "Notwithstanding the very serious disturbances existing in this regiment, the result of the inspection was creditable. The men seemed to have made special effort to present themselves properly, and with few exceptions were fully rewarded for their efforts. The regiment is a good one, and should rate among the best of the National Guard organizations. But its proper position will never be attained until officers and men thoroughly comprehend the true meaning and understanding of the word 'discipline,' and they become in fact, as well as in name, soldiers. The regiment is well equipped; uniforms and accoutrements in very good condition."

14th, Brooklyn.—Present, 84.64 per cent. "With very little more care on the part of some of the company officers this regiment would have made a very clean inspection. Carelessness on the part of company commanders in not properly overlooking the men prior to coming to the ground was the cause of destroying what might have been an excellent appearance. The regiment is efficient and reliable, ably commanded, and with proper response on the part of company officers should prosper."

22d, New York.—Per cent. present, 85.31. Presented a very neat, soldierly appearance in their fatigue uniform. Men steady and attentive, giving appearance of thorough discipline. Equipments new and carefully adjusted. No defects worthy of note were observed, it being apparent that all companies were combined to honor the regiment. The inspection was creditable to all concerned.

23d, Brooklyn.—Present 97.12 per cent. "The very elegant inspection of this regiment demonstrates most thoroughly how a well organized and well disciplined regiment can appear in the State uniform. The very neat appearance, perfect adjustment of equipments and soldierly bearing of all are facts of which the regiment may feel justly proud. While the percentage present is grand as a matter of record, and so far unexcelled by any regiment or battalion, it seems to me that the very commendable zeal exercised to obtain a full attendance was overdone in bringing men to the armory for muster who should have been at home in their beds. Laudable deeds should not be carried to extremes."

32d, Brooklyn.—Present 74.60 per cent. "The condition of the regiment has changed, but little during the past year, either in numbers or other evident improvement. What is noted in many other organizations is apparent here, that is, the apparent remissness of company commanders in properly supervising the dress and equipment of their commands. All deficiencies and errors are properly chargeable to them and no one else. Until an improvement is made in this quarter, approach to perfection will never be attained. It is hoped that the prospects of soon occupying a new and commodious drill hall will be an incentive to a better condition of affairs in the 32d. Cos. B, C, F, G, I and K are below the minimum."

47th, Brooklyn.—Present 89.08 per cent. "For a regiment which has been housed for a year in so magnificent an armory, and only recently furnished by the State with new equipments, the 47th did not present as neat and soldierly appearance as it should have. It seems almost as if in some of the companies the neglect to properly equip the men and carelessness in dress was purposely to invite adverse criticism. Discipline for the most part is very poor, giving evidence of either incapacity or carelessness on the part of commanding officers of companies, which should be looked to. A regiment composed of such good material, so comfortably quartered, and with an efficient field, would have made a much better showing if company officers had evinced a proper pride of appreciation."

65th, Buffalo.—Present 71.91 per cent.

Condition deplorable; the companies (with the exception of F, which made a very creditable appearance) having paid no attention to the order for inspection. Appearance of the men slovenly, and everything giving proof of lack of discipline. "Attention to military courtesy seems to have been entirely ignored. Officers were met and passed by enlisted men, as if beneath their notice. The commanding officer exceeds his proper limit in assuming to dictate to company commanders in regard to the internal affairs of the company, thus lessening the respect of their men. The battalion drill was in strong contrast with the appearance and demeanor of the regiment during the ceremony of inspection. All movements were promptly and correctly performed; the instruction of guides particularly reflecting credit."

69th, New York.—Per cent. present, 75.17. Material can be developed into one of the most effective organizations in the State. Discipline, poor; company commanders failing to properly govern their men and the companies making a poor appearance when under their supervision, though the regiment in review, under command of the colonel, was very steady and presented a soldierly appearance. A regiment with so valiant a record should make a better showing, which it will never do until the company officers attend to their business.

71st, New York.—Per cent. present, 73.74.

The very decided improvement in the general appearance and discipline is in the extreme gratifying. While it is a fact that this inspection was the best, as compared with several past years, taking the regiment as a whole, it is a matter of regret that its further approach to perfection is restrained by Cos. B and F. How commanding officers can receive and retain commissions with so little apparent knowledge of their duties is a wonder to me. In all other respects the organization is to be congratulated for its prosperity.

74th, Buffalo.—Present, 87.04 per cent. Inspection gratifying and a decided improvement. General appearance good. Military courtesy deficient, and schools of instruction required in drill, some of the officers becoming demoralized at battalion drill.

Batteries.—1st—Per cent. present, 99.52. With ranks full of zeal and desirous of doing better. Marked improvement shown over last year. Drill very creditable and mechanical manœuvres prompt and accurate. 2d—Present, 91.46 per cent. Most creditable inspection for years. "All movements were executed with promptness and precision, the mechanical manœuvres reflecting credit, and the entire exhibition being in the highest degree commendable." 3d—Per cent. present, 95.16. "General military appearance excellent; condition of guns, uniforms, harness and equipments very good. While the drill may be rated as very good, it seems to lack that spirit and promptness which have marked many previous exhibitions, and for which the organization had become noted. The battery is thoroughly reliable and efficient." 4th—Present, 84.05 per cent. Inefficient and of no value; should be disbanded. 5th—Present, 81.70 per cent. Maintains its reputation as one of the best in the State. It is in good condition and well commanded. Ceremony of inspection and muster very handsomely gone through with; men steady and well disciplined. The drill was marked with life and snap throughout. Harness in good condition. 6th—Present, 84.50 per cent. Provided with four 3-in. guns; harness 25 years old. Has rifles, and makes a very presentable showing as infantry. Instruction in standing gun drill thorough, all movements being exercised with spirit and snap creditable to both officers and men.

THE BELKNAP TROPHY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I rise to a point of order, refer to the Belknap trophy, which is now thrown open to competition of the newly formed 1st Brigade. Can a trophy which was originally open to competition of companies of the old 1st Brigade only, and which was won one year by Co. F, 12th Regt., and the next year by Co. B, 22d Regt., who now hold it, be offered for competition to regiments other than those which formed the 1st Brigade at the time the said trophy was offered. It seems to me that Capt. Murphy, Co. F, 12th Regt., and Capt. King, Co. B, 22d Regt., should have been consulted upon the subject of altering the terms and conditions upon which the trophy was originally offered. What is your opinion?"

If the trophy was offered in competition to the regiments of the 1st Brigade a change in the organization of the brigade will not take the question outside the terms of the original offer. Otherwise it might be held that a change in the *personnel* of some of the regiments and companies would have a similar effect.

THE NATIONAL DRILL.

THE Secretary of War referred to General Sheridan the application of the National Drill Committee for permission to hold the proposed national drill next May on the Monument Lot and White Lot. The application had been approved by Colonel J. M. Wilson, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, with the proviso that the committee shall designate one of their number to be held responsible for all damages, and to give bonds to remove all materials and put the grounds in as good order as when they were transferred to the committee. General Sheridan concurs with the views of Colonel Wilson as to the conditions that should be exacted before the use of the grounds is permitted, and permission will be given to the Drill Committee to use the grounds as desired, with necessary restrictions.

The Boston *Sunday Herald* says: "The national militia encampment to be held in Washington this spring will not be attended by any companies of the militia of this State. The men composing the Massachusetts fighting force have all they can do to attend to their civic business, and one or two nights in each week meet to study practical military work. Fancy evolutions, fancy uniforms and fancy ideas as to military duty have dropped out of sight in this State."

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

AN impromptu battalion drill at the armory of the 8th New York, held on the evening of Jan. 18, afforded a relief from the everlasting monotony of the company drill, and was, for this reason, more thoroughly enjoyed. Cos. D and E were there for their weekly drill, one had 20 and the other 24 men, and Maj. Henry L. Chauncey, who happened to be at the armory accidentally, thought his opportunity had arrived. He organized the two companies into three commands of 8 files front, appointed an adjutant for the occasion, and the companies formed for battalion drill in rapid style. The drill had not been regularly ordered, and for this reason the proceeding may be regarded as somewhat irregular, but the end justified the means. We believe the major has never commanded at a battalion drill before, but the sequel showed that he has studied up the subject well. He gave his commands promptly and correctly, and had a quick eye for mistakes. The men, although rusty, were evidently eager to do what was right, and the affair deserves to be called a success.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

THE first of the series of the recently ordered instruction classes for officers and non-commissioned officers met on Friday evening, Jan. 14, under the supervision of Col. Camp and Lieut. Col. Harding, respectively. Both were well attended and considerable interest was shown.

The 22d has given another proof of its enterprise and sound military principles by making an application to the Adjutant General for permission to march to the State camp ground when its next tour for duty arrives, which will be during the coming camp season, provided no unforeseen obstacles arise. There is no reason to anticipate any objection on the part of Gen. Porter, who is well known to favor exercises of this kind. The practicability of such a march was demonstrated in a most successful manner last year by Co. B, 22d Regiment, Capt. W. V. King. The plan, if carried out, will not simply result beneficially to the regiment in point of instruction, but will also be a saving to the State in transportation.

Second Battery.—Captain F. P. Earle.

THE exhibition drill of the Gatling platoon of the 2d Battery on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at the drill hall of the 12th N. Y., surpassed the most sanguine expectations in every respect. A better exhibition of proficiency and skill in manipulating and manœuvring the piece has never been witnessed in a volunteer organization. The drill was witnessed by an exceptionally large and interested audience which included Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and his Adjt.-General, Col. Barber, Major J. P. Sanger, of the Army, Col. F. B. Rand, of the 9th New York, and his brother, George W. Rand, Adjutant of the 7th, and officers of nearly every New York organization. 1st Lt. Dave Wilson had command of the drill and gave his commands with a rapidity and decision which showed that he had thoroughly mastered the subject, while the men acted promptly—without the slightest hesitation in any instance. The drill consisted of a number of manœuvres by hand, a series of firings, mounting and dismounting the piece, carriage and limber, changing of wheels, and a few manœuvres by detachment. The sections developed astonishing speed, particularly in the dismounting and mounting of pieces, carriages, and limbers and coming into action in various ways, and the applause which followed their performance was well deserved. Several rounds of firing with blank cartridges closed the drill. The little by play of simulating dead soldiers, etc., gave the exhibition a slight flavor of a Buffalo Bill performance, but it did no harm and only made the exhibition more interesting to those spectators who were not experts.

When the drill was concluded the hall was transformed in a twinkling into a brilliant ballroom, while the guests of the occasion were entertained by Capt. Earle and his officers to a handsome lunch.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. Chas. L. Fincke.

THIS regiment celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on the evening of Jan. 20 by a silver reception at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The main floor was carpeted and the whole interior handsomely decorated with flags and plants. At 10.30 the grand march took place, after which dancing commenced and continued until an early hour in the morning. The Army and Navy and Marine Corps were well represented, as was also the National Guard of New York and Brooklyn. Every detail was attended to in the best possible manner, for which this regiment is noted. The building was crowded with Brooklyn's fair women and brave men, and the affair was pronounced a success, for which the following committees deserve credit: Reception Committee—Colonel Chas. L. Fincke, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bacon, Major C. E. Waters Capt. Alexis C. Smith, Capt. Ezra De Forest, Captain W. L. Candee, Lieut. J. S. Shepherd, Lieut. G. W. Middleton, Jr., Adjutant E. W. Burd, Lieut. A. A. Thompson, Capt. W. H. Greenland, Chaplain G. R. Vandewater, Lieut. H. C. Everdell, Lieut. T. W. Silcocks, Lieut. C. R. Silkman, Lieut. G. F Hamlin, General Rodney C. Ward, General Alfred C. Barnes

Colonel John N. Partridge, Major Darius Ferry, Captain Harris K. Smith. Floor Committee—Captain Darwin R. Aldridge, Chairmain, Lieut. W. S. Banta, Lieut. G. A. Williams, and four members from each company.

MILITIA ITEMS.

A commendable entertainment is in prospect for the benefit of the "Manhattan Hospital." An independent military company is to be organized, but recruits are only to be accepted from the good-looking female population who reside above 59th St., where, as is claimed by many, the prettiest girls are to be found. The company is to be uniformed in Martha Washington style and, although versed in tactics somewhat now, will receive a few additional points from "Upton." Lieut.-Col. H. Dowd, of the 12th Regiment, it is said, is to be the fortunate commander and instructor of this attractive company

The Ackerman Court held another executive session Jan. 14 and finished up their work and forwarded the papers.

The court for the trial of 1st Lieut. Russell Benedict, of Co. H, 13th Regt., met again Jan. 14 at the 14th Regt. Armory, and adjourned until Friday, Jan. 28. The Judge-Advocate said he received a letter from Counsellor Stickney, stating he could not now appear for Lieut. Benedict. He then wrote to the Lieutenant asking him to arrange as to counsel. Lieut. Benedict responded by deciding not to attend that evening for reasons sufficient to himself and satisfactory to the Judge-Advocate.

1st Lieut. John Hepburn, of the 17th Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., of Flushing, L. I., tendered his resignation on Tuesday of this week. Lieut. Hepburn has served as a commissioned officer in this organization for upwards of eight years and his resignation causes general regret in the company, where he was highly esteemed as an officer and a gentleman.

The 4th N. J. will parade in State service uniform (white gloves.) on Wednesday, Jan. 26, for official visit by Brig.-Gen. Willoughby Weston, Insp.-General of New Jersey. Presentation of marksmen's badges for 1886, by Brig.-Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Insp.-General of rifle practice, New Jersey and battalion drill. A regimental class for recruits is established in this command, under the direction of 1st Lieut. Berrian, as instructor.

After May 1 the headquarters of the 1st N. Y. Brigade will be in the Equitable Building, where Gen. Fitzgerald is about to remove his business office. Capt. Johnston will have a spacious apartment, and many improvements are to be introduced. In fifteen minutes, by means of the telephone to be put in, the general commanding will be able to call the roll of the colonels in his brigade, and hold direct conversation with each. It is proposed also to connect each armory with the headquarters office, and to place at each station-house a set of orders for such Guardsmen as shall reside in the precinct. An order from Police Headquarters would at once set thirty odd sets of police distributors at work, and every Guardsman would have a notice left at his residence and place of business within a few moments, and an hour would see the brigade under arms. Electricity is to be liberally employed in throttling the riot of the future.

During the past week the handsome new uniforms were distributed among the different companies in the 23d Regiment. The uniform is composed of a cadet gray frock coat with black slashing, and gold and black braid trimmings, gilt buttons, epaulets with black tops on white frames; an embroidered neck-piece of gold braid and a white aiguillette. The trousers are of the same material as the coat and have a double black stripe running down the sides, with a white cord in centre. At the silver reception of the regiment on Jan. 20 the new uniforms will be worn for the first time.

The following delegates to the State Convention of the National Guard have been elected by the Council of Officers, 14th N. Y.: Col. Harry Michell, Lieut.-Col. S. C. Clobridge, Major John McNeil and Capt. Barlow.

The commissioned officers of the 9th, N. Y., will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for instruction by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice.

During the year 1886 Co. A, 47th regt., collected $1,500 and disbursed $1,200 for furnishing their room.

Company G, of the 7th N. Y., gave an entertainment at Mazzetti's, 6th Avenue and 49th street, Monday evening, Jan. 17, in honor of the fact that the commissioned officers, of the company had completed ten years of service in their respective grades. A large number of invited guests, including the members of Co. G, of the 23d of Brooklyn, were present. The entertainment followed a drill at the armory.

The right wing of the 47th N. Y., Companies B, I, F, and K, will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform (forage caps), for drill and instruction, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, and Tuesday, Jan. 25, and the left wing, Companies A, D, E, and G, on Friday, Jan. 21 and Friday, Jan. 28; by regiment, Friday, Feb. 4.

The 13th regiment veteran organization deserve credit for revising their constitution so as to drop all titles. This should be followed by other organizations of the same kind.

Alfred H. Weston, formerly assistant secretary of the National Rifle Association, is now a lecturer, reader, and recitationist, and has made quite a hit in his new undertaking.

After the annual meeting of the 7th, N. Y., board of officers, the officers proceeded to the residence of the Hon. J. J. O'Donohue, No. 5 East 69th street, New York, to receive a handsome bronze figure, presented by him as a permanent company trophy, to be awarded annually to the company making the best score in skirmish and volley firing. The marksmen's badges will be presented in February, and the cross of honor in March.

There are some twenty applications for the muster of separate companies now on file at Albany, including some colored organizations.

The New York *Herald* quotes Gen. Porter as saying that there is no truth in the story that the Brigadier-Generals are to confer with him for the purpose of choosing a Major-General to command the New York State forces; that "the appointment of a Major-General is a matter entirely in the hands of the Governor, and it would be a piece of impertinence on the part of general officers to meet for any such purpose; that the appointment of a Major-General is not contemplated, and that the present system of government of the Guard is likely to remain." He says: "It is working very satisfactorily indeed, and to put another headquarters between the Commander-in-Chief and the organizations would accomplish nothing whatever but delay in the transaction of business. There is no military reason whatever for the existence of another military headquarters under the present circumstances."

The delegates to the National Guard convention from the 9th Regt. are Col. Seward and Capts. Witthaus, Lorigan and Gibson; alternates, Major Bartlett and Capts. Clough, Marks and Swift.

The 22d N. Y. is directed to assemble in fatigue uniform for battalion drill as follows: C, H. G. E and F, Wednesdays Feb. 9, 16 and 23; B, I, D, A and K, Fridays, Feb. 11, 18 and 25. It is possible that the regiment may march up to the State camp this year.

The 69th N. Y. is in receipt of an invitation from the mayor and other prominent citizens of Boston to visit that city next summer. The matter is under consideration.

Col. W. Seward, Jr., 9th New York, orders the revision of the address list of his command and the rolls of non-commissioned officers, Capt. Kasson C. Gibson, I. R. P., is directed to take the necessary steps to have the arms of the regiment put in order. Commissions of Capt. K. C. Gibson, I. R. P., and 1st Lieuts. Chas. E. Kohlberger and Dana B. Pratt, and resignation of Capt. E. A. Reed, chaplain. 1st Lieut. J. K. Imlay and 2d Lieuts. W. H. Remsen and Franklin T. Morgan are announced.

The Examining Board recently appointed by Adjt.-Gen. Porter held its first session at Albany on Monday, Jan. 17, but had an easy time of it, because the only officer ordered before it did not make his appearance. The board returned to their homes by a late train the same day.

At an election for a captain of Co. B, 71st Regiment, ex-Capt. Samuel G. Blakely, of Co. G, became the choice. Capt. Blakely resigned from the command of Co. G about a year ago. He first entered the regiment Dec. 21, 1875, and was twice before elected captain—once in 1880 and the second time June 16, 1885.

Co. I, 12th New York, Capt. Harry C. Aspinwall, gave a very successful entertainment at the armory on Thursday evening, Jan. 13. The company executed a short, snappy drill in the school of the company, and then devoted the rest of the evening to the entertainment of Co. I of the 15th New York and the large number of civilian guests who attended the affair.

The prospects of the 12th N. Y. occupying the new armory are still so indefinite that no date for the movement there has been fixed. Col. Jones, who has recently returned from the West, at the last meeting of the Board of Officers declined to take any measures to determine upon a date for occupation.

The instruction of the newly-established 7th Regiment Artillery Corps, under Lieut. J. E. Schermerhorn, is progressing favorably, and the affairs can be put into serviceable shape in a very short time.

The subject of the acquirement of a rifle range on Staten Island in place of Creedmoor seems to assume tangible shape. Lt. Zalinski appears to be very sanguine about it, and says that the ground he has in view on Staten Island is suitable in every respect, although its shape is such that the light will be less favorable than at Creedmoor. This objection the lieutenant very cleverly neutralizes by the statement that in active service it would be impossible to have the sun always in the desired quarter, and that it is best to teach men to fire under all circumstances. It is reported that a responsible party is willing to advance a large portion of the purchase money, and that the balance necessary can easily be disposed of by mortgages.

The dinner tendered by the 7th Regiment to Col. Emmons Clark upon the completion of his thirty years of service will be given at Delmonico's Saturday evening. Most elaborate preparations have been made for the celebration. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald will preside, and among the invited guests who will speak are Senator Hawley, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Horace Porter and Judge Brady.

2d Lieut. Harold Christensen, of Co. A, has been elected 1st Lieutenant Co. K, 11th N. Y. Mr. Coudert, recently a member of Co. F, 7th Regiment, was elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. A, 11th N. Y., in his place.

The following will be the delegates from the 11th N. Y. to the National Guard Convention: Col. A. P. Stewart, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Walton, Major Frank P. Jones and Asst. Surg. G. W. Collins.

The 9th New York has been granted the permission recently asked for to have certain battles in which the regiment participated inscribed on its colors.

2d Lieut. Stephen Heiniger, 8th New York, has resigned.

Co. B, 11th New York, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, elected 2d Lieut. Mason, of Co. B, to the position of 1st Lieutenant.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

THE Forsyth badge in general appearance patterns after the Robertson badges, made by Pederson, and annually presented during Division of Missouri competitions and Department of Dakota competitions. Unlike the Robertson badge, it has a diamond set in it. It cost $150. The terms and conditions regulating its ownership are to be regulated by the present or future company commanders of Cos. C, D and E, 1st Regiment, Ill. N. G. (Col. E. B. Knox's), and the present Genl. Insp. Rifle Practice, State of Ill. (Col. J. A. Shaffer), the present Brigade Inspector Rifle Practice, 1st Brigade, I. N. G. (Lieut.-Col. Thos. C. Clark), and the Regt. I. R. P., 1st Regiment, I. N. G. (Capt. H. T. Lockwood).

The Springfield rifles and cartridges issued by the State of Illinois to the National Guard of the State are to be exclusively used in competitions for the Forsyth badge. The rules regulating the competitions are those prescribed in Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing—save as they may be modified by G. O. No. 15, State of Ill., A. G. O., Springfield, July 7, 1886, or as they may be further modified by agreement of the officers named herein.

Competion will be restricted to Companies C, D and E, 1st Infantry, I. N. G. That company having for two years—not necessarily consecutive—the highest figure of merit in target and gallery practice, or both, will then win the badge. After possessorship is thus determined, the individual members of the company will then, at some time during one year, compete among themselves to determine absolute ownership. Thus at least three years will elapse before the badge becomes the property of any one person. The final competition will be under such disinterested supervision as the officers indicated may decide upon.

It is to be hoped that competitions of this nature will measurably supersede the mere exhibition drills, wherein emulation is for manipulation of the piece and not for execution with it. Mere ability to act in concert—to manœuvre—is one thing. Rifle practice is another. Many prizes have been offered by citizens and others for superiority in drill, but these awards are only offered as incentives to become skilled in the use of the rifle. CHICAGO.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Major-Gen. Turnbull, the retiring chief of the National Guard, was recently presented by the members of his staff with a solid silver service appropriately inscribed. Lieut.-Col. Brady made the presentation speech.

Gov. Bartlett in his recent inugural message says: "Recent passing events in this and other States teach us that a turbulent and disorderly element has lately come into the country, which is inclined to resort to the most diabolical methods in order to gratify its revenge, or show its contempt for our laws and institutions. With such people reason has no sway, and they can only be reached by the strong arm of the law, supported by a sufficient physical force. The National Guard of California commands the respect of its fellow-citizens, and will always be found ready to preserve the peace and protect life and property. The unprotected condition of our principal seaport and commercial city is another reason why the National Guard should be cherished and a military spirit cultivated among our people."

The new bill which is proposed to be introduced relative to the National Guard will contain measures most favorable to that organization. Ample reference has been made to work done by the National Guard Officers' Association, but the bill proposes that a signal corps and a signal officer shall be added to the staff of each regiment, the officer to have the rank of 1st lieutenant, and that an allowance of $15 per month be allowed each corps. It also provides that the State make an allowance for uniforms, amounting to $25 each. A provision is made in the bill that no cadet member of any regiment shall be more than nineteen years of age. Provisions are made for the payment of those organizations which may participate in annual encampments, allowing to complete organizations the sum of $1.25 per day for each officer and man in the cavalry, artillery and infantry service, with an additional $1 per day for the payment of those whose duties require them to be mounted.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

COL. DANIEL H. HASTINGS, of the 5th Infantry, has been appointed and confirmed as Adjutant-General of the State of Pennsylvania.

Taree brigades of troops were in line on the occasion of the inauguration of James A. Beaver, late Brigadier-General commanding 2d Brigade, as Governor, at Harrisburg, on the 18th of January: Following the chief marshal and staff rode Major-Gen. J. F. Hartranft, commanding the 1st Division, and the following staff: Lieut.-Col. George H. North, Lieut.-Col. Walter G. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. S. S. Hartranft, and Lieut.-Col. And. D. Hepburn. Then followed the 1st Brigade, under command of Gen. George R. Snowden, with staff, with the following commands: 1st Regt., Col. T. E. Wiedersheim; 2d Regt., Col. R. P. Dechert; 6th Regt., Col. John W. Schall; State Fencibles, Major W. Wes. Chew; Gray Invincibles, Capt. Charles Hailstock; Bat. A, Capt. Morris C. Stafford. The 2d Brigade: Colonel D. S. Hastings; Sheridan Troop, Captain C. S. W. Jones; 5th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Garrett; 18th Regiment, Col. Norman M. Smith; 14th Regt., Col. James Glenn; Bat. B, Capt. A. E. Hunt; Pennsylvania State College Cadets; Washington Infantry, of Pittsburgh, 3d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. John P. S. Gobin: 13th Regt., Lieut.-Col. E. H. Ripple; 9th Regt., Col. M. J. Keck; 8th Regt., Col. Frank J. Magee; 4th Regt., Col. S. D. Lehr; Bat. C, Capt. John Dennithorne, Jr. and an unassigned company from Chambersburg.

VERMONT'S MONUMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

THE city council and mayor of Winchester, Va., in responding to resolutions passed by the Vermont Legislature, thanking the citizens of Winchester for aiding in the dedication of monuments to their fallen sons on the battledelds of Cedar Creek and Opequan Sept. 19, 1885, says:

The citizens of Winchester appreciate highly your words of confidence and good-will and they reiterate the fact that the monuments which the citizens of Virginia have erected on the fields of civil strife at Opequon and Cedar Creek to the memory of their dead, shall be as faithfully preserved and as scrupulously protected as if they stood upon the battlefields of Vermont, where Stark's courage illuminated the patriotic hearts of Virginians and New Englanders alike in the times that tried men's souls, and when Washington and Putnam stood shoulder to shoulder in their common defence of the freedom of the colonies.

MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS.

GOV. ALGER in his recent message, referring to the Military Academy at Orchard Lake, says: "It is, in a measure, a State institution, receiving, however, no pecuniary aid from the State. Nor does its chief, Col. Rogers, ask any. It is a most excellent school. One can always detect a cadet from the academy by his military bearing. In order to encourage the young men who receive their education there, I recommend that a law be passed authorizing the Executive to commission all graduates of that academy as line officers in this State, without command or pay, but subject to call at any time by the State should their services be required. I also recommend that the law include graduates in the excellent military department of the agricultural college, which has also my most hearty sympathy and approbation. Provided, always, that such graduates of either institution are residents of this State."

The report of the Inspector General of Michigan shows that the State force now numbers thirty-six companies of infantry, all uniformed. In their armament the Springfield is being substituted for the old Sharps rifles, which are worthless. Hundreds of them will not explode a cartridge. The standard of efficiency for real service is, he reports, very high, the officers being on the whole capable and well up in their duties. Of the inspection reports of Col. Pennington, major 4th Artillery, Gen. Kidd says: "His reports are models of concise and clear-cut phrase, and they go straight to the mark, wasting no time on mere verbiage. They point out faults with a directness and frankness that is rare as it is refreshing, and bestow praise where praise is deserved. He was careful, painstaking and conscientious in his work at the encampment, while his dignified, soldierly bearing and courteous manners won for him the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact. It is fair and just, though severe, and points out with an unsparing hand the defects, some of them glaring ones, in our system of instruction and discipline, and shows conclusively that radical improvements are needed. The report is, for all that, appreciative—commendatory in many respects—and it is to me clear that it is calculated to do more good than anything we have had." It is suggested that "it would be well if an Army officer could be detailed to each State to devote his time to the inspection and instruction of the State troops. The beneficial effects of such a thing cannot be over-estimated. It would bring into closer relations the regulars and the militia, making of each an integral part of one national Army."

Great stress is laid by the Inspector-General on inspections at home stations, and he recommends that, if it is necessary to secure these, the annual encampment of five days be changed to a biennial one of ten days. He says of these home inspections: "Every member of the company should be required to be present, and the inspection should be thorough, the Inspector-General imparting instruction where needed, and correcting errors. He should see that the skirmish drill is thoroughly understood and require the officers to go through the ceremony of guard mounting, to post sentinels and see that they are properly instructed. In this way every officer and man could have a 'tour' at guard duty. One relief might be engaged in target practice while another was on guard. Then an hour devoted to the skirmish drill, including skirmish firing, would fill out a profitable afternoon. In the evening the formal ceremony of a company inspection might be held in the armory. During his visit the inspector should personally examine every article of clothing and equipment to see that they are all in the armory and well kept, and observe the manner in which the armory and property are cared for. At the evening inspection he should insist upon the observance in the armory of the strictest military courtesy, giving instructions on that point, and explaining the reasons therefor. The plan suggested gives thirty-six days at least each year to the instruction of companies at their home stations, in addition to, or in place of, the five days in camp. It would be well if an Army officer could be detailed to each State to devote his time to the inspection and instruction of the State troops. The beneficial effects of such a thing cannot be over-estimated. It would bring into closer relations the regulars and the militia, making of each an integral part of one national army."

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

CHANGES as follows in the commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard have occurred since Dec. 18, 1886:

Resigned and Discharged.—Major John B. Clapp, Brigade Inspector, Jan. 5, 1887. 2d Regt.—Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Loomis; 1st Lieut. Albert L. Dillenbeck, Paymaster; 1st Lieut. Leman H. Bates, Co. F. 3d Regt.—1st Lieut. Charles F. Starr, Q. M.; 2d Lieut. Herbert N. Small, Co. C. 5th Battalion—2d Lieut. William H. Jackson, Co. A.

Promoted and Appointed.—2d Regt.—1st Sergt. George H. Wilkinson, 2d Lieutenant Co. K. 3d Regt.—1st Lieut. Irving E. Hill, Paymaster, 1st Lieutenant Co. C.

The figure of merit for the 1st Regiment for December is 91.20; 2d Regt., 91.60; 3d, 81.77; 4th, 88.38; 5th Battalion, 82.63; Battery A, 75.95.

KANSAS.

GOV. MARTIN, in his message to the Legislature, says: The Kansas National Guard has been fully organized under the provisions of the militia law of 1885. It is composed of four regiments and one battery, comprising an active force of 2,020 officers and men. The report of the Adjt.-General furnishes full information concerning its organization, equipment and needs, and I commend his surgestions, together with the recommendations of the military board, to your considerate attention. No State in the Union can muster a finer body of young men than those enlisted in the Kansas National Guard, and their appearance, drill and soldierly conduct, in camp and field, have justly received the highest praise. . . . Sections 28, 29 and 30 of the militia law of 1885 should be repealed. They confer dangerous powers upon officers of the National Guard, sheriffs and mayors of cities, authorizing them to invoke and use the military force of the State at their own discretion. These sections, it seems to me, are in plain violation of section 4 of article 8 of the Constitution, which confers upon the Governor the sole power "to call out the militia to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection and to repel invasion."

OHIO.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 19, which was issued by Col. Flick, of the 5th O. N. G., on Jan. 11, provides for the purchase of a special "Headquarters Badge," which is to be awarded to the members of the Cleveland Cadets, Co. B, having the best

record for attendance at the drills and meetings of the company from this time until the annual encampment.

The headquarters of the 5th Infantry at the City Armory have been refitted. The general effect is elegant in the extreme.

Lieut. Hayes, of Co. F, 5th Infantry, O. N. G., who has permanently located in Akron, has tendered his resignation. Lieut. Hayes has made an enviable record while with the regiment.

Co. B, of the 8th Regiment, at Akron, is again out of luck, they are just now minus an armory. The Ohio Legislature at the last session made it the duty of the county commissioners, instead of the city councils, to provide armories for the Guard, and the Akron Council, desiring to make use of the city building occupied by Co. B, gave them notice to vacate, which they did, storing their arms and equipments in another building. The company will take a rest.

Battery F is snugly quartered in Columbia Hall, Akron, and has one of the largest drill floors in the State.

ALABAMA

ON Jan. 12 the Montgomery Greys held their sixteenth annual meeting, for the purpose of electing non-commissioned officers for the ensuing year. A banquet followed the election. The election of field officers of the 2d Regiment also took place Jan. 13, with the following result: Colonel, Thos. G. Jones; Lieutenant Colonel, G. L. Comer; Major, R. E. Steiner.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE death of Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal officer, was not without anticipation, but it came so unexpected at last that his wife, who is absent in Europe, was not able to be present at the bedside of her husband. The disease of which he was stricken was not one to give hope of a favorable ending, and a cold which aggravated it, resulted in diabetic coma and he breathed his last in a comotose state at 8 o'clock in the evening of Sunday last. General Hazen's wife, who is a daughter of Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, and a sister of John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is in France. With him when he died were Mrs. Washington McLean, and Mrs. Bugher, his sister-in-law; Captain Greely, who had been with him during the entire day; Lieutenant Thompson and Drs. Huntington, Harvey and Lincoln, the attending and consulting physicians. In the case of an officer so well known as General Hazen, it may be safely left for each one to form a personal judgment as to his character. No one in the Service had a more unfortunate faculty for involving himself in controversies, and it has not been easy in all cases to determine to what traits of character his difficulties were chargeable. His history shows that he was a capable soldier in spite of the criticisms to which particular episodes in it are subjected. He was clearly out of place in the Signal Bureau, which required a man of different temperament. General Hazen was of Connecticut ancestry. He was born at West Hartford, Windsor Co., Vt., Sept. 30, 1830, though resident in Ohio at the time of his appointment to the Military Academy in 1851. He was commissioned on his graduation in 1855, a 2d Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry, and saw his first service on the Pacific Coast fighting Indians in Oregon. Then he was transferred to Texas and won repeated praise from the War Department for the vigor and success with which he hunted aboriginal marauders there and in New Mexico. Further evidence of his soldierly qualities was afforded by a wound received in 1859 while in conflict with the Comanches. For gallantry he was promoted to a captaincy in the 8th Infantry in May, 1861. In February of that year he had been assigned to duty as assistant professor of military tactics at the West Point Academy; but in September he was granted a leave of absence to take command of the 41st Ohio Volunteers and was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers in February, 1862. In the last year of the War, December, 1864, he was promoted Maj.-General to date from the capture of Fort McAllister, and on the 19th of May, 1865, was appointed by the President to command the Fifteenth Army Corps. He was commissioned Colonel of the 38th Regular Infantry, and afterward of the 6th, and during the Russo-Turkish war, in 1876-7, he was United States military attache at Vienna. He published a work giving the result of his observations. He was appointed Chief Signal Officer in 1880. After his appointment he gave offence to the War Department by what was regarded as unwarranted criticism of his superiors. In this, as in other controversies in which he was engaged, says the N. Y. *Herald*, his ruling passion to write as a military critic carried him to extremes, and gave him a reputation for captiousness and bumptiousness that was not deserved. In 1885 General Hazen published a narrative of military service, in the preface to which he said: "Every great war engenders an ignoble swarm of jealousies and calumnies which buzz and sting for long years after kindly nature has repaired the battle-fields. I have had my share of these annoyances, and may feel bound, at some future time, to prepare for the official and professional eye a final presentation of my own case, to the end that testimony may be perpetuated and the record purged of error." This purpose was never fulfilled, subsequent controversies occupying General Hazen's attention and leading to the publication of a volume to explain his connection with the Greely Relief Expedition. Gen. Haezn was buried with military honors on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Washington. His body is temporarily interred at Oak Hill or Rock Creek Cemetery. The final interment will be made after Mrs. Hazen's return from Europe, probably at Hiram, Ohio, his old home. The pall-bearers were Gen Benét, Adjt.-Gen. Drum, Paymaster General Rochester, Quartermaster-General Holabird, Gen. Duane, Chief of Engineers, and Surgeon-General Moore.

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PAYMASTER WM. N. WATMOUGH. U. S. Navy, died at his home, 62 W. Townsend st., Baltimore, Thursday evening. He entered the Service of the United States as a 2d Lieutenant in a Pennsylvania volunteer regiment, the 33d Pennsylvania, in 1861, and served as an A.-D.-C. upon the staff of Gen. Meade, while he was in command of a brigade, and was woundeded at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862. He resigned in November following and was appointed an Acting Asst. Paymaster, U. S. Navy, serving during the war on the *Harriet Lane*, *Calhoun*, *Nereus*, and *De Soto*, being promoted Asst. Paymaster, June 30, 1864. He received his promotion as Paymoster, May 4, 1866. Dec. 30, 1884, he was granted leave and has not since been on duty.

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MRS. CHARLES WILSON, mother of Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson, U. S. N., died at her home in New York City, Jan. 15. The old lady had been ill for some weeks, and her son was with her when she died. The remains were interred on Tuesday, at Cypress Hills Cemetery, whither they were followed by a large number of mourners. Services were held at the family residence, No. 645 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Many friends and acquaintances of the deceased lady were in attendance. Among those present were Chief Constructor Wilson, Naval Constructor S. H. Pook, Captain Francis M. Bunce, Lt. Commander R. M. Berry, of the *Atlanta;* Master Shipwright James R. McGee, Joseph Brown, Albert M. Kingsland, Captain C. F. Porter and a number of other heads of the various branches of construction and repair.

DR. JOHN M. KOLLOCK, who died Jan. 5 at Seattle, Wash. Ter., of Bright's disease, served with credit as a surgeon of volunteers during the war, and was with the Army of the Potomac at Lee's surrender. In 1870 he was appointed supervisory surgeon of the United States marine hospitals, with headquarters at San Francisco, and while holding this position he organized the marine hospital at Port Townsend. He resigned in 1872 for the purpose of engaging in business enterprises, and removed to Seattle in 1881. His health has not been good for some years, and when in October last he was appointed contract surgeon at Fort Cœur d'Alene, he was able to perform the duties of his station but one month, when he was taken home to die. He was in his 51st year, and leaves a widow and five children.

WE are in receipt of a series of resolutions on the death of Gen. Logan, passed at a regular meeting of Wm. H. Lewis Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Texas, held at Fort Clark, Texas, on Jan. 4, 1887, as follows:

Resolved, That this man since the War, in the councils of the nation for whose salvation his life was always willingly offered, has manifested a degree of political integrity and statesmanship as a Senator of the United States, such as to excite the admiration of the civilized world.

Resolved further, That the members of this post will ever revere his memory and always strive in emulation of his character. To the wife, who, it is known by the country, has contributed and aided so largely in the patriotic endeavor of her distinguished husband, the heartfelt condolence of each individual member of this post is extended.

COLONEL HARAI ROBINSON, who died recently at Panama, served gallantly during the war under Gen. Banks, as chief of cavalry. In the Red River campaign he commanded the 3d Cavalry Brigade, and was badly wounded at Sabine Cross Roads. He was subsequently provost marshal general of the Department of the Gulf.

MRS. WHEELER, wife of Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, 5th U. S. Cavalry, on recruiting duty in New York City, died suddenly at Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 15. The deceased lady was a daughter of Mr. Philip A. Dougherty, of Elizabeth, N. J., from whose residence the funeral took place Jan. 18.

ANNIE COLEMAN FREEMAN, a daughter of the late Col. W. G. Freeman, U. S. A., died Jan. 17, and was buried at Philadelphia, Jan. 19. Col. Freeman was an assistant adjutant-general, served with credit in the Mexican War, resigned in 1856, and died at Cornwall, Pa., Nov. 12, 1866.

THE funeral services of the late 1st Assistant Engineer C. A. Laws, of the Revenue Marine Service, took place at his brother's residence on Broad St., Philadelphia, Jan. 15.

MRS. DAVID WILLIAMS, the widow of the only son of David Williams, who assisted in the capture of Major André, died at Broome, New York, Jan. 12, aged 87 years.

AUG. L. VON STEUBEN, a grandnephew of Baron Von Steuben, of Revolutionary memory, died at Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 18, in the eighty-third year of his age.

THE remains of Mrs. Hinman, wife of Capt. F. A. Hinman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were brought to Flushing, L. I., early in the week and there interred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The publishers of the "Century Magazine" announce that the February number of their magazide will open with an article on the Bahamas—"A Mid-Winter Resort"—by William C. Church, editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, illustrated by Winslow Homer,. Edw. Atkinson in the same number discusses the subject of national armament, and we have a continuation of the biography of Lincoln and biographical notices of the Rev. Peter Cartwright and President McCosh of Princeton.

The "Art Review" is a new publication issued monthly at the price of five dollars a year from No. 59 Carmine street, New York. Its second number, that for December, 1886, contains an etching by Thomas Moran and three photogravеurs of pictures by Thaxter, Harrison, and Denman. The articles are by Ripley Hitchcock, Mrs. Edw. W. Dodd, Chas. DeKay, and Wm. A. Potter. It is a handsomely printed quarto, with twenty pages of letter press.

PENSION LEGISLATIONS.

Two important pension bills were passed by the House on Monday under a suspension of the rules—the Mexican Pension bill, with Senate amendments, and the bill granting a pension of $12 per month to all surviving parents of honorably discharged soldiers of the late war, the Seminole, Black Hawk, and Mexican war, who are totally unable to labor and in a dependent condition. The latter bill was passed by a vote of 179 to 76. It provides that the class of claimants described have only to show, in the case of dependent parents or of dependent children, the fact of the soldier's death and the lack of other means of support than their own labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support. No pension is to begin until after the passage of the act; pays $12 a month to beneficiaries under the act; disregards rank in service, and allows claim agents $5 only for each case. It is estimated by the Pension Committee that there will be 33,105 beneficiaries under the provisions of the bill, requiring an annual appropriation of $4,767,120.

The Mexican Pension bill was passed by a vote of 243 to 5. This measure has been awaiting action since last July. It came in as a report of a Conference Committee, which recommended the Senate bill as amended. The original House bill gave pensions to all who had served for any period in the Mexican war. The bill as amended by the Senate and as finally passed by the House, pensions all who actually served 60 days at the rate of $8 per month. The following is its full text as it now stands awaiting the signature of the President:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia, and volunteers, of the military and naval services of the United States, who, being duly enlisted, actually served sixty days with the Army or Navy of the United States in Mexico, or on the coasts or frontier thereof, or en route thereto, in the war with that nation, or were actually engaged in a battle in said war, and were honorably discharged, and to such other officers and soldiers and sailors as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war, and the surviving widow, of such officers and enlisted men: *Provided*, That such widows have not remarried: *Provided*, That every such officer, enlisted man, or widow who is or may become sixty-two years of age, or who is or may become subject to any disability or dependency equivalent to some cause prescribed or recognized by the pension laws of the United States as a sufficient reason for the allowance of a pension, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act; but it shall not be held to include any person not within the rule of age or disability or dependency herein defined, or who incurred such disability while in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aiding or abetting the late rebellion against the authority of the United States.

Sec. 2. That pensions under section 1 of this act shall be at the rate of $8 per month, and payable only from and after the passage of this act, for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto, or during the continuance of the disability for which the same shall be granted: *Provided*, That section 1 of this act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of $8 per month or more, nor to any person receiving a pension of less than $8 per month, except for the difference between the pension now received (if less than $8 per month) and $8 per month.

Sec. 3. That before the name of any person shall be placed on the pension roll under this act proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, of the right of the applicant to a pension; any person who shall falsely and corruptly take any oath required under this act shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be stricken from the pension roll the name of any person whenever it shall be made to appear by proof satisfactory to him that such name was put upon such roll through false and fraudulent representations, and that such person is not entitled to a pension under this act. The loss of the certificate of discharge shall not deprive any person of the benefits of this act, but other record evidence of enlistment and service and of an honorable discharge may be deemed sufficient: *Provided*, That when any person has been granted a land warrant, under any act of Congress, for and on account of service in the said war with Mexico, such grant shall be prima facie evidence of his service and honorable discharge: but such evidence shall not be conclusive, and may be rebutted by evidence that such land warrant was improperly granted.

Sec. 4. That the pension laws now in force which are not inconsistent or in conflict with this act are hereby made a part of this act, so far as they may be applicable thereto.

Sec. 5. That sec. 4716 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed so far as the same reiates to this act or to pensioners under this act.

Sec. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person while under the political disability imposed by the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has made favorable reports on bills No. 10132, allowing soldiers and sailors who have lost both arms a pension of $100 per month; No. 10789, giving enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps the benefit of the Act of March 3, 1877, which allows enlisted men of the Regular Army, who have become disabled, the benefits of pension laws, and No. 10661, granting Wilbur F. Coggswell, late an Assistant Engineer in the U. S. Navy, a pension of $50 per month.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. X.—See JOURNAL of Jan. 15, page 495, as to extra duty pay of cooks and nurses for current fiscal year.

Navy.—The *Vanderbilt* was sold at San Francisco in 1859, and converted into a four-masted clipper vessel. She is now in use at Liverpool.

N. B. N.—Watch the Navy orders and make application for position as apothecary, U. S. N., to the first surgeon you see ordered to a ship.

G. A. F.—The points you make appear to be correct, but, as questions of discipline are involved, we deem it best not to answer your questions in detail.

"Lex" asks: Can a soldier's widow with a minor child, legally transfer her own pension ($12.00) to her child before her second marriage, so that the child may have the benefit? ANS.—No.

R. F.—It is learned at the Q. M. G. O. that you were not appointed to the vacancy because the other person to whom you refer passed a higher examination. You are still on the list of approved applicants, and are likely to receive the next vacancy for a Post Q. M. Sergeant apportioned to your regiment.

W. C. M.—The Captain Almy to whom you refer is now Rear Admiral John J. Almy, U. S. N., and resides at 1,019 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C. Perhaps some of our readers may know the present whereabouts of some of

the crew of the U. S. Steamship *Connecticut* when on blockade duty in 1863-64, off Cape Fear.

Sailor.—The rendezvous are open for the enlistment of apprentices under the circular of Navy Dept. dated Jan. 1, 1884, and for the enlistment of a limited number of landsmen. No person shall be enlisted as an apprentice unless he be between 14 and 18 years of age. An outfit of clothing is furnished by the Government but the cost is charged to the account of the enlisted man, or apprentice.

THE NEW LOCKSLEY HALL.

AMONG the burlesques of the later "Locksley Hall" comes this in the *Pall Mall Gazette:*

Comrades leave me here a little, while I sit me down and scold.
All is vanity, cries the Poet, as the Preacher cried of old;
Others love the light as I did, but I now prefer the dark.
And, when I have aught to utter, then no other dog must bark.
Gone is all I once believed in; flats are hills and hills are flats,
Chaos, Cosmos; Cosmos, Chaos; cats are tigers, tigers, cats.
Where the use of modern marvels? marvels of my early youth?
Now I'm eighty I despise them, Good is Bad and Lies are Truth.
Plunge from Nineteenth Century splendor into mediæval night,
For the ancient wrong is better—better far than modern right.
Thus began the Poet's grumble—by degrees the grumble grew:
You—no one has done his duty—You, nor You, nor You, nor You.
Till the mighty storm arising of the Poet's discontent,
"England's worse than Sheol," cried he, and to Sheol straight he went.

Mr. Gladstone deals with Lord Tennyson's new poem in a more serious mood, publishing a long article in the *Fortnightly Review* in reply to it, showing by citations from recent history that there is no sufficient reason for the groanings of the laureate.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Belgian Government has ordered the military department to try the experiment of a general mobilization of the army this year.

IN the Russian Army much time and attention are being devoted to training the troops to firing at night, both artillery and infantry having practiced, with, it is stated, fairly satisfactory results.

FOR the armament of Bombay, eight mounted, 12½ inch rifled muzzle-loading guns of 38 tons have been mounted, but it is feared that they will be obsolete by the time the defences are completed.

SIR JOHN BROWN, the inventor of thick rolled armor plates, has recently said that the company, of which he was the originator, is laying down machinery for the manufacture of plates up to 120 tons in weight, and 30 inches in thickness, either compound or solid steel.

THE pilots of the United Kingdom have a scheme on foot to erect a memorial to the memory of the late Admiral Bedford Pim, R. N., who, as senior counsel of the British pilots, befriended them on many occasions, especially when it was proposed to abolish compulsory pilotage.

HERR MAUSER, the inventor of the Mauser rifle, has gone to Constantinople for the purpose of introducing his weapon into the Turkish Army. Three hundred thousand pieces are under order, the first instalment to be delivered immediately after completion of the new loan of $10,000,000.

GREAT activity prevails in the Kiel arsenal. In this port there shortly will be made experiments as to the value of a new torpedo boat, *H. 1.*, constructed entirely of mahogany, the submerged parts only being protected by copper plates. The engines and boilers are supplied from the Schichau Works at Elbing.

AN ironclad for the Chinese was launched at Stettin on Jan. 3, called the *King-Quen.*

IT is suggested that a supply of horses for the English Army can be obtained from the island of Jamaica, and an enquiry is being made into the subject.

A SCHEME is before the Government of Victoria, B. C., for the establishment of a military college similar to that at Kingston, Canada, and it is believed the idea will be approved.

THE route of the Hudson Bay Railway will be by way of Oak Point, Lake Manitoba, and thence to Hudson Bay. Messrs. Mann and Holt have received a contract for the Manitoba section, and Messrs. McClellan and Grant are to execute the Hudson Bay section.

THE Minister of Marine has sent instructions to the naval authorities at all the French ports to get the first-class torpedo-boats ready for sea, and then to despatch them to Toulon to take part in the naval manœuvres which will again be held this year.

THE Germans are endeavoring to introduce a system of dog patrols for night duty. The experiment was extensively tried during the recent autumn manœuvres. The difficulty is that a bark from one of the dogs sets every dog within hearing barking, but the German War Department is bent upon getting over this by a system of judicious training.

INFORMATION was received early in the week regarding the sacking of Hakoi and Monkai, in Tonquin, by Chinese pirates. Lieut. MacMahon, nephew of Marshal MacMahon, who commanded the French garrison at Hakoi, was not killed, but succeeded in holding the fort until a reinforcement of militiamen from Haiphong was brought down on the steamer *Malacca.* A determined effort is to be made to recapture Monkai. Lieut. MacMahon reports that Chinese regulars aided the pirates in their work of destruction.

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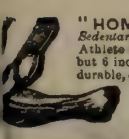
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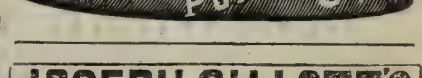
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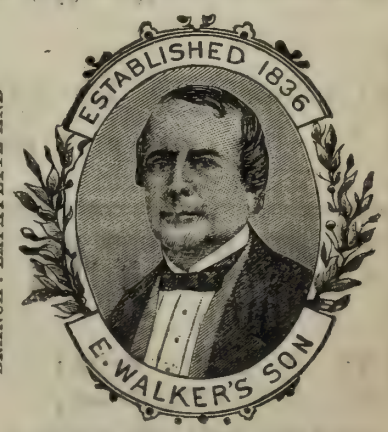
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COL. DE REVANGER, sentenced by default to one year's imprisonment and deprivation of rank by the Council of War of the 1st French Corps d'Armée for an illegal absence of over three months, has surrendered himself to the military authorities, traversed the judgment pronounced against him, and appealed to the Council of War.

THE *Revue du Cercle Militaire* (Paris) states that a manufactory of arms, a branch establishment of Steyer, in Stadt, near Enns, in Austria, is shortly to be founded in Servia. Arms are to be manufactured not only for Servia, but for Turkey and other States of the Balkan Peninsula. Political and strategical considerations are said to have influenced the new departure.

THE garrisons on the French frontiers for some time past have been quietly reinforced, and the annexed provinces of Alsace-Lorraine are held by 42,000 troops, whilst dispersed among the towns within the old German frontier line are supports of 25,000 additional men, the two army corps having between them 10,000 horses and 100 field pieces. This army of observation, 67,000 strong, will be reinforced by the despatch of 15,000 more troops to the Rhine provinces.

THE *Militar-Zeitung* (Vienna) states that after careful study of the various designs submitted for the engines of the colossal armor-clad *Sardegna*, Commendatore Pucci, as President of the Comitato dei Disegni, has sent in his report to the War Minister, who, in accordance with the advice tendered, has given the contract to a Neapolitan firm. The *Sardegna* will be the largest warship in the world, and the motive machinery alone will cost 4,423,500 lire (£176,940). The delivery is to take place in the spring of 1890.

BY February of 1887 all the English troops, with but the exception of four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, will be withdrawn from Egypt. Of those left behind, three of the infantry and the cavalry corps will remain at Cairo, and the remaining corps will be stationed at Alexandria. A correspondent, who has just returned from Egypt, writes: "Things are looking very ugly for the English there, French intrigue and influence being exerted in all directions. The rebels have among them some 40,000 Remingtons, millions of cartridges, and some Krupps—all ready for a row when the time comes to give us trouble."

THE Belgian War Minister has provided Antwerp with a captive balloon, for service if the city should be besieged.

THE order for heavy ordnance which the Government of Victoria has given to Sir William Armstrong is now nearly completed, and the guns will be ready for delivery very shortly. Eleven of the weapons are of the breechloading pattern known as the 5-in., weighing three tons each. One of 8-in. calibre has already been finished by the Elswick firm. The guns are chiefly intended for the defence of Melbourne. They form only a part of a large scheme of defence prepared by the Victorian Government for the protection of the colony.

THE equipment of the German Army with magazine rifles is about completed. The other European Powers will require at least a couple of years before they can put repeaters into the hands of all their troops. The new German rifle, which bears the title, "M. 71-84," in token that the old model 71 has been adhered to in principle, with some modifications of it made in 1884, is described as being 1.3 metres long without, or 1.8 metres with the bayonet, and weighs 4.6 kilogrammes with empty magazines, or 5 kilogrammes when the magazine contains its full store of eight cartridges. The weapon, of which the barrel is of rifled steel colored brown outside to protect it against rust, can be sighted for a distance of from 200 to 1,000 metres. The rifle can be used either as a single shooter or repeater, and is fired in the usual way.

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BIRTHS.

HOYLE.—At Fort Porter, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1886, to the wife of Lieut. George S. Hoyle, 1st U. S. Cavalry, a son.

PARKE.—At Fort Sidney, Neb., Jan. 9, 1887, to the wife of Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Infantry, a son.

DIED.

FREEMAN.—Jan. 17, ANNIE COLEMAN FREEMAN, daughter of the late Colonel W. G. Freeman, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A.

HAZEN.—At Washington, D. C., January 16, Brevet Brig.-General WILLIAM B. HAZEN, Brigadier General and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

KOLLOCK.—At Seattle, W. T., January 5, Doctor JOHN M. KOLLOCK, late Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

MCALESTER.—At Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 13, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. A. H. Bowman, MILES B. MCALESTER, aged 17 years, son of the late General M. D. McAlester and stepson of Col. E. S. Otis.

RUHLEN.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, January 7, HERMAN RUHLEN, son of Lieut. Geo. R. and Ella Ruhlen, 17th U. S. Infantry, aged four years and five months.

"Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,
He sparkled, was exhaled and went to heaven."

TAYLOR.—Jan. 15, EVELINE A. TAYLOR, widow of the late Gen. J. P. Taylor, U. S. A., and daughter of the late John McLean, of Ohio, Justice of the Supreme Court. Funeral from the residence of her son-law, Gen. H. F. Clarke, 1,614 Nineteenth street, Washington, Monday, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family invited; interment private.

WELCH.—At Lake George, N. Y., January 12, Lieutenant Commander WILLIAM WELCH, U. S. Navy.

WHEELER.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., January 15, MARY ISABEL, wife of Lieutenant H. W. Wheeler, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

WILSON.—At New York City, January 15, Mrs. CHARLES WILSON, mother of Chief Naval Constructor T. D. Wilson, U. S. Navy.

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No. 6.		5	80,0	,000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,4	4,200	15.25
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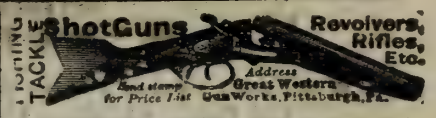
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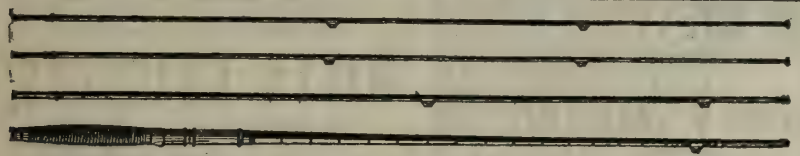
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UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, P. O. BOX 5346, ROOM 124, P. O BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS., December 30, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Thursday, February 3d, 1887, for the purchase of the United States steam tug "Humphreys."
For particulars refer to the undersigned.
G. L. GILLESPIE,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Proposals for Mineral Oil.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., January 11, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Friday, the 11th day of February, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering 100,000 gallons of Mineral Oil, at the Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, in cases of two five-gallon cans each.
Deliveries to commence by March 1, 1887, and be completed by April 15, 1887, in such quantities, and as such times, between those dates, as may be agreed upon.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.
Blank and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application. RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U.S. Army.

Proposals for Fuel.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 31, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 28, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering 1,250,000 pounds best quality white ash anthracite coal, "stove" size, at David's Island, New York Harbor, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department.
Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.
Blanks and full information as to bidding, delivery, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.
Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel" and be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

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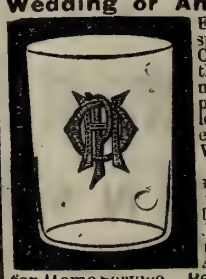
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 27. WHOLE NUMBER 1223. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1887. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

WE are glad to learn that the circular prescribing tests for steel to be furnished for the new vessels of war is now in the hands of the Public Printer and will be ready for issue in a few weeks. It has been so long in preparation that the steel makers have begun to despair of ever seeing it.

FROM those in a position to know, it is learned that the next move proposed by the friends of the Bureau Consolidation bill is to insert it as a rider in the Naval Appropriation bill. It is not likely that greater success will attend it in this form if it should fail as an independent measure.

WE publish this week the Court-martial order in the case of 1st Lieut. CHAS. HUMPHREYS, 3d U. S. Art., to which we referred last week, and which has given rise to such various newspaper criticisms. The remarks of Major-General SCHOFIELD, the reviewing authority, cover the ground so completely that further comment is unnecessary, and would be ill-timed.

THE establishment of a Hospital Corps for the U. S. Army seems to be generally favored judging from correspondence received this week, some of which had been written without knowledge of the bill on the subject recently introduced in the Senate (S. 1119), and published in the JOURNAL of last week (page 508). The friends of the measure should give it prompt and earnest attention.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, as will be seen by orders published this week, has decided to have a Court of Inquiry at Fort Cœur d'Alene to investigate the allegations of certain civilians against Colonel FRANK WHEATON and Lieutenant S. E. CLARK, 2d U. S. Infantry, lately on duty at the post in question—the former as commander and the latter as quartermaster. Colonels H. M. BLACK and J. W. FORSYTH, of the line, and Lieutenant-Colonels J. M. MOORE and T. F. BARR, of the staff, compose the court, which is to organize March 14 next.

REFERRING to the English opinion, which we recently quoted, to the effect that elaborate and costly fortifications should be superseded by sunken mortars, the San Francisco *Post* most sagely says: "We seem doomed to keep at the rear of the procession, but we should be very careful before we decide to trust our safety to the disinterested advice of our foreign friends. If they are correct, we can once more hold up our heads. We are rather short on steel armor, but we can rival any of the effete monarchies in the production of holes in the ground."

THE initiative toward a further increase in the naval establishment was taken in the House this week by Messrs. LAWLER, HERBERT, and THOMAS, each of whom introduced measures contemplating very liberal appropriation for the construction of new ships. Mr. LAWLER makes the very broad proposition to appropriate a lump sum of fifty millions of dollars for the construction of such vessels as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary. Mr. HERBERT'S bill recommends an appropriation of $4,000,000 for the construction of two steel cruisers of 4,000 tons displacement, four of 720 tons and one torpedo boat. Mr. THOMAS'S measure contemplates a total appropriation of $5,000,000 for the construction of two steel cruisers of the type of the *Newark*, five steel gunboats of the type of Gunboat No. 1, and six cruising steel torpedo boats of 150 feet in length to have a speed of 24 knots.

THE conferees on the Army appropriation bill reached an agreement on Monday last, and the measure is now in the hands of the President for signature. The text of the bill as it will become a law will be found elsewhere. In the final adjustment of the items in dispute, the Senate receded from the amendments authorizing a clerk to General SHERMAN and providing for additional pay to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth; and the House conferees accepted the Senate amendment increasing the appropriation for the manufacture of small arms, from $300,000 to $400,000. The other items were unimportant and no trouble ensued in reaching an agreement.

CHAIRMAN HERBERT, of the House Appropriation Committee, expects to report the Naval Appropriation bill to the House during the early part of next week, probably on Monday. It is now practically complete. It is understood that the appropriations will be considerably larger than last year, liberal provision being made for drydocks, ordnance and ordnance plant and torpedoes. As soon as the committee has disposed of the naval bill the several bills pending for the increase of the naval establishment will be considered. Either the HERBERT or THOMAS bills will receive a favorable report, and some of the members confidently believe that one of them will be enacted into a law before the session expires.

THE Board on the revision of the Army Regulations continues to push the work with much vigor. General Benét, the president of the Board, has not been able to spend much time in the board room during the past few days, his other duties as acting Secretary of War and Chief of Ordnance requiring most of his time, but the other members have been in session daily. The progress made by the Board this far warrants the belief that the work can be completed within the next eight months, and that the book can be reduced to about one-quarter of its present size. They will greatly enhance the value of their work if they will omit all copies of blanks of the Administrative Departments, and then interleave with blank pages, so that amendments and changes can be added in their proper place from time to time.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY L. CHIPMAN, 7th U. S. Infantry, will be retired for age on Tuesday next, Feb. 1, after over a quarter of a century's efficient service. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he was residing in Michigan, and was at once appointed Captain of the 11th U. S. Infantry, and soon afterward Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Michigan Infantry. In 1864 he was appointed Colonel of the 102d U. S. Colored Troops and received the brevet of Brigadier General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war. For gallantry at Chancellorsville he received the brevet of Major and for gallantry at Gettysburg the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army. He was promoted Major of the 3d Infantry, Oct. 29, 1873, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Infantry May 19, 1881. General CHIPMAN is at present at Detroit on leave, and will doubtless make that city his future home.

THE House Military Committee in its report on the bill authorizing a hospital corps of the Army, say: "The plan of organization meets the hearty indorsement of the Surgeon General, and, when carried into effect, will settle the question of pay for cooks and nurses, especially referred to by the Secretary of War in last report, and will give a compact body of trained men to discharge the duties of hospital stewards and attendants, and at the same time relieve the company rolls of regiments of names purporting to be soldiers, but who are ever missing from the ranks on duty at hospital. The increase of pay to stewards has been the subject of petition and recommendation year after year, and the committee believe that a man fit to be a hospital steward deserves and ought to receive the pay recommended to be allowed him in the amendment."

NOTWITHSTANDING the distressing necessity for steel guns under which the Navy labors, a shortage in money at the Naval Ordnance Factory, Washington, has necessitated the suspension of nearly all work and the discharge of a large percentage of the most valuable artisans. This will never do. A big gun cannot be constructed properly by odd jobs, and it is better not to begin a piece of modern ordnance until there is a certainty of being able to keep it continually *en train* from beginning to end. It is this constant liability to exhausted appropriations that handicaps a Government shop in this country, in comparison with private works, and in so far other things being equal, the private firms will carry out a given contract in any branch of construction with less loss of time (which is money) than a shop under governmental control. It is hoped that an urgent deficiency bill will enable the Washington Ordnance Yard to proceed with the work of assembling the material purchased abroad into breech-loading guns for our nucleus of a new Navy.

THE proposed amendment to the soldiers' retirement law reducing the length of service from 30 to 25 years, does not meet with the approval of the War Department. That fact was made known through endorsements upon the petition forwarded to the House this week from a number of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the 19th Inf. and 8th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Brown, Texas. This is what the Lieutenant General has to say on the subject: "This matter was carefully considered at the time of the passage of the act of Feb. 14, 1886, and it is not deemed advisable to make the change suggested. The act possesses, however, one defect—under its provisions a person in civil life who may have had thirty or more years' service as an enlisted man can obtain none of the benefits of the law, as it applies only to those who may be in service at the time they request retirement. Though this class is undoubtedly small yet if any change is made in the law, I believe it should be only made to cover their case." A number of retired enlisted men of the Army residing in Philadelphia, have petitioned Congress, through Mr. RANDALL, against the passage of the provision in General BRAGG'S bill, changing the pay of retired enlisted men, on the ground that the proposed law would work a reduction in their present pay.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN A. H. GOODLOE, U. S. Army, retired, is visiting at Pass Christian, Miss.

GEN. SIMON CAMERON arrived in New York this week, en route to the Bermudas.

LIEUTENANT H. J. SLOCUM, 7th Cavalry, has joined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

MAJOR W. H. FORWOOD, Surgeon, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Meade, Dakota, as Post Surgeon.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT returned to Washington this week from a short visit to Massachusetts.

MAJOR E. V. SUMNER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, commandant of Fort Reno, is visiting in Washington on leave.

CAPTAIN R. G. SMITHER, 10th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Thomas, Ariz., is visiting at Indianapolis.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BADGER, 6th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Douglas, Utah, next week for a short visit East.

LIEUTENANT D. R. C. CABELL, 8th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from San Antonio, is visiting at Richmond, Va.

LIEUTENANT G. R. BURNETT, 9th U. S. Cav., visiting at Lafayette Hill, Pa., has had his leave extended one month.

GENERAL J. C. FREMONT, at present residing at Washington, celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday on Jan. 22.

QUARTERMASTER W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Inf., returned to Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week, from a short leave.

MRS. HAZEN, widow of Gen. W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., left Havre for New York, Jan. 22, and may be expected early next week.

MAJOR B. F. POPE, Surgeon, U. S. A., was expected at Fort Clark, Tex., this week, to take charge of medical matters there.

CAPTAIN G. S. WILSON, 12th U. S. Infantry, visiting in Washington, D. C., will return to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., towards the end of February.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Art., of Fort Monroe, Va., is still in Washington, engaged on special business connected with the Signal Bureau.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, 4th U. S. Artillery, on sick leave, from Fort Adams, R. I., until November next, is in Europe for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CABELL, 14th U. S. Infantry, who arrived in Washington last week from Vancouver Barracks, goes abroad for a few months.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Inf., on duty with Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla., comes North next week to remain for two or three months.

LIEUTENANT J. W. DUNCAN, 21st U. S. Inf., lately called to Washington by the death of his father, General Thomas Duncan, will remain East until April.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Art., and Mrs. Williams, at present travelling in Europe, will return home in March and locate at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

CAPTAIN H. L. GALLWEY, British Army, A.-D.-C. to General Gallwey, Governor of Bermuda, arrived in New York this week and registered at the Hotel Brunswick.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK and Captain G. M. Randall, 23d U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week, from Court-martial service at Washington Barracks, D. C.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. F. DRUM, 12th U. S. Inf., recently promoted, will remain for the present on duty as Inspector-General of the Dept. of Arizona, with station at Los Angeles.

CHAPLAIN DAVID WILLS, U. S. Army, retired, lately residing in Washington, D. C., has received a call to the pastorate of the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN H. B. BIRMINGHAM, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who leaves Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on Tuesday next on a fortnight's leave, is to be married in New York City, Feb. 3, to Miss Myra E. Clarke.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., delivered a lecture on "Grant as a Youth, an Officer, and a Man," at Metropolitan Hall, San Francisco, Jan. 21. The proceeds of the lecture were devoted to charitable purposes.

LIEUTENANT F. D. HOWELL will discuss "Reminiscences" on Tuesday next before the United Service Club of Philadelphia. He will be followed, on Feb. 16, by Gen. R. E. Patterson, whose subject will be "Memories of West Point forty years ago."

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. Army, says the *Critic*, gave a dinner party a few evenings ago to General Schuyler Hamilton, of New York, and Judge Sylvanus Wilcox, of Illinois. It must have been a jolly dinner, for the three, host and guests, were not only classmates, but roommates at West Point forty-nine years ago.

GENERAL FITZ-JOHN PORTER, U. S. Army, says the Washington *Post*, attended the President's reception last Thursday. His features have changed but little in the last ten years, except that age is beginning to tell on him, and he still wears a gold-rimmed pair of eyeglasses on his prominent nose. He had his wife on his arm and they fell in at the foot of a long line, so that it was some moments before they reached the President.

LIEUTENANT JAMES MACKLIN, 11th Inf., has been granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House of Representatives the papers in support of his case. The passage of this bill, which was for restoration to rank in the 22d Infantry, which he would have held had he remained in the Service, would be of no advantage to him at this time, as his rapid promotion in the 11th places him in better position for promotion to captaincy than in the 22d Infantry.

CAPT. H. C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT L. F. BURNETT, 7th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Washakie, is visiting at 184 Madison street, Brooklyn.

LIEUTENANT A. R. PAXTON, 15th U. S. Inf., lately visiting in Virginia, has joined at David's Island, N. Y. H., for duty.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. C. BARROWS, U. S. A., at present North on leave, will return to Fort Marion, Fla., early in February.

CAPTAIN A. L. MORTON, late of the 5th U. S. Artillery, visited former comrades at Governor's Island on Tuesday of this week.

LIEUTENANT C. N. CLINCH, "the millionaire officer of the Army," as the daily papers like to call him, is now of the 3d U. S. Cavalry.

MAJOR JAMES GILLISS, U. S. A., Gen. Willcox's Chief Quartermaster, left Washington this week on his return journey to Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL H. W. WESSELLS, U. S. A., has left Litchfield, Conn., and starts for Tallahassee, Fla., Monday, Jan. 31, to remain there for the winter.

MAJOR G. F. ROBINSON, Paymaster, retains his station at El Paso, but will hereafter report to Gen. Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas.

SURGEON P. F. HARVEY, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., has been appointed Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of the National University.

LIEUTENANT C. L. COLLINS, 24th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Collins, arrived in New York early in the week from a tour of Europe, and go shortly to Fort Elliott, Tex.

CHAPLAIN GEORGE ROBINSON, U. S. A., in charge of educational matters in the Army, has taken a suite of rooms for himself and family at 2601 Pine street, St. Louis.

MAJOR G. A. ARMES, U. S. A., retired, recently appointed Superintendent of the Military School at Oxford, Md., has been commissioned a Colonel in the Maryland National Guard.

LIEUT. E. B. WEEKS, 5th U. S. Inf., is to be married, Feb. 3d, at Fort Porter, N. Y., to Miss Harriet A. Ovenshine, daughter of Major S. Ovenshine, 23d U. S. Inf., Commandant of Fort Porter.

AT a meeting last week at Topeka of the Kansas Historical Society, Generals Sheridan, Van Vliet, Rucker, Card, Fremont, Drum, and Philip St. George Cooke, U. S. A., were elected honorary members.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., attended the installation on Monday evening of the officers of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and made an excellent speech alluding to the death that afternoon of General Chas. P. Stone.

COLONEL J. SUMNER ROGERS, formerly of the 1st Inf., is at the Ebbitt on business relating to the crack military school which he established and is president of, at Orchard Lake, Mich. He has an idea of entering his battalion of cadets in the coming National Drill here, and if he does, other cadet corps must look out for hard work.—*Critic.*

THE retirement on Tuesday next, Feb. 1, of Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, 7th U. S. Inf., promotes Major Edward Collins, 1st, to Lieut.-Colonel 7th Infantry; Capt. Edward Moale, 3d Inf., to Major of the 1st; 1st Lieut. J. W. Hannay, 3d, to Captain, and 2d Lieut. F. B. McCoy, 3d, to 1st Lieutenant. The senior Captain of Infantry will then be Capt. H. C. Cook, of the 2d Regt., who attained his company Sept. 24, 1864.

THE officers of George Washington Post, G. A. R., were installed at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, on Wednesday evening, among them being General W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., Senior Vice Commander; Capt. C. M. Pyne, formerly of the Army, Chaplain; Gen. J. J. Milhau, formerly of the Army, Surgeon; and Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, U. S. A., Aide-de-camp to Major-General Schofield, Sergeant Major. Among those present were Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander C. H. Rockwell, U.S.N.; Major General D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., and Colonel A. L. Hough, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Recruiting Service.

A. T. MYERS writes in *Nature* of Dec. 30, 1886, apropos of Dr. J. S. Billings's "Index Catalogue" of the library of the Surgeon-General's Office at Washington: "It is easy to show the vast extent of the work attempted and executed. That there are absolutely no inaccuracies in the result is hardly possible, difficult as it may be to find them. The references in this volume certainly stand many tests, and most of those who have made frequent use of the previous six volumes in practical work have acquired a confidence in their accuracy which is very rare in dealing with such an immense mass of varied languages and types and abbreviations so thickly interspersed with figures."

IN an article on the Catholic chapel at Fort Leavenworth, the Kansas City *Times* says: "Though not a Catholic, Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., has rendered himself dear to the members of that faith by his staunch support of Christianity on more than one occasion. It is not forgotten, how, in years gone by, his young arm was raised to protect Archbishop Lamey in New Mexico, when the life of that prelate hung in the balance of fate on account of the bad priests and treacherous Mexicans among whom he was sent. Bishop Scanlan, of Salt Lake, tells the tale of his rule at Fort Douglas. He was a true friend to the Sisters—so much so, indeed, that the mother of that order thought it her duty to cross the continent to thank him; and the good bishop, then Father Scanlan, would have often gone hungry were it not for the commander of Fort Douglas. The same kindly feeling seems to increase with his years, for he is to-day zealous in all things that tend to keep Christianity alive among the people. In this he displays his statesmanship, judging rightly that without Christianity as a foundation our Republic cannot last. The fair, open and honest manner in which the General acted in regard to the Catholic church at Fort Leavenworth has pleased the Bishop greatly. Our gratitude is due to this good man—this Christian soldier—and his memory will not depart with him."

GENERAL J. H. KING, U. S. A., retired, of Detroit, is visiting at Tallahassee, Fla.

LIEUT. A. B. JOHNSON, A. D. C. to Major-General Terry, left Chicago this week on a month's leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUT. C. B. HINTON, 18th U. S. Inf., of Fort Gibson, visited at Fort Leavenworth early in the week, on his way to Washington.

THE House, on the 21st of January, passed a bill to give a pension of $50 a month to the widow of the late General Thos. Francis Meagher.

LIEUT. T. B. BRIGGS, U. S. Army, retired, of Delavan, Ill., is to undergo a course of treatment at the Hot Springs Army and Navy Hospital.

COL. E. B. BEAUMONT, Major 4th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Bowie, Ariz., arrived in New York this week, registering at the Gilsey House, and afterwards went to Washington.

GEN. C. L. KILBURN, U. S. A., of Germantown, Philadelphia, who has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatic fever, is slowly improving, and hopes to be able to leave his bedroom in a week or two.

LIEUT. WILLIAM BAIRD, 6th U. S. Cav., has prepared an Index to the General Orders Amendatory of the Army Regulations, and an index to decisions, points on tactics, guard duty, etc., which will be issued about February 25th by J. J. Chapman, of Washington.

MRS. KENNEDY, the lady who was so severely injured in the Missouri Pacific wreck at Dunbar, Neb., last week, is improving slowly. Dr. Woodhull is the attending physician. Since her arrival at Fort Leavenworth she has been the recipient of a medal from Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., as a token of her skill as a sharpshooter.—*Kansas City Times.*

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY, of guerilla fame, who now registers himself as from San Francisco, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this week on his way to Boston, where he is bringing out a book of reminiscence. He is practicing law there, but finds time to meet many demands on him for lectures and addresses before soldier organizations over the country. He expects a great sale for his book, as it will deal with some branches of the Confederate service about which no one else could write as well as himself.

THE will of the late Col. Julian McAllister, U. S. Army, has been filed for probate by his widow. He left an estate valued at $50,000, consisting of real estate and personal property. To his daughter, Julia G., is bequeathed all his interest in the General Island plantation in Georgia; to his brother, Hall McAllister, the watch, seal and ring which formerly belonged to their father; to his wife, Amelia, all the family furniture, plate and portraits. He appoints his wife executrix of the will and trustee of the estate, and as such directs her to pay to their daughter, Julia, $40 a month in case she desires to live in the Eastern States, and also to receive one-half of the net income of the estate and to pay each of the three daughters one-sixth of the income of the estate. At the expiration of five years, when the property shall have arisen in value, Mrs. McAllister is to divide it into four parts between herself and her daughters. The will is dated Dec. 24, 1885.

IN an article on "Ohio Men in New York," the *Tribune* says: Capt. Henry A. Glassford has transferred his devotion from the Navy, in which he served in the war, to Charles T. Wing's Wall street brokerage firm. Navy officers, as well as Army men, speak of him as one of the accomplished officers of the volunteer navy and of fine administrative ability. Charles T. Wing was an officer in the Quartermaster's Department in the Southwest during the war, and gained credit for his services. Among the best known lawyers in the city is General Wager Swayne, U. S. A. He was wounded in the war, and is now fighting the battles of Western Union, Wabash, or any enterprise in which Mr. Gould and his associates are interested, wherein they require the legal aid of Dillon and Swayne. The General is a large man of genial nature; he is a terrific worker, and has reduced to a fine point the art of shaking hands cordially with a caller and then dashing rapidly away to his law papers. Gen. Sherman is hailed as the latest arrival by Ohio men. There has been a good deal of speculation as to how the General would take to New York life, even whether he would take to it at all. Some who professed to know him asserted that he would feel like a fish out of water. They were wholly in the wrong. Gen. Sherman, in slang parlance, has "caught on" to New York life promptly and heartily. He is overwhelmed with social attentions.

MR. LABOUCHERE, editor of the London *Truth*, has a sharp criticism on General Adam Badeau, Captain U. S. Army, retired, who has been publishing in the New York *Tribune* some very ill-advised reminiscences of his association with General Grant. He says: "Some people may still have a vague recollection of a transatlantic person named Badeau, who, a good many years ago, held the post of United States Consul in the British metropolis. While the late General Grant was alive, Badeau was the great soldier's henchman; and now that he is dead, the occupation of henchman being gone, Badeau has taken up the *role* of his late chief's chiffonier. His most recent contribution is a narrative of the Grants' visit to the Queen at Windsor, an episode he recounts in a fashion at once amusing and impertinent—the amusement, indeed, springing chiefly from the writer's smug unconsciousness of his impertinence." As Jesse Grant bore a prominent part in the episode which the *Truth* especially criticizes, he is included in its censures, and we are told that "Jesse left throughout Europe a well-earned reputation as a cub of the first order." The affair described by Badeau was a dinner at Windsor Castle, and in concluding its article *Truth* says: "Badeau assures us it is untrue that at the after-dinner reception Jesse said, speaking of her Majesty, 'Pa, introduce us,' as it seems was alleged at the time in America, where, of course, Jesse and his manners were best known. On the contrary, we are informed that he behaved with propriety, and 'like a young gentleman.' He had carried his point, and, as Badeau adds complacently, 'he could afford to be polite,' assuming, it may be suggested, that he knew how."

CAPTAIN M. C. WILKINSON, 3d U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the Grand Union Hotel, New York, this week.

MAJOR C. A. WIKOFF, 14th U. S. Infantry, visited New York this week, locating at the Westminster Hotel.

CAPTAIN A. L. MYER, 11th U. S. Infantry, under his recent promotion, goes from Fort Bennett to Fort Sully, Dakota.

MACRAE SYKES, son of the late General Sykes, is at present residing with his sister, Mrs. Moul, at 323 W. 59th street, N. Y. city.

MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD and Miss Mollie Garfield are at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, for the remainder of the winter.

GENERAL F. E. SPINNER, a well-remembered former Treasurer of the U. S., celebrated his 85th birthday at Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 21.

CAPTAIN ROGERS BIRNIE, O. D., U. S. A., will go to Sandy Hook as soon as the new 8-inch gun arrives there from the Boston Iron Works.

LIEUT. JOHN BIGELOW, Jr. 10th Cav., is the happy father of a boy, who has recently taken up his temporary residence on Gramercy Park, New York, with his grandfather, the Hon. John Bigelow.

POST Q. M. SERGT. JAMES A. REAGAN, now on duty at San Francisco, is a strongly endorsed candidate for a commission as 2d Lieutenant in the Army. A board will probably be convened some time in the spring for his examination.

THE record of the proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of 2d Lieut. Walshe, of the Signal Corps, are in the hands of the Acting Judge-Advocate General. Lieut. Walshe has been ordered to report to Capt. Greely under arrest, and it is inferred from this that the sentence is more severe than a reprimand.

THE following Army officers are registered at the office of the Adjutant-General this week: Major W. R. King, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Irving Hale, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf.; Lieut.-Col. W. E. Merrill, Engrs.; Capt. Robt. G. Smither, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, 7th Inf., 2d Lieut. Parker W. West, 3d Cav., and Capt. G. E. Overton, 6th Cav.

EX-GOVERNOR STONEMAN, of California, who voluntarily resigned from the retired list of the Army in September, 1882, when he was nominated for Governor of his State, is now an applicant for restoration to his former position. Resolutions of the Senate and Assembly of his State were presented in the two houses of Congress this week urging his restoration.

LIEUTENANT B. K. ROBERTS, 5th U. S. Artillery, was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 25, to Miss Julia A. Roberts, daughter of Mr. Richard S. Roberts, a New York merchant. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, 260 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and after a short tour the married couple will go to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

IT has been rumored for some time past, and this week the report appears in print, that Adjutant General R. C. Drum will apply to be retired in May next, when he reaches the age of 62 years. Our information is that he does not at present contemplate asking to be relieved from active duty. He could retire on the 18th of next month under the 40 years service act, or on the 28th of May, under the 62 years age law, but so long as he continues in good health it is not likely that he will take advantage of his opportunities for retirement.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was above the necessity of spelling correctly. But it is interesting to observe that he defined orthography with the same calm courage with which he opposed the troops of England, and met the fire of the Indians on the occasion of Braddock's retreat He once wrote to the congregation of the Dutch Reformed Church of Schenectady: "I sincearly thank you for your congratulations on my arrival in this place. Whilst I join in adoring that now Supreem Being, to whom alone can be attrebuted the signel success of our arms, I cannot but express my gratitude to you gentlemen," etc.

THE Canteen Club is now in its second month of existence, and to judge from the manner in which it is getting along it bids fair to take the place of the defunct Army and Navy Club. Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Artillery, is president, Capt. J. Amory Haskell, 12th N. Y., vice president, and Capt. W. H. Murphy, 12th N. Y., secretary. Prominent among the present members are Colonel John Hamilton and Capt. W. E. Van Reed, 5th U. S. Artillery; 1st Lieut. R. Patterson, 1st U. S. Artillery; Gen. M. T. McMahon, Commodore Benham, U. S. N.; Gen. D. D. Wylie, N. G. S. N. Y.; Col. W. C. Church, Gen. J. M. Varian, N. G. S. N. Y.; Capt. Daniel Appleton, 7th N. Y.; Capt. J. M. Brady, 12th N. Y.; Major Edward Duffy, 69th N. Y., and a host of others. "We drink from the same canteen" is the Club's motto. The service of the club is exclusively tin, from the punchbowl to the coffee cup. Dinners are limited to one dollar, and no member is allowed to treat another.

THE *Pioneer Press* has the following nautical despatch from Chicago, Jan. 21:

Colonel H. E. Nichols, U. S. N.; W. H. Slayton and Thos. T. Caswell, U. S. N., arrived at the Grand Pacific to-day. Colonel Nichols is a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, stationed at Sitka, Alaska. The colonel is on a leave of absence and is en route to Washington, his mission being, as he termed it, "to make things interesting" for Gov. Swineford, of Alaska. Colonel Nichols says that since Mr. Swineford has been Governor he has had a serious attack of the "big head," and not only desires to run his office to his own interest, but the Navy also, much to the disgust of the colonel. Colonel Nichols claims that the Governor has for some time been proving very obnoxious to him and has been seemingly interfering with his prerogatives as lieutenant-commander of the Navy, and has also been using his influence to have him removed. The colonel says he has not been able to leave his ship until recently, and now will improve the first opportunity of going to Washington personally and laying his grievance before the President and Secretary of the Navy. He says he thinks he can make things very interesting for Gov. Swineford before matters are adjusted.

REAR ADMIRAL SHUFELDT, U. S. N., is visiting the King of Corea.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER E. R. FREEMAN, U. S. N., is visiting relatives at Jackson, Miss.

PAYMASTER A. W. BACON. U. S. N., registered at the Brevoort House, New York, on Wednesday.

CHIEF ENGINEER ABSALOM KIRBY, U. S. N., was a guest at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

THE Navy Mutual Aid Association will call an assessment to cover the death of Paymaster W. N. Watmough, Feb. 3.

THE Senate on Friday passed the bill giving back pay to Rear Admiral Samuel P. Carter of the retired list of the Navy.

COMMANDER H. C. TAYLOR. U. S. N, has an instructive article on "The Needs of New York Harbor," in the February number of the *Forum*.

LIEUTENANT. J. S. ABBOTT, U. S. Navy, who entered the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn with typhoid fever in December last, is convalescent and has gone on sick leave.

LIEUT. COMMANDER F. W. CROCKER, U. S. N., who was severely injured last fall at Newport, R. I., is slowly improving. His broken leg still gives trouble, and his full recovery is still in the distance.

BY the retirement of Medical Director Dungan this week, a vacancy is made for the promotion to that grade of Medical Inspector David Kindleberger. This officer has already been examined for promotion.

LIEUT. LUCIEN YOUNG, U. S. N., has been spending a brief while in Washington recently, while perfecting his arrangements at the Department for passing the remainder of his leave outside of the United States.

THE beautiful memorial tablet to Dr. James M. Ambler, U. S. N., of the *Jeannette* Expedition, who perished on the Lena Delta in the autumn of 1881, is on public exhibition at the Ninth Annual Exhibition of the New York Salmagundi Club.

SO, AFTER all it seems that the capital is not to be benefited by the going out of commission of the *Hartford*, to the extent of having Captain Gillis assigned to duty there, as he is placed on duty with the Board of Inspection at San Francisco, Cal.

J. D. CUMMINGS, who was convicted in three of the Navy fraud cases and sentenced in January, 1885, to two years in jail and fined $2,000 was pardoned Jan. 26, by the President. His time would have expired that day, but the pardon remits the payment of the fine.

CAPTAIN GILBERT C. WILTSE, U. S. N., who this week passes out of the list of commanders, has recently purchased a house in New York City, where he will make his residence in future when off duty. Capt. Wiltse still has nearly fourteen years to serve on the active list.

LIEUT. C. W. RUSCHENBERGER, U. S. N., is fortunate in his recent assignment to duty on the receiving ship *St. Louis*, inasmuch as it enables him to be near his family. The lieutenant is a son of Medical Director Ruschenberger, U. S. N., retired, who lives at 1932 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

COMMANDER YATES STIRLING, U. S. N., is assigned to command the receiving ship *Dale*, Washington, D. C. Commander Stirling is a resident of Baltimore, and will probably continue to live there, as he is no farther from his sphere of duty living in that city than he would be in many parts of the District of Columbia.

THE friends of Commander Sands, of the Navy, will be pleased to learn that since his arrival in Switzerland with his family the health of Mrs. Sands has steadily improved, and hopes are entertained of her complete recovery. A sister of Commander Sands, the wife of Rear Admiral Franklin, has been spending the winter with them, but will rejoin her husband this spring on the Mediterranean. The address of Commander Sands is Fribourg, Switzerland.

THE recent assignment of Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. N., to duty in connection with the procurement of gun steel is a most fitting one, for the service at the Washington Ordnance Yard is a good preparation for just such duty as that upon which Lieut. Coffin is about to enter. A few months of practical experience in the fabrication of breech blocks, trunnion sights, and fermatures, is a valuable addition to the excellent education acquired at Annapolis.

THE retirement January 25 of Rear Admiral McCauley, U. S. N., was under the forty years' service law. He would not have been retired for age until Nov. 2, 1888. The retirement of Admiral McCauley and the death of Commodore Johnson promotes Commodore L. A. Kimberly, Capts. W. H. McCann and Jas. H. Gillis, Commanders Gilbert C. Wiltse and James O'Kane, Lieut.-Comdrs. Felix McCurley and John McGowan, Jr., Lieuts. Joseph N. Hemphill and Abraham B. H. Lillie, Lieuts. (junior grade) Bradley A. Fiske and Frank H. Holmes, Ensigns John M. Orchard and Hiero Taylor.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has reached the conclusion that while the triple expansion engines will increase the cost of construction of vessels, there will be so much saved in running expenses that the payment of a higher price for the engines will in the end prove economical. The engineer officers made designs for compound engines for Gunboat No. 1, but the Secretary concluded to adopt the triple expansion engines and awarded the contract to Messrs. Cramp and Sons. The Secretary has so firmly convinced himself of the superiority of the triple expansion engines that he has instructed the Bureau of Steam Engineering to destroy the plans for the machinery of cruiser No. 1 and prepare plans which will have in view triple expansion engines for that vessel. The cost of construction with triple expansion engines will still further exceed the limit of the law, but the Secretary is confident that he will secure an additional appropriation for the vessel that will be sufficient to pay for its construction with the new type of machinery.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOS. PERRY, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Lindell House, St. Louis.

COMMANDER P. H. COOPER, U. S. N., rejoined at Norfolk, Va., this week from a trip to New York.

MAJOR A. S. NICHOLSON, Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, inspected the marine barracks, etc., at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 19.

CAPTAIN EDW. FIELD, 4th Art., Mrs. Field, and Lieut. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N., participated in private theatricals at Newport, Jan. 22.

REAR-ADMIRAL C. H. BALDWIN, U. S. N., and Mrs. Baldwin, who sailed last week for Europe, will spend some time in the south of France.

GUNNER JOSEPH SWIFT, U. S. N., who recently attempted suicide at the Mare Island Navy-yard, has recovered from his injuries and been discharged from hospital.

WE regret to learn of the failing health of Mrs. E. B. Barry, wife of Lieut. E. B. Barry, U. S. N., of the *Alliance*, since the death of her little boy. Mrs. Barry is at present with her mother in Brooklyn.

P. A. PAYMASTER L. A. YORKE again appeared before the Naval Examining Board on Thursday. He conducted his defence himself, having no counsel, although granted permission to employ legal advice. The Board will doubtless adhere to its former decision in his case, viz., that he is morally unfit for the Service.

THE "Revista General de Marina," of Madrid, publishes a translation of the paper by Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. Navy, on "Electricity in War," read before the Franklin Institute and referred to in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at the time. The title of the article in the *Revista* is "La Electricidad en la Guerra—Conferencia Celebrada en el Instituto Franklin, por El T. N. B. A. Fiske, de la M. de los, E. U."

COMMANDER CHARLES MCGREGOR, of the *Alliance*, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy from Valletta, Malta, January 1, which we have already quoted, said that H. B. M. ship *Scout*, one of the new type recently built, arrived in port the last of December. The commanding officer said that she was placed at seventeen knots and had made it in smooth water, but that he called her a sixteen-knot ship. In making this speed, the ship vibrates so much that even old sailors are made to feel sick.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Rear Admiral D. McN. Fairfax, retired; Lieut. E. P. Wood, Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. Very, Asst. Surgeon T. A. Berryhill, Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, P. A. Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, Rear Admiral J. R. M. Mullany, retired; Ensign J. H. Rohrbacher, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Impey, Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, Cadet Engineer R. B. Higgins, Prof. L. F. Prud homme, Ensign H. McL. P. Huse, and Ensign M. K. Eyre.

"STROLLER" in the Philadelphia *Times* says: "A good-looking man, with a tall, military figure and a long blonde moustache, was busy writing letters in the Reading room of the Lafayette. It was Chief Engineer J. L. D. Borthwick, U. S. Navy. Mr. Borthwick had just passed his examination at the Post Office and secured his grade. 'Although I have been in service over twenty-five years,' said he, 'I had to get out my books and study up to pass a theoretical examination. Promotion is exceedingly difficult in the Engineer Corps and can only be obtained through deaths, resignations or retirements, all of which are very slow.'"

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has sent to Congress the sword of the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, who commanded the United States private armed brig-of-war, *General Armstrong* at the battle of Fayal, in September, 1814. The action has well been called the "Thermopylæ of the Ocean," for no naval battle in ancient or modern history is comparable with that of the *Armstrong* at Fayal, either as to the unequal forces engaged, the unyielding and inflexible bravery of her officers and crew, nor as to the grand results which followed in the defeat of the British expedition against Louisiana. The sword was presented by Col. S. C. Reid, son of Capt. Reid, and will be placed in the National Museum.

SECRETARY WHITNEY is quoted as saying, in regard to the report that Lieut. Emory had asked to be allowed to go to the North Pole in the *Thetis*, that the United States had something else to do with its vessels, naval officers and sailors, besides sending them off on arctic expeditions. "I will not say, however," continued the Secretary, "that there will be no such expeditions under the present Administration, but certainly not with my consent or from any such suggestions on my part." One of the Marine officers is quoted as saying: "The story that Lieut. Emory wants to push his way through the ice in the direction of the North Pole is true. Emory is a courageous man. He thinks the *Thetis* is a good vessel for an arctic voyage, and would like nothing better than to make the trial. He is tired, as many other young officers are, with the humdrum life in the Navy, and would accept any service as a welcome diversion."

THE *Herald* has another fit of hysterics; this time it is a nautical fit. It says in a despatch from Washington, Jan. 23:

It is a girl.
Secretary Whitney is the happy father.
And Senator Payne is again a happy grandfather.
The luck of the Cleveland Administration is unabated.
Never before has there been so much that was lovely and lovable concentrated in two years of public life here in Washington.
A President with a bride of twenty-two.
A member of the Cabinet a bridegroom at sixty-two.
The Secretary of the Navy the happy father of a little daughter born this morning.
Secretary Whitney is the only member of a cabinet that is remembered by the oldest inhabitant to have contributed to the population of the United States during his official term.
The household of Secretary Whitney is rejoicing over the advent of the little miss over whose birth all the good fairies who come to bless a Sunday child evidently presided. The little one is pronounced by those few who have seen it, including the masculine attendants of the Secretary's household, a perfect beauty. Mrs. Whitney is very well indeed.
This is the fourth child of those now living, the older ones being two boys and a girl, Miss Pauline, who is about twelve years old and the youngest next to the baby born to-day.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Military Academy appropriation bill is still in the hands of the Senate appropriations committee.

Senator Hawley has presided at the last two meetings of the Senate Military Committee. There seems to be no likelihood now of an appointment of a successor to Gen. Logan, and it is probable that Senator Hawley will continue to act as chairman for the rest of the session.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday decided to report favorably the nominations of Major Wm. P. Chambliss, 2d Lieut. Humphreys, and all the other pending cases, except those in the Medical Corps. No bills of importance were acted upon.

At a meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday favorable action was taken on the bill for the reorganization of the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army. The purpose of the committee is to bring this bill forward as one of the important measures to be acted upon in the event of a night session being allotted by the House for the consideration of military matters. If the bill can be pushed through the House this session there is no doubt about it going through on the other side.

The following petition, in the form of a bill, authorizing the appointment of naval apprentices to positions of warrant officers, was presented in the House by Mr. Curtin on Wednesday and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint as acting boatswains and gunners such persons who are or may have been in the naval service as apprentices and who now hold certificates as seamen gunners issued since 1880; also such apprentices, carpenters and sailmakers, and who have served their apprenticeship at the various Navy-yards: *Provided*, That the active list of each grade shall not exceed sixty, and that all vacancies hereafter shall be filled from this class of men, and also directing that the Secretary of the Navy order a warrant officer of each grade for duty on all ships of over 600 tons register and two each of boatswains and gunners on all vessels employed as recruiting or training ships; one each for ship's duty and the others for instructors for recruits and boys.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as reported by the Senate Appropriation Committee, Jan. 28, recommends a total increase over the bill as it came from the House of $2,940,444.09. Among the items included in this amount are: $100,000 for the construction of hospital buildings at Dayton, Ohio, Soldiers' Home; $60,000 for a similar purpose for the Fort Leavenworth Soldiers' Home; $12,000 for improvements at Rock Island Arsenal; $20,000 for a milling shop at Springfield Arsenal; $7,500 for a brick annex to the Army Medical Museum building; $30,000 increase for the maintenance of the Signal Corps, and $50,000 for a survey of a boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The text of this clause will be found in the JOURNAL of Jan. 15, p. 497.

The fate of most of the military legislation that may reasonably be expected to have a show of passage during the remainder of the short session, depends largely upon the action of the Committee on Rules on Gen. Bragg's resolution for a night session for the consideration of military measures. Should the Committee report in favor of the resolution its adoption by the House will no doubt follow. Gen. Bragg is quite hopeful of getting the night session. If he does it is his purpose to first push for consideration the Senate bills that have been acted upon by the Committee. The most important of these are the Chicago military post bill, the bill organizing a hospital corps, and the bill amending Article of War 103, and to increase the efficiency of the Army. Several additional amendments to the Articles of War are in contemplation. These Gen Bragg will offer as additional sections to the latter bill when it is brought up for consideration. He also intends to modify the clause regarding the pay of retired officers. His sole object in putting in this provision, he says, was to cut off longevity pay to retired officers, or in other words to nullify the Tyler decision. It has been pointed out to him that the clause as it now stands might have a more serious effect and he is willing to correct it so as to carry out his original object.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Morgan to the bill (H. R. 5190) to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture and to create an Executive Department to be known as the Department of Agriculture and Labor, viz.:

Sec. —. That the United States Signal Service Bureau is hereby transferred to the , and shall consist of one Chief and such subordinate officers and employees as may be necessary to efficiently manage said Bureau. Until otherwise provided by law the present organization of the subordinate force of said Bureau shall continue as at present, except that those enlisted for service in said Bureau shall hereafter be regarded as civil employees thereof, subject to removals as in other cases. The Chief of said Bureau shall receive an annual compensation of $4,000 and be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the moneys appropriated for said service and hereafter appropriated shall be disbursed under the direction of the head of the

By Mr. Lawler. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of immediately appropriating the sum of $50,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the construction, equipment, and armament of such new vessels of war as may be deemed necessary by him; such sum to become and remain a permanent appropriation for the specific purpose named, not to be covered back into the Treasury at any time, but to remain available continuously for this purpose until the Congress shall otherwise direct.

S. 3198, by Mr. Butler. To provide for the construction of a steam cruising vessel of war of twenty knots speed, on the plans of Chas. G. Lundborg. Same as H. R. 10760.

H. R. 10804, by Mr. Wheeler. To effect a rearrangement of grades of office in the Adjutant General's Department of the Army. Same as. S. 3126.

H. R. 10810, by Mr. Herbert. That the President is hereby authorized to have constructed, by contract or in the Government Navy-yards, as in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy may seem to be for the best interests of the Government, and to be constructed or contracted for in all respects according to the limitations and provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment," approved Aug. 3, 1886, two protected steel cruisers, each of about 4,000 tons displacement and costing in the aggregate, complete, exclusive of armament, not more than $2,600,000; also four protected steel cruisers, each of about 1,740 tons displacement, costing each, exclusive of armament, not more than $555,000; also one torpedo boat, not to cost, complete, more than $100,000, exclusive of armament. And the sum of $4,920,000 is hereby appropriated to carry out the purposes of this act.

H. R. 10829, by Mr. Morrill. That all officers of the Volunteer Army in the war of the rebellion who served the full term of enlistment and were honorably discharged shall be entitled to receive extra pay as follows, namely: Where the enlistment was for the term of one year, one month's pay proper; where the enlistment was for the term of two years, two months' pay proper; where the enlistment was for the term of three years, three months' pay proper: *Provided*, That they have not already received the benefits of the act approved March 3, 1865, and the amendatory act approved July 13, 1866.

H. R. 10871, Wakefield. That all officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have been retired from active service by reason of wounds received or disabilities incurred in line of duty be, and they are hereby, allowed and entitled to receive, in addition to their retired pay, the same pension that is now given by existing law to other claimants for like disabilities.

H. R. 10902, Thomas. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to have constructed, by contract, two steel cruisers, each of about 4,000 tons displacement, of the type of the *Newark*, or Cruiser No. 1, at a cost, exclusive of armament, of not more than $1,300,000; five steel gunboats, each of about 1,700 tons displacement, of the type of Gunboat Number one, at a cost, exclusive of armament, of not more than $520,000 each; six cruising steel torpedo boats, of not more than 150 feet nor less than 135 feet in length, to have a maximum speed, tested over a Government knot-course, of not less than 24 knots per hour, and a speed, with weights on board equivalent to the necessary armament and stores for sea service, of not less than 20 knots per hour, for six consecutive hours, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than $100,000 each; said torpedo boats to be completed and tested within eighteen months from the date of signing the contract.

Sec. 2. Each of aforesaid vessels shall be built, as near as may be, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, entitled "An act to increase the Naval Establishment."

Sec. 3. The sum of $5,800,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the purposes of this act.

H. Res. 244, Stahlnecker. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to have compiled and printed, from the records of the Navy Department and other authentic sources, a register of the volunteer officers who served in the U. S. Navy during and subsequent to the late war of the rebellion; said register to show in each case the date and grade of original entry; the dates and grades of subsequent promotions; the period of sea, shore, or other duty, and time unemployed; the date of expiration of last cruise; the date and manner of termination and total length of service; the State in which born, State from which appointed, and present residence or last known address.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to publish annually thereafter a similar register of such of said volunteer officers as left the Service honorably and may be known to be still living; and for the purpose of compiling and printing the register first named in this resolution, such additional clerical force, in the office of the Secretary of the Navy and that of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, as may be considered absolutely necessary, is hereby authorized to be employed, the compensation of said clerks and the cost of printing said register to be paid from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

MILITARY MEN IN CONGRESS.

THE N. Y. *Sun* says: "The current notion that there are no military men left on the Republican side of the Senate, now that Logan is gone, is hardly correct. There are two full Major-Generals there now—Sewell, of New Jersey, and Mahone, who got his stars in the Confederate Service. Joe Hawley was brevetted a Major-General; Tom Bowen, of Colorado, Van Wyck and Manderson, of Nebraska, and Harrison of Indiana, were full Brigadiers; Ingalls and Plumb were both Lieutenant-Colonels. Spooner was brevetted Major in the 40th Wisconsin, Warner Miller was a Second Lieutenant in the 5th New York, and Dolph of Oregon attained the rank of Orderly Sergeant in Capt. Crawford's company, known as the Oregon Escort, raised in 1862 to protect settlers from marauding Indians on the plains. This completes the military list on the Republican side, unless Dr. Evarts be included. He is sometimes called 'General,' a rank he secured when Grant appointed him Attorney-General. On the Democratic side are a number of military geniuses, among them five full Major-Generals—Maxey, Wade Hampton, Butler, Colquitt, and Matt Ransom. George and Walthall, the Mississippi Senators, and Morgan of Alabama were Brigadiers. Maxey is the only West Pointer in the Senate."

MATERIALS FOR HEAVY GUNS.

MR. WM. P. HUNT writes a very interesting letter to the Washington *Republic*, in which he says:

Since 1830 heavy guns have been constructed in this country, of this material, improving from year to year, until Americans were as proud of their Dahlgren and Rodman guns as they were of their fleet of clipper ships. Heavier and more powerful guns were made in the United States at the commencement of our Civil War than were made by any nation on the face of the earth at that time. After the war this country dropped off into a Rip Van Winkle sleep, as far as ordnance was concerned. A new generation has come into action, and very little is known of the serviceability of gun iron as a material for heavy ordnance. Our Ordnance Department has been content to allow the achievements of Dahlgren and Rodman to pass into oblivion. Our older officers know better, but the younger are taught the theories of European engineers (for there has been no demonstration of the endurance of heavy guns in Europe), and no effort is made to continue the career of progress that was so brilliant up to the close of the war. I should not dare to state the almost incredible uniform excellence of the Dahlgren and Rodman guns if I was not able to support the statement from official records.

It is all a mistake to thoroughly conclude that a gun to be "high power" must be of stronger material than a gun of low power. The high power is produced by the length of the bore in connection with the character of the powder used. As a matter of fact, the high power guns of Europe are not subjected to the severe stress that our Dahlgren and Rodman guns have been subjected to; yet they frequently fail, while we have had no failures.

Slow-burning powder does not develop its force until the inertia of the shot is overcome; when the projectile is in motion the long bore keeps it in the hands of the powder, so to speak, until a high velocity is reached, and we have applied to the projectile the aggregate force of two guns, or a double length gun and a double charge of powder; thus we have double power in the projectile, but as this strain is distributed over twice the length of bore by gradual development, we find that the pressures upon the bore are actually within the limits of safety to our Rodman guns. One high power 12-inch Rodman breech-loading rifle has been made, and partially tested at Sandy Hook. It has been fired 137 rounds with heavier charges, both of powder and shot, than was used when the 12-inch high power gun on the Collingwood burst. How much endurance this gun will yet show, of course, cannot be said.

Admiral Shufeldt, after witnessing the firing of this gun, and after examining its record, said that, in his judgment, it should be adopted as the standard of American ordnance.

I have proposed to Congress to furnish high power Rodman rifles of gun iron, of standard dimensions, and guarantee them to endure equally with modern built up steel guns, at half the cost of such steel guns.

As our establishment has the certificate of the Chief of Ordnance that for more than half a century we have done similar work for the U. S. Government, and that in all cases our contracts have been faithfully carried out, that our experience and facilities for the production of superior iron gun metal are equal to any in the country; it would seem, if the United States desires high power guns, that such a proposition ought to be availed of. Very respectfully,

WM. P. HUNT, President South Boston Iron Works.

GENERAL STONE AND SENATOR SUMNER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

GEN. CHAS. P. STONE was in command of a division with headquarters at Poolesville, Md., in 1861-2. He was born in Massachusetts. Several Massachusetts regiments were in his command. Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, like most of the State Governors in those times, sent agents into the Army to look after the interests of States regiments, although mustered into the U. S. Service. Gen. Stone protested against such interference and finally ordered one of Gov. Andrews' agents out of his command for inciting jealousies to the hurt of discipline. This agent complained to Gov. Andrews, accusing Gen. Stone of disloyal practices. The Governor backed these accusations to Senator Sumner who, from his seat in the Senate, denounced Gen. Stone and questioned his loyalty. One dark, rainy night Gen. Stone telegraphed to one of his brigade commanders to come to his headquarters and in the presence of the chaplain asked what he would do as a soldier and man of honor. Should a Senator denounce him in the Senate as dishonorable and disloyal? He was shocked at the reply: Nothing; because a Senator has not only the right to do so, but was bound to protect the Government from such a man if he believed the charge. No man can question the right of debate in Congress. Gen. Stone then said that he was surprised and that he had sent a letter by the hands of his relative to Senator Sumner, demanding a retraction or satisfaction. Both his General and his priest begged him to ride to Washington that night and recall his letter or apologize to the Senator, urging that Mr. Sumner was famous as a non-resistant, and this would emblazon his fame, whilst it would ruin the soldier and damage the Service. A short time after he was arrested. Gen. McClellan plead for him before the Committee as an over-sensitive nature and strained pride of soldierly loyalty. Mr. Sumner did not act in the matter, but Senator Wilson incited Secretary Stanton to imprison Gen. Stone for disloyalty. His very resentment, in Quixotic self-sacrifice, was *prima facie* proof of the exact opposite. A Hotspur of a Puritan, if you please, but loyal to the core, not to men but to principles.

W. W. BURNS.

Whatever the immediate exciting cause of Gen. Stone's arrest, we have always understood that it had its justification in the minds of his persecutors, in a correspondence between Gen. Stone and a lady within the rebel lines. To this lady Gen. Scott had granted a "safe conduct," to protect her against possible depredations by our green troops. Having occasion to complain that this protection was violated, she wrote to Gen. Stone asking for his interference. As Gen. Scott had especially commended the lady to the protection of Gen. Stone, he sent her a polite reply and several letters passed between them. Unfortunately for Gen. Stone this correspondence was conducted by him directly instead of through the usual channels. No record of it was kept, or copies of the letters preserved, and out of it the suspicions of some prowling chaplain succeeded in manufacturing the charge of disloyalty which made so much trouble for Gen. Stone.

In a letter to the New York *Herald* from Tarrytown, Jan. 27, Alexander Hamilton says:

General Stone was ordered to Washington, and upon a statement that he had given a man named Hendrickson and his wife a pass to use day or night and that they had betrayed our army General Stone was arrested and without trial or court-martial of any kind was sent under military guard to Fort Lafayette. This was condemned in military circles at Washington as an unwarranted and arbitrary procedure and was attributed at the time to personal enmity on the part of Senator Sumner.

In the following month of July, after the seven days' fight, I was ordered by my brother-in-law, General-in-Chief Henry W. Halleck, to inspect the brigade raised by General Frank Spinola in New York. I went to his headquarters, then known as Lafayette Hall, on Broadway, near Houston Street. While waiting for General Spinola an officer entered, haggard and careworn and in a battle-stained uniform.

"Colonel, what are you doing here?" I exclaimed.

"I have resigned," he answered.

For a few moments we discussed the condition of affairs and then he took out a wallet and producing a paper said—"You know the signature of many old Army officers. Whose is this?"

I looked at it carefully and answered, "Colonel Robert T. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General to General Banks."

"That's so," said he. "You may read it."

It was a pass "to Hendrickson and his wife to pass our lines night or day."

"Why, that," said I, "was charged against Gen. Charles P. Stone, for the alleged granting of which he was arrested and ordered to Fort Lafayette by General McClellan. You must go and see him at once and show him this."

I could not induce him to do so, however; but I immediately communicated with General Halleck.

This was on Saturday. The following Wednesday Gen. Stone was in Washington. Gen. Halleck told me that he went himself to the War Department, had all the records searched, and that there was not the scratch of a pen against Gen. Charles P. Stone. Gen. Stone was restored to his rank, his back pay given him and he was sent to Gen. Banks in New Orleans. He distinguished himself at Port Hudson, and served his country faithfully, as he always had done. His honorable career since the war I need not refer to.

THE following cadet appointments for the Military Academy were made this week: Spencer Cosby, at large: Alexander M. Davis, at large; Jacob G. Lazelle, at large; Oliver J. Shepherd, New York City; Henry A. Pipes, Clinton, La.; Dwight W. Ryther, West Seneca, N. Y.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL AS PASSED.

FOLLOWING is the text of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, as it finally passed both Houses of Congress and becomes a law:

For pay of officers of the line, $2,868,000; additional pay for 23 aids, one military secretary, and mounted officers of foot regiments, $8,000; service pay, $812,770; pay of enlisted men, $4,668,868; general service clerks and messengers, $161,900; pay of the general staff, $408,240; pay of staff officers, including service pay, $1,205,410; retired officers, $1,190,313.75; retired enlisted men, $56,241; miscellaneous, $91,675.94. For pay of not exceeding 65 contract surgeons, not exceeding 160 hospital matrons, and not exceeding 14 veterinary surgeons, in all, $102,875.94. For pay of not exceeding 46 paymasters' clerks, at $1.400 each, not exceeding 30 paymasters' messengers, and travelling expenses of paymasters' clerks, in all, $83,800.

Provided, That the maximum sum to be allowed paymasters' clerks when travelling on duty shall be four cents per mile, and, in addition thereto, when transportation cannot be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of same actually paid by them, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers.

Expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry and compensation of witnesses attending the same, $10,000; additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings, etc., in Washington, $500; for commutation of quarters to commissioned officers on duty without troops, at places where there are no public quarters, $150,000; for allowances for travel, retained pay, clothing not drawn, and for interest on deposits, payable to enlisted men on discharge, in all, $850,000.

For mileage to officers when travelling on duty without troops, when authorized by law, not to exceed $85,000.

Provided, That in disbursing this amount the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to an officer shall be four cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually travelled routes, and, in addition thereto, upon the officer's certificate that it was not practicable to obtain transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of the transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers. *And provided further*, That when any officer so travelling shall travel in whole or in part on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, he shall be allowed for himself only four cents per mile as a subsistence fund for every mile necessarily travelled over any such last-named railroad.

Making in all for pay of the Army, $12,661,918.69. All the money hereinbefore appropriated shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

Subsistence of the Army.—For the purchase of subsistence supplies, estimated for the fiscal year on the basis of 9,968,450 rations, and for miscellaneous charges, $1,745,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; and not more than $110,000 thereof shall be applied to the payment of civilian employees of the Subsistence Department.

Quartermaster's Department.—Regular supplies, $2,678,000.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on printing unless the same shall be done by contract, after due notice and competition, except in such case as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice for competition.

Incidental expenses: $675,000.

Provided, That $225,000 of the appropriation for incidental expenses, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be set aside for the payment of enlisted men on extra duty at constant labor of not less than ten days; but no such payment shall be made at any greater rate per day than is fixed by law for the class of persons employed and the work done.

For purchase of horses for cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry as may be mounted, $130,000:

Provided, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number on hand, shall not at any time exceed the number of enlisted men and Indian scouts in the mounted service; and that no part of this appropriation shall be paid out for horses not purchased by contract, after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's Department, and an inspection by such Department, all under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War.

Army transportation, $2,800,000.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the purchase for the Army of draught animals until the number on hand shall be reduced to 5,000, and thereafter shall only be expended for the purchase of a number sufficient to keep the supply not exceeding 5,000.

Arrears of Army transportation on certain land-grant railroad, $50,000.

Provided, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such services.

Barracks and quarters, $620,000.

Provided, That no expenditures exceeding $500 shall be made upon any building or military post, or grounds about the same, without the approval of the Secretary of War for the same, upon detailed estimates by the Quartermaster's Department; and the erection, construction, and repair of all buildings and other public structures in the Quartermaster's Department shall, as far as may be practicable, be made by contract, after due legal advertisement: *And provided further*, That no more than $1,300,000 of the sums appropriated by this act shall be paid out for the services of civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, including those heretofore paid out of the funds appropriated for regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quarters, Army transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage; and that no employee paid therefrom shall receive as salary more than $150 per month, unless the same shall be specially fixed by law; and no part of any of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel and for quarters to officers or enlisted men.

For shelter and shooting galleries and ranges, and repairs thereof, $10,000. Construction and repairs of hospitals, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, $100,000. Hot Springs Hospital, $7,500 (for elevator and painting and hard oil finish). For construction of quarters for hospital stewards, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, $9,600.

Provided, That the posts at which such quarters shall be constructed shall be designated by the Secretary of War, and the quarters shall be built by contract, after legal advertisement, whenever the same is practicable; but the cost of the construction of quarters at any one post shall in no case exceed $800.

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage, $1,150,000.

Provided, That out of the money hereby appropriated for clothing and equipage of the Army there shall not be expended at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth a sum in excess of $125,000.

Medical Department, $200,000; and not over $36,000 of the money appropriated by this paragraph shall be applied to the payment of civilian employees of the Medical Department.

For service of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, $10,000.

Medical Museum and Library, $15,000.

Engineer depot at Willet's Point, $6,500.

"For current expenses of the ordnance service required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tools, fuel and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, and those attending practical trials and tests of small arms and ordnance supplies, including payment for mechanical labor in the office of the chief of ordnance, $80,000. For manufacture of metallic ammunition for small-arms and ammunition for reloading cartridges, and tools for the same, including the cost of targets and material for target practice, $100,000. For repairing ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of troops, and for issue at the arsenals and depots, $5,000. For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops, $75,000. For infantry, cavalry and artillery equipments, including horse equipments for cavalry and artillery, $75,000. For manufacture of arms at the National Armory, $400,000."

Provided, That not more than $60,000 of the money appropriated on the Ordnance Department in all its branches shall be applied to the payment of civilian clerks in said Department.

Recruiting service, $100,000.

Signal service, $3,000.

Contingent expenses.—Office Lieutenant-General, $1,200. A. G. Dept., at headquarters of military divisions and departments, $2,000; under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, $15,000.

The following items were stricken from the bill before its passage:

For pay of one clerk for the General of the Army, on the retired list, $1,600.

For additional pay to the officer commanding the Military Prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, $1,000.

(From the New York Sun.)

GEN. RAWLINS' MANLY LETTER TO GRANT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, MISS., June 6, 1863, 1 o'clock, A. M.

DEAR GENERAL: The great solicitude I feel for the safety of this army leads me to mention what I had hoped never again to do—the subject of your drinking. This may surprise you, for I may be, and I trust I am, doing you an injustice by unfounded suspicions; but if an error, it better be on the side of his country's safety than in fear of offending a friend. I have heard that Dr. McMillan, at General Sherman's a few days ago, induced you, notwithstanding your pledge to me, to take a glass of wine, and to-day, when I found a box of wine in front of your tent and proposed to move it, which I did, I was told you had forbid its being taken away, for you intended to keep it until you entered Vicksburg, that you might have it for your friends; and to-night, when you should, because of the condition of your health if nothing else, have been in bed, I find you where the wine bottle has just been emptied, in company with those who drink and urge you to do likewise, and the lack of your usual promptness of decision and clearness in expressing yourself in writing tended to confirm my suspicions.

You have the full control of your appetite and can let drinking alone. Had you not pledged me the sincerity of your honor early last March that you would drink no more during the war, and kept that pledge during your recent campaign, you would not to-day have stood first in the world's history as a successful military leader. Your only salvation depends upon your strict adherence to that pledge. You cannot succeed in any other. As I have before stated, I may be wrong in my suspicions, but if one sees that which leads him to suppose a sentinel is falling asleep on his post, it is his duty to arouse him; and if one sees that which leads him to fear the general commanding a great army is being seduced to that step which he knows will bring disgrace upon that general, and defeat to his command, if he fails to sound the proper note of warning, the friends, wives and children of those brave men whose lives he permits to remain thus imperilled will accuse him while he lives and stand swift witnesses of wrath against him in the day when all shall be tried. If my suspicions are unfounded, let my friendship for you and my zeal for my country be my excuse for this letter; and if they are correctly founded, and you determine not to heed the admonitions and the prayers of this hasty note by immediately ceasing to touch a single drop of any kind of liquor, no matter by whom asked or under what circumstances, let my immediate relief from duty in this department be the result.

I am, General, your friend,
JOHN A. RAWLINS.

The retained copy of this letter was indorsed by General Rawlins as follows:

This is an exact copy of a letter given to the person to whom it was addressed at its date, about four miles from our headquarters in the rear of Vicksburg. Its admonitions were heeded, and all went well.
JOHN A. RAWLINS.

With reference to this letter, Chas. A. Dana, late Asst. Secretary of War, says in the *Sun*: "We were alone with Gen. Grant at some distance from his headquarters near Vicksburg when Gen. Rawlins rode up and delivered that admirable communication. It was a dull period in the campaign. The siege of Vicksburg was proceeding with regularity. No surprise from within the doomed city or from without was to be apprehended; and when Grant started out in drinking, the fact could not imperil the situation of the army or of any member of it except himself. After putting Rawlin's missive in his pocket he wound up by going on board a steamer, which he had ordered for an excursion up the Yazoo River, and getting as stupidly drunk as the immortal nature of man would allow; but the next day he came out as fresh as a rose, without any trace or indication of the spree he had passed through. So it was on two or three other occasions of the sort that we happened to know of. The times were chosen with perfect judgment, and when it was all over, no outsider would have suspected that such things had been. We conclude now, as Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton concluded at the time, that while this tendency to occasional drunkenness constituted a serious defect in Grant's character, it really did not disqualify him for successful command."

(From "Our Naval Policy," by Prof. Soley, in Scribner's Magazine for February.)

UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICERS.

IT has been the fashion in certain quarters to abuse the personnel of the Navy, and to represent it as a horde of idlers serving no useful purpose and feeding at the public crib, the older members holding comfortable billets, where their only duty is to draw their monthly pay, and the younger engaged in pleasure trips in foreign countries, or hanging about Washington, where their time is taken up with various forms of social frivolity. For one who knows them as they really are, it is hard to find words to characterize with sufficient force and indignation the grossness and malignity of these caricatures. As a matter of fact, the officers of the Navy, to-day, form a body of patient, hard-working, earnest men, of singular resource and adaptability, eager and efficient in the performance of duty. Their life is a trying one, and the difficulties with which they must contend are unknown in ordinary civil occupations. A large part of the officer's career is passed under the closest restraints of military discipline. The ordinary wear and tear of professional service tells upon the mind and body to an extent far greater than in other walks of life. The intercourse of home, the *vie d'intérieur*, which forms the balance-wheel of so many overworked human machines, is, at best, broken, fitful, interrupted. On board the ship at sea, where the physical horizon is unobstructed, the mental horizon is narrowed down to companionship for three years with a dozen or a score of men in the same profession, penetrated with the same ideas, absorbed in the same occupations, surrounded and cramped by the same routine. The officer may have his books, but the conditions of ship-life are unfavorable to study. He visits other countries, but he cannot reap the benefits that come from foreign travel; he is tied to the ship, he skims the coasts and puts in at the seaports, he is always confined by the limitations of the cruise. If he goes on leave, after the binding restraints of ship life, what he needs and must have is relaxation, pure and simple. It is a rare man who would get much else from such short and infrequent holidays. In his service afloat, which fills the larger part of his career, especially the first half of it, he is cut off from that general and broadening intercourse with men in other occupations, that stimulating, metropolitan atmosphere, that eternal movement of thought and of affairs which rubs away the sharp edges of prejudice and tradition, and which makes the great centres of activity, in whatever direction—intellectual, artistic, commercial—the only places in which a man can acquire breadth of view and mental vigor—in which he can *meubler l'esprit*, as the French say—in this nineteenth century.

Conceive for a moment the situation of any great civil organization, that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, under such a system, with a corps of officials holding their places by a permanent tenure, promoted strictly in the order in which they entered, each one regarding it as an indefeasible right that he should forever be the superior of all those who had ever been his juniors, and all forever debarred from any recompense for capacity or effort. With such a system it is safe to say that in ten days the organization would go to pieces. It is objected that considerations of social or political influence would occasionally make bad promotions. The experience of the Army, where promotion by selection obtains to a limited extent, is against such a theory. The promotions are, perhaps, not absolutely the best that could be made, but they are never bad; while with a system of promotion by seniority they must often be bad. It is also said, and truly, that a system of selection would cause disappointment and heart-burnings. But what disappointment of inferior men who are passed over is to be compared with the bitterness of soul of the man who, conscious of his worth and of his powers, finds himself handicapped in the struggle of life and sinking into apathy from the want of recognition?

SPECIAL PENSIONS.

FROM 1861 up to 1884 there were 29 pensions granted by special acts of Congress giving $50 per month to the widows or other dependents of General officers. Among these were the cases of Gens. Hackelman, Anderson, McPherson, Canby, Lorenzo Thomas, Shields, Heintzelman, Rousseau, Custer, Ramsey, and Warren. To this is added the name of the widow of Alfred B. Mecham, who was killed while acting as Chairman of the Peace Commission to the Modoc Indians in 1882. A yearly pension of $5,000 is granted by a special act to each of the widows of five Presidents of the United States, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Grant. Mrs. Geo. H. Thomas receives $2,000 yearly, an amount granted in only one other instance, that of Mrs. Farragut. Special acts have also been passed pensioning at the rate of $30 per month in eight cases, namely, to Mrs. Rodman, Mrs. Reno, Mrs. Corcoran, Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. Daniel McCook, Mrs. Kearney, and Mrs. Rawlins. Since 1884 40 bills have been passed providing a pension of $50 per month to the widows or dependents of officers and ex-officers of high rank. These include Mrs. Steedman, Mrs. Kilpatrick, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Stannard, Mrs. Alvord, Mrs. Lamott, and others. From all these records it seems that there are over a hundred of General officers' widows receiving pensions, a few of whose husbands were not in the Service at the time of their death.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieutenant Lewis H. Strother, 1st Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Virginia Agricultural College, Blacksburg, Va.

1st Lieutenant J. C. Gresham, 7th Cav., is relieved at his own request, and ordered to join his troop.

Leave for two days, to date from Jan. 27, is granted Col. Daniel McClure, assistant paymaster general, (New York City.) (S. O. Div. A., Jan. 28.)

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

January 25, 1887.

To be Chaplains—The Rev. Wm. F. Hubbard, of New York, Jan. 21, 1887, vice Brady, deceased.

The Rev. Henry Swift, of Dakota, Jan. 21, 1887, vice Crocker, retired from active service.

G. O. 97, H. Q. A., Dec. 31, 1886.

1. The accompanying tables, exhibiting the results of the rifle and carbine firing of the Army for the target year 1886, and the comparative proficiency attained by different organizations, are published for the information of the Army.

2. Co. D, 3d Inf., the winner of the Nevada Trophy for 1885, having the highest General Figure of Merit for the target year of 1886 is again awarded the Trophy, and it will be held by the company commander until the result of the next year's firing is announced.

3. In announcing the results of the rifle and carbine practice of the year the Lieutenant General Commanding desires to express to the officers and men of the Army his appreciation of their efforts to perfect themselves in the use of their arms and his gratification at the results of their practice, which has now brought the Army to the highest state of proficiency they have yet attained. In the coming year he desires to especially commend to their attention the skirmish firing, which with its special features forms the most important part of their musketry instruction, and from which when brought to the test of battle the greatest practical advantages would follow.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

[The tables, having been heretofore given to some extent in the JOURNAL, are not recapitulated here.—ED. JOURNAL.]

G. O. 7, H. Q. A., Jan. 18, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War requisitions for street car and ferry tickets will be prepared by officers of the Quartermaster's Department upon Form No. 44, Quartermaster's Department, and forwarded through proper channels to the Quartermaster General for the necessary authority to purchase. These requisitions will exhibit the number, character, and cost of tickets required, and the certificate of the officers submitting the same should setforth that the tickets are for use in the messenger service on public business exclusively.

The tickets, when purchased, will be taken up on Form No. 27, Return of Quartermaster's Stores, and expended solely in the performance of messenger service on public duty.

In cases where street car companies have no tickets on sale, reimbursement for car fares paid may be made on Voucher No. 13, Quartermaster's Department.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 8, H. Q. A., Jan. 21, 1887.

G. O. 1, January 3, 1882, from this office, relating to sick leaves of absence, is hereby revoked.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Jan. 20, 1887.

Announces that the National Bank, of Los Angelos, Cal., a United States depository, has been specially designated for the reception, safe keeping, and disbursement of public funds pertaining to the War Department.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, D. Columbia.)

Pay Department.

Major James P. Canby, Paymr., will proceed to Fort Townsend, W. T., and pay the troops at that post (S. O. 8, Jan. 12, D. Columbia).

Major George F. Robinson, Paymr., is relieved from furtner duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for duty, retaining his station at El Paso (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.)

Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., will proceed, not later than Feb. 1, to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 18, Jan. 27, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., on public business (S. O. 7, Jan. 15, D. Texas).

Hospl. Steward John S. Sweeney will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, and report for duty (S. O. 6, Jan. 18, D. Platte).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, C. E., will proceed from Oswego, N. Y., to Forts Porter and Niagara, N. Y., on public business, and on completion will return to his proper station (S. O., Jan. 27, H. Q. A.)

Major James C. Post will proceed, via Barboursville, W. Va., to Roger's Mill Dam on the Guyandotte River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 14, Jan. 24, C. E.)

Capt. Clinton B. Sears will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, on duty connected with works under his charge, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Bismarck, Dak. (S. O. 12, Jan. 20, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow will proceed, via Nashville, Tenn., to the point chosen as the site for the proposed county bridge between Hyde's and Buena Vista ferries on the Cumberland River, on duty connected with works under his charge, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Chattanooga, Tenn. (S. O. 13, Jan. 21, C. E.)

Major William A. Jones will proceed to Toledo, Wash., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 13, Jan. 21, C. E.)

Capt. Charles F. Powell is relieved from duty as member of the Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers constituted by S. O. 183, H. Q., C. of E., Nov. 30, 1886, and Lieut. Edward Burr is detailed as a member of the Board (S. O. 13, Jan. 21, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Wm. C. Langfitt, C. E., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 9, Jan. 13, D. Columbia.)

Capt. John G. Butler, O. D., will proceed to Colt's Armory, near Hartford, on public business connected with the O. D. (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Robert F. Joyce, whose term of service expires Jan. 31, will proceed to Washington Barracks, for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 17, Jan. 26, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., O. D., will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., on public business (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Ord. Dept., will proceed from Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to Jackson and Pass Christian, Miss., and thence to Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, La., on public business, and on completion thereof will return to his proper station (S. O., Jan. 27, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Frederick R. Day, Signal Corps, will proceed to Pittsburg, Pa., and carry out special instructions, as received from the acting Chief Signal Officer (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

Before a G. C. M., at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., was tried: Sergt. Wm. W. Thomas, Sig. C. Charge: conduct to the prejudice, etc.; 4 specifications, reciting that whilston duty at Cedar Keys, he did, with a deadly weapon, assault Lieutenant Charles A. Barnes, U. S. Revenue Marine Service, and used to that officer, vile, threatening, insulting and abusive language, threatened to kill him, and in Cedar Keys did behave in a highly disorderly manner, by flourishing and repeatedly discharging a pistol, and using profane language. Plea—Not Guilty. Finding—Guilty on the main counts. Sentence—To be reduced to the grade of first class private, and to forfeit to the United States $20 of his pay. Major General Schofield approves the proceedings, findings and sentence (G. C. M. O. 5, Div. Atlantic, 1887).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The C. O. San Antonio will send fifty-seven recruits for the 3d Cavalry to Fort Davis (S. O. 9, Jan. 18, D. Tex.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. C. H. Watts (S. O. 7, Jan. 17, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Baldwin D. Spilman is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. J. H. King, having completed the duties assigned him, will return to Nevill's Springs, Tex. (S. O. 8, Jan. 17, D. Tex.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. George R. Burnett is extended one month (S. O. 9, Jan. 20, Div. M.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect about Feb. 8, is granted 2d Lieut. Philip A. Bettens, Jr., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 7, Jan. 20, D. Platte.)

Leave for three months, to take effect March 15, provided there shall be at that time another officer of his troop present for duty, is granted 2d Lieut. William D. McAnaney (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. Christopher W. Harrold is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

Before a G. C.-M. at Washington Barracks, D. C., of which Col. Henry M. Black, 23d Inf., was president, was tried 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, 3d Art. Charge—"Disobedience of orders." Specification—"In that, having received orders from his commanding officer, Col. H. G. Gibson, 3d Art., through the officer of the day, 2d Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d Art., and again through the sergeant of the guard, Sergt. Leo Benjamin, Bat. H, 3d Art., which order forbade the use of the ponds at the post, for skating and similar purposes, by children and others, he did refuse and fail to obey the same, and did decline to remove his children from off said pond or ponds, where he well knew them then to be, as it was his duty to have done. This at Washington Barracks, D. C., on the 29th December, 1886." Plea—"Not Guilty." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence—"To be reprimanded in orders by the reviewing authority, and to be confined to the limits of the post, where his battery may be serving, for the period of thirty days." The proceedings, finding, and sentence are approved. While there may be ground for a reasonable doubt whether or not Lieut. Humphreys was guilty of disobedience of orders, he was clearly guilty of neglect of duty in that he failed to promptly cause to be obeyed by members of his family an order from his commanding officer applicable to them. His plea that the order was based upon a misapprehension and was uncalled for cannot justify his conduct in failing to enforce it. Prompt enforcement by heads of families of post orders concerning those under their control is indispensable to the good order of a military post, and is one of the conditions upon which persons not in the Army are permitted to reside within the limits of the post. It is the opinion of the Division Commander that this case is one which could have been properly disposed of by the commanding officer, and that it was not of such gravity as to necessitate the preferring of formal charges for the action of a General Court-martial. This would appear, from the sentence imposed, to be the opinion of the court. The confinement imposed by the sentence of the court is remitted, in consideration of the duration of the arrest already suffered. Lieut. Humphreys will be released from arrest and resume his duties.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
JOSEPH P. SANGER, Aide-de-Camp.

(G. C.-M. O. 7, Jan. 25, Div. Atlantic.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, A. S. O., will proceed to Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., New York City, and Philadelphia, and carry out special instructions received from the Acting Chief Signal Officer (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

The journey by Capt. John P. Story, from Fort Warren to Dutch Island, Hamilton, and Pontiac, R. I., and return to station, is confirmed, being necessary for the public service (S. O. 18, Jan. 27, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.

* Light battery.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

2d Lieut. Benjamin S. Wever, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to his station, Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, Div. P.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. Vernon Westbrook, Co. B (S. O. 9, Jan. 20, Div. M.)

In Orders 1, of Jan. 1, Col. J. R. Brooke announces that the march by John Phillip Sousa, entitled "The Rifle Regiment," and dedicated by him "To the officers and men of the 3d U. S. Infantry," will be the regimental "March Past Quickstep," and will be played by the band whenever the regiment or a battalion at headquarters "pass in review" in quick time.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

1st Lieut. George N. Chase, A. D. C., will proceed to Mojave and Los Angeles, Cal. (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, Div. P.)

Capt. Edwin M. Coates will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Cœur d'Alene, for which 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 10, Jan. 15, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, A. C. S. Fort Keogh, M. T., will send, by express, to the nearest depository, subsistence funds not required to meet the wants of the post (S. O. 6, Jan. 17, D. Dak.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

2d Lieut. J. E. McCoy is announced as Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Gibbon (G. O. 1, Jan. 15, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, upon Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, A. D. C., Chicago (S. O. 11, Jan. 24, Div. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The journey performed by Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant, from San Francisco to Fort Niobrara, in joining his regiment, is approved for mileage (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George Palmer is extended three months (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. C. S. Burbank, Fort Lyon, Colo., is extended ten days (S. O. 6, Jan. 14, Dept. M.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. Joel T. Kirkman is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 5, Jan. 17, Div. P.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. Albert L. Myer, Co. I, to be Captain of Co. E, Dec. 8, vice Wikoff, promoted; 2d Lieut. Jonas A. Emery, Co. K, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. I, Dec. 8, vice Myer, promoted (S. O. 7, Jan. 21, D. Dak.)

Capt. Leon A. Matile, now on leave of absence in Washington, will report by letter to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct the first detachment of recruits which may leave David's Island, N. Y. H., for the Dept. of Dakota, and then join his company (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, Fort Marion, Fla. (S. O. 16, Jan. 25, Div. A.)

With the compliments of Adjutant F. A. Smith comes a handsome Roster of Commissioned Officers, 12th U. S. Infantry, for January, 1887. The regiment has now its full complement of officers, all of whom may be said to be on duty, as only two are absent on leaves which shortly expire.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Brs., Wash. T. A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will send Capt. James Kennington, under charge of 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor and two enlisted men, to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, D. Columbia.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, Jr., is extended three months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., is extended three months (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Co. A, 16th Inf., takes the button. Seven of her members have just been dishonorably discharged and commenced a month's confinement for destroying the property of one Max Garza, occupied by two colored women. They were not content with raising a row but wilfully and maliciously threw stones and other missiles into the house, destroying beds, tables, washstands, china and glassware and clothing.—*K. C. Times.*

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardener will proceed to Fort Ringgold on public business (S. O. 7, Jan. 15, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The C. O. Fort Wayne, Mich., is authorized to issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. George Cole, Co. H (S. O. 17, Jan. 26, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. F. H. Mills, R. Q. M., Fort Supply, I. T., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 6, Jan. 14, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 22, 1887.

CASUALTY.

Brigadier-General William B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, died January 16, 1887, at Washington, D. C.

Retired Officers.

Authority is granted for the admission of 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Briggs (retired), to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

Military Academy.

The following cadets, 3d Class, are turned back to join the present 4th Class at once: William F. Clark and John H. Wholley. On the statement of the post surgeon that continued sickness had materially interfered with his ability to study, Cadet David G. Spurgin, 3d Class, is turned back to join the present 4th Class at once. The following cadets of the 2d Class, reported deficient in study, will be allowed to go on with their class and be required to make up their deficiency to the satisfaction of the Academic Board by June, 1887: Edward R. Chrisman, George E. Stockle, and William R. Sample (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., Jan. 24. Detail: Major Reuben F. Bernard, 8th Cav.; Capt. W. Fitzhugh Carter, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Whitall, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardener, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 10, Jan. 18, D. Tex.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Jan. 26. Detail: Major Edmund C. Bainbridge, 3d Art.; Capt. Timothy E. Wilcox, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. John B. Eaton, Edward Davis, John E. Myers, and Charles B. Satterlee, and 2d Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 15, Jan. 24, Div. A.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Jan. 26. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, 5th Art.; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Selden A. Day, 1st Lieuts. Paul Roemer, Henry J. Reilly, and Granger Adams, and 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 15, Jan. 24, Div. A.)

At Fort Preble, Me., Jan. 31. Detail: Major William M. Graham and Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art.; Capt. George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Albert S. Cummins and John T. French, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 16, Jan. 25, Div. A.)

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., Jan. 17. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, Capts. Daniel F. Callinan and Robert G. Heiner, 1st Inf.; Capt. Charles K. Winne, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Leopold O. Parker, 1st Lieuts. Frank de L. Carrington and Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 3, Jan. 14, D. Cal.)

At Fort Clark, Texas, January 25, 1887. Detail: Lieut.-Col. William H. Jordan, 19th Inf., President; Capt. Charles T. Witherell, 19th Inf.; Capt. Thomas B. Robinson, 19th Inf.; Capt. Henry W. Sprole, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William M. Williams, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry F. Kendall, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Woodbridge Geary, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William F. Flynn, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., 8th Cav., members. 1st Lieut. Charles C. Hewitt, 19th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 12, Jan. 22, D. T.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G.; Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. S., and Capt. William S. Patten, Depot Q. M., will assemble, Jan. 13, to report upon the question of obtaining a supply of water by digging or boring at some point on the military reservation of Vancouver Barracks. 1st Lieut. William C. Langfitt, C. E., is appointed Recorder of the Board (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, D. Columbia.)

A Board, to consist of Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, 6th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Purssell, Signal Corps, will assemble, Jan. 17, to recommend necessary action to be taken with reference to letter from the Adjutant-General, requesting copies of the regulations now in force in this bureau, with suggestions relative thereto, for use in connection with the revision and condensation of the Regulations of the Army (S. O. 5, Jan. 14, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. William P. Vose, 2d Art., will meet at Fort Pike, La., Jan. 28, to investigate as to the origin of the fire which occurred there on Jan. 17, and by which a large amount of public and private property was destroyed (S. O. 18, Jan. 27, Div. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox.

This Department, says the Kansas City *Times* will soon have a military post at Denver, at which, at least, one whole regiment will be stationed. The bill which passed the Senate last winter providing for the establishment of a military post near there has been reported from the House Military Committee with amendments. It is quite likely that as soon as the land is accepted by the Government and jurisdiction ceded to the U. S. the headquarters of the 10th Infantry will be relieved from Fort Union, N. M., and ordered to take a station at this new post. Union is one of the posts to be abandoned as well as Fort Lyon, Col., and Hays, Kas.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., established in 1885 at the time of the Chinese miners' troubles and massacre there, has been ordered to be abandoned, and the garrison (Co. B, 17th Inf.,) ordered to Fort D. A. Russell.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The Acting Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate a recommendation from the Quartermaster-General for an appropriation of $5,760, for the improvement of the water supply at Fort Meade, Dakota.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch from Nogales, says: Seven Indians who escaped from Capt. Lawton last Autumn recently attacked a Mexican family travelling from Oputa to Guasaba, Mexico, killing one man and wounding another.

Cajeme, the Yaqui chief, arrived at Guaymas Jan. 27, as a prisoner on board the Mexican gunboat *Democrat*. This puts an end to the war between the Yaquis and Mexicans, which has existed for two years.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1887.

Mention was made last week of a fatal accident near Crow Nest on the West Shore Road. Last Thursday afternoon another man was killed in the same place, and in precisely the same manner. On the same day still another laborer, engaged in cutting away overhanging ice near Storm King, between here and Cornwall, was run over and killed. Another dangerous place is the West Shore Station near the South Dock. A few days ago as the train that reaches here at 7.08 P. M. stopped and the passengers were alighting a heavy freight train came through the tunnel, but did not stop at the station. In leaving the train the passengers had to get on to the down track in order to cross to the platform. Several ladies were thus caught and had the narrowest kind of an escape from a frightful death. Trainmen were shouting to get off the track, but the noise made by the escaping steam prevented hearing the warning. To people standing near it did not seem that a second of time elapsed from the clearing of the track to the passing of the freight train.

Mild weather and rain have nearly made the snow disappear and put a stop to tobogganing. The sleighing is still good, for the roads were covered with a heavy coat of ice. The plain presented a very animated appearance yesterday afternoon. About 40 cadets were skating on it. The ice was not in good order, but the boys seemed to have much sport.

The officers' hop last Thursday evening was a very gay affair. There was a number of young ladies present, besides an unusually large number of post people. Miss Irwin, visiting Mrs. Rockwell; Miss Paine, from Virginia, a guest of Mrs. Winthrop; Miss Lane and Miss Gay from Troy, visiting Mrs. Metcalfe, and Mrs. Larned were among the strangers present. Capt. Metcalfe was manager. There will be only two more of these hops before Lent.

The general standing of the 4th Class is as follows:

1. Jadwin.	32. Ketcham.	64. Plowman.
2. Deakyne.	33. Ferguson.	65. Hoskins.
3. Ruggles.	34. Lyon.	66. Rusning.
4. Davis, William Church.	35. Ryan, J. A.	67. McDowell.
	36. Cleary.	68. Murray.
5. Keller.	37. Lamoreux.	69. Guyer.
6. Todd.	38. Mauldin.	70. Heavy.
7. Winston, T. W.	39. Hobbs.	71. Marshall.
8. Rennard.	40. Farish.	72. Kennedy.
9. Corcoran.	41. Andrews.	73. McMaster.
10. Johnson, W. O.	42. Powell.	74. Brown.
11. Hine, C. D.	43. Swain.	75. Miller.
12. Bandholtz.	44. Cordray.	76. Davis, Winder C.
13. Voorhies.	45. Lindsay.	
14. Hamilton, J.	46. Moore.	77. Rand.
15. Bromwell.	47. Nottingham.	78. Caldwell, V. A.
16. Beach, R. J.	48. Symmonds.	79. Perry, H. R.
17. Frazier.	49. Learned.	80. Laidley.
18. Merillat.	50. Rowell.	81. Rayburn.
19. Davis, M. F.	51. Hines, R. H.	82. Plummer.
20. Bennet.	52. Fleming.	83. Nichol.
21. McNair.	53. Montgomery.	84. Duncan.
22. Caldwell, F. M.	54. Jones, S. G.	85. Kingsley.
23. Jackson.	55. Deese.	86. Lafitte.
24. Clark, H. C.	56. Keech.	87. Clark, C. C.
25. Meyer.	57. Butts.	88. Newton.
26. Snow.	58. Wallace.	89. Clark, R. B.
27. Hearn.	59. Gatley.	90. Smith, G. L.
28. Hornbrook.	60. Gose.	91. Lamb.
29. Fox.	61. Uline.	—. Clark, W. F.
30. Hamilton, C. T.	62. Wolf.	—. Spurgin.
31. Krayenbuhl.	63. Smith, H. A.	—. Wholly.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JANUARY 20.

WITHOUT preliminary flourish, I will dive "*in medias res.*" Paymaster Arthur—the genial William—has gone to the forts to disburse coin, but will be back in a few days. His accomplished clerk, Mr. Otto Becker, was made the happy father of a daughter Jan. 9. To use an unfamiliar expression, "mother and daughter are doing well." General D. S. Stanley, with a large party, left on a hunting expedition yesterday and will return Saturday. The General is a successful hunter, so our fond anticipations of game in abundance are likely to be realized. A small fire in an outhouse here on Jan. 19 caused some excitement, but the flames were promptly extinguished. A detail has been sent out to procure good forest trees to plant at Department and post in place of hundreds of China trees destroyed by the storm last August. Another detail is hard at work building target ranges for practice. So you see time does not hang heavy on our hands. I say "our," although I personally manage to evade all this physical exertion and confine myself strictly to mental labor. It is very fatiguing. The weather is at present delightful. A hop took place on Tuesday, and like its predecessors was much enjoyed. Having just recovered from a severe attack of "cacœthes scribendi" I am this time necessarily brief. PUNK.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

THE cavalry as well as the infantry composing this garrison is under shelter at last, after being stationed here since August 20, and having experienced the coldest portion of the winter in tents. The hospital alone is without shelter, the sick still remaining in tents, but fortunately the command is in an unusually healthy condition.

The reason why no hospital has, as yet, been erected lies mainly in the slow process of making an allottment, a notification of such "appropriation" reached Fort Du Chesne on Christmas Day, and, of course, it takes that long again to build it.

"To be happy, thou shouldst be patient." On Jan. 9, the second grave was dug at Fort Du Chesne for Pvt. William H. Dyke, Co. B, 21st Inf., who was found "frozen" about two miles east of camp on the road to Ashley; his third enlistment would have expired on Feb. 10 had he lived. The first victim of our grave-yard was Pvt. Murphy, of the same company, who found his death during the explosion of a steam boiler at the Uintah Agency sawmill on Nov. 22 last, and Dyke, who had taken his place, believed that the same fate awaited him, asked to be relieved, which was granted on Jan. 8, and the day following he froze to death.

Gen. Hatch, our post commandant, is still on the "rush" from reveille till dark, and if it were not for the many difficulties to be encountered in the line of material, etc., it is believed that Fort Du Chesne would have been built by this time.

The first "fire" at this post selected its victim in the form of Major Benteen's kitchen on Jan. 11.

Dr. R. B. Benham owns the finest pair of trotting horses in Utah Territory.

Mrs. Lieut. Bailey is expected to go East on a visit for several months until quarters are finished.

MERCURIUS VIVUS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT VERDE, A. T.

JANUARY 17, 1887.

LAST Saturday evening Jan. 15, the quarters of Maj. C. B. McLellan, commanding officer at Fort Verde, presented a scene of unusual brightness and gayety, the occasion being a reception given by Mrs. McLellan in honor of Mrs. Weston, of Fort Apache. The rooms were tastefully arranged for card playing, while the sweet strains of the Verde string band were heard from an adjoining hall, which was soon filled by the younger guests, and those inclined to dancing. A bountiful and delicious supper was served, and all agreed in saying that it was the most delightful entertainment ever given at Verde. The toilets of the ladies were exquisite. Among the number present were Mrs. O. H. Mackroth, of Minneapolis, a sister of Mrs. McLellan; Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin, Capt. Leonard Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. Eggleston, Dr. and Mrs. Mearns, Lieuts. Smith and Noyes, and Mr. Dan. Robinson, one of the cattle kings of Arizona.

As the "wee sma'" hours of Sunday morning approached all bade adieu to the gallant major and voted their praises for the hospitable manner in which he had entertained.

VERDE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H.

THE members of the Fort Columbus Social Club gave a very enjoyable affair on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, 1887, to their lady friends, it being their first complimentary ball of the season. It was a perfect success. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the supper was all that could be asked for. Many of the officers of the Island honored us with a visit in the early part of the evening. Dancing continued all night until that great gun behind Castle Williams warned the boys that it was time for them to return to their daily routine of duty.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, DAKOTA.

JANUARY 18.

1887 has thus far been unusually gay here. New Year's Day was quite generally observed by the usual calling, both at the agency and post. In the evening Captain and Mrs. Read gave a dancing party at the post hall, after which an elaborate supper was served to their guests at their pleasant quarters.

Early in the month the Fort Yates minstrel troupe gave their first entertainment, which was a success. We look for another soon.

On Tuesday of last week Lieut. and Mrs. Heistand gave a pleasant card party, at which Mrs. De Rudio and Captain Gilbreath carried off the prizes at "Newmarket" and all voted the occasion one of the pleasantest of the season.

There have been the usual dinner parties, including one given by Major and Mrs. Page, and one given by Dr. and Mrs. Spencer during the past week, but the weather has now settled down to such a degree of cold we will soon have to think of nothing but how to keep warm.

Our Post Surgeon, Asst. Surg. Spencer, gave on Saturday last the first of the course of lectures directed by the Secretary of War to be given at military posts, and the comments we have heard upon it are very complimentary. Dr. Spencer is an agreeable and pleasant speaker, and his lecture showed care and study, and was both interesting and instructive.

The coasting is fine, and our enterprising Quartermaster, Lieut. Heistand, has constructed a skating rink, which affords much pleasure.

* * *

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of Jan. 22 says:

Gen. Baird was here this week en route to Fort Du Chesne. ....Lieut. George F. Chase, 3d Cav., of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was in Omaha last evening. He is a cousin of the editor of this paper....The officers and ladies of the fort are planning a fancy dress or domino party for Jan. 28....Lieut. Moffatt has returned from Kansas City, bringing his wife and child....Lieut. Wm. M. Wright, who has been enjoying a month's visit with relatives and friends in the East, has returned....Lieut. Pickering, with his wife and family, has returned from leave in excellent health ...Lieut. Robt. E. L. Michie, 2d Cav., was to be married to Miss Gray-Beach at Trinity Church, San Francisco, Jan. 19, 1887....At the invitation of Capt. C. A. Dempsey, 2d Inf., the entire garrison on Wednesday took part in a domino party. After three hours' enjoyment the party dispersed with kindly recollections of the pleasant evening....The surprising energy shown by General and Mrs. Wheaton in promoting the sociability and leading the gayety of the garrison on the occasion of the progressive euchre party which commemorated their china wedding, surpassed, if possible, their previous efforts. Among the ladies the following prizes were taken: Miss Earle, a beautiful cabinet photo case; Mrs. Mallory, a handsome fire-screen made in the shape of a fan. The booby prizes were: Mrs. Turner, an egg beater, and Miss Ketchum, a bottle of catsup. Among the gentlemen: Dr. Brown, an elegant pen wipe; Capt. Clark, an ornamental card case; and the boobies were Dr. Haskins, who received a rotary tambourine, and Capt. Clark, a tambourine on

which was written, "Something you can beat." The following participated: Col. and Mrs. Fletcher, Capt. and Mrs. Cook, Major and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Keller, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Egbert, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, Lieut. and Mrs. Mallory, Lieut. and Mrs. Sarson, Mesdames Thomas, of Philadelphia; Miller, Brayton, and Dempsey, Misses Burns, Dempsey, Ketchum, Earle, and Miller, Capts. Dempsey, Haines, Ulio, Clark, Lieuts. Kinzie, Rowell, and Wilson.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Jan. 12 says:

Lieut. H. M. Dombaugh, U. S. N., passed through Portland this week en route from Alaska station to the East....Lieut. C. F. Roe, 2d Cav., who has been in New York nearly a year settling the affairs of his father's estate, will return with his family to Ft. Walla Walla in a few days..Gen. Thos. Duncan, U. S. A., retired, who died at Washington, Jan. 7, was the father of Lt. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf., well known in this Department. His estate will make Lieut. Duncan one of the wealthiest men in the Army... The masquerade party given by Col. and Mrs. Reynolds at the garrison hall last Wednesday evening was a brilliant social success and was much enjoyed. Gen. John Gibbon makes a square hit in his annual report when referring to the anti-Chinese riots and troubles. He says: "A low estimate of the sacred character of law, and the necessity for its rigid enforcement, furnishes the opportunity for the shiftless and improvident, largely composed of foreign elements, to attempt to dictate as to who shall and who shall not perform certain labor. The most objectionable feature of the transaction is that the very men who violate the law by forcing the Chinese from work are those who are themselves unwilling or incapable of performing it."

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *Alta* reports that the officers and ladies gave a delightful hop, Jan. 11, in the hop-room, which was handsomely decorated in honor of the occasion. The committee in charge was composed of Lieuts. Van Deusen, Bean, Faison, and Sturgis. Dancing was enjoyed until midnight, to the excellent music provided by the 1st U. S. Artillery Band, and light refreshments were served during the evening. Among those present were: Capt. J. W. Dillenback, Dr. Cochran, Dr. Walker, Lieut. Gilbert Cotton, Lieut.Runcie, Lieut. Winn, Lieut. Noble, Lieut. Towers, Lieut. Robinson, Lieut. Oyster, Lieut. William H. Bean, Lieut. Van Deusen, Lieut. Samson Faison, Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., and many others.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

THE Brackett *News*, of Jan. 22, says:

Thursday evening of last week was the anniversary of the opening of the Good Templar Lodge of Fort Clark, and an enjoyable reunion was held, music, singing, supper, etc..... The educational and religious interests of the post are in a most prosperous condition. There are five schools in successful operation in the garrison. Chaplain Merrill is a thorough worker, an eloquent speaker and a zealous laborer in the Lord's vineyard. He has accomplished much good by his untiring efforts and is a favorite with all.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of Jan. 22 says:

Lieut. Day is back again in his old quarters....The Niobrara Social Club will give a ball next week....Col. Bryant and family have returned from the coast....Major Stanton, Paymaster, paid off the nine companies here in three hours. This is considered very quick work....A german was given by the officers of the post at the post hall on Friday night. It was the most successful and enjoyable affair of the season. Lieut. Bingham was the leader of the german.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of Jan. 22 says:

Gen. Dandy was here during the week....The Fort Sidney Social Club give a ball this evening....Lieut. Parke is the happy father of a bright, bouncing boy....Gen. Crook was here on Tuesday and a salute of eleven guns was fired in honor of his arrival.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Pvt. G. F. Hayes, Co. D, 14th Inf., for testifying falsely under oath before a Garrison Court-martial at Fort Cœur d'Alene, has been dishonorably discharged and sent to the Oregon State Penitentiary for 18 months.

A CONGRESSMAN'S IDEA OF ARMY WEALTH.

A DEBATE arose in the House on Jan. 21 on the question of increasing the pension of the widow of the late Col. J. Hemphill Jones, U. S. Marine Corps, from $30 to $50. In the course of the debate Mr. Taulbee of Kentucky, who opposes this and all similar measures, said:

I read in one of the newspapers of this city not more than a week ago a statement that an officer of the Regular Army had purchased a few years ago property in this city more than $300,000 in value. The question naturally arises in the mind of every man who is acquainted with the extravagant mode of living of the officers of the Army as to how it is they can afford to succeed in that line in accumulating more money than men of equal worth and intelligence can accumulate in the ordinary avocations of life.

Mr. Boutelle—I want to ask the gentleman if he understood from that statement that the officer in question had probably purchased that property from the savings of his emoluments as an Army officer?

Mr. Taulbee—I did not make any such statement as that, nor do I claim that that is the case; but I can clearly see how it would be possible, notwithstanding the fact that the actual salary of the officer may not have amounted to that sum during the whole term of his service. There are uses to which money may be put by which it may be increased, and there are means which may be resorted to other than the legitimate drawing of the salary from the Government (which I understand to be the principal occupation of the officers of the Regular Army) by which sueh amounts may be accumulated.

Mr. Boutelle—Then I understand the gentleman is reflecting upon the integrity of the officers of the Army?

Mr. Taulbee—Well, Mr. Chairman, I am not responsible for the gentleman's understanding. I do not think my language can be fairly construed as meaning anything of that kind. I would not reflect upon the character of any gentleman, especially a gentleman who is an officer of the Army. It has not been my custom to reflect upon the character of any gentleman——

Mr. Boutelle—Oh, Mr. Chairman, I had not the slightest idea that the gentleman intended anything of the kind; but his remark going out to the country—a remark made by a Representative upon the floor of the House—that an Army officer had invested $300,000, taken in connection with the context, would certainly give the impression that we were paying very exorbitant compensation to the officers of our Army.

Now, my impression is that as a rule the Army officers are not investing $300,000 in anything. My impression is that as a rule the officers of the Army and the officers of the Navy are notoriously—a friend in front of me suggests the word—impecunious. They are not, as a rule, forehanded. The expenses incident to their duties and official position render it practically impossible for them to accumulate much money. Occasionally some of them may, as the fair sex are naturally fond of the military, make matrimonial alliances that render them able to invest in this lavish manner, but such cases are exceptional.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at St. Thomas Jan. 18.

The prospective cruise is given as follows: Bermuda, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Curacoa, Cartagena, Aspinwall, Port Cortez Cienfuegos, Kingston, Santiago, Nipa, Neuvitas, Matanzas, Havana, Key West, returning to Fortress Monroe about May 1. All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived January 16, at Key West, Fla.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Reported by cable to have arrived at Aden, Arabia, Jan. 26.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Sailed from Montevideo for Maldonado Dec. 11. All well. Intended to sail for ports on South coast of South America and the Faulkland Islands, and to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo Nov. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 11.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gaboon, West Coast of Africa, Jan. 4, 1887.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis (in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, went into commission at Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 15, 1887.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 14.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 14.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. It has not been decided when she will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Mathews. Arrived at Bombay, Dec. 6.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 17.

Commander Theo. F. Jewell, in a letter dated Singapore, Dec. 18, announces the arrival of the vessel at that place. During the first three days of the passage from Colombo to Ceylon, which took twelve days, fresh to stormy winds were experienced from N. W. to W. S. W., accompanied by a very heavy and irregular sea. The sea caused the ship to roll so deeply that on the 9th inst. she was brought by the wind and hove to for eight hours. During the remainder of the passage light, variable winds and calms prevailed. Target practice, with great guns and small arms, was had during the passage. Ten deep sea soundings were made. H. M. S. *Satellite* and *Zephyr* were found at anchor in these Roads. The heavy rolling of the ship caused more or less damage to the boats and carried away the cradle of the steam cutter. It also produced working in the coal bunkers. The piston rod of the air pump requires replacing, its casing having been cut through and become loose, and the boilers will require considerable overhauling, many small leaks having occurred during the passage. The vessel was consequently detained at Singapore for some days to effect necessary repairs. In exercising with torpedoes on the 14th inst., a premature explosion of an exercise torpedo, containing four and one half pounds of gun cotton, occurred before the torpedo was submerged. The fragments of the torpedo case flying on board caused the fatal wounding of Peter Hagele, 1st class apprentice; the serious injury of WM. C. Hammond, 1st class apprentice, and the wounding of August Reltig, 1st class apprentice, and Richard F. Gerbreach, seaman apprentice, 2d class. Hagele died half an hour after his injury, and was buried at sea. The others will be transferred to the hospital at this place. With these exceptions the health of the officers and crew is good.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 28.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Hong Kong, Dec. 29.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 26.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Reported by cable to have sailed from Gibraltar, Spain, Jan. 15 for New York. Later advices state that she sailed from Maderia, Jan. 18.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Dec. 29.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent as follows: Up to Feb. 10, by Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about that date. Address care of U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, between Feb. 10 and March 1. Address care U. S. Consul, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. Sailed from Norfolk Navy-yard Jan. 19 for Newport, R. I., to adjust her compasses. The *Dolphin* is to be assigned to the duty of deep sea soundings and surveying among the islands of the West Indies. Arrived at New York from Newport, R. I., Jan. 28.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ON Saturday last 107 employees in the Ordnance Department of the Washington Yard, one-third of the force, were discharged on the order of Comdr. McCormick, Inspector of Ordnance.

THE Coast Survey steamer *Patterson*, which has been laid up since last October at the Mare Island Navy-yard, is being overhauled and painted, to return to survey work on the Alaska coast early in the coming spring.

PLANS are being prepared by the Ordnance Bureau for the expenditure of a portion of the appropriation made for new buildings and tools in the Washington Ordnance Yard, and during the approaching building season many changes will be carried out in this Yard.

LIEUT. E. L. ZALINSKI, the inventor of the dynamite-throwing gun and the submarine torpedo boat, said yesterday that the torpedo boat would be towed to Cramp's ship yard on the Delaware, and there completed in a manner to make a practical engine of war of it. Plans have been completed for a pneumatic dynamite gun that will throw 1,000 pounds of the high-power explosives a distance of at least a mile with accuracy. It has not yet been determined to supply the submarine boat with one of these guns, however.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AT the Shipping League meeting in Washington last week among the delegates were two from the South who during the war were officers of the celebrated rebel cruiser *Alabama*. The delegates from Maine and New York were among those who suffered individually from the depredations of the *Alabama*. The Northern and Southern delegates met each other as fraternally as the Union and Confederate officers do one another in Congress, and congratulated each other that they were now a unit in their views as to the best method of reviving American shipbuilding.

THE rage for monster armor-clads, says an English paper, has spent itself, and unless naval designers suddenly agree upon a new type of ship, the Admiralty will concentrate their attention upon keeping our present warships in an efficient state, and upon developing mosquito fleets of gun and torpedo vessels, capable of high speed, of carrying powerful guns, and of making comparatively long sea-passages. This is the official programme, and special interest will attach to the torpedo boat of the future. Its improvement in its offensive and defensive capacities is the first consideration.

WE are in receipt of a programme of an entertainment given by the popular amateurs of the West End Workingmen's Club, on board U. S. receiving-ship *Wabash*, Friday evening, Jan. 21, 1887, at 7.30 as follows: Overture, orchestra; Bones, Johnny Duffy, Ed. McGuire, Johnny Mahan, Billy Corcoran: Tambos, Billy Whitney, Johnny Connor, Johnny Bennett, Billy Mullally, Frank E. Gillis, interlocutor. First Edition Premiers—Johnny Duffy, Bones; Billy Whitney, Tambo; Opening Chorus, Company; "Goodbye, My Honey, I'm gone," Billy Whitney; "Let me hear thy voice again," Frank Scott; "Just to pay our respects to McGinnis," Johnny Duffy; "One by One," D. H. McCarthy. Second Edition Premiers—Ed. McGuire, Bones; Johnny Connor, Tambo; "Cawn't do it, you know," Ed. McGuire; "My Sailor Boy's Return," Henry McCurdy; "Topical Ditty," Johnny Connor; "Sally in our Alley," J. J. Nolan. Popular Quartette—Club Swinging, Henry Von Emden; The only, the inimitable Billy Whitney, in his speech entitled "Woman's Rights." Jig Dancing, J. A. Ahearn; Southern Specialties, Messrs. Hennessey and Murphy.

THE Navy Department has ordered the discontinuance of work on the *Intrepid*, which has been undergoing repairs at the New York Navy-yard.

THE French gunboat *Le Bouvert*, Capt. Borel, arrived at Key West from Havana, Jan. 25, and sailed Jan. 26 for New Orleans, visiting Pensacola and Mobile en route. She will arrive at New Orleans in time for Mardi Gras, Feb. 22.

THE amended specifications for the machinery of Gunboat No. 1 were handed to the Secretary of the Navy by the Engineer-in-Chief on Wednesday. The contract papers for the construction of the vessel will be put in shape without delay.

A HANDSOME model of the 1,700-ton gunboat (No. 1) has just been completed in the Chief Constructor's workshop at the Navy Department. It will decorate the walls of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, along with the models of the *Chicago*, *Boston*, *Atlanta* and *Dolphin*, until the session closes, when all of them will probably be returned to the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

THE *Atlanta* will be ready for her third trial trip during the last week of February. Her armament is now being put on board. The guns for the *Boston* are nearly finished and will probably be put in place before her trial trip. The 10-inch guns in course of construction at the Washington Navy-yard are being smooth-bored. These guns were destined for the *Miantonomoh*, but it is probable that they will be placed on one of the new vessels.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has refused to change the name of Cruiser No. 2 from *Charleston* to *San Francisco*, although repeatedly urged to do so by the California delegation in Congress. It is said that he is afraid of offending the Southern people, and especially those of South Carolina, if he makes the change. Irving M. Scott has left Washington for Bermingham, Alabama, where he will contract for a great part of the steel to be used in the vessel.—*San Francisco Report.*

A GOOD many years ago it used to be said in the Navy that if the engines of the *Iroquois* were started and her helm lashed amidships, she would "fetch up" in a Chinese port, so often had that vessel been on that station. Nowadays, however, it is quite as certain that under like circumstances she would head for Talcahuano Bay or Valparaiso. During the present commission of the *Iroquois*, beginning April 9, 1882, she has been a persistent and favorite cruiser on the coasts of Peru and Chili. Her withdrawal from active service will be a sad event for the South Pacific Station.

THERE is every prospect that the projectors of the Nicaragua Canal will find it a very up-hill piece of work to excite the necessary financial interest in the scheme to carry it to a successful issue, although the ability, persistency and enthusiasm of those immediately interested will accomplish wonders if perseveringly adhered to. In this connection it is worthy of note that the force of laborers on the Panama Canal is being augmented for the purpose of taking full advantage of the dry season (that is, dry for Panama), now just opening, in the work at the deep cut of Culebra. It is the desire to push work on this section so that it may keep pace with those where the work is not so hard.

A DESPATCH from Boston says: There is a movement on foot to head off an order of Secretary Whitney converting the Charlestown Navy-yard into an equipment station, and it has created considerable stir among the politicians and business men of Boston's Bunker Hill district. It is proposed to defeat the plan if possible through influence upon members of Congress. By turning the yard into a bureau of equipment, they claim that there would be employed about 200 or 300 men, a matter of small moment to any. There is a great deal of valuable machinery in the construction and steam engineering departments, and it is feared that this will be shipped off to New York, where it is proposed to do the bulk of the work in these departments. This is another source of grief to the dweller beneath the shadow of the tall monument. This machinery may be of no use where it is, but it is a great comfort to the average citizen to know that it is there. The opposition which has developed to the Secretary's plans will probably result in the appointment of a commission from the Boston City Council to go to Washington and plead on behalf of the stricken Navy-yard. It is stated at the Navy Department that it is not the intention of the Secretary to transfer any material or work from the Boston Navy-yard to the New York Navy-yard. While it will become the factory of the Equipment Bureau, the organization of the Boston yard will be in no way changed. The rumor that a large quantity of material and many tools are about to be sent to the New York yard is denied by Commodore Schley, chief of the Equipment Bureau.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JAN. 21—Chief Engineer Geo. R. Johnson to duty as inspector of the machinery being built for the Government at the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, Md.

JAN. 22.—Lieutenant Webster Doty, to the receiving ship New Hampshire.

JAN. 24.—Cadet Engineer John C. Leonard, to the Atlanta.

Lieutenant N. J. K. Patch, to the Boston Navy-yard.

JAN. 25.—Carpenter H. Rigby, to special duty at Washington under Commander Evans.

Carpenter T. P. Smith, to special duty at Baltimore, Md.

Acting Carpenter Osgood H. Hilton, to special duty at San Francisco, February 8.

Ensign James B. Cahoon, from the Minnesota to the Dolphin.

Paymaster G. H. Read, from the Naval Clothing Factory, New York, and ordered to report to the General Storekeeper, Navy-yard, New York.

Carpenter K. M. A. Mahony, from special duty at Chester, Pa., and ordered to special duty at Philadelphia, Pa.

Detached.

JAN. 21.—Lieutenant W. McLean, from the Vermont, and ordered to the Despatch.

Lieutenant J. H. Sears, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the nautical school-ship St. Mary's.

Ensign Houston Eldredge, from the branch Hydrographic Office, New York, and ordered to the Despatch.

Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, from duty at the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimare, Md., and ordered to Navy yard, League Island.

Lieutenant Commander Thomas Perry, as Light House Inspector, 14th District, February 15th, and ordered to special duty connected with the Boston.

JAN. 22.—Lieutenant F. H. Lefavor from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Yantic.

Lieutenant F. J. Milligan, from the New Hampshire, and ordered to duty as recorder to the board of which Commander R. D. Evans is senior officer.

Assistant Engineer F. C. Bieg, from the Fish Hawk, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Engineer Robert B. Higgins, from the Atlanta, and ordered to the Fish Hawk.

Retired.

JAN. 25.—Rear Admiral E. Y. McCauley.

MARINE CORPS.

JAN. 25.—2d Lieutenant William H. Stayton, leave for two weeks, after which he is ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

JAN. 26.—Captain R. L. Meade, detached from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and granted sick leave for three months.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 28, 1887.

THE cadets' hop on Saturday night was generally attended by the officers and cadets, and by the society people of Annapolis. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Governor Lloyd, of Annapolis; Capt. and Mrs. Huntington, Commander Harrington and Miss Harrington. The following married officers accompanied by their wives were present: Commander Schouler, Lieutenants Tilley, Porter, Gheen, Doyle, Nicholson, Boush, Smith, and Fullam. The visitors were Miss Snowden, of New York; Miss Murphy, of Baltimore; Mrs Commodore Benham, and Miss Seaman, of Staten Island; Miss Wilson, of Frederick City Md.; the Misses Claytor, of West River, Md., and the Misses Murray, Beck, and McGruder, of Annapolis.

The junior officers were represented by Ensigns Gill, Lloyd, Holcomb, Atwater, Morgan, Muir, Knepper, Knapp; by Assistant Engineers Schell and Gow, and by Surgeons Percy and Biddle.

The usual number of cadets of the first and second classes were present.

This being semi-annual week, the usual routine is broken and only two study calls are sounded in the morning, one at 8 A. M., calling to examinations, and one at 10.35 A. M., giving the release from the first half.

Previously the semi-annual examinations were between the hours of 8 A. M., and 1 P. M., without a recess: this year the custom is changed. The examinations now consist of two parts with a recess of twenty minutes between them. There is no regular formation for the second half, but cadets are supposed to be back in their respective examination rooms at 10.40 A. M. The questions are divided into two entirely distinct sets, comprising the work gone over during the term, and only one set of questions is given at a time. The answers and solutions to the first half of the examination must be handed in when a cadet leaves the room for the first time. Upon his return he receives the second set of questions, and his work during the second half must be confined to this second paper. The plan is received very favorably by the cadets and works very smoothly. The first class of cadets have four examinations in Mathematics, Gunnery, Seamanship, and Navigation. The second class has three, in Steam Engineering, Mathematics, Sound, Light, and Heat.

The third class have eight examinations, five in Mathematics, two in French, and one in English. Part of this class are also examined in an elective course, Spanish. It is but fair to say that these examinations are comparatively easy; the first term of the third class year is considered the easiest part of the four years' course. The fourth class has four examinations, two in Mathematics, one in English, and one in French.

This last month has enabled many cadets who were in a dangerous condition with respect to the coming examinations to place themselves out of danger. The months before the semi-annual and annual examinations have no examination upon the month's work, and the daily marks received at recitations represent the standing for these months. Just before the month begins a list of those who are likely to be found deficient for the term, together with the studies in which they have so far been unsatisfactory, is posted on the bulletin boards.

The first class had this term fourteen members who were "warned" that they must improve their standing or be dropped. Of these twelve were warned in one particular study, one in two studies, and one in three. The second class had nineteen on the list. Of these six are warned in one branch, nine in two, and four in three. The third class has twelve members, all of whom are warned in mathematics.

The fourth class has each year the largest list to present; this time they step to the front with thirty-three. Thirteen are warned in one study, eight in two studies, and twelve in three. Moreover, it is thought that five others will be dismissed for the offence commonly called "gouging." At a recitation in French these five cadets were found to have in their books copies of the sentences to be written that day. None of the excuses offered were accepted and they are confined to their rooms "until further orders." In the meantime no cadets will be permitted to visit them, except when on a tour of duty.

The wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Walker, head of Dept. of Astronomy, Navigation and Surveying, is very dangerously ill.

Cadet I. I. Murphy, of the second class, and Cadet T. L. Jenkins, of the fourth class, have been granted leave until June. It is thought that they will be turned back a class at that time.

Cadet Quinby, of the second class, and Johns, of the third class, have the measles.

Lt. John W. Danenhower has been relieved from duty as officer in charge and is appointed secretary to the Naval Institute; Lieut. Todd, senior aid to the commandant, will take his place until the position is permanently filled by a new appointment.

Ensign A. C. Almy, on waiting orders, is in Annapolis. Miss Brooks, of Plainfield, N. J., is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Almy. During the week the band plays each day in the gymnasium for impromptu hops.

RETIREMENTS, U. S. MARINE CORPS.

J L Broome	Mch 8, 1888	R Wallach	Oct 5, '11
T Y Field	Aug 17, '89	W S Schenck	July 24, '12
C D Hebb	July 10, '92	G R Benson	Mch 30, '13
C G McCawley	Jan 29, '93	O C Berryman	May 23, '13
A S Nicholson	Nov 5, '94	G T Bates	July 18, '13
G W Collier	Sept 12, '99	R D Wainwright	Aug 23, '13
McL Tilton	Sept 26, 1900	B R Russell	Oct 12, '13
E P Meeker	June 20, '01	S W Quackenbush	Nov 8, '13
G P Houston	Sept 12, '01	L J Gulick	Dec 31, '13
R S Collum	Sept 23, '01	P S C Murphy	July 7, '14
H B Lowry	Nov 10, '01	W F Spicer	Jan 10, '15
H A Bartlett	Aug 19, '02	J Nicholson	Nov 19, '16
W R Brown	Aug 29, '02	L C Webster	April 3, '17
J H Higbee	Sept 11, '02	H Whiting	July 16, '17
R L Meade	May 5, '03	R Dickins	July 27, '17
C Heywood	Oct 3, '03	W P Biddle	Dec 17, '17
P C Pope	Feb 28, '04	W C Turner	Sept 5, '18
D P Mannix	June 20, '04	T N Wood	Oct 11, '18
W B Remey	Nov 18, '04	J A Turner	Sept 20, '20
R W Huntington	Dec 3, '04	L W T Waller	Sept 26, '20
G C Reid	Dec 15, '04	F L Denny	July 20, '21
A S Taylor	Sept 5, '05	C Mercer	Dec 5, '21
C F Williams	Jan 27, '06	S L Jackson	Nov 5, '22
L E Fagan	Feb 16, '06	H K Gilman	May 1, '23
W S Muse	April 8, '06	T G Fillette	July 23, '23
H C Cochrane	Nov 7, '06	C A Doven	Sept 3, '23
J Forney	Jan 17, '07	C H Lauchheimer	Sept 23, '23
F H Harrington	June 2, '07	H C Hains	Nov 19, '23
J M T Young	June 10, '07	G Barnett	Dec 9, '23
E R Robinson	June 19, '07	J E Mahoney	Dec 15, '23
M C Goodrell	Nov 9, '07	H K White	Jan 25, '24
I H Washburn	June 18, '08	J H Pendleton	June 2, '24
H H Coston	Sept 11, '08	A H Clarke	Aug 20, '24
S H Gibson	Dec 13, '08	L Karmany	Sept 23, '24
G C Goodloe	Jan 31, '09	T C Prince	Sept 25, '24
H G Ellsworth	June 13, '09	C M Perkins	Oct 8, '24
A C Kelton	June 24, '10	F J Moses	Nov 24, '24
C P Porter	Sept 13, '10	F E Sutton	Dec 29, '24
H C Fisher	Oct 27, '10	W H Stayton	Mch 28, '25
G F Elliott	Nov 30, '10	J G McWhorter	June 17, '25
S Mercer	July 10, '11		

REVENUE MARINE.

Cyrus B. Fengar, who was last week confirmed as 3d lieutenant in the Revenue Marine, is a resident of Connecticut, and James H. Brown, confirmed the same day, a resident of D. Columbia.

THE GREAT UNINVITED.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "I have heard a number of funny stories about the freaks of the uninvited. At one of Mrs. Whitney's card receptions last winter she noticed a group of strangers, supposed ladies, accompanied by a male personage, go up the stairs to the dressing room. Mrs. Whitney prepared to greet them on their return, as they were among the last of the arrivals. But when these strangers descended they rushed through to the ball room, avoiding Mrs. Whitney, and concealing themselves as soon as possible in the general crowd, showing that they were not invited guests. Up to that time they had not been suspected, and if they had had the effrontery to go through the regular form of presenting themselves to the hostess of the evening, they would have doubtless passed unsuspected. At the large receptions of prominent officials many people are invited whose faces are unfamiliar or even unknown to the host and hostess. It is said that Mr. Evarts, when he was Secretary of State, stopped giving card receptions on account of the way his hospitality was abused. At one particular reception he had provided refreshments in great abundance for the entire number of people invited. During this reception the refreshments gave out at a very early hour, showing the presence of as large a number of uninvited guests as those invited. It is said that this was the reason why Mr. Evarts stopped giving receptions, although this is probably not the true reason."

THE engagement is announced, says the Vancouver *Independent*, of Lieut. J. N. Allison, 2d Cav., inspector of rifle practice, to Miss Susie Whalley, daughter of Judge Whalley, of Portland, Ore., one of the fairest and most accomplished ladies of that city.

BOSTON CORBETT, the man who shot Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, is said now to be an assistant doorkeeper in the Kansas Legislature, is very poor, and living in a dugout. Why, being assistant doorkeeper to a legislature, he should live in a dugout, is not very obvious.

THE discovery is said to have been made that the fine, large gold medal given to Gen. Grant for distinguished services in the Mexican War, which is among the medals placed in the National Museum, is bogus. All the Grant medals have been weighed by the Smithsonian savants to test their value. The Mexican medal has a specific gravity of only seven, when it should weigh about sixteen. It isn't worth as much as copper even, which weighs nine.

A NASHVILLE paper says: "While we are listening to so much rant and cant about the 'new South,' by all means let us have a new North." This is evidence of progressiveness, certainly. Twenty-five years ago a Southern editor didn't want a North of any kind.—*Norristown Herald.*

OF the 408 men who make up Congress, only 283 are connected with churches, remarks the *Advertiser*. A great responsibility has been lifted from the churches.—*Lynn Bee.* If this refers to the Churches who publish the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the *Bee* is respectfully informed that they have never assumed any responsibility for Congress, nor do they propose to do so.

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Captain (just taken back into the Army.) "Well, I'll go and talk to the boys and see if they'll come."

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ARMYNAVY.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

IN connection with the proposition to subject the officers of our Army to examination for promotion, a correspondent favors us with a translation from the "Revue Militaire de l'Etranger," describing the adoption of their system in the Army of Austro Hungary. The first attempt in this direction was made by the Austrian War Minister, General Kühn, after the war of 1866. His chief difficulty was in dealing with the officers of the old régime who were unequal to the requirements of modern war, and over whom the well instructed graduates of the Military Academy would have what was considered an unfair advantage. It would scarcely do to refuse to meritorious officers promotion fairly won, and which they had been led to expect, and to meet this difficulty the Minister conceived the idea of organizing a special course of instruction for this class, to be open, and its advantages accorded, to all captains who desired to pursue it. While in no sense obligatory, the final examinations had to be passed before a field officer's commission could be given to the applicant; the course was therefore temporary, and would cease when the class for which it was created should disappear by promotion or otherwise. The course for infantry officers was opened in November, 1870, and comprised the tactics of the three arms, the elements of strategy, topography and fortification, and several other branches of military art. Practical command was given to the officers during the regular fall manœuvres, and a compulsory attendance at the firing school of Brück for a limited time enjoined.

Similar courses were instituted for the other arms, with the addition of the compulsory study of equitation for cavalry officers and the fabrication of arms and special firing for artillery officers. The establishment of rules governing promotions followed soon after. These required of captains aspiring to promotion a theoretical examination, only those having the highest certificates from the military regular schools being excepted. The examination took place before a general officer of high rank and the professors of the course the applicant had pursued. The conditions for advancement by selection comprehended both theoretical and practical examinations, which the candidate must pass successfully. Two classes were made in these examinations, one for general excellence in all the required subjects and the other for special experts. The number of vacancies reserved for promotion by selection was one-fourth of those occurring in the grade of major in the arm of the applicant; candidates to be taken from the upper half of the lineal list of captains. Staff service was held entirely open to details from the line, but such details were confined chiefly to the successful candidates of this special examination.

This system naturally had its opponents, and when General Kühn left the ministry an attempt was made to overthrow it. Doleful pictures were drawn of gray-headed veterans, wearing the decorations won on the field of battle, reciting to young officers who had never heard a hostile shot fired, and the opposition was especially vigorous from officers of the higher ranks. The system seems, however, to have approved itself to the judgment of the military authorities, for a recent imperial order, while modifying the system somewhat, establishes the principle of professional examination as essential to promotion.

Our correspondent suggests that we may find in the Austrian experience a hint for our own guidance, in case we should decide to extend the plan of professional examination to other branches of the Service besides those of engineering and ordnance. It is assumed that our older officers would be unable to meet the requirements of such an examination without considerable study; are they to be barred out? The most ambitious lieutenant would hardly presume to say so. The spheres of the line and field officers are so distinct and separate that an examination for a lieutenancy can hardly be urged as sufficient for a commission as a field officer thirty-five or more years later. Because an officer can passably perform the duties required in a company, is it a necessary consequence that after thirty years of such duty he is fitted to command troops in larger numbers and exercise a knowledge of the three arms intelligently? The graduates of the Military Academy are undoubtedly, on their graduation, as able a set of young officers as ever entered any service, yet how many of them make the slightest pretence of continuing their studies? The officers who earned their commissions on the battlefield are most of them now in the same state of professional attainment as they were twenty years ago. What opportunity have our officers had since the war or do they have now to fit them for high commands? What occasion is given them for that practical exercise of their profession, which is essential if we are to escape future disaster and disgrace? No army in the world has better material than ours, but the knowledge of military science is not acquired by intuition; the art of war advances, and our officers must advance with it if they would keep abreast of its requirements. The principle of examination for promotion seems destined to adoption sooner or later, and the organization of our Service should be adjusted to meet its requirements. It prevails everywhere else; even our Army is subject to it in a measure, and the soundness of the principle upon which it is based can hardly be ques-

tioned. Few officers will dispute that it would be of great service to our Army, if properly applied.

EDUCATION IN AND OUT OF THE ARMY.

IT is a circumstance worthy of note that two of the officers of our Army on the retired list should, without previous understanding or concert of action, have directed attacks nearly simultaneously against our system of public education. The criticisms of one, General J. B. Fry, were addressed to an audience called together by the Military Service Institution on Governor's Island; those of ex-Surgeon-General Hammond were presented before that club of fashionable philosophers, or philosophic fashionables, known as the "Nineteenth Century," which is not to be confounded with the entirely different organization known as the "Century."

Dr. Hammond's strictures were those of an expert in mental diseases, and were directed against the forcing process of which children are made the victims, more especially in the private schools—as he took occasion to explain, after listening to a most effective reply by Miss Mary E. Tate, principal of one of the New York public schools. The introduction of this lady to the discussion gave it piquancy, for she was not only attractive in person, but an exceptionally bright woman, and had that complete understanding of her subject which results from an unbroken connection with the New York public schools since she was eight years of age; first as pupil in the several grades, next as teacher, and advancing gradually to the head of one of the large schools of the city. General Fry was, unknown to her, one of her audience, and she did not spare him, though the womanly adroitness and refinement of speech she showed in answering his criticisms must have made the General happy in the thought that he was part of the occasion for so charming an exhibition of feminine tact and wit.

The address of Dr. Hammond, which preceded that of Miss Tate, was, however, the one to which her reply was immediately addressed, and she certainly made it clear that in the public schools, of New York city at least, children are not unduly driven. The law does not permit pupils in the lower grades to be loaded with tasks to be learned out of school. It did appear, however, that parents would sometimes insist upon their children being promoted to classes for which they were not yet prepared. In criticising the public schools General Fry stated candidly that while his convictions were strong and earnest he did not claim to be fully informed. As to this Miss Tate seemed to be in entire agreement with him, for she said that she did not believe that he had seen anything more than the outside walls of a public school.

But this defence of the public school did not extend beyond her experience in New York, and General Fry's criticisms applied to the general system of public instruction throughout the country. His argument was that the elementary education was a matter for the individual and not for the Government. The public school system, he contended, was not only wrong in principle but vicious in practice; we are taxing the memory and stuffing the mind of the pupil with facts and forms instead of reaching the higher purposes of ascertaining, developing, and training the natural capacity. In other words substituting for education a system of cramming, and by making education a matter of paternal government relieving the individual from necessary stimulus to personal exertion, putting a premium upon indifference and torpor. "The good things of life should be earned," said Gen. Fry, "to be appreciated. Charity, when carried too far or ill-judged in its objects, defeats its own end and promotes the evils it aims to relieve." Passing to the immediate question, "Should the compulsory system be introduced into the Army and enforced among our enlisted men?" General Fry said: "Holding as I do, that general education is not a function of our Government, and that all enterprises which properly belong to the individual must fail when assumed by the State, the conclusion is inevitable that the system should be abolished." Whatever may be thought of General Fry's conclusion, the importance of the discussion he has started cannot be over-estimated, and we hope it will not be closed until the real value of our present system of public and private instruction is put to the proof. Knowledge is extending itself into so many different fields that there is always a danger of over-doing the matter by loading the youthful minds with facts. Physical growth is not measured by the amount that goes into the stomach, but by what is absorbed into the system, in answer to the demands that physical activity makes upon the supplies furnished through the stomach. The accumulations in the memory have a similar relation to mental growth and if we overload it the result is mental inaction and torpor, instead of healthy activity and growth.

CAST-IRON GUNS AND MORTARS.

WHEN the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was submitted in the Senate on Tuesday, Senator HAWLEY took occasion to make inquiry concerning the status of the Fortification bill, and was answered by Senator DAWES, Chairman of the Senate Conference Committee on the measure, as follows:

The committee of conference held two or three meetings during the first session of Congress and were unable to agree. They made report to their respective Houses, and their reports were accepted and a new committee appointed, which held meetings with the same result and made the same report. A new committee was appointed at the close of the last session. Immediately upon the assembling of this session the committee were called together and have had several meetings without being able as yet to agree. Whether it is proper to state what difficulties are found to exist in the committee of conference I am not certain. I have no objection to stating what the difficulties are, if it is a proper matter for disclosure here. There is some prospect that in some shape there may be an early agreement. The conferences have been interrupted by the absence of two of the members of the committee of conference on the part of the House, one of them having been called home to Alabama by telegraph on account of sickness in his family. As soon as the conferees can be got together again it is the intention of the committee to make further effort, with what result no one can tell. The difficulties seem to be radical. The difference in the conference committee is between doing substantially nothing and appropriating $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 to begin the work of coast defences. No one can need in this body to have his attention called to the necessity and importance of beginning that work. There seems to be a lack of confidence on the part of some of the members of the committee in those who would execute the law under existing administration. I think if the committee of conference could be induced to establish a new bureau for the purpose of executing the law a good deal of the difficulty could be got over. Whether they will be able to agree to that and report to their two Houses for sanction I am not able to say.

So it would appear that the conferees have not yet agreed upon the terms of a Fortification bill, and we observe that there is also a difference of opinion as to how far the Ordnance Bureau should control the appropriation when made. But we presume the most difficult questions before the Committee are just how far to discriminate in favor of steel as a material for guns, how best provide for "the development of our steel industries," what kind of steel ought to be procured, and at what rate and at what price we are likely to procure the guns. These are important questions, of a more or less technical character, and we think the Committee will have to make up its mind to trust to our Engineer and Ordnance bureaus to a certain degree in the matter, and to considerable delay.

In the meantime, however, our attention is challenged by the admirable performance of cast-iron guns and mortars at Sandy Hook; and Mr. Wm. P. HUNT—whose experience and long study of the question and honest patriotism entitles his opinion to be gauged by a higher standard than that of an interested manufacturer—claims that the public interests demand that we shall not wait for the uncertain and long-delayed development of our steel plants and the settlement of disputes in relation thereto, but proceed at once to equip our forts with heavy cast-iron guns and mortars. When Mr. HUNT and Captain BUTLER and the late Colonel LAIDLEY were urging in these columns and before those appointed to consider the subject, the fair and crucial test of American "gun iron" under the improved conditions of modern construction and service, they claimed that if a gun of 12 inches calibre should be proved capable of enduring a reasonable number of rounds with charges of 150 pounds of powder and projectiles under 700 pounds, we had abundant need of such guns, as they would be capable of penetrating 12 inches of iron armor, and therefore be available for many important positions in any system of harbor defence. The only two ordnance officers in the Getty Board also expressed faith in the wisdom of such a trial. The 12-inch breech-loading gun at Sandy Hook has certainly more than justified the wisdom of its trial, having endured, without other injury than the scoring of the bore common to all large guns, over 100 rounds with 265 pounds of powder and projectiles of 800 pounds, giving velocities of over 1,700 feet per second, which is equivalent to a penetration of 20 inches of iron at a mile. This is a very significant fact when viewed in connection with Sir E. J. REED'S exhibit of the iron-clad fleet of France in the January number of "Harpers' Magazine." An inspection of this article will show that there are few vessels in either the French or English navies which could withstand the fire of this Sandy Hook gun. Even the two vessels with 22-inch armor have that only in a belt at the water-line, the guns being protected by only 12-inch plates.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

ON Monday the Senate passed an act authorizing the President whenever he is satisfied that American vessels are denied their treaty rights in Canadian waters "in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to deny vessels, their masters and crews, of the British dominions of North America, any entrance into the waters, ports, or places of or within the United States (with such exceptions in regard to vessels in distress, stress of weather, or needing supplies as to the President shall seem proper), whether such vessels shall have come directly from said dominions on such destined voyage or by way of some port or place in such destined voyage elsewhere; and also to deny entry into any port or place of the United States of fresh fish or salt fish or any other product of said dominions, or other goods coming from said dominions to the United States."

The act further declares the forfeiture of vessels and goods coming in or being within our waters in violation of the President's proclamation, and provides that "every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or such proclamation of the President made in pursuance hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

The resolution was passed by a practically unanimous vote, only one Senator voting against it, Mr. RIDDLEBERGER, of Virginia, and he—to judge from the official report of his remarks and the statements in the daily papers—was in a somewhat confused condition of mind, interjecting here and there into the debate irrelevant remarks, to which his fellow Senators paid no attention. His opinion on the general question, so far as he had any, may be inferred from his answer to the call of his name on a question of amendment preliminary to the final vote: "I am paired with the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HARRIS). I am not apprised as to how he would vote on these matters. I am only apprised as to what I should do if I were not paired, which is to cast every vote I can against Great Britain." In the debate on the bill Mr. INGALLS said:

The differences between the United States, Her Majesty's Government, and the Dominion of Canada, touching the fisheries, must ultimately be settled by negotiations or by war. This measure proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations is distinctly, as I understand, one of retaliation. It is an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a fish for a fish, an insult for an insult, and a wrong for a wrong. England has always been the ruffian, the coward, and the bully among the nations of the earth; insolent to the weak, arrogant to the feeble, cringing and obsequious to the strong, her history for centuries has been a record of crimes against the human race. England bears no good will to this country. The memory of defeat in two wars rankles, I have no doubt, in the breasts of Englishmen. When I say that Great Britain is not friendly to America, I mean that the ruling classes are not, and that they have never been. Their course toward us has uniformly been one of supercilious insolence and of outrage. They cheated the South with false hopes of recognition, and they outraged the North by violating the rights of neutrality. Their action in the treaty of Washington was controlled solely by a fear of the consequences to their own commerce in the next war in which they might be engaged, if they permitted the precedent that they had established to stand undenied.

I believe that there is no special reciprocity and good will on the part of America towards England. There are few Americans who do not regret Waterloo. There are few Americans who do not recognize the fact that the conduct of Great Britain towards this country has been characterized by jealousy and malevolence from the beginning of our national existence, and that she is our only enemy among the powers of the earth.

If I read these transactions aright, there is no desire on the part of Great Britain to secure a peaceful solution, a pacific interpretation of the doubtful provisions of the treaty of 1818, but a deliberate design to so far foment the irritation, the discontent that exists between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada as to prevent the pacific political affiliations of those two powers in the immediate future, which would be inevitable if it were left to the operation of the natural laws of politics, of trade, and of society.

Mr. FRYE described in detail the outrages upon American fishing vessels, of which complaint is made, and said :

I wish to call the attention of the Senate and of the country to the fact that out of all the cases hitherto reported by the Secretary of State to the British authorities, out of all the cases reported to the Secretary of State, out of all the cases that have come to my attention—and many have—there never has been but one in which there was a suspicion, or a ground for suspicion, that the American vessel was violating the treaty of 1818, and intended to fish, or had fished, within the 3-mile shore line. The *Highland Light* is the only one. She paid the penalty by her death as an American fishing vessel, and she caught enough for the crew's breakfast. That is the only case in all the written history of the last year.

THE transfer of the U. S. Signal Service to one of the Civil branches of the Government may be considered a foregone conclusion. Whether the change be authorized this session or next, or whether the Interior Department, Treasury Department or Agricultural Department will envelop the bureau, are questions yet to be determined. The prevailing sentiment seems to be in favor of placing the bureau under the proposed new Department of Agriculture and Labor. A measure for that purpose was introduced in the Senate by Mr. MORGAN on Tuesday. There is no doubt about the willingness of the Secretary of War and the other officials of the War Department to have the transfer made, and it can be authoritatively stated that Congress will not be embarrassed in efforts to bring about the change, by the appointment of a successor to General HAZEN. The report made by the Lieutenant-General, and approved by the Secretary of War on the draft of a bill for a reorganization of the Signal Corps, which was submitted by General HAZEN just previous to his death, shows that the movement will have the full sympathy of the War Department. General SHERIDAN is unalterably opposed to the continuance of the Signal Service as a bureau and part of the regular military establishment. Instruction in military signalling can be continued better without it, and the telegraph lines supposed to be maintained by the Signal Service are really built by the troops —the Quartermaster's Department furnishing the transportation and the Signal Service generally only a portion of the materials and a few *experts* in telegraphy to *superintend* the construction or repairs. General SHERIDAN says :

In the past there have been many complaints from officers as to the unreliability of telegraph lines operated by the Signal Service, and serious controversies to the prejudice of the military service have arisen owing to the dual position in which officers in charge of lines and operators at stations are placed when serving under the orders of Department commanders, as well as the orders of the signal officer.

The proposition submitted to transfer the sixteen second lieutenants of the Signal Corps to the line of the Army and to detail twenty-two officers of the Army for Signal Service duty is a most remarkable provision, to say the least. The lieutenants now in the Signal Corps are, according to a report of a board of professors of their own corps, with a single exception, incompetent to perform all the duties of acting signal officers, and to transfer them to the line of the Army, with rank from the respective dates of their present commissions, would be a flagrant injustice to many worthy, brave and competent officers of the line who have seen hard service on the frontier, by giving the officers so transferred, who are probably not by education, and certainly not by experience, qualified to command and care for troops in active service, superior rank. There are already too many officers of the line detached from their appropriate duties with their respective companies for the good of the Service.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, in making public the results of the rifle and carbine firing of the Army for the target year 1886, much of which has heretofore been given from time to time, in detail in the JOURNAL, commends to the troops for 1887 especial attention to skirmish firing, which he holds to be the most important part of musketry instruction and from which, in battle, the greater practical advantages follow. The drawback at many posts is the smallness of the garrisons and the lack of proper facilities, but if funds could be provided to bring a goodly number of the troops together for a short time in a suitable locality, then instruction in skirmish firing could be given with the hope of practical and beneficial results. As we have already stated Co. D, 3d U. S. Inf., again takes the Nevada Badge, which was originally offered for competition to the Army by a letter addressed by the Editor of the JOURNAL to General Sherman April 25, 1881, and published in G. O. 45, Headquarters of the Army, May 11, 1881.

THE *Herald* presents, with a diagram, a plan of fortification proposed by Lieut.-General Sheridan. It is in the line of the suggestion by Sir Andrew Clarke, which appeared in the JOURNAL of January 15. General Sheridan's plan is based upon his experience in fighting Indians in 1867 on the plains, when no wood could be had for block-houses and sunken pits were substituted and proven to be far better. He proposes gun emplacements to consist essentially of circular pits, revetted on the interior with concrete or masonry, the crests of this interior revetment being capped with a glacis of chilled cast-iron blocks, which are dovetailed into each other. The guns are to be mounted on disappearing carriages, power to be transmitted from a central underground station, which is thoroughly protected. In order to limit the effect of an enfilading fire, it is proposed to have these emplacements not less than one hundred feet apart. The main system may be protected from assault by dry or wet moats, as special conditions may require, and these should be swept by machine guns placed in the scarp and counter scarp galleries. The auxiliary defences will consist of:

"*First*—Sunken emplacements for pneumatic dynamite torpedo guns.

"*Second*—Operating chambers for submarine and ground mines systems.

"*Third*—Observing stations from which the ranges and movements of the enemy may be noted and telegraphed to the operating chambers and guns.

"*Fourth*—Pits with depressing platforms, carrying shielded machines and rapid firing guns (Hotchkiss).

"*Fifth*—Underground mines in successive systems or lines, so placed that they may be sprung in succession as the assaulting columns move over them. These mines to be fired electrically from the works."

Rifle mortars are recommended for the war defence, these to be established in groups of about fifty, each group being fired as a unit, and to cover a given square upon which they are to open fire when notified by an observing station that an enemy has entered it. A sufficiently large number of groups should be provided so that a continuous fire may be showered upon an advancing fleet while it is anywhere within effective range. The cost of fifty mortars of 12-inch calibre, carriages included, will not exceed the cost of five 100-ton guns and their carriages. Besides their first cost the mortars can be placed in very inexpensive sunken emplacements, the outlay for fifty mortars, their carriages and emplacements being less than that of four 100-ton guns, with their carriages and emplacements within turrets.

LIEUT. T. J. CLAY, Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Department of Arizona, in his annual report, to which we have before referred, gives some excellent suggestions, which should receive the attention they deserve. Lieut. Clay criticises the present system of testing marksmen under conditions that will not prevail in actual service and at ranges within those which separate troops upon the battlefield. The back position he further says would not be used under such circumstances, as "no man would expose himself on his back in an open place, when he could obtain shelter in a prone position behind a rock." Practice in the standing position, he thinks, should be limited, and no bodily rest of any kind allowed. Lieut. Clay says:

The soldier is consequently practiced over the same ground the year through, under the most favorable conditions, when we know that in actual service the conditions of firing are constantly changing, especially so in Indian warfare in this mountainous country, where at one time the hostiles are ensconced behind rocks in some elevated position, and another time are in some valley or canyon. The present method of comparing the efficiency of troops in the use of their arms by the figure of merit they obtain, is I think, in a great measure unjust, as at some posts the conditions of range, light, atmosphere and wind are very favorable for the making of large scores, while at others the reverse obtains; it cannot, therefore, be just to say that the troops stationed at posts of the first mentioned kind are better shots and better instructed than those whose practice has been held at posts not so favorably situated, simply because they have a higher figure of merit. To make a just comparison they should be required to shoot under exactly the same conditions.

Why not have practice conducted in all kinds of weather and over all kinds of ground; in rain, snow and wind, as well as in fine weather, and over rough, hilly, as well as over level ground. Place the figure targets on the crest of a hill, among rocks in valleys and on level ground, and teach the soldier to fire up hill and down as well as on the level and to estimate distances, and I believe we would have a much more effective body of men for actual warfare than we now have. I do not mean by this that all practice at known distances and over good ground should be abolished; on the contrary this is where the recruit should be first instructed in position and aiming, and taught that when the rifle is correctly sighted and held, the bullet goes to its mark. This kind of practice should, however, be limited. When the recruit is found to be sufficiently well instructed in this preliminary practice he should be taught to estimate distances, and to fire at unknown distances. Men should also be frequently instructed in the bayonet exercise and pointing drill, as these exercises familiarize them with their pieces, and after a few drills they handle their rifles with as much ease as though they were part of themselves.

Why not extend our aimed practice up to 2,000 yards at groups of figure targets, and have some unaimed firing at even a greater distance. A great many of the English authorities claim that this kind of firing will be largely used in the future by line troops in action. For these practices there should be an increased allowance of fixed ammunition for experimental purposes. The reloaded ammunition should only be used in instructing recruits as, owing to carelessness in reloading, the results obtained with it at long range are frequently far from satisfactory, and the rupturing of shells after having been reloaded a number of times does not help the rifle.

An increased amount of pistol ammunition should be allowed each troop, and great care and attention given to the instruction of the trooper in this practice. As an incentive, it would be a good plan, I think, to offer prizes for proficiency in this kind of shooting at our annual competitions. The Western cow boy, mounted, becomes very expert in the use of this weapon, and there is no reason why our cavalryman should not become equally so, there being no difference in the material from which they are gotten.

With reference to this report, a correspondent says: "I believe it expresses the views of a large number of officers of the Army. Lieut. Clay, as it is well known, is a distinguished marksman and speaks whereof he knows, and his opinion should have great weight. His recommendation 'that half the qualifying scores at 200 yards be made with elbow away from the body; at 300 yards half the scores be made in the kneeling position, and half at the long ranges in the prone position,' is so eminently sound that it is to be hoped this step in the right direction will be made by General Sheridan. I would go a little further and forbid officers from competing for prizes with enlisted men. It is thought by great numbers of the rank and file that the officers have a great advantage in these competitions. Make a separate class for officers."

THERE was an interesting debate in the House last week on the bill to compensate Albert H. Emery for the testing machine built by him for the Government and which has proven such a wonderful success. Of it, Mr. McKenna said: "On the occasion of its trial a forged link of hard wrought iron, 5 inches in diameter between the eyes, was slowly strained in tension, and broke short off with a loud report at 723,000 pounds. In order to ascertain if the weighing parts had been distributed by the recoil, which was obviously near the greatest recoil the machine will ever suffer, a horse-hair was tested next. It was only 7-1000 of an inch in diameter; it was stretched 30 per cent., and broke at 1 pound." Senator Platt was quoted as saying: "From the beginning to the end, from the incipiency of the history of this claim until the present moment, it swells upon the regards of every man that looks into it; it magnifies itself when it is examined; there is nothing like it to-day beneath the sun in all the civilized world, and there is no other such machine in existence." And Senator Hawley: "It revises for us, it revises for the world the standard tables of the tests of all materials." Mr. Hewitt said: "It is, perhaps, the most remarkable exhibition of mechanical ingenuity that has been produced in our time; and the inventor, Mr. Emery, has recently received from the Machinists' Charitable Institution of Massachusetts the medal which they confer once in a long period upon the invention which is the most calculated to advance the interests of mankind." In protesting against the delay in paying what he regarded as a just compensation for the use of this invention Mr. Reed said: "I have heard on this floor, every now and then, some remarks about the grinding nature and character of corporations. I am not absolutely sure, even by figure of speech, we can designate the United States as a corporation. But whether it is or not, according to my experience, it surpasses in its grinding character in a matter of this kind any corporation I have heard described on this floor."

WE have received a number of letters from officers of the retired list of the Army expressing much anxiety as to the interpretation of the clause in the bill, introduced by Mr. Bragg, in which the pay of retired officers is limited to 75 per centum of the full pay the officer is entitled to receive when he retires. Our understanding is that it was not Mr. Bragg's intention to do anything more than to put an end to the accumulation of longevity or service pay after retirement. The wording of the section will doubtless be changed to conform to his purpose. With reference to this bill an old Army officer writes us as follows: "If full pay means not the pay paid at the time of his retirement, but the pay not including the increase of pay on account of length of service, it is a reduction of pay for retired officers of about 30 per cent. for those who have served over twenty years, and no reduction of the pay of those who happened to become disabled at an early period of their service—a punishment inflicted now for having served so long. To reduce the pay of retired officers, who have closed the fight of life and believe that they are safe from reverses, is a measure which resembles much an ex-post facto law, and is unquestionable an injustice, which may become justifiable in times of financial embarrassment of the country, but not otherwise. It is strange that at the same time when old soldiers are at last placed on the retired list, and their condition is more and more improved, at the time when millions are cheerfully voted to help soldiers, who have been out of service twenty-five years, old officers, who have been in the Service all this time, should be deprived of what they considered as a small but at least as an assured competency."

A RECENT number of the London *Daily Telegraph*, with pardonable pride, says—would that we could say the same—"The docks, public and private, of Great Britain, are as noble a testimony to the nation's growth and advance as it is possible to choose, and they stand as among the most honorable of our island memorials to the adventurous judgment and courageous foresight of the merchants and shipowners of these realms. It is the docks which make the pride of our great rivers—the docks, with their

costly and superb appliances, their miles of warehouses, and the grand array of shipping forever quitting and entering their calm and secure waters. No Englishman can possibly survey the spacious ranges of this form of human handiwork without a feeling of pride. . . . Nowhere else may so triumphant an illustration of the national characteristics be found. The flags of our commercial relations are there exhibited, and the industries of the globe appear crystallized in a single area of water, flanked by the scientific conveniences of labor."

ORDERS promulgated to the British Army provide that in view of the very creditable and satisfactory results which have been obtained from the practice of "distance rides," recently carried out in the Eastern district, similiar exercises will be made in all the districts in which cavalry are quartered. The ride to which reference is made, was performed recently from Colchester to Norwich and back, a distance of 137½ miles, the time occupied from start to finish being 68½ hours, including two night halts at Ipswich, the actual marching time being 20 hours 39 minutes, or an average of nearly seven miles an hour.

ON July 24, 1870, the German troops were furnished with an order of battle of the French Army, constructed out of the chaos of the military state of France from the various details furnished by French newspapers by a German Staff officer, so exceedingly accurate that it could be relied on in all essentials without any help from spies. From this a German writer, Col. Koettschau, infers that all attempts at actual secrecy in such matters are useless as regards military organization in time of peace.

THE subject of the U. S. Naval Institute Prize Essay for 1888 is Torpedoes: 1. Their place in naval warfare. 2. Character of the torpedoes and torpedo vessels required for the Naval Service of the U. S. 3. Organization of our Naval Torpedo Service and instruction of its *personnel*. 4. Tactics to be employed in offensive and defensive warfare. The usual prize of a gold medal and $100 will be awarded. Competition open to all members of the Institute and to persons who become members for the special purpose. All essays to be presented by Jan. 1, 1888.

IN a personal letter the Adjutant-General of one of the New England States, says: "I think that if the inspectors when visiting the different States, would take special interest in the command, and suggest to the commanding officers anything for the good of the Service that might seem to them necessary, it would be a great help and do more good for the citizen soldiery than could be done in any other way, in a time a peace."

A CORRESPONDENT of the 8th U. S. Cavalry objects to the statement made by "Eighth" in the JOURNAL of January 8th, that while the regiment "may be a little enervated by its eleven years' stay in Texas," it is quite willing to forego invigoration by means of the frosts of Dakota, and prefers to remain where it is. He says the interests of the Service in general and of the regiment in particular, demand a change.

AT a meeting of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution, held at Governor's Island Jan. 26, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing two years: Maj. Gen. Schofield, President; Vice-Presidents—Gens. J. B. Fry, T. L. Crittenden, S. V. Benét, S. B. Holabird and T. M. Vincent; secretary, Gen. T. F. Rodenbough; treasurer, Lieut. A. W. Vogdes; assistant secretary, Lieut. E. S. Farrow; vice-treasurer, Lieut. Col. Heman Dowd, 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

BEFORE taking action on the nomination of 2d Lieut. Humphreys, who was recently appointed from civil life, the Senate Military Committee sent to the War Department for information as to whether or not all the additional 2d lieutenants of last year had yet received full 2d lieutenancies. Being answered in the affirmative, the committee immediately took favorable action on the nomination, thus showing that they were not inclined to question further the President's right to appoint civilians to lieutenancies in the Army where a vacancy exists.

THE Army Register will not be out as early as expected, owing to a delay at the printing office in furnishing the Department with proof sheets of the index. Its distribution is not looked for now much before the middle of February.

THE engagement is announced of Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., to Miss Hargous, of New York. Also that of Miss Edith Carmen, who visited Miss Bruff when the latter was stationed at West Point, to Lieut. W. H. Hay, 3d Cav., a graduate of last June.

A REVISION of the Infantry tactics by Major H. S. Hawkins, 10th U. S. Inf., has been submitted to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan for consideration.

RECENT DEATHS.

COMMODORE PHILIP C. JOHNSON, U. S. Navy, died of Bright's disease at 6 o'clock A. M. Friday, Jan. 28, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, where he was on duty as commandant. He was a native of Maine, and, as the yard is within the territorial limits of that State, he began and ended his days there. His first appointment to the naval service dates back to Aug. 31, 1846, and he first saw service during the Mexican War at the bombardment of Vera Cruz and Tuspan. He was commissioned Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855, and in that grade had his second experience of war service in command of the steamer *Tennessee* at the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Phlip. He was commissioned Lieut.-Commander, and as such commanded the *Katahdin* and *Sacramento* and was for a time, 1865-6, on duty at the Naval Academy. Commissioned as commander Feb. 2, 1867, he was appointed fleet captain South Pacific Squadron and then transferred to Coast Survey duty. As captain, commissioned June 14, 1874, he commanded the *Omaha* and *Richmond;* was on duty at Mare Island, 1877-81. June 15, 1881, he was ordered to the command of the school ship *New Hampshire*. He next served as Chief Signal Officer, and July 28, 1886, was promoted to commodore and placed in command of the Portsmouth yard. Nearly twenty-five of his service of nearly forty years were spent at sea, and he was on shore duty nearly thirteen years, being two years and five months unemployed.

CHAPLAIN J. C. LAVERTY, U. S. Army, retired, died suddenly of pneumonia, at his residence in Philadelphia, January 20, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a native of Ireland. Came to this country in 1845; graduated from Union College, Schenectady; was for some time rector of an Episcopal Church at Bellefonte, and on the 15th of March, 1876, was appointed Chaplain of the 24th U. S. Infantry. He was retired for age February 5, 1886. The funeral services took place on Monday.

THE funeral of the late Paymaster William N. Watmough, U. S. N., retired, took place on Sunday last from his late residence, 130 West Townsend Street, Baltimore. There was a large attendance. Among the pall-bearers were Rear-Admiral Edward Donaldson, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch, U. S. N.; Medical Director M. Duvall, U. S. N., and Commander Yates Stirling, U. S. N.

GENERAL CHARLES P. STONE (Stone Pasha), formerly of the U. S. Army, died in New York City of pneumonia, Jan. 24, after an eventful career. He was born at Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 30, 1824, entered West Point in 1841, was graduated in 1845, promoted brevet 2d lieutenant of ordnance, and assigned to duty at the Military Academy as professor of ethics remaining there until January, 1846. He served with distinction in the Mexican War, being brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Molino del Rey, and captain for gallantry at Chapultepec. In 1853 he was promoted 1st lieutenant of ordnance and resigned Nov. 17, 1856. During the following year he was a banker in San Francisco, but left that profession to undertake a survey of Sonora and Lower California. When the war broke out he was called to Washington, and on Jan. 1, 1861, was appointed colonel on the staff and made Inspector General of District of Columbia volunteers. He was so zealous in his labors to organize the District troops that President Lincoln on May 14, 1861, appointed him colonel of the 14th U. S. Infantry. Three days afterwards he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers, and commanded a corps of observation on the Upper Potomac until February, 1862. Growing out of this service was his arrest and confinement in Fort Lafayette from Feb. 9 to Aug. 16, 1862, without charges being preferred against him. After his release he performed various important duties, was mustered out of the volunteer service April 4, 1864, and resigned from the Regular Army Sept. 13, 1864. He then became a mining engineer, but in 1869 went to Egypt, and on March 30, 1870, was appointed by the Khedive chief of staff in the Egyptian Army with the rank of brigadier general. In 1873 the grade of Ferik Pasha, next to Field Marshal, was conferred upon him. Gen. Stone did excellent work in developing the morale of the Egyptian Army. He established a school in every battalion. He founded a staff college and revolutionized the improper methods he found in vogue. He set on foot a comprehensive system of Central African exploration. For "his valuable services in command, organization and administration" he was decorated Commander of the Order of Osmanieh and Grand Officer of Medjidieh. He performed loyal and faithful service to the Khedive in many other ways, and was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and remained with the Khedive until he returned to Cairo. The change of affairs, which soon afterwards ensued, caused his resignation in 1883, and he returned to the United States and took up his residence at Flushing, Long Island. He was selected as engineer-in-chief and general superintendent of the construction of the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty at Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H., and the Nation knows how well he fulfilled that trust. He leaves a widow and three children, and many warm friends, who will long mourn the brave old soldier and courteous gentleman. The funeral took place, Jan. 27, from St. Leo's Catholic Church, New York, after which the remains were taken to West Point, where they were interred with due honor under the supervision of Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Military Academy. The pallbearers were Gen. W. T. Sherman, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, Eugene Kelly, Judge Chas. P. Daly, J. W. Pinchot, Joseph Drexel, Gen. Z. B. Tower, Col. Alfred Mordecai, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. John P. Hatch, Gen. S. Van Vliet, Gen. S. D. Oliphant, Robert B. Parsons and Joseph Murray. Members of the Aztec Club, the Grand Army of the Republic, and kindred organizations were present at the funeral ceremonies in New York.

THE New York Commandery, Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late ex-President Chester A. Arthur, say: "His early services as Quartermaster-General of the State of New York during the Rebellion, in fitting out a great part of the grand army which comprised one-fifth of the Union forces, has made his name conspicuous in the military history of the country, and especially in the annals of his own State. His career, social, political and official, has been manly, straightforward, honest and incorruptible—an honor to the nation, and a rich legacy to his family." Of the late Chaplain John Forsyth, U. S. A., the Commandery says: "With a noble intellect, with richly stored memory and broadly cultured mind, with literary and social friendships multiplied through a long and loving life, with an appreciation such as few men had of the joyfulness of living, with an exhaustless enthusiasm that made him so dear and so inspiring to young men he trusted not in himself nor in any merit of his life. He trusted only in that Eternal Love manifested on the Cross of Calvary."

THE War Department is informed of the death, by suicide, of Lieut. Peter Campbell, 18th Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 27. Lieut. Campbell served from 1861 to 1865, as an enlisted man and officer of New York Volunteers; enlisted in 1871, rose to Sergeant Major 18th U. S. Inf., and on the 24th of June, 1880, was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment.

SIR JOSEPH WHITWORTH, the eminent British engineer and gun manufacturer, died at Monte Carlo, Jan. 22, aged eighty-four. He founded in 1868 the "Whitworth Scholarships" in Mechanical Science, thirty in number, was made a baronet in 1869, and is the author of several treatises on Mechanics.

THE Hon. Geo. P. Elliot, father of Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at North Billerica, Mass., Jan. 21. The deceased gentleman was eighty-two years of age, and had lived a useful and an honorable life.

WILLIAM H. WOOD, who served with credit during the War as Acting Master and Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, during the War, and for sometime after it, died at New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 16, aged fifty-seven.

SAMUEL E. LYON, a well known New York lawyer, and father-in-law of Gen. "Baldy" Smith, died suddenly of heart disease, at Aiken, S. C., last week.

THE remains of the late Surgeon E. Swift, U.S.A., were recently brought from Bermuda to Wareham, Mass., and were interred there Jan. 25th.

JOHN BUTLER, who died at South Butler, N. Y., Jan. 26, aged 104, served in the war of 1812, and was wounded at Lundy's Lane.

HIRAM AVERILL, father of General W. W. Averill, died, Jan. 27, at the residence of his son, in Boston, aged ninety-one.

SIMPSON HARRAS, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Brazil, Md., January 21, aged 109. He was born Jan. 1, 1778.

N. H. YOUNG, formerly post trader at Fort Sully, died at Pierre, Dakota, Jan. 11, of consumption.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEAD E. D. T.

JANUARY 19.

OUR post has been enlivened this week by the return of several absentees—Major Whitside, Lieut. Tompkins, of the 7th Cav., and Lieut. Leonhaeuser, of the 25th Inf. The arrival of Major Forwood, Surgeon, U. S. A., who has been ordered here for duty, caused a "grand change all around," in the ranking out of quarters, no less than seven families having been on the move in one day.

The event of the gay season next to the Bachelors' *bal en masque*, was the joint entertainment given by Mrs. Slocum and Mrs. Hare, in the officers' hop room. The invitations included the entire garrison. Progressive euchre, with a dozen tables and ten prizes, opened the evening. Then came an interlude, when the prizes were distributed and supper served, followed by dancing. A very merry crowd enjoyed a most delightful evening.

Miss Nina Tilford, daughter of the Lieut.-Colonel of the 7th Cavalry, has left for the "States," and will spend a few weeks in St. Louis, en route to New Orleans, where she goes to attend as "maid of honor," the wedding of her cousin, Miss Dora Scott, who marries Lieut. Devol, of the Infantry, on Feb. 17. It is needless to add how many at Fort Meade will miss the sweet and gracious presence of "Miss Nina."

The order requiring Lieut. H. J. Slocum, of the 7th, to report for duty at Jefferson Bks., has been received with much regret here, as both he and his charming wife have rendered themselves most popular in the garrison society. Rumors of an early move to Texas for the 7th, have cropped up with renewed vigor of late.

Among the recent visitors of the post were Mrs. Thomas Scott, formerly Miss de Rudio, visiting Mrs. Col. Tilford, and Miss Spillman, of Virginia, the guest for a few days of Mrs. Capt. Gibson, and Lieut. Baldwin, of Fort Yates.

THE MEETING AT FORT ELLIOTT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR correspondent, * * *, referring to the meeting of enlisted men of Co. F, 24th Inf., at Fort Elliott, Tex., assumes that the officers at that post *did allow* the men to meet. * * * might have waited before giving further circulation to this glaring breach of discipline. Perhaps every officer of the Army cognizant of the matter thinks as he does. Breaches of discipline are not allowed when there is foreknowledge of them. The ringleaders will be brought before a court, as will the men who were the occasion of the meeting. MISSOURI.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE MILITIA OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A PAPER was read before the National Guard Association at its meeting held in Lincoln, Jan. 14, 1887, by Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, U. S. A., on the subject of our militia. In it he gives a synopsis of the various Federal laws relating to the militia, which may be briefly enumerated as follows:

The militia law of May 8, 1792, making every able-bodied "white" citizen a militiaman liable to duty; amended March 2, 1803, and further amended March 2, 1867, by striking out the word "white." The act of Feb. 28, 1795, authorizing the President to call directly upon the militia to repel invasion without the interposition of the State authorities, amended July 29, 1861, July 17, 1862, and by the act of 1870.

Act of July, 1798, providing for the distribution of arms to the States, amended April 23, 1808, April 19, 1816, and March 3, 1855, and now about to be further amended by an increase of the annual appropriation from $200,000 to $400,000; act of January, 1882, authorizing the issue to the militia of heavy guns and mortars.

Referring to the sweeping language of these enactments putting every able-bodied man at the disposal of the President under circumstances that may occur any day, Lieut. Dudley said:

If people knew what they are daily escaping simply through, and because of, the volunteer organization of the National Guard of the State, as well as the permanent organization of our small Army, they would be more willing to pay taxes for and encourage these organizations—the members of which endure hardships and perform duties that they as individuals would otherwise be called upon to perform, and for which they are liable at any day. Under the law the President's power is not limited to the National Guard, but his authority extends to every individual member of the militia, every able-bodied male citizen, not exempt by law, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Few citizens realize to-day that they are subject to this call, or are aware, perhaps, of the powers of the President in this respect. Nor do they remember that the entire population is to be divided up into districts for the purpose of their enrolment. Yet such enrolment is actually made, and in this State by township or precinct assessors. (Sec. 6, chap. 5, stat. Neb.)

It should be made clear to the people that these organized bodies do not constitute "the militia," but that those who sometimes find fault with appropriations made for them—with expenditures made on their behalf—are themselves liable to perform the duties now done by the National Guard organization. The fact should be impressed upon those who grumble at the expense of their maintenance that a single call upon them under the present law to perform the military duty to which they are liable, and to appear armed and equipped at their own expense, "as the law directs," would cost them more for a single appearance than all the taxes they pay for support of military organizations, Regulars and National Guard, in the course of a life time. They can well afford to pay the small sum needed to support the Regular Army and National Guard who voluntarily took their places and perform their duties. How many could afford to give up business or pleasure, the comforts and conveniences of home life, to endure the trials and hardships of the camp for even the time necessary to learn the rudiments of drill as a soldier every year, to say nothing of exposing themselves to the increased dangers of active service? To be relieved from all this they can well pay others to take their places, and it is for their interest that those others should be efficient, for if inefficient their inefficiency in knowledge must be supplemented by increase in numbers. They should remember, too, that they have no right to exemption from military service. They are only free from it because others are found to undertake their duties for them.

For the best results and to secure uniformity in all things, a strict national supervision of the militia is necessary. A central power should be able to call out the organized militia from any section and to secure uniformity in all the States, and then we should have a means of protection in all cases of sudden uprising or riot, without calling upon Regular troops. Under the present condition of things I do not think that the militia of any particular city or section should be called upon to actively engage in putting down a mob or disturbance in that city or section unless they are so thoroughly organized, disciplined, and equipped, and supported by the popular sentiment of the community that they willingly do their duty, knowing their acts will be sustained.

It is instructive to turn from these statements by a representative of the military class, to note what is said on the same general subject by a representative of the class supposed to be hostile to military organization. This appears in a letter addressed by Augustus A. Levy to Henry George's paper, the *Standard*. In this we are told that the opposition to the National Guard by the workmen, is because it is not the militia of the Constitution. Mr. Levy says:

Wherever large bodies of workingmen exist they invariably learn to regard the organized militia as an institution opposed to them and to their interests. This could not be were our militia system the constitutional organization intended by the fathers of the republic.

It is beyond question from the phraseology of the constitution that it intended to provide for a system of militia duty to which the entire body of the arms-bearing population should be liable, or such portions of it as Congress might impartially select. In an organization so composed as in the German landwehr, the Swiss federal militia, and, in fact, all the territorial militia systems of continental Europe, no class distinctions can exist. However aristocratic the form of the government a national militia so constituted must be a purely democratic system.

The Constitution intended that Congress should provide for one uniform method of organization for the militia. The time has come when such legislation is imperatively required in the highest interest of the welfare of the republic. When Congress shall deal with this subject, then the laws it shall enact will be the supreme law of the land, and all interfering State regulations will necessarily be suspended in their operation.

The practical effect of the methods of supporting militia regiments in the States is to entirely exclude from membership the workingmen or persons working for daily wages. They are, in fact, little more than voluntary clubs for mutual amusement and perfection in military drill. If they were nothing more they would be harmless indeed; but as the soldiery of the State, as its armed representatives, they should be composed of all the elements of its social organism. They have not been thus composed for many years.

The privates are composed of clerks and young business men—at any rate, of anything but laborers. To read the list of field and staff officers is like a roster of the young men of fortune of the neighborhood. The field officers select their staffs from among the families most likely to afford them social distinction. The general result is shown in the city of New York in the gradual extinction and final disbandment of every militia organization composed of artisans.

It is from their intuitive feeling that in the rank and file of the militia the workingman has no place from which proceeds that bitter hostility to the entire system which has caused some worthy people such astonishment.

In the militia of the Constitution would be found a force selected by lot from the whole arms bearing people of the States. No one physically sound would be excused, the millionaire and the day laborer would practice the goose step side by side. It is indeed a strange anomaly that the nation of all others freest theoretically should tolerate a system of militia service more aristocratic, or perhaps it would be more proper to say, more plutocratic, than any other. The remedy is in a national militia, compulsory service, no exemptions and adequate remuneration for the time taken from the citizen by the nation. Such a system will never be inimical to the interests of any section of the people.

CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK GUARD.

THE remarks upon the several regiments and batteries of the New York National Guard, which we quoted last week, should have been credited to the report of the Inspector-General, who, ably assisted by Col. McGrath, has made thorough work of the inspections during the year. Referring to the improvement in the matter of purchasing and issuing uniforms, the Adjutant-General in his report says: "The excellent results shown in this matter are especially due to the faithful and intelligent services of Col. Thos. H. McGrath of the Inspector-General's Department." General Porter takes pains in his report to contradict the rumor that the appointment of a Major-General to command the whole Guard is in contemplation. He quotes the recommendation of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice that a 45-calibre barrel be fitted to the State arm, and that it be otherwise remodelled, so as to have an 8-lb. trigger pull, an elastic heel plate, and front and rear sights, which can (when flat) "be seen with the piece at the shoulder when in aiming position."

When finished the State would have a stand of arms better than any existing single loader, using ammunition same as the Government, and in good shape with proper care for ten or fifteen years, by which time the United States Ordnance Department might have an arm we would be willing to take. The knapsacks and haversacks issued by the State are in fair condition, and will serve at least for the present. New canteens are required, and should be obtained as soon as possible.

Of the State Camp and Rifle Practice, Gen. Porter says in his report:

The camp was primarily established, not for the purpose of affording the troops opportunities for holiday celebrations or theatrical display, but as a camp of instruction, a school where soldiers may be taught and practiced in their art, and as such it should be strictly maintained. There should be a permanent commanding officer, and at least five or six competent instructors. The difficulty is to find officers properly prepared for the duties of an instructor, who are willing to devote six or seven weeks' time to service at the encampment. There is only one way of meeting this difficulty, and that is by the appointment of a staff of instructors who shall be placed permanently on duty and receive a suitable compensation for their services. It is urged in various quarters, among others by the Adjutant-General of the Army, that men should be sent to camp for at least ten days, but it is doubtful whether seven days is not all that can practically be exacted of men who are engaged in the pursuits of civil life. If the time of the encampment is not consumed in elementary matters, which should be attended to in the armories, much can be accomplished in seven days. But every organization should have a tour of camp duty at least once in two years. Referring to the orders relating to this year's encampment, copies of which are forwarded herewith, it is gratifying to notice that all the innovations made upon the practice of former years are in accord with opinions expressed by the Adjutant-General of the Army in his annual report for 1886, recently published.

Rifle practice has been conducted as heretofore. Under the supervision of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, who is untiring in the performance of his duties, and whose knowledge of everything that pertains to the art of shooting is thorough and complete, the troops have attained more than a fair degree of proficiency, and are thus made so much the more serviceable. It is proposed to make some desirable changes in the system, the coming year, and if the appropriation warrants it, larger allowances of ammunition and transportation will be made.

HONORS TO COLONEL EMMONS CLARK.

THE unique character of the 7th Regiment of the National Guard of New York is illustrated by the fact that the officers and men of that organization have united the past week in honoring their Colonel with a banquet at Delmonico's upon which some four or five thousand dollars was expended. It was the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of Col. Clark's enlistment in the regiment, and others besides the members of the regiment were there to testify to their appreciation of the admirable service rendered by Col. Clark in connection with the militia organization which he has placed at the head of all similar organizations in this country. To have accomplished this result proves his possession of qualities which adapt him in rare degree to this special service. Those who know Col. Clark can easily understand how largely the success of the regiment has been involved in the personality of the man who has for over twenty years controlled it as its Colonel. High principle, conscientious devotion to duty, fairness of spirit and equitability of temperament, as well as zeal and industry, are involved in the success which Col. Clark has attained, and certainly these are qualities to be honored in any man, either separately or in the combination of them, which it is so rare to find. Within the period of his service, which covers that of the war, some three hundred officers have been contributed by the 7th Regiment to the regular and volunteer services, and some thousands of young men have been subjected to its discipline and instruction. This certainly is a record of which any regiment may be justly proud.

The banquet on Saturday night was attended by some two hundred members of the regiment and a few invited guests. Twenty tickets were distributed to each company and the thought of the hardship of making the rank and file contribute to such a set out was somewhat relieved by the reflection that the aggregate wealth of the individual members of the 7th is estimated at one hundred millions of dollars. Speeches were made by Gen. Louis J. Fitzgerald, commanding the brigade, who gracefully presided; by Col. Clark in response to the General's introduction; by Col. A. A. Bremner, the oldest living ex-colonel of the 7th, and by Chauncey M. Depew, Horace Porter, Judge John R. Brady, Hon. Wm. E. Dorsheimer, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Rodney C. Ward, Joseph C. Jackson, Rev. Dr. Weston, and Wm. C. Church. Col. Clark said: "For this graceful compliment from my comrades I am sincerely grateful. Military service in this regiment, however, has its own reward from year to year. The fascination of a semi-military life that is voluntary, the intimate and lasting friendships which are a legitimate consequence, the pleasant association with men who are young, generous and confiding; the consciousness of trained ability to aid in the maintenance of law and order, these combine to make membership in the 7th Regiment delightful to all who are so fortunate as to fully comprehend the spirit of our organization, and to serve long, faithfully and unselfishly in its ranks."

He reviewed the history of the 7th Regiment for 30 years. How bravely and how faithfully the regiment marched at a day's notice and nearly 1,000 strong to the defence of the national capital and performed its part in the stirring events of the early part of the rebellion and made a page in history of which the present generation might be justly proud. Again in 1862 and 1863 it responded to the call of the country, when the North was threatened with invasion, and over 300 of its members served afterward in the Volunteer Army and Navy. In the police and Dead Rabbit riots of 1857, in the great draft riot of 1863, in the Orange riot of 1871, in the railroad riot of 1877, and on other occasions this regiment has well performed its part as the bulwark of civil law and the defender of public order. Col. Clark paid a tender tribute to the regiment's dead, and said that of the members of the 7th in January, 1857, the names of only three appear to-day on its muster rolls. The question was often asked, he continued, "why the 7th has gained in all the elements of prosperity. Because it had been uniformly conducted on correct principles, maintaining the highest possible *esprit de corps;* because it had been managed as a body of citizen soldiers. Under such management its future must be no less brilliant and successful than its past.

"We complacently smile at the military critics who assert that our uniform is antiquated. We love the old gray coat that has been worn by the flower of New York for 50 years.

"The future of the regiment is not in doubt. Its officers are worthy of their commissions and its privates loyal. Its numerical strength is nearly at the maximum.

"Second only to the love I bear my family is my affection for our gallant regiment and for you, and my constant prayer must always be for your health and happiness and for the welfare of the dear old 7th."

Several letters of regret were read, after the boys had fitly testified to their appreciation of Col. Clark's address. President Cleveland, in his note, said his interest in the regiment was exceptional and arose from peculiarly pleasant incidents. When he was Mayor of Buffalo the presence of the 7th made the chief feature of the semi-centennial celebration of that city; as Governor he was proud of the regiment; as President he had been treated by the regiment with old time heartiness and consideration. He wished to acknowledge also that Col. Clark gave him his first instruction in military science when he taught him how to review the 7th. Letters were read also from Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hawley, who was Col. Clark's classmate in college; and from Gov. Hill.

ROSTER FIRST BRIGADE, N. G., S. N. Y.

BRIG.-GEN. LOUIS FITZGERALD, No. 115 E. 36th street; Lieut.-Col. T. H. Barber, A. A. G., No. 1 E. 28th street; Maj. A. P. Montant, Ins., No. 39 W. 21st street; Maj. S. H. Olin, J. A., No. 1 Madison avenue; Maj. Wendell Goodwin, Q. M., University Club; Maj. C. Lawrence Perkins, Com., No. 47 W. 11th street; Maj. Robert V. McKim, Surg., No. 32 W. 58th street; Lieut.-Col. B. S. Church, Engr., No. 49 W. 9th street; Maj. Paul Dana, Ord., No. 170 Nassau street; Maj. Ed. C. Stanton, Sig. Office, No. 125 E. 40th street; Maj. Clarance H. Eagle, I. R. P., No. 129 E. 30th street; Capt. W. Emlin Roosevelt, A. D. C., No. 21 E. 54th street; Capt. F. R. Appleton, A. D. C., No. 5 Bond street.

7th Regt.—Col. Emmons Clark, No. 51 E. 67th street; Lieut.-Col. George Moore Smith, No. 58 W. 132d street; Maj. Wm. H. Kipp, No. 357 Pleasant avenue; Adjt. Geo. W. Rand, St. Cloud Hotel.

8th Regt.—Col. Geo. D. Scott, No. 315 W. 24th street; Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling, No. 164 Alex. avenue; Maj. Henry Chauncey, Jr., No. 17 New street; Adjt. J. O. Johnston, No. 113 W. 44th street.

9th Regt.—Col. Wm. Seward, Jr., No. 2 W. 32d street: Lt.-Col. T. B. Rand, St. Cloud Hotel; Maj. C. A. H. Bartlett, No. 31 W. 9th street; Adjt. Yellott D. Dechert, No. 2 Wall street.

11th Regt.—Col. A. P. Stewart, No. 156 W. 53d street; Lt.-Col. Wm. P. Walton, No. 263 W. 25th street; Maj. Frank A. Jones, No. 56 Madison avenue; Adjt. P. H. Williams, No. 72 W. 23d street.

12th Regt.—Col. James H. Jones, No. 180 W. 59th street; Lieut.-Col. Heman Dowd, No. 10 E. 130 street; Maj. John J. Riker, No. 19 W. 57th street; Adjt. A. F. Schermerhorn, No. 77 W. 52d street.

22d Regt.—Col. John T. Camp, No. 140 W. 130th street; Lt.-Col. W. J. Harding, No. 195 Broadway; Maj. Geo. A. Miller, No. 66 Wall street; Adjt. Wm. B. Smith, No. 168 W. 128th street.

69th Regt.—Col. James Cavanagh, 27 Manhassett Place, Brooklyn: Lieut.-Col. Wm. DeLacy, No. 196 Fulton street; Maj. Edward Duffy, No. 231 E. 18th street; Adjt. James Moran, No. 734 3d avenue.

71st Regt.—Col. E. A. McAlpin, No. 146 Avenue D; Lieut.-Col. A. D. Palmer, No. 115 Broadway; Maj. Frederick Kopper, No. 235 W. 51st street; Adjt. W. A. Downs, No. 400 W. 23d street.

1st Battery.—Capt. Louis Wendel, No. 340 W. 44th street.

2d Battery.—Capt. F. P. Earle, Cor. 38th street and Broadway.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaylor.

THE 47th, which was the first regiment in the 1st and 2d Brigades to commence battalion drills this year, started on Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, with the right wing (Cos. B, F, I, and K). The companies were sharp on time and Adjutant Hubbell turned over the command to Col. Gaylor promptly at 8 P. M. The attendance was remarkable for this command, as sufficient men turned out to make four companies of twenty files, but for want of room thirty-two files were thrown out, and the drill was held with four of twelve front. The Colonel first opened ranks and made a minute inspection of the general appearance of the men, the adjustment and condition of the arms, accoutrements, etc. This is a good idea, and it resulted in the correction, beforehand, of many small deficiencies, which so often destroy the general effect of a turn out. Besides, it puts officers, non-commissioned officers, and men on the alert, and for this reason it would be well to introduce the custom into other armories. The rule that company officers and non-commissioned officers are responsible for these things is only too frequently disregarded. The manual of arms which followed developed the fact that but little attention had been paid in this direction by company commandants during the drill season, still even during this brief exercise considerable improvement was manifested by close attention on the part of the instructor. Next came a fairly executed advance in line, followed by a general alignment. The remainder of the movements were marchings in column of fours, breaking by fours from the right to march to the left, formations of line on the right and to the front, the latter occasionally faced to the rear, bringing the column of fours into line by two movements, fours left rear companies left front into line, and the same movement faced to the rear. The loadings and firings closed the drill. This is not an extensive programme, but it filled the entire time set aside for the drill, because Col. Gaylor prefaced every movement with a careful explanation, in view of which fact, and the simplicity of the drill, there was certainly no excuse for any mistakes on the part of officers. The only explanation seems to be that the regiment is still encumbered with some officers who have been there so long that they think there is nothing left for them to learn, or who are generally incompetent. The fact is that the few errors committed during the evening are chargeable to the eldest in commission. Leaving these errors out of consideration, the drill was creditable for a first effort. The Colonel called the attention of the command to the remarks of the Inspector-General on the result of the last inspection, and while he expressed his satisfaction at the creditable attendance of the evening, he pointed out that better efforts than heretofore had to be made to bring the regiment up to its proper standard in discipline and drill.

The drill by the left wing on Friday, Jan. 21, was under command of Major W. H. Eddy. It comprised similar movements to those above reported, and the same trouble with regard to officers was developed. Blunders were made in the simplest movements. In executing column of fours break from the left to march to the right the left company, instead of executing left forward from left and changing direction when company distance to the front had been gained, continued to march straight on until about twice the prescribed distance had been gained, and would probably be going in the same direction still, had not the Major

halted the company himself and returned it to its position in line. A repetition had better results, however. We have refrained from pointing out some errors and those who committed them, because it is the beginning of the season, hoping as the drills continue there will be no further necessity for referring to them. The material of the 47th is capable of better work. To accomplish radical improvement the Colonel should rid the roster as soon as possible of the "fossil element" referred to before and replace it by younger and abler officers.

While the armory is elegant in all its appointments, it is to be regretted that the drill hall is too small. This will probably be remedied next summer, as it is understood that the State authorities will extend the hall 165 feet, which will make its full depth 288 feet, the second largest in the State. The ground is at hand, and is included in the site as originally purchased.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

COMPANIES A, E, G and K opened the battalion drill season in the 12th, New York, on Monday, Jan. 24, with 16 files front each, and a number of men to spare. Scarcely two years ago the whole regiment could not muster a larger turnout, which goes far to show that a new armory is an effective incentive to recruiting. The formation was very good. Col. Jones at once commanded companies right forward fours right, then companies column left, which brought the battalion into fours again, and after repeating the manœuvre several times, wheeled the fours into line in excellent shape, producing the rare spectacle of an instantaneous alignment. This was the more surprising because the men at the start preserved but very indifferent distances, a fact probably due to want of space. Then came several general alignments which seemed to puzzle some of the company commanders, none of whom were prompt, while at least one went to the wrong flank of his company. For this there is no excuse because the command positively gives the dress to the centre. One, in bringing up his command, said halt, which is entirely wrong. Close column on first company left in front and a few manœuvres by fours were well done, but then followed the first serious blunder, although the movement in which it occurred is as plain as day. The column was marching left in front with fileclosers on the left flank when the command to the right close column of companies was given. All the commanders seemed upset, none acted promptly, the men got confused, some officers commanded fours right, others fours left. The former was correct, but nobody seemed to be certain what *to do* and so it happened that those who went right at first, afterwards followed the wrong ones and the result of the whole was a jumble where nobody seemed to know his position, nor be able to tell how he got where he found himself. By simply recollecting that the company fronts should be formed away from the fileclosers the whole thing could have been avoided. Close column formations on the left and right were more successful, a slight defect in distances here and there being the only flaw. These were followed by some more movements by fours breaking from the right to march to the left, etc., and a repetition of the movement previously so badly blundered. As everybody seemed to have recovered his self-possession it passed off very well. Previous to the firings the command formed on the right and left into line, the execution of which would have deserved commendation but for the conspicuous lack of military promptness and snap on the part of the guides. The firings, which probably looked well from a distance, demonstrated a surprising want of instruction in the details. A general want of knowledge as to the holding and handling of the pieces, the proper position of the feet, etc., without which the rifle simply becomes a dangerous tool to the man who handles it instead of to the enemy, was only too conspicuous. In many instances the fileclosers attempted to execute the firings and after being stopped by the officers, they apparently regarded their occupation as gone and accepted the situation as a sort of half holiday without paying any further attention to what was going on in their front.

After the rest which here followed Lieut.-Col. Heman Dowd took command, advancing and retreating to battalion in line, several times, following with a well executed close column on 1st Co. right in front and deployment on 1st company. Had the captains shown that they knew that in wheeling about by fours the dress is towards the marching flank, that movement would have deserved commendation because the men acted with precision. We can only speak well of a number of close column ployments and deployments which followed, but the old bugbear, the formation of column to the rear, again interrupted the smooth course of the drill. By placing themselves two yards in front of the right files of their respective companies, facing to the right, cautioning the first four to wheel to the right about, executing 90 degrees of a circle with the marching flank of the first four, halting and coolly letting the command pass until the proper time for wheeling into line arrives, all confusion could have been avoided. If these simple points are observed the commands are bound to arrive in their proper positions and at the right time with more facility and precision than any other manœuvre in the Tactics. After several somewhat exasperating experiments the movement was abandoned, and during the remainder, which consisted of a number of close column formations to and on the right and left and corresponding deployments, wheels into column of companies and back into into line, evolutions by fours, etc., smoothness and promptness of execution again became the order of the day. It would be well to remark, however, that when the battalion is in column of subdivisions and the command fours right about is given, the men execute it at the order of the Colonel and do not wait till it is repeated by the captains. While this report points out many shortcomings it is, nevertheless, fair to say that the drill was not a bad one. On the contrary it was far above the usual run, interesting and instructive. Both commanders acted with skill, promptness, and decision, and the officers, although they made mistakes, generally responded intelligently. It is however, a matter of vital importance for the proper development of the 12th that something be done to imbue the guides, file closers, etc., with more life and snap and a better knowledge of their duties and that company commanders should pay closer attention to the instruction of the rank and file. Steps should also be taken to stop at future drills the constant chatter among the men in ranks, which formed a disagreeable feature on this occasion.

Companies B, D and H formed a battalion of similar size for drill on Wednesday, January 26. Before going into a description of the general drill it would seem well to point out that the men of the first company marching into the hall on halting in column of fours closed up to 18 inches, which looked so bad, and is so decidedly wrong that the captain should at once take steps to set his men right and prevent a recurrence. Col. Jones started off with the same manœuvres as at the previous drill. It is not necessary to describe them in detail, because everybody knows how a series of movements from line into company columns of fours, into battalion columns of fours and vice versa, breaking by fours from the right to left, etc., are executed, and how they look if well done. In this case they were extremely well done, so much so that those who were drilling were as much surprised as those looking on. Too much commendation cannot be given to the officers for their promptness and correctness, and to the men for their soldierly bearing and steady marching in these initial movements. Col. Jones who at first evidently intended to repeat the movements of the previous drill, struck out in a different and more difficult direction. To the right close column of companies was at once nicely and precisely executed, and repeated several times with similar result. Column of fours was formed after each ployment, the first or fourth company making the initial movement. Formations of close columns of companies on the right and left were executed with similar precision and promptness, but it became necessary here to call attention to the fact that in ploying into column, the subdivisions at once support as soon as dressed, without regard to each other, in contrast with the rules governing in this respect in line formations. No regard was paid during the drill as to whether the original right was in front or not, but the entire absence of the usual confusion under such conditions showed that the captains understood the subject and paid strict attention. Only once during a close column formation right in front with the battalion reversed did the commander of the (then left) company start to put his command in front, but he recovered himself in sufficient time to enable the smooth execution of the movement. While the formations on right and left into line were correctly performed, the guides, although not to the extent noticed at the previous drill, yet lacked very much in promptness. The distinguished captain who gave the command halt during a general alignment was wrong. The firings by battalion, wing, company, etc., though a little irregular at first, developed a very commendable degree of precision before they closed; in the oblique firings the pieces were handled with great regularity, while some of the closing volleys were simply perfect. The individual handling of the pieces, the stepping off, etc., however, revealed the old tale—want of attention in company instruction. The omission of inspection of the pieces before the firing was a serious oversight. They had been taken from the racks without being inspected by the company commanders, and while the armorer may be a careful, competent man a mistake may occur with fatal consequences. For this reason the inspection should never be omitted. Of the movements which followed, breaking by fours from either flank, formations on right and left into line with firings, close column formations and deployments, etc., we can only speak with high commendation. Formations of column to the rear were in every instance performed on correct principles by all the company commandants; whatever raggedness was developed was generally due to the hurry of the several first fours in wheeling about, which distanced the remaining sets and left an occasional gap in the line. After a short rest a set of fours in each company was ordered to fall out, and with fronts thus reduced the drill proceeded with a number of marchings and wheelings in company front, breaking from the right to march to the left by company, formations on right and left into line with firings, and wound up with a handsomely executed advance and retreat in line of battle. This was one of the best working drills we ever witnessed, and certainly the best which has taken place in the armory of the 12th for at least six years. This is the result of the theoretical classes for officers, held for some time, a fact which should be sufficient to induce the regiment to establish a similar institution for non-commissioned officers who need instruction very much, as every officer is willing to acknowledge.

There was too much loud noise while the regiment was in place rest. The individual, especially, who played the stupid practical joke of calling out attention should be located and made to understand that at battalion drill such fellows as he should be seen and not heard. The occurrence was decidedly "milish."

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

AT the regular semi-monthly meeting of the 9th N. Y., Jan. 17, about one thousand dollars was subscribed for a monument to be erected at Gettysburg in honor of this regiment, the only one in existence to-day in New York that enlisted and served in behalf of the State of New York for the term of the war, during the late Rebellion. The 9th volunteered its services in April, 1861, for the war, and left New York City, on May 27 following, participated in all the important battles of the East, and had nearly 300 of its men killed, while many more died by reason of wounds and exposure. The Empire State is represented at Gettysburg by only two monuments, and there is none for the State.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The Massachusetts Legislature is to be asked to frame such a law as will make it compulsory upon employers of members of the State militia to allow them to attend the regular annual encampment and military drills. Officers of the militia all over the State are to be asked to join in the movement. At the State encampments in recent years there has been a small attendance owing to employers refusing to allow militiamen leave of absence.

Co. K, 47th N. Y., and the DeWitt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, will hold a combined reception at the armory of this regiment on the evening of Feb. 17. The commandery drill corps will give an exhibition drill.

The men of the 23d New York are taking much interest in rifle practice, and the range is crowded every night. The rifle range of the 14th Regt. is also well patronized.

The 1st Brigade Examining Board met on Wednesday, Jan. 26, and passed the following officers: Captain James Thorne Harper, Co. I, 7th N. Y.; Capt. John Macaulay, Co. E, 12th N. Y.; Capt. A. W. Belknap, 71st Regt.; 1st Lieut. Coddert and 2d Lieut. Harold Christensen, Co. K, 11th N. Y.; 2d Lieut. J. W. Mason, Co. B., 8th Regt.

Capt. G. Henry Witthaus, supernumerary, has been ordered to report for duty to Col. Wm. Seward, Jr., commanding 9th New York.

Col. E. A. McAlpin, of the 71st N. Y., orders his regiment out for Battalion drill as follows: Cos. B, F, H, I, K, Feb. 1, 8, 15, and 23: A, C, D, G, Feb. 3, 10, 17 and 25. On Wednesday the Colonel, and on Fridays Lieut. Col. Palmer will have charge of the drills.

Nothing certain is known as to when the new armory of the 12th N. Y. can be occupied. The delay is with the interior fixings. It is, however, not probable that the building can be occupied before March, as even the floors are not yet planed, an item which alone will occupy ten days. Co. B, Capt. Charles S. Burns, is just doing a flourishing business of recruiting. Lieut. Harry C. Appleton has offered a "Life of Grant" as a prize to the one who makes the best general record during the present drill season, while Mr. D. Sidney Appleton, whose son is 2d Lieut. of this company, has donated to the company the sum of $100 for decorating the company room in the new armory.

Capt. G. W. Gustow, of the 8th Regt., died on Saturday, Jan. 23, from consumption, and was buried with military honors on Monday, Jan. 24.

Co. I, 12th N. Y., Capt. Harry Aspinwall, will celebrate the anniversary of its muster in by an entertainment at the armory. The company numbers 64 men.

Co. F, 12th N. Y., Capt. W. H. Murphy, had a full dress inspection by the Captain and drill on Thursday, Jan. 20, with 24 files front. Col. Jones will inspect it in full dress on the 2d Thursday in February.

The ninth annual convention of the National Guard Association, State of New York, will meet in the armory of the Washington Continentals, Co. B, 10th Battalion, N. G., S. N. Y., 108 and 110 State Street, Albany, Feb. 1, 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Under a new arrangement recently made, Adjutant-General Josiah Porter will hereafter be in his office at the Stewart Building, cor. Broadway and Chambers Street, New York City on Saturdays and Mondays.

The veteran controversy of the 7th New York, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, is still in as hopeless a condition with regard to a settlement as ever. An officer of high standing in the regiment (not Col. Clark) expressed the opinion that it would probably result in the veterans being turned out of the armory after all.

The coming convention of the New York National Guard can doubtless do well by expressing its views on the uniform question, which is virtually unsettled. We have the State uniform, it is true, but five years' experience has demonstrated that it does not suit all purposes. In fact, it is well known that in its present shape it is doomed. The trouble is to adopt something meeting all requirements. Suggestions from the convention would therefore seem very appropriate.

Co. A, 22d Regt., Capt. W. E. Preece, gave a successful and handsome entertainment at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Wednesday, Jan. 26. The principal feature of the affair was the amateur performance of the opera "The Pirates of Penzance," in which actresses and actors covered themselves with glory. The management of the whole showed that those in charge knew how to do it.

Although the artillery corps of the 7th New York can only drill on Saturdays, and then at only one old-fashioned howitzer, the progress made is phenomenal. The ardor of those composing it is more to be commended because they are not excused from any of their infantry duties, which are still regarded as of first importance.

Colonel Jones, of the 12th New York, has ordered company inspections in full uniform during February. Two companies will be inspected per week.

The officers of the 8th, New York, were instructed by Brig. Gen. Chas. F. Robbins on points pertaining to rifle practice, on Monday evening, Jan. 24.

Ex-Quartermaster Courtenay, 71st, N. Y., one of the most efficient officers in that Department, with long service in the Army as well as in the National Guard, was, on Monday evening, Jan. 24, presented by his former comrades of the 71st, with a handsome set of resolutions showing their appreciation of his services while with the regiment. The quartermaster entertained them in a handsome manner at the Hotel Royal.

The games of the 12th Regiment Athletic Association, which were announced to take place at their new armory, 63d street and 9th avenue, Feb. 19, will be postponed to a later date, owing to unforseen delay in completing the flooring and a few other minor details in the new armory. It is very probable the games will be held about the middle of March, due notice of which will be given. The programme of events will remain unchanged, except the time of closing entries which will be extended accordingly.

THE OLD GUARD BALL.

THE Old Guard surpassed itself this year in the management of its annual ball given on the night of Thursday and the morning of Friday last. Maj. McLean, commanding the Old Guard, and Martin McMahon, in the uniform of a Major General, led the processiou in the march around, which began shortly after midnight, about 450 uniformed Guardsmen and military guests being in the line.

Among the boxholders were Gen. D. S. Steele and staff, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff, Col. L. W. Winchester and staff, Col. S. Ellis Briggs and staff, Capt. Alexander Henriques, 1st New York Hussars; Col. F. A. McAlpin and staff, Col. Holbrook, Gen. C. F. Robbins, Col. E. F. Gaylor and staff, Gen. F. M. Freeman, Col. T. F. Watson and staff, Col. W. E. Tanner, Capt. F. P. Earle, Maj. Dexter H. Follett, Gen. C. H. Barney, 23d Regiment Veteran Battalion; Gen. Plume and staff, Col. G. F. Potter and Maj. G. W. Corliss. Each of the boxholders had a company of guests, among whom were distinguished representatives of the Army and Navy.

ATHLETICS IN THE TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.

THE athletic games of Co. B, 22d regiment, were given at their armory, on Saturday evening, Jan. 22, and were very successful. A large number of entries had been received and the armory was filled with spectators, about one third being ladies. The track was 13 laps to the mile. The following is a summary of the events: 50 yard run handicap—William P. Henry, 10 yds., 1st; A. F. Copeland, 2d; time, 5 4-5s. Half-mile run, hdcp.—W. J. Dove, N. A. C., 18 yds., 1st; Stewart Barr, B. A. A., 2d; time, 2m. 11 4-5s. One-mile walk, scratch.—E. D. Lange, 22d regt., 1st; E. A. Kraft, 13th regt., 2d; time, 7m. 6 2-5s. In the tug of war four men of Co. K, 13th regt., beat Co. A, 12th regt., by 26 inches in the trial heat, and then beat Co. B, 22d regt., by 6 inches. The winning team was composed of D. S. Lord, A. W. Rehagee, E. Demonet and H. W. Kraft. 440 yard run, hdcp.—Thomas Namack, O. A. C., 18 yds., 1st: H. Ansorge, B. A. A., 2d; time, 56 4-5s. One-mile run, hdcp.—Won by W. H. Wilson, jr., scratch, Co. F, 13th regt.; E. Hjertberg, O. A. C., 2d; time, 4m. 47 2-5s. Four men from Columbia College beat four men from the College of the City of New York by 2 feet 2½ inches in a tug of war. Potato race—Won by W. H. Bailey, Co. H; R. J. English, Co. B, 2d; time, 53 4-5s. Commissioned officers' race, half mile—2d Lieut. Walter Hawes, Co. E, 1st; 2d Lieut. R. J. Daly, Co. K, 2d; time, 2m. 34 1-5s. Mile and one-half walk, hdcp.—H. Hjertberg, O. A. C., 60 seconds, 1st; E. A. Kraft, B. A. C., 2d; time, 11m. 45 1-5s. Two mile run—T. Reagan, W. S. A. C., scratch, and E. Hjertberg, O. A. C., ran a dead heat; time, 10m. 37 4-5s. Obstacle race, scratch.—R. A. Stacpoole, Co. B, 7th regt., 1st; H. O. Young, New York Athletic Club, 2d. The race was one-seventh of a mile, over hurdles under a tennis net, through barrels, etc. Mr. Malcom W. Ford, N. Y. Athletic Club, gave an exhibition of his powers and in three standing broad jumps covered 32 feet 7 inches. He also jumped over two chairs placed on the top of a table, height about 5 feet 5 inches and other feats. Mr. F. P. Murray, champion amateur walker, gave an exhibition walk of half a mile; time, 3m. 39 3-5s.

NEBRASKA.

IN the article by Lieut. Dudley, U. S. A., from which we quote elsewhere, we find the following account of the Nebraska troops: "Here, in Nebraska, the companies of the 1st Regiment are scattered throughout the State. The class of men who are the body of this organization are of the best. Strong, able-bodied, trained in the duties of citizenship, and not enervated by the dissipations of city life, there is no better body of men anywhere, for actual service. They only need experience and training to become first class soldiers. Their performance of duty in the Omaha riots show of what they are capable, when backed by a commander-in-chief with the cautious energy and the nerve of such a man as Gov. Nance, of whom and of whose conduct in that affair I have heard the veteran Gen. Crook speak in high terms. You have the material; what you now need is proper and suitable laws by both State and United States Governments."

Of the Ohio troops, Lieut. Dudley says: "At the Cincinnati riots a portion of the 1st Regiment did not turn out Those who did stood the brunt of the fighting and saved the jail, the first point and real object of attack, though they did not succeed in preserving the court house. Those who got there at first were held by Col. Hunt. But few others joined, and they of course of the best soldiers and sturdiest men. The popular sentiment seemed to be against them—they were blamed for the shedding of blood, for shooting and killing even where the latter was manifestly done in the defence of their position. After the riot was over men who had left their work to do their duty as soldiers were discharged from employment by pressure brought to bear by other employees upon their employers. Proper credit has not been given to those men who so nobly did their duty under a pressure not to do it, greater than most people can understand. Those who came from a distance, except one regiment which fell back before the mob to the railway station at which they had entered and whose commander was disgraced therefor, were upon their return greeted with applause and praise for the part taken by them, whilst the service of the 1st Regiment, Ohio National Guard has never received any sufficient or adequate recognition."

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

The Boston *Record*, referring to militia matters in general, says: "It would be a good plan for the inspecting officers to pay more attention to armories and note all their defects, so that when reports are made officials with authority can speak with authority regarding their condition and the use to which they are adapted . . . . If there is a command in the State that deserves a shaking up—not alone a shaking up, but also a thorough cleaning out—it is the Ninth. Certain officers of that command are no more fit for the positions which they hold than a backwoodsman who never saw a military command. It has been a mystery to every one interested in the mihtia how they ever obtained their positions. . . . . In some companies no more respect is shown for the commanding officers than would be shown to the most hardened criminal. Just so long as such officers

are allowed to remain the trouble will continue and discipline will not be known. However, Col. Strachan is equal to the task, which, when concluded, will find this command in as good condition as it was some few years ago."

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

GOVERNOR BARTLETT having re-appointed General George B. Cosby, Adjutant General, the *Alta* says: "Some of the most experienced and earnest officers feel that the appointment is a good one. His early education for military service certainly fits him for the duties of Adjutant-General, and there is a manifest feeling in the National Guard that with another four years' term he will correct many irregularities and defects which have been allowed to exist in his office. The reappointment of Col. Perrie Kewen as Assistant Adjutant-General gives unusual satisfaction to that officer's friends, who feel that with coming experience he will prove an efficient officer.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

The following staff appointments have been made by Gov. Beaver: Samuel W. Hill, quartermaster general; John I. Rogers, judge advocate general; Thomas J. Smith, commissary; Louis W. Read, surgeon general; Lewis A. Watres, inspector of rifle practice; Andrew D. Hepburn, inspector general; D. Stanley Hassenger, assistant adjutant general. Aides—Henry C. Demmery, Thos. Osborn, James H. Lambert, Samuel Moody, Wm. H. Taber, Lewis Walker, and John H. Sanderson. Colonel Watres is of the 13th Regiment, frequently noticed as the "shooting regiment," and until his promotion captain of Co. A, which turned out last year every man a marksman. If marksmanship can be advanced in the State service he will no doubt do all in his power to accomplish it.

John A. Wiley, colonel 16th Regiment, is promoted brigadier general, vice James A. Beaver. Ex-Adjt.-Gen. Guthrie was an applicant for the position.

In G. O. 26, of 1887, Col. F. L. Hitchcock promulgates to his regiment, 13th Infantry, the report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice for the season of 1886. Col. Hitchcock congratulates his troops for their excellent work, and says: "In numbers of qualified marksmen, as well as in the quality of shooting done, a higher point has been attained than in any previous year of the history of the regiment. Co. A again, and for the seventh successive year, qualified its entire membership of 58 officers and enlisted men, continuing a record as brilliant as it is remarkable, and which has no parallel in the history of marksmanship. Co. E has this year made a splendid record, attaining to second place with a total of 52. With so large an aggregate this company has excelled all previous records in the quality of its shooting. It has one of 50, a perfect score, whilst of the 52 there are none below 30, making the wonderful average of nearly 36 1-5. Co. G stands next, with only five less, viz.: 47, a very handsome increase over any previous year. Of the 352 marksmen 65 have qualified with scores between 40 and 50, which according to the customs of other States, would entitle them to receive the special badge of sharpshooter."

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

THE findings of the Court of Inquiry investigating the charges of embezzlement against Col. W. V. Jacobs, of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, were made public on Jan. 15. Gov. Oglesby approves the findings, and in a general order severely censures Col. Jacobs, who is instructed to at once reimburse the regiment to the extent of $3,700. The sum is unaccounted for in the Colonel's record. It is declared by the Court that no intent to embezzle was proven against Col. Jacobs, but the evidence showed gross neglect and carelessness on his part. Col. Jacobs is also found guilty of irregularity, in combining in his own person the offices of President, Secretary and Treasurer of the regiment's Armory Association, while at the same time acting as commanding officer and Treasurer of the military organization. A heavy reprimand is extended to Col. Jacobs for persisting in retaining these offices for a year after he had been publicly charged with financial dereliction. The 1st Regiment of Cavalry is a Chicago organization, and, with its Colonel, is widely known in military circles.

The Forsyth badge, described last week, is one presented by Miss Kate Forsyth, the actress. On the evening of Jan. 17, Companies C, D, and E, of the 1st Regiment, Ill. N. G., in dress uniform, attended Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, in a body, in compliment to Miss Forsyth. They carried with them a large and beautiful floral tribute which, resting on an easel, was handed up to Miss Forsyth after one of the acts. The actress was prepared for the visit of her militant admirers, and improved the occasion to acknowledge present and earlier courtesies. This she did very graciously by giving the companies in trust the very handsome and valuable gold marksman's badge described, accompanying the gift with a letter fixing the conditions already reported.

ALABAMA STATE TROOPS.

THE Montgomery Greys, Co. A, 2d Regt., A. S. T., gave their thirteenth annual ball at the armory, Friday evening, Jan. 28, the following committee having the affair in charge: Committee of Arrangements, Corp. Joseph V. Allen, Ch'm. —N. B. Holt, Chas. P. Anderson, Thos. H. Jones, W. O. Baker.

Invitations, Capt. E. A. Graham, Ch'm.—Sgt. W. J. Boothe, Sgt. W. E. Ledyard, Corp. E. P. Amerine, R. P. Stout, W. J. Orum, Wade Allen, W. A. Driver, W. A. Peet, Jr.

Reception, Capt. M. H. Amerine, Ch'm.—Generals E. A. O'Neal, J. W. A Sanford, W. W. Allen, and J. T. Holtzclaw, Cols. W. S. Thorington, W. B. Jones, Thos. G. Jones, John D. Roquemore, O. O. Nelson, R. F. Michel, Col. D. Ledyard, and Col. W. S. Reese, Lieuts. J. P. Saffold, Chas. P. Jones, and H. D. Herron; D. Krause, E. E. Simpson, W. C. Pope, Hon. M. L. Moses, J. M. Davidson, Capt. J. Greil, Dr. W. G. Bibb, E. F. Doughtie, W. F. Vandiver.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Business was generally suspended in Charleston, while the New Year was duly welcomed by a parade of colored soldiers, constituting the 1st Brigade of the National Guard of South Carolina. The fine martial bearing and splendid marching of the troops were noted by the populace with generous enthusiasm."

The Adjutant and Inspector-General of South Carolina, M. L. Benham, Jr., in his last annual report, presents a discouraging view of militia matters in that State. He says: "The National Guard have not improved since the last inspection. They seemed at one time to have lost their interest in military affairs. I observe, however, a disposition on the part of some of their officers to revive this interest, and to adopt measures to improve themselves and their commands. There are some good companies among them, and I have given some of them more than one opportunity to pass muster."

78 companies, aggregating 279 officers and 3,004 men were inspected during the year, only two of the 96 infantry officers on the rolls being absent on inspection. The adjustment of accounts with the United States places at the disposal of the State $5,873.60, with which it is proposed to equip the four excellent batteries with new pieces and suitable ammunition. "Many of the troops are a credit and honor to the State" and the cavalry is the favorite arm. Since the adjustment of the arms account 350 improved carbines and 150 sabres, with necessary accoutrements, have been received, and this distribution has in all cases infused new life into the commands receiving them. An annual encampment is strongly recommended and Gen. Benham says: "I shall strive to effect these encampments, for I believe they will be of incalculable benefit. One who has not been connected with the militia can form no adequate idea of the difficulty of maintaining even a company. When the War closed, men who had four years of its hardships had but little taste for militia duty. When the Senate passed under Republican rule an ignorant horde of negroes were formed into a body of militia and paraded the country with State arms in their hands. Then, when our political redemption came, and we were at liberty to organize a system of militia, only the youngest men had the inclination to join. These, in very many instances, had neither time nor means to devote to this purpose. Thus there grew up an indifference, and in some cases an opposition, to the militia. I need not argue its importance, aye necessity, in a republican Government—with a heterogeneous population and rapidly changing conditions of society and politics and industries."

The total amount appropriated for the State forces for the year was $15,300. There were on hand Oct. 31, 1886, 454 Springfield rifles, calibre .45; 438 Remingtons, calibre .58; 85 Whitneys, calibre .433; 5 Sharps, calibre .45, besides 150 unserviceable Roberts. There were 402 Springfields and Remington carbines, calibre .45, and 75 other carbines, calibre .50.

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

IN G. O. 5, of Jan. 24, the Governor announces several changes in the National Guard, principal of which is William L. Greenleaf, to be Brig.-General, vice Levi G. Kingsley, declined re-election. In G. O. 6, of same date, the Governor says: "By the retirement of Brig.-Gen. Levi G. Kingsley, the National Guard of Vermont is deprived of the services of one of its oldest and most experienced officers, and in recognition of his long and meritorious service, the Commander-in-Chief deems it fitting that a record of his connection with the militia and volunteer forces of the State, be briefly given to those who have served with and under him. . . . Having served his State faithfully and well almost continuously for a period of 28 years, he takes with him in his retirement the highest esteem and best wishes of his comrades of the National Guard, the approval and commendation of his superior officers and the consciousness of arduous duties well performed."

WISCONSIN.

GOVERNOR RUSK, in his recent annual message, says: "The strength of the Wisconsin National Guard on Jan. 1, 1887, was 2,254, 37 companies; and there was expended for the maintenance of the National Guard for 1885, $67,789.08, and for 1886, $54,624.75, including the expenses of the militia while in active service in Milwaukee during the riots. The annual inspection of the companies and camps shows a highly creditable advance in all that makes an effective citizen soldiery. The practical test of that efficiency made in May last has demonstrated that the State troops can be assembled in any emergency as rapidly as transportation can be procured for them, and that, when assembled, they are loyal, subordinate, and under admirable instruction and discipline.

MICHIGAN.

THE following appointments in the Military Department of this State are made for two years from Jan. 1, 1887: John Robertson, brigadier general and adjutant general; Frank D. Newberry, brigadier general and inspector general; Sherman B. Daboll, brigadier general and quartermaster general; James N. Fox, George H. Devlin, George Lockwood and Marvin Hall, colonels and aide-de-camps: Milo D. Campbell, major and military secretary; Howard Wiest, major and judge-advocate; John Northwood, colonel and paymaster general; Evi J. Ensign and E. Crofton Fox, members State Military Board and Colonels on the Staff of the Commander-in-chief; Willis C. Humphrey, captain and assistant adjutant general; Lafayette Harter, captain and assistant quartermaster general.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard Association of Ohio meets at Columbus Feb. 15 and 16.

The "Vance Cadets," Co. C, 17th Regt., O. N. G., Capt. Geo. E. Canning, gave a social soiree Jan. 25.

Co. G, 17th Regt., Capt. Frank G. Warden, held a drill Jan. 25, with 22 files front. The company was put in command of 2d Lieut. Eldridge, a good idea, as it was evident the lieutenant was not familiar with commanding but he improved. More attention should be given to announcing the guide in forming line when march is continued. Also to par. 72, as to the interval of time that should separate command of execution from preparatory. MAJOR.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 25, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

On the first page of your edition of Jan. 22, in speaking of the facility with which military titles are acquired in this country, and especially in the South, you mention by way of illustration that the Governor of North Carolina has *thirty-two* Aides-de-camp, each with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, etc.

Permit me to correct you. The Governor of North Carolina has only *four* Aides who hold the rank of Colonel.

We are rather modest folk in this good old Commonwealth of ours, and make no pretensions to all the magnificence and glory you describe. Please correct and oblige, NORTH CAROLINA.

We apologize to the good State of North Carolina, and to our correspondent, to whom, were he here, we would extend the invitation involved in the well-known remark of the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina. Our reference should have been to the State of South Carolina, whose Governor has the efficient aid of the following gentlemen—all good men and true, but in number somewhat in excess of actual requirements, viz.: Lieutenant-Colonels Melver, Mauldin, Croft, Marshall, Simons, Murray, Jones, Livingstone, Boykin, Izlar, Singleton, Ward, Drayton, Peebles, Ulmer, Barr, Morrall, Watson, Rivers, Jones, Wharton, Wingard, Rhame, Walker, Hunt, Henderson, McFadden, Shelor, Gilchrist, Hanahan, Britton, Bacon.—EDITOR JOURNAL.

THE NEW GUARD HOUSE REGULATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to the "new regulation" to which you allude in your issue of Dec. 4 last, asking for further expressions of opinion on the subject, the writer would state that he has served where the order that "no soldier shall be confined except on the order of an officer who shall previously inquire into his offence" has been tried, and found not to work to the best interests of the Service. There are many causes that operate against such a regulation, not the least of which would be the fact that it would undoubtedly lower the authority and dignity of the non-commissioned officers' position in the estimation of the privates, and make the non-commissioned officers feel humiliated to a certain extent. The rule allowing the non-commissioned officer to confine a delinquent *first* and report afterwards is a good one, and in a long experience in such matters, the writer has never known of a single instance where it has been abused. No non-commissioned officer in a well disciplined command would dare to put a man in the guard-house without good and sufficient cause, and instances frequently occur which compels the non-commissioned officer to act promptly and confine a man crazed with liquor who would injure himself or some one else if prompt action was not taken to put him under restraint. There is not one soldier in a thousand ever confined in the guardhouse without just cause, and that cause, in nine cases out of ten, is drinking too much liquor. * * * * *

GARRISON COURTS-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR issue of Jan. 22 contains the text of a bill reported by the Military Committee of the House. Section 5 intends to substitute for the cumbrous action of our present Garrison Courts-martial a new arrangement, which would be good enough if it did not make the execution of the sentence depend upon the action of the Department Commander in revision of the approval of the Post Commander. The rule that a soldier has to be confined in the guard-house pending his trial and awaiting action of the reviewing authority is not affected by this section. Now, imagine a soldier, who has been absent without leave and been sentenced to a fine of two dollars or so, confined in the guardhouse, waiting until the decision of the Department Commander, who may be a thousand miles away from his post, can be had. The practice just now adopted at most posts has been, that such an offender was tried by Garrison Court-martial next day, and if the sentence of the court did not inflict any further confinement he used to be released by the Post Commander upon the report of the Judge-Advocate, before even the action of the Post Commander was formally taken—this last point, however, being only an expedient, not prescribed by law. If a Post Commander's decision in such cases cannot be considered so just as to permit immediate execution of a sentence, the Post Commanders ought not to be trusted with anything.

This section, intended to simplify our present manner of punishing minor offences, would complicate it, and punishment, instead of being prompt and just, would be more harsh and actually different at different posts.

Garrison Court martial proceedings were always sent to Department Headquarters and then to the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army. That any remarks were ever made about such cases at these Headquarters we cannot remember.

AN OFFICIAL INDORSEMENT.

DURING the war, when the 1st California Cavalry was organized at Sacramento, John C. Cremony obtained the commission of a captain and commanded Battery B. He had for lieutenant a young Frenchman, named Duchetel, who had the most unabiding faith in the obligation of a subordinate officer on all occasions to support his superior. Cremony early found this out, and in this connection a good story used to be told around the club. It appears that Cremony gradually got into the habit of telling the most outrageous kind of yarns, relating to his services in the French Army, and calling on Duchetel to corroborate them, which the latter would always do. Duchetel had really been an officer in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, in which regiment Cremony also claimed to have served. When the command was in camp on the Gila River, one evening, Col. Cremony was telling a wonderful story of how on one occasion in Africa he had, with nothing but a naked sabre, slain two royal Nubian lions. While he was telling the tale his lieutenant, who was extremely full of Commissary rum, came to the tent and leaned against the pole.

"I am glad, Lieutenant," exclaimed Cremony, "that you have arrived. I was just telling these gentlemen of my wonderful encounter with the Nubian lions. Of course you recollect that time, Lieutenant, when I killed two of them with nothing but my sabre?" A long interval of silence prevailed, and then Duchetel, gathering himself together with drunken gravity, responded: "Cap'n Cremony, if ye as' me as Lieut. Duchetel, Company B, 1st California Cavalry, if I remember your encounter with Nubian lions, I'll say I do. Ask me as one shentleman to 'nother, say it's a d—d lie." It was all mutual friends could do to prevent a duel. . . . .—*Dramatic Times.*

Capt. Cremony, who was a man more reticent than verbose, was a conspicuous figure on the leading thoroughfares of San Francisco, up to the period of his death, a few years ago.

Habitually wrapped in his military cloak, with the set-up and bearing of a thorough tactician, the title of "Colonel," by which he was best known, was frequently bestowed by people ignorant of his military career.

"The good that men do is oft interred," etc., and it is just possible that the long bow was drawn a little too far in finding the *dramatis personæ* for the lion story. It's a good one, however, all the same.

U. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The February "Magazine of American History" contains the "Letter of Commander Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, in 1843," by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. A.; a brief tribute to "Senator John A. Logan," by the Editor; the character and public services of "Major-General Hunter," charmingly portrayed by Gen. Schenck; "President Lincoln's Unlucky Pass," by Allan Foreman; Horace Greeley, by Nathan Greeley; "Disillusions;" the "Homestead of one of the Captors of Major André," by Dr. D. Knower, and many other valuable contributions.

"The Western Art Movement," published in the August "Century," has been in large part translated and republished in "L'Art," and has been the subject of a series of articles by M. Alexandre de Latour, who says that, after having summed up and commented upon Mr. Ripley Hitchcock's study, "it will be, alas, too easy for us to draw the irresistible conclusion that American competition in artistic industry will not be slow to become more dangerous for us than all European competition together."

We learn that J. H. Soulé and Co., the Washington publisher, have in press a new work by Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Artillery, entitled "Elementary Principles Connected with the Art of War," to be out early in the spring. Lieutenant Hamilton has devoted four years of patient study to this work, which has received the highest commendation from some of the most prominent officers of the Army, and promises to become a leading text-book.

The Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the National Soldiers' Home for 1886, reaches us, in printed form, this week. It contains the report of Inspector General Absalom Baird, U. S. A., heretofore referred to in the JOURNAL, and is an interesting document. There can be no doubt that the old soldiers who have made the institu-

tion their home are humanely treated and liberally provided for.

Mr. Kinglake has finished the concluding volume of his history of the Crimean war. Twenty years have elapsed since the publication of the famous first volume.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery, to be held Feb. 2, the following will be balloted for: Capt. H. L. Beach, U. S. V.; Col. A. B. Lawrence, U. S. V.; Lieut. A. Merritt, U. S. V.; Gen. N. W. Day, U. S. V.; Capt. E. C. Sturges, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. E. W. Bass, U. S. A.; Capt. E. E. Chase, U. S. V.; Maj. J. J. Higginson, U. S. V., and Messrs. H. Le Grand Cannon and Augustus Gaylord. At this meeting Gen. James Grant Wilson, U. S. V., will read a paper on "Personal Reminiscences of the War."

At the meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, held Jan. 5, the following were elected: Cols. G. N. Lieber and Theo. Yates, and Capt. J. M. Lancaster, U. S. A.; Gen. J. B. Coit and Capts. R. A. Fish and R. Amour, U. S. V., and 1st Lieut. S. N. Wood, U. S. Marine Corps (by succession). At a meeting to be held Feb. 2 the following will be balloted for: Paymr. Gen. Jas. Fulton, U. S. N.; Col. J. D. Brady, U. S. V.; Maj. W. F. Morse, U. S. V.; Lieut. C. Lyman, U. S. V.; Mr. John A. Logan, eldest son of Gen. J. A. Logan, U. S. A., and Lieut. C. G. Lyman, U. S. A., son of Maj. W. Lyman, U. S. A. This commandery now numbers 367.

The commandery-in-chief is to print a "Memorial Volume" to Gen. Hancock embracing the memorial notices of the Commanderies of the Order with that of the commandery-in-chief prefaced by a portrait printed expressly for the book. It will be furnished at 75 cents per copy. None will be printed beyond those subscribed for.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T.—See the bill we published last week (S. 1119) on page 508, looking to the establishment of a Hospital Corps.

J. S.—You could apply at any time for the necessary blanks to make application for position as letter carrier. Your service as a soldier, if faithful and honorable, should certainly entitle you to consideration.

Anxious.—Minors between 14 and 18 are not enlisted for the Naval service without the consent of their parents or guardians. Apprentices are sent to the training-ship *New Hampshire* at Coaster's Harbor Island, as soon as practicable after enlistment.

Eleventh Regiment.—Par. 229 directs that in order to march the company a few paces to the rear the captain commands, to the rear march, etc. Nothing is mentioned about opening ranks. The manœuvre is executed in closed ranks in and out of the Army. The individual who asserts that this is not the case in the Army knows nothing about that institution.

R. J. E. asks: The Mexican pension bill just passed reads that section 1 "shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension of $8 per month or more." Is not Gen. Sherman or any other officer or soldier now retired who served in that war entitled to the pension provided in the act? Or is their retired pay considered as a pension? ANS.—Gen. Sherman (or any other officer or soldier on the retired list) is still a part of the Regular Army, and no person in the military service can draw pay and pension also. Gen. Sherman would not be allowed to draw pension.

ENGLISH LOOTERS.

A WRITER in the Calcutta *Saturday Review* is tantalizing the British officers in Burmah by a description of the loot found in 1799 in the treasury of Tippoo on the taking of Seringapatam. The cash amounted to half-a-million sterling, in bags containing 1,000 gold pagodas. An incalculable wealth of jewelry was discovered in the Toshakhana, in spite of the fact that gold coin scattered on the ground evidenced the previous doings of Tommy Atkins. A doctor, named Mein, bought from a private of her Majesty's 74th Regiment for a mere trifle two pairs of gold bangles set with diamonds, one of which was valued in Bombay at £32,000, while the worth of the other was declared by experts to be incalculable. Enormous pearls were trucked in the bazaar for bottles of arrack! But more than respectable pickings remained. The prize-agents went to work methodically, aided by a native jeweller, and divided the spoil into lots, which varied with the rank of the officers engaged. The Commander-in-Chief, General, afterwards Lord, Harris, received the lion's share, one item in which was an emerald necklace valued at £50,000. The gold stripped from Tippoo's throne sold for £27,500, and, the market being glutted with precious stones, it proved a godsend to subalterns anxious to realize their shares of £540 each.

THE GREATEST MEN.

A PRIZE was recently offered by the editor of *Cassell's Saturday Journal* for the best list of the twelve greatest living men. The result was decided by the votes of the competitors; and, as the poll was exceptionally heavy, the following catalogue of the distinguished names that headed it may be of general interest. It should be stated that Mr. Gladstone's name found a place in about ninety-nine per cent. of the voting papers. The figures show the number of votes given to each celebrity: Gladstone, 32,544; Bismarck, 32,245; Tennyson, 23,064; F. de Lesseps, 19,776; Gen. Wolselev, 17,952; Marquis of Salisbury, 17,592; von Moltke, 13,968; John Bright, 13,741; Lord Randolph Churchill, 13,117; John Ruskin, 12,389; Henry Irving, 10,560; H. M. Stanley, 10,141. Those receiving more than one thousand votes followed in the following order: Pasteur, Huxley, Spurgeon, Emperor of Germany, Edison, Beecher, Grover Cleveland, Prince of Wales, Millais, Gounod, Parnell, Chamberlain, Czar of Russia, Arthur Sullivan, the Pope, Marquis of Hartington, Sir Frederick Leighton, Jules Grevy, Gen. Roberts, Cardinal Manning, Earl of Dufferin, Tyndall, Cardinal Newman, Baron Rothschild, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Canon Farrar, Archbishop Benson, and R. Browning.

PROPHECIES OF WAR.

A FRENCH writer, M. Cornaly, insists that France should choose, and choose at once, between fighting and running away—fight at once because the period of active service is going to be reduced and the army ruined, or disarm because the financial strain is too grievous to be borne. He says: "Since the war of 1870, France has spent for her armies 16 milliards ($3,200,000,000). Every year France spends 950,000,000 fr. in armaments. Her public debt is 26 milliards. She owes more than any other nation. She has a larger war budget than any other nation. Now, these colossal sacrifices are not sufficient. A discussion on the reorganization of the army is announced, which shows that this expensive army is not in a satisfactory condition. There is also to be a demand for 400,000,000 fr. ($80,000,000). Should this go on we shall arrive at bankruptcy, and French funds will fall as low as Turks." And—"The whole military organization of 1872 was framed with the view of a revenge. Years have passed by. We have preferred disputing among ourselves to fighting others. We have been 14 years getting ready. We shall never be so well prepared as now."

M. Henri des Marais, a French military writer, says that, in the event of a war with Germany, the Germans will no doubt assume the offensive, which succeeded against Austria in 1866 and against France in 1870. Now, however, they will proceed with much greater celerity. Sixteen years ago it was only on the twentieth day after the declaration of war that they were able to attack Marshal MacMahon's advanced guard at Wissembourg. Now it is said that in 20 hours their Uhlans would be in sight of the French line of the Meuse between Toul and Verdun. They would be followed in less than 24 hours by a corps of 50,000 men of all arms, taken from the garrisons of Metz, Strasburg, etc. Germany would then set in motion a portion of her active troops, instead of waiting to incorporate the Reservists. He thinks that a dash by the Germans would have this result only—the great battle between France and Germany would be fought in the plains of Champagne instead of in those of Lorraine.

Col. Koettschau, in his work on the next Franco-German war, shows that there are two parties in France—one which thinks France is sufficiently armed at this moment to squash Germany, the other which awaits international complications or revolutions in the belief that Metz and Strasburg could be retaken without a drop of blood. The latter reckon on the death of great German statesmen and Generals, on the friendship of German anarchists, on the Polish nobility, on the powerful arm of the Czar. He believes in anticipating the French. He cites the first article of the Treaty of Versailles, ratified on March 2, 1871, providing for the perpetual enjoyment by Germany of Alsace and Lorraine, to show that press and people, statesmen and Governments in France, have ever since sought to detach

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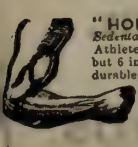
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Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally *all* business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John S. Williams 3d Auditor, U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday Sergt.-at-Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

THOSE ANSWERING AN ADVERTISEment will confer a favor upon the Adver tiser and the Publisher by stating that the saw the Advertisement in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

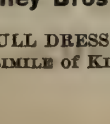
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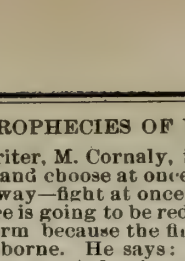
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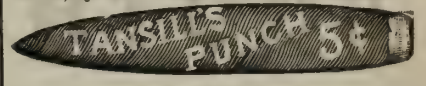
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GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

SMOKE THE BEST.
PURE TOBACCO! PURE PAPER
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Every Genuine Cigarette bears a FAC-SIMILE of KINNEY BROS. SIGNATURE.
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NEW YORK.

these territories, and have never ceased to *revendiquer* their rights to them. He reasons that the war to come is necessary as well as inevitable, if Germany is to be saved not from French conquest, but from French vices, and restored to her purity of life, decency of manners, and Spartan virtues. The French prisoners corrupted the Fatherland; the German conquerors, returning to their firesides, brought back with them the germs of moral corruption from the land they had overrun. German women have become mad for foreign travel; Germans have become loose and lively, drink champagne, and dice and swear, and do other things they ought not to do. A good rattling war would purify the air and consolidate the Empire—the sooner the better!

According to the *Almanach de Gotha*, Russia can at the present time place 4,000,000 men under arms; Germany, 2,520,000; France, 2,430,000; Austria, 1,077,000; Italy, 2,400,000; and Turkey about 800,000. These figures include Militia and Reserves of all kinds.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE British gunboat *Firm* was wrecked Jan. 18th on the Northumberland coast. Nineteen of the crew were saved by means of the rocket apparatus of the life-saving service. The fate of the others is as yet unknown.

THE Upper House of the Prussian Diet unanimously adopted this week an address to Emperor William expressing the willingness of the Prussian people to vote the means necessary for defending the German Empire.

PRINCE BISMARCK delivered on Monday a weighty and significant address in the lower house of the Prussian Diet on the subject of imperial powers and the functions of the Reichstag. He reaffirmed in effect the position claimed for the German Emperor by the famous rescript of 1882, and said that to the Kaiser, under the constitution, belonged the right to personally conduct the policy of his Government, and that his ministers held office to carry out that policy. Either, therefore, the Reichstag must yield to the Emperor or the Emperor must bend to the Reichstag. It is far easier, however, to dissolve the Reichstag by imperial decree than to dissolve the Empire by a popular revolution.

THE Lucknow papers report a cruel tragedy in the Leicestershire Regiment. Some privates in a detachment stationed at Ranikhet owed a grudge against the sergeant of their company and vowed vengeance, so they actually dealt round a pack of cards, having agreed that the man to whom the ace of spades was dealt was to "do" for the offender. The card fell to a young private who, when the sergeant entered the place where they were assembled, at once took up his rifle and shot him dead. The murderer has been sentenced to death, but Sir Frederick Roberts had not confirmed the sentence when the mail left.

IN the *Journal de la Marine*, Lieut. Weyl dwells upon the admirable geographical situation of France, "which is, however, compromised by the general configuration of her coasts." In fact, he says, it would be easy to bombard all the French ports. In the Mediterranean there is Marseilles, which might be knocked to pieces from the open sea; there is not a single natural harbor along the Algerian coast. There is, however, a port at Tunis, and with a small expenditure a splended harbor might be formed at Bizerta. Cherbourg is so badly situated and so liable to destruction by the sea that it is recommended that a new port, more secure and more handy, be established in place of it. But where now in the French colonies is there to be found a port free from drawback, and Saigon and Diego-Suarez are the best. M. Weyl thinks that to make France perfectly secure from any aggression in Europe $28,000,000 should be spent upon the fleet, and on defensive works—say $60,000,000.

DANGER AHEAD SIGNALLED BY A COUGH is averted with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

"A STITCH in Time saves Nine." Keep Phenol Sodique on hand. It will save time, suffering and tedious recovery. What a comfort to the humane, and satisfaction to the owner of stock, is afforded by the introduction into this country by Hance Bros. and White, manufacturing chemists, Phila., of the wonderful remedy Phenol Sodique.

For the galled or otherwise injured horse, use Phenol Sodique, should you wish his early relief and usefulness. "Money Makes the Mare go," but it must be applied to the purchase of Phenol Sodique if she has a chafed shoulder, from rubbing of harness or any other cause. Sold by druggists and general storekeepers.

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Cheap John houses are offering imitations of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar. Have you tried "Tansill's Punch" the Havana filled 5c. Cigar.

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

BIRTHS.

BIGELOW.—At New York, Jan. 17, 1887, to the wife of Lieut. Bigelow, 10th Cav., a son.

JOHNSON.—At Camp Pena Colorado, Tex., Jan. 18, 1877, to the wife of Lieut. J. B. Johnson, 3d U. S. Cavalry, a son.

WHITNEY.—At Washington, D. C., January 23, 1887, to the wife of the Hon. William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ROBERTS—ROBERTS.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Lieutenant B. K. ROBERTS, 5th U. S. Artillery, to JULIA A., daughter of Mr. Richard S. Roberts.

DIED.

ELLIOT.—At North Billerica, Mass., January 21, the Hon. GEO. P. ELLIOT, father of Lieutenant Colonel George H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., aged 82.

LAVERTY.—At his residence in Philadelphia, January 20, 1887, of pneumonia, Chaplain JAMES C. LAVERTY, U. S. Army, retired, late Chaplain 24th Infantry.

STONE.—At New York City, January 24, of pneumonia, General CHAS. P. STONE, formerly Colonel of the 14th U. S. Infantry, and more recently Chief of Staff of the Egyptian army.

WATMOUGH.—At Baltimore, Md., January 20, WILLIAM N. WATMOUGH, aged 48 years, Paymaster, U. S. Navy, retired.

WHITWORTH.—At Monte Carlo, Jan. 22, Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH, Bart., aged 84.

WOOD.—At New Bedford, Mass., January 16, WILLIAM H. WOOD, formerly Acting Master, U. S. Navy.

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Our make of GUN CARRIAGES for the U. S. Navy Department shows the results given in the following table:

OUR CAPACITY FOR Refined Bessemer Slabs and Billets is two hundred (200) Tons per day; for quality of make in this department we refer to statement published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, February 13, page 585, No. 28, Vol. 23

Unforged castings.	Carbon.	Required elongation in 2 inches, per cent.	Tensile strength.	Elastic limit.	Elongation, per cent.
No. 1.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 9, bid best, 0.32; lowest, 0.28. Record of blows not kept by Government.	5	89,00	3,000	15.8
No. 2.		5	88,00	3,000	17.6
No. 3.		5	85,7[illegible]	2,800	13.05
No. 4.		5	81,4[illegible]	1,800	14.7
No. 5.		5	79,0[illegible]	4,400	17.5
No. 6.		6	80,0[illegible]	[illegible],000	17.15
No. 7.		5	76,4[illegible]	[illegible],200	15.25
No. 8.		5	75,9[illegible]	3,400	19.4
No. 9.		5	83,5[illegible]	[illegible],000	17.50
No. 2.	0 16	25	71,0[illegible]	3,000	27

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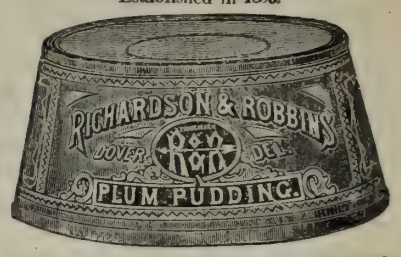
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For particulars refer to the undersigned.

G. L. GILLESPIE, Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

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The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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GRAPHICAL COMPARISON OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF GERMANY, FRANCE AND RUSSIA AT THE END OF 1886.

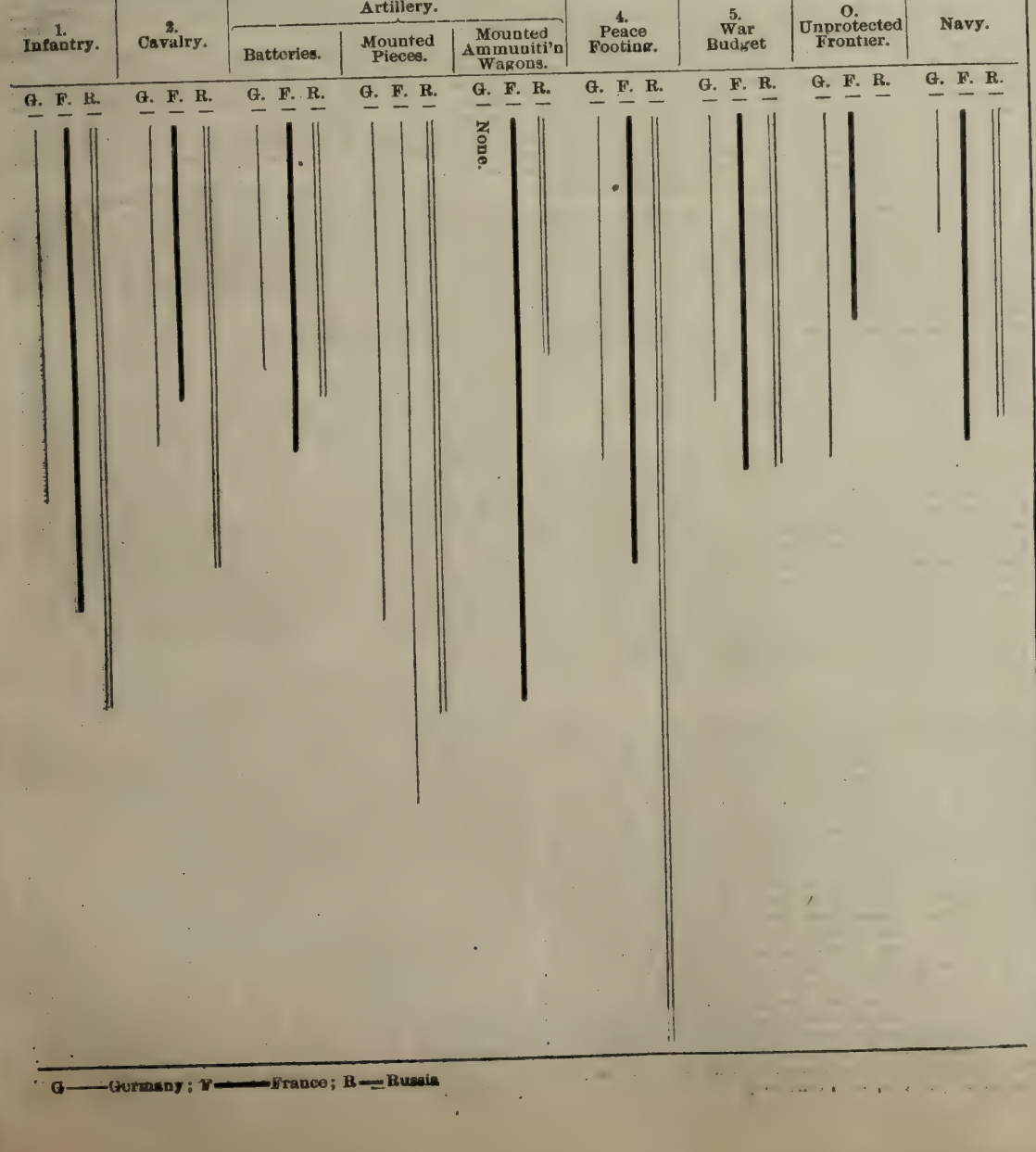
In view of the possibilities of an outbreak in Europe, we present here a comparison of the military forces of Germany, France and Russia at the end of 1886. This graphical presentation of their relative strength is based upon the statistics which follow:

	Germany.	France.	Russia.
Infantry battalions	503	649	814
Cavalry squadrons	466	395	610
Total cavalry force	60,000	450	170,000
Artillery field bat	340	446	395
Mounted pieces	1,404	1,856	1,736
Peace footing, men	427,274	523,283	990,000
Per cent. of pop. in army	1.00	1.22	.92
War budget of all state expenses, per cent.	(a)26.04	40.46	40.00
Unprotected frontier	42.00	14.00	(b)
Navy, ironclads	27	52	39
" Other men-of-war	98	410	391
Naval personnel	14,000	67,000	
Military and naval expenses in millions of dollars	111½	205	(c)197½
Per head of population, $	2.53	21.57	(d)2.75

(a) Prussia is taken as a representative, as it is practically impossible to estimate for the empire as a whole.
(b) No comparison possible on account of her extended Asiatic frontier.
(c) Not including Finland and the irregulars.
(d) Russia in Europe, including Finland.

The French "Revue de Cavalrie" for April, 1886, estimates that on the first day of mobilization France could put on foot 33,432 cavalry, and Germany, under conditions absolutely identical, 60,450, gradually increasing their respective forces until on sixth or seventh day, France, having recalled her cavalry from Africa, would have 48,336 men and Germany 64,449. In October it tells that the French cavalry actually comprises seventy regiments of 280 squadrons and 1,400 platoons.

In 1870 the German Army was in round numbers 378,000, and that of France 359,000. In 1881 Germany 427,000 and France 444,000. Thus it would appear that Germany has lost ground relatively. Meantime, however, the population of France has not increased relatively to that of Germany; indeed, it remains nearly stationary. The enormous burden France is bearing is shown by a comparison between her war budget and that of Germany, 205 to 111½ millions, and the military expenditure per head of population, $21.57 to $9.53. It is obvious that this strained condition cannot continue indefinitely. General Boulanger's new measure provides for an increase of nearly 44,000 men in the peace effective of the French Army. This relative, as well as actual, increase in the military strength of France is forcing Germany into a position which may compel her to take the initiative, whether she will or no. "The whole of Europe," said Count Von Moltke in his recent speech on the war budget, "is bristling in armor. Whether we turn our eyes to the right, or to the left, we find our neighbors fully armed, and armed in a manner which must in time be insupportable, even in a rich country. The demand which we are now called upon to meet is made in order that the peace of Europe, which has been hitherto preserved with so much difficulty, may continue to be maintained. Should we reject this bill, we shall incur a most serious responsibility, perhaps for the misery of a hostile invasion. By great sacrifices we have acquired what so many Germans longed for—the unity of Germany. May she also be united on this question. The whole world knows we intend to make no conquests. May it also know that we intend keeping what we have, that we are determined and armed to do so."



THE Veteran Association of the 5th New York Volunteers sent out circulars some time ago asking for subscriptions to a monument to be erected at Newport, R. I., to the memory of Major General G. K. WARREN. The monument will be dedicated on May 30 next, Memorial Day. Subscriptions for this object should be sent to Colonel A. S. MARVIN, 90 South Fifth avenue, New York City.

THE liberal pension legislation this session has thrown considerable extra work upon the Adjutant General's Office, and in order to meet the emergency Adjutant General DRUM has issued an order requiring all clerks and employees in the enlisted volunteer service and enlisted volunteer pension branches, to report for duty from 6.30 to 9.30 in the evenings in addition to the day work. Majors WARD and WOOD are the Assistant Adjutant Generals in charge of these branches.

THE difficulties anticipated by many in the details of buying and issuing under the "General Storekeeper" system recently adopted for the Navy, will probably be found to be no greater than those which exist under similar circumstances on board a man-of-war in commission in a foreign port. Here the paymaster of the ship is the official purchaser of everything bought by the commander's order. His duties in the premises consists in being able to certify, by due inquiry, that the goods are bought at the lowest market price, and that the articles are of good quality. One great benefit to be derived from the new order of things lies in the various heads of departments and chiefs of bureau being relieved from that incubus, "proposals for material." With a fair degree of good luck during the few tentative steps attending the disruption of the old and the inauguration of the new, it is believed that time will demonstrate the practical wisdom of Secretary WHITNEY's "Circular No. 35," to commandants, commanding officers of vessels, and general storekeepers.

A CORRESPONDENT makes the excellent suggestion that competent architects be employed to design the buildings for our new Army posts, a suggestion which has, we believe, been already acted upon in the case of the proposed new post at Chicago. Our correspondent says: "At almost every post we have buildings which are monuments, more or less colossal, of the general stupidity of some post commander or post quartermaster, when their energy or whims prompt them to try their hands at an unlearned profession. Where, in all this immense land of ours, is there one decent military post outside of permanent works?" According to our information these mistakes are being repeated in planning the new buildings for Forts Robinson, Russell, Niobrara and elsewhere. It is the mission of our Army officers to enforce upon the country the necessity for training for their particular profession: do not let them be carried away by the conceit that it includes the training for all other professions. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing" in this as in other matters. Money wisely expended on architects will result in a saving in the cost of buildings, not to speak of the addition to and comfort and convenience.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT F. R. DAY, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was in Pittsburg, Pa., this week.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., will continue his stay in Florida for a few weeks longer.

GENERAL H. W. WESSELLS, U. S. A., retired, in New York last week, has gone to Tallahassee.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. W. JOHNSON, U. S. A., left Fort Adams, R. I., on Tuesday, on a short leave.

CAPTAIN A. E. WOOD, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Bowie, Ariz., has left there on a two months' leave.

LIEUTENANT B. C. MORSE, 23d U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Mackinac, Mich., from a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN J. T. KIRKMAN, 10th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Union, N. M., to be absent for about two months.

LIEUTENANT IRA A. HAYNES, 3d U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week on a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT M. F. EGGLESTON, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Verde, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT DE RIZO RANGABEE, of the Grecian Army, registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT D. L. BRAINARD, 2d U. S. Cavalry, finds his duties as a cavalry officer at Fort Walla Walla very agreeable.

CAPTAIN S. MCCONIHE, 14th U. S. Infantry, of Vancouver Barracks, was a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

CAPTAIN W. P. VOSE, 2d U. S. Art., of Jackson Barracks, La., visited Fort Pike this week, to investigate as to the recent fire at that post.

LIEUTENANT B. S. WEVER, 1st U. S. Inf., for some time past detained at the Presidio of San Francisco, has recently joined at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY and Lieut. A. S. Cummins, 4th U. S. Art., of Fort Warren, Mass., were visitors at Fort Preble, Me., this week on Court-martial service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. L. CHIPMAN, 7th U. S. Infantry, was duly retired for age on Tuesday of this week, Feb. 1, an occasion to which we referred last week.

COLONEL ALBERT BARNITZ, and wife and three daughters, of Cleveland, Ohio, are spending the winter at San Antonio, Texas. Their address is 221 St. Mary's street.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Marion, Fla., has arrived in the North, with his mother, who has been residing for some time past in St. Augustine.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., will attain his sixty-seventh birthday on Tuesday next, February 8. That it will be duly remembered by his hosts of friends goes without saying.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "General Vogdes, U. S. Army, had a bevy of pretty girls under his care, at the Old Guard Ball, last Thursday evening, including his daughter, Miss Emmie."

FRANCIS WEBB SEELEY, who resigned as captain of the 4th U. S. Artillery in 1864, on account of wounds received at Gettysburg, has recently been appointed Adjutant General of Minnesota.

MAJOR DAINGERFIELD PARKER, 9th Infantry, whose orders to duty at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., were suspended some time ago, has now gone to that post under recent instructions from General Miles.

THE HON. JAS. B. HARPER, U. S. Commissioner, was married January 24, at Dorchester, Mass., to Miss Mary A. Rowan, a niece of Vice Admiral Rowan. The married couple are visiting in Washington.

DR. E. E. LARKIN, of Albany, N. Y., has in his possession the sabre carried by Col. E. D. Wood, U. S. A., at the time he was killed in the battle of Fort Erie, at Lundy's Lane, in the War of 1812. Dr. Larkin, who is a nephew of Col. Wood, will present the sabre to the State Bureau of Military Records.

LIEUTENANT L. H. STROTHER, 1st U. S. Inf., of Angel Island, Cal., goes at once to duty at the Agricultural College at Blacksburg, Va., in place of Lieut. J. C. Gresham, 7th Cav., relieved at his own request, and granted sick leave for three months. Lieut. Strother, like Lieut. Gresham, is a native of Virginia.

MARQUIS VINCENZO PERRECA, Lieutenant of the 1st Regiment Bersagliere, Italian Army, who is in New York, paid a visit to Governor's Island, on Monday, and was courteously received by Major General Schofield and Major W. F. Randolph, and afforded an opportunity to see how the American soldier lives and fares.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer*, referring to the call given Chaplain David Wills, U. S. A., to the North 10th Street Presbyterian Church, says: "The doctor has held some of the highest positions in the church. In Charleston, Atlanta, and Washington city, he has held important pastorates, and was president of one of our universities for several years. It is not yet known whether he will accept the call."

MRS. COL. MCLEAN will have for a guest during the week Miss Blossom Walker, of St. Louis—a young lady well known and greatly admired in Army circles, as well as in her own home. Miss Walker is a cousin to Miss Atkinson, daughter of Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., so lovingly remembered in our city; and whose presence in the same home a decade of years ago, proved such a "phantom of delight," but whose face now looks forth 'neath the veil of a "Lady of the Sacred Heart"—a face so fair and pure, as if some sprite—

> "Had stolen the signet from the sky
> And stamped an angel there."
>
> —*Cincinnati Commercial.*

LIEUTENANT M. F. WALZ, 12th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., this week from a fortnight's leave.

GENERAL HANNIBAL DAY, U. S. A., that veteran of veterans, visited New York this week, locating at the Everett House.

CAPTAIN L. A. MATILE, 11th U. S. Inf., lately visiting in Washington, will shortly join his company in the Dept. of Dakota.

"LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PHIL SHERIDAN" is the subject of an interesting article in the Philadelphia *Times* by Frank A. Burr.

MRS. HAZEN, widow of General W. B. Hazen, U. S. Army, arrived in New York this week from France and went on to Washington.

LIEUTENANT H. H. SARGENT, 2d U. S. Cav., on college duty at Champaign, Ill., was a recent guest at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis.

LIEUTENANTS H. DE H. WAITE, 5th Cavalry, and W. F. Hancock, 5th Artillery, left Old Point Comfort on Monday on a week's leave.

LIEUTENANT W. L. SIBERT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is engaged to be married to Miss M. M. Cummings, of Brownsville, Texas.

CAPTAIN J. L. POWELL, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., well known in New York, is expected East soon from Fort Supply, on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT GUY HOWARD, 12th U. S. Infantry, contributes to a recent number of the New York *Times* an interesting letter on Infantry Tactics.

GENERAL TROCHU, Governor of Paris during the Franco-Prussian war, is going to publish his reminiscences of that exciting time. The General lives at present in the greatest retirement at Tours, only visiting two friends, one of whom is an ex-chamberlain of the late Emperor Napoleon and the other a Carlist chief.

ONE of the curious coincidences of nomenclature is that the daughter of General Logan married a Mr. Tucker, while the daughter of Representative Randolph Tucker married a Mr. Logan. Each couple have a son. The name of one is Tucker Logan and the other is Logan Tucker. The boys are about the same age, but have never seen each other.

THAT dashing Confederate cavalry leader, General Thomas L. Rosser, who has been at the Gilsey House for several days, is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, a tall, well-formed, athletic man with a ruddy color in his cheeks. He makes his home in Minnesota, where he is heavily engaged in railroad contracts. His winters are spent in Virginia, his old home, so as to be near his son, who is a student at the University of Virginia.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LIEUTENANT E. B. WEEKS, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Leavenworth, was married Feb. 3, at Fort Porter, near Buffalo, to Miss Harriet A. Ovenshine, daughter of Major Samuel A. Ovenshine, 23d U. S. Infantry, the Post Commandant. Like all garrison weddings, the occasion was a most enjoyable one. The married couple left soon after the ceremony for Leavenworth, as the lieutenant's duties do not permit a protracted absence at this time.

IN reporting favorably the bill to pension Walt Whitman at the rate of $25 per month the House Committee on Invalid Pensions says the poet dedicated himself during the war to the unceasing care, as a volunteer nurse, of our sick and wounded soldiers, and his almost devotional ministrations were well known to the citizens of Washington and of the Nation. The report includes many extracts from newspaper articles, interviews with well known persons as evidences of the poet's faithful service during the war and his present dependent condition.

A PARIS correspondent says: "M. Emile Zola has a very poor idea of the military ardor of the French peasants. Unbosoming himself lately to a person who asked his opinion on the burning question of the day, the author of the 'L'Assommoir' said that there was no patriotism among the country folk, save perhaps those dwelling on the frontiers. Only lately it was a common thing for peasant conscripts to mutilate their fingers or to cut off one of their toes so as to avoid the burdens of military service. M. Zola's severe criticism is founded on personal observation, as he is preparing 'human documents' for a book on the peasantry."

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the article in the Kansas *City Times* concerning Captain Cass Durham, 18th U. S. Inf., from which we quoted in our issue of January 22, says: That article is calculated to give to the service at large a wrong impression, viz., that Captain Durham is trying to obstruct the natural flow of promotion in his regiment by opposing his retirement. We happen to know that Captain Durham applied months ago to be retired, but the War Department, of course, has not the power to take immediate action. I fancy the sentiment of a large majority of the officers of the 18th is voiced when I say there is no desire to "crowd" Captain Durham, but rather a wish that he were able to return to duty.

OF the late Gen. Ebenezer Swift, U. S. A., there have been some interesting reminiscences published. At the battle of Molino del Rey, Gen. Worth ordered him to fall back in with one of our moving lines, saying: "You are drawing fire from the enemy's artillery at Chepultepec." Dr. Swift, who was earnestly engaged, did not look up from his work, and on account of smoke, dust, and noise, did not recognize the person addressing him, and simply replied: "I will, in a moment, after another amputation, sir." He had not discovered that our lines had been driven back in disorder by the enemy, and that he was exposed to a fire in front and upon our right flank. Gen. Swift several times commanded troops and forts on the Indian frontier; was military aid to Governor Walker in the Kansas troubles, and in the great War of the Rebellion was recommended for promotion for gallant conduct at the battle of Stone River and in other engagements, for all of which he received three brevet commissions, the highest that of Brigadier-General. During the reconstruction in the South, he was for over a year Mayor of the city of Vicksburg.

LIEUTENANT SLOCUM, 7th Cavalry, left Fort Meade, D. T., last week for Jefferson Barracks.

MRS. BRECK, wife of Gen. Breck, has been called East from Omaha by the serious illness of her son.

CAPTAIN C. A. COOLIDGE, 7th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Laramie, Wyo., from a six weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT W. L. SIMPSON, 24th Infantry, late of the 3d Cavalry, changes base from Fort Elliott to Fort Sill.

LIEUTENANT B. T. CLAYTON, 11th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Bennett, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT L. S. ROUDIEZ, 15th Infantry, on leave from Fort Pembina, Dakota, will rejoin there in a few days.

ASSISTANT SURGEON PAUL CLENDENIN, U. S. A., lately of Fort Davis, takes charge of medical matters at Camp Pena Colorado.

LIEUTENANT P. A. BETTENS, 9th U. S. Cavalry, leaves Fort Robinson, Neb., this week for the East, to remain about two months.

LIEUTENANT R. E. L. MICHIE, 2d U. S. Cavalry, of Boise Barracks, was to be married, Jan. 19, at San Francisco, to Miss Gray-Beach.

THE officers at Fort Omaha gave a very delightful masked ball at the post Friday evening, Jan. 28, all the guests present being in fancy dress or domino.

DR. THOMAS EMORY and wife, of Syracuse, and Miss Winnie Davis, of Beauvoir, Miss., registered at the New York Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

MAJOR D. N. BASH, Paymaster, U. S. A., who has been expecting for some time past to leave San Antonio, got his orders this week to take station at Cheyenne.

LIEUTENANT C. N. CLINCH, 3d Cavalry, assigned to Troop I at Fort Elliott, will remain at Fort Leavenworth to go through his course at the Infantry and Cavalry School.

LIEUTENANT G. R. BURNETT, 9th U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting at Lafayette Hill, Pa., arrived at Columbus Barracks, O., this week, to conduct recruits to Nebraska.

CAPTAIN L. S. TESSON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at present visiting in St. Louis, will return to New York in March for assignment to a post in the Division of the Atlantic.

"LIEUTENANT J. S. POWELL, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, has," says the Omaha *Herald*, "been summoned to Washington, it is reported, for the purpose of being put in charge of the Signal Service Bureau."

GENERAL BAIRD, Inspector-General, returned to Washington on Tuesday, Feb. 1, from his visit to Fort Du Chesne, where he found the post in a flourishing condition, under the vigorous administration of Gen. Hatch, 9th Cav.

"MAJOR FRANCIS S. DODGE, paymaster," says the *Critic*, "is the gallant officer who received his promotion to the staff for the dashing and hazardous ride he made with his troop of the 9th Cavalry in 1879 over nearly 200 miles through the snow across the Rockies to the relief of poor Thornburgh's beleaguered command."

A CHICAGO despatch says: The friends of Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, 1st U. S. Infantry, and formerly attached to the Signal Service Bureau, will urge his name to the President for the office of Chief of the Signal Service made vacant by the death of Gen. Hazen. Lieut. Reed is the author of the "Standard Signal Tactics," and of various military tactical works.

IN its adverse report upon the Senate bill granting a pension to Mrs. Logan, the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House says that should Congress pass the bill and by future legislation maintain that fairness and consistency which should characterize all legislation, the widows of 259 Major-Generals and Rear Admirals would be given a pension of $2,000 a year each.

THE Presidio County *News* of Jan. 28 has the following Fort Davis, Tex., items: Major W. H. Gardner, Surgeon, whom everybody in and about Fort Davis knows so well, has been assigned to Fort McHenry, Md. This is near many of the early friends of both the Dr. and Mrs. Gardner, and will be a very agreeable post for both, and we extend our congratulations.....Capt. J. C. Thompson continues steadily to improve in health....A sister accompanied Mrs. Lieut. McFarland on her return to Fort Davis, and is made very welcome....Lieut. M. M. Maxon, Q. M. 10th Cav., paid a visit on Friday and Saturday ....Mrs. Lieut. J. T. Dickman left yesterday for a visit of several months among family and other friends in northeastern Texas and Arkansas..... Another officers' hop is being arranged. The younger officers congratulate themselves that the number of ladies in the post is somewhat larger than some time ago.

HENRY WATTERSON, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in the course of a letter criticizing Mr. Cleveland and his policy, tells the following story of Gen. Braxton Bragg: "The boys in the trenches will remember, if the quartermasters and commissaries about headquarters have forgotten, an event on the Confederate side of our sectional war, which contains an ever living lesson. During an entire year, Gen. Braxton Bragg was immovable in a certain line of military policy. He was equally rigid in his personality. Like Mr. Cleveland he was obstinate and upright. He resisted all remonstrance. He repelled all suggestion. He refused all information. He became odious to the rank and file. Finally his Generals, unable to stand it longer, signed a round robin to Jefferson Davis, who—another striking example of perverse integrity—would listen to nothing. Then the crash came. The next time the soldiers who had sworn in their hearts that they would fight no more battles under Braxton Bragg—the brave and loyal boys of the trenches who had made the name of American manhood glorious and renowned at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga—threw away their guns at Missionary Ridge and fled unfrightened from an impregnable position."

LIEUTENANT J. C. SANFORD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., sailed for Liverpool this week on the *City of Chicago*.

LIEUTENANT A. B. JOHNSON, A. D. C. to Major-General Terry, is undergoing treatment at the General Hospital, at Hot Springs, Ark.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., is to be presented with a handsome gold sword by the people of Arizona in recognition of his distinguished services.

THE President has appointed Rev. George W. Willard, of Dakota, one of a commission to select a diminished reservation for the confederate bands of Cayuse, Walla Walla and Umatilla Indians.

SIDNEY W. COOPER, U. S. Consul, who committed suicide at Monaco, Feb. 2, was a 2d Lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Infantry from August 5, 1861, until July 28, 1864, when he resigned. It is said he had been gambling of late and had sustained heavy losses.

LIEUT. OSCAR T. CROSBY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., writes an interesting letter to the New Orleans "Democrat" in refutation of a statement that a break in the bank of the Mississippi threatened "the gradual undermining of the immense and costly fortification of Fort Jackson."

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., and a delegation of Indian pupils from Carlisle, Pa., arrived in New York on Friday of this week, and in the evening gave an interesting exhibition in the Academy of Music. The Indian band and choir of the Carlisle School furnished the music. Many distinguished persons interested in Indian education were present.

A VERY pretty wedding was that on Feb. 8 of Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., stationed at Governor's Island, to Miss Myra Eulalie Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Clarke, of New York City. The ceremony was performed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue, Archbishop Corrigan officiating. The vast edifice was completely filled with friends of bride and groom, many Army and Navy officers being among those present. Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Hamilton, was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. John Pitcher, A.-D.-C. to Major-Gen. Schofield; Lieut. Thos. Ridgway, 5th U. S. Art., of Garden City, Asst. Surgeons Chas Richard, and F. J. Ives, U. S. A., Lieut. A. D. Andrews, 5th Art., Lieut. J. K. Richards, Jr., 4th Cav., and Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 5th Art. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was held at the home of the bride and then the married couple left on a short tour.

ADMIRAL SIR E A. INGLEFIELD, British Navy, sailed for England on Saturday last.

ENSIGN H. O. DUNN, U. S. N., on duty at Washington, has been visiting friends at Newport, R. I.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEORGE M. ROBINSON, of the Revenue Marine Service, is visiting at his home in Baltimore, Md.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER A. H. VAIL, U. S. N., visiting at Aurora, Ills., reports at Cincinnati for light-house duty.

MR. W. W. COLSON was married, Jan. 24, at Dorchester, Mass., to Miss Minnie H. Jones, daughter of Lieut. J. E. Jones, U. S. Navy, retired.

LIEUTENANT L. L. REAMEY, U. S. N., and Mrs. Reamey led the cotillion at the third Army and Navy german at Washington on Monday evening.

THE mother of Professor Marshall Oliver, of the Naval Academy, died last week at Kendall Green, Mass. His father died many years ago in Brooklyn, New York.

LIEUTENANT WORTH G. ROSS, of the Revenue Marine Service, read an interesting paper on the Life Saving Service before the Woman's National Press Association at Washington on Saturday evening last.

PAY INSPECTOR A. J. CLARK, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York, early in the week, on his way to San Francisco, for duty, where he will relieve Pay Director W. W. Williams, U. S. N.

ADMIRAL MEHMED PASHA, of the Turkish Navy, has published in his native language an illustrated work on naval tactics, which is the first work of the kind ever issued in Turkish. He was educated in England.

MR. G. W. HILL, of the Nautical Almanac Office, Washington, D. C., has been awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng., for his researches upon the "Lunar Theory."

COLONEL FORNEY, in command of the Marines at League Island, Philadelphia; Capt. Collum of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. M. C., and Capt. Fagan represented the Marine Corps at the City Troop Ball on Jan. 28.

THE orders of Lieut. Harris and Ensign French, detaching them from the Coast Survey, will be a loss to the office in general, and in particular to the Department of the Hydrographic Inspector, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Brownson, U. S. N.

IN Washington on Monday the District Attorney called attention to the cases of Grenville A. Whitaker, five of them, in which he is charged with presenting false vouchers to the Navy Department, and asked that they be set peremptorily for trial on Feb. 19.

MRS. CROSBY, wife of Lieut. Freeman H. Crosby, U. S. N., commanding Coast Survey Steamer *Gedney*, came on to New York last week from Baltimore, where he has been sojourning during the stay of the *Gedney* at that place. The *Gedney* is to receive a new main deck at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

JOHN ROACH'S will disposes of property which includes the shipyards at Chester, Penn., the Morgan Iron Works at the foot of East Ninth street, and some real estate in Westchester County. There will be enough, in his lawyer's estimation, to amply provide for the heirs, who are Mr. Roach's five children and the five children of a deceased son.

P. A. PAYMASTER JACOB DOYLE has been detached from the *Iroquois* and ordered home.

CAPTAIN L. A. BEARDSLEE, U. S. Navy, registered at the Gilsey House, New York, on Tuesday.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has not yet taken action upon the court-martial proceedings in the case of Capt. J. H. Higbee of the Marine Corps.

MR. WILLIAM A. POWERS, who served as 3d Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy, from 1862 until 1866, was appointed this week to the head of the Boiler Inspection Department in Brooklyn.

LIEUTENANT F. W. NICHOLS, U. S. Navy, who for some months past has been residing in Boston, is ordered to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, Capt. A. R. Yates, at Newport, R. I., where he will report at once. Lieut. Nichols' last cruise was on board the *Monocacy*, China Station. He will be a welcome addition to Newport society.

COMMUNICATIONS were presented in the two Houses of Congress this week from the Secretary of State, recommending that permission be granted by Congress to Capt. Edward P. Lull, U. S. N., to accept a diploma presented by the State of Panama to him in recognition of his interest in the work of the inter-oceanic canal projected from Colon to Panama.

THE friends of Chief Engineer and Mrs. H W. Fitch, in both Washington and Philadelphia will be pleased to learn that a little domestic event came off lately in the most successful manner. The "event" and its mother are doing well. Chief Engr. Fitch is the President of the Board for the examination of engineers for promotion in the Navy at Philadelphia.

A COURT-MARTIAL has been ordered to convene at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, for the trial of Gunner Joseph Swift, Feb. 14, 1887. The detail for the court is: Commodore John Irwin, Comdr. Frederick Rodgers, Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, Major G. W. Collier, Marine Corps; Lieuts. Chas. A. Clarke, C. S. Richman and E. T. Qualtrough, with Paymr. Jonathan Q. Barton as Judge Advocate.

IN the loss of his daughter, Nannie, Mr. John Cassin, of the Navy Department, will not only receive the heartfelt sympathy of his fellow clerks, but of a wide circle of officers of the Navy to whom the "Commodore" has endeared himself by innumerable acts of kindness and friendship. Nannie Affordley Cassin was a granddaughter of the late Commodore Stephen D. Cassin, and of Col. Edward Schley, of Frederick, Md.

P. A. ENGINEER J. D. FORD, U. S. N., principal of the Baltimore Manual Training School, on Monday of this week established a preparatory class of the school, so that every boy of 14 years who is a member of the sixth, seventh or eighth grade grammar school, or from any private school, who will undergo an examination, will be entitled to visit the school. The number of boys to be taken is limited to fifty.

ENSIGN HOWARD has left the Naval Hospital and has been ordered to write a report of his explorations for the Government. His report will make decided changes in the map of Alaska and will also establish the fact that the interior of Alaska is incapable of supporting any population except that of nomadic tribes which now exist there. Ensign Howard brought back two immense tusks of mammoths. The tusks are 16 feet long and of solid ivory. He was told by the Indians of another tusk in the mountains so large that the Indians could not move it.

LIEUT. T. GLOVER FILLETTE, U. S. Marine Corps, on duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, was married there Jan. 25 to Miss Petra Oerting, daughter of Mr. Peter J. McK. Oerting. The attendants were Miss Sophia Holmes, of Montgomery; Miss Augusta Oerting, a sister of the bride; Surg. J. W. Ross, U. S. N., and Capt. H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. J. J. Scott, D. D., of the Episcopal Church. A large company was present, and the bridal presents were numerous, beautiful and valuable.

THE Secretary of State has transmitted to Congress the report of Lieut. Wm. H. Schuetze, U. S. N., who was designated by the Secretary of the Navy to distribute the testimonials of the Government to subjects of Russia who extended aid to the survivors of the *Jeannette* exploring expedition and to the parties despatched by the Government to aid the survivors. The President says the report is interesting alike to the people of the United States and to the subjects of Russia, and will be gratifying to all who appreciated the generous and humane action of Congress in providing for the testimonials. Accompanying the report are copies of two charts, the existence of which Lieut. Schuetze believes to have been forgotten outside of Russia.

THE Board of Paymasters appointed to examine Passed Assistant Paymaster L. A. Yorke adjourned Feb. 1, and again sent to the Secretary of the Navy its decision that the candidate for promotion is morally unfit for the Service. This makes the third chance given Mr. Yorke, and it is probable his case will now go before the President. He has applied for an examination by another board, but the request will doubtless be refused. There were over 100 affidavits before the Board against Yorke, most of them being signed by officers from whom he had borrowed money and failed to refund. This is the second instance within three months in which a naval officer has been pronounced morally and professionally unfit for promotion, the other case being that of Lieut. Clinton H. Lyeth, a West Virginian, who had been in the service 18 years.

JOHN L. D. BORTHWICK, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. N., has just passed a very creditable examination to the grade of Chief Engineer, with the relative rank of Lieut.-Commander. It is said he was three days less in working out the cumbrous written examination papers than any officer who has appeared before the Board since the present system was adopted. Mr. Borthwick is a member of the celebrated City Troop of ante-Revolution times, and appeared with the ribbon and medal of the Troop at their recent grand ball.

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS, U. S. N., was in New York on Wednesday (at the Glenham) attending the funeral of Raymond Rodgers Belmont, youngest son of August Belmont, who accidentally shot himself early on the morning of Jan. 31.

CHAPLAIN MILBURN, shortly after the advent of Secretary Whitney's last daughter was known to him, prayed for Mrs. Whitney and the babe in his prayer one morning when the House of Representatives was beginning its session for the day. This caused a member of the House who has an infant daughter about the age of little Miss Whitney to remark that he considered the chaplain showed "offensive partisanship" because he had not prayed also for his wife and baby. So next day the omission was remedied.

RECENT DEATHS.

A DESPATCH from Fort Leavenworth, referring to the suicide, Jan. 27, of Lieut. Peter Campbell, 18th U. S. Infantry, says: "The causes, so far as can be learned, were depression of mind, ill health, and a reported infraction of military discipline which it is thought would not have led to any serious consequences. The court for his trial was about to meet Jan. 27, and rather than go before it to answer to the charge he preferred death. Lieut. Campbell was appointed quartermaster of Camp Morrow, near New Kiowa, in the summer of 1885. There was concentrated at that point twenty-nine companies and the duties required of him were very exacting. The amount of property in his charge was considerable and it is always the rule in such cases that years pass before the accounts are settled by the Department. Shortly after being relieved from this duty he was written to by the Quartermaster-General in reference to the papers pertaining to the property returns. No attention was paid by him to this letter, when he received a second. This was also neglected. Then the Quartermaster-General appealed to the Lieutenant General of the Army to request Campbell to answer. This was done, and the officer was also requested to explain, through official military channels, why he had failed to answer. No response was received from him by either Quartermaster or Lieutenant-General, when the latter, Jan. 14, directed that he be brought to trial. Jan. 19 Gen. Willcox directed Gen. McCook to formulate the charges, provided Lieut. Campbell had not taken steps before Jan. 14 to comply with the orders previously received by him." The funeral took place Jan. 28, concerning which the Kansas City *Times* says: "The last sad rites were performed with full military honors, the religious services being conducted by Chaplain Barry. The funeral cortege was a very long one, nearly all the enlisted men of the garrison turning out to show their respect for him who in life they regarded as an exceptionally kind man and officer and every inch a gentleman. It can be said with truthfulness that more genuine regret and sorrow existed among those who followed the remains for the untimely death of the lieutenant than that over any death that has occurred here for years. Lieut. Campbell was a victim to red tape. In his death the country has lost a faithful servant and the Army an officer who always had the respect of his superior authorities and those who came under his command."

The following Orders, No. 7, has been issued by Col. John E. Yard, headquarters 18th U. S. Infantry, Fort Hays, Kansas, Jan. 29, 1887, Geo. L. Turner, 1st Lieut. and Adjt.:

With deep regret it devolves upon the Regimental Commander to convey to the regiment the melancholy intelligence of the death at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 27th of January, of 2d Lieut. Peter Campbell, 18th U. S. Infantry.

The military record of Lieut. Campbell embraces long and active service during the War of the Rebellion, as Private and Corporal of Company G, 33d New York Volunteers, May 22d, 1861, to March 24th, 1862; Corporal and Sergeant of Company H, and Sergeant Major 14th New York Heavy Artillery, Nov. 13th, 1863, to June 23d, 1865, and 2d Lieut. in the latter organization, June 24th, 1865, until honorably mustered out Aug. 26th, 1865.

Joining the 18th U. S. Infantry on the 12th day of January, 1871, he rose, by faithful and intelligent performance of duty, successively from private, through the various intermediate grades of non-commissioned officer, to the position of Quartermaster Sergeant and Sergeant Major, and on the 24th of June, 1880, received his well-merited commission as 2d Lieut. in the 18th Inf.

With conspicuous fidelity he served during the active operations of the war, and his more recent services are so closely interwoven with the regiment to which he belonged as to render necessary only this brief summary to remind us of his worth and usefulness as an officer, while as an individual he possessed among the decided qualities of his mind and heart such sympathy, kindness, generosity and charity as to insure his grateful remembrance, not merely within but beyond the circle of the regiment to which he was most endeared.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Lieutenant Campbell, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

BREV. BRIG. GENERAL NAPOLEON B. MCLAUGHLEN, Major U. S. Army, retired, died of apoplexy at Middletown, N. Y., January 27, in the 65th year of his age. He was a native of Vermont, enlisted in the 2d Dragoons in May, 1850, and rose to sergeant. He served as an enlisted man to March 27, 1861,

when he was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, became 1st Lieutenant 4th Cavalry in May, 1861, and Captain 4th Cavalry July 17, 1862. In October of that year he was appointed Colonel of the 1st Mass. Infantry, served in that capacity until May, 1864, and in the following September was appointed Colonel of the 57th Mass. Infantry, and was mustered out of the Volunteer Service August 10, 1865. May 17, 1876, he was promoted Major 10th U. S. Cavalry, and was retired at his own request June 26, 1882. During the war he served with great merit, receiving the brevet of Major for gallantry at Chancellorsville, of Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry at Gettysburg, of Colonel for Fort Steedman, Va., and of Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He also received the brevet of Brigadier General of Volunteers for gallant and distinguished services at Poplar Grove Church, Va. The remains were interred at Worcester, N. Y. He leaves a widow.

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THE funeral services of the late Commodore P. C. Johnson, U. S. N., were held at Portsmouth, N. H., January 30, and then the remains were taken to Washington, where they were interred in Glenwood Cemetery, January 31, with military honors. The honorary pall bearers were Commodore Sicard, Engineer-in-Chief Loring, Commodore McCann, Medical Director Brown, Captain Meade, Captain Wallace, Paymaster Washington and Captain Farquhar. The body was escorted from the railroad station to the cemetery by a battalion of marines.

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LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER THOMAS M. GARDNER, U. S. Navy, retired, died at Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 28, aged 66. He was appointed an Acting Master June 13, 1861; promoted Master March 12, 1868; Lieutenant, Dec. 8 following; Lieutenant-Commander, Feb. 2, 1878, and retired Jan. 22, 1884.

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INFORMATION has been received of the recent death in England of William Gardner, the inventor of the Gardner gun. Nineteen years ago his father died, and from that time he worked assiduously to make the patent a success. He endeavored to awaken an interest on the part of the War Department in his invention, but he failed. He finally succeeded in getting up a stock company in Cleveland and eventually obtained a foothold in England, whose government adopted it. A factory was recently built in London, and a large number of the guns turned out annually. Lately a misunderstanding sprang up between Captain Gardner and his company, of which he was superintendent and general manager. The result of this was that he went to Germany, where he remained for some months working on a new patent.

GENERAL VLADIMIR KRZYZANOWSKI, a Polish exile, who served gallantly during the war as Colonel of the 58th New York Volunteers (Polish Legion), died in New York, Jan. 31. He was brevetted Brigadier-General for his services. For many years past and until his death he held a position in the Custom-house.

MRS. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who died Jan. 28 in Washington, after a short illness, was the daughter of the late Judge Levi Woodbury, who was Secretary of the Navy in Andrew Jackson's Cabinet, and was the widow of Montgomery Blair, President Lincoln's first Postmaster-General.

FRANCIS SCHUBAEL SMITH, of the well-known firm of Street and Smith, publishers of the *New York Weekly*, died at the Windsor Hotel, New York, February 1. He was a son of the late Moses R. Smith, Master U. S. Navy from May, 1812, to June, 1815.

JOHN CHARLES TILGHMAN, who died at Baltimore, Jan. 27, aged 68, was the son of Richard Cooke Tilghman, formerly of the 1st U. S. Artillery, and a distinguished citizen of Maryland, who died in 1879.

MRS. RUTH WALKER, wife of Lieut. Commander Asa Walker, U. S. Navy, died January 31, 1887, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, of a complication of diseases.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM TALLMANN, Jr., who served from 1861 to 1865 as an Acting Master, U. S. Navy, died at New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 28, aged 78.

MORE BAD COOKING FOR THE ARMY.

THE N. Y. *Times* says: "It has long been the general feeling among Army officers that a large percentage of desertions are caused by bad cooking. Commissary-General Macfeely has shared this opinion, and in his annual reports for some years he has recommended an appropriation for the employment of a skilled corps of cooks. He has always asserted that the complaints of the men were not due to the bad quality of the food, but to the manner in which it was prepared and served. It has been customary to select an enlisted man to serve as company cook, and he has usually never worked in a kitchen before. His fellow soldiers are the sufferers from his ignorance. Secretary Endicott warmly indorsed the recommendation of Gen. Macfeely, but Representative Bragg had a provision for the employment of cooks stricken out of the Army bill, which has just passed the House, and Gen. Macfeely fears that the Army will be obliged to content itself with badly cooked food for another year. Gen. Macfeely thinks that if the stomachs of the enlisted men are properly cared for there will be comparatively few desertions, and that money saved out of the appropriation for the apprehension and conviction of deserters would repay the Government for any outlay for cooks. The War Department will make an effort to have the item for cooks reinserted in the bill before it reaches the President."

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Military Committee on Tuesday adopted favorable reports on the bills to effect a rearrangement of grades of officers in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army, and appropriating $250,000 for the construction of a volunteer soldiers' home west of the Rocky Mountains. The nominations of the two chaplains also received favorable action. A number of other bills of a private and imporeant nature were disposed of.

Mr. Evarts (Rep., N. Y.,) has introduced a bill for "the purchase of John Ericsson's *Destroyer* and ten enlarged steel vessels of the same type for defending the harbors of the United States" (appropriating $112,000 and $2,000,000 for these purposes respectively.)

The Secretary of War on Thursday transmitted to the Senate a letter from James B. Newlin, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A., asking, in the event of the transferring of the Corps to a civil department, that provision be made whereby those members of the Corps who desire to take advantage of the law granting retired pay to men having served 30 years in the Army will not be deprived of this right. Acting Signal Officer Greely, in an endorsement, says there are about 40 men in the Signal Corps who have served from 15 to 28 years in the Army, and who, he says, are looking forward to the time when they will be placed on the Army retired list in their old age.

The President Jan. 31 approved the act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.

An estimate of $25,000 to supply deficiency in Army mileage fund for the remainder of the current fiscal year was submitted to the House on Friday.

Mr Bragg introduced a bill (H. R. 10995) to prevent unauthorized persons from wearing badges, buttons, decorations, or devices, indicating enlistment or commission and muster into the military or Naval service of the United States during the War of the Rebellion.

In the House Mr. Lawler submitted the following resolution of inquiry:

"Whereas, the belligerent tone of the Canada press and the announcement that Great Britain will shortly dispatch a fleet of war ships to cruise in the vicinity of our northeastern coast line indicate hostility toward the United States, growing out of our position on the fisheries question; and

"Whereas, Admiral Porter has directed special attention of the country to the fact that twenty-seven of our Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific harbors are absolutely defenceless, eleven of these, namely, New York, San Francisco, Boston, the lake ports, Hampton Roads, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and the Rhode Island ports of Narragansett Bay are in urgent need of immediate defences; and

"Whereas, it is alleged that Great Britain and Canada are in possession of charts and exemplifications of all our harbors and coast defences: Therefore,

"*Be it resolved*, That the President be, and he is hereby requested, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to inform the House of Representatives at an early day what steps, if any, are necessary, in his judgment, to provide for this emergency."

Mr. Bragg asked: "Is it not rather in the nature of treason, when we are in such dangerous times as these, to advertise to the enemy our unprotected condition?" To which Mr. Lawler replied: "They know our condition better than we do ourselves."

The "war talk" in and out of Congress has at last awakened members to the importance of the ship and gun questions, and there is now a tolerably fair prospect of something being done toward building up our defences. There are a variety of measures before Congress, and to them has been added the bill of Mr. McAdoo, and the following bill adopted by a sub-committee of Messrs. Herbert, Lore, Thomas, Goff and Wise, and approved by the full committee, who will, in a few days, demand its consideration by the House:

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to have constructed, by contract, two steel cruisers, each of about 4,000 tons displacement, of the type of the *Newark*, or Cruiser Number One, with the best types of modern engines, boilers and machinery, at a cost, exclusive of armament, of not more than $1,300,000 each; 4 steel gunboats, each of about 1,700 tons displacement, of the type of Gunboat Number One, at a cost, exclusive of armament, of not more than $550,000 each; one cruising steel torpedo-boat, of not more than 150 feet nor less than 135 feet in length, to have a maximum speed, tested over a Government knot-course, of not less than 24 knots per hour, and a speed, with weights on board equivalent to the necessary armament and stores for sea service, of not less than 20 knots per hour, for six consecutive hours, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than $100,000; said torpedo-boat to be completed and tested within 12 months from the date of signing the contract.

Sec. 2. Each of aforesaid vessels shall be built, as near as may be, in compliance with the provisions of the act of August 3, 1886, entitled "An act to increase the Naval Establishment."

Sec. 3. The sum of $3,450,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, towards carrying out the purposes of this act.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. R. 11000, Breckenridge. That Sec. 1189 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: The Army shall be paid in such manner that the arrears shall at no time exceed two weeks unless, in the judgment of the Secretary of War or commanding officer of a department, the circumstances render further arrears unavoidable.

H. R. 10957, T. J. Campbell. That on and after the first day of July, 1887, judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior shall each be entitled to receive an annual salary of $15,000.

H. R. 11003, Henley. To authorize an additional appointment on the retired list of the Army, that of George Stoneman, late a Major-General and Colonel of the Army, to the position of Colonel in the Army of the United States, of the same grade and rank held by him at the time of his resignation.

H. R. 11004, Milliken. Provides that the marriage of a soldier who died on account of wounds or disease incurred in the Military Service of the United States, whenever his wife or widow has or shall have died leaving no children, shall not be a bar to his dependent or destitute parents receiving a pension, under the provisions and subject to the limitations of the pension laws.

H. R. 11026, McAdoo. That the sum of twenty million dollars is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Navy and War Departments in the construction and manufacture of modern first-class ordnance for the use of the Navy of the United States and for sea-coast fortifications and defences, and all other defences.

Sec. 2. That the said Secretaries shall call together a board of officers from the joint service, and two civilians, not to exceed in all six in number, who shall advise with the Secretaries as to the quality, kind, and number of guns that should be immediately manufactured. That said Secretaries are hereby empowered to enter into contract, if deemed best for the interest of the Government, for the manufacture of said guns or any part thereof; such contracts to be given to the lowest bidder, and after due advertisement, and on the same conditions as are applicable to the contracting for the new vessels of the Navy, as provided for in the act approved August 3, 1886.

Sec. 3. That the said Secretaries shall report to every session of Congress, on the first day of such session, a full, minute, and detailed account of every step taken and all things done or contemplated to be done under this act.

Sec. 4. That said guns shall be of American manufacture.

HORSES FOR OUR CAVALRY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Sun* quotes W. W. Davis, of Rapid City, Dakota—a frontier newspaper man who has visited most of the Army posts east of the Rockies—as saying: "There is scarcely a good horse in the Army. The universal complaint which cavalry men make about their mounts is that the horses can't keep up on their feed."

This Davis ascribes to the purchase of doctored horses, which, he thinks, "is shown by the fact that ten per cent. of all horses purchased are condemned as unfit for use on arrival at the Western posts. The journey West gives the animals time to get rid of the effects of the drugs. The rest of the horses can be used, but they are not at all well fitted for the service for the reason that they have not been raised properly. They are grain-fed, while cavalry horses out here must live as the cattle do on the ranges—they must rustle. In actual service they get nothing but grass. Like other tenderfeet, they lose courage the minute the grub gets short. In a few days' hard riding it is no uncommon thing to see sixty or seventy led horses following a command. They have given out, bushed. The Army could not catch the Apaches because the Apaches had better mounts; besides, their horses did not have to carry such loads—in all, about 300 lbs."

"What is the remedy?" Davis was asked. "Do you think mustangs should be purchased?"

"No. Good grass-fed horses can be purchased, but I understand that a movement is on foot to establish Government stud farms for breeding horses for the service. The idea is not new. The French Government maintains four such farms. When Maximilian came over to conquer Mexico he brought a lot of Government-bred horses, and many of them were left behind at the exodus. Down in Durango, Mexico, the range horses have been immensely improved by crossing with these horses brought over by the Frenchmen. There are some objections to the proposed innovation, but it would produce a class of horses well adapted for the service instead of the present worthless lot of animals that United States cavalrymen have to use. Whether practical or not, this scheme will be pushed. If it doesn't pan out, then some way of getting grass-fed or range horses should be devised."

ABANDONING FORT RIDGELY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL KELTON has given an interesting reminiscence of how the Government happened to abandon Fort Ridgely, in Minnesota. In 1862 Kelton was then a lieutenant on duty in Minnesota. The Government had erected a fort, and the various necessary buildings, and called it Fort Ridgely. By some oversight Congress had neglected to make a military reservation. Under the eye of the law it was part of the public domain. Now there was a very sharp post trader there who simply entered a claim for the quarter section of land upon which the fort stood, amounting to 160 acres. He prepared to take possession, and coolly offered to sell the Government its own property back again for $25,000. About this time Secretary Stanton took a hand and had the post trader arrested and sent to the Old Capitol Prison in Washington. The trader was stubborn, however, and Stanton was obliged to release him. The Secretary of War, however did not propose to allow the trader to force the Government to buy the property, so he abandoned the fort and left it in his hands. This is the only instance where the Government has been asked to buy one of its own forts.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Louis Brehemin, assistant surgeon; Maj. Jos. Belger, Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. B. Johnson, 7th Inf., A. D. C., and 1st Lieut. T. B. Briggs, U. S. A., are admitted to the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs.

A Board of Survey to consist of Capt. Wm. B. Beck, 1st Lieuts. David D. Johnson and Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., will assemble at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Feb. 5, to fix the responsibility for, the death of one public horse, for which Capt. James H. Lord, A. Q. M., is responsible. (S. O. 25, Div. Atlantic, Feb. 4.)

A. G. C. M. will meet at Madison Barracks, N. Y., on Feb. 7. Detail: Capts. Harry C. Egbert and John M. Norvell, 12th Inf.; Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, asst. surg.; Capts. David J. Craigie and James Halloran, 1st Lieuts. Augustus G. Tassin and Frederick Von Schrader, 2d Lieuts. Chas. W. Abbot, Jr., Benj. A. Poore, Walter H. Gordon, Geo. J. Godfrey and David J. Baker, Jr., 12th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 25, Div. Atlantic, Feb. 4.)

COMMANDER R. D. EVANS, inspector of steel for the new vessels, has made the following assignments of the officers detailed to assist him; Lieut. Commander Very and Ensign Rohrbacher, at Pittsburg; Lieuts. Coffin and Carpenter Rigby, at Phœnixville; and Lieut. Cowles at Steelton.

THE following Army officers are registered at the office of the Adjutant General: Capt. John C. White, retired; 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. J. B. Bellinger, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Col. A. L. Hough, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. Deff. Waite, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. F. Hancock, 5th Art.; Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. D. Tyson, 9th Inf.

RELATIVE PROSPECTS FOR PROMOTION.

ACCOMPANYING the Senate Military Committee's favorable report on the bill for a reorganization of the Adjutant General's Department is the following table, compiled by the Assistant Adjutant Generals on duty at the War Department, showing the relative prospects of majors in the several staff departments and line of the Army, respectively, based upon the present organization:

Staff, Corps, Department or Arm of Service.	Colonels.....	Lieut. Colonels...	Total Colonels and Lt. Colonels....	Majors	Relative prospects for rapid promotion of Majors, proportioned according to the number of Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels whose vacancies would cause promotion.
Adjutant General's Dept.	2	4	6	10	.60
Inspector General's Dept.	2	2	4	2	2.00
J. A. General's Dept. ...	1	4	5	3	1.66
Q. M. Dept.....	4	8	12	14	.86
Sub. Dept.....	2	3	5	8	.62
Med. Dept.....	6	10	16	50	.32
Pay Dept.....	2	3	5	42	.12
Eng. Corps.	6	12	18	24	.75
Ord. Corps.....	3	4	7	10	.70
Cavalry.....	10	10	20	30	.67
Artillery.....	5	5	10	5	2.00
Infantry.....	25	25	50	25	2.00

It will be remembered that in the Medical Department the officers *enter* as *1st Lieutenants*, and become Captains after 5 years' service, and that in the Pay Department the majority of the officers are appointed from civil life and all are Majors at the start. In this last department the prospect for promotion will be proportionately increased when the number of Majors (42) is reduced to the requirements of law (29). Furthermore, there is a provision of law that officers of the Pay Department, unlike any other officers in the Army, can be retired after twenty years' service. Officers of the Engineer Corps and Ordnance Department, after fourteen years' service as Lieutenants, are entitled to promotion to the rank of Captain.

LEGISLATION FOR THE ARMY.

UNDER the skillful management of Gen. Bragg the House at the evening session, Feb. 1, which was specially held for the consideration of business from the Military Committee, passed forty-seven measures, some of them of considerable importance to the Army. Some opposition having developed to the two Senate bills, No. S. R. 78, for the acceptance of the Chicago military site, and S. 1490, to amend Article of War 103, to increase the efficiency and reduce expenses of the Army, they were withdrawn without being brought to a vote. The provisions cutting off longevity pay of retired officers and providing for the tattooing of deserters were the chief obstacles in the way of the passage of the last mentioned bill, and it was the opposition to them that prompted Gen. Bragg to withdraw the bill. Among the bills passed were the following:

H. R. 8331. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That when any officer of the Army or of the Navy has been lawfully retired from active service, and such officer has a wife, or a child or children under age, or both wife and child or children, and shall refuse or neglect to provide for the same, the Secretary of War, if such officer belong to the Army, or the Secretary of the Navy, if he belong to the Navy, may apportion the pay and allowances of such officer between him and his wife and child or children, as he shall deem just and equitable, and pay over the same accordingly to him, her, or them.

H. R. 7819. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That assistant surgeons of the Army appointed under the act approved by July 28, 1886, who have served 20 years, shall be nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed to the office of surgeon with the rank of major; and said service shall be estimated as is now done in computing service for longevity pay, except that service under present commission shall be counted from the date of said commission: *Provided*, That no such assistant surgeon shall be promoted unless he has been examined and found qualified for promotion by a duly constituted examining board in accordance with existing law: *And provided further*, That the whole number of officers in the Medical Department shall not be increased by this act.

H. R. 6758. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, at his discretion, to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint to brevet rank all officers of the Army now on the active or retired list who have been recommended for brevet rank by their commanding general for gallant service in action against hostile Indians since Jan. 1, 1867.

H. R. 10804. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army shall consist of one Adjutant-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Brigadier-General; four assistant Adjutants-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonel; six assistant Adjutants-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonel; and six assistant Adjutants-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Major: *Provided*, That the vacancies in the grade of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel created by this act shall be filled by the promotion by seniority of the officers now in the Adjutant-General's Department.

S. 1154, to authorize the city of Newport, R. I., to use the site of Fort Greene as a public park.

H. R. 4426, for the construction of a military telegraph line from Sanford to Point Jupiter, Fla.

H. R. 8030, to credit Dakota Territory with certain sums for ordnance and ordnance stores.

S. 2477, appropriating $100,000 for a new military post near Denver, Col.

S. 1119, to organize the Hospital Corps of the Army.

H. R. 7209, appropriating $25,000 to improve the road leading to the Richmond National Cemetery.

H. R. 2075, appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a Volunteer Soldiers' Home on the Pacific slope.

H. R. 9339, granting right of way for railroad purposes through Fort Whipple military reservation.

H. R. 10048, granting right of way for railroad purposes through Fort Meade military reservation.

S. 388, granting right of way for railroad purposes through Fort Bliss military reservation.

H. R. 2208, to deliver to rightful owners contents of certain boxes captured during the late war.

H. R. 10790, authorizing the President to return the Twigg swords.

H. R. 798, to confirm the status of Lieut. Stephen O'Conner as 2d Lieutenant of the 23d Inf.

H. R. 1086, relating to the purchase of arms for the use of the States.

H. R. 1173, to correct an error in the commission of Capt. Edmond G. Fetchel, 8th Cav.

H. R. 9005, to relieve Wm. C. Spencer, late Capt. 17th Inf., from any pecuniary liability to the U. S.; to reappoint Alfred Hedberg, late Capt. 15th Inf., to the first vacancy of his grade occurring in the Infantry arm; and a number of private bills for the relief of Volunteer officers and soldiers.

These bills were passed without discussion, and, with but few exceptions, in the same form as recommended by the committee. As many of them are likely to pass the Senate, and thereby become laws, this session, we give the text of the more important ones. The Senate bill for the relief of the hospital stewards, with the committee's amendments, was published in the JOURNAL of Jan. 22. The only changes made in the bill as passed were the reduction of pay to hospital stewards of from $50 to $45, and of privates of the hospital corps of from $15 to $13 per month. The former amendment was adopted on motion of Mr. Steele and the latter on motion of Gen. Bragg.

The bills reached the Senate on the following day, and were all referred to the Military Committee, with the exception of the Senate bill for the establishment of a military post near Denver, Col., which goes to the President for his approval, and the House bill for the reorganization of the Adjutant General's Department, which was laid on the table, a Senate bill of the same purport having already been reported from the committee. There is no doubt about the final passage of this bill.

McCLELLAN'S OWN STORY.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post* has an exhaustive review of McClellan's Own Story, in the course of which it says:

Three questions are definitely raised by himself as the central ones in his public life: Did the Administration and the party in power endeavor to force him into premature movements? Did they afterwards withhold the means necessary to achieve success? And did they do this knowingly and wickedly, being "treasonably" willing to involve the country in ruin if they might thereby ruin him? If this issue had not been thus tendered in the additions to the book written since 1881, it would seem incredible that any intelligent person could, at this distance from the war and its passions, hold any such opinion. . . . As a military man McClellan must have known that not a single writer upon our military history, of any repute whatever, thinks or believes that the supposed state of the case assumed by him when he penned his report of 1863, was the true one. The facts, as he believed them then, and as we know them now, differ in such essential particulars that arguments which were plausible then are now worthless. It is worse than blindness to repeat the old accusations and the old justifications, without acknowledging or showing any sign of recognition of the truth that his assumed facts are essentially wrong.

The Comte de Paris is quoted as showing that McClellan attributed to Johnston in the middle of October, 1861, "an effective force of 150,000 men, whereas, in reality, at the close of the month, it counted but 66,243 men in all, of whom but 44,131 were in active service (*sous les drapeaux*)." The same author gives McClellan's force on the 15th of October as 133,201, and the official reports state the number present for duty as 147,695. The *Post* says of this:

Is it conceivable that, twenty years afterwards, the General of that great army should write his "Own Story," and yet not show even consciousness that such questions had been asked, though he aggravates the form in which he charges every one with dishonorable and unpatriotic motives who condemn his delays? Could he be ignorant that officers of that army, like Gen. Webb, who had tossed their caps for him with as great enthusiasm as ever greeted him when he rode through the camps, had been forced when sitting down to write history, to declare the truth to be that the hypothesis in our long list of questions were facts, and that the "ifs" might be discarded. * * * McClellan knew that those who had investigated the subject since the close of the war were nearly unanimous in taking the views of the facts thus indicated. Yet in regard to the Peninsular campaign, as in reference to the preceding delay in the lines at Washington, he wholly ignores the vital question of the Confederate strength, except as he republishes with little change the strange estimates he made when the campaign was in progress. By what mental process he could conclude that a more injurious form of charging criminal intentions upon the Government would supply the place of intelligent discussion of these central facts, we try in vain to discover.

Just after McClellan's assignment to command the Division of the Potomac, July 27, 1862, he sent to Scott the manifesto, in which he put on record a warning that he was in command of an inferior force and that there was imminent danger that the Confederates would attack Washington. Of this the *Post* says:

Scott immediately felt it to be one of the common devices by which an ambitious subordinate seeks to entrench himself at the expense of his superior, and sent it to the Secretary of War with some caustic comments. If, now, the enemy's force was in fact less than 40,000, and, after waiting three weeks for the initiative the enemy would not take, the President, Cabinet, and Gen. Scott began to insist upon something being done on our side, and McClellan would not hear of anything but the defensive, is it strange Scott should "raise a row with me"? And yet McClellan writes his "Own Story" without reference to the question of the actual force of the Confederate Army at that time, according to present evidence. . . . Beauregard and Johnston have published their memoirs, and show that they knew the superiority of McClellan's force and had no thought of attacking Washington. In this controversy, then, we are driven to conclude that Scott was right and McClellan was wrong. Yet the latter adhered to his illusion, and grew contemptuous in his treatment of the old General, whose judgment was the better one. . . . On Nov. 30, his official report showed his force "present for duty" 162,727, with 248 pieces of field artillery and 133 heavy. If, when he wrote his "Own Story," he had any evidence to show that the enemy at this time exceeded 50,000, it has not been given to the world. The analogy of the situation when he was preparing the "paper" mentioned, with that when he was similarly "making up a record" against Gen. Scott three months earlier, will strike the most casual reader.

GETTYSBURG AND METZ.

DURING the Franco-Prussian war I kept a map of the field of operations with colored pegs, that were moved from day to day to indicate the movements of the two armies. Bazaine had been driven to shelter at Metz. McMahon had been driven back to the route leading from Paris to Metz and seemed in doubt whether he would go to Paris or to Bazaine's relief. He suffered himself to be forced north of the route between these points. On the morning that the wires brought us that information, two or three of the French Creoles of New Orleans visited my office to inquire my views of the movements then proceeding. I replied, "McMahon's army will be prisoners of war in ten days." They were very indignant, and stated that I was a Republican and in sympathy with the Prussians. My reply was that I had only given them my solution of a military problem. The Prussians were on the shorter route to Paris or to Metz, so that if McMahon should attempt to move in either direction the Prussians, availing themselves of the shorter lines, would interpose and force McMahon to attack, but he had already been so beaten and demoralized that he could not be expected to make a successful attack, and would therefore be obliged to surrender. If he had gone directly to Paris before giving up the shorter route, it is possible that he could have organized a succoring army for the relief of Metz.

Had we interposed between Meade and Washington our army in almost as successful prestige as was that of the Prussians, Meade would have been obliged to attack us wherever we might be pleased to have him. He would have been badly beaten like the French, and the result would have been similar.

I do not mean to say that two governments would have been permanently established; for I thought before the war, and during its continuance, that the peoples would eventually get together again in stronger bonds of friendship than those of their first love.—*General Longstreet, in the February Century.*

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

THE Sundry Civil bill, as passed by the Senate this week, contains the following items of interest to the Army and Navy which have been added to the bill since it left the House:

For the expenses of a preliminary reconnaissance, to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to examine the configuration of the conventional boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, $50,000. To readjust the space in the State, War, and Navy building so as to provide for the Quartermaster-General's office, the Commissary-General, and also for the most economical distribution of the space among the several bureaus of the Army and Navy. For the construction and improvement of suitable roads and bridges in Yellowstone Park, under the supervision and direction of an engineer officer detailed by the Secretary of War for that duty. For improvements at Rock Island Arsenal, $8,000. For the erection of a new fireproof milling shop at the Springfield Arsenal, $20,000. For brick annex to Army Medical Museum building. Under the section of the bill making provision for the Signal Corps, amendments were adopted applying the mileage law as contained in the Army Appropriation bill, recently passed, to officers of the corps. The amount for commutation of quarters to officers of the corps has been increased from $23,680 to $24,140; for subsistence fund, from $18,000 to $51,243; for commutation of fuel to enlisted men, from $45,000 to $47,760; for transportation, from $6,000 to $8,000, and for commutation of quarters to enlisted men from $84,000 to $85,440.

THE WASHINGTON ORDNANCE YARD.

SHORTLY after 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 29, fire broke out through the skylights on the roof of the ordnance machine shop of the Washington Navy-yard. The yard fire department, reinforced by four engines from the city, soon checked the progress of the flames and confined them to the loft of the machine shop. In this loft were stored the drawings and casting patterns of about 3,000 guns and carriages. Some few of the patterns were completely destroyed, but the drawings were uninjured except by water. The records and the library were removed uninjured from the building at the first alarm. The floors and machinery were but slightly damaged, the latter principally by water. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

The recent fire at the Washington Ordnance Yard failed to do much damage, and missed the opportunity of doing a great deal of good. Setting aside the injury to a few of the smaller guns in process of assembling in the shop where the fire occurred, a great benefit would have been conferred upon the Government in the end had the whole building been reduced to ashes. The structure is lamentably deficient in conveniences for the assembling of future construction of improved ordnance appliances; it is badly planned, and has an insecure foundation, so that it cannot be improved in either size or efficiency. The land occupied by this building would be of more value to the Government as a vacant lot than in its present encumbered condition. It is encouraging to note, however, in this connection, that Civil Engineer Menocal has about perfected plans for more than doubling the present capacity of the huge anchor forge shop and its parallel machine shop, for ordnance purposes, and it is likely that by midsummer a great stride will have been made toward transforming this yard into an ordnance factory in deed as well as in name. The prospective modern United States Navy will test the capacity of this yard to its utmost, as it is well known that the battery of a modern war vessel requires about as long to build as is needed for the ship. Liberal appropriations economically expended for a period of years will ensure to the great Republic first-class ships protected by first-class guns of American manufacture.

An Ordnance Yard is to be at once made by throwing a roof over the street dividing the machine and anchor shops at the Navy-yard and connecting them all. The roof will be 70 feet high, and when completed the shop will be 400 feet long by 320 feet wide. Large cranes will be erected for lifting the heavy guns. The estimated cost is $80,000. As soon as the board of officers appointed to inquire into the needs of the yard make their report, the appropriation of $1,000,000 will become available, and the work will be pushed to an early completion.

MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

THE Commissioner of Pensions, in a communication to Congress, states that the probable number of surviving enlisted men of the classes described in the Mexican pension bill is 34,748 and the probable number of widows, 13,826. The amounts which will be required for making the first annual payment is $4,663,104, which the Commissioner requests be made immediately available. He also says that to dispose of the work created by the bill before June 30 next will require an additional clerical force of one assistant chief of division, at $1,800; fifteen section clerks, at $1,400 each; 150 clerks of class one, at $1,200 each; fifteen record clerks at $1,000 each; thirty-five clerks at $1,000 each, and five messengers, making an aggregate increase in the force of 221 employees, and an addition to the payroll of $257,000.

ASST. SURG. HORACE B. SCOTT, having served three years in his present grade, will be examined for promotion in a few days.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

January 31, 1887.

Ordnance Department.—Lieutenant Colonel James M. Whittemore to be Colonel, January 3, 1887, vice McAllister, deceased.

Major Francis H. Parker to be Lieutenant Colonel, January 3, 1887, vice Whittemore, promoted.

Captain John A. Kress to be Major, January 3, 1887, vice Parker, promoted.

February 4, 1887.

1st Infantry.—Captain Edw. Moale, 3d Inf., to be Major, February 1, vice Collins, promoted to 7th Infantry.

3d Infantry.—1st Lieutenant John W. Hannay, to be Captain, February 1, vice Moale, promoted to 1st Infantry.

7th Infantry.—Major Edward Collins, 1st Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, February 1, vice Chipman, retired.

Corps of Engineers.—1st Lieutenant Walter L. Fisk, to be Captain, January 10, vice Adams promoted.

2d Lieutenant Cassius E. Gillette, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 10, vice Fisk, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Charles L. Potter, 5th Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant, February 1, vice Gillette, promoted.

CIRCULAR 1, H. Q. A., Feb. 3, 1887.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of January, 1887, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

PAYMENT OF FEES FOR ADMINISTERING OATHS.

The expenses incurred for affidavits to contracts made by the Subsistence Department will be paid as heretofore from subsistence funds. The decision on this subject, published in Circular, No. 9, of 1886, from this office, is modified accordingly.—(Decision Sec. War—7037 A. G. O., 1886.)

EXTRA DUTY PAY TO ENLISTED MEN OF ORDNANCE.

The decision of the Secretary of War of November 5, 1886, published in Circular No. 11, of December 6, 1886, is modified to read as follows:

Under the provisions of the Army appropriation bills for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1885, 1886 and 1887, extra-duty pay under either the Quartermaster's or Subsistence Departments may be paid to enlisted men of ordnance as to other enlisted men. (Decision Sec. War—A. G. O., E. B., 1886.)

BONDS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

When a bonded officer of the Army files a new bond, which is approved by the Secretary of War, the old bond runs to the date of approval of the new bond and covers disbursements made prior to that date, and the new bond takes effect from the date of its approval by the Secretary. This does not apply to a bond given for a term of years. (Decision Sec. War, Jan. 20, 87—A. G. O., 1887.)

CLOTHING.

Inasmuch as Circular No. 1, of 1885, from this office, allowing two dollars to each enlisted man of infantry for altering his uniform dress-coat and trousers, was construed to include General Service men, they will not be required to refund the allowance paid them under that circular. (Decision Sec. War, letter Jan. 22, 1887—A. G. O., 1886.)

EMPLOYMENT OF ENLISTED MEN AS OPERATORS ON PRIVATE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Congress has authorized additional pay to soldiers employed as artificers, laborers, etc., but it seems manifest that such provision was intended only to cover their employment in the military service. No law is known which would authorize the operation by the military authorities of a line of telegraph not belonging to the United States. Certainly there is no law which authorizes the detachment of enlisted men from their legitimate military duties and their employment as agents of a private corporation.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Jan. 22, 87—5776 A. G. O., 1886.)

CLOTHING.

It being desirable that all obsolete coat facings, chevrons ann stripes be turned into depots for any use for which they may be found suitable under paragraph 1389 of the Regulations, inspectors will be governed accordingly in all cases where such articles are presented to them for inspection, in order that uniformity of action may be observed. (Decision Lieut.-Gen., letter Jan. 27, 1887—A. G. O., 1887.)

EMPLOYMENT OF ENLISTED MEN FOR DUTY AS GROOMS.

Enlisted men detailed on extra duty should not be employed in the care of officers' private horses. (Decision Lieut.-Gen., letter Jan. 27, 1887—A. G. O., 1887.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Jan. 28, 1887.

States that the amount of U. S. bonds now held in trust by the Treasurer of the U. S. to secure public deposits in the Gate City National Bank, of Atlanta, Ga., is $100,000—an increase of $40,000.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Jan. 15, 1887.

The undersigned hereby resumes command of the Department.

NELSON A. MILES, Brigadier General.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Asst. Commissary Gen. of Sub., Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 15, Feb. 2, Div. Mo.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G., is extended one month (S. O., Feb. 1, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Major Daniel N. Bash, Paymr., Dept. of Texas, will proceed to Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. Ty., and report for duty at that depot, relieving Major Wm. E. Creary, Paymr., who will await orders in the Dept. of the Platte (S. O., Jan. 31, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. Norton Strong, asst. surg. (S. O. 9, Jan. 27, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Charles C. Barrows, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Marion, Fla., and will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and report for temporary duty as post surgeon (S. O. 24, Feb. 3, Div. Atlantic).

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Junius L. Powell, asst. surg. (S. O., Jan. 29, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. A. W. Taylor will accompany the troops from Camp Medicine Butte to Fort D. A. Russell (S. O. 9, Jan. 29, D. Platte).

1st Lieut. Paul Clendenin, asst. surg., Fort Davis, will proceed to Camp Pena Colorado, Tex., and report for duty to relieve A. A. Surg. A. L. Buffington, as post surgeon, who will proceed to Fort Davis, Tex., and report for duty (S. O. 14, Jan. 26, D. Tex.)

Hospl. Steward Richard Dare, Fort Davis, will proceed to Camp Del Rio, and report for duty, relieving Hospl. Steward Jacob H. Appel, who will proceed to Fort Davis, and report for duty (S. O. 14, Jan. 26, D. Texas).

Hospl. Steward John J. Swan, now at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 12, Jan. 18, D. Columbia).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Major Charles J. Allen, C. E., will proceed to Afton, Minn., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 16, Jan. 28, C. E.)

Col. George H. Mendell, C. E., will proceed to Portland, Oreg., and the Cascades (S. O. 15, Jan. 27, C. E.)

Lieut. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed to Caloosahatchee River, Fla., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 15, Jan. 27, C. E.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Edward Maguire, C. E. (S. O. 17, Jan. 31, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. T. Rossell, C. E., will proceed to Leland Landing, Ark., thence to Arkansas City, Ark., Vicksburg, Miss., and Wilson's Point, La., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 17, Jan. 31, C. E.)

The leave for sixteen days granted 1st Lieut. Eugene J. Spencer, C. E., is extended three days (S. O. 19, Feb. 2, C. E.)

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to the harbor at Michigan City, Ind., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 18, Feb. 1, C. E.)

The travel performed by Major Wm. H. Heuer, C. E., from New Orleans, La., to Fort Pike, La., and return, after Jan. 25, on public business, is approved (S. O., Feb. 2, H. Q. A.)

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Fort Constitution and to the battery at Jerry's Point, N. H., on public business (S. O., Feb. 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles S. Smith, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., on public business (S. O., Feb. 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John G. Butler will proceed from Springfield, Mass., to the Colt's Patent Fire-arms Manufacturing Co.'s Works, Conn., on public business, and on the completion thereof will rejoin his station (S. O., Feb. 2, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Roe is still further extended twenty days (S. O., Jan. 29, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The transfer of 2d Lieut. C. N. Clinch from the 24th Inf. to the 3d Cav., and of 2d Lieut. W. L. Simpson from the 3d Cav. to the 24th Inf., is announced. Lieut. Simpson will join his company at Fort Sill (S. O., Jan. 31, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Major H. E. Noyes is relieved from duty on Board for inspecting and purchasing cavalry horses (S. O. 8, Jan. 24, D. Ariz.)

Major E. J. Spaulding is detailed member of Board for inspecting and purchasing cavalry horses (S. O. 8, Jan. 24, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. F. B. Fowler will proceed to San Carlos, A. T., and report to Capt. F. E. Pierce, 1st Inf., in charge of police control of White Mountain Indian Reservation at San Carlos, A. T., for special duty (S. O. 8, Jan. 24, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Leave for three months on account of sickness is granted 1st Lieut. John C. Gresham (S. O., Jan. 28, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. J. H. King, on being relieved in command of the Seminole Negro-Indian Scouts at Nevill's Springs, will join his troop at Fort Clark (S. O. 13, Jan. 25, D. Tex.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. George R. Burnett, on leave at Lafayette Hill, Penn., will report to the C. O. Columbus Barracks, O., to conduct recruits for the 8th Inf. to the Dept. of Platte (S. O., Jan. 31, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O., Jan. 31, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. George Washington, Troop M (S. O. 13, Jan. 28, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

Col. B. H. Grierson is relieved from duty on Board for inspecting and purchasing cavalry horses (S. O. 8, Jan. 24, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon, R. Q. M., is detailed member, in addition to his duties as A. A. Q. M., of the Board for inspecting and purchasing cavalry horses (S. O. 8, Jan. 24, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. B. McDonald is relieved as Inspector of Indian supplies (flour, beef, and beans), at the San Carlos Indian Agency, and 2d Lieut. Seward Mott is detailed in his stead (S. O. 9, Jan. 27, D. Ariz.)

The journey performed by Col. B. H. Grierson from Fort Grant, A. T., to Santa Fe, N. M., via El Paso, Tex., in complying with G. O. 35, series of 1886, was necessary for the public service (S. O. 9, Jan. 27, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The C. O. Fort Spokane will grant a furlough for six months to Sergt. William H. Tabb, Co. A (S. O. 12, Jan. 18, D. Columbia.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The leave granted Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, Fort Laramie, Wyo., and further extended ten days, is still further extended one day (S. O. 14, Jan. 31, Div. M.)

The retirement from active service, Feb. 1, by operation of law, of Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Chipman, is announced (S. O., Feb. 1, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

2d Lieut. Bertram T. Clayton is detailed on Rec. Service at Fort Bennett, D. T., vice Capt. Albert L. Myer, relieved (S. O. 8, Jan. 26, D. Dak.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, Jr., is further extended two months (S. O., Jan. 31, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., is further extended two months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Jan. 31, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 13, Jan. 22, R. S.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez is extended six days (S. O., Jan. 31, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Randall, D. T., will grant a furlough for two months to 1st Sergt. Michael Giltenan, Co. C (S. O. 8, Jan. 26, D. Dak.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Co. B, on abandonment of Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., will take station at Fort D. A. Russell (S. O. 9, Jan. 29, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 27, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Peter Campbell, 18th Inf. Detail: Major Thomas Wilson, Sub. Dept.; Capts. J. P. Schindel, 6th Inf.; W. A. Rafferty, 6th Cav.; T. J. Lloyd, 18th Inf.; C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Francis Moore, 9th Cav., and J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. R. M. Rogers, 2d Art.; F. H. Barnhart, 18th Inf.; W. L. Finley, 9th Cav., and Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. A. L. Wagner, 6th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 9, Jan. 24, Dept. M.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. G. L. Turner, Adjt. (S. O. 10, Jan. 26, Dept. M.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. G. W. Martin (S. O. 11, Jan. 27, Dept. M.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Jan. 28, 1887.

Orders No. 17.

I. The Colonel commanding announces with deep regret the death yesterday, the 27th inst., of 2d Lieut. Peter Campbell, 18th Inf., the result of cerebral hemorrhage from a pistol wound. The funeral will take place with the usual military honors today at 3.30 P. M. 2d Lieut. William J. Pardee, 18th Inf., will command the escort, and the following named officers will act as pall-bearers: 1st Lieuts. Harry Reade, 25th Inf., and Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr., 18th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. R. M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; W. Y. Stamper, 21st Inf.; J. M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., and R. H. Anderson, 9th Inf.

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By order of Colonel McCook:

B. A. BYRNE, 1st Lieut., Adjt. 6th Inf., and Post.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. T. H. Eckerson is assigned to duty with the Seminole Negro-Indian Scouts, and will proceed to Nevill's Springs so as to reach there not later than Feb. 14, and relieve Lieut. J. H. King, 8th Cav., in command of them (S. O. 13, Jan. 25, D. Tex.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The ration of bread at Fort Mackinac, Mich., is

increased to twenty ounces until further orders (S. O. 21, Jan. 31, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The transfer of 2d Lieut. C. N. Clinch from the 24th Inf. to the 3d Cav., and of 2d Lieut. W. L. Simpson from the 3d Cav. to the 24th Inf., is announced. Lieut. Simpson will join his company at Fort Sill (S. O., Jan. 31, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. Merriman Ellis, Co. D (S. O. 13, Jan. 28, Div. M.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 31. Detail: Major J. P. Wright, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. W. Pope, Q. M. Dept.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Hamner, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. G. Townsend, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. H. Cheever, Jr., 6th Cav., and 2d Lieut. A. B. Jackson, 9th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 10, Jan. 26, Dept. M.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 3. Detail: Major Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Capt. John H. Calef, 2d Art.; Capt. George H. Torney, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson and 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William F. Hancock, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 21, Jan. 31, Div. A.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., Feb. 4. Detail: Major La Rhett L. Livingston, 4th Art.; Capt. William C. Shannon, Asst. Surg.; Capts. John P. Story and George G. Greenough, 1st Lieuts. William F. Stewart and Albert S. Cummins, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 22, Feb. 1, Div. A.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Feb. 4. Detail: Major Francis L. Guenther, Capts. Frank B. Hamilton and William McK. Dunn, Jr., 1st Lieuts. George S. Grimes, Asher C. Taylor, Louis V. Caziarc, and John H. Gifford, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 22, Feb. 1, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will meet at Omaha, Neb., Jan. 25, to report upon the circumstances attending delay in delivery of certain stores. Detail: Major John P. Hawkins, C. S.; Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., A. D. C. (S. O. 8, Jan. 24, D. Platte.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf., will assemble at the recruiting rendezvous, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 3, to fix the responsibility for damage to a lot of stationery received by Capt. Gilbert E. Overton, 6th Cav., R. O. (S. O., Jan. 31, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Wingate, N. M., to examine into and report upon the qualifications of such enlisted men, for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants, as shall be ordered before it. Detail: Lieut.-Col. J. C. Bates, 13th Inf.; Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. B. H. Gilman, R. Q. M., 13th Inf. The following named enlisted men will report to the president of the Board for examination for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants: Q. M. Sergt. Julius Muller, 13th Inf.; Sergt. Edwin C. Berry, Co. G, 13th Inf., and 1st Sergt. James O'Neill, Co. H, 13th Inf. (S. O. 9, Jan. 27, D. Ariz.)

Abandoned Posts.—Camp Medicine Butte, Evanston, Wyo., will be abandoned as a military post and Co. B, 17th Inf., will take station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Asst. Surg. Arthur W. Taylor, U. S. A., will accompany the troops to Fort D. A. Russell. The buildings now occupied by the troops will be turned over to the owners, in good condition and clean. (S. O. 9, D. Platte, Jan. 29.)

Arm Racks.—Upon the question as to whether arm racks in use by companies should not be considered as property for which the Act. Ord. Officers at posts should be responsible, the Chief of Ordnance states that portable arm racks supplied by the Ordnance Department are considered to be like other ordnance stores issued to companies, and should be accounted for by company commanders, and moved with other ordnance stores when change of stations occur.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The *Pioneer Press*, referring to rumored changes of regiments, says: "The 7th Cavalry has been stationed in the Department of Dakota since May, 1873, and if a change is the lot and privilege of the soldier, the men of the regiment are certainly entitled to it. At the same time they have done so much to make possible the settlement of the Northwest, and have become so thoroughly identified with its people that the mere announcement of the intended move will cause wild-spread regret."

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The *Alta* says: There have been suits instituted recently to recover portions of San Francisco, the Presidio, Black Point, Mare Island, and now comes a lien upon Alcatraz Island. The county recorder of Alameda received, a few days ago, to be recorded a mortgage made Aug. 19, 1886, by Jennie E. Calkins and Leonard G. Calkins to Robert L. Martin, all of Chicago. The document recites that Calkins gives an undivided three-fourths of the island in the bay of San Francisco, known as Alcatraz, or Bird Island, now occupied by the U. S. Government as a military defence, said three-quarters being a part of a certain interest in said island deeded by John C. Fremont to Charles A. Lamont of New York, and by said Lamont to Leonard G. Calkins. The mortgage is given for the security of a note of $798. In conclusion the mortgage states that in default of the payment of said note the mortgage may be immediately foreclosed to pay the same by said mortgagees, his heirs, etc., and to enter into and upon said premises, and to receive and to collect all rents and profits, etc.

A serious fire occurred on Mackinac Island, Jan. 30, the loss being estimated at $60,000. The guests at the Mackinac House barely escaped with their lives.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

The El Paso *Times* having given up all hope of retaining the headquarters of the 10th U. S. Infantry at Fort Bliss, now turns its attention to the headquarters of the 16th U. S. Infantry at Fort Concho and quotes the San Angelo *Enterprise* as saying: "The reports are to the effect that the companies of the 16th Infantry would be removed to Fort Bliss, making that post the headquarters for that regiment. Col. Blunt stated these reports probably had their origin in the fact that Fort Bliss had been transferred back to this department, and General David S. Stanley would probably garrison that post, in which event the troops necessary to the making of such a change would have to be taken from other posts in Texas."

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The bread ration at Fort Union, N. M., is fixed at twenty-one ounces.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1887.

THE late Gen. Charles P. Stone was buried in the post cemetery last Thursday afternoon. The remains arrived on the 1.05 train, and were met at the front of the chapel by the escort, consisting of the engineer company, under Capt. Price. All the officers not on duty at the time followed to the grave. A number of officers, a delegation from Lincoln Post, G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion, came from New York. Gen. Stone's wife, two sons, a daughter and brother were among the mourners. The officers who officiated as honorary pall bearers were Gen. Sherman, Gen. Burns, Gen. Hatch and Gen. King. Lieuts. Sawyer and Pitcher also came up. The grave of Gen. Stone is directly in rear of the Buford monument, in the second row of distinguished officers.

A heavy rain last Saturday and Sunday, then a cold wave following, have given as fine skating as can be desired. The river is as smooth as glass, and every afternoon a large crowd of skaters and many ice-boats can be seen between here and Cornwall. The toboggan slide is in prime condition. Capt. Metcalfe stretched wires and computed the velocity at the foot of the trestle. The slowest recorded was 27 miles an hour, and the fastest 37, and this on what was regarded as a slow track. Yesterday it seemed as if the speed was nearly double this.

Last Saturday evening the cadets had a large and brilliant hop in room number one. The attendance was good in spite of the rain storm.

For some months the cadets of the First Class have been receiving instruction in an entirely new line, which cannot fail to be highly beneficial in every respect. Dr. Kimball has been instructing squads of half a dozen in the method of applying bandages, tourniquets, etc., to stop the flow of blood from wounds; to locate the arteries and veins, and, in fact, just what is needed in the field if a man is wounded and no surgeon is around. Splints are made from saplings, and the cadets are taught the manner of setting broken bones and properly applying the splints. One of the hospital attendants is used to experiment with. This instruction will undoubtedly do much good. It is extremely interesting and readily learned, and will be remembered long after most of the book-learning is forgotten. The writer has in mind one officer who bled to death from a wound which could have been stopped by any one of the next graduating class.

Lieut. Swift, Adjutant, 5th Cavalry, has been here several days the guest of Gen. Merritt.

Lieut. Brett, 2d Cav., visited the post last week.

Mrs. Davis has closed her house here and gone to Washington with her children, to stay until June.

At a meeting of the Fourth Class not long ago the following elections were made: President, T. W. Winston; Secretary, Deakyne; Class Historian and Poet, C. D. Hine; Hop Managers, for the next encampment, C. T. Hamilton, F. M. Caldwell, Voorhies, McDowell, Bennet and M. F. Davis.

William Thomas Amos, Sidney, Ohio; E. B. Sweeney, Liberty, Ky.; John Barbee Galleher, New Orleans, La., and Oliver J. Shepherd, New York City, were this week designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

FORT MONROE, VA., FEB. 1, 1887.

THE news of this great post may be summed up in a few words. Drill, study, work and improvement. The officers are busy all the time, just now at photography under Col. Pennington. In the forenoon, the non-coms. are studying tactics, etc., under Lieut. Cronkhite, and in the afternoon one battery is receiving instruction in gallery practice, the rest of the available force being engaged in making permanent improvements in and around the garrison.

No other post in the United States is visited by so many distinguished strangers, and the Commanding officer deems it desirable to make the place as attractive as the means at his disposal will permit. The tract of reclaimable land lying between the post and the cemetery, and now used as a rifle range, could, by an expenditure of about five thousand dollars, be transformed into "Cemetery Park" or "Fort Monroe Esplanade," and would thereby become one of the healthiest resorts in any land. Why thousands of invalids would flock hither to enjoy the briny breezes right from the Atlantic, through the capes, which on this shore sportively meet the balmy breezes direct from the virgin forests of Virginia herself.

Lieut. Macomb is now engaged in making an enlarged map of the post and reservation, defining boundaries and showing all modern improvements.

The hop room is undergoing alterations and renovations, indicative of a series of coming theatrical performances, and from the talent now at this post among the officers and their accomplished ladies, many pleasant evenings are anticipated.

The enlisted men enjoy themselves at hops and parties; they patronize the "Home Theatre" to a reasonable extent; they get special passes (which they never abuse) to go at any time. The best proof of their conduct is, that only one man was put in the guard house this (January) pay day.

Our monthly inspection came off yesterday, and was made unusually attractive by a bright sun and a warm breeze from the Gulf stream. The men were all tastefully dressed and presented a handsome military spectacle. Gen. Tidball and staff (Col. Pennington, Col. Frank, Chaplain Herrick, Doctor Brooke, Doctor Torney, Capt. Booth, Capt. Nye, and Lieuts. Oswood and Cronkhite), closely inspected all hands, and seemed pleased at the cleanliness and appearance of the men.

The new engine house and school room are fast approaching completion. Plans are progressing for the construction of the new wharf, and a street railroad to Hampton is much talked about.

Our miscalled post office is a reproach to our beautiful fort and surroundings. Occasionally one thousand people are at the Hygeia Hotel at the same time, and getting, at a low estimate, five pieces of mail matter daily each; all these, besides our large population mail, have to be assorted in a few old pigeon holes in a room about ten feet square.

B. B.

FORT MAGINNIS, M. T.

THE *Argus* of Jan. 20 says:

The most enjoyable social affair for many a day was at the bachelors' on Friday evening. Readings, music, and a match in orthography were the features. Col. Smith read entertaining extracts from the Spoopendyke Papers. Dr. Gray, Lieuts. Tranbe, Waters, Macdonald, and Dr. Stone also gave readings or speeches. The spelling match was won by Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Stone, Capt. Wagner, and Lieut. Cushman, who insisted that "Cat" should be begun with a large "K." The light fantastic toes tripped into the wee sma' hours of the morning. Mrs. Smith has cards out for next Friday evening.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

A brilliant gathering of the officers and ladies of the garrison of Washington Barracks took place Wednesday, Feb. 2, at the quarters of Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d Art., to witness the marriage ceremony of their daughter, Henrietta, to Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, 3d Art., now on duty at Fort Monroe, Va. The wedding guests assembled in the parlors a little before 2 o'clock, and promptly at that hour, the priest, Rev. Father Logan, of St. Domonic's, took his post, and to the sweet music of Mendelssohn's Wedding March by the orchestra of the 3d Artillery, led by Prof. Ihnenfeldt, the bride and groom entered the room—the former on the arm of her father, and the latter escorting the mother of the fair bride. Prefacing the ceremony with a few impressive and appropriate remarks, the reverend father performed the usual marriage service of the Church. The flow of congratulations and conversation followed, and a goodly feast of goodly cheer, with sparkling wine and sparkling wit, kept all as merry as the marriage bell. The feast of good things enjoyed, Gen. Gibson called the guests to order and said:

"As the oldest friend of the fair bride and as the colonel of the regiment of the happy bridegroom, the pleasant duty devolves upon me to propose the health of the bride and groom. May Candlemas Day, as holy day and wedding day, ever be to them a red-letter day in the calendar of their lives, and whatever its skies may portend of bright or gloomy weather, may it ever bring to them the sunshine of joy and happiness together; and on the altars of their home and hearth, may its candles, bright and blest, brightly shine with the light of love forever."

The sentiment was felicitously and feelingly received, and pleasantly responded to by the gallant groom and by Gen. E. R. Warner, the elderly bachelor of the regiment.

The bride looked charmingly in her travelling costume, and her sweet face was alternately wreathed in smiles or bathed in tears. The costumes of the ladies present were tasteful and elegant; and merry hearts made every countenance alike lovely and cheerful.

Besides the guests from the garrison there were Mrs. Cunningham, sister of the bride, from Fort Lewis, Col.; Misses Livingston, from Fort Warren, Mass., Randolph, from Syracuse, N. Y., and La Cooke, from Washington—guests of the commanding officer; Mrs. and Miss Newton and Mrs. Coryell from Washington; Mrs. Holder from New York; Gen. E. R. Warner from Fort McHenry, Baltimore; Lieuts. Waite and Hancock from Fort Monroe. Of the society of the garrison there were Gen. and H. G. Gibson, their two daughters and youngest son; Dr. and Mrs. Wolverton; Col. and Mrs. L. C. Bainbridge and their daughter; Major J. G. Turnbull; Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Wilcox; Major and Mrs. F. W. Hess; Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Mount; Capt. and Mrs. Chase; Lieut. and Mrs. R. D. Potts; Col. and Mrs. J. B. Eaton; Lieut. and Mrs. Sedgwick Pratt; Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Davis and their son and daughter; Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. C. Hoskins; Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Myers; Lieuts. B. H. Randolph, H. R. Lemly, C. B. Satterlee, C. H. Bennett, Louis Ostheim and J. D. Barrette.

At 3.30 P. M., the happy pair left the Barracks, with the usual shower of rice and shoes following their departure from the door, for the Baltimore and Potomac Depot, to spend a portion of their honeymoon in the city of New York.

The monthly inspection of the troops took place this morning at 10 o'clock, under the command of Maj. Edmund C. Bainbridge, 3d Art.

Gallery practice commenced here this month and will be continued every day until further orders, from 9 to 12 A. M.

A series of hops have been given by the officers and ladies every week during the winter, and the men have given a number of entertainments which have contributed towards making life enjoyable here.

On the evening of Jan. 27, the "3d Artillery Dramatic Troupe," of this post, presented the amusing military drama, in six acts, entitled "Foiled, or a Struggle for Life and Liberty," with the following cast of characters: Ralph Evans, H. Patterson; Hugh Bosworth, A. Hoffman; Wm. Steuben, G. E. Clark; Rich. Slater, Theo. Sevenhuysen; Joe Hicketts, Geo. Friedman; Jack Swinger, Samuel Eopolucci; Sol Nipper, Wm. D Green; Officer of the Day, E. McLarney, Charlotte Evans, Miss Annie M. Clifford; Bercky Buckheart, Miss Maggie Burns; Mrs. Evans, Miss F. A. Bunnell; Child, Lilly Funk. The music by the 3d Artillery band, under the leadership of Prof. Ihnenfeldt, was of that uniform excellence for which its productions are so justly noted. Immediately after the performance the floor was cleared for dancing.

OLD LANG SYNE.

SAD ACCIDENT AT FORT PORTER.

THE Buffalo *Express* of Feb. 2 gives the sad particulars of a fatal accident which has brought desolation to the household of one of our Army officers, Lieut. Chas. Hay, 23d Inf., stationed at Fort Porter, N. Y. It appears that on last Sunday afternoon the child was in charge of a servant girl, who was playing ball with him in an enclosed court in the rear of the house occupied by Lieut. Hay. The servant's attention was first called to the fact that some accident had happened, by a cry of pain from the little one, which she first attributed to a bruise he might have received in play. But on examining him she found him foaming at the mouth and in evident distress. The cause could not at once be ascertained, and the post surgeon was called in, and after careful diagnosis pronounced it a case of corrosive poisoning.

The child's mouth was blistered and the throat to the epiglottis was inflamed and swollen, and the opening to the windpipe almost closed. The ravages of the poison were plainly visible on examination, and caused intensest suffering. The tissues were quite corroded and cauterized by some acid poison which was judged to be hydrate of potash, or concentrated lye. The infant lingered in agony until the following evening when death ensued. The case was hopeless from the first. The funeral was held on Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Surg. Davis on Monday called in one of the ablest local practitioners of Buffalo, who concurred with him in the diagnosis of poisoning from lye, or some similar substance. How the child obtained it is not clearly known, though it is surmised that a crystal may have been left on the back porch after washing, and there found by the little one. To put it in his mouth would be a natural action for a child, and the attempt to swallow it when the burning taste became unbearable would naturally follow.

OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of Jan. 29 says:

Major Burt, of Fort Robinson, was in the city this week.... Col. Merriam, of Fort Laramie, is in the city. He is the inventor of a new knapsack, which is being tested by the Army authorities....The Department of the Platte for the last target year stands No. 1 in the Army. Dakota has always been first, but this year they move to No. 2....An effort is being made by E. P. Roggen, Lieut. E. S. Dudley, and H. A. Babcock, of Lincoln, to secure the passage of a soldier registry law in the Legislature of all persons now living in the State who served in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, or the Civil War....The officers' school for instruction in tactics and other branches of military duty at the fort is well attended. Gen. Wheaton takes charge of the class in person....Gen. and Mrs. Hawkins entertained a dinner party last evening....Mrs. Ulio, wife of Capt. James Ulio, 2d Inf., returned unexpectedly from Spokane Falls, whither she had gone to visit her parents. Her health was poorly, which led

her to shorten her stay....Under the favorable direction of Mrs. Major Brown the young folks of the garrison, augmented by above two score of the friends and schoolmates of Mrs. Brown's daughter from town, spent a delightful afternoon at the post hall last Saturday.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

TO THE SEVENTH CAVALRY.

SEVENTH! you are gallant soldiers,
And as poets take the cake,
May the change you glory over
Soon occur for your dear sake.

May your "snow-plumed guardian angel,"
With its icy axe in hand,
Bring you down to sunny Texas,
To the charming Rio Grande!

Though your romance be as brilliant
As your poet's brightest dream,
You will find a rude awakening,
When you strike the muddy stream.

May you scatter all the outlaws
Who abide along its banks,
Come! come quickly and relieve us,
You shall have our warmest thanks!

C. B. C., 8TH CAVALRY.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

THE Presidio County *News* of Jan. 25 says:

At this post a total of thirty-one men have been attending the evening school thus far this year, and are generally earnest in the matter, and doing well in their studies.... Lieut. W. C. McFarland, 16th Inf., and family returned Wednesday... Lieut. J. F. Simpson, 3d Cav., expects to go away to-morrow on six months' sick leave....Mrs. Lieut. J. W. Heard, 3d Cav., left Wednesday for New York, where she will spend sometime visiting friends....Capt. J. C. Thompson continues steadily to improve in health, and expects soon to go to Hot Springs, Ark., accompanied by Mrs. Thompson. Their little folks left this week for St. Louis, the old home of Mrs. Thompson, under care of their grandmama... The organization of the Good Templar Lodge on Monday evening was in every regard a pronounced success. It was effected with forty-three members.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Lewis, Col., for, while a sentinel, allowing a military convict to escape, the reviewing authority, Gen. O. B Wilcox, says: "The court admitted, notwithstanding the objection of the prisoner, oral evidence to be given of an offence committed about three years before. While such evidence might have been admitted in rebuttal had the prisoner attempted to set up in evidence his previous good conduct as a sentinel, its admission for the prosecution in the absence of such action by the defence is disapproved. Subject to these remarks the proceedings are approved."

In the case of Private W. J. Neff, Troop H, 5th Cav., tried at Fort Riley, for "lying out of quarters, absence without leave," etc., the reviewing authority, General O. B. Wilcox, says: "The plea in bar of trial to so much of the specification as alleges restoration to duty without trial for the offence of desertion was not well taken. There was no actual or constructive pardon set forth in the order; the charges were simply withdrawn on the consideration imposed by the regulations. While it would be manifestly improper to try a soldier for desertion after such restoration, the prisoner was not called upon in this instance to plead to the offence. A matter of record was simply set forth, and of this record the court should have taken notice. The statute of limitations does not apply to such proof of record. The practice of alleging previous record in military charges is a well established one. G. O. No. 41, A. G. O., series of 1886, simply changes the procedure as to previous trials and convictions. The action of the court sustaining the prisoner's plea is therefore disapproved (G. O. No. 3, Department Missouri, 1887.)

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SENATOR MANDERSON'S bill (S. 3119), although much needed in justice to the officers of the Army, may only be "a feeler," like his bill requiring examination of the line officers before promotion. However that may be, I am afraid that it has no chance, simply because of its discrimination in favor of the officer against the enlisted man of the Army; the officer being allowed to retire after twenty-five years' service, while the enlisted man must have served thirty years. While there are no sound reasons for any discrimination in favor of the officer, there are none why the enlisted man should be favored against the officer in this respect, as is now the case under the present retiring laws, an officer having to serve forty years before he is retired upon his own application, while the enlisted man is now retired after thirty years' service.

It is difficult to assign good reasons for any discrimination in favor of either party; in equity both officers and enlisted men should fare alike in this respect. They have encountered the rigors and hardships of a four years' war together, they are feeling the ill effects of the war alike, and they ought to be favored alike. Could Senator Manderson's bill be so modified as to put equally deserving men, no matter what their rank, upon equal footings, there could be no question as to its chances of passing, if Congress wishes to do the fair thing by the officers. It is questionable if many officers would care to avail themselves of the privilege should the bill pass, yet it would assure them that they could do so whenever their duties bear too heavy upon their war worn shoulders and gray hairs.

CROSS CANNON.

THE following was published in the German papers some years ago, but as it may be new to some of the readers of the JOURNAL, it is reproduced for their amusement:

On the morning of an eclipse of the sun, Captain von S——, of the — Fusileers, issued the following verbal order to his company through his 1st sergeant, to be communicated to the men after morning parade: "This afternoon a solar eclipse will take place. At 3 o'clock the whole company will parade in the barrack yard. Fatigue caps and jackets. I shall explain the eclipse to the men. Should it rain they will assemble in the drill shed." The 1st sergeant having set down his commanding officer's instructions in writing, as he had understood them, formed the company into a hollow square at the conclusion of the morning drill, and read his version of the order to them, thus: "This afternoon a solar eclipse will take place in the barrack yard, by order of the Captain, and will be attended by the whole company in fatigue jackets and caps. The Captain will conduct the eclipse in person. Should it rain the eclipse will take place in the drill shed."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at St. Thomas Jan. 18.

The prospective cruise is given as follows: Bermuda, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Curacoa, Cartagena, Aspinwall, Port Cortez Cienfuegos, Kingston, Santiago, Nipa, Neuvitas, Matanzas, Havana, Key West, returning to Fortress Monroe about May 1. All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived January 16, at Key West, Fla.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Reported by cable to have arrived at Aden, Arabia, Jan. 26.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Sailed from Montevideo for Maldonado Dec. 11. All well. Intended to sail for ports on South coast of South America and the Faulkland Islands, and to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo Nov. 13.

European Station—R.-Admi. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 2, 1887. Expects to remain there till early in Spring.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at Sierra Leone, Africa, Jan. 28, 1887. Will remain probably to middle of March.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, went into commission at Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 15, 1887.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 14.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was to sail from Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 29, for Panama.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. It has not been decided when she will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Bombay, Dec. 6.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 17.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 28.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Hong Kong, Dec. 29.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 10.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Reported by cable to have sailed for for New York from Maderia, Jan. 18.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Dec. 29,

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent as follows: Up to Feb. 10, by Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about that date. Address care of U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, between Feb. 10 and March 1. Address care U. S. Consul, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard, having her machinery overhauled.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York. Will remain for several weeks.

The steering gear of the *Dolphin* was slightly disarranged during her recent trip to New York. Several weeks will be required to repair the damage.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. Expects to go on a trial trip shortly, after receiving all her armament.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C. Commander Yates Stirling has been ordered to command on Jan. 31.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed in about two months. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about March 1. It is not known at present where she will be ordered. She was taken out of Dry Dock Feb. 2.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Senate Naval Committee has submitted a favorable report on the bill appropriating $5,000 for the improvement of the Naval Hospital park at Portsmouth, Va.

PREPARATIONS for work on the Panama Canal continue on an extensive scale, and it is hoped before the end of the dry season some part of the canal will be put to practical use.

COMMODORE KIMBERLY and Capt. McCann were before the Naval Examining Board on Thursday for examination for promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral and Commodore, respectively.

THE Board of Inspection will inspect the *Richmond* at New York about the middle of this month, and the *Thetis* a few weeks later. The *Ossipee* will be surveyed by the board as soon as she arrives at New York.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the City Council of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against the proposed reorganization of the Boston Navy-yard, were presented in the Senate on Tuesday and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A BOARD of officers, of which Naval Constructor Hichborn is chairman, is investigating the origin of the fire at the Washington Navy-yard. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and possibly due to the recent discharges.

THE President having approved the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the U. S. S. *Ashuelot* on the Chinese Station, those interested will now be enabled to receive their long-delayed compensation for clothing and other effects destroyed in the line of duty.

A CORRESPONDENT of the San Francisco *News Letter*, writing from Mare Island, states that there are at least 1,000 Chinamen employed in the United States Navy, which fact, in view of the hostility to the Mongolian race, exhibited in the legislation of the American Congress, he thinks is a curious anomaly.

THE Washington *Critic* says: "There has been a series of dynamite experiments at the navy-yard here, conducted with the greatest secrecy far almost three months, which are significant. A prominent scientist came here from the West in November, and asked to be permitted to conduct certain experiments at the navy-yard, for the purpose of perfecting a dynamite cartridge which could be used in ordinary ordnance and his cannon. He was promptly received with open arms, and given the entry to the Navy-yard. Since that time experiments have been progressing very satisfactorily, and it is said the developments will be brought to the attention of Congress. The cartridges are for use in all kinds of guns, mortars and side arms, besides upon rams. The Secretary of the Navy has secured the exclusive use of the invention for this Government."

THE Bureau of Yards and Docks has ordered that work be commenced on the dry dock at New York. It is expected that six months will be required to put the dock in good condition.

THE Steel Board, Commander R. D. Evans, president, dissolved on Wednesday, the officers being assigned to their posts as inspectors of steel by Commander Evans assuming general direction. The inspectors during their consultations as a board arranged all the details to be observed in the inspection of metal. Lieut.-Comdr. S. W. Very, Lieut. W. C. Cowles, and Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin have been appointed inspectors of steel for the new cruisers under the direction of Comdr. Evans.

AN exhibition of the Cunningham line rocket, intended to be used in place of mortars for carrying life lines to stranded and ship-wrecked vessels, was given at the Arsenal Grounds, Washington, Jan. 31 Supervising Inspector-General Dumont and a large delegation of steam vessel inspectors, Commodore Nicholson, and Capt. Craven of the Navy, and a dozen or more Congressmen witnessed the exhibition. Several rockets were fired over the 600 and 800 and 1,000 yard ranges with precision and accuracy.

As a result of the consideration of the various bills looking to the construction of new naval vessels the sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs has drafted a bill, which was adopted by the full committee on Friday, providing for the construction of two steel cruisers of 4,000 tons burden of the *Newark* type, at a cost, exclusive of armament, of not more than $1,300,000 each; to be equipped with the best type of modern engines, boilers, and machinery; four steel gunboats of 1,700 tons displacement, patterned after gunboat No. 1, at a cost, exclusive of armor, of not more than $525,000 each; one cruising steel torpedo boat of not more than 150 nor less than 135 feet in length, to have a maximum speed of not less than 24 knots per hour, tested over a Government knot course, and capable of steaming at the rate of 20 knots an hour for six consecutive hours with armament and coal for sea service, to cost not more than $100,000, and to be completed within 12 months after the signing of the contract. The bill appropriates $2,400,000 to begin the work.

THE dynamite war vessel to be constructed at Cramp and Son's shipyard here will not be a seagoing vessel. She is intended solely for harbor defence. The model of the boat will follow as closely as possible that of El Destruidor, built by J. and G. Thompson, of Clyde Bank, on the Clyde, for the Spanish government. El Destruidor is one of the latest built torpedo boats. In addition to the seven rapid firing guns wanted on the Spanish vessel the dynamite gunboat will have three dynamite guns. This fact will necessitate the building of a vessel far superior to El Destruidor, which carries but 40 tons, as the weight of the dynamite guns, with accumulators, reservoirs and other appliances, will be about 120 tons, to which must be added about ten tons weight of machine guns. El Destruidor is about 200 feet in length, has 25 feet beam and a depth of 13 feet. She is built of high tension galvanized steel, which will also be used in the American vessel. The Spanish vessel is calculated to steam about 20 knots an hour, has 39 watertight compartments and is of about 400 tons displacement. The contract for the dynamite gunboat, which is not yet signed, requires a speed of 20 knots. The dynamite gunboat will be completed in eight months' time.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JAN. 28.—Lieutenant Frank W. Nichols to the Receiving Ship New Hampshire.

Lieutenant John C. Irvine and Ensign Richard Henderson to the Receiving Ship Franklin.

JAN. 29.—Gunner John G. Foster to the Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Mass.

Sailmaker Charles C. Freeman to the Receiving Ship Minnesota.

JAN. 31.—Commander R. D. Evans to duty as Inspector of Steel for the new cruisers.

Lieutenant-Commanders S. W. Very and W. C. Cowles and Lieutenant J. H. C. Coffin as inspectors of steel for the new cruisers under the direction of Commander Evans.

Boatswain Charles Miller to equipment duty at the Boston Navy-yard.

FEB. 2.—Lieutenant E. P. Wood to instruction in ordnance, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Ensign John E. Craven to duty at the branch hydrographic office, New York.

Boatswain Charles Miller to the Navy yard, New York, Feb. 15.

Detached.

JAN. 29.—Lieutenant Gustavus C. Hanus and Ensign George R. French from the Coast Survey and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner T. Bascom Watkins from the Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.

FEB. 2.—Commander E. C. Merriman detached from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to equipment duty at the Boston Navy-yard.

Ensign J. H. Rohrbacker from the Naval Observatory and ordered to special duty with Commander Evans.

Boatswain J. B. Aikin from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to equipment department, Boston Navy-yard.

Board of Examination.

Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Strong, Sailmakers Chas. E. Tallman and W. J. Burke are appointed a board to convene Feb. 15 at Boston, to examine candidates for appointment of foreman sailmaker, foreman galley maker, and master blacksmith of Equipment yard, Boston.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending February 3, 1887:

John Peterson, ordinary seaman, died Jan. 21 at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Philip C. Johnson, commodore, died Jan. 28 at Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

John Thomas Jackson, private marine, attached to U. S. S Yantic, died Jan. 25 at Marine Hospital Key West, Fla.

Charles Sumner McClain, ensign, died Jan. 11 at Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Newell, beneficiary, died Jan. 31 at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARINE CORPS.

JAN. 28.—Major George Porter Houston, granted leave of absence for one month from Feb. 2, 1887.

FEB. 1.—2d Lieutenant Wm. H. Stayton, leave of absence and order to League Island Barracks, dated Jan. 25, revoked, and ordered to report for temporary duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 2, 1887.

THE german given on Friday evening was certainly a brilliant social success. It was believed in Annapolis that the second class of cadets had undertaken more than they could successfully carry out, and the first class men claimed that it was a reflection on their capability of entertaining. It has always been customary for the second class to give an entertainment of some description, usually a masquerade or a minstrel show. The first class claimed that the second class should not have departed from this line of entertainment, while the second class claimed the right to select their own entertaiment.

As a result, the first class "boycotted" the whole affair, only one member attending. As it was seventy-five couples were in attendance, including an unusually large number of society people from Washington, Baltimore, and other cities. The decorations were exceedingly pretty, the receiving stand being especially handsome. The guests were received by Mrs. Captain Sampson and Cadet Hubbard; as this was Mrs. Sampson's first appearance at any entertainment in the yard the second class felt jubilant over her presence. The favor table was, however, the centre of attraction, lit with fairy lamps and covered with favors of every description. So many favors had been presented by friends and well wishers of the class that every figure danced was a favor figure. The music was all new, and was rendered in fine style by the Academy's orchestra. The figures were new and unique, and everything passed off smoothly.

Much of the success was, undoubtedly, due to the ladies of the yard, who aided the cadets in their preparations. There were four leaders, who led with their partners. Cadets Benham, Marble, Hayward, and Bassett, with the Misses Sampson, Seaman, Littell, and Baker.

Among the senior officers present were Capt. Sampson, escorting Mrs. Radcliffe—a cousin of Mrs. Cleveland—who is visiting with Mrs. Sampson; Capt. Huntington and wife, Comdr. Harrington, with Mrs. Harrington, and Miss Smithers; Comdr. Schouler and wife. The costumes were elegant, and the room during the execution of the figures was a beautiful sight. Among the visitors were Miss Schley, of Washington, accompanied by Miss Littell; the Misses Meade, of Washington; Miss Seaman, with Mrs. Commodore Benham, of Staten Island; Miss Snowden, of New York; Miss Heap and Miss Baker, of Washington, both visitors of the Misses Sampson; Miss Price, of Baltimore; Miss Long of New York; the Misses Clayton and Stewart, of West River, Md.; the Misses McFarland, Porter, Montague, Mann, Taylor, and Brooks, of Washington. Nearly all the married officers were present and the society people of Annapolis were well represented. Most of the cadets were of the second class, but a large number of third class men were in attendance. Cadet Durell, captain of the fourth company, was the only first class man present.

As a social event, the german was a decided success, and the 2d class are to be congratulated upon their taste in decorations, their energy in carrying through, against opposition, so elaborate an affair, and their faculty for forming friends. The favors were extremely handsome, many being hand painted by ladies in the yard. One of the features was the class cry and "taps," when the '88 figure had been danced.

The gymnasium was again crowded on Saturday evening by guests and lookers-on, in attendance at the semi-annual ball. As this is the second largest hop of the year, it was well attended and was one of the finest hops ever given in the old gymnasium. The 1st class had devoted nearly all the day to overseeing the work of decorating and, as a consequence, the room was as handsome as could be wished or expected. One of the ornaments was "Farewell to Math," with a difficult problem in applied mathematics, drawn in ribbon, just above it.

It is doubtful if all the fair sex knew exactly what the complicated diagram represented. During the evening couples might have been seen walking in the corridors and standing in shady corners—perhaps the cadets were explaining the doubtful figure.

Nearly all those present at the german were at the ball and as the room was crowded, others must have swelled the ranks. The visitors were received by Mrs. Lieut. Barnett and Cadet Burrage.

The last of the semi-annual examinations was completed on Friday and since that time the bulletin boards have been watched by careful eyes. All the marks have not, as yet, been published, but it is plain that there will be a large number who will certainly be dropped, and a larger number who must trust to the tender mercies of the Academic Board. The 4th class will lose more than any other, but the 2d class will lose from eight to ten members, several having already resigned. The 1st class with fourteen men "warned," will not lose over two at the utmost. Several additions have been made to the list of those cadets deprived of all privileges and stationed on the *Santee*; those sent down a month ago for "Frenching" have not been released and begin to fear a long confinement. This is the first instance where cadets have been kept on the *Santee* longer than a month for this offence.

A recent order from the Superintendent abolishes the old demerit and conduct grade system and establishes one on a more just basis. Formerly a cadet could fall four grades in a day and yet, with a perfect record, could only rise in four months. Now a cadet is granted privileges according to his behavior for the preceding month. Moreover, a cadet who was unsatisfactory in his studies, was put in the fourth grade; now conduct grades are unaffected by studies. There will henceforth be three grades instead of four and the number of demerits limiting each grade has also been altered.

On Monday at 1 P. M., Mrs. Lieut. Comdr. Walker, who has been dangerously ill for some time, died. Mr. Walker has the sympathy of the entire Yard in his bereavement. Mrs. Walker was a favorite with all and her loss will be felt throughout the Yard and city of Annapolis. She leaves two children.

The quarters occupied by Lieut. C. R. Miles have been freed from quarantine restrictions and are being renovated. Lieut. Miles has returned to duty. Mrs. Lieut. Miller is confined to her bed, having severely sprained her knee; it is reported that she will not recover sufficiently to walk for many weeks. The excitement of the semi-annual week has completely disappeared, drills and recitations are resumed and the usual quiet of a new term has begun.

COAST SURVEY.

THE United States coast survey steamer, *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., commanding, completed receiving a new boiler at Spedden and McClymont's works, Baltimore, Jan. 25, and will coal previous to starting for New York. It is expected that she will receive a new main deck at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which will detain her there till April. If nothing occurs to order the *Gedney* elsewhere, she will return to Baltimore in the spring to make a survey of the harbor under the direction of the Coast Survey.

REVENUE MARINE.

An appropriation of $60,000 for the construction of a revenue steamer for duty on the southern coast has been added by the Senate to the provision in the Sundry Civil bill for the expenses of the Revenue Cutter Service.

URGING THAT OUR COASTS BE DEFENDED.

THE New York Produce Exchange held a meeting last Saturday to urge the subject of coast defence upon the attention of Congress. Wm. Magee, President of the Exchange, presided, and speeches were made by Forrest H. Parker, ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, Alex. C. Orr, F. L. Palmer, late of the British Navy, and Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A Mr. Palmer stated that for harbor defence there were necessary vessels of the most powerful type, a large number of gunboats of great beam, and such armor as would protect one great gun, torpedoes of all kinds, shore batteries, and a thoroughly organized volunteer artillery and torpedo corps. The harbor required three lines of defence, but the outermost defence should be impregnable. If the enemy got inside the third line of defence the city was lost. If it succeeded in passing the second line the city was lost If it passed the first line the city was lost.

A prominent provision merchant groaned and muttered: "Then we're lost anyhow."

Lieut. Zalinski devoted the greater part of his remarks to explaining the efficiency as a means of defence of his pneumatic dynamite torpedo gun. He explained its workings and exhibited a seven foot cartridge which everybody hoped was not loaded. The meeting broke up in a very warlike frame of mind after passing unanimously the following resolutions:

Whereas, We are assured by competent authority, and believe, that our coastwise defences are not in a condition to successfully cope with modern ordnance and armored war vessels, and

Whereas, It appears to us that any delay in meeting this emergency is criminal negligence, therefore

Resolved, That the New York Produce Exchange respectfully but urgently requests Congress to authorize the expenditures of such sums as shall, in the opinion of competent authority, place the Harbor of New York and all other important seaports in a state of complete defence, and also

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress with a request that they urge immediate action by that body.

The following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Trade of Reading, Pa., favoring the Wiard and Haskell gun inventions and recommending a reorganization of the Army Ordnance Department, was presented in the Senate on Tuesday by Mr. Cameron and referred to the Senate Committee on Ordnance and War ships:

Whereas, It is highly necessary that our seacoasts and harbors be placed in a condition to successfully resist foreign invasion, and that our ships and forts be armed with guns capable of answering and silencing those of foreign nations;

Be it resolved, That we urge upon Congress to speedily pass such laws as shall enable the manufacturers of these guns to have a fair official test of their merits, so that if they are equal in performance to what is claimed for them they can at once be adopted and our seacoasts adequately armed.

Resolved, That an investigation of the methods of the Bureau of Ordnance be at once begun, to the end that the parties who, through jealousy of civilian inventors, or from whatever motive, have been guilty of disobedience of the laws and of thwarting the will of Congress, may be removed, and the bureau reorganized, so that it shall perform its duties impartially and with an eye single to the good of the country.

At a meeting of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, Capt. Ambrose Snow, of the Committee to develop information upon the efficiency of ordnance for national defence, reported that in Washington the other day he was impressed by the fact that members of Congress were of the opinion that our coast was in a helpless condition. He attended a meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations. The members seemed to have the impression that the Ordnance Department was acting as a hindrance to them. The extended report of Capt. Snow's Committee, presented at the last meeting, was submitted, and was adopted. The Committee was instructed to consider the whole subject of harbor defences, two members being added to it.

(From the Real Estate Record and Guide.)

Owing to the absence of Chairman Charles Buek of the Legislative Committee of the Real Estate Exchange, Col. W. C. Church was chosen as chairman *pro tem.* at last Tuesday's meeting of the committee.

In behalf of the Committee on Sea Coast Defences (consisting of Messrs. W. C. Church, D. G. Croly and Elliott Roosevelt) Mr. Croly reported that the committee requested the Exchange to authorize it to memorialize Congress on the subject. The proposed memorial would not deal with any specific recommendations other than the advisability of immediately ordering the construction of large ordnance to cope with foreign guns, but would simply call the attention of Congress to the utter lack of defence against any naval power, even though the attacking country be so insignificant as Chili. The committee announced that it had but little hope of Congress taking any united action upon the matter during the present session, but hoped that some pronounced action might be taken at the next session. It also reported upon the desirability of holding a meeting in the interim, at which the leading men of the city should publicly express their views upon the subject, and further called attention to the advisability of the Governors of Northern States following the precedent of the Governors of the South Atlantic States in the shape of a conference regarding this matter.

The report of the committee was accepted, its request granted, and the committee continued in power.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg At Washington, D. C.

The Fish Hawk, Mate James A. Smith, comdg. At Baltimore, Md.

The Altyon, Wm. Hamlin, com. dg. At Baltimore, Md.

The Grampus, J. W. Collins, com dg. At Gloucester, Mass.

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LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING THE NAVY.

THE late decisions of the Supreme Court in the cases of Symonds, Philbrick and Rockwell, appealed by the Government from the Court of Claims, having excited considerable interest in naval circles, our correspondent has obtained from Messrs. John Paul Jones and Robert B. Lewis, counsel in the three cases, the following statement of the points involved, and the probable effect of the decisions:

In the Symonds case the broad question was whether the Secretary of the Navy could, by executive order, change the pay of an officer without changing his station or duties. The court held that he could not. Symonds was Executive Officer of the training ship *New Hampshire*, anchored in Narragansett Bay. Up to August 1, 1882, her officers received sea pay. On that date, an order of Secretary Chandler was issued stating that she would no longer be regarded as in commission for sea service, but not changing her situation or complement or the duties of her officers. Thereafter they only received shore pay.

The law (Sec. 1556, R. S.,) gives officers on duty "at sea" higher pay than when on shore duty or leave, and provides (Sec. 1571) that no service shall be regarded as sea service but that performed "at sea, under the orders of a Department, and in vessels employed by authority of law." It was admitted by Government counsel that the waters of Narragansett Bay came within the definition of "the sea" as laid down by the admiralty courts. But they contended that the words "under the orders of a Department" gave the head of the Department power to determine what was, and what was not, sea service. The court, on the contrary, held that the facts must determine the pay of the officer under the law, and not the Secretary's order. By this rule, counsel for the officers interested are now preparing to test the question whether officers attached to receiving ships, monitors in the James River, and vessels under like conditions are entitled to sea pay.

In the Philbrick case two questions were involved, viz.; 1. The legality of an order of Secretary Welles, issued in 1866, granting officers 33⅓ per cent. (or in some cases 20 per cent.) additional pay as commutation for fuel, lights and quarters, and 2. Whether, if the legality of such order was originally doubtful, it had not been too long acquiesced in by the accounting officers to permit them now to deduct the amounts received under it in settling claims of officers arising out of recent legislation. By the act of March 3, 1835, all allowances beyond the pay fixed therein were prohibited to naval officers, (except for mileage). The act of April 17, 1866, repealed this prohibition so far as it related to allowances for fuel, lights, and quarters; whereupon Secretary Welles fixed a commutation for such allowances at a percentage on the pay of officers as above stated, which commutation continued to be paid until the pay act of July, 1870, now in force was passed, again prohibiting such allowances.

In settling Philbrick's claim for longevity pay under act of March 3, 1883, Comptroller Upton deducted the amount the claimant had received from 1866 to 1870 under Secretary Welles's order, which he held to have been illegal. The court ruled that the order was originally legal and authorized by the act of April 17, 1866, and gave judgment for the amount deducted. The result of this decision is that officers now making claims of any kind will not have them offset by deductions of pay received by them twenty years ago, but to recover amounts deducted by Comptroller Upton officers will be obliged to go into court.

The Rockwell case involved a minor question under what is called the longevity pay clause of the 1st section of the naval appropriation act of March 3, 1883, the main question in which (i. e., whether it was retroactive) was decided three years ago by the Court of Claims in the Hawkins and Jordan cases noticed at the time in the JOURNAL. In those cases no appeal was taken and the Treasury Department has since proceeded with the settlement of claims. Numerous collateral questions have, however, arisen, such as: whether the law applied to retired officers, (settled affirmatively by the Court of Claims in Bradbury's case without appeal); and whether it authorized officers to count for longevity pay service in the Marine Corps, (decided affirmatively by the Court of Claims in Dunn's case, now pending an appeal in the Supreme Court).

In Rockwell's case the point was which was "the lowest grade having graduated pay held by the officer since last entering the Navy," upon which grade the law directed the time of all previous services to be credited.

Rockwell had served as Master, Lieutenant and Lieut.-Commander in the Volunteer Navy and afterwards held the same grades successively in the Regular Navy. None of these grades had graduated pay attached to them until the pay act of July 15, 1870, was passed, giving such graduated pay to all of them. But at that time Rockwell had been promoted from Master to Lieutenant in the Regular Navy. The Comptroller held that the credit for his prior service must go on the grade of Master, as that grade had graduated pay when the act of 1883 was passed, although not when the officer held it. The Court, however, ruled that the credit must be computed on the first grade which the claimant held which had graduated pay at the time he held it, viz., lieutenant. Various other questions may yet arise in the construction of this act necessitating litigation, but what they will becannot now be anticipated.

THE *Standard*, edited by HENRY GEORGE, favors us with its opinion on the subject of military establishments, as follows:

American workingmen ought to set their faces like flint against any attempt to rivet upon them the burdens of armaments. If the United States goes into the policy of building ironclads and erecting steel forts, the result will be to largely increase the class of professional fighting men maintained in idleness, whose influence and whose strength can always be counted on by the Government as against the people—a class who by their education and sympathies learn to look upon the Government as one thing and the people another.

Instead of increasing our standing Army and standing Navy, the policy of American workingmen ought to be not only to gradually reduce what we already have, but to completely change their character. Annapolis and West Point are simply the training schools of aristocrats, and in the distinction between the enlisted man and the commissioned officer we preserve a distinction of the kind that grew up in Europe when it was held that the noble was born to command and the serf to obey. In whatever army or navy we have, the commissioned officers ought to be taken from the men, and the treatment of both be that of American citizens, differing only in the responsibility of the positions they hold in the service of a nation whose cardinal principle it is that all citizens stand upon a footing of absolute equality. Under our present un-American system, the nation is saddled with the maintenance of a horde of officers who hold like leeches to a service that not only yields them good pay for little work, but gives them an aristocratic distinction, while the treatment of enlisted men is such that they run away so fast that it is even proposed to brand them like galley slaves in order to keep them in the service.

It is obvious that what these gentlemen really want is the disbandment of every organized force that can be relied upon to accept the laws as they stand and enforce them, without regard to the opinion of their wisdom which may be held by lawbreakers. They turn against the Regular Army the

popular prejudice against military establishments, and insist that the organized National Guard is not the militia of the Constitution. We observe that General WINGATE has taken the trouble to argue this point with them in a letter addressed to the last number of Mr. GEORGE'S paper. It is a waste of his valuable time, for "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law." What is really wanted by these gentlemen is the practical recognition of the state of war which one of their representatives, MARTIN IRONS, declares already exists, and entitles rioters and anarchists to recognition as belligerents, with the concession to them of the right not only to make war, but to make war in defiance of all the well-established and universally recognized principles which govern in time of war. If it were true in any sense that military men desired to establish a despotism of the sword, they would recognize in the teachers of incendiary doctrines their most efficient allies, for they are striving to bring about a condition of things in which the trained soldier always has had, and always will have the advantage.

THE N. Y. *Herald* quotes Mr. C. H. CRAMP as saying:

I should say, as I always have said in statements before the Naval Committee and elsewhere, that I do not think it is the province of Congress to design naval vessels, nor to scheme them, as we say in the business; not even to indicate their dimensions, much less to fix limitations upon their cost. The true and business-like way, so far as Congress is concerned, is simply to make a lump appropriation each year to enable the President to strengthen the naval forces of the country, and then leave it for the Secretary of the Navy, guided by the opinions of his professional staff, to determine the types, classes, armaments, speeds, etc., of the vessels to be built. That is my general answer to your questions. However, I do not see any reasonable prospect that Congress will attempt to break itself of the bad habit it has gotten into of trying to design ships in committee or on the floor. I suppose the country must continue to put up with that.

The idea that shipbuilding is a lost art in this country is absurd. I do not know of anybody outside of the free traders in Congress, and a small group of "English-you-know" officers in the Navy Department, who preach such a doctrine. Within the last three years our firm has built the two fastest steam yachts in the world. I do not say this in self-glorification. It is a well-known fact. The *Atalanta* and the *Peerless* are the fastest steam yachts afloat. Nobody on either side of the ocean disputes that. If the Government of the United States had offered us the same inducements to build cruisers that Jay Gould and Mr. Harkness, of Cleveland, did to build yachts, we would have built for it the fastest cruisers in the world. That is all there is to be said about it."

This is sound and sensible, and is in accordance with the position we have always maintained here. We have had quite enough of Boards and Committees of Congress, but must stumble along as best we can until the country is cured of its misplaced confidence in them. The subject of providing coast defences is befogged in the same way. Let Congress entrust to some one man, say the Lieutenant General, the duty of developing a plan of coast defence, and we will guarantee that we shall see our way clear to sensible action. A moderate amount should be put at his disposal for clerical service and the like, so that he may not be hampered by want of means to gather together and co-ordinate the information already at his disposal in various reports in the archives of the War Department and elsewhere.

COMMANDING officers of posts are directed in General Orders No. 18, series of 1868, "to set apart such suitable public lands as may be available for company or post gardens, for the cultivation and production of vegetables, and to cause the same to be properly cared for." At all posts there is land enough, and to spare, for a flower-garden, and if company or post commanders were allowed to make requisition upon the Subsistence Department for a few flower-seeds it would result in the increased beauty of the surroundings of the garrison. The expense would be small because the tools and implements authorized in the order—a paragraph of which has been quoted above—could be used in the flower-gardens. If an order were sent for flower-seeds accompanying the order for the authorized garden-seeds the additional cost would be so insignificant as to be unappreciable. To obviate the difficulty of disatisfaction felt by many enlisted men regarding extra duty it is recommended that only such men as may be willing to do so be detailed to cultivate the flower-gardens, and that the families of officers be given the opportunity to indulge in the study of floriculture. Many ladies are fond of gardening, but it is very difficult now for them to indulge the passion for flowers in our Army garrisons. Of course anyone in or out of the Army may purchase flower-seeds, but as the post fund is used for the purchase of similar things why should not a little go towards this great factor in the beauty of the garrison? If shade trees can be bought out of the post fund, flower-seeds may perhaps be included in the designation of "garden-seeds," the purchase of which is authorized by regulation.

THE inquiry is often made as to what duty the various Navy officers perform who receive assignments to the National Museum and Smithsonian Institution. Investigation developes the fact that the greater part of their time there is spent in acquiring a knowledge of subjects which will be of use hereafter. For instance: An officer has a taste for natural history—birds, say—but as this branch of science does not receive marked attention at the Naval Academy, he finds his desires far in advance of his capacity, so a course of instruction is prepared of such scope that all its points can be thoroughly acquired in a comparatively short time, and the young officer begins a cruise well equipped for the acquisition of natural history notes, specimens, etc., in a way to really increase the sum total of human knowledge. From the experience of the National Museum it seems that the most difficult objects for the non-professional collector to get are the common, useful and ordinary objects with which a traveller comes in contact. Of rare things, curios, etc., the store is rapidly increasing; but for useful, valuable objects, such as show the every-day life of a people, and which are of educational value, the Museum has to depend upon collectors specially distributed over the world. A trained observer on board each ship in commission would be of great and increasing value, both for the Service and for the Museum.

THE promoters of the bill for the consolidation of the naval bureaus have been successful in getting it before the House, but its opponents have been strong enough to prevent action upon it. Considerable sensation was caused on Monday by Mr. HERBERT'S reading a letter addressed to Mr. HEWITT, in which the writer says that "a very powerful and influential body of naval officers and their friends, is strong enough to hold the balance of power in any case of important action in either House or Senate, and he (the Secretary) cannot afford to force them into a position of positive antagonism." How much there is in this talk we cannot say, but it is clear that there is one thing the Secretary of the Navy cannot afford to do—that is allow his action to be controlled by a cabal of any sort. It takes a new Secretary a long while to become a complete master of the situation in which he finds himself, and by the time he begins to understand it thoroughly his term of office expires. This was the case with the much abused Mr. CHANDLER, and had the unwritten law of political administration permitted of his continuance in office, we should before this have seen some changes that would have benefited a service, which is far too much under the control of cliques of one sort or another. Every naval officer knows this to be the fact, but the remedy for it is not easy to find. One step in the right direction would be the appointment of an assistant secretary, who should, in some form or another, be secured a permanent tenure of office, but this is difficult of accomplishment. Yet we can never have competent naval administration without having the Department under the direction of some man who thoroughly understands all the influences, secret and open, that would control naval administration, and who is, at the same time, independent of them all. But this is an idea difficult, if not impossible of realization.

REFERRING to our remarks upon discipline in the Army a correspondent favors us with the following statement, showing nearly the proportion of trials by general and garrison courts-martial in the different Army divisions and departments, based upon the per cent. of strength of command:

Department of the Platte	78 per cent.
Department of the Columbia	70 per cent.
Division of the Atlantic	67 per cent.
Department of the Dakota	62 per cent.
Department of Texas	58 per cent.
Department of Missouri	54 per cent.
Department of California	46 per cent.

In Arizona the percentage was thirty, but the troops in this department were in the field and occupied. "Why this difference?" asks our correspondent. "Certainly," he says, "it cannot be claimed that the Department of the Missouri or of California has a better class of men. Nor, on the other hand, will it be admitted that the departments showing a greater number of trials are in a better state of discipline, or that their officers hold more rigidly to the requirements of discipline. It is certainly a question hard to determine, but I am of the opinion that the multiplication of trials may be prevented by giving more personal attention to the enlisted men and establishing stronger bonds of sympathy between them and their officers. A little unselfish word in the way of kindly advice to, and friendly interest in the enlisted man will prevent many breaches of discipline which multiply trials, besides establishing a bond of union between the men and their officers which, as history shows, will result in their following them to the imminent deadly breach and obeying their commands with cheerful alacrity."

ON the principle that "misery loves company," we may read with satisfaction this confession of weakness which we find in the London *News*: "Assume that an alliance between France, Russia and Italy enabled their fleets to enter the Clyde, the Medway, or the Mersey, it cannot be pretended that we have any fortifications to stop them. We are riding, in short, at single anchor upon our naval supremacy, and, if that failed us, even for a week, several of our great cities would lie as helplessly in face of an enemy's guns as New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Chicago. The same may be said of Melbourne and Sydney, of Montreal and Quebec, of Cape Town and Port Natal, of Calcutta and Bombay." But this naval supremacy means a good deal and we haven't even that to console ourselves with. Our only reliance is upon a child-like confidence—which has no warrant in experience—that we shall be permitted to do pretty much as we please and not be called to account for what we do—"so long as the heart's right," as the thieving deacon said in the story. Our possibility of quick adaptation to new circumstances is a further reliance, but war in these days may prove too quick even for our capacity for prompt action when once aroused.

A MUCH-NEEDED consideration of an important question connected with the U. S. Navy has been committed to a Board, composed of Captains Ramsay and Farquhar and Naval Constructor Hichborn, which is charged with the selection of a suitable type of life-boat for naval purposes. This is a move in the right direction, for naval vessels are, as a general thing, almost totally unprovided with proper appliances for the safety of crew and officers in the event of wreck. From the known ability of the members of the Board, it is fair to assume that this report will be an exhaustive and valuable document, and that in the near future "Life-boat Drill" will take its place alongside of "Rigging in the Dinghy," and "Abandoning Ship." Our attention has been called to a life-boat which has been invented by a gentleman in New York which strikes us as being in advance of anything yet made. As soon as it is secured by patent it will be presented to the Board for their consideration.

A CORRESPONDENT advocates the establishment of regimental schools of instruction for non-commissioned officers, the graduates of which are to be promoted to vacancies in the non commissioned grades as they occur, no matter whether a change of company be caused thereby, etc. This is in the line of *regimental* promotion for non-coms. which we have repeatedly advocated as being for the benefit of the Service. Our correspondent says: "The great object of these appointments from graduates of the school is to break up the existing familiarity between privates and non-commissioned officers which at the present time prevails with few exceptions throughout the entire Army." In some armies such familiarity, off duty as well as on, would speedily end in the breaking of the non-commissioned officer, and captains of companies are especially careful to guard against this unmilitary action. A little strictness in this regard would undoubtedly prove of benefit.

BISMARCK'S recent utterances in the Reichstag evidently suit the London *Daily Telegraph*, for that paper says: "We hold that in the unrivalled military strength of Germany lies the most solid and trustworthy guarantee for the maintenance of the general peace that is so urgently desired and required by this country, as well as by the more civilized and intelligent Continental nations—foremost among them Germany herself. BISMARCK may be heartily congratulated by others than his fellow-countrymen upon having stated his case—which is also that of European tranquillity—with a straightforwardness and vigor that leave no room for misapprehension."

CARLYLE tells the story of the Bernburg regiment at the battle of Liegnitz, fought in 1760. This regiment, despite superhuman efforts to hold its own against overwhelming numbers, had suffered a serious reverse at the siege of Dresden, and FREDERICK the Great, indignant at its conduct, expressed his displeasure by docking the officers' cocked hats of their silver-lace trimmings. Under this infliction the regiment, for some weeks, suffered tortures of mortification and remorse. At Liegnitz the opportunity presented itself of wiping out the stigma affixed to the corps by a King not always over-just in his anger; and the Bernburgers fought so desperately that, at the close of the day, FREDERICK rode up to them on the battlefield, told them that "all should be forgotten and washed out," and restored to them the hat trimmings of which he had previously deprived them. Whereupon, CARLYLE tells us, a peal of sound went out from "the ecstatic throat and heart of that poor regiment," which had lost half its numbers in the fierce effort to reinstate itself in the good opinion of its stern master. This story is used by the London *Telegraph* in a recent article to illustrate the importance to armies of regimental badges of honor and other symbolical distinctions displayed upon colors and uniforms. The English Army, the *Telegraph* says—and the remark applies equally to our own Army—is rarely "en evidence" in its native land; to the civilian its very uniforms are unfamiliar objects; its badges of honor are not "understanded of the people," and therefore fail to attract public attention when an occasion is afforded for their display. As a nation we lack that keen, unflagging sympathy for military men and institutions which is felt for them by the denizens of realms wherein compulsory army service obtains. In well nigh every continental empire and kingdom the average civilian takes as deep an interest in military matters as the actual soldier serving in the ranks; for the former, in ten cases out of twelve, has been what the latter is, what his father was before him, and what his sons will assuredly be in their turn when they shall arrive at the age of manhood.

SOME of our readers may remember the Colonel of an Indiana regiment, whose quaint testimony in the Stanley-Hazen Court-martial occasioned so much amusement. It is told of this same colonel, that on one occasion charges, with over one hundred specifications, were preferred against him. The charges were preferred by a German doctor, whom he had been chaffing. As the surgeon's mastery of English was not complete, nor his knowledge of Court-martial forms, the charges were corrected by the Brigade Commander, General Hazen. One of the charges was that of lying, and one of the innumerable specifications alleged that on some occasion the colonel questioned the doctor's statement that the scenery of the Rhine was the finest in the world, and declared that it did not compare with that of the Hudson. Being asked whether he had ever seen the Rhine, he replied that he knew it thoroughly, as he had once sailed up it in the U. S. frigate *Niagara*, from its mouth to its source, "which statement was untrue, for it is well known that the Rhine is not navigable for vessels of the size of the U. S. frigate *Niagara*." Another specification alleged that the colonel, in reply to the doctor's assertion that the German women were the most intelligent and well educated in the world, declared that they did not compare with the American girls, asserting that he was in constant correspondence with a girl in an Indiana town, and that the letters were all written in Latin and Greek. That the simple German could not understand these specimens of American humor is not strange, but it seems incredible that General Hazen could have assisted in formulating charges based upon them, though we are assured that this is the fact. The trial which followed is described as being "as good as a circus"—several times better indeed. The building in which it was held was crowded long before the hour fixed for the session of the court, and platforms were erected outside, and occupied with eager spectators anxious to catch through the open windows some hint of the performance going on within. We do not know the result, but possibly some of our readers may recall further particulars of this famous Court-martial.

"IT is one of the characteristics of the English nation," says the San Francisco *Report*, "that it may be crowded back almost to the wall, as though it had lost all its old-time pugnacity and resolution till just the moment when its enemy thinks final conquest has been attained. Then, of a sudden, it rouses in an astonishing manner and shows itself in all its old bulldog ferocity and tenacity. England has shown again and again that, no matter what sentiment its ministers may talk or philanthropy its orators may boast of and enjoin, when its commercial empire is endangered it is as fiery as France, as ruthless as Russia, as grimly determined as Germany. There is not much difference between the Englishman of 1886 and his grandfather or great-grandfather of 1801, and he would for similar reasons probably be as prompt in bombarding Constantinople now as he was in bombarding Copenhagen then."

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENT No. 35, 49th Congress, 1st Session, just published by the Public Printer, contains the report of Major F. H. Parker, Ordnance Department, on the "tests of iron and steel and other material for industrial purposes" made with the U. S. testing machine at the Watertown Arsenal during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. The report for 1885 has been transmitted to the Senate, but will probably not be in print for at least a year.

Engineering News publishes an excellent likeness of Mr. Wm. E. Worthen, who was elected President of the American Society of Civil Engineers at its annual meeting, held in New York week before last. The *News* gives the statistics of the growth of this society, comparing it with that of the Institution of Civil Engineers, to show that in twenty years the membership of the American Society, which is now 1,019, will equal the present membership of the English Society, which is 5,100. The membership of the English Society was 256 in 1836 and 1,339 in 1866, twenty years ago.

THE London *Daily Telegraph*, referring to the article on "Our Defenceless Coasts," contributed to *Scribner's Magazine* by Captain F. V. Greene, late Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, commends it to the attention of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, after an analysis of the main points of the article, says: "There is not a line in Capt. Greene's thoughtful and exhaustive essay which every Englishman—and under that name we include all who owe allegiance to her Majesty—will not be the better for reading, marking, and inwardly digesting."

2D LIEUT. CHAS. L. POTTER, 5th Cavalry, has been transferred to the vacant 2d lieutenancy in the Engineer Corps, thereby making the chances one less for the star graduates of this year.

SURG. JOS. HUGG will be ordered to appear before the Retiring Board shortly.

CHIEF ENGINEER G. W. MAGEE, U. S. N., has been admitted to the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs.

LIEUT. R. D. WALSHE, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was acquitted by the court-martial at Washington Barracks, before which he was recently tried. The order was published on Friday.

CAPTAIN H. B. ROMEYN, 5th Infantry, and Mrs. Romeyn and Mrs. Miller, wife of Lieut. S. W. Miller, 5th Infantry, of Fort Keogh, took an active part in a Japanese Napkin Sociable recently held at the Presbyterian Church, Miles City. The singing of the captain and the ladies was much applauded.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. J. C. Fremont, Jr.; P. A. Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, Commander W. C. Wise, Lieut. W. H. Everett, Ensign R. Henderson, Lieut. Commander Felix McCurley, Lieut. W. H. Emory, Jr.; Boatswain Chas. Miller, Chaplain A. A. McAlister, Ensign John E. Craven, Commander Gilbert C. Wiltse, Asst. Engineer F. C. Bieg, Rear Admiral A. K. Hughes.

OF 140 enlisted men now on duty at the office of the Chief Signal Officer, 128 have petitioned Congress to transfer the bureau to the Department of Agricultural Labor. The remaining 12 are printers, who refuse to join in the petition, fearing lest the transfer should result in their work being given to the Public Printer.

SAYS an exchange: "Show us a man that always keeps his subscription well paid up, and we will show you a man that will pick music from a harp in the eternal summerland of song."

GENERAL VERDY, Von Moltke's first adjutant during the Franco Prussian war in 1870, has been appointed Governor of Strasburg.

THE AMBLER TABLET.

THE Ambler tablet has been on exhibition for the past month, in connection with the annual exhibit of the Salmagundi Club, in 23d Street, New York, and has attracted great attention as a work of rare artistic merit, which does equal credit to the good taste of the committee having the matter in charge, and the skill of the artists, Messrs. Joseph Lauber and Charles R. Lamb, of New York. The tablet is a long parallelogram of bronze, 5ft. and 3½ft., and the three features of the design are: first, an excellent likeness of Dr. Ambler, three-quarters size, in profile, which occupies the most prominent position on the tablet; next a representation of the memorable scene in the history of the *Jeannette* Expedition, which occurred in camp on the morning of Oct. 9, 1881, when the doctor declined to leave his sick. These are arranged in a parallelogram below the oval medallion. Finally, on either side of the framework of the border are inscriptions in decorative lettering, giving Dr. Ambler's name and rank—with the legend, "*duty stronger than love of life.*" A happy touch in the arrangement is shown by the northern peribelion light, which is arranged in a long low curve, binding together into one artistic unit these three separate features of the design. The border is a simple yet dignified treatment with classic detail, the acanthus-leaf design being received at the corners. The whole bronze is received within a very simple yet massive frame of oak, which in its curved section carries the eye from the wall up to the tablet itself. In the color scheme the treatment has been a dull bronze, which is rich and deep in effect, the oak being treated in finish so as to harmonize and agree perfectly with the metal. In the entire conception and execution of this memorial, the aim has been to secure in the result something individual, characteristic and personal; in other words, a memorial which will suggest not only the personality of Dr. Ambler, but also his profession and his heroic discharge of duty. The sculptor, having been aided by the personal criticisms of those who were Dr. Ambler's companions, has been able to embody in his work those points of accurate detail as to camp and dress which aid so materially in making the historical part of the tablet truthful and correct.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery, held at Philadelphia, Feb. 2, the following were balloted for: Major Harrison Allen, formerly Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army; Capt. E. F. Barker, U. S. V.; Capt. E. H. Bryan, U. S. V.; Lieut. A. Booz, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. M. Butler, U. S. V.; Capt. J. M. Clapp, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. G. Croxton, U. S. V.; Col. J. H. Clark, U. S. V.; Capt. J. J. Cooper, U. S. V.; Major J. H. Cryer, U. S. V.; Lieut. H. R. Jones, U. S. A., retired; Lieut. B. F. Jennings, U. S. V.; Major J. Lockhart, U. S. V.; Major W. F. Randolph, 5th U. S. Art.; Capt. A. C. Reinoehl, U. S. V.; Gen. Theo. Runyon, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. E. Reilley, U. S. V.; Capt. Thomas Williams, Jr., formerly of the 5th U. S. Art.; Messrs. Dalton Dorr, W. H. Hutt, Spencer Meade, S. W. Mitchell and N. S. Bosbyshell. It is needless to say this commandery is in a most flourishing condition.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, held Feb. 2, the following were balloted for: Surgeon J. B. Whiting, U. S. V.; Surgeon H. Pheller, U. S. V., and Gen. G. C. Ginty, U. S. V. Companion Haight read a paper entitled "A Private's Experience at the First Battle of Bull Run."

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, held at Minneapolis, Feb. 2, the following were balloted for: Col. C. G. Edwards, U. S. V.; Lieut. R. L. Moore, U. S. V.; Col. James Compton, U. S. V.; Francis Webb Seeley, formerly Captain 4th U. S. Artillery, and Surgeon C. N. Hewitt, U. S. V. Major G. W. Baird, U. S. A., has been transferred to the Massachusetts Commandery. After the business meeting General E. C. Mason, U. S. A., read an interesting paper entitled "Recollections of a Short Campaign."

The roll of commanderies, with a total membership of each Oct. 31 last, is as follows:

Pennsylvania, 576; Recorder, Col. J. P. Nicholson, 139 South 7th street, Philadelphia.

New York, 573; Recorder, Capt. E. R. Van Winkle, 202 Broadway, New York City.

Maine, 71; Recorder; Lieut. E. M. Rand, 93 Exchange street, Portland.

Massachusetts, 573; Recorder, Col. A. A. Rand, 19 Milk street, Boston.

California, 487; Recorder, Col. W. R. Smedberg, 310 California street, San Francisco.

Wisconsin, 136; Recorder, Mr. Chandler P. Chapman, 200 Langdon street, Madison.

Illinois, 241; Recorder, Col. C. W. Davis, P. O. box 5429 Chicago.

District of Columbia, 351; Recorder, Gen. A. Ordway, 1429 New York Avenue, Washington.

Ohio, 434; Recorder, Lieut. A. H. Matton, Cincinnati.

Michigan, 116; Recorder, Major G. W. Chandler, No. 2 Merritt Block, Detroit.

Minnesota, 112; Recorder, Major G. E. White, 89 Western avenue, St. Paul.

Oregon, 38; Recorder, Capt. G. E. Conklin, P. O. Box 773, Portland.

Missouri, 82; Recorder, Capt. W. R. Hodges, 304 N. 8th street, St. Louis.

Nebraska, 79; Recorder, Major J. M. Brown, Fort Omaha.

Kansas, 94; Recorder, Capt. M. H. Insley, Leavenworth.

Iowa, 20; Recorder, Major H. Sherman, Des Moines.

THE *Republique Francaise* publishes a despatch from Suez which says that in the battles between the Abyssinians and the Italians near Massowah on Jan. 25 and 26, the Abyssinians captured all the guns of the Italians; that of the 480 Italians in the fights not more than 50 escaped, and that the Italians have evacuated all their advanced positions, and the Abyssinians have carried the first line of the Italian entrenchments around Massowah. The latter success, it is stated, was achieved by the Abyssinians on the 27th of January, the day after the destruction of the Italian forces in the field, and the latest intelligence received indicated that it was doubtful whether the Italians would be able to hold out at Massowah until the arrival of reinforcements. Great excitement has been created at Rome by this news, and active measures are being taken to provide reinforcements.

A COMMITTEE, consisting of Major-Generals Sir Evelyn Wood, Henry Brackenbury, E. H. Clive, Colonels Sir Baker Russell, Walker (Scots Guards), H. P. Pearson, Lieut.-Col. Coke, and others, has just reported in England on the question as to which system should be preferred: (1) magazine rifle as a permanent arrangement; (2) magazine removable by an armorer; (3) magazine attachable by soldier when ordered. The matter was freely discussed and settled in one sitting, at which it was decided that the magazine rifle as a permanent arrangement (system No. 1) had certain tactical advantages over the other two.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

FOLLOWING is the Naval Appropriation Bill as it was reported to the House from the Naval Committee on Tuesday. The provisos are given in full, and the text of the appropriation for the increase of the Navy:

Pay of Navy	$7,000,000
Pay miscellaneous	205,000
Contingent Navy	7,000
Bureau of Navigation	107,500
Bureau of Ordnance	262,542

For procuring, producing, preserving and handling ordnance material; for the armament of ships; for fuel, tools, material, and labor to be used in the general work of the Ordnance Department; for furniture at magazines, at the ordnance dock, New York, and at the naval ordnance battery proving ground, $120,400; of which sum, $20,400, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purchase and completion of three steel-cast, rough-bored and turned, six-inch, high-power rifle cannon, of domestic manufacture, one of which shall be of Bessemer steel, one of open-hearth steel, and one of crucible steel: *Provided*, That the castings for said cannon shall not be paid for until the cannon shall have been completed and have successfully stood the statutory test required by the act of July 26, 1886, entitled "An act making appropriation for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes."

Equipment and Recruiting	649,125
Maintenance and Construction, Yards and Docks	190,000
Two Timber Docks, each not less than 480 ft. long to be located at such Navy-yards as the Secretary may indicate	1,100,000
Rebuilding wharves and floating gate, Boston Yard	56,000
R. Rd. extension and engine-house, Norfolk	20,000
Cistern, Mare Island	46,364
Repairs and Preservation, Yards and Docks	450,000
Erection Naval Observatory	60,000
Civil Establishment, Yards and Docks	5,749
Naval Asylum	63,167
Medicine and Surgery	127,500
Naval Hospital and Sanitarium	50,000
Provisions and Clothing	1,211,000
Construction and Repair	922,700

Provided, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of Naval officers, shall exceed twenty per centum of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of a new ship of the same size and like material: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall deprive the Secretary of the Navy of the authority to order repairs of ships damaged in foreign waters or on the high seas, so far as may be necessary to bring them home: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall sell the *New York*, under the laws and regulations applicable to the sale of condemned property in the Navy Department: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may employ and pay out of appropriations for new ships such additional draughtsmen on the designs therefor as may be necessary.

Steam Engineering	692,700
Marine Corps	872,936
Naval Academy	293,830

The course of study of naval cadets at the Naval Academy is hereby changed from six years to four years; and the Academic Board of the Naval Academy shall, on or before the 30th of September in each year, separate the first class of naval cadets into two divisions, in the proportion which the aggregate number of vacancies occurring in the preceding fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of June, in the lowest grades of commissioned officers of the line corps of the Navy and Marine Corps, shall bear to the number of vacancies occurring during the same period in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy; and the cadets so assigned to the first division of the first class shall thereafter pursue a course of study arranged to fit them for service in the line corps of the Navy, and the cadets so assigned to the second division of the first class shall thereafter pursue a separate course of study arranged to fit them for service in the Engineer Corps of the Navy, and the cadets shall thereafter, and until graduation, take rank by merit with those in the same division, according to the merit marks of the four years' course; and the two divisions of the first class shall be graduated at the end of the four years' course; and from the graduates of the first division appointments shall be made hereafter as it shall be necessary to fill vacancies in the lowest grades of commissioned officers of the line corps of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the vacancies in the lowest grade of the commissioned officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, shall be filled in like manner by appointments from the graduates of the second division: *Provided*, That no greater number of appointments into the said lowest grades of commissioned officers shall be made each year than shall equal the number of vacancies which shall have occurred in the same grades during the preceding fiscal year, such appointments to be made from the graduates of the year at the conclusion of their four years' course, in the order of merit, as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy; the assignment to the various corps to be made by the Secretary of the Navy, upon the recommendation of the Academic Board; but nothing herein contained shall reduce the number of appointments from such graduates below ten in each year, of which three shall be appointed to the Engineer Corps.

Provided, further, That from the class which graduated at the end of four years in June, 1885, there shall be appointed, in like manner, but after a final graduating examination upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, as many as shall equal the total number of vacancies in the lowest grades of commissioned officers of the several corps occurring in the year ending June 30, 1887, and that from the class which graduates at the end of the four years' course in June, 1886, there shall be appointed in like manner, but after a final graduating examination, as at the end of the present six years' course, upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, as many as shall equal the total number of vacancies in the lowest grades of the commissioned officers of the several corps occurring in the year ending June 30, 1887; and if there be a surplus of graduates in any year, those who do not receive such appointments to the said lowest grades of the Navy and Marine Corps shall be given a certificate of graduation and an honorable discharge; and those cadets who shall be honorably discharged from and out of the classes which completed the four years' course in the years 1885 and 1886 shall be given one year's sea pay, as now provided by law for naval cadets so discharged after the six years' course, and the said one year's pay shall not be given hereafter to other graduates of the four years' course; and if the number of vacancies in the lowest grades aforesaid occurring in any year shall be greater than the number of graduates of that year, the surplus vacancies shall be filled from the graduates of following years as they shall become available; and all parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby repealed; and this act shall apply to the class of naval cadets which shall complete the four years' course in June, 1887, and the appointments from that class to the lowest grades of commissioned officers of the Navy shall equal the number of vacancies which shall have occurred in the year ending June 30, 1887; and the act of August 5th, 1882, is hereby amended in so far as it conflicts herewith.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

For expenditure towards the construction and completion (exclusive of armament) of the five double-turreted monitors, the four vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, and the vessels authorized by the act of Aug. 3, 1886, $2,500,000.

Vessels and Monitors.—Towards procuring the armament of the vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, of the vessels authorized by Sec. 1 and 2 of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, of the unfinished monitors mentioned in Sec. 3 of the same act, and of the Miantonomoh, $2,128 362.

Towards procuring, testing and delivering the armor for the vessels authorized by Sec. 1 of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, and of the unfinished monitors mentioned in Sec. 3 of the same act, $4,000,000.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the recommendation contained in the report of the Naval Board, Capt. J. A. Howell, president, dated June 5, 1886, and purchase one pneumatic gun carriage and necessary attachments, $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the weight, space and conditions of working to be agreed upon between the Department and the company.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to make such transfers of the appropriations made by this act from one bureau to another as may become necessary by reason of any change in existing law, or by reason of any order by the Secretary transferring authority from one bureau to another, and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to transfer, by written order, any material purchased for any bureau in the Navy Department to, and for use in, any other bureau.

The civil establishment provided for is as follows:

Writers.—Portsmouth, four; Boston, four; New York, three; Washington, two; Norfolk, two; Mare Island, three; Naval Ordnance Ground, Torpedo Station, Pensacola, each one.

Clerks.—New York, four; Washington, three; Portsmoush, three; Boston, three; Norfolk, six; Mare Island, three; League Island, three; Pensacola, one.

Draughtsmen.—Washington, five; Torpedo Station, one; New York, three; Mare Island, two; Norfolk, one.

Foremen.—Washington, two; Portsmouth, one; Boston, one; New York, one; League Island, one; Norfolk, one; Mare Island, two.

Copyists.—Washington, two.

Bell-ringer.—Mare Island, one.

Telegraph Operators.—Washington, one.

Chemist.—Torpedo Station, one.

Superintendent Rope Walk.—Boston, one.

Messengers.—Mare Island, four; Portsmouth, two; Boston, three; New York, four; League Island, one; Washington, one; Norfolk, four; Pensacola, one.

Pilots.—Portsmouth, one; Norfolk, one.

Quartermasters.—New York, one.

WESTERN BOATMEN DURING THE WAR.

IN an article on "Old Time Boating," which appears in the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, a western boatman, writing from St. Louis, sings the praises of the class he represents for the patriotic services rendered by them during the war. He says:

"Wherever there was danger along the water ways of the West there was found the western steamboatman. As long as the story of the war in the West is written and read, so long will the patriotism and courage of men who managed the vessels engaged in the war on the Western rivers be told. Take the history of the three wooden gunboats fitted out at Cincinnati, the first armed vessels afloat on the western waters—the *Lexington*, *Conestoga* and *Tyler*. No vessels of war ever were manned by braver or better men than they were. Among the men who were officers in the merchant marine when the war broke out and who entered the Service on these boats were John A. Duble, Jacob S. Hurd, Edward Shaw, James McCamant, William Ford, David Hiner, John Sebastian, Aaron M. Jordan, Wm. Attenborough, Thos. Cook, Samuel Goble, and many others. These men were under the eyes and orders of such U. S. Navy officers as Stembel, Phelps and Walke. These boats were intended for picket duty of the most dangerous character, and the duty was performed by every one on board in the most intelligent, courageous and satisfactory manner. The ironclads from Cincinnati were officered by the steamboatmen belonging to the merchant marine in time of peace. Among them were Robert K. Riley, James McBride, Marshall H. Ford, Isaac Gough, Samuel H. Lovejoy, John V. Johnson, Richard M. Wade, Wm. Hinton and Daniel Weaver.

"The men on the wooden gunboats went to business early, and all but one stood at their posts bravely, and that one thought he was not doing his duty at his post and sought a more dangerous one, and that desertion pointed him out as the bravest of the brave. William R. Hoel, of Cincinnati, was at the wheel of the gunboat *Lexington* at the battle of Belmont. He headed her right, ran out of the pilot-house with a rifle, and stood upon the deck as a sharpshooter and a target for the enemy. The men on the ironclad saw sights and heard for the first time big guns at Fort Henry and then again at Fort Donelson. At these places they witnessed the baptism of blood that ever after made heroes of them. Gallant things were done by the western steamboatmen. Take the cases of Hoel, who changed from his office of master on one vessel to a pilot on another that he might run a forlorn hope in getting by the batteries of Island No. 10; John V. Johnson and Horace E. Bixby, in taking the desperate chance of spiking the guns of the enemy on Island No. 10; Dan Conway and J. S. McMillan running their transports *Forest Queen* and *Silver Wave* by the batteries of Vicksburg; Sam Williamson and his companion, Tennison, in floating in a canoe through a hostile country that they might communicate with Admiral Farragut and aid in piloting his fleet up the river. These are only specimens of the Western boatmen who took the chances, and they were none the less dangerous because they were successful, and they were successful because of the good judgment of the men who undertook them. Other men gave up their lives where success was far more promising. Never again will such fleets be seen on the Western rivers as were afloat on them in war times. Every navigable stream was alive with boats and soldiers. In the fall of 1861 the Missouri, the Mississippi to Cairo, the Ohio its full length, the Kanawha, the Sandy, Kentucky and Green Rivers were taxed to their capacity to aid in the prosecution of the war on the Union side. The Arkansas, Yazoo, Red, Ouachita and White Rivers were taxed by the Confederates."

THE DOLPHIN AND ENGLISH VESSELS.

"A MARINE ENGINEER," in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, objects to Secretary Whitney's comparison of the speed of the *Dolphin* and *Atlanta* with foreign vessels. "If," he says, "our ships are to be compared with foreign ones, the comparisons should be fair. A load-draught trial should not be compared with a light-draught one; a six-hours' run should not be compared with a spurt over an eleven or a six miles course; the power produced by ordinary steaming coal should not be compared with that got from picked coal, such as the English use for trials. If the Secretary honestly desires to compare the speed of the *Atlanta* with the other vessels mentioned, let him import a few tons of the finest English coal and then send the *Atlanta* on one spurt over the measured mile in smooth water. I would also advise Mr. Whitney to be more careful in making comparisons which mislead people into believing that our ships are so much inferior to those built by other people. I understand that in the Navy Department there is a 'Bureau of Intelligence,' the supposed functions of which are to collect naval information from all over the world. If the Secretary had referred his statements to the officers of that bureau before publishing them, I believe they could have shown him his mistakes; and, perhaps, with their superior facilities, have pointed out more errors than I am able to do with the limited means at my command."

This writer quotes the report of the Belknap Board to show that the highest speed of the *Dolphin* is 15.90 knots, and her horse power 2,240, and enters into an elaborate calculation to prove that the English *Alacrity* under similar conditions can produce but 15.2 knots to 15.8 knots for the *Dolphin*, and that the *Surprise* under like conditions could show but 14.4 knots. He says: "This looks very lean indeed alongside of the 17.8 knots mentioned in the Secretary's report. The English naval authorities are evidently not very proud of the *Surprise*, for on account of her failure to make her designed speed, as I find in the English Service papers, they have decided not to put her to her intended use as an Admiralty yacht, but have fitted her up as a gunboat and assigned her to the oblivion of a foreign station. Now, if the Secretary wishes to test the comparative qualities of the *Dolphin* and the *Surprise*—and both vessels are now in commission—let him send his own despatch boat to the station where the English vessel is now serving; but let him fill her bunkers with the same quality of coal that the *Surprise* may happen to have; let the *Dolphin* leave port with her rival the first time the *Surprise* starts out for a full-speed run for a thousand miles or more, and note the result. If pools are sold on the event I want to put every cent that I can beg, borrow or steal that the *Dolphin* will leave the *Surprise* out of sight in 12 hours or less."

CASUS BELLI AGAIN.

"CASUS BELLI has been the cause of more wars than all the other foreigners in this country put together," said the driver of a Blue Island avenue car as he leaned heavily upon his brake. "Who brought on the revolution? Casus Belli. Who started the war of 1812? Same cuss. Who was it that made us fit the South in '61? Casus Belli. Who was it tried his darndest to git up a war with Mexico? Belli. I see by the mornin' paper that the same beast is figgerin' on a war with England over a mess of fish. In the country where I lived a feller named Bostwick used to go round stirrin' up fights between his neighbors. He had heaps of fun as long as it lasted, but one day late in the fall an uncle of mine and the Kendrick family squatted themselves in a brush heap, and when Bostwick came along they filled him so full of holes that he fell to pieces when they picked him up. I'm for chokin' the gizzard out of this Belli, even if he does come from Roman and Italian stock. He's got no bus'ness in a free country. He's wuss'n Satan. How old is he, anyhow?"—*Chicago Herald.*

NOT ARMY PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The enclosed, cut from the Chicago *Times* of Jan. 30th, is interesting either as a sample of the "whoppers" these Washington correspondents like to tell of "Army people," or as a specimen of the mistakes that can be made in the best regulated families:

The Misses West, daughters of the British Minister, gave a "musicale" to which only a few intimate friends were invited by word of mouth. There was no scattering of cards miscellaneously, but the young ladies went in person to ask their friends verbally, so, of course, they knew exactly who was bid and who was not. Lo and behold, however, in the midst of the entertainment entered a party of ladies, three or four in number, who were recognized as "Army people"—that is, belonging to the families of Army officers, to whom no invitations had been issued. They were greeted politely by Miss West, who asked their names and offered them seats.

After a few words with the strangers, the hostess turned aside to a friend and remarked with evident embarrassment that the new arrivals had not been asked to the "musicale," and that she was resolved to give them a broad hint that they were not wanted. She said that at a recent evening entertainment given by her father a number of uninvited people had intruded, and it had been decided that the line of toleration had been passed. Turning back to her self-invited guests, she said: "Ladies, you have evidently made some mistake; this is not my reception day; I am giving a small private entertainment to my particular friends, and under these circumstances I don't think you will care to remain."

There was no ignoring this hint, of course, so the party of uninvited, in sad and humiliated single file, disappeared through the open door to the more hospitable outer air. It was a gross outrage of the haughty English aristocracy to free America, but society applauds none the less, and it is generally expected that free America will be a little less free hereafter.

I would like to bet that if these were "Army people," they were there to make an ordinary call, in ignorance of the fact that a "musicale" was in contemplation. More likely, however, they are not "Army people" at all. STAF.

MME. MODJESKA is credited with saying that Boston is so English a city that if Queen Victoria were to become the owner of America and went there, the Bostonians would promptly welcome her and say: "Here we are; we have been waiting for you all these years, and are your ever-faithful subjects."

THE FRENCH ARMY v. THE GERMAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL tells so many anecdotes, etc., to the disparagement of the French Army that it would be nothing but fair to publish the fact that the French cavalry rescued the English at Balaklava, and without d'Allonville and his 200 men of the 4th Chasseurs, Cardigan and his 600 would not have come back from the Valley of Death. (See 2d vol. of Kinglake, who certainly is not partial on the side of France.)

The French cavalry defeated at Solferino the renowned Hungarians. What! were they third class men, the cuirassiers of Reichoffen? the dragoons of Gravelotte? and the men that at Sedan caused our great Sheridan (a connoisseur in cavalry charges) to exclaim: "Oh! the brave men: they go to charge." There also was:

> Cannon to the right of them,
> Cannon to the left of them,
> Cannon to the front of them.

Where ever has cavalry captured a fleet as the cavalry of Pichegru in Holland? Where ever has cavalry taken fortified towns as the French cavalry did in Germany in 1806? Erfurth surrendering with a prince, a field marshal, and 14,000 men, 120 cannons, to the dragoons of Milhau, and Blucher escaping at Weissensee by lying to a French general; Spandau surrendering to the hussars of Lassalle, and General Hohenlohe surrendering at Prentzlow with two princes, 16,000 infantry and 3,000 horse, forty-five flags and sixty-two horse pieces; Stettin surrendering to the same hussars of Lassalle, and the hero, Blucher, taken in his turn near Lubeck, etc., etc.; to the point that Napoleon wrote to Murat, "If your cavalry takes fortified places I will have to disband my heavy artillery."

Who doesn't remember the Duke of Brunswick before Volnay saying: "It would be a disgrace for my cavalry to draw sabres to beat these Paris cobblers; horse whips will be good enough?" and this same army recrossing the Rhine before those cobblers.

In 1870 the French were beaten by the Germans. Let us see: At Worth 45,000 French under McMahon resisted all day 147,000 Germans under the Crown Prince. The French charged the German line eleven times, each time breaking it, but always finding a fresh mass behind.

An American officer has said (published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some years ago, in answer to Gen. Hazen's book, "The School and Armies in Germany and France"): "He (Hazen) ascribes the failure of the French, the triumph of the Germans, to nothing but the difference of education, even while he himself shows that the one nation had 250,000 men or less to oppose to the 600,000 of the other. No mistake is more common, none more shallow, than to glorify victory unduly from wrong causes. Where would the boasted schools of the German have been had the advantage of numbers been reversed? Gen. Von Moltke has been praised up to the skies of late as a perfect general, but where would he have been had his been the inferior force; his enemies more than twice as numerous? When Von Moltke can take a small army, like Napoleon in 1796, and like Turenne, the terror of Germany under Louis XIV., and beat several large ones, it will be time to call him a great general."

If the French soldiers are third rate, why the dread of the Germans, the alarm of Bismarck and Von Moltke, calling for more soldiers, always pointing to France?

Frogs smothered in sauer kraut may be a good dish, but it is indigestible; the Germans are sick of it since 1870, and never will they be cured as long as Strasbourg and Metz are not disgorged.

Next spring, in all probability, they will be again face to face—the conquerors and the conquered of 1870. But this time in equal number, man for man, cannon for cannon, France may fall, but it is like lightning, that rises to strike again.

As I am an Alsatian, I ask myself, what is the German Fatherland? Is it Bismarck? No, Germany is no more, absorbed as she is by Prussia. But—

> When Bismarck, Moltke, William gone,
> No more to victory lead you on,
> Then bitter shall the waking be
> Of your united Germany!
> For ye have ta'en the Prussian's yoke,
> And you have dealt the Prussian's stroke,
> And you have licked the Prussian's hand,
> And Prussia is your Fatherland.

FRANCO-AMERICAN SOLDIER.

FORT BOWIE, A. T., Jan. 2, 1887.

RECRUITING FOR THE MEXICAN ARMY.

PALMER HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 22, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DURING my visit here on leave of absence I have read in the JOURNAL of Jan. 22 the statement of the Cheyenne *Leader*, that a colonel of the Mexican Army, who was short of men, sent fifty troopers into a Señora town and ran down thirty or forty citizens, locked them up on a bogus charge of drunkenness, and had them sentenced to serve one year in the army. Allow me to state, to the honor of the Mexican Government and army, that such a method of recruiting for the Mexican service is entirely unnecessary. There are seven convict regiments (infantry) in the Mexican Army, and convicts sentenced to short terms may, by proving former good character, be allowed to serve their terms in the army. When a number of convicts are assigned to a regiment the colonel or other commanding officer, as the case may be, sends a detachment to the jail to escort them to their regiments. This custom, no doubt, gives rise to the statement of the Cheyenne *Leader*.

EDWIN EVERHART,
Lieutenant 9th Mexican Infantry,
late Sergeant Co. A, 17th U. S. Infantry.

WIFE (head out of second-story window)—Is that you, John Smith?

Husband (at front door)—Yesh, m' dear.

Wife—Well, say chrysanthemum, or you don't get into this house to-night.

Husband (heroically)—Ch-Chran-sythemum, m' dear.

Wife (banging down the window)—Good night.—*New York Sun.*

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held on Thursday 27th, to hear the report of a committee appointed to examine a plot of ground on Staten Island that has been offered to the Association for a rifle range. For a long time there has been a strong feeling against Creedmoor on account of the high rate of fare charged by the Long Island R. R. Co., and the great amount of time required in getting to and from the range. In view of these facts, Lieut. Zalinski, who is an untiring worker, has been quietly examining several sites that might answer the purpose of a rifle range. In his report, as chairman of the committee, he stated that he had succeeded in securing the refusal of a piece of ground containing 100 acres, that he considered admirably adapted for a range, and that Mr. Wyman, on behalf of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Co., had guaranteed to sell round trip tickets for thirty cents each, and, also, to erect a station on the railroad within five minutes walk of the range, where all trains would stop. Lieut. Zalinski also stated that he had been promised several thousand dollars towards the purchase money if the Association decided to buy the property and that he thought that the balance of the money could be raised by an appeal to the public. The meeting was adjourned to Feb. 15, and meanwhile a survey of the ground will be made by a Government engineer.

THE TROUBLES IN THE THIRTEENTH NEW YORK

THE trial of 1st Lieut. Russell Benedict, of Co. H, 13th Regiment, on charges preferred by Col. Edward Fackner, was begun Friday evening, Jan. 28, at the 14th Regiment Armory, the court consisting of Col. H. W. Michell, 14th Regiment; Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, Gatling Battery, and Lieut. A. A. Thompson, Quartermaster, 23d Regiment, with Major W. W. Goodrich, Judge-Advocate. The charges are based partly on a telegram purporting to have come from Lieut. Benedict to Col. Fackner, dated Dallas, Tex., Sept. 26, 1886, and having reference to the arrest of Lieut. Wm. K. Smith, of Co. H. The message read as follows: "Unless Smith is instantly released you will force me to retaliate. Such contemptible tactics to smother opposition cannot succeed." The accused is also charged with having disobeyed orders. Lieut. Benedict did not appear personally or by counsel, but sent a letter saying that he could not come, as he was denied access to the armory where his uniform was stored. The Judge-Advocate said that if Lieut. Benedict had so desired he could have obtained his uniform; the Colonel would have given leave for the company room to be entered for that purpose. Besides, there was nothing in the Code or Regulations preventing Lieut. Benedict from appearing before the court without his uniform. The witnesses had been subpœnaed and were present, and it was for the court to say whether the trial should go on that evening. The court decided to proceed with the trial.

Testimony was taken to show the service of the charges and specifications and the receipt of the telegram and disobedience of the accused to direct orders from his colonel. Col. Fackner testified that in answer to a written request that he should meet him at the armory, Lieut. Benedict replied: "I beg leave to state that I do not recognize any right residing in you to order me to meet you at any time or place except for the performance of military duty pursuant to law." Subsequently the Colonel saw the Lieutenant and asked him if he sent the telegram and he refused to answer. On Oct. 8 the Lieutenant was placed under arrest. Col. Fackner also stated that at a meeting of the Council of Officers, after Lieut. Benedict had been placed under arrest and limited to the quarters of his company, the Lieutenant was ordered by him (the Colonel) to leave the room, which he refused to do.

CARELESS SELECTION OF OFFICERS.

MANY of those who manage to obtain commissions in the National Guard prove utterly incompetent as officers. The Inspector General's Department refers to this evil in its annual report. The ordinary observer meets with evidence of its existence in every direction. Examining Boards have so far proven ineffective guards against it. To correct this evil a different system is needed. Examining Boards, as existing at present, should be abolished, and in their stead institutions established in which those who are ambitious to obtain commissions in the National Guard could be instructed in the ordinary duties of which the average company officer should have a knowledge. The pupils should be taken from the ranks of the State troops and after successfully passing through a regular course should be provided with certificates to that effect. To this class the election of officers should be confined. This is only a rough outline suggestion, the details and particulars, the course of study, its length, etc., would have to be determined upon before the plan could be put in operation. At all events the subject is worthy of consideration and no matter in what shape put into effect it would certainly prove a more effective means of securing competent officers than the system of Examining Boards.

STREET MARCHING.

STREET marching in company front with ranks closed to 16 inches, in cadence step, properly belongs to an era long passed. But State troops still keep up the custom with a zeal worthy of a better cause. The absurdity of the custom has often been demonstrated, and there is probably no subject upon which so much criticism has been expended. The troops don't like it, but they keep it up nevertheless, because a few organizations which set the style do not feel like giving up the practice. It is 7th Regiment, you know, and to differ from that renowned organization is to court condemnation and contempt from the sisters, cousins and aunts of the National Guard. Therefore it is thought better to remain miserable by submitting to a rule long condemned by all sensible people than to become comfortable by adopting a custom reasonable and in accordance with modern military ideas. The march in closed ranks is only intended for smooth ground and not for city pavements. Even on the smoothest ground the march with ranks closed up to 16 inches causes a severe strain, particularly on the rear rank. Complaints of the sufferings of the men on such marches are heard from all sides.

Street parades generally occur in the hot season of the year. What a violation of all sanitary rules to cause men to march packed close like sardines, condemning them to breathe an atmosphere reeking with human effluvia. In the best drilled organizations the rear rank never presents a firm, solid appearance. The step is minced and uneven, and the men become nervous from constant strain. With a view to such cases the increase of distance between ranks in tactics to 32 inches on rough ground was doubtless introduced. Admitting that street parades in company front must be kept up there seems certainly no reason against the adoption of the increased distance which would obviate to a large extent the evils above enumerated. Give the men in the rear rank the chance to take a full, swinging step, to preserve a steady alignment and let them have the same opportunities to show off those of the front rank. If desired, ranks could be closed as the reviewing stand is passed.

AVAILABILITY OF THE NEW YORK GUARD.

IN response to inquiries as to the available strength of the militia in New York and Brooklyn, we avail ourselves of this statement, which we find in the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

There are in New York and Brooklyn 13 regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery. The enrolled strength of the force is, in round numbers, 8,500 officers and men. New York, 5,500; Brooklyn, 3,000. Eighty per cent., under ordinary conditions, is duty doing. Under extraordinary conditions the percentage, as experience proves, would be somewhat larger. New York has eight regiments, numbering from 450 to 1,000 members each, and two batteries of artillery. The infantry organizations are armed with Remington breech-loading rifles; one of the batteries has an armament of four Gatling or machine guns, the other a park of six rifled field guns of the Napoleon pattern. In Brooklyn there are five regiments of infantry, similarly armed, and a single battery; but in the case of the latter the organization is capable of expansion into two batteries, since it is not only equipped with four machine guns of the latest improved pattern, but it has also an armament of four 12-pound howitzers. In each of the armories occupied by these organizations there is kept constantly on hand an abundant supply of ammunition; for the artillery the necessary fixed ammunition for the machine guns, and solid shot and canister for the rifled guns and howitzers are kept in store. At the State Arsenal the reserve supply of arms is ample to equip a second force of militia at short notice, while close upon 500,000 rounds of ammunition are always at hand in its magazine.

At the sounding of a preconcerted signal, such as the ringing of 12 strokes upon the fire alarm bells of the two cities, the entire force would assemble in their armories. If needful only to call into requisition the services of one or more organizations, the employment of the telephone and the telegraph would speedily accomplish the desired result. The latter method has, on a number of occasions, been experimentally tested, and in every instance has been found to work to the fullest satisfaction.

The rank and file have been educated to the point where they are competent to deliver effective and telling fire when shooting in mass. Further than this again, the National Guard has of late years been carefully instructed in tactics specially designed for street riot duty; the education imparted at the State Camp of Instruction has made officers and men fairly familiar with the principles of "open order" formations, and the same field has given them practical insight into what is demanded of a soldier charged with the important trust of standing guard over valuable interest involving life and property. The reliability of the volunteer militia of these two cities were never greater than at the present time.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

The convention of the National Guard Association finished its business Wednesday afternoon by electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Col. Harry W. Michell, 14th Regt., Brooklyn; first vice president, Lt.-Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., 65th Regt., Buffalo; second vice president, Capt. Laurel L. Olmsted, 6th Bat., Binghamton; recording secretary, Col. Abram B. Lawrence, supernumerary, Warsaw; corresponding secretary, Major Geo. W. Collins, surgeon, 11th Regt., N. Y.; treasurer; Lt. D. Wilson, 2d Bat., New York; chaplain, Capt. Newland Maynard, 47th Regt. Capt. Henry S. Rasquin presented his report as treasurer for the past year. It showed that the receipts amounted to $907 and the disbursements to $483. The convention adopted a large number of amendments to the code of more or less importance. These related to all manner of details concerning the pay and equipment of various officers, as well as to method of discharging and re-enlisting members, etc.

Col. Scott's motion to restore the law exempting old officers from taxation was reported unfavorably by the committee. Gen. McLeer ridiculed the proposition, which was finally tabled. A proposition to increase the term of service from five to seven years was rejected. After a lengthy and stubbornly contested fight the convention decided, by a vote of 40 for to 36 against, that it was expedient that all company non-commissioned officers should be appointed instead of elected, as now. The convention took strong ground against enlisted men being detailed to brigade headquarters for signal corps or "first aid to the injured" duty, but refused to farther the proposition of General McLeer that good men discharged for the good of the service should be credited with the time already served by them. The members of the association resolved themselves into a committee of the whole to urge upon the member of the Legislature from their respective localities the necessity of appropriating $500,000 as a minimum allowance for the support of the National Guard during the current military year.

Among the propositions submitted to the convention was Col. Gaylor's, providing an allowance of $8 a year for officers who perform the required five parades during the year. A proposition for a permanent adjutant general was made, and that adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries have the rank of captain. It was also proposed that judge advocates retire when courts-martial wish to deliberate, and that four gun batteries be allowed $1,000 per year instead of $750 and $1,250 per year to six gun batteries. Col. Finkelmeier, of the 32d Regt., asked that a silver bar instead of the present bronze decoration be given to marksmen qualifying for five years and over.

General Chas. F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, was appointed chairman of a committee to be appointed by himself to select a new arm for the Guard.

Hereafter the convention will be held between the 1st and 15th of January. A reception to Gov. Hill, the brigade commanders and members of the association was given by Col. J. V. L. Pruyn.

Thirteenth N. Y.—Lieut.-Col. Edward Fackner.

THE review on the occasion of the marksman's badge presentation to the 13th, N. Y., on Monday evening, Jan. 31, was not an imposing one. The company fronts were only 12 files, which is remarkably small for an organization of this kind, nor was the passage effected with precision such as we have witnessed in this regiment on former occasions. The distances in several instances were bad, the step irregular and the whole was not a success. A number of men who had been thrown out for equalization afterwards joined the ranks for dress parade, but even this did not have the effect of giving the regiment an imposing appearance. The regiment having no Lieut.-Colonel and the Major being unavailable at present, the command of the dress parade was dele-

gated to the senior captain, W. S. Watson, who made a grand showing so far as his own bearing and commands were concerned. The dress parade, while better than the review, fell far short of being a stirring affair. Brig.-Gen. Chas. F. Robbins presented the badges in person and prefaced his action with a brief speech.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

FLUSHED with the success, especially of the 2d battalion drill of the 12th New York, described in our last week's issue, several enthusiasts prophesied that the next drill (Cos. C, F and I) on the following evening, Thursday, Jan. 27, would be the best of all. The prophets were mistaken, however. While the officers, doubtless, were as full of good intentions as those on any previous occasion, only a glance was necessary to show that the men fell as a rule short in military bearing, that the step lacked elasticity and firmness, the pieces were not handled with snap, and distances not correctly observed. The captain of Co. C on this occasion hardly achieved as good results with his own men as he did on the night previous, when he acted as an auxilary officer, with a company who were strangers to him and his methods. The captain of Co. I, who had the right, and was out for the first time in the season, did not seem to have read up well. He certainly was frequently not certain as to the correctness of his actions, would hesitate in taking his positions, delay movements, and deprive the drill of that appearance of smoothness and exactness, which can only be attained when every movement is executed with the regularity of clockwork, and everybody drops into his proper place with promptness without requiring to be prompted. The officers of the 12th in general military knowledge, standing, intelligence and appearance compare well with the best in the State service. Taking, on the contrary, the non-commissioned officers and comparing them, for instance, with those of the 22d, there is a vast difference in favor of the latter. There are exceptions in every company of the 12th, and to those we do not refer, but as a rule the non-commissioned officers neither exhibit that smartness and tidiness in their appearance, nor in their movements that alertness, which are necessary for the makeup of a soldier, and which go so far towards building up an organization. As a rule, especially the left guides were remarkably slow in coming on the line whenever the movement required it, and they were defective in the knowledge of their duties during the different wheelings, etc. The three companies were equalized into four of 12 files front, and the movements of the first portion of the drill were similar to that of those of the drill of January, for which reason we did not take specific notes. The defect of this portion of it lay not so much in actual errors, as in the irregular appearance of the whole, due more to the actions of the men than that of the officers. The colonel found it necessary to intimate to the first captain that in general alignments the captains take their places on the flanks of their companies at the command guides on the line. (Par. 405, page 170.)

The second portion of the drill was under command of Lt. Col. Heman Dowd, who began with a wheel from line into column of companies. A few pivot guides instead of standing fast, turned with their companies, which is wrong according to the principles governing wheels on fixed pivot, etc. (Par. 433 of the Tactics.) In fact it seems from that paragraph that in all wheels from line into column of subdivision, whether on the march or from a halt, the pivot guides stand fast. In a close column formation with the battalion inverted the commander of the original right company made the blunder of moving forward, but the mistake was rectified before any serious confusion resulted. Deployment on 2d company, and a break into column of fours from line by companies column left were fair, but a wheel into line by fours was executed with abominable distances. March in column of companies was good, but in wheeling into line several pivot guides neglected to stand fast. After executing fours right about in column of companies, the distances were very bad, and the same was the case after the battalion had executed several passages from battalion column of fours into company column of fours and the reverse, by the command companies column right. Right of companies rear into column was good, while a change of direction by the right flank and a deployment in double column were executed with much credit. The firings in coming into line on the right were well done collectively; individually the old fault might have been found. Double column with deployment was well done, but a reference to par. 508 will show that the command is not "on 1st division" deploy column, fours right and left march, as it was given here, but simply deploy column, etc., etc. After this several close column formations and deployments on interior companies, marches in fours, advances and retreats in line, etc., were well done, but the drill wound up with the mistake that during an about by fours in line half of the battalion executed the movement to the right and half to the left. While Col. Dowd was drilling the 1st lieutenants were in command of companies.

Fourteenth New York.—Col. Harry W. Michell.

A GOLD badge, offered by 2d Lieut. C. C. Wallace, of Co. I, 14th N. Y., to the best drilled man of the company, has been won by Private Chas. J. Painter. The judges were Adjutant Alfred B. Campbell, 1st Lieut. John H. Curran, of Co. E, and 2d Lieut. Gilbert Lloyd, of Co. E. The competition took place last week, and eight files entered.

A promenade concert, by Louis Conterno, Bandmaster, will be given at the armory Feb. 9. Co. K will have a stag racket there Feb. 16. The annual reception, review and dress parade of Co. C will take place at Schiellein's Hall, East New York, on Feb. 17. Col. Michell has issued a circular calling attention to the details of the plan of organization of the Ambulance Corps in connection with the regiments of the 2d Brigade, as arranged by the Brigade Surgeon, Major George R. Fowler, M. D. A series of eight lectures is to be given at the armory during the drill season, by the regimental surgeon and assistant surgeon, comprising practical instruction in "First Aid to the Injured," treatment of emergencies, etc. At the end of the course the three passing the best examination, whether the three men detailed from each company or volunteers, will be assigned to the Regimental Ambulance Corps for the ensuing year. All who attend the lectures and pass the examination will have conferred upon them a certificate of proficiency in rendering first aid to the injured, and will be entitled to wear a special badge at all times, by virtue of which they will be recognized in any emergency as qualified and entitled to render special aid in the absence of a physician or surgeon. Those assigned to the Ambulance Corps will wear an additional insignia upon the left arm, consisting of a red cross upon a white field. The lecture, inaugurating the regular course, was given by the Regimental Surgeon, Dr. J. Freeman Atwood, in the Veterans' Room at the armory on Friday evening, Jan. 28.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. Chas. L. Fincke.

The following letter explains itself:

STATE OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF RIFLE PRACTICE, NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1887.

The Commanding Officer, Co. I, 23d Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.:

SIR: I feel a peculiar pleasure in being able to notify you that Co. I, 23d Regiment, with a figure of merit of 80.07 per cent., stands at the head of the 2d Brigade and is entitled to a prize valued at $50. I shall be pleased to have you select such article as you think best for the purpose. You should be proud of Co. I. I have watched with great interest its advancement and the zeal and care with which they have been taught this important part of a soldier's duty. Without being invidious, I cannot but refer with commendation to the great aid which has been rendered yourself and officers and the service by Sergt. W. A. Stokes, to whom is due this slight notice of my appreciation of his efforts.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
CHARLES F. ROBBINS.

Colonel Charles L. Fincke, of the 23d New York has met with a sad bereavement through the death of his father, which occurred at Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 31.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. E. A. McAlpin.

THE battalion drill on Tuesday, Feb. 1 (four companies of twelve files each), was the first we have seen in this armory for several years. While the drill, to say the least, turned out a remarkable one, it is but fair to say that it would not be just to expect much from the regiment in the marching line, because there is hardly any room, and what little there is is divided into two compartments with half a dozen connecting arches not larger than ordinary doors. Through these the battalion has constantly to pass, leaving it at no time without obstacles, always running against something or other. Regular marching is, therefore, out of the question. We did not see the original formation, but from what was done afterwards it must have been a curious one. First came a general alignment. Lieut.-Col. A. D. Palmer, who was in command, gave his orders from the front of the battalion instead of going to the flank, according to par. 405, and directed the two general guides to face inwards, which instruction was wrong, because one should face in the direction of the flank where the colonel takes his place. The company commanders did not take their positions at the command guides on the line, but waited until the command dress, and then those in the left wing at least went to the outside flanks of their companies, which mistake was not corrected by the instructor. One captain repeated the command dress. At this point the instructor made the officers fall out and directed the 1st sergeants to march off their companies. Several of the 1st sergeants seemed to be in doubt as to whether to take their positions as leading guides, and the manœuvre was consequently awkwardly performed. Of course, the 1st sergeants acting as company commanders, the sergeants next in rank should have acted as guides. The formation which followed was no formation at all. The companies came on without regard to proper time or place, or position of the colors, nor was any attention paid to the rules governing the timing of the support.

While the next formation was a little better, yet the companies arrived raggedly, with the color company inverted. The instructor, however, announced his satisfaction, and brought the colors into place by making the color guard step to the front and dovetailing them in between the 2d and 3d companies. This was not a skillful tactical manœuvre, but we presume it answered the purpose. Why these formations were put on the shoulders of the poor sergeants is hardly clear, because the general awkwardness displayed by the officers before and after these manœuvres rather indicated that a little instruction of this kind would have been a very proper thing in their cases. When an advance in line was ordered, the two general guides in placing themselves in front first faced inward, but recovered themselves in time for the command, March. At the command colors and guides post, the commander of the 3d company came dodging out of the interval left by the color sergeant. How he came there and what he was doing there, is a mystery which no fellow can explain. After this the ranks were opened for the manual, which, by the numbers, was bad, but without the numbers, fair.

The marching we pass over without criticism, so far as the men are concerned, because they evidently did as well as they could, and loss of distance was unavoidable. It is difficult to understand what good the almost interminable rush in double time, in through one arch and out through the other, without regularity or precision, could bring about, nor is it clear whence the instructor derived his authority for putting the battalion from a mark time through the side step. We have recently said so much about the defects shown during the firings at other battalion drills, that we refrain from referring to the matter in detail, although the defects were more prominent here than at any drill witnessed elsewhere.

In order to fire to the rear, it is not tactical to give the command about-face, and thus bring the rear rank in front, as was done here. To face an organization to the rear for such purposes, the about-by-fours is prescribed in the Tactics, and should be adhered to. It was a queerly-handled and queerly-executed drill, but it demonstrated clearly that the officers sadly need to be put through a course of instruction, and that the instructor had not read up well. He, however, found occasion to congratulate the battalion on its progress over former years, and from this it seems to be a difficult matter to form an estimate as to what sort of battalion drills must have taken place in times past.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SECOND SEPARATE CO., N. Y.—CAPT. W. M. KIRBY.

THE presentation of marksmen badges to those members of the 2d Separate Company who were fortunate enough to win them at the ranges last season, occurred in the large drill room of the company's armory Tuesday night, Jan. 25, and the occasion was celebrated by an armory parade and battalion drill, Capt. W. M. Kirby in command. The company was divided into four companies of eight files front, double rank, solid, commanded by 2d Lieut. Dunning and the first, second and third duty sergeants, the first sergeants acting as adjutant with a corporal detailed for sergeant-major. The first formation was ragged, unnecessary manœuvres being gone through with by the commandants of the two left companies in bringing their commands on the line. The order to retire and reform was given and the second formation was a model of excellence, the company commandants and the guides, many of whom had never acted in such capacity before, performing their part of the ceremony without error. After a rear open order, the ceremony of badge presentation followed, the men stepping forward as their names were called and forming in six ranks, those having qualified six or more times in the first rank, the other ranks being composed of those who had qualified five, four, three, two and one times, respectively. This ceremony over, the battalion was re-formed and a drill in the manual was followed by a drill in battalion movements, wheeling of companies into column and line, from a halt and on the march, marching in column of companies with change of direction, column of fours, breaking into column of companies to the left by successive formation and to the rear from line, on right into line from column of fours, and, in fact, about all the movements that could well be executed by so large a battalion in so limited a space. All were executed in a most satisfactory manner with one or two minor exceptions, one comapny getting lost because it interpreted an order a little different from its commandant.

The parade and drill was witnessed by as many citizens as could be accommodated in the drill room.

This company with a roster of 100 has a percentage of 84.17 in marksmanship, the highest of any organization in the 4th Brigade, and is, therefore, entitled to the $50 prize offered by the Department of Rifle Practice. QUIS?

In his annual report the Inspector-General says of the inspection of this company: Present, 95 (95 per cent.); "military appearance and discipline excellent; ceremony of inspection very handsomely conducted; men very steady; drill in schools of soldier and company marked with precision and life. The company maintains its high standard in all that appertains to a first-class organization and is reliable in every way."

MILITIA ITEMS.

The 7th Regiment Veterans mustered in force at Mazzetti's on the evening of Jan. 29 to present Dr. Wm. B. Freeman, hospital steward of the command, with a gold and diamond studded cross of honor. He joined Co. F in December, 1851, and has seen continuous service since that time.

The members of Co. C, 13th N. Y., are preparing for the production of the well-known war drama "Her Atonement," the characters to be filled by members of the company.

The annual reunion of Gen. Jeremiah V. Meserole's staff, composed of those who were with him at the time he resigned the command of the 11th Brigade, took place Jan. 28, at the Brooklyn Club. Gen. John B. Woodward was the special guest of the occasion.

In Order No. 2, Col. Louis Finkelmeier, of the 32d N. Y., says: "The commanding officer of Co. G is commended for the promptness with which he forwarded all his reports and returns and for their correctness and neatness during the past year."

It is proposed that the 32d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., should march to the State Camp at Peekskill this year. The officers have been discussing the project, and are very much in favor of the march.

The fifty-fourth annual reception of the veteran, honorary and active members of the Washington Light Battery, 2d Battery, 1st Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., formerly the old Washington Gray Troop, will be held at the Cosmopolitan Hall, Broadway and 41st St., Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, 1887, at 9 o'clock. Military guests are requested to appear in uniform. The Executive Committee are Capt. Ferdinand P. Earle, Chairman; Lieut. David Wilson, Lieut. Henry L. Jordan, Lieut. George E. Pasco and Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon E. A. Bracklow.

The French and Belgian authorities have cordially granted the request of the Gate City Guard, of Atlanta, that they may appear within their respective jurisdictions in uniform. They expect to sail June 18 instead of July 2, as was at first intended. Returning they will leave Antwerp Aug. 6. In case of war with England it will be of great advantage to have so formidable a military force within striking distance of the English ports.

The 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, was reviewed at its armory, on Flatbush avenue, Monday evening, and Gen. Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of this State, awarded marksmen's badges to 173 men and officers. The Dolan and Smith medal, for special excellence, was conferred upon E. J. McEnerny, Co. G, and the Alder medal, upon Charles P. Young, of Co. B.

Col. Geo. D. Scott, of the 8th N. Y., was entertained at a banquet given him by his officers at the Hotel Dam, on Friday evening, Feb. 4. It was a feast of reason and a flow of soul and—champagne.

Co. F, 7th N. Y., will give a minstrel show at the Metropolitan Opera House, Feb. 19.

The bayonet squad of Co. C, 11th N. Y., and Co. D, 12th N. Y., have concluded to compete for a prize at the 12th Regiment Armory, March 2.

Co. B, 12th N. Y., will be inspected by Col. J. H. Jones on Feb. 11 and receive their marksman badges.

At the recent regimental delinquency court-martial of the 32d N. Y., 88 of the 161 delinquents were variously fined $1 for each non-attendance at drills and from $2 to $87 for dues. The total amount of the fines was $1,476.70.

Co. I, 8th N. Y., holds a reception at the armory on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9. The full band will be present.

The tickets for the 69th N. Y. Regimental ball on March 17 are now ready. The management this year is entirely in the hands of the men.

The 11th N. Y. will throw its post of sergeant-major open to public competition for National Guardsmen. The trial will be on Feb. 14, and Lieut.-Col. Walton, Major Jones, and Adjt. Williams will act as judges.

Col. Edward Fackner has ordered battalion drills in the 13th N. Y. as follows: Cos. A, B, and D, Feb. 7 and 14; C, H, and K, Feb. 9 and 16; E, F, G, and I, Feb. 11 and 18; B, D, H, and I, Feb. 23; A, C, E, F, and K, Feb. 25.

The 2d N. Y. Brigade shows a net loss of 57 during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1886. As it stands the organizations aggregate as follows: Headquarters, 12; 13th Regt., 606; 14th Regt., 560; 23d Regt., 699; 32d Regt., 438; 47th Regt., 458; 3d Battery, 65; 17th Sep. Co., 56. Total, 2,894.

A bill is to be introduced in the N. Y. Senate this week appropriating $50,000 for extending the 47th Armory 165 feet back towards Harrison avenue, thus giving a full depth of 288 feet, and extending the rifle range. The ground is at hand, and is included in the site as originally purchased.

ILLINOIS LABOR CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—There was a lively row in the State Labor Convention to-day when the Socialistic element proposed a protest against the establishment of a military post at Chicago, and made excitable speeches against a standing army. It brought the two contesting factions of the convention into a direct conflict, and both sides became as emphatic as circumstances would permit. Representative Rohrback, of Chicago, who occupied a seat as a delegate, indorsed the protest as an opponent of the standing army, which he considered inimical to the interests of the laboring classes, and went out of his way to say that he had had experience with soldiers and knew them to be good fellows just long enough to get money sufficient to take them from one town to another and get "full." The ex-soldiers present resented the fling as a gratuitous insult and proceeded to sit down on the labor legislator in the most pronounced and unrestrained manner. His remarks were characterized as unworthy of a gentleman, uncalled for and offensive to propriety. Several excited veterans resented the imputation and the anti-Socialistic element applauded their utterances enthusiastically. Two resolutions were introduced in the Labor Convention yesterday, which excited warm discussion. The first protesting against the verdict in the Anarchists' cases and demanding a new trial for them was decided out of order by a vote of the convention. The other resolution, which was adopted, ran as follows:

"*Whereas*, In his message to the Legislature, Gov. Oglesby says: 'The many signs of the willingness of portion of our people, especially of incorporated wealth, to impatiently demand the use of the militia in all cases of threatened or real violence, without an effort to secure the protection of the law through the civil forms provided by law is an unpleasant augury, and one to be constantly watched by the ardent friends of constitutional liberty. The fact that such incorporated wealth can command a portion of the press to malign, misrepresent and aim to intimidate any who feel it a solemn duty to execute the law by observing the law is a potent indication of no common evil;' therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we most emphatically denounce this growing tendency on the port of incorporated wealth to rely upon force for the purpose of intimidating the people as inimical to the perpetuity of our institutions and calculated to breed discontent and class hatreds, and we furthermore call upon the Legislature to investigate both the propriety and the legality of private individuals, especially the Pinkerton Detective Agency, employing and arming a mercenary force, whose sole use is to overawe workmen who may have disputes with monopolies and corporations, who, without such aid, already possess control over the means of living."

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

EFFORTS are being made to have the State establish a camp near Chicago for the 1st Brigade. There are 23 companies in Chicago, six within 30 miles, and all, save the Galena company, within 100. The officers of the National Guard Association ask an annual appropriation of $100,000—a specific appropriation of $50,000 for three purposes: Repairs, $10,000; improvement of Springfield camp, $15,000; a camp near Chicago, $25,000. For this amount a tract of 160 acres can be got in three different places on railroads, and within 30 miles of Chicago. If the ground is got, friends of the brigade will fit it up and the railroad concerned will put in permanent improvements.

NEW JERSEY.

HUNDREDS of spectators at Oakland Rink, Jersey City, Jan. 26, witnessed the dress parade, battalion drill, of the 4th Regiment, N. G., N. J., and the presentation of marksmen's badges. Gen. Spencer, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Col. Owens, the Assistant Inspector, were present, as was also the new Gun Squad of the regiment for the first time. Col. Dickinson was in command, and the line officers were all present. After the dress parade and a review by Gen. Spencer, the battalion drill was executed. Much interest was manifested in the first public drill of the Gun Squad, commanded by Lieut. Smith, Gen. Spencer felicitated the

regiment in a brief speech, and presented the marksmen's badges to the officers and privates.

The 2d N. J. Regiment Gymnasium Association has secured the services of a first-class instructor to teach the members gymnastics.

Co. D, 4th Regiment, have issued handsome invitations for their twentieth annual reception to be given at Bergen Hall, Jersey City, on Monday evening, Feb. 21.

In G. O. 8, Col. Dickinson directs the 4th Regiment to assemble for battalion drill, Feb. 8 and 23, at 8.30 P. M., at the Oakland Rink, Jersey City.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THE armory question troubles the Boston regiments as much as it does those of New York. $27,000 a year is expended on the hire of militia quarters, which are "the laughing stock of all military men who visit them." The *Herald* argues that if this sum were properly expended it would provide for the erection of two buildings for the use of military companies—one at the North End and the other at the South End. In the Charlestown district there are four companies—two of the 5th and two of the 9th Regiments. At the South End and in Roxbury there are several companies, while in the heart of the city there are several more, none of which would be inconvenienced by this plan. It is surprising, says the *Herald*, "that we have such a good military force, considering the circumstances under which they are obliged to work. Old and condemned schoolhouses and battered down buildings with narrow, miserable and dangerous stairways, and in many instances cold, damp and unhealthful halls, make up the quarters. If the standard of the militia is to be retained, such things must be speedily done away with. The Adjutant-General has done all he can to secure good armories. Let the city do something."

Col. Horace T. Rockwell, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, in his annual report, submits the following summary of the results of the year's work with respect to marksmanship:

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Number of qualifications, Sharpshooters	..	..	..	19
Number of qualifications, first class	94	36	78	121
Number of qualifications, second class	133	184	204	271
Number of qualifications, third class	233	268	362	431
Requalifications	109	156	234	317
Number qualified or requalified during the year	509	644	878	1,150
Issue of badges, all classes, aggregate	780	1,273	1,915	2,757
Marksmen in service close of year	545	795	1,058	1,442
Companies performing armory practice	51	66	66	68
Companies performing field practice	42	64	65	66
Companies entering teams, State match	37	54	56	63

"Taking the foregoing record by itself," he says, "a degree of progress is indicated greater than that recorded in any previous year. But other striking evidences of improvement are to be found in the averages of performance at the State rifle matches, in the scores at the mid-range match held for the first time this year, and in the success of the team sent to Creedmoor. On the whole, it may be said that more interest has been shown, and better results achieved, than over before."

At the recent meeting of officers of the Massachusetts militia, held at the State House, in Boston, a plan was proposed to do away with regimental bands, substituting drum corps in their stead, and allowing a brigade band of 40 or 50 pieces.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE City Troop ball, given at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on last Friday, proved the most brilliant affair of the social season. A great many officers of the Regular Army and Navy received the honor of an invitation, and with their wives and daughters added greatly to the success of the affair. Col. Ludington and Lieut. Hobbs of the Ordnance, and Gen. Merritt, of cavalry fame, wore the handsome full dress of their Service, and the manly forms of Capts. Seely and McNair, of the Navy, set off well the rather plain costume of the sons of Neptune. This, however, was compensated for by the elegant gowns of their wives, one of rich silk, and that of Mrs. Seely of superb velvet, cut en train and set off with diamond ornaments. Amidst the fashion and style of the Quaker City the Service held its own.

The committee of officers appointed to procure legislation upon the bill authorizing City Councils to appropriate $500 per annum to each company of the National Guards within the corporate limits, visited Harrisburg, Jan. 25, and met with a good reception from the Senatorial Military Committee. Col. Bonnafon, Maj. Chew and ex-Adjt.-Gen. Jas. W. Latta addressed the committee, explaining the object of the bill. The committee of Senators unanimously endorsed the project and will submit the bill to the Senate for action. These officers comprised the committee: Capt. Moore, Veteran Corps, and Lieut. Pfouts, 1st Inf.; Capts. Worman and Cunningham, 2d Inf.; Col. Bonnafon, Capt. Thompson, and Quartermaster Rogers, 3d Inf.; Maj. Chew, Battalion State Fencibles, and ex-Adjt.-Gen. Latta.

The State Fencibles Drum Corps have been ordered to return all battalion and State property now in their possession. The corps will be reconstructed.

Governor Beaver, Major-General Hartranft, Adjt.-General Hastings, General Gobin, and other military officials visited Mount Gretna a few days ago to inspect the grounds where the 3d Brigade encamped last year, with a view of determining whether the park is available for a division encampment, which it is proposed to have this year.

OREGON.

THE Oregon Legislature is considering a militia bill which provides for the enrollment of all able-bodied citizens in the militia of the State, to be divided into two classes, the National Guard of Oregon, consisting of the uniformed and equipped force, and the Oregon Reserve Militia, consisting of those who do not desire to become active members of the organized force. The organized force is to consist, in time of peace, of not more than 30 companies of Infantry, two companies of Cavalry, and one battery of Light Artillery, each company to consist of not less than 40 or more than 60 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

We observe that the Governor of Oregon, Sylvester Pennoyer, in his inaugural address complains that the military officers are the only ones under his control for the enforcement of the laws, and says: "It is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, the temper of our people, the traditions of our ancestors, or the instincts of freemen that laws should be executed by the bayonet. Such a mode of executing the laws befits a despotism, but is a stigma to the government of a free people. Among English-speaking peoples, a government cannot long survive that has to be propped up by bayonets. The exercise of military power for the enforcement of civil laws is always productive of more harm than good. American freemen will always obey just laws, and they cannot long be compelled to obey any other. Civil laws should always be enforced by civil officers. There is, therefore, a necessity for providing a State civil officer of the peace with control of all other peace officers and of the *posse comitatus* to be under the control of the Governor for the execution of the laws when necessary, and who will receive pay only at such times as he necessarily renders service."

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

THE following changes in the National Guard are announced:

William L. Greenleaf, Brigadier-General, vice Gen. Kingsley, declined re-election.; Marcus D. Greene, Major and A. A. G.; William Smith, Major and A. Q. M. Gen.; Edward E. Greenleaf and Charles S. Forbes, Captains and A. D. C.

1st Regt.—Julius J. Estey, Colonel; Charles C. Kinsman, Lieut.-Colonel; George H. Bond, Major; James A. Lillie, 1st Lieut. and Adjt.; Charles H. Fuller, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M.; Carl M. Spencer, 1st Lieut. and Commissary; Jacob C. Rutherford, Major and Surgeon; C. S. Caverly, 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon: Herbert E. Taylor, Provost Marshal; Fred W. Childs, Captain Co. I; Moses B. Savory, 1st Lieut. Co. I; Thos. A. Austin, 2d Lieut. Co. I; Burt H. Wells, Captain Co. E; A. B. Laviolette, 1st Lieut. Co. E; Wilbert M. Spear, 2d Lieut. Co. E.

Harold S. Wells, 2d Lieut. 1st Separate Company Infantry.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE new Armory Bill to be presented to the Legislature contemplates the creation of a "Board of Armory Commissioners," consisting of the Governor, Treasurer, and Adjutant-General of California. The Board is to be authorized to purchase lands with buildings thereon, or to erect and furnish suitable buildings for armory purposes for the National Guard, at such places throughout the State as the National Guard is located—convenient for its use—provided that the cost of any armory shall not exceed the sum of $25,000 a company, for the company or companies for whom it is furnished.

The Board of Officers of the 2d Artillery Regiment has elected Col. W. R. Smedberg, Lieut. C. F. A. Last, and Capt. C. F. F. McDonald, formerly commander of the San Francisco Cadets, honorary members.

Governor Bartlett has tendered Mr. William T. Coleman, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, the position of Major-General of the National Guard of California, but it is not known so far whether he will accept.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

IN Northern Ohio there is said to be much excitement over the talk of trouble with Canada. Governor Foraker is constantly receiving letters from patriotic citizens asking leave to raise home militia companies. During the discussion of the Canadian troubles the War Department at Washington ascertained minutely the strength of the militia in every State, and requested from the Ohio authorities information as to the number of troops, their arms, and the time in which they could be concentrated at Cleveland in case of an attack on the Canadian frontier.

DELAWARE NATIONAL GUARD.

GOVERNOR BIGGS has appointed Richard R. Kenney, of Dover, Adjutant-General of the State Militia, to succeed J. Parke Postles.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Target.—The Department of the Platte had the highest general figure of merit in 1886—72.10—Dakota coming next with 71.78.

A. W. D. asks: Can appointments be made to the U. S. Military Academy from Territories? ANS.—Yes. See Sec. 1315, Rev. Stat.

H. S., Jr.—Blunt's "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing" is for sale by Charles Scribner's Sons, Book Publishers, New York City.

Soldier.—Your statements are rather vague, but we judge from them that you are entitled to "re-enlisted pay" under the act of May 15, 1872.

Pueblo asks: Does the ruling, Circular 12, A. G. O., 1886, relating to transportation by Q. M. D., of professional books, apply also to transportation from publishers to the purchasing officers? ANS.—No.

F. M.—In the JOURNAL of Jan. 22, page 508, we gave in full the bill to increase the efficiency of the Army, now under consideration. It does not contain any provision for an increase of the pay of enlisted men.

Interested.—General Stone leaves a widow, one son and three daughters, one of the daughters by an earlier marriage. There survive him also two own sisters, Mrs. Parker of Cambridge and Mrs. Wingate of Haverhill, a half-sister living in Greenfield and a half-brother, Hezekiah, in Halifax, Vt.

W. F. B. asks: Was Mary Stuart, condemned to die by Queen Elizabeth, a blood relation of the latter? ANS.—Queen Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry VIII. and the granddaughter of Henry VII. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII. through his daughter, Margaret of Tudor. So the two were second cousins.

Artillery.—No other casualties intervening, Lt.-Col. A Piper, 1 t, will become colonel 5th Artillery in August next; Lieut.-Col. H. W. Closson, 5th, colonel of the 4th in April, 1888; Lieut.-Col. John Mendenhall, 4th, colonel of the 2d, in December, 1889; Lieut.-Col. L. L. Langdon, 2d, colonel of the 3d, in May, 1891, and Lieut.-Col. R. N. Scott, 3d, colonel of the 5th, in May, 1892.

Trooper asks: 1. Where is General G. A. Custer buried? ANS.—The remains were interred at West Point, N. Y., one year after he fell in battle on the Little Big Horn.

2. Why is the letter "J" skipped in lettering of companies in the Army. ANS.—"I" and "J," until within the last century, were one letter. "I" was used in words where "J" is now written, and in contractions it is still so used, as I. H. S. for J. (Jesu) H. S. The letters will be found mingled together in all old English dictionaries, as they still are in many of them.

TACTICAL DECISIONS.

Pennsylvania asks: In executing right shoulder from support, at what motion, or between what motion, is the butt embraced by the right hand? ANS.—During the second motion. See par. 84, page 37, Upton's Infantry Tactics.

2. In stacking arms from single rank, at the command "lay on loose pieces," does No. 4 pass his piece to No. 2 direct, or does he give it to No 3 to pass it to No. 2, and at the command "take" does No. 2 pass the loose piece to No. 4 direct, or to No. 3 to give it to No. 4? ANS.—Tactics are not precise on this point, and it is doubtful whether it matters much who lays on the loose pieces. On general military principles it would seem best to pass them through No. 3.

Sergeant asks: 1. A battalion having formed double column, how are the companies numbered? ANS.—Tactics on page 151 states that "companies are designated numerically from front to rear when in column, 1st company, 2d company, and so on. Divisions are designated in same manner. In column of divisions companies are designated from the head of the column, and from right to left in each division: 1st company, 2d company, (first division); 3d company, 4th company, (second division), and so on. . . Captains of companies caution (such) company whenever the designation is changed." Double column is a column of divisions.

2. A battalion having formed column of fours the colonel commands "left wing about face," do company commandants in left wing, remain in their position or change to the right (formerly left) of their companies? ANS.—The movement is not tactical and should not be executed except probably as a temporary makeshift in the Armory, which doubtless was the fact in your case. In such case the officers should not change their position. Circumstances, however, should govern, and the Colonel may as well be trusted to regulate the matter.

J. L. I. asks: In your issue of Jan. 15 a decision by the Lieut.-General says that "mark time should not be executed during an oblique." Do you think, in view of this, that short step could be executed during an oblique movement? If it can be executed, then, what is your opinion as to when? The company is marching obliquely, at short step, and command "forward" is given, does the company resume the full length and at the same time march to the front, or is it necessary to give the command twice, first, to resume the full length step; second, to change direction to the front? The movement was given in a programme drill at LaFayette, Ind., this past year and there is considerable difference regarding the execution of the movement at the command "forward." ANS.—While the execution of the movement proposed by you is no more a physical impossibility than the one decided against by the Lieut.-General, we think that it is not tactical and should not be attempted, at least on drill. If executed, however, one command, forward march, would be sufficient. To execute such movements or raise points as to their propriety can add nothing to the furtherance of military knowledge among the National Guard. No good can result from making contortions of this kind parts of programmes of competitive or exhibition drills, and those who make them up ought to know better and should substitute something useful and practical instead. Individuals or commands who bother themselves about such matters waste time and opportunity, and pay too dear for their whistles.

Corporal asks: 1. When the rear rank of a set of fours is a skeleton, Nos. 1 and 4 front rank being covered, how does the four stack, single or double rank? i. e., does No. 2 make the stack or No. 4? No. 4 is prepared to stack, having a rear rank man, but No. 2 is not. Can part of the company stack by double and part by single rank instruction? ANS.—A company is either in single or double rank, but cannot be in both at the same time. The left four stack as in double rank, No. 2, taking the piece of No. 1 in the rear rank. That is the easiest and simplest way out of it.

2. In changing direction in column of fours, in wheeling about by fours, or in circle, and in platoon wheels when guide is left, and No. 1 marching flankman, does the man on the marching flank look towards the pivot or straight to the front? ANS.—All wheels are executed according to the principles contained in paragraphs 53 to 61 of the Tactics, which require the marching flankman to cast his eyes along the rank, etc.

3. Right by platoons, from a halt, does the 2d platoon face to oblique at the order "second platoon, right oblique," or wait for the command "march," before facing? ANS.—According to the principles laid down in par. 46, page 24, and in pars. 197 and 198, Upton's Tactics, they should face at the command oblique. Par. 270 seems somewhat ambiguous.

4. At the command "right turn," do the right guide and the men in the 1st set of fours come to a right shoulder? ANS.—The guide does not, all the others do.

5. In the order "draw cartridge," is the piece half cocked as part of that order, or is it brought to the half cock at the command "carry arm?" ANS.—As the piece is habitually carried at half cock we do not see any reason for any order in the case at all.

In forming fours from a column of files, does the entire company halt, and do the men come to a carry if at right shoulder? ANS.—Par. 238 tells you about the halting. The men do not come to carry arms if at right shoulder because the command halt is not given.

7. In case of failure by the orderly to cover the left four, are the men in that four to consider themselves as in single rank, even though the "in two ranks form company be given" beforehand? And if so, what is their distance in column of twos and would not they be justified in declining to stack, being in double rank yet with no rear rank men? ANS.—Such a formation is untactical, and if the 1st sergeant does not know this, it becomes the duty of the captain to see that he does his duty properly instead of accepting a company formed in such a manner. The situation being false, it is not necessary to go into any discussion about it.

8. How do corporals, warranted on the same date, decide their respective rank? ANS.—According to the rotation in which their names appear on the order announcing the appointments.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A new and cheap edition of the fascinating "Memoirs of Marie Antoinette," by Madame Campan, is about to be brought out by Messrs. Scribner and Welford, in conjunction with the London publishers. The edition for this country is, however, to be superior to the English edition in that it will have a number of steel portraits, while the London edition has but one. It is, besides, to be printed from new and beautifully clear type, and forms a marvel of interest and cheapness.

Mr. Thomas H. Chubb, of Post Mills, Vt., who possesses so high a reputation as a fishing rod manufacturer and dealer in sporting goods, has issued for 1887 an interesting illustrated catalogue for sportsmen, printed by Mr. Hiram Atkins, of Montpelier, Vt., in a very handsome manner.

"Outing" for February has another chapter of campaigning incidents from the diary of a United States Army officer (Lieut. Bigelow) in chase of Geronimo illustrated by Remington.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

BEFORE the Special Committee of the German Reichstag, sitting to discuss the Army bill, Major Huberding, of the War Ministry, recently delivered a voluminous report on the military forces of Germany, France, and Russia. According to his estimate, their relative strength on a peace footing are: Germany, 427,000 men; France, 471,000; Russia, 614,000, in Europe alone. Proceeding to analyze the details of technical organization, he stated the increase of the French Army since 1880 to be 23,000 infantry, and said that the French artillery is now stronger by 450 guns than the German, and General Boulanger's reorganization plan provides for an annual increase of 33,000 recruits. Turning then to the Russian Army, Major Huberding computed the increase during the past six years at 108 reserve battalions, 104 squadrons, and twenty-eight batteries, besides a whole division, complete in all arms, transferred from the Caucasus to Wilna, near the Prussian frontier. The Major then proceeded to estimate in detail the comparative military strength of the three countries on a war footing. As to this part of the report, every member of the committee was pledged to secrecy; but some details of this confidential portion have already been allowed to transpire, and even the affectation of profound secrecy is not likely to be long maintained.

THE TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.

THE great difficulty encountered with this improved type of engine hitherto has been the troublesome leakage and rapid deterioration of the boilers owing to the increased temperature of the steam and the feed-water still remaining at the low temperature which it had with the ordinary compound engine. This will be palpable if we state that the sensible temperature of steam at 75 lbs. absolute is 307 deg. Fahrenheit, while at 165 lbs. absolute it is 366 deg. Taking the average temperature of the feed-water in both cases at 125 deg. it follows, that while in the former case the difference is only 182

deg., in the latter it is so seriously increased as to amount to 241 deg., which, while well known to the practical engineer, tells its own tale to the person whose pocket suffers—the shipowner. It is now a well known fact that if the temperature of the water is, before it enters the boiler, raised to a high pitch, the following results are obtained, viz., a most important saving of coal, the life of the boiler is lengthened owing to the fact that there are no violent contrasts of temperature occurring in it at the same time causing corresponding expansive strains, the saving of repairs to the boiler as it is not subjected to a severe stress, and the boiler is far cleaner owing to the fact that there is less deposit of salts from the sudden introduction of cool water into that which is already heated, this result being due to improved circulation. The importance therefore of heating the feed-water cannot be over-estimated, and the Admiralty have not lost sight of this as may be evidenced from the fact that feed-water heaters are supplied to several of the more important men-of-war.—*Broad Arrow.*

ARMS MACHINERY FOR EUROPE.

THE New York *World* says: "At about the time when the Bartholdi Statue received its dedication there appeared in Hartford two handsome officers of the French Army. They wandered through the Pratt and Whitney Works, examined Colt's armory, praised the beauty of Connecticut girls and disappeared. That was all. Even Bismarck, with all his patriotic vigor, could find but little to disturb his watchful mind in such a harmless incident. But not long after a New York house ordered from one of the Hartford firms referred to a small amount of complicated machinery. This machinery could be used for two different purposes. It could be made available either in the manufacture of sewing machines or in the production of rifles. This machinery was sent to France about Dec. 1. Furthermore, four or five other firms in various parts of the country shipped to France about the same time machinery which was also useful for either guns or sewing machines. Now the French Government, perhaps, may contemplate a wholesale distribution of sewing machines among the poor of Paris, but the general impression seems to be that the machinery was not purchased for so desirable an end. This theory is further strengthened by the fact that French officers are not, as a class, devoted to the dissemination of sewing machines."

ENGLISH CAVALRY.

THE English Commander-in-Chief in India has been directing his attention to the subject of cavalry training, and has lately drawn up a set of regulations for the guidance of commanding officers. His aim is to get the horses of the squadrons into such condition that a gallop in line for a mile with a gradually increasing pace, followed by an effective charge, should be easily performed without causing distress to any of the troop horses. This was the test to which Frederick the Great put all his cavalry regiments, and in more modern times a great authority (Von Schmidt) says: "The long gallop must be the end and aim of our instruction." In order to bring horses to this efficient state, the following programme of drills, etc., is to be strictly adhered to, except when sanction for any change has been received from Army headquarters. Oct., Nov., and Dec.: Regiments to be broken up for squadron instruction, riding, and other drills, musketry, etc., the whole of which must be completed by the end of the year. Jan.: Regimental movements; at least four parades a week. During the last week field movements to be practiced across country. Feb. 1 to 15: Detached duties as follows—1st day: A reconnaissance from fourteen to sixteen miles, covering a front of from six to eight miles. Sketches and reports to be made by the different reconnoitring parties, and submitted eventually to Army headquarters. Squadrons to bivouac for the night keeping up their communications. 2d day: Continue the reconnaissance, making a total distance of not less than thirty miles from the starting point. On completion of the reconnaissance, squadrons to concentrate on one of the advance contact squadrons and encamp. 3d and 4th days: Outpost duties from daybreak on the 3d day till noon on the 4th day. 5th day: March back to cantonments (30 miles), taking all military precautions. 6th and 7th days: Halt. 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th: A repetition of the above, but starting from cantonments in a different direction. The remainder of the drill season to be devoted to cavalry brigade parades (if possible) and to manœuvres with other branches of the service.

"Cold shoeing," or the employment of machine-made horse shoes and nails in the English Army, has been for the last two years tried in the cavalry regiments at home with great success; and it is expected that this system will soon be established for all branches of the service. These machine-made shoes admit of being altered and fitted without the aid of heat, thus saving much time, hard work, and inconvenience. Nails being issued all ready for use, a horse can be shod in less than one-fifth the time required to make and apply a set of shoes under the old practice. The new system will admit of the rapid training of a large number of men to shoe horses in a few months, where two or three years are now necessary.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S POSITION.

THE Berlin *Post* (semi-official), in a leading article headed "On the Edge of the Knife," says: "The position of General Boulanger is now not only strengthened, but is becoming unassailable. He is supported by radical Chauvinists. He controls the peace loving masses also, because the latter are unable to give an acceptable form to their wishes, finding their judgments confused by agitations of past years. This state of things can only be changed by a temporizing government waiting for a happy inspiration to accept true peace. But a government under Boulanger is scarcely likely to be able to temporize. He is the master of the situation to a degree that neither Thiers or Gambetta ever was. He can only govern the situation by keeping up the war-like impetus he has given to it. The impression left on the minds of all observers is that the armaments of France having been pushed forward with feverish energy, Boulanger no longer has power to lead the people back to the path of peace. If he attempted to do so he would have to quit his post burdened with reproach for having led France to the brink of a great peril."

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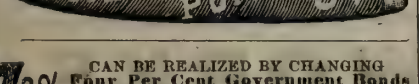
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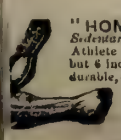
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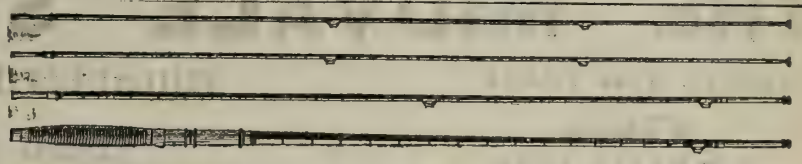
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GERMANY is to erect barracks at various points along the French frontier, thus, as the despatch says, "answering France with barrack for barrack."

THERE are 45,000 volunteers in Canada, about 30,000 of whom are drilled and armed. There are 2,000 regular troops; Battery A, stationed at Quebec; Battery B at Kingston, and Battery B in British Columbia, and the Winnipeg Mounted Infantry.

THE English Government has granted a subsidy to the White Star Steamship Company for the use of the steamers of that line as armed transports in the event of war. The agreement includes a stipulation that the White Star Company shall build several fast vessels in accordance with designs furnished by the Admiralty. Negotiations are on foot for similar arrangements with the Cunard and Inman companies.

THE British Army estimates this year will include the new repeating rifle, the defence of home ports, and the equipment of submarine mining corps for the Clyde, Mersey, Tyne, Tay, and Severn Rivers, and Belfast Bay. The War and Navy Departments will thus be enabled to make a concerted defence in the emergency of a sudden attack on any of the above ports. Admiral Tryon has been appointed chief of the new Naval Intelligence Department.

THE Montreal *Gazette* (government organ) says: "From 1865 to 1871 there were always British cruisers off the coast, just as now gunboats are sent to Newfoundland and elsewhere in the colonies to prevent foreigners trespassing on colonial rights and to maintain the peace in case colonial fishermen should take the law into their own hands. But for the fact that there have heretofore been hopes of an amicable understanding between the two countries being arrived at the step that is now contemplated would doubtless have been taken a year ago. Recent proceedings indicate that the United States Government is not inclined to accept the offers Canada has held out to act on the suggestion of President Cleveland and appoint a commission. A return to the custom which prevailed previous to 1854 and between the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty and the negotiation of the Washington treaty will ensue. This is what the despatch of British war vessels to the North American station means."

PACH BROS., of 841 Broadway, New York, who have become prominent in Army circles from their fourteen consecutive years' work at West Point, announce to the officers of the Army and Navy that a discount of 20 per cent will be made from their regular rates on everything in the photograph line, either for themselves or family connections. Views of West Point and photographs of prominent Army and Naval officers can be had at the same terms.

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BIRTHS.

ARMES.—January 16, 1887, to the wife of Captain G. A. Armes, U. S. Army, retired, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BACHE—DUBOIS.—At Susquehanna, Pa., Jan. 19, Commander GEO. M. BACHE, U. S. N., to Miss HATTIE R. DU BOIS.

BIRMINGHAM—CLARKE.—At St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, February 3, Captain HENRY P. BIRMINGHAM, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, to Miss MYRA E. CLARKE, daughter of Richard H. Clarke.

COLSON—JONES.—At Dorchester, Mass., January 24, WM. W. COLSON to Miss MINNIE H. JONES, daughter of Lieut. J. E. Jones, U. S. Navy, retired.

FILLETTE—OERTING.—At the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 25, Lieutenant T. GLOVER FILLETTE, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss PETRA OERTING.

HARPER—ROWAN.—At Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 27, the Hon. JAS. H. HARPER to Miss MARY A. ROWAN, niece of Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, U. S. Navy.

HAYNES—SMITH.—At Washington Barracks, D. C., Feb 2, 1887, by the Rev. B. F. Logan, Lieutenant IRA A. HAYNES, 3d Artillery, to HENRIETTA, daughter of Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d Artillery.

WEEKS—OVENSHINE.—At Fort Porter, N. Y., February 3, Lieutenant E. B. WEEKS, 5th U. S. Infantry, to Miss HARRIET A. OVENSHINE, daughter of Major Samuel A. Ovenshine, 23d U. S. Infantry.

DIED.

ANDRUS.—At Boise Barracks, Idaho, on the night of January 26, 1887, FRANK POWELL, infant son of Lieut. Frank B., and the late Mrs. Maud G. Andrus.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 27, Lieut. PETER CAMPBELL, 18th U. S. Infantry.

COOPER.—At Monaco, Feb. 2, 1887, SIDNEY W. COOPER, U. S. Consul, formerly Lieutenant 8th U. S. Infantry.

GARDNER.—At Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 28, Lieutenant Commander THOS. M. GARDNER, U. S. Navy, retired.

HAY.—At Fort Porter, N. Y., January 31, 1887, ALFRED GIRARD, infant son of Emma S. and Lieut. Chas. Hay, U. S. Army, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 28 days.

JOHNSON.—At Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 28, Commodore P. C. JOHNSON, U. S. Navy.

MCLAUGHLEN.—At Middletown, N. Y., January 27, Brevet Brigadier General NAPOLEON B. MCLAUGHLEN, Major U. S. Army, retired.

OLIVER.—At Kendall Green, Mass., January 27, Mrs. L. W. J. OLIVER, mother of Professor Marshal Oliver, U. S. Navy.

SMITH.—At New York City, February 1, FRANCIS SHUBAEL SMITH, son of the late Moses R. Smith, Master U. S. Navy during the war of 1812.

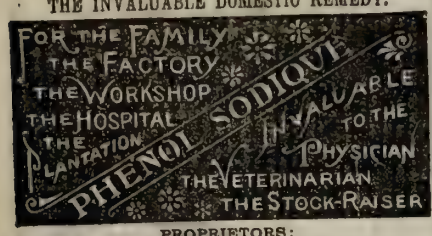
TILGHMAN.—At Baltimore, Md., Jan. 27, in his 68th year, JOHN CHARLES TILGHMAN, son of the late Richard Cooke Tilghman.

TALLMAN.—At New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 28, Captain WM. TALLMAN, Jr., formerly Acting Master, U. S. Navy.

WALKER.—At Annapolis, Md., January 31, Mrs. RUTH WALKER, wife of Lieutenant Commander Asa Walker, U. S. Navy.

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SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for February rather more than fulfils the promise of the first number. .....The articles here printed stand on their own legs. While the illustrations are useful additions to the contents, their place is clearly secondary. They are illustrative rather than sustaining or adventitious—a quality which a large public cannot fail to like. It is even more apparent from this number than from the last that SCRIBNER has arrived and settled itself permanently in this town of able and prosperous magazines.—*New York Times.*

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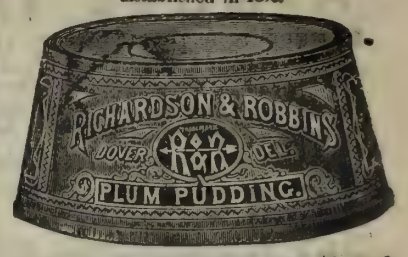
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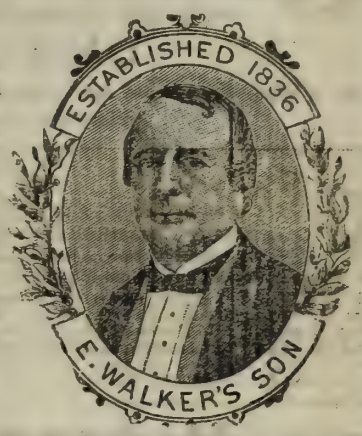
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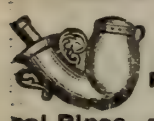
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VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 29. WHOLE NUMBER 1225. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1887. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE first anniversary of the death of Major General W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., occurred on Tuesday of this week, February 8, an occasion which was duly remembered by a few relatives and friends faithful to the memory of the distinguished officer.

INSPECTOR GENERAL BAIRD returned to Washington from a special inspection tour to Fort Du Chesne on Monday last. He reports the post to be in good condition, and that the troops are being rapidly housed. The trouble at the post was, he reported, the result of locating there so late in the year, when the severe weather necessarily delays operations of all kinds. He did not attempt to locate the responsibility for the alleged failure to put the troops under cover.

THE total amount of the Naval Appropriation bill reported to the House last week, is $23,040,765.44, of which $12,655,039.44 is for the regular Naval Establishment, including the Naval Academy and Marine Corps; $1,732,364.00 for improvements of yards and docks and other public works, and $8,623,362.00 for the increase of the Navy. The appropriation for the current year is $16,693,153.72, of which $12,742,558.72 is for the regular establishment; $450,595 for public works, and $3,500,000 for increase of the Naval Establishment.

THE recent General Order from the Headquarters of the Army giving the results of target practice in 1886 indicates a steady progress, the general figure of merit of the Army being 59.56, against 54.93 in 1885. We have already given in detail the results by departments, regiments and posts, and note that a few of the latter make a poor showing. This, we know, was owing to the troops being absent in the field the greater portion of the target season, and it would seem a good plan to indicate that fact in the General Orders, so as to prevent an appearance of neglect of duty on the part of those concerned.

THE long delayed circular containing the specifications for armor plates and gun-forgings, proposals for which are to be submitted next month, has finally been perfected and it is now stated, will be out by Feb. 15, without fail. Before finally approving the circular the Department sent it around to the prominent steel manufacturers of the country for criticism and it is only lately that the last of the replies was received. The suggestions made by many of the manufacturers prompted a number of changes, so that the circular, when issued, will be very different in its requirements from what is set forth in the one already inspected by manufacturers.

THE "Army Register for January, 1887," was distributed this week, and like its predecessors for some years past it is a volume of accurate compilation and complete information. There are no changes from last year in the general features of the Register, but we note one addition—on page 370—viz.: a list of the "Batteries and Companies which have successfully competed for the Nevada Trophy" under G. O. 45, A. G. O. of May 11, 1881. These are K, 3d Artillery, 1882; B, 21st Infantry, 1883, and again 1884; K, 25th Infantry, 1885, and D, 3d Infantry, 1886 and 1887. Since the Register was printed there have been a few casualties, (promotions, transfers, etc.,) and as all of these are duly reported in weekly circulars the Register can be kept up to date by those who will take the trouble to make the necessary corrections.

THE fate of pending naval legislation in the House depends largely upon the action to be taken by the Committee on Rules on the resolution introduced this week by Mr. HERBERT setting aside Tuesday, the 15th inst., for the consideration of business reported from the Naval Committee. If the resolution is reported favorably the day will probably be granted, in which event the bill to provide new ships of war, to increase the pay of ensigns, to restore the cadet engineers, and the several Senate bills still pending in the committee, known as the Schley bills for the relief of the enlisted men of the Navy, will have fair prospects of becoming laws. If, on the other hand, the day is not granted, it may be safely concluded that naval legislation, aside from what may be contained in the regular appropriation bill, is practically at an end so far as this session is concerned. In any event, the bureau reorganization bill may be considered doomed.

THE Paymaster-General of the Army, in a letter accompanying the estimate of $25,000 to supply a deficiency in the mileage fund for the remainder of the current year, assigns two reasons for the shortage: 1st. That there has been an increase in the number of miles travelled, 1,176,669, during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1886, as compared with 1,123,325 during the same period in the previous year; next, that during the past fiscal year officers travelling in the West over routes where the rate per mile exceeded the allowance for mileage (eight cents per mile) availed themselves of Government transportation, under the new mileage law, the cost of transportation being heretofore paid from the appropriation for mileage. Notwithstanding this additional burden of high rate fares, the records show that the rate per mile during the first half of the year was a trifle less than 7½ cents per mile. Of the $130,000 appropriated for the current year, $88,198.19 had been expended up to December 31.

THE legislative appropriation bill reported to the House from the Appropriation Committee last week, provides "that the offices and clerical force of the Q. M. General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, Chief of Engineers, Bureau of Military Justice, Chief of Ordnance, so much of the clerical force of the A. G. O. now occupying rented buildings, and so much of the office and clerical force of the Surgeon-General's Office as cannot be accommodated in the building for the Army Medical Museum and Library shall, on or before Jan. 31, 1888; be removed to the west and centre wing of the State, War, and Navy Department building, and to occupy such rooms therein as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of War." The Senate added to the Sundry Civil bill a proviso that the Secretaries of State, War and Navy be constituted a commission to revise and readjust the space of the entire building. As these two provisions are somewhat at variance it is probable that the two Houses will compromise on a clause authorizing the appointment of a Congressional committee to allot the space, as was done in 1883, when the East and North wings were completed. The demand for space in the new building from the bureaus of the three departments is such that there is a doubt whether the Secretaries could agree and it is, therefore, thought desirable by many to entrust the allotment to persons not so directly concerned.

THE present status of the bills passed by the Senate providing liberally for fortifications and coast defences is told in a word: They have gone to the House, which, from all appearances, would be glad to pass them at once, and it is believed that the President is ready to sign them. There is but one thing then that prevents their becoming laws; that is the occult rules of Congressional procedure, which seem to be especially designed to make legislation impossible, and to transfer all authority to a body not known to the Constitution, and not included in our scheme of government as originally designed, viz.: the House Committee on Appropriations. With Mr. RANDALL at the head of this committee and Mr. HOLMAN a member, the prospect of the passage of these most important bills is dubious. We fear that too little time is left between now and the 4th of March to carry the bills through the House, outside of the regular routine of legislative progress. Mr. RANDALL'S disposition towards them is indicated by the remark made by him in reference to one of them, in a debate on the question of its proper reference. He said: "The Democratic party is not afraid of defeating such a bill of jobs as this." The New York *Herald's* suggests that cable road feature in the bill would secure its passage, as no difficulty at all was found under the same rules the other day in getting before the House and having debated and acted on a bill to give thirty-two miles of the streets of Washington as a free gift to a cable railroad ring.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "There is no one, we believe, out of Bedlam who would of malice aforethought and of deliberate design devise a War Office constructed on the principles on which the War Office is worked in Pall Mall, unless he desired to create a costly and cumbrous piece of army machinery needing incessant repair and readjustment, and demanding the efforts of an enormous staff of workmen to keep it going at all. It is unique, at all events; for the sole institution which bears any resemblance to the British War Office is not on parallel lines—we mean the War Office of the United States, for though the Secretary of State may be, and generally is, a civilian, the President's Ministers are not Parliamentary Ministers, and they do not depend on Parliamentary majorities for their continuance in office, the President being *ex-officio* Commander-in Chief of the armies and of the fleets of the Republic. The General at the head of the American equivalent of the Horse Guards is generally the best soldier in the Army—such as Sherman is to-day—whose opinion on purely military matters is taken as an absolute authority; and the Committees of Congress may be regarded as judicial tribunals which pass all important military questions under review. Each State of the Union has its own military organization for Militia and Volunteer purposes, and the result of these multiplied centres is the production of much delay and great outlay when it becomes necessary to mobilize the Army, as it was in the War of Secession in 1861, to suppress the rising of the Southern States against the Federal authority supported at Washington by the Northern and Western States of the Union. The Republic is not within measurable distance of any possible enemy to call for an exercise of its power, instant and effective."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT J. J. SHAW, 6th U. S. Infantry, is recuperating at Hot Springs, Ark.

ADJUTANT J. B. HICKEY, 8th U. S. Cavalry, lately on leave, has returned to San Antonio, Tex.

ASSISTANT SURGEON NORTON STRONG, U. S. A., is on a three weeks' visit East from Santa Fe, N. M.

LIEUTENANT C. S. BURBANK, 10th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Lyon, Col., from a fortnight's leave.

ADJUTANT C. L. TURNER, 18th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Hays, Kas., this week from a brief leave.

MAJOR WILLIAM DICKINSON, U. S. A., is spending a portion of the winter at Crocker House, New London.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday on Tuesday of this week, February 8.

CAPTAIN C. A. BOOTH, U. S. A., Quartermaster at Fort Monroe, Va., rejoined there early in the week, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. B. MCDONALD, 10th Cavalry, has relinquished duty in connection with Indian affairs, at San Carlos, A. T.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., is expected to return to New York towards the end of February from a trip to Florida.

LIEUTENANT C. L. BECKURTS, 6th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth, from a visit to friends at Louisville, Ky.

THE Hon. Ira Davenport will be married to Miss Kate L. Sharpe, sister of Capt. H. G. Sharpe, U. S. Army, in May or June next.

PRINCE LOUIS, the second son of Prince Napoleon, has taken service in the Italian army, and thus forfeited his French nationality.

CHAPLAIN T. W. BARRY, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a visit to Topeka to attend the Episcopal Convention there.

CAPTAIN LOUIS BRECHEMIN, Assistant Surgeon, of Fort Laramie, contemplates a trip across the sea, to remain for three or four months.

LIEUTENANT IRA H. HAYNES, 3d U. S. Artillery, and bride joined this week at Fort Monroe, Va., where a hearty reception was given them.

LIEUTENANT M. M. MACOMB, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Preble, Me., who is on special duty at Fort Monroe, will remain there a few weeks longer.

LORD WOLSELEY has just lost one brother, an army surgeon, and has two surviving. One an adjutant general in Bengal, and the other a squatter in Australia.

SURGEON B. E. FRYER, U. S. A., who for some time past has been on sick leave, and residing at Kansas City, has been ordered to duty at Fort Lowell, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT G. B. DAVIS, 5th Cavalry, of the "Regulation Board," left Washington this week for Lincoln, Neb., to appear as a witness before the District Court there.

COLONEL JAMES WALLACE, of Cambridge, Md., is lying dangerously ill at the residence of his son-in-law, Lieut. S. L. Graham, U. S. N., 1120 Bolton street, Baltimore.

LIEUTENANT J. W. RUCKMAN, 5th Artillery, stationed at Bedlow's Island, shot and wounded a large gray seal over five feet long on Saturday last, and after some trouble captured it.

OFFICIAL income tax returns recently published, show that the man rated highest in all Prussia is Herr Krupp, of Essen. His income is assessed at more than 5,000,000 marks, or $1,250,000 on which he pays 151,200 marks, or $37,800 annually.

A DESPATCH from Lexington, Va., gravely says: "The alleged appearance of Stonewall Jackson's ghost to a sentinel of the Virginia Military Institute a few nights ago, is the theme of much discussion, and is held by believers in spirit manifestations to portend war." We should advise the cadets of the Military Institute to "swear off" from spirits for a while. "Too much jumbos in them," as the darkeys say.

AMONG the visitors in the city, says a Philadelphia paper, who have been invited out a great deal have been Lieut. Hugh Lennox Scott, 7th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Scott. Lieut. Scott is a great-grandson of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, through his mother, who was Miss Hodge, of Philadelphia, a sister of the late Dr. Hugh Lennox Hodge, and sister-in-law of Col. Stockton, of Princeton. Mrs. Scott is a daughter of Gen. Merrill.

THE "Man About Town" in the New York *Star* says: "My old friend Gen. Charles P. Stone, Stone Pasha, late Lieutenant General and chief of staff of the army of Egypt, engineer of great works and commander of great military and civil operations, is dead, and his personal estate is proven at less than $100. A man of domestic and economical habits, pious and dutiful, indulging in no extravagances, with his range of amusements all measured by the radius of his household circle, and yet so large a man that the impress of his work will long remain on the public affairs of three continents, he dies practically without a dollar."

THE late Gen. Charles P. Stone, says the *Tribune* in an article on "Personal Traits," was one of the most suave and amiable of men, and every one who had anything to do with him during the tangle of arrangements for the parade on Bartholdi Day will remember his unfailing good temper and politeness. His manner was at once grave and kind. He was always dressed with extreme neatness. Gen. Stone had the Oriental habit of incessant cigarette smoking, having acquired it, like Gordon, in Egypt. Gordon, it is said, took 10,000 cigarettes along with him on his fatal campaign into the Soudan. Gen. Stone would have had to take as many, if the English Government had accepted his conditions and put him in command of the Khartoum expedition.

GENERAL J. P. HATCH, U. S. A., is residing at 113 East 14th street, New York City.

CAPTAIN RANDOLPH NORWOOD, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is a recent guest at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland.

GENERAL AND MRS. BUTTERFIELD gave a dinner party in honor of Gen. W. T. Sherman on Wednesday evening.

CAPTAIN GREGORY BARRETT, 10th U. S. Infantry, was expected at Fort Wingate, N. M., this week on court martial service.

LIEUTENANT W. E. ALMY, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is a recent guest at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, and Capt. T. B. Briggs, U. S. A., at the Planters.

GENERAL J. WATTS DE PEYSTER will give his annual dinner to the surviving corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac in the first week of March.

LIEUTENANT B. K. ROBERTS, 5th U. S. Artillery, and bride, were in Philadelphia this week and expect to join at Fort Columbus about the end of February.

LIEUTENANT H. T. REED, U. S. A., is having a special medal prepared to be awarded as a prize at the national drill contest to take place at Washington in May next.

LIEUTENANT J. P. O'NEIL, 14th U. S. Infantry, read an interesting paper a few evenings ago before the Lyceum, Fort Leavenworth, on "Decisive Battles of the War."

GENERAL A. MCD. MCCOOK, U. S. A., gave a reception at Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday evening of this week in honor of Brig.-Gen. O. B. Willcox, department commander.

LIEUTENANT E. B. WEEKS, 5th U. S. Infantry, and bride, née Miss Harriett A. Ovenshine, whose marriage at Fort Porter we reported last week, have rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

CAPTAIN J. G. BALLANCE, U. S. A., Gen. Stanley's Judge-Advocate, visited El Paso and Fort Bliss a few days ago on legal matters connected with the Government's ownership of that post.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., on his recent arrival at Los Angeles was publicly received by the Mayor and other civil authorities. Los Angeles is well pleased at the establishment in that city of the Headquarters Department of Arizona.

THE London *Queen* reports that one of the smartest recent weddings was that of the daughter of John Lee Carroll of Maryland, Miss Marie Louise Carroll, with Comte Jean de Kergorlay, Lieutenant in the 13th Dragoons, which was celebrated at the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot.

PROFESSOR T. C. MENDENHALL, who resigned his place in the Signal Service office last fall, to accept the presidency of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., is proposed by Ohio newspapers for the position of Superintendent of the Weather Bureau in case it is put under civil control.

A RECENT military census of Iowa shows that there are now living in that State 39,862 old soldiers, representing 1,153 regiments from forty States and Territories, thirty-one are veterans of the War of 1812, thirty-one are from the Black Hawk War, two from the Florida War, 503 from the Mexican War and the remainder from the Rebellion.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Jan. 26 says: Dr. C. E. Munn, en route to Fort Canby from Cœur d'Alene, was at Headquarters last week....Capt. S. McConihe, 14th Inf., is still in San Francisco, where he went two weeks ago....Dr. Geo. F. Wilson, U. S. A., who has been on leave in Portland some time, will return to Fort Shaw in a few days, his leave being about expired.

LIEUTENANT EDW. S. FARROW, 21st Infantry, has perfected, in theory at least, a system of Tactics which he proposes to put to practical test in connection with one of the National Guard Regiments, for the temporary command of which he is now in negotiation. He invites suggestions concerning his tactics, the copyright of which he intends to present to the War Department.

ONE of the faces most likely to be encountered on the stairway or in the very midst of the cotillion is, says the Hartford *Courant*, that of Gen. Sherman. He has already drank tea at three or four women's receptions, dined with Mayor Hewitt or with some humble comrade-in-arms, and rushed here under the guise of a chaperon for his young daughter, to see the day break ere he turns in. He says he likes to be up to reveille.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, which has been publishing in its Sunday issue a series of papers entitled "Grant in Peace," thinks that they make out Gen. Adam Badeau to have been "the most important public character of that epoch." These remarkable papers, it continues, show that "his (Badeau's) unofficial diplomatic services, his personal correspondence with British public men, and his social intimacy with the English aristocracy, male and female, were so great and preponderating an influence in this long crisis of our British relations, that they may be said with probability to have saved the country from war with Great Britain. Badeau is clearly of that opinion, and no one can judge the extent of the part so well as he who performed it."

MAJOR EDMOND BUTLER, 2d U. S. Infantry, recently joined at Fort Omaha on promotion, is, says the *Herald* of that city, "one of the scholarly officers of the United States Army. Before being commissioned he was a war correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. An Irishman by birth, he is the typical representative of an Irish gentleman without the roystering characteristics. He is a linguist of no mean acquirements, speaking French like a native, and Spanish purer than any boasted American descendant of a Castillian. The major is so much of a soldier that he is regarded somewhat as a martinet by the younger and less disciplined officers of the Service, but in social life there is no more genial gentleman, nor one who can impart more useful information to the youth of the Army than Major Butler."

MAJOR R. C. WALKER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Walker of Minneapolis, are recent guests at the West Hotel Minneapolis.

CAPTAIN T. S. KIRTLAND, 7th U. S. Infantry, of Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., is coming East to remain for five or six weeks.

LIEUTENANT HARRY READE, 25th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth this week from a short visit to Chicago.

COLONEL C. M. TERRELL, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster, Department of the Platte, left Omaha early in the week on a month's leave.

COLONEL J. M. WHITTEMORE, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Commandant of Watervliet Arsenal, visited old friends in Washington this week.

CAPTAIN J. S. MCNAUGHT, 20th U. S. Infantry, who is spending the winter at Madison, Wis., has received a six months' extension of his sick leave.

CAPTAIN H. B. BIRMINGHAM, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and bride joined this week at Governor's Island, N. Y., and were heartily welcomed.

EIGHT feet nine inches is the height of a young Austrian named Winkelmeyer now on exhibition in London, and who is said to be still growing.

CAPTAINS J. F. STRETCH and John Drum, 10th U. S. Infantry, under recent changes, will shortly take their companies from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Fort Union, N. M.

COLONEL HENRY DOUGLASS, 10th U. S. Infantry, and his regimental headquarters and band have now after some delay got the route from Fort Bliss to Fort Union, N. M.

GENERAL M. D. L. SIMPSON, U. S. A., left Chicago, early in the week, to be absent on leave until the end of the month. He is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Rowan, at Fort Leavenworth.

LIPPINCOTT'S for March contains an article on "Gen. John A. Logan," written under the personal supervision of Mrs. Logan, with the assistance of Gens. Sherman, Fremont and others.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., returned to Carlisle, Pa., with his Indian pupils on Saturday last, much pleased with his visit to Philadelphia and New York and the interest manifested in his good work.

REFERRING to the statement in a recent Chicago despatch that the friends of Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. A., are to urge his appointment as Chief Signal Officer, we are authorized to say that Lieut. Reed is not a candidate for the position in question.

IT is reported from London that the actual presentation of the complaint for divorce of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, against her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, has been stopped, for the time at least, through the personal efforts of the Queen.

CHARLES OGDEN FERRIS, alias Sir Roger Tichborne, who was convicted in the U. S. Circuit Court, Brooklyn, recently, for fraudulently obtaining a pension from the Government upon a false claim that he had been wounded in the Army, has been sentenced to five years in the Erie penitentiary.

COLONEL A. V. KAUTZ, 8th U. S. Infantry, president of the General Court-martial to meet at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, for the trial of Major Benteen, expects to formally organize the Court on Monday of this week, but the badness of the roads may prevent some of the members getting to the post in time.

CAPTAIN J. J. O'CONNELL, U. S. Army, says the Cincinnati *Times* in an article on recruiting in that city, is a soldierly-looking, erect, and clean cut gentleman, and evidently knows his business. The reporter of the *Times* who visited him desired to enlist for a Major-General, but there were no vacancies just then.

A SARCASTIC writer in the Pittsburg *Times*, referring to the recent Humphreys' Court-martial at Washington Barracks, says: "Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., never presided over anything more absurd. The whole thing hinges on the grievances of the ladies of the garrison who are combined against the lieutenant's wife."

GENERAL N. A. MILES, says a Montana letter, captured a pair of young elks soon after he came to this country and broke them the same as you would young colts. He used to drive them to his cutter sleigh all over the surrounding country, and it is not too much to say that they were the wonder and admiration of everybody.

SPEAKING on the $12 per month pension bill, recently before the National House of Representatives, Gen. Bragg, who, many of our veterans will remember, said: "I shall vote against this bill, as I voted against the other, because I believe that that bill ought to have been entitled: 'A bill to pension the rubbish of the Army of the United States, and to revive the business of the claim agents in the City of Washington.'"

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM EMORY, U. S. A., says in the Washington *Post:* "I think hazing began at West Point in 1827, my plebe year, and the same in which my old friend, Jefferson Davis, graduated. That year a young fop—you would probably call him a dude in these days—entered the Academy from one of the New England States, I forget which one now. At any rate, the boys made him the first victim of the persecution since known as hazing. The treatment was very mild, and consisted of puns and satires upon his appearance, mimicry of his airs and graces, and, lastly, a seemingly accidental fall into a horse trough."

LIEUTENANT BARNHART, 18th Inf., met with a loss of $170 Monday on his return from the city. The pocketbook slipped through an opening in his pocket down on to the floor of the 'bus in which he was riding. The driver found it there and returned it to its owner. He was made, it is useless to say, a handsome present and the lieutenant relieved of anxiety. The residents of Fort Leavenworth will be pleased to learn that Capt. J. B. Johnson, 3d Cav., now at Camp Pena, Texas, has been presented with a new son by Mrs. Johnson. This makes three of a kind. The Captain's friends here regret very much that they cannot be with him to celebrate the event.—*Kansas City Times.*

GENERAL H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., spent a portion of this week in Washington.

LIEUT. C. A. DEVOL, 25th U. S. Infantry, was to leave St. Paul this week for the East on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN W. A. THOMPSON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has been called to Los Angeles, Cal., to confer with Gen. Miles.

CHAPLAIN DAVID WILSON, U. S. A., of Fort Meade, leaves there next week on leave until the latter part of next June.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., 10th U. S. Cavalry, visiting in New York City, will prolong his stay a few weeks longer.

CAPTAIN F. V. GREENE, late U. S. Army, was in Vicksburg, Miss., this week on business pertaining to the Barber Asphalt Company of New York.

ASST. SURG. LEONARD WOOD, U. S. A., who served so efficiently during the campaign in Arizona, has been ordered to Gen. Miles's headquarters at Los Angeles.

CAPTAIN A. S. B. KEYES, 10th Cavalry, under recent orders goes with his troop from San Carlos to Fort Thomas, and Capt. P. L. Lee from Fort Thomas to San Carlos.

THE following Mexican War claims were allowed by the Second Comptroller last week: Charles S. Merchant, Capt. 2d Art., $60; Wm. Hammond, Jr., Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., $100.

MRS. HAZEN, widow of Gen. Hazen, is with her father, Mr. Washington McLean. Since her return from France her son, an only child, has been dangerously ill but is now improving.

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, commander of Jackson Barracks, La., has been warmly thanked by the inspector of rifle practice of Louisiana troops for his courtesy in several matters connected with his specialty.

POST CHAPLAIN J. O. RAYNOR, U. S. A., stationed at Alcatraz Island, Cal., will be retired next week, Feb. 19, on account of age. He was born in England, and when appointed a chaplain, May 28, 1864, was residing in Washington Territory.

CAPTAINS J. N. WHEELAN and E. L. Huggins, 2d Cavalry; T. F. Quinn, 4th Infantry, and E. K. Russell, 1st Artillery, are recent visitors to Vancouver Barracks as members of an important general court-martial, presided over by Maj. W. E. Waters, surgeon, U. S. A.

TWENTY-ONE clerks of the War Department have been reported to the Secretary of War as incompetent, inefficient, or irregular in the performance of their duties, and will probably be dismissed. The Secretary has directed the discharge of a clerk in the Adjutant-General's Office who refused to perform extra duty after hours, when so requested.

THE Legation of the U. S. at Bogota, Colombia, is to be congratulated that it is to have for its Military Attaché an officer of such varied attainments as Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, 3d U. S. Artillery, and that officer is to be congratulated that duty calls him to a sphere where the practical experience of former years can be made useful to his country. Our best wishes go with him.

GENERAL VIELE, Congressmen Morrison, Forney, Woodford and Negley; Senator Maxey, Mrs. John A. Logan, and Mrs. Polk, a sister-in-law of the ex-President; Generals Gibbon, Fry, Gibson and Ayres, Cols. Hamilton, Best, and Mason, of the U. S. Army; "Cerro Gordo" Williams and Generals Longstreet, Wilcox and Joe Johnston are among the beneficiaries of the Mexican pension bill.

MR. W. L. PATTESON, a talented young journalist of Springfield, Ill., was married February 2 at the residence of the bride's parents at Leavenworth, Kas., to Miss Mary Baker, daughter of Major J. P. Baker, Paymaster U. S. Army. The bride is a cousin of Ex-Secretary of War Lincoln and a charming young lady. The wedding was a quiet one, and after the wedding breakfast the married couple left for their future home at Springfield.

FATHER MCGLYNN, whose trouble with the authorities of his Church have occupied so much attention, publishes a narrative of his correspondence with the Catholic Archbishop Corrigan, in which the following statements appear: "On the 15th of March of last year I went, at the request of Archbishop Corrigan to Washington, to recommend to President Cleveland Brig.-Gen. John Newton, of the Engineers, for promotion to a vacant Major-Generalship. I went on Sunday night, saw Gen. Newton and the President, and the result, though not absolutely promising success, was very gratifying to the General, and much more favorable than either he or I expected."

THE German tenor, Herr Niemann, in relating some of his experiences in America, said: "But one thing I have missed very much here. Being a Berliner, I am accustomed to expect that every other man I meet is an officer or soldier. I was very anxious to see a real American soldier and made every possible effort to catch a glimpse of one, but in vain. Think of it! Fifty millions of people and only 25,000 soldiers to support. Herein lies the wealth of the country. Prussia is a poor country. She has to give all her treasures for rifles and powder. The standing army is her ruin. Not till France has been crushed and the army disbanded will Germany prosper."

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Feb. 5 says:

Major Andrew Burt, of Fort Robinson, was at the Paxton this week....Gen. Kautz, of Fort Niobrara, passed through Wednesday to Fort Du Chesne to attend the Court-martial there....Mrs. Alice King Hamilton, the authoress, and wife of Lieut. Hamilton, 5th Artillery, at one time stationed at Fort Omaha, assisted in the production of Sidney Grundy's comedy, entitled "The Snowball," at Chickering Hall, New York, recently, the occasion being the benefit for the newsboys of the East Side and others....Miss Andrews, the Ohio heiress, who is to marry John A. Logan, Jr., is spoken of enthusiastically by all who know her as a young woman of even temper, fine education, and accomplished as well as beautiful....Mrs. Col. Henry gave a whist party Thursday at Phisant, at which were present Gen. and Mrs. Crook, Mrs. Read, Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton, Gen. and Mrs. Dandy, Gens. Breck and McParlin, Dr. and Mrs. Summers, and many others....Mrs. Gen. Crook gave a high tea this week to Mrs. Earle, who is about to leave Fort Omaha.

GENERAL J. D. BINGHAM, U. S. A., left Chicago this week on a month's leave.

CHAPLAIN J. A. M. LA TOURRETTE, U. S. A., arrived in New York from France on Wednesday.

ASST. SURG. W. D. MCCAW, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a visit to Richmond, Va.

CAPTAIN F. F. WHITEHEAD, U. S. A., who has been spending a portion of the winter in Washington, has received a six months' extension of his sick leave.

MRS. W. C. GORGAS, who has been spending some time at Tuscaloosa, Ala., with Mrs. Gen. Gorgas, has left to join her husband, Dr. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., at Fort Randall, Dak.

LIEUT. M. M. MACOMB, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Preble, Me., who has been for six weeks on special duty at Fort Monroe, engaged on the preparation of certain maps, will remain there until March 15, by which time he hopes to complete the work.

"A LETTER received from Fort Du Chesne," says the Kansas City *Times*, "states that the troops are now comfortably housed in log quarters. Gen. Edward Hatch is to leave there the latter part of February or beginning of March, and remove his headquarters from Fort McKinney to Robinson, which is to be a 10 company post, and assume command thereof. It is not yet known who will succeed him in the command of Fort Du Chesne."

THE following officers registered at the War Department this week: Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. D. Tyson, 9th Inf.; Major J. P. Willard, Pay Department; Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, Ordnance Dept.; Capt. R. W. Martin, 4th Cav.; Capt. L. E. Campbell, Quartermaster's Dept.; Capt. Charles Booth, Quartermasters Dept.; Lieut. Colonel C. B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers; Capt. M. Hooton, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.; Major Charles A. Wikoff, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, 20th Inf.; Col. H. B. Carrington, retired; Major H. Cooper Overman, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Fred. F. Whitehead, Subsistence Department; Lieut. Col. W. M. Whittemore, Ordnance Department; Lieut. T. D. Rucker, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav., and Surgeon E. A. Koerper.

THE dinner given by General and Mrs. Butterfield to General Sherman was one of the finest among the fine dinners to which New York is accustomed. The table was a mass of flowers and beautiful adornments. Baskets of flowers in the form of boats—placed on a mirror, one for each lady—were exquisite. The table presented a most beautiful appearance. The favors were of pink satin. A band discoursed sweet music during the dinner. Among the guests were General Sherman—the hero of the evening, General Schofield, Admiral and Mrs. Nicholson, Judge and Mrs. Brady, and Miss Brady, Dr. and Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Day, Dr. and Mrs. Hammond, and General Sickles. After the dinner the company of young Hussars in their brilliant uniform entered the house to pay their respects to General Sherman, and to constitute him an honorary member of their organization.

ANOTHER case of duplication of pay accounts has just come to light. 2d Lieut. John J. Shaw, 6th Infantry, in December last left his station at Fort Douglas, on a leave of absence, and it has since been discovered that he drew his pay four times for that month. One of the accounts was paid by Maj. Stanton at Salt Lake City, another by Maj. Tucker, through a claim agent at Washington, and two by Maj. Terrell at Omaha, through banks in which they had been deposited, the two being presented within a few days of each other. Lieut. Shaw's whereabouts are unknown at the War Department. He was last heard from at Hot Springs, Ark., from whence he disappeared some days ago. It is feared that the returns of paymasters for the month of January, when received, will show another set of fraudulent accounts. His downfall is attributed to his fondness for gambling. Shaw was appointed to a 2d lieutenancy from the ranks in 1880, and would very shortly have received promotion to the next grade, he being the senior 2d lieutenant of his regiment.

ENSIGN A. B. CLEMENTS, U. S. N., on leave, has been visiting relatives at Liberty, Mo. His headquarters are at Macon in that State.

CHIEF ENGR. JOHN JOHNSON, U. S. N., registered at the Girard House, Philadelphia, early in the week, and Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. N., at the Lafayette.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR F. L. FERNALD, U. S. N., has arrived in San Francisco to supervise the construction of the *Charleston* by the Union Iron Works of that city.

THE Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting has shown an appreciation of the eternal fitness of things by the recent detail of Boatswain J. B. Aikin, U. S. N., for duty in the Equipment Yard at Boston. Mr. Aikin is considered the most expert rigger in the naval service.

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported adversely on the communications from the Secretary of State and Secretary of Navy, recommending that Rear-Admiral Ralph Chandler be authorized to accept a vase tendered him by the Emperor of Austria.

ASST. ENGR. MARTIN BEVINGTON, U. S. N., recently on special duty in Cleveland in connection with a Government contract, has returned to Washington and resumed his duties in the Draughting Room of the Steam Engineering Bureau. He is residing at 1,221 G street, N. W.

PAY CLERK MYERS, late of the *Iroquois*, has about given up hope of effecting a compromise with the Secretary of the Navy, and has made definite arrangements for living abroad, it is said. Recently his wife has disposed of the house in which she has been living, and with the proceeds of the sale and her children has gone to join her husband. Mr. Meyer's whereabouts are not generally known, but his friends in Washington have been in constant communication with him for several months past. He owned at one time considerable property in Baltimore and Washington.

ENSIGN W. S. BENSON, U. S. N., has been visiting relatives at Pikesville, Md.

LIEUTENANT U. R. HARRIS, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harris have gone on a visit to Los Angeles, Cal.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY returned to Washington early in the week from a short visit to New York.

CAPTAIN J. H. GILLIS, U. S. N., while in San Francisco recently, received notice of his promotion to Commodore.

CHIEF ENGINEER THOM WILLIAMSON, U. S. Navy, on waiting orders, is spending the winter at Norfolk, Va.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., registered early in the week, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR FERNALD arrived in San Francisco on Tuesday. He was ordered there recently to supervise the construction of the *Charleston*.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON F. S. NASH, U. S. Navy, is to be married at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 15, to Miss Caroline Louise Ryan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Ryan, of that city. Dr. Nash is at present on duty at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

EDWARD UNGER, the self-confessed murderer of August Bohle in New York, was formerly in the U. S. Navy, having been appointed an acting master's mate, Sept. 15, 1863. He served during the remainder of the War in the Potomac flotilla, and was finally dismissed May 24, 1866.

CAPTAIN J. H. MERRYMAN, of the Revenue Marine Service, and supervising inspector of the Life Saving Service, had a second stroke of paralysis at his home in Englewood on Saturday. He was much improved at last accounts, but apprehensions are felt as to his ultimate recovery.

LIEUT. COMDR. R. E. IMPEY, U. S. N., who recently received a year's leave of absence, arrived in good health in Havre on Sunday morning, Feb. 6, and at once proceeded to Paris. The trip across on the *Bourgogne* was quite a pleasant one, barring a three days' snow storm shortly after leaving New York.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR DAVID KINDLEBERGER has received his promotion to medical director, having been nominated to that position by the President, but will not, on that account, be detached from his present station in charge of the Naval Hospital at Washington. P. A. Surg. M. H. Crawford, U. S. N., is on duty as Dr. Kindleberger's assistant.

A GENTLEMAN visited the Charles street police station, New York, and handed to Sergt. Granger, who was then on duty, a gold medal, inscribed as follows: "Presented by Congress, for a special act of bravery, to John Edwards, captain of top. United States steamship *Lackawanna*, Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864." The caller stated that he had found the medal on the street eight years ago.

IN compliance with a resolution of the Senate the Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to that body the report of Lieut. E. H. Taunt, U. S. N., of his six months' journey on the Congo River. Accompanying the report are a number of curios, consisting of ornaments, coins, etc. The Secretary has asked to have 1,000 copies of the report printed for the use of the Navy Department.

THE Monday morning concert at the Washington Marine Barracks, this week, was numerously attended, among others present being Miss Paine, of the White House; Miss McDonald, daughter of Sir John McDonald, of Canada; Mrs. and Miss Rickets, and many others of note in society. Capt. Harrington is indefatigable in making these concerts a pleasurable event for those attending.

P. A. PAYMASTER ARTHUR PETERSON, U. S. N., who has gone out as the relief of assistant paymaster on the *Iroquois*, has been living at his home in Philadelphia, since detachment from the Pensacola Navy-yard in May of last year. Paymr. Peterson's last cruise was on the China station in the *Palos*, from which vessel, however, he came home something like five years ago. His assignment to the *Iroquois* is regarded as a stroke of good fortune.

THE report in a recent daily paper that an effort is being made to induce Vice-Admiral Rowan to apply for retirement, under the late act of Congress, is pronounced by those knowing the situation, to be without foundation. The vice-admiral, on the active list, has the services of a secretary; as a retired officer he would not be thus favored. Under the terms of the law permitting him to retire his pay would be $9,000 per annum. On his present duty he receives but $8,000. The difference, however, is not of material moment to Vice-Admiral Rowan.

P. A. ENGR. FRANK H. BAILEY, U. S. N., of the Class of June, 1875, is on duty at Cornell University, where he has established a high reputation for ability. This college is fortunate in having a millionaire patron. Mr. Sibley seems determined to take time by the forelock and insure the success of his pet scheme in the immediate future. He has given the sum of $250,000 for the Mechanical Engineering Department, and plans have been prepared looking to a great increase of the facilities of the University in this branch of science. When completed the main building will be over 450 feet in frontage, increasing the present capacity about four times.

REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES E. JOUETT, U. S. N., is quoted as saying: "We are sure to have a war within ten years, and that is but a short time to prepare for its coming. I do not think the construction of a line of fortifications along our coasts would be the best means of repelling the attacks of foreign invaders. What we want are fleets of monitors or floating batteries. These are the best coast defenders. They can be built so that they can turn in their own length by the use of four of the Kunstadter screws placed at right angles. With this class of vessels a foreign man-of-war, while laying off our coast, could be surrounded at night and literally annihilated. They would be practically invulnerable, and being flat-bottomed could, if necessary, elude pursuit by seeking shallow water.

RECENT DEATHS.

SURGEON WILLIAM THORNDIKE, who died at his home in Milwaukee, Jan. 29, was a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard, a surgeon, whose record in war and peace was enviable, and a gentleman beloved and honored throughout the home of his adoption. The funeral was conducted by the Wisconsin Commandery of which he was a charter member, and the church was thronged by citizens who came to pay their last tribute of respect. The remains were subsequently borne to Forest Home Cemetery. Dr. Thorndike leaves three sons, the eldest of whom, Paul Thorndike, a graduate of Harvard, and now a student of medicine, will succeed his father in the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion. The pall bearers were Surgeons Willis Danforth and Solon Marks, Col. E. K. Buttrick, Major C. H. Anson, and Capts. Charles King, I. M. Bean, J. R. Saville, and J. I. Robinson.

GEORGE VIRGINIUS HARLESTON, who died in New York Feb. 2, entered the Union Army as a private, serving through a number of campaigns and coming out with the rank of major. He was wounded twice, once by a sabre cut across the forehead in a skirmish with Mosby's guerrillas, and once by a bullet which shattered his knee. After 1865 he enlisted in the Navy as captain's clerk, leaving that service for a few years' engineering in Brazil, in the Emperor's employment. Returning from Brazil he again took a civil position in the Navy, being employed as clerk or ship's writer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Since 1880 he had had an interest in an express business at No. 315 Spring street. His death resulted from the amputation of his lame leg, the bullet wound becoming dangerous and finally threatening gangrene.

COLONEL HARAI ROBINSON, whose death at Panama last month is announced, was a remarkable character. He was colonel of the 1st Louisiana (Federal) Cavalry, and for a time was chief of cavalry on the staff of Major-General Banks. During the Red River expedition of Gens. Banks and Franklin he had command of the 3d Cavalry Brigade, and was severely wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. He was subsequently provost marshal general of the Department of the Gulf. After the war, being of a venturesome and roving disposition, he engaged in stock raising at Buenos Ayres, but met with reverses which sent him back to this country. At the time of his death he was in the employ of the contractors of the Panama Canal Company.

PROFESSOR E. COPPEE MITCHELL, the Dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, who died last week in Philadelphia, was a native of Georgia and a grandson of Governor Mitchell of that State. He was also a nephew of the historian, Prof. Henry Coppee, formerly of the U. S. Army, and married a daughter of Bishop Stevens of Philadelphia. He was highly popular in the University, and in addition to his lectures and work as Dean, had a large practice at the Philadelphia bar.

CAPTAIN JAMES BUCHANAN BREESE who died at Trenton, N. J., February 7th, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps March 18, 1864, promoted First Lieutenant May 1, 1868, and resigned December 5, 1879. He was a native of Illinois. The funeral takes place February 10th, after which the remains will be taken to Riverview Cemetery for interment.

MAJOR JOHN K. COOKE, who served as an officer of Col. Francis Hamtramck's regiment of Virginia Volunteers during the Mexican War, and afterwards in the Confederate Army, died Feb. 7 at Portsmouth, Virginia.

MR. WALTER COLOMBE JONES, a son of the late Maj. Walter Jones, and a grandson of the late Gen. Roger Jones, Adjt.-General, U. S. Army, died at Macon, Ga., Jan. 26, aged 23.

MRS. P. H. WATSON, widow of the late Peter H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War under President Lincoln, died Jan. 31, in Ashtabula, O., after an illness of a few hours.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES MCGREGOR, K. C. B., a distinguished officer, of the Bengal staff corps, British Army, died a few days ago at Madras.

THE Rev. Wm. Clark, uncle of Medical Inspector John H. Clark, U. S. N., died recently at Amherst, Mass., at an advanced age.

STEEL HARDENED BY A NEW PROCESS.

THE daily papers publish a despatch which says: Tests have been made at Louisville of a new process for hardening and tempering steel. A drill made of the new steel penetrated in forty minutes a steel safe plate warranted to resist any burglar drill for twelve hours. A penknife tempered by the process cut the stem of a steel key readily and with the same blade the inventor shaved the hairs on his arm. The inventor is a young blacksmith who has been experimenting with the process for years and who says that this tempering is conducted without expense or skilled labor. He has also a new process for converting iron into steel at small expense. He says he is able to make steel so elastic and hard as to turn a ball fired from the heaviest gun ever constructed. The invention is a secret, not having been patented, and a company has been incorporated to push it.

ERICSSON'S NEW SEA WARRIOR.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I HAVE read with much attention the editorial paragraphs published in several journals relating to the *Destroyer* and its submarine gun, and beg to state for the information of all concerned that the *Destroyer* system so completely solves the problem of applying submarine artillery for defending harbors that I have had no occasion to waste time on the consideration of any other method. Moreover, the extraordinary calibre of the submarine gun employed in the *Destroyer*—viz., sixteen inches—has presented no practical difficulties, and has not failed in a single instance during a long series of trials to expel the submarine projectile with a velocity exceeding 300 feet in three seconds.

It should be mentioned that this projectile is 25 feet long and carries 300 pounds of guncotton, a charge sufficient to shatter the hull of ironclad ships of all classes so completely that the boasted "water tight compartments" will prove of no avail in preventing destruction and sinking. JOHN ERICSSON.

THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., last week, brought 140 of his scholars from the Carlisle School, to show what is being done there to educate the Indians. An exhibition of the young Indians and their school methods was given en route at Philadelphia, one in Brooklyn and one at the Academy of Music in New York. These exhibitions were most interesting, and in them young members of some of the wildest tribes, Apache, Sioux, etc., gave evidence of such intelligence and tractability as seemed to make their evolution into good citizens both possible and probable. One feature of their exhibition was a debating society, in which some twenty of the young red men listened to the arguments between four of their number, as to whether the Indian should be exterminated, Gen. Sheridan's remark, that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian," being quoted with approval by one of the youths assigned to the opposition. In view of the general intelligence and prepossessing behavior of the scholars, one could not help agreeing with his opponent in the discussion, who argued that the Indian is worthy of preservation and civilization. A marked characteristic of their appearance was their perfect absence of self consciousness. If one hesitated for a word, he quietly waited, without embarrassment, until it came to him. The whole exhibition was exceedingly creditable to Captain Pratt and his teachers, as well as full of hope for the future of these people when the white man shall have learned *how* to share with them the benefit of his superior development. A large audience of well known people witnessed the exhibition in New York, and accepted it as convincing proof, not only that Captain Pratt should be encouraged in his work, but that it should be extended still further, so as to devise some means of saving the educated Indians from falling under conditions which would result in a lapse into barbarism. The education they receive is designed not merely to develop their intellectual faculties, but to train them to various handicrafts. It remains to be seen whether they can hold their own in the struggle for existence to which civilization invites them, but the experiment would seem to be at least well worth trying.

DIVISION ATLANTIC RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

WHEN the riflemen of the Division of the Atlantic were at Fort Niagara last year it was decided to organize an association of officers on duty in connection with the annual competitions at the Niagara range. Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf., was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th Inf., secretary. Capt. Haskell, Major Burbank and Capt. Vose were appointed to draw up a scheme of organization and performed that function. A constitution was thereafter approved and adopted. General Schofield writes; "I accept with pleasure the office of president, *ex officio*, of 'The Division of the Atlantic Rifle Association,' and will, besides discharging the simple duties of the office, be glad to promote the objects of the 'Association.'" After giving data as to the competitions, and the remarks of Gen. Schofield when presenting the prizes, Lieut. Clarke concludes his report by acknowledging "the successful efforts of the people of Fort Niagara to make our residence among them enjoyable. Not only did they put forth their own efforts to this end but they called in the service of friends from a distance. The commanding officer, Gen. Penrose, secured the presence of the 12th Infantry Band, thus making possible frequent dancing parties and concerts, while the members of the association were made to remember, with grateful pleasure, the hospitality of the officers and families of the post."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS.

PERMIT the writer, who has served an enlistment, to break a lance in behalf of the enlisted men of the Medical Department. As it is fair to presume, from the tenure of recent legislation, it is intended to raise the standard of the attendants of this Department, the attainment of that object cannot be more effectually prevented than by permitting the pay of this worthy class of men to be reduced, as it is now intended by the present action of Congress.

I speak from experience when I say that a number of young men, who would be a credit to the Medical Department, will be forced to retire to their companies should the present action of the Military Committee become final, and, according to the Hospital Corps bill, these men get only $156 per year; whereas, heretofore (including extra duty), they have received $283.75. This is justice with a vengeance. Let us hope that the error of failing to make provisions for the extra duty pay of cooks and nurses was an "unintentional injustice," which will be rectified as soon as possible, and that their pay, now due from June 30 last, will be made available with the passage of the Hospital Corps bill.

A HOSPITAL ATTENDANT.

THE following Mexican War Claims were allowed by the Second Comptroller this week: S. F. Chalfin, 2d Lieut., Co. B, 1st Art., $72.25; Joseph H. Baily, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, $18.75; Wm. E. Prince, 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., $150.

THE House Committee on Claims has reported with a favorable recommendation a bill allowing Commanders Robley D. Evans and R. M. Green, of the Washington Navy-yard, the sum of $4,000 in payment for past and future use by the Government of their patented invention for bending metal links in the manufacture of cable and other chain.

THE fine courtesy of Gen. Bragg, M. C., is shown in excluding ladies from the prohibition of his bill (H. R. 10995) forbidding the wearing imitations of badges, buttons, and decorations adopted by Army societies. It is only the "male person" who is to be restricted in this way.

SENATOR HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably on Thursday a bill providing that any officer, after having been 20 years in the Naval Service, may be placed on the retired list by reason of physical defect, not a disqualification at the time of entry into the Service but subsequently made so, and shall be held to be retired for disability incident to the Service

COMMANDER F. E. CHADWICK and Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, of the U. S. Navy, have arrived at Kiel, Germany, to inspect the dockyards there.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The House has passed a bill granting a pension of $100 per month to Gen. Speed S. Fry.

The Senate has passed House bills granting pensions of $50 per month to the widow of David Hunter, late Major-General, U. S. A.; $50 per month to the widow of Commodore Wm. F. Spicer, U. S. N.; $100 per month to Loren Burrett, late Lieut.-Col., 8th U. S. Colored Troops, and placing the name of Seth Weldy, late Capt., 23d Inf., on the pension rolls.

Most of the military measures passed at the evening session of the House last week have been acted upon by the Senate Military Committee and are now borne on the calendar of the Upper House. Among those receiving favorable action by the Senate Committee at the meeting on Tuesday last are: H. R. 9338, granting right of way for military purposes through Whipple Bks.; S. 1154, donating to the City of Newport, Ky., a portion of the Fort Greene military site for a public park (House amendment concurred in); H. R. 2075, for the erection of Volunteer Soldiers' Home west of the Rocky Mountains, with an amendment, increasing the amount from $100,000 to $150,000; S. 1119, creating a Hospital Corps (House amendment concurred in, subject to approval of the War Department); H. R. 8030, to settle with Dakota Territory for arms furnished, etc.; H. R. 2208, to return to proper owners property captured during war, now deposited in the Treasury Dept., and bills for the relief of Capts. E. G. Fechet, 8th Cav., and Alfred Hedberg.

The bill, H. R. 7819, to regulate promotion in the Medical Dept., was reported favorably from the Senate Committee last Friday and placed on the calendar as a substitute for a Senate bill of similar purport previously reported.

Action on the House bills conferring brevet rank upon officers for meritorious service in Indian campaigns and compelling retired Army and Navy officers to provide for their families, was deferred by the Committee until an expression of opinion upon them could be obtained from the War Dept. Favorable action was taken on the Army nominations contained in last week's JOURNAL. The only nominations now pending in the Committee are those of the Assistant Surgeons. As previously stated, these cases are held up to await the result of the pending legislation in regard to promotions in the Medical Department.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has submitted a favorable report on the following substitute for Senate bill No. 2815, in regard to disability retirements: That any officer who, after having been twenty years or more in the Naval Service, has been, or shall hereafter be, placed on the retired list of the Navy by reason of physical defect, which defect was not a disqualification for service under the regulations at the time of such officer's original entry into the Service, but has subsequently been made so, shall, upon the certificate of the Retiring Board to the said state of facts, be held to be retired for disability incident to the Service, and shall receive the rate of pay established by law for officers of his grade under such disability.

Bills were introduced in the Senate on Friday by Mr. Hale appropriating $10,000,000 for construction of armor floating batteries or rams for coast and harbor defence; $1,200,000 for light draught gunboats suitable for interior waterways; $600,000 for swift torpedo boats, and $600,000 for torpedoes; by Mr. Cameron, appropriating $15,000,000 for ten protected steel cruisers to have a speed of 20 knots, and by Mr. Stanford, to establish gun foundries at South Boston, Pittsburg, Birmingham, Ala., and at San Francisco, Cal.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills of interest to the Army and Navy have passed the Senate during the current week:

H. R. 4676. To credit Major Michael P. Small, commissary of subsistence, with $3,780.63, being amount of Government bonds stolen from him by his clerk at Chicago in 1880. (Passed with amendments, Feb. 7.)

S. 1154. Authorizing the city of Newport R. I., to use the site of Fort Greene as a public park. (Passed with House amendment, Feb. 8.)

H. R. 633. To reimburse Maj. G. W. Candee, Paymaster, U. S. A., for money stolen from him at Fort Arbuckle, I. T., in 1869, in amount $2,650. (Passed Feb. 8.)

S. 662. A bill to encourage the manufacture of steel for modern Army ordnance, armor, and other Army purposes, and to provide heavy ordnance adapted to modern Army warfare, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized to make contracts with responsible steel manufacturers, after suitable advertisements, to continue not less than thirty days, in newspapers most likely to reach the manufacturers addressed, for the supply of rough-bored, rough-turned, and tempered steel in forms suitable for heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare, and steel, finished, for armor and other Army purposes, in quantity not to exceed ten thousand gross tons, in quality and dimensions conforming to specifications, subject to inspection and tests at each stage of manufacture, and including all the parts of each calibre specified: *Provided*, That no money shall be expended except for steel accepted and delivered; that each bidder shall contract to erect in the United States a suitable plant, including the best modern appliances, capable of making all the steel required, and of finishing it, in accordance with the contract, and agree in the case of an ordnance contract to deliver yearly a specified quantity of each calibre, the time of delivery of the smaller calibres to commence at the expiration of not more than eighteen months and that of the largest calibres at the expiration of not more than three years from the date of the acceptance of the contract; and that all the forgings shall be manufactured in the United States.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized to erect at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York, an Army gun factory, in accordance with the report of the Gun Foundry Board of Dec. 20, 1884, for finishing and assembling the guns adapted to modern warfare, up to and including the largest approved sizes, and for the manufacture of gun-carriages and ordnance equipment for the Army, at a cost not to exceed one million dollars.

Sec. 3. That for the purposes of the foregoing sections the sum of eight million dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available during six years from January 1, 1887.

"Sec. 4. That for the purpose of the construction of fortifications and other works of coast defence, in accordance with the recommendations of the Board on Fortifications or other Defences, appointed by the President of the United State under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, five million dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, is hereby appropriated."

S. 663. A bill to encourage the manufacture of steel for modern Naval ordnance, armor, shafting, and other Naval purposes, and to provide heavy ordnance adapted to modern Naval warfare.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and

hereby is authorized to make contracts with responsible steel-manufacturers, after suitable advertisements, to continue not less than 30 days, in newspapers most likely to reach the manufacturers addressed, for the supply of rough-bored, rough-turned and tempered steel in forms suitable for heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare, and steel, finished, for armor, shafting and other Naval purposes, in quantity not to exceed 10,000 gross tons, in quality and dimensions conforming to specifications, subject to inspection and tests at each stage of manufacture, and in the case of ordnance including all the parts of each calibre specified: *Provided*, That no money shall be expended except in payment for steel accepted and delivered; that each bidder shall contract to erect in the United States a suitable plant, including the best modern appliances, capable of making all the steel required, and of finishing it, in accordance with the contract, and agree in the case of an ordnance contract to deliver yearly a specified quantity of each calibre, the time of delivery of the smaller calibres to commence at the expiration of not more than 18 months and that of the largest calibres at the expiration of not more than three years from the date of the acceptance of the contract; and that all the forgings shall be manufactured in the United States.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and hereby is, authorized to erect at the Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia, a Naval gun factory, in accordance with the report of the Gun Foundry Board of Dec. 20, 1884, for finishing and assembling guns adapted to modern warfare, up to and including the largest approved sizes, and for the manufacture of gun carriages and ordnance equipment for the Naval service, at a cost not to exceed $1,000,000.

Sec. 3. That for the purposes of this act the sum of $8,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available during six years, from January 1, 1887.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. Res. 253, Mr. Long. A joint resolution for printing five thousand copies of Commander Schley's report of his search for the Greely expedition.

H. R. 7508. Granting right of way for railroad purposes across the Government farm connected with the Naval Academy.

H. R. 2075. Appropriating $150,000 for a volunteer soldiers' home west of the Rocky Mountains.

H. R. 11081, Mr. Everhart. That any person in the Military or Naval Service of the United States who has served honorably in any of its wars shall be allowed to purchase and hold 160 acres of land of the Government, at the price fixed by law, being not less than one and a quarter dollars per acre, without being obliged to reside thereon.

H. R. 10995, Bragg. That it shall be, and is hereby declared to be, unlawful for any male person who was not enlisted or commissioned and mustered into the military or Naval service of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, to wear any badge, button, decoration, or device adopted by any society, organization, or order created, founded, established, or organized by men who were so enlisted or commissioned and mustered, or any imitation of such badge, button, decoration, or device, either in semblance, form, or general appearance, and which may be readily mistaken for the same, except such persons as may be authorized by descent or by reason of position to wear the same in honorarium, by the rules and regulations of the society, organization or order whose badge, button, decoration, or device he assumes to wear; and every male person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100 and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

By Mr. Boutelle:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish this House with a list of all persons employed at the several Navy-yards of the United States from Jan. 1, 1886, to Jan. 1, 1887, with the purposes for which employed, rates of compensation, and dates of employment; also a list of all persons discharged from the several Navy-yards of the United States between the dates of Jan. 1, 1886, and Jan. 1, 1887, with rates of compensation, purposes for which employed, and dates and reasons for their discharge.

H. R. 11040, Morrow. To increase the Naval establishment and to protect the harbors of the cities of New York and San Francisco.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to contract with some responsible party or parties for the construction of two steam-rams, after the model and design of the marine ram recommended by Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, of the United States Navy: *Provided*, That the right to build and use said model and design in the construction and operation of the said two steam-rams shall be assigned and conveyed by the owner thereof to the United States, free of all royalty and other rights pertaining to the same as an invention. Said vessels shall be constructed of steel, be sea-going and double-bottomed, be designed for a speed of at least fifteen knots an hour, have a tonnage of not less than 1,737 tons, possess engines of not less than 4,000 indicated horse-power, with all the appliances necessary for working under forced draught, be equipped with the pumps necessary to increase or reduce the displacement of the vessel, as may be necessary and desirable and shall cost, including all expenses, not more than $500,000.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy shall not contract for the construction of either of the aforesaid vessels, or their machinery, or any part thereof, until the drawings and specifications of the same shall have been submitted to him and have been declared by him to be in accord with the model heretofore indicated for said vessels; and the parties contracting to construct said vessels, and their engines, boilers and machinery, shall enter into bond, with penal provisions and satisfactory security, to possess, within three months from the date of said contract or contracts, the necessary plant to perform, in the United States, the work which he or they have undertaken, and that said work shall be completed within twelve months after the date of said contract.

Sec. 3. That one of the vessels provided for in this act shall be constructed at some convenient place on the Atlantic seaboard and one at the city of San Francisco, and the engines, boilers and machinery thereof shall be of domestic manufacture: *Provided*, That the contractors may purchase abroad such shafting as it may be impossible for them to obtain in the United States in time to comply with the provisions of the contracts relative to the completion of the vessels herein provided for. To secure the efficient and early construction of the aforesaid vessels, with their engines, boilers and machinery, the Secretary of the Navy shall, by an advertisement published in five of the principal papers of the United States for at least 60 days, invite from all American shipbuilders, or other reliable and competent parties, proposals for the execution of the proposed work; and the contracts therefor shall be awarded to the lowest and best responsible bidder or bidders, and said work shall be subject to such provisions as to bond and security for the quality and completion of the work, and such regulations and Naval superintendence during construction, as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe; and no vessel, engine, boiler or machinery will be accepted unless completed in strict conformity with the contract relative thereto.

Sec. 4. That in the event that either of these vessels, when completed, should fail to maintain for 10 consecutive hours a speed of 15 knots per hour, there shall be withheld by the Secretary of the Navy 5 per centum of the contract price; if the maintained speed for a similar period should be only 14 knots, 10 per centum shall be withheld by the Secretary of the Navy; if the maintained speed does not exceed 13 knots, then there shall be withheld 15 per centum of the contract price of the vessel. Should the vessel maintain for 10 consecutive hours a speed of 16 knots, the Secretary of the Navy is directed to allow to the contractor 5 per centum additional to the contract price; if 17 knots are so maintained, he shall allow 15 per centum additional to the price agreed upon; if 18 knots are so made, he shall allow an additional 25 per centum; and if 20 or more knots are so maintained, he shall allow and cause to be paid to the party or parties performing the work an addition to the contract price of 33 per centum.

Sec. 5. That the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of the vessels, engines, boilers and machinery herein provided. The work shall be paid for as it progresses, upon the favorable report of such boards of inspectors as the Secretary of the Navy may appoint for that purpose, 30 per centum of all moneys due to be reserved until the work is completed and accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

ARMY SOCIAL LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

RANDOLPH KEIM, in an article on the Army circle at Washington, says in the Philadelphia *Times:*

The most interesting figure is the Lieutenant-General. In social life he is nervous, restless, often agitated, and always ill at ease, as if the paths of peace were irksome. He blushes in the presence of ladies like a maiden in her teens, such is his inner life of diffidence and retiring worth. He lives in a style commensurate with his high rank in a fashionable part of the city. His house, presided over by his beautiful and fascinating wife, formerly Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of Gen. Rucker, at one time Quartermaster-General of the Army, is open to society on Tuesdays during the season, and is the centre of attraction to the most distinguished and fashionable people of the Capital.

In the military family of the Lieutenant-General, Lieut.-Col. Michael V. Sheridan fills the place of military secretary. Mrs. Sheridan was Mary Rhey, of Carlisle, whose father, John S. Rhey, a lawyer of prominence, was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1853. Her mother was sister to Gen. Robert Macfeely, Commissary-General of the Army. Lieut.-Col. S. C. Kellogg, Aide-de-Camp, is a nephew of Mrs. Gen. George H. Thomas. Mrs. Kellogg, a very attractive member of society, was Miss Steele, of Louisville, Ky. Lieut.-Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, Aide-de-Camp, is a son of Col. Charles E. Blunt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and grandson of Thomas S. English, United States Marine Corps. The wife of Col. Blunt was Fanny Smythe, one of the handsomest young ladies of Oswego, N. Y. Her father was Charles Smythe, one of the foremost citizens of that thriving lake port of the Empire State.

The commandant of Washington Barracks is Gen. Horatio Gates Gibson, Colonel 3d U. S. Artillery. His brother, John Gibson, is Judge of the 19th Judicial District of Pennsylvania and another brother is an officer in the Navy. Mrs. Gibson, the first lady of the bevy of garrison matrons, was a widow of the son of the famous Gen. Henry Atkinson of the War of 1812 and distinguished in the Black Hawk War as the captor of that noted aboriginal chieftain. As a young lady Mrs. Gibson was Harriet Walker, daughter of Gen. Benjamin Walker, Paymaster, U. S. Army, who as a boy took part in the expedition against Otter Creek, Canada, War of 1812, and served in Mexico.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Bainbridge is a son of the distinguished Capt. Bainbridge, 4th Artillery. Mrs. Bainbridge was the daughter of one of the prominent French residents of New Orleans. Her own daughter Marie is one of the most delightful young ladies in Washington, and assists her mother in her receptions at her father's quarters in the fine building directly opposite the commanding officer's quarters.

Capt. Lewis Smith, an Irishman by birth, rose from the ranks of the Army and is one of the most gallant members of the personnel of his grade. Mrs. Smith is also a native of Ireland and possesses all the grace and wit of the women of the Green Isle. She has two daughters, the eldest the wife of Dr. Cunningham, of the Army. The younger, Henrietta, will soon be the bride of the regiment, her marriage to Lieut. Ira A. Haynes being announced.

Surg. William D. Wolverton, a Quaker, and Mrs. Wolverton and Asst. Surg. Wilcox and wife occupy the medical quarters, where their ladies receive. The wife of R. Q. M. Pratt was Miss Keith, of Bridgewater, Mass. The wife of Adjt. Hoskins was Miss Guiterez, a Cuban belle, whom he met at Key West. She was the daughter of the Cuban patriot, Senor Guiterez, the friend of Gonzales, and well known in Philadelphia.

Capt. John Turnbull, son of Col. William Turnbull, Engineers, U. S. A., is a bachelor, but prominent in Army social circles. Capt. James M. Lancaster, whose wife is not in Washington, goes little in society. Capt. James Chester, a bachelor, a Scotchman by birth, began his military career in the ranks. He is regarded as one of the most accomplished officers in the Service. The wife of Capt. I. W. Hess was Miss Hayden, of an old Baltimore family. Mrs. Capt. John F. Mount was Miss Cole, of the interior of New York.

Of the wives of the 1st Lieutenants Mrs. Constantine Chase was Miss Mosher, of Washington, very popular in society then and now. Mrs. R. D. Potts was Miss Bestor, of an old Washington family. Lieut. Potts is a son of John Potts, for many years Chief Clerk of the War Department. Mrs. Humphreys was another favorite in society. Lieut. Charles Humphreys is a son of Gen. A. A. Humphreys. Mrs. J. D. Eaton was Miss Gove, a pretty Quaker maiden of Boston. Mrs. Edward Davis was also Miss Davis, of Washington, another favorite in resident society. Lieut. Benjamin Harrison Randolph is a bachelor and son of a Rhode Island clergyman. Mrs. H. R. Lemly was Catherine Palmer, one of the beautiful and accomplished daughters of Gen. Innis Palmer, U. S. A. Lieut. Lemly is a brother of the well-known Naval Lieut. Lemly. Mrs. J. E. Myers was Miss Canfield, daughter of a New York clergyman. Chas. B. Satterlee is another of the officers who shines not in society through the reflected effulgence of an attractive feminine companion-at-arms, being a bachelor.

The young and dashing 2d Lieutenants of the garrison Chas. A. Bennett, Louis Ostheim and J. D. Barrette, are still on fatigue duty socially and are subject to orders.

A MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN CRAWFORD.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MORTON, Third Cavalry, has issued a circular asking contributions for the purpose of erecting a monument to the lamented Captain Emmet Crawford, whose untimely death occurred a year ago on the 11th of last January. The grave is neither marked by a headstone nor suitably inclosed, and Capt. Morton says: "I think it eminently fitting that a headstone should be erected by his comrades and friends, and my ideas are that it should be a substantial one of polished granite, of plain design, in harmony with its surroundings and his character, to cost, with suitable imperishable fencing, between $300 and $400. Captain Crawford held the deed to the lot, so the entire fund can be devoted to the monument and fence; and I will endeavor to secure assistance in transportation and probably some aid from the citizens of Kearney, Neb., who paid him such marked respect at the funeral."

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., of West Point, visited New York on Thursday, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Ensign Hiero Taylor, Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson, Lieut. Comdr. John McGowan, Lieut. C. P. Perkins, Paymr. H. T. B. Harris, Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Randall, Lieut. H. F. Reich, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter, Capt. L. A. Beardslee, Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Bradford, Lieut. Comdr. Isaac Hazlett, Capt. Geo. A. Stevens and Comdr. G. S. Cotton.

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

January 29, 1887.

Corps of Engineers—Capt. Henry M. Adams to be Major, Jan. 10, 1887, vice Suter, promoted.

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Black to be Captain, Dec. 31, 1886, vice Greene, resigned.

2d Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1886, vice Black, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, C. E., to be 2d Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1886.

20th Infantry—Harry D. Humphrey, of Idaho, to be 2d Lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1887.

Ordnance Department—2d Lieutenant Wm. W. Gibson, 3d Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1887.

Major of Cavalry—Wm. P. Chambliss, 4th Cavalry, to be Major of Cavalry.

G. O. 9, H. Q. A., Feb. 9, 1887.

Publishes the act of Congress, approved Jan. 29, 1887, "to provide a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, and for the construction and completion of quarters, barracks, and stables at certain posts for the use of the Army of the United States." (The act appropriates $200,000 for Fort Riley, $30,000 for Fort D. A. Russell, and $55,000 for Fort Robinson.)

Also the act, approved Jan. 29, "to release unto the city of San Antonio, Texas, for its use as a public thoroughfare, certain portions of the military reservation near said city."

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Feb. 8, 1887.

Announces that the amount of U. S. bonds held in trust by the Treasurer of the U. S. to secure public deposits in the German National Bank of Little Rock, Ark., is $150,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT, P. G. O., Feb. 8, 1887.

Circular Letter to Officers of the Pay Department.

The Secretary of War has fixed the date of graduation of the Class of Cadets of 1886, as of June 12, 1886; and decided that, under the act of December 20, 1886, said graduates are entitled to pay as Lieutenants from date of graduation.

WM. B. ROCHESTER, Paymr. Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Jan. 21, 1887.

Directs that exercises in the preliminary drills and gallery practice will be resumed at all posts on February 15, and be continued until the opening of the practice season.

It is held of the last importance that the young soldier should be made thoroughly accustomed to handling his rifle, and perfectly at ease in pointing and aiming it, prior to actual firing on the range. Errors committed in these preliminary exercises, if allowed to become habitual, destroy the usefulness of the soldier as a rifleman. The greatest precautions should be taken by instructors to make sure that the soldier handles, points and aims his piece correctly and in accordance with the authorized instructions, before he is allowed to fire. It is believed that if this be assured there is no reason why every soldier should not advance to at least the grade of first class before the practice season is over. Practice with the pistol by mounted troops has not been given that prominence which its importance demands. Every cavalryman should be at least a competent pistol shot, and commanding officers of posts where cavalry is stationed will see that this end is attained. . . . .

By command of Brig. Gen. Gibbon:
WM. J. VOLKMAR, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Jan. 28, 1887.

In future the Department Commander will give special instructions for the inspection of money accounts of disbursing officers, in accordance with Regulations.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Jan. 19, 1887.

The target season for the year 1887 is as follows:

Alcatraz Island—March, April and May.
Angel Island—April, May and June.
Benicia Barracks—May, September and October.
Fort Bidwell—May, June and July.
Fort Gaston—May, June and July.
Fort McDermit—June, July and August.
Fort Mason—May, September and October.
Presidio of S. F.—May, June and October.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Par. 1, S. O. 110, s. of 1886, Div. Pacific, is amended to read as follows: Major Amos S. Kimball, Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Arizona, will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., thence to San Francisco, Cal., on public business (S. O. 9, Feb. 1, Div. Pacific).

Leave for one month, Feb. 11, is granted Col. Judson D. Bingham, A. Q. M. G., Chicago (S. O. 17, Feb. 8, Div. Mo.)

The station of Major A. S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., is designated at Los Angeles, Cal., from Jan. 1 (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Captain L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M. (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, Dept. Mo.)

Commissary Sergt. Denis Kieffer, recently appointed from 1st sergt. Battery H, 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Supply, I. T., to relieve Com. Sergt. Charles Raab, who will proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., to relieve Com. Sergt. Edwin F. Ambrose, who will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., for duty (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave, on surgeon's certificate, granted Capt. Frederick F. Whitehead, C. S., is still further extended six months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Alfred E. Bates, Paymr., St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 9, Feb. 2, D. Dakota.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Charles M. Terrell, Chief Paymaster (S. O. 10, Jan. 31, D. Platte).

Leave for five days is granted Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., New York City (S. O. 27, Feb. 7, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward R. Morris, asst. surg., with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days (S. O. 6, Jan. 19, Div. Pacific).

A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker is relieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal., and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 8, Jan. 25, Div. Pacific).

1st Lieut. Leonard Wood, asst. surg., will proceed

to Los Angeles, Cal., and report to the Dept. Comdr. for temporary duty (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.)

So much of par. 7, S. O. 115, May 17, 1884, as directs Major Blencowe E. Fryer, surgeon, to report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, is revoked, and he will proceed to Fort Lowell, Ariz. Ty., and report for duty (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave, on surgeon's certificate, granted Capt. Leonard Y. Loring, asst. surg., is still further extended three months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Feb. 4. H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. John L. Phillips, asst. surg., is further extended one month (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Louis Brechemin, asst. surg., to take effect when his services can be spared by his Dept. Comdr. (S. O., Feb. 3, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Richard Dare, Fort Davis, will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and report for duty, relieving Hospl. Steward Leslie Haven, who will proceed to Fort Davis and report for duty (S. O. 16, Jan. 31, D. Texas).

1st Lieut. H. S. T. Harris, asst. surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Clark, and will proceed to Fort Ringgold, and report for duty (S. O. 16, Jan. 31, D. Texas.

Hospl. Steward J. C. Evans, Fort Thomas, will proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T., relieving Hospl. Steward J. A. Leslie, who will proceed to Fort Thomas for duty (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. George McC. Derby will proceed to New Brunswick and Little Washington, N. J., on public duty, and return to his station at Astoria, N. Y. (S. O. 22, Feb. 8, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Elliot will proceed to Wood's Holl, Mass., and return to his station at Newport, R. I. (S. O. 20, Feb. 4, C. E.)

The Board of Officers on building and repair of levees on the Mississippi River, consisting of Capts. Wm. T. Rossell, Smith S. Leach and Dan C. Kingman, will convene at Memphis, Tenn., at as early a day as practicable, for the purpose of taking action upon the subdivision and distribution of allotment for levees made by the Mississippi River Commission (S. O. 21, Feb. 7, C. E.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E. (S. O. 21, Feb. 7, C. E.)

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Fort McClary and the battery on Gerrish's Island, Me., on public business (S. O., Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, C. E., will repair to Washington for the purpose of testifying, Feb. 11, in a suit pending before the Court of Claims (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. James M. Whittemore, Ord. Dept., will repair to Washington and report, not later than Feb. 8, for the purpose of testifying in a suit now pending before the Court of Claims (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.)

Ordnance Sergt. Charles E. Ellsworth is assigned to duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (S. O. 6, Jan. 27, Dept. Cal.)

Chaplains.

Leave for four months, to take effect Feb. 20, is granted Post Chaplain David Wilson (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

1st Class Private Wm. W. Thomas, at St. Francis Barracks, will report by letter to the acting Chief Signal Officer (S. O., Feb. 5, H. Q. A.)

G. C. M. O. 10, H. Q. A., Feb. 1, 1887.

Before a G. C. M., at Washington Barracks, D. of C., of which Col. Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Art., is president, was tried—2d Lieut. John C. Walshe, Signal Corps, U. S. A. Charge—Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. Specification—In that while on duty as indications officer at the Signal Office, Washington, D. C., and being directed by the indications board to report as to the assertion that on Dec. 5 and 6, 1886, a storm of considerable violence reached the New England and Middle Atlantic States in advance of forecast, did state in an official communication dated Dec. 10, 1886, addressed to the president of the said indications board: On the 5th (referring to December, 1886) cautionary signals were ordered up from Norfolk to Wood's Holl well in advance of the storm, which statement was false in fact and substance, and made with intent to deceive, as no signals of any kind were ordered from Norfolk to Wood's Holl on December 5, and those subsequently ordered on the 6th were not in advance of the storm but only after dangerous winds, snow, and rain had been reported from various sea coast stations between the points named. Plead—Not guilty. Finding—Not guilty. And the court does therefore acquit him.

The proceedings, finding and acquittal are approved. Lieutenant Walshe will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William A. Thompson, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 6, Jan. 19, Div. P.)

Capt. W. A. Thompson will proceed from Fort Bowie, A. T., to Los Angeles, Cal., and report to the Department Commander (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.)

A Roster of Commissioned Officers, 4th Cav., dated Jan. 31, comes to us this week with the compliments of Lieut. J. B. Erwin, Adjt. The regiment numbers 42, with one vacancy for a 2d lieutenant; 37 are on duty and five on leave.

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation to Lincoln, Neb., and return, to 1st Lieut. George B. Davis, subpœnaed to appear as a witness before the U. S. District Court there (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The C. O. Columbus Barracks will prepare thirty recruits and forward them to Fort Robinson, Neb., in charge of Lieut. G. R. Burnett (S. O. 18, Feb. 2, Rec. Ser.)

S. O. 25, relieving 1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell as member of G. C.-M. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is revoked (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; G, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

2d Lieut. J. B. McDonald is relieved from special duty in connection with Indian affairs at San Carlos, A. T. (S. O. 10, Jan. 28, D. Ariz.)

Troop G (Lee's) is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, and will proceed to San Carlos and take station, relieving Troop D (Keyes's), which will take station at Fort Thomas (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., is further extended one month (S. O., Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris is relieved from duty at Fort Mason, Cal., and will report to the C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with his battery, I (S. O. 5, Jan. 24, D. Cal.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly is detailed for duty as Military Attaché to the Legation of the U. S. at Bogota, Colombia, and will proceed to Bogota and report for duty (S. O., Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Washington Barracks, D. C., will issue a furlough for thirty days to Sergt. Edward Smith, Band (S. O. 26, Feb. 5, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

S. O. 209, of 1886, is modified so as to authorize 1st Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb to remain on special duty at Fort Monroe until March 15, 1887 (S. O. 29, Feb. 10, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin K. Roberts, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is extended eighteen days (S. O. 27, Feb. 7, Div. A.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 29, Feb. 10, Div. A.)

By the coolness and presence of mind of two soldiers of the 5th U. S. Artillery at Hyde and Behman's Theatre, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, when an alarm of "Fire" was given, a panic was averted which would doubtless have been attended with much loss of life, as the theatre was crowded.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

2d Lieut. Dwight E. Holley, 1st Inf., A. A. Q. M., will proceed from Fort McDermit to Winnemucca, Nev., on public business (S. O. 4, Jan. 22, D. Cal.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The leave granted Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson is extended one month (S. O., Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A neat Roster of Commissioned Officers, 6th Inf., dated Jan. 20, 1887, reaches us this week. The list comprises 34 officers, 31 of whom are on duty, one on leave, and two on sick leave.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Capt. Thaddeus S. Kirtland, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 11, Feb. 2, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. John W. Summerhayes, R. Q. M., will report in person at Dept. Hdqrs., on public business (S. O. 11, Feb. 2, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

The changes of stations of Cos. H, I, and K, directed in S. O. 143, series 1886, will now be carried out (S. O. 11, Jan. 29, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Capt. Gregory Barrett will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., as witness in the case of Private Thomas Hanley, Co. D (S. O. 11, Jan. 29, D. Ariz.)

1st Sergt. John Flanigan, Co. D, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., as witness before a G. C.-M. (S. O. 11, Jan. 29, D. Ariz.)

The Colonel, Staff, and Band will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and take station (S. O. 11, Jan. 29, D. Ariz.)

Cos. F and H will, upon being relieved by troops from the Dept. of Texas, proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and take station (S. O. 11, Jan. 29, D. Ariz.)

S. O. 143, series 1886, directing change of station of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mizner, is rescinded (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.)

Major George K. Brady, commanding Fort Crawford, Colo., has issued the following post order: "The officer heretofore known as 2d Lieut. Harry Fletcher, 10th Inf., having been commissioned by the President as 2d Lieut. Harvey Fletcher Bateman, 10th Inf., will hereafter be recognized and addressed and carried on the proper returns by the name given in his commission."

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Lieut.-Col. W. F. Drum, A. I. G., will inspect the fotlowing posts: Forts McDowell, Lowell, Huachuca, Grant, Thomas, San Carlos, and Fort Bowie, A. T., Forts Bayard, Selden, Stanton, Marcy, Union, and Wingate, N. M., Fort Apache, Whipple Barracks, Forts Verde and Mojave, A. T., and San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.)

Q. M. Sergt. Julius Fauerbach having recently been discharged by expiration of service and appointed Post Trader at Madison Barracks, Regtl. Orders 3, Feb. 2, announces the promotion of 1st Sergt. Joseph Petit, Co. F, to be Regtl. Q. M. Sergt., vice Fauerbach. The following company order in regard to Sergt. Petit was issued by the C. O. Co. F: "In parting with 1st Sergt. Joseph Petit, the company commander congratulates him upon his well-deserved promotion to regimental quartermaster sergeant, and bears testimony to his faithful performance of duty as 1st sergeant and excellence as a soldier." Sergt. Petit is well known to the marksmen of the Div. of the Atlantic, he having secured the fourth gold medal at the Division competition of 1884, serving on the winning Hilton Trophy teams of 1884 and 1885, making the highest individual score at the 1884 contest, and subsequently acting as Army alternate.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

The Hdqrs. and Cos. B and H are designated as the garrison for Fort Bliss, Tex. They are relieved from duty at Fort Concho, and will proceed to Fort Bliss (S. O. 17, Feb. 2, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. John S. McNaught is extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. J. S. Conrad (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Carroll A. Devol, Fort Snelling, to take effect about Feb. 10 (S. O. 9, Feb. 2, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 5, 1887.

RETIREMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry L. Chipman, 7th Infantry, February 1, 1887 (act June 30, 1882).

CASUALTY.

Major Napoleon B. McLaughlen (retired), died January 29, 1887, at Middletown, New York.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Stanton, N. M., Feb. 2. Detail: Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th Cav.; Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Inf.; Capt. W. M. Wallace, 6th Cav.; Capt. M. E. Taylor, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Fletcher, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Murray, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. L. Scott, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. J. A. Penn, Jr. and Carl Koops, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. W. S. Davies, 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 10, Jan. 28, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Bowie, A. T., Feb. 7. Detail: Capt. O. W. Budd, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. D. Crosby, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. J. M. Neall, R. A. Brown, and Letcher Hardeman, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. James Lockett, 4th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.)

At Whipple Barracks, A. T., Feb. 7. Detail: Col. J. S. Mason, Major Daingerfield Parker, Capts. G. B. Russell and Leonard Hay, and 1st Lieut. J. McB. Stembel, R. Q. M., 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. L. G. Anderson, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson, Adjt., 9th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Assiniboine, M. T., Feb. 10. Detail: Major David D. Van Valzah, Capts. John H. Patterson, Abram A. Harbach, and Paul Harwood, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Peter S. Bomus, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieuts. James A. Irons, James S. Rogers, Edwin H. Webber, and John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Robertson, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 9, Feb. 2, D. Dak.)

At Fort Hays, Kas., Feb. 8. Detail: Major H. M. Cronkhite, Med. Dept.; Capts. E. R. Kellogg and G. N. Bomford, 1st Lieuts. Michael Leahy and W. B. Wheeler, 2d Lieuts. C. B. Hardin and J. H. Duval, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. H. Baldwin, 18th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 14, Feb. 5, Dept. M.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Feb. 8. Detail: Capts. Frank G. Smith, Edward Field, Arthur Morris, and John W. Roder, 1st Lieuts. William Ennis, Richard P. Strong, Harry R. Anderson, and Charles A. L. Totten, and 2d Lieut. John R. McMahon, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 26, Feb. 5, Div. A.)

At Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., Feb. 14. Detail: Major William Sinclair, 2d Art.; Capt. Julius H. Patzki, Asst. Surg.; Capts. William P. Graves and Rezin G. Howell, 1st Lieuts. John C. Scantling and James E. Eastman, and 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. William P. Stone, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 28, Feb. 9, DIV. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers will meet at Omaha, Neb., Feb. 5, to report upon the condition of three car loads of coal. Detail: Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav., I. R. P.; Major Robert H. Hall, 22d Inf., A. I. G., and 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., A. D. C. (S. O. 11, Feb. 2, D. Platte.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Charles C. Hood, 24th Inf., and Capt. Henry J. Haynsworth, A. Q. M., will assemble at the recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia, Feb. 7, to fix the responsibility for damage to articles of clothing for which 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capts. James M. Marshall and Henry J. Haynsworth, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., will assemble at Philadelphia, Feb. 10, to fix the responsibility for damaged condition and deficiency of certain C. and G. E. (S. O., Feb. 5, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. J. E. Greer, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. F. Willcox, 6th Cav., A. D. C., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 7, to fix the responsibility for the loss of certain marksman's insignia, reported to have been lost in the mail, and for which 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice, is responsible (S. O. 14, Feb. 5, Dept. M.)

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Correspondence.—Attention is invited to the following extract from the "Instructions for Keeping the Records and Transacting the Clerical Business of the War Department": "Indorsements, as well as letters, addressed to public officers on the business of their offices, should designate them by their special titles rather than their individual names."

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Clothing.—General McCook, commanning Fort Leavenworth, has supplemented his previous excellent orders in regard to the marking, issuing, etc., of uniform clothing, by the following: "Hereafter special requisitions for clothing when sent to this office for the approval of the post commander will be accompanied by a letter in which the commander of the organization for which the clothing is intended will state whether orders relating to the inspection of clothing and marking of worn out garments has been complied with. The officer who witnesses the issue will see that each garment is marked as required by the post order referred to before being issued."

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DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen O. O. Howard.

The *News-Letter* says: "The hop at the Presidio Tuesday night was another of the charming little parties for which that post is so famous. The concert room at the Presidio where the dances are always given is a fine one, the music was good, and the welcome extended warm and hearty. The Army officers at present stationed in and around San Francisco are a very nice set of fellows, good dancers and very popular among the young ladies. Therefore, where one is to be seen the other will be found also. So who can wonder that the Presidio hops are such pleasant affairs and so successful as they have been this winter."

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of Feb. 8 from Nogales says: "The depredations recently committed in Mexico are charged to the seven Apaches who escaped from Capt. Lawton and are now known to be with Mexican desperadoes. The escaped Indians are reported to be quiet in the Sierra Madres.

An Albuquerque despatch says intelligence has been received of a bloody fight between a Sheriff's posse and a band of Navajo Indians, Feb. 7th, that may lead to an Indian outbreak.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

Big Bear and three Cree Indians serving terms in the Stony Mountain Penitentiary, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for complicity in the Northwest rebellion, were released Feb. 5, having been pardoned. Big Bear was a leading Indian ally of Louis Riel, and incited his powerful tribe to pillage and massacre.

Resolutions of the Dakota Legislative Assembly protesting against the abandonment of Fort Abraham Lincoln were presented by Mr. Gifford in the House on Monday and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The reasons set forth for its continuance are: Its location makes it permanently suited for a distributing post for arms and supplies for other posts along the Missouri River; its facilities are the very best for the massing of troops and for their prompt despatch in the event of Indian outbreak; its maintenance and improvement is necessary for the safety of the settlers in the adjacent county.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1887.

THE following order was published on the 5th inst.: "It is the sad duty of the Superintendent to announce to the officers and cadets of the Military Academy the death of Cadet Raymond C. Worthington, of the First Class. He died at his home in Carlisle, Penn. The Corps of Cadets will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days."

Cadet Worthington died Feb. 4 of consumption. When he went on sick leave Dec. 20, 1886, after being in the hospital a long time, few of his friends expected to see him again.

What was probably the finest concert of the season was given in the Library this evening before the smallest audience ever at a concert. When the music began there were four ladies and three officers in the hall; four other ladies and four gentlemen came in during the evening. The band has been much strengthened lately with new musicians. Mr. Rehm's health is also much better, so that he is able to look after the interests of the band. The cause of so small an audience was the tobogganing by torchlight and a musicale by Lieut. and Mrs. Reed. The following programme was played: 1. Overture, "Oberon," Weber; 2. Paraphrase, "Song," Curth; 3. Potpourri, "Lohengrin," Wagner; 4. Fackeltanz (torchlight dance), Meyerbeer; 5. Ein Frulingtraum (Spring Dream), Herfurth; 6. Serenade de Mandolines, Desormes; 7. Leonoren Waltz, Rehm. The second, fifth and sixth pieces were beautifully rendered.

Lieut. L. J. Brett, 2d Cav., and bride arrived this evening; they are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gale. The bride is a sister of Cadet Wallace, of the Fourth Class.

Last Friday evening the toboggan slide was illuminated from 8 to 10 o'clock. The effect was very fine. About 35 campaign torches were used, being erected at intervals along the slide. Nearly everyone who owned or could borrow a toboggan had a chance to slide, while the spectators were very numerous; it seemed as if all of Camptown, Rugertown, Logtown and every other town in the vicinity sent delegates of onlookers.

Prof. and Mrs. Bass have issued invitations for an entertainment to-morrow evening at Schofield Hall.

On last Saturday evening Mrs. Merritt entertained a large number of ladies and cadets at a dancing party. As "we" are neither a lady nor a cadet, we were not present, but all who were speak glowingly of the good time had by all.

Next Saturday evening the cadets are to have a large hop in the mess hall, at which refreshments are to be served during the whole evening. This hop is gotten up by the Second Class, and takes the place of the customary "Hundredth-Night Hop," usually given on the Saturday preceding Washington's Birthday. It is not known what will be done to celebrate the 100th night, but no First Classmen will attend the hop and no Second Classmen will attend the celebration for the 19th. A funny state of affairs, socially, exists in the corps, the like of which was never known before. The First Class boycott the hops. The Second Class *do not*. The First Class boycott the Second Class; the Second Class boycott the First Class. Where and when the boycotting will end is just at present the leading unknown quantity of the cadet equation.

The next to the last officer's hop before Lent was held last Thursday evening. Lieut. Hodges was the manager. A number of strangers were present, among them Miss Macomb, daughter of Gen. Macomb, U. S. A.; Miss Roebling, niece of the famous engineer; Miss Beach, of Troy; Miss Nolan and two Misses Peirce. Although the hop began quite late, it was very gay and enjoyable throughout. A fine supper, about eleven o'clock, was much appreciated.

Father Early, the Catholic priest of this post, is quite ill at his residence in Highland Falls. His duties for several Sundays have been performed by a Paulist Father from New York.

The Highland Villa, or Mearn's House, below the Falls, has been sold to a hotel man from Ohio, who, it is said, intends to make a sanitarium out of it.

In one of the New York papers last Sunday it was stated that the eldest son of our Professor of Philosophy had just been married. If it is so, the Professor does not know it, for said eldest son is now travelling in Cuba for pleasure, but not on a wedding tour, and will not return much before April. The writer of the article referred to the marriage of Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, 2d Cavalry, who is not related to Professor Michie, and who pronounces his name as if it was spelled "Mick-ee" and not "Mi-kee."

Lieut. Newcomer, of the Engineers, and bride made a flying visit to the post last Saturday. Lieuts. Richards, 4th Cav., and Loveridge, 3d Art., were also visitors last week.

(Corre spondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T.

JANUARY 30.

GEN. SYKES once interrupted a nocturnal wheeze in Snip Snider's Commissary tent, A. P., with: Gentlemen! what is the occasion of this sudden outburst of inebriety? Explanation: A barrel of good commissary whiskey. Here in far Vancouver we have had an outburst of amusements. Explanation: An unusually good dramatic club and a lecture association. The invocation:

> "Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee,
> Jest and youthful jollity.
> Quips and cranks and wanton smiles,
> Nods and becks and wreathed smiles;"

Has been answered by—

> "Sport that wrinkled care derides
> And laughter, holding both his sides."

Two weeks ago we had "The Mouse Trap," taken from the January "Harper." Mrs. Anderson played the part of the Boston Widow. Her rendition was very fetching—excellent, indeed. She was supported by a lovely sorosis, Mrs. Poole and the Misses Burke, Pettis, Quinten and O'Niel. All, including the leading lady, were far too pretty for the strong-minded sisterhood. Capt. Woodruff, A. C. S., took the solitary male part with great courage. Like all articles issued from his Department his acting was A1.

Last night we had "Caste." Volkmar as D'Alroy, his first appearance here, but evidently a dramatic veteran; Kimball as Hautree, Todd as Eccles, a veritable man of Toddies; Woodruff as Gorringe was very funny. Mrs. Poole was the Marquis, Mrs. Rice was Esther and Mrs. Hunter was Polly, and such a polly. But all did far better than average amateurs. Much credit is due the managers, Maj. Burke and Lieut. Hunter. P. P.

THE *Independent* of Feb. 2 says:

Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Infantry, has returned from his Washington trip....Capt. S. McConihe, 14th Inf., returned from San Francisco Sunday....The wife of Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st Art., Fort Canby, came up to Vancouver Barracks, Monday, on a visit....Jacob Lazelle, a graduate of the Portland High School, son of Col. H. M. Lazelle, has been appointed by the President cadet at large to the Military Academy....Last Saturday evening an amateur theatrical performance was given at the theatre at Vancouver Barracks. Robertson's comedy of "Caste" was produced with the following cast of characters: The Hon. George D'Alroy, Wm. J. Volkmar; Capt. Authur Hautree, Wm. A. Kimball; Eccles, Albert Todd; Samuel Gerridge, C. A. Woodruff; Marquis de St. Maur, Mrs. DeW. C. Poole; Polly, Mrs. C. H. Hunter, Esther, Mrs. W. F. Rice.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT APACHE, A. T.

JAN. 30, 1887.

JANUARY has been as mild and lovely as Indian summer, and the winter bids fair to leave us without any ice for our use during the coming heat of next summer. The weather has been superb; and horse-back parties, driving, croquet and lawn tennis have all been indulged in with great pleasure all through the winter. Apache keeps up its reputation as the most desirable post in Arizona, and those who are stationed here are always the envied few. On all sides of us the mountains are covered with evergreen pines, and the pure white snow, that spreads like a veil over the earth, lends a charming contrast to the eye. Apache nestles close at the foot of these mountains; and, since the departure of the dreaded Chiricahua Apache Indians, is as peaceful as it looks. Already the work on the company and troop gardens has commenced, and the White Mountain Apache Indians are at work with the farming implements furnished them by the Interior Department, and promised them last summer by Mr. L. T. C. Lamar, Jr., at the time he visited our post on his inspection tour. This year bids fair to be a quiet and prosperous one for Arizona (thanks to Gen. N. A. Miles.)

Lieut. T. W. Jones, the officer in charge of Indian affairs here, has just returned from a business visit to San Carlos Agency. Mr. F. J. Henry, the Indian trader, has gone on a business trip to San Francisco, Cal., for a few weeks. Lieut. S. D. Freeman, of the 10th Cavalry, rejoined his troop at this post from a six months' leave. Lieut. W. E. Shipp left Apache on the 20th for Charlotte, N. C., to visit his parents and from there he goes on an extended European tour with two of his classmates from West Point.

Lieut. Leighton Finley relieved Mr. Shipp as Post Adjutant. Paymr. Smith and Lieut. Robt. D. Reach, Jr., made a very pleasant little visit to our harmonious garrison about the middle of the month. Their friends only regretted the shortness of their stay. We are all delighted to have our favorite, Gen. Miles, back again in command of the Department.

Dr. E. Everts and family arrived here on the 25th and we gladly welcome them to Apache. We notice that the San Antonio correspondent for your paper predicted that Gen. B. H. Grierson would be the next Brig.-General. If seniority takes precedence, and distinguished service be considered and the short time for duty left him, then indeed may we expect it. Twenty years as colonel of the 10th Cavalry, has drawn our colonel near to the hearts of his subordinates, and as time flies we are jealous for his honors.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

WE have been cutting and storing ice for several weeks, one company being detailed for the purpose. The dangers incidental to this work are not to be compared with those found in Indian fighting or repulsing a charge of Uhlans, yet, a distinguished officer, who has probably experienced both of the latter features of military life, has been carrying a bandaged member as the result of a casualty in getting in our ice.

Yes, ice-harvesting is a nice topic. So, also, is tobogganing. There was some talk of erecting a slide at the incline facing our parade ground, but the projectors seem to have abandoned the idea. It looks as though this is going to be a poor winter for tobogganing anyway.

Indoor amusements seem to have the best of it. Instead of the usual weekly concert and hop, amateur theatricals were last night rendered under the auspices of the officers at the post. The programme and cast of characters was as follows: "The Day After the Wedding, or a Wife's First Lesson." A farce in one act. Cast—Colonel Freelove, Lieut. B. A. Poore; Lord Rivers, Lieut. Fred. A. Smith; James, Lieut. W. H. Gordon; Lady Elizabeth, Miss Kate Egbert; Mrs. Davies, Miss Minnie Townsend. . . . "A Silent Protector." A farce in one act. Cast—Quentin Quickfidget (a gentleman in difficulties), Dr. E. T. Comegys; Nat Nobbler (a sheriff's officer), Lieut. F. Von Schrader; Mr. Twaddleton Lisp (a swell), Lieut. B. A. Poore; Lilian Gray (under the assumed name of Mrs. Arlington), Miss Lucy Townsend; Nancy Slyboots (her servant), Mrs. MacGowan.

Disraeli has it that "the critics are those who have failed in literature and art." As your correspondent has never failed in either, he will venture the remark that the performance was most excellent throughout, the bulk of the applause being bestowed upon Messrs. Poore, Smith, Gordon, Comegys and Von Schrader, the Misses Townsend, Miss Egbert and Mrs. MacGowan.

We are soon to have a trading store at the post, with Mr. Julius Fauerbach at the helm. The plans of the building include a hop room. U. M.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JANUARY 30.

THE weather just at present is hot and dry, a remarkable similarity to my own condition. I think I have heretofore referred to the dearth of news here. The JOURNAL, always up to date in Army and Navy matters and brimful of interesting information, is a welcome visitor, and its weekly advent is eagerly looked forward to. We are in a state of "Bliss" here, but so is not El Paso. Music has charms, etc., and the band of the 10th has so soothed the savage breasts of the El Pasoites that they hate to part with it. The two companies of the 10th (Drum's and Stretch's) will also quit Bliss and be replaced by two infantry companies from Gen. Stanley's command. I presume Col. Blunt, his headquarters and Cos. B and H, 16th Infantry, will go there from Concho, so that Bliss will have a band after all.

Maj. Arthur has returned from his trip along the Rio Grande with a shrunken satchel. Col. Gibson has received his commission as lieutenant colonel and deputy paymaster general, and been the recipient of many congratulations. Gen. Stanley in his recent shooting trip bagged about forty quail, but it is too hot for toast. The new officers' quarters and barracks are progressing finely, and the troops are still engaged in procuring and planting forest trees on the reservation, and getting the rifle range in order. A large excursion, by the Southern Pacific Railway, from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, visited Headquarters on Thursday and shown the sights. JOEY BAGSTOCK.

FORT KEOGH, MONTANA.

THE Yellowstone *Journal* says:

A large audience gathered at the Presbyterian church Jan. 27 to participate in a Japanese napkin sociable, which included songs, readings, and recitations, all excellent. The first of the programme was a solo from Mrs. Lieut. Miller, of Fort Keogh, accompanied by Miss Ballard, "Magnetic Waltz," by Anditi. A select reading from Capt. Romeyn, "Over the Hills to the Poor House." Then came a recitation from Rev. T. C. Armstrong, "The Yankee Girl." Supper was next in order. This was followed by a solo from Mrs. Capt. Romeyn, "Take Me Jamie Dear." The duet by Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Romeyn, "Go Where the Mists Lie Sleeping," was loudly encored and brought these ladies out. Other solos were given by these ladies, which received the heartiest applause. The last reading was by Capt. Romeyn, "Over the Hills from the Poor House."

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of Feb. 5 says:

Lieut. Abner Pickering has gone to the Santee Indian Agency to inspect supplies.

The fancy dress or domino party given by the officers and ladies on the evening of Jan. 28 was a brilliant success. All the arrangements were in the hands of the ladies of the garrison, to whom too much credit cannot be given for their energy and perseverance. The costumes were gay and attractive, the dancing animated; Mesdames Cook and Wheaton received, and Lieuts. Wilson, Wright and Townsley were in charge of the floor and music. Over 300 invitations were issued.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ARMY COLONY AT ZELLWOOD, FLA.

SINCE last letter we have had new Army arrivals, Col. Zell and wife, Mrs. Major Mauck and two children; Dr. and Mrs. Tesson; Mrs. Wood and her nephew; Mrs. Mitchell, sister-in-law to Mrs. Gen. Mitchell; Colonel Brotherton, retired, wife and daughter; Mrs. McCrae, a cousin to Mrs. Mitchell, and Dr. Lorain, and family, a brother to the late Col. Lorain, of the Artillery; more expected. No wonder Zellwood is popular with the Army people: leaving Washington at 11 A. M. one day, at 8 P. M. of the following day Zellwood is reached, without going to Jacksonvile at all, making it very economical. There is no hotel at present, but several excellent private boarding houses, with all the home comforts of the North. The weather is beautiful and warm, without being too warm. The peach trees are pink banks of flowers, and the lemon and orange trees are already beginning to bloom, although still loaded with their golden fruit.

THE CAPTIVE APACHES.

THE Secretary of the Interior in response to the Senate resolution calling for information regarding the Apaches at Fort Marion, Fla., says: "All of the youths among those Indians between the ages of 12 and 22 years, numbering forty-four, have been transferred to and placed under educational and industrial training at Carlisle, Pa., and that upon recommendation of the officers of the Army in charge of the confined Indians provision has been made for the education of sixty of the younger children by the Sisters of Charity at St. Augustine, Fla., at an expense of $7.50 each a quarter." The reply is accompanied by communications from Dr. C. B. Agnew, of Florida, asking that the Department erect school buildings for the education of all Apaches, and offering, in the name of the "St. Augustine Indian Aid Society," to procure teachers for the school free of cost. The reply of the Department to these communications is also submitted, and shows grave doubts as to the advisability of pursuing this course, and that the Department had no authority to expend money for the erection of the buildings desired.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at St. Thomas Jan. 18.

The prospective cruise is given as follows: Bermuda, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Curacoa, Cartagena, Aspinwall, Port Cortez Cienfuegos, Kingston, Santiago, Nipa, Neuvitas, Matanzas, Havana, Key West, returning to Fortress Monroe about May 1. All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed from Key West, Fla., Feb. 7, for a cruise to the West Indies, arrived at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 8.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 5, all well, and will probably sail, March 1, for St. Helena.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Sailed from Montevideo for Maldonado Dec. 11. All well. Intended to sail for ports on South coast of South America and the Faulkland Islands, and to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo Nov. 13.

European Station—R.-Admi. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 2, 1887. Expects to remain there till early in Spring.

A correspondent, writing from on board the *Pensacola*, at Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 2, sends the following information:

On arriving in the harbor of Alexandria, Dec. 11, from Malta, the vessel fired a salute of 21 guns, with the Egyptian flag at the main, which an antique wooden frigate returned gun for gun, and then supplemented with a salute of 13 guns, in honor of the broad pennant of Admiral Franklin flying from our mizzen. This compliment the *Pensacola* promptly reciprocated. Admiral Franklin, accompanied by his staff, proceeded to make ceremonial calls on December 13, with the Oriental governor of Alexandria, Osman Pasha Orphi. General Charles Baker Pasha, chief of the Egyptian gendarmerie and police, Major General Lennox, commanding the British troops occupying Alexandria, and Vice Admiral Morice Pasha, of the Egyptian navy; Capt. Blomfield, English navy, collector of the port; Capt. Royse, of the *Orion*, senior British naval officer in Egyptian waters, and the commanding officers of the *Mohamet Aly* and the royal yacht, the last four visits being acknowledgments for calls made the Admiral on the 11th by those officers. On the 14th, Osman Pasha Orphi and Vice Admiral Morice Pasha and Major Gen. Lennox visited Admiral Franklin on board the *Pensacola*, and were given appropriate honors. Gen. Baker Pasha followed a few days later, and since then has made frequent social calls. Other officers who have visited the commander in chief are Hussein Fehmy Bey, aide-de-camp to the Khedive, Lieutenant Colonels Man Bey and Holton Bey of the Egyptian army, and Lieut. Col. Holroyd, of the British army, and numerous English red coats of lesser rank, have been guests of the wardroom officers. Gen. Baker and officers of the divisional staff of gendarmerie and police gave a dinner at the Khedivial Club on the 30th of December, at which Capt. George Dewey, commander of the *Pensacola*, and Lieut. S. A. Staunton, of the Admiral's staff, were guests. Christmas was made a holiday, with the usual dinner and games for the ship's company, which frolicked about the decks until sunset, with a good audience looking on and laughing at the fun. For each game were prizes ranging from $2 to $8. The *Pensacola* Ministrel Troupe concluded 1886 on New Year's eve night by giving an enjoyable entertainment, which lasted from 8 to 10. The audience of officers and crew were augmented by the presence of several officers and a large number of the crew of the English man-of-war *Orion*. The programme was divided into two parts, the first consisting of negro minstrel songs and jokes, and concluding with a tableau vivant, a representation of Uncle Sam's new navy. The second part of the programme was of a varied nature, viz.: Humorous recitations, instrumental solos, comic character songs, and two short sketches. The music for the occasion was furnished by the orchestra of the ship. The *Pensacola* will remain at Alexandria until sometime early in the spring. She is being thoroughly caulked both inside and out, the first time on the cruise. All hands are well, and delighted with the genial climate.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at St. Vincent, C. V., Feb. 4.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, went into commission at Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 15, 1887.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 14.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was to sail from Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 29, for Panama.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. It has not been decided when she will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Bombay, Dec. 6.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 7.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton, China, Jan. 7, and in about a month intended to visit Hong Kong, to give liberty to crew.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 10.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Reported by cable to have arrived at Santa Cruz Feb. 5, en route for New York.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Jan. 7.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent as follows: Up to Feb. 10, by Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about that date. Address care of U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, between Feb. 10 and March 1. Address care U. S. Consul, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard, having her machinery overhauled.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York. Will remain for several weeks, undergoing slight repairs, and when ready she will proceed on a cruise to the Spanish main, surveying the Lake and Port of Maracaibo, Venezuela, with their approaches.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. Expects to go on a trial trip shortly, after receiving all her armament.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about March 30. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about March 1. It is not known at present where she will be ordered.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE French man-of-war *La Bouvet* recently at Pensacola, was at Mobile this week and goes from there to New Orleans.

A POPULAR feature of the seasons of a few years ago has been revived in the Monday morning concerts and dances at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

GUN practice at Spithead is to be suspended during the Queen's visits to Osborne and when the wind sets in her direction, the boom of the heavy guns having disturbed her imperial repose.

A BOARD of Naval officers will be ordered to convene about Feb. 15, to examine candidates for appointment as foreman sailmaker, foreman galley-maker and master blacksmith at the Equipment Yard, Boston. The detail for the board and the place of meeting has not yet been determined.

THE U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Blake* is engaged in investigating the currents in the Gulf Stream, and for this purpose anchors at sea when wind and weather permits. During January, February, March and a part of April, 1887, the *Blake* will anchor between Cape San Antonio, Cuba, and Yucatan, and between Florida Keys and Cuba. During May and a part of June, she will be in the Gulf Stream, off Capes Fear and Hatteras.

IT would be a great advantage, says the London *Morning News*, if our Admiralty would take a leaf out of the book of the United States Navy Department and issue a yearly report of the state of the various vessels of war in its possession. The nation would then be able to ascertain how matters stand. If the report was anything like accurate, in would reveal almost at a glance the very unfavorable position we occupy, and the people of England would see that we are not so strong upon the sea as most of them imagine.

THE English North America Squadron has started a kind of floating United Service Institution, papers being read by officers of the different ships, while smoking goes on among the audience.

THE report of the board on the completion of the monitors is in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. The most interesting statement contained in the report is that the engines of the *Puritan* weigh 200 tons more than they should. The machinery was designed and put on board by John Roach.

THE work on the designs for the machinery of the two 6,000-ton vessels is progressing well. The Bureau of Steam Engineering has reached the point in the preparation of the designs where just what is necessary can be calculated to a nicety. The machinery will have vertical triple expansion engines, and be provided with twin screws.

THE Secretary of the Navy has under consideration the names of 18 applicants for the position of foreman of the ordnance shops at the Washington Navy-yard. The Secretary will not make the appointment for a week or more, as he is desirous of securing the best man for the place. The ensuing year will probably be one of great activity in the Navy-yard. Extensive additions to the plant will be made, and the work of manufacturing heavy guns will be pushed forward. The extent of the improvements to be made in the yard will not be known until the board appointed to inspect the yard has reported to the Secretary, which will probably be soon.

IT is stated that the new steel boilers for the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* will not be completed in time to be placed on board before May, and the vessel, instead of starting away this summer on the cruise half round the world to the Pacific coast will do the usual summer work along the New England coast, sailing about June 1. About October next the vessel will leave for the Gulf of Darien and the Gulf of Panama, sailing thence for Brazil and through the Straits of Magellan to the South Pacific Groups, and then to San Francisco.

AT Carrizal Bajo a pilot boarded H. M. S. *Conquest* and kindly vouchsafed some information as to the most convenient anchorage. He was curtly told that his advice was not wanted and was peremptorily ordered to leave the quarter deck. Afterwards he had the satisfaction of seeing from the shore, the vessel bumping heavily several times on the rocks, though fortunately she escaped serious injury. The Commander had the good sense to afterwards apologize for what he had said and to excuse himself on the ground that it was his custom sometimes to speak rather roughly.

UNDER the leadership of Professor Sousa, the much-talked-of Marine Band has achieved a high grade of proficiency, as can be testified to by the thousands who, visiting the White House, have felt obliged to tear themselves from the strains of Strauss and Suppe in order to feast another sense with looking at the "First Lady of the Land." The officers of the Marine Corps at the barracks appreciate the pleasure conferred upon appreciative ears by good music well played, with the result that the Monday concerts are attended by a throng of matrons and younger ladies difficult to encounter elsewhere in Washington.

IF it were not that one professional man can never be brought to duplicate the methods of a brother expert, we would suggest that the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the reconstruction of the New York Dry Dock might copy with advantage the methods and system inaugurated and carried to such a successful issue in the lately completed dock at Mare Island. There a fine piece of work, the best in the country, was constructed with a minimum of money and a maximum of resultant efficiency. It is hoped that the New York dock will be not simply restored, but lengthened and brought, so far as possible, down to the needs of to-day.

WHILE at Yokohama early in January, the fire brigade of the *Marion* rendered valuable assistance at the burning of a hotel in that city. By permission of the Japanese authorities, Rear Admiral Chandler, in a letter dated Jan. 7, stated that in about a week he intended to land the battalions of the *Marion* and *Omaha* as a brigade to be exercised at the public drill ground of Yokohama in the various manœuvres of actual service in the field, The health of officers and crew were, at the date of the letter, in excellent condition. With the exception of local Chinese troubles in the Island of Hainan, affairs thereabouts were quiet.

THE objection urged against the plan of changing the Boston naval station from a navy-yard to an equipment manufacturing depot is that it is "putting all of your eggs in one basket" to transform our yards from general utility stations into parade grounds for specialties. The destruction by an enemy of, say, the Boston yard, would cripple a most important factor in the public defence, whereas its destruction if it remained a "navy"-yard would simply throw the work done there into some other yard equally well fitted to carry on all the branches of naval work. The only ropewalk belonging to the Government is in the Boston yard.

IN the debate on the bill to consolidate naval bureaus in the House on Monday, Mr. Herbert said: "Chief Constructor Lenthall desired to have his friend Isherwood, who was then Chief of the Division of Steam Engineering, made a commodore, and he recommended the change. Giving the three things, construction of a hull, construction of engines, and the equipment of a ship to three different bureaus, was done in the hurry of war." He charged that boilers had been built for the *New York* without an appropriation for them, and, completed in 1884, are lying unused in the Washington yard. Here, he said, "is the *Amphitrite* boilers, finished in 1877, just recently put in; the *Colorado* boilers, finished in 1877, not yet put in; the *Franklin* boilers, finished in 1877, not yet in; the *Monadnock* boilers, finished in 1879, not yet in; the *New York* boilers, finished in 1884, not yet in; the *Wabash* boilers, finished in 1877, not yet in; the *Tuscarora* boilers, finished in 1881, not yet in. If one man is responsible for the building of a ship, its engines and its machinery, he will never start upon the one until he has money for the other. He will not, thirteen years after the work has been abandoned upon the hull of a vessel, start to make boilers for it. Any officer who would do that ought to be Court-martialled."

THE annual Navy Register for 1887 will, it is confidently expected, be ready for distribution the early part of next week.

THE French man-of-war *La Bouvet* and the Italian man-of-war *Flavis Gioia* are anchored in front of New Orleans, where they will remain until after the Madri Gras.

THE circular of the Evan's board prescribing the tests to which steel for the hulls of the new cruisers will be subjected is now in the hands of the printer. Before it is issued copies will be submitted to the Chiefs of Bureaus interested in the construction of the vessels for criticism.

THE Secretary of the Navy has given orders to have the following vessels prepared for the purpose of being appraised by the Board of Inspection under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883: At San Francisco, the *Cyane*, *Lackawanna*, *Shenandoah* and *Wachusett*; at League Island, the *Pilgrim*; at New York, the *Tennessee*, *Powhatan* and *Ticonderoga*. These vessels have heretofore been stricken from the Navy Register as unfit for further service.

AN amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill for the purchase of Capt. Ericsson's *Destroyer*, reported from the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, appropriates $112,000 for the purchase of the vessel "armed with a submarine gun and projectile torpedo," and including also an independent submarine gun, provided it appears that the vessel and the experiments necessary to perfect it cost that sum. Mr. Ericsson is further required to convey all patents relating to the vessel to the United States, and to agree to communicate to the Secretary of the Navy all improvements thereon for not exceeding $100,000.

THE Medical Examining Board at Philadelphia will begin work March 1, by examining two candidates for appointment as assistant surgeons of the Navy. The New York *Times* says: "There are ten vacancies in the grade of Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, which have existed for more than a year. It is with the utmost difficulty that suitable young physicians are induced to enter the Service. The Board of Medical Officers at Philadelphia, in its annual statement, says that of 39 candidates examined for appointment as Assistant Surgeons only seven proved successful. The Surgeon-General regrets exceedingly that the superior advantages offered physicians to enter the Medical Corps of the Army leave but few desirable ones from which the Navy can choose. Surgeon General Gunnell intends to make it one of the first objects of his administration to place the Medical Corps of the Navy on a footing with that of the Army."

IN the circular issued from the Navy Department in August last naval or marine architects, ship manufacturers and others were invited to submit on or before March 7, 1887, designs for the two 6,000-ton armored vessels of war appropriated for at the first session of the 49th Congress. Although no designs have yet been received, at least twenty-five persons by formally acknowledging the receipt of the circular have signified their intention to compete for the $15,000 offered for each design accepted. Some of these acknowledgments are from foreign experts, and it is understood that several of our naval officers will also compete. Secretary Whitney is much pleased at the prospect of securing an excellent series of designs from which to select. The Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering are also engaged upon designs for these vessels, which will be utilized in case none of those received from outside parties are accepted.

E. LISBONNE, ex-Director of Naval Construction, in "Genie Civil," presents a comparative table of the fleets of France, England, Germany, Italy and Russia. In commenting on the speeds, as given in the tables, wherein the French boats are apparently slower than the English, the writer says: "As to the speeds of our ironclads and cruisers, they are not inferior to those of our neighbors. Only the trials are always made in France with the displacement due to the full load, and almost always in England with the displacement light. When they tell us the draughts of water with which these trials took place, we can rigorously conclude what will be the speed with the armament complete; but those draughts of water are not always given to the public, and the speeds given have, on that account, no significance. The *Leander* (English) not having been able to exceed fifteen knots, once armed, we have inserted this speed in place of that ot seventeen knots obtained on the trials."

THE Board on life saving boats is holding daily sessions, but does little more than meet and adjourn for the reason that no model has yet been submitted which entirely meets the requirements of the naval service. The Board intends to extend its meetings over a period of at least a month in order that every inventor of a life boat may have an opportunity to compete. The models of the following life boats have been thus far submitted: Ingersoll, Norton, Dobbins, Dickenson and Bertham. The last named is entirely distinct frem the others, being a folding canvas life boat of considerable carrying capacity. The other boats are so full of air tanks that they are not suited for the service at all. The Board, in fact, is of the opinion that none of the boats submitted will answer the requirements. What the Navy Department desires is a life boat that can be swung from the davits of a man-of-war and not encumber its deck. It is needed to land detachments of a ship's crew with necessary arms and ammunition. Therefore, the boat eventually adopted by the service will have all the life saving qualities and at the same time be commodious. The greater number of models received are of life rafts, and these of course will receive no attention from the Board.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

FEB. 4.—Ensign Lewis J. Clark, to the receiving ship Franklin.

Mate Hugh Kuhl, from the Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk and placed on waiting orders.

FEB. 7.—Passed Assistant Engineer Arthur Price, to the Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H.

FEB. 9.—Lieutenant Webster Doty, Surgeon Jos. Hugg and Boatswain Charles Miller, to appear before the Retiring Board.

FEB. 10.—Lieutenant W. G. Hannum and Ensign W. W. Buchanan, to the New Hampshire.

Ensign W. C. Howard, to Bureau of Navigation.

Chief Engineer W. S. Smith, to duty at San Francisco as inspector of the machinery of the Charleston

Detached.

FEB. 5.—Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Crocker, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, and granted three months sick leave.

Lieutenant H. Winslow, from equipment duty, Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to ordnance duty at that yard.

FEB. 7.—Assistant Engineer J. W. Annan, from the Portsmouth Navy-yard and ordered to the Richmond.

FEB. 8.—Captain R. F. Bradford, as Captain of the Portsmouth N. H., Navy-yard and ordered to assume command of that yard and station.

FEB. 9.—Lieutenant F. W. Coffin, from the New Hampshire and ordered to duty under Commander Evans.

Leave.

The leave of Pay Inspector James Hoy is extended six months.

Naval Constructor G. R. Boush is granted leave for six months.

Nominations.

FEB. 4.—Commander Henry B. Seely, to be a Captain from December 13, 1886, vice Captain Richard L. Law, retired.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Nelson, to be a Commander from December 13, 1886, subject to the examinations required by law, vice Commander H. B. Seely, promoted.

Medical Inspector David Kindleberger, to be a Medical Director from January 30, 1887, vice Medical Director J. S. Dungan, retired.

Surgeon Benjamin H. Kidder, to be a Medical Inspector from January 30, 1887, vice Medical Inspector D. Kindleberger, promoted.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Rogers, to be a Surgeon from January 30, 1887, vice Surgeon B H. Kidder, promoted.

Confirmations.

JAN. 29.—Albion S. Keith, to be an Ensign, on the retired list.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending February 9, 1887:

James Wilson, seaman, died February 1, 1887, at Naval Hospital, New York.

Ralph Lawrence, beneficiary, died February 2, 1887, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

AT a meeting of the members of the Naval Institute stationed at Norfolk, held on Feb. 2, Lieut. R. M. G. Brown read a valuable paper on the advantages of Norfolk as a naval station. He said: "The vicinity of Norfolk possesses many great advantages for a naval arsenal; and it is a remarkable fact that not a single objection can be urged against making it the great shipbuilding yard, now so urgently needed." The history of the yard was sketched and the opinion of Sir George Collier, who captured the yard in 1779, was quoted to the effect "that this port is an exceedingly safe and secure asylum for ships against an enemy, and is not to be forced even by great superiority." Lying at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, it would serve as a defence for the approaches to Richmond, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the Capital. "There is in this vicinity an abundant supply of timber and other material, while the close proximity of a populous city secures to it the command of all the skilled labor that can be required. Such is the mildness of the climate that work of all sorts can be carried on at all seasons of the year without interruption. The convenience of fresh water where iron vessels can be preserved when not in commission is a great advantage which Norfolk possesses. An inexhaustible supply of the best fresh water can be obtained from Lake Drummond. It has long been known in the Navy as 'juniper' water, and has always had a high reputation for purity and healthfulness."

The improvements required to put the yard in effective condition were sketched and the people of Virginia and the South were urged to secure the necessary legislation, so that the yard may again assume its importance among the naval stations of the country.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 9, 1887.

THERE are two weeks of the year when the Naval Academy seems more quiet than at any other time, because of the contrast. These weeks are the ones immediately following the semi-annual examinations and graduation in June. Last week everything was confusion, now all is quiet. The large hops are over, cadets have tried their examinations and have only to await results, and the routine of study and drill is begun. The First Class has finished with all branches save those bearing directly on the every-day routine of an officer, and their remaining four months will be devoted to these technical studies. The Second Class continues its course in Mathematics and Steam Engineering and begins the study of Electricity and International Law. The Third and Fourth Classes continue their studies of the first term, these being of a preparatory nature for coming work.

The indoor drills of last month will be continued. The cadets being divided into divisions, a special indoor drill is laid down for each division and each class.

One of the additions to the gunnery department is a new 5-inch rifle, to be sent to the *Boston* when completed. At present it is mounted in the armory, and is handled by the First Class.

The officers' hop, given on Saturday night, was very pleasant, though the usual number of visitors were not present. It had been rumored that the hop would be postponed and, as this report was only contradicted in the navy-yard and city of Annapolis, many of the society people of Washington and Baltimore, who usually attend these hops, were absent. There was a large number present, but the floor was not so crowded as it usually is at this season. The dancers were received by Mrs. Farmer, wife of Chief Engr. Farmer, assisted by Lieut. McCrea. The usual number of officers and cadets were present.

Two more hops will be given before Lent by cadets, one on the 15th and one on the eve of the 22d. It is thought that a large number of society people will attend the hop on the 22d, as this will close the season. The First Class have made special preparations, and it is thought that a very enjoyable entertainment will be given.

Experience has taught the cadets that the Academic Board will only keep those who have a mark but little below satisfactory. A cadet can usually tell when all results of his examinations are posted whether he will be given a chance to make up or had better send in his resignation at once. The First Class has lost two members, the Second Class nine, the Third Class one and the Fourth Class 26. A large number have already resigned. Besides these a large number in each class will be conditioned, and if their cases are not bettered by June they will be dropped. The First Class will be left with members, they having entered with 121; the Second Class will begin the term with 39, out of 93 that came in; the Third Class will have 50 out of 90, and the Fourth Class about 55 out of 88.

The first and second classes being directly interested are awaiting with some impatience the result of Capt. Sampson's bill, abolishing the two years' cruise. As no one hereafter to be discharged will receive the usual year's pay, it does not find favor with those likely to be left out when selections are made for the Service. On the contrary, it is very satisfactory to those who have a position and rank high in their classes, assuring them a place in the Service as they are anxious to receive their commissions as officers after graduation.

Lieut.-Comdr. Walker and son have left the yard. It is thought that Mr. Walker will ask to be detached because of his recent bereavement.

The building so long used as a trophy and model room for the Gunnery Dept. is being renovated. It will hereafter be used as a headquarters for the Naval Institute. The trophies and models have been moved to the armory, a room being specially prepared for the purpose. Several persons who have been visiting in Annapolis for the last few weeks have left. Among the e were Mrs. Commo. Benham and Miss Seaman, of Staten Island, visiting with Mrs. Engineer Baker; also Miss Murphy, of Baltimore, visiting with Mrs. Gibson. Rear Admiral Clitz, retired, spent Sunday in Annapolis, with his daughter, Mrs. Lieut. Berry.

Naval Cadets Pleasant and Fife, tried for hazing, were dismissed Feb. 11.

The following naval cadets, 38 in all, found deficient at the recent annual examination at the Naval Academy, have been dropped:

J. S. Carnahan, Ohio.	C. J. Erd, Ill.
T. M. O'Halloran, Pa.	T. McD. Gowey, Wash. T.
J. N. Alexander, Mo.	H. T. Green, Kan.
W. H. Gould, Ohio.	A. F. Horn, Pa.
C. H. Kinnear, Va.	T. L. Jenkins, N. C.
W. D. Kochersperger, Pa.	D. H. Kremer, Mo.
E. P. Melson, Mo.	W. L. Lancaster, Ala.
J. R. Morris, Ill.	T. J. Mason, N. M.
I. J. Murphy, N. Y.	J. D. S. Mullen, Pa.
W. McD. Rowan, W. Va.	G. H. Paul, Jr., Wis.
G. S. Selfridge, at large.	C. F. Regan, N. Y.
J. B. Seely, N. Y.	Z. W. Reynolds, Pa.
G. H. Ament, Iowa.	J. Sheehan, Jr., N. Y.
R. W. Beale, W. Va.	F. Shellabargar, Ill.
W. W. Beck, Md.	G. S. Smith, N. Y.
E. I. Berkeley, Va.	H. W. Williams, Conn.
P. Chander, Mo.	J. S. Willis, Ill.
R. N. Chappelle, Ind.	J. W. Clinton, N. Y.
M. Demorest, N. Y.	G. B. Fife, at large.

CONCERT AND BALL AT WILLET'S POINT.

A CONCERT and ball will be given by the post band of Willet's Point, under the leadership of Jules Kamper, at Depp's International Hall, in the village of Whitestone, L. I., on the evening of Washington's Birthday. The entertainment is under the direct management of Drum-Major Jurgensen, of the band. As the citizens of the neighboring villages know the Willet's Point Band well, a large attendance and a successful entertainment is assured.

REVENUE MARINE.

The nomination of 3d Lieutenant Howard M. Broadbent, of Pennsylvania, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue Service, vice Graham, deceased, was confirmed by the Senate February 3.

Lieutenant George W. Doty, formerly of the U. S. revenue cutter *Corwin*, is at present visiting in Paris. He is the guest of the son of the American Minister to France.

TORPEDOES AND TORPEDO-BOATS.

MR. EDWARD C. PECK has submitted to the English Government a proposal for a torpedo to be propelled by steam obtained from the boiler of a torpedo-boat through a superheater. The outside skin of a torpedo is utilized as a surface-condenser. It is claimed that such a torpedo, 14 ft. by 14 ft., and with an explosive charge of 100 lbs. of guncotton, would weigh only about one-half of those in use and would have a speed of over 30 knots and a range of about 2,500 yards. The cost would be reduced nearly one-half. M. Lisbonne, who was recently Director of Naval Constructions in France, has published in the *Génie Civil* a table of English, French, German, Italian and Russian torpedo-boats of all sorts and descriptions:

England...	boats, 156;	tonnage,	23,912;	cost,	$7,317,000.
France....	" 143;	"	20,450;	"	6,267,400.
Germany..	" 156;	"	14,597;	"	4,467,600.
Russia.....	" 115;	"	5,104;	"	1,560,600.
Italy.....	" 89;	"	7,966;	"	2,437,600.

According to M. Lisbonne, where France is most behind England is in torpedo-boats of a large size of from 38 to 45 mètres in length.

It is stated that the Italian Government has ordered from the firm of Schwartzkopf torpedoes to the value of 6,000,000 marks.

SELECTING RECRUITS BY THE NOSE.

THE Paris *Temps* gives a résumé of a study from the pen of Major Sophus Schack, an officer in the Danish Army, on the subject of physiognomical indications, to which his position as inspector of recruits has led him to devote a considerable share of attention. Major Schack agrees with Aristotle in putting his faith in noses. He can make a good guess at a man's constitution from the size and build of his nose, a large nose, for instance, almost invariably indicating superior chest capacity and power of lungs. It is a still more accurate index to mental qualities, for, belonging as it does at once to the most and least mobile portions of the face, it faithfully reflects the most fugitive movements of the mind. In the child the nose is the most insignificant and least developed portion of the physiognomy. It is not till the intellectual faculties come into play that the nasal organ acquires its characteristics. Savages have no noses worthy of the name. Major Schack's observations lead him to conclude that a small and *retroussé* nose betokens cunning and finesse; a straight and thin nose taste and delicacy; an aquiline nose judgment, reason, and egotism; while a shapeless and clumsy nasal protuberance almost always indicates intellectual dulness and want of *saviorfaire*.

THE Chinese are remounting their cavalry and the Lord High Commissioner of the three Manchuarian provinces is ordered to train, as a preliminary measure, two divisions of cavalry in each of his provinces, and to horse 60 Krupp guns.

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ARMYNAVY.

STEEL FOR HEAVY GUNS.

THE current number of the "Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute," No. 40, is the most interesting and valuable of all this series of papers. It contains a full report of the discussion on the subject of steel for heavy guns which was prompted by the paper read on the 5th of January by Mr. DORSEY. His argument in brief was that mild steel should be substituted for the hard steel, or steel of high tensile strength, which has been settled upon by our ordnance authorities as the proper material for guns. The discussion which followed the reading showed that a large majority of the experts called together to listen to Mr. DORSEY were in substantial agreement with his general conclusion. Indeed, many of them presented the argument for soft steel much more forcibly than he did, and with a more thorough knowledge of the special necessities of ordnance construction. Of thirty-two persons taking part in the discussion only nine were prepared to sustain without reserve the ordnance position. Of these nine two were Lieut.-Commander Barber and Lieutenant Jaques; two others, Messrs. Joseph Morgan, Jr., and John Coffin, represented the Cambria Works; another, Mr. R. W. Davenport, the Midvale Steel Company, and a sixth, Mr. Isaac G. Johnson, the Crucible Steel Works of Spuyten Duyvil, New York; the other three were Lieuts. R. R. Ingersoll and Austin M. Knight, U. S. Navy, and Captain Rogers Birnie, Jr., of the Army Ordnance Department.

Against these men were arrayed, on lines of greater or less divergence, two Army officers: Colonel George H. Elliot, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., who sent some notes on the working stress of iron and steel by Mr. Benj. Baker, of the Firth Bridge R. R., as tending to confirm Mr. Dorsey's conclusions—and Capt. O. E. Michaelis, O. D., U. S. Army; two gun inventors, Dr. Gatling and Mr. Hiram S. Maxim; five manufacturers, Messrs. Wm. Henry Brown, S. T. Wellman, of the Otis Steel Works; Robt. W. Hunt, Troy Steel and Iron Co.; T. F. Rowland, Continental Iron Works, and Wm. Metcalf, Crescent Steel Works; twelve civil engineers, chemists and professors—Messrs. Thos. C. Clarke, Francis Collingwood, C. C. Schneider, James Christie, Chas. B. Dudley, Thos. N. Ely and Theodore Cooper; Professors R. H. Thurston, Cornell University; Thos. Egleston, Columbia College; Chas. E. Greene, University of Michigan; Raphael Pumpelly and Chas. E. Monroe. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans added his testimony, writing that his investigation of high grade steel for guns and other structures, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, was thoroughly confirmatory of the views taken by Mr. Dorsey in his paper.

It is not strange that with this array against him Lieutenant Jaques should have been betrayed into the admission that he was opposed to the consideration of Mr. Dorsey's paper. It is fortunate that the officers of the Naval Institute took a broader view of the question, for even Lieutenant Jaques in the end admitted that an interesting and spirited discussion had resulted in giving "an opportunity for the presentation of the opinions of men pre-eminent in their respective professions." It is obvious from this discussion that men who have given the subject *disinterested* consideration do not by any means accept the position maintained by interested advocates who would like to have it understood that the question is closed beyond debate. Prof. Egleston said: "We shall have to do for steel what General Rodman did for cast-iron." Mr. Wellman, of the Otis Steel Co., saw "no reason why as good, if not a better, gun cannot be made by some modification of the Rodman process applied to a steel cast gun." Mr. Maxim contended that guns burst "because they were cooled from the outside instead of from the inside," and that "tempering from the outside was worse than no tempering at all." Mr. Hunt, of the Troy Steel and Iron Co., said:

"Why should the authorities so persistently decline to investigate the merits of cast steel guns? The investigation, would cost but little, and I am sustained by the opinion of many able steel workers in believing that in that form of manufacture we will find the cheapest and best guns. There are American works ready now to make the trial, and if successful, the requirements of the country can be rapidly met, and without asking anyone to risk some millions of dollars in the construction and capitalization of a plant which may prove a failure. We have plants capable of casting the gun or guns, and the Government has at South Boston tools *now ready* to finish them. Fifty thousand dollars would afford an ample fund."

Captain Michaelis said: "The most recent investigations have shown that in order to obtain the greatest chemical homogeneity, the very soul of modern structural steel, in hollow or annular forms, the largest possible cores should be used, and the mass cooled from within—a condition fully met by the Rodman process." Mr. Cooper said: "Personally, I do not believe we have even yet exhausted the possibilities of our cast iron; and I am not yet of the opinion that, with a good opportunity to develop the proper method of casting steel guns, an equally excellent result cannot be made with this metal that formerly we were able to do with our cast iron."

These quotations, as well as the general drift of the discussion, was in substantial agreement with the opinions maintained in the JOURNAL, and in the event of Congress furnishing them with funds it will be inexcusable neglect on the part of our ordnance officers if they fail to put the question of casting guns to a thorough and impartial test. It is but fair to insist at the same time that the officers of

our Navy who have been retained in the interest of foreign steel manufacturers should be absolutely excluded from participation in the decision as to the proper material for American guns. An open-minded consideration of this subject will, in our deliberate judgment, lead to results that will make us absolutely independent of foreign precedents and put us once more in the lead in ordnance construction. The experiments of Lieutenant Zalinski in the use of electricity in casting promise remarkable results. We have been familiar with them from the first, but had not felt at liberty to speak of them until their author did so. An increase of nearly 100 per cent. in the tensile strength of cast iron is a gain not to be despised, and it suggests possibilities in the manufacture of cheap guns the importance of which can readily be understood.

The argument in favor of steel for heavy guns, as against cast iron, is very ably presented in this number of the JOURNAL by Commander G. W. Sumner, U. S. Navy. So far as his argument may be considered as addressed to those who favor the use of cast iron, to the exclusion of steel, the audience is a small one; indeed it would be difficult for any one to sustain such a position. The very fact that steel possesses an inherent strength and elastic limit superior to cast or wrought iron was argument sufficient years ago for its attempted use, while the fact that that effort in Europe has been largely crowned by success is argument beyond controversy why an effort should be made in this country, not only for the production of a more reliable steel than that produced abroad, but for the development of our steel industries to such a point as shall secure filling at a satisfactory rate the wants of the Government for naval and military purposes, however pressing they may be. The popular idea of steel is a metal of remarkable strength, toughness, and elasticity, and the great difficulty of preserving these qualities in gun masses is little realized. Of cast iron it is perhaps safe to say that its true qualities and possibilities have been entirely underestimated. The theoretical possibilities of steel appeal to popular approval, and we have fashion and European precedent to qualify any possible failures. We are free to say that we do not believe any failure will result from the use of steel, only that success in its broadest sense may be long delayed. And this brings us to a nearer understanding of the true position of those who advocate, with more or less qualification, the use of cast iron for heavy ordnance. Candor compels a recognition of their position, which may perhaps be stated briefly, yet with sufficient exactness, as follows:

"We are practically without rifled guns for either ships or forts. The experience of foreign countries proves that suitable guns *can* be made. But this same experience shows such a percentage of failures as to prove that in thirty years, under enormous patronage, the art of making reliable heavy steel forgings has not been perfectly learned. The United States ought not to be behind other nations on a question of such vital importance. Therefore, let every energy be bent towards the development and encouragement of our steel industries, to the end that we may not only be able to produce a gun-steel equal to but more reliable than that produced abroad. But we know how slow and tedious such a building up process is. We know how limited is the capacity of foreign plants even to-day for large guns. We can anticipate some of the many uncertainties which, as experience shows, must attend the development of such plants in this country, and the various obstacles which must interpose before we can have heavy guns sufficient for a beginning for the Navy. All this means years, not five or ten, but many years, through which our forts must remain unarmed and our harbors defenceless. In view of this discouraging prospect, we believe that it is more than folly to neglect any means which holds out reasonable hope of avoiding possible national humiliation.

"May not the true remedy be found in the manufacture of large cast iron guns and mortars? Guarding temporarily the more important channels they would effectually bar progress to all but the more powerful ironclads. Indeed, the concentrated fire of guns capable of penetrating nineteen or twenty inches of iron armor at a mile would stand a fair chance of disabling the most powerful vessel, beset as she would also be by rams and torpedoes of more or less destructive character. As guns of greater power are developed, these guns can be shifted to secondary positions, and to the protection of harbors and channels, for which they are known to be abundantly powerful. All this is undeniably the work of years, and further delay is criminal."

Such, as we understand it, is the position of those favoring the use of cast iron for coast defence guns In the past it constituted the basis of their argument for the fair and crucial test of the possibilities of cast iron under the favoring conditions of service with modern ammunition. The argument has been supported by examples of the great endurance of cast iron, and data of various kinds. How much this argument may have gathered force by the performance of the heavy gun at Sandy Hook should be well considered, and how much further force it is to gain from the experiments of Lieutenant Zalinski with electricity will soon be shown. Great guns are not called upon for many rounds in action, so that a guaranteed life through a moderate number of rounds might amply justify their building.

We are heartily in accord with Commander Sumner in his desire for the highest type of guns for our war vessels, yet the problem of coast defence differs somewhat from that of naval armament, and we have endeavored at this juncture not so much to comment upon his able letter, as to present that view of the other side of the question, which is sometimes lost sight of in these discussions.

To us the duty of Congress seems very plain. It should appropriate without delay several millions of dollars for fortifications for disbursement by the War Department through our able Corps of Engineers. It should appropriate with equal promptness at least five millions of dollars for the procurement of domestic steel for guns and armor plates, and it need have no fear for the honest disbursement of the money by the Ordnance Department. The only fear, indeed, is an unwise economy by the contract system, which may fail to expand our works. Congress should appropriate at least a million dollars for heavy cast iron mortars, and at least another million for gun carriages. It should reappropriate the sum, which, by reversion into the Treasury, necessitated the discharge of skilled mechanics, and prevented the completion and test of the unfinished 12-inch rifles. And if not satisfied with the present record of cast iron it should push the experiments further by continuing the tests at Sandy Hook and building one or more guns of the same kind for the confirmation of results already obtained.

Having in mind only the welfare of our common country, we appeal to Congress for broad and liberal action, and the over riding of all merely personal prejudices or distrusts. An universal appeal has gone up throughout all the land for such action. The country is ready to forgive mistakes of any kind except those of neglect.

REGIMENTAL STAFF DETAILS.

IN the JOURNAL of May 15, 1886, we took occasion to refer to an order issued by Colonel R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, making a change in the regimental adjutant and quartermaster, not for any lack of energy or efficiency but because "rotation in these positions in time of peace is directly in the interests of the Service and of Army education, giving to each and every efficient 1st Lieutenant an opportunity to make himself thoroughly proficient not only in line but in staff duties." In commenting upon the order and upon Colonel DODGE'S expressed resolution thenceforth to limit the term of his regimental staff officers to three years, we said: "There can be no question as to the soundness of the principles which this distinguished officer takes occasion to express."

But few regimental commanders seem to have followed the lead thus made and we notice in the New York *Times* of February 7, that a correspondent speaks with some emphasis on the necessity for a change, accompanying his letter with a statement of the service of certain regimental adjutants and quartermasters. One officer has been regimental adjutant for sixteen years, another for thirteen, and so on, the shortest term given being five years. Two officers have been on duty as regimental quartermasters for eleven years, two, fourteen, etc. This correspondent then goes on to say: "I hold that it is neither fair, nor is it for the best interests of the Service to keep the same officers in these positions year in and year out. It is not fair, and it is not treating all alike as regards pay and work. It is not for the best interests of the Service, because every Lieutenant should have an opportunity to learn the duties of regimental adjutant and regimental quartermaster, and particularly those of regimental adjutant. . . . One or two reasons will probably account for these astonishing figures: either the colonels have not the moral courage to be fair or they are handicapped by some obligation." This is a matter worthy of consideration and possibly of a general regulation, such as was issued a short time ago, limiting the term of service of artillery captains with light batteries to four years, and that published in G. O. 85, of 1885, declaring that no line officer shall remain detached longer than four years, unless assigned to special duty by the War Department. Under this regulation general officers have to make periodical changes in their personal staff, which is certainly an argument in favor of regimental commanders being required to do likewise.

THE New York *Herald* has opened its columns freely to Mr. J. R. HASKELL to set forth his grievances against the Ordnance Department in the matter of the HASKELL gun and the answer of the Department to Mr. HASKELL'S charges has been presented in a letter from the Washington correspondent of the *Herald*. It appears that under the Army bills approved June 30, 1882, and March 3, 1883, $21,000 was expended in testing a six-inch multicharge gun under the personal supervision of the inventor. In the six-inch gun thus tested a steel tube cracked at the thirty-third round, and its cast iron casing cracked at the fifty-third round, rendering the piece unserviceable for further firing. The Board of Ordnance officers who officially witnessed this trial reported adversely to the further appropriation of money to construct another multicharge gun. In spite of this and the recommendations of the Chief of Ordnance the Military Committee of the House unanimously recommended the appropriation of $100,000 for continuing these experiments and Congress appropriated the money. The various objections and criticisms were urged upon the Military Committee, and fully considered and answered to the satisfaction of the Committee of which General ROSECRANS was chairman. The money was appropriated in a bill which mentioned the multicharge gun as the object of the appropriation, but did not couple the name of Mr. HASKELL with it. Thereupon the THAYER gun was brought forward as a competing multicharge gun. This threw the matter over, and nine months after a Committee of the Fortification Board reported that it was inexpedient to manufacture a multicharge gun, though exactly how they came to have anything to say about it at this stage is not apparent. The multicharge gun is correct in principle at least, and if Congress is anxious to see how it would work in practice why should it not be suffered to try the experiment? It has no end of money for its little amusements and Mr. HASKELL'S devotion to this idea for so many years, and through so many discouragements, entitles him to this much consideration. Aside from the question as to this particular gun, the controversy is interesting as showing what an amount of legislation is required to compel a Department chief, having a fixed tenure of office, to do what he don't want to do. Doubtless Mr. HASKELL has by this time learned the force of the advice to "agree with thine adversary quickly while thou art yet in the way with him." His act of Congress failing, the only resource left to him now seems to be a constitutional amendment.

THE time is at hand when Boards will be in order for the examination of enlisted men of the Army recommended for promotion to Second Lieutenant. We trust to see a goodly number of candidates and wish them success in their commendable aspirations.

As a compromise, it is proposed that the Ordnance Board to be created by Congress shall consist of Lieutenant General Sheridan, president; the Chief of

Ordnance of the Army, a naval officer to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy, and two civilians to be appointed by the President. All matters relating to the increase of armament for coast defences are to be referred to this Board.

TESTS FOR GUN FORGINGS AND ARMOR.

A circular prescribing tests for gun forgings and armor plate for monitors and large cruisers will be issued from the Navy Department on Monday next. The total weight of gun steel ordered is 1,221 tons. The circular prescribes that all forgings shall be of open hearth steel of domestic manufacture; ingots to be cast solid and to have an excess of weight of forty per cent. above that of rough unbored forgings. They are to be forged down to the following dimensions of finished diameters: Tubes and sockets, 6 inches calibre, to within 2 inches; of 8 inches calibre to within 2½ inches, and of 10 and 12 inches calibre to within 3 inches. Tests are to be made at the expense of the contractors and will be directed to the exhibition of all the principle physical qualities of the metal. Particular attention will be devoted to tensile strength, elasticity, extensibility and contraction of area. The tensile strength of tubes for six, eight ten and twelve inch calibres varies from 80,000 to 70,000 pounds, of jackets from 85,000 to 74,000 pounds. Elongation for tubes from 220 to 126 per cent. Tensile strength of hoops for all calibres 100,000 to 90,000 pounds; trunnion bands from 90,000 to 80,000 pounds. Elongation of hoops 18 to 12 per cent., elongation of trunnion band froms 12 to 6 per cent.

The total weight of armor plate required will probably not exceed 66,900 tons. These plates must be of best quality of material, free from cracks, cavities, flaws, slag-sand, spots, cinders, blow-holes and seams, and must all possess effective ballistic resistance. The bolt-holes in the plates are to number 6,500.

Two chemical analyses of plates shall be made at the expense of the contractors. They may be annealed, but not tempered, and must not show a less mean tensile strength than 82,000 lbs. per square inch, nor less than 20 per cent. elongation. The ballistic test is to be at Government expense. The plate will be bolted against a substantial wooden backing 36 inches thick. Near middle of plate will be arranged three points of proposed impact, so as to form equilateral triangles. A steel projectile of best quality will be fired at each point. No projectile, nor any fragment of plate must get wholly through the plate and backing. The plate must not break up or a piece be displaced so as to expose the backing before the impact of the third shot. Neither must large cracks which expose the backing, appear before the impact of the third shot. Plates that show cracks within six months after being fastened to the ship must be replaced by contractor. Roller armor plates for deflective decks will have to show not less than 85,000 pounds tensile strength and 20 per cent. elongation. Guns shields must show not less than 95,000 pounds tensile strength and 15 per cent. elongation.

2,066,391 different individuals fought on the Union side during the Civil War. Of these 359,496 died in the Service, leaving more than 1,700,000 alive at the close of the struggle or less through dying during the war after discharge. On June 30 last there were upon the pension rolls the names of 268,807 men who served in the Army or Navy during the war, and incurred wounds or disabilities entitling them to pensions under our present laws. It is estimated that this number will be increased under present laws to 365,783. Thus, as the New York *Evening Post* shows, our pension roll already is almost double the standing army of Great Britain, far exceeds that of Austria-Hungary, is more than two-thirds as large as the French Army, and more than three-fourths that of Germany. while a moderate estimate of the additions probable under the Pension Bill, now pending in Congress, would swell its dimensions to the total of 865,000 persons, against only 523,283 in the largest of these European armies. The figures are as follows:

Great Britain (regular army)	209,480.	Cost	$102,477,010
Austria-Hungary "	286,423.	"	51,307,602
Germany "	427,274.	"	111,500,000
France "	523,283.	"	205,000,000
U. S. pension roll (all classes) now	365,783.	"	75,000,000
U. S. pension roll as proposed, at least	865,783.	"	147,000,000

Thus, it appears that our present expenditure for military purposes, in one form or another, nearly equals that of Germany, and promises to far exceed it, and we have a force of only 27,000 officers and men in comparison with 427,274 under the German colors.

THE Adjutant-General of the Army, in response to a resolution, informs the Senate that 12,635 claims, under the act of June 3, 1884, providing for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces have been filed in his department, of which 3,841 were completed at the close of the year. With the clerical force now available for action upon these cases the Adjutant-General estimates that at least four and a half years will be required to adjust and dispose of all claims remaining.

MR. HANABACK, M. C., proposes to establish a sort of an Amazonian Veteran Brigade. He has introduced into the House a bill (H. R. 11044) appropriating $100,000 to establish a Home for the mothers, widows and daughters of the volunteer soldiers and sailors in the late War of the Rebellion. The bill provides that "all inmates of the Home shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War in the same manner as if they were in the Army."

THE Supreme Court of the U. S. has decided in the longevity pay case of the widow of Gunner George Dunn, U. S. N., that service in the Marine Corps is service in the Navy within the meaning of the Act of March 3, 1883. This case has only an individual bearing. The question whether a Paymaster's clerk is a civilian employee or an enlisted man was argued in the Court of Claims on Wednesday last and will probably be decided on Monday next.

NOW THAT the bill allowing brevets for Indian service has passed the House, it is hoped it may pass the Senate and become a law. All our General officers believe it is a most just measure, and we have never doubted that the services rendered in an Indian fight entitle the officer distinguished for gallantry to have some recognition. Let them be bestowed for distinguished services and upon those whose wounds attest work rendered in this class of warfare, of whom we have a goodly number, and much good will be accomplished.

A DESPATCH from Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 7, says: "Some mistake appears to have been made in the recent announcement that the British Government are sending out a number of 80 ton guns for the coast defence of Esquimault and Victoria. Twelve 64-pounders have been sent out from England, not for the armaments of the forts, but to be placed on board the British ships-of-war belonging to the Pacific Squadron or to go into the naval reserves." The 80 ton guns are not to be sent out until April next.

IF the House bill making the Agricultural Department an executive branch of the Government passes the Senate, and it is generally believed that it will, the amendment made by the Senate Committee, on motion of Mr. Morgan, for the transfer of the Signal Corps to the new Department, will in all probability go through with it. There is really very little opposition to the proposed transfer, while there is a very strong sentiment in its favor.

JUDGE WELKER, of the U. S. Court, rendered at Cleveland, Feb. 10, a decision relative to deserters: That a minor over 16 years of age is authorized to enlist in the military service, and cannot on his own application avoid that enlistment because of want of consent of parents or guardian; that the enlistment can only be voided by the parents or guardian where the minor enlists without their consent during minority. The deserter, over whose case the question arose, was thereupon taken to Columbus Barracks.

RETIREMENTS to fill the four vacancies on the disability retired list of the Army may be looked for at an early date. The Secretary of War and Adjutant-General were looking over the list of incapacitated captains on Thursday last, with what result is not yet definitely known. It is understood, however, that Captain Wm. R. Parnell, 1st Cavalry, will be among the four selected.

PROFESSOR HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., formerly of the Army, read an interesting paper—"The Place of Mathematics in Military Education"—before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island on Thursday. The meeting was presided over by Major-General Schofield, the newly elected president. An interesting discussion followed Professor Coppee's paper.

CAPTAIN NEWBURGH STEWART, R. N., a cousin of Gordon's Stewart, one night while in Abyssinia, whence he has just returned, after a stay of two-and-a-half years, devoted to sport, in the midst of a heavy storm, was studying as to the best method of securing his tent. His eye fell on the camp lamp—a ship's lantern with iron stays in bow form: "There," he exclaimed, "is my tent." The idea thus suggested has been carried out in a tent now on exhibition in London. This tent is supported by eight ribs of American elm resting upon the ground; while the place of the pole is supplied by hauling ropes descending from the apex of the roof to a holdfast driven into the earth in the centre of the tent. With the canvas drawn taut the tent assumes the shape of a beehive, in contrast with the sharp-rising conical form which distinguishes the service tent. The shape can be modified by the cut of the canvas. The tent under normal conditions stands without pegs and ropes. Provision against stress of weather, however, is supplied in the form of four iron hold-fasts, which can be fixed into the ground by long and light iron pins. The canvas door rolls up and down like a window blind instead of tying and untying. There is an expedient for preventing dust or sand from driving under the canvas, and the tent expands and contracts automatically in wet and dry weather. The inventor declares that the tent can be put up in two minutes, the upper part of the ribs always remaining in the canvas. There is a saving in weight, as the elm ribs and iron hold-fasts with ropes weigh less than heavy tent-pole, pegs and ropes. This saving is estimated at twenty tons for a regiment with eighty tents of the Indian pattern.

THE New Orleans Chamber of Commerce has resolved that it earnestly advocate the passage of a Congressional act of appropriation that will cover the expense of establishing, without delay, a thorough system of coast and harbor defences. It urges upon Congress the immediate creation of a navy adequate for the defence of our commercial and maritime interests, and regards the American merchant marine as the only reliable source of supply of American sailors for the American navy, and therefore favors all legislation which tends to its restoration. The Coast Defence Congress organized at Defuniak, Fla., Feb. 8th, with John B. Cary of Richmond, Va., as president, and with the following vice-presidents: A. S. Macintyre of Georgia, H. B. Kelly of Lousiana, J. B. Wall of Florida, Joe Lane Stern of Virginia, J. T. Craik of Columbia, Tenn,, and Henry R. Shorter of Alabama. Resolutions were adopted in favor of a general system of coast defence; also, in favor of a manufacturing arsenal convenient to the steel ore beds of the South and a navy yard in some Southern port.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer Press* reports that Governor Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, was, with much trepidation and after a great deal of coaxing, induced to descend the chute on a toboggan. After getting seated on the toboggan a realizing sense of the situation came over him. Turning to his friends he solemnly directed them to turn the State of Virginia over to the Lieutenant-Governor and to inform the boys that he was gone. Then, whip, bang, he was gone, sure enough. It is reported in Boston that an elderly citizen of that town, who was induced to try the toboggan slide and is laid up with a broken leg in consequence, wrote to Sam Jones: "Go for tobog. in your next sermon. It's just h-ll!" These experiences are explained by the computation made by Captain Metcalfe, who estimates that the toboggan is a projectile having a velocity equal to that of an express train, or 37 miles an hour. Probably the Captain's scientific study of the toboggan is preliminary to a recommendation that it be included in a scheme of coast defence.

THE following is presented as the comparative results of the latest trials of foreign guns:

Gun.	Weight. tons.	Calibre. ins.	Charge. lbs.	Projectile. lbs.	Muzzle vel. ft.	Energy. ft.	Per ton of gun. ft.
Krupp.....	118	15.75	727	2,028	1,804	45,206	383
Armstrong.	110	16.25	900	1,806	2,215	61,200	556
Woolwich..	19	9.2	370	380	2,520	18,728	880

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Col. R. S. La Motte, 13th Infantry, is granted one month's extension of leave, and Major C. M. Terrell two months' extension of leave.

AN era of reform has struck Beef Gap, in the Territory of Idaho. "Onion Bill" has been elected marshal, and has issued his orders as follows: "On and after this date there will be in this town—No more compelling people to drink when they don't feel like it. No more shooting of plug hats. No more drinking of whiskey out of bottles when the bars are open. No more noisy deviltry. Any man riding or driving a horse into a public bar will be shot. Any man raking down the pot at poker without the cards to back it up will be shot dead. It is the determination of the new administration to usher in an era of reform, and all good citizens will array themselves on the side of the law. All others will be turned over to the coroner."

UPON the programme of amateur theatricals, elsewhere referred to, appears the following:

General Notes.—When in doubt, always applaud.—"Ice" cold refreshments served by Co. A.—Dogs and Babies will not be allowed on the parade ground during the performance.—Anyone desiring to perpetrate a "pun" during the performance will first submit it to the Commanding Officer, Co. I, for his approval.—The audience are informed that the portrait of "The Silent Protector" was painted by "Toniers the Elder in 1628."—A substantial supper of "Beer and Chips" will be served at the Club immediately after the performance.—Should the enthusiasm of the audience be kindled to such an extent as to create apprehension for the safety of the building, the Fire Department will be called into requisition.—Those unable to secure seats will be permitted to visit the Club, where they will be entertained by Messrs. P. O. Ker and Sol. I. Taire.—Beware of "Pick-pockets."—Tickets purchased on the sidewalk will not be taken at the door.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAST IRON FOR HEAVY GUNS.

"Steel Guns Explode. Yankee Gun Metal Good Enough for Americans."

The above is the heading of an article on the subject of ordnance, which has appeared in print during the past week. I read it in the *National Republican* of this city, and from a notice of it in your valuable journal of Jan. 22. I see that it has also appeared in the New York *Herald*. In this article it is said, *inter alia:*

"There is a good deal to be said about the endurance of cast iron guns—a good deal gathered from the experience of the past fifteen years." "Make guns of American gun metal and quickly mount them along the coasts." "With Yankee eyes, arms, and hearts behind them they're good enough." —"Ordnance Expert."

The above extracts bring forcibly to mind a paragraph in Very's compilation entitled, "The Development of Armor for Naval Use." The paragraph reads as follows:

"In both the Navy and the Army it has been impossible to turn the eyes of the artillerists from the accumulations of pot metal in the gun parks. Years after French talent acknowledges itself beaten in the attempt to utilize cast iron; when Great Britain and Germany have turned their backs upon it; when no country, be it even half-civilized, will purchase a gun having cast iron in it; when the celebrated attempt of the Italian General, Rosset, whose knowledge of cast iron for guns was second to that of no man living, and who brought to his work all the modern appliances, practical and theoretical, ended in an acknowledged failure; the United States Government still hauls its old cast iron guns from the parks, and goes over for the thousandth time the weary round of experiments," etc.

We notice that this same Italian 100-ton cast iron gun which Very says "ended in an acknowledged failure," is also quoted by "Ordnance Expert" as an instance of the satisfactory and successful performance of a cast iron gun; as a matter fact, however, we believe that only this one gun was made, and with it was abandoned the idea of attempting to construct heavy ordnance from cast iron, and it was never intended for anything more than a medium power coast defence gun anyway.

Touching this matter of constructing heavy ordnance from cast iron, as also from a combination of different metals, a distinguished American metallurgist has well said:

"There is probably no department of industrial art in which a knowledge of metallurgical physics is so important as in the construction of heavy ordnance, and yet guns are being constructed continually in direct opposition to the absolute laws of physics and metallurgy, simply to be blown in pieces, to the discomfiture of their inventors, and often to the death of the operators. I am astonished at the lack of knowledge exhibited by the different advocates of cast iron, wrought iron, and steel for the construction of heavy ordnance, as disclosed through the public press; they do not appear to understand the science of molecular physics, nor its application to the art of metallurgy, otherwise they would not advocate the packed up infernal machines displayed from the *Princeton*, along the path of junk, to Sandy Hook.

Permit me to state, in a concise form, some facts which relate to the strength of iron and steel. A bar or mass of iron is not a continuous body; it may be physically divided; the end of physical division is the molecule; the molecule may be divided by chemical means; the end of chemical division is the elementary atom. The atoms, *per se*, are inert; their energy is derived from the physical forces, to wit, the force of attraction, which is inherent, and tends to draw the particles together and hold them in a state of rest, and the force of caloric which accompanies the matter and tends to push the particles outward into a state of activity. By virtue of these imponderable forces, the atoms unite and form molecules, and the molecules assume a physical structure in which neither the atoms in the molecule nor the molecules in the physical structure touch each other by contact at any time. Nor are they at any time in an absolute state of rest, but are held at a relative distance, to the degree of the molecular resultant force thus exerted. Thus we find that when we rupture a bar or mass of iron, we do not rupture the iron, *per se*, but merely rupture the molecular resultant force in the section under strain.

The molecular resultant force of the elementary bodies vary in degree, some being less and others having a much greater force than iron. The molecular resultant force of commercially pure iron will require a strain of 50,000 pounds to the square inch to rupture it. Now, by incorporating carbon with the iron under proper conditions, the metallurgist is able to produce steel of any tensile strength desired, ranging from 50,000 to 150,000 pounds to the square inch, because carbon, when it enters the chemical structured molecule, increases the molecular resultant force. But when the carbon is held in the physical structure it tends to reduce the molecular resultant force instead of increasing it. For these reasons the tensile strength of cast iron ranges from 10,000 to 50,000 pounds to the square inch, according to the amount and character of the foreign matter present. Thus we are able to furnish iron having a tensile strength ranging in any degree desired from 10,000 to 150,000 pounds to the square inch.

The absolute value of metal for use in ordnance, I think, should be measured by the degree of its molecular resultant force. If so, why use pig metal in which the carbon exists principally in the physical structure, and correspondingly diminshes the molecular resultant force! And why use wrought iron which is composed of lamina of iron and oxides which are liable to become separated by concussion without notice, and which will not at best resist a strain of over 60,000 pounds? Temperature, fusion, and solidification are phenomenal indications of molecular velocity, and as the force of attraction is inherent its effective force will vary, with the distance of the molecules from each other; hence, when the molecular activity is increased by heating or any other means, the increased activity pushes the molecules apart, and this reduces the molecular resultant force. When this force exceeds the force of gravity, the molecules are held in a local relation, but when the molecular velocity is increased to that degree as to reduce the molecular resultant force below the force of gravity, the molecules flow into a mobile state, and this is fusion. The molecular velocity of different elementary bodies vary at any given temperature, and this explains why their expansion and fusion is differential; it also explains why iron expands in a different ratio, relative to the amount and condition of the foreign matter in combination with it.

"With these facts well understood by the physicist, why construct a gun of part cast iron and part wrought, or cast iron and cast steel, or wrought iron and steel, or of any two metals, which exhibit a differential expansion at any given temperature, as the inevitable result will be undue strain on the metal expanding the least, loosening of the joints, fatigue, and final rupture."

Admiral Porter, in his report to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy in 1870, said:

"We have on several occasions cast rifle guns, which, although answering tolerably well for the immediate occasion for which they were required, would be of no use in maritime warfare as at present conducted, except in light-armed wooden vessels for cutting up commerce. During the War of the Rebellion many of these rifle guns burst, inflicting more damage upon us than they had previously inflicted upon our foes."

Another authority says:

"In selecting a material for ordnance, it is not sufficient that it should possess great strength, but it must be resilient; that is, it must, while offering great resistance to rupture, be capable of stretching considerably before breaking. Our best cast iron, for ordnance, has a strength of 37,000 pounds per square inch, and stretches usually less than one per cent.; wrought iron of good quality has a maximum tenacity of 60,000 pounds, and stretches twenty per cent.; bronze gun metal resists 40,000 pounds, and stretches five or ten per cent.; good Bessemer and Siemens steel, containing one-third per cent. carbon, after having been worked by the rolls or under the hammer, usually has a tenacity of 70,000 pounds and a ductility of twenty or twenty-five per cent.; tool steels are much stronger, but only stretch about two per cent. Whitworth states that his compressed steel *castings* have all the strength of, and greater ductility than, the worked steels of similar grade in carbon. It is evident that even our remarkable American gun iron, of which so much has been said, is among the very worst of all these available materials for ordnance. The fact that it has been used almost exclusively in this country is simply due to the inability of our manufacturers to supply guns of a stronger material without flaws due to welding in forged and to porosity in cast metal, promptly and at a price which our Government would pay. Wrought iron is much stronger, but its working into shape involves the formation of numerous welds, and consequently of points of weakness difficult of detection and liable at any time to produce disaster."

Still another authority says:

"If two bars of iron, of one-inch area of cross section each, could be firmly fastened together at the ends, so that one could not expand, or contract, without the other, upon raising the temperature of one eight degrees higher than its previous temperature, it would exert a force of *instant pressure* upon the other bar of 2,000 pounds. If such bars should be formed into rings, like tire and felloes of a wagon wheel, of such relative diameters, that one would fit exactly inside the other, upon heating the inner one a tension equal to 2,000 pounds would be exerted upon the outside ring, if the increase of temperature should be equal to eight degrees. If the outside ring had been of such diameter as to necessitate its being heated before it could be adjusted upon the inner one, and the contraction caused a tension having a tendency to compress the inner ring with a force of 2,000 pounds upon it, the pair would be in a similar condition of *initial tension* with the Rodman gun, which is cooled from the interior more rapidly than from the exterior at the time it is cast; that condition being necessary to enabling a hollow cylinder to be afterwards subjected to expansive force from within, to withstand it in the best manner. If too much tension be imparted to the metal of a gun in this manner, it may burst without any other force acting upon it; several of the Rodman guns of large calibre having burst in the foundry before their completion as guns."

We have already seen that the absolute value of a metal for use in ordnance should be measured by the degree of its molecular resultant force; that the molecular resultant force of the elementary bodies vary in degree; that carbon, when it enters the chemical structured molecule, increases the molecular resultant force; that when the carbon is held in the physical structure it tends to reduce the molecular resultant force instead of increasing it; that in pig metal the carbon exists principally in the physical structure, and correspondingly diminishes the molecular resultant force, and that the force of caloric tends to push the particles outward into a state of activity, and thus diminishes the molecular resultant force. These facts render it important to notice the amount of heat generated in guns, and imparted to them by firing, also the velocity with which a strain is transmitted through their mass radially.

The following are the sources from which heat is derived and imparted to a gun under fire:

1. From radiation from the gases.
2. From direct contact with the same.
3. From friction of the gases.
4. From friction of the projectile.
5. From conversion of energy or work done upon the gun.

As to the total amount of heat imparted to a gun under fire, Col. Baligno found that while the heat from the first fire was 0.957 French units, the total for fifty rapidly succeeding fires was only 14.724 units, instead of 49.35, as it would have been had each fire imparted the same amount as the first. Count de St. Robert, reasoning from the experiments of Baligno, came to the conclusion that nearly one-third of the whole heat evolved from the powder was absorbed by the gun, and Messrs. Noble and Abel, from their own experiments with a 12-pounder 3-inch gun, estimated the proportion as between ⅛th and 1-10th. Consider well these estimates of the amount of heat imparted to the gun by firing, in connection with those facts which we have just mentioned, viz.: that the force of caloric tends to push the particles of the metal outward into a state of activity, thus diminishing the molecular resultant force; that the absolute value of a metal for use in ordnance should be measured by the degree of its molecular resultant force; that when the carbon is held in the physical structure it tends to reduce the molecular resultant force instead of increasing it, and that in *pig metal* the carbon exists principally in the physical structure, and correspondingly diminishes the molecular resultant force.

Next it is important to consider the velocity with which a strain is transmitted through the mass of a gun radially, because many maintain that though cast iron is an essentially weak metal, yet cast iron guns, owing to their mass, the thickness of the metal radially, and the slowness of the transmission of the strain from interior to exterior, are enabled to hold together to an astonishing extent, and to successfully withstand great internal pressures. The theory is that the velocity with which a strain is transmitted through steel or iron is so slow compared with the duration of the pressure of the explosion, that the strain does not reach the outer portion of a gun till after it has nearly, or altogether, passed away from the interior in the case of quick-burning powder, but that with slow powder the outside has time to bring up its strength to reinforce the interior more or less. This theory is, according to an eminent authority, utterly untrue. The velocity of transmission of a strain through any material is, in fact, the velocity of the transmission of sound through the same. In iron this is 15,500 feet per one second, in steel 17,000 to 18,000 feet per one second.

Taking the case of the 8-inch gun used by the English Committee on Explosives. From the pressure and velocity diagrams there given, we find that, with a charge of 30lbs. R. L. G. powder, the maximum pressure was nearly 30 tons, which lasted about 220 millionths of a seconds, whilst with 30lbs. of No. 5 pebble (slow-burning powder) the maximum pressure was about 15¼ tons, which lasted 500 millionths of a second.

Now the time in which a strain would pass from the interior to the exterior of the gun was only 69 millionths of a second, so that it is quite certain that the whole structure of the gun, even with the R. L. G. powder, was fully strained before the interior pressure was relieved.

Putting it in another way, it may be shown that, during the continuance of the interior pressure for the times above named, the strain would have travelled about *four* feet in the case of the R. L. G., and *nine* feet in the case of the pebble powder, whilst the total thickness of the gun was only about 13½ inches. The theory, therefore, is altogether false.

Another matter worthy of consideration in relation to the suitability of cast iron for modern ordnance, is the great difference in the amount of pressure in the smoothbore and the rifle owing solely to the difference in the form and weight of the projectile, this may be illustrated as follows:

In the case of an elongated (rifle) shot, if the shot be *n* calibre in length, the pressure required to move it as compared with that required to move a round (smooth-bore) shot of equal calibre is as 1½ *n* to 1, so that if the shot be 2½ calibres in length, the required pressure will be as 3¾ to 1. This has reference alone to the difference in pressure due to the difference in weight and form between the rifle and smoothbore projectiles, but there is to be added to this a very considerable pressure due to the fact that the rifle projectile "permits of the use of an expanding band or sheath at the rear of the shot, which, being acted on by the explosion, closes up the windage, mitigates the erosion of the bore, and causes more complete combustion of the charge *before the shot moves.*" Hence, it is apparent why the old cast-iron and bronze guns, which were strong enough for round shot, proved totally unfit for elongated projectiles and heavy powder charges.

"Ordnance Expert" enumerates quite a number of medium power cast iron rifles which have been constructed, placed on trial, and *nursed* through quite a number of rounds each; on the other hand we may note that in 1860 France undoubtedly led the world in the development of artillery. The government was thoroughly committed to the complete substitution of rifled for smoothbore guns. An immediate and complete substitution was demanded, the cost of which would be enormous. Having boldly taken the stand for a revolution of system, and wisely studied the true line of development, the country itself, and more particularly the artillerists, took fright at the budget. Compromises were sought and found in the conversion of the old smoothbores and the use of cast iron in the new contructions. Once started in this direction, the talent of France struggled gallantly but uselessly to overcome the fatal defects of cast iron. For fifteen years the development of power in artillery was kept at a standstill, except in so far as increase in calibre was concerned. The end was reached in 1875 when cast iron was condemned, and from that time France has brought her artillery rapidly and steadily up until it is again abreast of the foremost systems. The compromise instead of being an economy, was an absolute waste, as it led to the condemnation of two distinct systems instead of one; for the heavy cast iron lined rifles must be replaced before they have served out a lifetime. In the United States, of all the types of cast iron rifled artillery that have been put forward, the only one whose career merits the title of development is the Parrott rifle. It first appeared about 1856 as a field piece, and was rapidly developed and improved until 1862. The development of the gun ceased at this time, and its performance in 1865, when, in the attack on Fort Fisher, six guns exploded, killing 16 and wounding 23 men, condemned it.

Considering carefully all of the above evidence against the suitability of cast iron as a metal for ordnance purposes, we hardly think that the United States Government would be justified in again hauling its old cast iron guns from the parks, and in going over for the thousandth *and first* time the weary round of experiments, nor yet in making a lot of "guns of American gun metal and quickly mounting them along the coast;" we should be simply repeating the French experience of more than twenty years past, and with no excuse whatever for so doing.

However, we would wish to remark that this is merely our own opinion on the matter, given with all due diffidence, as coming from a simple student of the subject of ordnance, for never having been educated up to the point of an Ordnance Expert, we, of course, would not presume to speak too dogmatically upon the subject.

G. W. SUMNER, Commander, U. S. N.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1887.

SCOTT IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

HIS VICTORIES have never received the credit justly due them on account of the apparent ease with which they were gained. The student of military history will rarely meet with accounts of battles in any age where the actual operations coincide so exactly with the orders issued upon the eve of conflict as in the official reports of the wonderfully energetic and successful campaign in which General Scott with a handful of men renewed the memory of the conquest of Cortes, in his triumphant march from Vera Cruz to the capital. The plan of the battle of Cerro Gordo was so fully carried out in action that the official report is hardly more than the general orders translated from the future tense to the past. The story of Chapultepec has the same element of the marvellous in it. The general commands apparent impossibilities in the closest detail on one day, and the next day reports that they have been accomplished. These successes were not cheaply attained. The Mexicans, though deficient

in science and in military intelligence, fought with bravery and sometimes with desperation. The enormous percentage of loss in his army proves that Scott was engaged in no light work.—*Life of Lincoln: the February Century.*

THE DYNAMITE CRUISER.

LIEUT. ZALINSKI, called at the room of the House Committee on Naval Affairs Feb. 5, and explained to some of the members of the committee the details of the dynamite cruiser. A handsome model of the cruiser was sent to the committee that day from the Navy Department, where the contract for the construction of the naval craft was signed last week. The boat will be 230 feet in length, 26 in breadth, and of 7½ feet depth. It is already building in Philadelphia, and it is expected that she will be completed in five months. The model shows remarkably fine lines, with a tier of ⅜ inch pneumatic bow guns, whose projectiles will be shells containing 400 pounds of dynamite each. A speed of 20 knots an hour is guaranteed by the contractors. Lieut. Zalinski exhibited a photograph taken in the one-five-thousandth part of a second representing a discharge of the dynamite gun at Sandy Hook. The photograph discloses a curious cloud of condensed vapor issuing from the muzzle of the gun, corresponding in appearance to the smoke cloud resulting from a discharge of gunpowder. In the course of his remarks Lieut. Zalinski stated that he was making some experiments that might prove of great value relative to the effect of an electric current on molten iron. Preliminary tests had shown that iron cooled while a strong current of electricity was passing through it was increased fully one-half in tensile strength and ductility. More thorough tests are to be made in a short time.

The Spanish torpedo-cruiser *El Destructor*, which is the model for Lieut. Zalinski's dynamite boat, had a very successful trial on December 10. The ship was run six times on the measured mile at Skelmorlie, and in addition for three hours continuously. The greatest speed obtained was 23.1 knots, and the mean speed for the three hours was determined by the revolutions to be 22.65 knots. She was fully equipped and ready for sea. From some consumption trials previously carried out, it was found that she was capable of steaming 5,110 knots, at 11½ knots per hour, without coaling, while with forced draught she can steam 700 knots at full speed. Her boilers are of the locomotive type, and work "in groups."

ITALIAN PROGRESS IN IRON WORK.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The authorities seem hardly sufficiently alive to the vast strides Italy has made in the working of iron, and the formidable nature of her possible competition with us. Lieut. Chambers, U. S. N., in a paper published by his Government, says: "The Italian Government is fully aware of the importance of fostering and developing home industries. Strenuous efforts are being made to render Italy entirely independent of foreign aid in shipbuilding, and the Italians are fast drawing the attention of outside purchasers to the superior quality and excellence of the products of their workmanship." Worse than this, the *Engineer* a short time back wrote on this subject: "Ten years ago it would have seemed ludicrous to the builders on the Clyde had they been told that a country which had no coal worth speaking of, and where iron, though abundant, was difficult to get at, and where moreover, not a half-a-dozen men knew how to do the simplest job of iron ship building, would in the course of those years not only beat them in quality, but in price, and be turning out the largest, the most powerful, and the best built vessels in the world. Such, however, is the case."

A NEW TELEGRAPH LANTERN.

ON Monday evening, Jan. 31, 1887, we witnessed a successful trial of the Oatman Signal Telegraph Lantern, intended for military and naval use. This lantern is of a convenient size, strong and simple in construction, and can easily be carried around. A blow-pipe flame is used which so intensifies the light that it resembles an electric light, and can be easily seen with the naked eye for 10½ miles, and with a glass for 15 miles. The messages are exchanged by the continental code or Morse system, the dot being signified by a quick flash and the dash by a flash of longer duration. Ordinary mineral oil is used, and the light will burn for about five hours with the one filling. Rain or wind has no effect on it. On the evening above stated Naval Cadet H. A. Bispham, Fleet Signal Officer of the North Atlantic Squadron, and party, provided with the Oatman Signal Lantern, stationed themselves in the observatory of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, while a second party, consisting of Mr. C. D. Oatman, the inventor of the lantern, Mr. C. Powers, of the U. S. S. *Richmond*, assistant to the signal officer, and a representative of the JOURNAL, proceeded to the residence of Mr. F. W. Houghton, at Greenville, N. J., who is superintendent of the N. Y. Maritime Exchange. From there messages were successfully exchanged with the party in Prospect Park without the slightest hitch. The distance between the two parties, over the broad expanse of New York Bay and the city of Brooklyn, was about 7½ miles. Glasses had been carried but they were not required, for the signal flashes were plainly understood with the naked eye.

Looking from Greenville, N. J., to the left of the signal lantern in Prospect Park, the group of powerful electric lights on the park reservoir could be seen, but the flame from the signal lantern at that distance showed up with nearly equal brilliancy. The night was starlight, with a young moon, and the flame on a clear dark night would show to even better advantage. The Army and Navy officers who have witnessed its efficiency receive it with great favor, and its advantages over the old-fashioned, sputtering, dripping torch are plainly apparent. The lantern has been experimented with from Fort Hamilton to Sandy Hook, and from the tower of the Produce Exchange to Fort Hamilton, in the presence of officers of the Army, Navy, Signal Service and others. It has also undergone trial at the Brooklyn Navy-yard in all winds and weather, and it is highly recommended for its efficiency. In a letter of endorsement from the Chief Signal Officer, War Department, with whom lanterns were given for trial, it is stated that messages were exchanged between Sugar Loaf and Camp Biddle, a distance of 20 miles. A Board of Officers appointed by the Navy Department to examine the lantern also attest its value.

BOYCOTTING in a mild form seems to have broken out simultaneously at the Military and Naval Academies. The different classes are boycotting each others entertainments, but no harm is done so long as the young ladies patronize the entertainments of all parties to the dispute, as they do with charming impartiality. But suppose they should declare a boycott of their own! The contingency is one too horrible for contemplation.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

THE Convention recommended an increase in the annual allowance for brigade headquarters to $1,000, allowing mounted officers $50, and to all other officers $30, to aid them in procuring uniforms, arms and equipments; increasing the pay when on active duty, under State orders, of adjutants, sergeants, majors and first sergeants; allowing companies $50 per year for clerk hire, and at present a single payment only of $50 or $30 is granted to commissioned officers "at the time of their original election or appointment as commissioned officers;" which debars any officer from re-entering the service. The annual allowance to an officer would, at the end of five years, if mounted, give him $250, and if dismounted $150; sufficient to reimburse him for his original outlay.

The most important change proposed by the association is that recommending a change in the law governing the election of non-commissioned officers. Formerly all non-commissioned officers were elected by the members of their own troops, batteries or companies. Exception was then made as concerning first sergeants, who are now appointed by captains of companies, subject in the infantry arm to the approval of colonels of regiments. The elective system is all wrong and should be abolished. The popularity of officers and of non-commissioned officers has very little to do with their qualification for command. Indeed, it is frequently the case that the traits and characteristics of men that render them certain of election, are the very qualities that render them useless as maintainers of discipline and worse than useless as commanders of men in time of peril.

The vast labor agitations and strikes of enormous magnitude of the present day force the subject of peace maintenance upon the minds of all classes of the people. It was Sir Francis Bacon, Lord High Chancellor of England, who said: "When discords and quarrels and factions are carried openly and audaciously, it is a sign that reverence of government is lost." It seems that his words are as true in our own times and in our own country as they were when they were uttered in England more than 300 years ago.

But, if "reverence of government" be lost in military organizations themselves, what hope is there that they will prove effective if called upon for actual service? The entire efficacy of the military system is based upon unquestioning obedience to orders and observance of discipline. If officers and non-commissioned officers fill their positions because they are "good fellows," without regard to knowledge of their duties and executive ability, the organizations to which they belong must suffer.

In the volunteer service, governors of States appointed all the commissioned officers. They were frequently governed in these appointments by the recommendations of superior officers, and they selected those who were, in their opinions, best qualified for the positions. Only in the case of Sickles' regiment and brigade was exception made to this rule in New York, and his "United States" Volunteers were commissioned by President Lincoln.

The necessity for a change in the law governing the election of non-commissioned officers in the militia is equally apparent, if not more so, as applying to officers. As the militia has many obstacles with which to contend unknown in the Army, and as from the very nature of such service these obstacles cannot wholly be removed, much latitude should be given and great allowance made for breaches of discipline that would be inexcusable among regular troops. But because of these very difficulties; of infrequent assemblies for drills and ceremonies, anything tending to lessen respect for superiors should be discountenanced. The recent reports of inspecting officers show too great a lack in discipline throughout the militia organizations of the various States. No one doubts that the vast majority of the men in these organizations would be glad to have the defect remedied. Let the elective system be relegated to the past with "training days," "train band captains," and let officers who have some soldierly qualities be appointed by the governors, and let them answer all questions put by examining boards, in writing, with some *nom de plume* attached to prevent all "partiality, favor or affection."

The opposition to the proposition to select instead of appoint non-commissioned officers at the State Convention last week came chiefly from the Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Seventy-first and Seventy-fourth Regiments, about two-thirds of the regiments, three-fourths of the separate companies, and five-sixths of the batteries being in favor of the proposed change.

Since the stormy debates about the adoption of State uniforms, State camps, etc., half a dozen years ago, the National Guard Convention of New York has lost much of its interest, and meetings of late have been but scantily attended. For some years several regiments did not send any representatives at all, while some others openly acknowledged that they only kept up representation so as to be on hand to combat any measure not favored by them. The knowledge, however, that recommendations and suggestions coming from the Convention would meet with fair consideration at the hands of the Adjutant General created increased interest in the subject, and the present meeting was unusually well attended, although neither the commander of the 1st Brigade was present in person or represented by any member of his staff, nor was the 12th New York represented at all. Col. Clark of the 7th was prevented by illness, and Col. Fincke of the 23d by the sudden death of his father, from attending the Convention, which this year directed its attention mainly towards legislative matters.

In regard to the question of a permanent Adjutant General, Col. Scott said in his opening address:

> The Association has already put itself measurably on record through the action taken at the Convention of 1885, two years ago, in favorably considering certain modifications of the Military Code looking to that end, proposed by Gen. Brownell. It is suggested, in submitting this matter to the Convention, that in view of the greatly enlarged discretionary powers conferred upon the Executive by recent legislation, the Association, before taking definite action, should make itself conversant, by a conference committee or otherwise, with the views and wishes of the Commander-in-Chief in relation thereto.

The Governor is known to be opposed to the selection of a permanent Major General or of a permanent Adjutant General.

MILITIA FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE annual abstract of the militia forces of the United States, organized and unorganized, for this year according to latest returns, shows a very substantial increase over the returns of last year, as the figures below will illustrate. It is fair to state, however, that the large increase does not represent an actual addition to the forces during the year, as it is partly due to the fact that returns were received from some of the States not heretofore heard from, and whose organization has previously been underestimated in the Adjutant-General's Office:

AGGREGATE STATE MILITIA.	1885	1886.
Total commissioned	6,535	7,236
Total non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	75,175	82,261
Number of men available for military duty, unorganized	6,786,995	7,460,592
AGGREGATE TERRITORIAL MILITIA.		
Total commissioned	277	279
Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men	2,752	2,958
Number of men available for military duty, not organized	187,000	195,000
GRAND AGGREGATE.		
Total commissioned	6,812	7,515
Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men	77,937	85,219
Number of men available for military duty, not organized	6,973,995	7,655,592

THE TROUBLES IN THE THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.

The G. C. M. in the case of 2d Lieut. Wm. K. Smith, found him guilty on all the charges (four) and the specifications (nine), and therefore sentences him "to be cashiered and incapacitated from holding any military commission. The Commander-in-Chief approves the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court, except the following of the findings: First.—On specifications two and four of charge one, inasmuch as neither the specifications nor the evidence given in support thereof sustain in law the charge. Second—On specification one of the supplemental charge one; on the supplemental charge one, and on specification one of supplemental charge two, for the reason that the evidence adduced does not sustain such findings as a matter of law."

The findings in the case of Major Ackerman, of the 13th, for alleged insubordination towards Col. Fackner have been sent to Albany.

The trial of Lieut. Russell Benedict, of Co. H, was ordered on Wednesday night. The accused submitted a statement, in which he said that he certainly would have been present at the first session had he known it was not necessary for him to appear in uniform. Lieut. Benedict conducted his own case. After having stated his grade, the date he entered the 13th, and the various positions he had filled, he said he resigned the office of 1st lieutenant shortly before the regiment went to the State camp in the summer of 1885. His resignation was accepted and published in orders. Col. Alfred C. Barnes, then in command of the regiment, held back the certificate of discharge until after the tour of duty at the State camp. It was subsequently handed to him by Col. Barnes and he passed it back.

His defence was, in brief, that the telegram sent from Dallas to Edward Fackner, was sent in his capacity as counsel for Lieutenant William K. Smith. He did not send it to Edward Fackner as Lieut. Col. of the 13th, but as to a comrade. The reason he declined the colonel's order to leave the room on one occasion was that he was a member of the Council, which was a society incorporated under the Benevolent Societies act, State of New York. He voted for the resignation of Captain Kretschmar, believing at the time it was the captain's desire to receive an expression from the company. That was one reason why he voted. Another reason was he believed the interests of the company would be advanced by the captain's attention to the request. He (Benedict) did not make any remarks on the resolution, and was only in the room while the question was under discussion and the vote being taken. At no time had he in any wise done any act inciting members to insubordination, but the reverse whenever occasion offered. On Oct. 4 he received a paper by mail purporting to come from Lieut. John T. Jennings, then acting adjutant. The letter was not in the form of an official order. It asked him (Benedict) to meet the colonel at Regimental Headquarters at 8.30 that night. Had a business engagement that evening and addressed a letter to the colonel, which was sent the same day. At about 10 o'clock that night he (Benedict) went to the armory, but did not find the colonel there. Sent another letter to the colonel on October 5, which was not answered.

NEW YORK.

G. O. 3, of Feb. 1, announces a few changes which occurred in January among the non-commissioned officers of the National Guard; G. O. 4, of same date refers to improvement in the Guard as shown by the reports of the Insp.-General. To maintain this standard it directs that schools of instruction in tactics and regulations be established by brigade, regimental and battalion commanders and by commanders of companies, and batteries for N. C. officers. These are to be continued during the drill season and delinquent or incompetent non-commissioned officers reported. It is directed that organizations which do not go into camp shall, during the season, devote as much time as possible to outdoor practice, and when this is undesirable, to theoretical instruction, sighting and aiming and, when possible, to gallery practice.

In order that the troops to be ordered to the State camp this season may derive the fullest benefit of their tour of duty, officers and enlisted men are reminded that, as has been frequently stated before, the camp has been established for instruction only; that anything calculated to interfere with this object cannot be tolerated, and that discipline and decorum must at all times be observed, and it is ordered:

"1. That the military exercises to be executed and practiced in camp, shall consist of such tactical movements as cannot be carried out in armories, of the skirmish drill, and of schools of theoretical instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers.

"2. That no men shall be taken to camp who are not already sufficiently well drilled to take part in those exercises, nor any men (those re-enlisted or taken up from dropped, excepted,) who have been enlisted within sixty days of the beginning of the camp tour of their respective companies.

"3. Theoretical instruction in guard duty should be imparted to non-commissioned officers and privates by their respective company commanders, before entering the camp. Instruction as to the general routine and duties of soldiers in camp should also be imparted in the same manner.

"4. The Paymaster-General is directed not to pay any officer or enlisted man for services, if such cover only the day of arrival, the Sunday following, the day of leaving, or only one day, in camp."

G. O. 5, of Feb. 4, publishes for general guidance, instructions in sighting drill and aiming drill, prepared by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

The eleventh series of games (handicap) of the 7th Regt., N. Y., Athletic Association will be held in the armory on Saturday evening, April 9, 1887, at 8 P. M. The following events will be contested: 93 yards run (handicap); 1,000 yards run (handicap); 440 yards run (handicap); 1 mile bicycle (handicap); 75 yards dash (championship); sack race (50 yards); 220 yards run (handicap); potato race (20 yards); 1 mile walk (handicap); ½ mile walk (for those who have never won a prize in any walking race); 3 mile bicycle (handicap); putting 16-lb. shot (handicap); wheelbarrow race, 2 laps, (handicap for distance); 1 mile run (handicap); 220 yards hurdle (handicap); 3-legged race, 1 lap, (handicap); running high jump (handicap); ½ mile run (for those who have never won a prize in any running race); ½ mile roller skate (handicap); exhibition bicycle drill; obstacle race (2 laps); inter-collegiate tug-of-war, teams of 4 men, (600 lbs. limit). Entries close March 29.

2d Lieut. Harry C. Duval was elected 1st lieutenant of Co. I, 7th Regt., on Thursday evening, Feb. 10.

Col. Emmons Clark, 7th Regt., who has been confined to his residence on account of illness for some time, is recovering, and has issued orders for a series of wing drills to commence about Feb. 15 next.

Co. G, 7th Regt., Capt. James C. Abrams, is making preparations for a grand entertainment at the armory on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. The plans of the affair are on a scale which will eclipse everything of this kind ever undertaken in the regiment.

Thirteenth N. Y.—Colonel Edward Fackner.

SURG. CHARLES E. DE LA VERGNE, of the 13th N. Y., on Feb. 4, delivered his first lecture to the Ambulance Class of the regiment. He had an articulated skeleton of a male adult suspended from one of the chandeliers in the Council of Officers' room. Every bone and its use was explained to the class.

An invitation has been received from Lieut.-Col. Caverhill and officers of the Royal Scots of Canada for Col. Fackner and officers of the 13th N. Y. to attend a ball at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Feb. 18.

Capt. Willoughby Powell, of Co. B, 13th Regt., presided on Feb. 4 at an election for Captain of Co. F, in place of Capt. Wm. H. Courtney, deceased. Thirty ballots were cast, all of which were for J. Frank Dillont. The Captain-elect saw his first service in the 7th Regt. and was an officer in the 13th several years ago. He was elected Captain of this same company, F, in December, 1876; was promoted Major in March, 1880, and Lieutenant-Colonel in July, 1880. In April, 1881, he resigned.

Co. C, 13th Regt., has in view an entertainment to be given at their armory, April 1 next.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaylor.

Two battalion drills of the 47th New York, on Jan. 25 and 28, were omitted from our last week's issue for want of space. Col. Gaylor commanded at the former and Major W. H. Eddy at the latter. The movements at both drills were identical, and there was so much similarity in their execution that one report will cover both. They comprised the following: Centre forward fours left and right, right and left front into line, fours right left companies on right into line, wheels from line into column of companies and *vice versa*, right of companies rear into column, companies break from the right to march to the left, and the loadings and firings. Generally there was a decided improvement over what was done at the previously reported drills. There were certainly fewer errors, but those committed occurred in the simplest of movements, and, what is worse, they were chargeable, as usual, to the officers oldest in commission, for whom there was no excuse. At both drills the movement right and left front into line from double column of fours was rendered ragged in both wings by the faulty action of the captains of the right and left centre companies, due to downright ignorance, because the movement is as simple and plain as day. Knowing what usually becomes of the movement right of companies rear into column the instructors in both instances explained it in a thorough and perfectly intelligible manner before giving the command of execution, and yet it went to pieces, as is generally the case. There were captains who seemed to lack the slightest idea as to its proper execution. They neglected to place themselves in front of the marching flank of the leading four, as well as to give the cautionary command for the first four to wheel right about; nor did they halt on the line formerly occupied by the front rank and give the command fours left at the time when the rear four was approaching the position when this command was in order, and the result was an irregular column with no alignment of guides. In the movement, companies break from the right to march to the left, little attention was paid to the marching of company distance to the front and the necessity of promptness of taking up the march when preceding companies reach a point opposite the left, consequently distances were very irregular.

The firings showed the same lack of instruction in the essential parts as we have been compelled to point out in numerous other cases. In attempting to bring the men up to an almost unreasonable point of proficiency in delivering volleys for nothing else than show purposes, the details and principles laid down for an effective delivery, with a view to inflict the maximum of damage upon the enemy, with the minimum of danger to the firing party, are neglected. Under present circumstances, if our State troops were called into active service particularly in narrow streets, the slaughter inflicted upon their own comrades would be simply appalling. The necessity of teaching men when, how, and where to fire, the reason why certain positions of the pieces, of the feet, and of the men themselves are laid down, and the necessity of strictly adhering to them, are of prime importance in all drills. Proper attention to these points are lacking in almost every instance, and yet they are more important than the finest and straightest alignments and the strictest marching.

While these two drills, as stated, showed considerable improvement, yet this was not of the kind desired. The mistakes were due to a disinclination to study and improvement on the part of those who made them. Our firm belief is that the only way to bring about steady improvement is to rid the regiment of that "fossil" element spoken of in our previous report. No other remedy can be proposed.

On Friday evening, Feb. 4, the final drill of the series took place, Col. Gaylor in command. The regiment formed eight commands of sixteen files each. After the manual of arms in open ranks, which, by the way, was a decided improvement on any exhibition this season, the following movements were executed: On right into line by wing, to the right and on the right close column of divisions, to the left and on the left close column of divisions, continue the march, on the left column of companies and divisions, followed by loading and firing. The drill was very smooth throughout, the officers appearing to understand their duties to a greater extent than at any of the previous wing drills. The friends of the organization were out in full force and applause was frequent. We understand that for years the regiment has never had so large a formation for regimental drill as that of last Friday night, the result, no doubt, of pruning the organization of the deadwood in the rank and file, and filling their places with a new, young, and active element. A similar change in the officers is just what is needed.

ON the evening of January 28, Maj. S. Ovenshine, 23d Infantry, commanding Fort Porter, N. Y., was complimented by a review of the 74th Regt. N. G., S. N. Y., at their armory. Col. Bloomer commanded the regiment, and it presented a good, steady, soldierly appearance. Battalion drill followed the review.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The corporative strength of the New York National Guard for several years is shown in the report, as follows:

Year.	Brigades	Infantry Regiments	Separate Companies	Batteries	Other organizations	Total	Aggregate Strength
1879	13	23	31	10	27	104	20,208
1880	13	23	33	10	25	104	18,116
1881	11	21	36	10	18	96	16,046
1882	8	15	40	7	5	75	11,608
1883	8	15	40	7	5	75	11,568
1884	8	15	40	7	5	75	11,687
1885	8	15	39	7	5	74	12,520
1886	8	15	41	7	5	76	12,580
1887	4	15	42	6	1	68	12,480

Its present strength is now what it was thirty years ago.

Co. F, 47th N. Y., will hold a silver reception on March 21 next.

The return rifle match between a team from Co. F, 47th N. Y., and a team from Co. F, 23d N. Y., was decided at the 23d Regiment Armory, Feb. 3. The team from the 23d won the match by nine points, their total score being 417 points out of a possible 500, against 408 points made by the team from the 47th. The teams consisted of ten men each. The previous match was also won by the 23d Regiment team, their score being 378 points, against 363 made by Co. F, 47th. After the match both teams passed the remainder of the evening in "social style."

The Choral Society of the 23d N. Y. has met with great success. The applications for membership are unexpectedly large. An entertainment will be given in due time.

Co. I, 23d N. Y., will receive their marksman's badges on Feb. 12.

Major Morris B. Farr was unanimously elected the first honorary member of the National Guard Association at the late meeting in Albany, as a recognition of his long services as secretary of the Association, a position which he was compelled to resign when Gen. Brownell's staff officers were rendered supernumarary.

A series of promenade concerts will be given by the 9th N. Y., beginning the latter part of this month.

The 2d Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, has now 92 men on the roll. During the past week a guard has been kept at the armory. The arrangements for the reception on Feb. 22 are progressing favorably.

Co. G, 8th Regiment, will give a ball at Caledonian Hall Feb. 28.

The regimental ball of the 69th Regiment will be held at Tammany Hall March 17.

In Orders 3 of Feb. 7, Capt. H. S. Rasquin, commanding 3d Battery, 2d Brigade, prescribes the course of battery drill for February and March. 1st section—Feb. 14, 28, March 14, 21 and 28. 2d section—Feb. 16, 23, March 2, 16, 23 and 30. 3d section—Feb. 15, March 1, 15, 22 and 29. 4th section—Feb. 18, 25, March 11, 18 and 25. Chiefs of sections will drill their respective sections. 1st Lieut. Wm. W. Hanold will supervise the drills of the 1st and 2d sections.

The returns from the competitors for the Belknap trophy have been received at Headquarters, 1st Brigade, Co. A, 12th New York. Capt. Howland Pell made the best score, and will hold the trophy for the coming year. This company has worked up in a remarkable manner under its present captain.

Capt. Louis Wendel, of the 1st N. Y. Battery, orders instruction in the manual of the piece, the preparation of ammunition, care of horses, pointing and ranges, and field service and battles on Tuesday of each week. The first drill was held Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Col. Geo. D. Scott, of the 8th N. Y., orders drills as follows: Cos. F, G, H and I, Feb. 21; B, C, D and E, Feb. 24. Marksman's badges will be presented Feb. 21 and 24. Officers will report for drill Feb. 14, and non-commissioned officers for the same purpose Feb. 18. The officers have been ordered to wear mourning badges for one month in commemoration of the late Capt. G. W. Gustow, deceased. Geo. C. Heilner was elected 2d lieutenant, Co. D, on Saturday, Feb. 6. 2d Lieut. John McCauley, Co. G, has resigned.

1st Lieut. Robert A. Serrell, Co. I, 71st Regiment, has resigned.

It is stated that Capt. Kretchmar, of the 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, desiring to keep certain objectionable persons from his company quarters, changed the lock on the door. The "persons" broke it in and carried the lock away. The captain now says that he will court-martial all of the enlisted men concerned in the matter, and that he has the evidence necessary to convict. That being the case he would do well to go before the Grand Jury and indict them.

The reception of Co. I, 22d Regiment, will take place at their armory on Feb. 11.

The athletic games of the 12th Regiment have been postponed until further notice, owing to the failure of the contractors to complete the new armory.

Co. I, 11th N. Y. regt., gave an exhibition drill and reception Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, at Everitt Hall,

Governor Hill is to review the 23d, Brooklyn, at their armory on the evening of Feb. 21.

The plans and specifications for the new 8th regiment armory to conform to the altered state of affairs due to the conditions of the appropriations as passed, were finally adopted by the Armory Board on Wednesday, Feb. 9, and nothing remains to be done now but to break ground and commence work. There is some hitch in the proceedings looking towards the acquirement of the skating rink at Harlem as a temporary armory, and the regiment may not have an opportunity to go there as early as expected. Under all circumstances, however, Col. Scott has determined to leave the present armory as soon as the lease expires, and to take either the 12th or 71st armory as temporary quarters, even if he has to do without shelter at all.

The following passed the 1st Brigade Examining Board on Wednesday, Feb. 9: Capt. John Macaulay, 12th regt.; 1st Lieut. Edw. C. O'Brien, A, and Chas. E. Brown, Q. M., 71st regt.; 2d Lieut. John Lamb, Co. A, 22d regt., and 2d Lieut. Emile Bangs, Co. G, 71st regt. Commissions for Captains: James Thorne Harper, 7th regt., and A. W. Belknap, 71st regt., have been received.

NEW JERSEY.

THE following promotions and appointments in the commissioned officers of the National Guard have occurred since Oct. 31, 1886:

1st Regiment.—Private John J. Green, Co. A, to be 2d lieut.; Private James M. McDougall, Co. D, to be 2d lieutenant.

2d Regiment.—2d Lieut. Joseph F. Givernaud, Co. A, to be 1st lieutenant; Private Frank A. LaPointe, Co. A, to be 2d lieutenant; 1st Sergt. Theodore Buttenbaum, Co. B, to be 1st lieutenant; Private Henry Lohman, Jr., Co. D, to be 1st lieutenant; 1st Sergt. John A. Greten, Co. D, to be 2d lieutenant.

3d Regiment.—Major Benjamin A. Lee, to be lieut.-colonel; Capt. John H. Stroud, Co. D, to be Major; 1st Lieut. Jacob R. Boden, Co. A, to be captain; 2d Lieut. Albert D McCabe, Co. A, to be 1st lieutenant; Corpl. Jerome R. Muddell, Co. A, to be 2d lieutenant; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Dey, Co. D, to be captain; 2d Lieut. Robert W. Watson, Co. D, to be 1st lieutenant; Private Joseph Kay, Co. D, to be 2d lieutenant.

4th Regiment.—1st Sergt. Emilie A. Noltemeyer, Co. A, to be 2d lieutenant; Private John Graham, Co. C, to be 1st lieutenant; 1st Sergt. Arthur L. Steele, Co. E, to be 1st lieutenant.

5th Regiment.—1st Lieut. Robert L. Smith, Co. E, to be captain; 1st Sergt. William H. Kelly, Co. E, to be 1st lieutenant; Sergt. Major Edwin R. Westervelt, to be 1st lieutenant, Co. H.

A strong guard composed of details from the 1st and 5th Regiments, National Guard of New Jersey, has been placed in the armory of the two regiments in Newark, and will remain on duty until the strike troubles are settled. All the armories of the State are similarly guarded as a matter of precaution, and the State Arsenal, at Trenton, is well protected against any sudden attack. Newark is the headquarters city of the New Jersey National Guard, Gen. Joseph W. Plume being the division commander, and orders are sent from there. During the strike troubles of 1877 Jersey City, where Gov. Bedle lived, was the headquarters and operations were directed by Gen. Mott, then division commander. Many of the members of the regiments belong to the Knights of Labor, but no importance is attached to the fact. In 1877 the large number of workingmen in the regiments sympathized with the strikers, but when called to serve with the colors they responded with alacrity and performed promptly every duty assigned them. Officers of the Guard say that a brigade ready for duty could be concentrated at a given point in three hours after the order was given.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

WE give here the essential points in the proposed changes in the military law of Connecticut. The hearing before the Legislative Committee has not yet taken place:

1. That the Adjutant General shall be a graduate of the U. S. Military or Naval Academy.
2. That in times of peace he shall be the Quartermaster and Commissary General and give his entire time thereto.
3. That he shall encamp with the troops, prescribe the "routine," and appoint a "Post Adjutant" if he deems best.
4. That he shall *personally* muster and inspect every company annually, as Major McCray did in '82, and no other shall be required.
5. That the brigade organization be abolished, since it is of no practical value in time of peace.
6. That regimental bands be abolished and regiments permitted to employ musicians at $4 per man per day at all parades and encampments.
7. That armories *owned* by the State shall not be let for any purpose whatever.
8. That this act take effect Jan. 1, 1889.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

"IF I am Governor eight or ten years longer, I will take my staff wholly from the militia."—[Gov. Ames at Lawrence Feb 4.] There should be a law making it impossible for a Governor of Massachusetts to appoint any but militia or ex-officers of the Army or Navy to his staff.—*Boston Herald.*

An effort is to be made this spring to secure for Boston's militia a rifle range within the city limits. It is understood that ground sufficient for a large range can be secured at Ashmont, near steam and horse cars.

Arrangements are nearly perfected for the proposed rifle match between teams from Co. L, 8th Regt., Malden Rifles, and Co. G, 1st Regt., of New Bedford, which is to take place at the former company's range at Malden, Feb. 22. These companies contain some of the best marksmen in the State militia, and an exciting and interesting contest is expected. The New Bedford company will be entertained by a dinner at the Revere House by the Malden company after the shoot.

Co. E, 9th Inf., M. V. M., was inspected at its armory, Essex street, Boston, Feb. 3, by Col. Sampson, of Gov. Ames' staff. Col. Strachan, Paymr. Hogan, Majs. Bogan and Grady, Lieuts. O'Donnell and O'Sullivan, 9th Inf., and Capt. Brady, 6th Inf., were present. The company paraded three officers and 43 men. The armory of this command for a year has been in such a condition as to be almost uninhabitable. The building is to be torn down shortly, and the company is now looking for better quarters.

The Montgomery Light Guard are to attend a meeting of the National Veterans Association to be held at Hartford, Conn., on June 17.

The National Lancers have issued invitations to their Military Levee, Thursday, Feb. 24, at the Company Armory. Committee, Capt. I. H. Allard, Lieut. E. B. Wadsworth, Lt. A. D. Nichols. The reception committee are Majors T. J. Pierce, A. Dearborn, L. Slade, and H. G. Kemp; Captains H. D. Andrews, C. A. Kimball, B. W. Deal, A. L. Sanborn, G. E. Richardson, C. C. Emery, G. S. Holt, C. F. Thurston

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRIG.-GEN. JOHN A. WILEY has been assigned to the command of the 2d Brigade, N. G. P.

The bill authorizing Councils to appropriate $500 per annum to each company within the city limits, known as Senate bill No. 18, has passed through the Senate and been sent to the House of Representatives for action.

In G. O. 26, of 1887, Col. F. F. Hitchcock promulgates to his regiment, 13th Infantry, the report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice for the season of 1886. Col. Hitchcock congratulates his troops for their excellent work, and says: "In numbers of qualified marksmen, as well as in the quality of the shooting done, a higher point has been attained than in any previous year of the regiment. Co. A again, and for the seventh successive year, qualified its entire membership of 58 officers and enlisted men, continuing a record that is remarkable, and which has no parallel in the history of marksmanship.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE S. F. *Report*, referring to the recent inspection of the militia by a legislative committee, says: "We hope their report will be favorable. The militia need armories, clothing, accoutrements, arms, drill, and discipline. Should the Legislature meet some of these requirements the militia might take heart and meet the others."

Washington's Birthday in San Francisco will be observed by a brigade drill, conjointly by the regular troops and the National Guard. The *Call*, referring to the occasion, says: "The experience will be of great value to both. There will be five battalions of eight companies, in twelve files, double rank, these battalions being formed respectively from the 1st U. S. Infantry, Col Shatter; the 1st U. S. Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Piper, and 1st and 3d Infantry and the 2d Artillery of the National Guard. The drill of this brigade under Gen. Dimond will be preceded by a drill of Light Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery, and will be followed by a brigade dress parade, commanded by Col. Shatter, and by a review of the entire force, which, for this purpose, will be formed as a division under Gen. Dimond, and consisting of two brigades—the first, under Col. Shafter, and the second, under Col. Dickinson. The affair will constitute the largest and most imposing parade ever seen at the Presidio. The review, it is presumed, will be accepted by Major-General Howard, the Division and Department commander, who has already evinced great interest in the drill."

The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the months of December, 1886, and January, 1887: 2d Artillery Regiment—Thos. S. Taylor, captain and adjutant; Wm. E. Cunningham, 1st lieutenant; John H. Leo, 2d lieutenant; Edward J. Casey, resigned.

5th Infantry Regiment—James J. O'Reilly, captain.

Unattached—James Eaton, 1st lieutenant, and Robert W. Reynolds, 2d lieutenant.

1st Artillery Regiment—Geo. W. Safford, captain; H. I. Seymour, 1st lieutenant; P. B. Johnson, 2d lieutenant.

RHODE ISLAND,

BRIG.-GEN. ELISHA DYER, JR., Adjt.-General, having been re-elected by the General Assembly for the term of five years from Feb. 7, 1887, is announced as Adjt.-General of Rhode Island. Lieut.-Col. Hunter C. White, of Providence, is appointed Asst. Adjt.-General.

DAKOTA.

A DESPATCH of Feb. 4 from Bismarck says: "There will be a meeting at the Capitol to-morrow of officers of the territorial militia to talk over the question of the legislation desired in the interest of the militia organization of Dakota. Among those expected to be present are Brig.-Gen. Dennis,

Adjt.-Gen Tyner, Col. William A Bentley, Col. Sheof, Capt. Burns, Capt. Call and others. A subject which will be discussed is that of the participation by Dakota companies at the national drill and encampment to be held in the city of Washington, commencing May 23. Col. Bentley is anxious that the Dakota militia shall have an opportunity to benefit by this national encampment.

GATE CITY GUARD.

THE London *Daily Telegraph* of Feb. 9 contains a very pleasant editorial on the visit of the Atlanta City Guard to Europe this summer. Reference is first made to the fact that Gen. Boulanger was so much impressed with the Atlanta City Guard when he was present at the Yorktown celebration with the French delegation in 1881 that he secured for them an invitation to take part in the grand military review in Paris on July 14. The article then goes on to say that after these wandering warriors have crossed the Alps and gone through Italy they will return to England, and that they should receive the warmest welcome, and that their presence on Continental parade grounds and at the American Exposition in London cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a stated meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery held at their rooms in the Light Squadron Armory, Milwaukee, Feb. 2, the following candidates were duly elected to membership of the first class: Surg. Joseph Bellamy Whiting, Surg. Hugo Philler, and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. George Clay Ginty. U. S. Vols. Lieut. Henry A. Reed, U. S. A., was transferred to the New York Commandery. Col. John S. Mosby, the eminent partisan leader of Virginian troopers in the war days, was present as a guest of the Legion; also Captain W. P. O'Connor, whose first acquaintance with Milwaukee soldiers was when captured at Murfreesboro' by the 24th Wisconsin. The occasion was one of unusual interest and hilarity, and a big attendance of companions from all over the State was observable.

Among those recently elected to the California Commandery, details given in a previous number, were Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf.; Capt. M. Wesendorff, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. B. Shattuck, 6th Inf.; Capt. C. Augur, 2d Cav., and Lieut. J. A. Perry, 10th U. S. Inf. At a meeting to be held Feb. 16 the following will be balloted for: Gen. T. T. Crittenden, Col. M. R. Vernon, Col. H. G. Otis, and Lieut. Gladding, U. S. Vols.; Capt. G. C. Doane, 2d Cav.; Rev. Jas. Schofield, formerly hospital chaplain, and Dr. J. C. Short, formerly Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A.; P. A. Engineer A. E. Engard, U. S. N., and Lieut. C. B. Thompson, 5th U. S. Inf. The California Commandery numbered 513 members, Dec. 31, 1886, and is in flourishing condition. It gained 53 members in that year.

COUNTERPOISE BATTERIES.

BEVERLY KENNON sends to the *Herald* a description of a counterpoise battery built by him when colonel of Coast Defences in Egypt at a cost of $5,350, his salary included. He says:

This was entirely sunk below the surface of the earth, its guns, magazine, garrison, etc., being always out of harm's way excepting during the few seconds when the gun was elevated above the ground to be pointed and fired. In November, 1870, I finished my fort at the Ras-el-tin, Alexandria, Egypt, and as this was the only one uninjured when the English fleet bombarded that city Chakin Pacha, Minister of War, congratulated me on the success of my experiment for thoroughly protecting guns in coast batteries. In 1872, Mr. Rendell, a partner of Sir Wm. Armstrong, the great gunmaker at Newcastle-on-Tyne, wrote me also congratulating me "on the successful working of the counterpoise, the first he had seen." When Gen. Wright became Chief of Engineers he intimated to me that, as I could not counterpoise a 120 ton gun, he had opposed my plan before Congress. To this I replied, that I proposed to protect such guns as the country had, and if he gave me the means I could counterpoise the State of Rhode Island or Delaware before we had a 120-ton gun; for it would take years to awaken Congress to the fact that we needed them, and as many more years to obtain the plant and learn the business of constructing them.

I can construct this battery on a reef by making it waterproof and supplying it with pumps as one would a vessel. For river and harbor defences they can be mounted on vessels, when having the guns just clear of the water every advantage for ricochetting shot will be acquired, which in smooth water, at night or in a fog, when the direction only and not the precise distance is known from the enemy, will be invaluable. These vessels need not be steamers.

ARMY FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Kansas City *Times* says: "A meeting of officers was held Wednesday for the purpose of organizing an 'Army co-operative fire association.' The object is to establish a fund from which a benefit not to exceed $2,000 shall be paid for the relief of members sustaining loss by fire. Any commissioned officer of the Army or acting assistant surgeon residing on a military reservation is to be eligible. The plan is to divide the benefit certificates into five classes, which, together with the assessment in each class, is to be according to the following table:

	Benefit.	Assessment.
First class	$400 00	$1 50
Second class	800 00	3 00
Third class	1,200 00	4 50
Fourth class	1,600 00	6 00
Fifth class	2,000 00	7 50

"The sums mentioned above in the benefit column are the highest amounts paid in each class; provided, however, that should a loss occur when one full assessment on each member would not amount to $2,000, then the sum paid is to be in proportion to the actual loss as the sum of one full assessment on each member is to $2,000."

A SOCIETY HERD BOOK.

THE Washington *Critic* publishes the circular of a "Society Herd Book," the character of which appears from the following extracts:

Captain ——. Army. Married. Has been an Indian fighter. Bald from a scalping experiment. Tells exciting stories of adventure. Will flirt in a quiet way.

Ensign ——. Navy. Unmarried. Been to China and the Pacific stations. Also in the West Indies. Young and unreliable, but interesting. Salary insignificant.

Mr. ——. Millionaire. Unmarried.

Lieutenant ——. Army. Unmarried. Graduated last year. Dances divinely. Will learn more as he grows older.

Mr. ——. Newspaper man. Dangerous, but delightful. Has been everywhere and seen everything. Knows everybody and everything. Can lie, but won't. Immensely poor. May be trusted.

Count ——. A titled foreigner. Particulars unknown, but not necessary.

Mr. ——. An Englishman. Same as above.

"IT strikes me," said a City and County Hall man yesterday, "that we do not want any war with Canada. When we were drafted in 1861–4 we knew where to go, but in case of trouble with Canada, where could we go?"—*Buffalo Courier.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

House painting has risen to the dignity of an art in late years, and it is difficult to select colors which will prove most effective in combination upon a building of given style. Great assistance will be derived in accomplishing this by making use of a work on "Exterior Decoration: a Treatise on the Artistic Use of Color in the Ornamentation of Buildings, and a Series of Designs Illustrating the Effects of Different Combinations of Colors in Connection with Various Styles of Architecture." Its purpose is to illustrate the true principles of correct and tasteful coloring as applied to house work. It is a large folio volume containing twenty plates of houses of different style, showing the effective and harmonious combination and contrast of colors under different conditions as to landscape, architecture, etc., and some practical illustrations of the application of the principles laid down. The work is published at the price of four dollars by F. W. Devoe and Co., New York, and Coffin, Devoe and Co., Chicago. At the end of the volume are given specimens of fifty different tints selected from the mixed paints manufactured by Messrs. Devoe and Co., and which have a reputation second to none. The character of this house is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the material they furnish and the variety of tints, is apparent from the specimens given.

The romance of American history is largely identified with the territory of Mexico; the story of the Aztec empire, of Cortez and the Montezumas, and of the later conquest by Scott and Taylor, are all unusual in adventurous interest and dramatic suggestion. The tragedy of Maximilian and his short-lived empire is a fitting sequel to what precedes. As an officer on board the U. S. gunboat *Tacony*, Lieut. Seaton Schroeder had an opportunity of forming an intimate acquaintance with the closing scenes in Maximilian's career, and he has described it in a narrative published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and entitled "The Fate of Maximilian's Empire as Seen from a U. S. Gunboat." It is an interesting story, and one that will lose none of its interest with time.

It is announced that Bedford, Clarke and Co. are about to bring out a war book by Col. Donn Piatt, called "Memories of the Men Who Saved the Union." These, he maintains, were Lincoln, Stanton, Chase, Seward, and Gen. George Thomas.

George Francis Dawson's "Life of General John A. Logan" will be published by Belford, Clark and Co., of Chicago, by subscription. Mr. Dawson was the friend and associate of General Logan for many years.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Enquirer.—The information as to addresses of candidates at large is not available.

Nurse.—There is no appropriation for extra duty pay for cooks and nurses during the current fiscal year.

Americus.—Enlisted candidates for commissions under par. 27 of the Army Regulations must be unmarried.

Blue Jacket.—The information you desire cannot be furnished unless date of enlistment and other particulars are given.

Vet.—Col. McCawley, commandant of the Marine Corps, will be retired for age Jan. 29, 1893, his 64th birthday. Officers of the Marine Corps come under the Army retirement for age law—64.

J. W. H.—Soldiers discharged for disability incurred *in the line of duty* are entitled to pension and to admission to the Soldiers' Home. The outdoor allowance from the Home is a matter within the discretion of the Board of Commissioners.

S. A.—The extreme length of the 10-inch B. L. naval gun is 329.10 in.; length of chamber, 54.5 in; diameter of chamber, 12.5 in.; bore, 10 in.; length of tube, 312.84; powder charge, 250 lbs.; weight of projectile, loaded, 5,000 lbs.; length of projectile, 35 in.

J. D.—The counsel in the cadet service longevity pay case of Capt. M. F. Watson, U. S. A., have abandoned all hope of getting a decision at this term of the U. S. Supreme Court. It cannot possibly be heard before the coming October term, and even then the case will have to be advanced for out of its order.

We desire to supplement our answer No. 2 to Sergeant in JOURNAL of July 5, by stating that in forming single rank (par. 527) it is proposed to face one half of the battalion about. This point was, however, evidently not the intent of his question. Tactics do not state whether company officers change their position during this movement.

Ignorance asks: Can a U. S. soldier, in uniform, returning from a trip to Fort Leavenworth with prisoners, be arrested for carrying concealed deadly weapons, when such weapon consists of a revolver which has been used by him to prevent his prisoners from escaping? ANS.—He might be arrested by the civil authority, but there can be no doubt that release would speedily follow a presentation of the case.

N. S. S. asks: A sentinel on an outside post, (during challenging time), the commanding officer and officer of the day approaching his post, would it be proper to advance the commanding officer first, or the officer of the day? ANS. —Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has decided that "when the officer of the guard and the officer of the day approach the guard house from different directions, at the same time, the officer of the day should be advanced first and should not be made to wait for his junior." This principle holds good in your case.

R. F. H. V. asks: 1. Of what age should a person be in order to gain admittance to West Point? ANS.—Between 17 and 22.

2. What examination will he be required to pass? ANS.—Physical and mental, the latter covering reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, composition, geography history, etc.

3. If admitted, does the Government support the cadet while at the Academy? ANS.——The pay of a cadet is $540 a year and is sufficient, with proper economy, for his support.

Berkeley.—Section 4 of the Act approved March 3, 1865, for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1865-6, (G. O. 45, A. G. O., March 21, 1865,) provides "that all officers of Volunteers now in commission below the rank of Brig.-General who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, shall be entitled to receive, upon being mustered out of said Service, three months pay proper." The Act approved July 13, 1866, (G. O. 48, A. G. O., 1866,) provides that Section 4, just quoted, (2) "be so construed as to entitle to the three months pay proper, provided for therein, all officers of Volunteers below the rank of Brig.-General, who were in Service on the 3d day of March, 1865, and whose resignations were presented and accepted, or who were mustered out at their own request, or otherwise honorably discharged from the Service after the 9th day of April, 1865."

S. G. asks: Was there a military organization known as the 69th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., prior to 1861, and if so, please tell all about it? ANS.—The 69th N. Y. Militia (now National Guard) was organized Oct. 12, 1851. In 1858 it was re-organized as an artillery regiment, doing duty as infantry. It was mustered in the United States service May 9, 1861, at Washington, D. C., to serve three months. In August, 1861, about 800 men of this regiment joined the 69th New York vols., to serve three years. The regiment was again recruited and re-entered the service of the United States May 26, 1862, to serve three months. On the return from this service again the major part of the regiment entered the service of the United States for three years as the 69th National Guard Artillery or 182d New York vols. The regiment having been re-organized was mustered in the service of the United States for thirty days from June 25 to July 25, 1863. July 6, 1864, it was again mustered in the United States service for three months, and mustered out Oct. 6, 1864. The regiment has rendered the State service during the Quarantine riots in 1858, and the Draft riots, 1863. The 69th regt., N. Y. Volunteers (called also 1st regt., Irish Brigade), was organized at New York City from Sept. 7 to Nov. 17, 1861, to serve for three years. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out and the regiment composed of recruits and veterans reentered the service until June 30, 1865. At the date of the muster out the present Colonel, James Cavanagh, was major.

CUBAN DEFENCES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times*, writing from Havana, says: "The forts here are old and mounted with antiquated guns, and could not stand a bombardment by the steel ordnance of to-day. During the late controversy between Spain and Germany over the Caroline Islands, the patriotic citizens of Havana subscribed $60,000 for a new fort to be built by the army engineers. The strategical location is excellent, and the work, exterior and interior, as far as completed, in every detail evinces the care and skill of the Spanish engineer. The enlisted men of the army do not compare in size, neatness, or soldierly appearance with the men of our own little army, but even they should not be spoken of in the same breath with an organization called the volunteers, for a more wretched, villainous-looking class of scoundrels than these latter I have never seen. The General Government has established in the city an arms manufactory. It is in charge of a major of artillery. The Spanish Army has no ordnance corps, and the artillery does that work in addition to its own. The work done there is excellent; the Remington rifle is made. Most of the machines are of American manufacture, but there are some from England. There is a foundry for heavy castings connected with this establishment. Here are also the artillery storehouses for equipments and many rooms for storage of small arms. In it were many trophies.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

THE "Moniteur de l'Armée" (Paris) states that the Small Arms Factory at Amberg, in Bavaria, recently sent to Metz a number of wagons loaded with repeating rifles. These rifles have been distributed among the Bavarian troops in garrison at Metz.

Exhaustive experiments are still being continued with "melenite" charged shells at Bourges, under the directions of Gen. de Lajaille, President of the French Artillery Commission, and Gen. des Essarts, commanding the same arm in the 8th Army Corps. The Minister of War, in order not to awaken public curiosity, as the result of the trials are to be kept a profound secret, has signified his intention not to attend any of the experiments.

It is announced in the French papers that before the spring of next year all the frontier forts will be supplied with "melenite" shells. Orders for them appear to have been given to all the French manufacturers. For the Bange gun, 220,000 shells have been ordered; they are to be loaded at Bourges, and fitted with percussion fuses. The steel envelopes will be manufactured at Brive-en-Giers. Each one, before being loaded, will weigh 26 kilogrammes.

Messrs. Thomas Frith and Sons, of Sheffield, have purchased the special processes required for the manufacture of the Firminy shell, and will soon be able to turn out about four or five thousand a year at a cost of $175 a piece. Russia is reported to have 15,000 in stock, France nearly 10,000, and a large order for them is reported to have been given by the British Admiralty.

It is stated that recent experiments at Otsugawa, Japan, with a 7-ton 19-centimetre gun for coast defence, manufactured at the Osaka Arsenal, gave excellent results, which precisely corresponded with the data upon which the gun had been constructed. Everything in connection with this new pattern ordnance worked well, though heavily tested, the carriage, projectile, etc., giving the highest satisfaction to the authorities. On the contrary, the Japanese journal "Mai Nichi Chimbonm" (Yokohama) states that the Government of the Mikado has decided to use in the future only Krupp guns for the Japanese Army and Navy. Hitherto the Japanese Government has constructed bronze guns in the factory of Osaka. Italian models were used, but the factory was unable to manufacture guns of more than 12 centimetres. An attempt to cast a 17-centimetre gun was unsuccessful. The Government, in consequence of this failure, determined to employ guns of iron and steel only. Krupp has consented to found a factory at Jamashimor for the manufacture, under the supervision of native officers, of all the guns the Japanese Government may require.

It is stated that Russia possesses at present 14,000 steel projectiles, France has 8,000, Germany about 4,000, while the number in English magazines is too insignificant to mention.

At the Royal United Service Institution Jan. 21, an interesting paper by Major A. D. Anderson, R. H. A., entitled "Suggestions as to the Use of Machine-guns in the Field, in combination with Infantry," was read. In winding up the discussion Sir E. Hamley, who presided, said: "As foreign armies were beginning to introduce machine-guns, he thought it would be imperative that England should in the near future follow the same course."

According to the *Esercito Italiano* (Rome), a new repeating-rifle has been invented by Signor Pieri, of the well-known metallurgical works of Cav. Francesco Gilsenti. The initial velocity with Rottweil powder is said to have reached 630 metres per second. The penetrative power at 300 metres is thrice as great as that of the Vetterli, Mauser or Gras. The total weight of the rifle, when loaded, is 4.3 kilogrammes. The *Esercito* reports that the repeating-rifle Vitali has been adopted by the Italian Government. The War Minister has sent a telegram of congratulation to Capt. Vitali, the inventor. Gen. Ricotti has, moreover, informed the Chamber that the first line of the Italian Army will be armed with a repeating-rifle in the shortest possible time.

The *Militar Zeitung fur die Reserve und Landwehr Officere des deutschen Heeres* (Berlin), writing on the subject of the new German magazine rifle, says: "At the present time the manufacture of the new rifle is so far advanced that sufficient weapons are forthcoming to arm almost the whole German Line on a war footing. As 26 years ago the Prussian infantry was the first to fully adopt the breech-loading system, so to-day the German infantry is first in the field with the magazine. By this step we have obtained an advantage over other European armies which it will require many years to equalize. That the Kropatschek rifle of the French Marines has not answered expectation is apparent from the fact that it has not been issued to the French infantry at large."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Belgian War Department has decided to put the artillery reserve in readiness for active service.

THE Germans have introduced the use of tricycles for orderlies in their towns.

GENERAL HORVATOVICH has resigned the command of the Servian army because of the rejection of the Army bill by the Skuptchina.

THE French Chamber of Deputies passed Feb. 8, without debate or scrutiny, the extra budgets asked for the War and Naval Departments. They amount to $17,200,000 for the army and $6,000,000 for the navy.

HER MAJESTY has directed letters patent to be passed, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, for the annexation of certain islands known as the Kermadec Group, to the Colony of New Zealand.

THE German Military Commission has completed its examination of the new Infantry equipment, which facilitates the carrying of the soldier's baggage and enables the men to breathe more freely. The rifle also is more easily slung. A number of army corps commanders have unanimously approved the new equipment, which will be adopted immediately upon receiving the sanction of the Emperor.

IT is stated that the Abyssinians lost 5,000 men in the battles in which the Italian forces were defeated near Massowah, in the Soudan, on Jan. 26 and 27.

THE *Times*, of India, tells of a soldier at Lucknow who doubled up his English bayonet by running it into a bale of socks in charging on an escaping thief.

IT is reported from Montreal that orders have been received from England forbidding the militia companies to visit England during the coming season, as they intended to do. This action is a matter of precaution.

THE Pekin Government have ordered two captive balloons from Paris, and have provided all the necessary funds for several practiced aeronauts to take over the latest inventions in this branch of science, including a special machine to manufacture hydrogen gas.

A COLD shiver has been sent along the English naval vertebræ by the announcement that the *Euphrates* and thirteen steamers have been blocked in the Suez canal by a storm. It gives a premonition of what might possibly occur under disquieting circumstances.

THE Japanese Government having fortified the islands commanding the entrance to the Straits of Corea, the Prime Minister, accompanied by the Minister of War, proceeded last month, by order of the Mikado, on board a Japanese man of-war to inspect the works.

ACCORDING to the *Avenir Militaire* (Paris), the municipal council of Milan has voted the erection of a monument to the memory of Napoleon III. and the French Army. It has been decided that the names of all French officers and soldiers who died during the campaign in Italy in 1859 shall be inscribed on bronze tablets around the pedstal.

M. DE CASSAGNAC, in his paper, *L'Autorite*, appeals to General Boulanger, who, he says, has "dreamt" too openly of his country's greatness, to resign, in order to preserve France from the horrors of war. The appeal continues: "Your spontaneous departure will show that we are determined to do everything possible for peace. If, then, it is seen that your name was merely a pretext for this gratuitous and dishonest quarrel, we will not be the last to acclaim you our leader against our implacable enemy."

THE standard for English Royal Marines was lowered Jan. 17th: Under 20 years of age, from 5 ft. 7¼ in. to 5 ft. 7 in.; above 20 years, from 5 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. 7½ in.

IT is stated that the Germans, in view of a possible pending war with France, are prepared to command the services of 312,000 horses for cavalry, artillery and transport.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, who assumed command of the British army of occupation in Burmah on the death of General Sir A. T. Macpherson, will shortly return to Calcutta.

THERE are reports of negotiations between Germany and Belgium for the crossing of Belgian territory in the event of an attack on France. Belgium has no frontier defences, but Antwerp is said to afford an impregnable fortification into which the little Belgian army could withdraw like a snail into its shell and await events.

IN GERMANY lofts for military pigeons were constructed immediately after the war, and the system has there become the most complete in Europe. The large fortresses have each 400 to 600 trained birds, capable of being sent out to convey messages back in case of investment, the commandant of the fortress being responsible for the care and training of the birds.

EXTREMES meet: The military authorities of India are sending to Iceland for ponies for mountain batteries. The island produces so many that they have often to be killed for want of fodder. They are as sure-footed as mules, can easily traverse 30 miles a day without fatigue, carrying a load on their back, are procurable at $25 and $30 each, and are as easily fed as asses.

A DESPATCH from Cairo to the *Daily News* says: "The American Colonel Long, who was chief of staff to the late General Gordon, writes to the Khedival Geographical Society that Henry M. Stanley's expedition to relieve Emin Bey is a mere pretence to enable Great Britain to seize the equatorial provinces. He violently protests against Egypt paying for this, which he declares is the sole object of the expedition. He maintains that Emin Bey is perfectly safe." Mr. Stanley ridicules the letter.

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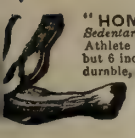
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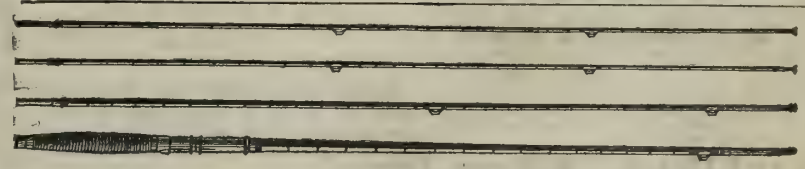
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MR. H. M. STANLEY has consented or decided to add a Maxim gun to his light field equipment for the "Emin Pasha Relief Expedition."

ADMIRAL COUNT SAIGO, of the Japanese Navy, has been in Kiel inspecting the naval establishments. The Japanese Government is said to have ordered all its torpedoes of German manufacturers.

IT has been computed that about 35,000 newspapers are published in the whole world, or one for 28,000 inhabitants. Of this number 16,500 are in English, 7,800 are in German, 6,850 in French, 1,600 in Spanish, and 1,450 in Italian.

IT is proposed that fifteen obsolete English ironclads be distributed among the same number of coaling-stations, moored in the harbor, provided with a few of the new guns, both long-range and quick-firing, and made the depot and rallying point for a flotilla of gun and torpedo boats.

ANTWERP is rapidly being put in a state of siege. Two points in the province of Liege have been selected for the site of intrenched camps to be surrounded with earthworks. Instead of the usual grand manœuvres, the experiment of a general mobilization will be made this year.

ANOTHER new route to Australia will soon be available. The completion of the new Transandine Railway, now in progress, will, it is expected, enable the time occupied in travelling from England to Australia to be shortened by at least fourteen days; the route being to Buenos Ayres by steamer, thence by rail to Valparaiso, and thence, by steamer again, to Australia.

THE ten largest cities of the world, according to the latest estimates, are London, which, with its suburbs, has a population of 4,762,312; Paris, 2,269,023; Canton (China), 1,500,000: New York, 1 449,000; Aitchi (Japan), 1,332,050; Berlin, 1,122,330; Tokio, (Japan), 987,887; Philadelphia, 875,000; Calcutta, 766,298, and Vienna, 726,101. There are several cities in China which claim a population of 10,000,000, but as the claim is not based on any systematic enumeration they are not included in this list.

SIXTY-EIGHT thousand two hundred men belonging to the infantry and 4,800 men belonging to the jäger, or riflemen, regiments of the German reserves, together with such a number of non-commissioned officers as the War Department shall decide upon, have been summoned to a twelve days' service for the purpose of being drilled in the use of the repeating rifle, with which the whole army is being equipped. The oldest section of the reserves, which passes into the landwehr April 1, is exempted from the summons.

THE English Admiral Lang, of the Chinese Navy, is about to return home to engage some English naval officers for the vessels which are being built in England and in Germany.

THE reduction of the death-rate from consumption in the English Army in 1880-84 is a very striking one, and is equally remarkable in civil life as in the army. In the former the death-rate from all causes was 9.74 per 1,000 in 1870-74, and it fell to 8.11 in 1880-84, consumption forming about 35 per cent. of the total death-rate each quinquenniad. Among the troops in 1865-69, the death-rate from all causes was 9.41 per 1,000, and in 1880-84 it had fallen to 7.25, the consumption forming about 44 per cent. of it each successive quinquenniad.

THE first cost of an English 100-gun line-of-battle ship at the beginning of the century was about $325,000 to $350,000, armament and ordnance stores being excluded. The corresponding outlay on the 110-gun sailing three-deckers of 1840 was about $550,000; and that of the 121-gun three-deckers of 1859 about $1,150,000, machinery of course included. The *Warrior*, completed in 1861, cost over $1,875,000; and the *Minotaur* class, laid down in that year, cost about $2,400,000. The *Hercules* of 1866 cost about the same amount as the *Warrior*, and the *Devastation* of 1869 about $75,000 less. With the increase in size of the *Dreadnought*, and the introduction of hydraulic mechanism, came an increase of cost to $3,310,000; while the *Inflexible* cost no less than $4,150,000.

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MARRIED.

PATTESON—BAKER.—At Leavenworth, Kas., February 2, WALTER L. PATTESON to Miss MARY P. BAKER, daughter of Major John P. Baker, Paymaster, U. S. Army.

DIED.

BREESE.—At Trenton, N. J., February 7, in the 41st year of his age, Captain JAMES BUCHANAN BREESE, formerly 1st Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps.

CASSIN.—At Washington, D. C., January 30, NANNIE AFFORDBY, youngest daughter of John and Alice Cassin and granddaughter of the late Commodore Stephen Cassin, U. S. Navy.

JONES.—At Macon, Ga., January 26, WALTER COLOMBE JONES, aged 23, son of the late Major Walter Jones and grandson of the late General Roger Jones, U. S. Army.

PARKE.—At Fort Sidney, Neb., January 29, the infant son of Lieutenant J. S. Parke, 21st U. S. Infantry.

POWER.—At Gibraltar, Jan. 27, Capt. WILLIAM POWER, eldest brother of Mr. John S. Power.

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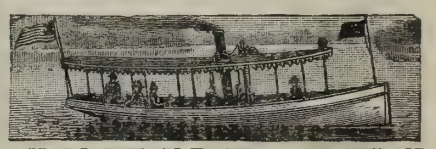
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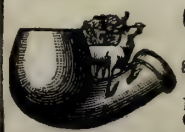
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 30. WHOLE NUMBER 1226. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1887. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

MR. WHITTHORNE'S bill, introduced on Thursday, making the merchant marine an auxiliary to the Navy, is well received by most naval officers. It is to be regretted that it could not have appeared earlier in the session, when it might have stood some chance of becoming a law.

THE bill conferring brevet rank on Army officers for meritorious service in Indian campaigns, which passed the House about a fortnight ago, has been smothered in the Senate Military Committee, to which it was recently referred. They have determined not to report it back to the Senate, and so ends this most meritorious measure for this Congress.

WE are informed that the Ordnance Department are proposing to so alter the Springfield Rifle as to avoid if possible the necessity for adopting a quicker firing gun in the shape of a magazine arm. Just what changes are in contemplation we do not learn. As soon as Colonel BUFFINGTON, of the Springfield Armory, has completed some experiments he is conducting they will be announced. It is not expected that the gun can be made a self-loader, but the idea seems to be to have the breech block so arranged as to admit of the most rapid loading with the hand. General KELTON has also an improvement on the Springfield gun which it is thought possesses considerable merit. He is now in consultation with the Ordnance Department with regard to it.

CAPTAIN POPE, in the interesting letter on the subject of the Leavenworth Prison, which appears elsewhere, quotes what a committee of Congress has to say on the subject of prison competition with honest labor. This is one of the cheapest and most demagogic of criticisms. By careful competition it has been shown that the production of convict labor is only one-fifth of one per cent. of the total product of the country. The proportion of convicts to honest day laborers in the United States is 60,000 to 9,000,000, and their earnings at an average of forty cents a day a little over seven millions as compared with five thousand millions, that is as seven to five thousand, or .004. The total number engaged in gainful occupations is estimated at 17,250,000, nine millions constituting the actual working class, seven millions being farmers, and 1,050,000 being employed in labor not manual.

THE Board on the Revision of the Army Regulations has made such progress with its work as to warrant the belief that it will be ready for the printer by the end of the fiscal year, six months earlier than originally anticipated. It is also expected that the book will be reduced considerably below the size at first proposed. General BENÉT says it can be brought down to at least one-fourth its present dimensions. The full Board meets three times a week now. Colonel OTIS and Lieutenant DAVIS, the recorder, are constantly at work. The board will shortly be called upon to consider the advisability of revising the paragraph prohibiting inspections, boards, etc., on Sundays, the Presbyterian Ministerial Association, of Baltimore, having recently appointed a committee to ask all similar organizations to urge the President to take this action. General WASHINGTON, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and many others are quoted as favoring the observance of the Sabbath in the military services. When the papers have reached the President they will, no doubt, be referred to the board for action.

THE Senate, Feb. 9, passed the bill, H. R. 633, allowing Major G. W. CANDEE, Paymaster, U. S. A., $2,650 for money stolen from him at Fort Arbuckle, I. T., in 1869, provided the Court of Claims finds that the loss was without fault or negligence on the part of the officer. Why would it not be well to make this principle of general application and pass a law authorizing the Court of Claims to relieve from responsibility any officer of the Army or Navy who can show that he has suffered the loss of public money without neglect or negligence on his part? As it will be necessary even then to go to Congress for an appropriation to pay the judgment that body will have an opportunity to review the case, if it thinks proper. If it should refuse or neglect to vote the money it will not be the first time a creditor of the Government has been unable to collect a judgment of the Court of Claims, because of the laches of Congress.

THE appointment of Captain A. W. GREELY as Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of Brigadier General, is some compensation for the hardships he has undergone in the Arctic seas. His long experience in the Signal Service makes him familiar with his new duties, and his intelligence and amiability will restore to the Signal Service the popularity it has lost of late years, and lessen the pressure upon Congress to transfer it from the War Department to some civil branch of administration. General GREELY entered the military service as private in the 19th Mass. in 1861, so that he will share with General DRUM the honor of having risen from that rank to the grade of general officer in the Regular Service. He is still a comparatively young man, but the exposure and hardship which he has undergone have so affected him physically that his long continuance on active duty is problematic. His appointment, even with the possibility of speedy retirement, will give satisfaction to all but those who have other plans with reference to the Signal Corps. It has been received in a way that indicates popular approval of the President's action, which was unexpected.

THE bill to establish the order of promotion in the Medical Department of the Army, was passed by the Senate on Thursday, and only requires the President's signature now to become a law. When it has been signed, the Medical nominations, which have been pending in the Military Committee since the beginning of the session, will be withdrawn and the list rearranged to conform to the new law. The bill provides: "That assistant surgeons of the Army appointed under the act approved July 28, 1866, who have served 20 years, shall be nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed to the office of surgeon with the rank of major, to date from the completion of such service; and said service shall be estimated as is now done in computing service for longevity pay, except that service under present commission shall be counted from the date of said commission: *Provided*, That no such assistant surgeon shall be promoted unless he has been examined and found qualified for promotion by a duly constituted examining board, in accordance with existing law: *And provided further*, That the whole number of officers in the Medical Department shall not be increased by this act."

THE action of President CLEVELAND in vetoing the Dependent Pension Bill will meet with the approval of the self-respecting members of the class of Union soldiers and sailors for whose benefit it was supposed to be intended. This bill undertakes to establish the vicious principle of granting a pension to every one who can show three months' service and subsequent disability, without requiring him to establish any relationship between the service and the disability. It thus deprives the pension of its honorable character and gives the "coffee-coolers" of the war, the bounty jumpers and the Army frauds of every kind and condition a great advantage over honest men in obtaining pensions. $808,624,811 was expended for pensions from 1861 to July 1, 1886, and $75,000,000 is appropriated for this year; 365,763 pensioners were on the roll July 1, 1886, the whole number of pensions granted being 561,576, ranging from $1 to $100 a month, 131 different rates having been established. These facts are cited in the President's message to show that the country has not been neglectful of the claims for war service. Whatever further legislation is required, it is going too far to provide, as the vetoed bill does, for enlisted men who have not suffered the least injury, disability, loss or damage of any kind incurred in or in any degree referable to their military service, including those who never reached the front at all and those discharged from rendezvous at the close of the war if discharged three months after enlistment.

THE Committee on Naval Affairs has introduced a measure into the Naval Appropriation Bill which will commend it to every right-thinking observer of our immediate past in naval matters, and its passage will tend to undo a wrong which was slowly wrecking the efficiency of the U. S. Navy. The measure referred to is that changing the course of study at the Naval Academy from six to four years, and abrogating that part of the law of 1882 which proposed to instil into the adolescent cadet the knowledge sufficient to make him a "jack-of-all-trades." The present First Class of the Academy when graduating in June will be appointed to vacancies occurring during the present fiscal year, and those for whom there is no vacancy at that time will be discharged with one year's sea pay. Such of the present Second Class as pass the June examination will be divided into two divisions before the opening of the next Academic year. The first division will pursue a course of studies to fit them for the line, and the second will study for the engineer corps, the class being divided according to the vacancies in the two branches of the Service. The present First Class and the two classes now at sea will in June compete for the vacancies of this year, so that the Academy may open next year under the new law making the course but four years long. The reduction of the course to four years will increase the chances for appointment, and will give an opportunity to a greater number of young men to receive a good education, though they do not succeed in winning commissions. The change will cause an annual saving of $20,000, because, under the clause, the course at sea will not continue, and the payment to discharged graduates of one year's sea pay will cease.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

SURGEON W. C. SPENCER, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., from a short leave.

CAPTAIN A. H. YOUNG, U. S. A., left Columbus, O., this week to be absent about a fortnight.

CAPTAIN J. G. BALLANCE, U. S. A., has returned to San Antonio from a visit to El Paso and Fort Bliss.

COLONEL C. M. TERRELL, U. S. A., of Omaha, Neb., will prolong his absence on leave until early in May next.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. CONRAD, 22d U. S. Inf., is East from Fort Lyon, Col., on a few months' leave.

GENERAL C. H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., of Governor's Island, paid a visit this week to Buffalo and Fort Porter.

CAPTAIN W. A. THOMPSON, 4th U. S. Cav., and family, are coming East on a few months' visit to relatives.

CHAPLAIN M. N. ADAMS, U. S. A., of St. Paul, celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday on Monday of this week, Feb. 14.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. S. T. HARRIS, U. S. A., lately at Fort Clark, has joined at Fort Ringgold, Tex., for duty.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HARRIS, 1st U. S. Art., lately on duty at Fort Mason, Cal., has joined at the Presidio of San Francisco.

THE whereabouts of Lieut. J. J. Shaw, 6th U. S. Infantry, whose misdoings we referred to last week, seems still to be unknown.

MRS. I. VOGDES and Miss Vogdes spent several days last week at Fort Schuyler as the guests of General and Mrs. Jackson.

ASSISTANT SURGEON E. R. MORRIS, U. S. A., now on duty at Fort Thomas, Ariz., will leave there in March to be absent about six weeks.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CARBAUGH, 5th U. S. Art., and Mrs. Carbaugh, left Governor's Island early in the week to spend some time in the West.

LIEUTENANT J. S. PETTIT, 1st U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Pettit, now at Leavenworth, Kansas, will join at Benicia Barracks, Cal., early in March.

COLONEL R. S. LA MOTTE, 13th U. S Infantry, will continue on leave for some weeks longer and then join his regiment at Fort Wingate, N. M.

COLONEL E. B. BEAUMONT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Beaumont, who are paying a round of visits in the East, were at Philadelphia a few days ago.

LIEUTENANT R. H. YOUNG, 4th U. S. Infantry, who has been spending a portion of the winter at Jacksonville, Fla., has had his sick leave extended eight months.

LIEUTENANT R. K. EVANS, 12th U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting at Washington for some time past, returned to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, this week.

THE will of the late General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., directs that $200 be paid annually to his sister, E. L. Hazen, of Horbin, Portage county, Ohio. The remainder of the estate goes to the widow.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONKLIN, Jr., 2d U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of the Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla., in succession to Lieut. S. C. Mills, 12th U. S. Infantry, who is in the North on leave.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROBERT E. PATTERSON will, at the request of the Board of Managers, relate at the United Service Club, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1887, at 8 P. M., "Memories of West Point Forty Years Ago."

POST CHAPLAIN J. O. RAYNOR, U. S. A., retires this week, Feb. 19, having reached the age of sixty-four. The next retirement for age is that of Major Chas. J. Sprague, Paymaster (San Francisco), on April 12, and then comes that of Brigadier-General O. B. Willcox, April 16. The successor to the latter is as yet a matter of speculation.

COLONEL M. M. BLUNT, 16th U. S. Infantry, is reported to be quite well satisfied with the change of his headquarters from Fort Concho to Fort Bliss. The commissioned *personnel* of Bliss is now: Col. Blunt, Adjutant L. C. Allen, Quartermaster W. Lassiter, Captains G. H. Palmer and Clayton Hale, and Lieutenants W. H. Cowles, S. W. Dunning, and G. I. Putnam, all of the 16th U. S. Infantry, and Captain S. G. Cowdrey, Assistant Surgeon.

J. D. IMBODEN gives the Philadelphia *Press*, of Feb. 13, an interesting account of Stonewall Jackson's campaign in Northwestern Virginia early in the war. The writer says: "During Jackson's lifetime, and in ignorance of facts that are now accessible to all men, there are thousands of people in the South, including many of his own devoted soldiers, who would have answered the query: 'Did Stonewall Jackson ever commit a military blunder?' thus: Never but once. That was when he made the terrible march from Winchester to Bath, Hancock and Romney, on the Upper Potomac frontier in Virginia, and completed this false movement by ordering General Loring's command into winter quarters at Romney."

MAJOR W. C. CARROLL, of Baltimore, has received the following letter from Col. Fred. Grant, in acknowledgment of an article furnished by him to the *Baltimore American*, answering the assertions of Boynton concerning the drinking habits of Gen. Grant:

NEW YORK, February 8.

DEAR CARROLL: I have just read your article in the *Baltimore American*, and write to thank you for your kind defence of the good name of my dear dead father. I was 35 years old when he died. I spent 26 of those years by his side and never saw any signs of the weakness of which Boynton speaks. There are several persons assassins of the reputations of others in the United States. They have for years been trying to ruin the fair name of the purest man and the best father that ever lived. They have succeeded in making the hearts of those who loved him bleed. God forgive them and make their burden lighter in the next world than they have endeavored to place upon the hearts of the family of Gen. Grant in this. Your friend, F. D. GRANT.

CHAPLAIN O. J. NAVE, U. S. A., lately at Delaware, Ohio, has received a six months' extension of sick leave.

LIEUTENANT A. S. MCNUTT, 9th Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Thomas, Arizona.

QUARTERMASTER G. S. HOYT, 18th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Hays from a trip to Forts Leavenworth and Riley.

LIEUTENANT J. B. MCDONALD, 10th U. S. Cavalry, on sick leave from Arizona, is spending a portion of it at Columbus, Ga.

JUDGE HENRY CLAY DALLAM, of Baltimore, Md., father-in-law of Lieut. John Bigelow, U. S. Army, is reported to be very ill.

CAPTAIN J. W. MARTIN, 4th U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting at Geneva, N. Y., started this week to join his troop at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

QUARTERMASTER W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, early in the week, from a short leave.

CAPTAIN J. C. THOMPSON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Davis, Texas, is to undergo a course of treatment at the General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. J. WAKEMAN, U. S. A., at present visiting in New York City, will start in a few days for Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from an agreeable visit to Denver, to attend a banquet given there by veterans of the 9th Army Corps.

THE detail of 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Infantry, as military professor at the Virginia State Agricultural and Mechanical College, has been revoked at the request of the officer concerned.

THE engagement is announced of Lieut. E. V. Smith, 3d U. S. Infantry, to Miss Young, daughter of Capt. D. J. Young, U. S. A., of Watervliet Arsenal, and sister of Lieut. G. S. Young. The wedding will take place shortly after Easter.

CAPTAIN KLINE, 18th Infantry, has received a letter from a brother of the late Lieut. Peter Campbell, 18th Inf. He resides in Cincinnati. Full particulars have been sent him by Gen. McCook, and also to his parents, who reside in Canada.—*Kansas City Times.*

COLONEL P. T. SWAINE, 22d U. S. Infantry, has appointed 1st Lieut. W. H. Kell regimental adjutant, in succession to Lieut. E. W. Casey, who has held the position since Sept. 1, 1884. Lt. Kell served through the War in the Volunteer Service and was appointed to the 22d Infantry in December, 1872.

THE House on Feb. 11 re-committed to the Committee of the Whole the bill to restore to the 10th Cavalry, as 1st Lieutenant, Edward Byrne, late Captain of that regiment, to rank from July 1, 1875. The bill, in a thin House, got as far on its passage as the adoption of amendments to it. Capt. Byrne was mustered out Jan. 1, 1871.

THE San Francisco *News-Letter* says: "Germans are all the go at present, and the next one will be given at the Presidio on Saturday. The Hager german is named for the 21st, and Dame Rumor says it will be given for the purpose of announcing Miss Emily's engagement to a very recently returned officer from West Point."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM FRANCIS SEGRAVE, recently appointed British Consul at Baltimore, entered the British Army as ensign in the 71st Highlanders Aug. 8, 1845. He served in the Crimea during the Russian war; in India during the mutiny in 1858-9, and in the campaign against the hill tribes on the Northwest frontier of India in 1863. He retired Aug. 8, 1865. Capt. Segrave is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

MR. HENRY COPE WHITEHOUSE has, according to Austrian reports, actually succeeded in enlisting the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works in his project for restoring Lake Mœris, excavated about 1350 B. C. It was over 400 miles in circumference and in parts 300 feet deep, and served as a storage reservoir for the overflow of the Nile in periods of high water, and gave back this reserve in time of low Nile to irrigate the land and increase the flow in the river.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, Field Marshal von Moltke, Gen. W. S. Harney, U. S. Army, and Col. E. G. W. Butler, of St. Louis, are believed to be the four oldest military officers in the world. Between the last two there is some rivalry as to precedence. Harney was commissioned 2d Lieutenant from civil life Feb. 13, 1818. Colonel Butler entered West Point September 14, 1816, but was not appointed 2d Lieutenant until July 1, 1820.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "A brief account of the work of Chaplain Simpson, U. S. A., Fort Bridger, Wyo., during the fall and winter thus far, not taking into account the time before this since he has been stationed at Fort Bridger: He has held 23 religious services, not including Saturday night rehearsals; delivered 22 sermons, 17 lectures in history, and 3 other lectures; visited the post schools 340 times and the post hospital 125 times, and the guard house frequently, besides performing the duties of post treasurer. There have been bought during the past year about 100 books for the post library."

THE Senate will soon be given another opportunity to express its opinion of the nomination of 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain, 9th Cavalry, who was nominated to a 1st lieutenancy last year, and rejected because of alleged dishonorable conduct toward his wife. Congressman Kelly was the chief influence which brought about his rejection before, and, it is said, is ready to renew the attack whenever the nomination may come in. It is now due, the retirement of Capt. Valois this week having opened the way. The nomination of Lieut. Conline vice Valois was sent to the Senate on Tuesday, and Lieut. McBlain's vice Conline will probably follow in a few days, it having been held up to await a decision by the Secretary of War, as to whether or not he is eligible for promotion. If any attention is paid to precedents the decision is certain to be in the affirmative.

COLONEL THOS. F. BARR, U. S. A., visited Omaha, Neb., last week.

CAPTAIN G. VALOIS, U. S. Army, retired Feb. 11, is at Berlin, Germany.

COLONEL FRANK BRIDGMAN, U. S. A., of Chicago, is visiting in Washington.

CAPTAIN G. D. WALLACE, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is still recuperating at Sumter, S. C.

LIEUTENANT J. F. KREPS, 22d U. S. Infantry, is visiting relatives at Allegheny City, Pa.

MR. A. G. RUGGLES, brother of Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, U. S. A., is visiting at Franklin, La.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week on a short vacation.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. C. BARROWS, U. S. A., lately at Jackson, Miss., will, it is understood, soon leave the Service to engage in civil practice.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, U. S. A., responded for "The Army and Navy," at the banquet of the Xavier Union at Delmonico's, New York, on Wednesday evening.

CAPTAINS T. C. LEBO and H. W. Lawton and Lieut. G. L. Scott, of the Cavalry, met at Los Angeles, Cal., this week and organized as a Board to purchase cavalry horses for Gen. Miles's command.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., and the Misses Sherman, were among those present at the marriage on Tuesday, of Mr. A. E. Dorman to Miss E. E. Talmage, daughter of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., and Mrs. Van Vliet, are soon to go to Jacksonville, Fla., for a few weeks, when the General will take the opportunity to revisit scenes familiar to him during the days of the Seminole War.

GENERAL MARTIN T. MCMAHON, U. S. Marshal for New York, has had a return of his old complaint of bleeding at the lungs, which attacked him sixteen years ago as the result of exposure when Adjutant-General of the Sixth Army Corps during the war.

THE House on Feb. 10 passed a bill which provides for the payment to Remington and Sons of some $5.000, to which they are entitled as drawback on account of duties paid on imported materials used in the manufacture of arms, which were afterwards exported.

THE Tennessee Legislature adopted, Feb. 15, the resolution tendering to the U. S. as a home for disabled American soldiers the Hermitage, the old home and burial place of Andrew Jackson. Mrs. Sarah Jackson will, under the resolution, reside at the Hermitage during the rest of her natural life.

THE following notice appeared in the death advertisements of the London *Times* of Jan. 26: "In affectionate and enduring remembrance of Charles George Gordon, Major General Royal Engineers; born 28th January, 1833; slain at Khartoum 26th January, 1885. England's disregard of duty and honor cost the life of her noblest son."

THE "Union Veteran Army of Rhode Island" has disbanded and "Gen." B. B. Manchester, the commander-in-chief of all its forces in the United States, was arrested at Providence Friday, charged with conducting a lottery. He is, it appears, an ex-convict, having been sentenced for housebreaking after a brief term of service in Caleb Cushing's command during the Mexican War.

CAPTAIN A. E. WOODSON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is in New Orleans for the benefit of his health and will remain there for some time. Last week he was visited by Barons Starch, Eschbach and Eisenhart, of the German Army, who have been travelling through the country, and have now gone to San Francisco via the Indian Territory. They are going there to get a glimpse of the life, habits customs and government of the Indians, and to become acquainted with the system of military reservations.

ON a lecture tour in Kentucky recently Gen. Jno. S. Mosby—the ex-guerrilla chieftain—fell asleep in a railroad car and was robbed of a travelling bag containing his dress suit and manuscript lecture. It hurt his feelings, and when he next visited Washington he told Senator Beck that he didn't expect such treatment in Kentucky, and felt as though he had been wounded in the house of his friends. "Why," he added, "I didn't suppose that there was a single thief in Kentucky!" "There isn't," replied the blue-grass Congressman, "but you see you were right in John Morgan's track; and I must say he rather demoralized our people!"

GENERAL R. C. SCHENCK, in a recent article on the late Major-General David Hunter, U. S. A., says: "No juster, truer picture could be drawn than that which came from the pen of Halpine, who served long on Hunter's staff, in close and confidential daily intercourse with him: 'In my whole experience of human nature—and it has been exceedingly varied—the purest, gentlest, bravest and most honest gentleman I have ever had the means of knowing thoroughly, is the officer in question. * * * David Hunter lives in my memory, and must while memory lasts, as a character free from any vice, so incapable of any baseness, that I have often thought four years of life not wasted if only for making me by that experience to realize that such a manhood as his was yet possible in this soiled and dusty world.'"

THERE are about 170 engineers of all grades in the employ of the city of New York; 72 on the Croton Aqueduct. In annual salaries paid engineers, the Department of Public Works expends about $97,500, not counting assistance paid for by the day; the Park Department, $40,000; the Dock Department, $15,100, and the Aqueduct Commission, $148,000. To this should be added nearly $80,000 for its staff of inspectors, now numbering 58, and to be increased by 40. There are 111 officers in the Engineer Corps of the Army, and there were in addition 104 civilian engineers employed last year under the appropriation for rivers and harbors at salaries varying from $100 to $350 a month. There is one salary of the latter amount, one of $300, four of $250, and 21 of $200. The annual salary of the Chief of Engineers is $5,500, that of Mr. Church, Chief Engineer of the new Croton Aqueduct, $10,000. Gen. Newton's salary as Commissioner of Public Works is $8,000

LIEUTENANT L. M. BRETT, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is visiting at Malden, Mass.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., paid a short visit to Asheville, N. C., this week.

COLONEL W. B. ROYALL, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is located for the present at 1,627 H street, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, is spending a portion of his leave from the South in Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN M. C. WILKINSON, 3d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Montana, is spending a portion of it at Elmira, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT C. B. GATEWOOD, 6th Cavalry, A. D. C. to Gen. Miles, on leave in the East, is visiting at Frostburg, Md.

CAPTAIN C. M. CALLAHAN, U. S. Army, retired from active service a few years ago, is located at 1,025 8th street, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT W. W. GIBSON, late of the 3d U. S. Artillery, and now of the Ordnance Corps, remains for the present on duty at West Point.

MAJOR W. P. CHAMBLISS, U. S. Army, retired, will continue to reside at Cobourg, Canada, with occasional visits to friends on this side of the line.

LIEUTENANT HARRY D. HUMPHREY, 20th U. S. Infantry, recently appointed from civil life, will likely join Capt. Lloyd Wheaton's Co. I, at Camp Poplar River, Mont.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., attended, on Wednesday evening, a reception by Abel Smith Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, and made one of his vigorous speeches to the large number of assembled veterans.

THE Marquis Vincenzo Peresca, of the Fourth Bersagliere Regiment, Italian Army, was married Feb. 17 at the Windsor Hotel, New York City, to Miss Lillian de Chambrun Gesner, daughter of the late Surgeon Brower Gesner.

COLONEL J. R. SMITH, surgeon, U. S. A., having been appointed president of the Army Medical Board in New York City, it is expected there will be soon several examinations of candidates for the position of assistant surgeon, U. S. A.

COLONEL J. P. NICHOLSON read a paper on "Gettysburg—The Pinch of the Fight"—before the Young Men's Guild Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia, on Friday evening of this week. Few men are as able as Col. Nicholson to describe Gettysburg as it was fought.

LIEUTENANT H. S. BISHOP, 5th Cav., Fort Supply, was presented recently with a handsome sabre and belt by the enlisted men of Troop A as a mark of respect and esteem. 1st Sergt. H. Newman made the presentation and Lieut. Bishop expressed his appreciation in a few well-timed remarks.

THE first person to receive the benefit of the Mexican Pension law was "Cerro Gordo" Williams, of Kentucky. Gen. Williams filed his application on Feb. 16, and next day was given his certificate, which he will present at the Louisville agency and receive in return $8, the amount of his monthly pension.

THE remains of the late Gen. W. B. Hazen, U. S. Army, were interred, Feb. 15, at Arlington Cemetery. Among those present were Mrs. Hazen and her son, John, Mrs. Washington McLean, Captain Thomson, Lieut. Swift and others. The funeral services were conducted by Dr. Leonard. The interment was made in one of the most beautiful portions of the cemetery.

AMONG those attending the meeting of the Canteen at Martinelli's last Saturday, were Major Jas. Jackson and Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., of the Cavalry; Capt. W. E. Van Reed, Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, Lieut. Adams, and Lieut. A. C. Blunt, of the Artillery, and Lieut. S. Dana Greene, of the U. S. S. *Atlanta*. With one exception all of these gentlemen were called upon for speeches and charmed and instructed the company with their eloquence.

THE following officers of the Army are registered at the War Department: 1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Art.; Col. S. K. Dawson, retired; 2d Lieut. W. E. Shipp, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Philbrick, 11th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. W. E. Merrill, Engs.; Lieut.-Col. M. I. Ludington, Q. M. Dept.; 2d Lieut. J. B. Bellinger, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Cabell, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. B. D. Spilman, 7th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. A. W. Evans, retired; Brig.-Gen. Francis Fessenden, retired; 2d Lieut. G. W. Ruthers, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. O. I. Converse, retired; Capt. H. Biggs, retired; Col. J. C. Tidball, 1st Art.; Capt. W. A. Thompson, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. S. H. Slocum, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. L. H. Strother, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. D. Greene, 7th Inf.

A LONG-EXPECTED mounted sword contest between Jaguarine and Sergeant Owen Davis, of the 2d Cav., took place in the Mechanics' Pavilion, San Francisco, on the evening of Feb. 8, in the presence of a large crowd, including several officers from the Presidio and ladies. Jaguarine won by 11 to 7, according to the referee's decision, though she fell from her horse in the first attack, and would never have wielded sword more had the fighting been in earnest. Davis accused Capt. Marshall, the referee, of deciding wrongfully in Jaguarine's favor, and he lost his temper, in consequence of which he was somewhat at a disadvantage. At the close of the encounter he recovered his good nature and congratulated Jaguarine on her victory.

THE N. Y. *Star* says: "General Horatio C. King, who is urged by many Brooklyn Democrats for the position of United States Marshal of the Eastern District of New York, is a gentleman whose services deserve the recognition of an appointment to a post for which he is eminently qualified. To the President his abilities are intimately known from long personal association, including that during the time General King was Judge-Advocate-General on his staff as Governor of New York. There is only one thing that the *Star* can add to the knowledge the President already has of General King, which is that no appointment could be more satisfactory to thousands of Democrats hereabouts than that of the accomplished son of the Postmaster-General of President Buchanan's Administration."

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH S. POWELL, Signal Corps, has tendered his resignation to take effect Feb. 28. Pending its acceptance he has been detached from duty at Omaha and ordered to Washington.

REPRESENTATIVE GIBSON, of Maryland, called upon the Secretary of War this week and asked that an Army officer be detailed as military instructor at St. John's College, Annapolis, and one at the Military and Naval Academy at Oxford, Md. The officers suggested were Lieut. Noble, 1st Inf., to go to St. John's College, and Lieut. M. F. Jamar, 13th Inf., now at Baton Rouge, La., for duty at Oxford. The Secretary looked into the subject, and found that Lieut. Noble has not been in the Service long enough to render him eligible for such a detail. Lieut. Jamar, it is understood, will be ordered to St. John's College, but no provision will be made for Oxford at present.

PAY INSPECTOR J. HAY, U. S. N., who is abroad on leave, has received an extension of six months.

ASST. ENGR. J. W. ANNAN, U. S. N., has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard and ordered to the *Richmond*. Mr. Annan's last cruise was on the *Ranger*, and ended in August, 1885. Mrs. Annan is a native of Vallejo, Cal.

LIEUT. WEBSTER DOTY, U. S. N., recently ordered before the Retiring Board, has been on the sick list for a long time, and it is quite probable that he will be retired. Lieut. Doty's last service was on the *Kearsarge* in the latter part of 1884. His two years of suspension on furlough pay expired on October 25 last.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Cadet Engrs. Gustav Kaemmerling and W. W. White, Ensign B. C. Dent and Paymr. John A. Lovell, Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, Ensign Harry Kimmell, Surg. Jas. Hugg, Chief Engr. Jos. Trilley, Chaplain A. A. McAlister, Lieut. Fred. Coffey and P. A. Surg. J. C. Byrnes.

CHIEF ENGR. W. S. SMITH, U. S. N., of Washington, has been assigned to the superintendency of the new cruiser to be built at San Francisco, the *Charleston*. Mr. Smith's last cruise was on the *Kearsarge*, European Station, from which he returned home in June of 1885. It is probable that Mrs. and Miss Smith will accompany the chief to the Pacific Slope.

LIEUT. COMDR. J. N. HEMPHILL, U. S. N., has not yet received his commission for which he was recently examined, but expects to get it in a short time. There are one or more doubtful cases to be finally disposed of by the Secretary before the stream of promotion will once more flow smoothly, but action on them cannot be much longer deferred.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR GEO. R. BOUSH, U. S. N., has been granted a six months' leave of absence from Feb. 8. Inasmuch as he reaches the retiring age of sixty two years on October 22 next, it is not likely that Mr. Boush will be assigned to any further duty on the active list. His record has been an honorable one, and his disappearance to the shades of the retired will be a loss to his corps.

LIEUT. COMDR. W. P. RANDALL, U. S. N., who was retired Feb. 15, 1882, as a lieutenant, has received his commission, promoting him to his present grade on the retired list a short time since. He is spending a period of recuperation from the cold blasts of Boston in Washington, being located at Wormley's. Lieut. Comdr. Randall was retired from physical incapacity, the result of an incident of the Service.

THE continued ill health of Mrs. Winslow, wife of Lieut. Herbert Winslow, U. S. N., is a source of grave anxiety to her friends who had hoped that the Washington climate might have proved beneficial. Lieut. Winslow has recently been transferred from equipment duty to ordnance at the Washington Ordnance Yard. The number of officers now on duty connected with ordnance at this yard is quite large, and is being constantly augmented.

CHIEF ENGR. JOS. TRILLEY, of the Navy, has been spending a few days at the Capital, presumably on the lookout for duty. Mr. Trilley's recent return from sea in the *Trenton* precludes his assignment afloat, but it is probable that his eyes are cast towards Annapolis as the relief of Chief Engr. Farmer, whose sixth year of shore duty will be well advanced by the date of the completion of the present academic year. Mr. Trilley is making his home at No. 35 Mt. Vernon street, Charlestown, Mass.

THE *Tribune* in "Personal Notes" says: "Lieut. Emory, of the Navy, who as commander of the *Bear* first discovered Lieut. Greely's camp at Cape Sabine, was seen on the elevated road a few days ago. He looked and appeared much as he did when a midshipman in 1867, except that he has grown much heavier. As a 'Middy' he was the life of his mess, and was ever playing practical jokes upon his messmates. Socially he is the same big-hearted fellow and as ready for a jolly time as twenty years ago. Lieut. Emory was recently ordered to command the *Thetis*. Said he: 'We shall not get away for a couple of weeks yet We shall probably go directly from here to Montevideo, thence through the Straits of Magellan to Valparaiso and then to San Francisco. Refitting with supplies and coal there, we will push north to the Alaskan waters, where we are to cruise.'"

EX-PAY CLERK MYERS, whose desertion from the *Iroquois* on the Pacific Station created a stir several months ago, is now supposed to be in China. Secretary Whitney has received several letters from him, in all of which he requests a compromise. Myers greatly desires to return to his home in Washington. His financial condition is good, as he possesses a neat bank account, besides several pieces of property. The only charge against him at present is desertion. He borrowed considerable money from sailors on the *Iroquois*, but the promissory notes he gave to each creditor have since been honored. Secretary Whitney has refused to come to any agreement with Myers as to the treatment he will receive upon surrendering to the Navy Department. The Secretary has, however, intimated that under the circumstances, if Myers were to give himself up and stand trial by Court-martial, he would be leniently dealt with.

ENSIGN RICHARD HENDERSON, U. S. N., is at his home at Salisbury, N. C.

COMMANDER C. S. COTTON, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week from a visit to Washington.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER F. W. CROCKER, U. S. Navy, has left the hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and gone South for further recuperation.

P. A. ENGINEER ARTHUR PRICE, U. S. N., lately visiting relatives at Woodside, Long Island, has gone to duty at the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

COMMANDER F. E. CHADWICK and Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., Naval Attachés, were at Kiel, Germany, this week, inspecting the dockyards there.

MRS. HINMAN, wife of Paymr. F. H. Hinman, U. S. N., of the *Vandalia*, visiting her mother in Los Angeles, Cal., will soon go to Europe to join her husband.

REAR ADMIRAL HUGHES, U. S. N., retired, is negotiating for the purchase of a residence on 19th street, near Dupont Circle, in Washington, and expects soon to take up his residence there.

MRS. GOODRICH, wife of the commanding officer at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., had charge of the subscription entertainment Feb. 17. The play entitled "The Two Buzzards" was presented.

CHIEF CLERK WALDECKER, of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, was recently presented by the officers of the compass department with a handsome cane. The presentation was made by Lieut. Schuetze, and Mr. Waldecker responded with a few well-chosen remarks.

ACCORDING to the Boston *Traveller*, Secretary Whitney recently had the Marine Band to play at his house and afterwards gave them a luncheon. When he invited them to the table he asked their nationalities, and said, "I have hog and hominy for the Americans, macaroni for the Italians and sauerkraut for the Germans." Then he ordered out terrapin and champagne for them all.

ON Feb. 11 Senator McPherson attempted, without success, to secure consideration for the joint resolution restoring certain cadet-engineers named therein to their legal rights and to their proper office and rank in the U. S. Navy, authorizing and directing the President to appoint such cadet-engineers (graduates) assistant engineers, to commission them as such, and to antedate their commissions.

EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY CHANDLER is much interested in perfecting the details of the cold storage system about ready for installation at the Washington Market, D. C. He has fortunately secured the services of Mr. G. R. Wilson, late superintendent of machinery under the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Washington Navy-yard. Mr. Chandler is sanguine that the venture will be a financial success, as it is sure to be a mechanical one.

RECENT DEATHS.

COLONEL JAMES WALLACE, a distinguished citizen of Maryland and father-in-law of Lieut. Samuel A. Graham, U. S. Navy, died in Baltimore, Feb. 12. He was a close friend of the late Governor Hicks, of Maryland, and at his solicitation accepted a commission and raised the 1st Regiment, U. S. Volunteers, of Maryland, in the late war. He was engaged in military duty on the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia from the organization of the regiment to 1863, and also participated in the battle of Gettysburg. In 1863 Colonel Wallace resigned and resumed the practice of law. Colonel Wallace was married Dec. 12, 1843, to Annie E., daughter of the late Dr. Francis P. Phelps, who survives her husband. He also leaves four children, James Wallace, Jr., of Cambridge, a daughter, who is the wife of Lieut. Samuel A. Graham, U. S. N., another daughter, the wife of D'Arcy P. Bryan, of Baltimore, and Miss Myra Wallace, unmarried.

DR. THOS. GREEN SEARS HEROD, who died recently at Shawneetown, Ill., aged 76, seems to have had a remarkable career. In 1839 he settled in Shawneetown, where seven years later he organized a company for the Mexican service. In 1861 he raised a company, which became attached to the 18th Regt., and a second one, which joined the 6th Illinois Cavalry. He served as Captain and subsequently Major, and distinguished himself by reckless bravery. In 1863 he had a dispute with Lieut.-Col. Loomis, who had been promoted over him. He demanded an apology from Loomis, and this being refused, shot him several times, inflicting fatal injuries. For this he was arrested and imprisoned at Memphis, and was sentenced to death, but President Lincoln commuted the sentence to ten years' imprisonment, and after he had served a year President Johnson pardoned him.

MR. WM. THOMSON, father of Paymaster W. J. Thomson, U. S. N., who died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, aged 70, was for many years a member of the journalistic profession, and rendered good service in that connection during the Mexican War. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters.

CADET R. C. WORTHINGTON, class of 1887, U. S. Military Academy, who died at his mother's home at Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 4, was the only son of the late Dr. Charles M. Worthington, surgeon, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and nephew of Lieut. Daniel Cornman, adjutant, 21st U. S. Infantry.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER JAMES A. DEAVER, U. S. N., died at his home in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 4, 1887, aged forty-nine. He was born in Baltimore, entered the Service Feb. 19, 1863, as Third Assistant Engineer, was promoted to Second Assistant July 25, 1866, and was retired Feb. 28, 1874. Interment was made in London Park Cemetery. The pallbearers, all relatives of the deceased, were James Towson, W. W. Towson, Harry Ward, James Ward and Robert Ward. There were present Rev. Mr. Booth, of Wilmington, Del.; Asst. Engr. F. M. Bennett, U. S. N., (retired), and P. A. Engr. John W. Saville, U. S. N., (retired).

NAPOLEON LOUIS JOSEPH BERTHIER, Prince of Wagram, who died a few days ago at Paris, aged 76, was the only son of Napoleon's famous General, Alexander Berthier, who received the title of Prince

of Wagram for his services at the battle of Wagram in 1809.

COL. MCKEAN, 90th Regiment Canadian Volunteers, which routed the rebels under Louis Riel and captured the latter, died at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Feb. 13, of heart disease.

CAPT. F. S. LILLY, a hero of three wars, Florida, Mexico, and the Rebellion, was instantly killed at Dayton, O., Feb. 10, by a street car running over him.

MR. E. C. MALOY, foreman of the Brooklyn Navy-yard during Pierce's and Buchanan's administrations, died Feb. 10 in New York City.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

House bills granting right of way for military purposes through the Fort Meade and Whipple Barracks military reservation, returning captured property now stored in the vaults of the Treasury to the proper owners, and settling with the Territory of Dakota for ordnance stores were passed by the Senate on Thursday.

A large number of House bills for relief of volunteer officers and soldiers received favorable action by the Senate Military Committee on Tuesday. A favorable report was also made on the House bill returning to the proper owners the "Twigg swords."

The Senate on Friday passed the House bill correcting the status of Capt. Edward G. Fechet, 8th Cavalry.

A majority and minority report were presented on Friday by the House Naval Committee on the Senate bill to increase the pay of Ensigns. The majority favor the House measure, which allows $1,700 per annum when on sea duty, and the minority the bill as passed by the Senate, fixing Ensigns' sea-pay at $1,600.

Senator Hale, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, has reported favorably a bill providing that any officer who, after having been twenty years in the Naval Service, may be placed on the retired list of the Navy by reason of physical defect, not a disqualification at the time of entry into the Service, but subsequently made so, shall be held to be retired for disability incident to the Service.

The bill authorizing the United States to accept the sword of Captain Samuel Chester Reed, tendered as a gift by his son, has passed the Senate and received a favorable report from the House Naval Committee. The sword referred to is now with the Chairman of the House Naval Committee.

The House Naval Committee has adopted an amendment to the bill for relief of cadet engineers, now on the calendar, requiring that five vacancies, which existed on June 13 last, shall be given to surplus graduates of that date.

The House Military Committee has reported adversely the resolution calling on the War Department for information in relation to the U. S. cavalry troops firing upon certain persons in the Indian Territory.

The New York delegation has been made aware within a day or two that, while the conference committee in charge of the Fortification Bill of last year has been trying to reach an agreement and put the measure in shape for approval by both houses, Mr. Randall managed to have it amended so that Frankford, Penn., shall have one of the gun factories instead of Watervliet, N. Y. The War Department had approved of Watervliet, and no one had supposed that there would be any dispute over the choice.

The House Committee on Appropriations has referred to the sub-Committee on Fortifications, composed of Messrs. Forney, Randall, Holman, Butterworth, and Ryan, the two bills which have passed the Senate providing for war ships and guns. It concurred in Mr. Sherman's amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating $2,000 for fencing and marking Confederate soldiers' graves at Columbus, O., and elsewhere, and adds an instruction to the Secretary of War to ascertain and report to Congress at its next session whether the graves of any soldiers—Union or Confederates, who were killed in battle, or who died in prisons or hospital not embraced in any national, city, town or village cemetery—are unprotected by inclosures or unmarked by headstones, and if there be any such graves, what amount of money would be necessary to properly fence and permanently mark the same.

The House Committee on Military Affairs met Feb. 17 for the purpose of considering the McAdoo bill appropriating $20,000,000 for the construction of heavy ordnance and seacoast defences. The preliminary discussion covered the entire subject of seacoast defence, and the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, were adopted without a division:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this committee that the time has arrived when the Government of the United States should enter at once upon the work of protecting our great commercial seaboard cities and our northern frontier by a system of defences adapted to the exigencies of modern warfare, and capable of repelling the attacks of modern armored ships.

Resolved, That the United States should develop within itself all the necessary materials for the fabrication of the heaviest modern ordnance and a most perfect armor for the fortification and for the construction of armored ships.

Resolved, That, considering the time necessary for the erection of a plant for the production of ordnance and armor, the Government should either at once proceed to create such plant itself or offer such inducements as will secure the establishment of such plant by private parties.

The McAdoo bill was then taken up on motion of Mr. Viele, who offered some amendments to it, and moved that the bill be favorably reported to the House; but the hour of 12 having arrived, the meeting adjourned until Friday.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3286. Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Call to the bill (S. 3286) to increase the naval establishment: Sec. —. That the President of the United States shall establish at Pensacola, Florida, and at Norfolk, Virginia, and at the Brooklyn Navy yard, and at the Mare Island Navy-yard, in California, plants of the requisite machinery and implements for the construction of the steel cruisers provided for in this act, which shall be leased, on reasonable terms to be fixed by the President of the United States, to persons whose contracts shall be approved by the President of the United States for the construction of such vessels. That one or more of the ships provided for in this act shall be constructed at each of the Navy-yards provided for in this act. That one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purchase and erection of the plants and implements for the construction of such vessels.

S. 3293, Mr. Stanford. That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, jointly, are hereby authorized and directed to select and designate the associations, firms, or individuals who, at their own cost and expense, and for the purpose of constructing mortars and heavy guns for the use of the United States, shall be authorized to establish four several ordnance plants, to be located respectively at the cities of South Boston, Massachusetts; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Birmingham, Alabama, and San Francisco, California. And said Secretaries, for the information of the parties invited to establish ordnance plants, shall accompany each designation with a memorandum containing the following particulars, to wit:

First. The character and value of the plant required, including steam-hammers, furnaces, compressors, machinery, and all the appliances requisite for the effective execution of the work contemplated, the aggregate value of each plant to be not less than one million dollars.

Second. The character of material to be used in construction, whether iron, open-hearth, hammered steel, pressed steel, or gun-metal.

Third. The character, number, and dimensions of mortars and guns required (the minimum gun to be six inches in diameter of bore, the maximum gun to weigh one hundred tons), and the time of completion and order of delivery.

Fourth. All the material used in the construction of plant, mortars, and guns must be of domestic production.

Fifth. For work done, remunerative and reasonable compensation, to be agreed upon by the contracting parties, shall be paid; and to induce the investment of private capital in said ordnance plants, and to protect the investors against loss in any such investment, the said Secretaries of War and the Navy will, in behalf of the United States, for the period of ten years from the date of the contracts hereinafter provided, guarantee the parties owning said ordnance plants orders of the United States for mortars and guns that shall amount in value in each case to the sum annually of one million dollars.

Sixth. The public defence and interest may render it desirable that one or all of the contemplated ordnance establishments should become the property of the Government, and in that contingency the private owners must agree to convey and deliver their property and other rights in said establishments to the United States, for a just and sufficient consideration, including the cost of premises and plant, and interest thereon at seven per centum per annum, and must concede such option of purchase to the United States in the contracts provided for in this act. The parties designated as herein provided shall be residents of the cities named for the location of the several ordnance establishments; and if any one of them should decline to contract on the basis prescribed in the foregoing memorandum, or for the period of thirty days fail to respond to the proposition submitted, then the said Secretaries shall, in the manner prescribed, make new designations, that the purposes herein set forth may be carried into effect.

Sec. 2. That when parties of satisfactory financial standing and conditions shall accept the designations made and the conditions set forth in the accompanying memorandum, and shall so inform the Secretaries of War and the Navy, said Secretaries shall thereafter jointly enter into contracts with them for the construction of the mortars and guns herein provided for, and upon the conditions herein specified. Said work of construction shall proceed under the supervision of such boards of inspecting officers as the said Secretaries may appoint, with the view of securing good faith in the contractors, both in the quality of the material used and character of the work done. The mortars and guns should be subjected to such tests as the ordnance regulations require and as said Secretaries may prescribe; and no work shall be accepted except done in strict accordance with the provisions of the contracts relative thereto, and upon the favorable report of the board appointed to examine and test them. Currently with the signing of the contracts provided for herein, the contractors severally shall enter into a bond with good and sufficient securities, and penal provision embraced therein to have all the required plant in readiness for actual work within twenty-four months from date of their respective contracts, and shall, at the same time execute a bond to the United States, similarly conditioned, for the faithful execution of the work undertaken by them according to the provisions of their several contracts.

Sec. 3. That the expenses of the work herein provided for shall be defrayed from moneys to be hereafter appropriated by Congress; that said mortars and guns, when tested and accepted, shall be delivered on the premises—when required for the armament of the forts and coast defences, to the order of the Secretary of War; when required for the armament of vessels, to the order of the Secretary of the Navy; and they shall be paid for as they are completed and accepted.

S. 3320, Whitthorne.

Sec. 1. That annual bounties, based on tonnage, indicated horse-power, steaming distance, or weight of boilers, shall be paid to the owners of such steam vessels now built, or which may hereafter be constructed, and which shall be engaged in the coasting or foreign trade and sailing under the flag of the U. S. of America, provided that they shall be constructed according to the requirements of the Secretary of the Navy, to be pronounced suitable for armed auxiliary steam cruisers by a board of naval officers to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 2. That steamers so selected or constructed shall be capable of mounting not less than two high-powered rifled guns of modern construction, shall be designated auxiliary cruisers of the first class or second class, and as such shall be specified in the Naval Register.

Sec. 3. That the amount of bounty to be paid for the prospective use of such auxiliary cruiser shall be determined by a commission composed of representatives selected by the owners of ships of American construction and an equal number of naval officers, provided that the Secretary of the Navy shall be an additional member and president of the commission, and may be modified from time to time, provided that the recommendation of such commission shall be inoperative without the approval of the President; and provided that steamers engaged in the coasting trade of the U. S. shall not be allotted more than one-third the annual bounty recommended for steamers of corresponding class engaged in foreign commerce; and provided further that the bounties allotted shall not exceed thirty cents per ton; and provided further that payment in accordance with the terms recommended by the commission before mentioned shall be made monthly and that in no case shall payments be for a period less than three months.

Sec. 4. That vessels so classed, the owners of which shall accept bounties, shall at all times be at the disposition of the Government, and may be transferred temporarily or permanently to the Naval Service whenever the president may consider it necessary, with or without the officers and crews, and compensation for such use and transfer shall be determined by a commission to be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Navy and the owners of such vessels so transferred.

Sec. 5. That such of the officers and men who are citizens of the U. S., serving in the merchant marine of the U. S. between the ages of 20 and 22, or who served in the Navy during the civil war, who shall so select, and who shall be found physically and professionally qualified by a board of Navy officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be enrolled in the naval reserve for periods not exceeding five years, and in grades and ratings for which they shall be found qualified and which shall be established by the president, corresponding to grades and ratings now established by the Navy; provided that when so enrolled and called out for active service by the President, they shall be subject to the laws and regulations which may govern the Naval Service.

Sec. 6. That all officers and men of the naval reserve may be required to present themselves each year at a naval rendezvous for drill and instruction at such times and places as the President may determine, such drill and instructions to continue four weeks, provided that during the time under instruction they shall receive from the Government the pay and emoluments of their rank or grade in the Navy for one month, in addition to the pay they would have received in their several positions in the merchant marine; these amounts, with the expenses due to necessary travel, to be paid them annually upon the completion of their instruction, and provided that in computing their pay they shall have credit for the time actually enrolled in the naval reserve, as though such service had been performed in the Navy; provided further that for continuous service of five years each seaman so serving in the naval reserve shall at the end of said period receive an additional bounty of $100.

Sec. 7. That when called out by executive order, such officers and men of the naval reserve as shall be accepted for active service shall be entitled to all the benefits accruing to length of service in that organization as though said service had been performed in the regular Navy.

Sec. 8. That when a merchant vessel shall be commanded by an officer of the naval reserve, and shall have five other officers or men in the complement of officers and crew belonging to the said naval reserve, that ship shall have the right to fly from the mainmast-head a narrow pennant having in lieu of the stars prescribed for naval pennants the letters U. S. N. R. in white, provided that all such pennants shall be supplied by the Secretary of the Navy.

PROVIDING FOR OUR NEW NAVY.

FOLLOWING are the texts of the Cameron and Hale bills to increase the Naval Establishment, passed by the Senate on Wednesday and Thursday:

S. 3286, Mr. Cameron. That the President is hereby authorized to have constructed, by contract, ten protected steel cruisers, with such armament for each as the Navy Department may deem suitable, each of said vessels to have a maximum speed of not less than 20 knots over the measured mile, such speed to be exhibited under such test or tests and conditions as the Navy Department may impose. The cost of all of said cruisers, in the aggregate, complete, exclusive of armament, shall not be more than $16,000,000, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available during five years from March 4, 1887.

Sec. 2. That in the construction of the aforesaid vessels all of the provisions of the act of August 3, 1886, entitled "An act to increase the Naval establishment," as to material for said vessels, their engines, boilers and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, the notice of and proposals for the same, the plans, drawings and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, so far as the same relate to vessels constructed under contract, save that in all their parts they shall be of domestic manufactute.

Sec. 3. The contracts for the construction of said vessels shall contain the provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees that when completed and tested for speed, under conditions to be presented by the Navy Department, the vessel exhibit a maximum speed of at least 20 knots per hour; and for every quarter knot of speed exhibited above said guarantee, the contractor shall receive a premium over and above his contract price, of $50,000, and for every quarter knot that said vessel fails of making said guaranteed speed there shall be deducted from the contract price the sum of $50,000, and for the purposes provided in this section the sum of $2,000,000, or so much of the same as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. That for the armament of the vessels hereinbefore provided for the sum of $4,800,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available during five years from March 4, 1887.

Sec. 5. In making proposals for contracts for building the vessels authorized to be constructed under this act, it should be required that three of said vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or the waters connected therewith; three of them on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico or the waters connecting therewith, and four of them on or near the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, or the waters connected therewith, and at such places on or near such coasts or waters as the Secretary of the Navy shall approve. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States from the biddings for said contracts when the same are opened and examined by him, that said vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, he shall suspend the construction of the vessels herein required to be built on or near said coast or either of them, until the further return of Congress, and shall report the reasons for such suspension to Congress with all convenient despatch.

S. 3288, Hale. That for the purpose of increasing the Naval establishment of the United States, the sums of money hereinafter named are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the President, in the exercise of his discretion, upon plans and specifications to be furnished by the Navy Department. For the construction of heavily armored vessels or armored floating batteries or rams, to be used for coast and harbor defence, $10,000,000. For the construction of light-draught gunboats, suitable for interior water-ways and canal service, $1,200,000; said gunboats to be completed and tested within 12 months from the date of the signing of any contract for their construction. For the construction of torpedo-boats of the highest attainable speed and efficiency, $600,000; said torpedo-boats to be completed and tested within 12 months from the signing of any contract for their construction. For torpedoes and torpedo appliances, to be operated from Naval vessels, floating batteries or rams, $600,000.

Sec. 2. That for the armament of the vessels hereinbefore provided for the sum of $3,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. That the material used in all naval structures provided for in this bill, and the armament for the same, shall be furnished and manufactured in the U. S., and all contracts made for their construction shall be under the provisions of the Act of August 3, 1886, entitled "An act to increase the Naval Establishment."

Sec. 4. That the appropriations made by this act shall be available during five years from March 4, 1887.

The bill for the increase of the Navy, which was adopted by the House Naval Committee about two weeks ago as a substitute for all the measures on the subject referred to it, was reported to the House by Mr. Thomas on Tuesday last, and an effort will be made to have it considered as soon as the Naval Appropriation bill is out of the way. The text of the bill has already appeared in the JOURNAL. It provides for two 4,000-ton steel cruisers of the *Newark* type, to cost $1,300,000 each; four steel gunboats of the type of gunboat No. 1, to cost $550,000 each; one cruising steel torpedo-boat to have a speed of 20 knots, to cost $100,000. The sum of $2,450,000 is appropriated to commence the construction of the said vessels. The following is the report of the committee on this occasion:

Recognizing the necessity for a speedy increase in the number of vessels of war capable of being used effectively and economically, both in peace and war, it has adopted those types of vessels represented by the swift, partially protected, and heavily armed cruiser *Newark* and gunboat No. 1. The *Newark* is the latest and best type of a modern man-of-war of the 4,000 tons displacement class, and if supplied with triple expansion engines and the best modern boilers and machinery, will undoubtedly be the best and swiftest vessel of her class in the world. Two of this type to cost not exceeding $1,300,000 each are recommended.

The vessels of the 1,700 tons displacement class, known as gunboat No. 1, is the heaviest armed gunboat in the world, and will probably have a speed of nearly nineteen knots per hour, and the ability to overtake or escape from ninety-nine per cent. of all the vessels of the navies or merchant marines of the world. Four of this type to cost not exceeding $550,000 each are recommended.

As torpedo-boats can be speedily built when needed, the

committee have thought best to recommend the building of only one at this time to serve as a pattern, in case a large number should be needed hereafter.

The pneumatic-dynamite gun torpedo-boat, now being constructed by the Government, promises to be a most terrible and effective engine of modern warfare, and will probably supersede all other types of the larger torpedo-boat, in case the expectations of the inventor and the Navy Department are realized when the vessel is completed and tested.

At least a year must elapse after the close of this Congress before a bill can be properly considered and passed authorizing the construction of war vessels, therefore your committee urges upon the House with the greatest possible earnestness the necessity for providing at once for building the vessels suggested in the substitute.

The bills which this is intended to supersede are H. R. 3249, for a Lundborg cruiser; 9890, for steel-clad rams; 10393, for two training service vessels; 10546, for the purchase of Ericsson's *Destroyer*; 10760, for the construction of a 20-knot cruiser; 10810, to further increase the Naval Establishment. Mr. Thomas's substitute is H. R. 11193. It will be found on page 549 of the JOURNAL of Feb. 5.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

IN the book published by Col. Seaton, of the English Army, appears a story of a captain in the East India Company's service which will be a sad reminder to many of experiences nearer home. He entered the East India Company's service at the age of 17; he was a fine, tall, handsome youth, with a cheerful, lively temperament, a kind heart, and an amiable disposition. His society was much sought after, and at a time when excessive drinking was considered a mark of sociability, he drank as hard as any to merit the reputation of being a good fellow. His genial and generous disposition led him to give parties in return and, once launched into the career of extravagance and pleasure, he quickly became involved in a labyrinth of debt. From bad he got to worse, lost his self-respect, drank to drown care, and rapidly became a regular toper. Being ordered into action, he sat down and cried; his animal courage was gone, drink had destroyed his nerve, and so debasing is the influence of habitual intoxication that all sense of shame even had departed also. He was invalided and an old attached servant when his pay became due received it, paid all his master's small expenses, and with the balance bought some cheap country arrack, which he used to serve out to his master in certain proportions, but the unfortunate man would drink his two days' allowance at once, get drunk, go into his tent, lie down and sleep it off. One day, having got a little extra grog, he soon became drunk as usual, and went into his tent, which was carefully closed. As he did not appear again after 43 hours had elapsed, his servant went in, and found his unhappy master not only dead and cold, but covered with thousands of ants which were literally eating him up.

CLAIMS UNDER THE GRAHAM DECISION.

THE following claims of Navy officers for mileage under the Graham decision have been certified by the accounting officer of the Treasury to Congress for payment, and an appropriation for the purpose will, in all probability, be made in the general deficiency bill now under consideration by the House Appropriation Committee. This list about winds up the claims arising under the decision referred to:

David Harlan, $489.64; William M. Mott, $358.59; executor of Enoch G. Parrott, $248.76; administrator of Jeremiah Potts, $265.37; administrator of Alonzo B. Davis, $1,068.40; administrator of William Mervine, $368.60; administrator of Samuel L. Wilson, $319.72; administrator of Thomas Petigru, $1,080.27; Robert L. Harris, $119.70; Albert K. Jones, $418.43; executrix of K. R. Breese, $363; administrator of Robert L. Tattem, $476,55; W. L. Bridgman, $441.80; John Dennett, $256.51; Amos M. Lyon, $242.95; R. F. Baker, $522.67; administrator of James W. Shirk, $220; administrator of William Nelson, $295.10; M. R. Kintzing, $1,346.21; Thomas C. Walton, $287.67; Theodore P. Greene, $823.46; R. B. Bradford, $34.13; Albert S. Barker, $284.67; J. W. Elliott, $515.72; George A. Lyon, $244.48; Anna E. Smith, daughter and only heir of Joseph Smith, deceased, $276.10; Heirs of H. S. Stellwagen, deceased, $113.97; committee for John C. Grayson, $249.83; Moberly and Rutherford, attorneys, $23.67; J. B. Murdock, $64.30; Francis Winslow, $105; John A. Lockwood, $354.37; administrator of William Jamerson, $174.88; Conway H. Arnold, $143.10; J. W. Stryker, $15.90.

SOLDIERS IN CIVIL OFFICE.

IN a letter dated Sept. 1, 1885, to J. C. Derby, and just published, Jefferson Davis says of remarks by Robert Toombs in a reported interview:

The logic of Gen. Toombs's remarks will hardly commend itself to a severe analysis. The conclusion to be drawn from his view would be that a military education unfitted a man for military command, but qualified him for civil administration, and hence it would follow that graduates of the Military Academy should only be employed as civil magistrates, and that Generals for the Army should be sought for in the literary colleges, or perhaps in the theological seminaries. We had many distinguished Generals whose previous life had been passed, as we have some eminent Bishops who were bred as soldiers, but not, therefore, in either one case or the other.

With characteristic consistency he finds the two men fitted to be President of the Confederacy among the graduates of West Point. So far very good for his theory, but then he finds Gen. U. S. Grant the greatest soldier produced by the war. He was also a graduate of our Military Academy. I might retort on Mr. Toombs's criticism of myself as a civil executive by reciting his career as a soldier, but I forbear.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A. G.-C.-M. will meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Feb. 21. Detail: Capts. William B. Beck, Charles Morris, 5th Art., Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. William B. McCallum, William R. Hamilton, Samuel E. Allen, 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 36, Div. A, Feb. 18.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 36, Div. A., Feb. 18.)

A DURANGO despatch of Feb. 18 says: "The Jicarilla Apaches have become dissatisfied and are leaving their reservation in southern New Mexico in large numbers for their old reservation in southwestern Colorado. Two companies of cavalry have been sent from Fort Lewis to Amargo to intercept them. Trouble between the Indians and settlers is anticipated."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

TAMPA, FLA.

FEBRUARY 5.

I FIND the old U. S. reservation here a remarkably interesting spot. It was named Fort Brooke, for Gen. Brooke, whose acquaintance I first made at Mackinac in 1831. In 1834, visiting Fort Howard, I found Gen. Brooke in command there. An infant of his died, and it was my privilege to officiate at its burial. It was my pleasure also to christen the daughters of Lieut. Marcy, one of which became Mrs. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

I find now also that that three of the officers that commanded at Fort Dearborn during my minority in the First Church in Chicago in the years 1833-4-5 lost their lives in connection with the Seminole war. The wives of these officers were members of that First Presbyterian Church. The officers were Majors John Fowle, De Lafayette Wilcox, and John Green. Major Fowle on his way from West Point to Florida died through the explosion of a steamboat boiler at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1835. Major Wilcox, an elder of that church at its origin, died of disease at Palatka, Florida, in 1842, and Major Green at Tallahassee in 1840, also from sickness; showing an oft-asserted fact, that many more persons in war die of disease than are slain in battle. The widow of Major Fowle, I think, is still living, and his only child, who accompanied her parents and myself from Fort Brady to Chicago in 1833 is Mrs. Henry F. Durant, who, with her honored husband, planned for, founded, and supported the Wellesley Female College fifteen years ago, which she still plans for and aids as at first, in its grand, almost unrivalled Christian educational work. Gratefully yours, JEREMIAH PORTER,

Post Chaplain, U. S. A., retired.

MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

THE following is the text of the Mexican Pension Bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia and volunteers, of the Military and Naval Services of the United States, who being duly enlisted, actually served sixty days with the Army or Navy of the United States in Mexico, or on the coasts or frontier thereof, or en route thereto, in the war with that nation, or were actually engaged in a battle in said war, and were honorably discharged, and to such other officers and soldiers and sailors as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war, and the surviving widow of such officers and enlisted men: *Provided*, That such widows have not remarried: *Provided*, That every such officer, enlisted man, or widow who is or may become sixty-two years of age, or who is or may become subject to any disability or dependency equivalent to some cause prescribed or recognized by the pension laws of the United States as a sufficient reason for the allowance of a pension, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act; but it shall not be held to include any person not within the rule of age or disability or dependence herein defined, or who incurred such disability while in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aiding or abetting the late rebellion against the authority of the United States.

Sec. 2. That pensions under section one of this act shall be at the rate of eight dollars per month, and payable only from and after the passage of this act, for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto, or during the continuance of the disability for which the same shall be granted: *Provided*, That section one of this act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month or more, nor to any person receiving a pension of less than eight dollars per month, except for the difference between the pension now received (if less than eight dollars per month) and eight dollars per month.

Sec. 3. That before the name of any person shall be placed on the pension roll under this act, proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, of the right of the applicant to a pension; and any person who shall falsely and corruptly take any oath required under this act shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be stricken from the pension roll the name of any person whenever it shall be made to appear by proof satisfactory to him that such name was put upon such roll through false and fraudulent representations, and that such person is not entitled to a pension under this act. The loss of the certificate of discharge shall not deprive any person of the benefits of this act, but other record evidence of enlistment and service and of an honorable discharge may be deemed sufficient: *Provided*, That when any person has been granted a land-warrant, under any act of Congress, for and on account of service in the said war with Mexico, such grant shall be *prima facie* evidence of his service and honorable discharge; but such evidence shall not be conclusive, and may be rebutted by evidence that such land-warrant was improperly granted.

Sec. 4. That the pension laws now in force which are not inconsistent or in conflict with this act are hereby made a part of this act, so far as they may be applicable thereto.

Sec. 5. That section 4716 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to this act or to pensioners under this act.

Sec. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person while under the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Approved January 29, 1887.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

FORT MONROE, VA., Feb. 15, 1887.

Two theatrical performances by the officers and their ladies came off here on Thursday and Friday last. The former was given gratuitously for the use of the enlisted men, the latter to raise a fund for a very benevolent purpose, which succeeded beyond the expectations of its worthy and humane promoters.

The following is the programme: "Everybody's Friend," a comedy in three acts. Characters: Mr. Felix Featherley, Major Babbitt; Mr. Icebrook, Lieut. Foote; Major Wellington De Boots, Lieut. Wood; Gardner, Lieut. Rodman; Trap, Lieut. Brooks; Mrs. Featherley, Miss Edith Pennington; Mrs. Wellington De Boots, Mrs. Booth; Mrs. Swansdown, Mrs. Rodman; Fanny, Mrs. Nye; Cook, Miss Lockwood. Major Babbitt, Manager.

When all concerned acted not only intelligently, but with almost professional tact and ability, individual criticism would but prove invidious, yet Lieut. Wood acted his difficult part with such conspicuous cleverness that prominence to his name will be envied by no one. Friday's performance was not only enjoyed by a large number of resident citizens, but by many of the visitors now crowding to the Hygeia Hotel, as in no other part of the country can they find such a healthy resort. Various excursionists have already come and gone, all regretting to leave the blooming spring behind.

To-day, while the rain comes down the grass comes up; the rose trees are beginning to bud, and in chorus with to-morrow morning's "reveille" may be heard the musical warbling of the busy feathered tribe. B. B.

THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

February 15, 1887.

To be Chief Signal Officer with the rank of Brig. General—Captain Adolphus W. Greely, 5th Cavalry, vice Hazen, deceased.

1st Cavalry—1st Lieut. Frederick K. Ward to be Captain, Feb. 11, 1887, vice Parnell, retired.

2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 11, 1887, vice Ward, promoted.

4th Cavalry—1st Lieut. Alex. Rodgers to be Captain, Feb. 11, 1887, vice Callahan, retired.

2d Lieut. Alex. T. Dean to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 11, 1887, vice Rodgers, promoted.

9th Cavalry—1st Lieut. John Conline to be Captain, Feb. 11, 1887, vice Valois, retired.

G. O. 10, H. Q. A., Feb. 12, 1887.

Publishes the act of Congress, approved Feb. 3, 1887, amending the act of June 3, 1884, providing for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces.

Also the act for the relief of Myron E. Dunlap, late 1st Lieut. Co. E, 14th New York Heavy Artillery.

CIRCULAR, H. Q. A., Feb. 9, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPT., SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1887.

S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster General:

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 13th instant, relative to contracts transmitted to this office for file, wherein it is stated that all contracts received at your office are carefully examined in connection with the advertisements and proposals under which they are made, and that said contracts are based upon proposals giving not less than thirty days' notice to bidders, except in cases where urgent need for the articles or services require that this time limit of thirty days be curtailed, I would say that as to contracts now on file, the above certificate will be accepted as satisfactory, and further evidence upon the subject will not be called for; but, in case of contracts hereafter filed, it is desired that a copy of the advertisement, with a certificate of the officer making the contract of the time and manner of publication and a certified abstract of the proposals received by him, should be filed with each contract, and if, for any reason, the contract is not let to the lowest bidder, such reason should be noted. If this proof accompanies the contract when filed it will expedite the settlement of public accounts, inasmuch as in case of its omission the accounts must be held up until it is produced. Very respectfully,

I. H. MAYNARD, Comptroller.

In cases where more than one contract is awarded on an abstract only one copy each of the abstract and advertisement is required, which copies should accompany the first contract transmitted under the abstract; and when transmitting the subsequent contracts pertaining to said abstract reference should be made to the contract with which such copies are filed.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Jan. 3, 1887.

Publishes report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice, showing the classification and final determination in target practice of the troops, companies, regiments and posts at the close of the practice season in the target year of 1886.

(The General Figure of Merit of the Department is 61.20 against 50.18 in 1885.)

By command of Brig. Gen. Stanley:
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Jan. 29, 1887.

The Target Practice Seasons are announced as follows:

Fort Bliss—From April 1 to June 30.
Fort Brown—From April 1 to June 30.
Fort Clark—From March 1 to May 31.
Fort Concho—From March 1 to May 31.
Fort Davis—From May 1 to July 31.
Camp Del Rio—From March 1 to May 31.
Fort Hancock—From March 1 to May 31.
Fort McIntosh—From March 1 to May 31.
Camp Pena Colorado—From April 1 to June 30.
Fort Ringgold—From January 1 to March 31.
Post of San Antonio—From May 1 to July 31.
Camp Eagle Pass—From January 1 to March 31.

CIR. 3, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGRS., Jan. 29, 1887.

When a report is rendered to this office by an officer in charge of works, it should be accompanied by the reports of assistants whenever, in the judgment of the officer, the latter are necessary to a clear and complete understanding of the subject considered. Officers in charge, should, however, endeavor to make their own reports as complete as possible, and should include therein all points of importance in the sub-reports, together with their own personal views and recommendations. . . . .

By command of Brig. Gen. Duane:
CHAS. W. RAYMOND, Major of Engineers.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave of absence for two days is granted Captain C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 13, Feb. 9, D. Platte.)

Leave of absence for 12 days is granted Capt. Andrew H. Young, Asst. Q. M. (S. O. Feb. 14, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

The journeys' performed by Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymr., from Lamy to Santa Fe, N. M., and return, Jan. 7 and 17, were necessary for the public service (S. O. 15, Feb. 7, D. Ariz.)

Medical Department.

Leave of absence on account of sickness granted Major Wm. S. Tremaine, surgeon, is still further extended four months on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., Feb. 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and will report in person to the C. O., Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty at that station, reporting by letter to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Atlantic (S. O., Feb. 16, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Smith, surgeon, is detailed, in addtion to present duties, as president of the Army Medical Board, convened in New York City by S. O. 56, March 11, 1885 (S. O., Feb. 16, H. Q, A.)

Asst. Surg. Arthur W. Taylor is relieved from duty at Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., and will proceed to and take station at Fort Laramie, Wyo.

Upon his arrival Asst. Surg. Louis Brechemin is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in par. 1, S. O. 28, c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 14, Feb. 12, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Wm. J. Wakeman, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte, to take effect on the expiration of his leave, and will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty., and report for duty (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. George McCreery, asst. surg. (S. O., Feb. 11, (H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward R. Morris, asst. surg., is extended twenty days (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Joseph R. Smith, surg., is detailed, in addition to his present duties, as president of the Army Medical Board convened in New York City by S. O. 56, March 11, 1885, H. Q. A. (S. O. Feb. 15, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Robert F. Roche, Washington Barracks, D. C., will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and report for duty, relieving Hospl. Steward George Lauder, who will repair to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report for duty. Hospl. Steward Max Arendt, at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and report for duty, relieving Hospl. Steward Daniel B. Miller, who will repair to Fort Myer, Va., for duty (S. O. 31, Feb. 12, Div. Atlantic).

Hospl. Steward Walter S. Haines will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Michael Tyrrell, who will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty (S. O. 32, Feb. 14, Div. Atlantic).

Hospl. Steward John J. Swan is assigned to duty at Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 12, Feb. 5, D. Platte).

Hospl. Steward Walter S. Haines is relieved from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will comply with par. 6, S. O. 7, c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 12, Feb. 5, D. Platte.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut. Col. George H. Elliot, C. E., is granted leave for one year, on surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond the sea, on completing the transfer of duties now under his charge to Lieut. Col. G. L. Gillespie, C. E., who is ordered to temporarily relieve him (S. O., Feb. 17, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days, beginning on Feb. 22, is granted Major Jared A. Smith, C. E. (S. O. 26, Feb. 16, C. E.)

1st Lieut. George McC. Derby, C. E., will proceed to Branchport and Highlands, N. J., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 24, Feb. 11, C. E.)

Leave for one month is granted Major William R. Livermore, C. E. (S. O. 25, Feb. 15, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. H. Bixby, C. E., will proceed to Greenville, N. C., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 23, Feb. 10, C. E.)

Capt. John G. Butler, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company's Works, Conn., on public business connected with the O. D. (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., will proceed to Johnstown, Pa., on public business connected with the O. D. (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Matthew Duggan, in post hospital at Fort Columbus, being reported convalescent, will proceed to the Fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., and resume his duties thereat, relieving Sergt. Wellman Moulton, Bat. A, 5th Art., who will repair to Fort Columbus, and report for duty with his battery (S. O. 33, Feb. 15, Div. Atlantic).

Chaplains.

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave, is extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending February 12, 1887:

TROOPS.

Troop D, 10th Cav., to Fort Thomas, Ariz.
Troop G, 10th Cav., to San Carlos, Ariz.
Cos. F and H, 10th Inf., to Fort Union, N. M.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Capt. W. R. Parnell, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is, by direction of the President, retired from active service, Feb. 11, in conformity with section 1251, R. S. (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

HDQRS. 1ST CAVALRY, FORT CUSTER, Feb. 5, 1887.

Orders 9.

The Colonel commanding takes the present occasion to congratulate the officers and enlisted men of the 1st Cavalry on the great improvement made and high standing acquired in target practice during the past season. G. O. 97, A. G. O., series 1886, shows the standing of the regiment for the target season of 1886 to be as follows: In the cavalry arm, 1; order in the Army, 11. The Regimental Commander trusts that the interest and zeal displayed in the past, throughout the regiment, will be kept up, and that a still higher degree of efficiency may be attained during the present year.

By order of Colonel Dudley:

R. P. PAGE WAINWRIGHT,
1st Lieut. and Adjt., 1st Cavalry.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell Ariz.

The unexpired portion of the sick leave granted Capt. John W. Martin is revoked, at his own request, and he will join his troop (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. C. M. Callahan, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is, by direction of the President, retired from active service, Feb. 11, in conformity with section 1251, R. S. (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. John M. Hamilton, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 20, Feb. 16, Div. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, aide-de-camp, is extended, two months (S. O. Feb. 15, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The superintendent of the Recruiting Service will cause 92 recruits to be forwarded to the Dept. of Texas for assignment to the 8th Cav. (S. O. Feb. 14, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Gustavus Valois, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is, by direction of the President, retired from active service, Feb. 11, in conformity with section 1251, R. S. (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; G, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

1st Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., is relieved as R. O. at Fort Thomas, A. T. (S. O. 14, Feb. 5, D. Ariz.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Edward H. Catlin is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, and will report in person to the president thereof for duty (S. O. Feb. 16, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.

* Light battery.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to commence on or about March 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 35, Feb. 17, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

S. O. 22, detailing 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, is revoked (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

A Fort Shaw correspondent writes: "Thanks for the article entitled 'The Rifle Record of the Third Infantry.' It was thoroughly appreciated by the regiment."

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. Young is still further extended eight months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Henry Bergen, Co. A (S. O. 18, Feb. 14, Div. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Daniel Maloney, Co. C (S. O. 19, Feb. 15, Div. M.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Lieut. J. L. Barbour, whose name appears No. 50 in G. O. No. 97, should be No. 19, a clerical error at Dept. Hdqrs. causing the mistake, crediting him with 81 instead of 92 at 1,000 yards, or a total of 558 against 547.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

2d Lieut. Wm. A. Mercer is granted two months' extension of leave granted him in S. O. 187, Dec. 6, 1886, Div. Mo. (S. O. Feb. 17, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

2d Lieut. A. S. McNutt is appointed R. O. at Fort Thomas, A. T. (S. O. 14, Feb. 5, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will take charge of the office of inspector during the absence of the A. I. G. (S. O. 14, Feb. 5, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. David J. Craigie, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 32, Feb. 14, DIV. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Official notification having been received from the A. G. O. of the promotion of 1st Lieut. Chas. A. Vernou, to be Captain, Co. A, vice Wharton, retired, he will be dropped from the rolls of Co. D, as of his former rank, and will be taken up, as of his present rank, on the rolls of the company to which he has been promoted (S. O. 20, Feb. 12, D. T.)

Official notification having been received from the A. G. O., of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Edward B. Ives, to be 1st Lieut. Co. D, vice Vernou, promoted, he will be dropped from the rolls of Co. B, as of his former rank, and will be taken up, as of his present rank, on the rolls of the company to which he has been promoted. He will proceed to join his company at Fort McIntosh, Texas, on completion of the special service upon which he is now engaged at Fort Clark (S. O. 20, Feb. 12 D. P.)

R. Q. M. Sergt. Reinhard, 19th Inf., committed suicide recently at Fort Clark, Tex.

The Brackett *News* says: "Sergt. Wiley Pumphrey, Co. C. of Fort Clark, was married Jan. 25. Sergt. Pumphrey served in the war when a mere boy and has served in the 28th and 19th Infantry ever since, and is universally respected by officers and men. He has served as sergeant in Co. C since 1876, and is a charter member of the Fort Clark G. A. R. Post. That his path may be smooth through life is the wish of every man in his company."

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

1st Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., Fort Sidney, Neb., will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, and report, as witness, to Capt. Allan H. Jackson, 7th Inf., J.-A. of the G. C.-M. now in session at that place (S. O. 14, Feb. 12, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

1st Lieut. E. W. Casey is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Lewis, and 1st Lieut. W. H. Kell, Adjt., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 16, Feb. 7, Dept. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted Capt. A. C. Markley (S. O. 16, Feb. 7, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. A. A. Augur is detailed J.-A. of G. C.-M., vice 1st Lieut. B. W. Leavell, relieved (S. O. 17, Feb. 9, Dept. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. James Holden, Co. H (S. O. 19, Feb. 15, Div. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 12, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

William P. Chambliss, late Major, 4th Cavalry, to be Major of Cavalry, December 21, 1886 (act of Congress approved December 21, 1886).

2d Lieutenant William W. Gibson, 3d Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, January 10, 1887, to fill a vacancy.

Additional 2d Lieutenant Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, to be 2d Lieutenant, December 31, 1886, vice Chittenden, promoted.

Harry D. Humphrey, of Idaho, to be 2d Lieutenant in the 20th Infantry, January 10, 1887, vice Greene, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, to be Major, January 10, 1887, vice Suter, promoted.

1st Lieutenant William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain, December 31, 1886, vice Greene, resigned.

2d Lieutenant Hiram M. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 31, 1886, vice Black, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

Major William P. Chambliss, December 21, 1886 (act December 21, 1886).

Captain Charles M. Callahan, 4th Cavalry, February 11, 1887 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

Captain William R. Parnell, 1st Cavalry, February 11, 1887 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

Captain Gustavus Valois, 9th Cavalry, February 11, 1887 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

CASUALTY.

Chaplain James C. Laverty (retired), died January 20, 1887, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Retired Officers.

William P. Chambliss, having been reappointed a major of cavalry under the provisions of an act of Congress for his relief, approved Dec. 21, 1886, is, by direction of the President, under the authority conferred by the said act, placed on the retired list of the Army, as major of cavalry, to date from Dec. 21, 1886 (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At St. Francis Barracks, Fla., Feb. 18. Detail: Major Passmore Middleton, Surg.; Capts. Henry G. Litchfield and George Mitchell, 1st Lieuts. Charles E. Kilbourne, Ephraim T. C. Richmond, and Edward H. Catlin, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Cornelis DeW. Willcox, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 32, Feb. 14, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

Capts. T. C. Lebo, 10th Cav., and H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. G. L. Scott, 6th Cav., will constitute a Board to assemble at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 14, for the purpose of inspecting and purchasing cavalry horses for the service of regiments in this Dept. Capt. J. W. Pullman, A. Q. M., is designated for the transaction of all business pertaining to the Q. M. Dept., under these orders (S. O. 15, Feb. 7, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 2d Lieuts. William D. Wright, Frank Greene, and John C. Walshe, Signal Corps, will assemble, Feb. 9, to recommend what disposition shall be made of certain public property at New River Inlet, N. C. (S. O. 11, Feb. 7, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Lieut.-Cols. Orlando M. Poe and William E. Merrill and Major Amos Stickney, with Lieut. Lansing H. Beach as Recorder, will assemble at Cincinnati, Ohio, to report upon the project for Lock and Dam No. 6, Kentucky River, submitted by Major James C. Post, C. E. (S. O. 23, Feb. 10, C. E.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cav.; Capt. Henry W. Wessels, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Wm. Baird, 6th Cav., recorder; will assemble at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks., Missouri, on Feb. 21, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the subject of horseshoeing in the Army (S. O. Feb. 16, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cav.; Capt. John A. Kress, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Thos. S. Mumford, 13th Inf., will assemble at the general depot of the Q. M. Dept., St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 21, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of examining into the loss of four boxes of clothing consigned to Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., St. Louis Clothing Depot, en route from the general depot of the Q. M. Dept. Philadelphia, Pa. (S. O. Feb. 14, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Private William McBeth, Bat. L, 2d Art., Feb. 11, 1887.

Willet's Point.—In Orders 23, c. s., General C. B. Comstock publishes instructions for the guidance of the Fire Department organized at the post.

Artillery School.—In G. O. 4, of Feb. 14, General Tidball announces that the course in Engineering will close Feb. 15 with the usual examination, and that the course in Artillery, commencing with Ballistics, under Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Artillery, will commence Feb. 16.

Springfield Carbine.—The final reports upon the new model Springfield carbine will include statements as to the approximate allowance, if any, as compared with the rifle, that these carbines should receive in target practice. Scores that may be made with them at target practice will be considered in the soldier's classification under the present rules, as to regular and additional practice, and the arm for this purpose will be considered during the target year of 1887 as a service carbine. (S. O. 10, D. Dakota, Feb. 8.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A despatch says: "The report telegraphed Jan. 24, from Dallas, of a train robbery where four U. S. colored soldiers refused to aid the sheriff, who was also aboard the train, has been thoroughly investigated by the military authorities. From statements received from commanding officers at all posts in the territory where colored troops are stationed, it is proven conclusively that no colored troops were on detached service of any kind requiring their travel on trains at that period.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

Col. Grierson, 10th Cavalry, in a report dated Navajo Springs, Feb. 12, concerning the recent Indian troubles near Mannelito, says: "Kerr's troop, 6th Cavalry, has been ordered to the scene to preserve order."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1887.

ONE of the most enjoyable, and certainly the most beautiful, of our season's dancing parties was given in Schofield Hall last Thursday evening by Prof. and Mrs. Bass. The atmosphere of the ball room was delightfully informal—the music was excellent, and not a lull in the dancing until the announcement of supper, served in the officers' dining room. The favors were very handsome, and on every side were heard expressions of admiration and pleasure. At half-past one mundane affairs were forgotten, the gayety went on, and a "we-won't-go-home-till-morning" air pervaded the room. When one lady remarked that she would like to stay till breakfast there were many supporters. The ladies' costumes were very elegant, many worn for the first time on this occasion. Want of space prevents more than brief mention of three that were especially noticeable—an exquisite ivory satin, with a finish of costly lace and court train, worn by Mrs. Goethals; a beautiful rich green robe of *faille*, by Mrs. Kimball, and a trained dress, royal in its beauty of blue satin, *en train*, and front of brocade—a poem of lovely hues; this was the most admired and was worn by Mrs. Rodgers. Some of the dancing bachelors were missed, they having gone to Governor's Island to attend Miss Schofield's german. Throughout the evening Prof. and Mrs. Bass were ever thoughtful of the comfort and pleasure of their guests.

Last Friday night we were treated to a sample of old Boreas' best. During the day it rained, towards evening it cleared off cold, and all night long the wind fairly howled. In the morning the whole post was covered with branches blown from the trees.

On Monday night the toboggan slide was again lighted up and an immense throng occupied every available place from which a view could be had. The ice and snow have disappeared from the end of the run, and several toboggans have been broken in going over bare rock.

The last of the series of officers' hops, to be given to-morrow evening, promises to be the grandest of the lot; about forty young ladies are expected, also a delegation of bachelors from the New York harbor posts and Willet's Point. On Saturday evening the cadets will have another hop, so that the week preceding Lent will be a gay one.

Lieut. Rodgers was smilingly happy to-day, for another bar will be added to his shoulder straps. Lieut. Landis also received the congratulations of his friends over his long-delayed promotion from a nearly nine years apprenticeship as second lieutenant. Of the officers now on duty here, no less than seventeen have received promotion since entering upon their present tour of duty. One has become a major, three have reached a captaincy, and the others have received their first promotion.

The 2nd and 3rd class men celebrated their Hundred Nights to June by giving a hop last Saturday evening in the Mess Hall. The large attendance might be termed a rosebud party—there being so many young and charming faces. The dresses were all beautiful, and in nearly every instance white, surrahs, tulle, embroidered lace, etc., mixed with the bright uniforms, made a pretty picture. There were many strange faces in the room, and a few who have attended previous cadet parties. Among those whose names we learned were the two Misses Cameron, Miss Schofield, Miss Roebling the two Misses Cole, Miss Griffith, Miss Spencer, Miss Nolan, Miss Keeler, Miss Woodcock, Miss Codman, Miss Beach.

Supper was served during the entire evening in the ante-room of the mess, and it was not till eleven o'clock that the drummer sounded the recall.

On Tuesday evening Dr. Kimball finished his course of interesting lectures to the enlisted men. His last lecture was given on unconsciousness from all causes and the proper remedies to be applied in the different cases.

The little son of Lieut. L. L. Bruff, at Cold Spring, has been very low with diphtheria, but we are glad to say is now recovering.

Lieut. Shipp, 10th Cav., spent a few days here last week.

On Tuesday next, Feb. 22, Gen. E. G. W. Butler, the oldest living graduate of the Military Academy, will celebrate the 87th anniversary of his birth, he having been born on Washington's Birthday in 1800.

Melville Shinn Jarvis, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Emsley E. Griffin, Fowlstown, Ga.; Austin Hart Burr (Alt.), Wilmington, N. C., and William Headley Osborne, Wilkesbarre, Penn., have been designated for examination for admission to the United States Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

FEBRUARY 9, 1887.

THE General Court-martial for the trial of Major F. W. Benteen, 9th Cav., convened this date. It is presumed that the trial will last at least two weeks. The number of witnesses to be called, both for the prosecution and defence, is about twenty-five. The capital charges against Major Benteen are "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" and "Conduct to the prejudice," etc. No idea of what the outcome of the trial will be can as yet be formed, but Major Benteen, together with his counsel, Lt. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., will no doubt make an excellent defence.

The origin of this trial was mainly due to the fact that Maj. Benteen failed to erect shelter for the troops in time, but for which not "he" is to blame, but may have to suffer. An immense amount of sympathy was awarded the troops here while suffering from cold (thermometer, 15 degs.) in tents, with scarcely fuel enough to cook their "beans," but no nails or tentage was shipped here, though repeatedly asked for.

When Gen. Hatch took command of the post the stores and material began coming in rapidly, and by this time there is quite a town here. Though no regular quarters have been built the troops are sheltered—the Infantry in stables, the Cavalry in stockade quarters.

The commissary, quartermaster, ordnance storehouse, adjutant's office and non-commissioned officers' quarters are completed, some of the officers' quarters are up, and one "L," for the cavalry barracks, at present used for court-martial room, library and hospital! is finished. The post-trader's store is nearly completed and it is believed that by next April Fort DuChesne will be worthy of its name.

There is but one question here, asked by everybody, why this post was established? No one knows. Insp.-Gen. Baird says "it is 80 miles away from nowhere." There is not even a post-office here. It requires a letter from the East about two weeks to get here.

But I suppose we have all got our cross to bear.

A GENTILE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

February 16, 1887.

THIS evening the Recreation Hall will present a scene of unusual brightness and gayety, the occasion being the grand reception and ball of the officers of this post. A large number of officers from various posts are expected to be present, and the President and Cabinet are also among the invited guests. On visiting the hall I find it tastefully arranged, banners hang from the vaulted roof, decorating the walls, and producing a rich effect. From every nook and corner gleam and glisten in quaint design, guns, bayonets, swords and trappings, the finest in that line; while under the gleam of brilliant lights it really promises to make a dazzling scene. A sumptuous supper will be served in the dining halls of Battery E (Lancaster's) and L (Hess), which has been undergoing alterations and renovations, producing a most delightful appearance, and promising to be the largest and most successful one ever held at this post. The orchestra will be under the direction of Professor Shuenfeldt. Captain Lancaster is chairman of arrangements.

The Gibson Social Club gives a hop on Friday, the 18th, and like its predecessors, will no doubt be successful.

The duties and discipline of the post go on in systematic, but varied order.

AULD LANG SYNE.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City *Times* says:

Capt. Moore, 9th Cavalry, will entertain a number of his friends this evening at progressive euchre....Mrs. Woodruff will give a progressive euchre party to-morrow night at her residence on Main parade....The family of Lieut. Wagner, 6th Inf., is expected to arrive at Fort Leavenworth some time during next week from Pittsburg....Lieut. and Mrs. Alvord, 20th Int., will give a tea next Friday afternoon at their residence on Riverside....A number of intimate friends were entertained by Mrs. Dr. Woodhull, at "English tea," Monday afternoon, who enjoyed a most delightful time....A new rifle shot has made his appearance in the family of Lieut. Torrey, 6th Inf., stationed at Fort Douglas, and in consequence great happiness prevails in that household....The progressive euchre party given by Lieut. and Mrs. Barnhart, 18th Inf., on Monday night was a most enjoyable affair and the prizes awarded very handsome. The first prize was carried off by Lieut. Scott, 1st Cav., consisting of a beautiful embroidered smoking cap. Mrs. Schindel won second prize, which was a "party bag." The ladies' progressive prize was obtained by Mrs. Carr, hand-painted doilies. Lieut. Wetherell obtained the second progressive prize, consisting of a handsome paper knife. The booby prizes were won by Mrs. Margarette Wilson and Lieut. McCarthy. Supper was served at 11 o'clock, which was heartily enjoyed by the guests.

The reception tendered by General and Mrs. McCook, Feb. 9, to Brigadier-General Willcox, commanding this Department, was the most brilliant affair in a social way that has taken place during the season. Every officer and the ladies residing in the garrison were present and the large residence of General McCook on dress parade was taxed to its capacity to hold all who came to pay their respects. The parlors and rooms were tastefully decorated with the national emblems and regimental colors. Beautiful and fragrant flowers did their share of duty in making the reception rooms pleasant. The 6th Infantry band orchestra, led by Prof. Kinney, discoursed sweet music from the upper hall in the entry, the baluster and stairs of which were artistically decorated with bunting. The presentation of visitors to the distinguished guest of the evening took place in the west parlor or on the left of the entrance. General Willcox was in the full dress uniform of his rank with sabre; on his left was General McCook, who presented the guests to the General; on the latter's right was Mrs. General McCook, who in turn presented the guest to Lieut. Willcox, 6th Cavalry, son of General Willcox and Aide-de-Camp, and his bride; then came the Misses McCook and Randolph. An elegant luncheon was served in the east wing, to which justice was done by those who had the pleasure of being present. By 11 o'clock the guests had all left, delighted in the opportunity of meeting the distinguished soldier under such pleasant circumstances. The officers were all in full dress uniform and side arms and their ladies were costumed, as a matter of course, in a manner befitting such an occasion. The evening will long be remembered.

Col. and Mrs. J. P. Martin have issued cards for a progressive euchre party to take place Feb. 17.....The pink tea given by Lieut. and Mrs. Alvord Friday night is acknowledged by all who had the pleasure of being present to have been the most successful of these kind of socials given at the post this winter.. .....The progressive euchre given by Col. and Mrs. C. A. Woodruff at their residence on Main parade Thursday evening was attended by a large number of guests, despite the stormy night. Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. Rucker and Mrs. Babcock won the ladies' prize, while Lieuts. Paddock, 8th Cav., Cheever and Townsend carried off the honors for the gentlemen's side of the house. The prizes were handsome and tasteful. A splendid supper was served.....The german Friday night was well attended. Upon its conclusion Mrs. Maj. Kline gave an excellent luncheon in honor of the Misses Ward and Anderson now visiting the post.....Lieut. Wagner, 6th Inf., returned with his family from St. Louis, at which point he met them en route from Pittsburg, Pa.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

A RECENT lady visitor to Fort Bliss writes:

There are Mexican troops stationed across the river in Paso del Norte, consequently the officers exchange civilities quite frequently. At the first of a series of hops given at Fort Bliss all the Mexican officers were invited. But no one under the rank of major was allowed to attend. One poor little senorita who was present was very pensive, for a hop-room, and when I asked the cause I was told that she was engaged to the captain on her father's staff and he was not of sufficient rank to come. I was particularly impressed with the charming manners of the Mexican officers and grandees of Paso del Norte that night. There is no entertainment which can compare to that of an Army post. No hop-room can be so fascinating as one draped in the long, heavy flags which always form the chief decoration. There is no music as delightful as that of a trained military band, and no citizen's dress-suit ever made could hold its own against the blue uniform and white stripes of the officers' full dress. No woman in the Army is ever a wall-flower. No matter how old she is, whether married or single, she always has the best dancers in the room ask her for one dance at least, and if she is pretty and attractive she is as much of a belle as in the palmiest days of her girlhood. I looked around the pretty parlor of one of the most charming women I have ever met, the wife of the adjutant, at her card-party last week, and I wondered how a room could be made any more delightful in civil life. To be sure, taste goes a long way, and all may not have it in such a degree; but her dainty little cabinets, her rugs, her pictures and books, her guitar, her exquisite vases and bric-a-brac, made that room a most attractive background for the gay, home-like company assembled there, with herself for a fascinating centrepiece.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

On the evening of Feb. 10 the ladies and officers of the garrison were present at a reception given in honor of Mrs. Brackett's guest, Mrs. Steever, of Eagle Pass. Without exception the ladies were elegantly dressed—several in white silks and satins, pale pinks and blues; others in handsome black costumes. The officers' full dress uniforms made, as usual, a glittering addition to the ladies' toilets. There were present Maj. Clapp, Lieut. and Mrs. McFarland and Lieut. Hackney, of the 16th Inf; Chaplain and Mrs. Hammond, Miss Waite of Iowa; Miss Kate Murphy, Miss Landram, of Kentucky; Miss Bronson, of Omaha; Dr. and Mrs. Appel; Dr. and Mrs. Buffington; Miss Godfroy. The 3d Cavalry was represented by Lieut. and Mrs. Ducat, Lieut. and Mrs. Morgan, Adjt. Dickman, Lieuts. Dugan, Heard and Hay.

Mrs. Steever and Master Zell will make an extended visit at Col. Brackett's, to the gratification of their many friends.

The Presidio Co. *News* says:

The instrumental concerts on each Friday evening are well attended....Dr. D. M. Appel was called to Marfa three times last week to render professional services....Dr. Buffington is to come to Fort Davis and Dr. Paul Clendenin goes to Pena Colorado on Wednesday. He has many friends in Fort Davis whose latch strings are out and who will hope to see him often....The officers' hop, which took place on Tuesday evening was quite a "swell" affair....The Good Templar Lodge had an addition of ten to its number on Monday evening, and has now a membership of sixty.....Mrs. Capt. E. Z. Steever, of Eagle Pass, is the guest of Mr. Col. A. G. Brackett, and will spend some time at Fort Davis .....Dr. L. A. Buffington and family reached here last Saturday.....A reception in honor of Mrs. Capt. E. Z. Steever was given on Thursday by Mrs. Col. A. G. Brackett .....The members of the Good Templar Lodge greatly appreciate the kindly interest manifested in their success by Col. A. G. Brackett.. .....A note from Col. D. R. Clendenin says the daily thermometer at Zellwood, Fla., is 80 to 85 degrees. Strawberries are ripe, new potatoes plenty, as well as many other things. The Col. and Mrs. Clendenin "will be in Texas early in March."

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

THE Brackett *News* says:

The Mikado was acted for the first time on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, by the officers and ladies of the garrison to a large number of invited guests. This opera has been in preparation about three weeks under the management of Lt. Ives and the success, for it was a success, is due almost entirely to his training, ably seconded by Mrs. Guard. The song (Yum-Yum) Mrs. Guard, "The sun whose rays are all ablaze," was most exquitely sung in this favorite lady's most charming voice. Mr. Guard is an accomplished actor and would be accepted as such before any audience. Miss Coleman, as Katisha, possesses a voice of sweetness, compass and power under perfect control and cultured. Lieut. French, who had a very difficult part, made a most excellent minstrel. The leading soprano of the chorus was Mrs. Williams, assisted by Miss Kauffman; and the leading alto Mrs. Taylor. Miss Jordan is the possessor of a remarkably fine voice and sang the solos sweetly. Among the gentlemen Dr. Black and Lieut. Hammond sustained their characters in a manner that could not have been excelled by professionals. Lieut. Guard made some good local hits. It was the finest performance we ever witnessed at Fort Clark.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* says:

The infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. J. N. Parke, died Jan. 29 .....Mrs. Lieut. Cornman has gone to Lowell, Mass., called there by the illness of relatives. She was tendered a complimentary serenade before her departure.....The daily recitations of officers in tactics continues..... Miss McClintock, who has been the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Downey for several weeks past, departed for Omaha on Wednesday. On Tuesday afternoon a very pleasant farewell party was given in her honor at the Post Theatre, which was attended by the officers and ladies of the garrison. She was also tendered a complimentary serenade by the 21st Infantry band.

FORT MASON, CAL.

"OLD SAM," a mule of long and faithful service, died at Fort Mason, Feb. 3, and was buried with honors. He came here in 1863, but no one knows how long before that he had served his country. According to the Army register for mules he was ten years old when ordered to Fort Mason. He served under various Department Commanders during the administrations of Generals McDowell, Schofield, Pope and Howard. The old mule, whose faithfulness made "drudgery divine," has done little work in the past three years, enjoying the happy lot of a public pensioner. A year ago he was condemned as useless by an unsympathetic Army Inspector and was ordered sold. The Army Regulations require that a condemned animal which is not sold in ten days after condemnation must, on the eleventh day, be shot. But "Old Sam" was not shot, for the kind heart of Maj. Darling, Post Commander, saved him. The Major bought him and had him cared for until helpless, through the infirmities of age, and unable to eat, his life career of 34 years was ended.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* says:

Lieuts. Bingham and Smiley are visiting at Fort Robinson. ....Capt. Hughes and bride have arrived, also Lieut. Stevens. A social dance was given by the post officers last Wednesday evening....Gen. Kautz went to Fort Du Chesne last week on Court-martial duty....Mrs. Mary Burt, of Fort Robinson, has been visiting at the post for a few days....From a letter recently received from the Rev. Dr. Lewis, who is East soliciting funds for the completion of the Episcopal church here, it is announced that sufficient money has been secured to complete the structure.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Pvt. Frank Hook, Troop K, 2d Cav., seems from G. C.-M. O. 4, D. Cal., 1887, to have indulged in an irregular epistolary correspondence with his regimental commander, reflecting upon his troop commander, which resulted in a sentence to forfeiture of $30 and confinement at hard labor for three months. Maj.-Gen. Howard, however, says: "The reviewing officer is, however, not satisfied concerning the intent of the accused in this case. The evidence adduced shows that his statements were exaggerated and in some particulars, calculated to give to the regimental commander an unfavorable opinion of his troop commander, and further, his second communication, as it contained new matter, should have been sent through the proper channels, yet the specifications in their severity do not seem to be fully sustained; therefore, believing that the accused has already undergone sufficient punishment for the offences actually committed, the sentence is remitted, and Pvt. Hook will be restored to duty."

In a recent case at Fort Davis, Tex., the reviewing authority, Gen. D. S. Stanley, says: The sentence does not comply with the requirements of the 17th Article of War. This article is mandatory on a Court-martial, in so far as to require it to sentence a soldier who is found guilty of violating it, to "suffer such stoppages, not exceeding one-half of his current pay, as a Court-martial may deem sufficient for repairing the loss or damage." The part of the sentence relating to a stoppage, is not given as a punishment, but as a reimbursement to the United States. R. S. Sec. 4818, states that, "all stoppages or fines adjudged against soldiers by sentence of Courts-martial, over and above any amount that may be due for the reimbursement of Government or of individuals," are set apart for the support of the Soldier's Home.

This statute is in accord with the provisions of the 17th Article of War, and under it, all fines inflicted by sentence of a Court-martial, and all stoppages in excess of the amount necessary for reimbursement, inure to the benefit of the Home.

Stoppages inflicted by sentence of a Court-martial, under the 17th Article of War, inure to the benefit of some department of the Government.

As far as the prisoner himself is concerned, it is immaterial whether his pay is taken from him as a fine or a stoppage; but a Court-martial is not justified in disobeying the provisions of the 17th Article of War, when it has found a prisoner guilty of a violation of it, by sentencing him to forfeit all his pay by fine, and thus prevent a reimbursement to the Government.

After the Court-martial had provided for the proper stoppages, etc., for losing or selling the Government property, it should have proceeded to inflict such punishment as it deemed proper, for the other offences of which it has found this man guilty.

Corporal punishment may still be legally inflicted as a *punishment* for a violation of the 17th Article of War, but in view of the form of sentence recommended by the Lieutenant-General, in Circular 2, Adjutant-General's Office, 1884, it ought not to be inflicted.

The same sentence may involve a stoppage, a fine, an imprisonment, and a dishonorable discharge. The tenor of the argument of the court, when its attention was called to the error that had been made, was, that if the sentence inflicted a stoppage of one-half the monthly pay, that the other half would go to the prisoner, is fallacious, unless the court failed to inflict a fine. Nor does the fact pointed out by the court, that another Court-martial had also made the same mistake, do away with the requirements of law.

When the attention of a Court-martial is called to an omission of a matter required by law and regulations and orders made in pursuance of law, and which is not left to the judgment and conscience of the members, it should proceed at once to supply the omission and not try to excuse it by foolish arguments. (G. C.-M. O. 7, D. Texas, 1887.)

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at St. Thomas Jan. 18.

The prospective cruise is given as follows: Bermuda, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Curacoa, Cartagena, Aspinwall, Port Cortez Cienfuegos, Kingston, Santiago, Nipa, Neuvitas, Matanzas, Havana, Key West, returning to Fortress Monroe about May 1. All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed from Key West, Fla., Feb. 7, for a cruise to the West Indies, arrived at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 8.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Aden, Arabia, Jan. 26.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 5, all well, and will probably sail, March 1, for St. Helena. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo Nov. 13.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7, 1887. To sail early in April for Leghorn, touching at Messina en route.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at St. Vincent, C. V., Feb. 4. Expects to be at Gibraltar during March, and at Leghorn by April 15, from whence she will cruise to Africa and Coast of Syria.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, went into commission at Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 15, 1887.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 14.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Is en route for Panama from Valparaiso, and will probably arrive about the 25th of the present month.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. It has not been decided when she will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Bombay, Dec. 6.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 7.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton, China, Jan. 7, and in about a month intended to visit Hong Kong, to give liberty to crew.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 10.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Arrived at Sandy Hook, N. J., on the night of Feb. 15, thirty-one days from Gibraltar, via St. Thomas. She left Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 9, 1886. Unusually strong trade winds were experienced on her voyage. The officers and crew are all well, excepting an apprentice boy, left at St. Thomas, sick with bronchitis. The officers were much amused at the *Ossipee* being taken for the new cruiser *Chicago* by the signal men at Sandy Hook. Her officers are: Commander John F. McGlensey, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Newman, Executive; Lieut. J. A. Rodgers, Navigator; Lieuts. W. E. Sewell and W. B. Caperton; Ens. V. S. Nelson, B. W. Hodges and P. V. Lansdale; Chief Engr. L. W. Robinson; P. A. Engrs. W. S. Moore and W. L. Cathcart; Asst. Engr. C. G. Talcott; Surg. A. F. Price; P. A. Surg. A. C. H. Russell; Paymr. L. A. Frailey; 2d Lieut. C. H. Laucheimer, U. S. M. C.; Pay Clerk C. A. Gibson; Carpenter W. H. Barrett. The ship is now at Tompkinsville, S. I., where it is expected she will be inspected this week, and will then go to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where it is likely she will receive a slight overhauling, and be retained in commission.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Jan. 7.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown, Saratoga,* and *Portsmouth,* should be sent as follows: Between Feb. 10 and March 1, address care U. S. Consul, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard, having her machinery overhauled.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York. Will remain for several weeks, undergoing slight repairs, and when ready she will proceed on a cruise to the Spanish main, surveying the Lake and Port of Maracaibo, Venezuela, with their approaches.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. Expects to go on a trial trip shortly, after receiving all her armament.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about March 30. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about March 1. It is not known at present where she will be ordered.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has appointed William J. Cochran, Sr., of Baltimore, a master molder of ordnance, and has assigned him to duty at the Washington Navy-yard.

THE crew of the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, now at the Navy-yard, New York, gave a ball in Webster Hall, East Eleventh Street, near Third Avenue, N. Y. City, Friday, Feb. 11. The hall was profusely decorated, and was filled with the gallant man-of-wars men and their relations and friends. The entertainment was a great success. Many prominent officers were present.

A HEARING will be given by the House Committee on Naval Affairs in a few days on the subject of the Naval War College. No appropriation for this institution was included in the Naval Appropriation bill as reported to the House, owing to a belief entertained by the members of the committee that the college, so far from fulfilling its purpose as a school of advanced instruction for officers, is nothing more than a social attachment of Newport. This hearing is intended to give the friends of the college an opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness.

MR. BOUTELLE'S resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a list of employees in the several Navy yards, rates of compensation, number discharged, etc., during the year ending Jan. 1, 1887, was reported back from the House Naval Committee on Monday with an amendment requiring copies of orders issued from the Navy Department for the transfer of plants and materials of Navy-yards from one bureau to another, and information as to whether it is designed to permanently discontinue the operations of any of the bureaus of the Navy-yards. The resolution being put to a vote, it was defeated by a vote of 124 to 114.

SECRETARY WHITNEY will issue a circular letter in a few days, to take effect March 1, notifying the clerks of the Navy Department that they are to be at their desks from 9 to 4 each day, with the exception of a half hour for lunch, and that all infringements of the rules shall be reported. Extra work will be required when the Service demands it. The rule will apply to principal clerks as well as others.

THE Chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau is preparing instructions for the guidance of the Torpedo Board, which has done nothing as yet except to organize. As soon as the instructions are out it will begin the tests of inventions. The object of the instructions will be to prevent waste of time in listening to cranks and semi-cranks. They will be submitted to Secretary Whitney, and if they meet with his approval will give the board considerable latitude in the matter of selecting torpedoes for the prescribed test.

THE report of the Meade Inventory Board is now in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. The sale of nearly $4,000,000 worth of obsolete material, now in the Navy-yards, is recommended. The board did not make an itemized appraisal of the material, and therefore boards will be appointed at each of the yards to make the legal appraisement, after which the old material be sold at auction. Some of the most valuable articles will be advertised and awarded to the person submitting the highest written bid.

THE Inspection Board will inspect the *Ossipee* at New York on Monday next.

COMMANDER SCHLEY is not discouraged by the defeat in Congress this week of his bill for the construction of two composite screw vessels. He will repeat the recommendation in his next annual report, and in the meantime he will endeavor to secure for the training service, a vessel now in the Navy having high power engines.

THE circular prescribing the tests for the steel of the hulls of the new cruisers has been finished by Comdr. Evans, but will not be made public until the contractors have accepted the conditions. A copy has been sent to each of the contractors with a request that it be returned without delay with any modifications they may deem proper to recommend.

THE annual Naval Register was received from the Public Printer this week, but will not be issued until it has been carefully reviewed by the Chief of the Office of Detail. Several notable changes appear on the first page. Heretofore the Judge-Advocate General's name appeared as "Col. Wm. B. Remey, Judge-Advocate General," and was printed immediately after the names of the Secretary and Chief Clerk; now it is placed at the bottom of the list and his rank given as Captain. Chief Constructor Wilson is designated simply as Naval Constructor and Paymaster General Fulton as Pay Director.

LIEUTENANT S. SEABURY, U. S. N., has designed a new type of sloop yacht, which is a compromise between the "skimming-dish" and "cutter." The vessel submitted has been given a load line as fine aft as it is forward, while the smaller angles of the cross sections with the centre line insure a smaller change in the flotation plane by inclination. Naturally, a loss of initial stability results, but then the greater draught enables ballast to be carried where it will do the most good. The proposed vessel has her greatest draught at the middle of her length, which is also her greatest cross-section. The N. Y. *Herald*, which publishes plans of Lieut. Seabury's yacht, says: "As an interesting experiment her plans are worthy of close study, and her performance when built will be watched with eager curiosity by nautical men. Her designer believes in her, and if she accomplishes half what is claimed for her she is perhaps destined to make a great revolution in the present methods of yacht construction in both the United States and Great Britain."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

FEB. 15.—Ensign John A. Dougherty, to Torpedo Station, Newport, March 5.

Surgeon T. Woolverton, to Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., March 1.

Detached.

FEB. 17.—Surgeon A. M. Moore, from duty at Marine Corps Headquarters, March 1, and granted leave for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

Surgeon M. L. Ruth, from Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty at Marine Corps Headquarters.

Dismissed.

Naval Cadets James W. Clinton and George B. Fife, for hazing.

FEB. 17.—Chief Engineer John A. Scott, to special duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, connected with his report; and upon its completion he will be detached from duty at Miller Forge Company's works, at Pittsburg, and placed on waiting orders.

Recommended for Retirement.

Lieutenant Webster Doty has been found by the Naval Retiring Board physically disqualified for active service and will be recommended for retirement by the President.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending February 16, 1887:

John C. Gallagher, beneficiary, Feb. 7, 1887, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

James A. Deaver, Assistant Engineer, retired, died Feb. 10, 1887, at Washington, D. C.

William Donagan, beneficiary, died Feb. 11, 1887, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Richard H. Gibbs, beneficiary, died Feb. 15, 1887, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL FRANKLIN, commanding the European Squadron, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 17, that he proposes to leave the East in the flagship *Pensacola* early in April for Leghorn, expecting to reach there by April 15, for supplies. He will touch at Messina and place the ship in dock for the purpose of examining and cleaning her bottom. He expects the *Quinnebaug* to reach Gibraltar during March, and Leghorn by April 15. She ought, he thinks, to be serviceable as a cruiser at least one year from the date of her repairs in November last. After receiving her supplies the *Quinnebaug* will be sent to Constantinople and placed in communication with the Minister there. After a reasonable stay she will be sent on a cruise on the coast of Syria. The *Quinnebaug* arrived at Gaboon Jan. 3. The *Pensacola* was then being thoroughly caulked inside and out upon the recommendation of a Board of Survey. The health of the officers and crew was generally good.

FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

IN a letter dated Maldonado, Uraguay, Dec. 20, 1886, Rear Admiral Braine says he has moved the *Lancaster* and *Tallapoosa* to that port. The *Tallapoosa* may go to Santa Catharina, and in that event the *Lancaster* will cruise south as far as Possession Bay and visit Ponta Arena and afterwards will call at Falkland Islands and return to Maldonado about April. Both vessels will then probably return to Montevideo. *Juniata* was also at Maldonado.

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1887.

G. O. No. 357.

A pothecaries at shore stations will be appointed by the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

WM. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1887.

G. C. M. O. No. 2.

I. Before a general court-martial, which convened at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 23, 1886, and of which Capt. Frederick V. McNair, U. S. N., was president, was arraigned and tried Capt. John H. Higbee, U. S. Marine Corps. Charge —Drunkenness on duty. Specification—In this, that the said John H. Higbee, a captain in the U. S. Marine Corps, attached to and serving as such at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., was, while on duty as Officer of the Day and on battalion drill at said Navy-yard, on or about Nov. 4, 1886, so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor as to be unable properly to perform his duty. To which charge and specification the accused, Capt. John H. Higbee, U. S. Marine Corps, pleaded "not guilty." Finding—The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, found as follows: The specification of the charge proved. And that the accused, Capt. John H. Higbee, U. S. Marine Corps, is, of the charge, guilty. Sentence—The court thereupon sentenced the said Capt. John H. Higbee, U. S. Marine Corps, "to be suspended from rank and duty, on half pay, for three years, and to retain his present number on the list during that period."

II. The proceedings, finding and sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Capt. John H. Higbee, U. S. Marine Corps, are approved; but in consideration of the recommendation to clemency by a majority of the members of the court, the term of suspension from rank and duty, on half pay, and the period during which Capt. Higbee is to retain his present number in his grade, is reduced to 18 months. The sentence, as mitigated, in the case of Capt. John H. Higbee, U. S. Marine Corps, will take effect from this date. WM. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 16, 1887.

SUDDEN changes in the weather, involving hasty and repeated shiftings of cadet uniform, have been the rule at the Academy this week. Except for the departure of the "bilgers" nothing has occurred to break the regular routine and mental equilibrium of the cadet corps. All the week mysterious boxes and numerous trunks have issued from the cadet quarters, notifying the well informed that those who had failed at the recent examinations, in studies or in conduct record, were about to sever their connections with the Academy.

As a rule those badly deficient are anxious to get away from study and drill and resign as soon as they can obtain permission from their parents or guardians. Of this class a large number have already left. A surprise to the cadet corps came on Saturday when the order dismissing Cadets Clinton and Fife for "hazing" was published before the battalion. They entered in May and September, 1885, as members of the present third class; Fife was found deficient in his studies at the semi-annual examinations in '86, Clinton at the same time being unsatisfactory in studies and conduct. Both were allowed to resign and, obtaining reappointments, re-entered in May, 1886. It is customary for the members of the fourth class entering in May to "haze" and "run" their junior classmates who enter in September. Being caught at this offence they were court-martialled and dismissed by the superintendent. There being some doubt about the legality of their trial, since it is a question if cadets can haze a classmate, they were put in confinement until their affair was settled. A few months ago an order came restoring them to duty and it was believed that they would be allowed to proceed with their class.

The cadet's hop given on Saturday evening was among the most enjoyable of the season. A large number of visitors were present, mostly society people of Washington and Baltimore. The superintendent granted the hop committee an extension of half an hour, much to the delight of all present. The senior officers present were Capt. Sampson, Comdrs. Huntington, Harrington, Schouler, Terry. Nearly all the junior officers and the usual number of cadets were in attendance. Among the visitors were Miss Kingsford, a cousin of Mrs. Cleveland, visiting the Misses Sampson; Miss Kernochen, of Massachusetts, visiting with Mrs. Leutze; Miss Snowden, of New York; Miss Price of Baltimore; the Misses Claytor, of West River, Md.; Miss Taylor, of Washington; Miss Brooks, of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss Boush, of Washington; Miss Brooks of Washington, and Miss Boone of Baltimore. This is the last cadet hop of the season, excepting the hop on the eve of Washington's Birthday.

Mrs. Lieut. Miller, who has been confined to her bed for several weeks with a badly sprained knee, is now able to sit up, and is improving rapidly.

Cadet Miller, of the second class, has just recovered from an attack of the chicken pox. Cadet Hurlbut, of the first class, and Cadet Mendell, of the third class, are in the hospital with the measles.

The pleasant weather on Wednesday last enabled the cadets not having steam drill to take advantage of the superintendent's offer, regarding out door exercise. A large number were on the parade ground, amusing themselves with base ball and foot ball games.

The departure on Tuesday of Ensign Almy, accompanied by his wife and her mother, Mrs. Cogswell, for Washington, where he was recently ordered, was a source of regret to the many friends they had made during their residence in Annapolis.

Preparations are being made for the second of the series of theatricals to be given in the gymnasium.

An entertainment will be given in the Opera House, in Annapolis, on the 22d, for the benefit of St. Anne's Church; a large number of naval officers are comprised in the cast. A great deal of feeling is occasioned among the cadets of the first and second classes by the letters recently published in several papers, purporting to be written by cadets, and bearing upon the bill before Congress to change the system of selection for the Navy. It is thought that a large majority of cadets wish the bill to pass, the principal objection being the removal of the year's sea pay from those who are discharged. Many wish to take the two years' cruise, as is now allowable, but were the present scheme—by which a cadet, who is dropped after graduation, receives $1,000—retained, it is safe to say that a large number, now opposing the bill would be anxious to see it passed.

REVENUE MARINE.

The revenue steamer *Dallas*, Capt. Barr, arrived at Portland on Sunday, Feb. 13th, from a cruise to the Eastward, where she had been doing vigilant and efficient duty on this most dangerous part of the coast, and inspecting the various Life Saving Stations, drilling the crews, etc. The *Dallas* has taken in a fresh supply of fuel, and also a large quantity of supplies to be delivered to the various Life Saving Stations to the Eastward of Portland, and will sail immediately on that and her regular duty.

The rev. steamer *Rush*, while steering down the Santa Barbara channel recently, broke the crank pin of the low pressure engine, which, being the after engine, of course disabled the machine entirely. Captain Hooper, of Arctic fame, who is nothing if not a sailor, promptly put sail on her and proceeded to San Francisco, making a very creditable passage. The *Rush* will be repaired at an early day.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ON BOARD THE WABASH.

BOSTON, Feb. 17, 1887.

THROUGH the efforts of Chaplain Royce, U. S. N., attached to the yard, the well-known choir of the Church of the Advent, under the leadership of Mr. S. B. Whitney, gave a very enjoyable concert on board the receiving ship *Wabash* Tuesday evening, Feb. 14. The concert was about equally divided between secular and sacred music, and was very greatly enjoyed by the entire ship's company of nearly four hundred men, as well as by the officers and their families. The choir consists of about thirty men and boys. They were given a collation in the wardroom before the concert and some ice cream and cake after it was over. The boys enjoyed themselves immensely, and had a concert all of their own forward, in which several of the men exhibited their powers of vocalization. The "goat" also came in for a share of the boys' attention, as well as some old "shellbacks," who were besought to tell sea yarns. With three hearty cheers and a tiger, the boys at a late hour returned to the city. Thanks are due to Capt. Miller and his officers for courtesies received.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 13, the Rev. Edward Osborne, S. S. J. E., a clergyman well known in the Episcopal Church for his self-denying labors among the poor in Boston, gave an illustrated lecture on board the *Wabash*, consisting of fifty views of scenes in the life of our Lord. Nothing could be devised to better impress those scenes and their import upon the hearts of man-of-warsmen, and the close attention given to the words of the speaker and smothered exclamations of admiration or pity as scene after scene was unfolded before them showed the deep impression made. This was the third visit of Father Osborne to the ship. On each occasion he has made a deep impression.

BEACON STREET.

THE report compiled in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, showing the result of the trials of the three magazine guns furnished some of the troops about two years since, will form a part of General Benét annual report, which is now being put in type at the Government Printing Office. Separate copies, in pamphlet form, of the report will probably be stricken off for the use of parties interested, who have no use for the full volume of the Chief's report.

BIDS will be opened at the office of the Army Chief of Ordnance on Feb. 19 for supplying twenty-five sets of steel forgings and twelve sets of additional gas check forgings, of American manufacture, for 3.2-in. guns. The jacket forging for the all American 10-inch steel gun for the Army has been reported by the Midvale Steel Works as about completed. It may be some time, however, before it is shrunken on, as there is some doubt about there being money enough available to complete the manufacture of the gun.

A WASHINGTON despatch, referring to the detail of Lieutenant H. R. Lemly, 3d U. S. Artillery, as Military Attaché at Bogota, says: "It is believed a naval officer will also be designated for similar service. The progress of the Panama Canal is enhancing the importance of the Legation in Colombia as a point from which American interests on the Isthmus may be watched. It is not unlikely, also, that the alleged intrigue of Count de Lesseps and his canal people, operating through the revolutionary Venezuelan General, Guzman Blanco, to overthrow the Colombian authority and re-establish the Republic of Simon Bolivar, covering the present territory of the United States of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, has had something to do with the decision of the Administration to station military and naval observers at the Colombian capital."

SPEAKING of the discussion on steel before the Naval Institute the *Engineering News* says: "Those who endorsed Mr. Dorsey were engineers of practical experience in working steel, and include among them Theodore N. Ely, Superintendent of Motive Power, Pennsylvania R. R.; Thomas C. Clarke, of the Union Bridge Co., which is now building the Poughkeepsie Bridge, and the Hawkesbury Bridge in New South Wales; Thomas F. Rowland, Vice Prest. Am. Soc. C. E., and the proprietor of the Continental Works, Greenpoint, who has been largely engaged in the working of iron and steel by improved processes, and Wm. Metcalf, of Miller, Metcalf and Parkin, steel makers of Pittsburg, and an acknowledged authority in the qualities of steel and a successful maker of heavy guns in the late war."

GENERAL EGBERT L. VIELE, of the House Military Committee, is quoted as saying: "The harbor of Portsmouth, England, has six steel clad turrets, costing, with guns, over $6,000,000. For less than $2,000,000 six depressed batteries could be constructed, equally effective, that would secure an almost impregnable defence for the harbor of New York. Each of these two gun depressed batteries would cost but $250,000 completely equipped, and they could be constructed in less than two years. The plans have been perfected, and there need be no delay in commencing the work."

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THE MODERN SYSTEM OF COAST DEFENCE.

THERE is reason in the claim of the House Committee that the expenditures for harbor defence should be entrusted to a mixed board. The defence of a seaport involves questions of engineering and ordnance, of submarine mining and torpedo attack and of mixed military and Naval operations, which forbid that it should be controlled by a specialist in any one of these lines. The ideal administration would be that of a single man, thoroughly experienced in the art of war, and with sufficient judgment and open-mindedness to be able to avail himself of the knowledge of all specialists in developing a system which shall co-ordinate their various efforts. In default of this, such a board as is proposed by the House Committee would seem to be the next best thing. In England they have a Director of Works for Fortification, a position which has been held until lately by Sir ANDREW CLARKE, whose advanced views on the subject of coast defence are presented in a lecture delivered before the Royal United Service Institute on Dec. 8, by one of his assistants, Colonel SCHAW, R. E., and published in the last number of the "Journal" of the Institute. As stated by himself in the debate on the lecture, the policy which has guided Sir ANDREW for four years "is to think first of all of the power of offence given in the gun, and then afterwards to make the best and simplest arrangements possible to protect the gun and the men who fight the gun." In view of the impossibility of obtaining finality with reference to the question of armor he urged "that not one single farthing should be spent on ironclad forts until we have got the guns necessary to arm the existing defences of the Empire." The balance of opinion at the present time, we are told by Colonel SCHAW, is in favor of retiring the guns from the coast-line and placing them widely—about 200 feet—apart, and concealing their positions as much as possible by assimilating them to their surroundings, selecting, if possible, positions which have backgrounds against which the guns and works will not show up from the sea. On this principle most of England's new defences have been designed under the direction of Sir ANDREW, who has consistently advocated the principle of dispersion and concealment of guns, as against concentration and protection by iron or masonry.

"The late advances in artillery," says Colonel SCHAW, "have now rendered masonry altogether inadmissible, and we are driven to cover our guns either by iron or by earth, using concrete in some cases to a limited extent. Earth is the favorite whenever it can be used on account of its cheapness." Colonel SCHAW lays stress upon the importance of high angle fire and the heavy rifled howitzer as an important weapon for coast defence. If the penetrating power of howitzer shells fired at high angles and with comparatively low velocity is small, so is the defensive resistance of the ships' decks against which this fire is directed. It is expected that 9 in. or 10-in. shells will pierce the three or four inches of steel, which is the practical limit of deck defence, and produce a most destructive effect by bursting in the ship among the men and guns. Experiments to determine this question are now being made. The submarine mine is another effective weapon for the defence as "no modern fleet would risk the terrible danger of running through a channel defended by submarine mines until those mines had been in some way rendered harmless. The experiences at Milford Haven are analyzed to show the elements of unreality which so favored the attack as to make them altogether misleading. The general deduction drawn from these experiments is that the naval organization for attack is excellent, while there is no corresponding military organization for defence." A general who can handle infantry, cavalry and artillery with ease and skill must inevitably be quite at sea when suddenly placed in command of a semi-naval attack.

The results of the system of position finding, and the concentration of fire by electric orders from observing stations, are described by Colonel SCHAW. "This system," he says, "is no longer a project, but an accomplished fact, which I have witnessed in successful operation, and which I hope may soon be applied to every important battery we possess. The result of such firing as compared with the old independent firing, at ranges estimated by guessing, and at swiftly moving objects, is as different as light from darkness, and the percentage of hits will be probably increased tenfold. The reduced number of guns now adopted for coast defence purposes is thus fully justified by the increased efficiency resulting from this system of position firing." As to the use of iron, Sir ANDREW CLARKE and his late assistant did not quite agree, and the former criticized what he regarded as a departure from the principles laid down by Colonel SCHAW in the recommendation, in a description given of an ideal defence of Plymouth, that recourse should be again had to iron. Colonel S. explained that his estimate for an ideal defence "were based upon the supposition happily, far from the truth, that no defences were in existence there." "We must be prepared," he said, "to mount guns not only in earthen batteries, but also behind iron when such protection was needed," which was when earth could not be had. In summing up the discussion, General NICHOLSON, I. G. of Fortification, who presided, said: "We cannot find sites which are always adapted to hydro-pneumatic guns. Sites and places and fixtures for guns must always depend upon station and condition." Admiral Sir COOPER KEY said: "I have long been of the opinion that by separating or isolating guns, instead of blocking them together in forts, as we were formerly in the habit of doing, and as we have done somewhat of late years, we have the very best possible defence against attack by ships, such guns being in earthworks mounted *en barbette* at heights from 100 to 300 feet above the sea, and placed where no two guns can be aimed at by the same gun.

THE EADS SHIP RAILWAY.

THE Senate have thoroughly debated this week the scheme of Mr. Eads for a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, passing on Thursday the bill authorizing its construction. Mr. Hoar said of it: "If it be practicable it solves a difficult international problem; it shakes off all the fetters of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; it brings Asia and South America close to our own Atlantic ports; it brings California and Oregon closer to Europe; it makes a vast saving, and gives a vast advantage to American commerce; it gives us a short sea passage, and with a ship canal across Florida, a passage in large part inside and land-locked around our whole coast from the Saint Johns to Puget Sound; and it cannot fail to draw closely the bonds of intercourse with the neighboring Republic of Mexico. The route will be under the protection of a strong and substantial power, upon whose neutrality no government can intrude without flagrant violation of the law of nations and shocking the opinion of mankind; we can move troops to its protection when called upon by Mexico over a land route with abund-

ant railroad service, by lines easy to be defended (it is within 200 miles of Vera Cruz and 300 of the City of Mexico itself); the forces that defend it will be stationed in a healthful climate; and it will complete the control of the Gulf of Mexico by these two allied and friendly republics." As to its practicability Mr. Hoar cited eminent authorities, both practical and scientific, who approve the plan of the ship railway. "At their head is the distinguished name of Sir Edward J. Reed, K. C. B., late chief constructor of the British Navy. He is supported by Mr. Barnaby, the present chief constructor of the British Navy; by Mr. John, for many years scientific adviser of Lloyds; by Mr. Fowler, lately president of the Institute of Engineers in England; by Mr. Luyster, engineer-in-chief of the Liverpool docks; by Mr. Williams, an eminent civil engineer; by Mr. Clark, chief assistant of Stevenson in building the bridge at the Menai Straits; by Emmerson, Murgatroyd and Co., constructors of the great hydraulic docks at Malta and Bombay; by William Pearce, builder of many of the largest and finest steamers afloat; and by numerous American engineers and constructors, including Hartt, Fernald, Suter, Fuertes, Gillmore, Beauregard, Whitcomb, Barkley, and Corttell. Of all these the testimony is quoted or reported in full by the committee. With the exception of the construction of the *Monitor* and the famous naval engagement which saved our Atlantic cities from the *Merrimac* in the late war, I am not aware that any military or naval or national triumph has been accomplished which has been due purely to the genius of the inventors of America; and I confess I hail with peculiar pleasure the fact that from the South, from the West, from the valley of the Mississippi, there comes up this scheme, due to a genius which has already achieved the two greatest engineering triumphs of the age, which promises to confer a new glory on the American character by a triumph on a still larger scale." The bill as passed incorporates Captain Eads and eighty others as a body politic, under the title of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway Company; the stock is not to exceed $100,000,000, and when 10 per cent. of it is subscribed and paid for a meeting of stockholders is to be held in New York and Washington to elect directors. If this not accomplished in two years the charter is to expire by limitation.

No one seems to know what Mr. RANDALL'S intentions are concerning the Fortification bill now in conference, and it is assumed that its fate is in his hands. It is probable that an appropriation of eight or ten millions will be allowed in some form. The Naval Committee of the House has reported as a substitute for sundry bills the Thomas bill, which authorizes the building of two steel cruisers, four steel gunboats and one steel torpedo boat, at a total cost of $4,900,000, not including armament, and makes an appropriation of $2,450,000. As the Senate is favorably disposed towards such measures it will doubtless pass this bill perhaps with amendments. The Naval Appropriation bill, already reported, provides for the completion of the five double-turreted monitors, the four vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, and their armament, and for procuring and testing the armor for the vessels authorized by the act of August 3, 1886, making a total of $8,628,362 to be expended in the completion and armament of vessels now authorized. It is probable that the purchase of the ERICSSON *Destroyer* will be authorized, and we already have ZALINSKI'S dynamite boat under way. It is expected that the House Committee on Military Affairs will report with amendments Mr. MCADOO'S bill appropriating $20,000,000 for the manufacture of "modern first class ordnance for seacoast and other defences." This Committee has also before it S. S. Cox's resolution instructing it to report "some suitable plan" for coast defences, "with such sufficient appropriations, not less than $30,000,000," as may be necessary, and providing for the appointment of a commission to carry out the plan and disburse the money. The Senate has passed the "twin" bills, which make a total appropriation of $21,000,000, available for six years, to provide a Naval gun foundry, an Army gun foundry, for the purchase of steel gun forgings and armor, and for fortifications. The Senate has also passed this week the CAMERON bill and the HALE bill, the texts of which appear elsewhere. Among the bills not acted upon are those providing for a Lundborg vessel of twenty knots speed, Mr. STANFORD'S bill, which we publish this week, providing for the establishment of four heavy ordnance plants, at South Boston, Birmingham, Ala., Pittsburg and San Francisco, with an annual expenditure at each of not less than $1,000,000 for ten years; Mr. KING'S bill for the construction of twenty steel rams; Mr. MORROW'S bill for two Ammen rams, and Mr. WHITTHORNE'S bill for a naval reserve, which appears elsewhere.

OUR attention has been called to a variety of plans and projects for memorials to General GRANT, but we have seen nothing that strikes us so favorably as the proposed memorial bridge from Washington to Arlington. It is submitted by Captain T. W. SYMONS and Messrs. SMITHMEYER and PELZ, architects, and does great credit to their good taste and skill as designers. Its striking features are the towers, of which there are fourteen, two large ones guarding the central span of the bridge and bearing the memorial figures and inscription. The following bill has been introduced into Congress providing for the bridge:

For the Erection of a National Memorial Bridge over the Potomac from Washington to Arlington.

Whereas it is the desire of the people of the United States that there should be erected in honor of its greatest soldier, Gen. U. S. Grant, a monument of imperishable material and of a design suitable to commemorate his distinguished services; and whereas the design most appropriate is a grand monumental bridge, symbolical of the restored Union, across the Potomac River, which divided the North from the South during the tremendous struggle in which the services of Gen. Grant were so conspicuously valuable, leading from the national capital to the sacred grounds of Arlington, where lie buried 15,000 men who died for the Union, and to scatter flowers on whose graves thousands go from year to year; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That a bridge, as a monument to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, shall be erected across the Potomac River from Observatory Hill, near the foot of New York and New Hampshire avenues, to such a point upon the Virginia shore near Arlington as may be ultimately determined upon by the commission hereinafter provided; and the construction of said bridge, substantially according to the plans submitted to Congress by Capt. T. W. Symonds, engineer, and Smithmeyer and Pelz, architects, with such modifications and details as may be found necessary or advantageous, shall be in charge of a commission composed of the Secretary of War, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Chief of Engineers United States Army, a member of the Senate to be designated by the President of the Senate, and a member of the House of Representatives to be designated by the Speaker of the House, which commission shall be authorized to proceed with the construction thereof; and the sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to commence the construction of said bridge; and the moneys appropriated for said bridge shall be disbursed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War shall annually report to Congress, at the commencement of each session, a detailed statement of all the proceedings under the provisions of this act.

The conception of this memorial is a most happy one, and we trust that Congress will authorize the erection of some such memorial. A bridge which is to stand for all time ought not, however, to have iron arches. Stone should be substituted for iron, and it is an open question whether the design may not be otherwise improved upon. We have a magnificent example of a memorial bridge in Spain, which it would be well to look at before deciding upon this.

A MEMORANDUM has been issued enlarging the powers of officers of the English Army in dealing with minor offences. In connection with it H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has expressed some opinions upon the subject of the duties of officers in reference to discipline which are as applicable to our own service as to that over which he presides. Ignorance, thoughtlessness, temper, inexperience of the restraints of discipline, provocation, real or fancied, or indulgence in liquor, may, he says, betray a young soldier into the commission of an offence which, though technically serious, is in effect trivial. It is proposed to deal with such cases without the intervention of a Court-martial, and commanding officers are urged to consider their responsibility toward young soldiers. They should see that they are gradually instructed and initiated into the new habits of life which are consequent on their voluntary selection of a military career, until they learn to control themselves and become amenable to discipline. It is generally the case that a young soldier who has escaped trial during the earlier part of his career will afterwards do his best to avoid the disgrace of being brought before a Court-martial; a commanding officer should, therefore, impress upon officers commanding troops and companies, and all others under him, that every consideration should be shown at first to young soldiers. They should be made to feel that their officers in dealing with them are actuated solely "by their love of the Army, and the deep interest they take in the reputation of a their comrades of every rank. Nothing tends more to impress soldiers with this conviction than the maintenance of a healthy, manly discipline with the minimum of punishment."

THE Lieutenant-General of the Army has already begun to arrange the preliminaries for carrying out the recent act of Congress authorizing and appropriating money for the establishment of a cavalry and artillery school at Fort Riley, Kansas. The survey of the grounds and the preparation of plans for buildings is the first work to be done. This is now in progress, the Lieutenant-General having directed the Department commander General WILLCOX, to take the matter in charge. Captain POND, of the Q. M. Department, who superintended the construction of the buildings already put up there, will have direct charge of the new work. It will, of course, take some time to get the detailed drawings in shape for the approval of the authorities at Washington, but it is the purpose to have all the preliminaries arranged in time to have the actual work of construction in progress in the early part of the building season. A year or two will necessarily elapse before the post will be in a condition to warrant the opening of the new school. It is therefore too early to be talking about the troops that will be stationed there. There will, of course, be a full regiment of cavalry, and the colonel of the regiment will, presumably, be at the head of the school as well as the post commander. The plan is also to have a light battery from each of the five artillery regiments stationed there, the two sets of batteries alternating every few years. When the school is in full operation all recruits for the cavalry will be drilled at this post before being sent to their regiments and drilling now done at Jefferson Barracks will be abolished. The following is the text of the law creating the new school:

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to establish upon the military reservation at Fort Riley a permanent school of instruction for drill and practice for the cavalry and light artillery service of the Army of the United States and which shall be the depot to which all recruits for such service shall be sent; and for the purpose of construction of such quarters, barracks, and stables as may be required to carry into effect the purposes of this act the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

IN the debate on the bill to increase the naval establishment on Wednesday, Senator INGALLS spoke of "the 110-ton gun which is now mounted on the English ship." No English ship yet carries a gun of that size. The first 110-ton gun was on the 1st of this month carried to the proof butts at Woolwich on the carriage from which it will be fired, which weighs nearly 100 tons independently of the gun. The bore of the gun is 16¼ in., and it will fire a projectile of 1,800 lb. weight, but the charge of powder cannot be determined until after full trial. The proof will begin with a small quantity, and be gradually increased as the powers of the gun are developed. A new powder, specially manufactured for very large guns at the Government works, Waltham Abbey, will be employed in the experiments. The 68-ton gun was made at the Royal Gun Factories; the 110-ton gun was supplied under contract by the Elswick firm, being one of four ordered. After the preliminary trials, the great gun will be conveyed to Shoeburyness for sighting experiments at the long ranges.

IT has been suggested that the name applied to the type of engine which it has been determined to adopt in one or more of the new cruisers now under contract is somewhat misleading to the non-professional reader. The term "triple expansion engine" does not express a right condition. Not only are there three cylinders through which the steam passes en route from the boiler to the condenser, but its cycle of effort is completed in a particular manner. The *Atlanta* possesses a three cylinder engine, but it is not a so-called triple-expansion engine, for the steam, entering the single high pressure cylinder from the boilers is exhausted into two low pressure cylinders, (a low pressure cylinder being one which exhausts its steam into the condenser,) placed on either side of the high pressure one. The difference between the two types of en-

gines lies in the arrangement whereby the high pressure cylinder (in the triple-expansion type) receiving its steam in the same manner as before from the boilers exhausts into what is called the "intermediate cylinder," and this in turn into the low pressure cylinder, from which the steam enters the condenser as before. Now if this type of engine could be renamed as the "Intermediate Expansion Engine" a step towards a fit nomenclature will be the result. The application of this change will be shown thus: a *single intermediate expansion engine* indicates three cylinders, a *double intermediate expansion* would be a four cylinder engine arranged in this way, and so on for any number of cylinders. We make this suggestion with due diffidence, to that august body the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Navy Department.

COLONEL E. C. MASON, U. S. A., Inspector General of the Dept. of Dakota, expresses the sentiments of not a few, in his recent annual report, when he says: "That the Army is obtaining a fair paper record as marksmen is doubtless true. It may be fairly questioned whether we are making well set-up, drilled and disciplined soldiers at the same time. The remark frequently made: 'If a man is a good shot I want him in my company,' indicates that the other soldierly qualities are not held in as high esteem as heretofore. I think the opinion is gaining ground that target practice, as now conducted in these northern latitudes, where the period for outdoor exercises is short, occupies more than its fair share in the military instruction of the soldier. It is equally as important that a cavalryman should know how to ride and take care of his horse, and that the Infantryman should be well drilled, and hardened by frequent marches for active service, as that he should be able to make a good score for his company record under the most favorable circumstances of wind, weather, light, rest, a well filled stomach and coaching that does for him all but pull the trigger."

THE War Department authorities are still on the lookout for 2d Lt. Jno. J. Shaw, 6th Inf., who has disappeared from Fort Douglas leaving a trail of fraudulent pay accounts behind him. Last week we announced that four of his accounts had been paid for December and expressed the belief that returns for January would show another set of duplications. Such has proved to be the case. No less than four more, coming through exactly the same channels as the December accounts, have turned up at the War Department, making eight in all, representing $1120, of his accounts presented and paid for the months of December and January. Six of these, amounting to $840 are, of course, fraudulent. Two of the accounts were presented and the money drawn upon them by Shaw in person from Major Tucker, the post paymaster at Washington, the one for December being paid on Feb. 5, and the January account on Jan. 28. The other accounts came through banks and claim agents with whom he, presumably, hypothecated them. There is no telling how many more accounts he may have sold to agents, since he seems to have gone into the businesss. It can hardly be expected, however, that any more of them will be paid by paymasters in view of the wide publicity given to his fraudulent operations. There are no new developments as to his whereabouts.

COLONEL THOS. F. BARR, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., in his last annual report to the Commanding General, Dept. of Dakota, gives the accounting officers of the Treasury Department some hard raps which are well deserved. Colonel Barr says:

Comment may be permitted me upon the anomalous state of affairs now existing in the Army through the assumption by those officers of supreme powers of decisions in all matters pertaining to disbursements of Army appropriations. The Regulations for the Army are prescribed by the President, its constitutional Commander-in-Chief, through the Secretary of War, and a disregard of their mandates renders officers liable to be brought to trial before a military court. They can have no other guide in the performance of their duties, and yet, after having strictly complied with them, disbursing officers have had their disbursements disallowed by subordinate officials in the Treasury Department. As law officer at these Headquarters, I have been frequently consulted as to the force of the Army Regulations under these circumstances, and have invariably counselled the officers interested that for them the Regulations and the authority of the Secretary of War were paramount. To officers, however, who are bonded the embarrassment caused by the existing conditions is nearly insupportable. Payments made by them under the specific instructions of the Secretary of War have been disallowed, and they have apparently no redress save through litigation. The Supreme Court has decided in express terms that the ground asserted and maintained by the accounting officers is not tenable, and there can be no question as to the result of a recourse to the courts. Officers who have strictly kept within the lines of their instructions in the performance of their duties should not, however, be forced into litigation for a proper settlement of their accounts and the establishment of their rights. It is believed that the attention of Congress should be invited to this question to the end that a due restriction be placed upon the accounting officers of the Treasury to keep them to the exercise of their legitimate functions.

THE picking up of an extra cipher made it appear that the amount of steel armor required for the new vessels of the Navy is 66,900 tons. The correct figure is 6,690 tons, including steel armor and accessories.

A *Tribune* writer says: "Mr. Wm. H. Sweet, of Syracuse, the head of an iron manufactory which bears his name, while in conversation on the subject of Government armament, said: 'I have contended for twenty five years that the proper material for making cannon is cast steel. As long ago as 1864 I cast a steel ingot of 96,000 pounds weight and sent it to Washington, where it was tested, and I then gave my opinion that this was the material for cannon. The proper method of treating it is to cool the steel after manufacture to a point of 40 degrees below zero and then gradually heat it until it is medium red hot, and keep it in that condition for a week or ten days, and then gradually allow it to cool. When that has been done it has merely to be bored out for a cannon. It will be wholly superior to anything that has been hammered. It will have the necessary elasticity and strength. There is no necessity to do anything with the outside except to paint it over. Even if it is a little rough it is not the outside that counts in a cannon; it is the bore.'"

THE London correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun* says of the fisheries dispute: "The average Englishman has only a misty idea of what it is all about, and does not care to find out. The English do not particularly want to fight us, any more than an old-time knight errant would have wanted to fight a corner grocer. They do not consider us as being in the fighting line. Their opinion of us is not flattering; in fact, it is quite a scornful one. They consider us as useful and harmless producers of corn, pork, and codfish aristocracy, and they laugh at the idea of our fighting anybody, a laugh which is a very pardonable one. It is casually remarked, at the same time, that we ought to be grateful for the gentle treatment which we receive, inasmuch as if they chose they could come over and wallop us several times before we could begin to get ready for the fuss." Another paper says: "We don't want to fight, but, by jingo, if we do, we've got our own Ingalls, we've got our own Frye, and we've 'Richelieu' Robinson, too."

IT is a matter of arithmetical calculation to show that the New York Life Insurance Co., if it continues on, will in time possess the earth and be reaching out for outlying worlds to conquer. Its income has increased the last year three millions of dollars and is now nearly twenty millions a year, and the portion of it received from its investment of $75,421,453.37 is alone nearly a million in excess of losses by death, which last year amounted to $2,757,035.97. The premium receipts for the year were $15,507,906.04, and $85,178,294 of new insurance was written on 22,027 policies. It has nearly one hundred thousand policies in force, insuring over three hundred millions, with a surplus, according to the State standard, of more than fifteen and a-half millions. These are large figures, and they show how well the affairs of this company are managed and how excellent is the guarantee it offers for the full protection of insurers.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENT, No. 49, second session, 49th Congress, contains a list of claims allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and awaiting appropriation by Congress, aggregating nearly a million of dollars. Of this amount $772,276.90 cover War Department claims representing pay for loss of horses and other property during the war, for transportation of the Army and its supplies, commutation of rations, bounty, etc. The Navy Department claims contained in the document amounted to $20,752.42, over $12,000 of which is for the payment of Graham mileage claims. A list of this class of claims will be found elsewhere.

IT would be one of the wisest acts for the present Congress to enact a law creating the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, that the Secretary may be relieved of some of his arduous and multifarious duties. During the day the Secretary is compelled to consider a great variety of subjects, many of which are very important, and demand more thought and consideration than he has time to give them. The Assistant Secretary could relieve him in many ways, taking charge, among other things, of technical questions that demand more attention than a cabinet officer can give to them.

"NOTICE TO THE OLD REGULARS."—Wanted, the present address, date of enlistment, discharge and reason, of all the old Regulars who were in the Army at the commencement of the Rebellion in 1861. Address, E. J. Davis, Chief Clerk, Department Platte, Omaha, Neb.

MR. LAWLER introduced on Monday a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to inform the House whether the terms of the treaty of Ghent are construed to inhibit the United States from maintaining an effective navy on the Northern lakes bordering the Dominion of Canada; and also whether the construction of the Welland canal is not in effect a violation of the treaty.

READERS of the frequent discussions on steel guns will be interested to learn just what the American Ordnance material is. Captain Rogers Birnie, in speaking upon Mr. Dorsey's recent essay, said: "We have no need to discuss the wide range of the so-called hard steel mentioned. The metal which we use for guns is a relatively low steel, such as the French denominate *acier doux*, seldom containing more than 0.45 per cent. of carbon. It gives, before treatment, an ultimate resistance of from 70,000 to 90,000 pounds per square inch, and by judicious treatment, annealing before and after oil-tempering, its qualities are improved for the purpose of gun construction. It is not capricious or unreliable when properly treated, and I can exhibit specimen bars which were taken in the ordinary course of tests from the interior of forgings and have been bent nearly double when cold without fracture. Besides which, examination of the fractures of the many tensile specimens that have been taken plainly indicates a tough and ductile metal."

LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, 22d U. S. Infantry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Texas, in summing up results for the target year 1886 recommends that double sand glasses be issued for use in skirmish firing, one to be six and one to be twenty-one seconds, which would prevent too much time being taken in adjusting sights, estimating distances and assuming positions for firing; that all distinguished marksmen and all officers who have qualified as sharpshooters, or who have won a marksman's pin, be allowed to have limited practice, and that the scores previously made by them be used in computing the figure of merit; that a badge of some kind be given to distinguished marksmen, some of them may never have won a badge at a competition, and that hereafter each year every troop of cavalry be required to have two months pistol firing in the manner laid down in Appendix A, Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing.

IN a letter on another subject an officer who has had experience with colored troops says: "In the nearly quarter of a century's life of the JOURNAL, it has always been just to, and always a friend of, the colored regiments, and this meant infinitely more twenty years ago than it does now. It seems to me that this is something that deserves acknowledgment. Speaking for myself I feel it very deeply, and I believe all who have given the matter a thought feel the same. Apart from other considerations (I might correctly say, sentimental considerations) it shows pretty good management of a newspaper, as management, when it need not fear the digging up of any pestiferous paragraph of years gone by, which it 'would rather not have said.' I am no admirer of the African, believing he will *ultimately destroy the white race.* I am not thinskinned at all, as a "colored officer;" taking all prejudices, remarks, slurs, etc., good humoredly, believing that if I had always been an officer of white troops, I would have been worse, perhaps, than the most prejudiced of them. I think the world of the men of my company. When I look at them I do not see their black faces, I see only something beyond. For the comfort and pleasant life of the officer on the frontier they are far ahead of white troops. They are more like a lot of devoted servants and retainers, *faithful and trustworthy in every respect*, and *brave* and *gallant*. In the light of recent accusations and of things that have happened, you may not think so, but it is so. The exceptions occur, of course, and seem to be important articles of news. Once a century or so, a clergyman goes wrong, so I have heard."

THE Cavalry arm receives a lift this week by the retirement of three invalid Captains, Callahan, of the 4th, Parnell, of the 1st, and Valois, of the 9th. The contingent promotions are: 4th Cavalry—1st Lieut. Alex. Rodgers to Captain; 2d Lieut. A. T. Dean, 2d, to 1st Lieutenant. 1st Cavalry—1st Lieut. F. K. Ward to Captain, and 2d Lieut. J. F. R. Landis to 1st Lieutenant. 9th Cavalry—1st Lieut. John Conline to Captain, and 2d Lieut. J. F. McBlain to 1st Lieutenant.

IT is suggested that for the designation "hospital steward" in the Army be substituted "hospital sergeant." Others favor the title of "apothecary," which is used in the Navy. This last designation conveys more clearly the nature of the principal duty required of hospital stewards, especially at large posts, that of dispensing medicines.

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the Army of the Potomac will be held at Saratoga Springs in June next. General W. B. French is the corresponding secretary from there. A meeting of the officers is to be called soon to arrange necessary details.

SECRETARY WHITNEY, in a letter to the House Naval Committee, urges an appropriation of $200,000 to be expended by June 30, for repairs to the *Hartford*, *Kearsarge*, *Trenton*, *Swatara*, *Thetis*, *Richmond*, *Nipsic* and *Enterprise*.

MAJOR-GENERALS AND REAR-ADMIRALS.

SINCE the 4th of March, 1861, fifteen officers have been commissioned Major-Generals of the U. S. Army, in the following order: *McClellan*, Fremont, *Halleck*, *Wool*, *Grant*, Sherman, *Meade*, Sheridan, *Thomas*, *Hancock*, Schofield, *McDowell*, Pope, Terry, and Howard. Of these, the eight whose names are italicized have died. All of these were previously Major-Generals of Volunteers, except McClellan, Fremont, Halleck, and Wool. Besides these, 116 officers were appointed Major-Generals of Volunteers. Of these last, six were killed in battle—Kearney, Stevens, Berry, Reynolds, Sedgwick, and McPherson; five died of wounds received in battle, viz.—J. L. Reno, J. K. F. Mansfield, J. B. Richardson, A. W. Whipple, and G. C. Strong. Six others died during the war—C. F. Smith, Wm. Nelson, O. M. Mitchel, E. V. Sumner, John Buford, and D. R. Birney. Thirty-nine others have died since the war, Generals Logan and Hazen being the last of these. This leaves seven Major-Generals of the Army and sixty Major-Generals of Volunteers still living, in the order of their appointment, as follows:

Nathaniel P. Banks	Chas. S. Hamilton	Wm. F. Smith
Benjamin F. Butler	Benj. M. Prentiss	Horatio G. Wright
Wm. S. Rosecrans	George Stoneman	Andrew J. Smith
Don Carlos Buell	Daniel E. Sickles	Granville M. Dodge
Samuel R. Curtis	Robert H. Milroy	John Gibbon
Franz Sigel	Daniel Butterfield	Peter J. Osterhaus
John A. McClernand	David S. Stanley	George Crook
Lewis Wallace	James S. Negley	Jacob D. Cox
Cassius M. Clay	John M. Palmer	Thos. J. Wood
Erasmus D. Keyes	Abner Doubleday	Wesley Merritt
Fitz John Porter	Napoleon J. F. Dana	Henry E. Davies
Wm. B. Franklin	Richard J. Oglesby	James H. Wilson
Darius N. Couch	James G. Blunt	Francis C. Barlow
Henry W. Slocum	Francis J. Herron	Benj. H. Grierson
Alex. McD. McCook	Jos. J. Reynolds	Wagner Swayne
Thos. L. Crittenden	Julius H. Stahel	Mortim'r D. Leggett
John G. Parke	Carl Schurz	Wm. H. Emory
Christo'er C. Augur	John Newton	Robert B. Potter
Robert C. Schenck	Alfred Pleasonton	Nelson A. Miles
Schuyler Hamilton	Quincy A. Gillmore	Francis Fessenden

Of the 128 officers promoted to Rear-Admiral in the Navy since the establishment of that grade, July 16, 1862, sixty are living, viz.:

David D. Porter	J. R. M. Mullaney	Robert W. Shufeldt
Wm. Radford	Chris'r R. P. Rodgers	Alex. C. Rhind
Stephen C. Rowan	Theodore P. Greene	Thos. Pattison
Thos. T. Cravens	Edward Donaldson	Edward Simpson
Samuel P. Lee	Thos. H. Patterson	Wm. G. Temple
Oliver S. Glisson	John C. Howell	Samuel P. Carter
Melancton Smith	Daniel Ammen	Thos. S. Phelps
Charles S. Boggs	Roger N. Stembel	Clark H. Wells
Henry Walke	George B. Balch	S. P. Quackenbush
Thorn'n A. Jenkins	Thos. H. Stevens	Edw. Y. McCauley
Wm. Rogers Taylor	John M. B. Clitz	Earl English
Chas. Steedman	Andrew Bryson	John H. Upshur
Thos. O. Selfridge	Don'd McN. Fairfax	Francis A. Roe
Alfred Taylor	Jas. W. A. Nicholson	Sam'l R. Franklin
Jos. F. Green	George H. Cooper	Stephen B. Luce
Augustus L. Case	John C. Febriger	John Lee Davis
John L. Worden	Peirce Crosby	James E. Jouett
John J. Almy	Aaron K. Hughes	John H. Russell
Fabius Stanly	Edmund R. Calhoun	Walter W. Queen
Wm. E. Le Roy	Chas. H. Baldwin	Ralph Chandler

THE BEST GUN MATERIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1887.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SENATOR HAWLEY, in an interview published in the *Herald* of Saturday last, becomes quite excited at the idea of anything else than steel being thought of as a material for heavy guns. He cites the action of several boards, but characterizes the report of the Fortification Board as "the ablest professional report that has been made in many years," and says that he based his conclusions upon that report. The main question for this Board to pass upon was, Is a steel forging the best material of which to construct a heavy power gun? Gen. Hawley says the Board "took for granted" that it was. This is quite right. The Board did take it for granted, naturally, for the Board was composed of Army and Navy officers, every one of whom, with the exception of Secretary Endicott, had expressed himself in favor of steel, in official papers, before his appointment; and to this ring of steel men was added two of the largest steel manufacturers in the country to give emphasis to the complexion of the Board. This Board travelled far and near and took testimony. They neither found any broken steel guns, nor any witness that had seen any. Naturally they took for granted that it was all right.

Upon this result Gen. Hawley proposes to contract for $16,000,000 worth of steel forging, and waxes warm in protesting that whoever says there are five ordnance officers in the world who are worth their salt who will recommend this nation to build cast-iron guns is hopelessly behind the times, etc. "Not a single European nation thinks for a moment of making its modern guns of anything else" but steel, etc.

Although this is opinion and not evidence, and although opinion, as to what European nations are not thinking of, must necessarily be questionable, yet I am willing to grant it all (allowing me only to say that the only two ordnance officers on the Getty Board advocated the testing of a twelve-inch cast-iron breech-loading Rodman rifle, and that one of the Senators of his own committee told me within a week that he thought our fortifications should be armed with heavy cast-iron rifles,) and still assert that it would be the height of rashness to contract to the extent of millions for steel forgings with no more evidence of their fitness than we now have. How reliable are the acts of European nations as evidence upon this question? Situated as they are, can they afford to show distrust of their guns? It is possible they have reason to distrust them, and if they had it would be all the more necessary to keep it from the knowledge of others. So, as far as this feature influences us, we must remember that the feature would be the same were the guns good or bad. It may be good policy at this juncture for them to continue making steel guns, even knowing them to be dangerous.

We happen to know that six twelve inch rifles have failed within a year, or two of the best ships in the British Navy. Is not this alone enough to make us question the conclusions of the Board, and ask if they found in their investigation any one steel gun of large calibre that had shown satisfactory endurance—such endurance as cast iron guns have been safely subjected to—and if nay, shall we contract for $16,000,000 worth nevertheless?

Gen. Hawley says that no critic worth mentioning has ever attacked the conclusions of his Board. I beg to say that I had advocated the fitness of cast iron as a material for heavy rifled guns before his Board was formed, and have demonstrated it since. No twelve inch rifle in the British Navy to day is the peer of the cast iron rifle at Sandy Hook. No one has been fired as many rounds, nor is there any one that is to-day fired with as heavy charges. I have been continuously engaged in the manufacture of heavy ordnance since Gen. Hawley first entered upon his business career. And I have offered to furnish high power guns of cast iron to the Government for trial at my own cost, and whether or not my criticism is worth mentioning is a question I am content to leave to the judgment of fair minded men.

WILLIAM P. HUNT,
President South Boston Iron Works.

(Special Telegram to the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

THE GUN CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

NEXT thing to obtaining any special appropriation at all this season for seacoast defences the trouble will be upon the particular plan and the particular kind of guns. There is likely to be a combination of outside speculative influences as against the Ordnance Department, and it will be a remarkable departure from the ordinary course of events if the boodlers do not get their fingers into the appropriation pie.

It is stated that this combination has organized a powerful lobby, and it has begun work on the Committee on Appropriations. The views and plans of the Ordnance Department and the reports of ordnance boards furnish the target for their attack. The inclination to criticise the officers of the Government is always pretty strong in Congress. Yet it may properly be presumed that the ordnance and other officers having in charge the experimental tests of guns, torpedoes, etc., have a greater interest in securing the highest results than a corresponding number of outside parties personally interested in various inventions.

In the midst of all this pulling and hauling there will be a square division on two lines of policy with regard to schemes of seacoast defence. It will be the naval battle over again. One policy is to contract with private individuals to do the work, as proposed by the Stanford bill; the other is to have the Government do the work. The latter is the Government plan and contemplates the establishment of but two national gun foundries—one at Watervliet for army and seacoast guns, the other at Washington for the navy. These are designed to assemble and finish guns, the forgings and rough boring of which are to be furnished elsewhere by private firms. The other and antagonistic plan is to divide up the business and give it to four private firms exclusively, located in Pittsburg, South Boston, Birmingham and San Francisco, these firms to have a 10-years' monopoly and to make guns and gun carriages complete.

The same issue arose between the Government Navy-yards and private ship builders, and has never been satisfactorily decided. To get rid of it Congress authorized both systems so far as it related to the Navy, and then gradually drifted towards private contracts. There is no question in the minds of many members who have considered the matter at all that quite as good a 6 or 15-inch gun can be built at Pittsburg by private parties as can be built by the Government. At the same price it would cost the Government a private firm would realize a handsome profit. When private plants were once established these profits would be greatly increased, and the expenses of the Government diminished, especially in case of war. Whatever line of policy is laid down the greater amount of the appropriations for guns, steel plates, etc., will go into Pennsylvania, to the stimulation of all her industries.

AN ENGLISH CRITICISM ON WEST POINT.

WEST POINT is described in the London *Army and Navy Magazine* for February, by Henry Naidley, Secretary of the Oxford Military College, who visited it in the summer of 1881, and was shown around by "no less a personage than the eldest son of His Excellency, the late Brigham Young." West Point, he tells us, "is a small island in the Hudson River, fringed by several estuaries."

"*Rich semi-tropical vegetation and flora*, neat and flourishing villages, country residences with park-like gardens and grounds, numerous yachts, boats and steamers met the eye at every turn, and brought home to the mind the fact, that in the midst of this comparative solitude, one was surrounded by a busy, if not the busiest and most enterprising race on earth."

The Academic building were neither handsome nor imposing yet very comfortable. The mode of selecting cadets is pronounced superior to that of England. It dispenses with the harassing uncertainty of a competitive examination; it constitutes, at least theoretically, "a surer guarantee for the social status and respectability of the candidates." "But there is a shady side to this picture; the system may, and perhaps has already, developed serious vices. A body of men, indebted for their official status and maintenance to a political body, cannot fail to become permeated with, and in time greatly influenced by politics." (*Sic?*) Mr. Naidley says here:

Some men are born commanders and organizers, others become so through gradual training, but, in either case, early surroundings have great influence upon the development of these special qualities. For instance, to the son of a country gentleman, living in affluent circumstances, and employing a large staff of servants and laborers, or to the son of an officer, coming into frequent contact with barrack life, it comes natural to give orders to subordinates, or even to equals, and be obeyed, and to receive in his turn orders and obey them. He knows neither the fear of being disobeyed, or of compromising his dignity by an honorable obedience. Men born and bred under worldly circumstances less favorable, although intellectually the equals, and even the superiors of their more fortunate competitors, are, as a rule, lacking in the qualities above alluded to as among the most valuable to an officer; they may, besides, possess all the social graces and gentlemanly instincts of the former, but, in many instances, the deficiencies so unconsciously, and so unavoidably, contracted, through early associations, are never remedied. This is constantly illustrated by officers risen from the ranks. (It is well here to distinguish between officers risen *from* the ranks, and those who obtain a commission *through* the ranks.) Although they may know their profession thoroughly, and be able and conscientious soldiers, some never succeed in shaking off the influence of their early training and surroundings. They feel ill at ease, are morbidly jealous of their authority and dignity, fussy and interfering in matters of detail, and never command that cheerful obedience so readily accorded to really superior officers, as much on account of their personal moral influence and weight, as because of the official power which they wield. (To this general rule there are, of course, many brilliant exceptions.) For these, and other reasons, it will ever remain desirable to draw the officers of a standing army—where such exists—from the most influential classes in the State and this can only be done effectually by selection. That there are many and serious objections to this method must at once be admitted. But then no system, or laws, ever created by human intellect were perfect. It behooves men to aim at the framing of laws that shall be open to the least objection, and secure the greatest benefits to the largest numbers.

"The age for admission is a sensible one," but there is a radically vicious defect in the system, "namely, the abnormally long working hours." This is "injurious to the physique, and productive, in many instances, of mental deformity."

"What are your favorite sports?" Mr. Young was asked. "Do you play football, tennis, cricket, or row?" "No! we don't go in for those sort of things; occasionally we go on the river, but as often as not we have a man to row us. You see, we are generally much too tired to care for such exercises; we prefer to rest on the lawn and smoke!"

Mr. Naidley's guide even refused to go into the hotel and take a glass of wine with him.

But the refusal was accompanied by this explanation: "It is against the rules to frequent the hotel, and we are on our honor not to do it."

"Not even in company of visitors and strangers like myself?"

"I am afraid even that would not absolve us from our pledge. I should like it above all things; but must nevertheless ask you to excuse me."

I expressed my surprise that in a country so rich, offering so many promising fields of enterprise to an intelligent and energetic youth, candidates were to be found willing to undergo so severe a training for an army in which promotion must at best be but slow, and the prospects of distinction remote. I was informed that there was always a plethora of candidates for vacancies.

At West Point, we are further told, the examinations are made subservient to teaching instead of the reverse, as in England, and the teaching staff forms part of the examining body instead of being excluded, as it is there.

(From the Washington Post.)

HE HARDLY REQUIRED ASSISTANCE.

A LADY was sitting in a herdic next the box for fares, when a gentleman got in and took a seat opposite. In selecting a piece of money to pay his fare he took a handful of silver from his pocket and laid it on the seat beside him while he picked out a nickel. Then the lady noticed that he had but one arm. Her tender heart was all sympathy instantly, and she pictured to herself that gallant man on the field of battle, giving his arm in the defence of his country. "Poor fellow," thought she, "I will put his fare in for him." So suiting the action to the thought, she extended her hand for the nickel. The gentleman dropped the same into her extended palm, and with a dexterity that would have done credit to a man with half a dozen arms, managed to squeeze her hand at the same time.

And now that lady declares that henceforth and forever, as far as she is concerned, every son of Adam may deposit his own fare, even if he had no arms and had to pass it up with his teeth.

REGIMENTAL STAFF DETAILS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR editorial in last week's issue on the "Regimental Staff" coincides so nearly with my own ideas on the subject that I am impelled to write the following reason—heretofore not touched upon—why the Regimental Staff should be changed occasionally.

The Artillery School, Cavalry and Infantry School, and the various light batteries (Schools of Instruction) are maintained at considerable expense because they are considered important and necessary for the good of the Service. For this reason, then, every lieutenant of the line—according to his arm of Service—is obliged to serve a tour at one or two of these schools, the lieutenants on the regimental staff being excepted. The exception is a very inconsistent one, because it practically makes the schools important for only a certain class of lieutenants, which was certainly not the intention when the schools were organized.

It cannot be possible that when the exception was made the authorities contemplated that lieutenants would be retained sixteen years on regimental staff duty and that certain lieutenants would be required to serve two tours at one or more of these schools before some of the regimental staff had served at all. And yet this has actually happened. There are some lieutenants who have completed two tours in the light batteries and two at the Artillery School, while some of the regimental staff have never served at *any* of the "Schools of Instruction."

Of course there are other reasons—important ones too—why the staff lieutenants should be changed periodically, but it is not necessary to give them in this connection. I will merely state that the exception referred to has established a very bad precedent, and it is to be hoped, for the good of the Service, that it will soon be withdrawn. DILLCOTT.

POST SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN placing chaplains in charge of the schools at their posts Mr. Bragg proposes simply to require a duty which has hitherto almost invariably been performed voluntarily by them. As one of those whose children have been for a considerable time in attendance upon the post school here, I wish to say that the hand of the Post Chaplain, the Rev. J. H. Macomber, has been felt in the school from his arrival at the post to the present time and that in consequence we have one of the best post schools in the Army. The debt of the parents and children, as well as the enlisted men in attendance upon the school, is one that can never be paid to him. During his seven years' service at the post, Chaplain Macomber has proven himself abundant in good works, not only in religious but in secular matters; for in addition to his faithful ministrations as a clergyman, we owe to him the foundation of our flourishing lodge of Good Templars, and our equally flourishing post of the G. A. R., and many other good works. VERITAS.

FORT CUSTER, MONTANA, Jan. 25, 1887.

THE STATE TROOPS.

COMPANY DRILLS.

THE best standard by which to judge the efficiency, reliability and general usefulness of an organization is the instruction and discipline of the individual companies. In view of this, we have in recent issues presented the results of visits to several of the New York armories to witness company drills. As the companies inspected were selected at random, the result doubtless affords the material for a fair average estimate of the condition of the New York Guard. With some exceptions, we have not found the attendance at these drills what it should be, nor is the instruction and supervision as full and strict as is required to bring a command up to the proper standard. This accounts for much of the raggedness of execution at battalion drills. As the importance of company drills seems not to be recognized by either field or company officers, we bring this matter specially to their attention. Some regimental commanders evidently allow their company commanders too much latitude in the matter. In some regiments company drills are omitted and "company meetings" substituted. With the limited time at the disposal of the men for instruction, such a custom can have only pernicious results, and the matter should be put an end to wherever it exists. "Meetings," under any circumstances, are destructive of discipline, but, admitting that they are a necessary evil, they should at least be so regulated as not to interfere with what little opportunity there is for military work. That such a condition of things should be tolerated in a regiment commanded by a West Point graduate is still more surprising.

If the city is to give costly armories, organizations should give some recompense, and this they can only do by increasing their efficiency and value as a force to be relied upon in the hour of peril. Without thorough individual instruction this cannot be accomplished, and it is important that officers should make every effort to accustom their men to a regular attendance at company drills by making these drills progressive and instructive, and establishing a system under which the men will take interest in their work. Regimental commanders should look closely into this matter, and see that skirmishing and other practical exercises form a regular feature of the drill programme. Improvement is needed.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE directors of the National Rifle Association met in Temple Court Feb. 15 and elected Gen. G. W. Wingate president, and John B. Woodruff vice-president for the coming year. The report of the Committee on Range consisted of the introduction of a resolution that in view of the difficulty of raising the funds required to fit up a new range it was inexpedient to discuss the matter at present. This called forth a general discussion. Finally Col. J. G. Story, who objected to the shelving of the Wiman range, said that if the idea of a change was abandoned they would be treated worse than ever, and he believed in keeping one defensive weapon at least. He moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and his motion was carried.

The committees appointed were those on prizes, consisting of Col. John Ward, Major Duffy, and Major Fox; on finance, Col. Bridge, Capt. L. C. Bruce and Mr. Duane; on range, Gen. Robbins, Major Shorkley, and Lieut. Zalinski, and on the annual programme, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Duane, Major Bell, and Lieut. Zaliuski. Capt. Louis Wendel, of the 1st Battery, was elected a life member.

COOKING FOR TROOPS.

THE members of "The Canteen" supped together at Martinelli's last Saturday and discussed the subject of cooking for troops, which was introduced by a valuable paper read by Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery, U. S. A. In the course of the discussion the fact was stated that the New York Armory Board are proceeding upon the mistaken supposition that no occasion will ever arise for providing for city regiments in their armories, and accordingly refuse to permit other regiments to copy the example of the Seventh in setting up armory ranges. The question was raised as to the process of reasoning, by which Col. Clark, who is a member of the board, reaches the conclusion that preparations for cooking are needed in the 7th Armory and not elsewhere. The opinion of those listening to the discussion seemed to be unanimously in favor of providing cooking apparatus for all the armories. Among those participating in the discussion were Gen. Molineux, Col. J. H. Jones, Capts. Brady, Burns, Murphy, Aspinwall, of the National Guard: Capts. Jas. Jackson and W. E. Van Reed, and Lieuts. Granger, Adams, A. C. Blunt and John Bigelow, Jr., of the Army, and Lieut. S. D. Greene, of the Navy.

MILITIA TABLE IN THE ARMY REGISTER.

IT is conceded by everyone that the U. S. depends for its defence upon the militia from the various States. That the Regular Army forms but a nucleus about which any other military force would be gathered, organized and officered. It is seen how important it is that the accurate number of the active militia should be known before we can calculate in what degree of security we are living.

Now the only consolidated report of the strength of our militia that is largely circulated, is the abstract report in the Army Register. What information does this abstract convey? That there are about 81,000 active militia in the U. S. Six States make no returns at all. Five States have made no return since 1884 and not a Territory has its force represented, though several are known to have a military establishment.

The great States of Virginia and Georgia do not *appear* to have a soldier, although we hear of the Gate City Guards as coming from the latter State. It seems proper that one of two things should be done; either the Secretary of War should order the Adjt.-General to detail officers to obtain the requisite information from the various States and Territories not reporting, and print an abstract of the same, which would have a real value, in place of the useless page in the Army Register of this year, or issue a separate pamphlet containing only statistics appertaining to our militia force, giving, at least, a page of information concerning organization in each State or Territory.

MASS. VOL. MILITIA.

FEBRUARY 11, 1887.

NATIONAL DRILL AND ENCAMPMENT.

IN answer to inquiries we continue to receive with reference to the National Drill and Encampment, we would state that the Committee on Rules, judges, prizes, are Gen. Albert Ordway (chairman), Capt. Geo. E. Lemon, Maj. H. L. Cranford, Hon. Jeff. Chandler, Dr. Smith Townshend, Capt. Thomas J. Luttrell.

The prizes are a stand of colors and medals for the officers of the best infantry regiment, judged by inspection and review, $3,000 for the best, and $1,500 for the second best battalion of infantry, judged by inspection and drill. Prizes of $5,000, $2,500, $1,500, $1,000 and $500 for the best infantry company; $2,000 and $1,000 for the best cavalry company; $1,500 and $1,000 for the best platoon of artillery; $750 and $500 for the best drill with machine guns; $1,000 and $750 for zouave companies; $1,000 and $750 for cadet corps; $100, $75 and $50 for the best individual drill in the manual; $100 and a gold medal, three prizes of $75 and a silver medal, four prizes of $50 and a bronze medal for rifle practice. In all, $26,500. Congress has been petitioned to authorize the striking by the United States Mint of one grand medal of honor, and not to exceed 19 lesser medals; the same to be designed under direction of the War Department, and to be presented to the competitors adjudged most worthy of the same by the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief, or by such representatives as he may delegate.

The drills will be judged and the programmes prepared by officers of the Regular Army, detailed by the War Department for this service. Applications for entry must be made prior to April 1. All organizations will drill in their regular full dress uniform and without music. Communications as to entry have thus been received from the following commands:

Alabama—Mobile Rifles, Lomax Rifles, Montgomery Greys, True Blues, Platoon Light Artillery, State University Cadets.

Arizona—Co. F, 1st Regt., A. N. G.; Tubac Scouts.

Connecticut—2d Regiment C. N. G., Co. K, 1st Regt., Sarsfield Guards, New Haven Greys, Hillyer Guards, Co. E, 4th C. N. G.; 2d Gat. Gun Platoon, 2d Platoon, Bat. A.

Colorado—Chaffee Light Artillery.

District of Columbia—Battalion W. L. Inf., Co. B, W. L. I.; National Rifles, Washington Continentals, High School Cadets, Corcoran Cadet Corps.

Dakota—Co. B, 2d Regt.; Co. A, 1st Regt.

Florida—Escambia Rifles, Perry Guards.

Georgia—1st Regiment, 1st Battalion, Savannah Cadets, Atlanta Rifles, Georgia Military College Cadets.

Illinois—1st Regiment, Co. H, 6th Regt.; Rockford Rifles, Battery D, Battery A, 1st Battalion (cavalry), Chicago Zouaves.

Indiana—Light Infantry, Logansport Greys, Light Guard, Richardson Rifles, Light Artillery (Indianapolis), Light Artillery (Rockville), Rich. Zouaves.

Iowa—3d Regiment, Governor's Greys, Muscatine Rifles, Governor's Guards, Co. B, 2d Regt.; Co. C, 2d Regt.; Co. E, Co. D, 2d Regt.; Co. D, 1st Regt.; Co. —, 3d Regt.; Co. F, 3d Regt.; Co. C, 5th Regt.; Co. E, 5th Regt.; 2d Brigade Band, State University Band, 6th Regiment Band, Decorah Drum Corps, Dubuque Drum Corps.

Kansas—Co. F, 3d Regt.; Light Battery B.

Kentucky—Battalion 1st Regiment, Co. D, 3d Regt.; Co. —, Co. A, 3d Regt.; Light Battery A.

Louisiana—Louisiana Rifles, Crescent Light Guard, Battalion Washington Artillery, Battery B (field artillery), Louisiana Military School Cadets.

Maine—Montgomery Guards, Cadets, Co. D, 2d Regt.

Massachusetts—Emmet Guards, Montgomery Greys, 5th Regiment.

Michigan—4th Regiment, Jackson Guards, Grand Rapids Guards, Custer Guards, Detroit City Greys, Co. D, 2d Regt.; Co. B, 4th Regt.; Co. D, 1st Regt.; State University Cadets.

Minnesota—Light Infantry, 1st Regiment, Co. D, 1st Regt.; Co. K, 1st Regt.; Co. A, 1st Regt.; Co. E, 2d Regt.; 1st City Troop.

Mississippi—Vicksburg Southrons, Vicksburg Rifles, Natchez Rifles, Capital City Guard, Winona Rifles.

Missouri—Co. A, 5th Regt.; Co. B, 5th Regt.; Co. D, 7th Regt.; Co. C, 7th Regt.; Co. D, 2d Regt.; Co. A, 7th Regt.; Co. G, 1st Regt.; Co. A (cavalry), Busch Zouaves, Chevaliers Zouaves.

New Hampshire—Sheridan Guards.

New Jersey—Gatling Gun, Co. A; Gatling Gun, Co. B.

New York—69th Regt., 8th Sep. Co., Achelles Corps, 11th Sep. Co., 27th Sep. Co., Rochester Cadets, 26th Sep. Co., 22d Sep. Co., Troy Citizens' Corps, Co. D, 22d Regt.; Buffalo Cadets, Vet. Corps, 22d Regt.; 2d Battery 1st Brig, Johnstown (Zouaves).

North Carolina—2d Regt., N. C. S. G.; Fayetteville Lt. Inf., Co. F, 3d Regt.; Co. E, 4th Regt.; Governor's Guard.

Ohio—1st Regt., O. N. G.; 2d Regt., O. N. G.; 5th Regt., O. N. G.; Cleveland Greys, Co. K, 7th Regt.; Governor's Guards, Toledo Cadets, Co. H, 2d Regt.; Co. D, 8th Regt.; Co. G, 2d Regt.; Battery B, 1st Regt.; Gatling G Platoon, State University (Cadets), 5th Regt. Drum Corps.

Oregon—Co. G, O. S. M.

Pennsylvania—1st Regt. and 1st Batt'n, 10th Regt., N. G. Pa.; Co. C, 18th Regt.; Co. H, 9th Regt.; Co. B, Fencibles: Cadet Corps.

Rhode Island—1st Batt'n R. I. M., Kentish Guards, Co. C, 1st Batt'n; Co. A, 4th Batt'n; Batt'y A, 1st Machine G. Plat., C. F. T. Cadets, Co. B, 1st Cav.

South Carolina—R. Vol. Rifle Co., German Fusiliers.

Tennessee—Chickasaw Guards, Porter Rifles, Hermitage Guards, Merchants' Zouaves, University Corps (Cadets).

Texas—Houston Lt. Guard, Seally Rifles, San Antonio Rifles, Washington Guard, 4th Regt. Band.

Virginia—Walker Guards, Light Infantry, Fredericksburg Guards, Richmond Greys, St. John's Academy (Cadets), Cadet Corps.

Washington Territory—Seattle Rifles.

Wisconsin—1st Regt. W. N. G.; Co. F, 3d Regt.; Co. E, 2d Regt.: Co. A, 1st Regt.; Co. G, 3d Regt.; Co. H, 1st Regt.; Lt. Horse Squadron, 1st Light Battery, American Cadet Band.

THE MILITIA BILL A LAW.

THE President has allowed the act appropriating $400,000 a year to provide arms and equipments for the militia to become a law without his signature. The constitutional limitation of ten days within which he should have acted on this bill expired on Saturday. His failure to sign the bill was an oversight, as he did not object to any of its provisions.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

THIS regiment will parade in fatigue uniform (white belts) on Friday evening, Feb. 18, for battalion drill, and in full uniform on Wednesday, Feb. 23, for review by the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Hill. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M. The Marksmen's Badges for 1886 will be presented after the review. Admission (except for officers and members of the regiment in uniform) will be by ticket only.

The companies of this regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform (white belts) for drill in the School of the Battalion as follows: Cos. E and F, Tuesday, March 1; Cos. A and H, Friday, March 4; Cos. D and G, Monday, March 7; Cos. B and I, Thursday, March 10; Cos. C and K, Wednesday, March 16. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M. Each battalion of two companies will be divided for instruction into six commands, and sergeants will therefore be prepared to act as officers, and corporals as company guides.

The following named, having been examined, have been granted warrants as non-commissioned officers: 1st Sergeant Horace C. DuVal; Sergeants Clarence Freeman, A. E. White, and F. G. Landon; Corporals C. O. Toussaint, E. C. Denison, and W. H. Journeay.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

LIEUT.-COL. HEMAN DOWD commanded the battalion of four companies of 12 files, made up of G, H and F, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 15, during the first half of the drill. Co. G was on the right, F had the colors, H the left and the made-up company the left centre. The battalion presented the appearance of a neat, steady and soldierly body of men to a remarkable degree. A decided improvement has taken place in this regiment for the past three or four years. The manual was full of snap and life, with an unusual degree of regularity. The 1st sergeant on the right of the battalion executed the present in violation of Par. 189, and as he was the only exception his error was very conspicuous. By the command companies column left, the battalion made an advance by the flank of subdivisions, the same command brought it into column of fours, which formed line on the right in good shape. The command column of fours, break from the right to march to the left, was then given, and the two first companies managed to dovetail in properly, but the third was so much behind time that it lost almost company distance, and, with the fourth, it had to take up the double time to catch up. After this followed a march in company fronts, column of fours, and on left into line, all well-executed, and then the command was given for the firings. Two officers here failed to retire at the first command, evidently relying for their guidance upon what their neighbors should do, delaying the action of the commander and spoiling the appearance of the whole. As in active service it would be important to all concerned to clear the field for rapid action without hesitation, it would be well for all to post themselves thoroughly on the principles governing these points. The execution on the part of the men, although not as perfect as is necessary, showed vast improvement. Some of the volleys delivered deserve commendation. During the fire by company some commanders again appeared to exhibit signs of basing their action upon the example of their neighbors instead of relying upon their own knowledge in the matter. When, at the conclusion of the firings, the command right forward, fours right, was given, the third company went fours right and created temporary confusion, but was rescued in time to save the movement, and then, when line had been reformed, column of companies was formed to the rear in fair shape. Having again broken into column of fours line was established on the right with the firings. This was well done. In executing close column of companies on first company right in front, the two centre companies went too far out of their latitude and failed to cover. Why? The movement was simple, and no reason for an error of any kind. The deployment on fourth company was ragged in several instances, because some of the junior company commanders did not understand exactly when the proper time and place for them to halt, and the wheel into line of their commands had been reached. The ployment was then repeated with a deployment on fourth company, but it did not turn out as smooth as should have been the case. On right close column of companies with deployment, companies left front into line and on right into line closed the first half of the drill, and a rest was given.

Col. Jones then took command of the drill, relieving 1st Lieut. Parsons from command of the spare company, in order to give another subaltern, 2d Lieut. Girard, of Co. F, a chance as company commander. The Colonel was somewhat hoarse, but as full of vivacity as ever. He gave the command column of fours break from the right to march to the left, and then after breaking the companies again into column of fours formed line in excellent shape without loss of distances and an almost perfect alignment. The battalion, although it had been handled in excellent style by the Lieutenant Colonel, evidently became freshly inspired by the rapid, spirited commands of the Colonel, and officers and men seemed to be put on their mettle. Having performed an excellent on right into line, companies broke from right to march to the left, with exact distances, and then were reformed into line in order to execute double column of fours. While marching around the hall in this formation the battalion presented an exceedingly compact appearance, and the formation of line by the command fours right left companies on right into line was very well executed. Double column of companies was then formed and deployed in fair manner, after which the battalion went into column of fours and again formed double column, this time to deploy by two movements, which was spoiled to a great extent by ruggedness of execution in the first company, but repeated with better result. Then right of companies rear into column was again taken up, and while we cannot find any fault with its execution on principle, yet that perfection for which we have reasonably been looking for years was by no means obtained, and the men straggled to a considerable extent. The double column movements and deployments were then again taken up with success, after which on the right into line from column of companies was spoiled by the commander of the first company, because instead of giving the command right turn he wheeled his company into line, which delayed those who were in his rear. It was repeated in proper manner. Some more close column movements, with deployments on 1st, 4th, and interior companies, deployments faced to the rear, and changes of direction by the flank then brought the drill to a close, and as these movements were executed with a high degree of perfection there is no reason to comment on them further.

There is hardly a drill during which no mistakes are committed. We have called attention on this occasion to such as we noticed, but, nevertheless, it is only fair to say that especially during its latter half, it turned out one of the best working affairs we have been called on to witness. The officers were generally well posted and on the alert, and it gives us special satisfaction to state that the guides exhibited great improvement in the rapidity and correctness of their movements. The drill was executed in a most rapid manner, nobody knew what movement was coming, the file closers were constantly changed from one flank to the other, and the officers had to keep a very sharp lookout as to whether the right or left was in front. The manner in which they evaded difficulties on this score was remarkable, and deserves special commendation. The 12th is on the road to success.

The prospects of moving into the new armory are still as near and yet as far as ever. The building is nearly finished, but inferiority of workmanship and omission of small but important details on the part of the contractors, with which the city authorities and Col. Jones are not willing to put up, will delay the final acceptance of the building for some time to come. Of course, the contractors try to crawl out of obligations of this sort by all means in their power. It is, therefore, extremely doubtful that the regiment will move into its new quarters before May 1.

Col. Jones has ordered battalion drills for Cos. C, G, H and K, March 1; A, F and I, March 3; B, D and H, March 4, officers instruction under the recent orders of the Commander-in-Chief, Feb. 24 and 28, and instructions of non-com., staff and sergeants of Cos. A, C, D, H and K, Feb. 25, and B, E, F, G and I, March. 9.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

The 22d New York opened the battalion drill season on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, Cos. C, E, F, G and H, presenting an aggregate of 92 files, 72 files of which were organized into six commands of 12 for a drill, while 44 men were turned off for guard duty. This is rather a large guard, but a larger command for drill would overlap the sides of the hall, and be of but little use. Four companies of 16 files each would afford still better facilities for instruction. For the first drill of the season it was a remarkably good one, officers, guides and men acquitting themselves in a very creditable manner. Bugle calls were used whenever the movement permitted. A number of junior officers were in command of companies, but thanks to the efficient theoretical instruction given, they were well up in other duties, and the drill passed off as one of the best working drills that has come under our notice for some time.

Cos. A, B, D, I and K, formed a battalion of similar size on Friday, Feb. 11, the entire turnout being 86 files, 28 men thrown out for guard. Col. Camp was again in command. The movements [illegible] from those at the previous drill. The formation of column was [illegible] as is always the case in

a well instructed regiment. The command was first marched around for some time in column of fours to test the dressing and distances. Their correctness was well proven by an almost instantaneous alignment on wheeling into line. The step was good and the even slope of the pieces gave the column a very regular, military appearance, without too much waste of time and attention in cultivating too fine an execution on these points. The column looked business-like without anything like *salon drill* about it. Advances in line in an armory do not amount to much unless there is plenty of room for their execution, which is not the case in the 22d Regiment armory; still so far as they went they were very well done. General alignments, obliquely to the original line tested the understanding of officers and guides, but they came out creditably from the ordeal. The four ugly and ungainly pillars which deface the drill room, at least gave the battalion an opportunity to illustrate, how, why or wherefore provision for passing obstacles has been made in Tactics, without any aid of the imagination. The battalion did its work well in both wings, first one, and afterwards two companies falling to the rear in each case.

After this the battalion again formed into fours and executed on the right and left into line with the firings, and then went into double column of fours movements, first forming line to the front by the commands right and left front into line, and afterwards coming into line by two movements. Next came right and left of companies rear into column, which, with the small company fronts, did not turn out very handsomely, although executed on correct principles. The remainder of the movements consisted of marches in company front and wheels into line from the halt and on the march and formations front into line from column of fours faced to the rear. As a general thing the drill was a very handsome one, but not as good as the one two days before. Col. Camp handled the battalion well and with rapidity. Practice, no doubt, has its decided effect upon him, and he holds his command under perfect control at all times, giving his commands in excellent time and with ease on all occasions. At the previous drill, the movements wherever the bugle call could be applied were executed by that means. This developed the rather curious fact that the men understood the calls better than the officers. This, however, seems quite natural when it is considered that the bugle has before been used only at company drills where the officers indicate the calls without paying attention to their sound, while the men take their cue from the latter, are constantly on the alert, and soon become expert in executing their movements according to the signal. In many instances during the formations of line facing to the rear company commanders halted their commands fully six, instead of three yards beyond the alignment, and then before dressing moved them back by the command forward march. This is wrong and should be discontinued at future drills. The guides were as a general thing prompt and well instructed, but they seemed to annoy the lieutenant colonel during the formations faced to the rear by inverting their pieces prematurely, it being the principle taught in the regiment that pieces should not be inverted until the companies have passed the guides and the latter have taken their positions for the final establishment of the line. This seems very reasonable.

Both drills were exceptionally good working drills at the beginning of the season, and show the wisdom of the officer's and guides' schools now maintained in the 22d for several years.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. E. A. McAlpin.

ANOTHER drill under command of Lieut.-Col. Appleton D. Palmer took place in the armory of the 71st on Thursday, Feb. 10. There was less marching and double timing than at the one previously described, and consequently less aimless rushing and waste of muscle and time. The larger portion of the drill hour was occupied by the loadings and firings, in which it fell to the lot of the instructor to attend to much matter of detail which properly belongs to the squad and company instructors. There are many reasons why the 71st should receive lenient judgment for falling short in its marching drill, but we fail to see any reason why it should not be as well up as the average organization in set-up, steadiness, individual bearing, the manual and the loadings and firings. Dissatisfaction and apathy created by a lack of proper quarters, internal discord for many years past, have, doubtless, had much to do with bringing about this unsatisfactory state of affairs, but they are, after all, only lame excuses, because the material of which the regiment is composed could easily be brought to a much higher standard of perfection by proper attention and the application of a regular progressive system. The manual was very irregular and ragged, a large number of men demonstrating at the first glance that the recruit squad and not the battalion was their proper place. Still even under the existing unsatisfactory conditions, a very marked improvement developed in its general appearance before the manual was superseded by the firings, which shows that within a brief period competent handling could easily bring the men up to a standard of perfection, by which this regiment would obviate all unfavorable remarks on the subject. The firings took a long time and, with exception of lying down, comprised all the various phases of the subject as required by the Tactics. While the instruction was not very elaborate, yet no such breaches of tactical rules as described in our previous report of a drill in this regiment were committed. There was too much for one man to oversee, however, and under any circumstances but little in the way of improvement could have been accomplished with so large a number of men with so limited preliminary instruction. The degree of attention paid by the officers and file-closers in rear of the line to individual mistakes we could not determine from our position, but they were kept very busy, as occasion for correction abounded on all sides. The men need company instruction. The marching consisted of advances by subdivision by the flank, formation of battalion column of fours, wheels by fours into line, and advances and retreats in battalion front. The men kept their distances fairly, much better than at the preceding drill, and the wheels by fours into line were consequently much better than on that occasion. This armory is hardly the place in which to practice marches in battalion front and it would, therefore, not be fair to say anything unfavorable about them, no matter how executed.

Since the drill took place Lieut. Col. A. D. Palmer, Capt. Thos. A. McBain, of Co. F, and Lieut. James A. Wright, of Co. B, have resigned. Whether this will bring improvement in the affairs of the regiment remains to be seen. Lt. Col. Palmer is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1865, and resigned from the Army as a captain of the 4th Artillery in 1873. On Sept. 12, 1881, he was elected lieutenant colonel of the 71st N. Y., during the regime of Col. Richard Vose. While, no doubt, a competent officer, he evidently did not pay that attention to the affairs of his regiment which was essential to usefulness among State troops, and consequently did not meet with success. In fact in view of the manifest lack of interest exhibited by him in his organization it has been a matter of surprise among National Guardsmen why he held on to his position for so long a time. Capt. McBain joined the 71st as a private July 6, 1883, was elected 2d lieutenant Jan. 18, 1884, and captain of Co. F June 23 of the same year. Lieut. Wright served during the war in various organizations from 1861 to 1863, enlisted as a private in Co. B, 71st Regt., March 17, 1885, was appointed company quartermaster sergeant May 12, 1885, and elected 2d lieutenant June 16, 1885.

At 8.15 P. M., Tuesday, Feb. 15, Cos. F, H, I and K were promptly turned over by the adjutant to Maj. F. Kopper, with Ordnance Sergeant Rockafeller as acting sergeant major. The adjutant disappeared at once, which left the battalion commander with an efficient, but very inexperienced, non-commissioned staff officer as his only assistant. The first exercise was the manual, which showed great improvement in regularity, steadiness and attention on the part of the men. The plain, decisive commands of the instructors, no doubt, had their effect on the men, which only shows what company commanders could accomplish with proper attention. At the conclusion of the manual, the command was put into column of fours with a decidedly short step, lack of life and spirit, and slow execution on the right. It took quite a long time before the cadence step was reached through the entire battalion. When this had been accomplished ployments in close column, right and left in front and corresponding deployments, were executed with decided disadvantages on account of limited space.

The battalion then closed in mass on 4th company, took wheeling distance, advanced in line of battle, broke by fours from both flanks to march to the right and left and wheeled into line by fours. At first the marchings were somewhat ragged, but the command steadied down gradually and came into line handsomely, without any need for dressing. These movements were all repeated several times, and occupied about one hour and twenty-five minutes, and at their conclusion the drill was wound up with another manual, which was about as good as we have seen it done by the four companies engaged. Various slight errors occurred. The Major in facing the command about did so with arms at support, which is scarcely customary. The general guides are hardly properly posted in their duties in all movements. They came out in deployments where markers had been placed to fix the alignments. In fact it did not seem to be understood that whenever markers are placed in front of a command it is wrong for guides to come out. In advancing in line of battle the general guides did not come out on line with the colors; in marching to the rear the colors remained in rear, instead of taking their proper position. When forming on right or left into line markers should be posted in front of the leading company, which was omitted. In executing the break from the flanks to march to the right or left by company or column of fours, the first captain marched invariably double his distance to the front and caused much trouble to those who had to follow him, while in many instances captains failed to give the numerical designations to their company during the ployments into close column. The bearing of the men was good; they attempted to be military, silent, and attentive. General guides and file closers need instruction. The latter at all times kept themselves hardly more than one yard distant from the line and were badly aligned. The instructor, on account of lack of assistance and limited space, was compelled to skip over many small mistakes, the correction of which would have fallen to the lot of his assistants, if he had had any. Hereafter we advise him, in the absence of any other field officer, to keep the Adjutant on duty with the battalion.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Co. I, 8th N. Y., will hold another reception in April next

Co. A, 22d N. Y., will give a reception at their armory on Feb. 21.

Governor Gordon, of Georgia, is to review the twelve companies of Savannah on Tuesday next, Feb. 22, Washington's birthday.

Co. A, 23d N. Y., is to hold spring athletic games at the armory on Saturday, April 2.

The surgeons of the 2d Brigade met on Friday evening, Feb. 11, and formed an association "to advance medical military science and to promote free discussion and debate upon such topics as will conduce to the health and comfort of the National Guard."

Co. I, 7th N. Y., will give a burlesque entertainment on "William Tell" on April 14, at the Academy of Music. The proceeds will be devoted to the endowment of beds for the unfortunate members of the 1st Brigade in Hahneman Hospital.

The militia of Vermont will shortly receive new arms, in the shape of the latest style of the Springfield rifle.

The 8th N. Y., Col. Scott, will assemble for drill in State service uniform as follows: Cos. F, H, G, and I, Monday, Feb. 21; Cos. B, C, D, and E, Thursday, Feb. 24. Marksmen's badges will be presented on these evenings.

The repairs to the large drill room of the 11th N. Y. progress so slowly that no battalion drills can be ordered this month, and the proposed review and ball which were to have been held on the 22d cannot take place.

A school for theoretical and practical instruction, in compliance with G. O. No. 4, C. S., General Headquarters, has been organized in the 2d Battery, N. Y., and will meet every Thursday night.

The silver reception of the 47th N. Y. will take place in the armory on the evening of March 29. On this occasion the Cross of Honor will be presented to all members and ex-members of the regiment who have served ten or more years.

It is expected that the 3d Battery, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, will go into camp at Roa Hook the coming summer, in company with the 22d N. Y., fully horsed for instruction in mounted manœuvres.

A Delinquency Court for the trial of commissioned officers of the 2d Brigade, N. Y., who have been reported as delinquent will convene at Brigade Headquarters Feb. 23. Detail: Col. Louis Finkelmeier, 32d Regiment; Col. Wm. J. Denslow, Inspector, 2d Brigade; Lieut.-Col. Seldon C. Clobridge, 14th Regiment.

The first official appearance of the 23d N. Y. in its new dress uniform will be on Feb. 21, the occasion of the review at its armory by Gov. Hill.

Capt. Thos. Miller, of the 17th Separate Company Flushing, L. I., who had recently some intention of resigning, has decided to remain with the company. The 17th has every reason to be thankful.

The Philadelphia City Troop, the oldest military organization in the U. S., was the first company to celebrate Washington's Birthday by parading on Feb. 22, 1805, and has kept up its observance ever since, regardless of the weather. The Troop will have the usual inspection, parade and banquet, on Tuesday next.

2d Lieut. Edgar E. Sage, of Co. I, 7th N. Y., has resigned, no doubt, on account of being overslaughed by the election of the 1st sergeant of the company, H. C. Du Val, to the position of 1st lieutenant. Lieut. Sage joined the company as a private, Oct. 7, 1875; was made corporal, Dec. 4, 1876; sergeant, May 10, 1881, and 2d lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1884.

The State Examining Board will hold a session at the State Arsenal, New York City, Saturday evening, Feb. 19. So far as known only one candidate, Lieut. H. de V. Parker, of the 11th New York, will be sent before it. Application to have him sent there was made by Col. Stewart and approved by Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald early in the week.

The balance of the fund of the 11th New York, dating from the Unbekant administration, about which so much trouble has existed for several years, and which was claimed by the widow of Colonel Unbekant some time ago, has at last been secured by the present Colonel, A. P. Stewart, who now has taken definite charge of it and appointed a Board of Trustees consisting of officers of the regiment to dispose of its proper disbursement.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has issued orders as follows: "Co. A, 12th Regt., Capt. Howland Pell commanding, having won the 'Belknap Trophy,' in accordance with the provisions of Circular dated Headquarters 1st Brigade, 1st Division, N. G., S. N. Y., New York, Dec. 26, 1883, it is hereby awarded to said company. Co. B, 22d Regt., Capt. William V. King commanding, the present holder of the trophy, will turn it over to the custody of Capt. Pell."

The competitive bayonet and skirmish drill between Cos. C, 11th, and D, 12th N. Y., has been fixed for March 2, at the 12th Regiment Armory. Competent judges are in demand.

The 47th New York had battalion wing drill on Tuesday, Feb. 15, and Friday, Feb. 18.

Col. Chas. E. Bridge, late Asst. Q. M. Gen., on the staff of Gov. Cleveland, and Treasurer of the National Guard Association, has been presented with a handsome testimonial on behalf of that body on account of "his efficient services as Treasurer of the Association from 1881 to 1886." The testimonial consists of a well-executed and handsomely framed set of Resolutions, particularly valuable on account of their terseness and the absence of all fulsomeness, which usually characterize such affairs. The colonel certainly deserved it very highly, not only on account of his services to the New York Convention, but also to the National Convention—all of which he has strictly performed as a labor of love.

Cos. B, D, G, H and I, of the 13th Regt., will drill on Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, at the armory, and Cos. A, C, E, F and K on Friday evening, Feb. 25, assembling at 7.45 P. M.

Tax Commissioner Coleman, of the Armory Board, is now advocating a plan to utilize a portion of Bryant Park at 42d street for armories, and thereby save the city a million and a half of dollars. A bill authorizing the removal of the ponderous granite reservoir and the utilization of its materials for the new armories will presently be sent to the Legislature. The plan is approved by Mr. Crimmins, President of the Park Board.

The field officers of the regiments, the commanding officers of the batteries and the staff of the 1st Brigade will assemble in undress uniform at the 7th Regiment armory, at 8 P. M., March 12 and April 16, 1887, to receive instruction under the direction of the Brigadier-General commanding.

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD.

THE defeat in the Legislature, Feb. 15, of the Militia Appropriation bill has caused a disturbance. All the officers of the 1st and 2d Regiments have tendered their resignations. The privates are demoralized, and the State is entirely defenceless. For six years the militia has rendered the State great service in the disorders arising from strikes, and for ten days the two city regiments were camped out at Sedalia, and Gov. Marmaduke promised to see that the men were reimbursed. He worked for the present bill, but it was defeated. When the news reached St. Louis a meeting of the officers was called and all resigned. Col. Bull, Inspector General of the State; Col. C. C. Rainwater, and about 20 sub-officers, including captains, lieutenants, and sergeants, sent their resignations to the Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

G. O. No. 3, A. G. O., announces that Col. Daniel P. Crocker, assistant adjutant general on the staff of the Commander-in-chief, died at his residence in Springfield, February 10.

The Commander-in-chief, with his staff, in citizens' dress, will attend the funeral, which will take place at Springfield, on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 9.30 o'clock A. M. The staff of the Commander-in-chief will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

LOUISIANA.

THE report of the Adjt.-General of Louisiana, Gen. G. T. Beauregard, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1886, shows that there are 960 Springfield rifles distributed among the troops, 240 of them of .50 calibre and the others of .45 calibre. Beside stored in the State Armory there are 331 Springfields of the .45 calibre, 464 of calibre .50, 20 Sharps carbines and 221 Sharps rifles, calibre .45 and 318 Enfield rifles of calibre .58. Total small arms, State property, 2,344. The Artillery consists of two Gatlings, six Napoleon 12-pdrs., four 12-pounder howitzers and three 3-inch wrought iron rifled guns. There are also four 10 pound Parrotts belonging to the Washington Artillery. The organized forces of the State number 1,633, viz.: 40 general and staff officers, 137 Cavalry, 637 Artillery, and 1,057 Infantry. The Governor, S. D. McEnery, is the Lieut.-General of this force, with Brig.-Gens. G. T. Beauregard, W. M. Owen, W. Pierce, G. W. Dupree, E. S. Lewis and J. B. Vinet, and Cols. T. A. Faries, of the General staff, and the following Colonels and A. D. C.s': G. A. Lanaux, F. Kennedy, W. G. Vincent, C. A. Larendon, T. Generally, E. A. Ducros, J. B. Lallande, R. T. Beauregard, J. Clegg, P. A. Tabray, H. P. Kernochan, W. H. Byrnes, J. H. H. Hedges, S. M. Robertson, H. B. Richardson, H. C. Brown, S. F. Lewis, H. B. Thompson, G. C. Phillips, R. E. Wyche, T. S. Jones, G. A. Kelly, H. W. Fairchild, R. W. Gillespie, R. Sinnott, W. P. Curtis, H. H. Baker, E. T. Leche, A. S. Blanchard.

Majors and A. D. C.'s: N. C. Blanchard, I. D. Moore, S. P. Colvin, H. P. Luckett, P. Lanaux, C. Delassons, P. J. Trezevant, E. E. Wood, E. Flood, J. Shaw, C. W. Phillips, John Glynn, Jr., is Maj.-General, Ad. Myer, J. S. Billin, L. Jastremski, J. R. Pacherson, W. A. Strong, J. Floyd King, W. T. Theobold, S. J. Ware, Brig.-Generals. The number of men in the State available for military duty is returned at 138,439. The State has appropriated $16,000 to supply disabled Confederate soldiers with artificial limbs and 181 persons have taken the benefit of the act. Blunt's Rifle Firing has been adopted and "in practice," says Col. E. C. Fenner, I. R. P., "this work has proved of incalculable value, and the rules and regulations as published, do much to simplify the instructions usually necessary to develop any degree of proficiency in the individual soldier."

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE caustic San Francisco *Report* says: "The California National Guard consists of 229 officers and 3,000 men, or one officer to every thirteen men. The German Army has only one officer to every eighty men. If California had one officer to every thirty-nine men, instead of every thirteen, it would have more than military efficiency called for. The N. G. C. is top-heavy with officers."

MISSISSIPPI.

IT is expected that in a few days the two 10-inch Rodman guns and several mortars to be transferred from Fort Jackson to the Mississippi State military camp at Pass Christian will be placed in position ready for use. Capt. J. Rockwell, U. S. Army, will superintend the transfer to Pass Christian.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

During the war with Mexico Raphael Semmes served as Flag Lieutenant of the Home Squadron and A.-D.-C. to Major-General Worth in the battles in the Valley of Mexico. At the close of that war he published a narrative of his experiences in a volume we have before us, entitled "Service Afloat and Ashore during the Mexican War." Semmes has chosen the same title, "Service Afloat and Ashore," for a volume just issued, with the addition of this sub-title, "The remarkable career of the Confederate cruisers *Sumter* and *Alabama* during the war between the States, by Admiral Raphael Semmes, of the late Confederate States Navy." Such a volume could not fail to be interesting, but it is evident that age and reflection failed to accomplish their wonted work in sweetening its author's temper and disposing him to take a philosophical view of life. It was not for the sailor who was whipped in the first fair fight he made during the war to abuse his antagonist in that contest and to raise the question whether Admiral Winslow continued to be the "humane and Christian gentleman" he was before the war. Nor was it in good taste to indulge in such talk as this volume contains about "northern savages," or to describe President Lincoln as conducting, "without any warrant for his conduct," "a war of rapine and lust against eleven sovereign States." To this malicious misrepresentation is added the addenda: "As a Christian, it was my duty to say, 'Lord, have mercy upon his soul!' but the d—l will surely take care of his memory." Booth's infamous deed is described by this retired corsair—whose spirit is naturally sympathetic with it—as "a just retribution." This is the man who has the effrontery to lecture "the officers of the old Navy, many of whom belonged to the gentle families of the land, and all of whom had been bred in a school of honor," for taking "to the slang expressions of the day" and falling "pell-mell into the ranks of the vulgar and fanatical rabble that was hounding on the war." It was doubtless a very "vulgar and fanatical" act that Winslow indulged in when he sunk the *Alabama*, but it pricked the bubble of Semmes's reputation as a fighting officer, and left him to gather such laurels as he could from the long series of depredations on unarmed merchantmen which are described in this volume. It is those whose own careers furnish the most occasion for excuse and qualification who are the most disposed to censure, and Semmes furnishes no exception to the rule. The destruction of the property of non-combatants is justified by the laws of war, but it is not one of the incidents in which the self-respecting officer should find special occasion for congratulation and self-glorification. Naturally one who was willing to boast himself free of the laurels won in this field was equally disposed to re-

duce others to his own level by criticism and misrepresentation. The author of "The Cruise of the Alabama," who served with Semmes, tells us how, when he returned to his home in Cumberland, his father, an old naval officer, received him "with deep disgust and strong language. He spoke of the *Alabama* as a 'sneaking pirate,' and hoped that I wouldn't take to housebreaking next." He describes Semmes as "addressing his crew as Englishmen, and urging them to "do their best to injure and disgrace his own countrymen." "No English officer," he adds, "would do that, I think, under any circumstances." If Semmes did not fly a pirate's flag he shipped a pirate's crew; "they were mostly English, with a few Irish, Danes, and one Russian or Finn," and "after taking some fifty-five vessels and destroying the greater part of them, inflicting incredible loss on private individuals, what good," asks this truthful narrator, a Southerner by birth, "had we done for the Southern Confederacy? When I look back at the incidents inevitable to the service I am not over-proud of my share in it." Possibliy it would have been better for Admiral Semmes had he been equally searching with self-criticism, and he should at least remember the adage concerning those who live in glass houses. The seventy pages of historical review and discussion of "the Nature of the American Compact," with which Semmes's volume opens, might as well have been condensed into these three words, "vide American Constitution." It is a subject that has been exhausted by much abler writers on such topics. This work was originally published by the Baltimore Publishing Company, but the plates have been transferred to Messrs. Wilson and Ellis, of New York, who will publish it by subscription. It is illustrated with steel engravings and portraits and six engravings from original designs printed in chromo tints.

The third instalment of ex-Minister Washburne's "Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris," in the March number of *Scribner's Magazine*, describes the evacuation of Paris by the Germans, the insurrection of the 18th of March, 1871, and the establishment of the Commune, the assassination of Generals Lecomte and Thomas, the burning of the guillotine by the mob before the statue of Voltaire, and many other striking incidents which occurred during the brief but terrible reign of the Commune. Descriptions are given of the leaders of the Commune and of others who were prominent in Paris at the time.

Vol. 17, Series 1, Part 2, "Official Records of the War of the Rebellion," prepared by Colonel R. M. Scott, U. S. A., contains correspondence, orders and returns relating to operations in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, from June 10, 1862, to January 20, 1863. It is an interesting number.

The interesting article on the "Founding and Development of the U. S. Hydrographic Office," by Lieut. W. S. Hughes, U. S. N., has been issued in book form from the Government Printing Office.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A St. Paul correspondent, referring to the paper on the battle of Mine Run by Gen. E. C. Mason, U. S. A., read recently before the Minnesota Commandery, says: "The paper was a scholarly criticism of the plans and working of the Wilderness campaign, recounting the great difficulties with which the Union Army had to contend, and detailing minutely the movement of the speaker's own command previous to and during the engagement of Mine Run. Gen. Mason has, in an eminent degree, the power of making descriptions so realistic that the scene he talks of is presented like a picture to the mind, and the deeply interested listeners seemed, for the time, again on bloody fields in the old war days. A vote of thanks rewarded the gallant soldier's effort."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C.—You stand No. 8 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Geo. See.—You stand No. 41 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Retro.—Major-General Hancock had he lived would have reached the age of 64 Feb. 14, 1888.

W. H.—For the particulars you desire write to the Adjutant U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Idaho.—The Court of Inquiry meets at Fort Cœur d'Alene March 14. Col. H. M. Black, 23d U. S. Inf., of Fort Wayne, Mich., is the President of the Court.

Cannon.—The Senior Captain of Artillery is H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Regiment. He will be promoted Major in August next, when Colonel John Hamilton, 5th Artillery, retires.

H. G. H.—Write to the Adjutant, Military Academy, West Point, for a copy of the Cadet Register, 1886. In it you will find a fund of useful information, in regard to admission, qualifications, etc.

Inquirer.—Get, if you can, the member of Congress of the district in which you reside to recommend you to the Secretary of War for a cadetship at West Point. Your own application to the Secretary would be of no avail.

J. K.—We see nothing in the Mexican Pension bill, approved Jan. 29, 1887, to prevent a retired enlisted man of the Army from drawing a pension thereunder, always providing that he served as specified in the act which we publish elsewhere.

H. C. G. asks: Will the cartridge belt, as used by U. S. Army on the plains, be permitted in competitive drill at Washington, in place of cartridge box? ANS.—No. All organizations will be required to drill in their regular full dress uniform.

Cannon asks: Can an application for position of commissary sergeant be withdrawn and placed on file for position of ordnance sergeant? ANS.—No; the requirements for each position are somewhat different. See paragraphs 259 and 260 Army Regulations, 1881.

H. W. asks: "Who are the present incumbents at West Point, and when do they graduate, representing the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th Massachusetts districts?" ANS.—2d, Charles Grant French, 1888; 3d, Ebon E. Winslow, 1889; 4th, now vacant; 5th, M. W. Rowell, 1890; 6th, Thos. M. Corcoran, 1890; 9th, M. J. Lenihan, 87 candidates already graduated for this vacancy.

Querist asks: A company is in double rank at a halt in column of platoons; the command is given "fours right" (or left) followed by the command "halt" the instant that the fours have completed the wheel. Does, or does not, the rear rank of each set of fours upon halting, fall back to thirty-two inches and dress to the left (or right)? ANS.—The distance in column of fours, double rank, is 32 inches in all cases like this.

Gaston.—Prior to the War of the Rebellion the ration of bread or flour was 18 oz. By sec. 13 of the act approved Aug. 3, 1861, it was increased to 22 oz., and so continued until the act approved June 20, 1864, which reduced it to what it was in 1861, 18 oz. So it still remains, but under the authority conveyed by par. 526 of the Regulations as amended in G. O. 4, of 1882, A. G. O., "at posts where fresh vegetables cannot be raised the ration of bread may be increased at the discretion of the department commander not to exceed twenty-two ounces."

Union Soldier asks: Can an enlisted man of proper age, upon the recommendation of his post or battery commander, gain admittance to West Point if he is able to pass the required examinations? ANS.—No; appointments are made by the Secretary of War at the request of the Representative or Delegate in Congress from the District or Territory; and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the District or Territory from which the appointment is made. The appointments at large are specially conferred by the President of the United States.

G. M. S.—There seems to be nothing positive laid down in Tactics with regard to the manner in which field officers take their places in front when the ranks are opened on dress parade. The thing must therefore be reasoned out by analogy. In paragraph 810, page 348, it is stated that the adjutant in marching to the front passes *in rear* of the line of company officers. In paragraph 383, describing the method of opening ranks the colonel in placing himself in front of the battalion passes *in front* of the line of company officers. While not all the company officers, the captains at least, are superior to the adjutant in rank, and he therefore passes in rear of their line. On the same basis the colonel being their superior passes in front of their line. Judging from this it would be reasonable to assume that it is a principle of Tactics that officers higher in rank than captains pass in front of the line of company officers, and those inferior in rank in its rear. Accordingly, field officers should pass in front of the line of company officers.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE MARINE CORPS.

IN the case of the U. S. vs. Susanna E. Dunn, administratrix, the Supreme Court affirms the decision of the Court of Claims, to the effect that under the act of 1883 service in the Marine Corps is to be counted in computing longevity pay. Justice Miller in delivering the opinion of the court on Monday, Feb. 7, said:

"It must be conceded that the Marine Corps, a military body in the Regular Service of the United States, occupies something of an anomalous position, and is often spoken of in statutes which enumerate 'the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps,' or 'the Army and the Marine Corps,' or 'the Navy and the Marine Corps,' in a manner calculated and intended to point out that it is not identical with either the Army or the Navy. And this argument is the one very much pressed to show that service in the Marine Corps is not service in the Army or in the Navy. On the other hand, the services rendered by that corps are always of a military character, and are rendered as part of the duties to be performed by either the Army or the Navy. If there are services prescribed for that corps by the statutes of the United States, or the regulations of either the Army or the Navy, which are not performed in immediate connection with the Army or the Navy, and under the control of the heads of the Army or Navy, either civil or military, we have not been made aware of it. The military establishment of this country is divided by the general laws of the United States into the Army and the Navy, and over each of these one of the great heads of departments, called Secretaries, is appointed to preside, to manage and to administer its affairs. The administrative functions of the executive are mostly under the President, distributed and allotted among the seven great departments, at the head of each of which is a minister for that department. Such is the theory of the distribution of executive administration established by the statutes of the United States.

"The Marine Corps is a military body, designed to perform military services; and while they are not necessarily performed on board ships, their active service in time of war is chiefly in the Navy, and accompanying or aiding naval expeditions. In time of peace they are located in Navy-yards mainly, although occasionally they may be used in forts and arsenals belonging more immediately to the Army. The statutes of the United States, in prescribing the duties which they may be required to perform, have not been very clear in any expression which goes to show how far these services are to be rendered under the control of the officers of the Navy or of the Army. It is clear that they may be ordered to service in either branch; but we are of opinion that, taking all these statutes and the practice of the Government together, they are a military body, primarily belonging to the Navy, and under the control of the head of the naval department, with liability to be ordered to service in connection with the Army, and in that case under the command of army officers.

"It seems to us that these provisions of the Revised Statutes, bringing together the enactments of Congress on the subject of the Marine Corps, show that the primary position of that body in the military service is that of a part of the Navy, and its chief control is placed under the Secretary of the Navy, there being exceptions, when it may, by order of the President, or some one having proper authority, be placed more immediately, for temporary duty, with the Army, and under the command of the superior army officers.

"Whatever view may be taken it cannot be considered as a distinct military organization, independent of the departments of the Army and Navy, and under the supervision and control of neither of them, having no superior outside of its own officers, except the President. Such a position is at war with the whole policy of the distribution of power among the executive departments, as we have already shown; and while it may be true that it is not so exclusively a part of the Navy as ships and Navy-yards are, yet its general supervision and control remain with the Navy Department."

A PRESS despatch from Louisville, Ky., Feb. 15, says: "The Damascus Edged Tool Corporation organized this morning under their charter and elected a board of officers, with Charles Godshaw as President. The capital stock is $1,500,000. President Godshaw will leave Saturday for Washington to offer the exclusive right of using the steel for navy and war ordnance purposes of the Government. A number of specimens have been prepared for such tests as the Secretary of the Navy may desire to have made. The company is organized to introduce a new process of hardening steel.

IT is announced that all the forts in Belgium along the frontier of France has received a complete war armament. The preparations have been even carried to the extent of mobilizing the troops. King Leopold will be commander-in-chief of the Belgian forces, with General Brialmont as chief of staff. The Count of Flanders, brother of the King, will command the first army corps, and Gen. Vandersmissen the second.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE relative strength of the German, French, and Russian cavalry was incorrectly given in the table we published Feb. 5, owing to an error made in correcting it. The figures for Russia were a war estimate and included Cossacks and irregulars of all sorts; those for France and Germany were found in the statement which followed just below. Another estimate of the military strength of the various foreign states is contained in a report made to the German Reichstag by Major Huberding, as follows:

	Peace.	War.
Germany	442,824	1,425,027
France	469,067	1,392,500
Russia	612,096	2,782,668
Austria	276,496	1,043,630
Italy	533,817	2,330,980
Turkey	326,119	1,093,229
Great Britain	141,284	839,517
Spain	83,808	734,679
Roumania	18,532	204,000
Greece	32,416	180,000
Sweden and Norway	36,790	190,452
Holland	65,568	180,858
Belgium	44,610	165,564
Portugal	32,005	125,057
Servia	13,213	134,415
Bulgaria	28,913	165,220
Denmark	36,469	50,481
Totals	3,194,176	12,488,276

The peace and war establishments are thus classified:

	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Guns.	
	Peace.	War.	Peace.	War.	Peace.	War.	P.	War.
Germany	307,293	1,084,013	67,921	111,339	51,166	132,531	2,232	3,680
France	293.013	.....	74,834	.....	76,700	.....	3,072	3,836
Russia	466.277	2,525,825	53,897	132,853	71,644	101,600	2,352	3,876
Austria	187,897	802,023	46,227	78,339	28,471	82,690	1,200	1,720
Italy	368,174	2,118,012	34,001	34,393	97,923	127,190	984	3,100
Turkey	289,400	934,421	37,800	76,413	21,000	57,290	1,120	2,740

It is estimated that a *levée en masse* would give France 3,750,000 men. The peace effective of the French Army, according to last year's budget, is 523,283, comprising 31,140 officers, and 492,143 enlisted men. This was the estimate we gave last week, and possibly that of Major Huberding is of a different date. It is announced this week that 68,200 infantry and 4,800 riflemen, making a total of 73,000 men, of the German reserves, have been summoned to drill during the present week. Major Huberding declared to the Reichstag that the French batteries now contain 452 mounted pieces more than the German, the latter having 1,404 to the 1,856 of France. On the other hand, the Germans are very much stronger than the French in cavalry.

Prince Bismarck, in the speech from which we quoted last week, said further: "Gentlemen: I think that no Chief of a State would voluntarily undertake the great responsibility of throwing a firebrand into the tinder which is amassed more or less in all countries. Strong Governments are guarantees of peace, but the passions of the people, the ambition of party leaders, the excitement of public opinion—these are elements which may become stronger than Governments. Germany must be strong and well prepared for war. The army is the very first institution of all in the country, for it alone renders the existence of all other institutions possible. All political and civil liberty, all the results of culture, the finances, the State, all stand or fall with the army. After the peace of Frankfort it was above all imperative to maintain peace and utilize it as long as possible in order to consolidate the German realm. We recognized it to be our paramount duty to conciliate the States with whom we had waged war. We have succeeded completely in the case of Austria. Our relations with Austria are more cordial and stable than they ever were in the German Confederation, in spite of all written conventions, or in the time of the Holy Roman Empire. The questions which were in dispute for centuries have been settled in mutual trust and with mutual good will. Our relations with Russia are at present of as cordial a character as they were under the late Czar, and our relations as far as we are concerned will in no way be disturbed. But when it comes to France it is a very different matter. The establishment of peaceful relations with her is rendered especially difficult by the fact that the estrangement is the result of a long-continued litigation regarding the settlement of the frontier, which has been in dispute ever since the time when France achieved her complete national unity and became a consolidated monarchy. The contest began, if we view the matter in its purely historical aspect, with the seizure of the three bishoprics of Toul, Metz, and Verdun. This is a forgotten fact, and I mention it merely on account of the historical connection. We do not intend to conquer either Toul or Verdun, and as for Metz, we possess it. But since that time there has hardly been a generation which has not been forced to draw the sword against France, and is this period of boundary disputes with France definitively terminated, or is it not? You can know that as little as I. I can but express my opinion that it is not terminated; that it cannot be without a complete change in the character of the French and in the location of the frontier. We on our part have done everything to make the French forget the past. France in all her endeavors has had our assistance and sympathy, except in that which has had for its object the acquisition of a portion of the Rhine frontier. We can consent to this neither in Alsace nor further down the river. But we have earnestly sought to be complaisant towards France in everything else and to satisfy her where possible. We not only have no reason to attack France, but positively not even the intention.

"If the French will only remain at peace until we attack her, then peace will be secured to eternity. [Loud applause.] What indeed should we seek to obtain from France? Should we annex still more French territory? I was, I must candidly confess, not inclined, in 1871, to annex Metz. I was then in favor of a lingual frontier. But I sought advice from the military authorities before reaching a final decision. I consulted our military authorities, especially my friend now sitting before me (Von Moltke) Could we consent to forego taking one or the other? I received the answer: 'Belfort, yes; Metz is worth 100,000 men; the question is whether we want to be 100,000 men weaker when a new war breaks out with France.' I thereupon replied: 'We must take Metz.' Those who desire a war with us only seek to be in a

position to enter upon it with the greatest strength possible. Their task is to keep up the *feu sacré de la revanche*, a duty thus defined by Gambetta: *ne parlez jamais de la guerre, mais pensez-y toujours!* This at the present day expresses the situation in France. They do not now talk of war, but of the danger of a German attack. Their fear is false, and whoever gives utterance to it in France knows that it is false. The continual feeding and fanning of the sacred fire is to me a very serious matter. It may happen anyday that a French Administration comes into power whose sole policy it will be to live by the *feu sacré*, which is now so carefully kept smouldering under the ashes. Public opinion in France in a measure resembles an engine supercharged with steam to the point of explosion, where a mere spark, an awkward motion suffices to blow up the engine, or, in other words, to bring about a war. The moment the French think they can conquer, they will begin the war. This is my firm, unshakable conviction. You may have more experience in politics and better judgment than I; I can only act according to my convictions. I say, then, we must be prepared for the eventuality of being vanquished in such a war; I am not timid enough to anticipate this, but no one can dispute its possibility. . . . France is a great and powerful country just as powerful as ourselves. France has a powerful and a valiant people and has always had skillful commanders. It was a mere accident that they succumbed to us. . . . I desire to place before you the possibility of having to face the issue of an unsuccessful war. We are unable to foresee what would be the course of action of a French victor. If we were to be once more attacked by France and were again to enter Paris as victors, convinced that we should never enjoy peace, we should have to act just as we did. We should endeavor to incapacitate France from attacking us for thirty years, and to place ourselves in a position in which we should feel secure for at least a generation from the assaults of our enemy. The war of 1870 would be child's play in its results for France in comparison with that of 1890—or, I do not know when. [Cheers.]"

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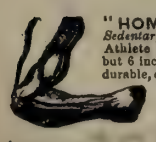
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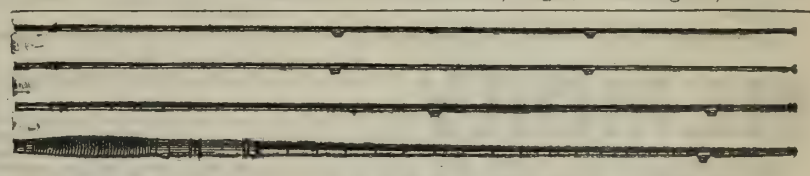
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having disturbed and disorganized every branch of the Service. It says: "The announcement of Gen. Boulanger's plans has already had for effect the increase of the German Army by 40,000 men. The voting of Gen. Boulanger's plans will have for result to place face to face with this army, more numerous and better organized than our own, the forces of France plunged in a state of incertitude and the difficulties attending a new experiment. And should, which God forbid, war break out, we would be surprised not only, as in 1870, *in flagrante delicto* of concentration, but also *in flagrante delicto* of organization."

The *Revista Cientifico Militar* (Barcelona), contains the commencement of an important study on the European frontiers by Major D. Leopoldo Barrios. The first paper is devoted to the Franco-German frontier, which, as at present defined, gives the Germans, in the opinion of the author, an almost crushing advantage. The French do not mean to repeat their experience in the capitulation of Paris, however. A new line of 24 forts far outside of the old ones has been erected, containing all the improvements of modern warfare. Their barracks and magazines are all below the ground, and they form such a wide circle about the city that it will hardly be possible to besiege it in future, as it took 300,000 Germans to encircle the old line. The walls of Paris have been demonstrated to be useless, and the French do not rely on them in any way as a means of defence.

M. Ricard says: "The Empire had only sufficient money to oppose 154 batteries to the enemy; to-day we can harness 437." As to the tremendous effectives which are the order of the day, the writer has little faith in them. He observes that "in August, 1870, the Germans marched only 780,723 men into France. It was in February, 1871, that they had the largest force—936,915 men. More would have greatly embarrassed them. An army of 2,000,000 men is an absurdity. Large effectives mean war during peace, war waged with millions of money. We have had this war for the last 15 years."

A recent writer says: "Where is the lowest birth-rate and the smallest increase of population for furnishing new enlistments of conscripts? That nation is entering upon a period of military decline. Every decade it becomes weaker. The census tables reveal the hollowness of its war budget and standing armies."

THE *Great Eastern* was, Feb. 17, sold at auction for $130,000.

A ST. PETERSBURG despatch, of Feb. 13, says: "Twenty-five cadets and officers have been arrested for connection with the recently discovered conspiracy against the government. A grand general of the staff of the academy is implicated. Nearly all the prisoners are connected with the naval and military schools."

SENOR CASTILLO, Minister of the Interior, replying, Feb. 9, to an inquiry as to whether Spain was making any preparations in view of a possible European war, said that steps had been taken to augment the defences of Spain and her colonies, and that other measures would be adopted, but that at present it was inexpedient to explain more fully the extent of the Government's preparations.

AN order from the German War Office instructs men who are being drilled in the use of the repeating rifle to rigorously watch that their munitions are not squandered through the facile discharge of the weapon. The order further says that the repeating magazine rifle is only to be used when the enemy is at a distance from 300 to 800 metres (in the case of cavalry at 300 metres), and officers drilling reserves are instructed to bring the men to close quarters before permitting them to use the repeating rifle.

ENGLAND, says a London paper, may be considered safe for the present from any attacks by land on her gigantic American, African and Australian Colonies; but even there we find considerable neglect of necessary precautionary measures. The Canadian Pacific Railway, running almost parallel to the frontier line of the United States, and in a great measure exposed to destruction from that quarter, is as destitute of fortifications as the interior of the British North American possessions, and but little better is the condition of Vancouver's Island, which represents the starting point of the sea route to China and Australia, and (until the completion of the Panama Canal) to South America; it may also be regarded to a certain extent as the starting point of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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BIRTHS.

CLARKE.—At Fort Selden, N. M., February 4, to the wife of Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

MICHIE-BEACHY.—In San Francisco, Cal., January 19, at Trinity Church, 8.30 P. M., by the Rev. Dr. Bears, Rector, Miss GRAY BEACHY, of San Francisco, and Lieut. H. E. L. MICHIE, 2d U. S. Cav.

DIED.

BENTON.—At Newport Barracks, Ky., Feb. 15, MARY, infant daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. E. S. Benton, 3d U. S. Artillery, aged 5 weeks.

DEAVER.—At Baltimore, Md., February 11, Assistant Engineer JAMES A. DEAVER, U. S. Navy.

O'BRIEN.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Ty., Feb. 6, HELEN FALCONER, wife of Captain Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Infantry. At a meeting held by the enlisted men of Company D, 17th Infantry, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas—It has pleased Almighty God in his divine providence to remove from our midst Helen F., beloved wife of Captain Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Infantry; therefore be it

Resolved—That we, the enlisted men of Company D, 17th Inf., have lost a good and faithful friend; and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased in this their sad bereavement, and hope that time, which healeth all sorrow, will resign them to their untimely loss;

Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be tendered to the family of the deceased, and also be inserted in the columns of the Cheyenne "Leader," ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and Hamilton (Ohio) "Daily News."

Committee—WILLIAM W. ELLIOTT, DONALD W. KELLOGG, HARRIS GRIEST.

STEIN.—At St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29, Mrs. ANNIE STEIN, wife of Dr. C. A. Stein, late Veterinary Surgeon, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

THOMSON.—At Washington, D. C., February 5, WILLIAM THOMSON, father of Paymaster William J. Thomson, U. S. Navy.

WALLACE.—At Baltimore, Md., February 12, Colonel JAS. WALLACE, father-in-law of Lieutenant Samuel A. Graham, U. S. Navy.

WORTHINGTON.—At Carlisle, Pa., February 4, Cadet R. C. WORTHINGTON, Class of 1887, U. S. Military Academy.

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Havin been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for ix years, I am thoroughly familiar with the ourse of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to he settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for ension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and enerally *all* business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John S. Williams, d Auditor. U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; ion. W. P. Canaday Sergt.-at-Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard, U. S Army.

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FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
New-York Life Insurance Co.
Office: 346 & 348 Broadway, New York.
JANUARY 1, 1887.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1886.....$63,512,618.00

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums	$16,386,067.69	
Less deferred premiums, January 1, 1886	878,161.65—	$15,507,906.04
Interest and rents, etc. (including realized gains on Securities sold)	4,157,786.42	
Less Interest accrued January 1, 1886	435,284.18—	3,722,502.24—$19,230,408.28
		$82,743,026.28

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including reversionary additions to same	$2,757,035.97	
Endowments, matured and discounted, including reversionary additions to same	559,075.01	
Dividends, annuities, and purchased policies	4,311,119.11	
Total Paid Policy-holders	$7,627,230.09	
Taxes and re-insurances	243,142.84	
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses and physicians' fees	2,529,357.57	
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, &c	523,672.30—	$10,923,402.80
		$71,819,623.48

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand, and in transit (since received)	$3,033,305.13	
United States Bonds and other bonds and stocks (market value, $43,124,273.88)	39,522,443.99	
Real Estate	6,839,974.22	
Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for $14,000,000 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	15,228,775.00	
Temporary Loans (market value of securities held as collateral, $5,912,741)	4,450,000.00	
*Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to over $2,000,000)	408,619.44	
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to January 1, 1887	1,041,666.15	
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection. (The Reserve on these policies, included in Liabilities, is estimated at $1,050,000)	646,437.14	
Agents' balances	161,905.31	
Accrued Interest on investments, January 1, 1887	486,497.10—	$71,819,623.48
Market value of securities over cost on Company's books		3,601,829.89

* A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

CASH ASSETS, January 1, 1887, - - - $75,421,453.37

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to January 1, 1887		$202,346.43
Reported losses, awaiting proof, &c		355,625.28
Matured endowments, due and unpaid (claims not presented)		37,890.70
Annuities due and unpaid (uncalled for)		9,318.74
Reserved for re-insurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent Carlisle net premium		62,525,599.00
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, January 1, 1886, over and above a 4 per cent reserve on existing policies of that class	$3,123,742.77	
Addition to the Fund during 1886	1,320,530.69	
	$4,444,273.46	
DEDUCT— Returned to Tontine policy-holders during the year on matured Tontines	267,848.21	
Balance of Tontine Fund January 1, 1887		4,176,425.25
Reserved for premiums paid in advance		33,720.72
		$67,340,926.12
Divisible Surplus (Company's Standard)		8,080,527.25
		$75,421,453.37

Surplus by New York State Standard, at 4½ per ct., (including Tontine Fund)..$15,549,319.53

From the undivided surplus of $8,080,527.25 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

Death-claims paid.	Income from Interest.	Insurance in force.	Cash Assets.
1882, $1,955,292	1882, $2,798,018	Jan. 1, 1883, $171,415,097	Jan. 1, 1883, $50,800,396
1883, 2,263,092	1883, 2,712,863	" 1884, 193,746,043	" 1884, 55,542,902
1884, 2,257,175	1884, 2,971,624	" 1885, 229,382,586	" 1885, 59,283,753
1885, 2,999,109	1885, 3,399,069	" 1886, 259,674,500	" 1886, 66,864,321
1886, 2,757,035	1886, 3,722,502	" 1887, 304,373,540	" 1887, 75,421,453

Number of policies issued during the year, 22,027. Risks assumed, $85,178,294.

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WILLIAM H. BEERS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,	RICHARD MÜSER,	ALEX. STUDWELL,
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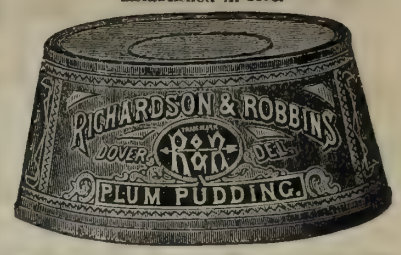
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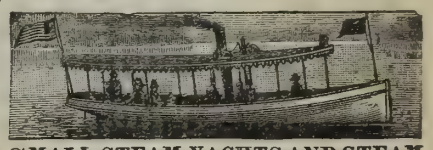
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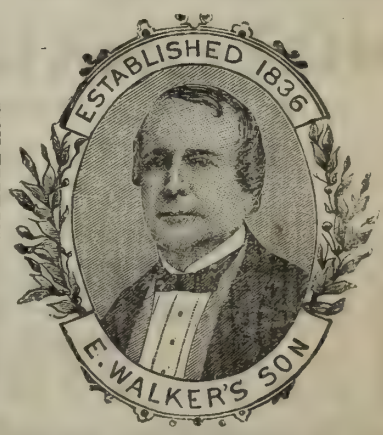


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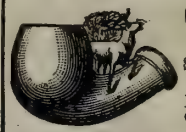
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 31.
WHOLE NUMBER 1227.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

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THE 155th anniversary of the birthday of General GEORGE WASHINGTON was observed by the Services in the customary manner, on Tuesday of this week. At home and abroad the occasion was duly and patriotically remembered.

THE rifle practice season for 1887, will commence next week at many of our military posts and continue with intervals until the time for the annual competitions. It is needless to speak as to results, for each year shows a higher rate of progress than its predecessor.

BISMARCK has gained his point, and the Septennate is a certainty. Whether there will be war, however, between Germany and France is still a matter of uncertainty. The present indications point to peace. The French are wild with delight because the Alsatians have sent to the Reichstag a delegation nearly unanimous in opposition to BISMARCK.

THE prospect for promotion in the line of the Navy for sometime to come is rather discouraging. Only two retirements for age will occur during the next twenty-five months. Rear Admirals DAVIS and FRANKLIN will retire in August and September next, and unless death or disability helps along promotions the personnel of the Navy will remain at a standstill for an extended period.

THE act establishing a cavalry and artillery school at Fort Riley, Kas., puts an end, we infer, to the purpose at one time entertained of converting the excellent located and equipped post of Fort Myer, Va., into a drill ground for our light artillery. Still although the War Department may have no occasion at present for using Fort Myer, Va., the post is close to the Capital and always available for occupancy by troops should occasion require it.

THROUGH the efforts of some of the officers interested the House bill to confer brevet rank on all officers of the Army who have been commended for gallant service in Indian campaigns, has been resurrected from the Senate Military Committee, and we are now happy to say that there is a fair prospect of its becoming a law. Senator COCKRELL is about the only one of the Senate who seems to be opposed to the measure. It was through his opposition that the committee at first proposed to smother the bill.

A FRENCH commission has adopted for military purposes a tricycle on which it has been found that a rider can cover 250 leagues in six days without any injury to the machine. The Italian Government, on the contrary, exclude the tricycle on the ground that it can be used only on broad and well kept roads. The Engineer Director at Milan has accordingly been charged with the selection of a bicycle adapted for field service, and it has been decided to introduce two or three into each regiment of the Italian Army. These statements we make on the authority of the *Progrès Militaire* and *Revue Militaire* (Paris.)

THE Austrian Colonel MATHES VON BILABRUCK, in a lecture delivered at Vienna before the Archduke ALBRECHT and several hundred officers of all grades and arms, spoke about the influence which the introduction of the new repeating rifle will have on the tactics of Infantry. The changes which Colonel VON BILABRUCK considers as necessary are—a greater density of the troops, especially at that point where the decision is expected or sought for; the abandonment of the principle that superiority of fire should be established from the beginning, and instead of this a concentration of fire for single moments, taking advantage of the confusion caused thereby in the ranks of the enemy.

THE annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, just issued from the Government Printing Office, presents a novel feature in a series of photographic views of West Point: one looking north, with siege battery and foreground, others of the cadet barracks and mess hall; the plain, with encampment, in the distance; pictures of the cadets at field, artillery and cavalry drill, and a view of the Academic building. There is a large map of the post folded in with the report. This Board seems to have acted upon the advice given by MARK TWAIN to the Secretary of the Navy when he suggested he should enliven his report by accompanying his statistics with a few first class jokes. The profound wisdom of the Board of Visitors to the Academy seldom secures the attention it deserves, but their pictures are certain to be received with marked favor.

COLONEL T. F. BARR, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., in a recent report, says: "The necessity for a revision of the Articles of War has heretofore been referred to by me. It cannot be too strongly emphasized. Many of the articles have no relation to the system of administration prevailing in our Service, and many others are vague and defective. The adoption of a code clearly defining offences and providing so far as practicable specific penalties would be of incalculable value. The inequality of punishments adjudged by different military courts for offences identical in character, can but be detrimental and tend to create a feeling that such tribunals are not impartial." Few will dispute the proposition and possibly very few are sanguine of speedy results. Congress, we are sorry to say, shows little inclination to help the Army out of the old ruts, and ignores the fact that "the old things have passed away."

CAPTAIN HENRY B. BIRMINGHAM, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., inaugurated at Governor's Island on Wednesday under the auspices of Major General SCHOFIELD, a series of medical lectures as contemplated by General Orders 86, of Nov. 20, 1886, from the A. G. O., to the excellent design of which we have heretofore referred. Dr. BIRMINGHAM'S first lecture had for its subject "The Temporary Dressing and Transportation of Wounded and Injured" and was listened to by a large number of the officers and enlisted men of the garrison. Captain BIRMINGHAM described in a practical manner how to apply bandages in cases of wounds and in that connection referred to the system of temporary dressing and bandaging introduced by ESMEICH, the Surgeon General of the German Army, which was part of an essay which took the prize offered by the Emperor of Germany for the best treatise on the treatment of wounds in war, in which was advocated the carrying by each soldier of a small pocket containing balls of cotton, wool or jute, impregnated with salacylic acid and other adjuncts. Valuable information was given concerning the improvised treatment of gunshot wounds, and at the close of the lecture Dr. BIRMINGHAM gave a practical illustration of how to use the musket as a splint in the case of fractures of the hip. The second lecture of the series will be delivered on Wednesday, March 2, the subject fixed upon being "Hemorrhages." We presume that at other military posts similar lectures have been commenced and shall look forward with interest to the official reports to be rendered June 30 next, "of the results which may have attended them."

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs have reported adversely on the Senate bill increasing the number of details of Army officers to State colleges and universities from 40 to 80, and making the number of post chaplains 31 instead of 30. The action on these bills was based upon recommendations from the officials of the War Department. The Secretary of War, Lieutenant-General, and Adjutant General were in favor of increasing the number of college details to 50, but considered the existing law in regard to the manner of detail preferable to that proposed in the new bill. Following the adverse report the Senate Military Committee adopted a favorable report on the bill, S. No. 3100, increasing the number to 50. This bill has the approval of the War Department. It provides for the detail of an officer to any college or university having capacity to educate at the same time not less than 150 male students, to act as president or superintendent thereof, the detail not to exceed 50 at any time; this number to be apportioned throughout the United States to those institutions that are required to provide instructions in military tactics according to act of July 2, 1662, and according to population. It also provides for the issue of small arms or pieces of artillery to such schools. The War Department is also opposed to any further increase in the number of chaplains. If any legislation on the subject is to be enacted they recommend that it be in the direction of securing younger men for the places. No one over 40 years, they think, should be eligible.

LORD WOLSELEY objects most decidedly to the "spit and polish" system, which, in his opinion, retards to no inconsiderable extent the instruction of the British Cavalry. He thinks that bits, chains, stirrups, and other iron work (*i. e.*, sword scabbards, helmets, spurs, etc.), over which hours are now uselessly spent in burnishing, should be either nickelled or lacquered, and says: "The dragoon has now too much to learn to afford the time required to produce this theatrical effect. The time squandered daily in this folly would suffice to teach him much that he is ignorant of, but which is essential to his efficiency." Commenting upon this opinion the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We have a small force in comparison to some of our neighbors, but the little we have should be good. It will never be that as long as time is wasted in burnishing up unnecessary steel work, and the energies of a dozen or two officers are devoted to trying to do imperfectly that which could be much better and much less expensively done by one man." When at Woolwich, many years ago, we well remember looking with amazement at the hours and hours the poor drivers in the field batteries had to devote to "spit and polish" to keep their bits, snaffles, chains, etc., in the bright condition necessary to pass inspection, and the envious glances they cast upon their more fortunate brethren of the foot batteries whose daily labors terminated at about 3 P. M., and who could then go to town, while the unfortunate horsemen had to labor on until nearly 6 P. M. Neatness and cleanliness in military matters are essential, but they can be overdone as LORD WOLSELEY shows.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN C. F. ROE, 11th U. S. Infantry, is visiting friends at Newark, N. J.

CHAPLAIN J. V. LEWIS, U. S. A., of Fort Niobrara, was in Washington this week.

LIEUT. J. A. PERRY, 10th U. S. Infantry, has been visiting recently at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

COLONEL ANSON MILLS, U. S. A., was in New York this week, with headquarters at the Sturtevant House.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., was expected to leave Florida this week for the North, by way of Savannah.

MAJOR CHAS. H. WHIPPLE, Paymaster, U. S. A., returns to Fort Keogh, Montana, next week, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. D. BARRETTE, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Monday on a week's leave.

ADJUTANT A. B. DYER, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., this week, from a short leave of absence.

CAPTAIN D. J. CRAIGIE, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Madison Barracks, N. Y., visited friends in Washington, this week.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., returned to St. Augustine, Fla., this week, from a visit to his family at Asheville, N. C.

GENERAL C. C. GILBERT, U. S. A., retired, who is spending the winter in Baltimore, attains his 65th birthday on Tuesday next.

CAPTAIN JOHN M. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Riley, Kansas, this week, to be absent until the latter part of April.

LIEUTENANT R. E. L. MICHIE, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and bride, have joined at Boise Barracks, Idaho, and received a hearty welcome.

LIEUTENANT T. R. ADAMS, 5th U. S. Art., will leave Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., next week, to be absent until about the middle of April.

LIEUTENANT W. W. FORSYTH, 6th U. S. Cav., visiting at Atlanta, Ga., for some time past, will rejoin at Fort Wingate, N. M., in a few weeks.

GENERAL HORATIO C. KING has been chosen by the G. A. R. Memorial Committee, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Grand Marshal for Decoration Day.

LIEUTENANT J. S. PARKE, 21st Inf., has returned to Fort Sidney, Neb., from a trip to Fort DuChesne, Utah, as witness in the case of Col. Benteen.

LIEUTENANT A. D. ANDREWS, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Columbus, who has been on the sick list lately, has gone to Massena, N. Y., for a few weeks' recuperation.

COLONEL SAMUEL WETHERILL will read on Wednesday next, before the United Service Club, Philadelphia, "Reminiscences of a Field Officer of the 11th Pa. Cavalry."

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Art., now in Europe on his wedding tour will remain abroad for some time yet, having received an extension of his leave until Aug. 1 next.

LIEUTENANT E. H. CATLIN, 2d U. S. Art., was expected to leave St. Augustine, Fla., this week for the North to enter upon his duties at the Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont.

CAPTAIN W. A. THOMPSON, 4th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Thompson, are visiting in Washington, to remain for some time. Mrs. Thompson is the daughter of Surgeon-General John Moore, U. S. A.

COLONEL GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A, will go abroad in a few days to be absent several months. His health has been indifferent of late and it is hoped the trip will do him much good.

CAPTAIN M C. WYETH, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., left Detroit this week and will arrive about March 10 at Pensacola to report to Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., for duty at Fort Barrancas.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH S. POWELL, Signal Corps, who has resigned from the Service, to take effect Feb. 28, has, says the Washington *Critic*, some intention of going on the stage as a singer, and has been contemplating this action for some time.

"MAJOR GREELY, the Arctic hero," says the *Critic* of Feb. 19, "seems to be in big luck this week: a nomination on Tuesday from promotion to Brigadier-General, and a bouncing daughter that arrived yesterday. No signals out for squalls, but slight ones expected as usual."

THE Veterans of the War of 1812, resident in New York, celebrated Washington's Birthday in their usual manner. Adjt. J. Gould Warner hoisted the flag on the old fort at the upper end of Central Park at sunrise, and at 11 A. M. dinner was served to the veterans at Military Hall. Alas! there were but three.

LIEUTENANT E. S. FARROW, 21st U. S. Inf., lately visiting in New York and vicinity, will remain East a few weeks longer and then start for Fort Bridger, Wyo., to rejoin after a long absence on sick leave, which has been partially occupied in the establishment of a company for the publication of his Military Cyclopædia.

JOHNSON WHITTAKER, formerly a cadet at West Point, and whose trial for self-mutilation a few years ago will be remembered, is now in Charleston, S. C. An exchange says: "After coming to Charleston he taught for some time in a military institute, studying law in his spare moments. He was soon admitted to the South Carolina bar, and is now junior member of a leading law firm of Charleston. Personally, he is slight in build, is of a quiet, taciturn disposition, and is not so dark in color but that he is often mistaken for a pure Saxon. He does a good deal of newspaper work, is a sharp and vigorous writer, a close thinker, a devoted friend of his race, and is quite likely to be heard from in the world of affairs."

CAPTAIN E. J. STRANG, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter at Iselin, N. J.

MRS. MCCOOK, wife of General A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting friends in Wisconsin.

LIEUT. C. D. PARKHURST, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Trumbull, New London, early in the week on a short leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. C. BARROWS, U. S. A., leaves the Service on Monday next to engage in civil practice at Jackson, Miss.

CHAPLAIN T. W. BARRY, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, has been elected Grand Chaplain of the Masonic order in Kansas.

LIEUTENANT W. E. SHIPP and A. Hasbrouck, Jr., U. S. A., sailed for France on Saturday last on the steamer *La Champagne*.

COLONEL C. A. WOODRUFF and Lieut. H. L. Ripley, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, visited Fort Riley, Kas., this week on Board duty.

MAJOR GUY V. HENRY and Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, of Gen. Crook's staff, are getting the Bellevue Rifle Range near Omaha in order for work this target season.

SURGEON W. S. TREMAINE, U. S. A., who has been residing at 449 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y., for several months past, is still in poor health and unable to resume duty.

GENERAL FRANCIS FESSENDEN, U. S. A., returned to Portland, Me., this week from a trip to Washington. He visited New York on Tuesday, registering at the Victoria Hotel.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. W. TAYLOR, U. S. A., has taken charge of medical matters at Fort Laramie, Wyo., relieving Asst. Surg. Louis Biechemin, U. S. A., who goes abroad for the summer.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Infantry, was expected to leave Detroit, Mich., this week for Idaho to set on a Court of Inquiry at Fort Cœur d'Alene. During his absence Capt. G. M. Randall, 23d Infantry, will command the post of Fort Wayne.

CHARLES D. CLARK, administrator of Lieut. Kislingbury, is, says a Detroit despatch, endeavoring to arouse opposition to the confirmation of Capt. A. W. Greely to be Chief of the Signal Service. The reason given is Capt. Greely's reported ill-treatment of Lieut. Kislingbury in the Arctic regions.

THE New York *World* publishes an interview with an unnamed ex-Union General in Washington, who asserts that the famous despatch sent by Gen. Grant in 1864, "We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," was sent at Secretary Stanton's dictation for the purpose of reviving confidence in the Union cause and the Administration.

A LONDON correspondent writes: "The character of Lord Wolseley's article on Gen. Robert E. Lee in the March 'Macmillan's' can be predicted with certainty. His admiration of that Southern leader amounts to idolatry. Gen. Lee fascinated Gen. Wolseley when, early in the war and when on duty in Canada, the latter crossed the American lines, reached the rebel camp after some adventures and spent a considerable time with Gen. Lee as his guest."

THE New York *Tribune*, taking "Glances at Men in Passing," says: "A prosperous manufacturer whose bolt and nut works are located at Newport, Ky., is Col. L. M. Dayton, who was a staff officer of the Army of the Cumberland and accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea. In appearance Col. Dayton resembles Louis Napoleon of France with his heavy French face and large black mustache and goatee. He has been a guest at the Gilsey House for several days."

THE widow of Gen. John A. Logan has taken out letters of administration on the estate of her late husband, which consists of household furniture, books, notes, accounts, live stock, and two contracts for royalties on books, besides real estate in Cook and Jackson counties. The value of the real property was not given, but the personal property was valued at $10,000. The heirs are Mrs. Logan, her daughter, Mrs. William F. Tucker, aged 28 years, and John A. Logan, Jr., aged 21.

THE San Francisco *News Letter* says: "The last Presidio hop of the season on Tuesday night proved, as usual, a most delightful one; the attendance from town was, in spite of the bad state of the roads and unpromising skies, a very large one, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Shafter afternoon reception and the Shafter musicale were both enjoyable affairs. On Saturday the army matinee german at the Presidio is looked forward to with the most delightful anticipations."

THE Cleveland (O.) *News and Herald* has a glowing eulogy of the conduct of the Governor of Washington Territory for the part taken by him in protecting the Chinese from outrage last fall. It says: "Throughout he was patient, firm for law and right, eager to avoid extreme measures, and vigilant and energetic. His conduct called forth emphatic praise from his superiors at Washington and deserves wide recognition as a shining example of good and faithful service. Gov. Watson C. Squire is an honor to Washington Territory and to the country, and his experience in the anti-Chinese outbreaks is worth studying as an illustration of the difficulties attending the administration of affairs in the newer sections of the country."

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT, says a recent number of the *U. S. Gazette*, "is a man of middle stature and somewhat gray. He has a classic expression about his face which is peculiarly striking. In conversation, while reserved, possibly the result of the judicial habit, he is still affable and satisfying. Mrs. Endicott is a tall, stately lady, and a little younger than the Secretary. She reminds one of the high-born ladies of the old days. Her daughter, Mary C. Endicott, assists in the social entertainments of the War Secretary's home. She is the embodiment of New England feminine culture. Her figure is of a distinguished mould and her manners the same. The mother of Secretary Endicott was a niece of Jacob Crowninshields, of Massachusetts, President Jefferson's Secretary of the Navy, 1805-9."

SURG. B. E. FRYER, U. S. A., recently ordered to Fort Lowell, Arizona, has been bidding good-bye to old friends at Fort Leavenworth and Leavenworth City.

EX-SPEAKER J. WARREN KEIFER is to be the orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the Garfield statue before the Army of the Cumberland in Washington.

LIEUT. JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS, Jr., of Fort Huachuca, Arizona, is to be married March 8 at Springfield, Mo., to Miss Bessie Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Russell of that city.

GEN. C. C. CARROLL, U. S. A., has been ordered by the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Md., to pay Mrs. Carroll, who has sued him for divorce, $100 for attorney's fee and $100 per month alimony until the case is decided.

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, and the troops of the regiment at Jackson Barracks, La., took part in the recent Mardi Gras parade at New Orleans, and were much admired for their fine appearance and soldierly bearing.

THROUGH the efforts of Lieut. Philip Reade, U. S. A., Inspector of Rifle Practice, Division of the Missouri, one copy of Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing is to be furnished, at the expense of the State, to each company and troop of the Wisconsin National Guard.

MR. M. W. EDWARDY, who has, says the El Paso *Times*, come to stay, was Capt. Lawton's chief scout during the pursuit of Geronimo and had some thrilling experiences. He once rode the same horse 450 miles in less than seven days and nights on the savage trail.

MAJOR W. MCK. DUNN, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Dunn; Col. D. W. Flagler, Ord. Corps, and Mrs. Flagler; Capt. E. B. Rheem, 21st U. S. Infantry, and Miss Rheem; and 1st Lt. L. H. Strother, 1st U. S. Infantry, are at Hot Springs, Ark., in addition to those who have the General Hospital there for treatment.

THE suit of John H. Lester against Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Coxe, for $100,000 as damages for alleged false imprisonment, was ended by the court directing a verdict in favor of the defendant. Lester was arrested by Gen. Butler during the war as a Southern sympathizer. The case will probably be appealed.

THERE is an attempt to start another "Bourbon among us" sensation, "Col. James H. Rion, one of the most distinguished lawyers of South Carolina," who died Dec. 12, being this time presented as the heir to the throne of France. He is declared to have been a son of the last Dauphin, who would have been Louis XVII. but for the revolution, and who entered the English Army, according to the story, as "De Rion." "De Rion died in Col. Rion's infancy and the latter and his mother were placed under the charge of John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of State, by the Austrian Ambassador at Washington, with a statement of the facts, and upon certain conditions, one of which was that Rion should never go to Europe unless in charge of the Austrian authorities and on an Austrian man-of-war, and further that he should never accept civil office in this country. These conditions were faithfully observed. The secret of his birth was told three years ago to Col. Rion's eldest daughter, who went to Europe to find out what she could about the Dauphin. Col. Rion had in his possession a very valuable gold snuff box set with diamonds, on the top of which there is a monogram of the Orleans family wrought in diamonds. The snuffbox was never exhibited to any of the colonel's family until he was on his deathbed." It is a very pretty story, as a story.

MAJ. D. L. HUNTINGTON, surgeon general, U. S. A., having been relieved from duty in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, and Maj. C. R. Greenleaf, surgeon, now at Chicago, detailed in his stead, a Washington correspondent thus gossips: "This has caused great excitement in medical circles. Dr. Huntington has been in the Surg.-Gen.'s office for many years. He is very familiar with all the detail work of the office, and has been practically the Surgeon General for a long time. It was he who gave the President the information which led to the appointment of Dr. Moore to the Surgeon Generalship. Dr. Baxter, who has been an ardent candidate for the Surgeon Generalship, had the backing of Adjt.-Gen. Drum, and this order is understood to be a punishment of Huntington for his indirect opposition to Dr. Baxter. Surg. Gen. Moore was asked by the Secretary of War to relieve Dr. Huntington. This he refused to do, as he said he could not get along without him. He was not familiar enough with the duties of the office. Then Mr. Endicott made the order directly over his head. An Army doctor said recently he understood that Dr. Baxter was going to have all of the Army surgeons at Washington who had opposed him in his ambition to become Surgeon General ordered away from here. The Surgeon General expects to make an appeal to the President in the interests of Dr. Huntington."

THE Vancouver *Independent* says:

The wife of Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., Fort Du Chesne, is at Port Townsend, visiting relatives.....Lieut. Frank Taylor was on board a Northern Pacific train which went off the track into the Yellowstone River, but escaped injury .....Capt. Thos. F. Quinn, 4th Inf., has arrived down from Spokane Falls in charge of 15 soldiers, two of whom are to be court-martialled.....Gen. Gibbon and staff went to Olympia Friday, to attend before Judge Hoyt in the injunction case concerning the vacation of the portion of the military reservation of Vancouver Barracks, held by the Catholic mission.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Feb. 19 says:

Dr. Ives, of Fort Russell, was in the city this week on leave....Captain Hughes, 9th Cav., was in the city Monday, with his bride, en route to Fort Niobrara....Miss Breckenridge of Chicago, daughter of Col. Breckenridge, is visiting Miss Summers, of Omaha...The appointment of Captain Greely to the office of Chief Signal Officer creates a lively interest in this city. Lieut. Greely was stationed at Fort Omaha from 1869 to 1871. While somewhat of a society man, he was more like a student and dreamed of Arctic explorations. Omaha people who remember him describe him as tall, slender and dark, wearing eye-glasses, and having the air of a college professor....Ensign Edward W. Sutphen, U. S. N., writes to friends in Omaha that he is spending the winter in Egypt, in the U. S. S. *Alliance*, and will be gone two years.

LIEUTENANT F. D. HOLTON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, under his recent promotion, has joined at Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., and MRS. Van Vliet, registered at the Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., this week.

COLONEL THOS. L. CASEY, C. E., U. S. A., and Mrs. Casey are living at the Normandie, corner Broadway and 39th st., New York.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON and Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Adjutant, 10th Cavalry, have returned to Santa Fe from a trip to the Navajo Indian Agency

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIGELOW, JR., leaves New York, on Monday, with his family, for a brief visit to Baltimore, en route to join his command in Arizona.

SINCE the death of their child from diphtheria Capt. J. S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, and family have moved from Detroit to Dearborn, Mich., and are at the home of the captain's uncle, Hon. W. C. Sutton.

AN ENGAGEMENT has been recently announced between Miss Helen Webb, daughter of Gen. Alexander Webb, and Mr. John Alexandre. Mr. Alexandre's and Miss Webb's will be one of the post-Easter weddings, and soon after the couple will sail for Europe.

CAPTAIN J. LAFFERTY, U. S. A., retired, says a San Francisco paper, has just lost his white pointer "Jeff," which accompanied him through two Indian campaigns in New Mexico, and will be remembered by all of the Army officers who served in New Mexico in 1873-76.

THE following Mexican War claims were allowed by the Second Comptroller this week: Israel Moses, assistant surgeon, $190; Thomas Jordan, captain and A. Q. M., $150; Hugh Beirne, corporal, Co L, 1st Art., $6; Samuel K. Dawson, 1st lieutenant and A. Q. M., 1st Art., $120; Wm. H. Gordon, captain, Co. H, 3d Inf., $120.

THE Senate Military Committee has reported adversely the bill which recently passed the House confirming the status of 2d Lt. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Infantry, under which he would be enabled to draw longevity pay under the Morton decision. The bill has been placed on the calendar, however, so that there is yet a possibility of its passage.

GENERAL S. W. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., and Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cavalry, attended at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, on Tuesday evening, the first annual dinner of the New York Southern Society. "The Old South, with its hallowed memory; the New South, with its glorious future; the Union, all comprehended and forever enduring," was the sentiment of the occasion.

THE Secretary of War on Feb. 12 transmitted to the House letters from Capt. E. J. Conway and Maj. Albert Tracy, U. S. A., calling attention to the fact that section 8 of the bill, providing that "the pay of officers on the retired list shall be 75 per cent. of the full pay the officer was entitled to receive when retired, and no more," discriminates inequitably against retired officers whose longevity pay has accrued since retirement.

THE attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the arrest by the German Government of Richard Reabecker, a citizen of Strasburg, Shelby Co., Ill. Reabecker is a naturalized citizen of the U. S., and has resided in Shelby County for some years. In December he started for Germany on a visit, arriving in that country Jan. 6, 1887. Three days later he was arrested and compelled to enter the German Army, and is still held a prisoner subject to military service.

ON February 19, the Secretary of War sent to the Senate, in response to a resolution of Feb. 11, the report of Col. Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A., of the massacre of Dec. 21, 1866, near Fort Philip Kearny, Dakota Territory, with accompanying list of casualties, together with a transcript from the return of that post for the month of December, 1866, giving a list of the officers and enlisted men killed in action with Indians Dec. 21, 1866.

CAPT. AND MRS. KETCHUM entertained the garrison of Fort Lewis, Col., consisting of 40 ladies and gentlemen, on St. Valentine's Day, the captain's birthday, by giving a "Drive Whist" party. It was an elegant affair, and the party separated in the "wee sma' hours," wishing the captain and his companion many returns of the day. The supper was elegant and wine flowed in great abundance, and the party returned to their homes in high spirits, to the strain of a gallop by the fine orchestra of the 22d Infantry Band.

MR. FRYE, in reporting back adversely from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations the bill for the relief of the heirs of the late Emmet Crawford, said: "The committee instruct me to say that they have made no examination into the merits of this case, and that they have formed no judgment whatever in relation to it; that the action which they have adopted they have been led to by the request of the claimants themselves, the matter being now presented as it is understood, to the Government of Mexico through the State Department."

WITH reference to Capt. Greely's promotion to the head of the Signal Corps a correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says: "Similar promotions have occasionally occurred in the Army, notably Wm. A. Hammond, who was promoted from assistant surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant, to surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general, in 1861. Howard, in 1864, was made brigadier general without having served in a higher grade than that of 1st lieutenant in the Regular Army. Rosseau, in 1867, was made brigadier general without any service in the Regular Army. Sheridan's promotion from captain to brigadier general is well known. Meigs, in 1861, was promoted from captain of engineers to quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general, having been nominally a colonel for one day between the two grades. Macfeely, the Commissary General of Subsistence, was promoted from major, while Swain went from the bottom to the top of his corps as judge advocate general." Fremont was appointed a major general of the Army from civil life, and McClellan after three weeks' service as major general of Volunteers.

THE following officers registered at the War Department this week: Chaplain J. V. Lewis, Capt. E. B. Rheem, 21st Inf.; Capt. L. S. Tesson, assistant surgeon; Lieut. Frederic V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, and 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf.

LIEUTENANT CARROLL H. DEVOL, 25th U. S. Infantry, was married, February 17, at New Orleans, to Miss Dora Dean Scott, daughter of Doctor Jos. T. Scott, of that city. The married couple go to Fort Snelling, Minn., the station of the lieutenant's company.

CAPTAIN J. H. HIGBEE was detached, Feb. 17, from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., to date from Feb. 14.

LIEUT. U. R. HARRIS, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harris, have returned to Mare Island, Cal., from a few weeks' sojourn at Los Angeles.

CAPTAIN ROBERT P. DENNISTOUN, British Navy, visited New York, this week, registering at the Hotel Brunswick.

ON Feb. 22 the Society of the Cincinnati dined at Delmonico's. Admiral Nicholson responded to "The Army and Navy," and Professor H. Crosby to "The State of New York."

CAPTAIN G. C. WILTSE, U. S. Navy, is doing even better than St. Paul, who lived in his own hired house. He is living in his own purchased house at No. 62 East 53d st., New York City.

ASST. ENGR. JULIUS A. KAISER, U. S. N., retired, is living on Laçourt Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia and in spite of the, at times, painful condition of his arm, is enjoying better health than for some years past.

FROM the records of the Navy Department it appears that Edward Unger, who has just been sentenced for twenty years for killing his room mate, was discharged from the Navy for theft, and was also accused of being the aggressor in a fight with a fellow mate.

PASSED ASST. ENGR. J. C. KAFER, U. S. N., is still at Thomasville, Ga., but at last accounts his health was far from satisfactory. His present intention is to remain south until the cold weather breaks up at the north, and then gradually travel towards New England, following the blue birds and swallows.

LIEUTENANT G. A. STARKWEATHER, of the Revenue Marine Service, was married Feb. 17, at Long Hill, Conn., to Miss Mary Gordon Waller, a granddaughter of the late Surg. David S. Edwards, U. S. Navy, and eldest daughter of Mr. W. G. Waller, of Baton Rouge, La. The groom is the son of Gen. J. C. Starkweather, of Washington.

THE Ambler Memorial Tablet has been on exhibition in the office of Medical Director T. J. Turner, U. S. N., Museum of Hygiene, where it has been much admired, and several photographs of it have been taken. The tablet is of a dark bronze, and is admirably executed. Its cost was borne by the members of the Medical Corps of the Navy.

SURGEON THEORON WOOLVERTON, U. S. N., ordered to duty at the Washington Ordnance Yard March 1, will not bring his family on until spring. In the meantime, it is his intention to reside at the Naval Hospital. Dr. Woolverton has long been known at the capital, and has a wide circle of friends who will welcome his assignment here with pleasure.

CAPTAIN and Mrs. Harrington, at the Marine Barracks, can surely flatter themselves that the pleasure of the Monday morning concerts by the string part of the Marine Band, has been largely added to by the care and attention bestowed by them upon the numerous concourse which finds time fly so swiftly at this pleasant morning entertainment.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, Ensign C. N. Atwater, Paymr. Arthur Burtis, Lieut. N. J. K. Patch, P. A. Paymr. John Corwine, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter, Lieut. C. G. Bowman, Lieut. A. P. Osborn, Lieut. John F. Parker, Lieut. R. Mitchell, Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, Lieut. W. C. Babcock, Paymr. G. H. Read, Capt. J. H. Gillis and Cadet Engineer G. Kammerling.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER ABSALOM KIRBY, U. S. N., concluded a successful examination for Chief Engineer on Saturday last, Feb. 19. The examination lasted no less than 22½ days. Other casualties aside, Mr. Kirby will receive a commission on Dec. 2, 1887, by the retirement of Chief Engr. William S. Stamm. George E. Tower, P. A. Engr., now stands at the head of the list of his grade, but will not be ordered to examination until two vacancies occur.

SURGEON A. M. MOORE, of the Navy, has received leave of absence for a year, with permission to go beyond sea, but it is not his intention to leave the U. S. for some time to come. The Dr. and his wife will soon pay an extended visit to Tennessee, her native State, accompanied by Miss Evans, Mrs. Moore's sister. The young lady has created quite a sensation in the society of the capital during her stay by her grace and beauty, and will, it is said, return before Christmas as Mrs. ——, U. S. N.

THE Japan *Daily Mail*, referring to the appearance of Miss C. Chandler, daughter of Rear Admiral Chandler as Lady Sangazure, in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "The Sorcerer," at the public hall in Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 12, says: "The Lady Sangazure, who made a first appearance in Yokohama, and is a decided acquisition to the society, scored a great success. Possessing a sympathetic though not powerful voice, this lady will probably be seen to greater advantage in a more congenial role."

MRS. PAVY, widow of Dr. Pavy, who died on the Greely Expedition, appeared before the Senate Military Committee on Monday and asked permission to file charges against Capt. Greely's confirmation. One of the members of the committee is reported as saying: "Our committee will make a unanimous report in Capt. Greely's favor. He will be confirmed before Congress adjourns, without the shadow of a doubt." The cases are very rare indeed in which the Senate has interfered with the President's constitutional prerogative.

CAPT. GEO. BROWN, U. S. N., visited relatives in Indianapolis, Ind., this week

LIEUTENANT J. F. PARKER, U. S. N., is visiting at 814 12th street, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER T. DEAN, 4th Cavalry, who was promoted last week to first lieutenant, is the son of Medical Director Richard C. Dean, U. S. Navy.

CHIEF ENGINEER ROBERT B. HINE, U. S. N., is still unassigned, and is in Washington awaiting orders at his residence, 1316 G St., where he is perfecting himself in the art of amateur photography.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER REISINGER, U. S. N., of the *Yantic*, is still an invalid, and is under the care of the medical officers at the Naval Hospital at Washington, D. C. His trouble is said to be a form of gastric catarrh, and recovery is extremely slow.

THE classmates of the late Asst. Engr. Harry S. Elseffer, U. S. N., are preparing to erect a suitable monument to his memory in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C., to which his remains are to be transferred from their present location. Mr. Elseffer died at Wakefield, Neb., March 21, 1886.

THE Portsmouth (N. Y.) *Gazette*, referring to the assignment of Commo. R. F. Bradford, U. S. N., to the command of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, says: "Commo. Bradford has long been a resident of this city, and, as an able, energetic and efficient officer of the Navy, has the respect and esteem of our citizens."

AMONG the transfers of real estate noted in a recent Washington paper is the sale to Rear Admiral Aaron K. Hughes of a piece of unimproved property on 19th Street, between Q and R Streets. The former owner was Mrs. Susan P. Okie. The Admiral contemplates building, it is said. The price paid was over $10,000.

REV. DR. C. W. WARD, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Englewood, N. J., who, in a fit of temporary insanity, shot himself and his wife on Tuesday last, is a son of Comdr. James H. Ward, U. S. N., who was killed June 27, 1861, while trying to run by the Confederate batteries in the James River. He is also a brother-in-law of Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel of New York.

ALTHOUGH the papers in the case of Lieut. C. C. Todd for promotion to the next grade have been before the President for some time, no decision has been arrived at, and, as a consequence, commissions cannot be issued to Lieuts. Harris, Parker, Hemphill and Lillie, because until Mr. Todd's case is disposed of the relative number of commissions cannot be fixed in the cases of the officers named.

NEW YORKERS AT GETTYSBURG.

SENATOR RAINES introduced a bill last week in the New York Legislature authorizing General Daniel E. Sickles and other commissioners appointed a year ago by the State authorities to erect at the State's expense suitable monuments marking the positions held by the New York troops at the battle of Gettysburg. The cost of each monument is to be $1,500, and for this purpose the sum of $130,500 is appropriated. The bill also appropriates $50,000 for the erection of a memorial building in honor of the New York soldiers; $10,000 for the purchase of sites for the monuments, and $10,000 for the payment of the engineers who survey the battlefield and supervise the construction of the monuments. The total appropriation is $200,500.

REGIMENTAL STAFF DETAILS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WOULD it not be well to embody in the new Regulations a paragraph to the effect that, in time of peace no lieutenant shall serve on the regimental staff for more than four years at any one time? It seems to me that a regulation of this kind would be a positive benefit to the Service. Those lieutenants who, for 20 years or more, have been doing monotonous company duty, are tired of it, and, I venture to say, perform their duties in a perfunctory manner, and you cannot expect anything else. They have no hope of promotion and no change to look forward to. Their life is the same day after day. Experience in the position of subaltern has satisfied most of us that an exchange of duties would carry with it renewed energy and interest; two things necessary to fill any position well. DILLCOTT.

[A General Order issued this week establishes the regulation advocated by our correspondent, the adoption of which the JOURNAL has been urging for some time.—ED. JOURNAL.]

HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

HAVING waited so long for the task to be undertaken by some one wielding an abler pen with a freer hand, I am now engaged in writing a history of the 19th Army Corps which shall attempt to render tardy justice to its achievements and its sacrifices.

The absence of official reports, on the Confederate side as well as ours, will make this almost impossible, unless the officers engaged will kindly co-operate by lending the aid of their memories and their materials. For these I should be grateful and would duly acknowledge and carefully return all documents.

As these gentlemen are scattered and their addresses for the most part unknown to me, would you kindly make these requests public through the JOURNAL? Yours faithfully,

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Formerly Lieut.-Col., Asst Adjt.-General, of the Department of the Gulf.

THE 16th annual masque, civic and military ball of J. L. Riker Post 62, G. A. R., took place at Everett Hall, New York, on Monday evening, and like its predecessors was a most enjoyable occasion. The comrades did their utmost to entertain their guests and were extremely successful in their endeavors.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE restoration of William P. Chambliss to the Army, with the rank of major, has been speedily followed by his death, which occurred at his residence in Cobourg, C. W., Feb. 22. During the war with Mexico he served as 2d lieutenant, 10th Mounted Volunteers, and his subsequent service in the Regular Army extended from March 5, 1855, when he was appointed 1st lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, until Nov. 1, 1867, when he resigned as major, 4th Cavalry. He received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel for gallant service in the war, his record in which has been recently set forth in connection with his restoration to the Army. Colonel Chambliss will long be remembered by his old comrades for his admirable qualities as a man and a soldier.

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LIEUTENANT W. N. BRADY, U. S. Navy, retired, who died at Darien, Conn., Feb. 20, in the 78th year of his age, entered the Navy as boatswain Sept. 7, 1836, was promoted master in 1843, and retired in 1855. The funeral took place Feb. 23 at Darien and was attended by many friends of the old veteran.

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MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT B. POTTER, U. S. V., who died Feb. 19 at Newport, R. I., served with much distinction during the War of the Rebellion. In 1861 he was appointed Major of the Shepard Rifles, 51st Regiment, N. Y. V., and went to the front. His first engagement was at Roanoke Island, where he was shot through the body. He returned to his regiment as soon as he recovered, and soon after was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and soon to that of colonel. At Antietam he was again wounded, and in the assault on Petersburg he received what was at the time supposed to be a mortal wound. For several weeks he lay in the hospital, the doctors having little hope of his recovery. He took a prominent part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Manassas, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg. He was made brigadier-general March 13, 1863, and later commander of the Second Division, Ninth Corps, at Vicksburg, and then commander of the corps against Longstreet in Tennessee. He was made brevet Major-General in 1864 for "gallantry in several actions since crossing the Rapidan." At the close of the war General Potter returned to New York, and was appointed commander of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Newport. He was offered a position in the Regular Army, but declined. He was a brother of Bishop Potter of New York. The burial service at Newport took place Feb. 21, in the presence of several members of the family and friends, after which the remains were taken to New York, service there being held at Trinity Church on Wednesday, and the remains then taken to Greenwood for interment. The pallbearers were Major General John F. Hartranft; Major Gen. John G. Parke, colonel of Engineers; Judge C. C. Nott; James M. Brown, Thomas Tileston, Colonel George E. Waring, General McKibbin, James Lowndes, General Edward Ferrero and William B. Rice.

HIRAM MARSHALL, who died at Lyons, N. Y., recently, was at the time of his death one of the three last survivors of the famous Walker expedition to Nicaragua in 1855. Soon after arriving in New Orleans he was inveigled on board a frigate and then told that he had been made one of an expedition to Nicaragua, where it was the purpose of Walker to drive the Government out of power, put to death the influential Nicaraguan leaders, and place the members of the expedition in control of the country. How the expedition progressed and ended is matter of history. After being driven from the city of Granada to the Central American forests yellow fever broke out among Walker's men, Marshall being one of those attacked. After recovering, Marshall and a few others made their way to Realejo through almost incredible hardships and thence were sent by the U. S. Consul to New York on a Government sloop. Marshall arrived at his home in Lyons in 1856.

GENERAL JAMES L. GEDDES, who died at Ames, Iowa, Feb. 21, served with great credit during the War, being promoted in 1862 Colonel of the 8th Iowa Infantry. He served under Fremont, Hunter and Pope in Missouri in the winter of 1861-2; was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862; was taken prisoner and held for over six months at Madison, Ga., and Libby Prison in the spring of 1863. He was with Grant's Army through the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Jackson and Brandon, Miss.; served as Provost Marshal in Western Tennessee, with Gen. Canby in the operations against Mobile; with the brigade in the assault and capture of Spanish Fort, April 8, 1865; and resigned on account of sickness June 30, 1865. He received the brevet of Brigadier-General for his gallant and meritorious services.

CHRISTOPHER T. HALL, a graduate of West Point, class of 1868, died, Jan. 31, at Shreveport, Louisiana, of congestion of the lungs. He was born in Kentucky and appointed cadet from Illinois in 1864; graduated No. 25 in 1868 and assigned to the 2d Cavalry as 2d lieutenant and received his promotion to a 1st lieutenancy in July, 1869. His service was on the plains with his regiment until November, 1880, when he resigned. He was afterwards employed by the U. S. Engineer in charge of the Mississippi River improvement at Cairo and later by the officer in charge of the Vicksburg section.

MRS. HARRIET B. DUNN, wife of Major T. S. Dunn, U. S. A., retired, and mother of Mrs. F. K. Ward, died at Santa Monica, Cal., Feb. 10, after a short illness. She was the daughter of Gen. John Tipton, of Indiana, formerly U. S. Senator.

A WIDE circle of friends in Washington and elsewhere will read with sincere regret of the death, Feb. 22, at Colorado Springs, of Mrs. Rachel A. Slack, the wife of Major W. B. Slack, of the U. S. Marine Corps, retired.

WE regret to learn of the death at Key West, Fla., Feb. 17, of Miss Alice F. Wood, daughter of Comdr. G. W. Wood, U. S. N., a young lady between 16 and 17 years of age. The remains were interred at Key West.

MRS. SLACK, wife of Major W. B. Slack, U. S. Marine Corps, retired, died at Colorado Springs, Feb. 22. The remains were brought to Washington for interment.

MRS. PEACO, the venerable widow of Surg. Jno. W. Peaco, U. S. Navy, died at Salem, N. J., Feb. 12. Her husband entered the Navy in 1814 and died in 1827.

MRS. LYDIA MCLANE JOHNSTON, wife of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, died at Washington, Feb. 22, of paralysis. She had been an invalid for many years.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The session is nearing its close with the calendars, as usual, loaded down with important measures that must die with the session, and with the usual number of appropriation bills to occupy the last few days to the exclusion of all other measures. From the present condition of the appropriation bills it will be seen that very little other work can be accomplished during the remaining five days of the session. The army bills is the only one that has become a law. The Legislative is pending in House; Sundry Civil, Post Office, Pension, in conference; Naval, under consideration in the House: Fortifications and Deficiency, not reported; Military Academy, before the President; Agricultural, in the Senate; Diplomatic, in Senate Committee on Appropriations; River and Harbor, D. of Columbia; Indian, in House committee, with Senate amendments.

There is a fair prospect, however, of some legislation on the subject of sea coast defences. The conferees on the old fortification have been in session nearly all the week and have made such progress toward the adjustment of the points at issue as to warrant the belief that an agreement will be reached in time to have the bill acted upon. It is believed that about $10,000,000 will be the amount agreed upon, and that the bill will contain such provisions as to place the control of the new work into other hands than those of the ordnance bureaus. The Senate conferees, it is said, have been willing to concede this point in order to obtain the House Committees consent to liberal appropriations. In the event of the passage of the bill referred to, it is hardly probable that the House Appropriation Committee will report the regular fortification bill for the coming fiscal year.

In regard to appropriations for new ships of war, there is not believed to be a ghost of a show for the Cameron, Hale, or any other bill this session. The Naval Committee will not report either of them as long as the Herbert-Thomas increase bill is on the calendar, and it is pretty certain that the House will not have the time to pass their measures. Of the few bills of interest to the Army and Navy that have just a bare chance of becoming laws by reason of their advanced places, may be mentioned the following: Senate bill No. 1,119, with House amendments, to create a Hospital Steward's corps; H. R., 8,331, to regulate the pay of Army and Navy officers who refuse or neglect to provide for their families; H. R., 6,758 to confer brevet rank on Army officers for meritorious service in Indian campaigns. These bills are on the Senate calendar and only require the action of that body and the President's signature to become laws. There are also a number of senate bills of a Military and Naval nature on the House calender, but the condition of business in that body is such that there is not the slightest prospect of any one of them passing.

Committee work is, of course, ended for this session. The House Military Committee has been the most industrious of the Four Service Committee during the 49th Congress; of the eleven hundred and odd measures referred to it, about six hundred received reports. The House Naval Committee had 242 measures before it and reported sixty. The measures referred to the Senate Military Committee numbered 550, of which about 250 were reported upon.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate on Tuesday with the Committee amendment appropriating $35,000 for a gymnasium building, and on the following day was re-considered and the additional amendments adopted increasing the pay of clerk to quartermaster and clerk to adjutant in charge of cadet records from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. These amendments have been agreed to by the House and the bill reaches the President without going to conference.

The nomination of Surg. Jos. C. Bailey, to be Asst. Medical Purveyor with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, was the only nomination acted upon at the meeting of the Senate Military Committee on Tuesday. Action on the several cavalry promotions was deferred in consequence of the opposition to Capt. Greely. No action will be taken on the nominations of the assistant surgeons, which have been pending during the entire session, as the committee expect that the President will withdraw them in order to rearrange the list in accordance with the act of Congress in regard to promotion in the Medical Department, which is now in the hands of the President for signature. It is not altogether certain that the President will sign the bill. A statement has been compiled at the War Department showing that it will have a somewhat different effect from what was represented to the Committees of Congress, which, contrary to custom, did not send to the War Department for the views of the officials upon it.

The Senate has authorized the printing of 3,000 additional copies of the "Flags of all Nations," prepared by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and 3,500 copies of Lieut Henry T. Allen's report on his explorations in Alaska.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Tuesday, adopted favorable reports on House bill No. 666, providing for the sale of certain portions of the Newport, Ky., military barracks; H. R. 831, to regulate the pay of officers of the Army and Navy who fail to provide for their families, and a large number of private bills of an unimportant nature.

From the Committee on Military Affairs Senator Hawley, Feb. 18, reported favorably a bill to present suitable medals to the survivors of the forlorn hope who stormed the works at Port Hudson, June 15, 1863.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The House Committee on Military Affairs at a meeting on Tuesday adopted the following as a substitute for the McAdoo $15,000,000 ordnance bill:

A bill to provide for public defence. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the sums of money herein provided for be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely: For the purchase of rough-finished, oil-tempered, and annealed steel forgings for high-power, coast-defence guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch calibre, in quality and dimensions conforming to specifications, subject to inspection, and including all the parts of each calibre, $2,500,000: *Provided*, That no money shall be expended except for steel accepted and delivered.

Sec. 2. For the purchase, manufacture, and erection of the necessary buildings, machinery, tools, and fixtures for a gun factory for finishing and assembling of heavy ordnance, to be erected as such arsenal as the board hereinafter provided for may select, $680,000.

Sec. 3. For the construction of twelve inch rifled mortars, either of steel or of cast iron, steel hooped, and either muzzle loading or breech loading, as the board hereinafter provided for shall determine, to fire a projectile not less than 615 lbs. weight, to have a maximum range and an accuracy of fire at least equal to the best existing similar piece, $500,000.

Sec. 4. For the purchase or construction of torpedo boats, torpedoes, and submarine mines, suitable for coast defence, subject to specifications approved by the board hereinafter provided for, $600,000.

Sec. 5. For service and experimental seacoast gun carriages and testing the same, and for alterations of existing seacoast gun carriages to adapt them for service with guns on hand or such as may be hereafter manufactured, $250,000.

Sec. 6. For the purchase of the material and manufacture of breech-loading steel field guns, metal carriages, limbers, cassions, forges, battery wagons, and equipments for batteries of field artillery, $250,000.

Sec. 7. The contracts for all material under this act, except such as may be furnished from Government workshops, shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, after proper advertisement, and under such conditions, specifications, details, and terms as the advisory board may determine; and the board shall certify that the prices under which contracts are awarded are reasonable and just: *Provided, however*, That all material entering into the construction of the defence herein provided for shall be of American material and manufacture. The board shall determine the order and time of delivery of the steel forgings and all other material and defensive appliances, under such checks, safeguards, and rules as it may decide, and have general supervision of all tests necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. (Section two of an act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, approved July 5, 1884, is hereby repealed.) For the purpose of the payment of all necessary expenses of the advisory board in carrying out the provisions of this act, including compensation for draughtsmen on gun construction while employed in the Ordnance Bureau, $30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Sec. 8. An advisory board, consisting of one brigadier-general of the line, one officer of engineers not above the rank of lieutenant-colonel, one officer of artillery, and one officer of the ordnance service, neither of which last-named officers shall be above the rank of captain, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, which board shall supervise the making of all contracts and all expenditures provided for by this act. The lieutenant-general commanding the Army shall be ex-officio president of the board, and shall have a voice and vote in all the proceedings. The President shall add to the board one officer of the Navy not above the rank of captain, to act as a member thereof in the testing and consideration of the purchase and construction of torpedo boats, torpedoes, and submarine mines suitable for coast defence: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible as a member of this board who has any pecuniary interest, either directly or indirectly, in the material, manufacture, or inventions to be employed in the construction or operation of the defences or defensive measures herein provided for.

Sec. 9. To enable the advisory board hereinbefore provided for to make such proofs and tests of guns, mortars, torpedoes, torpedo boats, and other appliances provided for in this act, as in his judgment may be necessary for the public interest and welfare, including the test of a twelve-inch mortar now in process of construction by the Government, $200,000.

Sec. 10. The advisory board shall annually report its operations to the Secretary of War, for the submission to Congress at the beginning of each session. And the appropriations herein provided for shall be available for five years.

S. 3332, Whitthorne. That for the purpose of establishing an arsenal at Columbia, Tennessee, for the manufacture of ordnance or ordnance stores the sum of $200,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the construction and control of said arsenal shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War

Amendment reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, and intended to be proposed to the legislative bill. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to provide suitable medals which are to be presented to the competitors in the national drill which is to take place next May; and that the sum of $1,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of War to procure such medals as in his judgment may be appropriate for the purposes indicated, said medals, when made, to be turned over to the committee of national drill having their disposition in charge.

H. R. 11202. Reported from the Committee on Appropriations. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $4,663,104 for the payment of the pensions provided for under the act entitled "An act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican War, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 29, 1887.

H. R. 11219. Same as S. 3233, published last week.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Battery M, 5th Art., (Day's) will relieve Battery H, 5th Art., (Fessenden's) at Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., March 1. Battery H will then return to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 40, Div. A., Feb. 25.)

The resignation of Lieut. B. D. Spillman, 7th Cav., is accepted, to take effect Sept. 1, 1887, and leave granted him until that time. Major D. L. Huntington, Surgeon, on being relieved from duty at Washington, will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., and relieve Capt. R. H. White, Assistant Surgeon, who will take station at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

REVENUE MARINE.

Confirmations, Feb. 14, 1887.—2d Assistant Engineer James Fitzpatrick to be 1st Assistant Engineer, vice Laws, deceased: James L. Brereton to be 2d Assistant Engineer, vice Fitzpatrick, promoted; William H. Culver to be 3d Lieutenant to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Howard M. Broadbent, attached to *Forward*, stationed at Mobile, has been commissioned Second Lieutenant.

ANOTHER pay account of 2d Lieut. Shaw, of the 6th Infantry, for December, has turned up, making nine in all paid him for the month of December and January. The last account was paid by Maj. Candee. Unless heard from he will in three months from Feb. 8, the date of the expiration of his leave, be dropped as a deserter.

FORT LEAVENWORTH PRISON.*

OFFICE A. Q. M., U. S. MILITARY PRISON, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Feb. 9.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

ATTENTION having been again directed to the Leavenworth Military Prison by the report of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives of Congress, I desire to submit certain facts which may not be generally known and present views which may escape the notice of the public, and which tend to show that the facts stated by that committee may bear an entirely different interpretation from that which would naturally be drawn from reading the report. The sympathetic character of the American people is demonstrated by periodical movements in favor of the amelioration of the condition of certain classes, such as the Indians, the insane, the criminals. These demonstrations often stamp their effects on the feelings and on the legislation of the people; yet at times the emotions so suddenly disappear that the reasons for the legislation are forgotten. Especially does the awakened public sympathy cease to act when its influences seem to clash with the interests of other classes which in turn absorb the public interest.

In the narrow and conservative sphere of the Army, we may see one illustration of this phenomenon exhibited in the brief history of the Leavenworth Military Prison. Some years ago there arose in favor of the imprisoned classes a strong movement, of which one of the distinct results was the establishment of the U. S. Military Prison. It was observed by the prison reformers that deserters and other purely military offenders were confined in penitentiaries along with the worst class of civil criminals, murderers, thieves, and other felons. It is impossible to impress upon such a non-military nation as this a conviction that a very great degree of guilt can in times of peace pertain to a purely military offence, and the prison reformers were earnest in the belief that soldiers guilty of violating military law should not be subjected to the stigma degrading them to the level of States' Prison convicts. The result was that they secured the enactment of the law for the establishment of a U. S. Military Prison.

Decidedly the most prominent feature of that law is the manner in which it provides for securing kind treatment of the prisoners confined in the prison. Sec. 5 prescribes that one of the inspectors-general of the Army shall be required to visit the institution every three months to see that the prisoners are "properly employed and governed, at the same time treated with kindness and humanity."

Sec. 6. "In no case is a prisoner to be subjected to whipping, branding or the carrying of weights for the purposes of discipline or for producing penitence. . . Every prisoner upon being discharged from prison shall be furnished with decent clothing."

Sec. 7. "The use of newspapers and books shall not be denied the prisoners at times when not employed." "The prisoners shall not be denied the privilege of communicating with their friends by letter, and from receiving like communications from them," under proper inspection.

Sec. 8. "The prisoners shall be supplied with ample and clean bedding and with wholesome and sufficient food." "The prison shall be suitably ventilated and each prisoner shall have a weekly bath of cold or tepid water, which shall be applied to the whole surface of the body unless the surgeon shall direct otherwise for the health of the prisoner."

All these provisions for the benefit of the prisoners are inserted in the brief act of establishment. Congress has also made provision by regular annual appropriations for five dollars and transportation to their homes to be furnished all prisoners on their discharge from the prison.

All these careful provisions show the extreme anxiety of the law-makers that kindness of treatment should be the rule of the institution. That it was the further intention of Congress that the prisoners should be employed in manufactures is shown by the fact that the prison was by the first act located at Rock Island in order that they should engage in the manufacture of articles by the Ordnance Department at the arsenal, where articles similar to those made at the Military Prison are manufactured for the Army.

A reason for the great care taken that the rights of the prisoners should be secured may be the peculiar fact that Army officers who must necessarily have charge of such an institution are the only class in the country who regard desertion in time of peace as a crime which would devolve upon the perpetrator the stigma ordinarily conveyed by the word "convict." Whatever should be the right view, that neither civilians nor soldiers so regard the deserter, I have abundant evidence.

To officers of the Army, therefore, the sole class deeming desertion as a high crime, and thence naturally inclining to severity of discipline, was confided the execution of the law so passed, and the resulting institution has been under such management since 1875. That the law has been carried out in its true spirit is clearly proved by the report of the House Military Committee, which says:

"It is, however, the belief of the committee that the sentence to the Leavenworth Military Prison for desertion followed by an education as a shoemaker, harness-maker, a chair-maker, or a broom-maker, good living, good quarters, a suit of clothes at the expiration of the term of sentence, transportation to his home and $5 to refresh himself with, has no such terror in it as to tend to suppress the crime. In a humanitarian point of view much can be said in favor of it, but as an aid to military discipline the committee think it too weak."

This can only constitute a criticism on the law instituting the prison for the reason that the above extracts from the law clearly prove that all the privileges named were distinctly designed to be granted by Congress in its passage. The other portion of the Committee's report indicates that the change in the opinion of its members, is only part of the change of the public sentiment in favor of the labor element, which has absorbed the attention of the public to the exclusion of sympathy for the imprisoned class. The report states:

"The committee, moreover, cannot forbear from expressing their conviction that the United States Government should not build up a manufactory to be run by convict labor in competition with the honest artisan who supports his family by the products of his labor."

This change of sentiment toward military offenders indicated by this use of the term convict, can only be made logical by a decided increase in the heinousness of the criminality generally attached to desertion. That the committee is logical is proved by the fact that it has since reported a bill providing for the branding of deserters. If the honest artisan so regards the deserter, Army officers have gained very numerous converts to their view. But there is no assurance that they do not regard the deserter as a convict in the sense above used and such was certainly not the view of those who enacted the law governing the prison.

If the term "convict" in the ordinary degraded sense would not, with the general public, be applicable to military prisoners, still less could the class of work done by them be properly called competition with free labor. To constitute competition the prisoner should be employed in one of two ways which alone are condemned on that ground: first, in the manufacture of articles for sale, or second, under some kind of a lease to private individuals. The method adopted at the prison bears no resemblance to either of these, but is more nearly allied to that adopted by those States wherein competition between convict and free labor has been abolished; the employment of the convicts on public works.

The military prisoners are employed solely in labor for the Government either in manufacturing articles for the Military Service or in common public work. Not one product of their labor finds its way into the market, nor is designed for private use. All goes to the Government or inures to the benefit of the soldier. As the law gives the Army charge of its criminals it could scarcely be objected that the soldiers should get the benefit of their labor product. Recurring to the expression by the committee of the conviction that the discipline of the prison is too weak to tend to suppress desertion, though the reasoning may seem well founded *à-priori*, still the facts are clearly against its conclusion. If the history of crime and criminal legislation has demonstrated anything, it has decisively proved that severity of punishment has not had the effect of diminishing crime. So far as desertion in the American Army relates to this, the statistics emphatically show that while severity of punishment has steadily lessened the proportion of desertions has almost uniformly decreased. Though it is not pretended that the military prison is entitled to all the credit for this diminution, the figures settle the fact that neither the prison nor the reduction in the amount of punishment inflicted has tended to increase the crime. From 1873 to 1879 there was very little legislation for the improvement of the condition of the soldier, and during those years the penalty was reduced to two years' confinement for simple desertion, yet the figures stand as follows:

1873.	Strength of the Army,		32,602;	desertions.	7,271
1874.	"	"	"	"	4,606
1875.	"	"	27,489	"	2,521
1876.	"	"	"	"	1,844
1877.	"	"	"	"	2,516
1878.	"	"	"	"	1,678
1879.	"	"	26,289	"	1,935

I have not the figures for recent years, but last year the number of desertions had become so reduced that the number of prisoners in confinement has been sensibly declined. As the prison was established in 1875, and the effects of the war had ceased to operate, these figures prove that a considerable reduction in the number of desertions took place after its establishment instead of an increase, as the reasoning of the committee would require to be the case.

It seems almost impossible to eradicate the fallacy that severe penalties deter from crime, though all history proves the belief erroneous.

It is undoubtedly true that penalties graduated to the offence and inflicted with celerity and certainty have all the deterrent effects that can be attained by the punishment of crime.

J. W. POPE, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

* This is the article referred to on the first page of the JOURNAL of Feb. 19, and which was unavoidably omitted from that number.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT FORT SNELLING.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs have reported adversely Mr. Gilfillan's bill ceding to the State of Minnesota 200 acres of the Fort Snelling military reservation for the establishment of a soldiers' home. The committee makes no comment on the bill, but submits with the report a letter from Gen. Sheridan in whose views it concurs. In this letter Gen. Sheridan say: When the proposition to establish a soldiers' home on the Fort Leavenworth reservation was pending two years ago, I remarked that its location on the reservation would not make a very homogeneous mixture, and would make the administration on the post difficult and, perhaps, impossible. The old soldier at the home cannot be subjected to the strict laws of discipline on account of his age, etc. Then there would be beside a divided authority upon the reservation and I think that the establishment of the home on it would be injurious if not disastrous to the interests we now have there These remarks apply with even greater force to Fort Snelling. Its location is such that, wherever the proposed home might be established, access could be had to it from the city of St. Paul only by passing through the post, and in all probability the approach from Minneapolis would be subject to the same condition—circumstances which, by making a public thoroughfare of the post, could not but have a demoralizing influence upon its discipline. For these reasons I earnestly hope that this measure will not become a law.

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H.

THE winter torpor of Whitestone, says a local paper, has been broken by the loves of Private Samuel E. Taylor, of the engineer battalion, and Miss Ella Hipple, a sweet young maiden of 16. The brothers Hipple did not relish the attentions of the gallant soldier and assaulted and beat him on Sunday night. Taylor then went before a justice and swore to the assault. The "local" says:

Taylor was the first lover that 16-year-old Ella had ever had, and she was delighted with the idea of fervid admiration from a grown up man. He was an educated fellow, too, and he made her restless and dissatisfied by the glowing pictures he drew of a possible future. "Taylor obtained an influence over my sister," says one of the brothers, "and, though he could not come into the house, he established a code of signals, by means of which he enticed her from home at various times last summer. He filled her mind with high ideas. He forbade her to wash dishes, because it would spoil her hands, and at one time he wrote her a 22-page love letter."

THE ARMY

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

February 14, 1887.

Ordnance Department—Lieut. Col. James M. Whittemore to be colonel.
Major Francis H. Parker to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. John A. Kress to be major.
Corps of Engineers—1st Lieut. Walter L. Fisk to be captain.
2d Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette to be first lieutenant.
2d Lieut. Charles L. Potter, 5th Cavalry, to be second lieutenant.
1st Infantry—Capt. Edward Moale, 3d Inf., to be major.
3d Infantry—1st Lieut. John W. Hannay to be captain.
2d Lieut. Frank B. McCoy to be first lieutenant.
7th Infantry—Major Edward Collins, 1st Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel.
Post Chaplains—Rev. William F. Hubbard, of New York.
Rev. Henry Swift, of Dakota.

G. O. 12, H. Q. A., Feb 18, 1887.

Publishes the act, approved Feb. 9, 1887, "making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, and for other purposes."

(The full text of the act has already appeared in the JOURNAL.)

G. O. 13, H. Q. A., Feb. 21, 1887.

It is hereby announced to the Army, that Private Charles W. Forsyth, Co C, 19th Infantry, having sold the department gold medal and silver skirmish medal, which he had won in the rifle competition of 1886 of the Department of Texas, is prohibited from participating in any future department competitions.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 14, H. Q. A., Feb. 23, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following regulation is published to the Army, and will be numbered par. 155½ of the Regulations:

155½. Regimental adjutants and regimental quartermasters may hold office for four years and no longer, and will not be eligible for a second tour of such duty; nor shall an officer who has served in either of these positions be eligible for appointment in the other, except to serve an unexpired term of four years.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Feb. 8, 1887.

Circular 22, series of 1881, from these Headquarters, is revoked. Hereafter abatement of confinement of military prisoners undergoing sentence in this Department will be in accordance with par. 925, A. R.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Feb. 10, 1887.

The Target Practice Season for 1887 is announced as follows:

Fort Selden, N. M.—January 16 to February 15, April and September 16 to October 15.
Fort McDowell, A. T.—Feb. 16 to April 15 and October.
Fort Lowell, A. T.—March, April and October.
Fort Verde, A. T.—April, May and September.
Fort Thomas, A. T.—April, May and October.
Fort Mojave, A. T.—April 1 to May 15 and Sept. 16 to Oct. 31.
Fort Apache, A. T.—April, May and June.
Fort Huachuca, A. T.—April, May and September.
Fort Bowie, A. T.—April 16 to May 31, and Sept. 16 to Oct. 31.
Fort Bayard, N. M.—May, June and September.
Fort Grant, A. T.—May, September and October.
Whipple Barracks, A. T.—May 16 to June 15 and Sept. and October.
Fort Union, N. M.—June, September and October,
Fort Stanton and Fort Marcy, N. M.—July, Aug. and Sept.
San Diego Barracks, Cal.—July, September and October.
Fort Wingate, N. M.—July 16 to October 15.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The leave for twenty days granted Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., is extended seven days (S. O. 20, Feb. 16, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of Sub., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 19, Feb. 1, D. Columbia.)

Pay Department.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 11, Feb. 11, D. Dakota.)

Payments of troops in Div. Atlantic, on muster of Feb. 28, will be made as follows: Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Frankford Arsenal, and Forts McHenry and Fort Monroe. Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady. Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., Forts Columbus, Trumbull and Adams. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., David's Island, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Plattsburg Barracks and Sandy Hook. Major George W. Baird, Paymr., National Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Fort Warren, Fort Preble and Kennebec Arsenal. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., Willet's Point and Forts Schuyler, Hamilton, Wadsworth and Wood. Major Charles McClure, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Allegheny Arsenal and Indianapolis Arsenal. Major William H. Comegys, Paymr., Little Rock Barracks, Jackson Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, St. Francis Barracks, Fort Barrancas and Augusta Arsenal. Major Henry Clayton Paymr., Forts Porter, Buffalo, Niagara, Ontario and Madison Barracks (S. O. 39, Feb. 23, Div. Atlantic).

Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., will proceed, not later than March 1, to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 39, Feb. 23, Div. Atlantic).

Majors Wm. Smith and George W. Candee, Paymasters, will exchange payments for the muster of Feb. 28. Major Smith will proceed to Saint Louis, and report thence for orders to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri. Major Candee will proceed to Chicago and make local payments (S. O. 21, Feb. 21, Div. Missouri).

Leave for four days is granted Col. Daniel McClure, asst. paymaster general, New York City (S. O. 38, Feb. 21, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

During temporary illness of the medical director, Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood is placed on duty as attending surgeon at Dept. Headquarters (S. O. 18, Feb. 15, D. Ariz.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Asst. Surg. John D. Hall, Fort Townsend (S. O. 24, Feb. 10, D. Columbia).

A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker will proceed to Fort Townsend, W. T., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 24, Feb. 10, D. Columbia).

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Charles C. Barrows, asst. surg., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 17, 1887 (S. O., Feb. 19, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. S. H. Knowles is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, and will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, and report for duty (S. O. 16, Feb. 16, D. Platte).

Major David L. Huntington, surgeon, will be relieved from duty in the office of the Surgeon General, to take effect March 1, 1887 (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles R. Greenleaf, surgeon, is relieved from duty at Chicago, and will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Chas. F. Mason, Asst. Surgeon, has been accepted (S. O. Feb. 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Louis J. Tesson, Asst. Surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East and ordered as attending surgeon, Hdqrs. Div. Missouri. (S. O., H. Q. A., Feb. 25.)

Hospital Steward Henry Winkelmann, will proceeed to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for duty (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Richard L. Hoxie, C. E., will proceed to Albany, Ga., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 29, Feb. 19, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to Paducah, Ky., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 30, Feb. 21, C. E.)

Major Alexander Mackenzie, C. E., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 27, Feb. 17, C. E.)

Capt. Ernest H. Ruffner, C. E., will proceed to Cincinnati, O., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 27, Feb. 17, C. E.)

Capt. Henry S. Taber, C. E., will proceed to Batesville and Fort Smith, Ark., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 28 and 31, Feb. 18 and 23, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed to the mouth of the Saint John's River, Volusia Bar and Suwanee River above New Branford, Fla., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 31, Feb. 23, C. E.)

Chaplains.

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Post Chaplain James O. Rayner, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced (S. O., Feb. 19, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Joseph S. Powell, S. C., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 28, 1887 (S. O., Feb. 19, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assinniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook is extended two days (S. O. 21, Feb. 21, Div. M.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

1st Lieut. E. J. McClernand, A. D. C., will accompany Gen. Gibbon, Department Commander, to Olympia, W. T. (S. O. 20, Feb. 4, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. John Green will inspect C. and E. and Q. M. stores at Boise Barracks, for which 2d Lieut. Frank B. Andrus, A. A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 21, Feb. 5, D. Columbia.)

Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer will inspect C. and G. E., Q. M. stores, and O. and O. stores at Fort Walla Walla, for which Capt. James N. Wheelan is accountable (S. O. 24, Feb. 10, D. Columbia.)

Official information having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton, Fort Walla Walla, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice O'Brien, deceased, which carries him to Troop L, Fort Cœur d'Alene, Lieut. Holton will join his troop (S. O. 25, Feb. 11, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. John Green will inspect medical property, cavalry horses, Q. M. stores, and O. and O. stores at Boise Bks. (S. O. 26, Feb. 12, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. John C. Thompson, Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 22, Feb. 16, D. Tex.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell Ariz.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., in S. O. 90, Oct. 25, 1886, is further extended two months (S. O. Feb. 24, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. John Hayday, Troop F (S. O. 16, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. D. C. Tobin, Troop H (S. O. 18, Feb. 15, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Sergt. Charles Kennedy, Troop B, will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and report for duty with his troop (S. O. 19, Feb. 14, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William W. Forsyth is extended one month (S. O., Feb. 17, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The C. O. Jefferson Barracks will prepare 92 recruits and forward them, under charge of two commissioned officers, to San Antonio, for assignment to 8th Cav. (S. O. 26, Feb. 17, R. S.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. Philip A. Bettens, Jr., Fort Robinson, is relieved from the duties assigned him in S. O. 142, series 1886 (S. O. 16, Feb. 16, D. Platte.)

Major Guy V. Henry, 1. R. P., will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 16, Feb. 16, D. Platte.)

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Philip A. Bettens, Jr., is extended one month (S. O. 21, Feb. 21, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; G, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. Charles Key, Troop E, to take effect about Sept. 1 (S. O. 16, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.)

The following will report to the Board of Officers at Fort Grant for examination for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants: Q. M. Sergt. J. H. Hill and 1st Sergt. David Haskins, Troop F (S. O. 18, Feb. 15, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

The leave for seven days taken by Col. Romeyn B. Ayres, St. Francis Barracks, Fla., is extended ten days (S. O. 38, Feb. 21, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. William McK. Dunn, Jr., Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 40, Div. Atl., Feb. 25.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John R. Williams is extended four months (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. John Ryan is placed on the retired list. (S. O., H. Q. A., Feb. 25.)

John A. Porter, a member of Bat. A, 3d Art., was complainant in the Police Court, Feb. 21, against his wife, Georgie A. Porter, whom he charged with making threats of violence. He stated they had been married only seven months, and Mr. Cahill asked him if he thought a soldier could conscienciously swear he was afraid of a woman. He said he was afraid of her when he was asleep. The Judge dismissed the case.—*Washington Critic.*

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The Montana *Sun* says: "The 3d Infantry Band at Fort Shaw has been remodelled and is now under the leadership of Prof. D. Appollo Zanichetti. Under his direction and instruction this already celebrated band promises to be one of the finest in the country."

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect C., C. and G. E., and Q. M. stores at Fort Cœur d'Alene, for which 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, A. A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 21, Feb. 5, D. Columbia.)

Major J. Ford Kent will inspect C. and G. E., Q. M. stores, and O. and O. stores at Fort Spokane, for which Capt. Henry Seton is accountable (S. O. 21, Feb. 5, D. Columbia.)

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect C., C. and G. E. and O. and O. stores at Fort Cœur d'Alene, for which Capt. Butler D. Price is accountable (S. O. 24, Feb. 10, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. John J. O'Brien is relieved from further attendance before the G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks and will take charge of certain enlisted men and conduct them to Fort Spokane (S. O. 25, Feb. 11, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

2d Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, A. D. C., will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 16, Feb. 16, D. Platte.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene is extended fifteen days (S. O., Feb. 19, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George W. Ruthers is extended one month (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Capts. M. C. Foote and W. B. Pease, 1st Lieut. C. M. Rockefeller, and 2d Lieut. G. B. Duncan are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks, A. T., and 2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes is relieved as member (S. O. 18, Feb. 15, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

2d Lieut. J. A. Perry will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., and report to the Chief Quartermaster in connection with his recent duties as Post Q. M. at Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 17, Feb. 11, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, Adjt., is extended one month (S. O. 22, Feb. 23, Div. M.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave of 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills in S. O. 16, Jan. 25, Div. A., is extended two months (S. O. Feb. 24, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter will inspect hospital property at Fort Klamath, for which Asst. Surg. James C. Merrill, Post Surg., is accountable (S. O. 21, Feb. 5, D. Columbia.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex. E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assinniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for four months, to take effect about April 25, is granted Capt. John H. Patterson (S. O., Feb. 23, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Feb. 20, is granted Lieut.-Col. John S. Poland, Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 15, Feb. 14, D. Platte.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow is extended twenty days (S. O., Feb. 17, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The ration of bread at Fort Brady, Mich., is increased to twenty ounces until further orders (S. O. 37, Feb. 19, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The leave for one month granted Capt. Alfred C. Markley is extended twenty days (S. O. 22, Feb. 23, Div. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 19, 1887.

RETIREMENT.

Post Chaplain James O. Rayner, February 19, 1887 (act June 30, 1882).

CASUALTY.

1st Lieutenant Charles C. Barrows, Assistant Surgeon, resigned, February 17, 1887.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Lowell, A. T., Feb. 17. Detail: Major H. E. Noyes, Capts. Allen Smith and S. A. Mason, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Banister, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Samuel Reber and F. W. Harris, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler, 4th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 17, Feb. 11, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 21. Detail: Major G. B. Sanford, 1st Cav.; Capt. W. A. Rafferty, 6th Cav.; Capt. T. J. Lloyd, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. M. Rogers, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. F. H. Barnhart, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Watts, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. L. Finley, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. C. L. Beckurts, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. W. Martin, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 20, Feb. 16, Dept. M.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Feb. 24. Detail: Major Francis L. Guenther, Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 1st Lieuts. George S. Grimes, Asher C. Taylor, and John H. Gifford, and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Louis V. Caziarc, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 38, Feb. 21, Div. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., March 1. Detail: Capts. Charles Wheaton and Richard I. Eskridge, 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge, Orlando L. Wieting and Stephen O'Connor, and 2d Lieuts. Daniel B. Devore and George D. De Shon, 23d Inf. 2d Lieut. W. H. Allaire, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 40, Div. Atl., Feb. 25.)

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Army Boards.

S. O. 141, series 1886, reconvening a Board to inspect and purchase cavalry horses is so amended as to direct the Board to convene at Phœnix, A. T., instead of Fort Verde and Whipple Barracks, March 14 (S. O. 16, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Grant, Feb. 24, to examine enlisted men for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants. Detail: Major Frederick Van Vliet, Capt. W. B. Kennedy, and 1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon, R. Q. M., 10th Cav. (S. O. 18, Feb. 15, D. Ariz.)

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Recruits.

The Superintendent of the Recruiting Service will cause twenty colored recruits to be forwarded to the Dept. of Missouri for the 24th Inf.; twenty-two recruits to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., for Bats. C and D, 2d Art.; forty-nine recruits to the Dept. of Arizona for the 4th Cav.; twenty-eight recruits to the Dept. of Missouri for the 6th Cav., and twenty-three colored cavalry recruits to the Dept. of Platte for the 9th Cav. (S. O., Feb. 23, H. Q. A.)

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The Superintendent of the Recruiting Service forwarded from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, 19 recruits to 9th Cavalry, and 16 recruits to 18th Infantry. (S. O., H. Q. A., Feb. 25.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1887.

The last of the series of officers' hops last Thursday was a handsome affair. The manager, Lieut. Totten, had taken the precaution to send a circular around asking the number expected from each family. It was seen that Schofield Hall would be too small to hold all, so the cadet mess hall was used for dancing. Two large American flags were draped across the north third, leaving a large square space, which was decorated with flags of all nations. There were a large number of strangers present, among whom were Miss Schofield, Miss Abbott, Miss Townsend, Miss Buckmaster, Miss Thurbur, Miss Beach, Miss Griffith, Miss Happersett, Miss Vogdes, two Misses Woodcock, Miss Spencer, Miss Bonesteel, Miss Hargous, the fiancé of Lieut. Price; Miss Huntington, Miss Pell and Mrs. Stephenson. A delegation of bachelors consisted of Lieuts. Coffin, Gillette, Craighill, Taylor, Rees and Patrick. Supper was served about 12 o'clock in Schofield Hall, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. Along the sides of the room little bowers of evergreen had been built, in each of which was placed a table for four. In the centre was a large table loaded with every delicacy, each dish a beauty to the eye and a joy to the taste, all prepared by the chief of the officers' mess. The orchestra, concealed from view by a screen of evergreens and flags, played dreamy serenades and other delightful music during supper. It was 2 o'clock before the last dance on the card was reached, and all went home well satisfied with the end of the season's gayety, and ready to do penance for the coming six weeks.

The ice in the river is about to break up. Walking on it has been dangerous since Saturday, but no accidents have been reported as yet.

On Saturday evening the cadets had a hop in room No. 1. It was well attended, a number of ladies having remained over from the officers' party of the preceding Thursday.

The collection of portraits at the Academy has been increased by two large and handsome paintings by Carroll Beckwith, of New York—one a profile of Gen. Merritt, which has been hung in the mess hall, and the other a full face painting of Prof. Andrews, which stands on an easel in the Library. Only four superintendents of West Point are not represented in oil. They are Gen. Robert E. Lee, who was superintendent from September, 1852, to September, 1855, and again for three weeks in 1861; Gen. Beauregard, who was superintendent for only five days in 1861; Col. Bowman, who was superintendent from 1861 to 1864, and Gen. Howard superintendent from 1881 to 1882.

Mrs. Knight, from Willet's Point, is visiting Miss Newlands.

Mr. Zogbaum, the artist, was here for a day last week and took in the officers' hop. Lieut. Stevens, of last year's class, was at the cadet hop on Saturday evening.

The usual salute was fired on Washington's Birthday, and at reveille the band made the circuit of the post, playing patriotic airs, but otherwise no notice was taken of the day, everything going along as on any other day of the week.

The following designations of candidates for admission to the Military Academy were announced this week:

Hugh Stuart Taylor, Bellefonte, Penn.
William Benjamin Jackson (Alt.), State College, Penn.
Zebulon Pheatt, Toledo, Ohio.
Fred. P. Wilson, Creston, Iowa.
Clare Whittemore, (Alt.), Kniffen, Iowa.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

FEBRUARY 12, 1887.

OUR post has been unusually lively this winter. Considering that it is situated in the mountains, 8,500 feet above sea level, the weather has been very mild, hardly any snow falling so far. And our pleasure-seekers find no reason for staying at home from the many entertainments given at the post hall.

The "Mikado" was performed here by amateur talent headed by Mrs. Williams, the accomplished wife of the banker from Durango. The officers have given several pleasant dances at the hall, the best and most enjoyable being the last, which was called a Domino Party. And many funny blunders were made before unmasking. The enlisted men have a "Big Four" Minstrels who make their bow to an audience largely sprinkled with officers and their ladies, all bent on having a jolly time. The "Merry Young Bachelors" club give dances about twice a month. And at all of the entertainments the Regimental String Band furnish excellent music, and then the weekly Band concerts bring out all the lovers of fine music; our commanding officer (Colonel Swaine) giving every assistance and encouragement in making life at this place pleasant, and last, but not least, our little folks gave this week, an entertainment, starting with a nonsensical piece called "School," characters by the children of the post school. Among the recitations, etc., at which all did so well, may be specially mentioned the violin solo by Capt. Ketcham's son, Frank, "Way down upon the Swanee River," and the appropriate selections by Capt. Conway's daughter, and Lieut. Martin's two bright little boys. We have a great addition to our garrison this winter in Miss Lizzie Martin, a sister of Lieut. Martin, who has won the hearts of all by her winning ways.

We all regret the action of Lieut. Casey in resigning his position of Regimental Adjutant. He was always the leader of all the entertainments here, and by his forethought and enterprise, made each a success. Lieut. Kell is now our adjutant.

Capt. Perrine, 6th Cav., is expected here early in March from leave of absence. Capt. Hooton, 22d Inf., is away enjoying a much needed rest. So also are Lieuts. Getty and Kreps. By Lieut. Getty's recent promotion to the vacancy caused by the death of Lieut. Campbell, we will still be able to keep him among us.

The troops are better fed this winter than ever before, each company having raised more vegetables in their gardens than can be consumed before the next season's supply is ready.

Our genial quartermaster, Lieut. Webster, has had an additional ice-house built. Both are now filled, giving us plenty of that article for the coming summer.

Co. A, 22d Inf., started a company Library and Literary Club, which example was instantly followed by all the other companies here, the company commanders giving every encouragement and help, by adding suitable tables and extra light in the quarters. A noticeable result is that the men stay more at home and spend less time in the saloon, winding up in the guardhouse. We have less men in confinement now than for several years, hardly enough to perform the necessary police duty. E. QUALITY.

FORT LARAMIE, WYO.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Leader* writes: "On the night of Feb. 8 we had a splendid representation of 'Confusion,' Mr. and Mrs. Howell excelling all their previous attempts and gaining loud applause. Mr. Woodbridge and wife pleased every one, while Dr. and Mrs. Brechemin, as the butler and housemaid respectively, were excellent. Among the large audience were Maj. Comba and wife, Maj. Freeman and wife, Lieut. Fredericks and wife, and Mr. Hall.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* says:

Capt. Conline celebrated his thirty-fifth birthday on Tuesday ... The Fort Sidney Social Club gave a dance Wednesday evening... Major Downey, who visited here during the week, returned to Laramie Saturday.... Concerts are now given every Wednesday and Saturday evening.... The officers are very much excited over the Court-martial at Fort Du Chesne trying Major Benteen, of the 9th Cav. Major Benteen is well known here and universally liked. His record as a soldier is as untarnished as his sword.

U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

ORDERS No. 2 announce that the school staff, with the approval of the commanding officer, have recommended that the members of the respective classes be classified in groups (arranged alphabetically), as follows: The "Excellent," the "Highly Proficient," the "Proficient, the "Fairly Proficient," upon the following basis: Those having final average marks in the subjects examined upon from 3 to 2.90, inclusive, constitute the first group; those below 2.90 to 2.70, inclusive, the second group; those below 2.70 to 2.50, inclusive, the third group; those below 2.50 to 2, inclusive, the fourth group; those below 2 in any subject, deficient and not classified. The classification of student-officers in the different departments and in classes is announced, and their names are given in a tabulated statement, showing the individual figure of merit attained during the first term of the second school year as follows:

Roll of the First Class alphabetically arranged, and grouped upon the basis announced in Orders No. 2, c. s., School.	Subjects. Military Science and Art.	Law.	Infantry Tactics.	Cavalry Tactics.	Military Topog'aphy.	General Merit.
1st Group.						
Benjamin Alvord	2.99	2.99	3.00	2.95	2.57	2.90
Daniel H. Boughton	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.98	2.91	2.98
Abraham P. Buffington	2.94	2.97	2.97	2.94	2.82	2.93
Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr.	2.98	3.00	2.98	2.98	2.76	2.94
Charles D. Clay	2.98	2.99	2.97	3.00	2.59	2.91
Charles N. Clinch	2.98	2.97	2.96	2.92	2.95	2.96
Francis G. Irwin, Jr.	3.00	3.00	2.98	2.96	2.59	2.91
William H. Johnston, Jr.	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.99	2.92	2.98
Daniel E. McCarthy	3.00	2.99	3.00	2.98	2.71	2.94
William A. Nichols	3.00	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.74	2.94
William A. Shunk	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.80	2.96
Percy E. Trippe	2.96	2.96	2.97	2.93	2.74	2.91
2d Group.						
John Y. F. Blake	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.03	2.80
Omar Bundy	2.83	2.94	2.99	2.89	2.64	2.86
John Cotter	2.96	2.96	2.98	2.97	2.50	2.88
Frank O. Ferris	2.80	2.84	2.70	2.81	2.48	2 73
Charles W. Mason	2.80	2.74	2.85	2.90	2.54	2.77
Loyd S. McCormick	2.53	2.82	2.86	2.97	2 32	2.70
Hugh J. McGrath	2.98	2.98	2.98	3.00	2.39	2.87
Richard B. Paddock	2.78	2.81	2.95	2.94	2.31	2.76
William J. Pardee	2.94	2.98	2.97	2.88	2.64	2.88
William S. Scott	2.86	2.84	2.96	3.00	2.37	2.81
Edwin B. Weeks	2.80	2.80	2.86	2.85	2.26	2.71
3d Group.						
Benjamin W. Atkinson	2.44	2.74	2.84	2.71	2.03	2.55
Richard M. Blatchford	2.39	2.59	2.71	2.72	2.12	2.51
Tredwell W. Moore	2.85	2.83	2.84	2.57	2.11	2.64
Zebulon B. Vance, Jr.	2.61	2.81	2.78	2.73	2.16	2.62
D.						
Joseph P. O'Neill	2.70	2.71	2.70	2.55	D	
Max. Possible Merit	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

Roll of the Second Class alphabetically arranged, and grouped upon the basis announced in Orders No. 2, c. s., School.	Subjects. Minor Operations of War.	Law.	Infantry Tactics.	Cavalry Tactics.	Military Topog'aphy.	General Merit.
2d Group.						
James M. Arrasmith	2.87	2.89	2.93	2.98	2.37	2.83
John Stafford	2.96	2.95	2.91	2.92	2.50	2.85
F. Beers Taylor	2.86	2.81	2.98	2.94	2.77	2.86
3d Group.						
J. Y. Mason Blunt	2.86	2.63	2.72	2.88	2.03	2.62
Wilson Y. Stamper	2.61	2.35	2.72	2.59	2.31	2.52
D.						
Robert H. Anderson, Jr.	2 61	2.48	2.87	2.85	D	
Harry Reade	2.01	D	2.80	2.43	D	
Max. Possible Merit	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

Deficient.—2d Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, Jr., 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Harry Reade, 25th Inf.

1st Lieut. Harry Reade, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph P. O'Neil, 14th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, Jr., 9th Inf., are assigned for recitations to the same sections as during the first term.

Recitations will be resumed on Thursday, Feb. 10, 1887. The assignment of student-officers to sections for instruction in the second term of the second year will continue as published in Orders Nos. 17 and 20, post, series 1886.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

FEBRUARY 15.

MY budget is small, but such as it is I will unfold. Adjutant Hickey, 8th Cav., has rejoined from leave and Lieut. E. C. Brooks, same regiment, left last Wednesday for Chicago, where he will take unto himself a wife—Miss Gray, a charming young lady, I am told. The married couple are expected here about the end of February and are sure of a cordial reception. We have a great *penchant* here in San Antonio for brides. On Saturday evening the clerks of Capt. John Simpson, of the Quartermaster's Department, gave an invitation hop at Muth's Hall, Government Hill, which was an enjoyable occasion. Capt. and Mrs. Simpson led the grand march, and many others of the military were present. The gentlemen of the Q. M. D. did their utmost to make the affair a success and the general opinion is that they fully succeeded. Things are beginning to look cheerful here now. General Stanley and Majors Cushing and McGonnigle are at Arkansas Pass taking a trip over the bay, and are expected back Thursday. Colonel Heyl has returned from Ringgold, Captain Ballance from Bliss and Lieutenant Rumbough from Fort Hancock. Paymaster Bash expects to leave next week for his new station at Cheyenne Depot. Good luck attends him wherever he goes. A large number of the officers and ladies of the garrison went to see the Carleton Opera Co. in "Nanon," the "Mikado" and "Erminie" recently, and were well pleased. The ladies, almost to a woman, attended without hats, a proceeding which has elicited well-deserved encomiums. JOEY BAGSTOCK.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City *Times* says:

The tea given by Mrs. Gillis Tuesday evening was a most enjoyable affair. The Misses Margaret Wilson, Randolph and Gillis presided over the tables in a manner that made them great favorites during the evening ... Mrs. Almy, wife of Lieut. Almy, 5th Cav., is visiting Major and Mrs. Gillis. Lieut. Almy is expected here in a few days from Arizona, to which point he conducted a detachment of recruits.... Mrs. Colonel Woodruff gave a keno party Feb. 17 to the young folks of the garrison in honor of her guest, Miss Huntington, of Cincinnati. This lady is a sister of Mrs. Rice, wife of Captain Rice, 5th Inf., and visited here about two years ago.... The Misses Ward and Anderson, after an extended visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Barnhart, 18th Inf., have returned to Fort Riley. The visit of the young ladies to this post has been made very pleasant to them and they regretted exceedingly to depart from here. Miss Ward is a daughter of Captain Ward, 16th Inf. and Miss Anderson of Lieut Anderson, 18th Inf.... Lieut. Martin, 18th Inf., has returned from Chicago.... Col. and Mrs. Martin gave their progressive euchre party Feb 17. It was a most delightful and enjoyable affair. Among those who carried off the honors were Mesdames Hamner, Cheever, and Rowood, winning the first, second, and third prizes, respectively. Of the gentlemen's prizes, Lieut. Cheever, Gen. Willcox, and Lieut. Hein were the lucky winners. An excellent supper was enjoyed after the completion of the game.

The reception to be given next Tuesday night by Gen. Willcox and Lieut. Willcox, 6th Cav., and Mrs. W., promises to eclipse all former events of the kind held at the post this season..

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Buford for absence from inspection and guard mount, the reviewing authority, General T. H. Ruger, U. S. A., says: "In imposing the sentence, the court considered evidence of former convictions. While this now well established rule of procedure makes it practicable through judicial inquiry, to dishonorably discharge from the Service men of vicious habits who persistently defy the requirements of discipline, it yet becomes a serious question for general courts-martial to consider, whether an additional penalty of confinement at hard labor should not uniformly be imposed; and for sufficient time to deter the few who might enter upon a course of bad conduct with the intent to escape from the Service by provoking the penalty of dishonorable discharge. In the opinion of the reviewing authority the administration of the law should be such as to guard against the evil here suspected.

In another case before the same court Gen. Ruger says: "It appears that after the findings of the court the judge advocate laid before it a record of former convictions which was defective in that the source and date of the orders publishing such convictions had been omitted; whereupon the court wholly rejected the offered evidence. In this the court erred. The simple and effective remedy was to direct that the omissions in the record be supplied. In failing to do this the court failed to consider the whole case as referred to it by the department commander." (G. C.-M. O., No. 2, D. Dakota, 1887.)

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION FOR REGULARS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

LET us have a change this season to vary the constant pounding away at target practice. I believe there is a growing impression in the Army, that for the past few years, interest in target practice has been allowed to crowd out other equally important features in a soldier's education. This fact is recognized by those in authority, as evinced by the Annual Reports of the Department Inspectors, and the shortening of the target season, by the Lieutenant-General.

Now let a "camp of instruction" be established in every Department, to be composed of the majority of the troops from each of the organizations in the Department and commanded by one of the senior officers of recognized ability. This camp can be located at some point in the Department readily reached by all, and where there will be ample room for the manœuvres of a large body of troops, including suitable ground for target practice.

It is not presumed that the entire season's target practice will take place here, but it would be a splendid opportunity to have the skirmish firing under conditions of actual warfare. It would not then be the farce that it is now, where at many posts they are obliged to fire over the same ground used for known distance firing, and the different ranges are perfectly familiar to the men, and are sometimes accurately marked by telephone poles, etc. Under these conditions that faculty sought to be trained by this particular practice—that of estimating distance at a glance—is not exercised at all, and the value of the skirmish firing is almost entirely lost.

Under the energetic management of the commanding officer of such a camp the soldier (including the officers, of course,) would have opportunity for exercise in other duties, which are probably as necessary to his becoming a *perfect* soldier, as a thorough knowledge of his gun. Included in these duties, would be those in connection with the laying out of camps and the sanitary conduct of them—practice marches, outpost picket and vidette duty, patrols, etc. The younger officers would have the benefit of the experience of the older officers, who have been drilled in these things in actual campaigning, where the value of such knowledge was recognized. Let us officers who came in at a later date, have the benefit of coming together and practising these things which we know only from books, and let the practice have the benefit of the experience of those who have been there.

There could be battalion and brigade drills, and the evolutions of a division and even of a corps, could be illustrated when the number of troops was great enough. In this Department (Platte) we have the 9th Cavalry and Light Battery and the 2d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 17th and the 21st Infantry, probably over 3,500.

Now, if thought best, send just what can be spared—say 60 per cent. or 70 per cent.—to the camp for a month or six weeks, the full time for that season; or send 50 per cent. for a month and replace them at the end of that time by the other contingent to remain a month, thus giving all practice in one season. In this department we would have a camp then of from 1,700 to 2,400, comprising all arms of the service. I am of the opinion that this would be the means of improving the *morale* of the Army and inciting to professional study more than any other which could be inaugurated. The success of the camp would of course depend almost solely upon the selection of a commanding officer who should not be selected merely for his rank, but peculiar fitness for the position should govern. It would be an excellent opportunity for the department commanders to see in person the troops in actual service, and he could determine from personal contact and observation the value of his officers. His staff officers, or some of them, as inspector general and inspector of rifle practice, should spend much time in the camp and report to their chief the results of their observations on the discipline, proficiency, etc., of the officers and men.

Let us have these "camps of instruction" wherever it is all practicable, and let target practice be in a measure an auxiliary. The troops in this Department are distributed in such a manner that with the railroad system they could be assembled at some central point with little difficulty.

If those who favor such a scheme as this will agitate the matter well the thing may be accomplished. I believe that there are enough of the officers of the Army who have ambition above merely drawing

their pay who will be glad of an opportunity of this kind for improving themselves professionally.

ABNER PICKERING, 2d Lieut., 2d Inf.
FORT OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 14, 1887.

ARMY HORSE-SHOEING.

FORT YATES, D. T., Jan. 23, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR readers, particularly of the mounted arms of the Service, will, no doubt, be agreeably surprised on hearing that the authorities at Washington, at the suggestion of several Cavalry commanders, contemplate a change of "tactics" on the above subject, "a consummation devoutly to be wished for." The veriest tyro in the art of horse-shoeing, on reading the rules for shoeing in the English and United States Service, respectively, which I give hereafter, cannot but be surprised that a better system has not been instituted long ago with us. That the reform is needed can be seen at a glance, the directions for our cavalry shoeing being considered "foot mutilation and hoof butchery" for the past decade in European armies. A few months' instruction of blacksmiths and farriers by a graduated veterinarian at the Cavalry Depot, would repay ten thousand times the outlay and trouble, in the increased efficiency of those men who are now detailed to their regiments, either utterly ignorant, or worse still, as they are now instructed in all the obsolete carrings and distortions of the equine foot, calculated to destroy it and render it useless.

English Army Horse shoeing.—(Queen's Regulations).—Section XII.—Shoeing.

The kind of shoe to be used in all branches of the Service, is the "concave shoe," that is, concave on the ground surface, and flat on its foot surface. The inner margin of the web, in contact with the foot, should be brought to a thin edge.

The nail holes will be either five or six in number, according to the size of the foot, and weight of the shoe, and counter sunk. The three nail holes on one side will be opposite the three nail holes on the opposite side. When five nails only are used, the inside heel nail will be left out.

The outside thickness of the web of the shoe will range from half an inch in the small hussar trooper, to eleven-sixteenths in the transport and artillery horse. The thickness and breadth of the web of the shoe will be uniform all round. The heels of the shoe will be well rounded and sloped.

One toe-clip will be used with the fore-shoe and two toe-clips in the hind shoe. In case of draught horses one toe-clip only will be allowed in the hind shoe. A quarter clip may be used when required in the case of "kickers." The inside edge of the toe of the hind-shoes are to be rounded. Calkins may be used at the discretion of a veterinary officer. Tips, or half-shoes, in cases of contraction, chronic thrush, sandcrack, corns, and other diseases or defects, also shoes with turned up toes, or other shoes for special purposes, may be used, by permission of the veterinary officer. Veterinarians will be held personally responsible for the proper performance of all regulations regarding shoeing, and the condition and health and surroundings of the horses generally.

How to Prepare the Foot and Fit the Shoe.

When preparing the foot for the shoe the ground surface of the crust will be lowered with the rasp only. *The Drawing knife will not be used. The sole and frog will be left untouched.* When necessary, the toes of the feet will be shortened by rasping the ground surface of the fore part of the hoof. The toes will not be shortened after the shoes are on.

The shoe will not be fitted when too hot. The shoe will be made to fit accurately, the outer edge of the crust, or wall, round to, and including the heels. It will not project beyond the crust at any point. The outer edge of the crust will be well-rounded with the rasp before the shoe is fitted or affixed, *but no rasping of any kind will be permitted after the shoe is on.*

The nails will not be driven too high in the crust, and the "clenches are to be evenly laid." Sergeant-farriers and shoeing-smiths should be able to shoe horses without the aid of fire, by means of ready-made shoes, and they will be practiced in fitting shoes cold as often as practicable.

Every horse is to be shod with new shoes, at least, once a month. In cases, however, where shoes are very little worn, from a horse being sick or only used in riding school, "removes" are allowed, at the discretion of the veterinarian.

The practice of using grease, tar, or other dressing to horses' feet will not be allowed.

The sergeant farrier's shoeing book will be kept with great care, and all entries made in ink. The veterinarian will inspect those books daily and check the dates.

At out-stations the officer should daily see the newly-shod horses, and ascertain personally: 1. That the horse is shod at the proper date. 2. That the shoe is made and fitted according to regulations. 3. That the sole and frog are untouched with the knife. 4. That the outside of the crust has not been rasped. 5. That the nails are not driven too high up. 6. That the shoe has not been fitted too hot, as would be seen, by the burnt condition of the sole. 7. That the toes are properly shortened. 8. He will frequently inspect the shoeing of the detachment, generally. A. To see the "clenches" are not up. B. To see any horses with thrushes are properly attended to. C. To see that broken nails are replaced.

Such instructions, as above, are in keeping with common sense, and calculated to retain the horse's feet in perfect health and strength.

U. S. Cavalry Tactics, Page 468.—Directions for Shoeing Horses.

Par. 1183. Horses should be shod once a month. The length of the hoof indicates when a horse needs shoeing rather than the wear of the shoe. In removing shoes, raise the clinchers first, lest the crust be torn or stubs be left in the horse. *Pare the sole, until it yields under the pressure of the thumb.* Cut the walls down until they are very little higher than the contiguous sole, taking care to shorten the toe, if necessary, it being frequently left too long. *Cut away the bars, so as to make a gradual slope, from the walls, to the bottom of the commissures, which must be deepened. Lower, and open the heels, and take the bearing off them, for at least one inch, on each side of the frog, so that the walls, at those parts, will not be in immediate contact with the shoes when first put on. Pay special attention to the removal of the "pegs,"* (the hard, horny substance which *grows down at the heel on each side of the frog and contiguous to it.) These pegs are apt to contract the foot or make a "thrusy" by pinching and narrowing the frog.* The frog may be pared to stimulate its growth, etc., etc.

The italicized sentences are considered as foot mutilation in every European army and by all veterinarians. Such instructions, as the above, can only have emanated from some persons ignorant, alike of the anatomy, physiology, pathology, and natural uses, of each structure of the various parts of that beautiful and perfect piece of nature's mechanism—the horse's foot—and are calculated to beget irreparable mischief. When army horse-shoeing and all other matters appertaining to veterinary science are left to the management and supervision of those who understand them, those duties will be performed properly; not before.

M. J. TREACY, Junr. veterinarian, 7th Cavalry.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at St. Thomas Jan. 18.

The prospective cruise is given as follows: Bermuda, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Curacoa, Cartagena, Aspinwall, Port Cortez Cienfuegos, Kingston, Santiago, Nipa, Neuvitas, Matanzas, Havana, Key West, returning to Fortress Monroe about May 1. All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed from Key West, Fla., Feb. 7, for a cruise to the West Indies, arrived at St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 24. Letters will reach the vessel if sent not later than March 1 to St. Thomas; not later than March 18 to Port au Prince, and not later than March 28 to Santiago de Cuba.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 5, all well, and will probably sail, March 1, for St. Helena. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887. In a letter dated Maldonado, December 25, Rear Admiral Braine says he does not think it necessary to visit Sandy Point and Faulkland Islands to look after American commercial interests, in view of the fact that the *Juniata* will touch at those places.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Maldonado, Uruguay, Dec. 20.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7, 1887. To sail early in April for Leghorn, touching at Messina en route.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at St. Vincent, C. V., Feb. 4. Expects to be at Gibraltar during March, and at Leghorn by April 15, from whence she will cruise to Africa and Coast of Syria.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Left Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 23, for Mazatlan, Mexico.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 14. Will sail northward from Colon, in compliance with Department instructions, as soon as stores arrive from New York, which were expected Feb. 8.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Left Montevideo Dec. 18. Arrived at Maldonado, Uruguay, next morning, from whence intended to sail Dec. 26. It may be necessary to stop at the Faulkland Islands for coal, as Sandy Point is a Chilian port.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Is en route for Panama from Valparaiso, and will probably arrive about the 25th of the present month.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. It has not been decided when she will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Bombay, Dec. 6.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 7.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton, China, Jan. 7, and in about a month intended to visit Hong Kong, to give liberty to crew.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 10.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. At New York, off Tompkinsville, S. I. At last accounts expected to go to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. A later despatch of Feb. 24 says she will be ordered to Norfolk, Va.

The Inspection Board returned from New York on Thursday. The board reports the *Ossipee* to be in excellent condition, and recommends that she be continued in commission. The board estimates that $20,000 will be ample to put her in condition for a three years' cruise.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Jan. 7.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent as follows: Between Feb. 10 and March 1, address care U. S. Consul, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will go to St. Kitts.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard, having her machinery overhauled.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York. Will remain for several weeks, undergoing slight repairs, and when ready she will proceed on a cruise to the Spanish main, surveying the Lake and Port of Maracaibo, Venezuela, with their approaches.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. Expects to go on a trial trip shortly, after receiving all her armament.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about March 30. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about March 1. It is not known at present where she will be ordered.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

CASTRIES, in St. Lucia, is to be made an English coaling station, and $350,000 has been voted by the Legislature of the island for the improvement of the harbor. The troops hitherto stationed at Barbados will be removed to St. Lucia.

IT is reported from Constantinople that as a submarine boat the Nordenfeldt type has been successful in the eyes of the Supreme Military Committee. Successful runs were made both at the surface and beneath it. The boat passed in one direction at the surface with only its cupola showing, and returned in the other completely submerged, the only indication of her movements being a slight disturbance of the surface from the ensign staff, purposely placed so as to enable the committee to watch her course. During the trial the boat remained hermetically closed, the fires being extinguished, and the only steam power used was drawn from the reservoir.

4,122 INDICATED h. p. and 17.8 knots speed were obtained on an experimental trial of H. M. S. *Archer*, 6, torpedo cruiser, with forced draught. The *Cossack*, 6, torpedo cruiser, indicated 4,003 h. p. and 18 knots. The *Rattlesnake* gave a collective indicated h. p. of 2,718.27, which is slightly beyond the contract. The mean of six runs upon the measured mile gave a speed of 18.779 knots. On the conclusion of the steam trial the steam steering gear was tested, when it was found that the helm could be put hard over from hard over in twenty seconds. The craft behaved very well in spite of rough weather. The *Rattlesnake* is of 450 tons displacement, and is the first of her class. The others are the *Spider*, *Grasshopper*, and *Sandfly*, which are being constructed at the royal yards.

THE *Miantonomoh* was taken out of dry dock at the New York Navy-yard, Feb. 23.

AS A result of the recent visit of the Japanese Minister of Marine to the works of the Compagnie des Forges at Chantiers of La Seyne, the company has been commissioned to construct two steel coast defence armorclads of about 100 metres in length and of 4,150 tons displacement.

THE U. S. S. *Galena* will proceed to Aspinwall, to remain until the arrival of the *Mohican* at Panama, which has on board the colossal statue and other archæological relics obtained at Easter Island. The *Galena* is to take those precious relics on board and bring them to Washington, where they will be turned over to the Smithsonian Institution.

IT is quite probable that the *Ossipee*, which so recently arrived in New York from a full China cruise, will be found to require more extensive repairs to put her in first-class condition than will be covered by the statutory twenty per cent., although she is not looked upon as a candidate for rotten row yet awhile. Her machinery is in fair condition, but boilers and hull show marks of long and continuous service.

THE U. S. S. *Mohican* will probably be reported from Panama before very long, whither she is bound for the purpose of transferring to this side the stone image which was successfully removed from Easter Island, and will be exhibited in the National Museum, Washington, in due time. This is believed to be the second of these remarkable monuments removed from the island, and much interest will attach to it as being the work of a long forgotten people, about whom even tradition is silent. The *Mohican* will not remain long at Panama, but will return south, probably as far as Coquimbo.

IN the Senate, Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of George N. Quintard and Geo. E. Weed, assignees of John Roach, praying compensation for work done by order of the Navy Department under a public exigency requiring an increase of dimensions of the iron frame or hull of the monitor *Puritan*, and for the care, towage, wharfage, etc., of the *Roanoke*, submitted a report thereon, accompanied by a bill (S. 3318) for the relief of Geo. N. Quintard and Geo. E. Weed, assignees of John Roach, which was read twice by its title. Mr. Whitthorne said: "I do not concur as a member of the Committee on Claims in that report."

SOME time ago the Bureau of Naval Intelligence sent out a circular asking information as to number, capacity, and speed of lake and ocean going steamships and the ability of railroads to transport supplies and ordnance from point to point. The object is to ascertain what the carrying capacity of our merchant marine would be in case of immediate necessity for their service, and what service also the railroads of the country could render in the despatch of quartermaster and commissary stores and munitions of war generally. That is all there is to the periodical appearance of statements that the information sought looks very peculiar.

IT is a satisfaction to learn that the *Chicago*, at the very beginning of her official career, is performing satisfactorily and demonstrating the unwisdom of being too sure of an event before it comes to pass. Should the next preliminary trial at the dock prove as satisfactory as the last one, it is likely that she will be steamed around to the New York yard for completion and commission. The *Atlanta* is nearly ready for another trial trip, and to judge from the talk of her officers there is a deadly determination on the part of her engineers to get out of her all there is in her. It is full speed this time "or bust." Passed Asst. Engr. J. A. B. Smith, U. S. N., has been acting as the chief engineer of the *Atlanta* since the detachment of Mr. Melville, but it is expected that before very long a relief for him will be found, and one of the chiefs now waiting orders will soon be assigned to this fine ship.

THE *Sun* quotes an old Navy officer as saying: "We continue to have a great many conventionalities in our naval and Army service, and to cling to much of that which is old and useless in teachings and practices. We continue to instruct our naval cadets and marines in boarding ships, when there is not the least particle of sense or utility in it. It is as senseless to talk about boarding a modern man of war as it is to take a trip to the moon. I remember that during one of the last engagements in European waters a man-of-war belonging to some country ran alongside a British vessel, and all hands were ordered to board her. The crew got out on to the Britisher, but after pounding around with cutlasses, axes, etc., were wholly unable to enter the ship, and had to go back and continue the fight at long range. We will have to do our fighting with ships by means of dynamite rams, steel projectiles, and the big guns. We have no use for the barbarous side arms and other relics of antiquity."

THE Arrow Steamship and Shipbuilding Company of New York promise us a revolution in the transatlantic trade, since they are about to construct twelve vessels upon a new principle and with an estimated speed to make the voyage from New York to Liverpool in a little more than four days, carrying no freight, excepting, possibly, a few express packages. The first vessel the *Pocahontas* is to be an iron and steel ship and instead of being built on lateral lines, she will be built upon 68 transverse steel walls or bulkheads, seven and one-half feet apart, each of the full size and accurate shape of a cross section of the vessel. These walls will have openings cut in them for the saloons, passage ways, tunnels, etc., with vertical longitudinal walls through them, thus making 1,060 watertight compartments, of which 500 are to be below the water line. She will be provided with compound engines of 27,986 horse power, capable of giving a speed of 22 knots an hour. There will be 20 boilers to furnish steam to the main engines, placed fore and aft of the vessel, with three smokepipes on each side of the ship next to the rail. Her dimensions are to be 540 feet by 40 feet, draught, 25¼ feet.

NEWPORT, R. I., NOTES.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL was crowded on the evening of Feb. 17, to witness "The Two Buzzards," by several distinguished amateurs. The stage effects, arranged by Lieut. W. McCarty Little, were excellent, and the cast, all from the Torpedo Station, was admirably adapted to the play.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

FEB. 18.—Paymaster Joseph Foster, to special duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

FEB. 19.—Commander Chas. E. Clark, as Inspector of the 9th Lighthouse District.

Detached.

FEB. 18.—Paymasters H. T. B. Harris and Chas. W. Slamm, from special duty at the New York Navy-yard and ordered to special duty with Captain A. P. Cooke.

FEB. 19.—Ensign M. L. Read, from duty in Bureau of Navigation and placed on waiting orders.

Chaplain Thomas A. Gill, from the receiving ship St. Louis and placed on waiting orders.

FEB. 21.—Ensign Wm. A. Gill, from the naval ordnance proving ground and ordered to the Ranger.

Ensign Lewis J. Clark, from the Franklin and ordered to the Ranger.

FEB. 23.—Ensign Albert Gleaves, from the Washington Navy yard and ordered to ordnance proving ground, Annapolis.

Commodore L. A. Kimberly, from Boston Navy-yard March 25 and to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Paymaster Geo. H. Read, from New York Navy-yard and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Placed on Waiting Orders.

Lieutenant F. P. Gilmore, having reported his return home from the Asiatic Station, is placed on waiting orders.

Dismissed.

Passed Assistant Paymaster L. A. Yorke, from March 24, with one year's pay.

Confirmations.

FEB. 14.—Comdr. Henry B. Seely, to be a captain.

Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. Nelson, to be a commander.

Medical Inspector David Kindleberger, to be medical director.

Surg. Benj. H. Kidder, to be a medical inspector.

Pass. Asst. Surg. Benj. F. Rogers, to be a surgeon.

MARINE CORPS.

Capt. Wm. R. Brown, U. S. M. C., tried by Court-martial on Pacific Station last October, was sentenced to be dismissed. Upon the recommendation of the court, concurred in by the Secretary, the President has mitigated the sentence to one year's suspension from rank and duty, on half pay, he retaining present number in his grade during that period. Sentence to take effect from Oct. 23, 1886.

First Lieut. Jessup Nicholson, marine corps, is placed on retired list, having been found incapacitated for active service.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A Court-martial convened at the Washington Navy-yard, Friday, Feb. 25, for the trial of Private John E. Goff, Marine Corps. Detail: Commanders A. G. Kellogg and Yates Stirling, Lieuts. R. E. Carmody, Herbert Winslow, Edward J. Dorn, and Robt. Platt, U. S. N., and 1st Lieut. F. L. Denny, U.S.M.C., members, with Capt. F. H. Harrington, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to convene at Portsmouth, N. H., March 1, to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of certain clothing at that yard. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John L. Broome and Capts. McLane Tilton and Percival C. Pope, of the Marine Corps, and Lieut. Adolph Marix, U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

THE REWARD OF GALLANTRY.

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, February 15, 1887.

G. O. No. 358.

The attention of the Department has been called to the gallant conduct of Thomas Reynolds, quartermaster, serving on board the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Surveying steamer *McArthur*, who jumped overboard, while that vessel was steaming through Haro strait at the rate of eight and a half knots, and rescued from drowning a seaman who had fallen overboard and could not swim. The report of this occurrence was referred to a Board, of which Commodore James A. Greer, U. S. Navy, was President, for consideration and recommendation, and the Board recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to confer upon Thomas Reynolds the second class medal provided for in section 7, chapter 344, Supplement to the Revised Statutes, and that he be complimented in a General Order. In accordance with the recommendation of the Board, and at the request of the Navy Department, the Secretary of the Treasury has awarded to Thomas Reynolds the second class medal for saving life.

The Department also takes pleasure in announcing to the Service the gallant conduct of E. J. Bourke, F. J. Reardon and H. Dahis, second class apprentices serving on board the U. S. Training Ship *Portsmouth*, who jumped overboard in the harbor of Lisbon on August 30, 1886, and rescued from drowning A. La Grill, first class apprentice serving in that vessel, who had fallen overboard, and in falling had struck his neck, and was so stunned as not to be able to swim. The report was referred to the Board of Officers above mentioned, who recommended that E. J. Bourke, F. J. Reardon and H. Dahis be commended for their gallantry by the Secretary of the Navy in a General Order.

It is also with gratification that the Department announces to the Naval Service the gallant act performed by Wm. B. Smith, coxswain of the steam launch *Billow*, attached to the Torpedo Station at Newport, Rhode Island, who, on the evening of December 28, 1886, jumped overboard in the harbor of Newport and saved a woman from drowning. The same Board of Officers recommend that a commendatory letter be addressed to Wm. B. Smith by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Department has also been advised of the gallant conduct of Joseph H. Spear, captain of the forecastle, U. S. S. *Omaha*, who, on December, 27, 1886, jumped overboard in the harbor of Yokohama, Japan, and rescued from drowning Henry Marshall, captain of the top, who had fallen overboard and could not swim. The Board of Officers, to whom was referred the report of this occurrence, recommended that Joseph H. Spear should be commended by the Secretary of the Navy in a General Order.

In carrying out the recommendations of the Board of Officers, it is a source of pleasure to the Department to be able to call the attention of the officers and men of the Naval Service to the coolness and courage of Thomas Reynolds, E. J. Bourke, F. J. Reardon, H. Dahis, Wm. B. Smith and Joseph H. Spear, who risked their own lives in their gallant and successful attempts to save the lives of others.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 23, 1887.

THE last week before the opening of the Lenten season has been a lively one at the Naval Academy. Every pleasant afternoon the grounds have been filled with visitors enjoying the band concerts and viewing the points of interest about the yard.

On Saturday evening from 8 to 11 the officers gave the last of their hops before Lent. As was expected, a large number were present, and among the number were many strangers to Annapolis. Mrs. Paymaster Loomis received, assisted by Ensign Capehart. Refreshments were served under care of Young, as usual. Nearly all the officers attached to the Academy were present, and a large number of cadets of the first and second classes. In spite of the stormy weather a large congregation attended service at the chapel on Sunday and listened to an excellent sermon by Chaplain Rawson.

On Monday the monthly examinations for February commenced and will be continued throughout this week and a part of the next. The first class will be examined in Seamanship, Navigation and Gunnery; the second class in International Law, Mechanics, Electricity, and Steam; the third class in Mathematics and in Physics, and the fourth class in Mathematics, English studies, and French.

Although the weather was uncertain on Monday morning, a pleasanter evening for a large hop could not have been desired than Monday evening. At an early hour parties began to flock toward the gymnasium and carriages rolled down the stone pavement. The hop was by far the best managed and most successful of all hops given by the first class this season; the hop committee are to be congratulated upon their taste in decorations and for their good management.

The guests were received by Mrs. Capt. Huntington, assisted by Cadet Long. The floor, corridors, and dressing rooms were filled with visitors from Washington, Baltimore, and other cities. Among those present from the yard and the city of Annapolis were Gov. Lloyd and Mrs. Lloyd, Capt. Sampson and wife, Miss Sampson, and Miss Kate Sampson; Capt. Huntington and wife, Comdr. Harrington and wife, Comdr. Schouler, and wife, Comdr. Terry and wife, Chief Engr. Farmer, wife, and Miss Farmer, Paymaster Loomis and wife, Miss Loomis and Miss Alice Loomis; Capt. Harrington, of the Marine Corps, and wife, Lieut. Todd and wife, Lieut. Leutze and wife, and Miss Kernochan, of Conn.; Lieut. Miles and wife, and Miss Woods, of N. Y.; Lieut. McCrea and wife, Lieut. Colahan and wife. Lieut. Bartlett and wife, Lieut. Barnett and wife, Lieut. Gheen and wife, Lieut. Doyle and wife, Lieutenant Smith and wife, Lieut. Fullam and wife, Lieut. Nicholson and wife, Ensign Huse and wife, Ensign Capehart and wife, Ensign Eyre and wife, Ensign Haeseler and wife, Ensigns Knapp, Atwater, Blish, Krepper, Hill; Asst. Engrs. Gow, Schell, and Scribner, and Surgeons Percy and Biddle, Prof. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Prof. Fay, Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Dr. Rush, and Mrs. Lieut. Pendleton. Paymr. Murray and Miss Murray, Drs. Kennedy, Walton, and Claude, of Annapolis; the Misses Claude, Miss McGruder, Miss Beck, Miss Merritt, Miss Pinckney, and the Misses Walton, of Annapolis.

Among the visitors were Miss Snowden, of New York; Miss Seaman, of Staten Island; Miss Greer and Miss Jones, of Washington; Miss Heap, of Washington; Miss Price, of Baltimore; Miss Boush, of Washington; Miss Young, of Baltimore; the Misses Roane, of Baltimore; Miss Smith, of Washington; the Misses Meade, of Washington; the Misses Hull, of Baltimore; Miss Sterling, of Washington; Miss Royer, of Kansas City; Miss Abbott, of Philadelphia; Miss Dutton, of Washington; Miss Brooks, of Washington; Miss Wilson, of Philadelphia; Miss Blackburn, Miss Clay and Miss Thompson, of Kentucky; Miss Burritt and Miss Calhoun, of Washington; the Misses Claytor, of West River, Md., and Miss Russell, of Washington. The supper was served in the rooms adjoining the gymnasium, and these rooms were also tastefully decorated. A new set of hop crockery and a silver service had been purchased by the cadets and were in use.

An order from the Superintendent to the cadets suspended all study hours and exercises from 4 P. M. on Monday, Feb. 21, to 6 P. M. on Tuesday, Feb. 22. All cadets not under punishment were allowed liberty to visit the city of Annapolis.

Mrs. Leutze gave a very pleasant afternoon tea on Tuesday afternoon which was well attended.

An informal hop was given in the gymnasium from 3 to 5.30 on Tuesday afternoon: those visitors who had not left were present, and so were a large number of officers and cadets.

The resignations of Cadets Gould, Rowan, Melson and Selfridge, of the Second Class, Seeley, of the Third Class, Berkeley, Chappell, Chandler, Demarest, Green and Mason, of the Fourth Class, were accepted during the past week.

Miss Woods, of Vassar College, is visiting with Lieut. and Mrs. C. R. Miles.

The Misses Clay, Blackburn and Thompson, of Kentucky, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Todd, have returned to their homes.

Miss Baker, of Washington, and Miss Seaman, of Staten Island, spent Saturday, Sunday and Monday with Engineer and Mrs. Baxter, in Annapolis.

Miss Kernochan, of Conn., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Leutze. Miss Dutton, of Georgetown, is visiting with Mrs. Chief Engr. Farmer.

BOAT RACE AT MONTE VIDEO.

THE *United Service Gazette* says: A valued correspondent at Buenos Ayres sends us particulars of an exciting boat race which took place at Monte Video on November 3 last, between the men of Her Majesty's ships *Ready* and *Frolic* and the American man-of-war *Vandalia*. The race was for eight dols. a side, in fourteen-oared barges, and the Americans were the challenging party. As neither the *Ready* nor *Frolic* possessed a boat fit to race with, the captain of the port lent his—a splendid looking craft, which, manned with a crew of fourteen taken from both ships, went to practice for a week previous. The people of the town, who naturally were greatly interested in the race, were much taken up with the fine, swinging, clockwork stroke which the coxswain kept them to, and each evening the pier and walls were lined with spectators. At last the eventful day arrived: the weather was all that could be desired, and all Monte Video and his wife turned out, there being thousands of people on shore and afloat to witness the contest. The distance was five nautical miles (seven and a half), and 1.30 p.m. the time allotted for the start. As the time drew near, the starting point was crowded around with boats and steam-launches, and one could scarcely see the buoy from which the start was to be made. The Americans were the first in the field, but both boats were at the starting point and all was ready at the appointed time. The course was cleared, and almost amid perfect silence the gun was fired. "They're off!"—one, two, three, and the Englishmen spring to the front amidst deafening cheers. A signal from the flag-ship, about a mile away, went up as they passed, the English boat being one length ahead. The boats were now out of sight, owing to the amount of shipping, so we had to wait patiently for a time. At length the boats were again in sight, the Americans being slightly in front. Both boats were pulling splendidly, and as they drew nearer the excitement was intense, but the result of the race from now was a foregone conclusion, as the Americans, still increasing their lead, continued in front for the remainder of the race, and came home the winners of one of the best contested races that has taken place on the station.

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ARMYNAVY.

ABUSING THE SENATORIAL PRIVILEGE.

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Oregon, has availed himself of the immunities of his position to make a bitter personal assault upon Colonel John G. Parke, Corps of Engineers, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., because of his action while in charge of the Engineer Office with reference to the control of the improvements of the Columbia River. In the river and harbor bill which became a law August 5, 1886, Congress appropriated $187,500 to continue the improvements on the Columbia, this sum to be immediately available. Mr. Mitchell's complaint is that General Parke delayed this work because of his hostility to the officer having charge of it—Major W. A. Jones, Corps of Engineers. Major Jones, on the 21st of August, submitted a plan for the improvement of the river and Senator Mitchell, in his speech to the Senate on Monday last, gave a series of letters and telegrams to show that General Parke would neither approve nor disapprove this plan. Finally, in October, the following telegrams were exchanged:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1886.

Captain Chas. F. Powell, Engineers:

Can you take charge of Cascades Canal in addition to your other duties? PARKE, In Charge of Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1886.

Captain Powell, Engineers:

No answer to telegram of yesterday. It is desired here to make the change. Hope you can take charge at once.
PARKE, In Charge of Office.

PORTLAND, OREG., October 5, 1886.

The Chief of Engineers, Army:

I can take charge of Cascades Canal in addition to my other duties. CAPTAIN POWELL.

PORTLAND, OREG., October 8, 1886.

Chief of Engineers:

May I inquire why I am removed from charge of the Cascade locks? JONES, Major Engineers.

On the 11th of October General Duane was appointed Chief of Engineers, and the following letter was addressed to him:

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
PORTLAND, OREG., October 17, 1886.

General James C. Duane, Chief of Engineers:

SIR: The circumstances connected with my removal from charge of the Cascade Locks are, from my point of view, extraordinary. I was removed summarily by telegraph, without previous warning whatever, and the work was placed in charge of my junior on duty at this station, who had previously been consulted on the matter. This leaves the relative situation here as follows:

[Here follows a statement showing that while improvements involving an expenditure of over six millions are entrusted to Captain Powell, those committed to Maj. Jones amount to but $541 000.]

The inference from these circumstances is absolutely rigorous that this change resulted from grave fault on my part. Nothing else could justify placing me in such a humiliating position.

It is my right, in order that I may intelligently defend my rank and honor, to be fully informed as to the reasons for this change, so far as they involve me personally. And, reiterating the request in my despatch of October 8, I hereby respectfully request to be so informed.

It is my great wrong to have been placed in such a position, on any grounds whatever, without previous opportunity for defence or explanation.

I appeal to you, sir, to protect and uphold my rank.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. A. JONES, Major of Engineers.

On Dec. 7, 1886, the U. S. Senate passed a resolution calling for information as to the reason for the change made in the engineer in charge of the Columbia River work. In a letter of Dec. 11 in reply, addressed to Gen. Duane, Gen. Parke said:

While I was Acting Chief of Engineers, in temporary charge of the office, I preferred not to make a decision on Major Jones's project, for I was not willing to assume the responsibility of recommending or authorizing the approval of a project for a work of this character of an officer whose *admi nistrative skill, capacity, and ability were not satisfac ory to me;* but in order that there should be no further delay in the work, I was perfectly ready to make a recommendation in the case, and that was for Capt. Powell to relieve Major Jones of the charge of the improvement. This was authorized by the Secretary of War and the transfer was thereupon effected.

In response to a demand for information by a local board of trade Secretary Endicott telegraphed:

The charge of officers was made after due consideration and will not be changed. That is a matter of administration, and as the responsibility for this work is upon this Department, it must act upon its own judgment.
WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

In some way the boards of trade and other local organizations seem to have been aroused to a white heat of indignation which found expression through their Senator, and in resolutions and letters commending in the highest terms Major Jones for his ability and criticising General Parke with corresponding rigor for delaying his work and finally removing him. The most important of these resolutions are the following, which have been passed by the Oregon House of Representatives and are now before the Oregon Senate for approval:

Whereas the river and harbor matter placed under the Bureau of Engineers in Washington, has, for a great many years, been under the direction of one John G. Parke, a colonel of the Engineer Corps, U. S. Army; and,

Whereas the office thus occupied is one of great importance to the people of the Pacific Northwest, as the appropriations for the improvement of their great rivers and harbors are controlled and directed therein; and,

Whereas the officer in charge of said office should be one of wide experience in engineering construction; and,

Whereas the great railroad corporations who seek to paralyze the efforts of the people in the improvement of their water ways could not do so more effectually than by keeping in this office one whose lack of experience renders him incompetent for the management and direction of engineering construction; and,

Whereas the records show that Col. John G. Parke has never had any practical experience in engineering construction; that at least 35 years of his service have been spent in Washington, D. C., bureau service; that he has recently allowed a personal spite toward a brother officer to cause a needless delay in the prosecution of the Cascade Canal, a great public work, upon the progress of which a suffering people are waiting with painful interest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senators of the State of Oregon be instructed, and the Representatives of said State be requested, to use every effort to secure the removal of the said John G. Parke from the position he now occupies as chief engineer in charge of the river and harbor business of the Bureau of U. S. Engineers.

These resolutions were passed on the 5th of the present month, and Senator Mitchell has acted promptly in response to this loud call from the body to which he owes his election. He has certainly shown no lack of zeal or energy in enforcing its demands. In his speech to the Senate he accuses General Parke of "gross and inexcusable usurpation of executive power before an outraged and justly indignant people whose rights and interests have been in a material measure sacrified by him to the end that he might, while exercising a little brief authority, either gratify an intolerant and reprehensible spirit of personal spleen towards a brother officer of his corps, or truckle to the selfish interests and sordid will of a transportation monopoly, whose iron heel is grinding the very life-blood out

of the producers and shippers of the Pacific Northwest." He declared that "no military satrap or imperial dictator, subject to no law, or restraint, or regulating power save his own arbitrary will, was ever more unreasonable, defiant, or unjust than the record shows Colonel Parke to have been in reference to this very matter." Mr. Mitchell further accused the Secretary of War of allowing himself "to be overreached by the cunning and plausible diplomacy of a Chesterfieldian officer, such as we all know Colonel Parke to be," and allowing him to secure from the Secretary "through his representations his aid in plunging a poisoned dagger into the heart of Major Jones under pretence of performing a great public duty." He said also:

If it were true that Maj. Jones's adminstrative skill, capacity and ability were deficient, and this fact was known to Col. Parke, why did he not remove him without delay from charge of this important work? For *some* cause the full and complete plan of Major Jones was, as I am advised, practically adopted in the work as now progressing under the direction of Capt. Powell and Col. Parke, chief of the division of rivers and harbors, and it is satisfactory, as it seems, to the very exacting and punctilious Col. Parke * * * Chiefs of Engineers come and go. They reach this position as a rule in the line of promotion, old, tired and unskilled in bureau administration; and hence it is a matter of common notoriety that the officer in charge of the river and harbor division practically conducts and controls the most of the business. Obviously, then, such an officer should be much more than a mere polite and polished gentleman eminently fitted for the fashionable *salons* and gay and festive drawing-rooms of an aristocratic and fashionable capital. He should not only be a man of great engineering experience and ability, but a man who has knowledge of, and is in a great measure identified with, the great public interests of the people in the various sections of the country. Obviously, also, if the great railroad organizations should wish to paralyze and cripple the business of improving the harbors and water ways, they would naturally endeavor to place an officer in this important position, or retain such a one, if already there, who had little or no practical engineering experience, and who had no identification, association, or sympathy with the great masses of the people or their material interests. Orders and circulars have been fulminated from time to time, and the crop of lieutenants and captains has been tolerably good; but to-day all Washington, and the entire Army with few exceptions, stand agog over the hidden power, the secret influence, the magic wand that can hold a military officer of the Engineer Corps in Washington on desirable bureau duty for a period of *thirty-seven years*. Secretaries may and do come and go, but Col. Parke, genial, pleasant gentleman that he is, promises to stay forever.

As soon as Mr. Mitchell had concluded Senators Conger and Hawley sprang to the defence of General Parke. Mr. Conger said: "Of all the public men with whom my business in the House and Senate has made me necessarily connected, I have never found a man who impressed me more strongly with the idea of his candor, his sincerity, his gentlemanly behavior and conduct, his wonderful familiarity with all the questions with which Congress has been interested connected with rivers and harbors, his good judgment, his fine appreciation of men, his ability to decide which man was best for the particular place and position than General Parke." He alluded to "his long experience, his intimate knowledge, his wonderful memory, which he has acquired through these long years of service," and said: "No man has ever had the temerity, whatever his superior position, from President down to the Chief of Engineers, to assume that General Parke could be replaced by any other, however great, officer in the Army and in the Corps of Engineers, however great his engineering abilities may be."

Of Major Jones Mr. Conger said: "I do not know why, or how, or what influence got him into the place of Captain Powell. He held it two years. It came his turn to go. A soldier would have obeyed orders and gone; a soldier would not have growled and complained. I do not know what instigates these town meetings along the Columbia River and amidst the rocks of the cascades and in the back places of the little islands at the mouth of the Willamette."

Senator Hawley said: "On this floor General Parke can not be heard except through his personal friends, and the Senator from Oregon is the first man I ever heard of who knew Parke who was not his personal friend and admirer. He has been attacked here concerning a matter which belongs to military administration. If he made a serious mistake in judgment, or if he were guilty of something worse in the discharge of his duty as a soldier, the remedy is in the War Department, either by removal or rebuke, or if it be serious, by a demand for a court-martial. To all that General Parke will be glad to respond. If I ever knew a man of whom I could say in the familiar phrase of the profession, 'He is a gentleman and a soldier and incapable of dishonor,' it is John G. Parke."

WE should scarcely have imagined that any soldier would have been found mean enough to sell the medals—badges of honor—won by him in the official rifle competitions, but such a one has been found in Texas—as will be seen from G. O. 13, A. G. O., which we publish this week. The punishment awarded—prohibition from participating in any future department competitions—is, in our opinion, mild considering the nature of the offence.

NAVAL ORDNANCE WORK.

THE work of assembling the material, purchased abroad and at home, into high powered guns for the Navy is making fair progress at the Washington Ordnance Yard, although as an evidence of the difficulty in the work may be mentioned the fact that there is a gun still being worked on there which has been underway in various lathes and other tools for more than a year, and is not yet ready for proof. The one point which handicaps the production of guns at this yard lies in the slight value assigned to time, which in a private shop would be regarded as money. The actual cost of the guns turned out at the Washington Ordnance Yard is very difficult of ascertainment; in fact, it is not known that even an approximation has been arrived at, but it is well known that the expense of turning out finished ordnance of considerable size there is invariably in excess of the same productions from other shops wherein strict business methods are the rule and not the exception. The plan of manufacturing steel guns by "assembling" in a Government shop parts which are made separately in private shops will have one good effect. It will give the United States in time the best ordnance corps in the world. Such an undertaking cannot succeed unless promptness and thoroughness in business matters are made the rule of that organization, as they never have been before. Such failures to act as produced the suspension of the South Boston Foundry will have to be overcome once and for all time. This is not the only instance in which dilatoriness in official quarters is reported.

The talk about making our own guns out of American steel grew out of the absolute needs of the country in the way of national defence, and also out of the long continued depression in trade which led our steel makers to inquire whether there was not a field for them in gun making. The former cause for action continues, and we are glad to see Congress disposed to meet it. The latter incentive has rapidly disappeared with the improvement of business during 1886, and now manufacturers are looking dubiously at the tangle of red tape which they say envelopes and chokes enterprise whenever it is directed toward Government work.

We have spoken before now with approval of the arsenal system of gun making, but we are not blind to the difficulties that beset it. Steel of a given tensile strength and the hardness, elasticity and toughness that correspond can be, and will be, supplied readily by makers, but what the destructive test of a gun built up of parts selected by these physical characters may be is quite another question. We are confident that no manufacturer will be bound by anything that happens to his tubes or coils if they answer the tests prescribed.

When we had cast iron guns the manufacturer submitted to a destructive test. The proving ground was near his foundry, and a specified proportion of the guns were tested, to 1,000 rounds, we believe. Probably something of this kind can be done with steel guns. Failures in built-up guns are due to two causes, the quality of metal and the mode of building up. When both of these are prescribed by the Ordnance Corps, it is not to be expected that the makers will be responsible for the results, but if the Government will authorize the Chief of Ordnance to name a fair price for a gun to stand a suitable destructive test we have no doubt that makers will come forward eventually with weapons for test. Let them be of what make they may, the country cannot fail to be the gainer.

By the end of 1887 the steel-making capacity of this country will be probably 3,500,000 tons a year, to meet a market of perhaps 2,500,000 tons. Makers will be glad to work for the Government if they can do so on some plan like that under which the Rodman guns were made, and there is no reason why something of the kind should not be considered and prepared for the action of Congress.

AMERICAN HISTORY REVISED.

MR. PERCY GREG has undertaken to write the history of the United States from an English point of view and to rob us of the glory of Bunker Hill, besides subjecting us to similar historical deprivations. The incident in which the Adjutant of the British forces figured to his equal discomfort and discredit is described as "ANDRE'S Murder," Mr. GREG possibly forgetting the fact that ANDRE at the last moment said: "While I acknowledge the propriety of my sentence you will bear me witness that I die like a brave man." May it not be assumed that he was quite as familiar with the circumstances leading to his execution as this latter day historian, and that he did not without reason describe himself as "betrayed into the vile condition of an enemy in disguise within your posts?" Again, we are told that "the accusations of aggression and oppression are lifted off the shoulders of English statesmen on to those of the Colonial leaders, who are charged, in addition, with the most flagrant ingratitude to the mother country;" that "the Colonies waited only until England had expended her best energies in driving the French from North America—until she had exhausted herself in a series of wars undertaken solely with the object of ensuring the safety of her American provinces—when they seized the first opportunity of combining with her enemies to break a connection which was no longer of vital importance to them. Mr. GREG's version of Bunker's Hill will, the *United Service Gazette* assures us, be read with relief by Englishmen, to whom the frequent repetition by Americans of their own account has been hitherto somewhat wearisome. "American writers," he says, "all drawing practically from the same source, the report of the inexperienced officers in the camp, afterwards accepted by WASHINGTON—whose military arithmetic was avowedly controlled by political prudence—rate the actual number entrenched on Breed's (Bunker's) Hill at 1,500. GAGE estimated it as outnumbering the assailants by three to one. Two to one would probably be a more trustworthy calculation." Three times, the British, "relying solely on the bayonet," assaulted entrenchments defended by a superior number of sheltered marksmen.

"The third assault, delivered by weary and shattered troops, who had already lost a third of their number, was a signal effort of courage and endurance; an exploit more brilliant than would have been the defence of such a position under such conditions for weeks instead of hours. Hitherto the well-trained marksmen of New England, securely sheltered, except for the moment when they showed their heads and arms to deliver their fire, had shot down the advancing enemy as deliberately as so many buffaloes, with characteristic coolness and tenacity. As soon as the British bayonets glittered above the parapet, the fresh and untouched defenders broke and fled from a smaller number of assailants, too utterly exhausted to pursue them. Of 2,300 British soldiers, more than 1,000 lay dead or wounded on the slope; before the 1,200 survivors, the moment they appeared on equal ground, the Americans gave way. It is said that their cartridges were falling short and they had few bayonets; from whatever cause, they showed no desire to try conclusions with the panting, weary, worn-out soldiers of Britain. Such was the 'Bunker's Hill' of which New England so vaunts in stone and prose and verse that the name suggests an American Waterloo or Thermopylæ, an English Flodden or Bull Run."

From an American point of view it would appear that Mr. GREG passes somewhat too lightly over the statement that "their cartridges were falling short." The value for either defence or attack of "well-trained marksmen" who have exhausted their cartridges is only apparent to a defeated enemy seeking excuse for his own discomfiture by an antagonist whose ability he has underestimated. At New Orleans, later on, in 1815, the British regulars, fresh from the battlefields of WELLINGTON, encountered raw troops, under similar circumstances, and, as the American ammunition on that occasion did not fall short, they left twenty-six hundred on the field—seven hundred killed, fourteen hundred wounded and five hundred prisoners. The Americans lost only eight killed and thirteen wounded.

THE Senate, on motion of Mr. MORGAN, has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordnance and War Ships be continued under the former orders of the Senate, with the powers heretofore given them, with leave to sit at Washington in the vacation of the Senate, and to further examine and report upon any plans for war ships, engines, and armor that they may consider useful for the naval establishment of the United States, and that they may associate in their investigation any officers of the Navy, not exceeding three, on the active or retired list that the Secretary of the Navy may detail for the purpos .

From this it would appear that no hope is entertained that action will be taken by the House on the two ordnance and two naval increase bills already passed by the Senate.

FACTS AS TO ARMOR-PLATES.

THE recent circular of the Secretary of the Navy to the steel manufacturers of the United States, calling for bids for the armor plates required for the protection of the two new armored vessels authorized by the Act of August 3, 1886, and for the completion of the four monitors, has—we have reason to know—occasioned much surprise in the minds of experts and producers, The act which carried the appropriation for the construction of the two ships, and for the monitors, was passed after three elaborate reports by special commissions had been made to Congress on the subject of guns and armor, and was very thoroughly debated both in the Senate and House of Representatives. In its phraseology we find no dictation to the Navy Department as to the type of armor to be provided for the vessels; its single instruction to the Secretary is that everything used shall be of domestic production—a clause authorizing the purchase of armor abroad in the possible event of our own manufacturers being unable to furnish it at reasonable cost and in reasonable time, having been stricken out. At no stage of the discussion preceding the passage of the act was there even a suggestion that the steel-faced or compound type of armor, selected after careful and thorough study of the subject by the previous administration of the Navy Department for the *Miantonomoh*, would be discarded and American rolling mills and forges ordered to produce plates of steel on the Creusot principle. On the contrary, whenever reference to the capacity of domestic mills to produce armor was made during the debate, and we recall several statements in that direction by Mr. CURTIN and others the compound type was named.

The change from the steel faced to the soft steel systems having been made, notwithstanding a precedent supposed to have been established, let us see how far the Naval Ordnance Bureau has followed the example and is justified by the experience of the principal maritime powers of Europe. We propose simply to state facts as they come to us on reliable authority, without committing the JOURNAL to either system on its merits; and we believe that a statement of facts will be of timely service now that a *claque* seems to be organized to promote the interests of one system through a suppression or perversion of the truth as to its competitor.

It is well enough known by our readers that the production of solid steel plate at Creusot and of compound plate at Sheffield dates from about the same time. The actual introduction of compound armor in England was a result of exhaustive competitive tests conducted in 1877-8 at Portsmouth. In the series of trials which lasted, if we are not mistaken, over a twelvemonth, a variety of plates were subjected to test, including both solid steel and compound types. The result was conspicuously in favor of the compound armor, and, after a supplementary trial of a considerable number of plates expressly made to the Admiralty's order, that system was adopted by the government. The first compound armor placed upon an English war ship, it is worthy of notice, was that for the *Inflexible*.

The English experiments in the direction of the best protection for war vessels were very jealously regarded by the French naval authorities, as well as by the great iron and steel industries of France, and in a comparatively short time a series of competitive tests were ordered to be conducted by a commission of experts. A result not less favorable than that secured in England was won for the compound system in the French trial, its significance being emphasized by the placing of the order for the armor of the *Indomptable* with the Sheffield firm of CHARLES CAMMELL and Co. This official endorsement was within a brief interval confirmed by the action of three great French firms, MARREL FRERES, of Rive de Guire, Loire; La Compagnie Anonyme des Forges, at Paris, and La Compagnie des Hauts Fourneaux, at St. CHAMOND, which each secured the right to manufacture compound armor in France on the patents of ALEX. WILSON, of CAMMELL and Co. As a recognition of the enterprise of the three companies the government awarded to each a contract for the armor of a vessel of the first class.

As England and France are the two most conspicuous European nations in their degree of naval development, the relative patronage conferred by each on the two types of armor possesses a significance which, it seems to us, cannot be safely disregarded. Our contemporary, *Engineering*, which has for some months been contending for the introduction of solid steel in England as a substitute for the Sheffield production, on December 31, published a table claiming to show correctly the aggregate amount in tons of solid steel, or Creusot armor, and of compound armor, manufactured in France for the French and foreign navies, from 1880 to 1886, inclusive. From this exhibit it appears that SCHNEIDER AND CO. have produced a total of 19,304 tons, of which 8951 tons were for foreign orders; while the three companies working under WILSON'S patents report an output of 14,487 tons, which has been exclusively taken by the French Navy. We fail to see the purpose of *Engineering* in publishing this table in an article asserting the superiority of the Creusot plate, since the preference of the French naval constructors for the compound system is strongly impressed by its own figures. Bad as is the exhibit our contemporary makes for the solid steel system, however, the following table, reproduced from the *Engineer*, of the same date of issue, which, in its precision of detail, carries an assurance of reliability, and leaves the Creusot case in an even worse relative position:

Quantities of Compound and Solid Steel Armor Employed in French Ships in Course of Construction.

Dates.	Ports.	Names of ships.	Compound metal.	Solid steel. Creusot.
			Tons.	Tons.
May 15, 1880	Bordeaux.	Le Requin, coast defender (barbette).....	1716	....
May 15, 1880	Lorient....	L'Indomptable, "	1716	....
July 12, 1880	Brest.....	Le Terrible, "	....	1716
Aug. 15, 1880	Rochefort.	Le Caiman, "	1716	....
Aug. 30, 1880	Cherbourg	Le Duguesclin, barbette, sea-going.....	394	....
Aug. 30, 1880	"	Le Vauban, "	394	....
July 10, 1882	"	Le Furieux, coast service barbette.....	....	998
July 10, 1882	Lorient....	Le Formidable, barbette, sea-going, first class	Tower, 944	Belt, 1829
July 10, 1882	Cherbourg	Le Admiral Baudin, " "	944	1829
July 23, 1883	"	Le Achéron, armored gunboat	396	....
July 23, 1883	"	turret	396	....
July 23, 1883	"	Le Cocyte, "	396	....
July 23, 1883	"	Le Phlégéthon, "	396	....
July 23, 1883	"	Le Styx, "	396	....
April 15, 1884	Lorient....	La Fusée, barbette.....	....	199
April 15, 1884	"	Le Greslade, "	....	199
April 15, 1884	Cherbourg	Le Flamme, "	199	....
April 15, 1884	Rochefort.	Le Mitraille, "	199	....
May 16, 1884	Lorient....	Le Hoche, barbette, sea going, first class..	2282	....
Feb. 2, 1885	Toulon....	Le Marceau, " "	1615	....
July 27, 1885	Cherbourg	Le Magenta, " "	....	1095
Nov. 9, 1885	Brest.....	Le Neptune, " "	1246	....
		Total amount ordered.....	14,957	7860

As we have aimed to make the present article simply an exhibit of the extent to which each of the competing types of productive armor is used by maritime nations, the following summary of the powers using either the compound or the steel, or both, will afford a fitting conclusion: England, Germany, Austria, Russia, China, Brazil, Denmark, Holland and the Argentine Republic have adopted compound exclusively; France and Sweden both compound and steel; Italy, with the exception of the armor of the *Italia*, steel, though, it is said, her naval authorities are contemplating a change to compound; Spain, steel recently ordered for one ship, compound talked of for another. The English Government has purchased altogether 45,000 tons of compound plates, Germany and Russia over 11,000 tons, so that with the 14,487 tons taken by France, according to *Engineering*, there is a grand total of 70,487 tons to the credit of Sheffield against 19,304 tons to the credit of Creusot.

THE Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up in the House on Thursday afternoon and the several sections read and adopted in the form reported by the committee until the paragraph making provision for the Bureau of Navigation was reached. An amendment appropriating $12,000 for the maintenance of the Naval War College was offered to this part of the bill, and, provoking some debate, and on Friday it was rejected. The appropriation for two dry docks also caused considerable discussion.

THE new regulation established this week limiting the term of regimental adjutants and quartermasters to four years, with no second term of such duty, will, we judge from what was said last year on this subject, and again more recently, be generally acceptable to the Army, and beneficial in its results. It is in harmony with the regulations in regard to other details of somewhat similar nature, and will, we feel sure, offer an excellent opportunity to the young officers of the line anxious to perfect their military education. As showing the operation of the new regulations we append the following list of present incumbents with dates of entry upon their offices. It will be seen that twenty regimental quartermasters and eleven adjutants are subject to being relieved immediately, and that three more quartermasters and five adjutants will be relieved during the present year.

REGL. QUARTERMASTERS.	ADJUTANTS.
Cavalry.	*Cavalry.*
W. H. Miller, 1st, Aug. 15, '78.	R. P. P. Wainwright, Oct 1, '86.
D. C. Pearson, 2d, Sept. 8, '81.	Chas. B. Schofield, May 1, '86
F. H. Hardie, 3d, Nov. 22, '84.	Jos. T. Dickman, Nov. 7, '86.
A. M. Patch, 4th, Oct. 1, '80.	Jas. B. Erwin, June 17, '86.
Wm. P. Hall, 5th, Oct. 5, '76.	Eben Swift, June 4, '78.
W. H. Carter, 6th, Apr. 14 '79.	Louis A, Craig, Nov. 1, '86.
W. W. Robinson, 7th, Nov. 7, '83.	Luther R. Hare, Aug. 14, '86.
Q. O'M. Gillmore, 8th, July 5, '86.	James B. Hickey, Oct. 9, '82.
C. W. Taylor, 9th, Feb. 12, '85.	J. F. Guilfoyle, Jan. 8, '85.
M. M. Maxon, 10th, Oct. 1, '81.	S. L. Woodward, Sept. 24, '83.
Artillery.	*Artillery.*
C. L. Best, 1st, June 30, '82.	Jno. M. K. Davis, Aug. 17, '77.
Sebree Smith, 2d, Jan. 20, '81.	Eli D. Hoyle, March 28, '85.
Sedg. Pratt, 3d, May 20, '84.	J. D. C. Hoskins, Nov. 1, '77.
Fred. Fuger, 4th, Aug. 1, '75.	Alex. B. Dyer, Sept. 6, '79.
Frank Thorp, 5th, Nov. 22, '76.	E. R. Hills, Sept. 1, '70.
Infantry.	*Infantry.*
T. H. Barry, 1st, Mar. 11, '82.	F. H. Edmunds, Apr. 20, '86.
S. E. Clark, 21, Aug. 1, '75.	Chas. W. Rowell, May 14, '78.
Fred. Thies, 3d, Apr. 16, '85.	Favette W. Roe, Mar. 28, '85.
H. E. Robinson, 4th, Nov. 1, '83.	Geo. O. Webster, Oct. 1, '86.
C. B. Thompson, 5th, Oct. 14, '85	H. K. Bailey, March 24, '83.
Jno. Carland, 6th, Mar. 1, '83.	B. A. Byrne, Nov. 1, '86.
J. T. VanOrsdale, 7th, June 1, '85.	Chas. A. Worden, Oct. 1, '85.
J. W. Summerhayes, 8th, May 20, '86.	J. McE. Hyde, May 20, '86.
J. McB. Stembel, 9th, Nov. 28, '86.	E. B. Robertson, June 15, '83.
J. R. Cranston, 10th, May 7, '84	R. C. Van Vliet, Jan. 1, '85.
G. LeR. Brown, 11th, June 1, '86.	R. J. C. Irvine, Sept. 5, '86.
W. W. Wotherspoon, 12, July 1, '79.	Fred. A. Smith, Nov. 17, '78.
B. H. Gilman, 13th, Sept. 1, '86.	Jas. Fornance, July 24, '79.
R. T. Yeatman, 14th, June 30, '86.	Jas. A. Buchanan, Apr. 10, '86.
D. H. Clark, 15th, Jan. 1, '81.	G. K. McGunnegle, Sept. 1, '86.
Wm. Lassiter, 16th, July 1, '85.	Leven C. Allen, April 26, '83.
D. H. Brush, 17th, July 1, '79.	Wm. A. Mann, Jan. 30, '85.
G. S. Hoyt, 18th, June 30, '79.	Geo. L. Turner, Sept. 8, '86.
S. C. Vedder, 19th, Feb. 24, '82.	Chas. B. Hall, Feb. 24, '82.
J. F. Huston, 20th, June 30, '83.	H. A. Greene, Oct. 22, '86.
C. A. Williams, 21st, Mar. 25, '84.	Dan. Cornman, Oct. 14, '82.
J. McA. Webster, 22d, Sept. 1, '84.	Ed. W. Casey, Sept, 1, '84.
J. R. Clagett, 23d, June 9, '84.	Edwin B. Bolton, April 1, '86.
F. H. Mills, 24th, Nov. 1, '82.	John J. Brereton, Aug. 1, '86.
C. L. Hodges, 25th, Jan. 1, '82	Geo. Andrews, Aug. 17, '86,

THE accident from the explosion of a shell at the Ordnance Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, on October last, by which Lieutenant MEDCALFE and Private KING were killed, is still fresh in recollection. Eight others who were present escaped with their lives, but three of these were sent to the hospital suffering from shock and contusions, and all with one exception had their hearing impaired. A careful investigation as to the exact injuries received by their ears has been made by the well-known aurist, Dr. SAMUEL SEXTON, of New York, and the result of his inquiries is given in the "Medical Record" of Feb. 19. To the results of this special study Dr. SEXTON adds information obtained from other sources, and presents some interesting conclusions as to the effect of artillery discharges upon the internal organization of the ear. He believes that rupture of the drum or other injuries to the ear are much more common than is usually supposed, and expresses his regret "that more attention has not been given to this matter, since there must be a large number of persons who have suffered injury to the ears from the concussion of explosives, who are as much entitled to be pensioned by the Government from this cause, as from others which happen to be more easily diagnosed." "Soldiers," he says, "are, as a rule, accustomed to endure hardship without complaint, and, in fact, all insensitive persons are liable to overlook ear disease until incapacitated to perform their work. A very disagreeable jar is imparted to the tempero-maxillary articulation when the individual is near a great gun being fired off. This is lessened, it is believed, by standing on the toes and leaning forward." Some simple precaution, to be employed by officers and men during artillery practice, is, the doctor suggests, "very much needed, since aural shock is not

only painful and distressing, but orders cannot be well heard while the confusion lasts. There is probably no better protection than a firm wad of cotton wool well advanced into the external auditory canal." In the case of the men injured at Sandy Hook, Dr. SEXTON found that partial or entire reproduction of the drumheads of the ear took place spontaneously, and without leaving any discharge. This, he thinks, affords a valuable suggestion in the treatment of inflammation of the ear, as well as in operations on the organs in healthy persons. In conclusion a request is made that other observers having experience in aural injuries during explosion communicate with Dr. SEXTON (No. 12 West 35th street), as an accumulation of knowledge on this subject would be of service to military surgeons, otologists and others.

PROFESSOR PETER S. MICHIE, U. S. A., of West Point, contributes Monograph 5 of the Military Service Institution, his subject being one of urgent present interest: "The Personnel of Seacoast Defence." He reviews what Congress did between 1816 ane 1865 to construct a system of land fortifications for the protection of our seaboard, and shows that the progress of science within the past twenty-five years has been such that the system which was once a strong protection, has not only become weak, "but absolutely more dangerous to the defenders than to the enemy." Colonel MICHIE shows that there are two co-ordinate factors in coast defence, first, the forts, guns, etc., and next the troops to serve them or personnel. Both are at present inadequate and inefficient, but as so much attention has already been given to *materiel*, he devotes himself to the consideration of the personnel. This should be the most important factor in our peace establishment, as upon it depends the defence of the seacoast and frontiers. Yet it forms but one-tenth of the whole Army, is widely scattered and has been so neglected, it "is a lamentable but well known fact that the Artillery personnel has steadily deteriorated since the close of the Civil War." He compares what it was then and what it is now, and continues: "The Artillery personnel cannot be held responsible for this lack of skill and the consequent inefficiency, for the very good reason that the Government has never supplied the means by which alone these defects could have been remedied. Parsimony has compelled the Artillery to practically abandon its special arm—the heavy seacoast gun, the infantry musket has usurped its place; the Artillery is now in reality Infantry, with red instead of white facings, and in consequence of its divided organization has naturallly become infected with the recent excessive craze of musketry practice which, however intrinsically valuable, does not constitute the whole of the art of war and which certainly should have but little, if any, foothold in the Artillery." Colonel MICHIE then considers the defects of regimental organization, the slowness of promotion, and gives his views as to the necessity for an immediate and radical reorganization. The subject is an important one, and is well considered in Colonel MICHIE's paper which is worthy of careful reading, especially at this time when public opinion is so strongly in favor of the immediate establishment of a system of national defence fully up to the requirements of the present day. We can only briefly allude to this important paper this week, but propose to pursue the subject, to see if reform is not possible as well as desirable.

THE friends of Captain GREELY are much relieved over the action of the Senate on Wednesday last in adopting, by a vote of 37 to 15, an amendment to the bill making the Agriculture Bureau an Executive Department, by which the Weather Bureau is transferred to that Department and the Signal branch of it left under the control of the War Department, without change in the status of the commissioned officers. The debate on the amendment demonstrated the sense of the Senate to be in favor of retaining the Signal Corps with the Army, thus precluding all idea of opposition to the nomination of Captain GREELY from those who it was at first supposed were in favor of abolishing the Signal Bureau altogether. The bill, which is now in conference, will no doubt become a law in some shape. It provides that the Chief Signal Officer and two Army officers shall form a board to inventory and turn over to the Department of Agriculture such Signal property as they consider suitable for the work of the Weather Bureau, leaving the rest under the control of the Secretary of War.

CONGRESS made speedy work with the bill to effect a rearrangement of grades of office in the Adjutant-General's Department. Less than a month ago the bill was first introduced in the two Houses. In a very few days it received favorable reports from the two committees, and not long afterward passed the House. On Thursday last it passed the Senate, and now only needs the approval of the President to become a law. The bill will give promotion immediately to Lieutenant-Colonels Whipple and McKeever, who become Colonels, and Majors Greene, Breck, Wood and Martin, who, after a long wait, became Lieutenant-Colonels. The following is the text of the new law: "That the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army shall consist of one Adjutant-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-general; four assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonel; six assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel; and six assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of major: *Provided*, That the vacancies in the grades of colonel and lieutenant-colonel created by this act shall be filled by the promotion by seniority of the officers now in the Adjutant-General's Department."

THE New York *Sun* says: "Nothing more completely demonstrates the inefficiency of our military administration or the ignorance of the line officers of our Regular Army than the fact that they favor the Springfield breech loading rifle for general service instead of a magazine gun, because the latter wastes ammunition! Every first-class European power has adopted one form or another of magazine guns, of which we have about twenty different patterns, all of which are excellent and several of which have almost reached the limit of perfection. It is quite within the range of possibility that we may get into a war with a European nation at any time, and it is dead certain that we shall be caught totally unprepared for it unless our Government adopts and purchases a supply of magazine guns."

IN answer to an inquiry as to the construction placed by the War Department on the Act passed February 3 last, to amend the act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces, the Secretary of War has replied that section 3 of the original act provides that all claims arising under the act shall be presented within three years or be forever barred. As the act of February last is amendatory only of the first section of the original act, this limitation remains in full force and effect, and all claimants under it must file their claims before June 1 next.

A GENERAL ORDER will shortly be issued from the War Department prohibiting military bands from competing with local bands. They will only be permitted to accept outside work at places where there are no civil bands.

AFTER years of application to the deaf ears of Congress, after almost innumerable tests and experiments in demonstration of its value and power, the celebrated Emery Testing Machine at the Watertown, Mass., Arsenal has received the consideration of an appropriation of re-imbursement to its inventor and builder, Mr. A. H. Emery. It is hoped that this tireless inventor and scientist may now receive promptly the money allowed by the bill which recently passed the House, for it is conceded that this testing machine is at once the most delicate, the most valuable, yet constructed, being in every way a credit to American talent.

IT appears that the call upon some of the clerks of the War Department for double duty was due to the fact that that Department was behindhand 50,000 calls from the Pension Office for information. The matter was explained in a letter from the Secretary of War to the Senate. Mr. Cullom said: "But it was a manifest injustice to call upon clerks in one or two bureaus to work without extra pay for extra hours, and he desired action to provide that clerks in one bureau should not be required to perform more arduous labors than those in other bureaus."

THE passage of the bill organizing a Hospital Stewards Corps of the Army may be looked for during the remaining few days of the session. It was reported unanimously by the Senate Committee in the same shape as it came from the House, and there is not likely to be any opposition, to speak of, in the Senate when it comes up. It will be reached during one of the morning hours when House bills are taken up for consideration.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I note Senator Manderson favors the appropriation by Congress of $1,500 to be expended in medals and prizes at the National Drill at Washington in May. I wish half of it might be awarded for execution with the piece, rather than the mere display *of* it and drill with it."

"EXCELSIOR," writing from Fort Lewis, Col., expresses a hope that some one at the post will start a movement for a Post Canteen, and follow in the steps of Colonels Morrow and Royall. What a boon, says he, such an establishment would be to Fort Lewis.

COMMODORE WILLIAM T. TRUXTUN, U. S. Navy, retired, died suddenly at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 25. He was born in Pennsylvania, March 11, 1824, and was appointed to the Navy from that State in 1841. He entered the Naval School in 1846 and was promoted Passed Midshipmen, Aug. 10, 1847. During the war he commanded the sloop *Dale*, the gunboats *Chocura* and *Tacony*, participated in the capture of Plymouth, N. C., in two attacks at Fort Fisher, and in various attacks along the coast of North Carolina. He was commissioned Commodore, March 10, 1882, and was retired for age, March 11, 1886.

COMMODORE L. A. KIMBERLY, U. S. A., has received his preparatory orders to command the Pacific Squadron.

THE case of P. A. Paymaster L. A. Yorke has been settled by his dismissal from the Navy.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER R. E. IMPEY, U. S. N., registered at Asineres, Paris, France, on Thursday.

COMMANDER C. M. SCHOOMAKER, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York, on Thursday.

GENERAL SHERMAN and Miss Sherman attended a dinner given in their honor, on Friday evening, by Dr. and Mrs. Hammond.

MR. GOODALE, who died at Bangor, Feb. 22, will be remembered by many, as the guest of his son, Capt. G. A. Goodale, 23d Infantry, at several posts in the Dept. of the Mo., in the years from '78 to '83.

GEN. JOHN G. PARKE, Corps of Engineers, made a brief visit to New York during the past week.

LORD WOLSELEY'S article on General Lee in *Macmillan's Magazine* for March is, from beginning, an unmeasured panegyric on the man whom Lord Wolseley calls the greatest soldier of his age and the most perfect man he ever met. Antietam is described as a rebel victory; Gettysburg a drawn battle; and General Sherman's march as splendid but almost unopposed. The proportion of Federals to Confederates in each action throughout the war, he says, was two or three to one, and General Lee's ultimate failure was due to his mistaken obedience to "President" Davis, he was too soft-hearted and too subservient to the civil authorities; whereas he ought to have made himself a dictator.

GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER, ex-Governor of Illinois, in his eulogy over Gen. Logan, at the State Capitol, Feb. 22, revived the incident of the superseding of Logan in the command of the Army of the Tennessee, by Gen. Sherman, after the capture of Atlanta, and in speaking of it Gen. Palmer severely criticized Gen. Sherman. He said: "It is probable that this mistake of Gen. Sherman resulted from the often observed fact that men educated at West Point, who have attempted the pursuits of civil life and have failed, are apt in war to overestimate the value of special military training. They are unable to imagine a versatility of capacity which makes it possible for some men, without the formal training of the school, to succeed by force of qualities which adapt them to military command."

ONE of the prettiest weddings that have taken place in Army circles for some time, was that of Lieutenant Philip A. Bettens, of the Cavalry and Miss Louise Laramie Dewees, only child of the late Major Thomas B. Dewees, 9th Cavalry, U. S. A., which took place Feb. 22, at Sunnyside, the home of the bride's grandmother, near Hagerstown, Md. Owing to the deep mourning of her family, only the immediate relatives of the bride and the neighbors from the College of St. James, near by, were present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Henry E. Edwards, Pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, who married Miss Dewees's parents. The bride was given away by her uncle, Hon. Richard Randolph McMahon, Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury. Lieutenant Bettens, and his best man, Lieutenant John D. Barrette, of the 3d Artillery, wore full dress uniform. The young couple left for a tour to New York, West Point, Philadelphia and Washington.

The last quarterly issue of "The U. S. Military List" contains a portrait of Brevet Major-General Wesley Merritt, Colonel of the 5th U. S. Cavalry and Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy. The portrait is accompanied by a short biographical sketch and record of Gen. Merritt's military services. This publication will be found of much interest by officers of the National Guard as well as those connected with the Regular Army. Its contents show skill and care in their arrangement, and the printing is unusually good.

Mr. Joel Chandler Harris's "Aunt Fountain's Prisoner," in the March *Scribner's*, is the story of a Union soldier who, being wounded and cared for on a Southern plantation, is drawn into closer relations with its owners, and allying his interests with theirs, by his energy and ability transforms the old place into a profitable estate, has a peculiar interest as portraying one phase of the "New South."

Mr. Charles F. Benjamin, who was formerly a clerk in the War Department, under Edwin M. Stanton, will contribute to the March *Century* his personal recollections of the Secretary, with much anecdote setting forth his characteristics, his relations with Lincoln and others, etc., etc. A frontispiece portrait of Stanton will be given.

In "The Coinage of the Greeks," Mr. W. J. Stillman, the art critic, contrasts the highly artistic sculpturing of the Greek coins with the wretched art of our own—a topic which is also treated editorially in the same number of the *Century*. The article is one of the most profusely illustrated papers ever appearing in the *Century*.

AS RETICENT AS CAPT. BILL SWASEY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR correspondent "U. M.'s" opinion that our ancient friend, John C. Cremony, was more "reticent than verbose" will make the old California Volunteers, who knew him well, smile. Cremony had an eventful career. Born in Portland, Me., of Cuban parents, he was essentially a cosmopolitan. According to his own account he went to California as interpreter to the Boundary Commission which established this line between Mexico and California, and arrived at San Francisco in "'49 or the spring of '50." For many years he was connected with the press of San Francisco as reporter and editor. If my recollection serves me he was connected with the San Francisco *Herald* in its palmy days under John Nugent.

Cremony raised Co. B, of the 2d Cal. Cavalry, (not the 1st,) which regiment was organized at "Camp Alert" on Geo. Treat's old race track on the old San Jose road beyond Mission Dolores. A. J. Smith was the original Colonel, and afterwards became famous as Major-General in Banks's Red River Campaign and in Sherman's Army. Cremony's company was the only one of the 2d Cav. that went out to the Rio Grande with the California "Column" under Col. J. H. Carleton. He came back to the Presidio of San Francisco in the fall of '64, and was promoted shortly after Major of the Battalion of National Cal. Art. Several of the old officers of the old regiment are still living who can vouch for the "Lion Story," among them Capt. Ropes, 8th Cav., and Moses McLoughlin. That first Luff's name was Decourtes by the way. Cremony told a remarkable "frigid" story which I have never seen in print. During the "late unpleasantness" the late Col. Wallen was Inspector General of the District of Mexico. Meeting Cremony one morning in the streets of Santa Fe he remarked:

"This is a cold morning, Capt. Cremony."

"Cold," said Cremony, "if you call this cold you should been with me on my scout in the Raton Mountains after the Navajoes. You know how I make my coffee, Major Wallen, by pouring boiling water on the coffee in a conical bag. Well, sir, yesterday morning it was so cold that when I poured the boiling water through the bag the coffee was an icicle when it struck the tin cup below."

When dear old "Blinkey" Smith was organizing the 2d California Cavalry, as aforesaid, Cremony was one day narrating his adventures by field and flood (mostly by flood, for Captain C. was of a droughty nature) some one held a pencil on him, and at the conclusion of his period of reticence exclaimed: "Why, Cremony, you are 137 years old, and here are the figures," but Cremony replied: "I don't care a blank blank for your figures, I was there all the same." If Cremony was a reticent man why then Capt. Bill Swasey was as dumb as an oyster. A. M.

LOSSES BY DISBURSING OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your article on the first page of your issue of this date, in commenting on the bill lately passed by Congress for the relief of Major Geo. W. Candee by allowing him to bring suit in the Court of Claims for money stolen from him, you say: "Why would it not be well to make this principle of general application and pass a law authorizing the Court of Claims to relieve from responsibility any officer of the Army or Navy who can show that he has suffered the loss of public money without neglect on his part." The fact is that there is such a general law, although its existence appears not to be very well known. By the act of May 9, 1866, Revised Statutes, U. S., p. 196, sections 1059–1062, it is provided that:

Whenever the Court of Claims ascertains the facts of any loss by any paymasters, commissary of subsistence, or other disbursing officers, in the cases hereinbefore provided, to have been without fault or negligence on the part of such officer, it shall make a decree setting forth the amount thereof, and upon such decree the proper accounting officers of the Treasury shall allow to such officer the amount so decreed as a credit in the settlement of his accounts.

I have been the counsel and attorney before the Court of Claims in most of the cases for relief under this law. See John Scott v. The United States, 18th Court of Claims Reports, p. 1; J. A. Broadhead v. The United States, 19th Court of Claims Reports, p. 125; Geo. S. Hoyle v. The United States, 21st Court of Claims Reports, p. 300.

I am the attorney of Major Candee also. The difficulty in Major Candee's case, which made it necessary to get this act passed to permit him to bring suit, was, that immediately on being robbed he made good the loss from his private funds, and thus deprived himself of his right to bring suit, as was decided by the Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case of Smith, on appeal from the Court of Claims.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1887.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

A ST. LOUIS correspondent writes: Col. C. W. Foster, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster here, opened bids, Feb. 17, to furnish the Government with 840 head of cavalry and artillery horses. Proposals were opened simultaneously at Louisville, Ky., and notwithstanding the great amount of talk about the scarcity of cavalry horses, and higher prices resulting from the European demand, Uncle Sam will be able to secure all the animals he wants for the next 12 months at an average of nearly $10 a head less than was paid last year, and Kentucky will get the contract to supply the Government with the 62 artillery horses and 278 head for the cavalry service, while the remaining 500 head of cavalry horses are to be supplied by St. Louis.

Last year Kentucky failed to procure a single contract, notwithstanding the breeders of that State were very anxious to get their horses into Government service, as they claim the better breeding of the animals should commend them for this particular class of work. Col. Foster, however, expresses the belief that it is very doubtful whether these fine blooded animals are best to endure the fatigue and rough usage incidental to cavalry service. The best horse ever purchased for this work, he says, was purchased by him in Southern California, a production from a cross of the thoroughbred and mustang.

THE STATE TROOPS.

ARMORIES FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MR. JOHN B. MEYENBORG, counsel to the Brooklyn, N. Y., Board of Supervisors, objects to the multiplication of armories for the National Guard of that city, saying: "There are to day six armories of the National Guard in Kings County, including that of the Gatling Battery. I hold that between the amount of taxation lost to the city of Brooklyn through the occupancy of buildings, the interest on the amount of money invested in the purchase of the property by the county, and the expense of running the armories every year, it costs the taxpayers annually not less than $100.000 per annum for the armories alone. I hold that the present system of dividing up the militia commands in separate armories is both extravagant, unnecessary and mistaken, so far as effective results are concerned. If that system were pursued with local military organizations in Berlin or Paris to-day it would require a large fraction of the real estate of these cities to house them. In other words, of the 2,300 national guardsmen upon whom the city of Brooklyn would have to rely in case of a great riot, it would take over 1,000 men to guard the six armories. The new armory of the 14th Regiment is large enough to comfortably accommodate all the National Guard organizations of Kings County to-day, and by thus centralizing the force the whole of it, but the 200 necessary to protect the building from the mob, could be utilized to suppress a riot."

REVIEW OF THE SEVENTH NEW YORK BY GOV. HILL.

THE review by the Governor of New York on Wednesday, Feb. 23, gave the 7th the first opportunity to show themselves in full dress and all their glory since the parade last fall. As the regiment never undertakes anything that is not carried out to the full extent of its resources, the parade was simply gorgeous. No matter how often witnessed, a review here always presents new interest, and the spectator never tires of the view. The drill hall, although the largest in the country, is gradually becoming too small to hold the organization, which is now comparatively as much hampered for lack of manœuvring space at a regimental turnout as other regiments with smaller armories. Many men could therefore find no spaces in the ranks, which accounts for the large number of soldiers in the building with their military occupation temporarily gone. As it was, the battalion formed nearly a complete square, the flanks on the east and west sides having no room to properly open ranks. Col. Emmons Clark, who only very recently recovered from a quite severe illness, had command. Dress parade was held with unequalized fronts. Co. B, which since the resignation of Capt. Casey has fallen heir to the colors, and G, which now holds the left of the line, were out in their new positions for the first time. The other changes in positions of companies were less conspicuous, and with the two exceptions noted the regiment presented the same immense, steadfast, and imposing front for which it is celebrated in every portion of the country, and which it is the desire of the State soldiery from Maine to California to imitate. The manual was very good; indeed the dress parade could not have been executed more successfully. Its only inharmonious feature was the music, not on account of any defect in the band, but due to the faulty acoustics of the building, so that the music sounded as if bands in all four corners and in the galleries were playing at the same time. This destroyed all its effect and became a source of difficulty, particularly when the regiment afterwards was marching. Apropos of the band, a little drill to teach several of the members to preserve a soldierly attitude while on parade could be applied with good effect. Several of the minor musicians took privileges in this respect which Oappa himself never thinks of assuming. A new uniform for the band also seems appropriate, the present one having lost all its bright appearance and the facings being considerably soiled.

To prepare the battalion for review took some time because the company fronts were not equalized. A new formation was, however, not deemed necessary by Adjt. Rand, who accomplished his purpose by simply ordering the necessary number of men to fall out from each company, which left an equalization of 10 of 32 files, and when the intervals created had been closed and the command aligned, the Governor, accompanied by a dozen of his staff, prominent among whom were Adjt.-Gen. Josiah Porter, Surg.-Gen. Jos. D. Bryant, Insp.-Gen. Emil Schaefer, Chief of Artillery Daniel D. Wylie, and Chief of Ordnance Joshua M. Varian, and Inspector of Rifle Practice Charles F. Robbins, took his position. They formed a detachment of considerable size and in their gold and bullion might have been taken for the band just as they were by the keeper of the grand stand at the Newburgh celebration a few years ago. Having been on a continual reviewing trip since the beginning of the week they apparently relished the long walk along the front of the regiment and return no better than the men did the strain of the carry arms. The latter, however, seemed the least fatigued when the distinguished party resumed its post. Of course the battalion was then massed, as usual, on 5th company, and having taken wheeling distance they swept by in a grand succession of ten immense lines, moving under one impulse, and straight, as if every individual was linked to his neighbor. The wavering step, more or less conspicuous in every subdivision in the beginning of the march was due to the defect in the music already mentioned, but was overcome in all instances before the review point was reached, and when the band had wheeled out and taken its position in the centre the discord disappeared sufficiently to allow the left wing companies to accomplish the entire distance with a firm, solid step. The review ended the complimentary part of the ceremonies of the evening, to make room for the presentation of marksman's badges by Brig.-Gen. Chas. F. Robbins. This is by no means an interesting nor entertaining performance, but it has to be done and the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, although he had no active part to perform, certainly gave it additional effect. As it was, the presentation was completed in the least circumlocutionary manner possible. Line after line of marksmen, commencing with those whose first qualification dates back 12 years and who have won the decoration every year since, formed in succession from front to rear in advance of the battalion, and when the one year marksmen had taken position the original battalion front was marked by isolated groups of men scattered here and there, consisting mainly of those who have but recently been transferred from the recruit squad to the body of the regiment. 640 marksmen out of a total of 1,009. These facts speak more eloquently for the standard of marksmanship reached by the regiment than the longest peroration, and we let them tell their own tale. Gen. Robbins made no speech, and with the help of an experienced corps of assistants who have often officiated on previous occasions, every man had his decoration pinned on and resumed his place in ranks in a remarkably brief time. The regimental team then stepped to the front to receive their decoration and then Co. B, Capt. Henry S. Steele, marched to the front to receive the State bronze trophy for having made the second highest percentage in marksmanship during the season of 1886, which ended all ceremonies with regard to rifle shooting.

The command then re-formed for battalion drill, consisting of a dozen or so manœuvres, all executed from the right, and certainly not requiring any severe exercise of vigilance and skill on the part of the company commanders, but what they lacked in intricacy was made up by elegance of execution. In a working drill they would have made no feature worth mentioning, but here they served admirably to show off the regiment's precision in marching in line, forming single and double rank, and their execution drew from the non-military portion of the spectators tumultuous applause. They consisted of formation of close columns of divisions and of companies on the right, breaking into fours, forming single rank in column of divisions, and marching in division front in single rank. The regiment during the last-mentioned movement, and while massed, presented an exceedingly regular, compact appearance. In column of fours, however, the step was slow and mincing, the slope of the muskets not always regular and the set-up of the men in a number of cases defective. Taking the performance as a whole, however, it was a handsome military spectacle.

Colonel Clark entertained the Governor and his party at his residence after the performance at the armory.

REVIEW OF TWENTY-THIRD N. Y. BY GOV. HILL.

GOVERNOR HILL reviewed the 23d at the armory on Monday evening, Feb. 21. The regiment, which turned out en masse, looked positively gorgeous in the new uniform. As a dress affair the new uniform is certainly a success. The accoutrements were nicely and trimly adjusted, and in connection with the well-known steadiness of the organization, the line presented a solid, soldierly appearance. Col. Charles L. Fincke had command, and for the review, which opened the ceremonies, the command formed with 10 companies of 16 files, in a rapid, precise manner. While the formation was in progress the Governor, with his full staff, entered and took position. Every man in line tried to do his best, and the bearing of every individual gave evidence of careful training in the school of the company. The present was one simultaneous ring of 350 muskets, handled with skill and precision; at the carry 350 hands dropped like a flash. The most fastidious critic of the manual could find no fault. The march past was well done, but had to be cut short before the column could fairly develop itself. The hall is small, but its size was still further reduced by the immense mass of spectators, for whom room could not be found on the galleries, but who had to be accommodated in the best possible manner. The review was as complete a success as could be had under the circumstances, and those of the Governor's party who understand the matter were extremely well pleased.

The review over, the companies broke ranks to form for dress parade, as is customary on such occasions. As many men as possible were crowded into the ranks until both flanks nearly met and the band scarcely had room to troop the line. A large number, however, could not be so accommodated. The parade afforded a striking spectacle of military precision; the manual was regular, snappy and prompt, and the entire performance can take rank with the best affairs of its kind given by the Twenty-third.

Nearly every military man of note in the 2d Brigade, many from New York City and a large number of Regular officers from the forts in the harbor and from the navy-yard were present. The regiment had evidently made its preparations with great care, and no detail which could contribute to its brilliancy had been overlooked.

The entertainments of the Twenty-third are so brilliant, and guests are so well taken care of, that any affair of this kind draws to the armory a large number of swallow-tailed young dudes, who, while the soldiers are at work, manage to monopolize the handsomest and most desirable ladies, and the best positions at the ball which follows. Young men who are so fond of the military that they never neglect an opportunity to show their martial ardor by their presence at every first-class, but comparatively inexpensive, entertainment provided by their soldier friends should be taught that the only proper way to show their appreciation is to don the uniform and shoulder the musket. By giving the ladies a few hints in this matter, the Twenty-third can establish a recruiting party which will excel in efficiency the most gorgeous recruiting trophies ever offered, and soon swell the organization to the desired standard of ten companies of 103 members each.

THE ABEEL TROPHY CONTEST.

THE 20th competition for the "Abeel" Trophy, was shot in the 7th Regiment Armory range on Thursday evening, Feb. 17, and was won by the second company (B), for the eleventh time, on a score of 614. (previous record, 606, made by Co. B, Jan. 13, 1886.) The following is the score:

Co. B.	200 Yds.								500 Yds.								Tot.
Corpl. C. P. Gately..	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	—32	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	—34	—66
Lieut. D. A. Nesbitt.	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	—32	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	—33	—65
Corpl. B. W. Anderson.	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	—30	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	—34	—64
Pvt. G. W. Happy	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	—30	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	—34	—64
Corpl. G. H. Crawford.	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	—30	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	—33	—63
Sgt. S. W. Merritt	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	—29	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	—34	—63
Pvt. A. E. Hoyt	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	—31	5	5	4	3	5	4	5	—31	—62
Corpl. J. A. Jenkins	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	—29	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	—30	—59
Sgt. D. Valentine, Jr.	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	—27	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	—31	—58
Corpl. J. V. Black	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	—26	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	—24	—50
								296								318	614

The second and final competition for the "Teams of Five" match for this season was shot in the 7th Regiment Armory range on Saturday, 19, and was won by the second company also, on a score of 319, (previous record, 317, made by Co. B, Feb. 20, 1886.) I enclose the score in this match.

	200 Yds.								500 Yds.								Tot.
Lieut. D. A. Nesbitt.	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	—33	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	—33	—66
Corpl. B. W. Anderson.	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	—30	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—35	—65
Pvt. G. W. Happy	3	5	4	4	4	5	5	—30	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—35	—65
Corpl. C. P. Gately	4	3	4	5	3	5	4	—28	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	—34	—62
Sergt. S. W. Merritt.	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	—30	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	—31	—61
								151								168	319

The match was won by Co. K on a score of 619, with Co. F second 617, and Co. B third 613.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

COMPANIES B, I, and E on Friday evening, Feb. 18, showed that the rapid progress of the 12th is no illusion. The previous performance of this battalion was rather indifferent; the present drill, in point of general excellence, was above anything held during the season, although some very good drills have taken place here. The company commanders gave proof of careful study, and the general work of the men showed that the previous lessons had fallen on fruitful, appreciative soil. Considering the small space for manœuvring, the constant changes of direction, the prompt, rapid, and intelligent manner in which the evolutions were executed is worthy of special commendation. It should be stated here, however, that many movements would have produced much better effect if more attention had been paid to correct distances between fours and the dress of the men. Both these were decidedly defective, and their correction should be attended to in the school of the company before another battalion drill takes place. The fault was very conspicuous, and was noticed by officers of the regiment not engaged in the drill. The 12th has now reached a stage where particular attention to such details can and should be given without detriment to the other points.

Lieut.-Col. Dowd began the drill with the manual, which was well done, but we would recommend that captains look more particularly after individual execution. Many men spread their fingers, are irregular in the motions, the positions of the forearms, etc., are careless. We should suggest that the 12th follow the example of the 71st and wear white gloves at drill. It improves the soldierly appearance of the whole, is military, enables a better execution of the manual, and saves the muskets from rusting, due to handling with bare hands. With two Regular Army officers at the head of the organization, it is strange that this matter has never received any attention. After a brisk spin around the room, the column of fours, when a partial change of direction had been made, formed line by the command fours left rear companies left front into line. This was well done, and followed by formation of companies to the rear and a march in company fronts at full distance, with handsome alignment and distances, particularly in the first and fourth companies. Companies fours right and companies left front into line brought the command into battalion front, from which close column on fourth company left in front was executed, and followed by a change of direction by the right flank. In this movement the captain of Co. B, on this occasion the rear company, executed a rectangular instead of an oblique movement in taking his new position. This was wrong according to par. 495 of the Tactics.

During the deployment on first company the left guide of the second company took and kept his position in line, and he should be instructed that this was wrong and that his place is in the line of file closers. The battalion was then ployed same as before and brought into column of fours, again ployed on first company and deployed on fourth, with decided loss of distance by the 2d company. After several repetitions the battalion went into double column in good style, deployed by two movements, formed close column on first company, deployed, broke into fours, and came on right into line without halt or break. A number of men, however, appeared at this point somewhat excited on account of the rapidity of the commands and during the firings executed the aim at the command ready.

It took some time before they steadied down to a regular execution of the firings. A wheel into column of companies and a march around the hall was followed by the command Left into line, wheel, during which the 2d sergeant of Co. B kept his position in line. A march in column of fours, which followed, was characterized by bad distances and bad dress without any effort by the file closers to make correction. In referring to the file closers we include the officers as well as the sergeants and call the attention of the former to the fact that it is their duty, as well as that of the sergeants to attend to all errors of this kind.

The wheel into line by fours which followed was good, and the double column of fours excellent, with great improvements in the distances and dress, the Colonel having taken command at this juncture. He promptly called attention to several small defects which the officer in command of the drill could not notice, but which were plain to the spectator, and a decided improvement in the general appearance of the drill followed at once. The double column of fours movements and deployments being satisfactory he resumed the double column of companies with the different deployments, which were all executed with a high degree of perfection and need no detailed mention. The remaining movements consisted of breaking from the right and left by fours and by companies, closing in mass, taking wheeling distance, formations on right and left into line by companies, and they were all rapidly and carefully performed, thus bringing to a satisfactory close a very comprehensive and ably handled series of movements. With the exception of changes of front, single rank distance formations, and formations of divisions by oblique movements about the entire school of the battalion was gone through with. The commands were very rapid, without regard to the position of the colors or whether the right or left was in front, which demanded constant close attention on the part of all engaged and rapid judgment on the part of the company commanders. The drill was very instructive.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. E. A. McAlpin.

LIEUT.-COL. A. D. PALMER, whose resignation was accepted at Albany on Saturday, Feb. 19, commanded at his last battalion drill on Friday evening, Feb. 18. As on the occasion before, when the major was in command, the adjutant, as soon as the battalion had been formed left the hall and was seen no more. The formation was not a happy one. Instead of equalizing beforehand, the companies formed in their original shape and on being divided, the one on the right had 16 files while the three others had only 12. The division further brought the tallest men in the left wing from the left of the third to the right of the fourth company, and this the commander rectified by changing a set of fours from one flank to the other, all of which caused an unnecessary waste of time.

The instructor began with a double column of fours, but before the column had made company distance to the front the opposite wall was reached, which necessitated the command mark time, and, in order to come in line with one of the archways to pass into the next room, the command, side step to the left, was given, which was an improper movement, as stated in a report of a previous drill here under the same officer.

The battalion did not present a very regular appearance after it had been put again in motion. Officers and men were both confused, and the fours marched raggedly and without regularity. This was quite natural under the circumstances, as well as the fact that the deployment by two movements did turn out a failure. The same evolutions were attempted several times without success. Various ployments on and to the right into close column of companies with corresponding deployments were attempted with equal lack of success. During one of the deployments three companies in some mysterious way became inverted, and the instructor assumed the responsibility by acknowledging that it was his fault. He then repeated the movement and had the satisfaction of seeing it performed with something like correctness. These were about the kind of evolutions which comprised the drill, and with their various repetitions the time passed away. There appeared to be a general lack of interest on the part of all concerned, and everybody seemed relieved when the hour for dismissal had arrived. The general guides showed some improvement since last drill. The commander at the close expressed his satisfaction at the bearing of the battalion, and was greeted with a vigorous rattle of musket butts when he had finished. We believe that the 71st is the only organization where this impropriety is permitted.

From drills like this one and others noticed by us in this armory it is impossible to derive instruction or satisfaction. They are apt to disgust officers and men with their work, and for this reason it would be best for this regiment to discontinue battalion drills until a proper place to hold them can be procured. Time and energy can be much more profitably expended by introducing a strict system of company drills with minute supervision by a competent officer. Bring up the men to a proper state of military knowledge, and post them thoroughly in the school of the company, establish schools for sergeants and guides, and keep the officers theoretically posted in school of the battalion. Under such a system at the proper time and place battalion drills could be had from which the regiment would derive profit, which is impossible under circumstances as at present existing.

An election for a lieutenant colonel has been ordered for Saturday, Feb. 26. Major Fred. Kopper will be the unanimous choice.

MILITIA ITEMS.

A Delinquency Court for the trial of the enlisted men of the regiment, will convene at the armory of the 22d, N. Y., Monday, March 7, at 7.30 P. M. Detail: Major George A. Miller. The regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill, as follows: Cos. C, E, F, G and H, Wednesday, March 2, 9, and 16 proximo; Cos. A, B, D, I and K, Friday, March 4, 11, and 18, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Co. F, 14th, Brooklyn, Capt. W. V. Peacon, assembled at Prospect Park Feb. 22, for out-door skirmish drill with blank cartridges, and held a reunion of active and ex-members at Saengerbund Hall in the afternoon.

The First Hussars, a recently organized company of infantry, uniformed in gorgeous fac-simile of the 10th Hussars of England, the Prince of Wales's Own, are to apply for admission to the Guard. Sixteen of the Hussars, mounted on thoroughbreds, took part in a drill, under the command of Capt. Thos. Manning and Lieuts. Balch and Green last week.

Cos. D and I, 47th Regt., accepted an invitation to visit Co. C, 2d Regt., N. G., S. N. J., last Wednesday night. They assembled in full force at the armory, but having failed to secure a permit to leave the State in uniform they were not permitted to go.

1st Sergt. E. J. Kraft has been nominated for the 2d lieutenancy of Co. D, 23d Regt. Three prizes of $50, $30 and $20 have been offered by this company to the members securing the most recruits by May 1 of next year. The events for the spring games of Co. A are open until March 25, with A. H. Muller, Co. A, 23d Regt.

On Feb. 10 Gen. Louis Fitzgerald with his staff made an inspection of the 1st Battery, N. Y., Capt. L. Wendell. After a dismounted battery drill, standing gun drill and mechanical manœuvres, the General addressed the officers and members of the battery, saying that he was not only satisfied with what he saw, but that he was indeed surprised with the efficiency of the drills and the appearance of the battery, and expressed his opinion that the battery was equal to a Regular battery, and that he could say this with the greatest satisfaction, as he was positive that his visit was entirely unexpected.

It is the intention of the newly-organized Association of Surgeons, 2d Brigade, to provide a good hospital outfit for each command. Maj. Fowler, brigade surgeon, has appointed the following committees: Edwin A. Lewis, member of Executive Committee; Charles E. De la Vergne and Wm. E. Spencer, Committee on Organization and Instruction of Medical Corps; John F. Valentine and F. LeRoy Tetamore, Committee on Hospital Organization and Supplies. The first named member of each committee is a member of the Executive Committee, of which Maj. Fowler is ex-officio chairman. F. G. Winter is the secretary of the association.

The last quarterly return of the 1st Brigade are announced as follows: General and staff, 17; 7th Regt., 1,010; 69th Regt., 921; 12th Regt., 682; 22d Regt., 582; 9th Regt., 556; 71st Regt., 536; 11th Regt., 468; 8th Regt., 465; 1st Battery, 96; 2d Battery, 90; total, 5,419. The returns of the 2d Brigade are: General and staff, 12; 23d Regt., 699; 13th Regt., 606; 14th Regt., 560; 47th Regt., 458; 32d Regt., 438; 3d Battery, 65; 17th Sep. Co., 56; total, 2,894.

Cos. A and D, 32d N. Y., engaged in a rifle match on Feb. 18—12 men on a side. The match was won by Co. D—431 to 417 points.

Co. K, 13th N. Y., will hold athletic games at their armory on Wednesday evening, April 13. Gold medals to first and silver to second and third in each event. Programme will be duly announced.

Col. H. W. Michell, President of the N. Y. S. N. G. Association, has appointed as a committee to urge legislative action toward procuring a new arm: Gen. Charles F. Robbins, G. I. R. P.; Gen. Amasa J. Parker, 3d Brigade; Col. Emmons Clark, 7th Regiment; Major S. H. Olin, J.-A., 1st Brigade; Capt. Charles A. Hess, I. R. P., 71st Regiment.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE reappointment of Gen. W. H. Dimond as commander of the 2d Brigade seems to give general satisfaction. The *Ata* says: "The appointment of Gen. Dimond is regarded by all as a just recognition of that popular officer's faithful discharge of his duties for so many years, during which time he has not only given cheerfully of his time and means to promote the efficiency of his command, but by a just and conservative course toward all under him he has gained the warm personal friendship of all with whom his official duties have brought him in contact. Governor Bartlett has made a most excellent selection of officers to comprise his staff. Col. G. G. Tyrrell of Sacramento as Surgeon-General, Col. A. A. Andrews of San Francisco as Paymaster-General, and Lieut.-Col. Harry W. Carroll of Sacramento as Aide-de-Camp, are reappointments, and their fidelity to duty is well known to all in the service. The new appointments are as follows: George E. Raum, Chief Engineer; C. L. Ackerman, Judge-Advocate-General, and Herman Bendel, Inspector of Rifle Practice, all with the full rank of Colonel; W. W. Lyman, James D. Phelan, Daniel L. Rudolph, John Q. Brown, Jr., Chas. F. Hanlon, and W. J. Younger as Aides-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Major James W. B. Montgomery of Chico has been appointed to the command of the 5th Brigade, with rank of Brigadier-General, to succeed Gen. Cadwalader, and J. W. Freese of Eureka has been appointed to the command of the 6th Brigade, with rank of Brigadier-General, to succeed Gen. John G. Wall."

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

CHANGES as follows in the commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard have occurred since Jan. 17, 1887: Capt. Alexander Allen, appointed Brigade Inspector, with rank of Major.

1st Regt.—2d Lieut. George B. Newton, appointed Captain Co. F; 1st Sergt. Louis B. Hubbard, appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. F.

2d Regt.—Major John B. Doherty, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Frank T. Lee, Co. F, appointed Major; 2d Lieut. Charles C. Ford, appointed 1st Lieutenant Co. F; 1st Sergt. Harvey S. Munson, appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. F.

3d Regt.—1st Sergt. William E. Pendleton, Co. D, appointed Quartermaster, with rank of 1st Lieutenant; Commissary-Sergt. George M. Cole, appointed Paymaster, with rank of 1st Lieutenant; James Moran, appointed Captain Co. A; Pvt. John F. Murray, appointed 1st Lieutenant Co. A, and Pvt. Edward R. May, 2d Lieutenant Co. A; Sergt. Fred. A. Fox, appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. C.

5th Battalion.—1st Sergt Charles E. Fuller, appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. A.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IN G. O. 2 it is directed that Brig.-Gen. Albert Wheeler, Inspector-General, make the annual armory inspection of the New Hampshire National Guard. Major Frank W. Russell, Asst. Inspector-General, is detailed as assistant to the Inspector-General.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE new code prepared by the Board of Officers, convened for that purpose a short time ago, has been presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature and is now known as House bill No. 85. Some of the provisions of this bill are quite radical in their change from the existing laws, for instance: The troops are to encamp annually for a period of *fourteen days*. Another section provides that assistant surgeons after five years' service shall rank as captains, while adjutants and quartermasters whose positions are extremely onerous are still to rank as 1st lieutenants.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE fourth annual convention of the National Guard Association of Ohio assembled in the armory of the 14th Infantry at Columbus, O., Feb. 15. Adjt. Gen. Axline presided, and extended congratulations to the officers present (at least 160 in number) at the interest shown by them and the desire to improve the force. The report of Treasurer Maj. A. B. Coit showed that the finances are well cared for. The report of the Committee on Legislation, submitted a report through Lieut. Col. Shellenberger, 3d Inf., was unanimously adopted; the recommendation presented urged united support in favor of Senator Cobb's bill for fixing the limit at 100 companies of infantry.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Gen. H. A. Axline; 1st vice-president, Lieut. Col. James E. Shellenberger, 3d Inf.; 2d vice-president, Col. Louis Smithnight, 1st Art.; recording secretary, Lieut. A. C. Caine, Q. M., 1st Art.; corresponding secretary, Lieut. Herman Mayer, adjutant, 5th Inf.; treasurer, Maj. A. B. Coit, 14th Inf.; members of Executive Committee, Col. Geo. D. Freeman, 14th Inf., and Col. Edgar J. Pocock, 17th Inf.; chaplain, P. S. Stevin, 16th Inf. At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned to a reception in the offices of the Commander-in-chief. Gov. Foraker was presented and made a brief address, in which he said:

"It was a great gratification to me during the summer in visiting the several encampments to find that we had so good an organization, one in every way so creditable to the men and to the officers, and so worthy of our State. Very recently we were called upon officially to make a report to the National Government concerning the character and the officers of the National Guard of Ohio, and to make some remarks as to its efficiency and as to the extent to which it could be relied upon should this country have any need to call for its services. From the remarks which it was my pleasure to make you will learn that I took an estimate of you which I know you will not be ashamed of—an estimate which I know that the people of Ohio will not be ashamed of, and an estimate which I know was in no sense an exaggeration; for I have seen enough of the Ohio National Guard to know that it is well, organized and made up of earnest sincere men, who are anxious to make it a credit to the State; and if they should be called upon to defend the country against any enemy will do it with valor and with the highest honor to the flag that has already been so highly honored by those who have defended it before."

A banquet was held in the evening at which Col. John C. Entreken, of the 6th Inf., presided. He stated that he was present at the birth of the Ohio National Guard in 1870, when there were but four companies. In 1876 $10,000 was voted for its support. The appropriation now reaches $100,000 annually, and it is the best expenditure the State makes. It was of vast importance that the Ohio National Guard be well cared for, as owing to its central position it was the safeguard of the republic.

Col. Freeman Thorp, in the absence of the Governor, responded for Ohio.

Adjt.-Gen. Axline responded to "The Ohio National Guard." He described its birth, but said it was not fully grown until that gallant Governor sent word to Washington that Ohio had no need of the Regular Army so long as she had an able-bodied man within her borders. The average age of the companies was nine years. The present system of examination of officers made the National Guard of Ohio the peer of any other State organization. The State is beginning to realize that we are an important factor in its police power and an adequate return is made for every dollar expended. It has been made at Cincinnati, at Corning, at Silver Creek, at Coalton and at Ashland. All that was asked was two hours' notice and a train to take the Guard to the place of rendezvous. The names of Hancock and Sherman were cheered again and again, and the Adjt.-General's speech was received with warm applause.

By invitation, ex-Adjt.-Gen. S. B. Smith delivered an address on the necessity of the National Guard and its growth and improvement without legislation. He contrasted the insufficiency of the appropriation of $200,000 when divided among 13 States to the present division of 38. He claimed that a national appropriation of $4,000,000 annually would give a National Guard superior to any standing army the world has ever seen.

Capt. A. H. Young, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, responded for "The Regular Army" in a humorous speech; his declaration that his only hope was that the Regular Army would one day attain the efficiency of the Ohio National Guard, was received with great applause and enthusastic cheering.

In responding to "Encampments," Col. Geo. D. Freeman, of the 14th Regt., dwelt upon the difficulties of campaigning, giving some of the experiences of his regiment in Michigan. He favored the abolition of company and squad drills in camp and asserted that he believed the opinion of individual members was in favor of regimental encampments on a camp-ground provided by the State, with a general encampment every five or six years. He rather favored the inculcation of more army life in the shape of marching, and every suggestion he made was applauded.

Capt. H. C. Jones, of the 6th Regt., responded to "Reciprocal obligations—The State—The Guard."

Lieut. A. P. Blocksom, of the 6th Cav., U. S. A., in responding to "From what you have seen of us, how do you like us?" gave the impressions gathered from his inspection of the troops in the various State encampments last summer.

Col. A. E. Jones, Surgeon, 1st Inf., in the absence of Gen. Moore, responded to loud calls from the tables and selecting for his subject "The Needs of the Medical Department of the National Guard," made an earnest appeal for recognition and support of medical officers in his duties.

The convention resumed its session at the 14th Regiment Armory, at 9 A. M., Feb. 16.

Lieut.-Col. Shellenberger, 3d Inf.; Capt. William G. Smith, 1st Art., and Capt. Edmund B. King, 16th Inf., were elected a legislative committee, and at once retired to prepare a report upon questions presented to them. Lieut.-Col. Shellenberger resigned the position of first vice president of the association on account of his election on the legislative committee, and Col. J. D. Norton, 16th Inf., was elected to the vacancy.

The resolution of Asst. Surg. A. H. Vance, Bat. E, 1st Art., in which it was declared that the convention urge that recruits be subjected to rigid physical examination before enlistment, was adopted.

Lieut.-Col. Keyes, 16th Inf., moved, as the sense of the convention, that regimental and battery encampments are preferable to encampments by brigade, Lieut.-Col. Thorp, 5th Inf., amended by saying, the commander-in-chief is requested, if he shall deem it for the best interests of the force, to order encampments by regiment. This resolution was adopted.

Capt. Rodgers, 16th Inf., and Lieut.-Cols. Thorp and Shellenberger were ordered to submit plans or instruction for movement of troops in streets and street firing.

Capts. Hopkins and Kennon and Lieut. Elwell were requested to submit tactics for Gatling gun batteries.

Gen. Axline outlined plans for the coming year, and said, 1st, an order would soon be issued prohibiting enlistments at least thirty days before going into camp. 2d, A new Code of Regulations would be prepared and published that would excel any book of regulations now in use. The Board would begin their labors soon, and he hoped to have the book in their hands in a few weeks.

The Legislative Committee presented a report. The recommendations adopted were as follows: 1. That the laws be amended so as to allow the enlistment of contributing members of any age above 21. (Judges of courts require that enlistments be counted to the age for military service.) 2. The amendment of the militia laws so as to allow the collection of fines from officers and the arrest and confinement of enlisted men for disobedience of orders or absence from the

duty required by law. 3. That members of the House be urged to vote for the bill that fixes the limit at 100 companies of infantry. (This bill was defeated on Friday, 18th.)

The Committee on Legislation submitted plans to Senator Cable just after the adjournment at noon of Feb. 16, and the same day he introduced a bill to amend Section 3067, providing that commanding officers may order the arrest and confinement of enlisted men for disobedience of orders for any period not exceeding five days to be followed by trial, etc.

This report would be lacking without a word of praise for the Board of 1st Inf., from Cincinnati. After the passage of the "Armory Bill" the week before, the officers of the command felt like rejoicing, and they did rejoice. The band added a great deal to the enjoyment of the officers present, and confirmed again the statement made that this is one of the best both in music and knowledge of duties in the military service.

The organizations were well represented in the convention. The 1st Inf. sent all with the exception of Capt. Carroll; 14th Inf. was represented by 20 officers; 3d and 16th, fifteen officers each, and so down to 13th Inf., represented by three officers.

On Feb. 15 the surgeons and assistant surgeons attending the convention met in the committee room of the Neil house at 7.30 to consider the wants of their department. Surgeon General Herrick presided. After a full discussion it was decided to petition for more surgical instruments and better medical supplies.

The Cleveland Grays celebrated, Feb. 22, their fiftieth anniversary on a grand scale. In the parade in the morning 90 rank and file and 130 ex-members were in line. At the re-union in the afternoon about 300 attended, and a veteran corps was formed of ex-members, 95 names being signed to the roll, of which seven were on the original roster fifty years ago.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF MAJOR ACKERMAN.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1887.

You are hereby notified that the record of the proceedings of the trial of Maj. J. Fred. Ackerman, 13th Regiment, N.G., S. N. Y., by the General Court-martial appointed by Special Order No. 92, Dec. 1, 1886, from General Headquarters, and of which Lieut.-Col. Heman Dowd, 12th Regiment, is president, was received at these Headquarters Jan. 26, 1887.

The court finds the accused not guilty on specifications 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6; guilty in part on the third specification, and not guilty as to the residue of the same, and not guilty on the charge.

The Commander-in-Chief approves the proceedings and findings of the court on the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th and 6th specifications. The finding on the 3d specification is approved so far as it finds the accused guilty, and disapproved so far as it finds him not guilty; and the finding of not guilty on the charge is disapproved, for the reason that the entire 2d specification is fully proved by the evidence produced by the prosecution, which is not met, but finds support in the testimony of the accused, whose conduct was plainly to the prejudice of good order and military discipline as is charged.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER, Major-Gen. and Adjt.-Gen.

The third specification alleged that Major J. Frederick Ackerman did say to and advise 1st Lieut. Henry C. Clark that he should not accept any office or position upon the staff of said regiment, because it was a question of a short time only whether Col. Edward Fackner would be forced out of the regiment or the regiment disbanded.

The other specifications were in brief: That the Major spoke of Col. Fackner as "that thing"; that the Colonel "had to go"; that he (Ackerman) endeavored to induce junior officers of the regiment to oppose the Colonel; that he combined with other officers of the regiment to compel the retirement of the Colonel, and that he encouraged insubordinate demonstrations of the enlisted men.

THE SEVENTH N. Y. VETERANS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL JOSIAH PORTER, of New York, concurs in the following opinion of Judge-Advocate General Ivins, rendered February 12, with regard to the 7th Regiment Veterans: "That the Veterans of the 7th Regiment are not an 'Independent Military Organization,' and cannot legally be recognized as such, they are not liable for military service in case of riot; that under the Mil. Code, 59, the members of said organization have not the right to wear 'any uniform or designation of grade similar to those in use in the National Guard issued under the provisions of the Mil. Code"; that said organization has not the power to confer legal military rank or authority on its members."

Second Battery.—Captain F. P. Earle.

THE 54th anniversary of the 2d Battery, N. Y., Capt. F. P. Earle, was celebrated by a reception on Feb. 22, at Cosmopolitan Hall. Prominent officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard, a large delegation of the Old Guard and a host of prominent citizens were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Captain Earle opened the grand march at 10 P. M., and a more beautiful spectacle could not be imagined. The white dress of the Twenty-second and the Old Guard, the handsome natty uniform of the Battery, the bright scarlet of the Brooklyn gatling battery, the blue State service-uniform, glittering gold insignia of major and brigadier-generals and field officers, and picturesque uniforms of veterans of all descriptions, mingled with an array of beauty the like of which is seldom met at entertainments of this kind. Every National Guard organization, as well as the Regular Army, was represented.

MISSOURI.

SEVERAL prominent citizens of St. Louis went to Jefferson City this week to urge on the Legislature the passage of the Militia bill. The Governor still holds the resignations of 50 or 60 officers, and is working to have the measure recalled and passed. It is doubtful, however, if the Legislature will recall the bill, as the body feels piqued at the severe castigation it has received through the press.

The Governor has signed the bill providing $100,000 to enlarge the armory of the 32d N. Y., Brooklyn.

Battalion drills in the 22d N. Y. are ordered for C, E, F, G and H, March 2, 9 and 16; A, B, D, I and K, March 4, 11 and 18.

Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schelling and Major H. Chauncey are appointed instructors for officers of the 8th N. Y. on the first Fridays in March, April and May, and for N. C. officers on the second and fourth Fridays.

The full dress reception of the non-commissioned officers of the 13th Regiment at their armory in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday evening, Feb. 21, was a very successful affair. The attendance of guests was exceptionably large. Refreshments were served in the gymnasium, thus obviating the necessity of guests leaving the armory for supper. The work of the Executive Committee was efficiently done. The invitations were of excellent design, and the regulations governing the reception were well conceived.

A committee consisting of Adjt.-Gen. Hastings, Qm.-Gen. Hill, Inspector Hepburn, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Hassinger, and Superintendent Mahoney, representing the National Guard of Pennsylvania, visited the War Department Feb. 24 for the purpose of securing a change in the militia arms from calibre 50 to calibre 45, so as to correspond with the arms used by the regular troops. They also advocated an increase in the appropriation for arming the militia from $400,000 to $600,000. They were received by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and Adjt.-Gen. Drum.

TEN millions of dollars are reported to have been saved by the use of the Palliser projectile in England.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L.—Strube's "Drum and Fife Instructor," containing (by authority) the Army drum calls. Price, $1.50.

J. McD.—There is but one U. S. Military Academy, that at West Point. Write there for a copy of the regulations as to the appointment of cadets.

H. S.—Zachary Taylor was Colonel of the 6th Infantry from July 7, 1843, to June 29, 1846, and Newman S. Clarke from June 29, 1846, to his death, Oct. 17, 1860.

Toby asks: Is Fort Wayne, Mich., authorized to have a post trader? ANS.—Yes. Appointments are made by the Secretary of War on recommendation of the post council of administration.

H. H. B.—Write to the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the circular of Jan. 1, 1884, relating to the enlistment of boys in the U. S. Naval Service. It will give you full information.

Patent.—Write to Colonel J. G. Chandler, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., who is President of the Equipment Board, Quartermaster General's Office. That Board takes cognizance of such matters as you describe.

G. H. W.—Gardens at posts maintained in pursuance of Regulations are either post or company gardens. It is not customary to lay them out in plots for individuals. General Orders 18, of 1868, from the A. G. O., will give you information on the subject.

Curious.—The late Brower Gesner, whose daughter was married last week to an officer of the Italian Army, never belonged to our Regular Army, except as a contract surgeon after the war. He served first as Assistant Surgeon of the 38th New York Volunteers, resigning in 1862, then was appointed Surgeon of the 10th New York Volunteers, from which he resigned Feb. 10, 1865.

Ignoramus.—Length of service, or of service as N. C. O., does not usually count in selections from approved candidates for position of Hospital Steward. It is more a question of fitness for the position. 2. There is no objection that we know of to a retired enlisted man living in a foreign country, and his pay would be sent him through the U. S. Consul on certificate from that officer as to his being alive, the identical person entitled to the pay, etc.

N. N.—The use of the words "company commander," in par. 168, A. R. 1881, and of "captain," in par. 169 has never occasioned any difficulty in the matter of appointments of 1st sergeants, sergeants and corporals. Captains, of course, when on duty with their companies, appoint 1st sergeants, and possibly the word "captain" is used in par. 169 in pursuance of the true military idea that captains should always be with their companies. But if a captain is on detached service of a "permanent" nature, or on a long leave, or absent in any way so as to make the command of the company by the 1st lieutenant of a permanent character then we see nothing in par. 169 to prevent such lieutenant selecting his 1st sergeant under the provisions of that paragraph.

T. M. asks: 1. Can an enlisted man on retired list enter the Soldiers' Home, and will he have to pay his board there? ANS.—He can enter the Home and receive its benefits free of cost.

2. Does a pensioner entering the Home receive his pension while there? ANS.—The act approved March 3, 1883, provides that the pensions of inmates of the Home, except assigned, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Home, to be held in trust for the pensioner until he leaves. The act further provides that "the Board of Commissioners may, from time to time, pay over to any inmate such part of his pension money as they think best for his interest and consistent with the discipline and good order of the Home, but such pensioner shall not be entitled to demand or have the same as long as he remains an inmate of the Home."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

IN the late Franco-German war the Germans lost only 212 men wounded and 6 killed by the sword.

THE calling out of Russian Reservists for a short period of drill will take place for the first time this year.

IT is rather more than eight years since Mr. Kinglake gave us his last volume of the "History of the Crimean War," and we are at last promised the final instalment of that work.

IN 1870 the German forces on the march covered 570 square miles, and by a calculation recently made it was estimated that the present German Army would cover 800 square miles when all on the march.

H. M. STANLEY is reported at Zanzibar, en route to the relief of Emir Bey. Mr. Stanley's estimate of the time for his journey thence, assuming an average of six miles a day, is, Zanzibar to Congo, twenty days; Lower Congo, three; Upper Congo, thirty-five (by steamer)—total, 157 days' voyage.

HERR VON SCHAFFLE, formerly the Austrian Cabinet Minister, says war between France and Germany would cost $3,200,000,000. If four countries, Austria, Russia, France and Germany fought, the bill would be $6,000,000,000, and he also thinks European war would bring universal bankruptcy.

LORD ELPHINSTONE, replying for the Admiralty in the House of Commons, to the question whether the Admiralty had received any complaints of untrustworthy weapons supplied to them for the use of the fleet, said "it was not the custom at the Admiralty to keep any record of complaints made by officers of the fleet."

SEARCH has recently been made at Tunis for a subterranean water supply. Near Toser, which is famous for its palm groves, ancient Roman wells have been found; and an artesian bore giving 9,000 litres of water per minute was completed. The discovery of this vast supply of water confirms the assertions of Strabo which have hitherto been disregarded. The water from the new well rose to a height of 4 metres and formed an artificial pond round the orifice 10 metres deep. The well now yields 2,200 gallons per minute.

THE *National Zeitung* (Berlin), commenting on the German elections, says: "Foreigners will now see how mistaken they were in regarding the vote on the Army bill in the Reichstag last January as expressing German public opinion. Not only is the Septennate bill safe, but probably the assistance of the Centre members who support the Septennate will not be needed to secure its adoption. Germany, through the elections, has intimated to foreign countries that she does not cherish an impatient hope that after from one to three years she will be able to cast off the burden of the armaments forced upon her, but is firmly resolved not to haggle at unavoidable sacrifices."

THE Russian war vessels at present stationed in the Mediterranean have, it is said, received orders to leave for Japanese waters, where it is intended to assemble a considerable squadron.

THE English Navy has distinguished itself at Malta by giving the grandest ball on record. Flowers and fruits came from Naples, game from other quarters, and some of the delicacies from England. Royalty was represented by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Princess Louise, and Prince George of Wales.

THE first of the fifty-one torpedo vessels ordered to be added to the French Navy this year has been launched near Toulon. No. 99, the official number, is of a new type, somewhat smaller than her consorts already on the active list. She is 116 feet long by 10 feet 10 inches beam and draws 8 feet, with a register of 54 tons, with crew and stores aboard. The estimated speed is 20 knots an hour.

KING HUMBERT in a recent order of the day says that the troops who displayed such gallantry and steadiness in the recent battles with the Abyssinians shed honor upon the Italian Army, and that the memory of Dogali will be imperishable in Italy's military history. He concludes: "I am proud to be your chief, and am more than ever assured that the country's destinies are safe in your hands."

AS A result of the committee, presided over by Sir Evelyn Wood, which recently met at the English War Office to report upon a new repeating rifle which had been submitted to the military authorities, orders have been given for experiments to be made with the weapon at as early a date as possible, by selecting men of 18 infantry battalions at home stations. It is understood that the gun to be tested is the Lee.

A GREAT fuss was recently made in France about the arrest of some German spies at Lyons, who offered a soldier called Pecherie 20,000 fr. for his rifle. Pecherie was proclaimed a hero; there was some talk of a sword of honor, a public subscription and a commission. The affair appears to have been a mare's nest, and the probability is that Pecherie is now in the cells instead of strutting about with a sword of honor by his side and patriotic offerings in his pockets.

THE discovery as to the defective state of a number of sword bayonets supplied to H. M. S. *Indus* for the use of the ship's company has created an alarm in English naval circles. It was found that they would bend into the form of the letter C without deflecting back again into their original form. It is stated that the *Mariner*, in the West Indies, and the *Racer* and *Icarus*, on the West Coast of Africa, have been supplied with weapons of the same description.

THE Italian War Department has been unexampledly reticent with regard to the re-armament of its forces with repeater rifles, and it is surmised that the army beyond the Alps is more forward in this respect than is generally suspected. It is, however, certain that there are extraordinary numbers of workmen employed night and day, at present, in turning out doubled stores of cartridges on a new system, for which rifles of another pattern to those in ordinary usage will be needed.

A LARGE ironclad, named the *Pelayo*, constructed for the Spanish Government by a French company, was launched at Toulon recently, having been commenced in April, 1885. The vessel is 105 metres long by 20 wide, and of 9,900 tons. The two engines are of 6,800 horse power, which can be increased to 8,000, and the two screws, each weighing 7,500 kilogrammes, give a maximum speed of 16 knots an hour. The cost is 14,500,000f., exclusive of that of the hydraulic apparatus and artillery, and the ship will be completely equipped in another year.

HITHERTO the engines for the Italian battle-ships have been manufactured by Messrs. John Penn and Sons and Messrs. Maudslay, Sons and Field, but the Italian Government have now determined to construct the machinery required for the naval service in Italy, and arrangements have been made with a native firm at Genoa for supplying propelling engines of the force of 12,000, 20,000 and 25,000 horse-power respectively for vessels now in course of construction at Spezia and Castellamare. The manufacture of the engines will be under the supervision of three English engineers, who have been expressly engaged for the purpose.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, says the London *Daily Telegraph*, in an article on Burmah, has now put matters fairly straight. Flying up and down the river with his wonted activity, he has brought home to the disaffected Burmese a full conviction of our strength; he has made his way to the Ruby Mines, and planted a protecting garrison there; and has indicated a course of action for the future which will enable the Government of India to reduce the occupying force very considerably, the duties of keeping order in the land being largely discharged for the future by Indian native police, recruited in Bombay and in the Punjaub, and supported by only three military brigades. All Burmah is British now from Rangoon to Bhamo, and in nothing has the good judgment of Sir Frederick Roberts been more plainly evinced than in his cordial co-operation with the heads of the Buddhist Church in Burmah.

THE graving dock at Esquimalt, British Columbia, is now substantially completed, and will be open for use this spring. Its dimensions are: Length on coping inside, from gate to head of dock, 450 ft.; length on floor, 430 ft.; width on coping inside, 90 ft.; width on floor, 41 ft.; width on coping inside of outer invert entrance, 69 ft.; width on coping inside of inner invert entrance, 65 ft.; depth from coping to inverts, 33 ft. 6 in.; depth from coping to floor, 36 ft. 6 in.; depth from coping to floor of caisson berth, 36 ft. 10½ in.; depth from high water level, spring tide, to inverts, 26 ft. 6 in.; inclination of floor, 1 ft. in 400 ft. The cost of the whole structure is £160,000. The *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that when the guns are mounted on the works, Esquimalt will be one of the most heavily-armed places on the Pacific Coast, if not in North America. No other Canadian port will at all approach it, unless it be Halifax. Quebec has but three modern guns of efficiency, while St. John has not more than one or two, the minor places along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast being either practically undefended or possessing only a few antiquated pieces that would be incapable of replying to an ordinarily equipped modern ironclad.

THE German Imperial line of steamers to Australia will not touch any more at the Chagos Islands, but will call at Colombo. This will establish a direct fortnightly communication between Germany and India.

THE Spanish Chamber has voted a credit of 250,000,000 francs for improvements in the Spanish Navy. The existing stock of torpedoes being considered sufficient, it has been decided to purchase three large ironclads. They have been ordered at Toulon, where the *Numancia*, one of the largest ships of the Spanish fleet, was constructed.

COL. W. LUCKHARDT, C. B., (a German) contributes a paper to the "Journal of the United Service Institute of India" advocating the introduction of repeating-rifles into India, as the "foremost military question" of the day. "When," he says, "the great trial of breech-loader versus muzzle-loader took place in the war of 1866, the results showed that the expenditure of ammunition was considerably less in the case of the breechloader than of the muzzle-loader. It is only logical that it should happen thus; for while the perfect confidence in his rifle must animate a man to take careful aim and obtain the full benefits of its advantages, an inferior weapon must always tempt a man to a reckless use of it in the vain attempt to place it on a par with the superior one."

THE St. Petersburg papers have been forbidden to publish intelligence concerning the movements of troops or military armaments other than that which is officially communicated to them.

PLANS and drawings have been received at Chatham Dockyard for the first of a new class of ocean cruisers ordered to be built at that yard. The new vessel, which, it is stated, will be named the *Jubilee*, will be a protected vessel somewhat similar to the *Mersey* class, but will be smaller, and fitted with machinery giving her a speed of over 20 knots per hour. The new vessel will be 225 feet long, and will have a displacement of 2,800 tons.

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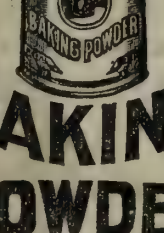
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BIRTHS.

GREELY.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1887, to the wife of Captain A. W. Greely, Acting Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, a daughter.

DUNN.—At Fort Monroe, Va., February 17, to the wife of 2d Lieut. B. W. Dunn, 3d Artillery, a son.

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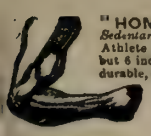
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SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. March 19, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders for furnishing and delivering at this depot the lumber, gasoline, office desks, &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

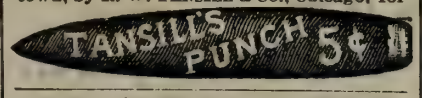
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AMENDATORY OF THE

U. S. ARMY REGULATIONS

TOGETHER WITH

INDEX TO THE CIRCULARS, RULINGS, AND DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, ALL CHANGES AND "POINTS" OF *TACTICS OR GUARD DUTY* WHICH HAVE BEEN OFFICALLY PROMULGATED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE TO JANUARY 1, 1887.

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MARRIED.

BETTENS-DEWEES.—At "Sunnyside," near Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 22, 1887, Lieut. PHILIP O. BETTENS, JR., 9th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MARY LOUISE DEWEES, daughter of the late Major Thos. B. Dewees, U. S. Army.

DEVOL—SCOTT.—At New Orleans, La., February 17, Lieut. CARROLL A. DEVOL, 25th U. S. Infantry, to Miss DORA DEAN SCOTT.

STARKWEATHER—WALLER.—At Long Hill, Conn., Feb. 17, Lieutenant G. A. STARKWEATHER, U. S. Revenue Marine, to Miss MARY GORDON WALLER, granddaughter of the late Surgeon D. S. Edwards, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

BRADY.—In Darien, Conn., Feb. 20, Lieutenant W. N. BRADY, U. S. Navy, retired, in the 78th year of his age.

CHAMBLISS.—At Cobourg, Canada, Feb. 22, 1887, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM P. CHAMBLISS, Major, U. S. Army, retired.

DUNN.—At Santa Monica, Cal., Feb. 10, HARRIET B., wife of Major L. S. Dunn, U. S. Army, retired, and mother of Mrs. F. K. Ward.

EGAN.—At New York City, Feb. 24, 1887, General THOMAS W. EGAN.

GOODALE.—At Bangor, Me., Feb. 22, after a long and painful illness, EPHRAIM GOODALE, aged 80 years, 10 months.

HALL.—At Shreveport, La., January 31, CHRISTOPHER T. HALL, formerly 1st Lieutenant 2d U. S. Cavalry.

HANCOCK.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, LYDIA CHAPMAN, wife of Colonel E. A. Hancock and daughter of the late Chief Justice George W. Woodward.

HUNTER.—At Washington, D. C., February 22, MARIA I. KINZIE HUNTER, widow of Major General David Hunter, U. S. Army.

JOHNSTON.—At Washington, D. C., February 22, Mrs. LYDIA MCLANE JOHNSTON, wife of General Joseph E. Johnston.

LOUD.—At Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday, February 16, HARRIET, youngest daughter of Kate Mifflin and Captain John S. Loud, 9th U. S. Cavalry.

"Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhal'd and went to heaven."

PEACO.—At Salem, N. J., Feb. 12, GEORGIANNA PEACO, widow of Surgeon John Peaco, U. S. Navy.

POTTER.—At Newport, R. I., February 19, Major General ROBERT B. POTTER, U. S. V.

RUTHERFORD.—At St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 27, T. S. RUTHERFORD, father-in-law of Major W. T. Hartz, 15th Infantry, Lieut. T. A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, and of the late Colonel B. A. Clements, Medical Department, U. S. Army.

SLACK.—At Colorado Springs, Feb. 22, RACHEL ANN, wife of Major William B. Slack, U. S. Marine Corps.

WOOD.—At Key West, Fla., February 17, ALICE F. WOOD, eldest daughter of Commander G. W. Wood, U. S. N., aged 16 years, 4 months and 20 days.

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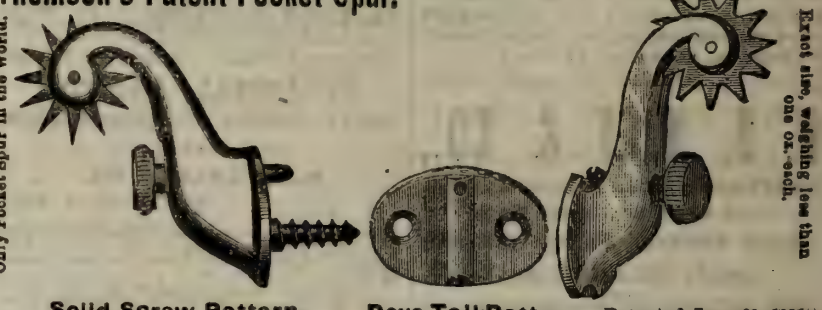
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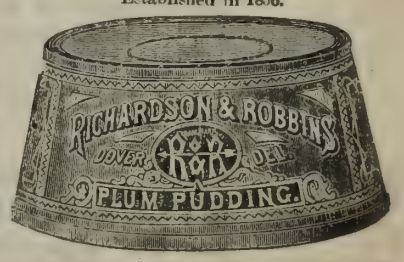
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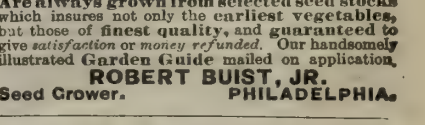
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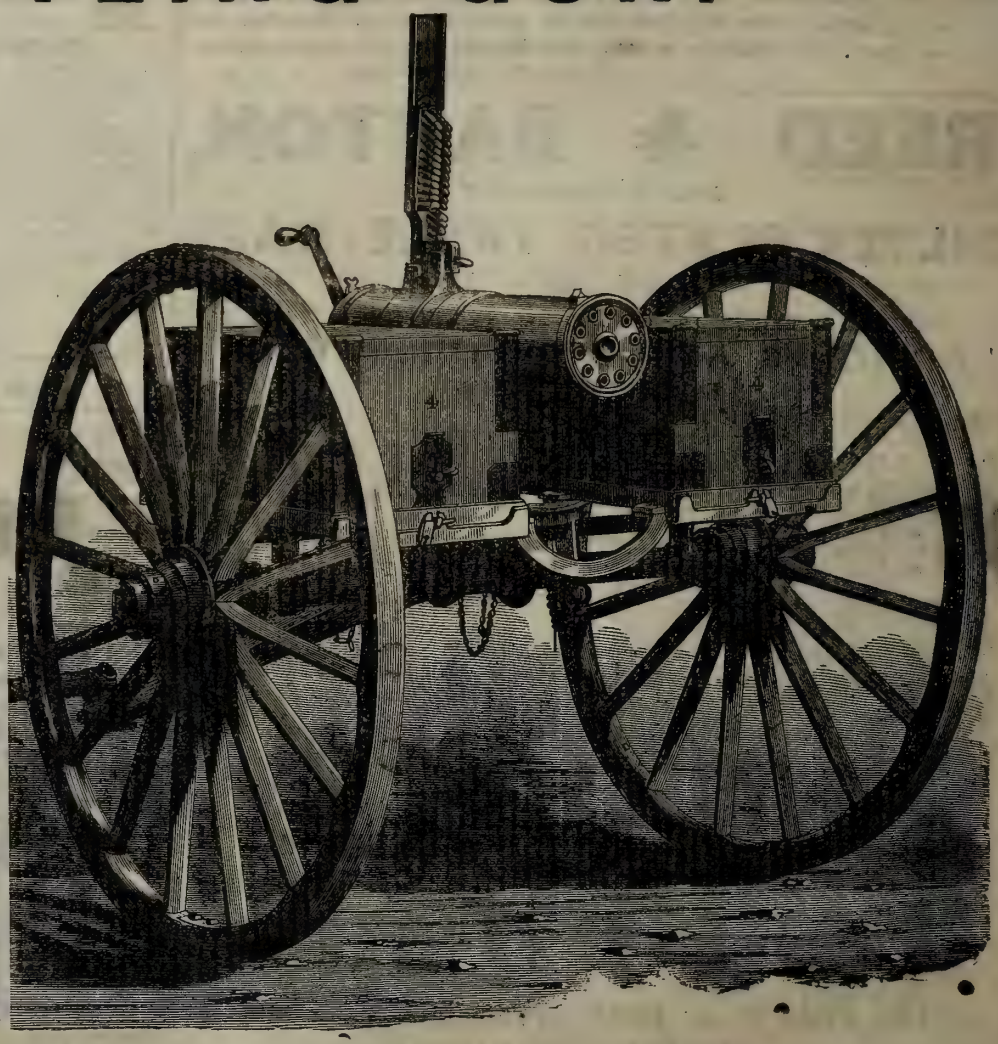
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 32. WHOLE NUMBER 1228. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1887. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

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"PRACTICAL Instruction in Minor Tactics" is the title of a paper to be read by Lieutenant JOHN P. WISSER, U. S. Army, of West Point, before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Thursday March 10, at 1.45 P. M.

CAPTAIN H. P. BIRMINGHAM, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., delivered the second of his series of medical lectures at Governor's Island on Wednesday, his subject being "Hemorrhages." There was a good attendance of officers and enlisted men, who displayed much interest in the Doctor's remarks and illustrations.

OF the 108 officers now composing the Corps of Engineers, exactly one half were appointed from the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Ohio, as follows: New York, 23; Pennsylvania, 12; Massachusetts, 10; Ohio, 9—total 54. Of these 29 are field officers, namely: General Duane; Colonels Gillmore, Parke, Mendell, Abbot; Lieut.-Colonels Comstock, Poe, Houston, Elliot, Robert, McFarland, and Suter, and 17 Majors.

Now that the pay of hospital stewards has been raised to correspond in some degree with their duties we trust to see a corresponding elevation in their position and the selection of a class of very competent men. We look forward also to a change in their designation. With military brevity the functionary in question is generally hailed as "steward." This brings up visions of the useful gentleman on board ship who hands you your toddy, stands behind your chair at meals, and who is a general factotum in all matters relating to personal comfort and convenience. The designation "apothecary" would seem to be more appropriate.

A FURTHER postponement of the date for the opening of bids for furnishing the Navy with steel armor plates and gun forgings will probably be granted by the Secretary of the Navy. According to the terms of the original advertisement Dec. 15 last was the day set for the bids to be opened, but as there were some unexpected delays in getting out the specifications the date was postponed until March 15. The steel manufacturers have just received the specifications and drawings, and they say that it is absolutely impossible for them to prepare their estimates in the short time remaining, and they have asked for an extension of time, which the Secretary will, no doubt, feel compelled to grant, as he undoubtedly should do.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, in a recent order, says it has been observed that the provisions of pars. 13 and 14, BLUNT'S "Rifle and Carbine Firing," have received little or no attention, and he announces that the non-observance will in future be regarded as a neglect of duty. These paragraphs impose upon post commanders great responsibility in the matter of direct supervision of the instruction of the troops in target practice, especially company skirmish firing, and we therefore give prominence to the matter for the reason that it is and always has been our unshaken opinion that with active, energetic, and painstaking post commanders, there can be little fear of want of efficiency in any particular on the part of the troops. The delegation of authority is apt to descend, one putting it off upon another down the scale, and this plan of shifting responsibility if carried too far becomes a pernicious evil.

AN interesting discussion was had on Wednesday evening before the American Society of Civil Engineers, at their rooms, 127 East 23d street, New York City. It was prompted by a paper read by Mr. William Metcalf in favor of Steel Cast-Guns. The discussion which followed was participated in by Lieutenant J. W. Danenhower, U. S. N.; Commander H. B. Robeson, U. S. N.; Captain O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.; Major M. P. Miller, and Lieutenant A. W. Vogdes, 5th U. S. Art.; Captain F. V. Greene, late Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and William C. Church. We expect to be able to publish a synopsis of the paper under discussion next week, March 12. We shall accompany it with a very valuable paper by Commander G. W. Sumner, U. S. N., on "The Whitworth System of Casting Guns." This last will be found to be one of the most valuable contributions yet made to the current discussion on the subject of providing our Army and Navy with heavy guns.

GENERAL BRECK, Adjutant-General Department of the Platte, who has always taken so much interest in target practice, has issued a valuable letter of instruction explaining in detail the duties of officers and enlisted men at a Department competition—this in addition to those laid down in "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing," with which they must all be familiar. As to competitors, he says: "Upon their behavior and attention to duty the credit of the Department rests. It should be the object of each man, no matter how small his chances are of obtaining a place on the team, to do his best to obtain a high total for his regiment and the Department, both in known distance and skirmish firings. While every privilege possible will be allowed, competitors should remember that the training and abstinence of the athlete are of the greatest benefit to the rifleman. While not firing on the range, aiming at a small target, in the different positions, and going through the motion of skirmishing, being careful not to use loaded shells, will bring the best of results." The information given is excellent, and intended for those at Department competition.

THE Secretary of War has decided that the new mileage law contained in the Army Appropriation bill does not go into effect until the beginning of the next fiscal year. This view will hardly be sustained by the accounting officers of the Treasury if they adhere to their former rulings on similar questions. It has been held by them in a number of cases that special items of legislation in appropriation bills, not involving salaries, are to take effect upon the date of the passage of the bill in which they are incorporated, in the same manner as if the legislation had been enacted in a special bill. The officers who would be benefited by the new mileage law taking effect immediately are those travelling over land grant roads. Under the old law they are only furnished transportation over these roads, while the new law grants them transportation and four cents per mile in addition. Although the disbursement for mileage will be made during the remainder of the present fiscal year under the old law, the Secretary having so ordered it, the officers referred to will, it is believed, be granted mileage under the new law should they put in a claim for it after the travel has been performed.

THE nomination of Capt. Greely to be Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of Brigadier-General, received a favorable, though not unanimous, report from the Military Committee on Tuesday, and was confirmed on the 3d inst. General Greely was before the Committee on Tuesday and exonerated himself, to the satisfaction of the members, from all charges made against him by Mrs. Dr. Pavy. It is understood, however, that he was opposed by several members who object to the policy of promoting young officers to the prejudice of older ones. There was no opposition in the Senate, and he was confirmed as soon as his name was reached. The bill containing the provisions for the transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Bureau having failed to become a law, General Greely will have the same duties to perform as his predecessor for at least another year, during which time he will no doubt be able to put Congress in the way of arriving at an intelligent conclusion as to the best method of reorganizing the corps. Whatever may be thought as to the wisdom or the justice of passing over officers of long service to select their juniors for promotion to high places, it should be remembered that the Senate is not the tribunal before which to argue the question. Attempts to defeat nominations by that body on such grounds uniformly fail, and of necessity must fail. So long as the President keeps strictly within his constitutional prerogatives, not even a Senate of hostile politics is likely to overrule him in the matter of promotions in the Army or Navy. The only ground on which that body can properly be asked to interfere is that the appointment is in itself an unfit one.

WE have heretofore commented on the frequency with which dishonorable discharges are awarded by sentence of Court-martial, often without the usual accompaniment, confinement at hard labor. Courts-martial at garrisoned posts are mostly composed of company officers, who cannot well be blamed for using their best endeavors, through a legal medium, to get rid of worthless material. But is it not a danger to the Service in making the commission of crime the means of escape from the contract of enlistment? We are believers in discipline, and have always held that upon company commanders devolve an important duty in that respect and that the "easy" way of getting rid of an incorrigible—discharge by Court-martial—should only be resorted to when it had been clearly demonstrated that discipline was powerless. We are glad to note, therefore, that so experienced and able an officer as Colonel THOS. F. BARR, of the Bureau of Military Justice, takes up this subject in a recent report, and expresses the opinion that the practice of dishonorably discharging men from the Service should be reduced to the minimum. At present, he says, Courts-martial sentence an enlisted man to be dishonorably discharged for all sorts of offences, and never seem to consider that they are in all probability awarding a boon to a discontented soldier. There are many men who commit offences for the purpose of securing dismissal from the Service, and Colonel BARR suggests that instead of discharging these men they be imprisoned at hard labor for a number of months. This treatment, he thinks, would induce most of them to remain in the Service and refrain from the commission of offences against the Army Regulations.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN A. C. MARKLEY, 24th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Sill, is East on a six weeks' leave.

GENERAL H. G. WRIGHT, U. S. A., attains his sixty-seventh birthday on Sunday next, March 6.

CAPTAIN J. E. WILSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Pensacola, Fla., this week for a few weeks' visit North.

LIEUTENANT L. H. WALKER, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT E. B. IVES, 19th U. S. Infantry, lately at Fort Clark, has joined at Fort McIntosh, Tex., on promotion.

LIEUTENANT P. A. BETTENS, Jr., 9th U. S. Cavalry, and bride were in New York this week on their way to Fort Robinson, Neb.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week from a short visit to New York City.

LIEUTENANT B. H. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., on Thursday from a week's leave.

THE following Mexican War claim was allowed by the Second Comptroller this week: Schuyler Hamilton, 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., $90.

CAPTAIN R. G. SMITHER, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who has lately been visiting at Indianapolis, has had his leave extended one month.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. F. MASON, U. S. A., who only entered the Army in May last, leaves it on the 25th of this month for civil life.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, now visiting in the North, lately at Philadelphia, expects to return to St. Augustine, Fla., early in May.

SAYS the society column of a Western paper: "The wedding was strictly private, owing to the bridegroom being still in mourning for his first wife."

CAPTAIN ALBERT BARNITZ, U. S. A., retired, and family, who have been visiting relatives at San Antonio, Tex., have returned to their home in Cleveland, O.

MAJOR W. McK. DUNN, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Dunn, of Little Rock Barracks, at Hot Springs for the past few weeks, will remain there until the latter part of March.

MRS. BRECK, wife of Gen. Samuel Breck, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha from a visit to Boston, where she was summoned by the illness of her son, at school there, who is now better.

UNDER recent orders Captain E. A. Godwin, 8th Cavalry, moves with his troop from Camp Del Rio to Fort Clark, Tex., and Capt. H. W. Sprole with his troop from Fort Clark to Camp Del Rio.

LIEUTENANT J. R. RICHARDS, Jr., 4th U. S. Cavalry, who is to be married on Tuesday next at Springfield, Mo., to Miss Bessie Russell, will spend his wedding tour in the East and return to Arizona in May or June.

THE "Reminiscences of a Field Officer of the 11th Pa. Cavalry," by Colonel Samuel Wetherill, were related to a large audience at the United Service Club, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening of this week.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., arrived at Governor's Island on Wednesday from Florida, and has since been the recipient of many congratulations on his promotion to colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Detroit this week for Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, to preside over the Court of Inquiry convoked there. Capt. G. M. Randall, 23d Inf., will command Fort Wayne, Mich., during his absence.

LIEUTENANT B. D. SPILMAN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, who was married a few months ago to the daughter of Senator Camden, of West Virginia, has engaged in mining business at Parkersburg, and will leave the Service in September next, being now on leave until that time.

SURGEON D. L. HUNTINGTON, U. S. A. for a long time past on duty in the office of the Surg.-General, has selected for duty that pleasant station, Benicia Bks., Cal., and will join there early in April, taking a month's leave from March 1, before starting for the Pacific Coast.

COLONEL JOHN J. HARDIN, 1st Illinois Volunteers, who fell at Buena Vista Feb. 23, 1847, while heading his regiment in a charge, is not forgotten by his old comrades, for on Wednesday of last week, the 40th anniversary of the battle, a delegation of them appeared before the Illinois Legislature and asked that a monument be erected to the memory of the old hero.

LIEUTENANT E. C. BROOKS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, was married Feb. 17, at Chicago, to Miss Margaret Anna Gray, daughter of Mr. Theodore Gray of that city. The ceremony, which took place at the residence of the bride's parents, was performed by Bishop Cheney, of Christ Church. The married couple shortly afterwards left on their wedding tour, their destination being San Antonio, where the groom's troop is stationed.

AT the last diplomatic reception at the White House, says an exchange, General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., was present in uniform, wearing his famous gold-hilted sword. After the reception was over he took the three ladies whom he escorted to Chamberlin's for supper. They had a mighty good time and a mighty good supper. When the bill came General Sickles dived down into his pocket for his purse, but, with a disgusted air, withdrew his hand without any pocketbook in it. In vain he searched every place in his uniform in which a purse could hide itself. He had evidently forgotten it; but, being fertile in expedients, he pulled off his gold-hilted sword and left it with the proprietor as security for his bill until he could get around to the hotel and get some money.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, made a short visit to Washington, D. C., this week.

LIEUT. T. S. MUMFORD, 13th U. S. Inf., recruiting officer of St. Louis, left there this week on a short leave.

COL. A. H. YOUNG, Captain Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., visited New York this week, registering at the Albemarle Hotel.

THE son of Lieutenant C. B. Hinton, 18th U. S. Infantry, a boy of nine years of age, died recently at Fort Gibson, I. T., of diphtheria.

J. C. CONDON, formerly of Battery C, 5th U. S. Artillery, contributes to the Springfield *Republican* "An Artilleryman's Note of Bull Run and Antietam."

CAPTAIN A. A. DE LOFFRE, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., of Fort Totten, Dakota, has, by the death of an uncle in France, fallen heir to a considerable property.

LIEUT. L. H. STROTHER, 1st U. S. Inf., goes, after all, to the Virginia Agricultural College for duty, the previous orders cancelling the detail having been revoked.

LIEUTENANT T. W. LORD, 2d U. S. Inf., lately a guest at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., has received an indefinite extension of his leave on account of sickness.

CHAPLAIN J. B. McCLEERY, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, was at Wichita, Kansas, this week, attending a meeting of the Board of Regents of Garfield University, of which he is a member.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., is to write a series of papers for the *Overland Monthly* on the Indian wars. The first will be issued in April and will relate to the Piute and Bannock wars of 1878.

IT is to be regretted that, owing to the health of Mrs. Lemly, Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d U. S. Artillery, has been obliged to relinquish the detail as Military Attaché to the Legation of the U. S. at Bogota, Colombia.

CAPTAIN L. S. TESSON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., on leave for some time past in the North, goes to Chicago as attending surgeon, in place of Major C. R. Greenleaf, who goes to duty in the office of the Surgeon-General.

THE death of Major D. M. Vance, 13th U. S. Inf., promotes Capt. H. C. Cook, 2d U. S. Inf., to Major of the 13th; 1st Lieut. L. S. Ames, 2d Inf., to Captain of Co. E, and 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, of Co. F, to 1st Lieutenant of Co. A.

MAJOR S. S. SUMNER, 8th Cav., is presiding over a Board of officers at Jefferson Barracks called to consider the subject of horseshoeing in the Army. It is understood there have been numerous complaints of late against the present system.

CAPTAIN J. A. FESSENDEN, 5th U. S. Art., after a three months' tour at Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., returned with his battery to Fort Hamilton on Wednesday, and was replaced by Captain S. A. Day, same regiment. The duty at Bedlow's Island is regarded as a pleasant detail.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., fell in front of the Grand Central Railway Station, New York City, during the storm of Saturday last, breaking his thumb, spraining a wrist, and receiving other painful though not dangerous injuries. Carl Schurz fell and broke his thigh, and Benj. F. Butler dislocated his shoulder.

THE remains of General Loring, who died in New York last December, are to be removed to St. Augustine in a few days, for interment there in the cemetery of the Loring family. The body will be escorted to its last resting place by several friends. General Loring was a native of Florida, and it is expected a monument will be erected over his grave.

GENERAL SIR OWEN LANYON, K. C. B., says a despatch from Jacksonville, Fla., has gone to Thomasville. He is the gallant British officer who won fame and distinction at Tel-el-Ketir, in Egypt, where he was severely wounded and has never recovered his health. He is low now from blood-poisoning, caused by drinking the bad water of those inhospitable lands.

MRS. FLETCHER, wife of Captain W. Fletcher, 29th Inf., writes from Fort Assinniboine, Montana, to a friend in Dayton, O., that the reports of the recent fearful cold out there are only too true. The Signal Service reported 60 degs. below zero. Mrs. Fletcher says they managed to keep comfortable by the help of four large wood fires in the house, the officers paying for the fuel.

MRS. LOGAN has decided that the remains of her deceased husband shall be permanently interred in Jackson Park, on the west side of Chicago. In communicating her wishes in that respect she says: "In so deciding it is with the express understanding that the remains of General John A. Logan shall be placed in the base of the monument erected thereon to his memory; and that when I shall be no more my own remains shall be laid beside his, in a suitable receptacle provided for both."

BY order of the Russian Minister of War every regiment in the Russian Army will have its detachment of sportsmen, who will wage war against the wolf, the bear and all kinds of game. Besides gaining considerable knowledge of the topography of the different districts by hunting, the sportsmen, the government believes, will be better prepared to undertake perilous and difficult missions in times of war if the soldiers have been accustomed to the dangers they will have to encounter in their sport in the immense forests of the interior of Russia.

CAPTAIN S. T. CUSHING, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., affords a striking instance of the slowness of promotion in that department. He was promoted Captain 2d Infantry Feb. 15, 1862, and soon afterwards transferred to the staff. John S. Poland, who was promoted Captain 2d Infantry four months after Cushing, has been a Lieutenant-Colonel for more than a year. W. F. Drum, who was a 1st Lieutenant in the 2d Infantry when Cushing was a Captain, attained a Lieutenant-Colonelcy a few months ago. And so the instances might be multiplied.

LIEUTENANT CLARENCE DEEMS, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Wednesday on a short leave.

MAJORS HUTTON and Purcell, of the British Army, arrived in New York from Liverpool this week and quartered at the Victoria Hotel.

MAJOR GEO. H. TREADWELL, of Albany, has been elected Department Commander of the G. A. R., State of New York, for the ensuing year.

ONE of the most delightful card parties of the season, says the Omaha *Excelsior*, was that given by Colonel and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Monday evening.

CAPTAIN R. P. STRONG, 4th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Adams, R. I., spent a few days in New York this week, quartering at the Albemarle Hotel.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. CONRAD, 22d U. S. Infantry, was expected to rejoin at Fort Lyon, Col. early this week from leave, and resume command of the post.

A LARGE party went down to Jefferson Barracks from St. Louis, February 25, among whom were the Misses Lucy and Ann Carter Wickham, Edith and Janet January, Lulu Mason, Hildegarde Sterling, Milnie Alexander, Mamie Clark, Mrs. John R. Triplett, Miss Triplett, and Mrs. Wm. Mason.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: "General Bragg, M. C., will retire to private life next Friday. It is known that Mr. Vilas will be glad to have General Bragg placed in some place which would withdraw him from active politics, and it is asserted that Bragg would be glad to receive an appointment as United States Judge."

THE President on Wednesday transmitted to Congress the papers in the case of Count Pulaski, showing his services and pay during the War of the Revolution. The Secretaries of the State, Treasury and Interior Departments ransacked their archives to furnish the information, which was called for by a granddaughter of the late Count.

CAPT. O. E. MICHAELIS, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., is to lecture on Friday evening of next week before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, on "The Army of Kukuana Land." The subject will be an interesting one, especially to those who may have read about the army in question in H. Rider Haggard's much read novel, "King Solomon's Mines."

MRS. PAVY'S charges, briefly, before the Senate Military Committee on Tuesday, were that General Greely had treated her husband unjustly; that he had attempted to rob him of the scientific honor he had won, and in other ways showed his jealousy and dislike of him. General Greely was then heard in his own defence. He denied Mrs. Pavy's charges in toto, and apparently satisfied the committee that they possessed no foundation whatever in fact.

THE death of Major W. P. Chambliss, U. S. A., at Cobourg, Feb. 22, was most unexpected. He had been looking unusually well, and on the evening before his death had made a political speech. He returned home in excellent spirits and retired for the night. Not appearing at his usual hour in the morning his room was visited and he was found dead in his bed from heart disease. Mrs. Chambliss at the time of her husband's death was so ill that her life was despaired of.

GEN. SHERMAN, Major-Gen. Schofield, Gen. Butterfield, and many others, attended the first banquet of the First Hussars of New York, at Delmonico's, on Tuesday evening. General Sherman responded for "Our Guests," and at the conclusion of his speech the inevitable "Marching through Georgia" was sung. General Schofield responded for "The U. S. Army;" General Butterfield for "The necessity of the military in support of the civil authority," and General Fitzgerald for "The National Guard."

MARSHAL MACMAHON is generally supposed not to be endowed with many mental accomplishments. When he was President of the Republic, and he heard that Henri Rochefort had made his escape from New Caledonia and had landed at Melbourne, he said: "We must write at once to Washington!" On his Aide-de-Camp informing him that Melbourne was not in the United States, but in Australia, he exclaimed: "Ce b—— d'Harcourt connait tout!" Glancing over the *livre d'or* of St. Cyr, we find that Cadet MacMahon, when he obtained his commission in 1825, came out No. 13; Canrobert No. 18, in 1826; whereas in 1855 the present hero of the day and War Minister, Boulanger, came out 138th.

"LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery," says a New London paper, "delivered Feb. 18, at Allyn Hall, one of the most scholarly and finished lectures ever delivered before a New London audience. The subject was 'The Sacred Cubit' and to do it justice required an Oriental scholar, a deep student of ancient history, a thorough mathematician as well as one with a mind capable of receiving, retaining, contrasting and comparing the facts and the fictions of profane history, the truths and the parables of scripture history; winnowing the chaff from the grain and utilizing the grain in working out the problem sought to be demonstrated. That Lieut. Totten fulfilled these conditions is the highest praise that can be given him."

EX-SECRETARY RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, has been in Washington for two or three days. His erect and slender figure and gray hair make him noticeable. It is understood that the company which is engaged in promoting the enterprise of Count De Lesseps pays Mr. Thompson $25,000 a year. It is virtually a bonus for the use of his name, and has recently come to be regarded as such by the French directors of the company, who have been raising vigorous opposition to the cost of the American adjunct to the canal scheme. At a recent meeting of the board, it is said, the question was seriously raised whether the entire American machine might not be dispensed with, including the ex-Secretary, and it is possible that in the near future the French will decide to "go it alone" on the Isthmus. There has been a meeting here within a day or two of the American directors of this enterprise, in which there were some discussions which have not been permitted to reach the ear of the public, but which indicate a lively internal dissension.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LIEUT. J. L. BARBOUR, 7th U. S. Inf., has left Fort Laramie and proceeded to Fort McKinney, Wyo., for duty.

CAPT. HENRY B. ROMEYN, 5th U. S. Inf., has been elected Inspector-General of the Department of Montana, G. A. R.

LIEUTENANTS H. C. CABELL, W. E. Shipp and Alfred Hasbrouck, U. S. Army, registered at the Grand Hotel, Paris, France, on Thursday.

WE are glad to learn that Dr. Breck, eldest son of Gen. Samuel Breck, U. S. A., 150 Commonwealth avenue, in Boston, has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness.

CAPTAIN LOUIS S. TESSON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, has entered upon duty at Maj.-Gen. Terry's headquarters at Chicago, and finds his new station quite an agreeable one.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, it is understood, has selected 1st Lieut. S. W. Taylor for regimental adjutant in succession to Lieut. A. B. Dyer. The latter will, however, remain on duty at Fort Adams.

GENERAL ROBERT NUGENT, U. S. A., who commanded the renowned Irish Brigade during the war, has been confined to his room for several weeks, by a painful illness resulting from a wound received at Fredericksburg.

ORDERS had been issued to prepare charges against Lieut. Joseph S. Powell, of the Signal Corps, but they were revoked upon recommendation of Surg. Reilly, who reports that the unfortunate officer is a complete mental and physical wreck. He was not capable of understanding an order of arrest and he was, therefore, released.

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., who has been visiting in Boston, has, says a despatch of Feb. 27 from that city, "succumbed to the invidious east winds of Massachusetts Bay. He was taken sick Saturday night, and was too ill to-night to speak at a meeting arranged by the Massachusetts Indian Citizenship Committee. His illness is but temporary, however, and a few days will set him to rights."

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, Ord.; Capt. Geo. D. Wallace, 7th Cav.; Maj. Anson Mills, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Crosby P. Miller, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. R. P. Strong, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Geo. L. Turner, 18th Inf.; Col. John Hamilton, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. P. H. Bettens, Jr., 9th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Orlando H. Moore, retired; Major C. R. Greenleaf, Med. Dept.; Capt. L. Brechemin, Med. Dept., and Maj. J. A. Smith, Engr.

THE motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Logan, was lost in the House on Thursday—yeas, 145; nays, 113—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said that he had voted to give the widows of Gens. Thomas and Hancock $2,000 a year. They had been exceptional cases, and he was ready to make an exceptional case on behalf of the widow of John A. Logan. [Applause.] Mr. Matson, of Indiana, believed that in the granting of large pensions there was danger to the American people and to the American Government. To give a pension of $2,000 to those who did not need it tended to the building up of an aristocracy with money wrung out of the sweat of the people.

CHAPLAIN R. R. HOES, U. S. N., of Lambertsville, N. J., has been visiting in Washington.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. B. SCOTT and Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr were examined for promotion this week.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city, on Wednesday.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. S. SMITH, U. S. N., is in San Francisco, inspecting the construction of the steel cruiser *Charleston*.

CHAPLAIN A. L. ROYCE, U. S. N., is giving efficient aid during Lent in a series of Lenten services and lectures at St. Paul's Church, Boston.

NICOLL LUDLOW, JR., son of Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. Navy, a bright youth of sixteen, died near Concord, N. H., Feb. 28. The remains were taken to Oakdale, L. I., for interment.

THE illness of Commander George W. Coffin, who has been detached from command of the *Quinnebaug* on medical survey, is the African fever, which he caught on the recent cruise down the West Coast.

OF the Department of Steam Engineering at the Naval Academy there are but two officers who have not graduated from that institution. These two are Chief Engr. Farmer and Passed Asst. Engr. Milligan.

AN assessment is being called by the members of the Navy Mutual Aid Association to cover the death of Lieut.-Comdr. T. M. Gardner, retired. Ensign C. N. Atwater has been admitted to membership in the Association.

MR. JARVIS B. EDSON, who was formerly an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, is to deliver a lecture before the Naval Institute at Annapolis on Friday, March 4, his subject being "Pressure Recording Instruments."

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER HEMPHILL, U. S. N., is living in one of the houses lately vacated near the gateway at the Ordnance Yard, and it is supposed that most of the officers assigned to ordnance work will eventually reside inside the walls.

AMONG the guests recently at the Occidental, San Francisco, were: Asst. Engrs. R. I. Reid, I. N. Hollis and W. S. Smith, and Ensign A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., and Lieut. L. P. Brant, 1st U. S. Inf.; Lieut. J. A. Turner, U. S. Marine Corps, at the Palace.

THE remains of the late Wm. A. Christian, of New Kent County, Va., purser U. S. Navy, who died in the Service at Gibraltar, Spain, on Aug. 29, 1852, have been recently received in this country, and were interred in Ivy Hill Cemetery, at Alexandia, Va., on March 2.

ENSIGN L. D. CLARK, U. S. N., lately detached from the *Franklin* at Norfolk, Va., has gone to California.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BROWN, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week from a visit to Indianapolis.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Clover, now in Washington, contemplate a visit to San Francisco in the spring.

REAR ADMIRAL CHANDLER, Mrs. Chandler and the Misses Chandler, now at Yokohama, in recent letters express their delight with that city.

PAY DIRECTOR W. W. WILLIAMS, U. S. N., lately relieved from duty at San Francisco, will spend some time at his home in Columbus, Ohio.

COMMANDER J. R. BARTLETT, U. S. N., will read a paper on "The Physical Geography of the Sea," on Monday next before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT H. M. HODGES, U. S. N., attached to the *Michigan*, arrived in Washington on Sunday last for a brief visit to the Department and to friends in the city.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR KINDLEBERGER has returned from a short business trip to the country, and having been confirmed in his new grade, is quite well satisfied with the outlook.

ENSIGN GILL having been detached from duty at the Ordnance Proving Ground at Annapolis, and ordered to the *Ranger*, his place has been taken by Ensign Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., detached from the Washington Ordnance Yard.

LIEUTENANT F. P. GILMORE, U. S. N., has reported his arrival in the United States, having been detached from the *Omaha* in December last. This officer has richly earned a full tour of shore duty, inasmuch as his orders to the China Station were dated in December, 1883. He will probably take advantage of the usual three months' leave allowed after a full cruise of three years or more.

THE dismissal of Passed Asst. Paymaster Yorke creates a vacancy for Passed Asst. Paymaster W. W. Barry, at present attached to the Receiving Ship *Independence*, Mare Island, and also promotes Asst. Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr to Passed Assistant. Mr. Kerr is attached to the *Dolphin* at New York, and will probably be examined for promotion in the near future.

NOW THAT Mr. Gowing and Mr. Kirby have passed successful examinations for promotion to Chief Engineers, leaving Mr. Entwistle nearly at the head of his grade, the latter officer is busily preparing for that ordeal which looms up in such huge proportion before the vision of the man in the sere and yellow leaf of middle age, following a quarter of a century's service afloat and ashore.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, Ensign C. N. Atwater, Paymr. Arthur Burtis, Lieut. N. J. K. Patch, P. A. Paymaster John Corwine, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter, Lieut. C. G. Bowman, Lieut. A. P. Osborn, Lieut. John F. Parker, Lieut. R. Mitchell, Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, Lieut. W. C. Babcock, Paymr. G. H. Read, Capt. J. H. Gillis, Cadet Engr. Gustav Kaemmerling and Lieut. W. H. Emory, Jr.

LIEUTENANT ANDREW DUNLAP, JR., U. S. N., is on duty in the Washington Ordnance Yard, but, so far, has no quarters assigned in the Yard. Lieut. Dunlap, having put in a full cruise on the Brazil Station, can expect a tour of shore duty which shall bring him pretty well up toward the head of his grade, although, as has been pointed out, promotion in the line of the Navy is going to be very slow for several years, there being but 23 retirements for age during the next seven years.

THE *Scientific American* in an article on Tin Roofing Plates refers to the well known house of Merchant and Co., No. 525 Arch street, Philadelphia, who also have branch offices in New York and Chicago. The *American* says they have long been identified with the best quality of tin plates, and no better proof could be had of the justice of this than the fact that their goods were chosen, after undergoing the most thorough and severe tests, for the White House at Washington, and this at a price higher than that of their competitors. Mr. Clarke Merchant, of that firm, was formerly in the U. S. Naval Service, resigning in 1865, while ranking as Commander. He entered the Service as Acting Midshipman in 1852.

SURGEON M. L. RUTH, U. S. N., is having built a fine house on I street, near Twentieth, Washington, D. C., to be completed in the early summer, and which, from an inspection of the plans, gives promise of comparing more than favorably with the many beautiful residences for which the capital is rapidly becoming noted. The doctor's well-known taste is being displayed in the interior arrangements, which will be of the simple, comfortable type, and this, combined with the skill of the architect, Mr. W. B. Gray, will render this one of the neatest establishments on the street. Dr. Ruth reported to Medical Director Kindleberger on March 1 for duty at the U. S. Hospital, giving place at the yard to Surgeon T. Woolverton, who reported the same day. Until the arrival of his family, it is probable that Dr. Woolverton will live at the hospital.

GENERAL EDWARD F. BEALE, says a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, is a grandson of that old naval hero, Commodore Thomas Truxtun, of the *Constellation*, captor of the French frigate *L'Insurgente*, 1799; destroyer of the *L'Avengance*, 1800, and High Sheriff of Philadelphia 1816-9, through the Commodore's beautiful daughter, Emily Truxtun. He is a son of Paymaster Beale, United States Navy, and himself entered the Navy in 1842 from the Naval Academy. During the war he served as a soldier. The Beale mansion is one of the most interesting in Washington. Among the objects of historic interest in it is a massive silver urn presented by the underwriters and merchants of London to Captain Thomas Truxtun, of the U. S. frigate *Constellation*, for the capture of the French frigate *Insurgente*, 44 guns, in the West Indies, 1799. Also medals voted by Congress to Commodore Truxtun and Paymaster Beale, and the epaulettes and sword and other badges and weapons donated to himself for various distinguished services.

COMMANDER J. R. BARTLETT, U. S. N., will, on Monday next, read a paper on "The Physical Geography of the Sea," before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

PAYMASTER GEORGE H. READ, U. S. N., late of the Brooklyn Yard, who has been so long in charge of the clothing factory, has been paying a brief visit to Washington, with a view to finding out what ship and station is going to welcome him for a three years' cruise.

COMMANDER C. M. CHESTER, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. *Vandalia*, has lately sold a large lot of ground on T street, between New Hampshire avenue and 18th street, Washington, D. C., to Lawrence Sands, who intends filling it with fine residences in the early summer. The price paid was a trifle over $23,000.

QUITE a party of ladies were shown through the various departments of the Naval Ordnance Factory at Washington on Monday last by the officers on duty there. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. J. H. Blount of Georgia, wife of Hon. J. H. Blount, and among others composing the party was the daughter of the Hon. Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, Miss Leary of Richmond, and various others, who expressed much pleasure at the various interesting processes going on, and all carried away the usual souvenirs of steel chips from the guns undergoing completion. Mrs. Blount was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Blount, and by Miss Marilu Bacon, from Macon, Ga., who has been spending the season there with the Blounts.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

THE Sundry Civil bill as finally enacted into a law, contains the following items of interest to the two Services:

Armories and Arsenals.—For improvement of buildings, repairs, machinery, etc., for Rock Island, Ill., arsenal, $24,250; Springfield, Mass., arsenal, including $20,439.88 for milling shop; machinery for Benicia arsenal, Cal., $3,000; Frankford Arsenal, Phil., $1,000; new buildings of Pecoapiny powder depot, N. J., $35,000; improvements at Sandy Hook proving grounds, $3,000; testing machine at Watertown arsenal, $10,000; general repairs to all arsenals, $50,000; new testing machine for test of small specimens at Watertown arsenal, $15 000.

For the construction of buildings and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, $200,000.

Signal Corps.—For meteorological instruments, reports of storms, rent of buildings, maintenance of telegraph lines, hire of civilian employees, etc., $169,000. Pay of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, $5,140; mileage to officers, $4,000 (amount to be disbursed according to new mileage law contained in Army Appropriation bill); commutation of quarters to commissioned officers, $23,680; commutation of rations to 450 Signal Service enlisted men, $48,000; regular supplies, $6,000; commutation of fuel to enlisted men, $47,260; forage, $3,391; incidental expenses, $760; transportation, $22,300; commutation of quarters to enlisted men, $85,440; medicine and medical attendance, $2,000. Provided, That no part of the appropriations made for the Signal Service by this act shall be used for the maintenance or support of a school of instruction nor of the military post at Fort Myer, Va.

National Cemeteries.—For maintaining and improving National Cemeteries, including fuel to superintendents, pay of laborers, etc., $100,000; pay of 73 superintendents, $60,000; headstones for graves, $20,000; repairs to roadways, $3,000; for iron fence to Fort Winnebago Cemetery, Wis., $2,500; for the erection of monuments or memorial tablets for the proper marking of the position of each of the commands of the Regular Army engaged at Gettysburg, $15,000.

Miscellaneous.—Commutation of artificial limbs, $130,000; appliances for disabled soldiers, $2,000; expenses of military convicts in State penitentiaries, $10 000; collection and payment of bounty and prize money and other claims of colored soldiers and sailors, $2,000; continuing publication of Records of War of Rebellion, $36,000; support of Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, $38,839.12; books, instruments, etc., for Fort Monroe Artillery School, $5,000; support of national homes for disabled soldiers, $1,810,556.

The Senate was forced to recede from its amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill appropriating $50,000 for a preliminary reconnaissance, under the Navy Department, with the view to establishing a boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, thus sending the project over for another session.

A SENTENCE MITIGATED.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has mitigated the unexpired portion of the Court-martial sentence of Ensign Fitz Aubert Huntoon, of the Navy. In June, 1885, Ensign Huntoon was tried on board the *Juniata*, then attached to the Asiatic Squadron, for "absence from his duty and station without leave;" the second, "disobedience of the lawful orders of his superior officer while in the execution of the duties of his office;" and the third, "drunkenness." He pleaded guilty to all three charges and the court thereupon sentenced him "to be suspended from rank and duty on furlough pay for two years, and to retain his present number on the list of ensigns during that time." The sentence went into effect June 25, 1885, and would have expired next June. Rear-Admiral Davis, who was then commanding the squadron, and who is now in Washington, in reviewing the sentence of the court, said: "The proceedings and findings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Ensign Fitz Aubert Huntoon are approved, and the sentence is also approved, against my conviction that it is entirely inadequate to the nature of the offences, for the reason that Ensign Fitz Aubert Huntoon would otherwise go unpunished." In conclusion he stated that "the single offence of willful disobedience of orders merited dismissal from the Service." Ensign Huntoon, through his friends, has prevailed upon Secretary Whitney to mitigate the sentence upon promise of future good conduct.

THE Second Comptroller has allowed the following War claims: 2d Lieut. Egbert L. Viele, 1st U. S. Infantry, $66.93.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

WE give here the text of the Naval Appropriation bill as it finally passed, omitting only some of the details of the standard appropriations :

Pay of the Navy	$7,000,000
Pay, miscellaneous	205,000
Contingent, Navy	7,000
Bureau of Navigation	83,500
Special Ocean Surveys	5,000
Duplications, Surveys, Mexican Coast	25,000
Contingent, B. Navigation	5,000

Civil establishment, Bureau of Navigation—Navy Yard, New York : For one clerk, at $1,400; one writer, at $1,000; one storekeeper, at $900; one master of tugs, at $1,500. Portsmouth, N. H. : For one clerk, at $1,000. Norfolk, Va. : For one clerk, at $1,200. Washington, D. C. : For one clerk, at $1,000. Mare Island, Cal. : One clerk, at $1,000; in all, $9,000.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores : For procuring, producing, preserving and handling ordnance material; for the armament of ships; for fuel, tools, material and labor to be used in the general work of the Ordnance Department; for furniture at magazines, at the ordnance dock, New York, and at the naval ordnance battery and proving-ground, $120,400; of which sum $20,400, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purchase and completion of three steel-cast, rough-bored and turned, six-inch, high-power rifle cannon, of domestic manufacture, one of which shall be of Bessemer steel, one of open-hearth steel, and one of crucible steel : *Provided*, That the casting for said cannon shall not be paid for until the cannon shall have been completed and have successfully stood the statutory test required by the act of July 26, 1886, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1887, and for other purposes."

For proof of naval armament, $6,000.

For purchase of land for proving and ranging ground for naval guns, and for constructing buildings, butts, shelters, and batteries, $40,000; for necessary repairs to ordnance buildings, magazines, gun parks, boats, lighters, wharves, machinery, and other objects of the like character, $15,000; for miscellaneous items, namely: freight to foreign and home stations; advertising; cartage and express charges; repairs to fire engines; gas and water pipes, gas and water tax at magazines; toll, ferriage, foreign postage, and telegrams to and from the Bureau, $5,000.

For the civil establishment under the Bureau of Ordnance, namely:

Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.—For one writer, (when required), $500.

Boston—For one writer, (when required), $500.

New York—For one clerk, at $1,400.

Washington—For one clerk at $1,600; two writers, at $1,017.25 each; one draughtsman, at $1,545; three draughtsmen, at $1,080 each; one assistant draughtsman, at $772; one foreman, at $2,156; two copyists, at $720 each; one telegraph operator, at $900. Norfolk, for one clerk, at $1,200. Mare Island, for one writer, at $1,017.25. Naval ordnance proving ground, for one writer, at $1,017.25.

Torpedo Station, Newport—For one chemist, $2,500; one clerk, at $1,200; one draughtsman, at $1,500; in all, $24,342.25. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such service.

Torpedo Corps.—For labor, material, freight, and express charges; general care of repairs to grounds, buildings, wharves; boats; instruction; instruments, tools, furniture, experiments, and general torpedo outfits, $50,000; extension to electrical laboratory, $3,000; pontoon, $800; repairs to sea wall, $3,000; water pipe from Newport to station, $1,000; in all, $57,000.

To enable the Secretaay of the Navy to purchase the steamer *Stiletto* for use as a torpedo-boat for experimental purposes, $25,000.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Equipment of vessels.—$625,000. Transportation and recruiting, $25.000.

Contingent, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.—For extra expenses of training-ships, freight and transportation of equipment stores, printing, advertising, telegraphing, books and models, postage on letters sent abroad, ferriage, ice, apprehension of deserters and stragglers, continuous-service certificates, good-conduct badges, and libraries for enlisted men, school-books for training-ships, medals for boys, and emergencies arising under cognizance of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting unforeseen and impossible to classify, $15.000.

Civil Establishment, Navy-yard, Portsmouth.—For one clerk, at $1,200; Boston, for one superintendent rope walk, $1,875; one clerk, at $1,400; one at $1,300; one writer, at $950; New York, for one clerk, at $1,200; LeagueIsland, for one clerk, at $1,200; Norfolk, for one clerk, at $1,200; Mare Island, for one clerk, at $1,200; in all, $11,525.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Maintenance of yards and docks.—$170,000. For rebuilding wharves at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., $25,000; for rebuilding floating-gate, dry dock, Boston, Mass., to be immediately available $31 000; for two timber dry-docks, to be located at such Navy-yards as the Secretary of the Navy may indicate, each dock to be not less than 480 feet in length, the cost of the two docks not to exceed in the aggregate the amount herein appropriated, $1,100,000; for railroad extension in the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., and engine-house, $20,000; for cisterns at the Navy-yarn at Mare Island, Cal., $46,364; for repairs and preservation at Navy-yards, $450,000; Naval training station, Coaster's Harbor Island, Rhode Island, for extending wharf and dredging; repairs to main causeway, sea-wall, roads, buildings, and grounds, and the necessary labor and implements required for the proper preservation of the same; for repairs and improvements on buildings; heating, lighting, and furniture for same; books and stationery; freight and other contingent expenses; purchase of food and maintenance of horses and mail-wagon, and attendance on same, $14.000.

For continuing the erection of the new Naval Observatory, $60,000. of which sum $10,000 may be used for the puschase of a new meridian circle. Said observatory shall not cost more than $400,000, and no work shall be done thereon except under a contract which shall provide for the completion of the same, upon plans previously adopted, for a sum not exceeding said limit of cost hereby affixed; in all, $1,732.364.

Contingent, $20,000.

Civil establishment, Navy-yard, Portsmouth.—For one clerk to civil engineer, at $1,400; one mail messenger, at $600 per annum; one messenger, at $600 per annum; one foreman laborer at $4 per diem; one pilot, at $3 per diem. Boston—For one clerk to civil engineer, at $1,400; one foreman laborer, at $4 per diem; one messenger to commandant, at $1.76 per diem; one messenger to civil engineer, at $1.76 per diem; one mail messenger, at $600 per annum. Brooklyn—For one clerk to civil engineer, at $1,400; one writer, at $1,017.25; one foreman laborer, at $4.50 per diem; one mail messenger, at $600 per annum; one messenger to commandant, at $2.50 per diem; one messenger to captain, at $2.25 per diem; one messenger to yards and docks, at $2 per diem; one draughtsman, at $5 per diem; one quarterman, at $4 per diem. League Island—For one clerk to civil engineer, at $1,400; one messenger, to commandant, at $2 per diem; one foreman laborer, at $4 per diem. Washington—For one clerk to civil engineer, at $1,400; one messenger, at $1.76 per diem; one foreman laborer, at $3.50 per diem. Norfolk—For one clerk to civil engineer, at $1,400; one writer, at $1,017.25; one foreman laborer, at $4 per diem: three messengers, at $2 per diem each; one pilot, at $2.26 per diem. Pensacola—For one clerk to civil engineer, at $1,200; one mail messenger, at $600 per annum. Mare Island—For one clerk to civil engineer, at $1,400; one writer, at $1,017.25; one foreman mason, at $6 per diem; one foreman laborer, at $5.50 per diem; one pilot, at $4.80 per diem; one draughtsman, at $5 per diem; one mail messenger, at $2.74 per diem; one messenger, at $2.20 per diem; one messenger and lamplighter, at $2.20 per diem; one bellringer, at $2.26 per diem. Naval Station, Sackett's Harbor.—For one ship keeper, at $1 per diem: in all, $45,700.49.

Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, $63,167, which sum shall be paid out of the income from the naval pension fund.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Medical Department.—For surgeons' necessaries for vessels in commission, navy-yards, naval stations, Marine Corps, and Coast Survey, and for the civil establishment at the several Naval hospitals, Navy-yards, Naval laboratory, museum of hygiene, and Naval Academy, $57,500.

Naval hospital fund, $30,000.

Naval hospital and sanitarium and wharf for landing, on Widow's Island, Penobscot Bay., Me., $50,000, to be immediately available; said sum to be in full for all expenses of erecting and furnishing said sanitarium, including all necessary improvements on the island. Contingent, $25,000. For necessary repairs of naval laboratory, naval hospitals, and appendages, including roads, wharves, outhouses, sidewalks, fences, gardens, farms, and cemeteries, $15,000. For the improvement of the naval hospital park at Portsmouth, Va., $5,000.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For provisions for the seamen and marines; commuted rations for officers, naval cadets, seamen, and marines; commuted rations stopped on account of sick in hospital and credited to the hospital fund; water for drinking and cooking purposes on board ships; and for labor and expenses of inspections, in all $1,121,000.

Contingent expenses, $50,000; and to pay the expenses of consolidating and arranging, under orders of the Secretary of the Navy, the stores and other property of the United States under control of the Department of the Navy, to be immediately available, $20,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary. For the civil establishment, to include clerks, firemen, writers, receivers, assistant receivers, messengers, leading men and pressmen in inspection office, superintendent of coffee and spice mill, boxmaker, coffee roaster, engine tender, teamster, telephone operating, cutter, machine operator, and laborers, $70,000.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Construction and repair of vessels: For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; for steam-steerers, pneumatic steerers, steam-capstans, steam-windlasses, and other steam auxiliaries; labor in Navy-yards and on foreign stations; purchase of machinery, and tools for use in shops; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat, and for general care, increase, and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair; incidental expenses, such as advertising, freight, foreign postages, telegrams, photographing, books, plans, stationery, and instruments for drawing room, $900,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of naval officers, shall exceed 20 per cent. of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of a new ship of the same size and like material : *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall deprive the Secretary of the Navy of the authority to order repairs of ships damaged in foreign waters or on the high seas, so far as may be necessary to bring them home: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall sell the *New York*, under the laws and regulations applicable to the sale of condemned property in the Navy Department.

For repairs on the *Hartford*, *Kearsarge*, *Trenton*, *Swatara*, *Thetis*, *Richmond*, *Nipsic*, and *Enterprise*, or such of said vessels as the Secretary of the Navy may deem advisable, $200,000, to be immediately available.

Civil Establishmeut—Portsmouth, N. Hampshire: For one clerk to naval constructor, at $1,400; two writers, at $1,017.25. Boston—For one clerk to naval constructor, at $1,400; one writer, at $1,017.25. Brooklyn—For one clerk to naval constructor, at $1.400; three writers, at $1 017.25. League Island—For one clerk to naval constructor, at $1.400. Washington—For one clerk to naval constructor, at $1,400. Norfolk—For one clerk to naval constructor, at $1.400; two writers, at $1,017.25. Pensacola—For one writer, at $1.017.25. Mare Island—For one clerk to naval constructor, at $1,400; two writers, at $1,017.25 each. In all, $20,989.75. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment of such services.

BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING.

Steam Machinery.—$75,000. *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be applied to the repair of engines and machinery of wooden ships where the estimated cost of such repair shall exceed twenty per centum of the estimated cost of new engines and machinery of the same character and power; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the repair or building of boilers for wooden ships the hulls of which can be fully repaired for twenty per centum of the estimated cost of a new ship of the same size and materials.

Contingent.—$500.

Civil Establishment.—Portsmouth—For clerk to department, at $1,200; messenger, at $600. Brooklyn—For clerk to department, at $1,400; draughtsman, at $1,500; messenger, at $600; writer, at $1,000; assistant draughtsman, at $1,200. League Island—For clerk to department, at $1.200. Norfolk—For clerk to department, at $1,300; assistant draughtsman, at $1,100; messenger, at $600. Pensacola—For writer, at $1,000. Mare Island—For clerk to department, at $1,400; draughtsman, at $1,500; messenger, at $600; writer, at $1,000; in all, $17,200.

Naval Academy.—$203,830.45.

Marine Corps.—$872,935.90.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed, by contract, 2 steel gunboats of 1,700 tons displacement, of type of gunboat No. 1, to cost $550,000 each, and 2 steel cruisers, to be provided with such armament for each as the Navy Department may deem suitable. The cost of both of said cruisers in the aggregate, complete, exclusive of armament, shall not be more than $3,000,000. The sum of $1,500,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated toward construction of said vessels. That in the construction of the aforesaid vessels all of the provisions of the act of August 3, 1886, entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment," as to material for said vessels, their engines, boilers and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, the notice of and proposals for the same, the plans, drawings and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, so far as the same relate to vessels constructed under contract, save that in all their parts they shall be of domestic manufacture. The contracts for the construction of said cruisers shall contain provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees that when completed and tested for speed, under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department, the vessel shall exhibit a maximum speed of at east 19 knots per hour; and for every quarter knot of speed so exhibited above said guarantee the contractor shall receive a premium over and above his contract-price of $50,000, and for every quarter knot that said vessel fails of reaching said guaranteed speed there shall be deducted from the contract-price the sum of $50,000.

In making proposals for contracts for building the vessels authorized to be constructed under this act, it shall be required that one of such vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or the waters connecting therewith, one of them on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, or the waters connecting therewith, and 2 of them on or near the coast af the Atlantic Ocean, or the waters connecting therewith, and at such places on or near such coasts or waters as the Secretary of the Navy shall approve.

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for said contracts, when the same are opened and examined by him, that said vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, he shall authorize the construction of said vessels, or either of them elsewhere in the U. S.

That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment or the United States, the sums of money hereinafter named are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the President, in the exercise of his discretion, upon plans and specifications to be furnished by the Navy Department: For floating batteries or rams, or other naval structures to be used for coast and harbor defence, $1,000,000; the final cost of said batteries, etc., not to exceed $2,000,000, exclusive of armament. For the purchase of and the trial and testing of torpedoes and appliances, using explosives to be operated from naval vessels, floating batteries or rams, $50,000, which sum shall be immediately available.

That the material used in all naval structures provided for in this act, and the armament for the same, shall be, so far as practicable, of American production and furnished and manufactured in the United States, and all contracts made for their construction shall be under the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment:" *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may employ and pay out of appropriations for new ships such civilian expert aids, additional draughtsmen, writers, copyists, and model makers on the designs therefor as may be necessary.

Sec. 4. For expenditure toward the construction and completion (exclusive of armament) of the five double turreted monitors, the four vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, and the vessels authorized by the act of August 3, 1886, $2,420,000.

Towards the armament of domestic manufacture for the vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, of the vessels authorized by sections one and two of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, of the unfinished monitors mentioned in sec. 3 of the same act, and of the *Miantonomoh*, and of vessels authorized by this act, $1,128,362.

Towards procuring, testing, and delivering the armor and gun steel for the vessels authorized by sec. 1 of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, and the unfinished monitors mentioned in sec. 3 of the same act, and the vessels authorized by this act, $4,000,000: *Provided*, Said armor and gun steel shall be of domestic manufacture.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the recommendation contained in the report of the Naval Board, Capt. J. A. Howell, president, dated June 5, 1886, and purchase one pneumatic gun carriage and necessary attachments, $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the weight, space, and conditions of working to be agreed upon between the Department and the company.

BOGUS VETERAN—Will you be kind enough to tell me if it is a fact that the President has vetoed the Pension bill? Gentleman—He has. "Well, if this country gets into another war, just count me out. I'll never risk my life again in the service of my country." "Were you hurt during the war?" "Indeed I was." "What regiment were you in?" "I wasn't in any regiment. I got the rheumatism from bathing in the St. Lawrence River during the second day of the battle of Gettysburg. Ah, Sir, those were the times that tried men's souls. Haven't got a surplus dime for an old vet, have you?"

LORD WOLSELEY ON GENERAL LEE.

(Extracts from Gen. Wolseley's Article in McMillan's.)

GEN. LEE'S presence commanded respect, even from strangers, by a calm, self-possessed dignity, the like of which I have never seen in other men. Naturally of strong passions, he kept them under perfect control by that iron and determined will of which his expression and his face gave evidence. He was then just fifty-four years old, the age of Marlborough when he destroyed the French Army at Blenheim. In many ways and on many points these two great men much resembled each other. Both were of a dignified and commanding exterior, eminently handsome, with a figure tall, graceful and erect, while a muscular, square-built frame bespoke great activity of body. The charm of manner which I have mentioned as very winning in Lee, was possessed in the highest degree by Marlborough. Both, at the outset of their great career of victory, were regarded as essentially national commanders. Both had married young and were faithful husbands and devoted fathers. Both had in all their campaigns the same belief in an ever watchful Providence, in whose help they trusted implicitly and for whose interposition they prayed at all times. They were gifted with the same military instinct, the same genius for war, the power of fascinating those with whom they were associated, the spell which they cast over their soldiers who believed almost superstitiously in their certainty of victory. Their contempt of danger and their daring courage constitute a parallel that is difficult to equal between any other two great men of modern times.

What most strikes the regular soldier in these campaigns of Gen. Lee is the inefficient manner in which both he and his opponents were often served by their subordinate commander, and how badly the staff and outpost work generally was performed on both sides. It is most difficult to move with any effective precision young armies constituted as these were during this war. The direction and movement of large bodies of newly raised troops, even when victorious, are never easy and often impossible. Over and over again was the South apparently within a stone's throw of independence, as it has been many times remarked, when from want of a thoroughly good staff to organize the pursuit the occasion was lost and the enemy allowed to escape. Lee's combinations to secure victory were the conceptions of a truly great strategist, and when they had been effected his tactics were also almost always everything that could be desired up to the moment of victory. But there his action seemed to stop altogether. Was ever an army so hopelessly at the mercy of another as that of McClellan when he began his retreat to Harrison's Landing after the seven days' fighting round Richmond? What commander could wish to have his foe in a tighter place than Burnside was in after his disastrous attack upon Lee at Fredericksburg? Yet in both instances the Northern commander got safely away; and other similar instances could be mentioned. The critical military student of this war who knows the power which regular troops, well officered and well directed by a thoroughly efficient staff, placed in the hands of an able general, and who has acquired an intimate and complete knowledge of what these two contending American armies were really like, will, I think, agree that from first to last the cooperation of even one army corps of regular troops would have given complete victory to whichever side it fought on.

One of Lee's faults was a too great dread of wounding the feelings of others, which led him to leave incompetent men to fill important positions. This softness of heart or amiability, however good in itself, may amount to crime in the man intrusted with public affairs at critical moments. Lee's devotion to duty and great respect for obedience seem at times to have made him too subservient to those charged with the civil Government of his country. He carried out too literally the orders of those whom the Confederate Constitution made his superiors, although he must have known them to be entirely ignorant of the science of war. He appears to have forgotten that he was the great revolutionary chief engaged in a great revolutionary war, that he was no mere leader in a political struggle of parties carried on within the lines of an old, well established form of Government. It was very clear to many at the time, as it will be commonly acknowledged now, that the South could only hope to win under the rule of a military dictator. If Gen. Washington had had a Mr. Davis over him, could he have accomplished what he did? It will I am sure be news to many that Gen. Lee was given command over all the Confederate armies a month or two only before the final collapse, and that the military policy of the South was throughout the war dictated by Mr. Davis as President of the Confederate States. He had no power to reward soldiers or promote officers. It was Mr. Davis who selected the men to command divisions and armies.

Gen. Lee was opposed to the defence of Richmond at the last and he was right, for if he had drawn Gen. Grant's great army into the interior, far away from his base of supplies, he would have greatly weakened it. But it were vain to speculate. Richmond fell and Lee's army surrendered. Who shall ever fathom the depth of Lee's anguish when the bitter end came, and when beaten down by sheer force of numbers and absolutely nothing else, he found himself obliged to surrender?

When all the angry feelings roused by the Secession are buried with those which existed when the Declaration of Independence was written; when Americans can review the history of their last great rebellion with calm impartiality, I believe all will admit that Gen. Lee towered far above all men on either side in that great struggle. I believe he will be regarded not only as the most prominent figure of the Confederacy, but as the great American of the nineteenth century, whose statue is well worthy to stand on an equal pedestal with that of Washington, and whose memory is equally worthy to be enshrined in the hearts of all his countrymen.

Lord Wolseley said that Lee told him that he had only 30,000 men in front of McClellan at Antietam, with a few tired reserves behind, while McClellan had an army of 100,000 men. He states that Lee always spoke well of McClellan, though he spoke bitterly of none of his Federal opponents. In his reference to the thirty-five days' fighting around Richmond, just before the surrender at Appomattox, Wolseley says; "Lee had only 55,000 exhausted soldiers to oppose 190,000 fresh men under General Grant."

Speaking of the United States, Lord Wolseley recently said: "I am a great admirer of America and the American people. I witnessed at Washington the final review of the armies of the republic at the close of the war. The spectacle of that immense force melting away among the people and being almost immediately absorbed was the most colossal I have ever seen, and left upon me an ineffaceable impression. I never lose the opportunity of assuring people in England that the education of a public man is not complete until he has been in America and stayed there six months. Every step which brings England and America nearer together seems to me a step nearer the realization of the ideal civilization of the future. I am therefore always delighted when I hear of an Englishman marrying an American lady, or vice versa. With such a miserable squabble over a kettle of fish, as the present fisheries dispute, I have not a moment's patience. I am convinced that if I, or any man of ordinary tact or experience, was sent over with sufficient authority to arrange matters with a similar American representative, the whole affair could be settled outright, and in a week."

THE 110 AND 118-TON GUNS.

THE English 110-ton gun was fired for the first time on Feb. 12th at the proof-butts adjoining Woolwich Arsenal. It measures within a small fraction of 44 feet. Its actual weight is 247,795 lbs. The order being given to load, a dozen gunners withdrew from the breech the big screw block which closes it, in weight 2¼ tons, and swung it by the help of a derrick on to an adjacent shelf, while the projectile and charge were inserted. The former is a bolt of iron, 1,800 lbs. in weight and 16¼ inches in diameter. The charge of 600 lbs. was divided into separate cartridges of 150 lbs. each, for convenience of handling. The gun recoiled about 20 feet up the platform, the total weight being 225 tons, and the incline 5 deg. The velocity was found to be 1,695 feet per second, and the pressure 9.65 tons. Two more rounds were afterwards fired, with charges of 700 lbs. and 800 lbs. of powder, the ultimate charge decided upon being 900 lbs.

A further trial was had, Feb. 15th, with 850 lbs. of powder. Although the pressure rose beyond anticipation, the velocity was not increased proportionately, the estimated velocity being slightly over 1,200 feet per second, while the actual muzzle velocity attained was 2,078 feet. The recoil of the gun on its carriage was 3 feet 3 inches only, as compared with 4 feet 6 inches with the 800 pounds powder charge on the former occasion. The remainder of the programme, to fire 900-pound and 950-pound charges, will most probably be carried out with slower burning Waltham Abbey powder.

The weight of the largest Krupp gun, the 40 c. m., is 121,000 kg., 118 tons. Its calibre is 15.75 inches; length of bore, 35 calibres, or 45.93 feet. The breech mechanism is heavier than that of the English gun, weighing 3,760 kg., or 8,290 lbs. It fires a shot measuring 50.39 inches, and weighing 2314.8 lbs. The charges in the trials from Aug. 31 to Sept. 28, 1886, varied from 727.5 lbs. of brown prismatic powder, "Duneberg," made up into five cartridges of 145.5 lbs. each, to 846.57 lbs. The initial velocities obtained ranged from 1,736 feet to 1,899.5 feet, and the energies from 57,664 to 58,122 ft. tons. The longest range obtained (for five rounds) was about 7½ miles, 39,439 feet. The power of penetration into wrought iron is estimated at the muzzle as 40.94 inches at a distance of 1,000 metres, 1,093 yards, 38.19, the shot striking perpendicularly. The Italians have two of these guns mounted, but for some unexplained reason they ceased firing them after a few rounds. A third gun, which was manufactured for the Italian Government, has, we are informed, been sent back to the foundry and cut up. We give here a comparison between the two guns:

	Weight. Tons.	Calibre. Inches.	Charge. Lbs.	Projectile. Lbs.	In. vel. Feet.
Krupp	119	15.75	827	2,315	1,899
English	111	16.25	900	1,800	2,078

The mean pressure of the English gun was 18.75 tons per square inch, the total energy at muzzle 53.927 foot tons, or 490 foot tons per ton of gun. The obturation, or means of stopping the escape of powder gas, is peculiar to this gun. It is not the Elswick cup nor the De Bange asbestos pad, but a modification introduced by Mr. Vavasseur, wherein the mushroom-head of the De Bange pad is retained, but the asbestos is replaced by a ring of soft copper which is forced by compression, on the discharge of the gun, into close contact with the inner tube; no ring is required to be inserted inside the end of the bore.

The polygroove rifling commences with one turn in 120 calibres and increases to one turn in 56 calibres at the muzzle. The fourth round (which was fired on Wednesday, Feb. 16) was fired with 850 lbs. of Westphalian powder, "Prismatic, No. 1 Brown," the prisms measuring 1¼ in. from face to face and 1 in. in length.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: On Monday, Feb. 21, a most delightful and highly fashionable reception was given at the Osceola Club. All of our Pensacola ladies looked unusually stylish. The following were the guests from the Army and Navy: Gen. Judson A. Bingham, U. S. A., and wife, the latter in rich black silk and lace; Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., commanding at Barrancas, and wife, who was richly dressed in cream silk, rare old lace, pearls and diamonds; Lieut. M. Crawford, 2d Art., on Col. Langdon's staff; Mrs. Crawford, black velvet and crimson trimmings, with elegant jewelry; Mrs. O. Horton, of Augusta, Ga., (guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford), blue surah silk, Valenciennes lace, pearl trimmings, diamonds; Evelyn L. Spotts, white silk and silk mull and pearl roses; Lieut. L. G. Fillette, U. S. N., and wife, who wore an elegant bridal costume of white silk. This reception at the Osceola Club was the closing event of the social entertainments before Lent, and was a great success. The gentlemen of the city present looked splendid in the regulation full-dress evening suit. The officers of the Army and Navy presented a noble appearance in full dress uniform. Gen. Bingham did not "don" his uniform, yet looked the fine, dignified officer to perfection in full dress citizen suit.

CAPTAIN A. E. WOOD, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Bowie, was married recently at Chicago to Miss Minnie M. Mansfield, daughter of the Rev. D. Mansfield.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

February 26, 1887.

For Appointment by Transfer—1st Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., 3d Cavalry, to be 1st Lieut., 24th Inf., Feb. 23, 1887, with rank in the infantry arm from Nov. 26, 1884.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, 24th Inf., to be 1st Lieut., 3d Cav., Feb. 23, 1887, with rank in the cavalry arm from Nov. 26, 1884.

February 28, 1887.

9th Cavalry—2d Lieut. John F. McBlain to be 1st Lieut., Feb 11, 1887, vice Conline, promoted.

2d Infantry—1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames to be Captain, Feb. 27, 1887, vice Cook, promoted to the 13th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Abner Pickering to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 27, 1887, vice Amos, promoted.

13th Infantry—Capt. Henry C. Cook, 2d Inf., to be Major, Feb. 27, 1887, vice Vance, deceased.

March 1, 1887.

(Under act approved Feb. 28, 1887.)

Adjutant General's Department—To be Assistant Adjutant Generals, with the rank of Colonel: Lieut. Cols. Wm. D. Whipple and Chauncey McKeever, Feb. 28, 1887, to fill original vacancies.

To be Asst. Adjt. Gens., with the rank of Lieut. Col.: Major Oliver D. Greene, Feb. 28, 1887, vice Whipple, promoted; Major Samuel Breck, vice McKeever, promoted; Major Henry C. Wood and Major James P. Martin, Feb. 28, 1887, to fill original vacancies.

Accompanying the nomination of 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain to be 1st Lieut., 9th Cav., sent to the Senate on Monday, is the following memorandum from the President: "This nomination is accompanied by a statement from the Secretary of War, the findings of a court-martial before which the said John F. McBlain was tried, showing the disapproval by the department commander of the sentence of said court, and also by an opinion of the Acting Judge Advocate General, showing the present position of the said McBlain as related to said trial and sentence. He has been once rejected by the Senate upon his nomination for promotion; but a vacancy having again occurred in the rank next above him, and he still retaining a rank in his company which, notwithstanding such court-martial and previous rejection, apparently makes it my duty, under the law and Army regulations, to nominate him for such vacancy, his name is again submitted to the Senate for its action."

March 3, 1887.

13th Infantry—1st Lieut. John S. Bishop to be Captain, March 2, vice Pratt, deceased.

2d Lieut. Charles S. Hall to be 1st Lieut., March 2, vice Bishop, promoted.

8th Cavalry—Capt. Edmond G. Fechet to be Capt., 8th Cav., to rank from May 23, 1870. (This nomination is in accordance with an act of Congress just approved, by which Capt. Fechet gets a number above instead of below Capt. Wells.)

The nomination of Lieutenant John F. McBlain was not acted upon by the Senate. With this exception all Army nominations, including those contained in this issue of the JOURNAL, and Captains O'Reilly and Heizmann to be Surgeons, and Paul Clendenin, George L. G. Anderson and Robert R. Ball to be Asst. Surgeons, have been confirmed, the medical cases under date of Feb. 28. The record of Army nominations has been unusually clear this session, not a single appointment or promotion being rejected or recalled.

G. O. 11, H. Q. A., Feb. 16, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the use of Form 12, Quartermaster's Department, is discontinued, it being no longer necessary in the preparation of accounts of that department, and Form 11, of the same department, is amended to agree with the example published herewith.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 16, H. Q. A., Feb. 26, 1887.

Publishes the act of Congress to amend section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia.

G. O. 17, H. Q. A., Feb 28, 1887.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company having on Feb. 8, 1886, abandoned the use of the land grant railroad of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and having on that date assumed the control and use of the non-land grant railroad of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company in transporting passengers and freight between the points named, it is directed that no deductions for land grant be made in the settlement of accounts of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company for the transportation of United States troops and military supplies between St. Paul and Minneapolis on and after Feb. 8, 1886. The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway between those points will be continued to be treated as a land grant railroad.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company will be stricken from the list of land grant railroads, pages 16 and 17 of G. O. 89, Adjutant General's Office, of 1885.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 18, H. Q. A., Feb. 17, 1886.

Publishes the acts of Congress, approved Feb. 17: "Making an appropriation for the establishment and erection of a military post near the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado: the act to grant the right of way through Fort Bliss Military Reservation to the Rio Grande and El Paso Railroad Company, and the act authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust and settle the account for arms, ammuniton, and accoutrements between the Territory of Montana and the United States.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Feb. 24, 1887.

The amount of U. S. bonds now held in trust by the Treasury of the U. S. to secure public deposits in the Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburg, Pa., is $300,000.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Feb. 26, 1887.

The amount of U. S. bonds now held in trust by the Treasurer of the U. S. to secure public deposits in the Norfolk National Bank, of Norfolk, Va., is $300,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., March 1, 1887.

Publishes proclamation of President of U. S., directing that the military reservation at Fort Colville, Washington Territory, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, having become useless for military purposes.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Feb. 2, 1887.

Pistol practice will be held by the troops of cavalry twice each week during two months not included in the target season.

Post and troop commanders will use their utmost endeavors to bring this important branch of instruction to a high state of efficiency.

CIR. 5, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, Feb. 14, 1887.

The granting of general authority for the employment of Assistant Engineers and others provided for under par. 2487 A. R. 1881 is not considered to be in accordance with the spirit and intent of the regulation. In all such cases, separate authority must be obtained from the Chief of Engineers for each work for which specific appropriation has been made. . . . When work is suspended, from the exhaustion of the appropriation or other cause, and the services of such an employee are dispensed with, the authority for his employment expires. Upon the renewal of operations, a new authority must be obtained.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, Feb. 21, 1887.

The "practice season" for posts for 1887, is:

Fort Crawford, Colo.—May, June and July.
Fort Elliott, Texas—May, June and September.
Fort Gibson, I. T.—April 15 to June 14 and October.
Fort Hays, Kas.—May, June and July.
Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—June, September and October.
Fort Lewis, Colo.—June, July and September.
Fort Lyon, Colo.—May, September and October.
Fort Reno, I. T.—April 20 to June 19, and Sept. 20 to Oct. 19.
Fort Riley, Kas.—May, June and September 15 to Oct. 14.
Fort Sill, I. T.—May, June and October.
Fort Supply, I. T.—May 15 to June 30, and Sept. 1 to Oct. 14.

Post commanders will designate at least two months for pistol practice for all cavalry troops of their respective commands, care being taken that the period selected does not in any way interfere with the practice season for Rifle and Carbine firing.

It has been observed that little or no attention has been paid by some post commanders to the provisions of pars. 13 and 14, "Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing." Failure to comply with the requirements of these regulations hereafter will be regarded as a positive neglect of duty.

CIR. 3, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Feb. 19, 1887.

Publishes a table so that Post and Regimental Commanders and Recruiting Officers may have information of the "Authorized and Actual Strength" of troops and companies in this Department, and guard against making enlistments or assignments in excess of the "Authorized Strength."

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

The Inspector General, Dept. of Dakota, will proceed, on inspection service, to Bismarck and Fort Abraham Lincoln Ordnance Depot, D. T., returning to St. Paul upon completion of the duty (S. O. 13, Feb. 21, D. Dakota).

Pay Department.

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., will proceed to Portland, and receive from Major James P. Canby, Chief Paymr., all public funds in his possession. During the temporary absence of Major Canby, Major Poole will assume the duties of Chief Paymr. (S. O. 30, Feb. 18, D. Columbia.)

Under S. O. 25, A. G. O, Major Daniel N. Bash, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 24, Feb. 19, D. Texas).

Payment of troops will be made as follows: Major Alfred E. Bates, Paymr., Forts Abraham Lincoln, Yates, and Totten, D. T. Major William H. Eckels, Paymr., Forts Sisseton and Pembina, D. T., and Fort Snelling, Minn. Major Eckels will return to his proper station. Major John E. Blaine, Paymr., Forts Shaw, Assiniboine and Missoula, M. T., and Troop M, 1st Cavalry, at Camp Sheridan, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. T. Major James R. Roche, Paymr., Forts Randall, Sully, Bennett and Meade, D. T. Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., Forts Keogh, Custer and Maginnis, M. T., Fort Buford, D. T., and Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 14, Feb. 23, D. Dakota.)

The troops in the Dept. of Missouri will be paid, to include the muster of Feb. 28, 1887, as follows: At the Leavenworth Military Prison and the Ordnance Detachment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, Deputy Paymr. Gen. At the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Ordnance Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Forts Gibson, Sill and Reno, and Camp Martin, I. T., by Major Wm. Smith, Paymr. At Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Hays, Kansas, by Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. At Forts Supply, I. T., Elliott, Texas, Lyon, Crawford and Lewis, Colorado, and Troop F, 6th Cavalry, at Amargo, N. M., by Major J. P. Baker, Paymr. (S. O. 25, Feb. 25, Dept. Mo.)

Medical Department.

The leave of absence for seven days granted to Capt. W. Gray, asst. surg., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 13, Feb. 21, D. Dak.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. R. M. Whitefoot is annulled (S. O. 27, Feb. 14, D. Columbia).

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. W. F. Carter, asst. surg., Fort Ringgold (S. O. 25, Feb. 24, D. Texas).

Capt. Louis S. Tesson, asst. surg., is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at Div. H. Q., and as examiner of recruits at Chicago (S. O. 24, Feb. 28, Div. Missouri).

Hospl. Steward Henry Winkelmann is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Mo. (S. O. 24, Feb. 24, Dept. Mo.)

The Kansas City *Times*, referring to the departure from Fort Leavenworth for Frankford Arsenal, Pa., of Hospital Steward Henry Winkelman, says: "He has been in the Army over 28 years, and while his departure from here is regretted by his friends, they are pleased with the pleasant station to which the War Department has assigned him."

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and Norfolk, Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 32, Feb. 25, C. E.)

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to the harbor at Saint Joseph, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 32, Feb. 25, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland, C. E., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on duty connected with the improvement of New York Harbor (S. O. 33, Feb. 26, C. E.)

Capt. William T. Rossell, C. E., will proceed to Vicksburg and Arkansas City on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 33, Feb. 26, C. E.)

Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., is relieved from duty as Recorder of the Board of Engineers, constituted by S. O. 23, H. Q., C. E., Feb. 10, 1887 (S. O. 33, Feb. 26, C. E.)

Major Charles J. Allen, C. E., will proceed to Eau Claire, Wis., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 34, Feb. 28, C. E.)

Major Thomas H. Handbury, C. E., will proceed to La Grange Lock, on the Illinois River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 34, Feb. 28, C. E.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. W. W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., of his commission as 2d Lieut., 3d Art., only, has been accepted (S. O., March 2, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer will inspect C. and G. E., Q. M. stores, and O. and O. stores at Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 29, Feb. 16, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

S. O. 22, granting leave on Surgeon's certificate to Capt. J. C. Thompson, is revoked, for the reason that leave on Surgeon's certificate for six months was on Feb. 16 granted Capt. Thompson in S. O. 37, A. G. O. (S. O. 24, Feb. 19, D. Tex.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. G. L. Scott will proceed from Los Angeles, Cal., to Albuquerque, N. M., on duty in connection with the assignment and distribution of cavalry horses (S. O. 20, Feb. 19, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Capt. H. W. Sprole is designated as recruiting officer at Camp Del Rio, Tex. (S. O. 25, Feb. 24, D. Tex.)

Leave for four months, to take effect between April 1 and 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew G. Hammond (S. O., March 1, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. William Robinson, Troop B (S. O. 24, Feb. 28, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

The journey performed Nov. 28 to 30, 1886, by 1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Adjt., changing station from Fort Grant, A. T., to Santa Fe, N. M., was necessary for the public service (S. O. 20, Feb. 19, D. Ariz.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Robert G. Smither is further extended one month on account of sickness (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. James E. Wilson, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 41, Feb. 26, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

* Light battery.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Arthur Morris, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 44, March 2, Div. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, Fort Adams, R. I., is extended five days (S. O. 45, March 3, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.

* Light battery.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

By direction of the President the order from the War Department, dated Feb. 8, relating to 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, published in S. O. 35, Feb. 11, is revoked (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

Major Edward Moale, 1st Inf., promoted from Captain 3d Inf., will report to commanding General Div. P. and Dept. Cal., for assignment to a station. (S. O., March 3, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. F. T. Van Liew, Fort Omaha, is extended six days (S. O. 17, Feb. 18, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. H. S. Cole, A. C. S. Fort Custer, is authorized to send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds he may have on hand (S. O. 12, Feb. 19, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month and ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Erneste V. Smith, Fort Missoula (S. O. 24, Feb. 28, Div. M.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Cœur d'Alene (S. O. 27, Feb. 24, D. Columbia.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1st Lieut. John Carland, R. Q. M., having served four years on the Regimental Staff, is relieved from duty as Quartermaster of this regiment, to date Feb. 28, 1887. 1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill is appointed Quartermaster of this regiment, to date March 1, 1887, vice Carland, relieved. 1st Lieut. John Carland is assigned to Co. I (Orders 11, March 1, Hdqrs. 6th Infantry).

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

2d Lieut. John L. Barbour is relieved from duty at Fort Laramie and will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo., and report for duty with his company (S. O. 17, Feb. 18, D. Platte.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. Thaddeus S. Kirtland is extended ten days (S. O. 23, Feb. 25, Div. M.)

Lieut. Colonel Edward Collins, 7th Infantry, promoted from Major 1st Inf., now waiting orders at Milton, Mass., will report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. Platte, for assignment to duty. (S. O. March 3, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Private Herman Loth, Co. F, hospital steward, 2d class, will proceed to Fort Thomas, A. T., and report for duty (S. O. 19, Feb. 18, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

2d Lieut. J. A. Perry will proceed from Los Angeles to San Francisco in charge of public animals, and upon arrival will report to the Chief Q. M. for further orders (S. O. 21, Feb. 21, D. Ariz.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about March 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Andre W. Brewster (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

The extension of leave granted Capt. George S. Wilson is further extended seven days (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Mumford, recruiting officer (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Lieut. Col. Isaac D. DeRussy, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., on public business (S. O. 8, Feb. 2, D. Cal.)

Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter will inspect Q. M. stores, subsistence property and stores at Fort Klamath (S. O. 29, Feb. 16, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. G. L. Turner, Adjt., Fort Hays, is extended ten days (S. O. 23, Feb. 23, Dept. M.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. G. L. Turner, Adjt., is further extended thirteen days (S. O. 25, Feb. 25, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Lord is still further extended until further orders on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. C. M. Truitt, Fort Du Chesne, Utah (S. O. 19, Feb. 24, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The C. O. Fort Mackinac is authorized to issue a furlough for two months to Corpl. Frederick W. Earll, Co. E (S. O. 45, March 3, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, Fort Reno, I. T., is extended eight days (S. O. 22, Feb. 21, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. A. A. Augur is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Elliott, Tex., and will return to Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 24, Feb. 24, Dept. M.)

Capt. Charles C. Hood, 24th Inf., is appointed to act as inspector on certain clothing at the recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia, for which 1st Lieut. A. L. Scott, 7th Cav., is responsible. (S. O., March 2, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 26, 1887.

CASUALTY.

Major William P. Chambliss (retired), died February 22, 1887, at Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Shaw, M. T., Feb. 24. Detail: Capts. George W. H. Stouch and Joseph Hale, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George F. Wilson, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Fayette W. Roe, Adjt., Frederick Thies, R. Q. M., and Frank P. Avery, 2d Lieuts. Henry P. McCain and James H. McRae, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. William E. P. French, 3d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 12, Feb. 19, D. Dak.)

At Fort Union, N. M., Feb. 28. Detail: Col. Henry Douglass, 10th Inf.; Major P. J. A. Cleary, Surg.; Major H. S. Hawkins, 10th Inf.; Major Emil Adam and Capt. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav.; Capts. C. L. Davis, John Drum, and W. T. Duggan, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas Cruse, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. W. C. Wren, A. W. Brewster, R. L. Bullard, and E. M. Johnson, Jr., 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 21, Feb. 21, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., March 1. Detail: Lieut.-Col. James J. Van Horn, 25th Inf.; Capt. George B. Rodney, 4th Art.; Capt. Edwin J. Stivers, 1st Lieuts. Redmond Tully and Harvey D. Reed, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Williston Fish, 4th Art.; 2d Lieuts. George P. Ahern, Alfred S. Frost, and Wm. F. Martin, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles C. Tear, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 13, Feb. 21, D. Dak.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., March 1. Detail: Capts. Charles Wheaton and Richard I. Eskridge, 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge, Orlando L. Wieting, and Stephen O'Connor, 2d Lieuts. Daniel B. Devore and George D. De Shon, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. W. H. Allaire, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 40, Feb. 25, Div. A.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., March 1. Detail: Major Alexander C. M. Pennington, 4th Art. Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Capt. Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept. > Capt. William A. Kobbé and 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Henry De H. Waite, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 41, Feb. 26, Div. A.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., March 3. Detail: Capts. Alex. B. MacGowan, David J. Craigie, and James Halloran, 1st Lieuts. Augustus G. Tassin, Frederick Von Schrader, and Robert K. Evans, 2d Lieuts. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., David J. Baker, Jr., Walter H. Gordon, and George J. Godfrey, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 42, Feb. 28, Div. A.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., March 3. Detail: Major Richard Lodor, 3d Art.; Major William H. Gardner, Surg.; Capt. Edward R. Warner, 1st Lieuts. Edward C. Knower, James O'Hara, and Charles G. Woodward, and 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 43, March 1, Div. A.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., March 7. Detail: Major La Rhett L. Livingston, 4th Art.; Capt. William C. Shannon, Asst. Surg.; Capts. John P. Story and George G. Greenough, 1st Lieuts. William F. Stewart and John A. Lundeen, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. A. S. Cummins, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 45, March 3, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Matthew Markland, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barry, R. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes, 1st Inf., will assemble at Angel Island, Cal., Feb. 21, to fix the responsibility for loss of two mules and one buffalo overcoat, for which 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf., late A. A. Q. M. Fort McDermit, Nev., is responsible (S. O. 9, Feb. 10, D. Cal.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, 5th Cav.; Major A. A. Woodhull, Med. Dept.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. G. E. Pond, Q. M. Dept., and 1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, 24th Inf., will meet at Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 24, to report upon the sanitary condition and needs, water supply and sewerage at that post (S. O. 21, Feb. 18, Dept. M.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Charles J. Allen and Capts. Daniel W. Lockwood and William L. Marshall, C. E., will assemble at Ashland, Wis., to report upon the improvement of Ashland Harbor, Wis. (S. O. 35, March 1, C. E.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Sergt. Charles F. King, Mounted Service, Feb. 26, 1887.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The defeat in the House of Representatives of the Senate bill granting permission for the building of John Chamberlin's projected new hotel on the reservation at Fort Monroe is ascribed to the Hon. Harry Libby. The project and plans have been approved by the Secretary of War, Gen. Sheridan and the Chief of Engineers, and only Mr. Libby's "objection" is in the way.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H.

THE Hipple brothers, charged with assaulting Samuel E. Taylor, of the Engineer Battalion, because he loved their sister, Miss Ella Hipple, were found not guilty. The local reporter says: "Upon the conclusion of the trial Miss Hipple embraced Taylor tenderly in the street near the Village Hall. They expect to be married as soon as his term of enlistment expires, which will be two years hence." In the meantime they "wait and hope."

The band of the Engineer Battalion stationed at Willet's Point, entertained the citizens of Whitestone, L. I., Tuesday evening with some excellent musical selections. Deppes International Hall was the scene of the entertainment and a large audience listened with pleasure to the inspiring strains of the band. The programme was prepared with care by Band Leader Julius Kamper. Mr. Kamper is an excellent violinist and his performances upon the King of Instruments were received with marked favor. A pleasing feature of the concert was Mr. Otto's cornet playing. The whole programme was good. After the concert the hall was prepared for dancing and votaries of Terpsichore paid tribute to the God of Song and Dance until broad daylight.

FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

THE Kansas City *Times* says:

A board of officers has been sitting for the past ten days taking evidence as to reported irregularities at the post-traders and has obtained evidence that the trader was in the habit of letting out his tables in the saloon on pay day for $10 a day for gambling purposes; that the men could buy any desired quantity of liquors, and that articles sold to enlisted men were rated 200 per cent. higher than those sold to officers. The most serious case is that of a member of Co. G (Miner's), who was discharged and re-enlisted. He had his final statement cashed by the trader, for which he was to take a discount of 3 per cent. and to be paid whatever amount the paymaster would pay the trader. It turns out that the man only received $187, while the trader was paid $230. The soldier, knowing that he was not paid enough, asked to see the books. This was refused him, when he reported the matter to Capt. Miner, who wrote to Maj. Sharpe for information with the above result.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 1, 1887.

FOR nearly four years the seat of honor—the head of the table—of the bachelor officers' mess at West Point has been occupied by the Professor of Chemistry. When Professor Kendrick laid aside his duties and gave up his seat at the table, he resigned both to Professor Tillman. Nearly everyone thought that he would continue to grace *both* places as long as did his predecessor. It appeared as if the Chemical Department had a mortgage on that head seat, which had become outlawed and, therefore, uncollectable, but lo! the mortgage is about to be foreclosed by the clergyman instead of the sheriff. The announcement was made on Sunday of the engagement of Professor Tillman to Miss Williams, of Flushing, Long Island, the wedding to be in May. The presidency of the mess will go to Captain Sharpe, but as he is about to go and do likewise, Lieut. Homer will fall heir to the vacant seat. Next to him comes Lieut. Mott.

The first accident on the toboggan slide happened last Friday. As an officer, with two ladies, was going down, the toboggan became somewhat unmanageable and ran up on the bank alongside, when both ladies fell off. One escaped with a good shaking up, but the other received several cuts in the face and a sprained shoulder. There have been a number of upsets, but no one has been injured.

On Ash Wednesday the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Highland Falls, held services at the chapel at 11 A. M. During Lent he will come to the Post every Tuesday afternoon. At the Catholic chapel there will be a service every Tuesday evening. Father Early has gone to Florida for his health, and his duties are performed by Father Smith, from St. Joseph's Church, New York.

Everyone is happy over the liberality of Congress to the Military Academy. A new gymnasium, another story and rebuilding of the Academic Building, new work shops with suitable appliances, etc., etc., will make things interesting. It is thought that it will take a long time to remodel the Academic Building, for it will have to be done so as not to intertere with the recitations. No site for the gymnasium has been selected, but the lot between Lieutenant Simpson's quarters and the cadet commissary building has been suggested as the most suitable. Another place is the hill south of barracks, but this will necessitate the removal of the brick house used for quarters for two of the cadet mess employees.

Lieut. Bettens, 9th Cavalry, and bride spent Saturday and Sunday at the post, the guest of Mrs. Postlethwaite.

The following-named persons have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy:

Alfred Whittemack Drew, Houston, Texas.
Bright Burnett Henshaw, Bloomfield, Cal.
Charles C. Ogden, Greenville, Ill.
Lucien G. Smith (Alt.), Greenville, Ill.
Joseph L. Moyse, Summit, Miss.
Harry J. Hirsch, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert Walker Mearns, Kemblesville, Pa.
Wilson Jones Taylor (Alt.), Edgemont, Pa.
Henry Crosky Quigley, Blanchard, Pa.
George P. White, Union Township, Iowa.
M. E. Reed (Alt.), Waukon, Iowa.
John S. Sweitzer, Markleysburg, Pa.
Lee Catron, West Plains, Mo.
Joseph Albert (Alt.), Cape Girardeau, Mo.
John S. Sewell, Louisville, Ky.
Simon Everett Koown, Trenton, N. C.
B. F. Freed, Deavertown, Pa.
Charles Walter Fulkerson, Balls Mills, Va.
Vance Killiam Brownson (Alt.), Saltville, Va.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

FEBRUARY 24.

GLORIOUS GEORGE'S birthday has come and gone and was duly remembered here by some, though not by all. Patriotism flickers and we need some strong national incentive to fan it into a bright and steady flame. How would a war with Mexico at one end, Canada at the other, with England thrown in as a makeweight, do for the purpose? But of this anon.

Gen. Stanley and party have returned from Aransas Pass evidently well pleased with their trip. Major Bash left Saturday for Cheyenne, but Mrs. Bash will remain here for several weeks yet. Lieut. Brooks, 8th Cav., and bride returned last night, have been received into the inner circle, and have had many tokens of welcome. Miss Lillian L. Lee, daughter of Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., now of Chicago, arrived yesterday on a month's visit to Capt. and Mrs. Simpson. The young lady is a great favorite here. The civil employees on Government Hill have organized a social club with Mr. Holt, of the Subsistence Dept., President, and Mr. E. A. Derby, Secretary. Monthly hops are to be in order. I shall hop. Elmer Otis, son of Col. Otis, 8th Cav., was near being severely injured recently while playing polo. His pony ran against Lieut. Gaston's and young Otis was hurt, but not so much as at first thought. We had a Washington's Birthday hop which was a social success. While you Northern barbarians are tobogganing, we of the "Queen City of the West" enjoy lawn tennis. Col. Otis and a few friends are smitten with the royal game of golf, as our English friends here call it. Lieutenant Cabell is laboring hard to get the target range in order.

JOEY BAGSTOCK.

FORT WALLA WALLA.

THE *Morning Union* says:

Unquestionably the most enjoyable and brilliant party of the winter was the one given at the Garrison Hop Room Feb. 22 by Mrs. General Sweitzer, Mrs. Lieut. Kingsbury and Miss Wheelan. It marked a fitting close to an exceptionably pleasant winter season. Hacks began conveying their loads of maskers to the Hop Room about 8 o'clock in the evening, where they were received by the hostesses and Lieut. Kingsbury, new arrivals provoking wonder and setting the guessing faculties of their predecessors into active operation. Dancing was indulged in by the maskers to the inspiring music of the full 2d Cavalry orchestra, led by Prof. Meyrelles. The party broke up during "the wee sma hours ayant the twal."

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

THE Presidio County *News* says:

Dr. L. A. Buffington finds numerous old friends in the Fort Davis community.....Invitations are out for a hop to be given by the Brackett Social Club.....Lieut. W. H. Barnum was expected from Fort Hancock this week.....Capt. J. C. Thompson took advantage of the Government sale to dispose of his team of horses and carriage, which brought him the round sum of $250. He is improving in health and starts for Hot Springs, Ark.....Some of the younger officers and ladies of the post, with others, were at a "candy-pull" at Mrs. M. B. Anderson's one evening recently.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE Valentine *Blade* says:

A Soiree Musicale was given by Mrs. Gen. Kautz Saturday evening, Feb. 5. The part performed by the 8th Infantry Band Quintette Club, which took nearly an hour, was wonderful. Mrs. Lippincott, whose voice is a full rich contralto, sang "Non Torno," and afterward "Dream of Home," in an artistic and pleasing manner. Mrs. Gen. Kautz sang "La Serenata" and "Waiting" with marked effect. The piano solo, by Miss Lynch, was well executed and showed good method and magnificent technique. Lieut. Emmett executed his number in pleasing style. Last, but not least, the piano duett, by W. Meissner and Master Austin Kautz, was a success.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City *Times* says:

The amateur talent of the post essayed the production of "A Scrap of Paper" at the hop room Monday night and met with unqualified success. The following was the caste: Louise de la Glaciare, Miss Melson; Suzanne de Ruseville, Miss Hawkins; Mathilde, Miss Alice Wherry; Mademoiselle Zenoble, Miss Wherry; Pauline, Miss Gretchen Wherry; Prosper Couramont, Mr. W. M. Arnold; Baron de la Glaciare, Mr. S. B. Arnold; Brismouche, Mr. J. G. Greer; Anatole, Mr. F. Nelson; Baptiste, Mr. H. Hawkins; Francois, Mr. C. Carland. The large audience which witnessed the performance was enthusiastic in the extreme. Mr. W. M. Arnold as Prosper Couramont, and Miss Nelson as Louise de la Glaciere sustained their different roles in a faultless manner, and, in fact, too much cannot be said in praise of the young people to whose untiring efforts those who were present are indebted for a most enjoyable evening. The 6th Infantry band furnished the music during the intermissions. After the performance refreshments were served at Mrs. Col. Arnold's residence to the caste and a few invited friends.....The recent organization of an Army co-operative fire association, with headquarters at this post, is meeting with great encouragement from Army officers stationed at almost every point of the country. It is entirely on the mutual assessment plan, and the object is to establish a fund from which a benefit not to exceed $2,000 shall be paid for the relief of members who may sustain losses by fire. The constitution and by-laws have been perfected, and already 50 officers have become members. The following are the officers elected for the present year: Lieut.-Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cav., president; Capt. Arthur MacArthur, 13th Inf., vice-president; Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th Inf., secretary and treasurer. The members of the executive committee, consist of these officers and two others, Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art., and Lieut. Townsend, 6th Inf.

An amateur performance of "Penelope, or the Fatal Pepper Box," took place Feb. 24, for the benefit of the Kansas orphan asylum, with the following caste: Director, Lieut. Paddock; Pianist, Miss McCleery; Properties, Lieut. Atkinson; Penelope, Mrs. Barnhart; Mrs. Croaker, Mrs. Wetherill; Pitcher, Lieut. Atkinson; Tosser, Lieut. Alvord; Chalks, Lieut. McCarthy. Overture, 6th Infantry band. Prince Adolph March—Michaelis. Caledonian Club Parade. Operetta.

The singing was very fine and showed practical and strict attention to detail. The success of the entertainment was a surprise to all, no one having anticipated such talent for comic opera.

The Department Commander's reception, tendered to the officers at the fort, was a fit finale to a successful season, and to the career, well-nigh ended, of a hero who has been true to his God, to his country and to his race.

The dramatic stage was a feature this year far more pronounced than heretofore. Desertions are now almost unknown and disorders arising from drink are greatly diminished. The increased attendance at the Episcopal and Catholic chapels is quite noticeable. The chaplains are warm friends, backed up as they are by the eloquent spiritual director of the Military Prison, Chaplain McCleery.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* says:

The Misses Alice and Mary Brown and Miss Kinzie, daughter of Major Kinzie, gave a pleasant hop in the ballroom at Fort Omaha Washington's birthday. Many young people from the city were present....Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Cook entertained very handsomely their friends in the garrison on Tuesday evening of this week. The guests were treated to some choice vocal music, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Wheaton and Lt. Kinzie gaining the applause of their audience. The instrumental music was from Mrs. Cook's new Sohmer piano recently received from New York. Capt. Cook is now the senior captain in the entire line of the Army, and his promotion to a majority may at any day occur, thus taking him from his old regiment where he is so well and favorably known: this loss together with that of his estimable wife, a lady of culture and refinement, will be universally regretted by the 2d Infantry. [Since this was written Capt. Cook has been promoted Major 13th Infantry.—ED. JOURNAL.]

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Pvt. Thomas H. Walsh, Co. H, 17th Inf., recently tried at Fort Bridger for having "on the approach of Chaplain G. W. Simpson, U. S. A., said in his presence and hearing, 'There comes the biggest fraud at the post,'" has been acquitted. (G. C. M. O. 4, D. Platte, 1887.)

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

THE *Independent* says: A german was given Tuesday evening by Major Bazil Norris, Medical Director, which was highly successful....A. A. Surgeon W. M. Walker, who arrived last week, has gone to Fort Walla Walla....Col. H. M. Lazelle, A. I. G., on Friday evening delivered at the barracks his very interesting lecture on India, to a full house....Lt. J. J. O'Brien, 4th Inf., has been relieved at Vancouver Barracks, and returned to Fort Spokane.... The skirmishing between the beef contractors has been set down for March 17.

GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.

UPON the historic battle-field at Gettysburg, nearly 100 monuments, costing from $300 to $4,000 each, have been erected, and eight miles of avenues, substantially enclosed with wire fence, have been constructed. Across the twenty-five square miles of territory where the battle was fought—and which embraces the village and all the suburbs of Gettysburg—strips of land 300 feet wide, which embrace the lines of battle, the breastworks and the like, are being purchased of the original owners by the Battle field Memorial Association, along which the avenues are constructed. Upon these avenues the monuments are erected to mark the positions in line of battle occupied by the several commands, whose flanks are marked by appropriate tablets. The visitor of the future can drive along these highways and not only trace the lines of battle, but the identical positions occupied by each regiment as determined by the veterans themselves.

THE Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Minister McLane at Paris, in regard to the admission into this country of 50 chassepot muskets and accoutrements which he says the Government of France desires to present to the French Mutual Aid Society of San Francisco. The Secretary of State, in a letter to the Treasury Department on the subject, suggests that in view of the extraordinary character of the proposed gift, and pending the decision of the question as to whether a foreign country has a legal right to arm a military organization within the jurisdiction of this country, the arms be held at the Custom House at New York for the present. The Collector at New York has been instructed accordingly, and is busy reading up on the subject of the Trojan horse. Is this a movement on the part of the French to overthrow this republic in the interest of the Suez Canal?

THE RETICENT JOHN CREMONY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I CERTAINLY agree with A. M. (your page 618) as to John Cremony's reticence!!!

Without invidiousness, he was among the most accomplished conversationalists it has been my fortune to meet. I first knew him at the Castle of San Carlos de Perote, Mexico, in '47, as a captain of the 1st Massachusetts. His battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Isaac Hull Wright, had just relieved Col. Black's battalion of Wynkoop's Pennsylvania. And Thanksgiving Day came and the Yankee officers projected a regular New England Thanksgiving dinner. When I say that among the brilliant representative Democratic officers of that regiment, many Pennsylvanians, some Illinoisians, and Regulars—Wright, Abbott, Mitchell of Illinois, the gifted Adjutant of the Massachusetts, McClaren and Cooper of the Army, Montgomery and Hoff of Pennsylvania, and all—John Cremony, in oratorical eloquence, stood *facile princeps*, it is not a small compliment.

He was called on time and again, but, showing no sign of exhaustion, poured out wit, humor, and information from an inexhaustible brain in the choicest of periods. I suspect his "business" capacity was not good. An anecdote if you please:

One night in '54 in San Francisco I had indulged in the luxury of a visit to the French Opera, and afterward, being hungry, I dropped into a fashionable restaurant on Kearney street for some tiffin. While eating, in came my old friend Cremony with a "How are you, old fellow?" John being an admiré of mine, he agreed to accept *un petit verre avec toi*, so I ordered a bottle of his favorite Golden Sherry—a luxury which I may say, *en passant*, I was ill able to afford (but John was an exceptional friend). After the first glass to the memories of Old Perote:

I.—"Well, Cremony, do you know that you have a very nice French Opera in town?"

C.—"O yes, of course; Lucia was given well tonight; I just dropped in; I am the *Herald's* critic, you know."

I.—"Why, no; it was La Fille du Regiment that I heard."

C. (stopping, the second *verre* rising to his lips.)—"What! do you tell me—that they didn't sing Lucia di Lammermoor?"

I.—"Well, Cremony, my ear for French is certainly inferior to yours, but that vieux moustache and the fille certainly gave the finest rataplan I have ever heard rendered."

C. (rising to go.)—"Good-night!"

I.—"Why, stay and finish the bottle; have I offended you?"

C.—"No, no, my dear fellow; but the fact is—ahem—well—you see—well the fact is I—have—written—out the—criticism—for Lucia, not knowing the bill had been changed, and it is in type; the *Herald* goes to press in an hour, and I'll have to hasten to the office and correct it, or I'll be a butt for a month. Good-night, old fellow; it will be the first honest critique they have had during the season. Bye, bye! Many thanks!"

Poor John! in his grave were buried many of my first admirations of my fellow man. An orator, a soldier, a sailor, a linguist, a literateur, a prince of good fellows; an Apollo, an Admirable Crichton was John C. Cremony. May we meet in the better world!

JOHN HAMILTON.

LAW ORGANIZING A HOSPITAL CORPS.

THE following is the text of the new law organizing the Hospital Corps of the Army, to define its duty and fix its pay:

That the Hospital Corps of the United States Army shall consist of hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards, and privates; and all necessary hospital services in garrison, camp, or field (including ambulance service) shall be performed by the members thereof, who shall be regularly enlisted in the Military Service; said Corps shall be permanently attached to the Medical Department, and shall not be included in the effective strength of the Army nor counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is empowered to appoint as many hospital stewards as, in his judgment, the Service may require; but not more than one hospital steward shall be stationed at any post or place without special authority of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 3. That the pay of hospital stewards shall be $50 per month, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men. They shall have rank with ordnance-sergeants and be entitled to all the allowances appertaining to that grade.

Sec. 4. That no person shall be appointed a hospital steward unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of one or more medical officers as to his qualifications for the position, and demonstrated his fitness therefor by service of not less than twelve months as acting hospital steward; and no person shall be designated for such examination except by written authority of the Surgeon-General.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of War is empowered to enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as many privates of the Hospital Corps as the service may require, and to limit or fix the number, and make such regulations for their government as may be necessary; and any enlisted man in the Army shall be eligible for transfer to the Hospital Corps as a private. They shall perform duty as wardmasters, cooks, nurses, and attendants in hospitals, and as stretcher-bearers, litter-bearers, and ambulance attendants in the field, and such other duties as may by proper authority be required of them.

Sec. 6. That the pay of privates of the Hospital Corps shall be $13 per month, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men; they shall be entitled to the same allowances as a corporal of the arm of service with which on duty.

Sec. 7. That privates of the Hospital Corps may be detailed as acting hospital stewards by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, whenever the necessities of the service require it; and while so detailed their pay shall be $25 per month, with increase as above stated. Acting hospital stewards, when educated in the duties of the position, may be eligible for examination for appointment as hospital stewards as above provided.

Sec. 8. That all acts and parts of acts in so far as they contravene the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

MARCH.

Ho! month of March! Although a braggart thou,
A bearded ruffian, a bowie knife in belt,
Now hot, now cold, ready to freeze or melt,
I welcome thee, thou month of iron brow.
Though turbulent and wild, all must allow
Thou art the harbinger of warmth and light;
For untamed winter's savage ways affright
Thee not. Thou lov'st a frontier row.
Thou stridest fierce, a hardy sentinel,
Between the lines of icy war and peace,
Guarding the treasured hoards of summer well,
Until the raid of winter's minions cease.
Conservative, yet broad as heaven's arch;
Laggard, and yet thy watchward, *Forward, March!*

—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at St. Thomas Jan. 18.

The prospective cruise is given as follows: Bermuda, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Curacoa, Cartagena, Aspinwall, Port Cortez Cienfuegos, Kingston, Santiago, Nipa, Neuvitas, Matanzas, Havana, Key West, returning to Fortress Monroe about May 1. All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed from Key West, Fla., Feb. 7, for a cruise to the West Indies, arrived at St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 24. Letters will reach the vessel if sent not later than March 18 to Port au Prince, and not later than March 28 to Santiago de Cuba.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 5, all well, and will probably sail, March 1, for St. Helena. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Maldonado, Uruguay, Jan. 1.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Intended to sail from Alexandria, Egypt, to Piraeus, Greece, Feb. 7. At Athens, Greece, Feb. 11.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at Madeira, Feb. 22, and would sail for Gibraltar March 1.

Pacific Station—Commodore J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Left Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 23, for Mazatlan, Mexico.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Panama February 7. Will sail northward from Colon, in compliance with Department instructions, as soon as stores arrive from New York, which were expected Feb. 8.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Talcahuano, Chile, Feb. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Is en route for Panama from Valparaiso, and will probably arrive about the 25th of the present month.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. It has not been decided when she will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Singapore Jan. 28.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 30.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton, China, Jan. 30.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 30, but was shortly to leave for Nagasaki.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Left New York, March 4, for Norfolk, Va.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Commander T. elson. At Tientsin, China, Jan. 30.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent as follows: After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will go to St. Kitts.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard, having her machinery overhauled.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York, undergoing slight repairs, and when ready she will proceed on a cruise to the Spanish main, surveying the Lake and Port of Maracaibo, Venezuela, with their approaches.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about March 30. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about March 1. It is not known at present where she will be ordered.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A PATENT for a marine torpedo has been issued to Mr. Sid. H. Nealy, of Washington.

RELIEF to the extent of $15,000 came to Constructor Pook at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Thursday, and the force of men discharged a week ago will resume work in a few days.

WORK on the details for the engines of the 4,000 ton steel cruiser are in a forward state in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and will soon be ready for the "blue process" of duplication for the use of contractors.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR RHODES, of 140 W. 44th street, who is now in medical attendance upon officers of the Navy and their families in New York and vicinity, has established office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and after 5 A. M.

THE Life-Saving Boat Board is waiting for models of boats which are claimed by the inventors to be what inventors desire. None has yet been received that in the opinion of the board would be suitable for the Navy.

THERE has been no trouble with the Navy nominations this session. Every case sent in was promptly acted upon by the Naval Committee and confirmed by the Senate without delay. Those sent in this week were confirmed before adjournment.

THE Navy Inventory Board, Capt. R. W. Meade, president, which is now acting in advisory capacity to the board on the consolidation of supplies, will meet at Newport this week to take an account of the stores there and will thence proceed on the same mission to the Philadelphia Naval Asylum and the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

FEB. 9 the official trial took place of a Turkish torpedo-boat. The boat is 126 ft. long and 15 ft. beam. Satisfactory runs were made at the measured mile at Long Reach, and were carried out without any hitch, the vessel being free from vibration. The mean speed of the runs was 21.7 knots. Commodore Egerton, R. N., was present, representing the Admiralty.

SECRETARY WHITNEY expresses much satisfaction over the recently received report made by the Inspection Board on the U. S. S. *Ossipee*. Everyone was agreeably surprised when it was found that her condition amply justified the necessary expenditures for putting her in condition for sea service. She has accordingly been ordered to Norfolk, Va., where the work of refitting the ship for another commission will be at once taken in hand.

DETAILED instructions have been prepared for the guidance of the various officers assigned to the duty of inspecting steel for the new cruisers, and having been printed in convenient pamphlet form for the pocket, has been distributed. The instructions consist of a compilation from the "Report of the Naval Advisory Board on the mild steel used in the construction of the hull, boilers, and machinery of the *Dolphin*, *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Chicago*, prepared by Assistant Naval Constructor R. Gatewood, U. S. N., from the records of the Board." The circular is signed by Commander R. D. Evans, U. S. N., Steel Inspector.

THE Naval Appropriation bill appropriates $25,000 to carry out the recommendation contained in the report of the Naval Board, Captain J. A. Howell, president, dated June 5, 1886, and purchase one pneumatic gun carriage and necessary attachments. A pneumatic gun carriage built by this same company that is to furnish the carriage is now at Sandy Hook, the property of the Army. The probability is that if this carriage shall prove as successful on shipboard as it has at the testing ground at Sandy Hook, it will supersede the existing system of mounting guns on all our naval vessels.

THE Académie des Sciences at Paris has issued a report on a series of experiments instituted by the Prince of Monaco, designed to test the velocity of currents in the North Atlantic by means of light watertight caskets or vessels launched into the sea at a considerable distance from the land. Some such caskets launched off the Azores in 1885 reached the land after an interval of time which indicated a daily rate of motion of from two to four miles. Later observations indicate a quicker rate of movement. Of 500 launched in deep sea off Cape Finisterre, twelve arrived at the French coast, a little below Arcachon, after an interval which suggests an average daily rate of about six miles.

THE Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, recently shipped to Sebastopol the largest set of triple expansion engines ever constructed for a man-of-war. They are of 12,000 horse power and are for the new Russian ironclad *Sinope*.

THE work of rifling the 10-inch steel breechloading gun is progressing pretty well toward completion at the Washington Ordnance Yard, and it is expected that the coming summer will see this fine-looking piece of ordnance transferred to the proving butts and put through its high pressured paces, unless, indeed, further trials of similar guns abroad should suggest still further modifications in this often modified piece of work.

SECRETARY WHITNEY, desiring to be informed as to the expenditures made by the Bureaus of Construction, Steam Engineering, and Ordnance on the vessels built under the Roach contract, has called on each of the bureaus named for a statement to show what has been expended. He knows that the original estimates for these vessels have been largely exceeded, especially in the matter of armament for the cruisers. The Advisory Board estimated that the guns of the Roach vessels would cost about $500,000. It is stated that more than $1,000,000 has been paid out on this account and the guns are not yet ready. The Ordnance Bureau has been severely criticised for its method of constructing guns. It is alleged that no notice is taken by the bureau of the time expended in putting the guns together. At the Washington Ordnance Yard, one gun has been on the lathes for more than a year and is not yet ready for trial. In estimating the cost of this piece of ordnance, only the material will be considered; the money paid for labor does not seem to be included. The Ordnance Bureau does not ask for a specific appropriation for guns to be placed on the Roach vessels, but it is thought that a large portion of the $1,000,000 desired for the continuance of gun construction will be used in that direction. This point will be brought out by Secretary Whitney's call for statements. It is roughly estimated by naval officers that before the guns are all on board these vessels they will have cost the Government three times the $500,000 named by the Advisory Board as the probable cost.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

FEB. 25.—Ensign Thomas W. Ryan, to duty at the branch Hydrographic Office, New York.

FEB. 26.—Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr, to examination for promotion.

Paymaster T. S. Thompson, as member of the Board of Appraisal at the Washington Navy-yard.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. W. Barry, to examination for promotion.

FEB. 28.—Carpenter Henry R. Philbrick, to the receiving ship Minnesota.

Detached.

FEB. 24.—Surgeon H. P. Harvey, from the nautical school ship St. Mary's and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. J. Heneberger, from the Despatch and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. Drake, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the nautical school ship St. Mary's.

FEB. 26.—Lieutenant Commander H. W. Lyon, from duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the South Boston Iron Works and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant James K. Cogswell, from ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy-yard and ordered as Inspector of Ordnance at the South Boston Iron Works.

Lieutenant S. H. May, from ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to ordnance duty at that yard.

MARCH 1.—Carpenter Arthur W. Massey, from the Minnesota and placed on sick leave.

Retired.

Lieutenant Webster Doty, to take effect Feb. 28.

Sentence Mitigated.

The unexpired portion of the sentence of Ensign Fitz Aubert Huntoon. The sentence was two years suspension to date, from June 25, 1885.

Changes on the European Station.

Assistant Surgeon L. W. Altee detached from the Quinnebang and ordered home.

Commander G. W. Coffin condemned by Medical Survey and ordered home.

Nominations.

FEB. 26.—Commodore Lewis A. Kimberly, to be a rear admiral from Jan. 26, 1887, vice McCauly, retired.

Captain William P. McCann, to be a commodore from Jan. 26, 1887, vice Kimberly, promoted.

Commander Gilbert C. Wiltse, to be a captain from Jan. 26, 1887, vice McCann, promoted.

Lieutenant Commander Felix McCurley, to be a commander from Jan. 26, 1887, vice Wiltse, promoted.

FEB. 28.—Captain James H. Gillis, to be a commodore from Jan. 29, 1887, vice Johnson, deceased.

Commander James O'Kane, to be a captain from Jan. 29, 1887, subject to examination, vice Gillis, promoted.

Lieutenant Commander John McGowan, to be a commander from Jan. 29, 1887, vice O'Kane, promoted.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending March 2, 1887:

William Copp, ordinary seaman, attached to U. S. S. Quinnebaug, drowned Dec. 26, 1886, at sea.

John Stephens, seaman, attached to U. S. S. Quinnebaug, died Dec. 26, 1886, at sea.

William T. Truxtum, commodore (retired), died Feb. 25, 1887, at Norfolk, Va.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 2, 1887.

THE first week of the Lenten season has been a quiet one at the Naval Academy. A large number of cadets of the first, second and third classes assembled at the gymnasium on Saturday night, to participate in a "stag" hop, under the direction of the first class. The orchestra, under Leader Shoff, at these times, practices the new music for the hops. Many members of Prof. Muller's dancing class were present, to practice their new accomplishment. These hops are well attended by the cadets, and will be continued throughout the season.

This is the last week of indoor drills for the cadet corps. Each division has completed the work in the different departments, and the outdoor spring drills will begin on Monday next. The first class have not, as yet, finished their course in the Steam Department, but will receive practical instruction on Friday nights. The first of the spring drills is seamanship on the U. S. S. *Wyoming*. The cadets will rig ship and get all in readiness for the Saturday morning cruises that begin in March.

The results of the recent February examinations have been posted for the notice of the cadets, and a large number are unsatisfactory. Among these are many who were only retained conditionally, and who must soon improve their standing or be dropped from their classes.

An entertainment, whose proceeds will be devoted to charitable purposes, is announced. It will be given at the house of Comdr. Sampson, and will partake of the character of a fair. The young ladies of the yard will take part. Services are held in the chapel every Wednesday and Friday evening. Chaplain Rawson also announces that at the Sunday afternoon services he will alternately deliver a lecture and a sermon. These meeting are well attended.

Now that the weather will permit, the marines at the barracks drill daily on the parade ground, under the direction of Capt. Huntington, M. C., and Lieuts. Mercer and Wood. The report that the bill to change the course had failed to pass in Congress was not very favorably received. The general opinion seems to be that a good measure for the Service and for cadets affected has been lost. A slight attempt at a demonstration by those who have always opposed the bill was attempted in the cadet quarters, but this was soon stopped. Several hunting expeditions have been undertaken by parties of officers attached to the Academy—the special feature being duck shooting. These parties are reported as having met with considerable success.

Miss Ricketts and Miss Thom, of Washington, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wood, of the Marine Corps.

Miss Kernochen, who has been visiting with Mrs. Leutze, has returned to her home in Connecticut.

CRUISE OF THE "JUNIATA."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from on board the U. S. S. *Juniata* at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, sends the following regarding her voyage: The *Juniata* sailed from New York Aug. 16, 1886, bound for the South Pacific station, and a cruise, it is said, to unfrequented ports, and make a number of deep-sea soundings on the way out. At the first attempt we lost 1,500 fathoms of wire, with all below it, and we have lost small amounts of wire on two other occasions.

We continued our deep-sea soundings till we reached the "line," finding no great variation in the depth of the water, from 2,500 to 3,000 fathoms. In one case we recovered one shot from the latter depth, the first time, probably, such a thing has occurred from so great a depth. Heaving it up was too much for our small engine, and we had to assist it with two men at the cranks.

We made a long passage to Porte Grande, Cape de Verdes—39 days—and the time passed very monotonously. Still, we were not entirely without amusement. We did a good deal of fishing, and caught many interesting specimens of marine life. During a cyclone on the passage we tried the effect of oil upon the sea. First the oil was put into a canvas bag and thrown overboard to windward, towing it by a line. From this we perceived little benefit, probably because it would drift to windward in spite of our efforts. Afterwards, when the sea seemed to be at its worst, we poured the oil slowly down our weather scupper, and the results were marked. After that we shipped nothing more than a little spray occasionally.

We were 25 days running from Porte Grande to Rio. It was a long, monotonous, wearisome trip, though with continued good weather and fair winds, except in the doldrums, where we steamed for several days.

We caught a number of sharks, and with them some of their peculiar parasites, *remoræ*, small fish resembling catfish, which, by a sucker on the top of their heads, attach themselves to the sharks under their fins so firmly it is difficult to pull them off. In some places a large remora is used for catching turtles. The fishermen carry them out in boats with a line made fast to a ring neatly fitted around the tail. When they approach a turtle they throw the remora towards it, which quickly swims to it and attaches itself so firmly the turtle is drawn to the boat by it.

One evening we seemed to run into a sea of fire. On all sides the surface of the water was illuminated with a greenish blue phosphorescent light. Buckets were thrown over the side to ascertain the cause, and when drawn up found to contain a number of objects resembling corncobs in size, form and roughness of exterior, but of a hard, transparent, gelatinous substance.

We were expecting a visit from Neptune when we crossed the "line," as we had quite a number of both officers and men who have never gone through the formality of an introduction to his Majesty and received from him permission to enter his domain. However, for some reason known only to himself, he did not board us.

REVENUE MARINE.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as finally enacted into a law contains the following provision for this service:

For expenses of the Revenue Cutter Service: For pay of captains, lieutenants, engineers, cadets and pilots employed, and for rations for the same; for pay of petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, boys, coal passers and firemen, and for rations for the same; for fuel for vessels, and repairs and outfits for the same; ship chandlery and engineers' stores for the same; travelling expenses of officers travelling on duty under orders from the Treasury Department; instruction of cadets; commutation of quarters; for protection of the interests of the Government on the seal islands and the sea otter hunting grounds, and the enforcement of the provisions of law in Alaska; contingent expenses, including wharfage, towage, dockage, freight, advertising, surveys, labor and miscellaneous expenses which cannot be included under special heads, $915,000.

For constructing a Revenue steamer for Southern coast: For the construction of one Revenue steamer for duty on the Southern coast of the United States, $60,000.

The N. Y. *Tribune* has this pleasant bit of gossip about the senior officer of the Revenue Marine, who has been some time disabled by disease, but whose cloud has, as it appears, a silver lining:

Capt. James H. Merriman, the senior officer in the U. S. Revenue Marine, a gallant old bachelor of sixty years, spending his days of invalidism at the Englewood Hotel, was married unexpectedly in his rooms on Wednesday night to Mary Lee Fondey, of Springfield, Ill., a friend and flame of his youth. The veteran inspector of life saving stations is a Benedick whom no charms or audacity could allure. When on active duty he lived in this city and later in Elizabeth, but some time ago he moved to Englewood and quartered himself, as it seemed, for life in his bachelor rooms in the big rambling, shaded Englewood Hotel. Here about two months ago he had a slight stroke of paralysis, which took him off his feet for three weeks, and only ten days or more ago he had a second stroke. Neither, however, could quite disable the energetic and hopeful captain. He was laid up temporarily, but had no fear of not getting through all right. A few days ago Mrs. Fondey, a widow who had known and admired the gallant old captain long ago, arrived on the scene from Illinois. She announced her intention of nursing the disabled officer, and what seemed at first to the other guests at the hotel a charming bit of friendship soon ripened into a warmer affection. The captain, not without scars, perhaps, but as yet invincible, surrendered. He offered himself off-hand from his sick bed and was accepted. A wedding day was set, the first one on which the invalid could get out into his easy chair again. The stars were propitious for Wednesday, it seems, and the Rev. Dr. A. G. Vermilye, of New York, was summoned to perform the marriage ceremony. The captain slipped into his dressing gown and the wedding was celebrated. But few people were present, yet the congratulations were almost overpowering for the veteran inspector. He has been in his rooms ever since, and it is likely that he will settle down at once in Englewood as a model married man, saving time by dispensing with the conventional wedding tour.

NAVAL MILEAGE CLAIMS.

THE following claims of naval officers for mileage under the Graham decision are contained in a supplemental list of claims certified by the accounting officers of the Treasury to Congress last week for an appropriation. These may be said to be the last of this class of claims to be settled. An appropriation will be made for all those reported at this session in the general deficiency bill:

Administratrix of Leonidas McDougall, $38.93; William Conard, attorney, $28.37; Estate of Thomas La Blanc, $267.53; Administrator of William H. Ball, $535.20; Otway C. Berryman, $42.57; Silas Bent, $372.18; A. M. McBlair, Attorney, $30.12; Executor of Sylvanus W. Gordon, $35.55; Henry C. Barrows, $8.65; Administratrix of Henry A. Wise, $259.23; A. M. McBlair, $24.17; Theodore Cooper, $85.75; Seaton Schroeder, $191.86; John Paul Jones and Robert B. Lines, $20.62; Alexander V. Frazer, $462.67; John Lee Davis, $43.80; Administratrix of the estate of John Q. A. Ford, $477.04; J. W. Bell, Attorney, $35.63; Administratrix of James B. Kimball, $220.80; W. J. Moberly, attorney, $22.15 and $3.95; Elizabeth F. Long, administratrix of the estate of Andrew K. Long, deceased, $40.30; Administrator of John T. Barton, $469.75; Ferdinand Mullan, attorney, $35.25; A. K. Hughes, $794.90; Harry A. Egbert, $99.29; Heirs of Daniel Egbert, $299.88; R. B. and C. G. Warden, attorneys, $31.43; Administrator of Edward Barrett, $852.64; Ferdinand Mullan, attorney, $50.

STEEL FOR THE NAVY.

(Special Washington Despatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

THE expected "growl" over the stringent conditions of the Navy steel circular is beginning to be heard. The circular received more careful consideration, probably, than any document that has emanated from the Navy Department. Every paragraph was studied by no less than three experts, then by the Chief of Ordnance, and finally by Secretary Whitney, before it was adopted. It was known that but few American steel manufacturers could produce metal which would stand the prescribed tests, but it was concluded that it would be better to make the conditions so exacting that irresponsible men could not enter the competition. There are a few American steel men who claim that they can furnish the steel under the prescribed conditions. Complaint has been received from others that the outlay of money required to get a plant to produce steel of the grade required would not be warranted by the amount of the orders which would be received from the Government. The ordnance officers are still confident that steel of American production will be obtained at a fair price which will compare favorably with the foreign article.

(From a Letter to the New York World.)

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of this date is the following paragraph:

"The long-delayed circular containing the specifications for armor plates and gun forgings, proposals for which are to be submitted next month, has finally been perfected, and it is now stated will be out by Feb. 15 without fail. Before finally approving the circular the Department sent it around to the prominent steel manufacturers of the country for criticism, and it is only lately that the last of the replies was received. The suggestions made by many of the manufacturers prompted a number of changes, so that the circular, when issued, will be very different in its requirements from what is set forth in the one already inspected by manufacturers."

Can the genius of "protection" go any further? The United States Government wants armor for the safety of its war vessels and of the men and stores in them, and is entitled to the best the world can produce, but because no manufacturer in this country has had any experience in producing modern armor the standard of excellence is to be lowered to suit the abilities of our "infant industries," and the real object of defence is lost sight of in order to give a good contract to some of the steel producers here who are to make for us armor that does no harm!

REX.

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives an analysis of the 331 Naval G. C. M. Orders issued from Jan. 1, 1879, to October, 1886, as follows:

Classes.	Number.	Cases.	Per cent.
Line officers	5,588	31	.005546
Staff officers	4,190	23	.005489
Warrant officers	1,447	8	.005528
Seamen, etc.	64,500	202	.003132
Marine officers	610	6	.009835
Marines (privates)	15,145	180	.011885
Grand total	91,480	450	.00492

Cases tried before General Courts-martial are those where the offences are such as to warrant a greater punishment than ordinary or solitary confinement for periods not exceeding sixty and thirty days, respectively, disrating or extra police duty. The record does not therefore include the punishments by summary Court martial.

If I wuz up an yonder hill I'd sit me down and cry me fill,
An ivery tear wud turn a mill, Oh! why did yees go for a so—ger?
Chorus: Shule! Shule! Shule Agrah! Time can only aise my woe:
Oh! why did yees go for a so—ger?

ANENT THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

TRY not the "pass," the solon said,
'Tis wrong to ride as a bribed deadhead.
The legislator winked his eye;
"In getting around your scruples I
Excel, sir."

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References:
Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.
Rev. GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE JOURNAL AND ITS CRITICS.

FROM information that comes to us through naval officers we judge that our article of February 12 on the discussion before the Naval Institute on "Steel for Heavy Guns," has been read too carelessly by those who are disposed to criticise it. In reviewing the discussion we assumed that the question of chief concern to the Navy was as to how far the conclusion of the ordnance officers was sustained by those who took part in this discussion, and not so much as to how far Mr. Dorsey's argument in favor of mild steel was accepted. As we stated, of the thirty-two persons who took part in the discussion but nine were prepared with an unreserved endorsement of the ordnance position. Against these were arrayed "on lines of greater or less divergence" all the rest. We spoke with deliberation, and our precise language is to be considered by those who call in question our statement. That each one might judge for himself as to the value of the several expressions of opinion we took pains to cite the names of all the speakers and letter writers. To show the exact measure of each individual divergence in opinion would have compelled us to republish the entire discussion, and this there was neither room nor occasion for, as it is contained in the pamphlet which can be had by sending to the Naval Institute, as every one should do who is interested in the subject. We are quite content to be judged by the full report of that discussion, but not by those who seem disposed to avail themselves of the lawyer's advice—"when you have no case abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

We also receive the information, which is news to us, that we have been arguing in favor of mild steel, and that our arguments are to be explained by the fact that we have a large pecuniary interest in its adoption. As to this we cannot see how the force of our arguments, or our statement of well established facts, would be in any way affected if it could be shown that we owned all the steel works in the country. There can be no objection to those who have a pecuniary interest in steel joining in this discussion—their co-operation is, indeed, invited. What the Navy object to, and what they should insist upon, is that no man who is so much as suspected of having a pecuniary interest in the result should be allowed any voice in determining the *selection* of the guns upon which the fate of battles is to depend. It has been our fortune to record the achievements of our Navy from week to week during the crisis of war; we know how much depends upon sending selfish schemers to the rear when battles are to be fought or material for them selected: never shall we give even the consent of silence to any plan to prejudge this question of guns in the selfish interest of any class or of any combination whatever.

It seems hardly necessary to say it, but as a matter of fact we have never argued in favor of mild steel and there is no one in any way connected with the management of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who has a dollar's interest, in any form, in the settlement of this gun question. The gentleman upon whom we have placed our chief dependence in the matter of metallurgical information, is a scientist of reputation, who is at present in the employ of the Chinese Government for the development of the mineral wealth of China, and who is in no way connected with the manufactory of steel in this country. As to the manufacture of guns, the position to which we have committed ourselves is this: that blind dependence upon European precedents is in danger of misleading us, and that the application of the Rodman system of casting to steel offers us so hopeful an outlook for the future that it should be tried without question and without further delay. When we presented our argument for steel cast-guns we were nearly alone in our position. We have found plenty of company since, as a reference to the discussion before the Naval Institute will show, and to a later discussion, still to be published, which was had on a paper read before the Institute of Civil Engineers on Wednesday last, by Mr. Wm. Metcalfe.

In view of the challenge to which our opinions on this question, as to the best method of obtaining guns for the Navy, has been subjected, it may be instructive to see what is said in reference to this matter by officers of the Services themselves. One opinion we have had before us we have hesitated to publish because we did not wish to give this discussion of a scientific question any appearance of personal criticism. We have concluded finally that, under the circumstances, it is best to give it as it comes to us. An officer wrote us some time ago as follows:

It is a sad fact that beyond a few officers who, having a natural penchant for the subject, have studied up on guns and their manufacture, the Navy is to-day totally unfitted for the fabrication of its own ordnance on anything like original lines. An intelligent examination of the work thus far done develops the fact that the few guns which have been assembled, not made, are quite identical in detail with the guns made by our friends, the English, a year or two since. This is to be expected as an inevitable result of assigning officers to important duties, whose only qualification for its proper performance is unbounded self conceit. A board appointed to supervise the expenditure of money for naval ordnance, composed of disinterested men and with full access to the expense account of the guns assembled and finished at the Washington Ordnance Yard, would speedily see that their duties had not been begun too soon. But the matter of cost is not of the highest importance, the quality and efficiency of the result being the real desideratum, and when subjected to these tests it is feared that the United States Navy has been leaning upon a broken reed, and its guns but servile copies of English models which have failed to satisfy even their designers.

Metallurgy and the science of the strength of materials are not to be picked up and learned in a day, and those men who, after a few weeks, or even months, of "instruction in ordnance," aspire to select, test and superintend the working of metals, demonstrate by the very aspiration their unfitness for the work.

Criticism of an important and valuable department of the Government service is an unwelcome task, but when it is seen that disappointment and disaster wait upon incompetency and vain glory, criticism becomes the imperative duty of the patriotic American. It is asserted, in this connection, that every rifled gun which has been turned out of the Washington yard within the last three years would have been better made, would have cost less money, because it would have been finished quicker if it had not been for the unskillful and unmechanical interference of the officers detailed as assistant inspectors. Let Congress, then, see to it that no more money is appropriated for naval ordnance without providing for its intelligent expenditure to the best advantage of the country. Let it organize a committee to investigate as to the way in which past sums have been frittered away in the putting together of a few guns of medium calibre, whose performance is to this day a matter of doubt and controversy.

Why such mystery about our new steel guns, their cost, their performances, their condition after test, etc.? A few months ago when a high-powered gun was said to have shown signs of weakness under fire, the only information given to the public press for the satisfaction of the taxpayers of the country, was

a brief telegram to the effect that "the gun is all right. ——, Ensign, U. S. N." Of course those familiar with naval methods, and especially ordnance methods, understand that an ensign is better fitted to be made a scapegoat of, in case of investigation, than an officer of higher rank.

Another officer writes:

A careful consideration of the subject has made it apparent to me that the present system of ordnance is simply a magnificent conception of certain European ordnance sharps, concocted for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of and mystifying the uninitiated, and thus cloaking their own clever design in ordnance matters, viz., to furnish guns at the maximum of cost and having in them the minimum of service life and usefulness—weak, sickly things which, when they chance to hold together for a couple of hundred service rounds, must then go into hospital, so to speak, for a tedious and costly treatment, in order to give them another brief lease of life. They seem to me to be, in every way, a costly and dangerous fraud, and they surely *must go*. Let them go at once, so far as we are concerned, and no doubt we shall thus save years in time, millions in money, to many of our friends their valuable lives, and in the hour of trial perhaps the nation's life and honor. It seems to me that these are most important matters to us, and that now is the time to take them into most thorough and careful consideration.

Another letter contains the following:

It is the misfortune of this country, and has been for many years, that the ordnance matters have gone entirely under the control of a couple of Government cliques who know just enough to follow along after the lead of Woolwich and Co., of Europe, in all their fads and notions, and to have no ideas whatever of their own; hence we are now fiddling along with these long, clumsy, sickly 15-ton pressure guns, which are in reality no better than cast-iron guns.

Here is Russia going ahead with a new and powerful explosive, and France has, I believe, fully adopted melinite for shells, etc. What have we? We have not even produced a decent steel projectile yet; there is no inducement for any one to do so; nothing must be produced except through the regular course, if it takes fifty years to do it; and the regular course never produces, but *only reproduces* the things which are English—"don't you know?"

One other thing: this idea of the immense amount of time necessary to make steel ordnance is, I think, all rot, a trick of the trade. Let private competition once get hold of the business, and the diminution of the element of time in the matter will be something amazing.

With this last letter is enclosed a communication addressed by Mr. Wm. P. Hunt to the Washington *Republican*, and which concludes as follows:

If cast-iron rifles are to be refused a trial, and if built-up steel guns are to be adopted without a trial, this action will be brought about not by the merits of the case, but by designing officials and influential men, who, availing themselves of the unthinking popular prejudice in favor of European methods, and by reason of the ideal character which naturally we give to unfamiliar things, are able to keep down the merits and to lift up the policy that makes for their interest.

The arraignment of Ordnance officers by members of the services to which they belong, goes much beyond our own indulgence in what the victims of criticism are pleased to describe as "mud throwing." Our own position agrees rather with that of Mr. Wellman, of the Otis Steel Co., who, in his remarks at Annapolis, said: "It would seem that the Ordnance Departments of our Army and Navy were doing the correct thing in copying the best practice on the other side, until, from our own experience, we can make an improvement on it which, I have no doubt, will come in a very short time." What we should criticize them for is the unwillingness to give American manufacturers the encouragement they might have and should have in directing upon this subject of heavy guns the results of American manufacturing experience and American inventive talent. We do not believe that the Ordnance officers of the Services are able to produce the best results without the co-operation of the manufacturers, and they can only obtain that by treating them in a spirit of frankness and open-minded consideration of their propositions and suggestions. There is, undoubtedly, an impression among the class whose co-operation is so essential to success, that they are not to be treated in this spirit. All experience is to the contrary, and within a few days we have been told of the fate of a leading manufacturer of steel who submitted some suggestions to the Navy Department, at the request of the Secretary, and who was incontinently snubbed by the officials to whom his communication was referred in the ordinary routine. Is it not to be assumed that the men who are handling steel from day to day in large undertakings should know quite as much of its peculiarities as those who deal with it from behind a desk at the Navy Department? In this matter of steel the last word is the best, for our knowledge of it is enlarging every day through actual experience in dealing with it, which the Services have not had, and, in the nature of things, cannot have.

THE Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate has before it a treaty transmitted by the President, Feb. 14, which is designed to establish "perpetual peace and amity between the United States of America and the King of Tonga, his heirs and successors." Two articles of the treaty are as follows:

Article VI.—The ships of war of either of the high contracting parties may enter all ports, places and waters within the jurisdiction of the other, to anchor and remain, take in stores, refit and repair, subject to the laws and regulations of the country. To enable this privilege to be carried out in his dominions, the King of Tonga agrees to secure to the Government of the United States by lease at nominal rent, with covenants of renewal, all rights of free use of necessary ground in any harbor of the Tonga Islands which shall be mutually agreed upon, for the purpose of establishing a permanent coaling and repair station, the rights of Tongan sovereignty therein being fully reserved and admitted: and in selecting a station for this purpose due regard shall be had for any similar concession which the King of Tonga may have granted by treaty to any other Government.

Article X.—Should any member of the ship's company desert from a vessel of war or merchant vessel of either of the high contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdiction of the other, the local authorities shall render all lawful assistance for the apprehension of such deserter, on application to that effect made by the Consul of the high contracting party concerned; or if there be no Consul, then by the master of the vessel.

Similar treaties have been made by the King of Tonga with Great Britain and Germany. The Senate has already ratified a treaty with the Hawaiian Islands which will, if accepted by the Hawaiians, secure to us a harbor in that group, Pearl River Harbor. With these two treaties in effect, we shall have coaling places for our naval vessels at two important points in the vast expanse of the Pacific, one in lat. 20 deg. N. and lon. 155 deg. W., and the other in lat. 20 deg. S. and lon. 175 deg. W. This would divide the voyage between San Francisco and Melbourne, Australia, into three nearly equal stages, with a halting place under our naval control at the commencement of each—first, San Francisco; next, the Sandwich Islands, and, third, the Friendly Islands. The United States Senate has never exhibited any great amount of prevision in the matter of securing a foothold for our Navy, but we hope that they will show a disposition to co-operate with the State Department in this instance. The addition of a clause in the Hawaiian treaty giving us control of Pearl River Harbor is thought to jeopardize the acceptance of that treaty, but for this the Senate is not responsible. But they thwarted Mr. LINCOLN'S plan of securing St. Thomas in the West Indies and refused to confirm General GRANT'S lease of Samana Bay.

THE distribution of the new annual Navy Register was summarily stopped this week, and those that had already been issued called in as far as possible. This action was taken by order of the Secretary, who, it is said, has directed that Paymaster-General Fulton, Chief Constructor Wilson, and Colonel Remey be given their proper rank on the first page of the book. In the copies issued these officers are put down as pay director, naval constructor, and captain, respectively, a fact that we noted when the Register first made its appearance. It is also said that the Secretary desires to have the make up of the Register correspond with that of the July edition, the statement of an officer's duty being shifted to the opposite page, instead of following immediately after his name. The chiefs of the several bureaus are published in the Register as Captain Walker, Captain Sicard, and Commander Sebley, with a footnote stating that they have the relative rank of "Commodore," but the law distinctly provides that while the head of the bureaus of Provisions and Clothing and Construction and Repair shall have the same relative rank they shall also have the *title* of "Paymaster-General" and "Chief Constructor" respectively. The law also provides that the Judge-Advocate General shall have the "*rank*, pay, and allowances of a Captain in the Navy or a Colonel in the Marine Corps." The titles of the Chiefs of the bureaus of Medicine and Surgery and the Engineer-in-Chief are correctly given in the Register. Why those of the other staff bureaus should have been omitted does not appear.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The United States Government have just appropriated $16,000,000 for the production of steel ordnance of the most modern description, and $5,000,000 for coast defences. Who shall say how much Capt. Greene's article, 'Our Defenceless Coast,' may not have had to do with the readiness evinced to vote the money? When is our defenceless London to be protected?" Alas, but the United States Government has not voted this sum, not even the eloquence of Captain Greene being capable of moving the stony heart of the House of Representatives. The *Horse Guards Gazette* says: "Here, we require nothing like the expenditure proposed by the Board of which Captain Greene speaks, but our coast towns are just as defenceless in many respects as those of the United States, and in far greater danger, while his arguments apply also to the Colonial ports and the coaling stations with, if anything, increased strength."

AN Army officer, signing himself "Wyoming," writes from Fort Laramie to the New York *Times*, criticizing the plan of limiting details of regimental adjutants and quartermasters to four years, and says: "To make a law compelling a colonel to go down a roster of his lieutenants and take each one in succession would be absurd, inexpedient and impracticable, and no other course could be pursued, because to be just in the matter all must be treated alike. The indifferent, lazy, vicious, stupid must all have a turn because it is fair and just. Is any business concern or any department of Federal, State or Municipal Government managed in this way? Does the Secretary of War rotate all his subordinates and give all a chance of the best places and highest pay in each subdivision of his department? The fact that Lieut. McCannon, of the 17th, shows 17 years as regimental adjutant is a sad commentary on the slowness of promotion. Make promotion quicker and more lieutenants will get the places and profit by the valuable experience therein gained. Such a rule as that advocated could not be applied equitably. Some lieutenants would pass to the grade of captain without the colonel being able to give them the position even if he desired to treat all alike. There is another circumstance in regard to the tenure of office by regimental staff officers which does not apply to those detailed as aides and on other duty, separating them from their commands. It is held as a healthy principle at Army Headquarters, and will not be denied by any unprejudiced soldier, that officers should not be separated from their proper commands any more than the best interests of the Service require. Adjutants and quartermasters are constantly on duty with their regiments wherever they may be."

A COMMITTEE of Presbyterian Ministers of Baltimore have petitioned the President to order the abolition of Sunday morning inspections in the Army, a subject which of late years has given rise to a good deal of discussion. At their meeting to prepare the petition the reverend gentlemen recalled the following from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of September and October, 1886: "What is to prevent the weekly inspection being held on Saturday afternoon? The Sabbath guard-mount could be had at the place and hour of undress guard-mount, and all offices and storehouses closed (except for actual and pressing needs), and dress parade reviews, artillery salutes and band concerts be prohibited on this one day of the week." The final conclusion of the meeting was that the "Christian sentiment in the Army of the United States and of our people demand a letting up of the absolute rigidity of the existing rule, (1322 of A. R.) The French republic have but recently modified their army Sabbath practices. The English Army in India have their inspections on Thursday, and our marines at Washington have theirs on Monday. The soldiers of this republic in time of peace need not, like a watch-dog, be kept 'fierce that he may die for his owner's benefit in the hour of danger.' They need the sanctity and offices of our Christian Sabbath freed from military duties and ceremonies proper for other days."

NOTWITHSTANDING the extreme care observed by the German War-office in preventing other nations securing a sample of the new Mauser repeating rifle, Messrs. Hartley and Graham, of Maiden Lane, have within a few days, through their Continental agents, obtained one of the new arms. The rifle is, for a European production, pretty well made and finished. It is heavy, weighing ten and a half pounds without the bayonet, but may probably not prove an irksome burden to those stalwart Pomeranians of the Guard when the French are in front. Its bad feature is the magazine under the barrel, which, however, motives of economical conversion are made to excuse.

IN the matter of the claim of P. A. Engineer W. A. H. Allen, U. S. Navy, for mileage, the Second Comptroller has written the following decision:

August 30, 1877, the claimant was appointed a member of a Board to examine and report on the *Puritan*, to meet at Chester, Pa., Sept. 12, 1877. At the time the order was issued he was on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The order was endorsed by the Secretary of the Navy, that the meeting of the Board having been postponed after Mr. Allen had reported, or proceeded to Chester and back, in addition to mileage covered by the order of Aug. 30, 1877. No date appears on this endorsement. Sept. 1, 1877, the Secretary of the Navy addressed Mr. Allen at Chester, and ordered him to proceed to Washington City and report to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for temporary duty, and when concluded to return and resume his duties. Reported at the Bureau Sept. 4, 1877, and on this order he claims mileage. Dec. 19, 1877, he was paid mileage from Washington to Chester, $9.84; and on March 28, 1878, he was paid mileage from Chester to Washington, and from Washington to Chester and return, $30. Under orders requiring this officer to report for duty at Chester, in connection with the examination to be made by the Board which was to meet on Sept. 12, 1877, he is only entitled to mileage for two trips each way, for which he has already been paid.

There was no authority for the first trip which he made to Chester, and it must be assumed to have been made for his own convenience, and mileage cannot be allowed in excess of the sums already paid.

THE General Deficiency bill, which contains provisions for completion of four new cruisers, for payment of Graham mileage claims, for Army mileage during the remainder of the year and many other items of interest to the Army and Navy, was finished too late by the conference committee to be enrolled and signed by the President, and, of course, failed. No agreement was reached by the conferees on the Fortification bill, making the second year that this work has been left unprovided for. The differences between the conferees were radical—Senate members favored an appropriation of $40,000,000 while the House conferees would not go beyond $17,000,000. A hitch also occurred over the cast-iron and steel problem.

THE bill to regulate promotions in the Medical Department of the Army and the bill for the relief of Alfred Hedberg were passed by the two Houses of Congress, but as the President failed to sign them, they do not become laws. Among the bills that became law during the last hours of the session were: For acceptance of land for a military site near Chicago; for return of Twigg swords; to turn over a portion of Newport barracks to the city of Newport, Ky.; for printing of Commander Schley's report on the Greely relief expedition, and for payment of Mexican pensions.

WE give elsewhere the Naval Appropriation bill as finally agreed upon by the two Houses. It will be seen that the House has followed the lead of the Senate in providing for the increase of the Navy. The appropriation for the Naval War College was stricken out at the last moment.

REFERRING to the notice which appeared in the JOURNAL of February 12, that a circular had been issued asking contributions for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late lamented Captain Emmet Crawford, U. S. Army, etc., Captain Charles Morton, 3d U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Concho, Tex., writes: "The movement is by a few friends of the late Captain Crawford. To save writing letters to his numerous friends, a circular was printed, and one sent to each, as far as known, but with no desire for further publicity than that word should reach all his friends who are anxious to participate."

THE Legislative bill, as reported to the Senate by the Appropriation Committee, contains a provision for a clerk of Class 3 for General Sherman. A similar provision was put in the Army Appropriation bill by the Senate Committee when that measure was under consideration, but was subsequently stricken out in conference committee on motion of General Bragg, who was not willing to have the Corps of Army Clerks increased beyond the present limit.

THE several provisions in the Sundry Civil and legislative bill contemplating the transfer of the bureaus of the War Department, now in outside buildings, to the West and centre wings of the State, War and Navy Department building on Jan. 4 next, having failed in conference committees, these bureaus will have to remain in their old quarters for another year, unless the three Secretaries shall decide that they have the power to make an allotment of space in the new wings without authority from Congress.

OUR NAVAL GUNS.

THE following letter is addressed to Gen. Viele:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR: In relation to your personal inquiry about the character of guns made at this yard and those made abroad, I would merely say that with the six (6) inch guns of high power, using powder of American manufacture, our results have exceeded the best attained abroad—namely, a muzzle velocity of 2,100 feet, with a ballistic energy in striking of about 1,900 foot tons. These results are better than the English or the famous Krupp guns. The best results with smooth bore guns of Annapolis were with the 15 inch; 1,700 feet velocity was reached, with a ballistic energy in striking of 9,000 foot tons. Compared with a 14-inch rifle, its nearest competitor, we have a velocity of 2,000 feet, with a ballistic energy of 31,000 foot tons in striking. With powder now being manufactured for our 8-inch high power guns we have every reason to believe that we shall secure results similar to these for the six inch when compared with foreign guns of same classes. Very truly yours, W. S. SCHLEY.

For the new Woolwich 9.2 inch gun a muzzle velocity of 2,520 feet is claimed, and an average of 18,728 ft. tons or 880 ft. tons per ton of gun. See ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 12, p. 676.

RECENT DEATHS.

MAJOR DUNCAN MCARTHUR VANCE, 13th U. S. Infantry, who was brought sick to St. Augustine, Fla., some time ago, and recently removed to Washington, D. C., died in the latter city, Feb. 28, in the 46th year of his age. Major Vance was a native of Ohio, and was appointed from that State, a 1st Lieutenant of the 11th U. S. Infantry, May 14, 1861, and served with great credit during the war, being present in many engagements, including the siege of Yorktown, Seven Days' Fight, Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, etc. For gallantry during the Pennsylvania Campaign he received the brevet of Captain and the brevet of Major for similar conduct at Gettysburg. January 6, 1864, he was promoted to Captain, 11th Infantry, afterwards transferred to the 16th Infantry, and on June 28, 1885, was promoted Major, 13th Infantry. Since the close of the war his service has been chiefly of the most arduous kind—frontier duty and assignment requiring all the highest qualities of a soldier. The seeds of the disease with which he died were sown some six or eight months ago, while he was in command at Fort Stanton, N. M. If he had then sought a leave it is possible he might not have become seriously ill, but, with devotion to duty, he remained until the close of the Apache campaign. Major Vance had a large circle of friends by whom his death will be sincerely regretted. The remains were taken to Urbana, O., for interment. The deceased officer was the grandson of General Vance, who was the second Governor of Ohio, and also of General MacArthur, who was Governor of the "Northwest Territory," which included the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

THE War Department has been notified of the death, at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, of Captain Henry C. Pratt, 13th Infantry, which occurred suddenly, from apoplexy, on March 1. This is the second vacancy created in this regiment by death during the week. Captain Pratt entered the 13th Infantry as 2d Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, after a service of three years in the Volunteer Service during the war as 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, and captain of the 38th N. Y. Infantry, and as 1st lieutenant and captain of the 13th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.

MRS. HUNTER, the venerable widow of Major-General David Hunter, U. S. A., who died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, was the daughter of John Kinzie, the Indian Trader, who carried on his business at Chicago when the house he lived in was the only one outside the garrison of the first Fort Dearborn. She was about 22 years old when she married Lieutenant David Hunter, then stationed at Fort Dearborn, and in 1831 she accompanied him to Green Bay. She was five years old when, in April, 1812, the dwellers at Lee's Place were murdered by the Indians, and it was in the following August the Indians massacred the garrison at Fort Dearborn. Mr. Kinzie succeeded in saving the lives of his two children and they were removed to Detroit and turned over to the British military authorities as prisoners of war. In 1816 they returned to Chicago.

GENERAL THOMAS W. EGAN, who served with distinction during the war in the Volunteer Service, died at New York City, Feb. 24. He was wounded at Gettysburg and at Petersburg, and was appointed Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1864. At the battle of the Boydton plank road, October, 1864, he commanded a division of the Second Corps, consisting of four brigades, and saved the day, for which he was brevetted Major-General. This was his last battle, for on Nov. 14, 1864, he was almost fatally wounded in front of Petersburg. On his partial recovery, in March, 1865, he was sent to the Shenandoah Valley, at General Hancock's personal request, and commanded the Provisional Division, Army of the Shenandoah. The remains were interred with military honors in Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Sunday, Feb. 27, under the direction of the G. A. R.

THE funeral of Mrs. Slack, wife of Major William B. Slack, U. S. Marine Corps, who died at Colorado Springs last week, took place Feb. 28th at Baltimore. The pall-bearers were Rear Admiral John S. Worden, Gen. P. V. Hagner, Senator McPherson of New Jersey, Dr. J. C. Welling, James M. Johnson, W. A. Gordon, of Washington. The interment was in Greenmount Cemetery.

MRS. SALLIE WASHINGTON, widow of Col. Lawrence Washington, a grandnephew of General Washington, died recently near Fairfax Court House, Va., aged 87.

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to your issue of Feb. 19 the following appears as part of the report of Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, Inspector of the Dept. of Dakota, viz.: "That the Army is obtaining a fair paper record as marksmen is doubtless true. It may be fairly questioned whether we are making well set up, drilled and disciplined soldiers at the same time. I think the opinion is gaining ground that target practice, as now conducted in these northern latitudes, where the period for outdoor exercises is short, occupies more than its fair share in the military instruction of the soldier."

Will or will not Col. Mason admit that the Army, for efficient field duty for which soldiers are trained, are 50, yes 100 per cent., better than ten years ago? Why, in the Custer massacre, not one third of the men had been trained in firing, and those who had thought hitting a barn door at 100 yards fine shooting. Two-thirds of Crook's command at the Rosebud had never fired a shot, and yet, according to Col. Mason, those commands were efficient because they had devoted so much time to drill and discipline and were doubtless well "set up;" so much so that none ever "set up" again. Gallant souls, ignorance of the proper duty to be taught them was the cause, and are we to go back to that period?

The chief objection to target practice seems to be that men become enthusiastic in this duty, which they know is of great importance, and they will not over a drill, which they know, in battle, would, with an improved fire, become useless. I am in for discipline of the strictest kind, and it is the duty of inspectors to report all violations of discipline, and if it is decided that rifle practice, which requires good physique and most excellent habits, is destructive of discipline, then let us abolish it, and start emulation by companies in drills, and let that regiment who can march in line of battle 2,000 yards, under fire, elbow to elbow, take the gold medal every time. It would be, in fact, as good taste for these inspectors to criticize all the departments in the Army, if they are not run according to their views. After reporting so much on this matter of target practice, they had better come to a "halt," and confine themselves to pars. 1320 to 1377, Army Regulations. I imagine this is the view of all the General officers of the Army, and some action on these reports would show that "life is too short" for the return endorsement to this effect.

We will be satisfied if the inspectors recommend two months of target practice, with no drills during that time. Then we will give you the ten months of the year for drill, etc. In foreign armies the practice in firing is for twelve months of the year, and certainly two or three months with us is not too much.

ONE OF THE INSPECTED.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The following list of bills which have become laws will show how the Army and Navy have been treated during the session:

No. 1. To fix the pay of graduates of West Point.
No. 2. For retirement of Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan and Rear Admiral John L. Worden.
No. 6. To give appointed petty officers of the Navy the benefits of the Navy pension fund.
No. 16. To appoint Albion S. Keith an Ensign on the retired list of the Navy.
No. 33. Granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican War.
No. 34. To release unto the city part of the San Antonio reservation.
No. 35. To provide a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, and for the construction and completion of quarters, etc., at Forts D. A. Russell and Robinson.
No. 38. To amend the act of June 3, 1884, to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces.
No. 49. Regular Army appropriation act.
No. 51. Increasing the appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia.
No. 54. To adjust and settle accounts for arms, ammunition, etc., between Territory of Montana and the U. S.
No. 55. Granting right of way for railroad purposes through Fort Bliss military reservation.
No. 57. For the establishment of a military post near the city of Denver, Col.
No. 58. For the construction of a military telegraph line from Sanford to Point Jupiter, Fla., and the establishment of a signal station.
No. 65. Authorizing the city of Newport, R. I., to use the site of Fort Greene as a public park.
No. —. To effect a rearrangement of the grades of officers of the Adjutant-General's Department.
No. —. Organizing a hospital stewards' corps of the Army.
No. —. To credit the Territory of Dakota with certain sums for ordnance and ordnance stores.
No. —. Granting right of way for military purposes across Whipple Barracks and Fort Meade military reservations.
No. —. Regular appropriation for the support of the Military Academy.
No. —. Regular appropriation for the support of the Navy.

Following are the private laws:

For relief of Major Wm. P. Chambliss; of survivors of exploring steamer *Jeannette*; of sufferers by wreck of the U. S. S. *Ashuelot*; of Major G. W. Candee; to correct record of Capt. Edward G. Fechet, U. S. A.

Bills were passed granting pensions to Gen. B. F. Kelly, late Brig.-General, U. S. A.; widow of Lieut.-Comdr. B. L. Edes, U. S. N.; widow of Gen. John W. Davidson, U. S. A.; widow of General Durbin Ward; widow of Rear-Admiral J. C. P. DeKrafft, U. S. N.; Frederick Robertson, late an Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A.; widow of John W. S. Gardiner, late a Major on the retired list, U. S. A.; Seth Weldy, late Captain, 23d Infantry; widow of Thomas Francis Meagher, late Brig.-General, U. S. V.

In the House March 3, on motion of Mr. Adams, of Illinois, the rules were suspended and the House passed, by a vote of 147 to 21, the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to accept from the Commercial Club certain lands known as High Tract, near Chicago, Ill., for military purposes.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, said that this bill was the outgrowth of the labor troubles which had occurred in Chicago. The workingmen of the city had protested against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Whitthorne's bill to create a naval reserve of auxiliary cruisers, officers and men from the mercantile marine of the United States, was reported with a favorable recommendation from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday last. Several minor amendments were made to it.

House bills No. 5959, granting right of way for military purposes through the Fort Douglas military reservation, and H. R. 38, to reappoint Alfred Hedberg (late captain, 15th Inf.) a 2d lieutenant of infantry, were passed by the Senate on Wednesday. The latter bill as passed by the House, authorized the beneficiaries appointment as captain.

The closing session of the 49th Congress expired at noon on Friday. The apprehension of an extra session, so rife the early part of the week, seems to have stimulated the two Houses to activity, and the necessary work of the session was disposed of. The closing days were given up to the consideration of appropriation bills, which were, as usual, only half considered.

(Washington Despatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

THE CAVALRY OF THE SEA.

"WHAT do we most need in the line of getting ready for a war, or for our proper defence?" (asked General Viele of General Sheridan).

"Two things—steel guns and a good Navy. I have spoken already of the guns. As far as the Navy is concerned, I am in favor of building a Navy with a view to speed and strength combined. The Navy should be the cavalry of the sea."

SOME CONGRESSIONAL OPINIONS.

IN the debate in the Senate on Wednesday of last week, on the bill for the increase of the Naval Establishment, Mr. Butler said: "For myself, I do not attach so much importance to what is commonly called seacoast defence. It has been stated again and again that we must expend $200,000,000 for the erection of permanent forts of steel or of masonry. Why, sir, the experience in the last civil war demonstrated beyond peradventure that there is not a harbor, or an inlet, or a creek, or a bay on any coast of the United States that cannot be reasonably protected within thirty days after the troops are posted there. We are talking about building permanent fortifications and rams and floating batteries, without a single gun to put on them. There is not a gun to-day in the possession of the Government of the United States that any ordnance officer would advise to be erected upon any fort that might be built, unless it be one of those which have been recently built in the navy-yard at Washington. I undertake to say with some little experience, not in the fabrication of guns but in the use of them, that they can manufacture as good cannon in the navy-yard here as can be made in the world; and I believe that the 10, 8, and 6-inch guns that are being made there now, and some of them completed, will compare favorably with those of any other nation on the face of the earth. I would prefer, if I had my way, that a large sum of money, much larger even than that we have provided for, should be appropriated for the fabrication of improved artillery.

"The coast defences will take care of themselves, and any officer can erect earth works upon any of the harbors except, perhaps, the Narrows of New York and some other places, within thirty days, certainly within two months; erect forts practically impregnable to the highest power guns known to mankind. The experience in the last war demonstrates and proves that. There was Fort Sumter, that was practically untenable long before it was knocked down. There was Battery Weitzel, and there were other outworks on the seacoast of my State that were actually strengthened by bombardment. I am, therefore, opposed to appropriating so much money for what are called seacoast defences, and not one dollar for the building of ships of war to go upon the high seas to meet an enemy wherever he may present himself."

Mr. Hale said that half-a-dozen ships will cost from thirty to fifty million of dollars, and he thought we needed other vessels more. He believed in rams, torpedoes and torpedo-boats. He said: "All of these come strictly within the domain that I seek to confine this bill to, and that is defence, not aggression, not craft that shall sail out upon the waters of the globe and offer battle with the navies of other powers, but for our protection at home. As I said once before, I am for that first, and after that for a great armament of armored ships."

Mr. Hawley said: "I wish to correct a misapprehension under which some gentlemen labor; it is this, that those who insist that there must be an extensive manufacture of powerful steel guns of the best modern description think our old cast-iron guns are useless and are to be thrown away; that we depreciate their value. Not at all, sir. They were good in their day; they are good of their kind now; they are valuable for harbors of shallow draught. So the old-fashioned 10-inch Columbiads will be a very powerful gun still against one of the lighter unarmored vessels. Many of our harbors can be defended with old converted rifles and old smooth-bores. But those are not the places where an enemy would care to come. What are we to do in from 18 to 30 feet of water against the powerful ironclads and the magnificent modern rifles? It is against those we are to defend, and we are not seeking in these bills to defend against them on the open sea in the waters of the Atlantic, or to contest there on the sea with them, but to defend the points at which they will aim, and that is to be done to the very best advantage by heavy floating batteries and by the rams from which I think the Senator from Maine does not expect too much. I believe they would be among the most formidable vessels—highly armored, some of them well plated in front, and without a single gun, or torpedo, or Gatling gun even for defence, nothing but boats moving at the rate of 12 or 15 miles an hour, and weighing, if you please, not more than 1,000 tons each, if built of steel. Let me correct another misapprehension. The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) said that in six months or three months or in one month, with no strong defences anywhere at the entrance of the harbors, innumerable ready hands would pile up sand and drift. The modern rifle will go through from 30 to 70 feet of sand. He says truly we have not the guns to defend them. That is true, but the first bill we have passed here is one that will start the work: it will make a beginning in the work of manufacturing the best modern guns of all descriptions."

Though Mr. Vest repeated the stale slander about $420,000,000 having been wasted on our Navy since 1865, Mr. Riddleberger omitted to ring the chestnut bell which he has irreverently suggested should be provided among the paraphernalia of the Senate chamber. Mr. Vest said:

"It is not the fault of Congress that Admiral Porter of the United States Navy, our highest naval authority, says that we have to-day but one single war vessel that can go to sea safely, and that is the *Dolphin*. It is not the fault of Congress that to-day our seaboard cities could be powdered to ashes by the armored vessels of foreign nations, even those of Chili and of Italy. I know that the stereotyped reply will be made in answer to these statistics, 'Oh, yes; we were compelled to keep up a navy of officers and men,' the fact being that we have had here upon the streets of Washington, year after year for twenty years, naval lamp-posts, commanders and captains and lieutenants, without a ship and without a sailor and without a gun, this enormous naval establishment of men and officers with no navy and with no place for them to go, many of whom never saw salt water, except at a watering place, for years at a time."

Mr. Hale said in reply: "The $420,000,000 which the Senator says have been expended in twenty years have gone to maintain the naval establishment. Out of that net, more than $60,000,000 have been appropriated for repairs and construction. It is a smaller sum than any other nation which begins to approach this in magnitude has spent in these years past. The Senator might as well arraign us for extravagance in expending during those years $500,000,000 for the Army when we have not to-day so big an Army as we had twenty years ago. He might as well arraign a man for expending money in extravagance when using it in household expenses. Taking the Senator's figures, how much does it amount to per year? Less than $4,000,000 a year upon old wooden ships, decayed, going to pieces, which had to be rebuilt—which had to be kept afloat."

PROF. MICHIE AND THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE article by Prof. Michie, of the Military Academy, concerning the personnel of the artillery, presents that branch of the Army in a sufficiently dismal plight, and he sees the germ of all the ills he complains of in the regimental organization under which it exists. He at the same time admits that "before the war," when it had, except in the number of regiments the identical organization of the present, "it was active, efficient, well drilled in its special arm, and in complete accord with the defence of that period." There must be other reasons then for the emasculated condition he describes, granting it to be approximately true, and they may be enumerated as follows:

The Military Academy is and has for over 35 years been in no small degree responsible for all the Professor complains of. Jefferson Davis, a graduate in the infantry, as Secretary of War, broke up at the Academy the "Department of Artillery," probably at the instigation of his mentor, Maynadier, of the Ordnance, and instituted in its place the "Department of Ordnance and Gunnery." Since that time the Academy has taught all its graduates, that the artillery duties which give character and standing to the artillery of all other armies, appertain wholly to an anomaly called the Ordnance Department. A cadet leaves West Point with the impression, so far as all there taught him of artillery is concerned, that the horizon of duty for an artillery officer is provided by the monotonous "By detail load, 2-3-4," or "Heave," interspersed at intervals years apart by field battery drill or parade; never having seen an artillery soldier's uniform, except as a cure for the nakedness of a day laborer or a post scavenger. The writer was once shocked beyond measure at hearing a distinguished artillerist say: "The Military Academy, instead of being an *alma mater* to us (meaning the artillery) was a step-mother, and a harsh and brutal one at that; for she not only wronged and persecuted us, but taught our own children to do the same. He has lived long enough to sadly realize the truth of the remark—an artillery officer's duty is simply that of a gun pointer and a drill sergeant, as taught at the Academy; all else appertains to the Ordnance Department.

The rise of this anomaly from the artillery, due to the desire of certain of its Coburgers, with personal and political influence to so arrange that they should monopolize the flesh pots of Egypt, its lapse and subsequent resurrection as a non-combatant department of the Army with defined civil duties "to consist of skilled armorers, wheelwrights, carriage-makers, blacksmiths and laborers," its firm establishment at the seat of government, and at various arsenals, under the claim that "military control of artisan labor would lead to troublesome consequences," its subsequent accession of full-fledged soldiers, the endeavor to place them in seacoast forts, and as light artillery soldiers under ordnance officers in military expeditions, the gradual assumption of all professional duty of artillerists save the active command of so-called artillery troops, the destruction of the provisions of the Army Regulations of 1821, which relegated the ordnance to their depots and arsenals and forbade their appearance at any headquarters, the orders of the War Department of 1864 transferring artillery duties to the ordnance, and, finally, the orders of 1877 requiring all artillery commanders to report to the Chief of Ordnance, in his blanks, of every shot fired in instruction, practice, or even in action, are facts too well known to be dilated upon here, and have accomplished much of their object as well-laid schemes to render the present organization of artillery supernumerary, and allow the Coburgers to swallow the shadow as they have the substance, relegating the "regiments" to other arms, or to be mustered out—in the fulness of time—as an economical Congress may see fit. All this has been, and is, an active factor to be counted in considering the present state of the artillery regiments.

The neglect of the artillery by the War Department and the Headquarters of the Army during and since the war has been another factor not noticed by the Professor that has tended to paralyze progress in a professional direction.

In 1861, when the War Department without a law increased the Regular Army, the infantry increased in number of company organizations 216 per cent., the artillery 24 per cent. In the reorganization of 1866 the number of infantry organizations were further increased 42 per cent., while the artillery was not increased at all. This last change was made by enactment of Congress, but in the technical questions of proportion of different kinds of troops Congress would be quieted by the War Department. When the day of reduction and consolidation came, connected with the purgative remedy, known as the "Benzine Board," the artillery, that had derived little or no advantage from expansion, was denied the advantage of its benzine vacancies. Infantry supernumeraries, with the advanced rank derived from expansion, were thrust upon the artillery to the prejudice of the rank of its officers, and in some cases the law, bad as it was, was violated by transferring into the artillery officers already filling places in infantry regiments.

The best and most promising of the experienced artillery officers were given greatly advanced rank in the volunteer infantry, while the superannuated morbose and inefficient were left with the young and inexperienced to take care of the artillery. With the knowledge that hundreds of thousands of men required hundreds of guns, and that these required experience and professional knowledge to properly handle them, the trained and experienced artillerists were sent to places requiring skill and experience to a less degree, and of a kind much easier acquired, while hosts of worthy and patriotic citizens, entirely innocent of any military knowledge or experience whatever were accepted and mustered into the Service as colonels, lieutenant colonels, surgeons and captains of artillery. The artillery arm was never vouchsafed but two general officers whose time and attention was devoted to that arm, and but one of those, Gen. Hunt, remained constantly in the field as an artillery commander, while it prolifically furnished the other arms with their most distinguished commanders.

With every successive reduction in the enlisted strength of the Army, the artillery organizations have been given by far a greater percentage of reduction than this shows. An artillery company now numbers 40 men, while an infantry company has 50, and a cavalry company 66.

We will take issue with the Professor on his assertion that the personnel has, on the whole, deteriorated since the close of the Civil War. On the reorganization of the peace establishment in 1866, already referred to, the most able and distinguished of the older officers were removed from the artillery by promotion into other arms in which they had served as general officers. In the places these men would have filled to-day, the senior grades, there has been, with a few honorable exceptions, an undoubted falling off in ability and character, and for the last four years, the Ordnance Department has, by its vastly more rapid promotion, (every lieutenant in the Ordnance by law becomes a captain in 14 years, while the 2d lieutenant of artillery of to-day has held that grade over 24 years) pleasant stations and veritable duty to perform, been inducing many of our most promising young men to transfer to that organization.

But with all this we maintain that it cannot be proven by quotations of anything done or undone, where the artillery were the responsible parties that the standard of average ability has in the least deteriorated. The Professor will understand us when we say of our ability that it is merely latent. He absolves us from blame for ignorance of modern armament for the abundant reason that we have none to be ignorant of, and falls back on his stated fact: that we do not use what we have. He says nothing of the fact that we depend upon the Ordnance Dept., not only for guns, but for projectiles, powder, and implements of all kinds; that they are doled out with the utmost parsimony at all times, and often refused as things that nobody but an ordnance person should be allowed to have. He asserts there are some lieutenants of artillery of over eight years of service who have never even witnessed the firing of a 15-inch gun.

Supposing he means service after graduating, we will again call his attention to the fact that this reflects somewhat upon the Academy; for there is but one lieutenant of artillery of over eight years' standing who is not a graduate of the Military Academy, and he happens to be a graduate of the Naval Academy. We will vouch for it that while there he not only saw, but helped to fire every gun known to the naval service; and at the risk of being regarded as somewhat disagreeable, we will say that if the Military Academy had a department of artillery as it once had, presided over as it once was by an artillery officer, we do not believe *any* cadet would ever be graduated without not only having seen, but himself engaged in the firing of all kinds.

Regarding his remarks against musketry practice, we would remind him of the fact that in all armies the musket or rifle is part of the equipment of the foot or garrison artillerymen; that it is the corner stone, foundation and superstructure of all modern fighting, and that it has been and is a struggle for the artillery to hold its own against this weapon, and that it is a poor soldier of any kind or rank who is ignorant of its use or indifferent to its power. While no one would advocate the neglect of the artilleryman's typical weapons for the hand rifle, it goes without saying that if many of our artillerymen did not practice with the rifle they could not practice with anything at all; and that no artilleryman has ever been hurt, as such, by any experience or skill he may have acquired with a rifled musket.

We cannot go to the length the Professor does in holding the organization entirely responsible for the condition of the artillery. If the colonels have no command or authority beyond their home posts, because they have not sought it, it is their fault rather than that of the organization; if they have sought for it and it has been denied them, then the fault rests with the authority that denied it, be it department, division, or any headquarters. The writer believes the fault rests with the colonels, for the reason that he never heard of but one colonel who sought such authority, and he was at once granted all the authority he wanted, and he exercised it, too. Considerably younger than his peers in rank, soldierly, energetic, professionally learned and ambitious, to him duty was a pleasure and progress a delight. To the ordinary colonel of average years, who usually abhors a new idea or a departure from the rut of ages only less than he does the person who has the temerity to introduce or uphold it, this officer was an incomprehensible and unpopular man. Supply it with such commanders as he was, even with its faulty organization, the artillery would be speedily lifted out of its monotonous routine and become an asserting and progressive organization. To the want of these much that is complained of is due, and the want will be felt as long as the only stepping-stone to promotion is the sequence of numbers upon the Army Register. Give us examination for promotion and dismissal for incompetency and we will answer for the result.

The writer entirely agrees with Professor Michie that a corps organization, consisting of a chief, a proper number of field officers, and light and foot batteries, is the only proper one for the artillery force of any army, and no one would, or has, for the last quarter of a century more earnestly advocated such a change. He regrets to be compelled to say that the idea has never been popular in the artillery. General McClellan, in the height of his popularity, caused such a measure to be introduced into Congress that would easily have passed into a law, but it was opposed by most of the older officers of artillery for the avowed reason that if it became a law one of their number who did not happen to be popular would surely be appointed chief, and they preferred nothing to that. He has heard it opposed stoutly by middle-aged officers because it would break up regimental association and esprit!! It is always, with still some short-sighted foolishness, stout-

ly opposed by subalterns who would, for the time being, lose a few files in the race for the higher grades. He argues that the times are propitious for a change, thanks Prof. Michie for his thoughtful championship of the cause of a worthy body of men, and will assist at all times in agitating the subject to a successful issue. There is much more to be said, and it is hoped the discussion will be kept up until something is accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

MR. CHARLES F. BENJAMIN, a clerk in the War Department, has an interesting chapter of recollections of Secretary Stanton in the March *Century*. He tells us that the story of Stanton's alleged contemptuous reception of letters from the President are grossly exaggerated or wholly false. They originate in the collisions in which the Secretary was sometimes involved with persons who presumed upon the possession of an order from the President to make a display of insolent impatience for a prompt acquiescence in the orders of his superior officer. On being threatened by the bearer of such an order, "I shall go back to the President and tell him how his positive commands are disregarded here," the irate Secretary would not unnaturally answer:

"You may go to the devil, sir—leave the room."

Stanton was a passionate man, a word or gesture would arouse him in an instant, but the storm would pass away as quickly as it came and the victim would be treated in some way with special consideration, every undeserved exhibition of wrath being followed by an act of expiation. Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, who was the special victim of these outbreaks, was touched by finding himself named in kindly phrase as one of the executors of Stanton's will. This irascibility is ascribed to ill-health. The Secretary's dislikes were very few and his aversions most sincere, even when possibly unjust. He was always and before everything a lawyer, and it was the legal attainments of Gens. Halleck and Canby that placed them so high and kept them so steadily in his esteem. One day a prominent Senator made his way into the Secretary's presence full of fury against the Quartermaster General.

"Stanton," he roared out, "I wonder how a lawyer as you are, can keep that man Meigs where he is; why, he pays no regard to either law or justice."

Mr. Stanton looked at his excited visitor and replied dryly: "Now don't you say a word against Meigs, he is the most useful man I have about me. True, he isn't a lawyer, and, therefore, he does many things that I wouldn't dare to do."

"Then why in the name of Heaven do you let him do them," demanded the Senator.

"Somebody *has* to do them."

Mr. Stanton held an opinion concerning military men and matters which was very nearly akin to contempt. This was shown in his practically abandoning the whole business of brevets after the war to a clerk in his office, saying in effect: "Here is something that means nothing and costs nothing; take all you want." A party of departmental clerks, for a lark, undertook to get a companion and butt of theirs, breveted from his rank of 1st lieutenant to that of Brig.-General, and got as far as lieutenant-colonel when he took fright and insisted upon stopping there. "It made a man of him, for some wealthy relatives took him up on hearing of the honors showered upon him, established him in business and helped him to a desirable marriage."

A BOMB TEST.

A WASHINGTON despatch of Feb. 14 says: "The inventor of a new kind of bomb, for which a patent is pending, came to see the commissioner, who happended to be out. He brought with him a specimen bomb, which was enclosed in a pasteboard case, and he showed it to the commissioner's private secretary, Mr. Will Montgomery. The inventor said that it would go off as soon as it touched water, and this specimen would make a noise when exploded like a fire cracker. The private secretary had some curiosity to see the bomb tested and sent out and procured a pail of water. When the bomb was thrown into the water the effect was startling. The water was forced up with violence to the ceiling and fell in a shower pretty well all over the room, while the noise of the explosion was like the report of a cannon. As soon as the few spectators could wipe the water out of their eyes they pronounced the test a great success."

THEY PREFER TRIBUTE TO DEFENCE.

AS A result of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Universal Peace Union, which was in session at Philadelphia for three days, the following petition has been forwarded to members of Congress:

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your petitioners view with deep concern the vigorous efforts made by persons interested in Army and Navy expenditures and in the appropriations for fortifications, the construction of ordnance of an expensive character, etc., to induce your honorable body to vote large sums of money to prepare for the formation of a military and naval system on a gigantic scale in imitation of the establishments of the great despotic empires of the Old World. The history of all empires and nations that have maintained such systems abundantly proves that the personal liberty of the subject or citizen is sacrificed in the struggle for military supremacy, and the worst form of despotism and oppression exists where the Governments surround themselves with powerful war establishments. The policy of this Government, as wisely directed by President Washington, to keep clear of entangling alliances with other nations, renders a foreign war exceedingly improbable, and the example set by President Grant of settling international disputes by peaceful negotiation and arbitration, and the remarkable success of these methods in many prominent instances, have taken away all excuse for the legislation now before you providing for the construction of large steel guns, fortifications and war ships. The United States as a republic was founded on principles of justice and popular rights, and therefore does not need these appliances of despotism to maintain its power and authority. Your petitioners therefore pray that you will defeat bills for warlike purposes now pending before you, and that you take up and pass those measures which have been introduced providing for peaceful negotiation and arbitration.

Signed on behalf of the Universal Peace Union.
ALFRED H. LOVE, President.

GEN. LORD WOLSELEY favors a close confederation of all English speaking peoples, so that freedom and peace can be proclaimed authoritatively throughout the world.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH NEW YORK.

THE competitive drill between squads of Co. C, 11th, and D, 12th New York, which came off at the armory of the latter on March 2, created a vast deal more interest than was anticipated. Few people expected that either regiment could produce squads so well posted and so precisely drilled as turned out to be the case here. The contest took place too late in the week for us to give a full report of it in our present issue, but we desire to say that both squads are entitled to much credit for their excellent performance. The decision in favor of the 12th was doubtless a just one. Still the contest was so close and the points in favor of the 11th so many, that their disappointment at the verdict is very reasonable. What the outcome would have been if the affair had taken place on neutral ground is very doubtful. As it stands, both detachments covered themselves with glory, and the losers need not feel chagrined at their defeat.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

THE agitation of the project for a camp for the 1st Brigade, I. N. G., in the vicinity of Chicago, has brought forth a shower of sectional abuse from both the Chicago and Springfield papers, which will, to say the least, not do the Illinois National Guard any good. While the importance, and indeed necessity, of a northern camp and rifle range is admitted on all sides, there has been a wide diversity of opinion as to the manner in which the attempt to get it should be brought up in the State Legislature. By endeavoring to add it to the regular appropriation bill for the expenses of the Guard for the next two years, against the wishes of the Adjutant General, and making the struggle on this point, instead of submitting a separate bill, it is probable the project has been killed for this session, the Senate Committee having decided to report the regular bill without this amendment.

Company D, 3d Infantry, of Aurora, opened their new armory on Tuesday evening last (Washington's Birthday). Adjt.-Gen. Vance, Col. Ewert, A. A. G.; Col. Evans, of the Governor's staff, and a party of officers from Chicago were present. The armory is a rink, having a floor 150x50 feet, which has been secured for a year; and it is hoped, ere that time has passed, that it will become the property of the company. The company, under command of Lieut. Reeve, gave a short drill, and then "The Silent Three" gave an exhibition of silent Zouave drill. Dancing continued until a late (or early) hour.

The 1st Infantry have secured the option of leasing a tract of land on Wabash avenue, near 16th Street, for 99 years, on very favorable terms, and are now using their utmost endeavors to raise the "wherewithal" to erect the building. If they are not successful, it is hard to predict what the future of this command may be, as many of its officers and men feel that if their services are of so little value to the business men of Chicago that they are not worthy of an armory, they had better leave the National Guard.

There are rumors floating in the air concerning a possible consolidation of the 1st Cavalry with one of the city regiments. Some of the officers of the cavalry have resigned, and it is probable more will do so ere long; so there may be some truth in the story.

The 1st Infantry have secured Prof. Currier, late of Cincinnati, as bandmaster, and it is hoped that the new band may prove to be the best organization in the West.

The Illinois National Guard is fortunate in being ordered to camp this year by regiments, instead of by brigades, as in the past. The opportunities for improvement in every necessary line of duty which a militiaman should know, is so much greater in regimental camps, and so thoroughly appreciated by the men as well as the officers, that a glad shout went up in more than one command on the promulgation of the orders.

The Adjutant-General's report for the past two years, and the revised report of the Adjutant-General for Illinois during the war of 1861-1865 (8 volumes), have just been issued, and are valuable books of reference.

CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE GUARD.

They have no authority to control the terms of Enlistment.—The general regulation upon the subject of company by-laws declared to be "patently illegal as being in conflict with the provisions of the statute."—Decision by the Judge-Advocate-General.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,
NEW YORK, February 16, 1887.

Major-General Josiah Porter, A. G., S. N. Y.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication addressed to you under date of Oct. 14, 1886, by Captain Welcome B. Randall, commanding the 41st Separate Company, stating the case of a company having by-laws that require applicants for enlistment to be voted upon and elected to membership prior to their enlistment by the commanding officer of the company; and inquiring whether the commanding officer has the legal power to enlist such applicants without such action by the company.

The provisions of the M. C. which directly refer to the enlistment of men into the National Guard are sections 40 and 42. Sec. 40 defines the persons who may be enlisted as "able-bodied men of good character who can read and write," regulates the term of enlistment and requires the consent of parents and guardians where the recruit is a minor.

Sec. 42 relates to the manner of enlistment and the formalities attending it. It requires the signing of an enlistment paper, the taking of the oath of allegiance, and the approval of the paper by the commanding officer of the organization to which the troop, battery or company is attached. The form of the enlistment paper is to be prescribed by the Commander-in-chief.

There is nothing in either of these sections which contemplates or requires an election of the would-be soldier to membership by the civil organization, as a prerequisite to his enlistment, and as these are two sections dealing with the formalities of enlistment, such a provision would naturally be found in them.

The civil organization is regulated by M. C. 139 and 140. There is no provision in either of these sections which in any way assumes to regulate enlistments. The adoption of the by laws, rules and regulations is authorized, and it is provided that they shall conform to the system prescribed in the General Regulations, but it is also required that they must not be "inconsistent with this act." The question then fairly arises whether R. 147, which in terms requires the election of recruits by the civil organization before they can be enlisted, is a valid regulation. . . .

The raising, equipping and supplying of a military force, including naturally therein the power to determine who shall be enlisted, calls for the exercise of legislative powers. Matter of Riley, 1 Benedict, 408; 6 Opin. Att'y Gen'l U. S., 10. These powers having been exercised by the Legislature in the form of statutory enactment, the duty of carrying them into effect is cast on the Governor, and that duty is strictly executive in character. To hold valid a regulation issued by him, which is contrary to the statute under which it is made, is to invest him with a legislative power superior to that possessed by the Senate and Assembly. A similar objectionable result is obtained by giving effect to a regulation which assumes to deal with a subject that can properly be controlled only by the exercise of legislative powers.

These questions were considered by the Hon. Caleb Cushing when Attorney-General of the United States, in passing on a "System of Orders and Instructions for the Navy," which had been promulgated by the President. These he held of no effect in that they were not properly executive, but were legislative in character, and, as he pointedly expressed it, if the executive "may by a general order legislate on a military or Naval question, so may he on any other, and there is an end of all the barriers of the Constitution." 6 Opin. Atty.-Gen., 10.

It has been pointed out that the intervention of the civil organization in the enlistment of recruits is not in terms authorized by any section of the Military Code. The Legislature has exercised its power and defined who may be recruited and also prescribed a system to be pursued in making enlistments.

Any regulation on the subject must conform to the provisions of the M. C. R. 147 prescribes a system for enlistment, different in a material matter from that laid down by the Legislature. It calls for the approval of the enlistment by a body whose approval is not required by the act in question. The regulation does not conform to the statute in this behalf but is contrary to its provisions. It is not executive, but if upheld would be legislative, and is inimical to the rules of construction to which attention has been directed.

A few words may well be said upon the operation of Regulation 147. By the terms of the preceding Regulation each organization is permitted to adopt, subject to the approval of the Judge-Advocate, a system of by-laws for its government. These by-laws differ in many important requirements, and especially in so far as they pretend to regulate the enlistment of members. In some instances they are entirely silent upon this particular subject; in others they are flagrantly illegal. Naturally if each company has the right to make its own by-laws, with regard to matters so essentially important as that of enlistment, great irregularity and lack of uniformity in the system is to be expected, and while this is the case, I doubt if the worst anticipation would be as bad in these regards as the system which has actually grown up. For the purpose of discovering, if possible, what this system is, I have examined with care into by-laws of every company in the National Guard in this State, of which I have been able to get copies. Not only is it possible, under the theory which has hitherto prevailed, for the system which applies in one regiment to be entirely unlike that which applies in another, but for the system applicable to two companies in the same regiment to be entirely unlike. I am certain neither the law nor the law-makers ever contemplated such a possibility. The National Guard is something more and more serious than an aggregation of military clubs, over the control of which the club members themselves have absolute and final authority concerning admissions and expulsions. It is a well planned and thoroughly organized military body, designed for strictly military purposes, and intended to be the final police power of the State. It was the object of the law to breathe into this body as deep a spirit of military uniformity and duty as is compatible with the fundamental character of the citizen soldiery. If it is possible for each company to make its own requirements in these regards, then the State may be deprived of the very men whose service as soldiers would be of the utmost value. If the by-laws now prevailing in a majority of the companies are correct the authority of the sworn officers of this service is nullified by the right of the civil organization to exclude from membership any person whomsoever on the score of his age, on the score of his looks, of his habits, manners, the company he keeps, and even on the score of his race. One company has already been mustered out of the Service because of a race quarrel. The scarred but experienced veteran may be excluded on the ground that he is a German or a Hebrew, inasmuch as he associates habitually with Germans and Hebrews, which may not be satisfactory to the members of those companies which require that the associations of persons seeking admission to the Service shall be satisfactory to the majority of the members. A person seeking to be recruited, who should be excluded from one company, could be admitted into another, by virtue of the difference in the number of black-balls required for exclusion, and so on *ad infinitum*.

[The conditions of membership required by the by-laws of a large number of companies belonging to the National Guard of New York are here reviewed to show the great diversity of requirement and the insertion of wholly illegal provisions. The height for recruits runs from 5 ft. 2 in to 5 ft. 6 in., and the number of black balls required to prevent their acceptance from two to five. In them also, in a large number of cases, it is provided, contrary to the statute, that a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be sufficient to expel. Among other provisions quoted are such as these: that the matter of admission shall not even be presented to the company; that the candidate shall be of gentlemanly manner and appearance, reputable associations and occupation; that a person expelled shall be elected de novo or be ineligible to re-election; that a man enlisted by a com. officer on satisfactory proof of good character and reputation may be rejected by the company. Gen. Ivins says: 'As to what may be regarded a reputable occupation by the members of a company, one can only speculate, but such a by-law makes it possible to organize the company on the most thoroughly undemocratic basis. Co. I, (13th Regt.), requires that the candidate shall have a good constitution, and be 'of good moral character and gentlemanly in behavior and appearance.' I find no provision among the officers of the civil organization of this company for any officer to regulate the standard of gentlemanliness."]

This present state of affairs which could never have been foreseen by the Legislature, and which certainly was never designed, and is not permissible by the law. The entire system has grown out of the fact that the Service has been led to believe it to be legal and allowable, in view of the provisions of the General Regulations upon the subject of company by-laws. The evil lies in the fact that this general regulation is itself patently illegal, as being in conflict with provisions of the statute. I have thus gone into the matter in detail for the purpose of illustrating the outgrowth of the regulation, the legality of which I have discussed earlier in this opinion.

I have examined all of the by-laws presented to me under Special Order 97, Series of 1886, and have not found a single instance in which the qualifications for membership and the system of enlistment by the civil organization in any regiment is exactly the same in all of its companies; and but one instance in which the qualifications and procedure are substantially the same. This statement will serve to emphasize my remark made earlier in this opinion, that there is not only a diversity in procedure between the various regiments but the utmost difference among the companies composing each regiment. This condition of things is the outcome of the present system by which the civil organization assumes, in my opinion quite unlawfully, to regulate the enlistments into the National Guard. It is not to be expected that these differences will decrease, but rather that they will increase with the lapse of time. Nothing could present a stronger contrast to this general lack of system than the simplicity and uniformity in the manner of enlistment called for by Section 42 of the Military Code. The Military Code recognizes the existence of the civil organization, but, as I have already said in my former opinion, there is nothing in the present law which makes such civil associations the foundation and centre of the entire Service, by giving them an unlimited and final control in the matter of enlistment. This

question of recruiting and enlistment lies at the very foundation of the Service, and if the present system could be upheld the State might be deprived of the services of its best and most available men, because of the predominance of the spirit of exclusiveness, or for any other reason which might prevail to lead companies to enact into their by-laws requirements, which are out of place in any democratic system of government and in any true military service.

It is also to be observed that the conclusion which I have reached in reference to the legality of R. 147 does not leave the system of enlistment devoid of a proper and competent authority to determine the suitableness of the recruits. In addition to the general obligation cast on all officers who are directly connected with the matter of enlistment, it is expressly provided by the last sentence of M. C. 42 that "no person shall be considered as enlisted in the National Guard until his enlistment paper has been approved by the commanding officer of the organization to which the troop, battery or company is attached." The approval cast upon such officer is plainly not of a perfunctory character. With him resides the power to determine whether the recruit shall be enlisted; and with his assent, all previous proceedings become final. In the discharge of the duty of examining and approving applications for enlistment, such commanding officer is plainly required to satisfy himself that the recruits are "able-bodied men of good character, who can read and write." He may well require their physical condition to be certified to him by a regimental surgeon, and their good character to be vouched for by persons of known standing, and their capacity to read and write to be made manifest by examination or proper certification. In a word, he may require any legal and proper evidence that the recruit possesses the qualifications required by M. C. 41. Indeed, the action contemplated by the words just quoted from M. C. 42, cannot be advisedly taken without the possession of some evidence that the recruit is up to the requirements of Section 40.

In conclusion I would invite attention to the fact that the present condition of the by-laws of the various military organizations is such that action is needed to do away with illegal provisions, to some of which I have called attention, and to conform such by laws to the plain provisions of the Code.

I have the honor to advise that upon the case submitted as stated by me at the commencement of this opinion, the commanding officer of a separate company has the legal power to enlist would-be recruits, subject to the approval of his commanding officer, under M. C. 42, and this, although such a company has n civil organizations and by-laws requiring applicant for enlistment to be voted for and elected to its membership prior to their enlistment by the commanding officer. This conclusion necessarily involves the illegality of R. 147, in so far as it seeks to make election to membership in the civil organization a pre-requisite to membership in the National Guard.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. M. IVINS,
Brigadier-General and Judge-Advocate General.

THE TROUBLES IN THE THIRTEENTH, N. Y.

G. HDQRS., S. N. Y., A. G. O., ALBANY, Feb. 25.
Special Order No. 15.

A General Court-martial for the trial of Privates Marlbro Walker, Geo. A. Wilson and James F. Knudson, of Co. H, 13th Regt., and such other persons as may be brought before it by authority from these Headquarters, will convene at the Headquarters of the 2d Brigade in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, March 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. Detail for the Court, Capt. Wm. Haubennestel, 19th Sep. Co.; Capt. George F. Demarest, 22d Regt.; Capt. Chas. A. Hess, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 71st Regt.; 1st Lieut. J. S. Shepherd, 23d Regt.; 1st Lieut. Austin O. Crane, 14th Regt. Major Almet F. Jenks, Judge-Advocate 2d Brigade, is detailed as Judge-Advocate.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
JOSIAH PORTER, Major-General and Adjt.-General.

The charges and specifications are: Charge I.—Disrespect to his superior officer; Specification I.—That he signed a written request demanding in writing the resignation of his presiding officer; Specification II.—That he did demand and ask Capt. Kretschmar that he should resign the office of captain. Charge II.—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; Specification I.—In that he did with other persons unknown, surreptitiously and wrongfully take away the lock from the room of Co. H, in the Armory of the 13th Regt., so that the same could not be fastened and secured. It is understood that as soon as the present cases are disposed of other members of the company will have to pass through the same ordeal.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

THE Eighth has had two battalion drills. They were hard work with dim light, small space, a rickety building and a corps of new officers, intelligent in a high degree, but inexperienced after all. It is, however, due to the regiment to say that for years past it has not possessed a corps of bright, young and energetic officers, as is the case at present. The formations on both occasions were small, 16 files on the first and 12 files, with blanks, on the second occasion. The instruction was merely elementary, both officers and guides needing close looking after, and the repetition of movements thus rendered necessary prevented much variety. The instruction by Colonel Scott was good, however, and the appearance of the whole shows new signs of life.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. Chas. L. Fincke.

IN Orders No. 25, C. Colonel Fincke directs that hereafter in all instructions to the "loadings, at the second motion of 'load,' the right hand is to be carried to the front of the body, to the place where the cartridge box is (for purpose of instruction) supposed to be." So much of G. O. No. 17, 1876, as relates to unfixing bayonets is countermanded, and hereafter that portion of the Manual of Arms will be executed strictly as prescribed in Par. 82, Upton's Tactics. Commandants of companies are directed in their company drills, beginning from the date of this order, to devote half an hour on each and every drill night to instruction in "skirmish drill" by bugle. The regimental bugler will report on each night to the senior captain present, who will arrange with the other commandant drilling on that same evening as to the division of the time for each company. Half an hour, at least, will be devoted to guard and sentry duty, and "Phisterer's Manual" will be the authority and standard of instruction. The remaining part of the drill will be at the option of each commandant, particular attention being given to movements in single rank.

The spring games, to be held at the armory on the evening of Saturday, April 2, under the auspices of Co. A, comprise the following events, in which gold medals will be given to the first and silver medals to the second, open to all amateurs: 50 yards dash (handicap), 220 yards run (handicap), quarter-mile run (handicap), 1 mile run (handicap), 1 mile walk (handicap), running high jump (handicap), potato race (scratch). A 100 yards hurdle race, five hurdles three feet high, and a sack race, open only to members of the regiment, are also on the programme. A tug-of-war for the championship of the National Guard will be open to teams of four not weighing over 650 pounds. The rules of the N. A. A. A. will govern all the contests, and the handicapping will be done by that association's official handicapper. The entrance fee will be 50 cents for each event, except to the tug-of-war, which will be $2 for each team. Co. A reserves the right to refuse any entry. The entries will close March 25, with A. H. Mullen, P. O. Box 137, New York, or Co. A, 23d Regiment.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. E. A. McAlpin.

The adjutant of the 71st formed a battalion of four companies on Thursday evening, Feb. 24, in good style, but he spoiled his work by not adhering to par. 382 in the equalization. It is a good idea to vary this part of the work by dividing the companies on the ground, instead of going through the tortuous method of having the 1st sergeants report and transferring men from company to company before the adjutant's call, but whenever such a thing is attempted it should be done properly. The adjutant should read up the paragraph mentioned before next drill. Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Frederick Kopper was in command, and opened with a well done break from the right to march to the left in column of fours, which means that it was as well done as possible in a room hardly large enough for three sets of fours to manœuvre. He followed with on right into line, which would have been equally good if the adjutant had posted his markers in proper time. The captain of the the first company had to call for them. The adjutant who, by the way, did not leave the battalion immediately after its formation, as has been his custom, nevertheless left his post as soon as the captain of the first company had placed the markers and retired behind the front, neglecting to assure the guides. He should look out for this when he comes out for drill the next time. This was a successive movement, and called for support arms, but the first company was the only one which did comply with the requirement. The command was then centre forward fours left and right, and it was fairly done, as well as the deployment right and left front into line, but the three right companies failed to support arms. This was another successive movement, and there is no excuse for the neglect of the captains in this respect. The movement was done twice. On right close column of companies was next done, and it was very good, the same as a similar movement left in front. In a change of direction by the right flank the fourth company failed to support arms, otherwise the movement was good. There seemed to be evident disinclination to support arms at the proper time, but the fourth company by going through this motion in forming right of companies and into column made up for previous omissions in a most blundering manner. This is a simultaneous movement, and the captain was entirely wrong. His company should have remained at carry. The battalion commander, no doubt, executed the close in mass on fourth company as a reminiscence of his service in the 7th Regiment. As a piece of instruction here it was of no use. The companies did it well, however, but in movements of this sort the guides should be instructed not to invert their pieces. They did so in the three companies which closed in mass. After this the battalion formed line and executed the manual, which was very fair for the 71st. The drill lasted one hour and fifteen minutes. It was the best of those we have witnessed here this season, but we still adhere to our remark of last week, that battalion drills can be of no use to the 71st until sufficient space is secured to execute them properly. Under present circumstances it is simply what Mr. Mantalini would designate as a "demd horrible grind," without good to either officers or men.

Some of the peculiarities of the drill were that the captains did not designate the number and position of their companies as required by Tactics, and that the adjutant neglected to assure the company guides after the markers were placed in front of the company making the initial movement. The instructor handled his command well, but he failed to point out mistakes and merely repeated faulty movements without saying a word of correction. In consequence of this there was less benefit derived from the drill than was possible.

Major Frederick Kopper, on Saturday evening, was unanimously elected Lieutenant-Colonel in place of Palmer resigned. The election is a happy one and the best that could be made. The Lieutenant-Colonel elect entertained the officers at the St. Cloud Hotel in a handsome manner after the election.

The officers of the 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., met, Feb. 26, at the armory, Broadway and 35th street, and unanimously elected Major Fred Kopper Lieutenant-Colonel, in place of Appleton D. Palmer, resigned. Brig.-Gen. Fitzgerald presided at the meeting and congratulated Col. Kopper on his elevation, to which the Colonel responded. Col. Kopper is a member of the 7th Regiment Veteran Association and saw active service in that regiment during the Rebellion and in the Orange riots of 1871 and the railroad riots of 1877. He has served as Major of the 71st since 1884. After the meeting the officers enjoyed a banquet at the St. Cloud.

MILITIA ITEMS.

By O. No. 7, Feb. 25, a school of instruction for the officers in the 7th N. Y. is established; the meetings to be held on the first Saturday in each month at 8.30 o'clock P. M. Commandants of companies will establish schools of instruction for the non-commissioned officers and impart theoretical and practical instruction in guard duty to non-commissioned officers and privates. Commandants of companies will instruct their commands in the sighting and aiming drill, and not less than four drills, each of at least thirty minutes duration, should be had in these exercises before May 1 next.

A skirmish drill was practiced by the 23d N. Y. on Feb. 28, the commands being given by the bugle. As this is an innovation, of course blunders were not to be surprised at. The drill on a whole was very satisfactory.

The coming ball of the 69th N. Y., which will be held at Tammany Hall on the evening of March 17, is said to promise a grand success. The tickets are in great demand.

The 14th N. Y. is ordered to assemble at the armory in State service uniform, for drill and instruction, on Tuesday evening, March 8, and also on the evening of Wednesday, March 16, in full dress uniform. On this occasion the marksmen will receive badges, and Gen. James McLeer and staff will review the regiment.

The New York Militia are having some amusement at the expense of Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A. When the General was Assistant Inspector-General of the State of New York he selected a man for his orderly whom he paraded as his model militia soldier. The "model militia soldier" was recently ordered before a Militia Examining Board to be tested as to his qualifications as an officer. Instead of answering the questions he presented his resignation as a bar to examination. The Board thereupon passed a resolution dismissing him from the service.

The return rifle match between teams of eight from Co. A, 23d N. Y., and Co. G, 13th N. Y., was shot, Feb. 28, on the 23d's range, and A's team won by 14 points. At the first match A won by 17 points. The score in detail was as follows: Co. A, 23d—G. S. Scott, Jr., 47; J. R. Barton, 45; J. M Carrere, 44; W. A. Robinson, 44; P. H. Worth, 44; W. G. Kimball, 41; E. B. Thurber, 38; W. S. Woodrow, 37. Total, 340. Co. G, 13th—H. G. Morris, 45; B. N. McQueen, 45; G. W. Lotz, 43; J. M. McQueen, 43; J. T. Baxter, 40; G. R. Hazard, 40; A. A. Hayward, 38; W. P. Rae, 32. Total, 326.

In G. O. 2 of Feb. 15, the commander of the 4th Brigade, Buffalo, directs that the Ambulance Corps of the brigade be organized at once under direction of Brigade Surgeon Roswell Park, the regimental surgeons of the 65th and 74th Regiments, and the assistant surgeons of the various separate companies.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THE Boston *Sunday Record* says of the preparations for mob duty: "The militia have been making a study of the subject for some time past. When Gen. Nathaniel Wales was Police Commissioner, he had the 1st Brigade well posted as to what its duties were in such emergencies. The officers of the 5th Regiment have held meetings at headquarters every Friday evening for weeks past, when this has been the topic of discussion. Manuals giving the necessary instruction as regards street firing, the authority of commanders, and other details have been studied, and the captains have got the matter down fine, so that they know just what to do and when. The orders are in case a mob gathers and is ordered dispersed, to fire low and use ball cartridges. No blank cartridges will be used, and there will be no firing for fun over the heads of the mob, but to kill. In the recent call for Cos. B, of the First, and B, of the Fifth, to await orders at the Cambridge armories last Monday, the militia showed up to good advantage. At 9 A. M. Tuesday morning only three men of Co. B of the Fifth were absent, one of those being sick and the other two out of the State. They were under arms Monday night and Tuesday, but were not called out. There is no doubt that the fact that they were ready for immediate action had a quieting and salutary effect upon the hoodlum element of Cambridge."

The *Record* also asks: "Why don't some of the crack companies of Boston enter for the prizes which will be given at the National Drill and Encampment at Washington, D. C., the coming spring? Is it because we have not a company equal to the task of meeting the companies from other States, or is it that the prizes are not worth seeking? The latter cannot be the cause, and I know the former is not. There are five prizes offered, the largest being $5,000 and the smallest $500. There are prizes for the best marksmen also, and I believe that Massachusetts will be well represented in this respect at least."

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE new code now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania for action provides the following additions to the departmental, staff and non-commissioned staff officers. Staff of commander-in-chief, sergeant-major, commissary-sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, chief musician and color sergeant. The aides-de-camp are limited to twelve and the positions of chief of artillery and paymaster are wiped out.

Division Staff—An inspector of rifle practice, sergeant-major, quartermaster sergeant, commissary-sergeant, chief musician and color sergeant. The aides are limited to three.

Brigade Staff—Sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, commissary-sergeant, chief musician and color sergeant. All the staffs have at present the above non-commissioned officers attached, but they are only assigned to duty being enlisted in the various commands; the change removes them from their organizations and gives the commanding officers the right to enlist them directly for their respective duties.

Regimental field and staff will consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, not exceeding three majors (at discretion of commander-in-chief), adjutant, quartermaster-surgeon, two assistant surgeons, inspector of rifle practice (an extra first lieutenant), chaplain, and one principal musician instead of two.

An assistant surgeon is allowed to each company of cavalry. An extra first lieutenant and an assistant surgeon, with rank of first lieutenant, are added to each battery of artillery.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

FROM Connecticut comes the story that the National Blues, one of the local companies of the 2d Regt., gave a big ball in the armory and invited the Governor and his staff to be present. Gov. Lounsbury has accepted a number of these invitations since his inauguration, and did not decline this one. During the evening he, with a number of his staff officers, gathered in the refreshment room, and while there the Governor noticed one of his staff officers in the act of raising a glass of very thin punch to his lips. The Governor laid his hand on his shoulder, and said:

"Colonel, it must be clearly understood that no man can be a member of my staff and drink intoxicating liquors. It must be understood."

The Colonel was much embarrassed and surprised, but he laid his glass down and turned away. Those who heard the admonition were much surprised, but very little has been said of it. A gentleman prominent in military circles says that he has learned from members of the staff that there were two officers rebuked instead of one, and that these two were Surg.-Gen. Fox, of Willimantic, and Col. Horne, of Winsted. It is claimed that the affair has created much feeling, and that the Governor is criticized for not taking a more opportune time and place to give this little temperance lecture to the members of his staff.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE *Post* sagaciously remarks with reference to certain bills pending in the Legislature: "The National Guard of California is a force of which the State is justly proud. The State frequently manifests this pride, but in a very economical way. It is always ready to call out the citizen soldiers, to let them parade, and to cheer them while they are doing it, but it has never shown any enthusiastic desire to meet their necessary expenses. California now has one of the most admirable militia systems in the Union. In our remote situation, our National Guard is an indispensable protection, and its members have shown a public spirit and devotion to their duty that cannot be too highly commended. When they are so ready to make sacrifices for the State, the State can hardly refuse their request, not for personal aid, but for the means of doing it better service."

The proposed review and drill of Regulars and Militia at the Presidio of San Francisco on Washington's Birthday having been postponed, the *Report* of that city waxes wroth, and indulges in much satire, saying: "A militia officer was heard last night to resent with indignation the inference that the militia were afraid of taking cold in damp weather. The reason of the postponement was, he said, that damp weather would have damaged their uniforms. The reply of a bystander was that the militia's uniforms should be such as to stand wet. The officer went on to say that the material on their belts was such that a little damp made it come off on the cloth, where it stuck like so much white paint. The reply was obvious—'Then they should not have such belts.'" Then the officers come in for a hit. "The work could be done," says the *Report*, "if there were enough good officers. The men are willing to work and willing to learn. But when they are not brigaded between July and February, and are sent home in haste whenever the ground becomes muddy or clouds cluster on the horizon, naturally the military spirit is not very strong in their ranks, and many of the right kind of men, who would otherwise enlist, decline to put themselves in such an invidious position."

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

COL. F. W. MOORE, of the 1st Regiment, is in receipt of a letter from Adjutant-General Axline, in which he says: "We are very much gratified with the large representation of the 1st Regiment at the Convention. The full delegation of your officers and your excellent band had much to do in making the meeting a success."

"THE YANKEE MILITIA MUSTER."

Now they halt, and now they dress,
Now they march and countermarch, sirs,
See, they on each other press,
With chins bedecked with starch, sirs.

Now the captain calls aloud,
While each hero looks so proud;
How they eye the gaping crowd,
And quiz the girls so arch, sirs,

HE ADMIRED THE SERGEANT.

1ST SERGEANT FRANK N. BELL, of the 17th Separate Co. Infantry, N. G., S. N. Y., of Flushing, Long Island, was elected, Tuesday evening, to fill the office of First Lieutenant, vice Hepburn, resigned. The result of the election, it appears, was too much for a member of the company, who is the reporter for the local paper, for his account of the election closes with the remarkable statement:

1st Sergeant Bell has held the office which he now vacates over seven years, having been elected to admirable manner as to be recognized as one of the most efficient, prompt and that position from the rank, and always discharged its duties in such an painstaking first sergeants in the State militia.

We do not learn whether or not the election was followed by a display of "wet groceries," but this paragraph would seem to indicate it.

MILITIA—CANADA.

NEXT summer will witness Co. D, Infantry School Corps, and Battery C organized, with headquarters at London, Ontario, and Victoria, British Columbia, respectively. The

Minister of Militia is to ask Parliament to vote $100,000 for this purpose. The infantry school at London, at the date of organization, will consist of 100 men, exclusive of officers. Although the total strength of permanent corps of the Dominion is limited to 1,000 men, they will ultimately form nine schools in all, and these, being situated in different provinces, will be calculated to afford the best opportunity for military education that has ever been attainable in Canada. Battery C, to be organized this year, with headquarters at Victoria, British Columbia, will be devoted to garrison purposes. Barracks will probably be erected at Esquimalt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

There is something fascinating to the popular imagination in the idea of a fighting parson, and this attraction attaches itself to the volume just published by D. Lothrop and Co., Boston, entitled, "Perry's Saints, or the Fighting Parson's Regiment in the War of the Rebellion, by James M. Nichols." The fighting parson was Rev. James H. Perry, who entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1833, but did not graduate, dropping out after entering the 3d Class. He subsequently took service under the Texan Government and at the battle of San Jacinto killed a Mexican officer, supposing that he was Santa Anna, whose life the Texans had sworn to take in revenge for the massacre of the Alamo. Finding that he had mistaken his victim, Perry was so grieved and shocked that he left the Service and became a clergyman. This is the story with which his biographer introduces him. He was pastor of the Pacific street Methodist Church in Brooklyn, when the War of Secession broke out and resigned this charge to accept the command of the 48th N. Y. Vols. It is to the history of this regiment that this volume is devoted and not to that of the Colonel who gave its name. The narrative includes experiences first at Camp Wyman, next on the expedition to Port Royal and in the Department of the South, afterwards with the Army of the James and finally as part of the Sixth Corps. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated with 44 engravings. It opens with a brief memorial sketch of its author, Col. Nichols, who died July 1, 1886. He was a resident of Haverhill, Mass., and a classmate of President Garfield's at Williams College in 1857.

Our former Minister to Sweden and Norway, C. C. Andrews, late Major General of Volunteers, who was at one time Consul General to Brazil, has availed himself of his experiences in South America to give us a volume, published by D. Appleton and Co., on "Brazil, Its Condition and Prospects." It corrects some of the current misapprehensions concerning this country, and gives us more correct ideas concerning its resources and climate, its system of agriculture and stock raising, its Government, national and local, not omitting the personal characteristics of the Emperor, whose visit to this country has made him reasonably well known to our people. Our sensibilities are shocked by the discovery that, while the people of Brazil are entirely friendly to the United States, they are very indifferent as to what is going on in this country, their papers not even alluding to matters concerning us which, seen from our point of view, are far more important than the details of European life which occupy columns of their space. This is partly explained by the fact that twenty steamships a month arrive at Rio Janeiro from leading European ports to one steamship that arrives from the United States. The volume is very systematic in its presentation of what would seem to be of interest, and is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the great South American Empire, as large as the United States, excluding Alaska, and with which our relations should be far more intimate than they are.

"The Insurance Co. of Dakota," whose home office is at Sioux Falls, D. T., and whose business is to provide insurance for losses by fire, marine disasters, tornadoes and hail, have issued a neat and useful calendar, showing the dates for two weeks on a printed page, with a space allotted for each day for memoranda. At the bottom of the 27 pages are printed selected maxims and quotations.

We are in receipt from Harrison and Sons, of St. Martin's Lane, London, of a copy of the "Naval Handbook of the Hotchkiss Rapid Firing Gun, 6 pdr., 3 pdr., and 1 pdr. Guard Boat Gun," a pamphlet of 37 pages. Several excellent illustrations, tables of weights and measurement and other statistics are incorporated with the manual and make a valuable addition.

The *North American Review* for March contains among other articles "Some Unpublished War Letters," addressed to General Sherman, and "A Rejoinder to General Beauregard," by Rear Admiral Taylor, and "Drury's Bluff and Petersburg," by General Beauregard.

The March number of the "Magazine of American History" contains a short and thrilling article on "The Wreck of the *Saginaw*," by Lieut. Edmund B. Underwood, U. S. A., and "Incidents in Sir Walter Raleigh's Life," by Hon. Horatio King.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. J. F. M.—The information you desire is not to be obtained.

Birket.—General J. G. Parke, U. S. A., will be retired for age Sept. 22, 1891.

N. G., S. N. Y. asks: Does a sentinel, whenever compelled to speak or call, come to arms port before doing so? ANS.—Yes.

Jumbo.—"Desertion during the period of enlistment forfeits retained pay." See page 5, of General Orders 51, dated June 22, 1872.

Galaxy.—The President is allowed to have ten cadets at-large at West Point *at one time*. The next appointment will be made in July, 1887, to fill one vacancy to occur by graduation in June, 1888.

A. M.—If you are physically fit for a soldier's duty, your age (36) might be no bar to enlistment. There are two recruiting rendezvous at Chicago—at Nos. 9 and 10 South Clark Street (near you). Why not go there and get particulars?

J. H. G.—Captain Samuel McKee, 1st U. S. Cavalry, who died June 30, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, was born in Missouri and appointed to the Regular Army from Utah. Perhaps the Adjt.-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., might be able to give you the address of some of his relatives.

Wyoming asks: 1. If a minor enlists without proper consent, deserts, and is apprehended can he be punished if he can prove that he was a minor when he enlisted? ANS.—Yes.

2. If punished, does he get the full extent of the law? ANS.—There is no law which regulates the punishment for desertion. It is at the discretion of the court-martial, and doubtless would be in accordance with the facts presented to it.

Marine asks: "Is a paymaster's clerk in the Navy considered as a civilian or as an enlisted man, and is he amenable to the Articles of War?" ANS.—The status of a paymaster's clerk is not clearly defined by law or decisions of the courts. The Supreme Court has held, in the case of Reed (Otto X, page 13), that a regularly appointed clerk of a paymaster in the Navy is "a person in the Naval Service of the U. S." within the meaning of Art. 14, Sec. 1624, of the Revised Statutes, and, for a violation of its provisions, is subject to be tried, convicted and sentenced by a Naval General Court-martial.

J. H. asks: A company being in place rest, is it within the authority of a captain to call a special meeting for the transaction of business, and would such special meeting be regular and legal, being held before the company is dismissed? ANS.—Such a meeting may be legal, but in a military light it is decidedly improper. The company was evidently turned out for parade or drill under orders from proper authority and it was wrong to use it for any other purpose. If "meetings" are to be held they should be so regulated as not to interfere with proper military work, and captains should possess sufficient tact to observe this.

Correspondence asks: 1. Can the battalion be ployed into close columns on an interior subdivision? ANS.—No such movement is laid down in Tactics, and, therefore, should not be executed.

2. Are the Lieut.-Colonel and Major ever replaced when absent? ANS.—Yes, whenever the battalion commander chooses to do so.

3. A company sergeant acting as sergeant-major requires a sword.

4. Why does a "regimental and battalion color-sergeant" have a distinctive chevron, if the position is not a permanent one? ANS.—There is no such permanent rank in the Army (par. 366, Tactics), and where the State regulations do not provide for it, the sergeant who bears the colors is not entitled to any "distinctive chevron."

J. H. T. asks: 1. In what years were the 24th, 25th and 32d U. S. colored regiments (volunteers) organized at Camp William Penn, Philadelphia? ANS.—The 24th was organized March, 1863; the 25th, January and February, 1864; the 32d, February and March, 1864.

2. Were the troops of the Regular Army employed in the field during the war? ANS.—Yes. If you will consult an Army Register, say for 1867, you will find at the head of each regiment a list of the battles participated in.

3. Can a Regular soldier enter the volunteer service without being duly discharged from the Army? ANS.—We presume you mean the militia, as there is no other volunteer service now. Enlistment elsewhere does not release him from his obligation for Army duty, absence from which, without leave, will subject him to the penalties of desertion.

D. F. S. asks: 1. To execute right front into line, or on right into line? ANS.—The moment the guide takes his place on the flank of the leading four the column of fours formation ends and the company is virtually in line, which subjects the guide to the ruling of Par. 189 of the Tactics.

2. Tactics state the company at a halt may be marched a few paces to the rear by the commands—1. Company; 2. About; 3. Face; 4. Forward; 5. Guard (right or left) march. Am I to understand that the company must be faced to the original front before it can be manœuvred, and does not this same rule apply to columns of fours and twos? ANS.—The company need not be faced to the original front before it can be manœuvred, for Par. 229 says that "the captain may direct the file closers to place themselves in rear of the company by passing around the flanks and afterwards manœuvre by fours as already explained. Having faced about, number one of each four becomes number four, and the reverse. As to column of fours and twos, an official decision from the War Department says: "A column of fours, twos or files may be marched a short distance to the rear, or to a flank, but no manœuvres should be executed until the column is again faced to the original front. The officers and non-commissioned officers face with the column and retain their original positions."

3. Is it necessary in executing the loadings and firings to open the cartridge box when you are not using cartridges? ANS.—The opening of the cartridge box is more frequently omitted than executed, but to make the exercise complete it is best not to omit it.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, to be held March 2, the following applicants for membership will be balloted for: Gen. John C. Kelton, U. S. A., Major Geo. F. Barstow U. S. A., Capt. H. N. Snyder, U. S. V., and Francis P. B. Sands, late Acting Master, U. S. N.

A meeting of the Michigan Commandery will be held at Jackson March 2, when the following will be balloted for: Capt. C. H. Hodskin, U. S. V.; Maj. H. Soule, U. S. V., and Lieuts. G. W. Jenks and L. H. Chamberlin, U. S. V. After the business meeting a paper entitled "Michigan in the Opening of the War" will be read by Companion W. H. Withington.

At a meeting of the Maine Commandery, to be held at Portland March 2, the following will be balloted for: Maj. Jared A. Smith, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Surg. G. W. Martin, U. S. V., and Lieut. H. B. Hill, U. S. V.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, held at St. Paul, March 2, the following were balloted for: Gen. J. H. Hammond, U. S. V.; Lieut. F. J. Carr, U. S. V.; Major B. F. Wright, U. S. V.; Gen. T. H. Barrett, U. S. V., and Captain B. P. Shuler, U. S. V. After the meeting a paper was read by General Andrews entitled "The Third Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, U. S. V." This Commandery now numbers 130 members.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, held at Milwaukee March 2, Mr. Paul Thorndike, eldest son of Surgeon W. T. Thorndike, U. S. V.; Lieut. A. Jackson, U. S. V., and Capt. M. C. Nichols were elected. A portrait in oil of Major Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, U. S. A., has been presented to the commandery by several companions.

The following decisions have been promulgated by the commandery-in-chief under date of Feb. 9, 1887: "Third assistant engineers were not at any time considered commissioned officers. The application for membership, when the right of a rebel intervenes, must be referred to the commandery-in-chief. The son of an officer dying prior to Dec. 31, 1885, is eligible to membership upon attaining his majority. In the interim the membership must lie unoccupied. Eligibility to membership, being waived by its possessor, goes to the one next entitled. If the next entitled be a minor the right rests until his majority.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

THE *Nuova Antologia* recently contained a remarkable article on the Italian Navy from the pen of Signor Rocco de Zerbi. He divides modern Italian naval history into three periods: (1), A period of paralysis, after Lissa, from 1866 to 1876; (2), an "incubatory" period, from 1876 to 1886; (3), a period of gradual growth, from 1886 to 1892, by which date he anticipates that Italy will be able to meet any Power in the Mediterranean on fairly equal terms. She has been fortunate in possessing in Admiral Brin one of the ablest of living constructors, and she has spent under his guidance 230,000,000 lire. At the opening of the present year she had four of the most powerful armorclads afloat (the *Duilio*, *Dandola*, *Italia*, and *Lepanto*), carrying between them 16 100-ton guns. She had also the *Affondatore*, with a new armament, and the *Bausan*, a protected cruiser of great speed (18½ knots), heavily armed, and built at Elswick. She had besides 60 first-class torpedo-boats, one torpedo-cruiser, and five ordinary cruisers, which, with obsolete ironclads and coast-defence vessels, brought the total number to 156. Already launched or on the stocks, in addition to torpedo-boats and 10 cruisers, she has at present six gigantic ironclads (*Daria*, *Lauria*, *Morosini*, to be completed in 1888, and *Re Umberto*, *Sardegna*, and *Sicilia*, in 1892), all resembling in their main lines and in their armament the *Italia*. The *Italia*, in armament (four 100-ton guns), in displacement (14,000 tons), and in speed (17½ knots), far exceeds any ironclad now afloat, except her sister-ship, the *Lepanto*. No other country in the world has any gun afloat over 80 tons (and there are only four of these in the *Inflexible*). Italy has at present in actual service 16 100-ton guns, and will in 1888 have 28, and in 1892, 40. Incessant progress and intolerance of official delay have been the characteristics of Admiral Brin's tenure of office; and the result achieved is sufficiently remarkable. Especial attention is just now being given to the torpedo armament, which will in 1888 consist of 150 first-class boats, 10 torpedo-cruisers, and seven torpedo-rams. Signor de Zerbi concludes as follows: "The substitution of armored for unarmored vessels blunted the edge of valor. If there had been no 'Affondatore' to hide in at Lissa, no Admiral would have turned coward. The captain must not be put in an armored conning tower, but left among his officers, unscreened and visible to all; that is the only way to compel him to heroism. With no sailing and no boarding the sailor became a timorous fellow, running to take refuge behind his armor plates at the sound of the first shot; the unprotected war-vessel and the torpedo will regenerate him."

VICE ROYALTY IN CANADA.

VICE ROYALTY in Canada is thus described: "Lord Lansdowne keeps up a fine show. His carriages and horses have given a great idea of his wealth to the colonists. But there is no burning of candles at both ends at Government House as in the Dufferins' time. Lord Dufferin not only spent his $50,000 a year, but dipped his estates and sold the timber on them when he could gain political points by a judicious use of money. Lorne and the Princess Louise did not salt away a dollar when they were in Canada. The Princess was as beneficent as could be, and never was appealed to for money without (when she was satisfied that she had to deal with honest people) putting her hand in her pocket or signing a check. Lorne was just as good as he could be and first-rate in business, but he was unendurable, he was so stand-off in his demeanor. Dufferin knew the Christian and pet names of all the children in Ottawa, read of the births in the papers, and remembered to congratulate the fathers of the new-born babes. He shook hands publicly with a grocer's wife who had triplets, and one day got out of his carriage to go and admire them when they were with their mother and the servant in the street. If a newsboy said a smart thing to him he'd stop to talk to him, and I often saw him shake hands with a conductor of the street cars who came from his part of Ireland, and he had always something bright and pleasant to say. Lorne's stand-offishness after Dufferin's chaff and heartiness was like an icy blast in the month of May."

THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE *Avenir Militaire* quotes the German reproach: "The French Army is eaten up with egotism; there is no such thing as solidarity, comradeship, or *esprit de corps* among the officers. Between inferior and superior there is neither reciprocal attachment, nor sentiments of devotion and affection: individualism alone flourishes." Had *camaraderie* existed in 1870 among the French troops, 4,000 men would not have remained idle while Gen. Douai, with the 2d Division, was fighting like a hero six miles away. "But for the petty rivalry between our generals," adds the writer, "the divisions Metman, Castagny, and Montaudon would have marched to the assistance of Gen. Frossard at Forbach, and the Prussians would have been thrown into the Sarre." Gen. de Failly seeing Gen. Frossard in difficulties, exclaimed, "He is in a muck; let him remain there," or words to that effect. This state of affairs draws forth some very gloomy reflections on the part of the writer, who can hardly conceive the existence of so much fraternity in a monarchy, and so little fraternity in a republic, where captains do not mess with field officers, nor lieutenants with captains, and where all contact with an inferior is supposed to be fatal to prestige.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

FORTIFICATIONS have recently been erected by the Spanish Government in the Balearic Islands. Mahon has been transformed into a first-rate stronghold, considered to be impregnable.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg correspondent, the construction of a railway from Lake Baikal, Southern Siberia, to Sretensk, on the Amur, has been resolved upon by the Russian Government. The Baikal is about 60 versts from Irkutsk.

WIMBLEDON will be abandoned as a place for long range matches after next year. The Duke of Cambridge owns land back of the butts which is more or less exposed to dropping fire. He is commander-in-chief of the British Army, and in this capacity, as well as a property holder, he has issued a fiat numbering the days of this famous rifle range.

THE purchase of large quantities of sulphuric ether in Germany, through a Belgian house, on account of the French Government, for the manufacture of the new explosive, melinite, appears to have given little concern to the German Government, although it has greatly the Continental and especially the German press. The company furnishing it was told, in answer to inquiries, that they might sell to the Frenchmen as much as ever they wanted without compunction, only they should take care to get a good price for their ether.

A PARIS correspondent writes: "A solitary weak point in the French Army is a dearth of good horseflesh. For a long time the French have been buying right and left, but now the chief markets are closed, and the War Office is conscious that it has not a suitable reserve store of horses. In other respects the French are highly confident. It is significant that the more intimately a Frenchman knows the workings of the army the more sanguine he is. Officers have been working seriously and steadily for 16 years with a sole view of equalling and surpassing the excellence of the German officers, to which the results of the last war was so largely due. This is so marked a feature of the French efforts, in fact, that the private soldier is rather neglected, and it is Gen. Boulanger's chief title to distinction and popularity that he has remedied this fault."

THE Military bill has again been submitted to the Bundesrath. No change has been made in the provisions of the measure. The reports that the Government, being sure of a majority in the Reichstag, proposed to perpetuate the Military bill are unfounded.

THE *Avenir Militaire*, in an article on small arms, says: "The rifle which General Boulanger would give to the army is only a temporary weapon, destined to disappear in brief period. It would consequently be better to renounce this costly experiment while there is yet time; and in view of the eventualities of the present hour, to complete, without great expense, the arming of our infantry with the converted rifle of 1874. This also is a temporary solution, but it would cost less time and less money."

A LONDON despatch says: The cutlass scandal gives rise to open discussions between the Admiralty and War Office. Mr. Edward Stanhope rose directly after Lord George Hamilton to say that he could not accept his account of the weapons. The truth is that the War Office supplies the weapons to the Navy; the Admiralty has no interest in hushing the scandal, and the War Office, as usual, seeks to defend its own people who passed these weapons after a mild test. Underneath all that, however, lies a worse difficulty. The report is that by no means all the weapons were tested before issue, but only samples or a certain number taken at random.

THE *Immortalite*, at Chatham, is to be ready for launching next month.

"I HAVE here war or peace," cried the old Roman, holding up his Toga of office to the Carthagenians, "which will you take?" "Give us which you will," was the surly response of the Carthaginians. "Then let it be war," said the Roman, letting fall his Toga, and thus commenced one of the greatest of ancient armed conflicts. At any moment just as simple a remark may precipitate the greatest of modern armed conflicts. In the midst of a chorus of protestations of peace, the Powers go on calmly and methodically preparing for war.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

THE *Admiralty Gazette* says: "At last, it seems probable that a new *Polyphemus* is to be commenced at Chatham in April. It has been a matter of wonder to most people why, having scored such a success, though at a vast cost, the Admiralty did not follow it up by taking advantage of the money spent in experiments and build two or three of the same sort. The *Polyphemus* has speed, seaworthiness, and handiness, and if we have torpedoes they are more likely to be effectively used from her than from any other class of vessel." The same paper says: "We hear on very good authority that the amalgamation of the two corps of Royal Marines—the Artillery and the Light Infantry—is nearer being a *fait accompli* than it ever was before."

THE 1st and 2d Corps of the Prussian Army are to have a special series of exercises, preparatory to the autumn manœuvres. The infantry divisions and cavalry brigades are to manœuvre against a supposed enemy. The total number of infantry reserves called out for the annual drill is 107,000. The artillery, pioneer and reserves called out number 14,000.

IN spite of the utmost efforts to prevent freedom of action, Alsace returned a nearly unanimous delegation to the German Reichstag in opposition to the Government. This has produced an immense sensation in France. The *Revanche* says: "These two provinces are still the advanced forts of France." Gen. Boulanger was naturally looked to for a striking expression of opinion. He said: "When the ballot boxes speak as they did yesterday after fifteen years of occupation one may well ask whether Alsace would not burst into revolt were Germany to declare war on France."

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA'S "Book of Instruction for the Field Trumpet and Drum" is attaining much popularity. It has been sanctioned by the War Department, and is already extensively in use in the Navy. Mr. Sousa has brought skill and experience to bear on the book, and has consequently produced a manual of great value to trumpeters and drummers. The book is in handy shape, adapted for the pocket,

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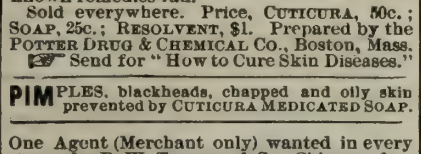
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Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 17, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. March 19, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders for furnishing and delivering at this depot the lumber, gasoline, office desks, &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened March 19, 1887," and to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES, Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

Improving the Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Room 31, Army Building, Cor. Houston and Greene Streets, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Improving the Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, by dredging, will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock M. on Wednesday, March 30, 1887.

Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had on application at this office. WALTER McFARLAND, Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

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Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw.

ACTING ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., March 1, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon, the 1st day of April, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering to U. S. Quartermaster's Department at West Point, N. Y., such Fuel, Forage and Straw, as may be required during the fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1887.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information will be furnished by this office upon application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked—"Proposals for Fuel," (or "Forage and Straw,") at West Point, New York, and addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. ROCKWELL, Captain 5th Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Quartermaster.

Proposals for Stoves, &c.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., February 26, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M. (Central Standard time,) on Monday, the 28th day of March, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing this Depot with Stoves for burning wood and hard or soft coal, and parts of Ranges of Army pattern.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the articles bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

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BIRTHS.

STEWART.—At Fort Warren, Mass., February 18, 1887, to the wife of Lieut. Wm. F. Stewart, 4th Artillery, a son.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—GRAY.—At Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17, Lieutenant E. C. BROOKS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MARGARET ANNA GRAY.

DIED.

EASTMAN.—At Washington, D. C., Mrs. MARY HENDERSON EASTMAN, widow of General Seth Eastman, Lieutenant Colonel 1st U. S. Infantry.

FILLEBROWN.—At Washington, D. C., February 25, Mrs. MARY A. POTTS, widow of Commodore T. S. Fillebrown, U. S. Navy.

HINTON.—At New York City, Feb. 22, HARRIE HAMILTON, aged 8 years, 10 months, and 12 days, younger son of 1st Lieut. Charles B. Hinton, 18th U. S. Infantry.

LUDLOW.—Near Concord, N. H., Monday, Feb. 28, NICOLL LUDLOW, Jr., aged 16 years, son of Commander Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. Navy.

TRUXTUN.—At Norfolk, Va., February 25, Commodore WILLIAM T. TRUXTUN, U. S. Navy, retired.

VANCE.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, Major DUNCAN MCARTHUR VANCE, 13th U. S. Infantry.

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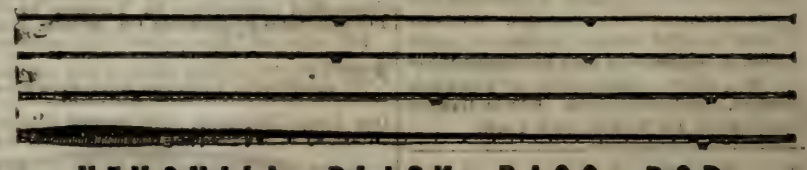
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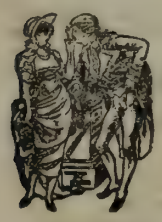
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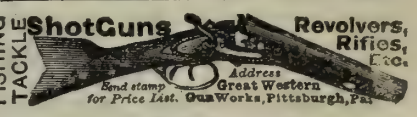
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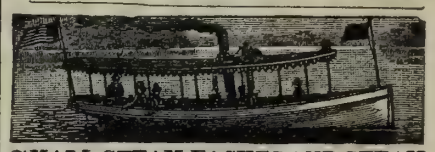
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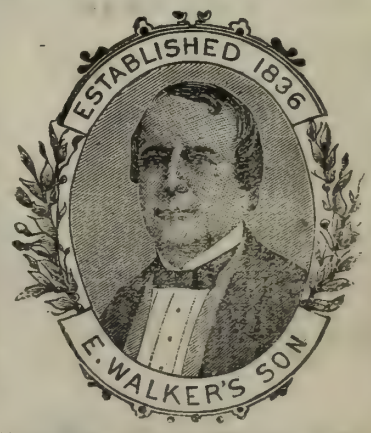
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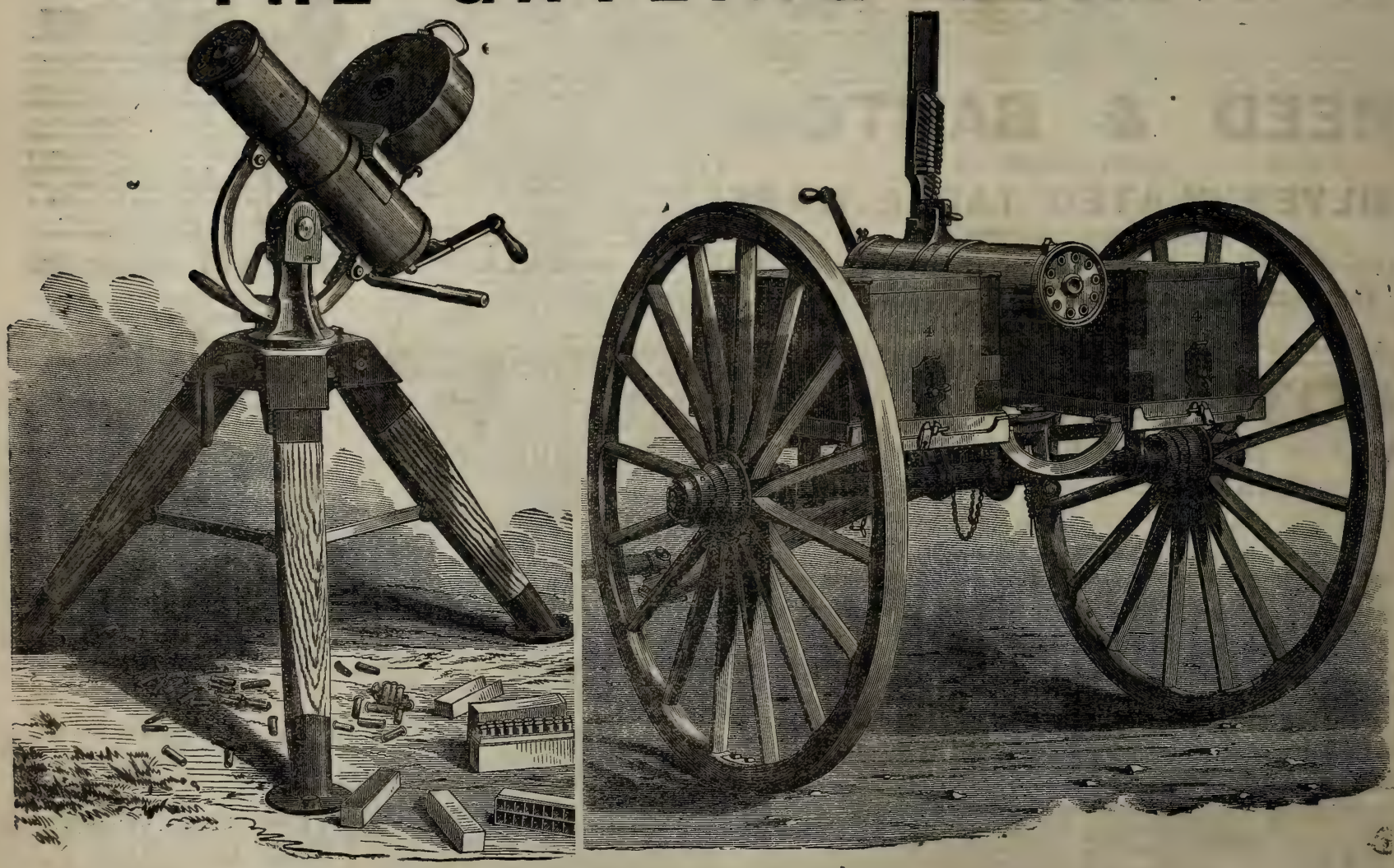


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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 33. WHOLE NUMBER 1229.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1887.

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NO OFFICER of either the Army or the Navy, who is at all interested in the progress of his profession, can fail to appreciate the value to him and to the Services of this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. We have added an extra four pages to the paper to make room for the elaborate discussion of questions which are of immediate and vital importance, especially to the Navy. An officer of the Navy who has had recent experience in the Ordnance Bureau, Commander SUMNER, considers at length the subject of the WHITWORTH system of artillery, which has had such a triumphant success in the Brazilian service; Mr. WM. METCALF, who stands at the head among civilians in this country in his mastery of the subject of steel as applied to heavy ordnance, presents his views on that subject, and, finally, a correspondent, "L. W.," gives us some facts from authentic and confidential sources concerning armor which are worthy of the most serious attention of our naval authorities. We have so arranged these articles on pages 653, 654, 659 and 660, that by disassembling the paper they can be laid aside in a separate sheet for more convenient use and reference. We call attention also to the article giving the first complete statement which has thus far appeared of the vessels authorized to be built for the New Navy; the name or the type of each one, its size, armament, cost, speed, present status, etc. This shows a total tonnage of 65,609 tons, costing thirty millions of dollars or more.

SPECIAL ORDERS of this week make several changes in the line officers on duty at the Military Academy, West Point, to take effect August 28th next, when many pleasant associations will be severed, never, perhaps, to be renewed again.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will reach his fiftieth birthday on Friday next, March 18, and will thus be the fourth President who has celebrated his semi-centennial anniversary in the White House. The other three were James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, and U. S. Grant.

THE good (or bad) old times are recalled to us by a recent sentence awarded a prisoner at Fort Custer, a portion of which directed that he "be drummed once around the post parade ground, having on his back a placard bearing the word 'Thief!'" then to be dishonorably discharged, etc. The reviewing authority, for sufficient reasons, set aside the sentence, and directed the release of the prisoner.

THE San Francisco *Report*, adverting to the undeniable fact that "Memorial Day" is "degenerating into a day of mere amusement," well says: "We do not believe in the eternity of the bloody shirt; but we do believe that the memory of the brave men who laid down their lives to preserve the Union is worthy of one day's solemn memory in a year, and that it should command the deep respect of the young men who are now reaping the glorious harvest the dead boys in blue fructified and made possible with their blood."

THE President has been kept busy this week signing commissions of Army and Navy officers and other officials whose nominations were confirmed during the last days of the session. All of the Army and Navy officers will have received their new parchments before March 15th. A general order containing the list of appointments, promotions, retirements and other casualties in the Army during the past six months, has been completed, and is now in the hands of the printer.

A PRIVATE of the British army, for striking a lance-corporal, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and *Broad Arrow* says: "The court had not the power given to it to decree a slighter punishment if the verdict was 'guilty.'" A private of our Service, for striking and abusing his first sergeant, recently, at Fort Du Chesne, got three months' confinement and a forfeiture of sixty dollars. We are, perhaps, too lenient with regard to such offences, but the British code seems rather severe and inflexible.

THE mileage fund of the Army is down to the lowest ebb, and as the appropriation of $25,000 estimated for the remainder of the fiscal year, failed with the general deficiency bill, the prospects are that there will be but little travel by officers during the next three months. Of the $130,000 appropriated for the current year, $120,000 will have been expended by the end of March, leaving only $10,000 for the remaining three months. The transportation fund is also very low, so that orders involving travel will necessarily be few and far between until the new appropriation becomes available.

A CORRESPONDENT, speaking of a recent General Court-martial Order which contains, in print, a specification setting forth against a private soldier an unnatural offence, asks the pertinent question: "Is there any need of spreading abroad such a disgraceful affair?" To this we answer that there is no absolute need of reciting in full in the printed Court-martial orders the specifications to charges, and, in deed, we might go further and say that in the opinion of many there is no necessity for printed Court martial orders at all. They only serve to delay transmission to the posts concerned of the action of the reviewing authority endorsed upon the proceedings. The simplest and best plan, it seems to us, would be the following: The Department Commander endorses his remarks upon the proceedings, which are then promptly sent to the post commander for necessary action. Such action being taken, the post commander then returns the proceedings to Department Headquarters, whence they are sent to the Bureau of Military Justice as completed records. This system, it seems to us, is less cumbersome than the present, and worthy of trial.

THE Army ordnance officials are quite jubilant over the results obtained last week at Sandy Hook with the new 8-inch steel gun, which was recently hooped to the muzzle after having been fired successfully 24 rounds. Since the re-hooping, the gun has been fired 19 rounds, making 43 rounds in all. The ordnance officers who witnessed the trial report that during the last firings the gun, with a powder charge of 110 lbs. and a 289 lbs. shot gave the following results: Initial velocity, 1,878 ft.; pressure, 36,000 lbs. per square in.; energy, 7066 ft. tons. With a 302 lb. shot, the powder charge and density of loading being the same, the results produced were: Velocity, 1,857 feet per second; pressure, 37,000 lbs. per square inch, and energy 72.19 foot tons, which is equivalent to an energy of a shot of 289 lbs. weight with a velocity of 1,898 feet per second. These results are considered equal to those given by the Krupp 8¼-inch gun, and considerably in advance of anything produced by guns of similar dimensions. Still better results are anticipated with improved powder. The gun went through the last firings without a blemish, the breech mechanism (the Dubange system) working admirably.

THE half-pay list of the British Army prompts *Broad Arrow* to some remarks which doubtless will find favor with many in our own Service. Our contemporary says: "A system which forces a man in the prime of life, in the best of health, fond of his profession, to leave it, when he has still years of useful work in him, is on the face of it wrong. It is equally wrong to retain in the service an officer whose medical history, say at twenty-five or thirty years of age, shows that each succeeding year will find him less fit for military duty. Let any impartial individual inspect a garrison, and see how many young officers he would like to shelve; and how many men of forty-six or forty eight he would be glad to retain in the service. Age is no test of efficiency, mentally or bodily. Many men at fifty are more physically fit for hard work than others at thirty; still the physically fit man of forty six is forced to go on a pension, his place being taken by a man younger, it is true, but not of the same stamina. Let the army be kept up, nay, let it be increased, but do not, whilst officers are still in the prime of life, force them to retire from the service, and try to exist on a beggarly pittance. If an officer is unfit to serve at twenty-five, pension him; if he is fit physically to serve at sixty, retain him, no matter what his rank."

THE record of the House Naval Committee during the Congress just closed has been a very peculiar one. Under the new rules they have had the whole interests of the Navy committed to their charge, and much was hoped by the Service from this new departure. But their attention was so occupied with matters relating to the materiel and the administration of the same, that the personnel, particularly the enlisted men, received no attention whatever. The only bill reported from the committee during the session (that for the voluntary retirement of officers after thirty years' service) was mercilessly slaughtered by the House. The whole influence of the chairman of the committee was directed to the passage of the re-organization bill, by which all other things were thrust aside, leaving the results of the two years' work practically nothing, so far as the personnel is concerned. Among the bills whose failure is due entirely to the inaction of the committee is that for the increase of the pay of ensigns, a measure demanded by every consideration of fair dealing. Passing the Senate in July last and duly referred to the House, it slumbered in a pigeon-hole until so late in this year that its passage was practically impossible. It is something for the young officers concerned to have had a favorable report upon the measure, but it is a matter for regret that they must see the fruition of their just hopes put off for another year, or perhaps two. On the principle that "truth is mighty and will prevail," we ask them to take courage for the future.

REVISING ARMY REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HOPE the Board now having the "new regulations" under consideration will modify many of the paragraphs. There is no doubt that it will act wisely, but in a work of such magnitude it cannot but overlook some desirable changes which would be recommended if its attention was invited to them.

I now have in mind a few, as follows: Par. 11 should be changed. The first sentence thereof states that volunteers mustered into the Service of the U. S. are upon equal footing with officers of the Regular Army. The second sentence states that officers serving by commission from any State, rank next after commissions of like grade from the United States, and then *excepts* commissions issued by the President to officers of volunteer regiments, and after excepting them it states they will be considered the same as if issued by Governors of States. It is this second sentence that puzzles me, for it seems to run around in a circle and conflicts with the first sentence. I may be obtuse, but I must confess I cannot make head or tail out of it.

Par. 79. The last sentence should be revised, *i. e.*, the day of departure should count as a day of duty and day of return as a day of leave. As it is now an officer's leave is up say at midnight on the 21st, and he is not required to be back until just before midnight on the 22d, so the morning report of the 22d cannot show him absent without leave, if he is not back when it goes in, for he has until midnight to make that "a day of duty." If adopted as I suggest, it would more accord with Par. 78, viz.: "The expiration of his leave must find him at his post." It would also, in most every case, make the "Morning Report" agree with the facts, for officers seldom arrive or depart before it goes in.

Par. 585 is a hardship on officers and men who pay their bills. The trader is not obliged to trust, therefore those who do pay should not be compelled to make good the losses occasioned by those who do not.

Pars. 764, 765 and 767 and, in fact, all pars. and forms that require a man's age, should be changed so as to show "when born." At present a description list given three years after the man enlists might or might not have three years added to the age at enlistment; and re-enlistment papers might be made from old records without making the proper change for age—the man himself seldom would notice it. By giving the date or year of birth there is less liability to error. A man can swear he was born in 1857 or on Feb. 21, 1857, just as well as he can swear he is 30 years old.

I might go on and state a number of other changes which to me appear desirable, but I will close by saying that if each Chief of Staff Corps and Regimental Commander were called upon to submit the views of their subordinates arranged in the order of the present regulations, there would be a comparatively few number of papers to consider, and the Board as it proceeds to consider each paragraph can refer to the recommendations, if any, thereon, and in this way obtain many valuable practical recommendations.

A SUBSCRIBER.

GENERAL STONE AND SENATOR BAKER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE battle of Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861, was one of those blundering affairs that occurred in the early stage of the War, brought about by the buzzing of ambition's bee. Every new fledged commander would suck the honey of renown from the enemy on his front. Gen. McClellan, for the purposes of a survey of the country on the upper Potomac, directed reconnoisances from different points. Notifying each commander to support them by demonstration, he had the hope that these demonstrations might disturb the enemy, to move him from the salient position about Leesburg. Gen. Banks at Darnstown and Gen. Smith at Mackall's Hill, were notified. Gen. McCall was to move towards Dranesville; Gen. Stone, at Poolesville, on Maryland side, was to

"Keep a good lookout upon Leesburg to see if the movement has the effect to drive them away; perhaps a *slight* demonstration on your part would have the effect to move them." [See p. 32, Vol. V., Series 1, R. Records.]

Gen. Banks's Adjt. Gen. telegraphed Oct. 20, 1861:

"The Signal Station at Sugarloaf telegraphs that the enemy have moved away from Leesburg." [R. R., same page.]

Gen. Stone went to Edward's Ferry and sent Col Lee, an old West Point officer from Massachusetts to Harrison's Island, a few miles above, with about 600 men. [See p. 33, Vol. V., Series 1, R. Record.] Gens. Smith and McCall retired on the 21st, having completed their parts. Gen. Stone at 1 A. M. on night of 20th, directed Senator Baker (who, by virtue of an appointment as colonel of a California regiment, in which there were few, if any Californians, afterwards numbered 71st Penn. Vols.) commanding one of his brigades, to send one battalion of that regiment under its Lieut.-Colonel, Wistar, to Harrison's Island Ferry, to cover the crossing at Col. Lee's position. The Senator Colonel followed the battalion, and about 9 o'clock A. M. on 21st, went to Edward's Ferry. His eloquence and some false reports from the front of Leesburg started a buzzing, which resulted in the following order, superseding Col. Lee, who would, doubtless, otherwise have withdrawn his force without a disaster, with the boats at hand:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
EDWARD'S FERRY, October 21, 1861.

Col. E. D. Baker, Comd'g Brigade:

COLONEL: In case of *heavy* firing in front of Harrison's Island, you will advance the California regiment (battalion) of your brigade, or retire the regiments under Cols. Lee and Devens, now on the Virginia side of the river, at your discretion, assuming command on arrival.

Very respectfully, Colonel, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE, Brig.-General, commanding.

Some firing began (probably pickets) across the river, and the Senator, after sending back for the rest of his brigade, crossed at the head of his battalion, leaving orders for 2 pieces of artillery to follow. About 2 P. M. on the 21st one company had reached the Virginia shore and the other five, Harrison's Island. The boats had the capacity to carry about 150 men to the island, and the one boat about 60 at a time to the Virginia shore. The bluff bend on the Virginia side formed a cul de-sac, the edges on the river bank lined with timber. The enemy, driving the pickets from a wood in front opened upon the bluff bank, and the first recoil caused a huddling in the sac, which displayed to all the faulty position, with a bluff bank and a wide stream in the rear. The one boat was sunk, and had not darkness intervened the disaster would have been horrible. The brigade on the Maryland side was formed on a narrow strip of a few feet between the canal and river, with no means of crossing the canal. The overcaution of the enemy saved the entire command.

The shifting of responsibility to Gen. Stone at Edwards Ferry or to Gen. McClellan at Washington for the death of the popular Senator was in keeping with court clamor. He was a lifelong friend, personal and political, of Mr. Lincoln. He had shown from his hat an appointment of major general to Col. Schuyler Hamilton, aide-de-camp to Gen. Scott, which as Senator he could not accept, but said he would draw it on Stone in the first fight and assume command; it was found in his hat at Ball's Bluff. It was an open secret in his brigade, which I commanded after him, that in case of any success he was to be general-in-chief. The telegraphs of McClellan and Stone after the fight began to try and make it a success have been confounded with the original intention, and made to appear conflicting in controversy in connection with Stone's arrest and his after confinement. There are three distinct episodes. The first was Senator Baker's death, the second the Sumner letter, the third Secretary Stanton's action on report of Committee on Conduct of the War. All three combined, with the powerful influence behind them, were enough to blast the career of a saint. McClellan was in duty bound to investigate and report, as to obey orders of his superiors. The very fact of his known friendship made the duty more imperative. Yet he held Stanton's order eleven days, and then it was reiterated on collateral testimony which he could not disprove or suppress, but declared it not sufficient to base charges. He often pressed for a speedy trial, and when Stone was released applied for his services, vouching for his loyalty.

In this, as in most of the controversies growing out of a civil war, loyalty has a multitude of definitions: each man and case is interpreted to suit excited opinions. Mr. Lincoln ordered fugitive slaves returned: Mr. Sumner thought it disloyal. The loyalty of Phelps was not the loyalty of Butler. The loyalty of Fremont was not the loyalty of Cameron; and so on ad infinitum from Wendell Phillips to Jeff. Davis. To dislike a man was to charge him with disloyalty. And to-day we have the battles fought over the same lines in the press, pulpit and forum, following our heroes into their graves, tainting their souls with the spirit of disloyalty.

WM. W. BURNS.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, Feb. 21, 1887.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

U. M. BUILDED better than he knew, when, in his feeble effort to say a good word for a departed friend, he cited Antony's remark that "The good that men do is oft interred," etc.; for, behold, here cometh A. M. (Master of Arts?) and layeth his budget of blank-blank yarns upon the tomb of Captain C.

However, when the thoroughly-informed A. M. intimates, and the editor heads his contribution with the inferential remark that Bill Swasey was never dumb, poor U. M. has a chance to give a Roland for an Oliver.

A few years ago, when the proprietors of a famous nostrum concocted near the Monumental City were booming it out West, their agents were given *carte blanche* as to methods, provided they succeeded in getting testimonials from noted characters as to the curative powers of their specialty. One of these agents got hold of Bill Swasey, and the greatness which never could have been his through birth or achievement was thrust upon William F. with an overpowering intensity, so to speak. For within a week there was hardly a newspaper published west of the Rockies that did not have its double-leaded article headed "The Testimony of an Argonaut," over the signature of the thenceforth immortalized Bill.

And did Bill relish it? Not much! The writer cannot refer to any captains of the line as to the straightness of this tip, but Haquette, Sample, McCarthy, Kibbe, or any of the hosts of the gilded palaces on Kearny St., might recall the number of times Bill Swasey had set 'em up if the boys would say nothing that commenced with Saint.

It was a subject upon which Bill was dumber than a deaf and dumb oyster and regarding which he exacted the dumbest dumbness.

En passant. Bill Swasey wasn't the only victim. A jocund naval officer (somewhat above the grade of midshipman) then stationed at Vallejo, "testified" also, and if he had theretofore been troubled with any desire to see his name in print, it must have been thoroughly gratified by the results attending his testimonial.

U. M.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 5, 1887.

TO RELIEVE STAGNATION IN PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WITH a view to obtaining some expression of opinion of the lieutenants of the line of the Army, I submit the following proposition for the relief of this large class of officers:

Be it enacted, etc.: Sec. 1. That on and after the passage of this act, all lieutenants of the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, Army of the United States, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain, upon the completion of twenty years' service in the grades of 2d and 1st lieutenants, inclusive.

Sec. 2. That all officers of the artillery, cavalry, and infantry below the grade of major, upon the completion of thirty years' service in the Army, shall, upon their own application, be retired from active service, provided that the time served in the Army during the War of the Rebellion, either as officers or enlisted men, be counted in computing length of service for retirement under the provisions of this act

Sec. 3. That all laws repugnant to, or in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That the retired list of the Army is hereby increased to meet the requirements of this act.

I do not claim perfection for this measure, but it expresses briefly my idea of what in my judgment would tend to relieve the stagnation now existing in promotion, and at the same time increase the efficiency of the Army by the infusion of young blood, and opening promotion in all of the lower grades of the Army.

The adoption of the above would remove from the active list of the Army many faithful and efficient officers who served gallantly and well during the whole war, and who have just as faithfully performed all duties imposed upon them since. This measure is not intended as a reflection on them now, but rather as an act of justice, which a restored and generous country owes to them.

I respectfully invite the views of lieutenants and officers of the Army generally, with a view to united action in the future, for the benefit of the whole Army.

The objections to making all 1st lieutenants captains after a certain fixed period cannot, I think, be urged against this measure, for certainly many captains who have completed thirty years, and who see no prospect of future advancement, would retire, so that not many companies would be loaded down with two captains.

The retired list would be opened, and there would be at once an increased flow of promotion in all of the lower grades of the Army, and the efficiency of the Army will of necessity be improved by putting younger officers to command and serve with the company organizations. This measure, coupled with the three battalion organization for regiments, and an increase of 5,000 men, and the taking away from the enlisted men all work except absolutely necessary extra and daily military duty, would in my judgment greatly increase the efficiency of the Army, and reduce to a minimum the number of desertions.

LIEUTENANT OF NEARLY 24 YEARS' SERVICE.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal

IN our present system of rifle practice (Blunt's) everything necessary for the perfect and successful instruction of the soldier is laid down, provided it was only complied with by company commanders, or that post-commanders compelled a compliance therewith. Practical use of the piece in actual firing on the target range is required of the enlisted men; but the first and almost as important point is neglected, that of compelling the theoretical instruction, by company officers, of both the soldier and the recruit in the aiming and sighting drills; effects of heat and cold, wind and weather, pursuant to Blunt's Manual. The soldier instead of being instructed in those points is generally allowed to find them out, pick them up; get at them the best way he can or not at all.

How many men in the average cavalry and infantry companies of to-day can tell whether a shot fired from a piece canted to the right will go high or low, to the right or to the left or where it will go. I venture to say that not as many as six men to the company throughout the Army can do so; or tell the effects of damp, dry or bright days upon the shot or velocity of the bullet; or the different allowances to be made for each mile of wind at the different ranges; or the amount of elevation or windage necessary to make the proper changes of position of a shot on the target. So far, it has been my experience to find even among sharpshooters of different companies and regiments that they were not even moderately well-posted on these important points.

They are all in Blunt's and part in the score books, to be sure, and the men, if they want to, can study them up; yes, if they want to and if they happen to have the book or access to the score books when off the range—but the manual of instruction was hardly issued for the instruction of the soldier if he felt like it, and not if he did not. Why can't the authorities require a compliance of post and company commanders to Pars. 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, of Blunt's Manual, and reports made at the proper time, that all of the men in the company have received the proper theoretical instruction from their officers in the use of the rifle, and the amount of instruction given each man and his proficiency before the man is required to shoot on the range, as now, with little or no idea of the proper allowances to make in windage or elevation, as circumstances may require.

Such an order would certainly increase the general efficiency of the troops in the use of their rifle. An order is out in the Department of the Missouri requiring drill of the men in estimating distance, but what good can that do the soldier, if not able to estimate correctly the allowance necessary for wind or weather, or to make the proper change from the first shot striking the ground, in front, to the right or left, that will place the second at once upon the object aimed at, instead of wasting half a dozen shots to accomplish the same end; even if he can guess the approximate distance, what is one worth without the other?

We have got the manual, now let us have the instruction; there are plenty of second lieutenants.

"FRONTIER."

ISSUES OF CLOTHING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to your editorial remarks on General A. McD. McCook's order relative to the issuing of clothing to enlisted men, in the JOURNAL of November 20 last, it is respectfully submitted that said order is all right, *so far as it goes*, but that the simple order of any officer, no matter what his rank may be, can cure the evil is impossible. First, because soldiers when on a spree will sell their clothing to procure the wherewithal that furnishes the means to continue their spree, regardless of how said clothing is marked, and utterly heedless of punishment. Secondly, as long as condemned clothing is publicly sold at auction at military posts to any, and every, person who makes the highest bid, no one can tell whether citizens who have soldiers' clothing in their possession have come by it legally or otherwise. No matter where you go all over our extensive frontier you will find any number of soldiers' overcoats worn by citizens, and it does not enter into the mind of any officer to stop one of said citizens and ask him where or how he got that overcoat. Blouses and trousers come under the same head. There is but one way to stop soldiers disposing of their clothing for a little ready cash, and that is, allow no clothing, of any description, that is condemned as moth-eaten, or worthless, by a board of survey, or

inspecting officer, to be sold at public auction, or to any person but a soldier. A mere nominal price should be put on such clothing, so low that it would be the next thing to giving it to the soldier for nothing, which every officer who has had the duty of selling condemned clothing by auction knows is pretty nearly the price realized at such sales, viz., almost giving the clothing away. Thirdly, there should be a stringent law passed by Congress prohibiting any citizen from owning, or having in his possession, any military clothing whatever, unless he belongs to some organization of the National Guard, a violation of this law punishable by a heavy fine. Fourthly, it should be made the imperative duty of every Army officer to investigate any and every case of citizens having military clothing in their possession and satisfy himself that they were legally entitled to have it. And, lastly, issue every soldier about to be discharged (provided he does not intend to re-enlist) a full suit of citizen's clothing and do not allow him to carry away any military clothing with him, or to sell it to any person but a soldier.

With all these restrictions rigidly enforced the evil would be abated, but to expect it would be thoroughly eradicated is, to say the least, Utopian.

* * *

CHANGES OF TWENTY YEARS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

TWENTY years ago the list of 3d lieutenants in the United States Revenue Cutter Service, comprised the following:

1. J. H. Kelso.
2. F. M. Munger.
3. M.G.Woodward.
4. H. L. Bennett.
5. Russell Glover.
6. C. S. Hooper.
7. J. Davison.
8. A. W. Constable.
9. L. Sheppard.
10. R. Henderson.
11. J. O. Johnson.
12. G. E. Thurston.
13. J. H. Rogers.
14. A. J. Melchert.
15. W. C. Pease.
16. J. H. Berry.
17. E. Pendexter.
18. W.M.McKendry, Jr.
19. E. W. Creecy.
20. H. C. Snow.
21. T. E. Baldwin.
22. T. H. Ridgate.
23. I. McVay.
24. G. Gerard.
25. S. A. Brooks.
26. T. E. Ashmead.
27. W. B. Barnes.
28. C. H. Reed.
29. W. Charlton, Jr.
30. L. C. Cowan.
31. J. F. Otis.
32. G. R. Bakeman.
33. T. S. Smythe.
34. G. Williams.
35. H. D. Smith.
36. L.E.N.Grahame.
37. R. Barstow.
38. John Walker.
39. T. A. Murray.
40. J. W. Congdon.
41. W. Walton.
42. W. C. Coulson.
43. R. Canfield.

Thirteen of the forty-three alone hold commissions in the Service to-day. Three are captains, nine 1st lieutenants, two of whom have passed their examinations for the next highest grade, and one remains a 3d lieutenant, incapacitated for duty from illness incident to the Service. Berry, Pendexter, McKendry, McVay, Girard, Cowan, Otis, Walker, Graham and Canfield have joined the silent majority. The balance, through resignations and other causes, have returned to civil life.

Two have adopted the profession of medicine and practice respectively in Georgia and Philadelphia. Another rejoices in a farm and is located in Maine; the same State is favored with a lecturer who formerly wore the button. Another keeps a restaurant in New York City. Chicago retains one in the sewing-machine business. Three could not resist the fascinations of a "Life on the Ocean Wave"—and while two entered the merchant service, the third cast his fortunes with steam-boating, and Boston claims two as citizens of the Hub, one keeping a stand devoted to finny specimens of the deep, the other presides over a house for the accommodation of the weary. Washington retains two amongst its population. One is employed in the Treasury Department, while his companion finds the tobacco business suited to his taste. One ex-officer lives in retirement on a sea girt island, while the Crescent City is honored with the presence of another.

There are three or four gentlemen on the list who have completely disappeared from view, and whose identity, since leaving the Service, it has been impossible to trace, but it is hoped that their lot has been cast in pleasant places, and that they bask in the smiles of prosperity.

For those who have remained in the Service, the principal reward hoped for and looked forward to, is promotion. The path to advancement during the past 20 years has not been of a character calculated to stimulate ambitious hopes and dreams of a young and vigorous manhood. But the mature and sober reflections of middle age are better calculated for philosophical reflections, the acceptance of the inevitable—and a lingering hope, that in another fifth of a century shall have been numbered with the past, the survivors of the 3d lieutenant's list of 1867, may have reached that Mecca of all faithful Revenue Cutter officers' aspirations, the captain's grade.

SELAH.

LIFE AT DAVID'S ISLAND.

FROM David's Island, a correspondent sends to the *Daily News* of Danville, Ill., an account of life at this recruiting station. After describing the routine of daily duty, he says:

"At nine all lights are put out and thus ends the day for a recruit. However, when he has so far been instructed as to do his first guard, the routine is slightly altered, for he does in addition 'fatigue duty,' and a guard about once a week. But the fatigue duty here is very light, as all the menial work is performed by prisoners who have been apprehended for desertion and are awaiting transfer to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to serve out their sentence. The food issued by the Government is plain, but sufficient, and when well cooked is palatable. As an experiment a mess hall has been erected here. It is a handsome edifice capable of seating 700 men and is supplied with all the modern improvements, such as steam heating and cooking apparatus, gas, etc. Formerly when each company had its own mess, numerous complaints were made, both of the quality and quantity of the food, but under the new system of messing all the troops at a post together, we have better cooking, and the men are without exception very much pleased with the change. And when, as is intended, the mess halls are introduced into all parts, one of the chief causes of desertion will be removed.

"The barracks are large, well ventilated and healthy, and kept very clean. The beds now in use are a great improvement on the old style; instead of the wooden slats, wire-woven mattresses, and in the place of the old straw mattress, a fine stuffed one. A recruit formerly upon entering the Army filled his mattress cover himself, but now he finds a comfortable bed, with pillow and sheets awaiting him. And I must say some of my best nights' rest have been taken on an Army bunk.

"The general character of the island is, in summer, very fine; the breeze from the Sound sweeping over the place cools the air, and we have very seldom what is termed a hot day. Fine walks and lawns throughout, and a concert daily by the military band, augment the attractiveness of the place, and to a visitor it is indeed a lovely place. But in winter the whole aspect of the place changes, and we have some very cold weather.

"The life of a recruit here is an easy one, and to a certain extent is what he chooses to make it. The officers are kind and observant of the wants of their men, and he who tries to behave properly will find no fault for bad treatment or harshness from any of his superiors.

"The regular habits formed in the Army will cling to a man throughout his life, even if totally disconnected from the Service, and I have not the slightest doubt but that if some of our prematurely old men were brought under Army discipline for a short time, that they would be returned to health and think that 'Uncle Sam's' Army is not as dreadful a sphere in life as it is painted.

"AN OLD SUBSCRIBER."

GENERAL DEFICIENCIES.

THE failure of the General Deficiency Bill, General Greely says, will seriously impair the efficiency of the Signal Service until Congress meets again and makes the necessary appropriation. The deficiency estimates of the Service aggregate but $23,770, the greater part of which was intended for the payment of transportation and mileage accounts. The estimate for the transportation of men, baggage, etc., was a small item, amounting to 2,325, but the failure of the bill to secure the appropriation will cause much embarrassment. According to the statement of the Chief Signal Officer "it is now impossible to remove a man, even to discharge or recruit him, or to replace those who are dead or dangerously ill." The term of service of a number of men has expired, but they must be retained in the corps from the lack of money to send them to their homes. The telegraphic reports of cold waves, storms, warnings, etc., must be discontinued at a number of important points, as the funds on hand for that purpose are nearly exhausted.

It is stated in the Naval Ordnance Bureau that the failure of the deficiency bill will not affect the armament of the Roach cruisers. It will merely result in a reduction of the allowance for the vessels. For instance, instead of allowing a vessel 100 shells only 40 will be given. A corresponding reduction will be made throughout.

Naval officers whose claims for mileage under the Graham decision were reported to Congress during the late session, and included in the deficiency bill, will be compelled to wait another year for their money.

GUNBOATS v. TORPEDO-BOATS.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE ELLIOT, K. C. B., delivered a lecture on the subject of "Coast Defence by Gunboats," Feb. 11, at the Royal United Service Institution. He held that none of the modern improvements had superseded the gunboat, which had rather gained than lost in its offensive and defensive properties. While an attack by torpedo-boats could be repulsed by gun-fire from ships under weigh in the offing, gunboats would successfully harass an enemy into keeping at a respectful distance from the shore. It follows that defence by torpedo-boats alone cannot be relied upon, except under certain favorable local configurations of sea and land to prevent the bombardment of open places. In future wars shore batteries will have so far obtained superiority over ships that close engagements will be avoided by the latter, and that bombardment at long ranges will be resorted to where it is deemed operative, in which mode of attack flotilla protected by ships will bear a conspicuous part.

As to seagoing torpedo-boats, *Engineering* says: "All investigations show that while the basin experiments are highly satisfactory, those made at sea prove with equal force the unreliability of these crafts when they leave the coast. At the beginning of the Milford Haven operations, the boisterous weather necessitated the postponing of operations on account of the unfitness of the torpedo-boat crews to continue work after the twelve hours of serious fatigue they had already undergone. In the French evolutions, the difficulties of the passage from Bastia to Ajaccio, although not remarkably severe, so unfitted fifteen of the twenty boats that they could take no part in the final attack. In two nights we find recorded collisions, which disabled boats Nos. 52, 61, 63, and 72, and required their return to port for repairs. Of the twenty-two torpedo-boats leaving Toulon a few days before, but six arrived near the enemy, although their commanders displayed admirable energy; one had run aground and was full of water, another had been sunk by collision; another's engine was seriously injured; and, as for the rest, they could not follow. Of the boats under the command of Admiral Brown de Colstoun but five remained for service, for the sixth received an accident to her machinery which prevented her taking part in the attack. During the operations off the Balearic Isles, only one of six boats attacked, and none were able to follow the armor-clads, all meeting with circumstances quite unexpected and embarrassing. With the weather as it existed May 13, the armor-clads had the torpedo fleet completely at their mercy, for even if they had not been destroyed by the excellent practice of the Hotchkiss gunners, they would have been of no use, as they could not with safety discharge their torpedoes. In fact, the search lights discovered distinctly that one of the boats, which burned her Coston's signal to announce victory, did not have her torpedo tube open on account of the heavy sea. Furthermore, their positions were frequently easily discovered by the immense volume of smoke and flame ejected while going at great speed. This applies as well by night as by day. It was also reported that after the four days' running the speed of the boats was reduced to twelve knots. In quoting a German opinion on the development of the Russian torpedo fleet, Charmes refers to the type which will, no doubt, be most successful upon the seas, namely, the torpedo-cruisers, and it is to this type, more than for any other, that we may expect torpedo-boats to be adapted. Already writers have dropped the phrase 'torpedo-boats' for 'torpedo-vessels.'"

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WALLA WALLA.

MARDI GRAS ENTERTAINMENT.

FEBRUARY 23, 1887.

A MARDI GRAS party given at the officers' hop-room last night by Mrs. Sweitzer, Miss Kingsbury and Miss Wheelan, was the most brilliant social event this post has ever known since the advent here of the 2d Cavalry, nearly three years ago. There were in attendance in all, about 40 couples, many of whom were from the town of Walla Walla about half-a-mile distant. Neither pains nor expense were spared in the appointments; the room was beautifully decorated with flags, and many ingenious devices, emblematical of the deeds of valor for which the old 2d is justly renowned, were tastily arranged among the festooned banners on the walls.

The guests began arriving about 7.45, and were received by the charming hostesses, assisted by Lieut. Kingsbury, all unmasked. The attractive, and in some cases, gorgeous costumes of those in fancy dress formed a strange contrast to the sombre and grotesque figures in domino.

Dancing commenced soon after 8 o'clock, the music being furnished by the 2d Cavalry orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Meyrelles.

Soon after 10 o'clock the signal for unmasking was given, and the guests then sat down to partake of an elegant repast prepared for the occasion, and served in the hall on small tables brought in for that purpose. When this was finished dancing was resumed, and not until nearly 2 o'clock did the party regretfully retire from the scene of so much jollity and animation.

There were many amusing situations observed and several ludicrous mistakes were made by some of the merry maskers, who were over-confident in their ability to distinguish friends in the throng. In one instance, a young man had for some time been whispering his soft nothings into the ear of she whom he considered destined for himself alone, when the signal for unmasking was given. Imagine his amazement and chagrin on beholding, not his fair charmer, but her mother!

Among those in costume were the following: Miss Helen McGregor, California; Miss Grace Isaacs, peanut girl; Miss Bessie Isaacs, Queen Margaret; Miss Mattie Isaacs, Ophelia; Mrs. F. W. Paine, shepherdess; Mrs. H. D. Chapman, peasant girl; Miss Imo Boyer, flower girl; Miss Grace Legrow, flower girl; Miss Elma Rees, Swiss girl; Miss Susie Legrow, music; Miss Ellen Dohney, flower girl; Miss Sarah Stine, Aurora; Mrs. Wm. Stine, Jr., court lady; Miss May Hooten, French peasant girl; Mrs. A. R. Fink, Quakeress. Mrs. J. L. Sharpstein, jockey; Miss Ada Stone, tambourine girl; Lt. R. B. Bryan, Hamlet; Mr. Charles Sharpstein, dude; Mr. J. L. Sharpstein, Neapolitan dancing boy; Mr. H. D. Chapman, knight; Mr. Wm. Jones, king; Mr. Eugene Boyer, blue knight; Mr. A. R. Fink, Spanish don; Mr. Marcus Gillian, Spanish bandit; Mr. Wellington M. Clark, negro dude, and Mr. Jerry J. Dohney, negro dudess.

The others present, all but a few of whom were masked, were: Gen. and Mrs. Sweitzer, Major McGregor, Mrs. McGregor, Lieut. Kingsbury, Mrs. Kingsbury, Miss Wheelan, Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Swigert, Mrs. Swigert, Lieut. Pearson, Lieut. Sibley, Mrs. Sibley, N. B. Sweitzer, Jr.; Miss Sweitzer, Lieut. Roe, Mrs. Roe, Lieut. Schofield, Lieut. Brainard, Dr. Whitefoot, Dr. Forbes, Miss Rawolle, Mr. L vi Ankeny, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Allen, Mr. F. Boyer, Mr. Joseph Dohney, Mr. Bert Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. L. Goodman, Mr. P. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs A. P. Legrow, Mr. and Mrs. MacEwan, Dr. and Mrs. Mauzey, Mr. F. W. Paine, Major and Mrs. R. R. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stine, Mr. Ben. Wingard, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Upton, and several others whose names could not be obtained.

Yours, DOMINO.

SOME DATA FROM NEW ARMY REGISTER,

Showing the number in each arm and grade of the Service who are graduates of the Military Academy; appointees from civil life or the Army; the number who served in the volunteers; the number having a record of war and the number who had no war service.

	M. A.	Civil Life.	Army	Were in Volunteers.	No. who Saw Service During War	Have No War Service.
General Officers	8	2	—	10	10	—
A. G. Department	11	5	1	12	17	—
Insp.-General's Department	3	4	—	5	6	1
J.-A. Department	—	7	1	7	8	—
Q. M. Department	19	40	2	43	51	10
Subsistence Department	19	7	—	18	24	2
Medical Department	—	195	—	38	81	114
Pay Department	4	44	—	30	35	13
Engineer Corps	10	—	—	15	33	76
Ordnance	49	10	—	9	28	30
Signal	1	—	16	1	1	16
Chaplains	—	28	—	12	16	12
1st Cavalry	27	9	7	6	15	28
2d "	24	13	5	15	17	25
3d "	30	11	2	13	15	28
4th "	30	9	3	8	11	31
5th "	29	12	2	15	15	28
6th "	29	12	2	10	13	30
7th "	25	15	3	13	16	27
8th "	29	12	2	11	16	27
9th "	21	18	5	16	17	27
10th "	19	21	4	16	22	22
1st Artillery	40	14	1	13	19	36
2d "	42	12	1	17	27	28
3d "	34	19	2	23	30	25
4th "	42	12	2	14	22	34
5th "	36	15	4	13	22	33
1st Infantry	15	12	8	7	13	22
2d "	9	20	6	11	15	20
3d "	15	15	5	10	15	20
4th "	15	12	7	13	18	16
5th "	12	19	4	10	14	21
6th "	13	18	4	14	16	19
7th "	16	13	3	10	16	19
8th "	10	19	6	14	18	17
9th "	15	17	3	14	19	16
10th "	9	20	5	11	14	20
11th "	17	12	4	10	13	20
12th "	15	19	1	14	16	19
13th "	16	16	3	13	16	19
14th "	7	20	7	15	22	12
15th "	11	19	5	11	17	18
16th "	13	20	2	12	14	21
17th "	16	15	4	18	19	16
18th "	12	17	6	14	17	18
19th "	13	16	4	16	19	14
20th "	13	17	4	11	16	18
21st "	19	14	1	8	13	21
22d "	15	17	2	15	18	16
23d "	13	19	3	13	17	18
24th "	12	19	5	13	13	23
25th "	9	18	7	15	17	17
Total active list	1010	969	177	711	993	1163*
Retired list	125	289	51	313	44	17
Professors, M. A	6	1	—	3	5	4

*Total in active service, 2156.

Several of those appointed from the Army had only nominal service in the ranks while many of the civil appointments, and some of the M. A. ones had seen previous service in the Army. There are in Service about 45 officers who were at the M. A. and failed to graduate. It appears that all of the retired list but seventeen have a record of War Service.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

ASSISTANT SURGEON G. L. EDIE, U. S. A., is North, from San Antonio, on a few weeks' visit.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. Army, is East, from Chicago, on a short leave.

MAJOR W. C. MANNING, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Mackinac, Mich., this week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN W. W. GRAY, Post Surgeon at Fort Maginnis, is visiting friends East, on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT WILLISTON FISH, 4th U. S. Artillery, is East on a brief visit from Fort Snelling, Minn.

MAJOR ANSON MILLS, 10th U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting in the East is en route to his station in Arizona.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN POPE, U. S. A., will celebrate his sixty-fifth birthday on Wednesday next—March 16.

CAPTAIN A. H. YOUNG, U. S. A., has rejoined at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, from a visit to New York, etc.

ADJUTANT R. C. VAN VLIET, 10th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Union, N. M.

LIEUTENANT P. A. BETTENS, JR., and bride, in Washington lately, were expected to visit in Chicago this week.

GENERAL J. G. PARKE, U. S. A., will spend the summer abroad and secure a well-earned rest from his official labors.

CAPTAIN J. S. BISHOP, 13th U. S. Infantry, under his recent promotion goes from Fort Wingate to Fort Stanton, N. M.

LIEUTENANT W. L. BUCK, 13th U. S. Infantry, expects to leave Fort Wingate, N. M., next week, to be absent about three months.

LIEUTENANT W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN J. W. GELRAY, U. S. Army, retired, has been added to the list of patients in the General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

CAPTAIN LOUIS BRECHEMIN, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., sailed March 5, from New York for Havre on the steamship *La Bretaque*.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL H. G. BURTON, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, will pay a few weeks' visit with his family to relatives in Delaware.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN KING, U. S. A., retired, of Obligation, Md., who entered the Army in 1818, has been visiting old friends in Washington.

LIEUTENANTS SHIPP, Cabell and Hasbrouck, U. S. Army, young officers, are enjoying a continental tour and at present are spending a short time in Paris.

CAPTAIN R. W. JOHNSON, U. S. A., assistant medical officer at Fort Adams, R. I., left there this week for West Point, for temporary service at the Military Academy.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CARSON, Jr., 5th U. S. Cavalry, who has been spending a leave with relatives in Washington, is on his return journey to Fort Reno, Indian Territory.

COLONEL WILLIAM LUDLOW, U. S. A., returned to Washington early in the week from Oakdale, L. I., where he went to attend the funeral of his nephew, the son of Comdr. Ludlow, U. S. N.

LIEUTENANTS W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, has taken temporary charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., during the absence on leave of Lieut. T. R. Adams.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD COLLINS, 7th Inf., was to leave Milton, Mass., this week for Omaha to report to Gen. Crook and from there will likely join the headquarters of his regiment at Fort Laramie, Wyo.

THE wife of Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf., is suffering from dementia, and may have to be placed in an asylum. Lieut. Patterson took her to San Francisco a few days since for treatment.—*Vancouver Independent.*

CAPTAIN O. E. MICHAELIS, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, went this week from West Troy to Philadelphia where he delivered on Friday evening before the Franklin Institute a lecture on "The Army of Kukuana Land."

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Art., has selected as regimental quartermaster in succession to Lieut. F. Fuger, that able and experienced officer Lieut. Crosby P. Miller, at present adjutant of the Artillery School and post of Fort Monroe.

LIEUTENANT J. R. RICHARDS, 4th U. S. Cavalry, was married March 8, at Springfield, Mo., to Miss Bessie Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Russell, of that city. The ceremony took place in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, which was crowded with friends. After the wedding tour the married couple go to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

COLONEL F. D. GRANT is enjoying these days," says the *Tribune*, "both the sweets and acids of authorship. He is probably thirty-seven or thirty-eight years of age. In physical appearance he resembles his father, being stout, strong, and sturdy. The old associates of the General say that the Colonel grows to look more like his father as he ages, in spite of his black whiskers, the General's beard having been of a lighter color."

BRIG.-GENERAL GREELY, the new Chief Signal Officer, made his début in society—so to speak, it being his first appearance at a social gathering since the accession of the new honors—at the meeting last Saturday evening of the Washington Literary Society at the residence of Mr. Spofford, librarian of Congress. Gen. Greely choose Greenland for his theme, and gave many interesting facts concerning its inhabitants and animals and its vegetation as well as its manufactured articles. His wife and infant daughter are making good progress.

CAPT. J. L. CLEM, U. S. A., is East from Ogden, Utah, on a few weeks visit to relatives.

LIEUTENANT J. B. BELLINGER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, lately in New York City, has gone to St. Louis.

GEN. JAMES OAKES, U. S. A., Mrs. Oakes and Miss Oakes are at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., of Fort Schuyler, visited old friends at Governor's Island early in the week.

CAPTAIN JOHN CONLINE, 9th U. S. Cav., expects to leave Fort Niobrara, Neb., in a few days, to be absent about three months.

CAPTAIN M. C. WYETH, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., lately of Fort Wayne, Mich., joined at Fort Barrancas, Fla., this week for duty.

LIEUTENART A. B. JOHNSON, A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. Terry, will remain under treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., for some weeks longer.

LIEUT. R. M. GETTY, 22d U. S. Infantry, lately visiting friends at Washington, will remain East on leave for a few weeks longer.

LIEUT. A. D. ANDREWS, 5th U. S. Artillery, who is recuperating from an illness at Massena, N. Y., will return to Governor's Island about April 1.

ASSISTANT SURGEON G. MCCREERY, U. S. A., on leave from Dakota, visited friends at 350 Lexington avenue, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT A. B. DYER, 4th U. S. Artillery, who relinquished the regimental adjutancy last week, has joined Egan's Light Battery at Fort Adams.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., have been the recipient of numerous congratulations on his promotion since his return to New York from Florida.

THE trial of Col. F. W. Benteen, U. S. A., at Fort Du Chesne having been completed, that officer has gone to Fort Douglas, Utah, to await further developments.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and Mrs. Sheridan and Col. S. C. Kellogg, A.-D.-C., visited New York early in the week, quartering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MR. P. E. VOLLUM, of Omaha, son of Colonel Vollum, Medical Director of the Department of Texas, has been visiting Lieutenant Blatchford, U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth.

COLONEL J. S. MASON, 9th Inf., presides over a General Court-martial to organize at Fort McDowell, A. T., on Tuesday next for the trial of Lieut. A. T. Dean, 4th Cav.

MR. GEO. G. SICKLES, of New Rochelle, the aged father of Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., is seriously ill, and at latest advices his death was expected at any moment.

CAPT. J. H. DORST, 4th U. S. Cavalry, whose arduous services in Arizona are so well known, has received a well earned special detail at West Point, going there in August next.

THE Rev. P. M. Donohue, a young Catholic priest of Arcola, Ill., has been created by Gen. Boulanger, the French Minister of War, a lieutenant in the French Army for services rendered.

JUSTICE ARTHUR MACARTHUR, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia since 1870, resigned this week to retire to private life. His son is Captain MacArthur, of the 13th U. S. Inf.

FREDERICK P. MUFFE, Hospital Steward, U. S. A., stationed at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., was one of the graduates at the late commencement of the Medical Department, University, City of New York.

LIEUTENANT J. M. T. PARTELLO, 5th Inf., of Fort Keogh, is writing a book on Montana, to be brought out by Scribner Bros., of New York. He is also preparing a series of western articles for the *Century Magazine*.

GENERAL A. MCD. MCCOOK has selected Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., for regimental quartermaster, in succession to Lieut. John Carland. The new incumbent is an experienced officer whose service dates from 1867.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., paid a short visit to Governor's Island on Tuesday, and was received by Major-General Schofield and staff and tendered the customary salute. After a few visits to old friends on the Island, Gen. Sheridan returned to New York.

THE Washington *Critic* says: "Some Western papers seem to be thoroughly of the belief that Gen. Wesley Merritt, colonel 5th Cavalry, is sure to be appointed Brigadier General to succeed General Willcox, after that officer retires in April next for age. The *Critic* has placed a number of officers in nomination for promotion during the past two years, who have gained the rank each one wanted, and it predicts now that Gen. James W. Forsyth, colonel 7th Cavalry, will get the coming prize."

DOCTOR FRED. MORSE TAYLOR, son of Surg. M. K. Taylor, U. S. A., who has been in New York since November, expects to return to Fort Sill, Ind. Ty., the latter part of this month. Doctor Taylor was an applicant for the position of Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and received orders to appear before the Army Medical Board in New York. The order was, however, revoked one day later by order of the Secretary of War on the ground that no candidates should be examined whose applications were dated later than January 1. The cases of twelve other applicants were similarly decided.

REFERRING to the death at New York, Feb. 22, of Harry Hinton, son of Lieut. C. B. Hinton, 18th U. S. Inf., the Kansas City *Times* says: "Handsome and prepossessing in person, unusually bright and promising in mind, he was the idol of his parents and a general favorite of all with whom he came in contact. His death took place under more than ordinary painful circumstances to the family. He was sent with his mother and elder brother to the East with the greatest reluctance by his father, in order that he might obtain school advantages not available at the remote military station of Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, and died before the father could reach him."

COLONEL JOHN R. BROOKE, 3d U. S. Infantry visited Helena, Mont., this week on civil business.

LIEUTENANT G. H. KINZIE, 15th U. S. Infantry, of Columbus Barracks, O., visited Fort Leavenworth, Kas., a few days ago.

SURGEON E. A. KOERPER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Koerper, of Fort Keogh, are recent guests at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul.

CAPTAIN E. R. WARNER, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., the latter part of this week from a short leave.

CAPT. E. B. ATWOOD, U. S. A., is a recent visitor at Albuquerque, N. M., on business connected with the purchase of cavalry horses.

ADJUTANT W. A. MANN, 17th U. S. Infantry, leaves Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., next week for two months for the benefit of his health.

CHAPLAIN JEREMIAH PORTER, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Porter, have left Tampa for a short sojourn at Interlachen, Florida.

SURGEON CHARLES H. ALDEN, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., will go to West Point in August next.

MAJOR HENRY C. COOK, 13th U. S. Inf., under his recent promotion will likely be assigned by General Miles to duty at Fort Stanton, N. M.

LIEUT. A. C. DUCAT, Jr., who was transferred from the 3d Cavalry to the 24th Infantry, changes base from Fort Davis, Tex., to Fort Sill, I. T.

LIEUTENANT JOHN STAFFORD, 8th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Stafford, of Fort Leavenworth, are expected to visit friends in San Francisco during the coming summer.

WE regret to learn of the illness of Major John E. Blaine, Paymaster, U. S. A., at Helena. We have a pleasant recollection of Major Blaine while he was on duty in New York the past few years.

MR. J. C. SHOFNER, of Portland, who was graduated from West Point in 1877, assigned to the 21st U. S. Inf., and resigned June 1, 1881, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the Oregon State Militia.

CHAPLAIN WINFIELD SCOTT, U.S.A., celebrated his 50th birthday at Angel Island, Cal., Feb. 26, and numerous friends from San Francisco and Oakland were present on the occasion, besides the officers and ladies of the post.

CAPTAIN J. S. LOUD, 9th U. S. Cavalry, recruiting officer at Detroit, who has, with his family, since the death of their little daughter, been visiting at Dearborn, Mich., has returned to the former city and located at 374 Cass avenue.

COLONEL AND MRS. ALBERT BARNITZ, U. S. A., of Cleveland, O., with their three charming daughters, are, says the Tuscaloosa *Times*, at the Washington. This is their second or third visit here and they profess themselves more pleased every time.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RIPLEY, U. S. A., whose military career we have noted with much interest since his appointment in 1879, has effected a transfer from the 24th Infantry to the 3d Cavalry, and has been assigned to Captain Vroom's troop, at Fort Davis, Texas.

LIEUTENANT W. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, is to read a paper on "Application and Use of Upton's Infantry Tactics to Modern Warfare," at the regular monthly meeting of The Canteen to be held at Martinelli's, New York City, on Saturday evening of this week.

"POOR CORBETT!" says the Sioux City *Times*. "He had run with McDowell, fortified with McClellan, charged with Hooker, fought it out under Grant, and shot Booth on his own account, but the talk of Kansas legislators was too much for his endurance and he is crazy".

WILLIAM J. HAYNES, of St. Louis, who will be 100 years old if he lives until December next, was on the staff of General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, was engineer of the first steamboat that arrived at St. Louis from the South, and ran the first locomotive that ever left St. Louis for the West.

COL. FRANK WHEATON, 2d U. S. Inf., has selected Lieut. L. S. Ames as regimental adjutant, in succession to Lieut. C. W. Rowell, and Lieut. John Kinzie as regimental quartermaster, in succession to Lieut. S. E. Clark. Lieut. Ames is the senior first lieutenant of the regiment with a war record, and Lieut. Kinzie dates his service from 1872. Both are well qualified officers.

LIEUTENANT J. S. POWELL, Signal Corps, U. S. A., whose troubles we alluded to last week, is reported seriously ill at No. 114 Grant Place, Washington. The New York *Times* finds in Lieut. Powell's case "a temperance lecture and is a strong argument in favor of providing employment for Army officers." It says: "He was an energetic young fellow, who left the type case for the Signal Corps and who upon his merit alone secured a commission. Prosperity proved too much for him. He began to drink. Shortness of funds led him to borrow. The trouble came when he had out three accounts for the same month's pay and owned money to officers and men of the service."

THE failure of the Senate to act upon the nomination of 2d Lieut. John H. McBlain, 9th Cav., puts another peculiar phase to the status of this officer. When he was rejected a year ago the Department, after some deliberation, concluded that the action of the Senate did not deprive him of his commission as a 2d lieutenant, but that he was not eligible to a recess promotion to the vacancy to which he was not confirmed; and so he was carried along on the rolls as senior 2d lieutenant until Feb. 11, when a vacancy occurring in the grade of 1st lieutenancy, he was again nominated. Upon this the Senate failed to act, and now the question arises, does the non-action on the part of the Senate leave him where he was before nominated, or is he eligible to a recess appointment to the same vacancy? The opinion of the promotion experts in the Adjutant-General's Office is, that the Secretary cannot do otherwise than to give him a letter of appointment from Feb. 11. The matter is now before the Secretary.

GENERAL H. G. THOMAS, U. S. A., of Portland, Me., is visiting in Washington.

LIEUTENANT E. B. PRATT, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Fort Mackinac, Mich., early in the week on a short leave.

HENRY A. EHRINGER, who was appointed on Tuesday U. S. Consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba, is a West Point graduate, class of 1846.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer U. S. A., received his commission as such on Wednesday of this week.

AN equestrian statue to General Albert Sidney Johnston will be unveiled with due ceremony April 6, in the Metairie Cemetery, New Orleans.

CHAPLAIN G. G. MULLINS, U. S. A., who is residing at 3 Shaw Place, St. Louis, has received an indefinite extension of his sick leave, to await retirement.

MISS MARY SIMPSON, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. G. W. Simpson, U. S. A., was married to Lieut. F. L. Palmer, U. S. A., Tuesday evening, April 12th, at Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

GENERAL FRANK WHEATON, U. S. A., left Fort Omaha this week for Fort Cœur d'Alene, Captain Clark, Quartermaster 2d Infantry, accompanying him, to testify before the Court of Inquiry there.

CAPT. ARTHUR MORRIS, 4th U. S. Art., who is on sick leave and expected to go to Saint Augustine, Fla., for the benefit of his health, has been detained in New York, at the Everett House, by an attack of pneumonia.

REV. DR. LEWIS, chaplain at Fort Niobrara, is engaged in the very commendable work of building up a parish at Valentine, Neb., and has been in the East collecting funds for the building of a church and rectory.

THE East Florida Seminary Corps of Cadets, under command of Capt. C. A. Curtis, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science, will take part in the obsequies of the late General Loring, C. S. A., at St. Augustine, on the 18th of March.

GENERAL A. G. EDWARDS, who was graduated from West Point in 1832, resigned in 1835, and has been Assistant Treasurer of the U. S. at St. Louis since 1865, is still holding that office, although soon to give way to a successor. He is held in high esteem in St. Louis.

LIEUT. GUY HOWARD, 12th Inf, of Fort Niagara, has been presented by his wife with a boy. He will be named after his two grandfathers, Major-General O. O. Howard, of San Francisco, and the Hon. Jas. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, Neb., Otis Woolworth Howard.

GENERAL GREELY received his new commission on Tuesday last, and has assumed full charge of the Signal Corps, with the avowed determination of convincing the country and Congress that the service is one of the essential features of the military establishments.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLY, 3d U. S. Artillery, who was obliged, through the illness of a member of his family, to relinquish the detail of military *attaché* to the U. S. Legation at Bogota, Colombia, has succeeded Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins as regimental adjutant. Gen. Gibson has certainly made a most excellent selection.

INCLUDED in the art exhibition at the Century Club on Saturday night last, was a very interesting sketch from the life of Napoleon I., by Capt. Maryatt, of the British Navy. It was taken on board the *Bellerophon*, after Napoleon's surrender to the British authorities. It is in the possession of Professor Michie, U. S. A., of West Point, to whom it was presented by Mr. Henry Irving.

GEN. BRECK was visited by a burglar one night recently, at his residence in Omaha. Mrs. Breck awoke, but with great presence of mind, instead of giving an alarm, complained of feeling ill, and asked her husband to get some medicine. When the General arose the burglar glided out, and a moment later was heard to jump down the stairs and rush out of a front window, being interrupted before he had secured anything.

A FORT DOUGLAS correspondent writes: "The train containing all the field officers of various regiments in Dept. Platte, who were ordered to Fort Duchesne for the trial of Maj. Benteen, a few weeks ago, had a severe collision in Echo Cañon, near Ogden. The engineer and a few other persons were killed, but none of the officers were injured, so that many captains and subalterns lost a possible chance for extensive promotion."

GENERAL FITZ JOHN PORTER, U. S. A., says a Washington scribe, "is a man of slender build, and is by no means in robust health. His hair is quite gray, and his face in repose is careworn. Mrs. Porter is a woman of sunny presence, and one to win and hold friends. I have never met two more charming girls than their daughters. They are thoroughly American girls, well educated and so well bred as never to fail in the smallest courtesy toward others, no matter where they are placed."

THE Washington *Sunday Herald* says: It is a good thing for the Army that it has such a watchful, intelligent friend in Congress as is Gen. Joseph Wheeler. I have before mentioned that to this gentleman belongs the unequalled *prestige* of having held the highest military rank ever attained on the North American continent by so young an officer, for he was a lieutenant-general long before he was thirty years old, and had reached this grade in time of war without any political backing, but on pure military merit. From an officer of such distinction naturally a good deal was anticipated when he came into Congress. His performances and record have maintained the highest expectations of his friends. Of his *alma mater*, West Point, General Wheeler is especially considerate. In the appropriation bill for the United States Military Academy for the next year there is the best possible evidence of his thoughtful care in the shape of money for some much-needed improvements. The next year, General Wheeler says, he will give them as much more, if possible, to make the institution what it should be, the leading Military Academy of the world.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., of West Point, paid a visit to Washington this week.

GENERAL SIMON CAMERON, ex-Secretary of War, celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday March 8.

THE widow of Major D. M. Vance, 13th U. S. Inf., is now residing with her father-in-law, Judge Vance, Urbana, Ohio.

GENERAL KAUTZ, the presiding officer at the Benteen court martial, was in Omaha last week, and brought the record of the Court for General Crook.

UP to last Saturday night there had been filed in the Pension Office 7,716 applications for pensions under the Mexican Pension law, passed late in the last session of Congress.

LIEUT.-GENERAL KURODA and staff, of the Japanese army, arrived in New York from Europe on Tuesday, and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They are on a tour of observation,

LIEUTENANT A. A. AUGUR, 24th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Elliott last week for Fort Sill. A correspondent at the former post writes: "Lieutenant and Mrs. Augur made many friends here, and their departure was universally regretted."

THE following Mexican War claims were allowed by the Second Comptroller this week: Joseph H. Bailey, Captain and Asst. Surgeon, $18.75; John H. Winder, Bvt. Lieut.-Col., 1st Art., $180; Joseph H. Potter, 1st Lieut., 7th Inf., $90; John C. Casey, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, $50.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Lieut.-Col. Walter McFarland, Eng.; Major W. R. Livermore, Eng.; Col. J. C. Breckinridge, Insp.-Gen.; 1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, 13th Inf.; Major G. H. Burton, Insp.-Gen.; Lt.-Col. C. B. Comstock, Eng.; Col. W. Merritt, 5th Cav.; Capt. James M. Pyne, retired.

THE late Gen. de Wimpffen, one of the bravest French soldiers of modern times, made in his diary, just published, this estimate of the British hero, Raglan, with whom he served in the Crimea: "Milord Raglan," he says, "is a good old officer, whose physiognomy evinces a straightforward, energetic will. He is, no doubt, one of the most remarkable soldiers of England, ready to bear anything for the glory and the interest of his country which he has served so long."

REAR ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., spent a few days in Washington this week.

COMMO. B. GHERARDI, U. S. N., visited Philadelphia this week, registering at the Lafayette Hotel.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR W. H. VARNEY, U. S. N., visited Norfolk, Va., this week, to inspect the *Ossipee*.

THE Navy Mutual Aid Association will call an assessment to cover the death of Captain E. P. Lull, April 3.

COMDR. F. E. CHADWICK, U. S. N., our naval attache at London, is expected home soon on a month's vacation.

PROF. C. E. MONROE, U. S. N., stationed at the Torpedo Station, is engaged in experiments connected with the latest discoveries in high grade explosives.

COMMANDER J. R. BARTLETT, U. S. N., read before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, on Monday of this week, an interesting paper on "The Physical Geography of the Sea."

EX-SECRETARY RICHARD THOMPSON, it is said, will be dropped as an adjunct of the Panama Canal scheme. He has been drawing a salary of $25,000 a year for eight years, as a figure-head.

COMMANDER SCHLEY, Chief Bureau of Equipment, has been industriously at work this week preparing the final manuscripts of his report on the Greely relief expedition, which is shortly to be printed, in accordance with a recent act of Congress.

LIEUTENANT H. H. COSTEN, of the Marine Barracks, has left Portsmouth and removed to Norfolk to reside. Mrs. Morris, of Indianapolis, Ind., is stopping at the Yard, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Capt. Geo. Brown. Capt. Geo. Brown, the Commandant, left for Washington to be gone about ten days.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, Lieut. E. H. Gheen, Chief Engineer John A. Scot, Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, Lieut. H. O. Rittenhouse, Commander John F. McGlensey, Lieut. John A. Rodgers, Lieut. W. E. Sewell, Lieut. Harry Knox, Commander E. T. Woodward, and Ensign W. F. Fullam.

To the personal interest of Mr. Herbert, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, is ascribed the credit for the appropriation for the beginning of the new Naval Observatory. Now that the construction has been definitely authorized, and the limit of cost fixed, it is greatly to be hoped that he will soon see the work under way, and that in the course of the administration of Captain Phythian we may have the privilege of congratulating him upon his removal into new quarters.

THE death of Lieut.-Col. R. N. Scott, 3d U. S. Art., promotes Maj. L. L. Livingston, 4th, to lieut.-colonel 3d Art.; Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th, to major 4th; 1st Lieut. F. Fuger, 4th, to captain, and 2d Lieut. W. S. Alexander to 1st lieutenant. Capt. Fuger, who has under recent regulations, just been relieved as regimental quartermaster of the 4th Artillery, will now take command of Battery M at Fort Preble. He has been nearly 22 years a 1st lieutenant, casualties among the captains of the 4th having been few in number since the Modoc War.

THE Surgeon-General of the Navy was informed on Thursday that Medical Director Somerset Robinson had been transferred to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island for treatment. The nature of his illness was not given, but it was stated that he would be unfit for further duty. Dr. Robinson was recently ordered to the San Francisco naval rendezvous. P. A. Surgeon Ernest Norfleet will be detached from the Naval Hospital at Mare Island and ordered to the rendezvous.

CHIEF ENGINEER R. L. HARRIS, U. S. N., is once more able to be out, but his recent severe illness has reduced his weight notably. It is not improbable that he may be assigned to duty in the course of the spring, but exactly where has not yet been indicated.

COMMODORE W. E. HOPKINS, U. S. N., retired, is residing in San Francisco, Cal., where he has a pleasant residence on Golden Gate avenue. He finds the climate of the Pacific slope more suitable to his declining years than that of his favorite valley of Virginia.

CHIEF ENGINEER G. W. MAGEE, U. S. N., whose recent admission to the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., was such a surprise to his friends, is reported as having been but very slightly benefited by the treatment since his admission. He is suffering from a complication of kidney troubles.

LIEUT. F. P. GILMORE, U. S. N., who has just reported his arrival home from the China Station, has been assigned to duty under Commander R. D. Evans as assistant inspector of steel for the new cruisers. Lieut. Gilmore will at once enter upon his new duties, but will obtain a leave of absence later in the season.

FRIENDS of Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson, U. S. N., note with some concern the apparent falling off in his health during the last few months, but while his weight is growing slowly less, the well-knit figure preserves its military erectness, and few will believe that the Admiral was retired nearly five years ago at sixty-two years of age.

THE place left so long vacant on the *Atlanta* by the detachment of Chief Engineer Melville has at last been filled by the assignment of Chief Engineer J. P. Kelly, U. S. N., who has been for some time past on special duty in Buffalo, N.Y. His last cruise was on the U. S. S. *Alliance*, from which ship he was detached in July, 1884.

CIVIL ENGINEER WOLCOTT, U. S. N., will make every effort to put the finishing touches on the fine dry dock at the Mare Island Navy-yard, which he has superintended through its various stages with so much skill and care. Mr. Wolcott has instituted quite a number of improvements in that yard in the way of sewering, paving and other things which have for a long time needed attention.

THE orders of Lieut. Knox, of the Navy, to the Bureau of Navigation, imply but a temporary assignment for a particular purpose, as he is under preparatory orders for sea, and on completion of the duty in Washington upon which he is engaged, he will return to Greenville, Darke County, O., and conclude his interrupted preparations for sea. Lieut. Knox will probably make his next cruise on the North Atlantic Station.

CHANGES IN REGIMENTAL STAFF OFFICERS.

THE following changes among regimental quartermasters and adjutants have taken place since the new orders limiting the term of detail to four years went into effect:

5th Cavalry—Lieut. Hall, R. Q. M., promoted to Captain March 8—vacancy not filled.

3d Artillery—Lieut. Pratt, R. Q. M., relieved March 1, and Lieut. Satterlee appointed to succeed him; Lieut. Hoskins, Adjt., relieved March 1, and Lieut. Lemly appointed.

4th Artillery—Lieut. Fuger, R. Q. M., promoted March 5 to Capt.: Lieut. Miller appointed to date from March 31; Lieut. Dyer, Adjt., relieved March 1; Lieut. Taylor appointed.

6th Infantry—Lieut. Carland, R. Q. M., relieved March 1; Lieut. Wetherhill appointed.

17th Infantry—Lieut. Brush, R. Q. M., relieved, and Lieut. Chynoweth appointed—date not fixed.

18th Infantry—Lieut. Hoyt, R. Q. M., relieved, and Lieut. Leahy appointed—date not fixed.

1st Infantry—Lieut. Clark, R. Q. M., relieved; Lieut. Kenzie appointed from March 3; Lieut. Rowell, Adjt., relieved March 3—vacancy not filled.

(From the Los Angeles Tribune.)

GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

GEN. MILES is an able soldier, who has done great things for his government and the people in the line of his profession. He has achieved honors in the field of civilized warfare to recover States in rebellion. He has perilled life and limb in a thankless hunt for ambushed savages that vast, rich vallies might know the cheerful sounds of peace, and seekers for new homes in the wilderness might find them and, not scalpless, enjoy them. His last brilliant campaign against the Indians in Arizona should entitle him to the admiration and gratitude of every man who recognizes that Los Angeles is the natural and also the actual centre of trade and manufacture of all this extensive region. Obvious as are the immediate advantages of the presence here of Gen. Miles and his officers and material of war, a hundred times greater advantages his skill and valor have made it possible for the future to hold for this city, as among the results of settlements now making, and to be made every year, until Arizona shall have become a populous State, with peace and plenty everywhere, and her people taking merchandise from our dealers and manufactures from our factories. The last of Indian wars has been fought. Agriculture and mining will henceforth be undisturbed by the marauding savage. Life and property are secure. Gen. Miles has thus presented to the business men of this city a commercial dependency in territory as large as any three of the Eastern States. If any deem this a trifle, and fail to expect much good to come out of that, in uninformed quarters, still despised country, they have but to wait a very few years to have their erroneous views corrected.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Upon the return of 1st Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb, 4th Art., to duty at Fort Preble, Me., 2d Lieut. Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and rejoin his battery (S. O. 51, Div. A., March 11.)

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., was made the happy father of a daughter March 10.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 19, H. Q. A., March 7, 1887.

Publishes the act of Congress, approved March 1, 1887, making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

G. O. 20, H. Q. A., March 8, 1887.

Publishes the opinions of the Attorney General, of Feb. 16 and 24, 1887, in regard to arrests in the Indian Territories.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., March 7, 1887.

The amounts of U. S. bonds held by the Treasurer of the U. S to secure public deposits in the following banks are as follows:

First National Bank of Leavenworth, Kans., $150,000.
Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass., $120,000.
Second National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., $400,000.
Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy, N. Y., $200,000.
Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., $117,000.
National Bank of Raleigh, Raleigh, N. C., $50,000.
First National Bank of Richmond, Va., $50,000.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, March 1, 1887.

The months of June, July and September are selected, and announced, to constitute the practice season at all posts in this department, for the current year.

In forwarding charges to these headquarters recommending trial by General Court-martial, the commanding officer of the post will state, in an endorsement on the charges, that he has thoroughly investigated the circumstances of the case, and is of the opinion that the charges and specifications can be substantiated.

By command of Brig. Gen. Ruger:
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, March 5, 1887.

When orders are issued sending enlisted men in pursuit of deserters, the name, rank, company and regiment of the deserter will be mentioned in the order and will be also endorsed on the back of the transportation request; this to insure the prompt settlement of the accounts of the officer making payment.

By order of Brig. Gen. Willcox:
J. P. MARTIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Feb. 20, is granted Brig. Gen. George Crook, Omaha (S. O. 20, Feb. 25, D. Platte).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. J. G. Ballance, A. J. A., will proceed to Forts Ringgold and Brown, Tex., on public business (S. O. 28, March 1, D. Texas).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Major G. H. Burton, I. G. (S. O. 26, Feb. 28, Dept. Mo.)

Leave for ten days is granted Colonel Joseph C. Breckinridge, I. G., Chicago (S. O. 25, March 2, Div. Missouri).

The leave granted Major George H. Burton, I. G., is extended fifteen days (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., Santa Fe, will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., in connection with the assignment and distribution of cavalry horses to troops (S. O. 24, Feb. 28, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Post Q. M. Sergt. Carl Damus (S. O. 22, Feb. 23, D. Arizona).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M., Ogden, Utah (S. O. 22, March 2, D. Platte).

Pay Department.

Major Daniel N. Bash, Paymr., is assigned to duty at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. (S. O. 20, Feb. 25, D. Platte.)

The troops will be paid as follows: Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., San Diego Barracks, Cal., Forts Mojave and Verde and Whipple Barracks. Major F. M. Coxe, Paymr., Forts Huachuca, Bowie, Grant and Thomas, San Carlos and Fort Apache. Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymr., Forts Marcy, Union, Wingate, Stanton, Selden and Bayard, N. M. Major G. R. Smith, Paymr., Forts Lowell and McDowell (S. O. 23, Feb. 24, D. Ariz.)

Leave for four months is granted Major Wm. E. Creary, Paymr. (S. O., March 4, H. Q. A.)

Payment of troops is assigned as follows: Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., Forts Walla Walla, Spokane, and Cœur d'Alene. Major DeWitt C. Poole, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks, and Forts Canby and Townsend (S. O. 34, Feb. 25, D. Columbia).

In consequence of the illness of Major John E. Blaine, Paymr., Helena, Major Alfred E. Bates, Paymr., St. Paul, is designated for certain payments (S. O. 16, March 1, D. Dakota).

Medical Department.

Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Dept., A. A. Surg. E. I. Pring is assigned temporarily to duty at Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 25, March 3, D. Ariz.)

Major Charles H. Alden, surgeon, will report Aug. 28, to the Supt., Military Academy, West Point, for duty, relieving Lieut. Colonel Andrew K. Smith, who will then report by letter to the Surg. Gen. (S. O., March 5, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Edward P. Vollum, Medical Director, will proceed to the Camp at Eagle Pass, Texas, on public business (S. O. 27, Feb. 28, D. Texas).

A. A. Surg. A. L. Buffington will report for temporary duty to the C. O., Fort Hancock, Texas (S. O. 27, Feb. 28, D. Texas).

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy L. Edie, asst. surg., San Antonio (S. O. 27. Feb. 28, D. Texas).

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, asst. surg., Fort Adams, will proceed to West Point, and report for temporary duty (S. O., March 4, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. George McCreery, asst. surg., is extended one month (S. O., March 5, H. Q. A.)

The furlough granted by the C. O., Fort Missoula, M. T., to Hospital Steward Joseph A. Sealey, is extended thirty days (S. O. 16, March 1, D. Dakota).

Major Warren Webster, surgeon, on sick leave since Feb. 4, 1885, is relieved from duty at Fort Preble, Me., and will be carried as "unassigned and on sick leave" (S. O. 49, March 9, Div. Atlantic).

A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker is relieved at Fort Townsend, and will proceed to Fort Walla Walla and report for duty (S. O. 32, Feb. 23, D. Columbia).

A. A. Surg. A. L. Buffington will be relieved from temporary duty at Fort Hancock, on receipt of this order, and will return to Fort Davis. Maj. Francis L. Town, Surgeon, will take charge of the office of the Medical Director of the department and perform the duties of that officer, during his absence (S. O. 29, March 4, D. Tex.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Clinton B. Sears, C. E., will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 38, March 5, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. T. Rossell, C. E., will proceed by river to Wilson's Point, La., and Arkansas City, Ark., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 39, March 7, C. E.)

Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Wilmington, N. C., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 37, March 3, C. E.)

Major Alexander M. Miller, C. E., will proceed to Tuscumbia, Mo., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 37, March 3, C. E.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Col. John G. Parke, C. E. (S. O., March 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Ira MacNutt, O. D., will proceed to the Dupont Powder Mills, near Wilmington, to inspect powder being made for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., March 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John G. Butler, O. D., will proceed to the Colt's Patent Fire-arms Manufacturing Company's Works, Conn., to inspect Army revolvers and Gatling guns being manufactured for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., March 5, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain John V. Lewis is extended twenty-two days (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.)

Post Chaplain George W. Simpson is relieved from duty in the Dept. Platte (S. O. 21, March 1, D. Platte).

Signal Corps.

The telegraphic instructions of March 6, directing Sergt. Rutherford H. Paxton, now at Denver, Colo., to proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo., and assume charge of that station, are confirmed (S. O. 15, March 7, Sig. Office).

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending March 5, 1887:

TROOPS.

Troop D, 8th Cav., to Fort Clark, Tex.
Troop K, 8th Cav., to Camp Del Rio, Tex.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Brayton, 9th Inf., to Fort Thomas, Arizona.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 2d Lieut. George L. Byram, Fort Custer (S. O. 16, March 1, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Geo. W. Goode, now on leave at St. Louis, Mo., will report on expiration of leave to the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty, and to conduct first detachment of recruits that may leave that depot after his arrival for the Dept. of Dakota. He will thereafter proceed to join his troop (S. O., March 10, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer will inspect O. and O. stores at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, Adjt., is accountable (S. O. 31, Feb. 21, D. Columbia.)

Major Thomas McGregor will inspect C., C. and G. E., Q. M. stores, O. and O. stores, and one public horse, at Fort Walla Walla, for which Capt. Eli L. Huggins is accountable (S. O. 35, Feb. 26, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex., G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

On mutual application, 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., is transferred from the 3d Cav. to the 24th Inf. (Co. E, Fort Sill, Ind. T.), and 1st Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, from the 24th Inf. to the 3d Cav. (Troop L, Fort Davis, Tex.) (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell Ariz.

A. G. C.-M. will meet at Fort McDowell, A. T., March 15, for the trial of 2d Lieut. A. T. Dean (S. O. 22, Feb. 23, D. Ariz.)

Capt. H. W. Lawton will proceed to Santa Ana, Cal., to identify an alleged deserter and cause his arrest (S. O. 24, Feb. 28, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. John B. Bellinger will proceed to 174 Hudson street, New York City, and report to Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav., R. O., for duty to conduct recruits to Jefferson Bks. (S. O. 34, March 1, R. S.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Corpl. Carl Barnstien, Troop L (S. O. 25, March 2, Div. M.)

The Supt. of the Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to the Dept. of Missouri for the 5th Cav. (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

Leave for six months is granted 1st Lieut. John N. Glass (S. O., March 7 H. Q. A.)

Thos. Acton, recently discharged at Fort Verde, A. T., for disability, seems to have had a hard time of it before reaching his home at Pittsburgh. While going to Flagstaff, 60 miles from Verde, he was overtaken by one of the fierce snowstorms common to that region, which lasted four days and four nights. For three days and nights he was without food. On the morning of the fifth day he succumbed and dropped in the snow, almost at the threshold of a trapper's cabin. The inmate carried him in and succeeded in resuscitating him. Acton was terribly frozen, his hands and feet being black. He arrived in Pittsburgh on Friday of last week, reaching home alive after his terrible experience.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. James D. Mann is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 5, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Maj. John A. Wilcox will be relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., and take station and command (S. O. 19, March 4, D. Tex.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

On the adjournment *sine die* of the G. C. M. at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, Major Frederick W. Benteen (in arrest), will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report to await further orders (S. O. 21, March 1, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the arrival of his commission as Captain, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. John Conline, Fort Niobrara (S. O. 26, March 3, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. Henry Robinson, Troop C (S. O. 24, Feb. 28, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, A. D. C., will proceed to Albany, N. Y., and make an inspection of the penitentiary at that place used as a military prison (S. O. 48, March 8, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Canby will grant a furlough for forty-two days to Sergt. Charles F. B. Zimmerman, Bat. D (S. O. 32, Feb. 23, D. Columbia.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

The following appointments are announced: 1st Lieut. H. R. Lemly to be Reg. Adjt., vice 1st Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, assigned to Light Bat. C.; 1st Lieut. C. B. Satterlee to be Reg. Quartermaster, vice 1st Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, assigned to Bat. A. In thus severing, in obedience to the imperative orders of the War Department, the official relations which have for three years existed between them, the Colonel of the regiment tenders to Lieuts. Pratt and Hoskins his sincere thanks for their zealous, efficient and thorough discharge of their respective duties, and he trusts that their future professional and personal success may be commensurate with their deserts and faithful services. (Orders 14, 3d Art., March 6.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Crosby P. Miller, on duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, will report, March 31, to the C. O. 4th Art., Fort Adams, for duty as Regimental Quartermaster (S. O., March 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. John P. Story, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 49, March 9, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Robert G. Procter, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 48, March 8, Div. A.)

The leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, Fort Columbus, is extended fourteen days on account of sickness (S. O. 49, March 9, Div. A.)

The troops of the 5th Artillery at Fort Hamilton are to take part this year in the memorial parade at Brooklyn.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 28, March 9, Div. M.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. William R. Abercrombie, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 28, March 9, Div. M.)

In Orders 16, of March 3, Col. Frank Wheaton relieves 1st Lieut. C. W. Rowell as Adjutant and 1st Lieut. S. E. Clark as R. Q. M., in accordance with late regulations, and says: "In severing the close and agreeable official relations that have existed between me and Lieuts. Rowell and Clark, who have for nearly nine and twelve years, respectively, so

admirably served as Adjutant and Quartermaster of this regiment, its commander desires to record in this public manner his high appreciation of these officers' high character and ability as officers and gentlemen." 1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames is appointed Adjutant, and, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieut. John Kinzie is appointed Quartermaster of the 2d Infantry.

A handsome roster of non-commissioned officers, 2d Inf., dated March 1, has been received through the courtesy of Sergt.-Major Staser. There are many veteran non-commissioned officers on the list, with warrants dating back as far as 1872.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. John R. Brooke, Fort Shaw, will be governed by the subpœna served on him to appear, on March 11, at the term of the U. S. District Court, in Helena, M. T., as witness in the case of the U. S. v. John H. Buttolph, *et al.* (S. O. 16, March 1, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted Major George E. Head, Fort Missoula, M. T., to take effect about March 25 (S. O. 17, March 4, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. John H. Beacon is granted four months' leave on Surg.'s certificate (S. O., March 10, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Major J. Ford Kent will inspect C. and G. E., Q. M. stores, etc., at Fort Spokane (S. O. 32, Feb. 23, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. John J. O'Brien, A. C. S., Fort Spokane, will proceed to Spokane Falls to inspect a quantity of flour (S. O. 35, Feb. 26, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will grant a furlough for ten days to 1st Sergt. Francis Ivanhoe, Co. G (S. O. 32, Feb. 23, D. Columbia.)

1st Sergt. Francis Ivanhoe, Co. G, a witness before G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks, will return to Boise Barracks (S. O. 33, Feb. 24, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Feb. 20, is granted 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, A. D. C., Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 20, Feb. 25, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Charles G. Morton, Fort Douglas, will proceed to Ogden, Utah, and temporarily relieve Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M., of his duties as Depot Q. M. at that place (S. O. 22, March 2, D. Platte.)

A neatly printed roster of non-commissioned officers, 6th Inf., dated March 1, 1887, reaches us this week. Sergt.-Major Chas. H. Devereux heads the list and many of the 1st sergeants and sergeants have a record of long and honorable service in those grades.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, A. D. C., is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. 25, March 2, Div. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Lieut.-Col. G. M. Brayton is assigned to Fort Thomas, A. T., which post he will join upon expiration of leave (S. O. 22, Feb. 23, D. Ariz.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Lieut.-Col. George M. Brayton is further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., March 5, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, Adjt., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Union, N. M., relieving 1st Lieut. E. H. Plummer (S. O. 23, Feb. 24, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

In Regimental Orders 8, of March 3, Col. Townsend says: In compliance with G. O. 14, A. G. O., Feb. 23, 1887, 1st Lieut. Fred. A. Smith, Adjt., and 1st Lieut. William W. Wotherspoon, Q. M., having served in such capacities over four years, are hereby relieved from duty as Regimental Adjutant and Regimental Quartermaster respectively, to take effect March 31, 1887, by which date their successors will be selected and appointed. "In thus relieving these officers, the Regimental Commander desires to express his high appreciation of the ability and faithfulness displayed by them in their respective duties, and his great regret that imperative orders deprive him of their services as Regimental Staff Officers."

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for three months, to take effect about March 15, is granted 2d Lieut. William L. Buck (S. O., March 4, H. Q. A.)

Major Henry C. Cook (promoted from Captain, 2d Inf.), will report by telegraph to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for assignment to a station (S. O., March 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. John H. H. Peshine (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.)

At a meeting of the members of Co. E, 13th Inf., at Fort Stanton, N. M., March 1, 1887, upon the occasion of the sudden death upon that date, by apoplexy, of their captain (Sergt. H. B. Fletcher, chairman; Pvt. Edw. A. Kohl, secretary), the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from us our beloved Captain, H. C. Pratt, 13th Inf., and

Whereas, As our company commander he at all times made our welfare a particular object of his care:

Resolved, That in his death the Service has lost a brave, efficient, and accomplished soldier, the country an earnest patriot, and we, the members of Co. E, 13th Inf., a commander so devoted to his duties as such, as to endear him to each and all of us.

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore his death, deeply sympathize with his family in this their hour of affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be tendered Mrs. H. C. Pratt, as a token of the esteem in which her late husband was held by those under his command.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Sergt. Dennis Lyons, Co. A, will return to Fort Townsend (S. O. 32, Feb. 23, D. Columbia.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Maj. John B. Parke will relinquish command of the post of Fort Ringgold, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Concho, Tex., and take station and command (S. O. 29, March 4, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Mann, Adjt., Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 27, March 7, Div. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Rugg, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Co. E will be relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and will march to Fort Ringgold, Texas, and there take station. Co. I will be relieved from duty at Fort Ringgold, Texas, and will march to Fort Brown, Texas, and take station. Co. G will be relieved from duty at Fort Brown, Texas, and will march to Fort Clark, Texas, and take station (S. O. 29, March 4, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The journey of 2d Lieut. Edwin H. Webber from Fort Assiniboine, M. T., to Fort Benton, M. T., is confirmed (S. O. 17, March 4, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel Cornman, Adjt., Fort Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 28, March 9, Div. M.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Forts Ringgold and Brown, Tex., on public business (S. O. 28, March 1, D. Tex.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert N. Getty is extended two months (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for two months, to commence on or about March 29, is granted Capt. George M. Randall, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 49, March 9, Div. A.)

Private Ferdinand Kuhn, Co. D, while walking, March 5, on the railroad track near Fort Porter, was struck by an engine and instantly killed. He was 28 years old and unmarried, and comes from Allegheny City, Pa.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

2d Lieut. W. L. Simpson is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., and report for duty with his company (S. O. 28, March 2, Dept. M.)

On mutual application, 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., is transferred from the 3d Cav. to the 24th Inf. (Co. E, Fort Sill, Ind. T.), and 1st Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, from the 24th Inf. to the 3d Cav. (Troop L, Fort Davis, Tex.) (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The leave for seven days granted from Fort Meade to Capt. Cyrus N. Gray is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 16, March 1, D. Dak.)

The leave on account of disability granted Chaplain George G. Mullins is extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 5, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

William F. Hubbard, of New York, to be Post Chaplain, January 21, 1887, vice Brady, deceased.

Henry Swift, of Dakota Territory, to be Post Chaplain, January 21, 1887, vice Crocker, retired from active service.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Whittemore, Ordnance Department, to be Colonel, January 3, 1887, vice McAllister, deceased.

Major Francis H. Parker, Ordnance Department, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, January 3, 1887, vice Whittemore, promoted.

Major Edward Collins, 1st Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 7th Infantry, February 1, 1887, vice Chipman, retired from active service.

Captain John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, to be Major, January 3, 1887, vice Parker, promoted.

Captain Edward Moale, 3d Infantry, to be Major 1st Infantry, February 1, 1887, vice Collins, promoted to the 7th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Walter L. Fisk, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain, January 10, 1887, vice Adams, promoted.

1st Lieutenant John W. Hannay, 3d Infantry, to be Captain, February 1, 1887, vice Moale, promoted to the 1st Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Cassius E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 10, 1887, vice Fisk, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Frank B. McCoy, 3d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, February 1, 1887, vice Hannay, promoted.

TRANSFER.

2d Lieutenant Charles L. Potter, from the 5th Cavalry to the Corps of Engineers, February 2, 1887, vice Gillette, promoted.

CASUALTIES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert N. Scott, 3d Artillery, died March 5, 1887, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Major Duncan M. Vance, 13th Infantry, died February 27, 1887, in hospital near Washington, District of Columbia.

Captain Henry C. Pratt, 13th Infantry, died March 1, 1887, at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

1st Lieutenant William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, resigned his commission as 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, only, February 21, 1887.

Military Academy.

The following named officers will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, Aug. 23, 1887: Capt. Jacob A. Augur, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Wright P. Edgerton and William A. Simpson, 2d Art.; Frederick Wooley, 10th Inf.; David Price, 1st Art.; Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav; Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art.; Carver Howland, 4th Inf.; William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., and 2d Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art. The regimental officers will join their regiments. Lieut. Gibson will report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance. The following named officers will report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for duty at the Academy: Capt. Joseph H. Dorst, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art.; James Allen, 3d Cav.; Montgomery M. Macomb, 4th Art.; Eugene J. Spencer, C. E.; Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art.; John A. Johnston, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Frank L. Dodds, 9th Inf.; Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art.; Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav.; Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav., and Alfred B. Jackson, 9th Cav. (S. O., March 5, H. Q. A.)

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Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort McDowell, A. T., March 15, for the trial of 2d Lieut. A. T. Dean, 4th Cav. Detail: Col. J. S. Mason, 9th Inf.; Major H. E. Noyes, 4th Cav.; Major Daingerfield Parker and Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf.; Capt. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cav.; Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf.; Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. J. S. Bishop, 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 22, Feb. 23, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Reno, I. T., March 7. Detail: Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav.; Capt. F. M. Crandal, 24th Inf.; Capt. R. H. Montgomery, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. N. Morgan, 24th Inf.; Capt. E. M. Hayes, 5th Cav.; Capt. A. H. Appel, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. F. W. Foster and H. J. Goldman, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. E. Adair, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Keene, Jr., 24th Inf., and 2d Lieut. A. C. Macomb, 5th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 27, March 1, Dept. M.)

At Columbus Barracks, O., March 9. Detail: Major William L. Kellogg, 19th Inf.; Capt. Charles Hobart, 3d Inf.; Capt. Theophilus W. Morrison, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Cornelius C. Cusick, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alexander Ogle, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf., J.-A. (S. O., March 4, H. Q. A.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., March 14. Detail: Major Francis L. Guenther, Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 1st Lieuts. George S. Grimes, Louis V. Caziarc, and Asher C. Taylor, and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 49, March 9, Div. A.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., March 14. Detail: Major Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Davenport, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Treat, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 49, March 9, Div. A.)

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Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Med. Dept., and 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav., will assemble at Camp Sheridan, Wyo. T., March 10, to fix the responsibility for loss of one public horse, for which Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav., is accountable (S. O. 16, March 1, D. Dak.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. W. A. Rucker, Pay Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Chas. Dodge, Jr., A. D. C., and E. F. Willcox, A. D. C., will meet at the Ord. Depot, March 3, to fix the responsibility for a shortage in ordnance stores (S. O. 28, March 2, Dept. M.)

The Board to purchase cavalry horses will proceed to Foster's Ranch, Cal., for the inspection of horses (S. O. 23, Feb. 24, D. Ariz.)

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Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Sergt. John Beck, Co. E, 1st Inf., March 4, 1887.

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DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The thermometer at Fort Maginnis, Mont., on Feb. 28, stood at 51 below, with a southwest wind blowing 34 miles an hour.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch from Nogales reports a conflict between some Mexican troops and a deputy sheriff and others, the Mexicans having entered the United States to release, as it was said, a Mexican supposed to be held as a prisoner. The despatch says: Acting U. S. Consul W. B. Grozclose has made a demand upon the Mexican authorities for Lieut. Guitterez, the aggressor. Gov. Jones has been advised of the situation, and is expected to-morrow. Gen. Miles has been requested by the U. S. Attorney at Tucson to send troops immediately. The captain of the Home Guards at Crittenden has been requested to forward all available arms and 1,000 pounds of ammunition for the arming of the citizens.

A later despatch says: Gen. Miles received a telegram, March 6, from Capt. Lawton, saying that troops were encamped near Nogales, but that he anticipated no trouble. The Mexican authorities regret the outrage committed by Lieut. Guitterez and the four Mexican soldiers, and have arrested all the offenders but one, and turned them over to the American civil authorities.

A despatch from Benson says: "Small pox has broken out among the soldiers of the 10th Cavalry, who are under command of Lieut. Johnson, at Muscal Springs, in the Whetstone Mountains, where a quarantine is in existence against them."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Aspinwall March 7.

The prospective cruise is given as follows: Bermuda, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Curacoa, Cartagena, Aspinwall, Port Cortez Cienfuegos, Kingston, Santiago, Nipa, Neuvitas, Matanzas, Havana, Key West, returning to Fortress Monroe about May 1. All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 24. Letters will reach the vessel if sent not later than March 18 to Port au Prince, and not later than March 28 to Santiago de Cuba.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 5, all well, and will probably sail, March 1, for St. Helena. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Maldonado, Uruguay, Jan. 1.

European Station—R.-Admi. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. c. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Athens, Greece, Feb. 11.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at Maderia, Feb. 22, and would sail for Gibraltar March 1.

Pacific Station—Commodore J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley is ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of April 1.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Arrived at Mazatlan, Mexico, March 8.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Panama February 7. Will sail northward from Colon, in compliance with Department instructions, as soon as stores arrive from New York, which were expected Feb. 8.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Talcahuano, Chile, Feb. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. At Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 8.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Is en route for Panama from Valparaiso, and will probably arrive about the 25th of the present month.

A report just received by the Chief Constructor of the Navy, from the Commanding Officer of the *Mohican*, under date of Dec. 31, 1886, states that she steams, with half boiler power, in good weather, 200 miles per day, on a consumption of 13 tons of coal, using seven boilers. Her maximum speed under full steam is given as not less than twelve knots, nor less than eleven knots for a continuous run. Dec. 4 last, close hauled under all plain sail, sea smooth, 49.8 knots in five hours, a considerable part of it being done at the rate of 10.5 knots. The distance was measured by patent log. The chip log cast gave her 10.8 knots. With the wind on the quarter, under single reefed topsails and top-gallant sails, she made, without the aid of steam, 12.6 knots.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Mail matter will reach this vessel quicker by sending them direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. It has not been decided when she will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 12.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Singapore Jan. 28. Expected at Yokohama about April 1.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 10.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 10.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Hong Kong, China, Feb. 10.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 10.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, ——————
At Norfolk, Va. Will be refitted for service. Her old officers and crew were detached March 7, and a new set will be ordered.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Feb. 10. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent as follows: After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will go to St. Kitts.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard, having her machinery overhauled.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York, undergoing slight repairs, and when ready she will proceed on a cruise to the Spanish main, surveying the Lake and Port of Maracaibo, Venezuela, with their approaches.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax. Catskill. Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about March 30. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission some time in March. It is not known at present where she will be ordered.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Naval board on life-saving boats have suspended their meetings for the present. The board will continue in existence until late in the spring, when experiments with life-boats and rafts will be practicable.

THE Naval Bureau of Ordnance is still engaged in the preparation of a circular prescribing the conditions upon which torpedo inventions will be received and tested. It is expected that the circular will be issued in a few weeks.

CAPTAIN WALKER, Colonel Remey, and Chief Clerk Hogg, have been constituted a board to revise the Navy Register. They will complete their work this week, and the Secretary of the Navy will then determine whether a new edition shall be printed or those already printed shall be issued.

A QUESTION has arisen as to whether the line officers of the Navy or the paymasters are the proper persons to make purchases. A carefully prepared opinion on the subject will soon be issued reviewing all the laws on the subject of purchases, and showing clearly that the right to purchase rests entirely with the pay corps.

THE friends of the Naval War College will be glad to learn that the failure of the appropriation for the construction of quarters, etc., will not interfere with the course of lectures to be delivered next fall. The building is in sad need of repairs, but the instructors and the officers attending the lectures will have to put up with the inconvenience incident to a life in a leaky, dilapidated old building. It is expected that the lectures and torpedo instructions will extend over a full academic term, opening in September next.

THE construction work on the Roach cruisers has been suspended to await the decision of Secretary Whitney as to whether any available fund can be used for the purpose. The Engineer officers have enough money to pay for labor, but none for materials. The Department still has under consideration the question of what money can be used for the completion of the cruisers, and will doubtless fortify itself with an opinion from the Attorney-General.

THE new issue of Naval Register will contain brief of record of each officer.

CAPT. MCCANN will probably be ordered to the command of the Boston Navy Yard.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has prepared a statement denying truth of the rumor that the United States has purchased from English Naval people plans for a 6,000-ton vessel.

THE board of which Commander Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., is president, has issued its circular prescribing tests for the steel to be used in the new cruisers designed by the board of officers of which Captain Walker was president.

THE Government has notified the Herreshoffs that the *Stiletto* will be purchased by the Navy Department as soon as the appropriation of $25,000 made by Congress is available. Meanwhile the vessel will be put in complete order for the transfer.

CAPT. SCOTT, British Navy, commander of the cruiser *Acadia* and Admiral of the fisheries protection fleet, has arrived at Ottawa to confer with Minister Foster regarding the advisability of increasing Canada's navy by the addition of several swift steamers.

A LETTER received by the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting from Admiral Davis, this week, reports the officers and crew of the Training Squadron in good health and everything going well. The squadron will leave for Trinidad in a few days, to go through the prescribed manœuvres, and will thence cruise east, arriving at Newport about May 1.

THE Navy Department are awaiting with a good deal of interest to see what will be the result of their application for proposals for supplying armor and gun steel for the new cruisers. The bids are to be opened on the 22d of March, when we shall know definitely whether our manufacturers are prepared to meet the requirements of the Department. A consultation was held at the Department on the 8th of March between representatives of the Midvale Steel Company, the Secretary and the chiefs of bureaus as to the form of contract which successful bidders would be required to execute. The time for presenting the bids has been extended one week.

"CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, of the Nicaragua Inter-Oceanic canal enterprise," says the New York *Tribune*, "has returned to Washington after a day's business visit to New York. He was asked about the recent attack of Count de Lesseps on the Nicaragua scheme, especially with reference to the action of fresh water on ships, and replied that the force of the attack indicated the animus of it. 'The theory and argument are both susceptible of refutation and do not require any reply at the present time,' said he. 'It is ground that has all been carefully gone over before, and there is nothing in the objections raised by the Count that has not already been successfully met with the papers presented to Congress.'"

THE daily newspapers have stirred up a tempest in a teapot on the subject of the betrayal to the American Legation in London of Admiralty secrets by an employee in a dockyard named Terry. The American Minister, Mr. Phelps, has thought it necessary to explain that the secrets reached America through a private channel, information having been furnished by a man in the north of London to whom Terry sold the confidential specification for the manufacture of a new torpedo appliance still in the draughtsman's office awaiting approval. The matter is to be made the subject of an enquiry in Parliament. The fact is that the Englishmen have been for a long while dependent on American publications for information in regard to their own Navy, and such works as that of Chief Engineer King give a more complete description of English naval constructions than can be obtained from any English publication.

UNDER the circular issued in August last to marine architects, engineers, manufacturers, naval officers, and other experts, offering $15,000 each for the best designs for the 6000-ton armored cruisers and 6000-ton armored battle ship, designs have been received at the Navy Department from Naval Constructor Pook and Draughtsman Geo. F. Frothingham, jointly; Lieut. W. D. Chambers, Capt. Norton, the inventor of the Norton lifeboat, and Capt. L. N. Towns, naval architect and shipbuilder of New York. Several designs are expected through the U. S. Legation at London. Commander Chadwick is now on his way home from there and it is supposed has a large stock of plans and information to be used in connection with the new ships, in addition to designs submitted for formal competition. As soon as the plans are all in it is expected that a special board will be appointed to examine them. In case none of those submitted by outsiders prove satisfactory the Department will have the Bureau designs, which are now in course of preparation, to fall back upon Comdr. Chadwick may also bring home something that may prove useful.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MARCH. 2.—Lieutenant F. P. Gilmore, to duty as inspector of steel for the new cruisers under instruction from Commander Evans.

Lieutenant Harry Knox, to temporary duty in Bureau of Navigation.

MARCH 5.—Chief Engineer John P. Kelly, to the Atlanta.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick W. Olcott, to the Minnesota.

MARCH 7.—Commodore Lewis A. Kimberly, to command the Pacific station, per steamer of April 1 next.

Lieutenant Charles E. Vreeland, to duty in the Bureau of Navigation April 15.

Paymaster George H. Read, Chief Engineer Benj. F. Wood, P. A. Engineer Ralph Aston and Cadet Engineer Andrew McAllister, to the Ossipee.

MARCH 8.—Ensign B. C. Dent, to the Coast Survey.

Assistant Engineer Wm. F. Durand, to duty at the Worcester Free Institute.

MARCH 9.—Commander J. O'Kane. Lieutenant-Commander James G. Green and Lieutenant W. T Swinburne, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant J. D. Adams, to the Vermont.

P. A. Surgeon J. W. Steele, to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Detached.

MARCH. 2.—Naval Cadet Walter W. Joynes, from the Richmond and placed on sick leave.

MARCH 5.—Commander John F. McGlensey, from the command of the Ossipee and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. B. Newmann, Lieutenants John A. Rodgers, Wm B. Caperton and W. E. Sewell, Ensigns Valentine S. Nelson, Benj. W. Hodges and Philip V. Lansdale, Surgeon Abel F. Price, P. A. Surgeon A. C. H. Russell, Chief Engineer L. W. Robinson, P. A. Engineers W. S. Moore and W. L. Catheart, Assistant Engineer C. G. Talcott and Carpenter W. H. Barrett, from the Ossipee and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster L. A. Frailey, from the Ossipee, ordered to settle accounts and then wait orders.

MARCH 7.—Lieutenant-Commander Jos. E. Craig, from the Vandalia on her arrival at Panama and ordered to take passage on the first steamer for Yokohama, Japan, and on arrival to report for the command of the Palos.

Captain James H. Gillis, as member of the board of inspection at San Francisco and await orders.

Assistant Engineer R. T. Hall, from the Navy-yard Norfolk and ordered to the Ossipee.

MARCH. 8.—Ensign Simon Cook, from the Coast Survey and granted three months' leave.

MARCH 9.—Lieutenant D. L. Wilson, from the Hydrographic Office and granted three months' leave.

Leave.

The sick leave of Chaplain Geo. A. Crawford is extended one year.

Changes on the European Station.

Lieutenant Aaron Ward, detached from the Iroquois and ordered to the Monongahela.

MARINE CORPS.

MARCH. 8.—1st Lieutenant H. G. Ellsworth, detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to proceed to Norfolk, Va., and report for duty as the officer detailed to command the (new) guard of the U. S. S. Ossipee.

2d Lieutenant C. H. Lauchheimer, detached when the U. S. S. Ossipee's guard has been transferred to the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and granted leave of absence for one month with permission to apply for an extension.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending March 9, 1887:

John Carr, ship's barber, attached to U. S. R. S. St Louis, died Feb. 26, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Frederick A. Grass, corporal, U. S. Marine Corps, attached to U. S. S. Michigan, died March 6, at Erie, Pennsylvania.

TO THE STEEL MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1887.

THE time fixed by the Department's advertisement dated August 21, 1886, for receiving proposals for steel gun-forgings and armor-plates, which, by the Department's order dated November 6, 1886, was extended to 12 o'clock noon, March 15, 1887, is hereby further extended to 12 o'clock noon, March 22, 1887, at which hour the opening of the bids will take place. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 9, 1887.

THE entertainment given at the residence of Commander Sampson, on Thursday last, was very successful, both socially and as a financial aid to the fund for charitable purposes. Nearly all the officers and their families were present, but no cadets were allowed to attend, as it would have interfered with the regular routine of study.

On Saturday afternoon the dancing class, composed of the younger sons and daughters of officers in the yard, gave an entertainment in the gymnasium. The programme consisted in great part of fancy dancing, and with their odd costumes the young people presented a gay appearance.

There was no "stag" hop at the gymnasium on Saturday evening, as cadets were not granted the use of the band, their services being needed at the entertainment given in the afternoon.

Cadets of the first and second classes were excused from study hours on Friday evening and allowed to attend a meeting of the Naval Institute for the purpose of hearing a lecture delivered by Mr. Edson, of New York, on the subject of Pressure Gauges.

The principal event of the week is that attending the order of the Superintendent, read to the battalion of cadets on Tuesday. Hereafter cadets of all classes and divisions will have their quarters in the new building, now occupied by the second, third and fourth divisions of cadets. Moreover, cadets will be divided on the different floors by classes. The first class will occupy all the front rooms of the first floor. Cadet officers will be allowed to select their rooms according to their rank; other members of this class will draw rooms by lot. Members of the second class will occupy the front rooms of the second floor, and will draw places by lot. Members of the third class will occupy the front rooms of the fourth floor, and fourth class will be divided among the back rooms on the first and second floors. The companies will probably remain unchanged. Each cadet must select a room mate, while formerly, owing to excess of rooms, some have been allowed to room alone.

Because of the bad weather the out-door drills have been postponed. The cadets were notified that there would be a seamanship drill on the *Wyoming* on Saturday. The first class have practical work on Deviation of the Compass, on the Monitor and at the Phlox's wharf. The second class are exercised with broadswords, the third class drill with pivot guns on the *Wyoming*, and the fourth class have infantry in the armory.

The resignations of Cadets H. W. Williams and Mason, of the fourth class, were accepted during the past week.

Miss Ricketts and Miss Thom, of Washington, have returned from their visit with Mrs. Lieut. Wood.

Miss Tatt of Providence, R. I., is visiting with Mrs. Lieut. Miller.

The parents of Cadets Ryan, J. P. J., and Ryan, E. D., of the fourth class; also of Cadet Kennedy, of the third class, have been visiting them during the past week.

REVENUE MARINE.

The U. S. R. M. S. *Dix* was at New Orleans, La., March 2. Her repairs are about finished, and she was to leave in a few days for Galveston, Texas.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.
Bibb, Ogdensburg, out of commission.
Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
Colfax, Capt. J. B. Moore, comdg. Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Lieut. J. W. Howison, Astoria, Oregon.
Crawford, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg., Key West, Fla.
Coxe, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dexter, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Newport, R. I.
Dix, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg, New Orleans, temp'y.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Detroit, Mich., out of commission.
Forward, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, Lt. George Williams, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Norfolk, Va.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lt. Albert Buhner, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis., out of commission.
McCulloch, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLane, out of commission.
Manhattan, Lieut. D. F. Tozier, Whitestone, N. Y.
Penrose, 2d Lieut. O. S. Willey, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Erie, Pa., out of commission.
Report, 2d Lt. J. F. Wild, comdg, Chincoteague, Va.
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, at San Francisco, Cal.
Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg, New Berne, N. C.
Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss. P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. C. W. Munroe, in charge, Balt., Md.
Saville, out of commission.
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Moriches, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Port Townsend.
Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comd'g, New York.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r, Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Ensign E. H. Tillman, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Ensign W. H. Maxwell, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
P. A. Paymaster J. N. Speel, U. S. N., Harrisburg, Pa.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding. Address Cedar Keys, Fla.
Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Key West, Fla.
Schooner *Eagre*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.
Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Box 219, Olympia, Wash. Ter.
Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg Address Navy-yard, New York.
Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. M. Thomas, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer *M'Arthur*, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, U. S. N., comdg. Address Morgan City, La.
Schooner *Scoresby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address New Berne, N. C.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg At Washington, D. C.
The Fish Hawk, Mate James A. Smith, comdg. At Havre De Grace.
The Altyon, Wm. Hamlin, com dg. At Baltimore, Md.
The Grampus, J. W. Collins, com dg. At Gloucester, Mass

THE QUESTION OF ARMOR.

Forged Steel Plates and Compound Metal Plates of Combined Iron and Steel for Armor of Ships.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A FEW English scientific periodicals, among them *Engineering*, have lately commenced a regular campaign in favor of forged steel plates for the armor of ships, and have tried to establish their superiority over the compound plates of combined steel and iron. Other newspapers, *The Engineer*, particularly, have opposed these attacks, and they have easily demonstrated that their position is the correct one.

The whole truth, however, was not told, and in order to elucidate the question, it is necessary to present with precision certain facts. The forged steel plates for armor are manufactured in France, by the Creusot Works. The successive phases of their manufacture are the following:

1st. The running off by means of the Siemens furnace, of an ingot proportionate to the weight required for the plate, when finished; about 55 to 60 per cent. are utilized.

2d. The heating of the mass in gas furnaces and the forging of the plate under the 80-ton block hammer.

3d. The shaping either by hammering or with the hydraulic press, followed by annealing in a coal furnace.

4th. The trimming either with a planer or the saw when the metal is cold.

5th. A first verticle oil-tempering at a high temperature, followed by another tempering at a lower temperature, and often by annealing.

6th. The finishing up of the plate by the planing off of the end.

The first contract for forged steel plates made by the French Government with the Creusot works bears date of July 19, 1880, and applies to the furnishing of the armor ship, *Le Terrible*. Since then Creusot has obtained orders for the armor of the *Furieux*, of the *Amiral Baudin*, of the *Formidable*, of the *La Grenade*, of the *Fusée*, and lastly for plates of various thickness, destined to the trial of projectiles.

The whole of these contracts forms a total of about 8,500 tons. How has all this work been produced and what result has it given?

In order to obtain a clear account of it it will be sufficient to examine the work done for the first armored ship, *Le Terrible*, and also for the manufacture of the last plates ordered, which are destined to be used in the tests of the forged projectiles. The supply required for the *Le Terrible* consisted of five lots, comprising 90 plates, weighing altogether 1,700 tons.

Conformably to the terms of contract of the French Government, each lot was submitted to a trial at Gâvres, and the report about the five test plates was the following:

1st lot. Very satisfactory; 2d lot, passable; 3d lot, very satisfactory; 4th lot, passable; 5th lot, passable.

The trial tests were, therefore, not bad; but to obtain such results the establishment, besides substituting plates for the test plates, was obliged to manufacture 108 plates to be able to deliver the 90 wanted. There were 18 of them rejected, all having *tapures* or cracks. This designation is given to internal fractures often invisible on the surface but affecting the entire thickness of the plate, which consequently they divide into several fragments. These 18 cracked plates were divided as follows:

1st lot. Two plates which broke after having been stored at Brest and almost at the moment of being placed on board the ship.

2d lot. Four plates, one of which cracked at Brest, like the two preceding ones, and the three others cracked at Creusot during the manufacture.

3d lot. Six plates, one of which cracked at Brest, like those of the first and second lots; the five others having cracked at the moment of being forwarded.

4th lot. Four plates, two of which cracked in the course of manufacturing, and two while being worked.

5th lot. Two plates, one of which cracked at Brest, like those of the first, second and third lots, and the other cracked at the moment of being forwarded.

The fact that this number of plates cracked, more than one-fifth of the delivery, and the conditions under which these accidents occurred, several plates having cracked when being shipped, created a commotion among navy officers and a commission of investigation was formed and instructed with the examination of the facts and the right of altering if necessary the conditions of the contract.

The commission went to Creusot, and there caused to be broken with the stamp, in their presence, one plate having a crack at one of its corners. Then, to their great astonishment, they ascertained that besides the fracture which had been apparent, the plate had others affecting its centre without reaching the surface. Therefore it was to be feared that plates had been accepted looking sound externally, although broken internally. In order to provide, as much as possible, against such eventuality the commission proposed and the Minister prescribed a supplementary trial of all the forged steel plates, to consist of raising horizontally the finished plate, to the heighth of two metres and then letting it fall upon a cast iron floor. This trial, called the "Fall Test," having been applied to all the plates which followed those provided for the *Le Terrible* caused the rejection of several, without giving, however, absolute security to the Navy.

To avoid this mortification Creusot modified the process of manufacture by softening their metal. Then at the Gâvres trials, in consequence of the deeper penetration of the projectiles, the plates of the said establishment did not obtain any more the report "very satisfactory," which had been given to some of the first and third lots of the *Le Terrible*. For the fifteen following lots the mention "satisfactory enough" had replaced that of "just passable," and notwithstanding such modification there were many rejections.

Lately a circumstance induced Creusot to harden again their steel; it was when they received orders for the plates to be used in the trials of forged and tempered projectiles. These projectiles of all calibres are received only after one of them is taken from a lot of 150 to 200 and has passed, whole and without any fracture, through a forged steel armor plate having a thickness at least equal to its diameter.

Creusot not being manufacturers of this class of projectiles, they brought every possible influence to bear to oppose them. Here are the results obtained by them:

1st. Contract of Dec. 8, 1884, comprising five plates, 30 centim., and five plates 25 centim. thick. A plate 25 centim. was selected for the trial of this lot. It was received on July 20, 1885, at Gâvres, with the report "Middling," just saving rejection. After that trial the fall test took place, which caused the breaking of four plates, the fractures of which were not apparent at the surface, viz., two plates of 30 centim. and two plates of 25 centim. These four plates corresponding to 40 per cent. of the delivery were replaced.

2d. Contract of July 6, 1885, comprising nine plates, 40 centim. thick. Contrary to what had been practiced for the contract of Dec. 3, the trial plate was not chosen before the fall test. Of the nine plates manufactured three were rejected, because of cracks which occurred during the working of them,

and two were rejected after the fall test. These five plates were replaced by others. Then was selected the test plate, which was rejected at Gâvres after the firing practice.

The establishment was authorized to work over again the remaining lot of eight plates by subjecting them to a new tempering. Of these eight plates, three were broken by the fall test, which revealed some cracks not apparent on the surface. There remained four plates which are to be replaced. The test plate will be taken only when finished. To recapitulate: of a lot of nine plates ordered, nine were rejected, one of them at the firing test and eight others for cracks. The entire order is to be made over again or remain suspended.

3. Contract of March 1, 1886, comprising seven plates, 55 centim. thick. No test plate has yet been selected, but already four plates have cracked and the fall test is not finished.

4 Contract of March 8, 1886, comprising two plates 12 centim. thick, three plates 16 centim. thick, two plates 20 centim. thick. These plates being of less thickness, the cracks have been less numerous, but the test plate, taken from the three plates, 16 centim. thick was rejected at Gâvres.

Such is the final result of the last operation of Creusot. From it must be inferred:

1. That the steel plate even made with metal relatively hard, containing a proportion 4-1,000ths of carbon, and 5 to 6 1000ths of Manganese., frequently cracks, either at the forging, or at the tempering, or after being worked, often without the possibility of developing the fractures which are not apparent externally.

2. That said plates are easily pierced by steel projectiles of all calibres.

3. That when it is attempted to harden the metal, in spite of all the skill of the establishment and the experience in that sort of manufacture, cracks are so frequent that the proportion of rejections renders this almost impossible.

The forged steel plate is not, therefore, the armor of the present; still less so, the armor of the future. The compound plate, of combined steel and iron, is the armor of the future. The manufacture of the compound plate, to which are devoted several establishments: Messrs. Morrell Bros.; Les Forges de la Marine at St. Chamond and La Société de Chatillon and Commentry, is similar to that of the steel plate. The manufacture consists in:

1. Rolling an iron plate, or base of the quality used for tires, and of a thickness equal to that of the plate when finished.

2. Placing on the base the side bars, which are to retain the steel to be welded to it.

3. Heating the base, either in a gas furnace or a coal furnace.

4. Taking the base out of the furnace and placing it vertically in an ingot mould.

5. Running off the steel into the space existing between the plate, side bars, and the fore part of the ingot mould, giving to the steel the thickness of 35 to 40 per cent. of that of the base.

6. Bringing back the plate to its original thickness, by means of successive rollings and heatings.

7. Forming, annealing, and working the plate thus obtained.

Experience demonstrates that when the operation is well conducted, the welding of the steel to the iron is complete. The steel presents sometimes superficial blow holes and scales, but never any internal crack, as the compound plate is neither forged nor tempered, but simply rolled and annealed; and as the steel has only 35 per cent. of its total thickness, it is well understood that it must be so.

Then the manufacturers, having no fear of producing internal fractures, are enabled to increase almost indefinitely the hardness of the metal plate, which in the compound plate is destined to resist the shock of the projectile. This is why the steel of the compound plate, which at first contained only 7-1000ths to 8-1000ths of carbon and 7-1000ths to 9-1000tns of maganese, has these proportions raised progressively up to 9-1000ths to 11-1000ths of carbon and 9-1000ths to 11-1000ths of manganese. It contains thus, a quantity of carbon and manganese, three times larger than that which can possibly be introduced into the steel of the forged plates.

Consequently, the harder the projectile was made, the more evident became the superiority of the compound plate over the steel plate, which was sufficient against the cast iron projectiles, but was perforated by the projectiles made of tempered forged steel.

The reports of Gâvres are to establish these facts: On the 16,500 tons of compound armor plates, ordered for the French Navy, the report "Very satisfactory" was obtained four times, and the report "Satisfactory" was given to most of the other lots; and this when Creusot had two lots rejected, and could not, after softening their metal, obtain even once the report "Very satisfactory," and obtained only six times in fifteen trials the report "Satisfactory." The conditions governing the trials between the compound plates and the forged steel plates give an advantage, however, to the latter. It is true that the firing is made with the same projectiles and at the same velocity, but the selection of plates is not made under conditions which can be compared. In the mode of manufacturing the steel plate, there is no incident which could enable the Navy officers to determine whether one plate is sensibly better than another. It may be said that the test plate is selected at random and represents well the average value of the lot. In the manufacture of the compound plates, on the contrary, the smallest defect may be examined and understood in any one of the operations; for instance, if anything has retarded the plate in coming out of the furnace or if occasioned at the running off of the steel. The plate having the appearance of such accidents is always selected for trial by the Navy officer; so that, at Gâvres they do not experiment with the compound plates of an average value, as is done with those of forged steel, but always with plates having the minimum of resistance; that is to say, the poorest of the lot.

Therefore, if, in spite of this unpropitious condition, the compound plates obtain reports at least equal to those of the best steel plates, it is to be inferred that, on the whole, their quality is greatly superior. The compound plate, which is without internal cracks and offers a greater resistance to the piercing shots, is therefore the plate of the present. Let us see whether it will be the plate of future.

It is necessary that the plate of the future, in order to give to ships an absolute perfection, resist the projectiles of tempered forged steel, produced to-day by several establishments, particularly by the forgers of St. Chamond. To obtain this result it is indispensable that the hardness of the steel of the plate approach the hardness of the steel of the projectiles.

But the last productions of Creusot, which have given broken plates in the proportion of 50 to 80 per cent. either at the forge or at the tempering, have demonstrated the impossibility of producing steel armor, containing more than three to four thousandths of carbon and five to six thousandths of manganese. In this direction no improvement is to be realized. Steel, even tempered at a very high temperature, will be always relatively soft. On the contrary, the compound plate, which is only annealed and never presents internal cracks, favors wonderfully all the combinations.

Steel can be hardened, as it has been said before, by increasing the proportions of carbon and manganese or by adding to the metal certain material, as the Chromium, the Tungsten, which are the principal ingredients in the manufacture of the piercing projectiles, giving them their exceptional quality. In this way all is possible, and it may be said all is easily obtained.

At the time this memorandum is written the best mixture for the steel of the compound plate is perhaps already found. It is a problem to be speedily solved, at any rate.

The compound plate, which is the plate of the present giving alone complete security, is therefore the plate of the future.

The French Government, which at the start had an infatuation for the forged steel plate, is now inclined to renounce its first impression. Since 1880 the said government has ordered 16,500 tons of compound plates for armor, against 8,500 tons of steel plate.

The last manufactures of Creusot, which caused such serious misreckonings, are of such a nature as to convince the most prejudiced minds. The trial shots soon to be fired against compound plates made with Chrome steel or Wolfram steel will destroy the illusions of the last defenders of the forged steel plates; and the powers which, like Italy, have had the imprudence of armoring their ships with soft steel will some day regret bitterly their hasty decision, so little justified. L. W.

STEEL: ITS PROPERTIES AND ITS USE IN HEAVY GUNS.

THE next number of the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers will contain the paper read before the Society on the 2d of March, by Wm. Metcalf, one of its members, and with it will be given a full report of the discussion upon the paper. To the Secretary of the Society, Mr. John Bogart, we are indebted for an advance proof of Mr. Metcalf's paper. Its title is "steel: its properties; its use in structures and in heavy guns." Under this last head Mr. Metcalf says:

All who read the admirable and temperate remarks of Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll, Captain Rogers Birnie, Jr., and Lieut. Austin M. Knight, must be convinced that these gentlemen have studied their subject thoroughly in regard to the properties necessary to a good gun, and with equal thoroughness, from a European standpoint, they have convinced themselves as to the best way to make the gun. Messrs. Morgan and Davenport have shown also their exceeding skill in making the material which these gentlemen require.

Our fellow member, Captain O. E. Michaelis, however, seems to be inspired by the spirit and courage of Rodman, and knowing that Rodman started out with the right principle, he proposes to take up that principle where Rodman left it and carry it on into the higher domain of steel, where great success and great honor await the man who makes the first gun of the future.

My preceptors, Wade and Rodman, held that the qualities required in a gun were elasticity, springiness and a power to resist abrasion, combined with high strength and a power to offer a uniform resistance in every direction to all of the strains to which it might be subjected. All of the properties were reached in the highest degree possible in the material with which they had to work, and none of their guns ever failed.

If Rodman had lived, the advent of good steel in great masses would at once have been seized upon by him, and before now he would undoubtedly have cast the best and biggest, the safest and the cheapest, guns that were ever made. Rodman was a true engineer, and it was a cardinal principle with him, that any gun had a certain number of foot tons of work to do, whether it were to batter down an earthwork or to sink a ship; and he always claimed that the best gun was the gun that would do this work for the fewest cents per foot ton, including in the cost the making of the gun.

As Lieut. Knight quotes Holley, Mr. Metcalf quotes him a little further to show that he advocated a cheap cast gun, the metal to be not crude iron, but steel having three or four times the strength. Holley further said:

The hammering of a large mass of steel—for instance, a 40-ton ingot for a gun or marine shaft—is a very costly and hazardous undertaking. Forging, under the heaviest hammers, reaches only the parts in the immediate vicinity of impact; the piece is therefore subjected to a series of internal strains due to the difference in the molecular arrangement of adjacent parts. It is thus left subject to internal strains which may cause rupture when and where least expected.

Mr. Metcalf said:

For the information of any who may not know, I will say that the Rodman plan consists in casting the gun on end, breech down, with a hollow core. Water is circulated through the core to cool the interior rapidly, and a strong fire is kept in the pit to keep the exterior of the gun warm, thus forcing the metal to contract all in one direction and on the interior. The operation is so simple, so easy, so sure and so scientific, that it is beyond criticism, and it would seem superfluous to add other arguments than those given in the early pages of this paper, to make clear the possibilities of this process properly applied to steel. There are plants in the country now which only require the addition of some pits and molds to prepare for the casting of 40-ton guns for trial, and the extension of these plants to the casting of 100-ton or 150-ton guns would cost but a comparative trifle. The cost of one huge hammer, or one hydraulic plant, would build a half dozen casting plants. . . .

In conclusion of the gun subject I repeat what I have said before: I believe the built-up gun to be unscientific and unmechanical. To settle the question of the mode of manufacture, before the Government goes to enormous expense of build such guns, and before private parties make the hazardous investments involved in building the necessary plants, is it unwise to suggest the expediency of spending two or three hundred thousand dollars in testing the Rodman plan applied to steel; not merely because it is cheap but because it is full of promise, and it is pre-eminently American. It served us well in our hour of extremity and it laid the world at our feet. It has cost Europe probably a hundred millions of dollars to produce an uncertain gun of greater power, and we may hope that it will cost her another hundred millions to produce something to equal America's gun of the future.

I have not a word to say against the views given by the officers who discussed Mr. Dorsey's paper, as to the proper characteristics required in a metal which has to endure the strains to which a gun is subjected. That part of the subject they understand thoroughly.

I cannot imagine how a good gun could be made of dead soft steel. The bore of such a gun would enlarge from the first round: the lands of the rifling would give way under the pressure of the projectile: the vent would wear out rapidly; and altogether I should expect that after a hundred rounds such a gun would be about as symmetrical as an old battered hat.

My objection to proposed methods is: to the building-up system; the notion that "definite shrinkage" is a practical possibility; the idea that rings can be so shrunk together that each shall be strained to exactly its elastic limit, when in fact that elastic limit cannot be known; the enormous cost of unnecessary operations, and the doubtful utility of the operations after they are performed.

Lieut. Ingersoll says:

"What we want with gun steel is uniformity; but this should be a development with high rather than with low qualities, and the tendency and march of events indicate that this will be attained by: First, a more intimate chemical knowledge of steel; second, a less barbarous forging machine than the hammer; third, annealing; fourth, oil tempering."

As to the "First," when the departments begin to dabble in the chemistry of steel there will be no more guns made; what is needed instead is an intimate knowledge of the physics of steel.

To the "Second" all will agree who know anything of the subject, and we may add, we want a less barbarous forging machine than the hydraulic press. We want no forging machine at all, the steel can be made to forge itself by static pressure and by heat.

To the "Third," there can be no objection, as there is no known way of getting improper strains out or high steel except by annealing.

The "Fourth" is of doubtful utility. It is not probable that the benefit derived, if there be any, can compensate for the cost, especially when we reflect that the parts are annealed subsequently. What is the object of the annealing? Mr. Davenport answers that as follows:

"It is generally admitted that the effect of tempering in oil or any other liquid is to fix, by rapid cooling, the amorphous conditions existing in the heated mass, thus preventing the formation of a coarsely crystalline structure, and destroying the irregular and more or less crystalline condition existing in every forging of considerable size when it leaves the hammer.

"Besides this, the molecular condition of the mass is far more uniform after treatment than before."

Thus is the whole forging business effectually damned by the trusted defender of the system, whose unquestioned skill and success in this hazardous business entitle his statements to the fullest credence.

On the general subject of the characteristics of steel, Mr. Metcalf's paper was intended to illustrate the following propositions:

Iron and all metals are liquids.—Cold steel is congealed iron, containing in solution various ingredients, which give to it certain marked properties.—Heat is the power which gives to steel all of its good and all of its bad conditions.

Steel is as mercurial in structure and volume as mercury is in volume.—Slow, quiet cooling from a high temperature causes the formation of large, irregular crystals, and renders the steel weak.—Quick cooling and agitation form small, uniform crystals and a strong condition.—The application of heat alone will change the form and the size of the crystals.—The change of volume due to heat increases as the content of carbon increases; therefore, high carbon steel must be handled with exceeding care.

The temperature to which it was last subjected, moderated by its subsequent treatment, is always recorded in the structure of steel, and may be read there if the piece be fractured.—Annealing, making soft, ductile and uniform in texture, is the most important of all operations from an engineer's point of view. Over-annealing is caused by too much heat too long-continued. It is believed that time has more influence than temperature, but whatever the cause may be, it changes the entire nature of the steel, and there seems to be no remedy.

Steel being crystalline, has no fiber; therefore there should be no sharp angles, no sharp edges, and no unfilleted corners; the surfaces should be smooth and free from tool marks or indentations caused by sledge blows and the like.

With our present knowledge, the BEST STEEL for structural purposes is that which is most nearly composed of iron and carbon.—Finally, good steel, properly worked, is the most useful of all of man's productions, and it may always be relied upon to do its full work to its utmost limit; but if the laws of its being be violated, it will as certainly respond, causing disappointment and disaster.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 9, 1887.

AN order was published on Saturday evening at parade informing the Corps that the next encampment of the cadets would be called Camp William P. Sanders. Gen. Sanders was born in Kentucky, appointed from Mississippi, and graduated in 1856; he served before the war in the 2d Dragoons, and during the war in the Army of the Potomac and with the 23d Army Corps in East Tennessee, where, while commanding a brigade, he was mortally wounded in the engagement at Campbell's Station, Nov. 16, 1863, and died at Knoxville three days later.

The "Abridgement of Military Law," by Lieut.-Col. W. Winthrop, Deputy Judge-Advocate General, U. S. A., has been substituted as a text book in the Law Department in place of "Ives's Treatise on Military Law."

Plenty of snow and cold weather the past ten days made the toboggan slide a popular place both afternoons and evenings. The other day as an officer and lady were going down the slide, and just as they reached the bottom, where the velocity is greatest, a cat tried to cross; the next instant pussy was struck and sent whirling into space, clear out of sight, and it is not known exactly where she came down to mother earth.

Mr. Charles Rehm, who has been leader of the Military Academy Band for a number of years, has resigned his position and will leave about April 1 to locate in New York. In September, 1885, Mr. Rehm received an injury in the lower part of the leg. He was sick a long time and although he has nearly recovered his general health, he realizes that it will not be possible to appear with the band on occasions of ceremony. Mr. Rehm is a talented musician, (as is also his son), and there is general regret at his coming departure. He will leave with the best wishes of the entire community for his future success in business.

Hereafter the cadet party given after the June examination known as the graduating hop will be given by the Corps of Cadets. The elaborately engraved invitations to cadet hops will no longer be allowed. The invitations will be neat but plain. It has heretofore been the custom for the 2d Class to give the graduating hop to the 1st Class, but as the two classes are not on "hopping" terms, the 1st would not accept the offer of the 2d Class. The 3d Class then extended the usual courtesy which was accepted. One 3d Class man dolefully remarked: "We unanimously offered a graduating hop, and the 1st Class unanimously accepted it, but the Superintendent outvoted us by *one* majority."

Cadets E. T. Winston and Graves, of the 3d Class, have been appointed Corporals in the Battalion of Cadets.

Major Hutton, of the King's Royal Rifles, and Capt. George D'Aguilar Lawrence, Grenadier Guards, English Army, were visitors at the Point on Monday.

Lieut. Slocum, 8th Cav., spent last Saturday here.

A fine photograph (for the album of the Association of Graduates) of Gen. E. G. W. Butler and Gen. William S. Harney, the oldest living graduate and oldest officer of the Army, has just been received by the Secretary of the association. It is earnestly requested that all graduates follow this example and send their photographs.

A paragraph in the last report of the Board of Visitors conveys the idea that Fort Putnam was built and used during the Revolution. This is an error, for the fort was not constructed until several years after the close of that struggle.

The order announcing the annual changes of officers at the Academy was received yesterday. Except in one case the names of those going away were anticipated. A few exceptions were made to the "four year" rule. The chief topic of interest was to find out which of the new detail were married and which bachelors. The cavalry fared very well, as nearly half of the new comers belong to that branch of the service.

It is rumored that Lieut. Arthur Murray is to come back to superintend the building of the new gymnasium. No better selection can be made for this duty.

A number of tailors were here last Saturday afternoon taking orders from the graduating and furlough classes. They had possession of the gymnasium and made a tempting display of new goods. In 1832 a member of the 1st Class wrote to his mother in reference to his outfit: "It would take a fortune to furnish a graduate with his dress, etc., if he bought it here. Boots cost $7 a pair, leather trunks $20, which I would be shot before I'd pay; coats cost from $30 to $40." Prices now are about double what they were then.

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The following named persons have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy:

William D. Moore, (alt.,) Connellsville, Pa.
Chas. Edward Sturtevant, Madison, N. Y.
Guthrie Milor Wilson, (alt.,) Bardstown, Ky.
Eli W. Henderson, Port Royal, S. C.
Chas. J. K. Madden, St. Louis, Mo.
Bradley Lindsley, (alt.,) St. Louis, Mo.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

THE Madison Barracks Social Club give their first annual masquerade ball at Madison Hall, on March 17, and have made great preparations for the event. The fun lovers of Watertown will be on hand in force, and with the 12th Infantry orchestra to furnish the music and a continuance of the good management characterizing previous efforts the M. B. S. C will have a good time. As a specimen of what may be done in a regimental printing office, the invitations are unique and tasteful, reflecting great credit upon the typo of the 12th Infantry OPEQUAN.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

MARCH 7.

THE severe storm which prevailed Feb. 28 compelled the mustering of the troops in quarters, which was conducted under the direction of Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A.

Batteries E (Lancaster's) and L (Hess), under the command of Maj. Edmund C. Bainbridge, 3d Artillery, together with the regimental band, escorted the remains of Maj. M. Duncan Vance, 13th Infantry, from his residence to the Baltimore and Ohio Depot Feb. 28.

Upon the announcement of the death of Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, 3d Artillery, the flag was placed at half mast. The funeral took place Tuesday, the troops of this command escorting the remains.

Maj. Tucker, paymaster, pays on March 9.

Thursday evening, March 3, a crowded house greeted Maj. Wm. D. Wolverton, post surgeon, at Recreation Hall, to inaugurate a series of medical lectures as contemplated by G. O. 86 of 1886. Subject, "The Temporary Dressing and Transportation of the Wounded." Hospital Steward Robert F. Grant was used to experiment with, and Hospital Steward Robert F. Roche as assistant to lecturer. Surg. Wolverton instructed his hearers in the use of applying bandages, tourniquets, etc., and in fact just what would be required in the field when a man is wounded and no surgeon is near. The lecture was beautifully illustrated, and will undoubtedly be of much service. AULD LANG SYNE.

At the regular weekly meeting of the officers of the 3d Artillery, held at Washington Barracks, D. C., on Tuesday, March 1, 1887—Colonel H. G. Gibson in the chair—a paper by Professor Peter S. Michie, U. S. Military Academy, on "The Personnel of Sea Coast Defences" was read by the chairman. After the reading the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of all artillery officers are due, and those of the officers of this regiment are hereby tendered to Professor Peter S. Michie for his able exposition of the unsatisfactory condition, the great importance, and the absolute necessities of the artillery arm of the Service.

Resolved, That it is especially gratifying to us, that a champion whose disinterested position, and acknowledged ability, add weight to every word he utters, should thus voluntarily and ably advocate the cause of a now friendless and forgotten corps, the name and fame of which adorn so many pages of our nation's history, and the existence and efficiency of which are so essential to the safety of the nation.

Resolved, That Professor Peter S. Michie be enrolled as an "honorary member of our regimental Mess and Lyceum."

H. G. GIBSON, Col. 3d Artillery,
commanding regiment, Chairman.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

March 4, 1887.

WE are in our normal condition of dulness here, and the activity of the paymasters, on the February muster, has scarcely caused a ripple of excitement. The "languid" is at present "de rigeur." Captain Ballance and Lieut. Smith, of the Staff, have gone to McIntosh. Ringgold and Brown on public service, and Paymasters Muhlenberg and Arthur are also on the go, distributing chink throughout the length and breadth of the land. *Blasé* as we are we manage a few festivities. Mrs. Ruggles, wife of Adjutant General Ruggles, gave a dinner party on Wednesday to a few friends. Mrs. Millar, wife of Lieut. Millar, 3d Art., gives a reception this evening. Lieut. Brooks, 8th Cavalry, and bride, have returned, and been tendered a most cordial reception. The lady is a charming acquisition to our military family, and Brooks is a lucky man. They were serenaded by the 8th Cavalry Band on Monday evening, as was Miss Lillian Lee, daughter of the former Chief Quartermaster here, that genial soldier, Colonel J. G. C. Lee. Miss Lee, by the bye, is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Simpson. Under the operations of the late regulation, Lieut. J. B. Hickey, the popular adjutant of the 8th Cavalry, must go. Lieut. Q. O'M. Gillmore, R. Q. M., only having been appointed to that position in July, 1886, holds on until July, 1890. It is a tough regulation, but as I note, you uphold it, why it *must* be right. Anyhow, we will try to think so. JOEY BAGSTOCK.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

MARCH 7, 1887.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE H. KINZIE, 15th Inf., left March 2 for Fort Leavenworth, in charge of military convicts.

Captain T. W. Morrison, 16th Inf., is absent, conducting recruits to Fort Whipple, Ariz., for the 9th Infantry.

The non-commissioned officers have organized a "13 Club" at the depot, and gave their first dance on Feb. 16.

The depot library received, the past week, an addition of new books, 60 in all. This raises the number of volumes to 480. The total number of periodicals received at the library the past two months was 237. J. S.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City *Times* says:

Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav., has purchased the black match team of Gen. O. B. Willcox.

Mrs. Captain Carr gave a domino whist party in honor of Miss Huntington, a guest of Col. and Miss Woodruff.

Gen. Thomas Wilson, chief commissary, is confined to his residence with a sprained ankle.

The "officers' mess" is now being put in running order. The new set of officers' quarters just completed north of the hospital will be used as the mess.

The Fort Leavenworth correspondent of the *Times* thus gives vent to his feelings in regard to the Fort: "Its clubs, libraries, billiard halls, canteens, schools, churches, stores, and theatres crowd up on my imagination, and between regal receptions, fashionable parties, able lectures, excellent theatricals of every kind and a constant round of balls and germans, I know not where to begin. Never, perhaps, has Fort Leavenworth seen a more joyous time. The day of Gen. Pope are still remembered, but that was a family gathering compared with the intellectual and social life of to-day. Nowhere, I think, outside of the capital can so noticeable a gathering of the elite be found. The event of last evening at the Willcox mansion is a specimen. The post commander's reception of Brig.-Gen. Willcox, two weeks ago, was no less remarkable. Nearly every State in the Union was represented, and every charm known to art was employed—leaving the impression that the leader in many a hard fought battle could lead with equal grace on the social campus, and with no less distinction."

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

THE Presidio County *News* says:

Battalion drill has been the programme for some days past. Mrs. Capt. E. Z. Steever left on Feb. 23 for her home at Eagle Pass.

Dr. L. A. Buffington has been ordered to Nevill's Springs, and Asst. Surgeon Black comes to Fort Davis.

Lieut. W. H. Barnum and his detachment, who have been helping to build the dyke to protect Fort Hancock from the Brave river of the north, are back.

The officers' hop on Feb. 24 had a good number present, and all went as merry as usual on these occasions. Dr. Clendenin and Lieut. Robbins were up from Pena Colorado.

At the hop given under the auspices of the Brackett Social Club in the school room Tuesday evening a large number were present.

The concert on last Friday evening was quite largely attended, almost every available seat in the school room being occupied.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

THE ball and banquet on the night of Feb. 22 by W. H. Lewis Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in the post hall was a grand success. Besides the membership, consisting of many veterans, officers and soldiers now in the Service stationed at Fort Clark, and the old soldier citizens residents of the city and vicinity, there were invited guests numbering over one hundred present. 1st Lieut. W. M. Williams, 19th Inf., delivered, by request, an address which is described as eloquent.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MISSOULA, MONTANA.

FEBRUARY 27.

THE progressive euchre party given by Col. and Mrs. Jewett on Feb. 7 was a most enjoyable affair. All the officers and ladies of the garrison were present, also Mr. Adams of the Indian agency. The progressive euchre party given by Lieut. and Mrs. Bell on the evening of Feb. 19 was another delightful party. The first prize was carried off by Capt. Krause, the "booby" by Col. Jewett. Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Krause gave a dinner. Mrs. Dr. Woodruff gave a birthday party to her little son Ezra, Saturday afternoon. All the young people of the garrison were invited; the "big" young people appeared to enjoy it quite as much as the little ones. Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Fremont gave a dinner, at which Col. and Mrs. Jewett, Capt. and Mrs. Krause, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, and Lieut. Freeland were present. The soldiers gave a minstrel performance on Feb. 22, which was well attended by both people of the garrison and from the neighboring towns. Thanks to some of our enterprising officers, Missoula boasts of a No. 1 toboggan slide. Our fortnightly hops, which have been well attended and much enjoyed this winter, have been postponed until arrival of Mrs. Gibson, wife of Col. Gibson, of Fort Keogh, who is expected here in a few days to make a short visit. AMBER.

FORTS OMAHA AND NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* says of Fort Omaha:

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Liew have returned from Fort Leavenworth, where they had gone for a couple of weeks after burying their little daughter, Helen, Feb. 11.

The change in the staff of the 2d Infantry has been made. The regiment loses in Lieut. Rowell a gentlemanly and urbane adjutant, who has, for the last eight years, filled the office so efficiently, and in losing Lieut. Clark from the quartermaster it parts with one of the oldest, most experienced regimental quartermasters in the Service. The new incumbents are Lieut. L. S. Ames, adjutant, and Lieut. John Kinzie, quartermaster.

At Niobrara we are told Captain Gillespie was a participant in the great social event of the season, the Martha Washington dress party.... Miss Carrie Brisbin, daughter of General Brisbin, Lieutenants Wright, 9th Cav., and Wilson, 8th Inf., have been visiting the garrison. The last "were right royally entertained by the bachelors at the fort."..... The last dance of the season was given Feb. 22 by the officers of the post.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Wednesday evening was given over to festivities. The Loyal Legion enjoyed their March dinner at the Burnet, with ex-President Hayes at the head of the table. At the close of Gen. Fuller's paper on 'Our Kirby Smith,' the Union Jack, that floated over the little monitor when she annihilated the monster *Merrimac*, was presented by Col. Frank Foster to Gen. Hayes."

The *Pioneer Press*, referring to the meeting March 2 at St. Paul of the Minnesota commandery, says: "Each succeeding meeting given by this order increases the interest of its members in the occasion, and the event is looked forward to as a time when comrades can meet together and listen to recitals of struggles and victories that occurred almost a quarter of a century ago." Gen. C. C. Andrews's paper on the 3d Minnesota Regiment was listened to with great interest.

(From the London Standard.)

STEALING BOULANGER'S NEW EXPLOSIVE.

GENERAL BOULANGER has instituted a searching inquiry into a robbery of about a kilogramme of the new explosive melinite. The robbery was, it is stated, committed during the night of the 3d of February at the Powder Magazine of Sevran, where the new explosive is kept in a special magazine. The workmen employed in the manufacture of the melinite are subject to the strictest of rules, and are carefully searched before leaving their workshops, which, together with the magazines, are surrounded by a wall three metres in height. Notwithstanding all the precautions which have been taken, a guard employed inside the magazine to watch the stoves in which the powder prepared during the day is dried at night thought he saw two men slinking out of the magazine. Instead of running after them the man on duty in the magazine warned the guard outside. The soldiers and the gendarmes from Livry at once beat the country all round the magazine, in or near which no one was discovered, but the following morning it was perceived that the door of the special magazine in which the melinite is kept had been opened and that about a kilogramme of that explosive had been purloined.

JAMES BUCHANAN EADS, the engineer who projected the Tehuantepec Ship Railroad, who devised and furnished the Government with its first and most useful armored steamboats, who built the great St. Louis Bridge, and introduced the jetty system for deepening the channel of the Mississippi River, died at Nassau, New Providence, March 7, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He had been ill for some time, and had gone to Nassau with the hope of improving his health, but an attack of pneumonia added to the complications of his disease and carried him suddenly away.

THE N. Y. *Sun* has this complimentary allusion to Alexander S. Bacon, a graduate of the Military Academy of 1876, and now a resident of Brooklyn and a member of the New York Legislature: "Col. Alex. Bacon's efforts the other day to bulldoze the witnesses in the Brooklyn investigation entitle him to be called a scoundrel if he is a man of brains, and a crank if he is a fool. The most reasonable explanation would be that he is a fool."

ESOP IN AMERICA.

"THIS," says an esteemed contemporary, "would be a good time for a congress of nations to agree upon universal disarmament." As we are a tailless fox, suppose we invite the other foxes to have their tails cut off!—*Washington Republican.*

CHAMPOIREAU has just been married. He and his wife are dark complexioned. "It is too bad," sighs the young wife, "I would have been so happy to have a blonde girl." The next day Champoireau appears with his hair as white as bleached flax. "What in the world have you been doing?" asks his better half. "You see," said he, "I had my hair dyed. Now our little girl stands a good show of being a blonde."—*Paris Gaulois.*

A GOOD story is told on the Governor in Chico. J. W. B. Montgomery had been tendered the position of Brigadier-General of the Fifth Brigade, and went to Sacramento to consult with the Government about the matter. He walked into the latter's office and remarked: "Well, Governor, I have come to tell you that I will accept that office as long as there's peace, but I want it understood that in case of war you are to accept my resignation." "Oh," replied Commander-in-Chief Bartlett, "that's all right; if there's ever a war, I propose to resign myself."—*Chico Enterprise.*

CHILD at Washington—"Who are all those men lounging around outside the Capitol?" Parent—"They are United States Senators, my child." "Are there any more Senators besides them?" "Only one." "Where is he?" "He is inside making a speech."

A FRENCH paper says the superiority of the new explosive substance adopted by the German artillery (roburite) to that adopted by the French artillery has by no means been proved, as the fort fired at was temporary.

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ARMYNAVY.

FACTS AS TO ARMOR PLATES.

IN our consideration, Feb. 26, of the relative qualities of steel-faced or compound and solid steel plates for the protection of belted, turreted or barbette warships, we referred particularly to the amount in tons of each, up to the present time, placed on vessels afloat and ordered for those in progress. It is obvious, if we are to draw a conclusion from the consensus of nations and the awards of contracts by war offices—that the compound type possesses superior merits to the solid steel. Practically the fact that over 70,000 tons of the former have been purchased and less than 20,000 tons of the latter, and that France has preferred the production of English metallurgists to that of Baron SCHNEIDER by a ratio from 1880 to 1886, inclusive, of 14,957 tons in favor of the Sheffield armor, as against 7,860 tons of the Creusot, would seem to be a conclusive argument for the compound type. We do not propose, however, to be actuated by simply commercial facts in our estimate of the qualities of the competitive systems. To adopt the precedents set by European nations in the character of war material, out of hand, would be not only inconsistent with American tradition, but antagonistic to the interests of domestic enterprise and production. The essays of England, France and Germany, in the direction of both guns and armor, it must be remembered, are yet but tentative.

The question of protection for our war ships is essentially one which we can decide for ourselves, and, when the type to be used shall be determined, can answer for ourselves. Though European contractors first put in actual shape the idea of an ironclad, the inspiration was our own, and the first trial of armor in warfare was in American waters.

The original armor for protected vessels was of wrought iron. At present the two types are of solid or homogeneous steel, or of a steel face backed by wrought iron, the latter being known as compound. So far as we know expert manufacturers in the United States would recommend the latter type, and we refer to such producers of plate as MOORHEAD AND CO., of Pittsburg, and others who have given the matter practical attention.

We publish on another page the translation of an article on armor plates, by a French correspondent, which details with unusual definiteness of statement the most recent trials of Creusot plate in France. The general facts therein recited we have for some time been possessed of, and can vouch for their correctness; but the remarkably specific character of the statement—indicating its authorship as that of an expert personally acquainted with the result at Gâvres—has prompted us to publish the article *in extenso* for the benefit of our manufacturers who may be entertaining the propositions of the circular of Feb. 12, issued by the Navy Department. It is certainly most desirable that armor plate production should be organized in the United States; but the conditions prescribed by the Naval Ordnance Bureau are such as to deter sagacious and experienced manufacturers from even considering the enterprise. The policy of the Department in selecting for the protection of our ironclads a material discredited by the great maritime powers and condemned in its own country, is in our opinion not only inconsistent with an intelligent study of European results but antagonistic to domestic industry. Past experience of the fairness of the Bureau has been sufficiently discouraging without offering to producers the chance of a new investment under conditions known on their face to be impracticable.

Had there been a want of specific information as to the most recent trials of solid steel armor in Europe—a circumstance hardly possible in view of the acknowledged employment of officers of our Navy by its manufacturer—the obviously proper course to determine the relative merits of armor would have been to invite European producers to submit plates for trial in this country. It is within our knowledge that some time since the Sheffield manufacturers of compound plate proposed such a trial to the Navy Department, offering to furnish at the proving-ground, without a penny of cost to the Department, a plate from 12 to 20 inches thick, 10 to 12 feet long by 6 to 8 wide, to be fired at in competition with solid steel, only conditioned upon the detail of the firing being made public. The proposition has not received the formality of an acknowledgment.

THE passage of the Inter-State Commerce bill by the Congress just adjourned will affect Army officers to a greater degree than many of them now realize. By this act it is made a penal offence for railroad officials to grant or allow a lower rate for passenger or freight transportation to one person than to any other, the practical effect of which, as determined by the railroad managers in session at Chicago last week, will be to abolish all free passes and special and half rates for passengers and freight heretofore allowed to shippers and other classes, among whom are officers of the Army. The allowance transported free by the War Department is so small that no married officer can ever keep within it and take along the necessities and comforts of life, so that a change involves, invariably, a considerable expense, whence arises the old Army saying that "three moves are equal to a fire." The new law will prevent any concessions on the part of the railroads and the officer, who has to change station after

March 31, when the new law goes into effect, will certainly be out of luck. It will also make a decided difference in the trips of officers going on leave of absence. The Army chaplains will have an advantage over the rest of the Service, as the law permits reduced rates for clergymen and their families, this being the only exception to the rule.

NEW NAVAL VESSELS AUTHORIZED.

WE find that there is a great lack of exact information as to what has been done by Congress for the increase of the Navy. To make this clear, we give here a table showing what vessels have been authorized, their size, proposed armament, cost, speed and present status. This will give a clear idea of the number and character of the vessels constituting our new Navy, the last of which should be in commission by 1890.

The total sum thus far allowed by Congress for the new Navy is, it will be observed, nearly thirty-one millions of dollars. Of this a little over three millions is provided for guns and a little over four millions for armor. This is over seven millions in all; a sum quite sufficient to make a beginning, and to stimulate our manufacturers to exert themselves to meet the requirements of modern warfare. It should be remembered that this is but a beginning and that no provision has thus far been made to meet the demands of the Army for heavy ordnance or coast defences. The new Navy thus far authorized includes 22 vessels, of different sorts, having a total tonnage or 65,609, and armed with two 12 in. guns, twenty-six 10 in., twelve 8-in., eighty one 6-in.; the armament of two large cruisers not yet being determined. Besides this we shall have the dynamite vessel, torpedoes and Hotchkiss and Gatling guns. The appropriations for armament of the new naval vessels amount altogether to $3,075,762, as follows:

Act of July 2, 1884	500,000	
" " March 3, 1885	84,000	
" " July 26, 1886	343,000	
" " Aug. 3, 1886	1,000,000	
" " March 3, 1887	1,128,762	
" " " " (for 3 steel cast guns)	20,400	
		$3,075,762

The appropriations for armor are as follows:

Act of March 3, 1885	25,000	
" " March 3, 1887 (armor and gun steel)	4,000,000	
		$4,025,000
Appropriations for new vessels		21,522,350
Batteries, torpedoes, etc.		2,150,000
Total appropriation for increase of Navy		$30,773,112

Name or Type.	Displacement.	Battery.	Status.	Limit of Cost.	Act.	Speed, Knots.
Chicago	4500	4 8-in. and 8 6-in.	Fitting for sea at N. Y. Yard.	$1,576,854	Aug. 5, 1882.	15
Boston	3000	2 8-in. and 6 6-in.	Not yet commis.	1,031,225	Aug. 5, 1882.	13
Atlanta	3000	2 8-in. and 6 6-in.	In commission.	1,031,225	Aug. 5, 1882.	13
Dolphin	150	1 6-in.	In commission.	460,000	Aug. 5, 1882.	15
Charleston	3730	2 10-in. and 6 6-in.	Under Contr'ct.	1,100,000	Mar. 3, 1885.	18
Baltimore	4413	4 8-in. and 8 6-in.	Under contra't.	1,500,000	Mar. 3, 1885.	19
Newark	4083	12 6-in.	To be re-advert'd	1,300,000	Aug. 3, 1886.	18
Gunboat 1	1700	6 6-in.	Under contra't.	520,000	Mar. 3, 1885.	16
Gunboat 2	870	4 6-in.	Under contra't.	275,000	Mar. 3, 1885.	13
Double-bottomed armored vessels, cruiser No. 1	6000	4 10-in. and 6 6-in.	Plans not decided on	2,500,000	Aug. 3, 1886.	17
Double-bottomed armored vessels, battle-ship No. 2	6000	2 12-in. and 6 6-in.	Plans not dec. on.	2,500,000	Aug. 3, 1886. Aug. 3,	7
First-class torpedo-boat	108	5 torped'es & 2 mach. guns.	Plans not dec. on.	100,000	1886.	23
Puritan	6000	4 10-in.	Plans for completion ready but not advertd.	$3,178,046 for all five double-turreted monitors.	August 3, 1886.	14
Amphitrite	3815	4 10 in.	" "			12
Monadnock	3815	4 10-in.	" "			12
Terror	3815	4 10-in.	" "			12
Miantonomoh	3815	4 10-in.	Nearly compl.			12
Dynamite Gun Cruiser (230 ft. x 26 ft.)	500	3 10 1-2-in. dynamite guns.	Under contra't.	350,000	Aug. 3, 1886.	20
Steel Cruiser No. 1	5000	To be determined.	Authorized.	1,500,000	Mar. 3, 1887.	19
Steel Cruiser No. 2	5000	To be determined.	Authorized.	1,500,000	Mar. 3, 1887.	19
Steel Gunboat No. 1	1700	6 6-in.	Authorized.	550,000	Mar. 3, 1887.	16
Steel Gunboat No. 2	1700	6 6-in.	Authorized.	550,000	Mar. 3, 1887.	16

"Floating batteries, or rams and other naval structures to be used for coast and harbor defence," authorized by Act of March 3, 1887	$2,000,000
"Stiletto," purchase authorized for experiment	25,000
Torpedoes, authorized by Act of Aug. 3, 1886	75,000
" " " " March 3, 1887	50,000

IT is gratifying to learn that the work of compiling the Rebellion Records was left in such excellent condition by the late Colonel Scott as to make it possible for the work to be carried on to completion under other management without its value being materially impaired. Seventeen volumes, comprising 25 books, have already been printed and distributed, 15 others are in type, waiting for indexing, and sufficient copy is now in the hands of the public printer to keep him employed for the next year. The manuscript in shape covers operations up to the end of 1863, and the work for 1864 had all been mapped out by Col. Scott before his death, leaving only a few months of the war period to be covered. With the valuable services of Mr. Kirkley, who had been associated with Col. Scott during his entire connection with the work, and a portion of the time in full charge, the new officers to be put in charge ought to be able to carry the publication along without interruption and to a successful close. It was estimated by Col. Scott that the work, when completed, would consist of about 80 volumes, embracing over 120 books. There is quite an array of candidates for the place left vacant by Col. Scott's death, but so far as known the Secretary of War has not yet made a choice. Among those most frequently mentioned on account of their well-known qualifications for work of this description, are Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, 23d Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Vincent, Asst. Adjt.-Gen'l; Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Closson, 5th Art.; Major Robert H. Hall, 22d Inf., and Capt. Geo. W. Davis, 14th Inf.

THE failure of the Fortification Appropriation bill leaves the Army Ordnance Bureau and the Engineer Corps in a worse plight, in regard to fortification and gun construction, than at the close of the first session of the 49th Congress. At that time there were a few fag ends of appropriations available, and work on a small scale was continued for a few months, but now all work must come to a full stop. Two twelve-inch rifled cannon—cast iron strengthened with steel—have been lying for months incomplete in the South Boston shops, Congress having failed to reappropriate a sufficient sum of money out of the amount already authorized to be expended to put them in serviceable condition. There is no expectation among ordnance officers that Congress will pass a Fortification Appropriation bill before the closing days of the next Congress, and during the next fifteen months there will not be funds available even to pay the watchmen at forts without garrisons.

IT is understood that the Lieutenant-General of the Army will leave Washington in the course of a week or two on a Western inspection tour. The objective points will be the Fort Riley Cavalry and Artillery School post, where he will see what the board is doing in the way of preparing plans and locating points for the new buildings; Denver, Col., where he will select the site for the new post authorized to be established there by a recent act of Congress; and Chicago, to arrange for the final acceptance of the military site tendered by citizens of that city. Gen. Sheridan will also probably visit a number of other posts during the early spring, with the purpose of determining upon the allotment of the $200,000 appropriated in the Sundry Civil bill for improvement of barracks and quarters.

IN the battalion of four companies of the 3d Cavalry now serving at Fort Davis, Texas, there is no major or captain, the only field officer present being the colonel, who drills the battalion. We venture to say that no such state of affairs has existed before in the history of our Army in time of peace. From the colonel to first lieutenant there is no one of any intermediate grade belonging to the cavalry serving with the battalion. Five of the officers above the rank of lieutenant are on detached service, two are on sick leave, and one on leave.

THE list of Army officers found incapacitated by retiring boards has been materially reduced during the past few months through the complete recovery of some, and the retirement and death of others. At this date it comprises but twenty-one officers, as follows: Capts. J. W. Buell, W. R. Steinmetz, J. V. De Hanne and Jos. Y. Porter, of the Medical Dept.; Capt. Geo. M. Wheeler, Eng. Corps; Chaplain Geo. G. Mullins, 25th Inf.; Capt. John W. Martin, 4th Cav.; Capt. Chas. G. Gordon, 6th Cav.; Capt. Jno. Hamilton, 1st Inf.; Capt. Wm. H. Vinal, 16th Inf.; Capt. E. J. Stivers, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Geo. L. Converse, 3d Cav.; David J. Gibbon, 9th Cav.; Wm. T. Howard, 2d Art.; Hugh T. Reed, 1st Inf.; Edw. Lynch, 8th Inf.; Thad. H. Capron, 9th Inf.; John J. Dougherty, 11th Inf.; Geo. K. Spencer, 19th Inf.; Thos. W. Lord, 20th Inf. and Palmer Tilton, 20th Inf. Three of these—Capt. John W. Martin, 4th Cav.; Capt. Chas. G. Gordon, 6th Cav., and Capt. E. J. Stivers, 25th Inf., have so far recovered as to be able to perform duty again, so that their retirement need not be looked for in the near future. But one vacancy exists on the disability retired list at the present time.

THE total appropriations made by the last session of Congress, as footed up by the clerks of the two appropriation committees, amount to $247,387,144. Of this amount $23,724,718.69 is for the support of the Army, $419,936.93 for the Military Academy, $25,753,165.44 for the Navy, $76,252,500 for pensions and $6,900,000 for Mexican pensions; altogether $133,050,321.06, or more than one-half of the whole budget. The total annual expenditures for military and naval purposes in Germany are estimated at $111,500,000. Two thirds of our expenditures are for pensions, and represent to a large extent the waste due to a want of intelligent preparation for war. To judge from present indications we are destined to travel the same road again and to salve the wounds of the victims of our optimistic views of human nature, with pensions after the fact, instead of saving them from the disasters of war by adequate preparation in advance for preventing or limiting its operation.

THE first printed copy of the act organizing a Hospital Steward's Corps of the Army reached Surgeon-General Moore on Wednesday last. He has not yet matured his plans for carrying out the new law, but proposes to take up the subject without delay. The first step will be to form a set of regulations prescribing manner of appointment, mode of government, etc., of the new corps. Those now employed as hospital stewards and as cooks and nurses, will, of course, be retained and their increase of pay will begin from the date of the passage of the act, unless the Secretary of War should consider it necessary that they should have new letters of appointment, in which event the increase would not commence until date of new appointment.

AN Austrian officer, expressing an opinion on the general subject of the dress of all European armies, gives the palm to Russia, and next to Russia the Prussian army. The dress of the French heavy cavalry, he says, would be good were it not for the baggy trousers, which are ungainly. Some Spanish corps, he thinks, are smart, but their shakos are hideous, and so also is the head-dress of the Italian soldier. The dress of the Austrian army, which used to be most showy, is now ugly, but it is useful. The Dutch army ranks next to the English army in ugliness.

THE daily papers have had various reports of late of interference by the Secretary of War with what are regarded as the legitimate prerogatives of the Surgeon-General in the matter of the assignment of officers of his department. The explanation given at the War Department is that complaint was received from the Pension Office of delay by the Adjutant-General's office and the Surgeon-General's office in furnishing information. It is asserted that the interference of the Secretary with the routine of the Surgeon-General's office was due to his anxiety to expedite matters there, in accordance with the request of the Pension Bureau. The difficulty between the War Department and the Surgeon-General's office is ascribed to the order relieving Dr. Huntington from duty and Dr. Greenleaf from Chicago to take his place. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Surgeon-General Moore called upon the Secretary, protested against officers of his corps being thus detailed without his knowledge, explained that he needed the services of Huntington in the discharge of his duties here, and requested a revocation of the order, urging, as an additional reason for this, that Greenleaf was personally distasteful to him, and therefore unqualified to serve in a position which would bring them in close relationship. The Secretary declined to revoke the order, whereupon Dr. Moore appealed to the President, as understood at the War Department, and requested to be relieved of his duties as Surgeon-General unless he can have direction and control of the details of his office. The President has promised to take up the question immediately upon the dissolution of Congress. This

matter excites unusual interest because of the high rank of the parties to the controversy. The action of the Secretary is unusual and contrary to the practice that obtains in making assignments of officers. It is intimated that Surgeon-General Moore proposes an inquiry into the management of the Purveyor-General's office, and, learning this, Dr. Baxter influenced the Secretary to assign Huntington, who is familiar with the business methods practiced in the Purveyor's office, to the Pacific coast and bring Greenleaf here, the latter being a friend and partisan of Baxter."

THE statistical exhibit of deaths in the U. S. Army during the late war, as shown by the records of the Adjutant General's Office, printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, June 13, 1885, giving the casualties in the Connecticut Volunteers differs essentially from those given in "The Military and Naval History of Connecticut during the Recent War," which are shown here in brackets immediately following the figures in the Adjutant General's Office:

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action	81 [97]	1021 [1094]
Died of wounds	56 [48]	751 [663]
Died of disease	57 [63]	2485 [3246]
Accid'l deaths (except drowned)	2	45
Drowned	1 [1]	53 [35]
Murdered		3
Suicide	2	10
Executed		24 [2]
Died from Sunstroke		9
Other known causes	1	27
Causes not stated	1	92
Total	201 [209]	4520 [5010]

The Connecticut records report in addition, 9 officers cashered and 471 resigned; 385 officers and 5,457 men discharged prior to muster out of organization; 51 officers and 4,361 men discharged for disability; 51 officers and 30 men dishonorably discharged; 2 officers and 6,281 men deserted; 21 officers and 389 men missing; 6 officers and 56 men dropped from the rolls; 19 men taken by the civil authorities, and 16 officers and 1,487 men transferred to Veteran Res. Corps.

A resolution was passed by the House asking for information as to firing upon citizens in the Indian Territory by a squad of soldiers belonging to Co. L, 5th Cavalry. In reply Secretary Endicott sent a lurid affidavit, signed by Louis Weythman and others, charging that thirty shots were fired at them and their teams, one horse being killed, and the bullets whistling like a skirmish. A counter-affidavit from members of Company L follows, explaining that the firing was done only after the citizens had answered with insults and defiance the order to stop their wagons, loaded with wood and green timber. The purpose of the firing was to kill a horse in the leading team. As soon as the horse fell the wagons stopped and the doughty citizens surrendered.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: According to a German paper, some experiments have recently been made with a new kind of mortar and a new explosire, warranted to beat the French *mélinite*. It is stated that when this explosive was used against a target representing as exactly as possible one of the French frontier forts, it took only 48 hours to blow the erection "completely from the ground." In the United States, Lieut. Zalinski appears to have beaten this record by entirely destroying the face of a natural cliff with one shell from his pneumatic gun. However, the British inventor intends to make a strong effort to hold his own, and we hear of a new kind of torpedo-shell which, if it realizes the hopes of its designer, will "run a mile, jump a gate, turn a somersault, and then blow the largest ironclad in the world to smithereens before her captain can say 'Jack Robinson.'"

JUDGE SAWYER, of San Francisco, last week delivered an opinion in the case of Louis Zimmerman, a deserter, remanding him to the custody of the military authorities, but stating in effect that if the court-martial disregards the statute of limitations, it will do so in violation of law. He was a minor, and enlisted without the consent of his parents, deserted, and recently reported to the commanding officer of the Presidio, who promptly confined him, afterwards produced him on writ of habeas corpus, and has now received him back again.

CAPTAIN E. T. COMEGYS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, has been delivering a series of lectures upon the practical treatment of diseases and injuries at Madison Barracks, N. Y. The lectures, four in number so far, have been attended by the officers and a large majority of the enlisted men of the post.

CAPTAIN HENRY P. BIRMINGHAM, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., will deliver the third and last of his series of medical lectures at Governor's Island on March 12. The subjects discussed will be "Resuscitation from Drowning," "Syncope," or fainting, "Sunstroke," etc.

LIEUTENANT JOHN P. WISSER, 1st U. S. Artillery, read a most interesting paper on "Practical Instruction in Minor Tactics" before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island on Thursday. Major-General Schofield presided, and adverting to the importance of the subject said: "There is a great deal to discourage officers of the Army to-day. Promotion is terribly slow. There is little to be looked for ahead, and little inducement to work. But it has always been so. In my youth it was bad, and we determined to quit. As I was about to do so somebody said, 'Schofield, you had better hold on.' So I can say to you to-day, dark as the outlook is, you had better hold on. Don't waste your time. Study your profession, whatever means you may have to do so with. We will still indulge the hope while we live that promotion may not be so slow always. We will live in hope."

THE legislative bill as finally passed has the following provision in regard to the occupancy of the west and centre wings of the State, War and Navy Department Building: "That the offices and clerical force of the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, Chief of Engineers, Bureau of Military Justice, Chief of Ordnance, so much of the clerical force of the Adjutant General's Office now occupying rented buildings, and so much of the office and clerical force of the Surgeon General's Office as cannot be accommodated in the building for the Army Medical Museum and Library, shall on or before March 1, 1888, be removed to the west and centre wing of the State, War and Navy Department Building, and to occupy such rooms therein as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of War."

THE vacancy in the Army Regulation Board, caused by the death of Colonel Scott, will probably not be filled until the other members of the board have gone through the weeding out process, and put the various paragraphs into shape for final decision. It will then be necessary for the full board to come together and take final action upon paragraph after paragraph until the work has been completed.

A NEWSPAPER despatch from Washington says: "It is understood that the Secretary of War has severely reprimanded Col. Gibson, of the 3d Artillery, for the want of promptness and bad appearance of the troops on the occasion of the funeral of the late Col. Scott, and the unsoldierlike conduct of the officers." It was obvious to those who attended Col. Scott's funeral that something had gone wrong with reference to the military escort. After the religious exercises had closed there was a long pause before the 3d Artillery, which furnished the escort, made its appearance. As the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General of the Army were present with other distinguished officials, the occasion was not a propitious one for the misapprehension or neglect of official orders. We have no knowledge as to who is responsible for the delay beyond the statement contained in the paragraph which we quote. We presume that what is called a "reprimand" was simply a request for information as to the cause of the delay in the arrival of the troops.

THOSE who now pass the War Department after the hour of nine at night will find the lower stories lit up by the "midnight oil"—or gas—burned by the unhappy clerks of the Adjutant General's Office who are most unwillingly forced to do extra duty, to catch up with the demands in the matter of pensions.

THE Tammany Hall General Committee of the Tenth Assembly district on Wednesday adopted resolutions asking Congress to pass a law which will prohibit musicians who receive salary from the Government from competing with private bands in furnishing music to hotels, concerts, operas, theatres, etc.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, 10th U. S. Cavalry, says in *The Morning Star*, published at the Indian School at Carlisle: "The Indian Bill passed by Congress gives us the $18,000 to buy the Parker Farm, but does not give the $19,500 for buildings. 'Half a loaf is better than no bread.'"

JAMES P. LEE, the veteran inventor of breech-loading and repeating small arms, accompanied by C. M. Dally, late of the Remington Company, sails for England to-day by the Werra. The system of magazine which is the distinctive feature of Mr. Lee's last repeating rifle, is very favorably regarded by the English War Office—a circumstance which suggests the purpose of his trip over sea. Mr. Lee is of Scotch nativity, born within sight of Abbotsford, and collaterally related to the Wizard of the North. Curiously enough, he has never read a novel of Scott's. Possibly he has had no interval between designing guns and needed rest to bestow upon romance. Thirty years ago last New Year's, he fired his first repeating arm. The cartridges, fifty in number, filled the breech in super-imposed sections, and were fed up by a ratchet mechanism like that of the Chaffee-Reece. The general design of the invention is pretty faithfully reproduced in one of the Mannlicher systems. We wish Mr. Lee *bon voyage*, and intelligent appreciation abroad.

DECISIONS BY THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

THE Second Comptroller, in an opinion relative to the over-payment of mileage to Lieut.-Col. Closson from San Antonio to New York, the commutation of quarters to Col. Simpson and the payment made by Major Smith to the assignee of a fraudulent pay voucher, takes occasion to define the duties of the accounting officers. In the case of Lieut.-Col. Closson he says that he "is not aware of any law conferring on the Secretary of War the power to prescribe the route by which an officer shall travel which relieves the accounting officers of the necessity to pay mileage only for travel over the shortest possible route. It is within the province of the accounting officer to determine which is the shortest possible route. This does not conflict, however, with the Secretary's right to determine by what route the United States troops shall be transported in effecting the various movements of the Army directed by him." In the case of Col. Simpson he says the rate of commutation for quarters is fixed by statute and it is not discretionery with the Secretary of War. Col. Simpson was at a post where quarters in kind were afforded him and in such cases there is no commutation allowed. As regards the voucher of Lieut. Carson disallowed in the voucher of Major Smith, the Second Comptroller says that Lieut. Carson was absent without leave during the nine months for which the suspended payment was made, and the case showed that the paymaster had paid the amount to the person who claimed to be the assignee of the officer's pay vouchers, but the assignment was clearly illegal and in fraud of the rights of the United States. The Comptroller concludes by stating that no discretion is vested in the head of any Department or even the President himself, as to whether the law shall be obeyed or followed, and so far as the executive branch of the Government is concerned, Congress has seen fit to confer jurisdiction upon the accounting officers to determine whether the expenditures of disbursing officers are authorized by law or not.

DEAD BILLS.

THE following bills were introduced in the last hours of the expiring session of the 49th Congress, and will have to be reintroduced before the next Congress can consider them.

H. Res. 265, Mr. Little. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to ascertain, through suitable investigation by him caused, and report to Congress at as early a day as practicable—

First. Whether the house in which and premises where the late General Ulysses S. Grant was born, situate on the Ohio River in Clermont County, Ohio, can be purchased by the United States, for such purposes as Congress may prescribe, at a reasonable, and, if so, at what, price; also whether, in the event of such purchase, in his opinion, the United States, for the better protection and enjoyment of said property, should own any, and, if any, what, adjoining property, and at what cost the same can be procured.

Second. Whether, in his opinion, consistently with proper preservation and care, said property could be utilized to advantage for Governmental purposes.

H. R. 11239, Mr. Wheeler. That the sum of $150,000, or so much of it as may be necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of one counterpoise battery for the protection of cannon in coast defence, and one such battery for field service, to mount one or two guns each, depending upon their weight. The Secretary of War will select their sites, and will take charge of all expenditures in their construction. That Beverley Kennon, the inventor and patentee, shall superintend and direct the work, and shall complete the same for actual service by December 25, 1887. His compensation will be fixed by the Secretary of War, out of a portion of this appropriation. The guns needed for said batteries, with their fittings, may be loaned by the Ordnance Departments of the Army or Navy, to be mounted temporarily on these batteries.

H. R. 11240, Mr. Wheeler. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to increase the number of officers of the Army detailed to colleges, under existing law, to fifty, the additional details to be made under the regulations and laws upon the subject now in force, except that such additional details shall be made at the request or upon the recommendation of the governor of the State within which the college to which the officer shall be detailed is located.

THE Naval Institute at Annapolis had an interesting meeting on Tuesday, March 8th, when a paper on the most suitable metals for naval guns was read by Mr. William J. McAlpine, the consulting engineer of the Harlem suspension bridge and the arcade railroad of New York, and past president of the American Society of Civil Engineers. We have not seen Mr. McAlpine's paper, but we understand from the secretary of the Institute that his views on the subject of steel for guns are in accord with those of the Ordnance Corps. At the same meeting, Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., read some notes on the Nicaragua Canal. At a previous meeting of the Institute, on March 4th, the paper of Mr. Elson, already referred to, was read, and a paper by Lieut. Knight, U. S. N., on the latest instruments for measuring pressure in great guns. Another, by P. A. Engineer W. F. Worthington, U. S. N., on special instruments in boilers to give a continuous chart of the pressure, to cause uniformity in supply of coal, and have it as a tell-tale on engineers, in case of carelessness; and a third by Commander P. F. Harrington, of the Naval Academy, on the subject of instantaneous instruments for showing speed of vessels at any moment. Commander Sampson, superintendent of the Academy, also spoke on the subject of speed instruments.

THE rash *Critic* of Washington commits itself to the prophecy that Col. J. W. Forsyth of the 7th Cavalry is to succeed General Willcox as brigadier general, and it declares that Lieutenant General Sheridan is committed to the cause of his old staff officer. We are sure that everybody, General Sheridan included, would be glad to see "Saudy" Forsyth made a brigadier, but, without intending any reflection upon General Forsyth's distinguished services, we are inclined to think that the next vacancy will be offered as a reward of Merritt. A much more probable report is that on the next promotion the 7th Cavalry will be ordered to Fort Riley, and the New Cavalry and Artillery School placed under the charge of Colonel Forsyth.

GEN. CASTILLO has resigned the office of Minister of War of Spain, and is succeeded by General Cassala.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

GUNS, GUN METAL, GUNPOWDER, ETC.

1. What is the *beau ideal* of a Perfect Gun? or, What does the honest and competent gunmaker seek to produce? Says Tennent:

The *beau ideal* of a perfect gun is one which will give the gunner the positive mastery over gunpowder; in other words, *a gun which cannot be burst*. To realize this requires the combined action of two distinct sciences—those of the metallurgist and the engineer; and the latter, it is clear, can always work up to the utmost achievements of the former, and furnish artillery whose performance and power is only limited by the endurance of the metal out of which it is made. And although perfection is dependent on other conditions besides the tenacity of the metal, such as the form of the bore, the configuration of the projectile, and the peculiarities of loading, still these latter will render but inefficient service, unless combined with a material so strong and tenacious as to withstand the utmost violence of explosion.

Says Longridge:

The first point, in the science of gunnery, and that which limits its future is the construction of guns of sufficient strength to curb and govern the utmost force of the explosive which may be used in them. So long as gunpowder can burst guns, so long is it unmanageable, and wanting in that perfect obedience which is the first principle of effective service.

Says Col. C. B. Brackenbury, R. A.:

There is not a single gun actually adopted for service in any country, which is not, by its weakness, a hindrance to the full action of the "Spirit of Artillery."

2. Has the *beau ideal* of a Perfect Gun—or any approach to it—ever been produced, either in a single gun, or in any regularly established system of artillery?

We think so, and we think that when Col. Brackenbury said that "There is not a single gun actually adopted for service in any country, which is not, by its weakness, a hindrance to the full action of the 'Spirit of Artillery,'" he might well have made at least a partial exception to that statement in favor of a gun, and a system of artillery, concerning which we shall now proceed to quote much favorable mention, from quite a number of eminent authorities; we allude to the artillery system of Sir Joseph Whitworth, lately deceased, a celebrated English engineer, mechanic, and metallurgist, of whom circumstances made a gun-manufacturer of world-wide reputation.

Quoting from Sir Thomas Brassey, we have the following, going to demonstrate the immense strength of a Whitworth gun, the superiority of the metal from which it was made, the fine character of the workmanship employed in the construction of the gun, and the superior quality of the projectile:

Assuming the truth of the remarkable hypothesis of double loading (referring to the bursting of the *Thunderer's* 38-ton gun) it so happened that a Whitworth 12-inch muzzle-loading 35-ton gun was nearly three years ago exposed to an accidental test involving a similar strain to that on the *Thunderer's* gun—a strain to which it did not yield. The Whitworth gun was one of four made for the Brazilian Government, constructed entirely of fluid-pressed steel. They are shorter than the regular length, in order to suit the diameter of the turrets in which they are to be placed. . . . Forty-nine rounds were fired from the gun with projectiles of various weights, forty-seven rounds being fired for range and velocity, and two rounds for penetration. . . . . The first round fired for penetration was with a flat-headed steel-shell, empty, weighing 808 pounds. The shell penetrated the two sets of 8-inch plates forming the front of the target, punching out two discs of its own diameter, which it forced into the backing—composed of oak and wrought-iron plates—to a depth of about 36 inches from the face of the target. The shell remained entire, but was shortened .6 of an inch, otherwise remaining perfectly sound.

The second round for penetration was fired with a flat headed steel shell of 808 pounds weight, with a bursting charge of 20 pounds of powder. This projectile passed through the first 8-inch plate, and then exploded, blowing one entire plate off the target; the second set of plates was also deeply indented and broken in several places. Owing to the bursting charge in the shell not having a sufficient thickness of flannel at the front, the explosion took place before the shell had time to penetrate the second plate.

A third round for penetration, with an empty steel shell of 1180 pounds weight, with which there was an unfortunate accident [this accident is described to show that the fault was in the shell, the rear plug of which had not been screwed home up to the collar, and the threads of the screw-plug had thus to bear the whole force of the 120 pounds of powder, and were consequently stripped off; the account continues:] It is attributable to the great strength of the metal of which these shells are made that the results described took place, as had the shell been of the usual comparatively weak material it would have broken up at once under the strain to which it was subjected, and the gun would not have suffered. As it was, the injury was confined entirely to the muzzle end of the inner tube; no other part of the gun, except the copper vent, was in any way affected. Since the return of the gun from Gâvre the injured tube has been replaced at the request of the Brazilian officers; the gun has also been revented, and is now as good as before the accident. During the process of boring out the tube a piece was out from the muzzle end, and a test piece made from it, which gave a strength of 46.7 tons per square inch, with an elongation of 20 per cent. This test proves that the firing of the gun might have been continued with the injured tube.

Previous to the tube being bored out, Messrs. Whitworth were anxious that the gun should be fired again, but the Brazilian Government declined to have further experiments. Notwithstanding the enormous strain the gun had been subject to, there was not the slightest appearance of powder-gas on the breech screw when it was removed from the gun. The threads were as bright as when first put into the gun, affording ample evidence that the plan of closing the breech is effectual not only under ordinary circumstances, but was also sufficient with the enormous pressure there must have been when the accident occurred. The pressure of gas in the gun was in effect exploding 120 pounds of powder in a closed cylinder, for the copper vent was entirely closed up, and the sides of the shell were wedged against the bore of the gun, which checked its passage along the bore until the shell broke up. The amount of this pressure may be imagined from the fact that three inches of the copper vent above the platinum were actually melted away.

We will give another example illustrating the power of a Whitworth rifle, and the quality of a Whitworth projectile, and we would say that we think that the account of the performance of this gun merits the closest attention because, so far as we are informed, it describes a feat in artillery practice which is without any parallel. The gun was a 9-inch Whitworth breech-loading rifle, laid at a distance of 90 feet from a target composed in the following manner:

(*a*) A wrought iron plate, 18 inches thick, made by the firm of Sir John Brown and Co., Limited. (*b*) A steel cylinder, 37 inches long, placed horizontally, filled with sand rammed hard. (*c*) A backing consisting of a steel plate 1⅛ inch thick, furnished with T-pieces supporting a series of oak balks 7 inches thick. (*d*) Cast-iron support, 19½ feet long, 14 inches deep, 5 feet wide, intended to keep the backing in a vertical position. (*e*) Balks to strengthen the foot of the cast-iron supports. These balks were bedded on the ground and covered with wet sand, their ends resting against wooden piles set in the ground vertically.

The gun was fired with a charge of 197 pounds, one hole block prismatic powder, and a pointed steel shell, empty, weighing 403 pounds, and 4 calibres in length. The projectile cleanly penetrated the 18 inch armor plate; the cylinder filled with sand, which burst; the backing of oak and steel; and, leaving the cast iron support, penetrated the sand at a distance of 17 feet from the front face of the armor, and 4 feet from the lower edge of the cast iron support. The projectile, which had produced such great mechanical work, up to that time never arrived at by any other system, was even found capable of reproducing the same effect, showing merely a slight shortening of its curved point. At the distance of 28 metres from the muzzle of the gun, the projectile passed through: 18 inches of wrought iron armor, 1.4 inches of wrought iron, corresponding to a lining of steel 1½ inches thick, which formed the backing; 7 inches wood of the backing; 37 inches sand wet and rammed; 112 inches cast-iron support; 80 inches wet sand. All which, taken together, are equivalent to a resistance of 23 inches of wrought iron.

PECULIARITIES OF THE WHITWORTH SYSTEM OF ARTILLERY.

It becomes interesting now to inquire somewhat into the particulars of this Whitworth system of artillery, the method of its manufacture, the material from which made, etc., etc. Very briefly it may be described as follows:

The Whitworth construction belongs to the all steel "type," and differs in almost every particular from the other types. The guns are both muzzle and breech loaders. The body of the gun consists of a steel tube reinforced by steel hoops. The tube is cast solid, and submitted to a heavy hydraulic pressure while in a molten state, giving the metal as it solidifies a perfectly homogeneous crystallization throughout. This tube is bored completely through, and in the muzzle loaders the breech end is closed by a steel screw plug. The hoops are hollow cast and forged on a mandrel, the lengths in the different layers being accurately turned and screwed together. The layers are then put on the gun, and—though originally forced home cold from the muzzle end—are now understood to be shrunk on hot. The Whitworth groove is of a peculiar nature, the bore being almost a perfect hexagon, and having an extremely sharp twist of from one turn in two feet in the 2-pounders to one turn in thirteen feet in the 9-inch. The projectiles are cut to fit the grooves, the armor punching ones being of compressed steel.

It is a well known fact that the Whitworth is the established system of artillery for Brazil and has been so for many years, and it is well to note how and why they came to adopt it. The Brazilian Committee on Artillery Studies, after nearly two years of consideration of the various systems of cannon, pronounced definitely in favor of the Whitworth rifle cannon as that which from its material, the process of manufacture, and the system, most nearly approached perfection. The committee emphatically condemned the system of cast-iron strengthened by wrought-iron bands, as unscientific and practically proved inefficient. The Krupp gun, of Krupp cast-steel, strengthened with bands, they considered unreliable notwithstanding its fine material. This superiority of the Whitworth cannon the committee ascribed to the quality of the homogeneous steel used, the care in its selection, to the oil tempering which it received, to the use of the hydraulic press instead of the hammer, and to the mode of constructing and connecting the cylinders and other parts of the gun. In relation to the quality of endurance, the committee mentioned that, while the Krupp cannon had an average life of 600 to 800 shots, the Whitworth cannon employed by the Brazilian forces during the Paraguayan war had averaged 3,500 to 4,000 shots each, without a single case of bursting or serious damage having occurred among them. Sir Thomas Brassey says:

Before the present conflict between Chili and Peru the Whitworth guns had perhaps been used in actual war to a greater extent than any of the existing naval heavy rifled guns, many of these steel pieces having been on board the Brazilian ships in the Paraguayan war. If they were ordered as late as the date of the equipment of the *Independencia*, it is clear that Brazilian officers were satisfied with their experience of them.

SOME OPINIONS AS TO THE WHITWORTH SYSTEM.

Admiral Porter, in 1870, commended the Whitworth ordnance to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy in strong terms, as follows:

"In the Armstrong gun there is a combination of steel and iron, and the union of any two metals is always objectionable. The gun is, moreover, 'built up,' and the numerous welds are so many weak points. Finally, the gun is extremely expensive. In the Whitworth system all these objections disappear, as but a single metal is employed in the manufacture; yet the British government adheres to the Admiralty gun, and upon the latter depends the supremacy claimed for the royal navy. That the claims of the British are not altogether well founded may be inferred from the fact that serious injuries have already been discovered in their 18-ton gun, and they have reduced the charge in their 25-ton gun, throwing a shot of 600 pounds." It has been found at the Whitworth works that from the metal there in use can be made guns bearing a tensile stram of 84,000 pounds to the square inch. This is not on the Bessemer or the forged steel principle, which is not so strong at the Whitworth, because the metal is never free from porosity, but is simply molten decarbonized metal, which is poured into molds, and subjected to great compression while cooling, by means of a very powerful hydraulic press. The immense pressure closes all the pores in the metal, and, bringing its particles into close proximity, the result is the production of a casting having all the tenacity of forged steel combined with the special convenience and economy of cast steel. The press at present in use has a power of 2,500 tons, and another which the Whitworth company are now building will exert a pressure of 8,000 tons, and will be used to exert a pressure upon castings of 20 tons to the square inch. With this pressure no molds will stand except those made of the Whitworth metal itself. In the above extracts from the report of First Assistant Engineer R. H. Thurston you have the principle on which the Whitworth gun will be made in the future, and here we find the means by which we can obtain a cheap and effective gun that will at once, as respects ordnance, place us on an equality with any other naval power. Unless blind to our own interests we cannot permit such a principle as this to go unnoticed, and means should be at once adopted to secure its introduction in our Service, if it is correct. To sum up the advantages of guns made by the Whitworth process: "The metal can be relied on to bear a tensile strength of 45 tons per square inch, and to elongate 25 per cent. before breaking." Here then is a metal that will enable us to cast the toughest and lightest smooth bore gun, and is yet sufficiently hard to stand the friction of any steel projectile that may be fired from rifled ordnance—a desideratum long sought for in the fabrication of our guns—but never before attained. For shells intended to penetrate armor we have here also the metal that will not crumble to pieces against the hardest plates, and that made into a chilled or flat headed shot will cut through the toughest iron.

We will now make a few extracts from "Reports U. S. Commissioners Vienna International Exhibition, 1873:"

The Whitworth ordnance has a power of penetration and a range exceeding other guns by probably 30 per cent. The fact that the British Government has persistently refused to adopt, or even countenance, this system is one of those singular instances of wilful disregard of proven facts, or of official indifference to public interests, which it is difficult to account for, except on the supposition that private prejudice or private interests have been permitted to control the action of the departments. The result is unfortunate for Great Britain, but it may prove fortunate for her enemies. . . . These guns are manufactured very readily by modern methods, and there is no objection to their adoption on the score of economy. Their ammunition is cheaply made, and can be produced in large quantities, when demanded by the exigencies of war, promptly and at a comparatively small expense. Whitworth estimates the time of fitting the rough castings to gauge, and turning it out ready for use, at 12 minutes, and the expense at less than three pence. . . . In proving his guns the maker has sometimes adopted the novel expedient of securing the projectile in the gun and firing a diminished powder charge behind it, permitting the gases to escape only by the vent. . . . In putting the gun together Sir Joseph Whitworth dispensed entirely with the rude and usually awkward and hazardous process of shrinking the cylindrical "rings" upon the core, and adopts the more mechanical and satisfactory plan of turning and boring the parts to an exact fit, and forcing them into place by means of the hydraulic press. The hydraulic press is also used by Whitworth in forging the parts of the gun as Haswell uses that machine in forging the details of locomotive work. . . . In making shot and shell, Whitworth uses a molding machine, and has succeeded in making such smooth and accurate castings that they can be used without loss of time or money in tool-dressing. They are, when of iron, cast of Pontypool (Welsh) white iron, which chills well and makes remarkably smooth and solid castings. . . . . In the year 1870 the writer (Thurston) examined the principles, the design, and the methods of manufacture of the Whitworth ordnance, and made a report (Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1870, p. 172. *et seq.*) on the rival systems of Great Britain, at the request of the Admiral of the Navy, exhibiting its superiority to the other systems of ordnance then known, and urging its thorough and immediate experimental examination and provisional adoption. There seems to be no reason to

doubt the correctness of the conclusions then arrived at. The system is philosophical, mechanical, effective and economical. . . .

Institution of Mechanical Engineers.—On Fluid-compressed Steel and Guns. By Sir Joseph Whitworth, Bart., D. C. L., F. R. S.

The difficulty he experienced in obtaining sound ductile steel led the writer to institute experiments in compressing steel in a fluid state. For melting steel there are in operation at his works in Charlton street the crucible, the Bessemer, and the Siemens-Martin processes; and pressure is applied to the fluid metal, in each case, as quickly as possible after it leaves the furnace. . . . The power of elongation, represented by the word "ductility," is of the first importance for some purposes, as in guns, torpedoes, boilers, etc., and whenever severe strains might be suddenly applied; while in some cases, as in cutting tools, the strength of the metal is of the first importance. Cylinders of steel, to resist with safety the strains produced by gunpowder, should have a ductility of 30 per cent.; more than this is unnecessary, for cylinders of such metal do not fly into pieces when burst, but simply open out or tear like paper, and a metal of greater ductility would not therefore be required for any structural purposes. It is now possible to produce with certainty by the compression of fluid metal, steel that will bear a strain of 40 tons per square inch, which elongates 30 per cent. of its length before breaking—the length of the test recommended by the author being two inches and its sectional area one-half a square inch; such a metal would not harden sufficiently to cut other metals. . . .

Forging.—The steel castings are forged by either the steam hammer, the rolls, or the hydraulic press, or a combination of these; but for large forgings generally there is a great superiority in the work produced by the hydraulic forging press. For the stroke of a press is that of a continuous pressure, and it is effective right through the mass of metal; whereas the blow of the steam hammer is largely expended within a short distance of the surface, while the centre of the work is for a certain period comparatively unacted upon and therefore the different parts of the metal of the forgings produced under the hammer exist in very different molecular conditions. This is not the case, as before stated, when the forging press is employed.

Cavalier de Cuverville, Capitaine de Vaisseau, in his "Progress in Naval Artillery from 1855 to 1880," says:

Steel in general, but above all cast-steel such as is employed by Whitworth, that is to say, compressed in the liquid state, forged under powerful hydraulic presses, which knead it so to speak, and form it over mandrels without the injurious action of the hammer—this steel tempered in oil, *is, without exception, the metal for guns*, because with a relatively high elastic limit which insures it against disfigurement as the result of firing, it possesses a high tenacity, and a total elongation before rupture, which increases its strength and guarantees the gun against the chances of bursting; it is capable of assuming a variety of attributes, which permit the choice of the particular quality of metal demanded by the object in view; it allows, finally, the construction of ordnance which for equal power weighs much less than that of cast-iron fretted and tubed. . . . . While works were being pursued in France which completely changed the iron industry and led two of our principal establishments to erect 80-ton steam-hammers—Le Creusot and St. Chamond—important results had been also obtained abroad. In view of the present extended use of steel, it can be but regretted that these magnificent establishments should not have preferred the Whitworth system of forging by hydraulic pressure to that of forging under the hammer, in order to secure homogeneous steel, which both simultaneously adopted.

Extract from a paper read before the British Association by Mr. B. Baker, M. I. C. E., on the "Forth Bridge."

It is hardly necessary to state that the whole of the superstructure will be of steel. . . . . The steady pressure of hydraulic presses is to be substituted for hammering wherever practicable, and annealing will be required if the steel has been distressed in any way.

In the House of Lords, on Feb. 10, 1882, the Duke of Somerset, in making some inquiries of the First Lord of the Admiralty, said he had long since come to the opinion that we must adopt breech-loading guns, and if we had them we could do with guns of fifty or sixty tons instead of one hundred tons, if we had compressed steel, and if that were not possible at present it would be soon.

It is unnecessary here to go over the recommendations of our own "Gun Foundry Board;" they are quite recent and, as is well known, they were strongly in favor of the Whitworth metal and methods of treating the same.

IS SLOW-BURNING POWDER A GOOD THING OR A TRICK OF THE TRADE.

3. Slow-burning powder—Why has it come into use? Is it a good thing, a necessary and economical innovation, or is it a mere "trick of the trade," introduced to nurse along incompetent, unmechanical and unscientific gun construction?

Let us hear first from Longridge, an eminent physicist, engineer and mathematician, and, for a great many years past a profound student of ordnance matters. He has a great deal to say upon the subject, but we shall make only a few extracts:

Slow burning powder is not *per se* an improvement as regards developing propulsive force. It is a retrograde step towards the practice of the Chinese. If we have a strong enough gun the quicker the powder the greater will be the effect of it *weight for weight*. Col. Maitland says that the great desiderata in a powder is "to obtain a low maximum pressure. long sustained." Let us consider this. Take the case of the 8 inch gun fired with 35 lbs. pebble powder and 180 lb. shot, length of barrel 112 inches, initial velocity 1,374 feet per 1". In this case the maximum pressure was found to be 15 tons per square inch at 29½ inches from the breech end of the gun, and this was reduced by expansion to about one ton per square inch at the muzzle. The mean of all the pressure on the shot during its passage to the muzzle was about six tons per square inch. Now, if Col. Maitland's desideratum were attained, we should have a powder burning slowly and developing this pressure of six tons all the time. When this shot left the muzzle there would be in the gun 3 27 cubic feet of gases at a pressure of six tons per square inch, all of which would be dead loss, and the work thus lost would be equal to the whole work expended on the shot in the first case during its passage through the last 50 inches of the chase. This is on the assumption that the weight of powder used was the same in both cases. Now suppose that the whole of this powder were ignited and converted into gas before the shot moved, we should then have an initial pressure of at least 25 tons per square inch and a mean pressure of about 10 tons per square inch, and the shot would leave the gun with a velocity of something like 1,780, instead of 1,370 feet per 1". Neither can I agree with Col. Maitland in his views of the relative effect of quick and slow burning powder in straining the gun. No doubt the slow burning powder strains the gun much less, and, with a weak gun, this is a great point gained; but Colonel Maitland's reasoning about this is altogether fallacious. He says: "When quick burning powder was used the metal in immediate proximity to the charge was called upon to undergo severe strains which had scarcely time to reach the more distant portions of the gun at all; the exterior was not nearly so much strained as the interior." . . . The velocity of the transmission of a strain through any material is, in fact, the velocity of the transmission of sound through the same. In iron this is 15,500 feet per 1", in steel, from 17,000 to 18,000 feet per 1". . . . As the size of guns increased, it was found that the powder was too strong for the guns, and efforts were directed to the production of a slow burning powder *to reduce the strain on the gun*. Thus the weakness of the gun was the real cause of the production of slow burning powder. . . . . The real *cause* of the alteration in the powder *was the weakness of the gun*, and its legitimate consequence is not the adoption of breechloading but the lengthening of the gun. . . . It is, moreover, rather curious that one of the advantages claimed for this expanding band of soft metal (on the base of the rifle projectile) neutralize *pro tanto* the advantage of the slow burning powder. The object of the slow burning powder powder was stated to be that it decreased the initial pressure.

The shot moved gradually away under a gradually increasing pressure. We are now told that the function of this band of soft metal is to prevent the shot running away until, by the more complete combustion of the charge, the pressure has accumulated behind it. Surely this is equivalent to getting back towards a quick-burning powder. . . . . But when it is said, as it often is, that a slow-burning powder gives a greater muzzle velocity, an assertion is made which is not true, *if the weight of the powder remains the same*. When slow-burning powder is used, a larger charge of it must be used to obtain the same muzzle velocity. . . . . There appears also to be an opinion that in the explosion of powder in close vessels or guns there is a "liquid residue," which continues to give out heat whilst the projectile is moving along the bore. . . . . But beyond this there is a fundamental objection against such an action (of "liquid residue") as regards its useful effect, which is fatal to this theory, as it also is to all the presumed ballistic advantages of slow-burning powder. This objection rests on the thermodynamic law, which is expressed as follows: "Any thermal machine which works between given limits of temperatures, gives the maximum useful effect when all the heat is received at the highest temperature and rejected at the lowest." In conformity with this law, the highest useful effect that can be obtained from gunpowder is when the whole of the heat is developed in the powder chamber before the shot begins to move, and this indisputable fact at once disposes of all the asserted advantages of a prolonged development of heat, whether derived from a liquid residue or a slow-burning powder. . . . . A great deal has been said about the effect of what is called "dissociation." It is asserted that at the very high temperature existing in a gun in the vicinity of the charge, the chemical reactions which give rise to the gases do not take place, but that as the shot proceeds towards the muzzle the fall of temperature allows those reactions to take place, and by the evolution of gases keeps up the pressure; but this is at direct variance with the evidence of the Crusher gauges, and rests, so far as we know, on pure hypothesis. If it were true, the pressure curve would be higher as we proceed from the breech than is given by the formula, and it would be lower near the breech. There is every reason to believe that the contrary is really the case, and it seems to us quite impossible to admit such a hypothesis as entitled to any weight in determining the pressure at different parts of the bore. . . . .

In a paper read, April, 1882, at the Society of Arts, Col. Maitland discoursed at some length on the merits of slow-burning powder, and he said in summing up that the great desideratum was "a low maximum pressure long sustained." Suppose, then, this desideratum perfectly realized, and that a powder is obtained not differing in chemical constituents, but which has the property of so burning as to give a uniform pressure on the base of the projectile from its first start till it leaves the muzzle. Suppose a gun with a charge of 1 lb. of powder at density = 1, and of such length as to give five expansions. In this case the powder will give out 91 foot-tons of work to the projectile. In the other case, with the same gun there must be a uniform pressure of 18.2 tons, and when the projectile leaves the muzzle the gun will be filled with powder gas at this pressure; the density of this gas will be 0.66; and as the volume is five times greater, the weight of the gas will be 5 x 0.66 = 3.3 lbs. In other words, 3.3 lbs. of the *improved* powder will just do the same work as 1 lb. of the old quick-burning powder. This is beyond dispute, and no jugglery about "dissociation" or rate of combustion can alter it.

Says Sir Joseph Whitworth, in a paper read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers:

With weak materials, weak powder, long guns, and short projectiles must be used. Strong, ductile, sound material, allows of strong, quick-burning powder, short guns, long projectiles, and rapid rotation. Long projectiles give greater penetration at both long and short ranges, also a much lower trajectory, except at the lowest elevations, for very short distances.

From a Whitworth gun you may fire anything from a rifled sphere to a rifle projectile *ten* calibres in length. You may fire, from one of them, a half-a-dozen rifled spheres at one discharge, and this, under many circumstances which can easily be imagined, is a matter of the greatest consequence, for the rifled spheres fly well together for short ranges, and strike a tremendous blow: imagine their effect against a torpedo-boat, or an unarmored cruiser, etc. We have already quoted Col. C. B. Brackenbury, R. A., late Superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey, but we must have him right here again, in connection with this slow-burning powder question. In a recent paper, read at the Royal United Service Institution, he says:

There is not a single gun actually adopted for service in any country, which is not, by its weakness, a hindrance to the full action of the "Spirit of Artillery." When gunmakers say, as they frequently do, that their gun will produce a certain effect provided that a suitable powder be found for it, they mean, provided that the strength of gunpowder be restrained, cribbed, cabined, and confined, to suit the weakness of the gun. We sometimes see in human life a great and strong spirit tear to pieces a feeble frame which contains it, and we do not say, "What a pity that the spirit is so strong," but rather, "How sad that the body is so weak." In the case of artillery, we are always subduing and taming the spirit, instead of strengthening the body. This may be necessary under existing circumstances, but if so, the circumstances are unfortunate, and stand in the way of getting the most value out of the "Spirit of Artillery."

THE LINES ON WHICH WE SHOULD DEVELOP OUR ORDNANCE.

You are right, Colonel Brackenbury, "the circumstances are unfortunate"—they are infernally unfortunate, and we should not be overwhelmingly surprised should some clever statistician be able to figure out that thus far Krupp, Armstrong and Woolwich guns have wounded and slain somewhere in the vicinity of as many friends as foes. We have only one account of accidents at hand, but it is extremely interesting so far as it goes. Colonel Hennebert, in a communication to the *Correspondant*, speaking of the German artillery, says of Krupp: "When we took some guns from the Chinese during the Tonquin Expedition they were made by Krupp, and more recently, the heroic Gordon, shut up in Khartoum, mentioned the part played by these guns in the regions bathed by the waters of the White and the Blue Nile. And yet this *materiel* is far from being irreproachable. During the war of Bohemia several field pieces burst. After the war, in order to allay public agitation, trials *à outrance* were made and these cost several young officers their lives. In 1868, General de Bœuf declared that several guns firing ordinary charges had burst; nor can it be said that the Prussian steel guns of to-day are safe. In fact, between 1867 and 1870, numerous accidents occurred in Russia, England, Germany and Italy, on land and on board ship." Colonel Hennebert says that during the Franco-German war 200 Krupp guns burst, as mentioned by Major Haig in a report read before the Royal Artillery Institution, and by the Duke of Cambridge, in a speech in the House of Lords on April 30, 1876. "Out of 70 heavy guns employed against the southwest of Paris, 36 were disabled during the first fortnight of the bombardment by the effect of their own fire. At Versailles it was thought that if the French had held out a week longer, the German siege batteries would have been reduced to silence. It is equally certain that during the campaign on the Loire, Prince Frederick Charles had 24 of his guns disabled by their own fire."

Truly, "the circumstances are unfortunate," and in Europe they are likely to continue so, for well-known reasons; but in this country there is no reason nor excuse for going astray—the Gun Foundry Board have done their duty; Whitworth has shown how to make guns which do not burst, and which do not wear out in 200 rounds—no, nor in 5,000 rounds; many have shown the fallacy of costly slow-burning powder, with the necessary accompaniment of abnormally long, heavy and unwieldy guns. Why, therefore, do we not here, at the outset, commence our development of our new ordnance upon proper and well marked-out lines of procedure? Why go on fooling with conversions, with the multi-charge gun, with guns composed of forty different kinds of metal, etc. With the complications already existing to the north and to the south of us; with foreign nations constantly seizing and fortifying strategic positions all around us, it is not difficult to imagine that we may very shortly be in the most urgent need of the most effective, safe and durable artillery which can possibly be produced, and plenty of it.

G. W. SUMNER, Commander, U. S. N.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1887.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE lingering illness of Captain Edward P. Lull, U. S. Navy, terminated peacefully at the Pensacola Navy Yard, of which he was commandant, at 2 P. M. of Saturday last, the 5th inst. Although greatly emaciated and exhausted by his prolonged struggle with disease, the exact nature of which was not discovered until within a few weeks, Captain Lull died in harness, having attended to official duty only two hours before what most nearly resembled diabetic coma ended his useful and honorable career.

This career began at Windsor, Vt., Feb. 20, 1836, and was almost immediately invested with difficulty. Before he was two years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and six children, of whom he was the youngest, in very limited circumstances. When about nine years old, his mother decided to follow some of her older children who had gone to the great West, and set out upon her journey by way of the Erie Canal. She settled at Milwaukee, where, after a little schooling and some rough experience in farming, the junior Lull found himself an apprentice in a printing office.

While thus engaged he was fortunate enough to secure, in 1851, through the favor of ex-Governor Doty, an appointment to the Naval Academy from Wisconsin. By most diligent application he was enabled to pass the entering examination and ultimately graduated among the first of his class, which numbered many men who have made their mark in the Navy. He was immediately ordered to sea, his first duty being on the frigate *Congress*, in the Mediterranean. His second cruise was as master of the steam frigate *Colorado*, and in 1860 was returned to the Naval Academy, as Assistant Professor of Ethics. Soon after, Secretary Toucey, upon recommendation of Capt. Geo. S. Blake, Superintendent, discharged a well-known character, "Mr. Angelo Coppa, teacher of fencing," and appointed Lieut. Lull to this, in addition to his other duties, on account of his skill in the art.

At the outbreak of the war he went with the school when transferred to Newport, but in May was ordered to the *Roancke*, in which ship he took part in the engagement at Hatteras Inlet. The following September Captain Blake applied for "the services of Lieutenants Luce and Lull as highly necessary for the Academy," and he was returned there against his wishes. Dec. 9, 1861, the Navy Department directed Captain Blake to inform the officers who applied for service afloat that "the service upon which they were employed *was equal in importance to any other duty whatever*, that it was the the determination of the Government to sustain that important institution, and add to its efficiency in every possible way;" and for him to furnish copies of that letter to Lieutenants G. W. Rodgers, Edward Simpson, E. O. Matthews and E. P. Lull, and to Master J. G. Marvin. In 1863, when twenty-seven years old, he became commandant of midshipmen and Executive Officer of the Naval Academy, also immediate commander of the *John Adams*, *Santee* and *Constitution*. June 24 of that year, he took the *John Adams* to sea "with the least possible delay in pursuit of the privateer *Tacony*, known to be cruising upon our coast," and in December succeeded in getting orders to active service on the *Brooklyn* as Executive Officer. This enabled him to participate in the battle of Mobile Bay, and in subsequent engagements, and, successively, to command the captured Confederate ironclad *Tennessee*, the 3d district of the Mississippi Squadron, the *Seminole* in the blockade of Galveston, and the ironclad *Lafayette*.

Since the war, he has served on the Swatara, the Macedonian, the Savannah, as instructor in Spanish, and head of the Department of Drawing at Annapolis, on the Lancaster, in command of the Nantasket, 1869; in command of the Guard, Darien Surveying Expedition, and protecting the fisheries in Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1870-71; in Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1871-2; command of Nicaragua Surveying Expedition, steamer Kansas, 1872-3, for which he received the thanks of the Department for "energy displayed and satisfactory performance of laborious work;" command of Torpedo Station, and member of Interoceanic Ship Canal Commission, 1873-74; special survey of Panama canal route, 1875; Hydrographic Inspector of Coast Survey, June 4, 1875, to Dec. 1, 1880, during which time he was frequently in the field surveying in Maine, North Carolina, Louisiana and California, exhibiting such fidelity, efficiency and economy that his orders of detachments were endorsed by his chief, "forwarded with extreme and sincere regret, C. P. Patterson, superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey," and accompanied by a letter of the most unqualified commendation. He commanded the Wachusett, Pacific Station, 1881, again receiving the thanks of the Department for efficiency and promptness in preparing his ship for sea to search for the missing Pacific mail steamer City of New York; ordered home from Alaska and promoted captain Oct., 1881, and in Feb., 1882, revisited Nicaragua upon a special mission to the Congress of that country, in the interest of the Provisional Interoceanic Canal Society.

In June, 1882, he reported for duty as Equipment Officer of the Navy-yard, Boston, and soon thereafter the disease, which ended his life, manifested itself in a marked loss of weight and strength. In July, 1884, he was detached and sought rest at Bethel, Maine. The following April he felt able to accept orders to command the Hartford, flagship of the Pacific Station, but broke down within a year, and was invalided home. The immense manly form so well known to the Navy returned almost a skeleton, and his once broad and happy face was pinched and haggard. At the earnest solicitation of friends he sought a mild climate, and last October assumed command of the Navy-yard at Pensacola. For a time he seemed to improve, but it was only apparent and he gave up all hope of recovery.

Captain Lull was a Master of Arts of Princeton, a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a Fellow of the American and honorary member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a corresponding member of the American Geographical Society, member of the New England Historical Geneological Society, of the Philosophic Society of Washington, of the Navy Mutual Aid, American Legion of Honor, and other beneficial societies. Of his total service of 35 years and 10 months only 2 years and 6 months were unemployed, and he leaves to the service a most worthy example and to his family the precious heirloom of an unsullied record. He was twice married. Two grown children, a son and a daughter, by his first wife, *neé* Elizabeth Ferguson Burton, survive him; also a son and daughter of the second, who is a sister of the late Commodore Edward Terry, U. S. N. Mrs. Lull is a daughter of the late Brvt. Brig. Gen. Henry S. Burton, colonel 5th U. S. Artillery.

His remains were interred with every military honor at the beautiful Barrancas National Cemetery on Monday last. All the Army and Navy officers of the station, a battalion of artillery and marines, the captain and four officers of the Italian corvette Flavio Gioia, and a great concourse of the employés of the Navy Yard and citizens, both white and black, attended the funeral. H. C. C.

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The following well-merited tribute to the memory of Lieut.-Col. Robert N. Scott, 3d U. S. Artillery, who died March 5, has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., WASHINGTON, March 7.

The following is published for the information of the Army:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7, 1887.

It is with deep regret that the Secretary of War finds himself called upon to announce to the Army the death of Lieut.-Col. Robert Nicholas Scott, 3d U. S. Artillery, which occurred in Washington, D. C., on March 6, 1887.

Col. Scott was born in Tennessee Jan. 21, 1838, and was appointed from California Feb. 21, 1857, a 2d lieutenant in the 4th Infantry. He served on the Pacific Coast until the breaking out of the rebellion in the various grades of 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, adjutant and captain, and joined the Army of the Potomac in November of 1861, being wounded at Gaines's Mill June 27, 1862, in which battle he gained the brevet of major "for gallant and conspicuous services." From August, 1862, to June, 1863, he was acting adjutant-general of provisional brigades and of Casey's Division, taking then the position of aide-de-camp to the Maj.-General Commanding the Army, which he held until March, 1864. He remained as aide to Gen. Halleck until September of that year, when he was appointed assistant adjutant general of volunteers with the rank of major, and was on duty at Headquarters of the Army and of the Military Division of the James until July, 1865. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel by brevet March 13, 1865, "for meritorious services in connection with the organization of the volunteer armies of the United States," and was assigned to duty as adjutant-general Military Division of the Pacific in July of that year, being mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1867. He served on the Pacific Coast as assistant adjutant general and aide-de-camp to Major-General Halleck until June, 1869, when he accompanied that officer to the Military Division of the South, where he served until 1872. He was assigned to the 16th Infantry Jan. 26, 1870, and transferred to the 3d Artillery Dec. 31 of that year. From March, 1872, to June, 1873, he was professor of military art and science at the Seabury Mission, Minnesota, and commanded Fort Ontario, New York, from July, 1873, to December, 1877. He was promoted major, 3d Artillery, March 20, 1879, and lieutenant colonel March 22, 1885. Since Dec. 14, 1877, Col. Scott has been engaged, under the direct orders of the Secretary of War, in the compilation of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, and since the beginning of this year, in addition to his other duties, as a member of the board on Army Regulations, which duty he had also previously performed in 1877. He was the author of an analytical digest of the military laws of the United States. In 1878 he was assigned as military secretary to a Congressional committee engaged upon a reorganization of the Army.

Thus is closed a military career which for thirty years has been conspicuous for manly courage, intellectual ability, and unswerving fidelity to duty.

He needs no eulogium from anyone; his record is a part of the history of his country and speaks for itself, and while the Secretary of War feels deeply the loss which his death brings upon the Army and the office of the Secretary, where he was assigned to special duty, he feels that, having announced that death to the Army and recited that brilliant and stainless record, he has done all that words may do in paying homage to the memory of a gallant soldier and true-hearted gentleman. WM. C. ENDICOTT,

Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

In an order issued March 6, Colonel Gibson, of the 3d Artillery, says:

Endeared to him by long and intimate association from the bright youth of eighteen in San Francisco, through his early manhood and mature years, to the sudden end of his days in Washington, the death of this distinguished officer is keenly felt and deeply mourned by the colonel of the regiment. Inheriting from his Scotch Covenanter ancestry the admirable traits of that race and faith, blended with the influence upon his character of his California education and associations, and gifted, like his reverend and distinguished father, with a brightness of intellect, amiability of disposition, kindness of heart, and geniality of humor, Colonel Scott's success in life and in his profession was assured from his first entrance into the Service. He soon attracted the notice of his superiors in the Army, and eminent soldiers like Buchanan, Halleck, Schofield and Sherman availed themselves of the aid and counsel of his remarkable abilities; and he was finally selected by the War Department in 1877, to compile the War Records of the Rebellion, and whilst so industriously employed, died at his post of duty.

These, with the Army Regulations *twice* submitted to his revision, his literary labors as Secretary of the Joint Committee of Congress to reorganize the Army, and his excellent contribution to the military literature of the day, in his "Analytical Digest of the Military Laws of the United States," are evidences of his great talents, admirable culture and sound judgment. In the field, too, he ever bore himself gallantly, and at Gaines' Mills on the Peninsula, where he rendered gallant services on the staff of the gallant soldier, Robert C. Buchanan, he was borne from the field severely wounded; and of him it may not untruthfully be said, as Winfield Scott said of the ever faithful Canby: "He took the shortest line on the field of battle and on a sheet of paper of any officer in the Service." Among the brilliant names that grace the rolls of the 3d Artillery from Macomb to Sherman—each the head of the Army, from Braxton Bragg, who, alone and unsupported, "saved the day" at Buena Vista, to George H. Thomas, who won a crowning victory at Nashville, no name appears more worthy of honor than that of Robert N. Scott.

These tributes to this able and accomplished officer leave nothing to be added to complete the record. Serving on the same staff with him during the war, in intimate association with him and his family during the twenty and odd years which have passed since then, the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL can bear his personal testimony to the truthfulness of every word here spoken. There are many beyond the circle of official life who will mourn for Scott. His genial, kindly spirit made friends for him everywhere, and his loyalty to duty, his earnest zeal and unflagging industry in every work he undertook, have been known and recognized by many whose chief interest and concern with Army life was through their knowledge and respect for him. By numerous ties of relationship Colonel Scott was united to the Service in which his life was spent. His wife is the daughter of Gen. Silas Casey, and the sister of the naval officer who bears that honored name; another brother is Thos. Lincoln Casey, Corps of Engineers of the Army, whose wife is a daughter of Prof. Weir, so long associated with the Army. Through a sister of his wife's, who married Lewis C. Hunt, Colonel Scott was connected with the historic Army family of that name, and among the family mourners at his funeral was that distinguished representative of the artillery service the venerable General Henry J. Hunt. Besides his wife Colonel Scott leaves three daughters. The pall-bearers at his funeral, held at his residence in Washington, March 8, were Adjt.-Gen. Drum, Col. H. G. Gibson, 3d Art.; Gen. S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance; Capt. Willis Lyman, 5th Inf.; Com.-Gen. MacFeely, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Kelton, Surg. Huntington and Col. John M. Wilson.

The remains were interred at Oakhill Cemetery with military honors, a company of the 3d Artillery furnishing the escort.

Colonel Scott's death was the unexpected result of a disease which did not promise a fatal termination. On Sunday he took a cold, which on Wednesday developed into pneumonia, and on Thursday night took an unlooked-for turn. The patient seemed to have no vigor of constitution with which to resist the attack.

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MEDICAL DIRECTOR JOSEPH WILSON, U. S. N., retired, who died at Philadelphia March 1, aged 72, entered the Navy in 1843, and served in California during the Mexican War, was present at the hoisting of the flag at Monterey in July, 1846, and marched with a regiment of mounted rifles from that point to Los Angeles. He was also present at the surrender of the last remnant of the Mexican force at San Fernando Mission, was attached to the storeship *Supply* at the Japan Expedition, 1852-5, and to the Philadelphia Navy-yard until 1857; served on the Pacific and North Atlantic Squadrons up to the outbreak of the War, was at the bombardment and capture of Fort Fisher. He served on the Board of Naval Surgeons after the War, was Surgeon of the South Atlantic Fleet in 1869, and, in the Centennial year, served as President of the Board of Naval Examiners. He attained the grade of Medical Director April 26, 1872, and was retired from active service Jan. 6, 1878, and settled in Philadelphia. The funeral took place March 5, and was largely attended by old friends of the family. The remains were interred at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

G. HARRIS HEAP, our Consul-General at Constantinople, who died March 6, had been ailing for some time, but his death was unexpected. The funeral took place March 8th, great honor being paid by the civil and military functionaries at Constantinople, and the remains were interred in the English cemetery at Scutari. Mr. Heap belonged to an old Pennsylvania family. His great-grandfather, George Heap, was sent by the British Government, in colonial times, as surveyor to Pennsylvania. One of the earliest maps of Philadelphia by him is preserved in the Pennsylvania Library in that city. His father was for many years a surveyor in the U. S. Navy, and subsequently Consul at Tunis. His mother was a sister of Commodore David Porter. His first wife was a sister of Admiral Porter. Major David P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and a daughter—wife of Lieut. W. O. Sharrer, U. S. N.,—are his children. He accompanied General Fremont on his pioneer trip across the Rocky Mountains, on which he wrote a work. Mr. Heap was a fine linguist and a very accomplished gentleman.

THE funeral of the late Commo. W. T. Truxtun, U. S. N., at Norfolk, Va., was an imposing affair. The military portion of the procession which followed the remains to the grave was large, and the civil portion larger. Thousands of people lined the streets through which the procession passed, and when it reached the gates of the cemetery so great was the crush that many were unable to gain admittance. The entire line was commanded by Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., with the following aides: Lieuts, Hugo Osterhaus, F. H. Tyler, A. W. Grant and Asst. Engr. R. T. Hall. The casket was handled by eight sailors from the *Franklin*, and the following were the pall-bearers: Capt. George C. Remey, Chief Engr. S. D. Hibbert, Pay Director Rufus Parks, Medical Director D. Bloodgood, Commander C. S. Cotton, Lieut.-Commander E. S. Houston, U. S. Navy; Capt. C. D. Boutelle, of the Coast Survey; Gen. R. L. Page, Capt. R. B. Pegram, Capt. C. F. M. Spottswood, Col. Henry Ward and Marshall Parks, Esq., citizens.

MRS. WOOD, widow of Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, U. S. Navy, died in New York City, March 5. The remains were taken to Washington, D. C., for interment. This unexpected death will cause a feeling of deep grief among a circle of friends co-extensive with the Navy, who will miss the genial amiability which was such a marked characteristic of the deceased. Engineer-in-Chief Wood, it may be remembered, was drowned in 1882 on the Lower Potomac, and since then Mrs. Wood has made Washington her residence until she went to New York for treatment of the disease which ended her life. She leaves two sons, one of whom is 1st Lieut. Thos. N. Wood, U. S. M. C., and four daughters, the wives, respectively, of Lieuts. Arnold, Heald, Stone, and Reich, U. S. N. Lieut. Wood married a niece of Gen. Geo. Thom, U. S. A.

MOTHER ANGELA, who died suddenly, Mar. 4, at St. Mary's Academy, South Bend, Ind., was a niece of Thomas Ewing, Secretary of State, under President Harrison, a cousin of the wife of Gen. Sherman, and also a cousin of James G. Blaine. During her Washington life, Mother Angela, then Miss Elvia Gillespie, was a much courted belle. When 26 years old she joined the order of the sisters of the Holy Cross. In 1870 she became the mother superior of the order

for the United States. During the war she devoted most of her time to establishing hospitals.

BY the death of Mrs. Senator Beck, Washington society loses a most estimable member, and an excellent wife and mother goes to her rest. Much sympathy is felt and expressed in naval circles for her daughter, Mrs. Goodloe, the wife of Major G. C. Goodloe, U. S. M. C. Mrs. Goodloe is reported as quite prostrated at her loss, for between the two ladies there existed not only the natural affection of mother and daughter, but a strong friendship as well. The remains were taken by Major Goodloe to Lexington, Ky., for interment.

MISS MAY LORING, daughter of Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, U. S. N., died in Washington, March 6, after a short illness. She was taken with measles, pneumonia following, and the disease resulted fatally. She had many acquaintances in Brooklyn and New York, made during her father's tour of duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

THE sudden death of young Nicoll Ludlow, son of Commander Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N., was a sad shock to all who knew either father or son. A wide circle of friends extend to the afflicted family the deepest sympathy. Comdr. Ludlow has been residing for some time past at Oakdale, L. I.

MR. JOSHUA S. FLETCHER, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died at his residence in that city, March 7th, in the 74th year of his age. He leaves a widow and seven children, one of whom is Lieut. Colonel J. S. Fletcher, Jr., 2d U. S. Inf., of Fort Omaha, Neb.

MRS. CLARA H. LAYTON, mother of Lieut.-Colonel C. Rodney Layton, U. S. Army, retired, died at Georgetown, Del., Feb. 28th. The remains were interred in Elmwood Cemetery, New Brunswick, N. J., by the side of her father, the late Dr. N. Benedict.

P. R. LOVEITT, who died at Laconia, N. H., March 3, aged 91, dates his military history back to 1814 when he was stationed at Fort Constitution. He remembered when the British fleet lay off Portsmouth Harbor threatening the destruction of the town.

MRS. SHERMAN, wife of Major Hoyt Sherman, brother of General Sherman, U. S. A., died at Des Moines, Iowa, March 2, after a lingering illness. She was an estimable woman, greatly beloved by all who enjoyed her acquaintance.

DR. J. T. N. MADDOX, who died recently at Breathedsville, Md., was the father of the late Assistant Surgeon T. J. C. Maddox, U. S. A., who was killed Dec. 19, 1885, in New Mexico, during an engagement with hostile Apaches.

JUDGE H. CLAY DALLAM, Chief Judge of the Baltimore Appeal Tax Court, and a prominent citizen of Baltimore, died March 7th at his residence in that city. His daughter is the wife of Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th U. S. Cavalry.

MRS. JANE WASHINGTON THORNTON BECK, wife of Senator Beck, of Kentucky, died in Washington, March 6. She was born in Auburn, Vt., Oct. 9, 1825, and was the grandniece and nearest living descendant of George Washington.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, whose name and fame are so well known at home and abroad, died March 8th, at his home in Brooklyn.

MISS CORNELIA L. FORD, sister of Capt. Geo. E. Ford, U. S. Army, retired, died in Philadelphia, Feb. 13.

MRS. HILL, wife of Capt. Geo. D. Hill, U. S. Army, retired, died recently at Seattle, W. T., of cancer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The United States Hydrographic Office has recently published in pamphlet form the "Coast Pilot of Alaska, Part 1, Supplement No. 1;" "Directory of North Pacific Ocean, Supplement No. 1;" "Directory for Behring Sea and the Coast of Alaska, Supplement No. 1;" "General Examination of the Pacific Ocean, Supplement No 1.;" "General Examination of the Mediterranean, Supplement;" "Sailing Directory of the Indian Ocean, Supplement No. 1;" "Sailing Directory for the Indian Archipelago, China and Japan, Supplement No. 1;" "Atlantic Coast Pilot, Division A (Eastport to Boston), Supplement No. 1;" "The Rio de la Plata, Supplement No. 1," and the "Northwest and West Coast of Spain and Coast of Portugal, Supplement No. 1." Though each of these is a very small pamphlet, the information contained is brought up to a late date, and will be very acceptable to maritime interests. The United States Hydrographic Office has also published a valuable "Great Circle Sailing Chart of the South Atlantic Ocean;" a chart of "St. Eustatius, St. Christopher Nevis and Montserrat" in the "Leeward Islands of the West Indies;" "Porto Rico and St. Thomas," the "North Coast of Columbia and Venezuela," "Port of Santiago de Cuba," "Port Elena," and "Port au Prince."

Messrs. A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago, have in press for early February publication "A Manual for Infantry Officers of the National Guard." The design of the work is to give from the latest authorities the uniforms, arms, equipments and positions, for officers of every grade, on all occasions of drill and ceremony. It is compiled by Col. J. G. Gilchrist, 3d Iowa National Guard, and revised by Bvt. Capt. E. C. Knower, 1st Lieut. 3d Art., U. S. A.

Wm. H. Corbusier, M. D., U. S. A., has republished in pamphlet form the series of articles contributed by him to the *American Antiquarian* on the Apache-Yumas and Apache-Mojaves, branches of the Katchan family of Indians. He tells us that they do not endure physical pain any better, if as well, as the whites, even small surgical operations, such as extracting a tooth, almost always eliciting a groan or a yell.

The April number of the *Century* will contain Lt W. S. Hughes's able article on "Modern Aggressive Torpedoes," describing the remarkable developments of the torpedo warfare, torpedo boats, Lieut. Zalinski's famous dynamite gun, etc., etc. The paper contains 18 illustrations.

We are indebted to Adjt.-Gen. Samuel Dalton, of Massachusetts, for a neatly bound copy of his report for 1886, which contains some valuable data.

THE immense small-arms manufactory at Steyr has had to increase its ordinary staff of 900 to 4,000 workmen, who are now working night and day upon a sudden requisition of the Vienna War Office for the accelerated supply of the new Mannlicher repeating rifle. The whole order is to be ready for delivery by April, as according to the opinion of the military authorities it will require at least two months' drill to accustom the troops to the proper usage of the weapon.

THE STATE TROOPS.

CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE decision of Judge Advocate General Ivins as to the legal status of civil organizations in the National Guard is without doubt sound in law; but I doubt whether it will have any serious effect upon the practice of the various companies. Whatever his power, it is to be doubted whether an officer will be disposed in such a matter to put himself in opposition to the members of his company, to whom he looks for recruiting service, and whose wishes as to the associations they are to form must and should be consulted.

It will be found impracticable to discard the conditions of membership required by the by-laws of a large number of companies of the National Guard. So long as the right of a commanding officer of a company to use his judgment when he sees fit, irrespective of the vote of a company, either for or against a candidate, is recognized beyond dispute, I fail to see anything prejudicial to good order or military discipline in the custom of voting for a candidate. What is the object of voting for a candidate for admission to a company? It is merely a safeguard against the admittance of any person whose membership would prove detrimental to the interests of a company, and such a man would not make a good soldier. If by vote a worthless character is kept out of the National Guard, do not both the State and the Guard profit by it? The fact must be remembered that citizens at large are not clamoring for admittance to the National Guard; on the contrary, with the exception of the 7th Regiment, recruits are extremely hard to secure, and prizes are continually offered as inducements for men to bring in recruits. If the men of a command did not bestir themselves and get recruits, there would be scarcely a regiment in the Guard that would not be a skeleton. Now, under this condition, it is but natural that a number of young men of good standing should not desire to have among them any objectionable character; hence the system of voting.

It is very rare indeed that any candidate is blackballed, for the reason that a recruit is in most cases a friend of several of the company and known to them, and it is perfectly safe to state that the very few men who have been "black-balled" from the National Guard are better out than in it. How would the free recruiting system work in a regiment like the 7th N. Y.? Imagine one of our Italian street sweepers—a useful citizen—endowed with military ardor, joining the 7th; what effect would such an innovation have? The State would perhaps gain under this system a few possibly fair soldiers and lose 999 excellent ones. There is the temperance company of the 12th for example, one of the youngest and best in the regiment, with also the largest membership. Its gallant Capt. Barnard, and likewise every man under him are true, "pure water" disciples every time. The company owes its existence to "temperance," and the company by-laws state that no man using intoxicating liquors shall be enlisted in the company. Would it be fair for the enterprise and zeal displayed by this company, in gathering together such an excellent body of young men, to demand the admittance to this company of some recruit who would be totally contrary in his habits. We think not, and there is no such recruit who would wish to join. We have also the gallant 69th Regiment, which is distinctive an Hibernian regiment as the 11th is German. We are not aware that there is anything in their laws to compel a man to be Irish or German, but it would hardly be supposed that a large number of English recruits, "regular Johnny Bulls," are desirous of joining the 69th, or that many Frenchmen are clamoring to be admitted to the 11th.

OBSERVER.

We are obliged to our correspondent for this demonstration of the fact that the practice of electing recruits by a company vote is not only without sanction of law, as General Ivins has shown, but that there is absolutely no excuse, on the ground of necessity, for this departure from sound principles of military administration. He tells us that the recruiting is done by the men of the company themselves; hence they have the power to discourage the enlistment of undesirable men. He tells us further, that but few men are black-balled; what necessity, then, is there for interfering with the prerogatives of the captain by asserting a claim to do so which is not well founded in either law or military custom? Does our correspondent undertake to say that the officers of the Seventh Regiment would open the doors wide to undesirable recruits if they were not restrained by the superior judgment and knowledge of human nature of the men in the ranks?—that Captain Barnard would seek recruits for his pure water company in the rum-holes of the First Ward if he were not restrained by the temperance zeal of the men of his company? If it is not this, what is it that he is undertaking to show?—EDITOR JOURNAL.

PENSIONS FOR THE GUARD.

DR. BUSH has introduced a bill at Albany to pension the members of the National Guard in the same manner as the United States Regulars are pensioned. He goes further, and asks that if a militiaman be sunstruck on duty he be given a pension. The bill applies to all National Guardsmen who may be wounded or disabled while subduing a riot, or while parading, drilling or in encampment. If he is killed his pension is to go to his widow or heirs.

FIRST BATTERY, N. G., S. N. Y.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that matters in the 1st Battery, N. G., S. N. Y., Capt. L. Wendel commanding, are booming; drills are going on regularly every Friday night and are very well attended, as are also the course of instructions given to officers and non-commissioned officers every Tuesday night, last Tuesday being devoted to horses, showing how to mount, saddle, harness and break in horses, four horses being used for that purpose. Two more names have been added to the roll, making a total of 100. The preparations for the twenty-first annual reception, ball and review on March 28, are actively progressing, and the indications are that it will surpass anything of the kind ever attempted by the Artillery. The invitations, which will be sent out by next week, are a piece of artistic work seldom seen, and the entertainment will be made more interesting by the presentation of about 18 gold medals for punctual attendance and excellence in drill.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

THE third battalion drill of the season took place on Monday evening, March 7. The battalions are made up of two companies each, and on this occasion D reported with 35½ and G with 37½ files, which were divided into six companies of 12 front, leaving just two men to spare, who were employed as guards. Formation was very prompt. At the beginning of the drill Col. Emmons Clark took command, but he was suffering very severely from a cold. After a number of movements the strain on his voice became so severe that he relinquished command to Major W. A. Kipp, taking himself position as lieutenant-colonel during the remainder of the drill. This rather added interest to the affair, because the Major has not had command at battalion drill before, and it caused the men to prick up their ears and the spectators to open their eyes wider than usual. It is a well known peculiarity of the 7th that those holding commands of various degrees command too much, and juniors are so seldom seen in command that whenever one gets an opportunity to show his capacity he always becomes the centre figure of the group. Well, it is due to the Major to say that he did quite well, the lack of vocal power on this occasion of the Colonel being amply made up by his subordinate's stentorian commands. Nor did the latter exhibit much regard for the pedestrian qualities of his chief, and he spun the battalion around the hall at a lively double time several times, but the manner in which the Colonel went through the ordeal showed that his legs and feet were in excellent order. The drill comprised about the first half of the school of the battalion, minus the firings and some movements of minor importance. Nearly all the companies were commanded by lieutenants, some of them very recently appointed, and they showed much familiarity with their work so far as it went, but one could not escape the impression that they all knew what was coming before the commands were given. The men did very well in all their movements and their step in column of fours and the distances were much better than at the Governor's review. Of course they were not hampered for want of space on this occasion. In several instances some non-commissioned officers did not appear to be as prompt and precise as should be, and as is generally the case here. They should brush up before next drill. To make an interesting resumé of a drill a reasonable number of mistakes is necessary. These were lacking here. The manner of directing the movements, their rotation, and the premeditation in their execution precluded much danger of going astray. The beauty of the movements was their precision, while on the other hand their manner of execution gave no opportunity to the officers for rapid perception and instantaneous exercise of judgment, the cultivation of which is one of the principal objects of drill.

The several advances in line were extremely well executed the step being unusually even, the companies, in spite of their small fronts, when marching in column, kept perfect distances, and only when executing the final wheel into line were the distances in some cases faulty. In breaking to the front by companies and by fours distances were well calculated, and neither length of step nor cadence had to be altered, but the breaks were invariably made from the right, and the left, did get no chance to exercise itself. Double column of fours was formed on the march and from the halt, the double column changed direction in quick and double time and formed line to the front and by two movements, all of which deserve much praise. The right of companies rear into column was fair, and this fact probably induced the instructor to try the movement by the left, and much to the surprise and satisfaction of all the usual shipwreck was averted. This was the only movement by the left we remember during the drill. The evolutions governing the passage of obstacles were also satisfactorily performed, and the battalion executed the oblique marches in line and in column in the well known style peculiar to the 7th. A long march in column of companies in double time, severely tested the wind of the battalion, but the step and distances did not suffer, nor was there anything to find fault with during several passages front into line in double and quick time. In fact, the whole drill was of the smoothest possible character, but the execution of the men rather gave the impression of a routine matter than of a spirited exercise, in which every faculty and nerve has to be strained to make it satisfactory. We have not given the whole number of movements nor the rotation in which they were executed, but enough has been said to show what sort of a drill it was. While probably the precision of the evolutions cannot be equalled by any other organization in the Guard, there are several which can beat it in variety, rapidity and practicality. The old custom of executing movements only from the right and halting after every movement, is fast dying out in the Guard, and the best and most progressive organizations in their drills now sacrifice mere precision to principle, with the result of benefiting the organization, though probably not entertaining the audience so much as is the case under the old custom. Some more variety, less repetition and the abandonment of the custom of executing everything from the right in its battalion drills is what the 7th Regt. itself, as well as such of its friends as are able to judge, desire.

The regiment parade in full uniform, for review by Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald, and for the annual presentation of the Cross of Honor for long and faithful service on Monday, March 21. The following now in active service have qualified for the Cross of Honor during the past year, and will receive the same at the presentation referred to: Cross of Honor in Silver (15 years' service)—Capts. Daniel Appleton and Andrew Mills; Lieuts. Frank Pawling, John W. McDougall, Walter G. Schuyler, Horace C. Du Val and Bradish J. Smith; Corpl. Warren R. Bostwick and Pvt. John A. Hunt.

Cross of Honor in Bronze (10 years' service)—Capt. James T. Harper; Sergts. Edwin C. Ray, Jr., N. Malon Beckwith, Geo. H. Gould and Wm. P. Atkinson; Corpl. John F. Thiis and Pvts. Jos. R. Dederer, Cyrus F. Loutrel, Henry W. Comegys, Wm. R. Ward and Benj. F. McKinley. The following qualified, during 1886, for the Cross of Honor in gold (20 years' service): Capt. Geo. B. Rhoads, Lieut. Geo. A. Jones, Sergts. Thos. Clark, Jr., and Geo. W. Munson; and for the Cross of Honor in gold, with seven in brilliants (25 years' service): Lieut. Col. Geo. Moore Smith, Capt. Wm. C. Casey, Corpl. H. A. Bradstreet, Pvts. Whitman S. Lent and Geo. W. Lewis. The services of the two latter are specially commended.

Battalion drills are ordered as follows: C and K, March 23; D and G, March 28; B and I, March 31; E and F, April 5; A and H, April 8. Each battalion will be divided into six commands, and sergeants will therefore be prepared to act as officers, and corporals as company guides.

Commission of 2d Lieut. Horace C. Du Val is announced.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

IT is now considered nearly certain that the 12th Regiment will take possession of its grand new armory, 62d St. and 9th Ave., early in April. Very little now remains to be done; and the work, which consists principally of painting, varnishing and hanging several massive doors, it is promised, will all be completed in three weeks at the latest. Colonel Jones then intends to issue an order assembling the regiment in the old armory, have all private regimental and company property removed, and march the command over to its imposing castle, and take possess on of it in an informal way. The grand celebration of the event is to be inaugurated later, April 21 being the eventful date. The regiment will by that time have become acquainted with the ins and outs of its subterranean passages, winding staircases, tall tower, broad exits, commodious galleries, etc. The regiment will have reason to be proud of its new home, for it is indeed a very fine one, both as to comfort and to usefulness—and as a structure is one of the best. The games of the Athletic Association—which were to have taken place Feb. 19—will be held in the new armory about April 25 or May 2, due no-

tice of which will be given. The handsome programmes, in pamphlet form, to be issued to spectators, will be the finest that ever appeared at an athletic meeting, either in or out of the National Guard.

The following account of the battalion drill of the 12th on Tuesday evening, March 1, was omitted last week for want of space. As usual, the battalion consisted of 4 commands of 12 files. It was a good drill, and the mistakes were few and far between. The manual which commenced it was good and snappy. Then followed the orthodox companies right formed fours right, companies column right and the battalion was established in column of fours with too close distances in some instances, but when the battalion had circled around the hall a few times, the defect corrected itself to some extent and the battalion formed on left close column of companies in good style and deployed on first company. Having been wheeled into column of companies, the battalion then executed several changes of direction, halted and executed right of companies rear into column, as well as can be done with company fronts of 12 files. The next command was left into line wheel, when several of the pivot guides did not carry arms. The error was not noticed, or at least, not corrected. Then left of companies rear into column was executed in fair enough style, so as to induce the instructor not to venture a repetition, and the battalion executed right into line wheel, and the right guides evidently knew their business better than their brethren on the left, a few minutes ago. They promptly executed the carry. Companies right formed fours right was then ordered, and when column of fours had been formed by the command companies column right, and line re-formed by the command fours left, in fair manner, the battalion was ployed by the command close column on first company right in front, and deployed on fourth company. The officers here showed that they knew their business. This being satisfactory to the instructor he commanded centre forward, fours left and right, and after marching around the hall twice deployed by two movements. In these manœuvres the battalion did very well, making a solid, fine appearance in the changes of direction, and coming into line rapidly and precisely, but they spoiled their good effect by failing to come to support when the movement was completed.

A repetition was ordered, with better result. The next was a break to march from the right to left by fours and a formation of line from a column which had partly changed direction. They were well done. After some more close ployments in companies and divisions and deployments, a few double-column movements were well executed, and then after some more marching in fours the firings were taken up. In firing by company the third company waited until the first had completed firing, which, according to par. 388, is wrong. In the left oblique firings the rear rank was slow, irregular and slovenly on general principles. In the first company the left guide remained in the front rank. With exception of these defects the firings were fair, and after a number of double-column movements on the march and from a halt, and with deployments to the front and by two movements, the drill came to a close. Major John J. Riker handled the battalion rapidly and in a manner which seemed to indicate that he was used to this sort of thing, and no novice.

Thirteenth N. Y.—Colonel Edward Fackner.

WHEN assembly is sounded at 8 o'clock, and a battalion is turned over at 8.20, it is decidedly slow work. This was what Adjutant Henry C. Clark, of the 13th, did when he formed the right wing (Cos. B, D, G, H, and I), on Wednesday, March 2, as a battalion of five companies of twelve files front. When the adjutant, whose actions indicate a promising officer, has been there a little longer, such trouble will doubtless not occur again. Col. Fackner had command and began with the manual, which could have been better on general principles all through. During a march in column of fours the manual was better. Left front into line from column of fours was next, a formation of line by two movements of a column of fours which had partially changed direction, the same movement faced to the rear, and the whole repeated by the opposite flank, which followed, were all done well. The command then formed into column to the rear by the right flank, marched in company column, changed direction, executed oblique marches, and double column of fours, and did all these manœuvres well, but when the command fours right left fours on right into line was given the commander of the third company broke down, let his company get away from his control, and got it so hopelessly entangled with the fourth that the instructor had to come to the rescue. A careful explanation of the manœuvre was then given, a repetition ordered, and the thing passed off well. What particular principle of tactics was violated during the tangle cannot be told. It was one of those blunders which nobody can explain, but which, nevertheless, brings everybody into a position which causes him to ask himself the question how in the world he ever got there. Double column of fours was then formed on the march and line formed by the command right and left front into line, and this was followed by left of companies rear into column. The battalion then marched and changed direction in column of companies, which were decidedly ragged in third and fourth companies, for which with such small fronts there was no excuse, and then the companies formed line on the left. This was followed by a double column formation and deployment, a march in column of fours and an advance in line, a double column on the march, change of direction by the right flank and line by the movements, right into line wheel, left companies on right into line. They were executed all right, except that the performance of the third company (H), from the lieutenant down, went through all in a slouchy manner. Companies were then ordered to break from the right to march to the left, column of fours was formed by companies right forward fours right, which formed on left into line, another command fours left, file closers on the right flank, and a wind up of the movement by the command on right into line. Then came companies break from the left to march to the right, companies left forward fours left, on right into line, fours right, file closers on the left flank, and the command on left into line. This, like the previous movement from the right, brought the battalion again into proper position right in front, and wound up a drill which, considering that it lasted only about an hour, presented a large variety of movements. This could not have been done if there had been many halts, or if the commands had not been given rapidly. The 13th seems to be leaving the old rut, in which every movement is executed right in front and a halt made on every possible occasion. File closers were often changed from one flank to another, and although there were several mistakes the drill was snappy and quick and concluded with a good manual. The clearness and distinctness of the colonel's commands was proven by their prompt execution.

The turnout of the left wing (A, C, E, F, and K) on Friday, March 4, was very meagre, so that only four commands of 12 files could be formed. As at the previous drill the formation again took 20 minutes after the assembly had sounded. This is certainly too much waste of time. Looking at the drill as a whole it was somewhat better than the previous one. The manœuvres were numerous and the number of errors comparatively small. The manual standing and during the opening march in column of fours was good. After the command battalion left front into line and some unimportant movements by company and in fours were made, and afterwards the battalion was brought into line by two movements from a column of fours which had partly changed direction, first to the right and afterwards to the left, both faced to the front and to the rear. These were executed in commendable style. Then came right and afterwards left of companies, rear into column, wheels and obliques in company front, and companies on right into line, double column of fours, line by two movements, companies left forward fours left, wheel into company fronts, and at the end a continuing the march right into line wheel. These were gone through without interruptions or serious flaws, but the last mentioned proved too much for the company commanders because in spite of the special caution of the battalion commander to continue marching, they halted and the movement came to a stop. To make the best of the matter Col. Fackner accepted the situation and broke the battalion into column of companies to the front, wheeled them into company fronts and repeated his former command with tolerable success. A number of the movements enumerated were then repeated, and nothing needs special mention until the command double column fours left and right, on the march, was given. This was spoiled by the commandant of the fourth company, who, instead of giving the command fours right, kept on advancing with the 3d company, which brought the smooth flow of the drill again to a standstill. When the tangle was straightened the movement was repeated on the march, and it would have been first class but for the commander of the fourth company who should have complied with what is laid down in par. 506, pages 222 and 223. He did, however, not halt in rear of the flank of the preceding division and did not take his position as junior captain in the division. He was corrected and tacitly acknowledged the situation. After this took place the following, on which we have no comment to make, except that they were fair: Change direction by the right flank, then formed line by two movements. Right into line wheel. Left companies on right into line, then, companies break from the right to march to the left, companies right forward fours right, on right into line, companies break from the left to march to the right, left forward fours left, on left into line. This brought to a close a drill which for rapidity of execution and prompt, intelligent obedience of commands deserves special notice. The battalion was manœuvred on the march wherever practicable, was frequently inverted, mistakes were promptly noticed and corrected, and, with exception of the slim attendance, might be classed as a good one.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaylor.

THIS regiment will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, for instruction in aiming and sighting drill, and in gallery practice, as follows, viz.: Cos. F and B, Mondays, March 7 and 14, April 4 and 18; E and I, Tuesdays, March 8 and 15, April 5 and 19; A and G, Thursdays, March 10 and 17, April 7 and 21; D and K, Fridays, March 11 and 18, April 8 and 22. Assembly on each occasion at 8 o'clock P. M. These drills shall be continued at least thirty minutes each. The attention of company commandants is called to instructions given in General Orders No. 5, c. s., General Headquarters.

The commissioned officers of this command will report at the armory in fatigue uniform, on Wednesday, March 9, 1887, at 8 o'clock P. M., and each succeeding Wednesday at the same hour until further orders, for theoretical instruction.

2d Lieut. Edward J. Clarry has resigned.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT AT CHICAGO.

A DESPATCH from Chicago states that General Chetlain, of that city, has incorporated an International Drill Co., and arranged with the Secretary of War for a great military encampment at Chicago to celebrate the semi-centennial of that city and, with the Secretary of State, to open a correspondence with foreign countries to secure the co-operation of foreign military organizations. General Chetlain is quoted as saying: "We expect to have a representation from nearly every country in the world, and are quite sure of a response from Austria, Russia, France, Turkey, Scandinavia, Belgium, Germany, Prussia and England. An effort will be made to treat with the countries of South America and it is reasonable to suppose that favorable replies will be received." General Chetlain is a little ahead of his facts. We learn that the Secretary of War has not yet reached a decision in this matter. He awaits the written statement of the committee having charge of the proposed International Drill. The Secretary of State is also waiting. No communications have been sent to foreign countries. Secretary Endicott is willing to help the venture in every way he can without violation of law.

MILITIA ITEMS.

In Orders 20, 69th N. Y., Col. Cavanagh directs that drills by wing in the school of the battalion take place: Right wing, Cos. A, B, D, E, and G, March 8, 15, and 22; left wing, Cos. C, F, H, I, and K, March 10, 17, and 24. Assembly, on each occasion, in State uniform and fatigue cap and equipments, at 8 o'clock P. M.

It has been discovered that Surgeon-General Fox and Gen. Horne were the staff officers whom Gov. Lounsbury cautioned about drinking punch. What the Governor of Connecticut said to his staff is destined to become as renowned as the remark the Governor of North Carolina made to the Governor of South Carolina.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has ordered a session for theoretical instruction of his field officers, at the 7th Regt. Armory to-night, Saturday, March 12. The Brigade Staff is under orders for a drill at Dickels on Wednesday, March 16.

The committee on the selection of a proper arm for the N. G., S. N. Y., consisting of the Generals of the four Brigades, Gen. Chas. F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice; Gen. Josiah M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance; Col. Emmons Clark, 7th Regt., and Inspector of Rifle Practice Charles A. Hess, have prepared a bill, to be introduced into the New York Legislature, asking for $5,000 for experiments for selecting a suitable arm for the National Guard.

Commissions have been received for 1st Lieut. Harold Christensen, Co. A; 2d Lieuts. Louis L. Coudert, Co. K; Jarvis W. Mason, Co. B; Walter L. Miller, Co. D, 11th N. Y.; G. C. Heilner, Co. D, 8th N. Y., and John J. Scanlon, Co. F, 69th N. Y.

On Saturday evening, March 5, G. P. Camman was elected 1st lieutenant Co. I, and Lieut. Houghwout captain of Co. D, 8th N. Y.

The commission of Lieut. Horace C. DuVal, Co. I, 7th N. Y., has been received.

On Wednesday, March 9, Paul V. Harris was elected 1st lieutenant of Co. B, 71st Regt.

Col. Albert P. Stewart orders battalion drills in the 11th N. Y. March 17, 24 and 31, and details Lieut.-Col. W. P. Walton, Major F. A. Jones and Adjt. P. H. Williams a Board for the examination of candidates for the position of Sergeant-Major. The Board met on Thursday, March 10. A regimental inspection of books is ordered March 14.

An election of a 2d Lieutenant for Company I, 71st N. Y., has been ordered for Tuesday, March 15.

The 12th N. Y. is under orders for battalion drill, March 17, 23 and 25.

The 4th Battery, Troy, N. Y., on recommendation of the Inspector-General, has been disbanded, and was mustered out by Col. Thomas H. McGrath, of the Inspector-General's Department. Col. Joseph G. Story, Ordnance Department, has just returned from winding up the affairs of the concern and settling the property question.

The 9th Regiment, N. Y., is ordered to assemble at their armory for battalion drills March 16, 23 and 30. On March 16 the marksman's badges will be presented to those entitled to receive them. Application has been made to the Adjutant-General for the regiment to go into camp at Peekskill or to some of the forts in the harbor this summer.

The 1st Hussars, of New York, gave a dinner of about 100 covers to their honorary members and other friends, at Delmonico's, on Tuesday, March 1. Among the prominent speakers were Gens. Schofield, Butterfield, Burnett, Fitzgerald, Major McLean, of the Old Guard; Com. Smith, of the New York Stock Exchange; Lieut. Carpenter, of the City Troop, of Philadelphia. Among the many invited guests present were represented the City Troop, of Philadelphia; the Boston Lances, the London Artillery. All the military speakers laid great stress upon the cavalry arm, and the bright future that the Hussars had before them. The honorary members are as follows: Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Gen. Philip Sheridan, U. S. A.; Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Maj.-Gen. D. Butterfield, Maj.-Gen. T. W. Crawford, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. L. Burnett.

Capt. W. H. Murphy, 12th N. Y., has devised and prepared a book for keeping record of trials in companies. The book is well arranged, gives an easy, comprehensive view of the record of every man and is worthy of commendation in every respect. It should be adopted by the State.

The long service medals of the 12th N. Y., bronze for 10 years, silver for 15 years, and gold for 20 years, will be presented at the celebration of the opening of the armory April 21 next.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. P. Walton, 11th N. Y., has been obliged to resign, owing to unforeseen circumstances. His resignation was tendered March 9. Colonel Walton is one of the most deserving officers in the National Guard, of which he has been a member since 1861. During the war he served as 2d Lieutenant in Co. D, 12th N. Y. Vols. He re-entered the Guard Dec. 8, 1873, as Captain, Co. G, 1st Battalion, and became Captain of Co. F, 9th N. Y., Aug. 7, 1875, which he raised to the highest position in point of efficiency and numbers in that regiment. He was elected Lieutenant-Colonel 11th N. Y., Sept. 9, 1885.

The forming of the 2d Brigade Ambulance Corps is successfully progressing, and, in this connection, Major Geo. R. Fowler, Surgeon, has issued a pocket manual, with the approval of the Surgeon-General. The book is entitled "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on First Aid to the Injured, arranged for the use of the Medical Officers of the 2d Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y."

NEW JERSEY.

COPIES of Adjt.-Gen. Stryker's report were distributed to the Legislature March 2. It states that from the report of the Inspector-General of the last annual muster and inspection the strength of the National Guard is shown to be 294 commissioned officers and 3,441 men, a total of 3,735. This is an increase over the strength reported last year of 10 officers and 188 enlisted men. A new battalion, consisting of two companies, has been organized and mustered into the service and designated the 3d Battalion. The 9th Regiment has been disbanded and the field officers retired. The company officers and the enlisted men were temporarily detached and afterward formed into a regiment called the 2d Regiment. No companies have been disbanded during the year. The force now consists of 52 companies of infantry and two Gatling gun companies organized into seven regiments and three battalions and comprised in two brigades and one division.

Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Dickinson furnishes a statement showing the distribution of the reserve militia of the State by counties, estimated approximately from the figures furnished by the last State census, as follows:

Atlantic	5,332	Middlesex	12,970
Bergen	8,400	Monmouth	13,480
Burlington	12,666	Morris	10,629
Camden	17,562	Ocean	3,411
Cape May	2,450	Passaic	18,312
Cumberland	9,119	Salem	5,603
Essex	46,799	Somerset	5,874
Gloucester	6,270	Sussex	4,863
Hudson	55,117	Union	13,728
Hunterdon	7,853	Warren	8,231
Mercer	16,218		
Total			284,887

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

PROPER UNIFORM FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: "A question has been held in doubt for years as to the proper uniform to be worn by the officers of the medical staff in the several regiments. It was first brought into notice during the late rebellion. The commissions of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the Pennsylvania volunteer regiments were then made out in their capacity as officers of the respective commands with a corresponding regimental rank as major and 1st lieutenant. This gave them a proper right to assume the insigna of rank won by the officers of the general staff. This matter has since been brought to the attention of the Adjutant General by Gen. Snowden, of the 1st Brigade, who asked these questions: Shall the shoulder straps of regimental medical officers be of white cloth or of dark blue cloth? What shall be the color of the fringes of the uniform? What is the proper sword?

"To these queries a sort of non-committal answer has been made over the stamp of Adjt. Gen. Hastings in these words:

"'In reply to your questions I will state—First, General Order No. 1 does not apply to medical officers, except for overcoats. The lining of their capes should be dark blue. Second, the lining of officers' capes shall be, for the general staff, dark blue; for infantry, white; for artillery, scarlet; for cavalry, yellow. Adjutants and quartermasters should wear the cavalry sabre and scabbard as now worn.'"

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THE board of officers appointed to codify the Massachusetts militia law hoped to be ready to present a bill to the military committee by March 10 next. This bill will provide for an increase of 12 companies to the militia and an increase of the board of examiners by the addition of all battalion commanders.

Lieut. Hayward, a commissioned officer, and, of course, an active member of the Honorable Artillery Company, of London, Eng., of which the commander is an honorary member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, is on a brief visit to Boston, and, as a compliment to him, Capt. Thomas F. Temple, as commander of the Ancients, has tendered him a banquet at Young's Hotel, March 7.

The armory of the Brockton, Mass., company of the 1st Infantry, recently burned, will be at once repaired. Many of the overcoats were damaged by smoke, but it is thought that they can be reclaimed. Dress coats and pantaloons were also badly damaged. All the knapsacks were used up, as were a few helmets. The entire State property has been ordered to the State arsenal.

In G. O. 4, of Feb. 23, Adjt.-Gen. Dalton promulgates some useful regulations in regard to discharges, uniform, mileage, etc., manual for inspection of arms, etc. He also says: "The Book of Decisions published by the War Department is authority for the militia."

MAINE.

THE committee on military affairs has voted to make the usual appropriation of $16,000 for the Maine militia; also an appropriation of $9,000 to purchase new uniforms and make repairs. Adjt.-Gen. Gallagher made a statement that the law provided that non-commissioned officers and privates be uniformed every five years by the State. Under this law the militia was entitled to be uniformed two years ago. He proposed to uniform one regiment, which would cost $8,320, as the uniforming could not be done for less than $20 per man. The balance of the $9,000 he would use to repair the best of the old uniforms for the other regiments.

MINNESOTA.

IT is expected that Co. A, Capt. Amory, and Co. D, Capt. Bean, of the 1st Regiment, will attend the National Drill at Washington in May, and it is possible other companies will be present.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE San Francisco *Call*, referring to the *Report's* remarks concerning the postponement of the parade of Feb. 22, which we quoted last week, says: "An evening contemporary, which never loses an opportunity to sneer at the National Guard, is having its fling just now at Gen. Dimond and the 2d Brigade, because the parade at the Presidio was postponed on account of the weather. It is easy to be glibly indifferent to the health of National Guardsmen when one is not responsible for it. But our contemporary will find that Regular Army officers, responsible for the lives and health of the men and animals, and for the condition of the property which Government entrusts to them, are not less sensitive, but rather more so, than Gen. Dimond, to such

weather as may affect those trusts. At the Presidio, for instance, the cavalry and light artillery are forbidden to drill on the plateau after a storm until the ground shall have dried so thoroughly as to remove all danger of the slipping and falling of horses and the cutting in of the wheels; and this drying, as every one knows who knows that ground, requires at least a week after such a storm as that of last Sunday. In case of an ordinary fog on a Wednesday morning the dress parade is promptly postponed, and for the unavoidable guard mount the officers and men are ordered to wear their comfortable overcoats. No such exposure to bad weather as our contemporary urges for the National Guard is tolerated in the Army for mere parades. When it comes to actual duty the case is wholly different."

Sergt. Dennis Geary, an honorary member of Co. F of the 3d, and a former 1st sergeant in the Regular Army, has compiled a system of cadet tactics for use in public and private schools, with a view of making the military drill a part of the study, in order that the information imparted may, hereafter, be utilized in the ranks of the National Guard, or, if occasion requires, in the service of the country.

MICHIGAN.

THE State Military Board, have adopted and prescribed the following rule (Rule 90 amended), which is published for the information of the State troops in G. O. No. 7:

"RULE 90. The commissioned officers of each regiment and battalion not already provided therewith shall adopt a code of by-laws for the management of the civil affairs of such organization, and shall provide therein for the time and manner of holding its elections for field officers, and prescribe the term for which they shall be elected, which shall be not less than one nor more than three years. A first election shall be held under said by-laws at the time of their adoption or within thirty days thereafter, and a copy of said by-laws shall be filed with the Adjutant-General. A majority of such commissioned officers shall constitute a quorum."

MISSOURI.

THE State has now virtually no militia organization. The bill for the relief of the troops, defeated a few weeks ago and reconsidered, came up for final passage March 9, and was killed by a vote of 68 to 65. At the time of its first defeat the officers of the militia resigned, but the Governor held the resignations in hope the measure would be reconsidered. The result is a blow to the State. The two regiments in St. Louis have resigned in a body. There are three other regiments in the State, and all will disband, as this was the understanding with the Governor should the bill fail to pass. The State has never appropriated a cent for the support of the militia, and the amount asked was $50,000.

THE DAKOTA GUARD.

THE Dakota *Herald* says, with much hopefulness and spirit: "If war shall come, our strength, our reliance, is our national guards. They are the adopted defenders of the State and will become, for the greater reason, the defenders of the Nation, because the liberty of the State is interlocked with and dependent upon the national liberty and honor. We cannot believe that Dakota will fail to answer at the grand roll call, but rather will we trust that she will show those older brothers that we are no longer to be considered contingents like the slaves of Athens at Marathon or Myrmidons like the uncouth attendants of Achilles in the Troad. Every regiment, every company should be manned and drilled to the full requirement, and the Legislature should not deal with parsimony, when it comes to pass upon the question whether the place of Dakota, in the van, where she belongs and dares to be, shall be vacant, in that martial review which will become memorable and the fear as well as respect of the world."

In view of anticipated disturbances with Indians and half-breeds at St. John, Rolette County, Governor Church sent a trustworthy officer to the seat of the trouble and directed the militia to be held ready for service. Adjutant-General Tyner has gone himself to Devil's Lake, and is in telegraphic communication with the Governor. The militia are by no means averse to a little active service.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. R.—You stand 34 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Uncle Sam.—You stand No. 2 on Commissary Sergeant list.

E. H. L.—Write to the Secretaries of War and Navy at Washington, D. C., for pamphlets giving the information you desire.

A. S. R.—Write to the Adjutant-General of the Army, at Washington, and he may furnish you a copy of the Report of Board of Visitors to West Point.

E. G. G.—If you can furnish positive proof that death was the direct result of disease contracted in the line of duty, then, undoubtedly, a pension will be granted.

Cadet.—According to the Army Register for 1887 there are 2,164 officers on the active list of the Army. Of these 1,017 are graduates of West Point, 970 are civil appointments, and 177 from the Army.

M. H. T.—The Signal Corps is a special one and a man desiring to enter it should have a good education, some knowledge of telegraphy, etc. Write to the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

H. R. I.—Extra duty pay is paid for the number of days that actual extra duty work has been done. If drills and other military exercises withdrew you one or more days from extra duty, you have no claim to be paid for those days.

Cavalryman.—You do not state if the second enlistment was when under age. If of proper age then of course the man would be held to service. If under age, then discharge might be secured by proper representations to the Secretary of War.

R. J. V. asks: 1. Which is the best target and hunting rifle made? ANS.—The Remington, Sharps and Ballard are all good.

2. Which is the best shot-gun made? ANS.—The Spencer repeater.

Correspondent.—The decision that "a column of fours, twos or files may be marched a short distance to the rear or to a flank," etc., etc., given in our "Answers to Correspondents," in issue of March 5, occurs in the "Memoranda of Decisions on Points of Tactics," issued by the War Department Nov. 9, 1885, on page 23. The date of the decision is not given.

Edwards asks the best authority on guard or sentinel duty? ANS.—The best are Upton's Tactics and the Regulations of the U. S. Army. Regan's Manual is an excellent book, but it differs in many points from the Regulations and has not been adopted as authority. Col. Phisterer, N. G., S. N. Y., has made an excellent little volume, which elaborates on the Regulations, but does not deviate from them. We can furnish you the latter.

W. G. R. asks: Is it military for an officer to drill a squad of men undergoing extra drill as punishment, not to assume a military position himself. Should he not stand up and not sit down? ANS.—To stand up would doubtless be more military, but we have often seen the drill-masters of men undergoing drill as punishment sit down occasionally where they can see the squad and near enough for the words of command to be heard.

3d Ohio.—Your questions as to uniform seem to be fully answered in G. O. 18, issued by the Adjutant-General of Ohio, Nov. 14, 1886. That order quotes the Regular Army regulations as to "uniform," and announces that they are "approved and adopted for the Government of the Ohio National Guard." Of course, if the service uniform has not been supplied to some of the regiments they must continue their old State uniform until the new issue is made.

A. B. C. asks: 1. The piece is loaded and at a carry, command being given, "company, etc., ready." Is this done in two or three motions, viz.: 1st. First motion of about; 2d. The piece falls in left hand, etc.; 3d. Cock the piece, or in two motions? ANS.—In two motions. See Par. 84, Infantry Tactics. Any other method of execution is untactical unless you are armed with a piece which does not admit of this manner of loading. The Remington does not belong to the latter category. You are no more justified in loading to divide the first part into two motions than you would be in executing the charge bayonet in two motions.

Non-Com., 8th Regt.—The First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, was organized Nov. 17, 1774, and has, since then, a continuous existence as a company of cavalry, the officers being commissioned and the rank and file enlisted under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. It served as a *troop* during the War of the Revolution, the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, the War of 1812 and in the Southern Rebellion under calls of the President, and it has always been recognized as a part of the armed and uniformed militia of Pennsylvania, drilling and exercising as a company of cavalry, subject to and serving under all calls for 112 years.

L. F. B.—Until another version of Upton's Tactics is adopted as authority, the original must govern, and the language of the latter in all the paragraphs, 224, 226, and 445, is so positive that even without reference to paragraphs three and six only one construction can be put upon it and that is that when the fours wheel to the right into line or execute the right about and halt, the dress be to the left and vice versa, and that when the commander does not wish to halt but continues the march he can announce the guide on either flank he desires. In other words, when in these movements you desire to halt dress towards the marching flank, if you desire to continue marching do as you please about the guide.

Bayard asks: A battalion in column of platoons or companies at a halt, the colonel gives the command "Forward, column left, march." I say the first platoon wheels to the left on a fixed pivot, the other platoons move up to the wheeling point and wheel to the left on a movable pivot. Par. 285, Infantry Tactics, gives the commands but no explanation of how the movement is executed. Am I right? ANS.—You are wrong. To determine the question look at Par. 284, which gives as a general rule that "in changing direction it is essential that the rear of the column should never be checked; each chief, therefore, faces his sub-division while wheeling, and sees that the guide takes the full step of 28 or 33 inches, and that the pivot takes steps of 9 or 11 inches, according to the time." This means a movable pivot. The movement in Par. 285 is simply a change of direction, and all the subdivisions, therefore, wheel on a movable pivot. A wheel of the first platoon on a fixed pivot would result in a "check of the rear end of the column," as well as in defective coverlags of the guide.

A QUESTION OF COURT-MARTIAL PRACTICE.

"Bill of Rights" presents an argument against the practice of asking a prisoner on trial before a Court-martial whether he wishes to testify on his own behalf, and asks the questions which are answered here and which sufficiently set forth his position:

1. Can any "person" (*i. e.*, witness or prisoner) be "compelled to testify in his own behalf?" ANS.—A prisoner cannot be so compelled. Such testifying is his right, but not his duty. Witnesses as such are never called to testify in their own behalf. Any legal, legitimate, pertinent question a military witness may be compelled to answer, (not so a citizen witness by a G. C.-M.) Such compulsion is enforced by subsequent trial and punishment for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty.

2. If so "compelled" by a Court-martial, under assurance of protection, upon what does such protection rest after the individual court is dissolved? ANS.—A witness who is compelled to give testimony is protected in so doing not by any assurance of protection from the court, but by the law. See Revised Statutes, section 860, which provides that no pleading of a person nor any evidence obtained from a party or witness by means of a judicial proceeding . . . shall be given in evidence or in any manner used against him . . . in any court of the U. S. in any criminal proceeding, or for the enforcement by any penalty or forfeiture.

3. Is not the entry, "the prisoner stated he had no further testimony to offer," ample in the premises? ANS.—The entry on the record, "the prisoner had no other testimony to offer," is legally sufficient: but, *ex majori cautela*, it is better that all uncertainty shall be removed on the question of his knowledge to his right to testify for himself, by an entry in the record that the Judge-Advocate questioned him on this point.

4. Ought the Judge-Advocate to ask the *ad hominem* question: "Do you want to be sworn in your own behalf?" ANS.—The Judge-Advocate need not ask, *totidem verbis*, "Do you want to be sworn in your own behalf?" He may ask: "Are you acquainted with the fact that it is your legal right to be sworn and testify?" Any form of question, the answer to which shall show the prisoner to be aware of such right and is not acting in ignorance of it, will suffice.

5. Must the proceedings show that this particular question was asked? ANS.—The record should show in some way, especially in the cases of enlisted men, who are more likely than those of better education to be unacquainted with their right, that the prisoner waived the privilege in question and did not lose its advantages through ignorance. The Judge-Advocate is the counsel for the prisoner within certain limits, and should take care that the latter conducts his defence with a comprehension of his legal rights, and it is best that the record shall show that he has done so.

6. Should not the objection to the question be sustained upon the principles of equity? ANS.—While the question as put by "Bill of Rights:" "Do you want to be sworn in your own behalf?" is possibly less theoretically perfect than "Are you aware that you have a right to testify for yourself, if so disposed?" or words to that effect, yet the difference in their meaning is considered unsubstantial, and either might, it is thought, be asked a prisoner without justifying an objection. The Court and the reviewing authority should both be sure that the person on trial knows what he has a right to do in his defence. Any entry in the record which demonstrates this certainty is enough. No prejudicial distinction is thought to exist between a prisoner's declining point blank to testify and omitting to do so after being informed that he may do so.

7. Would not the prisoner be justified in simply replying, if so asked: "I have *already* stated that I have no further testimony to offer," and thereupon standing mute? ANS.—A direct question from the Judge-Advocate to the prisoner touching his knowledge of his right to testify, is by no means necessary. It will be sufficient if the J.-A. at the proper moment informs the prisoner that he possesses and may exercise such a right if he will. The prisoner may then, of course, reply as suggested by "Bill of Rights:" I have already stated that I have no "further testimony to offer," or he may, if he prefers, stand mute; which in itself would be neither nor more less than a refusal to testify. Upon such refusal, no matter in what mode conveyed to the court, no comment can be made by the Judge-Advocate, and no injurious inferences should be drawn by the Court.

AN explosion of melinite, the new explosive, occurred March 13 in the arsenal at Belfort. Many men were killed or injured.

FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

THE Franco-German frontier at present is defined by a line of 225 kilometres, or about 141 miles, extending from the limits of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, about Longuyon, to the radius of Belfort, on the borders of Switzerland. The first line of the French defence is marked out, the main forts of Belfort, Epinal, Toul, and Verdun covering a distance of 250 kilometres, or 155 miles. The ground between Switzerland and the places named is further barred by a chain of smaller forts, whose long-range guns can sweep all the intervening open country and the approaches from Germany. The second line of defence is about 46 miles to the rear, and is formed by a series of entrenched camps at Besançon, Dijon, and Langres on the right flank, and those at Rheims and Laon on the left, with Vitry-le-Français to form the main fortified position in the centre. The fort and citadel at Vitry-le-Français is of very old construction, but it forms a most important strategetical position, as several great roads and railway lines from all quarters of France converge to this point. Finally, the third line of defence is supposed to extend from Lille, Paris, and Lyons, the capital being considered as the key or central point of the fortified radia towards Germany.

(From the English Mechanic.)

THE NEW GERMAN RIFLE.

THE new rifle, which bears the title of "M." (*i. e.*, Mauser), "71, 84," in token that the old model 71 has been adhered to in principle, with some modifications of it made in 1884, is described as being 1.3 metre long without, or 1.8 metre with the bayonet, and weighs 4.6 kilogrammes with empty magazine, or 5 kilogrammes when the magazine contains its full store of cartridges. These are cased with brass, each being 78 millimetres long, and weighing 43 grammes. The powder charge consists of 5 grammes of new rifle powder—"M. 71." The weapon of which the barrel is of rifled steel, colored brown outside to protect it against rust, can be sighted for a distance of from 200 to 1,000 metres. It has a calibre of 11 millimetres. The rifle can be used either as a single shooter or repeater, and is fired in the usual way. It if also announced that velocipedes—both bicycles and tricycles—will soon be introduced into the German Army, chiefly for the use of orderlies in fortresses, and in the region of detached forts.

THE NEW RUSSIAN EXPLOSIVE.

A RECENT despatch from St. Petersburg reports that the new explosive invented by a Russian has been successfully experimented with. It is a secret preparation, called "silotvaar," and is claimed to have a penetrative power ten times greater than that of gunpowder, when used for cartridges. No smoke or heat is emitted, it is said, and the discharge is not accompanied by any report. It is also asserted that this explosive may be used in a motor for the generation of power, and the inventor even claims superiority over steam and gas engines.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

ENGLISH officers who have recently been in Russia, says *Broad Arrow*, have not been impressed favorably with the improvements in the Imperial cavalry. About five years ago, General Vannoffski, Minister of War, was strongly smitten by the Mounted Infantry mania, and advised the Czar to transform most of his best Uhlan and Hussar regiments into *bona fide* Dragoons, according to their original qualifications, viz., to fight equally on horseback or on foot. The result, as predicted by many of the best Russian cavalry officers and one or two of our own *sabreurs*, has been a comparative fiasco, and after four years' drilling under the new organization the transformed regiments are found to be bad as cavalry and not good as infantry. The Czar has seen too late the error of the change, and the *arme blanche* will again be restored to its prominent position in the Russian Army.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Prince Royal of Greece draws his pay as a sub-lieutenant monthly, like all the other officers. Recently he found himself "docked" 5 shillings, in common with the others, to pay for his coming-of-age banquet.

THE Frankfort *Zeitung* says that the proprietors of the principal German steel works have joined the railmakers' combination, and that foreign works are also giving their adhesion to the arrangement, which is likely to come into force soon. The Elberfeld *Zeitung* says that extraordinary activity is displayed at the Krupp works in Essen, and that new buildings are required to enable the works to complete the orders for guns for the German Government within the specified time.

PRINCE BISMARCK gained on Wednesday of this week his greatest Parliamentary victory. The second reading of the "Septennate" was passed by an overwhelming majority. The peace effective force from April 1, 1887, to March 31, 1894, is fixed at 468,409 men, exclusive of one year volunteers. The infantry is fixed at 534 battalions, the cavalry at 465 squadrons, the field artillery at 364 batteries, the foot artillery at 31 battalions, the pioneers at 19 battalions, and the trainmen at 18 battalions.

THE foreign officers who will be invited as a matter of international courtesy to witness the manœuvres of the French Army this year, will be directed to witness the manœuvres of the 9th Army Corps at Tours, which will commence towards the end of August and last until the third week in September. The troops quartered in Paris will not take part in the annual manœuvres. Coast attack and defence operations, ashore and afloat, at Nantes, Marseilles, and other places, will be simultaneously carried out about the same period.

THE British Admiralty are considering a scheme for the establishment of a floating dock, to be attached, as it were, to a squadron that may be stationed where no docking accommodation exists. The building of a torpedo-carrying vessel, on the floating dock system, capable of carrying four 125-ft. torpedo-boats and all the necessary plant, and to

keep them in repair, is suggested. She could sink sufficiently to take them in, and then rise and, with twin screws, continue her voyage. Her armament might consist of a very long-ranged gun and machine guns. Were an enemy sighted her torpedo-boats could be at once floated, and the dock herself submerged, so as to show as small a target as possible to the enemy.

MESSRS. D. M. FERRY AND CO., of Detroit, Mich., are one of the largest establishments of the United States engaged in the sale of garden and flower seeds, and they have established an enviable reputation for the excellent quality and great variety of their goods, as well as for promptness and fair dealing in the transaction of business. It is well to have them in mind when ordering for post gardens.

"HAVING tested the virtue of PHENOL SODIQUE in our own family, we can unhesitatingly recommend its use. It *relieves pain* almost instantly, and rapidly *heals the wound*. It is an article which should be kept on hand where accidents are liable to occur."—*Jeffersonian*, West Chester, Pa.

Smoke the best—"Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.
Like all things of real value, the supply of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar is limited, which accounts for the fact that they are sold through one agent in each town.
Talk is cheap; it's quality that sells "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., New York.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

Fourteenth St., Sixth Avenue and 13th St., New York.

Grand Central Fancy and Dry Goods Establishment.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S

Neckwear.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Hosiery

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Handkerchiefs

IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS

OUR GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDRIED

Shirts

AT 68 CENTS, are made from carefully selected linen, and the button holes are hand made. Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order. Unlaundried, at 99 cents; Laundried at $1.24, $1.49 and $1.99. Consult Catalogue or send for instructions about self-measurement

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR **CAMP AND GARRISON** CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SPRING CATALOGUE—
NOW READY—WILL BE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF TEN CENTS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 17, 1887.

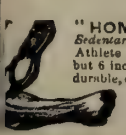
SEALED PROPOSALS, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. March 19, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders for furnishing and delivering at this depot the lumber, gasoline, office desks, &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened March 19, 1887," and to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.



"HOME EXERCISER" *for Brain-Workers and Sedentary People.* Gentlemen, Ladies, and Youths, the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 inches square floor-room; something new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Send for circular. "HOME SCHOOLS FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE," 16 East 14th St. and 713 5th Ave., N. Y. City. Prof. D. L. Dowd. Wm. Blaikie, author of "How to Get Strong," says of it: "I never saw any other I liked half as well."



BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

HANNIBAL FORBES. WILLIAM B. FISHER.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

ADVANCES MADE TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

H. FORBES & CO.,
WHEELING, W. VA.

A SAFE INVESTMENT

For both large and small sums of money is offered in the DEBENTURE BONDS of the NEBRASKA LOAN AND TRUST CO. and the CENTRAL LOAN AND LAND CO. These bonds are secured by mortgages on productive real estate after the manner of securing National Bank notes, bear 6 per cent. interest and run 10 years. Experience proves that they are one of the safest investments ever devised, and they are commended to the attention of officers of the Army and Navy.

For sale by JOHN ROCKWELL,
20 Nassau St., New York.

Proposals for Stoves, &c.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., February 26, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M. (Central Standard time,) on Monday, the 28th day of March, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing this Depot with Stoves for burning wood and hard or soft coal, and parts of Ranges of Army pattern.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the articles bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for Stoves, &c., at Jefferson Depot, Indiana," and addressed to the undersigned. RUFUS SAXTON,
Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw.

ACTING ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., March 1, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon, the 1st day of April, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering to U. S. Quartermaster's Department at West Point, N. Y., such Fuel, Forage and Straw, as may be required during the fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1887.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information will be furnished by this office upon application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked—"Proposals for Fuel," (or "Forage and Straw,") at West Point, New York, and addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. ROCKWELL,
Captain 5th Cavalry,
Actg. Asst. Quartermaster.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

SPRING STYLES, 1887.

ANDERSON'S ZEPHYRS, Printed Sateens, India Silks and Pongees, in very new and stylish designs. Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMOKING JACKETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES

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CELEBRATED

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

BROADWAY, Cor. 19th ST., NEW YORK.

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OFFICERS' EQUIPMENTS,

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Absolute Protection Against Extension of Fire.

NEW YORK FIRE-PROOF PAINT CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VULCAN PAINT AND SOTERIA,

Made in All Colors.

Full information, together with testimonials, test shingles and color cards, furnished at the office, or by mail.

65 MAIDEN LANE, Cor. William Street, NEW YORK.

The Pratt and Whitney Comp'y,

Manufacturers of

THE PRATT & WHITNEY MACHINE GUN

IMPROVED GARDNER; plants of machinery for Armories, Sewing Machine Factories and every description of machine tools including small tools and fixtures for general work. Special machines and tools made to order. Catalogues sent on application.

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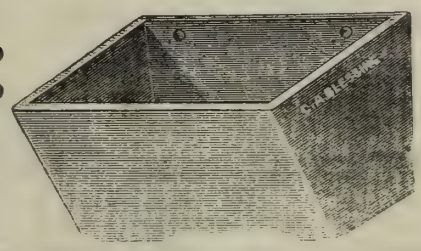
BLESSING'S STONE LAUNDRY TUB

C. A. BLESSING & CO., 98 and 100 Beekman St.,

NEW YORK.

As Cheap as Wooden Tubs.

SINGLE TUB, $7.00
DOUBLE " 11.00
Made in all Sizes.



SEAMLESS AND WHITE IN COLOR

SEND FOR (PAT. 1886.) CIRCULAR.

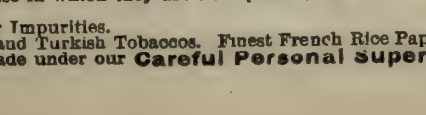
Improving the Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Room 31, Army Building, Cor. Houston and Greene Streets, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Improving the Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, by dredging, will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock M. on Wednesday, March 30, 1887.

Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had on application at this office. WALTER McFARLAND,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town, by R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, for



Improving Newtown Creek, New York.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Room 31, Army Building, Cor. of Houston and Greene Streets, NEW YORK, March 2, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Improving Newtown Creek, by dredging, will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 6, 1887.

Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had on application at this office. WALTER McFARLAND,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.
The New Champion—
FROM $60 UP. Light Running and Strong
A Trial Guarantees satisfaction.
A. OLMESDAHL, 41 Centre St.

KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY beg leave to call attention to their new Pocket Case in which they are now packing their celebrated brand of CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAPORAL, WARRANTED: Absolutely Free from any Flavoring or Impurities.
Finest Grades of Old and Thoroughly-cured Virginia and Turkish Tobaccos. Finest French Rice Paper.
Highest Class Skilled Labor. All goods made under our **Careful Personal Supervision.**

Kinney Bros.

TACKLE AN OBSTINATE COUGH OR COLD with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS and Marines, cheerfully bear testimony to the value of BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS as a local stimulant and counterirritant of greatest possible merit. For Pains in Back, Chest, Shoulders, Liver, Kidneys and Joints they are unequalled. Their reputation as a cure and preventative in Coughs, Colds and Pneumonia is world-wide. Get the genuine. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York and London.

BIRTHS.

WILLIAMS.—At St. Paul, Minn., February 24, 1887, to the wife of Assistant Paymaster C. S. Williams, U. S. Navy, a daughter.

MARRIED.

MERRYMAN—FONDY.—At Englewood, N. J., March 2, Captain JAMES H. MERRYMAN, U. S. Revenue Marine, to MARY LEE FONDY.

RICHARDS—RUSSELL.—At Springfield, Mo., March 8, Lieut. JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS, Jr., 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss BESSIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Russell.

WOOD—MANSFIELD.—At Chicago, Ill., Captain A. E. WOOD, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MINNIE M. MANSFIELD.

DIED.

FLETCHER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, JOSHUA S. FLETCHER, father of Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Fletcher, Jr., 2d U. S. Infantry, in the 74th year of his age.

FORD.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, CORNELIA L. FORD, sister of Captain G. E. Ford, U. S. Army, retired.

DALLAM.—At Baltimore, Md., March 7, Judge H. CLAY DALLAM, father-in-law of Lieutenant John Bigelow, Jr., 10th U. S. Cavalry.

HEAP.—At Constantinople, Turkey, March 6, G. HARRIS HEAP, Consul General for the U. S., father of Major D. Porter Heap, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

HILL.—At Seattle, Wash. Ty., Mrs. HILL, wife of Captain Geo. D. Hill, U. S. Army, retired.

LAYTON.—At Georgetown, Delaware, February 28, Mrs. CLARA H., wife of Lieutenant Colonel C. Rodney Layton, U. S. Army, retired.

LORING.—At Washington, D. C., March 6, Miss MAY LORING, daughter of Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, U. S. Navy.

LULL.—At the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., March 5, Commodore EDWARD P. LULL, U. S. Navy.

MADDOX.—At Breathedsville, Md., Dr. JAMES T. N. MADDOX.

MCCAFFREY.—At the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 23, WILLIE, son of Boatswain John McCaffrey, U. S. N., aged 3 years, 11 months and 11 days.

PRATT.—At Fort Stanton, N. M., March 1, Captain H. C. PRATT, 13th U. S. Infantry.

SCOTT.—At Washington, D. C., March 5, of pneumonia, Lieutenant Colonel ROBERT N. SCOTT, 3d U. S. Artillery.

WILSON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, Medical Director JOSEPH WILSON, U. S. Navy, retired, aged 71 years.

WOOD.—In New York City, March 5, MARY L. C. GILLESPIE, widow of Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, U. S. Navy.

CARMEL

Carmel Soap. Made in Palestine.
PRESSED INTO CAKES. THE PUREST FORM OF CASTILE SOAP.
If your druggist or grocer does not keep it, send 15 cts. for Sample Cake to the importer, A. KLIPSTEIN, 52 Cedar Street, New York.

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Army and Navy Tailors,
Two doors above the "Old South,"
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BOSTON, MASS.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
Army & Navy Merchant Tailor
15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL 1876
CARL STEHR,
Manufacturer of
MEERSCHAUM PIPES and Cigar-holders.
Repairing and Silver Mounting neatly done. Send for Circular
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AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR
HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT in EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. $2 in buffalo handle; $3 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied; sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
IN WEAK STOMACH AND DYSPEPSIA.
Dr. J. C. WINANS, Madison, O., says: "I have used it in atony of the stomach, dyspepsia, and vomiting in pregnancy, and found it an admirable remedy; also in atonic conditions where phosphorus is required."

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A FENCE FOR CITY LOTS, GARDENS, and FARMS, excelling all others in strength, durability and cost.
Catalogues furnished free.
The Brock Flexible Fence Co.
10 CORTLANDT ST., N. Y.



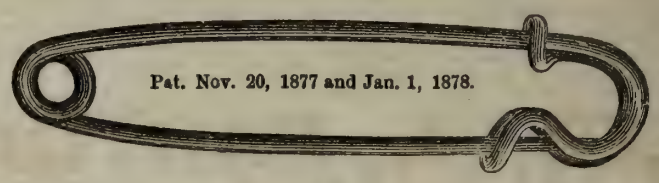
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Meerschaum Pipes,
SMOKERS' ARTICLES, &C.
Wholesale and Retail.
Repairing done. Send for Circular. 399 B'way, N.Y.
Silver mounted Pipes & Bowles in Newest Designs
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FINE FRENCH CHINA AND BEST PORCELAIN—AT LOW PRICES.
Fine White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $12; Fine White French China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $22; Gold-band China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $8.50; white, $7.50; Richly Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., $10 and $12; Decorated Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, $4; white, $3; Decorated Dinner Sets, all colors and designs, $15 up. Decorated Parlor and Brass Hanging Lamps, &c., *low prices.* Also ALL HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS. Catalogue and Price List mailed free on application.
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Successors to HADLEY'S,
1--17 COOPER INSTITUTE, N. Y. CITY.
Orders packed and placed on car or steamer free of charge. Sent C. O. D. or on receipt of P. O. M. Order

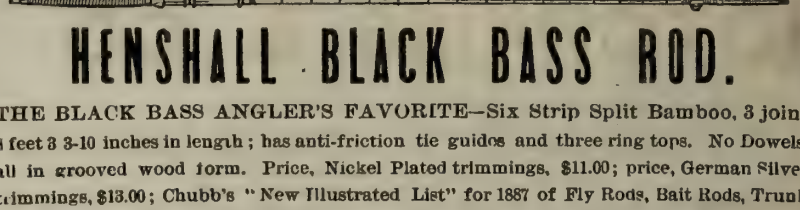
ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers),
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Corcoran Building), F. and Fifteenth Streets,
Washington, D. C.
Havin been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally *all* business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John S Williams 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday Sergt.-at-Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

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UNIFORMS AND FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. WELL KNOWN TO ARMY OFFICERS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

The King of Blanket Pins.
LINDSAY'S PATENT SAFETY PIN.
The manufacturers of LINDSAY'S PATENT SAFETY PIN desire to call your attention to its superiority over all other Safety Pins. It is so constructed that when in use the point is thoroughly protected; it can be attached or detached from either side, and is free from sharp corners and roughness.



Send for Sample Dozen. 75 cents by mail.
P. HAYDEN, 50 MECHANIC ST., NEWARK, N. J.,
Sole Agent for United States for WM. BOWN'S Celebrated Newmarket Clippers, and manufacturer of Thomson's Rocket Spurs.



HENSHALL BLACK BASS ROD.
THE BLACK BASS ANGLER'S FAVORITE—Six Strip Split Bamboo, 3 joint 8 feet 3 3-10 inches in length; has anti-friction tie guides and three ring tops. No Dowels, all in grooved wood form. Price, Nickel Plated trimmings, $11.00; price, German Silver trimmings, $13.00; Chubb's "New Illustrated List" for 1887 of Fly Rods, Bait Rods, Trunk and Valise Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, Hooks, etc., is now ready. SEND FOR ONE.
Address THOS. H. CHUBB,
THE FISHING ROD MANUFACTURER,
Post Mills, Orange Co., Vt.

THE MIDVALE STEEL COMPANY
BARREL AND FRAME STEEL FOR SMALL ARMS.
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAIN, TOOL, MACHY. AND SPRING STEEL OF BEST GRADE.
Steel Forgings and Castings for Rifled Cannon up to 8" Calibre Of the Highest Quality.
GUARANTEED TO STAND THE TESTS REQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MARINE FORGINGS AND CASTINGS. UP TO 10 TONS IN WEIGHT.
SUNDRY FORGINGS AND CASTINGS. TO MEET SPECIFIED TESTS.

SOUTH BOSTON IRON WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.
WM. P. HUNT, Prest.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES OF ALL KINDS.
STEAM-HAMMERS, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, ETC., ETC., WITH FIXTURES AND MACHINERY FOR CASTING AND FINISHING PIECES OF ALL SIZES UP TO ONE HUNDRED TONS WEIGHT.
Castings from Gun-Iron a Specialty.

HOW TO SECURE A GOOD ROOF.

ROOFS

READ why we were obliged to stamp every sheet of our Guaranteed Brands, every box of which we are impo.ting under a positive guarantee.

OWING to the many cases in which our brands had been estimated upon, and inferior brands substituted, we were induced to bring out the sheets stamped, not only with the NAME OF THE BRAND, but also the THICKNESS.

OUR action in STAMPING and GUARANTEEING Roofing Plates exhausts our own means of insuring the use of first class materials when required. It now therefore rests with the Architect and Builder to protect the Owner and Roofer by seeing that the sheets on the roof are stamped.

FIRST-CLASS Roofing Plates if properly laid upon the roof should last thirty to forty years; while the cost of same would be but little more than that of the inferior tin, which has caused so much trouble and expense to all concerned.

SHEETS that are GUARANTEED and STAMPED are the only protection to the Roofer, Owner, Architect, against dishonest competition, and the use of inferior material.

It will cost NOTHING however to obtain FULL FACTS and SAMPLES, which may be had by addressing

MERCHANT & CO.,

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THE SHURLY WATCH AND JEWELRY M'F'G COMPANY,

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WHOLESALE JEWELERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARMY BADGES AND CAP ORNAMENTS IN SOLID GOLD.

Inventors and makers of the *Company mess chest* filled with the new *snow-white enamelled ware, light, neat, clean, durable, and economical. Correspondence solicited.*

If you wish anything in our line send for Illustrated Price List.



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THE PIONEER MANUFACTURER of MEERSCHAUM PIPES & AMBER GOODS in AMERICA. (Established 1853.)

Calls attention to his **Meerschaum, French Brier and Welchsel Pipes,** and **Cigar and Cigarette Holders;** also IVORY, PEARL, AMBER and TORTOISE SHELL GOODS, for which Medals and Diplomas have been received from all the International Exhibitions. A complete assortment of Walking Sticks, with Ivory, Silver, or Gold Heads—plain, carved or chased a specialty. Price Lists sent upon application. Special attention given to Repairing of Pipes and Fancy Goods, which we receive and return by Mail. **Store—125 FULTON ST. Factory**—213 to 229 E. 33d St., Address P. O. Box 91 B. N. Y. City.

REED & BARTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO FURNISHING WARE FOR

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FACTORIES—TAUNTON, MASS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF HOTCHKISS'S PATENT

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RAPID FIRING GUNS

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Their Seeds are popular because they are good.

D. M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be the LARGEST SEEDSMEN in the world.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S Illustrated, Descriptive & Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1887 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers without ordering it. *Invaluable* to all. *Every person using Garden, Field or Flower* SEEDS *should send for it.* Address D. M. FERRY & CO. Detroit, Mich.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY

OF SUPPLYING

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GARDENS

WITH THE BEST OF

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ORDERS FROM U. S. ARMY OFFICERS EXECUTED AT SPECIAL LOW RATES.

Send for our New Seed Annual and Special Rates,

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Assets, ------ $18,627,081.25
Liabilities, --- 15,951,875.37

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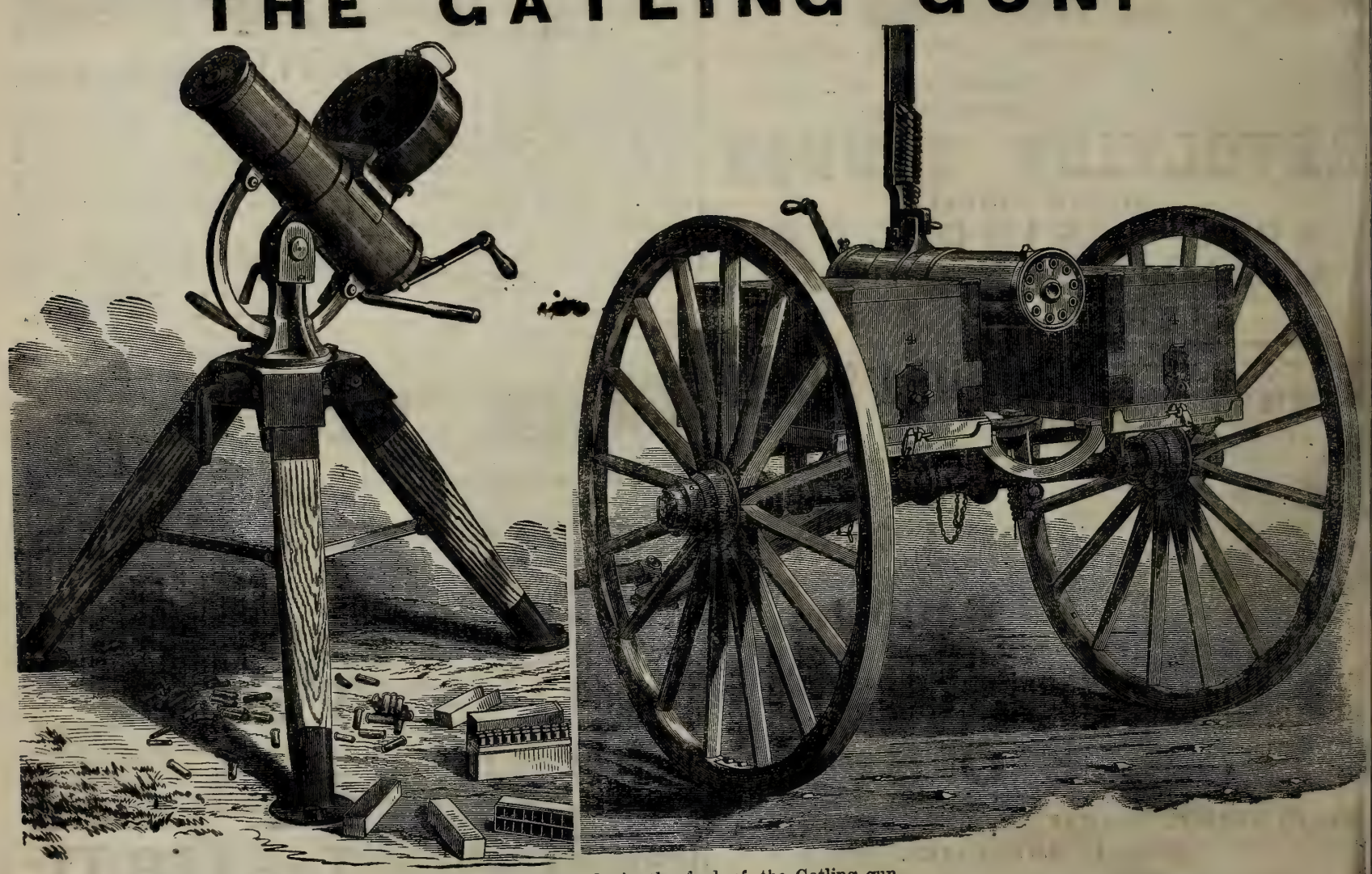
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 34. WHOLE NUMBER 1230. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1887. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE choice of a successor to the late Colonel Scott, in charge of the War Rebellion Records, is believed to rest between Lt. Col. Henry M. Lazelle, 23d Inf., and Maj. Robt. H. Hall, 22d Inf., either of whom, it is generally acknowledged, possesses the necessary qualifications for the place. It is presumed that Secretary Endicott will make the selection within the next few days.

PARAGRAPH 1345 of the Regulations inculcates that exercise so much in vogue in foreign armies, "practice marching with the full kit," but a correspondent seems to think the regulation a dead letter so far as our Service is concerned. It may not be generally observed, but we note from a recent order issued from the Headquarters Department of the Platte that it is not altogether obsolete.

THE forthcoming tests and trials of some of the new steel guns assembled at the Washington Ordnance Yard, will be watched for with special interest on account of the controversy which is now agitating the "gun shops" on both sides of the Atlantic as to what is to be *the* gun metal of the future. The battery supplied to the *Atlanta* will also be tested and reported upon during the forthcoming trial of that vessel.

A THOROUGH revision of the Navy signal book is now being carried out by the Navy Department, and it is expected that when the work is completed it will show great improvements over any previous work of the kind in this country. The present system of signalling by numbers from yard-arms and main topgallant masts will especially receive some very extensive modifications in the direction of simplicity and completeness.

NOW THAT the hospital stewards of the Army have received an increase of pay, the ordnance sergeants, post quartermaster sergeants, and commissary sergeants seem likely to have their claims to increased pay pressed to recognition. It is too early yet to discuss the matter, except so far as to say that in our opinion great consideration as to standing and compensation should be given the general and regimental non-commissioned staff of our Army. As a rule they are all superior men, experts in their respective positions, and the easy running of the machinery of garrisoned posts is largely due to their efforts to carry out the orders and wishes of their superiors in an energetic and efficient manner. We shall have more to say on this subject when the season is propitious.

NOTICING Chief Constructor HICHBORN'S report the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "There is certainly every reason for the United States Government to congratulate themselves on the energy and industry of that gentleman. The drawings and other information it contains cannot fail to be of utility to the designers of the new warships for the United States Navy. But so far as the outcry is concerned which was made on this side about the supposed sale of secret plans, etc., we find nothing of such a startling nature in the work as was needed to give rise to anything of the kind. It is more than probable that everything in the shape of drawings or specifications contained in the book would be given to Captain CHADWICK, the United States Attaché, by the Admiralty, if he asked for them. Such is the custom, and with such a friendly Power as the United States, there really does not seem to be any reason for departing from it."

LORD WOLSELEY presided on March 1 at a lecture on the Nile Expedition by Colonel DUNCAN, M. P., in which the Gladstonian Government was subjected to the severest criticism for its course in regard to the rescue of GORDON. The lecturer said: "Only one month of absence of vacillation in Downing Street, and a noble life would have been saved—only a month, and the heroic efforts made by officers and men might have been crowned by success." Mr. GLADSTONE was told by Lord WOLSELEY "over and over again that if he did not act GORDON must perish," and when at last he found himself on his way to Egypt, "having plenty of time to think," he concluded that so much time had been wasted in England he could not carry out his original plan of a general advance of the whole force from Korti by water, and he then decided that he must divide it, sending one part by the river and another by the desert; the latter to march on camels as fast as possible to relieve Khartoum in case GORDON informed Lord WOLSELEY that he was in the last extremity. But for the death of Sir HERBERT STEWART and Colonel BURNABY, GORDON would be alive at this present moment. It came to be at the end not a question of weeks or months, but of hours. The steamers which went up the Nile to Khartoum—and if General STEWART had lived they would have gone earlier—were just two days too late.

THE usual sentiment of gratitude to Congress for its liberal appropriations for building new vessels is somewhat lessened by the contemplation of the results of its blundering in the matter of furnishing the small amount required to put the *Chicago* and *Boston* into commission. "Water, water all around and not a drop to drink." Twenty millions for new vessels and not a dollar voted to set afloat the two vessels for whose completion officers have been waiting for an assignment to the active exercises of the duties of their profession! Fortunately the Secretary has found the means to complete the vessels. Incidentally the assignees of JOHN ROACH have good reason to complain of the rank injustice they suffer at the hands of Congress. They cannot get rid of these ships and go on with the work of reorganizing their yard because Congress withholds the money which has been agreed upon as due to them. As the frogs said to their tormentor so they may say to the wrangling Congressmen—this may be fun to you but it is death to us. We trust our readers of the Army will not be moved by envious feelings toward their sister service when they contemplate the liberal appropriations for the materiel of the Navy, the results of which we described last week. In recognition of the claims of the personnel the Navy fares no better than the Army, and both services will have to gird up their loins for a tussle with the new Congress which entered upon its term of office last week, but which does not meet in session until next December, unless sooner called together by Executive proclamation.

WE observe that "Veteran" writes to the New York *Tribune* that he has been unable to find the battleflags of the war for which he has searched the Ordnance Museum at Washington in vain. If "Veteran" will call upon Chief Engr. H. L. SNYDER, U. S. Navy, who has charge of the State, War and Navy Department building, we will guarantee that he will be admitted to a sight of the flags in reference to the existence of which his suspicions are aroused. In an upper room of the building will be found a large number of the flags borne by different organizations of the Army during the War of the Rebellion and an interesting collection of captured Confederate flags. Each one is accompanied by a paper giving its history, and they are numbered in consecutive series so that any given flag can be found by reference to a proper index. The intention is, as soon as a proper place can be found for their display, to unroll them and hang them up where the curious will have an opportunity to see them without trouble. The necessary room cannot be obtained until the building is completed, which will not be until another year. The destruction of the old War and Navy buildings and the gathering together of the archives and relics accumulated there in an unfinished building has, of necessity, created some temporary confusion, and it is not always easy to locate some of the relics which are known to be carefully preserved. For instance, an official who was rummaging around in a lumber room of the Winder building at Washington, the other day, discovered the shackles worn by the LINCOLN conspirators and the hangman's caps which shut out their last view of earth.

AN examination of the two bills submitted with the report of the Conference Committee on Fortification reveals some curious facts. Mr. HASKELL was supposed to be exercising some baleful influence upon the committee, and perhaps did so, yet his name does not appear in either of the bills, and the trial of his gun does not seem to be provided for. On the other hand, NORMAN WIARD'S influence is clearly seen in the bill favored by Mr. RANDALL, not only in the section providing for the trial of the "great gun-burster's" extraordinary plan for the "conversion" of Parrott guns, but also in some of the other features of the bill. It is simply extraordinary that a man like WIARD, with such a record as he has made for himself, should be tolerated before any committee of intelligent men. He seems in this case to have worked his plans very quietly, and to have escaped anything like a cross-examination before the committee. But as the section providing for the trial of his scheme seemed to leave it discretionary with the Board to adopt it or not after the trial of one or more guns, it was perhaps unwise on the part of the Senate conferees not to agree to this section as the best means of getting rid of Mr. WIARD and his disturbing influence upon legislation for the future. Even at the expense of "converting" all the old Parrotts from a condition of moderate efficiency into a condition of absolute worthlessness this might be a cheap riddance. Yet, after all, the fatal objections to Mr. RANDALL'S bill were the limitations and restrictions imposed in the provisions for steel forgings, and Mr. REED was about right in saying that it forced any contractor to invest too much money in a plant with too slender a guarantee of a contract to cover the outlay. It is possible that had the advocates for the exclusive use of steel forgings been a little less intolerant towards those who only asked, indeed, for a second place—who asked, not for the adoption, but only a fair trial of their plans—there would have been greater harmony in the counsels of the committee, and Army ordnance matters would have been placed upon even a more substantial footing than those of the Navy. The failure of the bill is a calamity, but perhaps we can derive a lesson from it.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR GEORGE E. HEAD, 3d U. S. Infantry, leaves Fort Missoula, Mont., in a few days on a visit East.

DR. ALLEN DUKE and Lieut.-Col. O'Briene, of the Royal Engineers, sailed for England on Saturday last.

CAPTAIN CHAS. M. PYNE, U. S. Army, retired, lately of Elizabeth, N. J., has gone to Washington to reside.

CAPTAIN J. G. BOURKE, 3d U. S. Cavalry, and family, are recent guests at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort.

GENERAL J. C. DUANE, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., was in Petersburg, Va., a few days ago on a short tour of inspection.

COLONEL W. F. RAYNOLDS, U. S. A., retired, of Detroit, celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday on Wednesday, March 16.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., has returned to Washington, in good health and spirits, from his trip to Florida.

CAPTAIN F. A. KENDALL, U. S. A., retired, of Cleveland, visited Philadelphia a few days ago, registering at the Continental.

LIEUTENANT J. H. BEACOM, 3d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Shaw, Mont., leaves there next week for a few months for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT G. N. WHISTLER, 5th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, has been visiting his father at St. Augustine, Fla.

LIEUTENANT E. W. HUBBARD, 1st U. S. Artillery, has devised a new method of copying letters without a press, of which report speaks highly.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOSHUA S. FLETCHER, 2d U. S. Inf., is in Philadelphia to remain there some time, having been called East by the recent death of his father.

MR. HENRY T. COATES delivered on Wednesday, March 16, before the United Service Club of Philadelphia, an interesting lecture on "The Battlefields of the War."

CAPTAIN FREDERICK FUGER, 4th U. S. Artillery, who is now at Fort Adams, R. I., settling up his public matters there, will join at Fort Preble, Me., early in April.

LIEUTENANT E. H. CATLIN, 2d U. S. Artillery, bade adieu to friends in Washington, D. C., this week, and went to Northfield, Vt., for duty at the University there.

MAJOR J. E. BLAINE, Paymaster, U. S. A., who has been in poor health for some time past, has been obliged to relinquish duty at Helena and avail himself of a sick leave.

LIEUTENANT GEO. R. CECIL, 13th Infantry, who has succeeded Lieutenant Fornance as regimental adjutant, changes base, in consequence, from Fort Bayard to Fort Wingate, N. M.

LIEUTENANT J. P. WISSER, 1st U. S. Art., has been the recipient of many congratulations upon his excellent paper on Minor Tactics read before the Military Service Institution last week.

LIEUTENANT DANIEL CORNMAN, 21st U. S. Inf., who has just relinquished the adjutancy of his regiment at Fort Sidney, will take a two months' leave before joining for company duty.

MR. JAY STONE, the Chief of the Correspondence Division of the War Department, visited old friends in St. Paul last week while en route to Fort Cœur d'Alene to attend the Court of Inquiry there.

MAJOR JOHN B. PARKE, 16th U. S. Inf., lately at Fort Ringgold, Tex., has gone to Fort Concho to take command, being succeeded in command of Ringgold by Major John A. Wilcox, 8th U. S. Cav.

MAJOR W. R. LIVERMORE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., stationed at Kansas City, is likely to come East soon in connection with his taking over the duties of Colonel G. H. Elliot, who goes abroad on leave.

LIEUTENANT C. B. SATTERLEE, 3d U. S. Art., a well qualified officer, has succeeded Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt as regimental quartermaster, the latter taking the former's place in Chester's battery at Washington Barracks.

LIEUTENANT F. VON SCHRADER, 12th U. S. Inf., is mentioned as likely to be selected by Col. Townsend as regimental quartermaster in succession to Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, whose term is out under the new regulation.

CAPTAIN RICHARD VANCE, 19th Inf., under recent orders moves his company from Fort Clark to Fort Ringgold; Capt. E. H. Liscum, 19th Inf., from Ringgold to Clark, and Capt. J. H. Bradford, 19th Inf., from Fort Brown to Fort Clark, Tex.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, U. S. A., contributes to the New York *Times* of March 13 some interesting and valuable "Reminiscences of Gettysburg," based upon personal experiences and observations during that memorable battle.

THE Empress Eugenie, who is in Naples, finds her chief amusement in rowing in the bay, whatever the weather happens to be. Her Scotch blood seems to have grown stronger than her Spanish blood since her residence in England and her intercourse with the Queen.

LIEUTENANT M. M. MACOMB, 4th U. S. Art., was expected to rejoin at Fort Preble, Me., from Fort Monroe, on Friday of this week. Lieut. W. N. P. Darrow, who has been doing temporary duty at Fort Preble, since Lieut. Macomb went to Fort Monroe will then return to Fort Adams.

THE San Francisco *News-Letter*, referring to the recent marriage in Chicago of Capt. A. E. Wood, 4th Cav., to Miss Mansfield, says: "The lady but recently left California for the East. She was very much admired in 'Frisco society, is a bright and pretty brunette, and the possessor of a very sweet and well cultivated voice, which always made her a welcome guest in musical circles here."

GENERAL A. V. KAUTZ, U. S. A., leaves Fort Niobrara, Neb., this week on a month's leave, part of which will be spent in Cincinnati.

MRS. STANLEY, wife of Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., is visiting the family of Surgeon J. P. Wright, U. S. Army, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

MAJOR GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., much to the pleasure of his many friends in Chicago, paid a brief visit to that city this week.

DR. WM. A. HAMMOND, U. S. A., will open the April "Popular Science Monthly" with an article entitled "Brain Forcing in Childhood."

COLONEL E. B. WILLISTON, U. S. A., visited New York City on Monday on his way to Washington to report to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, under special orders.

MAJOR W. F. TUCKER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tucker went to Youngstown, O., early in the week to attend the marriage of Mr. John A. Logan to Miss Edith H. Andrews.

LIEUTENANT J. W. DUNCAN, 21st Infantry, an officer of fourteen years' service, has been appointed by Gen. Morrow to the regimental adjutancy under the new regulation.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., delivered an interesting lecture on Saturday evening last at the National Museum, Washington, on the "Animals of the Arctic Region."

LIEUTENANT W. T. SWINBURNE, of the Naval Academy, was in Washington this week undergoing examination preliminary to promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander.

DENNIS KELLY, formerly ordnance sergeant, U. S. Army, convicted of manslaughter at Fort Popham, Me., and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, has been granted a pardon by President Cleveland "on satisfactory evidence that the ends of justice have been sufficiently answered."

GENERAL GEO. CROOK, U. S. A., says an Omaha despatch of March 11, has just returned from Boston and is enthusiastic over his visit caused by an invitation from some of the principal citizens, including the Governor and Mayor, for Gen. Crook to visit them and give them his views on the Indian question.

THE statue to Major-Gen. Geo. G. Meade, U. S. A., to be erected at Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, has been successfully cast. It will take three months to complete the pedestal, and if the statue is to be dedicated on July 4 next, the anniversary of the victory at Gettysburg, there is no time to spare. The site has not yet been decided upn.

CAPTAIN OTHO E. MICHAELIS, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, rejoined at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., from a pleasant trip to Philadelphia, where his lecture on "The Army of Kukuanaland," gave much satisfaction. He has an article entitled "A Word on Base Ball-istics" in the March number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute.

THE remains of Gen. W. K. Loring were taken on Monday, from New York to St. Augustine, where they were accorded a public funeral, Florida holding the deceased in honor as one of her most distinguished sons. The Mayor of St. Augustine and Gen. Anson Thomas, formerly of Gen. Loring's staff, conducted the funeral programme. The body lay in state until March 18, when it was borne to its resting place in the new cemetery with military ceremony.

MARCH, says the New York *Times*, is a famous month of birthdays for living potentates. The 14th is that of King Humbert of Italy, and his father, King Victor Emmanuel, was also born on the 14th. It also happens to be the birthday of the Empress of Brazil. March 10 was the Czar's natal anniversary, and a few days earlier occurred that of the King of Wurtemberg. Pope Leo XIII. was born on March 2, and March 18 President Cleveland reaches the age of 50. But the great March celebration this year is that of March 22, when Emperor William completes his 90th year.

THREE of the nineteen French Corps commanders are past our retiring age, viz.: Gen. Dumont, 3d, 64; Gen. Forgemol, 11th, 65; Gen. Colomb, 15th, 65; thirteen others are over 60, viz.: Lewal, 2d, 63, Thomassin, 4th, 60; Blot, 5th, 62; Février, 6th, 63; Wolff, 7th, 63; Logerot, 8th, 62; Carré de Bellmarre, 9th, 62; Haurion, 10th, 63; Japy, 12th, 61; Bréart, 13th, 61; Bressonet, Engineers, 17th, 62; Cornat, Cavalry, 18th, 63. The youngest two Generals, Davout, 14th, and Berge, Artillery, 16th, are 56 and 58 respectively. The Governor of Paris, Gen. Saussier, who it is expected will be Commander-in-Chief in case of war, is 59.

COLONEL S. R. HONEY, says the Newport *News*, a candidate for the lieutenant-governorship, is a man of brilliant parts and manly character and of a remarkable career. Col. Honey carved out his fortune with his sword, as many brave men have done before him. A stranger in a strange land, the civil war was his opportunity, and he had the courage to grasp it. Enlisting in the ranks of a Regular regiment at the age of 19, he had won his epaulet among the West Pointers before he attained his majority. He rose to a captaincy in the Regular Army, but a soldier in time of peace did not suit his active nature, and he went into the law, where he has won his way with equal dash and capacity.

GENERAL PHIL SHERIDAN, says the *Tribune*, has been in New York for two or three days, with his round figure tightly encased in a dark gray overcoat and his bronzed and ruddy face covered by a day's growth of irongray whiskers. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sheridan. The General explained that his visit here was one of recreation. "I get tired out in Washington," he said, "tired of the monotony of things and full of malaria, so I thought I would take a run over here just to break the continuity of things." If the gossipers are correct, the *Tribune* continues, the General broke some things besides the continuity when he was here a week or ten days ago, and did it on something not much better than a pair of deuces, for the holding of which he has a face like a sphinx. The *World* says: "Gen. Sheridan has been visiting Nonquitt, near New Bedford, on the Massachusetts coast, with a view to the establishment there of a summer residence."

CAPTAIN E. B. RHEEM, 21st U. S. Inf., on sick leave at York, Pa., will remain East during the coming summer.

MAJOR E. C. WOODRUFF, 12th U. S. Inf., commandant of Fort Ontario, N. Y., visited friends in New York this week.

CAPTAIN H. H. KUHN, U. S. A., retired, has been re-elected City Solicitor of Jamestown, Pa., this being his ninth successive term in that office.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT, says the Philadelphia *Times*, "although somewhat exclusive, is approachable and courteous to all, and his present parlors in the Pendleton House are frequented by the nicest people. The entertainments are not on so lavish a scale as are those at the house of Secretary Whitney, but the aristocratic old silver and china services make them very attractive."

MISS MARY SIMPSON, daughter of Chaplain George W. Simpson, U. S. A., will be married on Tuesday next, March 22, at Fort Bridger, Wyo., to Lieut. F. L. Palmer, 21st U. S. Inf. In noticing this last week the types made us refer to the marriage as a past instead of a prospective event. The marriage was originally fixed for April 12, but was hastened, as the father of the bride has recently been ordered from Fort Bridger to Texas.

MAYOR HEWITT has filled the vacancy in the New York Health Department caused by the removal of Gen. Shaler by the appointment of Mr. James C. Bayles, editor of the *Iron Age*, who served through the war in the 16th N. Y. Artillery. Gen. Shaler has filed a protest against his removal, and will dispute its legality on the ground that he was removed on charges of having committed an offence in an office (Armory Commission) not connected with that from which he was removed.

GENERAL SAWTELLE, A. Q. M. General, has in his possession a very interesting sketch by Whistler, made when the latter was a cadet at West Point. Gen. Sawtelle was in a class higher than that to which young Whistler belonged at West Point, but the two were frequently thrown into each other's company. It was while reading "Pickwick" together that Whistler one evening drew the pictures of Mrs. Wardle and the fat boy for his friend, declaring as he finished the sketch, "That's the way they must have looked." I asked Gen. Sawtelle what kind of a youngster Whistler was in those days. "Very lazy," said he, "very inattentive in his studies, but very gentlemanly in his ways and fastidious in his tastes."

AN article having appeared recently stating that the removal of Gen. W. T. Sherman from St. Louis to New York was made to aid him in his plan to capture the Presidency, Gen. Martin Beem, of Chicago, wrote him on the subject, and received a reply in which Gen. Sherman said: "One thing you may put down as certain, that the newspapers by their guesses and hints will fail to draw me out, as they have failed to obtain the letters which passed between Blaine and me in 1884. John Sherman is infinitely better qualified for the office than I am, but I doubt whether ever he will again allow the use of his name, for the office is a thankless one, with little honor and profit. I am, of course, proud of the love and affection of the old Union soldiers, and with that secure I am content."

CAPTAIN JOHN H. COSTER, U. S. Army, retired, is, as many know, the able Secretary of the American Jockey Club, and the New York *Tribune* thus refers to him: Every club must of necessity have members useful as well as members ornamental and members qualified to be both. In this latter class Capt. Coster belongs by virtue of years and inheritance. The Captain declares that he never owned a race-horse in his life and, therefore, cannot be said to be on the turf, ought not to be "written up" with any noted turfmen, and—well, would rather wait till he is under the turf, where all men are equal. The bluff old soldier is modest enough to have been an exceedingly brave fighter in the civil war, in which he shouldered arms from 1861 until his country no longer had need of him. He carries a memorial of these stirring times in his chin, which was punctured by a rebel minie ball.

THE Pennsylvania Commandery, in an obituary notice of the late P. A. Engineer F. M. Ashton, U. S. N., say: "His hosts of friends in and out of the Service—and they were numbered by the hundreds—will long remember his devotion to them, his uniform courtesy, his sincerity, and beyond all his loyalty to them. Among his brother officers he was 'a good shipmate' in all that the name might imply; and few outside the Naval service can appreciate, or understand, or enjoy what sterling qualities may be enumerated under this simple title. His filial affection alone surpassed his loyalty to his friends, and the shock of his death, though sudden to them, falls most heavily in the family circle where the light of a dutiful and loving son has gone out forever."

THE N. Y. *Sun* reports that Gens. Grant and McClellan had agreed to join forces to carry through the Nicaragua Canal scheme. The arrangements of the scheme took time, but, at last, after numerous conferences, papers were prepared that were satisfactory to all parties, and Gens. Grant and McClellan met in a New York office to sign them. It should be mentioned incidentally that with Gen. Grant at the head of the enterprise the firm of Grant and Ward would naturally have been its financial agents. The papers embodying the agreements received a final scrutiny, and some discussion ensued. Then Gen. McClellan, who held the documents, passed them to Gen. Grant. The latter had taken a pen in his hand to affix his signature when a messenger entered hurriedly and handed a despatch to him. It announced the failure of the Marine Bank. The General rose calmly, and handing the message to McClellan, remarked: "In that case I think I had better not sign, for if the Marine Bank has failed that means Grant and Ward." Grant and Ward had already failed, but the General had not heard of it. McClellan looked at the despatch for a moment and then replied: "No; in that case I don't believe either of us had better sign, for I don't believe either you or I want to be found in the assets of Grant and Ward." The remark was made with no knowledge of its deep significance, but it was the end of Gen. Grant's connection with the Nicaragua Cana.

GOVERNOR HOALDY, of Ohio, has taken up his residence in New York City.

CAPTAIN J. L. CLEM, U. S. A., and family, of Ogden, Utah, are in California on a short visit.

LIEUTENANT J. N. GLASS, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting friends at 1016 Race street, Philadelphia.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. V. R. HOFF, U. S. A., has lately been visiting at 283 State street, Albany, N. Y.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM has been kept at home nearly all of this week on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Drum.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., and Miss Terry, are on a trip to Texas and Mexico and will return to Chicago in April.

LIEUTENANT JOHN A. LOCKWOOD, U. S. Army, has been visiting Mrs. J. E. Thompson, formerly of Minnesota, in Dresden, Saxony.

COLONEL J. D. BINGHAM, of the Q. M. D., has finished his visit to relatives by marriage in Pensacola, and will return to his station in Chicago.

THE engagement of Lieutenant Wm. M. Swaine, 22d Infantry, to Miss Kathleen Lacey, daughter of Captain T. E. Lacey, 10th Infantry, is announced.

CAPTAIN THOS. H. BRADLEY, 21st U. S. Infantry, and family, for some time past in Washington, left this week for St. Paul, whence, after a short stay, they will go to Fort Bridger, Wyo.

MRS. ANNIE J. STONE, widow of General Charles P. Stone, has received from the Mutual Benefit Life Association, New York City, the sum of $10,000 due on a paid-up policy of her late husband.

CAPTAIN RICHARD L. HOXIE, Corps of Engineers, whose permanent station is at Montgomery, Ala., has gone to Florida, to superintend work at Pensacola bar, and is now living near the Navy-yard in Warrington.

GENERAL E. F. BEALE is said to be one of the largest landowners in this country, having 250,000 acres in one ranch near Los Angeles, California. He has, also, a farm of several hundred acres just outside of Washington.

THE usual number of candidates are in the field for the vacant chaplaincy caused by the retirement of Chaplain Rayner. A Rev. Mr. Morrison, of Baltimore, is strongly supported for the place by Baltimore and Kentucky politicians.

THE friends of Colonel Scott will be glad to learn that his life was insured for some ten thousand dollars, including the benefit from the Army Mutual Aid Association. The house in which the family resides in De Salles Street, Washington, belongs to Mrs. Scott.

GENERAL J. J. FINLEY has been appointed by Gov. Perry United States Senator from Florida, to succeed Charles W. Jones, whose term expires on March 4. Gen. Finley is a lawyer by profession, served with distinction in the Confederate Army, has been a member of the Supreme Court of Florida and was three times a candidate for Congress.

LIEUTENANT L. V. CAZIARC, 2d U. S. Art., now with Hamilton's Light Battery at Little Rock Barracks, has been selected to succeed Lieut. Crosby P. Miller as Adjutant of the Artillery School and post of Fort Monroe. Lieut. Caziarc is a valuable officer, with an excellent war record, and with a large experience, gained in days gone by, of the duties of an Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MORRIS, 4th U. S. Art., who left Fort Adams, R. I., recently for Florida, for the benefit of his health, was taken seriously ill at the Everett House, New York, last week, with pneumonia, and for a time grave doubts were felt as to his recovery. His wife and other relatives were with him and every possible care was exerted in his behalf and soon he was pronounced out of danger.

WILLIAM DE ROHAN, of New York, who distinguished himself under Garibaldi in 1859 60 in the wars for Italian independence, has been lying completely paralyzed and helpless for nearly two years at Havre, and earnest appeals are made for his relief. He is temporarily at No. 78 Rue Saint Quentin, Havre, but letters had better be addressed to him there care Mr. Dufais, U. S. Consul.

GENERAL E. S. BRAGG, we regret to learn, is confined to his home in Fond du Lac by blindness, his eyesight failing him while he was out driving. The specialist treating him thinks that with careful treatment and the entire suspension of work of all kinds for two or three weeks the sight will be fully restored. Years ago when Gen. Bragg was Chief of the Fond du Lac Fire Department he was struck in the eye by a stream of water, and since that time has been troubled to some extent by that organ, but not so much as to cause serious apprehension.

Of a lecture delivered March 11 at the State Agricultural College of Manhattan, Kansas, by Capt. Geo. F. Price, of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, at the invitation of Lieut. Nicholson, the *Industrialist* of that place says: "It was a masterly account of the life and military achievements of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. The direct, earnest style of address, and the terse but finished sentences fitted the admirable theme, and held the attention of the audience throughout the hour, so that when the Captain closed with an appeal to young men to still maintain the honor of the old flag for which his hero fought, a continuous round of applause made the Chapel ring again with appreciative patriotism."

COLONEL CHAS. J. SPRAGUE, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., who will be retired for age April 12, relinquishes his duties at San Francisco to Paymaster Asa B. Carey, and then goes to his home to await the day of retirement. Colonel Sprague was at West Point for a few months in 1838, and again from September, 1839, to February, 1840, but did not graduate; was appointed 1st Lieutenant, 9th Infantry, in 1847; received the brevet of Captain for his gallantry at Contreras and Cherubusco, was promoted Captain in October, 1847, and disbanded in 1848. He was appointed an additional Paymaster in 1861, which he vacated in November, 1867, having accepted a Paymastership, with the rank of Major, in the regular establishment. He now closes a long and honorable career on the active list.

THE French newspapers are hauling M. de Lesseps over the coals for the sentiments he uttered while under the influence of royal dinners at Berlin.

EX-SENATOR VAN WYCK, of Nebraska, offers his Washington residence for sale at $65,000, thus indicating an abandonment of his idea of succeeding Senator Manderson.

COLONEL TOM OCHILTREE is said to be an applicant for the position of Chief of the Revenue Marine Service. Now he will have a chance to tell his stories where they will be appreciated.

GEN. WM. T. SHERMAN, who has been elected an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, is the third man thus honored, the other two being Geo. Washington and Henry Ward Beecher.

ON THE evening of Wednesday, March 7, the officers and ladies of the Fort Monroe garrison gave a german in the hop room to Lieutenant and Mrs. Crosby P. Miller, who leave in a few days for Newport. Lieutenant Miller has been adjutant of the post for the past three years.

THE following officers of the Army are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Arty.; Capt. D. A. Lyle, Ord. Dept.; Capt. F. A. Kendall, retired; 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Curtis McD. Townsend, Eng.; Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Arty.; Col. D. L. Magruder, Surgeon; Capt. W. H. Bixby, Eng.

MR. A. M. PALMER of the Madison Square Theatre will give a performance of "Jim, the Penman," in Washington on the 18th of April in behalf of the Actors' Fund of America, and in response to an invitation signed by Grover Cleveland, W. C. Whitney, William F. Endicott, P. H. Sheridan, D. B. Harmony, W. S. Schley, S. C. Kellogg, S. E. Blunt and others.

P. A. ENGINEER RALPH ASHTON, U. S. N., joined the *Ossipee* at Norfolk, Va., early in the week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON E. W. AUZAL, U. S. N., has returned to San Francisco from a trip to New Orleans.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR GEO. W. MUCH, U. S. N., who will be retired for age June next, is then to locate at San Rafael, Cal.

COMMODORE L. C. SARTORI, U. S. N., retired, of Philadelphia, is visiting in San Francisco, with headquarters at the Occidental.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JOSEPH SHAFER and Commander Frank Wildes have been admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association.

ENSIGN F. A. HUNTOON, U. S. N., lately relieved of the unexpired portion of his sentence by G. C. M. has been ordered to the *Ossipee* at Norfolk, Va. This vessel will, on the completion of her repairs, join the North Atlantic Station.

P. A. ENGINEER B. C. BAMPTON, U. S. N., retired, has been in the employ of the Pacific Mail for many years, and is regarded by the company as one of their ablest practical men. Mr. Bampton lives in good style at Brooklyn, N. Y., at 75 Clermont Avenue.

ASST. ENGR. W. J. BAXTER, U. S. N., in Scotland on special duty, continues in good health, and is regarded by those around him as a very promising officer. His address is care of Messrs. Napier, Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Baxter graduated number one of his class.

EX-ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF SHOCK is an occasional visitor to the Bureau where he presided so successfully for so many years, and notwithstanding his years, and the long and arduous duties of the past, his health continues good and his step as elastic as ever. Mr. Shock was retired for age in June, 1882.

WITH the completion of the *Chicago*, at Chester, the duties of Chief Engr. Dungan, U. S. N., at that point will come to an end, but it is not probable that he will be assigned to duty afloat for some time to come. Mrs. Dungan is still residing at the Colonnade, Philadelphia, but his office is in Roach's yard at Chester.

A HOST of friends throughout the Service will be pained to learn that the condition of Med Insp. Somerset Robinson is regarded as very grave, for while the official notice of his illness at the Navy Department did not indicate the nature of his complaint, enough is known from other sources to cause serious fears as to his being able to pull through.

SURGEON J. B. PARKER, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty on the *Ossipee*, and will report without delay. Dr. Parker has a wide circle of well-wishers at the Capital, as a result of his extended tour of duty as assistant to the Surgeon General. He has been residing in Philadelphia for some time past at 402 South 41st street. His recent visit to Washington was partly in reference to sea orders.

CAPTAIN L. A. BEARDSLEE, U. S. N., it is said, has entered upon the study of the question of armor and gun steel with his well known energy and ability, and judging by the captain's past exertions in a similar direction it is a fair assumption that if time is given, his deductions will prove of even greater value than those contained in his well known report on iron and its naval uses a few years ago.

IN compliance with the request of the governing authorities of the Worcester Free Institute, Mass., the Secretary of the Navy assigned Asst. Engr. Wm F. Durand, U. S. N., to duty at that institution, and his classes there will begin a course of study under him at once. Mr. Durand is a graduate of the Naval Academy, being a member of the class of Cadet Engineers of 1880, having graduated number two of his class. The Worcester Institute is fortunate in securing his services.

LIEUTENANT D. L. WILSON, U. S. N., after nearly a full tour of duty in the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, has been detached from that duty and granted three months' leave of absence. It is understood, however, that in order to secure a desirable station, Lieut. Wilson will probably be ordered to sea before the expiration of his leave of absence. Lieut. Wilson is a brother of Col. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., the present efficient Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington.

THE oldest officer whose name is borne in the Navy Register of 1887, is Medical Director Thos. L. Smith, who, retiring Aug. 13, 1862, at sixty-two years of age, is now well on to 87 years old.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER CHAS. G. TALCOTT, U. S. Navy, who returned home on the *Ossipee* last month from a three years' cruise in Asiatic waters, is visiting his mother at her suburban home, back of Georgetown Heights, D. C.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Commander James O'Kane, Lieut. W. H. Emory, Commander J. J. Read, P. A. Engineer W. A. Windsor, Asst. Paymaster James H. Chapman, Lieut.-Commander Leonard Chenery, Lieut. Wm. T. Swinburne, Lieut.-Commander Jas. G. Greer, Ensign H. M. Dombaugh, Asst. Engineer Charles H. Talcott, Paymaster George H. Griffing, Lieut.-Commander R. B. Bradford and Lieut. S. L. Graham.

THE efficiency and promptness of the administration of the Navy Mutual Aid Association has again been demonstrated. Capt. Edward P. Lull, member No. 6, and one of the founders of the association, died March 5, at Pensacola, and was buried on the 7th. On the 8th, the Secretary and Treasurer issued a draft for $3,649.30 in payment of the benefit, and on the 12th it was placed in the hands of Mrs. Emma G. Lull, widow of the deceased. Captain Lull was a member of several other beneficiary associations, but it will take them from forty to sixty days to make settlement.

ENSIGN SIMON COOK, U. S. N., reported a short time since that on account of the nature of the duty to which he had been assigned in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, his eyes were giving him a great deal of trouble, and his detachment from Coast Survey duty, together with the three months' leave of absence granted, is in compliance with his request. Ensign Cook made a full cruise in the South Pacific on the *Iroquois*, and since his detachment from that vessel in May, 1885, has, with a short exception, been on duty in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

FLEET STEELE, the son of Naval Constructor Steele, was arraigned before Justice Naeher, of Brooklyn, on Friday, to answer for the death of Charles Jiminez, one of the choir of the Church of the Redeemer, Court street, Brooklyn. He was held without bail to answer before the Grand Jury. Steele and his friends say that Jiminez assaulted Steele, and with an open knife in his hand threatened to fix him before he, Steele, struck him. The barkeeper, Preston, fearing that Jiminez would execute his threat, gave a club to Steele, who struck Jiminez with it.

RECENT DEATHS.

GENERAL GEORGE M. LOVE, Captain U. S. Army, retired, a gallant officer whose acquaintance we made in the Shenandoah Valley in the autumn of 1864, died March 15, at Buffalo, of pneumonia after a short illness. He joined the 21st New York Vols. in May, 1861, as First Sergeant of Co. "D," soon rose to Sergeant-Major, and in August of that year was promoted 1st Lieutenant of the 44th New York, made Captain in January, 1862, Major of the 116th New York in September, 1862, and Colonel July 16, 1863. He was mustered out in June, 1865, appointed 2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Infantry in 1867, transferred to the 16th Infantry in 1869, promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1875, and retired March 15, 1883, for disability incurred in the line of duty. He received the brevets of 1st Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular Army for gallantry at Plains Store, Port Hudson, Cedar Creek, etc., as also the brevet of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In addition he received a bronze medal of honor from the Secretary of War. New York has reason to be proud of the record of its dead soldier.

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LIEUTENANT JOSEPH S. POWELL, Signal Corps, U. S. A., whose serious illness, and untoward circumstances, we referred to last week, died at Washington, D. C., on Monday, March 14, of softening of the brain. Death thus brings to an end a career which at one time gave promise of brilliant results, but which of late had been somewhat clouded. Lieut. Powell was born in the District of Columbia, joined the Signal Service as a private, April 1, 1873, rose to sergeant, and on Nov. 1, 1879, was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the Corps. He had many friends who will deeply regret his untimely death. He leaves a widow, but no children. The funeral took place on Wednesday, the remains being interred temporarily at Glenwood. The Chief Signal Officer has issued an order, referring to the industry and skill of the late Lieut. Powell, and directing, as a mark of respect and esteem, that the officers of the corps wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The body-bearers were six sergeants of the Signal Corps in uniform, and the following were the pall-bearers: Lieutenants William D. Wright, Frank Greene, Benjamin M. Purssell, John P. Finley, Frederick B. Day and James Mitchell, all of the Signal Corps. Among those present were General Greely, Chief Signal Officer; Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N.; Lieutenants Craig, 4th Artillery, and Townsend, 5th Infantry; Colonel Francis B. Jones, all the Signal Corps officers on duty at Washington, and about a hundred of the enlisted men of the Corps.

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A DESPATCH from the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona, conveys the sad news of the death there

March —, of 2d Lieutenant Seward Mott, 10th U. S. Cavalry, a promising young officer, under the following circumstances: Lieut. Mott had been assisting Capt. Pierce, Agent at the reservation, in the division of lands. A young Apache chief, whose father was confined in the guard house, quarrelled with Lieut. Mott over a division of land, and stabbed him several times, the wounds proving fatal. The murderer escaped, and is now with three renegades who went out to escape punishment for drunkenness, and are being pursued by scouts. Lieutenant Mott was born in New York, appointed to the Military Academy, and was graduated in 1886. Lieut. H. S. Whipple, 10th Cavalry, was sent out with a detachment of cavalry in pursuit of the Indians.

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MRS. SILVA, wife of Major V. M. C. Silva, formerly of the 21st U. S. Infantry, died at Ogden, Utah, March 3. Of Mrs. Silva, the Salt Lake City *Tribune* says: Five days before Mrs. Silva expired, during the last of her conscious moments, the weary sufferer, placing her arms about her grief-stricken husband said to him with a smile, "You are so good and kind to me!" From that moment she lost consciousness, her eyes closed as in a quiet slumber and she never spoke nor moved again; falling into a state of coma which continued until Thursday evening when she passed away peacefully without a struggle. Today, dressed in the wedding clothes she wore 16 years ago, she lies in her coffin speeding back to the very house and home she left at that time a happy bride. The remains have been brought East for interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

JOHN B. LUCE, of Arkansas, a brother of Rear Admiral Luce, died in Washington last week of general debility and exhaustion, supposed to have resulted from his long struggle in advocacy of the celebrated Choctaw claim. He had been heavily interested in this claim since 1852, and consumed all his private fortune in its prosecution. Some months ago the Supreme Court rendered a judgment in favor of the claimants, but the last Congress refused to appropriate the amount—more than two million dollars—and it is believed that this last reverse hastened the death of Mr. Luce. Admiral Luce was with his brother in his last moments. The neglect of Congress in this matter was without excuse, and the result is most melancholy.

A MEMORIAL of Gen. Robert B. Potter, who died at Newport, R. I., Feb. 19, has been issued to the members of the Society of the Burnside Expedition and of the 9th Army Corps. The memorial recites Gen. Potter's services to his country during the war, a simple recital being considered by President Hartranft as "more eloquent than the most labored eulogium." The memorial concludes by saying: "The 9th Army Corps has no more soldierly name or record on its roster, and the companions of the high and undaunted spirit must always mourn that the consequences of his achievements and the price of his fame, so glorious to his country, were years of physical disabilities and suffering, and a lingering death."

GEORGE HARVEY BROWN, youngest son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Harvey Brown, 1st U. S. Infantry, died March 10, at Westchester, Pa., of diphtheritic croup. It is a remarkable coincidence that the child died on the fourth anniversary of the death of his distinguished father, who died at Westchester, March 10, 1883.

MRS. CATHARINE COMBS, who died, near Leonardtown, Md., aged 82, leaves three daughters, one of whom is the widow of Surgeon H. F. McSherry, U. S. N.

MRS. ANNA GREBLE VOLKMAR, mother of Colonel William J. Volkmar, died March 2, after a long and painful illness.

MRS. TOWLE, mother of Col. Geo. F. Towle, U. S. Army, of Gen. Terry's staff, died at Chicago, March 12.

MILITARY HISTORY AT ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

ON page 40 of the book on Military Art and Science which has recently been "approved and authorized as a text book," at the U. S. Artillery School, the announcement is made under the general heading of "History of the U. S. Army," that in the year 1869 certain officers "were transferred to the Artillery, to the detriment of the officers of that corps." In other words, the student officers at the school are to be informed that, as an historic fact, such men as Getty, Ayres, Upton, Scott and Ingalls were transferred to the Artillery to the detriment of the officers of that arm of Service. Besides, seeing that the author is dealing with history, would it not be better for him to say that those transfers took place in the year 1870.

It is to be hoped that Military Art and Science is taught at the Artillery School with more accuracy than military history seems to be. A.

DECISIONS IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

THE Court of Claims has disallowed the mileage claim of Rear Admiral Peirce Crosby, thereby sustaining the action of the accounting officers of the Treasury. The claim was for mileage under the Temple decision, and was denied by the accounting officers on the ground that the travel performed was not in accordance with orders. Admiral Crosby received orders to proceed without delay from Washington to Rio, but instead of starting at once, taking steamer from Baltimore direct to the objective point, he delayed starting for some days, and then took a more circuitous route, going via Europe to point of destination.

A decision of much interest to paymasters' clerks was rendered by the Court of Claims on Monday last. The court held that a paymaster's clerk is an officer in the Navy, and is entitled to the benefits of the longevity pay, Acts of 1882 and 1883. The accounting officers will probably not be willing to abide by this decision, so that the question will eventually reach the U. S. Supreme Court, when the real status of this class of public servants will be finally settled.

THE QUESTION OF THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

AS AN effort either to define the present condition of the artillery, or to indicate a remedy for its alleged deficiencies, the paper of Prof. Michie does not seem to meet the situation and needs as they actually exist.

The artillery as a corps, in the first place, is no less efficient now than before the war, so far as its own efforts can make it efficient. During the war it served entirely as light artillery and, should occasion arise, there seems to be no reason to doubt that whatever duties might be devolved upon it would be, as before, discharged as history records.

The artillery is now a body of men not only well drilled in the school of infantry, as at present established, disciplined and efficient, so far as its means can make it so, but as artillery proper in addition to its attainments as infantry it has a thorough familiarity with the armament yet kept in its hands.

It is still waiting with exemplary patience for the forts which it is the business of the engineers to build and for the guns which it is the business of the ordnance to construct.

When the artillery get possession of modern material it will, no doubt, realize a new standard of efficiency as thoroughly as it has the old, but to find fault with it for the absence of what does not belong to it to do nor to furnish is to utterly miss the mark.

There are two remedies proposed, both of which seem to be altogether too homeopathic to admit of any practical benefit—increased regimental supervision and a Chief of the Corps. It is not perceived how either at present could accomplish the desired end.

If the regimental commander, for instance, were to visit Fort Barrancas he would find a garrison thoroughly acquainted with its duties and familiar with the armament of that post, consisting, perhaps, of two 8-in. siege mortars, two 4½ in. siege rifles and two 8-in. siege howitzers. The care taken to keep them in good condition and to exhaust their capabilities in the way of manœuvre and practice might be appreciated by the regimental commander, but could hardly be improved. If even at this very time a "Chief" should arrive it is difficult to see how the situation would be changed for the better.

Clearly the remedy for any existing deficiency does not lie in additional interference with the work of the post commander. It must be sought much nearer our political centre of gravity and is entirely a question not of men but of supply.

In fact the artillery is in exactly the position of the Corps of Engineers and the Ordnance Corps, no better and no worse. The former have failed and continue to fail to secure the appropriations they need to build the works they have planned, the latter are no more successful, and it does not appear that the existence of a Chief much helps the matter.

If the statement of what is required had been confined to the incorporation into one body, of the men who make, the men who arm and the men who use our forts it would, at least, have started on a common-sense basis which appeals at once to the intelligence of the most ordinary legislator.

But this business of incorporation, where one part is all head to begin with and the other part largely tail, has its peculiar difficulties, and the artillery, before it commits itself to the process, would do well to secure a good start.

Looking at the question from an abstract point of view, when a cat swallows a canary it is hard to see where the benefit to the bird comes in.

Before the artillery makes up its mind to go into bankruptcy, even on the most complimentary invitation, let it take an account of stock, and if it finds the goods rather antiquated in pattern let it comfort itself with the reflection that we only do a commission business and are not accountable for the quality of our wares.

In the matter of promotion there is much to be said, especially from the point of view of a Lieutenant of twenty years' standing, but it is to be feared that incorporation would be of little avail, and it is certain that its slowness is no fault of our own that regimental supervision or a Corps Chief could mend.

Even making the Artillery a Scientific Corps by itself would be of no use unless it is the peculiar property of a Scientific Corps to be all Colonels.

As for duties to be done they are generally to be found pretty near home and of a size that will occupy much of the attention of a willing man, as the records of our own young officers show.

In the mental, moral, and physical improvement of the men under his charge, as well as of himself, there is still room for a most essential work on the part of all officers who are troubled with aspirations for better things as well in the matter of character as of cannon.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H.

THE THIRD ARTILLERY.

HDQRS. THIRD U. S. ARTILLERY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN view of the widespread publicity which has been given to an article in the *Evening Star* (Washington), of the 9th instant, purporting to give the contents of an official letter from the Adjutant-General's office, received by me at the very moment the article appeared in print on the streets of Washington, as well as other incorrect statements of other papers, I deem it my duty as Colonel of the 3d Artillery to pronounce the statement that I "was severely reprimanded by the Secretary of War," as utterly false, and the allegation that there was a "bad appearance of the troops on the occasion of the funeral of the late Colonel Scott," and "unsoldierly conduct of the officers," if not a lie made out of whole cloth an unwarranted and malicious assault upon a Regiment, which, on the occasion, made "the finest parade of any troops that ever appeared in Washington."

In answer to the article which appeared in the New York *Times* of the 10th instant, based upon false information—given, I learn, by an officer of the Army, in an evidently malicious and slanderous spirit—I have to say that there was no drunkenness in the ranks, nor any means or opportunity for its occurrence; nor any irregularities such as this officer, through the correspondent of the New York *Times*, alleges, except the want of promptness, for which only one officer was at fault.

For that which actually occurred and which, however vexatious, distressing or blameable, should have been hid from sight beneath the pall of the dead officer, the Colonel of the Regiment was in no wise responsible, as he was assigned to another duty, and proper explanations of the whole matter in all that was officially taken notice of, will be made by the officers concerned. I here solely refer to and answer the newspaper articles, in justice to my Regiment and to myself, an officer of forty years' service, unjustly and improperly assailed.

H. G. GIBSON, Colonel 3d Artillery.

The following letter from the Lieutenant-General of the Army to the Colonel of the Regiment, is published by Colonel Gibson [in Orders No. 20, March 16], for the information of the Regiment, as a matter of congratulation, and as its vindication to the Army and the public:

H. Q. A. OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1887.

DEAR GENERAL: Your note of late date is received. The funeral of Colonel Scott occurred while I was absent from the city, and criticisms upon your troops, to which you allude, first reached me through the newspapers. They occasioned me great surprise, for upon all the previous parades of your regiment in the city that had come under my notice I had been impressed with the fine appearance and soldierly bearing of the officers and men.

Upon my return I made an investigation of the circumstances, and learned nothing to the discredit of your troops beyond the inadvertance, which caused a delay of about ten minutes in their reporting for escort duty, and for this I understand you—not then being in command of the battalion—were in no way responsible.

It gives me pleasere to express my satisfaction with the present condition of the Third Artillery, and I have every reason to believe that the high standard of military bearing and efficiency that they have now reached will be maintained in the future. Yours, very truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

AN early spring has made this station unusually agreeable and a round of receptions, card, dinner and dancing parties has added much to the usual loveliness of the vernal season. At Barrancas the spirit of improvement continues to be most manifest and the hands of the gardener, the carpenter and painter are making the fort look as it never looked before. Everything unsightly is being removed, and when all is done Lieut.-Col. Langdon and 1st Lieut. Crawford, commanding officer and quartermaster, respectively, will find much enjoyment in the pleasing results of their labors. The narcissus, jonquil, and daffodil families have exhibited their charms and passed away, and we are now enjoying the first roses, the jessamine, and several varieties of the exquisite white spiraea or bridal wreath. Next week the Pride of India blossoms will make redolent the air and then straw hats will resume.

At Pickens, Lieut. Parker and his swarthy Indian colony have made the desert to bloom, and it is surely one-and-twenty years since the old fort presented such a creditable appearance. The Apaches have laid out and planted seeds in the sandy flats, and the long slopes, formerly brown with dead grass and weeds, are now a velvety green, adding a very pretty feature to the bay view. The flag staff, long fallen, is to be replaced, which will rejoice the bar pilots who crave just such a landmark.

The Navy-yard is as quiet as a New England village. The general has marshalled his new force and is trying to find out what there is and is not in the various storehouses—a six months' task, as in one department at least there has been no inventory made for a dozen of years.

The new Marine Barracks are approaching completion, and one building is expected to be in use by St. Patrick's Day. The marines take note of holidays and on Washington's Birthday held a celebration in the shape of a public review and competitive drill which was the event of the season. The parade ground was decorated with flags, guidons, tents, canopies, evergreens, etc., and nearly 500 people were in attendance. Three weeks before, Capt. Cochrane, the commanding officer, published an order offering three prizes, one gold, one silver, and a consolation pipe for "the cleanest, best set up, and best drilled man in the command," and, to give all equal chance, organized them into two sections for special training. He took charge of one, and 1st Lieut. T. G. Fillette of the other, and the beneficial effect of this proceeding was most apparent. Lieut.-Col. L. L. Langdon, Capt. F. C. Grugan, and 1st Lt. M. Crawford, Jr., 2d U. S. Art., were invited to act as judges, and all the Army and Navy colony, the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Escamba Rifles, a great many ladies and gentlemen of Pensacola, and Mlle. Rhea and company, were invited to witness the drill.

The exercises began at 3 P. M. with a review tendered Col. Langdon by Capt. Cochrane, and then the competing sections were marched out. 1st Sergt. Henry McLaren and Sergt. Hiram Hitchcrd, U. S. M. C., tossed for precedence, and Lieut. Fillette's section won first inning. The entire manual of arms, including the reverse, rest on, stacking, loading, firing, inspection, etc., was then given by this section amid the utmost silence and attention.

When the other section took the ground, of course, the interest increased, and with it the efforts of the men to excel. At the completion of the drill the sections were dismissed and the judges unanimously decided in favor of Capt. Cochrane's, although giving much praise to the other. A box of 100 cigars offered by Lieut. Fillette and several special prizes, including a handsome iced cake and bouquet of flowers by Mrs. Lull, wife of the commandant, a large sponge cake by Mrs. Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson, U. S. N., and a freezer full of ice cream with the compliments of Mrs. Paymaster Drury, were then presented by Col. Langdon to the winning section, which, as the day was warm and close, was in good condition to appreciate refreshment. The men exerted themselves so much that the individual competition was deferred until another time, and the guests were then entertained by Capt. Cochrane, assisted by Lieut. and Mrs. Fillette, with a luncheon and music. At retreat all retired delighted with the exercises of the day.

The April number of the *Century* will contain an editorial on "Lincoln and Lowell," which alludes to some of the tributes paid to Mr. Lincoln by the leading American writers, but especially to Mr. Lowell's remarkable record on this point.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 15, H. Q. A., Feb. 23, 1887.

Publishes letter of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, in explanation of that portion of his decision of Feb. 5, 1886, published in G. O. 16, of 1886, relating to the transmission of and payment for official telegrams sent over lines connected with United States military telegraphs. The Comptroller says:

"Relative to payment of charges for transmission of official telegrams, sent and received by officers of the Government, which pass partly over military telegraph lines and partly over connecting lines of private companies, for which there is no charge except that of the private line, and which does not therefore require the taking and stating of an account between the United States and the telegraph companies for the purpose of apportioning the charges between the private and military lines, I know no reason why the quartermaster assigned to the duty of settling telegraph accounts should not pay the charges of the private company in such cases. My decision of February 5, 1886, was intended to apply to the transmission of messages over a military line operated in connection with lines of independent companies in cases where it becomes necessary that charges for such service shall be apportioned between the two. Hence it is obvious that in cases where the service is rendered *free of charge* by the Government or military line the decision does not apply, the reason for same not existing."

In view of the foregoing, and the fact that telegrams on military business are sent over United States military lines without charge, and as it is not necessary in any case to apportion charges between such lines and those of private telegraph companies, officers of the Quartermaster's Department charged with the adjustment and settlement of telegraph accounts will pay the charges of private companies in such cases, provided the telegrams do not pass over lines of telegraph constructed and operated along the bonded portions of the Pacific railroads. Pars. 693, 695 and 696, published in G. O. 65, of 1886, are amended accordingly.

G. O. 20, H. Q. A., March 8, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following opinions of the Attorney General are published for the information of the Army:

The Attorney General was asked whether:

"In cases of arrest in the Indian territories, where civil proceedings only result, and when it is deemed expedient to transport the prisoners arrested to the seat of the district court at Wichita, Kansas, would it not be proper to hold the goods authorized by law to be seized, making to the district attorney the report required by Section 3086, R. S.—custom officers—and hold these goods in custody abiding the action of the civil authorities?"

After discussing the subject at length, he says:

"From these considerations it is concluded that the special provision of section 3086, by which the property seized is left in the custody of the collector or principal officer of the customs for violation of the revenue service, is not to be considered as embraced in the proceedings contemplated in section 2125, so as to permit the military forces employed in making seizures to retain the custody of the property to abide adjudication, but that on, or as soon as is reasonably practicable after report is made to the United States district attorney, the property should be placed in the custody of the proper civil officer."

Another question asked was:

"Are the lands leased to the whites in Cherokee strip lands of the United States referred to in section 5388, R. S., or otherwise?" The answer is that: "When the United States became the trustee, the purpose of the trust was, and still is, the sale of the lands according to the terms of the treaty. This is not such a purpose or reservation for the use of the United States as is contemplated by section 5388 referred to in your first inquiry."

In reply to an inquiry: "What does the word 'foreigner' embrace in section 3134, R. S.?" The answer is that it "embraces those who are born out of the United States, who are not naturalized, and who owe allegiance to any other government than that of the United States—an alien. It is used in its ordinary signification." "Section 2134 was originally enacted, both in the Revised Statutes and in the act of 1834, when others beside foreigners are intended to be embraced, the language 'any person other than an Indian' is used. In the case of Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (5 Peters 1), it is ruled, 'an Indian tribe or nation within the United States is not a foreign state within the meaning of section 2 of the 3d article of the Constitution.' They may more correctly perhaps be denominated domestic dependent nations. From this it would seem to follow that a citizen of the United States is not described as a foreigner, as to the Indian tribes resident in the United States, in the legislation of the National Government."

G. O. 21, H. Q. A., March 10, 1887.

Publishes the promotions, appointments, and transfers in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of G. O. 64, of August 25, 1886, together with retirements and casualties.

[All of these have appeared from time to time in the JOURNAL as made.—ED. JOURNAL.]

G. O. 23, H. Q. A., March 15, 1887.

Publishes extracts of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, and for other purposes.

(The details of this act have already been given in the JOURNAL.)

G. O. 24, H. Q. A., March 15, 1887.

On receipt of this order, the practice of firing a morning and evening gun at military posts will be discontinued until further orders, except at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York; at Fort Monroe, Virginia; and at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in consequence of the supply of powder remaining at the close of the war of the rebellion which has been used for this purpose having become exhausted, and the Ordnance Department being without funds for the purchase of the powder required.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., March 15, 1887.

Announces that the Union National Bank of Duluth, Minn., has been designated a depository of public moneys.

CIRCULAR 2, H. Q. A., March 12, 1887.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of February, 1887, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

CLAIM FOR REIMBURSEMENT, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1885, FOR THE LOSS BY FIRE OF MESS FURNITURE.

Mess furniture of a company purchased from the company fund, under the provisions of paragraph 1552 of the Regulations, is considered company property, and remuneration for the loss of such does not come within the provision of the act of March 3, 1885, determining claims for the loss of personal property of individual officers and soldiers.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Feb. 3, 1887.)

DETAIL OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ON EXTRA DUTY.

Non-commissioned officers may be detailed on extra duty as school-teachers when absolutely necessary, but the absolute necessity must be shown, including the fact that there is no private at the post competent to perform the duty, before the authority of the Secretary of War for the detail will be given.—(Decision Sec. War, Feb. 5, 1887.)

Details of non-commissioned officers on extra duty as clerks in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments will in no case be approved unless it be clearly shown that such details are "absolutely necessary," and that there are no privates at the post who can perform clerical duty. The fact that they cannot do it as well as non-commissioned officers is not sufficient reason for the detail of the latter.—(Decision Sec. War, Feb. 5, 1887.)

TRANSPORTATION OVER ROUTES THROUGH CANADA.

If tickets over Canadian routes can be purchased for individual soldiers on furlough, etc., at lower rates than by other lines, they may be furnished over such routes; such travel to be by any passenger route accessible to the general public, limited to unarmed individual soldiers, and not to include organized forces under command.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Feb. 9, 1887.)

FUEL FOR SALE TO OFFICERS.

In view of the provisions of paragraph 1862 of the Regulations (as amended by G. O. 9, of 1882, from this office) the cheapest fuel should be purchased and supplied by the Quartermaster's Department.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Feb. 10, 1887.)

PURCHASE OF ARMY SUPPLIES FROM INDIANS.

The purchase of supplies from Indians can only be made under contract, on their submitting the lowest bids, or, in case of emergency, in open market, in the manner authorized by law.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Feb. 12, 1887.)

TAX ON SALES AT POST CANTEENS.

A tax cannot properly be collected from a post canteen, whose object is only to act as a co-operative or mutual purchasing and distributing agency among the members of the canteen, and in which no profit is made by individuals, the cost of the articles, with the expenses of procuring, keeping, and distributing them, being paid by the members, who, under the form of a sale, receive the same. But this only relates to cases where the United States has jurisdiction over a military reservation; in all other cases the question of taxation is one to be decided by the State and local authorities, and not by the War Department. The Supreme Court has decided that it can grant no relief from enforcement of tax laws so long as they do not trench on Federal authority or violate any right recognized or secured by the United States Constitution, and the United States is powerless to grant any relief from taxation by a State so long as such taxation does not affect any constitutional means employed by the United States to execute its powers.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Feb. 15, 1887.)

CAMPAIGN HAT CORDS AND TASSELS.

The gratuitous issue of one cord and tassel with each campaign hat drawn by enlisted men of the Army is authorized until the stock of those now on hand at posts or at the general depots of the Quartermaster's Department shall have become exhausted.—(Decision Sec. War, Feb. 25, 1887.)

SUBSISTENCE OF GENERAL SERVICE CLERKS IN POST HOSPITALS.

A reasonable charge, not exceeding fifty cents per day, will be made for the subsistence of a General Service clerk who is admitted to a post hospital, to be paid by the man to the hospital fund, as provided in paragraph 2311 of the Regulations.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Feb. 26, 1887.)

DETAIL OF POST BAKERS ON DAILY DUTY.

Enlisted men detailed as post bakers should be reported on daily duty.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Feb. 9, 1887.)

LIGHT BATTERY OFFICERS NOT TO ENTER RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

Officers attached to light batteries will not be considered eligible for detachment from their batteries for rifle practice, nor to enter the department rifle competitions.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., Feb. 16, 1887.)

TARGET PRACTICE.

While men detailed as hospital attendants must be given the instruction prescribed in paragraph 179, Blunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing," they will not be included in computing the figure of merit.

For instruction in pistol practice the figure targets, as well as those prescribed in Appendix A, Blunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing," may be used in the discretion of the troop commander, and department commanders will select the period for such instruction and direct the amount.—(Decisions Lieut. Gen., Feb. 17, 1887.)

TRANSPORTATION FOR GENERAL SERVICE CLERKS AND MESSENGERS TO AND FROM THEIR PLACES OF BUSINESS.

Under the provisions of the act approved July 29, 1886, for the enlistment and pay of General Service clerks and General Service messengers in the Army, no other or further allowance than that which is therein provided can be made to such clerks and messengers by way of reimbursement for personal expenses incurred or paid in travelling between division, department, or district headquarters where employed and their places of residence, respectively, and no expense can properly be incurred by the War Department in furnishing transportation for that purpose. Their status, in this respect, is not different from that of other civilian employees at department, division, or district headquarters, and Section 2 of the act above referred to expressly prohibits the payment of any other compensation, pay, or allowance than that specified in the act, and no provision is made therein for reimbursement of such travelling expenses or for transportation of such employees at the expense of the Government.—(Decision Second Comp., letter Feb. 9, 1887.)

RATION CERTIFICATES REQUIRED BY PARAGRAPH 2167 OF THE REGULATIONS.

When an individual soldier under orders for travel is furnished commutation of rations or rations in kind to a certain date, and that fact is noted on his order, the use of Form 67½ is unnecessary; a certified copy of the order and notation thereon being all that is needed for file with the proper abstract.—(General decision.)

MUSIC POUCHES.

The value of a music pouch forms part of the money allowance of each musician, the same as clothing. The allowance is one during the enlistment of five years; it should therefore be considered the personal property of the musician upon his discharge from the Army.—General decision, letter Feb. 8, 1887.)

HOISTING A FLAG TO AND LOWERING IT FROM HALF-STAFF.

The flag should be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to half-staff at the instant of the firing of the reveille gun; it should be hoisted to the top and immediately lowered at the firing of the retreat gun; or in case of a funeral salute at retreat it should be hoisted and then lowered immediately after the last gun of the salute.—(General decision, letter Feb. 19, 1887.)

TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS.

Officers of the Quartermaster's Department are advised that on the form of transportation requests the space reserved for "remarks" is intended for any extraordinary notice, as, for example, when special rates shall govern, or when limited or unlimited tickets shall issue in cases where two or more classes of tickets are on sale differing in cost or in the time during which they can be used. The interests of the service enjoin all officers charged with the duty of providing transportation for the Army to inform themselves upon points such as these, and to avail themselves of all opportunities of securing acceptable transportation at the lowest prices prevailing. Disbursing quartermasters will report to the Quartermaster General all cases of neglect and errors on the part of officers issuing transportation requests which may result in a waste of public money. See A. R, 1992.—(General decision.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, March 10, 1887.

The following is designated as the Practice Season for Target Year of 1887:

Forts Bridger and Douglas—June July, August.
Forts Du Chesne and Laramie—June 15 to September 15.
Fort McKinney—June, July, August.
Fort Niobrara—May 15 to August 15.
Fort Omaha—May 1 to October 31.
Fort Robinson—May, June, July.
Fort D. A. Russell—July, August, September,
Fort Sidney—May 15 to August 15.
Fort Washakie—July, August, September.
Camp Pilot Butte—May, June, July.

By command of Brig. Gen. Crook:
SAM'L BRECK, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. Wm. E. Birkhimer, A. J.-A., will proceed on public business to Portland, Oregon (S. O. 39, March 3, D. Columbia.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. William S. Patten, A. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks Quartermaster's Depot, will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore., and return. (S. O. 38, March 2, D. C.)

Major G. B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 23, March 5, D. Platte).

The journey performed by Capt. Chas. A. Woodruff, C. S., from Vancouver Bks. to Portland, Ore., and return, Feb. 15, is confirmed (S. O. 37, March 1, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, C. S., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 28, March 2, D. C.)

Pay Department.

The station of Major Wm. M. Maynadier, Paymr., is changed from Santa Fe to Albuquerque, N. M. (S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence, for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Major John E. Blaine, Paymr., Helena, M. T. (S. O. 18, March 7, D. Dakota.)

Major George W. Candee, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, and pay the troops stationed there (S. O. 29, March 11, Div. Mo.)

Major Asa B. Carey, Paymr., will report to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California, for duty as Chief Paymr., Dept. of California, to relieve Major Charles J. Sprague, Paymr., who will then proceed to his home and await retirement (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

Maj. De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., Vancouver Bks., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 36 and 39, Feb. 28 and March 3, D. Columbia.)

Major James P. Canby is relieved from the temporary duty imposed by par. 1, S. O. 30, c. s., D. C. (S. O. 38, March 2, D. C.)

Medical Department.

Capt. W. W. Gray, asst. surg., is granted a further extension of leave for two months (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Jefferson D. Poindexter, asst. surg., recently appointed, will proceed from Design, Va., to West Point, N. Y., and report in person to the Supt. U. S. Military Academy for temporary duty, relieving Captain R. W. Johnson, asst. surg., who upon being thus relieved will return to his proper station, Fort Adams, R I. (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted A. A. Surg. Charles Anderson (S. O. 27, March 8, D. Ariz.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. W. Fitzhugh Carter, asst. surg., is extended four months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Ringgold, will send Hospl. Steward Wm. Muench, on public business, to report to the Medical Director (S. O. 30, March 7, D. Texas).

Capt. Julius H. Patzki, asst. surg., Mount Vernon Barracks, having been summoned to appear before a civil court in Mobile, Ala., as a witness in a case pending before it, is authorized to obey said summons (S. O. 53, March 14, Div. Atlantic.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut.-Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to the Mussel Shoals of the Tennessee River on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 43, C. E., March 12.)

1st Lieut. Geo. McC. Derby, C. E., will proceed to Highlands, N. J., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 43, C. E., March 12.)

Capt. Wm. H. Bixby, C. E., will proceed to Georgetown, Conway and Reeves' Ferry, S. C.; Beaufort, N. C., and Columbia, S. C., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 44, C. E., March 14.)

Major Oswald H. Ernst, C. E., will proceed to Aransas Pass on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 45, C. E., March 15.)

Leave for one month from March 30 is granted Major Milton B. Adams, C. E. (S. O. 45, C. E., March 15.)

Lieut.-Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, C. E., will proceed to his station at Willet's Point, N. Y. (S. O. 42, C. E., March 11.)

Major Milton B. Adams, C. E., will proceed to Breakwater at Rouse's Point and Whitehall Harbor, N. Y., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 41, C. E., March 10.)

Captain Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to the harbor at Michigan City, Ind., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 46, March 16, C. E.)

Par. 5, S. O. 40, directing Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E., to temporarily relieve Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Elliot, C. E., of the duties under his charge, is revoked, and Major Wm. R. Livermore, C. E., will

temporarily relieve Col. Elliot, C. E., of the duties under his charge (S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. George A. Zinn, C. E., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Galveston, Tex., and report to Major Oswald H. Ernst for duty under his immediate orders (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John G. Butler, O. D., will proceed to the Colt's Patent Fire-arms Manufacturing Company's Works, Connecticut, to inspect Army revolvers and Gatling guns, being manufactured for the O. D. (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., O. D., will proceed to Pass Christian, Miss., and Fort Jackson, La., on public business (S. O., March 12, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, O. D., will proceed from Philadelphia to Johnston, Pa. (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

1st Lieut. Robt. Craig, 4th Art., is assigned to duty at Washington, D. C., as Acting Signal Officer (S. O. March 14, S. O.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending March 12, 1887:

TROOPS.

Co. E, 19th Inf., to Fort Ringgold, Tex.
Co. G, 19th Inf., to Fort Clark, Tex.
Co. I, 19th Inf., to Fort Brown, Tex.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., to Ft. Ringgold, Tex.
Major J. B. Parke, 16th Inf., to Ft. Concho, Tex.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

Capt. Martin E. O'Brien being no longer required as witness before the G. C.-M. in session at Vancouver Bks., will return to his station, Fort Spokane (S. O. 39, March 3, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex., G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Q. M. Sergt. Carl Hyldahl will report for examination at Fort Davis for position of Post Q. M. Sergeant (S. O. 32, March 10, D. Tex.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell Ariz.

Capt. H. W. Lawton is relieved from duty on Board for inspecting and purchasing cavalry horses, and will proceed to Nogales, A. T., on public business (S. O. 26, March 4, D. Ariz.)

Sergt. C. L. Douglass, Troop D, will proceed to Phœnix, A. T., and report to the Board for inspecting and purchasing cavalry horses (S. O. 27, March 8, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for four months is granted Saddler Sergt. G. W. St. Clair (S. O. 27, March 8, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

At his own request, 2d Lieut. William E. Almy is transferred from Troop C to Troop M (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. William E. Almy is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by S. O. 293, Dec. 18, 1886, H. Q. A. (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. T. A. Touey is relieved as a member and appointed J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 27, March 8, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the 7th Cav. are made: 2d Lieut. Baldwin D. Spilman, from Troop M to Troop C; 2d Lieut. George H. Cameron, from Troop C to Troop M (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. Philip A. Bettens, Jr., Fort Robinson, is relieved from the duties assigned him in S. O. 70 (S. O. 24, March 10, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

Vet. Surg. S. W. Service will proceed to Phœnix, A. T., and report to the Board for inspecting and purchasing cavalry horses (S. O. 26, March 4, D. Ariz.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Louis V. Caziare will report in person to the commanding officer of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as adjutant of the school (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

Major L. L. Livingston, 4th, has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, 3d Art., March 5, vice Scott, deceased (S. O. 52, March 12, Div. A.)

Major Edward B. Williston is relieved from his present duties, and will report in person to the Lieutenant-General commanding (S. O., March 12, H. Q. A.)

Major E. B. Williston will proceed from Washington to Fort Riley, Kas., in time to reach there by March 24, for duty at post, reporting en route to the Commanding General, Division of the Missouri, at Chicago (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Robert Craig, now on duty in Washington, will report to the Chief Signal Officer for temporary duty as Acting Signal Officer (S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.)

Official information has been received of the following promotions: Major La Rhett L. Livingston, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 3d Art., March 5, vice Scott, deceased; Capt. Henry C. Hasbrouck, to be Major, March 5, vice Livingston, promoted; 1st Lieut. Frederick Fuger, R. Q. M., to be Captain, March 5, vice Hasbrouck, promoted, which carries him to Bat. M, at Fort Preble, Me. Capt. Fuger will remain at Fort Adams until he has completed the transfer of his duties and responsibilities to his successor, and will then proceed to Fort Preble (S. O. 52, March 12, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. J. Estcourt Sawyer, A. D. C., will accompany the Major-General commanding en route to Chicago (S. O. 54, March 15, Div. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. Marcus P. Miller, Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 56, Div. A., March 18.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

1st Lieut. John Kinzie, Adjt., is detailed on Rec. Service at Fort Omaha, in place of 1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, relieved (S. O. 24, March 10, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Horace B. Sarson is detailed J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Omaha, vice 1st Lieut. William R. Abercrombie, relieved (S. O. 25, March 21, D. Platte.)

In Orders 18, of March 8, Col. Frank Wheaton amends his Orders 16, of March 3 (published last week), so far as to appoint 1st Lieut. John Kinzie Regimental Adjutant, instead of 1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames. [This is made necessary as Lieut. Ames has just been promoted Captain, vice Cook, promoted to Major.]

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Capt. M. C. Wilkinson is granted one month's leave on surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

1st Lieut. Theodore E. True is relieved from temporary duty at Boisé Bks. and will return to his proper station, Fort Cœur d'Alene (S. O. 36, Feb. 28, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

2d Lieut. Edward R. Gilman is granted leave for one month and 15 days (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The leave for twenty days granted 2d Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, A. D. C., is extended one day (S. O. 25, March 11, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for one month is granted Col. August V. Kautz, Fort Niobrara (S. O. 23, March 5, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Mojave (S. O. 27, March 8, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, Adjt., is further extended fifteen days (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

The conditions imposed by par. 73, A. R., 1881, being fulfilled, leave for twenty days, to commence on or about April 9, is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 55, March 17, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Mojave (S. O. 27, March 8, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. G. R. Cecil is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 27, March 8, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. A. Penn, Jr., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Stanton, N. M., relieving 1st Lieut. E. L. Fletcher (S. O. 27, March 8, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Fletcher is extended two months (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

1st Lieut. Eugene Cushman, now on leave in Brooklyn, N. Y., will report to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to Texas (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.)

Q. M. Sergt. Edward Pierpont will report to the Board at Fort D. A. Russell for examination for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergeant (S. O. 25, March 11, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. C. L. Steele (S. O. 29, March 5, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Goorge F. Towle, A. D. C., Chicago (S. O. 30, March 14, Div. M.)

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Div. of Missouri, is granted 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardener (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

1st Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan, having relinquished unexpired portion of leave, will report to the C. O. Fort Sidney for duty, his regimental commander having signified his intention of appointing him adjutant of the regiment (S. O. 24, March 10, D. Platte.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Edward B. Rheem is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow is further extended one month and ten days (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for seventeen days is granted Capt. Richard I. Eskridge, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 55, March 17, Div. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 12, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Adolphus W. Greely, 5th Cavalry, to be Chief Signal Officer with the rank of Brigadier-General, March 3, 1887, vice Hazen, deceased.

Captain Edmond G. Fechét, 8th Cavalry, to be Captain, 8th Cavalry, to rank from May 23, 1870, instead of May 26, 1870, as heretofore (Act February 28, 1887).

Jefferson D. Poindexter, of Virginia, to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, March 11, 1887, vice Barrows, resigned.

PROMOTIONS — ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved February 28, 1887.

To be Assistant Adjutants-General with the rank of Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, February 28, 1887, to fill an original vacancy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General, February 28, 1887, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Assistant Adjutants-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Oliver D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General, February 28, 1887, vice Whipple, promoted.

Major Samuel Breck, Assistant Adjutant-General, February 28, 1887, vice McKeever, promoted.

Major Henry C. Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General, February 28, 1887, to fill an original vacancy.

Major James P. Martin, Assistant Adjutant-General, February 28, 1887, to fill an original vacancy.

PROMOTIONS.

Major La Rhett L. Livingston, 4th Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 3d Artillery, March 5, 1887, vice Scott, deceased.

Captain Henry C. Cook, 2d Infantry, to be Major 13th Infantry, February 27, 1887, vice Vance, deceased.

Captain Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Artillery, to be Major, March 5, 1887, vice Livingston, promoted to the 3d Artillery.

1st Lieutenant Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cavalry, to be Captain, February 11, 1887, vice Parnell, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant John Conline, 9th Cavalry, to be Captain, February 11, 1887, vice Valois, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cavalry, to be Captain, February 11, 1887, vice Callahan, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Luther S. Ames, 2d Infantry, to be Captain, February 27, 1887, vice Cook, promoted to the 13th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant John S. Bishop, 13th Infantry, to be Captain, March 1, 1887, vice Pratt, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Frederick Fuger, Regimental Quartermaster, 4th Artillery, to be Captain, March 5, 1887, vice Hasbrouck, promoted.

1st Lieutenant William P. Hall, Regimental Quartermaster 4th Artillery, to be Captain, March 8, 1887, vice Greely, appointed Chief Signal Officer.

2d Lieutenant J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, February 11, 1887, vice Ward, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Alexander T. Dean, 4th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, February 11, 1887, vice Rodgers, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Abner Pickering, 2d Infantry, to be

1st Lieutenant, February 27, 1887, vice Ames, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Charles S. Hall, 13th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant March 1, 1887, vice Bishop, promoted.

TRANSFERS.

1st Lieutenant Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., from the 3d Cavalry to the 24th Infantry, February 23, 1887, with rank in the infantry arm from November 26, 1884.

1st Lieutenant Henry L. Ripley, from the 24th Infantry to the 3d Cavalry, February 23, 1887, with rank in the cavalry arm from November 26, 1884.

CASUALTY.

2d Lieutenant Seward Mott, 10th Cavalry, died March 11, 1887, at San Carlos, Arizona Territory.

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet Wilson Plowman, 4th Class, is accepted (S. O., March 10, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At San Antonio, Tex., March 10. Detail: Capt. Charles H. Noble, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Danes, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Woodbury, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George P. Scriven and 2d Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. DeRosey C. Cabell, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. James T. Anderson, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 31, March 8. D. Tex.)

At Fort Bliss, Tex., March 14. Detail: Capt. Clayton Hale, 16th Inf.; Capt. Stevens G. Cowdrey, Asst. Surg.; Capt. George H. Palmer, 1st Lieuts. Leven C. Allen, Adjt., William Lassiter, Q. M., and Warren H. Cowles, and 2d Lieut. George J. Putnam, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 31, March 8, D. Tex.)

At Fort Concho, Tex., March 14. Detail: Capt. Thomas E. Rose, 16th Inf.; Capt. Charles Morton, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Richard R. Steedman and Charles P. George, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Cecil Stewart, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Walter K. Wright, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 31, March 8, D. Tex.)

At Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., March 22. Detail: Capt. William S. Worth, 8th Inf.; Capts. Thaddeus S. Kirtland and William I. Reed, 7th Inf.; Capt. Charles G. Penney, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William Stephenson, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, 7th Inf., and 2d Lieut. George W. McIver, 7th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 24, March 10, D. Platte.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., March 17. Detail: Capts. John Egan, Frank G. Smith, Edward Field, and John W. Roder, 1st Lieuts. William Ennis, Harry R. Anderson, and Charles A. L. Totten, 2d Lieuts. Charles L. Corthell and John E. McMahon, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Alex. B. Dyer, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 53, March 14, Div. A.)

At Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 18. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon and Capt. Frank C. Grugan, 2d Art.; Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Medorem Crawford, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Charles F. Parker, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 53, March 14, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. John L. Tiernon, 1st Lieut. George A. Thurston, and 2d Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, 3d Art., will assemble at Newport Barracks, Ky., March 21, to examine into the qualifications of Edward Harbison, late 1st Lieut. 144th Indiana Volunteers, an applicant for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 53, March 14, Div. A.)

A Board of Officers will convene at Fort Davis, Tex., March 15, to report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants. Detail: Col. Albert G. Brackett, 3d Cav.; Capt. William H. Clapp, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav. (S. O. 32, March 10, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to report upon qualifications for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants. Detail: Major James S. Casey, Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, and 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Brush, R. Q. M., 17th Inf. (S. O. 25, March 11, D. Platte.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Cols. Orlando M. Poe and William E. Merrill and Major William R. King, C. E., with Lieut. Henry E. Waterman, C. E., as recorder, will assemble at Chattanooga, Tenn., to report upon the plan and estimate for a lock at or near the lower island at Nashville (S. O. 43, March 12, C. E.)

Major Chas. W. Foster, Quartermaster; 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Mumford, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Wilber E. Wilder, 4th Cav., will assemble at general depot of the Q. M. Dept., St. Louis, Mo., March 25, 1887, to report upon lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage found unfit for use and for which Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Bread Ration.—The bread ration of Co. A, 14th Inf., is increased from 18 to 20 ounces. The bread ration at Fort Cœur d'Alene is increased to 20 ounces during the months of March, April and May, 1887 (S. O. 37, March 1, D. Columbia.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A despatch says: "The Indian troubles in Rolette county, on the Canada line, just east of the Turtle Mountains and northwest of Devil's Lake, arise from the attempt to enforce local taxation against the half breeds, some of whom are doubtless refugees from Canada who sympathized with Riel, or formed a part of his forces. Be this as it may, the militia should be the first resort to prevent trouble, and failing then the Regular Army."

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The latest report of Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla., shows that their number on Feb. 1 last was 447. Three children have been born since then and four Indians have died, leaving 446 in confinement—82 men, 206 women and 158 children. One woman died from old age, a woman and a child from tuberculosis and a child from meningitis. The Indians generally have behaved well. About fifty children are under instruction by the brothers of St. Joseph's Academy and have made good progress. Some kindly disposed ladies have been instructing the men during the past month with considerable success, in the elements of the English language.

The site selected for Mr. John Chamberlin's new hotel at Fortress Monroe is near the light-house, northeast from the Hygeia Hotel and fronting the ocean entrance between Cape Charles and Cape Henry.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch this week from Gen. Miles reports that four Tonto Indian men and one boy left the San Carlos Agency March 2 and began depredations, stealing horses, killing a man and burning a house. Lieut. Whipple, 10th Cav., is in pursuit. The murder of Lieut. Mott, 10th Cav., is also reported and troops are in pursuit of the Indian who killed him. The pursuing party are instructed to "capture or destroy" the refugees.

A despatch of March 12 from Nogales says: Just as an order had been prepared for more rations for the troops stationed here, a telegram was received from Gen. Miles ordering them to return to Fort Huachuca. Capt. Lawton left this morning for Fort Huachuca, and the troops will leave to-morrow morning. An earnest effort is being made by the American citizens to have Gen. Miles send troops here to remain permanently. The Mexicans have a garrison on their side of the line. The people on the American side feel that troops should be stationed on the American side.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 17, 1887.

THERE is little to chronicle from the Academy this week. A sort of social stagnation has come over the place. The good people go to church twice or thrice a week, and those not good don't.

On Tuesday evening a large number of ladies and officers assembled in the Library to hear Lieut. Wisser read his paper on Minor Tactics. The reader told many plain truths, and made a number of suggestions which, if they could be carried out, would add much to the knowledge and efficiency of our officers.

Mr. Tekirian, a Christianized Turk from Armenia, will begin to-morrow to exhibit in Schofield Hall a lot of fine Turkish rugs. Ottar of Roses, silks and other Turkish goods. He comes well recommended by Professor Dwight of Vassar.

Orders were issued on Monday for the annual drill season, to begin on the 15th, but so far nothing has been done, for the weather is too cold to drill out of doors.

Lieuts. Brown, O. J., and Kirby have returned from short leaves.

Major S. R. Potter, Royal Engineers, New South Wales, spent several days here this week.

The specimens in the Chemical Department are being packed for removal. This is made necessary by the rebuilding of the Academic Building. It will be quite a labor, for there are over 40,000 pieces to be handled.

U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

FORT MONROE, VA., March 15, 1887.

OUR theatre building has recently undergone considerable improvement; the walls and ceiling have been handsomely and appropriately frescoed, the stage has been extended and a gallery erected. Two performances were given by the officers last week; one on Thursday evening, to which all the enlisted men, their wives, families and sweethearts were admitted without charge, the other on Friday evening, at which a charge of 50 cents was made to purchase new scenery. There was a packed attendance on each occasion. These entertainments are a source of the greatest enjoyment to young and old. They are the cause of keeping at home numbers of enlisted men who may resort to the beerhouse to pass away their idle time, and also tend to induce them to get up performances of their own, for which some are already rehearsing.

These performances also afford the greatest enjoyment to crowds of citizens, always to be found at this healthy resort. Therefore, to the promoters of these amusements, all offer their unstinted thanks. Maj. Babbitt, one of our oldest and ablest performers, can successfully assume any character; the charming Mrs. Nye was always greeted with plaudits of welcome from all parts of the house; Mrs. Fisher's stage movements and manner were marked by grace and dignity; and the winning, witching, but sometimes wayward, Miss Montague caused roars of laughter. Lieut. Wood acted so inimitably the part of the incorrigible inebriate that many believed his talent for justification and evasion was derived from being under the influence. Lieut. Foote, as a leading character, acted his part throughout with unexpected cleverness, and the flirtation of Lieut. Brooks with the pretty Polly Eccles was a pleasant feature of the play. The following is the programme:

Fort Monroe Theatre. Caste.—Comedy in three acts.—Characters—Hon. Geo. D'Alroy, Major Babbitt; Capt. Hawtree, Lieut. Foote; Eccles, Lieut. Wood; Samuel Gerridge, Lieut. Brooks; Marquise de St. Maur, Mrs. Fisher; Polly Eccles, Miss Montague; Esther Eccles, Mrs. Nye. Maj. Babbitt manager. Doors open at 7.30. Curtain rises at 8.

For want of hotel accommodation as many as a hundred a day frequently leave here for other places. To meet this public necessity, John Chamberlain is about to erect a mammoth hotel here and make it one of the most attractive in any watering resort, either South or North. Of the thousand visitors now enjoying our sunny clime, numbers inspect the fort all day long and seem to take a pride in our impregnable position, but unhappily the military engineer would think otherwise. The machine guns are objects of great attraction, and so are the Yorktown trophies, counting among them, as is now almost positively ascertained, the second earliest gun ever manufactured. Perched in different attitudes on those ancient war memorials, may be seen at almost all hours of the day, groups of ladies and gentlemen to be photographed, all eager to carry off some historical and military memento.

Battalion drill in the evening, and ending with dress parade, under the command of that brilliant soldier, Col. Pennington, has a great attraction for strangers, and considering the fine appearance of both officers and men and their disciplinary movements, it presents a handsome military spectacle, especially to the many unaccustomed to witness the movements of well drilled troops.

Lieut. C. P. Miller, our adjutant here for three years, leaves in a few days for his new home and position, Fort Adams, R. I., to the regret of all. Himself and Mrs. Miller were such general favorites here that their departure creates a void that it will take some time to fill. This bright and sunny evening he occupies his old place in one of the lawn tennis courts, in front of his old antagonist, Lieut. Osgood.

The new engine house, which will be ornamental as well as useful, is nearly finished.

For many pay days back, as many of the boys have not got on the spree as they did on the one just passed; but their offences being insignificant, they were soon restored to duty (three courts-martial having simultaneously sat) and are now wiser and better soldiers. B. B.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

MAJ. A. S. BURT, 8th Infantry, lately in Omaha from Fort Du Chesne, on his way to Fort Robinson, is reported by the *Bee* as saying: "The officers of the Bonteen court had a rough time coming and going, being obliged to camp out one night each way. The camping out was done at Brock's ranch between Price, Utah, and Fort Du Chesne. Some of the older officers, who were not used to such hardships, were rather dismayed, but 'took their medicine' with the best possible grace. The building of the barracks at Du Chesne is going on very rapidly under Gen. Hatch's supervision. When everything is complete it will be one of the prettiest posts in the department. The Utah Midland—a branch of the Colorado Central—will likely be built west from Salt Lake City to Du Chesne. Ex-Gov. Murray of Utah has been elected vice-president of the road, and is actively pushing the matter. Gen. Hatch is having a conference with Colorow, one of the Ute chiefs, to secure the right of way from the Indians. Colorow is one of the warriors mixed up in the massacre of the Meeker family some years ago."

General Hatch's "finest house" designed for the Adjutant's Office, was consumed by fire on Feb. 28. The building was occupied as temporary quarters by Capt. Jocelyn, Lts. Truitt and Wittich, who were lucky to escape with their clothes.

The parade ground will soon be irrigated, trees planted, gardens cultivated, and if Gen. Hatch has his own way we expect soon to listen to the strains of the 9th Cavalry Band.

Lieut. Truitt expects to go on leave for a few months.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BLISS, TEX.

COL. BLUNT, with headquarters and two companies of his regiment, left Fort Concho on Feb. 16 and arrived here on the 21st. In the language of an old soldier, "it was one of the most satisfactory and successful moves I ever saw made." The Colonel was in his saddle every morning, promptly, at 7, and led the troops with his efficient quartermaster, Lieut. Lassiter, who, apparently, enjoyed his responsibilities. We travelled through a barren country in the most apprehensive season of the year, and had neither accident, sickness, desertion, nor a "break in the train." Our households, upon the way, partook of the spirit of the occasion. We exchanged visits, strolled about, and enjoyed a condition of eating and sleeping that would make kings enviable. Mrs. Blunt's tents were made comfortable and attractive by her two excellent servants. Her pet canary sang as sweetly under its canvas roof as if domiciled at home.

The last camp made was at Colorado City, where the train was boarded, which reached Bliss early the next morning. We were cordially and hospitably received by Dr. and Mrs. Coudray, who kept "open house" during that day. Fort Bliss is an improvement on old "dry as dust" Concho. The houses are palaces here in comparison—three stories, including basements, with bath rooms, kitchen sinks, and water pipes.

El Paso is a mile distant from us; it reminds one of New Orleans and the tourist towns of Europe. Londoners, New Yorkers, Californians, and people with other tongues than ours (thank goodness) "jostle each other" in its streets. It has a Mexican Art and Curiosity Store, a Chinese ditto, hotels, opera houses, French restaurants, and horse-car lines which run into Mexico to Paso del Norte, famous for its old Cathedral, which has a *colegio* attached, and its military barracks. One of our small boys was very much frightened the other day at witnessing a soldier disciplined. The culprit was brought before an officer who, on hearing his offence, seized his sword and beat the poor wretch till both were ready to cry "hold." Strange republicanism!

"Living is high" in El Paso, though we are told that vegetables and fruit are cheap and abundant in their season. The Mexican huckster comes to the kitchen door several times a day with tiny cabbages, turnips, beets, carrots, fresh eggs, and the prettily prepared little dish called "tomollow," which is an extremely pungent appetizer. The gods of the kitchen are the Chinamen at $40 per month. To offset expensive annoyances and the mosquitoes and heat, which will come after a while, we have, after a long sojourn in the wilderness, the blessed sound and sight of busy human life. A Pullman flies through the post every few hours, and may be stopped, by a wave of the hand, to take us where we wish to go. E. J. P.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

MARCH 11, 1887.

THE bluebirds are around, and the weather is delightful, but dryer than a "chronic's" tongue the morning after pay day. Maj. Gen. Terry, division commander—*primus inter pares*—is here with Miss Terry and Col. and Mrs. J. G. C. Lee. The Terrys are the guests of Gen. Stanley, and the Lees of Capt. Simpson. This morning we had a grand review and inspection of the troops. Gen. Terry seemed well pleased with everything, although I noticed when he came opposite me he gazed, more in sorrow than in anger, however, at my uniform coat which is sadly out of repair, and of an uncertain color, but must last until the end of the fiscal year. Then dawn new hopes. Gen. Terry is to visit other posts in Texas, and goes, I believe, to Mexico. Col. Otis, 8th Cavalry, gave a card party last night, supplemented by some good music by the regimental band.

Gen. Stanley gives a reception to-night in honor of Gen. Terry, and you may be sure it will be a handsome affair.

Maj. Arthur, paymaster, has purchased for $6,000 the residence opposite Department Headquarters, owned by Paymaster Dodge, now in New York.

Lieut. Gaston, 8th Cavalry, has returned from a trip to Del Rio and Clark with recruits. JOEY BAGSTOCK.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WASHAKIE, WYO.

THE promenade concert and ball given at Landin Hall by the Fort Washakie Band, Feb. 22, under the charge of Lieut. M. D. Parker, 9th Cavalry, was a successful occasion. The band has only been organized about a year, and Lieutenant Parker is deserving of great credit for the manner in which he has brought the members up to a high state of efficiency. The band numbers seventeen, and is to be congratulated on their leader. OLD SOLDIER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

March 7, 1887.

In the notice of a recent entertainment here by the school children should have been mentioned Edward Crocker, the Commissary Sergeant's son, and George Darry, the Ordnance Sergeant's son, who did excellently.

The "Big Four" Minstrels are getting ready for an entertainment which will undoubtedly be a success.

Our new Adjutant, Lieut. W. H. Kell, is well liked by all, and goes about his duty in that cool and easy way characteristic of him.

Our parade ground is almost dry and soon the band will discourse sweet music under the leadership of the efficient Mr. Emil Richardt.

Our weekly concert was omitted last week, owing to the illness of the band leader. ENIGMA.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City *Times* of March 10 says:

A large number of applications have been received from officers throughout the west and east to become members of the Army Mutual Benefit Fire Association organized here. Many of the letters warmly approve of the methods taken by this association to insure Army officers from loss by fire and indications are that it will rapidly increase in membership. The association deserves to be encouraged.

Gen. McCook has issued an order directing drills to be resumed March 10, beginning with the soldier for infantry, and the school of the soldier dismounted for the cavalry and artillery. Major George B. Sanford, 1st Cav., will have charge of the instruction of the cavalry battalion. The light battery commander will have charge of the instruction of the light battery. Major H. S. Hawkins, 10th Inf., will have charge of the instruction of the infantry battalion. If at the termination of the school of the soldier any men are not well instructed in the elementary parts of this school special daily drills will be had for such men, until they shall be brought to the proper standard, the time for such drills to be fixed by captains, and not to interfere with other drills or duties required of such men.

An order having been issued by Gen. McCook to kill all dogs running at large, the patrol have been strictly comply-

ing with the order. The first dog to receive the fatal bullet was Gen. McCook's. Gen. Miles's stag bound was laid low and also a little spaniel, the property of Col. J. P. Martin.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

THE Brackett *News* of March 12 says:

A number of important changes are being made this week. Co. E goes to Ringgold. This takes away Capt. Vance, Lieut. Guard and Lieut. French. Major Wilcox is also ordered to Ringgold to take command. These gentlemen are among the most cultured and highly accomplished officers at this post. They will be greatly missed in social and military circles.

Capt. Bradford, of the 19th, with his company comes from Brown to Clark.

Last Sabbath was a day of special religious interest at this post, Chaplain Merrill holding a communion service at the post hall. The Chaplain's remarks, at the beginning of the service, in regard to the departure of Co. E and their gallant officers, were touching and highly complimentary.

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

THE Presidio County *News* of March 11 says:

Dr. L. A. Buffington returned from Pena, Col., Monday.

The post has had the rare treat of a visit this week from Gen. B. H. Grierson, U. S. A., who is highly esteemed in and about Fort Davis, as well at everywhere he is known.

The Good Templar Lodge is booming.

A note from Capt. Gerald Russell, 3d Cav., Fort Elliott, represents the health of himself and Mrs. Russell, and of the garrison and community as good. The many friends of Capt. and Mrs. Russell will be glad to hear from them, and that they are well and enjoying life at Fort Elliott.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of March 12 says:

Mrs. Major Boyle is visiting Mrs. Gen. Crook....Mrs. Lieut. Cornman has returned from her eastern trip....Lieut. P. A. Bettens, Jr., of the 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, accompanied by his bride, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Annin for a few days....The Fort Sidney Social Club has been organized with 1st Sergt. I. B. Henry as president....Lieut. Duncan has returned from Washington, where he has been attending to the business affairs of his father, Gen. Duncan, lately deceased.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of March 12 says:

Major Edmond Butler is commanding both post and regiment in absence of Col. Wheaton and Lieut.-Col. Fletcher. ....Gen. Wheaton, Capts. Clark and Haines, and Lieut. Rowell have gone to Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, as witnesses before a Court of Inquiry....Col. J. S. Fletcher left hurriedly, March 6, in obedience to a telegram announcing the death of his father at Philadelphia. The Colonel's family followed him, and they will all remain East for a few months.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of an Ordnance soldier tried at Jefferson Barracks for being drunk on duty, and neglecting certain important duties, Lieutenant General Sheridan says: The specifications to the first charge are defective, in that they do not specify the particular duty on which the prisoner was found drunk. It also does not appear in the evidence that the greenhouse where the prisoner was working was a Government greenhouse, or that he was there engaged on any proper military duty; and, furthermore, the testimony, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, is not of such a character as to conclusively establish the prisoner's guilt. The proceedings, finding, and sentence are therefore disapproved.

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Yates for selling clothing, the reviewing authority, General T. H. Ruger, U. S. A., says: The case was submitted by the prosecution without further evidence than appears from the plea of the accused which excepts the words "sell or through neglect," and without which no criminality could attach in this case, under the 17th Article of War. The accused having thus pleaded not guilty to the gravamen of the specification, it is evident the court should have proceeded to the trial of the case the same as if a plea of not guilty had been entered to the charge. In accepting the plea of the accused and possessing no further evidence, the court had no warrant for its finding of guilty of the words "through neglect." The proceedings and findings are therefore disapproved, and the sentence set aside (G. C. M. O. 4, D. Dakota, 1887).

In the case of Corporal R. Harmer, Co. B, 17th Infantry, recently tried at Fort Bridger, and sentenced to reduction and reprimand, the reviewing authority, General Crook, says: "It appears in evidence that the accused discovered a member of his company stealing Government cartridges, and so reported to his company commander, who saw fit not to take any action in the matter. The accused, however, believing the matter should be represented to those in higher authority, wrote first a letter to his regimental commander, this not being forwarded, he then wrote direct to his Department Commander. It is believed by the Department Commander that the writing of this letter by the accused, upon which he was brought to trial, arose from a desire to perform his whole duty. With this view, the sentence is remitted" (G. C. M. O. 5, D. Platte, 1887).

In the case of Private Thornton Brant, Troop E, 3d Cav., tried at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for desertion, the reviewing authority, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, says: "The finding to the second charge and its specification is disapproved. The second charge was laid under the 60th Article of War, the ninth section of which prohibits the stealing, embezzling, knowingly and wilfully misappropriating and applying to his own use or benefit, or wrongfully and knowingly selling or disposing of property of the United States furnished or intended for the military service thereof. The offence was knowingly and wilfully misappropriating and disposing of certain Government property issued to the soldier for use in the military service. The finding was not guilty of the charge and specification as laid, but guilty of 'losing through neglect,' and guilty of violation of the 17th Article of War. These are separate and distinct offences, made punishable by separate articles of war. The offence of which he was convicted was not the offence alleged against him nor included in it, and the finding was therefore unauthorized." (G. C. M. O. 20, H. Q. A., 1887.)

A STORY is told of a close contest over a jack pot in Chicago. The players had started their game on Saturday, and on looking at their watches discovered that it was nearly 5 o'clock of Sunday morning. One of the players suggested, by way of penance, that whoever won the jack pot should take it to church that day and put it into the contribution box. The winner was somewhat of a humorist. He put the cash into an envelope, marked it "J. Pott," and laid it on the contribution plate. On Monday morning, a week later, happening to pick up a paper he was astonished to find in it a report of a sermon delivered by the pastor of the church in which a feeling allusion was made to the fact that on a previous Sunday a kind stranger had made a generous donation to the church. "I sincerely hope and trust," was the clergyman's language, "that if Mr. J. Pott is still in the city and intends to remain here he will make this his permanent religious home."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Aspinwall March 7.

All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

The *Galena* will await the arrival of the *Mohican* at Panama. As soon as the latter vessel can tranfer to the Atlantic side the statue and other curios from Easter Island, it is probable that she will return to her station as temporary flagship of the South Pacific Squadron, Commodore Kimberly.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York. Left Navy-yard on Monday, March 14, and anchord at Tomkinsville, and will be inspected Tuesday, March 22.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 24. Letters will reach the vessel if sent not later than March 18 to Port au Prince, and not later than March 28 to Santiago de Cuba.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 5, all well, and was to sail, March 1, for St. Helena. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Maldonado, Uruguay, Jan. 1.

European Station—R.-Admi. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Athens, Greece, Feb. 11.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at Madeira, Feb. 22, and would sail for Gibraltar March 1.

Pacific Station—Captain H. L. Howison (in temporary command).

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley is ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of April 1.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Arrived at Mazatlan, Mexico, March 8.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Acapulco, Mexico Feb. 26. All well, but suffering from the heat. After a brief stop at the various important points on that part of the Mexican coast affected by American interests, the *Adams* will once more pay a flying visit to Panama on her way farther south.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Talcahuano, Chile, Feb. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. At Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 8.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Is en route for Panama from Valparaiso, and will probably arrive about the 25th of Feb. present month.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. It has not been decided when she will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 12. Will proceed to Panama, and wait the arrival of Admiral Kimberley.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Singapore Jan. 28. Expected at Yokohama about April 1.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 10.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 10.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Hong Kong, China, Feb. 10.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 10.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, ——————

At Norfolk, Va. Will be refitted for service. A new detail of officers is now being made.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Feb. 10. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent as follows: After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street, P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will go to St. Kitts.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard, having her machinery overhauled.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York, undergoing slight repairs, and when ready she will proceed on a cruise to the Spanish main, surveying the Lake and Port of Maracaibo, Venezuela, with their approaches.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*. *Catskill*. *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about March 30. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission some time in March. It is not known at present where she will be ordered.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* left the Washington Navy-yard, March 16, for a trip down the Chesapeake Bay, with Professor Baird on board.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE NARES, K. C. B., has been nominated a member of a committee formed to inquire into and report on the desirability of electrical communication between light vessels and the shore, with the special object of facilitating the saving of life at sea.

THE keel of the new steel cruiser *Charleston*, which is to be built at San Francisco, will be laid early in April, and the Carnagie-Phipps Steel Company at Pittsburgh is working gangs of men night and day making the steel plates, the first of which are expected at San Francisco sometime this week. The iron to be used in the ship is being rolled at San Francisco. A new ship-slip has been constructed for the vessel.

IT is said at the Mexican Legation that the death of Capt. Eads will not interfere with the status of the concession made to him by the Mexican Government for a ship railway across the Peninsula of Tehuantepec. The concession included both Capt. Eads and his associates in the enterprise, and remains in force for a period of 99 years. It is doubtful whether the enterprise will go any further, now that the projector is dead.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons, March 11, that no charge or allegation had been made by any Admiralty official against the American Legation in London or directed against any American newspaper in connection with the recent scandal concerning the sale to foreigners of confidential information by an employee at the Chatham Navy-yard. He declined to state which foreign Power had received the information sold by Terry. He declared that the press statements with reference to the affair were unwarranted.

THE first attempts at rehabilitating our moribund Navy seem to be attended with more than usual numbers of mishaps, for in addition to the to-be-expected mechanical difficulties which are sure to arise in all new paths, the four ships first built have had in turn, adverse foreign and domestic criticism, political animosity and opposition, financial embarrassments on the part of the contractor, and now at last, when the practical success of these ships is almost an assured thing, Congress, through misconception of their status, fails in an appropriation for their completion and equipment for service.

IT has been decided to keep the *Ossipee* in commission, and a new detail of officers is now being made out for her. She will probably be ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

MR. W. K. VANDERBILT'S steam yacht *Alva*, which arrived at Santiago de Cuba on March 1, made the run from Port Royal Cuba, in fifteen hours. The beautiful lines of the vessel and her rig drew forth endless praise. On the day of her arrival there, a boat's crew of the *Alva* rescued from drowning a boat's crew from a Spanish gunboat now in the harbor, although two Spanish gunboats were at anchor near by. The "American activity," as it was termed, was greatly admired.

AN 8-inch rifled gun, intended for the *Boston*, has been sent to Annapolis for trial. Another gun of the same calibre, two 12-inch rifles and several 6-in. guns—all to form part of the armament of the *Boston*—are now in process of manufacture at the Washington Yard. It is hoped that most of them can be finished with the funds at the disposal of the Bureau of Ordnance. It is not probable that anything can be done towards arming the *Chicago* in the absence of additional appropriations.

COMMODORE GHERARDI, of New York Navy-yard, has been notified that Secretary Whitney has accepted the resignation of Redfield Chandler, a son of Rear Admiral Chandler, who was employed as index clerk at the Yard. Albert M. Kingsland a clerk in the Construction Dept. of the Navy-yard; John Van Wart, Chief Clerk in the Ord. Dept.; J. C. Teer, Chief Clerk in the Navigation Dept., and Chief Clerk Foote, of the Construction Dept., have been asked to resign on April 1. They are all old employees. There is complaint among Naval officers that politics are more controlling than ever in the Brooklyn Yard.

THE reorganization of the Naval Department has led to several important recent changes at the British Admiralty. Formerly the chief constructor not only designed the hulls of vessels but was responsible for the putting on board the machinery, armament, and number of the crew. This has been felt to be a blunder, and henceforth each Lord of the Admiralty will control that portion of the equipment of a man of war with which he is best acquainted. The constructor will design the hulls, being more or less guided by the requirements of the sea lords of the board, to each of whom has been assigned a specified department of control.

THE arrangement recently made between the British Admiralty and the White Star Line in connection with the mail carrying contract, whereby the Government secures the employment of its steamers at "peace prices" in the emergency of war, is simply reverting to an old practice, introduced in connection with the Cunard Line 50 years ago. The White Star owners engage to construct new vessels, specially adapted for armed cruisers, the owners thereof to receive an annual subvention for carrying the mails. Negotiations are said to be pending with the Cunard Line looking to a similar arrangement.

A CORRESPONDENT at Nassau, Bahama Islands, informs us that Mr. Boulanger, an engineer on the Panama Canal, arrived at Nassau to recruit laborers for the canal. 200 answered the call, but the government frightened them, by warning them not to go to such a deadly quarter. A steamer came for them last month, 50 went on board, got paid in advance, $30 each; 30 swam away with the money. The steamer was anchored at the bar; nothing was done. Mr. Boulanger tried litigation, The Government Police Magistrate laughed at the sport, so the captain had, without the men or money or satisfaction, to steam away.

SECRETARY WHITNEY thinks it may be expedient to build one of the double bottomed armored vessels of about 6,000 tons at the Brooklyn yard. He has accordingly instructed Chief Constructor Wilson to ascertain without delay what preparatory orders may be necessary for laying the keel blocking, clearing out the ship house where the Colossus was built, and the other expenses to get the yard ready to build the armored ship. Congress made an appropriation of $150,000 for the purchase of the necessary tools. A detailed statement will also be called for as to what tools will have to be purchased to complete the shipbuilding outfit and proceed with the work.

MR. CHARLES G. LUNDBORG has begun suit against the United States, in the Court of Claims, for $25,000. Mr. Lundborg alleges that, although his designs and specifications were ruled out from competition on account of their alleged novelty and indirect violation of the terms of the advertisement calling for plans for a 5,000 ton cruiser, he has reason to believe that suggestions from said designs and specifications are being used in parts of vessels now being constructed under the direction of the Navy Department. He also asserts that he has made amicable demand for the return of the plans and specifications and for payment therefor, but without avail.

THE commission of naval officers to select sites for the docks appropriated for by Congress during the recent session will soon be designated. It is the intention of the Navy Department to locate one of the docks at New York and the other at Norfolk, and the commission, after due deliberation, will doubtless make a recommendation to that effect. Commodore Harmony thinks that the best interests of the Service demand that both of the docks be located at Norfolk. At New York there are many great private docks which could be utilized in time of war. At Norfolk there is but the one Government dock. Norfolk is considered to be especially adapted for the repairing of ships in time of war. It is more easily defended than any other seaport town, and besides affords every facility for the procuring of material and labor. The political pressure brought to bear upon the Department will prevent the placing of both docks at Norfolk.

THE engines and boilers of the U. S. S. *Chicago* have been undergoing a dock trial at Chester for a week or ten days, and everything seems to be working to the entire satisfaction of the Naval Board. To show the quality of the workmanship of the contractors and the efficiency of the engine, we learn that the latter will move with only the vacuum—in other words, that when the engine was stopped to key up, etc., it was found necessary to stop the Blake independent air and circulating pump, so as to break the vacuum, as the engine would not stop so long as the vacuum was formed. This is quite an interesting point, and goes to show how perfectly balanced the engine, and how smooth she must run to be able to do this; in other words, that the immersion of the screw in the water, the friction of the shaft in its bearings and the working of all parts of the engine are not enough to stop the engine when the steam is shut off and the vacuum on.—*Marine Journal.*

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MARCH —.—Lieutenant-Commander John C. Morong, to the receiving ship New Hampshire, April 1.

Lieutenant Chas. A. Stone has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Mohican on Jan. 18 last and has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance.

MARCH 10.—P. A. Surgeon J. W. Steele, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARCH 11.—Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Morgan, Ensign Fitz Aubert Huntoon, and Surgeon Jos. B. Parker, to the Ossipee.

Lieutenant John A. Rodgers and Ensign Philip V. Lansdale, to special duty as inspectors of steel, under direction of Commander Evans.

Ensign A. B. Clements, to the Naval Observatory.

MARCH 14.—Commander Nicoll Ludlow, as Assistant Inspector 12th Lighthouse District on the 19th inst., and as Inspector of the District on April 15 next.

MARCH 16.—Lieutenant Gustavus C. Hanus, to the Ossipee.

Chaplain Donald McLaren, to the Navy-yard New York, April 30 next.

MARCH 17.—Commander Richard P. Leary, to command the Iroquois, per steamer April 1.

Surgeon C. A. Siegfried, to special duty attending naval officers in Baltimore.

Detached.

MARCH 10.—Lieutenant-Commander Thos. Nelson, from the command of the Palos on the reporting of his relief and ordered home and report arrival.

MARCH 11.—Lieutenant L. C. Logan, from the War College and ordered to the Ossipee.

Lieutenant C. F. Emmerich and Ens. Thos. Snowden, from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Ossipee.

Ensign C. M. Knepper, from the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground and ordered to the Ossipee.

MARCH 14.—Commander John W. Philip, from duty as Inspector of the 12th Lighthouse District April 15, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant E. W. Sturdy, from the Nautical Almanac Office 31st inst., and ordered to instruction in Ordnance at the Washington Navy-yard.

MARCH 16.—Chaplain J. R. Matthews, from the Navy-yard, New York, April 30 next, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 17.—Commander W. B. Hoff, from Bureau of Navigation and ordered to command the Ossipee.

Commander John C. Watson, from command of the Iroquois on the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending March 16, 1887:

E. P. Lull, captain, March 5, 1887, at Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

John Doherty, landsman, March 6, 1887, at Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

MARINE CORPS.

MARCH 16—2d Lieut. F. E. Sutton, granted sick leave of absence for one month upon the recommendation of a board of medical survey.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 16, 1887.

THIS week has been an unusually quiet one at the Naval Academy, even for the Lenten season.

The cadets were released from drill at an earlier hour than usual on Saturday morning last and were soon busied in moving to their new rooms. Cartloads of clothing and furniture were moving about the yard until late in the afternoon, and the strong wind scattered loosely packed clothing about the grounds. At four in the afternoon all were settled.

A very enjoyable "stag" hop was given in the gymnasium on Saturday evening.

The steamer *Phlox*, commanded by Mate Perry, has begun her weekly trips to Baltimore. A number of officers and their families took advantage of the trip last Thursday and spent the day in Baltimore.

The usual spring drill on the steamer *Wyoming* began on Saturday last, a week later than usual. This drill will continue daily for the next two weeks and it is thought that the ship will then be ready for the weekly cruises in the bay. The work is carried on under the supervision of Comdr. Harrington, commanding; Lieut. Leutze, 1st lieutenant, and Lieuts. Colahan, Bartlett, and McCrea. An order from the Commandant of Cadets states that in case of rainy weather the battalion shall have infantry drill in the armory.

The recommendations of the Academic Board in the cases of cadets found deficient at the recent semi-annual examinations, and not so badly as to warrant their immediate dismissal, have been published for the notice of the cadets. A large number are to be re-examined in May, while some are only warned and granted another term in which to improve their standing. The monthly examinations for March begin next week. Each class has an examination in the same subject that they did last month.

The cadets are practicing nightly for an athletic tournament to be given after Lent under the charge of Mr. Strohm, instructor in gymnastics. It is reported that the next entertainment given by the officers private theatricals society will be early in April.

Work on the interior of the Naval Institute building, formerly occupied by the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, is being rapidly carried on, and will undoubtedly be completed soon.

Comdr. Sampson has called a court-martial to try the case of Cadet Potter of the third class, charged with having "hazed" Cadet Edie of the fourth class. Comdr. Schouler is the President of the court; Ensign Gibbons will conduct the defense.

Cadet Robinson of the second class was granted leave last week on account of sickness of his father. He returned to the Academy on Monday.

The armory is lighted every evening while cadets receive extra lessons in fencing from Swordmaster Corbesier, assisted by Messrs. Heintz and Retz. Classes receive instruction with the small sword, the broadsword, bayonet and single stick.

Chaplain Rawson has discontinued the Wednesday evening services in the chapel.

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

REAR ADMIRAL LUCE, U. S. N., calls attention to the fact that while Congress has provided the Army with four schools of application for advanced courses of instruction—the new cavalry school at Fort Riley, the artillery school at Fort Monroe, the infantry school at Fort Leavenworth, and the Willet's Point School of Engineers—it turned its cold shoulder to the Navy in the matter of appropriations for its single school at Newport. Of the bill appropriating $200,000 for the cavalry school the Admiral says: "It is true that the bill was fully discussed during the first session last summer, but the prompt action of the House in taking it up and passing it is deserving of all commendation. Excepting the opposition of W. S. Holman, of Indiana, there was a total absence of the obstructive tactics that mark the discussions of naval affairs. No one opposed the cavalry school on the ground that it ought to be at West Point, and no one suggested that it ought to be in one of our harbors or on board ship. And yet such propositions would have been just as sensible as some of those made last session to place the War College at Annapolis or away from the seaboard. The college has proved such a success that its place in our system of naval training is no longer an open question. Admiral Porter gives emphatic commendation to the course pursued there, and recommends its further development by the employment of suitable vessels for practical exercises. The importance of the work to be done by the college can hardly be overestimated. Additional courses of lectures are now in preparation for the coming year upon other subjects bearing directly upon the art of war and embodying those results of recent investigation which are inaccessible to the service in general. As opportunity offers, applications from officers for permission to attend the college course will be granted, and it is hoped that in time its scope may be gradually enlarged, in the direction of practical training with modern ships and modern guns, as far as the resources of the service will permit." It is found that Congress made the full appropriation called for by the Naval War College, but the sum asked for to be used in repairs and extension of buildings was summarily stricken out.

PURCHASING FOREIGN PLANS FOR VESSELS.

IN a statement furnished to the press Secretary Whitney says: "I decided to purchase the working drawings of the *Naniwa-Kan* and her machinery. While the matter was being negotiated, the Armstrongs made a still later design, which is called No. 27, which they offered in competition to the Spanish Government, from which they guaranteed either nineteen or nineteen and a half knots speed, the vessel being somewhat larger than the *Naniwa-Kan*. This design was not rejected by the Spanish Government, although in the competition it did not win. The Thompsons, having agreed to guarantee twenty knots speed upon a boat of larger displacement, were given the contract and are now building the boat for the Spanish Government. The boat which the Thompsons proposed to the Spanish Government was out of the question for us, because it was too large in tonnage and too expensive to come within the limits fixed by the statutes, and I should not have bought the plans of that boat even at the same price. They were offered to us at the price of $50,000, which offer I rejected, preferring the designs of the Armstrongs and Mr. White.

"I finally closed the contract for the plans of the two boats—the *Naniwa-Kan*—and what is known as No. 27, for $35,000—less than it would have cost to make them with our own men, I think. It was for the purpose of laying before our people the very latest improvements in the way of a fast cruiser of the concern supposed to be the best in the world among private shipbuilders of this class of boats. The machinery of the *Naniwa-Kan* was the design of the Hawthornes, and that of No. 27 the design of Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, concerns recognized as ranking with the highest in England in the way of marine machinery.

"Many of the arrangements of the ships have been changed, conforming them to our types, but the machinery will be duplicated in two of those that are now under contract. The effect has been, in my judgment, to call the attention of our own people to the fact that we have not kept up to the proper standard in the way of producing power for machinery.

"In the case of the *Boston* and *Atlanta*, the guarantee of the contractor was that with 664 tons of machinery, he will produce 3,500 horse power. The guarantee of the contractor who is reproducing the *Naniwa-Kan's* machinery is that with 710 tons he will produce 7,000 horse power, and in the case of Cruiser No. 3, also foreign machinery, the guarantee is that with 900 tons, 9,000 horse power shall be produced. It will be seen that the effectiveness of the machinery in producing horse power is nearly twice that required by the contract upon the *Boston* and *Atlanta*. In these latter cases, one ton of machinery is guaranteed to produce a little over five horse power, and in the cases of Cruisers Nos. 2 and 3, a ton is guaranteed to produce nearly ten horse power per ton. All this, it will be seen, is stimulating to our own people and in the end they will probably succeed in doing as well, or better, than these results show."

REVENUE MARINE.

2d Assistant Engineer James J. Brereton has been ordered to the *Seward* at Shieldsborough, Miss. 2d Asst. Engineer N. E. Cutchin has been detached from the *Seward* and ordered to the *Bear* at San Francisco.

"THERE'S one funny thing," said the U. S. recruiting officer. "Since I have been here on recruiting duty I have noticed that certain men always want to enlist when they get drunk. There's one chap who comes here about once in six weeks and insists on being sworn in. He is always drunk, and he generally yells out something about wanting to mop up the Rocky Mountain region with redskins. I always tell him to come in again next week, and sometimes I pin a piece of paper on him and tell him he is enrolled, but I never see him until he starts on the warpath again."—*Chicago Herald.*

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NEW ARMY POSTS.

THE liberal appropriations made by Congress at the last session for enlargement and improvements of military posts will furnish plenty of work for officers of the Quartermaster Department and others who have to do with such matters. Over a half million dollars has been made available for the purpose. Of this sum $200,000 goes for the construction of quarters, barracks, stables, etc., at the Fort Riley Cavalry and Artillery School; $30,000 to complete the quarters and barracks at Fort D. A. Russell; $55,000 for completion of quarters and barracks at Fort Robinson; $100,000 to commence work of constructing building, quarters, etc., at Denver, Col., and $200,000 "for the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary."

The preliminary steps toward carrying out the authorized improvements are now being taken. The Lieut.-General, accompanied by the Inspector-General and Col. M. V. Sheridan, left Washington on Wednesday night for the West on business in connection with the improvements of the more important posts. They will first go, via Chicago, to Fort Russell, Wyoming, where they will arrange for the final completion of the quarters and barracks, and will thence proceed to Denver, Col., to select a site for the 10 company military post provided for. The law requires that the selection shall be made by the Lieut.-General. He made an informal inspection of several sites tendered by the city of Denver last autumn, but several others have since been tendered and it is his intention to look them all over before arriving at a decision. The amount appropriated for the construction of new buildings at this post will, it is believed, be nearly sufficient to put the entire ten companies under cover, and if there is no delay in acquiring a title to the site work can be commenced in a few months and the post established there within the next year. After leaving Denver the Lieut.-General and his party will proceed to Fort Riley. Here they meet Maj. Edward B. Williston, 3d Art., who was ordered this week to take charge of the erection of the light battery quarters at this post, and who will join them in the selection of sites for the new quarters. The party are due there on the 24th inst.

The appropriation of $200,000 for the Cavalry and Artillery School at Fort Riley, the Lieut.-General believes, will be sufficient to complete and put the school in condition to proceed with the object for which it was authorized. It is understood that Maj. Williston will have charge of the light battery branch of the post when completed.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

THE Adjutant-General of the Army, it is understood, will have a number of changes in stations of Assistant Adjutant-General to recommend to the Secretary of War upon his return to Washington, March 19th. It is not known just what names are contained on the slate, but it is presumed that General DRUM will carry out his idea, as expressed in a communication to Congress in connection with the bill for the reorganization of his corps, of assigning one Lieutenant-Colonel to the headquarters of each of the departments. If this plan is to prevail it will be in order for Lieutenant-Colonels GREENE and WOOD, who are now stationed in Washington, to take station at department headquarters, relieving two of the six majors, who, according to the terms upon which the new law was based, are "available for assignment to duty in the office of the Adjutant General, and at such division and department headquarters as the imperative demands of the service may require." Lieutenant-Colonel GREENE, if relieved from duty in the Adjutant-General's office, will, it is supposed, be assigned to the Department of Missouri (Fort Leavenworth), relieving Major JAMES P. MARTIN, who is next on the list for a tour of duty in Washington. To assign Lieutenant-Colonel WOOD to a department will necessitate the relief of another major, and as Major WARD is shortly to be relieved from duty in Washington, several other changes will have to be made before the rearrangement is effected. Owing to the low state of the mileage and transportation's fund it is probable that none of the contemplated changes will take effect before July 1st, although they will likely be announced before that time.

The present stations of the Assistant Adjutants-General are as follows: Col. Kelton, A. G. O.; Col. Williams, Division Missouri; Col. Whipple, Division Atlantic; Colonel McKeever, Division Pacific; Lieut.-Col. Ruggles, Department Texas; Lieut.-Col. Vincent, Department Dakota; Lieut.-Col. Greene, A. G. O.; Lieut.-Col. Breck, Department Platte; Lieut.-Col. Wood, A. G. O.; Maj. Martin, Department Missouri; Maj. Corbin, Assistant to Adjutant-General Division of Missouri; Maj. Barber, Department Arizona; Maj. Sheridan, Headquarters Army; Maj. Ward, A. G. O.; Maj. Volkmar, Department Colorado; Maj. Schwan, A. G. O.

FIVE pay accounts of the late Lieutenant POWELL, of the Signal Corps, for the month of February have been received at the Pay Department. Four of these are, of course, fraudulent, but the Department finds itself in a quandary as to which one of the five shall be paid. They were presented by separate parties, each of whom insists that they hold the proper voucher. The accounting officers of the Treasury will probably be called upon to settle the embarrassing question. It is said that Lieut. SHAW, the much-paid Army officer, who is shortly to be dropped from the rolls as a deserter, received money from various brokers on sixteen sets of pay accounts, in addition to the seven fraudulent receipts honored by the Pay Department. Lieutenant JAMES H. G. WILCOX, 7th Cavalry, has been reported to the War Department for absence from his station (Fort Keogh) without leave and for duplicating his pay accounts. Only one of the accounts was paid by the Pay Department, but another for the same month was received by the Paymaster, Lieutenant-Colonel JOHNSON, a few moments after the first had been paid. This fact was announced to General RUGER, the department commander, who reported that WILCOX could not be found; but he has since been arrested at St. Louis, and will be sent to Fort Snelling for trial.

BEFORE putting the act authorizing the organization of a Hospital Stewards' Corps into effect, Surgeon-General MOORE has determined to get opinions and suggestions of all the medical officers of the Army as to the best method of organization. In order to accomplish this he has in course of preparation a circular letter, which he will shortly send out, requesting replies to a number of questions propounded. These relate to the manner in which enlistments to the new corps should be made, whether directly to the corps from civil life or from one or two-year recruits who have gone through the disciplinary process, and as to whether the cooks and nurses should not have some special training before being enlisted for hospital duty. After all the replies to the circular have been received, General MOORE says he will probably convene a board to consider the suggestions that may be received and to compile a set of regulations for the management of, and appointments and promotions in, the new corps.

THE following additional changes among regimental quartermasters and adjutants have been announced this week: 1st Cavalry: Lieut. Miller, R. Q. M., relieved March 31st; Lieut. J. G. Galbraith appointed April 1st. 2d Infantry: Lieut. Clark, R. Q. M., relieved and Lieut. A. R. Egbert appointed, March 8th; Lieut. Rowell, Adjt., relieved and Lieut. J. Kinzie appointed March 8th. 12th Infantry: Lieut. Wotherspoon, R. Q. M., relieved and Lieut. Fred. Von Schrader appointed April 1st. 13th Infantry: Lieut. Fornance, Adjt., relieved and Lieut. Geo. R. Cecil appointed; date not fixed.

LIEUT. R. M. G. BROWN of the Navy offers his brother officers some excellent advice, in a letter which appears elsewhere, on the subject of unity of action in support of measures for the benefit of the service. Congress is showing an excellent disposition towards the naval branch of the military service and it will be their own fault if they do not secure what they may in reason ask. It only needs that they unite in preparing their requests and not confuse the minds of our legislators with conflicting schemes.

A RECENTLY discharged non-commissioned officer of long service and experience says in a recent letter to the Baltimore *Sun*:

The stain which tarnishes so much of the Army's brilliant merit is the old fogy, senseless, and unfair method of paying the troops. Of all departments of the Army the Pay Department has remained the most stationary, inflexible, and unimproved. The Navy and Marine Corps are not afflicted with such a monstrous burlesque and perversion of business capacity as is apparent in the methods of the Army Pay Corps. In the Marines there is but one paymaster, who pays monthly, and is regular and prompt in his disbursements, whether the troops are on the Pacific coast or in the ports of the lakes, gulf or Atlantic. The strength of the corps is 2,400 men, and detached at nearly a score of stations. Let some measure (he concludes) be taken to insure this simple act of justice to the nation's soldiers—a prompt and regular payment of their wages when due. Many officers who have the true interests and welfare of their men at heart, from company commander to those in high authority, have repeatedly urged this.

Slowly but surely since the war has improvement taken place in matters connected with the interior economy of the Army, and it is reasonable to suppose that before long the present system of payment of troops will be abolished and a new system introduced which shall be more in accord with modern requirements. Nothing short of weekly payments will satisfy the JOURNAL.

THE correspondent of the New York *Sun* has obtained from Secretary ENDICOTT at Boston, a statement of the difficulty with the Surgeon-General's Office, which accords with what we reported last week. The report says:

Mr. Endicott said he has not offered his resignation as a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet. There has been no misunderstanding between the Secretary and the President. There has been no occasion for a misunderstanding, and their relations to-day are as harmonious and pleasant as they ever were. What has really happened is merely that a number of inefficient and unfaithful officials in the Surgeon General's Department have been removed in the interest of the public service.

The Secretary recommended Dr. Baxter for promotion to the office of Surgeon-General both because he believed that Dr. Baxter was competent to discharge its duties, and because Dr. Baxter was the next officer in order of seniority. Dr. Baxter did not receive the appointment on account of the bitter opposition which proceeded from those members of the medical staff of the Army who had entered the Service regularly. It was not due to the fact that Dr. Baxter was a Republican; many of his opponents were Republicans. The Secretary personally never knew what Dr. Baxter's politics were. The Secretary's conduct toward Surgeon-General Moore has been considerate and courteous. Upon his first interview with the new Surgeon-General, the Secretary informed him that the good of the department demanded that certain changes should be made among the subordinates of his office. No objection was then expressed by Surgeon-General Moore, and the Secretary knew only from the newspapers that he had subsequently complained of those changes.

If any communication upon that subject has ever been addressed by the Surgeon-General to the President, the President has not informed the Secretary of it. If Dr. Greenleaf is a "personal adherent" of Dr. Baxter, that fact was unknown to the Secretary. Dr. Greenleaf was appointed because of his eminent fitness for the position, a fitness which was ascertained after a long and careful personal examination of his record on the part of the Secretary.

IN the recent Zimmerman habeas corpus case at San Francisco, to which we referred last week, Judge Ward McAllister claimed that, by the 103d Article of War, the military statute of limitations protected a deserter from punishment after two years. He admitted that a Court-martial has the power to bring a deserter to trial after any number of years, but contended that if at the trial the Court-martial disregard the plea of the statute of limitations, when offered, the Court-martial would be guilty of a wilful and deliberate violation of the law. Colonel Burnham, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. A., contended on behalf of the military authorities that the civil courts had no jurisdiction whatever in the matter, and that as Zimmerman was held for trial before a military court, the Court-martial was supreme within its jurisdiction. The prisoner was remanded, as stated last week, to the custody of the military authorities, but the judge intimated in strong language that if the Court-martial proceeds and follows the order of the Secretary of War to disregard the statute of limitations, it would do so in plain violation of the law of the land, which has fixed a bar for the prosecution of every crime save murder. The court also expressed a wish that the case should be taken to the U. S. Supreme Court.

THE 26th of February was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the loss of the English troop ship *Birkenhead*, with 454 souls. As the ship went down the British soldiers and sailors on board, doomed to their fate, stood on her deck orderly and composedly as on parade, and with three cheers for their Queen and country a compact and gallant band went to a glorious death. When the King of Prussia heard the story he thought rightly that no better lesson of the true value of discipline could well be inculcated on a soldier. The account was translated into German, and by order of the King the glorious story was read on parade at the head of every regiment in the Prussian Army. The *United Service Gazette* improves the occasion of this anniversary to say: "We feel a conscious but melancholy pride in reading of the wreck of the *Birkenhead*. Our troops may not be fairly treated. They are supplied with guns that burst, cartridges that jam, bayonets that double up, and swords that fly like match-wood; but the sterling 'stuff' is behind these worthless weapons, and our men have engraven on their hearts, 'England expects every man will do his duty.'"

IN addition to the medical lectures delivered at Governor's Island, N. Y., we are informed that lectures to officers and enlisted men on medical subjects of a practical nature have been delivered by the following medical officers at their respective forts, viz.: Surgeon Gardiner, Fort McHenry; Assistant Surgeon Arthur, Fort Niagara; Assistant Surgeon Havard, Fort Wadsworth; Assistant Surgeon Davis, Fort Porter.

THE 3d Hussars of the English Army seem to have been having a field day in the crowded streets of Manchester. An officer of that regiment, Lieutenant Francis Forester, was fined twenty-one shillings and costs in the police court of that borough for running away with a cab and driving furiously through the streets with four of his friends inside, including the Honorable Reginald Fitz William, a fifth on the box with Forester, and the legitimate driver of the vehicle clinging frantically to the axle. Incidental to and explanatory of this charge against the gallant hussar was that of drunkenness. Another officer of the same regiment, Lieutenant Byron, was compelled to make "a humble apology" for an "unintentional assault upon a policeman."

THE *Admiralty Gazette* says: "While we are theorising and experimenting on torpedoes, the Italians, grasping the fact of the necessity for increased speed and explosive charge, have torpedoes capable of developing a speed of 27 knots at 400 yards and 20 knots at 800 yards, and carry a charge of 220 lbs. of gun cotton. This is a higher speed than that attained by any 'Whitehead,' this pattern being slightly longer but of the same diameter as our 16-inch Woolwich torpedoes. Italy's new Navy is developing its power in a remarkable manner, and we are afraid our best talent is hampered too much by official routine to enable the country to profit by what it undoubtedly possesses—true genius."

THE marching capabilities of the different European armies are stated as follows: The length of each step of a Russian soldier, according to regulations, is 71 centimetres; the German, 80; the French, Austrian, Italian, Belgian, Swedish, and Swiss, 75; an average of about 23½ inches. The Italian soldier does 120 steps in a minute; the French from 112 to 116; the German, 115; the Austrian, 118, and the Belgian, 110. An Italian regiment marches at the rate of 90 metres in the minute; a German regiment, 89; an English, 88, and a French, 86.

THE Bureau of Indian Schools has recently been informed by an Indian agent in one of the Territories, that a short time previous several Indian boys who had been attending the school at Carlisle, Pa., had returned to the reservation, and were anxious to find employment in the line of their education, but the agent had none to offer them. Their knowledge of mathematics could not be utilized as bookkeepers, for there were no books for them to keep Their knowledge of the mechanical arts was useless to them, for, excepting the agent and his assistants, every other person within a radius of 500 miles was an ignorant, improvident Indian, supported by the bounty of the Government. Finally, the agent offered the young men $1 a day and their board to fell trees in the forest. They said the work would ruin their hands and, besides, they added, the nature of the employment was degrading. In his desperation the agent wrote the bureau, asking what course he should pursue in the matter. The experience of this agent illustrates the difficulties in the way of improving the condition of the Indians, and explains the difference of opinion among Army officers as to the wisdom of the educational schemes thus far undertaken. They are good, so far as they go, but they should go further in order to justify themselves. Happiness is in adaptation to one's environment, and if we are to give the Indian youth a new education we must give them a new environment. It is very questionable how much is gained by educating any one out of sympathy with the circumstances that must control his life. To give Indian youth a civilizing education and then return them to the conditions of barbarism is as great a mistake as it would be to return the children rescued from the New York slums to their squalid homes after they had grown to maturity in the families of their adoption.

COMMENTING on the sad death of Lieut. Mott, the N. Y. *Times* says: "It is rather strange that with more than 2,000 commissioned officers in the active Army, of whom hundreds have had years of experience in dealing with Indians, besides being possessed of those general advantages supposed to come with maturer years, a fresh graduate having, according to the last register, a lineal rank of No. 116 out of the 118 cavalry 2d lieutenants, should be seized upon for imporiant duties at this agency. Since knowledge of Indian methods hardly comes by instinct, and since an outbreak of Arizona Apaches habitually entails a massacre of settlers, besides enormous toil and expense for the troops, it would seem desirable in general to get the benefit of the longest experience and the most exceptional taet available in every officer assigned to deal with them, even in a subordinate capacity. When Geronimo broke away from his reservation the last time on his horrible course of butchery, he escaped from the charge of a 2d lieutenant of cavalry. Young Mott's ability to perform the ordinary functions required of him as assistant to Capt. Pierce at San Carlos did not save him from being the victim of a sudden quarrel with one of these Indians."

IN an article on "Repeating Rifles," the London *Daily News*, after dealing with fire tactics, and showing the vital importance of having a known number of shots always available for the critical moment of a battle, says: "It follows almost as a necessity, then, that a fixed magazine should not be adopted, or, at any rate, that it should be supplemented by an attachable chamber, so that the officer in command of a battalion or company might know exactly how many shots per man he had to depend upon at a given moment. A theoretically perfect repeater would be one capable of discharging three or four shots at any time without reloading between each round, and an additional six or eight shots from an attachable magazine. There is some hope that a weapon of this kind may be adopted for British Infantry."

THE Naval Academy examinations for the admission of candidates begin on May 16. It is expected that 100 applicants will compete for admission. The President has two appointments for this year, and will announce his selections shortly. He has stated that all of his appointments will be given to the sons of Army or Navy officers, and to a member of Congress who asked for one of them in behalf of a protégé, the President recently said that he would make no exception to the determination he reached early in the administration. The Military Academy examinations for admission begin June 16. There have been already designated 107 candidates, leaving 40 yet to be named. The President has made 16 appointments to the Naval Academy since his inauguration. Eight of these have either resigned or been dismissed or dropped.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper was issued March 4 showing the numbers, description, name of designer, place of manufacture and position at the time of the rifled iron and steel guns that have burst or been temporarily disabled through defective construction or from other causes in the land and naval services of England from 1875-76 to 1885 86. During that period 19 muzzle-loaders, manufactured at the Royal Gun Factories, including four 9-pounders, five 64-pounders, two 2.5 in., four 9 in., and one 10 in., 11 in., 12 in., and 16 in. respectively, and 72 breech-loaders, manufactured seven at the Royal Gun Factories and five at Elswick, including one 9-pounder, two 12-pounders, three 30 pounders, three 40-pounders, one 7 in., one 6 in., and one 12 in. respectively, have come to grief. Seventeen out of the total of 31 were injured on board ship, the rest ashore; seven of the smaller pieces in India.

OF Mr. Wm. P. Hunt's letter to the N. Y. *Herald*, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We happen to know that six 12-in. rifles have failed within a year on two of the best ships in the British Navy, and on the strength of this libel, wants to have the guns built of 'cast-iron.' Of course, seeing that he is the president, or as we should say, chairman of the Board of Directors of an Iron Company, it is not surprising that he thinks 'there's nothing like leather;' but he should not make out British guns to be worse than they are, for all that."

La France Militaire has undertaken the shameless task of defending the violation of a parole of honor by a soldier when given to an enemy, a painful instance of such breach of faith having occurred during the Franco-Prussian war. It argues that "a soldier, no matter what his grade, can alienate his liberty and accept a moral obligation not to fight without ceasing to be a faithful servant of his country." It would soon be found by any Army acting upon this principle that these captured soldiers would cease to be servants of their country—faithful or otherwise—for giving quarter would become an obsolete institution, so far as they were concerned.

A SOLDIER of Co. E, 14th Infantry, has been dishonorably discharged and sent to prison for two years for having, in addition to sundry other offences, used mineral oil in kindling a fire in a stove in a washroom at Vancouver Barracks, notwithstanding positive orders against such a practice. The unanimous verdict is "served him right." Fires at a military post are no joke and are liable to entail much suffering and much personal as well as public loss. If some of the servant girls throughout the country could be subjected to similar discipline it would be to the advantage of the Insurance Companies, though it might reduce the fees of the coroners.

THE Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, in a recent report as to the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, said: "From changes in the conditions of shooting, it was not possible to compare accurately the merit of shooting in 1886 with the previous year, but there was no doubt that it compared favorably with that of 1885. The entries last year, 40,568, showed an increase of 1,475 over 1885, in spite of the unfavorable weather." One of the members present, in moving the adoption of the report, renewed an application he has often made for a screw wind-gauge of the American pattern being allowed for M. B. L. rifles. He advised the council to permit the use of telescope sights as of prospective military value, and urged that competitors with the revolver should be allowed to use their own weapons and ammunition.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, will celebrate his ninetieth birthday on Tuesday next, March 22 when there will be a gathering at Berlin such as modern Europe has probably never witnessed. Austria will be represented by the heir to the throne; Russia, by Vladimir, brother of the Czar, and Michael, his uncle; England, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark and Italy send their Crown Princes. Roumania and all the German States will be represented by their sovereigns in person, and there will be imposing delegations from all the other countries. It is rumored, and by many believed, that the aged Kaiser will formally abdicate in favor of his son and heir on his birthday.

THE eighteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be held in Washington, D. C., May 11 and 12, at which the principal feature will be the unveiling of the statue of Garfield in the circle at the junction of Maryland avenue and First street.

THE Sedgwick memorial to mark the spot at Spotsylvania where General John Sedgwick was killed, will be dedicated by the survivors of the Fifth Army Corps, May 12.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cav., is granted four months' leave from May 1, and Lt. D. F. Anglum, 12th Inf., four months' leave from April 1. The leave of Capt. Mott Hooton, 22d Inf., is extended seven days. Col. J. M. Wilson, C. E., will proceed to New York City. Lieut. L. H. Strother, 1st Inf., is relieved from college duty at Blacksburg, Va., and will join his regiment. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 18.)

DECISIONS BY THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

THE Second Comptroller in his decision upon the claim of Patrick D. Stack, late, private, Co. A, 8th Inf., for extra duty pay, says:

It has been repeatedly held by the accounting officers that a non-commissioned officer or soldier, after discharge, can lawfully assign his pay. Section 1291 of the Revised Statutes impliedly confers such authority and has always been so construed. It was so held by this office in Settlement No. 48,291, confirmed Feb. 3, 1886, case of L. F. Demorest, sergeant, Co. C, 5th U. S. Cavalry, where a settlement in favor of Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, upon an assigned pay account, was made. Paragraph 1664 of the Army Regulations, cited by the Commissary-General, does not in any wise conflict this rule. That paragraph merely prohibits payment of a claim or account presented through agents or collectors, except on a regular power of attorney, which instrument must accompany the account, and does not prohibit payment to the assignee of a soldier's pay where an assignment has been made after the discharge of the soldier."

"It is well settled that where a party, by mistake, signs his name in the wrong place to an instrument, but it appears that he intended thereby to execute the instrument, it will be deemed to be duly executed."

The Second Comptroller has reaffirmed his decision upon the settlement of the accounts of Capt. Edstein, 21st Inf., and Lieut. Reynolds, 14th Inf., as acting commissaries of subsistence. The re-examination of the case was made upon the request of the Secretary of War. He says that boards of survey cannot decide anything with reference to the liability of the officer; they are organized simply for the purpose of causing an investigation to be made into the circumstances attending the loss and evidence to be taken and reported which can be presented to the accounting officer as a voucher, but it remains for these officers to decide whether the facts so reported are sufficient in law to authorize a credit for the funds or property lost or destroyed.

In the matter of the claim of 2d Lieut. Geo. Barnett, U. S. M. C., for mileage, the Comptroller says:

"Oct. 8, 1884, the claimant was attached to the U. S. S. *Pinta* at Sitka, Alaska, and was ordered by his commanding officer, Lieut.-Comdr. H. E. Nichols, to proceed to Mare Island, Cal., by the next steamer leaving the port, assuming charge of Thomas C. Gallagher, a private of marines who had been condemned by a board of medical survey for mental derangement and physical debility, and on his arrival at Mare Island report to Commodore J. H. Russell, U. S. N., commandant, and transfer the patient as he may direct, on completion of this duty return immediately."

Asst. Paymr. E. B. Webster furnished transportation amounting to $142 upon the return of the claimant, to Sitka, Dec 15, 1884. The Comptroller concludes:

"I think it must be assumed that the officer in issuing the order had the right to determine whether it was for the public interest to furnish the claimant with transportation, in lieu of mileage, and having exercised that right and ordered the transportation for the entire distance at the expense of the United States; and the appropriation for the support of the Marine Corps having been charged with the expenditures in the settlement of the paymasters' accounts and the claim should be disallowed."

The Comptroller has allowed the claim of Francis E. Patterson, 1st Art., for $75 extra duty pay for service in the Mexican War.

WORK TO BE RESUMED ON THE CRUISERS.

SECRETARY WHITNEY, March 15, addressed the following communication to Chief Constructor Wilson:

Referring to the Department's letter of March 10, which directed the suspension of work under the Bureau of Construction and Repair, in completing the hulls of the *Chicago*, *Boston*, and *Atlanta*, such suspension being caused by the fact that the special appropriation for that purpose was virtually exhausted, I have to inform you that the Department is advised by the Attorney-General that the available balance of the general appropriations under the respective heads of Bureau of Construction and Repair and Bureau of Steam Engineering can be lawfully applied and used in completing the hulls and machinery of said vessels, provided the total expenditure shall not exceed the total estimated cost of said hulls and machinery, as reported by the Naval Advisory Board under date of Dec. 20, 1882. In view of the opinion above referred to, you are authorized and directed to cause the immediate resumption of the work on these vessels which was suspended under the Department's instructions, subject, however, to the limitation that the total expenditure under the Bureau of Construction and Repair shall not exceed the estimates of the Advisory Board relating to hulls. You are further authorized to furnish Paymaster George H. Griffin with such further instructions as may be necessary to enable him to make the necessary disbursements in the premises.

Immediately upon receiving the above communication Chief Constructor Wilson sent the following telegram to Naval Constructor Steele, at Chester, Pa.:

By direction of the Department you will proceed with the work on the *Chicago*. Paymaster Griffin will be notified as to what appropriations he will draw on for necessary funds.

The Chief Constructor feels confident that he will be able to complete the cruisers within the estimates.

Work is progressing on the *Chicago*, which is behind the others. The engines are practically finished, and but little construction work remains. She will be removed from Chester to New York next week. The *Boston* is already there, and is being fitted with ice machines, electric lights and steam separators. She will be ready for a trial trip within a few weeks. The *Atlanta* was docked at New York on Tuesday, and will soon be ready for another trial trip.

(From the Washington Post.)

MAJOR POLK'S VALUABLE ADJUTANT.

"WHEN Major Polk [brother of the President of that name] arrived at his headquarters in Mexico he knew nothing whatever of military matters," said General Viele recently. "He was ordered to take command of a regiment of which I was adjutant. Before doing so he got a friend to write out all the orders he would have to give. When he appeared upon the scene he called out to the orderly to send the adjutant to him. 'Here are my orders,' said Polk, handing them over to me. 'Have them published?' They were published accordingly.

"The next day Major Polk was ordered to form a squadron. He said to me, 'My spur is off; I wish to put it on. Give the order to put the squadron in motion.' I did so. 'Continue to give orders, sir!' shouted the Major. The next day he began to read up on military tactics. He read the first page and took a drink. Then he read the second page and took another drink. Finally he threw down the book and exclaimed:

"'Adjutant Viele, I don't know a d—d thing about it. My brother is President of the United States. You stick by me and tell me what to do and I'll see that you get quick promotion!'

"It is needless to add that I stuck to the brother of the President."

(Vienna Despatch to the London Times.)

AUSTRIA'S NEW RIFLES.

THE great arms factory at Steyr has raised the number of its workmen from 900 to 4,000, and they are working day and night at the manufacture of the Mannlicher repeating rifle. A first distribution of these is to be made in April, and it is stated that it will require about two months to exercise the troops in the use of them. As a set-off to this news, I may state that a very rapid transformation of Russian Berdan rifles into repeaters is being made by means of an ingenious little apparatus which I have seen, and which can be adapted to the Berdan, Winchester, Gras and some other rifles, but not to the Martini-Henry or to the Austrian Werndl. I need not give the inventor's name, but a description of his contrivance has been sent to the British Government by Major-Gen. Keith-Fraser, our ever active and vigilant military attaché. The apparatus can be fixed on the rifle in less than 10 minutes. It has a magazine for three cartridges, and can be fitted with a metal case holding five others, so that, counting the first charge in the breech, nine shots could be fired consecutively. The cost of the apparatus is about 5s. It can be locked when not wanted, and an intelligent soldier would learn the use of it in a couple of hours. The Russian Government has got hold of this invention, or of one like it, for I learn from Odessa that rifles with a similar apparatus are now being generally used at drill in Russian Poland. When on drill the soldier removes the machine and carries it in a case at his belt.

BLACKING HIS FEET.

"THE queerest thing I ever saw took place one day at Malta. A lot of sailors belonging to one of the Royal Navy vessels in harbor had got leave for a day ashore, and were returning towards evening. One of them, who had evidently got more grog on board than he could conveniently carry, did not get into the boat with the others, but lingered on the steps of the landing place, surveying his ship in the distance with an air of drunken gravity highly edifying. He had no boots on, having evidently pawned them to eke out the day's spree, and he was wondering how he should get on board without the deficiency being noticed. At last a bright idea struck him, and, calling to a couple of the youthful shoeblacks who hang about, set them to work to polish his bare feet, so that he might thus evade the watchful eye of whoever should receive him on board. There he stood, balancing himself between these two little shoeblacks, with a look on his face of intense satisfaction at his own sagacity, and encouraging them to brush away as hard as they could. 'Tha'sh the way, my lads,' he was saying, 'polish 'em up, make 'em bright,' and finally he stepped into the boat with many chuckles. Whether he got on board all right," added the captain, "I never knew, but he deserved to."—*Times of India.*

WHY AUSTRIA WOULD WHIP RUSSIA.

A RUSSIAN staff officer recently had a conversation with a correspondent of the London *Standard*, and said that in the event of a war between Russia and Austria the latter country would surely whip.

The Russian Army lacks any organizing genius, and the transport system is scandalously defective. During the Turko-Russian war a battery of artillery took five months in going from St. Petersburg to Plevna. One battery disappeared entirely. Good harness or saddles or horses are sold by the Russian officers, and they are perhaps promoted by the thieves above them. Gourko is, perhaps, the coming general, but the vast host that appear on the war books are "fraudulent, undrilled or unequipped." The officer said that if a body of honest and intelligent men were to begin to reform the Russian Army they would first have to hang about 500 departmental administrators. Russia's forbearance with Bulgaria is attributed to this cause.

THE Rev. P. M. Dononus, of Charleston, lately made a lieutenant in the French Army by Gen. Boulanger for discovering a destructive explosive for use in torpedo warfare, has decided to call his new invention "carbonated glycerine." He says it has ten times the destructive power possessed by nitro-glycerine, and can be handled with much more safety.

EXPERIENCE has demonstrated that a bullet to be effective at 1,000 yards must weigh over 500 grains, and it is a curious fact that in the days of Robin Hood the crossbow bolt weighed 530 grains, that weight having been found the best for long distance shooting.

A GERMAN professor, who has the arduous but undoubtedly agreeable task of instructing a class of young girls at a private school, was one day discoursing upon the beauties of the German word "aufwiedersehen," saying that the English had no word corresponding to it in sentiment and feeling. "Oh, yes we have, Professor," spoke out cheerfully one of the pupils, with a sparkle of mischief in her eyes. "Ach, what is the word?" he asked. "See you later," was the information. "See you later," repeated the professor, with an air of having received a philological truth. "Yes; that is a good phrase. It is idiomatic. It is very expressive." Several days later the professor was invited to a dinner of distinguished guests. As he was parting with the host, who was a man of much dignity and ceremony, he almost electrified the company by exclaiming, in a tone of deep feeling, "See you later! See you later!" The lesson of his mischievous pupil was evidently well learned.—*Boston Journal.*

INFANTRY ARMAMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN the preparation for war, now carried to the greatest possible extent in Continental Europe, we see those nations who feel the crisis to be most imminently upon them, systematically and as rapidly as possible placing magazine guns in the hands of their soldiers.

In this country, the birthplace and home of small arm improvement, our authorities, in keeping with the lethargic indifference with which the art of war in all its branches is treated, reject the magazine idea, and content themselves with tinkering on the minor details of the Springfield breechloader. England alone of European nations is neglecting the introduction of magazine arms; but unlike us she is constantly increasing the power and efficiency of her single shot breechloader. A new model of this arm, called the Enfield-Martini, a vastly superior gun to that made fifteen or even five years ago, is now being placed in the hands of her troops.* The following table shows its comparison with the Springfield:

	Diameter of bore in inches.....	Charge of powder in grains.....	Weight of bullet grains.....	Velocity in feet at— Muzzle....	500 yards..	1,000 yards.	1,500 yards.	2,000 yards.	Heighth of trajectory in feet at— 500 yards..	1,000 yards.	1,500 yards.	2,000 yards.
Springfield.....	.5	70	500	1307	856	675	523	404	8.574	46.88	142.3	343.
Enfield-Martini.	.402	85	384	1570	940	719	553	404	6.704	39.02	122.0	298.7

Either of these guns are accurate enough at any range when shot at a target at a known distance; but as in war the desideratum is to hit men at always uncertain, and often unknown, distances, that gun is preferable whose bullet travels nearest the surface of the earth; or, in other words, has the flattest trajectory. It will be seen by an examination of the above figures, that, as compared with the Springfield, the Enfield-Martini has by far the greatest advantage. Both are single shot breechloading rifles, and, with the exception of the Werndl, used in Austria, the only ones used in any army in the world that are not bolt action guns. The most warlike nations, and those of the latest war experience, all have bolt action guns. We may be right, but we have no experience wherewith to justify our eccentricities.

The ammunition question was urged against the change from muzzle to breech-loader with much more animation and with vastly more reason than it ever can or will be against that to the magazine gun, for it was much more radical and far reaching. The magazine gun can always be used as a single-shot breech-loader, and the rounds capable of being "wasted by rapidity of fire," that is the stock in trade of the Rip Van Winkles who oppose the magazine system, never exceeds five to eight, the number usua'ly held in the magazine. If the ammunition supply question is a true issue it is upon us now, and it would be as sensible to insist upon a return to muzzle-loaders for that reason, as to rule out a magazine gun; for between five and eight of the fifty or sixty rounds a soldier carries into battle is the extreme number a soldier could fire too rapidly. There is probably no officer who would admit that he could not prevent his men from reloading their magazines, even if he would admit he could not prevent them from using their guns without authority as magazine arms.

In the supreme moment of conflict, those with any battle experience know that these few rounds, capable of great rapidity of use, would certainly decide the day against a foe who had them not; and any American officer who dares to hint his inability to so control his men as to prevent the reservation, for such a crisis, of his magazine rounds, lowers his capacity to the degree of showing himself unworthy of his calling. Single-loading will do for many purposes, and on such occasions the magazine arm would be so used; but the soldier of the period must have a weapon capable of increasing his weight of fire when necessary, and he can be taught when and how to use this great power without wasting it.

The conservatism that clings to officers in the matter of change of armament is no new thing. It took hundreds of years to enable gunpowder weapons to supersede the pike, the cross bow, and long bow, and the percussion cap was for a long time scouted by the veterans who were used to the flint lock. The writer remembers that a petition was circulated in the Army of the Potomac in 1861, upon which "Mexican War Veterans" figured extensively, asking that smooth bore muskets with buck and ball cartridges be issued to all but the flank companies of regiments of infantry, for the reason that it was impossible to educate or train soldiers to the efficient use of so delicate and intricate an arm as the "rifled musket," throwing but one bullet!

This conservatism has been encouraged and fed by the arms-makers of the Army. Their perfunctory deliberation had evolved in sixty years the old Springfield muzzle-loader. Despite their rejection of Hall's invention of the principle of interchangability of parts for some thirty years, they had by the adoption of the invention of Blanchard and other outside tool inventors, become able to grind out, in excellent form and finish, with monotonous comfort and luxurious ease to themselves, a very serviceable arm.

When the great uprising of 1861 occurred and the American mind was concentrated upon war and its implements, improvements in arms overwhelmed these perfunctory Government manufacturers, and the inventor was looked upon by them as an iconoclast of the most barbarous type. "Austrian rifles" and "Belgian" and "Enfield muskets" were purchased by the manufacturing and supply bureau, and placed in the hands of the volunteers. Many of these guns were more dangerous at the breech than at the muzzle; but they were useful, if for no other purpose, to show that the Springfield was "the best arm of the period;" until about the close of the war none of the improved rapid-firing arms were allowed to reach the fighting men at the front.

After the war the official inventors and manufacturers brought forward nothing new of their own, and contented themselves with eulogizing the Springfield and condemning all other guns, until the Army, finding the rest of the world possessing breech-loaders, shook up its conservatism sufficiently to demand that it should have such an arm. The bureau of invention and supply, in its desperation perpetrated a larceny upon a score of inventors and produced the hybrid arm christened the Springfield breech-loader. This child of its adoption has been taken to its breast, and nurtured with an affection rarely equalled by genuine paternity, and strangely inconsistent with the neglect and contempt ever shown the true parents of its foundling. It has been good enough for the fighting men ever since, in Ordnance estimation, and every effort has been made, with great success, to keep the before-mentioned conservatism enlisted in its favor. Other breech-loaders were recommended by most able boards, after most exhaustive trials, but the arms to be tried must be made at the Springfield Armory, instead of by their proprietors and inventors; thus manipulated the Remington and Ward-Burton types of entirely different systems, were by a judicious fostering of the before mentioned disinclination to change, forced to the wall.

The present Chief of Ordnance, more far-sighted and less hide bound than most of his officers, to his credit be it said, seeing the necessity of satisfying the wants and ideas of the Army, instead of the whims and prejudices of his corps, recognizing the inevitable advent of the magazine arm, has done his share to find a satisfactory system. Twice have small numbers of arms of that description been placed in the hands of troops to be reported upon, and as often have the "reports" been adverse. This has been in spite of the known fact that both the Lee and the Hotchkiss are vastly more simple in construction, more naturally manipulated, more easy to keep clean, and consist respectively of ten and 11 per centum less individual pieces or parts than the Springfield which is only a single shooter, and the additional fact for the Hotchkiss, that its barrel, retaining the weight of the Springfield, was four inches shorter, vastly decreasing its liability to be dented or sprung, without sensibly decreasing its ballistic power, and its ability to be completely dismounted without the aid of a screw driver or any other tool. Both these guns were capable of being fired as single loaders with much greater rapidity than the Springfield and with equal accuracy.

The writer has witnessed both the above named trials in departments widely separated. As far as his observation went little interest in the gun was observed among the officers, and he doubts whether 25 per centum of those to whose organizations the issues were made, could mount or dismount the guns, or explain the principles of their mechanism or operation.

In many cases the Captain had his poker, and his Lieutenant his polka to attend to; while the post commander encumbered by the barnacles of a life-long inactivity, or oppressed with the idea that he had arrived at a station in life when he could not be expected to take up with or notice any thing connected with "This d——d target practice craze," left the Sergeant, ignorant equally of the mechanism, manipulation or capacity of the new arms, to assist the company in proclaiming the well worn "chestnut," "The old Springfield is the best arm for service in the world." The writer never hears that remark without recalling the historical "Sam," who never ate any meat simply because from infancy up, he had ever heard mother and all the rest say: "Sam never could eat meat."

The late trials were not properly conducted or sufficiently extended.

It is recommended that the Hotchkiss and Lee be again issued, to entire organizations (not the same ones as before had them); that all other arms be taken from the companies, that they be required to use them daily, and make weekly reports, as was done when the Springfield was being perfected, of all discovered defects or accidents; that these reports be transmitted to the inventors or proprietors, and that they be permitted to provide and supply their remedies; that this be kept up for, at least, one year. Our word for it, a different "report" will be obtained. The Department Commanders should be held responsible that due attention is paid to the business in hand by having the organizations frequently looked after by fearless and intelligent inspectors. *

* As to this we believe our correspondent is mistaken. The English have ordered a supply of two American guns for trial and will, it is expected, adopt one of them. They are the Lee Remington and the Lee Burton.—ED.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

INTERESTING OLD LETTERS.

ON Saturday the Hon. R. E. Monaghan, of this borough, presented to the West Chester State Normal School a valuable collection of historical letters which were at one time the property of the late Gen. Persifer Frazer Smith, U. S. Army. They passed from the General to his nephew, the late Hon. P. Frazer Smith, and from him to his daughter, Mrs. R. E. Monaghan. Among the most notable of the collection is a letter from Gen. Winfield Scott, and is as follows:

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 27, 1836.

DEAR GENERAL: I am bound for Chattahoochee to take upon myself the war against the Creeks. Would to God that you and your efficient corps were here to assist me in putting down this new enemy.

Your obedient servant, W. SCOTT.

Another is from Gen. (then Lieut.) G. T. Beauregard, and is dated Tacubaya, Aug. 25, 1847, in which he announces to Gen. Smith that he sends his report of the operations at Fort Raymond on the 19th and 20th of the same month. There is another, which is from Gen. G. B. McClellan, then a Lieutenant of Engineers, in which he says: "I am quite tired of civilization and am anxious to go with you to Oregon. I take the liberty of asking if you would have any objection to take me."

There is also one from President Buchanan, in which he says, June 26, 1851: "I have a favor to ask of you which I know you will grant if this be in your power. Lieut. Pleasanton, of the 2d Dragoons, is now stationed at Santa Fe. His mother, a woman whom I esteem as warmly as any other friend on earth, has recently died, and has left a disconsolate family of two daughters who, in their affliction, are naturally anxious to see their brother. I think this presents a case in which Lieut. Pleasanton ought to be indulged, not with a furlough, but with service somewhere in this quarter of the Union, which would enable him to see his aged and respected father and his sisters. I feel a deep interest in the whole family, and shall esteem it a great personal favor should you accomplish the object."

The next letter of interest is one from Jefferson Davis when he was Secretary of War, and in it he expresses himself as a great Union man. With reference to the disturbances at that time in Kansas he says:

The position of the insurgents, as shown by your letter and its inclosures, is that of open rebellion against the laws and constitutional authorities, with such manifestations of a purpose to spread devastation over the land as no longer justifies further hesitation or indulgence. To you, as to every soldier whose habitual feeling is to protect the citizens of his own country, and only to use his arms against a public enemy, it cannot be otherwise than deeply painful to be brought into conflict with any portion of his fellow-countrymen. But patriotism and humanity alike require that rebellion should be promptly crushed, and the perpetrators of the crimes which now disturb the peace and security of the good people of the Territory of Kansas should be effectually checked. You will energetically employ all the means within your reach to restore the supremacy of law, always endeavoring to carry out your present purpose to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood.

POINTING AND AIMING DRILL.

THERE has been issued from Headquarters at Omaha, for the information of the Departments, extracts from Farrow's Encyclopædia showing the great importance of pointing and aiming, and as practiced in foreign armies. While this information is plainly and clearly laid down in Col. Blunt's book of Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing, yet it impresses itself so much more strongly upon us when we find the great attention paid to it in foreign armies.

Germany.—The course of instruction is ten to eleven months. No extended interruption is allowed. Great importance is attached to the ability of each officer to correct errors in firing by using the rifle himself, and demonstrating the man, and not the piece, was in error. Pointing and aiming in barracks, in all its varieties, is carefully taught, and develops a taste for gallery practice, and amuses the men as well as increasing their proficiency. Ranges are generally three to four miles away, to which detachments are marched, the officers being on the range seven hours a day.

France.—The same amount of attention is paid to early instruction, and in addition the pulling of the trigger, but the soldier is well acquainted with the necessary force to discharge his piece. Greater attention is paid to estimating distances than in other armies, and they consider it a necessary complement to accuracy of fire.

Austria.—The same attention is given to early training, and in the field marching, and firing over difficult grounds and from behind trees and low shelters, etc.

The above is only a synopsis of the valuable information given in the circular, impressing, as it does, so much value upon the handling of the rifle in barracks, aiming, etc. This is demonstrated by our militia, who give so much attention to gallery practice, and the few days on the range bringing such good results.

Col. Blunt, inspector of rifle practice, is to be credited with the writing of these articles.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal

REGARDING your position of March 5, regarding dishonorable discharge, I would say that this power has been a great boon to the Service, as methods of punishment are now organized. Prima facie, I should say that officers connected with the troops are better judges of it as an abuse than are the bureau officers who only consider the expense in the dollars, and have no hourly proof of the loss and the clogging to the Service due to guard-house bummer.

In time of peace nothing is better for it than getting rid of the discontented soldier. Can you recollect a soldier made contented by disciplining? If he elects to show his discontent by persistent misconduct, and to accept Leavenworth rather than desertion to thus get out of the Army, he knows that he sacrifices two or three years of his life. It is cheapest and best to accept his terms. Very, very few do this with such object.

Many bad cases with little forethought come into service just to tide over an immediate necessity. These may be indifferent as to where they fetch up ultimately, but as garrison soldiers disciplining them is very costly and always a failure. One of them can kill the best laid working plans of a garrison for at least one day, with our present reduced force.

Could they be corrected in a military prison as the original conception of Leavenworth was, we could probably culture and bring up again their perverted manhood.

For the young who may not have heard it, with your permission I will here state Gen. McDowell's plan of the military prison, as he explained it to me. As to guards and walls it was to be much as the penitentiary system. The culprit was not to be permitted to do any useful labor or work. He was to bathe at least twice daily. When not engaged in gymnastics he was to carry cannon balls from one side of the parade to the other, piling them and breaking pile every minute of the working day. To relieve the monotony he was to be gymnasticised twice daily. He was to be cooked and washed for outside.

It was contended that in six months at the farthest this would get all the whiskey out of a guardhouse bird, would build up his physique, brighten his mind to the appreciation of the life of a free soldier, save several years of good service to the Army, turn him out at the end of his enlistment a highly improved citizen, or fit him to re-enlist as a reliable soldier.

No officer of the "Old Army," I think, wishes a return to the fogy system of garrison convicts, bossing the sergeant of police, cutting and sawing wood in the back-yards, the delights of the servant maids, the recipients and retailers of the domestic gossip from kitchen to kitchen. When we used to try to rid ourselves of such the reply from Headquarters was "Discipline; discipline him!" This was the heighth of sarcasm and caused many an old captain to break the Third Commandment. "Yes, the Gen-

eral knows that all legal means have been already used, and he would be the first to Court-martial me for using an illegal means of disciplining." So the nuisance had to be tolerated, and abject viciousness and worthlessness fed and cared for, as if it was a virtue.

Loss is inevitable in the Service, but I believe that the company officer is as economical of the means given him as are bureau officers, and there is little danger of his wishing to get rid of a man till this has proved himself to be a dead loss daily to the Service.

The check on the Department Commander would appear to be ample. If the repeated cases do not satisfy him of the man's worthlessness, he will strike them out, and not send them before the court.

JOHN HAMILTON.

CHANGES IN TACTICS REQUIRED.

THE regular meeting of the Canteen at Martinelli's, Fifth Avenue, New York, was held March 12, Capt. Haskell, the vice-president, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, the following new members were unanimously elected: Maj.-Gen. Josiah Porter, Brig.-Gens. Emil Schaefer, J. D. Bryant, W. G. Ward; Cols. E. T. Gaylor, Geo. D. Scott, Thomas C. Miles, Thos. McGrath, J. P. Story, Chas. T. Hatch, Geo. S. Schermerhorn and F. C. McLewee; Majors Geo. Keating, H. Chauncy, Jr.; E. C. Stanton, Morris B. Farr, Chas. W. Hassler; Capts. Chas. T. Smith, Thos. Griffin; Capts. Alex. T. Mason, Howland Pell, J. F. Boylan, L. F. D'Oremieulx, H. E. Hargous; Lieuts. Jas. E. Ware, Dan. E. Nesbitt, Delancy Cunningham; J. Morgan Wing; C. E. Lydecker.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. E. L. Molineux, U. S. V.; Vice-President, Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Art.; Recording Secretary, Lieut. E. R. Hills, 5th U. S. Art.; Corresponding Secretary, Capt. W. H. Murphy, 12th N. Y.; Treasurer, Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th U. S. Art.; Council: Commo. E. A. K. Benham, U. S. N.; Maj. James Jackson, 1st U. S. Cav.; Capt. Dan. Appleton, 7th N. Y.; Capt. J. Armory Haskell, 12th N. Y.; Capt. C. S. Burns, 12th N. Y.; Capt. H. C. Aspinwall, 12th N. Y.

Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th U. S. Art., then read a paper on "The Application of Upton's Infantry Tactics to Modern Warfare."

After describing the conditions of the modern attack, Lieut. Hamilton said:

Let us look at the present Upton method of meeting it. His battle-lines are formed in double rank, reserves at proper distances in rear. Advancing to within 3,000 yards of the enemy, certain regiments or companies are thrown out as skirmishers, and for the purpose of illustration we will take a single battalion. The Nos. ones of the front rank are advanced as the first line of skirmishers, and are at intervals sufficiently great to cover the front of the battalion, and half the interval between it and the battalions on its flanks. The first lieutenant and third sergeant of each odd company, accompany this line. After advancing a certain distance a second line, consisting of the Nos. twos, is sent forward as a supporting line. Then a third line of the Nos. threes if necessary and so on. It is thus possible to deploy eight successive lines, but in that case there is no battalion reserve left. These lines support each other by running forward to the first line, or by falling back one on the other. If checked by the enemy, the first line waits till it is reinforced by one or more lines in its rear, when it again advances. Now the first great objection to this system is, that the line or lines or portions of them, are not sufficiently under the command of their officers to insure steadiness and control at the time it is most needed. When a cadet at West Point I have often seen the battalion march across the parade ground in line, and though the color and general guides were in front, and the ground there is as level as a floor and there was nothing to disturb or distract the attention, yet it was one of the hardest movements to execute nicely.

Now take a line of men not in closed order, but at intervals of two, three or five yards—a line covering the front of a battalion of four companies, say 135 yards, without general guides in front—and march them across a level plain, and you will see that if one breaks the entire line is thrown into more or less confusion and disorder. But if you go to the battlefield, where the ground is rough and cut up, where the bullets are falling like hail around you, and a man falls on your left, and another springs into the air with a death yell on your right, and the noise of battle is so great that you cannot hear your officer's voice 20 yards away, and attempt to march that line across a plain 2,000 yards in width, what is the result? Why, simply it cannot be done. Before going over half the distance some parts of the line are in advance of others, and out of control of its officers, and suddenly finding itself in that condition, it becomes disorganized and looks for support, and the second line is hurried up to it and then the third, etc., and as there is no method provided for reinforcing a part of a line only, it follows that the first line is strengthened in places where there is no need of strength, and its loss is therefore proportionately greater than it should be, while the main attack is weakened by the premature use of supports and the entire line is disorganized and thrown into confusion.

If while this is going on the enemy should make a flank attack, the only methods in Upton by which it can be met, is by withdrawing or refusing the advanced line of skirmishers, or one of the supporting lines, or else throwing out from the battle line, flank companies as skirmishers. The first method is equivalent to defeat, since it is giving ground to defend yourself; the second method it is practically impossible, since a second or intermediate line could not march by the flank quick enough to meet this new attack, and to attempt to wheel it around would take even more time, besides creating the greatest confusion. The third method is objectionable since, in the first place, the companies remaining in the battle line are much weakened by the skirmishers thrown out, and, secondly, if you attempt it you deprive your fighting lines of the moral and actual support they depend on, and seeing themselves weakened by the withdrawal of their reserves, and threatened by a flank and rear attack, they lose heart and fall back, and at the time necessarily in much confusion.

Another objection is the moment a line of skirmishers passes out of the battalion, it passes beyond the control of the battalion and company commanders. It is a well known military axiom, that the root of power in battle is in keeping in tact and under control the largest possible portion of your force for the longest possible time: but the skirmish lines thrown to the front are not under the command of their own company officers, since it is the 1st Lieutenant of the odd companies that goes with the first line, the 1st Lieutenant of the even companies with the second line, etc. At the same time the battalion in reserve becomes much disorganized in consequence of the rear rank men taking the places of the front rank men, and the necessary change of sergeants and guides. Again when the supporting lines join the advance it is because they are needed and they must do so quickly. The result is that the fours are no longer complete, but in disorder, since the numbers ones are as apt to be alongside the numbers threes of their own or the next set, as they are to be in their proper places. The lines fall back on the battalion or the battalion advances to the lines a consequent disorganization ensues, and in its train confusion and demoralization.

The object of the supporting lines, is to meet any sudden or expected attack of the enemy, and there is no method whereby a flank attack can be met, without depriving the main or fighting line of part or all of its support.

I will mention one other objection. It is that only the fighting line can take part in the firing and therefore before it has crossed half over the second period, so many men must be put into action that the reserve becomes much weakened. Such in brief are some of the principal defects of Upton's system, applied to-day. They are, indeed, serious, and in these days of magazine guns demand more attention than ever before. Gen. Upton was fully alive to these defects and was engaged in remedying them at the time of his death. Can they be remedied? The best thing to do, would be to do away with the system altogether, reorganize our military forces, arm them with the latest and best guns and then adapt a system of tactics to such an arm and organization. A system that would teach men only a few movements as to the shortest way to move to the front or rear, or to either flank, to deploy and to mass, that would give us less fancy movements for the mass and more "individualism;" for the men. If to-morrow you were called upon to defend our northern frontier against a sudden attack of modern troops armed with England's best guns and drilled on her half battalion system; or again, if France should determine to seize and hold the Panama Isthmus, and you were hurried forward to meet her company column system, could you make any changes at all in the little time you would have for preparation, that would enable you to meet either half-way? I think you could. Although Upton's tactics are developed for regimental formations of 10 companies, he distinctly uses the word *battalion* throughout all the book, and defines a battalion to consist of two or more companies up to ten. We may assume, therefore, as Upton did himself, that a battalion of manœuvre consist of four companies. I do not see that Upton's tactics would have to be changed as to commands and general rules, if we made our regiment consist of twelve instead of ten companies; in other words, we would have three battalions of four companies each. We have it at present in our cavalry and artillery organizations.

The reading of Lieut. Hamilton's paper was followed by a long discussion, in which Col. Jones, 12th; Major Jackson, 1st U. S. Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Dowd, 12th Inf.; Capt. Van Reed, 5th Art.; Lieut. Patterson, 1st Art.; Capts. Aspinwall, Haskell and Murphy, 12th N. Y., and Lieut. Hamilton, 5th U. S. Art., took part. Supper was then served, and after the coffee the discussion was continued, followed by song and story from numerous members of the Canteen. The next meeting will be held on Saturday evening, April 9, 1887.

IN UNION IS STRENGTH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

CONGRESS has adjourned without having done anything for the personnel of the Navy. I have always maintained that the reason why nothing is done, is due to the fact that no set of officers will agree to support the same measure. Heretofore, if one class or corps attempted to obtain any legislation bettering their condition, it would immediately be opposed by others, simply because of antipathy, and this when the proposed legislation would be an evident benefit to the Service. A very little opposition will prevent legislation. It would appear to me that the time has arrived when the dog in the manger and cut-throat policy should be dropped. The same energy and means heretofore employed by the different corps of the Navy to obtain or prevent legislation if used wisely and unitedly would enable us to obtain all the legislation needed.

I think the whole Service may be said to favor an equalization of pay, and the pay of the Marine Corps would be satisfactory to nine-tenths of the Service. In fact, the only opponents to that pay, are those who have not carefully examined it.

The whole Service is interested in some scheme providing that officers having less than three years to serve, should not be sent to sea in command of stations. The constant changing of Commanders-in-Chief is a manifest injury to the Service. There are many other questions upon which all officers practically agree, and if we cultivated a little more the spirit of concession as well as of aggression, there are but few points but what an agreement could be reached.

I would recommend a general committee of the whole Service, each Corps being represented according to its numerical strength, to which all questions should be submitted, and a settled policy as to legislation be established and urged by the whole Service.

If this committee were properly supported, and *never opposed* by anyone, we would soon obtain much-needed legislation. The committee should be composed of men of broad and conservative views, and while they should be selected from the Service by the different Corps, they should be enabled to meet annually for general discussion, and the formation of a policy to be pursued during the ensuing year. The Service could well afford the necessary expense to carry out this scheme. We have spent much more in injuring ourselves.

Let us stop quarrelling with each other, and go to work in an intelligent manner to build up the Service, that we may be an honor to our flag, to the department which represents us, and to the people to whom we are indebted for our maintenance.

I remain, my dear sir, respectfully,

R. M. G. BROWN, Lieut.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, March 12, 1887.

REGIMENTAL STAFF OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT appears to a "man up the tree" that in all the long and apparently concerted howl about regimental adjutants and quartermasters the opposition has not been heard, and it speaks well for the soldierly qualities of the incumbents that none have replied. Let me say a word for them. It used to be claimed by the Adjt.-General's and Q. M. Departments that officers should be selected for those departments who had shown peculiar fitness, and the old registers show that Regimental Q. Ms. and Adjutants who had shown special aptitude in those duties were selected and promoted to kindred duties higher up. For instance, Hancock, Macfeely, Holabird, Tompkins, Kelton, Vincent, Ruggles, Taylor, (J. McL.); Hodges, Haines, Chandler, Pelouze, Hawkins, Jones, Sawtelle, Weeks, Dana, Lord, Barber, and a host of others, dead and living, served their practiceship as regimental staff officers and were promoted for special fitness to the departments

This is "post mortem" to a large extent it is true, but it is also true that regimental commanders should not be restricted in their selection of specially fit regimental staff officers. Query.—Have the old men of the Army no rights that the youngsters are bound to respect?

A. M.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH N. Y.

THE Board of Officers of the 7th N. Y. have recently issued a report on the subject of the status of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, presented by a committee consisting of Lieut. Col. Geo. Moore Smith, Capts. Abrams, Appleton, Rhoads and Conover, and Lieuts. D. A. Nesbitt and Chas. E. Lydecker. It reviews the history of the controversy with the Veteran Association, commencing with the passage of the following resolutions in 1884 and 1885:

Resolved, That the Board of Officers of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., disapproves of the use of military titles by those who do not hold or who have not held lawful commissions of the grade or rank indicated by such titles; and disapproves of the wearing of military uniforms by those who are not in the military service of the United States or the several States, or who are not veterans of the late war; and disapproves of the use of the name and numerical designation of this regiment by any other uniformed corps.

Resolved, That the Board of Officers of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., respectfully requests the Veteran Association and its uniformed battalion to discontinue the use of military titles and military uniforms and the insignia of military rank.

In August, 1886, the commandants of the Active and the Veteran organization agreed upon the following settlement:

1. The officers and members of the Veteran Association (except those authorized by act of Congress) will not hereafter wear the insignia of military rank now in use by the National Guard and the U. S. Army.

2. The military titles now in use by the field and company officers in the National Guard and the U. S. Army will not hereafter be used by the officers of the Veteran Association (except as far as required by the enactment establishing a Benevolent Fund in the Veteran Association), and such other titles as may be selected by the association shall be hereafter used by its officers.

3. The objections to the use of such uniforms or parts of uniforms as the Veteran Association may prefer are withdrawn, provided such uniform is not similar to that worn by the National Guard, S. N. Y.

The Committee of the Veterans accepted the last article, which represented the concession granted by the Actives, and rejected the first two which embodied the concessions expected from them. This they did on the assumption that they fell within the class of Independent Military Organizations recognized by Sec. 75 of the Military Code. The question as to the validity of this claim was submitted to J. A. General H. C. King, who decided emphatically against it, as a matter of law, in an elaborate opinion dated May 17, 1884. Thereupon the Veterans persuaded the Legislature to pass an act making them a military organization. This act Gov. Cleveland vetoed. Another vigorous effort was made in 1885 to secure the enactment by the Legislature of a law to make the Veteran Association of this regiment a military organization, but without success.

The opinion of the new Judge-Advocate-General, Wm. M. Ivins, being asked, this time by the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th, he gave an opinion, equally conclusive with that of Gen. King, against the claims of the Veterans, his conclusions being summed up as follows:

1. That under M. C., 75, the Veterans of the 7th Regiment are not "an independent military organization," and cannot legally be recognized as such. 2. That such organization is not liable to be called on to do military service in case of riot or in other cases when independent military organizations may be called upon to do such service by the Commander-in-Chief. 3. That under M. C., 59, the members of said organization have not the right to wear "any uniform or designation of grade similar to those in use in the National Guard issued under the provisions of the M. C." 4. That said organization has not the power to confer legal military rank or authority on its members.

Gen. King, in his opinion, called attention to the provisions of the code forbidding the parading of non-military organizations with fire-arms, or the wearing of a uniform similar to that worn by the National Guard, and making it a misdemeanor to wear any designation of grade similar to that worn by the Guard.

In their report the committee of the 7th say:

The Veteran Association of the 13th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., of Brooklyn, which is distinguished for the high character and standing of its members, adopted a new Constitution Jan. 10, 1887, in which military titles and other military characteristics are discarded, and in which many improvements are introduced which will certainly insure entire harmony in the future between the Association and the regiment. This committee expresses the hope and belief that the time is not distant when the Veteran Association of the 7th Regiment will also divest itself of all *military* characteristics, and thereby forever establish peaceful and harmonious relations between present and former members of the regiment.

THE NEW YORK CAMP.

WITH the advance of the season, the interest manifested by the National Guard with regard to the coming New York Encampment increases. The many inquiries about the matter show that the popularity of the camp is still undiminished. No formal order has as yet been issued from Albany, but the details are fully determined upon and will be officially published at an early date. Present financial conditions admit of only one-half of the Guard being encamped in one season, and, under these circumstances, the following organizations are entitled to a tour this year: The 7th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 22d, 23d, 47th and 71st Regiments, and 14 separate companies. The intention is to give all of them a chance this year, but whether the separate companies will be organized as a provisional regiment or assigned to duty with other regiments has not yet been settled. Either plan will prove satisfactory. This detail includes the best and largest organizations in the State, in marked contrast to last year's detail, and a very successful encampment may be predicted with safety, especially if the principles on which the affair was then conducted will again govern. The highly satisfactory results then obtained with the smallest and least advanced organizations are the best proof of the correctness of the system under which they were managed, and for this reason it is hoped that Adjutant-General Porter will again assume charge of the whole as permanent post commander and keep up last year's strict routine of duty and regulations with regard to unmilitary practices and customs. The tolerance of the latter during several previous seasons put the camp in a false light before the non-military pubic, and the only remedy is the presence of a strong permanent

controlling authority and the application of the same rules to every organization. In this statement we only echo the wishes of every rational and true friend of the National Guard. The tour, one week, is so short, and the expense of the affair so enormous, that every minute devoted to aught but military work is not only a waste of valuable time, but also an injustice to a State which so liberally puts the sinews of war at the disposal of its troops. Let, therefore, the system which has so far proved the only correct one, not be abandoned until a better one has been devised.

With regard to the camp site much valuable work has been accomplished under the direction of Gen. J. M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance. A gain of 300 feet in the width of the parade ground has been made by cutting away the point of rocks at the foot of the bluff at the north of the parade, and the filling in of the ravine on the opposite side. This will obviate the necessity of selecting a different place for locating the tents, and the camp will be pitched as before. This is the most suitable arrangement. Considerable headway has been made in the draining system, which will be completed by the time the camp is. The main sewer will empty in the centre of the Hudson River. The old building for the sinks has been demolished and a new permanent one, for the same purpose, will be erected about the place where formerly the guard tents used to be. It is to be on a brick foundation, with 48 porcelain seats, and will be inside the line of sentries, thus cutting off a very convenient method of surreptitiously leaving the camp. The cesspools at the head of the company streets, which caused so much annoyance and so much need of disinfecting, will be filled up. In their places there will be urinals of the most approved modern pattern and connected with the general sewerage system. A bathhouse will be provided at the dam, of a most substantial nature on a brick foundation with 20 shower baths. The sink accommodations of the officers will be thoroughly modified and in the place of the present makeshift arrangement a substantial building, containing porcelain seats, wash-basins, running water and all other modern conveniences will be substituted. The sink for the General Headquarters will be removed from its present site, near the back entrance of the camp, and transferred to the spot where the hospital tents are located, and thus an eyesore and disagreeable nuisance removed. The grounds are being graded and put in perfect order, and when the proper time arrives New York will present to its soldiery a camp ground which, for natural beauty, healthfulness, cleanliness and comfort and care of those who are to occupy it, has no equal in this world. The excellence of the Subsistence Department is so well known that it is not necessary to refer to it here.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA BILL.

GENERAL BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance, has submitted a number of recommendations to the Secretary of War in regard to the increased allotment of arms and equipments to the militia forces under the new law increasing the appropriation for this purpose from $200,000 to $400,000. One of his suggestions relates to the organization of the District of Columbia militia. He proposes that the senior member of the District Commissioners be designated by the President as a Brigadier General to have entire command of the several companies, which are to be organized upon a basis similar to State Militia; said Commissioner, to bear the same relation to the troops as the Governor of the State to the State Militia. A set of regulations concerning the manner of distribution of arms, etc., accompanies Gen. Benét's recommendations. The new appropriation does not become available until July 1st, according to a recent decision of the 1st Comptroller, so that the Department will have plenty of time to prepare its plans for the apportionment.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* is responsible for a most unjustifiable slander upon General Brownell, formerly commander of the Fourth New York Brigade, in assuming to identify him with some fellow who was arrested by the police for making a disturbance on the Brooklyn bridge. General Brownell is a dignified and quiet gentleman, and it is difficult to see how any one who knew anything of his character could suppose that he could be guilty of such conduct as that described in the *Eagle*. The *Eagle* in a subsequent issue corrected its mistake and said: "Brooklyn contains no more honored citizen that General Brownell. His leadership in military matters have given him prominence before the public; his ability as a tactician has made his name known from one end of the country to the other; as a disciplinarian he is one of the strictest, and he would be the last man to object to a subordinate carrying out the orders of his superiors."

LADIES WILL HAVE THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

THE Brooklyn woman suffragists have sent this letter to Gov. Hill:

SIR: At a meeting of the Woman Suffrage Committee it was unanimously resolved, as follows:

"That we request the Governor of New York to recommend that a law be enacted during this session of the Legislature, to protect the women in this State in exercising their right to vote on next election day. During the last election day, we were intimidated, threatened with imprisonment and bodily harm. If the Legislature fails to make a law for our protection we are resolved to demand you to call out the State militia to protect us at the polls, thereby preventing riot and bloodshed." Respectfully,

EMMA BECKWITH, President.

This desire to have our bold militia boys in arms is another illustration of the feminine partiality for uniforms, "J'aime le militaire."

Thirteenth N. Y.—Colonel Edward Fackner.

CAPT. W. L. WATSON, of Co. G, 13th Regt., conceived the idea of having the men forming the field and staff officers during 1878, when Mr. Beecher first became Chaplain, stand guard over the coffin during Thursday night, March 10. At that time David E. Austen was Colonel, Gen. Christensen was Lieutenant-Colonel, Gen. Horatio C. King was Major, and Major J. F. Ackerman was Inspector of Rifle Practice. Col. Austen suggested the sending of a telegram to Gov. Hill asking that the order of arrest be so modified as to permit Major Ackerman to join with his fellow-officers in this last mark of respect to the dead. The telegram was sent and this answer was received:

Col. David E. Austen:

Your telegram to Gov. Hill should have been sent to me. Major Ackerman may apply for permission to Col. Fackner, and if he consents in writing there is no objection here.

JOSIAH PORTER, Adjutant-General.

Col. Austen should know something of military usage, by which the National Guard is governed. What would he think of a similar request sent direct to the President on behalf of an officer of the Regular Army under like circumstances?

The Court appointed for the trial of Privates Marlbro Walker, George A. Wilson, and James F. Knudson, of Co. H, 13th Regt., on charges preferred by Captain Charles P. Kretschmar, commenced work March 11 at Brigade Headquarters. All the members of the Court were on hand. The counsel for the accused is 1st Lieut. W. H. A. Cochran, Co. K, 13th. The charges are the same against all the men, and are in substance as follows—that they signed a paper and voted for the resignation of their captain, and also that they removed the lock from the company room.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The 47th New York will celebrate its 25th anniversary at the armory on Tuesday evening, March 29, by a full dress reception. General Jesse C. Smith will present the long service medals on the occasion. Under the careful, common sense management of Colonel Gaylor the regiment has made considerable advance in the direction of perfection, especially since the beginning of the present season, and a superior exhibition may therefore be expected.

$1,395 have been contributed at last accounts to the Gettysburg Battlefield Monument of the 9th N. Y. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Julius Wadsworth, J. Fahnestock, James Scott, N. L. Hermance, Thos. W. Thorn, and John Hendrickson each contributed $100 and 42 others from $5 to $25 each.

The bill providing for the taking of sites for armories under the law of eminent domain now before the New York Legislature has been approved by the city authorities.

Instruction in the school of the battery mounted was given to the men of the 2d Battery at the Armory on Thursday evening of last week. A series of mounted drills will take place at Durland's Riding Academy this month. Two names were added to the roll on Thursday evening, after which the Glee Club gave an entertainment which terminated with a duet by Captain Ferdinand P. Earle and Professor Melvin. An adjournment was then taken to Griffith's restaurant where a merry time was had. Another took place last Tuesday evening and the non-commissioned officers will meet on Thursday nights hereafter. The recruits will be instructed on Wednesday evenings.

The Easter Athletic games of Company K, 13th N. Y., for the benefit of the Seaside Home for children is a very worthy effort in aid of charity. The games will be held at the armory, Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, April 13, under the auspices of a distinguished committee, among whom are Mayor Whitney, Gen. J. B. Woodward, Gen. R. C. Ward, and Gen. S. L. Woodford. Besides the various athletic events on the programme, the Games Committee have secured the services of some of the foremost athletes and gymnasts for the occasion, who will give various fancy and skillful exhibitions during the evening. There will be dancing immediately after the games.

The officers of Co. G, 23d Regiment N. Y. (Brooklyn's crack regiment), have offered $100 to the member of the company who brings in not less than five recruits by July 1, 1887.

Col. Fincke, commanding 23d Regt., announces that the regimental chaplain will deliver his annual sermon Sunday, March 27, at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, at 5 P. M. The regiment will, therefore, assemble at the armory in full uniform, with overcoats and fatigue cap, at 4.15 P. M., March 27.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

A BILL is now before the Pennsylvania Legislature to permit cities to appropriate $500 per annum to each company of militia within the corporate limits. The amount required to comply with the bill in Philadelphia will be $17,500.

New York City, with a military force of 5,000 men, appropriates each year $112,750, Brooklyn gives her troops $60,250, Boston, with 1,350 soldiers, $27,000. Cincinnati, 600 men, $6,000, and the county gives $100,000 additional. Baltimore and Milwaukee have respectively 800 and 400 men, but make no appropriation. Milwaukee's troops receive $3,000 from the State. In St. Louis all the troops have disbanded, owing to the failure of the authorities to make provision for them. Philadelphia, the second city in the Union, has 2,500 soldiers and allows fuel and gas amounting to $3,000 per annum, a little over one dollar per man.

The 1st Regiment, N. G. P., will hold their spring athletic games at their armory, Philadelphia, Pa., April 16. The following are the events: 220 yards dash, open, handicap; tug of war, open, lim., four men, 650 lbs.; one mile run, open, handicap; 440 yards dash, open to 1st Brigade N. G. P.; running high jump, open, handicap; one mile walk, open, handicap; ½ mile run, handicap; hurdle race, open, to 1st Regiment, six hurdles, one lap; special contest of broad sword v. bayonet. First prize in broad sword and bayonet. Tug of War, gold medal for each man in winning Team. All other events, first prize, gold medal; second prize, silver medal.

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

THE fifth annual school of officers in session at Brattleboro for two days, closed March 10. The school has been the largest attended and most successful of any ever held, nearly every commissioned officer of the National Guard being present. Gen. W. L. Greenleaf, brigade commander, presided. Col. Julius J. Estey was instructor in infantry tactics; Lieut. Col. C. C. Kinsman, instructor in guard duty and ceremonies; Major George H. Bond, instructor in skirmish drill and ceremonies; Capt. Levi K. Fuller, instructor in artillery tactics. Gen. Greenleaf read a paper at the opening session, stating the object of the school and the results which should be attained from the course of instruction followed. The first day was mainly devoted to the exemplification of the manual of arms and the field movements incident to company formations and guard mount. In the evening the Estey Guard, under the command of Capt. F. W. Childs, gave an exhibition drill at the rink. A paper was read by Gen. Greenleaf on the future of the National Guard of the country. A banquet complimentary to the Governor and visiting officers was given by Col. Estey at the Brooks House. The school closed with a course of instruction in skirmish drill and manual of arms. Surg. J. C. Rutherford, of the 1st Regt., read a paper on hygiene in camp life and the care of the sick and wounded.

At the banquet speeches were made by Gov. Ormsbee, Adjt. Gen. Peck, Col. Mansur, Gen. Greenleaf, Rev. F. J. Parry, Dr. Holton, Lieut. Gov. Fuller and Col. Hooker.

NEW JERSEY.

In G. O. 4 of March 11, Col. Dickinson directs the 4th Regiment to parade in State service uniform (helmets and white gloves) March 22, for the purpose of an official visit by the general commanding the brigade. Col. Dickinson evidently means business, for he says in his order "every enlisted man not present on this occasion will be tried by regimental court-martial."

MISSOURI.

A St. Louis despatch says: A few companies may possibly survive the withdrawal of the State's maintenance from its militia, but it is a great blow to perfect and thorough military organization. There is only one element who appeared to be satisfied: the socialists who have demanded from the first day of their organization in St. Louis and elsewhere that the forces organized for the defence of law and order be disbanded.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

COL. JOHN T. CUTTING, 2d Artillery, has returned from a long absence and resumed command of his regiment.

An article on the surrender of Fort Donelson, which is to appear in the *Southern Bivouac* for April, throws some light on the dissensions which prevailed among the Confederate generals at that post.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. J. C.—See JOURNAL of last week (March 12) for full information as to warships to be built, repaired, etc.

H. H.—Members of General Courts-martial should sit in full uniform; the accused in full uniform without side arms.

Union Soldier.—Neither the Secretary of War nor the Lieutenant-General favor the transfer of enlisted men from the line of the Army to the Signal Corps.

P. B.—If you will call at the JOURNAL office any week day between 4 and 5 P.M., you will be given full information on subject of enlistment in the Army, prospects of promotion, etc.

C. H. asks: A man having served three years in the Navy enlists in the Army within thirty days, is he entitled to re-enlistment pay, after having served two years in the Army? ANS.—No. Had the first service been in the Marine Corps the case would be different.

Marine.—The salute in sentry box in rainy weather would be the coming from place rest to order arms. Soldiers are not *entitled* to furloughs. They are given as privileges, contingent upon good behavior, and service. It is customary to give a soldier on re-enlisting a furlough of from two to four months if he applies for it.

Continental.—The oldest biography of General Israel Putnam is that written by one of his aides, General Daniel Humphreys (New York, 1790), another is Sparks' American Biography, Vol. 11. The most recent is that of Increase N. Tarbox, published by Lockwood, Brooks and Co., Boston. This last we should recommend. It corrects some popular traditions of Bunker Hill, of which it makes Putnam the hero.

Subscriber asks: 1. What is the substance of the Presidential Succession bill passed in 1886? ANS.—It provides that in the event of the death or disability of the Vice-President as well as the President, the succession shall fall to members of the Cabinet in order, commencing with the Secretary of State.

2. Can you give addresses of Generals John C. Fremont and Montgomery Blair? ANS.—J. C. Fremont, Washington, D. C.; Montgomery Blair died several years ago.

Wisconsin.—Kilburn Knox, of Pennsylvania, was appointed 1st lieutenant 13th U. S. Infantry May 14, 1861; promoted captain May 14, 1864; transferred to 22d U. S. Inf. Sept. 21, 1866, and resigned April 1, 1869. He was brevetted major July 22, 1864, for gallantry at Atlanta, and lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service. We know of no paper published in New York City devoted entirely to the interests of the National Guard of the State. The sphere of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL includes not only this but the National Guard throughout the entire United States.

J. H. asks: At guard mount the band has made its first wheel to the left passing in review. Does the adjutant give the command column left, march, or does he not? Please answer to decide a bet. Some hold that no command is given by the adjutant, but I am under the impression that par. 261, Upton's Tactics, must be considered as ruling, nothing being laid down in Tactics for guard mount which will cover the case. ANS.—There is something laid down about this in Tactics for guard mounting, and that is the remark on page 367 that the guard "marches . . according to the principles of review." These principles are laid down on page 355, and direct that the column changes direction without command from the colonel at the points indicated. Par. 251 refers to platoon drill.

Pennsylvania asks: In guard mounting, at the command "(1) officers and non-com. officers to the front and centre, (2) march," do the non-com. officers pass between the left of the guard and the sergeant major, or pass beyond him? ANS.—Between the guard and the sergeant major.

2. When the sergeant major takes his position three yards to the left of front rank, does he pass one yard to the rear of the line, face about and dress up to the line (the same as 1st sergeants taking their posts), or does he face about on the line? ANS.—Tactics don't specify about this. The best way is to march to the rear before facing about, and this is the method generally used.

3. On dress parade, when the ranks are opened and the officers brought to the front, do the field officers march direct to the front twelve yards and turn respectively to the left and right until they get opposite the centre of their wings, or pass along the front of line officers until opposite the centre of their wings and then face to the right and left and move to the front their proper distance? ANS.—According to par. 383 the distance of the field officers at open order is nine yards and not twelve yards in front of the front rank. As to their method of marching to the front we have given our views in "Answers to Correspondents" to G. M. S. in issue of Feb. 19, page 600, to which you are referred.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, held at Boston March 2, the following were elected: Mr. Alfred Brooks Fry; General H. Rogers, U. S. V., and W. B. Sears, Jr. Major J. G. Turnbull, U. S. A., has been transferred from this commandery to that of the District of Columbia.

The total membership of the Order Feb. 1, 1887, was 4,160 distributed as follows: Pennsylvania, 562; New York, 557; Maine, 71; Massachusetts, 607; California, 512; Wisconsin, 146; Illinois, 261; District of Columbia, 367; Ohio, 441; Michigan, 126; Minnesota, 125; Oregon, 40; Missouri, 119; Nebraska, 85; Kansas, 105; Iowa, 36.

THE 111-TON GUN.

THE third series of firing experimental charges was carried out on Wednesday at the butts of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, under the direction of Col. Maitland, R. A., Superintendent of Gun Factories. The heaviest charge as yet fired was endured by the gun and its fittings without the slightest injury, and gave admirable results, both in velocity of projectile and lowness of gas pressure within the chamber of the gun. The first round fired was with 850 lbs. of German prismatic powder of the like nature as the powder fired on previous occasions, but from a different maker. The velocity attained by the shot was 2,142 ft. per second, the gas pressure 19½ tons on the square inch of the chamber, which is 8 ft. 3 in. long. The second round was with prismatic powder specially made at Waltham Abbey for this gun. The weight of the charge was 960 lbs., the velocity of the projectile was 2,104 ft. per second, and the gas pressure only 15.7 tons—a very remarkable result, showing that the mode of reducing the speed of combustion under the new system is now thoroughly well understood at the Government works. The third round was with 850 lbs. of the same powder at the first round, the results being: velocity of shot (1,800 lbs. weight) 2,149 ft. and gas pressure 19.9 tons. The extraordinary high velocities attained by the projectiles and the confining of the gases generated within such low pressures—which might probably be safely raised to 30 tons without exerting undue strain on the gun—are exceedingly satisfactory features in the practice so far carried out.—*Admiralty Gazette.*

DISCIPLINE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

IN an article on discipline in the French Army, the *St. James's Gazette* says: "The supreme punishment of the French soldier for a serious breach of discipline is death even in time of peace. If he strikes an officer, for instance, he is liable to be shot. In time of war the death penalty is carried out for much lighter offences; for the French law only recognizes this form of corporal punishment in the case of a soldier. But as regards military life in barracks, three kinds of disciplinary procedure are employed as a check upon common offences. The lightest is called the *consigne*. The man placed *à la consigne* is merely kept in quarters while his companions are enjoying their freedom. The next penalty is that of the *salle de police*, where the culprit is locked up from five or six o'clock in the evening until the *réveil* the next morning. The same discipline may be repeated one or more nights. Lastly there is the prison, where the unruly soldier is kept day and night.

HOTCHKISS'S ORDNANCE COMPANY.

HOW MUCH more liberally American inventors are treated abroad than at home is shown by the experience of Messrs. Hotchkiss and Co., the head of which house, Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss, died in February, 1885. From a prospectus issued for the purpose of organizing this establishment into a limited liability company it appears that their earnings for the past three years have been as follows: 1884, $499,616; 1885, $816,465; 1886, $926,392. Nearly a million dollars in the last year. The concern is henceforth to be known as the Hotchkiss Ordnance Co., Limited. Its share capital is $4,000,000, divided into 45,000 ordinary shares of $50 each and 35,000 seven per cent. cumulative preference shares of $50 each. In addition to this there are $1,500,000 in 5 per cent. mortgage debentures of $500 each, secured by a first charge upon the undertaking, redeemable at the price of $550, by annual cumulative drawings, commencing Jan. 1, 1888, the redemption being thus effected in fifteen years. The first payment of interest will be made on July 1, on the amounts as paid up. Of the above, $300,000 in debentures, 1,500 preference shares, and 1,500 ordinary shares have been allotted at par as fully paid-up to the Managing Directors, who agree to take them in part payment of the purchase money. 5,500 ordinary shares have been subscribed for and allotted to the vendor at par.

The business has been taken over from the vendor as a going concern, as from Jan. 1, 1887, from which date the company is entitled to all the profits. The orders now in hand indicate an increase of business over that of the last two years, and further extensive contracts are being negotiated. The Managing Directors—Messrs. Favarger, Koerner, and De Latouche—who so successfully conducted the business with Mr. Hotchkiss until his death, and since then alone, have entered into a contract to remain with the company, and to give their exclusive services to its management for a period of fifteen years, terminable after five or ten years. Should the period be so determined, the Managing Directors are still precluded from engaging in any similar business for the residue of years up to fifteen years. After a dividend of 15 per cent. has been paid to the ordinary shareholders, the said Managing Directors will become entitled to one-tenth of surplus net profits.

The works of the company are at St. Denis, near Paris, where a factory employing from 700 to 800 hands is in full operation. Orders received from the British Government are executed by Armstrong and Co., and those for Germany by the Gruson-Werk, and negotiations of a like nature with other Governments are now in progress, rendering the business an international one, and modifying the effect of any edict prohibiting the export of war material in time of war.

The business is a monument to the genius, industry and capacity for organization of that typical American, the late B. B. Hotchkiss.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

OVER 5,000 deserters and fraudulent enlisters were reported in the British Army in 1886.

AS SOON as the guns can be provided it is intended to increase the armaments of the Spithead forts by the addition of the new English 45-ton breech-loaders.

ACCORDING to the *Moniteur de l'Armée* (Paris), the Austrian Uhlans are about to be armed with a new weapon of special construction, called the Hungarian lance.

IT has been decided that, with a view to encourage officers of the English militia to go through the Hythe, course of musketry, all those who pass or have passed shall be indicated in the *Army List* by a capital H.

GENERAL BOULANGER has decreed that in future no officer in the army shall be allowed to have in his service any foreigner of either sex. The decree is due to the fact that the governess of Gen. Davoust's children has been discovered to be the wife of a Prussian officer quartered at Neuf Brisach.

DURING the quarterly target practice a premature discharge of one of H. M. S. *Ajax's* turret guns occurred. The shot struck the shore in the neighborhood of Innellan, Firth of Clyde, damaging the houses and grounds of Messrs. Patton and Henderson, and injuring a plumber and a servant girl.

A LADY, who had only arrived at Cannes the night before the earthquake, gave orders to be called at 6 A. M., and when she was precipitated on to the floor at that time she thought that it was some new invention by which people were aroused without the bother of the chambermaid coming into the room.

A SCORE of corporals from the Joinville Training School went through their evolutions before Gen. Boulanger mounted on velocipedes, the bicyclists representing the light, the tricyclists the heavy cavalry. The Minister has decided to have a certain proportion of the men in the infantry regiments trained to the use of the velocipede, for the transmission of orders and the interchange of communications between the different divisions of an army, leaving all the horses of the force available for the work in which their services are indispensable.

SOME military critics who, having seen German troops at drill with the magazine rifle, have come to the conclusion that the details of its manipulation are difficult to learn, and that even old soldiers find it an exceedingly awkward weapon to handle. The breech-action is said to get out of order, and in fact to "jam," when small particles of grit, sand, or fouling clog the mechanism. After the magazine has been emptied it takes nearly a quarter of a minute to refill, and the method of loading is by no means perfect, especially when the fingers of men are benumbed with cold.

THE German "Official Gazette" publishes the Army bill. The arrangements to put it into action on April 1 are completed. New battalions will be formed as fourth battalions in existing regiments. Four new railway companies will also be formed—two Prussian, one Saxon and one Wurtemberg. They will constitute the third battalion of the Berlin Railway Regiment. The new pioneers form the fifth company in the pioneer battalion of the guards. The act, when in full working order, practically increases the army by 170,000 men. It is reported that the deficit will be met by a loan, Bismarck's comprehensive scheme to reform taxation being reserved for the autumn session.

IT is proposed to mount 12-in., 45-ton guns in every alternate port on both the upper and lower tiers of the Spithead forts, and the total number of guns that will be necessary to arm the forts in this manner is 38.

A MELINITE shell which exploded at the Belfort (France) Arsenal a few days ago, killing six men and injured eleven others, was lying on the ground unplugged, and the melinite in the shell ignited without apparent cause.

THE Bavarian Rifle Factory at Hamburg is reported to be working in feverish haste. Every week it turns out the repeating rifles for one regiment on the war effective. In eight weeks the whole of the Bavarian Army Corps will be equipped with the new weapon.

GEN. PONTUS, the Belgian Minister of War, in presenting plans for the erection of new forts at Liege and Namur, said the forces at his disposal were amply sufficient. For the field the army comprised 65,000 men, and the garrisons of 25,000 men at Antwerp, 12,000 at Liege and Namur and 28,000 distributed elsewhere.

THE valuable prizes offered by the Russian Government for the best type of swift, light draught, armor clad, specially adapted for service in the Black Sea, have been awarded to Captain Ratnik, of the Russian Navy, and Messrs. Leontieff, shipbuilders, of Odessa. No English firm appears to have competed.

MESSRS. NAPIER AND SONS, of Glasgow, have just shipped the largest set of triple-expansion engines yet constructed for a man-of-war. They are of 12,000 collective horse-power, and are intended for the Russian ironclad *Sinope*, now building at Sebastapol. They have also completed three sets of 2,000 horse-power for gunboats building at Nicolaieff.

HERR SCHOEFFER, Professor of Political Economy, Vienna, has published a pamphlet to show what a war with France would cost Germany—16 millards of marks, or shillings. In case of a defeat or check of the Imperial troops it would be necessary to raise a loan which would, at 4 per cent., involve the annual payment of 640,000,000 marks. Were confidence in the paying power of Germany shaken, the yearly interest would range from 800,000,000 marks to one milliard.

THE activity with which war preparations are being pushed forward throughout Austria bears a significance which none but the most indifferent can afford to disregard. The garrisons of Vienna and of the chief fortresses throughout the Empire last week commenced practice in shooting with their new Mannlicher repeating rifles, with which the troops in Vienna are now completely provided. Officers of the army throughout Austria and Hungary, both those on active service and those in the Reserve, have received orders to complete their equipment, so as, if required, to be ready to march at 24 hours' notice. Cavalry continues without interruption to pour into Galicia from various garrisons.

IN answer to the charge of John Bright that wounded Arabs were bayoneted at Abu-Klea by British soldiers, the war correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "The Arabs neither gave nor accepted quarter, and often feigned death in order to have a chance of thrusting their keen knives into one of our men. I went out while the square was reforming with some 'Heavies' to search for the body of an officer whom I knew well. While thus engaged nearly every one of us had several narrow escapes of being stabbed by Arabs who let us pass their apparently lifeless forms, and then sprang up suddenly, spear or sword in hand. Directly one of our men saw a dusky form began to move, he knew perfectly well that it was a question which should strike first, and naturally he fired a snap shot or used his bayonet in self-defence."

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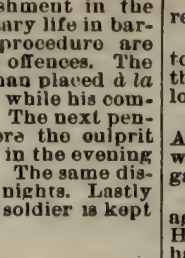
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A POSITIVE CURE for every form of Skin and Blood Disease from PIMPLES to SCROFULA.

SKIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME INstantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a real skin Beautifier, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.

This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure

Eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen, pruritus, scall head, dandruff, and every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.



The GREAT ARMORY LIGHT

FRINK'S Parent Reflectors for Gas or Oil, give the most powerful, softest, cheapest and Best light known for Armories, Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Banks, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to Armories, Churches and the trade. Don't be deceived by cheap imitations.

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SPRING STYLES, 1887.

ANDERSON'S ZEPHYRS, Printed Sateens, India Silks and Pongees, in very new and stylish designs. Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMOKING JACKETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES

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CELEBRATED

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Dealers in the Finest Quality

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Absolute Protection Against Extension of Fire.

NEW YORK FIRE-PROOF PAINT CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Full information, together with testimonials, test shingles and color cards, furnished at the office, or by mail.

65 MAIDEN LANE, Cor. William Street, NEW YORK.

KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY beg leave to call attention to their new Pocket Case in which they are now packing their celebrated brand of CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAPORAL WARRANTED: Absolutely Free from any Flavoring or Impurities.

Finest Grades of Old and Thoroughly-cured Virginia and Turkish Tobaccos. Finest French Rice Paper.

Highest Class Skilled Labor. All goods made under our Careful Personal Supervision.

Kinney Bros.

THE British War Office has made arrangements for the transportation from Canada to London during the coming season of 3,000 horses for artillery trains.

ALTHOUGH the "Cercle National Militaire," the club at Paris, founded upon the inspiration of General Boulanger, on similar lines to the associations of naval and military officers in London, already counts 6,810 members, who have subscribed some 150,000 fr. between them, the enterprise has to contend against a fast failing exchequer. A round subsidy from the Government has also appeared insufficient to release the club from financial troubles, caused by ignorant management, and all the hotel, restaurant, and café tactics of the Boulevards appear to have failed to entice the proper patronage to keep alive an institution of the kind first contemplated by the energetic head of the French Army.

12,000 WERE discharged from the English Army last year.

THE *Progrès Militaire* (Paris) states that the Russian railway troops are henceforth to consist of a separate and independent brigade. The brigade will be under the command of Major-General Prince Toumanov, late colonel commanding the 1st battalion of Caucasian Sappers.

MUCH time and money have been expended in the endeavor to produce flour retaining the life-giving and nutritive elements of wheat, nearly free as practicable from starch, and entirely without bran. Such preparations—called Gluten Flour—are advertised in the JOURNAL this week by Farwell and Rhines, of Watertown, N. Y., as of special value as food for Diabetics and Dyspeptics, and sufferers from Nervous Debility.

A PROMPT AND PLEASING WAY OF EASING Asthmatic Wheezing. Use HALE'S HONEY OF HORSHOUND AND TAR. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

PROBABLY more capital is now employed in the manufacture of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar than in any other such goods the world ever produced.

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

Down in a coal mine, underneath the ground, "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar is just as fine as on the highest mountain peak.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS and Marines, cheerfully bear testimony to the value of BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS as a local stimulant and counterirritant of greatest possible merit. For

R. H. MACY & CO.,

Fourteenth St., Sixth Avenue and 13th St., New York.

Grand Central Fancy and Dry Goods Establishment.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S

Neckwear.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Hosiery

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Handkerchiefs

IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS OUR GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDRIED

Shirts

AT 68 CENTS, are made from carefully selected linen, and the button holes are hand made Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order Unlaundried, at 99 cents; Laundried at $1.24 $1.49 and $1.99. Consult Catalogue or send for instructions about self-measurement

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR CAMP AND GARRISON CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SPRING CATALOGUE— NOW READY—WILL BE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF TEN CENTS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

A SAFE INVESTMENT

For both large and small sums of money is offered in the DEBENTURE BONDS of the NEBRASKA LOAN AND TRUST CO. and the CENTRAL LOAN AND LAND CO. These bonds are secured by mortgages on productive real estate after the manner of securing National Bank notes, bear 6 per cent. interest and run 10 years. Experience proves that they are one of the safest investments ever devised, and they are commended to the attention of officers of the Army and Navy.

For sale by JOHN ROCKWELL, 20 Nassau St., New York.

Proposals for Lamp Chimneys.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, March 16, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., April 18, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, free of charge for cartage and packages, 100,000 best annealed flint glass lamp chimneys, polished ends, of size and pattern to be seen at this depot.

Proposals must give price "in bond" and "duty paid," be accompanied by samples, delivery to be made July 1, 1887, or soon thereafter.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Lamp Chimneys," and addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES, Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Q. M. General, Depot Quartermaster.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR. HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT in EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. $2 in buffalo handle; $3 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied: sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.



"HOME EXERCISER" *for Brain-Workers and Sedentary People.* Gentlemen, Ladies, and Youths, the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 inches square floor-room; something new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Send for circular. "HOME SCHOOLS FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE," 16 East 14th St. and 713 5th Ave., N. Y. City. Prof. D. L. DOWD. Wm. Blaikie, author of "How to Get Strong," says of it: "I never saw any other I liked half as well."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
IN NERVOUS IRRITABILITY.

Dr. B. B. GROVER, Rushford, N. Y., says: "I have prescribed it for nervous irritability, with marked results."

Spring of '87.

Attractive and Substantial

FURNITURE,

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Full lines for Summer Cottages at very moderate prices.

WARREN WARD & CO., 6 and 8 East 20th Street.

THE RANK AND FILE OF THE U. S. ARMY,

Embracing Recruitment: Re-enlistment; Duties; Guard Duty; Orderlies; Religious Ceremonies; Pay; Equipment; Clothing; Schools; Quarters; Subsistence; The Soldier's Home; Retirement; Colored Troops; Punishments; The Military Prison; Amusements: the Grand Reveille.

BY
Bvt. Capt. JAMES WYLLYS DIXON, U.S.A.
Late First Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery.

"It will be read with great interest by every soldier throughout the country, and to those thinking of joining the Army it will be an invaluable guide."—*New York World*, December 18, 1886.

"Contains information indispensable to men intending to enlist as private soldiers."—*New York Sun*, Jan. 2, 1887.

"Everything pertaining to the daily life of the soldier has been carefully summarized by the author. Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates will do well to procure a copy."—*Army and Navy Journal*,

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J. W. DIXON,
FLUSHING, QUEENS CO., N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS, FUEL, AND MILITARY SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 31 day of May next for furnishing RATIONS, and until 12 o'clock M. of the 4th May, for furnishing FUEL, to the United States Marines, at one or more of the following stations, from the 1st July, 1887, to the 30th June, 1888, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia and League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla., and Mare Island, Cal.

Specifications and blank proposals can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named above, or at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D.C., and Assistant Quartermasters, 216 South 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 615 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Sealed proposals will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 5th day of May next for furnishing SUPPLIES, consisting of Cloths, Kerseys, Flannels, Blankets, Hats, Helmets, Military Stores, Brooms, Brushes, Axes, etc., to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States.

Schedules, with specifications of the supplies required, can be obtained, and the standard samples seen, at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., Assistant Quartermasters' offices, 216 South 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 615 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal., and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.

Blank forms of proposals and all information can be had by applying at any of the places named above.

This office reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects; and bids from manufacturers in, or regular dealers of, supplies only will be considered.

Proposals may be made for one or more articles, deliverable at one or more stations, and will be considered separately for each article and place of delivery. They should be indorsed "Proposals for Rations, Fuel, or Military Supplies," as the case may be, and addressed to Major H. B. Lowry, Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.

UNIFORMS AND FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. WELL KNOWN TO ARMY OFFICERS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

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LOWEST PRICES IN THE U. S.

We are the New England Agents for the HURLBUT PAPER CO. (established in 1822), and manufacturers of the BEACON HILL LINEN PAPER (no better or more elegant paper can be made); selling direct from mills to the consumer, we are able always to give lowest possible prices. Sample sheets of paper and envelopes, with prices and number of sheets to a pound, sent on receipt of 15 CENTS. These sample packages contain more than 15 cents worth of good writing paper and envelopes.

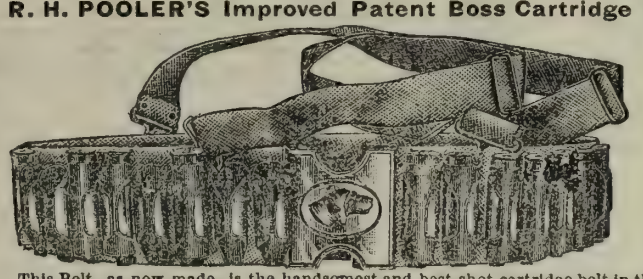
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PAPER MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS, 3 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.



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THE PIONEER MANUFACTURER of MEERSCHAUM PIPES & AMBER GOODS in AMERICA. (Established 1853.)

Calls attention to his **Meerschaum, French Brier and Welchsel Pipes,** and **Cigar and Cigarette Holders;** also IVORY, PEARL, AMBER and TORTOISE SHELL GOODS, for which Medals and Diplomas have been received from all the International Exhibitions. A complete assortment of Walking Sticks, with Ivory, Silver, or Gold Heads—plain, carved or chased a specialty. Price Lists sent upon application. Special attention given to Repairing of Pipes and Fancy Goods, which we receive and return by Mail. **Store—125 FULTON ST. Factory**—213 to 229 E. 33d St., Address P. O. Box 91 B. N. Y. City.

R. H. POOLER'S Improved Patent Boss Cartridge Holder & Belts.



This Holder is for carrying brass or paper shells without being crimped. Has side cut away, shown at [illegible]

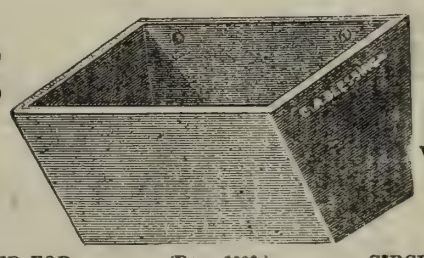
This Belt, as now made, is the handsomest and best shot cartridge belt in the world. Has 3-inch woven canvas belt, 1 1-2 inch double shoulder straps and large plated buckle. Will wear any sportsman a lifetime. The only practical Cartridge Holder in use. Will carry brass cartridges and positively prevent wads from starting on shot. Suitable for either paper or brass shells. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded. MANUFACTURED BY R. H. POOLER, SERENA, LA SALLE CO., ILL. *** Send ten cents in silver or currency for catalogue and sample cartridge holder, also a colored lithograph card of grouse shooting on the prairies.

BLESSING'S STONE LAUNDRY TUB

C. A. BLESSING & CO., 98 and 100 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

As Cheap as Wooden Tubs.

SINGLE TUB, $7.00
DOUBLE " 11.00
Made in all Sizes.



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SEND FOR (PAT. 1886.) CIRCULAR.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
Army & Navy Merchant Tailor
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN EARLE & CO.
Army and Navy Tailors,
Two doors above the "Old South."
No. 330 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS

Improving Newtown Creek, New York.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Room 31, Army Building, Cor. of Houston and Greene Streets, NEW YORK, March 2, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Improving Newtown Creek, by dredging, will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 6, 1887.

Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had on application at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND, Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Improving the Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Room 31, Army Building, Cor. Houston and Greene Streets, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Improving the Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, by dredging, will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock M. on Wednesday, March 30, 1887.

Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had on application at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND, Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Pains in Back, Chest, Shoulders, Liver, Kidneys and Joints they are unequalled. Their reputation as a cure and preventative in Coughs, Colds and Pneumonia is world-wide. Get the genuine Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York and London.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN.—At Governor's Island, N. Y., March 10, 1887, to the wife of Lieutenant S. E. Allen, 5th U. S. Artillery, a daughter.

MARRIED.

MCLENEGAN—CUTLER.—At Martinez, Cal., March 1, Lieut. S. B. MCLENEGAN, U. S. R. M., to Miss CARRIE CUTLER.

DIED.

AYRES.—At Asheville, N. C., Feb. 24, HELEN ROMEYN, infant daughter of General R. B. Ayres, U. S. Army.

BROWN.—At Westchester, Pa., March 10, of diptheritic croup, GEORGE HARVEY BROWN, youngest son of Rebecca T. and the late Lieutenant Colonel W. Harvey Brown, 1st U. S. Infantry, in the 5th year of his age.

BRYANT.—At Fort Niobrara, Neb., March 1, JOSEPH M. BRYANT, son of the late Major THOS. S. BRYANT, U. S. A., and brother of Lieutenant Montgomery Bryant, 8th U. S. Infantry.

COMBS.—At "Buena Vista," near Leonardtown, Md., Mar. 9, Mrs. CATHERINE COMBS, in the 82d year of her age.

EADS.—At Nassau, New Providence, March 7, Captain JAMES B. EADS.

HARRISON.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 9, of pneumonia, ISABEL, eldest child of Lieut. Geo. F. E. and Mamie R. Harrison.

HEARN.—At Savannah, Ga., March 3, ADELAIDE O., wife of James J. Hearn and daughter of the late Captain John Power, 16th U. S. Infantry.

LAYTON.—At Georgetown, Del., Feb. 28, Mrs. CLARA H., wife of Lieut. Colonel C. Rodney Layton, U. S. Army, retired. The remains were interred in Elmwood Cemetery New Brunswick, N. J., by the side of her father, the late, Dr. N. D. Benedict.

LOVE.—At Buffalo, N. Y., March 15, Brevet Lieut. Colonel GEORGE M. LOVE, Captain U. S. Army, retired, Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers.

LUCE.—At Washington, D. C., March 12, JOHN B. LUCE, brother of Rear-Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N.

MOTT.—At the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona, March 11, 2d Lieutenant SEWARD MOTT, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

POWELL.—At Washington, D. C., March 14, 2d Lieutenant JOSEPH S. POWELL, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

RICHEY.—At Cheyenne, Wyo., March 9, Corporal STEPHEN R. RICHEY, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SILVA.—At Ogden City, U. T., March 3, Mrs. SILVA, wife of Major V. M. C. Silva, formerly of the 21st U. S. Infantry.

VOLKMAR.—On March 2, after a long and painful illness, ANNA GREBLE VOLKMAR, widow of William J. Volkmar, deceased, and mother of William J. Volkmar, U. S. Army.

PHENOL SODIQUE

Proprietors: HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.

Invaluable in DISEASES and INJURIES of ANIMALS and POULTRY; destroys LICE and other VERMIN.

For all kinds of HURTS, GALLS, and other DISEASES OF ANIMALS, such as *ULCERS, ERUPTIONS, CRACK, QUITTER, ITCH, MANGE, CATTLE-TYPHUS, FOOT-ROT,* and *FOOT and MOUTH DISEASES, SCRATCHES, etc.*

For Sale by Druggists and General Merchandise Dealers.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL 1876

CARL STEHR,
Manufacturer of
MEERSCHAUM PIPES
and Cigar-holders.
Repairing and Silver Mounting neatly done. Send for Circular.
347 BROOME ST., NEW YORK.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town, by R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw.

ACTING ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., March 1, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon, the 1st day of April, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering to U. S. Quartermaster's Department at West Point, N. Y., such Fuel, Forage and Straw, as may be required during the fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1887.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information will be furnished by this office upon application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked—"Proposals for Fuel," (or "Forage and Straw,") at West Point, New York, and addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. ROCKWELL,
Captain 5th Cavalry,
Actg. Asst. Quartermaster.

FINE FRENCH CHINA AND BEST PORCELAIN—AT LOW PRICES.

Fine White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $12; Fine White French China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $22; Gold-band China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $8.50; white, $7.50; Richly Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., $10 and $12; Decorated Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, $4; white, $3; Decorated Dinner Sets, all colors and designs, $15 up. Decorated Parlor and Brass Hanging Lamps, etc., *low prices.* Also ALL HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS. Catalogue and Price List mailed free on application.

VERRINDER & DERBYSHIRE
Successors to HADLEY'S,
1--17 COOPER INSTITUTE, N. Y. CITY.
Orders packed and placed on car or steamer free of charge. Sent C. O. D. or on receipt of P. O. M. Order.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers),
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Corcoran Building), F. and Fifteenth Streets,
Washington, D. C.

Havin been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally *all* business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refer to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John S Williams 3d Auditor. U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday Sergt.-at-Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

Proposals for Stoves, &c.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., February 26, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M. (Central Standard time,) on Monday, the 28th day of March, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing this Depot with Stoves for burning wood and hard or soft coal, and parts of Ranges of Army pattern.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the articles bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for Stoves, &c., at Jefferson Depot, Indiana," and addressed to the undersigned. RUFUS SAXTON,
Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

WILBUR'S
COCOA-THETA

The Finest Powdered Chocolate for family use. *Requires no boiling.* Invaluable for Dyspeptics and Children. *Buy of your dealer or send* 10 *stamps for trial can.* H. O. WILBUR & SONS, Philadelphia.



C. WEIS, Manufact'r of
Meerschaum Pipes,
SMOKERS' ARTICLES, &C.
Wholesale and Retail.
Repairing done. Send for Circular. 399 B'way, N.Y.
Silver mounted Pipes & Bowles in Newest Designs
FACTORIES: 69 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria.

Gluten Flour and Special Diabetic Food, are invaluable waste-repairing Flours, for Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Debility, and Children's Food. Not Bran, mainly free from Starch. Six lbs. free to physicians and clergymen who will pay express charges. For all family uses nothing equals our "Health Flour." Try it. Samples free. Send for circulars to FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y.

Fences! Fences!! Fences!!!

A FENCE FOR CITY LOTS, GARDENS, and FARMS, excelling all others in strength, durability and cost.

Catalogues furnished free.

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Kimball's Satin
Straight Cut Cigarettes.

People of refined taste who desire exceptionally fine cigarettes should use only our Straight Cut, put up in satin packets and boxes of 10s. 20s. 50s. and 100s.

14 First Prize Medals. WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



HENSHALL BLACK BASS ROD.

THE BLACK BASS ANGLER'S FAVORITE—Six Strip Split Bamboo, 3 joint 8 feet 3 3-10 inches in length; has anti-friction tie guides and three ring tops. No Dowels, all in grooved wood form. Price, Nickel Plated trimmings, $11.00; price, German Silver trimmings, $13.00; Chubb's "New Illustrated List" for 1887 of Fly Rods, Bait Rods, Trunk and Valise Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, Hooks, etc., is now ready. SEND FOR ONE.

Address THOS. H. CHUBB,
THE FISHING ROD MANUFACTURER,
Post Mills, Orange Co., Vt.

THE MIDVALE STEEL COMPANY

BARREL AND FRAME STEEL FOR SMALL ARMS.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHAIN, TOOL, MACHY. AND SPRING STEEL OF BEST GRADE.

Steel Forgings and Castings for Rifled Cannon up to 8" Calibre Of the Highest Quality.

GUARANTEED TO STAND THE TESTS REQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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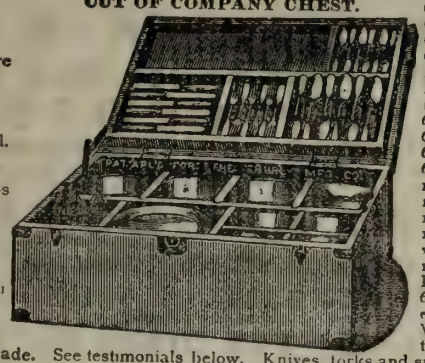
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CONTENTS
Of Company Chest
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36 Cups " " "
36 Saucers " " "
36 Knives, Triple-plate.
36 Table Forks, Silver-pl.
36 Tablespoons, "
36 Teaspoons, "
3 Peppers, Silv'r-pl. tops
2 Salts " "

CUT OF COMPANY CHEST.



CONTENTS
Of Officers' Chests,
FOR 8 PERSONS.

1 W. Enm Cream Pitcher
1 " Water "
6 " Tumblers.
1 " Sugar Bowl.
6 " Soup Bowls.
6 " Cups.
6 " Saucers.
6 " Plates.
1 Silver-pl. Butter Dish.
1 " Pepper Cruet.
1 " Salt Cruet.
6 " Table Knives,
6 " Forks.
6 " Tablespoons.
6 " Teaspoons.
1 " Sugar Spoon
1 " Butter Knife
1 Buckhorn Carving K'f
1 " " Fork
1 Cut Glass Oil Cruet
1 " Vinegar "

Chests for 48 men also made. See testimonials below. Knives, forks and spoons marked with Co-letter, etc., at small additional cost.

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A FEW OPINIONS OF THE OFFICERS' AND COMPANY MESS CHESTS.

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GENTLEMEN,—I have examined your Company Mess Chest, and consider it one of the very best things of the kind I have ever used. It is strong, compact, easily handled, and the ware it contains of excellent material, particularly adapted for service in the field. Yours truly,

CHAS. G. BARTLETT, Lt. Col. First Infantry

THE SHURLY MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SIRS,—Having examined carefully your patent Mess Chest and field furniture, I take great pleasure in testifying to its excellence. The plates and dishes present the clean, wholesome appearance of delf ware, while at the same time it has all the durability of granite. Its arrangement in the chest is neat, and taken as a whole, it is the most desirable company outfit that I ever saw. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

WILLIAM QUINTON, Capt. 7th U. S. Infantry

The following is from Lieut. Hugh T, Reed, U. S. Army, author of "Military Science and Tactics," "Abridged Upton's Tactics," etc:

DEAR SIRS: Your Army Mess Chests are very complete. Bachelor officers and companions can save money by using them in garrison as well as in the field. They are also well adapted for the militia in camp.

LIEUT. HUGH T. REED, U. S. A.

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GENTLEMEN,—I have examined the cut of your Company Mess Chest, and I believe it will prove to be very popular indeed. It promises to be the best thing of its kind I have ever seen, and I believe it will at once find its way into general use in the army, where something of its kind has been so long needed.

Yours respectfully, F. K. UPHAM, Capt. 1st Calvary.

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GENTLEMEN,—Having carefully examined your Officers' Mess Chest, as also your Company Mess Chest, designed especially for field use, I take pleasure in recommending them to the officers of the National Guard as particularly adapted to their use, as stated by officers in the U. S. Army who have used them. The chests are light, compact, durable, and complete, The quality of ware and the arrangement of the chest is such that when laid aside from last encampment and brought out again will be found ready for the next, thus especially fitting them for use of the National Guards.

Very respectfully, C, S, BENTLEY, Brig, Gen, Com'dg 2d Brigade Iowa N, G,

I have examined the Chest referred to and cheerfully concur in the above opinions of its merits,

INO. F SMITH, Col,, and Brevet Maj. Gen, U. S. A. (Retired)

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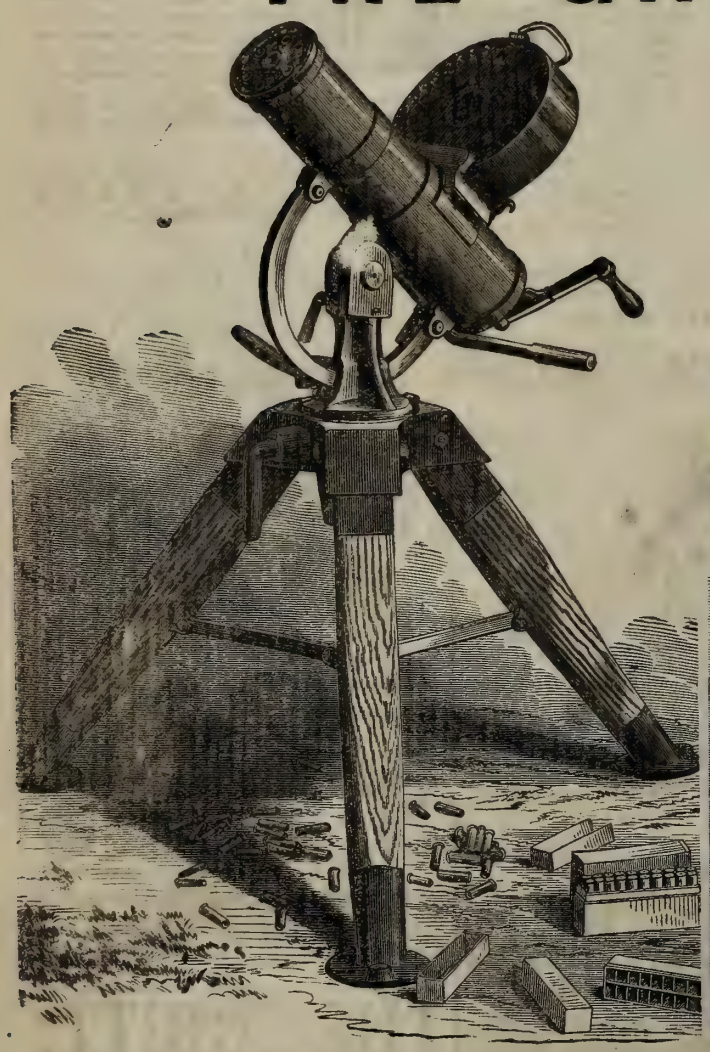
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ARMY NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 35.
WHOLE NUMBER 1231.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1887.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

CEASE FIRING!

Or, Lance Corporal Mulcahey's Lament.

An' have ye's heard the news, avick!
That's published to the Army?
If not, just listhen thin to me,
An' sure it is no blarney.

The morning and the avening gun
No longer nade be polished.
For at Rethrate and Reveille
The firing is abolished.

An' why is this, ye'd loike to know?
Begorra, thin, ask loudher.
The ammunition's given out,
An' sure there is no powdher,

'Tis said the Ordnance is to blame,
An' that it's there the fuss is;
But thats to hindher Uncle Sam
From using the surpluses?

It's hard enough to get up now,
In silence, its exartion.
Lance Corporal Mulcahey says
It's just cause for desartion.

In time of war 'twas very well
To pass the worrud, "sais firing!"
But in this piping time of pace,
There's none of us expiring.

An' if the Army's running down,
As some claim by the figers,
Before they banish fife and dhrum,
Sure, musther out the nagers.

An' pay us twice in sixty days,
An' give us *all* our ration,
As only would half dacent be
For this pecunious nation.

For, sure, it's growing worse an' worse,
It's not for this ye's hire us,
An' kape us four nights out of bed,
An'—whin we're dead—retire us.

An', musha, if we lave behind,
A colleen to be pinsioned,
To prove it's ours is hard, indade,
For marriage don't be mintioned.

JAMES W. DIXON.

A "STATION LIST of officers of the Medical Department," dated March 1, 1887, comes to hand this week, and being somewhat of a rarity, is highly acceptable.

AN officer of the Pay Department writes: "I am glad the JOURNAL is taking up the subject of more frequent payments to the Army. I believe in it, and so do the great majority."

THE Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., is filling up with officers and enlisted men, whose physical condition requires the special treatment there to be had. The institution is proving a boon to the Service.

WE are glad to notice the assembling of Boards of Officers at several points "to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of non commissioned officers, candidates for promotion," and wish the aspirants success.

NOW that Senator COCKRELL has entered vigorously upon the work of inquiring into the method of conducting business in the different departments of the Government, we again call attention to the great need of having an assistants to the Secretaries of War and Navy. It is well known to everybody who has dealings with those two departments, that the Secretaries named have not the time to give proper consideration to many important matters that are brought to their attention daily. At no time will the need of an assistant secretary of the Navy be more urgently felt than during the coming year, when the head of the Department will have his, already multifarious, duties doubled by the work connected with the rehabilitation of the Navy. Mr. COCKRELL will do well to inquire into this and in his summing up of the results of his investigation consider the fact that the Secretary of State and the Postmaster General have three assistants each; the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Interior and the Attorney General two each.

ONE of the busiest, as well as one of the most anxious men in Washington, is Captain SICARD of the Naval Ordnance Bureau: busy with the duties of the important bureau under his charge; anxious because in the face of so much criticism of the ordnance methods sanctioned by his authority the failure, even though but a partial one, of a gun turned out by the Washington ordnance yard, would be held up as a condemnation of the system adopted While affecting entire confidence in the result, it is known that much solicitude is felt as to the success of the guns lately sent to the proving ground at Annapolis. Of course it is earnestly hoped that our guns will come through all reasonable trials with safety and credit, but no one will be surprised if with English metal, English proportions, and English methods, English experience should be duplicated. It is not to be presumed that merely assembling the different parts of a gun on American soil is going to confer that American superiority which is claimed, and often justly, for everything produced under the ægis of the American eagle. The wisest position, then, for the well-wishers of our navy to take, in respect to ordnance, is that our guns are at least as good as those of other nations, while they wait patiently for proof of their superiority, which, it is submitted, has not been demonstrated.

THAT even Congressional engrossing clerks are not infallible will be made painfully manifest to the official in the Treasury Department charged with the duty of construing the various portions of the naval appropriation bill, recently enacted into law. What will be the outcome of the following paragraph remains to be seen: "Contingent, marine corps . . furniture for Government horses and repair of same." The word intended is, of course, houses. This funny error of a word in so important a matter as a law of Congress, is, however, more than paralleled in so solemn visaged a volume as the "U. S. Navy Regulations" for 1876, which reproduces the experience of the "breeches bible." On page 110, paragraph 14, will be found the following as among the duties of the first lieutenant. . . . "In all officers' messes, the aids, or executive officer . . . shall, as the officer charged with the police of the ship, have the power to interfere at any time to prevent disorder or unrestrained breeches of decorum." It is said that during the compilation of this "blue book," the above error was noted, and marked more than once, but the printer, having no doubt his own ideas as to naval uniform, and realizing the importance to an officer of having his "breeches" restrained, succeeded, in eluding the proof-reader, and *breeches* it has remained ever since. Verily the printer is mighty and shall prevail.

A HITCH has occurred between the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant General of the Army over the appointment, as regimental adjutants and quartermasters, of lieutenants of artillery who are serving a tour with light batteries. When the order was first issued, limiting the term of service of the regimental staff to four years, some of the artillery commanders made inquiry of the Department as to whether or not lieutenants serving a tour of light battery service were eligible for appointment to the staff positions. The Lieutenant General directed the colonels to go ahead and make their nominations, and he would then announce his decision. Several light battery lieutenants were nominated and, after some delay, their appointments were approved by the Lieutenant General. Since the Secretary of War's return to Washington he has revoked all of these appointments, leaving several of the artillery regiments temporarily without staff officers. Here the matter stands, and will so remain until the Lieutenant General returns to Washington, when some brisk correspondence between the Secretary, Lieutenant General and some of the artillery commanders may be looked for. It is expected that the four year rule will be applied to four officers of the Pay Department, who have been at their present stations several months beyond the allotted time, as soon as the new mileage fund becomes available.

THE officers of our Army are subjected to unusual inconveniences in the matter of fire insurance, as they are controlled by conditions which do not apply to ordinary householders for whose benefit insurance companies are organized. An officer who insures his furniture may be compelled at any moment to vitiate that insurance by removing his household effects to another building at the same post, if not to another station, or to store them in charge of the quartermaster's department while seeking a new residence. The officers at Fort Leavenworth have endeavored to meet these difficulties by organizing the "Army Co-operative Fire Insurance Association." This is in charge of an executive committee consisting of Lieut. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cavalry, as President; Capt. A. MacArthur, Jr., 13th Infantry, Vice President; Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th Infantry, Secretary and Treasurer, and Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Artillery, and Lieut. F. G. Townsend, 6th Infantry, members. It offers insurances in sums of $400, $800, $1,200, $1,600, and $2,000 at the rate of 37½ cents per hundred. The policies cover the property, so long as it is so situated as to be presumably under the protection of the troops of the United States. Whenever it goes beyond this protection the pro rata proportion of the assessment will be returned. The current expenses are provided for by an entrance fee of $1.50, the members being assessed per capita; in case the expenses should exceed this computation assessments of loss are to be made by a board of three officers selected by the loser. The charge of 37½ cents per hundred is the maximum amount and where this fails to provide a sum sufficient to meet a loss, the pro rata deduction is made in the amount paid on such loss. The number of members belonging to this association on March 1 was 33, the association having been organized on Feb. 7. The expenses thus far, which include extraordinary outlays for organization, have not exceeded the aggregate of the admission fees of $1.50 per capita. It is believed that the expense account can in future be kept with an assessment of 40 cents per capita. From reports received from over 600 officers, stating their losses since entering the Service, some of them covering a period of 30 years, it is found that the average per capita lost per year has been $1.33, ranging from a maximum of $5 to a minimum of a few cents. The association does not propose to take risks in cities where insurance is more readily obtainable. We commend the organization to the attention of officers.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Jacksonville, Fla.

CAPTAIN J. F. SIMPSON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Texas, is in San Francisco.

COLONEL J. M. WILSON, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., paid a visit to New York City this week.

PROFESSOR S. E. TILLMAN, U. S. A., of West Point, is soon to be married to Miss Williams, of Flushing, L. I.

CAPTAIN W. S. EDGERLY, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is East, from Fort Meade, Dakota, on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT T. J. CLAY, 10th U. S. Infantry, of General Miles's staff, is visiting relatives at Lexington, Ky.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MCCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, on Tuesday, from a short leave.

CAPTAIN J. E. WILSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Barrancas, Fla., last week, for the North on a month's leave.

COLONEL M. P. MILLER, U. S. A., of Major General Schofield's staff, paid a short visit this week to friends in Maine.

CAPTAIN S. T. NORVELL, 10th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort McDowell, Ariz., will come East in May to spend the summer.

LIEUTENANT W. R. ABERCROMBIE, 2d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Omaha, is a new patient at the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

CAPTAIN M. E. O'BRIEN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Spokane, Wash. Ty., from a trip to Vancouver Barracks.

MAJOR A. C. E. WELBY, of the 2d Dragoons (Scots Greys), British Army, is in New York, with quarters at the Hotel Brunswick.

CAPTAIN R. I. ESKRIDGE, 23d U. S. Infantry, is visiting his mother, near Fort Leavenworth, Kas., who has been quite ill recently.

CAPTAIN E. C. WOODRUFF, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Ontario, N. Y., early in the week, from a short visit to New York.

LIEUTENANT L. V. CAZIARC, 2d U. S. Artillery, bade good bye to friends at Little Rock this week, and started for Fort Monroe, Va.

LIEUTENANT J. S. PARKER, JR., U. S. Infantry, was to leave Fort Sidney, Neb., this week, for the East, to be absent about two months.

CAPTAIN L. R. STILLE and Lieutenant R. R. Stevens, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Brady, were visitors at Fort Mackinac, Mich., this week.

WE regret to learn that Major J. W. Scully, Quartermaster, U. S. A., of New Orleans, has been suffering greatly from inflammatory rheumatism.

LIEUTENANT C. B. GATEWOOD, A. D. C. to General Miles, lately visiting East, was expected to join headquarters at Los Angeles, Cal., this week.

COLONEL R. S. LA MOTTE, 13th U. S. Infantry, has joined at Fort Wingate, N. M., from leave and taken command of the post and of his regiment.

COLONEL G. P. ANDREWS, U. S. Army, retired, who is residing at Santa Rosa, Cal., celebrated his 66th birthday on Tuesday of this week, March 22.

MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., and his aide, Lieutenant Sawyer, returned to New York early in the week from a pleasant trip to Chicago.

CAPTAIN J. L. POWELL, U. S. A., and Mrs. Powell, of Fort Supply, are visiting old friends in Washington and Baltimore and are expected in New York.

REV. CHAS. M. PYNE, Captain, U. S. Army, retired, has entered upon his duties as assistant to the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT G. A. ZINN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., bade good-bye to friends at West Point this week preparatory to starting for Galveston, Texas.

CAPTAIN R. W. JOHNSON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, for a few weeks on temporary duty at West Point, was expected to rejoin at Fort Adams, R. I., the latter part of this week.

LIEUTENANT L. H. STROTHER, 1st U. S. Infantry, after a short stay at the Mechanical College at Blacksburg, Va., goes, at his own request, from there to join his company at Angel Island, Cal.

COLONEL EDWARD HATCH, 9th Cav., has been ordered to Omaha to confer with Gen. Crook, and will be succeeded in command of Fort DuChesne by Maj. J. F. Randlett, of his regiment, lately of Fort McKinney.

LIEUTENANT J. H. G. WILCOX, 7th U S. Cavalry, whose arrest at St. Louis we reported last week, was expected at Fort Snelling this week to be tried for absence without leave and duplication of pay accounts. The *Pioneer Press* has heard that "an inordinate fondness for gambling and other forms of dissipation is the cause of his downfall."

A FORT D. A. RUSSELL correspondent writes: Lt. E. S. Howe and Mrs. Howe returned from the East March 14....Capt. L. M. O'Brien left March 14 on a short visit East....Lieut. W. A. Mann, adjutant, 17th Inf., leaves March 15 on a two months' sick leave, and will visit Hot Springs before returning....Lieut. D. H. Brush is acting regimental and post adjutant during Lieut. Mann's absence.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of March 9 says:

Lieut. Frank B. Andrus, 14th Inf., has returned to Boise Bks. from leave....Major J. P. Canby, Chief Paymaster, returned to Portland March 1, and Major D. W. C. Poole returned to Vancouver Bks.....Capt. M. E. O'Brien, 2d Cav., has returned to Fort Spokane.....The wife of Capt. James Kennington, 14th Inf., with her son and daughter, have left Vancouver Bks. for the East, where she will remain during the illness of her husband.....At Vancouver Bks. on Friday evening, Col. Thos. M. Anderson will deliver the next lecture of the garrison course. His subject will be "What the world owes us, or our true glory."

CAPTAIN O. W. POLLOCK, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Buffalo, N. Y., early in the week on a short leave of absence.

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., since his return to Omaha from Boston, has paid a visit to posts in Wyoming.

CAPTAIN F. K. WARD, 1st U. S. Cav., recently promoted, will join at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, early in April.

LIEUTENANT S. F. MASSEY, 5th U. S. Art., of Fort Douglas, Utah, is expected to visit friends in the East early in April.

MISS KATE FIELD, at the request of Gen. McCook and other officers, lectured on "Mormonism" last week at Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN F. G. SMITH and Lieut. H. R. Anderson, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Sunday, to be absent for the week.

CAPTAIN C. E. DUTTON, U. S. A., gave an interesting lecture March 19, on "Earthquakes," at the National Museum, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL THOMAS WILSON, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, who recently sprained his ankles, is able to be about again but has to go on crutches.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD COLLINS, 7th Inf., has joined, on promotion, at Fort Laramie, Wyo., and received a hearty welcome from his new regiment.

MAJOR E. C. BAINBRIDGE, 3d U. S. Artillery, after a pleasant tour of duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., will change base to Newport Barracks, Ky., early in April.

COLONEL J. P. MARTIN, U. S. A., and Mrs. Martin, arrived at Lexington, Ky., last week on a visit and it was expected Col. Martin would make a trip to Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT W. E. ALMY, 5th U. S. Cavalry, temporarily at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., goes, under recent orders from Fort Reno, to join Babcock's troop at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has been at Washington since November last adjusting his accounts with the Signal Bureau, will rejoin his battery at Fort Monroe, Va., next week.

COLONEL L. L. LIVINGSTON, U. S. A., promoted from the 4th to the 3d Artillery by the death of Colonel Scott, expects to leave Boston Harbor, Mass., for Fort McHenry, Md., early in April.

MISS FANNY MAY COCHNOWER, a niece of the wife of General H. B. Carrington, U. S. A., was married March 5, at the residence of the General at Hyde Park, Mass., to Mr. Seth H. Hickcox, of Los Angeles, Cal.

GOVERNOR THAYER, of Nebraska, has made "Buffalo Bill" an aide-de-camp on his staff with the rank of Colonel. Myriads of American boys, small and large, will rejoice to hear of the honor done to Colonel Cody.

COLONEL E. B. WILLISTON, U. S. A., visited in Chicago early in the week and from there went on to Fort Riley, Kas., where he was to meet Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan on Thursday. Col. Williston has many friends in the West who will be glad to see him back among them once more.

CAPTAIN G. M. RANDALL, 23d U. S. Infantry, temporarily commanding at Fort Wayne, Mich., during the absence of Col. H. M. Black at Fort Cœur d'Alene, starts early next week on a two months' leave, relinquishing the command of the post to Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf.

CAPTAIN IRA PAINE made a remarkable score and beat the record with an Army revolver at Boston on Friday. He shot ten rounds of ten shots each on the standard American target at 50 yards and made a total of 841 out of a possible 1,000. The score of his fifth round was 90, which is the best ever made.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, formerly Lieut.-Colonel and A. A. G., Dept. of the Gulf, in the letter published in the JOURNAL of Feb. 26 last, invited correspondence with reference to the history of the 19th Army Corps. We have received several letters for Col. Irwin sent to our care, but as he did not accompany his published letter with his address we are unable to forward them.

SPEAKING of the funeral of the late General Loring at St. Augustine on March 18, the Florida *Times-Union* says: "A select detachment of the East Florida Seminary Cadets, 60 strong, under command of Capt. C. A. Curtis, U. S. Army, formed the firing party at the grave. Throughout the formation, procession, and firing, the corps was highly praised for their soldierly appearance and fine military manœuvres."

MRS. MCKEE, daughter of Gen. W. McKee Dunn, U. S. A., was with her children and a party of friends at Nice, on Feb. 23, and writes to her husband a most graphic account of the earthquake. Mrs. McKee, with a coolness which does her credit, remained in her bed, and, after the final tremor, went to sleep again, as also did her boys. She says: "I have made fun of people all day, as I felt that it was all over this morning, and that we are as safe here as any place. Before I go to bed I shall put my valuables together and have my heavy clothing conveniently near, and shall leave the rest to the Lord. My going to sleep again this morning reminds me of father's equanimity."

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., delivered a lecture on Gettysburg at San Francisco, March 8, before a large audience. In the course of his lecture he denied that he and General Hancock had any altercation whatever in regard to the question as to which was the ranking officer. "We both worked cordially together," said Gen. Howard, "on that occasion. In fact as Hancock rode up to me unattended and without troops, and as he told me he represented Gen. Meade, I at the time supposed he was acting as a staff officer." The lecturer paid a warm tribute to Gen. Warren for his part in the battle and justified the action of Gen. Sickles in pushing out so far to the front because it gave time to Warren to put troops in where they were most needed

LIEUTENANT R. J. C. IRVINE, Adjutant 11th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting at Augusta, Ga., expects to rejoin at Fort Sully, Dakota, by March 31st.

LIEUTENANT EUGENE CUSHMAN, 16th U. S. Infantry, who reported to Col. Hough, U. S. A., Superintendent of Recruiting Service, in New York, last week, arrived early in the week at Columbus Bks., O., and goes from there to San Antonio.

THE bronze monument to the memory of General Gordon, designed by Mr. Boehm for the King of the Belgians, will soon be placed in Westminster Abbey. It represents the hero recumbent on a sarcophagus, with his military cloak flung around him.

MRS. HELEN DARRAGH, of Philadelphia, is putting the finishing touches to a life-size portrait in oils of the late Gen. Grant which is to be presented to the Military Academy by Mr. George W. Childs. The new picture is to occupy a conspicuous place in the new Grant Hall at the Academy.

DR. STANHOPE P. BRECKINRIDGE, who died recently at Chattanooga, was a native of Kentucky, and a member of the celebrated Breckinridge family which has furnished that State with so many eminent men. He was a son of Dr. Wm. Breckinridge, a noted divine, and nephew of the famous Dr. Robert Breckinridge.

CAPTAIN BABCOCK, 5th Cavalry, says the Kansas City *Times*, is to be congratulated on having Lieut. W. E. Almy, 5th Cav., transferred to his troop. The lieutenant was a member of the second class graduating in 1885, and is much attached to Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Almy will be quite an acquisition to the brilliant social circle of the post.

THE case of A. H. Nickerson, formerly Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., now in Canada has been recalled this week by the fact that on Tuesday Mrs. Nickerson was granted a divorce with the custody of her children, and permission to resume her maiden name. The grounds for the divorce were adultery and cruelty.

CHAPLAIN J. D. PARKER, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, Kas., delivered a lecture last week on "Our Prairie World," in the Y. M. C. A. Hall at Junction City. The hall was filled with an attentive audience and the lecture was not only entertaining but very instructive, and showed the reverend gentleman to be well acquainted with "Our Prairie World" from a practical standpoint.

LIEUTENANT F. L. PALMER, 21st U. S. Infantry, was married at Fort Bridger, Wyo., March 22, to Miss Mary Simpson, daughter of Chaplain G. W. Simpson, U. S. Army. The officers and ladies of the post and other friends attended in force, and the wedding had those pleasant features which usually attend such occasions at military posts. The married couple go to Fort Sidney, Neb., where Lt. Palmer's company is stationed.

ON April 1st next it will be five years since Lord Wolseley took over the office of adjutant general to the British forces, and five years are usually the limit of staff employment. In his case, however, an exception is to be made, as he has twice vacated his appointment to proceed on service—in 1882 and again in 1885. The time he was absent in Egypt and on the Nile is not to be reckoned, and he is to continue in the undisturbed enjoyment of the emoluments of the office for some time to come.

MR. JOHN A. LOGAN, son of the late General Logan, was married at Youngstown, O., March 22, to Miss Edith Andrews. A large number of relatives and friends were present at the ceremony, including Major W. F. Tucker, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tucker, who is a sister of the groom. The array of presents was large and costly. Mr. Andrews presented the bride with $50,000, and Wallace C. Andrews, of New York, an uncle, gave her another $50,000 The groom gave her a pearl necklace, with pearl and diamond pendants.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is 50 years old; Queen Victoria, 67; Milan, King of Servia, 32; Louis, King of Portugal, 48; Humbert, King of Italy, 42; the Emperor of Germany, 90; Abdul Hamid, the Sultan, 44; George, King of the Greeks, 41; Charles, King of Roumania, 47; Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, 61; Leopold, King of the Belgians, 51; Charles III., Prince of Monaco, 68; the King of Spain is a few months old; Alexander III., Emperor of Russia, 41; William III., King of the Netherlands, 69; Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, 56.

GENERAL BOULANGER, says the *Athenæum*, has been called "a Bonaparte without a victory." There is, at least, one difference between Gen. Boulanger and Napoleon which has some interest to the bookish world. The memory of Napoleon was once toasted by Thomas Campbell, on the ground that "he shot a publisher," but Gen. Boulanger has married a publisher's daughter. As some doubt has been thrown upon the recent statement that the General is half English, it may be stated that his English mother is still alive, and lives very quietly in the immediate neighborhood of Paris.

THE Urbana, (O.,) Daily *Citizen*, of March 19, devotes two columns to the memory of the late Major Duncan McArthur Vance, 13th U. S. Inf., and of his widow says: "After a short year of wedded joy, followed by the anxiety of the close and devoted watch kept upon her husband's failing health, she is left to mourn his sudden death. Her grief is not only assuaged by the number who now mingle their tears with hers, but by the comforting confidence that her husband had died in the hope of a resurrection through a Redeemer whom he was not ashamed to confess before men."

MRS. A. C. WILDRICK'S novel, "A Zealot in Tulle," published by D. Appleton and Co., of New York, is spoken highly of by the critics. The book reviewer of the New York *Times* says: "Because of its originality, singular power, vividness of description and keen analysis of character, it is indeed a remarkable novel. That landscape-painting which Miss Murfree delights in and which renders her novels so striking, Mrs. Wildrick (whoever may be Mrs. Wildrick) possesses. The author of 'A Zealot in Tulle' has a palette on which the brightest colors are to be found, only Mrs. Wildrick uses her brush within limits and does not sacrifice her characters to their surroundings."

MAJOR F. VAN VLIET, 10th U. S. Cavalry, will spend the summer abroad.

GENERAL ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Army, retired, has taken up his residence at Clifton Heights, Pa.

THE Mexican War claim of Joseph H. Bailey, captain and assistant surgeon, for $37.50, was allowed this week.

LIEUTENANT F. B. ANDRUS, 5th U. S. Cav., lately visiting at Douglas, Mich., has had his sick leave extended four months.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., was in New York this week with headquarters at the Sturtevant House.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. M. O'CONNOR, 8th U. S. Cavalry, selected by Colonel Elmer Otis to succeed Lieutenant J. B. Hickey as regimental adjutant, is an able and experienced officer, who was graduated from West Point in 1873.

THE following officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav.; Maj. E. B. Williston, 3d Arty.; Capt. S. A. Day, 5th Arty.; Capt. J. L. Powell, Med. Dept.; Maj. W. E. Creary, Pay Dept.

THE appointment of First Lieutenant Robert London as regimental quartermaster of the 5th Cavalry, vice Hall, promoted captain, opens the way for 2nd Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb's promotion to a 1st Lieutenancy from March 11.

JOHN A. CHURCH, E. M. Ph. D., sailed for San Francisco March 15th, en route to Tien Tsin, China, where he reports to the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, as engineer in charge of the mines of the Chinese Empire. Mr. Church is a brother of the proprietors of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GENERAL BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance, has gone to Atlantic City for a ten days' rest, 'preparatory to resuming work in connection with the revision of the Army regulations, and probably as Acting Secretary of War, as it is understood that Secretary Endicott will be absent again shortly.

ACCORDING to the "Allgemeine-Schweizerische Militar-Zeitung (Basel), Col. Miguel Lopez, the supposed betrayer of the Emperor Maximilian, died a few days since. He was an uncle of Marshal Bazaine's wife, and a Knight of the Legion of Honor. For the sum of 10,000 pesos he is said to have opened the gate of La Cruz and led the besiegers into the room of the Emperor.

THE proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of Major Fred. W. Benteen, 9th Cavalry, have been returned to the court for correction. The fact that the papers have come to Washington is proof positive that the sentence is dismissal and, in view of the officer's excellent record, there would seem to be good reasons for believing the current reports in regard to the recommendation for mercy.

A LOYAL officer of the Army, says a recent Washington despatch, was nearly tempted to draw his sword at the White House the other night. Just as Gen. Sheridan stepped through the south doorway into the Red Parlor a voice somewhere in the line of entering guests was heard to say: "There's another of those —— Yankee officers." Only the fact that the President's outstretched hand was less than ten feet away prevented the offender being called to account.

THE construction of the military telegraph line on the eastern coast of Florida from a point near Point Jupiter to Sanford, for which the sum of $17,000 was appropriated at the last session of Congress, will be under the superintendence of 2nd Lieut. B. M. Purssell, who was ordered this week to assume charge of the work. Gen. Greely made an official visit to New York this week to inspect the telegraph wires and other material to be used for the purpose. A station for the taking of meteorological observation and the display of storm signals will be established at Point Jupiter in connection with the military telegraph line. Lieut. Purssell expects to have the new station and line in full operation by the 1st of September next.

COMMANDER NICOLL LUDLOW, U. S. N., registered at the Glenham Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF LORING has returned to Washington from his sad errand to Boston and resumed charge of his office.

EX-ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF SHOCK is travelling through the interior of Florida to escape the March winds and April showers of the northern climate.

LIEUTENANT EMORY, U. S. N., entertained Secretary Whitney and Mayor Hewitt, of New York, at dinner on board the *Thetis*, on Sunday last.

P. A. ENGINEER W. A. MINTZER, U. S. N., has designed for the Staten Island Rapid Transit R. R. Co., two steel ferry boats to be built in Baltimore.

CHIEF ENGINEER ROBERT POTTS, U. S. N., is busily engaged at the ship-building works of Cramp and Sons. Mr. Potts has still some months of shore duty to put in before arriving at the head of the list of "available for sea."

PENN SU and Min Chou Ho, Corean students, who are being educated at Washington, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Ammen, U. S. N., retired, visited the Naval Academy March 16, and were shown through the different departments by Lieut. Gheen.

REAR ADMIRAL J. H. RUSSELL, U. S. N., retired, is living very quietly in Washington, and puts in an occasional appearance at the Navy Department. The Admiral occupies a house pleasantly situated at 1703 De Sales street, not far from Connecticut avenue.

HENRY B. RUMSEY, formerly Lieutenant-Commander U. S. Navy, who resigned in 1871, was one of the victims at the recent disastrous hotel fire at Buffalo. He could easily have escaped had he not stopped to save a young child and it is sad to think that his gallant sacrifice did not succeed in saving the child's life after all. Mr. Rumsey has a son now in the Navy, Naval Cadet Harry E. Rumsey, who graduated last June and is now on the *Quinnebaug* in European waters.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR W. H. VARNEY, U. S. N., lately at Norfolk, Va., has returned to Philadelphia.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR PHILIP HICHBORN, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York, on Monday.

COMMANDER R. D. EVANS, U. S. N., visited New York this week making his headquarters at the Gilsey House.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER F. J. SCHELL, U. S. N., on duty at the Naval Academy, is soon to be married to Miss Miller, of Richmond, Va.

COMMANDER C. S. COTTON, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Va., has been called to Detroit by the death of Mrs. Cotton's father, Adjt.-Gen. John Robertson, of Michigan.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. S. MOORE, U. S. N., who returned home on the *Ossipee*, is once more in Washington, looking none the worse for a full cruise on the China Station.

THE bureau chiefs of the Navy Department say that no small proportion of their time is taken up in the preparation of data for officers who contemplate writing articles on naval topics for the popular monthlies.

LIEUTENANT L. C. LOGAN, U. S. N., who has joined the *Ossipee* as executive officer, was given a dinner at Newport, R. I., before leaving, where his many friends testified their esteem for him and regret for his departure.

COMMANDER JOHN F. MCGLENSEY, U. S. N., who recently returned from a three years' cruise in Chinese and Japanese waters, has taken quarters for himself and family at the Franklin, No. 1332 I street, Washington, D. C.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER EUSTACE B. ROGERS, U. S. N., who is on duty at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, where he has been for a little more than two years, is quite contented to remain there for a full term of three years.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Perry, Asst. Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon, Surgeon Harry P. Harvey, P. A. Engineer W. S. Moore, Lieut. F. H. Tyler, Pay Inspector Thos. T. Casewell.

THE fine house being erected on the corner of 31st and Q Streets, Washington, by Professor Edgar Frisby of the Naval Observatory, is rapidly approaching completion, and forms a striking landmark on Georgetown Heights. Until his new residence is ready for occupancy, the professor is living at 3006 P Street.

ON the 21st March, Judge Merrick, of the District of Columbia bench, granted a divorce between Mary A. Davis and Daniel W. Davis, giving her the custody of the children. The defendant in this suit was formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, but, under date of October 12, 1883, was dismissed from the service by sentence of a General Court Martial. To those who knew Mrs. Davis under brighter auspices, it will be agreeable news to learn that an absolute divorce was granted as above stated.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER JACOB E. NOEL, U. S. N., whose return from the *Adams* was chronicled some time ago, is reported to the Navy Department as missing. Since his return from Panama, Lieutenant-Commander Noel has been living at Rosemont, Montgomery county, Pa., and it is but recently that he has disappeared. It is feared that some serious harm has come to him. Lieutenant York Noel, a brother of the Lieutenant-Commander, is at present serving on board the Receiving Ship *Vermont*, New York Navy Yard.

THE Secretary of the Navy has selected Mr. Richard M. Hunt as the architect of the new Naval Observatory. Mr. Hunt has no superior as an architect, and if he does not make a design that will do credit to the country it will not be because he cannot. He commenced his early studies on the Louvre in Paris, and among his recent works are the *Tribune* building in New York, the house belonging to Secretary Whitney on Fifth Avenue, and the house of Mr. Marquand, one of the finest as well as most costly in New York, the hanging for the library alone costing $100,000.

THE Philadelphia *Press* reports that the Baron De Lorme, a Frenchman with a speculative turn of mind, who will be recalled as having some connection with an alleged scheme for building a railroad in China, has recently turned his attention to ship-building and is posing as a bidder for the Roach shipyard at Chester. He sailed for France last Thursday in the *Adriatic*, but before embarking he is said to have assured his friends that he would speedily return with the funds necessary for the purchase. The price fixed upon was $600,000, so the Baron said, but Mr. Weed, the assignee of John Roach and Son, stated that he had never talked figures with the Frenchman.

THE autograph signature of the Secretary of the Navy is in greater demand than those of any of the Administration family excepting Mrs. Cleveland. His daily mail is full of requests for his autograph, and sometimes that of Mrs. Whitney is also desired. The Secretary is very obliging in this respect, but, being called upon to sign his name frequently to official documents, has resorted to an expedient to save trouble. The signatures to letters which a second thought kept in the office are torn off and sent to people who merely send a return envelope for an autograph. A rubber stamp and a private secretary furnish the signatures for autograph books and fancy cards.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THERE was a happy reunion of four engineer officers of the Navy at Wormley's, Washington, D. C., on Thursday evening last. Twenty-five years ago these four officers—Chief Engineers Henry L. Snyder and Wm. H. Harris of the Navy; E. D. Levitt, General Manager, and T. G. Coggin, Superintendent of the stamp mills of the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mines of Michigan—were young engineer officers serving together, and fast friends they were too, on board the U. S. S. Saginaw. When this quartette, three of them accompanied by their wives, sat down to the elegant banquet, arranged with great care for the event, it was the first time they had all met within a quarter of a century.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE sad news of the accidental drowning of Pay Clerk Albert T. Cowie, on Feb. 24 at Port de Spain, Island of Trinidad, was received on Monday last at the Navy Department, and also by Col. Cowie, the father of the unfortunate young man. Young Cowie was clerk to his brother, Assistant Paymaster Thos. J. Cowie, U. S. N., of the training ship *Saratoga*, Comdr. C. H. Davis, commanding. One other brother is still in the naval service, P. A. Engr. Geo. Cowie, Jr., at present attached to the Coast Survey steamer *Blake*, Key West, Fla. Still another member of this family was Ensign James W. Cowie, U. S. N., who was lost on board the ill-fated *Oneida*, in Yokohama Bay, Japan, Jan. 24, 1870. Much sympathy is felt for Col. Cowie, who is well known in Washington, over this recent affliction.

CAPTAIN FRANK REYNOLDS, U. S. Army, retired, an efficient medical officer, during and since the war, died at Oakland, Cal., March 4. He was born in Ireland, and joined the 88th New York Volunteers in September, 1861, as surgeon, serving in that capacity until August, 1863, when mustered out. He was then appointed assistant surgeon of U. S. Volunteers, resigned in September, 1864, reappointed surgeon of U. S. Veteran Infantry in March, 1865, mustered out March, 1866, appointed assistant surgeon U. S. Army November 16, 1865, and retired June 28, 1878, on account of disability incurred in the line of duty. He received the brevet of lieutenant colonel of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Adjutant-General of Michigan, died at Detroit, March 19, aged 73. He was born in Scotland, and while yet a boy showed a penchant for a military life. Being disappointed in getting a position he came to America, where he made his way to the nearest recruiting station and enlisted in the Regular Army, and he served seven years. When his term of service was out his regiment was stationed in Detroit, and there he engaged in the commission business. In 1861, at the opening of the War of the Rebellion, Gov. Blair commissioned him Adjutant-General of the State, a position he held under every Administration since. During the war he was indefatigable in aiding the raising and equipping of troops, and in his constant solicitude for their welfare while in the field, often visiting them to ascertain their condition and wants. For years after the close of the war he was engaged in collecting and compiling all available statistics that in any way illustrated the achievements of the troops and that would perpetuate the State's history in connection with the great Rebellion. He leaves five daughters and one son, one daughter being the wife of Commander Charles S. Cotton, U. S. N.

GEORGE GARRETT SICKLES, the father of Major-General D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., died at his home in New Rochelle, March 17, in the 87th year of his age. Mr. Sickles was born in New York, Sept. 29, 1800, and in 1830 was admitted to the bar. From 1840 to 1860 he enjoyed a large legal practice. With the firing on Sumter Mr. Sickles became a warm supporter of the Union cause, and he assisted his son, Gen. Sickles, in raising the Excelsior Brigade. Mr. Sickles's first wife was Miss Susan Marsh, who died in 1876, and on Dec. 21, 1881, Mr. Sickles, then past 81 years of age, again married, Mr. Sickles was the owner of a great amount of real estate. He was one of the founders of Kane Lodge F. and A. M., a member of the American Institute from its organization, and of the Tammany Society, and a director of the Nassau Bank, of New York. The funeral took place on Sunday and was largely attended.

MRS. WASHBURNE, wife of the Hon. E. B. Washburne, who died at Chicago, March 18, was the daughter of Col. Henry Gratiot, one of the oldest and most distinguished pioneers of the Fevre River lead mines, who died at Baltimore, Md., in 1836, and the niece of Gen. Charles Gratiot, Chief Engineer of the U. S. A., and also niece of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., of St. Louis, long manager of the American Fur Company. Mrs. Washburne was also allied to the principal French families of St. Louis. Mrs. Washburne was with her husband in his 16 years of distinguished service in Congress and for eight years while he was Minister to France.

PIERRE SOLIDOR MILON, one of the First Napoleon's soldiers, died at Philadelphia, March 16. He was born in Nice, Nov. 16, 1787. An old yellow certificate, written in French, to which is attached a faded red band and an enamelled Maltese cross, contains a record of his services and promotions in the French Army. In 1819 Milon came to this country and became quite intimate with General Winfield Scott. In 1859 he settled in Philadelphia and married for the second time. It is said that the deceased was one of four men out of a regiment numbering 3,000 who survived the march to Moscow during the Russian campaign.

MAJOR PARDY, who died last week in England, aged 92, was one of the very few survivors of the commissioned officers of the Peninsular war. As a Lieutenant he helped to build the famous rope bridge at Alcantara over the mined spans of Trajan's structure by which Lord Hill crossed the Tagus and joined Wellington.

MRS. CALDWELL, wife of Mr. C. H. Caldwell, of Philadelphia, and daughter of Capt. John McGowan, of the Revenue Marine Service, died at the residence of her sister at Elizabeth, N. J., March 21. The funeral took place on Thursday.

CAPTAIN JOHN CARLIN, Department Commander of the G. A. R., of West Virginia, and a veteran of the Rebellion and Mexican War, died at Wheeling,

March 18. He was Chief of Artillery under General Siegel.

MR. M. M. LA TANE, Chief Clerk at the Headquarters of the Army, died at Washington, March 21. He was an efficient and worthy gentleman and well liked by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and his staff.

MRS. FANNY PALMER TURNER, widow of Rear Admiral Turner, U. S. N., died suddenly on Sunday last, March 20, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. W. Biddle, of Paoli, Pa.

MR. EDWARD POMEROY, a brother of the wife of Chaplain W. F. Morrison, U. S. N., died this week.

CHAIRMAN HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

MARCH 16, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE question of the chairmanship of the Military Committee of Congress is one that seriously affects the interests of all officers and soldiers. As the late chairman of the House Military Committee, General Bragg, of Wisconsin, has retired from Congress, the succession naturally belongs to Gen. Jos. Wheeler, of Alabama.

Gen. Wheeler is a graduate of the Military Academy, of the class of 1859, and is as firm and staunch a friend of the Army as there is in the United States, notwithstanding the fact of his service in the Confederate Army. It is possible that the fact of such service may make the Speaker of the new Congress unwilling to risk adverse criticism by giving Gen. Wheeler the chairmanship to which he is entitled by parliamentary usage. It therefore seems to me that the best way to secure the place for him is for the Army to urge his appointment, through the press, on the ground that if the Army, as a body, wishes Gen. Wheeler to have the chief control of Army matters in the House of Representatives, no one else has any valid reason for objecting to his record.

I trust, therefore, that this letter will be the means of bringing out the sentiment of the Army on this matter. M.

PAYING THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal

IN the JOURNAL of March 19 you quote, and, by implication, approve editorially, a criticism of the method of payment in the Army which appeared in the Baltimore *Sun*. With no desire to adhere to old ways because of their age, I should like your permission to state a few facts.

1. The payment of the men in cash instead of by check is a positive advantage to the men. The reference to the Marine Corps is not felicitous, as it is when ashore, stationed near large cities, where, if paid by check, the face value of the check could be readily obtained.

Much of the Army is at remote points where checks could not be cashed at their face value, if at all. Within a very few years I have seen Army vouchers cashed at a small frontier town for 33⅓ discount. Honest payment to the men in the Army means giving them cash, and that means the constant or occasional presence of responsible men with the cash at Army posts.

2. The machinery of payment, like all other Army machinery, ought to be adapted to a time of war; it is too obvious to be argued that the Government will not keep up a Pay Corps adequate to the making of *weekly* payments in either peace or war, and that the payment by line officers in time of war would not be so desirable as the payment by a Pay Corps.

3. If it can be shown to be desirable, there is no sufficient reason why the Pay Corps, as at present organized, should not make payments to troops every month. The expense of payment, that is, the travelling expenses of the Paymaster and his clerk, would be increased, but if any considerable advantage to the Service would thereby accrue, such increase of expense should not avail to prevent it. On this, the only vital point, that of the advantage to the Service, there is very far from unanimity among the officers best fitted by experience to form an opinion—namely, company commanders. I have taken much pains to elicit the opinions of company commanders, and have enjoyed some special opportunities for doing it. One of the best of the company commanders whom I have ever met, one who has an excellent company, and exhibits an intelligent and minute interest in his men, said: "There are some men who are worthless when they have money, the oftener they might get the money the more they would be worthless." Other officers said that the men who wished to save their money have an excellent opportunity in the system of deposits with the Paymaster, and those who did not would waste the less as certainly as the greater amount.

On the whole, the weight both of numbers and of experience among the officers consulted by me was against frequent payments. Though I thereby condemn, to some extent, my own opinion, I am still of opinion that more frequent—that is monthly—payments should be made—at least to the extent of a fair trial of the method—in the hope that the more frequent reception of money and its reception in smaller amounts might educate the men in its use and so benefit them, individually, as well as the Service.

I have said that the only vital point was the advantage to the Service. In this I did not overlook the hoped-for advantage to the men as an education in the care and use of money, but wished to emphasize the fact that frequent payment to an army, all of whose regularly recurring wants are provided for without expense to the men, and in which marriage is prohibited and so domestic expenses avoided, cannot be supported by the arguments applicable to civil life, where the men paid must supply all of their wants and probably those of wife and children. It is to be hoped that officers and enlisted men of standing and experience will contribute facts and opinions respecting this matter.

It may be in order to say, referring to the criticism of the Pay Corps, as well as of the mode of payment, that probably that corps is as well fitted as any in the Army to discharge its simple but highly important functions. The Congress has taken care, in secs. 1184 and 1185, Revised Statutes, to make provision for its prompt enlargement and reduction in case of war, and very many of its present members know by experience how to adapt themselves and their duties to the administration of large affairs, and to the contingencies of campaigning and field service. B.

A MILITARY SCHOOL WRECKED.

A DESPATCH from Baltimore, March 23, says: "Two years ago Major Burgess, a man of big schemes, started the Maryland Naval and Military Academy at Oxford. He pushed the institution vigorously. He got the big officials of the State, including Governor Lloyd and Congressman Gibson, on the Board of Visitors. He secured a vessel for cruising, got naval officers for Professors, and imported some good Professors. He made inducements to Congressmen, and the result was that nearly 300 boys from every State in the Union entered the institution. But Major Burgess did not pay his bills. He saw a crash coming, and he sold out to a Capt. A. Armes, of Washington. Within the past two weeks there have been revolts in the school and most of the cadets and Professors have left. Some of them cannot get away, because they have not got the money to pay their fares home. A board was appointed this week by the Governor to investigate the school. Their report says that the institution is hopelessly wrecked, and that there is no doubt that the students have been swindled. The condition of the school is described as about as bad as it can be. Prof. Lynes says that Burgess cleared $40,000 by the scheme."

A NIGHT SIGHT FOR ORDNANCE.

SIR W. ARMSTRONG AND CO. have recently brought out a night sight which is illustrated in *Engineering* for March 11, which says of it: "An alignment is obtained which is easily discernible by the eye under all degrees of dusk or darkness, is capable of even more accurate adjustment than the usual day sight, and is so arranged that even on the darkest night in which fire is possible, the observer's eye is in no way fatigued or blinded by the illuminated points. The sight is made in several forms according to the purpose for which it is applied. When used with the director for discharging guns from a central position or for the sighting positions in turrets or barbettes, light is transmitted by reflection from an electric lamp through two small spherical lenses where it concentrates in two minute and easily adjusted points of light. For the torpedo director used for discharging torpedoes and for direct use with larger guns, two lamps are employed, while for smaller guns such as Hotchkiss and other 3-pounders and 6-pounders, two separate sights, each with its lamp, take the place of the ordinary day sight. As most warships are now fitted with the electric light the application of these sights is arranged in connection with the light circuit. A short length of wire with a terminal in a convenient position close to the gun or director enables the sights to be illuminated as desired. The purposes for which these sights are applicable are for directing instruments for discharging guns and torpedoes either on board ship or in forts and coast batteries; for ordnance generally afloat and ashore, and for position finders and observation mines. The engraving shows night sight applied to a naval director for discharging guns."

THE ENGLISH NAVY.

THE First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord George Hamilton, estimates the capital value of the English fleet on March 31, 1887, as $196,415,000, divided as follows:

Net total capital cost of armored ships necessary to maintain the fleet at normal strength	£26,227,000
Corvettes, torpedo cruisers, gun vessels, troopships, and other vessels	6,644,000
Torpedo boats, steam launches, etc	1,500,000
Small vessels, tugs, etc	246,000
Receiving, training, and guard ships	307,000
Ships laid up as obsolete or for sale	4,359,000
Grand total	£39,283,000

The total number of men is set down at 62,500, and the total estimates for the Service for the ensuing year is £12,476,800, or a net decrease of £793 300. The annual depreciation is estimated at £1,803,000 against which the estimates for 1887-8 provide only £1,665,000. But besides this £997,000 is to be expended on account of the special programme undertaken to place the fleet in a normal condition of strength, leaving a balance to be met in future years of £217,000. Out of thirty-seven ships, building or incomplete, at the commencement of 1887-8, it is hoped twenty-six will be complete by the end of the year, leaving only nine out of the programme of 1885 and two other ships not belonging to this programme to be finished in subsequent years. The new programme of work includes the following:

20-knot steel bottomed cruisers, at Chatham	2
19¾-knot copper bottomed protected cruisers, 2 by contract and 1 at Portsmouth	3
Composite sloop (Buzzard)	1
Composite gunboats (improved Rattlers)	6
Grasshopper class	1
	13

The two 20-knot protected cruisers to be built at Chatham will be notable vessels. Their dimensions are: Length, 265 ft.; breadth, 41 ft.; displacement, 2,800 tons; speed on measured mile, with 400 tons of coal and fully equipped, 20 knots; Ocean speed, 17 to 18 knots; and radius of action at 10-knot speed, 8,000 knots. The vessels will have a protective steel deck extending from stem to stern, and sheltering the boilers, magazines, steering gear, etc. Vertical (inverted-cylinder) triple-expansion engines are to be fitted in the steel-bottomed ships, special arrangements of armored coamings being build for the protection of that portion of the cylinders. Above the protective steel deck the space will be minutely subdivided coal bunkers, coffer dams, etc., being built as is usual in vessels of the protected class. A double bottom on the cellular principle, adapted for water ballast, will be fitted. The armament will include six 6-in. B. L. R. guns on centre-pivot mountings, nine 6-pounder rapid-firing guns, machine guns, six torpedo tubes (all under cover). The bow will be strengthened for ramming in the usual manner. In all respects the vessels will be made suitable for independent sea service and for being driven at high speed in rough water. They will have only fore and aft steadying sails, being dependent upon their steam-power and twin-screws for propulsion. The bottoms of the three 19¾-knot cruisers will be wood-sheathed and coppered, so as to make the vessels capable of remaining afloat for long periods without serious fouling and consequent loss of speed. They will be fitted with horizontal engines, placed entirely below the protective deck. In armament, protection, and all other qualities, the conditions are the same in these as in steel bottomed vessels.

THE 111-TON GUN TRIALS.

THE final proof experiment with the first of the 111-ton guns for the *Benbow* took place at the Woolwich Arsenal Butts on Wednesday, March 9. When it was announced that 1,000lb. of gunpowder would be discharged, with a projectile weighing 1,800lb., serious doubts were expressed as to the possibility of the gun surviving the ordeal. The loading of the gun, which will be performed on board ship by hydraulic, was a difficult and tedious process, but at length the shot was driven forward of the powder chamber, and eight octagonal cartrides were packed in behind it, each weighing 125 lb., or an aggregate of exactly 1,000 lb. The powder was of a slow-burning description known as "S. B. L.," and the grains of segments were prisms of about one inch diameter. Most of the rounds in preceding experiments have been fired with Westphalian brown powder and the velocities have varied with the weight of charge from 1,699 ft.. per second, with a pressure of 9.65 tons to 2,078, with 18.7 tons pressure. The gun, it may be said, is guaranteed to bear a strain of 25 tons and more upon the square inch, a test which in the days of the old and "brutal" powders has often been realized, but is not likely to be ever again applied. The spectators, warned by the alarm bell, got under cover, or repaired to a safe distance to see the gun fired, the electric spark was transmitted from the instrument room, and, with a tremendous sound, the gun recoiled at an easy rate up the railed incline on which it stood. The projectile had achieved a velocity of 2,128 ft. per second, with the remarkably low pressure of 16.1 tons, and the gun was apparently none the worse for the shock, but a second round was deemed necessary to show that it was uninjured. The only adverse consequences were a few broken windows.—*Admiralty Gazette.*

ROBBERY OF AN ARMY PAYMASTER.

MAJOR D. N. BASH, Paymaster U. S. A., who lately changed stations from San Antonio to Cheyenne has had an unlucky experience at the outset of his duties at his new post. While en route to Fort McKinney last week to pay the troops on the February muster he stopped at Antelope Springs to eat his dinner, leaving his valise containing the money ($7,500) in the coach, which stood a few steps from the building, and in plain view.

As he sat at the table, a stranger who had arrived that morning, and was present when the stage came, ran to the vehicle, and seizing the valise jumped on a horse standing near and was off. The paymaster's party ran out firing several shots at the flying robber without effect. Mounting the stage horses they followed the fugitive, who turned in his saddle and fired several shots, which were returned by his pursuers with interest. The robber's horse, however, was far superior to those on which the paymaster's party was mounted, and he was soon lost to sight. Following his trail the valise was found, from which the robber had removed the money, also a pair of pants, minus one leg, evidently utilized by the fugitive as a sack in which to carry his cash. The thief is known to be a cowboy named Charles Parker, who has been until recently on a ranche on the Cheyenne River. Major Bash offers a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the robber, or the return of the money.

IN a letter from Lieutenant R. R. INGERSOLL, U. S. Navy, which we take pleasure in quoting, he says, with reference to letters from Naval officers recently referred to here:

It is very distasteful to engage in any discussion in which the policy and work of responsible officers are involved, especially as those who are free to criticize are not always in possession of all the facts controlling such policy; but the letters quoted seemed to merit some reply in view of the fact that ordnance officers are sometimes placed so that they cannot speak for themselves.

Our Ordnance officers are known, to those who have the honor of their acquaintance, as able, faithful and true men, who have no pecuniary interest whatever, beyond the pay they receive from their Government. They have, however, professional reputations and honor at stake, and I, for one, was not willing to see their motives impugned and the results of their hard work condemned by officers who dared not make in public such accusations as were quoted in the letters in question, over their signatures, without letting it be known that their accusers are almost alone in their opinions. It is a matter of fact that nearly all of the officers of the Service are of the opinion that the ordnance work that has been done has been well done, and that, too, under exceptional difficulties.

No one will claim that the ordnance officers should be saved entirely from criticism—impersonal criticism—and all that their friends claim for them is fair and gentlemanly treatment, but that they should not be submitted to the kind of criticism as has been sometimes indulged in by irresponsible parties.

It is difficult to see just how the interest which any officers have in any foreign armor producing firms can affect the gun question which was the subject under discussion. These officers, if such there be, are not connected with the Bureau of Ordnance and have no voice whatever in the selection of the material to be used either for guns or armor. Moreover, how can they or the firms they represent possibly be benefited, when it is a matter of law that all the material used shall be of domestic manufacture?

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The conditions imposed by paragaph 73, A. R., 1881, being complied with, leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 62, Div. A, March 25.)

THE KRUPP 118-TON GUN.

"J. M. I.," Captain James M. Ingalls, 1st U. S. Artillery, furnishes the *Herald* with the following range table of the 40 cm. guns constructed by Krupp for the Italian Government:

Range, Yards.	Angle of Projection.	Angle of Fall.	Time of Flight.	Striking Velocity in Ft. per Second.	Total Striking Energy in Foot Tons.	Striking Energy per Inch of Shot's Circumference in Foot Tons
1,000	0° 53′	0° 54′	1.7	1720	41,652	841
1,500.....	1 20	1 24	2.6	1679	39,704	802
2 000. .	1 49	1 56	3.5	1640	37,844	765
2,500	2 19	2 30	4.4	1601	36,065	729
3,000	2 49	3 06	5.4	1563	34,404	695
3,500.....	3 20	3 44	6.3	1527	32,806	663
4,000.....	3 53	4 25	7.3	1491	31,287	632
4,500.....	4 27	5 08	8.4	1456	29,841	603
5,000.. ...	5 02	5 54	9.4	1422	28,472	575
5,500.....	5 39	6 43	10.5	1389	27,172	549
6,000.....	6 17	7 35	11.6	1357	25,940	524
6.500.....	6 56	8 30	12.8	1326	24,767	501
7.000	7 37	9 29	13.9	1296	23,664	478
7,500.....	8 20	10 32	15.2	1268	22,651	458
8,000.	9 04	11 38	16.4	1242	21,720	439
8,500.....	9 50	12 48	17.7	1217	20,862	422
9,000.....	10 39	14 01	19.0	1194	20,068	406
9.500	11 29	15 18	20.4	1172	19,345	391
10 000.....	12 22	16 41	21.8	1152	18,688	378

Captain Ingalls gives the following data relating to the construction of the range table: Diameter of bore, 40 centimetres = 15.7483 inches; weight of projectile, 920 kilograms = 2028.23 pounds; muzzle velocity, 550 millimetres = 1804.5 foot seconds. He says: "The range table was computed by means of the formulas and tables in use at the U. S. Artillery School, and the results agree with those deduced from the experimental firing at Meppen. In making the calculations the coefficient of reduction (C) was taken at 0.9192. It will be seen that the total or "smashing" energy of the projectile at 10,000 yards (5.6 miles) is 18,688 foot tons, or 2,000 foot tons, more than the muzzle energy of our new 12 inch breech loading rifle. The maximum elevation that can be given to the gun is 18 degrees, and the corresponding range is 12,715 yards, or about 7¼ miles, and the striking velocity 1082 f. s. At 3,000 yards the projectile can penetrate 30 inches of wrought iron."

PAYMASTER'S CLERKS OFFICERS.

IN the case of Geo. E. Hendee v. the United States, the Court of Claims decides as a conclusion of law, that the claimant is entitled to credit for the time he served as paymaster's clerk, and to judgment for $8,178.01. The question raised was whether or not a paymaster's clerk is an officer of the Navy within the meaning of the Act of March 3, 1883, giving officers of the Navy credit for the actual time served as officers or enlisted men. The Court quotes and interprets the cases of Germaine (99 U. S., 508,) and Reed (100 U. S., 13,) showing the distinction made between the strict construction of a penal statute in favor of the accused and the more liberal construction of a statute intended to confer benefits, such as that under consideration. It says:

"These opinions strongly imply that there may be persons in the employment of the Government who from the tenure of service, nature of employment and duties may be known and styled as officers for some purposes and in some connection, though not technically so by appointment under the provisions of the Constitution.

"We find in the Navy a class of officers called 'petty officers,' recognized as such by the statutes (Rev. Stats., 1410), but without any statute provision as to how they shall be appointed. By the regulations they are appointed by or with the approval of the commander of the vessel on which they are employed. We hardly think any one would doubt that such officers are entitled to the benefits of the acts we are now considering.

"The same section of the Revised Statutes (§1410) which defines who are petty officers, also most clearly classes clerks as *officers not holding commissions or warrants*, and not entitled to them, but still officers of the Navy. It provides that "all officers not holding commissions or warrants, or who are not entitled to them, except . . . and except secretaries and clerks, shall be deemed petty officers." . . .

"If we consider the appointment, nature of service and duties, we find that paymasters' clerks are regularly appointed by and with the approval of superior officers (Navy Regulations of 1876, sec. 3, par. 9, p. 95), that they receive annual salaries fixed by statute (R. S., sec. 1056), take an oath, have continuing and permanent duties until discharged by the same power that appoints them, and otherwise come within the idea implied by the term officers as described by Mr. Justice Miller in the Germaine Case.

"In the Navy Regulations, of which we take judicial notice, those of 1865, clerks were expressly enumerated under the title of "*Line and staff officers with their relative rank*," and in rank were classed with midshipmen (Art. 2, pars. 5, 22). In the more recent regulations of 1876 they seem to have no classification. But in several orders and official papers of the Secretary of the Navy they are referred to and treated as officers. In two orders set out in the findings they are expressly so designated, and by letter from the Secretary to the Fourth Auditor under date of February 9, 1882 (Finding III.) they are held subject to the provisions of Revised Statutes, section 4808, which are as follows:

"'Sec. 4808. The Secretary of the Navy shall deduct from the pay due each *officer*, seaman, and marine in the Navy, at the rate of twenty cents per month for each person, to be applied to the fund for Navy hospitals.'

"If they are subject to this tax it is because they are held to be officers of the Navy; and if they are so held for the purpose of taxation for the support of Navy hospitals, they ought to be so held for the purpose of receiving benefits under the longevity statute which confers such benefits upon 'all officers of the Navy.'"

The case of *In re* Bogart, tried in the Circuit Court, District of California, Judge Sawyer is quoted. In his conclusion Judge Sawyer said of a paymaster's clerk:

> He was *an officer* of the same class as the paymaster himself, the surgeon, engineer, etc., viz.: a staff officer; and he ranked with midshipmen, who are line officers. (3 Sawyer C. C. R., 407.)

The Court of Claims says in conclusion: "In our opinion the benefits allowed by the act of 1883 to officers of the Navy apply not only to those who are strictly and technically such by appointment as provided by the Constitution, but to all who are called, recognized, or treated as such by the statutes, the regulations, or the practice of the Navy Department, and that paymaster's clerks are among the latter class."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just as the Ocean Yacht race for $20,000 is directing general attention to Captain S. Samuels, who sails the *Dauntless*, appears the Captain's autobiography, "From the Forecastle to the Cabin," an illustrated volume published by Harper Bros. It proves that the skill of Capt. Samuels as a raconteur equals his capacity as a sailor, and that, all will agree, is sufficient proof of its interest. There is not a dull line in it, and it is certainly a collection of most remarkable experiences, most entertainingly described. There is a completeness about some of the Captain's stories which would, if they were fiction, raise the question whether they were not somewhat overdrawn for the true artistic effect which requires that they should be kept within the probabilities. For example, he tells of a Swedish sailor who joined him in rescuing an imprisoned beauty from the harem of the Pasha of the Turkish Army, their sympathies having been appealed to by a note dropped at their feet from her window overlooking the street. Of course a marriage must follow and the captive fell to the lot of the Swede. Samuels had one wife already, fortunately for his peace of mind, for the Swede discovered in the beauty one whom he had mourned for years. A flaxen haired girl of his early love removed from Sweden to Moscow with her family; there her marvellous beauty attracted universal attention, but she yielded to none. Finally her father became a grain exporter at Alexandria and his daughter accompanied him in the frequent journeys into the interior of Egypt which his business required. During one of these excursions their caravan was assaulted by Arabs. The men were slaughtered and robbed, and the women were disposed of among the chiefs. The daughter fell to one who sold her into the harem, whence she was rescued by her boy lover. The most skilled narrator could not tell this story better than does Captain Samuels; indeed, his autobiography as a whole, tends to show, as did that of General Grant, that the straightforward narration of actual experiences makes a style of its own which the expert in literature cannot improve upon. Sinbad the Sailor and Robinson Crusoe gain nothing in interest by comparison with this work. A man who was thrice swept overboard in a storm and each time rescued unhurt; who has as many lives as a cat and has put each one in jeopardy in some marvellous experience; who has a thorough appreciation of the humors as well as the horrors of the sea, could not well fail to make an interesting story if he told simply and clearly what he has experienced, as Captain Samuels has done. Like all old salts he mourns the decadence in his profession, and has some sharp words "for the benefit of our Washington law-makers who look with indifference upon the loss of our navy and the brave men who played such a prominent part on the seas in 1776-1812, 1861-'65." Captain S. says, in concluding his volume: "But for these heroes, whose nursery was our mercantile marine, this nation of freemen and free government would not now be in existence. Through this indifference our naval power has sunk below that of the smallest nation on the globe."

"The loudest clamors for free ships are from those who never raised their arms in battle for our country. No sailor who loves his country and flag will encourage an enemy who took such mean advantage in our struggle for life as to allow freebooters to leave his harbors and prey upon our defenceless shipping. The destruction of our commerce through her treachery has given England supremacy on the seas. Fie upon the coward who says we can't build ships equal to hers, and asks for permission to buy her ships."

We have two more volumes of that excellent series now in course of publication by Messrs. Geo. P. Putnam's Sons entitled "The Story of the Nations." The first is "The Story of the Normans," told chiefly in relation to their conquest of England, by Sarah Orne Jewett; the second is "The Story of Persia," by S. G. W. Benjamin, lately United States Minister to Persia. Mr. Benjamin has peculiar qualifications for his work, not only because of his residence in Persia as the official representative of the United States, but because of a previous familiarity with the Orient which led to his appointment as Minister to Persia. This acquaintance has resulted in a higher and, as Mr. Benjamin thinks, a more just estimate of the character of Orientals than many European writers have conceded to them. Some portions of Persian history have never received full justice from Christian historians and it is to these that Mr. Benjamin devotes attention as well as to the legendary period of Persian history preceding the commencement of the Greek annals. "No nation," says Mr. Benjamin "has more attractive legends than Persia, and to judge from them we cannot avoid the conclusion that no nation now existing has such a continuous vitality as the old land of Cyrus and Xerxes." The volume by Miss Jewett has less originality, being simply a restatement in an interesting narrative of the well-known facts of Norman history from the days of "Rolf the Ganger" first duke of the Normans, 911 927, to the death of William the Conqueror, 1087, from which time Norman influence is to be traced in the history of England and of France and of the Low Countries.

W. H. Morrison, Washington, has published an abridgment of Military Law by Lieut.-Col. W. Winthrop, Deputy J. A. General, U. S. A., Professor of Law, U. S. Military Academy. It is a work prepared for the use of the cadets of the First Class of the Military Academy as the text book in place of the work of Lieut. Ives. As such, it was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Academic Board, was approved by the Secretary of War, and is now being studied by the First Class in the law course of the Academy. As the author of the Annotated Digest of Opinions of the Judge-Advocate General and the recently published work on Military Law, Col. Winthrop had a previous experience which fitted him in an eminent degree to undertake this work. It presents first the "military law proper," next the "law of war," and finally considers the civil functions and relations of the military. In an appendix are given the Articles of War and various forms. It is a very handy volume, neatly bound in red leather, and furnishes a vade mecum for the Army officer as well as for the cadets of the Academy.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., of Boston and New York, publish the thirty-first edition of that admirable story "The Fair God, or the Last of the 'Tzins;" a tale of the conquest of Mexico, by Lew Wallace, whose reputation as one of the volunteer soldiers of the war is well known to the Army. Those should now read it who never read before and those who read before now read the more. It is unquestionably one of the best stories of this kind that has ever issued from the American press, and though quite different from the current studies of character to which American fictitious literature tends it is in its way not less interesting and characteristic.

"On the Susquehanna" is the title of the fifth of the series of novels by ex-Surgeon General Wm. A. Hammond, which are published by D. Appleton and Co. It is a marvel how he can find time in the midst of the exactions of his profession to devote so much attention to literature. It is equally marvellous that a man whose life has been devoted to the contemplation of the hard facts of medical experience should, in his declining years, develop such a faculty for invention.

In 1886 there were published 3,984 new books and of new editions 1,226—a total of 5,210, as follows: Theology, including sermons, 752; educational, 572; juvenile works and tales, 445; novels, 969; law and kindred subjects, 33; political and social economy, trade and commerce, 246; art, science and illustrated works, 178; voyages and travels, 221; history and biography, 350; poetry and the drama, 93; year books and serials, 294; medicine and surgery, 171; belles-lettres essays, and monographs, 479, and miscellaneous, 407.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 25, H. Q. A., March 21, 1887.

Publishes the following acts of Congress:

Authorizing Frank W. Hunt to erect and maintain a ferry across the Missouri River at the military reservation of Fort Buford, Dakota Territory.

For the construction of a military telegraph line from Sanford to Point Jupiter, Fla., and the establishment of a signal station:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of $17,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury unappropriated, for the construction of a military telegraph line on the eastern coast of the State of Florida from a point at or near Point Jupiter, Florida, to Sanford, Florida, or to the nearest point of railroad communication, and for the establishment of a station for the taking of meteorological observations and the display of storm-signals at Point Jupiter; the said line and station to be constructed, maintained, and operated under the direction and control of the Secretary of War, in connection with the establishment of signal and display stations for the observation and report of storms for the benefit of commerce and agriculture.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

Granting the right of way to the Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company across the Whipple Barracks Military Reservation, in Arizona.

Authorizing the city of Newport, R. I., to use the site of Fort Greene as a public park.

Authorizing the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad to build its road across the Fort Meade Military Reservation.

Authorizing the construction of a gravelled road to the Richmond National Cemetery, near Richmond, Virginia.

Providing for grading and paving the approaches to the national cemetery near Danville, Virginia.

Providing for the settlement of accounts with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

Providing for the payment of per diem laborers to Government employ on "Memorial" or "Decoration Day" and the Fourth day of July of each year as on other days.

G. O. 26, H. Q. A., March 22, 1887.

Publishes the following acts of Congress:

Authorizing the Secretary of War to accept certain lands, and so forth, near Chicago, Illinois.

To effect a rearrangement of grades of office in the Adjutant General's Department of the Army.

To correct the record of Captain Edmond G. Fechét.

To authorize the sale of the United States Barracks property in the city of Newport, Kentucky, and the purchase of a new site and the erection of buildings thereon.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a permit to John F. Chamberlain to erect a hotel upon the lands of the United States at Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

For the repair and preservation of the road, heretofore constructed by the Government, leading from Vicksburg to the national cemetery adjacent thereto.

For the relief of William J. Mulvey.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Somerville Grand Army of the Republic, of Somerville, Mass., four condemned gun-carriages, to be used for monumental purposes.

To authorize the Secretary of War to credit the Territory of Dakota with certain sums for ordnance and ordnance stores issued to said Territory, and for other purposes.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, March 3, 1887.

Publishes, for general information, descriptions of the boundaries of military and Indian reservations, with itineraries of routes in the department; also tables indicating the geographical position of posts, and the dimensions, area and geographical position of the department, compiled by 1st Lieutenant John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer Officer.

(This is a valuable document, exhibiting careful compilation.—ED. JOURNAL.)

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, March 14, 1887.

Fixes the number of extra duty men in the quartermaster's department, at several posts in the department, and directs that labor, other than that covered by the duly authorized allotment, or as specially authorized by the department commander, must be performed by fatigue parties—the details therefor to be for less than ten days.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Feb. 28, 1887.

Publishes detailed instructions as to the use of reloading tools and headless shell extractors.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, March 3, 1887.

The target practice season at posts for 1887 is as follows:

Boise Barracks, I. T.—May, June and July.
Fort Canby, W. T.—April, May and June.
Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T.—June, July and August.
Fort Klamath, Oregon—June, July and September.
Fort Spokane, W. T.—May, June and October.
Fort Townsend, W. T.—May, June and October.
Vancouver Barracks, W. T.—April 20 to July 19.
Fort Walla Walla, W. T.—April, May and June.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, March 4, 1887.

The last clause of Par. 2, G. O. 2, c. s., is revoked, the Lieut. Gen. having decided that it is in violation of Par. 487, A. R., as amended by G. O. 42, of 1885, from the A. G. O.

(The clause in question *directs* that figure targets be used, preferable at pistol practice, and the practice conducted individually and by squad, platoon and troop at all gaits.)

CIR. 3, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, March 8, 1887.

Publishes for the information and strict observance of post commanders, letter from Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, A. I. G., suggesting that officers appointed to inspect property reported unserviceable be required to state particularly, after each article or class of articles, the nature, extent and cause of damage, and that the method pursued by some of disposing, by a sweeping, general remark, of all the property submitted in the inventory, be discontinued.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, March 14, 1887.

The Department Commander regrets to announce the death of 2d Lieutenant Seward Mott, 10th Cavalry, at San Carlos, Arizona, on the 11th instant, from wounds inflicted by a Tonto Indian belonging to San Carlos reservation.

The death of this young officer of distinguished name and lineage is especially painful, by reason of his having so recently entered the service with bright prospects and a laudable ambition which promised a career of active usefulness in his chosen profession, and is another instance of a valuable life sacrificed in the honest effort to elevate a race from barbarism to the comforts and blessings of civilization.

By command of Brig. Gen. Miles:
M. BARBER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 1, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, March 1, 1887.

In accordance with the requirements of Par. 6, "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine firing for the U. S. Army," and of G. O. 27, H. Q. A., series of 1885, the practice season for the post of Willet's Point, N. Y., for the current target year, will be the months of May, June and July.

CIR. 3, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, March 12, 1887.

By direction of the division commander, service in the field, unless under very exceptional circumstances, will not be accepted hereafter as an excuse for omitting to have the prescribed target practice. Troops going into the field during the practice season for more than a few days at a time must take with them targets and frames or the material for making frames, and must pursue, when it is at all practicable, the prescribed course of target firing.

Post, troop and company commanders will be held to the most rigid accountability concerning these instructions.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Willcox:
J. P. MARTIN, Asst. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, March 14, 1887.

The use of Winthrop's "Abridgement of Military Law," as the text book on that subject at the U. S. Military Academy having been approved by the Secretary of War, it is, so far as may be practicable, adopted as a standard book of reference at these Headquarters; and its use recommended throughout the Department, both for its intrinsic excellence and uniformity of practice and rulings in court-martial cases.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Willcox:
E. F. WILLCOX, Aide-de-Camp,

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, March 14, 1887.

Hereafter, Judge-Advocates of General Courts-Martial convened in this Department will return the original charges and enclosures, on the completion of the cases, to these Headquarters for file.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Howard:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Asst. Adjt.-General.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, accompanied by Lieut. David J. Rumbough, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Clark on public business (S. O. 33, March 12, D. Texas).

Brig. Gen. George Crook, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, A. D. C., will proceed to Forts Robinson, Neb., Laramie and D. A. Russell, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 28, March 16, D. Platte).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Heyl, Inspr. Gen., will proceed to Fort Concho, and thence to Fort Bliss, on public business (S. O. 33, March 12, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. Dept., will proceed to Monterey, Cal., on duty in connection with the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 16, March 8, D. Cal.)

During the absence of the Chief Quartermaster, Major Almon F. Rockwell, Q. M., will assume charge of the office and perform the duties (S. O. 20, March 11, D. Dakota).

The C. O., Fort Sisseton, D. T., will grant a furlough for twenty days to P. Q. M. Sergt. George Eppert (S. O. 19, March 9, D. Dakota).

Major G. B. Dandy, Chief Quartermaster, will proceed to Lusk, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 26, March 14, D. Platte).

Major John P. Hawkins, Chief C. S., will proceed to Pierce, Neb., on public business (S. O. 27, March 15, D. Platte).

Medical Department.

Leave for twenty days is granted Major P. J. A. Cleary, surgeon (S. O. 29, March 15, D. Ariz.)

A. A. Surg. S. T. Weirick is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Huachuca, and will proceed to Fort McDowell, for temporary duty, relieving Asst. Surg. C. F. Mason (S. O. 29, March 15, D. Ariz.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for twenty days, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, C. E. (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

Col. John M. Wilson, C. E., will proceed to New York City on public business (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.)

The Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, constituted by Par. 1, S. O. 141, Sept. 25, 1886, will reconvene at Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1887, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to continue the consideration of the questions before it (S. O. 47, March 18, C. E.)

Signal Corps.

Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Sig. Officer, will proceed to New York City to inspect telegraph wire and material to be used in constructing telegraph line on the coast of Florida (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Purssell will proceed to Jacksonville, and thence to Titusville, where he will take station. He will afterwards proceed from Titusville to Jupiter Inlet, and return, on business connected with the construction of a telegraph line between those places (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. Frederick K. Ward, Troop A, to be Captain Troop F, Feb. 11, 1887, vice Parnell, retired; 2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, Troop D, to be 1st Lieutenant Troop A, Feb. 11, 1887, vice Ward, promoted. Capt. Ward will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, M. T., and join the troop to which he has been promoted (S. O. 21, March 12, D. Dak.)

1st Sergt. G. H. Guard will appear before a Board at Fort Shaw, M. T., for examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 20, March 11, D. Dak.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell Ariz.

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. McClellan Rankin, Troop H (S. O. 29, March 15, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus is extended four months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.)

The following transfer and assignment in the 5th Cav. are ordered, to take effect March 11, 1887: 1st Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb (whose promotion carries him to Troop L), is transferred to Troop F, and will join that troop for duty. 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, relieved as Regimental Adjutant, is assigned to Troop L (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Winfield S. Edgerly, Fort Meade, D. T., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 19, March 9, D. Dak.)

Sergt. M. M. McNamee, Troop G, will appear before a Board at Fort Meade, D. T., for examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 20, March 11, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor, at Fort Brown, having been selected for appointment as Adjutant, will repair to San Antonio and report in person to his regimental commander (S. O. 34, March 16, D. Tex.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The following promotion is announced: 1st Lieut. John Conline, Troop A, to be Captain Troop C, Feb. 11, 1887, vice Valois, retired. Capt. Conline will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and join his troop, but before doing so is authorized to avail himself of the leave granted him in S. O. 26, Div. Missouri (S. O. 26, March 14, D. Platte.)

Major James F. Randlett is relieved from duty at Fort McKinney, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, and report for duty. On the arrival of Major Randlett at Fort Du Chesne, Col. Edward Hatch (after giving Major Randlett full information and instructions about carrying on the work, etc., now under way), is relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 27, March 15, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Powhatan H. Clarke (S. O. 11, March 8, Div. P.)

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea and to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major Frederick Van Vliet (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

In Orders 16, of March 17, Gen. Grierson announces the death of Lieut. Seward Mott, at San Carlos, March 11, by the hand of an Indian assassin, and says: He was shot in the most cowardly manner while unarmed and in the performance of his duty. Although he had been but a short time with the regiment, being the junior officer in it, he had, by his industry, ambition, and conscientious discharge of duty, as well as by his rare social qualities, endeared himself to all whom he met. The sincere sympathy of all is extended to his family and friends in their sad bereavement by the untimely end of this young and promising life. [See also Gen. Miles's order in regard to Lieut. Mott, in another column.]

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Lieut.-Col. Alexander Piper (S. O. 14, March 2, D. Cal.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

William Schauer, formerly of Bat. E, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, committed suicide there March 20.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

The following changes in stations are ordered: Lieut.-Col. La Rhett L. Livingston from Fort Warren, Mass., to Fort McHenry, Md.; Major Richard Lodor from Fort McHenry to Washington Barracks, D. C., and Major Edmund C. Bainbridge from Washington Barracks to Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 58, March 21, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; M, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

Leave for sixteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 28, March 16, D. Platte.)

Capt. Samuel M. Mills is relieved from duty in Washington, to take effect April 1, and will join at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Major Marcus P. Miller, Inspector of Rifle Practice, is extended three days (S. O. 61, March 24, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

Major Edward Moale is assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 18, March 14, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother is, at his own request, relieved from duty at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg, and will join his regiment (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

2d Lieut. T. H. Wilson will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 27, March 15, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, Fort Custer, M. T., to take effect about April 20 (S. O. 19, March 9, D. Dak.)

Q. M. Sergt. G. A. Detchmendy will appear before a Board at Fort Shaw, M. T., for examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 20, March 11, D. Dak.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Sergt. James Baylies, Co. A, and Corpl. Charles Gloster, Co. K, will appear before a Board at Fort Keogh, M. T., for examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 20, March 11, D. Dak.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Collins will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., and report for duty (S. O. 27, March 15, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. A. H. Bowman (S. O. 29, March 15, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about March 29, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Clay, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and fifteen days (S. O. 12, March 10, Div. P.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Leave for twelve days is granted Capt. Ogden B. Read, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 21, March 12, D. Dak.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Major H. C. Cook, having reported, in compliance with S. O. 52, H. Q. A., is assigned to station at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 30, March 16, D. Ariz.)

The following assignments and transfers in the 13th Inf. are made: 1st Lieut. C. S. Hall (promoted from Co. A to Co. D), is transferred from Co. D to Co. A, and 1st Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine from Co. A to Co. B; 1st Lieut. James Fornance (recently relieved as Regimental Adjutant), is assigned to Co. D (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

The survivors of the old 1st Battalion, 13th U. S. Infantry, will hold their third annual reunion in Dubuque, Ia., April 19, 20, and 21, in connection with the State Encampment of the G. A. R. and the meeting of the ex-Prisoners of War Association of the Northwest.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. George T. T. Patterson is extended one month (S. O. 12, March 10, DIV. P.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

1st Lieut. John Newton will be relieved from special duty at Fort McIntosh, March 31, and will join his company at Fort Concho (S. O. 33, March 12, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. Eugene Cushman will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., and report to conduct to Texas recruits for the 16th Inf., ordered to that regiment. On the completion of this duty he will rejoin his company (S. O. 44, March 16, Rec. Ser.)

Sergt. Louis V. De Birny, Co. D, Corpl. Charles Bougere, Co. E, and Corpl. Earl C. Carnahan, Co. G, will report for examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 34, March 16, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Leave for two months upon Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. George M. Downey (S. O. 31, March 16, Div. M.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., Fort Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 31, March 16, Div. M.)

1st Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan, Adjt., is detailed on Gen. Rec. Service at Fort Sidney, Neb., in place of 1st Lieut. Daniel Cornman, relieved (S. O. 28, March 16, D. Platte.)

The ration of bread for issue to the troops at Fort Sidney, Neb., is increased to twenty two ounces for April and May, 1887 (S. O. 27, March 15, D. Platte.)

In Orders 7, of March 15, Gen. Morrow relieves 1st Lieut. Daniel Cornman from duty as Regimental Adjutant, and says: In relieving him from the position which he has filled for upwards of four years with credit to himself and to the perfect satisfaction of his commanding officer and the regiment at large, the regimental commander embraces the opportunity to express for Lieut. Cornman his warm per-

sonal attachment, and his high appreciation of the honorable and soldierly manner in which he has performed all his duties. To satisfy the demands of discipline and at the same time preserve the cordial good feelings of brother officers is not always an easy task. In saying that Lieut. Cornman has done this, the regimental commander pays him a high compliment, a compliment he finds all the more pleasure in paying because it is well merited. 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan is appointed Regimental Adjutant. Lieut. Cornman is assigned to Co. F, vice Lieut. Duncan.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish Sergt. George H. Booker, Co. I, on furlough from Fort Lyon, Colo., transportation from New York City to West Las Animas, Colo. (S. O. 59, March 22, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 19, 1887.

CASUALTIES.

Captain Frank Reynolds (retired), died March 4, 1887, at Oakland, California.

2d Lieutenant Joseph S. Powell, Signal Corps, died March 14, 1887, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet William W. Farish, 4th Class, is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Bidwell, Cal., March 17. Detail: Major David S. Gordon, 2d Cav.; Major John S. Witcher, Paym.; Capt. Joshua L. Fowler and 1st Lieut. Henry C. La Point, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surg., and Capt. Colon Augur, 2d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 17, March 11, D. Cal.)

At Fort Meade, D. T., March 23. Detail: Major Samuel M. Whiteside, Capts. Thomas M. McDougall and Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Capts. David B. Wilson and Owen J. Sweet, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George W. Webb, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Edwin C. Bullock and S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Harry A. Leonhaeuser, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 21, March 12, D. Dak.)

At Fort Mackinac, Mich., March 23. Detail: Capts. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Louis R. Stillé, and William C. Manning, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Pratt, 2d Lieuts. Raymond R. Stevens and George B. Davis, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. B. C. Morse, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 57, March 19, Div. A.)

At St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., March 25 Detail: Major Passmore Middleton, Surg.; Capts. Henry G. Litchfield and George Mitchell, 1st Lieuts. Charles E. Kilbourne and Eli D. Hoyle, Adjt., and 2d Lieut. Cornélis De W. Wilcox, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 58, March 21, Div. A.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., March 25. Detail: Capts. Harry C. Egbert, Alex. B. MacGowan, John M. Norvell, David J. Craigie, James Halloran, and George S. Wilson, 1st Lieuts. Augustus G. Tassin and Robert K. Evans, 2d Lieuts. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., Walter H. Gordon, and George J. Godfrey, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. D. J. Baker, Jr., 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 59, March 22, Div. A.)

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., March 25. Detail: Major William H. Penrose, Capts. Hugh G. Brown and Joseph H. Hurst, 12th Inf.; Capt. William H. Arthur, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, 2d Lieuts. Charles H. Barth and Harry C. Hale, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 60, March 23, Div. A.)

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., March 28. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John Mendenhall, 4th Art.; Major William C. Spencer, Surg.; Capts. Harry C. Cushing and Eugene A. Bancroft, 1st Lieuts. Samuel R. Jones and William Everett, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 61, March 24, Div. A.)

The G. C.-M. at Fort McDowell will try such persons as may be properly brought before it (S. O. 28, March 11, D. Ariz.)

Army Boards.

To make preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of non-commissioned officers, candidates for promotion: At Fort Shaw, M. T., March 21. Detail: Col. John R. Brooke, Capts. George W. H. Stouch, Joseph Hale, and John W. Hannay, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. George F. Wilson, Med. Dept. At Fort Keogh, M. T., March 21. Detail: Col. George Gibson and Major Simon Snyder, 5th Inf.; Major Egon A. Koerper, Med. Dept.; Capts. Mason Carter and Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf. At Fort Meade, D. T., March 21. Detail: Major Samuel M. Whitside, Capts. Henry Jackson, Edward S. Godfrey, and Frank M. Gibson, 7th Cav., and Capt. David B. Wilson, 25th Inf. (S. O. 20, March 11, D. Dak.)

At San Antonio, Tex., April 4, to make a preliminary examination into the qualifications of non-commissioned officers for appointment as commissioned officers. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edward P. Vollum, Surg.; Major Isaac Arnold, Ord. Dept.; Capt. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d Cav.; Capt. Edward E. Wood, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Henry C. Danes, 3d Art. (S. O. 34, March 16, D. Tex.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, 6th Inf., A. S. O., and 2d Lieuts. William D. Wright and John C. Walshe, Signal Corps, will assemble for the purpose of opening bids, examining samples, and making awards for certain supplies (S. O 20, March 18, Sig. Office.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. Robert Craig, A. S. O., and 2d Lieuts. Fielder M. Beall and Frank W. Ellis, Signal Corps, will assemble for the purpose of opening bids, examining samples, and making awards for supplies (S. O. 20, March 18, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Ordnance Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Cols. Daniel W. Flagler, Alfred Mordecai, and Francis H. Parker, and Capt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., recorder, will convene at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., March 29, and proceed thence to Watervliet Arsenal and Frankford Arsenal under special instructions from the Chief of Ordnance (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers is constituted to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 4, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of Sergt. James F. Nulty, Co. B, and Corpl. William C. Neary, Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, and Corpl. G. A. Jakel, Bat. M, 5th Art., candidates for promotion. Detail: Col. John Hamilton, Major Abram C. Wildrick, and Capt. John R. Brinckle, 5th Art.; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Paul Roemer, 5th Art. (S. O. 60, March 23, Div. A.)

A Board of Officers is constituted to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., April 4, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of 1st Sergt. Thomas J. Watkins and Sergt. William D. Stanfield, Light Bat. C, and Sergt. Homer Guerry, Bat. H, 3d Art., candidates for promotion. Detail: Col. H. G. Gibson and Major Richard Lodor, 3d Art.; Capt. Timothy E. Wilcox, Asst. Surg.; Capt. James Chester and 1st Lieut. Ramsay D. Potts, 3d Art. (S. O. 60, March 26, Div. A.)

Inspection of Money Account.—The following-named officers are designated to make the inspection of the money accounts of post disbursing officers: At Angel Island, Cal., Colonel William R. Shafter, 1st Infantry; at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Artillery; at Benicia Barracks, Cal., Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Infantry; at Fort Bidwell, Cal., Major David S. Gordon, 2d Cavalry; at Fort McDermit, Nev., Captain Robert G. Armstrong, 1st Infantry; at Fort Gaston, Cal., Captain William E. Dougherty, 1st Infantry; at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Major Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cavalry; at Fort Mason, Cal., Captain John A. Darling, 1st Artillery (S. O., 15, Mch. 4, D. Cal).

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The Pensacola *Advance* says: "Geronimo, Mangus, and Natchez are engaged in the work of grubbing out Ti-Ti and making gardens at Pickens. The rumor is current that the Indians at Pickens are to be restored to their families and given the island reservation, where they will be guarded to prevent escape."

"Buck Eye" in a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* says: "The question of the removal of the Newport Barracks from their present location to a point above flood marks is of more importance to the people of Cincinnati than is generally understood, and in the selection of the new site the interests of this city should be well cared for. The barracks are not for the exclusive protection and benefit of the people of Newport, but the greater and more important city of Cincinnati should share equally with her south side suburb in the benefits to follow. There should be some action taken in this matter, and the commission to examine and decide upon the site for the new barracks should be provided with all the information necessary, that a selection may be made which will fully protect Cincinnati and her diversified interests. Will the Chamber of Commerce take an interest in the matter?"

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox.

The Santa Fe will have its road completed within sixteen miles of Fort Elliott, Tex., by July 15.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of March 20th from Tucson says the Indian who killed Lieutenant Seward Mott, 10th U. S. Cavalry, and wounded Frank Porter, has been captured.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

RECREATION HALL, on the evening of March 17, was the scene of the second annual ball of the Shamrock Social Society, which all agree in saying was the most delightful entertainment ever given at the barracks. The 3d Artillery orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Schuenfeldt, furnished the music. The members of the society appeared to advantage in their bright uniforms, and the toilets of the ladies were exquisite. Among the number present were the following-named officers and gentlemen: Gen. H. G. Gibson and ladies, Col. Edmd. Bainbridge and ladies, Captain Smith and lady, Major Frank Hess and ladies, 1st Lieut. and Adjt. Lemly, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. Satterlee, 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase and ladies, Captain Eaton and lady, 1st Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins and Miss Jennie Hoskins, and Lieut. John D. Barrette.

A beautifully engraved French clock and mantel set of exquisite design was presented to 1st Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Artillery, by the enlisted men of this post, on his being relieved from the adjutancy of the regiment. The committee selected to make the presentation was Sergeant-Major Semler, 1st Sergeants Hays, Rhummitz, Jennings, Guba, Watkins, and Sergeants Murphy and Bryant. Sergt.-Major Semler, being spokesman, said: "We present you this clock and mantel set as a token of our esteem and high regard and our kind feelings toward you as an officer and a gentleman. We are at a loss for words to express the gratitude that each and every one owes to you, and it is our wish and hope that you will yet live to use it as a major-general. We tender you our best wishes for your future welfare and happiness." Lieutenant Hoskins responded briefly and feelingly.

The second of the series of medical lectures was delivered on Thursday evening, March 10, by Capt. Timothy E. Wilcox, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., subject, "Hemorrhages."

The band serenaded Mrs. General Gibson on Wednesday morning, March 16, at 5 o'clock, it being the twenty-fourth anniversary of her marriage.

The officers and ladies of the post gave their usual weekly hop March 18. AULD LANG SYNE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

MARCH 17, 1887.

THIS is the day of days, and oh! how my heart warms to the "ould dart," even though I wear Uncle Sam's blue and have sworn to love, honor, and obey the Stars and Stripes. Having no "potcen" in stock I am obliged to fall back upon the local beverages, and an envious comrade sarcastically remarks that I will fall on my back before the day is spent. Gen. Terry and Col. Lee, accompanied by Gen. Stanley and Lieut. Rumbough, A. D. C., left on Sunday for Fort Clark, thence to El Paso. They will return about March 31. Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., called at Headquarters on Monday on his way from Clark to Ringgold. Major Parke, 16th Inf., was here last week on his way to Concho. Insp.-Gen. Heyl left last night for Concho and Bliss. The usual weekly hop was held on Monday, and to-night Captain and Mrs. Simpson give a reception and dance which promises to be "the affair" of the season. Colonel and Mrs. Clendenin are here for a few days on their way from Florida to Davis. The weather is delightful, although a trifle warm. Major Arthur, the genial William, moves into his recently purchased residence, April 1. The San Antonio Club, the club *par excellence*, tendered Gen. Terry a reception on his return from Bliss, but the General was obliged to decline, as he intends to pass through San Antonio without stopping. I note Forsyth is up for the next Brigadier-Generalship. On a special Brackett on my bureau I had a prognostication card, but have now taken it down. I note, too, with all the delight of a collector of chestnuts, your allusion to the "reward of Merritt," and could go you one better if the chips were convenient. JOEY BAGSTOCK.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of March 19 says:

Mrs. Dr Ewen has returned from an extended Eastern trip.... Major C. I. Wilson, Paymaster, has visited the post, to the general delight.... The annual ball of the Fort Sidney Social Club took place Monday evening, and was in many respects the event of a gay season.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MASQUERADE BALL AT MADISON BKS.

"IT was a great big go," as the metropolitan scribes nowadays announce a success. It delighted the invited guests, paralyzed with astonishment the hayseed villagers, and relieved from a terrific suspense those who had undertaken quite a large contract. Yes, to soar into poetic realms,

"There was a sound of revelry by night,
Madison Hall was a blaze of light,
And soft eyes looked love to eyes that spake."

Come off, suggests some one at my elbow. All right, a good soldier always obeys the last order. But it really was a grand affair. It was pronounced such by the officers of the post and their families, who, by their presence upon the "reviewing stand," imparted an added zest and grace to the occasion. It was on St. Patrick's Day in the Evening, and, owing to the unavoidable detention of the Paymaster, it was likewise on pay day, so that the lapses incidental to either of these occasions might have been anticipated by the timid; but to the great credit of the post be it said, in the words of one of the maskers, "Divil a bad break was there at all, at all."

It's no use to look for anything coherent from a correspondent who has been dancing at the rate of twenty knots an hour, from tattoo to reveille. Memories of Knights and Ladyes Fayre, Courtiers and Buffalo Bills, Washingtons and Dutchmen, Scouts and Sailors, Negroes and Chinese, all claiming recognition, serve, however, to remind your correspondent that he is not writing for the Pordunk Clarion, and that the multitude who participated in the First Annual Masquerade Ball of the Madison Barracks Social Club must content themselves with the knowledge that they never had such a gay time before—barring only their first wrestle with the measles—and for the absence of individual recognition get some one to translate the moss-covered maxim about "Sic Transit Gloria." SAM BOW.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

THE Brackett *News* of March 18 says:

Gen. B. H. Grierson left Monday for Santa Fe.... Dr. L. A. Buffington left last week for Nevill's Springs. Mrs. Buffington remains at Fort Davis.....A complimentary hop was given Tuesday evening in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Ducat, previous to their departure for Fort Sill. They carry with them the best wishes of their old associates of the 3d Cavalry....Nineteen members were initiated into membership in the Good Templar Lodge on Monday.....The post was favored on Wednesday with a visit from Maj.-General Alfred H. Terry, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Terry, and Col. Jas. G. C. Lee, of the Q. M. D. They were met by Troop M, 3d Cavalry, and Lieuts. Dugan and Burnum, who escorted them into the post. A salute of 13 guns was fired and the day of their arrival was occupied by a review and inspection of troops and post. The evening was given to pleasant social intercourse. The General and party left Thursday to go to El Paso, thence to Forts McIntosh and Brown. They expect, also, to visit Saltillo, Mexico, and spend some little time there.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of March 19 says:

Lieut. Kennon, aide to Gen. Crook, has returned from his Eastern trip....Gen. Crook and his aide, Lieut. Kennon, have gone to Forts Robinson, Laramie, and D. A. Russell.... Mrs. Doctor Brown gave a dinner party on Wednesday, at which Mrs. Crook, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Capt. Boyle of Fort Sidney, and Major and Mrs. McClintock, Col. and Mrs. Henry were present....Mrs. Gen. O. O. Howard, who has been visiting her son, Chancey O. Howard, for several days, left Thursday for San Francisco.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of March 19 says:

Mrs. Geo. Kautz joined her husband in Omaha to go with him to Washington....Chaplain Lewis is a most excellent minister and is universally liked by his parishioners....A riding-school has been opened near the post, and the 9th Cavalry troopers are being exercised daily....Mrs. Robert Armstrong and children leave to-morrow for their old home in Omaha, to which place Robert, the popular quartermaster agent for the Government here, has been transferred.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Before a G. C. M. at Fort Elliott, Texas, was tried Sergt. Chas. Connor, Co. F, 24th Infantry, for allowing himself and guard to be disarmed by train robbers while en route from Fort Elliott to Fort Leavenworth while in charge of a military prisoner. Sentence "to make good to the U. S. $26, being the money value of two Colts pistols, the property of the U. S., for which Lieut. A. A. Augur, 24th Inf., is responsible, by such monthly stoppage of his current pay not to exceed one-half of his pay per month, as will reimburse the Government for the loss, and in addition to be reduced to the ranks as a private soldier, and then to be dishonorably discharged the service of the U. S. with loss of all pay and allowances now due or to become due, and to be confined in such military prison as the proper authority may designate for two years." In his remarks on the case, Brig.-Gen. Willcox says: "So much of the sentence as relates to stoppage of pay is disapproved, being inconsistent with the findings on the second charge and specification. The remainder of the sentence is approved and will be duly executed. The Leavenworth Military Prison is designated as the place of confinement. The prisoner being now in the hands of civil authority awaiting trial on a charge of murder, the confinement awarded in the sentence will take effect when he again comes under military control."

Before the same court was tried Sergt. William Rose, Co. F, 24th Inf., on the following charge: "Did, while first sergeant, permit a meeting of enlisted men to be held in the company barracks and did participate in such meeting, said meeting being held for the purpose of denouncing the conduct of a sergeant of the company and others in the Military Service; knowing that a meeting was to be held in his company for a purpose forbidden by the Regulations, did fail to report the fact to the proper authority; and did in violation of Army Regulations cause to have sent and published in various newspapers resolutions condemning the action of a sergeant and party in allowing himself and party through cowardice to be disarmed by highwaymen and permitting the said highwaymen to rob the train on which his party were passengers at Fort Elliott, Texas, Dec. 20, 1886." He was found guilty and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, and to forfeit to the U. S. $10 per month of his monthly pay for six months and to be confined at hard labor under charge of the guard at the post where his company may be serving for six months. (G. C. M. O., Dept. Mo., 1887.)

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

A LETTER has been addressed by Surgeon-General Moore to officers of the Medical Department inviting suggestions in regard to the organization of the new Hospital Corps. The following are submitted for consideration as points worthy of particular notice:

I. Detail of Acting Hospital Stewards.—a. The method of selecting these men from among the privates. *b.* Should any examination be required before detail, and if so its nature and the manner of conducting it.

II. The Enlistment of Privates.—a. The number of privates of the Hospital Corps to be allowed to hospitals, and how the allotment shall be made. *b.* Whether it is necessary or desirable that privates of the Hospital Corps should have previous service as soldiers. *c.* If enlisted in the Hospital

Corps from civil life, what, if any, preliminary training should be required before assignment to a hospital, and how can such training be effected.

III. Regulations for the Government of the Hospital Corps.—*a.* What general regulations should be adopted for the discipline and government of the corps both in garrison and field service; it is not expected that these points will be exhaustively treated, but simply covered by an outline of what is thought necessary. *b.* Suggestions as to uniform for hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards and privates of the Hospital Corps. *c.* Should any strictly military duty be required of members of the Hospital Corps, and, if so, what?

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Aspinwall March 7.

All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

The *Galena* will await the arrival of the *Mohican* at Panama.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York. Anchord at Tompkinsville.

Was inspected, March 24, by the Statutory Board, consisting of Rear Admiral James E Jouett, Capt. C. S. Norton, Naval Constr. Philip Hichborn, Commander Henry C. Taylor and Ensign Richard T. Mulligan, secretary. The inspection, which was thorough, occupied two days. It is understood that the *Richmond* will sail direct for St Thomas, thence to Martinique, Curacoa, Matanzas, Key West, and finally Hampton Roads, where the North Atlantic squadron will rendezvous about May 20. It is surmised that the squadron will visit this city about Decoration Day, in order to participate in the ceremonies.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 24. Letters will reach the vessel if sent not later than March 28 to Santiago de Cuba.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 16. All well. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 16.

A correspondent writes from on board the *Tallapoosa*, at Moldonado, Uruguay, Jan. 1, 1887, as follows: On Christmas day matters here were enlivened somewhat by a game of base ball on the Island of Goritti, in the Bay of Moldonado, between a nine from the *Lancaster* and *Tallapoosa*. The latter nine being challenged one week before the match. The game began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted 1 hour and 45 minutes. The score was *Tallapoosa*, 17 runs; *Lancaster*, 9 runs. The grounds were in fair condition, but the players rather tired at the finish. We have plenty of drill, and landing parties are also very numerous.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Athens, Greece, Feb. 11.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at Maderia, Feb. 22, and would sail for Gibraltar March 1.

Pacific Station—Captain H. L. Howison (in temporary command).

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley is ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of April 1.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Arrived at Acapulco March 18.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, Feb. 26.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Talcahuano, Chile, Feb. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Arrived at Talcahuano, Chili, Jan. 29. Commander Richard P. Leary was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of April 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable to have arrived at Callao, Peru, March 22. She was refused communication with the shore, and left for Panama.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. Will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast. Sailed March 24 for Norfolk, Va., from which place she will finally leave for her station in Alaskan waters. She also carries a number of men for the *Ossipee* now fitting out at Norfolk.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Left Valparaiso Jan. 18, and arrived at Talcahuano Jan. 20. After a short stay intends to sail northward.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from Batavia for Yokohama Feb. 22.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell, At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 21.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 21. Expecting then to leave for Kiobe and Nagasaki, and return to Yokohama early in March.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Hong Kong, China, Feb. 21. Expecting to sail for Canton shortly.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Sailed from Yokohama for Kiobe and Nagasaki Feb. 19. Expecting to return to Yokohama March 15.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Feb. 21. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent after March 24, to Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will go to St. Kitts.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Sailed from New York March 24, for Norfolk, Va., with a draft of men for the *Ossipee*.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York, undergoing slight repairs.

The steam steering gear of the *Dolphin* has been reported to the Navy Department, by Commander Wilde, as absolutely worthless, and positively dangerous in its present condition. The Department is now considering the feasibility of substituting an entirely new steering apparatus.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, Va. Will be refitted for service. A new detail of officers is now being made. Her repairs will hardly be finished until the middle of May.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10. Mail address, San Diego, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York. Captain Cooke will be detached from command March 31.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed in about 90 days. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about May 1. It is not known at present where she will be ordered.

Chicago—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. (Report of March 19.)

Boston—At New York. Is being fitted with ice machines, electric lights and steam separators. She will be ready for a trial trip in about 60 days. (Report of March 19.)

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Eber*, a new vessel to replace the gunboat *Albatross*, has been launched at Kiel.

THE torpedo flotilla is to be concentrated at Toulon in the beginning of April, the torpedo boats from the Northern ports having already started for the Mediterraneau.

ONE of the mysteries of the sea is the disappearance of the Japanese man-of-war, the Unebi-Kan. She and her crew of 200 men have totally disappeared without leaving a trace.

THE Constellation has been ordered to Norfolk, where she will be placed in dry dock. Her bottom is to be cleaned and painted preparatory to the summer practice cruise of the naval cadets.

IT is believed at the Navy Department that the new steel cruiser Chicago can be finished complete for sea (excepting the battery) for $46,000 less than the estimates of the advisory board, the Atlanta for $18,000 less and the Boston $15,000 less. These figures include also the extra patent appliances put on board, such as ice machines and "separators" to keep the boilers from foaming. This is as near correct as belief without careful calculation can make it.

THE French Evolutionary Squadron are continuing their experiments with torpedoes. Future speed trials of English men of war are to be for 24 hours with all weights aboard, in addition to the present trials with reduced weights. According to the "Temps" (Paris), the sea going torpedo boats *Deronlède* and *Balny* recently attempted a night surprise. Thanks, however, to the Bullivant nets, the *Colbert*, which was in most danger, escaped, and the value of the attack was estimated at 1, the maximum being 5.

A DISPATCH dated Tangier, March 18, says: The United States steamship Quinnebaugh has arrived here, and has exchanged salutes with the city forts in celebration of the installation of the new American consul, Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lewis will thoroughly investigate the charges as to abuses of the protege system of protection from penalties for the violation of the local law, and will officially notify the Sultan of the abandonment by the United States of the claim of right to protect natives."

THE first of the fifty French torpedo boats since 1886 in course of construction was successfully launched at Toulon on Jan. 21. It is numbered 99, and has a length of 35, a breadth of 3.35, and depth 2.5 metres. With full coal bunkers, full equipment, and four fish torpedoes it has a displacement of 54 tons. Two torpedoes are in the launching tubes, which are fixed 40 centimetres higher than in the boats of older types. These new torpedo boats are said to attain, during a period of three hours, a speed of 20 knots an hour in a calm sea.

THE *Umbria*, one of the three Cunard steamers which the British Admiralty have taken up to act as armed cruisers in case of war, is now being fitted with platforms on her turtle back fore and aft, so that, while continuing in the regular course of her trade, she can be at once fitted with guns should an emergency arrive. This action of the government has been very generally commended, as for a very moderate sum per annum as fee they are assured of the services of the fastest steamers in the British mercantile marine, should necessity require them.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THE *America*, ex-National-Line, and now an Italian armed cruiser, left Liverpool, England, March 3, for Spezzia, to be converted into a full-fledged war vessel. She is well rid of. The *America* is in charge of Comdr. Morin, of the Italian Royal Navy, and took from Liverpool a quantity of war material, including guns, gun-carriages, batteries, etc. A great deal of interest has been manifested in the fitting of the vessel by the Italian residents of Liverpool. On the day of departure a number of prominent Italians accompanied the vessel down the river in a tugboat, and exhibited a great amount of enthusiasm as the vessel left the Mersey.—*Nautical Gazette.*

THE United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, Lieutenant Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, arrived at Norfolk, Va., March 21, from a cruise in Chesapeake Bay, with Professor Baird on board. The *Albatross* will leave soon for a hydrographic cruise in the Bahama group, surveying the various channels among these islands. After completing that work, which is to correct the British Admiralty sailing charts, the ship will go to the Gulf of Mexico. The hydrographic surveys will be under the direction of the Navy Department, as were those made in the seasons of 1883-'84 in the West Indies and Caribbean Sea, which resulted in a perfect profile map of the bottom of the Caribbean, from the Windward Islands to the Central American coast and from the Greater Antilles to the Spanish main.

A LONDON despatch of March 23 says: "England has been held up to us as a model by the advocates of a great American Navy. In the House of Commons debate it was shown that much of the money spent by Great Britain in this direction has been worse than wasted. It is now officially admitted that the whole of the belted cruiser class draw too much water to render their armor belting of much use. The *Ajax*, which cost £552,000 only a few years ago, is now declared on the highest authority to be unfit for sea. When to these gross failures in construction are added the mismanagement which squanders tens of thousands in the improper allotment of contracts and a kind of careless supervision which comes very near to corruption, one has a picture of the way things are done at the British Admiralty, which might be studied with advantage by the American Congress."

CAPT. E. O. MATTHEWS, commanding the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, reports to the Navy Department from Singapore, Feb. 1, that the *Brooklyn* left Bombay, India, Dec. 25 and reached Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 31. The *Brooklyn* left Colombo on Jan. 5, arriving at the British naval station, Trincomalee, on the 8th. Capt. Matthews reports this station to have great natural advantages, being easily defensible and accessible from either side of the Indian Peninsula. The *Brooklyn* was coaled from the Naval storehouse, but the Captain reports that the coal was the poorest he had ever had on board. The *Brooklyn* was to sail on Feb. 2 for Sarawak, in Borneo. Capt. Matthews sends an interesting report of the products and trade of the Island of Ceylon, where the ship stopped at Colombo. The tea introduction has been doing well. The cocoanut oil trade is the mainstay; the cinnamon product is kept down by an English firm that controls the trade, to keep the price up; the introduction of coffee growing is considered a failure after 60 years of trial; rubber tree planting has not done well; Plumbago and a fine iron ore can be found almost anywhere, and the ravines leading down from Mount Adams, supply large quantities of sapphires, rubies, cat's-eyes and Alexandrite, which are found by washing and blasting out the fissures. The great pearl fisheries of the Gulf of Manaar are under government control.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has under consideration a recommendation that several of the Naval vessels now on foreign stations be ordered home.

REAR Admiral John Lee Davis, Commodore W. P. McCann and Captain F. M. Ramsay are appointed members of the Board to locate dry docks authorized by Congress.

SUPPLIES at the Naval Academy will be purchased hereafter by the Baltimore Navy pay officer. The requisitions will be made by the General Storekeeper at the Academy and the vouchers will be examined by a board of Academic officers. Heretofore one of the officers at the Academy has made the requisitions and purchases and finally examined the vouchers.

THE Panama Railroad Company is to transport, free of cost, the Easter Island idol recently secured by the Navy Department for the Smithsonian. This shows that there is partiality in the matter of idols as well as other things; the Treasury Department has just stopped at the Custom House a huge Chinese Joss, on the theory that the claim to free admission as a statue to be used by religious worship is not well founded.

THE system of making purchases of supplies for vessels on foreign stations is about to undergo important modifications. Paymr. General Fulton has prepared a general order prescribing a new method of purchasing. Proposals will be requested from the most reputable merchants in the port where the vessel is at anchor, when supplies are needed and at a fixed time will be opened by a board composed of the ship's officers, the chairman of which shall be the commanding officer. This will relieve the paymasters of much of the responsibility heretofore imposed upon them.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL has about completed his plans for rebuilding the shops in the Washington Ordnance Yard, and by the time the weather changes to a type a trifle more in keeping with the almanac, preparations for the necessary labor will be finished. Mr. Menocal's interest in the Maritime Canal question has undergone no diminution, but rather grows on the opposition and apathy manifested by the people of the Great Republic. In the meantime, however, the "wily Frenchman," de Lesseps, is digging and blasting, and dredging his way across the Isthmus of Panama.

THE Boston *Herald* says that one of the most important matters to come before the Military Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature is the question as to the completion of the Naval records of the men who entered the Navy from Massachusetts during the rebellion. The sum of $25,000 would complete and bind in substantial form these records, so necessary to establish just claims or to defeat improper cases. This sum will be asked, and it will be shown that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts furnished almost one half of the entire number of the Naval officers, from Master's Mate to Admiral, nearly one-third of the men and more than one-half of the able seamen.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MARCH 19.—Ensign H. C. Wakenshaw, to the receiving ship New Hampshire, April 5 next.

MARCH 21.—Passed Assistant Engineer William A. Windsor, to the New York Navy-yard, April 1.

Passed Assistant Engineer Richard Inch, to the Washington Navy Yard, 23d inst.

MARCH 22.—Ensign A. C. Almy, to ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy-yard.

MARCH 23.—Passed Assistant Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, to duty at the Naval Station, New London, 31st inst.

Detached.

MARCH 18. — Lieutenant-Commander Albert S. Snow, from duty on the Coast Survey and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant H. O. Rittenhouse, from the Naval Academy on the 26th inst., and ordered to duty in the Pacific Squadron.

Lieutenant G. A. Merriam, from the Hydrographic Office, 26th inst., and ordered to duty in the Pacific Squadron.

MARCH 21.—Captain Wm. A. Kirkland, from the Navy yard, New York, April 1, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain A. P. Cooke, from the command of the Vermont, 31st inst.; and ordered to the New York Navy-yard April 1.

Assistant Surgeon F. J. B. Cordeiro, from Boston Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer George H. Kearny, from the New York Navy yard, April 1 next, and to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Passed Assistant Engineer Robert R. Leitch, from the Washington Navy-yard, 23d inst., and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 23.—Lieutenant Duncan Kennedy has reported his return home from the Lancaster, having been detached on January 13 last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Ensign F. Brainard, from the Richmond, and ordered to the Ossipee.

Assistant Paymaster J. H. Chapman, from the Naval Station, New London, Conn., 31st inst., ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

MAR. 24.—Commander W. M. Folger, from Bureau of Ordnance, to command of the Quinnebaug, Mar. 30.

Lieutenant-Commander S. W. Very, from duty as inspector of steel at Pittsburg, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant E. J. Dorn from Washington Navy-yard and ordered as assistant inspector of steel for new cruises at San Francisco.

Leave.

Leave for one year is granted Assistant Paymaster J. H. Chapman.

Appointments.

The President has appointed James R. Waggener to be Surgeon.

Leeds C. Kerr to be Passed Assistant Paymaster.

B. C. Gowing to be Chief Engineer.

Carroll Mercer to be 1st Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps.

Changes on the Asiatic Station.

Under date of February 21, Lieutenant J. H. Bull was transferred from the Yokohama to the Marion, and Naval Cadet George R. Evans detached from the Omaha and ordered home for examination for promotion.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending March 23, 1887:

William Anderson, oiler, attached to U. S. S. Lancaster, died Jan. 27, 1887, on that vessel.

Albert Taylor Cowie, paymaster's clery, attached to U. S. S. Saratoga, drowned Feb. 24, 1887.

James Oakes, Jr., apothecary, attached to U. S. S. Saratoga, drowned Feb. 24, 1887.

William Foster, seaman, attached to U. S. S. Saratoga, drowned Feb. 24, 1687.

Hugo H. Hesse, seaman, attached to U. S. S. Saratoga, drowned Feb. 24, 1887.

James Carleton, beneficiary, died March 18, 1887, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry Gould, coal heaver, attached to U. S. S. Monocacy, died Jan. 31, 1887, at Hong Kong.

John Cannon, second class apprentice, attached to U. S. S. Essex, died Feb. 19, 1887, at Yokohama, Japan.

FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

OUR latest advices by mail from this station are dated February 16:

The *Lancaster* was then at anchor at Maldonado, and the *Tallapoosa* was at Montevideo having a new rudder fitted. The health of officers and men was reported good. Except the death of William Anderson (oiler), by the fall of the main-top gallant mast, there have been no deaths during the summer.

The English men-of-war *Stork*, *Frolic* and *Ruby*, the Argentine man-of-war *Chabuc*, and two Uruguayan gunboats have visited Maldonado, but made very short stops. The *Lancaster* had remained quietly at anchor there since December 10. Both officers and men were anxiously looking for orders home at an early date.

We venture to hope that, after the remarkable series of disappointments which has attended that ship's second cruise, she may be ordered home so as to go out of commission in June. By the end of that month, 11 of her officers and 170 of her men will be serving over time, and she is now more than 100 men short of her complement.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 23, 1887.

ONLY a few things have occurred to break the monotony of academy life during this week. The cadets are beginning to look ahead to the hops and other entertainments coming after Lent, and several of the yearly signs show that the academic year is drawing to a close. The attention of the graduating class is called to various things of interest for them, and the attention of other classes to orders for the summer cruise. The cadets are anxious for definite information in regard to the subject of leave. Hitherto, the leave for cadets of the first, second and third classes has always been during the month of September. This year the plan is to be changed, and cadets will, in all probability, be granted leave in sections or divisions.

Various rumors and reports concerning the method of division have aroused a good deal of excitement among the cadets, but it is not likely that the matter is definitely settled as yet. Another change will be in the plans for the practice cruise, and will be that of cruising along the coast, and putting into port on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. This scheme, although not officially announced, seems to be the one in view, and it is strongly approved by the cadet corps. The detail of officers for the practice cruise is: Captain, Comdr. Huntington; 1st lieutenant, Lieut. Leutze; navigator, Lieut. Mitchell; senior watch officer, Lieut. Colvocoresses; junior watch officer, Ensign Blish. Other officers have not, as yet, been announced. Only one ship will be taken, the U. S. S. *Constellation*. The cruise will begin the middle of June, and the ship will not return to the Academy until the academic year begins in October. Cadets leaving the ship, when granted leave, will be put ashore at seaports along the coast. The first, third and members of the new fourth class to be admitted in May, will go on this cruise, while the new second class will remain to take the engineering course in the yard.

This week the examinations for March are held for all classes; they will not interrupt the usual routine.

On Wednesday last the usual release from drill was granted to the cadets, and a large number were engaged in playing base ball and foot ball on the grounds.

On Saturday the base ball team for this year did its practicing. The team for this season is said to be an unusually good one, and, the members having been selected, they will practice, when the weather permits. Several challenges from clubs in neighboring cities have been received and accepted, and the season promises to be a lively one for those interested in base ball.

The drills this week have been broken up by the bad weather. As set down in the programme, the drill was to have been general quarters on the *Wyoming*. On Monday the drill was changed to the *Santee*, she being covered over and protected from the weather. The seamanship drill on Saturday last was replaced by infantry drills in the armory.

The steamer *Standish* and the practice ship *Constellation* will be taken to Norfolk for repairs.

Now that the whole of Saturday morning is devoted to drills, the usual study hours on Friday evening are given up to practical work in the different departments.

The First Class will complete the course in the Steam Department; the Second Class begin practical work in Navigation, instructed by Lieut.-Comdr. Walker, Lieut. Swinbourne and Ensign Muir. This is a preparation for the work on this year's cruise. The Third Class have practical work in the Chemical Laboratory, instructed by Prof. Sanger.

Superintendent Sampson will give a reception at the house during the week.

Miss Snowden, of New York, who has been visiting for some weeks with Mrs. Lieut. Doyle, in Annapolis, returned to her home last week.

COURT-MARTIAL OF A MARINE OFFICER.

G. C. M. O. No. 3, Navy Dept., Washington, Feb. 23.

Before a General Court-martial, which convened Oct. 19, 1886, on board the U. S. F. S. *Hartford*, at Callao, Peru, and of which court Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson, U. S. N., was president, Capt. Wm. R. Brown, U. S. Marine Corps, was tried and found guilty of Charge I—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. Charge II—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

The specifications allege that he attended at the Café Universel, Callao, Peru, a meeting of a so-called society, whereat Gunner John G. Foster, U. S. N., and Pay Clerk Hiram T. Doyle, U. S. N., on the supposed authority of the society, were asked certain highly indecent and immoral questions at their initiation previous to their admission as members of the said society, and that in reply to a statement by Gunner Foster he did willfully and knowingly write and utter a falsehood with the intent to deceive his commanding officer, Capt. James H. Gillis, U. S. N.; all this to the gr at scandal and disgrace of the Naval Service. The specification to the second charges that he sent to Capt. J. H. Gillis, U. S. N., a letter containing the following words, to wit: "And most respectfully submit that it is my belief that personal vindictiveness and studied desire to injure me may be found as the most reasonable explanation in the premises"—in violation of section 108, Orders, Regulations and Instructions for the administration of law and justice in the U. S. Navy, which reads as follows: Officers making either complaints or explanations are to confine themselves simply and exclusively to the facts of the case, and are neither to expre s an opinion nor to impugn the motives of the opposite party.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 19, 1887.

The sentence in the foregoing case of Capt. Wm. R. Brown, U. S. Marine Corps, is confirmed; but in view of the recommendation of all the members of the court, concurred in by the Secretary of the Navy, that clemency be exercised in this case, the sentence is mitigated to suspension from rank and duty for one year, on half pay, and to retain his present number in his grade during that time. The sentence in the case of Capt. Brown takes effect from Oct. 23, 1886, the date of its approval by the officer who convened the court.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Capt. Wm. R. Brown, U. S. Marine Corps, is accordingly suspended from rank and duty for one year, on half pay, from Oct. 23, 1886, and he will retain his present number in his grade during that time.

WM. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

REVENUE MARINE.

1st Lieut Keene has been relieved from command of the *Dix* and ordered to special duty in New Orleans.

Chief Engineer W. C. Wheeler has been assigned to special duty at Jersey City.

Lieut. D. C. Kennedy detached from the *Walcott* and ordered to the *Bear*.

THE FATAL NAVAL ACCIDENT.

A PRIVATE letter gives the particulars of the fatal accident at Trinidad to a boatload from the U. S. S. *Saratoga*. The party left the ship at 7 o'clock in the morning in a boat containing as passengers Ensign Wilson, Al Cowie, Pay Clerk Bishop, of the *Jamestown*, and Carpenter Burroughs. All went well on the passage down. On the return, with a fresh breeze and a lumpy sea running, at 2.30, while under short sail, the boat was capsized and filled with water. She floated on her side and Mr. Wilson succeeded in getting eight out of the thirteen men on top of the boat with himself.

Mr. Bishop, who is a splendid man physically and an expert swimmer, took Cowie in tow, and got two oars and a grating for him and a cushion for himself, and started for shore two and a half miles distant. Burroughs got two oars and also started for shore, as did one of the apprentices, without any support. Chase, the ship writer, also started without any support, and was giving up when Burroughs gave him one of his oars. The three men, the apothecary, the armorer, and the coxswain of one of the vessel's boats, sank almost immediately right alongside the boat, none of them being able to swim, and, according to the statements of survivors, seemingly losing their heads and giving up. Those on the boat were eventually, after about four hours, picked up as was Mr. Burroughs. The apprentice swam all the way to the beach safely. Chase reached shore safely after being in the water six long hours.

Bishop assisted Cowie until within about half a mile off shore, when a boat came along under sail. The people in the boat saw Cowie but not Bishop, and, in attempting to run close enough to pick Cowie up, struck Bishop square in the head with the fore-foot of the boat, partly stunning him. He passed completely under the boat, and, coming up, had consciousness enough to catch hold of a rope trailing overboard, which had been thrown to Cowie, and was hauled on board. He came to almost immediately, and commenced to assist the boatmen in getting the boat around to rescue Cowie. All the time, Bishop said, Cowie was calling to him, "Jamey, Jamey; come quick," and making other such exclamations.

The boat was hard to handle, and by the time they had succeeded in getting to where Cowie was last seen, he had disappeared; why, no one can know. Bishop was with him for two and a half hours, cheering him up, telling him to keep his mouth closed, that they were all right and would soon be on shore, etc., and says that up to the time the boat came along he does not believe Cowie had any idea but that he would reach shore all right.

NEW TORPEDOES.

THE British Commons do not take very kindly to the suggestion that they should pay $550,000 for the Brennan torpedo, especially as it has been perfected at the cost of the public treasury. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says of another torpedo: "The trial of the improved Lay torpedo, which took place off Brightlingsea recently, cannot be called a success. The torpedo was stopped and started several times, but no run of any account was made, the excuse being that the water was too shallow. There was considerable talk about a 150 lb. charge of *roburite*, and the wonderful results which had taken place a few days previous at a private trial; but this is not likely to have much weight with the experts who were present. The germ of many of the controllable torpedoes, now being experimented with, is to be found in Col. Lay's invention; but the improvements which it was stated had been made in the machine under trial recently, must be more perceptible before his torpedo can compete on equal terms with some of the later specimens we have seen. The reason assigned for the failure was that the water on the course of the torpedo being too shallow, the screw had become fouled with weeds, and that short circuiting had taken place."

MAXIM MACHINE GUNS.

THE recent trial at Enfield of the Maxim machine-guns of .45 calibre delivered to the Ordnance Department has exceeded the government requirements. For while these latter were limited to a gun not exceeding 100 pounds in weight capable of firing 1,000 rounds in four minutes, the guns taken over by the War Office accomplished, one weighing 50 pounds, 1,000 rounds within the four minutes; another, of the same weight, 1,000 rounds in 3 minutes 25 seconds, and a third, which weighed only 42 pounds, discharged 1,000 rounds in 1 minute 30 seconds, and continued firing till it had expended 2,115 rounds in 3 minutes and 44 seconds. These guns were all exposed to the sand and rust tests, which in no way affected their efficiency. In rapidity of fire or in facility of directing it other guns may be made possibly to approach this performance, but in its supreme excellence of absolute immunity from jamming or miss-fires the Maxim principle stands pre-eminent over all other systems.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

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BIDDING FOR STEEL FOR THE NAVY.

THE office of the Secretary of the Navy at noon on March 22, was the scene of an important transaction. Bids were there and then opened for furnishing the Navy with steel forgings for guns and for armor plate for the new armored vessels and monitors. The presentation of these bids marked an era in the history of American Naval construction. For the first time our Government has given substantial encouragement to the American steel manufacturer and it is gratifying to find that the manufacturers, notwithstanding the great financial risk involved, have shown themselves willing and ready to undertake the enormous task of producing armor and gun steel in competition with all the world. The amount involved is nearly $5,000,000, calling for nearly 7,924 tons of steel.

There was quite a gathering at the opening of the bids by the Secretary of the Navy, who stood at the end of a long table and called out the names of the bidders and the amount of the bids, as they were handed to him by the Judge-Advocate General. The names and amount of bids, as called off, were recorded by one of the private secretaries on a large tabulated sheet conveniently arranged for the purpose, and roughly jotted down by the steel representatives, Naval officers and members of the press, who occupied the comfortable chairs and sofas around the large room. Among those present were Messrs. James Wharton, President; Robert Sayre, General Manager, and John Fitz, Treasurer, of the Bethlehem Iron Works; Messrs. Davenport and Clark, of the Midvale Steel Co.; Messrs. Morgan and Starkhouse, of the Cambria Iron Works; Captain Sicard, Chief Constructor Wilson, Commander Goodrich, Lieutenants Jaques and Couden.

The bids received are as follows:

	Gun steel, total price, calculated No. of tons—1321.030.....	Armor-plate, Total estimated No. of tons—6702.6.....	Armor. Time of commencing deliveries.	Armor. Rate of delivery, tons per month.
Cambria Iron Wks., Cambria Co., Pa..	$851,513,90	.. ..	.....	.....
Midvale Steel Co., Phila., Pa.....	1,397,240,00	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem Iron Co., Bethlehem, Pa. ..	902,230,79	$3,610,707.50	Oct. 1, '89.	300
Cleveland Rolling Mills, Cupahogo, Co., O.....	.....	4,021,560.00	Oct. 1, '89..	300

The Bethlehem Iron Co., it will be observed, are the lowest bidders for the armor plate and the Cambria Iron Works for the gun forgings. Their bids in detail per ton are as follows:

Bethlehem Iron Co. for armor plates:

Side armor for *Puritan*.....tons..	734.7	$510
Side armor for *Amphitrite* and class.....tons..	1066.8	510
Turrets and pilot-houses for 4 monitors....tons..	835.8	575
Smoke-pipes and ventilators, 4 monitors...tons..	265.3	575
Armor for breastworks, 2 armored vessels.tons..	680.0	575
Armor for turrets, conning towers and ammunition tubes for 2 armored vessels.....tons..	485.0	575
Part of side armor for 2 armored vessels...tons..	364.0	500
" " " " " ..	468.0	525
" " " " " ..	272.0	600
" " " " " ..	196.0	600
Rolled plates, profective deck armor and gun-shields.....tons..	1135.0	490
Turret and side armor bolts and steel accessories.....tons..	181.0	650
Small armor bolts, steel.....tons..	6.0	650
Tubing and washers, wrought iron.....tons..	12.0	180
Total number of tons.....	6702.6	

Cambria Iron Works for gun forgings:

Tubes and jackets for 6-inch B. L. R.....tons..	146.418	$800
Tubes and jackets for 8-inch B. L. R.....tons..	31.804	700
Tubes and jackets for 10-inch B. L. R.....tons..	426.888	610
Tubes and jackets for 12-inch B. L. R.....tons..	59.470	750
Hoops for 6-inch and 8-inch B. L. R.....tons..	140.474	800
Hoops for 10-inch B. L. R.....tons..	330.024	650
Hoops for 12-inch B. L. R.....tons..	49.796	750
Trunnion-bands .....tons..	15.292	800
Plugs and mushrooms for all calibres.....tons..	20.864	650

The contract, according to the terms of the advertisement, must be awarded within fifteen days from the date of opening the bids.

The following letter was presented by the Bethlehem Iron Co. explanatory of their facilities for carrying on the work:

OFFICE OF THE BETHLEHEM IRON CO.,
BETHLEHEM, PA., March 22, 1887.

Hon. Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Referring to the circular issued by the Navy Department under date of Aug. 26, 1885, I find this provision: "Nor will any bid be accepted unless accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the Department that the bidder is in possession of, or has made actual provision for, a plant adequate for its fulfilment." This seems to require the following summary statement to be made:

1. The Bethlehem Iron Company has been most diligently engaged for more than a year in constructing a complete plant of forging machinery and tools adapted to the fabrication of all the parts of the largest guns used in any part of the world, and of the shafts that may be required for vessels of any size that the United States Government may require, and in erecting the necessary buildings in which to do this work. The establishment when completed will be in every respect fully able to compete with any establishment in Europe.

2. It has contracted with one of the largest and most successful concerns in Europe engaged in making steel armor plates for the necessary aid, superintendence, use of patents and guarantee of its work, and has arranged for a hammer of the largest class if that be deemed necessary to the successful prosecution and completion of the work required for the Government.

3. The Company has, up to this time, expended in cash on the forging plant alone between $300,000 and $400,000, and is under contract obligations to the extent of $500,000 additional for machinery and tools, to be delivered within the current year. The amount required to complete the plant for both guns and armor plate will be in all about $1,500,000, and for this the financial arrangements are completed.

4. The Company has now in operation seven blast furnaces. It owns or controls large deposits of ore peculiarly suitable for such iron as is needed for steel forgings, so that it is certain of obtaining the best and most uniform quality of metal, without being subject to the difficulty and uncertainty of purchasing in the market suitable material.

5. In addition to what is being done in the way of special preparation for this heavy class of work the Bethlehem Iron Company now has in use in connection with its present work, a large machine shop thoroughly equipped with the largest and most effective tools in this country, a foundry, smith shop and other necessary appendages, and is now turning out about 4,500 tons of steel per week.

6. The Bethlehem Iron Company has, what is quite as essential as any other item to insure satisfactory results, a large corps of trained, skilled experts, mechanics and workmen, commanded by a chief of well known and acknowledged ability, accustomed to accomplish what he undertakes. It has also made adequate arrangements for procuring all the assistance of men trained to the special work now called for by the Department.

Very respectfully,
ROBT. H. SAYRE, General Manager.

The contract to be entered into by the accepted bidders provides that a suitable "plant" with all

necessary appliances and appurtenances to fulfil the contract shall be provided within two and one-half years. Inspectors to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy shall have free access at all times to said plant during its preparation, and shall be furnished with full information respecting the character and progress of the work. The advertisement of August 21, 1886, the circular with drawings of Feb. 12, 1887, the addenda thereto of March 11, 1887, are to form part of the contract. Changes may be made by mutual consent and the change in the compensation resulting therefrom fixed by a board of naval officers.

Reasonable consideration in the event of unavoidable delay shall be extended to the contractors at the discretion of the Secretary, who shall also determine any question which may arise under the clause concerning premiums. He may also declare the contract forfeited, if he shall finally conclude that the contractors are unable to go on with it, and recover on the bond damages for default. The United States is to be protected against patent claims. The transfer of the contract shall cause its annulment and "no member of or delegate to Congress, officer of the Navy, or any person holding any office or appointment under the Navy Department shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract" this stipulation to be waived, so far as Congressmen are concerned, in the case of an incorporated company. A reserve of ten per cent. shall be made on payments until the aggregate reaches $100,000. Finally the Secretary is made the sole judge as to the meaning of anything in the Circular, Addenda or contract, and sole arbiter as to discrepancies between them. If this is satisfactory to the contractors it certainly should be to the Navy Department. The Bethlehem Iron Co. is, as the Secretary says, "one of the very largest and best of our steel works." They have control of large deposits of ore, including a valuable mine of Bessemer ore in the Island of Cuba, the proprietorship of which they divide with another company. We have been for some time aware that they were putting themselves into a position to take a hand in the contracts with the Navy Department but were not aware of the extent to which their preparations had gone, as shown by their letter above quoted. Secretary Whitney in his statement furnished to the press, says:

> There are only two bidders to produce the armor, but one bid is as good as fifty. It is from as good a company as there is in the United States and the prices named are very low. It is of very little consequence now that the Fortifications bill failed in the last Congress. The first thing needed for fortifications and the Navy is a plant to make armor and gun steel. It takes two and a half years to erect it; it costs a couple of million. The result of this bidding secures it. It occurred to me last July that instead of contracting out our new armored ships in the usual way—the contractor to buy the armor—(in which case it would all have been purchased abroad—I would put together the armor for all of them and all the gun steel required for their armament and see if that would not induce a responsible party to undertake the work in this country. It has resulted all right and the best of all is that the prices are not above what a contractor would have had to pay for the same armor bought abroad and laid down here duties paid under our laws.

This is all true and we most cordially congratulate Mr. WHITNEY on the success of his efforts for setting in motion the wheels of this new and most important industry.

BOULANGER AND THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE completion on the 7th of January, 1887, of General BOULANGER'S first year of service as French Minister of War was made the occasion of a review of his administration by the Deutsche Heeres Zeitung, a representative of those German soldiers who are watching with such keen interest the progress of France in military science under this ambitious and aggressive soldier. Our contemporary shows that the most radical measures have been so impulsively introduced that the French Army will for a time be thrown into confusion. Unless, however, a new Minister of War should arise to set aside General BOULANGER'S programme these changes will gradually be incorporated, and then the French Army will be more efficient than ever and more dangerous to its enemies. This view of the case would further indicate that the German military programme was to force conclusions with France while her army was partially paralyzed by the work of reorganization, in case the Reichstag refused its consent to the Septennate.

Many of BOULANGER'S reforms in organization and in professional details have been readily accomplished, but the difficulties confronting others have been insurmountable. His chief object has been to concentrate the largest possible force near the German frontier to be ready for prompt action in the event of mobilization. After the Fall manœuvres troops, especially cavalry and chasseurs, were transferred from the interior to the eastern provinces of France, and all the available strength of the colonies was drawn to strengthen this force. The most important measure was rejected; this was to create forty regiments of chasseurs and make the total effective French Army 545,000 men, an increase of 74,000. The War Minister has sought to create an independent colonial army, so that a mobilization of the European Army might not be subject to delay, and finally he actually proposed mobilizing an army corps to demonstrate the efficiency of his methods. A preliminary calculation revealed the fact that such a mobilization would cost about seven millions of francs, and as the attitude of Germany gave no occasion for it, the project was abandoned simply because there was no money to expend on experiments.

The Army inspection was introduced and two or three corps were thus subordinated to one chief inspection. The War Department was reorganized and the seven special directors of bureaus were replaced by two general directors; this might have been explained on the ground of economy, but its sole object was to enhance the power of the minister. One of the most important regulations provides for the organization of 42 fortress battalions out of the fourth battalion of the infantry regiments which are detailed to garrison the forts and other defensive works. The fortress staff hitherto unknown in France was organized and governors and commandants were detailed, so that in the event of a mobilization, the War Department would find itself much better prepared from the start. Recruiting by districts for separate corps has been substituted for general recruiting. This is attended with inconvenience, because of the difference in the recruiting possibilities of different sections; it will be easy to find recruits for the 1st Army Corps in the vicinity of Calais, but exceedingly difficult for the 2d Corps to recruit in Oise, Somme, Aisne, and Seine.

A year ago, March 1, 1886, the Comités d'Armes, composed of the senior officers who took cognizance of questions of promotion, organization, and professional science, were dissolved, and their duties assumed by the Minister, with the exception of the scientific details, which were transferred to the "Commissaires Consullaires," composed of younger officers. The gendarmerie and revenue patrols were organized for service in the event of war, the former furnishing 34 battalion commanders, 17 captains, 358 lieutenants, and about 15,000 men. The Minister has also introduced a number of minor changes, such as adopting a new cartridge-box in place of the old pattern, establishing carrier pigeon stations in frontier forts, detached posts, and in the interior of France, reorganizing the balloon detachment, and introducing bicycles and tricycles for courier service. He has advocated the adoption of the recently invented mellinite shells and Brisant projectiles, and elaborate experiments have been made by his direction with portable railroad bridges. The railroad troops have been reorganized, strengthened, and assigned for practice; optical signals have been introduced and special details of independent chasseurs have been drilled in mountain service to serve as supports to neighboring forts.

There is, indeed, scarcely a single department which has not experienced the effect of change. Though overruled in the matter of the adoption of a repeating arm, so that Germany has stolen a march upon him in this particular, BOULANGER has made strenuous efforts to raise the standard of marksmanship by establishing military schools for its practice. His untiring energy has had the greatest influence; in spite of the introduction of politics and the opposition to royalists, or possibly, in consequence of it, he has succeeded in reviving the aggressive spirit of the French Army which has lain dormant since the adoption of the regulations of 1875. He has introduced new regulations for the training of cadets and reformed the higher military colleges by higher qualifications for instructors and more rigid examinations not only in scientific studies, but also in practical exercises, such as in riding, etc. Strict attention is given to the riding of officers of the General Staff, and officers intended for staff duty are detailed to practical military schools, on the Eastern frontier, to perfect themselves in equestrianism. A number of regulations which had become obsolete have been put in force again, such as that enjoining officers to the strictest observance of professional secrets, forbidding officers to participate in public races, etc.

On the other hand some vexatious customs have been abolished, such as the prohibition upon the wearing of beards and the exactions concerning salutes. Salutes with caps on are still required when entering assemblies when the President and other high officials are present; but the cap may be removed, and before entering other assemblies it may be left in the reception room. One of the most beneficial reforms is that establishing the "cercle militaire" in Paris and military clubs in all garrison in order to make officers fraternize and increase the *esprit du corps*. The status of non-commissioned officers has been materially improved by daily leaves until 1 A. M.; abolition of taps, and requiring men to salute them in passing. Barracks have received military names, and among other reforms the enlistment of new recruits is to be occasion for extraordinary festivities. The Secretary has given his personal attention to the introduction of these reforms, traversing the country from post to post to observe their effect, and ordering periodical inspections by corps commanders and other general officers.

Whatever may be thought of General BOULANGER or his reforms, it must be admitted that he has accomplished more in restoring the efficiency of the French service than any of his predecessors since the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71, and that he enjoys a popularity not only in the army, but throughout France, such as none of them has approached. This is the result of energetic administration and tact in presenting his reforms in the most favorable light. He is certainly an able administrator and he has had a most remarkable career. When but 38 years of age he reached the rank of Colonel and commanded a Regiment of Infantry, an achievement of which few foreigners can boast. He understood how to make himself conspicuous and carefully avoided the dangerous military "reef" of oblivion. In the lower grades he strove to attract attention to himself by changing stations, sometimes by shrewd withdrawals from notice, and again by notorious and even eccentric enterprises; and, in the higher grades, he took advantage of every opportunity and even made opportunities to bring himself into notice. This is exemplified by his course in the conflict with the civil authorities at Tunis, where, as Commandant of the Army of Occupation, he dealt with the questions at issue so skilfully as to pave the way to the French Cabinet. Having reached this goal of his ambition his first act was one which in itself would have been suicidal for a Minister of War, but which won for him such a following not only in the army but throughout France, that he gained a prestige unknown to his predecessors.

Regardless of consistency he immediately declared himself the opponent of monarchy and became a spirited champion of republican principles. His first move was directed against all officers more or less prominent as royalists. Officers were transferred from his staff and from posts all over the country for no other object than to prevent royalist officers from living together and to injure their professional standing. With this in view he transferred Colonel GRITH, formerly adjutant of the Duke D'AUMALE, from the garrison in the vicinity of the Castle belonging to the Count of PARIS, to Clermont. Then followed the transfer of the entire 9th Cavalry brigade (three Regiments of Dragoons and two Regiments of Hussars) from Tours, and because General SCHMITZ, commanding the 9th Army Corps to which the 9th Cavalry Brigade belonged, did not promptly acquiesce in this change, he was immediately relieved of his command. Many others were removed but some evoked such opposition that they were reinstated. In view of the tendency to monarchical ideas from intimate association with the inhabitants of towns and provinces, BOULANGER endeavored to have a law enacted by which one-fourth of the entire army should be compelled to change

garrisons every year so that no detachment of troops should occupy a post for more than four years. He advanced every possible argument to justify this measure, but the opposition was so strong that he was compelled to yield and thus barely saved himself from losing his long sought position as Minister of War. Whatever his future fate he has left an impress upon the French army which will not be effaced.

MAGAZINE OR REPEATING ARMS.

"MAGAZINE or Repeating Rifles," was the subject of a lecture delivered before the Royal United Service Institution, Feb. 25, by Captain WALTER H. JAMES, late R. E., who seven years ago, in the same place, said "the future undoubtedly lies with repeating rifles." Now, as the lecturer showed, Germany, which leads in the van of progress, has the Magazine Mauser in the hands of five Army Corps, and will probably have it in the hands of all her troops before the summer. France has had a weapon of a similar but more complicated pattern, the Kropatschek, in the hands of her navy for some years, and it is expected that the Lobel-Gras repeater will be adapted for the army. This last carries eight cartridges under the barrel, and the new arms will have a reduced bore of 0.307 in. Austria has definitely adopted the Mannlicher, which is an obvious plagiarism upon the old style Lee. England has the Lee Remington under trial, and will probably adopt it. Of it, Captain JAMES said: "This arm appears very superior to the Mauser; like that rifle and the French Kropatschek its calibre is 0.433 in. In Italy, it has been determined to alter the Vetterli bolt-gun system known as the Vitali. A magazine is fixed under the shoe, in front of the trigger guard, into which four cartridges packed in a card-board box are pushed from above. This is avowedly only a temporary expedient, pending the introduction of an improved weapon; the alteration costs a very small sum. Like the Mannlicher this rifle cannot be used as a single-loader. Switzerland has for some years past had the Vetterli magazine rifle, with a rather complicated action, somewhat on the Winchester principle; the magazine under the barrel holds eleven rim-fire cartridges; the arm is very heavy, weighing 10 lb. 8 oz. Russia has introduced the Evans rifle into her navy, which carries the very large number of thirty-five cartridges in a magazine in the butt, but is not likely to be adopted in the army. Pending the introduction of a new arm, it is stated that a form of attachable magazine has been devised for the Berdans, which can be fixed to that rifle in less than ten minutes. Sweden has for some time had the Jarman magazine rifle, having a tube under the barrel holding eight cartridges. Portugal has recently adopted the Guèdes rifle, distinguished from all the others mentioned by a small bore, 0.323 in., and high initial velocity. The magazine and breech action are the same as in the Kropatschek."

The lecturer favored smaller calibres. He suggested a bore 0.32 in., with a bullet of 336 grains, and a powder charge of 90 to 100 grains as a desirable combination. Also a lead bullet covered with a thin shell of harder metal—copper or steel—as preferable to lead alone. As the result of experiments by Lieut.-Colonel BODE in Germany and by Major RUBIN and Professor HEBLER in Switzerland, it is claimed that this projectile does not lead the grooves, as is likely to be the case with a long soft projectile driven at a high speed; nor does it wear the rifling, as would a bullet of hardened metal, the thin steel or copper coating being pressed into the lead of the bullet. Steel is considered preferable, and a Hebler rifle has fired 1,500 rounds with steel-coated bullets without the least sign of wearing the rifling. The steel envelope polishes out the bore every time, and removes fouling, so that no lubricator is required.

In the discussion following the reading of the paper, Major General BRAY said of the two rifles which have been chosen for trial in England: "The Remington-Lee is a most splendid weapon, and it has the magazine underneath. It contains ten cartridges, has a beautiful barrel, and is a most perfect weapon, and has, moreover, the additional advantage that the captain of the company is able to control the magazine fire, which is a most important point." The Burton-Lee has the enormous disadvantage of putting the magazine on the side of the rifle though the closed bolt action he thought a great advantage. Mr. FREDK. LOWE explained that the former prejudice against bolt guns was due to an injury received from one of the primitive models twenty years ago, by a member of the House of Peers serving on a Small Arms Committee, and an accident five or six years later to a well-known shot at Wimbledon. The special feature of the Lee removable magazine, Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R. E., especially commended as affording the only means of controlling the fire of the soldier. Admiral HENRY BOYS thought that the navy required a repeating rifle even more than the army. It is an absolute necessity to the navy in these days of torpedo-boats, when only a few seconds are allowed for action.

ON June 10, 1801, Secretary of War HENRY DEARBORN directed that "a gun not exceeding a six-pounder should be fired daily at reveille beating, immediately after break of day, after which no officer or soldier should remain in bed." On July 23, 1867, General GRANT, then commanding the Army, directed that at "every military post supplied with the proper ordnance and ammunition, a morning and evening gun will, in time of peace, be fired daily at reveille and retreat. Six-pounder guns, and inferior blank cartridges or powder when on hand, will be used for this purpose." This time honored custom, however, received a knockdown blow last week in General Orders 24, of March 15, which directs a discontinuance of "the practice of firing a morning and evening gun until further orders, except at West Point and Forts Monroe and Leavenworth, in consequence of the supply of powder remaining at the close of the War of the Rebellion which has been used for this purpose having become exhausted, and the Ordnance Department being without funds for the purchase of the powder required." The last order has formed the basis for an amount of facetiousness among our contemporaries of the daily press, calculated to dim the laurels of MARK TWAIN or any other professional humorist. We trust, for many reasons, that the temporary suspension of this dignified and at many points, extremely useful, custom, will be short, and that soon the Ordnance Department will find itself "in possession of funds available for the purpose." Still, the bugle and drum are yet with us, and in the opinion of many garrison inmates, make sufficient noise for all practical purposes.

UNDER head of General "Court martial Cases" we publish this week the result of the trial of Sergeant CONNOR, Co. F, 24th Inf., for allowing himself and escort to be disarmed by train robbers while en route from Fort Elliott, Texas, and of Sergeant ROSE, same company and regiment, for permitting a meeting in the company barracks to denounce Sergeant CONNOR'S act, etc., in violation of par. 5, Army Regulations, 1881.

WE have received several suggestions with reference to the issue of circulars by claim agents inviting officers of the Army to confidential intercourse with reference to cashing their advance pay accounts. Their authors may perhaps be unaware of the fact that they are inviting their correspondents to direct violations of the orders of the War Department to which severe penalties are attached. But officers certainly understand this and the remedy is in their own hands.

THE English are much troubled by the question as to how they are to provide remounts for their cavalry. In Parliament recently Lord Ribblesdale pointed out, as Doctor Fleming had done before him, that when war was apprehended a few years ago, and officers were sent in every direction to buy troop-horses, they could only get seventeen hundred together in seventeen weeks. At this rate it would have taken them rather more than three years to collect enough horses for two properly-equipped army corps. Recent experiments in the importation of Canadian animals have not been very encouraging.

GENERAL H. L. ABBOT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, delivered before the New York Academy of Sciences on Monday evening an interesting lecture on "Seacoast Defences." The lecture was illustrated with many appropriate views and sketches. General Abbot after giving an admirable *resumé* of the principal European fortifications and other means of defence, as well as of our own, in comparison, he said: "Many people think we are in little danger of war. They should remember that we are but a century old, and in that time we have had four wars. Lately we have had two bad scares. We should remember that there is no police court of nations to visit justice upon the wicked. By our present policy we are giving bonds to Judge Lynch to keep the peace. This seems to be an era of quacks. Men who know nothing of water invent torpedoes, and others ignorant of gunnery devise new cannon. All these things are hurried on to Washington, and do much to confuse the Government and hinder the real progress that is so badly needed."

IT is proposed to ask authority from the New York Legislature to make the Superintendent of New York police, Colonel; the Inspectors in order of seniority, respectively, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and Adjutant. The Captains are to retain their present rank, the Sergeants to be called Lieutenants, the roundsmen corporals, and the patrolmen privates. A roundsman now wears the corporal's chevrons, and his duties correspond to those of a corporal in the Army. Should the change be made shoulder straps will take the place of shields on uniforms. The shields will be worn merely to show authority when in citizen's clothes. Why not call them Doctors, Judges, or something else indicative of a profession they do not belong to?

A REPORT was in circulation among naval officers this week to the effect that about 3,000 tons of steel, turned out by manufacturers for the Charleston, Baltimore and gunboats Nos. 1 and 2, had been rejected. Commander Evans says that while a quantity of the steel has been rejected, the amount does not reach 3,000 tons. Steel has been accepted from every one of the firms furnishing it. The papers of the Evans board, however, show that steel has only been accepted from the Pennsylvania Steel Company of Steelton. Six hundred and fifty tons of metal has been accepted from that company, or about 75 per cent. of all that has been offered by it.

THERE seems to be something in the climate of the Nile region which developes stupidity. Last summer, General Parr, one of the commanders of the British army of occupation, decided that he had use for the map room in the citadel at Cairo. He therefore instructed Major Mantell of the British Army to clear out the room, and told him to improve the opportunity to "destroy all useless documents and papers." Thereupon he proceeded to destroy nearly all of the large collection of maps in the possession of the Egyptian Government relating to the geography of the Egyptian Soudan. These collections had been accumulating ever since Mehemet Ali conquered Khartoum. They included maps, plans, and military archives relating to the immense regions extending up the Nile Valley to the great lakes and from the Red Sea to El Obeid and El Fasher.

THE Secretary of War has decided to postpone action in the promotion case of Second Lieutenant John F. McBlain, 9th Cavalry, whose nomination was left over from last session, until the Senate convenes again. The vacant first lieutenancy of his regiment will, therefore, remain unfilled until that time, unless another vacancy should occur in the meantime, when it would, probably, be found necessary to again overslaugh McBlain.

ADVANCE proofs of a paper read before the American Society of Civil Engineers on March 2, by Mr. William Metcalf, M. Am. Soc. C. E., on "Steel; some of its properties: its use in Structures and in Heavy Guns," has been sent to members and others. It is intended to have a discussion on the subjects presented by this paper at the meeting of the Society, at 127 E. 23d st., N. Y., on Wednesday evening, April 6.

BIDS were opened in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, March 25, for supplying 115,000 metallic rifle blank cartridges, 50 in. calibre; 70,000 rifle bullets, and 70,000 Berdan primers, to be delivered at Harrisburg, Pa., for the use of militia troops.

THE number of visitors to the State, War and Navy Departments shows a notable falling off as compared with a short time since, the reason being that as the season advances fewer strangers from the North and West are making Washington their objective point.

WE are glad to learn that Mrs Drum, wife of General R. C. Drum, U. S. A., is much better and pronounced entirely out of danger.

NAVY LINE PROMOTIONS BY RETIREMENTS, 1887-1898.

Date.	Retirement of—	Promotes to Admiral.	Promotes to Commodore.	Promotes to Captain.	Promotes to Commander.	Promotes to Lieut.-Comdr.	Promotes to Lieutenant.
1887.							
May 25.	Comdr. Gibson				Wingate	Emory	Parker
Aug. 24	Admi. Franklin	Gherardi	Fitzhugh	Robeson	Bishop	Hutchins, C. T.	Hutchins, H.
Sept. 3.	" Davis	Braine	Brown	Whitehead	Schetky	Ackley	Bowyer.
1889.							
Mch. 5.	" Luce	Belknap	Walker	Schley	Winn	Gillpatrick	Colwell
Mch. 22	Comdr. Schetky				Rockwell	Richards	Rooney
1890							
Feb. 22.	Admi. Jouett	Harmony	Ramsay	Casey	Forsyth	Tilley	Dorn
1891.							
May 18.	" Braine	Benham	Breese	Sampson	Converse	Knox	Scott
Aug. 6.	" Chandler	Irwin	Wilson, H.	Cromwell	Bradford	West	Peacock
1892.							
April 2.	" Kimberly	Greer	Skerrett	Philip	Durand	Merrell	Nicolson
May 4.	Commo. McCann		Fyffee	Picking	Barber	Eaton	Emmons
July 30.	" Wilson, H		Stanton	Rodgers	Noell, J. E.	Moore	Noell, Y.
1893.							
May 14.	" Gillis		Erben	McGlensey	Hubbard	Belknap	Milligau
Dec. 26.	" Breese		Meade	Merriam	Lyons	Jaques	Hodgson
1894.							
Jan. 22.	Admi. Belknap	Weaver	Carpenter	Huntington	Newell	Gilmore	Hehm
Apl. 10.	" Benham	Fitzhugh	Kirkland	Kempff	Craig	Leutze	Cutler
Apl. 15.	" Irwin	Brown	Potter	Higginson	Thomas, C. M.	Sebree	Winslow
July 1.	" Weaver	Walker	Beardslee	Sumner	Snow	Couden	Laird
July 26.	Commo. Fyffe		Selfridge	Day	Reiter	Pendleton	Amsden
Sept. 3.	Admi. Harmony	Ramsay	Miller, J. N.	Smith	Hitchcock	Swift	Usher
Sept. 6.	Commo. Erben		Sicard	Graham	Brownson	Mansfield	Hughes
Oct. 15.	Admi. Fitzhugh	Skerrett	Matthews	Bridgman	Nichols	Carmody	Carter
Nov. 10	" Gherardi	Stanton	Norton	McCormick	Amory	Heald	Fletcher
1895.							
Jan. 18.	" Skerrett	Meade	Bradford	Barker	Mead	Symonds	Sharp
Feb. 28.	" Greer	Carpenter	Phythian	Cotton	Houston	Hagenman	Hosley
May 9.	Commo. Potter		Cooke	Bartlett	Book	Wood, E. P.	Beatty
Aug. 31	Comdr. Winn				Thomas, E. B.	Goodwin	McCarteney
1896.							
Jan. —.	" Nelson				Longnecker	Ross	Wood, M. L.
Feb. 21.	Capt. Boyd			Batcheller	Buford	Clover	Townley
Feb. 27.	Admi. Carpenter	Kirkland	Wallace	Perry	Ide	Bridge	Daniels
July 18	" Stanton	Beardslee	Perkins	Miller, M.	Vail	Miller	Shearman
Nov. 9.	Lt.-Comdr Newman					Meigs	Doyle
Dec. 28.	Comdr. McCurley				Perry	Wise	Bostick
1897.							
Jan. 4.	Lt.-Comdr. Iverson					Bleecker	Stoney
Feb. 23.	Comdr. Green				Stockton	Dunlap	Coffin
Mch. 20	Admi. Walker	Selfridge	Bunce	Read	Kingsley	Rush	Hodges
April 5.	" Ramsay	Miller, J. N.	Wilson, B.	Johnson, H. L.	Livingston	Gheen	Caperton
June 19	" Brown	Sicard	McNair	Woodward	Brice	Field	Smith
July 21	Commo. Phythian		Yates	Wood	Farenholt	Colby	Hunt
Aug. —	Lt.-Comdr. Morong					Logan	Gearing
Nov. 7.	Commo. Wallace		Howell	Johnson, M. L.	Marthon	Arnold	Potts
Dec. 5.	Lt.-Comdr. Tanner					Sturdy	Foulk
1898.							
Feb. 1.	Admi. Beardslee	Matthews	Reed	Shepard	Strong	Perkins, H.	Allen
Feb. 6.	" Selfridge	Norton	Dewey	McGregor	Impey	Cowles	Walling
Feb. 10	Commo. Cooke		White	Evans	Belden	Allibone	Boush
Mch. 27	" White		Howison	Coffin	Watson	Paul	Sears
Apl. 27	Comdr. Belden				Merry	Taussig	Culver
July 3	Admi. Kirkland	Bradford	Kautz	Glass	Rhoades	Little	Mayo
Aug. 10	" Nort n	Perkins	Mahan	Cooper	Webb	Pillsbury	Rogers
Aug. 10	Lt.-Comdr. Morgan					Reeder	Newton
Sept. 30	Admi. Sicard	Bunce	Remey	Taylor	Gibson	Delehanty	Rose
Oct 20.	" Perkins	Wilson, B.	Farquhar	Brown	Maynard	Nichols	Pond
Oct. 24	" Matthews	McNair	Kane	Wadleigh	Lvon	Cornwell	McLean
Nov. 22	" Miller	Yates	Schoonmaker	Crowninshield	Dayton	Ingersoll	Chambers
Dec. 9.	" Bradford	Howell	Seeley	Wildes	Walker	Brown	Reynolds
Dec. 25.	" Bunce	Reed	Wiltse	Kellogg	Mackenzie	Marix	Gillmore

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS 1880-8.

MR. W. G. SHOCK, Finance Clerk of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has just completed a valuable compilation from the digests of appropriation, showing the appropriations made for the Naval Establishment for the years 1880 to 1888, inclusive, the following summary of which he has kindly furnished us for publication. The detailed statement has been turned over to the Secretary's Office, where it will serve as a very useful table of reference to those who have to do with naval expenditures. The compilation can be relied upon as being strictly accurate, as Mr. Shock is regarded as one of the most painstaking, as well as hard working, clerks in the Navy Department:

Appropriations made for the U. S. Naval Establishment, 1880 to 1888 (Inc.).

(Compiled from the Digests of Appropriations.)

Pay of the Navy	$63.227,935.29
Pay, miscellaneous	3,245,583.10
Contingent, Navy	613,604.15
Printing and binding, Navy Dept	501.512.50
Marine Corps—Pay	5,855,911.12
Provisions	593,350.14
Clothing	645.742.50
Fuel	165.514.00
Military stores	92,489.00
Transportation and recruiting	94,174.62
Repairs and improvement of barracks	139,173.80
Quarters for officers	11,124.00
Forage for horses	36,758.03
Contingent	223,749.12
Naval Academy—Pay	928,441.00
Repairs and improvements	207,600.00
Heating and lighting	153.000.00
Contingent, library	18,000.00
" stationery	18,000.00
" Chemistry	22 500.00
" stores	7,200.00
" materials	9 000.00
" Board of Visitors	18.263.61
" miscellaneous	309,702.58
Bureau of Navigation—Navigation and navigation supplies	862,244.08
Ocean surveys	29 000.00
Compass testing house	9.000.00
Hydrographic, Naval Observatory and Nautical Almanac work	481.057.15
Contingent, Bureau of Navigation	34.612.59
Civil Establishment	69,959.83
Bureau of Ordnance—Ordnance and ordnance stores	1,470,830.09
Torpedo corps	521,300.00
Torpedoes	100.000.00
Repairs, Bureau of Ordnance	92,500 00
Breech-loading rifle cannon	80,000.00
Wire-wound gun	4,000.00
Testing American armor	31,000 00
Steel-rifled breech-loading guns	141,632.50
Purchase of land for proving and ranging ground	40,000.00
Purchase of steamer *Stiletto*	25.000 00
Contingent, Bureau of Ordnance	36,860.51
Civil Establishment	104,718.01
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting—Equipment of vessels	6,932,200.00
Transportation and recruiting	198,499.50
Contingent	267,651.73
Civil Establishment	120,135.99
Bureau of Yards and Docks—Maintenance of yards and docks	2,544,632.65
Naval Asylum, Phila., Pa	543,971.00
Contingent, Bureau of Yards and Docks	176.167.75
Civil Establishment	314,238.38
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Medical Department	439.658.47
Naval Hospital fund	330,000.00
Repairs, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	170,000.00
Naval Hospital and Sanitarium, Widow's Island, Me	50,000.00
Improvement of Naval Hospital Park, Portsmouth, Va	5,000.00
Contingent, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	180,505.52
Civil Establishment	181,963.07
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing—Provisions, Navy	9.987,501.52
Contingent, Bureau of Pro. and Clo.	477.175.71
Civil Establishment	166,018.07
Bureau of Construction and Repair—Construction and repair	11,735,634.94
Civil Establishment	266,282.75
Bureau of Steam Engineering—Steam machinery	8.534.221.12
Machinery, double-turr'd monitors.	1,000 000.00
Testing Clark's deflective turrets	20.000.00
Machine for testing iron	9.000 00
Contingent, Bureau Steam Engr'g	8,000.00
Civil Establishment	145,960.98
Increase of the Navy.	
Steel cruisers (Roach cruisers)	4,051,301.80
Vessels authorized March 3, 1885	1,895,000.00
Completing U. S. S. Mohican	50,000.00
Care of monitors	5.000.00
Vessels and monitors, act Aug. 3, 1886	2,500,000.00
Armament, act Aug. 3, 1886	1,000.000.00
Appropriated by act of March 3, 1887	11,098,362.00
Navy-yards and Stations.	
Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H	5.000.00
Navy-yard, Boston, Mass	96,000.00
Naval Training Station, Coasters' Harbor Island, R. I	118,000.00
Naval Station, New London, Ct	20,000.00
Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y	410.000.00
Naval Academy armory	25.000.00
Naval Academy marine barracks	40,000.00
Navy-yard, Washington, D. C	42.800.00
Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va	155,000.00
Naval Station and Coaling Depot, Port Royal, S. C	29,000.00
Naval Station, Key West, Fla	30,000 00
Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla	225,000.00
Naval Stations and Coaling Depots, Isthmus of Panama	200,000.00
Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal	1,711,459.00
Repairs to U. S. S. Antietam, League Island, Pa	7,525.00
Repairs and preservation at Navy-yds.	2,125,000.00
Two (2) timber dry-docks	1,100,000.00
Navy Miscellaneous.	
New Naval Observatory	185,000.00
Civilian Memb's Naval Advisory Board.	5,500.00
Mileage, under the Graham and Temple decisions	404,262.57
Destruction of clothing and bedding for sanitary reasons	5,332.01
Payment to Harlan and Hollingsworth Co., acc't Amphitrite	67,987.00
Payment to Wm. Cramp and Sons, use of yard and care of Terror	75,790.00
Payment to John Roach for use of shipyard and care of Puritan	69,201.00
Payments for damages by collisions	36,328.07
Miscellaneous payments and reliefs	49,034.13
Relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition to Arctic Regions	744,177.39
Reward for rescue of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition	25 000.00
Navy-yards Commission	6,288.81
Bounties for destruction of enemies' vessels	146,287.65
Indemnity for lost clothing	5,601.40
Furniture, State, War and Navy Dep't Building	75,000.00
Payment for rescue of crew of U. S. S. Rodgers	20,000.00
Reward for services to officers and crew of U. S. S. Rodgers	3,000.00
Payment to H. H. Nichols for engraving Bowditch Navigator	2,581.79
Payment of Japanese award (Straits of Shimonoseki)	140,000.00
Expenses in connection with Arctic Exploring Expedition	12,504.64
Tuition of two naval cadets, Royal Naval College, Greenwich	900.00
Payment to Rear Admiral Roger N. Stembel, U. S. N	6,556.85
Removal and burial of remains of Lt.-Comdr. Geo. W. De Long and comp's.	25,000.00
Enlistment bounties to seamen	11.682.76
Allowance for reduction of wages under Eight-hour law	11.44
Statue of Admiral Farragut	15,000.00
Preservation of cemeteries in foreign countries, and headstones, National Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa	3,445.00
Search for steamer Jeannette of Arctic Expedition	175,000.00
Payment to Jenkins and Lee for a marine governor	825.00
Payment to Dr. Emil Bessels (Polaris Expedition)	10,233.70
New propeller for, and completing torpedo boat Alarm	40,000.00
Payment to T. C. Basshor and Co., for ship knees	22,692.00
Gratuity to seamen	100.00
Medals of honor	500.00
Burial of officers and others of U. S. S. Huron	412.77
Transfer of lands in Florida not needed for naval purposes	3 000.00
Total appropriated for Naval Establishment	$155,410,196.25

Summary by Years.

Appropriated, 1880	$14 575,764 76
" 1881	15.470,761.07
" 1882	16,091,659.25
" 1883	16 064,892.51
" 1884	17,168 451.15
" 1885	16,472,875.27
" 1886	16,335,044.60
" 1887	17,403,582.20
" 1888	25.827,165 44
Total for nine years	$155,410,196.25

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Many.—Apply to the Commissioner-General, Land Office, Washington, D. C.

C.—The *Volunteer Service Gazette*, a weekly paper published in London, might answer your purpose.

Ibex.—There are but two general officers who are not graduates of the Military Academy, Maj.-General Terry and Brig.-General Miles.

Candidate.—You will find full instructions as to how Post Quartermaster Sergeants are selected in G. O. 2, A. G. O., of Jan. 3, 1885. If you have not access to the order we can send you a copy.

Lancaster.—If you possess a fair education, and are otherwise eligible, you might be taken into the Signal Corps. Write to the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and state your case.

Candidate.—See General Orders No. 2, A. G. O., of Jan. 23, 1885, for full particulars as to appointments, etc., of Post Quartermaster Sergeants. If you have not access to the order we will send you a copy.

Old Soldier.—Prepare an affidavit, setting forth, clearly, your volunteer service during the war, that you received an honorable discharge, lost it, have made a diligent search to find it, but without avail, etc. Then send the affidavit to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and await results.

H. H. H. S. asks: 1. Does the bill establishing a "Hospital Corps" carry any money appropriation with it, or, in other words, will the members thereof receive the pay allowed in it on next pay day? ANS.—Yes.

2. Has any General Order, A. G. O., been published yet in regard to the number of cooks and nurses allowed each post under the new law? ANS.—No. See JOURNAL of March 12, page 657.

J. P. K.—The Tactics say that "at the command parade is dismissed *all* the officers return their swords and face towards the centre, the officers then step off at the same time with the adjutant, close upon the centre and successively face to the front, the field officers on the flanks," etc., etc. No about face is laid down for any officer. The field officers as well as the company officers are plainly directed to face towards the centre. If, after facing in this direction, the field officers should turn about they would certainly find themselves in false positions. The easiest, most convenient, common sense way for them is to face towards the centre and join the flank of the line of the company officers by an oblique movement. The whole thing is extremely trivial and if, as you say, at the Washington drill they give such hair splitting questions as this their weight in their decisions then the less we have of the drills the better. Tactics are for the teaching of practical military movements and not for the discussions of questions which could hardly arise outside of a dancing school.

SHE—"Where are you going, Charley?" He—"Going to the theatre." She—"Ah, I understand. The ballet. But why don't you go to the dog show instead? I think you will like it ever so much better. The dogs, you know, have four—twice as many as the ballet dancers."—*Boston Transcript.*

RETURN RELATING TO BURST ENGLISH GUNS.

We are indebted to a correspondent for a copy of the following return showing the Number, Description, Name of Designer, Place of Manufacture, and Position at the Time, of the Rifled Iron and Steel Guns that have Burst, or been temporarily Disabled, through Defective Construction, or from other Causes, in the Land and Naval Services (of Great Britain), from 1875-6 to 1885-6, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, February 21, 1887. In Parliament Mr. E. Stanhope said the number of guns in possession of the Army and Navy during the years specified is 9,822. The total ratio borne by the thirty-one guns that have failed is therefore about 0.3 per cent. of the whole. It is to be remembered, however, that they have not yet been subjected to the test of battle.

Date.	Description. No.	Nature.	Weight.	Mark	Name of Designer.	Place of Manufacture.	Position at the Time.	Remarks.
Breech-loading:								
May 4, 1886.	16	12-inch.....	43 tons...	II	Royal Gun Factories..	Royal Gun Factories.	"Collingwood."	A. Tube broken and 3 B. Coil, tearing away portion of last-named.
Nov. 13, 1884.	37	6-inch.....	81 cwt..	II	" " " ..	Elswick.....	"Active.".....	About 60 inches of A. Tube broken off.
Oct. 14, 1882.	199	7-inch.....	82 " ..	I	Sir W. Armstrong.....	"	Sandown Fort.....	A. Tube fractured at 51 inches all round. Exterior fractured at 68½ inches L. to up, to R. of D.
June 9, 1877.	231	40-pounder..	35 " ..	I	" "	"	Alnmouth	A. Tube broken off 11 inches from muzzle.
Oct. 9, 1875.	350	40-pounder..	35 " ..	I	" "	"	Altcar	A. Tube broken off 9¾ inches from muzzle.
Sept. 18, 1882.	378	40 pounder..	35 " ..	I	" "	"	Aberdeen.....	A. Tube broken away at breech end to the full depth of recess for breech copper.
Mar. 2, 1875.	44	20-pounder..	16 " ..	I	" "	Royal Gun Factories.	Portsmouth.	Exterior coil in rear of trunnion split.
Oct. 25, 1883.	96	20-pounder..	13 " ..	I	" "	" " "	"Flirt.".....	A. Tube broken off 13 inches from muzzle.
Feb. 27, 1878.	110	20-pounder..	13 " ..	I	" "	" " "	"Alexandra.".....	A. Tube broken off 14 inches from muzzle.
Feb. 27, 1879.	210	12-pounder..	8 " ..	I	" "	" " "	India.....	A. Tube broken off 40¼ inches from muzzle. Exterior parted at junction of 3 B. and trunnion coil.
Oct. 14, 1875.	458	12-pounder..	8 " ..	I	" "	" " "	"Pearl."	A. Tube broken off 18½ inches from muzzle.
Sept. 6, 1878.	246	9-pounder..	6 " ..	I	" "	" " "	Guernsey.....	A. Tube cracked at 4¼ inches from muzzle.
Muzzle-loading:								
Jan. 7, 1885.	4	16-inch.....	80 tons...	I	Royal Gun Factories..	Royal Gun Factories.	"Inflexible.".....	A. Tube cracked.
Jan. 2, 1879.	3	12-inch.....	38 " ..	I	" " " ..	" " "	"Thunderer.".....	Burst.
July 11, 1882.	62	11-inch.....	25 " ..	II	" " " ..	" " "	"Alexandra," at siege of Alexandria.....	A. Tube cracked.
July 11, 1884.	25	10-inch.....	18 " ..	II	" " " ..	" " "	"Cerberus.".....	A. Tube cracked at muzzle.
Aug. 8, 1878.	7	9-inch.....	12 " ..	I	" " " ..	" " "	"Prince Albert.".....	A. Tube cracked at muzzle to 9 ins. left and 9½ ins. right.
Oct. 14, "	485	9 inch..	12 " ..	IV	" " " ..	" " "	"Swiftsure.".....	B. Tube cracked 135½ ins. L. of D. to "up" to "right."
Oct. 14, "	499	9-inch..	12 " ..	IV	" " " ..	" " "	"	B. Tube cracked 120½ inches L. of D. to up.
Aug. 24, "	579	9-inch.....	12 " ..	V	" " " ..	" " "	Darnet Fort, Sheerness.	B. Tube cracked 50½ inches R. to D. to left.
Feb. 21, 1876.	227	64-pounder..	64 cwt...	III	" " " ..	" " "	"Orwell.".....	A. Tube cracked from 80 inches to end of bore R. of up, and 81½ inches to 96 inches L. of up.
May 27, 1875.	278	64-pounder.....	64 " ..	III	" " " ..	" " "	"Portsmouth.".....	A. Tube cracked from 78¾ inches to end of bore.
Feb. 23, 1883.	257	64-pounder.....	64 " ..	III	" " " ..	" " "	"Daring.".....	Breech end blown off.
May 8, 1877.	71	64-pounder... ...	64 " ..	I	" " " ..	" " "	"Bruiser.".....	4 B. Coil shifted forward about .15 of an inch.
Jan. 26, "	47	64-pounder.....	64 " ..	I	" " " ..	" " "	"	Copper cap in end of bore collapsed and bent down in bore.
Jan. 26, 1878.	427	9-pounder.....	8 " ..	I	" " " ..	" " "	India.....	A. Tube broken off 33½ inches from muzzle.
Feb. 25, "	364	9-pounder.....	6 " ..	II	" " " ..	" " "	India.....	A. Tube broken off 34½ inches from muzzle.
Jan. 23, 1885.	342	9-pounder.....	6 " ..	II	" " " ..	" " "	India.....	B. Coil opened at 5½ inches L. to up to R. to up, passing through vent hole.
Mar. 27, 1886.	239	9-pounder.....	6 " ..	II	" " " ..	" " "	India.....	A. Tube broken off in front of jacket, bore bulged 16 inches from muzzle.
Mar. 27, 1882.	11	2.5-inch	400 lbs...	I	Sir W. Armstrong & Co.	" " "	India.....	Left trunnion broken off by endeavoring to slacken junction nut.
Mar. 27, 1885.	15	2.5-inch	400 " ..	I	" " "	" " "	India.....	Fracture in trunnion ring.

ROYAL GUN FACTORIES, WOOLWICH, January 29, 1887.

E. MAITLAND, Colonel, Superintendent.
H. J. ALDERSON, Major-General, Director of Artillery and Stores.

THE STATE TROOPS.

VETERANS IN THE MILITIA.

THE *World* gives a list of the New York Militia officers who saw service during the War of Secession. It includes the Brigade General, Commander Louis Fitzgerald, Colonel Emmons Clark, Captains Wm. H. Palmer, Don Alonzo Pollard, James C. Abrams, Henry S. Steele, and 1st Lieut. Walter S. Wilson, of the 7th; Colonel Geo. D. Scott, Lieut.-Col. Francis A. Schilling, Adjutant James O. Johnston, and Captain Edward Barker, of the 8th; Colonel Wm. Seward, Jr., Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Rand, Surgeon Stephen W. Roof, Captains George T. Lorrigan, Noah L. Cocheu, Wm. R. Clough, and Alfred Chamberlain, and 2d Lieuts. Thos. S. Croft and W. Romeyn Vermilye, of the 9th; Colonel Albert P. Stewart, Lieut.-Col. Wm. P. Walton, Captains Frederick Klonz, Francis Albrecht, and Charles F. Surbrug, of the 11th; Captains Charles Burns and Wm. H. Murphy, of the 12th (which also has two ex-regular officers at its head—Colonel James H. Jones and Lieut.-Col. Heman Dowd); Colonel John I. Camp, Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Harding, Captains Wm. V. King and Geo. F. Potter, Lieuts. Jos. P. Jardine, James R. Byrd, and Adolph E. Dick, of the 22d; Col. James Cavanagh, Lieut.-Col. Wm. De Lacey, Captains Michael Brennan, John Kerr, and Hugh Colman, Lieuts. John E. O'Brien, John Murphy, and John O'Connell, of the 69th; Surgeon Edward T. Marsh, Captains W. C. Clark, L. Frank Barry, Augustus T. Francis, and Lieut. James A. Wright, of the 71st. Lieut.-Col. Appleton, of this last regiment, was an officer of U. S. Cavalry from 1865 to 18 3.

DISTRIBUTION OF CROSS OF HONOR TO 7TH Y.

THREE years ago when the "Cross of Honor" was adopted as a badge of faithful service in the most famous American military organization, many people thought that it would not fulfill its purpose. When the first distribution took place, gentlemen from Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf in civil life and in the Army, Navy and National Guard responded to the call, and all were equally proud of the decoration. The eagerness with which the cross was sought and the satisfaction and pride of its wearers in exhibiting it, was the best proof that its adoption was the proper thing. All men who have been, or are serving in its ranks, are proud of having received their first lessons in military training in the 7th New York.

Of course two years ago the great bulk of those who had achieved fame in the military profession during scores of years of the existence of the regiment presented themselves as candidates for the much-prized honor. As years pass on the older element is not represented at the presentations, and only those of the present generation, who in the ordinary course of time become entitled, come forward at the call to receive the decoration. Therefore the number of those who step to the front now is comparatively small, but they are all anxious to receive the medal, and the youngsters are impatient for the time to arrive for them to become entitled to it. Since the adoption of the medal the 7th has acquired the distinction of being one of the few regiments, if not the only regiment in the country with full ranks and men to spare.

The ceremony of the occasion was a success. The regiment as well as its friends turned out in full force. The military of the 1st and 2d Brigades were well represented. Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald made the presentation of the medals. At first there was a dress parade of which it can only be said that it could not have been executed in more precise manner. The band, however, instead of marching straight to the centre of the battalion and then turning to the right and marching back in the same track might have beat down the entire length of the line. A little good music on such occasions is very acceptable, and the echo is much diminished when the band is at the Fourth avenue side of the armory which, on this occasion, was entirely ignored. The drummers did better than on the last occasion. When referring to drummers we do not presume to criticize their use of their instruments and the handling of the drumsticks. Both were perfect, but drummers should remain steady like soldiers, as well as the rest of the battalion. During the greater part of the performance they stood well enough, but towards the end of the performance the strain seemed to become too great and their feet became apart and their attitudes rather like those of minstrel performers than those of soldiers. We only regret that the redoubtable drum-major, John Smith, and the celebrated Cappa were not in positions to see them. It is difficult to make drummers and buglers perfect soldiers, we know, but it is well to look after them occasionally.

After the dress parade there was a review before General Fitzgerald, in which the companies, with 32 files front, passed in as fine shape as has ever been accomplished in this armory.

Then the cross of honor was presented by Gen. Fitzgerald to the following: Silver (15 years' service)—Capts. Daniel Appleton and Andrew Mills; Lieuts. Frank Parling, John W. McDougall, Walter G. Schuyler, Horace C. Du Val and Bradish J. Smith; Corpl. Warren R. Bostwick and Pvt. John A. Hunt. Bronze (10 years' service)—Capt. James T. Harper; Sergts. Edwin C. Ray, Jr., N. Malon Beckwith, Geo. H. Gould and Wm. P. Atkinson; Corpl. John F. Theis and Pvts. Jos R. Dederer, Cyrus F. Loutrel, Henry W. Comegys, Wm. R. Ward and Benj. F. McKinley. The following qualified, during 1886, for the Cross of Honor in gold (20 years' service): Capt. Geo. B. Rhoads, Lieut. Geo. A. Jones, Sergts. Thos. Clark, Jr., and Geo. W. Munson; and for the Cross of Honor in gold, with "7" in brilliants (25 years' service): Lieut. Col. Geo. Moore Smith, Capt. Wm. C. Casey, Corpl. H. A. Bradstreet, Pvts. Whitman S. Lent and Geo. W. Lewis. Maj. W. H. Kipp, the former commander of Co. D, was also presented, on behalf of that company, with a very handsome cross for 30 years' service.

When the presentation ceremonies were over the regiments performed some of the battalion movements customary on occasions like this, but as we have described them so frequently, it is not necessary to mention them in detail beyond the fact that they proved immensely entertaining to the lady portion of the audience. The whole affair was eminently well done and impressive.

On March 6, Cos. C and K had a battalion drill equalized as usual in 6 companies of 12 files front. The formation was very prompt. Maj. Kipp, who was in command, forgot to order front before closing ranks, and about one-half of the regiment stood fast and considerable confusion was the result. There was considerable lack of the 7th Regiment dash and swing in the step of Co. C, owing to the listlessness of men who evidently have no interest in their work. This marred the fronts into line, and the officers by their lack of snap and decision in giving command, were largely responsible for the defect. This was the case to such an extent in the 10th company that it caused many men in the ranks to smile in derision; especially if the sonorous voice of the battalion commander was considered in contrast, and this also tended to make the drill poorer than is usual with such a generally apt rank and file. The left of companies, rear into column, was also badly executed, the guides in only one instance being allowed to cover. But with all these drawbacks the drill as a whole was creditable to the rank and file. The attempt to wheel the battalion to the left was not successful, the men shoving and crushing each other in such a way as to lose all control of themselves. Laughter also seemed quite prevalent. Some degree of animation on the part of the officers would give the rank and file more incentive to do well.

NEARING A SOLUTION.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* of March 18 has some comments upon affairs in the 13th Regiment, of that city, which are so much in the line of what has been said here from the first that we reproduce them in full:

"Another step has been taken in the determination of the troubles which have agitated the 13th Regiment since September last. The second of the courts-martial ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, at the instance of Col. Edward Fackner, has rendered its decision, and the findings and sentence of the court are sustained by the military authorities of the State to the extent of decreeing that Lieutenant Benedict, the officer last tried, shall be deprived of his commission by the summary process of cashiering. This decision is tantamount to a dishonorable discharge from the service; but the reviewing authority finds certain extenuating circumstances, in the shape of unproved charges and specifications not sustained in law, which leads him to set aside the extreme sentence of the court and relieve the convicted officer of the penalty of being forever incapacitated from holding a military commission. The case of Lieutenant Benedict was in some respects a peculiar one. By his own testimony, as presented in bar to the proceedings of the court, it appears that he had some time previously resigned his commission. His discharge was withheld at his own request and he continued to do duty as an officer of the 13th Regiment and the National Guard. Two charges were preferred against him, one of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, the other of unmilitary and unofficerlike conduct, upon both of which he was found guilty by the court. The former was held not to have been sustained, the finding in the latter was upheld and the milder form of punishment approved by the Commander-in-Chief. The opinion of the Judge-Advocate General, promulgated by the Adjutant-General in official form as the conclusion of the Governor, bears evidence of serious and deliberate consideration. It further discloses a determination on the part of the responsible heads of the uniformed militia of the State to enforce discipline in the National Guard without regard to individuals and with regard solely to the vital interests of the service at large. To the unprejudiced observer it has all along been evident that there was really no occasion for the rebellious outbreak which has tarnished the reputation of the Thirteenth as a duty-doing organization of citizen soldiery and left an enduring blot upon the fair fame of the "Mother of Regiments" in Brooklyn. For the individuals who have laid themselves liable, by their own acts, to the infliction of punitive justice at the hands of the military authorities of the State there will be but scant public sympathy. Members of a militia organization who cannot curb their personal prejudices to the extent of complying with their sworn obligations to support their legally constituted superiors are better out of the National Guard than in it. The fate of a single person is not likely to affect the future of the 13th Regiment. It is a significant indication of the stability of that historic organization that recruits are steadily rallying to its standards under the present management, and that the wholesale withdrawals from the ranks—which were predicted a few months back—have not taken place, the discharges which have been granted since September last having been confined exclusively to 'deadwood' or members of the regiment who had outlived their usefulness."

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE N. Y. COMPANY.

DR. JOHN MILLER delivered the first of a series of lectures on physiology and anatomy to the ambulance detail of the 17th Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., in Flushing, L. I., last Tuesday evening. Dr. Miller is a brother of Capt Thos. Miller, the popular and efficient commander of this well-known organization. Apropos of this subject it may be stated that 2d Lieut. Joseph Fitch, of the company, who is also a member of the State Assembly, introduced a bill in that body last week asking for an appropriation for an extension of the armory and for an iron railing to surround the building. This measure if considered favorably, will add materially to the area of the drill hall and will much enhance the general appearance of "Fort Christensen."

MILITARY ATHLETES.

AN athletic exhibition, under the joint auspices of Co. K, of Wallingford, of the 2d Regiment, and Co. B, of the 22d New York Regiment, was given in the regimental armory of the 2d Regiment, New Haven, Conn., March 19. The Wallingford company escorted the New York visitors, Co. B, Columbia College athletes, and many members of several New York athletic clubs to the armory. The winners were: 50-yard run, J. F. McGuire, of Yale; One-mile walk, E. D. Lange, of Co. B; Putting the shot (handicap), J. F. Hunt, of Yale; mile run (handicap), William Harman, of Yale; Quarter-mile run, A. F. Copeland, of the Manhattan Club; Co. K defeated Co. B in a tug-of-war, and Columbia defeated Yale in a similar contest. The Sarsfield Guards gave an exhibition drill.

NATIONAL MILITARY DRILL.

The Washington National *Tribune* says: "The National Military Drill which is to be held here in May will be a grand affair, provided that discipline can be maintained. The famous military companies of the South will be very generally represented and will indulge in fancy manuals and movements. An effort is also being made to have a nocturnal allegorical procession, copied after those of the Mardi Gras at New Orleans. Indeed, they are endeavoring to buy or to hire the dresses and decorations used in the Crescent City. President Cleveland will probably find it convenient to visit his fishing retreat in the Adirondacks about that time. It was announced that Jeff Davis would come with a Mississippi company, but there was such a storm of protest that he has abandoned the idea, if he ever seriously entertained it."

Co. B, 3d Infantry, Missouri National Guard, Capt. Wm. Kelley, whose headquarters are at Kansas City, will attend the coming national encampment and prize drill at Washington, D. C. Capt. Kelley was in New York this week, having previously been to Washington on business connected with the visit of his company to that city.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE COMPANIES.

FOR the past two months regular weekly drills have been held by the 15th N. Y. Separate Co., Capt. B. Myers, commanding, and the 19th N. Y. Separate Co., Brevet Major Wm. Haubennestel commanding. The 15th are picking up considerable energy and recruiting has been quite active, there now being 65 names on the active roll. Much useless timber has been eliminated, and the good work should continue, as this command deserves to rank as one of the first in the State. 2d Lieut. Charles Brittain, it is rumored will shortly resign, owing to business engagements which will keep him out of the State a great deal. We hope Capt. Myers and his command will be fortunate enough to secure as energetic an officer as his successor. The command shows a marked improvement in discipline and drill. The 19th Co., as usual, comes to the front with full ranks, the muster roll showing 103 active officers and men. The school of the soldier and company, skirmish and bayonet drill, guard mounting and battalion formations receive due and careful attention. On the evening of March 16 this command, 42 files front, had a splendid company drill, which wound up by instruction in the school of the battalion, with Sergts. Hoffman, Slater and Barrett in command, and the manœuvres were well executed. Both commands have received their full complement of new State equipments, and are highly pleased with them.

Arrangements for a grand parade on Memorial Day are now in progress under the auspices of Hamilton Post No. 20, G. A. R. Captain W. L. DeLacey (supernumerary), commander of the post, was the recipient of a handsome gold-mounted sword, scabbard and belt a few evenings since by his comrades. It was a testimonial well merited. Corporal Tanner, of Brooklyn, will deliver the memorial address.

E. J. C.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. Chas. L. Fincke.

ON March 19 the 23d Regiment was reviewed by Mayor Whitney, and the marksmen who qualified at Creedmoor were presented by Capt. W. H. Greenland, I. R. P., with the regulation medals. There were also a number of other prizes awarded. There were 308 marksmen. The Oliver gold medal was presented to Lieut. John S. Shepherd, of Co. D, for having the highest aggregate score in team matches of the season at Creedmoor. The regimental grand gold medal was awarded to the same officer for making the highest score in regular class practice. The State prize of $50 was awarded to Co. I, Captain Fred. Holmes, for the highest percentage of marksmen in the 2d Brigade. Out of 65 enlisted men in his company 58 qualified at the butts. This money was turned over to the captain some time ago and he converted it into two handsome pictures. The regimental rifle team, consisting of twelve members, were presented with the gold badge which they earned at the autumn meeting of the National Rifle Association. The Regimental Veteran Association presented three medals for recruiting. General A. C. Barnes made the presentation speech. The recipients were Arthur Eldridge, of Co. C, gold medal; Edgar J. Haynes, Jr., of Co. H, silver medal; and Frederick B. Bailey, of Co. F, the bronze medal. After the regiment had been dismissed there was a dance.

The Twenty-third was reviewed by Mayor Whitney of Brooklyn on the evening of March 19th. Over 1,000 ladies were present, as were also nearly all the prominent military men of the two cities. Tickets of admission had been scarce for a week, and the huge building was uncomfortably crowded. For the review the companies were equalized to sixteen files front each. The companies were marched to their quarters, and the details dismissed at equalization were added, after which Adjutant Burd formed for dress parade, and turned the regiment over to the colonel, who exercised them in the manual. The medals won at Creedmoor were then distributed to 23 sharpshooters, and to 285 marksmen with scores ranging from 41 to 25. The following are the sharpshooters with their scores:

			Score.
Captain Ezra De Forest	An. qualif.,	12 Co. C	47
Private G. S. Scott, Jr.	"	2 " A	47
Corporal E. V. Howard	"	2 " I	47
First Sergeant W. A. Stokes	"	3 " I	46
Private L. J. Elliott	"	8 " C	46
Captain F. L. Holmes	"	5 " I	46
First Lieutenant J. S. Shepherd	"	8 " D	46
Second Lieutenant G. F. Hamlin	"	8 " 1	45
Sergeant Major A. D. Beeken	"	7 N. C. S.	45
Sergeant F. A. Wells	"	9 Co. B	45
Corporal F. I. Perry	"	3 " I	45
Captain W. L. Candee	"	12 " B	45
Second Lieutenant W. P. Pickett	"	6 " B	44
Private W. C. Pirie	"	2 " I	44
Corporal H. D. Hamilton	"	8 " I	44
Commissary R. Oliver	"	3 Staff	44
Private George Joiner	"	4 Co. D	43
Private W. F. Townsend	"	2 " I	42
Sergeant J. N. Wheeler	"	2 " I	42
Sergeant W. A. Robinson	"	6 " A	42
Corporal H. Graff	"	4 " B	42
I. R. P. W. H. Greenfield	"	7 Staff	42
Private George Bell	"	2 Co. F	42

After this the Oliver Aggregate Medal for highest record the Veteran Association medals for recruiting, the State prize for the greatest percentage of marksmen in the Second Brigade was presented to company I, and the regiment was dismissed. A promenade concert then followed, and dancing, which was continued until midnight.

Colonel Fincke ordered the following drill for instruction in aiming and sighting: Companies C and D, Mondays, April 4, 11, 18 and 25. Companies E and F, Tuesdays, April 5, 12, 19 and 26. Companies A and B, Wednesdays, April 6, 13, 20 and 27. Companies I and K, Thursdays, April 7, 14, 21 and 28. Companies G and H, Fridays, April 8, 15, 22 and 29.

A valuable mantel clock has been presented to Company F of the Twenty-third regiment by members of the Veteran Association. It will be given as a prize to a member of the company who brings in the highest number of recruits during the year—not less than five.

Forty-seventh New] York.—Col. E. F. Gaylor.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the muster of Co, F, 47th N. Y., into the State service, was celebrated in the armory of the regiment on the evening of March 21. The company was reviewed by Capt. Kenyon, accompanied by Col. Tuttle and Capts. Morie and Richardson. At the close Capt. Denike, on behalf of the company, presented Capt. Kenyon with a smoker's set of enameled silver with engraved inscription. Col. Edward F. Gaylor then presented Capt. Denike and the two Lieutenants with similar sets from the company, and Veteran John Gillies gave, for the company room, a large picture of Andersonville prison. The affair terminated with dancing. The non-com. officers of Co. F have offered a handsome gold watch for the largest number of recruits between the present date and June 30, not less than seven. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "Co. D, 47th Regt., has been trying to elect a captain for over a year, but something inevitably interferes to prevent the election and Friday night, when the members collected in response to an order for election, the sergeant was absent whose duty it was to swear to his return of the morning and the meeting broke up in disgust. There will probably be no captain to this company this year."

MILITIA ITEMS.

The 11th N. Y. Regiment proposes to have a "field day" at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., in June. At the battalion drill of the regiment on March 17 the marksman badges were presented to the winners.

The 1st Battery, N. Y., Captain L. Wendel, have received their carbines and ammunition—a necessary want.

A movement is now on foot in the 7th Regiment to organize a "Regimental Club." The committee of officers, consisting of Captains Appleton and Cooper and Adjt. Rand, met with the committee, consisting of one enlisted man from each company, on Wednesday evening, March 16, and the plan of the club was formulated. A circular will be issued and sent to every active, exempt and veteran member of the regiment. The plan now proposed is to lease the two first floors of the apartment house now being erected at the corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue for a term of years. There will be smoking rooms, billiard rooms, "Dutch" rooms, a cafe and all the conveniences of a modern club house. The membership will be open to all active, exempt or veteran members over 21 years of age. The club is an idea of the rank and file.

Co. I, 7th N. Y., is actively engaged in preparing for the presentation of "William Tell" on April 14 next. The proceeds are to be given to a charitable cause.

The Veteran Corps of the 71st Regiment, N. Y., will give a reception in the assembly rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House on April 21 next. Co. B will establish a headquarters and club room in East 125th Street. The following companies of the 71st Regiments will hold receptions at the armory: Co. G, March 28; Co. D, March 31; Co. C, April 23.

The 22d Regiment, Colonel Camp, has been ordered to assemble for battalion drill as follows: Cos. C, E, F, G and H, Wednesdays, March 23 and 30; Cos. A, B, D, I and K, Fridays, March 25 and April 1. General Robbins has been invited to present the marksmen's badges to the winners on the evening of the promenade concert and review, April 11.

Eighty-three marksmen's badges were presented Wednesday evening, March 16, to last season's winners in the 14th Regiment, by Maj. George L. Fox, Brigade I. R. P., on behalf of the State. Capt. Cardona, acting regimental I. R. P., assisted in distributing the decorations. Of the 83 badges the field and staff received 4, the non-commissioned staff 3, Co. A 14, B 4, C 2, D 4, E 7, F 6, G 8, H 4, I 21 and K 6.

Co. E, of the 23d Regiment, has in its room on exhibition the pay roll of Capt. Shezobiaz Betts' Company in Col. J. Douglass' Regiment of Militia, State of Connecticut, who joined the American Army in the State of New York September, 1776." One column gives the number of miles marched during the month, the highest one being 295, the amount of pay, etc. The Captain and Lieutenant received £22 each per month, while the privates received between £4 and £5 per month.

Col. Geo. D. Scott, 8th N. Y., orders battalion drills as follows: Cos. F, G, H and I, April 8 and 22; B, C, D and E, April 11; F, G, H and I, April 19; B, C, D and E, April 27: regimental drill and parade, April 29.

The Veterans of the 9th N. Y. at a meeting held in their room at the armory March 9, passed resolutions complimentary to the late Gen. Chas. P. Stone, their first brigade commander during the civil war, as "a true, faithful, conscientious and upright soldier" and a citizen of unsullied reputation.

A. J. Crozier has been elected lieutenant in Co. A, 11th N. Y. The resignation of Lieut.-Col. W. P. Walton, of that regiment, has not yet been found and we hope that the colonel may find it convenient to withdraw it.

Oliver H. Decumbus, one of the janitors of the 7th N. Y. and an employee at the rifle range there, has invented and patented a new sight protection for rifles, which is certainly a most ingenious contrivance of its kind.

The members of Co. B, 12th Regiment, on Thursday attended the funeral of one of their members, Richard Plant, who died on Tuesday, March 22, aged 33 years. Mr. Plant joined some ten years ago, and although latterly suffering from consumption, he never failed to be present for duty upon all important occasions.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

ON Monday evening, March 14, Special Orders No. 31, A. G. O., dated March 14, 1887, were read to the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, I. N. G., on dress parade, by Acting Adjutant, Lieut. C. S. Cleaver, which transferred the four troops of the organization to the 2d Infantry, and will be known hereafter as Cos. I, K, L and M, of Col. Wheeler's command.

It is believed that the Adjt.-General had contemplated this change over nine months ago, partly on account of the discordant feeling in the cavalry, and partly from the fact that under the present military code of Illinois, cavalry cannot be made an efficient arm of the Service. There is no provision made for furnishing horses except for, perhaps, two days' drill at the annual camp, and the animals that have been furnished on such occasions were entirely unused to the saddle. More than this, however, which went towards causing the change, was the amount of bitter personal feeling stirred up by the investigation of Lieut.-Col. Jacobs's accounts as treasurer of the regiment.

It was thought by those instrumental in bringing on the inquiry that he would be found guilty of irregularities and forced to give up the command of the regiment, when Maj. Maxwell would assume control and affairs would run on as smoothly as the "River of Peace."

As it is, Lieut.-Col. Jacobs and staff have resigned their commissions, the four troops are now the 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry, and H. B. Maxwell holds a commission as major, unassigned.

The orders provide that all officers and men not desiring to remain in the Guard as infantry may be mustered out honorably, but there is no consolation in this for the larger portion of the organization, who had looked forward to being mounted some day not far in the future.

They did want to remain in the Service as cavalry but have decidedly no enthusiasm towards infantry, if one might judge by the general feeling of indignation in company rooms Monday evening after parade. Reporters were excluded, and one who had secured admittance to one of the company meetings was literally thrown out. It is said that the proverbial "monkey and parrot" occurrence was a calm and orderly event compared with what then transpired. One company (K) will probably disband entirely, and very few of the others will go to the Second. It is understood that what is left of the cavalry, or at least that portion which joins the Second Infantry, will remain in the armory they have occupied for some time, as there is not room in the armory of the Second to accommodate the new battalion.

It has often been the wonder of some that no steps were ever taken by the Armory Association or Citizens' League to inaugurate some system for mounting the regiment, which would be, at least, self-supporting. It is quite practical if the right men had ever taken up the idea, and would have kept the regiment not only a separate organization, but the most effective body of men the State could call out. "Of all sad words of tongue or pen"—has been sung to many a tale of disappointment, but the words come home with particularly crushing force to the officers and men of the late 1st Regiment of Cavalry, I. N. G.

The resignations of Capt. Quinn and Lieut. Kent, of the 1st Infantry, have been accepted.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THE committee of militia officers appointed for that purpose have submitted to the Legislature a codification of the Massachusetts militia law with suggestion for changes. Chief of these are propositions for an increase of the force; allowing for office expenses of headquarters; allowing the loan of camp equipage to the G. A. Republic and refusing it to schools; making a permanent detail for the color sergeant, general guides, etc.; adding an overcoat to the uniform; limiting the authority of the sheriff, mayor, or selectmen in ordering out troops in case of riot to those within their jurisdiction.

Sec. 63 provides that "an officer may be discharged by order of the commander-in-chief, upon either an address of both houses of the Legislature, for cause, shown after a full and impartial hearing before the commander-in-chief or judge advocate-general, upon the request of the permanent commander of any brigade, regiment, corps of cadets, battalion or company, the report of a court of inquiry or the sentence of a court-martial." This section, if passed, will do away in a great measure with courts of inquiry and courts-martial. The old law allowed an enlisted man to make an application for his own discharge; in the new law, sec. 68, this permission is dropped.

Sec. 106 states that the militia "shall parade for drill one day in each year, at such time and place as the commander-in-chief may designate." The old law required these drills to be held in the months of May, June, September or October.

Sec. 128 provides for the pay and allowances of officers and men travelling on duty, and further provides that "Colonels and battalion commanders may visit the companies in their command six times each year: lieutenant-colonels and majors, such companies as they are ordered to visit by regimental or battalion commanders, six times each year: inspectors of rifle practice may visit the companies in their respective organizations six times each year."

Sec. 162 is changed to read: "And the word 'company' shall include battery, signal, and ambulance corps." The last two organizations named are an addition to the old law.

A manual of guard duty has been issued to each man of the militia. It also contains instructions regarding the rank of officers and how they are to be distinguished, accompanied with numerous drawings.

The new armory of Battery A, Massachusetts Militia, on West Newton St., Boston, was dedicated on Tuesday evening, March 15, in the presence of a distinguished company of military guests. The armory is a brick structure, one story in height, running through from street to street. The armory was built by the trustees of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, which stood on its site, and is leased by the city for five years.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT MICHIGAN.

G. O. No. 10, A. G. O., Lansing, March 21.

It has become the solemn and painful duty of the Commander-in-chief to make official announcement of the death of Brig. Gen. John Robertson, who quietly passed away, in the fullness of years and good works, at Detroit on March 19, at 8.30 o'clock. In profound sorrow we bow in reverence to the will of the Supreme Being.

Gen. Robertson's invaluable services and devotion to the State and the Union since 1861, and especially during the Civil War, his faithful and systematic management of his department, his genial good nature and companionable manners will ever be remembered by the people and soldiery of Michigan. To his care, fidelity and ability, Michigan is indebted in a large measure, not only for the present high status of its military forces, but also for the reputation she achieved during the late war, in which he endeared himself to the soldiers from this State.

Gen. Robertson was born in Portsoy, Banffshire, Scotland, Jan. 2, 1814, coming to this country in 1833. His education had been shaped for a professional life, but his love for military service being predominant he at once entered the Regular Army of the United States, serving therein six years. He settled in Detroit in 1840, and has been identified with the State troops for about 35 years. He received his first commission from Gov. Bingham, as a lieutenant in the Detroit Light Guard, in November, 1855. In the spring of 1861, civil war being inevitable, Gov. Austin Blair selected him for his adjutant general, his commission dating March 15, in which position he has been continued for 26 consecutive years. As an appropriate and deserved tribute to his memory, the officers of the Michigan State Troops will wear the prescribed badge of mourning, and drape their colors, when on parade, for 30 days. The Governor with his staff, in uniform, will attend the funeral, which will take place in Detroit on Tuesday, March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of

CYRUS G. LUCE, Gov'r and Comdr.-in-chief.
W. C. HUMPHREY, Asst. Adjt. General.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE State expects to be represented at the National Drill at Washington in May by the Governor's Guard, Greensboro Rifles, Edgecombe Guards, Wilmington Light Infantry, Sampson Light Infantry, Maxton Rifles, Monroe Light Infantry, Hornets' Nest Riflemen and Reidsville Light Infantry. They will go as one regiment, under the command of Col. W. C. Jones, of the 2d North Carolina Regiment.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE present interest seems to be the prospect of a general encampment of the 2d Brigade this summer, which General Dimond favors.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

ROBURITE THE NEW EXPLOSIVE.

THE discovery of a new explosive by the German chemist, Dr. Root, at Berlin, is announced in the Paris *Figaro*, which gives the following details: The roburite, as the new explosive has been called, has been in use for several years in the coal mines near Dortmund with the most satisfactory results. The only reason why it has not been adopted for general use in the mines is that it is too expensive, and that it is spoiled by any moisture. The roburite has just been introduced into the German Army, and the military authorities hope to avoid the latter inconvenience by a new system of packing, invented by an artillery Lieutenant at Spandau. With regard to its price, reductions will be made with the increase in the manufacture of the explosive. The fact that roburite explodes neither from friction nor from sudden shock will greatly facilitate its transport. The effects produced by an explosion of roburite are said to be marvellous, and, though the statement that one discharge of it will remove mountains is exaggerated, the ravages caused by it are stated by eye-witnesses to be terrible.

THE HOPE GUN.

THE London *Daily Chronicle* gives an interesting description of a new gun which Col. Hope is having constructed, and which will soon be ready for trial. The gun is 10 ft. long; the calibre will be at first 2 in., taking a 6 lb. shell, and will be increased to 2½ in., which will permit the use of a 12 lb. shell. The chamber will be at first 45¼ in. long, but subsequently 53 in.; and the actual bore, at first 50 in. in length, will be 42½ in. The diameter of the powder chamber will be 3 1-10 in. at the breech and 2 4-10 in. at the base of the shot. This will have an ogival head, like a Palliser shell, but it will bear on the bore for only about one-third of its length, and the tail will taper off nearly to a point, or rather to the screw fuse. The shell, which will be of forged steel, will have ribs on it to take the rifling, which will be only about a quarter turn in the length of the bore. By a process that is as yet a secret, the metal of the gun is denser around the bore than at the exterior, and this is expected to have a great effect on the endurance of the weapon. The cartridge case will be of a special metal, well screwed into a steel base. Throughout its length will run a tube pierced with a number of holes. In this tube will be several ounces of rapid-burning rifle-grain powder, which will convey the ignition as nearly as possible simultaneously to the gun charge. The charge of the inner or firing tube will have sufficient energy of its own to slightly move the projectile, and thus the gun charge will, in the equal expansion of its gases, not meet with a dead weight of shot at the moment when its forces are the greatest, and the expansion will, by following the shot, take the line of least resistance, so that the danger of bursting the piece

will be reduced to a minimum. It is calculated that the muzzle velocity to be developed will be 4,500 ft. per second, as against 1,355 ft. of the 18-pounder Armstrong gun, 1,595 ft. of the 13 pounder 8 cwt. gun, 1,398 ft. of the 9 pounder of 6 cwt., 1,700 ft. of the breech-loading 12-pounder of 6 cwt., 1,320 ft. of the 25 pounder siege gun, and 1,285 ft. of the 64-pounder. This velocity would give an exceedingly low trajectory and great accuracy at a long range, with a penetrative force far in excess of that of the guns now in the services. It is probable that the pattern gun will be ready for proof about Easter; and it will when proven be passed over for trial to the care of the officers of the Ordnance Department of the Royal Navy.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ENGLISH officers are criticized for smoking short wooden pipes when out route marching in the fashionable suburbs of London, the men following their example.

AN English officer, Colonel Roden, who went to Corsica recently to take possession of an estate bequeathed to him there, was murdered by his jealous Italian neighbor.

The third and last of the 110-ton guns ordered of Sir William Armstrong and Co. has arrived at Woolwich. The first having completed its proof trials, will now be taken to Shoeburyness to be tested for range and accuracy, and to adjust the sighting.

PRINCE CHUN, the Emperor of China's father, has arranged to visit Shanghai and Foochow in the summer, in order to inspect the defences and arsenals, and decide upon the locality for the Southern Department of the Board of Administration. The visit is expected to lead to important results in the administration of the affairs of the Empire.

THE restoration by General Boulanger of epaulettes in the French Army has added greatly to his popularity, it is said. Epaulettes were abolished in 1884.

Broad Arrow reports that practical joking is increasing in the English Army, from which, for many years, it had almost disappeared. Three officers are on trial in Dublin for indulging in this pastime.

A RECENT Nihilist plot to assassinate the Czar has led to a large number of arrests, including many students, a naval officer and a police officer, the last of whom revealed the whole plot, after an unsuccessful attempt at assassination. A number of the accused were tried one day and hung the next.

THE "Mouiteur de l'Armée" (Paris) hears from Cracow that the Russian officers who attended the foreign manœuvres last year have submitted a plan for the reorganization of the Russian Army. The present regimental organization, according to these proposals, is to be abolished. The infantry will consist only of battalions, each of four companies of the line, two companies of rifles, and a company of sappers.

GENERAL GENE achieved the unusual feat the other day of giving the Abyssinian warriors who had cooped him up in Massowah, one thousand muskets in exchange for a few Italian prisoners whom King John was very glad to trade for munitions of war. The Italian Government was so impressed with General Gene's performance, that it ordered him home at once, before he had a chance to present the enemy with the rest of his arsenal. Throughout the Congo basin the sale of any firearms, except flint locks, to the natives is prohibited under heavy penalties. These flint locks are made specially for the African trade, and they are usually more dangerous to the person who fires them than to any one else.

THE annual return of the volunteer corps of Great Britain for the year 1886 shows that the number on the authorized establishment is 253,935, of whom 220,829 are given as efficients. The infantry armed with the rifle constitute 196,128 of the force, the artillery 45,560, engineers 10,524, submarine miners 630, light horse 425, mounted riflemen 61, and medical staff corps 607. The proficients who have qualified for the special grant of 50 shillings number 37,386.

GEN. BOULANGER has decided that all the men of the territorial army who belong to the districts lately devastated by the earthquakes, and who were liable to duty in the course of March, shall be exempted from service on application at the proper quarter. Not only is this a kind and humane measure, says a Paris despatch, but it shows that the Minister of War does not apprehend any alarming complications within a measurable space of time.

BY the end of 1888, the French will have 9,000 and the Russians 12,000 tons of chrome steel projectiles. Two years later the English will have at the present rate of manufacture five or six thousand rounds manufactured by Firth and Sons. *Engineering* says: "One very serious consideration, however, should present itself to any English steelmaker who proposes to purchase from abroad the secret processes of any foreign manufacturers. We have recently heard of a large batch of steel projectiles condemned by a foreign government, and of other chrome steel shells that have gone to pieces while in store from their own internal strains."

A GERMAN chemist has invented a new kind of anæsthetic bullet, which he urges will, if brought into general use, greatly diminish the horrors of war. The bullet is of a brittle substance, breaking directly when it comes in contact with the object at which it is aimed. It contains a powerful anæsthetic, producing instantaneously complete insensibility lasting for 12 hours, which, except that the action of the

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., New York.

Persons contemplating using PAINTS would do well to investigate the quality of the

CHILTON PAINTS.

All p ints and colors made by this company are ground in pure linseed oil and prove in the end the most economical on account of their durability. Color cards and prices cheerfully furnished on application to CHILTON MANUF. CO., 48 Maiden Lane N. Y.

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The New Champion—
FROM $60 UP. Light Running and Strong
A Trial Guarantees satisfaction.
A. OLMESDAHL, 41 Centre St.

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For both large and small sums of money is offered in the DEBENTURE BONDS of the NEBRASKA LOAN AND TRUST CO. and the CENTRAL LOAN AND LAND CO. These bonds are secured by mortgages on productive real estate after the manner of securing National Bank notes, bear 6 per cent. interest and run 10 years. Experience proves that they are one of the safest investments ever devised, and they are commended to the attention of officers of the Army and Navy.
For sale by JOHN ROCKWELL,
20 Nassau St., New York.

JOHN EARLE & CO.
Army and Navy Tailors,
Two doors above the "Old South,"
No. 330 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS



BABY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSED PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND beautifying the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great SKIN CURE, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

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MEERSCHAUM PIPES
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Repairing and Silver Mounting neatly done. Send for Circular.
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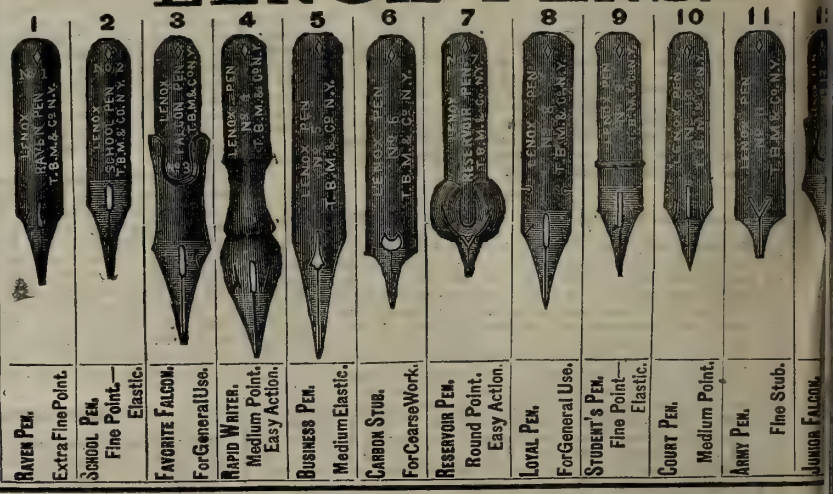
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UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Raven Pen. Extra Fine Point.	School Pen. Fine Point.—Elastic.	Favorite Falcon. For General Use.	Rapid Writer. Medium Point. Easy Action.	Business Pen. Medium Elastic.	Carbon Stub. For Coarse Work.	Reservoir Pen. Round Point. Easy Action.	Loyal Pen. For General Use.	Student's Pen. Fine Point—Elastic.	Court Pen. Medium Point.	Army Pen. Fine Stub.

THE LENOX PENS are the product of long and patient experiment by the most artisans with the best material. The series is complete in Twelve Numbers, from which every can select THE BEST PEN for his or her peculiar style of penmanship. Sold by Sta Sent by mail, in gross boxes, postpaid, for 75 cents a gross.

*** For the convenience of those who wish to test all the numbers of the series we will sen boxes of assorted pens, containing twelve of each number, for the regular gross price of 75 ce two of each kind (24 pens), in a handsome nickel-plated case, with spring cover, for 25 Cent

TAINTOR BROTHERS & CO., Publishers,
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KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY beg leave to call attention to their new Pocket Case in which they are now packing their celebrated brand of CIGARETTES.
SWEET CAPORAL WARRANTED: Absolutely Free from any Flavoring or Impurities.
Finest Grades of Old and Thoroughly-cured Virginia and Turkish Tobaccos. Finest French Rice Paper.
Highest Class Skilled Labor. All goods made under our Careful Personal Supervision.
Kinney Bros.

heart continues, is not to be distinguished from death. While in this condition, the German chemist points out, the bodies may be packed in ambulance wagons and carried off as prisoners.

MARK TWAIN AND PROF. LOISETTE.

IN regard to Prof. Loisette's system of Memory that he is now teaching personally and by correspondence, at 237 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Mark Twain says: "Prof. Loisette did not *create* a memory for me, no, nothing of the kind. And *yet he did for me what amounted to the same thing*, for he proved to me that I already *had* a memory, a thing to which I was not aware of till then. I had before been able, like most people, to store up and lose things in the dark cellar of my memory; but he showed me how to light up the cellar. It is the difference—to change the figure—between having money where you can't collect it, and having it in your pocket. The information cost me but little, yet I value it at a prodigious figure."—*N. Y. World.*

BENT AND CO.'s water crackers are the oldest and best brand made. They are sent to all parts of the world, and their continued success through a long series of years and uniform excellence has caused a general recognition of their claim to be the best cracker made.—*Providence Daily Journal.*

PEOPLE ARE KILLED BY COUGHS that HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR would cure.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

"If I Rest I Rust," is a German proverb. "If I trust I bust," is the American version. The latter proverb does not refer to PHENOL SODIQUE, the great healing remedy, in which if you put your trust, you will find it has not been misplaced.

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A 10c. Cigar in quality, but only a 5c. Cigar in price: "Tansill's Punch."
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WARREN WARD & CO.,
6 and 8 East 20th Street.

Proposals for Lamp Chimneys.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, March 16, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., April 18, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, free of charge for cartage and packages, 100,000 best annealed flint glass lamp chimneys, polished ends, of size and pattern to be seen at this depot.

Proposals must give price "in bond" and "duty paid," be accompanied by samples, delivery to be made July 1, 1887, or soon thereafter.

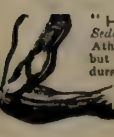
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Lamp Chimneys," and addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Q. M. General,
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"HOME EXERCISER" *for Brain-Workers and Sedentary People.* Gentlemen, Ladies, and Youths, the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 inches square floor-room; something new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Send for circular. "HOME SCHOOLS FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE," 16 East 14th St. and 713 5th Ave., N. Y. City. Prof. D. L. DOWD. Wm. Blaikie, author of "How to Get Strong," says of it: "I never saw any other I liked half as well."

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IN PROSTRATION.

Dr. F. C. HAWLEY, Canandaigua, N. Y., says: "I used it in a case of congestion of the lungs, where there was great prostration, with marked benefit."

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town, by R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, for



Improving Newtown Creek, New York.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Room 31, Army Building, Cor. of Houston and Greene Streets, NEW YORK, March 2, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Improving Newtown Creek, by dredging, will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 6, 1887.

Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had on application at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Improving the Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Room 31, Army Building, Cor. Houston and Greene Streets, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Improving the Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, by dredging, will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock M. on Wednesday, March 30, 1887.

Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had on application at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS, FUEL, AND MILITARY SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 3d day of May next for furnishing RATIONS, and until 12 o'clock M. of the 4th May, for furnishing FUEL, to the United States Marines, at one or more of the following stations, from the 1st July, 1887, to the 30th June 1888, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia and League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Nortolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla., and Mare Island, al.

Specifications and blank proposals can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named above, or at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D.C., and Assistant Quartermasters, 216 South 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 615 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Sealed proposals will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 5th day of May next for furnishing SUPPLIES, consisting of Cloths, Kerseys, Flannels, Blankets, Hats, Helmets, Military Stores, Brooms, Brushes, Axes, etc., to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States.

Schedules, with specifications of the supplies required, can be obtained, and the standard samples seen, at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., Assistant Quartermasters' offices, 216 South 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 615 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal., and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.

Blank forms of proposals and all information can be had by applying at any of the places named above.

This office reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects; and bids from manufacturers in, or regular dealers of, supplies only will be considered.

Proposals may be made for one or more articles, deliverable at one or more stations, and will be considered separately for each article and place of delivery. They should be indorsed "Proposals for Rations, Fuel, or Military Supplies," as the case may be, and addressed to Major H. B. Lowry, Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, March 8, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A. M., April 16, 1887, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the bidders, for the erection at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, of a double set of officers' quarters, with cistern, plumbing, tank, &c., for each set, and for a 24-bed hospital and a dead house, with the plumbing, &c., complete: all in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's Office at Willet's Point. Bids, which must be on the blank forms of this department, may be made for either building complete or for both, and must state the time required for the completion of each.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed: "Proposal for Erection of Officers' Quarters," or for the hospital, or both, as the case may be.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
United States Army.

INDEX TO THE GENERAL ORDERS
AMENDATORY OF THE
U. S. ARMY REGULATIONS
TOGETHER WITH
INDEX TO THE CIRCULARS, RULINGS, AND DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, ALL CHANGES AND "POINTS" OF *TACTICS OR GUARD DUTY* WHICH HAVE BEEN OFFICALLY PROMULGATED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE TO JANUARY 1, 1887,
BY WILLIAM BAIRD, First Lieut. Sixth U. S. Cavalry.
Uniform with the U. S. Army Regulations, 1881. 108 pp. Price 65 cents; INTERLEAVED, $1.00 postpaid. As only a limited edition is published, early orders are requested.
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If you wish anything in our line send for Illustrated Price List.

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Calls attention to his **Meerschaum, French Brier** and **Weichsel Pipes,** and **Cigar** and **Cigarette Holders;** also IVORY, PEARL, AMBER and TORTOISE SHELL GOODS, for which Medals and Diplomas have been received from all the International Exhibitions. A complete assortment of Walking Sticks, with Ivory, Silver, or Gold Heads—plain, carved or chased a specialty. Price Lists sent upon application. Special attention given to Repairing of Pipes and Fancy Goods, which we receive and return by Mail. **Store—125 FULTON ST. Factory**—213 to 229 E. 33d St., Address P. O. Box 91 B. N. Y. City.

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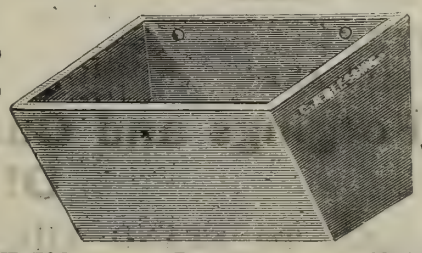
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SINGLE TUB, $7.00
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Made in all Sizes.

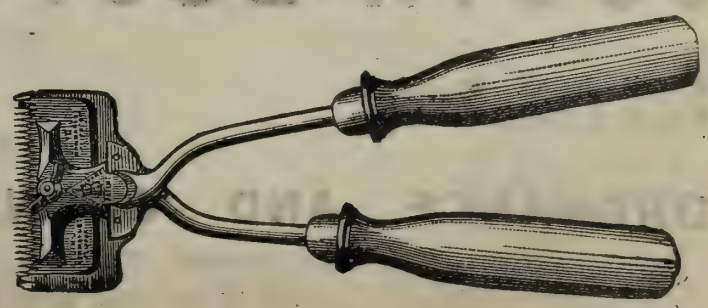


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CONCEDED TO BE THE MOST PERFECT IN THE WORLD.



P. HAYDEN, Newark, N. J., Agent for America. Also Thomson's Pat. Pocket Spur m'f'r,

CITIZEN SOLDIERS and Marines, cheerfully bear testimony to the value of BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS as a local stimulant and counterirritant of greatest possible merit. For Pains in Back, Chest, Shoulders, Liver, Kidneys and Joints they are unequalled. Their reputation as a cure and preventative in Coughs, Colds and Pneumonia is world-wide. Get the genuine Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York and London.

BIRTHS.

IRVINE.—At Augusta, Ga., March 19, to the wife of Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, Adjutant, 11th Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

HICKCOX—COCHNOWER.—At Hyde Park, Mass., March 5, at the residence of General H. B. Carrington, U. S. Army, SETH H. HICKCOX to Miss FANNY MAY COCHNOWER.

LOGAN—ANDREWS.—At Youngstown, O., March 22, Mr. JOHN A. LOGAN to Miss EDITH ANDREWS.

MERCHANT—MCMURTRIE.—At St. Michael's Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, March 21, by the Rev. John K. Murphy, HENRY WATTS MERCHANT and ELIZABETH WALN WISTAR MCMULTRIE.

PALMER—SIMPSON.—At Fort Bridger, Wyo., March 22, Lieutenant F. L. PALMER, 21st U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARY SIMPSON, daughter of Chaplain G. W. Simpson, U. S. A.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Maldonado, Uruguay, on board U. S. flagship "Lancaster," Feb. 3, WILLIAM ANDERSON (oiler), age 30 years. He was instantly killed by the falling of the main top-gallant mast.

BLAKE.—At Cannes, France, March 21, ALICE RUSSELL, daughter of the late Henry Jones Blake, U. S. N., aged 17 years.

CALDWELL.—At Elizabeth, N. J., March 21, ESTHER A., wife of C. H. Caldwell, Esq., of Philadelphia, and daughter of Captain John McGowan, U. S. Rev. Marine.

HESSE.—Suddenly, February 24, at La Brae Point, Island of Trinidad, West Indies, HUGO H. HESSE, in the 30th year of his age, armorer on board the U. S. S. "Saratoga."

LA TANE.—At Washington, D. C., March 21, Mr. M. M. LA TANE, Chief Clerk Headquarters of the Army.

REYNOLDS.—At Oakland, Cal., March 4, Captain FRANK REYNOLDS, U. S. Army, retired.

SICKLES.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., March 17, in the 87th year of his age, GEORGE GARRETT SICKLES, father of Major General D. E. Sickles, U. S. Army.

TOWLE.—At Chicago, Ill., March 12, Mrs. TOWLE, wife of Captain Geo. W. Towle, of Newcastle, N. H., and mother of Colonel Geo. F. Towle, U. S. A.

TURNER.—Suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. W. Biddle, Paoli, Penn., March 20, FANNY PALMER, widow of Rear-Admiral Turner, U. S. N.

WASHBURNE.—At Chicago, March 18, Mrs. ADELE GRATIOT WASHBURNE, wife of the Hon. E. B. Washburne, and niece of the late General Charles Gratiot, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

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Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw.

ACTING ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., March 1, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon, the 1st day of April, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering to U. S. Quartermaster's Department at West Point, N. Y., such Fuel, Forage and Straw, as may be required during the fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1887.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information will be furnished by this office upon application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked—"Proposals for Fuel," (or "Forage and Straw,") at West Point, New York, and addressed to the undersigned.

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Actg. Asst. Quartermaster.

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Proposals for Stoves, &c.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., February 26, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M. (Central Standard time,) on Monday, the 28th day of March, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing this Depot with Stoves for burning wood and hard or soft coal, and parts of Ranges of Army pattern.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the articles bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for Stoves, &c., at Jefferson Depot, Indiana," and addressed to the undersigned. RUFUS SAXTON,
Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

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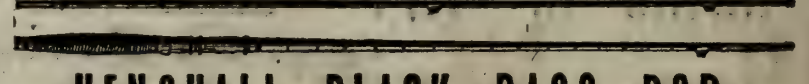
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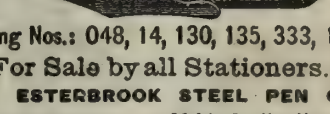
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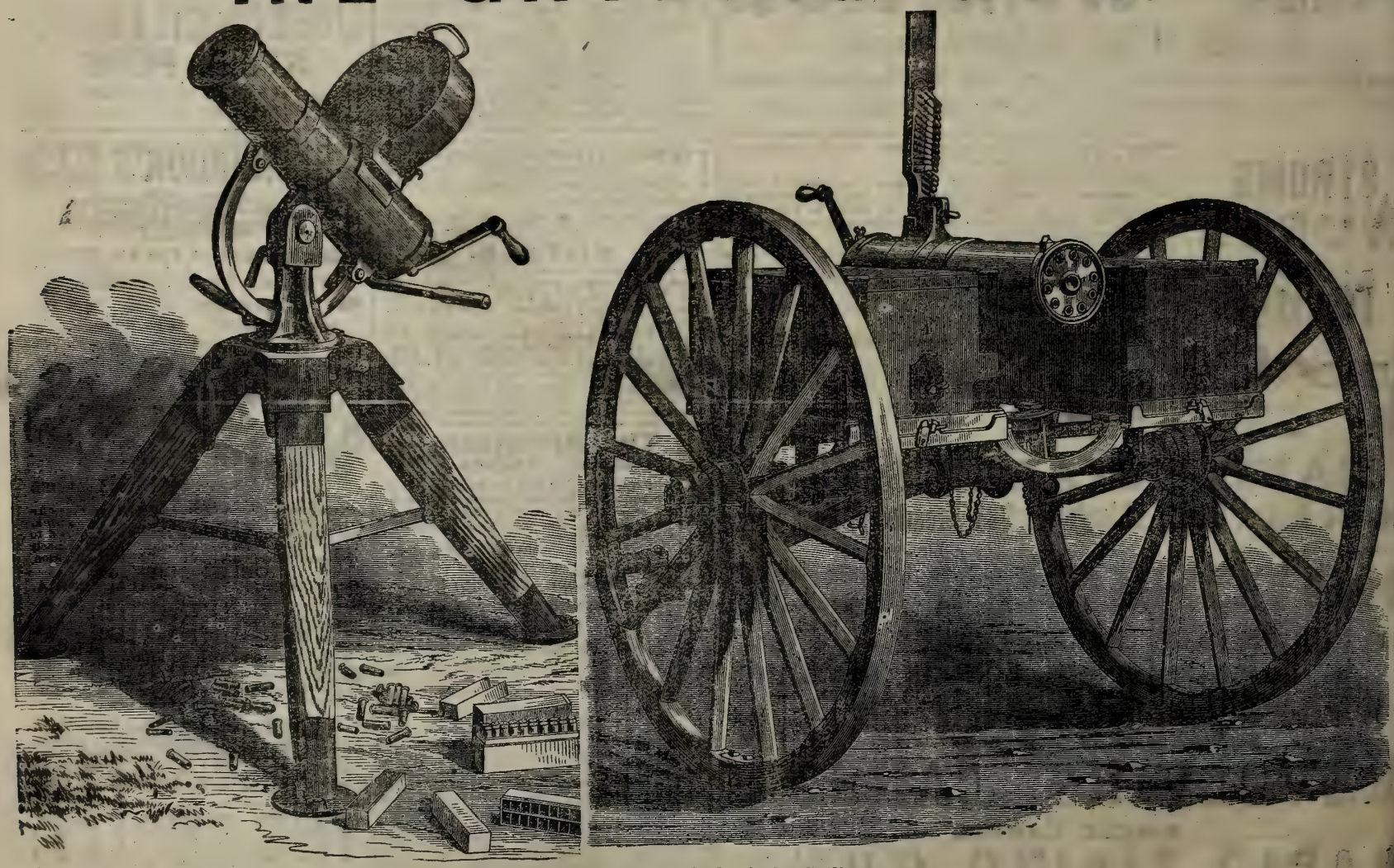
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ARMY NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 36. WHOLE NUMBER 1232. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1887. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE excellence of Deputy Judge Advocate General WINTHROP'S "Abridgment of Military Law" has prompted General WILLCOX, commanding Department of the Missouri, to adopt it as a standard book of reference at his headquarters, and to recommend its use in his command, "both for its intrinsic excellence and uniformity of practice and rulings in Court-martial cases."

GENERAL TERRY'S recent order that troops going into the field during the rifle practice season, to remain some time, must take material and pursue, whenever practicable, the prescribed course of target firing, lashes a Western correspondent into frenzy and tempts him to exclaim: "The camel's back is indeed broken, for even on the tented field, BLUNT haunts us with his deadly Manual."

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., commanding the Division of the Atlantic, has issued a Circular Order designed to inaugurate a more uniform system of heavy artillery practice at the several forts in his command, a practice which we fear may have been somewhat overslaughed of late years by the requirements of the all-absorbing rifle practice. General SCHOFIELD judiciously remarks that while the armament of the various fortifications of the Atlantic is of but little practical value for war purposes, it is our duty to act upon the presumption that this will not always be the case, and to prepare the troops for a more effective armament when it shall be provided. Speed the day.

THE state of the transportation fund of the Army is such as to preclude all possibility of any changes in stations of regiments during the remainder of the current fiscal year, and as the appropriation for the coming year is considerably less than usual the outlook for changes after the 1st of July cannot be regarded as very encouraging. Had there been any money available for the purpose it is thought that the 12th Infantry would have been one of the regiments moved this spring. The Lieutenant-General, it is said, desired that a regiment from the West should be brought in to relieve the 12th. The Quartermaster-General reported a month ago that there would be no funds available for the movement of troops this spring.

THE Secretary of the Navy has at last turned his attention to the subject of improving the plant at the Washington Navy-yard for ordnance work. He starts out by appointing a commandant of the yard, whose office has been vacant since the retirement of Rear-Admiral QUEEN. Captain RUSH R. WALLACE receives this detail. In a few days the foreman of the ordnance shops will be appointed and the plans for the new buildings approved and work will be commenced in earnest. The delay in appointing a commandant was due to a desire on Mr. WHITNEY'S part to select an officer of high rank for the office, and it took him some time to decide that there was no available material among the few Rear-Admirals and Commodores. Captain WALLACE was finally selected on account of his acknowledged fitness for the position.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN accompanied by Inspector-General BAIRD and Colonel SHERIDAN, A. D. C., arrived at Cheyenne, March 20 and went at once to Fort D. A. Russell, where he remained during the day and then left for Denver. There, March 21, in company with a committee of citizens, he visited the localities proposed as the site for the new post. He appears, from the local accounts, to have been uncommunicative as to his ideas concerning its location. The Denverians were highly pleased with the General's visit and showed him very marked attention. He arrived, March 25, at Fort Riley, where he found Colonel E. B. WILLISTON, U. S. A.; Captain PRINCE in command of the cavalry and Captain MCLAUGHLIN in charge of the infantry were also ready to receive the Lieutenant-General with due honors.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests a modification of par. 674, Army Regulations, so that "each company commander (for his company files) and such other officers and offices to whom General Orders of the War Department are now distributed shall, at the close of each year, be furnished a set of these orders, inexpensively bound in boards, paper or cloth." The present regulation does not, we observe, provide for binding, and the amendment suggested would therefore insure, at trifling cost, a complete and clean set of these important orders with each company. The files, under the existing arrangement, too often present a ragged, sewn together appearance, and even with great care are frequently incomplete. The binding could be done in an inexpensive yet stout manner at the Government printing office under the allotment for printing, and prove of great convenience and benefit to the Service.

THE radical reforms made by Q. M. General HOLABIRD in the matter of soldiers' clothing during the first two years of his administration has apparently so well satisfied the Army at large that there is little left to be done in the way of additions to, or changes in, the clothing allowance. To be sure, complaints are occasionally heard about certain articles, but these complaints are few and upon matters of no general consequence. The Army shoe is the subject of some dissatisfaction, but this is ascribed to the fact that there are many to select and but few patterns to select from. The reduced appropriation for the manufacture of shoes at the military prison will make it necessary for the Department, during the coming fiscal year, to depend upon the private manufacturer for a large portion of its shoes, so that those who do not like the prison shoe can choose another. Among the few changes in the clothing line contemplated in the near future is the issue of collars to soldiers. It is not intended to add them to the supply table, but an arrangement will be made by which the soldier, instead of paying the post-trader about thirty cents a piece for every collar purchased, can procure them from the Government for less than one-third that price. The appropriation for the clothing fund for the coming year is $100,000 less than the appropriation for the same purpose last year—another good reason why the clothing branch of the Q. M. General's Office will continue to pursue the even tenor of its way for the next year.

ONE explanation of the irregularities into which officers are betrayed in the matter of pay accounts is the temptation offered by money lenders, who send circulars to the Army inviting "confidential communications" and the establishment of "confidential relations," with reference to the loaning of money. But it is obvious that these gentlemen have no idea of suggesting to an officer that he should duplicate his pay account, for they are quite aware of the worthlessness of the security of this sort of "second" and "third of exchange." To remove temptation from the way of officers, the Pay Department should take some measure for destroying the value of a pay account as collateral security. It will be observed that this duplication business is confined to the Army. In the Navy each officer is required to draw his pay from some particular paymaster. Why cannot a similar plan be adopted for the Army? Could not each officer be assigned for payment to a given paymaster, who, if he did not pay his account, could at least certify that the payment for a given month had not been made, this certificate being attached to a pay account when presented elsewhere. It is true that the number of officers who yield to the temptation to duplicate their pay accounts is a small percentage of the whole, and it may be doubted whether others should be subjected to inconvenience on their account. At the same time, the scandal of these dishonest transactions so affects the Army as a whole that it may be worth while to submit to some inconvenience to make it impossible.

WE have alluded to the terrible incident at Belfort on the 10th ult., the explosion of a shell filled with the new explosive, melinite. *L'Avenir Militaire*, of March 18, states that the shop in which the explosion took place contained a squad of 25 workmen, soldiers of the 9th Battalion of fortress artillery. Of this number eight escaped uninjured, eight were more or less seriously wounded and nine instantly killed. The causes of the accident are utterly unknown, the military inquest having been unable to determine them. What at least is certain is that the compound had not been cooking in a caldron over a fire; there was simply an isolated unplugged shell on the floor, filled with melinite; no one was near to touch it, and it was considerably distant from the kettles used. The charge of the shell ignited without any conceivable cause, and the shell, recoiling upon itself, entered the ground and burst with an indescribable noise, throwing its fragments in every direction, and disseminating its suffocating vapors. The Germans in their trials of helphonite and roburite demonstrated the tremendous effect of the shells thus filled upon targets of iron or cement, but discovered also the extreme uncertainty of successful discharges and the great danger incurred by the artillerists. It is well known that the accident at Belfort is by no means the first in the French practice with melinite, though perhaps the first in which the petard has gone off itself without the engineer's blundering. French officers in the United States recently have indeed quietly admitted the frequency of accidents with the new compound, but have ascribed them to the uncertainty of fuses and the difficulty of ignition at the exactly right moment. We question whether the best results yet obtained in Europe are to be compared in any degree with the very uniform success on this side the water of Lieutenant ZALINSKI'S experiments with dynamite. This very clever artillerist has substituted for the modes of ignition abroad a system of exploding the shell charge by an electric battery, which is sure to operate, but to operate only at the right time. We have previously alluded to this distinctive feature of Lieutenant ZALINSKI'S shell, and shall have more to say about it hereafter.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Major Kress, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has returned to St. Louis from a short vist to Omaha.

Captain F. Fuger, 4th U. S. Art., now at Fort Adams, R. I., will join at Fort Preble, Me., next week.

Colonel R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A., visited New York City early in the week, quartering at the Hoffman House.

Lieutenant W. N. P. Darrow, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., on Wednesday from a week's leave.

General N. H. Davis, U. S. A., retired, was at Honolulu last mouth and witnessed the obsequies of Princess Lihe-Lihe.

Lieutenant A. C. Macomb, 5th U. S. Cav., under his recent promotion, goes from Fort Reno, I. T., to Fort Riley, Kansas.

Lieutenant C. C. Tear, 25th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Snelling, Minn., has been on a pleasant visit to Fort Pembina, D. T.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley arrived at the mouth of the Congo, March 18, and the expedition is expected to reach Matude, March 21.

Lieutenant E. L. Fletcher, 13th U. S. Inf., of Fort Stanton, N. M., will spend the spring and a portion of summer on leave.

Assistant Surgeon H. O. Perley, U. S. A., lately visiting at Detroit, Mich., has joined at Fort Maginnis, Montana, for temporary duty.

General S. V. Benét, U. S. A., and Mrs. Benét were expected to return to Washington from Atlantic City the latter part of this week.

Major H. C. Cook, 13th U. S. Infantry, has joined on promotion at Fort Bayard, N. M., and been warmly welcomed by his new regiment.

Major Morse K. Taylor, Surgeon, U. S. A., will shortly relinquish duty at Fort Sill, I. T., in consequence of retirement for age, May 14 next.

Lieutenant Eugene Cushman, 16th U. S. Inf., reached San Antonio from the North early in the week, and reported for duty with his company.

Captain S. M. Mills, 5th U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Monroe, Va., from detached service at Washington and resumed command of his battery.

Major E. C. Bainbridge, 3d U. S. Artillery, arrived at Newport Barracks, Ky., this week and relieved Major J. L. Tiernon in command of the post.

Captain M. C. Wilkinson, 3d U. S. Infantry, lately recuperating at Elmira, N. Y., has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment at the hospital there.

Lieutenant G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has been visiting his father at St. Augustine, Fla., will rejoin at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, in a few days.

Lieutenant S. C. Mills, 12th U. S. Infantry, now visiting in the North will return to Fort Marion, Fla., towards the end of April and resume charge of the Indians there.

Major F. T. Bennett, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is commanding the Presidio of San Francisco during the absence of Colonel Piper, 1st Artillery, who has gone on a month's leave.

Major Edward Moale, 1st U. S. Infantry, exchanges on promotion the not unpleasant post of Fort Shaw, Montana, for that very pleasant post, the Presidio of San Francisco.

Lieutenant H. C. Carbaugh, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Carbaugh, who have been in the West for several weeks past, are expected to rejoin at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., next week.

Major General Terry and Colonel J. G. C. Lee visited Fort Bliss, Tex., March 19, and were hospitably received by the commandant, Colonel M. M. Blunt, 16th U. S. Infantry, and his officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Livingston, 3d U. S. Artillery, was expected to join at Fort McHenry, Md., this week and take over the command of the post from Major Richard Lodor, who goes to Washington Barracks.

On Wednesday next, April 6, Gen. W. W. H. Davis will read before the United Service Club of Philadelphia a paper on the "Surprise and Capture, Jan. 1, 1848, of Gen. Valencia, Second in Command of the Mexican Army."

Next week, says the San Francisco *News-Letter*, we may hope to obtain a glimpse of a real live Queen in the person of Her Majesty of the Sandwich Islands, who purposes making a stay of some duration before proceeding East.

Lieutenant W. W. Wotherspoon, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., early in the week, and is busily engaged in preparing to transfer to his successor, Lieut. Von Schrader, the duties of regimental and post quartermaster.

The Sedgwick Memorial Association of Pennsylvania expect to have completed on May 1 the monument to the late Major-General John Sedgwick, who was killed on the Alsop farm, about two miles west of Spottsylvania Court House, on the morning of May 9, 1864.

The selection of Major E. B. Williston, 3d Artillery, to command the five batteries of artillery to be stationed at Fort Riley, was a good one. He is preeminently the best qualified field officer of artillery to have command there. Under his instruction the school will in a short time become one of great importance to the Army.—*Kansas City Times.*

Mr. J. H. Lester, of Henry County, Georgia, was born at Nassau, N. C., 1769 and is, therefore, well on to 117 years of age. He fought in the War of 1812 and also under Gen. Floyd in the wars against the Creeks and Seminoles, and had three sons in the Confederate service in the late war, all of whom were killed. He shows great age, but seems possessed of all of his mental faculties.

Captain J. L. Clem, U. S. A., and family, are recent guests at the Occidental Hote', San Francisco.

Captain R. A. Williams, 8th U. S. Cav,, will go abroad in June next, and remain for several months.

Lieutenant E. F. Willcox, A.-D.-C., and Mrs. Willcox, of Fort Leavenworth, are visiting in St. Paul.

General S. K. Dawson, U. S. A., registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has signed a contract with Major Pond to deliver fifty lectures in the United States next autumn.

Lieutenant R. M. Rogers, 2d U. S. Art., expected to leave Fort Leavenworth, Kan., this week to be absent about a mouth.

Miss Crofton, daughter of Col. R. E. A. Crofton, U. S. A., of Fort Buford, is on a long visit to relatives at Wilmington, Del.

Colonel A. M. Randol, U. S. A., we regret to note, is still in poor health, and has received a further extension of sick leave.

Captain Arthur Morris, 4th U. S. Art., is still at the Everett House, New York City, and, we are glad to learn, is improving rapidly.

Lieutenant D. B. Devore, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Detroit, Mich., early in the week for his home in Ohio, to attend to some private business.

Surgeon W. H. Gardner, U. S. A., spent the week in Washington, D. C., called there from Fort McHenry, Md., by the illness of his mother.

Lieutenant W. P. Burnham, 6th U. S. Inf., will succeed Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, same regiment, at the school at Fort Leavenworth in August next.

Lieutenant John Bigelow, U. S. A., brings to a close in the April number of "Outing" his series of interesting articles on the Indian campaign in Arizona.

Colonel W. R. Shafter, U. S. A., of Angel Island, Cal., has returned there from Santa Cruz, where he went to select a summer camp for the 1st Regiment, N. G. C.

General H. M. Black, U. S. A., who has been presiding over the Court of Inquiry at Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, expects to return to Fort Wayne, Mich., towards the end of April.

Lieutenant E. V. Smith, 3d U. S. Inf., of Fort Missoula, arrives East soon, preparatory to his marriage soon after Easter to Miss Young, daughter of Capt. D. J. Young, U. S. A., of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Compton, commanding 5th Cav., has selected Lieut. Francis Michler as regimental adjutant, in succession to Lieut. Eben Swift, who has held the position since 1878. Lieut. Michler was graduated from West Point in 1870.

Captain Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, has again been ordered to St. Louis as secretary and disbursing officer of the Mississippi River Commission in place of Capt. Thomas Turtle, who goes to Washington for duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers.

The Light-house Board has completed arrangements for increasing and improving the illumination of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty on Bedlow's Island, under the supervision of Lieut. John Millis, Engineer Corps. Improvements are also contemplated at the base of the statue.

Lieutenant Philip Reade, U. S. A., Gen. Terry's inspector of rifle practice, delivered a lecture last week at Milwaukee on rifle practice before the officers of the National Guard. He gave many practical illustrations as to how the system is conducted in the Regular Army, and in the course of his remarks said: "The highest use to which the rifle can be put is to hit; the lowest is display."

A Yankee enterprise, says the New York *Tribune*, that is pushing its way into Europe is the laying of asphalt pavements. Capt. F. V. Greene, formerly of the U. S. Army, who is connected with the company which laid most of the asphalt pavements in Washington, stated that the head of their company, A. L. Barber, who has been abroad for nearly a year, is engaged in laying pavements in Paris and Berlin.

Lieutenant W. R. Hamilton, 5th Artillery, read a paper Thursday, 24th ult., at Fort Hamilton on the subject of "Application and Use of Upton's Tactics in Attack and Defence." Col. Fiacke and staff, of the 23d, N. G. S. N. Y., were present, and the paper was enthusiastically received. Capt. Fessenden presided with ability and dignity. The band, under Prof. Wiegand, lent spirit and the delights of music to the occasion.

From the fair and deft hand of Miss Nannie H. Stanley, daughter of Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., says the San Antonio *Times*, comes a painting, on exhibition at Bell and Bros., that would adorn any salon. It represents the interior of the home of Madame Candellaria, who was in the Alamo at the time of its capture. Miss Stanley paints from nature, and transfers to canvas the exact reality. If her fame rested on this picture alone, it would be established, but she is industrious and ambitious, and a brilliant career for her in the world of art is assured.

Surgeon D. L. Huntington, U. S. A., says the Washington *Star*, leaves for San Diego Barracks amid the sincere regret of a large circle of friends. "In addition to his editorial and executive qualities Dr. Huntington enjoys the highest reputation among the members of his profession for exceptional skill, both as a physician and surgeon, and has been constantly called in consultation by other physicians. Serving through the war on the staffs of Gen. Grant and other leading commanders, Dr. Huntington is well known throughout the Army. An honored member of the Cosmos Club, in which he has constantly held high official position, his departure will by none be more sincerely regretted than by its members. The people of San Diego are to be congratulated upon the acquisition of himself and family among their residents.'

General Geo. D. Ruggles, U. S. A., has returned to San Antonio from a trip to Fort McIntosh.

Colonel H. C. Merriam, 7th U. S. Infantry, was expected to arrive in New York this week on his way to Europe.

Adjutant S. L. Woodward, 10th U. S. Cavalry, left Santa Fe early in the week for Fort Grant, Ariz., to return during April.

Lieut. C. P. Miller, 4th U. S. Artillery, visited friends in New York this week on his way from Fort Monroe to Fort Adams.

A company has been organized with a capital of $500,000 for building a railroad in San Domingo. Gen. Horatio C. King is President.

Captain R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., of the Carlisle Indian Training School, visited New York this week, quartering at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Major W. McK. Dunn, U. S. A., of Little Rock Barracks, has again gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment at the General Hospital there.

Lieutenant W. J. Nicholson, 7th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Nicholson have returned to Manhattan, Kas., from a visit to relatives at Leavenworth City.

Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, 8th U. S. Cavalry, has arrived at San Antonio to enter upon the duties of regimental adjutant in succession to Lieut. Hickey.

As the widow of ex-President Tyler is now in Washington, both of the ladies who alone had the honor of marrying a President of the United States during his term of office—Mrs. Cleveland being the other—are now in that city.

Cards are out for the marriage, April 13, at Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, N. Y., of Cora L. Young to Lieut. Erneste V. Smith, 3d Infantry. The bride to be is a daughter of Capt. Young, ordnance storekeeper. Lieut. Smith graduated last June.

Lieutenant A. M. Palmer, 24th U. S. Infantry, has gone to Fort Supply from Fort Sill, having been selected by Col. Bliss to succeed Lieut. F. H. Mills as regimental quartermaster. Lieut. Palmer rose from the ranks and previous to being commissioned had a long experience in the Quartermaster's Dept.

The San Francisco *Report* suggests that, now the prospects for peace are so good, Gen. Boulanger might wear his chapeau a little farther forward upon his intellectual forehead. If the portraits of the illustrious Frenchman be correct, says the *Report*, his hat has an aggressive cock to it calculated to exasperate a more even-tempered gentleman than Bismarck.

All will rejoice to hear of the convalescence of Mrs. Drum, the wife of Adjt.-Gen. Drum, U. S. A., who for several weeks past has been so dangerously ill as to cause great doubts of her recovery. The General is once more at his post, and the accumulated business is being rapidly disposed of. It is expected that Gen. and Mrs. Drum will make an extended trip during the coming summer.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* says that Col. John G. Harvey, now in his eighty-first year, has been editor of the Greensboro (Ala.) *Beacon* for a period not less, it thinks, than 50 years. He is a graduate of West Point, and "we doubt," adds the *Times*, "if he can recall any line that he has written during so many long years of editorial service that he did not fully believe when he wrote it. He has been always a model gentleman."

General S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., says a New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, spends most of his time here. He has finished his book on the war and it is now running through the press. It is to be called "The Story of Sumter," but it is not all devoted to Sumter, but deals with later phases of the war and has much to say about the Reserves and other Pennsylvania troops, which will be of interest to veterans of the Keystone State.

General Boulanger, Minister of War of France, gave a dinner at the Ministry, on the 14th ult., to the diplomatists and military Attachés of other nations in Paris. One of the Attachés *La France Militaire* names "*lieutenant de vaisseau, B. H. de Buckingham, des Etats Unis.*" The *menu* was made up of courses named in honor of the guests, our own dish being characteristically the most indigestible of all—"*chaud-froid de homard a l'Americaine.*"

The venerable Simon Cameron, Secretary of War under Mr. Lincoln, is reported as saying: "In the moves and counter-moves in the game of war and peace then going on Francis P. Blair, Sr., was a prominent figure. The tender of the command of our forces was made to Gen. Lee through him. Mr. Blair came to me expressing the opinion that Gen. Lee could be held to our cause by the offer of the chief command of our forces. I authorized Mr. Blair to make the offer. I supposed, from what Mr. Blair had said, that Gen. Lee would certainly accept. I labored under this impression up to the time that his resignation was received. Whether Gen. Lee ever seriously considered the matter I do not personally know. From what Senator Blair said to me I never had any doubt at the time but that he did."

The New York *Sun* says: "Our late distinguished Minister to Turkey, Mr. S. S. Cox, it will be remembered, was made the recipient of one of the Sultan's decorations after his resignation as Minister had been tendered. This was the order of the Mejidie, an order specially designed to reward distinguished services in a diplomatic or representative capacity. Had the member from New York been well enough to take part in the debates of the closing sessions of the last Congress he would probably have been called upon to account for his acceptance of this decoration. A perfect arsenal of weapons of light pleasantry had been prepared with which to assail him. Some of his old speeches in Congress, before he forsook the straight and narrow path of legislation for the broad and pleasant ways of diplomacy, had been dug up, wherein it appeared that Representative Cox, the occasion being an application of a naval officer named Metcalf [Capt. H. Metcalfe, O. D., U. S. Army, Ed.] for permission to accept an honorary decoration tendered him by some foreign power, ridiculed with all his powers of sarcasm the tendency of American officers abroad to hanker after these un-American honors."

LIEUTENANT H. E. ROBINSON, 4th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Robinson are recent guests at the Ryan, St. Paul.

LIEUT. H. L. RIPLEY, U. S. A., chief engineer on the staff of Gen. Willcox, is at Fort Riley, Kas., to remain for some time.

GENERAL BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance, returned to Washington from a short pleasure trip to Atlantic City, on Thursday last, and has resumed his duties as Chief of Ordnance and as a member of the Board of Army Regulations.

LIEUT. W. B. MCCALLUM, 5th U. S. Artillery, much to the regret of his many friends at Governor's Island, will shortly leave there for Fort Hamilton, he having been appointed regimental adjutant in succession to Lieut. E. R. Hills.

THE following Army officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Prof. G. L. Andrews, U. S. M. A.; Chaplain Chas. M. Pyne, retired; Prof. W. M. Postlethwaite, U. S. M. A.; Colonel Richard I. Dodge, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf.

THE fact has just come to light that soon after her marriage Mrs. Cleveland was tendered by the Sultan of Turkey the order of the Caliphate. The Sultan made the offer in a graceful way; but Mrs. Cleveland, through the President and the State Department, declined the proffered honor. "Caliphate" means "Commander of the Faithful," and the Order is frequently bestowed on the wives of distinguished men. Its insignia is a sash.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Paymaster Geo. H. Griffing, Comdr. William Bainbridge Hoff and Pay Director W. W. Williams.

COMDR. W. M. FOLGER, U. S. N.; Col. T. A. Dodge, U. S. A., and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Poultney Bigelow were among the passengers who sailed for Europe on Wednesday on the steamship *Saale*.

COMDR. C. S. COTTON, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., this week from Detroit, where he was called by the death of his father-in law, Adjt. Gen. John Robertson.

SWORD MASTER ANTOINE J. CORBESIER, of the Naval Academy, acted as umpire in a sword contest in New York on Monday evening, in which Regis Senac was defeated by Louis Tronchet of Paris.

NAVAL officers recently from the Alaska coast say that the reports of the richness of Senator Jones's mines in that Territory have not been overestimated. There is said to be ore enough in sight to last a lifetime.

THE orders of Lieut. E. J. Dorn, U. S. N., as assistant inspector of steel at San Francisco, was rather a surprise, as at one time, at least, he and Mrs. Dorn had hoped to complete a tour of duty in Washington. Lieut. Dorn left for his new post of duty the present week.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER S. W. VERY was detached from duty as inspector of steel for the new cruisers, at Pittsburgh, at his own request. We learn that Mr. Very, who is one of the brightest men in his profession, did not get along very well with the steel men, for some reason.

A VERY pleasant musicale was lately given at the residence of Mrs. Mannix, wife of Captain D. Pratt Mannix, U. S. M. C., in command of the guard of the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*. Mrs. Mannix hopes to receive a cablegram from her husband at any time announcing the safe arrival of his ship on the China Station. Mrs. Mannix is a charming hostess, and has always the right word at the right time to the right person.

COMMANDER F. E. CHADWICK, Naval Attache of the American Legation at London, arrived in Washington on Wednesday. He stated that he brought no suggestions or plans for the construction of the 6,000 ton cruisers, nor is his visit in any way connected with the acceptance of plans for the vessels. He desired to visit the United States, having been abroad two years, and requested a short leave with permission to come home. This was granted him and accounts for his presence on this side of the Atlantic.

THE continued severe, if not dangerous, illness of Chief Engineer Nicoll, of the *Vermont*, New York Navy-yard, has rendered his detachment necessary. His relief is Chief Engr. C. J. MacConnell, who has been waiting orders for several months in Brooklyn. Mr. MacConnell's last cruise was as senior assistant on the *Swatara* with Chief Engr. Robt. L. Harris. Mr. Nicoll has been granted a sick leave, and it is understood that Dr. Nicoll, of New York, a brother of the afflicted officer, has charged himself with his care and treatment.

THE Thursday Night Club of Key West gave a reception, March 17, to the distinguished visitors to Florida and Cuba, Senators Sherman, Palmer, Manderson, Aldrich, and Gen. A. G. McCook and the ladies and other gentlemen of the party. The committee to receive were Messrs. S. S. Harvey, Capt. Fengar, Lt. Comdr. Winn, U. S. N., P.-M. Browne, and Horatio Crain. The ladies assisting in the reception, Mesdames Winn, Fengar, Harvey, and Williams, gracefully did their part. Senator Sherman led the quadrille, and the Senatorial party, as the midnight hour tolled, were as gleeful as boys.

THE lately received accounts of the sad accident on the training-ship *Saratoga*, whereby Pay Clerk A. T. Cowie lost his life, recalls to our older readers the loss of the *Oneida* on which his brother lost his life. She was run into by the P. and O. steamer *Bombay*, Capt. Eyre, and sunk in Yokohama Bay, Jan. 24, 1870, while en route home after a three years' cruise on the China Station, and the following officers were drowned: Comdr. E. P. Williams, Lt.-Comdr. W. F. Stewart, Lt.-Comdr. A. W. Muldaur, Master Walter Sargent, Master John R. Phelan, Ensigns James W. Cowie, Chas. E. Brown, Wm. E. Uhler, George K. Brower, Chas. A. Copp, James C. Hull, Geo. K. Adams; Asst. Surg. Edward Frothingham, Paymr. Thos. L. Tullock, 1st Asst. Engrs. N. B. Littig and Haviland Barstow; 2d Asst. Engrs. C. W. C. Senter and John Fornance, and Carpenter J. D. Primer.

CAPTAIN G. C. WILTSE, U. S. N., left Minneapolis for New York City early in the week.

LIEUTENANT F. H. TYLER, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., this week, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANTS A. F. WALLIS and C. M. Johnson, of the British Navy, arrived in New York this week from England.

REAR-ADMIRAL M. SMITH, U. S. N., registered at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week, on a visit from South Oyster Bay, N. Y.

THE infant daughter of Secretary and Mrs. Whitney—Dorothy Payne—is to be christened on Easter Monday at St. John's Church, and a "cradle party" is to follow at the Secretary's residence.

ENSIGN W. L. CAPPS is still addressed at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, where his assignment to special duty has not yet expired. His friends in Norfolk, Va., are naturally proud of the record Capps has made so early in life.—*Landmark.*

LIEUTENANT EDMUND B. UNDERWOOD, U. S. Navy, of the Hydrographic Office, intermits his study of charts and currents long enough to contribute to the "Magazine of American History," an interesting paper entitled, "A Hero of the Far North."

A REUNION was held at the Zeitska Institute, San Francisco, last week of pupils who had attended the institution with Mrs. Hinman (nee Coleman), wife of Paymr. Frank H. Hinman, U.S.N., who is visiting that city previous to her departure for Europe, where she contemplates remaining a couple of years.

IN the list of cottage owners at Newport, R. I., who will occupy their cottages during the coming season, we find the following: Major G. F. Barstow, U. S. A.; Gen. G. W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Capt. C. C. Churchill, U. S. A., Medical Director D. Kindleberger, U. S. N., and Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N.

AN accident nearly occurred at the Norfolk Navy-yard March 23. Some ladies and gentlemen from Old Point were sight-seeing, and, as usual with visitors, went on board the flagship *Trenton*. One of the party, a lady from Pittsburgh, went too near the edge of one of the hatchways and fell through the opening, a distance of several feet, when she was fortunately caught by a painter at work in the ship, and prevented from falling clear through to the lower deck. She was quite seriously hurt and was kept on the ship about two hours, attended by Surg. Geo. A. Bright, of the Yard, and was afterwards sent to the steamer *Luray* in the Yard ambulance.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says: "Washington is the refuge of cranks. One of their number has just sent to the Naval Bureau of Ordnance what he terms a model for a gun. It is simply a bass key finished and ornamented in the style of the old fashioned guns in use 300 years or so ago, and is mounted on a regulation gun carriage of the present day. The 'inventor' suggests in a letter accompanying the 'model' that a large number of his cannons be at once manufactured and placed on all ships of war. He also desires that his gun be known as the 'Uncle Billy,' after Secretary Whitney. The gentlemen of the Ordnance Bureau have not determined yet whether the whole thing is a joke or not."

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says that on Saturday last "a *Tribune* reporter called at his home at 57th street and 5th avenue and met Mr. Whitney in the hall before the butler had time to go in with the caller's card. 'There is a report, Mr. Whitney, that you have resigned the Secretaryship of the Navy, or intend to do so. Do you care to say anything on the subject?' was the query of the reporter. Mr. Whitney half-smiled and then gazed intently through his eye glasses. 'There is no truth in the story,' he said. 'You may contradict it emphatically.' 'Not the slightest foundation for the report? It comes from good Democratic circles,' was suggested. 'No, there is no basis for it,' responded the Secretary. 'I have not resigned and have no intention of doing so.'"

THE youngest officers of their respective grades and ranks, as per Navy Register of Feb. 1, 1887, with the dates of their births are as follows: Rear Admiral Chandler, Aug. 3, 1829; Commodore Greer, Feb. 28, 1833; Captain Remey, Aug. 10, 1841; Commander Goodrich, Jan. 7, 1847; Lieut.-Commander Mackenzie, May 5, 1848; Lieutenant Peters, Sept. 22, 1854; Lieutenant, j. g., Witzel, Jan. 16, 1858; Ensign Hoggatt, Sept. 11, 1865; Medical Director Kindleberger, Sept. 2, 1834; Medical Inspector Schofield, April 28, 1839; Surgeon Harvey, Jan. 12, 1851; Passed Asst. Surgeon Baker, Sept. 2, 1860; Assistant Surgeon Shafer, March 3, 1862; Pay Director Denniston, June 13, 1840; Pay Inspector Guild, June 6, 1843; Paymaster Colhoun, May 2, 1846; Passed Asst. Paymaster Ray, Dec. 21, 1856; Assistant Paymaster Simpson, July 4, 1860; Chief Engineer Nicoll, Oct. 20, 1842; Passed Asst. Engineer Cathcart, Aug. 12, 1855; Assistant Engineer Herbert, March 16, 1864. Thus it appears that Ensign Hoggatt is the youngest officer in the line holding a commission, as he is also the youngest in the whole Navy by nearly six months. The ages of the *oldest* officers in the several branches are not to be lightly discussed.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE Washington Commandery of the Loyal Legion, March 2, 1887, in its notice of Commodore Johnson, U. S. N., said:

Commodore Johnson showed early those qualities which afterwards distinguished him as one of the most versatile and capable officers of the service. One of his classmates, referring to their midshipmen days during the period of the Mexican war, says: "He was thought the most mature, mentally of the midshipmen on board the *Ohio*." While still attached to the *Ohio*, after her return from the Mexican coast, young Johnson had the opportunity, so dear to the heart of every true seaman, to risk his life to save that of another. This daring act was reported to the Navy Department in a highly complimentary despatch by Captain Stringham, Comdr. of the *Ohio*.

Commodore Johnson's career as a naval officer was a busy and exciting one. It was his fortune to be subject to almost every variety of experience that can happen to a seaman in either peace or war. Shipwrecked in the *Sacramento*; engaged in the scientific work of the Coast Survey; running the engines of the *Hassler* on account of a drunken engineer; under fire at Vera Cruz and at Forts Jackon and St. Philip; teaching the apprentices of the training squadron; revising the Navy Regulations and Signal Book or administering the affairs of a Navy-yard, Commodore Johnson always showed that readiness of wit, that perfect comprehension of the necessities of the case, and that thorough knowledge of his profession, which always marked him as one of its leading officers.

While insisting always on the strict performance of all duties by his subordinates, his manner was invariably kind and genial, and it was a maxim that service with Johnson in any capacity was always desirable. Those virtues which ennoble mankind shone so conspicuously in his character as to make all who knew him feel impelled by his example to attain to a higher and a better life. Such men grace humanity and are of inestimable value to the professions which they adorn. This life was devoted with a singular affection and unusual success to the Navy. Its glories and traditions were thoroughly enwoven in his fibres, and with the feeling that attends the knowledge of a thorough adaptability to a congenial work. Commodore Johnson pursued his eminently successful career to its close.

Commodore Johnson was a brother of that eminent artist, Mr. Eastman Johnson.

H. B. RUMSEY entered the Navy from Indiana in 1859, and having passed through all the grades to that of lieutenant-commander resigned from the naval service in 1871. During the civil war he served with distinction on the gunboat *Clifton* in Admiral Farragut's fleet, and took part in the several attacks on the Vicksburg batteries which the *Clifton* made. After a short service in the ironclad *Roanoke* he was ordered to the *New Ironsides*, and while attached to that vessel took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and was present at its surrender. His record as an officer during the war was fully in keeping with his noble act of self-sacrifice which cost him his life. The night of March —, a fire broke out in the Richmond Hotel, Buffalo, where Mr. Rumsey happened to be staying. According to all accounts, he could easily have escaped with his life, but hearing the cries of a child, without a moment's hesitation he turned back, and picking her up, carefully covered her head as well as he could with his scanty clothing, in order to protect her from the flames, and succeeded in escaping from the burning building, with his helpless little burden; but this noble act of heroism proved unavailing, as the child and himself were so seriously burned that both died in a few hours of each other. Mr. Rumsey married, in 1866, a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, who, with a son and daughter, are left to mourn their irreparable loss. Words can but inadequately express the sympathy which all must feel for those thus suddenly deprived of a devoted husband and father, but those who remain may be comforted, if indeed comfort can be given, by reflecting upon those words taken from the Book of all Books—"Greater love than this no man hath, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

MR. W. R. TRAVERS, the New York broker, who died at Hamilton, Bermuda, March 19, and who was buried in New York, March 30, was a gentleman known to many officers. He entered the Military Academy class of 1836, of which General William T. Sherman was a member. Gen. Sherman, in recalling his old classmate, says: "He was a bright, studious, manly young fellow, standing well up in his class, and would certainly have graduated with distinction. But an important impediment in his speech, which he struggled heroically but vainly to overcome, convinced him that he would never be suited for military life; and as he was too honorable to enjoy the nation's bounty of a liberal education, for which he could not render the implied return he resigned after two years' trial." Mr. Travers, leaves a fortune estimated at four or five millions, but with a reputation for a large hearted liberality and the most scrupulous integrity in business matters.

GENERAL ROSWELL S. RIPLEY, who was stricken with apoplexy at the New York Hotel, New York City, March 28, and died there March 29, was a gallant veteran of the Mexican War. He entered West Point from New York in 1839, was graduated in 1843, and promoted to the 3d Artillery, and in 1846 to the 2d Artillery. He received the brevets of Captain and Major for gallantry at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec, and was A. D. C. to General Pillow from August, 1847, to July 20, 1848. In 1849 he published a history of the "War with Mexico," which has always been held as an authority. In March, 1853, he resigned, settled at Charleston, S. C., and when the war broke out entered the Confederate service, rising to the grade of Brigadier-General. After the war he resided for a long time in England. His wife and daughters are in Charleston.

THE Michigan Commandery, Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Adjt.-Gen. John Robertson, of Michigan, say: "To no man can greater credit be given for laying the foundation of the record of the citizen soldiery of Michigan, which has not been surpassed by that of any of her sister States, and to the untiring efforts of Gen. Robertson, must in a large degree be attributed the present efficient status of the Michigan State Troops. Since the close of the Rebellion, his heart has been always turned to the interests of the old soldiers, and with unswerving patience and untiring industry he has attended to the collection of every possible detail of their history, and has given to Michigan a roll and record of her soldiery more complete than that of any other State."

MR. JAMES C. DULIN, a clerk in the Navy Department, died last Saturday night from the effects of a fall he received in the wash-room of the Department, March 23. He was recorder of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards since 1869, and had been in the employ of the Navy Department for nearly 24 years. He stood very high in the regard of Naval officers, and it is said that he was looked upon as one of the best clerks ever appointed in the Navy Department. Mr. Dulin's knowledge of Court-martial procedure was extensive and exceedingly accurate. His funeral, which took place from his late residence, 1,256 Eighth street, Washington, on Wednesday, March 30, was attended by numbers of Naval officers.

THE Portsmouth (N. H.) *Gazette*, referring to the recent death of Mrs. Towle, mother of Col. G. F. Towle, U. S. A., says: "She lived constantly in an atmosphere of peace. Impatience, anger and faultfinding were wholly foreign to her disposition. Unselfish in her actions, thoughtful and considerate for others, self-sacrificing, seeking occasion to relieve the necessities of the poor, she followed in her life the principles of the divine Son of God, and left to those who knew her the legacy of a beautiful exam-

ple. Such a life, replete each day with faithful ministrations, and crowned with God's loving kindness and tender mercy, had its fitting close in her so peaceful death when the fullness of her years had come."

General Henry Heath, who died on Wednesday, March 23, at 142 Macon street, Brooklyn, aged 52 years, served with the 13th Regiment during the war, and was a Brigadier-General on the late John A. Dix's staff. He commenced life as a merchant, was afterwards a lawyer, and represented the Eleventh district, Kings county, two years in the Assembly. He leaves a widow and one son.

It has been ascertained that General Samuel M. Quincy, who died last week at Keene, N. H., and who was buried March 27, in Boston, took his own life. Gen. Quincy, it is said, was a victim of the opium habit, and in a fit of despondency blew out his brains.

General John H. Hobart, who entered West Point July 1, 1829, but resigned before graduation to study law, died at Norristown, Pa., March 29. He was for many years connected with the local militia, hence his title.

Mrs. Nancy Louisa Fowler, widow of Maj. Reginald H. Fowler, Paymaster, U. S. A., died at Bethlehem, Pa., March 25, of congestion of the brain. Major Fowler died at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, August 8, 1880.

Miss Alice Russell Blake, who died at Cannes, France, March 21, aged 17, was the daughter of Henry J. Blake, formerly Lieutenant, U. S. N., who resigned in 1866, and has since died.

Mr. M. H. Norton, who died at San Antonio, February 24 last, was the brother of the wives of Lieutenants E. O. C. Ord and C. G. Starr, U. S. A.

Mr. Alanson Brainard, father of Lieutenant D. L. Brainard, 2d U. S. Cavalry, died at Marathon, N. Y., March 12, aged sixty-six.

Mrs. Sarah West, mother in-law of Rear Admiral English, U. S. N., died at Culpeper, Va., March 22, aged eighty-two.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

The New York *Times* of March 27 publishes a long article upon officers risen from the ranks, which it estimates to number 447, as follows: One Brigadier-General and two majors, A. G. O. Dept.; two lieutenant-colonels, Insp.-Gen. Dept.; one lieutenant-colonel and one major, J. A. G. Dept.; two lieutenant-colonels, four majors and eight captains, Q. M. Dept.; one captain, Subsistence Dept., two majors and seven captains, Med. Dept.; six majors, Pay Dept.; one captain of Ordnance; one brigadier-general and 16 second lieutenants, Signal Corps. Also the colonels of the 14th and 22d Infantry; the lieutenant-colonels of the 2d, 4th, 5th and 6th Cavalry, the 1st, 16th, 20th and 24th Infantry, and 382 other officers, as follows:

1st Cavalry	1 Major.	7 Captains.		
2d "	2 "	5 "		4 Lieuts.
3d "	2 "	4 "		
4th "		4 "		
5th "	1 "	5 "		
6th "		6 "		
7th "	2 "	5 "		
8th "	1 "	3 "	1 "	
9th "		8 "	5 "	
10th "	1 "	9 "	4 "	
1st Artillery		4 "	1 "	
2d "		3 "	4 "	
3d "		6 "	2 "	
4th "		4 "	2 "	
5th "	1 "	4 "	2 "	
1st Infantry	1 "	5 "	4 "	
2d "		5 "	10 "	
3d "		3 "	3 "	
4th "		6 "	5 "	
5th "		5 "	3 "	
6th "		7 "	4 "	
7th "		7 "	3 "	
8th "	1 "	3 "	9 "	
9th "		7 "	5 "	
10th "		6 "	5 "	
11th "	1 "	7 "	2 "	
12th "		5 "	2 "	
13th "		7 "	4 "	
14th "	1 "	8 "	7 "	
15th "		5 "	5 "	
16th "	1 "	7 "	1 "	
17th "	1 "	6 "	6 "	
18th "	1 "	5 "	8 "	
19th "		5 "	5 "	
20th "		9 "	3 "	
21st "		4 "		
22d "		11 "	4 "	
23d "		6 "	4 "	
24th "	1 "	7 "	6 "	
25th "		5 "	7 "	
Total	19	223	140	

The names are given of 63 officers who have been promoted from the ranks since the date of the Act of June 18, 1878, providing for the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers.

WASHINGTON ORDNANCE YARD.

The military organization of the Washington Yard, of which Capt. Wallace has been chosen commandant, will be confined to a commandant, an inspector of ordnance, Commander McCormick, and a civil engineer, Mr. Menocal. The latter officer has been permanently assigned to duty there. Comdr. McCormick was inspector of ordnance before the reorganization of the Yard. It is not known that any change in this office is contemplated. Secretary Whitney has been in consultation of late with Naval ordnance officers with regard to the plant required to equip the Washington Navy-yard as an ordnance foundry. It is probable that the plans and changes will be decided upon finally in a few days. The report of the board of Naval officers on the subject did not meet with the entire approval of the Secretary, but it will doubtless form the basis of the scheme of reconstruction of the Yard. Considerable reduction will be made in the expenditure proposed, mainly in the direction of utilizing many of the buildings now standing, instead of tearing them down and building new ones. As soon as the plans are decided upon work will be commenced on the machinery and plant. Very few of the large tools, such as lathes and steam-hammers, necessary for the finishing of heavy ordnance, can be purchased in this country, so that it will be necessary for the new foundry to make most of its tools. It is believed that two years will be necessary for the completion of a plant large enough to turn out the heavy calibres of steel ordnance, but meanwhile the foundry will be able to handle material for guns not exceeding 6 inches in calibre. Every effort will be made to have the plant completed in time to undertake the assembling of the heavier pieces when the deliveries of steel begin under the new proposals.

TARGET PRACTICE IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have read with much interest the pertinent remarks of Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Inf., in submitting his report as Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Department of Arizona. His suggestions are in the right direction, but I would go still further, and condemn the present system of reports and of determining the figure of merit of the different organizations of the Army. If paragraphs 183 to 188 and 216 and 217 governing known distance practice, and paragraphs 328 to 339 governing skirmish practice—Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing—were carried out strictly in accordance with their true meaning, the figure of merit could be approximately determined; but the interpretations placed upon these paragraphs by company commanders, differ so widely that the advantages thus given to some companies are very great. For this and other reasons that I might mention the present system of arriving at the figure of merit is very faulty and does not show the real efficiency of the Army in marksmanship. On paper we have an Army of sharpshooters, but in reality such is not the case. The Army team consisting of twelve of the best marksmen in the Army, made an average of but 38 per cent. of hits in the two days' competitive skirmish firing in the recent contest at Fort Leavenworth, while many company commanders report a per cent. of 50, and some even to 90 in company skirmish firing for 1886.

It is the opinion of the official inspector of rifle practice for the Department of the Platte, that 100 per cent. may be obtained by the ambitious captain, and so it may be on paper. I have a fair record as a skirmisher myself, and I cannot make over 50 per cent. under the rules governing the company skirmish firing. In known distance practice paragraphs 187, 216 and 217, have been so interpreted in some companies that they have had unlimited practice, and poor scores have been allowed to count as additional practice, and not recorded as a part of the company record. It is as well known as anything can be that is not positively known, that numbers of marksman's badges are now worn by men who who never obtained them strictly in accordance with regulations.

Speaking of this reminds me of an incident that occurred at Fort Niobrara last year. A soldier whose term of enlistment had just expired in the 24th Infantry, re-enlisted in the 9th Cavalry, and was assigned to a troop at Ft. N. He had his certificate as a marksman from the Department of Missouri, and wore the buttons. When he went to target practice with his troop, it was discovered that he could seldom hit the target at 200 yards. The captain asked him how he had obtained his buttons, and he replied: "We shot by proxy in de twenty-foot, sah." Now I believe there are men wearing the sharpshooters crosses to-day who are no better entitled to them than was this soldier of the 24th to his buttons. The question therefore is, does the reported figure of merit for 1886 give a true estimate of the real efficiency of the Army in marksmanship? My opinion is, that it does not, and I believe this to be the opinion of a majority of the officers in the Army. I have been in a position to know that the practice for 1886 was not at all satisfactory to many company commanders; and that some were inclined to take every advantage that was possible for them to get, by misinterpretation of different paragraphs of the rifle and carbine firing, in order to get a high figure of merit. As a remedy for this state of affairs, I would suggest that the figure of merit of the different organizations of the Army be determined by a competition conducted by the post commander, and a board of officers appointed by him, during the last ten days of the target season at every post in the Army, similar to the department and division competitions. No fair-minded man could object to this mode of establishing the figure of merit; and from the reports thus obtained, the Government could judge approximately of the real capabilities of the Army with the rifle.

I fully agree with Lieut. Clay in regard to the positions in firing, for I know from personal experience, that, although the back position can be used to advantage in skirmish firing on the target range, it will never be used by a skirmisher under fire, because in this position it is impossible to take advantage of any cover that might present itself.

Nor will a skirmisher ever expose himself in the off-hand, kneeling or sitting position when he can fire lying down. Consequently the prone position will nearly always be used by skirmishers in action, and, therefore, all men should be required to practice this position in company skirmish firing, and no other lying down position allowed in Department, Division and Army competitions.

All men should be required to qualify as marksmen in the off-hand (without body rest), kneeling, and prone positions. But in qualifying as sharpshooter, the body rest, sitting and back positions, should, in my opinion, be allowed, as a sharpshooter in actual service is generally firing at long range, and can with safety take any position in which he can do the best work.

In Department, Division and Army skirmish competitions, no two men of the same regiment should be allowed to run at the same time, as it is possible, under such circumstances, for them to enter into an agreement to concentrate their fire on one target and thus defeat another man who had really made the best individual score, as many believe was the case in regard to a certain score made in the Dept. of the Columbia skirmish competition last year.

Lewis Merriam, 1st Lieut. 4th Inf.

Fort Spokane, W. T., Feb. 16, 1887.

2d Lieutenant Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav., has been promoted to be 1st Lieutenant from March 11 last

Lieutenant Wm. Crozier, Ordnance Department, who has been ailing for some time past, will spend a few months abroad, with a view to recuperation.

THE STEEL CONTRACT EXPLAINED.

The Pittsburgh *Despatch* has a special telegram from Washington explaining how the Bethlehem Iron Works came to bid for the steel contract, as follows:

It must have been observed that the Bethlehem concern bid just what would be the cost of doing the work abroad laid down in this country, duty paid. It had never turned out any steel, and informed the Department that it was already hard at work putting in a plant which would cost $1,500,000, on which it had expended nearly $500,000; also, that it had engaged the services of a full corps of experts from abroad, who would be under the direction of an accomplished and experienced foreign superintendent.

But how did the Bethlehem Iron Works know it was to get the Government work? How could it know beforehand that this expenditure would not be thrown away, and the Government job go to those firms, like the Midvale, which had a record for the production of steel? The truth is the work, ostensibly done by an American firm in Pennsylvania, is really gobbled by a French firm, Schneider and Co., near Paris, which backs the Bethlehem company as a silent partner, which really transfers its own plant, or a portion of it, to America and brings its own force of brains and skill and muscle to the Government job. Over a year ago the representative of the French establishment came to this country and began prospecting for this work. At that time it was not exactly clear whether forgings and armor plates would be manufactured by American firms on American soil of American material, or would be purchased abroad.

The first bill left a loophole for the Secretary of the Navy to use certain discretion in the matter, a provision which was thought necessary in order to prevent a combination of Americans from putting up the cost. The French contractors haunted the lobbies of the Forty-eighth Congress and returned to the charge at the beginning of the Forty-ninth, during which, between Congress and the Navy Department, they thoroughly mastered the subject from our point of view. They saw the temper of the people and realized that this Government was about to embark in earnest upon the building of a new and modern Navy, the manufacture of heavy guns, and the construction of coast defences. They say that while the whole tenor and temper of Congressional debate and action were to give American producers and manufacturers the preference if not the monopoly in every branch of this great undertaking, not a single move was being made in the grand steel producing centre of Pittsburgh and not a step was being taken by the South Boston, Midvale, Bethlehem, or any other American establishment in the way of preparation, yet millions of dollars were to be expended and a rich harvest running through a series of a dozen years, and a practical monopoly of this class of Government business invited idle capital.

While the American manufacturers of steel were sitting down waiting for an appropriation and contracts before putting in plants with the idea of making the Government pay for such plants or guarantee the interest on their investment, this French firm went immediately to work. An officer of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy saw at once what the shrewd Frenchman saw, and an officer of the Department was actually made the instrument by which the Bethlehem and French firms were brought together. Whether Secretary Whitney knew of this is not positive. He seems to have known just what he was about. A matter of this sort which was in the knowledge of the Ordnance Bureau where specifications were being made out could scarcely have been kept from the Secretary. There is nothing irregular about it in any particular and no blame can attach to the officer who was made the go-between, since he had nothing to do with either the letting of the contracts and is in no manner associated with the prosecution of the work. The exultant self-congratulations of the Secretary of the Navy upon the reception of the French-Bethlehem bid, however, seems rather funny in view of all these facts. He knew exactly the ground on which he stood. A good deal more surprised must have been the firms of gun steel makers to see themselves underbid 50 per cent. by a concern that never made a pound of steel.

The elaborate note of the Bethlehem firm accompanying the bid, showing the progress of their $1,500,000 plant, and unfolding just enough of their scheme to whet curiosity, explains in the light of this knowledge just how it came to be written. The firm was in the same temper as the Navy Department, and the note must have been suggested by the officers who were in the secret of the French-American combination. That the arrangement is for the benefit of the Government is unquestionable. But how about American labor? The transfer to American soil of several hundred skilled French artisans to work on a French plant for the production of steel for American ships and guns can scarcely be the protection contemplated by the national Congress. It is the precise result to be expected and has been anticipated in this correspondence. When foreign skilled labor sees a better opening on American soil than is found at home it will come here, just as foreign capital comes, seeking a better market. Our steel ships will be French ships and our steel guns will be French guns, although all this work be done in Pennsylvania.

There seems to be confusion in the minds of most persons as to the exact condition of the question of adopting a magazine gun for the British Army. As we understand it the Ordnance authorities decided upon the Enfield-Martini, and went ahead and manufactured quite a number of them. They proved so inferior, however, that this decision was set aside and a commission appointed to select other guns for trial. They chose two American arms; one the improved Lee, known as the Remington-Lee; the other a further modification of the Lee, known as the Lee-Burton. A supply of these guns has been ordered for trial, and they are now in the hands of troops. As soon as they have been reported upon, the decision will be made. One gun submitted to English authorities is the invention of Herr Franz Fortelka, a former lieutenant in the Austrian Army, who, during the first campaign in Bosnia, received a shot in his right eye which destroyed the optic nerve and indirectly so affected the left eye that Fortelka, now only twenty-eight years of age, has been for the last nine years totally blind. In spite of this, however, he has made several valuable inventions.

It was at the Liverpool docks. A party of American tourists were about to take the steamer for home. As they stalked along the gangway to the tender's deck one of the three paused in the centre, and stretching out his encumbered hands dramatically addressed the surrounding scenery. "If there is," he hoarsely exclaimed, "one blarsted Britisher on this confounded island that I haven't given a shilling to, let him come forward and get it. It's his last chance!" Then he stalked on board with an air of great relief.

Captain Charles McKibbin, 15th U. S. Infantry, has been obliged on account of sickness to temporarily relinquish his duties as recruiting officer at Harrisburg, Pa.

PICATINNY POWDER DEPOT.

FROM a description of Picatinny Powder Depot, in the N. Y. *Sun*, it appears that it lies 700 feet above the tide in an almost level valley, four miles east of the upper end of Lake Hopatcong, and the same distance north of the pretty little hillside city of Dover, N. J. It lies at the foot of Green Pond Mountain, a rugged and precipitous wall of red conglomerate twelve miles in length and from 400 to 500 feet above the general level of the valley. On the opposite side of the valley are the Copperas Mountains and Hickory Hill, two great knobs of granite which make the place almost impregnable from that direction. Lying at the foot of Picatinny Peak is Middle Forge Pond, a beautiful sheet of water about a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in width, which receives its supply from Green Pond and sends it trickling across the Government land in a shallow brook.

In summer the valley is one of the most beautiful spots in New Jersey. The lake teems with big pickerel, and is almost completely covered with lily pads and blossoms. At the foot of the sheet of water stand the gray ruins of one of the old iron furnaces in whose stone walls some of the iron used in the Revolution was melted. Marking the southern boundary of the powder depot lands—1,900 acres in all—from mountain to mountain is a massive granite wall built of handsome gray stone quarried by the Government employees from the side of Copperas Mountain.

The entrance to the grounds on a new road built by the Government is guarded by a massive set of iron gates, unique and appropriate in design. The four posts supporting the gates are huge cannon with their breeches set in solid granite blocks and their muzzles surmounted with cannon balls. The gates are of gracefully wrought iron, and each on its panel bears the insignia of the Ordnance Department—crossed cannon and cannon balls. At the intersection of the Government road and the public road, well within the grounds, is the guardhouse, a handsome structure of pressed brick, with granite trimmings and granite battlements. The interior is arranged for the accommodation of a powerful steam fire engine as well as for the men composing the guard that will be stationed at the depot when the magazines are completed and filled with powder. Nearly opposite the guard house is laid the foundation of a building, which will be completed this summer and will be used as an office. A quarter of a mile further up the public road is a group of red brick stables, and opposite the stables is the tool house, a plain and substantial brick structure. Across the road from the tool house is a pretty white cottage in which Mr. S. P. Tompkins, the foreman of the laborers, resides with his family.

Situated at intervals of nearly half a mile on the level plain above the public road are three enormous powder magazines. The foundation of a fourth is now awaiting its superstructure, and before it is completed a fifth will be begun. Originally it was proposed to build ten magazines on the tract, and plans were made accordingly, but it has recently been decided to limit the number to five, at wider distances apart. Each magazine costs about $45,000, and nearly $350,000 has been expended on the depot thus far.

Each magazine is one story in height, and its floor dimensions are 50x200 feet. The foundation and central piers, built of the dark gray granite taken from the mountain side, and the brick walls, 24 inches in thickness, are hollow throughout, and are provided with ventilators inside and out, which are opened on auspicious occasions to admit a free circulation of air through the walls and through the interior of the magazine. The building is covered with a low gable roof of corrugated iron laid on substantial wrought-iron trusses, forming a low attic. The interior of the building is floored with yellow pine resting upon beams of wrought-iron, which carry an arched sub-floor of hollow brick. The side walls are ceiled with pine, and a row of iron columns through the centre of the building is jacketed with the same material. The ceiling of the room is constructed of hollow bricks arranged, like the subfloor, in flat arches between the wrought beams. The magazine has two doors and eight windows, each of which is closed, first by heavy inside shutters of pine and again by outside double shutters of wrought iron. The doors are similarly closed and everywhere precaution is taken to exclude dampness. The ventilator shutters, which open from the outside of the building, are lined with half an inch of soft rubber, which effectully excludes air and moisture.

When the temperature is lower out doors than in the magazine, the doors are thrown open and the ventilators loosened for a couple of hours during the middle of the day. At such times a watchman with a big revolver in his belt prowls incessantly around the building. At other times he and his comrades similarly armed are intrusted with the policing of the grounds.

Each magazine will have a maximum storage capacity of 20,000 barrels of powder, but the ordinary storage will not exceed 10,000 barrels to each magazine. The barrels contain each 100 pounds of coarse-grained powder for heavy ordnance. When the five magazines are completed they will probably contain 2,500 tons of powder, valued at $1,250,000. At present but one of the magazines is in use, and that contains 600 barrels of powder.

The magazines are protected from lightning by wire cables completely enveloping the roof and sides of the building, connected with every shutter and door, and finally terminating in iron plates sunk in wells 30 feet under ground. Each magazine has five one inch cables running over the roof to the ground on each side of the building. At the ridge pole they have terminals four feet in height, and at the side of the building they are connected with a similar cable, which encircles it. One of the magazines is additionally protected by the Hubbell system. In this plan six lofty poles bearing a cable make a continuous circuit around the building. Each pole is tipped with a copper rod, which extends 30 feet above the roof of the magazine, and each pole has a vertical conductor terminating in moist earth. The magazines are placed so far apart that should one of them explode the others would be in no danger.

The Morris County Railroad, a new line running from Charlotteburg to Hopatcong Junction, crosses the Government land, and spurs will be constructed to each magazine, so that powder may be handled expeditiously. A brick warehouse and station are finished at the point where the railroad crosses the public road, and a spur running to magazine No. 2 is nearly completed. In handling the powder more care is taken than is customary or economical in a powder mill. When a car load of the sensitive stuff is backed up to the door of the magazine, a heavy canvas covering is thrown over the stone platform in front of the door. The men who are to store the powder then put on rubber shoes, and each barrel is carefully carried to its place in a handbarrow. The barrels are never rolled or allowed to come in contact with stone or iron, although there are no nails used in their construction, and scarcely any possibility of a spark being struck. In the magazine the barrels are arranged in rows, two abreast and four or five barrels high. Each tier rests on light skids of pine wood, and between the rows are wide aisles which are kept scrupulously swept.

Major Joseph P. Farley, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., is the present commander at the Picatinny Powder Depot, and considerable of the work has been done under his guidance and direction.

TENURE OF PERSONAL AND REGIMENTAL STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN none of the discussions that I have read of the order limiting regimental staff service to four years has the most vital objection to such limitation that presents itself to me been mentioned. That objection is the needless and injurious centralization of authority thereby exemplified and increased. In the true theory of commissions and appointments to special service, not the advantage of the officer commissioned or appointed is the first or most essential thing, but the advantage of the Service and—in case of staff officers—of the command or regiment concerned.

There is a vast difference between men equally honest, competent and faithful—the personal equation of the individual comes in as a most important matter, especially in the case of commanding officers and their personal staff—and in this discussion aides-de-camp and regimental staff are very properly placed on the same footing, as their tenure is for the same period and limited by the same authority, and many of their duties are similar.

If, then, a general commanding an army, division or department, or a field officer commanding a regiment, has staff officers of the classes named who meet the requirements of their positions and whose conduct, character, and individuality are acceptable to their chief, it clearly is a very insufficient reason for removing them that *somebody else would like the places*. That is the plain English of the circumlocution used in the matter. When this removal is effected from the War Department—where the chief right and rational interest that can be felt in the various territorial commands and regiments is that the duties be efficiently discharged, to the end that the Army be efficient—it is certainly a needless exercise of the central authority, and a needless, and so injurious, limitation of the authority and initiative of subordinate commanders.

An argument most commonly used in favor of the recently promulgated regulation, is, that regimental commanders would now be obliged to do their own thinking, and not leave it to staff officers. Without pausing to inquire whether or not there is any justice in that insinuation, it is easy to see that the argument, if sound, proves too much.

If the burden of this jeremiad were—as it is not—to show the ill effects of the assumption of control by staff officers something would need be said in favor of frequent changes in the highest places. But this paper has to do only with the evils of unnecessary centralization, of which the order in question is a symptom and an index.

The constant and increasing limitation of the authority of subordinate commanders in the Army growing out of this increasing centralization, is a grave injury. It cultivates timidity, destroys both mental initiative, and that most important of habits for a commander—the habit of taking responsibility. A forcible illustration of its evil effects was presented near the close of the Rebellion, when a subordinate commander refused to receive and care for a great host of starving, dying Union prisoners who had been brought to our lines by the rebels, because, forsooth, he had received no orders! And yet he had the rank of a brigadier general and a territorial command.

The system will make excellent sergeants of the interior or post guard, but will not make good commanders even of a picket line. Perhaps—though that is doubtful—a Napoleon I. can get efficient service from an army thus instructed—but Napoleons are not abundant, and it is memorable that the only one in history was ruined in his last battle because a subordinate waited for orders, and refused to take the responsibility of acting on a state of facts which he knew that he must understand better than his chief did.

OLD ARMY.

THE ADMIRAL'S HORN.

THE Baltimore *Sun* recently published some verses by a young lady accompanying a tin trumpet which she presented to a distinguished Admiral of the United States Navy, who had failed at a Montgomery county fox hunt to produce any music in a vigorous attempt to blow a hunting-horn. The verses satirized the Admiral's failure, and now two young ladies, one from Howard county, Maryland, and the other from Fairfax Court House, Virginia, have come to his defence. One has the following:

ANSWER TO THE ADMIRAL'S HORN.

Oh, rarest creature, scarcely formed of clay,
Who will not blow his own horn when he may,
Who knows too well that fame will blow his horn
And laughs the blasts of smaller men to scorn.
Foxes may laugh when admirals silent ride
And blatant huntsmen stream a noisy tide,
Since toemen not unworthy of his steel
Have rued the fate which brought him on their heel.
Have not the stars which blazon thy blue sea
Sent earthward comrades to emblazon thee?
And every breeze which stirs thy mizzenmast
Proclaimed thy victories in the days now past?
So let the hunter wind his strong halloo,
And thou contented be 'mid such ado,
Tin trumpets do for smaller fish to play,
But fortune's golden horn for Admiral J——.

"D."

THE ARMY.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., March 26, 1887.

The following decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Receipts for small sums for occasional service paid to corporations, such as railroads, telegraph, turnpike, transfer, express, steamboat, hotel, newspaper, and ice companies, may be signed by the local agent in charge of the business of the company at the place where the service is rendered, or where it begins or terminates, and the certificate of the officer making payment that the person to whom payment was thus made was then the local agent of the company in charge of its business at the place designated will be sufficient evidence of the agent's authority to receive and receipt for the money paid.

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR., DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, March 23, 1887.

In order that the annual artillery target practice prescribed in Art. 38, Army Regulations, may be uniformly conducted throughout this Division, all officers who desire to do so are requested to submit recommendations having in view such a programme as will insure the most thorough instruction in this important subject.

Aside from the firing, which will be direct, curved and vertical, the system should embrace range and position finding, and practice at stationary and moving targets.

While the armament of the various fortifications of the Division is of but little practical value for war purposes, it is our duty to act upon the presumption that this will not always be the case, and to prepare the troops for a more effective armament when it shall be provided. For this purpose every artillery post will be furnished, as far as practicable, with the various sea-coast, siege and field pieces, and with Coehorn 8, 10 and 13-inch mortars, together with the necessary implements, equipments and ammunition for their service.

In forwarding the suggestions herein requested, post commanders will report what facilities are needed for the thorough and complete instruction of their commands, and to what extent target practice at their posts, with the various guns and mortars, is practicable.

Attention is especially directed to paragraph 464, Regulations of 1881, which will be carefully observed by the commanders of all posts to which it is applicable.

By command of Major Gen. Schofield:

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, March 23, 1887.

Announces the following months for practice in this Department:

Fort Wingate, N. M.—May, June and August.
Fort Stanton, N. M.—May, June and October.
Forts Bowie, Grant and Verde, A. T., June, July and August.
Forts Apache and Huachuca, A. T., and Bayard, N. M., July, August and October.
Fort Union, N. M.—July, August and November.
Forts Lowell, McDowell and Thomas, A. T.—August, September and November.

The first month of practice at each post will be devoted to instructing the trooper, mounted and on foot, in the use of the pistol, unloaded and with blank cartridges. During the other two months practice with ball cartridges will be held three times each week. Three-fourths of the practice to be mounted firing. Scores of five shots per man will be fired each day of practice until the annual allowance of pistol ammunition is expended.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Col. J. P. Martin, Asst. Adjt. Gen. (S. O. 32, March 14, Dept. Missouri.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The C. O., Fort Bowie, A. T., will grant a furlough for six months to Post Q. M. Sergt. Samuel A. Trask (S. O. 32, March 21, D. Ariz.)

Pay Department.

Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business, and on the completion thereof will return to his proper station (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

S. O. 27 is so amended to grant A. A. Surg. Charles Anderson leave for one month on surgeon's certificate, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 32, March 21, D. Ariz.)

The leave for seven days granted Major Wm. H. Gardner, surgeon, Fort McHenry, Md., is extended seven days (S. O. 65, March 29, Div. Atlantic.)

A. A. Surg. A. L. Buffington will proceed to Fort Hancock and report for temporary duty (S. O. 38, March 23, D. Texas.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Guy L. Edie, asst. surg., is extended three months (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Harry O. Perley, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Maginnis, M. T., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 23, March 18, D. Dakota).

The furlough granted Hospl. Steward J. R. Fowler is extended two months (S. O. 31, March 18, D. Ariz.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The following changes in duties and stations of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Major Wm. R. King will relieve Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, of the command of the post and engineer school of application at Willet's Point, New York, and of the charge of the fort at that place, and of the experiments with torpedoes. Lieut. Col. Comstock is relieved from all his duties as supervising engineer, and, upon being relieved by Major King of his duties at Willet's Point, as herein directed, will proceed to and take station in New York City (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days, beginning April 1, is granted Capt. William L. Marshall, C. E. (S. O. 50, March 29, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E., is assigned to the charge of the construction of the "bridge across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue east" (S. O. 48, March 26, C. F.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., is extended fifteen days (S. O., March 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Smith S. Leach, C. E., will proceed to St. Louis, and relieve Capt. Thomas Turtle, C. E., of his duties as secretary and disbursing officer of the Mississippi River Commission, and upon completion of the duty return to Memphis. Capt. Turtle will re-

port in person to the Chief of Engineers for duty in his office (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Charles L. Potter, C. E., will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Willet's Point, N. Y., and report for duty with the Battalion of Engineers (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. J. E. Greer, O. D., Chief Ord. Officer (S. O. 34, March 17, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. John G. Butler, O. D., will proceed to the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company's Works, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting Gatling guns being manufactured for the O. D. (S. O., March 28, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. W. Crozier, O.D., is granted a further extension of leave to Nov. 1, on account of sickness, with permission to go beyond the sea (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Sergt. Paul Daniels, S. C., will relieve Sergt. Hiram J. Penrod, in charge of Signal Agency, in New York City. Sergts. Penrod and George A. Warren will proceed to Washington and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer for duty at this office (S. O. 21, Sig. Office, 1887).

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending March 26, 1887:

FIELD OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Col. L. L. Livingston, 3d Art., to Fort McHenry, Md.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Collins, 7th Inf., to Fort Laramie, Wyo.

Major Richard Lodor, 3d Art., to Washington Barracks, D. C.

Major E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Art., to Newport Barracks, Ky.

Major J. F. Randlett, 9th Cav., to Fort Du Chesne, Utah.

Major Edward Moale, 1st Inf., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Major H. C. Cook, 13th Inf., to Fort Bayard, N. M.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

HDQRS. 1ST CAV., FORT CUSTER, March 17.

Orders No. 18.

G. O. 14, c. s., from the Headquarters of the Army, promulgating par. 155½, A. R., 1881, imposes upon the Regimental Commander the unpleasant duty of relieving 1st Lieut. William H. Miller from duty as Regimental Quartermaster. This officer has held this position nearly nine years, during which time he has most faithfully, zealously, and efficiently served the Government and contributed largely and promptly towards the comfort and interest of the officers and their families, not only of his own regiment, but those of other organizations that have been stationed at this post, where he has discharged the additional duties of A. A. Q. M. Lieut. Miller possesses rare qualifications for the position of Quartermaster, and at all times and under all circumstances he has exhibited an interest and personal industry unexcelled by any other officer in the Service. The economy used by him in utilizing the small appropriations allotted this post alone entitles him to the most favorable commendation that can be bestowed upon him. The new buildings, including barracks, stables, and additions to quarters at Fort Custer, constructed on such limited means as he had at his disposal, are monuments of his ability and skill as a quartermaster. Lieut. Miller will be relieved from duty as Regimental Quartermaster, to take effect on April 1.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav., is hereby appointed Regimental Quartermaster, to take effect on April 1, vice Lieut. William H. Miller, relieved.

By order of Colonel Dudley:

R. P. PAGE WAINWRIGHT, 1st Lieut. and Adjt., 1st Cav.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

Major Thomas McGregor will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 42, March 8, D. Columbia.)

Leave for thirty days is granted Capt. James N. Wheelan, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 43, March 9, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Fort Walla Walla will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Alexander Huntington, Troop B (S. O. 46, March 15, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex., G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Francis Michler, Fort Supply, I. T., having been appointed Regtl. Adjt., will proceed to Fort Riley and report for duty (S. O. 32, March 14, Dept. M.)

Capt. W. P. Hall (recently promoted), will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and report for duty with his troop, C (S. O. 33, March 16, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Eben Swift, now at Fort Riley, will proceed to Camp Martin, I. T., and report for duty with his troop, L (S. O. 35, March 18, Dept. M.)

Capt. Charles H. Rockwell will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., June 30, when he will join his troop (S. O., March 26, H. Q. A.)

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation to Yankton, and return, to 1st Lieut. George B. Davis, subpœnaed to appear as a witness before the U. S. District Court there (S. O., March 29, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Winfield S. Edgerly, Fort Meade, and extended twenty-three days, is further extended one month (S. O. 33, March 24, Div. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. at San Antonio and detailed J.-A. of the court (S. O. 35, March 18, D. Tex.)

Capt. Richard A. Williams is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at San Antonio (S. O. 35, March 18, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain will be relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks in time to enable him to join his troop by June 1 (S. O., March 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about June 1, with permission to go beyond sea and to apply for an extension of four months, is granted Capt. Richard A. Williams (S. O., March 26, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave granted Capt. John Conline is extended two months (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Grant, relieving 2d Lieut. P. H. Clarke (S. O. 32, March 21, D. Ariz.)

Leave for twenty-five days is granted 1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon, R. Q. M. (S. O. 32, March 21, D. Ariz.)

The Supt. of the Recruiting Service will cause twenty-five colored cavalry recruits to be prepared and forwarded to such points in the Dept. of Arizona as the Comdg. General of the Department may direct for assignment to the 10th Cav. (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

Capt. Edmund K. Russell will inspect C., C. and G. E., and O. and O. stores at Fort Canby, W. T., for which Capt. Chandler P. Eakin is accountable (S. O. 42, March 8, D. Columbia.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Major Alanson M. Randol is further extended three months on account of sickness (S. O., March 26, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 28, is granted 1st Lieut. R. M. Rogers (S. O. 37, March 22, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. William McK. Dunn, Jr., Little Rock Barracks (S. O. 67, March 31, Div. A.)

At the request of Senator Manderson of Nebraska, Secretary Endicott has given permission for Light Bat. F, 2d Art., to attend the Nebraska State Fair, to be held at Lincoln in September next.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

At his own request, so much of S. O. 60, as directs Sergt. William D. Stanfield, Light Bat. C, to appear before a Board of Officers for examination for promotion, is revoked (S. O. 64, March 28, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

* Light battery.

2d Lieut. Williston Fish is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, and appointed J.-A. of said court (S. O. 24, March 21, D. Dak.)

The leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Arthur Morris, Fort Adams, R. I., is extended one month on account of sickness (S. O. 65, March 29, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will grant a furlough for one month to Sergt. Hunter Miller, Light Bat. F (S. O. 24, March 21, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Fort Adams, R. I., will issue a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergt. J. W. Huff, Bat. L (S. O. 67, March 31, Div. A.)

In G. O. 6, Artillery School, March 27, Col. Tidball relieves 1st Lieut. C. P. Miller from duty as Adjutant of Fort Monroe and Secretary of the Staff of the Artillery School, and avails himself of the opportunity "to express his thanks to Lieut. Miller for the zeal, fidelity, and efficiency with which he has performed his duties."

In Orders Nos. 9 and 10, of March 29 and 31, Col. Best announces the appointment of 1st Lieut. William Ennis as Regimental Adjutant, vice A. B. Dyer, assigned to Batty. D, and of 1st Lieut. C. P. Miller as Regimental Quartermaster, vice Capt. F. Fuger, whose promotion carries him to Fort Preble, Me. Colonel Best, in relieving Captain Fuger and Lieut. Dyer from staff duty, expressed his high appreciation of their ability and fidelity to duty, and thanks them for their valuable assistance during the years they have served on his staff.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George Bell, Jr., Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 25, March 22, D. Dak.)

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. John P. Thompson (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect O. and O. stores and subsistence stores at Fort Cœur d'Alene, for which Capt. William H. Bisbee and 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson are accountable (S. O. 45, March 12, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering, Fort Cœur d'Alene (S. O. 44, March 11, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Fort Spokane will grant a furlough for two months to 1st Sergt. Bryan Geraghty, Co. B (S. O. 41, March 7, D. Columbia.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Pvt. Daniel Maloney, Co. C, has been promoted sergeant, and in Co. A, Corpl. Charles E. Bell, sergeant, and Trumpeter John J. Wickham, corporal.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Col. H. C. Merriam is granted four months' leave from March 27, 1887, with permission to go beyond the sea (S. O., March 31, H. Q. A.)

1st Sergt. Robert Vonder Goltz, Co. C, will report to the Board at Fort McKinney for examination for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergeant (S. O. 29, March 19, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

2d Lieut. G. B. Duncan will report to Capt. F. E. Pierce, 1st Inf., in charge of police control of White Mountain Indian Reservation, at San Carlos, A. T., for special duty (S. O. 31, March 18, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Capt. Leon A. Matile will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., to conduct recruits under orders for the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 48, March 22, Rec. Ser.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave for one month, to commence on or about April 24, is granted 1st Lieut. William W. Wotherspoon, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 66, March 30, Div. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter will inspect hospital property at Fort Klamath, for which Asst. Surg. James C. Merrill is accountable (S. O. 42, March 8, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

In Orders 10, of March 7, Col. Crofton relieves 1st Lieut. D. H. Clark from duty as Quartermaster, March 31. In relieving him from duty as Regimental Quartermaster, the commanding officer desires to express to Lieut. Clark his full appreciation of and entire satisfaction with the manner in which he has invariably performed the duties pertaining to his office. In Orders 11, 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Davis is appointed Regimental Quartermaster, and Lieut. Clark is assigned to Co. A.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

2d Lieut. J. T. Anderson is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at San Antonio (S. O. 35, March 18, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. James Brennan is relieved on Rec. Service at Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 29, March 19, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 30, March 24, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

Sergt. Thomas H. McGuire, Co. B, a candidate for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant, will report for examination to the president of the Board of Officers at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 35, March 18, Dept. M.)

In Orders 20, of March 24, Col. Yard relieves 1st Lieut. George S. Hoyt from duty as Quartermaster of the regiment, to date March 31, and appoints 1st Lieut. Michael Leahy in his stead. The Regimental Commander desires to record his appreciation of the efficiency and faithfulness uniformly evinced by Lieut. Hoyt in the performance of his duties, and regrets the severance of those personal and confidential relations incident to his position on the Regimental Staff. 1st Lieut. George S. Hoyt is assigned to Co. D.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

In Orders 18, of March 21, Col. Smith relieves 1st Lieut. Charles B. Hall, Adjt., and 1st Lieut. Simon C. Vedder, Quartermaster, to take effect March 31. In thus severing his close official relations of long standing with these experienced officers of the Regimental Staff, the Colonel records his very high appreciation of their ability, efficiency, and faithful services. 1st Lieut. Christian C. Hewitt is appointed Adjutant and 1st Lieut. William P. Evans, Quartermaster. Lieut. Hall is assigned to Co. K and Lieut. Vedder to Co. C.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

2d Lieut. Harry D. Humphrey (recently appointed), will join his company (I, Camp Poplar River, Mont.) (S. O., March 28, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. A. M. Palmer, Fort Sill, will proceed to

Fort Supply, I. T., and report with a view to appointment as R. Q. M. (S. O. 32, March 14, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

2d Lieut. C. C. Tear is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling (S. O. 24, March 21, D. Dak.)

In Orders 11, of March 15, Col. Andrews relieves 1st Lieut. Charles L. Hogdes as R. Q. M. and assigns him to Co. C, to date April 1. Col. Andrews, while thus involuntarily severing this relationship with Lieut. Hodges, expresses his appreciation of the faithful and efficient service rendered by him and assures him that the regret experienced by his commanding officer is shared by the whole regiment. 1st Lieut. Carroll A. Devol, with the approval of the Secretary of War, is appointed R. Q. M., to date April 1.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 26, 1887.

PROMOTION.

2d Lieutenant Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 11, 1887, vice London, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

CASUALTY.

1st Lieutenant Charles F. Mason, Assistant Surgeon, resigned March 25, 1887.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Pembina, D. T., March 24. Detail: Capt. Cyrus M. DeLany, 1st Lieuts. Edward S. Chapin and George A. Cornish, 2d Lieuts. Andrew S. Rowan and Leon S. Roudiez, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles C. Tear, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 22, March 16, D. Dak.)

At Fort Davis, Tex., March 22. Detail: Capt. William H. Clapp, 16th Inf.; Capt. Daniel M. Appel, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Thomas B. Dugan, John W. Heard, Malvern H. Barnum, and William H. Hay, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Hackney, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William C. McFarland, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 36, March 18, D. Tex.)

At Fort Elliott, Tex., April 4. Detail: Major C. H. Carlton, Capts. Gerald Russell and G. A. Drew, 3d Cav.; Capt. H. F. Leggett, 24th Inf.; Capt. R. C. Newton, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. M. C. Wessells and B. W. Leavell and 2d Lieut. J. E. Brett, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. C. L. Collins, 24th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 38, March 25, Dept. M.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., April 4. Detail: Major Dallas Bache, Surg.; Capts. John Egan, Frank G. Smith, Edward Field, and John W. Roder, 1st Lieuts. William Ennis, Harry R. Anderson, and Clarence Deems, 2d Lieuts. Charles L. Cothell, John E. McMahon, and Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 65, March 29, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. A. K. Arnold and Major G. B. Sanford, 1st Cav.; Major A. A. Woodhull, Med. Dept.; Major H. S. Hawkins, 10th Inf., and Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 1, to examine for promotion such non-commissioned officers to the grade of 2d Lieutenant as may be ordered before it (S. O. 35, March 18, Dept. M.)

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort McKinney, Wyo., to report upon qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergeants. Detail: Capts. Daniel W. Benham and James M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles W. Taylor, R. Q. M., 9th Cav. (S. O. 29, March 19, D. Platte.)

A Board of Officers will convene at the San Antonio Depot, March 26, to inspect the conversion of a wagon shed into blacksmith and carpenter's shops. Detail: Major Isaac Arnold, Ord. Dept., and Capts. C. H. Noble, 16th Inf., and E. E. Wood, 8th Cav. (S. O. 38, March 23, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. William P. Craighill, Lieut.-Col. William E. Merrill, and Major James C. Post, will assemble at Charlestown, W. Va., to consider the plans and location of the proposed bridge across the Great Kanawha River (S. O. 49, March 28, C. E.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

An Omaha Rifle Club of eighteen well known citizens of Omaha has been organized—Judge Leake, President, with Col. Guy V. Henry as Captain. Their range will be at Bellevue, and it will now be in order for the civilians to beat the soldiers of the 2d Infantry. The latter will have to look out for their laurels.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A Washington "special" says: "Despite the failure of Senator McMillan's amendment, providing for an appropriation of $75 000 to begin the work of enlarging the quarters at Fort Snelling, looking to making that a twelve-company post, the work seems likely to begin at an early date. The division of the fund given for repairs and enlargement of quarters will not be decided upon until April 1, when Gen. Sheridan returns, but Gen. Holabird is certain that Snelling will get $50,000.

Dept. of Texas.— Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

The El Paso *Times* is jubilant over the recent visit of Major-General Terry to that city, and Fort Bliss has delightful visions of a 12 or 16 company post. "This," says the *Times*, "means an expenditure of $800 to $1,000 per day in El Paso by officers and troops. Such a condition of things would add materially to the prosperity of the city. Our citizens should make every effort and offer every possible inducement for the location of a large post at the Pass City."

A despatch from Rio Grande City says: "Corp. Boyer and another soldier were approached by four Mexicans on the Government Reservation at Fort Ringgold on the evening of March 26. One Mexican opened fire, shooting Boyer just over the heart. He fired again to make sure of his man, but missed. The other soldier hastily retreated at the first shot. Three Mexicans were arrested on suspicion, and the surviving soldier declares himself able to identify the assassins."

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City *Times* says:

The Army Co-operative Fire Association opened its books for business, March 2, with a membership of thirty-three officers. It now has fifty members. A number of letters have been received commending the methods employed in the constitution and by-laws. The running expenses will be at the rate of about 30 cents per annum on each member. The books of the association are always open to the inspection of members. A thorough, inexpensive, and simple system of bookkeeping and blanks have been adopted.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

MARCH 30, 1887.

AN elementary treatise on "Determinants," by Prof. Wm. G. Peck, has been substituted as a text book in the place of the pamphlet on that subject now in use in the Department of Mathematics.

This year's March will long be memorable for its cold and stormy weather, which has seriously interfered with the customary infantry drills. Since the 15th there has been but one pleasant day. Artillery drills begin April 1, when we hope to be better treated.

The order relieving Capt. Rockwell and ordering him to his regiment caused much surprise and regret among us all. The changes this year will be more numerous than for a number of years.

The first cadet entertainment on the programme after Easter will be a hop on the evening of Saturday, April 16, which will undoubtedly be well attended.

Cadet Chadeayne, of the 2d class, was thrown from his horse one day last week and received a bad shaking up, although no bones were broken.

Passengers for West Point on the Hudson River Road, who wish to come on the late trains, should inquire in the city if the ferry boat will bring them across the river. Last week several officers were compelled to remain over night in Garrison's, for the boat did not run later than half-past five. Since then the owners have been gracious enough to run for the train leaving New York at 5 P. M.

Prof. Michie's son returned last Saturday from a 10 weeks' trip to Cuba on a sailing vessel.

Lieut. Marion B. Saffold, 13th Infantry, was a visitor to the post last Sunday.

In the letter published March 12 appeared the following:

"A paragraph in the last report of the Board of Visitors conveys the idea that Fort Putnam was built and used during the Revolution. This is an error, for the fort was not constructed until several years after the close of that struggle."

A correspondent has written that this item is somewhat misleading, except to those familiar with West Point history. The site of the present Fort Putnam was used during the Revolution, and was occupied by a redoubt called Putnam Redoubt. It was built by Col. Rufus Putnam, and not, as many believe, by Gen. Israel Putnam. Some years after the war ended the redoubt was changed to the present fort. The following extracts from orders in the possession of Col. Boynton, never published, will serve to make matters clear:

"HEADQUARTERS, WEST POINT, N. Y., April 11, 1778.

I. The redoubt on the hill, built by Colonel R. Putnam's regiment, is to be called and known by the name of *Putnam Redoubt;* the redoubt on the left *Wyllis's Redoubt;* that in rear of Wyllis's, *Webb's Battery;* the redoubt on the east side *Meigs's Battery*, and that at the entrance near the barracks *Sherburne's Redoubt.*"

The latter is now known as Trophy Point; the barracks mentioned refers to the Long Barracks, or Bomb Barracks, which was burned Dec. 26, 1825.

"HEADQUARTERS, FORT ARNOLD, May 4, 1778.

III. The general directs that the fort now erecting at this place be henceforth called and known by the name of *Fort Arnold.*"

"HEADQUARTERS, WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1780.

I. Whenever there is occasion to make mention of the fort at West Point, either in writing or verbal reports, or in conversation, it is to be expressed by the name of *Fort Clinton*, and never by the name of *Arnold*, the traitor."

In the Coast Survey map attached to the report of the Board of Visitors are two errors. Immediately in rear of Mr. Kinsley's house the map notes "Fort Arnold," as the above orders prove. Fort Arnold and Fort Clinton are the same, while on the map they are about one mile apart. No mention is made of "Meigs's Battery" on the map. It should be on the site given to Fort Arnold.

The following candidates for admission to West Point were announced this week:

William Tutherly, Claremont, N. H.
Wells W. Wood, Independence, Iowa.
George H. McManus, (Alt.) Hudson, Iowa.
Thos. Whittaker Rosborough, Texarkana, Texas.
Charles James Eubank, Carmi, Ill.
Felix Albert Kelso, Magnolia, Ark.
Chas. Coleman, (Alt.) Bedford, Ky.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

IT was a field day for the troops at Fort Omaha, March 25, when they had a drill and review in the presence of Miss Kate Field.

Mrs. Gen. Crook is entertaining Miss Kate Field, Capt. and Mrs. Chas. King. The captain will have in the May "Lippincott," a fascinating Army story called the Deserter. He must have an immense mental fountain to draw upon, to make such a story interesting.

Gen. Hatch has done an immense amount of work at Du Chesne; besides building quarters, opening a huge ditch for water way, sodding a 15-acre parade ground and planting 1,000 shade trees. On leaving that post he leaves his record of energy and enthusiasm, characteristic of him in all he undertakes. He is a fine soldier, prompt to obey all orders, and a star should be his in the near future.

All the post range officers are hard at work getting their ranges in order, and the mention of Dakota brings blood to the eye of the Platte man. Dakota may beat us but we will make her work hard to do so.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

THE once quiet life at Madison Barracks is now a thing of the past. We have been doing our best this passing winter. Hops, concerts, theatricals and dinners have been the order of the day, and our spring opens with two weddings; and, as the season advances, our hotels will fill up with visitors from New York City and Washington, who are welcomed by their numerous friends at this post. In fact, the season would not seem complete without them.

The theatricals last Friday evening were a success. Norton's serio-comic two-act drama entitled "A Husband to Order" was given at the Officers' Amateur Theatricals, with the following cast: Baron De Beaupre (a returned emigrant nobleman), Lieut. B. A. Poore; Pierre Marceau (an officer in the Imperial Army), Dr. Comegys; Anatole Latour (a young lawyer), Lieut. Abbott; Phillipeau (a wealthy farmer, cousin to Pierre Marceau), Lieut. Von Schrader; Servant, Mr. John Baker; Josephine (the Baron's niece), Miss Townsend; Elise (the Baron's ward), Mrs. Evans; Madame Phillipeau, Mrs. Von Schrader. 1st Act—1806; 2d Act—1809.

The young gentleman whose histrionics were dwarfed in the Servant's part is sojourning here with his brother, Lt. D. J. Baker, Jr., 12th Inf. Of course there was music by the 12th Inf. Orchestra, under the baton of Prof. F. Henri Greissinger, who is just now being lavishly, yet justly, praised for its performances.

That "in spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love" is certainly borne out by the conduct of two of the 12th's young sergeants, Edw. Healy, of Co. G, and John A. McArthur, of Co. D, who have just gone and done it. Sergt. McArthur, who is the tallest man in the regiment, and whose enlistment expires this week, was married in the Presbyterian Church on the evening of March 27, his company commander, Capt. A. B. MacGowan, and Mrs. MacGowan being there to give him a good send off.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

MARCH 20, 1887.

THE great event of the week was the reception given on Thursday evening by Captain and Mrs. Simpson in honor of Miss Lillian Lee, daughter of Col. J. G. C. Lee. My pen, usually facile, seems incompetent to give an adequate description of the occasion. All our Army people and many of the *elite* of San Antonio were present. The supper was simply immense, and I am by no means an indifferent judge. Mrs. Simpson is a splendid manager, and knows how to supervise cooking, and as a hostess is superb. Many bridal couples were present, among them Lieut. Brooks, 8th Cav., and Mrs. Brooks. Taking the occasion for all in all we shall not I am afraid look upon its like again. Capt. Ballance and Lieuts. Smith and Chandler have returned from an official trip, and we expect General Terry, Miss Terry, and Col. Lee to return through here in a few days on their way back to Chicago. Lieut. O'Connor has succeeded Lieut. Hickey as adjutant of the 8th Horse, and comes here from Fort Brown. Paymaster Bash, I note, has had bad luck since he left here for Cheyenne. My budget is small this time, but I start for the North in a few days and hope soon to give you in person in New York a collection of military gossip that will make many hundred ears tingle.

JOEY BAGSTOCK.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BLISS, TEX.

MARCH 24, 1887.

WE have had two inspections, a reception and the name of our new Regimental Adjutant announced within the past ten days—doing very well for little Bliss. Gen. Terry, Miss Terry and Colonel Lee registered at the "Grand Central," El Paso, on the 18th, and came immediately to the post, in our old rickety ambulance. There was a review, by the two companies and band; and afterwards a reception at Col. and Mrs. Blunt's, whose home here is handsome in all its appointments and admirably adapted to social gatherings. I do not mean this as a *hint*. Leader Fuesel's selections for this occasion were from Mozart and Petee, and were rendered most delightfully. Col. Blunt's champagne was the best of its kind, but I noticed that General Terry preferred the "Native El Paso," while Miss Terry praised its color as well as its taste. After having visited Paso del Norte and El Paso, and stripping both places of some of their beautiful curiosities, the travellers left for Chicago, and all was "quiet" till the second inspection, by Colonel Heyl, who was the guest of headquarters.

"Bring in another inspector!"

E. J. P.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T.

MARCH 17, 1887.

THE comedy of "Our Boys" was given at Vancouver Barracks on March 16, with the following caste: Sir Geoffrey Champneys, Capt. A. H. Russell; Talbot Champneys, Mr. John Gibbon; Perkeyn Middlewich, Lieut. F. Taylor; Chas. Middlewich, Lieut. F. A. Kimball; Kempster, Mr. J. H. Lazelle; Violet Melrose, Miss Kelly; Mary Melrose, Miss Pettis; Clarissa Champneys, Mrs. C. H. Warrens; Belinda, Mrs. McCoy. It was a highly successful performance and was received with enthusiastic and continued rounds of applause by a delighted and crowded house.

X.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

IN dissolving a recent Court-martial at Vancouver Barracks, Gen. Gibbon says: "The department commander is gratified to be able to say that it is by far the best court whose proceedings he has been called upon to review since assuming the command of this Department. The proceedings are clearly, correctly and completely recorded, all legal requirements strictly observed, and in but one single instance has it been necessary to criticise its action. It is a pleasure to review such proceedings, which are creditable alike to the president, the judge advocate, and the whole court, and the department commander is gratified to note evidences of a growing disposition to regard Court-martial duty as the highest and most responsible duty officers can be called upon to perform in the military service." The detail was Surgeon W. E. Waters, president: Capts. McCrea, Davis, Wheelan, Tobey, Quinn, Western, Huggins, Warrens, E. K. Russell and A. H. Russell, and 1st Lieuts. Allison and Langfitt, members, and 1st Lieut. A. Todd, 1st Artillery, Judge Advocate.

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort D. A. Russell for "leaving his post, being regularly relieved," Gen. Crook says: "It appears in evidence that it is the custom at the post of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for the sergeant of the guard, at first call for reveille, to relieve the sentinels on post, by signalling, and by calling 'you are relieved' to the nearest one, and he, to others more distant from the guardhouse. Under the operation of this practice, the accused left his post and came to the guardhouse. Owing to this singular lack of discipline, in the performance of guard duty, on the part of those in charge of guards, it was not to be expected that the accused would remain on post until 'regularly relieved.' In view of this fact, and upon the recommendation of all the members of the court to the clemency of the reviewing authority, the sentence is remitted," (G. C. M. O. 13, Dept. Platte, 1887.)

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

NOW THAT several non-commissioned officers are up for promotion, it may not be out of place to discuss so much of paragraph 27, of the Regulations, as says: "To insure the selection of proper candidates for promotion from the grade of non-commissioned officer company commanders will report such as . . . seem to merit advancement and who have served not less than two years in the Army." While I am fully satisfied that the majority of appointments from the ranks of late years have been entirely satisfactory, even in the cases of some who have barely reached the limit as to service prescribed by par. 27, yet I feel constrained to say that in my opinion the limitations and, perhaps, the requirements are a little too easy. One requisite, we think, should be that the candidate shall at least have served one term of enlistment, and perhaps, although not committed to this, he should be certainly of no lower grade than sergeant. Sergeants have ample opportunity, if they choose, to acquire habits of command and the knowledge of how to deal properly with the men under them. Corporals may have this experience too, but in a much less degree. The period of two years, it seems to me, is too short for any enlisted man, be he ever so competent, to acquire *all* that is necessary to make him a thoroughly qualified commissioned officer. The inducement is so liberal that many young men of education and family have been led to undergo the ordeal of two years' service in the ranks, but it is an open question whether this is precisely what is desired or originally intended. When I hear of an officer who has risen from the ranks I have in mind a man of good habits and fair education, but above all with a thorough knowledge of the service, acquainted with the ways and necessities of the soldiers in the ranks down to the smallest minutiæ, and with a large experience in everything pertain-

ing to the interior economy of a company. Two years, it seems to me, is a short period to acquire all this.

BORAX.

THE QUESTION OF THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE ideas of your correspondent from Fort Wadsworth, in your issue of March 19, are typical alike of the condition of the artillery, and of the cause thereof.

He would have no "Chief" to disturb the lethargic omnipotence of the post commander. The "colonel" should, apothetically reposing under the soothing influence of the "*Regimental* Band," ruminate upon the "Quarterly Reports of Artillery Instruction," declare so and so to be a sergeant or a corporal, because, never having seen him, or perchance, heard of him before, he "reposes special trust and confidence in his patriotism, valor, fidelity and ability," direct the "executive officer of the post," or may be the officer of the day, to "keep the machine running," and retire, to repeat on the following day the same perfunctory routine.

He would, like Wilkins Micawber, have all artillerists wait for something to be done by somebody else, and finally approach their dissolution as innocent of an exertion to be or to do, as that estimable person, Mrs. Dombey herself.

He would perpetuate the oscitant inertness that has for the last quarter of a century driven many of our best officers both young and old to leave us, permitted our proper functions to be usurped by others, and our opinions as to the kind and amount of armament by the means of which we will be held responsible, in the day of trial, that the enemy is successfully resisted, scornfully unsolicited.

Before progress against habile supineness can be made, the artillery must have a head in the War Department, through which its condition, wants, opinions and operations can be transmitted to the supreme authority, without having been filtered for the benefit of others, of sense, substance and vitality; through which the views, wants and decisions of those in authority can be promptly sent and enforced throughout the organization; a medium the War Department can hold personally responsible, as he may hold others, that the right person is in the right place.

The legislation that would give us this should also provide us an organization capable of easy and efficient expansion; furnish a flow of promotion commensurate with the importance of the arm in the Army; inaugurate a criterion for it by examination, with dismissal for incompetency; specify what artillery duty shall be, and what voice the artillery shall have, through its officers, in modelling, adopting, manufacturing and placing the armament of the country, as well as the kind and amount of shelter necessary to encase or shield it; establish a department of artillery at West Point for teaching to cadets the rudimentary elements of theoretical and practical artillery construction and gunnery, and control through proper boards the course of instruction at Fort Monroe and field artillery schools of practice.

The want of an official representative to make known and assert the rights and needs of our arm has lately resulted in the mortifying anomaly of instituting a school of practice where we are to be commanded and taught our duties by an officer of another branch of the Service! To an ordinary intellect this would indicate that one or the other of these arms was not of sufficient importance to be retained, or else that the artillery did not contain within itself an officer capable of the command.

We submit that the artillery can never *be made* a scientific corps; it must make itself so by its own exertions. The present hydra-headed organization, the autocratic post authority so much revered by some, and promotions by seniority alone, are all antagonistic to such a development.

The creation of a corps of artillery properly organized, while it would be death to regimental and post autonomy, so far as distribution, drill and instruction go, would assimilate and give unity of direction to effort and progress and place professional and scientific knowledge within reach of all. Corresponding reputation would soon follow. If as thus organized it was still insisted upon that we should "do a commission business only," the strength of our firm would be sufficiently enhanced to enable it not only to repudiate unserviceable wares, but exclude them from the market, and thereby either bankrupt our brethren of the manufacturing bureau, (financially they are pretty unsound now) or force a production of better goods.

We would not have to be "all colonels" to do all this, and we give our word to your Wadsworth correspondent, that the "mental, moral and physical improvement of our men and ourselves" would not under such an organization necessarily suffer. *

DECISION BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

IN the case of Peirce Crosby v. the United States, the Court of Claims (Schofield, J.,) reviews the facts, showing that the plaintiff joined his command in the South Atlantic by the Liverpool route, 10,066 miles long, and asked mileage for that distance instead of for the 6,050 miles allowed, computing by the nearest usually travelled route. The Court say:

Steamers, in which he might have embarked, by the direct and most usually travelled route, sailed from Baltimore April 6, 18, 19 and May 3, and from New York April 11. In this case it is stated on behalf of the claimant, as a justification for taking a circuitous route, that he was not required by his orders to leave the United States until the 1st day of May, and that after the 19th day of April no shorter route was available. That is all true, but the orders authorized him to depart at any time within the month. This latitude was given him, apparently, in order that he might accommodate his departure to the sailing of steamers over the direct route and not to attend to personal affairs. He had been on waiting orders for more than fifteen months, during which time it might well have been supposed he had arranged his private business. If there had been any great necessity for remaining in the country longer than the 19th, he might have asked the Secretary to enlarge his orders for two days and taken the steamer on May 3. The Secretary, no doubt, would have granted his request, for even then he would have reached his post of duty nine days earlier than he did by the Liverpool route.

The demurrer to the plaintiff's petition is sustained.

THE Second Comptroller allowed the following Mexican War Claims this week: Josiah Simpson, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, $150,

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Aspinwall March 7. Will await the arrival of the *Mohican* at Panama.

All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Left New York, March 29, on a cruise to the West Indies.

The Prospective cruise of the *Richmond* is as follows:

Port.	*Arrive.*	*Leave.*
New York, N. Y.	———	March 28.
St. Thomas, W. I.	April 5	April 9.
Martinique, W. I.	April 13	April 17.
Curacoa, W. I.	April 20	April 25.
Matanzas, Cuba	May 5	May 9.
Key West, Fla.	May 10	May 13.
Hampton Roads, Va.	May 20	———

Ship will travel about 4,864 miles in making this cruise.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at San Domingo March 13, and at Port au Prince March 17.

Comdr. F. M. Green, in a letter dated San Domingo, March 13, reports arrival at that port from St. Thomas on the 5th inst. He says the following ports have been visited: Christiansted, Santa Cruiz; San Juan, Porto Rico, and Samana, San Domingo. At San Domingo he was informed that coming from St. Thomas the ship would be placed in quarantine for three days, the alleged reason being that the St. Thomas authorities have not made proper regulations in view of the possible arrival of ships with cholera on board. As there was no sickness at St. Thomas and none on board the *Yantic*, it was thought proper to go to sea at once, without submitting to quarantine. The *Yantic* was to have sailed March 14 for Port au Prince by way of Zacmel and Aux Cayes.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 16. All well. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 16.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Athens, Greece, Feb. 11.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at Tangier March 18. Comdr. W. M. Folger was ordered to command.

Pacific Station—Captain H. L. Howison (in temporary command).

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley is ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of April 1.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Arrived at Acapulco March 18.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, Feb. 26.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Talcahuano, Chile, Feb. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Arrived at Talcahuano, Chili, Jan. 29. Commander Richard P. Leary was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of April 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable to have arrived at Callao, Peru, March 22. She was refused communication with the shore, and left for Panama.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. At Norfolk, Va., from which place she will finally leave for her station in Alaskan waters.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Taboquilla, in Panama Bay, March 28. After a short stay intends to sail northward.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from Batavia for Yokohama Feb. 22.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 21.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 21. Expecting then to leave for Kiobe and Nagasaki, and return to Yokohama early in March.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Hong Kong, China, Feb. 21. Expecting to sail for Canton shortly.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Sailed from Yokohama for Kiobe and Nagasaki Feb. 19. Expecting to return to Yokohama March 15.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Feb. 21. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent after March 24, to Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will go to St. Kitts.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Sailed from New York March 24, for Norfolk, Va.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York, undergoing slight repairs.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, Va. Will be refitted for service. Her repairs will hardly be finished until the middle of May.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10. Mail address, San Diego, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about the middle of June. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about May 1. It is not known at present where she will be ordered.

Chicago—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. (Report of March 19.)

Boston—At New York. Is being fitted with ice machines, electric lights and steam separators. She will be ready for a trial trip in about 60 days. (Report of March 19.)

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons recently that new rules would be issued in all the English dockyards for the better protection of confidential information from acquisition by foreign powers.

THE Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is issuing to all ships and Naval stations anti-septic cases containing all the improved appliances for the treatment of wounds and amputating purposes. All the material used is submerged in preparations to free it from poisonous atoms.

THE Life Boat Board is now resting on its oars. It will not convene until Capt. Ramsay has completed his work in connection with the location of the new dry docks. If it is then warm enough the life boats submitted will be practically tested in the water. The board will not conclude its labors before summer sets in.

THE latest addition to Canada's fleet of cruisers for the protection of the fisheries is named the *Triumph* and registers 105 tons. She will be commanded by Capt. Lorway, late of the cruiser *Howlette*. Being in doubt as to their authority to send out armed cruisers under the existing laws, the Canadian Government has, it is understood, issued imperative orders to their cruisers not to show fight except in self-defence.

A STEAMSHIP, of more beam and tonnage than anything afloat except the *Great Eastern*, is building for the International Navigation Company, which owns the Inman and Red Star lines, by the Lands of Birkenhead, England. She will be 500 feet long, 62 feet beam, and 43 deep, and will have engines of 17,000 horse-power. She will register 8,300 tons, or about 150 more than the *City of Rome*. She is 46 feet shorter, but 10 feet wider. The object of the great beam is to get more room for the saloon.

AS A result of the inquiries of the Naval Bureau of Intelligence it appears that the facilities of the existing railroads to transport torpedo-boats are limited to the ability to transport boats of an extreme length of 110 feet, while the Erie Canal will permit the passage from the Atlantic Ocean to the lakes of torpedo-boats 100 feet in length. The bureau has collected a mass of information that will be submitted to the Board on the changes required to enable the Brooklyn Yard to construct a 6,000 ton vessel, relative to the latest discoveries in Naval construction, and in addition there will be placed before it the results of Naval Constructor Hichborn's close inquiries into the plant and appliances used in the largest European dockyards.

A BOARD of Naval Officers, composed of Naval Constructors Pook and Hoover and Assistant Naval Constructor Nixon, was organized at the Navy Department, and received its instructions to visit the large private shipyards and note all improved processes of building vessels. The Board immediately started on a tour of the yards. It will visit the Harlan and Hollingsworth works and Pusey and Jones shops at Wilmington; the Delaware Shipbuilding Company, at Chester; Cramp's works and Bement and Sons' tool works, at Philadelphia, and the Baldwin Locomotive Works. On its return the Board will prepare a report embodying recommendations regarding the plant required at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to build a large armored vessel]

A DETAILED hydrographic survey of a portion of Baltimore harbor will be commenced April 1 by Assts. W. I. Vinal and E. L. Tauey, of the Coast Survey.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has directed the Surgeon-General to prepare plans for the new Naval hospital building on Widow's Island, for which an appropriation of $50,000 was made during the last session of Congress.

THE commission appointed last Friday to select sites for the new Naval dry docks, handed in its report on Thursday. The board and the secretary selected, without hesitation, the New York and Norfolk Navy-yards.

THE board of medical officers for the examination of applicants for appointment as Assistant Surgeons in the Navy, are in session at Philadelphia. There are four physicians undergoing examination for admission to the Medical Corps.

AS THE Secretary of the Navy has not yet approved the copy of the Navy Register, revised by the board consisting of Capt. Walker, Col. Remey and Chief Clerk Hogg, it is thought very probable that there will be no further edition until the time arrives for the regular semi-annual register, especially as the appropriation for printing is running low.

ACCIDENTS to French ships of war have been neither few nor far between of late. The *Fulminant* was damaged at Brest, while two torpedo-boats were seriously injured at Figueira, in Spain, one being irretrievably lost. The cruiser *Iphigenie* at Toulon, a training-ship for midshipmen, which had but lately returned from the Antilles, took fire and burned until she sunk.

THE Bureau of Naval Intelligence has about completed an extensive compilation of data bearing upon the transportation facilities of the United States for large ordnance, torpedo-boats and other warlike material. This information is to be held as confidential, and for use of the Department alone. Now that this work has been brought up to the present time, the future additions to this important data can be made with much greater care and exactness.

AS A result of the recent Court of Inquiry at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard with reference to the loss of certain clothing from the Marine Barracks, a Court-martial has been ordered for the trial of Sergt. E. H. Belden, of the Marine Corps, on charges of theft. The Court will assemble at Portsmouth Wednesday, and will be composed of Capt. Chas. C. Carpenter, Comdr. Frank Wildes, Lieut. Comdrs. G. E. Wingate and E. T. Strong, Lieut. F. H. Delano, Capt. Geo. C. Reid and 2d Lieut. H. K. White, of the Marine Corps, with Lieut. Adolph Marix as Judge-Advocate.

A NAVAL review is to be a great feature of Queen Victoria's approaching jubilee. The Channel reserve and training squadrons, reinforced by all the available home vessels, besides 80 torpedo and 20 gun boats, will form a most imposing fleet at Spithead, the rendezvous, where the royal inspection will take place, and subsequently the Queen will accompany them down the Channel. Vessels will be detached from the main body for sham fights and manœuvres so arranged that the fleet will touch at ports in England, Scotland and Ireland in order to enable residents in all parts of Great Britain to witness the naval demonstration.

Le Genie Civil, of Jan. 15, describes a new disappearing turret to be shortly tried at Chalons. The writer, Claude Manceau, concludes that the Bucharest experiments showed that no turret could resist constant artillery fire for a very long period, consequently, that it is most desirable to put it under cover, if possible, whenever it is not actually firing. This is what has been shown in the design. The cylindrical form has been adopted: the roof is made in one piece. There is little to fear from vertical fire, and the edge of the plate is fitted to the vertical wall which, it is thought, favors the throwing off of the projectiles and dispenses with vertical armor-bolts.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. B. BRADFORD, Electric Light Inspector for the Navy, is now busily engaged on the plant for the *Chicago*. It is being placed on board the vessel, and will embrace the many improvements suggested by the use of electricity for lighting purposes on board sea-going vessels. The *Trenton*, now undergoing repairs at Norfolk, is to be provided with new wires. Her electric plant, while it proved the adaptability of the light for use on shipboard, was found to be deficient in minor details. The faults will be remedied before she goes to sea again. The plans and specifications for the electric plants for the monitors are now being prepared and proposals to furnish them will soon be advertised for.

A DESPATCH received at the Navy Department March 26 from Naval Constructor Steele at Chester, Pa., stated that the *Chicago*, the largest of the Roach cruisers, will be ready to go to the New York Navy-yard about April 5. Chief Constructor Wilson and Chief Engr. Loring will go to Chester next Monday to inspect the condition of the vessel. Three or four months will be required after the *Chicago* reaches the New York Navy-yard to fit her out with masts, rigging, furniture, etc., and when that is done she will be sent out on a trial trip. A later despatch reports that there will be a delay of six weeks at Chester, as the Department has concluded to finish all of the work on machinery and extras, and make alterations in the furnaces, boilers and hoisting gear before she leaves.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MARCH 25.—Lieutenant Duncan Kennedy, to duty at the Naval War College.

Chief Engineer Chas. J. MacConnell, to the receiving ship Vermont.

MARCH 26.—Lieutenant John C. Fremont, Jr., to the Hydrographic Office.

Ensign Maurice L. Read, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Ensign Harry M. Dombaugh, to the Fortune.

Surgeon N. McP. Ferebee, to the receiving ship Franklin.

MARCH 28.—Captain Rush R. Wallace, to command the Washington Navy-yard.

MARCH 29.—Captain Wm. A. Kirkland, to command the receiving Vermont April 1.

MARCH 31.—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. B. Fitts, to the Vermont.

Detached.

MARCH 25.—Chief Engineer W. L. Nicoll, from the Vermont and granted sick leave.

MARCH 26.—Lieutenant O. E. Lasber, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Fortune.

Surgeon Paul Fitzsimons, from the Franklin and ordered to the receiving ship Minnesota.

Surgeon H. N. Beaumont, from the Minnesota and granted sick leave.

MARCH 31.—Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. Heffenger, from the Atlanta to special duty on construction of Widows' Island hospital.

Assistant Surgeon E. C. Tracy, from Vermont to Atlanta.

Paymaster J. R. Carmody, from Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and granted six months' leave.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending March 30, 1887:

Bernard Johnson, ordinary seaman, attached to U. S. R. S. Independence, found drowned March 18, 1887, at Vallejo, Cal.

Otto Nelson, painter, attached to U. S. S. Adams, died March 14, 1887, at Acapulco, Mexico.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 30, 1887.

A VERY pleasant reception was given at Comdr. Sampson's on Saturday evening. The usual stag hop was held on the same evening. The next of the entertainments given by the Private Theatricals Club will be held during the second week of April, probably the 15th.

A change was made in the Academy routine on Monday. An order from the Superintendent changed the evening roll call and supper until 6.30, study call a half hour later. This was the programme until November, when it was changed for the winter.

The first of the spring gunnery cruises was made on Saturday last under charge of Lieut. Ingersoll, and Ensigns Glennon, Haesler and Eyre. None of the shots struck the target, although very good shots were made by Cadets Russell, Washington, and Vansant. These cruises will alternate with seamanship cruises during the rest of the spring. The regular drill this week will be the completion of the work of fitting and rigging the *Wyoming*, but thus far bad weather has intertered with the work.

Next week the *Standish* will get under way daily and a portion of the first class will receive practice instruction in gunnery. The other drills will be by divisions, among them will be a drill in Steam Tactics under the charge of Lieut. Leutze. In case the weather is unsuitable, alternative drills have been provided. The examinations for March are concluded and a large number are unsatisfactory in one or more studies; only one series of examinations now remain before the final examinations for the year.

The officers forming the Court-martial trying the case of Cadet Potter for the hazing of Cadet Edie, have finished their examinations and have submitted their decision. The papers have been sent to the Secretary of the Navy for his approval. Mr. Decker, of Chicago, was visiting his son, Cadet Lieut. Decker, last week.

Mrs. Edie and Miss Edie, of Washington, spent Saturday and Sunday with Comdr. and Mrs. Sampson.

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The following candidates for appointment to the Naval Academy have been recently granted permission to attend the examination in May: Robt. Robinson and W. L. Lancaster, Alabama; Samuel F. Clayton, Georgia; A. Althouse and Edward Frickle, Illinois; Manuel H. Gebour, Indiana; Wm. W. Beck, Maryland; John K. Robison, Michigan; Peter B. McCord, Missouri; Wm. L. Murray, New Nork; H. D. Courtarphen and Thos. L. Jenkins, North Carolina; D. Williams and Chas. Allen, Ohio; R. M. Turner, Oregon; Robt. M. Keage and W. N. M. Keloy, Pennsylvania; C. K. Murphy and Claude P. Lewis, Tennessee; Vandyke Todd and W. J. Reese, Jr., Texas.

REVENUE MARINE.

THE revenue steamer *Grant*, Capt. Davis commanding, had been on a cruise to the Sound and had stopped off Sandy Hook Life Saving Station to land a surf boat when the Captain was informed by the keeper that a telegram had been received of the wreck of the steamer *Scotia* some miles East of Fire Island L. H. Capt. Davis, with his usual promptitude, at once proceeded to the scene of the disaster, arriving there on the night of March 25, at 10.20 P. M., and anchored off the wreck and waited for daylight, when with the assistance of the crews of Blue Point and Lone Hill Life Saving Stations and a boat from the steamer *Merritt* and the launch of the *Grant*, in charge of Lieut. W. D. Roath, at once went to work rescuing the almost helpless passengers. Great skill and caution had to be used in handling the boats full of people, as a long swell from the sound sent a heavy roller in on the vessel.

The commanding officer gave directions to have these poor people cared for, and bountifully supplied their wants, furnishing them with hot coffee and biscuit and a good dinner later in the day. They were almost famished, having had nothing to eat for the past couple of days but what they could pick up. At 11.15 the *Grant* having secured all that was left, steamed for New York, stopping at quarantine, and at 6.30 landing them safely at Castle Garden. Captain Davis and the officers and crew of the *Grant* are worthy of all commendation for the prompt, efficient manner in which they performed their part of the duty allotted them.

2d Asst. Engr. F. W. Waterman has been assigned to the steamer *Crawford*, at Key West. 2d Asst. Engr. C. F. Dyse has been ordered to assume charge of the steamer-launch *Discovery*, at Savannah. 2d Lieut. W. A. Failing has been placed in charge of the launch *Hawley*, at Mobile.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

THE ocean yacht race between the American schooners *Dauntless* and *Coronet*, from Owl's Head, New York, to Roche's Point, Queenstown Harbor, resulted in a victory for the *Coronet*. The yachts left New York on March 12 and soon lost sight of each other, their courses varying, and unusually stormy weather was experienced by both. The *Coronet* arrived at Roche's Point March 27, her actual time being 14 days 19 hours 3 minutes 14 seconds. The distance sailed was 2,934 nautical miles. Her longest day's run was 291.5 miles, and her shortest 39 miles. The *Dauntless* arrived at the finish on March 28, her time being 16 days 1 hour 43 minutes 13 seconds, nearly a day behind. The distance sailed by the *Dauntless* was 3,022 nautical miles. In spite of her defeat the *Dauntless* made one of the most memorable runs on record. During the twenty-four hours ending at noon on March 25, 328 miles were accomplished, which is claimed to be the fastest run ever made by a sailing yacht on the Atlantic. This report of highest speed is questioned. The speediest run of the *Henrietta* during the ocean race of 1866 was 280 miles, that of the *Fleetwing* 270, and that of the *Vesta* 277. In the contest of 1870, between the *Dauntless* and the *Cambria*, the greatest distance sailed in one day was 225 miles, and that was made by the *Dauntless*.

Both yachts found the use of oil of great service in calming the waves. The race was the result of a challenge issued by the owner of the *Coronet*, and was open to all keel schooners of American build, without any allowance. Each yacht put up a stake of $10,000. The *Coronet* is a new yacht, being built in 1885, and can be said to possess all the improvements of naval architecture. The *Dauntless* was built some 20 years ago.

The race is a good example of smart seamanship, and shows the high class of construction our yacht builders are capable of.

RULINGS CONCERNING NAVY PAY.

IN THE JOURNAL of Feb. 5, we gave a resumé of the points involved in the recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court in the cases of Symonds, Philbrick and Rockwell, but there was then some uncertainty as to the probable effect of the decisions. The accounting officers of the Treasury have since taken up claims for settlement under the decisions and have reached conclusions about as follows:

Under the Symonds case, in which the right of an officer to sea duty pay while attached to a training-ship is the main question involved, claims have been allowed to all officers serving on the *New Hampshire* and *Minnesota* from Aug. 1, 1882, to Dec. 31, 1886. In regard to future payments to officers serving on these vessels the Comptroller has addressed the following letter to Paymr. Hobbs:

"In the Navy Register of 1887 the *New Hampshire* is entered as a receiving-ship and the *Minnesota* as a receiving-ship for boys. The right of an officer to sea pay while serving on a receiving-ship is now before the courts for a judicial determination, and it would seem to be the safer course for the paymaster to pay the officers as on shore duty until the question as to their right has been finally decided by the courts."

The vessels referred to were, up to Dec. 31, 1886, classified as training-ships; since that date they have been put in the Navy Register as receiving-ships. As the decision in the Symonds case only related to officers serving on training-ships, the Comptroller has not been disposed to stretch the point so as to take in receiving-ships, although it is regarded as almost a certainty that the courts will decide that officers attached to either class of vessels are entitled to sea duty pay.

In the Philbrick case two questions are involved, viz.: 1. The legality of an order of Secretary Welles, issued in 1866, granting officers 33⅓ per cent. (or in some cases 20 per cent.) additional pay as commutation for fuel, lights and quarters, and 2. Whether, if the legality of such an order was originally doubtful, it had not been too long acquiesced in by the accounting officers to permit them now to deduct the amounts received under it in settling claims of officers arising out of recent legislation.

The court held that the order was originally legal and that the deductions made from officers's accounts were, therefore, illegal. Under this decision Comptroller Maynard has allowed the claims of all officers who suffered a reduction in their accounts since he assumed charge of the office, but refused to allow the amounts deducted by Comptroller Upton. Officers who suffered at the hands of Upton have, therefore, been compelled to go to the Court of Claims to recover their dues. A number of cases have recently been filed there.

The Comptroller has given the most liberal construction to the decision in the Rockwell longevity pay case, having already settled a number of claims under it which, it was feared, would have to take their chances separately in the courts. The claims of Paymrs. Woodhull and Wright, Surg. Van Reypen and Lieut. Farenholt were allowed under this decision a few days ago.

WHEN it was reported last winter that two Army ladies had presented themselves uninvited at a musicale given by Miss West, the daughter of the English Minister at Washington, we questioned the accuracy of the statement. We see it now stated that on being asked by Mrs. Sheridan the names of the ladies, Miss West declined to reveal them. Finally Mrs. Sheridan addressed a letter to Miss West, begging the ladies' names, and saying that as the wife of the General of the Army, and the social head of Army society in Washington, she thought she was entitled to the information. Miss West reluctantly gave the names, and Mrs. Sheridan took the Army Register and hunted the officers' roster to identify the offenders. Her search was in vain, and she sent the Register to Miss West, with a note vindicating the wives of Army officers from any such charges of impertinence and ill-breeding as the story told by the mistress of the legation implied. But what is to be thought of the foreign courtesy which permitted the circulation of such a slander—the refutation of which was at hand in every Army Register?

A FRESH attempt was made upon the Czar's life at the Gatschina Palace March 29. A wholesale merchant of St. Petersburg, reputed to be worth millions, has been shot with a revolver and killed by a man to whom he refused to give 80,000 roubles toward the Nihilist fund. The murderer has been arrested. Other Russian capitalists are fearful of suffering a similar fate. They are receiving letters threatening them with immediate death if they do not comply with demands to furnish money for "the common cause."

LIEUTENANT A. G. WINTERHALTER, U. S. Navy, sailed on Thursday from New York in the steamer *Lessing* for Paris, where he goes as a delegate from the Naval Observatory to the International Astronomical Convention, which meets in Paris April 16.

REAR ADMIRAL L. A. KIMBERLY, Lieut.-Comdr. H. E. Nichols and Lieut. G. A. Merriam, U. S. N., were guests at the Astor House on Thursday.

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References:
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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

WE have heretofore referred to the general excellence of the prize essay by Surgeon A. A. WOODHULL, U. S. A., on "The Enlisted Soldier." There are suggestions in it which deserve more than a passing attention, which are practical, and in the direction of reform, and which will commend themselves to all who desire to see the Army brought up to the highest standard of efficiency. Referring especially to these, concerning which more or less has been said in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL during the past few years, we find that under the head of "Methods of Enlistment," Surgeon WOODHULL says:

> By establishing the rendezvous in respectable parts of the town, confining them, however, to the sections inhabited by the working classes, and directing attention to them by posted advertisements in all parts of the city, not only a better class of recruits would be acquired, but when enlisted they would be removed from the demoralizing surroundings to which they now are exposed.

This is sensible and entirely feasible. The treatment of recruits receives much attention and none will dispute the statement that sergeants at depots "should be well-instructed, intelligent, and patient men, with pride in their profession and doing their work with firmness, tact, and kindness; should have served at least one enlistment and be discharged with an excellent character, and certain special inducements should be held out to them for the performance of duty which, while it involves no hardships in the physical sense, lacks very many of the attractions that ordinary service yields." Among these, in the opinion of an experienced and intelligent non-commissioned officer consulted by the doctor, would be separate messing and a distinct club room or place of resort for non-commissioned officers. An amusement hall for every depot, and for every large and isolated post, rationally constructed and adequately equipped, is recommended. Upon the subject of food and its preparation the essayist thinks soldiers "should be made to understand that cooking is a part of their education, and that they will be given credit for it in the estimate of efficiency." He does not, however, think that the establishment of garrison messes, a subject which has of late been given careful attention and trial at David's Island, Columbus Barracks, and West Point, will prove, ultimately, to be the public interest. "Wholesome food," he says, "well cooked, with sufficient variety to be attractive, is all that is necessary. We do not want an army of epicures any more than an army of scholars." The fact that such a system would cause the severance of the company officers from the care of the men as to their food and a gradual loss of their sense of responsibility in that important particular, seems to be the principal objection. Concerning the "treatment of the soldier," some pointed suggestions are made. We concur with the statement that "at all times there is a gulf between the officer and the enlisted man which can never be crossed without peril to one or the other." "The medium line of careful observance of set forms is the only safe one. But such duties are reciprocal. Courtesy must be shown by the officer and the official politeness of the soldier be properly acknowledged. Without being infirm the officer should be considerate, the more as the soldier may be humiliated by accident but without redress." This needs no comment, for the proposition is self-evident. We are glad to note that the author speaks in plain terms of the duties of post commanders, upon which we have, during the past few months, laid much stress. He says: "Garrison life should be the serious, constant, and relentless pursuit of military affairs, of preparation for the field. For both officers and men, employment is the destroyer of *ennui*, and *ennui* is the bane of military life. Busy men have no time to quarrel, to grumble or for scandal, and busy men are sober men."

Coming to the "Pay of the Army," a subject to which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has of late devoted some attention, Dr. WOODHULL gives it as his opinion that "the mode of payment is atrocious. It is," says he, "convenient for the Government but it is ruinous to discipline, to habits of economy, and to the temper of the men." He then suggests a system concerning, which, however, it is not our purpose to speak at present. Right here, however, we desire to quote from a letter received by us a few days ago from an officer of the Army of rank and experience. This correspondent says: "It is quite too evident that too many line officers have no large-hearted, manly sympathy with their men as men. . . . The best feeling exists among troops who are most in active service and in the field where opportunity is offered to see what fine, manly qualities, courage, intelligence, patience under hardship and deprivation are exhibited by men, some of whom have many vices." "Service in garrisons," he says, "tends to give to line officers the point of view of a bureau man or clerk—the men are so many figures on paper, the only individuals being those who commit breaches of discipline."

In conclusion he suggests as a part remedy for this evil and many others, the establishment of large summer camps of manœuvre and instruction. Returning to Dr. WOODHULL'S essay we note other valuable suggestions to which it is impracticable to refer to at present. Last, but not least, he touches upon the retired act and the Soldiers' Home. "To many," says he, "the Home with its indolent ease, is a purgatory. The retired list after thirty years is a well merited boon, but the limit should be lowered to twenty-five years, certainly for service below that of the non-commissioned staff. Not one man in ten thousand can carry a musket more than twenty-five years. And a corps of watchmen in garrison and over the public civil buildings might well be opened to the retired enlisted soldier."

IT was General GRANT'S theory that the best way to cure the evil of obnoxious laws was to enforce them. The Treasury clerks who have harassed the Army with their interpretations of the restrictions upon public expenditures appear to have followed out General GRANT'S theory and the cure has been wrought at last. Not long since a wharf under the charge of a prominent officer of the Engineer Corps took fire. A tug was called upon to extinguish the flames with its steam pump. Its bill for this service was forwarded with the proper vouchers and a full explanation of the circumstances. It

passed along all right until it reached one of those sage gentlemen who imagine that all wisdom and all experience are included within the folds of the Treasury ledger. There it was halted, and a stoppage entered because the service had not been advertised for in advance! Fortunately the Comptroller to whose department the expenditure belonged, was a gentleman capable of appreciating the humor of this decision and it was overruled. Not only this, but what more particularly concerns our readers—the sensible rule was established for future guidance that the officer directly responsible for the expenditure, and not the Treasury clerk who revises it, should thereafter be made the judge of the question whether the exigency of the case is such as to justify an expenditure without advertising. This is as it should be.

THE QUESTION OF ARMOR.

Le Genie Civil, of January 15, contained a description of a new disappearing turret shortly to be tried at Chalons, in connection with which it is well to note the significant fact that it is to be covered with compound armor and not with the steel which its interested or mistaken advocates would have us believe is the accepted material for French defensive construction. The London *Engineer*, which reproduces the description of the French periodical, says:

As to metal, it is thought that the experiments of Cotroceni did not conclusively establish the relative resisting powers of steel faced and wrought iron shields. On the whole, however, it has been decided to adopt steel faced plates in the design before us—the machinery for effecting the union of the face and foundation plates being of such power that a high degree of perfection in the weld may be expected.

Incidentally, the adoption of steel faced armor for the new turret is worthy of remark. We have lately been maintaining that this class of armor could not be said to have been beaten by steel, and that if through fracture is to be avoided, steel faced iron armor or plates compounded of hard and soft steel will, in the long run, be found the best. Here is a case in point: the plates of a turret of this kind constitute the structure itself, and through fracture would be ruinous. It appears that under these conditions the French authorities, who surely have the greatest experience with steel, do not employ even the softest steel, nor do they, as we might suppose, continue to use wrought iron—although the Schumann turret iron armor really behaved very well at Bucharest; but they go out of their way to adopt steel faced plates. This, of course, is only experimental, but still the selection for trial shows their present opinion. We do not argue that the French are disappointed in their steel. It has performed great things. No wrought iron—we are not speaking of compound plates—could have behaved as well as the steel plate at Spezia in 1884. But we maintain that any adoption of steel must be accompanied by the acceptance of through fracture and reliance on numerous bolts to hold the shield together.

This is unquestionably a perfectly fair statement of the case and fully sustains the position we have all along maintained, which is that the contest as it stands is in favor of compound and not of steel armor. As the *Engineer* shows in an earlier number (Nov. 26, 1886, p. 425) the conditions of most competitive trials have been such as to favor steel, as occasionally a steel plate may be found which displays exceptional qualities. "Steel accommodates itself to the picking out of champion plates better than to the regular supply of armor, and this would favor its reputation rather than its actual value on service." "The advocates of steel faced armor claim the victory in every competition with plates of 12 in. thick and under; that is, plates of such dimensions as have been thoroughly mastered in manufacture, and fall within the scope of certainty of supply."

But, says our contemporary, "the imperfect rolling and other causes of bad union of the layers of the steel faced iron plates are, we believe, simpler matters to deal with than the strange capriciousness of steel." The uncertainty of this material is shown by the record of French trials of steel plates which appeared in the JOURNAL of March 12. This record is made up from French official reports and it is no answer to it to say that it is furnished to us by interested parties. The initials signed to the communication we published was our proclamation of that fact. We have found in the course of a long experience that information concerning warlike material of any sort is most likely to reach us promptly through interested sources. In what way this diminishes the significance of facts we fail to see. Those who assert that the trials of Creusot plates described in the letter appearing in the JOURNAL of March 12, were of ancient date, are presuming too much upon the ignorance of their readers. By turning to pages 653 and 654 of our issue of that date, it will be seen that they cover the French contracts down to a year ago—that is, the plates furnished under the contracts of July 10, 1880; Dec. 8, 1884; July 6, 1885; March 1 and March 8, 1886. If there are any later or any other facts available, we should be glad to get them and to publish them, come from what source they may. The list of French vessels bearing steel and compound armor, which we reprinted Feb. 26 (p. 616), was taken from the *Engineer* and its correctness is not disputed, so far as we are aware. It included the following in the order of their launching: 1880, *Requin*, *L'Indomptable*, *Terrible*, *Caiman*, *Duguesclin*, *Vauban;* 1882, *Furieux*, *Formidable*, *Admiral Baudin;* 1883, *Achéron*, *Cocyte*, *Phlégéthon*, *Styx;* 1884, *Fusee*, *Grenade*, *Flamme*, *Mitraille*, *Hoche;* 1885, *Marceau*, *Magenta*, *Neptune*.

It will be observed that the armor ordered for the later vessels (1885,) shows the same relative proportion of more than two-thirds compound and less than one-third steel. Our statement of the compound and steel armor taken by France was obtained from *Engineering*, one of the earnest champions of steel armor. Its issue of Dec. 31 contained this statement of the armor furnished by French manufacturers:

Makers.....	1880	1882.		1883	1884.		1885.		1886.		Totals.	
	French Navy..	French Navy..	Foreign Navies.	French Navy..	French Navy..	Foreign vies.	French Navy..	Foreign Navies.	French Navy..	Foreign Navies.	France...	Foreign.
	tns.	tns.	tns.	tns.	tns.	tns.	tns.	tns.	tns.	tns.	tons	tons
* Steel.	1813	5994	4800	....	549	1767	1251	4417	746	2767	10353	8956
† Comp	1793	....	....	....	1166	....	1130	....	....	....	4089	....
‡ "	1801	....	....	806	1557	....	510	....	....	....	4574	.....
‖ "	1736	1916	....	803	....	....	1266	....	....	....	5724	.....
Steel...											10353	8956
Compd											14387	

* Schneider and Co.; † Morrel Bros.; ‡ St. Chamond; ‖ Challeton-Commentery.

Engineering lays stress upon the fact that no compound armor has been exported from France, while SCHNEIDER and Co., have sent abroad nearly 9,000 tons, but it omits to explain that compound armor is controlled by English patents, and that foreign orders go to England, which sent abroad to Germany and Russia, 11,000 tons against the 9,000 tons of steel armor quoted above. The record thus far, so far as we have been able to obtain it, is as follows:

England.....Compound	45,000 tons.		
France..... "	14,957 "	Steel 10,353 tons.	
Other countries... "	11,000 "	" 8,956 "	
Grand total...Compound	70,957 tons.	Steel 19,309 tons.	

We give the figures of steel armor furnished to France as we find them in the *Engineer*, though it gives no authority for them, and they are 2,500 tons in excess of those shown by the specific statement of French vessels to which armor has been applied, which appeared in the *Engineer*.

No paper in this country has begun to set forth so fully as has the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the facts showing the virtues of steel armor plates. At the time of the trial at Spezia, in 1882, we devoted several columns to a description of the results which were so favorable to Baron SCHNEIDER, giving thirty-seven illustrations of the targets made. From time to time since then, as our space would allow, we have reported the results of other trials, and if we have given more space of late to the subject of compound armor it has been because it seemed to us that the facts concerning it were in danger of being overlooked. There is a fair contest for supremacy between the two styles of armor and our purpose is to report it as fully as we can without bias or prejudice.

We are not ignorant of the fact that the advocates of steel armor insist that the objections to it will be overcome, and that with improved manufacture it will establish itself as the armor of the future. Nor have we undertaken to show the contrary, our purpose being simply to set forth the case as it stands up to date, leaving future trials to convey their own lesson. Now that Messrs. SCHNEIDER and Co. have established a branch of their works in Pennsylvania and undertake a contract with our Government, through the Bethlehem Iron Works, we shall have an opportunity to put their product to the proof. We await also with interest the forthcoming trial of compound plates made with Chrome steel or Wolfram steel to see how far they will justify the confident prediction of "L. W," that they "will destroy the illusions of the last defenders of the forged steel plates; and the powers which, like Italy, have had the imprudence of armoring their ships with soft steel will some day regret bitterly their hasty decision, so little justified."

IT was our intention to publish in connection with other letters which have appeared here, one received some time ago from an officer of the Ordnance Department of the Army with permission to make such use of it as we thought proper. This correspondent says:

I have been on the books of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as a subscriber almost from its birth, and in all this time have never known it to be otherwise than fair in its treatment of important questions under discussion. The contrast in this respect has often, indeed, been conspicuous between the JOURNAL and its contemporaries in England, to the great disadvantage of the latter, which are frequently personal and even abusive and libellous in their criticisms of "men and measures." It will, therefore, strike most of your readers as a little remarkable that a paper as conservative and independent as the JOURNAL should be found fault with because of its fair *resumé* of the recent discussion at Annapolis of Mr. Dorsey's paper. No doubt it would have suited your critics better had you emulated the amiable qualities of another paper, which, having no opinion of its own to offer, submitted to the dictation—from some partisan—of the flippant and undignified article which appeared in its columns upon this subject.

I have observed that the JOURNAL has persistently urged for large appropriations for steel ordnance, knowing that it would be for "specification steel," but it has urged alone for a fair hearing and a fair trial, if need be, of other than the prevailing fashion of built up guns of tempered steel, and for this it must be hauled over the coals by the intolerants. In an age like this to commit the Government irrevocably to one system, to shut the door against investigation, and to forbid even the *trial* of anything different, is a policy which no paper with brains at its head, and the true interests of the country for its policy, could advocate.

The discussion of Mr. Dorsey's paper has resulted in the issue of a very valuable number of the "proceedings." And I am free to admit that, while, as you say, the preponderance of *numbers* was on Mr. Dorsey's side, yet in my opinion, the advocates of the present practice—with one exception—presented the most finished and the best prepared arguments—arguments which would carry most weight, perhaps, before a popular audience. The exception noted was coarse and discourteous in tone, in places illogical and widely irrelevant, and is a fair example of that mixture of conceit and prejudice alluded to by one of your naval correspondents. Is it not this spirit of intolerance which has gone far in checking true progress in the mechanical branches of the twin professions, and which is largely responsible for the failure this year of appropriation for fortification guns?

Disinterested readers cannot fail to note the fact that the actual position assumed here with reference to the subjects spoken of by our correspondent has been that of an independent and unbiased critic of methods and results which if accepted without question might in the end lead to disappointment, if not disaster. We shall be as prompt as any to recognize accomplishment, but do not propose to give credit in advance, or to assume that there is a divinity which doth hedge an ordnance officer, forbidding inquiry as to his methods and action. There is no occasion for concealment or mystery in matters which vitally concern the entire Service, and matters of gun construction ought not to be and—so far as we can prevent it shall not be—made the exclusive property of a select class of officers. It is as much for the interest of ordnance officers as for the good of the Service in general that what they do, or are proposing to do, should be made the subject of inquiry and comment. The problems they have to consider are too important to permit the personal equation to obtrude itself. Questions of armament should be submitted as little as possible to men who have a bias of any sort which forbids their acting with open-mindedness as judges; and the trial should be in open court, where all interested can form judgment as to the fairness of the proceedings. Our criticism has been one of methods and not of men. We have found no occasion to reflect in the slightest particular upon the personal or official integrity of a single individual under the control of the Ordnance Bureaus, and it would be an unjust reflection upon our ordnance officers to assume that they object to criticism or prefer to listen to those whose ambition is to sit on the front steps of the departments that they may have the privilege of sneezing when those inside take snuff. An officer may, and often does, carry out, honestly, erroneous ideas, mistaken methods, the final outcome being misfortune and disaster, in spite of the honesty and efficiency of the supervising official and not by reason thereof. One thing we have objected to is the

assumption by officers not trained in ordnance construction of a full and thorough knowledge of the intricate and scientific profession of gun-making after a few weeks or months of superficial study, and in this the entire Naval Service will sympathize with us—with the possible exception of the few who may wish to confess judgment upon our strictures by complaining that they are personal.

THE outlook for the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers, who are now facing departmental boards, is decidedly gloomy; and for the civilian, who aspires to serve his country in the uniform of an officer, there is no outlook at all, and will not be for the next two or three years unless the laws are changed. There are only 28 vacant 2d lieutenancies at present existing—15 infantry, 5 artillery and 8 cavalry; 4 more are assured, 3 through retirement on account of disability to fill vacancies now existing, and 1 by the retirement of General WILLCOX. The class to graduate in June consists of 65 members. Thirty-three vacancies, to occur through other ways than regular retirements, will thus be necessary to accommodate the entire class, a number which no one expects to see, and the probabilities are that 15 or 20 at least of the graduates will have to be commissioned as additional 2d lieutenants. The non-commissioned officers, who may successfully pass the examinations they are now undergoing will be eligible for appointment until December, 1888, unless the age limit is reached before that time, but with the large surplus of graduates this year, and the large class to be provided for in 1888, it is difficult to see where the vacancies for them are to come from. The papers from the San Francisco Board for the examination of candidates came in the early part or this week. Of the three, who were before the board, only one —1st Sergeant CHARLES E. TAYMAN, 1st Infantry— was recommended for appointment. Returns from other boards are expected within the next few weeks.

GENERAL SHERIDAN and party returned to Washington on Thursday and report that the new buildings at Fort Riley are to be located south and east of the garrison. The decision as to Denver will be announced as soon as the title to the property selected is secured.

A VERY interesting biography of "John Cleves Symmes, the Theorist," appears in the March and April numbers of the "Southern Bivouac." It is by a member of his family, Elmore Symmes. Symmes it appears married for a second wife a French lady, one of five sisters, Pelletier, four of whom married in the Army. Archange married Major John Whipple, a captain in the 1st Infantry, in 1805; Felice married Peter Tallman, of the regiment of artillery; Marrianne married first Captain Benj. Lockwood, of the 1st Infantry, and afterwards Captain Symmes, 1st Infantry; Marguerite married Dr. Davis, surgeon, U. S. A. Her son John Cleves Symmes is now a captain, U. S. Army, retired. He married abroad, and has been for many years a resident at Wiesbaden. He graduated at the head of his class from the Military Academy in 1847. He has a natural genius for invention, and made from time to time one cannon and fifteen breech-loading guns of different designs. In 1858 he took a prize of $500 "for championship in the United States on account of the best breech-loading small arms." Fort Leavenworth was completed under his direction, and soon after he was retired in 186. "for disability resulting from disease contracted from exposure in the line of duty." His wife is a Polish lady, neé Marie Leopowitz, described by General Sherman, in a letter to the family, as "a little lady of singular beauty, cleverness and grace." There are two other sons of Captain Symmes, the theorist, Dr. Harrison Symmes, of Oswego, Kansas, and Americus Symmes, who resides on a farm near St. Louis, and who, now 76 years old, is an enthusiastic believer in his father's theories.

THE author of a recent work on the "Artillery of the Future," who is reported to be an artillery officer of high rank in the German Army, says: "When we reflect on the use which is now made of cavalry divisions, the need of horse artillery is more pressing and imperious than ever, and at the present time is absolutely indispensable." He remarks that it is impossible to replace horse artillery by mounted batteries, especially as the guns employed in the latter are of greater and heavier calibre, and cannot be got over the ground at anything approaching to the requisite speed. Thus it is of the utmost importance that every cavalry division should have its proper complement of horse artillery.

THE death of the celebrated James B. Eads removes from the workers of the world a man from whom Navy officers of whatever rank or position received uniform courtesy and the greatest consideration. During the early years of the War of the Rebellion Captain Eads was in almost daily contact with many now among the older officers of the Engineer Corps, and his urbanity and sociability will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to enjoy his friendship. By the death of this eminent engineer, as it is more than probable, the problem of isthmian transit is resolved into the two projects represented by the Panama route and the Nicaragua Maritime Canal proposition. It is not likely that any serious attempt will be made to carry out Eads's ideas of a ship railway from ocean to ocean, and unless more haste is made than seems possible De Lesseps will have his canal completed before the rival project fires a single charge of dynamite. The expectation now is that the canal company will in the end be obliged to turn its property over to the French Government and leave it to carry the undertaking to completion. Indeed, it is believed by many that this has been M. De Lesseps's intention from the first and that the project has been really a scheme to secure French control on the Isthmus, to which our indifference as to what our neighbors may be doing to circumscribe our boundaries has invited the enterprising De Lesseps and his compatriots. It may be well to suggest, however, that the Suez Canal, which was originally a French project, is now under English control, which also extends over Egypt itself and the outlying Island of Cyprus. It is probable that, in the end, we shall show ourselves as unwilling to submit our passage across the Isthmus to the control of a foreign power, as England was to allow France to plant herself across her highway to India.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Washington *Star* says in answer to a statement which appeared in that paper: "No volunteer surgeons were ever 'incorporated into the staff by act of Congress,' with one exception, every one of them 'entered the Service regularly,' *i. e.*, by passing the examination required by law of all candidates, and coming in at the foot of the list, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant. The one exception was Dr. Baxter. Upon the reorganization of the staff he was selected by President Johnson and commissioned with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and was thus made to outrank every Surgeon in the Army, including some distinguished officers whose entry into the Service antedated his birth. Many, no doubt, felt outraged by being thus superseded. Whether the selection was wise or otherwise is a question entirely foreign to the purpose of this note. The volunteer medical officers, with the above single exception, having entered exactly upon an equality with the other 'element,' there was no occasion for division, nor in fact did any such division ever exist. Like the silly slanders which, shortly after the appointment of General Moore, was spread abroad by many papers, of which the *Star* was *not* one, that he was 'an active Democrat and had been selected solely for political reasons,' the imputation of such pitiable jealousy is pure fiction."

IN his article on "Modern Aggressive Torpedoes" in the "Scribners' Monthly" for April, Lieut. W. S. Hughes, U. S. Navy, estimates that during the last ten years a hundred million of dollars has been expended by European nations in the effort to secure a *reliable* self-moving torpedo. Our Government has been very economical in this direction, but the amount expended here by private individuals, firms and corporations is large. Lieut. Hughes describes the Controllable Auto-Mobile Torpedo, the Sims-Edison, the Whitehead, the Hall and the Howell Torpedoes. Next follows a description of torpedo boats, the *Falke*, the *Stiletto*, the *Alarm*, and various torpedo boats built by Messrs. Thornycroft and Yarrow, Ericsson's gun and projectile, the submarine Peacemaker, and Zalinski's 8-inch pneumatic dynamite torpedo gun. Illustrations are given of all these, and the article is one devoted to description rather than to expressions of opinion, except that in its concluding paragraph the author cautions his readers against being misled by the popular fallacy that our great seaport cities and the coast-line of our country can be protected by torpedoes alone. "Such vessels," he says, "valuable adjuncts as they are to any system of coast defence, must be regarded as only supplemental to modern ships, guns, forts and floating batteries."

NO ONE has yet been selected to succeed Colonel Scott in charge of the War of the Rebellion Records. The Secretary of War says he has not made a choice yet simply because, in the rush of other matters, he has not found time to devote to the hunting up the officer best qualified for the place. Lieutenant Edward S. Farrow, 21st Infantry, is the latest addition to the list of candidates. His trip to Washington this week is said to be on this mission. It is also said that he contemplates resigning from the Service in the event of his failure to secure this detail.

THE "Index to General Orders Amendatory of the U. S. Army Regulations," compiled by Lieut. William Baird, 6th U. S. Cavalry, whose agent for the sale of the book is James J. Chapman, of Washington, D. C., is an extremely convenient help to the Army in general, but especially to those whose position and duties require them to be posted on regulations or tactics. The amendments to the present code have now become so numerous that only an expert can deal with them properly, so that Lieutenant Baird's book comes in handily just at present, and until the revision by the Board at Washington has been made. The index to the general orders is thorough, as well as that to the circulars, rulings and decisions of the War Department to January 1, 1887. The work is of convenient size, and no officer or military clerk should be without a copy.

IT is fortunate that the construction of the new naval observatory is in such competent hands. The problem to be considered is an architectural one in the broadest sense; that is to seek for artistic effect while making this completely subordinate to the important uses an observatory is to serve. This Mr. Hunt thoroughly understands, and his large experience will enable him to solve the difficult problem if any one can. Mr. Hunt last week visited the observatory grounds in company with Capt. Walker and Prof. Hall, and made a careful inspection of the locality. The most eligible site is occupied by a dwelling, which it may be thought desirable to preserve for use by the officers located at the observatory.

MR. HERBERT WELSH, Secretary of the Indians' Rights Association, who has been advocating that the Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla., be placed upon a reservation where they may be more completely trained in civilized habits, go to farming, and acquire permanent homes, specifies a military officer for the trust, "not because an equally good civil agent could not be found, but because we have no reason to believe he will be found. A man of the type of Capt. R. H. Pratt, the late Capt. Emmet Crawford, Capt. John G. Bourke, Capt. J. M. Lee, and Capt. Jas. M. Bell, is what is needed. A military officer can afford to speak the truth, to do what is wise and right without sacrificing his position."

THE presence recently at El Paso, Texas, of Major-General Terry and of his brother-in-law, Inspector-General R. P. Hughes, U. S. A., of San Francisco, reawakens hope in the breast of the sanguine El Paso *Times*, and prompts it to remark: "Their prolonged conference makes it clear that something is in the wind. Perhaps a 16 company post at El Paso."

THE case of Ernest von Dieselski, an alleged deserter in confinement at Washington Barracks, was, on March 29, for a second time, before Justice MacArthur on writ of habeas corpus. His Honor, however, discharged the writ and remanded the soldier to the custody of the military authorities. He has since been sent under guard to Jefferson Barracks.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FAIRCHILD, of the G. A. R., has directed special services to be held by each Post of the Order on April 27, the sixty-fifth anniversary of General Grant's birth, at which time contributions will be solicited to the Memorial Fund.

NOTHING has yet been definitely decided regarding the contemplated changes in the stations of Assistant Adjutants-General. General Drum said this week that as there were no funds available for travelling purposes he would not be in a hurry to place his "slate" before the Secretary of War.

SECRETARY WHITNEY is particularly fortunate at this time in having Commander Chadwick at hand for consultation. This officer has been employed for considerably more than a year in collecting information and data in connection with the latest foreign ideas on armored vessels of various types, and today the result of his skill and his investigations is to be seen in Mr. Whitney's ability to go about the construction of the 6,000-ton armored cruiser authorized by the last Congress, with some degree of assurance that the result will be commensurate with the reasonable expectations of the nation.

DESIGNS for a 6,000-ton cruiser were opened in the presence of Secretary Whitney and the bureau chiefs on Friday. Those forwarded by Commander Chadwick were the work of Mr. Mackrow, of the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall, London; Wm. John Barrow, of the Shipbuilding Company; Mons. Grandjean, of St. Nazaire, France; W. Watt, of Birkenhead, Eng., and W. L. Clayton, of Australia.

Among the Americans who submitted plans were Lieut. Chambers, Chief Constructor Wilson, Naval Constructor Pook, U. S. Navy, Francis L. Norton and L. Towns. The Secretary will appoint a board to select plans from those submitted. It will probably consist of civilian experts and Naval officers not on duty in the bureauss.

PAYING THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your edition of March 19, 1887, you reprint from the Baltimore *Sun* a letter from "a discharged non-commissioned officer of long service and experience," making a rather petulant attack upon the methods of the Pay Department. The style of the criticism bears evidence of its source, and it would not have been noticed had you not, by your endorsement, and the prominence given it in your valuable paper, attached a weight to it that is not inherent in the article—and, I presume from your broad sense of justice and desire to promote the interests of the Service, that you would not have made this publication unless you felt assured that the very general and sweeping statements made therein had some foundation in fact. Now, it is to ascertain these facts that I write, and at the same time to show that so far as tangible matter is contained in the article in question, it was written without due consideration.

A criticism to be of value should be practical; should be made with at least a fair knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the subject under review; should not only point out the evil to be remedied, but also show wherein it is an evil—otherwise it becomes a mere literary production. The burden of this correspondent's plaint against the Pay Department, divested of its verbiage, seems to be its failure to insure "a prompt and regular payment of the wages when due to the nation's soldiers." He cites the Navy and Marine Corps as models of punctuality it is presumed in this respect. Let us extend the parallel to embrace the various circumstances by which each class of payments is environed and see wherein the Pay Department of the Army suffers by the comparison.

The enlisted force of the Navy is limited to 8,250 men and boys. This force is distributed among 40 vessels and 10 naval stations. To pay this force the Naval Register shows there are 112 officers in the Pay Corps of the Navy, an average of two to each vessel and station, with a surplus of 12 officers for contingencies. Further, it will be observed that the naval stations are at commercial centres where the needed currency is readily obtained. When the vessel is at sea the paymaster has his cash box with him. With this force available and these facilities at hand, it is an easy matter for the Pay Corps of the Navy to meet all demands upon it promptly.

Now as to the Marine Corps, upon which this writer in the *Sun* lays so much stress. The enlisted strength of the corps is 2,000 men, not 2,400 as stated. About one-half the force is attached to vessels in commission, and paid by the paymasters of the Navy. The remainder is distributed among the various navy-yards and shore stations, eight in number, not nearly a score as stated. These enlisted men are mustered monthly, the rolls are then signed and forwarded by mail to the paymaster at Washington, who, upon their receipt and after examination, sends his check for the amount of the roll to the commanding officer. This officer obtains the necessary currency therefor and pays to the men the amount due each. The promptness with which they are paid depends upon the distance the station is from Washington, and will vary from three days to three weeks after the roll is made up. The enlisted force of the Army is 25,000 men, not including 470 men of the Signal Corps. These men are distributed among 144 posts, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, many of them in almost inaccessible regions distant from money centres, and to be reached only after days and nights of travel by ambulance and stage. To pay these 144 posts the Pay Department of the Army has available for duty only 43 officers. Now as it is not possible to station a paymaster at each post, as in the Navy, though there were three times the number available, I presume the method in practice in the Marine Corps would be recommended—concentrate the force in Washington, or some other centre and pay the troops by check. Such an order, I have no doubt, would be very acceptable to the officers of the Pay Department, so far as their personal comfort and interest is concerned, as it would entirely relieve them of the hardships of travel, and the risks incident upon the personal custody of the money. The last annual report of the Paymaster General shows that of the 234,000 miles travelled by paymasters, 42,292 miles were by stage and ambulance, and that the field payments alone amounted to over $5,250,000. But how would the troops in garrison receive such an order? Of what value would a paymaster's check be to an enlisted man at a frontier post? It would be of just the value the post trader chooses to put on it. At posts near towns where banks are located, the commanding officer would have the option of collecting the checks from the men, have them cashed and the proceeds distributed, or of granting leave to his command to collect their own checks. This would be a change from the old fogy, senseless method of paying by the paymaster only, in cash, to each man the amount due him, at the pay table in the presence of his officers. It might be more modern, but I doubt if company commanders would strenuously urge it.

There is one point that the advocates of more frequent payments fail to consider. A recent writer, the prize essayist of the Military Service Institution, outlined a scheme which he deems practical, as follows: The captain every six days gives to each man an order on the quartermaster for a certain amount, to be paid by him in cash. Very good—but he neglects to state where the quartermaster is to get his cash. Let the paymaster send it, I suppose, once a week by express. But how about those posts to which the express companies will not ship funds? When that problem is solved, another presents itself—a quartermaster's receipt for funds will not relieve a paymaster, in case of loss, from his accountability. The accounting officers have gone still further, and hold that the paymaster is responsible for the money until it reaches the soldier's hands, though he may hold a valid receipt for the same.

The method of payment outlined by the writer referred to is but a return in effect to the old system of Regimental and Battalion Paymasters which prevailed in our Army over half a century ago. The records show that under that system of payments, from 1808 to 1811, the average annual loss by defalcation was 1.58 per cent. on the amount disbursed, while the expense was 3.1 per cent. From 1811 to 1816, under the same system, these averages were: Defalcations, 2.98 per cent., and expenses 4.36 per cent.

Under the present system, from 1861 to 1866 (during the war), Gen. Brice reports that the total losses and expenses of every kind, including defalcations, captures, accidents, the salaries and expenses of paymasters and their clerks, fell short of three-fou ths of one per cent. on the amount disbursed. During the past ten years, with an aggregate disbursement of over $130,000,000, the total loss to the Government by defalcation was a trifle over $3,000. It certainly behooves those charged with the administration of our Army affairs to move slowly and considerately before casting aside a system that will produce such results. So much for the interests of the Government.

Now what interests of the enlisted man will be conserved, either by a change in the mode of payment or in the times of payment? Wherein is he placed at a disadvantage, or does his personal interest suffer, by the present system? All his material and necessary wants are fully provided him. His pay when received goes either to the trader, the gaming table, or back to the paymaster as a deposit. Now, how will more frequent payments affect this disposition of his funds? Will it be urged that because he receives his pay more frequently, and in smaller amounts, he will value it the more, be the more apt to deposit it and less likely to spend it inconsiderately; that these frequent payments will induce habits of economy and thrift, and educate him as to the proper use of money? Is it expected to relieve the strain on discipline that payday always brings by having pay-day come oftener? It may distribute the strain from one month's end to the other, which I think will be a severer test to discipline, and to the temper of commanding officers, than that under which they now suffer. I am surprised that Dr. Woodhull, in his article, "The Enlisted Soldier," should so far depart from the teachings of his school and openly advocate, as a remedy for the complaint, the well known principles of homeopathy, "*similia similibus curantur.*" That is, if large doses of pay produce the evil, small ones will cure it.

If it is the mature judgment of officers who are in daily contact with troops that the interests of the Service and the interests of the soldier will be promoted by payments to the latter at more frequent intervals, I am sure from what I know of officers of the Pay Department, that they are willing and desirous to undertake any duties that may be imposed on them looking to the betterment of the Service, provided their accountability is restricted to the funds under their immediate and personal control. The Pay Department stands not in the way of reform, but a change to cater too a fancied evil is not a reform. K.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ENGLISHMEN VISITING FORT BARRANCAS.

THE Duke of Sutherland has been cruising around the coast of Florida during the last month. March 17 his steam yacht, the *Sans Peur*, R. Y. S., came to anchor in Pensacola harbor, twenty-five hours from Tampa.

On Saturday afternoon the Duke visited Fort Barrancas and was invited by Col. Langdon, commanding Fort Barrancas and Fort Pickens to visit the latter fort and inspect the Indian prisoners. The Colonel accompanied the party and introduced his guests to Natchez, Mangus, Geronimo and the other prisoners. The interview was quite interesting, for one of the ladies of the Duke's party, the Hon. Mrs. Blair, on a recent visit to Fort Marion, at San Augustine, had seen and fondled little Marion Geronimo, born in Fort Marion last July, and the lady's assurance of the health of the child seemed highly satisfactory to Geronimo and his friends.

After interviewing the Indians the party adjourned to the terreplein overlooking the entrance to the harbor, Fort McRee, and the Gulf of Mexico, and there partook of a lunch *al fresco*. It was an odd scene. The table was an old magazine door laid on two trestles and set in the shade of the Service magazine of the 15 inch gun. The Indians hurried up with garrison chairs made in the prison at Fort Leavenworth, while an English sailor brought a bucket of water from the guard house, and the lunching party waited on themselves.

The Duke's party consisted of the Duke of Sutherland; Hon. Mr. Osmond C. Howe, English Vice-Consul at Pensacola; Mr. John McNicoll, Civil Engineer, lately residing in the Reviera; Dr. Bervin, an American doctor recently from Paris, and decorated some years ago by the Emperor of Austria; the Hon. Mrs. Blair, widow of Col. Blair, of the English Army, and Miss Emily Smith of Scotland. After lunch the party returned to Fort Barrancas and paid their respects to Mrs. Col. Langdon.

The Duke and his party expressed themselves in warm terms of the courtesies shown them and the pains taken by Col. Langdon to make their stay agreeable and interesting to them.

MORE AMUSING THAN TRUE.

THE Boston *Commercial Bulletin* tells of a dandified young second luff "who graduated at the head of his class at West Point," and who had a practice when officer of the day of turning out the guard half a dozen times a day to salute his highness. Finding that the soldiers had accordingly nicknamed him "Johnnie-come-home-lately," he subjected them to a series of petty persecutions.

The commandant, an old dragoon of the Mexican War, was wild on discovering that some of the best soldiers in his command were being persecuted by a nincompoop, and he at once ordered the latter before him.

"What the devil do you mean, sir," he roared, "by confining half my command."

"The men are in a state of mutiny," tremblingly replied the lieutenant, "and besides their impudence has reached such a height that they call me 'Johnnie-come-home-lately' to my face."

"What!" fairly howled the irate commander, "is it for that reason you have been persecuting them? Why, d— you, sir, I have been, man and boy, over forty years in the Service, and the name the men best know me by is 'Old Boots.' Get out of my presence and order every prisoner to be released."

The officer was so mortified that he hastened to effect an exchange with an infantry officer, and to this day is still known by the distasteful sobriquet even by the ladies of the Army.

This is a very good story, undoubtedly, but how happened it that an officer who graduated at the head of his class at the Military Academy was sent to the cavalry? Not to go further back, no one graduating at the head of his class from the Military Academy since 1840 has been assigned to the cavalry or could have served as a subaltern in a cavalry regiment under an "old dragoon of the Mexican War."

HUMORS OF THE WAR RECORD OFFICE.

A FEW weeks before his death Col. Scott said: "A Major-General is not often any more sure of facts twenty-five years old than a private, and a dispute with a brother officer sends both here for the record. It not infrequently happens that I unwittingly deal some of my best friends cruel blows. A Western Senator came here a year or so ago and got documents from me that made Admiral Porter ridiculously imaginative, where everybody supposed he was precisely historical, in regard to President Lincoln's visit to Richmond at the surrender, and an alleged interview en route with Duff Green. The greater part of the story turned out to be fiction. One day an old officer came rushing in, and, in an excited tone, exclaimed:

"'Have you said I was not in the second battle of Bull Run?'

"'No, not exactly that,' I said.

"'Well, Bob Scott, I was told you said so, and I came in here to put daylight through you if you stuck to it.'

"'Oh, no,' I replied, laughing, 'I never said you were not in that battle. What I said was that you yourself, in an official report dated the day of the battle had said you were in the Cumberland valley, a hundred miles from Centreville and Bull Run.'

"His eyes looked dizzy and his face was a most amusing picture of consternation. What I said was true. I tapped a bell, called a clerk, who brought the officer's official report, and there in his own handwriting, over his signature, in black and white, was his own word that he was not at Bull Run. He read the report through twice in silence, so solid you could slice it. Then he took his hat, and, without a word, arose and left the building. There is a good deal of fiction in our war stories.

"The greatest number of inquiries about war history," said Col. Scott, "comes from the South. The Johnnies fought well, and, in the absence of a good deal else to give them satisfaction, take great pleasure in their fighting. Nearly all the prominent Confederate officers have visited this old building, and hardly a day passes that we do not receive half a dozen letters from Southerners asking for information."—*N. Y. Sun.*

HOW JOHN CHAMBERLAIN DID IT.

"DID you hear how John Chamberlain got the bulge on the boys on the last day of the session?" asked one of the Treasury officials. "Well you know the Government owns all the shore land down at Old Point Comfort, Va., and years ago granted a concession for the ground now covered by the Hygeia Hotel at that place. The grant has been a good deal of a bonanza to the company owning the hotel as it is the only place of the kind on that coast. John got a bill quietly introduced in the Senate, granting place to himself for another hotel, and it went through with bells on. When it reached the House, however, the fight began, for there it was antagonized by Congressman Libby for the Hygeia people, whose district he represented. John waited quietly. No man in Washington has more friends in the House and Senate, so he could wait hopefully. But the days went by, and John's bill lay away down on the calendar. The last day came, so did the last hour of the session, and John sat up in the members' gallery, his big, good-natured face dark with prolonged disappointment, for there was no quorum on the floor. Speaker Carlisle suddenly called Mr. Hatch, of Miss., over to the chair, and went to his retiring room for a few moments. There was a mob of members on the floor howling for recognition, and swinging over their heads the bills in which they were interested. Hatch is one of John's warmest friends—so is genial old ex-Gov. Curtin, of Penn., and when the gallant white haired member from the iron regions walked down the centre isle and held up a bill high above the crowd, Hatch saw John's chance had come. The noise was deafening. The speaker's gavel came sharply down and Hatch recognized Mr. Curtin. 'As many as are in favor of the passage of this bill will stand to be counted.' Some one announced 181 votes in the affirmative and a few in the negative—and there may have been 100 members all told in the House. Anyhow the bill went through in grand style, was rushed over to the President, who promptly signed it, and John is down at Old Point Comfort the happiest man in Virginia."—*N. Y. Graphic.*

ZALINSKI'S DYNAMITE SHELLS.

LIEUT. ZALINSKI'S pneumatic dynamite gun was tried Saturday at Fort Lafayette. Four shots were fired, each shell containing 50 pounds of dynamite. The air pressure was 1,000 pounds. The first shot took 9 3-5 seconds to travel 1,816 yds., and on touching the water it exploded. The second shot, with a slow fuse, struck the water 2,500 feet away, ricochetted and disappeared. A second later, a huge column of mud and water arose for many feet. The third shot, with the gun at an elevation of 33½ degrees, was a failure, owing to a delayed fuse. The fourth shot, at the same angle of elevation, was twenty-five seconds in the air, and it struck 3,868 yards away, or about two miles and a quarter. The guns for the Government dynamite cruiser that Cramp and Sons are building will carry a charge of 400 pounds. The bore of these guns will be 10 inches. The cruiser will carry three of them. They will measure, in the barrel, 40 feet long. Among those who witnessed the exhibition were Maj.-Gen. Schofield, Adjt.-Gen. Whipple, Col. Hamilton, Maj. Randolph, Comdr. O'Neil, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Comdr. Wild, of the *Dolphin*; Col. Carr.

A RECENT special from St. Petersburg asserts that one general officer in active service, three cavalry officers and seventeen infantry, artillery and engineer officers, have been suddenly removed from their quarters and shot on alleged proof of treason.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE ARMY AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* has some very sensible remarks on the subject of the benefit accruing to both the Army and the National Guard, as a result of the intercourse between the two, which it has been our endeavor through so many years to promote. As the *Eagle* says:

Fraternization between the two Services has come to be the rule where before it was the exception. Men educated at the U. S. Military Academy are everywhere to be found holding commissions and doing yeoman service as officers of the National Guard. In the leading organizations of the citizen soldiery it is a matter of common occurrence for the brightest intellects in the Regular Army to assist in the work of the practical education of the militia by giving the benefit of their knowledge and experience to the seekers after information on military topics through the medium of lectures and papers and demonstrations in tactics relating to the care, instruction and manœuvring of troops. Clubs composed of National Guard and Regular Army officers are in active being in New York and elsewhere, at the stated meetings of which military subjects are earnestly and intelligently discussed. The portals of the United Service Institution, originally organized solely for the benefit of officers of the Army and Navy and Volunteer forces, have been thrown wide open to officers of the National Guard, and from the lieutenant general commanding the National military force to the youngest subaltern, the kindliest feeling obtains. To every State militia camp held in the country, a Regular officer is annually detailed as a Government inspector by the War Department. As a result of this oversight of the helpful disposition which is manifested on all sides, and the spirit of fraternization which prevails, the National Guard largely owes the elevation to which it has attained of late years. And it is hazarding little in saying that the Army, not alone in rifle shooting, but in discipline, drill and general efficiency, has correspondingly benefited by contact with the National Guard.

THE ARMORY QUESTION.

AT a session of the New York Armory Board on March 25 the report of the Comptroller stating that the Rink Building at 104th St., which had been proposed as a temporary armory for the 8th New York for two years, is in its present condition unfit for the purpose and not worth the large expenditure (estimated at $20,000) was put before the Board, which thereupon resolved to non-concur in the proposed arrangement, and the method of procuring the "Rink" as an armory for the Eighth was thus finally sat down upon. Col. Geo. D. Scott, who was present, agreed to accept instead the present armory of the Seventy-first as temporary quarters. This is certainly an improvement on their present armory.

The 71st Regiment on May 1 will move into the present 12th Regiment armory at Broadway and 45th St., which is to be leased for an additional two years at an annual rental of $20,000, the 2d Battery remaining in the building where it is now quartered.

Resolutions were also adopted to lease the present armories of the 9th and 22d Regiments and the 1st Battery each for one year from May 1, 1887, at rentals of $15,000, $20,000 and $2,750, respectively.

The architect for the new armory of the 22d Regiment, was instructed to modify his specifications so as to extend the time for the completion of the building, ready for occupancy, to Oct. 1, 1888.

The Secretary was instructed to advertise for proposals for the new 22d Regiment armory according to the plans, etc., approved Nov. 30 1886.

Minor repairs, with a view to the completion of the 12th Regiment armory were considered, a payment of $20,000 for mason work to the contractor authorized. Col. J. H. Jones offered that, if the Board will put into the armory a cooking apparatus, complete as recommended by him, at a cost of $725, the necessary connection with the boilers will be made without cost to the city as soon as the regiment enters the armory. The matter was referred to the committee. It is one well worthy of favorable action, because a cooking apparatus like this is one of the most necessary and useful adjuncts to an armory. We learn that the Armory Board does not look favorably upon the use of Bryant Park as an armory site, and that scheme may, therefore, be regarded as exploded.

William H. Webb, David Banks, E. Ellery Anderson, L. S. Burchard, and others, residing in the vicinity of Bryant Park, waited upon Mayor Hewitt to protest against a project which they had seen noticed in the newspapers to build a new armory on the site of the park. Mayor Hewitt said: "I know of no such project now pending. I should not be willing to sanction it if it were proposed. You will see by a communication that I shall send to the Aldermen next Tuesday that I am in favor of making more such parks all over the city rather than expending millions for parks away up town where no one can use them but the rich, such as Pelham Bay Park. There has been something said about the use of the reservoir site for an armory, but that would make an architectural improvement that would benefit your property."

It is satisfactory to know that the Mayor of New York favors the project for substituting for the useless reservoir on the corner of 5th Avenue and 42d Street a much-needed armory. No one proposes, so far as we know, to interfere with the park adjoining the reservoir, and to that we should be as much opposed as anyone. There seems to be no good reason, however, why the reservoir should longer cumber the ground, and its site is an admirable one for a new armory.

After repeated delays, postponements and disappointments, the inauguration of the 12th N. Y.'s new armory has now become a reality. On April 11 the regiment will march into its new castle, and the grand celebration of the event has been definitely fixed for April 21. It being the first armory constructed by the city according to the requirements of the present age, the affair attracts almost as much attention outside as inside of the regiment. The Twelfth themselves are in a complete state of enthusiasm about it, and the occasion is to be made one of the most brilliant in the history of the regiment. The preparations as determined upon by the meeting of the Board of Officers on Monday evening, March 14, will be of the most elaborate kind. Efforts are made to have President Cleveland, Governor Hill, and other dignitaries present, and with the popularity of the Twelfth among Regular officers, as well as in the National Guard, the opening celebration may confidently be predicted as one of unusual splendor, not even to be outstripped by the Old Guard Ball.

HOW TO PASS AN EXAMINING BOARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SOME little military wind-bag, gave vent to his spleen, in last Sunday's issue of a Sensational Story paper, by finding fault with Lieut. Col. Harding, for refusing to sign the examination papers, approved by the other members of the board, in his absence. If the rumor be true, that a member of this board recently procured the questions for an officer elect, in advance of his examination, thereby enabling him to pass in flying colors, regardless of his merits, and also, if it be true, that such member is illiterate, murders the Queen's English, and cannot propound a question grammatically, then Col. Harding's course will receive the unanimous approval, not only of the officers and enlisted men of the 1st Brigade, but that of the entire forces of the State.

It strikes me, the Adjutant General should poke his official nose into the record of this board, and if de does not find it like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, have it reorganized, with at least five members. NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1887.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF THE 47TH NEW YORK.

ON the 29th of March, 1862, the 47th New York of Brooklyn (Williamsburg) was mustered into the Service. Gen. Jesse C. Smith, then commanding the 11th Brigade, was the mustering officer. On Tuesday evening, March 29, the 25th anniversary of the event was celebrated by the 47th in its new roomy and sumptuous quarters (such as were not dreamt of a quarter of a century ago), and to complete matters Gen. Smith, who is still alive, was invited to act as reviewing officer. It was quite an event, and not even at the inauguration of the armory was there such an audience present. Gen. Smith reviewed the regiment, dressed in civilian clothes, stove-pipe hat, Prince Albert coat, with one silver star on each shoulder. This was rather unique, but very effective under the circumstances, and very much appreciated.

The regiment having been promptly formed and turned over, Col. Gaylor opened the ceremonies with a review. The men had responded in large numbers to the call, and the line was consequently unusually long. All seemed impressed with the importance of the occasion, and scarcely a hand, head or foot moved while the reviewing party passed around. For the march past, the regiment was massed by wings, because the space was entirely too small to go through the affair in regular tactical manner. The companies, however, executed the passage in the best possible manner under the circumstances, and all did fairly well. The salutes in many instances were crude and awkward, and not by any means first-class. This is an affair concerning the officers alone.

Another presentation of long service medals followed. The regimental chaplain made the presentation speech. The medal is an iron cross, with the figure 47 at the intersection of the bars and a sunburst of copper. The following responded to the call of the adjutant and stepped to the front:

Twenty-five years, diamond medal—Capt. Alfred A. Doughty, Privates John W. Locke and Jas. McCormack.

Twenty years, gold medal—Col. Truman V. Tuttle, Capt. John M. Rankin, Sergt.-Major Stephen K. Glover, Quartermaster-Sergt. Chas. H. Ridgway and Private Andrew W. Winckler.

Fifteen years, silver medal—Col. Edward F. Gaylor, Capts. Frank J. Le Count, Jr., Alvah G. Brown, George H. Streat, Henry J. Richardson, Adjt. Wm. H. Hubbell, 1st Sergt. Thos. Lamb, and Privates John McCormack, John H. Sharot, Wm. Connor, Wm. D. Mashon, Peter Stoldt, Geo. W. Place and Alexander Anderson.

Ten years, bronze medal—Gen. Wm. H. Brownell, Col. David E. Austen, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Conover, Major John G. Eddy, Q. M. Edward Milner, Chaplain Newland Maynard, Capts. Willard T. Allen, Edward L. Bonney, Wm. Lamb, Wm. R. Pettigrew, Wm. H. Eddy, Lieuts. Peter J. Hoffman, Wm. T. De Nyse, Chas. M. Simonson, David Brower, Edw. Lawrence, Drum Maj. Daniel Brinsley, Sergts. J. Moore, E. Moore, R. V. M. De Nyse, Morton De Nyse, Chas. E. Streat, Wm. T. Townsend, Wm. Hyson, Chas. A. Miller, Jos. Hart, 1st Sergt. Edward Spackman, Corp. Andrew Childs and Privates John H. Bailey, Frank Buchenberger, David Dietrich, Edward H. Emerson, Robert Ferguson, Samuel S. Hicks, Peter Kinsey, Alfred Metcalf, John Schaffer, Chas. O. Walgrain, Jos. R. Keltner, Geo. J. La Haucka, J. Alonzo Palmer, John Taliman, Chas. A. Williams, R. George Williams, Henry B. Miller, Geo. H. Bishop, Thos. H. Burnett, Geo. L. Judson, Jos. Gilbert, John J. Gillies, John Kelly, Edward Vaughn, Wm. Elliott, Wm. J. Bedell, Geo. Palmer, Geo. W. Peasell, Geo. Kingsland, Geo. H. Starr, Geo. W. Wells, Edward W. Clarendon, Frederick Atwood, Bethuel G. Conklin, Reuben Cornell, John S. Fleming, Isaac Lee, Henry Sears, Henry M. Wunder, Jos W. Waite, C. Henry Young, D. B. Harrison, Thos. Knight, Thos. Lethbridge, Frank J. Mulligan, Josiah P. Marquand, J. H. Withers, C. A. Tubbs.

Among the above we noticed, at least, one who wore the uniform of a sergeant of the 23d Regt.

At the conclusion of the presentation the regiment reformed for dress parade under Lieut.-Col. Frederick S. Benson, who has returned from his European trip. The parade was well executed, and when Gen. W. H. Brownell had presented to Lieut. F. J. Veritzen a handsome sword with belt and knot the military performance terminated, and the armory floor became the scene of one of those animated and brilliant terpsichorean entertainments for which the 47th is so justly celebrated. The whole affair was a decided success and clearly and convincingly demonstrated the vitality and sturdy progress of the 47th under Col. Gaylor.

Thirteenth N. Y.—Colonel Edward Fackner.

THE 13th drilled as a regiment on Wednesday, March 23, with an equalization of 10 commands of 12 files, under command of Col. Fackner. From the time the companies appeared on the main drill floor until the regiment was turned over, exactly ten minutes elapsed, an improvement in promptness, upon which Adjt. Clark, who reads the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and tries to profit by the mistakes pointed out in its columns, deserves commendation. We had occasion some time ago to find fault with him on account of tardy formations.

The regiment was first exercised in the manual, where the men exhibited considerable of the old snap and regularity which used to be one of its peculiarities. The command fours right was then given, but the step during the march was so irregular that the instructor was compelled to repeat the command mark time, alternately with forward march, until a good regular swinging step could be obtained. He was partially successful, but the right hardly ever settled down to the proper cadence. There appeared too much hurry at the head of the column. The battalion, however, re-formed in line in tolerable shape and then began one of the most interesting drills we have ever witnessed in the armory of the 13th.

The instructor at once started in with a close ployment on 1st division rights in front and deployed on some division to the left, followed this up with a similar ployment left in front and a deployment on the first division to the right, both well executed. The next was close column on 5th division right in front. This movement seemed generally well understood in principle, but the commander of the 4th division (7th and 8th companies) caused some confusion. Instead of going three yards to the front (par. 475) he advanced nearly three times that distance before changing direction, which caused all the divisions which had to form in his front to go too far ahead, and when the movement was completed a general backward dress had to be ordered to straighten the matter out. The whole probably resulted simply from a misjudgment of distance but the confusion was there all the same. The battalion then deployed on 5th division to the right and repeated the ployment with better success and the colonel re-established line by a deployment on an interior division (the 3d) without hitch. He then ordered fours right and followed up with to the right close column of divisions, broke into column of fours to the front, formed on the right close column of divisions and broke into fours left into front. The next was on the left close column of division, column of fours right in front, and on the left close column of companies. All these evolutions were smoothly and rapidly executed, the officers apparently being thoroughly conversant with the movements and the principles governing them. When the commander, however, ordered form single rank fours right, a number of them proved themselves less correctly posted. The principle that in this movement the dress is to the pivot flank and that the company commanders should align their companies to that point proved to be only indifferently understood.

Several neglected to take their proper positions by which the guides were thrown out of their places and the colonel had to order them to cover and dress the battalion to the left. After rectification of the mistake the command was column of fours, first company right forward fours right, followed by the order in double rank on right into line (by wings). After line had been re-established, the battalion formed in double column, changed direction by the right flank and formed line by the movement right into line wheel, left companies on right into line. Of course the left companies come on the line by a turn and all but the commander of the eighth company observed this rule. The latter tried to bring his company up in column of fours and made an attempt to form on right into line by fours, by which irregularity he marred the formation. As a mild correction the instructor broke into column of companies and executed companies on right into line, which was correctly performed. The drill ended with the manual which was quite snappy and regular, but there was too much thunder accompaniment to the order arms. While we do not agree with those who execute this portion of the drill without noise whatever, too much of it, as on this occasion, is also out of place. Such matters as those properly belong to the sphere of the company commander and it should not fall to the lot of the battalion commander to waste time and trouble in trying to correct them at battalion drill. We have pointed out similar cases on numerous occasions.

The drill lasted about an hour and 45 minutes with two short rests, and had it not been a quick and lively one so many intricate movements could not have been executed. Company commanders and guides were very attentive and generally well prepared.

Companies have been ordered to drill in aiming and sighting and for gallery practice as follows: F and I, March 29; K, March 30; G, March 31; B, April 1; A, April 4; D, April 5; H, April 6; C, April 7, and E, April 8. Companies A, C, D, E, and H drilled as a battalion March 31; B, F, G, I, and K will similarly drill April 7.

In accordance with a decision by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan published in G. O. 6, S. N. Y., series 1886, that "it is irregular and unauthorized to divide any part of the manual into more motions than is laid down in Tactics," Col. Fackner revokes all orders in conflict with the above, which does away with all extra touches and motions introduced into the manual of the 13th under the régime of a former commander.

Col. H. C. Beadle writes us that the conjunction of Cols. Austen and Christensen on the Field of the 13th N. Y. never took place. The Field in 1878 and early part of 1879 were: Col. Daniel E. Austen, H. C. Beadle as Lieut.-Colonel, and Gen. H. C. King, Major. On the retirement of Gen. King to assume the duties, I think, of Judge-Advocate on the staff of Gen. Molineux, Gen. Christensen was elected to the Majority, and on Col. Beadle's retirement in the fall of 1879, he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel and J. F. Dillont was made Major.

ELEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY, N. G. S. N. Y.

ON Tuesday, April 12, the non-commissioned officers of the "11th Sep. Co." will give their first annual reception at the armory on Fifth avenue, Mt. Vernon. This will be a most enjoyable affair as the several committees are doing all they can to make it a success and a good time is promised to all who attend. The drill room will be converted into a tower of flowers and palms and the decorations will be unique and elegant. The best music which New York can furnish has been secured and will begin the march at 9 o'clock promptly. The members of the company have given up the use of their large and beautiful meeting room to the ladies for a dressing room. Members of the National Guard will be received in the officers' room. A smoking room will be provided on the drill room floor for those who wish to smoke. The following gentlemen are members of the staff: Sergeants, 1st, Fred. Schneider, Frank W. Sageman, Andrew M. Colvin, M. L. Aitken, Geo. Conklin; Corporals: D. F. Clark, Charles W. Barker, W. F. Johnson, Frederick Abel, W. D. Gorham, E. Arthur Perry and E. Charles Schrimer.

MILITARY ATHLETIC GAMES.

AMATEUR Military Athletic games will be held at the grand new armory of the 12th Regt., 62d street and 9th avenue, New York, on Monday evening, May 2, under the auspices of the 12th Regt. Athletic Association. The programme of events are: One-half mile run, handicap; one mile walk, handicap; five-mile bicycle race, handicap; 220 yard hurdle race, handicap; one-quarter mile run, handicap, and one mile run, handicap—open to all amateurs. Individual tug of war—open to all members of the National Guard (amateurs), weight unlimited, any belt. Tug of war teams of four men each from any company or regiment in the National Guard, or amateur club, any belt, weight limited to 650 pounds. Potato race—open only to members of 12th Regiment A. A. (1 prize.) One-quarter mile run, handicap—open to all members of the 12th Regt. Obstacle race—open to all members of 12th Regiment. Professional bicycle race—America v. England. An entrance fee of 50 cents per man must accompany each and every entry, and must be sent to C. J. Leach, P. O. box 3201, New York City. Entries close promptly April 22. The right to reject any entry is reserved. Handsome gold medals to first and silver to second will be presented in each event, except in the tug of war, in which a gold medal will be presented to each man of the winning team. Rules of N. A. A. A. govern all contests except the tug of war. A reception will follow the games. The programmes to be issued on the occasion will be exceedingly handsome.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The company of infantry located at Orange, N. J., announced in G. O. No. 1, dated March 23, 1887, will be known as Co. C, 3d Battalion, N. G.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield desires all honorably discharged ex-members of the 12th Regiment, New York Volunteers, who are able to take part in the parade April 11, when the 12th will take possession of its new armory, 9th avenue and 62d street, to communicate with him at once, or with Major H. A. Bostwick, at the armory, Broadway and 45th street. The reception at the new armory will take place on the evening of April 21.

The Court-martial appointed for the trial of several privates of the 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, was adjourned for the fifth time without taking evidence on Friday evening, March 25.

Co. C, 11th N. Y., desires another bayonet drill with the squad of Co. D, 12th N. Y., the competition to take place at the armory of the 11th Regiment.

Major F. A. Jones, 11th N. Y., has offered a prize of $25 to the company who secures the greatest number of recruits in three months' time.

The following non-commissioned officers, 8th N. Y., have been elected to make arrangements for the coming ball on April 14: President, Ordnance Sergt. Thomas R. Murphy; treasurer, 1st Sergt. Charles Allen, E; secretary, 1st Sergt. Thomas F. Coen, F. The ball will take place at Cosmopolitan Hall.

The 22d N. Y. will assemble in full dress uniform, black helmets, for review and presentation of marksmen's badges by Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, State of New York, on Monday, April 11, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The 3d Battery, N. G., S. N. Y., is ordered to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, as follows: 1st Platoon, 1st Lieut. William W. Hanold, Chief of Platoon: 1st Section, Sergt. Harry L. O'Brien; 2d Section, Sergt. Henry H. Royce—March 28, April 11, 18, and 25. 2d Platoon, 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Bell, Chief of Platoon: 3d Section, Sergt. Charles Ruston, Jr.; 4th Section, Sergt. Frank P. Cheesman—March 30, April 13, 20, and 27.

Cos. A, C, D, E, and H, 13th N. Y. Regt., will assemble at the armory, for drill and instruction, March 31; B, F, G, I, and K, April 7. Assembly at 8 P. M. The several companies will assemble for instruction in aiming and sighting, and gallery practice, as follows: F and I, March 29; K, March 30; G, March 31; B, April 1; A, April 4; D, April 5; H, April 6; C, April 7; E, April 8. Assembly at 8 P. M.

About 400 members of the 23d Regt., Brooklyn, attended St. Luke's P. E. Church last Sunday to listen to the annual sermon of the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Geo. R. Van de Water.

At the joint athletic exhibition of Co. K, of Wallingford, Conn., and Co. B, 22d N. Y., which took place at New Haven, Conn., March 19, the regimental tug-of-war was won by the team of Co. B, 22d Regt., N. Y., and not Co. K, 2d Conn., as announced last week.

Capt. Chas. P. Kretschmar, 13th N. Y., is seriously ill, and it may be some time before he can attend to his military duties.

Sickness prevented Colonel Dillont, elected Captain of Co. F, 13th N. Y., from appearing before the examining board at its last session.

Capt. David Moffat, Jr., of the 23d N. Y., died on Wednesday, March 30, at his home in Brooklyn.

The 1st Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., gave a reception March 29 at Wendel's Assembly Rooms in West 42d st. They received their military guests with military honors in the large ball room, which was decorated with bunting, and under the command of Captain Louis Wendel executed an exhibition platoon drill in the armory of the battery. A handsome set of accoutrements was presented to Capt. Wendel by the members of the battery and Brig.-Gen. Fitzgerald, who was present with his staff, presented several gold medals for faithful attention to military duties.

Major-General Plume has issued a circular to the N. J. State troops to use their influence for the purchase of the Sea Girt camp ground. He says: "This is the best camp ground in the United States. If we lose it we will also lose the seacoast battery offered by the Government and the excellent range we now have for rifle practice."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OREGON.

DURING the recent session of the State Legislature, there was passed a new militia law, which will place Oregon on nearly the same footing as her sister States. The National Guard, State of Oregon, under this new law, will be composed of not more than thirty companies of infantry, forming three regiments, two troops of cavalry, and one battery of light artillery, all comprising one brigade. Each company, troop, or battery, to be of not more than sixty or less than forty enlisted men, to serve for three years, and to be uniformed, armed, and equipped the same as the United States Army.

The Governor, as commander in chief, to have a military staff of an adjutant general, quartermaster general, paymaster general, inspector general, judge advocate general, and surgeon general, each with the rank of colonel; also three aides-de-camp, with the rank of lieut. col., and an asst. adjutant general, with rank of major. The brigadier general commanding to have a personal staff of an asst. adjutant general, a quartermaster general, each with the rank of captain, and two aides-de-camp with the rank of 1st lieutenant. All general, staff and field officers to hold office for a term of four years, and all line officers for three years.

The new law calls for an election of line officers on June 1 by each company, etc., the line officers of each regiment to elect the field officers on July 1, 1887.

The State to have a Military Board, consisting of the brigadier general (chairman), adjutant general, judge advocate general, inspector general and surgeon general, who are to meet quarterly, and to have the entire supervision of the Guard. The code also calls for an annual encampment of not less than three or more than six days. It is believed by old national guardsmen that this new code will make an excellent nucleus for a future law, which will place this State on a good militia footing, the old law having been a mere misnomer.

There was also passed a law empowering counties, in which there are cities of 10,000 inhabitants, to build armories. This will enable the five very good companies in Portland to have good quarters, and the "boys" feel very happy over it.

As this county has purchased a block 200 feet square in a central locality, it is hoped that they will soon commence to erect the building, so as to be entirely settled before next winter's "mist" commences. LIGGOC.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

COL. JOHN C. ENTREKIN, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Col. James E. Shellenberger, 3d Inf., and Maj. A. B. Colt, 14th Inf., who were appointed by Adjt. Gen. Axline a board to revise the code of regulations for the government of the Ohio National Guard under the present laws, are in session at Columbus.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

IN the recent inspection of the 5th Massachusetts Regiment it was found that of the eight companies four were above the standard, while the others were slightly below. Of these the Charlestown City Guards made a very poor showing, the inspection showing 29 men present and 31 absent.

A despatch from Newburyport, Mass., March 24, gives an account of a fight between some inebriated members of Co. A, 8th Regt., M. V. M., and a couple of policemen, one of whom was a lieutenant in the company. The despatch says: "Both officers received cuts and bruises. The row caused a general disorganization of the ranks, and it was some time before Capt. Towne could restore order. One man, Dow, was fined $15 and costs for assault on an officer. The names of the participants will at once be sent to regimental headquarters, and several courts-martial will probably follow. This company dates as an organization from 1775." It is hoped that these pugnacious rowdies will be summarily dealt with.

In G. O. 5, of March 24, Adjt.-Gen. Dalton publishes a letter from the Mayor of Cambridge to Governor Ames expressing the general appreciation of the prompt and faithful and full response of Co. B, 1st Regt., and of Co. B, 5th Regt., to the recent call upon them for their services. Their promptness, discipline, and bearing, says the Mayor, were very creditable, and entitle them to commendation.

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

THE officers of the National Guard of Vermont have been in session two days this month at Brattleboro', for instruction in tactics, guard duty, skirmish drill and ceremonies, by General Greenleaf, Colonel Esty, Colonel Kinsman, Major Bond and Captain Fuller, instructors. The separate company of infantry authorized by the last Legislature will soon be formed at Richford, and uniformed in the United States Army regulation dress of blue.

The Vermont troops are rejoicing in the receipt of 560 new Springfield .45 calibre rifles, an instalment of Frazer's improved cartridge box and 20,000 rounds of rifle ball cartridges. The new arms will be distributed as follows: 46 guns to the Estey Guard, Brattleboro; the Park Guard, Bennington; the Kingsley Guard, Rutland; the Sprague Guard, Brandon; the Barlow Grays, St. Albans; the Grout Guard, Newport; the St. Johnsbury Guard, St. Johnsbury; the Capital Guard, Montpelier; the New England Guard, Northfield; the Bradford Guard, Bradford; the Barre company and the new Richford company. The new arms and equipments were contracted for by Quartermaster-General Gilmore. The Quartermaster-General has realized by the sale of old arms and equipments which were stored in the arsenal a sum sufficient, with the amount appropriated by the State, to pay for the new rifles and equipments $10,000. 2,200 muzzle loaders and a lot of carbines, sabres, tents and other stores were sold.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

IT is hoped by many that the joint drill and review of the Regular forces at the Presidio and the National Guard, postponed Feb. 22, will take place after the parade, on Memorial Day.

The question of a brigade or a regimental camp is still a discussed one and each has its backers. The general sentiment, however, seems to be in favor of a brigade camp. The *Alta* sensibly says: "Unfortunately, the summer's encampment is too often made the occasion for a picnic and a general good time instead of a training school. If the members of our organization can only be made to see this matter in its proper light, they would soon realize that a 'good time' can be had by marching to some quiet place, well wooded and watered, pitching tents and entering upon a brief season of rigid military training. Under the new law Lieut.-Col. J. Mervyn Donahue has applied to have the Santa Rosa Cadet Company (known as Co. E) mustered as a company, and Gen. Dimond has approved the application."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the new armory of the 1st Infantry are coming in slowly, but it is hoped that a sufficient amount will be guaranteed prior to May 1, to make the building an assured fact. It is a source of annoyance and regret to all true friends of the militia that some of its pretended friends persist in attacking the Adjutant-General and the estimates he has submitted to the Legislature for the next two years, through the columns of the Chicago papers. Newspaper warfare of this character seldom achieves the desired object, and it not only gives the opponents of the militia in the Legislature an opportunity to cut down the necessary appropriations, but it tends to bring the National Guard into disrepute by advertising one side of a controversy to the public in a very unmilitary manner.

The new band of the 1st Infantry is progressing finely, and it is expected that the first public rehearsal will be given on March 31. Prof. Currier hopes to make this band the finest in the West.

THE staff officers of the 1st Brigade of the Massachusetts militia have voted unanimously not to carry any intoxicating drinks of any kind to camp this year, and not to permit drinking in their tents during the encampment. That is good gospel soldiery. "No man that warreth, entangleth himself," etc.—*Springfield Union.*

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION TO THE ARMY.

ASST. SURG. JAS. E. PILCHER, U.S.A., has just completed, at Fort Custer, a course of four lectures on Popular Medicine and Surgery, in compliance with the recent order from the War Department, assisted by a class of 16 men, being two volunteers from each troop and company in the post. These men received special instruction and training in the subjects discussed, the idea being to have at least two men in each organization who should be fully instructed in all that is necessary to meet ordinary emergencies. The lectures were given from the stage of the Post Theatre, which was fully lighted and set as for a dramatic play, and upon the stage the doctor performed every manœuvre mentioned in his lectures. In the first lecture, under the title "The Mysteries of the Human Body," a description of the anatomy and physiology of the human system was presented. The second lecture was one entitled "Broken Bones and Bleeding Wounds," special attention being given to extemporized splints for fractures, showing how the arms and clothing of the soldier could be useful for the purpose, and to extemporized tourniquets, and other easily applicable means of arresting hemorrhage. Under "Swooning, Drowning and Deaths," the Doctor discussed the kinds of insensibility which the soldier would be likely to meet, and the methods of treating them, including resuscitating the apparently drowned and determining the question of death. A notable feature of this lecture was the demonstration of the various methods of transporting an insensible or wounded man by extemporized means, and the rapid extemporization of litters from articles usually found on or near a field of battle. The last lecture was on "Poisoned and Preventable Diseases." After a brief discussion of the dangers of excessive use of tobacco and alcoholic liquors, the lecture closed with a discussion of the social evil in relation to the soldier, and the various affections arising from it. There was a large attendance of both officers and men, and vigorous applause greeted the Doctor on his appearance before his audience and at the close of each lecture.

At Fort Lewis, Colorado, also, Capt. T. A. Cunningham, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., a pioneer in this good work, is delivering weekly lectures, and the interest taken in them at the post is reported extremely satisfactory.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The story, "A Zealot in Tulle," by Mrs. Wildrick, wife of Major Wildrick, of the 5th Artillery, published by D. Appleton and Co., has for its heroine a beautiful woman, so named by the lover who finds her conscience too exacting. It is a story of Army life, related in a picturesque fashion, and the plot is founded upon the search for old Spanish treasures in the ancient fort of San Carlos de Barraneas. Mrs. Wildrick has excellent powers of description and characterizes vividly the Army people whom she draws; the old Colonel Finisterre, pathetically awaiting removal, lovely young Polly, treacherous "Bunny," the gossip of the post, are very suggestive sketches of character to those familiar with life on an Army post.

In the "Southern Bivouac" for April is a paper on "The Fight for Richmond," by Gen. E. M. Law, of the Confederate Army, which will attract attention. M. M. Cassiday, in an account of "The Surrender of Fort Donelson," tells how it came that Gen. S. B. Buckner, third in command, was left to surrender the fort.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The next meeting of the Ohio Commandery takes place April 6 and promises to be a very interesting one, from the fact that Capt. Wm. Rule, of Knoxville, Tenn., will read a paper on that occasion entitled "The History of East Tennessee Unionists in the Late War." Capt. Rule is a native Tennesseean, and was one of the Southern-born men who was true to the "old flag." A large reunion is expected.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, to be held at St. Paul April 6, the following will be balloted for: Col. Jas. Gilfillan, U. S. V.; Col. A. P. Stearn, U. S. V., and Capt. J. N. Searles, U. S. V. Gen. S. P. Jamison will read a paper on the "Illusions of a Soldier."

At a meeting of the New York Commandery, to be held at Delmonico's April 6, the following will be balloted for: Capt. H. L. Beach, U. S. V.; Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, U. S. V.; Col. Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Capt. G. H. Cook, U. S. A.; Col. R. Loughran, U. S. V.; Medical Inspector A. C. Rhoades, U. S. N.; Captain W. F. Tiemann, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. R. Moore, U. S. V.; F. B. Gilbert, late A. A. Paymaster, U. S. N.; Major L. C. Brackett, U. S. V.; Col. W. Jay, U. S. V.; Major M. W. Tyler, U. S. V.; Surg. J. Shrady, U. S. V.; Col. A. F. Walker, U. S. V.; Capt. B. Lockwood, U. S. V.; Major R. C. Kellogg, U. S. V.; Col. G. S. Batcheller, U. S. V.; Lieut. G. S. Batcheller, U. S. V.; Lieut. A. M. Burtis, U. S. V.; Lieutenant W. E. White, U. S. V.; Gen. E. S. Parker, late U. S. A.; Major W. M. Este, U. S. V.; Lieut. C. W. Ely, U. S. V.; Lieut. C. H. Barney, U. S. V.; Col. A. Strain, U. S. V.; Lieutenant G. W. Ford, U. S. V.; F. J. Hall and C. O. Belden, M. D. At this meeting General James Grant Wilson will read some "Personal Reminiscences of the War." Among the recent contributors to the library are General R. C. Drum, U. S. A., and Chief Clerk J. W. Hogg, of the Navy Department.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery to be held April 6, the following will be balloted for: Paymr. H. T. Wright, U. S. N.; Col. L. P. Wright, U. S. A.; Nichols Pratt, late Acting Master, U. S. N.; Capt. L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N.; Gen. A. Rutherford, U. S. V., and Col. S. E. Blunt, U. S. A. The total membership is now 375.

At a meeting of the Michigan Commandery, to be held at Detroit April 6, Col. S. E. Pittman will read a paper on "The Operations of General Alpheus S. Williams and his Command in the Chancellorsville Campaign Spring of 1863."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B.—You stand 39 on Commissary Sergeant list.

I See.—You stand No 15 on Commissary Sergeant list.

X. C. T.—Information as to standing on list for ordnance sergeants cannot be given.

J. S.—Ordnance Sergeant David Porter, U. S. A., is stationed at Fort Pike, Orleans Parish, Louisiana.

Vet.—Yes. Captain William O'Connell, U. S. A., retired, formerly of the 4th Cavalry, is still alive and resides at Winamac, Indiana.

Captain.—The probabilities are that there will be no chance for civilian candidates to Army 2d lieutenantships for the next two years at least.

10th Cavalry.—The two you mention were not recommended for appointment to P. Q. M. Sergeants by the Board before which they appeared.

Where can I procure copies of Sousa's Trumpet and Bugle Instructor? ANS.—Of Carl Fischer, No. 6 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Price $1.

Ney.—The last appointment to Commissary Sergeant, Feb. 5, had 19 years' service. The other four were appointed during the preceding two years.

Seeker asks: Company is marching in column of twos, single rank formation. What distance is the leading guide from the leading two? ANS.—Twenty-one inches.

M. K. N.—The regulation clothing should be worn like the prescribed uniform "in camp or garrison." Deviations would undoubtedly subject the offender to a reprimand if noticed.

Stickler.—Lieut. C. L. Potter, recently transferred from the 5th Cavalry to Engineers, graduated fifth in his class last year. The four above him, Newcomer, Patrick, Roché and Rees are already in the Engineers.

P. E.—There is no law, so far, changing the present requirements of the 103d Article of War. If a deserter should enlist under an assumed name, of course trial by court-martial and punishment would follow detection.

W. B. F.—The only book publishing rulings and changes in regard to Upton's Tactics is issued by the War Dept. and republished by the State of New York. It is not for sale anywhere. Either write to the War Dept. or to the Adjt.-General, S. N.Y., Albany, N. Y. You may possibly obtain one gratis in that way.

F. H.—You could apply through your company commander to the Adjutant-General of the Army to have your name changed, but we understand it to be the invariable rule of the War Department that a soldier must be borne on the records of his company and regiment as of the name under which he enlisted. On re-enlistment the change might be effected.

National Guard asks: Please inform me what are the leading organizations in this city in the infantry, cavalry and artillery (both heavy and light) arms of the service of the State. ANS.—The 2d Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, in the artillery, the 7th, 23d and 12th Regiments in the infantry. Until the hussar troop is definitely established and incorporated in the National Guard there will be no cavalry organization.

J. H. G.—Referring to answer in JOURNAL of March 5, you are further informed that the daughter and only child of the late Capt. Samuel McKee, 1st U. S. Cavalry, is living at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, with her aunt, Mrs. D. W. Flagler, whose husband is in command of the arsenal. Any information you may wish may be obtained from her. Address, Miss M. F. McKee, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., care of Col. D. W. Flagler, U. S. A.

G. L. S.—No person shall be enlisted in the Navy as a landsman *over* the age of 24 years unless he possesses some mechanical trade, nor after 34, even with a trade, without the consent of the Navy Department. A person to be enlisted as an ordinary seaman must have been two years at sea. Applicants must be of good moral character and free from all physical defects. You can enlist at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy-yard, and from there be transferred to a seagoing vessel. The *Atlanta* and *Dolphin* will probably be the next vessels to leave the yard. For information as to vessels read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Discharge asks: A is discharged after expiration of first enlistment, transfers his final statement to B; B in calculating allows A travel pay to place of enlistment at the rate of $13 per month, or 43 cents for each 20 miles, and 30 cents for subsistence at a total of 73 cents for each 20 miles. A claims that his pay is $16 per month on fifth year of enlistment and should receive at the rate of 53 cents travel pay and 30 cents subsistence for each 20 miles at total of 83 cents. Who is correct? ANS.—A is right. In the case as stated travel pay should be computed at the highest rate of pay, *including retained pay*, which would be at the rate of $16 per month, or 53 cents for each 20 miles with 30 cents subsistence, making total of 83 cents per day.

Information asks: 1. Par. 16, Inf. Tactics.—In the 2d, 3d, and 4th exercises, after the command "continue the motion," does the recruit execute "resuming the position of the soldier" till the command three? ANS.—He does not resume the position of the soldier until the command three. Such is our understanding from reading the Tactics, as well as from custom and practical experience.

2. Par. 255. Inf. Tactics.—Commands are: 1. Platoons right wheel. 2. March. "1. Platoon. 2. Halt. 3. Left. 4. Dress. 5. Front." "At the command *halt*, the right guide of the right platoon passes by its front, in double time to its left," etc. Should that guide come to a "right shoulder arms" or "trail arms?" ANS.—Both are permissible under the Tactics and are used.

Pro Patria and Gloria asks: 1. What are the necessary qualifications for admission to membership of the 1st Hussars, of this city, or to whom I may apply for such information or admission to membership. ANS.—Inquire of Captain Thomas Manning, whose office is 53 Beaver St., and who lives at 34 W. 26th St.

2. Is there any *good* organization of light artillery in this city, connected with the National Guard, and, if so, the name or designation and where located, and all about it? ANS.—The 2d Battery, Capt Ferdinand P. Earle, located at Broadway and 45th St. Write to Capt. Earle at the "Hotel Normandie," cor. 38th St. and Broadway, or to 1st Lieut. David Wilson at the armory, 45th St. and Broadway, and they will tell you all about it.

C. S.—You are correct in saying that a color sergeant should wear "three bars and a sphere one and one-fourth inches in diameter." Tactics do not provide for a permanent color sergeant. The latest regulation fixing rank in the Army published in G. O. 6, of January 9, 1886, ignores this rank entirely. Gen. Sheridan, October 14, 1886, made the following decision, according to which the appointment of any color sergeant, except a *regimental* one, seems improper. "The display of a flag and the use of a color-guard with a battalion of troops not at regimental headquarters, or representing a regimental organization, is not proper. Flags issued to regiments according to regulations should be kept in the custody of the regimental commander and paraded when he may so direct. For any other officer to procure and display a flag which has not been regularly and properly issued to his command, or which might probably be refused him should he make requisition for it, seems to be clearly improper."

A correspondent takes exception to our statement last week in our observations upon armor-plates that "the idea of an ironclad, the inspiration was our own and the first trial of armor in warfare was in American waters." He says: "In 1856 I visited a badly-scarred ironclad at Toulon just fresh from the Crimea." So early as 1814, a patent was issued to Thomas Gregg, of Pennsylvania, and in 1842 R. L. Stevens, of New Jersey, commenced the construction of an iron-armored war ship. The ironclad which our correspondent saw at Toulon was one of the armor-plated floating batteries built by the French in 1853, and used with good results in the bombardment of Kinburn, 1855. King, in his "War Ships and Navies," says: "The armor-clad epochs, however, may be dated from the first battle between ironclads, which occurred between the little *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. From that day dates the contest which is still raging between gun and armor." Not only is this statement justifiable, but it is also true that both the vessels engaged possessed distinctive structural features, the *Monitor* in her turret and the *Merrimac* in her deflecting sides, which were not thought of by the French engineers, but have since 1862 been copied by all great naval powers.

B. M. G. asks: 1. In executing the first motion of present sword, should the blade be straight up and down or inclined? Ans.—The Tactics say it is carried *vertically* to the front. See par. 755.

2. In executing the second motion, should the hand be extended full length and the point be direct to the front or in the direction of the right foot? Ans.—We cannot answer this question more explicitly than by giving the language of the Tactics, which is: Drop the sword by extending the arm so that the right hand may be brought to the side of the right thigh, the back of the hand down, the blade inclining downward and to the front.

3. When arms are ordered, should the point of the sword be directly to the front or between the feet? Ans.—At order arms the point of the sword is simply dropped to the front into the position where it naturally finds itself back of the hand up. See par. 757. At parade rest it is between the feet.

4. In the salute with the hand for officers, how is the second motion executed; in lowering the hand how far should the fingers be from the shoulder, and how is the elbow advanced? Ans.—The Tactics tell all that is necessary in the matter. We cannot instruct you further.

Soldier asks: 1. In the official decisions just issued to the N. G., S. N. Y., paragraph 23, reference is made to paragraph 139, Infantry Tactics. Should it not be paragraph 189? Ans.—It would seem so.

2. Where the Tactics are explicit it is not necessary to obtain any further decision. Par. 32, Upton's Tactics, says that "the side step is always executed in quick time unless common time be specified." By this we understand that the feet move at the rate laid down for quick time, now 120 steps to the minute. It is an absurdity to assume that the cadence of the step should increase in proportion as its length decreases. According to this the back step would have to be executed at the rate of 240 per minute. It is well known that the side step has a tendency to accelerate the cadence, and it is generally executed swifter than in quick time, but 120 per minute is tactical. Some people hold that a "side step" is not complete until the foot which moves second is replaced by the side of the one which made the initial move. If this is correct, then the feet move at the rate of 240 per minute, which seems to us a physical impossibility.

3. Should a Chaplain wear a sword? Ans.—All those we have seen did wear swords.

4. Should not officers on all occasions when commanding troops (at attention) have swords drawn, whether troops are armed or not? Ans.—When armed with the sword they should draw it while giving commands.

5. Par. 171, Official Decisions, would arms be presented if commissioned officer was in command? Ans.—No: the decision says that if the detachment is commanded by a commissioned officer the *same compliment* should be paid, etc. The "same compliment" means a carry by the men and a salute by the officer in command. Read par. 170 in connection with this.

6. Your question about the formation of a battalion we do not remember to have received. What was it?

THE ENGLISH 110⅓-TON GUN.

We copy from the London *Engineer* an illustration of the new 110, 110⅓, or 111-ton gun, as it is variously called, as it appears, mounted on the barbette towers of H. M. S. *Benbow*. The gun is held down on the bed by steel bands and recoils in its bed on the slide. The slide and ram are shown in the cut. The latter is hinged or pivotted in front and is elevated by elevating ram. When the slide is fully down the gun is in the loading position. The ammunition lift brings the projectile and charge, which latter is subdivided like those employed in the German guns, in succession to the breech, the hydraulic rammer forcing them home. The recoil always acts parallel to the slide. Theoretically the recoil is not so perfectly met as in some of the earlier Elswick designs, in which the presses were brought opposite to the trunnions, so that they acted symmetrically on each side of the centre of resistance. The barbette tower is covered by a steel plate, shown in the figure, fitting close to the gun slide, so that the only opening is that behind the breech when the gun is in the forward position, and this is closed as it recoils. The only man of the detachment even partly exposed is the number one, while laying the gun, and in that position he is nearly covered by the gun and fittings. The *Engineer* says:

"Common shell, shrapnel shell, and steel armor-piercing projectiles, have been approved for the 110⅓ ton gun. The first, like the common shell for all the larger natures of new type guns, is made of steel. It has been found necessary to support the core used in casting these projectiles at both ends; consequently there is a screw plug at the base as well as at the apex. The hole at the base is used as a filling hole for the insertion of the bursting charge, which consists of 179 lbs. of powder, the total weight of the filled shell being 1,800 lbs. The apex has a screw plug of larger diameter than that of the fuse. The fuse is a direct action one. The needle is held in the centre of a copper disk, and is safe against explosion until it is actually brought into contact with an object, when it is forced down, igniting a patch of cap composition and the magazine, and so firing the bursting charge of the shell below. There are three priming charges of seven grains of pistol powder made up in shalloon bags to insure the ignition of the bursting charge, which is in a bag of serge and shalloon beneath. The use of this fuse involves the curious question of the physical conditions now existing in the discharge of our projectiles by slow burning powder. The forward movement of the shell is now so gradual that the inertia of a pellet is only sufficient to shear a wire of one-tenth the strength of

ROYAL

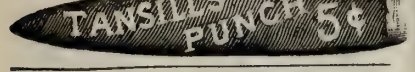


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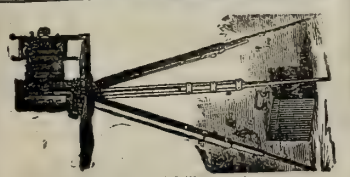
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Improving Newtown Creek, New York.

Engineer Office, U. S. Army, Room 31, Army Building, Cor. of Houston and Greene Streets, New York, March 2, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Improving Newtown Creek, by dredging, will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 6, 1887.

Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had on application at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS, FUEL, AND MILITARY SUPPLIES.

Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., March 8, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 31 day of May next for furnishing Rations, and until 12 o'clock M. of the 4th May, for furnishing Fuel, to the United States Marines, at one or more of the following stations, from the 1st July, 1887, to the 30th June 1888, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia and League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla., and Mare Island, Cal.

Specifications and blank proposals can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named above, or at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D.C., and Assistant Quartermasters, 216 South 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 615 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Sealed proposals will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 5th day of May next for furnishing Supplies, consisting of Cloths, Kerseys, Flannels, Blankets, Hats, Helmets, Military Stores, Brooms, Brushes, Axes, etc., to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa, free of expense to the United States.

Schedules, with specifications of the supplies required, can be obtained, and the standard samples seen, at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D.C., Assistant Quartermasters' offices, 216 South 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 615 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal., and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.

Blank forms of proposals and all information can be had by applying at any of the places named above.

This office reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects; and bids from manufacturers in, or regular dealers of, supplies only will be considered.

Proposals may be made for one or more articles, deliverable at one or more stations, and will be considered separately for each article and place of delivery. They should be indorsed "Proposals for Rations, Fuel, or Military Supplies," as the case may be, and addressed to Major H. B. Lowry, Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

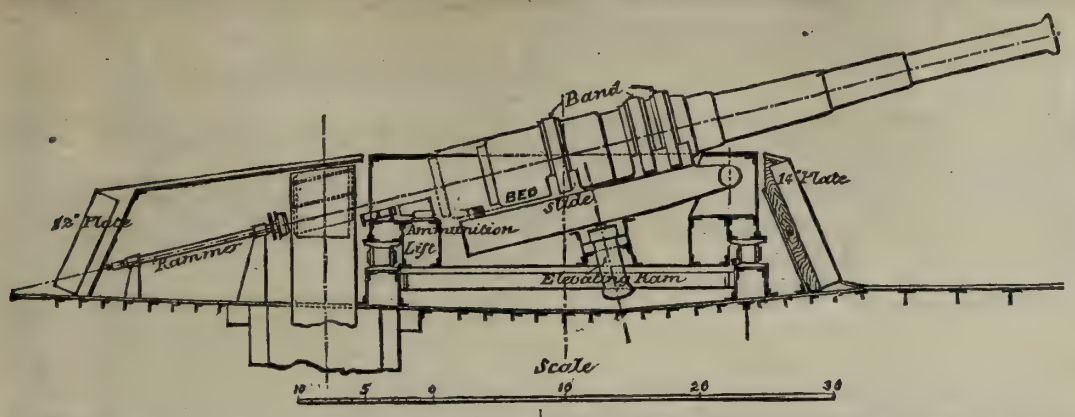
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that which might formerly have been sheared by a similar pellet in an old type gun with quick burning powder; consequently, in many cases, it is found better not to depend on a suspending wire thus sheared, but to adopt direct action. The fuse in question would, we believe, act even on graze, at any angle over 10 degs. Probably at less angles than 10 degs. it would not explode against water, which would be an advantage in firing at ships. The shrapnel shell, like the common shell, is made of steel, and it is of the general form of the pattern of General Boxer, with wooden head, central tube, and bursting charge in the base. It contains 2,300 four ounce sand shots and an 8 lb. bursting charge. It weighs 1,800 lb. The fuse is time and percussion. It closely resembles the original Armstrong time and percussion patteru. The armor piercing projectile is to be made of forged steel, and supplied by Elswick. In appearance it very closely resembles those fired from the 100 ton gun at Spezia, but if it is made on the Firmini system it will differ from it in the composition of its metal, inasmuch as it will contain a large proportion of chromium, probably from 1 to 2 per cent., whereas an analysis of Krupp's shell gives none; in fact, as Krupp's agent at Spezia predicted, the analysis is less instructive than we could wish."

A SKETCH OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

GENERAL BOULANGER continues to be the observed of all observers. In the course of the week I had the pleasure of breakfasting with him at the War Office, where his family do not live, "because," said the General, "there are only two bedrooms in this immense palace; just room for myself and my wife. But there is not a spot where I could put my daughters to sleep." The General chats delightfully. He is very anecdotic and very frank. We talked a good deal of Algeria, Ceylon, and Canada. Now and then, but never at any length, the situation of Europe was discussed. The General is not for war unless France is attacked, in which case there should not be an instant of indecision, but a girding up of the loins and a resolute facing forward. He thinks war, even though it should end for France in a brilliant triumph, would be a terrible misfortune.

General Boulanger has a deal of moral courage and does not mind what is said about him. He had early to steel himself against harsh gibes. "How was that, General?" I asked. "Simply by being often and for long intervals when a boy in England. You know how intolerant English schoolboys are of foreign peculiarities, or indeed peculiarities of any sort. Now, whenever I went on a visit to my uncles in Brighton, I always had French-made clothes and spoke English with a strong French accent. My name, too, was very un-English. So I was not only for my schoolmates but for the young street arabs, a 'French dog,' and 'froggy,' and many other things equally hateful in their eyes. The boxing matches were endless. My uncles insisted on my learning how to defend myself and take my own part. My temperament is a British product. I learned in Brighton how to stand being 'roasted' with gibes, and don't mind a bit how I am abused, laughed at, or calumniated."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

(From the Court Journal.)

A SMALL CAL. RIFLE AND A COPPER BULLET.

THE Danish War Department has for some considerable time been directing its attention to a small calibre rifle. The result is giving great satisfaction. The department have not only succeeded in producing a thoroughly satisfactory repeater model, but the difficulties from the small calibre have been satisfactorily overcome, and an 8-millimetre cartridge has been adopted. By coating the leaden ball with copper, and by pressing the powder in the cartridge, a velocity of 150 feet above that mentioned by the Austrian Minister of War has been obtained. There is no depositing of lead in the barrel, and the wear and tear from a bullet coated with copper is of course very small. The accuracy of the shooting continues unaltered without cleaning the barrel—even when as many as 50 to 100 shots have been fired. The accuracy of the fire is proved by the fact of more than half of the shots at a distance of 1,200 feet being covered by a belt about 6 inches broad, and the distance between the highest and the lowest hit being only about 8 inches, as far as half the shots were concerned. At a distance of 3,200 feet these figures were only increased to 2¾ feet and 2 5-6 feet respectively.

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Dr. H. K. CLARKE, Geneva, N.Y., says: "It has proved of great value for its tonic and revivifying influence."

Persons contemplating using PAINTS would do well to investigate the quality of the

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All paints and colors made by this company are ground in pure linseed oil and prove in the end the most economical on account of their durability. Color cards and prices cheerfully furnished on application to CHILTON MANUF. CO., 48 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Proposals for Lamp Chimneys.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, March 16, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., April 18, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, free of charge for cartage and packages, 100,000 best annealed flint glass lamp chimneys, polished ends, of size and pattern to be seen at this depot.

Proposals must give price "in bond" and "duty paid," be accompanied by samples, delivery to be made July 1, 1887, or soon thereafter.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Lamp Chimneys," and addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES, Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Q. M. General, Depot Quartermaster.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, March 8, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A. M., April 16, 1887, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the bidders, for the erection at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, of a double set of officers' quarters, with cistern, plumbing, tank, &c., for each set, and for a 24-bed hospital and a dead house, with the plumbing, &c., complete: all in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's Office at Willet's Point. Bids, which must be on the blank forms of this department, may be made for either building complete or for both, and must state the time required for the completion of each.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed: "Proposal for Erection of Officers' Quarters," or for the hospital, or both, as the case may be.

HENRY C. HODGES, Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

INDEX TO THE GENERAL ORDERS

AMENDATORY OF THE

U. S. ARMY REGULATIONS

TOGETHER WITH

INDEX TO THE CIRCULARS, RULINGS, AND DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, ALL CHANGES AND "POINTS" OF *TACTICS OR GUARD DUTY* WHICH HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY PROMULGATED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE TO JANUARY 1, 1887,

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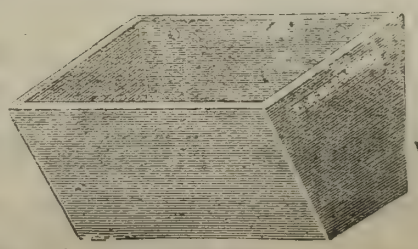
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Made in all Sizes.



SEAMLESS AND WHITE IN COLOR

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. (PAT. 1886.)

Several palace officials and others were arrested in Madrid, March 27, charged with engaging in a dynastic conspiracy.

Eighty-seven torpedo vessels belonging to the Baltic fleet of the Russian Navy have been ordered placed in a state of constant readiness for service.

A telegram from Lemberg, capital of Galicia, in Austria, says that on March 15 an attempt was made to upset a train which was conveying the Czar and Czarina to St. Petersburg on their return from a visit to the Grand Duke Vladimir.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is reported to be inciting a "jehad," or holy war, against Russia. He has sent printed circulars to the tribes of Kohistan warning them that the Russian troops are daily advancing, and that if they ever occupy Afghanistan they will continue in possession of that country. The circular also tells how Turkey, fighting for the cause of Islamism, opposes Russia.

Smokers who have tested "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar declare that they cannot duplicate them in quality at 10c. even.

For a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine by far Is Hale's famous Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one Minute.

Citizen Soldiers and Marines, cheerfully bear testimony to the value of BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS as a local stimulant and counterirritant of greatest possible merit. For Pains in Back, Chest, Shoulders, Liver, Kidneys and Joints they are unequalled. Their reputation as a cure and preventative in Coughs, Colds and Pneumonia is world-wide. Get the genuine Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York and London.

BIRTHS.

Gandy.—At Fort Concho, Texas, March 15, to the wife of Assistant Surgeon Charles M. Gandy, U. S. A., a daughter.

MARRIED.

Barensprung—Bowles.—At Dresden, Saxony, March 25, George Francis Julius Barensprung, lieutenant and adjutant in 4 Saxon infantry regiment number 103, and Lucia Gordon Bowles, only daughter of the late B. F. Bowles, of Springfield, Mass.

DIED.

Brainard.—At Marathon, N. Y., March 12, Alanson Brainard, father of Lieutenant D. L. Brainard, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

Coyle.—At Fort Laramie, Wyo., March 17, of valvular disease of the heart, Joseph Coyle, late of Troop K, 5th Cavalry.

Fisher.—In Pittsburgh, March 21, Elizabeth Fisher, aged 71 years, widow of George N. Fisher, and mother of Mrs. C. L. Best and Mrs. Ph. Rothlieder.

Fowler.—At Bethlehem, Pa., March 25, Mrs. Nancy Louisa Fowler, widow of Major Reginald H. Fowler, Paymaster U. S. Army.

Hutchings.—At Highland Park, Ills., March 24, Mary Irene, beloved wife of Richard M. Hutchings, and eldest daughter of the late Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, U. S. A. Remains taken to Detroit, Mich., for interment.

Ripley.—At the New York Hotel, New York City, March 29, General Roswell S. Ripley, formerly 1st Lieutenant 2d U. S. Artillery, and Brevet Major U. S. Army.

West.—At Culpeper, Va., March 22, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rear-Admiral Earl English, U. S. N., Mrs. Sarah West, aged 82 years.

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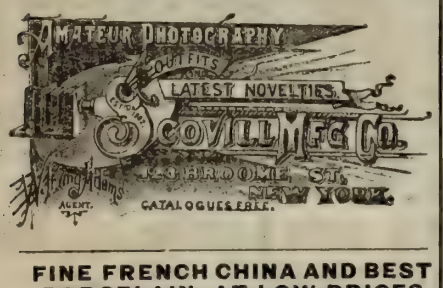
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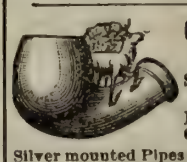
Fine White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $12; Fine White French China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $22; Gold-band China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $8.50; white, $7.50; Richly Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., $10 and $12; Decorated Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, $4; white, $3; Decorated Dinner Sets, all colors and designs, $15 up. Decorated Parlor and Brass Hanging Lamps, etc., *low prices.* Also All Housefurnishing Goods. Catalogue and Price List mailed free on application.

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Silver mounted Pipes & Bowles in Newest Designs
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Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw.

Acting Asst. Quartermaster's Office, Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., April 1, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon, the 5th day of May, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering to U. S. Quartermaster's Department at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., such Fuel, Forage and Straw, as may be required during the fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1887.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information will be furnished by this office upon application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked—"Proposals for Fuel," (or "Forage and Straw,") at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N.Y., and addressed to the undersigned.

O. E. MICHAELIS,
Captain of Ordnance,
Actg. Asst. Quartermaster.

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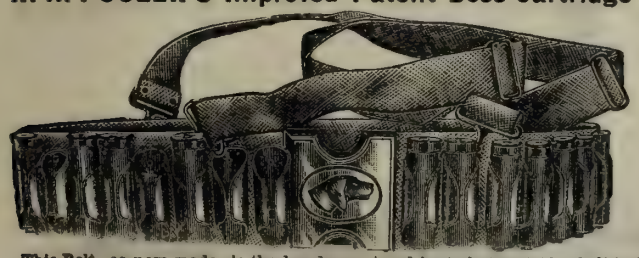


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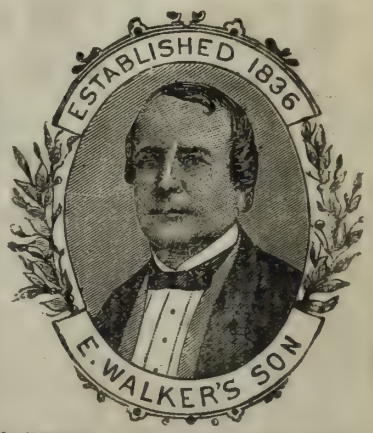
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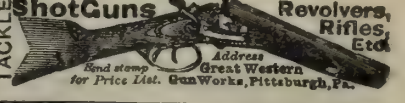


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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 37. WHOLE NUMBER 1233. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1887. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE sixty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of the late General U. S. Grant, U. S. A., will occur April 27, an occasion which is to be duly remembered and honored in many parts of the country.

WE are glad to note that the system of medical lectures at our military posts for the instruction of officers and enlisted men has now taken thorough root, and bids fair to prove an interesting feature of garrison life, especially during the winter season.

IT is a good sign that things are moving in a right direction, when a soldier is brought to trial for "knowingly purchasing from a recruit a uniform coat." The facilities for selling articles of uniform clothing, as we have more than once remarked, are somewhat too easy, and the practice, in every respect a vicious one, should be sternly repressed.

THE lists of candidates for appointment as members of the Boards of Visitors to the Military and Naval Academies are being prepared at the War and Navy Departments, and will be sent to the President in a few days. The appointments are usually made during the first week in May. There are about twenty-five candidates for the West Point Board and about fifteen for the Naval Academy.

THE Cabinet, on Monday, considered the question of removing the Indian prisoners at St. Augustine and Fort Pickens to the reservation at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. From our knowledge of this latter reservation, we should deem it a suitable place for these unfortunates, being healthy and of considerable extent, in the neighborhood of 3,000 acres, covered mainly with pine trees, but susceptible of cultivation.

SEVERAL firings with the Army 8-inch steel gun, for the purpose of testing another sample of DU PONT powder, were made this week at Sandy Hook. The results were not so satisfactory as those obtained from either the German or American powder used during the experiments last month. A lower pressure was registered, but the velocity was also lower than during the first trials. Another sample lot is expected from DU PONT in a few days, when the experiments will be resumed.

THE annual report of the Lieutenant-General commanding, for 1886, with the accompanying reports of the Division and Department commanders for the same year is now receiving the finishing touches at the Government printing office, and will, it is expected, be ready for distribution during the present month. The report has been delayed on account of some trouble in lithographing the large and valuable map showing the operations of General MILES'S command during the GERONIMO Campaign.

OFFICERS throughout the Service will commend the Secretary's decision to refit the *Kearsarge*, now lying at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, for another commission. The *Kearsarge* and *Hartford* are the two ships in the U. S. Navy around which cluster the most glorious memories of its history, and the refitting of the first-named vessel may be followed by similar orders relative to the noble flagship of the Great Admiral. This action will, it is believed by many, go far towards strengthening the Naval spirit in Congress.

ONE of the signs sometimes found in shops reads, "If you do not see what you want ask for it." So we may say to the readers of the JOURNAL, if you do not find here the information you desire on any given subject ask for it. It is within our power to obtain information on almost any subject of interest to the Services, and if it does not appear here it is because our attention has not been called to the fact that it is wanted. Those, therefore, who visit us with inquiries confer a favor upon us as well as upon our readers who have the benefit of the information called for.

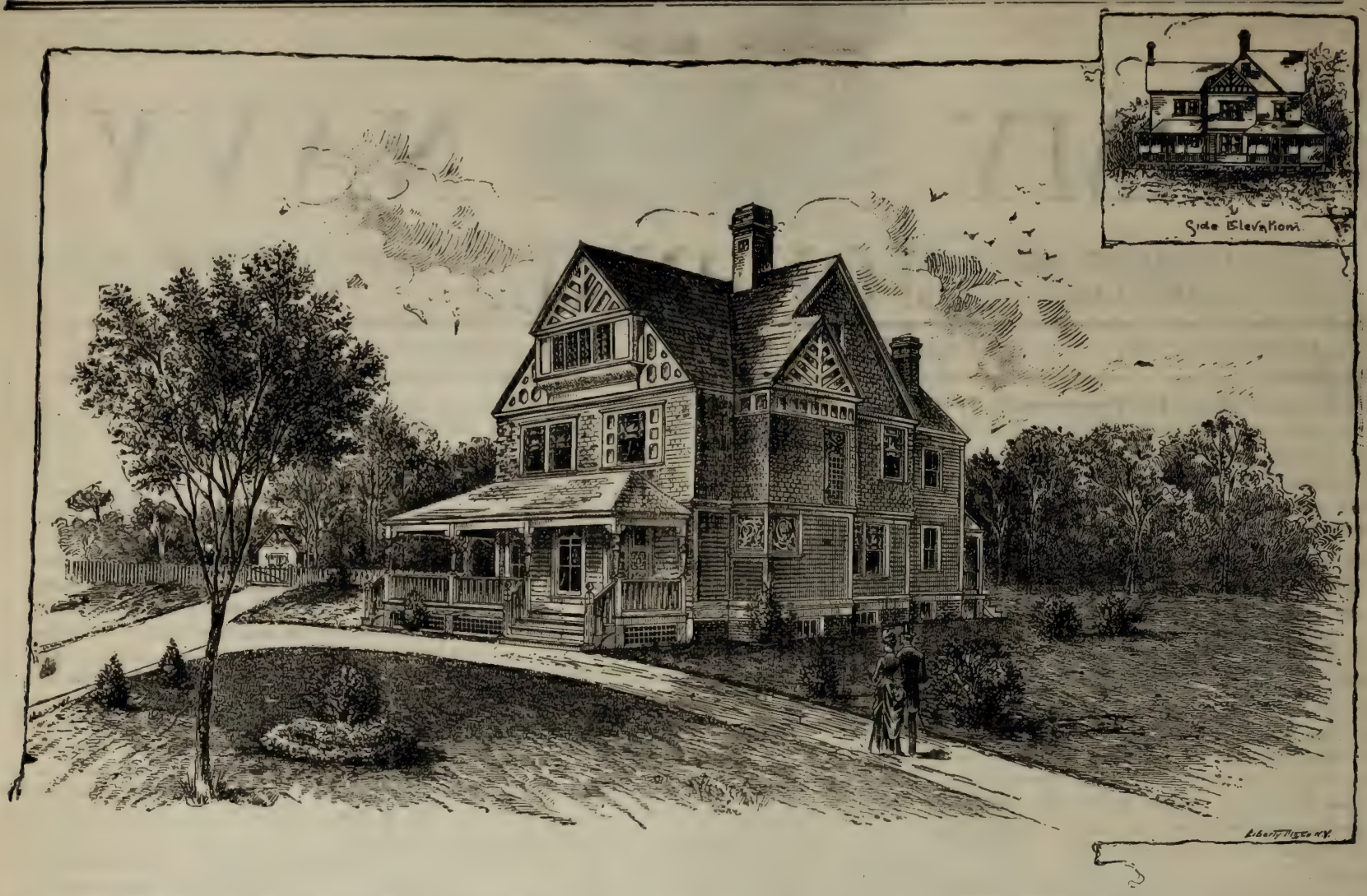
THIS last outbreak of duplication of pay accounts has suggested to the Paymaster-General of the Army the necessity of remedying the system which admits of such an abuse. A careful study of the plan in vogue in the Navy has convinced him of its applicability to the Army, and he has accordingly recommended to the Army Regulation Board an amendment to the regulations requiring that each officer of the Army be assigned for payment to a particular paymaster, necessary provision being made for transfer of accounts from one paymaster to another when the station of an officer is changed. As a further means of breaking up this duplication business, the Secretary of War has informed the firms who are sending out circulars to Army officers tempting them to pawn their pay receipts, that it is illegal for officers to hypothecate these accounts, and that the Department will in no way be responsible for the payment of accounts held by them.

THE work of revising the Army Regulations is being carried on at the present time by a single member of the Board—Colonel OTIS. General BENÉT is too busy with militia and other matters connected with his office to devote much attention to the work; Lieutenant DAVIS is absent, having been called as a witness before the Civil Court at Lincoln, Neb., and the vacancy caused by Colonel SCOTT'S death is still unfilled. Colonel OTIS is thus left in full charge for the time being. The Board is more than half through with the work of striking out obsolete paragraphs and noting the amendments that have been made by General Orders since the last edition. By July 1, they expect to have the book, containing all the regulations as they actually exist up to that time, ready for the approval of the Secretary of War. It will then be in order to consider propositions for modifications of, and additions to, the regulations then existing, for recommendation to the Secretary of War.

THE busiest branch of the Quartermaster-General's office at this time is the Barracks and Quarters Division over which Colonel CHANDLER presides. Plans are now being prepared for the new 10 company post at Denver, Col., and reports written showing the condition of the posts at which improvements are most urgently needed. The $200,000 appropriated in the Sundry Civil bill for improvement of barracks and quarters will be available on July 1, and it is the purpose of Colonel CHANDLER to have all plans for improvements ready by that time, so that the actual work of construction can be immediately begun. The plans for the Chicago military post were prepared some time ago under the direction of Colonel TOMPKINS, but they are still awaiting the approval of the Lieutenant General. There is no hurry about them, however, as an appropriation from Congress will be first needed before any buildings can be erected there. Besides some months must elapse before all the papers are in shape for the formal acceptance by the Government of the site.

CAPTAIN F. V. GREENE, late U. S. A., has been instructing the members of the Massachusetts Reform Club in Boston on the subject of coast defences. He quite took away the breath of the sober Boston men by this statement: "The United States will probably be called upon before long to be the arbitrator between the nations of Europe. The latter cannot stand the financial strain much longer, and inside of 20 years we shall probably be the equal in the population and wealth of any two, if not three, nations of Europe, and to us will be referred all their disputes for settlement. When we become the referees of the world we must have the force behind us, so that when we give a decision we shall be able to enforce it; and this can only be adequately effected by a perfect system of coast defences." The argument in favor of coast defences may be sound, but is not this rather a large contract for Uncle Sam to undertake—to "boss" the entire world, and to realize the dream of the enthusiastic Yankee, who beheld him in prospect issuing his orders, "By Nations right (or left) wheel, march?" We are disposed to think that more than 20 years preliminary instruction will be required to reduce all to the happy condition of tractability foreseen by the gallant Captain. Still, we are inclined to believe that it would be a good thing for all concerned that Uncle Sam should grow big enough and strong enough to dominate the effete despotisms and bump their heads together every time they undertook to quarrel.

ON Saturday of next week, April 16, that gallant and veteran soldier, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General ORLANDO B. WILLCOX, U. S. Army, the present commander of the Department of the Missouri, will have reached his sixty-fourth birthday, and the day when, by law, he has to relinquish the cares and responsibilities of active service and take his place on the retired list of the Army. A review of the General's military career scarcely seems necessary, for in October last, when he was appointed to his present position, the press of the day did full justice to his honorable and distinguished services. Born in Michigan, he entered the Military Academy in 1843, joined the 4th Artillery, served in the war with Mexico, was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1852, resigned in 1857, and entered upon the practice of law at Detroit. In May, 1861, he received the appointment of colonel, 1st Michigan Volunteers, and in the following July was promoted brigadier general of volunteers. His service during the war as a division and at times a corps commander was of a high order, and in August, 1864, he received the brevet of major general U. S. Volunteers for "distinguished and gallant services in the several actions since crossing the Rapidan." He was mustered out in January, 1866, but in the following July returned to his old love, the Regular Army, as colonel of the 29th U. S. Infantry, and received the brevets of brigadier and major general for his gallantry at Spottsylvania and Petersburg. From that time forward he has served in many responsible positions; was for a long time commander of the Department of Arizona, then came to Sackett's Harbor with his regiment, and from there went, in October last, as brigadier general to Fort Leavenworth, to command the Department of the Missouri.



DESIGNS FOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

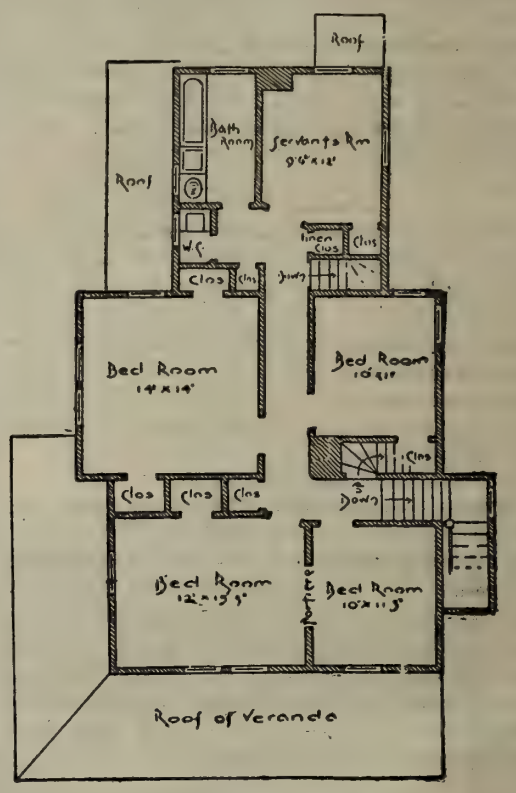
MUCH attention is being given to the subject of the improvement of officers' quarters now that the erection of new posts and the renovation of old ones offers an opportunity for change. To assist in this work we propose to publish a series of designs to give some idea of what can be done for a given sum and within a given space. For these designs, the first of which appears here, we are indebted to the Co-operative Building Plan Association of 191 Broadway, New York, who are doing an excellent work in the direction of improving country houses by furnishing designs in great variety and at a moderate cost. The numbers given with the designs appearing here refer to the corresponding numbers in the publication called Shoppell's Modern Houses, which is issued quarterly by the Co-operative Building Plan Association, each number containing more than fifty designs. The design given here (No. 390) is for a house with a front of 26¾ ft. and an extreme width, including verandas and staircase projection, of 37½ ft.; side, not including front veranda, 48½ ft. The floor plans show the size of the rooms, which are ten in all, besides the attic and the square hall. the first story, 10 ft. high; second story, 9 ft.; attic, 8 ft.; cellar, 7 ft.

The foundation is of stone and brick; the first story is clapboarded and the second shingled. The estimate of cost is from $3,500 to $4,000, complete, except mantels, range, and heaters. We would say once for all that these estimates are on the basis of prices in the vicinity of New York and that they allow nothing for builders or architects' commission or profit, including only the actual outlay for labor and material. There are open fire places in hall, library, and dining room; false chimney-breast in the parlor. The openings between the rooms of first story are intended for curtains, but doors can be hung if desired. The parlor windows have sliding sash and are carried to the floor. A door opens from dining room to rear porch. Stained glass in the hall windows. Cellar under the whole house; laundry under the kitchen. Heater pipes and registers are provided. The attic is not finished. With reference to this subject of quarters an officer writes us as follows:

"Let it be urged in construction of quarters at the new posts, Riley, Denver, and Chicago, that consideration of the needs and conveniences of those who shall occupy them be considered and avoid old ruts. The important need of bath rooms in company barracks is of course of first importance, though it has been known to have been overlooked; and in plans for officers' quarters it is suggested that double sets of quarters for officers be abandoned, the only advantage, a minor one, is economy in the dividing wall; real estate is not an element for consideration, as in cities, and even if it were, there are many grave objections to existing plans of having a porch in common with one's neighbors; aside from the fact that friendly relations do not always exist, and children trespass across the imaginary line of demarcation, there is at times a just desire for seclusion, even among the most cordial and friendly. This is not attainable with the present arrangements, and embarrassments and annoyances will arise. If for some other inscrutable reason the double sets of officers' quarters are an essential of life in garrison, at least plan the entrance at either side so that it will be separate and distinct from the immediate neighbor; even in city residences this is arranged, and the entrance steps and porch are separate and distinct. The absolute need of a bath room and retiring closets (where water supply is obtainable) in officers' quarters are so obvious, that these accessories, common in even the cheapest built houses, will not be forgotten. We are used to baths and we want baths; it can also be intimated that servants need a sleeping room and apart from the other rooms. These propositions are not extravagant, and we who have lived in log huts and wintered in tents on the frontier, as even now at Fort Du Chesne, will rejoice not only at proximity to real civilization, if we get there, in the vicinage of those cities, but also in the long haul and the short haul, live like similar people under similar conditions."



FIRST FLOOR. NO. 390.



SECOND FLOOR. NO. 390.

(Paris Despatch to the London Daily Telegraph.)

TEACHING CIVIL WAR TACTICS.

THE ex-Fenian and ex-Communist, Cluseret, still continues his treatise on civil war in the columns of a revolutionary paper with absolute impunity. His instructions are laid down with a precision worthy of Count von Moltke himself, and he calmly tells his readers how to erect barricades and to defend them against cavalry. The men marked out for barricade work should remember, he says, that their works are not destined for defence, but simply to prevent the circulation of the enemy's forces, to bring them to a full stop, and thus to facilitate a steady downpour on them from the houses of all sorts of missiles, including broken furniture as well as explosive matters. There is, therefore, no need to make the barricades finished works. They should be composed of overturned carts, doors lifted off their hinges, broken furniture, paving stones, if possible, and big barrels. In front of them should be strewn broken bottles, large pieces of glass, boards with nails sticking out of them, and explosive bombs. Not a man should be left behind the barricades. Such are "Gen." Cluseret's instructions to his friends, who read them with avidity in their dingy wine taverns, and long for the day when they can put them into practice against the detested bourgeoise.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL T. G. PITCHER, U. S. A., was a visitor to New York City early in the week.

LIEUTENANT R. M. ROGERS, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting in the East.

CAPTAIN C. L. DAVIS, 10th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Union, N. M., from a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT R. W. HOYT, 11th Inf., was a visitor to Helena, Montana, this week on civil business.

GENERAL S. K. DAWSON, U. S. A., sailed for Liverpool on Saturday last on the *Etruria*, of the Cunard Line.

CHAPLAIN F. H. WEAVER, 10th U. S. Cav., has left Fort Grant, Ariz., to be absent on leave for several months.

HERR KRUPP is to start a daily newspaper at Essen for the instruction and pleasure of his 20,000 workmen.

LIEUTENANT E. E. HATCH, 18th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Fort Hays, Kansas, is visiting at Liberty, Mo.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE BELL, JR., 3d U. S. Inf., has left Fort Missoula, Montana, for the East, to remain for seven or eight weeks.

CAPTAIN J. B CAMPBELL, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a brief visit to Washington.

LIEUTENANT G. J. GODFREY, 12th U. S. Infantry, was to leave Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., the latter part of this week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT C. L. POTTER, Corps of Engineers, arrived at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., early in the week from Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL J. J. DANA, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, D. C., celebrates his sixty-sixth birthday on Saturday of this week, April 9.

GENERAL J. B. FRY, U. S. A., has rented for the summer the cottage at the corner of Francis Street and Everett Place, Newport, R. I.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, the author, Mr. and Mrs. V. Lawrence, of Montreal, and Mrs. E. B. Custer, the widow of General Custer, are of a party visiting the Pacific Coast.

LIEUTENANT G. F. COOKE, 15th U. S. Infantry, now in Europe, is expected to return home soon and spend a short season in the East before rejoining his company at Fort Randall.

LIEUTENANT JAMES CURRY, U. S. Army, retired, reached his sixty third birthday on Monday, April 4, an occasion which was duly remembered by his friends at Old Point Comfort.

CAPTAIN CLARENCE E. DUTTON, Ordnance Department, will read a paper at the next meeting of the National Academy embodying the results of the study of the Charleston earthquake.

JEFF DAVIS, says a Mississippi correspondent, though close on his eightieth birthday, still journeys out into the brambles near his home at Beauvoir and shoots an occasional rabbit for sport's sake.

SURGEON W. H. GARDNER, U. S. A., returned this week to Fort McHenry, Md., from Washington, D. C., where he was called last week by the serious illness and subsequent death, April 1, of his mother, Mrs. Rebecca C. Gardner.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, 7th U. S. Infantry, looked up old friends in New York this week, and sails for Europe on Saturday, April 9, on the *Aurania*. His address is, care of Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, London.

GENERAL C. B. COMSTOCK, U. S. A., turned over the command of Willet's Point and the Engineer School of Application this week, to Major W. R. King, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and returns to his old station in New York City.

THE officers "mess" of Fort Leavenworth has appointed a committee of five officers, consisting of Cols. J. P. Martin and Hawkins, Lieuts. Byrne and Barney and Dr. Ewing to make arrangements for a house-warming to take place next week.

GENERAL LOGAN'S book entitled "The Volunteer Soldier of America," to be published in Chicago next June, is dedicated "To the Immortal Host of Citizen Soldiers and Sailors, who, from Lexington to Appomattox, have Won the Liberty of the Republic, Maintained its Honor, and Preserved its Integrity."

MAJOR JAMES DANIEL SCOTT, of Philadelphia, Ark., a hale and hearty old gentleman of 84 years of age, is a son of Samuel Scott, who, as a private under Gen. Morgan, witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and his mother was a sister of Gen. Winfield Scott, and both parents (cousins), it is asserted, were first cousins of Sir Walter Scott.

LIEUTENANT R. K. EVANS, 12th U. S. Infantry, who has succeeded to the adjutancy of his regiment, is an extremely capable officer who was graduated from West Point in 1875. Lieut. F. A. Smith, who has held the position since 1878, has joined Captain Norvell's Company, which, much to the gratification of his friends, retains him at his present station —Madison Barracks.

CAPTAIN W. R. SMEDBERG, U. S. A., retired, of San Francisco, late Dept. Commander of the G. A. R. in California, in his farewell report indicates the fine condition of the Order on the Pacific Slope, and "cherishes the hope and sincere conviction that it will move on in Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, making itself felt more and more, with the passage of years, as a power for good in the great land of American Union."

FATHER OSBORNE, in a recent address at Trinity Church, New York, to business men, spoke in apt terms of the respect and dignity that legitimately belong to a soldier's life. He said that people were too apt to think of the soldier as a rude, passionate, often brutal being, and as arbitrary and overweening in authority, but, on the contrary, his calling was not in the least incompatible with the best graces of the Christian life.

LIEUTENANT J. A. EMERY, 11th U. S. Infantry, has been visiting at Hardway, Ga.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, was in New York City this week, on his way South.

MAJOR G. E. HEAD, 31 U. S. Infantry, at Fort Missoula, is a recent guest at the Ryan House, St. Paul.

MRS. MARTIN, wife of Col. J. P. Martin, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a short visit East.

LIEUT. L. H. STROTHER, 1st U. S. Infantry, will remain a few weeks longer in the East before going to San Francisco.

CAPTAIN F. A. WHITNEY, 8th U. S. Infantry, will rejoin at Fort Niobrara, Neb., next week, from a fortnight's leave.

PAYMR. GEN. W. B. ROCHESTER, U. S. A., paid a visit to New York City this week, quartering at the Murray Hill Hotel.

COL. JOHN MENDENHALL, U. S. A., Commandant of Fort Trumbull, Conn., paid a short visit this week to friends in Boston.

MAJOR W. E. CREARY, Paymaster, U. S. A., on leave, from Omaha, is visiting at 415 4th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL L. P. BRADLEY, U. S. A., has settled upon Chicago for a residence, and is located at 375 Dearborn street, in that city.

CAPTAIN GREGORY BARRETT, 10th U. S. Infantry, now of Fort Selden, N. M., has recently been visiting friends at El Paso, Texas.

LIEUT. J. E. RUNCIE, 1st U. S. Artillery, of the Presidio of San Francisco, is on a short visit to Vancouver, Washington Territory.

A PAPER on "The Siege of Charleston" will be read April 20 before the United Service Club of Philadelphia by Major Isaiah Price.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MCARTHUR, 13th Infantry, and family, have returned to Fort Leavenworth from a visit of two months to Washington, D. C.

MRS. THADDEUS DAVIS has returned to Buffalo from a visit to her son, Lieutenant G. B. Davis, 23d U. S. Infantry, at Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

COLONEL HENRY PRINCE, U. S. A., retired, whose residence is at 47 Pleasant street, Fitchburg, Mass., has been for some weeks in New York city.

THE New Jersey Senate on Monday killed the bill appropriating $5,000 for a monument to the late Gen. McClellan, at one time Governor of the State.

LIEUT. H. DE H. WAITE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, after a pleasant two years' course of instruction at Fort Monroe, Va., will shortly rejoin his troop at Fort Reno, I. T.

CAPTAIN A. S. DAGGETT, 2d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Omaha, contributes to the Philadelphia *Times* an interesting article on the Battle of Rappahannock Station, fought Nov. 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN JAMES ROCKWELL, JR., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., was at Pass Christian, Miss., this week, to await the arrival of guns from Fort Jackson, to be used for instruction purposes.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. V. R. HOFF, U. S. A., and MRS. HOFF, lately in Albany, visited, early in the week, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will go to a post in the Department of the Missouri.

LIEUTENANTS F. A. EDWARDS and J. B. ALESBIRE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Custer, Montana, started this week for Camp Sheridan, Wyo., to sit on a Court martial which meets Monday next.

MAJOR E. B. WILLISTON, 3d Artillery, now at Riley, did not visit at Fort Leavenworth, as his friends hoped, says the Kansas City *Times*, but he will be received with open arms when he does come.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S increasing stoutness, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, has caused him to make friends with a pair of Indian clubs, whose size and weight would shock even the æsthetic John L. Sullivan.

LIEUT. H. T. REED, U. S. A., paid a brief visit to New York this week, and has gone to Indianapolis on his way home to Chicago. He finds nothing to complain of as regards the sale of his several military works.

LIEUT. A. W. VOGDES, 5th U. S. Artillery, who goes to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 15, to take over the duties of regimental quartermaster, will be much missed at Governor's Island, both professionally and socially.

THE HON. J. G. BLAINE is en route to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, to visit his daughter, Mrs. Coppinger, wife of Col. J. J. Coppinger, 18th U. S. Infantry, and will then return East, to go to Europe in June for a year.

GENERAL J. P. HAWKINS, U. S. A., Chief Commissary of the Department of the Platte, has in the *American Grocer*, of March 23, an excellent article on "Corn Bread." He gives several excellent recipes for making corn bread and corn pone, and a copy of his article in full would be of much value to each company mess throughout the Army.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., was a guest at the annual dinner on Monday evening at the Hotel Brunswick, of the New York Post Graduate Medical School. He related some humorous experiences during the war, and in the course of his remarks spoke in a highly complimentary manner of the present Surgeon-General of the Army, John Moore.

An Army retiring board consisting of Quartermaster-General Holabird, Medical Purveyor Baxter, Assistant Adjutant-General Kelton, Assistant Commissary-General DuBarry, and Assistant Surgeon J. O. Skinner, with 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Artillery, recorder, convened at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., on April 7, and examined Major Warren Webster, Medical Dept., who has been confined for some time in the General Naval Asylum. Those who are familiar with the nature of his ailment are inclined to anticipate a recommendation that he be "wholly" retired.

LIEUTENANT F. G. HODGSON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has recently been visiting at Owensboro', Ky.

CHAPLAIN M. C. BLAINE, U. S. A., left Fort Spokane, W. T., early in the month on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT J. H. H. PESHINE, 13th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Elliott, Texas, is visiting at Milburne, N. J.

MAJOR G. A. PURINGTON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Sill, has gone to Fort Worth, Texas, for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN W. A. THOMPSON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, now visiting in Washington, will shortly go to St. Louis to conduct recruits to Arizona.

COLONEL RICHARD LODOR, U. S. A., formally relinquished command of Fort McHenry, Md., April 6, preparatory to leaving for duty at Washington Barracks.

CAPTAIN H. G. BURTON, assistant surgeon, will shortly leave Fort Assiniboine, Montana, for temporary duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., not far from his home in Vermont.

THE marriage of Lieut. George Palmer, 9th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Bertha E. Wardrobe, will take place at Waukesha, Wis., April 21. The married couple will be "at home" at San Diego, Cal., May 12.

MR. CHARLES P. ECHOLS, of Huntsville, Ala., son of William H. Echols, who was graduated from West Point in 1858, assigned to the Topographical Engineers and resigned in 1861, has recently received an appointment to the Military Academy.

MAJOR ASA B. CAREY, Paymaster, U. S. A., has relieved Major Charles J. Sprague as Chief Paymaster of the Department of California, and the latter will be retired for age on Tuesday next, April 12, after a long and honorable career, which we outlined last week.

CAPTAIN WM. FLETCHER, 20th Infantry, has made application to be retired the 6th of August next, when he will have completed forty years' honorable service. Orders were issued this week relieving him from duty in the Department of Dakota and directing him to repair to his home in Washington to await retirement.

AT a meeting of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution, held at Governor's Island, on Monday, Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., was elected a Vice President, and Lieut. E. R. Hills, late Adjt. 5th U. S. Art., Treasurer, in succession to Lieut. A. W. Vogdes who goes to Fort Hamilton to assume the duties of regimental quartermaster.

W. T. BLACKWELL, who is one of the richest men in North Carolina, owes his fortune to the war, his half million dollars having been made in handling the bright tobacco that Sherman's men found at Durham, subsequently spreading the knowledge of its excellence throughout the land. He is described as one of the shrewdest business men in the country.

THE sole surviving representative of the Revolutionary War, as recognized by the Government, is Abigail S. Tilton, of North Woodbridge, Rockingham County, N. H., the widow of Benj. Stevens, who participated in the battle of Bennington as a member of Capt. McConnell's company, under the command of Gen. Stark. Mrs. Tilton is now a trifle more than one hundred years old.

IN last week's JOURNAL we published under the head of "Deaths" that of Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, at Pittsburg, Pa., March 21, "mother of Mrs. C. L. Best." We desire to say that neither the Mrs. Best referred to nor the deceased lady is related to any member of the family of Col. C. L. Best, 4th U. S. Artillery, a fact which, to allay anxiety, we would have published last week had time permitted.

AT a meeting in New York on Tuesday evening of the Society of Veterans of the Regular Army and Navy the following officers were elected: Alexander B. Butts, commander-in-chief; F. R. Meres, adjutant general; Chas. Holman, judge advocate general; Chas. Wilson, commissary general: Geo. Jeffreys and Miles M. Anderson, aides; A. J. Farmer, captain of General George A. Custer Command No. 1, and H. W. Spooner, captain of U. S. Grant Command No. 6.

HENRY VILLARD, tall and of fine physique, is daily seen in Wall Street. He looks not unlike a younger Bismarck. He lives in Charles L. Tiffany's splendid mansion far uptown, and pays a rent of $20,000 a year. It is a new house, which Mr. Tiffany doesn't care to occupy the first year. There is a superstition among some rich men about living in new houses. It is supposed to hasten death. A. T. Stewart died in a new house which he entered with reluctance. So did R. L. Stuart, the millionaire sugar refiner.

LIEUTENANT P. A. BETTENS, 9th U. S. Cavalry, and bride, says a Fort Robinson correspondent, were agreeably "surprised" on the evening of March 22, and the whole affair was one of the most pleasant ever enjoyed here. The guests were Maj. and Mrs. Burt, Miss Burt, Capt. and Mrs. Corliss, Capt. Winslow, Capt. Steedman, Dr. and Mrs. Reed, Capt. and Mrs. Humphry, Lieut. and Mrs. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. Murcer, Lieuts Hayden, Wilson, E. S. Wright, Mr. Ben Paddock, Mrs. and Miss Brisbin; also Miss Blanche Brisbin and Master Reynolds Burt. This is but one of the several entertainments given the Lieutenant and his bride.

ON March 28 a Five o'clock Tea was given in Cincinnati by MRS. O'CONNELL, wife of Lieut. J. J. A. O'Connell, 1st Infantry, in honor of Mrs. Benj. Butterworth, of Washington, D. C. As each lady entered she was presented with a corsage bouquet tied with red, white and blue satin ribbons, to which was attached a card embossed in gold with the Infantry crossed rifles and the guest's name. The bouquets were distributed by two pretty girls, half hidden by the pyramid of roses, lilies, pinks, and violets. During the tea, which was served in courses, the well known virtuosi, Rurso and Visconti, played several musical selections. Being Lent, the invitations were limited to the personal friends of the wife of the popular Ohio Congressman, but the entertainment was pronounced to be one of the pleasantest of the year.

THE late Sir Joseph Whitworth, engineer and artillerist, left a personal estate valued at more than $1,812,500, net.

PROFESSOR S. E. TILLMAN, U. S. A., will leave West Point about April 20, and his marriage to Miss Williams, of Flushing, will take place soon after. The married couple will join at West Point the first week in May.

CAPTAIN CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, 15th Infantry, has been relieved, at his own request, from recruiting duty at Harrisburg, Pa., and granted sick leave for two months, after which he will join at Fort Pembina, Dakota.

MRS. CROOK, wife of Gen. George Crook, U. S. A., has recently had for her guest Miss Kate Field, who delivered her famous lecture on Mormonism at Omaha on the evening of April 1 to a large audience. Miss Field has since gone to Denver.

THE notorious General Cluseret, in turn a Garibaldian, aide to General McClellan, Fenian and Communist cut-throat, is, says the New York *Tribune* of April 7, now occupied with instructing Parisian Anarchists in the fine arts of arson and murder.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CLOSSON, 5th Art., has been mentioned to the Secretary of War by some of his friends in Washington as an officer eminently well qualified for the charge of the War of the Rebellion Records, and from the manner in which the recommendations were received, his friends believe that he stands an excellent chance for the detail.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. Henry Wyggant, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill, 5th Inf.; Chaplain David Wilson; 2d Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Inf.; Col. Henry L. Abbot, Engs.; Lieut.-Col. Walter McFarland, Engs.; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Coffin, 5th Art.; Capt. Chas. King, retired.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD S. FARROW'S mission to Washington at this time is understood to be in connection with the scheme he has had in view for some time of establishing a system of gymnastic exercises at the various posts. He is anxious to secure a tour of special duty for the purpose of introducing his plan. It is said that he has given up all hope of securing the detail in charge of the "Rebellion Records."

CAPT. MONTGOMERY SICARD, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance, registered at the Everett House, New York, on Thursday.

MISS FLORENCE ANDENRIED, daughter of the late Col. J. C. Andenried, U. S. A., a valued member of Gen. Sherman's staff, is engaged to be married to Mr. Horace Washington, son of Pay Director R. Washington, U. S. N.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER H. E. NICHOLS, U. S. N., late in command of the *Pinta*, has been assigned as inspecter of steel for the new cruisers, and will take the place of Lieut.-Comdr. Very recently detached from duty at Pittsburgh Pa.

EX-LIEUTENANT EDW. S. VERY, formerly one of the bright lights of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, but now of the Hotchkiss firm, of Paris, is visiting friends in Washington. This is his first visit here since he resigned from the Navy in 1883.

LIEUTENANT J. H. C. COFFIN, U. S. N., has been visiting Washington for a few days past. Lt. Coffin is on duty at Phœnixsville, Pa., as inspector of beams and hull iron for Cruiser No. 2 and Gunboat No. 1. His stay was necessarily brief, as his only assistant is a carpenter, whose only duty is that of inspector and recorder of weights.

THE detachment of Surgeon Beaumont, U. S. N., from the receiving ship *Minnesota*, in consequence of ill health, will be noted with pain by a large circle of friends in civil life and also in the Navy. The Dr. has been granted a sick leave of indefinite duration, and it is hoped that a short relief from duty may bring about a restoration to health and strength once more.

THE engagement of Passed Asst. Surgeon George Arthur, U. S. N., and Miss Stella Evans, of Tennessee, is announced. Miss Evans was in Washington during the past winter as the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. M. Moore, wife of Surgeon Moore, of the Navy. The date of the marriage is not generally known, but it will probably occur before Christmas. Dr. Arthur is widely known in Washington, where he has been on duty in previous years.

VERY grave stories come from the Mare Island Navy-yard regarding the condition of Medical Inspector Somerset Robinson, U. S. N., who was recently transferred to the Naval Hospital there from his station at San Francisco. He has Bright's disease, and while he was here last year his friends were already alarmed at his condition. The story coming from Mare Island gives little hope of his lasting much longer.—*Washington Critic.* Later official information, however, states that Doctor Robinson is convalescent, which all will be glad to hear.

THERE is a coming vacancy in the New York Board of Health, for appointment to which the name of Dr. Titus Munson Coan is suggested. Dr. Coan was during the war an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy and served as medical officer on the flagship of Farragut. He was for several years connected with the Board of Health, and is equally well known as an author and a physician. His appointment would be received with satisfaction, as that of a man of ability and high personal character.

THE detachment of Comdr. Frederick Rodgers from the command of the *Independence* at Mare Island, is a change which has been impending for some time, as Comdr. Rodgers original assignment to that ship was made in November, 1883. Comdr. Philip, who relieves Comdr. Rodgers, has been on duty as Light House Inspector at San Francisco since April 1, 1884, so it is not probable that he will put in a full tour of three years on the *Independence*. Comdr. Philip is now counted as a permanent Pacific Sloper, having married in San Francisco, and for many years he has been on duty on that coast.

COMMODORE D. B. HARMONY, U. S. N., left Washington this week for Pensacola.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. C. MORONG, U. S. N., and family are recent guests at the Perry House, Newport, R. I.

SURGEON N. MCP. FEREBEE, U. S. N., lately visiting at Oxford, N. C., joins the receiving ship *Franklin* at Norfolk, Va.

THE family of Lieut. W. H. Emory, U. S. N., commanding the *Thetis*, are recent guests at the Atlantic Hotel, Norfolk, Va.

COMMANDER R. P. LEARY, U. S. N., has arrived at Aspinwall, on his way to assume command of the *Iroquois*, on the Pacific station.

COMMODORE D. B. HARMONY left this week for Pensacola. He will examine the naval station there, and report on the proposed change of site.

MRS. GEO. C. REMEY, wife of Capt. Remey, U. S. N., rejoined her husband last Saturday at the Norfolk Navy-yard, from a visit to Washington.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR P. J. HORWITZ, U. S. N., retired, and Miss Horwitz, of Philadelphia, are recent guests at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

PROF. ASAPH HALL, U. S. N., expects soon to issue the programme of the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences at Washington, D. C., April 19.

LIEUTENANT G. C. HANUS, U. S. N., has been selected by Governor Hill, of New York, as one of the commissioners to determine the boundary line between New York and New Jersey.

JOHN TAYLOR WOOD, of Halifax, N. S., a former officer of the U. S. Navy, and who joined the Confederate Service at the outbreak of the War, has been visiting old friends in Baltimore, Md.

LIEUT. W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., early in the week for Washington, D. C., called there by the serious illness of his father, Prof. J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. N., retired.

RECENT advices from the South Pacific Station contain, among other items, the survey and condemnation of Chief Engr. Geo. P. Hunt, U. S. N., of the *Juniata*. He has been invalided home, and it is likely that a relief will be sent out before a great while.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Ensign A. B. Clements, P. A. Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, Medical Director S. F. Coues, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles, Asst. Engineer B. C. Bryan, Lieut. L. C. Logan, Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, and P. A. Surgeon A. C. Heffenger.

THE remains of Henry B. Rumsey, formerly of the Navy, who was killed in the hotel fire at Buffalo while trying to save a child, were interred last week amid public demonstrations of respect at Fort Wayne, Ind. His widow, a delicate lady, who was completely prostrated by the sad event, is improving.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK V. MCNAIR, U. S. N., has been ordered to take command of the U. S. S. *Omaha*, on the China station, as the relief of Capt. T. O. Selfridge, the latter being detached, ordered home and placed on waiting orders. Capt. McNair, following a tour of duty at Mare Island, Cal., has been residing at the Dennis Hotel, Atlantic City, but will leave at once for his new sphere of duty.

THE difficulty which Lieutenant S. W. Very, U. S. N., has had with the steel men which led to his detachment from inspection duty at Pittsburgh is explained by the announcement which appears elsewhere, under the heading of "births." Lieutenant Very's detachment was at his own request, as stated last week, and this request was a duplicate of a request made Jan. 1 last not to be ordered to that duty. He has had no difficulty with the steel men, which statement explains why these gentlemen in answer to the inquiries of a *Tribune* correspondent expressed their surprise at the detachment and their ignorance of its cause.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco reports that "Among the passengers quarantined on the steamer *City of Pekin*, which arrived at San Francisco, Monday, from Yokohama, is Capt. T. O. Selfridge, late commander of the United States warship *Omaha*, who is en route for Washington, under suspension. On March 4, while a group of Japanese were examining a shell which had been fired from the *Omaha*, it exploded, killing four and wounding seven. Rear-Admiral Chandler placed Capt. Selfridge under suspension, and ordered him to report to the Secretary of the Navy. The Navy Department is informed of the arrival of Capt. Selfridge at San Francisco under suspension, but Admiral Chandler's report of the accident, for which the Captain was held responsible, has not yet been received, so it does not appear in what way Captain Selfridge became responsible for it."

THE assignment of Passed Asst. Surgeon A. C. Heffenger, of the Navy, to special duty in the construction of the Naval Hospital on Widow's Island, Maine, is a most fitting detail. Dr. Heffenger has long given considerable attention to hospital construction, and if he is allowed full control in this work the result will be fully up to the expectations of the Medical Bureau. The intention of a sanitary station on the coast of Maine is to provide a sort of place for vessels infected with yellow fever or similarly infectious diseases to work out a quarantine far removed from centres of population and consequent danger. In obedience to this detail, Dr. Heffenger has been detached from the *Atlanta*, his place being taken by Asst. Surg. E. C. Tracy, U. S. Navy. This latter officer has been detached from the receiving ship *Vermont*, under date of March 31.

THE CONSOLIDATED MESS.

JUDGING from reports received, the system of a consolidated mess at the recruiting depots at David's Island and Columbus Barracks put into operation a few weeks ago is proving a success. At Columbus Barracks the company messes were discontinued March 1, and one mess for the entire garrison established, 1st Lieut. R. P. Brown, 4th Inf., being appointed to the immediate supervision and charge. A correspondent says: Major W. L. Kellogg, 19th Inf., commandant, who had this scheme in view ever since he has been at Columbus Barracks, is to be congratulated in his selection of Lieut. Brown, who has been untiring in his efforts for the success of the new system, devoting all of his available time in directing its working and planning for its improvement. From the first meal its superiority over the old way was recognized, the only drawback being the table service and means for serving the food. This is being improved upon from time to time, and will be till everything is perfect.

NEW ENGLISH SHIPS.

THE following 13 new ships are to be laid down in 1887–8 in England:

Two 20-knot, steel bottomed, protected cruisers at Chatham; three 19¾-knot, copper-bottomed, protected cruisers, two by contract and one at Portsmouth; one composite sloop, "Buzzard;" six composite gunboats (improved "Rattler"), and one vessel of the "Grasshopper" class. Of the "Rattler" type it need only be said that they differ from the "Rattler" herself only in having a poop, being about one foot broader and 40 tons greater displacement. The steam trials of the "Rattler" and "Wasp" have been very satisfactory, speeds of 13¼ to 13¾ knots having been attained. The new "Buzzards" are repeats of the "Buzzard," now building at Sheerness. Speed on the measured mile, 15 knots. Both the "Rattlers" and "Buzzards" have a fair amount of sail and coppered bottoms. All of the vessels now laid down have a speed equal to, if not in excess of, any of their class elsewhere, and will therefore be a match for anything of like displacement which they might encounter, and the new 20-knot protected cruisers about to be commenced will be faster than any ocean war cruiser in the world at present completed, and consequently of the highest possible value for the protection of commerce.

The most notable vessels to be laid down in 1887–8 are two protected cruisers. Their dimensions are: Length, 265 ft.; breadth, 41 ft.; Displacement in tons, 2,800; speed on measured mile with 400 tons of coal, and fully equipped, 20 knots; ocean speed, 17 to 18 knots; radius of action at 10-knot speed, 8,000 knots. The vessels will have a protected steel deck extending from stem to sterm, and sheltering machinery, magazine, steering gear, etc.

Vertical (inverted cylinders) triple expansion engines are to be fitted in the steel bottomed ships, a special arrangement of armored combings being built for the protection of that portion of the cylinders. Above the protective steel deck the space will be minutely subdivided, coal bunkers, coffer dams, etc., being built, as is usual in vessels of the protective class. A double bottom, on the cellular principle, adapted for water ballast, will be fitted. The armament will include six 8. L. R. guns on central pivot mountings, nine 6 lb. rapid firing guns, machine guns, six torpedo tubes (all under cover.) The bow will be strengthened for ramming in the usual manner.

In all respects the vessel will be made suitable for independent sea service and for being driven at high speed in rough water.

They will have only five light steadying sails, being dependent upon their steam power and twin screws for propellers.

It has been decided to vary the designs in the three copper sheathed 19¾ knot cruisers, in the following particulars:

1st. To wood, sheath and copper the bottoms so as to make vessels capable of remaining afloat without fouling and consequent loss of speed.

2d. To adopt horizontal engines placed entirely below the protective deck. These changes involve an increase in displacement and a slight decrease in maximum speed, which are accepted in view of the special services for which the vessels are intended.

In armament, protection and all other qualities, the conditions are the same in those as in the steel ship. The trial of these vessels will be made under the new regulations with all weights aboard.

GEN. BUTLER ON THE ARMY CHAPLAIN.

THE Rev. John F. Moore recently delivered a lecture at Concord, Mass., on the "Army Chaplain," which has elicited a friendly letter from Gen. Benjamin F. Butler to the lecturer, which closes as follows: "The Chaplain who did his duty and lived an upright and conscientious life was respected by the men. He got no sobriquet or pet name, but heartfelt love and respect. The sutler class of Chaplains always got pet names, and when the soldiers called the Chaplain, as they usually did of that class, 'Holy Joe,' or 'Holy John,' as the case might be, God help him, for all influence of his for good was gone. He simply became the butt of ridicule of his comrades. I have the most vivid memory of many good and true men who were Chaplains in my army; nor were they by any means always in the rear on the day of battle, using the word 'rear' as afar off. I have seen Chaplains helping to take care of the wounded, directing their transportation to the rear, easing their pains, and in one case, by the timely application of an improvised tourniquet, stopping the blood that was ebbing the life of the soldier away, and would have done so before the Surgeon could have been reached."

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1887.

THE Executive Committee directs the Secretary to inform the members of the association that the annual meeting which, under the revised constitution, could be held Tuesday, April 19, will be omitted. No propositions have been received for the action of such meeting; and, besides, the committee does not think that the association intended to have two annual meetings with an intervening period of less than 12 months.

The membership this date is 991. The deaths since January 1, two—but as both these claims have been paid from benefit surplus there still remains to each member's credit the full amount that he has paid for the year 1887. Therefore no assessment notices will be sent till October 1 (unless abnormal mortality should occur). Said notices will then be issued to cover the nine months from July 1, 1887, to April 1, 1888, and the three months, January 1 to April 1, 1888, on the basis of the membership and classification, April 1, 1887. The reports to be made to the meeting in April, 1888, will be for the preceding 15 months.

WM. P. DUVAL,
1st Lieut., 5th U. S. Art., Secretary and Treasurer.

THE 26th anniversary of the "First Defenders' Association" will take place at Pottsville, Pa., April 18.

ARMY RETIREMENTS.

IN the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 12, 1883, we published a list of Army retirements, which included all the general officers, most of the officers of the staff departments, all the field officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry, and the captains and lieutenants of the line down to the year 1902. This list was subsequently published, with additions and corrections, in a pamphlet, of which we have some copies left. We now give a further list, which includes all the staff officers whose dates of retirement were not given them and all the captains of the line and some of the lieutenants; also a few majors of infantry whose names do not appear in our published list:

Adjutant General's Department.

Schwan, Theodore, July 9, 1905.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Clous, John W., June 9, 1901. | Gardiner, A. B., Sept. 30, 1903.

Quartermaster's Department.

Saxton, Rufus, Oct. 19, 1888.
Hoyt, Chas. H., Sept. 30, 1889.
Blunt, Asa P., Oct. 19, 1890.
Young, A. H., June 16, 1891.
Haynsworth, H.J., Oct. 25, 1891.
Jones, Francis B., Oct. 26, 1901.
Forsyth, Lewis C., June 11, 1897.
Bird, Chas., June 17, 1902.
Furey, John V., May 22, 1903.
Simpson, John, Jan. 21, 1904.
Lord, Jas. H., Feb. 27, 1904.
Booth, Chas. A., Sept. 18, 1904.
Wheeler, D. D., June 12, 1905.
Atwood, F. B., March 18, 1906.
Jacobs, J. W., June 24, 1907.
Marshall, Jas. M., May 31, 1908.
Humphrey, C. F., Sept. 2, 1908.
Barnett, Chas. R., Sept. 4, 1908.
Hathaway, F. H., Oct. 7, 1908.
Millimore, A. E., Oct. 12, 1908.
Pullman, J. W., Feb. 17, 1910.
Campbell, L. E., May 9, 1910.
Cook, Geo. H., Oct. 10, 1910.
McCauley, C. A. H., July 13, 1911.
Floyd, Dan'l H., Sept. 25, 1913.
Clem, John L., Aug. 13, 1915.
Patten, Wm. S., April 13, 1916.
Williams, C. W., Sept. 17, 1917.
Ingalls, Chas. H., Jan. 17, 1919.

Corps of Engineers.

Taber, H. S., July 11, 1913.
Kingman, D. C., Mar. 6, 1916.
Griffin, Eugene, Oct. 13, 1917.
Young, Willard, Apr. 30, 1916.
Black, Wm. M., Dec. 8, 1919.
Fish, Walter L., Jan. 8, 1918.

Officers of Cavalry.

Carroll, Major Henry, May 20, 1902.

Captains.

Kauffmann, A. B., July 16, 1892.
Cusick, P., Aug. 29, 1893.
Ropes, J. M., Oct. 21, 1893.
Elting, O., Aug. 8, 1895.
Drew, G. A., March 15, 1896.
Russell, G., May 1, 1896.
De Rudio, C. C., Aug. 26, 1896.
Jackson, J., Nov. 21, 1897.
Norwood, R., Jan. 28, 1898.
Kennedy, W. B., Aug. 12, 1898.
Norvell, S. T., Feb. 14, 1899.
Price, G. F., April 23, 1899.
Lee, P. L., July 3, 1899.
Warner, H., Jan. 9, 1900.
Lisley, C. S., Aug. 4, 1900.
Wesendorff, M., Sept. 28, 1900.
McAdams, J. G., April 5, 1901.
Cooney, M., May 1, 1901.
Jackson, H., May 31, 1901.
Nowlan, H. J., June 17, 1901.
Gordon, C. G., Sept. 23, 1901.
Bell, J. M., Oct. 1, 1901.
Kramer, A., Oct. 15, 1901.
Mathey, E. G., Oct. 27, 1901.
Wheelan, J. N., Dec. 6, 1901.
Montgomery, R. H., April 16, 1902.
Morrison, J. T., April 18, 1902.
Dawson, B., Aug. 29, 1902.
Tupper, T. C., Sept. 23, 1902.
Moylan, M., Dec. 17, 1902.
Hennisee, A. G., Jan. 16, 1903.
Davis, W., May 28, 1903.
Hamilton, J. M., June 1, 1903.
Harris, M., Sept. 6, 1903.
Kendall, H. M., Sept. 17, 1903.
Hunter, E., Nov. 22, 1903.
Baldwin, T. A., Jan. 1, 1904.
Woodson, A. E., May 10, 1904.
Doane, G. C., May 29, 1904.
Dimmick, E. D., July 31, 1904.
Bawolle, W. C., Aug. 28, 1904.
Boutelle, F. A., Sept. 14, 1904.
Pratt, R. H., Dec. 6, 1904.
Morris, L. T., Dec. 21, 1904.
Viele, C. D., Feb. 7, 1905.
Forse, A. G., Feb. 28, 1905.
Moore, F., April 6, 1905.
Upham, F. K., May 30, 1905.
Luff, E., June 11, 1905.
Budd, O. W., Sept. 9, 1905.
Simpson, J. F., Oct. 25, 1905.
Rucker, L. H., Jan. 13, 1906.
Rafferty, W. A., Feb. 16, 1906.
Carr, C. C. C., Mar. 3, 1906.
Loud, J. S., Apr. 12, 1906.
Chaffee, A. R., Apr. 14, 1906.
Vroom, P. D., Apr. 18, 1906.
Kellogg, S. C., May 10, 1906.
Wells, A. B., June 16, 1906.
Huggins, E. L., Aug. 1, 1906.
Gregg, T. J., Oct. 8, 1906.
Lebo, T. C., Nov. 17, 1903.
Hayes, E. M., Dec. 23, 1906.
Babcock, J. B., Feb. 7, 1907.
Lawton, H. W., Mar. 17, 1907.
Parker, C., Mar. 20, 1907.
Adams, J. Q., May 29, 1907.
Godfrey, E. S., Oct. 9, 1907.
Stanton, Wm., Oct. 13, 1907.
Wallace, W. M., Jan. 9, 1908.
King, A. D., Feb. 8, 1908.
Hamilton, S. T., Mar. 10, 1908.
Fechét, E. G., July 11, 1908.
Wood, A. E., Sept. 4, 1908.
Kelley, J. M., Sept. 29, 1908.
Garvey, T., Oct. 12, 1908.
Weeks, H. S., Oct. 15, 1908.
Conline, Jno., Feb. 9, 1908.
Wint, T. J., Mar. 6, 1909.
Cooper, C. L., Mar. 6, 1909.
Overton, G. E., Mar. 18, 1909.
Forbush, W. C., May 21, 1909.
McDougall, T. M., May 21, 1909.
O'Brien, M. E., June 14, 1909.
Thompson, W. A., Aug. 27, 1909.
Swigert, S. M., Nov. 28, 1909.
Fowler, J. L., Feb. 20, 1910.
Stedman, C. A., Mar. 29, 1910.
Morton, C., Mar. 18, 1910.
Thompson, J. C., Mar 21, 1910.
Perrine, H. P., Apr. 10, 1910.
Edgerly, W. S., May 29, 1910.
Bourke, J. G., June 23, 1910.
Keyes, A. S. B., July 28, 1910.
Olmsted, J. A., July 28, 1910.
Wood, E. E., Sept. 17, 1910.
Smither, R. G., Sept. 27, 1910.
Williams, R. A., Oct. 2, 1810.
Wessells, H. W., Jr., Dec. 24, 1910.
Thomas, E. D., Jan. 4, 1911.
Kerr, J. B., Mar. 12, 1911.
Ward, F. K., Mar. 19, 1911.
Augur, C., June 10, 1911.
Hughes, M. B., May 16, 1911.
Augur, C., June 10, 1911.
Sprole, H. W., Oct. 16, 1911.
Johnson, J. B., Nov. 29, 1911.
Gibson, F. M., Dec. 14, 1911.
Rockwell, C. H., Feb. 17, 1912.
Hall, Wm. P., June 11, 1912.
Smith, A., Apr. 21, 1913.
Wallace, G. D., June 29, 1913.
Steever, E. Z., Aug. 20, 1913.
Augur, J. A., Aug. 21, 1913.
Anderson, G. S., Sept. 30, 1913.
Godwin, E. A., May 18, 1914.
Martin, J. W., Sept. 24, 1914.
Hatfield, C. A. P., Dec. 9, 1914.
Dorst, J. H., Apr. 2, 1916.
Mason, S. A., Sept. 11, 1916.
Rodgers, Alex., Sept. 23, 1916.

Officers of Artillery.

Hasbrouck, Major H. C., Oct. 26, 1903.

Captains.

Bancroft, E. A., June 17, 1889.
Barstow, G. F., April 14, 1892.
Shaw, R. G., June 29, 1896.
Chester, James, Feb. 10, 1898.
Smith, Lewis, May 1, 1898.
Darling, J. A., June 7, 1899.
Warner, E. R., Oct. 16, 1899.
Fuger, Fred, June 18, 1900.
Hess, Frank W., Dec. 15, 1900.
Eakin, C. P., Dec. 26, 1900.
Ingalls, Jas. M., Jan. 25, 1901.
Rohler, John W., June 24, 1901.
Egan, John, July 23, 1901.
Beck, W. B., July 31, 1901.
Campbell, J. B., Nov. 26, 1901.
Litchfield, H. G., Dec. 14, 1901.
Brewerton, H. F., June 30, 1902.
Day, S. A., July 22, 1902.
Hamilton, F. B., Aug. 31, 1902.
Burbank, J. B., Sept. 11, 1902.
Chamberlin, L. A., Dec. 18, 1902.
Brinkle, J. R., March 31, 1903.
Vose, W. P., July 19, 1903.
McCrea, Tully, July 23, 1903.
Rawles, J. B., Aug. 4, 1903.
Andruss, E. Van A., Dec. 18, 1903.
Crabb, G. W., Feb. 6, 1904.
Smith, F. G., Feb. 16, 1904.
Sanger, J. P., May 4, 1904.
Kobbe, W. A., May 10, 1904.
Lancaster, J. M., Oct. 13, 1904.
Russell, E. K., Dec. 5, 1904.
Tiernon, J. L., Jan. 18, 1905.
Kinzie, D. H., Jan. 23, 1905.
Graves, W. P., Feb. 2, 1905.
Fessenden, J. A., Feb. 15, 1905.
Van Reed, W. E., Apr. 5, 1905.
Field, E., May 18, 1905.
Haskin, W. L., May 31, 1905.
Randolph, W. F., June 11, 1905.
Woodruff, C. A., Aug. 8, 1905.
Story, J. P., Aug. 25, 1905.
Calef, J. H., Sept. 24, 1905.
Cushing, H. C., Nov. 8, 1905.
Myrick, J. R., Nov. 9, 1905.
Howell, R. G., Dec. 23, 1905.
Grugan, F. C., April 4, 1906.
MacMurray, J. W., May 1, 1906.
Dillenback, J. W., May 9, 1906.
Rodney, G. B., Oct. 17, 1906.
Mount, J. F., Oct. 19, 1906.
Wilson, J. E., Dec. 27, 1906.
Dunn, W. McK., Aug. 20, 1907.
Turnbull, J. G., Sept. 9, 1907.
Morris, A., Nov. 9, 1907.
Mills, S. M., Dec. 15, 1907.
Ramsay, J. G., Dec. 15, 1907.
Morriss, C., May 3, 1908.
Greenough, G. G., Dec. 8, 1908.
Mitchell, G., March 11, 1909.

1st Lieutenants.

Nichols, F. C., Aug. 14, 1887.
Raton, J. B., Nov. 8, 1893.
Sellmer, Chas., Feb. 20, 1896.
Harrold, C. W., May 17, 1896.
Thurston, G. A., Feb. 22, 1898.
Scantling, J. C., Oct. 1, 1900.

Officers of Infantry.

Majors.

Parke, John B., Oct. 22, 1903.
Burt, A. S., Nov. 20, 1903.
Brady, Geo. K., Dec. 9, 1903.
VanValzah, D. D., Jan. 5, 1904.
Moale, Edward, Jan. 29, 1904.
Kellogg, Wm. L., Nov. 1, 1905.
Theaker, Hugh A., Feb. 4, 1906.
Page, John H., March 26, 1906.
Ovenshine, Saml., Apr. 2, 1907.

Captains.

Schooley, David, April 1, 1888.
Clarke, Francis, June 2, 1889.
Badger, Wm. Ang. 1, 1890.
Britton, Thomas, Apr. 5, 1892.
Garretty, F. D., Feb. 4, 1893.
Sage, Wm. N., Feb. 26, 1893.
Warrens, C. H., Sept. 29, 1893.
Reed, Wm. I., March 7, 1894.
Rose, Thos. E., March 12, 1894.
Roe, Chas. F., March, 17, 1894.
Lyman, Wyllys, Apr. 4, 1894.
Bentzoni, Chas., Oct. 11, 1894.
MacGowan, A. B., Dec. 16, 1894.
Howe, Henry S., Jan. 2, 1895.
Luhn, Gerhard, L., Feb. 19, 1895.
Kennington, Jas., Mar. 17, 1895.
Irvine, Javan B., Apr. 3, 1895.
Tisdall, Wm. N., April 6, 1895.
Crandal, F. M. May 12, 1895.
Hamilton, J., Aug. 19, 1895.
Fletcher, Wm., Dec. 27, 1895.
Hale, Clayton, Jan. 7, 1896.
Ulio, James, May 29, 1896.
Conway, Wm., July 1, 1896.
Norvell, John M., July 22, 1896.
Rogers, Wm. W., Nov. 15, 1896.
Munson, Jacob F., Nov. 19, 1896.
Viven, John L., March 5, 1897.
Bean, John W., March 8, 1897.
Keeffe, Joseph, March 19, 1897.
Ames, Luther S., April 22, 1897.
Remeyn, Henry, June 1, 1897.
Pierce, F. E., July 6, 1897.
Pollock, Otis W., Aug. 7, 1897.
Lacey, F. E., Aug. 8, 1897.
Vance, Richard, Sept. 15, 1897.
McKeever, Sam., Nov. 16, 1897.
Bennett, C. E., Dec. 2, 1897.
Morton, Alfred, Jan. 16, 1898.
Carter, Mason, Jan. 26, 1898.
Whittemore, E. W., Feb. 13, 1898.
Munson, Samuel, Feb. 28, 1898.
Bishop, John S., March 23, 1898.
Catley, Henry, Sept. 9, 1898.
Boyle, Wm. A., Nov. 13, 1898.
Thibaut, F. W., Dec. 27, 1898.
Jackson, Allan H., Jan. 24, 1899.
Henron, James, Feb. 2, 1899.
Quinby, Ira, March 13 1899.
Wheaton, Chas., May 31, 1899.
Stivers, E. J., June 14, 1899.
Towle, Geo. F., Aug. 4, 1899.
Wilkinson, M. C., Nov. 14, 1899.
Burnham, D. R., Nov. 20, 1899.
Barrett, G., Jr., Nov. 22, 1899.
Hay, Leonard, Dec. 3, 1899.
Brown, Hugh G., Dec. 28, 1899.
Coates, Edwin M., Jan. 29, 1900.
Wedemeyer, W. G., Feb. 15, 1900.
Kirtland, T. S., April 6, 1900.
Carpenter, G. S., April 17, 1900.
Coe, John N., July 21, 1900.
Hobart, Chas., Aug. 6, 1900.
Randall, Edw. L., Aug. 13, 1900.
Gageby, Jas. H., Sept. 5, 1900.
Clapp, Wm. H., Sept. 7, 1900.
McConihe, Sam., Sept. 8, 1900.
Hartz, Wilson T., Sept. 9, 1900.
Wherry, Wm. M., Sept. 13, 1900.
Mills, William, Sept, 19, 1900.
Brinkerhoff, H. R., Oct 9, 1900.
Sharp, Thomas, Dec. 6, 1900.
O'Brien, L. M., Dec. 7, 1900.
Bainbridge, A. H., Dec. 7, 1900.
De Courcy, F. E., Dec. 24, 1900.
Sauborn, W. I., Dec. 24, 1900.
Hofman, Wm. E., Dec. 25, 1900.
Freeman, H. B., Jan. 17, 1901.
Snyder, Jas. A., March 12, 1901.
Corliss, A. W., March 25, 1901.
Ewers, Ezra P., April 13, 1901.
Gilmore, John C., Apr. 18, 1901.
Thorne, Platt M., May 11, 1901.
Daggett, A. S., June 14, 1901.
Kirkman, Joel T., July 5, 1901.
Comba, Richard, July 11, 1901.
Leefe, John G., Sept. 22, 1901.
Cook, Henry C., Sept. 29, 1901.
Witherell, C. T., Oct. 11, 1901.
Stone, E. W., Oct. 23, 1901.
Robinson, T. B., Dec. 21, 1901.
Neide, Horace, Dec. 21, 1901.
Benham, Dan. W., Dec. 23, 1901.
Bradley, T. B., Feb. 12, 1902.
Greene, Chas. H., Feb. 13, 1902.
Wilson, David B., Mar. 12, 1902.
Stille, Louis R., March 27, 1902.
Miles, Evan, March 28, 1902.
Hooton, Mott, April 16, 1902.
Trotter, F. E., April 25, 1902.
Hampson, J. A. P., May 10, 1902.
Hurst, Joseph H., May 31, 1902.
Wilhelm, Thos., June 30, 1902.
Wheaton, Loyd, July 15, 1902.
Winslow, Gordon, Aug, 30, 1902.
Powell, Wm. H., Sept. 21, 1902.
Markland, M., Oct. 5, 1902.
Quinton, Wm., Oct. 15, 1902.
Auman, Wm., Oct. 17, 1902.
Spurgin, Wm. F., Oct. 18, 1902.
Potter, Carroll H., Oct. 25, 1902.
Haskell, Jos. T., Nov. 19, 1902.
Porter, Charles, Nov. 23, 1902.
Remington, P. H., Dec. 9, 1902.
Egbert, Harry C., Jan. 3, 1903.
Woodruff, E. C., Jan. 6, 1903.
Schindel, J. P., Jan. 18, 1903.
Hale, Joseph, Feb. 1, 1903.
Hoffman, Wm., Feb. 18, 1903.
Bradley, Chas. O., Feb. 21, 1903.
Davis, Chas. L., Feb. 27, 1903.
Custer, Bethel M., Apr. 14, 1903.
Bartlett, W. C., June 2, 1903.
Goodale, G. A., July 4, 1903.
Callinan, Dan. F., July 24, 1903.
Davis, Geo. W., July 26, 1903.
Heiner, Robt. F., Aug. 10, 1903.
Dickey, Chas. J., Nov. 1, 1903.
Morgan, Jas. N., Nov. 2, 1903.
Wells, Danl. T., Nov. 5, 1903.
Worth, Wm. S., Jan. 6, 1904.
Bisbee, Wm. H., Jan. 28, 1904.
Smith, Jacob H., Jan. 29, 1904.
Earnest, Cyrus A., Feb. 15, 1904.
Halloran, James, Mar. 17, 1904.
Palmer, Geo. H., April 16, 1904.
Drum, John, May 1, 1904.
Gilbreath, E. C., May 13, 1904.
Humphreys, H. H., July 5, 1904.
Forbes, T. F., July 13, 1904.
Dougherty, W. W., July 14, 1904.
Leggett, H. F., July 24, 1904.
Lawson, Gaines, Sept. 4, 1904.
Logan, Thos. H., Sept. 25, 1904.
Tobey, Thos. F., Sept. 30, 1904.
Powell, J. W., Jr., Oct. 1, 1904.
Kline, Jacob, Nov. 5, 1904.
Quinn, T. F., Nov. 17, 1904.
Miner, Chas. W., Nov. 21, 1904.
Craigie, David J., Dec. 6, 1904.
Sanno, J. M. J., Dec. 10, 1904.
Eskridge, R. I., Dec. 15, 1904.
Baker, Stephen, Dec. 19, 1904.
Crowell, W. H. H., Jan. 25, 1905.
Ward, G. S. L., Feb. 12, 1905.
Armstrong, R. G., March 0, 1905.
Johnson, Lewis, Mar. 30, 1905.
Bullis, John L., April 17, 1905.
Waterbury, W. M., Apr. 21, 1905.
Burke, Danl. W., Apr. 22, 1905.
Harwood, Paul, May 28, 1905.
Bomford, G. N., June 18, 1905.
Liscum, E. H., July 16, 1905.
Harbach, A. A., Aug. 14, 1905.
Roberts, C. S., Aug. 23, 1905.
Hood, Chas. C., Aug. 28, 1905.
Dougherty, W. E., Sept. 29, 1905.
Randall, Geo. M., Oct. 8, 1905.
McKibbin, C., Nov. 2, 1905.
Robe, Chas., F., Nov. 23, 1905.
Seton, Henry, Nov. 25, 1905.
Bailey, Clarence M., Nov. 26, 1905.
Rice, Edmund, Dec. 2, 1905.
Downey, Geo. M., Dec. 25, 1905.
Keller, Charles, Jan. 22, 1906.
Bowman, A. H., Feb. 28, 1906.
Stouch, G. W. H., March 3, 1906.
Morrison, T. W., March 4, 1906.
Halloran, Jas., Mch. 17, 1906.
Kellogg, E. R., March 25, 1906.
Whitney, F. A., March 27, 1906.
Smith, T. M. K., May 19, 1906.
Baldwin, F. D., June. 26, 1906.
Haughey, Jas. A., July 5, 1906.
Stafford, S. R., July 28, 1906.
Thompson, J. M., Aug. 1, 1906.
McLaughlin, W. H., Aug. 12, 1906.
Richards, W. V., Aug. 15, 1906.
VanHorne, W. M., Aug. 22, 1906.
Rogers, Wm. P., Sept. 16, 1906.
Manning, W. C., Sept. 29, 1906.
Lloyd, Thos. J., Oct. 18, 1906.
Ellis, Philip H., Oct. 23, 1906.
Wilson, Geo. S., Oct. 30, 1906.
Haines, A., Jr., Nov. 14, 1906.
Lincoln, S. H., Dec. 21, 1906.
De Lany, C. M., Dec. 29, 1906.
Lee, Jesse M., Jan. 2, 1907.
Chance, Jesse C., Jan. 26, 1907.
Savage, Egbert R., Feb. 2, 1907.
Patterson, J. H., Feb. 10, 1907.
Jocelyn, S. P., March 1, 1907.
McNaught, J. S., March 22, 1907.
Rogers, Ben. H., April 3, 1907.
Duggan, W. T., April 11, 1907.
Krause, Wm., April 12, 1907.
Markley, A. C., April 13, 1907.
Bubb, John W., April 26, 1907.
Durham, Cass, April 27, 1907.
Noble, Chas. H., May 10, 1907.
Williams, C., May 25, 1907.
French, John W., June 2, 1907.
Vernou, C. A., June 16, 1907.
Lott, Geo. G., July 2, 1907.
Cavenaugh, H. G., July 23, 1907.
Ward, H. C., Sept. 10, 1907.
Paul, Chas. R., Sept. 11, 1907.
Read, O. B., Sept. 16, 1907.
Foote, Morris C., Sept. 16, 1907.
Russell, Geo. B., Sept. 27, 1907.
McCaskey, W. S., Oct. 2, 1907.
Kelton, Dwight H., Oct. 4, 1907.
Parker, L. O., Nov. 6, 1907.
Stretch, John F., Dec. 21, 1907.
Western, C. B., Jan. 12, 1908.
Pease, Wm. B., Jan. 30, 1908.
Miller, Jas. Feb. 11, 1908.
Ketchum, H. H., Feb. 14, 1908.
Maize, Wm. R., Feb. 14, 1908.
Gray, Cyrus N., Feb. 26, 1908.
Conrad, C. H., March 30, 1908.
Hargous, Chas. E., April 13, 1908.
Guthrie, Jno. B., June 16, 1908.
Penny, Charles G., July 14, 1908.
Coolidge, C. A., July 19, 1908.
Froxel, Thos. G., July 26, 1908.
Sanderson, G. K., Sept. 9, 1908.
Matile, Leon A., Sept. 24, 1908.
Bradford, Jas. H., Oct. 13, 1908.
Dempsey, C. A., Nov. 15, 1908.
Vinal, Wm. H., Dec. 3, 1908.
Rheem, Edw. B., Jan. 24, 1909.
Price, B. D., May 27, 1909.
McArthur, A., Jr., June 2, 1909.
Thompson, J. P., July 22, 1909.
Miller, Wm. A., July 24, 1909.
Adams, H. H., Sept. 4, 1909.
Sweet, Owen J., Sept. 4, 1909.
Hannay, J. W., Sept. 15, 1909.
Myer, A. L., Nov. 14, 1910.
Scott, Douglas M., Dec. 30, 1910.
Ebstein, F. H. E., April 21, 1911.

1st Lieutenants.

McMinn, 8, Oct. 29, 1887.
Carland, 6, Aug. 15, 1892.
Robinson, 7, Sept. 30, 1894.
Egbert, 2, Jan. 9, 1895.
Leahy, 13, Sept. 22, 1895.
Ames, 2, April 22, 1897.
Clark, 2, Feb. 1, 1893.
Bishop, 13, March 23, 1898.
Hasson, 14, Dec. 23, 1898.
O'Brien, 4, May 15, 1899.
Cusick, 22, Aug. 2, 1899.
Gerlach, 3, Nov. 15, 1899.
Hay, 23, Aug. 23, 1904.
Summerhayes, 8, Jan. 6, 1900.
Murphy, 14, Jan. 8, 1900.
Baldwin, 18, March 18, 1900.
Quentin, 14, Oct. 14, 1900.
Sarson, 2, Oct. 16, 1900.
Manley, 20, May 22, 1901.
Tully, 25, Oct. 29, 1901.
Hamner, 20, April 22, 1902.
Kendrick, 7, Oct. 28, 1902.
Ritzius, 25, Jan. 23, 1903.
Burnett, 7, Jan. 25, 1903.
Capron, 9, Feb. 11, 1904.
Taylor, 19, March 7, 1904.
Kell, 22, April 19, 1905.
Williams, 19, May 10, 1905.
Vedder, 19, June 18, 1905.
Reade, 25, Aug. 5, 1905.
Spencer, 19, Feb. 25, 1906.
Payne, 19, July 7, 1906.
Cory, 15, Jan. 7, 1908.
Carpenter, 9, Jan. 13, 1908.
Lockwood, 22, Feb. 28, 1908.
Borden, 5, April 24, 1908.
Hull, 19, April 29, 1908.
Rockefeller, 9, Sept. 18, 1908.
Reade, 3, Oct. 13, 1908.
Regan, 9, Dec. 14, 1908.
DeLany, 9, Feb. 27, 1909.
Burns, 17, Aug. 9, 1909.
Smith, 22, Oct. 11, 1909.
Stembel, 9, June 25, 1910.
Mosher, 22, Dec. 7, 1910.

THE office of the Paymaster-General has been under the charge of Major Dewey during the past week, General Rochester having gone to New York on a short vacation.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 27, H. Q. A., March 30, 1887.

Publishes acts of Congress granting a right of way through certain public lands of the U. S. in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes; and granting to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company the right of way through the Indian reservation in Northern Montana and Northwestern Dakota.

CIR. 5, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, March 30, 1887.

The "full kit" for Infantry on a "Practice March" (par. 1345, A. R.), will be the equipment for field service, as follows: Each man will wear the blouse, trousers and campaign hat prescribed for such service (see A. R. 2725, 2749, 2776) with the "campaign" shoes, and will carry on his person the blanket bag supplied by the Ordnance Department, in which will be packed one dark blue flannel shirt; one knit undershirt; one pair of drawers; two pairs of stockings, and one pair of "campaign" shoes; forty cartridges; and one blanket; and on which will be carried the overcoat rolled to contain one-half of a shelter tent and, for every even numbered man, the shelter tent poles, also. The haversack will be worn on the left side, and will contain one or more day's rations, one meat ration can, one knife, one fork and one spoon. The canteen will be worn on the right side. The tin cup will be carried suspended to the right lower front corner of the blanket bag. Each man will carry his rifle, without the bayonet, and will wear the prescribed field belt with twenty cartridges in the loops.

CIR. 4, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, March 26, 1887.

Publishes memoranda of laws relating to the action of detachments operating in the Indian Territory, in conjunction with Indian agents, in arresting and expelling intruders and persons found violating the Indian intercourse laws.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

P. Q. M. Sergt. John McConnell, recently tried at Fort Stanton, for "insulting and disrespectful conduct to A. A. Surg. R. P. Finley, U. S. A.," has been acquitted.

P. Q. M. Sergt. Hugh Conn, at Fort McIntosh, will proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., reporting to relieve P. Q. M. Sergt. Charles Remi, who will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty (S. O., April 1, H. Q. A.)

P. Q. M. Sergt. Charles Harvey, Willet's Point, will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., to relieve P. Q. M. Sergt. John McConnell, who will proceed to Willet's Point for duty (S. O., April 1, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., will report to the comdg. gen., Dept. of the Columbia, to relieve Major De Witt C. Poole, paymaster, who will report for duty to the comdg. gen., Dept. of Texas (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.)

Major Asa B. Carey, Paymr., is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Dept., relieving Major Charles J. Sprague, Paymr. (G. O. 5, March 25, D. Cal.)

Medical Department.

Capt. Henry G. Burton, asst. surg., will report to the C. O., Plattsburg Barracks, for temporary duty (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Louis A. La Garde, asst. surg., will be relieved from duty at Camp Sheridan, Wyo., and will report to the C. O., Fort Assiuniboine, for duty (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. W. H. Corbusier, asst. surg. (S. O. 35, March 29, D. Ariz.)

A. A. Surg. A. P. Frick will proceed to Fort Grant, and report for duty during the absence on leave of Asst. Surg. Corbusier (S. O. 35, March 29, D. Ariz.)

A. A. Surg. David S. Snively, Fort Sisseton, will proceed to Fort Randall, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 28, March 30, D. Dakota).

A. A. Surg. Eugene L. Swift will proceed from Brooklyn to Willet's Point, N. Y., and report for duty (S. O., April 1, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward James Carroll will proceed to Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., and report for duty (S. O. 31, March 29, D. Platte).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. John M. Wilson, Lieut. Col. Peter C. Hains, and Major Garret J. Lydecker, will assemble in Washington, D. C., upon the call of the Senior Member, to consider such matters relating to the proposed Bennington Battle Monument as may be referred to it for action (S. O. 51, March 31, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E., is assigned to the charge of the construction of the new wharf at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 52, April 4, C. E.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, C. E. (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

Major Wm. R. King, C. E., in addition to his present duties, is assigned as a member of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications and River and Harbor Works, and will report to Colonel Thomas L. Casey, C. E., president of the board (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, C. E., relinquishes command of the Post and Engineer School of Application at Willet's Point, N. Y. H. (Orders 57, Engr. School, April 5.)

Major W. R. King, C. E., assumes command of the Post and Engineer School of Application at Willet's Point, N. Y. H. (Orders 58, Engr. School, April. 5.)

Capt. John G. Butler, O. D., will proceed to the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Co.'s Works, Conn., to inspect Gatling guns being manufactured for the Q. D. (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

The station of Chaplain Orville J. Nave, on sick leave, is changed from Fort McIntosh to Fort Brown (S. O. 41, March 30, D. Texas).

Chaplain George W. Simpson is assigned to duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas (S. O. 41, March 30, D. Texas).

Leave for twenty days is granted Post Chaplain Malnor C. Blaine, Fort Spokane (S. O. 49, March 26, D. Columbia).

Signal Corps.

Leave for four months, to take effect June 15, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank Greene, S. C. (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Leroy E. Sebree, S. C., will, while on duty at San Antonio, in addition to his other duties, re-

port to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, to place in working order the telephone and signal systems on the rifle range at San Antonio (S. O., April 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect July 3, is granted 2d Lieut. William D. Wright, Signal Corps (S. O., April 1, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

1st Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett is detailed member of the G. C.-M. appointed by S. O. 17 (S. O. 20, March 23, D. Cal.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex., G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott Tex.

1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, Act. Chief Engr. Officer, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., on public business (S. O. 39, March 26, Dept. M.)

Leave for fifteen days on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to visit Fort Worth, Tex., is granted Major George A. Purington, Fort Sill (S. O. 38, April 4, Div. M.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, will be granted Private Frederick Gros, Troop G (S. O. 39, April 6, Div. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell Ariz.

The C. O. Fort Lowell will relieve 1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., and order him to join his troop (S. O. 33, March 24, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. Samuel Reber is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Lowell, relieving 1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler (S. O. 33, March 24, D. Ariz.)

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. Alexander Rodgers, Troop A, to Captain, Troop M, Feb. 11, 1887, vice Callahan, retired; 2d Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, Troop M, to 1st Lieutenant, Troop A, Feb. 11, 1887, vice Rodgers, promoted. Lieut. Dean will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 34, March 26, D. Ariz.)

Capt. William A. Thompson, now on leave, will report to conduct the first detachment of recruits which may leave for his regiment in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence of Col. William B. Royall has been extended six months on account of disability. (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

Before a G. C.-M. at Fort McDowell, A. T., of which Col. J. S. Mason, 9th Inf., is president, was tried 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, 4th Cav. Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice," etc. Specifications—"In that whilst in command of Troop M, 4th Cav. and on the march from Mesa City, A. T., to Fort McDowell, A. T., he did arbitrarily punish Blacksmith Charles Grigoleit, Troop M, 4th Cav., by dragging or causing him to be dragged, by a lariat tied to his body, 100 yards, more or less; did point a loaded pistol at Private Thomas Storrie, Troop M, 4th Cav., and threaten to shoot him, and did give a loaded pistol or revolver to Private Storrie and walk away 50 paces, more or less, face about and order him, the said Private Storrie, to shoot him, the said Dean." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence—"To be suspended from rank and command on half pay for one year and to be confined during that time to the limits of the post, where his troop may be serving." The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved and confirmed, and the sentence will be duly executed (G. C.-M. O. 15, March 24, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. Henry De H. Waite is relieved from further duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and will join his troop (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months upon Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the limits of the Division, is granted Capt. William P. Hall (S. O. 39, April 6, Div. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. John F. Crawford, Troop D (S. O. 35, March 29, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The C. O. Fort Meade will grant a furlough for two months to Corpl. Henry Broas, Troop M (S. O. 27, March 28, D. Dak.)

Veterinary Surgeon M. J. Treacy will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the president of the Board on horseshoeing (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Veterinary Surgeon R. B. Corcoran will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the president of the Board of Officers on horseshoeing (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

In Orders 13, of March 31, Col. Otis relieves 1st Lieut. J. B. Hickey as Adjutant of the 8th Cavalry, and says: "In severing the close and pleasant official relations with Lieut. Hickey, the Colonel commanding feels it his duty and takes pleasure in adding, if possible, to the excellent record already established by him, for faithfulness and efficiency during more than fifteen years' continuous service with the regiment, and more particularly in the capacity of Adjutant during the past five years, where he has exhibited an administrative ability far beyond the ordinary, winning the respect and confidence of all connected with him. It is, therefore, with much regret that necessity compels a separation of those ties which have existed since I have been in command of the regiment. 1st Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor is announced as Adjutant, and will relieve Lieut. Hickey of his duties."

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Sergt. M. A. Wilkins, Troop E, tried for engaging in a drunken brawl, using disrespectful and insubordinate language to his troop commander, and making false statements, has been reduced to the ranks and mulcted in the sum of $20.

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. F. H. Weaver, Chaplain (S. O. 33, March 24, D. Ariz.)

The troop from Fort Thomas, temporarily at San Carlos, will be reported on detached service from that post (S. O. 33, March 24, D. Ariz.)

Capt. T. C. Lebo is relieved from duty on Board for inspecting and purchasing cavalry horses (S. O. 34, March 26, D. Ariz.)

Major C. B. McLellan is relieved from duty at Fort Verde, and will proceed to Fort Thomas and take station (S. O. 35, March 29, D. Ariz.)

The leave of absence of Chaplain F. H. Williams has been extended three months. (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. James E. Runcie will proceed to Vancouver, W. T., in charge of a shipment of public animals (S. O. 15, March 26, Div. P.)

Light Battery K will start on its annual marching trip in May. It will first go to Santa Cruz, thence over the mountains to Madera in the San Joaquin Valley, from thence to the Yosemite. Reaching the river on the return trip the battery will go by way of Modesto and return by Livermore, reaching the Presidio after a good march, occupying nearly three weeks. If it can be arranged Major-Gen. Howard will probably accompany the battery to the Yosemite.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. L. V. Caziarc is announced as Adjutant of the post of Fort Monroe and Secretary of the Staff of the Artillery School (G. O. 9, March 31, Art. School.)

The C. O. St. Francis Barracks, Fla., will issue a furlough for four months to Sergt.-Major Edward J. Owens (S. O. 72, April 7, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

The following transfers have been made: 1st Lt. Alexander B. Dyer, from Batty. D to Batty. G; 1st Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, from Batty. G to Batty. D. (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; M, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

The assignment by the C. O. 5th Art., to Bat. A, at Fort Columbus, to take effect April 15, of 1st Lieuts. Frank Thorp and Elbridge R. Hills, lately relieved from duty as R. Q. M. and Regtl. Adjt., respectively, is approved, and these officers will proceed to join their proper battery (S. O. 70, April 5, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Anthony W. Vogdes having been appointed Quartermaster, and 1st Lieut. William B. McCallum, Adjutant, to date from April 15, the officers named will proceed, in due season, from Fort Columbus to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and report for duty (S. O. 71, April 6, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs. E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

The C. O. Benicia Barracks, Cal., will relieve 1st Lieut. Charles G. Starr from duty at his post, and order him to join his company at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 21, March 28, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The order dated March 1, to Col. John R. Brooke, under which he proceeded from Fort Shaw, M. T., to Helena, M. T., and return, is confirmed (S. O. 26, March 26, D. Dak.)

The *Missoulian* of March 25 says: As is well known, the 3d Infantry stands at the head of the Army as regards target practice. Among the soldiers of the 3d probably no man has attained, in competition, a better record than Sergt. Gustav Zobel, Co. G. He took his discharge about a year ago, went to Chicago to enlist in the 2d Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and has been made assistant instructor of musketry for that organization.

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A furlough for four months, to take effect about May 15, will be granted Sergt. George Atkins, Co. D (S. O. 39, April 6, Div. M.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Leave for one month, to take effect March 27, is granted Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Laramie, Wyo., with permission to apply for extension (S. O. 31, March 29, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The leave granted Capt. F. A. Whitney, Fort Niobrara, Neb., is extended ten days (S. O. 31, March 29, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

1st Lieut. J. A. Baldwin is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Thomas, relieving 2d Lieut. A. S. McNutt (S. O. 33, March 24, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. C. L. Davis, Fort Union, N. M., is extended eight days (S. O. 33, March 24, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

1st Lieut. Ralph W. Hoyt, A. A. Q. M., Bismarck, will be governed by the subpœna to appear as a witness, April 7, at the term of the U. S. District Court, in Yankton, D. T. (S. O. 27, March 28, D. Dak.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. David Gemmell, Co. F (S. O. 38, April 4, Div. M.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. J. S. Bishop is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Wingate, N. M., and 1st Lieut. J. B. Goe is relieved from duty as member and appointed J.-A. in his stead (S. O. 33, March 24, D. Ariz.)

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. John S. Bishop, Co. D, to Captain, Co. E, March 1, 1887, vice Pratt, deceased; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Hall, Co. A, to 1st Lieutenant, Co. D, March 1, 1887, vice Bishop, promoted. Capt. Bishop will proceed to Fort Stanton and Lieut. Hall to Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 34, March 26, D. Ariz.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 27, March 28, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. George W. Hollar, Co. H (S. O. 36, March 31, Div. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Albert D. Niskern, Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 26, March 26, D. Dak.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about May 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick D. Sharp, Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 38, April 4, Div M.)

At the request of Capt. William Fletcher, 20th Inf., he will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, to take effect July 15, and will then repair to his home and await retirement (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Evan Miles, R. O. (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 2, 1887.

PROMOTION.

2d Lieutenant Walter S. Alexander, 4th Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 31, 1887, vice Miller, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

CASUALTIES.

1st Lieutenant George M. Love (retired), died March 15, 1887, at Buffalo, New York.

1st Lieutenant Adolphus H. Von Luettwitz (retired), died March 29, 1887, at Washington, D. C.

Military Academy.

Leave for seventeen days, from April 20, is granted Professor Samuel E. Tillman, Military Academy (S. O., April 2, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of Cadet Harry Burton McMaster, 4th Class, is accepted (S. O., April 1, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Totten, D. T., April 4. Detail: Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav.; Capts. Frank D. Baldwin and Edmund Rice, 1st Lieuts. William H. C. Bowen and Hunter Liggett, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John C. Waterman, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William H. Sage, 5th Inf., and 2d Lieut. James E. Wilson, 5th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 26, March 26, D. Dak.)

At Fort Sully, D. T., April 6. Detail: Capts. Ira Quinby, William Hoffman, and Albert L. Myer, 1st Lieuts. George Le R. Brown, R. Q. M., James E. Macklin, and John H. Philbrick, and 2d Lieut. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 26, March 26, D. Dak.)

At Fort Custer, M. T., April 6. Detail: Major Henry Carroll, 1st Cav.; Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf.; Capts. Max Weserdorff and Frazier A. Boutelle and 1st Lieut. William H. Miller, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lorenzo W. Cooke, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. James B. Aleshire, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank G. Kalk, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 27, March 28, D. Dak.)

At Fort Bridger, Wyo., April 6. Detail: Major John N. Andrews, 21st Inf.; Capt. Clarence M. Bailey, 8th Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Howe, 17th Inf.; Capt. Louis W. Crampton, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Thomas H. Bradley, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. McMinn, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Camp, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank Owen, 8th Inf.,

and 2d Lieut. Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 31, March 29, D. Platte.)

At Camp Sheridan, Wyo. T., April 11. Detail: Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav.; Capt. Louis A. LaGarde, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Herbert E. Tutherly and Frank A. Edwards and 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. James B. Aleshire, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 28, March 30, D. Dak.)

At Fort Randall, D. T., April 7. Detail: Capts. Casper H. Conrad, Henry R. Brinkerhoff, John W. Bean, and Stephen R. Stafford, 1st Lieuts. David D. Mitchell and Alexis R. Paxton, and 2d Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 28, March 30, D. Dak.)

At Fort Keogh, M. T., April 7. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Melville A. Cochran, Major Simon Snyder, Capts. Ezra P. Ewers and Mason Carter, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Hobart K. Bailey, 2d Lieuts. Frederick Perkins, Frederick C. Kimball, and Charles G. Lyman, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 28, March 30, D. Dak.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., April 5. Detail: Major Alexander C. M. Pennington, 4th Art.; Capt. John H. Calef, 2d Art.; Capt. Samuel M. Mills and 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William F. Hancock, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 68, April 2, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 7. Detail: Capts. William B. Beck and Charles Morris, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Benjamin K. Roberts, David D. Johnson, and Samuel E. Allen, and 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 71, April 6, Div. A.)

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Army Boards.

An Army Retiring Board will meet at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, April 7, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig.-Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, Q. M. Gen.; Col. Jedediah H. Baxter, Chief Med. Purveyor; Col. John C. Kelton, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. Beekman Du Barry, A. C. G. S.; Capt. John O. Skinner, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Art., Recorder (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Charles Page, Med. Dept.; Major James Gilliss, Q. M. Dept., and Capt. R. G. Hill, A. J.-A., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, March 29, to fix the responsibility for damaged subsistence stores, for which Major Thomas Wilson, C. S., is accountable (S. O. 40, March 28, Dept. M.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, 6th Inf., A. S. O., and 2d Lieuts. John C. Walshe and John P. Finley, Signal Corps, will assemble to fix responsibility for loss of a telescope at Cape Henry (S. O. 23, March 28, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Survey will assemble at the Q. M. Depot, San Francisco, March 18, to report upon the loss of a quantity of mineral oil. Detail: Lieut.-Col Isaac D. De Russy, 14th Inf.; Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, 2d Art. (S. O. 14, March 16, Div. P.)

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Mileage.—In view of the depleted condition of the appropriation for payment of mileage for the current fiscal year, the Secretary of War has directed that no orders be issued from Division and Dept. Headquarters involving the payment of mileage to officers from the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

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DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The Tucson *Star* says: "There is evidence of trouble at San Carlos and one thing will soon again be demonstrated, and that is that the Indian question of Arizona will never be settled as long as the San Carlos Reservation is maintained, and that the only permanent solution of the question will be found in the removal of every reservation Indian to a new land, far away from their old haunts and where they will be surrounded by entirely new and strange conditions."

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox.

There is a rumor of anticipated troubles at Oklahoma, but the troops in the vicinity are on the alert.

Indian Agent E. C. Osborne, of the Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe Agency, I. T., reported this week to Washington "that in discharging, April 1, E. M. Smith, a farmer at the Otoe Agency, for general bad conduct but chiefly because of his ungovernable temper, which was continually turned loose on both employees and Indians, I had to kill him in self-defence. He had repeatedly threatened to kill the clerk in charge, Mr. Young, who reported his conduct, and asked that he be discharged."

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

On the night of April 1, two ragged and emaciated men staggered into Fort Assininiboine and related a terrible story of suffering. March 12 James Waldron, Stephen Owens, and John McCuig left Lethbridge, Northwest Territory, mounted on horses, which they were obliged to abandon the third day, having nothing for them to eat, and from that time waded through the snow on foot. Their supply of food became exhausted two days later, and losing their way their only food for 15 days consisted of a few berries gathered off bushes. About 22 miles from Assininiboine Owens fell exhausted and the others, being too weak to assist him, left him to his fate. Upon hearing the case the post commander immediately sent out an ambulance and relief party, who found Owens still alive and returned with him. All three are now in the hospital. Waldron and McCuig may recover with the loss of their feet, but Owens cannot. They say they are deserters from the Northwest Mounted Police force.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

G. O. No. 2, D. Platte, which prescribes the target practice season, in addition to the requirements of the book of instructions calls special attention to the three days' consecutive practice. On those days the firing to have precedence of other duties. The other three days of the week, drills will have precedence. The full strength of every troop or company is required to go into camp for six days' target practice at least 14 miles from posts. This will be a relaxation to the men, teach them marching, pitching and striking tents, and camp duties. The cavalry are to pay special attention, out of the target practice season, to pistol firings mounted.

GENERAL LOUIS TERAN, Governor of Oaxaca, is regarded as the most promising Presidential candidate in Mexico. He is an old and intimate friend of President Diaz.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

APRIL 6, 1887.

WE are having plenty of cold weather. April came in with a snowstorm, and the thermometer registered ten below the freezing point. There were but two infantry drills in March, and so far this month there have been but two artillery drills.

Lieut. Mills, 12th Infantry, was here last Sunday in time to see the first dress parade of the year. Last year the first was Jan. 2 and the next Feb. 22.

Mr. Charles Rehm moved to New York last Friday. His place as leader of the band is to be taken by Mr. Fredrer Linden, who comes well recommended from the David's Island Band. Corpl. McAllister has been promoted, and is now the drum-major of the band.

A hop will be given by the cadets on the 16th, in the evening. The cadets of all classes can now attend the hops, for on March 31 all traces of last August's famous "rush" were removed. A general jollification was indulged in, and a long walk taken around the post to gaze once more on scenes that had become somewhat unfamiliar.

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Eugene Oliver Ingram, Manning, S. C.; Charles P. Echols, Huntsville, Ala., and Wm. H. Fletcher (Alt.), Alabama, were designated this week as candidates for admission to the Military Academy in June next.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE.

IN G. O. 9, Gen. Tidball announces Lieut. L. V. Caziarc, 2d Artillery, as Adjutant of the post and Secretary of the staff of the School.

In G. O. 10, of April 2, it is directed that instruction in Ballistics, under Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Artillery, having been completed, the course of Artillery will continue, under Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th Artillery, commencing April 4. Instruction in Chemical Analysis and Manipulation, under 1st Lieut. T. C. Patterson, 1st Art., will commence the same day. Officers not engaged at the Chemical Laboratory will be assigned to out-of-door artillery exercises—Mechanical Manœuvres—under Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Artillery.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WALLA WALLA.

A VISIT to Ft. Walla Walla, says the Walla Walla *Statesman*, shows that numerous improvements have been made and are now going on under the direction of the present efficient commanding officer, Colonel N. B. Sweitzer, 2d Cavalry.

Many improvements have been made with special reference to the comfort of the soldiers. New porches have been made about the barracks and larger spaces fenced around them, obviating to a considerable extent the clouds of dust from passing teams, heretofore blown through the barracks during the dusty term. Altogether the soldiers can feel that under the present regime their lines are cast in pleasant places, and appreciate the fact by their gentlemanly behavior and admirable discipline.

Walla Walla is fortunate in having a military post at its doors, and doubly so in its present management, which we hope may be long continued.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SULLY, DAKOTA.

March 28, 1887.

THE past week has been rather a gay one. On Wednesday evening the band gave one of its enjoyable concerts, the programme being an excellent and artistic one.

Lieut. Macklin's sons, Edgar and Charles, are home from the Pierre University for a few days' vacation.

Col. Dodge is expected back early in April. Major Roche payed off, Sunday, and made the boys happy.

Base Ball fever has struck the post, and the men expect to organize quite a good nine soon.

Saturday evening Mrs. Macklin gave a very pleasant Progressive Euchre Party. It was the first of its kind ever at the post, and all enjoyed themselves hugely. Mr. Vedder and Mrs. Quimby won the first prizes, and Dr. Dewitt and Miss Wells the booby. MARS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, DAKOTA.

THE gayeties, which have rendered our frontier post pleasant during the severe winter, have the past two weeks continued to enliven our little community. Following numerous parties and dinners of previous weeks, on the evening of the 14th the friends of Dr. and Mrs. Spencer gave them a very pleasant surprise party, the occasion being Mrs. Spencer's birthday.

On Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. DeRudio entertained the garrison with a very enjoyable "progressive euchre party," given in honor of their daughter, which was a great success and a very pleasant occasion. This was followed the evening of Monday after, by another surprise party, given Captain Ilsley, which it is needless to add was also a pleasant affair.

Our Post Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Dunbar, is giving a very instructive course of lectures upon U. S. History, which is much enjoyed by all.

The Post Surgeon, Dr. Spencer, gave the last lecture of his winter course on Tuesday evening last, having continued his lectures weekly since January. Dr. Spencer, being a very pleasant speaker, has rendered his subjects interesting as well as instructive, and the course has been decidedly a success. Rumors come to us that an operetta is soon to be given by Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Heistand, Major Page and Lieuts. Penrose and Lewis. From the well known talent mentioned, we trust it is more than a rumor.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

MARCH 26, 1887.

THE famous Ute Chief "Colorow" has left the reservation, taking with him about a dozen of his fellow "red skins." Lieut. Burnett, of the 9th Cav., with a detachment of horsemen, have gone after him to fetch him back, and will, no doubt, succeed.

Sergeant Bolten, Signal Service, U. S. A., arrived at post and is now surveying the contemplated telegraph line between Price, Utah, and this place. If fortune favors us and the post has not been blown away in the meantime, or becomes "no longer useful for military purposes," we might have a chance of getting some news now and then from the outside world, and will run no risks of having our mail dumped into "bitter creek," and, afterwards, at the option of the driver, fished out, if he feels at all inclined to do so. It is really strange that the authorities don't "tumble" and establish a mail route to such an "important" post as Du Chesne, for we had to wait three weeks lately before we got a paper over the Green River Route.

General Hatch has run irrigation pipes into the post, sowed grass and clover, planted trees, established post garden, and done everything in his power to make the place lovely and useful at some future day, though it is not expected to have the post built before the next five years.

The only pleasure and amusement at this post consists in fishing. Really beautiful trout can be got if one only knew how to get them. There is but one man here whom fortune favors and who, in the person of Hospital Steward J. S. Sweeney, has caught at an average, daily, 50 to 75 fish of various sizes, and not only does he turn them into the hospital mess, but generously distributes them to whomsoever it pleases to take them. J. S. A.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT McREE.

A DESOLATED beach—a ruined fort,
Whose one great arch was standing grimly there,
Lashed by the furious waves in angry sport,
A glorious ruin—fanned by sweet South air.

Its mighty battlements had washed away,
Cumbering the whites and at its trembling feet;
The raving ocean thundered at its base,
Like cannon when the deadly foemen meet.

A stretch of white beach glimmered in the sun—
A sand-crane like a lonely sentry stood,
Where gun and sabre guarded once the wall
And men repelled assaults of fire and flood.

Hid in the ruined cistern owlets cried,
Rending with piteous moans the sultry air—
Where once the bugle's notes in clarion tones
Gave warning that the enemy was there.

The eagle swept athwart the sullen sky,
The lizard darted in and out the wood
Which drifted in the darkness and the gloom,
From wrecks deep sunken in the angry flood.

No habitation marked the lonely spot,
No living creature walked the snow-white sand.
The deep lagoon encroaching from the bay,
Had left old Fort McRee divorced from land.

The dark-green sea-weed tossed upon the waves,
Came drifting in like "night upon the plain."
The curlew cried from out the maddened foam,
And dolphins sported in the seething main.

The sea-oats waved their graceful golden heads,
And sea-shells lay, ungathered on the shore—
Dead soldiers' ghosts patrolled the walls at night
And cursed the barren sand-spit evermore.

—VINNIE REAM HOXIE.

NOTE.—Fort McRee was built many years ago on the point of beach that lies on the western side of the entrance to Pensacola Harbor. It was built for three tiers of guns, and at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion was occupied by a Confederate force, commanded by Gen. Villepigne. In one of the engagements that followed Villepigne lost his arm, and his fort was silenced by the combined fire of some of the guns in Fort Pickens and those of the steam frigate *Niagara*. Since the war the sea has undermined the fort, and by successive storms all of it has been washed away except one arch, on the top of which lies driftwood, left there by heavy seas that at different times have swept over the sand spit on which the ruin stands.

It is hard to imagine a more desolate spot. To the westward of the now strip of beach where Fort McRee was built lies a salt water lagoon, separating it from the mainland. To the northward a dangerous quicksand, which looks deceptively dry, is the only apparent connection with the banks (Barrancas) near the lighthouse. To the eastward is the harbor entrance, and across this is seen Fort Pickens, strong, silent, stern, and apparently lifeless. Three thousand yards to the northeast, across the harbor, is old Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, the modern Fort Barrancas, and Barrancas Barracks.

But Fort McRee is not entirely without inhabitants. In a cheap little cottage close by the ruined arch lives Capt. Hoxie, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, with his wife and child. It was a rough change from the responsible duties he was performing in Washington to be brought down to this desolate spot, where he is engaged in improving the channel entrance to the harbor. Both Capt. and Mrs. Hoxie take the situation philosophically, and though banished from the gayeties of Washington and comfort and health in this beautiful climate. Residence at Fort McRee is, however, not without a spice of danger to relieve its dullness. Violent storms are frequent, and more than once, even in the last ten years, a tidal wave has engulfed the place, and nearly every fall the sand spit is swept over during storms by the waves from the Gulf of Mexico. L. L. L.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

FROM the *Blade* of April 1 we extract the following: Gen. and Mrs. Kautz have returned from their trip East.... A rumor prevails, but not verified, that one of our young officers was married this week to the belle of the Post. An evening dress ball was given by the officers on the night of March 29. It was an enjoyable affair.... ..Capt. Cusack raffled off one of his race mares for $200, forty chances at $5 a chance. Sadoler Pringle, of Capt. Cusack's company, won the mare. ....On Tuesday evening last Maj. Henry Lippincott, post surgeon, gave the second of his series of medical lectures. It was illustrated by a large number of transparencies, prepared and thrown on the screen by Maj. Wilhelm, 8th Infantry. The pictures and drawings were taken by the major from American and foreign works furnished from the doctor's well-stocked library. The lecture was rendered in such plain and simple language that the men could follow and understand with ease.

BEECHER ON STANTON.

THE New York *Ledger* prints the following:

My Dear Mr. Bonner: . . . I think Stanton has all the elements of old John Adams: able, staunch, patriotic, full of principle, and always unpopular. He lacks that sense of other people's opinions, which keeps a man from running against them, and so he is not unfrequently found with a plan pitched right into somebody who by tact might have been avoided. But this is an honest trait, and I quite like to see among supple, dainty, ducking men, now and then, one who, like a bull, does his work by downright strength. Truly yours, H. W. BEECHER.

MAY 20, 1865.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery at Milwaukee April 6, the following were balloted for: Col. W. H. Plunkett, U. S. V.; Lieut. R. W. Jackson, U. S. V.; Lieut. E. H. Smith, U. S. V., and Major Edward Scofield, U. S. V. The membership is now 150.

At a meeting of the California Commandery to be held at San Francisco, April 13, the following will be balloted for: Major M. J. Leaming, U. S. V.; Captain D. S. Blackburn, U. S. V.; Captain C. C. Hunt, U. S. V.; Captain F. L. Clarke, U. S. V., and 2d Lieut. E. P. Johnson, U. S. V., also the candidates named in Circular 4, previously given. The "Ladies' Reception" has been postponed until May 26.

The New York Commandery had one of its largest and most interesting meetings at Delmonico's Wednesday night. Gen. E. L. Molineux presided, and at his right sat Gen. J. W. Schofield. Gen. James Grant Wilson was introduced. He related several personal reminiscences of the war, both serious and humorous, and other speakers followed.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Aspinwall March 7. Will await the arrival of the *Mohican* at Panama.

All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Left New York, March 29, on a cruise to the West Indies.

The Prospective cruise of the *Richmond* is as follows:

Port.	Arrive.	Leave.
New York, N. Y.	———	March 28.
St. Thomas, W. I.	April 5	April 9.
Martinique, W. I.	April 13	April 17.
Curacoa, W. I.	April 20	April 25.
Matanzas, Cuba	May 5	May 9.
Key West, Fla.	May 10	May 13.
Hampton Roads, Va.	May 20	———

Ship will travel about 4,864 miles in making this cruise.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Santiago de Cuba April 1.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 16. All well. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 16.

European Station—R.-Admi. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Sailed from Athens, Greece, for Leghorn, Italy, April 4.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at Tangier March 18. Comdr. W. M. Folger was ordered to command.

Pacific Station—Captain H. L. Howison (in temporary command).

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley is ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of April 1.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Arrived at Acapulco March 18.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Mazatlan April 6, and after taking on stores will return to Acapulco.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Talcahuano, Chile, Feb. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. At Talcahuano, Chili, March 31. Commander Richard P. Leary was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of April 1.

The *Iroquois* will remain where she is until the approach of cold weather in May, and then begin her northward cruise which will end at San Francisco, where it is more than probably that she will be repaired for renewed duty on the same station.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable to have arrived at Callao, Peru, March 22. She was refused communication with the shore, and left for Panama.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. At Norfolk, Va., from which place she will finally leave for her station in Alaskan waters.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Taboquilla, in Panama Bay, March 28. After a short stay intends to sail northward.

Capt. H. L. Howison, commanding the *Vandalia*, in a letter dated Coquimbo, Chili, Feb. 8, 1887, reports the arrival of the *Vandalia* at that port, having left Talcahuano, Chili, on the morning of the 2d inst. The *Mohican* and *Monogahela* were in the harbor, and the following named British men-of-war: *Triumph*, *Conquest*, *Caroline*, *Hyacinth*, *Wild Swan*, *Pelican*, and the store ship *Liffy*; also the Prussian man-of-war *Vitias*. The *Iroquois* remains at Talcahuano, where she arrived 28th ult.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from Batavia for Yokohama Feb. 22.

Capt. E. O. Matthews, commanding the *Brooklyn*, writes from Batavia, Java, under date of Feb. 22, that he left Singapore on the 2d inst., and reached Quop anchorage, Sarawak river, seven miles below Kuching, the afternoon of the 5th inst. Rajah Brooke, a nephew of Sir James, was away at the time of our visit, but Mr. Maxwell, the resident and the other officials did all in their power to make our time pass pleasantly. The government of this little State is entirely in the hands of the Rajah, who is absolute. He is assisted by a number of Englishmen, and as far as possible by the native chiefs. Industry is encouraged, but the lawless tendency of some of the sea Dyaks and Malays is put down with a strong hand. The Chinese do the mining and trading, but the Dyaks and Malays are beginning to work. Leaving Sarawak on the 8th, we reached this place the evening of the 11th. A few miles to the northward we passed through large quantities of pumic stone souvenirs of the explosion of Krakatao in 1883. We found the new harbor at this place in use (Priak Point) so came in, as the communication at the old anchorage is very uncertain, and sometimes unsafe during this monsoon. This harbor will be formally opened next month, when the custom house will be transferred here, and closed at the old landing place. This is connected with Batavia by canal and railway. On the 19th we participated in the festivities upon the King's seventieth birthday. On the 17th I received a telegram from Admiral Chandler annulling the unexecuted part of my orders, and directing me to proceed to Yokohama.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 21.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 21. Expecting then to leave for Kiobe and Nagasaki, and return to Yokohama early in March.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Hong Kong, China, Feb. 21. Expecting to sail for Canton shortly.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Lieut. Commander Frank Courtis in temporary command. Comdr. F. V. McNair has been ordered to command. Sailed from Yokohama for Kiobe and Nagasaki Feb. 19. Expecting to return to Yokohama March 15.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Feb. 21. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent after March 24, to Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Was to sail from St. Thomas, April 3, for Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Was to sail from St. Thomas, April 3, for Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Was to sail from St. Thomas, April 3, for Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived March 28 at Norfolk, Va.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York, undergoing slight repairs. The delay in properly arranging her steering gear has practically exhausted the season for contemplated surveying work in South America, and it is no longer probable that the ship will go in that direction this year.

Another pattern of steam steering gear is to be placed on the *Dolphin*, the original type having proved a failure.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, Va. Will be refitted for service. The work will be commenced at once. It is estimated that the cost of repairs will be $25,000.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10. Mail address, San Diego, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City. She is being fitted for her annual Summer cruise. Will leave New York May 10, arrive at Glen Cove May 16, reach New London May 26, leave for Fayal, Azores, a few days later, arrive at that port June 10, reach Cadiz June 21, leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. A report from the yard this week states that the ship is now in the granite drydock, has been thoroughly scraped and cleared of an enormous mass of barnacles and weeds and well painted with a fine coating of patent paint. She will be taken out of the dock in four or five days, and will be ready for a preliminary test of her machinery. It is reported that Chief Engineer Loring and a number of assistants will accompany her on trial trip in a moderate seaway up the Sound. The separator will be finished at that time, and excellent results are anticipated.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York. Capt. Cooke was detached from command March 31.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about the middle of June. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about May 1. It is not known at present where she will be ordered.

Chicago—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. (Report of March 19.)

Boston—At New York. Is being fitted with ice machines, electric lights and steam separators. She will be ready for a trial trip in about 60 days. (Report of March 19.)

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to be repaired for active service.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE tug *Fortune* arrived at the Washington Yard April 3.

ORDERS have been issued to proceed with the work of altering the buildings in the Washington Navy-yard for gun foundry purposes.

SIR EDWARD REED, in a recent speech in Parliament, described the *Admiral* class of armor-clads as traps in which to send officers and men to destruction. The *Imperieuse* and *Warsprite* designs are also failures.

THE *Japan Gazette* announces that a new armor-clad, on the plans of M. Bertin, of the Japanese Navy, has been laid down in the yards of Ishikawa-Schima. The vessel is 150 feet long, 25 feet in beam, and 16.2 feet in draft, with a displacement of 750 tons.

THE New York and Norfolk Navy-yards having been favorably decided upon as the most desirable places for the two drydocks authorized at the last session of Congress. The next step of the Secretary of the Navy will be to appoint a Board to visit the two yards and select the sites for the erection of the docks.

AS THE Naval Bureau of Ordnance intends to use electricity for working armaments of naval vessels, it has opened correspondence with various electrical firms with this object in view. Guns and other weapons will be trained, pointed, loaded, fired, etc., by means of this power, which can readily be generated and transmitted to any particular point.

THE *Italia Militare* (Rome), states that the *Manchooria*, a gun-boat constructed in the yards of Burmeister and Waim at Copenhagen for the Russian Government, was recently launched. The principal dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 63 metres; beam, 11 metres; draft, 3.35 metres; displacement, 1,213 tons. The indicated horse-power is 1,500.

THERE have been ten vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Navy for nearly two years. An examination is now in progress before the Medical Board of Examiners in Philadelphia of applicants for appointment. As only four physicians have appeared the Surgeon-General will make an effort to increase the importance of the Assistant Surgeons, so that he may obtain recruits of acknowledged ability.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER PERRY, for a long time attached to the *Dolphin*, has been granted a three months' leave of absence from that ship. He has been detached from the *Dolphin*, and his relief will soon be assigned if it is decided to send the vessel on a cruise. It is thought by many officers that this vessel would fill the requirements of a training-ship for the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, while waiting for the influences to turn in the right direction for constructing one or more for that purpose, as proposed by Comdr. Schley.

THE long-contested case of D. W. Bouldin et al. v. Thomas S. Phelps et al., a suit to recover possession of Mare Island, was decided March 28 in the U. S. Circuit Court at San Francisco in favor of defendants. The Court expressed the opinion "that Alvarado did not sign the alleged grant until the country had passed into the hands of the United States Government, and after his term as Governor had expired, and at the time of writing the alleged grant he had antedated it." In conclusion the court says: "There must be findings and a judgment for defendant on the ground indicated in the opinion, and it is so ordered."

FOLLOWING the recommendations of the recent Board of Survey held on the *Powhatan*, *Tennessee* and *Ticonderoga*, the Secretary of the Navy has decided to issue advertisements for proposals for the purchase of these old vessels, in accordance with the provisions of law. Of these vessels, the *Powhatan* is by far the most antiquated, having been built at Nortolk, Va., in 1848. The engines were designed by the venerable engineer, Chas. Haswell, of New York, and were triumphs of their type and day. The first Japanese embassy immediately following Perry's expedition, were brought to this country on the *Powhatan*, and for many years before, during and after the war, this staunch old craft was in almost continuous commission. With the single exception of the *Michigan*, the *Powhatan* is the only remaining vessel representing the old regimé in the Navy, and under the decision referred to, she will soon become but an imaginary point, an historical episode.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

APRIL 1.—Captain F. V. McNair, to command the Omaha, per steamer of May 12 from San Francisco.

Captain John W. Philip, to command the Independence, April 30.

APRIL 2.—Lieutenant-Commander H. E. Nichols, to report to Commander Evans for duty as inspector of steel for the new cruisers.

APRIL 4.—Lieutenant W. B. Caperton, to duty as inspector of steel at Pittsburg, Penn., April 12, under general direction of Commander Evans.

APRIL 6.—Captain James O'Kane, to Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., May 2.

APRIL 7.—Lieutenant W. C. Babcock, to special duty in Bureau of Navigation.

Mate J. M. Creighton, to Havre de Grace, Md., to report to Mate J. A. Smith, on the Fish Hawk.

Passed Assistant Engineer John D. Ford, to continue as President of Baltimore Manual Training School until June 30, 1888.

Detached.

APRIL 1.—Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, from the command of the Omaha on reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Commander Frederick Rodgers, from the command of the Independence April 30, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. Perry, from the Dolphin, and granted three months' leave.

APRIL 7.—Commander John J. Read, from the Michigan and ordered to duty as Inspector of the 4th Lighthouse District as relief of Captain G. B. White, May 2, Captain White to continue as a member of the Advisory Board on the improvement of Philadelphia harbor.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending April 7, 1887:

Charles Williams, seaman, died March 24, 1887, at Naval Hospital, New York.

MARINE CORPS.

APRIL 7.—Colonel Thomas Y. Field, ordered to proceed to Norfolk, Va., and report as directed October 1, 1886.

Paymr. F. H. Hinman, of the Vandalia, has been condemned by a Medical Board of Survey and ordered home. Pay Clerk Roach has been appointed Acting Paymaster, with instructions to assume charge of Paymaster Hinman's accounts.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 6, 1887.

THE pleasant weather at the Academy this week has been very propitious for various reasons. Work on the buildings and grounds by the workmen employed at the Academy, under direction of Lieut. Belknap, has begun in earnest, and the terrace behind the Naval Institute building is the first to receive attention. Moreover the drills in boats on the Severn and down the bay could hardly take place, if the snow and rainstorms of last week were repeated. The steamer *Standish* leaves daily at 4 o'clock and goes eight or nine miles down the bay for target practice. She is commanded by Lieut. Ingersoll. The first and second classes of one division of cadets man the guns and watch the working of the engine. Another division drill with torpedoes, under direction of Ensign Muir. The targets are floating barrels, and the cadets are very successful in destroying them. The instruction in steam tactics is superintended by Lieut. Leutze, while Ensign Eyre has charge of the target practice with Gatling guns in the steam launches. The third and fourth classes are exercised in boats under oars.

The first company of the battalion is having skirmish drill under Ensign Haeseler. The battalion has been armed with Hotchkiss repeating rifles. The cadets complain that they do not drill as well as when they had the plain cadet rifles, owing to the great increase in weight and the thick stock. No bayonets are carried, and this detracts considerably from the appearance of the battalion.

The hospital is unusually full of cadets; most of these have sore throats, caused by exposure during the recent bad weather. The *Phlox* made its usual trip to Baltimore on Thursday last, but, owing to the rough passage, many of the officers' wives and children returned by rail to Annapolis.

A number of candidates for admission to the Academy are present in the city, and often visit the yard to watch the cadets at drill. Those admitted in May will go on the four months' cruise proposed for this summer. It is thought that a large number will be admitted in May, owing to the large number of appointments already made. The reception at the Superintendent's residence on Saturday evening was well attended, and very pleasant for all concerned. The usual stag hop was given on Saturday evening, and, as usual, it was well attended. This is the last week for stag hops, as it is positively announced that the first officers' hop on April 16 will give way to the comedy to be presented by the private theatrical club. Services will be held in the chapel by Chaplain Rawson every evening during the week, Saturday excepted. These services begin at 7 and close at 7.30, in order that cadets may attend without interfering with their studies.

The new 5-inch steel rifles have been lying at the *Phlox*'s wharf for a week, and are now ready for shipment to the experimental battery.

Four cadets of the third class have been placed upon the *Santee*, and deprived of all privileges until further orders. They were reported for insubordinate conduct, making a great disturbance after "taps" and throwing water from the upper floors to the lower ones. They are now the only ones under punishment. Miss Taft, of Rhode Island, is still the guest of Mrs. Lieut. Miller. Mrs. Wilson, of Norfolk, is visiting, with her daughter, Mrs. Lieut. C. R. Miles. Mrs. Driggs is visiting her son, Cadet Driggs of the third class.

It is reported that the watchman and sentry at the main gate discovered one of the colored servants, employed as a cook in the cadets' quarters, attempting to pass a wagon through the gate containing a large quantity of bread taken from the cadets' stores. It has been suspected that food was being stolen for a long time, but this is the first case where the offender was captured with a considerable amount.

FOR COAST DEFENCE.

THE members of the Massachusetts Reform Club assembled at Parker's, Boston, on Wednesday evening, March 30, for their regular monthly meeting and dinner. About seventy-five gentlemen were in attendance. Among the guests of the Club were: Capt. F. V. Greene, late U. S. A.; Capt. David A. Lyle, U. S. A.; Comdr. Albert S. Barker, U. S. N.; Col. Thos. C. Sullivan, U. S. A.; Col. George L. Gillespie, U. S. Engineers. Letters of regret were received from Secretary Endicott and the commanders of Fort Warren and the Charlestown Navy-yard. The feature of the evening was an address by Capt. F. V. Greene upon the subject of our coast defences, which was further discussed by Comdr. Barker, the Hon. John E. Russell, Capt. Lyle, the Hon Leopold Morse, and Mr. Sherman Hoar. Comdr. Barker said: "We need torpedo boats. I was present at the bombardment of Foochow by the French, and saw in twenty minutes the entire fleet of eight Chinese vessels burned by the use of machine guns. The largest Chinese vessel was blown up by torpedoes. I don't believe in automatic torpedoes. Give me a man like Cushing, with nerve, in a boat with a spar torpedo. We need a human controlling power over the torpedo up to the last moment."

Captain Lyle delivered an address on "Improvements in Artillery." He said that no guns in the world are equal to our 8-inch guns, and at the present time we have no steel gun larger than that. The Army and Navy are thoroughly prepared to go ahead in gun construction the moment they get a proper appropriation. We know now the exact elasticity of steel, and just what it will do. Our guns are the finest in the world, and I will get mechanics enough right here in Massachusetts to make all the guns you want. The contract system of the United States is a system of legalized fraud, still if I give a contract to the lowest bidder I clear myself, though I cannot tell what the quality of the work or material may be. He paid a high tribute to the Army engineers, who, he said, had no hope of promotion, and nothing to encourage them in their arduous labors save the love of their country and the consciousness of doing their duty faithfully.

REVENUE MARINE.

The following assignments of officers in the Revenue Marine Service were made this week:

1st Lieutenant W. D. Roath, detached from the steamer *Grant* and assigned to steamer *Crawford* at Key West.

1st Lieutenant W. J. Herring, from steamer *Manhattan* to steamer *Grant*, New York.

Chief Engineer G. M. Robinson, assigned to steamer *Woodbury*, Eastport.

2d Assistant Engineer E. P. Webber, from launch *Discover* to steamer *Gallatin*, Boston.

1st Lieutenant T. S. Smyth, from steamer *Crawford* to *Woodbury*.

2d Lieutenant C. T. Bryan, from launch *Hawley* to steamer *Dix*, Galveston.

3d Lieutenant K. W. Perry, from *Hamilton* to *Crawford*.

Chief Engineer J. E. Jeffris, from *Woodbury* and placed on waiting orders.

2d Assistant Engineer C. F. Nash, from the *Gallatin* and granted leave of absence.

3d Lieutenant J. H. Quinan, from *Woodbury* to *Boutwell*, Savannah.

3d Lieutenant P. W. Thompson, from *Crawford* to *Dallas*, Portland.

COMPLETING THE CHICAGO AND DOLPHIN.

SECRETARY WHITNEY, under date of April 6, 1887, sent the following letter to the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Steam Engineering:

Referring to the fact that under the 12th clause of the respective contracts for the construction of the cruisers *Chicago*, *Boston* and *Atlanta*, and after the preliminary proceedings required under the 11th clause had been duly taken, it was decided that the Government should proceed with the work of completing said vessels, I deem it proper at this time to invite your attention to the provisions contained in the 13th clause of said contracts, and especially to the requirement that in case the Secretary of the Navy should proceed to complete the work necessary thereunder, such procedure, while at the risk and expense of the contractor, should be without unnecessary delay. Although more than 44 months have elapsed since the construction of these vessels was commenced under the contract and 20 months since the Government took possession of the vessels for the purpose of completing them, it appears that much yet remains to be done on the *Chicago* and the *Boston* before they will be ready for the first trial. Under these circumstances, I have to request that the unfinished contract work on said vessels may be prosecuted to its proper and final completion with as little delay as possible.

Referring to the present status of the *Chicago* and *Boston*, and to the general requirements of the contracts for their construction, I have to state that the first duty of the Department, under existing circumstances, is to push forward the completion of the contract work as embraced in the respective plans and specifications which constitute a part of the respective contracts, and while the Department is aware that there is room for improvement in many details of construction, it is of opinion that all changes which may tend to hinder or delay the completion of the contract work, should, so far as practicable, be deferred until a point shall have been reached where there can be a proper accounting and settlement, under the 13th clause of said contracts. It is, therefore, directed that the work now going on at Chester, Pa., on and towards the completion of the *Chicago*, be continued and prosecuted at that place, with all the speed compatible with its proper performance, until the contract work is completed; that only such extra work as is essentially necessary to prepare the vessel for her first trial shall be done at present, and that all other extra work heretofore ordered, or which may be contemplated as an improvement on the existing plans and specifications be postponed until further orders; that, before leaving Chester, the *Chicago* shall be so far complete, under the contract, as not to require any work to be done on her after her arrival at the Navy-yard, New York, and preparatory to her first six hours' trial, except to place on board the weights necessary to bring her to her contemplated mean draught (19' 0"), and that as soon as the machinery is in proper condition, such trial shall be had at such time and place as the Department may designate. The same general instructions, so far as the same are appropriate and necessary, will also govern the further prosecution of unfinished work on the *Boston* and *Atlanta*.

NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

THE following officers and directors of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1888, were elected at the Eighth Annual Meeting, April 5, 1887:

President—Capt. R. W. Meade. 1st Vice-President—Chief Engr. W. H. Harris, 2d Vice-President—Comdr. W. M. Folger.

Directors—Lieut.-Comdr. C. H. Stockton, Commo. A. W. Weaver, Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, P. A. Surgeon G. Arthur, Lieut. N. E. Miles, Lieut. G. A. Merriam, Boatswain J. McDonald, Paymr. L. G. Boggs, P. A. Surg. C. W. Deane, Chief Engr. P. Inch, Pay Insp. L. G. Billings, Ensign N. J. L. T. Halpine, Surgeon C. H. White, Lieut. N. E. Mason, Lieut. E. B. Underwood, P. A. Engr. W. A. H. Allen, Lieut. F. L. Denny, U. S. M. C., and Lieut. Richard Rush.

Non Resident Directors—Comdr. W. C. Wise, Portsmouth Navy-yard; Capt. A. Kautz, Boston Navy-yard; Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, New York Navy yard; Paymr. W. Goldsborough, League Island Navy-yard; Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, Naval Academy; Capt. George Brown, Norfolk Navy-yard; Pay Director H. M. Denniston, Mare Island Navy-yard; Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, Torpedo Station; Paymr. Geo. H. Read, North Atlantic Station; P. A. Engr. C. W. Rae, European Station; Lieut J. H. Moore, Asiastic Station; and Lieut. A. Ross, Pacific Station.

The annual report of the Secretary and Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $35,039.43. The assets of the Association are invested as follows: $24,000 invested in 4 per cent. bonds, costing $28,939.92; deposited in Riggs's bank, $5,296.28; checks and cash in treasurer's hands, $803.23. Thirty-two members were admitted during the year, seven died and four resigned, making total membership 779 and the benefit $3,644.20.

THE Secretary of War is receiving requests daily, from officers anxious for promotion, to fill the four vacancies existing on the disability retired list.

RECENT DEATHS.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ADOLPHUS H. VON LUETTWITZ, U. S. A., retired, who died at Washington, D. C., March 29, was born in Prussia, and when the war broke out, being a resident of New York, joined the 54th New York Volunteers in January, 1862, rose to the grade of captain, and was mustered out in September, 1865. In August, 1867, he was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Cavalry, promoted 1st Lieutenant in January, 1870, and cashiered July 8, 1870, for sundry offences. He was reappointed 1st Lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, with original date, by the Act of June 23, 1874, and was retired in 1879, for disability caused by the loss of his left leg from a wound received in the line of duty. He served with great credit during the war, being in several battles.

COMMODORE CHALES GREEN, U. S. Navy, retired, died suddenly at Providence, R. I., April 7, of Angina Pectoris, in the 74th year of his age. He was born in Connecticut, and entered the Navy, May 1, 1826. During the war he served with distinction and gallantry. While commanding the *Jamestown* in blockade duty, he captured six prizes and destroyed the bark *Alvarado* under the guns of the fort at Fernandina. In March, 1867, he had attained the grade of Commodore on the retired list, having been retired as Captain, November 15, 1832, on account of incapacity arising from long and faithful service.

COLONEL SIR WILLIAM OWEN LANYON, K. C. M. G., C. B., who has been travelling for the past six months through the South, died April 6 at the Windsor Hotel, New York City, from a cancer in the throat, contracted in the last Soudan campaign, through which he served. He was educated for the army, and in early life won his way to the rank of Staff Colonel. He served through the Zulu war, and through both the Soudan campaigns.

THE funeral of the late General Roswell S. Ripley, took place at Charleston, S. C., amid solemn ceremonies, the body being interred in the Magnolia Cemetery. Municipal flags and flags on public and private buildings and on shipping were displayed all day at half mast. Bells were tolled, and every possible mark of respect was shown the deceased.

THE Hon. D. W. Maxon, who died at Santa Cruz, March 19, was the father of Lieut. M. M. Maxon, 10th U. S. Cavalry, and a gentleman of high character, and had filled many important public positions. Lt. Maxon immediately upon hearing of his father's death left Fort Grant for Santa Cruz and will remain there a few weeks.

MRS. GARDNER, widow of Charles T. Gardner and mother of Major W. H. Gardner, Surgeon, U. S. A., on duty at Fort McHenry, died at Washington, D. C., April 1, in the 73d year of her age. The funeral took place on Sunday, and was attended by many relatives and friends of the family.

MR. EDWARD WILLARD, who died at Los Angeles, Cal., March 24, was a grandson of the late General Anthony Lamb, who was appointed to the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, in 1809, and was for many years a resident of New York City.

MRS. VAN VLIET, mother of General Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., and Major Frederick Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Cavalry, died last week, aged 90.

BERKELEY SCHOOL PRIZE DRILL.

ONE of the best organized, as well as one of the largest schools, in New York, is the Berkeley, of which John S. White, LL. D., is principal. Under the instructien of Dr. White, his pupils have been formed into an infantry battalion commanded by officers chosen from among their own number. The battalion drill regularly in the armory of the 22d N. Y., and once a year they give an exhibition drill. This year the drill was held in the armory of the 7th Regiment, on the evening of Thursday last.

Three divisions, in six companies, numbering altogether 125 youths, took part in the exercises. The officers were Col. Robert N. Brockaway, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Denny, Jr., Major Edward C. Moen, Adjt. Jacob Wendell, Jr., and Capt. Stead. First Division, Co. A—H. B. Slayback; Co. B—Joseph Rudd; Second Division, Co. F—Elliott White; Co. E—N. E. Stout. Third Division, Co. O—I. C. McKeever; Co. D—James K. Parker.

A school band and drum corps furnished the music, and very good music it was. The exercises included a review by Col. Bankson T. Morgan, a battalion drill, bayonet exercise and a competitive drill for the colors, which went to Co. F. The judges were Col. Clark, Major Kip and Adjt. Rand, of the 7th Regt. A Gatling battery drill by four volunteer detachments followed. The guns used were those belonging to Capt. Earles's Battery and they were excellently served. At the close of the drill Dr. Gatling was brought out and expressed to the young gentlemen his satisfaction with it. The drill was in every way creditable and showed marks of close attention to the requirements of the tactics.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Chaplain Henry Swift, recently appointed, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the Commanding General, Department of Texas. (S. O. H. Q. A., April 8.)

Chaplain W. F. Hubbard will report in person to the commanding officer at Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 8.)

THE discussion of the question of heavy guns was continued before the American Society of Civil Engineers on Thursday evening last, by Lieut. W. H. Jaques, U. S. N.; J. N. Knap, Dr. R. J. Gatling, Theo. Cooper, A. H. Emery, Comdr. E. T. Goodrich, U. S. Navy; Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll, U. S. N.; Lieut. Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., and others. We shall have occasion to refer to this discussion again when we get a full report of it.

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References:

Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.

Rev. GEO. C. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The undersigned having represented the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, as its General Agent for Northern Ohio, during the past year, with the experience thus gained feels himself to be competent to give Army Officers advice on many matters pertaining to Life Insurance, which may be to their advantage. To this end, therefore, he gratuitously offers his services to the Army, and respectfully invites correspondence from such as desire information on this subject.

While the Company he represents has no superior in the country for security or for liberality in its policies to officers in the Military Service, yet he will be pleased to advise and assist officers who may prefer to place their insurance in other reputable companies. Information as to the standing of the various companies and their relative profitableness for investment he will gladly communicate to those who desire it; also advice as to kind of policy best suited and most profitable to those of different ages.

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TRANSFER.—A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF THE SIGNAL Corps, date '82, wishes to exchange with any second Lieutenant of Infantry. Address GREENE, Signal Office, Washington, D. C.

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THE orders of Lieutenant O. E. LASHER, U. S. N., to the *Fortune*, is a recognition of the ability with which this officer has at various times performed duty in command of the tug on special duty in connection with removing the surplus plant and material from the Washington Yard. Lieutenant LASHER has become quite a proficient in the difficult navigation of the Potomac river, and during the approaching summer it is probable that he will still further perfect himself in the duties of a Chesapeake and Potomac pilot. It would seem to be a good suggestion, in this connection, for the Navy Department to allow such of the younger officers as choose, or who show a predilection for this service, to familiarize themselves with the duties of piloting on all parts of the Atlantic coast, by actual practice in conjunction with the regular pilot system of the coast. There are, undoubtedly, many officers who would gladly avail themselves of the privilege of acquiring an actual and practical knowledge of a profession so in keeping with their normal duties.

LIEUTENANT E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, will read a paper on "The Pneumatic Dynamite Torpedo Gun," before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island, on Thursday next, April 14, at 1.45 P. M. The importance of the subject and the author's well known professional experience should attract a large audience.

THE Ordnance Department has advertised for proposals for furnishing the New York State militia troops with 400,000 metallic rifle ball cartridges, the bids to be in by April 12.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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OUR NEW NAVY.

THE first important step toward carrying into effect that portion of the act of March 3, 1887, relating to the increase of the naval establishment, was taken by the Secretary of the Navy on April 6, under which date advertisement appeared inviting proposals for the construction of five new vessels. This advertisement is inserted elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL, and in it will be found details as to the character of the vessels called for. They are the *Newark*, the appropriation for which was increased by the act of March 3, '87, from $1,100,000 to $1,300,000, the two 4,000-ton cruisers to have a speed of 19 knots, and the two gunboats of the type of gunboat No. 1, authorized by the same act. The plans and specifications for the *Newark* are about complete. Those for the two gunboats are in course of preparation; nothing has yet been done upon the designs for the two 19 knot cruisers, and it will require rapid work to get the plans and specifications ready by June 1, the date when, according to the advertisement, all information is to be ready for bidders. They were designated in our list of new vessels authorized, published March 12, as 5,000-ton vessels, the law of March 3, '87, authorizing their construction, not specifying their tonnage. Some of the officers of the Department think that the Secretary was a little premature in advertising for these two vessels at this time, and say that an extension of time, for the submission of bids, will necessarily follow.

The Secretary of the Navy is now considering the detail for the board to examine the plans opened last week for the two 6,000-ton vessels authorized by the act of Aug. 3, '86. Capt. Ramsay, Comdr. Goodrich and Asst. Naval Constructor Bowles, it is expected, will be the naval members of the board; the civilian members are still under advisement. The Secretary is known to be very favorably disposed toward the plans submitted by the Bureau of Construction and Repair for the armored cruiser, and if the board are of the same opinion he will probably have this vessel built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, thus giving the Navy a chance to build its own vessel upon its own design in competition with private designers and builders. Private builders will probably be invited to bid for the construction of the other 6,000-ton vessel, known as the double bottomed armored battle ship.

We learn that of the ten designs for new cruisers submitted to the Navy Department last week, at least six are worthy of close attention. The one submitted by a young Naval officer, Ensign W. I. Chambers, is spoken of very highly, and he claims for the vessel proposed a capacity to steam across the Atlantic at an average speed of 17 knots. Besides this we have the designs of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson, and that of Constructor S. H. Pook, U. S. N. It will certainly be a satisfactory conclusion if the

contest of the award should fall to one of the three named. It will serve to show that our Naval officers can hold their own in competition with the world. The Thames Shipbuilding Co., which offered a design, built the *Benbow*, 10,000 tons, and the *Superb*, 9,000 tons, and are now engaged upon the *Sansparie*l. Besides these English naval vessels they have built for Germany the *Koenig Wilhelm*, 9,700 tons, and for Turkey, the *Mesoodiyeh*, 8,994 tons, the German vessel being originally built for the Turks under the name of the *Fatikh*. The first English sea-going armored ship, the *Warrior*, was also their work. The Barrow Shipbuilding Co. constructed the torpedo cruiser *Fearless*. They offer a design for the line of battle-ship, as well as the cruiser. The first provides for the protection of the water line and the guns on the upper deck, leaving the intermediate space unarmored. A deflective deck rises from the water line armor. Mr. N. L. Tonns, who offers a design, was formerly foreman for Mr. Steers. The plans from New Zealand were only rough tracings representing some special ideas of the designer, who is Lloyd's surveyor at Auckland. The design of F. L. Norton, of Washington, had reference, chiefly to methods of construction of hull and citadel.

The following table will show the general character of some of these designs in comparison with each other:

Guns.		4-10 in. 6 6 in. 13-R. fire.	2-12 in. 2-10 in. 2 6 in.	4-10 in. 6-6 in. 12-R. fire.	4-10 in. 6 6 in.	2-12 in. 6 in.
Horse-power...				10800	12750	10000
Sail-Area.....	Sq. Ft.	7000				
Rig.....		Bark.	No sail. Military Mast.	Brig.		Military Mast.
Armor.....	Inches	10-17	12	11		
Coal Capacity.....	Tons.	800	800	680		
Speed	Knots.	17	17	18¼	20	18
Displacement...	Tons.	6600	6600	6020	6000	6300
Draught..... ..		21.6	22	19.9	21.6	22.6
Breadth.....	Ft.	54	58	—	58	60
Length—perpendicular...	Ft.	310	300	315	350	300
Designer.		Chief Constructor, Cruiser.	do. Line of battleship.	Lieut. Chambers' Cruiser..	Thames Co. Cruiser.....	do. Battleship.....

The machinery for the department line-of-battle ship was designed by Engineer-in-Chief Loring. The Secretary is reported as being much gratified with the work of his bureau chiefs on the battle ship, and thinks it proper to encourage officers who are capable of removing the imputation from the Navy that its personnel cannot compete in matters of ship construction with civilian experts.

Every effort has been made to combine all modern improvements. All parts of the work were decided upon by the bureau officers after mature deliberation and consultation, and they are in perfect accord on all matters that relate to them. As it was fully understood that these plans were not made to be placed in competition with others presented under the Department's circular, but only in case that no satisfactory designs were furnished, they will not be taken into consideration by the Board that will examine and report upon the plans, unless all others fail to meet requirements.

The design of Mr. Chambers includes a novel rig, which gives great spread of fore and aft sail, admits of being quickly cleared for action and allows of two military tops to each masts, in the lower of which are mounted four 37 mm. revolving cannon. There are six torpedo tubes, giving an all around torpedo fire. The two which fire ahead are fixed in line with the keel under water. The gun deck battery and the berth deck compartments are protected against bursting shells by double splinter screens between the guns and by several continuous athwartship bulkheads. The design includes two armored conning towers, widely separated, so situated that a clear view all around may be obtained from each. The engines are especially designed for continuous working at high speed. This ship has no projecting sponsons along the side, is provided with torpedo defence nettings and will carry fourteen boats, two of which are second class torpedo boats and two steam cutters.

The designs of Mr. Grandjean are after the model of the tumble-home sided French ironclad. That of Mr. Watts is for a modified central citadel battery ship. Secretary Whitney is quoted as saying: "I shall appoint as fair a board as I can constitute to examine and report upon them. Persons interested in the subject, as we are, detect new ideas at once in the plans. I believe that the spirit is becoming thoroughly established in the Department of welcoming new ideas from any quarter. The truth is if we can begin our new construction by utilizing the best ideas wherever they are to be found, we shall soon not only make them our own, but our inventive genius which is of the first order, will carry us ahead of others. The policy of enlisting outsiders and making it for their pecuniary interest to become allies of the Department is getting systematized here."

This is the spirit for which we have always contended here, and it is the one that should be infused into every branch of the Service. We have heard quite enough of the talk in which too many naval officers indulge, to the effect that we must depend upon foreign brains and foreign material for our improvement in naval matters. The result may not come at once, but we have no doubt that abundant success will attend Mr. Whitney's efforts to stimulate home production. The New York *Morning Journal* says: "Secretary Whitney is likely to live in history as the great Naval Secretary. He has bid the dry bones live. Until he took hold of our leaky hulks and our grass-grown yards our Navy resembled Coleridge's 'painted ship upon a painted ocean.' There is life where there was lethargy, hope where there was despair. We have but one favor to ask of Mr. Whitney. It is: Let Americans plan the vessels, let Americans construct them, let Americans man them."

JUSTICE TO THE ARTILLERY.

Prof. Michie's monograph on the Artillery has been received with general favor by that arm of the service, for they see in his criticisms the hope for an improvement of their condition. There is one thing in regard to which the active minded officers of the artillery seem to be united in sentiment, and that is that some opportunity should be given to them to acquire a practical idea of modern artillery—its construction, manipulation, and management. This applies especially to the Captains. The subalterns are sent to the artillery school and to the torpedo school, but what means of instruction have officers of higher rank in the practical knowledge of the machinery of war which they will be expected to set in motion in case of war? Assuming, for the sake of the argument, that modern guns and forts can be improvised, will not the captains in attempting to use them be too greatly dependent on others? No study of professional papers will supply the need of actual experience with modern appliances for war. Why is it that our artillery Captains are so entirely overlooked in the schemes for professional improvement? What is to prevent their being sent in turn to witness the operations at the ordnance proving grounds, torpedo schools and arsenals of construction, foundries, etc.? No professional ambition can supply the lack of means for instruction. How many officers of artillery of long service ever saw a modern breech-loading gun, or who know anything practically of torpedoes, chronoscopes, dynamite, modern powder, and the other new material with which they must deal? No opportunity is given for practice even with the antiquated tools that do duty as guns in our forts. Upton's Tactics, though very interesting to novices are not a perennial source of delight, and the moving of a mortar to the "right" or "left" or planting the pointing status, losing something of its excitement by too frequent repetition.

A little time spent at public or private arsenals of construction would give to our officers new ideas that would be found very serviceable in their profession. As Professor Michie well says: "No foreign service possesses a body of officers so unspotted in honor and integrity in general, so capable in intellectual and scientific ability, or so single-minded in devotion to their profession as those who grace the rolls of the artillery of the U. S. Army. Perfectly competent to master every requirement of the modern system of seacoast defence, they ask only the means and the opportunity. They cannot make bricks without straw. They have a professional right to demand a knowledge of the guns they are to fight, the works they are to defend, and the harbors they are to protect."

He contrasts the state of mind of the three hundred officers of artillery who passed under his hands when they left the Academy and their condition when he met them in after years—"listless, depressed and cynical. The Academy sent them out bright, capable, and full of ambition; the Service enveloped them with such an atmosphere of professional inactivity and narrowing routine as to effectually suppress them."

Most of the artillery officers above the grade of 1st lieutenant performed valuable service during the war, and many of the senior 1st lieutenants commanded batteries during that critical period. In the 1st Regiment four officers declined commissions in the cavalry or in the infantry; so did three in the 2d Regiment; four in the fourth, and one in the 3d. Had these twelve officers accepted these tenders of rank, one grade above that which they held, many of them would have been field officers years ago. But the artillery arm has been treated unfairly. The Ordnance Corps, the Engineers, and the officers of the Medical Corps are eligible to promotion every fourteen years. The artillery almost—never. With but five regiments, of twelve companies, or batteries, as they are called, with four lieutenants to each battery, promotion is practically at a standstill. Artillery officers must witness their classmates' promotion over their heads in every other branch of the Service, and in many instances captains and majors fill those positions who were not even entered at West Point when the old 1st lieutenants graduated.

Two years ago it was proposed to make the senior lieutenants captains, and to give a senior and a junior captain to each battery, but for some reason the bill never became a law. In 1879 the patient subalterns were forced to exercise still greater patience. A large number of unassigned infantry lieutenants were assigned to the artillery, taking rank according to the date of their commissions in the infantry arm. This was anything but just, and in some instances the injustice was glaring. Considering all the disadvantages against which they have had to contend, it is not strange that the artillery should have settled into a state of hopeless apathy, but it is an encouraging sign that they welcome so cordially Prof. Michie's attempt to arouse public attention to their just demand and obvious necessities.

An "Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States" was passed by the last Congress and approved on the last day of the session, March 3. It gives the Court of Claims jurisdiction over all claims against the United States, except those for pensions, war claims and claims which have heretofore been rejected or reported on adversely by any court, department or commission. Set-offs, counter claims and claims for damages or other demands against the Government are also to be determined by the Court of Claims. Concurrent jurisdiction is given to the U. S. District Courts on claims not exceeding $1,000, and to the United States Circuit Courts for amounts between that and $10,000. Suit must be brought within six years of the time when the right accrues, and when an account has been left unsettled by the proper Department of Government for three years after an application for its settlement, and no suit has been brought by the United States, the claimant may petition the court for a hearing, and its judgment as to the amount due

shall be final. When the decision is in favor of the United States it must bring suit to collect within three years or its claim is barred. Suit is to be brought by filing a petition with the clerk of the court having jurisdiction and serving a copy of it upon the U. S. Attorney for the district in which the suit is brought and mailing another copy to the Attorney-General of the United States. Affidavit of such service and the mailing must be filed with the clerk of the court. The Government must make answer within sixty days, unless an extension is granted, and in default of such answer the plaintiff may go on and prove his claim. Parties in interest are allowed to testify, and the same rights of appeal and writs of error are allowed as in other cases, provided that this right is exercised within six months. Interest is given at the rate of four per cent. on claims allowed until an appropriation is made for their payment. This law also permits the transfer to the Court of Claims all disputes as to questions of fact which may arise between a claimant and the Department, both parties to the controversy consenting thereto, and authorizes that court to render judgment upon cases coming before it, or now pending, under the Act of March 3, 1883, "to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the executive departments in the investigation of claims and claimants against the Government. This act also authorizes either House of Congress to refer to the Court of Claims for a report upon the facts any bill, except for pension, pending before it, providing payment for a claim, or for a grant, gift or bounty to any person. Finally, the act allows to the prevailing party witness fees, costs of summonses and court fees. Sec. 1079, Rev. Stat., forbidding parties in interest to testify, is repealed and the provisions of Sec. 1080 made applicable to this act. It is a most righteous law, and will greatly improve the position of all who have dealings with the Government, putting it in their power to compel a settlement of their claims and a final adjustment of accounts within a reasonable time.

WE find that there was one exception to our statement of last week, as to no officer graduating at the head of his class in the Military Academy having been assigned to the cavalry. James R. Wasson, who headed the class of 1871, was assigned to the 4th Cavalry, but the colonel of that regiment, R. S. Mackenzie, was not an old dragoon of the Mexican War. The lieut.-colonel, Jas. H. Carleton, was an officer of the 1st Dragoons during the Mexican War, but Wasson did not serve under his command, as he went to Japan immediately upon his graduation on a leave of absence for one year, at the end of which he resigned. Twelve cadets, who graduated at the head, have been assigned to the artillery, viz.: Sam'l Gates, 1804; Wm. Gates, 1806; Justus Post, 1807; Christopher Van de Venter, 1809; Ebenezer S. Sibley, 1827; George W. Ward, 1832, to the 2d Artillery; Geo. W. Gardiner, 1814; Wm. H. Wright, 1838, to the 1st Artillery; Albert E. Church, 1828, and John R. Williams, 1876, to the 3d Artillery; John Cleve Symmes, 1847, to the 4th Artillery; Eric Bergland, 1869, to the 5th Artillery. To the infantry have been assigned Joseph M. Wilcox, who headed the class of 1812, and who went to the 3d, and Rogers Birnie heading the class of 1872, who went to the 13th; Augustus L. Roumfort, who headed the class of 1817, went to the Marines. Of the officers named the following were afterwards transferred to the Engineers: Wright, Bergland, and Greene. Birnie was transferred to the Ordnance in 1878. We observe that Lord Wolseley says that Gen. Lee graduated head of his class; he was No. 2, Charles Mason being head. Gen. McClellan is also credited by a writer in the Sunday *Sun* as being head; he also was No. 2, Col. C. S. Stewart, U. S. A., retired, being No. 1.

THE Italians appear to have been subjected to extraordinary humiliations by the Abyssinians. For the release of the Italian prisoners RAS ALOULA demanded not only several thousand rifles and ammunition, but, among other demands, the surrender of five men of an Arab tribe friendly to the Italians. One thousand rifles were sent, and the friendly Arabs were handed over and executed by RAS ALOULA. All the Italians are released excepting Count SAVIORNOUX. The Arabs are naturally greatly incensed against the Italians and threaten reprisals. The officers of the Italian Army, it is believed, disapprove of the surrender of the friendly Arabs. RAS ALOULA'S further demands are said to be very pretentious, and an Italian expedition is reported to be in preparation. England is subjected to much criticism in reference to her dealings with foreign tribes, but it shines by contrast with this.

THE present English scheme for examinations for Sandhurst and militia candidates for the Army, framed in 1885, allows 3,000 marks each for Mathematics, *i. e.*, Algebra, Logarithms, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration; Latin, French, and German in the Class 1, and, in Class 2, 2,000 marks each for Greek, Higher Mathematics, *i. e.*, Conics, Calculus, Statics, Dynamics; English History, (*a*) general sketch and (*b*) special period; Science, (*a*) Inorganic Chemistry, (*b*) Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Electricity, Magnetism, and (*c*) Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Heat, Light; Physical Geography and Geology. *A*, *b*, *c* are alternative only. In Class 3, 500 marks are allowed for English Essay, Freehand and Geometrical Drawing, each. This gives the higher place to Languages and puts Science in the rear. The result is shown in the fact that in December, 1885, one successful candidate took Science, ninety-two took Latin; in July, 1886, six took Science, 109 Latin; in December, 1886, three took Science, 120 Latin. The French scheme for St. Cyr allows 10 each for Arithmetic, Algebra and Trigonometry, Geometry, Descriptive Geometry, Mechanics, Physical Science, Chemistry, History and Literature from Henri Quatre to 1870, Geography, German, English, French Composition; all are compulsory. The German scheme for *Cadetter* Corps comprises the following subjects, also compulsory: Religion, Leading Points in Church Doctrine and History; German, Lessing, Schiller; German Literature, Goethe; Latin; French; English, Macaulay, Extracts of English Literary History, some Shakespeare; Mathematics; History and Geography of Germany in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries; Physics, Heat, Acoustics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity; Mechanics; Physical Geography; Chemistry and Mineralogy. A correspondent of the *United Service Gazette* criticises this neglect of Science as dangerous, from both a military and commercial point of view.

THE *Admiralty Gazette* argues that the recent experiments on the *Resistance* go to prove that the destructive power of the torpedo is not nearly so great as was expected, and this after a trial when the ship was placed in the most favorable position to be attacked. The only certain progress made with torpedoes, since the Oberon experiments, is in the development of their greater speed. This to a great extent is met by the increased speed attained by ships. The case of the *Polyphemus*, when she was attacked by torpedo boats in Bantry Bay, is an instance of their uncertainty, for out of the many fired at her there was only one decided hit, when no resistance was offered. The report of a recent exercise at night quarters on board H. M. S. *Bellerophon* shows that a target having been put overboard, after half an hour's firing, with the aid of the electric search light, was found to be riddled with holes, so that no torpedo boat could have lived through the fire. The erratic nature of these weapons of destruction was shown in Plymouth Sound recently, when a torpedo, fired at a target, struck the bow of a mail steamer, lying at anchor, instead of going in the direction intended. Torpedo boats have yet to be tested in actual conflict. Their inability for actual sea service has been satisfactorily demonstrated during the last two years, though they may be able to perform useful and valuable service as aids to coast defence.

CAPTAIN KENDALL, U. S. Army, retired, in an announcement which appears elsewhere, offers his services gratuitously in advising officers and others as to the best form of life insurance. Taking it altogether there is probably no better form of investment than this for the married officer. He is assured an income so long as he lives, and his main anxiety is for those dependent upon him, to whose grief in the event of his death will be given the added sting of poverty in default of some provision for their support. The Penn Mutual is one of the best of the old line companies, and while Captain Kendall's immediate connection is with that, he is prepared to give advice as to other companies. With life insurance, as well as with other investments, it is well to divide your risks.

THE annual report of the Lieutenant-General of the Army for 1886, with the accompanying reports of Division and Department commanders, has been received from the Public Printer, and a corps of messengers is now engaged sending copies throughout the Army. A noticeable and very valuable feature of the report is the large outline map of the "field of operations against hostile Chiracahua Indians, showing operations from April 12 to date of surrender, Sept. 4, 1886, compiled and drawn by direction of Brigadier General N. A. Miles, commanding the Department of Arizona, in the office of 1st Lieutenant E. J. Spencer, Corps of Engineers, Engineer officer of the Department.

THE statue in honor of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was unveiled with great ceremony at New Orleans on Wednesday, April 6. In response to an invitation, Albert G. Blanchard, of New Orleans, writes: "I shall be happy to be present as a feeble mark of my respect and regard for my schoolmate at West Point U. S. Military Academy, and my brother officer in the Army. He was a noble gentleman and a good man. He was noble in mind and person, and as gentle and brave. In all things he reminded us of the French saying: 'Noblesse oblige.'"

CAPTAIN FERDINAND P. EARLE, of the Hotel Normandie, New York City, is treasurer and chairman of a committee of citizens organized for the purpose of assisting in the proper observance of "Memorial Day," May 30 next. Capt. Earle is collecting funds for the purpose in question and, we are informed, would be glad to receive a larger sum this year, as that raised last year was entirely inadequate and left nothing to be applied to the relief of needy and disabled veterans, their widows or orphans.

Two of the changes of stations of paymasters, hinted at in the JOURNAL on March 26, we observe, are announced in orders this week. These officers—Majors Muhlenberg, of the Department of Texas, and Poole, Department of Columbia—have been in the Departments named since their appointments in 1832. The exchange is in pursuance of Secretary Endicott's four year rotation order. The other two changes foreshadowed will not take place until after July 1. Majors Witcher and Whipple, it is presumed, are the officers concerned.

THE SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. *Times* gives a circumstantial account of Secretary Endicott's dealings with the office of the Surgeon General which agrees in substance with the statement originally made here. In response to complaints from the Interior Department that pension papers were delayed, the Adjutant General and Surgeon General were at once requested to take steps to relieve the War Department as speedily as possible from this cause of reproach. Gen. Drum responded promptly. Volunteers were called for to do extra work at night, and although this extra labor brought no extra compensation and provoked some growling it was obtained. In the office of the Surgeon-General, however, the Secretary's admonition did not meet with the same sort of response. The great trouble in that office was found to exist in the Record and Pension Division, in charge of Major B. F. Pope. He could not give assurance even of a hope that help could be expected from his division.

Yet he sent word to the Secretary of War that there was no necessity for improvement or change in the methods of his office, notwithstanding the fact that the office was nearly 10,000 cases in arrears. Secretary Endicott did not enjoy the reply made by Dr. Pope. It revealed unexpected and uncalled-for opposition on the part of a subordinate who had been requested to do a very reasonable thing. So Dr. Pope was informed that he "must" take prompt measures to bring up the arrearages of work in his division.

The answer to this was unsatisfactory and the Secretary relieved Dr. Pope, assigning Surgeon C. T. Armstrong to his place, Dec. 8. The Surgeon-General assigned Dr. Pope, who had been for five years in Washington, to duty in New York, but he was at once informed that Dy. Pope must go to a western post. Dr. Pope thereupon applied for a long leave of absence which was refused. It was concluded that Dr. Pope's friend in the Surgeon-General's office was the head of the administrative branch, Dr. Huntington, and the Surgeon-General was made acquainted with this view of the situation, and was requested to name some other man in Dr. Huntington's place, and an unsatisfactory report being received in regard to matters of administration, in regard to which inquiries had been made, the Secretary of War at once took the matter in hand personally peremptorily relieved Dr. Huntington from duty in the Surgeon-General's office, and ordered for duty in his place, Dr. Chas. H. Greenleaf.

Three months after Dr. Ainsworth took charge the 9,511 of pension cases in arrears had been reduced to 419, all of which were in the hands of the clerks, and the oldest case on hand had been there but five days as against three months at the time he took charge. The average time for examining cases had been reduced from 63 days to four. 30 of the 300 clerks were found disabled and assigned to light duties, and 20 undesirable clerks were discharged.

THE KING WHO WENT OUT GOVERNING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT seems it is not so much the artillery in general that are in such an otiose condition, but the colonels particularly who content themselves with the disposal of the patronage of the band, the ratification of the appointments of non-com. officers they never see, and the perusal of quarterly reports of instruction they are prevented from giving.

The principal use of a "chief" then would be to find something for the colonels to do, just as the colonel in his turn is to poke up the post commanders, and these the lesser fry of the regimental menagerie.

There is no better way, however, as experience has shown, than to give each local authority the means to instruct his own command, and hold him responsible for their efficient use and a satisfactory result.

It is quite possible that the artillery would be improved by mustering out the colonels, consolidating the enlisted men into battalions, with a field officer to each, and the selection of five of the most prominent harbors for the five battalions, say Boston, New York, Fort Monroe, San Francisco, and Portland.

But even this would not extend to the real *kernel* of the question, which is the armament, and only that.

If the appropriations by Congress permitted the Corps of Engineers to build our defences and the Ordnance Corps to arm them, the artillery would find itself again at the entrance of that land of Canaan where Prof. Michie thinks we had our abode about the time of the war.

For the half of forty years, however, we have been in the wilderness, with no hope but to clamor loudly for a Joshua to lead us on, that we may chase our enemies victoriously along the way that goeth up to Beth-horon and smite them from Azekah to Makkedah, which being interpreted is from San Antonio Arsenal to Picatinny Powder Depot. But it would take another pen than mine to record that triumph. He or she might well undertake the task who could write of "lethargic omnipotence, oscitant inertness, habile supineness," etc., if it were not for a suspicion that under such acrobatic objurgation there lay more of a personal grievance than professional zeal.

Perhaps there has been some unkind filtering by ordinary intellects through the "regular channels" of such adulterated English as that quoted above of all its alleged "sense, substance, and vitality."

Perhaps there is some uneasy consciousness that the right person was in the wrong place, and that unusual merit had been wantonly overlooked in not bringing West Point, Fort Monroe, and possibly Fort Riley under its wise control, and he who is to chronicle the career of the coming "chief" must have no axe to grind but Alexander's, and will need rather the brevity of "Corporal" Wooster than the rhetoric of Corporal Nym.

There are a good many things that begin at home besides charity, and beginning at home should also stay there. To any unquiet soul who feels he has a mission for reform, and who aches to carry some instructive gospel of his own particular make into the benighted lands across the water, we recommend the study in the January "Atlantic" of the story of the "King who went out Governing."

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., March 26.

MUSKETRY AND INSPECTORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE but just noticed the growl "One of the Inspected" publishes on "Inspectors-General" in your issue of March 5. Musketry is not so important to any other arm of the Service as to the infantry, and the words which so exasperate your correspondent are from Lieut.-Col. Mason, an experienced officer of infantry. The interest of infantry officers in what so nearly affects their special arm must be permitted to continue through such temporary details as Acting Inspector-General. Your correspondent is, doubtless, right in his innuendo that what they say may not always receive earnest attention and lead to prompt and emphatic action. The words of even Acting Inspectors-General are not accepted as infallible. If they were the commandants of some posts would soon see that there were no longer several hundred paragraphs of the A. R. habitually ignored, and other commandants would bestir themselves to see that their commands shall not continue as ignorant as wharf rats of the effective use of the military weapons they carry. But that the words of even Acting Inspectors-General are given some weight is demonstrated by recent orders about target practice, which is not restricted to two months, as your correspondent suggests, but to three, which may not be "as deep as a well, but will do."

Your correspondent's suggestion that Acting Inspectors-General had better come to a halt after reporting so much on this matter of target practice, and confine themselves to the duties prescribed in the Army Regulations from paragraph 1320 to 1377, gives a really sweet-scented illustration of the fardels Acting Inspectors-General have to bear, and the crass and bumptious ignorance they have to contend with. For paragraph 1345 expressly mentions target practice as one of the subjects they must report upon, and paragraph 1338 gives such general powers that the reiteration of this specialty but indicates its importance to all concerned. And both of these paragraphs are within the limits numbered by your correspondent.

Our Acting Inspectors-General are as deserving as the officers they praise or the commands they criticize. Zealous, meritorious, intelligent, industrious, well-informed, manly, soldierly and self-reliant, they are not presumed to be the best officers in the Service, for our Service is too full of admirable officers for any small selection to be accepted as the best. But these are good and their best efforts are conscientiously and effectively directed solely to the best interests of the Service. If their words were given more immediate power more good would be done the Service. They do all that is within their power for the good of the Service. Can the rest of us say as much for ourselves with our hands upon our hearts? That their efforts have stirred up the ignorant, the indifferent, the heedless, and the worthless is some satisfaction to us lookers-on in Vienna, that they cannot eradicate them from the Service is a regret. The reticence and self-restraint imposed in the Inspectors-General Department and the evident callowness or crankiness of your correspondent may prevent any notice from them of this little attack. But it furnishes a sufficiently good text to record the impression of many fair-minded officers who wish good and only good to every branch and phase of the Service, that the Service is not perfect, that its excellence depends upon the united and zealous efforts of all, and the growing habit of the inspected inspecting the inspectors is an unsoldierly symptom of how all authority is becoming undermined in our Army. Only higher authority has authority to inspect. Acting Inspectors-General can do nothing of themselves. They are set to it by the authority to whom they report. And these reports set the little people they report upon to defaming them and worse, if one chose to tell the gossip of the garrisons and officers. If our Army is too perfect or too rotten to endure inspection, let us dispense with it and go each his own way, or if the present Acting Inspectors-General are not fairly good officers for the purpose let us relieve them with better or confess the Line has no officers fit for these duties. Four of our six Brigadiers have three Acting Inspectors-General. But if we are to be inspected like other armies let us be as soldierly as they in sustaining our inspectors, remembering their reports get all their weight and significance from us as we are worthy or unworthy, and if we accept, as they must submit, their reports like men, and each make them profitable, like another writing, "for reproof, for correction, for instruction that we may be thoroughly equipped for all good works."

Yours truly, for THE FOUR ARMS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE U. S. SENATE IN 1860.

THE CAPITAL CITY—SOME PERSONAL NOTES.

A RETROSPECTIVE glance over twenty-six years, to *ante bellum* times, reveals innumerable changes in government and many modifications and alterations in the laws relating to the administration of public affairs, especially military and naval.

The great Civil War has been fought, slavery has been abolished, and the herculean task of reconstruction has been successfully accomplished. In 1860 President James Buchanan was serving the last year of his term as Chief Magistrate of the nation. His commanding figure and venerable face, with snowy hair brushed straight back, was often seen in the Capitol or on Pennsylvania avenue.

Vice-President John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, presided over the Senate in a manner both dignified and capable. He was a remarkably handsome man with strong, aquiline features, dark complexion, and jet black hair.

John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, was hale by nature as well as by name. Intellect shone in his closely shaven, ruddy face, and he was withal a clear and a forcible speaker.

Of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, a personal description alone is necessary. Picture, then, a tall, rather spare man with features somewhat resembling those of Geo. William Curtis. His side-whiskers, of the style termed mutton-chop, increased the resemblance to the journalist.

For months Mr. Sumner lay at death's door from the effects of the fierce and cowardly assault made upon him in a Senate committee room by Brooks, the fire-eating South Carolinian.

Connecticut's two Senators were James Dixon and La Fayette S. Foster. Both were men of powerful intellect and pure lives, while the first named was among the foremost orators of that time. Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, was a universal favorite. When he died a quarter of a century later, he was about entering upon his sixth consecutive term of office. He was a fine appearing, fresh-faced man of much dignity and refinement.

William H. Seward and Roscoe Conkling were the Senators from the Empire State. Mr. Seward was not a handsome man, but his face denoted great mental vigor. His colleague was of imposing appearance. He usually wore a dark blue, frock-coat, which was—like old Grimes's—"all buttoned down before." Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was of about the middle height. He was an eloquent speaker and was much respected by his fellow Senators. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, resembled somewhat Gen. Benj. F. Butler. He was regarded as among the ablest lawyers of that day. James Mason, of Virginia, became more widely known a little later because of his nautical association with John Slidell, of Louisiana.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was a graduate of West Point, and prided himself upon his military knowledge. Whether or not he subsequently employed that knowledge to the benefit of his country is a matter of opinion. He was a man of ordinary size, rather slim, with gray hair, and he suffered with his eyes to such an extent that he always wore goggles.

Of the great orators, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, yclept "the little giant," looms up physically about five feet five, metaphorically and mentally, to a vast altitude. Whoever has heard him speak upon the floor of the Senate never can forget him. Small in stature he was great in intellect and unsurpassed in eloquence. He could have commanded the attention of the empty chairs themselves, had not the very rumor of a speech by him invariably filled them, as well as every available seat in the Senate galleries.

Judah P. Benjamim, Slidell's colleague from Louisania, was, as his name denotes, of the Hebrew race. A man of great ability, his name is well known throughout this country and England.

McDougal, of California, was a very eloquent speaker; so was James Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and there were many others there of whom "we shall not gaze upon their like again."

Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas, used to sit at his desk during the session and whittle. Little bobbins for winding silk he fashioned without number, and his desk was always surrounded by whittlings. Somewhere a strain of Yankee blood must have mingled in his veins, if there be any truth in tradition.

Old Captain Bassett, the veteran doorkeeper, was then, as now, a universal favorite, and his prematurely gray hair gave to him the appearance of venerable dignity.

John Sherman, of Ohio, was a thin-faced man with gray hair, and he was a good speaker. Yulee, of Florida, was a short man, who wore a yellow vest.

The Senate pages were bright, intelligent boys; they were widows' sons, all under sixteen years of age, and some much younger. They were all upon the best of terms with themselves and with the Senators. Polite and gentlemanly always, they yet were no respecters of persons, and the eccentricities and peculiarities of the Senators were mimicked and imitated by them, to the great delight of whoever were admitted as spectators to their mock sessions of the Senate.

These meetings were usually held during the Executive Sessions of the real Congress, when pages and spectators alike were banished by the sergeant-at-arms. They were invariably conducted in strict accordance with parliamentary law and usage. The presiding officer was entirely capable of conducting a real session, and Senators have been known while temporarily occupying the chair, to puzzle over far less complex questions of procedure than were settled by him without a moment's hesitation. All the great questions of the day and of the hour were presented at these meetings, and no knotty point was too difficult or hard of adjustment and disposition for these amateur statesmen.

The pages augmented their monthly pay of $60 by collecting the autographs of the Senators and selling them to visitors for from $2.00 to $2.50 a set. A handsome album was procured for this purpose and the President's and Vice-President's names appeared on the first and second pages, followed by that of each Senator, as convenience and opportunity rendered most desirable.

Washington to-day is scarcely recognizable as the Capital of a quarter of a century ago. Pennsylvania avenue, that broad and beautiful thoroughfare, was paved with common cobble stones of unequal size, and abounded in holes and ruts, which rendered riding or driving over it extremely disagreeable. The other streets were little better than mud-holes during the winter months and it was not an uncommon sight to witness carriages immersed in mud up to the wheel-hubs. No better paved streets can now be found in any city in the United States and the maxim, "extremes meet," is here strikingly verified. Some handsome residences there certainly were in Washington in 1860, but a peculiarity of the city then was that often a negro's cabin stood in close proximity to a handsome domicile. W. W. Corcoran, the well-known philanthropist, occupied a very handsome house of dark red, pressed brick, at the corner of Seventeenth and H streets. Mrs. Freeman Clark and her sister, Miss Coleman, another on H street, opposite Lafayette square. Near it on the present site of the Arlington Hotel was Gen. Cass's residence. Montgomery Blair lived on Pennsylvania avenue, in a plain brick house opposite the old War Department. Geo. M. Riggs, the banker, had a house on I street, near Mr. Corcoran's.

Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, lived on D street near Judiciary Square.

Mrs. Ogle Tayloe, who used to drive out to the races four-in-hand, and who was one of the most popular ladies in Washington, lived on Sixteenth street, east of La Fayette Square. Her residence was noticeable for the long line of carriages that stood in front of it upon her reception days.

Next door to it was Wormley's Club House, at the entrance of which Sickles shot Philip Barton Key. Near by also lived William H. Seward, in a plain but comfortable house.

The old Blair mansion at Silver Spring, in the northern suburb of Washington, and "Arlington," the home of General (then Colonel) Robert E. Lee, with a few of the residences on Georgetown Heights, were the most noticeable suburban residences. The two first named were rendered historical by the Civil War. The Blair homestead from the battle of Fort Stevens and its occupancy by Confederate troops in July, 1864, until Major-General H. G. Wright, with his invincible Sixth Corps, drove Jubal A. Early out of Maryland, much faster than he entered that State. Arlington is now renowned as having received to her bosom many thousands of Union dead. "The Soldier's Home" *this* spot should have been named. The place that bears that name is, however, one of the loveliest spots near Washington.

Willard's was *the* hotel. The Ebbitt, Brown's, the National, the Metropolitan, the old Washington House, the home of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and possibly other hotels existed in those days.

A well-known figure in Washington was that of Brevet Lieut.-General Winfield Scott. He lived at Wormley's Club House, and his gigantic and martial form was daily to be seen entering or leaving his cab at the door. His dark bay coupé horse, like himself, was far above the ordinary height, and everybody looked around when General Scott drove past. Society was then much the same as now. A freer, more generous hospitality prevails there than elsewhere in America. It is said that "All good Americans go to Paris when they die." They should go to Washington while they live, and should remain there at least one season if they wish to enjoy life.

JAMES W. DIXON.

A NEW LIFE BUOY.

NAVAL CADET A. RUST, U. S. N., at present attached to the U. S. S. *Richmond*, has recently invented a "Reel Life Buoy," designed to be used on seagoing vessels of all kinds for the purpose of rescuing any person who may happen to fall overboard in the shortest possible time—and recover man and buoy without the necessity of lowering a boat. The buoy is intended to be suspended from a platform built over the stern of the ship. The reel is on a pivot above, and around it is wound a steel wire or rope, as desired, one end of which is attached to the buoy. This rope is intended to be able to pay out for half a mile. The reel is also provided with a crank and brake. It is dropped quickly into the water by disengaging a hook. The buoy contains a port fire, friction primers and a "Very" signal pistol, with water-proof cartridges, to enable a man at night to signal the ship. The locker containing the latter is also spacious enough to hold a can of hard bread and a flask of stimulants, so that if the rope should break and the buoy get adrift there would be food enough for a man for several days. There is also an arrangement by which oil is used to smooth the sea in rough weather.

PASSED ASST. ENGR. E. R. FREEMAN, U. S. N., has been on a visit to his brother at Jackson, Miss.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NATIONAL DRILL.

THE entries for the national drill to be held in Washington the last week in May closed April 2. A number of entries not yet recorded are on their way and will be received, having been mailed before the date of closing. The entries recorded are distributed as follows among the different branches of the service: Regimental drill 4; battalion, 5; artillery, 7; Gatling gun, 2; infantry companies, 65; school cadet corps, 7; zouave, 5; individual drill (about) 82; rifle practice (about) 98; military bands and drum corps (about) 22. The entries from New York are: 8th Separate Company, of Rochester; Keek Zouaves, of Johnstown; Cadet Corps, Peekskill Military Academy; and a large number of entries for rifle practice. New Jersey will send Company C, 1st Battalion National Guards. From Rhode Island will come the 5th Battalion of Infantry, four companies which will also compete in the infantry drill by companies. Connecticut will be represented by the Sarsfield Guards, of New Haven, and New Hampshire by the Sheridan Guards, of Manchester. The States which will be most strongly represented are Virginia; Kentucky, which will send a regiment, a battalion and a battery; Ohio, which will send a regiment, two battalions and several companies of infantry; Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa. From Tacoma, Washington Territory, a company of infantry will cross the continent to take part in the competition. The Southern States except Virginia and Kentucky will be slimly represented, even if all the organizations which have been entered apnear and take part. The entries are as follows, by separate companies: Alabama, three, including the two Montgomery companies; Georgia, one, the Atlanta Rifles; Louisiana, two; Texas, two; North Carolina, three; Mississippi, two. Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee are not represented by entries.

A despatch from Montgomery, Ala., states that two military companies of that city, the Grays and Blues, have determined to withdraw because military companies composed of colored men have been allowed to enter. A despatch from Jackson, Miss., says: Capt. George L. Green, of the Capital Light Guards, which are entered for the Washington Drill, has telegraphed the Secretary of the National Drill Association, asking if negro companies would be allowed to compete.

The following telegram was sent to the San Antonio and Belknap Rifles, in response to one sent asking if the colored troops would camp and drill with the whites, and if they would be recognized in the appointment of officers of the day:

WASHINGTON, April 6.

To Capt. F. J. Badger, San Antonio:

No. There seems to an entire misconception. Gen. Anderson enters the Virginia Brigade. In it are two negro companies. If they come they will be camped separately and drilled separately. Please show to this to Capt. Green.

ALBERT ORDWAY, Chief of Military Committee.

The three colored organizations entered are Co. A, Washington Cadets, of Washington, and the State Guard and Attucks Guard, of Richmond, Va. Gen. Charles J. Anderson, of Richmond, commander of the 1st Brigade of Virginia Volunteers, expresses himself emphatically as approving the position of the committee with reference to allowing colored companies to participate in the drill. Gen. Anderson's command includes the two colored Virginia companies. The general says he will bring the whole brigade, horse, foot and artillery, amounting to about 30 companies and five batteries. Adjutant-General Jones, of North Carolina, has also expressed strongly his approval of the position taken by the management on this question. He says they could have no other position in a National drill, and that law, reason and justice are all on their side, as they undoubtedly are.

THE NEW YORK CAMP.

ADJ. GEN. JOSIAH PORTER has now under consideration the formal order for the arrangements of this year's camp. It will be published about the middle of the month. The details have not yet been quite perfected, but the date for the beginning of the camp is definitely settled as June 18. The 7th Regiment will be the organization to open the affair. This is certain, and there is no doubt as to the 12th being selected to follow next. No other details have as yet been made. The command of the whole has not been fixed; but the desire that the Adjutant General should take command in person, just as he did last year, is so universal that there is hardly a way for him to escape. The whole affair was conducted with so much satisfaction, and was attended with such gratifying results, that it would be a pity not to continue the experiment for another season with the best organizations in the State.

ARTILLERY AT THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

MUCH dissatisfaction has been expressed of late among the members of the different artillery organizations, and the press has also reported the dissatisfaction of their artillery companies regarding the artillery rules of the drill which takes place at Washington in the latter part of May next.

It appears that the management has taken a new departure in that particular branch of the service by making a specialty of platoon drills in artillery. In all successful contests standing gun drills have taken the precedent and have brought to the front the crack artillerymen from all sections of the country and have in their particular line far excelled the Regular Service.

In the first place a platoon of artillery proper requires entirely too many men, and in consequence the expenses attached to the competing artillerymen will by far exceed the amount of prize money.

Again, a platoon drill in artillery requires a great deal of practice for both men and horses, but in this instance the officers and drivers to be used are to be from regulars, therefore all the practical working of the platoon in field movements will be done by the Regulars and only the detachment proper will consist of the volunteer cannoneers.

A platoon drill in artillery is decidedly a bobtail affair, so far as the public is concerned. It is not at all practicable for field service, and, in fact, would be a parallel case on moving two companies of infantry in battalion movements. It is an indisputable fact that the perfection attained in this artillery branch of the militia service has been confined to dismounted detachments, and if the management would offer the $2,000 prize money (that is, $1,200 to the first and $800 to the second) and divide it differently so that a portion of the same could be made a prize for dismounted attachments, it would be the cause of bringing to Washington the finest artillery commands in the country.

If the programme remains as it is, only for platoons, the chances are that the artillery part of the programme will be very tame. It would be far more practicable to offer of the two, prizes money $1,000 and $500, respectively, for the best standing gun drill. This would, no doubt, bring together the crack detachments of Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, Dallas, Mobile, New Orleans, and all others of prominence, which would be the feature of the great drill, and then offer the remaining $500 for the best drilled detachment in a battery drill, commanded by U. S. officers and worked by U. S. drivers. As to the practicability of the battery drill there can be no doubt, for the last competition in Galveston clearly illustrated the fact. In the opinion of all present the drill under Capt. Lancaster was the finest exhibition of battery drill seen upon a drill ground.

In a battery drill under the above suggestions the public would be treated to an exhibition that has as yet never been given under such favorable circumstances, because the United States officers in command would know exactly how to handle a battery.

The three combined, the Regular U. S. officers, the drivers of the Regulars, and the National Guard cannoneers will, beyond a doubt, make the finest display ever given.

NEPTUNE.

ELECTION v. APPOINTMENT OF N. C. OFFICERS.

By Capt. Jos. R. K. Barlow, C'g Co. E, 14th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

IN reading "Ours" for March, I was struck with the fact that one of the company communications, as well as the editorial columns, contained statements in condemnation of the resolution passed by the recent National Guard Convention, recommending the appointment of non-com. officers. In both articles, the delegates who favored this resolution, are spoken of as the pushers and promoters of a *scheme*, and in fact by their general tone, seem to imply that only those who oppose such a change in the code, have the interest of the National Guard at heart, while its advocates are actuated by personal and unworthy motives. Now this is so far from the truth that I feel contrained, as an act of justice, to ask for the publication of a few lines on the other side of the question.

It may be stated as a proposition, not to be refuted, that for a company to become what it should be, it must have in addition to earnest, enthusiastic members, a set of non-com. officers who are competent to fulfil the requirements of their positions, and who will also work in thorough harmony with the commandant, on whom rests the responsibility for the discipline, efficiency in drill and general state of the company, and whose authority under the present laws, is not at all commensurate with the cares and responsibilities of his position.

In this connection I agree with one of the writers in "Ours," that the non-coms, are on a different footing from the members of a General's or Colonel's staff, who retire, with their superior, from office, but I would rather liken them to the heads of departments in our city government, the non-com. officers of the Mayor who serve for a stated term, and the same principle that after years of agitation, gave to our city single headed departments, with the authority and responsibility placed where they belong, in one and the same person, should govern the affairs of a company in the N. G.

As to the ill-effects of the present elective system of non-com. officers, I can say without fear of contradiction, that in a very large number of organizations, the most popular men socially are elected, irrespective of ability or fitness, and even in the organizations using the proper discretion in this matter and choosing competent non-com. officers, it is often the case that men are elected not in accord with the commandant.

The damage done to an organization by non-coms. of the 1st class does not need to be enlarged upon, but that resulting from those of the 2d class is greater than would be supposed at first thought. An experience of 15 years in the National Guard, seven years as company commandant, has taught me that without the earnest support, the hearty co-operation of, and the most harmonious accord between the officers and non-com. officers of a company, the commandant will vainly try to raise the standard of his command, or meet in any way the many and varied requirements of his position.

Conceding that in a few regiments the elective system is productive of only the lesser evil and that only in occasional instances, I ask the members of these organizations, whether, taking into consideration the impossibility of having one law for part of the National Guard and another law for the other part, it is not their duty, if they have any regard for the welfare and advancement of the National Guard as a whole, to submit gracefully to the necessary yielding up of their little prejudices and pet personal ideas for the benefit of the entire Service.

It has been said that it would be a reflection on the good sense of the men and on their ability to govern themselves were the appointment of non-coms. vested in the captain, but are not the men casting a greater reflection on themselves by their attitude on this subject?

Do they not practically say, that while the Code gives them the privilege of electing their commandant, that privilege is used to elect a man whom they do not respect or trust sufficiently to give him the power to appoint his assistants for fear of his abusing that power or showing favoritism? The ability of men who choose such a captain, to make a careful selection of non-coms. is not very apparent to my mind.

Here I would call the attention of these men to the paragraph in Regulations which says that the authority of the Capt in in military matters shall be supreme, and to ask if that principle does not cover the designating of the fittest men to hold non-com. offices.

I have lately heard two expressions from the mouths of military men, that in my opinion are much to be condemned. One is the word rights as applied to the privileges now enjoyed by the men of electing their officers and non-com. officers, and the other is the word representative as applied to the commissioned officers of the National Guard. The mistaken idea these two words express if carried to any length lead to disastrous results. We have had only too lately in our own city an example of this fact, where the majority of the men in a regiment, deluded by these false ideas, broke out in open rebellion because the officers exercised the privilege given them by the Code of voting according to their good judgment and personal opinions at an election for Colonel.

I am bold enough to declare that the officers or members of the National Guard have no *rights* in connection with their strictly military duties, that are either inherent in themselves or guaranteed by law or constitution, but they do have certain privileges granted by the Code and liable to change or to be taken away by the same power that conferred them, and all good soldiers are willing to accept and obey the law as made by the proper authority, without regard to their personal feelings or private opinions

While on this subject I must say that my own experience has been that not over one man in a hundred joins the N. G. with any idea of, or desire for *rights* in regard to the election of non-commissioned officers, but solely from liking for military life or desire to form pleasant associations. The false ideas as to rights, duties, etc., now so much in vogue, are gradually instilled into his mind after becoming a member. I would also earnestly disclaim the idea that the commissioned officers are in any sense representatives to do the will of the rank and file as the delegates to a political convention obey the behests of their constituents, or the public civil officer carries out the ideas and principles of those who elect him.

On the contrary, a military officer is elected to command, not to represent: in fact, his sworn duty is to carry out the laws governing the National Guard, irrespective of the wishes or desires of the men under his command, and regardless of the effect on his own popularity with the members of his company or organization.

In conclusion permit me to say that the person who would accept a commission, knowing that he was expected to be a figurehead, to defer his own judgment to the varying will of 50 or 100 men under him, would be unworthy of holding his rank or filling his position, and, in fact, hardly fit to be honored with the title of MAN.

TWO NEW COMPANIES FOR NEW YORK.

ON Monday, March 25, Col. J. H. McGrath, of the Inspector-General's Department, mustered into service what will hereafter be known as the 24th Separate Co., located at Middletown, N. Y. The new company is composed of healthy, able-bodied, intelligent material and numbers at present 57 men, a very promising outlook. The command, considering all the circumstances, made a very satisfactory showing both as regards drill and general appearance of the men. The commander is Captain Charles B. Wood, who, although he has no record as a National Guard soldier, served through the entire war and left the service as Captain of the 124th N. Y., with the brevet of major. He was wounded at Spottsylvania. The Ordnance Department provided the company with arms early during the present week.

Another company was mustered in at Olean on Tuesday, March 29, which will take the number 43. Its captain is Culver G. Thyng, who has not served in the State troops, but made considerable record as drill master of a private organization. This company musters 56 men, of superior material. The commander and the rank and file are reported as very energetic, anxious to improve, and full of military ardor. What they lack is a thorough knowledge of the Tactics, the system under which they were instructed so far being somewhat irregular.

Both companies are certainly vast improvements on those recently disbanded, and the State, to all appearances, made a profitable exchange.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

ON Monday, April 11, at 3.30 P. M., the 12th New York will leave forever their present quarters, at 45th street and Broadway, to move into the new quarters provided for them by the city. It is a memorable event in the history of the regiment. The new armory is commodious, solid, and constructed according to the best, most modern and practical principles applicable to structures of this kind. It contains comfortably well-fitted up quarters, and roomy drill halls for times of peace, and can sustain a protracted siege in times of trouble. The regiment for the past few years has built up numerically, and improved tactically and in point of discipline to such an extent that it is safe to say that the expense for the new armory was a wise investment.

Col. Jones orders as follows: To take formal possession of the new armory, the regiment will parade in full dress uniform, knapsacks with overcoat rolled thereon, field and staff mounted, on Monday, April 11, 1887. Assembly at the armory, Broadway and 45th street, at 3.30 o'clock P. M.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who commands the Veterans of the regiment who served in the campaigns of 1861, '62 and '63, and also those who have been honorably discharged from the present regiment for full term of service, to participate in the parade on taking possession of the new armory. The committee for this purpose consists of Gen. Wm. G. Ward, Col. Henry A. Weeks, Gen. Fred. T. Locke, Maj. Henry A. Bostwick and Capt. Jas. A. Boyle.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Captain A. B. Garland, Jr., has been appointed Adjutant-General of the State of Alabama, with rank of Colonel of Cavalry, to date from February 16, 1887.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

IN S. O. 33, of April 2, the Governor grants permission to military organizations of other States to enter and pass through the Commonwealth, armed and equipped, en route to and returning from the National Encampment and Drill at Washington in May and June next.

The Boston *Globe* says: "The success of the prize drill to be held at Tremont Temple, Boston, on the evening of April 7, is now assured. Entries numbering nearly 50, among them being the pick of the best drilled soldiers of the militia, representing every regiment in the service, have already been received. The committee appointed to select the judges have succeeded in securing the following named officers to act in that important position: Major George A. Copeland, 8th Mass. Infantry; Lieut. Charles L. Cornell, Light Battery B, 4th Artillery, U. S. A., and Lieut. Winthrop Alexander, Co. A, 1st Mass. Infantry. Companies of the militia all over the State are taking an unusual interest in the affair, and tickets, with good seats, are already bringing a premium."

MISSOURI.

GOVERNOR MARMADUKE was expected to issue an order this week disbanding the entire militia force of the State in consequence of the failure of the Legislature to pass the necessary appropriations.

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

THE Second Comptroller has written a communication to the Secretary of War in which he says:

"I am in receipt of your letter of Jan. 17, 1887, requesting to be informed as to the status of the following accounts in this office and whether or not any of them have been allowed by me after reconsideration: Accounts of Surg. Billings, Lt. Ray, 8th Inf., and Capt. Wheeler, Corps of Engrs. Accounts of Capt. J. B. Rawles, 5th Art., and other light battery officers for mounted pay prior to time when battery was fully equipped and mounted. Accounts of Majors Smith and Tucker, Pay Dept., for payments made by order of Secretary of War to expert witnesses in case of Cadet Whittaker. In the same letter it is announced that 'it is the intention of the Secretary to submit these cases to the Court of Claims, under the provisions of section 2, Act of March 3, 1883, as matters pending in an Executive Department involving a controverted question of law, viz.: The right of the Secretary of War to exercise this discretion in determining what is proper military duty; the right to order officers abroad and direct the payment of mileage to them when necessary, and in the performance of what, in the exercise of that discretion, the Secretary of War deems proper military duty; and the right of the Secretary to direct payment to be made from an appropriation under his control for services which he deems necessary for the discipline and maintenance of the Army.'"

In reply the Comptroller says the cases referred to were settled several months ago, but were carefully re-examined and the decision adhered to and the vouchers were again rejected. In regard to submitting the cases to the Court of Claims, the Comptroller states that only the Secretary of the Treasury can take such action. In conclusion he says:

If the Secretary of War has any doubt with reference to the correctness of his own views upon any or all of the abstract questions of law propounded in his letter, the opinion of the Court of Claims thereon might be of value to him, but as this officer has no doubt, and, so far as it can be learned, this Department has none with reference to the correctness of the adjustment of the accounts referred to, it is not seen how a reference of these cases by another Department to the Court of Claims can affect the past or control the future action of the Treasury Department thereon."

The Second Comptroller has disallowed the claim of Lieut. John O. Nicholson, U. S. Navy, for sea pay on the U. S. S. *Constitution* and *Minnesota*. In support of his ruling the Comptroller quoted from Gen-

eral Orders No. 230, of Aug. 3, 1877, in which it is provided that

"Vessels in commission, lying in port, held in reserve for sea services, and reduced in complement, will be considered by the Department as on special shore service, and the officers attached thereto on shore duty."

Comptroller Maynard has returned to the Fourth Auditor the papers relating to the cash accounts of Charles W. Whipple, Lieut. of Ordnance, U. S. A., from July 1, 1884, to May 31, 1885, wherein three vouchers were disallowed. He re-examined the case because the Chief of Ordnance claimed that the expenditures were made with the express consent of the Second Comptroller. Judge Maynard failed to find anything in the papers present to warrant such a broad assertion. He says:

"There is an entire failure of satisfactory evidence that these vouchers represented the actual and necessary expenses of the members of the board at the Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, and until that fact is established further discussion of the other question raised is unnecessary."

The Comptroller has also disallowed the claim of Surg. Hampton Aulick, U. S. N., for sea pay while serving on the monitor *Ajax*. In speaking of the monitors at City Point, the Comptroller states that they are not in condition for sea service, and that service rendered by an officer on a vessel for its preservation merely cannot be considered sea service.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscriber.—The names were given in JOURNAL of March 12, p. 657. The dates are not obtainable.

J. G.—The "Army and Navy Gazette" is published at 16 Wellington Street, Strand, London, England.

J. K.—Your service counts from date of *surrender*. Your enlistment, therefore, expires on or about July 6, 1888.

H. W.—Write to the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, for a copy of the printed circular giving full particulars as to qualifications, enlistment, etc.

A. S. K. wishes to know the name and address of a firm that publishes a Guard Roster ready ruled. Can any of our readers furnish the information?

Signalist.—You may find "Signal Tactics, Illustrated," price 75 cents, to suit your purpose. Author: Lieut. H. T. Reed, U. S. A., Box 647, Chicago, Ill.

M. M.—Allopathic—Everett Herrick, M. D. (Mayor Hewitt's doctor), 126 Madison ave. Homœopathic—Egbert Guernsey, M. D., 526 Fifth ave., New York City.

F. P. R.—Write to the Chief Signal Office, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., for full particulars. Faithful service in the Army or Marine Corps should be a material assistance in the advancement of your wishes.

Constant Reader.—Yes. There are marines stationed at Norfolk, Va. If you re-enlist in the Marine Corps (from the Army) within the prescribed limit you are entitled to the increase of pay authorized for re-enlistment.

Artillery.—The sergeant did not "decline" to appear for promotion so far as we understand the matter, but simply wanted another year for study, as he scarcely felt himself, at the time, as competent as he would wish.

G. S. H.—As you live in Washington, we should advise you to call in person upon the Surgeon General of the Army, and he doubtless would give you full information as to your chances for appointment as hospital steward.

Constant Reader.—Benedict Arnold was appointed to the command of Philadelphia in 1778, after that place had been evacuated by the British. While there he married a Miss Shippen, a lady of strong Tory sentiments, who is supposed to have had some influence subsequently in shaping his traitorous conduct.

R. C. S.—The law provides that the pension shall continue during widowhood, and to the child or children of the deceased, on account of whom the pension is drawn, until they severally attain the age of sixteen years, and no longer. But if the widow remarries while the children are under sixteen they will then take the pension until they attain that age.

Soldier asks: In Brownell's Street Riot Tactics, page 21, in fifth line, the words, "execute right and left front into line respectively" are used. Should it not be "left and right"? ANS.—Yes. You are right. We have called the attention of the author of the tactics to the matter, and as the present edition is nearly sold out, the necessary correction will be made in the next edition, which will be issued at an early date.

Pennsylvania asks: At dress parade of a regiment of infantry. The parade has been dismissed. The colonel saying, as he returns the officer's salute, "Take position on my left." The companies are then marched in review by their 1st sergeants. Now it is the custom here for the colonel and his officers (field, staff and line) to return the salute of the 1st sergeants as they pass. Is this proper, and, if so, why? ANS.—The commanding officer does not say, "take position on my left;" nor do the tactics require that the 1st sergeants shall march the companies in review. It is a nice little by-play to do so, but it is entirely wrong to require any salutes.

We publish the following in response to the inquiry of a correspondent:

ADJT.-GENERALS'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 2.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo requesting the decision of certain tactical questions I have the honor to inform you as follows:

1. With a battalion marching in line, when broken to pass an obstacle, it should be left to the discretion of the Colonel to provide for the proper direction of march of his battalion and for the preservation of the interval for the rear companies during the temporary absence of the color guard from the line.

2. A battalion in line without color guard and color bearer, should march as provided for a battalion advancing to an attack—Paragraph 410; the guide of the battalion would be the non commissioned officer between the right and left centre companies, the basis of alignment would be the Captains of the right and left centre companies and the front rank of the left set of fours of the right centre company.

3. Battalion in line—At the command "Rear open order, march," the left sergeant and left file closer face to the front.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. KELTON, Asst. Adjt.-General.

THE following employees of the War Department have resigned: Thomas M. Thatcher, agent in the Q.-M. General's Office; Peter C. Cheeks, a clerk in the Surgeon-General's Office; Edwin G. Temple and Wilber F. Melbourne, clerks in the Adjt.-General's Office; Frank T. Randolph, assistant messenger in the War Records Office.

REACTIONARY OPINIONS ON MAGAZINE RIFLES.

A DESPATCH from St. Petersburg says: "Gens. Dragomiroff and Suebecheff, the former of whom is a well known Russian authority on all military matters, have each published an article against the alleged advantages of the adoption of a magazine repeating rifle. Gen. Dragomiroff claims that the present arming of European armies with magazine weapons is due solely to the force of imitation and example set by the inordinate military rivalry which exists between France and Germany, not only in the matter of rifles, but also in melinite, robarite and everything else that would give the one an undue advantage over the other in the coming struggle. He recommends the retention of the American Berdan rifle at present used in the Prussian army, with a smaller calibre, pressed powder and steel pointed bullets."

The Commandant of the Military District of Odessa has issued a general order to the same effect. He says, among other things it may be seriously doubted whether rapidity of fire—the only advantage of the repeating rifle—is not more than compensated by all these inconveniences. Is it not better to await patiently the perfection of the repeating rifle than to condemn offhand an arm which has shown its value on so many fields? Even those who have decided in favor of the new rifle confess that it is not the system of the arm used, but the manner in which it is handled, and the character of the troops who bear it, that really counts. A General Order addressed to the Guards on August 28, 1877, contained among others the following passage: "'It is neither by superiority in numbers, nor armament, nor the strength of defensive positions that our leaders have rendered their names immortal in victories over their enemies, but by their initiative, their generalship, and the valor of their soldiers.' These words of the august commandant of the Guards were brilliantly justified on the field of battle. Let us be convinced that the time for a change in the armament of our army has not yet arrived: and that with the historical valor of our troops we shall have nothing to fear with our magnificent Berdan rifle from any arm our enemies may bring against us."

An English officer holding an enviable command in India says, on the contrary: "Bear in mind it will be nothing more than manslaughter to send our men into the field with single breechloaders against an enemy using repeating rifles."

CHINESE INSIGNIA OF RANK.

"THE worthy, the Editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*," has received a letter from a Chinaman with the suggestive name of "He-Li-Too," who describes the insignia of Chinese rank. He says:

What surprises your attention? To meet a dignitary wearing on his hat a ball or glooule, called better a "sphere," and being about an inch in diameter. We know officials by these spheres, and they mark rank the same as do your stars, bars and buttons. You may not understand the precedence of our "two-nine ranks," or of the "twenty-and-nine classes of the Able Eyes." See, sir, the sphere represents an eye, for is not the official a man who must be keen of eye? Does he wear a feather also? Then it is his to fly, to be swift, to fly like the brilliant humming bird. Does he carry on his person a sweet odor? Then is it his to smell out secret things. Are his lips anointed and painted? He, then, is to taste in his place. Are his ears bright? Then it is his to hear well and direct.

The military ranks are not altogether military. The two first officials of the civil rank are members of the Imperial War Board, and in interchange the two first-class officials of the military have some civil rank. By name these two officials are the Chiang-Chun, or Secretary of War, and the Tu-T'ung, or Under Secretary. Each provincial capital has one of these officials, who wears carbuncles and corals. The Chiang-Chun commands the Chinese troops, and the Tu-T'ung direct the Tartar contingent. The generals reside one in each province, and are called Ti-T'u. If afloat the Ti-T'u is an admiral. At court he wears a coral sphere; in ordinary, a read ivory; at the head of his command, a red porcelain, and when abroad or afloat a diamond. He is assisted by an assistant-general, the Chen-T'ai, one in each district, and designated like his superior, except that his spheres are smaller. The Chen-T'ai also has his assistant, the Haieh-T'ai. These three generals go into the Imperial War Board in time of war, as, for instance, three years since at Anam.

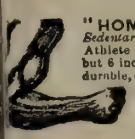
First-class of the third military class are the Tsau-chiarys, and second class are the Fu-chiangs, wearing respectively a light blue and a dark blue sphere. When the Fu-chiang commands Tartars their denomination is Lu-Tchi. The officer of the fourth rank is called the Tu-Ssu, wearing a dark opaque blue sphere. In the fifth rank are two officials—the Shou-Pei, who commands Chinese soldiers, and the Chien-Tsung, commanding a Tartar regiment. Both wear glass spheres, and in actual war the Chien-Tsung is recognized as the sixth rank. The seventh has one officer, the Pa-Tsung, wearing a porcelain ball. The eighth has one, the Wai-Wei, wearing a plain gold sphere, and the ninth has one representative, the Nge-Wei, wearing a gilt spheroid. Do not mix up all of these, but remember in addition, that the cavalry soldier is denominated a Mai-ping, and the ordinary soldier or sailor a Pu-ping. The two orders or ranks, civil and military, are commonly said to be "answerable by spice and the glory of tea, and sun at night, and the blood of dragons" to the Imperial Council, and they to the Emperor. An official's title appears on all of his papers; records, tablets and tombstone. In addition to it the Emperor bestows on his best loved officials the yellow jacket and a peacock's feather. A private soldier who has won distinction has conferred on him a crow's feather as a decoration. The Emperor alone wears the pearl sphere, and this, together with the remainder of his attire, is plain and unadorned.



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FOREIGN ITEMS.

Several captured Burmese guns, which have been presented to the Queen, have arrived at Windsor Castle. The trophies will be placed, it is expected, in the State apartments.

Lord Randolph Churchill claims that his resignation resulted in the direct saving of £1,400,000, while it had exposed the scandalous waste of public money in the War and Admiralty Departments.

The *Militar Zeitung* (Vienna) states that a new repeating-rifle, which is said to be superior to all others hitherto invented, has been submitted to the Austrian Technical and Administrative Committee. An extensive series of trials is to be carried out with this weapon. The inventors are Capt. Hermann Schmitz and Herr Bela Schratzenthaller.

President Diaz, in his message to Congress, says that with the United States there is no question pending which is likely to disturb the existing good understanding, and alludes to the co-operation of Mexican and American troops in the war against the Apache Indians as an occasion for increasing the harmony and cordiality which should prevail without interruption between the two republics.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun* says: "The Czar, who seems, unlike his friend the pheasant, to be always in season, has been shot at again within the last few days, and is busy with his own people. I should say that a fight between Russians—a Russian revolution—is more to be looked for than any other Russian complication just now. The attacks on the Czar have caused that potentate literally to sour on everything in the shape of democracy. He has replied to the French Ambassador's invitation to join in the French exhibition in 1889 in a tone not to be expected from one usually so brimful of love for the French. He would give no encouragement to a demonstration organized in honor of a successful revolution, and he would not allow his subjects to take any part in such an affair either."

The 2,000 passengers who were snowbound on the Intercolonial Railway will probably have a poor appreciation of the advantages of this branch of the Canadian route to the Pacific. Travelling at the rate of two miles in 100 hours is rather monotonous, to say the least. The Canadians seem to be badly in need of snow-sheds while waiting for an improvement in their climate.

As indicative of Chinese enmity to King Kalakaua, it is stated that a certain Chinese firm paid a bribe of $70,000 to a native officer holding a high position to secure his influence in obtaining the exclusive right to sell opium in the Hawaiian Kingdom, and that the Chinese firm in question failed to secure the prize. They then demanded a return of the bribe, which was refused. The Chinese have decided not to submit to what they consider an outrage, and the walls of Honolulu are covered with handbills, in Chinese, offering a reward of $5,000 for the head of King Kalakaua. It is said that the guards have been doubled about the palace.

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SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A. M., April 16, 1887, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the bidders, for the erection at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, of a double set of officers' quarters, with cistern, plumbing, tank, &c., for each set, and for a 24-bed hospital and a dead house, with the plumbing, &c., complete: all in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's Office at Willet's Point. Bids, which must be on the blank forms of this department, may be made for either building complete or for both, and must state the time required for the completion of each.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed: "Proposal for Erection of Officers' Quarters," or for the hospital, or both, as the case may be.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
United States Army.

Proposals for Lamp Chimneys.

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
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New York City, March 16, 1887.

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Proposals must give price "in bond" and "duty paid," be accompanied by samples, delivery to be made July 1, 1887, or soon thereafter.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department.

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Depot Quartermaster.

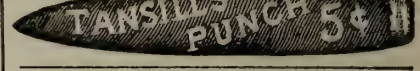
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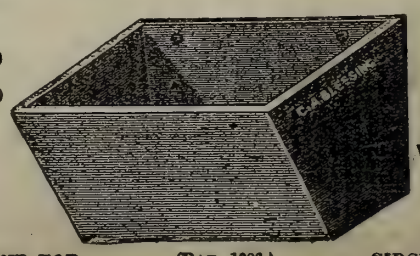
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C. A. BLESSING & CO., 98 and 100 Beekman St.,
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AS CHEAP AS WOODEN TUBS.
SINGLE TUB, $7.00
DOUBLE " 11.00
Made in all Sizes.


SEAMLESS AND WHITE IN COLOR
SEND FOR (Pat. 1888.) CIRCULAR.

THE last number of the "Neue Militärische Blätter" (Berlin) publishes a review of the present state of the repeating rifle question.

SOME Canadian officers have been testing a theory that a snow bank will stop bullets, with the natural result. At 200 yards it was found that the bullets went through the snow bank (in some cases near the base, over nine feet), and imbedded themselves in the fence about 100 yards in the rear. At 500 yards the result was the same, with the exception that the bullets did not strike the fence.

AS RECENTLY announced, Abdurrahman sent a printed circular to the tribes in Kohistan and the Kohdaman Hills, calling upon his subjects to raise a holy war. In this document the Ameer denounces the Czar as a great tyrant and promise-breaker, whose troops are daily advancing. He says: "If they ever occupy Afghanistan all will be lost. It is, therefore, expedient to take measures to check their advance."

A RUSSIAN artillery officer, specially attached to the Toula gun foundry, has discovered a new alloy, which is stated to possess the hardness and ductility of steel and bronze combined. It is claimed to be preferable to either metal for artillery castings, as its density is only about 8.44 degrees, and this reduction will sensibly diminish the weight of large guns without impairing their power of resistance to the ponderous charges employed at the present day.

ACCORDING to the *Republicain de Constantine*, the recent camel races at Biskra have given surprising results. The camels covered the distance between Tuggurth and Biskra—225 kilometres—in from 26 to 30 hours. It is suggested that the French Cavalry stationed in the south of Algiers might with advantage be mounted on camels for work in the Sahara. This would also set free an immense number of Barbary horses for service in France.

IN a private letter H. M. Stanley says that he is completely bewildered at the constant yielding and shrinking of British power and influence in Africa. In the west and north France and Portugal have made audacious haste to exclude British trade. At Zanzibar the British fleet has given way to the German, whose traders there already largely outnumber the English. The Germans are ominously aggressive, as well as haughty and overbearing. The natives look on and wonder at this changed state of affairs, and the British are superbly indifferent.

ACCORDING to the *Revue du Cercle Militaire* (Paris), the Austrian Crown Prince lately visited the Vienna Arsenal, where Nordenfeldt five-barrel machine-guns are being manufactured. These weapons, accepted by the government, fire 700 shots per minute.

A LONDON correspondent writes: "The state of Europe waits upon Easter. To-day Germany's new troops all join the colors. A fortnight hence they will be scarcely distinguishable from the others, and then if Bismarck wants to push his game, whatever it may be, he is in shape to do so."

THE close care and attention bestowed by the German Government on the merest minutiæ connected with military economy is shown by an official announcement to the effect that a late competition for the best pattern of a "pannikin," or bowl for campaign purposes, has failed in the desired result. A further competition will take place, and tinplate workers and other manufacturers are invited to send in exhibits, for which two money prizes, respectively of 1,000 and 500 marks will be awarded.

THE French Infantry Technical Commission has provisionally adopted for trial a leathern rifle charger to hold eight cartridges. This portable magazine is tubular in form, and so contrived that the marksman can pass and work it with the fingers of his left hand, directly the command for rapid fire is given, as, for instance, directly an assault is ordered. The cartridges work towards the outlet by means of a spiral spring inside the case, and, it is stated, are more readily obtainable than from the belt pouches, but the plan is not generally approved by the practical musketry instructors.

NO HALF-WAY WORK. Cure your cough thoroughly. HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will do it.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

"SOME of our farmers who have used PHENOL SODIQUE, pronounce it one of the best remedies they have ever used for HURTS, GALLS, SCRATCHES, ITCH, and other diseases of animals. It is an excellent remedy to prevent the spread of CONTAGION."—*Jeffersonian*, West Chester, Pa.

ONE by one the roses fall, but "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar outlives them all.
Do you smoke "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar?

BIRTHS.

CARMODY.—At Bellevue Naval Magazine, Washington, D. C., April 4, 1887, a son to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert E. Carmody, U. S. Navy.

VERY.—At Warehouse Point, Connecticut, April 2, to the wife of Lieutenant Commander Samuel W. Very, U. S. N., a son.

DIED.

GARDNER.—At Washington, D. C., April 1, Mrs. REBECCA C. GARDNER, widow of Charles T. Gardner and mother of Major W. H. Gardner, U. S. Army.

GREEN.—Suddenly, at Providence, R. I., April 7, 1887, Commodore CHARLES GREEN, U. S. Navy, retired.

LANYON.—At Windsor Hotel, New York City, April 6, Col. Sir W. OWEN LANYON, K. C. M. G., C. B., of England, in the 45th year of his age.

MAXON.—At Santa Cruz, March 19, 1887, D. W. MAXON, father of Lieut. M. M. Maxon, 10th U. S. Cav.

MUELLER.—At a meeting held by the members of Troop F, U. S. Cavalry, at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., March 20, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas—The sudden and untimely death of our beloved comrade and fellow soldier Theodore Mueller, Troop F, 2d Cavalry, deprives us of a true comrade and the Troop of a good and faithful soldier, and whereas, the suddenness and circumstances of his death cast a gloom upon us that will ever be remembered by us; therefore be it Resolved, That we, the members of his late Troop, will ever cherish his memory as one who, by his kind, cheerful and honorable character, had endeared himself to us, and Resolved, That while we deplore his death, we sincerely sympathize with his relatives and friends, and assure them of our affectionate remembrance of him: be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The funeral took place March 19, with full military honors.

TOWLER.—At Bethlehem, Pa., March 25, Mrs. NANCY LOUISA TOWLER, widow of Major Reginald H. Towler, Paymaster U. S. Army.

VAN VLIET.—Mrs. VAN VLIET, aged 90, mother of General Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., and Major Frederick Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

VON LUETTWITZ.—At Washington, D. C., March 29, 1st Lieutenant ADOLPHUS H. VON LUETTWITZ, U. S. Army, retired.

WILLARD.—At Los Angeles, Cal., March 24, EDWARD WILLARD, son of the late John Willard and grandson of General Anthony Lamb.

THE REVIEW. ADVICE TO INVALIDS. NINTH YEAR

HEALTH AND STRENGTH REGAINED.

COPIES FREE.

INVALIDS AND OTHERS SEEKING HEALTH,

Strength, and Energy, should avoid Drugs, Secret Medicines, etc., and send for "The Review," or "Health and Strength Regained," a large Illustrated Journal, published entirely for their benefit.

It Treats on Health, Hygiene, Physical Culture, and Medical Subjects, and is a complete encyclopædia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long standing, chronic, nervous, exhausting, or painful diseases. Every subject that bears on health and human happiness receives attention in its pages; and the many questions asked by ailing persons and invalids who have despaired of a cure are answered, and valuable information is volunteered to all who are in need of medical advice. No similar work has ever been published. Every sick or ailing person should have it.

Young and Middle-Aged Men, and others who suffer from nervous and physical disability, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Everything such sufferers wish to know is fully given in its pages. If in need of medical aid or counsel, read it before "doctoring" or investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money, and disappointment. If using medicine, or medical treatment of any kind, read it and learn the better way.

THE REVIEW exposes the frauds practiced by quacks and medical impostors who profess to "practice medicine," and points out the only safe, simple, and effective road to health, vigor, and bodily energy.

Beware of the sham curative articles called Shields, Generators, Girdles, Pads, Brushes, Corsets Clothing, Plasters, etc., now deceptively advertised as Electric, Voltaic, or Magnetic. These articles are as entirely spurious as the advertisements concerning them are insidious. This can be easily detected by a simple test which is fully explained in THE REVIEW.

Electric Belts and all curative appliances are treated upon: all about them. Belts on thirty days' trial (?) and other fallacies reviewed. Thousands of dollars saved nervous-debility sufferers and others by the advice given.

Reader, are you afflicted and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms, or class of symptoms, meet your deceased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many forms consequent on a lingering, nervous, chronic, or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, urinary organs, liver, or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, or other aches and pains? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, with your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? There are thousands of young men, middle-aged and old, who suffer from nervous and physical debility. There are thousands of females broken down in health and spirits, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their suffering.

Why further neglect your health and future happiness, or continue to be dosed, drugged, and quacked, when THE REVIEW, which costs you nothing, teaches the true and only way to permanent health, strength, and vigor?

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Contains particulars and information worth thousands to suffering humanity.

THE REVIEW is now in its ninth year of publication. Complete specimen copies mailed free. Address, naming this paper,

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Now is the time to apply, as you may not see this notice again. Send your address on postal card to-day.

ADDITIONAL CRUISERS & GUN-BOATS FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1887.

Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 3, 1885, (23 Statutes at Large, page 426,) and the act making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 3, 1887, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 1st day of August, 1887, for the construction, exclusive of equipment and armamen , by contract, of five vessels for the United States Navy, which, for the purposes of this advertisement, are designated as follows:

CRUISER NO. 1.

One steel cruiser of about 4,000 tons displacement.

CRUISER NO. 4.

One steel cruiser of about 4,000 tons displacement.

CRUISER NO. 5.

One steel cruiser of about 4,000 tons displacement.

GUN-BOAT NO. 3.

One steel gun-boat of about 1,700 tons displacement, of the type of Gun-boat No. 1.

GUN-BOAT NO. 4.

One steel gun-boat of about 1,700 tons displacement, of the type of Gun-boat No. 1.

Cruiser No. 1, authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, is to be constructed in the manner and in conformity to the conditions and limitations provided for the construction of the new cruisers in the acts of August 5, 1882, (22 Statutes at Large, page 284,) and March 3, 1883, (22 Statutes at Large, page 472,) except so far as said acts provide for and define the duties of the Naval Advisory Board.

Cruisers No. 4 and No. 5 and gun-boats No. 3 and No. 4 are to be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the aforesaid act of March 3, 1887, viz.: That "all of the provisions of the act of August 3, 1886, entitled 'An act to increase the naval establishment,' as to material for said vessels, their engines, boilers and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, the notice of and proposals for the same, the plans, drawings and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, so far as the same relate to vessels constructed under contract, save that in all their parts [including shafting] they shall be of domestic manufacture."

The contracts for the construction of cruisers No. 4 and No. 5 will "contain provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees that when completed and tested for speed, under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department, the vessel shall exhibit a maximum speed of at least 19 knots per hour; and for every quarter knot of speed so exhibited above said guarantee the contractor shall receive a premium, over and above his contract-price, of $50,000, and for every quarter knot that said vessel fails of reaching said guaranteed speed there shall be deducted from the contract-price the sum of $50,000."

The aforesaid act of March 3, 1887, further provides that "in making proposals for contracts for building" cruisers No. 4 and No. 5 and gun boats No. 3 and No. 4, "it shall be required that one of such vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or the waters connecting therewith, one of them on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, or the waters connecting therewith, and two of them on or near the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, or the waters connecting therewith, and at such places on or near such coasts or waters as the Secretary of the Navy shall approve;" and that "if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for said contracts, * * * that said vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, he shall authorize the construction of said vessels or either of them elsewhere in the United States."

It is therefore required that each bidder shall state explicitly in his proposal the place where the vessel for which he bids is to be constructed.

Proposals for the construction of cruiser No. 1, authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, will be received "from all American shipbuilders, whose ship-yards are fully equipped for building or repairing iron and steel steamships, and constructors of marine engines, machinery and boilers." Satisfactory evidence that the bidders are such builders or constructors must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the Department in advance.

Proposals for the construction of cruisers No. 4 and No. 5, and gun-boats No. 3 and No. 4, authorized by the act of March 3, 1887, will be received "from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake." The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the Department in advance.

All the vessels included in this advertisement are to be of the best and most modern design, having the highest attainable speed, and to be constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications provided or adopted by the Secretary of the Navy. Plans and specifications, appropriate forms of proposals and general forms of contract for each vessel will be prepared by this Department, and may be seen and examined, on and after June 1, 1887, at the Department, where all information essential to bidders can be obtained. Full information as to the general characteristics and essential requisites of each vessel can be obtained by bidders at any time on application at the Department.

The conditions to be prescribed by the Department, under the provisions of section 2 of the aforesaid act of March 3, 1887, for testing the speed of cruisers No. 4 and No. 5, will be included in the general form of contract, above referred to, for the construction of those vessels.

Proposals for each vessel are divided into three classes, as follows:

PROPOSALS FOR HULL AND MACHINERY.—CLASS 1.

For the construction of the hull and machinery, including engines, boilers and appurtenances, complete in all respects, in accordance with the plans and specifications provided by the Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR HULL AND MACHINERY.—CLASS 2.

For the construction of the hull and machinery, including engines, boilers and appurtenances, complete in all respects, in accordance with the plans and specifications provided by the contractor. But no such proposal will be considered unless accompanied by full and complete plans and specifications of such hull and machinery, and a satisfactory guarantee of the results of the same if adopted.

PROPOSALS FOR HULL AND MACHINERY.—CLASS 3.

For the construction of the hull according to the plans and specifications provided by the Secretary of the Navy, the contractor to put in engines, boilers and appurtenances of any design which he may consider more suitable than those called for by said plans and specifications, not to exceed, however, in weight, nor in the space to be occupied, that allotted in said plans and specifications. But no such proposal will be considered unless accompanied by full and complete plans and specifications of such proposed engines, boilers and appurtenances, and a satisfactory guarantee of the results of the same, if adopted.

Proposals must be made according to forms which will be furnished by this Department on application. No offer for more than one vessel, complete, including hull and machinery, is to be embraced in the same proposal; but bidders are not restricted to one proposal, *i. e.*, the same bidder may propose separately for one or more of the vessels, and under one or more of the three classes of proposals, as above specified.

Each proposal must be preceded or accompanied by a cash deposit or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, which shall become the property of the United States in case the successful bidder shall fail to enter into a contract, with sureties, as required, on the acceptance of his proposal. The amount of such deposit or check shall be five per cent. of the amount of the bid. All deposits and checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them, and those of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into.

Contracts will be awarded separately for each vessel, including hull and machinery.

Every successful bidder will be required, on the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into formal contract for the performance of his work, and to give a bond therefor, with sufficient sureties, and in a penal sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid.

The three cruisers must be completed within twenty-four months, and the two gun-boats within eighteen months, from the execution of the respective contracts.

The cost of cruiser No. 1, exclusive of armament but including equipment, is limited to an amount not exceeding $1,300,000.

The cost of cruisers No. 4 and No. 5, including equipment, but exclusive of armament and premiums for speed, is limited to an aggregate for both vessel of not more than $3,000,000.

The cost of gun-boats No. 3 and No. 4, exclusive of armament, but including equipment, is limited to an amount not exceeding $550,000 each.

Payments to each contractor will be made in ten equal installments, as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which 10 per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the contract.

The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw.

ACTING ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.,
April 1, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon, the 5th day of May, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering to U. S. Quartermaster's Department at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., such Fuel, Forage and Straw, as may be required during the fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1887.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information will be furnished by this office upon application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked—"Proposals for Fuel," (or "Forage and Straw,") at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N.Y., and addressed to the undersigned.

O. E. MICHAELIS,
Captain of Ordnance,
Actg. Asst. Quartermaster.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.
The New Champion—
FROM $60 UP. Light Running and Strong
A Trial Guarantees satisfaction.
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For both large and small sums of money is offered in the DEBENTURE BONDS of the NEBRASKA LOAN AND TRUST CO. and the CENTRAL LOAN AND LAND CO. These bonds are secured by mortgages on productive real estate after the manner of securing National Bank notes, bear 6 per cent. interest and run 10 years. Experience proves that they are one of the safest investments ever devised, and they are commended to the attention of officers of the Army and Navy.

For sale by JOHN ROCKWELL,
20 Nassau St., New York.

Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 2, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate,) will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, June 1st, 1887, for furnishing Miscellaneous Supplies, consisting of Brooms, Brushes, Soaps, Towels, etc., etc., for the War Department and its Bureaus in Washington, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with instructions to bidders, will be furnished on application to this office.

Bids will be considerd on each item separately.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies."

C. H. HOYT,
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS, FUEL, AND MILITARY SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 31 day of May next for furnishing RATIONS, and until 12 o'clock M. of the 4th May, for furnishing FUEL, to the United States Marines, at one or more of the following stations, from the 1st July, 1887, to the 30th June 1888, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia and League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Nortolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla., and Mare Island, al.

Specifications and blank proposals can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named above, or at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D.C., and Assistant Quartermasters, 216 South 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 615 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Sealed proposals will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 5th day of May next for furnishing SUPPLIES, consisting of Cloths, Kerseys, Flannels, Blankets, Hats, Helmets, Military Stores, Brooms, Brushes, Axes, etc., to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States.

Schedules, with specifications of the supplies required, can be obtained, and the standard samples seen, at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D.C., Assistant Quartermasters' offices, 216 South 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 615 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal., and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.

Blank forms of proposals and all information can be had by applying at any of the places named above.

This office reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects; and bids from manufacturers in, or regular dealers of, supplies only will be considered.

Proposals may be made for one or more articles, deliverable at one or more stations, and will be considered separately for each article and place of delivery. They should be indorsed "Proposals for Rations, Fuel, or Military Supplies," as the case may be, and addressed to Major H. B. Lowry, Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

THE MIDVALE STEEL COMPANY.

BARREL AND FRAME STEEL FOR SMALL ARMS.

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CHAIN, TOOL, MACHY. AND SPRING STEEL OF BEST GRADE.

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STEAM-HAMMERS, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, ETC., ETC., WITH FIXTURES AND MACHINERY FOR CASTING AND FINISHING PIECES OF ALL SIZES UP TO ONE HUNDRED TONS WEIGHT.

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OUR action in STAMPING and GUARANTEEING Roofing Plates exhausts our own means of insuring the use of first class materials when required. It now therefore rests with the Architect and Builder to protect the Owner and Roofer by seeing that the sheets on the roof are stamped.

FIRST-CLASS Roofing Plates if properly laid upon the roof should last thirty to forty years; while the cost of same would be but little more than that of the inferior tin, which has caused so much trouble and expense to all concerned.

SHEETS that are GUARANTEED and STAMPED are the only protection to the Roofer, Owner, Architect, against dishonest competition, and the use of inferior material.

It will cost NOTHING however to obtain FULL FACTS and SAMPLES, which may be had by addressing

MERCHANT & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

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75 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

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Inventors and makers of the *Company mess chest* filled with the new *snow-white enamelled ware, light, neat, clean, durable, and economical. Correspondence solicited.*

If you wish anything in our line send for Illustrated Price List.

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Address **H. H. CARTER & KARRICK.**



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THE BLACK BASS ANGLER'S FAVORITE—Six Strip Split Bamboo, 3 joint 8 feet 3 3-10 inches in length; has anti-friction tie guides and three ring tops. No Dowels, all in grooved wood form. Price, Nickel Plated trimmings, $11.00; price, German Silver trimmings, $13.00; Chubb's "New Illustrated List" for 1887 of Fly Rods, Bait Rods, Trunk and Valise Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, Hooks, etc., is now ready. SEND FOR ONE.

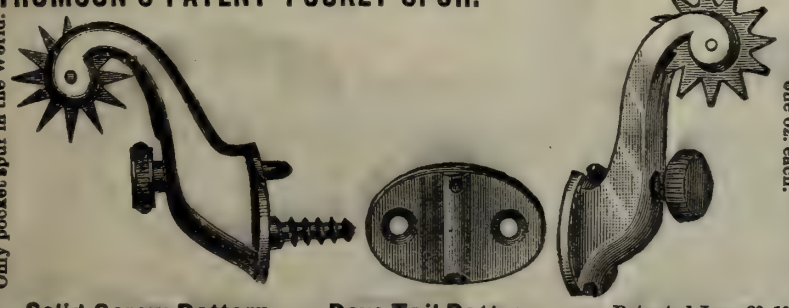
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Only pocket spur in the World.



Cut size, weighing less than one oz. each.

Solid Screw Pattern. **Dove Tail Pattern.** Patented June 20, 1882.

Considered the *Ne Plus Ultra* of all Spurs for Military and Equestrian Riding. Can be attached and detached quickly, and carried in the vest pocket, they are so small and light. Can be attached a thousand times and still set as firmly as when first adjusted. Pants allowed to set the same as if no spur attached. Free from danger breakage in rough ground or going up and down steps.

Has the endorsement of Adjutant General Townsend of N. Y., and many others. For sale by all Saddlery, General Hardware, and Military Equipment Houses, or by the manufacturer, PETER HAYDEN, 50 to 56 Mechanic St., Newark, N. J., Sole Agent for the U. S. for Bowns Celebrated Newmarket Horse and Toilet and Challenge Clippers. Send for Circular. Mention paper.

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REVOLVING CANNON,

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RAPID FIRING GUNS,

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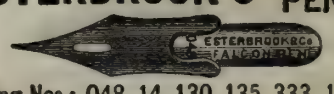
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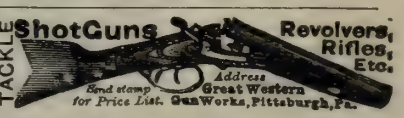
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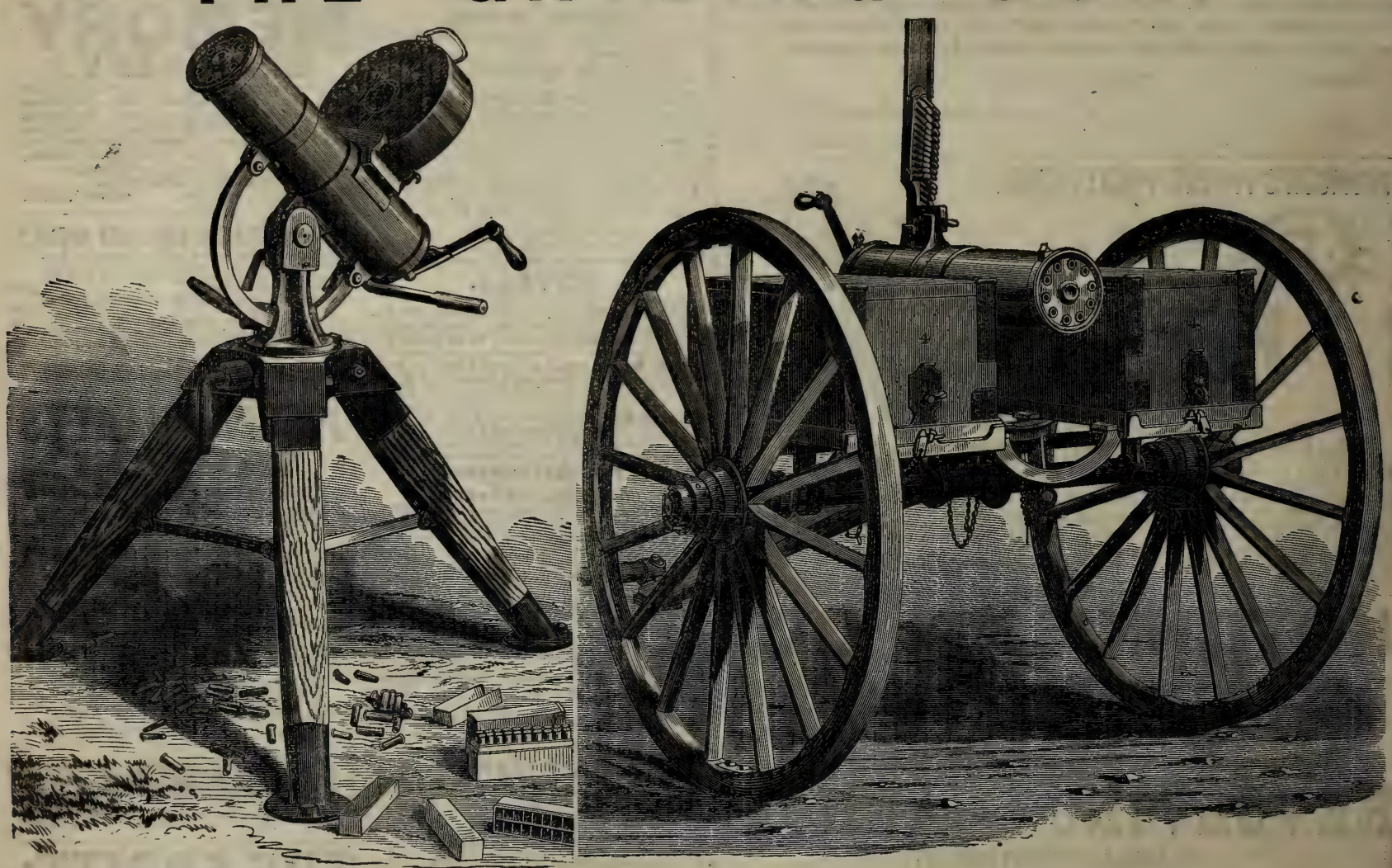
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VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 38. WHOLE NUMBER 1234.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1887.

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THURSDAY of this week, April 14, was the twenty-second anniversary of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and on that day his remains, which had been secretly interred to protect them against desecration, were removed to their final resting place in the mausoleum at Springfield, Ill.

THE Norfolk *Landmark*, in referring to the selection of the Norfolk yard as a site for one of the dry docks, thanks Commodore HARMONY in very complimentary terms for his "intelligent presentation of the case," and remarks that his administration will be gratefully remembered by great numbers of persons in that part of Virginia.

WE trust that the English opinion upon the subject of England's naval guns is not indicated by the fact that Lord ALCESTER thinks it necessary to crow through the columns of the London *Times* because Captain BRIDGE of the *Colossus* reports from Malta that his crew were able under favorable circumstances to fire two rounds from her guns without a mishap.

WE note as a singular feature of military discipline that a soldier recently visited a certain post guard house in a drunken condition, and being repeatedly ordered by the Sergeant of the guard to leave "did fail and neglect to obey the order' and was afterwards tried for this failure. The question naturally arises, "Why was he not at once confined when he made his inebriated visit?"

THE general court-martial proceedings in the case of Major Benteen, 9th Cavalry, have been commented upon by Acting Judge Advocate General Lieber, and are now in the hands of Lieutenant General Sheridan for review before being submitted to the President. This of course points to but one conclusion, but it is hoped by Major Benteen's many friends that there may be sufficient in the case and in his record to warrant the exercise of Executive clemency.

FOUR subalterns in the Royal Barracks at London were recently disciplined for taking the starch out of a staff officer by turning the water-hose upon him. The result was that the three seniors were transferred to other corps and the junior hugs himself as he contemplates the three steps in promotion he has secured as his dividend in the results of this practical joke. We fear that we have subalterns in our Army who are sufficiently depraved to be willing to direct a water-hose upon a staff officer for a whole day for an even less reward.

THE San Francisco *Report*, now that the morning and evening gun has been discontinued, caustically remarks: "The sun will rise and set as usual, of course. But the custom was ancient, picturesque and suggestive and did not cost much. Now, however, that we are going in for economy at such a pace, what is the use of a flag anyway? Let us save the money uselessly expended in bunting and silk and tassels, in the tall poles, halliards and gilt eagles. Let us also issue our commissions on ordinary letter paper and clothe our soldiers in blue jean, fustian and four-bit felt derbys."

A REARRANGEMENT of Department commands is likely to follow the retirement of General WILLCOX, as it is probable that the present commanders will be given the preference in selecting his successor in the command of the Department of Missouri. Changes are also in contemplation in the Engineer Corps; it is understood that Colonel PARKE, who is now in Europe, will be relieved, and it is not impossible that he will succeed Colonel MERRITT as Superintendent of the Military Academy. It is certainly the expectation of Colonel MERRITT's friends that his term of office will terminate before the June examinations.

THE thrifty Japanese have adopted the novel expedient of insuring their war vessels, the London *Times* reporting that insurances on the Japanese frigate *Unebi Kan* had been effected to a large amount in England. There is another form of naval insurance with which other nations content themselves, and that is the insurance furnished to the marine by naval establishments. Capt. Colomb estimates that for this insurance Germany pays $1.68 for every ton of shipping entering and clearing her ports; Italy $3 12; Russia, $12.20; France, $5.12, and the British Empire five cents.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will have the appointment of three bureau chiefs of the Navy Department during the remainder of his administration. These will be successors to Engineer-in-Chief LORING, Surgeon-General GUNNELL and Commander SCHLEY, whose terms of office expire Jan. 18, 1888, March 27, 1888, and Jan. 9, 1889, respectively. That Commander SCHLEY does not anticipate a re-appointment is indicated by the fact that he is already an applicant for the command of the *Baltimore*. The terms of service of the other bureau chiefs expire upon the following dates: Commodore HARMONY, March 27, 1889; Captain WALKER, Jan. 13, 1890; Chief Constructor WILSON, Dec. 15, 1890; Captain SICARD, Jan. 13, 1890, and Paymaster General FULTON, Dec. 15, 1890.

THE Shanghai *Courier* reports that the dispute between the French and Chinese Delimitation Commissioners with reference to Cape Paklung is still unsettled. The French have placed Mongkai in a state of defence, and it is now in a position to withstand not only a sudden assault but a prolonged siege. The troops are supported by a number of men-of-war, and the correspondent of the *Courier d'Haiphong* says the Chinese mandarins pause before they take any hostile steps, as Admiral RIEUNIER told them a short time ago that if anything happened to a member of the Commission he would bombard a hundred leagues of the Chinese coast. The Viceroy of Canton is credited by the correspondent with having instructed the Chinese Commissioners to lay claim to the disputed territory, which, it is said, is undoubtedly Annamite.

IN noticing the recently published work, Exterior Ballistics, by Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Artillery, the *Engineer* says: "We do not pretend to have done justice to this book. It calls for months of study, and the application of high mathematics. We can now, however, state that those who devote themselves to this branch of work speak most highly of this book. Profs. Bashforth and Greenhill both have expressed strong opinions in its favor. The work is done in a good shape, and is rather in advance of any hitherto published; the method of Siacci in which the (A) function of altitude is employed, being embodied for the first time in a work in the English language. The writer appears to have largely employed the data supplied by Mayevski and Russian authorities, although Niven, Greenhill and Flogel and Krupp are fully quoted. Maj. Mackinlay has reviewed this work favorably in the 'Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution.' We are almost tempted to hope that the number of American artillery officers who read it easily is very limited, as we fear that the mathematical standard is higher than in our own Service."

THE committee recently appointed to inquire into the defective condition of English cutlasses prepared a report in which they say: "The converted cutlasses and cutlass sword-bayonets, pattern 1871, with which the navy is now for the most part armed, are absolutely inefficient, untrustworthy and unfit for service." They are "badly designed, the metal in them being unskilfully distributed; they are thus too weak to stand the vertical strain which thrusting weapons should endure without bending, and for want of proper temper they are too soft for efficient service." All these weapons are to be called in, and 30,000 old unaltered cutlasses are to be issued instead. The report says "that the evidence the committee have received from practical sword manufacturers has convinced them that the temper of the steel of which these arms were made was in all cases deteriorated, and in some instances destroyed, during their conversion. This point in the history of these arms strongly illustrates the disadvantages which arise from the periodical change of the superintending and other officers of the manufacturing departments at the end of five years or some other term of office, when they have just learned their business."

NOW THAT the regimental staff is being regulated a correspondent thinks that the swords of these officers should receive attention. Each change, he complains, brings with it a change of these weapons. The infantry have now two, the infantry sword proper and the light cavalry sabre, the artillery three: the infantry, light artillery, and the light cavalry for field and regimental staff. The regulation infantry foot sword, says our correspondent, is of no use whatever; too light and ungainly, poor quality (pot metal), and not at all adapted to mounted service, hence the use of the cavalry sabre for mounted officers of Infantry. A good broadsword with steel scabbard is suggested for all infantry officers. The basket hilted English sword is well adapted to all uses. The light artillery sabre should, he argues, be used by *all* artillery officers, foot or mounted. The present sabre is too short in the gripe for a man with a large hand to use well and is of poor metal. Hard wood handles should replace the rough shark skin. This is a subject worthy of attention, for, it is to be presumed, officers want a weapon, not a toy, and they should have only one sword to carry so long, at least, as they remain regimental officers in the corps to which they were originally assigned. Our correspondent cannot say why the staff sword was ever imposed on the line, but holds it to be "a trifling, useless, unsoldierlike thing for a *soldier* to carry, and ridiculous as a side arm on a large man, resembling as it does an exaggerated darning needle."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL H. G. THOMAS, U. S. A., is recuperating at the Walnut Crest Farm, Saccarappa, Me.

THE Hygeia Hotel, Fortress Monroe, was sold, April 7, for $352,500. It was bought by Mrs. Phœbus.

LIEUTENANT F. S. CALHOUN, 14th Infantry, has returned to Vancouver from a trip to Fort Townsend.

CAPTAIN S. W. GROESBECK, U. S. A., of General Ruger's staff, is East from St. Paul on a few weeks' visit.

CAPTAIN W. H. CORBUSIER, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., has left Fort Grant, Arizona, on a month's leave.

MAJOR C. B. MCLELLAN, 10th U. S. Cavalry, lately of Fort Verde, has joined for duty at Fort Thomas, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT C. M. O'CONNOR, adjutant 8th U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at San Antonio.

CAPTAIN J. S. BISHOP, 13th U. S. Infantry, under his recent promotion has joined at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

LIEUTENANT A. B. DYER, 4th U. S. Artillery, under recent transfer has joined Morris's Battery at Fort Adams, R. I.

LIEUTENANT A. R. PAXTON, 15th U. S. Infantry, assumed charge this week of the recruiting rendezvous at Harrisburg, Pa.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL G. H. BURTON, U. S. A., and family, have returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from a visit to Delaware.

CAPTAIN T. C. LEBO, 10th Cavalry, lately at Los Angeles, Cal., on inspection service, has joined his troop at Fort Grant, Ariz.

LIEUTENANT LOUIS OSTHEIM, 3d U. U. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks this week from a tour of duty at Fort Meyer, Va.

CHAPLAIN G. W. SIMPSON, U. S. A., late of Fort Bridger, Wyo., finds himself very pleasantly situated at Fort McIntosh, Tex., his new station.

MAJOR GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., is to deliver the oration at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at New Haven, Conn., on June 17.

LIEUT. A. S. CUMMINS, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Boston early in the week on a visit to friends, and will return to Fort Warren at the end of April.

COLONEL C. B. COMSTOCK, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will avail himself of two months' leave before settling down to duty in New York City.

SURGEON WARREN WEBSTER, U. S. A., who has been on sick leave for a long time past, was examined by the Washington Retiring Board last week.

COLONEL F. H. PARKER, U. S. A., Commandant of Watertown Arsenal, Mass., was in New York this week, with headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD DAVIS, 3d U. S. Artillery, of the Washington Barracks garrison, took charge early in the week, under Gen. H. G. Gibson, of Fort Myer, Virginia.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., has followed energetically in the wake of his predecessors in regard to improvements at the Presidio of San Francisco.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. W. SHUFELDT, U. S. A., has been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Chicago, and of the Linnæan Society of New York.

THE garrison circle of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., was augmented this week by the arrival of Lieuts. Frank Thorp and E. R. Hills, 5th U. S. Art., with their families.

MAJOR WILLIAM STANTON, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was called to Old Point Comfort, Va., last week by the serious illness of his mother, visiting relatives there.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE PALMER, 9th U. S. Infantry, was expected to arrive this week at Waukesha, Wis., where he is to be married April 21 to Miss Bertha E. Wardrobe.

MAJOR GEORGE A. ARMES, U. S. A., lately superintendent of the Maryland Military and Naval Academy, has returned to Washington to resume his business as a real estate broker.

LIEUTENANT C. MCD. TOWNSEND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., much to the satisfaction of his many friends in Washington, again returns to that city for duty under Major Lydecker.

LIEUTENANT T. R. ADAMS, 5th U. S. Art., returned this week to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., from a six weeks' leave, and resumes charge of the quartermaster and subsistence departments there.

LIEUTENANTS W. B. MCCALLUM and A. W. Vogdes, 5th U. S. Artillery, removed their "lares and penates this week from Governor's Island to Fort Hamilton and with their families prepared to follow.

COUNT KUJOLAKA KURODA, Lieut.-General of the Army of Japan, and Chancellor of the Imperial Cabinet, with his staff of ten young noblemen have been enjoying the hospitalities of San Francisco, returning homeward after a semi-official tour of the world.

THE Hon. James G. Blaine visited his daughter, Mrs. Coppinger, last week at Fort Gibson, I. T., and while there had an attack of broncho-pneumonia, the news of which when received in the East excited much interest. Mr. Blaine received every attention at the post, from Surgeon C. B. Byrne, U. S. A., and other medical gentlemen called in.

MISS AUDENREID, daughter of the late Col. J. C. Audenreid, U. S. A., will be married to Mr. Horace Lee in November next, and the young couple will go to live upon a farm in Virginia. Miss Audenried says the papers have located them in almost every city in the country, but this is their intention. There they will live in the English country style, keep open house, ride, drive and hunt.

CAPTAIN A. B. MCGOWAN, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on Monday, on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT G. N. WHISTLER, 5th U. S. Artillery, will remain at St. Augustine, Fla., for a few weeks longer.

LIEUTENANT S. M. FOOTE, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MORRIS, 4th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Morris, have returned to Fort Adams, R. I., from New York.

MRS. RUGGLES, wife of Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, U. S. Army, expects to visit Europe this summer to place her family at school.

COLONEL JOHN CONLINE, 9th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Nebraska, visited friends in New York City early in the week.

CHAPLAIN W. F. HUBBARD, U. S. A., recently appointed, is the latest addition to the garrison circle at Fort Buford, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., from a visit to his father at Washington.

LIEUTENANT H. C. HALE, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., on Tuesday, from a short visit to friends in Buffalo.

LIEUTENANT H. DE H. WAITE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, visited friends in Washington this week preparatory to joining his troop at Fort Reno.

CHAPLAIN O. J. NAVE, U. S. A., visiting at Delaware, O., will go to Fort Brown, Tex., on his return to duty instead of to Fort McIntosh.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, 7th U. S. Infantry, on a long leave, is due in London on Tuesday next. We hope he will have a pleasant time abroad.

COLONEL A. L. HOUGH, U. S. A., returned to New York this week from a tour of inspection to Columbus Barracks, O., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Artillery, has succeeded to the command of Fort Warren, Mass., lately relinquished by Col. L. L. Livingston, on promotion.

LIEUTENANT C. A. CHURCHILL, 5th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting at 221 E. Walnut street, Kentucky, will return to Fort A. Lincoln towards the end of May.

LIEUTENANT J. CARLAND, 6th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Leavenworth, and lately in California, is now visiting old friends at Fort Douglas, Utah.

MAJOR CHAS. J. SPRAGUE, paymaster, U. S. A., now in San Francisco, was duly retired for age on Tuesday of this week, April 12, after a long and honorable service.

LIEUTENANT M. F. STEELE, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Clark, Tex., visited at Fort Leavenworth early in the week, and afterwards left on a short visit to friends in the East.

LIEUTENANT D. DUB. GAILLARD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of Willet's Point, packed up his effects and started this week for Jacksonville, Fla., his new post of duty.

LIEUTENANT C. H. GRIERSON, 10th U. S. Cav., will break up the recruiting rendezvous at Lexington, Ky., this month and open one at Richmond, Va. The latter city should certainly furnish some good material.

LIEUTENANT W. W. ROBINSON, Quartermaster of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, was married at Rapid City, A. T., March 31, to Miss Minnie L. Ten Eyck, of Chicago. The married couple go to Fort Meade, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT IRVING HALE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has taken charge of quartermaster and commissary matters at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., in succession to Lieut. C. McD. Townsend, who goes to Washington for duty.

IT is reported at Fort Leavenworth that Lieut. Wilcox, 7th Cav., arrested for desertion and duplicating his pay accounts 19 times, will plead guilty if the court will let him off with simple dismissal from the Army.—*Kansas City Times.*

LIEUTENANT J. F. MORRISON, 20th U. S. Inf., is the selection of the Board of Regents of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kas., as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in succession to Lieut. Nicholson, 7th Cav., whose detail expires in June.

CAPTAIN E. B. SAVAGE, 8th U. S. Inf., has sailed for Europe on the *City of Richmond* on a ten months leave. He will make a tour of the continent, his address while absent being care of Drexel, Harjes and Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France.

THE "Overland Monthly" for March gives a prominent place to a graphic description of the cattle business in Arizona, with some sketches of ranch life in that Territory. The article, which is entitled "The Cattle upon a Thousand Hills," is understood to have been written by Mrs. O'Connell, wife of Lieut. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Inf.

IT having been stated that many of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's friends wish him to be a candidate for the Presidency, the New York *Sun* says: "The curious feature of the case is that some zealous Democrats have also been thinking and talking about running Sheridan as the Democratic candidate for the same office. This confidence of men of both parties is a noteworthy compliment to the gallant General. It will be remembered the same thing happened to Gen. Grant in 1863.

DOM PEDRO, says a despatch from Rio Janeiro, has been seriously ill, but is convalescing. The Emperor's health has of late years been much undermined by confirmed diabetes. The anxiety on his behalf has been intensified by the absence of the heiress apparent and her eldest son, and by the little trust reposed upon the discipline and loyalty of the garrison of Rio, a city in which, moreover, the disorderly element is great and ready to seize every opportunity for revolution.

LIEUTENANT J. D. MANN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is a recent visitor in San Francisco.

MAJOR H. M. ADAMS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., visited friends at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., early in the week.

MAJOR C. A. WIKOFF, 14th U. S. Infantry, has joined, under his recent promotion, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty.

MAJOR JOHN EGAN, 4th U. S. Artillery, is temporarily commanding at Fort Adams, R. I., during the brief absence on leave of Col. C. L. Best.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., was given a brilliant farewell reception at Fort Leavenworth on Wednesday evening by the officers' mess.

MRS. THOMPSON, wife of Lieut. J. T. Thompson, U. S. A., of Little Rock Barracks, is the guest of her mother at the Araminta Hotel, Hot Springs.

LIEUTENANT R. B. WATKINS, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, accompanied by Mrs. Watkins, was at Santa Fe and El Paso last week, on an inspecting tour.

COL. B. J. D. IRWIN, M. D. U. S. A., on duty in N. Y. City, is now residing at 36 New Montgomery street, in San Francisco, Cal., where he is at present stationed.

LIEUTENANT C. G. MORTON, 6th U. S. Infantry, lately Acting Depot Quartermaster at Ogden, Utah, during the absence on leave of Capt. J. L. Clem, has returned to Fort Douglas.

LIEUTENANT B. W. ATKINSON, 6th U. S. Infantry, has effected a transfer from Co. B to Co. H of his regiment which will retain him at Fort Leavenworth after his tour of instruction there has expired.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MORRIS, 4th U. S. Artillery, is residing at Highland Park Hotel, Aiken, S. C. He reports the weather there delightful, and climate most beneficial in dispelling the effects of pneumonia.

MRS. GENERAL HANCOCK is residing for the present with a friend at Yonkers, N. Y., and is busily engaged upon her "Reminiscences," which it is thought will be a highly valuable contribution to the war literature of the period.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, West Troy, N. Y., presented a gay scene on Wednesday of this week, April 13, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Cora Young, daughter of Capt. D. J. Young, U. S. A., to Lieut. Ernest V. Smith, 3d U. S. Inf. After a short bridal tour the married couple will go to Fort Missoula, Montana.

THE girls at the Hygeia made a dead set for the Army men from the fort. "Whom have you asked to the german to-night?" was inquired of a lieutenant the other day. "I haven't asked any one." "Why, what does that mean? Aren't you going?" "Oh yes; but we don't do business that way here. Just wait a little and plenty of the pretty girls will ask me."—*Town Topics.*

IN the St. James Hotel Sunday was Jesse Grant, son of the General. His face is covered with a short curly growth of light brown whiskers, and his skin is browned as if by exposure to the weather. Answering an inquiry he said: "I have turned granger and am living on my brother 'Buck's' farm in Westchester County, near Purdy's Station. It quite agrees with me out there."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Doylestown *Democrat* of April 12 says: "The lecture of Col. John P. Nicholson on 'Gettysburg, the Pinch of the Fight,' next Thursday evening, in Lenape Hall, before the Sons of Veterans, should draw a crowded house. We never listened to a more graphic description of a great battle. It will repay any one to listen to Col. Nicholson's admirable account of the great conflict, between the North and South, that sealed the fate of the Rebellion."

AT the last meeting of the Grant Monument Fund Association Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee and it was accepted. On April 8 he received official notification that he had been elected president of the association, and promptly declined the honor, explaining that the same reason which prompted his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee—a pressure of important private business—would prevent him from accepting the position.

A CORRESPONDENT from St. Augustine, Florida, writes that "the wife and three children of Lieutenant Sebree Smith, 2d Artillery, had a narrow escape while driving on Wednesday last. Mrs. Smith had the reins in her hands when the horses became frightened and ran, throwing her violently to the ground; the wheels went over her body and she was dragged some distance, as she held fast the reins, trying to save her children. By some wonderful chance the reins broke and became entangled in the wheels; the horses were suddenly stopped and the children saved. The many friends of Mrs. Smith will be glad to hear that she is not seriously injured.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S cabinet officers were as follows. State Department—Robert Toombs, R. M. T. Hunter, Judah P. Benjamin. Treasury Department—Charles G. Memminger, James L. Trenholm. War Department—L. Pope Walker, Judah P. Benjamin, James A. Seddon, John C. Breckinridge. Navy Department—Stephen R. Mallory. Attorney-General—Judah P. Benjamin, Thomas H. Watts, George Davis. Postmaster-General—Henry J. Ellet, Jno. H. Reagan. The Generals were as follows: S. Cooper, commissioned May 16, 1861; A. S. Johnston May 28; R. E. Lee, June 14; J. E. Johnston, July 4, and G. T. Beauregard, July 21. Braxton Bragg was made General after the death of A. S. Johnston.

AT Fort Adams, R. I., April 9, 1887, the employees in the Q. M. Department presented to Capt. Frederick Fuger, late 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 4th Art., a beautiful meerschaum cigarholder, accompanied by the following address:

The following-named Quartermaster's employees take the liberty in presenting to their former "Chief" a small token of their esteem and of their appreciation of his kindness while working under him during his administration as post quartermaster. We all sincerely regret the loss of Captain Fuger, but as his departure is connected with his long-merited promotion, we tender our warmest congratulations on this event, and our best wishes for his and his family's future, welfare and prosperity go with them.

MRS. BOWEN, wife of Captain E. C. Bowen, U. S. Army, retired, died at St. Paul, April 9.

COLONEL ANSON MILLS, whose leave of absence has expired, is now stationed at Fort Grant, Arizona Ty.

MR. J. SPRAGUE, son of Col. C. J. Sprague, U. S. A., is to be married May 1 to Miss Laura Ainsworth, of Oakland, Cal.

GENERAL J. C. DUANE, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., was in Cincinnati, O., early in the week, the guest of Major J. C. Post.

LIEUTENANT G. J. GODFREY, 12th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., is visiting friends in New York City.

GENERALS S. B. Holabird and J. C. Kelton, U.S.A., have been elected Vestrymen of the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL J. S. BRISBIN, U. S. A., who is an enthusiast touching Nebraska matters, is writing a series of articles for the Omaha *Republican*.

COLONEL G. L. ANDREWS, 25th U. S. Cavalry, will preside over a General Court Martial to meet at Fort Snelling April 25th, for the trial of Lieutenant J. H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT H. S. COLE, 3d U S. Infantry, will be married April 27th, at the Central Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, to Miss Mary Meuse, daughter of Mrs. M. E. H. Meuse, of that city.

GENERAL W. L. ELLIOTT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Elliott of San Francisco, gave a reception a few evenings ago in honor of Governor and Mrs. Alger, of Michigan, who are visiting on the Pacific Coast.

CAJENE YAQUI, the Indian chief, was captured April 12 by General Martinez 10 miles from Guaymas, and thus ends the war between the Yaqui and Mexicans which has been waged in Sonora for two years.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL ROCHESTER has received a telegram from Chief Paymaster Terrell, reporting that Charles P. Parker, the man who several weeks ago robbed Paymaster Bash of $7,400, has been captured.

THE following officers are registered at the War Department: 1st Lieutenant Edward S. Farrow, 21st Infantry; Captain Thomas Turtle, Engineers; Captain Gaines Lawson, 25th Infantry; Captain A. E. Woodson, 5th Cavalry.

MR. CONRAD RENO, of Boston, a son of the gallant Captain Jesse L. Reno, U. S. A., who was killed at the battle of South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862, was married at Springfield, Mass., to Miss Susan Moore Eustis, of that city.

CHAPLAIN J. D. PARKER, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, delivered an interesting lecture at Junction City last week, his subject being "Our Prairie World with its Forest Border." A vote of thanks was tendered the chaplain at the close of the lecture.

THE official report of the Court of Inquiry in the Cœur d'Alene matter has not been received at the War Department. It is understood unofficially that Colonel Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry, and Lieutenant Clarke, Regimental Quastermaster, the two officers chiefly concerned, have been exonerated.

PROFESSOR S. E. TILLMAN, U. S. A., will be married on April 20th, at Grace Chapel, New York, to Miss Williams, of Flushing. Immediately after the ceremony the couple will start on a short tour, visiting the Professor's home in Tennessee and returning to West Point about May 5th. In June they will sail for Europe to be absent several months.

GENERAL H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., has selected Lieutenant Constantine Chase for Regimental Adjutant, 3d U. S. Artillery, in succession to Lieutenant Hoskins, Lieutenant Lemly not being eligible, being on duty with Turnbull's Light Battery C. Lieutenant Chase, it will be recalled, was for some years Adjutant of the Artillery School, and is therefore fully up to the requirements of his new position.

GENERAL W. W. AVERILL, a dashing cavalry commander during the late war, has accepted an invitation to participate in the ceremonies of Confederate Decoration Day at Staunton, Va., on the 9th of June. In accepting the invitation General Averill says he "is filled with the liveliest anticipations of the pleasure he will experience in meeting some of those gallant soldiers among the survivors whose names and deeds are indelibly impressed on his memory."

THE marriage of Miss Kittie Sharpe, daughter of Gen. George H. Sharpe, at Kingston, N. Y., to Congressman Ira Davenport, April 27, will be the most fashionable social event of a decade along the Hudson River, says a despatch from that place. The marriage ceremony will be performed in the old, historic Dutch Church at Kingston, where the sons and daughters of the Hollanders sit and listen to the preaching of Rev. Dr. Van Slyke, who will officiate on the happy occasion.

MASTER THEODORE JEWELL, son of Commander T. F. Jewell, U. S. N., who has been appointed as cadet at large to the Naval Academy, is a member of the Second Middle class of the Rogers High School, Newport, R. I., where he has proved a bright pupil.

LIEUTENANT G. C. HANUS, U. S. N., one of the commissioners to determine the boundary line between New York and New Jersey, visited Washington this week, and afterwards returned to New York to meet the Joint Commission at the Astor House on Friday.

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, U. S. N., now on his way from Washington to San Francisco, the *Telegram* reports, who was recently detached from the *Omaha*, will spend the summer on Conanicut Island, where a handsome cottage has been erected by Mrs. Selfridge during his absence.

MISS ELLA WHARTON, daughter of Mr. Francis Wharton, of the Department of State, was married at Washington, D. C., April 14, to Mr. John Caldwell Poor, son of the late Rear Admiral Chas. H. Poor, U. S. N. The groom is also a brother of the wife of Medical Inspector D. Kindleberger, U. S. Navy.

COMMANDER F. E. CHADWICK, U. S. N., is visiting friends at Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. W. WATSON, U. S.N., visited friends in Norfolk, Va., this week.

PAYMASTER T. S. THOMPSON, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, on Monday.

PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB, U. S. N., visited New York this week, locating at the Buckingham Hotel.

WE are glad to learn that Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Va., who has been quite ill with rheumatism, is recovering.

THE Medical Examining Board of which Medical Director A. C. Gorgas is president, is doing quite a brisk business just now, a number of candidates for naval medical honors having presented themselves recently for examination.

P. A. ENGR. C. P. HOWELL, U. S. N., who has been assigned to temporary duty on the *Atlanta*, but lately returned from a full cruise on the China Station in the U. S. S. *Alert*, and since then has been enjoying his *otium cum dig.* at Goshen, N. Y.

SURGEON NELSON MCP. FEREBEE, says the Norfolk *Landmark*, has reported for duty on the receiving-ship *Franklin*. The doctor's return to this station is gladly welcomed, as he has been located here several times and is well-known and has many friends. Withal he is a "tar heel," having been appointed from the Old North State in 1872.

B. F. COLHOUN, son of Rear Admiral E. R. Colhoun, U. S. N., was married on his deathbed at Washington, April 12, to Eleanor M. Semmes, of that city. He died a few hours afterward of pneumonia. They had been engaged for three years, and when Mr. Colhoun learned that he could not live he expressed a wish to be married before he died.

LIEUT. W. F. Halsey, U. S. N., remains on duty at the Branch Hydrographic Office in New York City for another year at least, and perhaps for a longer period. His family reside in Elizabeth, N. J., and he makes the trip between the two places twice a day. Mr. Halsey's last cruise of over three years was on the *Iroquois* in the South Pacific Station.

CHIEF-ENGINEER HUNT, whose death we notice elsewhere, was an officer of fine ability in his profession, and stood deservedly high in the Corps of Naval Engineers. His death promotes Passed Assistant-Engineer A. Kirby to Chief Engineer, and Passed Assistant Engineer Tower, on the *Boston*, will get his promotion on the retirement of Chief Engineer Stamm, December 1st, of the present year. It is quite likely that Chief Engineer Kirby will be assigned to fill the place left vacant on the *Juniata*.

SIR PROVO W. PARRY WALLIS, G. C. B., admiral of the fleet and oldest officer on the active list of the British Navy, celebrated his 96th birthday April 12. He was 2d lieutenant of the *Shannon*, and succeeded (then being only 21 years old) to the command of that ship when both of his senior officers were wounded in her memorable marine duel with the *Chesapeake* on June 1 1813, in full sight of Boston Harbor. He is well preserved in mental and bodily health, and resides, in his happy old age, at Huntington House, a beautiful mansion in the suburbs of Chichester.

THE Albany *Journal* says: "Admiral Porter, who put too much of his prize money into bricks and mortar when he reconstructed his house, has found literary work an easy way of replenishing his coffers. He received $30,000 bonus when he handed in the last page of manuscript of his naval story, and, in addition, a royalty of 20 per cent. is paid him on books sold, so that he has thus far pocketed about $30,000 cash from this source. The admiral has also written two novels which have been mercilessly criticized, but from which he has derived a handsome revenue. His inventions in torpedo boats and other naval matters have not been practically successful."

A WIDE circle of friends will learn with deep concern that Paymr. Frank H. Hinman, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. *Vandalia*, has been condemned by medical survey and invalided home. It is not probable that a relief will be sent to the *Vandalia* at once, but within a month or so the Bureau will probably assign a paymaster to that vessel. The *Vandalia* is now at the Island of Taboquilla, off the mouth of Panama Bay, but will probably sail for the North as soon as Rear Admiral Kimberly arrives on board, as he probably did the early part of the week. As a consequence of Paymr. Hinman's detachment, Pay Clerk Roach has been appointed acting paymaster, and has taken charge of the accounts of the vessel.

RECENT DEATHS.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEO. P. HUNT, U. S. N., died April 5 on board the steamer *Catalonia*, while returning to Boston from Europe, where he had been on sick leave. The remains were buried at sea. The deceased was born in England Sept. 17, 1836, was appointed Third Assistant Engineer in 1861; in 1863 was promoted to Second Assistant, and in 1866 to First Assistant. He performed highly meritorious service during the war and since then has had his full share of duty. He was promoted Chief Engineer, July 4, 1880.

From correspondence, it seems that the deceased on his arrival at Liverpool on his way home, was so ill that he could not be moved for two weeks, and it was only at his urgent solicitation, and because of his anxiety to see his family, that the Cunard company gave him a passage, as they feared what afterwards proved too true, that he would not live to reach Boston. A cablegram was sent to the commandant of the navy-yard and another to his wife announcing his departure from Liverpool. He died of gastralgia when seven days out from Liverpool, and was buried at sea. A widow, two sons and a daughter are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father, and a bright and happy home is filled with sadness.

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LIEUTENANT CHAS. V. MORRIS, U. S. Navy, retired, a grandson of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., April 11, aged eighty-five. The deceased officer entered the Navy as Midshipman, Jan. 1, 1818, resigned in 1827, was appointed Master, July 19, 1842, and retired Sept. 13, 1855. During the war he rendered faithful service. The funeral took place on Wednesday, the deceased being buried with military honors under the direction of Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th U. S. Infantry, commanding Madison Barracks.

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THE remains of the late Commodore Green, U. S. Navy, who died April 7, at Providence, R. I., were interred April 11 in South Windsor, Conn. The casket was covered with an anchor of white flowers, and the inscription was: "Commodore Charles Green, U. S. N. Died April 7, 1887. Aged 74 years."

THE Arizona papers report the death of the Hon. W. S. Oury, Collector of Customs at Tucson, A. T. He was born in Virginia in 1816, and would have reached 71 years of age on Aug 13 next. A large portion of his life was spent in Texas, and he was in the Texas war under Col. Jack Hayes, and was also in the Mexican war. He was a member of the garrison at the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas, and escaped the massacre by having been detailed to carry a despatch, and was on this duty when this event occurred. Another man had been detailed for this duty, to whom Mr. Oury was requested to lend his horse; this he objected to, but offered to go himself, and was therefore detailed on account of the superiority of his horse, and thus escaped the fate of Crockett, Bowie, Traverse, and comrades. He was in the engagement at San Jacinto and other affairs between the Texans and Mexicans, and was also the captain of the Papago expedition in the old Camp Grant affair, and these Indians still hold him in such high respect that a large delegation of them were among the mourners at his funeral. Mr. Oury leaves a widow and two daughters, one the wife of Major Gilbert C. Smith, quartermaster, U. S. A., stationed at Baltimore; the other the wife of Dr. Joseph B. Girard, captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. A., post surgeon, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. He had one son, who was at college in Berkeley, Cal., at the time of his death. Mr. Oury enjoyed an extensive acquaintance and had many friends among Army officers. Was a brother of the Hon. G. H. Oury, the Representative from Arizona in Congress for so long, and was a prominent county officeholder for many years previous to his appointment as Collector. He is described as a man of strong physical constitution, clear discerning mind, and an excellent memory. He was a close observer of men and events, a man of strong convictions and indomitable will. Naturally a leader of men, he always stood in the front rank and commanded the respect of all, even of his political opponents, in spite of his strong partisan proclivities. He was a man of strict integrity, generous, hospitable, and genial.

HON. WM. S. PEIRCE, who died in Philadelphia on April 4, was for twenty years an honored judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that city, and notwithstanding his advanced age he was last fall elected for a third term of ten years, upon which he had but just entered. In the early days of the anti-slavery agitation Judge Peirce, in association with Isaac Hopper, was the attorney for the fugitive slaves, braving the social ostracism which followed the course he took. He lived to see that course approved and honored by those who had been his fiercest opponents, and his death leaves a vacancy upon the bench which can hardly be filled. He was the father of the wife of Commander Brown of the Navy, whose friends will regret to hear of the loss which has befallen her.

THE remains of the unfortunate Lieut. Seward Mott, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who was killed by an Indian at San Carlos, Ariz., March 11, were interred with due solemnity at Bouckville, Madison County, N. Y., April 10. Among those present at the funeral were Lieut. F. B. Fowler, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of San Carlos, and Lieuts. Rees and Potter, of the Corps of Engineers, from Willet's Point. Lieut. and Mrs. Holley sent floral tributes. Delegates from Cornell and Madison Universities and from Williams College were also present.

DR. ELIJAH PILCHER, who died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7th, aged 77, entered the Methodist ministry in 1830, and labored and served for 50 years in Michigan. In 1882 he suffered a stroke of apoplexy from which he never recovered. He leaves a wife and five children, one of whom is 1st Lieutenant Jas. E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., of Fort Custer.

MRS. DE EGINA, wife of Jose de Egina and daughter of the late Capt. Dominick Lynch, U. S. N., died April 9, at Red Bank, N. J., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Th. E. Ridgway, M. D.

SAMUEL SIMPSON, an uncle of the late Gen. Grant, died at Bantam, O., April 8, aged 91.

THE ARMSTRONG 110-TON GUN.

THE proof of the second 110 ton Armstrong gun commenced April 1 at the butts at Woolwich Arsenal. The first round was fired with a small charge of 575 lb. of powder, giving only 10½ tons pressure per square inch in the chamber of the gun. The second round was with 850 lb. of German powder, "Prismatic Brown, No. 1," which gave 2,143 ft. velocity to the 1,800 lb. projectile and a gas pressure in the chamber of the gun of 21 tons per inch. The six proof rounds will be continued with increasing charges to 1,000 lb. of Waltham powder as before. The shot penetrates over 60 feet into the sand of the butts. The third 110-ton gun has been delivered by the Newcastle firm, and is now in the arsenal.

THE OMAHA ACCIDENT.

WE find in the *Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express* of March 9 the following account of the sad accident resulting from the explosion of a shell fired in target practice by the U. S. S. *Omaha:*

"A most lamentable catastrophe occurred on the island of Ikeshima, about twenty-five miles distant from here, on the evening of March 4, resulting in the death of four Japanese and the wounding in various degrees of seven others. The circumstances of the case, so far as we have been able to gather, are, that the U. S. S. *Omaha*, Capt. Selfridge, while on the voyage down from Kobe, stopped off Ikeshima, for gun practice, and as fishing boats were scattered about in every direction out to sea, it was decided to put up a floating target about 50 yards from the beach, below a bluff about 400 feet high, at which some thirty shots were fired, at a distance of about 1,000 yards, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. At the conclusion of the firing, the officer of the ship in charge of the target reported that the whole of the shells fired had exploded, and the ship proceeded on her voyage, arriving here about 1 P. M. Unfortunately, however, shortly after the *Omaha* left, an unexploded shell was found, and while a group of resident natives were examining it, it suddenly, through some unexplained cause, exploded, with the fatal result as stated above. The dead were composed entirely of the male sex. The wounded comprised one man, one woman, and two boys, seriously; and one woman and two girls slightly. Even those most seriously wounded are reported to be confidently expected to recover under medical treatment. All the wounds are on the front parts of the bodies, and were evidently inflicted while the unfortunate people were standing together in somewhat close proximity to the shell at the time it exploded—the killed and severely wounded probably being in the front rank of the spectators, and those slightly wounded close behind them. A Court of Inquiry into the matter will no doubt be held by Admiral Chandler and a thorough investigation made. A private subscription for the wounded and the relatives of the dead was made on board the *Omaha*, realizing about $550, in addition to which the U. S. Government will no doubt pay any reasonable indemnity to the unfortunate sufferers that may be demanded. In placing a target close to the Ikeshima beach and firing at it, no matter what precautions were taken to prevent accidents, the *Omaha* undoubtedly acted wrongly, as the Japanese Government has distinctly prohibited gun or torpedo practice within three miles of the shore. That so sad a misfortune should have attended the non-observance of the regulation is a matter for sincere regret, which probably no one deplores more deeply than Capt. Selfridge and his officers.

"The result of the police inquiry had not been made public up to the time of going to press, but we learn privately that four other unexploded shells were found buried in the beach. We also learn that the shell which exploded with such fatal result was also found buried in the beach, and was carried round to the village, in the vicinity of the school house, which building was destroyed by the force of the explosion. The *kamadokoro*, or cooking place, in a house on the island is also reported to have been struck by a piece of shell weighing several pounds; but whether it was a splint from one of those which exploded upon being fired from the ship, or from the one which exploded accidentally afterwards, we have not been able to learn."

NOT ALL BRASS BUTTONS AND UNIFORMS.

RICHARD SMITH, of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, chatting about Mr. Blaine's visit to his daughter at Fort Gibson, where her husband, Lieut.-Col. Coppinger, is stationed, referred to the avidity with which young women in Washington seek alliances with Army officers only to be disappointed when their husbands are ordered to frontier posts. Said Mr. Smith: "One of our Cincinnati young ladies was married to an Army officer in Washington, and could never tire of writing home to her people about the wonders of Washington society. Everything was lovely for a couple of seasons. Then her husband was ordered to the West, and for two years I doubt if there was a day that some of the members of the family did not receive a doleful and complaining letter from her. It is pretty hard on a young girl to be shunted off like that. I went to Gen. Sherman to see if something could not be done to bring her husband nearer the centre of civilization. The General was agreeable enough to listen to me, but when it came to the question of doing anything I might as well have tried to remove a rock. 'Why,' said he, 'all these young fellows must take their chances at hard work and light work alike. There seems to be something about their brass buttons and their uniforms that sets the girls crazy. It is just as well for a young woman to get a taste of frontier life once in a while as it is for the men. It makes it understood that the Army business is not all brass buttons and uniforms.'"

(Special Despatch to the Evening Post.)

SEC. ENDICOTT AND JUDGE MAYNARD.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Secretary of War is much annoyed by a sharp letter addressed to him by Judge Maynard concerning the accounts of Surgeon Billings and others, which were disallowed. The sarcasm of the letter cut him deeply, and he complains that it was discourteous in Judge Maynard to make the letter public. He insists that he had a right to order the payment of the accounts under dispute, and that he may carry the cases to Court of Claims.

There has been bad feeling between these officers for some time, and Mr. Endicott feels that it was unfair in Judge Maynard to give a parting shot just on the day when he took leave of the office, so that he could not be answered. Whatever reply Mr. Endicott makes now must go to the new Second Comptroller.

As to the charge of discourtesy made against Judge Maynard, it is but just to him to state that he did not give the letter out for publication. It is the custom in the office to place all letters relating to decisions and all decisions on a docket, to which the newspaper men have free access, and this went with the rest on the docket, probably without thought, on the very day Judge Maynard made the transfer to his new position as Assistant Secretary.

TARGET PRACTICE IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your issue of April 2 appears a letter from Lieut. Merriam, 4th Inf., which calls for some remarks. He says that "it is well-known as anything can be that it is not positively known that numbers of marksman's badges are now worn by men who never obtained them strictly in accordance with Regulations."

Does Lieut. Merriam speak from known facts in this matter or is this simply his opinion? If from the former why, as range officer at Fort Niobrara, did he not prefer charges or report this falsifying of the required certificates on the monthly reports, which were sent to these headquarters? This was his duty, to keep the commanding officer advised of any irregularities, in fact the duty of any officer not to allow discreditable practices on the part of any one.

If his statement is only his opinion, is it just to others, who by hard work and zeal do well, to be thus thought falsifying a certificate? This certificate is too serious a matter to be thus trifled with, and I do not believe any officer would so risk his commission, independent of the dishonor which would be attached to such a falsification. Let this matter of questioning scores be dropped by every officer till it can be proved, when charges should be preferred against the one so offending and dismissal would soon settle the matter. Such publications read by the outside public hurt the Army, in fact every one of us, and nothing is gained by their expression; false scoring, if it exists, is easily remedied by action, and not by talk.

Lt. Merriam refers to my opinion that 100 per cent. can be made in skirmish firing and emphatically says that such high per cents. as over 33 cannot be made by companies, as only that much was obtained by the teams at Fort Leavenworth. The firing of these teams, each member on his own target, and these targets high up on top of parapet are not comparable with the company firing on a line of continuous targets, on the level, with men firing, and whose firing is converging and with the advantage of ricochet shots.

I cannot prove that 100 per cent. can be made, but I do know great progress is making in rifle practice, such as a few years ago would not have been credited. A company of the 24th U. S. Infantry, which made a figure of merit of 100 at that time, was thought to have done so by fraud. Its Captain, Thompson, an honorable man, succeeded, after one year's hard work on his men, in accomplishing this result; his reward was to be vilified in the newspapers outside of being mentioned in orders by Gen. Sherman.

I also believe Captains Wm. W. Rogers, 9th Inf., and Freeman, 7th Inf., who, target year of 1885, made 80 and 78 per cent., and others this year who reported higher per cents., are honorable men, and attained these results by only honorable means; and yet, inferentially, from Lieut. Merriam's opinion they did not do so in accordance with rules governing target practice, which they certified on honor they did.

As to a remark made by a man of the 9th Cavalry at Fort Niobrara, who had just been discharged from the 24th Infantry, wore marksman's buttons, and yet could not hit the target, and on being asked how he obtained his buttons, replied: "We shot by proxy in de Twenty-fourf, sah," I will take it upon myself, knowing the officers of that regiment, to say that the man lied, and I regret that this statement to the disparagement of a brother officer should have been accepted by Lieutenant Merriam and published to the country. That man, however, can now hit the target, as no 3d class man is on the target reports of the troops at Fort Niobrara.

Now, as to the system of our practice being right or wrong, we are bound by it in orders, and criticisms and publications of such are forbidden by Regulations. Time will bring necessary changes and with them corrections of such faults as may exist, but this one thing we must admit that the Army today is as much in advance of the rifle practice of five years ago as the present rifle and ammunition is ahead of the old smooth bore musket buck and ball paper cartridges. Frequent changes are bad, and the motto "*Festina lente*" is a good one in target practice, as well as in other matters of importance.

GUY V. HENRY, Major, 9th Cavalry,
Insp. of Rifle Practice, Dept. Platte.

OMAHA, NEB., April 6, 1887.

STEEL FOR THE NAVY.

ADVICES received at the Navy Department from the Inspector of Steel at San Francisco are regarded as highly encouraging. Lieut. Gilmer, who is charged with the duty of inspecting the steel to be used by the Union Iron Works in the construction of the *Charleston*, reports that he has tested some of the bars and other material turned out by the contractors and found that they blended beautifully, and he thinks that with a little patience they will be able to turn out as good material as there is made. It certainly shows excellently so far, says the lieutenant; it is as good as that made East, and in some respects superior. All of the preliminary work is now being pushed by the contractors, so that the actual work of construction can be started as soon as the materials are ready. The testing machine has arrived at the works, and has already been put in service. Comdr. Evans, President of the Inspection Board, has just returned from a visit to Cramp's works, at Philadelphia. He says that the framing for the *Baltimore* is excellent, and he doubts it better steel was ever put into the frames of a vessel. The steel stem for the new cruiser weighed 15,000 pounds, and was cast without a defect. Comdr. Evans says that it is probably the best piece of steel casting ever done in this country, and the result of the casting is the more remarkable and encouraging from the fact that success was obtained at the first attempt.

THE INDIANS AT FORT MARION.

A CORRESPONDENT, adverting to the sympathetic story by Herbert Welsh, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association, concerning the 447 Indians at Fort Marion, says: "To read his account you would suppose the Indians were in a second Sing Sing, bolted and barred out from the world, pining and dying for want of liberty, and in an overcrowded, filthy condition. The fact is Marion is large enough for 3,000 men, and was also intended as a place of refuge for the inhabitants of St. Augustine. The interior parade ground of the fort is 100 feet square. The Indians roam in and out of the fort, wander through the town, and are out on the waters of the bay in row and sail boats, and kicking football with the young men from the different hotels, look very clean and neat, are compelled to bathe quite often, and are well dressed. A large number of them are being taught their A, B, C's, and to speak English. Now as to the mortality. Gen. R. B. Ayres, a brave, gray-haired veteran of the late war, informed me that more were born than had died. And it is natural to expect that, after the terrible hunting down, with the privations and exposures they were subjected to, to capture them, that it should result, when they first came to the fort, in a number of deaths."

THE PROPERTY OF GENERAL TWIGGS.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER gave some interesting testimony in a case before the Court of Claims last Friday in reference to the disposition made by him of the property of Gen. Twiggs at the time of the capture of New Orleans, on the 1st of May, 1862. Twiggs's swords were sent to President Lincoln and then transferred to the Treasury. Gen. Butler said: "Having learned that Twiggs had abandoned his house, and knowing that he had been dismissed from the United States Army, by a general order, for disloyalty, and needing quarters where I could have at least a portion of my staff with me, I gave an order to take the house and have it fitted up for my occupation with my staff." Twiggs's agent was compelled to restore the house to the condition in which it was when he left it. On transferring the command to Banks, Butler took a receipt for everything under his control, excepting a tin box of jewelry, which was sealed and stored in the Custom House, and for which the Chief Q. M., Capt. McClure, receipted. Of his action with reference to the property of Gen. Twiggs the witness said: "His want of loyalty was exceedingly notorious, and if you will look in the general orders of the War Department you will find that very early in April, 1861, I think, issued by Joseph Holt, an order dismissing him from the Army of the United States for disloyalty in surrendering his Army in Texas: and I deemed him to be and treated him as a disloyal absconder from New Orleans, where he abandoned his property and his home. I took possession of his property for the United States, as he was such a person."

THE DYNAMITE GUN.

In his lecture on the dynamite gun before the Military Service Institution on Thursday, Lieutenant Zalinski said that the gun had been invented to project large charges of high explosives with safety and accuracy. The first of these guns was of two-inch calibre, length twenty-eight feet, and was invented by Mr. Mefford in 1883, and brought to Fort Hamilton for experiment in 1884. It had been the rule in the United States to decry American inventions and neglect to adopt them until they had received foreign approval. Was it not about time, he asked, for Americans to judge independently of their merit? He said:

"I have repeatedly denied the statement that the gun is of my invention. I have, however, given direction to its development as a practical military appliance. I am not a mechanical engineer, and could not have worked out the mechanical details unassisted. This has been done by Mr. Nat. W. Pratt, of the Babcock and Wilcox Company, mechanical engineer of the Dynamite Gun Company, Mr. George W. Reynolds and Mr. Charles Emory."

With a percussion cap in front a shell in exploding failed to produce any marked effect. It was assumed that the gases evolved by the explosion of the layers in front tended to throw back the gases evolved afterward—a certain amount of time being required to explode the entire charge. This was the point that led to the invention of the electrical fuse. It is so devised and arranged in the shell that the circuit is closed by means of a sensitive plunger an instant before the body of the projectile has struck the target. Indeed the latest projectiles containing large charges, have two or more batteries, so as to explode the charge at several points immediately. The solution of problem resulted in a primer, which in striking the target explodes the charge an instant before impact; if a ship be missed explosion follows an instant after the projectile enters the water; failing in this the explosion follows on the projectile reaching bottom; and fourth there is certainty of the circuit remaining open until the projectile leaves the gun.

I have pushed this work as quickly as I could, because aside from the professional interest involved, I saw in it possibilities of usefulness in cases of public emergencies which may arise even now, before a regular modern armament could be provided. While I have never considered it all-sufficient for defensive purposes, I have thought it a very valuable auxiliary in any event, but most of all if we were attacked before modern guns, ships and forts are provided, we could, at least, seriously injure any attacking force before being ourselves destroyed.

A discussion followed in which Gen. Fry, Col. Hamilton and others took part. Lieut. Zalinski was awarded a vote of thanks.

DECISIONS BY THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

ACTING SECOND COMPTROLEER MCMAHAN has disallowed the claim of Lieut. Winslow, of the Navy, for mileage from New Orleans to Raleigh, upon the ground that the travel was not a public service. The order issued by Secretary Chandler was made at the request of the North Carolina authorities, who desired Lieut. Winslow to lecture before the Legislature on the fishery question. The Comptroller says that Lieut. Winslow was handsomely compensated by the State.

The Comptroller has also disallowed the claim of Chief Engineer Melville upon technical grounds, and suggests that remedy might be had in the Court of Claims. Chief Engineer Melville, when he went on the Arctic cruise, assigned half his pay to his wife. Shortly after he left promotion came to him, and with it increased pay. Mrs. Melville claimed half the increase and obtained it. Chief Engineer Melville desires to recover half the increase so paid.

THE HEAVY GUN QUESTION.

In the discussion before the American Society of Civil Engineers last week on Mr. Wm. Metcalf's paper on "Steel; some of its Properties; its use in Structures and Heavy Guns," Lieut. Jaques, U. S. N., after speaking in complimentary terms of the subject-matter of the original paper, outlined a plan for a competitive test of cast-steel rifled guns, of 6-in. calibre and high power and made of Bessemer, open-hearth and crucible steel; the competition to be open to the world and at the expense of the gun makers so far as the cost of the gun was concerned, and ultimate efficiency to be the ruling condition. In commenting upon Mr. Metcalf's statement that heat and static pressure in the manipulation of the requisite steel, was superior to forging in good effect, the speaker asked the question why this method was not employed by steel-makers instead of the machines that are in universal use. In answer to this query Mr. Metcalf replied that as there were some 6,000 different shapes required in his own work alone, the hammers and rolls were as yet the only means of economically producing these; while the same good qualities, and better, could be obtained by casting in any mass, this casting could not be applied to merchant shapes.

Mr. J. regarded the action of the Bethlehem Iron Co. as a powerful indorsement of the decision reached so long ago by the Naval Bureau of Ordnance that forged steel built-up guns were the best and solid steel armor the most efficient. He could not understand why the Pittsburgh manufacturers, who have urged the use of cast guns, have not made them at their own expense and risk if such guns can be made so cheaply and are so sure of success. Whitworth and Krupp and Schneider have succeeded because they have heeded the laws that a long experience has provided; because they understand the benefits of annealing and the controlling power of heat, and they build up guns because they have acquired methods of performance which are both scientific and mechanical.

Mr. A. H. Emery acknowledged the good work of the Rodman cast-iron gun but pointed out that the conditions had changed very much in the last 20 years, in weight of charge and projectile, muzzle velocity and initial pressure on the gun. He thought, moreover, that there was an element of safety and strength in the old cast-iron gun that was lacking in mild steel. That while cast-iron had a low limit of elasticity it would bear very high compressive strains and transmit such strains without flow of metal. Mild steel on the other hand met the limit of resistance to this flow at 40,000 lbs. pressure, and pressures of more than 30,000 lbs. were now applied to guns, with a rapid tendency to increase the pressure in practice. The speaker illustrated this theory by describing some experiments at the Watertown Arsenal where the wax test was applied to two similar cylinders, one wholly of cast-iron and the other having a portion of the cast-iron replaced by a lining, 9-10 in. thick, of wrought iron; the latter burst first, though it would seem to have had in it the stronger combination of metals. The explanation was that the wrought-iron commenced to flow under the pressure applied and assisted the wax in bursting the outer shell of cast-iron instead of strengthening it. Mr. Emery described the process of drawing down steel bars by machine hammering and testified to the good qualities of this steel, and for his ideal gun only asked for a piece of metal of similar quality four feet square and about 40 ft. long. But he did not expect to live long enough to see such a mass made equal in quality to the smaller sections first referred to. He thought therefore to insure the best material and perfect homogeneousness, we must depend upon built up guns made from comparatively small parts.

Dr. R. J. Gatling thought that gun-steel should not be too hard or too soft and not hammered; for the result of this latter treatment was to render the perfect homogeneous character of the mass less reliable. The best steel for guns was perfectly homogeneous mild and tough and of high elasticity. He believed it was perfectly feasible to make steel guns on the Rodman principle. Such guns will have a great elasticity, springiness and power to resist abrasion, combined with high strength and power to offer a uniform resistance in every direction to all the strains to which they might be subjected.

Mr. F. C. Collingwood believed that the system proposed by Mr. Metcalf was worthy of a full test of its stated results.

Mr. Jos. M. Knapp agreed with Mr. Metcalf that the best heavy gun of the future will be that known as the steel-cast gun; for smaller gun, 8 in. and less, he thought present experience abroad was sufficient to warrant our efforts in the direction of built-up guns. He thought that nothing but practice, and careful experiment would decide the endurance, and reliability of heavy cast guns; he thought that Congress should appropriate a sufficient sum for the construction of a steel-cast gun of say, 12 in. calibre, and 50 tons weight with about 1,000 pounds projectile; the necessary plant was already available in private establishments, requiring but a comparatively trifling addition for heavy hammers, etc. The speaker closed with a compliment to the Army and Navy officers for the high standard of efficiency obtained by them in guns, with the small appropriations at their command.

Mr. Dorsey requested Lieut. Jaques to give to the Society the results of his investigations into the actual work done by the Armstrong wire-wound gun. Lieut. Jaques acknowledged that a gun of this description of 9 2-10 in. calibre, with from 200 to 330 lbs. of powder, and a comparatively light projectile had given a record of 2,200 to 2,520 ft. per second muzzle velocity; but as to the saving in weight for same power, referred to by Mr. Dorsey, he believed that in a very few months we would see a built up gun which would be its peer in all practical respects; for the wire-wound gun was simply an enormously costly experimental machine, although it had stood successfully many rounds of high power; he was not aware that this wire gun was unprotected by patents, and required a very inexpensive plant to construct, and had hence been suppressed because it was open to the world.

Mr. Theo. Cooper said that high steel from its character was subject to many risks in its manipulation. Stretch in steel was of no avail in guns, for there practically any stretch meant destruction. The ideal gun would be made of material having high tensile strength, free from injurious internal strains and thoroughly homogeneous in its character. He believed that when we once get through the experimental stage, which the Government and not individuals should pay for, that steel-cast guns should be made superior to the best European built guns. The speaker ridiculed the late appropriation of $25,000 for three 6-in. cast guns of steel, and suggested that the testing alone would about consume that sum. Mr. Cooper in discussing the bursting effect in guns called attention to the interesting arrangement of the lines of flow, or stress lines in passing from the bore to the exterior of the gun barrel. Mr. Cooper thought it was much more reasonable to expect a greater resistance to stress from a solid barrel than one made of hoops or tubes, when the direction and effect of these lines were considered.

Mr. Metcalf in summing up upon the discussion stated that he had long ago practically lost his direct interest in gunmaking, and in his paper intended to call more especial attention to certain properties in steel and its better manipulation for the peaceful arts. His paper had been written for engineers, to show them that steel was useful and safe, but required the greatest care in its manufacture and handling. In regard to the extended remarks upon cement carbons, hardening carbons, carbidés, etc., contained in the papers brought out by the original subject of his own paper, he thought the Scotch verdict of "not proven" would well apply. The susceptibility of steel to marked changes of dimensions and condition under heat application was very important in considering the gun question, and from actual experiments in this direction, he would ask what would become of the elaborately figured strains in the shrunk-on hoops of built-up guns when subjected to this heating action from the powder gases.

In this connection we publish a table received some time ago from a correspondent who raises a question whether a high velocity gun is a high power gun. His table is as follows:

Guns.....	Calibre....	Round shot.....	Projectile	Ratio.....	Initial velocity.	Muzzle velocity.	Velocity 3,500 yds.	Energy 3,500 yds.	Loss....	Hearth, calibre...	Pressure...
	in.	lbs.	lbs.		f. s.	f. t.	f. s.	f. t.	p.c.		tns.
* Kp.	12.	220.3	1003	4.37	1556	16834	1282	11443	32.	22	15.6
† A...	8.	67.94	289	4.25	1878	7073	1334	3569	49 7	30 ?	16.0
* Kp.	8.24	74.24	310	4.17	1808	7036	1263	2434	51.2	...	15.9
‡ N ..	8.	67.94	250	3.68	2013	7023	1375	3278	53.3	...	15.5
§ W ..	9.2	84.6	380	3.67	2520	18728	1810	8639	53.9	....	....
§ W ..	8.	67 94	210	3.06	2030	5973	1288	2412	59.7	....	....
‖ Ar..	8.	67.94	200	2.94	2230	6896	1383	2653	61.6	....	....
* Kp.	15.75	513.5	2315	4.5	1900	58120	1644	43402	25.4	35	....
§ W ..	16.25	564.2	1800	3.19	2078	53927	1670	34861	35.4	32	....

* Krupp. † U. S. Army. ‡ U. S. Navy. § Woolwich. ‖ Armstrong.

In explanation of this table our correspondent says:

Most persons judge of the power of a gun by the initial velocity and muzzle energy. For the English naval officer, who wishes to follow the traditions of his service and engage his enemy "yard arm to yard arm," a high velocity, light projectile, and small *ratio* (of weight of solid cast-iron sphere of equal calibre to actual weight of shot), are all right, for the tremendous energy due to the second (square, M. V. 2,) power of the velocity, will not be much affected by the resistance of the atmosphere before his shot strikes.

But when it comes to seacoast guns, you see what a difference an increase of range makes. You have to fight the atmospheric resistance alone for a long distance, say 3,500 yards for a "mean battle range." When this is the case, you can see at once that a very "high velocity" gun may be quite a "low power" one, and *vice versa*. With guns of anything like similar calibres, etc., the power of the gun is at once indicated by the ration of round to elongated projectile.

Now please to observe that an excessive velocity and light projectile require a very strong gun, no matter what the ballistic results may be. Cast-iron, or steel-cast guns are, or will not be probably as strong as the built-up steel guns. Consequently, if they are to be used for seacoast, or *long range* purposes (and not as the English naval officer can and probably will use his strong, high velocity gun), unquestionably they should be fired with these low velocities, and the heaviest possible projectile, to get the best results. (See Report Chief Ord., 1885, p. XI.)

Gun.	Calibre.	Round Shot.	Projectile.	Ratio.	Initial Velocity.	Muzzle Energy.	3,500 Yards. Ter. Velocity.	3,500 Yards. Ter. Energy.
South Boston Iron Co.....	12 in.	2,293	800	3.49	1,709	16225	1,306	9,444*
Krupp. ...	12 in.	2,293	1,003	4.37	1,556	16805	1,282	11,443

*Latitude, Fort Monroe, Va.

No gun for seacoast purposes should be fired with a projectile weighing only 3 5 times the round shot of the same calibre. Mr. Krupp's gun is a good one, and a strong one, and only 22 *calibres long*, but look at the results which a proper application of ballistic laws give him. If I wished to demonstrate the worthlessness of this cast-iron gun, I would reduce this weight of projectile and increase the velocity. But if I wished to demonstrate the value of a cast-iron gun, I would first see that the chase of the gun was left sufficiently strong to stand a slow-burning powder, a relatively low velocity and the heaviest possible projectile.

Gun.	Calibre.	Round Shot.	Projectile.	Ratio.	Initial Velocity.	Muzzle Energy.	3,500 Yards. Ter. Velocity.	3,500 Yards. Ter. Energy.	Loss.
S. Boston Iron Co.	12 in.	2,293	800 (1)	3.49	1,709	16,225	1,306	9,444	Per Ct. 41.8
	12 in.	2,293	1,003 (1)	4.37	1,556	16,805	1,282	11,443	31.1
	12 in.	2,293	1,032	4.5	1.500	16.125	1,243	11,088	31.3

(1) *Same shape* as the Krupp projectile, radii of head two calibres, instead of the antiquated one used in the United States and in England (1½ calibres). The first results are those obtained by th Ordnance Board, rival gun makers, by the way; the second will result from the use of Mr. Krupp's methods as applied to a gun only 22 calibres long, and this one is long enough to use Krupp's ratio with his 118-ton gun, if only 1,500 f. s. be used. If the chase of the gun be properly made, this projectile can be used with 1,550 f. s., when much better results will follow: 17,152 foot tons muzzle energy, 1,282 f. s. terminal velocity, and 11,652 f. ts. at 3,500 yards.

More than half the people who made so much fuss about "high power" guns really do not know what such a gun is. You lay down a rule that all who wish to publish the wonderful results they have obtained must not only give gun the usual data which they dish out, but also the "mean battle range" at which their guns are to be effective, and this ratio for their projectile, and we shall see fewer of these nonsensical and misleading statements about "our guns being the equal of any foreign guns," etc.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE.

LIEUT. PHILIP READE, 3d U. S. Infantry, General Terry's Inspector of Rifle Practice, is described by the Chicago *Times* as "one of the characters of the regular service." The *Times* says:

He entered West Point as a cadet during the war, after having spent a short time on the personal staff of General Benjamin F. Butler. Even as a "plebe" he became one of the most popular fellows in the corps. He sang a good song, while as a mimic and story teller he was unequalled. One of the nattiest and most precise of soldiers when on duty, the "delinquency books" of the academy were too limited to keep record of his innumerable pranks and practical jokes. One of the brightest men intellectually of his day, his propensity for fun and deviltment kept him constantly in danger. He simply could not settle down to steady study. Mathematics floored him in the course of a year or two. He was discharged, came back on a reappointment, and plunged into new and improved pranks, letting study go to the devil. Mathematics and fun were too much for him. The whole corps flocked to bid him good-by, and all were rejoiced when some years later he was commissioned in the infantry with some other civilian appointments. He joined the 3d Infantry in Kansas, became the life of every garrison as a leader in theatricals and the like, but all the time sticking to his work as subaltern, and making a tip-top officer. Then Gen. Myer, the originator of the signal service, got Reade into his office, found him an adept at signaling and speedily an expert at telegraphy. The next few years the lieutenant was employed building military telegraph lines all over the western country and convulsing every garrison he got into with his mimicry and stories. He became known everywhere from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego, and was at home in every community. There was a hot fight over the election of a territorial delegate from New Mexico about the time Reade finished the telegraph line to the upper Rio Grande, and he, finding time heavy on his hands, and being a lion among the people, took a hand in politics. With characteristic impartiality he made fluent speeches for both candidates and enraptured the frontiersmen. The result was a boomerang. They held mass meetings, threw over both candidates, and nominated Reade by acclamation. Then they wanted to shoot him—some of them—because he wouldn't run. Phil rejoined his regiment finally, just as the rifle practice idea took hold of the Army, and as usual, went in heart and soul to develop all there was in the thing. The 3d Infantry began to climb to the top, and Reade was the pusher. No match, no department competition was complete without him. He speedily became an expert, and made his pupils the same. In four years the 3d Infantry took, and kept, the lead of the whole Army, and became known as "The Rifle Regiment." Therefore, when General Terry was called upon to name an officer who should be inspector of rifle practice for the biggest division in the Army, his choice naturally fell on Phil Reade.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Before a G. C. M. at the Presidio of San Francisco was tried Private Louis Zimmerman, Co. D, 21st Infantry. Charge—Desertion, June 10, 1874; surrendered Nov. 12, 1886. He first pleaded in bar that he was not a duly or legally enlisted soldier of the Army; that not being sustained he then pleaded in bar under the 103 Article of War. This the court sustained. The reviewing authority, Major-General Howard, then returned the proceedings to the court for completion—"by expressing some opinion in the shape of findings." The court returned them, stating its action on "the prisoner's plea in bar of trial, which was based upon the 103d Article of War, is considered . . . as fulfilling all the requirements of . . . finding in the case." Gen. Howard then reviews the case as follows: "The proceedings, as far as they go, are approved. The reviewing officer, believing that the 103d Article of War, when properly applicable to a case, is tantamount to a pardon for the offence committed, disapproves the action of the court in not bringing the case to completion. All the facts were before the court, and the accused, in the interests of justice, which should be administered according to law, is entitled to a finding. The authorities differ with regard to the nature of the offence of desertion. In certain military reviews it is pronounced 'a continuous offence,' and is undoubtedly an offence repeated every day till the close of the term of enlistment; and possibly a strict adherence to the letter of the law would extend it to an indefinite period, unless, in some way, the time lost by desertion 'be made good;' but as the opinion of the reviewing officer in this case inclines to the belief that the commission of the offence terminates at the close of the period of enlistment, he does, in keeping with this conviction, and in presence of the facts furnished by the court, hereby order that the accused be freed from arrest, and declare that he is not liable to be tried and punished by Court-martial for the offence of desertion herein charged. To complete this case, as the court declines a finding, it is recommended that a formal discharge from the Service be given by the War Department (G. C. M. O. 10, D. Cal., 1887).

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Niobrara, Neb., for drunkenness on guard and acquitted, Gen. Crook expresses his regret that the soldier "should have been brought to trial, or charges preferred against him, before a more careful examination of the facts in the case, by the officers preferring and forwarding the charges—it appearing in the evidence that shortly after the accused had been ordered into confinement, by the post quartermaster, he was carefully examined by the officer of the day, in the presence of two other officers, neither of whom could discover any evidence of intoxication—the officer of the day so reporting to the post commander, and also to the post quartermaster, before charges had been preferred by the latter." (G. C. M. O., D. Platte, 1887.)

In the case of a soldier tried for violation of the 47th and 50th Articles of War (desertion and enlisting in another regiment while a deserter), the reviewing authority, Major-General Schofield, says: "The finding upon the second charge is disapproved. In the opinion of the Division Commander, the enlistment of a soldier in a second regiment or company, without discharge from the first, does not constitute a crime *distinct from and additional to* that of desertion from the first regiment or company. The meaning of the 50th Article of War is understood to be that a soldier who quits a regiment or company where he owes service shall be reputed a deserter, *notwithstanding* his enlistment in another regiment or company. The intention of the Article is not to make the second enlistment an offence but to deprive it of the character it would otherwise have, or seem to have, of an atonement or mitigation of the crime of desertion from the regiment or company in which service is due. (G. C. M. O. 39, Div. A., April 11.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

A GERMAN by the young ladies of the Hygeia to their friends was given at the Pavilion on April 13, and was one of the events of the season so far. It was matronized by Mrs. Gen. Tidball and Mrs Cazlarc, of the Fort, and other ladies. Among the dancers were Miss Patterson of New York, Miss Lodor of Washington, Miss Alexander of West Point, Miss Brown, Miss Potts of Washington, Miss Kimberley, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Nye, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Walke, Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Richardson and Miss Baker; Lieuts. Walke, Haines, Foote, Treat, Hancock, Ludlow, Davenport and Hubbell; Majors Calef and Kobbe; Lieuts. Bailey, Dunn, Waite, Rodman and Cazlarc; Medical Director Gorgas of the *Thetis*, and P. A. Surg. Dear, U. S. N.

THE ARMY

G. O. 28, H. Q. A., April 8, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2466 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 72, of 1885, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

2466. The transfer by an enlisted man of a claim for pay due him on his final statements can only be recognized when made after his discharge, in writing, indorsed on the final statements, signed by the soldier, and witnessed by a commissioned officer, when practicable, or by some other reputable person known to the paymaster. The person witnessing the transfer must deliver the discharge to the soldier, indorsing thereon the fact of transfer of the final statements, and on the latter that such indorsement has been made on the discharge.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 29, H. Q. A., April 11, 1887.

Publishes the act to organize the Hospital Corps of the Army of the U. S., and to define its duty and fix its pay. [Heretofore given in full in the JOURNAL.]

G. O. 30, H. Q. A., April 12, 1887.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1887.

By direction of the President, the military post situated on the north shore of Cœur d'Alene Lake, Idaho Territory, now called Fort Cœur d'Alene, will hereafter be known and designated as Fort Sherman, in honor of General William Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. Army (retired), by whom the site was selected.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 1, CORPS OF ENGRS., March 21, 1887.

The practice season for the post of Willet's Point, N. Y., for the current target year, will be the months of May, June, and July.

G. O. 2, CORPS OF ENGRS., March 25, 1887.

The following information, relating to the course of instruction at the Engineer School of Application during the term beginning December 6, 1886, is selected from the report of the semi-annual examination held at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, on January 28, 1887, and published as matter of general interest to the Corps of Engineers.

The Third Year Officers have been engaged in the study of Civil Engineering, comprising the subjects of measurement of river discharge, improvement of non-tidal rivers and an introduction to the improvement of tidal rivers and harbors. Text-books: Schlichting's Regulation and Canalization of Rivers; Harcourt's Rivers and Canals; Hartcourt's Harbors and Docks. The examination was written.

The Second Year Officers have completed the prescribed course in Military Engineering, embracing the subject of modern guns, carriages and projectiles; steel, compound, wrought and cast-iron armor; ships of war and sea coast defences; modern fortifications and their attack and defence. Text-books: Woolwich Text-book of Fortifications; Maguire's Attack and Defence of Coast Fortifications; Fortifications of To-day; Inglis on Armor, 1880; Inglis on Armor, 1884; Report of Committee No. 6, Board on Fortifications: Squadrons of Evolutions and Recent Development of Naval Material. Naval Intelligence, June, 1886; Bayley on Modern Guns; Adams on Spezia Experiments, 1886. The examination was written.

The First Year Officers (Engineers and Artillery) have been engaged in the study of electricity, supplemented by extensive laboratory practice in electricity and in electrical tests and measurements. Text-books: United States Torpedo Manual, Part I.; Gray's Measurements, Chapter X. The examination was oral.

By command of Brig. Gen. Duane:
CHAS. W. RAYMOND, Maj. of Engrs.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., on special duty (S. O. 77, April 13, Div. Atlantic).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for twenty days is granted Captain Stephen W. Groesbeck, A. J. A. (S. O. 29, April 1, D. Dak.)

Pay Department.

General J. R. Brooke, Commanding Fort Shaw, has issued the following notice: "Paymaster Bash, U. S. A., en route for Fort McKinney, Wyo., was robbed at 11 A. M., on the 18th inst., at Antelope Springs, 43 miles north of Douglas Wyo. The robber was known by the name of George Parker, is 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, light complexion, light brown hair and eyes, whiskers all over his face; had on cowboy belt with 45-calibre revolver and cut off to shell extractor, ivory handle; light hat with leather band; rode a dark bay or brown horse fifteen or sixteen hands high, with some roan hair; horse has had scratches and feet still look scabby. Is supposed to have gone towards the British possessions. Major Bash has offered $1,000 reward for the apprehension of the robber."

The retirement from active service, April 12, by operation of law, of Major Charles J. Sprague, paymaster, under the act approved June 30, 1882, is announced (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

The resignation of Capt. John J. Kane, asst. surg., has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 13 (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Charles Richard, asst. surg. (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Albert Hartsuff, surgeon, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 75, April 11, Div. Atlantic.)

Acting Hospl. Steward Max Eisenberger is relieved from duty at Camp Pilot Butte, and will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, and report for duty. Upon his arrival Actg. Hospl. Steward Henry Muller will return to duty with his company (I, 21st Inf.) (S. O. 34, April 6, D. Platte.)

Capt. John Van R. Hoff, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and report for duty. Upon the arrival of Capt. Hoff at Fort Reno, Asst. Surg. Walter Whitney will proceed to Fort Lyon, Colo., and report for duty (S. O. 43, April 4, Dept. Mo.)

Col. David L. Magruder, surgeon, will proceed to Lancaster, Pa., on public business (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Daniel B. Miller will be relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic upon the receipt of this order at Fort Myer, Va. (S. O. 77, April 13, Div. Atlantic.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for ten days is granted Major W. S. Stanton, C. E. (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Irving Hale, at Willet's Point, will relieve 1st Lieut. Curtis McD. Townsend, C. E., of his duties as Q. M. of the Battalion and A. A. Q. M., and Actg. C. of S., at Willet's Point. Lieut. Townsend, on being relieved, will proceed and take station at Washington, D. C., reporting to Major Garrett J. Lydecker, C. E., for duty under his immediate orders. 2d Lieut. David Du B. Gaillard, C. E., is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., and will take station at Jacksonville, Fla., reporting to Capt. William M. Black, C. E., for duty (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Peter Sutton, having been granted a furlough for six months, the C. O., Jackson Barracks, La., will send a reliable sergeant to Fort Massachusetts, Ship Island, Miss., for duty as acting ord. sergeant (S. O. 75, April 11, Div. Atlantic).

Ordnance Sergt. John Barr is, upon his own application, placed upon the retired list (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer will proceed to Forts Spokane and Cœur d'Alene and inspect the troops of his regiment (S. O. 52, March 31, D. Columbia.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Troop L (Wint's) is relieved from duty at Fort Stanton, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 37, April 1, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Lowell, A. T., and 2d Lieut. Samuel Reber is relieved as member and appointed J.-A. in his stead (S. O. 37, April 1, D. Ariz.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. R. D. Walsh, Fort Huachuca, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 38, April 5, D. Ariz.)

Capt. A. Rodgers is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, to take effect July 1 (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Ebenezer Swift is relieved from duty as R. O. at Fort Riley, and 1st Lieut. Francis Michler, Adjt., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 43, April 4, Dept. M.)

At his own request, 2d Lieut. John M. Carson is transferred from Troop K to Troop B (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, to take effect Aug. 28, is granted Capt. J. A. Augur (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. W. H. Carter, relieved as R. Q. M., is assigned to Troop C (Orders 33, April 4, 6th Cav.)

1st Lieut. Edward E. Dravo is appointed Regimental Quartermaster (Orders 33, April 4, 6th Cav.)

In Orders 33, of April 4, Col. Carr relieves 1st Lieut. W. H. Carter from duty as Regimental Quartermaster, he having held the position for more than four years, and takes the opportunity to bear testimony to the many sterling qualities of Lieut. Carter as an officer, a gentleman, and a man. He has been Regimental Quartermaster, says Col. Carr, for almost exactly eight years; during which time he has acted as Quartermaster, in the field, of several posts, of different Districts—military and disbursing—and nearly all the time as Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of Posts, Districts, or in the field; also frequently as Post Treasurer, and has disbursed moneys and handled property to the value of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. He has, in addition, frequently taken the duties of Adjutant and Troop Commander. He was Adjutant as well as Quartermaster during the summer of '81, at Fort Apache, and on the Cibicu campaign, and displayed the most conspicuous and distinguished gallantry in the battles of the Cibicu, Aug. 30, and of Fort Apache, Sept. 1, 1881. During the past two years he has supplied the troops employed in the campaign in Southwestern New Mexico against the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians and their allies, and it is universally agreed that they were well and promptly supplied, and the accounts well kept and promptly paid. His courteous and obliging disposition, and his prompt settlements, have made him universally popular with officers, soldiers, and civilians.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

A. G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Snelling, April 25, for the trial of 2d Lieut. J. H. G. Wilcox (S. O. 32, April 7, D. Dak.)

Chief Trumpeter William G. Hardy will return to Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 29, April 1, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Fort Meade, D. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Edward Garlick, Troop G (S. O. 30, April 4, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. Frederick E. Phelps is appointed to act as inspector on certain property at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, Lexington, Ky., for which 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., R. O., is responsible (S. O., April 13, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

The recruiting rendezvous at Lexington, Ky., will be discontinued April 30, and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson will proceed with his recruiting party to Richmond, Va., and establish a recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. 58, April 6, Rec. Ser.)

So much of par. 2, S. O. 58, R. O., H. Q. A., is amended so as to direct that upon the discontinuance of the recruiting rendezvous at Lexington, Ky., 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, R. O., will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., with his recruiting party and public property, and establish a recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. 60, April 9, Rec. Ser.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Albert S. Cummins, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 74, April 9, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Adams, R. I., will issue a furlough for two months to 1st Sergt. Albert Lowry, Bat. G (S. O. 76, April 12, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; M, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

The leave of 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler is extended fifteen days (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 78, April 14, Div. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The C. O. Fort Missoula, M. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. George Weiler, Co. B (S. O. 30, April 4, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Corpl. Joseph C. Beardsley, Co. B, having been recommended for promotion, will proceed to Fort Cœur d'Alene, for examination by the Board of Officers instituted by S. O. 53 (S. O. 53, April 1, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Keogh will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Charles Watkins, Co. H (S. O. 31, April 6, D. Dak.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

2d Lieut. Charles G. Morton is relieved from the duties assigned him in S. O. 22, and will return to Fort Douglas (S. O. 34, April 6, D. Platte.)

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, from Co. H to Co. B; 2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, from Co. B to Co. H (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. James A. Goodin is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Co. A (Bowman's) will proceed from Fort Apache to San Carlos and report for temporary duty (S. O. 38, April 5, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

A furlough for three months is granted Sergt.-Major Peter Osmar (S. O. 36, March 31, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Col. Richard I. Dodge, Fort Sully, D. T., will be governed by the subpœna to appear as a witness, April 7, at the term of the U. S. District Court at Yankton (S. O. 31, April 6, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. C. S. Hall, having been transferred from Co. D to Co. A, so much of S. O. 34, as directs him to proceed to Fort Wingate, is revoked (S. O. 37, April 1, D. Ariz.)

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Jesse C. Chance (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Lieut. Frederic S. Calhoun will proceed to Fort Townsend and report for Gar. C.-M. duty, upon completion of which he will return to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 50, March 28, D. Columbia.)

Major Charles A. Wikoff is assigned to duty at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 54, April 2, D. Columbia.)

The furlough of Sergt. Arthur C. Morton, Co. A, 1s extended ten days (S. O. 51, March 30, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton is relieved from duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and will proceed to Harrisburg, Pa, and take charge of the recruiting rendezvous in that city, during the absence, on sick leave, of Capt. Chambers McKibbin (S. O. 57, April 5, Rec. Ser.)

1st Lieut. Thomas F. Davis, having been appointed R. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Fort Randall, and will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 31, April 6, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Lieut.-Col. A. L. Hough, Superintendent Recruiting Service, will proceed to Columbus Barracks and Jefferson Barracks, and make an inspection of the recruiting depots at those places (S. O. 55, April 1, Rec. Ser.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. W. P. Evans is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, to take effect July 1 (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for twenty-five days is granted Capt. Lewis Johnson (S. O. 43, April 4, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Tear, Fort Snelling, to take effect about April 11 (S. O. 31, April 6, D. Dak.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., April 18. Detail: Capt. Louis M. Maus, Med. Dept.; Capt. John Pitman, Ord. Dept.; Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Francis W. Mansfield and Ralph W. Hoyt and 2d Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 5th Inf., and Capt. Leon A. Matile, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 30, April 4, D. Dak.)

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., April 12. Detail: Capts. Edward Maguire, John G. D. Knight, and Eric Bergland, 1st Lieuts. Irving Hale and Hiram M. Chittenden, 2d Lieuts. William L. Sibert, Joseph E. Kuhn, and Charles S. Riché, C. E., and 1st Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, C. E., J.-A. (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.)

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 7. Detail: Major James S. Casey, Capts. Clarence E. Bennett, Thomas G. Troxel, Cyrus S. Roberts, Charles H. Greene, and William P. Rogers, 1st Lieuts. Daniel H. Brush, George H. Roach, and James D. Nickerson, 2d Lieuts. James T. Kerr, James L. Druiea, James H. Frier, and Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George Ruhlen, 17th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 32, April 1, D. Platte.)

At Fort Douglas, Utah, April 8. Detail: Major William J. Lyster, 6th Inf.; Capt. David H. Kinzie, 5th Art.; Capts. Stephen Baker, Jacob F. Kunson, and Frederick W. Thibaut, and 1st Lieut. George B. Walker, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Reuben B. Turner, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Richard W. Young, 5th Art.; 2d Lieuts. Charles G. Morton, William P. Burnham, and Amos B. Shattuck, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Robert R. Stevens, 6th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 32, April 1, D. Platte.)

At Fort Du Chesne, Utah, April 11. Detail: Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf.; Capts. Byron Dawson and Jerauld A. Olmsted, 9th Cav.; Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. George R. Burnett, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Lawrence J. Hearn and Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry G. Trout, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 32, April 1, D. Platte.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., April 25, for the trial of 2d Lieut. J. H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cav. Detail: Col. George L. Andrews and Lieut. Col. James J. Van Horn, 25th Inf.; Major Charles H. Alden, Med. Dept.; Major William H. Eckels, Pay Dept.; Capt. Charles Bentzoni, 25th Inf.; Capt. George B. Rodney, 4th Art.; Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Hodges, 25th Inf., and Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, J.-A. (S. O. 32, April 7, D. Dak.)

At Fort Missoula, M. T., April 18. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Horace Jewett, Capts. James H. Gageby, William Krause, and William C. Bartlett, 1st Lieut. William C. Buttler, 2d Lieuts. Chase W. Kennedy and Harry Freeland, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Francis P. Eremont, 3d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 32, April 7, D. Dak.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 12. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capts. John R. Brinckle and Joshua A. Fessenden, 5th Art.; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Granger Adams and 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 74, April 9, Div A.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., April 15. Detail: Capts. Frank G. Smith, Edward Field, and John W. Roder, 4th Art.; Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Harry R. Anderson and Charles A. L. Totten, 2d Lieuts. Charles L. Corthell, John E. McMahon, and Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. William Ennis, Adjt., 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 77, April 13, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Henry C. Corbin, A. A. G.; Capt. John R. Myrick, A. D. C., and 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, A. D. C., will convene at the Hospital, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 8, to fix the responsibility for the injured condition of two cavalry horses, shipped by Capt. Addison Barrett, M. S. K. (S. O. 40, April 7, Div. M.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. J. S. Mason, 9th Inf.; Major B. E. Fryer, Surg.; Major Anson Mills and Capt. C. L. Cooper, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg., will meet at Los Angeles, Cal., April 15, for the examination of Sergt.-Major Thomas M. Moody, 9th Inf., and Sergt. Archibald A. Cabaniss, Troop B, 4th Cav., recommended for promotion to 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 37, April 1, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. William P. Carlin and Capt. Edwin M. Coates, 4th Inf.; Asst. Surgs. Joseph K. Corson and John M. Banister, and Capt. Butler D. Price, 4th Inf., will assemble at Fort Cœur d'Alene, April 13, to report upon the qualifications of non-commissioned officers authorized to appear before it as candidates for appointment as 2d Lieutenants in the Army (S. O. 53, April 1, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieuts. Edward S. Chapin and George A. Cornish and 2d Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, 15th Inf., will assemble at Fort Pembina, D. T., April 11, to fix the responsibility for the loss of C. and E., and O. stores, for which Capt. Cyrus M. DeLany, 15th Inf., is accountable (S. O. 31, April 6, D. Dak.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tutherly and 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav., will assemble at Camp Sheridan, Wyo. T., April 14, to fix the responsibility for the unserviceable condition of one Springfield carbine, for which Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav., is accountable (S. O. 31, April 6, D. Dak.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. John M. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. Peter C. Hains, and Major Garrett J. Lydecker, will meet in Washington, to consider such matters relating to the proposed Bennington Battle Monument as may be referred to it for action (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

The Army Medical Board in New York City is dissolved (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

The Fort Davis *News* says: "Why keep up a post at Hancock is a question of some interest in military circles. Located within about fifty miles of El Paso, and at present away from the railroad, and in an undesirable location, there would seem to be no good reason why it should not be abandoned and the troops sent elsewhere."

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

In a comprehensive "Roster of Troops," dated March 25, we find the following information concerning Fort Du Chesne: Permanent buildings completed—Quartermaster's, subsistence and ordnance storehouses, adjutant's office (since destroyed by fire), guard house, bake ovens and bake house, mechanics workshops, coal shed, one double set of officers quarters and two sets non-commissioned staff officers quarters. Three double sets officers quarters are nearly completed and three other sets are in course of erection. One set cavalry barracks and a portion of permanent hospital (one ward and the dining room and kitchen, to be used as a provisional hospital) are nearly completed, other buildings are in course of erection.

The parade ground has been prepared for sowing grass seed and planting trees. The post garden is laid out and preparations made for planting. Water is brought through the garden and post grounds by means of an irrigating ditch which has been constructed from the river about two miles above the post. A wagon-road bridge across the DuChesne River, on the road to Price Station, at a point about twelve miles from the post, was completed March 5.

A correspondent writes that "the 2d Infantry will go to the Bellevue Rifle Range by wings, and each five companies have six weeks' practice at fixed distance shooting, and again in October, two weeks including the skirmish firing. The regiment hopes to do in two months the work of three months, and thus show the value of continuous uninterrupted practice."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

APRIL 13, 1887.

ON Monday afternoon drill was suspended and the Corps of Cadets proceeded to the chapel at 4.30 to listen to an address by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, after which a presentation of books to the First Class took place. The Rev. Dr. spoke about an hour, and delivered a fine address. The cadets were allowed to select one of two books—a Bible and Life of Gen. Upton. 62 took a bible each and the remaining two of the class took the Life of Upton.

The annual journalistic effort of the cadets—known as "The Howitzer"—has just made its appearance, in a neat pamphlet of 28 pages. One of the advertisements headed "Wanted" calls for about 40 vacancies. Another offers a reward of $.07 and an uncut atlas to the heirs of some engineer officer who will commit suicide before June 7.

Last Saturday the post was visited by Colonel Flagler, Captain Birnie and Lieut. Bruff, all of the Ordnance.

On Monday Professor Kendrick was here, also Lieuts. Rees and Potter, of the Engineers, and Lieut. Fowler, 4th Cav. The three latter had attended the funeral of their classmate, Lieut. Seward Mott, and were returning to their stations. The cadet hop next Saturday evening is to be given in room No. 1, and will be limited to half-past nine.

The first work for the new gymnasium was done last Friday in clearing the ground. The site selected is between Lieut. Simpson's quarters and the cadet commissary building. The short side (75 feet) is parallel to the barracks and the entrance will be directly in front of the new sallyport.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the mess took place last evening. The report of the treasurer showed that the mess is richer by over $100 than it was when the last report was rendered. Lieut. David Price was re-elected Treasurer, and Professor Bass and Captain Price were elected members of the Senior Council.

Frank Spear Armstrong, Jeffersonville, Ind.; William Drew Collins, Charenton, La., and William Lawson Erwin (Alt.), Plaquemine, La., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June next.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS.

APRIL 4, 1887.

LIEUT ROBERT K. EVANS has been installed as regimental adjutant and Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader as R. Q. M. Lieut. C. W. Abbot, Jr., has taken charge of signal matters. The retiring regimental staff officers, Lieuts. Wotherspoon and Smith, were tendered a serenade by the 12th Infantry band on Thursday evening.

At the weekly concert and hop last week, there was a concerted piece not down on the programme. It was rendered by the N. C. staff and band just after the overture, when Lieut. Fred. A. Smith was invited to the front and centre by Sergt.-Major A. B. Van Buren and presented with an elegant and valuable panelled French marble clock, as a souvenir of their esteem. The gallant Lieutenant made a fitting acknowledgment, expressing with marked emotion his gratification at the unlooked-for occurrence. MACTOUGH.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

OUR weekly concerts have been stopped. The entertainment given by the officers on March 19 was quite a success. The "Big Four" Minstrels was greatly appreciated. Our post was alarmed the other night by the cry of fire. It proved to be the quarters of Principal Musician Morrison. Everything was removed and after a little excitement the fire was quenched. The officers raised a subscription for him, and, to use a soldier's parlance, they came down handsomely. ENIGMA.

I see the JOURNAL is giving much attention to medical lectures at posts. We are not behindhand here, as our Post Surgeon T. A. Cuningham is giving a course to the gratification and instruction of all. Dr. Cuningham is somewhat of a pioneer in this matter. At this post in the winter of 1884-85 he delivered a series of these lectures to the officers, who all attended, including Col. P. T. Swaine, Col. Robt. H. Hall, Major S. M. Whitside, Lieuts. Casey and Webster, the Regimental Staff, and all the company officers. The interest and attendance was always good and the improvement decided. In the present course the Doctor very wisely gives a succinct resumé of the anatomy and physiology of the subject to be treated and afterwards goes into the subjects of hemorrhages, fractures, etc. OBSERVER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CANTEEN AT FORT ELLIOTT, TEXAS.

A CANTEEN has been established at this post (on the plan of Gen. Morrow), that supplies the soldiers with luncheons of hot coffee and sandwiches, and the indoor amusements of dominoes, checkers, chess, and billiards, and the outdoor amusements of football, base ball, lawn tennis, and for the cavalry polo.

A riding hall has been enclosed by a fence of posts and poles, and as there is no tan bark available the ground in the enclosure has been ploughed, posts with heads and rings supplied, and a polo ground laid out. The men of one troop play a series of games of polo one day, and exercise in the riding hall the next. Each soldier is allowed the privilege of taking his horse every afternoon for exercise on the polo ground or in the riding hall, under the superintendence of a non-commissioned officer.

If any one familiar with the games played by the cavalry soldiers of foreign armies would publish a description of the games and the rules by which they are played, it would be appreciated by our mounted men.

We saw some time ago in the New York *Graphic* an illustration showing horses and soldiers lying down (at Fort Bayard). If the commanding officer (Col. A. K. Arnold) would publish in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a description of his method of teaching his horses, he would confer a favor on the cavalry stationed at FORT ELLIOTT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, D. T.

APRIL 8, 1887.

OUR garrison was very unpleasantly aroused from its usual calm by the terrible fire which destroyed the elegant quarters occupied by Col. Tilford's family. The flames made quick head-way, though the "Fire Brigade" were on the spot at the first signal of danger. The entire force of the post turned out *en masse* and worked with almost superhuman efforts to remove from the burning building the many articles of value which had helped to make Mrs. Tilford's attractive home, one of the most beautifully furnished on the frontier. The ladies and officers worked side by side with the soldiers in carrying out delicate articles in silver and china. The piano, harp and most of the heavy furniture were removed with safety. The principal loss was in the carpets and mirrors. Immediate rebuilding of the quarters has been ordered, the family in the meantime sharing Maj. Whitside's hospitable home.

Gen. Forsyth is still absent at Cœur d'Alene.

Lieut. Bullock returned after a successful chase of several deserters, bringing them and their horses in triumph.

A hop is to be given to Lieut. Robinson and his bride, whose arrival was quite a surprise, no rumors of any such happy event being heralded as our Regimental Q. M.'s matrimonial intentions.

The post is conspicuous by the absence of a majority of the officers whose troops are stationed here, there being about an average of one officer on duty with each troop and also by the departure which have taken place among the ladies, having a very small minority of the fair sex.

A slight "boom" in real estate is already starting in the town of Sturgis, in anticipation of the railroad which is on the onward march from "Rapid."

Snow still covers the ground and it is difficult to realize we are in the midst of spring.

HISTORY OF WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

THIS post is situated at the southern extremity of 4½ street, Washington, on what is known as "Greenleaf's Point," at the junction of the Eastern branch or Anacosta, with the Potomac River.

There are no documents on file to indicate the precise time at which this post became an arsenal. As early as 1803 it was a military station, and in August, 1807, it is known that Smiths' and Carpenters' shops were here. Powder was stored here in 1812. In January, 1813, it is first mentioned as an establishment. The first expenditure made by the Ordnance Dept. for buildings at this arsenal was in 1816, when the sum of $15,583.33 was applied to this object, and up to about 1868, the expenditures at this post for lands and buildings amounted to about $500,000.

In purstance of an act of March 3, 1857, the site of the arsenal was enlarged by the purchase of the land lying between the Potomac River and James Creek and south P street. The whole tract now consists of 69 acres.

The transfer of ordnance stores to other depots was completed by the month of April, 1881, when the Ordnance Department finally surrendered their authority over what was formerly known as the Washington Arsenal and afterwards designated U. S. Barracks.

At the time of the capture of Washington by the British several men were killed here by the careless throwing of a fire brand into a well, in which a quantity of powder had previously been thrown. On June 17, 1864, during the Rebellion, twenty-one girls were killed by an explosion in one of the Laboratories. The cause of the accident was never satisfactorily ascertained An explosion occurred at the Laboratory July 22, 1871, about fifty yards east of No. 1 storehouse which did much damage. No lives were lost. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

AULD LANG SYNE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

APRIL 1, 1887.

Gen. A. H. Terry and party have come again and gone again; arrived on Friday, staid a short time, took up Mrs. and Miss Lee and then off for Chicago. I think they must have enjoyed themselves while here, for certainly everyone did their best to that end. Lieut. Slocum passed through here last week, en route to Ringgold from leave, looking well and hearty. We hope to have our new officers' quarters and barracks ready in a couple of months.

It is very dry here, a couple of small showers recently but not enough to lay the dust. There are dire rumors of changes among the staff here; Paymr. Muhlenberg, I believe, is to be the first to go, and, perhaps, more will follow. Thus it is, we never get nicely settled and establish a fine line of credit before we are hustled off somewhere else and have to hoe the same row again.

AD INTERIM.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CŒUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

THE Court of Inquiry here, presided over by Col. Black, has had a busy time of it, but nothing is known as to the results. The range of inquiry was as to the collusion with the post trader in giving them the use of Government teams and the Government steamer; in denuding the public lands of timber and carrying on a large lumber traffic; appropriating stores from the Commissary Department to sell to the citizens; staking miners and prospectors with stores from the commissary, tools from the Government shops and explosives from the ordnance stores, for which share

was to be had in the mines discovered and located by the miners and prospectors to whom they were given; ordering out a detachment of soldiers, all armed and equipped, under charge of a commissioned officer, to frighten and drive off miners from their claims, so that possession might be got of the same: making fraudulent contracts in erecting and building the Government buildings, performing the labor with enlisted men and pocketing the appropriation; permitting the post traders to sell intoxicating liquors on the military reservation, in violation of an Executive order and other minor irregularities.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of April 9 says:

Sergeant Heminger has gone to Hot Springs, Ark....Mrs. Lieut. Patten has returned from an extended visit to Boston and other Eastern cities... Lieut. Cornman is visiting his father at Carlisle, Pa., before joining at Fort DuChesne. .. Major and Mrs. Downey left on Wednesday for Omaha. Lieut. and Mrs. Parke left the same day for Franklin, Tenn. ....An excellent programme was rendered by the 21st Infantry band Sunday.

The *Democrat* of March 25 says:

Col. Morrow has recommended Capt. Rheem for retirement, he having been ill for several years and absent on sick leave for many months.

Leave for two months has been granted Lieut. J. S. Parke, during which he visit relatives in Tennessee and New York.

Major and Mrs. Downey will leave next week on a two months' leave, after which the major will join his company at Fort DuChesne.

The Fort Sidney Social Club gives its next dance on Easter Monday, April 11.

Post Surgeon Ewen has cautioned the garrison that during the next few weeks pneumonia will be prevalent and therefore unnecessary exposure should be avoided.

FORT VANCOUVER.

THE *Independent* of April 6 says:

Capt. Jas. Ulio, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, was at Spokane Falls, last week on a visit.....Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Inf., and wife, have gone to Tennessee.. .....Lieut. J. E. Runcie, 1st Art., came up from San Francisco last week.....Lieut. E. St. John Greble, of Gen. Howard's staff, left San Francisco Sunday for a visit here.....Mr. and Mrs. Colby, of Lawrence, Mass., are now visiting their daughter, wife of Lieut F. F. Eastman, 14th Inf.....Capt. Uriel Sebree, U. S. N., with his wife, has been visiting Capt. A. H. Russell this week .....Capt. C. A Woodruff, chief commissary, last Friday, delivered a lecture on "The Volunteers," at the garrison hall... ..Col. H. M. Black, 23d Inf.; Cols. J. W. Forsyth and J. M. Moore, Lieut. Col. F. F. Barr and Capt. B. D. Price, who attended the recent court at Fort Cœur d'Alene, paid a brief visit to Vancouver Barracks last week, during an intermission of the court.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of April 9 says:

Lieut. W. C. Muhlenburg has joined at Fort Omaha from a six months' sick leave, and his family will join him soon.

Lieut. Pickering, 2d Inf., has returned from a visit to Santee Indian Agency. He was delayed nearly a week by the rise in the Missouri river.

Gen. Wheaton, Capts. Ulio and Ames and Lts. Clark, Rowell, and Earle, of the 2d Inf., are expected to return next week from Fort Cœur d'Alene.

The troops at Fort Omaha are now being drilled twice daily.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of April 9 says:

Captain Cusack has sold one of his fine racers.

Gen. and Mrs. Kautz have returned from their eastern trip.

A very enjoyable evening dress ball was given by the officers March 29.

Major Henry Lippincott, the post surgeon, delivered a highly interesting lecture on the subject of "Surgery" recently.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

A CORRESPONDENT writes April 1:

Miss Abbie Green, daughter of Capt. C. H. Greene, who has been attending school at Salt Lake City, is home on a visit. 1st Lieut. R. W. Dowdy has gone East on leave.

Lieut.-Col. Offley is in command of the regiment and post during the sickness of Col. Chambers.

Lieut. D. H. Brush, who has been regimental quartermaster for nearly eight years, has been relieved, and Lieut. Edward Chenoweth appointed in his stead. In relieving Lieut. Brush, Col. Offley expresses his thanks for the very efficient manner in which he has performed his duties for nearly eight years.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City *Times* says:

The post chapel has been thoroughly remodelled and looks well. Gen. McCook takes a great deal of interest in the improvements. Quite a large congregation attended the Good Friday services. Chaplain Barry was assisted by the Rev. Frank O Osborne of Madison, Wis. The chapel was elaborately decorated with flowers for Easter. The choir rendered a fine programme of music under the direction of Mrs. McCook.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Evening Post* writes: There are now remaining at the military headquarters on the reserve at the Presidio, four of the adobe buildings that were used as barracks and storehouses at one time by the Spaniards. They have since been re-roofed and put to other uses. All these buildings, now considerably over 100 yrs. old, were long unoccupied and neglected, and seemed at one time to be verging upon ruin, when they were timely rescued by the skilful hand of the late Gen. McDowell.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

THE Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland have practically completed the programme for the annual meeting of the society which will be held in Washington on May 11 and 12, upon which occasion the Garfield statue to be erected at the west approach of the Capitol will be unveiled. The meeting of the society will be held on the morning of May 11, at which General Sheridan will preside. The oration will be delivered on the evening of that day at the Congregational Church. The statue will be unveiled on May 12 with appropriate ceremonies, at which the President and members of the Cabinet will be present. The society will be escorted to the Capitol by the United States troops and marines stationed at Washington, the militia of the District, and the Grand Army posts. The pedestal for the statue has been erected on the circle at the intersection of 1st street and Maryland avenue, Congress having appropriated $20,000 for this purpose. The statue was paid for by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Aspinwall March 7. Will await the arrival of the *Mohican* at Panama.

All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Left Bermuda, April 7, for St. Thomas, W. I. During her run from New York to Bermuda the *Richmond* had some very heavy weather, and encountered gales from the northwest and southeast. While in the Gulf Stream and in a northwest gale some thick snow squalls were met.

The Prospective cruise of the *Richmond* is as follows:

Port.	*Arrive.*	*Leave.*
New York, N. Y.	.....	March 28.
St. Thomas, W. I.	April 5.	April 9.
Martinique, W. I.	April 13	April 17.
Curacoa, W. I.	April 20.	April 25.
Matanzas, Cuba	May 5.	May 9.
Key West, Fla.	May 10.	May 13.
Hampton Roads, Va	May 20.	

Ship will travel about 4,864 miles in making this cruise.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Key West April 11.

Capt. F. M. Green, commanding the *Yantic*, in a letter dated Cienfuegos, Cuba, April 5, reports that he would leave there for Key West April 7. He says several of the ship's company are suffering from fever contracted at Aspinwall, but the cases are not serious, and the health of the officers and men is otherwise good.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 16. All well. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 16.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Sailed from Athens, Greece, for Leghorn, Italy, April 4. Intends to go to Villefranche after receiving her stores.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Comdr. W. M. Folger was ordered to command. Was at Leghorn, Italy, April 2—to leave there about middle of May. Health of officers and men good.

The *Times* of Morocco, Tangier, March 24 says: "The U. S. frigate *Quinnebaug*, which visited Tangier last week, made an unusually short stay, and disappointed many who had hoped to meet its genial officers ashore. There was none of the hunting and feasting which has characterized the previous visits of this vessel."

Pacific Station—Captain H. L. Howison (in temporary command).

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley is ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of April 1.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Arrived at Acapulco March 18.

Commander J. D. Graham, of the *Alert*, in a letter dated San Jose, Guatemala, March 29, reports arrival at that port, having left Acapulco March 27.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Mazatlan April 6, and after taking on stores will return to Acapulco.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Coquimbo, Chile, March 18. To leave April 10 for the North.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. At Talcahuano, Chili, March 31. Commander Richard P. Leary was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of April 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable to have arrived at Callao, Peru, March 22. Left for Panama same day.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. At Norfolk, Va., from which place she will finally leave for her station in Alaskan waters.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Taboquilla, in Panama Bay, March 28. After a short stay intends to sail northward.

The *Vandalia* left Coquimbo in obedience to orders received from the Navy Department, March 8, and arrived at Taboga Island, Panama Roads, U. S. of Colombia, March 27. The port of Panama was closed to all vessels from Chili. The authorites allowed the *Vandalia* to anchor until the Admiral comes. Capt. Howison says the mails for this vessel are scattered along the southern coast somewhere. I have telegraphed to Callao, and hope to receive them shortly.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from Batavia for Yokohama Feb. 22.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Yokohama, Japan, March 12.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Nagasaki, Japan, March 5. Intended to sail from Yokohama March 18.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Canton March 12.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Lieut. Commander Frank Courtis in temporary command. Comdr. F. V. McNair has been ordered to command. At Nagasaki March 12, and intended to sail next day for Yokoahma.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, March 12. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent after March 24, to Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Was to sail from St. Thomas, April 3, for Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Was to sail from St. Thomas, April 3, for Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Was to sail from St. Thomas, April 3, for Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived March 28 at Norfolk, Va.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York, undergoing slight repairs. The delay in properly arranging her steering gear has practically exhausted the season for contemplated surveying work in South America, and it is no longer probable that the ship will go in that direction this year.

Another pattern of steam steering gear is to be placed on the *Dolphin*, the original type having proved a failure.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Put in commission March 30, 1887, for purpose of conveying freight between the different Navy-yards on the Atlantic Coast. Left Norfolk, April 2, arrived at Washington Navy-yard, April 3, 1887, and sailed for Norfolk April 9.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, Va. Will be refitted for service. The work will be commenced at once. It is estimated that the cost of repairs will be $25,000.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10. Mail address, San Diego, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City. She is being fitted for her annual Summer cruise. Will leave New York May 10, arrive at Glen Cove May 16, reach New London May 26, leave for Fayal, Azores, a few days later, arrive at that port June 10, reach Cadiz June 21, leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. Left yard, April 3, 1887, for trial trip. Returned April 14.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about the middle of June. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about May 1. It is not known at present where she will be ordered.

Chicago—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. (Report of March 19.)

Boston—At New York. Is being fitted with ice machines, electric lights and steam separators. She will be ready for a trial trip in about 60 days. (Report of March 19.)

Kearsarge—Ordered to repair revoked, and will be condemned and sold.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A WOOD cruiser has just been launched at Rochefort which is likely to be the last of her race.

THE first steel cruiser ever built in China, it is claimed, was recently launched from a shipyard at Whampoa, to be used by the Portuguese Government in the defence of Manilla.

THE chiefs of the bureaus of construction and steam engineering have heard nothing of the order to suspend work on the *Kearsarge*. The construction bureau is still engaged on the repairs to her hull.

THE frigate *Constellation*, Lieut. J. W. Danenhower commanding, left Annapolis, April 11, for the Norfolk Navy-yard under tow of the *Phlox*, to be overhauled for the summer practice cruise of the cadets.

THE English Admiralty have ordered that for the future naval officers are to be detailed to act as *ciceroni* instead of draughtsmen, or other dockyard officials who may have a knowledge of foreign languages.

THE second edition of the Navy Register has not yet been sent to the Public Printer. The report of the committee on revision is before the Secretary, but he has not yet approved it nor given the order to go ahead with its publication. It is probable that the Register will be withheld until the July number is issued, in which the new features desired by the Secretary will be embodied.

THE ship *Archimede* was put up for sale at Yokohama on Feb. 26, and was purchased by Japanese for $6,800, the two 7-inch rifled guns realizing $50 each, four 5 inch guns $20 each, and one 4-pounder bronze howitzer, $40.

COMMODORE D. B. HARMONY has returned from Pensacola, Fla. He reports that the present location of the navy-yard there does not warrant the expenditure of any more money on her as a navy-yard. It is probable that the site will be changed.

THE *Nordenfeldt*, a submarine torpedo boat, launched at Barrow-in-Furness, March 26, is the largest boat of the kind yet constructed, being 110 feet in length. The engines develop 1,200 indicated horse power, and the vessel will have a speed of 19 knots on the surface.

BESIDES the six engineer officers at present attached to the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, the following were ordered for temporary duty on board during the trial trip: Passed Asst. Engrs. Webster, Kearny, Cleaver, and Howell.

FORTY-FIVE speculators attended the auction sale of several condemned Government vessels at Port Washington, L. I., April 14. The *Congress* was sold for $7,800. The *Ohio* brought $7,400; the steamer *Shawmut*, $2,050; the *Roanoke*, $9,350; the *Susquehanna*, $4,900, and the *Savannah*, $5,650.

A WASHINGTON despatch states that the chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Engineering of the Navy Department have gone to Norfolk to inspect the steam steering gear of the U. S. S. *Trenton*. It appears that the same system of steering as is used on the *Dolphin* was placed on the *Trenton*.

MR. WARD, of Messrs. Denny and Co., at Dumbarton, informed the Institution of Naval Architects last year that of 48,000 tons of mild steel wrought upon their premises, consisting of about 350,000 pieces, only 12 pieces had failed, and that his firm had often lost more than four times that amount in a single iron vessel.

THE Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* sailed from Washington April 6th for Norfolk to place a lot of stores on board the *Thetis* to be taken around to San Francisco. The stores required for the proposed long cruise of the *Albatross* in the Pacific will be so great in quantity that the vessel would be overcrowded, and the *Thetis* has more stowage capacity.

THE officers of the British war vessels *Bellerophon* and *Pylades*, at Vera Cruz, are visiting the City of Mexico. Vice-Admiral Lyons, commanding the North Atlantic and West Indian squadron; Capt. Clarke, of the *Bellerophon*, and Capt. Primrose, of the *Pylades*, being the chief officers in the party. The visitors have been tendered a ball by the British Minister and other attentions on the part of the leading Government officials.

THE French Government has given notice that on April 1, 1887, an experimental buoy, fitted with an automatic whistle, will be placed south-westward of the angle of the Southwest Mole, in course of construction at Boulogne. The buoy, painted red, will be moored about one quarter of a cable westward of the bell buoy with mirror, lying with the angle of the South-west Mole, bearing N. E. by E. ½ E., distant about one cable.

LIEUTENANT B. A. FISKE, U. S. N., the eminent electrician, at present on the *Atlanta*, is becoming thoroughly convinced that the uses of electricity are but in their infancy. He looks upon it as an assured fact that the electric light will be the gradual supplanter of gas as an illuminant for a certain class of places, but he also looks for a greater expansion in the employment of illuminating gas, due in a great measure to the very excellence of the incandescent electric lamp. So far, it would seem that such has been the effect. For ship illumination, of course, electricity has no rival, and it is a cause of congratulation that the Navy is at last starting off so well with this system.

SECRETARY WHITNEY issued instructions to the Torpedo Board on Friday. No torpedo will be tested without a majority of the Board vote to do so. The Board will report upon the following features of all torpedoes tested: Accuracy, certainty of operation, launching, starting on course and explosive action on contact with target, velocity, range, ability to beat through or avoid hostile defensive obstructions, destructiveness, safety in handling, ability to keep in readiness for immediate action, facility of manipulation, simplicity, ability to be operated with safety from enemy's fire, simplicity and efficiency of launching apparatus and noiselessness.

THE English National Life Boat Institution has resolved to offer prizes of a gold and a silver medal for drawings or models of a mechanically propeller life boat best adapted to meet the conditions under which life boats are called upon to perform their work, also a gold and silver medal for models or drawings of a propelling suitable for the self-righting life-boats of the Institution. 601 lives and 33 vessels were rescued last year by the boats of the Institution and 160 lives by shore boats and other means. 13 silver medals, 32 vinocular glasses, 35 votes of thanks on vellum and $33,150 were granted as rewards. Since the foundation of the institution 32,671 lives have been saved from shipwreck.

IN furtherance of the policy of consolidating the purchases of supplies under one head, the Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular to the chiefs of bureaus requiring them to submit, by the 30th inst., schedules of such materials and supplies as they estimate will be required in their respective departments during the coming fiscal year, the Inventory Board to decide what articles now on hand are serviceable, and the rest will be advertised for. The Board have arranged in convenient form large tables showing at a glance the amount and condition of stores now on hand at the various navy yards, so that when a requisition comes in from a bureau for a certain article it will be an easy matter to ascertain whether there is a surplus of that particular article on hand at any of the yards, and if so, whether it will be practicable to transfer it to the yard at which it is to be used. It is the Secretary's purpose to dispose of old stores as far as possible, and he will have them shipped from one yard to another when occasion requires.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

APRIL 8.—Lieutenant Charles H. Amsden to appear before the retiring board.

APRIL 9.—P. A. Engineers Harrie Webster, Geo. H. Kearny, Henry T. Cleaver, and Charles P. Howell to temporary duty on Atlanta during the trial of the machinery of that vessels.

APRIL 14.—P. A. Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, to the ironclads at City Point, Va., April 20.

Detached.

APRIL 8.—Chaplain Wm. F. Morrison from the New Hampshire and granted six months' leave.

APRIL 13.—Lieutenant M. L. Wood, from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to Coast Survey.

APRIL 14.—P. A. Surgeon C. T. Hibbett, from the ironclads at City Point, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

Placed on Waiting Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander G. B. Livingston reported his return home from the Monongahela, and is placed on waiting orders.

Dismissed.

Naval Cadet Charles W. Potter for hazing.

Leave Extended.

The leave of Rear Admiral R. W. Shufeldt, retired, is extended one year from June next, with permission to remain abroad.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending April 13, 1887:

Joseph Roberts. Beneficiary, died April 5, 1887, at Government hospital for the insane, Washington, D. C.

William H. Russell, Apothecary, died March 23, 1887, at Government Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

MARINE CORPS.

APRIL 8.—Second Lieutenant C. H. Lauchheimer's present leave of absence extended one month, upon the expiration of which he is ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

APRIL 11.—H. K. White, ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

APRIL 12.—1st Lieutenant James A. Turner, detached from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to proceed by rail to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Commandant, U. S. M.C., for sea service.

APRIL 14.—Captain R. W. Huntington, detached, upon the reporting of his relief, 20th inst, from the command of the Marine Barracks at Annapolis, Md., and ordered to hold himself ready for orders to the U. S. S. Trenton at an early date.

Captain H. A. Bartlett, detached from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to proceed to Annapolis, Md., and report on the 20th inst., to the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy as the officer detailed to relieve Captain R. W. Huntington.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL CHANDLER, under date of Nagasaki, Japan, March 12, reports: The *Palos* at Tientsin; the *Monocacy* at Canton; the *Marion* (temporary flagship), and the *Omaha* at Nagasaki, to sail March 13 for Yokohama. The *Brooklyn* was to have sailed Feb. 22 from Batavia for Yokohama. The health of the officers and men of the squadron was good. In a letter of the same date Rear Admiral Chandler stated that he left Yokohama in the flagship *Marion* on the afternoon of Feb. 22 last and arrived at Kobe on the morning of the 24th. From Kobe, accompanied by his secretary, Lieut. West, and two other officers of the ship, he went to Kioto, the ancient capital of Japan. On arrival there was met by Mr. Kobayaski, the Governor's aide, with the Governor's carriage, which was put at the Admiral's disposal. On the following day the Admiral and his staff called upon Governor Kitaguki, which call he returned the next day. The considerate hospitality of the Governor during the visit was of the most friendly character. Permits to visit all the temples, manufactories of art works, and all interesting places in the city were given the Admiral, and the National Exposition of Japan, which had been closed for several days, was opened to him and his staff, and the Governor escorted them in person to the different departments. Left Kobe on the morning of the 3d and arrived at Nagasaki on the evening of the 5th.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

CAPTAIN HOWISON reports the movements of vessels on the Pacific Station for the month of March: The *Vandalia* remained at Coquimbo till March 10, then left for Panama, arriving there the 27th instant where she awaits the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief.

The *Iroquois* when last heard from was at Valparaiso, having visited Talcahuana and Hota and Juan Fernandez during the past month; she was ordered to Coquimbo, and thence to the northward. The *Adams* was to the northward of Panama cruising.

The *Mohican* remained at Coquimbo till Feb. 14, then left for Caldera, Iquique, Arica, and thence to the northward.

The *Juniata* arrived at Talcahuana, Feb. 25, she is now at Coquimbo and will leave there for Caldera and the northern ports on April 10.

The *Monongahela* still remains at Coquimbo.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 13, 1887.

THE last week of Lent passed away very much as have the others, with nothing to break through the routine of study and drill as preserved at the Academy. The Easter services held at the chapel, were well attended. The usual service with a sermon by Chaplain Hawson was held in the morning, the church being tastefully decorated with flowers. In the afternoon a children's service was held. At 3 o'clock, numerous friends attended the christening of Ralph Sampson, youngest son of Comdr. Sampson.

Now that Lent is over preparations are being rapidly carried on for coming entertainments. The gymnasium has been fitted with a stage, and daily rehearsals for the coming comedy are now held. The pieces to be presented on Saturday night are a comedy entitled "Always Intended" and a farce. In the near future such entertainments will be held in the Naval Institute Building, formerly occupied by the Department of Ordnance. An addition is in process of construction; it will overhang the road in the rear of the building. This addition will be fitted with a stage, and all conveniences for lectures before the Institute. No pains are spared in remodelling the interior, and when the work is completed it will be a valuable addition to the conveniences of the yard.

The lawn tennis grounds in the lower part of the yard are undergoing all repairs necessary to put them in good condition. Most of the officers interested in tennis have kept in constant practice, using the courts in the armory, and it is expected that some very exciting games will be played during the season. Certainly more attention will be paid to lawn tennis than has previously been done.

The cadets are practising daily for coming base ball games, and play very well together. Several of the best players of last year's team left with the graduating class and others were dropped as unsatisfactory. Their places must be filled by new players. The cadets expect to change the grounds this season to a slight extent, moving down nearer the line of sea wall from the gymnasium to the mortar. The old grounds were uneven, and the new location is said to be an improvement. Great interest in the base ball team is shown by all the officers in the yard, and it is hoped that they will do well in the coming games.

The same drills will be continued throughout this month, the different divisions changing drills weekly. Another gunnery cruise on the *Wyoming* was the drill on Saturday morning. The shooting was very good indeed, Cadet Edmonds, of the first class distinguishing himself by hitting the target twice. The last of the "stag" hops was given on Saturday night; hops and theatricals will be given every Saturday evening until after graduation.

The *Constellation* left on Monday morning for Norfolk, to undergo repairs before going on the summer cruise. A draft of 40 seamen were on board. The vessel was towed down by the steamer *Phlox*. Lieut. J. W. Danenhower was in command, and Ensign Gibbons was ordered to accompany her as watch officer.

The detail of officers to remain in the Yard during the summer has been announced. The last of the receptions was given Comdr. Sampson on Tuesday evening.

Paymaster Arms will only be relieved from the Academy on the 15th of May, and will then settle his accounts.

The cadets of the Class of '85 will not be ordered to report before June 1.

A game of ball between the officers and cadets of the First Class drew a large crowd to the parade ground. The cadets won by a score of 23 to 13, after a very heavy batting game. Until the last inning, it was believed the officers would win, and great excitement prevailed. Ensign Haeseler distinguished himself by good catching, and by making a home run.

A RECENT CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following correspondence has been made public:

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, March 14, 1887.

SIR: Please request the resignation of John Teer, Clerk in the Navigation Department of the New York Navy-yard, to take effect April 1. Notify him at the same time that I have decided to make a change in that position, and if his resignation is not submitted he will be dropped from the rolls at that time. Very respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

To the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

NAVIGATION OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK, March 18, 1887.

SIR: Referring to the Bureau's letter No. 862, of the 5th inst., asking for my resignation as clerk of this Department, I have the honor to inform you that I have accepted the conditions of the letter, and hereby tender my resignation, to take effect April 1 next.

In this connection I would most respectfully say that I have been employed in this office nearly 17 years, being first taken upon the books of the Department by Capt. J. W. A. Nicholson, and after his detachment, serving under the following mentioned officers: Capts. Edward Barrett, Milton Haxtun, Henry Erben, C. M. Schoonmaker, R. W. Meade, F. M. Ramsay, R. S. McCook, A. T. Mahan and H. B. Robeson.

In 1875 I was advanced to the rate of clerk, at the request of the navigation officer, Capt. R. W. Meade, and approved by Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, commanding this station.

I have never entered politics, nor have I ever belonged to any political organization, coming out of the Marine Corps after a service of five years and three months, into the office which I am now employed.

The Quartermaster of the corps, Maj. H. B. Lowry, will, I am sure, remember me favorably.

All of the naval officers having charge of the Navigation Department, now alive, would, I am sure, vouch for my ability, honesty, etc.

I would state, for the information of the Bureau, that I am a veteran and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. I would most respectfully ask of the Chief of the Bureau to intercede with the Honorable Secretary of the Navy in my behalf. My work has always met the approval of the Bureau and of my immediate commanding officers.

I am a married man, with seven children, all young and not able to earn a living, and as I have served the country nearly a quarter of a century, I will no doubt experience great trouble in obtaining a position to enable me to keep my children from want. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN TEER, Navigation Clerk.

Capt. J. G. Walker, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

REVENUE MARINE.

STATEMENT of Services performed by the revenue steamer *Manhattan*, 1st Lieut. D. F. Tozier commanding, from Dec. 1, 1886, to March 31, 1887.

Months...	Nautical Miles Steamed.	No. Vessels Boarded.	No. Vessels Reported for Violation.	No. Vessels Assisted.	No. Lives Saved...	Estimated Value of Vessel and Cargo....	Remarks.
Dec....	1,426	785	10	..	..	.....	
Jan....	1,516	373	10	37	2	$252,243	
Feb....	837	315	..	..	..	.....	12 days repairing.
March.	2,096	793	19	2	..	7,000	1 day repairing.
Totals.	5.815	2,266	30	39	2	$259,243	

The following summary of the winter cruising of the Revenue steamer *U. S. Grant*, Capt. A. B. Davis commanding, will show that she was actively engaged in looking after distressed vessels and it was not the fault of the commanding officer that she did not make a better record. She landed during the winter nine surf-boats for the Life Saving Service on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island, covering, in so doing, 1,087.3 miles. The only "two" cases where assistance was required she was on hand, namely, the steamer *Wisconsin*—she heard of the disaster and immediately put to sea for her and came up with her about the time one of her own steamers, the *Nevada*, and lay by her; and the steamer *Scotia*—she heard of the disaster coming in from a cruise off shore and immediately went to her assistance and succeeded with the L. S. S. crews, in rescuing 243 persons, who were in a most helpless condition, and brought them safe to N. Y. Our correspondent who sends this adds: "During the winter she cruised 6,784.5 miles, boarded and spoke off shore 21 foreign and 224 American vessels and reported two for violation of law. The duties of the officers of the Revenue Service is no sinecure, to say the least, and your able advocacy of the usefulness of this service is a word fitly spoken in a good cause."

The following assignments of revenue marine officers were ordered this week: 1st Lieut. Robert M. Clark, to the *Fessenden*, at Detroit; Capt. S. S. Warner, from the *Fessenden* and ordered to the *Woodbury* at Eastport; Capt. E. L. Deane, from the *Woodbury* and ordered to the *Fessenden* on expiration of leave; 1st Lieut. F. J. Simmons, from the *Woodbury* to the *Dix* at Galveston; 2d Lieut. Samuel Howard, from the *Boutwell* to the *Forward* at Mobile; 3d Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, from the *Corwine* and ordered to the *Chase* at New Bedford.

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While the Company he represents has no superior in the country for security or for liberality in its policies to officers in the Military Service, yet he will be pleased to advise and assist officers who may prefer to place their insurance in other reputable companies. Information as to the standing of the various companies and their relative profitableness for investment he will gladly communicate to those who desire it; also advice as to kind of policy best suited and most profitable to those of different ages.

By this announcement the undersigned hopes that he may serve the interests of his brother officers, enabling them to place their insurance in the most substantial and profitable companies, in a form of policy most advantageous to themselves.

F. A. KENDALL, Capt. U. S. A. (Retired.)
76 EUCLID AVE., Cleveland, O.

TRANSFER—A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF THE SIGnal Corps, date '82, wishes to exchange with any second lieutenant of Infantry. Address GREENE, Signal Office, Washington, D. C.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
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CONGRESS having neglected to make an appropriation for a new building at Carlisle, the boys of the Indian school have contributed out of their savings $1,700. Captain Pratt in an appeal to the friends of the Carlisle school says: "I shall need about $8,030, in addition to their donation to complete the building. Last year I burned 200,000 brick with reference to the two buildings, and have accumulated a quantity of lumber and other material necessary, which, together with our own work, will enable us to do for about $10,000 what would otherwise cost $25,000. The building will be 250 feet long, 36 feet wide, 3 stories high, divided by a hall on each floor and into rooms 13x14 ft., so that we may have no more than three students in a room, thus accommodating 216 and giving a large assembly room, clothes, store, and bath rooms." Captain Pratt publishes a letter from General Sherman, who says: "I assure you that I wish you and all who are striving to save the remnants of the Indian race all honor and all success, but it seems like trying to stop the tides of the ocean with brooms. The sooner these Indians are absorbed into the prevailing race the sooner will be solved the Indian question which has bothered the brains and commanded the sympathies of the humane for ages long before we were born."

TO SETTLE NATIONAL DISPUTES.

IN a lecture before the Royal United Service Institution on "belligerent rights," Captain Ross of the Coldstream Guards said it was chimerical to suppose that international disputes could be avoided. The idea of referring disputes to the decision of neutrals was inconsistent with the liberty and dignity of independent nations. This view of the case, which is undoubtedly sound, shows the impossibility of carrying out Captain GREEN'S idea that the United States should act as a universal umpire, and the wisdom of our still adhering to our traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances. Captain Ross referred to the fact that some have tried to mitigate the evils of war by alleviating unnecessary suffering—suffering which it was possible to avoid. Others have attempted to introduce an international code, framed to regulate war with one system. None of these plans are popular. If then, said the lecturer, war is a terrible event which often happens, an evil to mankind which can neither be done away with by any system of international arbitration, nor practically be rendered innocuous to society by a change in the laws of war, does anything yet remain by which to avert this fearful scourge upon a peaceable community? Nothing that he could see, unless an attempt was made to exact on every occasion that it should not be undertaken without a cogent cause. To ensure that wars undertaken by a people were at least just and necessary, entails a searching inquiry into their causes; and to help the judgment of a nation who proposes to carry this out, the verdict of an independent National Council, before whom the case would have to be distinctly placed and tried, would certainly not be immaterial.

But how is such a Council to enforce its decrees? How can it control the passions and the ambitions which result in war? The large majority of the people in this country were opposed to our war with Mexico, and our officers on the frontier resisted every effort from the politicians at Washington to induce them to provoke it; and yet the war with Mexico came. The purpose of war between the two sections of our country in 1861 was confined to few, so far was it from the interests of the vast majority, in a country supposed to be ruled by majorities, that it was impossible to convince any considerable number that there was any danger of it. How would the National Council proposed by Capt. Ross have prevented it? While the causes leading to war are of long maturing its immediate outbreak is seldom the result of deliberation, and never of the sort of deliberation which admits of discussion in the open forum of a National Council. In a world which has been so obviously organized thus far on the principle of struggle and contest, of the destruction of the weak and the survival of the "fittest," the prevalence of universal peace is one of those sweet dreams which are pleasing in inverse ratio to their possibility of realization. It would do no harm to indulge them did not this indulgence beget a false theory of optimism which prevents that wise preparation for war which, so far from provoking war, is the best, and indeed the only known safeguard against it. No nation in the world has been so utterly neglectful of preparation for war as the United States, and yet statistics will show that in the last hundred years we have lost our full proportion upon the battlefield, while our wars as a whole present a most humiliating history of inadequate preparation and ignorant and costly administration. If we take into account the enormous payments for pensions which directly result from war, what have we to boast ourselves over those foreign states whose oppressive military burdens have been the theme of every Independence orator since the beginning? Even the old world troubles of anarchy and communism seem to be arising to plague us as we begin to realize the old world conditions. No system of government will eliminate human nature. The evil of war cannot be questioned, but we cannot escape evils by ignoring them, and, as PLATO said more than two thousand years ago, "there is no evil so great for a man as to hold false opinions upon the questions with which our argument has to do." In this matter of preparation for war we are, as we always have been, governed by rhetoric rather than by reason, and, as the same ancient authority says;

"I maintain that were a rhetorician and a physician to go together into any city you choose, and there discuss the question which of the two should be elected physician, the physician would show for nothing; for there is no subject upon which the rhetorician could not speak more persuasively before the multitude than could any expert whatsoever."

TRIAL OF THE ATLANTA.

THE Navy is to be congratulated on the successful performance of the *Atlanta* during her late trial trip. She left her berth at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the morning of April 13, and steaming safely through Hell Gate, at 10 o'clock A. M., the vessel was head due East and the trial of the *Atlanta* began. During six consecutive hours the powerful engines of this fine vessel drove her through the water at a speed considerably in excess of any previous achievement, one hour's record being 3,366 horse-power, with a speed of sixteen knots. At the conclusion of the six hours the ship continued on her way towards New York, but at 6 P. M. anchored off Whitestone and came up to the Navy-yard at an early hour on Thursday morning. The average speed maintained for the entire time during which the trial lasted, six hours, was 15.5 knots with an average indicated horse-power of 3,255, a better exhibit than this vessel has ever made, and, in so far as speed is concerned, considerably in excess of the expectation at the Navy Department, it is believed. The vessel behaved admirably and the machinery functioned throughout the trial in a highly satisfactory manner. The much talkad of "separator" operated efficiently and no accident occurred to mar the success of what will probably be the last experimental trial trip of this much tried craft. The battery was not tested on this occasion, but will be certainly during the coming summer. The *Atlanta* is now in her former berth at the Navy-yard, and awaits the orders of the Secretary.

After an enforced idleness of something like nine months, the *Atlanta* was recently docked for the purpose of cleaning her bottom of the accumulations of barnacles and other marine growths, animal and vegetable, which had increased to such an extent as to interfere seriously with her speed and handiness. And this brings to notice a fact which seems to have escaped the comment of all critics of the new steel cruisers, *i. e.*, the constant fouling to which steel or iron bottoms are liable in all parts of the world, but particularly in tropical waters. A ship of the class of which the *Atlanta* is a type should be taken from the water at least twice a year for the purpose of cleaning and painting. Without this such a vessel soon loses speed; and as the marine growths increase all the faster as attention is delayed, so the ship, if not docked at frequent intervals, very speedily degenerates into a slow hulk, scarcely able to get out of her own way.

But a semi-annual docking means a semi annual expense of no small moment in the case of a ship of, say, 6,000 tons, and indeed there is more than one station included in our naval cruising grounds where a vessel of that tonnage cannot be docked at all. So that the United States may find itself, in the near future, possessed of, not one, but several, white elephants, in the shape of steel cruisers which must be docked if they are to be kept in a condition to deserve their name, and which cannot be docked for want of the proper facilities, our Government not having the docks required and those in foreign ports being either too small or otherwise occupied. A vessel of 6,000 tons on the South Pacific Station cannot be taken out of the water at any point nearer than San Francisco, which requires a voyage of such length that its cost precludes its being undertaken with the frequency called for by a steel or iron vessel whose bottom is unprotected by a sheathing of wood and copper.

Attention is called to this, not in a spirit of captious criticism, but as a matter of the utmost importance to the Navy at this time, when it appears that the tide of favor towards it is setting strongly in the direction of liberal appropriations for ships and armor. Certainly the question of sheathed cruisers, composite built ships, and otherwise protected bottoms is one worthy of the most careful inquiry and examination by the able corps of designers and constructors upon which the country will rely with full confidence for the evolution of a navy worthy of the renown attained in the days of HULL, STEWART, FARRAGUT and PORTER. Let not, then, a few theorists commit us to a single line of policy in construction, but let us learn from the costly experience of others and avoid the mistake of "putting all of our eggs in one basket."

AN officer who is not in the line and who is not a colonel, and never will be a colonel, in a communication which appears elsewhere presents very strongly the argument on behalf of selecting for the vacant Brigadier-Generalship the "oldest Colonel who was a General in the field." "Keeping the one vacancy among the brigadier-generals," he says: "will suffice to give all these men a merited, tardy, but better-late-than-never reward." He calls attention to the principle of recognizing war service as a factor in promotion in the retirement of ORD as a Major-General, in the appointment of Colonels POTTER and WILLCOX as Brigadier-Generals, in the selection of Colonels DAVIS and BAIRD for the head of the corps of Inspector-Generals, and in the appointment of Colonel RUCKER as Quartermaster-General and his retirement with that rank on the day of his appointment. It would certainly be very pleasant if any means could be found of transferring in process of time to the retired list with the rank of General Officer, any considerable number —or, better, all—of the colonels now in active service whose names are indelibly associated with our great war as corps and division commanders. No other country would have dismissed such men from her active service with so slight a reward, and it is always an occasion for regret to us upon each recurring vacancy that the responsibility should be forced upon the President of choosing between men every one of whom should have the rank he is able to confer upon only one.

A TWIN-SCREW torpedo boat, one of two built for the Italian Government by Messrs. YARROW AND CO., of Poplar, has beaten the record in her trial trip which took place March 29. This trial trip took place in the Lower Hope, below Gravesend. The weather was very rough, the number of people on board thirty-three, equipment complete, and load carried 12 tons.

Miles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean.
Pressure.....	135	129	128	130	131	132	130
Vacuum.....	27	27	26½	26½	26½	27	26¾
Revolutions..	365	364	365	370	372	364	366
Speed, knots.	22.64	27.27	22.36	27.69	22.36	27.69	24.98

This is practically a speed of 25 knots or 28 miles per hour. This, says the *Engineer*, "is the greatest speed ever attained through the water by any ship or boat, and is a wonderful performance. We shall have more to say concerning this Italian torpedo boat; meanwhile we may point out that our own Government would use only a necessary precaution if they took care to provide this country with an adequate number of similar boats." This last admonition we repeat for the benefit of our enterprising Secretary of the Navy, his professional advisers and the congressional solons on whose good will they wait in humble attendance.

AS SOON as the Denver and Chicago military sites have been formally accepted by the Government it is the intention of the Lieutenant-General to order two companies of infantry, under the command of majors, to each of the posts to carry on the work incident to the establishment of the posts. Major BRADY, of the 18th Infantry, it is understood, will be assigned to the command of the two companies at Denver. The selection of names for the new sites is now being considered by the Lieutenant-General. Fort McClellan for the Denver post and Fort Logan for the Chicago post are the names most favorably spoken of thus far.

A BOARD will be ordered early next week by the Secretary of War to frame a set of rules, etc., for the organization and management of the new Army Hospital Corps. The Board will consist of medical officers on duty in Washington, with Surgeon-General MOORE, probably, as president. A number of replies received from medical officers in answer to the circular sent out by General MOORE inviting suggestions as to the best method of enlistment, transfers, training of men, etc., for the new corps will be considered by the Board.

THE Secretary of the Navy will probably take up for consideration in the near future a scheme for the organization of a Naval reserve force. All men following the water for business or pleasure purposes will be permitted to enlist in the volunteer forces. They will be provided with ships and arms for modern practice, and Naval officers will be detailed to instruct them. All this, of course, requires legislative action.

THE Lieutenant-General is giving attention to the selection of light batteries for the first tour at the Fort Riley School. The battery at Fort Leavenworth and the one at Vancouver Barracks have been decided upon but no conclusion has been reached as to the other three. The purpose is to have five batteries stationed there and to alternate with the other five every two or three years.

ACTING SECOND COMPTROLLER MCMAHAN, for the information of Army and Navy purchasing officers, has rendered an opinion that an exigency cannot be created by the simple certificate of a public officer that it exists, providing it appears upon the face of the papers that the certificate is false. An exigency is something more than a condition of things which renders a particular line of action expedient. It involves a state of pressing necessity so great that the public interest would be prejudiced if the contemplated purchase was not made.

THE contract for supplying the Navy with armor plates and gun steel for the armament of the monitors and new cruisers was formally awarded to the Bethlehem Iron Company on Thursday. The Secretary of the Navy makes the following statement in explanation of the award:

The Bethlehem Iron Company is the only bidder for the whole contract. The theory of the advertisement was that the Government wanted the lowest price for the whole work (paying more or less for one or the other being immaterial, so long as the entire job is obtained at the lowest total price). The total sum for the whole job being the material thing. With this view the advertisement was framed so as to obtain the largest range of bidding, allowing a person to bid for either or for both; but the total sum which the whole should cost the Government being the matter alone to be considered. The two lowest separate bids for the two classes being that of the Cambria Iron Company for the gun steel and the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company for the armor plate amounts to $4,273,073.90. That of the Bethlehem Iron Company for the same classes amounts to $4,512,933.29. They are the lowest bidders for the work by the sum of $360,135.61. Since the bidding has taken place the Bethlehem company has offered to reduce their prices on the gun steel, so as to make that company the lowest bidder for each of the separate classes. This may be done under the circumstances, although I should not permit it if I did not consider them, on other ground, entitled to the award.

IT is announced in the *Avenir Militaire* that Krupp is making the largest gun in the world; it weighs 143,000 kilos, (315,000 lbs.), is 16 metres (52½ ft.), long, and 40 c. (15¾ in.) bore. The shortest and lightest of its projectiles will be 1 metre 20c. long, and weigh 740 kilos (1632 lbs.) The charge will be 485 kilos of prismatic brown powder, the initial velocity of the light projectile will be 735 metres (2411 ft.), of the heavy 640 metres (2100 ft.)

IN the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 12, 1883, we published a list of Army retirements, which included all the general officers, nearly all the officers of the staff departments, all the field officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry, and the captains and lieutenants of the line down to the year 1902. In the JOURNAL of April 9, 1887, we completed this list by the publication of the dates for the retirement of the other officers of the staff departments, all the captains of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry and thirty-two additional lieutenants of the Line, including all who retire before 1911. This makes our list complete for all the Army excepting the lieutenants, and of these we give the names of sixty-three who retire within the next quarter of a century. The two lists have been published together in a pamphlet, which will be sent on receipt of ten cents to cover postage and mailing. It is to be noted that the influence upon promotion of retirements for age is relatively small. During the four years between the publication of our first list and our second list the junior Captain of Cavalry actually gained thirty-five files, only two of which were due to retirements under the 64 year act. The junior Captain of Artillery gained twelve files, none of which were due to this cause. The junior Captain of Infantry was himself retired and the officer next above him gained sixty-seven files, nine of which he owed to compulsory retirement. This would show an average of about ten per cent. of all the promotions during the past four years to be credited to compulsory retirement.

Commodore Harmony, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has returned to Washington from the Pensacola Navy-yard, whither he went to ascertain from personal observation the exact condition of the drydock, which the citizens of that place have been urging the Secretary of the Navy to complete. The conclusion he reached, which will be embodied in his next annual report, will not be very satisfactory to either the Pensacola delegation or to those who were instrumental in having the dock established at that yard. He not only reports against the completion of the dock, but will recommend that the yard be removed to some more favorably located site in Pensacola Bay. The dock referred to was authorized by ex-Secretary Robeson and cost the Government nearly a half million dollars. It has never been used since erected. Commodore Harmony on his return trip from Pensacola stopped over at Port Royal, where he inspected the new buildings recently erected under the direction of Lieutenant Lyman. He expressed himself as more than pleased with the work that has been done.

A London despatch to the N. Y. *Tribune* says: "The French fuss over the Duke of Edinburgh's failure to return the French Admiral's salute is excessive, but the Duke's explanation is regarded here as a humiliation. He had no saluting cannon. Not very long since the British Admiralty had to confess that it had sent ironclads to sea with orders not to fire their big guns lest they should burst, but nobody hitherto supposed the Navy unable to supply cannon for ceremonial uses. The Duke says he left in a hurry and forgot or had no time to get them on board. Everybody has blundered once more. Even the newspapers are wrong about the etiquette which the Duke violated. But their anger against him is deep, and the incident will add something to his previous unpopularity."

Though the Canadian horses recently purchased for the English cavalry service meet with a good deal of severe criticism, they have secured the favor of the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley. They consider that the samples brought over are such as to fully justify the hope that, in course of time, Canada can be made to supply a reserve of horses to any extent in case of war. The purpose, therefore, is to provide such a reserve market for an emergency, and in order to establish it to make a number of annual purchases. Toronto is agitated owing to two Frenchmen having recently been there making inquiries as to the ability of Canada to supply horses suitable for military purposes. The belief is that they were representatives of the French Government.

On Nov. 4, 1886, a photograph was taken of a group of Indian boys and girls just after arriving at the Carlisle School, at Hampton, Va., from Fort Marion, Fla. They belonged to the Chiricahua Apaches, and their faces bore the marks of savage and ungoverned characters. Four months later the same group was again photographed, and the companion pictures show a striking change, which is not altogether due to the substitution of short hair and civilized garb for their matted locks and savage blankets and well filled skins for shrunken paunches.

The San Francisco *Report* says: "The Apaches at San Carlos are threatening mischief. A commonsense plan, in that case, would be to concentrate troops upon the reservation, disarm the redskins and hunt up their caches of cartridges. The bureau way is to permit the warriors to leave the reservation at their earliest convenience, no movement of troops being ordered until news of burning and killing has been received through regular channels, duly verified and transmitted in triplicate to headquarters."

The New York correspondent of *Engineering* furnishes that paper with a description of the Continental Iron Works at Greenpoint, which appears in its number for April 1. Their present proprietor, Mr. Thomas Rowland, became connected with the works in 1859, and one of his earliest contracts was one in 1860 to construct a wrought-iron tube 7½ ft. in diameter and over a quarter of a mile (1,400 ft.) in length, and place the same on the top of the high bridge over the Harlem River, 120 ft. above its level, for the purpose of uniting the Croton Aqueduct and making a continuous water-way of equal transverse section from Croton Falls to the new reservoir at Central Park. In these works was laid the keel of the original monitor, and also those of the *Passaic*, *Montauk*, *Catskill*, the *Onondaga* (the first double-turreted ironclad, since sold), the *Puritan*, the *Cohoes*, broken up in 1874, and the *Muscoota*, sold in 1869. In addition to completing the hulks of these vessels, turrets for the ironclads *Sangamon*, *Lehigh*, and *Patapsco* were furnished by these works. The manufacture of gun-carriages and mortar beds for the Navy Department was also carried on on a large scale during the Rebellion, all of the latter for Porter's "Mortar Fleet" being made at these works, which likewise fitted out some of the converted merchant steamers for the Port Royal expedition. In 1874 the frame of the monitor *Monadnock* was set up and finished, and then taken apart and shipped to San Francisco, where she was re-erected and launched.

We publish elsewhere the account we find in a Japanese paper of the sad accident which has led to the order suspending Captain Selfridge from the command of the Omaha. A Court of Inquiry will now be ordered to investigate the matter, and meantime it is well to reserve judgment. An official report of the occurrence has been received at the Navy Department. In a private letter Captain Selfridge says that he placed his target in front of cliffs marked on the chart 369 feet nigh. No human being was in sight at the time, and he saw every shell, 42 in all, fall, through his glass, for he was giving the elevation. The officer sent to watch the fall of shot returned and reported that all the shells had exploded. Captain Selfridge concludes: "Of course I felt dreadfully over this sad accident, but I do not consider that any blame can be attached to me any more than to the Ordnance Department, who furnished the shells with defective fuses. I started a subscription, and the men came forward nobly, and $636 was raised and given into the custody of the Governor."

The Omaha *Herald* is anxious that the sum appropriated to "enlarge, repair and build posts" should be judiciously and properly expended and objects to quartermasters acting themselves as architects and superintendents of construction. In consequence of this practice, says the *Herald*, "the forts of the country present an architectural monotony disgusting to the æsthetic eye and older in type than the sawdust ring of a circus. They are all the same, and the houses or 'quarters,' in all are alike." We may state for the information of the *Herald* that it is very seldom nowadays that constructions or repairs at military posts, of any magnitude, are not supervised by a practical and competent architect. The old systems die hard, it is true, but in the light of current realities, it is a positive fact that they *do* die.

The programme for the unveiling of the Garfield Statue at Washington, May 12, will include a national salute at sunrise at the Washington Barracks; the address on the part of the Monument Committee by Hon. J. Warren Keifer delivering the statue to General P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; the address of acceptance by Gen. Sheridan, and the delivery of the statue to the President; the acceptance by the President on behalf of the U. S.

The War Department circular calling upon the several bureaus for a detailed statement, for the use of the Cockrell Committee, of the amount of work performed by each bureau, has been modified so as to call for a statement showing simply the method of transacting business.

"The Pneumatic Dynamite Torpedo Gun" was the title of a paper read by 1st Lieutenant Edmund L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, before the Military Service Institution, at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Thursday, April 14, at 1.45 P. M.

The first annual ball of the U. S. Regular Army and Navy Veterans took place on the evening of April 11 at the Germania Assembly Rooms, New York City. It was a highly successful occasion.

The Grand Army of the Republic will, generally, observe with due form and ceremony the anniversary of the birthday of General Grant, April 27 next.

The Acting Second Comptroller allowed the following Mexican War Claims this week: Miner Knowlton, Captain, 1st Artillery, $60; Harvey Brown, Brevet Colonel, 4th Artillery, $225: Edward W. Parker, Private, 1st U. S. Voltigeurs, $21.

The Army decision circular for the month of March is held up awaiting the decision of the Secretary of War on a question relating to extra duty pay to a certain class of enlisted men performing work under the Quartermaster's Department. It will not be out before some time next week.

A decision of the Court of Claims in the case of King, which will affect a large number of observers of the Signal Corps, is expected on Monday next. The case was argued and submitted about a month ago.

It is denied at Army Headquarters that it has been decided to change the stations of the 6th, 8th and 24th Regiments of Infantry on July 1, as reported. It is considered very possible, however, that if funds are found available the change will take place early in the fall.

It is understood that the Retiring Board at Washington has recommended that Major Warren Webster, Surgeon, U. S. A., be "wholly retired."

WHO SHALL FILL IMPENDING VACANCY

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

There remain in the Army to-day fifteen colonels who held the commission of general officer during the war and who held general's commands in battle. Two years ago there were 38 such colonels. There are, then, 23 less than two years ago, or but little more than one-third the number. Of this 23, Gibbon, Ruger, Potter and Willcox have met with the reward any other country would have given them twenty-three years ago, and they wear and have worn their deserved but tardy honors well. Thanks to the present President's policy, Potter was promoted in order to properly reward him, and held the position but a few months before retirement, and now Willcox, his successor, appointed for the same reason, goes upon the retired list an infinitely happier man than if he had passed from active service with his conduct and commands in the war unrewarded and unrecognized. In addition to the 15 colonels, there are but six others in the whole Army who rose to that rank and commanded their troops in the field and in battle. Of these 15 colonels, McCook, Parke and Gillmore held the commission of major generals. Parke commanded the 9th Corps after the battle in front of Petersburg. The distinguished services of Gillmore are known, also of McCook. Saxton held large and important commands. Ayres commanded the Regular Division the two last years of the war, and always in every battle gave a good account of himself and his men. Merritt, the boy commander of a division of cavalry, one of the best cavalry officers in the world to-day, needs no eulogy here. Kautz distinguished himself at the head of a cavalry division. Carr and Stanley were equally prominent, and prominently urged when Gen. Crook was made brigadier general. Stanley has been promoted. Let not, therefore, Carr be forgotten. Hatch gave Gen. Mackenzie a hard pull for his star in '82. His hair is now silver white with exposure and frontier work. Let the silver star descend in due time upon those shoulders below the silver hair.

The precedent of acknowledging and considering war services as a factor in promotion has been much acted upon and strengthened of late. It was recognized in retiring Brig.-Gen. Ord as major-general. It was recognized in appointing Col. Rucker Q. M. General and retiring him with that rank the day of his appointment. It has been recognized in the appointment of Cols. Potter and Willcox brigadier-generals when each of them had but a few months to serve. It was recognized in the case of Col. Davis when appointed insp.-general, and again in the appointment of Col. Baird insp.-general, over his senior, on account of his field service as a general officer. Now the one vacancy about to be made by the retirement of Gen. Willcox will suffice to carry on the principle. If each colonel, who held the rank of general officer, commanded troops with gallantry in the field and has a good record since, be promoted the oldest first, every one of these men will receive at the last moment, the just rank from which in any other army in the world they would never have been deprived. The petty difference in their retired pay certainly cannot be considered by a country so great and wealthy as ours—there is no need of legislation. The Executive can do it all. Let us hope that he will. It will hurt no one. Do justice to the few who remain of that class so fast passing away. Let us hope then that the oldest colonel who was a general in the field, may have the vacancy. Keeping the one vacancy among the brig.-generals will suffice to give all these men a merited, tardy, but better late than never, reward. The writer is not a colonel and never will be. He is not in the Line, and, therefore, no self-seeking perverts his vision. * * *

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., has been ordered from Philadelphia to Johnstown, Penn. (S. O., April 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., has been ordered from Philadelphia to Dupont Mills, near Wilmington, Del., to inspect powder. (S. O., April 13, H.Q. A.)

Capt. John G. Butler, Ord. Dept., has been ordered to inspect Gatling guns at Colt's firearms manufactory, Connecticut. (S. O., April 14, H.Q.A.)

The leave of absence of Maj. Frederick Van Vliet, 10th Cav., has been extended two months on account of disability. (S. O., April 13, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Christian C. Hewitt, Adjt., 19th Inf., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Clark, Texas, vice 1st Lieut. Charles B Hall, 19th Inf., who is relieved. (S. N. 44, April 7, D. T.)

2d Lieut. S. L. H. Slocum, 8th Cav., is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Brown, Texas. (S. O. 44, April 7, D. T.)

Major-General D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., inherits about $1,000,000 under the will of his recently deceased father, who left over $2,000,000.

Captain S. W. Groesbeck, U. S. A., Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. Ruger, was married at Norwalk, Conn., to Miss Alice Willson, Thomas, daughter of Mr. W. G. Thomas, of that city. After a short tour the married couple will go to St. Paul.

Captain Otho E. Michaelis, Corps of Engineers, U. S A., is to deliver a "Talk on Field Artillery Construction" before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island on Thursday April 21, at 1.45 P. M. To those who had the pleasure of listening in Philadelphia to Capt. Michaelis's description of the Army of Kukuanaland and its field artillery, this return to the subject will prove additionally interesting.

SHOEING HORSES IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I AM glad a movement is afoot to rectify the idiotic rules for shoeing horses in the Army. About 1857 Captain Gerrard, 5th Cav., published a book with Miles' system of horseshoeing. I used it during ten years' active life in the cavalry, though after some experience, omitting reducing the sole (he allows that), Wm. H. Herbert (Frank Forrester) conducted a series of experiments as to the number of nails required. The final result was five to six in the fore shoes and seven in the hind shoes. Miles, Herbert and Wm. H. Murray's "Perfect Horse" contain all the information that any cavalry officer require, and if they give attention, and not leave ignorant smiths to do as they choose, there need be no ruined feet. I remember in '61, after explaining to the blacksmiths my wishes, one remarked that he thought the boss who learned him his trade knew better than I how to shoe a horse. "I am responsible, and you will obey orders. Each animal will be inspected, and any variation from the rule will make it unpleasant for you." At the end of a few months he allowed that he had learned a little.

In 1868, the Q. M. Dept. sent to the cavalry stations a man authorized to instruct the officers relative to the proper method. He was accompanied by a lieutenant to introduce him, and possibly to insure his receiving attention. Cost to Government said to be $25,000 and expenses. They came to the station of Troop G, 6th Cavalry. After a lecture on the structure of the foot, etc., one of the troop horses was led out for practical illustration of his theory. After cutting everything the foot could stand, frog and all, he then, with a fine saw, cut a V-shaped piece out between the crust and frog so deep that the blood ran freely; to keep the foot from contracting, winding up with a heavy shoe nailed back to the heel. Then, with a triumphant air of satisfaction, said "What do you think of that?" "Do you wish my honest opinion?" "Yes!' "You are the most ignorant jackass I have ever known." The captain then asked how long (if the troop were shod in that manner) it would take by proper shoeing, to have them fit for hard service. Six months at least. I also think it would be better to use steel instead of iron for shoes, as a lighter weight shoe could be used and give as good service as the heavier iron shoe. I have used steel for 30 years on my own horses, and think it less costly. M.

DURHAM, N. H., April 3, 1887.

(From the London Times.)

ADDITIONS TO THE FRENCH NAVY.

THE Chamber of Deputies having voted the supplementary credit of £1,040.000 demanded by the Minister of Marine, the following new vessels will at once be built: At Cherbourg, a first-class cruiser, to be named the *Alger*, which will be 360 feet long by 42 feet in beam, with a 20-feet draught of water, a displacement of 4.162 tons. and a speed of 19 knots. The *Alger*, which is to have an ironclad deck, will carry four 7-inch guns, six 6-inch guns six revolving cannon, four other guns, and four torpedo tubes. At Brest, a first class cruiser of the same type, to be called the *Isly*. At Toulon, two second-class cruisers, the *Davoust* and the *Sachet*, each with a displacement of about 3,000 tons. At Havre. two cruisers, to be named the *Cosmao* and the *Coetlogon*, about 310 feet long by 31 feet in beam, with a 15-foot draught of water and a displacement of 1,848 tons. In addition to the above vessels the Société des Chantiers de la Loire is about to lay down a second-class cruiser, the *Chanzy*, of the same type as the two about to be built at Toulon, while the Société de la Gironde is to build at Bordeaux a cruiser of the same type and dimensions as the two about to be constructed at Havre. The Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée is about to build a first-class cruiser, to be named the *Mogador*, which will be 351 feet long, by 44 feet in beam, with a 20-foot draught of water and a displacement of 4,325 tons. The *Mogador* will be armed with four 7-inch guns in turrets, six 6-inch guns, and several revolving cannon and torpedo tubes. Her engines will be of 8,200 horse-power, and her calculated speed is to be 19 knots an hour. Thus, three first, three second, and three third class cruisers will at once be built, one first, one second, and all the third-class vessels being undertaken by private firms. About 30 torpedo-boats will also be ordered from private firms, but the Minister is waiting before giving the order until some trials of other torpedo-boats just built are completed.

A DRILL WITH THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. describing the drill of a German detachment near Gravelotte with the repeating rifle says: "The company I saw had had but little practice, and were getting reprimands from half-a-dozen officers standing beside the drill sergeant for the slowness of their movements; but to a non-military eye nothing could have been more machine-like. The repeating rifle differs from the ordinary rifle in the fact that the stock, instead of stopping short where it is grasped by the left hand, is prolonged to within an inch of the end of the barrel. This constitutes the reservoir of cartridges. The firing consists of three movements—the 'ready' during which each man gives a sharp turn to the right to a little lever above the lock of his gun, and the familiar 'present' and 'fire!' The company stood four deep, the two front ranks firing, while the two rear ranks recharged their magazines. So rapid were the movements, that the magazine holding either 10 or 12 cartridges—I forget which—was emptied, with a perceptible allowance each time for rapid aim, in 10 seconds. The thought of what would happen to any body of men exposed to half-a-minute of firing like this, made the spectacle almost appalling. A stolid-looking German by my side, who, as I afterwards learned, had been one of the Landwehr in the war, expressed his feelings in one word—the most vigorous in his native tongue, '*Schauderhaft!*' [shudderful] he exclaimed under his breath. It is all very well for a Russian Governor to issue orders to his troops calling upon them to remember that battles are won by courage and not by repeating rifles, but the moral effect of the new weapon both upon those using it and those opposed to it must be enormous."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have the third and concluding volume of the Greville Memoirs, published by D. Appleton and Co. It is a Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria from 1852 to 1860, by the late Chas. C. F. Greville, Esq., Clerk of the Council: edited by Henry Reeve, Registrar of the Privy Council. Mr. Reeve thinks that we have not sufficiently appreciated the remarkable gifts of the statesmen, orators, historians, poets, and wits who shed an incomparable lustre on the politics, literature, and social intercourse in the years covered by this diary; hence he introduces us into familiar intercourse with them and enables us to see them as they were viewed by their contemporaries, who met them face to face in daily association. The present volume opens with the death of the Duke of Wellington and closes with the Garibaldi expedition against King Bomba of Naples in 1860, which was one of the initial steps in the establishment of the present Kingdom of Naples. It covers the period of the Crimean War and the alliance between France and England during the reign of Napoleon III., and is full of entertaining anecdotes of characters now historical. Such volumes as this furnish a more correct idea of the period they cover than the more formal histories, and bear much the same relation to them that a theatrical performance does to an exhibition of wax works. Another volume of the same sort is the "Reminiscences and Opinions of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, 1813-1885," also published by the Appletons. In it a garrulous octogenarian who saw much of public men and had a more intimate knowledge than his fellows of public measures, lives over his life again for the benefit of posterity, who he has made sure will do at least this much for him—read his book. He was a fellow pupil at Eaton with Gladstone, Lord Elgin, Lord Canning, Selwyn, Arthur Hallam, and was at Oxford with Cardinal Manning, Lord Houghton, Henry Wilberforce, and Lord Sherbrooke. His later recollections cover intercourse with many well known here, as well as in England, and his volume is full of pleasant cackle about them, which brings us into such personal relations with them that we end by feeling that they are among our personal acquaintances also. Among the anecdotes told by Sir Francis we find the following: "I recollect meeting at Cuddesden, in Bishop Wilberforce's house, some American guests. One of them, then in orders, had served through the War as an artillery officer in the Northern Army. He was a very intelligent gentleman, as clergymen who have begun as soldiers or sailors often are, and he seemed certain of what he told me. According to him, the failure of Lee in his attack upon Pennsylvania, was mainly owing to a piece of carelessness on the part of one of his subordinate Generals. This officer, a hot-tempered and impetuous man, received a document from Lee containing all the details of the proposed invasion, and pointing out to him what steps he personally had to take. Something or other made him angry; he was too good a soldier to disobey or to criticize his orders, but he vented his spite upon the paper, by tearing it up, and throwing it on the ground. The moment his troops moved on, these fragments were picked up and pieced together by a hostile partisan, who sent them over at once to McClellan. Lee accordingly found all his schemes foreshown and guarded against, so that he was eventually foiled and driven back, and, as it happened, the check he then received proved to be the real turning point of the War."

Before his death, General Logan devoted the larger portion of his leisure time to literary labors, and it has been a matter of surprise that nothing from his pen appeared among the war articles which have recently made the *Century* so popular. It is a fact that he had prepared a series of articles for publication in that magazine, embracing his personal reminiscences of the Civil War from Bull Run to Vicksburg; but he decided to publish them only in permanent book form, and Mrs. Logan has finally concluded to make them public in connection with his second work, "The Volunteer Soldier of America," which will soon be issued. It will be published by R. S. Peale and Co., of Chicago, and sold by subscription, two-thirds of the gross profits going to Mrs. Logan. The publishers announce that no expense will be spared in presenting this work, especial attention being given to the illustrations, but that the price will be lower than other books of similar character. The volume will also contain a Biographical Memoir by the author's literary executor, Dr. C. A. Logan. General Logan's volume contains a vigorous attack upon West Point and what he terms the "military lobby." Commencing with the Revolution, he endeavors to show that in that, as in all succeeding wars, the volunteers showed their superiority to the Regulars. It is reported that the volume will also contain a series of letters from General Sherman testifying to his warm personal attachment to Gen. Logan and his high appreciation of his military services during the war, and his admiration for his military genius.

Professor John Philip Sousa, bandmaster of the U. S. Marine Corps, has rendered a public service by preparing, with zeal and carefulness "A Book of Instruction for Field, Trumpet and Drum," with the music of the trumpet and drum signals now in use in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The lack of precision in these matters at the present time makes the work especially valuable. The author has also written a drum part to those signals which are essentially "garrison calls," as he holds that in branches of the Service where the trumpet and drum comprise the field music there are obvious advantages in the combination of the two in preference to the employment of the trumpet alone. The work is published by Carl Fischer, No. 6 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

A most attractive picture of Royalty is that contained in the volumes just being issued by Messrs. Scribner and Welford, entitled "Two Royal Lives: Gleanings at Berlin and from the lives of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany," by Dorothea Roberts. The Germans are very proud of "Unser Fritz," and delighted with his charming wife, and justly so if their lives are in such gratifying contrast to the social and intellectual weakness of Royalty generally. Interesting details are given of the effective German method of bringing up children, and on this topic this volume almost forms a manual for young parents.

The "American Magazine," hitherto conducted as the "Brooklyn Magazine," and now reorganized on a national basis, will be published on April 15, its first issue being dated for May. It is proposed that its contents shall be specially representative of American life and character. R. T. Bush and Son, 130-32 Pearl street, New York, are the publishers.

Mr. C. H. C. Howard, Assistant Librarian, Astor Library, New York, is soon to issue, through Messrs. F. Housh and Co., of Brattleboro, Vt., a sketch of the life of the late General John Walcott Phelps. It will be published by subscription, in a limited edition, at 25 cents per copy.

The publishers of Webster have recently added to the Unabridged a "Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, containing over 25,000 Titles, briefly describing the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of every part of the Globe." It covers a hundred pages.

The complete novel in the May number of "Lippincott's Magazine" is entitled "The Deserter," and will be furnished by Capt. Chas. King, U. S. A., the popular author of "The Colonel's Daughter," "Marion's Faith" and other tales of Army life.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1886, has been issued in book form from the Government Printing Office and makes a volume, including index, of 438 pages. It contains a mint of valuable information on Naval matters.

Gens. Rosecrans and Fullerton will contribute to the May "Century" articles on military operations about Chattanooga, and Col. John Hay will have a poem entitled "Israel," with three illustrations.

The War Department has issued a new Register, giving list of employees, with classes, salaries, etc. The last edition was issued January 1, 1885,

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Light Artillerist.—It has not yet been decided what light batteries will be sent to Fort Riley.

Pique.—We are not aware of any regulations or order which sanctions the practice you mention.

T. K. B.—For an "Official Memoranda on Decisions on Points of Tactics" write to the War Dept.

Candidate.—Your questions as to vacancies for Second Lieutenants this year is fully answered in the JOURNAL of April 2, page 720.

A. B. J.—If duly authorized to enter the hospital at Hot Springs, you will be treated free of charge. Consult, if practicable, circular from A. G. O., dated Dec. 20, 1886.

J. W. G.—Par. 27 of the Regulations of 1881 is plain and explicit. Colored soldiers have the same privilege under that paragraph as white soldiers. It makes no exceptions.

P. L. A.—The regulations as to transfers to and enlistments in the Hospital Corps have not yet been decided upon. When they are you will find early information concerning them in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

J. B. asks: Would a soldier in the U. S. Army, going to England on furlough be arrested there and punished for desertion, having deserted from the British Army, he being a citizen of the United States? ANS.—Yes.

Rifleman.—In the German Army the instructions on musketry prescribe that for each regiment there shall be two ranges, one 600 metres (660 yards), one 400 metres (440 yards), and six of 300 metres (330 yards); longer ranges are also obtained when possible.

Recruit asks: Which way is the edge of the sabre at the command tierce point? Decisions from the A. G. O. for 1886 fail to explain it. A claims that the edge of the blade is up and B claims that it is to the right. ANS.—It is not necessary to look up any decision in the matter, because par. 98, Cavalry Tactics, and par. 91, Artillery Tactics, both direct that the edge shall be upwards.

Militia asks: 1. In coming from parade rest to order arms are there two motions or one? ANS.—One. See par. 78, second paragraph Upton's Tactics.

2. Is it proper to give the company the command mark time when it is marching backward guide right? ANS.—No. Gen. Sheridan has decided that mark time from "backward march" is not authorized or practical.

3. Does a soldier with a musket, standing in line with the company, come to arms port when holding conversation with an officer? ANS.—No. A soldier does not hold "conversation" with an officer, he makes a "communication."

H. S. asks: 1. In what order should a Commissary Sergeant, Ordnance Sergeant and Hospital Steward, ranking (per warrants) in the order named, "fall in" at battalion formations (*e. g.*, muster)? ANS.—They fall in according to rank from right to left, the senior on the right, the junior on the left and the others between according to rank.

2. Where does a corporal detailed as sergeant-major, go in "Field and staff to the front?" ANS.—The Lieut.-General, Oct. 2, 1885, decided that at the command Field and staff to the front, "an acting sergeant major takes his place according to his rank, with the other members of the non com. staff, *i. e.*, on the left of the line." This is additional proof of the correctness of answer No. 1, even if tactics were not so explicit on the point as they are.

A. W.—Yes, you can be arrested as a deserter. The *best* plan is to surrender at some military post and take your chances of clemency. No terms are made with deserters at large.

2. On coming to a carry from a rest on arms, is the left hand carried on the top of the plate to opposite the right shoulder, and then does it grasp the piece, at the band, back to the left, or does it grasp the piece at the band immediately upon it, being carried with the right hand opposite the right shoulder? ANS.—When the right hand grasps the piece at the small of the stock the left hand is removed from the butt plate and grasps the piece at the lower band with the least loss of time in a manner naturally suggested by the movement. The whole first motion is executed quickly and promptly.

D. F. S. asks: 1. Company marching in column of fours, double rank distances; at the command right (or left) by files should the rear rank close to facing distance? ANS.—Yes; if you did not you would find your men out of distance.

2. In the loading and firings would it be proper, when firing direct, to fire right or left oblique, without first bringing the company to a carry arms? ANS.—Yes.

3. Should the command company precede the command aim in the direct fire, and the command company precede the command right (or left) oblique, in the oblique firings. ANS. —For the commands for the firings we refer you to par. 105, et seq., of the Tactics. You only need to substitute the command company for squad wherever the latter is laid down.

4. Has there been general order or circular issued in regard to the closing of the cartridge boxes in the loading and firing? ANS.—It has been decided at the A. G. O. that "cartridge boxes are closed at the command cease firing. They are closed with the right hand after the pieces are loaded. If any of the pieces are loaded after the command cease firing is given, as might be the case when the firing terminated has been by file and rank, then the files whose pieces are loaded close the box with the right hand, the left hand holding the piece at the third position of load before resuming the carry. The box is closed at the command draw cartridge as soon as the cartridge is returned to the cartridge box." This refers to the Springfield rifle and McKeever cartridge box.

A STRAW.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE best commentary upon the remarks of those who are opposed to target practice, as interfering with discipline, was made by a Judge-Advocate's clerk, who said that he looked forward to the target season as lessening his work, as but few causes for trials occurred during the target practice season, as the men were too much occupied.

SOUTH LONDONDERRY, VERMONT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

AS ARMY and Navy officers and their families seek just such cool and invigorating regions during the heated term of summer, I suggest that they should by all means visit this little village, bring their horses with them and ride over these glorious mountain roads. 36 miles northwest from Brattleboro, the gate city of Vermont, we are; and upon an elevation which enables one to see the famous "Monadnock" in the dim distances with all the sublime and enchanting scenery which lies between. If a cavalcade of military and Naval men and their ladies should ride horseback over these mountain roads once, this would soon become the most famous summer resort in America. I will say further, that the columns of the West River *News* are at the service of all Army and Navy gentlemen who desire to make use of them pertaining to this matter and free of all charge.

CLARKE W. HARRINGTON,
Editor and proprietor West River *News*.



THE STATE TROOPS.

ARMORY OF THE TWELFTH N. Y.

AS THE best means of showing the character of the new armory for the 12th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., which was this week transferred to the custody of the regiment, we give an illustration of its exterior. It cost $300,000 and is a conspicuous structure, occupying the entire western front of Ninth avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, with a long L on Sixty-second street, making the facade on that side 300 ft. long. The avenue front is taken up by the drill-room proper, giving a floor 175x200 feet, while the company rooms and other administrative apartments fill up three floors in the wing. The armory of the 7th Regiment is on the other side of the town, between Lexington and Fourth Avenues and Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets. The architect of the armory for the 12th is Mr. James E. Ware. The style is Norman castellated with modern modifications. A great number of musketry slits and machicolations are provided in the corbelled galleries extending from the heavy brick fire towers. The interior has many commendable features, the chief defect being in the inferior size of the company rooms. The ventilation and plumbing is in accordance with the best modern precedents. The furnishings are in harmony with the general character of the interior, which is much more cheerful than might be supposed from the massive character of the exterior. The whole design emphasizes the idea of strength, and compared with what the militia have had up to the present time in the way of armories the structure is a credit to the city.

The members of the 12th on Monday assembled at the old armory corner Broadway and 45th street, and marched to their new quarters. Col. Jones was in command and the veterans who served with the regiment in the campaigns of 1861-2-3, as well as the veterans of the present command, participated in the parade. All the old officers, including colonels, who were still living, were of the number and joined in the line of march. The regiment was formed May 6, 1847, by the consolidation of ten existing companies under Col. Henry G. Stebbins. Col. French followed after eight years, and Col. John S. Cocks commanded until he was placed under arrest. There was an effort to tack the 12th Regt. upon the 10th, and the entire regiment went to Albany on a sort of lobbying expedition. It was disbanded for this performance, but kept up its organization for a year, when it was numbered as the 22d Regt. In December, 1860, Col. Daniel Butterfield took command and recovered the old number. When the regiment went to the front in 1861, Col. Butterfield took a brigade command and Lieut.-Col. W. G. Ward commanded the regiment. At the battle of Bolivar Heights the regiment was captured by the Confederates and paroled as prisoners of war. It came home, was exchanged, and in 1863 was again on the way frontward with Col. Ward in command. Col. John Ward succeeded his brother as colonel in January, 1867, and after ten years' service he was succeeded by Col. S. V. R. Cruger, who was followed by the present colonel, James H. Jones, who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1868.

THE NEW YORK CAMP.

THE order for the Camp of Instruction this season will not be issued earlier than next week, but we learn that organizations will be ordered to camp as follows: 7th Regiment, from June 18 to June 25; 12th Regiment, June 25 to July 2; 9th Regiment, and battalion consisting of the 28th, 35th, 38th and 41st Separate Cos., from July 2 to July 9; 47th Regiment, and the battalion consisting of the 5th, 19th and 20th Separate Cos., and the 6th Battery, as infantry, from July 9 to July 16; 23d Regiment, from July 16 to July 23; 71st Regiment, and 10th Battalion, from July 23 to July 30; 22d Regiment, from July 30 to August 6.

PRIZES AT CREEDMOOR.

THE programme for the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor was arranged at a special meeting of the association on Thursday last. Gen. John B. Woodward presided, and there were present Gens. Geo. W. Wingate and Chas. F. Robbins, Col. Joseph J. Story Majs. L. B. Bell and Geo. L. Fox, James Duane, and John S. Shepherd, Secretary of the association. The week beginning Sept. 12 was set aside for the matches.

Sixteen matches comprise the regular programme, but other matches will be arranged hereafter, including a revolver match. Several matches that lost money during the last meeting have been discontinued. Ammunition for military rifles must be brought on the ground ready for use. In all of the matches which have heretofore allowed State model rifles, any rifle will be allowed which has been issued by any State to its National Guard. The division matches for New York militia become under the new order brigade matches. Otherwise, there are no important changes from last year's programme.

The Directors' match remains precisely as it was. In the Judd match entrance fees have been reduced to $1, and the prizes from $285 to $200, ranging from $25 to $5. No change is made in the Wimbledon match, nor in the President's match, except that any rifle approved and adopted by a State may be used. The Shorkeley match prizes will aggregate $75 this year instead of $110. More changes have been made in the Continuous match, classed as No. 6, than in any other. This match will be open to all comers, 7 shots, distance 200 yards. Any rifle within the rules may be used. Entrance fee is $1, or three for $2. Instead of $50 heretofore paid as first prize, Tiffany and Co. will give a silver cup valued at $75. There will be $264 in match prizes, in sums from $30 to $5. In addition $5, $3 and $2 will be paid each day to the marksmen making the best score. Thus $10 a day will be added to the prizes, bringing the total up to $324 and a cup, against $360 last year. Entries in the Governor's match will cost $1, or three for $2. The All-Comers' and Marksmen's badge match remains unchanged, except that the prizes are reduced from $275 to $240. There is no change whatever in the Hilton Trophy match, No. 9. In the short range match the four prizes will be $40, $30, $20 and $10 instead of $10 each higher. The inter-State military match suffers no change except in the liberal provision already indicated in regard to the rifles that may be used. With the same exception the inter-State long range and the New York State National Guard matches remain unchanged. The same exception applies to the brigade matches, Nos. 14 and 15. No change is made in General Sheridan's skirmishers' match.

The cash prizes amount to $1,374, against $1,605 last year; the trophies to $725, being increased $75 over last year's by the Tiffany cup as the first prize in the Continuous match. The prizes to be held for future competition amount, as heretofore, to $3,850. There will be the usual distribution of medals and badges. It is probable that the extra marches will be arranged at the next meeting of the association, May 3.

MILITARY ATHLETICS.

THE eleventh series of athletic games of the 7th Regiment, took place at their armory, on the evening of April 9. The building was filled with spectators. The games commenced promptly on time, as usual. The following were the winners in the different events: Ninety-three-yard run—G. L. Schuyler, time 10 4-5 sec., R. J. Kenworthy second. One thousand-yard run—W. Van Kleeck 2 min, 39 1-5 sec., R. D. Neeson second. One-mile bicycle race—A. B. Rich, 3 min. 18 sec., D. Valentine second. Seventy-five yard run—C. F. Bostwick 8 3-5 sec., J. T. Smith second. Potato race, 20 yards—C. Monrose, 1 min. 8 3-5 sec., A. F. Stone second. The first pull in the Inter-collegiate tug-of-war was won by Columbia against Princeton, and the second and final tug was also won by Columbia, their opponents being New York College team. One mile walk—H. P. Fairchild, 7 min. 50 sec., A. H. Walton second. Half-mile walk—T. McLelland, 3 min. 58 2 5 sec., C. R. Richards second. Three mile bicycle race—A. B. Rich, 10 min. 11 sec., E. Valentine second. Wheelbarrow race, 1-5 of a mile—J. S. Woodhouse, 53 sec., T. H. Craney second. One mile run—F. A. Ware, 4 min. 57⅛ sec. Putting the 16lb. shot—A. J. Queckberner, 41 ft. 11½ in., E. J. Laidlow second. Half-mile run—E. J. Laidlow, C. E. Mitchel second. Half-mile roller skating race—H. J. Dietz, 2 min. 3⅛ sec., G. W. Romaine second. Four hundred and forty yard run—C. Coster. Sack race—R. A. Stacpoole. Two hundred and twenty yard run—G. L. Schuyler. Two hundred and twenty yard hurdle—C. F. Bostwick. Three-legged race—A. F. Stone and L. E. Vannier. Running high jump—H. O. Talmage. Obstacle race, 2 laps — C. Montrose. An exhibition bicycle drill was given by members of the King's County wheelmen. Sergt. Waldo Sprague was manager, and Lieut. Col. Geo. M. Smith was referee.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

THE battalion drill season was brought to a close in this regiment last Monday evening by a dress parade, review, presentation of badges to marksmen, promenade concert and hop. These affairs excusably maintain their popularity in National Guard circles, and afford excellent and eagerly sought opportunities for social and friendly intercourse between the relatives, guests and mutual acquaintances of the members of the organization. That occasions of the kind in the 22d are appreciated, was apparent from the unusually large gathering of ladies and gentlemen which crowded the galleries, rooms and corridors during the military ceremonies, awaiting with commendable patience the dismissal of the command to find breathing and moving space on the drill floor. The regiment was equalized into ten commands of sixteen files (the surplus being utilized for guard duty, or else dismissed), and after formation, which was creditably effected by the recently-appointed adjutant, Lieut. Smith, immediately prepared for review, the reviewing personage being Brig.-Gen. Chas. F. Robbins, general inspector of rifle practice, S. N. Y.

The review was conducted in the usual fashion made necessary in an armory, and there is nothing to be said about it except that it passed off smoothly and well. The marksmen of 1886, 110 in number, were then called to the front and commended in a brief but appropriate address by General Robbins, during the delivery of which the regiment should, we think, have been standing at attention instead of at rest. Following this the badges were presented to the individual marksmen by Gen. Robbins, assisted by the Lieut.-Colonel and the Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice, after which the companies were dismissed to their parades and the regimental line again formed for the dress parade. During this the excellent manual and the steadiness of the men deserved notice, although this ceremony, as a whole, was not as at-

tractive on this occasion as Bandmaster Gilmore—now absent in the West with his band—is able to make it with good military music.

The promenade concert and the dancing which followed and lasted till after midnight, was participated in by 3,500 persons, among whom were many well-known citizens and military men. The whole affair was well managed and proved an enjoyable and sociable gathering.

A PROPOSED REGIMENTAL SOCIAL CLUB.

THE proposition to organize a social club to be composed of the active veteran and exempt members of the 7th Regiment, was considered at the monthly meeting of the Board of Officers held at the Armory, April 2. Capt. Daniel Appleton, chairman of a special committee appointed to consider the subject, presented a report in favor of the project. It is proposed to hire two floors in the apartment-house now in process of construction at 66th street and Park avenue, adjacent to the armory, for the purposes of the club, whose members can meet there and seek the consolation which its larder affords when fatigued by drills or whenever they feel like coming together for social purposes. There military visitors can be entertained and the restrictions of the military law in regard to the kind of refreshments that may be served in armories will not apply. There was a difference of opinion in the Board of Officers in regard to the propriety of giving their sanction to the measure, although 254 members of the regiment have already signed the roll of the proposed club, which its projectors design to have started with at least 300 members.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Major-Gen. J. W. Plume and staff, N. G. S. N. J., have extended invitations to some of the Philadelphia officers, N. G. P., to partake of the third annual staff banquet at the Hoffman House, New York, on April 14.

An interesting question will soon be determined in the Boston courts, respecting the rights of individuals to attach the money due a military company for debts contracted by it.

Co. D, "Molineux Rifles," 32d N. Y., Capt. Edward M. Verdeckberg, have entered for the competitive drill at Washington. They have tendered Col. Finkelmeier a marching salute on April 13 on their way to Grand Army Hall, where they give an exhibition drill before Mansfield Post.

At the annual rifle competition in Co. D, 23d N. Y. for the "Satterlee Badge," the winner was Lieut. J. S. Shepherd, on a score of 47 out of a possible 50.

It is now settled that the 22d N. Y. will go to Peekskill from July 30 to Aug. 6. It has been decided to march to camp.

Private Brooke, Co. D, 7th N. Y., has been elected 2d lieutenant in Co. C, 71st N. Y. Lieut. Brooke is a son of Col. Brooke, of the 3d U. S. Infantry. He enlisted in the 16th Pennsylvania militia when only thirteen years old; afterwards was educated at the University of Georgia, a first-class military institution, where he rose to the rank of major of cadets. He afterwards served in the 6th Pennsylvania and the 4th New Jersey.

The 71st N. Y. will probably move into the old 12th Regiment Armory during the next two weeks. The occasion will be celebrated by a parade. The Board of Officers are considering the advisability of having a new regimental band.

It is probable that the Veterans of the 12th N. Y. will form themselves into an organization.

The several companies of the 13th N. Y., Col. Fackner, are ordered to assemble at the armory for drill and instruction in the manual of arms and aiming and sighting, as follows: Co. A, Mondays, April 11, 18 and 25; B, Mondays, April 11 and 18 and May 2; C, Thursday, April 14, 21 and 28; D, Tuesdays, April 12, 19 and 26; E, Fridays, April 15, 22 and 29; F, Tuesdays, April 12 and 19 and May 3; G, Thursdays, April 14, 21, and May 5; H, Wednesdays, April 20 and 27 and May 11; I, Fridays, April 15 and 22 and May 6; K, Wednesday, April 20 and 27 and May 4. Assembly at 8 P. M. The companies will also assemble for gallery practice as follows: Co. A, Monday, May 2; B, Monday, April 25; C, Thursday, May 5; D, Tuesday, May 3; E, Friday, May 6; F, Tuesday, April 26; G, Thursday, April 28; H, Wednesday, May 4; I, Friday, April 29; K, Wednesday, May 11. Assembly at 8 P. M.

Col. Seward orders battalion drills in the 9th N. Y. as follows: Cos. E, F, B, G and A, Tuesdays, April 12 and 19; Cos. H, I, C, D and K, Friday, April 15, and Friday, April 22. Assembly at 8 P. M. This regiment will assemble Tuesday, April 26, for battalion drill and to receive the marksmen's badges of the State. Assembly at 8 P. M. Field and staff will report so the colonel and non-commissioned staff to the adjutant at the same hour.

Permission to enter and pass through the State of New York, armed and equipped, is granted all military organizations in the United States desiring to attend the National Drill and Encampment to be held at the City of Washington, D. C., from May 23 to May 30, 1887, by G. O., No. 9.

The proposition to reorganize the District of Columbia militia, appoint a brigadier-general, etc., is again before the President for consideration. Gen. Ordway is said to be the choice of General Sheridan for the position and his appointment is expected.

The following discharges in the N. G. S. N. Y. are reported in G. O. No. 9, for March: Col. Thos. S. Wand, 65th Regt., upon the recommendation of and for failure to appear before the State Examining Board. (S. O., No. 17, c. s.); 1st Lieut. Roland DeV. Parker, 11th Regt., upon the recommendation of the State Examining Board. (S. O. No. 17, c. s.); 2d Lieut. Wm. N. Toshach, 3d Bat., upon the recommendation of the State Examining Board. (S. O. No. 17, c. s.) Died.—Captain Henry Ward Beecher, Chaplain, 13th Regt., March 8, 1887; Captain David Moffat, Jr., 23d Regt., March 31, 1887. The following companies have been organized: In the 3d Brigade—24th Separate Co., at Middletown. Mustered into service March 28, 1887. In the 4th Brigade—43d Separate Co., at Olean. Mustered into service March 29, 1887.

General Rendon Whidden, a leading citizen of Calais, who died recently at Windsor, N. S., aged 97 years, was formerly a major general in the Maine militia.

The 4th Separate Company of Yonkers formally dedicate their new armory on Friday evening of this week, an occasion which was both pleasant and interesting.

The 71st N. Y. Regiment expects to move to the old 12th Regiment Armory between April 15 and 25. The 8th will then move in the building vacated by the 71st shortly afterward.

Jos. F. Hillenbrand, formerly lieutenant colonel of the 5th Regiment, National Guard, died at his residence, 433 East 86th street, April 5.

The armory of the 2d Battery, N. Y., has been leased for another year. The battery will attend service at the Church of the Holy Spirit some time this month. Harps, cymbals, lyres, cornets and an extra triple quartette will be in attendance.

Company drills in the 11th N. Y. will be continued until May 1. The repairs to the armory are still being continued. The inside painting is completed. Iron beams are to be placed in the rear end of the building to strengthen it.

Col. Charles L. Fincke, 23d N. Y., has issued a circular to the members of the regiment, stating that the Council of Officers have arranged with Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, to deliver at Historical Hall, Clinton and Pierrepont Streets, on Wednesday evening, April 27, a lecture entitled "The Romance of History," a discussion of the "Eastern Question;" in brief, "The Coming Crusade."

The 2d Regiment, N. J., gymnasium association are receiving instructions in bayonet and sword drilling.

The members of Co. E, 4th Regiment, N. J., on invitation from Co. E, 14th Regiment, of Brooklyn, attended the reception of the latter at their armory in that city.

The 10th Sep. Co., 3d Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., of Newburgh, will give a musical and dramatic entertainment at their armory on Monday evening next, to be followed by dancing. We trust the occasion may be a pleasant and successful one.

At the last meeting of the veterans of the 9th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., held April 9, the following were duly elected officers: Colonel, Chas. R. Braine; Lieut.-Colonel, Geo. A. Hue; Major, E. L. Smith; Q. M., James Slater; Adjutant, C. V. G. Forbes; Surg., Howard Pinkney; Chaplain, Ralph Shonnick; Board of Management—Capts. Joseph A. Bluxome, Geo. O. Hirst, Hiram L. Hunt, Joseph T. Hallock, A. W. Meade, E. Krollpfeiffer, Archibald Stewart, John T. Pryer and Benj. F. Bowne.

The 2d Battery, Capt. Ferdinand P. Earle, has been organized as a 6 gun battery, two 12-pounder Napoleons having been issued to them. Capt. Earle has detailed Lieut. Wilson to command the acquisition. The battery now aggregates 101 men. A drill was held in the old 12th Regiment Armory on Tuesday evening, April 12, and it is expected that another one will be held on the 19th. An elaborate programme has been arranged for a celebration after drill, in view of the increase of the strength of the battery to 100.

The Brooklyn Park Commissioners have granted the request of Capt. William H. Eddy, of Co. I, 47th Regiment, for the use of Tompkins Park on Tuesday evenings between April 12 and June 1. The park will be closed on those evenings to the general public, the gates locked to prevent the ingress of visitors and sentinels will be placed on the various walks. The company will practice guard duty preparatory to going to the State Camp of Instruction, between the hours of 8 and 10 P. M.

The 4th Regiment, N. G., N. J., will assemble for battalion drill at the Oakland Rink April 26, at 8.30 P. M. Every enlisted man absent will be tried by Regimental C. M.

The State Fencibles Battalion, of Philadelphia, will give a dress drill on Wednesday evening, April 20.

The Ninth Co. Dramatic Co., of the 7th N. Y., assisted by the Regimental Glee Club, gave an entertainment in behalf of the Hahnemann Hospital at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening.

Geo. L. Davenport has been elected Captain of Co. D, 47th N. Y., from which he resigned some time since.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE report which follows will interest and instruct others than those connected with the organizations immediately concerned.

WOOSTER, OHIO, March 12, 1887.

The Adjutant-General, State of Ohio:

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the inspection of Co. D, 8th Regt., O. N. G., which was made by me on the 3d inst., in compliance with your request by letter of the 25th ultimo:

Through a slight breach of military etiquette, the inspecting officer was not furnished with an authenticated copy of the order for this inspection. I am, therefore, unable to inform you officially whether any such order was issued. While this is a matter of small moment in this particular case, it is none the less a point of official courtesy; and, under ordinary circumstances, of imperative obligation, which commanders should not neglect.

The company had but one trumpeter present, and he was apparently detached, as he did not appear *as a trumpeter* at inspection. This trumpeter, when ordered to sound "first call," proceeded immediately to sound "the assembly." The "first call," as it is known in the United States Service, is the "Assembly of Trumpeters." It is the first signal for all ceremonies. Inspection is a ceremony. After a proper interval, the trumpeter again sounded "the assembly," when the company was formed.

The company fell in promptly, without confusion, in good order, well sized and attentive. The first sergeant has good command, and is well instructed and familiar with his duties. The 2d lieutenant failed to take his place in rear of the first platoon, according to the principle of evolution of command (vide, par. 19, A. Reg. 1881). The general appearance of the company was excellent. Every man was standing at attention, a position not invariably maintained except among very soldierly troops. So far as I observed, every member of the company preserved this attitude—so trying to the recruit—till the close of the inspection. This alone stamps the company with a military quality far above the average. I have seen many organizations in and from various parts of the United States, and am prepared to say there is probably not a more soldierly company than this West of the Allegheny Mountains. Discipline, that gradual and sometimes tedious and painful development of habit, this ability to stand still, to keep the eyes to front, to move and act on the instant, and to receive admonition and public and repeated correction, all of which make up the soldier, have been attained in this company in a high degree.

The company was paraded in fatigue uniform. With a few exceptions the clothing was neat fitting and clean. The buttons were not polished, however, as they might have been (and always are in the United States Service), on such an occasion. A few caps were without proper insignia of company. Some appeared without crossed rifles. The same remarks apply to these brass badges as to the buttons, they should be detachable and for inspection, at least, polished bright.

The arms in the hands of these troops are in good serviceable condition, and are safely and well cared for. It is doubtless impracticable in the National Guard to require the men to care each for his own gun. It is nevertheless a most important part of the soldiers' education, and one that should not be wholly neglected. The modern rifle is a delicate instrument, and the precision and mechanism of which becomes speedily impaired by neglect or rough usage. The soldier should be made familiar with its construction, and be made to realize the importance of keeping it free from rust, sand and rude shocks. This he can learn best by being required to clean it himself. He might be able to do this without inconvenience once a month. He should be required to do it for every inspection.

It is not uncommon to see men in camp or armories inserting the iron rod in the gun, engaging in a rough and very unscientific bayonet contest; all this is positively painful to one who truly appreciates this admirable weapon, and should be absolutely prohibited. The accoutrements of the company are in serviceable condition. It would be agreeable to note that they were also bright. The brass parts should be polished and the leather blackened. It requires but little additional labor, and adds considerably to the real appearance of the command. This should certainly be a requirement for inspection. I find this company composed of excellent material. Great care is exercised by the officers in making up the personnel. The men are generally young, active, vigorous and apparently fond of exercise of arms. They maintain a high degree of military esprit, and all seem anxious to excel; above all their discipline as I have said, is very superior, and reflects great credit upon the officers and men alike. In this connection I may venture a suggestion with reference to the instruction of companies such as this one when in camp. They certainly do not need the experience of camp life to perfect them in the school of a soldier or of the company so far as the mere drill book of Tactics is concerned. This they practice for more than 11 months in the armory at home. What they need in camp is to learn guard duty, the care of arms, accoutrements, clothing, bedding, etc.; rifle practice, to pitch and strike tents, to make short marches, say of 10 or 12 miles; the art of reconnoissance of castramentation, and of orderly formations at night to repel attack or to undertake a sudden enterprise. This is fatiguing, but the men have nothing else to do. This is what the State has assembled them for, and I believe the whole tone of the State troops would be perceptibly improved by their giving them a broader view of the profession of arms, and the real business of war than they could possibly get by confining them to the monotonous repetition of the drill book, which they have already had perhaps *ad nauseam* in the armory. The street parades, now so popular, especially in Western encampments, and the ridiculous sham battles annually indulged in serve no good military purpose, and are deplorable waste of most precious time. Finally I am convinced from several years of observation and study of the National Guard of Ohio, that unless more ample grounds can be obtained than has been the case hitherto, and a large staff is available to the Adjutant General (or commander of the camp) troops should not be assembled in larger bodies than brigades, and preferably in regiments. All the minor operations of war can be taught (and in the brief space of six days better taught) to a regiment, accompanied by a single battery. If I was called upon for a plan of routine instruction, I should suggest with modifications, to suit circumstances, the following:

1. The regiment should rendezvous by rail at a point at least five miles distant from the camping ground. Their baggage should be delivered at the same place, men should be required to carry a blanket roll and not a knapsack. Upon arriving at railroad terminus, companies should march to the camp, and pitch their own tents, and prepare their own meals.

2. A system of outposts should be established at once, lying at least two miles distant on the main road diverging from the position.

3. The whole camp should strike tents, i. e., (officers and men) roll them up ready for transportation, police camp, unroll and pitch them again. This in rain as well as sunshine *every* morning before 8 o'clock.

4. Two or three companies should depart tents every morning, march to some prearranged ground, pitch tents, prepare dinner, strike tents, and march back and again pitch tents. They might be permitted in a large command to remain out all night as the Gros of the German Army, the Glavi Karan of the Russians, the Hauptposten of Austria, the Riserva d'avanposti of the Italians, or the Grande Garde of the French. A piece or two from the battery should of course accompany each outpost.

5. An armed reconnoissance should be made every day by a proper detachment. In small commands, officers should be required to go out and make an itinerary and report. Every marching column should have an acting engineer officer to make an itinerary of the routes traversed.

6. Troops remaining in camp should drill seldom in the school of the company, much in the school of the battalion. Target practice should be kept up until the last cartridge is exhausted. Officers should be lectured to in the evenings by some competent person on the construction and use of the rifle, or they might read to them from Col. Blunt's Manual of Carbine and Rifle Practice, also on outposts, marches, etc.

I am aware of the objection to this laborious and continuous duty. The camp would undoubtedly become less attractive as a picnic ground, but I am satisfied that every officer and man would return home feeling that he was more of a soldier and more than ever entitled to the respect and confidence of the people. And the people, on the other hand, would soon come to realize that the appropriations for the support of the National Guard, like England's pounds, shillings, and pence, are the best national defence, when expended according to the Napoleonic trilogy, in "Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery."

I have the honor to be, etc.,

A. C. SHARP,
1st Lieut., U. S. A., "Colonel comdg. University Batt."

The "Regulation Board" completed its labors last week, the matter for the book has been turned over to Gen. Axline for the printer and if pushed right on officers may find some time for study before going to camp. The officers all over the State have but one view in the matter of encampment, they expect to make the most of the general camp if ordered, but they live in the hope that it will not be ordered. All believe in the advantages in favor of the small camp as a plan to secure real work at drill and instruction for our regiments as compared with the provisional brigade or division. So far as can be learned, nothing has been decided upon at general headquarters in the matter of transfers and assignments to complete the battalions of all of the regiments waiting this action, and as time goes on and we approach the season of camps and think of drills with three company battalions, and occasionally one of five, we become more anxious for the order.

The Regimental Boards of Examiners are securing good results. Some failures occur now, and some officers in the Service are convinced that they are of advantage to their regiments, and they go out. Let the work go right on.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

COLONEL D. S. HASSINGER, Assistant Adjutant-General, who died, April 5, in Philadelphia, served with distinction during the war, participating in all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac fought. He was seriously wounded in the charge near Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864. Governor Hartranft appointed him Assistant Adjutant-General in 1873, which position he has continuously held since that time.

The encampment of the Pennsylvania State military will be held between Aug. 6 and 13, and all brigades will unite in a divisional encampment.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THE 1st Brigade, M. V. M., will encamp at South Framingham, June 7 to 11.

The Auburn Light Infantry of Auburn, Me., are making extensive preparations to receive the Haverhill (Mass.) City Guards on April 20.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE President notified the Secretary of War, April 11, that the proposition to reorganize the militia of the District of Columbia, and regularly commission its officers and enlist its men has received his approval, and that preliminary action will be promptly taken. The War Department and leading Army officers were understood to favor the choice of Gen. Ordway as the new brigadier and general commander-in-chief. A regular organization should be perfected before the time for the National Drill.

DAKOTA.

GOV. CHURCH, who is now in New York City, has determined upon his return to Dakota to organize two companies of mounted militia among the settlers in the Turtle Mountain region and says: "Events of the present year have opened the eyes of the people of Rolette and surrounding counties to the necessity of more adequate protection from the half-breeds and from Indian invasion from the North. The Indians are quiet now, but may break out at any time, and the people ought to be prepared for them. There are no mounted militia at the present time, and two or three troops would prove very effective in settling Indian troubles, especially in case of invasion."

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Board to determine upon the new uniform are: Brig.-Gen. W. H. Dimond, Brig.-Gen. John T. Carey, Col. John T. Cutting, 2d Artillery; Col. Eugene Lehe, 6th Infantry Battalion, and Major Thomas F. Barry, 3d Infantry. The question of a regimental camp or a brigade camp is still a vexed one, and causes the *Alta* to satirically remark: "In view of recent acts of indecision on the part of some of our more prominent officers, it has been suggested that the formation of a Board to meet with their knitting once each month, drink weak tea and discuss military affairs, would be the proper thing."

Adjutant-General Cosby has disapproved the application to admit the Santa Rosa Cadets to full membership as a company of the 5th Infantry, because the new law does not make suitable provisions for their maintenance as such.

The attempt to revive interest in the proposed drill between the regiments of the 2d Brigade, and the regular troops at the Presidio, which was postponed from Washington's Birthday, is a failure, says the *Alta*. In the first place members of the former organizations were opposed to going upon the drill grounds of the Presidio after a long march over cobble-stones as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic on "Memorial Day," and the Grand Army thought a drill on the occasion would be a desecration of the day. For these reasons, and upon the suggestion of Major-General Howard, it has been decided to abandon the whole matter.

The members of Co. E, 2d Artillery, provided three crews, April 3, for a barge race rowed over a distance of one mile. A short distance from the stake on the return the boats of the first and second crew collided and came near upsetting. The referee decided that the race should be repeated April 10.

HORSES AVAILABLE FOR WAR.

The Russian *Novosti* gives the following statistics of the number of horses at the disposal of the several countries:

	Total.	In Army in Times of Peace.	In Army in Times of War.
Germany.....	3,200,000	81,598	306,608
Austria.....	3,800,000	49,470	174,026
France.....	3,000,000	125,750	429,600
Russia (in 1882)...	19,674,723	....	....

The following figures show different departments in the German Army in which horses are employed in time of war: Cavalry, 111,744; artillery, field, 129,556; fortress, 6,880; infantry, 42,706; engineers, 11,184; pioneers, 75,820. In the Austrian Army, 65,075 horses are in the cavalry during a war and 108,947 in other departments.

DUTCH AND ARGENTINE NAVIES.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) gives the following particulars of the Dutch Navy: On January 1 last it consisted of 123 vessels, including transports. Of these 59 were intended for coast defence, 16 for general service, 28 for the auxiliary services, and 26 for the East Indies. The personnel consisted of one Commander-in-Chief (the King), two vice admirals, four rear admirals, 26 captains, 35 commanders, 120 1st class lieutenants, 195 2d class lieutenants, and 64 cadets.

The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin) gives the following particulars of the Argentine Navy: The staff consists of a rear admiral, a chief of the staff, an adjutant-general, two sergeant majors, and four adjutants. The fleet is formed into two divisions, each of which is commanded by a commodore. The vessels are as follows: The armor-clads Almirante Brown, with 246 men; El Plato, with 117 men; and Los Andes, with 117 men; the torpedo-cruiser Maipu, with 99 men; the gun boats Parana, with 98 men; Uruguay, with 98 men; Constitucion, with 62 men; Republica, with 65 men; Pilcomayo, with 61 men; and Bermejo, with 61 men; the transports Vallarino, with 64 men; and Rosetti, with 48 men; the corvettes Cabo de Hornos and Chacabuco; the despatch vessels Vigilante, Resguardo, Argentino, Cornejo, Avellaneda, Talita, Rio Negro, Rio Neuquen, and Triumfo. There are besides a dozen smaller vessels. A naval training school supported by the State, accommodates 100.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Spahis of Senegal are to be reorganized so as to reduce the proportion of European horsemen.

An ukase has been issued increasing the pay of Russian officers. 36 battalions are to be added to the Russian Army by increasing the rifle brigades to divisions and 18 new battalions are to be created.

The *Revue du Cercle Militaire* (Paris) states that a military deputation has been sent from Berlin to Vienna, in accordance with a wish expressed by the Emperor of Austria to see the new equipment of the German infantry.

It is stated that Col. Stracey, Scots Guards, who is to command the marching column of English volunteers to Dover on Easter Monday, has asked his commanding officers to send him the names of competent cyclists who would be willing to act with his column.

The firm of Baring Brothers, London, presented to all members of their staff of clerks, as a Christmas box, one year's salary. This was done in consequence of the firm's great success in floating Guinness's Company. The firm is currently reported to have cleared £1,000,000 over the operation.

The *Progrès Militaire* states that a group of Russian patriots have sent a sword of honor to General Boulanger. One side of the blade bears the inscription, "Qui vive! France et Boulanger!" the other an inscription in Russian, "Dare! God protects the bold!" Finally, on the hilt is written the dedication, "Au plus digne. Février 1887. La Russie."

The annual meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association will be held May 4.

The Russian Admiral-in-Chief has directed that all the 87 torpedo vessels of the Baltic fleet shall always be kept in readiness for service, and that the crews of 45 of them be provided forthwith.

Two officers of the German Balloon Detachment recently made an ascent at Templehof, landing after a voyage of six and a half hours at a distance of 335 kilometres (208 miles), traversed at an average speed of 16 metres per second. The greatest height reached was 2,580 metres, over a mile and a half.

At the meeting of the United Service Institution last week it was stated that the library numbered 21,000 volumes. The same week the Japanese Minister of Marine visited Cronstadt, and the *Vestnik* claimed credit for the library of the Naval Club there, which exceeds 50,000 volumes. The library of the St. Petersburg Admiralty is larger than that of the Naval Club at Cronstadt.

A new Armstrong gun for the Royal Navy was tried at the range of the Armstrong Company in Stloth, Cumberland. It is a 30 pounder, specially designed for repelling torpedo attacks, and it is stated that it can be worked quicker than the guns of the present size, its weight with carriage being 92 cwt., initial velocity was 1,900 feet, the charge being nine lbs. of pebble powder. The carriage is fitted with Vavasseur's patent automatic machinery, and the gun can be instantly elevated or depressed or swung round to any given point. The gun was fired by electricity.

Failure in their repeated attempts to assassinate the Czar has not discouraged the nihilists, says a St. Petersburg despatch, and circulars are being secretly distributed throughout Russia, threatening fresh attempts, and promising that "ere the year is three months older Russia will have got rid of its tyrant." The *Times'* correspondent at St. Petersburg says it is reported that the Czar, before returning to Gatschina on Wednesday, found letters on his writing table in the Winter Palace threatening him with death.

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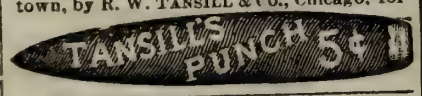
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Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally *all* business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 3d Auditor, U.S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergt. at Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

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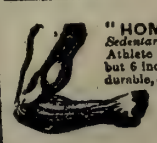
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D. L. Dowd. Wm. Blaikie, author of "How to Get Strong," says of it: "I never used any other I liked half as well."

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SWEET CAPORAL WARRANTED: Absolutely Free from any Flavoring or Impurities.
Finest Grades of Old and Thoroughly-cured Virginia and Turkish Tobaccos. Finest French Rice Paper.
Highest Class Skilled Labor. All goods made under our Careful Personal Supervision.

Kinney Bros.

In 1876 77, England paid for her army £15,281,600, for 132,844 men; or about £114 per man. In 1885-86, she paid £17,750,000 for 142,194 men; or at the rate of £124 per man.

THE March number of the *Revista General de Marina*, published by the Hydrographic Department of the Spanish Admiralty, contains an article on "The Great Naval War of 1887."

THE *Allgemeine Schweizerische Militär-Zeitung* (Basel) states that the Roumanian Government is very active in pushing on the reorganization of the Army. Over 165,000 projectiles and a number of new batteries have been ordered of Krupp, and the Bucharest Arsenal is at work day and night. The repeating rifle question is not as yet decided, but trials are being made with the Rubin 7½-millimetre rifle.

A FRENCH man-of-war has been sent to Port au Prince to protect the Europeans there, in view of reports of a threatened massacre by the Haytians in the event of their government complying with the demands of Great Britain on account of some old claims. Advices from Port au Prince say the Haytians are much excited over Great Britain's demand, but deny that they have threatened to massacre foreigners.

THE *Progres Militaire* of March 30 says the new *fusil de Chalons* is of exceptional value under three heads; (1), the initial velocity of the Lebel is so great (620 metres—2,033 ft.—instead of 480 metres) that it is nearly point-blank at 400 metres—if the barrel is laid for the head the bullet will certainly strike the body; (2), the cartridges are so light, the soldier can carry one-third more on his belt; (3), there is no smoke from the powder!

THE 43-ton guns of H. M. S. *Conqueror* have been replaced by 45-ton guns of new pattern.

THE extensive infantry barracks at Aldershot, England, were almost wholly destroyed by fire April 6.

THE new law, promulgated by the Emperor William on March 11, fixes the peace strength of the German Army, from April 1, 1887, to March 31, 1894, at 468,409 men, not counting the volunteers. The infantry are to be formed in 534 battalions, the cavalry in 465 squadrons, the field artillery in 364 batteries, the foot artillery in 31, the pioneers in 19, and the artillery train in 18 battalions.

THE *Popolo Romano* of the 18th inst. states that experiments are being tried at Rome by the 80th Regiment of Infantry with a new model of bayonet-poniard, considered to be lighter to carry and less likely to break than the sword-bayonet now used. There are also some modifications introduced in the tunic of the foot soldiers, to adapt it to the cartouche case. These modifications are necessitated by the adoption of the magazine rifle.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* divides the Burmah Campaign into four phases, of which England has now entered upon the fourth. The first consisted of the rapid advance of the troops under General Prendergast and ended with the downfall of King Theebaw. The second developed difficulties, witnessed the despatch of a large army of occupation, and culminated in the death of Sir Herbert Macpherson. The third opened with the despatch of Sir Frederick Roberts and ended with his return to India, the neck of the rebellion in the meantime having been broken. The fourth starts with the assumption of command by Sir Charles Arbuthnot.

THE disastrous explosion of a charged shell at Belfort, said to have been occasioned by chemical action being set up inside the shell, owing to the interior of the shell not having thoroughly dried, has resulted in the issue of an order for the destruction of all shells charged with melinite.

THE final experiments in England with the Lee-Burton and the improved Lee gun are to be pushed on with all possible speed, as the reserve stock of Martini-Henry rifles is now lower than is considered desirable. The following is an extract from Mr. Stanhope's Memorandum dealing with the subject: "After a series of exhaustive experiments with every description of magazine rifle, the Committee specially charged with this question have found themselves able to recommend two forms of rifles (the Lee-Burton and the improved Lee) for final trial. If this should prove to be, in either case, satisfactory, as there is every reason to hope, the construction of the new magazine rifle will be proceeded with as quickly as possible."

HOW ABSURD TO CROAK AND WHEEZE with a cough, which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will cure. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

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OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., Apr 1 14, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 A. M., May 14, 1887, for the necessary printing for Division Headquarters, during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1887. Blank proposals and specifications can be obtained at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. J. H. LORD, Captain and Asst. Qr. Mr., U.S.A.

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DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, March 8, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A. M., April 16, 1887, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the bidders, for the erection at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, of a double set of officers' quarters, with cistern, plumbing, tank, &c., for each set, and for a 24-bed hospital and a dead house, with the plumbing, &c., complete: all in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's Office at Willet's Point. Bids, which must be on the blank forms of this department, may be made for either building complete or for both, and must state the time required for the completion of each.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed: "Proposal for Erection of Officers' Quarters," or for the hospital, or both, as the case may be. HENRY C. HODGES, Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

Proposals for Stationery.
WAR DEPARTMENT, April 2, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate,) will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, May 18th, 1887, for furnishing Stationery for the War Department and its Bureaus in Washington, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

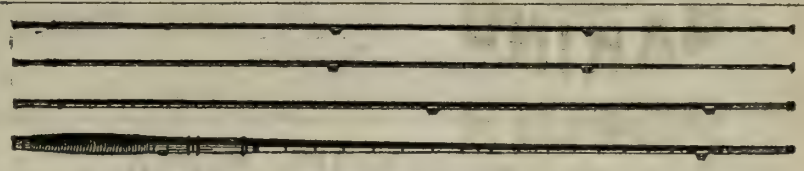
Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Stationery."

Bids will be considered on each item separately. C. H. HOYT, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

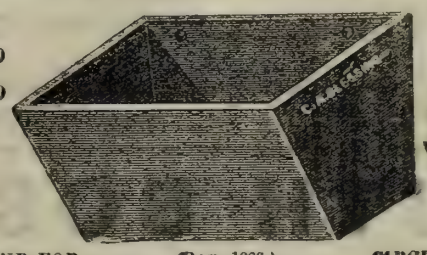
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BIRTHS.

McCaskey.—At Fort Du Chesne, Utah, March 29, to the wife of Lieutenant E. W. McCaskey, 21st U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

Colhoun—Semmes.—At Washington, D. C., April 12, B. F. Colhoun, son of Rear-Admiral E. R. Colhoun, U. S. N., to Miss Eleanor M. Semmes.

Poor—Wharton.—At Washington, D. C., April 14, John Caldwell Poor to Miss Ella Wharton.

Reno—Eustis.—At Springfield, Mass., April 13, Conrad Reno, son of the late Captain Jesse L. Reno, U. S. Army, to Miss Susan Moore Eustis.

Robinson—Ten Eyck.—At Rapid City, D. T., March 31, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, Jr., Regimental Quartermaster 7th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Minnie L. Ten Eyck, of Chicago. No cards.

Smith—Young.—At Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., April 14, Lieutenant Ernest V. Smith, 3d U. S. Infantry, to Miss Cora Young, daughter of Capt. D. J. Young, U. S. Army.

DIED.

Colhoun.—At Washington, D. C., April 12, B. F. Colhoun, son of Rear-Admiral E. R. Colhoun, U. S. N.

Bowen.—At Saint Paul, Minnesota, on Saturday, April 9, Minerva Lydia Bowen, wife of Captain Edgar C. Bowen, U. S. Army.

De Egina.—At Red Bank, N. J., April 9, Louisa L., wife of Jose de Egina and daughter of the late Captain Dominick Lynch, U. S. Navy.

Hunt.—On the steamship "Catalonia," April 5, on her way from Liverpool to Boston, Chief Engineer George P. Hunt, U. S. Navy.

Jackson.—At Darby, Penn., Sunday, April 10, Florence Baird, infant daughter of John B., (late Ensign, U. S. N.) and Florence Baird Jackson.

Morris.—At Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., April 11, Lieutenant Chas. V. Morris, U. S. N., retired.

Oury.—At Tucson, Arizona, March 31, Hon. William S. Oury, father of the wives of Major G. C. Smith and Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard, U. S. Army.

Pilcher.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7, Dr. Elijah Pilcher, father of Lieutenant J. E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

WILBUR'S
COCOA-THETA
The Finest Powdered Chocolate for family use. *Requires no boiling.* Invaluable for Dyspeptics and Children. *Buy of your dealer or send 10 stamps for trial can* H. O. WILBUR & SONS, Philadelphia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
FOR EXHAUSTION.
Dr. A. N. Krout, Van Wert, O., says: "I found it decidedly beneficial in nervous exhaustion."

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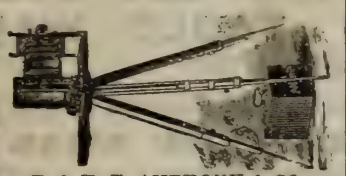
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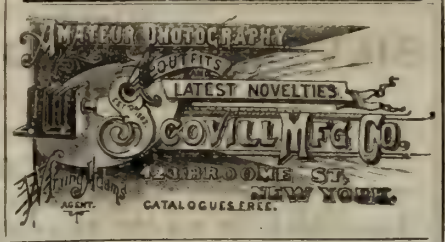
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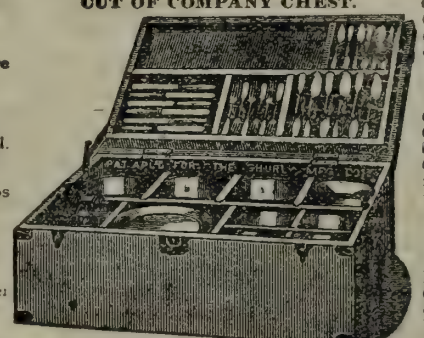
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For 36 Men.

36 Bowls White En. Ware
36 Plates " " "
36 Cups " " "
36 Saucers " " "
36 Knives, Triple-plate.
36 Table Forks, Silver-pl.
36 Tablespoons, " "
36 Teaspoons, "
3 Peppers, Silv'r-pl. tops
2 Salts " "

CUT OF COMPANY CHEST.



6 " Soup Bowls.
6 " Cups.
6 " Saucers.
6 " Plates.
1 Silver-pl. Butter Dish.
1 " Pepper Cruet.
1 " Salt Cruet.
6 " Table Knives,
6 " Forks.
6 " Tablespoons.
6 " Teaspoons.
1 " Sugar Spoon
1 " Butter Knife
1 Buckhorn Carving K'f
1 " " Fork
1 Cut Glass Oil Cruet
1 " Vinegar "

P. S.—Can furnish Chest 6 inches longer, with two each of Meat Plates and Vegetable dishes in addition to above list.

CONTENTS
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FOR 6 PERSONS.

1 W. Enm Cream Pitche
1 " Water "
6 " Tumblers.
1 " Sugar Bowl.

Chests for 48 men also made. See testimonials below. Knives, forks and spoons marked with Co-letter, etc., at small additional cost.

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GENTLEMEN,—I have examined your Company Mess Chest, and consider it one of the very best things of the kind I have ever used. It is strong, compact, easily handled, and the ware it contains of excellent material, particularly adapted for service in the field. Yours truly,
CHAS. G. BARTLETT, Lt. Col. First Infantry

THE SHURLY MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SIRS,—Having examined carefully your patent Mess Chest and field furniture, I take great pleasure in testifying to its excellence. The plates and dishes present the clean, wholesome appearance of delf ware, while at the same time it has all the durability of granite. Its arrangement in the chest is neat, and taken as a whole, it is the most desirable company outfit that I ever saw. Very respectfully your obedient servant,
WILLIAM QUINTON, Capt. 7th U. S. Infantry

The following is from Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. Army, author of "Military Science and Tactics," "Abridged Upton's Tactics," etc:

DEAR SIRS: Your Army Mess Chests are very complete. Bachelor officers and companions can save money by using them in garrison as well as in the field. They are also well adapted for the militia in camp.
LIEUT. HUGH T. REED, U. S. A.

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GENTLEMEN,—I have examined the cut of your Company Mess Chest, and I believe it will prove to be very popular indeed. It promises to be the best thing of its kind I have ever seen, and I believe it will at once find its way into general use in the army, where something of its kind has been so long needed.
Yours respectfully, F. K. UPHAM, Capt. 1st Calvary.

THE SHURLY MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

GENTLEMEN,—Having carefully examined your Officers' Mess Chest, as also your Company Mess Chest, designed especially for field use, I take pleasure in recommending them to the officers of the National Guard as particularly adapted to their use, as stated by officers in the U. S. Army who have used them. The chests are light, compact, durable, and complete, The quality of ware and the arrangement of the chest is such that when laid aside from last encampment and brought out again will be found ready for the next, thus especially fitting them for use of the National Guards.
Very respectfully, C. S. BENTLEY, Brig. Gen, Com'dg 2d Brigade Iowa N. G.
I have examined the Chest referred to and cheerfully concur in the above opinions of its merits.
JNO. F. SMITH, Col., and Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A. (Retired)

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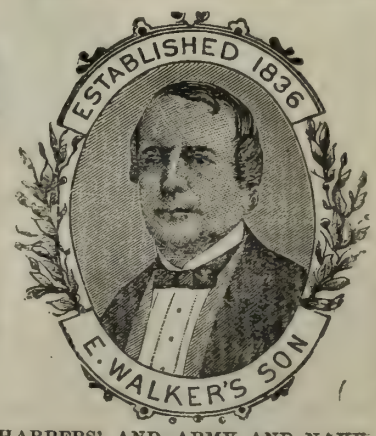
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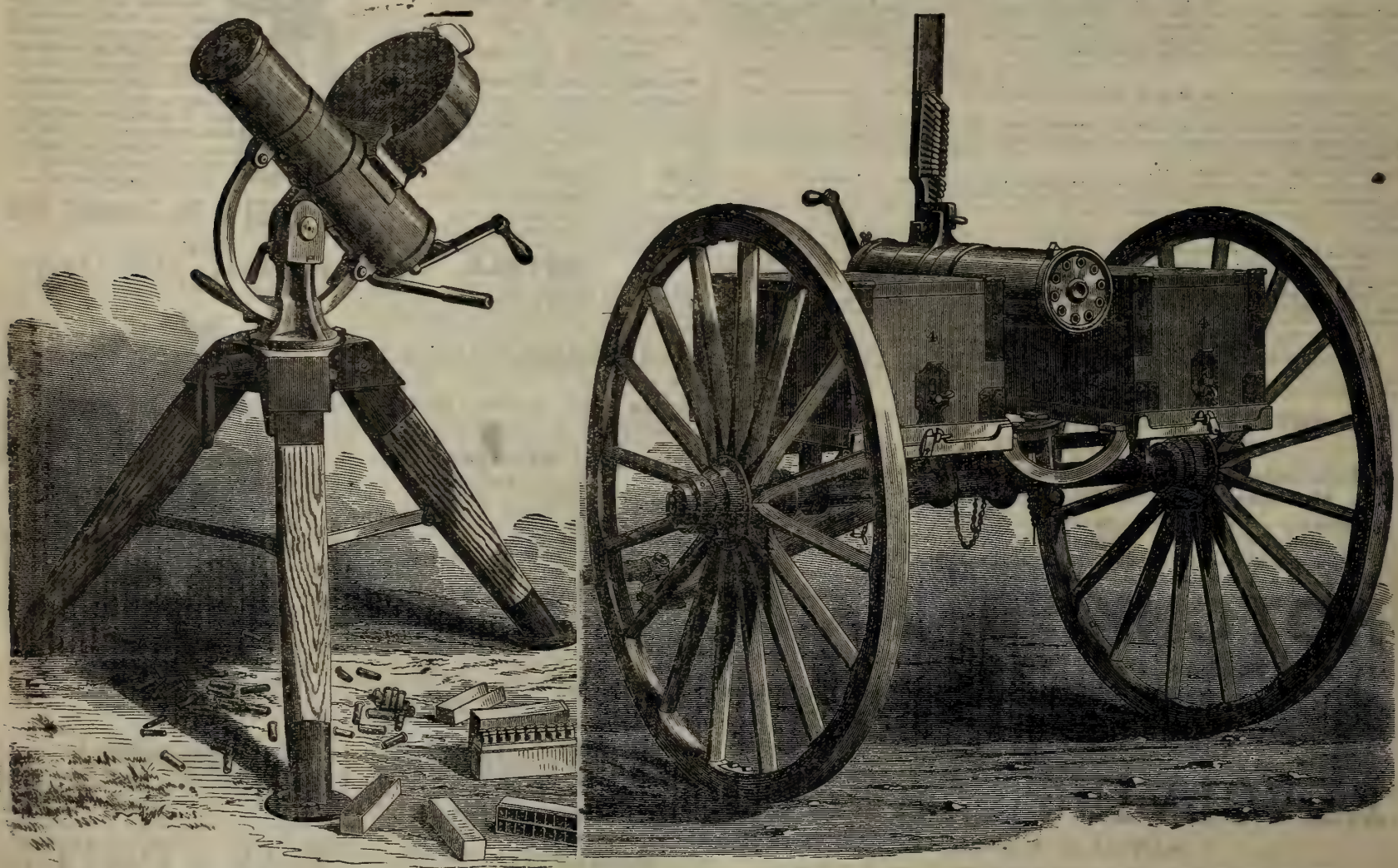
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 39. WHOLE NUMBER 1235. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1887. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL SHERMAN has been honored, and the country has done honor to itself, in naming after him the military post in Idaho, lately called Fort Cœur d'Alene, the site for which the distinguished soldier selected in 1878, while at the head of the Army.

THE "Roster of Troops," Department of Dakota, for April contains the following information showing the "date of arrival of regiments in the Department:" 1st Cav., June, 1884; 7th Cav., April, 1873; 3d Inf., October, 1877; 5th Inf., July, 1876; 11th Inf., August, 1876; 15th Inf., November, 1882; 20th Inf., May, 1885; 25th Inf., June, 1880; 4th Art. (Light Bat. F), September, 1882. The other Departments might follow suit and thus keep prominently in view the claims of each regiment to a change of station when the necessary transportation funds are "on hand and available for the purpose."

THE War Department, it is expected, will adopt, without waiting for the action of the Army Regulation Board, the recommendation of the Paymaster General in regard to a change in the system of payments to officers of the Army for the purpose of preventing duplication of pay accounts. A General Order is now in course of preparation amending the Regulations as suggested by General ROCHESTER, and will go to the Secretary of War for final approval within a few days. The proposed new regulation, as previously stated, will require each officer of the Service to be assigned for payment to one particular paymaster, suitable provision being made for the transfer of accounts from one paymaster to another upon change of station. This is the plan that has worked so successfully in the Navy for many years.

THE conclusion of the investigation as to the causes of the explosion of the melinite shell at Belfort has been reached after an exhaustive chemical analysis in addition to the military inquest. The verdict delivered by the most eminent chemist in France is that the compound had absorbed more than its proper proportion of water, which resulted in chemical action between melinite and the iron of the shell. On March 26, as we have already stated, all the shells at the Belfort arsenal were, at much risk to the workers, being buried in the ground, exploded by electricity. Whether this is the end of melinite as a practicable explosive our French contemporaries do not state. It is certainly obvious that the dangerous factor must be to a large degree eliminated before the material can be safely stored or transported. Moreover, judging from the effects of the recent explosion at Belfort, its destructive power is much less than had been previously claimed for it. Lieutenant ZALINSKI'S dynamite plainly holds the field up to date.

LAST week we referred to a curious feature of military discipline in that a soldier visiting a guard-house in a drunken condition and being repeatedly ordered by the Sergeant of the Guard to go away refused to do so, and was afterwards tried, not for being drunk, but for not going away when ordered. We then asked the question "Why was not the soldier confined when he made his inebriated visit?" This prompts a correspondent, anxious that the JOURNAL should be right in all things, to invite our attention to par. 868, A. R., 1881, (G. O. 85, Nov. 18, 1886,) which directs that "no soldier shall be confined except on the order of an officer who shall previously inquire into offence." Assuming that the case discussed does come under the restriction quoted, concerning which we have some doubt, we still fail to see the reason why the Sergeant did not hold the drunken soldier, send for the officer of the day, or guard, and have the hilarious visitor confined in due form. We incline to the opinion, however, that in this case it was the Sergeant's bounden duty, under the 24th Article of War, which relates to the suppression of "quarrels, frays and disorders," to have ordered the man into confinement at once, afterwards, of course, reporting his action to his proper superior. The case is not one of moment and we are only led to descant upon it from a desire to make our opinion clear.

THE Board of Visitors to West Point, including the Presidential appointments made on Monday last, consists of: General John W. Palmer, Springfield, Ill.; General Robert H. Anderson, Savannah, Ga.; George W. Childs, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. W. A. Courtenay, Charleston, S. C.; Rev. John M. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hon. J. M. Gwinn, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Wm. Everett, Quincy, Ill. *Senate:* Hons. Joseph N. Dolph, Portland, Oreg., and Francis M. Cockrell, Warrensburg, Mo. *House:* Hons. Joseph Wheeler, of Wheeler, Ala., Charles M. Anderson, Greenville, Ohio., and Benj. Butterworth, Cincinnati, Ohio. The examination of the several classes commence this year on June 1 and continue until the 11th. The members of the board are expected at the Academy several days before the exercises commence in order to familiarize themselves with the system pursued and to organize into subcommittees to report upon the various branches. As there seems to be a lack of information regarding the conditions upon which the members go to West Point, we would state that the law prohibits the payment of any compensation to members of the Board except for actual expenses, and they are paid in the following manner: Each member receives not exceeding eight cents per mile for each mile travelled by the most direct route from his residence to West Point and return, and, in addition, receives $5 per day for expenses during each day of his service at the Academy.

THE list of Army officers found incapacitated by the retiring boards and now awaiting retirement is smaller than at any time during the past four or five years. The last list we published contained twenty names. Captains John Hamilton, 1st Inf., and Wm. H. Vinal, 16th Inf., have since been retired, leaving only eighteen at present on the list; three of these are captains of the line, four captains of the Medical Department, one captain of Engineers, one chaplain and nine 1st lieutenants. Two of the captains of the line—Martin, 4th Cav., and Stivers, 25th Inf.—have recovered sufficiently to be able to perform duty again and as Captain Gordon, the other one of the three, has been granted a "stay of proceedings" until Sept. 1, it is not likely that any of these officers will be disturbed for the present; nor is their any possibility of the disabled staff captains being retired, as the principal object now is to make vacancies for the 64 West Point cadets who graduate in June. The disabled lieutenants are, therefore, the only material from which selections can be made to fill vacancies on the disability list, unless some of the officers of higher rank who are now on extended sick leave should be brought before retiring boards. Captain Wm. B. Pease, 9th Inf., was ordered before a board to be convened at San Francisco this week and if found incapacitated it is thought probable that he will be immediately retired to one of the two vacancies at present existing. It is also considered possible that the President may see fit to set aside the recommendation for "wholly retirement" in the case of Maj. Warren Webster of the Medical Department, and place him on the regular retired list to fill the other vacancy.

A GOVERNMENT small arms factory has been in existence some years at Terni, forty-nine miles N. N. E. from Rome, five miles below the falls of the Valino, which furnish an admirable water power. Here has now been established a company for the manufacture of steel armor plates, heavy ordnance and rails, in which the Italian Government and Messrs. Schneider and Co., of Creusot, are interested. The Company is known as the "Societa Anonima degli Alti Farni Acciaiera e Fonderia de Terni." The Terni Works, the *Engineer* tells us, consist of puddling furnaces and rolling mills, Bessemer converters, Siemens Martin furnaces, accessories and hammer and cranes, which are described in detail. The establishment has the command of a very large water power, and some moderately good lignite beds, and up to the present has been in the habit of working up pig iron, partly imported from England and partly from Bilbao, as well as ingots from Creusot, before the Bessemer and Martin steel works were put into operation. But, in order to be as independent as possible of foreign sources, preparations are being made at Civita Vechia for building blast furnaces, which will be supplied with ores from Elba and cokes from England. The hammer and cranes (one of 100 tons and the other of 150 tons lifting power) are worked by compressed air. There is a 100 ton hammer with a stroke of 5 m. (two per minute), an air cylinder of 1·92 m., and a piston rod of 360mm. diameter. The anvil block weighs 1,000 tons, is cast in one piece, is 4·42m. in height, area of base 42 square metres, and area of top 9·3 square metres. The hammer and all its parts are very massively constructed, but especially so the standards, and it weighs 287 tons. The 100 ton hammer stands in the middle of an iron building of nearly circular form, 50 m. in diameter, so that besides this, there is room for four Siemens gas welding furnaces, two on either side, and the two cranes for the service of them. By this arrangement the hammer is perfectly free, and can be easily worked from both sides of the anvil. The *Engineer* says: "The arrangements of this forge, and of the works in general, with the unimportant exception of those for lifting up the heavy forge furnace-doors, and in manipulating the blocks of steel backwards and forwards from furnace to hammer, are considered to be as perfect as any in Europe, and taking into account that the technical management is excellent and the crude iron tools employed are of the best, there is no reason why it should not be able to hold its own in the manufacture of big guns and armor plates against all foreign countries. Messrs. Creusot and Co. appear to be carrying out in Italy the same policy as in this country, naturalizing themselves and their product through connection with a local manufacturing organization, and thus escaping condemnation as a foreign interloper.





FIRST FLOOR.

DESIGNS FOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

By the courtesy of the Co-operative Building Plan Association, No. 191 Broadway, we give here another design, No. 391, from their publication, "Shoppell's Modern Houses. No 5." It represents a house 26½ ft. front, with an extreme width of 50 ft.; side, 39½ ft. The size of the rooms is shown by the floor plans. The cellar is 6 ft. 8 in. high; the first story 9 ft. 6 in.; the second and third stories each 8 ft. The foundation is of stone; the first story is clapboarded; the second story, the gables and the roof are shingled. The cost is estimated at $3,900, except mantels, ranges and heaters. *Special Features*—The staircase hall affords access to the front door from the kitchen, without passing through a room. The entrance hall is large enough to make a good reception room. Sliding doors connect the hall and parlor, and the parlor and dining room. Open fireplaces in the parlor and the dining room. Large pantry and butler's pantry. Heater pipes and registers are provided. Ash pits in the



SECOND FLOOR.

cellar into which the contents of the grates can be dumped through a flue. Two good bedrooms and a large storeroom in the attic. Cellar under the whole house. The separate laundry and servants' W. C. are desirable features.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The next retirement for age, Major Morse K Taylor, Surgeon, U. S. A., occurs May 14.

Captain C. F. Roe, 11th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Yates, is visiting at Newark, N. J.

Captain O. W. Pollock, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Fort Porter, Buffalo, early in the week on a short leave.

Captain Frank Baker, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., was in Wilmington, Del., this week on inspection service.

Captain E. B. Rheem, 21st U. S. Infantry, is at his home at York, Pa., awaiting examination for retirement.

Lieutenant M. F. Steele, 8th U. S. Cavalry, lately on a short visit East, is on his way back to Fort Clark, Texas.

Lieutenant S. R. Jones, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in the week from a short leave.

Lieutenant C. C. Hewitt, the new adjutant of the 19th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Clark, Tex.

Lieutenant J. A. Emery, 11th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Fort Bennett since November last, has been visiting at Hardway, Ga.

Colonel H. C. Merriam, 7th U. S. Infantry, has arrived safely in England, where his address is care Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, London.

Captain H. C. Egbert and Lieut. C. W. Abbot, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, were welcome visitors this week at Fort Ontario, Oswego.

We regret to learn that Capt. C. O. Bradley, 20th U. S. Inf., of Fort Maginnis, Montana, is seriously ill.

Lieutenant R. D. Walsh, 4th U. S. Cavalry, on a month's leave, will rejoin at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., next week.

The marriage of Lieut. H. S. Cole, 3d U. S. Inf., to Miss M. Meuse, of St. Louis, is fixed for Wednesday next, April 27.

Captain A. E. Woodson, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is soon due at Fort Reno, I. T., from a winter's leave spent mainly in the South.

Lieutenant W. W. Wotherspoon, 12th U. S. Infantry, returned to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week from a short leave.

General Lew Wallace has declined to act as Chairman of the Soldiers' Monument Commission authorized by the late Legislature of Indiana.

Colonel J. S. Mason, 9th Infantry, was at Los Angeles, Cal., this week, presiding over a Board convened to examine certain non-commissioned officers for promotion.

Lieutenant O. F. Long, 5th U. S. Infantry, who served for a long time as A. D. C. on the staff of General Miles, has succeeded to the regimental adjutancy.

Captain O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., visited old friends in New York this week, who were glad to see him and hear his paper on Field Artillery Construction.

General A. V. Kautz, Colonel 8th Infantry, is mentioned as to succeed to the command of Fort Douglas, Utah, should the 6th Infantry be moved from the Department of the Platte.

Captain T. A. Wint, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has removed his troop from Fort Stanton, N. M., to Fort Lowell, A. T.

Colonel De Lancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. Army, was a guest at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

General T. Nagayma, of the Japanese Army, is in the United States en route to Russia to study the military system of that country.

Major Isaiah Price read an interesting paper on "The Siege of Charleston" on Wednesday evening before the United Service Club of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant E. R. Hills, 5th U. S. Artillery, has replaced Lieutenant A. W. Vogdes as secretary of the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island.

Colonel H. M. Black, 23d U. S. Infantry, is still at Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, but is expected to rejoin at Fort Wayne, Mich., about the middle of May.

Captain H. P. Perrine, 6th U. S. Cavalry, who has been visiting for some time past at Trenton, N. J., will return to his regiment towards the end of May.

Lieutenants W. E. Shipp, H. C. Cabell, and A. Hasbrouck, U. S. A., European tourists, registered early in the week at 175 Boulevard Pereire, Paris, France.

Captain J. M. Bell and Lieuts. W. O. Cory and M. Maxwell, U. S. A., of Fort Buford, D. T., visited at Camp Poplar River, Mont., this week on public service.

Captain John J. Kane, late Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who resigned last week, has bid adieu to his friends in Texas, and comes North with Mrs. Kane to reside.

LIEUTENANT E. ST. J. GREBLE, U. S. A., of General Howard's staff, has been visiting at Vancouver Barracks recently.

CAPTAIN L. M. O'BRIEN, 17th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort D. A. Russell, is visiting at Cañon City, Colorado.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., on Tuesday on a week's visit to Washington.

LIEUTENANT J. A. PERRY, 10th U. S. Infantry, after a pleasant visit to relatives in San Francisco, has returned to Fort Selden, N. M.

WE regret to learn of the serious illness at Fort Keogh of Mrs. Robertson, wife of 1st Lieut. R. L. Robertson, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN ABNER HAINES and Lieut. C. W. Rowell, 23 U. S. Infantry, of Fort Omaha, are recent visitors to St. Paul and guests at the Ryan.

CAPTAIN W. H. VINAL, U. S. A., retired last week, is at present located at Culpeper, Va.; Captain John Hamilton, also retired, at Marblehead, Mass.

COLONEL JOSHUA A. FLETCHER, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Omaha, is visiting at 2813 Fletcher street, Philadelphia, and will remain East until June.

CAPTAIN CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, 15th U. S. Infantry, who lately relinquished recruiting duty at Harrisburg, is stopping at 1323 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and Colonel Kellogg, A. D. C., returned to Washington early in the week from a short visit to Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Va.

CAPTAIN C. E. DUTTON, U. S. A., was to read a paper on the Charleston earthquake this week before the National Academy of Sciences in session at Washington.

CAPTAIN JOHN CONLINE, 9th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Robinson, Neb., and recently in New York City, is visiting at St. Paul, with headquarters at the Ryan.

MRS. MOALE, wife of Col. Edw. Moale, U. S. A., is visiting in the East. Col. Moale will join her in June, to be present at the Naval Academy, where his son, Edw. Moale, Jr., will graduate.

MAJOR GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., is exercising the immediate command of the Department of the Missouri vacated by General Willcox until an assignment to the command is made by the President.

MARSHAL BAZAINE was assaulted by a Frenchman in Madrid April 18, who attacked him with a poniard, exclaiming, "J'ai vengé ma patrie." The would-be assassin was arrested. The wound was slight and the ex Marshal is in no danger.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent says: The two eldest sons of the late President Garfield are with their mother in Cleveland. This is a mistake. The two young gentlemen are studying law in New York City, and occupying bachelor apartments in the "Benedick," on Washington Square.

GOVERNOR E. J. ORMSBEE, ex-Governor Redfield Proctor, and about a dozen ex-volunteer officers from Vermont, passed through New York early in the week on their way to Gettysburg, having been commissioned by the Vermont Legislature to select sites on the battlefield for State monuments.

MR. SAMUEL SIMPSON, whose death, April 8, at Bantano, O., we reported last week, was the father of Captain John Simpson, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., stationed at San Antonio. A correspondent writes: "He was a noble character, upright in all his ways, and loved by the many friends who knew him."

CAPTAIN S. W. GROESBECK, U. S. A., and bride have arrived at St. Paul, and received a hearty welcome by Gen. Ruger and his military family. The wedding tour had to be shortened, as Capt. Groesbeck had been detailed Judge Advocate of the Court to meet April 25 for the trial of Lieut. J. H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cavalry.

IT is stated that a syndicate composed of Chicago capitalists and U. S. Army officers has purchased a tract of 5,000,000 acres lying in the States of Coahulia, Durango, and Chihuahua, in Northern Mexico, traversed by the Mexican Central and also by the International Road, from Eagle Pass to Laredo, and containing 1,000,000 acres of the finest cotton land in the country.

GENERAL ALEXANDER R. LAWTON, our new Minister to Austria, was graduated from West Point in 1839, appointed 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, and resigned Dec. 31, 1840. When the War broke out he joined the Confederacy, and, in 1863, was appointed Quartermaster-General of its army. He has held many high public positions in Georgia since he left the Army in 1840.

CHARLEY PORTER was sergeant of police at Fort Delaware, and for his sly ways in catching up with the boys was called "Old Fox." When the news of Lee's surrender reached the fort great was the rejoicing among the Federals. Old Fox came in to tell the news and sell the newspapers containing the account. "Now," he said, "poys," (Fox was a Dutchman), "you vill all soon go home an ve'll all pe frents. You'll pe goot as we is. Ve'll pe goot as you is, an py tam, de nigger will pe as good as bote of us."

THE *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says: "Merchants arriving in Suakin from Kordofan, Khartum, and Berber agree in their reports that the authority of the Mahdi's successor is gradually disappearing, since he lacks the energy and force with which the Mahdi held in check his Emirs and Sheikhs. On account of this, anarchy is growing. The Khalif Abdullah would have long ago taken steps to reconcile Egypt, and done homage to the Khedive, but for fear of being poisoned by his Emirs and Generals, or being cut to pieces by them. If Englishmen were now to enter upon a fresh campaign in the Soudan, they would no longer encounter any resistance, for the populace there is craving for rest, and wishes for nothing better than the suppression of the despotism of the Emirs."

LIEUTENANT G. L. BYRAM, 1st Cavalry, of Fort Custer, is East on a short leave.

DR. EDWARD R. MORRIS, U. S. A., of Fort Thomas, Arizona, was married March 9 to Miss Grace Edgerton.

CAPTAIN W. B. PEASE, 9th Infantry, goes from Whipple Barracks to San Francisco to be examined by a Retiring Board.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE T. BARTLETT, 3d Artillery, on college duty at Chester, Pa., visited friends in New York this week.

COLONEL EDWARD HATCH, 9th Cavalry, after a short sojourn at Omaha, has rejoined his headquarters at Fort McKinney, Wyo.

CAPTAIN H. G. BURTON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, is expected at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., in in a few days from the West.

LIEUTENANT R. T. EMMET, 9th U. S. Cavalry, will leave Fort Niobrara towards the end of May to spend the summer in the East.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., visited New York on Tuesday, and was the recipient of many congratulations on his promotion to general officer.

CAPTAIN J. E. WILSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, who left Fort Barrancas, Florida, last month, will spend the summer in search of health, returning to his post in October next.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., was expected at St. Augustine, Fla., this week to select some of the young Indians there for instruction at the Indian School at Carlisle, Pa.

THE Hon. J. G. Blaine, lately the guest of his son-in-law, Col. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., at Fort Gibson, having quite recovered, left that post on Monday and was in Chicago on Wednesday.

MAJOR GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., is to be present at the annual reception of the cadets of the Columbia Institute, New York City, on Friday evening of this week, and review the battalion.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., who was retired April 16th, left Fort Leavenworth the same evening for Ann Arbor, Mich., to join his family. An early visit to Europe is contemplated, to remain abroad for over a year.

IT is Lieutenant W. L. Pitcher, 8th U. S. Infantry, who has taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Harrisburg, Pa., and not Lieutenant John Pitcher, 1st Cavalry, A. D. C. to Major General Schofield, as erroneously reported in some papers.

COLONEL A. V. KAUTZ, 8th Infantry, presided over a Court of Inquiry sitting at Fort Robinson, Neb., this week, to investigate concerning the recent theft of public funds from Major D. N. Bash, Paymaster, U. S. A. Major Bash attended the sessions of the Court.

LIEUTENANT C. H. GRIERSON, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who breaks up the recruiting rendezvous at Lexington, Ky., has had his orders changed, and will establish a rendezvous forthwith at Atlanta, Ga., instead of at Richmond, Va. Atlanta should, we infer, furnish some first class aspirants for military glory.

LIEUTENANT S. F. MASSEY, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has recently returned to Fort Douglas, Utah, from a trip to California, was a guest at the Del Monte Hotel, Monterey, when it was burned down a few weeks ago, and came near being a victim. He lost most of his baggage, saving only a valise, and especially regrets the loss of his photographic outfit, containing negatives taken at the resorts visited by him on his trip.

SIGOURNEY BUTLER, of Boston, Mass., who was on Tuesday last appointed Second Comptroller of the Treasury to succeed Judge Maynard, promoted to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is a young man 29 years of age, a native of Quincy, Mass., and a son of the Peter Butler, who was a prominent applicant for the position of Collector of the Port of Boston when Mr. Salstonstall was appointed. He is a graduate of Harvard College and is associated in the practice of law with Richard Olney, an eminent attorney of Boston. He has never held public office before, although an applicant for one of the Pacific Railroad Commissionerships.

DURING the ceremony attending the unveiling of the statue of Albert Sidney Johnston April 6, Jefferson Davis took occasion in a manner indirect but thoroughly understood to reflect severely upon Gen. Beauregard for his handling of the troops at the battle of Shiloh. This aroused the ire of the sturdy Creole and he comes out in a four-column article in the New Orleans *Picayune* of April 16 defending his course, showing that what he did had the approval of Johnston, and that he did all that could be done with men who were absolutely outdone by the need of food and by fatigue. The article is quite severe and the author makes out a good case against Davis, even producing the identical military despatch which Davis declared had been lost. The correspondence is another evidence of the differences which have long existed between the two most conspicuous survivors of the late Confederacy.

THE Troy *Telegram*, refering to the marriage last week, at Watervliet Arsenal, of Lieutenant E. V. Smith, U. S. A., to Miss Cora Lincoln Young, says: The bride was escorted to the spacious parlors by her father, Captain D. J. Young, U. S. A., who gave her away. The groom was attended by his groomsman, Lieutenant Charles S. Riche of the U. S. engineer corps. Miss Pilsbury of New York City acted as maid of honor. The ushers were Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, 5th U. S. Art., and John Alfred Kimberly of Neenah, Wis. On the entrance of the bridal party, Maschke's orchestra discoursed the beautiful wedding march by Mendelssohn. The bride is a favorite in civic and army society, and her large acquaintance extended to her a cordial greeting on the occasion. The presents to her were large in number and unique and costly in design. Numerous congratulations were received—among them a cablegram from D. W. Barry of Vienna, a surgeon in the Servian army. The married couple go to Boston and eastern points and return by way of New York. After a short sojourn at Captain Young's home they leave for Fort Missoula, the groom's station.

CHAPLAIN JEREMIAH PORTER, U. S. A., lately visiting in Florida, has gone to Macon, Ga.

LIEUTENANT H. C. DAVIS, U. S. A., on duty at the Agricultural College of Mississippi, is a recent visitor to friends at Meridian.

CAPTAIN M. C. WILKINSON, 3d U. S. Infantry, now undergoing treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., has received a three months' extension of his sick leave.

THE address of Richard B. Irvine, formerly Lieut.-Colonel and A. A. G., Department of the Gulf, who invites correspondence with reference to the history of the 19th Army Corps, is 2215 Trinity Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI, of the Hawaiian Kingdom, accompanied by a number of high officials of the Hawaiian Government, arrived in San Francisco on Wednesday, en route via New York, to London, to be present at Queen Victoria's jubilee celebration.

MR WILLIAM E. ROGERS, renominated this week by Governor Hill of New York, as Railroad Commissioner, was graduated from West Point in 1867 promoted to the Corps of Engineers and resigned in 1869. He is a son-in-law of the Hon. Hamilton Fish.

A "DONKEY" party was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Blake, Fort Leavenworth, April 15, at which Lieut. Ripley, 3d Cavalry, carried off 1st prize. This being something new in the social line a description of the "donkey" will be given at another time.—*Kansas City Times.*

GENERAL AGRAMONTO and Col. T. H. Stanton, U.S. Army, says the Salt Lake City *Tribune*, have, after much study, invented and perfected a camera attachment for taking instantaneous views which makes the transition one three-hundredth part of a second. The invention is to be patented.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE PALMER, 9th U. S. Infantry, was married April 21, at Waukesha, Wis., to Miss Bertha E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Wardrobe, of that city, in the presence of numerous relatives and friends. After a short wedding tour the married couple will go to San Diego Barracks, Cal., where they will be "At Home" May 12.

THE promotion to Brigadier-General of General Wesley Merritt causes the following promotions in the Cavalry arm: Lieut.-Col. James F. Wade, 10th, to be Colonel, 5th; Major George G. Huntt, 1st, to be Lieut.-Colonel, 10th; Capt. J.M. Hamilton, 5th, to be Major, 1st; 1st Lieut. P. S. Bomus, 1st, to be Captain, and 2d Lieut. F. S. Foltz, 1st, to be 1st lieutenant.

CAPTAIN J. G. BALLANCE and Lieut. O. M. Smith, of San Antonio, gave a lunch party April 12 in honor of Miss Anna H. Stanley, daughter of General D. S. Stanley, previous to her departure for New York and Europe. The following young ladies, chaperoned by Mrs. Miller, were present: Miss Anna H. Stanley, Miss Mary Otis, Miss Emma Mason, Miss Fannie Simpson, and Miss Josephine H. Stanley.

PROFESSOR S. E. TILLMAN, U. S. A., of the Military Academy, was married at Grace Church, New York, April 20, to Miss Clara Williams, youngest daughter of the late David S. Williams, of Flushing, Long Island. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. F. D Huntington, Bishop of Central New York, assisted by the Rev. J. Chalmers. After a short tour the married couple will settle at West Point.

THE Fort Davis *News* of April 15 says: Mrs. Stanley left Monday for St. Louis. A well attended hop was given Saturday evening in her honor.... Lieut. R. B. Watkin, Signal Corps, arrived on the 8th and left on the 9th, from Prescott, A. T., en route to Washington.....The surgeons are to deliver a series of practical medical lectures for the benefit of the officers and enlisted men, on Tuesday and Thursday evening of each week.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of April 13 says: The wife and daughters of Lieut. W. P. Goodwin, 14th Inf., have returned to Fort Townsend from Ohio.... Lieut. J. E. Runcie, 1st Art. and Lieut. E. St. John Greble of Gen. Howard's staff, sailed for San Francisco Saturday.....Lieut. J. N. Allison, 2d Cavalry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Vancouver Barracks, will soon return to Fort Walla Walla, Major C. H. Wikoff, 14th Inf., having been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice in his place.....The wife of Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf., Fort Townsend, has entirely recovered her health.

COLONELS H. M. BLACK, J.W. Forsyth, J.M. Moore, and T. F. Barr arrived in St. Paul a few days ago en route to their respective stations, having completed their duties on the Court of Inquiry at Fort Cœur d'Alene called to investigate certain charges preferred by citizens living near Ft. Cœur d'Alene against Col. Frank Wheaton and R. Q. M. S. E. Clark, 2d Inf., and involving the alleged wrongful use of Government property and collusion with the post trader in the matter of the purchase and sale of supplies. The many friends of the accused officers are serene in their confidence that the result will be a complete vindication and we desire to be considered on the list in this matter.

THE Madison Square Theatre Company of New York visited Washington this week, and gave a performance of "Jim the Penman." During the day preceding the company visited the Departments, where, a correspondent writes, Commo. Harmony proved a most entertaining cicerone and devoted himself to Mrs. Agnes Booth. The gallant Secretary of the Interior admired Miss May Robson's "deep brown eyes and auburn locks." Secretary Whitney was on deck at the Navy Department and explained the mysteries of its workings. In the evening, we are told, "a stoutly built man came in early and followed the performance closely. There was none of that 'martial bearing' about him which stage heroes love to affect, and his general appearance was that of a well fed, substantial merchant or banker, but every Washingtonian present recognized him as Philip H. Sheridan, the Commander-in-chief of the Army. Lieutenant Colonels Sheridan and Kellogg, of his staff, sat beside him. A little coterie of naval officers, consisting of Admiral Russell, Commodore Harmony, Captain Tanner, Captain Green, Comdr. Schley, Comdr. Kellogg and Dr. Van Reyter, together with the ladies of their families, sat within speaking distance of one another.

REAR ADMIRAL GARCIA-Y GARCIA, of Peru, is visiting in New York City.

REAR ADMIRAL S. R. FRANKLIN, U. S. N., was a visitor to Bologna, Italy, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT F. H. TYLER, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Va., paid a short visit to Washington this week.

REAR-ADMIRAL W. E. LEROY, U. S. N., visited New York City early in the week, registering at the Victoria Hotel.

COLONEL THOS. Y. FIELD, U. S. Marine Corps, has settled to duty at Norfolk, Va., and finds himself pleasantly situated.

LIEUTENANT C. H. LAUCHHEIMER, U. S. Marine Corps, now visiting in Baltimore, will join at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., about May 8th.

CAPTAIN H. A. BARTLETT, U. S. Marine Corps, bade farewell to friends at Norfolk, Va., this week, and went to Annapolis for duty at the Naval Academy.

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS WINSLOW, U. S. N., in a recent letter to the Baltimore *Sun*, gives some interesting data as to the possibilities of oyster culture in North Carolina.

MR. F. H. SPARLING, a member of the class of 1883 at the Naval Academy, was married at West Washington, April 14, to Miss Helen W. Ironside, daughter of Mr. R. B. Ironside, of Cincinnati.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR ALBERT L. GIHON, of the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., reports that the condition of Medical Inspector Somerset Robinson is decidedly favorable and he will soon be able to leave the hospital.

THE Norfolk *Landmark* says Chief Engineer S. D. Hibbert is confined to his house with chills and fever. Chief Clerk R. J. Dodd, of the Navigation, is absent from his desk on account of sickness. Capt. H. A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., is confined to his home by sickness. Mrs. Dr. G. A. Bright is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever. Comdr. P. H. Cooper's son, Philip, who has been suffering from chills and fever, is much better.

PAYMASTER H. T. STANCLIFF at the recent election of officers for the Navy Mutual Aid Association, declined a renomination as secretary and treasurer. His duties in connection with the Navy Reorganization Board consumes all his time. Paymaster L. A. Frailey was then nominated and elected secretary and treasurer for the present association year.

LIEUTENANT P. J. WERLICH, U. S. N., and Mrs. Werlich (born McCeney), of Washington, D. C., are mourning under the affliction of the death of their only child, a bright and promising boy of 8 months. The sad event occurred on Monday last, April 18, at the residence of his parents, 929 Farragut Square. Lieut. Werlich is on duty in the Navy Department Library. The blow is a heavy one and much sympathy is felt for the young mother in both Naval and social circles, where she has many warm friends.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON E. H. MARSTELLER, U. S. N., whose return from the South Pacific Station was chronicled at the time of its occurrence, has been, by recent orders from the Navy Department, assigned to the care of the ironclads on the James River, relieving Passed Assistant Surgeon C. F. Hibbett. Dr. Hibbett is placed on waiting orders, and will probably pay a visit to his family, and later accompany his wife on a lengthened visit to her people. The doctor was married to Miss Florence Wilson on April 27, 1886.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. W. E. Whitfield, Paymaster F. H. Arms, P. A. Surgeon M. H. Simons, Lieut. Geo. W. Tyler, Lieut. F. H. Tyler, Medical Inspector A. C. Rhoades, Lieut. Commander J. E. Craig, Lieut. L. C. Logan, Capt. H. A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., John V. B. Bleecker, Paymaster Edwin Putnam, Chief Engineer John Johnson, Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, Asst. Constructor R. Gatewood, Pay Director A. W. Russell, Lieut. H. F. Reich, Commander C. J. Train, Commander C. H. Davis.

MRS. WHITNEY, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, in sending the check for $5,000, signed by her husband, to Dr. Leonard, the rector of St. John's, for the benefit of the church orphanage, as she did the day the baby was christened—Easter Monday—wrote: "If Dorothy could speak I am sure she would say how happy she is to send the enclosed to you for the aid of the little orphans under your care." The choir boys who sang in the church before and after the baptismal service were invited to the reception at the Whitney residence in the name of the Secretary's young son, who was deputed to entertain them as his own guests.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER G. H. KEARNY, U. S. Navy, recently on the trial trip of the *Atlanta*, is living in one of the pleasant portions of Brooklyn at 370 Adelphi street, with his family, consisting of a wife and child. Mr. Kearny's last service at sea having been on the Coast Survey steamer *Blake*, he is naturally anxious that the duty on that vessel shall be considered as "sea service" in the full acceptation of the term. It is probable, however, that the Department will adhere to its uniform custom, and assume that Coast Survey duty does not entitle to shore duty, so that Mr. Kearny will most likely go to sea during the coming spring or summer, having received preparatory orders.

COMDR. F. E. CHADWICK, U. S. N., will contribute to the May number of "Scribner's Magazine" an important article, entitled "The Development of the Steamship," in which he describes the first experiments in steam navigation, the early lack of faith in its possibilities, the obstacles that were overcome, the rapid improvements in steamships, the growth of ocean transportation, and the establishment of the great Transatlantic lines. An especially interesting feature of the article is the description of the most famous of modern steamships, apropos to the International Shipping Exhibition, held at Liverpool in 1886, at which there was gathered an unequalled collection of models and other material illustrating the history of navigation. The article will be profusely illustrated by cuts and diagrams, several of the former being from instantaneous photographs of the great modern steamships in motion.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE melancholy suicide of Lieut. John W. Danenhower is one of those unaccountable events which it is profitless to speculate about. He was found dead in his room at Annapolis at half-past nine o'clock on the morning of April 20. He was lying upon the rug in his room, and the bullet in his temple, from the 32-calibre revolver, which lay at his side, explained the cause of his death. He had laid a rubber coat on the floor so as to keep the blood from damaging the carpet. A tag tied to his coat contained the address of his brother, as follows: "Washington Danenhower, No. 1,115 F street, Northwest Washington, D. C. Send to my brother." From the position of the wound death must have been instantaneous. The ball had entered the right temple, continued through the skull and came out in the back of the head. It was afterwards picked up in the corner of the room opposite to where the body lay. The appearance of the suicide was that of a person peacefully sleeping. There is nothing present in the countenance to indicate suffering.

Lieut. Danenhower left the Academy about two weeks ago in charge of the *Constellation*. The grounding of the vessel at Craney Island while in tow of the steamtugs *Phlox* and *Fortuna* seemed to trouble him to such an extent that he turned over the command to Ensign Gibbons and returned to Annapolis. He reported the matter to Superintendent Sampson, who paid no great attention to the accident, but, noticing that he looked unwell, urged him to call in a physician. Danenhower conversed with a number of friends about his trouble, and seemed to think he would be subjected to an investigation that would injure his professional standing. He could not sleep, and Dr. Percy, of the Navy, gave him a narcotic; still he could not sleep. Lieut. Miles remained with him nearly all night. Lieut Danenhower rose and ate breakfast at 9 o'clock. A half hour later Dr. Percy called and was told his patient was in his room, on opening which he found the lieutenant warm, but dead.

His trouble concerning the grounding of the *Constellation* is given as the explanation of his act, but it is evident that it was a symptom of mental trouble and not its cause. A few days ago he was at Norfolk looking after the equipment of the practice ship *Constellation*, and it is now recalled by officers who met him at the navy-yard that he was very morose and distraught, and the opinion was freely expressed that he was suffering from an attack of his old malady. He was attached to the U. S. S. *Vandalia* during her cruise in the Mediterranean in 1876-77, when General Grant, with his family, was on board, and visited the Holy Land. It was before this cruise that he began to show signs of an unbalanced mind, which is ascribed to a sunstroke received while on a surveying expedition in 1871-4. His malady soon assumed a form so violent that in the year 1875, after he had been found wandering in a North Carolina wilderness, he went voluntarily to the St. Elizabeth Insane Asylum, and remained there some months. His Arctic exposure undermined his health, and, doubtless, this was the result. His domestic relations were exceptionally pleasant, and aside from his position and the income from his profession he received the rental of a number of houses he owned in Washington. Moreover his wife had an independent income, so that his pecuniary circumstances were unusually comfortable. He was an officer of fine abilities and devoted to his profession. His temperament was a somewhat melancholy one—at least, that is the impression we have derived from the intercourse had with him.

Lieutenant Danenhower was married in 1884 to the daughter of Senator George B. Sloan, of Oswego, N. Y., by whom he has two children. Mrs. Danenhower and children were at the time in Oswego on a visit to her father. He was born in Chicago Sept. 30, 1849, and his naval service covered the period from his graduation June 7, 1870. He was promoted Ensign, July 13, 1871; Master, Sept. 27, 1873; and Lieutenant, August 2, 1879, while absent with the *Jeannette*. After the Jeannette Expedition he was sent to Annapolis September 1, 1884, and was on executive duty and assistant in command of the cadets. He took great interest in the Naval Institute and was secretary and treasurer. Lieut. Danenhower was a tall and powerfully built man physically. He wore heavy brown whiskers, and generally had on heavy dark glasses, his eyes having been injured in the Arctic expedition, and an oculist informed him some time ago that there was danger of his losing his sight altogether. He was gentle of speech, courteous in manners, unostentatious and friendly with all with whom he came in contact. He was at the same time so extremely sensitive in disposition that slight things caused him great mental worry. The remains were taken to Washington and buried from the residence of the parents, 1321 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. An escort of officers and other attaches of the Academy accompanied the remains to the depot.

THE War Department was officially informed on Thursday afternoon of the death of Major John E. Blaine, paymaster, U. S. A., which occurred at Hot Springs, Ark., on the same day from softening of the brain.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "The Navy of the United States has suffered a great loss by the death of Chief Engineer George Purdy Hunt, which was announced in the last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Although his health had been impaired by attacks of malarial and yellow fever, contracted on foreign stations, he endured the discomfort and suffering with unvarying patience and courage, firmly striving to carry out the wishes of the Department even in those last hours made sad by the conviction that he could no longer remain at his post. Possessed of uncommonly fine faculties, he was a typical engineer, uniting extensive and practical experience with machinery of all kinds, to complete knowledge of the physics and mathematics of the same. He belonged to that school of engineers which combines in the best sense scientific acquirement with practical experience, a combination essential to form the perfect engineer. His science was practical and his practice scientific. As an experimentalist he was invaluable, and he had frequently been chosen by the Department for duty of that kind. With incorruptible honesty and unblemished moral qualifications, he was dominated by a high sense of duty, which extended to the smallest professional details, and it is well known that his whole time and best efforts were given to all work entrusted to him by the Department. His social qualities compared well with his intellectual ones and endeared him to friends outside the Service, as well as to brother officers, who will ever remember him with love and respect."

MR. JOHN R. ACKERMAN, who died at his residence in Brooklyn on Saturday, April 16th, was a gentleman well known to many officers of the Army and Navy, through his connection with the house of J. R. Ackerman and Son. This house was founded over a century ago, and the firm preceding Mr. Ackerman was "Mapes and Waldron." Mapes was a Major General of the New York Militia, and Waldron was an Army Paymaster. It was through this connection that they established relations with the Army and Navy, which have continued until the present time. Mr. Ackerman succeeded Mapes and Waldron over 60 years ago, and retired from the business in 1870, transferring it to his son, Orville Ackerman, who has been in turn succeeded by a grandson, Howard Ackerman, who, like the original founder of the house, is an officer in the New York Militia, Major in the Ordnance Dept. The grandfather of the deceased Mr. Ackerman was Abram Rychman, an A. D. C. to General Washington, and among Mr. Ackerman's cherished memories was the recollection of his participation in the labor of throwing up earth works at Fort Greene during the war of 1812, and his service as 1st Lieutenant in a battery of New York City Artillery. We doubt whether there was any man out of the Army who had a larger acquaintance with it during the period of his active life, and he was held in high respect by all who knew him for his sterling qualities.

MR. ROBERT GATEWOOD, son of the Rev. Robert Gatewood, of Norfolk, Va., committed suicide, April 15, on board a Baltimore steamer, during a fit of temporary insanity. The deceased gentleman was formerly a naval cadet, and was honorably discharged June 30, 1884, under the act of August 2, 1882. He afterwards resigned and attended Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore in 1886, where he studied physics and mathematics. Later he passed the civil service examination, and was appointed to a place in the patent office in Washington. He has two brothers in the Navy, P. A. Surgeon J. D. Gatewood and Asst. Naval Constructor R. Gatewood.

AT the funeral of the late Lieut. C. V. Morris U. S. N., retired, at Sackett's Harbor, April 13, Co. G, 12th Inf., and the band acted as escort, pursuant to orders of Col. Townsend, commanding at Madison Barracks. Four sergeants of the 12th acted as bearers, the regulation volleys were fired and "taps" sounded at the grave about which the entire garrison had gathered to offer its tribute to the memory of this gallant officer, a noble scion of a noble house.

CAPTAIN W. W. BUSH, a gallant soldier during the war, and said to have been the first volunteer, died at Lockport, N. Y., April 19. He was twice President of the 12th Corps Society of the Army of the Potomac. His son, W. W. Bush, Jr., was until recently a Naval Cadet, and served last on board the *Yantic*.

MRS. MARIA KEY ALLISON, wife of Richard T. Allison, late deputy postmaster at Baltimore, died in that city April 15. She was a daughter of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, and leaves two surviving sisters, one of whom is Mrs. Sophia B. Taylor, widow of Col. Francis Taylor, U. S. A.

MRS. STANTON, mother of Major W. S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at Old Point Comfort, Va., April 20, in her 73d year. The remains were taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

JAMES LAIRD, for many years a clerk in the New York Navy Yard, and a veteran of the Mexican War, died at Flatbush April 18, aged 65.

MRS. CATHERINE HALE, a granddaughter of General Philip Schuyler, of revolutionary fame, died in Mobile, Ala., a few days ago, aged 88.

MRS. ANNA H. NONES, who died at Wilmington, Del., April 15, was the mother of Chief Engr. H. B. Nones, U. S. Navy.

CHERIF PASHA, at one time Prime Minister of Egypt, and an able soldier, died at Cairo a few days ago.

THE death is announced of Rear-Admiral Adolphe Charles Emile Bouet, of the French Navy, aged 84.

MRS. LOWE, mother of Chief Engineer John Lowe, U. S. Navy, died at Chicago, April 15.

MRS. WILLIAMS, mother of Capt. R. A. Williams, 8th U. S. Cav., died recently.

DATES OF ASSIGNMENT OF STAFF OFFICERS.

List of Officers of Staff Departments, with Dates of Assignment to present Stations.

1875, June 5. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., Military Prison.
July 7. Amos Beckwith A. C. G. S., St. Louis.
1877, Dec. 21. C. E. Dutton, O. D., Geol. Sur., Wash.
1879, Dec. 7. J. H. Gilman, C. S., Washington.
Nov. 1. M. D. L. Simpson, A. C. G. S., Chicago.
1880, Sept. 28. L. S. Babbitt, O. D., Fort Monroe.
Nov. 30, John W. Barriger, C. S., Chicago.
1881, May 23. J. G. Chandler, D. Q. M. G., Wash.
July 2. Roger Jones. I. G., Div. of the Atlantic.
Oct. 3. A. R. Buffington, O. D., Nat Armory.
Oct. 1. Robert Williams, A. G. D., Div. Missouri.
Oct. 11. W. D. Whipple, A. G. D., Div. Atlantic.
Nov. 18. C. Shaler, O. D., Governor's Island.
1882, Jan. 2. C. S. Smith, Captain O. D., Washington.
April 1. Beekman DuBarry, Lt.-Col., Sub. Dept., Washington.
April 10. H. C. Hodges, Lt.-Col., Q. M. D., N.Y.C.
May 5. G. H. Weeks, Major, Q. M. D., San Fran.
June 1. R. N. Batchelder, Lt.-Col., Q. M. Dept., Washington.
June 2. Benj. C. Card, Lt.-Col., Q. M. D., Wash.
Aug. 1. Daniel McClure, Col., P. D., New York.
Sept. 4. G. N. Lieber, Col., J. A. Dept., Wash.
Oct. 2. D. A. Lyle, Captain, Ord. Dept., Boston.
Nov. 18. M. R. Morgan, Maj., Sub. D., Div. Pac.
Nov. 20. I. MacNutt, Capt., O. D., Frankfd. Ars.
Dec. 22. J. S. Witcher, Major, P. D., Dept. Cal.
1883, Mar. 31. Geo. B. Dandy, Maj. Q.M.D., D. Platte.
April 21. J. P. Farley, Major, O. D, Pow. Depot, Dover, N. J.
April 24. J. P. Baker, Major, P. D., D. Missouri.
May 1. F. H. Parker, Maj., O.D., Watertown Ars.
May 16. J. W. Wham, Major, P.D., Div. Atlantic.
June 1. Jas. M. Moore, Lt.-Col., Q.M.D., D. Dak.
July 2. C. W. Whipple, Capt. O. D., Gov. Island.
July 7. M. I. Ludington, Lieut.-Col., M.D., Phila.
Aug. 27. A. G. Robinson, Maj. Q. M. D., Boston.
Aug. 28. W. W. Gibson, 1st Lt., O.D., West Point.
Aug. 30. Rufus Saxton, Col., Q. M. D. Jeffersonville, Ind.
Sept. 16. C. A. H. McCauley, Capt., Q. M. Dept., Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 1. J. P. Hawkins, Maj., Sub. D., D. Platte.
Oct. 13. W. S. Patten, Capt. Q.M.D., Van. Bks.
Oct. 17. G. H. Cook, Capt., Q. M. D., David's Isl.
Oct. 24. J. E. Greer, Capt., O.D., Ft. Leavenw'th.
Oct. 29. C. G. Sawtelle, Lt.-Col., Q.M.D., Q.M.G.O.
Nov. 1. M. V. Sheridan, Maj., A. G. D., H. Q. A.
Nov. 12. J. W. Scully, Maj., Q.M.D., Dept. Texas.
Nov. 12. J. H. Belcher, Maj., Q. M. D., Denver.
Nov. 16. M. W. Lyon, Capt., O. D., Watertown.
Nov. 16. J. Simpson, Capt., Q. M. D., San Antonio.
Nov. 20. H. C. Corbin, Maj., A. G. D., Div. Mo.
Nov. 21. L. E. Campbell, Capt., Q. M. D., Fort Leavenworth.
Nov. 22. J. Gilliss, Maj., Q. M. D., D. Missouri.
Nov. 26. F. Baker, Capt. O. D., Frankford Ars.
1884, Jan. 18. R. Barrett. A. Q. M., Portland, Ore.
April 3. Geo. E. Glenn, P. M., D. Arizona.
May 2. F. M. Coxe, P. M., Dept. Arizona.
May 31. G. C. Smith, Q. M., Baltimore.
June 4. M. Barber, A. G., Dept. of Arizona.
June 9. O. D. Greene, A. G., Adjt. Gen.'s Office
June 9. A. L. Varney, O. D., Rock Island, Ill.
July 26. Thos. Ward, A. G., Adjt.-Gen.'s Office.
Aug. 2. C. W. Foster, Q. M., St. Louis.
Aug. 4. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., War Department.
Aug. 9. Chas. Bird, A. Q. M., Helena, Mont.
Aug. 28. W. B. Gordon, O. D., Mil. Academy.
Aug. 28. S. E. Stuart, O. D., Military Academy.
Sept. 1. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., Santa Fe.
Sept. 1. C. H. Clark, O. D., National Armory.
Sept. 9. Wm. Crozier, O. D., Watertown Arsenal.
Sept. 16. T. C. Sullivan, C. S., Boston.
Sept. 19. F. E. Hobbs, O. D., Philadelphia.
Sept. 29. J. C. Ayres, O. D., Benicia, Cal.
Sept. 30. W. W. Burns, A. C. G. S., Div. Atlantic.
Oct. 22. Thomas Wilson, C. S., Dept. Missouri.
Oct. 28. Geo. Bell, A. C. G. S., New York.
Nov. 1. S. E. Blunt, A.-D.-C. to Lt.-Gen., Wash.
Nov. 5. M. P. Small, C. S., Baltimore.
Dec. 1. J. C. Clifford, O. D., Frankford Arsenal.
Dec. 3. O. E. Michaelis, O.D., Watervliet Arsenal.
Dec. 5. A. H. Russell, O. D., Vancouver Bks.
Dec. 22. C. Bryant, O. D., Benicia, Cal.
1885, March 1. E. B. Kirk, Major, Q. M. D., Atlanta,
March 30. E. M. Heyl, Lt.-Col., I. G. D., D. Texas.
May 31. A. H. Young, Capt., Q.M.D., Columbus Bks.
June 3. C. C. Sniffen, Major, P. D., Div. Atlantic.
June 11. C. A. Booth, Capt., Q. M. D., Ft. Monroe.
June 15. G. D. Ruggles, Lt.-Col., A.G.D., D. Texas.
June 19. D. D. Wheeler, Capt. Q. M. D., D. Cal.
June 19. T. M. Vincent, Lt.-Col., A.G.D., D. Dak.
June 24. C. M. Terrell, Major, P. D., D. Platte.
June 25. C. I. Wilson, Major, P. D., Dept. Platte.
June 29. R. P. Hughes, Lt.-Col., I.G.D., Div. Pacific.
June 29. T. H. Stanton, Major, P.D., Salt Lake City.
July 2. Geo. H. Burton. Maj., I. G. D., Dept. Mo.
July 9, A. F. Rockwell, Major, Q. M. D., St. Paul.
July 9. C. F. Humphrey, Capt., Q. M. D., Cheyenne, Wyo.
July 20. Wm. H. Johnston, Lt.-Col., P. D., D. Dak.
July 24. C. H. Whipple, Major, P. D., D. Dakota.
July 30. W. R. Gibson, Lt.-Col., P. D., D. Texas.
Sept. 15. Geo. E. Pond, Capt., Q. M. D., Ft. Riley.
Sept. 24. H. Clayton, Major, P. D., Buffalo, N. Y.
Oct. 1. Robert Williams, Col., A. G. D., Div. Mo.
Oct. 13. J. C. Kelton, Col., A. G. Dept., A. G. O.
Oct. 14. W. E. Creary, Major, P.D., Dept. Platte.
Oct. 19. J. W. Pope, Capt., Q.M.D., Ft. Leavenw.
Oct. 19. A. S. Towar, Major, P. D., Detroit.
Oct. 20. A. B. Carey, Major, P. D., Dept. Cal.
Oct. 20. J. C. Breckinridge, Col., I.G. Dept. Div. M.
Oct. 21. I. O. Dewey, Major, P. D., Washington.
Nov. 2. F. H. Hathaway, Capt., Q. M. D., St. Louis.
Nov. 2. W. B. Hughes, Major, Q. M., Wash.
Nov. 16. H. J. Farnsworth, Maj., I. G. D., Wash.
Nov. 16. J. M. Marshall, Capt., Q. M. D., Phila.
Nov. 23. J. W. Jacobs, Capt., Q.M.D., Atlanta, Ga.
Dec. 9. C. McKeever, Col., A. G. D., Div. Pacific.
Dec. 23. Alex. Sharp, Major, P. D., D. Missouri.
Dec. 26. J. R. Roche, Major, P. D., D. Dakota.
1886, Feb. 8. C. A. Reynolds, Lt.-Col., Q.M.D., D. Col.
March 15. W. H. Bell, Maj., Sub Dept., Denver, Col.
March 26. D. R. Larned, Major, P. D., D. Cal.
April 1. D. M. Taylor, Capt., Ord. Dept., A. G. O.
April 16. F. H. Phipps, Maj., O.D., Kennebec Ars.
April 20. F. S. Dodge, Major, P. D., Div. Atlantic.
April 20. W. H. Comegys, Maj., P. D., Div. Atl.
April 21. G. R. Smith, Major, P. D., D. Arizona.
April 30. A. J. McGonnigle, Maj., Q.M.D., D. Tex.
May 10. Jas. G. C. Lee, Major, Q. M. D., Div. Mo.
1886, May 18. L. C. Forsyth, Capt., Q. M. D., Jeff. Bks.
May 20. C. H. Tompkins, Col., Q. M. D., Div. Atl.
May 20. J. V. Furey, Capt., Q. M. D., Phila.
May 24. Jno. W. Clous, Major, J. A.D., J.-A.G.O.
May 25. A. Mordecai, Lt.-Col., O.D., Gov. Island.
May 27. G. W. McKee, Maj., O.D., Allegheny Ars.
June 2. T. G. Baylor, Col., O. D., Rock Island Ars.
June 3. J. W. Reilly, Maj., O. D., Augusta Ars.
June 4. B. J. D Bingham, Col., Q. M. D., Div. Mo.
June 5. J. W. Whittemore, Lt.-Col., O. D., Watervliet Arsenal.
June 10. G. W. Candee, Major, P. D., St. Louis.
June 15. A. E. Bates, Major, P. D., Dept. Dakota.
June 15. D. W. Flagler, Lt.-Col., O.D., Frankford A.
June 16. D. H. Floyd, Capt., Q.M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.
July 1. Chas. W. Williams, Capt., Q.M.D., West Pt.
July 1. J. H. Lord, Capt., Q. M. D., Gov. Island.
July 6. S. Crispin, Col., O. D., Benicia Arsenal.
July 6. C. C. Morrison, Capt., O.D., Watertown Ars.
July 15. R. Birnie, Jr., Capt., O. D., Washington.
July 15. J. Pitman, Capt., O. D., Dept. Dakota
July 19. Wm. Smith, Major, P. D., D. Missouri.
July 27. J. Rockwell, Jr., Capt., O.D., Rock Id. Ars.
Aug. 4. Wm. F. Tucker, Major, P.D., Washington.
Aug. 10. J. P. Canby, Major, P. D., Portland, O.
Aug. 12. W. M. Maynadier Major, P. D., D. Ariz.
Aug. 21. C. H. Ingalls, Capt., Q.M.D., Hot Springs.
Aug. 25. H. J. Haynesworth, Capt., Q.M.D., Phila.
Aug. 28. Wm. Winthrop, Lt.-Col., J.-A.D., W. P.
Aug. 28. H. Metcalfe, Capt., O. D., West Point.
Aug. 28. J. A. Kress, Capt., O. D., Jefferson Bks.
Aug. 28. L. L. Bruff, 1st Lt., O D., Cold Spring, N.Y.
Aug. 31. Rodney Smith, Col., P. D., D. Cal.
Aug. 31. G. W. Baird, Major, P. D., Div. Atl.
Aug. 31. C. Comly, Maj., O. D., Indianapolis Ars.
Aug. 31. H. P. Curtis, Major, J.-A.D., Div. Atl.
Sept. 1. John L. Clem, Capt., Q.M.D., Ogden, Utah.
Sept. 2. F. Heath, Capt., O. D., Watervliet Ars.
Sept. 5. Thos. F. Barr, Lt.-Col., J. A.D., Div. Mo.
Sept. 9. Alex. J. Perry, Col., Q. M. D., D. Cal.
Sept. 10. H. B. Burnham, Lt.-Col., J.-A. Dept., Div. Pac.
Sept. 10. Theo. Schwan, Maj., A. G. Dept., A. G. O.
Sept. 11. O. B. Mitcham, 1st Lt., O. D., West Point.
Sept. 15. J. G. Butler, Capt., O. D., Nat. Armory.
Sept. 15. W. S. Starring, Capt., O. D., Cheyenne, Wyo.
Sept. 15. John E. Blaine, Major, P. D., D. Dak.
Sept. 17. J. B. Keefer, Major, Pay Dept., D. Cal.
Sept. 23. C. McClure, Major, Pay Dept., Div. Atl.
Sept. 27. A. E. Miltimore, Capt., Q. M. D., Tucson.
Sept. 30. Wm. Arthur, Major, P. D., Dept. Tex.
Oct. 2. J. R. McGinness, Maj., O. D., Rock Id. Ars.
Oct. 4. W. H. Eckels, Major, Pay Dept., St. Paul.
Oct. 15. W. A. Maryn, Maj., O. D., Nat. Armory.
Nov. 1. H. C. Wood, Major, A. G. Dept., A. G. O.
Nov. 1. D. A. Howard, 1st Lt., O. D., Gov. Island.
Nov. 3. I. Arnold, Jr., Maj., O. D., S. Antonio Ars.
Nov. 17. J. W. Benét, 1st Lt., O. D., Nat. Armory.
Dec. 6. W. J. Volkmar, Maj., A. G. Dept., D. Col.
1887, Feb. 24. D. N. Bash, Major, P. D., Dept. Platte.

PROFESSOR MICHIE AND THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WE have seen nothing from any young artilleryman in the nature of a reply to the article of Prof. Michie on the "Personnel of Sea-coast Defence."

Nothing, we believe, can be said in reply, that will assume to contradict the essential features of his criticism, whether it apply to the condition of the artillery as set forth by him, the argument that lays the cause of the condition at the door of the vicious regimental organization, or the corps remedy he proposes. All is too well-known to be stern fact by those who live within this organization.

Speaking only as an individual, yet with an experience based on an honest endeavor of 12 years and with sufficient knowledge of the attainments, in a professional way, of the officers of artillery in general, to warrant the statement, I feel that I can say that it is true that we know little or nothing about the duties, properly so-called, of the artillerist.

Those of us who entered the artillery from choice and who were entitled to enter it from the merit of our record at the Military Academy, as well as all true spirits of the artillery, blush, necessarily, in acknowledging the truth of the charge of inefficiency, but the blush is the tinge that comes surging up with the feeling that a great wrong has been done us.

On the threshold of a vigorous manhood we entered upon our profession with all the honorable ambition, willingness to work, physically and mentally, and ability to do, which the professor so pathetically expresses. From sheer professional starvation we are reduced to what we are. So weary and worn with waiting and watching for relief; so filled with doubt, depression and cynicism from many disappointments, that it is hard to realize that a relief ship seems now to heave in sight, and we tremble lest, after all, it may be only an illusion—one of the concomitants of our emaciated, tottering, professional existence. However, it can do no harm to call out, with all our power, across the ocean of lack of means and opportunity that bems us in, that we are still here, alive. By hook or by crook we have managed to pick up such professional food pickings that there is *some spirit* in the *body*—it is not all and only red facings; our condition is still such that with proper treatment we may be restored to the full stature of our professional being—the heart still throbs.

But even if now "rescued" it will not obliterate the wrong that has already been done us; it cannot turn back the pages of these best years of our lives; it was more than wrong to have led us as boys to what appeared a field full of honorable opportunity, and to have left us as men to wander over a perfect professional desert. Is a Moses at hand?

What has been the experience of those "three hundred thoroughly trained students that Professor Michie has seen enter the artillery service full of honorable ambition, devoted to their profession eager for active service in any capacity"? The young graduate, sent to some post remote from the influence of relatives and former friends, among strangers who look upon him as a man, whereas he is really only a boy, finds himself launched suddenly upon a life of perfect freedom of action; he may now for the first time in life follow the bent of his own sweet will. If, happily, he is so constituted that he naturally leans to study and self-improvement he may do something; if, unfortunately, the close life and obligatory habits of study and discipline that he has had for four years at the Academy make him a despiser of books for the time being, and eager to find amusement in the license he now enjoys, there is no duty in the way of mental occupation which imposes any check upon such inclinations; absence of all wholesome restraint is apt to engender an abandonment of mental occupation beyond the light reading of the day. Even under the most favorable circumstances a deal of precious time and valuable energy are wasted for want of a little professional guidance. Who is to tell him the correct path of theory in the world of professional thought before him? Whence is he to know the best authorities along any one line, or the many points which must be settled in preparation for any extended special line of study?

At best the individual effort is only an individual effort—tentative and disconnected, and almost always swallowed up by the opposing promiscuous efforts of others, by a simple process of interference. Nothing to encourage study, much to discourage it, is it a wonder that often it is abandoned; that if he do not resign and enter civil life, the young man will touch something having more promise in it; and that as a consequence our contribution to the science of artillery is most meagre. Thus it is, new material entering the artillery developes into a sort of a condition of dry rot and, in turn, acts to contaminate and hasten a repetition of the same process in subsequent new material.

The military life of the zealous young artillery officer thus reduces itself to the limits of standing gun drill and company drill in infantry tactics—"Load, 2, 3, 4." "fours right" and "fours left" is the extent of the demand made upon his brain by his profession; this is flavored, of course, with Board of Survey duty, to condemn, perhaps, a pair of old shoes, and Garrison Court-martial duty, to try, possibly, some petty case. All the drudgery of the profession, none of its glories, pleasures or rewards. Called artillery we are as much, if not more, infantry; being really neither, we are below the standard in each.

The flow of excellent material continues from the Military Academy to the artillery. The disease also continues to work its course; the ambitious young artillerist from year to year passes on from stage to stage until, all interest gone, he remains in the Service only to live, and because he has lost so many years in the race of life that he cannot enter unhandicapped into competition in civil pursuits.

What we need then, is *occupation, professional* occupation in the form of duty, mental more than physical. This to be guided from one source, so that all efforts shall be exerted toward a common end. The knowledge of the special talents of the officers of artillery being in the possession of a chief, will enable him to assign such investigations, as a duty, to officers as shall be suited to their talents, and he will have the power to grant means to carry on such investigations and experiments, as shall be of service to our country and a credit to the artillery.

At all hazards do not coop up our professional thought between the red leather covers of a single book. Give us some reasonable measure of opportunity and means, and then we alone will be responsible for the efficiency of the artillery.

A YOUNG OFFICER.

OLD ENGLISH MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

MR. DAVID FITZGERALD, Librarian of the War Department, has in his keeping a curio in the way of military literature, which had just been presented to the Library by Col. G. N. Lieber, acting judge advocate general of the Army. The work is a 16 mo. volume, entitled: "An Abridgement of the English Military Discipline," printed by especial command for the use of his Majesty's forces, London, 1686. This comprises 271 pages, and to it is added a supplementary volume of 35 pages entitled "Rules and Articles for the Better Government of His Majesty's Land Forces in Pay," published by His Majesty's command. London, 1688. While looking over its quaint old black letter words of command, etc., etc., one is forcibly reminded, as Mr Fitzgerald remarked, that the English Revolution of 1688 is not far off after all. This book was gotten up expressly for the use of the troops that James the Second raised to overcome the Parliament and people of England—troops, however, that failed him at the proper moment. It starts out with instructions as to how to form a battalion:

"Have a care to form the battalion. Musketeers to the right and left upwards. Pikes to the right and left inwards. March, interchanging ground."

And in the "exercise of the Grenadiers on foot," how odd it now sounds to read:

"Draw your dagger, screw it into the muzzle of your firelock, withdraw your cartridge, open it with your teeth, etc."

Again we read how arms are stacked and untacked:

"Poise your fireloc'k, order your arms, lay down your arms, quit your arms, face to the right about, march," the following unique instructions being added:

"When clear of their arms they are to disperse, and upon the beat of drum they are to run their arms with an Huzza, their daggers drawn and their points upwards."

Space forbids further extracts, but it should be said that Col. Winthrop publishes the second part, "Rules and Articles for the Better Government of His Majesty's Land Forces in Pay," in his military law, volume 2. Mr. Fitzgerald, the Librarian, states that two officers of rank had the curiosity to compare the Regulations of King James the Second with our own of 1881, and they expressed great surprise at finding so little difference after the occurrence of an interval of just 200 years; showing, as Mr. Fitzgerald said, while affectionately regarding the little volume, "that there really is nothing very new under the sun."

A PLEASANT musical and dramatic entertainment interested a large number of invited guests, many of them naval officers, in the parlors of Constructor Pook's residence, on Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening of last week. The comedy of "Drifted Apart" was presented by a competent cast, the leading parts being well sustained by Mrs. Kane and Mr. George Frothingham. Several lady violinists played to good advantage and several ballads were rendered in good taste.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 32, H. Q. A., April 19, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

All field-guns, with their carriages, caissons, etc., should be kept properly housed in closed sheds or other inclosed structures which will properly protect them from the weather.

The paulin is intended only for shelter in the field and on marches.

At all posts where suitable structures have not been provided for the purpose, requisition will immediately be made on the Quartermaster General of the Army for the required shelter.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, April 11, 1887.

The Lieutenant General having approved his selection, 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Clay, 10th Inf., is announced as Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Miles:
M. BARBER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, April 12, 1887.

The following is announced as the season for pistol practice, mounted and dismounted, for 1887:

Forts Elliot March and April, Leavenworth July and Aug., Lewis May and Aug., Reno March, June 20 to July 19, Riley July 1 to Aug. 14, and Oct. 15 to 31, Sill March and April, and Supply July and August.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, April 12, 1887.

The months of August and November are designated for practice in pistol firing.

In August practice will be had four times per week, for all men of troops; and during November not less than three times per week.

The practice during November will be entirely mounted, except as to recruits not sufficiently advanced therefor.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Major General John M. Schofield and one A. D. C. will proceed to Washington Barracks, Fort Myer, and Newport Baracks, on public business (S. O., April 15, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Brigadier General Orlando B. Willcox, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Gen. Willcox will proceed to his home (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.)

Aide-de-Camp.

2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, A. D. C., will proceed to Vancouver, W. T., in charge of a shipment of public animals (S. O. 16, March 30, Div. Pacific).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Com. Sergt. John Lutz, Fort Meade, D. T., is granted a furlough for four months (S. O. 35, April 13, D. Dakota).

Pay Department.

Troops will be paid, as follows, on muster of April 30: Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymaster General, Frankford Arsenal, Forts McHenry and Monroe. Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Forts Wayne, Brady and Mackinac. Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., Willet's Point, Sandy Hook, West Point, Plattsburg Barracks and Watervliet Arsenal. Maj. Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, Wood and Schuyler. Major Geo. W. Baird, Paymr., National Armory, Watertown Arsenal, and Forts Warren and Preble and Kennebec Arsenal. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., Fort Columbus, David's Island, Forts Trumbull and Adams. Major Charles McClure, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Indianapolis Arsenal, Columbus Barracks, and Allegheny Arsenal. Major Wm. H. Comegys, Paymr., Little Rock Barracks, Jackson Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, St. Francis Barracks, Fort Barrancas and Augusta Arsenal. Major Henry Clayton, Paymaster, Forts Porter, Niagara and Ontario, and Madison Barracks (S. O. 82, April 20, Div. Atlantic.)

Major Francis L. Dodge, Paymr., will proceed to West Point on public business (S. O. 82, April 20, Div. Atlantic).

Major D. N. Bash, Paymr., will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty in connection with the Court of Inquiry convened to enquire into the theft from him of public funds (S. O. 38, April 14, D. Platte).

Majors F. M. Coxe and G. R. Smith, Paymrs., are detailed members of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 39, April 8, D. Ariz.)

The troops will be paid, to include April 30, as follows: At San Antonio, by Lieut. Col. W. R. Gibson, D. P. M. G. At Forts Bliss, Hancock and Davis and Camp Pena Colorado, Texas, by Major George F. Robinson, P. D. At Forts Concho, Clark, Camp Del Rio, and Camps at Eagle Pass and Langtry, by Major J. C. Muhlenberg, P. D. At Forts McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown, by Major Wm. Arthur, P. D. (S. O. 46, April 13, D. Texas.)

Medical Department.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a Board of Officers, to consist of Col. John C. Kelton, asst. adjt. gen.; Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Smith, surgeon; Major Charles L. Heizmann, surgeon, and Captain Fred. C. Ainsworth, asst. surg., is appointed to meet in Washington, April 28, 1887, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of preparing rules and regulations for the government of the Hospital Corps of the Army, provided for by the act of March 1, 1887. The junior member of the board will act as recorder (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

By direction of the Secretary of War, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Heger, surgeon, will, during the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Smith, surgeon, as a member of the Hospital Corps Board, perform the duties of attending surgeon in New York City (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Col. David L. Magruder, surgeon (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry G. Burton, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. Dakota (S. O. 35, April 13, D. Dakota).

The contract of A. A. Surg. James T. Ghiselin is annulled (S. O. 57, April 8, D. Columbia).

A. A. Surg. Galen L. Cline, Fort Assiniboine, will proceed to Camp Sheridan, Wyo., and report for duty (S. O. 34, April 12, D. Dakota)

1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, asst. surg., will proceed to San Antonio, and report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 45, April 11, D. Texas).

Capt. Edward B. Mosely, asst. surg., will be relieved from duty at San Francisco, and will report to the C. O., Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Ty., for duty (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Willard Young, C. E. (S. O. 54, April 13, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, C. E., will be relieved from duty at Willet's Point, and will proceed to Cincinnati, reporting to Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, C. E., for duty (S. O. 55, April 20, C. E.)

2d Lieut. Harry Taylor, C. E., is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, and will proceed to Wilmington, N. C., reporting to Capt. Wm. H. Bixby, C. E., for duty (S. O. 55, April 20, C. E.)

Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Chief Ord. Officer, will inspect 4,070 rounds reloaded rifle ball cartridges, cal. .45, at Vancouver Barracks, for which Capt. Edwin M. Coates, 4th Inf., is accountable (S. O. 56, April 6, D. Columbia).

Signal Corps.

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, Signal Corps (S. O., April 15, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. George L. Byram is extended ten days (S. O. 44, April 18, Div. M.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

The C. O. Fort Walla Walla will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. John Linde, Troop I (S. O. 57, April 8, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott Tex.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

The stoppage of half-pay by sentence of G. C.-M. in the case of 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Dean—G. C.-M. O. 15, c. s.—is remitted, from and after April 11 (G. C.-M. O. 17, April 11, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A furlough for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Sergt. Patrick Lynch, Troop G (S. O. 42, April 14, Div. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

The extension of ordinary leave granted Capt. Henry P. Perrine is still further extended one month on account of sickness (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for three months, to take effect June 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Farrand Sayre (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Sergt. Ernest Von Lorenz, Troop K (S. O. 44, April 18, Div. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Col. Edward Hatch, now at Dept. Hdqrs., will return to Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 37, April 13, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. M. W. Day is detailed to inspect stock and cattle purchased under contract for the Rosebud Agency, D. T. (S. O. 38, April 14, D. Platte.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Byron Dawson, Fort Du Chesne, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 38, April 14, D. Platte.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about May 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert T. Emmet (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Thomas, A. T., May 3, for the trial of 1st Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr. (S. O. 40, April 12, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Leave for four months, to take effect Aug. 28, is granted 1st Lieut. David Price (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

The ordinary leave granted Capt. James E. Wilson is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

The batteries of the 2d, under Gen. Ayres, stationed at St. Francis Barracks, rendered efficient service at the fire which occurred at St. Augustine, April 16, and were warmly thanked for their services.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; M, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Coffin, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 81, April 19, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will send ten military prisoners in charge of 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews and a guard to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 79, April 16, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

Capt. John Hamilton, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service, April 14, in conformity with section 1251, R. S. (S. O., April 15, H. Q. A.)

In G. C.-M. O. No. 31, of April 7, the President disapproves and sets aside the findings and sentence of the Court-martial in the case of 2d Lieut. Benjamin S. Wever, 1st Inf. Lieut. Wever was charged with: I. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in uttering fraudulent checks, neglecting to repay borrowed money, making false statements, using a fictitious name. II. Absence without leave. III. Disobedience of orders, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline in transferring a pay account before it became due. To the last specification the Lieutenant pleaded guilty, and the court, which met at the Presidio, San Francisco, found him guilty of the charges of neglecting to pay debts, of falsely stating that he was absent on leave, of absenting himself without leave, disobedience of orders, and of transferring a pay account. Sentence, "To be dismissed the Service." The proceedings having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders indorsed thereon:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 7, 1887.

"In the matter of the Court-martial of 2d Lieut. Benjamin S. Wever the proceedings, finding, and sentence of said court are disapproved and set aside.

"It is conceded by all who have reviewed these proceedings that the discharge of two members of said Court martial during the trial was improper and not permitted by military law. I am not able to treat such an unauthorized proceeding as a mere irregularity, and to excuse it upon the entirely gratuitous assumption that the rights of the accused have not suffered thereby. I regard this change, made in the *personnel* of the court, a substantial error, and think its decision and sentence should not stand. Undoubtedly members of a Court-martial may, upon proper occasion, be excused without invalidating its proceedings, and it is only intended in this decision to hold that in this particular case two members of the court were excused in such manner and under such circumstances that a due regard for the rights of the accused and care for the orderly administration of military law demand the disapproval and reversal of the proceedings and sentence submitted to me for review. And I am inclined to the opinion that if the findings of the Court-martial in this case were sustained there is testimony before me tending to show such absence of wilful intent to offend against military law and Army Regulations that a sentence less severe than dismissal from the Service would abundantly subserve the ends of military discipline and sufficiently vindicate the wholesome strictness of Army Regulations.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., is extended one month (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John B. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson is extended three months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering is extended one month (S. O. 17, April 6, Div. P.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. George Gibson, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 33, April 8, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, Adjt., is detailed for recruiting service at Fort Keogh, vice 1st Lieut. Hobart K. Bailey, relieved (S. O. 33, April 8, D. Dak.)

In relieving 1st Lieut. H. K. Bailey from duty as Regimental Adjutant, Col. George Gibson says: "In severing the connection of this officer with the position held by him in the past four years with so much credit to himself, the Colonel of the regiment desires to place on record his earnest appreciation of the valuable service rendered by him, for which ripe experience, sound judgment, admirable knowledge of Army Regulations, official papers (various kinds), and existing orders had peculiarly fitted. His administration of the band and of the regimental and post treasurership has been felicitous; whilst the records of his office evidenced to a marked degree the care of a truly painstaking officer, one thoroughly imbued with intense pride in the profession of his adoption. His Colonel certainly parts with him with sincere heartfelt regret." Lieut. O. F. Long has been appointed to succeed him.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Major A. S. Burt is detailed to inspect stock and cattle purchased under contract for the Pine Ridge Agency, D. T. (S. O. 38, April 14, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Capt. William B. Pease will proceed to San Francisco and report for examination by the Retiring Board there in session (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

2d Lieut. John Adams Perry, having completed the duty on which he reported at Hdqrs., will return to Fort Selden, N. M. (S. O. 17, April 6, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. T. J. Clay is announced as Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 11, April 11, D. Ariz.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

As a tribute of respect to the late Capt. C. V. Morris, U. S. N., retired, the officers and enlisted men of Madison Barracks are invited to attend his funeral at the Episcopal Church, Sackett's Harbor, April 13. The escort will consist of Co. G, 12th Inf., and the band (Orders 65, April 12, Madison Bks.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Major Hugh A. Theaker, Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 33, April 8, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Capt. W. H. Vinal, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service, April 14, in conformity with section 1251, R. S. (S. O., April 15, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 1, is granted 2d Lieut. George I. Putnam (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy is extended two months on account of sickness (S. O., April 20, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

Sergt. Thomas H. McGuire, Co. B, will return to Fort Hays (S. O. 47, April 14, Dept. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

1st Lieut. Daniel Cornman will, on the expiration of his leave, proceed to Fort Du Chesne and report for duty (S. O. 36, April 11, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Louis Johnson (S. O. 46, April 11, Dept. M.)

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Major Charles C. Rawn is further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles C. Hood is appointed to act as inspector on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage at the general depot of the Q. M. Dept., Philadelphia, Penn. (S. O., April 20, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 16, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of 1st Lieut.

Charles E. Woodruff, of Pennsylvania, April 14, 1887, vice Mason, resigned.

Julian M. Cabell, of Virginia, April 14, 1887, vice Kane, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant John J. O'Connell, 1st Infantry, to be Captain, April 14, 1887, vice Hamilton, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Samuel R. Whitall, 16th Infantry, to be Captain, April 14, 1887, vice Vinal, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Elias Chandler, 16th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 14, 1887, vice Whitall, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

Brigadier-General Orlando B. Willcox, April 16, 1887 (act June 30, 1882).

Major Charles J. Sprague, Paymaster, April 12, 1887 (act June 30, 1882).

Captain John Hamilton, 1st Infantry, April 14, 1887 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

Captain William H. Vinal, 16th Infantry, April 14, 1887 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

CASUALTY.

Captain John J. Kane, Assistant Surgeon, resigned April 13, 1887.

NOTE.—No list was issued for the week ending April 9, 1887.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Huachuca, A. T., April 11. Detail: Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth, Capts. Wirt Davis and C. A. P. Hatfield, 1st Lieuts. James Parker, J. R. Richards, Jr., A. L. Smith, and W. M. Dickinson, 2d Lieuts. C. P. Elliott and J. E. Nolan, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. J. B. Erwin, Adjt., 4th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 39, April 8, D. Ariz.)

At Camp Poplar River, M. T., April 20. Detail: Capt. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.; Capt. James M. Bell, 7th Cav.; Capt. William R. Maize, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William O. Cory, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John C. Dent, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Marcus Maxwell, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John A. Manley, 20th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 34, April 12, D. Dak.)

At Fort Bidwell, Cal., April 11. Detail: Major David S. Gordon, Capt. Colon Augur, and 1st Lieut. Henry C. La Point, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett, 2d Cav., and Capt. Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 24, April 5, D. Cal.)

At Angel Island, Cal., April 11. Detail: Capts. Leopold O. Parker and Matthew Markland, 1st Lieuts. Frank de L. Carrington and Louis P. Brant, 2d Lieuts. Charles B. Voedes and Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Everett E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 25, April 8, D. Cal.)

At Fort Robinson, Neb., April 28. Detail: Capt. Charles Parker, 9th Cav.; Capt. Augustus W. Corliss, 8th Inf.; Capt. Walter Reed, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Gordon Winslow, 8th Inf., Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. John J. Haden and Richard H. Wilson and 2d Lieut. William A. Mercer, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Philip A. Bettens, Jr., and Edmund S. Wright, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Ballard S. Humphrey, 9th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 38, April 14, D. Platte.)

At Fort Omaha, Neb., April 20. Detail: Major Edmond Butler, Capts. William Mills, Aaron S. Daggett, Charles Keller, James Miller, and Luther S. Ames, 1st Lieuts. Horace B. Sarson, William J. Turner, Charles W. Rowell, William C. Muhlenberg, and Abner Pickering, 2d Lieuts. Frederick T. Van Liew and Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Richard T. Earle, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 37, April 13, D. Platte.)

At Fort Thomas, A. T., May 3, for the trial of 1st Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav. Detail: Col. J. S. Mason, 9th Inf.; Major E. B. Beaumont, 4th Cav.; Major C. B. McLellan, 10th Cav.; Capt. T. C. Tupper, 6th Cav.; Capts. Leonard Hay, Alfred Morton, and A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf.; Capt. J. W. Martin, 4th Cav., and Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 40, April 12, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Ontario, N. Y., April 19. Detail: Major Charles L. Heizmann, Surg.; Capts. Edward C. Woodruff and Harry C. Egbert, 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, and 2d Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 79, April 16, Div. A.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., April 22. Detail: Major Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Art.; Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Capt. William A. Kobbé, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Leverett H. Walker and 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 82, April 20, Div. A.)

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Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Leon A. Matile and 1st Lieut. Francis W. Mansfield, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 5th Inf., will assemble at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., April 18, to fix the responsibility for the unserviceable condition of one Springfield rifle, for which Capt. T. F. Forbes, 5th Inf., is accountable (S. O. 33, April 8, D. Dak.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Charles Page, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. E. Greer, Ord. Dept., and 1st Lieut. E. F. Willcox, 6th Cav., A. D. C., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, April 11, to fix the responsibility for the death of three and sickness of other public horses recently received from Major C. W. Foster, Q. M., St. Louis (S. O. 46, April 11, Dept. M.)

A Board of Survey will meet at Omaha, April 11, to investigate a delay in delivery of Government property. Detail: Major John P. Hawkins, C. S.; Major Charles I. Wilson, Pay Dept., and 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., A. D. C. (S. O. 35, April 8, D. Platte.)

A Board of Officers will convene at Fort Davis, Tex., April 18, to inspect buildings completed under contract. Detail: Lieut.-Col. D. R. Clendenin, 3d Cav.; Capt. W. H. Clapp, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James Allen, 3d Cav. (S. O. 46, April 13, D. Tex.)

The place of meeting of the Army Retiring Board appointed by War Dept. order of July 20, 1886, is changed from the Presidio of San Francisco to San Francisco (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.)

The Board of Engineer Officers to consider and report upon the erection of a lock and movable dam at the junction of Three Forks of Kentucky River, consisting of Col. William P. Craighill, Lieut.-Col. William E. Merrill, and Major James C. Post, will reconvene at Cincinnati to consider and report upon modifications of the project, proposed by Major Post (S. O. 53, April 7, C. E.)

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Court of Inquiry.

Upon the demand of Major D. N. Bash, Paymaster, a Court of Inquiry will meet at Fort Robinson, Neb., April 21, to report upon the circumstances connected with the reported robbery of Major Bash, at Antelope Springs, Wyo., March 18, 1887, of public funds. Detail: Col. August V. Kautz, 8th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. James S. Brisbin, 9th Cav.; Major Andrew S. Burt, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. P. Henry Ray, 8th Inf., Recorder (S. O. 38, April 14, D. Platte.)

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Reloading Implements, etc.—Cartridges, reloading tools and reloading material will be issued for trial by the troops stationed at

	Morse Cartridges.	Lot Morse reloading tools	Rounds of reloading material.
Fort Keogh,	16,000	1	80,000
Ft. Assiniboine,	14,000	1	70,000
Fort Missoula,	8,000	1	40,000

In making the trials company commanders will "pay particular attention to the reloading qualities of the cartridge case; to the number of times it can be reloaded and fired without deterioration of any kind, and to the facility with which it is extracted from the chamber of the piece after firing—comparisons being instituted between it and the present service cartridge." As the cartridges are experimental, they will not be counted as part of the annual supply to companies, but will be separately expended on the quarterly returns. All scores that may be made with them when at regular practice will be considered according to the rules in Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing, now governing such practice. (S. O. 34, D. Dakota, April 12.)

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Battle Monuments.—The C. O. of certain forts will turn over to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (or its duly authorized agent) of Hyde Park, Mass., 24-pounder flank defence iron howitzers—not mounted—149 in all.—(S. O. 79, Div. Atl., Apl. 16.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

Capt. A. L. Myers, Co. E, 11th Infantry, left Fort Sully April 17 for the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations to drive off intruders. Lieut. Gurovitz accompanied Capt. Myer. Some trouble is anticipated when the troops reach Big Bend where the senters are gathered, but Capt. Myer is a firm and discreet officer, and can be relied upon to meet the emergency.

THE WEIGHT CARRIED BY THE SOLDIER.

IT is estimated that the total weight of the outfit carried by the American soldier is 54 lbs. 1.85 oz., made up as follows:

Three days' cooked rations, 6 lbs. 1.08 oz.; outfit of clothing, 20 lbs. 11 oz.; weight of equipment, 6 lbs. 5 oz.; 100 rounds rifle ball cartridges, 10 lbs.; weight of arms, etc., 11 lbs. 0.77 oz. This is with the Springfield rifle. The weight equipped with rod bayonet rifle, and the cartridge belt, three days' cooked rations, and 100 rounds of ball cartridges and complete "kit" of clothing, is 53 lbs. 2.58 oz.

The weight with Springfield rifle, bayonet, scabbard, and the cartridge belt, as well as the above clothing, ammunition, etc., 53 lbs. 15.96 oz.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

APRIL 21, 1887.

OUR Superintendent was kept very busy all Monday afternoon receiving congratulations, personal, by telegraph and mail, over his promotion to the vacant brigadiership. It is not yet known when he will be ordered away to his new field of duty, but Dame Rumor says that it will be after the close of the academic year.

Last Saturday evening a large and brilliant gathering took place in room number one to attend the cadet hop, which was short, but very lively. There were enough present to uncomfortably crowd the room.

On Sunday evening Professor Tillman entertained the bachelor officers at dinner in honor of his coming wedding. On Tuesday he entertained those of his classmates that could be gathered together. There were Captains Bergland, Price, Augur, Mr. Hun of Albany, and Lieut. Braden. The others present were Ensign Tillman of the Navy, a brother of the Professor; Lieuts. Wisser and Brown, O. J. Capt. Rockwell was sick and unable to attend. A pleasant hour was spent, and then came to an end the thirty years of continuous occupancy of the head of the officers' mess by the bachelor chiefs of the chemical department, for Professor Kendrick was in possession over twenty-three years before he gave way to Professor Tillman in 1880.

For some time the cadets have been engaged in throwing up light field works in the Cavalry Meadows. The miniature battle-field was ready yesterday and to-day about seventy-five dummies, to represent men, were placed in the various positions assumed by soldiers in actual warfare. Then over 2,000 rounds of small arm and Gatling and Hotchkiss ammunition were fired at the supposed enemy. Of course everybody expected the dummies to be reduced to rags and kindling wood, but only six were hit at all.

Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., dropped in on Monday to congratulate his former chief upon his promotion.

Cadet Vestal has been appointed sergeant in the Battalion of Cadets, vice Palmer, reduced.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

LIEUT. HILL, 20th Inf., secretary Army Mutual Fire Association, reports 56 members, with several more applications to be acted on. Letters are being received daily from Army officers announcing their intention of becoming members as soon as their policies in the old line companies have expired.

Capt. Paul, 18th Inf., Fort Riley, is here visiting friends for a day or two.

The reception tendered on the evening of April 13, to Gen. O. B. Willcox, on the eve of his retirement, was worthy the occasion, and a just tribute to a gallant and veteran soldier. The affair took place in the "officers' mess," which was elegantly draped in the stars and stripes and other ornaments. Every officer and their ladies of the entire post was present, besides a number of gentlemen and ladies from Leavenworth and Kansas City. Mrs. McCook, Page and Rucker received the invited guests in the club parlor, where those who had not already met the honored guest of the evening were presented by Mrs. McCook, Gen. Willcox standing on the ladies' right. The 6th Infantry band discoursed music from 9 to 10 o'clock, when dancing commenced in the dining hall and continued until 1.30. Then came an excellent supper. The affair was in every respect a success.

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

A RECENT visitor to Fort Davis writes: I attended Sunday school at the post chapel yesterday and church services last night. This was the first instance in my life where I heard music furnished by a band for church. There were three violins, and the usual number of fifes, clarionets, horns, etc., and they rendered good sacred music. The post chaplain, Rev. B. C. Hammond, lectured on the "Success of Prohibition." His lecture was an able and eloquent one, and, from my standpoint, convincing.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

THE El Paso *Times* says:

If the boys in blue do not become good marksmen it will not be for the want of practice. Since April 1, the range northeast of Fort Bliss has presented a busy scene from sunrise till noon. Capt. G. H. Palmer, 16th Inf., is enthusiastic over the progress the men are making.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

"MCMICHAEL," in the Valentine *Blade* of April 15, says:

The agent of the New York Mutual Insurance Company tarried here last week, issuing policies to some of the officers....J. M. Thacher, post trader, had returned from his eastern trip....A social hop was given last night by the 8th Infantry boys, at the Post hall.....The condemned horse sale came off this morning. One three legged horse was sold for thirty-six dollars....There is a rumor in camp that one of the 8th Infantry soldiers won $15,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery....The target range is near completion, and soon the monotony of the Post will be broken by the continued report of the sharp-shooters rifle.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

IN a recent case at Fort Leavenworth, the reviewing authority, Gen. Willcox, disapproves the action of the court in allowing the prisoner, when sworn as a witness in his own behalf, to read his testimony from a paper prepared in advance. "An accused testifying in his own behalf is subject to the same rules governing the mode of testifying as are other witnesses, and his evidence should be oral. He can only be allowed the use of notes to refresh his memory as to particulars."

In the case of 1st Sergt. G. Bigalsky, Troop A, 3d Cav., recently tried at Fort Concho for drunkenness on duty, etc., and having made a plea in bar, sustained, the reviewing authority, General D. S. Stanley, says: "The first reason given to sustain the plea to the specification under charge 2, is not valid. The 62d Article of War was enacted in order that Courts-martial should have cognizance of offences not specifically "mentioned in the foregoing Articles of War," and, under it, a General Court-martial can take cognizance of any offence not capital, committed by officers and soldiers, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The fact that the proper person may not have complied with the 66th Article of War is not a bar to trial. Under A. R. 173, non-commissioned officers are not ordinarily to be sent to the guard-room, but should be placed in arrest. When a non-commissioned officer is placed in arrest, he must confine himself to his quarters, unless larger limits be given him. The second and third reasons given to sustain the plea in bar of trial, are not tenable; but, if the facts alleged are true, they might be taken into consideration when coming to a finding, awarding a sentence, or as a reason for a recommendation to clemency.

After the pleas, the Judge Advocate objected to a member, on the ground that he believed that the member had assisted the accused in the preparation of the case, and interested himself in the prisoner's behalf. It was the right of the Judge Advocate to challenge the member and the Court-martial should have proceeded, in the proper manner, to consider the challenge. It appears from the record, that when the Court-martial deliberated on the challenge, it permitted the challenged member to retain his seat, but excluded the Judge Advocate from the room. The Judge Advocate of a Court-martial cannot properly be excluded from the room during its deliberations.

The proceedings are disapproved. First Sergeant Gottlob Bigalsky will be returned to duty.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W. W.—Write to the Adjt.-General of the Army for a copy. The report is not for sale.

J. E. A.—Write to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the report you mention.

Ailettes.—Aigulettes are still a part of the uniform of certain Army officers. See pars. 2640 and 2654, Army Regulations, 1881.

T. F. B.—Read General Orders 66, A. G. O., Sept. 21, 1886, for full information as to allowances to Military convicts on release from confinement.

Constant Reader.—You should read carefully the Articles of War and the general regulations for the Army and make up your own mind as to what are your rights in the matters you mention.

Ponton.—No casualty intervening, Lieut.-Colonel Alex. Piper, 1st Artillery, will become Colonel of the 5th Artillery August 10 next. If the 5th has not moved by then, which does not now seem likely, his station will be Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Ibex.—The newspaper statement that Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., is a "brother of Cardinal Gibbons," and that he "dropped the s from his name when a young man," is entirely incorrect. General Gibbon is not a relative of the prelate, and never had an s to his name.

Post Baker.—Post bakers have no legal claim to a per diem of 50 cents. The Post Council regulates their per diem according to the conditions of the post fund, and it may go as high as 50 cents, but no higher. You are wrong in your statement that every other head baker in the Army is getting 50 cents per day. Many get but 35 cents, as we happen to know.

A Subscriber.—There would be no difficulty in enlisting for whichever arm of the Service—Cavalry, Artillery or Infantry—you prefer, that is if you are found to be physically qualified. If a man enlisted for the Cavalry and joined that arm, he could, of course, be transferred without his consent to the Artillery or Infantry, but it is not often done. A man enlists "as a soldier in the Army of the U. S. of America." Consequently under that contract he may be assigned wherever the military authorities think proper.

Corporal asks: Par. 238, Upton Infantry Tactics. If the company is marching in column of files and the command is given, "form fours, left oblique, march," does the leading file advance three yards and halt, or do they halt at the command march and the other files oblique to the left. The book is not explicit as to whether the command can be executed on the march or only from a halt, or that it can be done either from a halt or on the march. ANS.—The Tactics plainly say that the leading file of the first four move forward three yards and halts at the command march. We cannot explain any further. The heading of par. 237 provides for forming "column of fours from column of twos or files." According to this it would seem reasonable to infer that the requirement that the column of twos is to be in march in order to execute the command, also applies to column of files.

L. C. G. asks: 1. In open boxes (with the new drop box) does the hand remain at the box or is it dropped to the side? ANS.—If you mean the McKeever cartridge box the manual is as follows: To open the box steady the piece with the left hand, opening the box with the right. Drop the right hand to the side (without regrasping the piece, but still steadying it with the left hand). To close the box, close it with the right hand, regrasp the piece with the right hand, dropping the left hand by the side. The position of the box is behind the hip.

2. In fire lying down, after the command "commence firing," does the fire and load continue, without command, until cease firing or rise is given? ANS.—Yes. The firings are executed on the same principles as those laid down for standing up. What further commands would you propose to give after the command commence firing?

3. In line, command is given (when at carry arm) "right turn," does the leading guide come to a right shoulder, and when the men have obliqued in line, do they remain at the right shoulder or come to the carry? ANS.—The term "leading guide" hardly applies to this case unquestionably. You mean the guide on whom the turn is made. Of course he remains at the carry in the first place because the Tactics do not require him to take up the double time, and in the second, because he remains the guide who is responsible for the new direction of the line.

Attorney asks: 1. What decision has there been by some U. S. Court against the validity of section 1202, U. S. Revised Statutes, as far as that might otherwise be held to apply to civiliar witnesses not in any way under the orders of the military or naval commander? ANS.—There is no such decision of a U. S. Court. Sec. 1202, Rev. Stats., is in full force as regards civilian witnesses summoned by Courts-martial.

2. In your answer to "Bill of Rights," March 12, you state that a citizen witness is not compelled to answer even pertinent questions before a Court, should he choose to appear. This is, of course, recognized; but give the authority for the statement. ANS.—You misquote the JOURNAL. We have never stated that a "citizen witness is not compelled to answer even pertinent questions before a Court, *should he choose to appear.*"

3. Does not Section 8, Article 1, of the U. S. Constitution, limit the power of Congress to place civilians under military law; or, what is subservient to law, the military *order* of a commander (of which latter a Court-martial is merely one of such orders); does it not limit it to time of actual war, in surrection, etc.? ANS.—What clause of Section 8, Article 1, of the Constitution is referred to? In the 8th section there are upwards of twenty-five distinct clauses, none of which appear precisely pertinent to the question propounded.

4. A Court-martial is an executive agent. It is a board of officers convened by a military or naval commander. Has it not been judicially ascertained that no civilian is subject to the orders of the convening authority through his agent, this board, as witness or otherwise? ANS.—No such decision is recalled by us. Witnesses are summoned to appear before military courts, not by the convening authority nor by the presiding officer, but by the President of the United States. In 1885 it was held by the Acting Judge-Advocate General of the Army, in an opinion upon a question coming up from the Department of Texas, that a civilian witness could not be punished in any manner by a military court for refusing to give evidence. This opinion was concurred in by the present Attorney-General of the U. S., in an opinion dated Oct. 23, 1885, and accepted by the Secretary of War, and is now a rule of Court martial practice. A civilian may still, however, be summoned, and in case of neglect or refusal to attend the Court be arrested and conveyed before the Court by force, under Section 1202, Revised Statutes. When there, he may stand mute if he sees fit, and fear no evil; and on being discharged from further attendance, may proceed to draw his witness fees. It is believed that no judicial decision has been made by either a Federal or other Court upon the points involved in the foregoing statement.

MISS KATHERINE HENSHAW JACKSON, daughter of Medical Director Samuel Jackson, U. S. N., was married at Boston, April 13, to Mr. Chas. S. Andrews, in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage. A reception followed the wedding at the residence of the bride's father, and on Thursday of this week the happy couple sailed for Europe.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Sailed from Aspinwall, April 18, for Key West, Fla.

All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a, s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Left Bermuda, April 7, for St. Thomas, W. I.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed for Tampa and Pensacola April 14, and arrived at Pensacola April 18.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 16. All well. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 16.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Sailed from Athens, Greece, for Leghorn, Italy, April 4. Intends to go to Villefranche after receiving her stores.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Comdr. W. M. Folger was ordered to command. Was at Leghorn, Italy, April 2—to leave there about middle of May. Health of officers and men good.

Pacific Station—Captain H. L. Howison (in temporary command).

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley is ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of April 1.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Arrived at San Jose de Guatemala March 29.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Mazatlan April 6, and after taking on stores will return to Acapulco.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Coquimbo, Chile, March 18. To leave April 10 for the North.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. At Talcahuano, Chili, March 31. Commander Richard P. Leary was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of April 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable to have arrived at Callao, Peru, March 22. Left for Panama same day.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. At Norfolk, Va., from which place she will finally leave for her station in Alaskan waters.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Taboquilla, in Panama Bay, March 28. After a short stay intends to sail northward.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from Batavia for Yokohama Feb. 22.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Yokohama, Japan, March 12.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Nagasaki, Japan, March 5. Intended to sail from Yokohama March 13.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Canton March 12.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Lieut. Commander Frank Courtis in temporary command. Comdr. F. V. McNair has been ordered to command. At Nagasaki March 12, and intended to sail next day for Yokoahma.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, March 12. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent after March 24, to Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 17.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 17.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 17.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at New York Navy-yard April 18.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Arrived at Washington April 15.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, Va. Will be refitted for service. The work will be commenced at once. It is estimated that the cost of repairs will be $25,000.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10. Mail address, San Diego, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City. She is being fitted for her annual Summer cruise. Will leave New York May 10, arrive at Glen Cove May 16, reach New London May 26, leave for Fayal, Azores, a few days later, arrive at that port June 10, reach Cadiz June 21, leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. Left yard, April 3, 1887, for trial trip. Returned April 14.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York. Capt. Cooke was detached from command March 31.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about the middle of June. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about May 15, and to sail May 28 with new crew for the *Lancaster*.

Chicago—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. (Report of March 19.)

Boston—At New York. Is being fitted with ice machines, electric lights and steam separators. She will be ready for a trial trip in about 60 days. (Report of March 19.)

Ossipee—At Norfolk. Ready for commission about May 15.

Constellation—Cadet Practice Ship. Ready for sea in about a week.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE New York Navy Pay Office has removed to rooms 109 and 111 Stewart Building, corner Broadway and Chambers street. Elevators will be found at the entrances, No. 280 Broadway and No. 53 Chambers street. Letters should be addressed P. O. Box, No. 3783.

THE *Rising Sun* of Japan, March 29, says: "The U. S. corvette *Omaha* arrived from Kobe on Friday, March 25, and was followed by the temporary flagship *Marion* on Sunday. Both vessels will shortly proceed to Yokohama, where they will meet the new flagship *Brooklyn*. The newly appointed U. S. Minister to Corea, Mr. U. A. Dinsmore, has arrived in Yokohama, and will be conveyed to his destination by the *Omaha*. Admiral and Mrs. Chandler will be the guests of Mr. J. M. Birch, U. S. Consul, during their short stay here.

THE board of officers on life-saving boats for the Navy will hand in a report to Secretary Whitney next week. They have examined carefully the models submitted by inventors, but fail to find in them any qualities superior to those embraced by the whale boats now used by the Service. The board has not received a model which has sufficient accommodation for passengers, all the space seemingly being taken up by air tanks. Some of the inventors asked the board to wait before making its report until they had an opportunity to submit other models which would more nearly comply with Service requirements, but owing to the fact that Capt. F. M. Ramsay, its president, is to be given the command of the *Boston*, it has been deemed best to close the work of the board without further delay.

THE civil establishment of the various Navy-yards and stations of the U. S., according to statements just compiled at the Navy Department for the use of the Cockrell Committee, comprises a force of 3,454 employees, distributed as follows: Portsmouth, 326; Boston, 176; New York, 1,100; League Island, 148; Washington, 411; Norfolk, 625; Pensacola, 38; Mare Island, 383; New London, 11; Newport, 30; Annapolis, 190; Key West, 8, and Yokohama, 8. As distributed among the bureaus, the Bureau of Construction and Repair employs the greatest number, being credited with a force of 979; the Bureau of Steam Engineering comes next with a force of 783; the Bureau of Yards and Docks has 434; Equipment and Recruiting, 350; Ordnance, 488; Provision and Clothing 139; Medicine and Surgery, 104; Navigation, 22, and Naval Academy, 155.

J. W. PUGSLEY, of Baltimore, has been selected to superintend the repairs of buildings at the Washington Navy-yard, looking to its conversion into an ordnance factory. The plans for the alterations will be prepared at once and work on the buildings will begin some time this spring.

THE Bureau of Steam Engineering has received no orders as yet to proceed with the preparation of the designs for the machinery of the 6000-ton vessels. The Roach cruisers are now in a fair way to become accepted by the Government and assigned to duty within the next six months. The *Atlanta* will be accepted in a few days. The *Boston* will be tried during the first week of May. She will not be provided with a "separator," as the engineers think she will reach the requirements of the contract without the additions which were found necessary in the case of the *Atlanta*. The *Chicago* has one of the "separators." She will be ready to leave Chester within a month.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

APRIL 14.—Pay Inspector Thomas T. Caswell, to duty at the Naval Academy April 20.

APRIL 15.—Assistant Engineer E. R. Freeman, to duty in connection with machinery of the vessel building at Baltimore, Md.

APRIL 18.—P. A. Surgeon A. C. H. Russell, to duty at the Naval Laboratory, New York, May 2 next.

Asst. Engr. Albert O. Young, as assistant to the inspector of machinery of the new cruisers building at Philadelphia.

APRIL 20.—Captain F. M. Ramsay, to command the Boston May 2.

Commander J. F. McGlensey, as equipment officer at the Navy-yard Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieutenant-Commander H. W. Lyon, to the Trenton May 5 next.

Ensign George R. French, to the Boston May 2.

Ensign C. S. Williams, to the Ossipee.

P. A. Surgeon A. C. Heffenger, to superintend the improvements to be made at Widow's Island under the instructions of the Surgeon-General of the Navy.

Assistant Engineer Charles G. Talcott, to duty in Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Boatswain Robert Anderson, to the receiving-ship Franklin.

APRIL 21.—Lieutenant Harry Knox, to the Boston.

Detached.

APRIL 14.—Paymaster Frank H. Arms, from the Naval Academy on April 20 and ordered to the Vandalia per steamer April 30 from New York.

APRIL 15.—Lieutenant F. H. Tyler, from the receiving-ship Franklin and ordered to the Navy-yard Norfolk.

Assistant Engineer Ira N. Hollis, from the Mare Island Navy-yard and ordered to duty in connection with the machinery of the vessel building at San Francisco.

APRIL 18.—Commodore W. P. McCann, as President of the Advisory Board April 26, and ordered to command the Boston Navy-yard May 2.

P. A. Engineer C. J. Habighurst, from duty at the Delaware Iron Works, Chester, Pa., and ordered as assistant to the inspector of machinery of the new cruisers at Philadelphia, Pa.

APRIL 20.—Lieutenant S. W. B. Diehl, from duty in Bureau of Navigation April 30, and ordered to the Boston May 2.

Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, from special duty April 30, and ordered to the Boston May 2.

Ensign Frank K. Hill from the Ordnance Proving Ground April 30, and ordered to the Boston May 2.

Ensigns N. J. L. T. Halpine and Horace W. Harrison, from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

Cadet Engineer James E. Byrne, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Cadet Engineer John C. Leonard, from the Atlanta and granted three months' leave.

Carpenter John W. Burnham, from the New York Navy-yard April 30, and ordered to the Boston May 2.

APRIL 21.—Paymaster R. P. Lisle, from the St. Louis April 30, and to settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymaster T. S. Thompson, from duty as member of Appraisal Board April 29, to the St. Louis.

Paymaster H. T. Stancliff, from special duty in the Navy Department and ordered to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

MARINE CORPS.

APRIL 16.—1st Lieutenant James A. Turner, order of April 12, detaching him from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., revoked.

APRIL 21.—2d Lieutenant William H. Stayton, detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to report to the Judge Advocate General, U. S. N., Navy Department, for duty in his office.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending April 20, 1887:

John Costello, seaman, died April 11, at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Dennis Corcoran, seaman, attached to receiving-ship St. Louis, died April 14, in Philadelphia, Pa.

George P. Hunt, Chief Engineer, died April 5, on the Br. S. S. Catalonia at sea.

Moritz Schweitzer, private marine, attached to Norfolk Navy-yard, found dead April 14, in Norfolk, Va.

THE death from diphtheria of the interesting daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Emory will be noted with much sorrow by a wide circle of friends both in and out of the service. Lieut. Emory has about completed arrangements for beginning his long cruise to the Pacific on the *Thetis*. The remains were taken to Greenwood, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Emory, accompanied by her husband, returned to Washington from New York by the "Congressional Express" train of Monday last. Lieut. Emory will take his final leave of Washington at once, and proceed upon his voyage.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 20, 1887.

ON Saturday morning the cadets went out at 8 o'clock on the first of the seamanship cruises of the season. Comdr. Harrington was in command with Lieut. Leutze as 1st lieutenant. The *Wyoming* went several miles down the bay and went through many evolutions. The drill was a long one, and the cadets did not return until after 1 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, after a selection by the orchestra, the curtain rose to a large audience assembled in the gymnasium to hear the theatricals given by the officers' club. The first piece was a comedy entitled "Always Intended," with the following cast: Mary, Mrs. Muddle's niece, Mrs. Capehart; Mrs. Markwell, a widow, Mrs. Gheen; Jane, a servant, Miss Sampson; Mr. Muddle, Mr. Wise; Charles Constant, his nephew, Mr. Miles; Mr. Project, a lawyer, Mr. R. E. Smith.

Each one brought out the character entrusted to him in a creditable manner, the acting of Mrs. Capehart, Lieut. Wise and Ensign R. E. Smith being especially good. The comedy was interesting, but was unfortunately given on the same evening as the farce following, a piece decidedly more interesting and having as much substance as the comedy. It was received with a generous amount of applause, the actors named above receiving the greater share.

The orchestra having finished a second selection in fine style, the curtain again rose on the farce entitled "Poor Pillicoddy." Too much cannot be said in praise of this piece as the work of amateurs. The situations were comical, and the acting would not have been a discredit to professionals. The cast of characters was as follows: Mrs. Pillicoddy, Mrs. Mahon; Mrs. O'Scuttle, Mrs. Eyre; Sarah Blunt, Miss K. Sampson; Mr. Pillicoddy, Mr. Eyre; Captain O'Scuttle, Mr. Mercer.

Mr. Eyre in the character of Poor Pillicoddy was the special favorite of the audience, and his delineation of the joy, fear and despair of the unlucky florist must have been seen to be appreciated. His soliloquy concerning the chances of the return of his wife's "first" was the most comical of his speeches, and the drowsiness produced by taking poppy seed to end his troubles was irresistibly funny. It is only fair to say that his acting was the principal feature of the evening, and added greatly to the success of the piece. Mr. Mercer portrayed the character of a bluff, old, sea captain as vividly as could have been desired. His make up was very good, and his appearance on the scene was the signal for applause. Mr. Mercer has had some previous experience with private theatricals, and was the manager of the piece recently presented by this club. Mention should be made of the acting of Miss K. Sampson in the character of the florist's assistant. It was very good indeed, and showed a clear appreciation of the requisites of the part.

The audience was large and enthusiastic. As only those attended who had received special invitation, it consisted in great part of officers and their families, the cadet corps and some citizens of Annapolis.

It is reported that another piece is in progress and will be presented in a few more weeks. These entertainments are very popular with the cadets and officers, and as they must, of necessity, come on hop nights, this is a sure sign of their worth.

On Tuesday afternoon, while a steam-launch filled with First Classmen was sailing about the Severn River and the bay blowing up barrels with its torpedoes, as an afternoon drill, a torpedo spar broke under water out of sight, and brought the torpedo so near the launch that when it was exploded at the intended moment, the bow of the launch was shattered and it immediately sank. Ensign Muir, who was in charge of the boat, and the cadets took to the water and were picked up by an oyster boat. A launch was sent out from the *Santee's* wharf and soon brought Mr. Muir and the cadets back to the academic grounds. Fortunately, no one was hurt, and the only injury done was the wrecking of the launch. Had the torpedo been a heavy one, the case might have proved entirely different. One of the cadets was standing in the bow of the boat, but was uninjured.

The examinations for April have begun and will be continued during the week. The annual physical examination of the cadets began on Monday and will be continued for several weeks. It is thought that very few will fail in these examinations.

A society was recently organized in Washington known as "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Bilgers from the Naval Academy." The meeting was held in the rooms of President Darby—late member of the Class of '87—and the society was joined by several young men, who have recently resigned from the Academy. It promises to become a large and powerful society, especially if all who find it necessary to resign from the Academy become members.

The game of ball played a week ago, Wednesday, between the officers and the First Class of Cadets proved so interesting that it was repeated on this Wednesday.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. E. Craig and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in the yard.

Mrs. Wilson, of Norfolk, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lieut. Miles, returned to her home on Thursday.

The little child of Lieut. Colvocoresses, who has been sick with scarlet fever, is very much better, and their quarters have been taken out of quarantine.

Rear Admiral Ammen paid a short visit to the yard on Saturday.

Miss Wilson, of Baltimore, was, this week, the guest of Lt. and Mrs. Wise.

Prof. Sanger and Mrs. Sanger have been called away by the illness of Prof. Sanger's mother.

Miss Baker, of Washington, spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Engineer Baker, of Annapolis.

Commodore Benham spent Friday and Saturday with his son, Cadet Benham, of the Second Class.

The Misses Perkins, daughters of Captain Perkins, are still the guests of Prof. and Mrs. Terry.

Frances Belknap, son of Lieut. Belknap, has returned to his school in Baltimore, after spending his Easter vacation with his parents.

The watchmen at the gate are having great success in their efforts to check the constant pilfering of cadets' stores. Last week a covered wagon was found to have a quantity of butter inside. What was done in this case is not known.

Mr. Briscoe, of Annapolis, has returned from a short trip, and spent Sunday with friends in the yard.

The following candidates for admission to the Naval Academy have been instructed to report for examination in May: John Grindle and Charles R. Emrich, Ill.; C. I. Goble, Ind.; J. F. McAuley, Iowa; T. F. Maurin, La.; P. B. Consant, Mich.; P. B. McCord, Mo.; Geo. B. Shipman, N. J.; Elisha Tneall and C. H. McIntyre, New York; R. Lea Low and Louis J. Magill, Pa., and T. J. Senn, Rhode Island.

LIEUTENANT F. W. TOPPAN, U. S. N., attended the first annual dinner of the Electric Club at the Union Square Hotel, New York, on Thursday evening.

LIEUTENANT G. C. HANUS, U. S. N., is at work preparing a synopsis of the points at issue in regard to the Raritan Bay boundary, and the Commissioners will meet at the Astor House, New York, April 29, to effect a settlement.

CAPTAIN SELFRIDGE, recently relieved from command of the *Omaha*, arrived in Washington on April 15 and reported to the Secretary of the Navy on the following day. He is anxiously waiting for the Secretary to read the official report on the shell accident so that a decision may be reached as to whether or not he is to be the subject of a Court of Inquiry. He is rather anxious that a Court should be appointed as he is very confident that he will be able to show that he is not open to censure.

REVENUE MARINE.

THE U. S. Revenue steamer *Bear* went to Mare Island, April 9, for the purpose of going on the dry dock to clean and paint bottom preparatory to sailing for the North. This year she goes to the Arctic via Sitka and way ports. She will do patrol duty about the Seal Islands in the early spring until relieved, about June 1, by the steamer *Corwin*, which vessel will mount guard around the Seal Islands the coming season. The *Bear* will then proceed North along the coast of Alaska, going as far as Point Barrow if ice permits. Her mission is twofold, to prevent illicit traffic, and to assist any unfortunate whaler that may come to grief in pursuing his hardy and dangerous vocation. It can justly be said here that "Uncle Sam" has no vessel more fitly placed than the one he sends annually to the Arctic in the Government interest, and as a good Samaritan to the whaling fleet. Her coming is hailed by those hardy sons of Neptune as a "Mascot." That the efforts of the Government in that direction are more than appreciated is well attested. The cutters have rendered most valuable service in those waters which has added greatly to the already excellent record of the service.

The *Corwin* was towed from Astoria, Oregon, to San Francisco by the steamer *Rush* early this month. Hub of propeller being cracked, a new propeller has replaced the one broken, and other necessary repairs are being made, which are now about completed. Next week she goes to Oakland Creek to paint ship, which will occupy a week's time. The *Corwin* will then be ready to perform any duty for which she may be called upon.

The *Rush* has repaired her broken crank-pin and is again as good as new. At present she is laying astern of the *City of Pekin*, keeping a sharp eye to windward for the wily opium smuggler, and also to prevent the Chinese passengers from communicating with the shore, small-pox having broken out in a very slight degree amongst them.

It is reported that Capt. Shepard, of the schoolship *Chase*, is to assume command of a revenue vessel on the Pacific Coast. No officers, except such as have been by the *Bear* all winter, have yet reported for duty. Lieut. Kennedy and Engineer Cutchin are recent assignments, and it is not known who the rest will be beyond those mentioned. It is proposed that the *Bear* leave San Francisco on her cruise early in May.

The following is a resumé of the work performed by the U. S. revenue steamer *Hamilton*, Capt. Eric Gabrielson commanding, during the winter, cruising season 1886-7: Miles cruised, 7,594.9; vessels boarded, 1,416; vessels assisted, 9; vessels reported, 76; boat duty, miles, 240; value property assisted, $142,314. Dec. 7, assisted two schooners in Delaware breakwater during heavy gale, that were dragging on the beach. Jan. 28, found schooner *Delhi* anchored off the North Carolina coast, sails blown away, rudder gone and vessel leaking, distress signals flying, towed her to Norfolk. March 1, schooner *Chief*, anchored near by, was observed to be on fire, sent rescuing party and extinguished flames. March 7, quelled mutiny on schooner *A. M. Allen*. March 12, during heavy gale, N. W. gale, off Chincoteague, Va., fell in with schooner *C. E. Colcord*, dismantled, towed her to Norfolk. March 18, found Norwegian bark *Arvil a* anchored in dangerous position off Cape Henry, strong gale blowing, took her to safe anchorage. March 23 and 24, worked on schooner *S. H. Walker*, ashore on Hog Island shoals, in very dangerous position. March 25, picked up schooner *Henry Withington* at sea, unmasted, and having crew of a vessel with which she had been in collision, on board, took her into port and placed her in charge of steam-tug, she having no anchors. The past winter has been very severe on coasting vessels all along the coast, and the cutters have been kept very busy attending to the unfortunates.

The following assignments of officers of the Revenue Marine Service were made this week: Capt. D. B. Hodgdon, from the str. Perry, and assigned the Chase. Capt. L. G. Shepard, from the Chase, and assigned to the Rush. Capt. C. L. Hooper, from the Rush, and assigned to the Corwin. 1st Lieut. J. M. Grimes, assigned to the Perry. 1st Lieut. J. W. Howison, from the Corwin, and ordered to command the Hartley. 2d Lieut. A. Buhner, from the Hartley, and ordered to the Bear. Chief Engineer J. W. Collins placed on waiting orders. 2d Lieut. S. M. Crosley, from the Dix, and assigned to the Grant. 2d Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, from the Hamilton, and granted leave of absence.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Major Morse K. Taylor, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Sill, I. T., May 6, and ordered to his home, San Antonio, preparatory to retirement.

1st Lieut. J. M. Cabell, Assistant Surgeon, is ordered to proceed to Fort Omaha for temporary duty.

Col. J. F. Wade, 5th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. George G. Huntt, 10th Cav., and Major J. M. Hamilton, 1st Cav., recently promoted, are ordered to join their regiments.

The leave of Lieut. C. C. Tear, 25th Inf., is extended to August 11, 1887, and his resignation accepted, to take effect from that date.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. M. F. Jamar, 13th Inf., has been extended three months on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, 17th Inf., has been extended two months on account of sickness.

Maj. Chas. A. Wikoff, 14th Inf., is appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. Columbia, and will relieve 1st Lieut. Jas. N. Allison, 2d Cav., of the duties of that office.

CAPTAIN LOUIS E. FAGAN, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Fagan, of Germantown, Philadelphia, gave an informal reception a few evenings ago to intimate friends and relatives who happened to remember the occasion of their marriage fifteen years ago. Many beautiful crystal and rare china presents were made, and the affair passed off merrily.

IT is thought by his family that Chas. A. Gibson, the missing pay clerk of the *Ossipee*, at the Navy-yard, is suffering from aberration of mind on account of disappointment in the expectation of getting shore duty. When ordered home it was his belief that he had been relieved for that purpose. Instead of this, however, he was assigned to another paymaster, which would compel him to be further absent from his family with no definite limit as to the time. His papers and accounts were found stowed away under his bed, but prove to be in a correct state, so there is no anxiety on that score. His wife was with him last on Sunday, March 27, and he disappeared the next day.

IT was stated early in the week that Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Lazelle, 23d Inf., had been selected to take charge of the office of Rebellion Records to succeed Col. Scott, deceased. At the War Department it is denied that a decision has been reached in the matter, but it is said that Lieut.-Col. Lazelle, together with Col. Closson, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Vincent and one or two others had been recommended to the President by the Secretary as being officers possessing qualifications for the detail. Further than this nothing definite can be learned.

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EPHRAIM UHLER.

INFORMATION is wanted of the present whereabouts, if living, or the time and place of death and burial, if dead, of Ephraim Uhler, who left Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co., Pa., in 1867, joined the Regular Army at Harrisburg, Pa., July 24, that year, and was discharged at Fort Concho, Texas, July 24, 1870, from Co. E, 11th U. S. Infantry. He is about 47 yrs. old, and served in Co. G, 1st Penna. Artillery during the war, and afterwards in the Veteran Corps. Those who can give any information of his whereabouts will find it to their own and his advantage to address W. U. HENSEL,

Lancaster, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The undersigned having represented the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, as its General Agent for Northern Ohio, during the past year, with the experience thus gained feels himself to be competent to give Army Officers advice on many matters pertaining to Life Insurance, which may be to their advantage. To this end, therefore, he gratuitously offers his services to the Army, and respectfully invites correspondence from such as desire information on this subject.

While the Company he represents has no superior in the country for security or for liberality in its policies to officers in the Military Service, yet he will be pleased to advise and assist officers who may prefer to place their insurance in other reputable companies. Information as to the standing of the various companies and their relative profitableness for investment he will gladly communicate to those who desire it; also advice as to kind of policy best suited and most profitable to those of different ages.

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AN English correspondent writes: "The recent Dover manœuvres of volunteers have a special interest in that they have developed the possibilities of using a cycle of mounted scouts to vast advantage. The natural comment that it should not have been left by regulars to volunteers to demonstrate this is enforced by the reflection that the volunteers from the first have led in all practical progress in real field work, and this despite steady indifference and often open discouragement from the army authorities. Just now the British public is too distraught by other matters to think of military reform, but when it gets around to it no doubt these volunteers' experience will do much to sweep away the royal and court favoritism that is now rotting the life out of the army."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Gen. Grant's letter to President Johnson, when the latter wanted him to send troops to Baltimore to insure peace in the election of November, 1866, is now first published in the New York *Herald* in its first draft, and partly in fac-simile. It is of interest in two ways: as showing again Gen. Grant's firm opposition to militarism, or any interference in civil affairs tending toward that evil; and as showing the healthy influence of the counsel of John A. Rawlins, which caused the omission from the letter of an elaborate discussion of the political and legal questions at issue in Baltimore between Governor Swann and the police commissioners of the city."

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Cable address: ARMYNAVY. 240 Broadway, New York.

OUR NEW CRUISERS.

SOME sharp criticisms on the battery of the *Atlanta* which have appeared in the New York *Tribune*, have called forth a reply from Commander CHARLES O'NEIL, U. S. N. This we publish elsewhere, together with the rejoinder appearing in the *Tribune*. As to the actual facts we learn that work on the defective gun carriages of the *Atlanta* are being pushed forward as rapidly as the weather and the state of the appropriation will permit, and it is hoped that when all of the various adjustments and alterations have been completed, the guns of this fine ship will prove themselves as efficient and valuable, in their way, as the recent speed trial has shown the machinery to be. So far the main difficulty with the battery of the *Atlanta* seems to have been confined to the 8-inch rifles, or rather to the carriages for these guns. It appears that the gearing for training the piece was cast instead of being cut, and this is the more remarkable when it is considered that at the Washington Ordnance Yard are some of the finest gear-cutting machines owned by the Government. Considerable difficulty has also been encountered with the heavy castings of bronze containing the shaft, whereby the actuating engines below transmit this motion to the gun-carriage mechanism. It is this last point which is at present receiving attention, and the two 8-inch guns were dismounted soon after the late trial trip, and the work of reducing the metal by hammer and chisel progresses as speedily as can be expected. Although the ship and propelling machinery of the *Atlanta* are, to all intents and purposes, complete and ready for service, the unfinished condition of the battery, the absence of shields for the 8-inch rifles, the lack of ammunition, and the multifarious details required for a fine battery of modern breech-loading guns, such as this ship possesses, will prevent her from sailing on a regular cruise for a considerable time to come. The details of fittings and appliances, racks, tracks and slides, do not seem to have received the same attention in the battery of the *Atlanta* as will be found to be the case on board the modern ships of our English cousins across the Atlantic. Undoubtedly a great deal of this crudeness is more apparent than real, and will, to some extent, be remedied by use, but the impression conveyed is one of lack of finish and inadequacy. In so far as the guns themselves are concerned, it is probably true, as claimed, that they are the equal, and possibly the superior, of any pieces of like calibre afloat. This, however, is a matter of opinion rather than of proof, but the apparent insufficiency of operating mechanism with the radical defects in gear construction must, and will, seriously handicap the Anglo-American breech-loading rifles at present on the *Atlanta*.

We give elsewhere a tabulated statement of the performance of the *Atlanta* during the recent trial trip. The point which will at once strike the pro-

fessional observer in the record of the speed and horse power of the ship and engines is the very little variation in either particular during the extended period of time covered by the trial. During the entire six hours during which the speed was maintained the difference between maximum and mean speed was but half a knot, while the mean of the difference existing between the maximum horse power and the minimum differs from the mean of the whole run by but two horse power. This must be regarded as a remarkable evenness of performance, and shows the good result of the various alterations and modifications which have been introduced into the engines and their appurtenances.

The result of this trial trip is the more gratifying in view of the various serious doubts which were at one time entertained as to the value of the vessel. It is hoped that the lessons learned from the mistakes made with her will prove of advantage in preparing the *Boston* for sea. Work upon that vessel is now being rapidly pushed to completion, and it is expected that she will be ready for the preliminary steam trials of engines and boilers some time during the month of May. During the sea trial of the *Atlanta* the irrepressible photographer was on hand and one of his most successful efforts was "catching" an excellent full length of the ship while underway at a speed of twelve knots, the little tugboat, carrying the artist and his assistants, struggling manfully, but in vain, to maintain its position at the higher speeds attained during the trial.

ARE IRONCLADS DOOMED?

A WRITER in "Blackwood's" for April, who considers the question, "Are Ironclads Doomed?" finds especial comfort in the views of our own Commander HOFF to the contrary. He begins and opens his discussion of the subject with extracts from Commander HOFF's paper read before the Naval Institute on March 11, 1886, and reasons that to argue that torpedo-boats can take the place of ironclads simply because the torpedo-boat is capable of destroying the ironclad, is equivalent to arguing that a CÆSAR or a NELSON could be replaced by the dagger or the bullet which sufficed to put an end to their existence. He quotes with approval, therefore, Commander HOFF's saying that the torpedo-boat "cannot fight forts, nor can it keep the sea for a long time, and if it costs less, its lifetime is out of all proportion less than that of the ship." It is certain, we are told, that the French officers and men are by no means as enthusiastic advocates of torpedo-boats and torpedo tactics as they were a year since. The experiments against Admiral LAFONT'S ironclad squadron on its passage through the Balearic Isles was not reassuring to their confidence or their "torpilleurs." They played a very subordinate part in China, and neither at the mouth of the Min nor at Alexandria would they have been of much use. On both occasions after the big guns had played their parts numerous landing parties were wanted.

Transports with reserves of men should accompany torpedo boats, and the question immediately arises whether these transports should not be able to defend themselves. If so, then once more appears upon the scene the big ironclad, which in the contest with the torpedo boat has the aid now of quick firing and machine guns, nets, and other devices. Even the Russians, who were the first to advocate and attempt to carry out torpedo warfare on a large scale, and the Italians, are eager for big ships, though both countries are exceptionally well situated to depend upon defensive warfare alone. In Russia and in Italy ironclads have been commenced during the past year, and Russia has quite recently offered rewards to Russian naval officers who may be successful in competing for "the best type of ironclad." Italy has recently taken the lead in conducting experiments in regard to naval construction, and is building the three largest war vessels in existence. Germany is holding her hand for the present; but for her wants as a Baltic Power, she is strong in ironclads.

Still, the contention is not for battle ships of enormous size and cost. It is recommended, on the contrary, that the majority should be of moderate size—ships like the *Nile* and *Trafalgar* being the 3-deckers of the fleet, the others representing the 74th. A tabulated statement accompanying the article shows that on May 17 last the relative equipment of the principal naval powers in the matter of warships was as follows:

	Armored Ships.		Cruisers, protected and unprotected.		Torpedo vessels.		Torpedo boats.	
	Complete.	Building.	Complete.	Building.	Complete.	Building.	Complete.	Building.
England...	51	12	62	13	3	15	81	59
France....	41	13	64	10	2	10	68	60
Russia.....	23	4	26	3	1	2	123	13
Germany...	13		23	6	3	1	58	32
Italy.....	15	7	8	4	1	10	55	28
Austria....	10	2	10		5	2	28	10
Greece.....	1		3		1		27	

The building of the *Brennas* and *Charles Martel* included in the French list has been suspended because of faulty design. The French have in addition 8 ironclad gunboats of 1,000 to 1,600 tons building; Austria has two small armored gunboats not included, Russia two ironclad gunboats, and Germany 14, mostly of 1 gun each, and of 800 to 1,000 tons.

COLONEL MAITLAND, Superintendent of the Royal Arms Factory, has contributed an important paper to the Institution of Civil Engineers on the subject of the treatment of gun steel. With reference to it the *Engineer* says:

> The beneficial and evil effects that may be produced by oil hardening and annealing are discussed at some length, and it is evident that Colonel Maitland is inclined to discontinue oil hardening with large guns. He is in favor of rather more carbon than Sir W. Armstrong, and has hopes of good effects from manganese, tungsten, or chromium. It is a matter which might be most usefully discussed whether the softer steels would not make not only the most trustworthy guns, but in the end the most economical guns. They would cost a great deal less than the oil-hardened guns, and it has not yet been proved that very tough mild steel would not withstand erosive action as well as the harder steel; but whether this be the case or not, we could probably afford to make six soft steel guns for every four hardened high steel guns, and should have a more trustworthy article. At least we might expect so; and we say this because such anomalies exist as to the modes of fracture of steel that it is impossible to be certain.

Clearly, concludes our contemporary, "there is something in the nature of the forces that act in the rupture of steel or iron when built up into a gun structure, of which very little is yet understood." This agrees entirely with the conclusion maintained here. With reference to Colonel Maitland's paper, the *Engineer* says: "It gives results obtained by Colonel Maitland by a series of experiments suggested by his knowledge and experience, and carried out in a systematic way, and presented to us with a weight that would hardly belong to such experiments conducted elsewhere. The general quality of gun steel used in England, Germany and France, Colonel Maitland describes as a 'ductile material' breaking at about thirty tons per square inch in the soft annealed state, and at about forty-five tons when hardened in oil. Gun steel contains from 0.25 to 0.5 per cent. of carbon and from 0.05 to 0.8 per cent. of manganese. The French steel is higher in carbon and tenacity than that used in England and Germany." As the result of his experiments, Colonel Maitland concludes that "any portion of a gun which may be strained beyond its elastic limit will simply take the higher elastic limit of the supporting metal next to it, and the whole structure would be in this respect in harmony. It follows from this," says our contemporary, "that the great point to consider is the breaking strain, allowing a sufficient margin of safety between it and the working pressure. The effect of oil-hardening increases with the proportion of carbon present, and manganese increases the limit of elasticity in the unhardened state." On the effects of working, Colonel Maitland found that "thorough forging" greatly increases the power of steel to resist erosion. With this in view the breech halves of bores have been lined with thin metal specially worked. Interesting results are given of tests of oil-hardened and unhardened test pieces in different stages of working, and also a plan of testing the metal of tubes by forcing it open with taper mandrils driven in by a steam hammer, also of the testing of the breech piece, and various tubes and parts of built-up guns having their position and functions specially kept in view.

THE attorneys in the MARSHALL 40 per cent. longevity pay case, in which all colonels and lieut.-colonels on the retired list of the Army are concerned, have given up all hope of obtaining a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court during this term of the Court. Under Rule XX. of the Court they can submit the case in brief so as to get a decision early in October next, and this they now propose to do. The WATSON cadet service longevity pay case will be submitted at the same time and in the same manner. These two cases affect a large number of Army officers who are awaiting the final action of the Court with considerable interest.

IT may interest our artillery officers to see how they reason about artillery organizations in England. The *Broad Arrow*, which considers the subject at length, tells that the present system, which has grown up out of a battery organization, possesses but one merit as compared with that of other nations and this is its capacity to resist changes. From a small regiment the English artillery has been growing, at one time hardly perceptibly, at another by leaps and bounds, till from a small regiment, it has become a corps of from 1,500 to 2,000 officers and 35,000 men. This increase has not been accompanied, as in the case of the other arms, by adding a fresh foundation for each newly raised body, but the whole has been piled on the top of the original basis, till the result threatens to rival the Tower of Babel. It is also compared to the ark which contains all manner of beasts; the gunner is a cavalryman, an infantryman, an engineer, and a hundred other things varying in a greater or lesser degree. The officers are "all borne on one roll, and are liable to be called on to serve in any battery, except in the Horse Artillery, for which special qualifications are required. The average regimental officer is, thus, everything by turns and nothing long. Whenever he is promoted he begins life afresh, and it is a matter of absolute chance what particular line he then takes up."

The English artillery arm is, in fact, divided by a great natural line of cleavage into field and garrison artillery, the duties and special nature of which are altogether different. Each offers to the intelligent officer or man a career, but a career differing widely in its aims and in the nature of the training it demands. The field artillery is an essential part of a field army, and it is as a tactician and a practical soldier in the field that the field artilleryman must seek to perfect himself. The garrison artillery, in which are included the siege and fortress artillery, is only exceptionally connected with a field army, and then for the performance of special duties. It is *par excellence* the special and scientific service. It has the charge of guns, ammunition, carriages, and gear, of all natures—of fortresses, forts, and works, with their complicated mechanical appliances; it carries out experiments with guns and armor, and is, more or less, intimately connected with all the great artillery questions of the day. The next complaint is that the entire English artillery, a corps of 1,500 officers and 35,000 men, is administered in the same way as a regiment of infantry of 50 officers and 1,700 or 1,800 men, or a regiment of cavalry of 25 officers and 500 men. The almost unanimous voice of the artillery is, our contemporary tells us, for a change, and that change in the direction of a regimental organization. Of the only argument which has been brought against it, viz., that batteries are too seldom sufficiently concentrated to make a regimental organization workable, it says: "It is too flimsy to bear a moment's examination. The three regiments of the late Indian artillery and the regimental organization of the artillery in the armies of all the great Powers are practical proofs that the system is workable. Moreover, if 220 batteries can be worked as one regiment it follows *à fortiori* that eight or ten can be so organized."

IT is estimated that about twenty of the thirty-three naval cadets, who are now closing up two years' sea service preparatory to final graduation in June next, will be given appointments in the line of the Navy. There are twelve vacancies at present existing. The retirement of Lieutenant (junior grade) AMSDEN is accepted as a foregone conclusion and the LYETH and NOEL cases, now pending, will most likely be settled in time and in such a way as to cause two more vacancies, so that fifteen vacancies may be considered assured. There are also several officers condemned by boards of medical officers who will, in all probability, be relegated to the re-

tired list within the next two months, not to say anything of other casualties such as deaths, resignations, etc., that may occur before the time arrives for the assignment of the graduates. There can be no appointments from the class to the Marine Corps, as the personnel of that branch of the Service is still four in excess of the number allowed by law. In the Engineer Corps there are ten vacancies in the grade of Assistant Engineer, five of which were left over from last year. It is uncertain how those will be filled, but it is hardly possible that there will be any chance for the graduates of this year. The vacancies undoubtedly belong to the restored Cadet Engineers, but just how they shall be assigned and arranged in the Register is a question that continues to puzzle the Secretary of the Navy. He has been giving the matter some attention lately and the officers concerned are quite hopeful that he will soon decide to give them their vacancies which would have belonged to them had they not been dropped by Secretary Chandler.

The Naval Torpedo Board, consisting of Captain A. P. Cooke, president; Commander Casper F. Goodrich, Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Bradford, and Lieutenants A. R. Couden and S. P. Comly, met in New York on Thursday, April 21. About thirty applications for the trial of inventions have been received from inventors, but the number of finished torpedoes ready for actual experiments that will be submitted for the judgment of the Board is very few. Among these are the Howell, Sims-Edison, and Patrick torpedoes. Inventors known to the Ordnance Bureau have been directed in a circular letter signed by Captain Sicard to inform the Board in writing what devices they may wish to present with a brief description thereof; all communications to be addressed to the president of the Board, Captain A. P. Cooke, U. S. N., who will communicate with the inventor regarding the examination or trial.

At the time General Willcox received the appointment of Brigadier-General we learned that it was the intention of President Cleveland to appoint Colonel Wesley Merritt to the vacancy which would result from his early retirement. There is no quarrelling with the decrees of Providence or the edicts of the sovereign; so had we any disposition to criticize so excellent an appointment it would be useless. There is but one objection to it and that is that it prevents the selection of men whose claim of long, able and patriotic service General Merritt would himself be the first to acknowledge. But such acknowledgements never go to the extent of declining, and if General Merritt had any such promptings he might, with advantage, recall the story Boswell tells of Dr. Johnson. Describing an interview he had had with the King, Johnson told how he had complimented him by expressing the pleasure he felt in having so distinguished a man among his subjects. Thereupon Boswell suggested that this statement was of course met by some deprecatory remarks from Johnson. "Sir," answered the great author, "would you have me contradict my sovereign?" In the matter of promotion those who are favored are little inclined to contradict the sovereign, and there is small profit to any one else in doing so. As General Merritt does not retire until 1900, he has an exceptionally long career as a general officer, longer than that of any colonel who could have been selected, except Elmer Otis. Still, Miles has the advantage of him, and will if both live be continued on the active list three years after Merritt retires. To reach Colonel Merritt six officers above him in relative rank were passed over, but as to his eminent fitness there can be no question. In his admirable history of the Second Army Corps during the late War of the Rebellion General Walker, speaking of the cavalry, says: "In no arm of the service had the movement of events tended more promptly and surely to bring the best men to the front; and though Bayard, Davis, and Farnsworth had fallen in battle, and the fearless Buford had succumbed to disease, the cavalry, under Sheridan, with Merritt, Custer, and Crook, Mackenzie, Devin, and Davies, had commanders well worthy to oppose the brilliant captains who had led the Southern horse in so many a daring raid, in so many a daring fight."

Of this group Sheridan has been made Lieutenant-General, Custer and Devin are dead, Mackenzie and Crook have been promoted Brigadiers in the Regular Army, and Mackenzie retired under the saddest of circumstances. Davies is a lawyer practicing at the New York bar, and upon Merritt's shoulders once more descends one of the two stars which adorned them in the days of his youth. Those of us who lived through those days will never be so young as we were again, but Merritt, though a seasoned soldier a quarter of a century ago, is the youngest man, with the one exception named, of all who hold the rank of general officer in the Regular Army. May he live to enjoy it until his clock strikes 64.

It is stated at the War Department that Brigadier General Merritt will not be removed from command of the U. S. Military Academy until after the close of the June examinations. It is expected that Colonel Parke will then succeed General Merritt. It is well known that Secretary Endicott is in favor of giving the Engineer Corps a chance this time, and that he considers Colonel Parke just the officer for the place. Colonel Parke has recently arranged his plans so as to return a few weeks earlier than he originally intended.

Colonel A. R. Buffington, U. S. Army, says the Springfield *Republican* of April 15, has dazzled the imagination of our park-loving citizens by suggesting that the Government might be willing to make over to the city the entire armory grounds provided it would build new armory buildings on territory near the water shops, thus bringing the shops all together. "We should," says the *Republican*, "have at the water-shops semi-public grounds surpassing even those on Armory Hill in beauty and delight. The city in gaining one splendid pleasure ground, would possess two, and with the numerous other beauty spots scattered about over its face, Springfield would be a place of unsurpassed attractions. The thousands expended in pursuit of the beautiful and the ideal would come back by tens of thousands in material business prosperity."

The proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of Major Frederick W. Benteen, 9th Cavalry, who was tried at Fort DuChesne, Department of the Platte, several months ago on charges of drunkenness while on duty, were reviewed by the President this week. The sentence of the Court was "to be dismissed the Service." This the President mitigated "to suspension from rank and duty for the term of one year on half pay." In his review of the case he administers a severe rebuke to the accused for his conduct. The general order announcing the proceedings, findings, sentence and mitigation and reprimand of the President in the case will be issued in a few days.

Secretary Whitney has appointed the following board to examine plans for armored ships: Captain F. M. Ramsey, Commander C. P. Goodrich, Lieutenant Harry Knox, Assistant Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, Chief Engineer And. J. Kierstead, and civilians Edward Burgess and I. Shields Wilson. Mr. Burgess was the designer of the *Mayflower* and *Puritan*, and is an expert in lines of speed. Mr. Wilson was engineer and partner with Cramp until about five years ago, and designed the first compound engines built in this country. He is now with Halfie and Levy, and is interested in the steamship line between Wilmington and Philadelphia. He is highly recommended to Secretary Whitney.

The infantry again gets a slight lift by the retirement, April 14, from disability, of Captains John Hamilton, 1st, and W. H. Vinal, 16th Infantry, both of them officers of long and faithful service; the former dating from 1850 and the latter from 1862. In the 1st Infantry 1st Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, now on recruiting duty at Cincinnati, is promoted Captain and 2d Lieut. B. S. Wever 1st Lieutenant, the proceedings of General Court-martial in his case having now been disposed of. In the 16th Infantry, 1st Lieut. S. R. Whitall is promoted to Captain and 2d Lieut. Elias Chandler to 1st Lieutenant.

Major General D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., has courteously permitted the headquarters Memorial Committee, G. A. R., to be established this year, at Room 31, Cooper Union, New York City. William De Lacy is Grand Marshal and his office hours in April will be from 3 to 5 P. M., and in May from 8 to 10 P. M.

Recent orders to Department commanders stopping all orders involving the expenditure of money for mileage, have been modified by the Secretary of War, so as to enable paymasters to be ordered on their usual tours for monthly payments of troops.

Secretary Endicott, in order to dispose of, with some degree of promptness, the large amount of work in connection with rivers and harbors and other engineering matters, which accumulates in his office from day to day, has decided to add an engineer officer to his staff of assistants. Major M. B. Adams, now on duty with the chief of engineers, has been chosen for the work, and will take up his headquarters with the Secretary as soon as a room, which is now in the hands of the painter, has been fitted up for him.

We would suggest to Lieutenant Zalinski that he train his Dynamite Gun on the bureau system, which Secretary Whitney has tried without success to destroy. If he succeeds in breaking it up he is certain of a large order from the Navy Department.

THE DYNAMITE GUN.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following letters to Capt. Howell, of the Dynamite Gun Board:

March 14, '87.

Sir: The recent appropriation act covers a sum for experimental purposes in such terms that I can now propose a thing which I have long desired.

The dynamite gun *seems to be* a most formidable weapon, I should like to see it destroy something a mile distant. Will you kindly arrange for a proper experiment that will illustrate satisfactorily the efficiency or inefficiency of this gun. If it is as destructive as it ought to be, judging from the tables where the destructive qualities of torpedoes is given it can show it practically.

It may fail in efficiency for some cause not apparent to the eye of reason and in my experience an actual test is about the best judge. Very respectfully,

W. C. Whitney.

April 20, '87.

Sir: Referring to my letter addressed to you on March 14 I intended that the dynamite gun should have an opportunity of testing its efficiency by blowing up some object at a distance. It is claimed that the gun has a certain destructive power. I desire that this power may be tested, not the ultimate extreme claim for the gun, unless the company wish it. The company should say what the present gun will certainly do. Will it destroy anything? If so, under what conditions; then let it be tried on those conditions and its ability tested to accomplish the object claimed.

Very respectfully,

W. C. Whitney, Sec. Navy.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The National Academy of Sciences held its annual meeting this week at Washington. The President, Prof. O. C. Marsh, occupied the chair, with Prof. Asaph Hall acting as Secretary. The members present were Cleveland Abbe, Spencer F. Baird, A. Graham Bell, Dr. John S. Billings, George J. Brush, Edward H. Cope, Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, Josiah Willard Gibbs, Theodore N. Gill, Benjamin A. Gould, Arnold Hague, Geo. W. Hill, T. Sterry Hunt, Samuel P. Langley, Gen. M. C. Meigs, Henry Mitchell, Edward S. Morse, Simon Newcomb, Frederick W. Putnam, Ira Remsen, Chas. A. Scott, Francis A. Walker and Charles A. Young.

The first paper read was one by Prof. T. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal, whose subject was "Chemical Integration." Other papers were read as follows: "Results of the Investigation of the Charleston Earthquake," by C. E. Dutton and Everett Hayden, read by C. E. Dutton; "On the Fore Limb and Shoulder Girdle of the Eryops and on the Vertebrates of the Triassic," by E. H. Cope; "On the Rainless Character of the Sahara," by Elias Loomis, read by Prof. Young; "A New Map of the Spectrum," by S. P. Langley.

GENERAL SHERMAN SPEAKS.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I have seen the paragraph which has been going the rounds to the effect that General Logan's papers contain letters from General Sherman of a compromising nature, which he and his brother, the Senator, had endeavored to suppress; and in your issue to day I find that one of your Washington correspondents has "interviewed" the Senator, who treats the whole matter with proper contempt.

Now I reaffirm every word my brother is reported to have said. General Logan's friends are at perfect liberty to publish in full any letter I ever wrote to him, private, confidential, or official; and further, if Mrs. Logan, or John A. Logan, Jr., will send to me an accredited agent I will permit him to see and copy all the letters I possess from General Logan in his own handwriting, to be published to gratify the curious.

All men in public station write private letters, as well as public, and in this instance I withdraw all limitations as to publication, only suggesting that the letter and answer be published together as more satisfactory to the honest reader. A paragraph here and a paragraph there "*a la* Boynton," is as much a forgery as the raising of a check.

W. T. Sherman.

Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, April 16, 1887.

Lieutenant E. F. Willcox, 6th Cavalry, late A. D. C., after closing up his business at Fort Leavenworth, will join his troop at Fort Union, N. M.

Ephraim Uhler, formerly U. S. Army, or anyone knowing his present whereabouts, will find it to their advantage to communicate with W. U. Hensel, Lancaster, Pa. See advertising column, editorial page.

General M. C. Meigs, U. S. A., has been elected one of the Board of Council, and Major John S. Billings, Surgeon, U. S. A., treasurer of the National Academy of Sciences at the session held in Washington this week.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Major J. P. Willard, Paymaster; 1st Lieut. L. H. Strother, 1st Inf.; Capt. Geo. Shorkley, retired; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Coffin, 5th Art.; Col. Henry L. Abbot, Engineers; Lieut.-Col. Walter McFarland, Engineers; 2d Lieut. Henry DeH. Waite, 5th Cav.

(From the N. Y. Tribune of April 16.)

THE "ATLANTA'S" ARMAMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: I have read the articles in your columns with regard to the *Atlanta* and editorial to the *Evening Post*, asking for "a bill of particulars." As I can probably furnish more information on the subject than anyone else, the following items are volunteered, that you may see how accurate your reporter was in the matter:

(1.) "The cause of delay in getting the ship ready for sea, due to the failure of the ordnance officers." The vessel only left the Yard yesterday, being only then ready for her steam trial, and her ordnance work has had nothing whatever to do with her detention. (2.) It will be news to the Service "that the Bureau of Ordnance is the object of considerable criticism because of the blundering and incompetence it is showing in the matter of placing the guns on board the *Atlanta*." No blunders have been committed, and when they are no attempt will be made to shirk responsibility. (3.) "It was hoped that upon this (her present trial trip) the guns would be tested, but they are not in shape to fire even wadding." The guns are in shape for firing, training, elevating or depressing at any time. (4.) "The more the guns are tinkered at to make them fit the ship, the worse they get." If the work of fitting, placing, fastening and connecting the numerous carriages, mounts, dynamos and engines comes under the head of "tinkering" the Ordnance Department will have to plead guilty, as it belongs to it to do the work.

(5.) "The Bureau discovered that after the gun tracks were laid and firmly fastened, the copper rivets were being eaten by galvanic action." There was no galvanic action, as the tracks are of bronze. (6.) "The Bureau took the advice of a practical engineer." Not so. Who is he? The exact statement as to rivets is as follows: The six-inch gun tracks were originally fastened with copper bolts, and remain so to-day, no change having been made or contemplated with regard to them. One of the two eight-inch circles was fastened with copper bolts, when it was found in the trial firing at the proving ground that for the eight-inch guns it would be desirable to use a stronger metal, and an experiment was made with about one dozen steel bolts, which, not proving entirely satisfactory, iron was used. An attempt to give undue prominence to this trifling matter and magnify it into an evidence of blundering is unworthy of comment, especially as these precautions were taken that no accident should occur on board.

(7.) "When the guns were placed on board it was found they would not work on the tracks": "the guns pointed the wrong way." The guns worked all right on the tracks from the first, and cannot by any possibility point the wrong way. (8.) One man can train the six-inch guns with ease, and two men the eight-inch, hence they cannot work very badly. The only incomplete portion is the steam attachment to the eight-inch carriages, but neither the carriages nor engines are at fault in the matter, which is one of adjustment and easily remedied. This has nothing to do with the efficient working of the guns, which are entirely independent of the steam power and complete in themselves without it, it being intended simply to relieve the crew in the long train from one side to the other by an engine, and as two men can work the cranks a small engine is all that is required. The criticism that all this comes from trying to make line officers do mechanical work of which they know nothing is too absurd and indicates from what quarter it comes; all the guns and carriages in the Navy were designed and always have been by line officers, and it is well known that there are among them several very expert designers. The young officer who comes in for a rap in connection with the training engines is well known as an authority in electrical engineering and as a man of unusual inventive genius.

The chiselling the plates to which you refer might be construed into indiscriminate slashing into the vessel's hull, whereas it is simply the carrying out of a part of the original design of the Advisory Board for housing the three-pounders, and it is being done by construction, the ordnance department having nothing to do with it, nor has it any bearing upon the use of the guns referred to.

If the courteous officer who gave the *Tribune* reporter his points will come out over his own signature his criticism may have some claim, and we shall at least learn how competent he is to discuss the subject. Unfortunately there are a few officers who delight in attempts to throw discredit upon the efforts of others, and who in general are not distinguished for having contributed anything of special value to the Service, and also a few so wedded to bygone days as to lament the very timely demise of the *Tennessee* and her sisters; neither of these classes will say anything in favor of the *Atlanta* or her armament.

As the *Tribune* thinks I may be responsible for some of the "blundering" and perhaps therefore interested in putting the matter in too favorable a light, I would suggest that one of its reporters and one from the *Post* (and one from the *Herald* to see that they report correctly) pay me a visit, and I will by the courtesy of the commanding officer take them on board the *Atlanta* and let them find any gun that is not properly or efficiently mounted and ready for service, and let them make inquiry of the officers in charge. While the vessel herself has come in for more or less criticism, her battery and ordnance outfit has received unqualified praise, and it will be difficult to find an officer who will not say it is the finest and most powerful battery ever mounted on a man-of-war in this country. If the "old officer" who has so many brownstone fronts that he is willing to wager one against a yard of calico that the vessel will not be ready to test her battery for two months will send his address, he can be accommodated, as we are all a little short of such luxuries at present and shall be glad to obtain one so cheaply.

CHARLES O'NEIL,
Commander, U. S. N., Inspector of Ordnance.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, N. Y., Apr. 14, '87.

The "Old Naval Officer," whose long experience and familiarity with all the facts of the case entitle his opinions to deference and respect, smiled sadly yesterday when the letter of Commander O'Neil was shown to him. Being urged to give his opinion as to its statements, he said:

"That letter shows a deliberation of composition and a literary style not often seen in the Naval Service. The writer has given a bill of particulars which is as remarkable for the evasion of some things that have been charged in the *Tribune* as for the total ignoring of other and more essential allegations. It is not requisite to enter into a technical discussion with Commander O'Neil, but as briefly as possible I will answer each statement in turn.

"(1.) In regard to the detention at the Navy-yard, the *Atlanta*, it is true, has not had her steam machinery ready; but has her ordnance been ready? Carpenters were at work laying out the tracks for the gun carriages when she was brought into the yard July 19 to go into commission. They have been at work ever since and still her ordnance is not ready, as will be shown further on. She is not ready yet, and if the defect in the steam gearing, which could have been remedied in a month after the first trial, has been remedied, I would like to know whether her detention could be put down to construction or ordnance? They have shouldered the blame on the construction and left the public to think the ordnance was perfect.

"(2.) He says it will be news to the Service that the Bureau of Ordnance is the object of considerable criticism, and asserts that no blunders have been committed. Every issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL since March 12 has teemed with criticisms from Naval officers, both line and staff, of the Ordnance Bureau, its arbitrary methods and its especial unfitness as displayed by its lack of the knowledge of metallurgy.* Its work on the *Atlanta* is a fitting sample of its ability and proves everything that has been charged against it. No blunders, eh? Well, we'll see further on.

"(3.) A casual observer on board the *Atlanta* to-day could not have failed to observe the pivot guns blocked up ready for removal from the positions which have cost time and trouble and money to put them in, in order to remedy the defects of the carriage tracks. The 8-inch pivot guns cannot be trained except by hand when the ship heels over because of the binding of the carriage on the tracks. And yet four engines, bought by the 'inventive young Lieutenant' for the purpose are on board and of no earthly use because of the miscalculations of the Ordnance Bureau. Before they can even be worked by hand it is necessary to throw out the steam gear.

"(4.) This relates to the fact that the battery shows no improvement despite the 'tinkering.' Now, just read over the answer and see if it is an answer. What on earth have the dynamos to do with the battery? Besides, which dynamo does he mean? There are two on board, one under charge of the Bureau of Navigation, the other for a search light in charge of the Ordnance Bureau. What has it to do with fitting the guns? The fact that the immense eight-inch guns are blocked up for removal after the Bureau has been working since July shows that the department is right where it begun.

"(5.) In regard to the copper rivets, look at the answer. Does Commander O'Neil mean to say that the copper rivets do not go through the bronze tracks, through the wooden deck and through the steel decks, underneath which they are clinched? What an evasion!

"(6.) My name does not matter. I don't want to be transported to the China Station; but I do want to see the Service benefited by a few healthy criticisms. Commander O'Neil gives what he calls the exact statement as to the rivets. The fact that the six inch guns are still fastened with copper rivets is in itself a gross blunder and a defect, and the sooner they jerk them out the better. The six-inch guns are all under the superstructure. This covered deck is bolystoned every day, and it is only a question of time when the rivets will be eaten away by galvanic action due to the contact of copper and steel wet with salt water. This is a crowning proof of the ignorance of metallurgy displayed. Commander O'Neil leaves the reader to infer that the copper rivets were found to be too weak on the trial firing at the proving ground at Annapolis. The *Atlanta* has never been within 150 miles of the proving ground. If the copper bolts were found too weak at the proving ground, why were they brought on here and fastened to the decks of the *Atlanta*? That statement is worse than an evasion. As for the steel bolts, the 'experiments' were made in Washington. Weeks of time were consumed in making them; they were sent on here, and, as I said, the heads flew off when struck with the hammer. The copper rivets may have been withdrawn because of weakness, but they would have had to be withdrawn because of the galvanic action due to the salt water. Commander O'Neil calls this a 'trifling' affair. Is it a 'trifling' matter that 1st Lieut. Berry was kept out of his room nearly nine months and holes were left all over the decks for salt water to percolate through to the steel decks, corroding them and inconveniencing everybody on the ship?

"(7.) 'The guns worked all right in the tracks, etc.' I will set against this the following clipping from the *Herald*:

"'The alterations to the eight-inch gun carriages are not important and will not take much time. There is a broad circular flange to the pivot socket, into which a flange of the carriage fits concentrically so as to take up a part of the recoil. If these two were in the same plane as that of the tracks on which the trucks move there would probably be no trouble; but, as it is, any irregularity in the track causes one flange to bind against the other. The inner flange will be filed down so that the fit will be a little less snug and the whole difficulty will be avoided. The *Atlanta* will then be ready for her ammunition for going to sea.'

"(8.) 'One man can train the six-inch guns with ease, etc.' Commander O'Neil surely cannot deny that ten men could not train the six inch guns that fire broadside, fore and aft. It would take fifteen men with difficulty to 'shift pivot' with these guns. His next point about two men working the eight-inch guns is best answered by asking for what purpose the four engines were bought? It was to permit the working of the guns by gunners under cover. If men had to go into that circular uncovered cockpit in battle to work the guns it would be certain death to the poor creatures. Commander O'Neil thinks the incomplete portion of the steam attachment 'one of adjustment and easily remedied.' Nine months of pottering away, and the eight-inch guns blocked up for removal, and the end not yet. Commander O'Neil is mistaken when he thinks this criticism is due to jealousy between line and staff. It is intended to fasten the blame where it belongs, to the Ordnance Bureau, of which Commodore Sicard is head, which by arbitrary methods and self-assumption of all earthly knowledge on the subject have brought about these costly blunders. For costly they have been and the money expended is so large that the amount will never be known. Last week Commodore Sicard himself came on from Washington to satisfy himself of the blunders his bureau are responsible for, and he went back in an uncomfortable frame of mind. As for the youthful Lieutenant, he will no doubt be an honor to the service when he grows older, but his ability as an electrical expert and inventor is out of place selecting steam gearing for a war ship. One more point concerning the chiselling of the gun towers. It is a curious thing that a contractor should have left a big section of steel only to be chiselled out afterward. While on this topic I would like to ask Commander O'Neil if the plans of the Advisory Board called for the cutting away of the port shutters in order to get the gun muzzles through, or was it due to improperly-laid carriage tracks? I would also like to have him tell it the shields for the great eight-inch guns are ready—in fact, if they have ever been begun? Yet the shields are a most important part of the *Atlanta's* armament. The rest of Commander O'Neil's letter needs no answer. But you can say that all of this trouble grew out of men in the Ordnance Bureau who never had an original idea, copying plans from English armaments, and without consulting with their American subordinates, arbitrarily trying to fit out our new Navy with them. Line and staff have both been ignored at Washington."

*"Old Naval Officer" must read his ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL with magnifying glasses. We have published criticisms of Ordnance officers from both line and staff, but it is overstating the case to say that our columns have "teemed" with them.

OAKLAND *Tribune*—"If we may believe the despatches the bicycle is the war horse of the future. It may get on the warpath, but it cannot snuff the battle from afar."

THE ATLANTA'S TRIAL TRIP.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, SECOND RATE, NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK, April 14, 1887.

Commodore Bancroft Gherardi, Commandant Navy-yard, New York:

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 12th inst., to "proceed with the trial of the *Atlanta* on the 13th, as set forth in the instructions you have received from the Navy Department," the ship left the yard at 6 A. M. on the 13th. She had on board her battery, two and a half months' provisions and stores, and 265 tons of coal. Her draught was: Forward, 14 feet 9 inches; amidships, 17 feet; aft, 19 feet, 3 inches. Orders were given to take indicator cards and other data at half-hour intervals during the six hours' run, and at 10 A. M. the run began—to do the best possible with the engines for the six consecutive hours. The following is a summary of the six hours' run: Average speed for the six hours, 15.5 knots; average revolutions per minute, 67.27. Average steam pressure, 87.1 pounds. Average slip of screw, 4.44 per cent. Average collective horse power, 3,300. The horse power is now being accurately measured from the indicator cards, and will be forwarded to you, with the cards, as soon as the necessary computations are completed. An appended table gives the data recorded by the half hour. The ship anchored off Whitestone at 6 P. M. last night, and getting under way at 7 o'clock this morning, arrived at the yard at 9.30 A. M.

Very respectfully,
F. BUNCE,
Captain Commanding.

Following is the data of the performance of the *Atlanta* during the full speed trial:

Time, April 13, 1887.	Revolutions a minute per card.	High Pressure Engine.			Forward Low Pressure Engine.			After Low Pressure Engine.			Mean Pressure.				Horse Power.						
		Out.	Int.	Mean.	Out.	Int.	Mean.	Out.	Int.	Mean.	High Pressure.	Forward Low Pressure.	After Low Pressure.	Main Engines.	Auxiliaries.	Total.	High Pressure.	Forward Low Pressure.	After Low Pressure.	Main Engines.	Auxiliaries.	Total.
11.15 A. M.	72	35.00	36.40	34.80	14.35	13.75	14.05	13.30	13.20	13.25	1227.14	915.10	851.17	2993.42	352	3345.42	1206.19	917.93	865.66	2989.78	352	3341.78
11.40 A. M.	71	35.70	34.50	35.10	14.00	13.70	13.85	12.80	14.10	13.45	1199.70	892.29	866.51	2958.51	352	3310.51						
12.02 P. M.	73	35.70	34.30	35.00	14.50	14.35	14.42	13.30	13.70	13.50	1229.98	950.55	894.24	3074.77	352	3426.77						
12.15 P. M.	72	36.00	33.40	34.70	13.90	13.40	13.75	12.60	12.20	12.40	1202.78	898.33	810.13	2911.10	352	3263.10						
12.32 P. M.	71.5	37.70	33.80	35.75	14.80	13.80	14.15	13.20	13.50	13.35	1220.52	918.04	866.14	3039.66	352	3391.66						
1.09 P. M.	73	36.64	34.40	35.52	14.80	14.25	14.52	13.90	13.90	13.90	1248.25	943.92	907.49	3045.56	352	3397.56						
1.25 P. M.	73	36.40	34.20	35.30	14.60	14.25	14.42	12.80	13.20	13.00	1240.52	943.92	861.12	3042.99	352	3394.99						
1.55 P. M.	72	36.20	34.60	35.40	14.40	13.70	14.05	12.40	13.50	12.95	1227.00	917.93	846.06	2990.99	352	3342.99						
2.22 P. M.	73	36.60	35.90	37.25	14.70	14.20	14.45	12.70	13.40	13.05	1309.08	957.17	864.44	3130.69	352	3482.69						
2.46 P. M.	72	36.50	33.90	35.20	13.30	12.90	13.10	11.50	12.50	12.00	1220.06	855.86	784.60	2850.92	352	3202.92						
3.06 P. M.	70	36.90	33.40	35.15	13.90	13.50	13.70	12.20	12.90	12.55	1184.40	870.20	797.15	2951.83	352	3303.83						
																Max.						Max.
The following aux liaries were running during the trial: 2 air and circulating pump engines; 1 auxiliary air and circulating pump engine; 6 blowers for the fire room; 2 ventilating blowers; 2 flushing pumps; 1 main compartment pump; 1 dynamo engine; 2 feed pumps.																Min.						Min.

DECISIONS BY THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

THE Acting Second Comptroller has delivered the following opinions for the guidance of Army and Navy purchasing officers:

A post-dated certificate by a purchasing officer that a public exigency requires the immediate delivery of certain articles will not be deemed sufficient.

The word "supplies" as used in the statute evidently has reference to those things which the well-known needs of the public service will, from time to time, require in its various branches for its successful and efficient administration. In my judgment, it was never the intention of the law to require that purchases of small articles or a miscellaneous lot of small stores, needed from time to time, could only be made after advertising when the value of the articles purchased would be less than the cost of advertising. If the law must be construed *ex visceribus suis*, all the more need for a reasonable construction and application, and, as has been so well said by the late distinguished Comptroller, "a thing which is not manifestly within the intent and spirit of the enactment should be held to be excluded, *although a technical and literal construction of the language employed might not exclude it.*"

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At the annual meeting of the California Commandery to be held in San Francisco, May 4, the following will be balloted for: Col. Charles E. Blunt, U. S. Army, retired; Major T. S. Hall, U. S. V.; Surg. N. S. Hamlin, U. S. V.; Lieut. C. A. Johnson, 14th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. J. G. De Turk, U. S. V. The committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year are: Col. J. M. McNulty, U. S. V.; Col. C. J. Sprague, U. S. A., and Major C. N. Ellingwood, U. S. V.

Col. Nicholson, Recorder-in-Chief, announces that the memorial volume of the Commandery-in-Chief to the memory of Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock is ready for distribution, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents.

THE STATE TROOPS.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW ARMORY OF THE TWELFTH N. Y.

WHEN the Twelfth New York in marching to its new quarters, of which we gave an illustration in our last week's issue, was able to do so with a strength of 12 companies, of 20 files front, this fact created general astonishment among military men, while the handsome, steady company fronts and the discipline and military bearing of the men elicited admiration in all directions. The transformation from an organization on the verge of dissolution to a first class regiment in point of numbers as well as regards instruction and reliability, in the short period of three years certainly indicates good management and faithful work. It also shows that if the city provides proper quarters in respectable localities men will flock to the colors as a matter of course. The boom in the Twelfth is doubtless genuine, because at a working drill on Friday, April 15th, the regiment turned out sufficiently strong to form three four company battalions of 32 men in ranks without file closers. The parade on the 11th of April, referred to above, was, however, not the formal opening of the new armory. It was a simple removal without ceremony. The armory was formally opened on Thursday, April 21st, and, on account of the brilliancy of the affair, the distinguished and numerous audience, the general success and able management of the whole, and the novel features introduced is worthy of more than ordinary notice.

Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. Army, took the review. Sharp on time the companies, numbering 12, with an equalization of 16 files, formed around the hall, and at the adjutant's call promptly ployed into line of masses consisting of 3 four company battalions. The smoothness with which the manœuvre was executed demonstrated thorough preparation, while the steadiness of the men, the precise dress and correct distances gave the command an exceedingly compact, military appearance. To our knowledge, a formation like this has not been used in the New York National Guard for years, if ever, and it is safe to say, that the majority of the military spectators present had never seen a battalion drawn up in line of masses. For this reason and on account of the striking appearance of the command, everybody was more than usually interested and pleased, and Col. Jones will doubtless find many imitators. The time for review had now arrived, and Gen. Sherman in evening dress took position in front. His appearance was the signal of thundering applause in every part of the building. Though probably his hair and beard have turned a few shades whiter, the renowned warrior was as erect, his step as elastic, and his eye as bright as ever. He passed through every rank of the three battalions, scrutinizing everything very closely, and with much apparent interest. A staff, of which Col. John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery, seemed to be the chief, accompanied him.

In order to gain all the space possible the command was then marched back as far as possible from the reviewing party, and then instead of executing the usual wheel to the right the three battalions executed change direction by the left flank. This manœuvre was skilfully performed on this account, and its novelty on such occasions created much interest. The march past was accomplished by breaking the companies successively into column of fours, and re-forming them into line at the point for the second change of direction. In this manner the hall, which is about 200 x 175 feet, afforded ample space for a very satisfactory passage.

A new formation into line was then executed, and General Daniel Butterfield, a former colonel of the Twelfth, made an address to the command and presented the long service medals to a number of officers and men who had won them by long and faithful service, some of them dating back to ante-bellum times. A very well executed dress parade then brought to a close one of the best-executed, most appropriate and most interesting and successful military entertainments we ever witnessed. The Twelfth have entered upon an era of prosperity such as they hardly dreamt of themselves only a few years ago.

A larger and more distinguished military audience has seldom graced an affair of this kind. Four ex-colonels of the regiment, Daniel Butterfield, S. V. R. Cruger, John Ward and Wm. G. Ward were present in the hall. There was Major-Gen. W. D. Whipple, of General Schofield's staff, with a large delegation of artillery and ordnance officers from Governor's Island, Major-General D. E. Sickles, in full uniform, Brigadier-General James McLeer, of the 2d Brigade, similarly attired, Lieut.-Col. Francis A. Schilling, of the Eighth, Captain W. V. King, of the Twenty-second, Capt. Daniel Appletou and Adjt. Geo. Rand, of the Seventh, Capt. F. P. Earle, of the 2d Battery, and a host of others too numerous to mention. Everybody expressed satisfaction at the commodious armory and the performance of the regiment.

There is a little drawback, however, which can hardly be passed over in silence. An immense crowd, far exceeding the capacity of the hall, was clamoring for admittance, testing to the utmost the vigilance and forbearance of the sentries at both entrances. The street was blocked, and at times it looked as if there was to be trouble and that the doors would be broken in. Among those seeking entrance, however, were a large number who had been invited and provided with tickets, many of them military officers of high rank. Considerable of these failed to get in and had to go back, which was highly mortifying. While probably the guard did their best, we believe if an officer had been stationed with the men at each door to discriminate whom to admit and whom to exclude, the matter could have been better regulated, and it would be well to adopt such a course in the future.

MONTANA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL TURNER has been notified by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department that, May 31, there will be issued to the Territorial militia all the arms, camp equipage and quartermaster's stores that may be needed for their equipment. Montana, consequently, feels happy.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE President appointed Gen. Albert Ordway Brigadier General of the District of Columbia April 19. He has an excellent war record, an expert in military tactics, and an enthusiast on National Guard matters.

TRIALS IN THE 13TH BROOKLYN.

G. O. No. 15, A. G. O., S. N. Y., Albany, April 16, 1887, dissolves the Court-martial which tried Major Ackerman, of the 13th Regiment, and released him from arrest. After setting forth the proceedings and the results of the trial, Adjt. Gen. Porter says:

It is shown by the record that an election was held in September, 1886, to fill the office of Colonel of the 13th Regiment. From the testimony of Major Ackerman, it appears that this contest gave rise to some warmth of feeling, and that considerable discontent and dissatisfaction continued amongst the members of the regiment after the election was completed. In the contest between the candidates for this position, Major Ackerman, according to his own statement, took "an earnest and leading part" in opposition to the successful officer.

Every officer has a right to interest himself in any such election, and to vote for that candidate whom he deems best qualified to discharge the duties of the position to be filled. But when the election is ended and the result of the ballot is made known in form of law, it becomes his duty to lay aside any feeling of opposition he may previously have entertained against a candidate, and yield to his superior officer most loyal assistance in carrying into execution his plans for the welfare of the regiment, and for the maintenance of order and discipline. It becomes his duty also to promptly repress and discourage any feeling of discontent or dissatisfaction which may have arisen from the warmth of the contest or from any other cause. In the present case, the action of Major Ackerman, as charged in the third specification, tended directly to keep alive any existing feeling of dissatisfaction to his superior officer, and was to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

It is so important that any feeling of opposition against a candidate for office in the guard should promptly cease with the announcement of his choice by election, and the existence of such feeling is so sure to evidence itself by overt acts and lead to laxity of discipline, and, ultimately, to destroy the usefulness of the organization in which the same is permitted, that the Commander-in-Chief in the present case has felt himself called upon to formally disapprove of the action of the court in this case, in order that it may not be taken as a precedent in the future.

The Commander-in-Chief is sensible of the respect which is due to the judgment of a Court-martial, and of the consideration to which Major Ackerman is entitled in view of his military record and previous service to the State. He is, however, impressed with the consideration that the responsibility of maintaining the discipline and order of the National Guard rests, not upon the officers composing any court, but upon those to whom the command of the guard is by law committed. To the proper discharge of this duty, every consideration of delicacy towards individual officers and public tribunals must be subordinated.

G. O. No. 16, April 18, modifies the sentence in the case of 2d Lieut. Wm. K. Smith, who was tried on charges unbecoming an officer and gentleman, disobedience of orders and unmilitary and unofficer-like conduct. The order says:

"The Commander-in-chief has approved the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court, except the finding of guilty on the second and fourth specifications of the first charge, which have been disapproved for the reason that neither the specifications nor the evidence given thereunder, sustain in law the charge; and with the further exception of the finding of guilty upon supplemental charge one and the specification thereunder, and upon specification two of supplemental charge two, which findings are disapproved for the reason that the evidence adduced does not sustain such charge and findings as a matter of law.

"The court found Lieut. Smith guilty on all the charges and specifications, and its sentence as approved and modified, by remitting a part of the punishment, is that he be cashiered.

"II. By the evidence in this case it appears that the commanding officer of the 13th Regiment having been informed that Lieut. Smith was inciting insubordinate conduct, sent for him and asked whether the report was correct. According to the finding of the court, Lieut. Smith admitted he was inciting opposition to the captain of his company and against the remonstrance and strict orders of the colonel commanding, he avowed his intention to continue his conduct till his company commander was forced from his position. Instead of heeding this timely admonition, it is found by the court that Lieut. Smith at a subsequent date, and when under arrest awaiting trial on the serious charges above set forth, took part with other members of his company in a secret caucus plainly called for the purpose of determining what action, looking towards the captain's removal from command, could be taken with safety to those concerned. He approved of the action of that caucus, and was present and acquiesced in the public presentation to his company commander of the request for his resignation.

"The argument that Lieut. Smith's conduct was dictated by considerations of what the best interest of his company required, cannot avail. It is not left to every member of the guard to pass on the propriety of his superior officer's conduct; to determine his unworthiness to continue in the Service, and to force him from command if he deems that result desirable. There are legal and orderly methods provided for the determination of such matters, and when a soldier departs from them, he does so on his own responsibility. The conduct of Lieut. Smith in this matter appears to have been partly if not wholly due to the action of his superior officer in voting at the then recent election for colonel of the regiment. The present case is another instance of the grave results to which such feelings, if not promptly put aside, may lead, and to which the Commander-in-chief has recently directed attention in General Orders.

"The language which Lieut. Smith used when ordered to attend his colonel and when speaking of a brother officer, was most unbecoming, unjustifiable and inexcusable."

ANNUAL INSPECTION AND MUSTER.

A. G. O., S. N. Y., directs that the annual inspection and muster of the organizations named below take place as follows:

31st Separate Company, Mohawk, Tuesday, May 10, 2.30 P.M.
28th Separate Company, Utica, Wednesday, May 11, 2.30 P.M.
40th Separate Company, Syracuse, Thursday, May 12, 3 P.M.
5th Battery, Syracuse, Thursday, May 12, 8 P. M.
29th Separate Company, Oswego, Friday, May 13, 3 P. M.
9th Separate Company, Whitehall, Tuesday, May 17, 2 P. M.
18th Separate Company, Glens Falls, Wednesday, May 18, 3 P. M.
22d Separate Company, Saratoga Springs, Thursday, May 19, 3 P. M.
36th Separate Company, Schenectady, Friday, May 20, 2 P. M.
37th Separate Company, Schenectady, Friday, May 20, 2 P.M.
13th Separate Company, Jamestown, Tuesday, May 24, 10 A. M.
74th Regiment, Buffalo, Wednesday, May 25, 8 P. M.
65th Regiment, Buffalo, Thursday, May 26, 8 P. M.
42d Separate Company, Niagara Falls, Friday, May 27, 1.30 P. M.
1st Separate Company, Penn Yan, Tuesday, May 31, 3 P. M.
26th Separate Company, Elmira, Wednesday, June 2, 3 P.M.
30th Separate Company, Elmira, Thursday, June 2, 2 P. M.

THE NATIONAL DRILL.

THE letter from Mr. T. C. De Leon which appears below was received at the office of the Adjutant-General of Mississippi, April 12, and is an answer to the following telegram:

"JACKSON, MISS., April 8, 1887.

"*Major T. C. De Leon, Washington:*

"Your letter of the 5th is at hand. It is not sufficiently explicit. Please answer direct. Must Southern soldiers compete, drill, camp, do guard duty, and march in parade with negroes?

"WM. HENRY, Adjutant-General State of Mississippi."

"WASHINGTON, April 8, 1887.

"*Gen. Wm. Henry, Adjutant-General of Mississippi, Jackson, Miss.:*

"GENERAL: Your telegram stating that my letter is not 'sufficiently explicit' was received just at the close of office hours, and I answered by wire that I could not answer intelligently except by mail. This I now do, in detail, as per your queries, and this reply is the final decision of the committee:

"1. No exception can be made for Southern troops which drill. With entries from twenty-nine States there could be neither propriety nor reason in making any sectional exceptions.

"2. If either of the three negro companies entered come and drill for the prizes, they will be the same prizes drilled for by the whites. This point was fully and carefully weighed by this committee after an appeal from negro troops to have a separate negro day. It was decided that to do so would open the drill to perhaps fifty negro companies, which would be impossible to keep within the strict limits, to which we easily confine the three entered, if they come. This point was carefully considered, and we felt that we could best control the colored question by ignoring it in all public manner.

"3. No white companies will camp with negroes. The latter will be in separate camps.

"4. White soldiers, not being in the same camp with the negroes, will not be on guard with them. The negro guard detail will be made for their own camp alone. I believe this is as explicit as I can make it.

"5. On Governor's Day all troops in camp will parade through the avenue for review. The colored troops will, of course, not be debarred from that part. Two of the colored companies belong to the 1st Virginia Brigade, and Gen. Anderson says he will have them in that brigade under his own command. As negro troops parade with white on all public occasions on Pennsylvania avenue; as these same two companies paraded under Fitz Lee in the inauguration of Cleveland, and as they paraded in Richmond between the 1st Virginia and Richmond Howitzers, to lay the corner-stone of the new City Hall, you will see that there could be no shadow of reason for us to refuse their parade before the Governors of several States in a national gathering, under Government grant and approval.

"In brief, the negro companies will parade (if they come at all) on Governors' Day. They will parade with the dress parade of the brigade to which they are attached on the day assigned to that brigade, unless otherwise ordered by the Brigadier-General commanding it. At the same time, if the two Mississippi companies come and do not desire to parade on the occasion because the negroes do, there will be no order to do so, and they can be excused by the commandant of the camp. They can, of course, use their discretion about that, as they, of course, will about coming.

"And now, General, I hope I have been full and explicit, not only as to the existing status, but also to the reasons which first created and which still control it. I regret that I have been necessarily so lengthy in explanation, but you wanted all the facts, and it was due to you and to both companies that I should give them. I am, very respectfully,

"T. C. DE LEON, Managing Secretary."

A CHOCOLATIERE DRILL.

ON Monday evening, April 25, the new 12th Regiment Armory is to be the scene of an entertainment given under the auspices of the Ladies' Association of the Manhattan Hospital for the benefit of the hospital and the Armory Fund. The entertainment will consist first of all of a "Chocolatiere Drill," by a company of 50 young ladies, who have been trained in military evolutions by Lieut. Colonel Dowd, who will command them. The Berkeley school boys will also give an exhibition drill with Gatling guns. A "Garland Dance" will be given by a number of children who have been trained by Prof. Wallace. A social drinking of chocolate will follow, the beverage being served by the members of the "Chocolatiere" company, who will also preside over the selling of other refreshments. The uniforms of these modern amazons will be very picturesque, and will be copied from the costume in the picture of "Das Chocoladen Madchen," in the Dresden Gallery. The price of tickets will be $1.

THE SEVENTH'S VETERANS.

The veterans of the 7th Regiment, at their annual meeting in the armory, elected these officers: Colonel—Henry E. Tremaine; Lieutenant-Colonel—Edward G. Arthur; Adjutant—Charles H. Covell; Quartermaster—Robert C. Rathbone; Assistant Surgeon—T. M. Cheeseman, Jr.; Captain Co. A—J. T. Baker; Captain Co. B—Richard L. Saulsbury; Lieutenant Co. C—William A. MacDiarmid; Lieutenant Co. D—Edward Earle; Captain Co. E—William A. Speaight; Lieutenant Co. F—G. G. Brinckerhoff; Lieutenant Co. G—William E. Callender; Captain Co. H—Charles B. Bostwick; Captain Co. I—E. G. Arthur; Lieutenant Co. I—B. W. Green. An amendment to the constitution was adopted allowing ex-Colonels to sit with the Board of Managers as honorary and advisory members only. The Board of Managers were empowered to consider a proposition to have an entertainment in the Academy of Music for the aid of the benefit fund.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN BUFFALO.

THE 74th Regiment Athletic Association has been organized with a membership of about 50. The officers are: Lieut. William E. Otto, Co. F, President; Sergt. E. L. Gager, Co. B, Vice President; Thomas D. MacNoe, Co. E, Secretary; and John L. Corner, Co. C, Treasurer. Lieut. Otto has been the prime mover in the enterprise, and his election was unanimous. Sergt. Gager has already won his spurs in the military athletic field. He distinguished himself in the competitive march at Glen Island, near New York, last summer, in the "Military Test of Physical Endurance," from June 28 to July 10. He made the highest score and was one of the prize winners. The Athletic Association is founded on a plan quite similar to that of the 7th Regiment. It is intended, if all goes well, to have annual series of athletic games. The association bought from the Boston Gymnastic Supply Co. apparatus costing about $650. The apparatus will be set up shortly in the small drill hall of the administration building of the armory. The hall is 56x66, 30 feet high, making an excellent room for the purpose. The apparatus will be so suspended that it may be hoisted, and thus not interfere with the use of the hall for drilling.

The association borrowed $500 from the regimental fund, which, it is expected, will be repaid from the proceeds of the annual dues, $2. The control and management of the gymnasium is vested in an executive committee composed of four officers of the regiment and a representative from the board of officers of each company. The gymnasium will be ready for use about May 1, but there will be no instructor until fall.

The newly-acquired library of the regiment is in the room of the board of officers, and contains about 200 volumes, to which additions are constantly being made.

April 11 was the fourth anniversary of Colonel Bloomer's election as commandant of the 74th Regiment, and during the evening his officers made him a congratulatory call at his home.

The matter of the colonelcy of the 65th Regiment still hangs fire. Ex-Colonel Waud is in Iowa and the command devolves upon Lieut.-Colonel S. N. Welch, who will probably in time become Colonel, the hitch being to overcome the objections of the Hon. D. N. Lockwood, U. S. District Attorney, in whose office Welch is employed as assistant.

EXTREM.

DISTRIBUTION OF ORDNANCE STORES.

THE $200,000 appropriated by the United States for Ordnance Stores for the militia for the last fiscal year, 1885-6, was apportioned as follows:

Alabama, $4,640.37; Arkansas, Minnesota, each, $3,248.26; California, Louisiana, Maryland, each, $3,712.30; Colorado, Delaware, Nevada, Oregon, each of the nine territories and the District of Columbia, each, $1,392.11; Connecticut, Maine, West Virginia, each, $2,784.22; Florida, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, each, $1,856.15; Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, each, $5,568.45; Illinois, $10,208.82; Indiana, $6,960.56; Iowa, Michigan, Texas, Kentucky, each, $6,032.48; Kansas, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Carolina, each, $4,176.34; Massachusetts, $6,496.52; Missouri, $7,424.59; Nebraska, $2,320.19; New York, $16,705.33; North Carolina, Wisconsin, each, $5,104.41; Ohio, $10,672.85; Pennsylvania, $13,921.10.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Col. Edward Fackner, of the 13th Regiment, and Mrs. Fackner and her father sailed in the North German Lloyd steamship *Elder* on Saturday afternoon. Before Col. Fackner sailed General Hdqrs. relieved Maj. J. Fred. Ackerman from arrest and he was placed in command pending the Colonel's return. The application for Maj. Ackerman's reinstatement has been before Gov. Hill for several days.

Sergt. Gustave Sussmann, Co. E, 9th Regiment, died April 16 of lung disease. Sergt. Sussmann was 26 years old, and a son of Col. Herrmann Sussmann, of the 11th Regiment Veteran Association, well known in former years as lieutenant colonel of the 11th Regiment.

The 47th N. Y. will assemble at the armory, in dress uniform, white body belts and forage caps, on Sunday, April 24, for the purpose of attending divine service at Christ's Episcopal Church, on invitation of Rev. Newland Maynard, D. D., Chaplain 47th Regiment.

On Monday evening, April 11, the 1st Regt., N. G. P., appeared in the new dress uniforms, and for the first time wore the white cross and waist belts. On Tuesday, April 19, the regiment paraded in full dress uniform to commemorate the 26th anniversary of the organization. The line was formed in the armory at 3 o'clock P. M., and at the Union League Mayor Fitler reviewed the column. In the evening the Veteran Corps attended their annual banquet at the Union League. The several companies also partook of banquets at various hostelries.

Co. A, 1st Inf., N. G. P., will proceed to Cape May on May 28, and return on the evening of April 30, or morning of April 31.

Arrangements have been made with the Long Island Railroad Company whereby members of the Guard desiring to shoot in the monthly matches of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor the coming season can obtain excursion tickets for 40 cents.

Adjt. Gen. Dalton and Surg. Gen. Holt, Mass. V. M., are considering plans for furnishing bathing facilities to the camp at South Framingham, Mass.

The 9th N. Y. will parade on Tuesday evening, April 26, for battalion drill and the distribution of marksmen's badges. The regiment has 107 marksmen. Capt. Swift, of Co. D, has the highest score in the regiment. Capt. G. Henry Witthaus, rendered supernumerary on Jan. 12, 1887, has been assigned to duty at headquarters. Lieut. Daniel H. Skinnell has resigned.

The entries for the Athletic Games to take place May 2, at the new armory of the 12th regt. N. Y., close Saturday, April 23, with C. J. Leach, P. O. Box 3201, N. Y. City, or can be made at the armory, 9th Ave. and 62d St., on April 23. The handicapping will be done by the official handicapper N. A. A. A., and some fine sport is anticipated.

Adjutant F. A. Downs was elected Major of the 71st Regiment April 19 to succeed Major Kopper, promoted. Captain L. Frank Barry, of Co. I, was also a candidate. Adjutant Downs received 12 and Capt. Barry 9 votes.

Col. Charles W. Fincke resigned his commission as Colonel of the 23d Reg., N. G., of Brooklyn, April 21, on account of ill-health.

At the recent election for a Major of the 71st N. Y., Capt. Charles A. Hess, heretofore the Inspector of Rifle Practice, was elected Major. The election was the result of the inability to agree upon any other candidate. Unexpected as the result is, it was certainly a fortunate occurrence, because Major-elect Hess is doubtless an improvment upon any of the other candidates proposed. Capt. Hess was appointed quartermaster of the regiment, May 8, 1883, and Captain and I. R. P., March 4, 1885, both of which positions he filled with credit.

Co. D, 14th Regiment, has accepted an invitation to visit Co. E, 4th regiment, New Jersey, in Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, April 27, to be present at a stag racket given by that company. They will meet at the armory that evening at 7.30 o'clock. Co. D on Decoration Day will go to Yonkers, if permission can be obtained. They will be the guests of the members of the 4th Separate Company.

$6,000 has been set aside by the city authorities for the building of armories for the 8th and 22d New York regiments. The armory now vacated by the 12th, at 45th st. and Broadway, has been re-leased for two years for $20,000 a year, and the 71st has been authorized to occupy it May 1, when the 8th will move into the present 71st regiment armory.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

BEING a veteran of the war and supposed to have the good of the National Guard at heart, it was expected that Gov. Beaver, in appointing a staff, would make choice of those, who by their military experience and ability would not only bring credit to himself but give confidence to the civilians and the National Guard, should it ever be necessary to call the latter into active service, but with one or two exceptions, he pursued an entirely different course. One exception was Col. D. S. Ha-singer, the notice of whose death was given in the JOURNAL of April 5. He served with distinction during the late war and continuously as Asst. Adjt.-General of the Pennsylvania National Guard since 1873 until the time of his death.

Col. Hill, Q. M. General, is also a veteran of the war. The good appointments were so few, however, that they do not serve to leaven the lump, and the action of the Governor has caused much criticism. One appointment is a special cause of criticism. This is of an aide whose previous record is shown by the following:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, N. G., PA.
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1873.

General Orders No. 3.

I. Before a regimental court-martial, of which Captain Washington H. Gilpin, 1st Regt., 1st Brigade, was president, convened at the City Armory by virtue of G. O. No. 1, dated Jan. 18, 1878, from these headquarters, was arraigned and tried. . . .

16. Private John H. Sanderson, Co. K, 1st Regt. Infantry, on the following charges and specifications:

Charge I. Neglect of duty.

Specification I. In this, that the said John H. Sanderson did, after having been ordered to join his company, fail to report for duty.

Charge II. Absent without leave.

Specification II. In this, that he, the said Private John H. Sanderson, Co. K, 1st Regt., N. G. Pa., was absent from his company, without permission, on its rscent tour of duty; all this at or near Philadelphia, Pa., on or about August 5, 1877.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows: Specification I. Not guilty. Charge I. Not guilty. Specification II. Not guilty. Charge II. Not guilty.

After mature deliberation on the evidence adduced the court found the accused as follows: Of specification I. Guilty. Of charge I. Guilty. Of specification II. Guilty. Of charge II. Guilty.

And the court did therefore sentence the said Private John H. Sanderson to be dishonorably discharged from the National Guard of Pa. . . . The proceedings, findings and sentences of the court in the cases of . . . Private J. H. Sanderson, Co. K, all of 1st Regt., N. G. Pa., are confirmed, and the men named will accordingly be dishonorably discharged from the National Guard of Pa. By command of

COL. HUGH RODGERS, comdg. 1st Brigade.
GEORGE F. LELAND, 1st Lieut., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Headquarters 1st Regt. Inf., N. G. Pa., official:
F. DUPONT MARSTON, 1st Lieut. and Actg. Adjt.

A large audience assembled at the armory of the State Fencibles, Philadelphia, on Wednesday to witness their first exhibition drill under the command of Major W. W. Chew, Brig.-Gen. Snowden and staff were present, as also were Cols. Dechert, Bonaffon and Schall, each with his regimental staff in uniform. Capt. W. S. Witherup was presented with a U. S. regulation army sword by his company. Gen. Snowden also presented the brigade medals won in the last contest of marksmanship.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OREGON.

COMPANY K, 1st Regt., 2d Brigade, gave, on the evening of March 22, at the Pavilion in Portland one of their monthly dress drills and promenade concerts. Their drill, both as to manual and movements, was very good and showed vast improvement. Capt. C. F. Beebe has done a wonderful amount of work in bringing the company to its present state of excellence, particularly as the company was only a year old on March 24, having been organized during the Chinese troubles a year ago.

The quarterly inspection and muster of four of the companies, E, F, G, and K, of the 1st Regt., 2d Brigade, was held in the Pavilion at Portland, on Friday evening, March 25. A very good showing was made by all but Co. F, which turned out with but very few men. After a dress parade and review tendered to Brig.-Gen. J. C. Shofner, Major H. M. Taylor, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. E. H. Merrill, inspected and mustered the companies. Co. A has lately been reorganized and was excused from attendance. Co. H was inspected at its armory in Astoria on March 18. The regiment labors under great disadvantage in not having proper facilities for drilling.

Co. B, 2d Regt., 2d Brigade, gave a very successful drill and entertainment at their armory in Salem, on Friday evening, April 1. Those present had an exceedingly pleasant time and the company shows marked improvement in their drill.

The State Fair Association have offered a prize of $500 for the best drilled company in the State, the competition to take place during the Fair this fall. It is hoped that the Governor will order the annual encampment at the same time so that all companies will be present.

LIGGOC.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE question of the summer encampment, says the *Alta*, has been practically settled by Generals Cosby and Dimond, composing the Board of Location, deciding to leave the matter in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, with a recommendation that a brigade encampment be held. The suggestion has been made that Santa Cruz be selected as a desirable location, and July 2 as the day to start. The regulars from the Presidio will be in summer camp at Santa Cruz at the time, and have already secured a portion of the grounds occupied in August, 1885, by the Division Encampment, but there will be an abundance of room left for the 2d Brigade. Colonel Guthrie has been elected to succeed Colonel Sheehan, of the 1st Artillery. Major McKee was elected Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant Neary Major. All of the newly-promoted officers are efficient and popular in the regiment.

Co. G, 2d Artillery Regiment, will celebrate its first anniversary by a ball April 29.

The following named officers are appointed to constitute a Board to determine and prescribe a Service Uniform and Equipment for the National Guard of California, viz.: Brig. Gen. W. H. Dimond, comdg. 2d Brigade, N. G. C.; Brig. Gen. John T. Carey, comdg. 4th Brigade, N. G. C.; Brig. Gen. Eugene Lehe, comdg. 3d Brigade, N. G. C.; Maj. Thos. F. Barry, comdg. 3d Infantry Regiment, N. G. C.; Capt. Frank H. Sweet, comdg. Co. E, 5th Infantry Regiment, 2d Brigade, N. G. C.

In G. O. 10, Adjutant-General Cosby gives some interesting data as to the percentage of attendance at drill and company membership for February. The Cadet Co., 1st Infantry Regiment, had the highest attendance at drill—99 per cent.; and Co. D, 6th Infantry Battalion, the lowest—39 per cent.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

CANNONEER propounds the following: The Boston Light Artillery, of Boston, was organized Nov. 17, 1853. Are we not the oldest light battery in the militia force of the U. S.? If not, what battery is older?

The Local Veteran Militia Organizations of Boston and vicinity announce the following programme in connection with the convention of the National Veteran Militia Association to be held in Boston on June 17. The visiting bodies will be requested to assemble at Boylston Hall at 9.30 A. M., to prepare for parade. The convention will convene at Boylston Hall at 2 P. M. Visitors will be entertained by local organizations, and the Charlestown Cadets Veteran Association will open the rooms for the entertainment of all veteran military organizations. On June 18 they will be the guests of the city, and a harbor trip and other hospitalities will follow.

MERCHANT STEAMERS FOR STATE PURPOSES

A PARLIAMENTARY paper was issued March 17, containing correspondence respecting the subvention of merchant steamers for State purposes. In an Admiralty minute to the Treasury, dated Feb. 2 last, the views of the Admiralty on the subject are set forth. It is stated that the co-operation of the Postmaster-General has been obtained, and mentions the arrangements come to with the Cunard and White Star Companies. Plans of two proposed new vessels to be forthwith constructed, and completed in about 18 months or two years, have been laid before the Director of Naval Construction. That officer has reported to their Lordships that these plans would provide vessels far in advance of anything that has yet been submitted to the Admiralty for the purpose of armed cruisers. They would be of large size, of exceedingly high speed, provided with twin screws, have their engines and boilers placed below the water-line, be divided into numerous compartments, and have a protected steering gear. In regard to capacity, they would be capable of conveying fully 2,000 men whom they could land at Bombay, via the Suez Canal, in 14 days, or via the Cape, in 22½ days. Their coal capacity would be such that at a cruising speed they could probably keep the sea for a long period, probably not less than three months. It is also proposed that the owners should arrange for at least half the crew to consist of men belonging to the Royal Naval Reserve. As respects the Cunard Company, the Board have entered into negotiations to retain the *Umbria* and *Etruria*, and the *Aurania*, a steamer almost equal in speed, on similar terms to those made with the White Star Company. The annual expenditure for the retention of these vessels will amount to an average of £5,400 each.

REDCOATS, BLUEJACKETS AND RED TAPE

I.

Where sleeps our old-world England? Is it nought
Her sword is blunted in the battle play?
Nought the dim laurels of an earlier day,
Cressy, Poitiers and Harry's Agincourt,
And where Spain's spent Armada reeled distraught?—
Heroes of Blenheim, Ramilies, Malplaquet,
And Abraham's deathless heights, Plassy, Assaye,
Sobraon—gods! we fight not as they fought.

Not ours, not ours the meteor flag that flew
From Badajoz to Vittoria; not the roar
Of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman,
Delhi and proud Lucknow, avenged Cawnpore,
And those twin trumpet voices in the van—
Trafalgar and immortal Waterloo.

II.

Souls of our sires who gained a soldier's tomb,
Sleeping the dreamless sword sleep oversea,
Behold unrecognized your empery,
Your victories vanished in the gathering gloom
Before us stands the Angel of the Doom;
Behind, implacable, thy memory,
Majuba, and the lingering agony
Of him who unregarded held Khartoum.

Soldiers outnumbered, Navy undermanned,
Burst cannon, bayonets shattered, sabres bent—
Whence crawls this curse upon us, year by year?
Ask of the red-tape crew, whose crooked hand
Claws the sparse millions fools opine are spent
On fleet and Army. Lo, the curse is here!

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

(From the Honolulu Gazette.)

THE HAWAIIAN NAVAL FLAG.

THE flag for the Hawaiian Navy has been designed by Mrs. Strong, and contains in the centre, on a white background, a gold crown resting on a yellow shield. The shield contains a white taboo stick, crossed by two red kahilis, one representing his Majesty, the King, and the other Princess Liliuokalani. Above, below, and on both sides of the crown and shield are alternate stripes of red, white, and blue. The borders of the flag are gray. Seven of them have been made—three 3 feet wide, two 4 feet wide, one 7 feet wide, and one 8 feet wide; length in proportion to width.

(From the London Times.)

RESULTS WITH MANGANESE STEEL.

THE difficulty experienced in producing manganese steel of a perfectly homogeneous character and of an invariably uniform quality seems to have been overcome by Pfeil and Co., who, after long trying to do so, have apparently succeeded in accurately proportioning the ingredients so that the above results are attained, in their "retort manganese steel," as it is called. We recently witnessed some remarkable results at their stores, Clerkenwell, London, with bolts and nuts made from this metal. Bolts were bent over by hammering through about 120 degrees in the threaded part without showing the least sign of distress, and nuts were hammered down until the screwed way was nearly closed, with similar results. The same test was applied to the necks of the bolts, which were only broken through by being hammered back again, the metal showing an excellent fracture. Bolts and nuts of this steel have been severely tested by the Government, with the result that they are now being used in the royal dockyards and in the carriage department at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

GENERAL NAGAYAMA and staff of the Japanese Army, arrived in New York this week on their way to Russia to study the military system of that country. The General says the army has greatly improved of late years. It is divided into two brigades. These are in turn subdivided into three regiments each, and these into four companies of 160 men each. In addition there are six cavalry regiments, the Emperor's Life Guards and the Engineer Corps. This is the army on a peace footing. In times of war the number is doubled. The army is armed with a rifle invented by a young officer named Murata, who was educated in France, and is believed to be one of the best arms in the world.

THE ITALIANS AT MASSOWAH.

THE Italian Minister of War has given orders for the formation of a corps of 6,000 men for Massowah, intended to retake Vua and Saati and seize Keren. General Giusiana, commanding Catanzaro Division, will succeed General Genè in command. The advanced fort occupied by the Italians, is held by 1,200 men, armed with seven guns and two machine guns. Count Salimbeni, who was taken prisoner by Ras Alula, gives the following account of the battle of Dogali, which he witnessed from Ras's camp: "I do not know whether too great confidence was universally felt by the Italians that the enemy they had to deal with was not of much account, but it is certain that a dangerous and false idea to that effect, and one which I never succeeded in dispelling, was too prevalent. One might say that the Abyssinian is a warrior from his birth. He lives by war. He can make long marches without food or water, he is very active, wiry and cunning, ready to let himself go like a spring, and dash forward to the attack at a pace more like flying than running. At the first sound of musketry Ras Alula advanced his cavalry, and it met the head of the Italian column near the river. Our soldiers took up a position on a hill on the right of the track, then by successive echelons they occupied a still higher one, which they kept to. At this moment the whole camp (Ras Alula's) made its way to the scene of action, at which they also desired me to be present, while my companions were kept prisoners in the camp. From the isolated hill whither I was taken, still in irons, I could see how the Abyssinians, who swarmed up like ants, prepared to turn the Italian position by two

immense, nearly concentric circles. I should estimate their number at about 20,000, the greater part of whom were only armed with clubs and heavy swords and shields. It seemed to me that the Italians commenced firing at too great a distance, and that it had but little effect on the enemy. A little after mid-day Ras Alula's men had succeeded in carrying out their turning movement. For several hours the mitrailleuses had ceased to act. It might have been a little past 1 o'clock when the Ras gave the signal for the attack, the drums and tom-toms never stopped beating, and all of a sudden from all sides, as if they had come out of the ground, a cloud of men dashed forward to the attack, the horsemen charged from the high ground against the flank, and in a few minutes all was over. They gave no quarter to the wounded, who, by order of Ras Alula, were all killed and frightfully mutilated. After the battle the Ras, much enraged by the loss which his troops had suffered, gave the order to cut my throat; but his cupbearer dissuaded him from it, suggesting to him instead to cut a hand or a foot off each of us, and to send us back thus mutilated to Massowah." The Ras, however, did not take this advice, but took his prisoners back with him to Asmara.

SEA WATER AS A PRESERVATIVE.

The capability of sea water as a preservative is shown by the fact that among the articles recovered from vessels sunk in the harbor of Vigo, Spain, in 1702, there have been recovered specimens of logwood and mahogany that, notwithstanding their 184 years' submersion, are in the most perfect state of preservation. Dyers who have experimented with the logwood state that it is even better for dyeing purposes than the wood now imported. The mahogany, too, is very fine and solid, one log twelve feet long and twenty-two by thirty-two inches square being subsequently worked up in the shape

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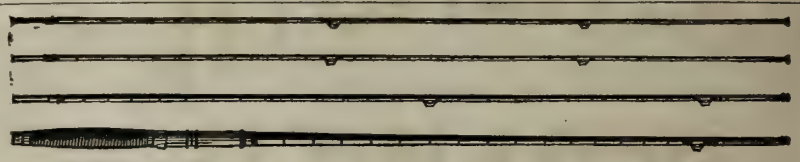
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of furniture and walking sticks as mementoes. The chief object of interest, however, is an ancient pulley block four and one-half feet high and three feet broad, with four solid copper sheaves eighteen inches in diameter. It is of solid oak, and was probably used in hoisting heavy articles of merchandise or the anchors. The wood is perfectly preserved, but an iron band is completely corroded away, while the copper wheels are but slightly oxidized.

A NEW RAPID FIRING GUN.

LIEUTENANTS DRIGGS and Schroeder, of the Navy Intelligence Office, are the inventors of a new rapid firing single loading gun that is attracting some attention from the ordnance bureaus of the two services. A full size working model has been on exhibition in Capt. Sicard's office for several days and is now in Gen. Benét's office, where it will be examined and its merits reported upon by a board consisting of Capts. Smith and Birnie. A naval board will also probably be appointed to make an official report upon the invention. When the opinions of the two bureaus have been officially expressed, the inventors purpose, if the reports are favorable, to have a gun constructed for practical experiments.

In this gun the mechanism for opening and closing the breech, cocking the firing pin, etc., are enclosed within the breech, and thus protected from hostile shot, excepting the handle for revolving the breech block and the pistol grip, and should the latter be shot away the piece can still be readily fired from the rear of the breech. In all respects the mechanism differs from others adopted so far, and has won several strong commendatory remarks from individual officers known to be experts in ordnance. The opening of the breech is effected by a cam; the top of the movable block has a number of projecting ribs which take in corresponding grooves in the breech of the gun, the first movement of the cam lowers it bodily, after which it swings to the rear, leaving the bore open. During this movement a projection from the cam pushes back the firing pin which is then held back (cocked) by a sliding leaf actuated by a rear spring. While opening the breech a pair of extractors grasp the base of the cartridge, drawing it out slowly at first, finally flinging it to the rear. With a dummy cartridge it is claimed that the operations of loading and firing can be easily executed by one man 16 times in 30 seconds. The points to which attention is specially asked are, there is no opening through the top of the breech: so sand and rain can only enter from underneath: premature firing before the breech is securely closed is impossible, as the firing pin if released would take against the cam projection which cocks it; the weight of the movable block is very little, being about half that of the Hotchkiss; in loading the cartridge does not have to be pushed close home (as is necessary with other similar guns), as the revolving block does that automatically. The model that is being examined is that of a 47 millimetre or 3-pounder, but the system will be applied to much heavier calibres, the advantage of lightness in the breech block increasing with the size.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Vienna *Armeeblatt* of this year contains a valuable article "On the Efficiency of the Range-finders in Use," by T. Rkz.

THE November number of the *Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens*, published by the Imperial Austrian Hydrographic Office at Pola, contains an article on "The Application of Celluloid for the Protection of a Ship's Bottom."

THE revised English musketry regulations provide that in the course for recruits at 300 and 500 yards, the second five rounds are to be fired sitting instead of kneeling and lying down. For rapid volleys the distances are to be 300 and 400 yards.

A WRITER in the *Figaro* declares that the Gras can now be fired more rapidly than any repeating-rifle; that this has been satisfactorily proved at the camp of Châlons. He adds that he saw as many as 27 shots fired from the Gras in a minute, without the weapon being heated. However, the bore is to be reduced, and a magazine attached to the Lebel-Gras, in the interest of the morale of the troops.

COPIES of an *instruction pour le combat* have been distributed to the several infantry corps of the French Army. They provide for—(1), a general increase of offensive operations; (2), an augmentation of the density of musketry fire by a reduction of the front, men being drawn up shoulder to shoulder as soon as fire opens at 600 metres; (3), the constitution in each offensive formation of a solid body of men (*troupe de choc*), apart from the skirmishing force (*troupe de préparation.*)

bake into bread for themselves, or 1 pound 13 ounces, of biscuits is issued per man, and to this is added 4 4-5 ounces of groats, 4-5 ounces salt, and for every 100 men 11 7-10 ounces tea and 2 pounds 3 3-10 ounces of sugar. The daily field ration of the British soldier is 1 pound of meat, 1½ pounds bread or 1 pound biscuit, ⅛ ounce coffee, 1-6 ounce tea, 2 ounces sugar, and ⅓ ounce salt, and when hard work is being done another ½ pound meat is added if possible, and it is also usual to serve out 2 ounces compressed vegetables and 4 ounces preserved potatoes.

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BIRTHS.

THOMPSON.—At Washington, D. C., April 18, to the wife of Capt. W. A. Thompson, 4th U. S. Cavalry, a son.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—JACKSON.—At Boston, Mass., April 13, Mr. C. S. ANDREWS to Miss K. H. JACKSON, daughter of Medical Director Samuel Jackson, U. S. Navy.

GROESBECK—THOMAS.—April 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, Norwalk, Conn., by the Rev. Howard S. Clapp, ALICE WILLSON, daughter of Wm. G. Thomas, to Capt. STEPHEN W. GROESBECK, U. S. A.

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Young and Middle-Aged Men, and others who suffer from nervous and physical disability, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Everything such sufferers wish to know is fully given in its pages. If in need of medical aid or counsel, read it before "doctoring" or investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money, and disappointment. If using medicine, or medical treatment of any kind, read it and learn the better way.

THE REVIEW exposes the frauds practiced by quacks and medical impostors who profess to "practice medicine," and points out the only safe, simple, and effective road to health, vigor, and bodily energy.

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MORRIS—EDGERTON.—March 9, 1887, Dr. EDWARD R. MORRIS, U. S. A., to Miss GRACE EDGERTON.

PALMER—WARDROBE.—At Waukesha, Wis., Lieutenant GEORGE PALMER, 9th U. S. Infantry, to Miss BERTHA E. WARDROBE.

TILLMAN—WILLIAMS.—April 20, 1887, at the chantry, Grace Church, New York, by the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, Bishop of Central New York, assisted by the Rev. J. V. Chalmers, CLARA, youngest daughter of the late David S. Williams, of Flushing, to Professor S. E. TILLMAN, U. S. A., West Point.

DIED.

DANENHOWER.—Suddenly, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., April 20, 1887, Lieut. JOHN W. DANENHOWER, U. S. Navy.

GATEWOOD.—Suddenly, April 15, ROBERT GATEWOOD, formerly a naval cadet, and brother of P. A. Surgeon J. D. Gatewood and Assistant Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood, U. S. Navy.

LOWE.—At Chicago, Ill., April 12, Mrs. LOWE, mother of Chief Engineer John Lowe, U. S. Navy.

NONES.—At Wilmington, Del., April 15, ANNA H., widow of Captain H. B. Nones, U. S. Revenue Marine, and mother of Chief Engineer H. B. Nones, U. S. Navy.

SIMPSON.—At Bantam, O., April 8, aged 92, Mr. SAMUEL SIMPSON, father of Captain John Simpson, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

SMITH.—At New York City, April 13, Mrs. I. H. SMITH, mother of Mrs. Sears, wife of Capt. C. B. Sears, U. S. A.

STANTON.—At Old Point Comfort, Virginia, on Wednesday, April 20, MARY MOORE, wife of William K. Stanton, and mother of Maj. William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, in her 73d year. Interment at Newport, R. I.

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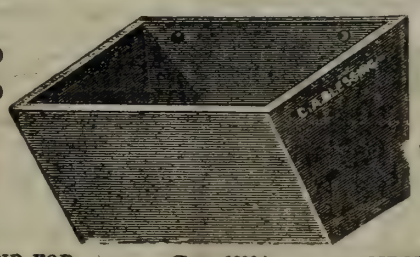
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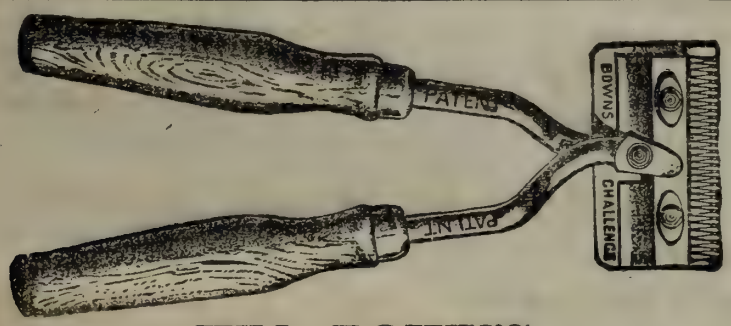
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SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 A. M., May 14, 1887, for the necessary printing for Division Headquarters, during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1887. Blank proposals and specifications can be obtained at this office.
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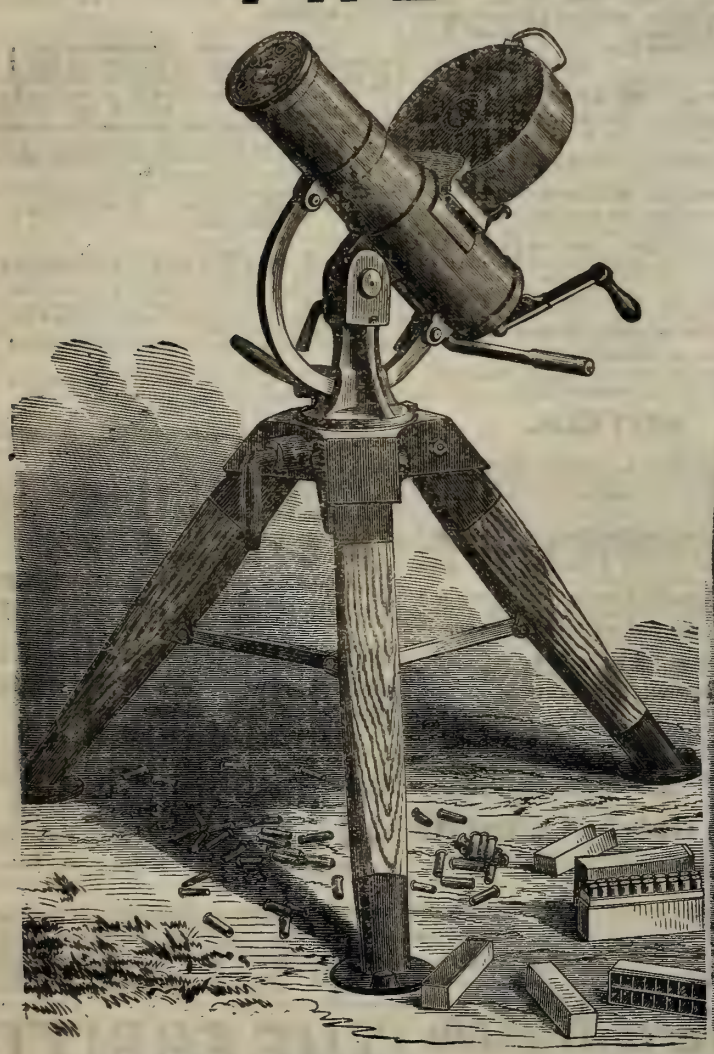
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 40. WHOLE NUMBER 1236.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1887.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE statue of the Palmetto State's great son—JOHN C. CALHOUN—was unveiled with imposing public ceremonies, April 26, at Charlestor, S. C. The statue stands on Marion Square.

THE orders of Captain MCNAIR to command the *Omaha*, on the Asiatic Station, have been temporarily suspended, pending action upon Captain SELFRIDGE'S request for a Court of Inquiry, or a prompt restoration to his command. The Secretary has, so far, not signified his intentions in the matter, but it is probable that a Court of Inquiry will be directed to investigate and report.

THE 65th anniversary of the birthday of General GRANT was duly celebrated in New York and elsewhere on Wednesday of this week, April 27, and fitting honor was universally paid to his memory. On Wednesday a meeting, over which General SHERMAN presided, was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and an association formed for the purpose of celebrating General GRANT'S birthday and the Americus Club, of Pittsburgh, had a special celebration which was attended by many distinguished guests.

ST. AUGUSTINE is left desolate, for this week its chief attraction of late, the Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, were removed, some to Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., some to Fort Pickens, Fla., and some to the Indian Training School at Carlisle, Pa. The wives of the Indians at Fort Pickens have joined them there and GERONIMO and his companions are comparatively happy. The larger number of course goes to Mt. Vernon Barracks, which has ample resources and plenty of room for an encampment. The commander there is Major WILLIAM SINCLAIR, 3d Artillery, an experienced officer.

THE Naval Torpedo Board, Captain A. P. COOKE, President, met in New York on Thursday last, and, after examining the papers submitted by 25 or 30 inventors, adjourned to meet on May 5 next. Of the patents referred to the Board only two—the HOWELL and BURDAN—are thought to possess sufficient merit to warrant a practical test. Mr. BURDAN will be given an opportunity to explain his invention at the next meeting of the Board, after which the Board will witness some practical demonstrations with the new torpedoes on Long Island Sound. Lieutenant COMLY has been detailed to select a suitable site for the experiments, and he is now in New York on that mission.

BY a recent order the intention is indicated on the part of the Navy Department of sending the *Trenton* to the South Atlantic Station with crew, stores, and officers for the *Lancaster*, flagship of Acting Rear-Admiral BRAINE. There are those, wise in their day and generation, and taught by experience, who strongly surmise that instead of coming home in the *Trenton*, the return voyage of those officers and men whose cruises will have expired by that time, will be made in the *Lancaster*, the *Trenton* remaining on the station. It should be noted, however, in this connection, that no intimation has come from the Department that any deviation is to be made from the official programme.

THE Naval Intelligence Office is actively engaged getting into shape for the printer the final manuscript for General Information Series No. VI. This volume will contain papers which have been made up in great part from the reports of officers stationed in foreign parts, descriptive of the more important naval operations which have taken place in all parts of the world since the last annual publication. The forthcoming compilation will be valuable in more ways than one, but its chief importance will be in the changes and improvements that will be shown to have taken place in ship, gun, and torpedo construction during the past year. Papers on those subjects are being prepared by experts in the office especially adapted to the work assigned them. Lieutenants W. I. CHAMBERS and J. C. COLWELL are doing the work on ships, Lieutenant DRIGGS on heavy ordnance, Lieutenant BEEHLER on small arms, and Lieutenant SCHROEDER on torpedoes.

THE contract recently given by the Turkish Government to German armories for 550,000 Mauser repeating rifles and necessary ammunition, it is pretty certainly known, would have come to the United States but for the fact that Minister COX returned to this country before his place was filled by a successor and left the field free to the German Minister, an influence essential to dealing with the officials of the Porte. Turkey pays more for the Mauser than she would have had to for the Lee and will receive an inferior arm, while American manufacture loses the incentive of $15,000.000 business. The Mauser was originally made in the United States, its inventor—after whom it is named—being at work here in 1873 under the patronage of SAMUEL REMINGTON. After the model was completed Mr. REMINGTON, dissatisfied with the prospect, disposed of his interest for five hundred dollars.

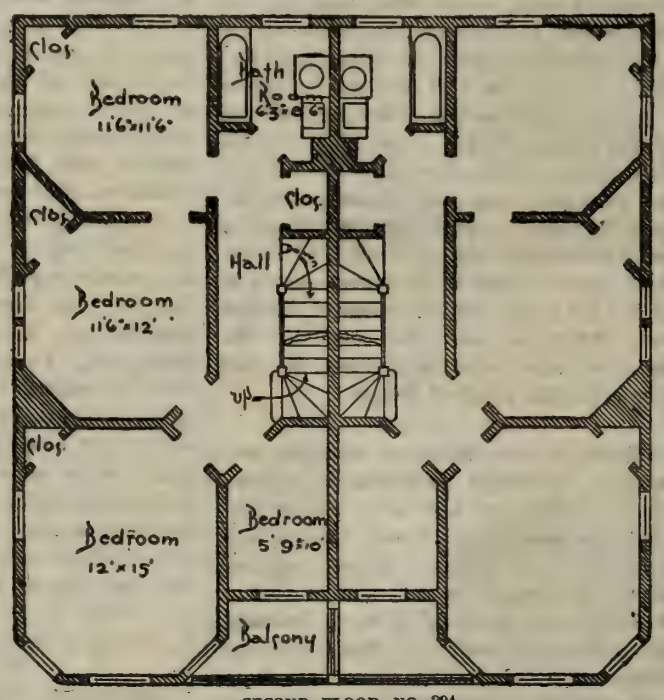
SOME difficulty is experienced in carrying into effect Secretary Whitney's consolidation scheme. Separate appropriations are now made for the purchase of the same articles by different bureaus, and there are altogether five thousand articles required for the use of the Navy, a considerable proportion of which are articles used by different bureaus. When the consolidation goes into effect the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing will keep accounts showing just the amount of supplies of this sort used by the several bureaus. Everything will be purchased in bulk, and issued to the bureaus upon requisition, and amount drawn will be charged against the bureau. This will create a necessity for an endless number of accounts, and will be hindrance to the successful operation of the consolidation scheme. Further legislation will accordingly be asked for allowing the appropriations to be made for "coal for the Navy," "oil for the Navy," etc., without crediting them to a particular bureau. This will avoid the present necessity of buying out of many appropriations and keeping separate accounts of the amounts expended out of each. Many of the bureaus have on hand supplies for 15 and even 20 years. Under the consolidation scheme it is proposed that the supplies on hand shall be limited to one year.

THE Naval Bureau of Ordnance has begun the work of construction of a third 10-inch gun with the forgings now on hand. Two of these guns have been practically finished and will soon be ready for trial. The Bureau has determined to push the work in the Washington Navy-yard, and expect to soon have it converted into a well equipped ordnance factory. Mr. J. W. PUGSLEY, of Baltimore, has been selected to take charge of the changes to be made. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance has ordered that all the machinery in the yard be concentrated in the anchor, machine and steam engineering shops. The general plans for the remodelling of the buildings are now being prepared. It is proposed to strengthen the foundation of the anchor shops and to remodel them for the accommodation of new machinery. An ordnance foundry will be erected adjoining the anchor shops. It will be constructed for the especial purpose of accommodating machinery suitable for the handling of the heaviest guns. A steam crane of the latest pattern is to be provided that will carry a 16-inch gun. The foundry will also have other large and powerful machinery, and it is expected will compare favorably with the best of those in foreign countries.

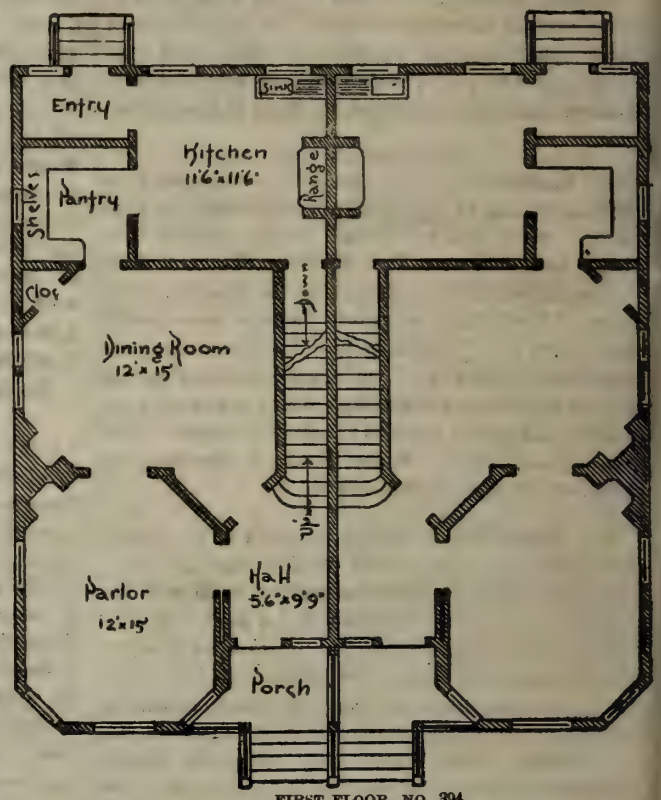
PROBABLY in no other Army do we find such curious offences against discipline as in our own. This is perhaps to be explained by the somewhat exaggerated idea of personal freedom, so universal among us, and which the soldier does not entirely rid himself of, notwithstanding his virtual surrender of it under his contract of enlistment. We note a recent court-martial case where a soldier when at drill having been corrected by his commanding officer for a mistake, did speak out in ranks and say, "I was right," and after the company had been brought to "place rest," approached his commanding officer and said, "lieutenant, I was right and you were wrong," and having been ordered to stop his talk and return to his place in ranks, said, "I won't shut up and I won't allow myself to be bulldozed by you or anyone else." This unfortunate exercise of the freedom of debate results in the withdrawal of the party of the second part from the active list for the period of one year and a forfeiture of the sum of $120. Possibly this even may be considered a trifle by the argumentative private in view of the fact that before his world (the garrison) he has asserted his right as a free born citizen to dispute the superiority in tactical knowledge of his commissioned superior.

THE Bureau of Statistics, Washington, publish statistic on the annual consumption of distilled malt liquors and wines in the United States, and their average annual consumption per capita of population, during the years 1840-1850-1860, and the seventeen years from 1870 to 1886 inclusive. They show a remarkable change in the liquor drinking tastes of the country. The consumption of malt liquors which in 1840 was 1.36 gallons per capita was in 1886, 11.18 gallons per capita. The consumption of distilled spirits meantime declined one-half, viz.: from 2.52 gallons per capita in 1840 to 1.24 gallons in 1886. The consumption of wines increased from 29 gallons per capita to 38 gallons. The total consumption of all wines, liquors, etc., which was only 4.17 gallons per capita in 1840, was in 1886, 12.62 gallons. One of the authorities quoted for these figures is the President of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of New York, Mr. CHAS. MCK. LEOSER, a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1861, formerly an officer of the 5th Artillery. Army and Navy experience will confirm the conclusions from these statistics, which is that the old whiskey drinking habits are in a measure disappearing from this country, the light wines and malt liquors gradually taking the place of more fiery potions.





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The above design (called No. 394) was furnished us for publication by The Co-Operative Building Plan Association, 191 Broadway, New York.

With reference to the subject of quarters an officer writes us as follows:

"You are doing a great, good work for the Army by publishing designs for Officers' Quarters, as it will open the eyes of the Quartermaster's Department to the fact that a picturesque and convenient house can be built as cheaply as have been the ugly and badly arranged ones at the posts, without furnaces, laundries, closets, or other conveniences.

While on the subject of quarters, and while the Army Regulation board is at work, another move in the right direction will be to advocate a larger allowance of rooms to officers. The number allowed is fixed by the Regulations, while the commutation allowance per room is fixed by law at $12—vide Act approved June 23, 1879. Par. 1,863, Regulations 1881, fixes the allowances as follows:

Lieut.-General or Maj.-General, 5 rooms as quarters and 1 kitchen; total, 6 rooms.

Brig.-General or Colonel, 4 rooms as quarters and 1 kitchen; total, 5 rooms.

Lieut.-Colonel or Major, 3 rooms as quarters and 1 kitchen; total, 4 rooms.

Captain or Chaplain, 2 rooms as quarters and 1 kitchen; total, 3 rooms.

Lieutenants, 1 room as quarters and 1 kitchen; total, 2 rooms.

Think of our beloved country crowding its distinguished Lieut.-General and his charming family into a bird-cage cottage of five rooms and a kitchen! But then regard the sad plight of the senior Lieutenant of 20 years' service with a numerous family, accorded only one room and a kitchen.

If it were not for par. 1,841, Regs., which provides that attics shall not be counted as rooms, the families of officers would fare badly indeed. By common consent the half story above the ground floor is by a stretch of commanding officer—quartermaster—inspector conscience counted an attic.

It is better to stop squinting at these matters but to look them squarely in the face, and to acknowledge the fact that as long as there is no law or regulation forbidding an officer to marry he will follow the dictates of nature in this matter, and to provide for the contingency in the way of more commodious quarters. Our policy, as a nation, has always been to encourage marriage, and it has ever been regarded a patriotic duty to assist in increasing the population.

At posts where the garrisons are large an officer with a family may receive no more than his actual allowance of rooms, and may, from necessity, even have this allowance reduced by par. 1,836. Sometimes several families are put into one house, which crowding is indecent, and is attended inevitably with social misunderstandings. As a rule the young, unmarried officers have with a commendable unselfishness, generosity and self-abnegation given up to married officers part of their allowance of quarters, when the necessity arose. But there should be no such necessity at any post. The amount received for commutation of quarters is inadequate to rent a decent house in any of our cities, and it is a bitter experience tasted by nearly all recruiting officers who leave their regiments and come to cities for a tour of duty, to find that their commutation will not procure them a top flat in an apartment house, in an obscure part of the city, much less rent them a small house in a respectable neighborhood. An old bachelor officer says there is nothing in the Regulations recognizing the family of an officer. True, there is not, but is it not time for us to have progressed far enough to recognize and provide for the fact that officers like all other officials, and all the human family, will have families and that quarters are inadequate as now allowed. Could not the Regulations Board put on its marital spectacles and make par. 1,863 read: for the Lieut.-General, 12 rooms; a Major General, 10 rooms; Brig.-General and Colonel, 8 rooms; Lieut.-Colonel and Major, 6 rooms: Captain, 5 rooms, and Lieutenants, 4 rooms.

With a house for each officer and a furnace in the cellar and a laundry, the surroundings of officers, which contribute so largely to a refined life and contentment, will be established on the proper basis. The number of rooms, when commuted, will enable officers, whose duties require them to live in cities, to secure houses which are habitable and in a good neighborhood."

HOSPITAL STEWARDS' UNIFORM.

A correspondent impressed with the idea that the uniform of hospital stewards should correspond somewhat to that of their superiors in the Medical Department, suggests the following:

"Undress coat or blouse, as at present, of dark blue cloth or flannel, omitting chevron, with Geneva cross, of white metal on collar. Trousers of dark blue, with stripe or cord on seam, if deemed necessary. Forage cap as at present, with wreath and Geneva cross in centre. Full dress coat, dark blue frock, same pattern as at present, omitting green facings and chevron, with shoulder knot of green worsted, with Geneva cross in centre of same. Service chevrons as at present. All buttons to be U. S. staff. Great coat of dark blue cloth, same pattern as at present worn, with detachable cape, and to close with black horn or rubber buttons. Full dress hat a chapeau, similar in shape to that worn by officers of the General Staff, but of plainer material; ornament similar to that on forage cap. Sword belt of black leather with plate, having arms of U. S. and Geneva cross in white metal; sword similar to the old sergeant's sword, with bronzed scabbard, to be attached by means of hooks and slings."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL J. H. POTTER, U. S. A., retired, is residing at Columbus, Ohio.

CAPTAIN R. H. YOUNG, 4th U. S. Infantry, lately in Florida, goes to Bedford, Ky., in a few days.

MAJOR H. C. CUSHING, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT M. F. JAMAR, 13th U. S. Infantry, on an extended sick leave, is visiting at Mauchac, Louisiana.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MCMARTIN, 25th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Sisseton, Dak.

LIEUTENANT GUY HOWARD, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., on Thursday from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT A. M. PATCH, 4th Cavalry, has returned to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, from a trip to Los Angeles, Cal.

LIEUTENANT H. DE H. WAITE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, bade adieu to friends in Washington this week and started for Fort Reno, I. T.

CAPTAIN C. E. HARGOUS, 5th U. S. Inf., lately visiting relatives in New York City, will rejoin at Fort Keogh, Montana, about May 1.

MAJOR A. T. SMITH, 7th U. S. Infantry, leaves Fort Washakie, Wyo., in a few days, to be absent until October next in search of health.

LIEUTENANT C. E. KILBOURNE, 2d U. S. Artillery, on a few weeks' leave from St. Augustine, Fla., is visiting relatives at Columbus, O.

MAJOR C. L. HEIZMANN, Post Surgeon, Fort Ontario, N. Y., left there early in the week for Washington, to sit on the Hospital Corps Board.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT returned to Washington early in the week from a short visit to Massachusetts. On his way he visited in New York.

MISS COWELL will kindly read "Onalinda" in Chickering Hall, New York, on Tuesday next, for the benefit of the Indian Training School at Carlisle, Penn.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., on Wednesday from a visit to his father, Professor Coffin, U. S. N., at Washington.

MAJOR MORSE K. TAYLOR, Surgeon, U. S. A., now on duty at Fort Sill but to be retired for age, May 14, goes in a few days to San Antonio, Texas, which he has fixed upon as his home.

COLONEL J. R. SMITH, Surgeon, U. S. A., left New York City for Washington early in the week to sit on the Board which met on Thursday to prepare rules for the government of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A.

COLONEL J. S. MASON, 9th Inf., of Whipple Barracks, goes to Fort Thomas, A. T., next week, to preside over the Court-martial appointed by General Miles for the trial of Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., 10th Cavalry.

MAJOR WILLIAM SINCLAIR, 3d U. S. Artillery, commandant of Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., is making speedy preparation for the reception at that post of the Indian prisoners to be sent there from Fort Marion, Fla.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, U. S. A., grand marshal of the procession at the Garfield Statue dedication, May 12, has issued a call to non-military societies desiring to participate to communicate with him.

LIEUTENANT R. W. HOYT, 11th U. S. Infantry, Quartermaster at Bismarck, D. T., has been warmly thanked by Col. Sheafe, commanding 2d Regiment, Dakota National Guard, for valuable and useful suggestions in a revision of the Military Code of Dakota.

THE funeral of the late Major J. E. Blaine, Paymaster, U. S. A., was expected to take place at South Bend Ind., early in the week, but owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Blaine and her inability to start immediately from Hot Springs, it was postponed until the last of the week.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HARRIS, 1st U. S. Artillery, has succeeded Lieut. J. M. K. Davis as regimental adjutant, the latter having held the position since August, 1877. Lieut. Harris is a well qualified officer of 18 years' service, Lieut. Davis, who is an exceedingly popular gentleman, will remain on duty at the Presidio.

LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, visited friends in New York this week and on Wednesday evening delivered before the 23d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., at Brooklyn, an interesting lecture on "The Romance of History." The subject being one which the lecturer has made a special study for years, was skilfully handled.

LIEUTENANT HAYDN S. COLE, 3d U. S. Infantry, was married, April 27, at St. Louis, to Miss Mary Meuse, daughter of Mrs. M. E. H. Meuse, of that city. The ceremony was performed at the Central Presbyterian Church, in the presence of many relatives and friends. The married couple go to Fort Custer, Montana, after a short wedding tour.

IT is related that while Mr. Blaine was recently ill at Fort Gibson, I. T., Dr. Mudd made an examination of his lungs and then said to Col. Coppinger in an undertone: "He'll come out all right; he's strong enough for a prize fighter." Mr. Blaine heard the latter part of the sentence and remarked: "Coppinger, perhaps, after all, I have mistaken my vocation. Doctor, am I too old to train?"

LIEUTENANT P. H. RAY, 8th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Niobrara, goes to Omaha for duty as Acting Judge-Advocate on Gen. Crook's staff, which gives him while on that detail the rank, pay and allowances of a Captain of Cavalry. Major Henry, 9th Cav., in addition to his other duties has been looking after the Bureau of Military Justice of the Platte since Col. Burnham went to San Francisco.

THE well-known French artist, Edouard Detaille, is a retired officer of the French Army.

LIEUTENANT C. H. BARTH, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Niagara, N. Y., on Monday, on a week's leave.

LIEUTENANT F. M. H. KENDRICK, 7th U. S. Inf., of Columbus Barracks, O., was in St. Paul this week.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, attended by Colonel Kellogg, A. D. C., visited New York early in the week.

COLONEL J. F. WADE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, now at Fort Apache, Ariz., will join at Fort Riley, Kansas, early in May.

LIEUTENANT H. E. TUTHERLY, 1st U. S. Cav., will come East from Wyoming soon to spend a couple of months' leave.

COLONEL P. C. HAINS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, spent most of the week at Fort Monroe, Va., on board duty.

COLONEL G. F. TOWLE, U. S. A., A.-D.-C. to Gen. Terry, has left Chicago on leave, to rejoin towards the end of May.

CAPTAIN JOHN PITMAN, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., has returned to Fort A. Lincoln, Dak., from a brief visit to St. Paul.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, U. S. A., has returned to San Francisco from a pleasant visit to Santa Barbara, Cal.

CAPTAIN J. H. PATTERSON, 20th U. S. Infantry, expected to leave Fort Assinniboine, Montana, for a four months' trip abroad.

MAJOR W. R. LIVERMORE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has rented the Admiral Werden cottage at Newport R. I., for a year.

LIEUTENANT R. B. WATKINS, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, visited Cincinnati early in the week on his way from Arizona to Washington.

LIEUTENANT F. W. ELLIS, Signal Corps, U. S. A., left Washington, this week on an extensive official tour covering the South and Northwest.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MORRIS, 4th U. S. Artillery, has received much benefit from his sojourn at Aiken, S. C., with quarters at Highland Park Hotel.

LIEUTENANTS W. H. GORDON and D. J. Baker, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, on Thursday, from short leaves.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., was expected to return to Carlisle, Pa., this week from St. Augustine with some additional Indian pupils for his school.

1ST LIEUTENANT J. M. CABELL, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Omaha, Neb., this week and reported to Major J. M. Brown, Post Surgeon, as his assistant.

LIEUTENANT O. T. CROSBY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Crosby, now at New Orleans, La., will leave there early in May to enjoy a six months' vacation.

MAJOR C. A. WIKOFF, 14th Infantry, has taken charge of rifle practice matters at the Headquarters Department of the Columbia, in succession to Lieut. J. N. Allison, 2d Cav.

LIEUTENANT G. N. WHISTLER, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., this week, from a visit to his father, Colonel Whistler, U. S. A., at St. Augustine, Fla.

CAPTAIN RANDOLPH NORWOOD, 2d U. S. Cav., who has been visiting at Dayton, O., for some months past, will return to Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, towards the end of May.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., from detached service at Fort Cœur d'Alene and resumed command of the post and of his regiment.

JOHN FAVRE, late of Co. G, 26th U. S. Infantry, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., requests comrades who served in that company from 1865 to 1868, to send their addresses to him.

COLONEL GEO. F. TOWLE, U. S. A., of Chicago, is in Portsmouth, N. H., called there by the recent death of his father, which followed quickly upon that of his mother, last month.

LIEUTENANT C. C. TEAR, 25th U. S. Infantry, now on leave from Fort Snelling, Minn., has had it extended until Aug. 11 next, when he will leave the Service to engage in civil pursuits.

GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, U. S. Army, and Senator John Sherman visited their home at Woodbury, Conn., on Tuesday, to look after the graves of their ancestors in the village cemetery.

MR. EDWARD BATES DORSEY offers to be one of the twenty or more to subscribe $100 each to raise a fund toward supplying the more urgent deficiencies of the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

GENERAL J. G. PARKE, U. S. A., was a recent guest at the Brevoort House, New York City, preparatory to sailing for Europe. There seems to be no doubt now that he is booked for West Point and will return in season to take charge next fall.

GENERAL H. A. MORROW, U. S. A., presiding over the Court of Inquiry at Fort Robinson, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the recent theft of public funds from Major D. N. Bash, Paymaster, U. S. A., expected to finish the proceedings this week.

ALMOST the very day Gen. A. W. Greely, of the Signal Bureau, received his promotion to brigadier-general, a little girl baby was born into the family. A few days later Gen. Greely received a letter, without date or signature, enclosing a check for $500, which the writer desired invested for the benefit of little miss, until her eighteenth birthday. He also desired that the baby should be given the name of Rose. This was not practicable, however. General Greely, after making a number of unsuccessful efforts to discover the donor, decided to accept the gift in the spirit in which it was tendered, and the money has been placed to the baby's credit.

LIEUT. W. R. ABERCROMBIE, 2d U. S. Infantry, is undergoing a course of treatment at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

"OLD SPOT," the celebrated war horse of the late Gen. Kilpatrick, died April 20 of old age at Deckertown, N. J.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, 7th U. S. Infantry, writes that he is having a good time abroad, professionally and socially.

LIEUT. COL. C. E. COMPTON, 5th Cavalry, of Fort Riley, projects a long leave as soon as the new colonel, J. F. Wade, joins for duty.

CAPTAIN S. P. JOCELYN, 21st U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Du Chesne, Utah, next week for a couple of months for the benefit of his health.

PROF. W. H. C. BARTLETT, U. S. A., retired, spent a few days at Governor's Island this week, the guest of his son-in law, Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield.

LIEUT. E. S. DUDLEY, U. S. A., has recently been elected Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templars of Nebraska, and was duly installed at Beatrice April 20.

MAJOR H. N. ADAMS, Corps of Engineers, lately on duty under Gen. Duane, has entered upon duty in the office of the Secretary of War, especially with reference to engineering matters.

THE measles have prevailed among the children of the officers of the 4th Art. at Fort Adams of late. The disease was, however, of a mild type and all the children are either well or convalescent.

COLONEL EDWARD HATCH, 9th U. S. Cavalry, makes but a short stay at Fort McKinney, Wyo., since his return from Fort Du Chesne, and now goes with his headquarters to Fort Robinson, Neb.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, it is expected, will be present at the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument at East Rock Park, New Haven, Conn., June 17. Gens. Sherman and Sheridan and many other prominent men are also expected.

MISS LA MIRE SCOTT, daughter of Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. A., of Angel Island, Cal., has painted an excellent life-size portrait of Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., which is now on exhibition at one of the principal music stores of San Francisco.

A DESPATCH from Key West, Fla., reports that a plot was laid during the visit of Senator John Sherman to a plantation on the island of Cuba for his capture by banditti and which he escaped by departing just five minutes before the banditti arrived.

LIEUTENANT GILLETTE, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, took part in an amateur theatrical performance in Flushing, L. I., Wednesday evening. The proceeds of the play were for the benefit of the Flushing Hospital fund. Tom Hood's "Plot and Passion" was the play set forth.

GENERAL SHERMAN, N. T. Sprague, Levi M. Bates, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Gen. Horace Porter, and Frank Work united in a circular extending a general invitation to a meeting which was held Wednesday evening, April 28, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, looking to a permanent organization to provide for the annual celebration of General Grant's birthday, April 27.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the New Orleans *Picayune* of Sunday morning, April 23, replies to the communication of Gen. Beauregard in that paper of the previous Sunday animadverting on the remarks of the former delivered at the time of the unveiling of the bronze equestrian statue of Albert Sidney Johnston at Metairie Cemetery, in New Orleans, on the 6th of April.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT, says a Washington correspondent, has ordered, with regard to callers upon him at the War Department, that all cards shall be delivered at once to him, and he will make an effort to see all who call on him during the appointed hours. Mr. Endicott has discharged the duties of his office as faithfully as any man of his physical strength could do, and although slow in some things, his course on the whole has been very creditable to him.

CAPTAIN J. J. O'CONNELL, U. S. A., says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is being congratulated on all sides on having at last received his captaincy. "He has spent a lifetime in constant and arduous service on the frontier, and has had the mortification, along with other gallant officers, to see several times carpet soldiers who were suffering around Willard's in Washington or on soft staff duty promoted over his head. The extra bar is well deserved, and we hope the Major's gold oak leaf may not be very long in sprouting.

THE remains of Peter S. Ney, who came to North Carolina in 1816 and taught school for a number of years, are to be exhumed May 3 for the purpose of settling the question whether he was not the French Marshal who surrendered with the rest of Napoleon's army after Waterloo. The skull of Marshal Ney had been trephined and the object of the exhumation is to ascertain whether there are marks of such an operation on the cranium of the mysterious exile who died and was buried in the old North State. According to well-authenticated history Marshal Ney was executed for treason in 1815, but there is a tradition that, like Soult and Grouchy, he escaped by flight and made his way to America.

THE long pending vacancy on the list of Army post chaplains, occasioned by the retirement of Post Chaplain Rayner, was filled, April 23, by the appointment of Rev. Wm. K. Tully, of Fla. This selection was made after the President had examined the papers of a hundred or more applicants, and was the result of strong social and political endorsements. His papers bore the names of Secretaries Vance, Cole, Brown, Butler, Berry, Beck, and other Southern secretaries; Representatives Springer, Randall, and forty or fifty other prominent members; all the State officers of Florida, and many prominent citizens of the South. Chaplain Tully was born at Princeton, New York, Nov. 9, 1851, and is consequently 36 years of age. He is of the Presbyterian faith, and is well known and highly esteemed by members of that denomination in the Southern States.

MRS. ANDERSON, widow of Gen. Robert Anderson, U. S. A., is at the New York Hotel, New York City.

MAJOR H. G. BROWN, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Niagara, N. Y., visited New York this week, registering at the Murray Hill Hotel.

MISS FLORENCE HOYT, a niece of Gen. Sherman, was married, April 27, at New York City, to Mr. W. K. Otis. The General and Senator Sherman were present.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. E. WOODRUFF U. S. A., will join at Fort Wayne, Mich., early next week, as temporary assistant to Major McElderry, post surgeon.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. POLAND, 21st Infantry, and Lieut. F. B. Taylor, 9th Cav., are the latest admitted patients to the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs.

WE regret to learn that sickness has prevented Gen. A. V. Kautz, U. S. A., from sitting on the court of inquiry at Fort Robinson, Neb., in which Paymr. Bash is interested.

"THE Fordham Monthly," published by the St. John's College, at which Lieut. H. G. Squier, 7th Cavalry, is Professor of Military Science and Tactics, has in its April number an article on the "Coast Defences," by Jos. I. Kelly, cadet 2d lieutenant, class of 1887.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, chief signal officer, U. S. A., is considering the subject of more suitable quarters for the Signal Service. The Butler Mansion on Capitol Hill, Washington, is one of the buildings which have been tendered, and its selection is under consideration.

H. C. PARSONS, of Natural Bridge, Va., says that Gen. Sheridan is making up a party of friends to take a long horseback ride down through the Shenandoah Valley, the scene of his old cavalry exploits. The party will start some time next month. Senator Don Cameron will be one of the number.

MISS CARROLL, step-daughter of J. Fenner Lee, Secretary of Legation at Vienna, recently married a gentleman with a most striking title. He is "the Count Anton von Heussenstamm of Heissenstein and Grafenhausen, Baron of Starhemberg, Chamberlain and Lieutenant in the Uhlan Regiment of Archduke Carl Ludwig, No. 7."

THE Fort Davis *News* of April 22 says: "A well-attended hop was given in honor of Lieuts. Dunning and Cowles on Saturday evening. They are down from El Paso, guests of Major W. H. Clapp, for a few days, and leave on Monday....Dr. Paul Clendenin has been here on a short leave from Pena Col., visiting his parents and many friends."

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. Robert M. Rogers, 2d Art.: 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, 12th Inf.; Col. Thos. Yates, retired; 2d Lieut. Robt. B. Watkins, Signal Corps; Capt. Geo. H. Cook, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf.; Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st Inf., and Col. Robt. S. Granger, retired.

THE officers of the Line now on special duty under the Chief Signal Officer are: Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, 4th Art., originally detailed June 4, '72; Lieut. R. E. Thompson, 6th Inf., Aug. 12, '86; Lieut. I. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., Jan. 17, '83, and Lieut. Robert Craig, 4th Art., March 12, 87. Under the law another officer could be detailed to duty as acting signal officer, but it is understood that the Secretary of War has refused to allow another assignment.

THE trial of Lieut. J. H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cav., for duplication of pay accounts, etc., was commenced at Fort Snelling on Monday. A despatch from Fort Snelling says: "What probably has never been done before within the memory of the oldest officer—Wilcox has been confined since his arrest in the common convict prison here. He was not furnished with the charges against him in the limit set by law after his arrest, and nevertheless he was not released, as the law in such cases provides. The young man comes from Kentucky, where his family still lives. He is of high social connection."

THE New York *Tribune*, in an article on "What Public Men Drink," says: "Gen. Arthur drank gin straight when he felt the need of a little stimulant. Gen. Grant used to come in (Fifth Avenue Hotel) occasionally in his last years, and drink a bottle of Bass's ale at the bar. Gen. W. T. Sherman has stuck to one brand of whiskey so long that others have come to ask for it as Sherman whiskey. He drinks a good big drink but not often. Gen. Phil Sheridan takes a square drink of the same beverage and has no use for water. Senator John Sherman is a light man on liquor. He takes a bit of whiskey rarely. Gen. Hancock took whiskey, but above all things he liked a bottle of champagne."

THE New York *Sun* says: "The recent election of Gen. E. Porter Alexander, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and for many years a close student of scientific railroading, as President of the Georgia Central, and his selection of Mr. M. S. Belknap, a graduate of *l'Ecole Polytechnique* of Paris, as general manager, may be considered as the most conspicuous effort of the day to secure in the South a management combining the highest technical education with the practical knowledge gained by long experience. The result can scarcely be doubtful, although it is certain that many railroads are financially successful without such management, while not a few have failed with it."

THE New York *Sun* tells a story of Mayor Hewitt of New York and his brother-in-law, ex-Mayor Cooper, having lost $500,000 by an Executive order. It says: "The President made an order closing the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Agencies in the Indian Territories. Hewitt and Cooper jointly had large cattle interests there. To comply with the order with respect to the limitation of time required the transfer of an almost countless number of cattle when the climatic change involved peril. Hewitt besought the President to either annul or modify the order until a season more favorable for the transfer. The President refused. The result was that the transfer was made under unfavorable and unhealthy vicissitudes, and the outcome was that Hewitt and Cooper lost $500,000."

HON. J. M. PALMER, of Springfield, Ill., has declined the appointment as a member of the board of visitors to West Point, on account of pressure of business. The President will name some one to take his place in a day or two.

THE following Mexican War claims were allowed by the second comptroller this week: S. B. Maxey, Bvt. 1st Lieut. 7th Inf., $90; Henry S. Turner, Capt. 1st Dragoons, $150; Oden Bowie, Capt. U. S. Voltigeurs, $45, and Chas. S. Merchant, Capt. 2d Art., $15.

THE longevity pay case of General Adam Badeau, in which his right to a commission as a retired Army officer is involved, was argued in the Court of Claims by Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., retired, on the 28th inst. A decision is looked for on Monday next.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, U. S. Army, says the Cincinnati *Gazette* of April 27, "will arrive at the Newport Barracks this evening to select a site for the new barracks and to arrange for the disposal of the present location. Gen. Schofield is without prejudice in the matter, and he will no doubt give respectful attention to the claims of Bellevue." As a matter of fact, Gen. Schofield will not be at Newport Barracks, Ky., until next week on the business in question.

CAPT. CASS DURHAM, 18th U. S. Infantry, who has been absent from his regiment on sick leave since May 9, '85, is still unable to rejoin by reason of his disability, and probabilities are that he will soon be examined for retirement. It was thought last fall that he would be retired, his application to that end, approved by his colonel, having been forwarded to the War Department, but for some reason his case was not taken up. His regiment contains the senior first lieutenant of the Infantry arm, whose commission as such bears date Oct. 14, 1864.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of April 20 says: Gen. John Gibbon has been elected a vice president of the Military Service Institution....Col. Thos. M. Anderson, 21st Inf., lectures April 27 before Ellsworth Post, G. A. R., in Vancouver, on "American Loyalty"....The ladies and gentlemen of Vancouver Barracks gave at the Standard Theatre in Vancouver another rendition of the comedy of "Our Boys," April 13, to a good audience. The dramatic association of 1886-7 at the barracks is a decided success.

LIEUT. C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, delivered a lecture entitled "The Romance of History" at Historical Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 27, before an excellent audience. It was given under the auspices of the 23d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., the lecturer being introduced by Gen. Barnes. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views representing geographical descriptions, scenes in Palestine, Queen Victoria's coronation, the coronation chair and other incidents attending that event, the excellence of its diction and delivery securing the close attention of the audience. At its conclusion the lecturer was warmly applauded.

THE Chattanooga *Times*, referring to the completion of the wonderful inclined railroad on Lookout Mountain, of war memory, says: "The idea of building the incline was first conceived by Major W. R. King, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., present at the opening. He was stationed here for eight years in charge of the Tennessee River improvement, and his office was in full view of Lookout. While sitting there his mind, ever active and always alert, conceived the magnificent project. He purchased a place on the mountain and for an entire year perfected his plans. He then associated certain gentlemen with him, and with characteristic Chattanooga pluck, they were quick to execute."

MISS KITTY SHARPE, the accomplished daughter of Gen. G. H. Sharpe and sister of Captain H. G. Sharpe, U. S. A., on duty at West Point, was married at Kingston, N. Y., April 27, to the Hon. Ira Davenport. The marriage was performed in the presence of a large company of friends at the First Reformed Church. The ushers, Mr. Robert Ray Hamilton, Col. James M. Varnum, Mr. Severin Sharpe and Capt. Sharpe, U. S. A., preceded six bridesmaids—Misses Susan and Louisa Warren, Miss Charlotte Shepherd, Miss May McElroy, niece of the late President Arthur; Miss Fannie Rogers, niece of Mr. Davenport, and Miss Helen Janeway. General Sharpe and the bride walked arm-in-arm directly behind the bridesmaids.

P. A. PAYMASTER W. W. BARRY, U. S. N., registered at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, a few days ago.

PROFESSOR C. E. MUNROE, U. S. N., has been invited to be present at the session of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, to be held at Manchester, England, in August next.

MISS FLORENCE HAMILTON, a daughter of the late Surg. J. W. Hamilton, U. S. N., was married at Brooklyn, April 27, to Mr. F. L. Smith. Among those present at the wedding were Capt. Milton Haxtun, U. S. N., and Mrs. Haxtun.

LIEUT. EMORY, U. S. N., and wife have taken a house adjoining the Richmond Flats, Washington, D. C., and will not return to their Connecticut avenue residence, which is being fumigated and thoroughly cleansed. Since the death of their little daughter the rest of the children have been with General and Mrs. Emory. Lieut. and Mrs. Emory soon start for California, where Mrs. Emory will reside with her family for the next three years, during the sea term of her husband.

THE marriage of Asst. Engineer Frank S. Schell, U. S. N., to Miss Gay Warner Miller, daughter of W. G. Miller, Esq., of Richmond, which took place at Richmond, April 27th, was an event that will long be remembered in Richmond society. The wedding ceremony was performed in St. James Church, which was filled to overflowing by Richmond's best people. The Rev. Dr. Peterkin officiated. The bride and bridesmaids were handsomely dressed in white silk and carried large bouquets. The groom and groomsmen wore their special full dress uniforms. Ensign R. C. Smith, did the honors as best man. The other groomsmen were Ensign H. K. Knapp, Asst. Engineers M Bevington, W. S. Smith, and F. C. Bieg.

CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Va., was in New York this week.

COMMANDER R. D. EVANS, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York, early in the week.

COMMODORE WM. RONCKENDORF, U. S. Navy, retired, looked up old friends in New York City this week.

SECRETARY WHITNEY left Washington on Thursday for New York, and expected to return about Tuesday next.

MRS. REDFIELD sailed, April 16, from San Francisco for China, to join her husband, Paymr. Redfield, U. S. N., who is on duty on the *Monocacy*.

LIEUTENANT E. K. MOORE and wife and their sister, Mrs. Frank Courtis, have established themselves at 54 Washington street, Newport, R. I., for the season

LIEUT. CHAS. D. KENNEDY, U. S. Revenue Marine, was married at Oakland, Cal., April 19, to Miss Genevieve Wright. Lieut. Kennedy is soon to go to the Arctic in the *Bear*.

OFFICERS of the Navy Mutual Aid Association are reminded that Paymr. L. A. Frailey was elected to succeed Paymr. Stancliff as Treasurer, and much inconvenience will be avoided if this fact is borne in mind when paying their assessments.

P. A. ENGR. J. C. KAFER, U. S. N., who has been spending the winter at Thomasville, Ga., for his health, is reported as little improved. Mrs. Kafer has been with her husband, and will accompany him North as soon as the heated term renders a change of climate desirable.

LIEUT. P. J. WERLICH, U. S. N., accompanied by Mrs. Werlich, are paying a short visit at Fortress Monroe, being domiciled for the present at the Hygeia Hotel. The recent bereavement in the death of their only child will be recalled by this paragraph, and a change of scene was regarded as necessary for Mrs. Werlich under the circumstances.

LIEUT. J. T. NEWTON, U. S. N., who is detached from the steel cruiser *Atlanta* and assigned to duty with Comdr. Evans as assistant inspector of steel for the new ships, is an officer of exceptional ability in his profession, as is natural to expect, for he is the son of Gen. John Newton, U. S. A. Lieut. Newton will leave at once for his new field of duty.

ADML. LORD ALCESTER has just celebrated his 66th birthday. Another officer of the English Navy, Rear Admiral Herbert, if he had it to do over again, would delay his birth just one month. He was retired when at the head of the list and within a month of his promotion to Vice-Admiral, which would have secured to him five years more on the active list.

CHIEF ENGR. HARRIS, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, whose recent trip to New York was in connection with matters on the *Boston*, has resumed the duties of his desk at the Department. Mr. Harris was much impressed with the completeness of the motive power of the *Boston*, and thinks economy of space occupied by machinery can no further go.

ASST. ENGR. C. G. TALCOTT, U. S. N., who has lately reported for duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, is a graduate of the class of cadet engineers who entered the Naval Academy in September, 1875. Mr. Talcott graduated June 10, 1881, and is a member of the same class with Asst. Engr. Bevington, also on duty at the Bureau. Asst. Engr. Talcott assumes the duty lately performed by Cadet Engr. Byrne.

SAN FRANCISCO, says a correspondent, is redolent of royalty, and one can scarcely pass through the courtyards of Palace Hotel without rubbing shoulders against some titled dignitary. Queen Kapiolani held a levee April 23. Following the representatives of civic and military state came a delegation from the Navy composed of Commodore Belknap, Commander Coghlan, Chief Engineer County, Maj. Collier, Lieut. Qualtrough and Pay Director Dennison. Prince Leopold and Prince Esterhazy have by no means passed unnoticed, Prince Leopold is the grand nephew of Emperor William. The princes leave for New York April 23 and Queen Kapiolani next week.

PAYMASTER L. A. FRAILEY, U. S. N., reported for duty at the Navy Department on Tuesday, and assumed charge of the books and accounts of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, relieving Paymr. Stancliff. The latter officer is assigned to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, having been on special duty as secretary and treasurer of the Navy Mutual Aid since Dec. 1885. The last annual report of the treasurer of this Navy Life Insurance Company, which it is in effect, shows a balance of cash on hand of $35,039.43. The total membership at this present time is 779, and the resulting benefit amounts to no less than $3,644.20. The last death assessed for was that of Capt. E. P. Lull, U. S. N., who died at the Pensacola Navy-yard March 5, 1887.

THE father of the late Bishop Lee was, when a young man, a midshipman in the Royal Navy of England. His principal associates and companions were Nelson, afterward Lord Admiral, and the Duke of Clarence. Young Lee was a high-spirited middy, and having engaged in a quarrel with a superior officer, promptly challenged him to a duel. For this he was tried and sentenced to death, but owing to the influence of the Duke of Clarence, the sentence was commuted to dismissal from the service. Undismayed and undaunted he was no sooner set ashore than he wrote out another challenge to the same officer and sent it back by the boatswain, who had set him ashore. It was accepted. Lee left his foe dead upon the ground, fled to America and entered the merchant marine. It is related of him that in his latter years when reading of the victorious career of his former messmate, Lord Nelson, which ended at the battle of the Nile, he would pace up and down the verandah of his home in Cambridge and lamented the day he left the navy, protesting that he was as good a seaman as Nelson, and might have won honors equal to his. He was for many years one of the boldest of New England's navigators.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your issue of April 2, 1887, there is a long letter on "Paying the Army," signed "K.," in which the writer upholds, by some very weak and improbable arguments, the present pernicious system of paying the Army. From the tone of the communication referred to one might imagine it was written by a member of the Pay Department. If the figures given by "K." showing the great advantages to the interests of the Government by the present system are correct, it is a sad comment upon the officers of the Army that disbursed the cash from 1808 to 1811, and far sadder for the same class from 1811 to 1816, when the percentage of loss and cost of disbursing amounted to 7.32, as against three-fourths of one per cent. under present system. Did it strike "K." that if the expense of all the Courts-martial entailed by the present system were added to the three-fourths of losses and costs referred to that the expense to the Government is largely increased, an increase of expense which can be demonstrated by any person who would take the time and patience to sum up the loss to the Government caused by the thousands of Courts-martial annually growing out of that curse to the Army "pay day."

Evidently "K." had not the most remote idea that a system might, could or should be devised which would eliminate the corps of paymasters in toto. No matter what system might be adopted there is one indisputable fact remains in spite of argument to the contrary, and that is the *fact* that the present system of paying the troops but once in two months is pernicious to discipline at almost every post in the Service, and that "pay day" has been looked upon for years back by the company officers and many post commanders as the *one* day in each two months to be dreaded. With all due deference for the opinion of "K.," the communication of the non-commissioned officer published in your issue of March 19 last has the inherent weight of making a protest against a system which he knew by practical experience was inherently wrong, and if he did put his criticism in "a rather petulant" manner it does not affect the inherent weight of argument *against* the present system.

The JOURNAL, in advocating shorter time for making payments to the enlisted men of the Army, is in accord, I would venture to say, with a very large majority of the Army. * * *

TWO ARMY SOBRIQUETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to the clippling from the Boston *Commercial Advertiser* which appears in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 2, under the caption of "More Amusing than True," permit me to say that to the artillery service "Johnny-come-lately" is perfectly well known, and has been these fifteen years. He is a good fellow, is Johnny, but when he first came he was awfully strict, and his sobriquet has followed him. As to "Old Boots," they called him "Old Squashum" in those days.

POWDER MONKEY.

INSIGNIA FOR LONGEVITY SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT is suggested, as an additional ornament to our uniform, and as a means of indicating length of service, that for each five years' service, officers be permitted to wear one small gold or silver ball, bar, leaf, eagle wing or star—according to rank—on each side of the coat collar, viz.: 2d Lieutenants, small silver balls; 1st lieutenants, small gold balls; captains, small silver bars; majors, small gold leaves; lieut.-colonels, small silver leaves; colonels, silver eagle wings; general officers, gold or silver stars.

EDWARD O. C. ORD, Lieutenant, U. S. A.

TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE following letter written Colonel Henry by General Robbins, Inspector of Rifle Practice, National Guard of New York, may be of interest to those who question scores made in target practice:

S. N. Y. DEPARTMENT OF RIFLE PRACTICE,
NEW YORK, April 19, 1887.

Major Guy V. Henry, U. S. A.:

MY DEAR MAJOR: Allow me to thank you for the spirit of your letter published in the last number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. I am one who believes in the honor of men and, though I know there have been instances of false scoring, and possibly bribery of scorers, in our National Guard, we have generally found them out, and the punishment has been quick and severe. To-day, I believe, our scores are correct, and I prefer to think that most shooters would not willingly make a false score. We try to inculcate the idea that anyone who would shall be sent to Coventry by all, and the effect is good. Each year finds less apparent need of the safeguards thrown around our practice.

Yours, respectfully,
(Signed) CHAS. F. ROBBINS.

(From the Memoirs of Count Beust.)

COUNT BEUST DROPPED THE HAM.

I CANNOT conclude the reminiscences of Paris without mentioning the Court. Even the adversaries of the Orleans family must own that its members have personally much that is sympathetic and attractive, and have never omitted to do graceful and pleasing things. Thus, although I then occupied a subordinate position, I was invited before my departure to dine with the royal family at St. Cloud. The King was quite a bourgeois on such occasions, and carved himself, a task to which he was not equal, so that it could perhaps be said of him: "Qu'il savait mieux trancher les difficultés que les viandes."

His awkwardness caused an accident to befall me, which was fortunately not attended with any bad consequences. A dish of ham was handed to me, and I took a slice to which another slice was hanging. It fell on the dress of the Queen, next to whom I was seated, but her Majesty did not notice it. I did not lose my presence of mind, and the moment the Queen was looking another way, I made a bold move and seized the slice of ham and put it in my coat pocket.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

CLINTON M. OSTRANDER was appointed an acting paymaster in the United States Navy by Francis J. Higginson, Commander in the United States Navy, at Canton, May 6, 1884, and the claimant on that date assumed the duties of the office of paymaster on board the *Monocacy*, and performed them until Oct. 22, 1884. He was then relieved and ordered to proceed to the United States. The Court of Claims has disallowed the claim for compensation prescribed by Section 1556, Rev. Stats., to the day and date of the proper legal revocation of his appointment. It is held that the appointment of an acting paymaster is merely the assignment to certain duties of the person so appointed, and no revocation is necessary. The appointment was at an end as soon as the necessity for the performance of the duty to which the appointee was assigned ceased to exist.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

THE board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers met April 19 in room 6 at the New York Hotel. The board will visit California probably in June to select the site for the new home. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Gen. W. B. Franklin, president; Col. L. A. Harris, first vice-president; Gen. John A. Martin, second vice-president; Gen. M. T. McMahon, secretary. There are now 8,600 inmates in the five homes in charge of the board. New hospital buildings are to be erected at the Dayton and Leavenworth homes. The cost of supporting the members of the homes last year was $122.27 per capita.

ROYAL COURTESIES TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

ON the evening of February 26, Admiral and Mrs. Franklin, Capt. Dewey, Lieut-Commander Hitchcock and Flag-Lieutenant Sargent were entertained at dinner by the King of Greece, in the palace at Athens, when the members of the royal family and high government officials were present. The dinner being given to our commander-in-chief, he was given the place of honor on the Queen's left, while Mrs. Franklin was put on the left of the King; the places on the right of King and Queen respectively being, according to court etiquette, reserved for royalty, which, in this case, consisted of the eldest princess and the crown prince of Greece.

A week later the commander-in-chief made arrangements to give a return breakfast on board ship as an expression of his appreciation of the honor he and his staff had received, and the 8th instant was appointed by the King as the date when he could visit the *Pensacola*. At noon on that day the admiral's barge, which the King expressed a preference for, although having many excellent boats of his own, in charge of Lieut. Sargent, met the royal visitors at the Piræus landing and conveyed them to the ship where they were received by Admiral Franklin and staff. King George was accompanied by Queen Olga, the Crown Prince Constantine, the Princess Alexandra and suite, consisting of Col. Hadjipetras, master of ceremonies, and aide-de-camp to the King, and the Queen's maid of honor. The best proof of the enjoyment experienced by the royal party was afforded by the fact that they remained on board until nearly four o'clock, when they left the ship in our barge. When the barge was well clear of the ship's side a personal salute of twenty-one guns was fired, the marine guard being at present arms on the forward bridge, with the band on the forecastle performing the Greek national air.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 26.

NED FARRELL, with his brace of brisk mules, having mown the parade ground last week so as to cause it look like a velvet lawn, partly occasioned the remark of a strange gentleman visiting the fort last Saturday. On entering he was very agreeably surprised, and compared the scenes before him to those of the recreation ground of a big city on some special holiday. Two games of base ball and three or four of lawn tennis were going on nearly at the same time, and numbers of little ones gyrating on their bicycles.

Lawn tennis is a fashionable game here, and we have good players. When officers and visitors, and ladies too, occupy some half dozen courts in their handsome costumes, and are eagerly watched by admiring friends, who cheer on and encourage their favorite sides, the scene becomes really exciting.

The youngsters organized a club here a few days ago which they called "The Young Artillerists." They are mainly composed of the sons of officers and enlisted men, and with true American smartness, appealed to the officers for equipment funds. They succeeded in no time, and may be seen any day in their fancy new uniform. Last Saturday they played against and obtained an easy victory over "The New Cruisers," a kindred organization from Chesapeake City.

The young artillerists desire, through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, to thank the officers and others who gave them such a speedy and successful start, and in all the ardor of youthful patriotism, state that whether in the ball field or battlefield, their greatest pride will be to prove themselves true Americans and to follow in the footsteps of their fathers.

The Artillery School B. B. C. has notified, through the columns of the Norfolk *Virginian*, its readiness to meet any visiting club. Not for money, but amusement; for promoting national game and for maintaining that friendly intercourse that has for years existed between the soldiers of the U. S. Army and the citizens of Virginia. No gate money is wanted here. The fort is free and open to all; so are our libraries and museum, so are our "hops" and theatrical performances, and so will our base ball grounds be. B. B.

REVENUE MARINE.

While performing winter cruising duty from Dec. 1, 1886, to March 31, 1887, the revenue steamer *Dallas*, Captain Frank Barr commanding, assisted 17 vessels, boarded 274 and cruised 6,763 miles.

The following assignments of Revenue Marine officers were made this week:

1st Asst. Engineer E. S. Schwartz relieved from the *Guthrie* at Baltimore and assigned temporarily to the *McCulloch* at Charleston.

1st Asst. Engineer W. J. Phillips from the *Ewing* to the *Guthrie*.

Chief Engineer John R. Dally from the *McCulloch* to the *Johnson* at Milwaukee.

THE engagement of Miss May Buffington, daughter of J. W. Buffington, of Troy, N. Y., to H. Raymond Asserson, son of Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, U. S. N., is announced.

MAJOR R. C. PARKER has returned to Washington with his family, and will occupy his residence, 1214 Connecticut Avenue.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 31, H. Q. A., April 13, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2790 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

STANDARDS AND GUIDONS FOR MOUNTED REGIMENTS.

2790. Each regiment will have a silken standard, and each troop or mounted battery a silken guidon. The standard for cavalry to be made of a single thickness of seamless yellow banner silk, to be four feet fly and three feet on the lance. To have the coat of arms of the United States, as on the standard sample on file in the office of the Q. M. Gen., and which may be described as follows: An eagle with outstretched wings; on its breast a U. S. shield; in the right talon an olive branch with red berries, and in his left ten arrows bunched. A red scroll held in eagle's beak, with the motto, "E pluribus unum," in yellow; over the scroll a group of thirteen white stars, surmounted by an arc of diverging sun rays, also in white. Below the eagle a red scroll, with the number and name of regiment in yellow, as for example, "3d U. S. Cavalry." The design, letters, and figures to be embroidered in silk, the same on both sides of the standard. The standard to be trimmed on three sides with United States silk knotted fringe two and one-half inches deep. Lance to be nine feet six inches long, including metal spear and ferrule. To have a waterproof case or cover, to protect the standard when furled.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., April 25, 1887.

The following regulations prescribed by the President, in conformity with Sec. 2 of the act entitled "An act to amend Sec. 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia" (see G. O. 16, c. s., from this office), are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 22, 1887.

1. Each Territory shall, if included within the provisions of said act, annually receive arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores and camp equipage equivalent to the quota of a State having the least representation in Congress, and the District of Columbia shall annually receive arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores and camp equipage not exceeding double the quota of a State having the least representation in Congress.

2. Arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores and camp equipage shall be issued to the Territories on requisitions of the governors thereof, and to the District of Columbia on requisitions approved by the senior general of the District Militia present for duty. Returns shall be made annually by the senior general of the District Militia in the manner as required by Secs. 3 and 4 of the act above referred to, in the case of States and Territories.

3. It is forbidden to make issues to States and Territories in excess of the amount to their credit under the provisions of Sec. 1161, Revised Statutes, as amended by the above act.

4. The regulations established by President Pierce, April 30, 1855, under the act approved March 30, 1855, are hereby revoked.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By order of the Secretary of War:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 3, H. Q. A., April 23, 1887.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of March, 1887, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

SUBSISTENCE OF RETIRED MEN IN HOSPITAL.

The amount which is paid a retired enlisted man as commutation of rations will be a fair and proper charge against him for subsistence while in a military hospital, and that amount will be charged accordingly, to wit: Sergeants and corporals of ordnance, 28⅛ cents per day; other enlisted men 18¾ cents per day.—(Decision Sec. War, Feb. 1, 1887.)

RATIONS OF BREAD AND FLOUR.

The ration of soft bread should never be less than 18 ounces. If a company requires more, and its allowance is increased (under G. O. 4, of 1882, from this office) to not exceeding 22 ounces, the company should not, in view of such increase, retain any of its flour rations in flour; but if a company commander elects to retain a portion of the flour (under G. O. 94, of 1886, from this office), not exceeding 2 ounces per ration, the ration of soft bread for that company should be 18 ounces, and no more.—(Decision Sec. War, letter March 8, 1887.)

COFFEE MILLS FOR USE OF COMPANIES.

The purchase of coffee mills for the use of companies is not a proper charge against the appropiations for the Quartermaster's or Subsistence Departments, but should be made from the company fund.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter March 15, 1887.)

ENLISTED MEN RETAINED IN SERVICE BEYOND TERMS OF ENLISTMENT.

When enlisted men are retained in service beyond the terms of their enlistments awaiting trial by court-martial, or under sentence of court-martial, their clothing accounts and retained pay should be computed at fifth-year rates to actual date of discharge as expressed in their final statements, unless forfeited by the terms of the sentence or by law and regulations.—(Decision Sec. War, letter March 19, 1887.)

REGIMENTAL STAFF OFFICERS.

A regimental commander is restricted, in his choice of regimental staff officers, to those lieutenants of the regiment who are on duty with it, and who are not at a school of instruction or with the light batteries.—(Decision Sec. War, letter March 22, 1887.)

EXPENSES INCURRED BY OFFICERS AS DEFENDANTS IN SUITS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS INTERESTED.

To avoid any doubt about the method of payment of the expenses of these officers, it is better in all cases that when they are the nominal defendants in suits brought against them in the official discharge of their duties they should be subpœnaed on the part of the Government, who is the party in interest, to appear as witnesses.—(Opinion Atty. Gen.)

COMPANY COUNCILS OF ADMINISTRATION.

The time for meeting of company councils of administration should be determined by the post commander.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter March 16, 1887.)

TACTICS.

In forming line at dress parade of two companies the formation is central and the captain of the first company should dress it to the left.

In brigade line battalions are posted from right to left according to rank of the colonels, the senior colonel on the right, the junior on the left.

Par. 758, Infantry Tactics, referring to the manner of carrying the sword, applies to dismounted officers only.

A battalion of infantry being at parade rest, the mounted officers remain at a "carry."

Manœuvring in restricted drill-rooms and other contracted places may sometimes necessitate some simple movements not laid down in the tactics in order to change the position

or formation of troops. Expedients for such purposes could well be left to the discretion of the commanding officer, and it would be unwise to prescribe how and by what commands they should be executed.

In executing the "load," etc., by the numbers, the subdivision of the motions relative to the cartridge should not be authorized. It is plainly to be inferred from the third paragraph, page 31, Infantry Tactics, that the same regularity is not expected in the execution of the motions relative to the cartridge and bayonet as in the execution of the other parts of the manual. Clock-like regularity in these motions can only be obtained by an expenditure of time that could be better employed in more useful instruction to the soldier.

Company marching in line, quick time, guide left, arms at right shoulder: At the command "Left wheel," "March," the left guide should not bring his piece to a "carry."

Pars. 238 and 239, Infantry Tactics, prescribe that in forming column of twos from column of files, in double rank formation, the leading file advances three yards and halts, the movement being necessarily a successive one. While it is practicable to execute this movement simultaneously in single rank formation, it is believed to be the general practice in the service to execute it successively in accordance with the directions in Pars. 238 and 239, taken in connection with Par. 247.

At the command "Cease firing," the piece is brought to the safety notch before closing the cartridge box.

The first sergeant does not come to "arms port" in dismissing company.

A company marching meets the colonel commanding, or other person entitled to a salute, the captain should bring the company to a "carry," and himself salute the commanding officer and all general officers. The guides and file closers do not salute.

The first sergeant should salute the captain on receiving orders to dismiss the company.

The adjutant does not return his sword when reading orders at dress parade. During the publication of the orders he drops the sword, which is held suspended by the sword-knot attached to the wrist. After he has folded up and put away the orders, he resumes the "carry," then faces about and salutes his colonel with his sword, and reports, "Sir, the orders are published."

In executing the load it is customary simply to carry the hand to the cartridge box without opening it, when cartridges are not used.

POST COMPANY GARDENS.

The appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department are not applicable to the purpose of fencing post or company gardens.—(General decision, letter March 9, 1887.)

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., April 20, 1887.

The circular from this office, dated December 20, 1886, referring to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, is modified.

[The original Circular was published in JOURNAL of Jan. 8, 1887, page 469. The modifications are as follows: From the list of diseases for which relief may be expected is stricken out the words "specific infection" and especially if traceable to specific infection, from specific infection, either syphilitic or malarial, chronic alcoholism. The words "to prevent permanent disability" at the end of the 9th paragraph are stricken out. There is no change in the general features of the original circular.]

G. O. 1, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, April 25, 1887.

In accordance with the assignment of the President, the Division Commander hereby assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

By command of Major General Terry:
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Major General Alfred H. Terry is, in addition to his present duties, assigned to the command of the Dept. of the Missouri, until a permanent commander may be assigned to that department (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major Wm. H. Bell, C. S., will proceed to Fort Collins, Colo., on public business (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

1st Lieut. Charles E. Woodruff, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report for temporary duty (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

The Army Medical Examining Board at New York City having been dissolved, Sergeant Daniel Hayes, clerk, and Private David Coleman, messenger, will report for duty with their batteries (S. O. 85, April 23, Div. Atlantic).

Major Richard S. Vickery, surgeon, will inspect Q. M. stores at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, for which Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Anthony Heger, surgeon, will, during the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Smith, surgeon, as member of the Hospital Corps Board, perform the duties of attending surgeon in New York City (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. A. L. Buffington will proceed to Fort Davis, Texas, on public business (S. O. 49, April 23, D. Tex.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The C. O., at Willet's Point, will grant a furlough for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergt. Albert Helling (S. O. 56, April 26, C. E.)

Leave for six months, to take effect about May 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar T. Crosby, C. E. (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

Chief Ordnance Officer, Fort A. Lincoln, will proceed to Dept. H. Q., on official business (S. O. 36, April 15, D. Dakota).

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Johnson, Pa., on public business (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Chaplain Henry Swift is assigned to duty at the Post of San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 49, April 23, D. T.)

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, Signal Corps, will proceed to Hinton, Charleston, Catlettsburg, Louisa, Portsmouth, Gallipolis, Zanesville, Columbus, Circleville, Cincinnati, Falmouth, Frankfort, and Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Madison, Little Rock, Fort Smith, Manhattan, Columbus, Omaha, Sioux City, Bismarck and Fort Buford, on public business (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending April 23, 1887:

TROOPS.

Hdqrs. 9th Cav., to Fort Robinson, Neb.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav., to Ft. Robinson, Neb.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tutherly, Camp Sheridan (S. O. 37, April 18, D. Dak.)

Major John M. Hamilton will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment to a station (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

1st Lieut. James N. Allison will transfer signal stores and property for which he is accountable to Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept. (S. O. 59, April 11, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. John Green will inspect subsistence stores at Boise Barracks, for which 2d Lieut. R. E. L. Michie, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 60, April 16, D. Columbia.)

The leave granted Capt. Randolph Norwood is extended to May 20 (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

1st Lieut. A. M. Patch will proceed to Los Angeles for consultation with the Chief Quartermaster on business pertaining to his duties as Post Quartermaster, Fort Huachuca (S. O. 41, April 14, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Col. James F. Wade will join his regiment in the Dept. of Missouri (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. James F. Ayres, Troop F (S. O. 49, April 25, Div. M.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Sergt. Hugh B. Ward, Troop I, is, upon his own application, placed on the retired list (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for four months, to take effect about June 5, is granted Capt. Harrison S. Weeks (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about May 1, 1887, is granted to Col. Elmer Otis (S. O. 49, April 23, D. T.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Col. Edward Hatch, with the Regtl. Hdqrs., Staff, and Band, are relieved from duty at Fort McKinney, and will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and take station. On account of the scarcity of quarters at Fort Robinson, Regtl. Chaplain Henry V. Plummer and the senior veterinary surgeon will remain at Fort McKinney (S. O. 39, April 18, D. Platte.)

Lieut. Ladd made nine bull's-eyes in succession with the new cavalry carbine at 300 yards. Gen. Hatch, who is a good shot, says it shoots well.

Before a G. C.-M. which convened at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, and of which Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Inf., was president, was tried Major Frederick W. Benteen, 9th Cav. Charge 1. Drunkenness on duty—six specifications alleging drunkenness while in command of Fort Du Chesne on Sept. 25 and 27, Oct. 10, Nov. 10, 11, and 12, 1886. Charge 2. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman—the specification alleging that when in command of Fort Du Chesne, Nov. 11, 1886, he did conduct himself in a scandalous manner in the post trader's store, using obscene and profane language; taking off his clothes, to quarrel with citizens, and exposing his person. This to the dishonor and disrepute of the Military Service. The court found him guilty, except of the drunkenness on Sept. 27, Nov. 10, and Nov. 12, and of the words "and exposing his person" in the specification to the second charge. Guilty of both charges. The proceedings, finding, and sentence having been approved by the proper reviewing authority and the record forwarded for the action of the President of the U. S., the following are his orders indorsed thereon:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1887.

"The proceedings and findings in the case of Major Frederick W. Benteen, 9th U. S. Cavalry, are hereby approved.

"In view of his long and honorable service and the reputation he has earned for bravery and soldierly qualities, so sadly injured by the scandalous conduct of which he has been justly found guilty and by his insubordinate behavior upon his trial, I have determined, in the hope that a remaining sense of honor and an unextinguished regard for his military profession will lead to further valuable service in the Army, to mitigate his sentence of dismissal from the Service of the United States to suspension from rank and duty for the term of one year upon half pay.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

(G. C.-M. O. 34, April 20, 1887, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

Lieut.-Col. George G. Huntt will report by telegraph to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for assignment to a station (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, St. Francis Barracks, Fla., is extended ten days (S. O. 86, April 25, Div. A.)

The Kansas City *Times* says: "Indications point that Woodruff's Light Bat. F will be sent to Fort Riley. The people of Fort Leavenworth have a kindly feeling toward Col. Williston, 3d Art., the battery's former commander, but this love may be somewhat cooled for asking Gen. Sheridan to send the battery to Riley. The Colonel should have some consideration for the good people of this place."

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; M, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

Private Winfield S. Miller, Bat. G, Fort Monroe, was drowned, April 25, while returning from the theatre. His body was recovered.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Wm. R. Abercrombie is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

The following companies went to Bellevue Rifle Range, April 29, equipped for practice match: The right wing, under command of Capt. Mills, Cos. A, B, G, C, and E, Capts. Mills, Keller, Dempsey, Catley, and Ames, Lieuts. Pickering, Moffatt, Muhlenberg, Wilson, Wright, Rowell, and Towsley.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. Bertram T. Clayton, A. C. S. Fort Bennett, will send, by express, to the nearest depository all subsistence funds he may have on hand this month (S. O. 37, April 18, D. Dak.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

The leave for ten days granted Col. George Gibson is extended four days (S. O. 37, April 18, D. Dak.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Major Alfred T. Smith (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Col. A. V. Kautz is relieved as member of the Court of Inquiry at Fort Robinson, Neb., on account of sickness (S. O. 41, April 22, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. P. Henry Ray is detailed as Acting Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Platte, and will report for duty (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. George W. Brooks, Co. D (S. O. 47, April 23, Div. M.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

2d Lieut. A. S. McNutt will proceed from Nogales to Fort Thomas to superintend shipment of public property, clothing, etc., pertaining to Co. D (S. O. 41, April 14, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. G. B. Duncan is relieved from duty in connection with the police control of White Mountain Indian Reservation at San Carlos, A. T., and will rejoin his company at Whipple Barracks, A. T. (S. O. 43, April 18, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

The furlough granted Sergt. Edward Campbell, Co. E, is extended one month (S. O. 47, April 23, Div. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Capt. W. N. Sage, of Fort Bennett, is detailed to inspect stock and cattle to be delivered at the Cheyenne River Agency, D. T., and Capt. O. B. Read, Fort Yates, similar deliveries at the Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 36, April 15, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Fort Niagara, N. Y., is extended seven days (S. O. 89, April 28, Div. A.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills is further extended fourteen days (S. O., April 27, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. E. P. Lawton (S. O. 41, April 14, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Thomas S. Mumford will inspect certain Q. M. stores at St. Louis, for which Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for thirty days is granted Sergt.-Major H. A. Gorsline (S. O. 43, April 18, D. Ariz.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Capt. James Kennington will report to Brig.-Gen. Holabird for examination by the Retiring Board in session at Washington, D. C. (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Capt. J. W. Bean, of Fort Randall, will inspect stock and cattle to be delivered at the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agencies, D. T., and Capt. C. H. Conrad, of Fort Randall, similar deliveries at the Yankton Agency, D. T. (S. O. 36, April 15, D. Dak.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George F. Towle, A. D. C., Chicago (S. O. 45, April 21, Div. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assinniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

S. O. 43, 1887, granting leave to Capt. John H. Patterson, is amended to grant permission to go beyond sea (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Col. Henry A. Morrow is detailed as a member of the Court of Inquiry at Fort Robinson, Neb., in place of Col. August V. Kautz, 8th Inf., relieved on account of sickness (S. O. 41, April 22, D. Platte.)

Leave for two months upon Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, Fort Du Chesne (S. O. 48, April 23, Div. M.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Truitt is extended one month (S. O. 48, April 23, Div. M.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Major Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., will inspect Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 39, April 18, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Jacob F. Kreps is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., to take effect July 1, 1887, to relieve 1st Lieut. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cav., who, on being thus relieved, will join his troop. Lieut. Kreps will report in person to the president of the college on the date specified (S. O., April 27, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. J. L. Bullis (S. O. 48, April 15, Dept. M.)

Leave for twenty days on Surgeon's certificate is granted Col. Z. R. Bliss (S. O. 48, April 15, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

1st Lieut. John McMartin is detailed for recruiting service at Fort Sisseton, D. T., vice 1st Lieut. Henry P. Ritzius, relieved (S. O. 36, April 15, D. Dak.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Tear is extended to Aug. 11, 1887, and his resignation is accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 11, 1887 (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Gaines Lawson is granted from May 10 to 31 leave in addition to the extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted him in S. O. 294, H. Q. A., Dec. 20, 1886 (S. O., April 29, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 23, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Wesley Merritt, 5th Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, April 16, 1887, vice Willcox, retired from active service.

William K. Tully, of Florida, to be Post Chaplain, April 23, 1887, vice Rayner, retired from active service.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel James F. Wade, 10th Cavalry, to be Colonel 5th Cavalry, April 21, 1887, vice Merritt, appointed Brigadier-General.

Major George G. Huntt, 1st Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 10th Cavalry, April 21, 1887, vice Wade, promoted to the 5th Cavalry.

Captain John M. Hamilton, 5th Cavalry, to be Major, 1st Cavalry, April 21, 1887, vice Huntt, promoted to the 10th Cavalry.

1st Lieutenant Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cavalry, to be Captain, April 21, 1887, vice Hamilton, promoted to the 1st Cavalry.

2d Lieutenant Benjamin S. Wever, 1st Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 14, 1887, vice O'Connell, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Luther S. Welborn, 5th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 21, 1887, vice Schuyler, promoted.

CASUALTY.

Major John E. Blaine, Paymaster, died April 21, 1887, at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., April 20. Detail: Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Major Charles A. Wikoff, Capts. Daniel W. Burke and Samuel McConihe, 14th Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Abner H. Merrill, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Patrick Hasson, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, 1st Art.; 1st Lieuts. William W. McCammon, Charles A. Johnson, and John Murphy, and 2d Lieut. Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. James N. Allison, 2d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 59, April 11, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Bayard, N. M., April 21. Detail: Major H. C. Cook, Capts. J. B. Guthrie and H. G. Cavenaugh, 13th Inf.; Capt. William Stanton, 1st Lieuts. Robert Hanna, W. H. Carter, and T. A. Touey, and 2d Lieut. G. H. Sands, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Biddle, Jr., 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. M. Koehler and J. J. Pershing, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. C. S. Hall, 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 41, April 14, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Sill, I. T., April 21. Detail: Capts. A. C. Markley and B. M. Custer, 1st Lieuts. A. A. Augur and A. C. Ducat, Jr., 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. R. Kean, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieuts. H. W. Hovey, Carl Reichmann, and G. S. Cartwright, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. J. Crane, 24th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 48, April 15, Dept. M.)

At Fort Yates, D. T., April 25. Detail: Major John H. Page and Capt. George K. Sanderson, 11th Inf.; Capt. Charles C. De Rudio, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Handforth, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. William H. Baldwin and George O. Cress, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Lorenzo P. Davison, Edward M. Lewis, and Arthur Johnson, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 31, April 18, D. Dak.)

At Fort Wingate, N. M., April 27. Detail: Lieut.-Col. J. C. Bates, Capts. W. M. Waterbury, P. H. Ellis, and J. C. Chance, 13th Inf.; Capt. J. B. Kerr and 1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Emerson Griffith and J. B. Goe, 2d Lieuts. A. B. Scott, M. J. O'Brien, and E. P. Lawton, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James Fornance, 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 43, April 18, D. Ariz.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., April 29. Detail: Capts. Alex. B. MacGowan and John M. Norvell, 12th Inf.; Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surg.; Capts. David J. Craigie, James Halloran, and George S. Wilson, 1st Lieuts. Augustus G. Tassin, Frederick A. Smith, and W. W. Wotherspoon, 2d Lieuts. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., David J. Baker, Jr., Walter H. Gordon, and George J. Godfrey, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 86, April 25, Div. A.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 28. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capts. George W. Crabb and Joshua A. Fessenden, 5th Art.; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Paul Roemer, Henry J. Reilly, and Granger Adams, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 87, April 26, Div. A.)

At Fort Preble, Me., April 29. Detail: Major William M. Graham, 4th Art.; Capt. George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Frederick Fuger, 1st Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb, and 2d Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. J. T. French, Jr., 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 87, April 26, Div. A.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Buford, D. T., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, April 28, 1887. Detail: Major Daniel Madden, 7th Cav.; Capt. Edward W. Whittemore, 15th Inf.; Capt. James M. Bell, 7th Cav.; Captain Wilson T. Hartz, 15th Inf.; Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John W. Wilkinson, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William O. Cory, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Marcus Maxwell, 15th Inf. 1st Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington, 7th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 39, April 20, D. D.)

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Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major G. E. Glenn, P. M., and 1st Lieuts. T. S. McCaleb, 9th Inf., and C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav., will meet at the Army Building, Los Angeles, Cal., April 18, to fix the responsibility for the loss of C. and E. shipped from Fort Verde to Capt. J. W. Pullman, A. Q. M. (S. O. 42, April 16, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav., will meet at Camp Sheridan, Wyo. T., April 28, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of Government property, for which Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav., is accountable (S. O. 37, April 18, D. Dak.)

A Board of Survey will meet at Omaha, April 21, to report upon the condition of subsistence stores and property for which Major John P. Hawkins, C. S., U. S. A., is accountable. Detail: Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav.; Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., A. D. C. (S. O. 40, April 20, D. Platte.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. John C. Kelton, A. A. G.; Lieut.-Col. Joseph R. Smith, Surg.; Major Charles L. Heizmann, Surg., and Capt. Fred. C. Ainsworth, Asst. Surg., will meet in Washington, April 28, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Hospital Corps of the Army (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

The Board of Ordnance Officers will reassemble at the New York Arsenal, N. Y., for the purpose of completing its report (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. John C. Tidball, 1st Art., Lieut.-Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E., and Major Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., will meet at Fort Monroe, Va., April 28, for the purpose of making a division of the land of that post, with a view to consolidating, separately, the belongings of the Engineer Corps and the Ordnance Department (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

Major Augustus G. Robinson, Q. M.; Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M.; Captain James Jackson, 1st Cav.; Captain John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.; Capt. Chas. F. Robe, 25th Inf., and Capt. Algernon S. M. Morgan, Ordnance Storekeeper, are appointed Inspectors of recruiting property. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 27.)

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DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

Incidental to the erection of new buildings at Fort Porter, N. Y., some of the good citizens of Buffalo have been holding indignation meetings concerning the location of the guard-house, which they want put out of sight instead of at the main entrance. They are becoming quieter, however, as there is a prospect of modification.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A despatch from St. Paul says: "Owing to the great dissatisfaction over the Government's action in calling out the Regular troops to drive off the settlers on the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations, the military orders have been modified, and an endeavor is now being made to make the move as harmless as possible."

A gentleman just returned to Minneapolis from the Winnebago and Crow Creek Reservations, says the greatest excitement exists. Indians covered with war paint and armed with Winchesters were met on the road, mounted and following the troops. The news that the soldiers would drive the settlers from the land was known in every Indian tepee, and the chant of squaws and braves is heard.

A despatch from Pierre says: Co. E, 11th Infantry, commenced to evict settlers, April 26, from the Crow Creek. A poor old widow named Ryan, with her four daughters, were requested to leave, and with tears besought Capt. Myer, U. S. A., to assist them, as they had all their earthly possessions on the claim and could not go unless aided. The generous captain ordered her household effects loaded on the Government wagon and, with the five women, had them taken to the nearest railroad station. News from Fort Sully reports that the War Department has instructed Col. Dodge to remove the settlers forthwith, but to destroy as little property as possible.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BAYARD, N. M.

APRIL 17, 1887.

Among late official and social events is the arrival of Major H. C. Cook, 13th Infantry, with Mrs. Cook and family, from Fort Wingate, to take station here. Also the departure of Major V. B. Hubbard, post surgeon since early in 1884, and the arrival of his successor, Asst. Surg. W. D. Dietz, an officer young in years, but of evident high ability.

Dr. Dietz's four lectures, lately delivered, on medical and surgical subjects, were largely attended by the officers and enlisted men, all of whom were sorry to see them come to a close.

Lieut. Edward E. Dravo, 6th Cavalry, who rendered some very efficient services toward the close of the late Indian campaign in connection with the heliograph, succeeds Lieut. Carter as regimental and post Q. M.

The departure of Lieut. Cecil and his amiable wife for Fort Wingate, the lieutenant's future station as adjutant of the 13th, is much regretted at the post.

Mr. Biddle and the Misses Biddle, father and sisters of Lieut. Biddle, 13th Infantry, who have been on a prolonged visit to the lieutenant, and have done much to enliven the post during the last six months, have returned to their home in the East. The band of the 6th Cavalry brought them a serenade on the eve of their departure. An air of gentle melancholy has been observed on the faces of the young bachelors of the post for the past few weeks.

Lieut. Cole, of the 6th, and bride, the daughter of Major Tupper, Captain 6th Cavalry, have returned from their wedding tour, and are at present quartered with the parents of Mrs. Cole.

The ladies and gentlemen of the post have their weekly ordinary, and occasional extraordinary hops. Once in awhile they attend entertainments given by some of the élite of Silver City—always sure to be enjoyable. A few weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Kidd, of that metallic town, gave a ball and supper in the Court-house, which was attended by nearly all the officers and ladies of the post, and is said to have been a most elegant affair. Lieut. Carter led the german.

On the 22d of February John A. Logan Post No. 9, G. A. R., located here, gave a grand ball that was also a very pleasant and successful affair, and on St. Patrick's Day the wives of the N. C. staff officers and others had a neck-tie party and supper. So, with occasional amateur dramatic and minstrel entertainments, we have a fair measure of enjoyment.

The following officers are at present stationed here: Gen. E. A. Carr, Col. 6th Cav.; Major H. C. Cook, 13th Inf.; Captains Tupper, Kendall, and Stanton, 6th Cav., and Guthrie and Cavenaugh, 13th Inf.; Lieuts. Hanna, Carter (A. C. S.), Craig (Regtl. Adjt.), Touey, Dravo (R. Q. M. and A. A. Q. M.), Glass (absent on leave), Sands, Cole, Koehler, and Pershing, 6th Cav., and Hall and Biddle, 13th Inf.; Asst. Surg. W. D. Dietz, U. S. A., Post Surgeon, and Act. Asst. Surg. C. H. Allen, U. S. A.

ASSIGNMENTS OF STAFF OFFICERS.

THE names of the following paymasters were accidentally omitted from our list of staff officers, with the dates of their assignments: Major W. A. Rucker, Dept. Mo., July 11, 1885; Major John C. Muhlenberg, Dept. Texas, May 23, 1882 (now under orders to Dept. of Columbia); Major Geo. F. Robinson, Dept. Texas, June 24, 1883; Major DeWitt C. Poole, Dept. Columbia, Oct. 25, 1882 (now under orders to Dept. Tex.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

APRIL 28, 1887.

THERE is quite an epidemic of measles here, over 25 cases being reported yesterday, but all confined to the soldiers' children. In order to prevent the spreading of the disease, the soldiers' school and the Sunday schools have been discontinued for the present. All visiting among the families of enlisted men has been prohibited. Dr. Kimball has charge of all the cases.

On Thursday evening of this week we are to be favored with a symphony concert in the library, given by a number of the musical ladies and officers of the post.

On Saturday evening Mark Twain will entertain and amuse the residents of the Point with a reading in the cadet mess hall. The cadets hope to have a small german in the afternoon.

The officers have tendered a complimentary reception to Gen. and Mrs. Merritt, in honor of his recent promotion. The date has been fixed for Wednesday evening.

The Corps of Cadets looks unusually small at parade. It only numbers 257, so that there are 90 vacancies. If all the places are filled next June, there will be 154 plebes to report, besides the alternates.

The Mearn's House, below Highland Falls, now known as Davidson's Highland Villa, has been returnished, and will be ready for guests by May 15.

The following candidates have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June next:

John M. Groff, New Providence, R. I.
David E. Storms, Stockwell, Ind.
Cassius McMullen, Aurora, Ind.
David M. Mottier, (alt.,) Florence, Ind.
William H. H. Chapman, Green Bay, Wis.
Bernard E Jarrell, Bainsville, Miss.
Palmer E. Pierce, Traer, Iowa.
William G. Meissner, (alt.,) Reinbeck, Iowa.
Edward F. Daly, Kansas City, Mo.
Fred. H. Fitch, (alt.,) Kansas City, Mo.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

APRIL 25, 1887.

THE afternoon open air concerts and dress parades, which commenced with the present month, continue to attract a large number of visitors. There are two posts on, "the main and picket," and the average number of nights the men get in bed is only two. Target practice, with its usual amount of excitement and labors is progressing very favorably.

Officers and enlisted men hops, crabbing, sailing, and fishing, etc., are a small portion of the month's doings.

During the summer months fishing is the sport of the day and many groups are seen sitting along the banks.

The following varieties of fish inhabit the Potomac River: Shad, perch, catfish, rock-fish, herring, sunfish, eels, and smelt. The warm weather is just making its appearance. The men are busy with their gardens, any side you may turn will behold the scene of industry. The area of the post garden is about eight acres. Tho variety of products are sweet potatoes, onions, parsnips, carrots, cabbage, radishes, lettuce, beets, turnips, corn, beans, peas and cucumbers.

There is some gossip about the troops going into camp this year, providing work will be commenced on the old canal, which passes through South Washington and along the east side of the garrison grounds. The sewage of this canal, moves very slowly, causing a large exposure to evaporation, which in warm weather emits a very unhealthy miasma; and very frequently a most offensive odor, which, furthermore, is most injurious to the health of the post.

The officers of the post gave a german on the evening of April 19. Monday, the 21st, being Emancipation Day, the colored troops of the city had a big parade, and a salute was fired at the post in the afternoon in honor of the occasion. Workmen are now engaged in making new pavements in front of stables and men's quarters.

A prominent attorney of this city undertakes to prosecute the claims of the cooks and nurses throughout the Army for the extra duty pay due them according to law. The fee will be small and not payable unless attorney is successful. Circulars to that effect have been issued to all the posts.

AULD LANG SYNE.

ENGINEER SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

IN Orders 69, of April 18, Major King announces the programme of study and instruction to commence May 9 and end Nov. 19. It includes military engineering, submarine mining, civil engineering, field astronomy, and military photography. In Orders 73, of April 22, Major King announces the assignment to the charge of Departments of Instruction as follows: Military Engineering, the captains in turn, excepting the instructor in Submarine Mining; Astronomy, Capt. E. Maguire; Submarine Mining, Capt. J. G. D. Knight; Civil Engineering, Capt. E. Bergland; Military Photography, Lieut. I. Hale. Daily drills in infantry will commence May 9, and will be continued till July 15. The target practice season will commence May 2.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* says:

Capt. Parker, 9th Cav., has returned from Hot Springs, Dak.....Lieut. P. A. Bettens and bride have been the recipients of several pleasant surprise parties since their return from the East.....Gen. Jas. S. Brisbin expects to be ordered to McKinney by the end of April .....Gen. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav., will assume command of Fort Robinson upon Gen. Brisbin's transfer .....The plans of the new quarters are expected daily. More than $75,000 will be expended this year in making Fort Robinson the largest and the handsomest frontier post in the department.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of April 23 says:

Major H. C. Cook, 13th Inf., has gone to Fort Bayard, N. M .....The companies have "frog drill" Mondays and Wednesdays.....Col. Hall, Dept. Inspector, is inspecting Fort Omaha this week. It is very strict.. .. . April 29 Cos. A, B, C, D and E, Capt. Wm. Mills, 2d Inf., commanding, will march to the Bellevue rifle range for six weeks' target practice.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE "Orphans' Friend" says: "The ladies of Chaplain Barry's parish at Fort Leavenworth have during the Lenten season provided and finished a number of suits for the children of the Kansas Orphan Asylum. There were about 170 garments in all. Also, from an entertainment given at the post, a sum of money, about $100, has been donated to the asylum, and through this little sheet we thank our kind friends for their generous offering."

The german given by Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art., April 20, proved a most decided success and was the social event of the season. About 30 couples participated and were pronounced in their praise of the leadership of Lieut. Pardee, 18th Inf. Miss Fenton was the happy recipient of the ladies's prize, a pearl lace pin, and Lieut. Ripley the gentlemen's, a handsome photograph case.—*Kansas City Times.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Spon's Mechanics' Own Book: A Manual for Handicraftsmen and Amateurs, is a work published by E. and F. N. Spon, 125 Strand, London, and No. 35 Murray street, New York, which should be within reach of everyone who has any possible occasion to "tinker." Its contents include practical hints on the subject of mechanical drawing, casting and founding; forging and finishing; soldering; sheet-metal working; carpentry; cabinet-making; carving and fret-work; upholstery; painting, graining and marbling; staining; gilding; polishing; varnishing; mechanical movements; turning; masonry; plastering and whitewashing; roofing; glazing; bell-hanging; gas-fitting; paper hanging; lighting; ventilating; warming; foundations; roads and bridges; banks; hedges; ditches and drains; water supply and sanitation, and finally, house construction. The information on all these subjects is very full and exact. It is a volume which is simply invaluable to everyone who has occasion to deal with any of the forms of skilled labor which are included in its ample scope. It is a work intended for the emigrant and colonist who is often compelled to depend upon his own ingenuity for comforts and conveniences he would be deprived of if he waited for professional help. "Amateur readers," as the preface says, "will be glad to avail themselves of the simple directions and ingenious devices by which they can, in a great degree, overcome the disadvantages of a lack of manipulative skill."

"Civil War in Kansas," "Jefferson Davis on Rebellion," and "The Conventions of '56" are the sub-topics of the May installment of Messrs. Nicolay and Hay's "Abraham Lincoln: A History," in "The Century." Among the illustrations are portraits of Governors Shannon, Robinson, and Geary; of John Sherman, Millard Fillmore, John C. Fremont, and others. Among the illustrated articles is one by Lieut. Frederick Schwatka on the Apaches, with portraits of some of their chiefs and scouts. In an article on "Pharaoh," J. A. Paine advances the novel theory that Rameses the Great married his own daughter, the patroness of Moses. Prof. Paine points out indications and evidence proving that she was not the daughter, but the granddaughter, of Seti, and that Rameses, who she married, was not her brother, but her own father.

Charles Scribner and Sons include in their series "Epochs of Modern History," "The Early Tudors, Henry VII.; Henry VIII., by the Rev. C. E. Moberly, M. A., late a master in Rugby School. It is in a small, 18mo. volume, illustrated with maps and plans. The idea of the series is to treat great movements, which are entitled to be regarded as constituting epochs, not according to narrow geographical and national limits and distinction, but universally, according to their place in the general life of the world. The epoch here treated of is that of the Tudor despotism, and its results upon national unity are considered in a spirit of philosophical inquiry.

Mr. Simon Newton, Chief Clerk of the Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, has compiled and published a "Register of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, from its establishment, March 16, 1802, to March 16, 1885." It is a neat volume of 62 pages, contains much valuable information, and shows in every line that it has been with Mr. Newton truly "a labor of love." The lineal rank of officers is first given, and then comes the "Register" with an outline of the military history of each officer of the corps.

In "Scribner's" for May, J. Macdonald Oxley describes Sable Island in an illustrated article bearing the title of "An Ocean Graveyard," the fitness of which is more than proved by the curious "wreck-chart" accompanying the article, on which is recorded the long list of vessels that have met shipwreck and disaster on its barren sands.

Soule's Military List for April contains, in addition to the usual varied Military information, an excellent likeness of Major General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, and a sketch of his career since he left West Point in 1854. The number is an excellent one.

Lippincott's for May contains a complete novel by Capt. Charles King, whose Army stories have taken a prominent place in recent fiction. It is called "The Deserter," and is a powerful, well constructed tale that will bring new fame to its author.

Messrs. Merchant and Co. publish a little pamphlet containing "facts about the manufacture and relative value of roofing plates, and about the laying of a good" roof, which are of value to all having occasion for any work of this sort.

PHYSICIAN—"Drinking appears to be your weak point." Patient—"On the contrary, it is my forte."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Left Havana for Washington April 24.

All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At St. Thomas, W. I., April 15.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Left Pensacola, April 23, for Norfolk, via Key West.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 16. All well. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 16.

European Station—R.-Admi. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Sailed from Athens, Greece, for Leghorn, Italy, April 4. Intends to go to Villefranche after receiving her stores. Left Athens April 2.

The U. S. Minister, referring to the sojourn of the *Pensacola* at Athens, writes that he cannot commend too much the conduct and bearing of both officers and men of the ship, and their departure was much regretted by our countrymen at Athens, as well as by the Greeks. The ship was visited by the king and royal family, who dined on board the members of the cabinet, the foreign ministers and other distinguished persons. The Admiral, Captain Dewey and other officers were entertained at the Palace by the King and Queen.

A correspondent, writing from Athens, Greece, March 16, 1887, says: The *Pensacola* has been riding at anchor here since Feb. 10, having arrived that day from Alexandria. The passage was particularly favorable as to weather, and the only incident beyond the usual monotony of a sea voyage was target practice with great guns on the afternoon of the 9th. The *Pensacola* has saluted the following officials who have made reciprocative calls upon Admiral Franklin: The prefect of Athens, the Greek ministers of marine and war and a Commodore of the Greek navy, Russian, French, English, Roumanian, Austrian and German ministers, the Turkish charge d'affairs, United States Minister Walter Fearn and our consul and vice-consul at Athens and the rear-admiral of the French flagship *Victorieuse*. It is likely the *Pensacola* will remain here until the 1st of April, when she will leave for Leghorn, on the 15th of which month stores and provisions are expected to arrive there from the United States for her and the *Quinnebaug*.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Comdr. W. M. Folger was ordered to command. Was at Leghorn, Italy, April 2—to leave there about middle of May.

Pacific Station—Captain H. L. Howison
(in temporary command).

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley is ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of April 1.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Arrived at San Jose de Guatemala March 29.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Guaymas, April 19, from Mazatlan.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Coquimbo, Chile, March 18. To leave April 10 for the North. It is very probable that the *Juniata* will be ordered to the Asiatic Squadron.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. At Talcahuano, Chili, March 31. Commander Richard P. Leary was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of April 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable to have arrived at Callao, Peru, March 22. Left for Panama same day.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. At Norfolk, Va., from which place she will finally leave for her station in Alaskan waters.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Taboquilla, in Panama Bay, March 28. After a short stay intends to sail northward.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from Batavia for Yokohama Feb. 22.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns. Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Yokohama, Japan, March 12.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Nagasaki, Japan, March 5. Intended to sail from Yokohama March 13.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Canton March 12.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Lieut. Commander Frank Courtis in temporary command. Comdr. F. V. McNair has been ordered to command. At Nagasaki March 12, and intended to sail next day for Yokoahma.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, March 12. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent after March 24, to Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 17.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 17.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 17.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, Va. Will be refitted for service.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10. Mail address, San Diego, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City. She is being fitted for her annual Summer cruise. Will leave New York May 10, arrive at Glen Cove May 16, reach New London May 26, leave for Fayal, Azores, a few days later, arrive at that port June 10, reach Cadiz June 21, leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York. Capt. Cooke was detached from command March 31.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about the middle of June. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about May 25, and to sail May 28 with new crew for the *Lancaster*, and later will probably be assigned to the North Atlantic Station.

Chicago—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. (Report of March 19.)

Boston—At New York. Is being fitted with ice machines, electric lights and steam separators. She will be ready for a trial trip in about 60 days. (Report of March 19.)

Ossipee—At Norfolk. Ready for commission about May 15.

Constellation—Cadet Practice Ship. Ready for sea in about a week.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Blake* was at Key West, Fla., April 23, and will probably leave for Charleston and Norfolk, Va., on May 7.

THE San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has forwarded a memorial to the Secretary of the Navy asking that the *Hartford* be repaired and kept in service owing to her historical character.

THE United States practice ship *Constellation*, which went ashore on Craney Island flats, near Norfolk, April 13, remained until high water, April 14, when she was pulled off and towed up to the yard by the tug *Fortune*.

THE Evans Steel Board are receiving very encouraging reports of the progress made by steel men in producing plates for the armor of the *Baltimore* and *Charleston*. A very small percentage of the ingots recently submitted for inspection have been found defective.

THE commander of the United States steamer *Mohican* recently wrote a long letter to the *Star and Herald* regarding quarantine regulations in Panama, in which he expressed the opinion that men-of-war were exempt from disease. In reply the *Star and Herald* referred him to the mortality records of the *Jamestown*, the *Saranac*, and the *Swatara*.

A steam-launch at Mare Island, the *Monterey*, blew off a cylinder head while on her way to San Francisco April 19.

A NEW steering apparatus for the U. S. despatch boat *Dolphin* was this week ordered from Williamson and Son, of Philadelphia. It is to be delivered and put in place within one month, and will cost $5,000.

THE Board, of which Capt. F. M. Ramsay is President, appointed to examine the designs for the 6 000-ton armored cruisers, met at the Navy Department to-day, in one of the rooms formerly occupied by the Naval Advisory Board.

A BOARD, consisting of Majors Nicholson and Heywood, Surg. Ruth, Captain Pope, P. Asst. Surgeon Dickson, and 2d Lieut. Stayton, has been convened at the Navy Department for the examination of Captain Meade, of the Marine Corps, for retirement.

THE active list of the Navy, according to a statement compiled by direction of the Secretary of the Navy for the use of the Cockrell Committee, consisted on April 16 of 1.532 officers, including warrant officers, mates, and the 58 naval cadets now at sea; 199 cadets at the Naval Academy, and 7,682 enlisted men, including apprentices on training ships.

ANOTHER change of equipment is about to be made in H. M. S. *Impérieuse* at Portsmouth. It was decided to deprive her of her spars, and two substantial iron military masts had been erected in their place, with tops for machine guns. These have now in their turn been removed, and the ship is to be provided with a single military mast.

THE Board on Life-Saving Boats for the Navy visited Philadelphia on Tuesday and carefully examined the Norton invention. The Board still adheres to the views already expressed in the JOURNAL and will submit a report to the Secretary of the Navy on Saturday recommending that none of the boats submitted to the Board be adopted for use in the Navy.

ADVERTISEMENTS were issued from the Bureau of Yards and Docks this week, inviting bids for furnishing the material for and building an iron floating gate or caisson for the stone dry dock at the Boston Navy-yard. The proposed caisson is a double-ended hull with curved stems and deep keel; it has two decks and a rail; the whole structure is to be water-tight.

LIEUTENANT EMORY, in command of the *Thetis*, has not yet left Washington, but will soon leave for his station, and it is probable that early in May the *Thetis* will sail for Alaska. This vessel will go out carrying quite a large amount of stores and outfit pertaining to the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, this latter vessel not being arranged for large carrying capacity.

SEVERAL minor changes were made among the clerks in the New York Navy yard on Wednesday. Julius J. Feeks, of Locust Valley, L. I., has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Construction Department, and J. Sutcliffe, his predecessor, has been made second clerk in the Commodore's office. J. Kelso was appointed Chief Clerk in the Ordnance Department, and Lieut. H. Knox, Navigating Officer on the *Boston*.

THE presence of two British men-of-war in harbor, says the San Francisco *News-Letter*, has caused a flutter of excitement in many feminine breasts, and several very pleasant parties on board them have taken place. The *Triumph* is an old acquaintance, having paid many visits to San Francisco Bay in the last few years, but this is the first visit of the *Conquest* to this port. English Navy officers are popular guests with our people, and are always warmly welcomed. If there is a fault to be found, it is that their stay is generally so very brief.

THE report of the Board authorized to be appointed annually by the commanding officer of the *New Hampshire*, for the examination of the three apprentices selected from the three training ships, upon the return of the squadron from the winter cruise, to compete for the Bailey gold medal, is expected daily by Commander Schley, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. As soon as the successful competitor is named, Comdr. Schley will visit Newport to personally present the medals.

AN important addition has been made to the Royal Navy by the completion for active service of the new fast cruiser *Arethusa*, 10, 3,540 tons, 5,000 horse-power, which was built for the Government by Messrs. Napier and Sons, of Glasgow. The *Arethusa* is built of steel, and is sister ship to the *Leander*. She is armed with ten 6-in. steel breech-loading guns, all of which are mounted on Vavasseur fittings. She also carries twelve Gardner and Nordenfeldt machine guns, together with a strong equipment of Whitehead torpedoes. She is fitted with the electric light, steam capstans, and all the latest improvements, and will be manned by a crew of 300 officers and men.

IN the trials a fortnight ago of H. M. S. *Anson* with 94 lbs. of steam and 97 revolutions, the indicated horse power was 8,320, and the speed 16½ knots, the consumption of coal being 2.3 lb. of coal per indicated horse power per hour. With both screws working ahead the port half circle was turned in 2 min. 28 sec., the complete circle, 640 yards diameter was turned in 5 min. 15 sec. The starboard half circle was turned in 2 min. 46 sec., and the complete circle, 650 yards diameter, in 5 min. 47 sec. On the forced draught trials the steam pressure was 101 lb., revolutions 108.6 port, 108.9 starboard, indicated horse power 12,567.78, consumption 2.2 lb. coal per indicated horse power per hour, speed 17.435 knots an hour.

LORD ALCESTER writes: "In these days, when it is the fashion to depreciate everything in the way of ordnance with which the navy is supplied, it may be satisfactory to the public to learn the opinion expressed of the most recently constructed guns by the captain of her Majesty's ship *Colossus*, one of the best and most scientific of her gunnery officers." He then gives the following from Capt. Cyprian Bridge, dated from Malta, March 23: "I am sure that you will be glad to hear that our new guns, which I fired twice on the way out, have given every satisfaction. We fired at a target under the lee of Jeremias, in Morocco, before passing the Straits, and again after leaving Gibraltar. Everything went well, guns, hydraulic machinery, and electric appliances. We now really seem to have efficient and trustworthy guns."

THE *Yantic* arrived at Key West Thursday and left the same day for Hampton Roads.

ORDERS have been given by the Navy Department to the ordnance shops at the Washington Navy-yard to begin immediately the construction of another 10-inch breechloading rifled gun for the *Boston*. The two 10-inch guns now building at the Navy-yard are well on toward completion.

THE machinery of the monitors Terror and Amphitrite, now at Philadelphia and Wilmington respectively, is practically completed and the Secretary of the Navy will in a few days prescribe the formal tests to which it must be subjected before the vessels are accepted by the Government.

PLANS and specifications for a new Hospital and wharf to be erected at Widows Island, Maine, has just been completed, and the work of construction will soon be commenced. Surgeon General Gunnell proposes calling the New Hospital the "Naval Sanitarium." The chief object of the new building is to provide hospital treatment for officers and men suffering with yellow fever and other contagious diseases.

SEALED proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz: Tennessee, appraised at $35,000, Powhatan at $17,000, and Ticonderoga at $15.000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at $12,000, Lackawanna at $12,000, Wachusett at $10,000, and Cyane at $3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

Secretary Whitney has concluded to withdraw from the inspectors acting under the direction of Commander Evans certain responsibilities thus far imposed upon them. The inspection of steel for the machinery, except the shafts and boiler plates, of the new vessels has been transferred from Commander Evans' inspectors to the Engineer officers who have been on duty in connection with the machinery for the cruisers and gunboats. Engineer-in-Chief Loring has prepared instructions for the guidance of the Engineers in the performance of their respective duty, which he will submit to Secretary Whitney for approval on his return from New York.

THE board, consisting of Capt. George Brown, Lieut.-Commander Charles H. Stockton and Civil Engineers M. T. Endicott and R. E. Peary, appointed to select the site for the new dry dock to be built at Norfolk, has completed its work and the members have resumed their respective duties. The location selected is situated 125 feet south of and parallel to the present dock. The condition of the soil of the site selected is considered favorable to the construction of a dock 500 feet long, 125 feet in general breadth, and 80 feet width of entrance, and will give a draft of water of 25.6 feet of water over the site. The board, consisting of Commodore Bancroft Gherardi, and Civil Engineers P. C. Asserson and F. C. Prindle, appointed to select the site for the New York deck, has not yet reported.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

APRIL 21.—Paymaster L. A. Frailey, to special duty in the Navy Department on the 20th inst.

APRIL 23.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Assistant Surgeon Louis W. Atlee, to the Vermont.

APRIL 25.—Chief Engineer Wm. J. Lamdin, to the Trenton.

APRIL 26.—Ensign Harry Kimmell, to duty as inspector of steel under the direction of Commander Evans.

Cadet Engineer James E. Byrne, to the Boston, May 2.

APRIL 27.—Lieutenant W. H. Jaques, Ensign Frank W. Toppan and P. A. Surgeon C. T. Hibbett, to the Trenton, May 10 next.

Chief Engineer Lewis W. Robinson, as a member of the Naval Examining Board, Philadelphia, Pa.

APRIL 28.—Assistant Engineer W. L. Cathcart, to examination for promotion.

Boatswain John A. Brisco and Sailmaker Gilbert D. Macy, to the Trenton.

Detached.

APRIL 22.—Lieutenant John T. Newton, from the Atlanta, and ordered as inspector of steel for the new cruisers under the direction of Commander Evans.

APRIL 23.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Clement Biddle, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, May 2.

APRIL 26.—Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, 30th inst., and granted six months' leave from May 1.

APRIL 27.—Lieutenant W. H. Driggs, from duty at the Navy Department, May 8 next, and ordered to the Trenton, May 10.

Lieutenant L. L. Reamey, from the Naval Observatory, May 8, and ordered to the Trenton, May 10.

Lieutenant John M. Hawley, from the Coast Survey, May 8 next, and ordered to the Trenton, May 10.

Ensign Percival J. Werlich, from duty in the Navy Department, May 8, and ordered to the Trenton, May 10.

Assistant Surgeon C. J. Decker, from the St. Louis, May 8, and ordered to the Trenton, May 10.

Medical Inspector Adrian Hudson, from special duty, May 8, and ordered to the Trenton, May 10 next.

Paymaster R. P. Lisle, on being relieved from duty on the 30th inst., to report for duty on the Trenton, May 10.

Chief Engineer A. S. Greene, from duty as member of the Examining Board, Philadelphia, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Chaplain John R. Matthews, on being relieved at New York on the 30th inst., to report for duty on board the Trenton, May 10.

APRIL 28.—Ensign A. W. Grant, from the Norfolk Navy-yard May 9, and ordered to the Trenton.

Carpenter Joseph P. Carter, from Chester, Pa., and ordered to duty at Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia.

Retiring Board.

A Naval Retiring Board, consisting of Major A. S. Nicholson, Major Charles Heywood, Surgeon M. L. Ruth, Captain P. C. Pope, Passed Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson, with W. H. Stayton, recorder, has been ordered to meet at the Navy Department May 2 to examine and report upon the cases of such officers as may be ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to appear before it. Captain R. L. Meade, United States Marine Corps, will be the first officer to appear before the Board.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending April 27, 1887:

John W. Danenhower, lieutenant, April 20, 1887, at U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

MARINE CORPS.

APRIL 26.—1st Lieut. Jas. A. Turner, detached from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., in time to proceed to Sitka, Alaska, and report not later than June 15, 1887, to the commanding officer of the U. S. S. Pinta for duty as the officer detailed to relieve.

2d Lieut. Geo. Barnett, who is then detached from that ship, and ordered to proceed to Portland, Ore., and thence by rail to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the colonel commandant, U. S. M. C., for orders.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

Advices from the Asiatic Station of April 5 report the Palos at Nagasaki. The Monocacy had left Canton, and was expected daily at Yokohama. The Omaha at Chemulpo, Corea. The Essex sailed April 3 from Yokohama in search of the American bark Abbie Carver. She will soon go to Shanghai, and taking U. S. Minister Denby on board, visit the Consulates. The Marion at Yokohama. The Brooklyn arrived at Yokohama March 31.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler transferred his flag from the Marion to the Brooklyn on April 4.

Capt. E. O. Matthews, Chief of Staff. Personal Staff, Lieuts. C. H. West and T. B. M. Mason, Naval Cadets J. N. Griswold and C. C. Billings. General Staff, Medical Inspector G. S. Beardsley, Chief Engineer S. L. P. Ayres, Paymaster J. E. Tolfree, and Capt. D. P. Mannix, U. S. M. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 27, 1887.

THE death of Lieut. Danenhower was a great blow to his many friends in the Yard, as it must be to all who knew him. He had several thousand dollars, recently made in lecturing, and was insured for $20,000. He must have formed the plan for suicide in the morning or during the night, as he gave several orders for things he would attend to on the next day. Lieut. Danenhower was a favorite in the Yard, and was universally admired by the cadets for his sterling principles. For two years and a half he has been attached to the Academy as Officer in Charge and recently was detached from this duty and made Secretary of the Naval Institute. The german to be given by the officers Wednesday evening was postponed, as was the game of base ball to be played by the officers and cadets.

Comdr. Chadwick and wife were present at the theatricals on Saturday evening of last week.

It is reported that Lieut. Merrill will be ordered away on May 1, and that Lieut. Porter will be ordered to the *Trenton* on May 15.

Lieut. C. R. Miles will fill the position of Secretary to the Naval Institute until Mr. Danenhower's successor is appointed. It is believed that Mr. Miles will succeed Mr. Danenhower, as he is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the Institute.

The first of the hops since Lent was given by the first class of cadets on Saturday night. It was not a crowded hop, but all seemed to enjoy themselves. The cadet hops usually close at 10 o'clock, but the Superintendent gave his permission and this was held until 11 o'clock. Among the ladies present were noticed the Misses Sampson with Miss Casey and Miss Green, Mrs. Lieut. Miller with Miss Taft, Mrs. Lieut. Gheen, Mrs. Lieut. Mitchell, Mrs. Hendrickson, Mrs. Lieut. Barnette, Miss Brooks, Miss Fowler, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Jasper, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Woods with Miss Thom, Mrs. Nicholson and Miss Farmer. Among the officers were Lieuts. Barnette, Bartlett, Miller, Jasper, Mitchell and Nicholson, Ensigns Smith, Blish, Atwater, Hill and Muir, Paymasters Arms and Loomis, Chief Engineer E. Farmer and Assistant Engineer Gow, Lieuts. Gibson and Woods, M. C. A large number of cadets were present; some of these have not previously attended the hops, but were drawn out for the first time.

The rainy weather on Saturday interfered with the accustomed morning cruise down the bay, and the battalion of cadets were exercised at infantry in the armory.

The officers concluded on Saturday afternoon, that, owing to the absence of several players belonging to their base ball team, they could not cope with the first class team. As the next game will probably be an exciting one, they did not desire to play under unfavorable circumstances, and the matter was settled by choosing sides and playing a "scrub" game. It is reported that there have been some dissensions in the base ball team, but the cadets are practising steadily and will probably present a good team before long.

A very handsome pleasure yacht, owned by Mr. Slater, of Providence, R. I., anchored off the Academy sea wall on Saturday and Sunday last. Mr. Slater called upon friends in the yard, and several cadets went aboard the yacht.

The buoytender *Holly*, commanded by Commander Casey, lay at the Santee's wharf over Saturday and Sunday. Superintendent Sampson and Mrs. Sampson took tea on board on Sunday evening.

Miss Casey and Miss Green, daughter of Dana Green, late commander, U. S. N., were the guests of the Misses Sampson on Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Thom, of Washington, has been visiting Mrs. Lieut. Woods, M. C.

Mrs. Lieut. Tilley gave a tea to numerous friends on Friday evening last.

Mrs. Barnette and Mrs. Bartlett gave a tea on Saturday evening after the hop.

The cadets of the first class have sent in requests to the Navy Department, expressing their desires in regard to the stations and ships they may be ordered to.

The present second and fourth classes have each been divided in three parts, to go on leave during the summer months by divisions.

The present third class will remain in the yard all summer and will all go on leave about the last of August. All cadets will return to the Academy before Oct. 1 and the work will be resumed.

Many friends in the yard regret the departure of Captain Huntington, M. C.

Mrs. Lieut. Todd gave a very pleasant tea on Friday afternoon to the ladies of the yard.

Capt. and Mrs. Farquhar spent Saturday and Sunday as the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Huntington.

Asst. Engr. Schell has gone to Richmond, Va. He will marry Miss Miller, of that city. Miss Miller is well known in Annapolis society, and Mr. Schell is to be congratulated. He was accompanied by Ensign Knapp, who will act as his best man.

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References:

Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.

Rev. GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The undersigned having represented the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, as its General Agent for Northern Ohio, during the past year, with the experience thus gained feels himself to be competent to give Army Officers advice on many matters pertaining to Life Insurance, which may be to their advantage. To this end, therefore, he gratuitously offers his services to the Army, and respectfully invites correspondence from such as desire information on this subject.

While the Company he represents has no superior in the country for security or for liberality in its policies to officers in the Military Service, yet he will be pleased to advise and assist officers who may prefer to place their insurance in other reputable companies. Information as to the standing of the various companies and their relative profitableness for investment he will gladly communicate to those who desire it; also advice as to kind of policy best suited and most profitable to those of different ages.

By this announcement the undersigned hopes that he may serve the interests of his brother officers, enabling them to place their insurance in the most substantial and profitable companies, in a form of policy most advantageous to themselves.

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76 EUCLID AVE., Cleveland, O.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., April 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Friday, the 27th day of May, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing this Depot various Quartermaster's Stores, including stationery, horse and mule shoes, horse shoe-nails and toe-calks.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the articles bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

NOTWITHSTANDING the assertions to the contrary, the battery of the *Atlanta* is not yet ready for service, and from what can be learned on this interesting subject, it promises to be some time before this fine ship can be regarded as ready for squadron duty. From the mistakes discovered, and presumably rectified, in experimenting with the guns of the *Atlanta*, it is fair to assume that when the *Boston's* battery shall be mounted in place, the trial of the guns at sea will be coincident with the experiments with engines and auxiliary machinery. In view of the speed and efficiency developed by the *Atlanta* during the recent trial trip in the Sound, it was a reasonable expectation by the well-wishers of the Navy, that the end of the troubles and tribulations of the ship had been reached, but now, viewing the defects in the 8-inch gun-carriages with the utmost leniency, it is feared that the debatable ground has been but shifted from steam engineering to ordnance, and bearing in mind the pertinacity with which the average mind adheres to error, it is much to be feared that the outcome of the difficulties environing our naval gun experts is too far off to be easily recognized by an unbiassed observer. It is certain that so long as one man, or one bureau, assumes to have reached the ultimate frontier of knowledge in the science and mechanics of gun construction, so long will a constant source of errors and disasters continue to exist. In claiming for guns which have not been tested beyond a few rounds under exceptionally favorable circumstances a superiority over the long tested products of other and more experienced manufacturers, it is well to bear in mind a homely but decidedly pertinent old saw to the effect that "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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A SENSIBLE OPINION OF THE REPEATER.

THE adoption of the magazine gun for the German Army has naturally led to much discussion among the studious German soldiers as to the probable influence of this change upon the tactics of the battle field. Our contemporary of Berlin, the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, has published this year thus far five articles discussing this subject. The first, which appeared in its issue of January 9, took the optimistic view of the introduction of the repeating gun, and in a second, which appeared January 26, the pessimist had his opportunity for reply. A third article, published February 5, was entitled a "Netherland Study of the Question of Repeating Arms." A fourth, which appeared February 16, 1887, was "A Frenchman's Opinion upon the Repeating Gun Question in France."

In the *Wochenblatt* of March 22, these articles are summed up by a fifth writer who does not fully agree with any of them, and presents his own conclusions. In the first place he thinks it necessary to correct the impression that the Germans have adopted a new gun; they have simply accepted a modification of the good old single loader, "M. 71," with which they have accomplished such important results, and which they had such good reason to trust. Again, he shows that the influence upon tactics of the change from the single loader to the repeater will not compare in importance with that which resulted from the adoption of the breech-loader. The repeating arm is not to be considered with reference to its influence upon tactics, but solely with reference to its effect upon the increased rapidity of fire. And, indeed, its importance generally has been grossly exaggerated in the opinion of this writer. Quoting the remark that that army has the greatest chance of victory which is five months in advance of its enemy in the adoption of improved armament this writer says that accidents aside the victory will be with the army which, although it may be five months behind in the matter of armament, has learned most in time of peace. Mistakes are inevitable in war and victory goes with him who makes the fewest mistakes, who is most perfect in tactics and has the most thorough command of his weapons. Intelligent discipline and mastery of tactics have far more to do with success than perfection in weapons. The magazine gun is a double-edged tool. An effective weapon in the hands of well trained and seasoned soldiers, it is a source of weakness to men whose fire cannot be kept well under control. It renders the proper handling of troops much more difficult, as the rapidity of fire is itself a source of demoralization to the individual soldier when not kept well in hand. The sole influence, then, of the magazine gun upon tactics is to create a still greater demand for exact training of the individual soldier, and ability in the officers even down to those of the lowest grade. Let us, says this writer in conclusion, maintain our confid-

ence in the ancient and well-tested Prussian principles of warfare: the thorough preparation for war by the careful training of officers and men. The sentiment of duty, united to energy in action and zeal for perfection in ourselves and our troops, are the qualities which will ensure success when repeaters meet repeaters upon the battlefield.

This is a very sensible view of the question and if there is any army which has reason to accept it as conclusive it is the German Army. While the French were experimenting in secret with new weapons, and hugging to themselves the conceit that their improved Chassepot and their Mitrailleuse were certain to give them superiority in battle, the plodding Germans were occupied in the thorough organization and training of their troops in preparation for mobilization, and in the study of the frontier and the roads leading across it and into France. The lesson to be learned from this teaching is not that improvement in the weapons of war should be neglected, for, other things being equal, the best armed troops will have the decided advantage on the battle field—but that armies are likely to be called upon to try conclusions are so careful to watch each other and quick to adopt any suggestions of change, that it is impracticable to secure any great advantage in this respect. This is assumed by the German writer from whom we quote, and his whole argument goes to show that while the adoption of improved weapons should be encouraged, it should offer no excuse for neglect of individual training and study. Another thing his reasoning shows, and that is that those who argue against the adoption of the magazine gun on the ground that with it it will be impossible to properly control the fire of troops are simply reflecting upon their own ability as officers. Granting that the magazine gun will be an ineffective weapon in the hands of raw troops, will the ordinary breechloader be any more effective, and are they not destined to defeat in any case in the event of an encounter with well-trained troops armed with an improved weapon? It is certain that the adoption of a magazine gun will be forced on us in the case of emergency. Is it not better to secure it while there is still opportunity to associate it with such training as our troops may be able to acquire for the emergency of battle, and not in that event add to their other embarrassments that of unfamiliarity with the gun they carry?

TWENTY-NINE of the 126 pages in "Scribner's Magazine" for May are occupied with Commander CHADWICK'S valuable article on the "Development of the Steamship." In it we have illustrations of the "Great Western," with a cross section; the "Great Britain," the "City of Rome," "Persia," "Britannic," "Impérieuse," "Esmeralda," "Etruria," the belted cruiser "Orlando" and the "Giovanni Bausan," of the Italian Navy. Also, the engines of the original "Comet," built by HENRY BELL at Glasgow in 1812; a plan of the "Hibernia" and "Cambria," cross sections of the "Oregon" and "Servia," longitudinal sections of the "Gallia" and the "Champagne," and a drawing of the fine triple-expansion engines of the "Aller," "Trave," and "Saale," of the North German Lloyd. The advance of steam navigation is strikingly shown by a comparison of this magnificent triumph of engineering skill with the little engines of the "Comet." Diagrams are published showing a decrease in expenditure of coal per indicated horse power per hour, based on good average practice, from 9 lbs. in 1830 to 1¼ lbs. in 1886. Another diagram shows an increase in steam pressures for the same period from 2-3 lbs. to 150-160 lbs. The following comparison between the first ship of the Cunard Line, the "Britannia," and one of their later ships, the "Persia," shows the advance made in fifteen years, from 1840 to 1855, in the economies of steam navigation:

	Britannia.	Persia.
Coal necessary steam to N. Y.	570 tons	1,400 tons
Cargo carried	224 "	750 "
Passengers	90	250
Indicated power	710	3,600
Pressure per square inch	9 lbs.	33 lbs.
Coal per indicated h. p. per hr.	5.1 "	3.8 "
Speed	8.5 knots	13.1 knots

Thus, for two and a half times the quantity of coal nearly three and a half times the cargo was carried, and nearly three times the number of passengers; a result due partially to increased engine efficiency, and partially to increased size of ship.

Since the year 1879 the following great ships have been placed upon the Liverpool and New York lines. Taking them in the order of their fastest passage, out or home, they stand thus:

	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
1. Etruria	6	5	31
2. Umbria (sister ship)	slightly	longer	
3. Oregon	6	10	35
4. America	6	13	44
5. City of Rome	6	18	0
6. Alaska	6	18	37
7. Servia	6	23	55
8. Aurania	7	1	1

ITEMS giving detailed accounts of the presentation of certain gifts to military superiors by those of inferior rank—and sometimes under their immediate command in the Army—have recently found their way into the newspapers. In the description of one of these affairs the statement occurs that the donation "to a lieutenant" was made by a "sergeant" (mentioning name, etc.), "on behalf of the members of" (specifying command) "as a mark of respect and esteem, and in consideration of the kind treatment they" (the enlisted men) "have received at his" (the lieutenant's) "hands since he has commanded the organization mentioned." This public mention suggests the inquiry whether Section 1784, R. S., is not applicable to cases of the kind described in the military as well as the civil service? However this may be, it is plain that donations to military superiors on the part of their inferiors, the result of contributions or collections, are in decidedly bad taste and wrong on general principles. We think it is plain, however, that the section of the Revised Statutes does apply, and clearly makes such transactions violations of law, rendering all the parties, the giver as well as the receiver of the gift, amenable to the prescribed punishment. The section reads as follows:

Sec. 1784. No officer, clerk, or employee in the the U. S. Government employ shall at any time solicit contributions from other officers, clerks, or employees in the Government service for a gift or present to those in a superior official position; nor shall any such officials or clerical superiors receive any gift or present offered or presented to them as a contribution from persons in Government employ receiving a less salary than themselves; nor shall any officer or clerk make any donation as a gift or present to any official superior. Every person who violates this section shall be summarily discharged from the Government employ.

Closely related to the provisions of the law quoted would seem to be the restrictions imposed by A. R. 5; and it requires no strained construction to show that the donations in question are violations of that regulation. *What else* is meant? We call attention to this matter, for it seems to us that officers cannot be too particular to keep well within the law in such matters as this. The gift blindeth the eyes of the receiver, and it is because the principle of giving and receiving gifts between superiors and subordinates is destructive of impartial discipline that it is so strictly and so justly prohibited.

THE Board of Officers, Assistant Adjutant-General KELTON, President, recently appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the new Hospital Stewards Corps of the Army, convened at the War Department, in the office of General KELTON, April 28, and will continue to meet daily until all the papers which have been submitted in the form of suggestions have been carefully examined and a set of regulations decided upon. It is estimated that at least three weeks will be required to complete the work. Suggestions have been received from all the leading surgeons of the Army on the subject, and, as there is a wide diversity of opinion, it will require considerable thought and discussion before a conclusion can be reached. Some of the surgeons have recommended that the Hospital Stewards now in the Service be required to pass the proposed new examination and be given new appointments; while others think they should be exempted from another examination and allowed to serve under their present appointments. There is also a wide difference of opinion in regard to the manner of appointment to the corps. Some advocate appointments direct from civil life; others favor two or three years' service in the ranks before appointment. The project of training cooks and nurses before regular assignment to the corps has many advocates, and the Board will therefore probably devote some time to devising a system by which the object can be accomplished. It will also be necessary to formulate rules carefully defining the duties of the members of the corps, and in such a way as not to interfere with employees of the Quartermaster's Department who have charge of ambulances and other equipments that would seem to form part of a hospital corps.

THE list of captains of the line found incapacitated by Army retiring boards having nearly run out, the War Department has determined to order new boards for the examination of those captains who have been on sick leave for some time. Three captains—Wm. B. Pease, 9th Inf.; T. J. Gregg, 2d Cav., and James Kennington, 14th Inf.—have lately been ordered for examination, the former two before a board at San Francisco, and the latter before a board which convened in the office of Quartermaster General Holabird this week. This board found Capt. Kennington, who has been an inmate for some time of the Government Insane Asylum, incapacitated, and that his disability, which was brought about by a severe blow in the back of the head some years ago, was "incident to the Service." Several other officers, now on prolonged sick leave, and whose condition is such as to warrant the belief that they will never be able to perform active duty again, will soon be given an opportunity to have the state of their health formally reported upon by boards. Their cases will be considered as their applications come in for an extension of sick leaves. There are two vacancies on the retired list at the present time.

THERE has been quite a noticeable increase in the number of vacant second lieutenancies in the Army since our last statement. The list now numbers 45, as follows: Infantry 31, Cavalry 9, and Artillery 5. There are two vacancies in the disability retired list and several Court-martial cases pending which are liable to make vacancies, so that the outlook for the graduates is not so gloomy after all. "Hope springs eternal in the youthful breast."

COLONEL CHARLES W. MOULTON, of New York, a brother-in-law of General Sherman, was a quartermaster in the Army in 1864, and, for reasons personal to himself, resigned. His resignation was accepted by Secretary Stanton and another man put in his place, who failed to give satisfaction. About four months afterward Mr. Stanton revoked the special order accepting Moulton's resignation, and ordered the latter to resume his post. Colonel Moulton now claims that he was not legally out of the Army and is entitled to his salary for the interim. The principle to be settled by a hearing of the claim involves the authority of the Secretary of War to revoke his acceptance of Moulton's resignation, and will incidentally bring up the whole question now in dispute, as to the relative powers of the Secretary of War and Commanding General of the Army.

THE Paymaster-General says that he has not sufficient force to order another officer to the Dept. of Dakota to succeed the late Major Blaine; the four Majors—Bates, Eckels, Roche, and Whipple—will therefore make all the payments to troops stationed in that Department. Major Eckels has been ordered to make the April payments to the troops hitherto paid by Major Blaine. The death of Major Blaine does not create a vacancy in the Corps as the list of paymasters is still eleven in excess of the limit authorized.

LIEUTENANT W. T. CHAMBERS, U. S. N., sent us last week a letter which we received too late for publication, answering the insinuation which has appeared in some papers that he was to be unduly favored in the matter of adopting the designs for a new cruiser submitted by him. He repels this suggestion with just indignation. As to the further suggestion that his engine is a copy of No. 27, now building by the Cramps for the *Baltimore*, he says: "During the preparation of these plans I negotiated with one of the best designers and builders of steam machinery of this progressive age, and the designs of engines and boilers which I procured from him are specially adapted to this ship, and are *not* copied from those of the *Baltimore*, building by Cramp and Sons. This machinery is vastly superior to that of the *Baltimore*, although it weighs 10 tons less. It is of 10,800 I. H. P., and is specially designed for *continuous* working at high speeds, not simply to run the gauntlet of a measured mile trial, and then break down the first time it is used at full speed for any length of time at sea."

WE find that our judgment of "Semmes's Service Afloat in the Confederate Cruisers *Sumter* and *Alabama*," produces upon a critic that cannot be accused of prejudice the same impression that it did upon us. The *Army and Navy Gazette*, noticing the recent republication of the volume which originally

appeared in 1849, says of it: "Declining years and matured reflection seem in Semmes's case only to have added bitterness to his temper, and to have lessened his conception of self-respect. Judged by these pages, he is written down a soured, garrulous boaster, and a spiteful, abusive critic. Undoubtedly he underwent at the hands of his enemies indignities and persecution which would go far to distort and discolor his view of accomplished facts; but nothing he suffered can excuse his open commendation of Mr. Lincoln's murderer, and his misrepresentation and abuse of those whom he characterizes as 'Northern savages.' The unbiassed historian of the future, while giving the Confederate captain credit for the thorough manner in which he accomplished his wholesale destruction of the enemy's private property, will hardly class him in the same category with those officers and men of both sides who on sea and land battled, often against overwhelming odds, in fair fight."

JAMES H. WILSON, formerly Lieut.-Colonel, 35th Infantry, and Brevet Major-General, in a notice of McClellan's biography which appears in the New York *Sun* says: "The phrases we have quoted were taken from the private letters as published, and these are evidently but extracts selected from the mass he had written. They constitute the most curious collection that was ever published for the support of a soldier's reputation. If they show anything, they show an overweening egotism and self esteem, and a blind persistent contempt for his lawful superiors. When read in connection with the rest of his story they produce but one impression, and that is that the man who wrote them, from the time he arrived at Washington, labored under the delusion that he had a higher commission for the salvation of the country than any he held from those in authority over him; that he was wiser and better than they; that whoever differed in opinion from him should be held as his bitter and unscrupulous enemy; and finally that he had an imprescriptible title to the Army of the Potomac, like that of Cæsar to the Tenth Legion or of Napoleon to the Old Guard."

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL KELTON, while waiting for the Ordnance Department to test the improvement he has invented for the Springfield rifle, mention of which has previously been made in the JOURNAL, is devoting his spare moments to perfecting an ingenious and inexpensive device for loading all the six barrels of an Army revolver at once. By this device six cartridges are held together by a band of brass or paper with a grooved wooden centre piece, so carefully constructed as to enable each cartridge to slip into its chamber. By a blow of the hand the band is broken, the cheap centre piece falls to the ground and the cartridges are firmly inserted in their respective chambers. The cartridge shells are thrown from the chambers by the movement, which throws up the barrel, so that by the movement required to insert a single cartridge six chambers can be loaded. The invention, which promises to be of value to the military service, will be submitted to the Ordnance Department for trial.

NEAR Harper's Ferry is a hill known as "Bolivar Heights," famous during the war as one of the three heights—Loudon, Bolivar, and Maryland—which control the valley in which Harper's Ferry is situated. Bolivar Heights is now a favorite resort of the residents of the neighborhood. On Sundays especially many people congregate there, and one of the favorite amusements has been to hunt for war relics. On April 24 some men or boys investigated the contents of an old shell which has been imbedded for twenty-three years in the hillside. With a long iron rod they opened the mouth of the shell and loosened the powder within. All went well until the friction of the rod set fire to the powder, when an explosion took place which was heard for miles away. Several dwellings near by were almost demolished, and six persons were severely injured. One poor girl of fourteen had her right leg blown off below the knee; she and a boy who was wounded are not expected to recover.

SEVERAL casualties occurred during the Easter Volunteer manœuvres in England. One man had his ear blown off, another had his face scorched by a comrade's rifle, and still a third was brought to ground by a bayonet thrust, from which last it would appear that the bayonets which doubled up when they struck the breech-clouts of the Arabs at Abu-Klea are more effective against Englishmen. Even in the case mentioned the victim was only brought to the ground and not spitted as he should have been under the circumstances.

THERE seems to be danger that General Parke will not be appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy after all. Captain George A. Armes, retired, has made formal application to the Secretary of War for the position, and it is difficult to see how the Secretary can refuse to grant this modest application.

THE Omaha *Herald* puts in a good word for Major F. W. Benteen, 9th U. S. Cavalry, saying "he served with the gallant 7th Cavalry in every Indian campaign which made Custer's name great as an Indian fighter. The good judgment, hearty support and energy of Major Benteen contributed no little to the success Custer attained; and it was due to his good judgment that the remnant of the 7th Cavalry was saved when Custer was massacred." A Washington special, commenting on the case, says: "It was supposed that his long and faithful service, his exemplary life at the post and the reputation he had acquired as an officer and a gentleman would be taken into consideration as mitigating his offence, but the court imposed the severest penalty known—dismissal from the service. The same week a lieutenant was convicted of dragging one of his men across a parade ground tied to the heels of a mule. This officer was sentenced to suspension for one year. Benteen was sentenced to dismissal. Military courts, like civil courts, are eccentric. The youngster who had committed an act of barbarism on one of his men was the subject of mercy; the old officer, with twenty-six years of gallant service, was not."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY M. LAZELLE, 23d Infantry, was last week tendered the detail as successor to Colonel Scott in charge of the war records, but he has written declining it. Assistant Adjutant General Vincent is the next on the list of officers that the Department considers qualified, but it is understood that he is also averse to taking the place. Among others that the Department now has in view for the place are Lieut.-Colonel Henry W. Closson, 5th Art.; Major R. H. Hall, 22d Inf.; Major Geo. W. Baird, Pay Dept., and Captain George W. Davis. Each of them has been mentioned to the Secretary as possessing some particular qualification for the work. Major Baird has had some practical experience with the work, having served some time with Colonel Scott upon it prior to his transfer from the line of the Army to the Pay Corps. Colonel Scott, it is said, remarked only a short while before his death, that he could give up the work and rest easy if he could be assured that Major Baird would succeed him.

FROM a report recently received at the Navy Department from the U. S. S. *Alliance*, it appears that the system of forced draft introduced into the boilers of that vessel is, in so far as a single experiment will justify generalization, a success and compares favorably as regards economic results, with the best English practice. During a full power trial lasting ten hours, the engines of the *Alliance* developed an average of 668 horse-power, the maximum reaching 774. During this trial but one-half of the boilers were in use, the combustion being urged by the introduction of a cold blast into the ash pits beneath the furnace grates. If further experiment shall demonstrate the value of the forced draft system as applied to the *Alliance*, it is likely that one of the two vessels now refitting at New York, the *Enterprise* and *Nipsic*, will be furnished with a similar addition to their efficiency. We give elsewhere a fuller statement of the results obtained with the *Alliance*.

SOME of the daily papers have, we observed, contained incorrect accounts of the torpedo explosion at Annapolis, a correct account of which was given by our correspondent at that place. There was, as we are informed, no premature explosion. Every precaution was taken, spar fully rigged out and submerged, then connections were made, and the torpedo exploded at the intended moment. After submersion, the spar was broken, either by the resistance of the water or by striking some unknown obstruction, and, as it was 10 feet below the surface, of course, there were no means of knowing this fact. It did not touch bottom, as there was a depth of at least 14 or 15 feet of water. By this accident the torpedo came sufficiently close to spring a leak in the *Hull's* bow by concussion. None of the crew were injured and no further damage done. The injury was so slight as not to interfere with the daily routine of torpedo exercises. No blame whatever has been attached to the officers in charge. The accident is regarded as unavoidable.

THE British authorities are trying, with some success, the experiment of a volunteer cycle company. This week at Aldershot is to be tested a new vehicle, shaped like a long racing boat, on which a dozen soldiers can sit in single file and propel it easily at the rate of 16 miles an hour, and can draw eight baggage wagons after them. This multicycle is steered easily by one man, is affected little by rough roads, and turns in less space than an ordinary hansom.

Engineering News publishes some logarithms of past population of New York City, from which it ciphers out that the future population will be: 1890, 1,599,400; 1900, 2,108,600; 1910, 2,779,300; 1920, 3,664,000.

THE Kansas City *Times* says: "The Chicago *Tribune* prints a list of staff officers who have served longer than four years at this station, and anxiously asks whether the Secretary will change them after July 1, when the new mileage funds will be available and if he will not find them too solidly imbedded to be removed. There is entirely too much buncombe written in reference to the change in stations, every four years among staff officers. The rule was made to apply more strictly to line officers, who in many cases have been away from their regiments for years, while some had never joined them. It makes but little difference how long a staff officer is stationed at any one place."

L'Avenir Militaire thinks that as soon as the bullets begin to whistle the best shots will become no better than the bad ones firing at random. It goes on to say that, although in France and Germany the return to a belief in the bayonet and to close order which recalls the *tactique linéaire* of Frederick the Great indicates a loss of faith in the omnipotence of musketry, nevertheless musketry instruction is held to be of the greatest importance. In this it contradicts itself and it offers no evidence of the alleged change of opinion in France and Germany.

THE difference of the conditions surrounding the office of Assistant Surgeon of the Army and that of the Navy is again forcibly illustrated through the appointment, on April 21, of Charles E. Woodruff to an assistant surgeonship in the Army, he having resigned from the Naval Medical Corps to accept the appointment. Mr. Woodruff was one of the brightest of the late additions to the Navy, and it was with much regret that the Secretary of the Navy accepted his resignation. Mr. Woodruff is now in Washington, but will proceed in a few days to his new station at Fort Wayne, Mich.

IN the absence of mileage and transportation funds, it is hardly possible that any changes in Department commands will be ordered until after the 1st of July. General Terry will therefore probably remain in command of the Department of the Missouri until General Merritt has been relieved from the Military Academy.

THE Prince of Wales, in memory of his election in 1860, when he visited this country, as an honorary member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, has recently sent over his portrait to adorn the armory of that distinguished organization.

THE American Society of Civil Engineers are proposing to hold their next convention at the Hotel Kaaterskill, at the top of the Catskill Mountains, and the time the Fourth of July week.

THE following Mexican War Claims were allowed by the Second Comptroller last week: Richard V. Mason, Colonel 1st Dragoons, $270; Henry L. Kendrick, Bvt. Major, 2d Art., $150.

THE thirty-sixth anniversary of the Hawkins Zouaves was celebrated by the survivors of that famous fighting regiment at Nilsson Hall, New York City, April 19.

A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Directors, National Rifle Association, will be held at No. 5 Beekman street, New York, May 3, at 3.30 P. M.

THE 3d Army Corps Union will hold its twenty-fourth annual reunion at the Windsor Hotel, New York City, on May 5.

THE Army and Navy Club of Connecticut held its ninth annual reunion in Hartford on Wednesday.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The sick leave of Capt. Arthur Morris, 4th Art., is extended one month. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 28.)

Maj. R. H. Jackson, 5th Art., will attend the encampment of the 1st Brigade, New Hamp. National Guard at Concord, commencing May 31. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 29.)

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen. Schofield, Gens. Slocum, Whipple, and Jackson, Col. Hamilton, Commo. Gherardi and many other notable personages attended the reception given by the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, the occasion of its tenth anniversary.

SINCE the statement to the contrary was made in the JOURNAL of last week, Secretary Whitney has decided upon the recommendation of the engineers who managed the machinery of the *Atlanta* during her recent trial trip, to provide the *Boston* machinery with a "separator." This will occasion the postponement of her trial for several weeks.

THE following circular letter was sent out from the Navy Department to the commandants of the different navy-yards this week:

On and after the 1st day of May, 1887, the captain of the yard under your command will assume the same relations to the Bureau of Yards and Docks that is now held by the officers in other bureau departments of the yard. The civil engineer of the yard will be regarded as the assistant of the captain of the yard in all duties under control of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and in his absence will have charge of the department. Respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

RECENT DEATHS.

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LIEUTENANT DANENHOWER.

THE remains of the late Lieutenant J. W. Danenhower, U. S. N., arrived at Oswego April 24, accompanied by the father, mother, three brothers, and other gentlemen. The Hon. George B. Sloan, father-in-law of the deceased, and several prominent citizens, received the remains, which were escorted to the residence of Mr. Sloan by a detail of men from the 29th and 38th Separate Companies, N. G. S. N. Y. Six members of the life saving crew acted as bearers. The funeral was held in the afternoon. The remains were escorted from the residence to Christ Church, and from the church through the streets of the city by two companies of militia, with appropriate music. The honorary bearers were Lieut. Ayer, 12th U. S. Infantry; H. C. Tower, of Washington; F. E. Hamilton, E. B. Powell, J. F. Johnson, and J. B. Lathrop, of Oswego city. The Episcopal service was read at the church by the Rev. W. L. Parker, rector, who officiated when Lieut. Danenhower was married to Miss Sloan three years ago. Large crowds of people assembled on the streets as the procession passed. The remains were interred at Riverside Cemetery.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Star*, "S. W.," says of the deceased officer:

"I knew Danenhower well. I was introduced to him in 1879 or 1880, if I remember, by John Russell Young, who had a warm regard for Danenhower, and through whose interest the young officer was selected to accompany the Jeannette expedition. He was rather tall, with a frank, ingenuous countenance, of more than ordinary athletic acquirements and developments; calm, serious, and as I have noted in men famous for their bravery, as modest as a girl. A fine blush would sweep over his face if any suggestions of a personal character were made concerning himself. I judged him to be of deeply affectionate nature, sensitive, with a morbid sense of duty. There was an air of determination in his slow, mild, measured tones. A man of indomitable will, to whom danger would be a joy. He was apparently sad, shy, and seemed to labor under a mental stress, as though he was constantly absorbed. The story of his assignment to the *Jeannette* was told me at the time by Mr. John Russell Young, and I noted it, as full of interest in showing by what small incidents in human affairs events are controlled.

"'I was walking with Gen. Grant,' said Mr. Young, 'on the Plazzi di Spagni, in Rome, and we had been looking up the place were Keats died. We had just returned from a visit to Asia Minor, on the *Vandalia*, and were talking of the trip and of our pleasant experiences with the officers especially, who were an unusually clever and capable company of gentlemen. Grant, who was given to analyzing men's characters, drawing them, as it were, in silhouettes or cameo sketches, was speaking of the officers, running down the list, saying what he would do with one or the other or what special fitness of capacity lay in this man or that, when he came to Danenhower. He had not known Danenhower personally, very well, as he was the youngest officer in the ward room, and being extremely modest, kept away from the General, whose associates were naturally the commanding officers.'

"He dwelt on the impression Danenhower had made upon him in the *Vandalia*, by his quiet, steady, prompt performance of duty, always coming on deck before the bells had ceased striking which summoned him to his watch, and notably his fearlessness, coolness and modesty. I left Grant and went to Paris, and afterwards to Gotha, to see Peterman, the eminent German geographer, by order of Mr. Bennett, in reference to the route the *Jeannette* would take.

"On returning to Paris I met Danenhower on a leave from the *Vandalia*, then in port, at Ville Franche. Danenhower was dining with me, and remembering Grant's words regarding him, I suggested that he should apply for assignment to duty on the *Jeannette*. He said he had not thought of it; that he knew nothing of the Arctic service, had no fitness for it, but wished to end his cruise, go home and be examined for promotion to a lieutenancy. I was anxious to have Danenhower on the *Jeannette*, and repeated as an encouragement Grant's commendatory words, again urging him to volunteer for the Service. He blushed like a girl, seemed very much embarrassed, said again he had no wish to go to the North Pole, but added with a fine burst of enthusiasm, the tears coming into his eyes, 'I would go to the North Pole, I would go anywhere, I would give my life to justify such an opinion from a man I revere as I do Gen. Grant.'

"I wrote Grant, then in Florence, recalling his words to me in Rome about Danenhower, and saying that if he were to write to Mr. Bennett, in the same vein, I would give the letter to him. Grant sent me the letter, a very earnest endorsement of Danenhower. The original I sent Danenhower, to Ville Franche, giving Mr. Bennett a copy. Mr. Bennett asked De Long what he thought of Danenhower. De Long said he did not know him, would like May, but the letter of Grant was all that he needed to assure him that Danenhower was the man he wanted. Mr. Bennett cabled to Washington and Danenhower was transferred to the *Jeannette*, then at Havre."

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SURGEON FREDERICK M. DEARBORNE, U. S. Navy, retired, died at his home, in Malden, Mass., April 23, of pneumonia. He entered the Navy as Asst. Surgeon September, 1864, was promoted P. A. Surg. in 1867, Surgeon in 1875, and retired Dec. 10, 1883. During the period of his active career he rendered efficient service, and was highly esteemed as an officer and a gentleman. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

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FORDYCE L. LAFLIN, one of the most widely known citizens of Ulster County, New York, died at his home in Saugerties, April 27, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Laflin was a native of Blandford, Hampden County, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1824. He removed with his father to Saugerties fifty years ago, which place has since been his home. For many years Mr. Laflin was engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder. He was treasurer of the Laflin Powder Company, which had several mills in Ulster County, for a long time, and later on, when that company was consolidated with the Smith and Rand Powder Company, under the name of the Laflin and Rand Powder Company, he was vice President of the new corporation. He was also for many years vice president of the Saugerties National Bank. Mr. Laflin was supervisor of the town of Saugerties in 1853, 1857, 1860, 1865 and 1866, and represented Ulster in the Assembly of 1858. He was State Prison Inspector for three years. He was also a member of the New York Democratic State Committee for a long time and was repeatedly chosen as a delegate to district, county, State and national conventions of his party, always taking a prominent part in the deliberations of such gatherings. Mr. Laflin was a man of the highest character, respected and trustworthy. He was faithful to every trust reposed in him and a delightful companion socially. His reputation extended beyond the county and the State, and few men had a wider circle of political and social friends.

A FEW weeks ago we announced the death at Chicago, March 13, of the mother of Colonel George F. Towle, U. S. A., on the staff of Major-Gen. Terry. That officer is now called upon to mourn the death of his father, Captain George William Towle, of Portsmouth, N. H., which occurred at Chicago, April 20. The deceased gentleman was born in 1810, and was the eldest son of Gen. Joseph Towle, a soldier of 1812. He served with distinction during the war in a New Hampshire regiment. The Portsmouth *Post* in referring to his death, says: "Of late years Capt. Towle has resided in New Castle, which he selected chiefly for the benefit of his wife's health. Probably his death will be more deeply felt there than anywhere else. He had always borne a great part in public affairs and under his management the financial affairs of the town, which had been in great confusion since the war, were put into orderly and intelligible shape. Besides this he interested himself in the public schools, in the improvement of public buildings, roads, etc. In short he was that best product of our free institutions, *a good citizen*. In private relations he was friendly and liberal, encouraged younger men, and generously assisted those who needed help. He was a very agreeable companion, intelligent and quick to respond, and in the latter years of his life, when he had withdrawn from active business, a great reader of books and magazines."

ALBERT S. NONES, a gallant officer during the late war, and a brother of Chief Engineer Henry B. Nones, U. S. Navy, died April 24 at Wilmington, Del. He was the son of Capt. Henry B. Nones, U. S. Revenue Marine, and was born at Eastport, Me., in 1840. During the war he served as an aide on the staff of Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, and at its close was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 8th U. S. Inf., but resigned after a few months' service. Since then he has held several public positions and was prominent in G. A. R. circles. It is but recently, April 15, that his mother died, so that Chief Engineer Nones is doubly afflicted in the loss of a mother and a brother.

MRS. HENRY S. HUMPHREY, who died at Springfield, Mass., April 22, was, when she married Mr. Humphrey in 1866, the widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bainbridge, 1st U. S. Infantry, a Mexican veteran who was drowned May 31, 1857. Her oldest sister married Major General James Barnes, who served in the Army of the Potomac. The third child married Major John P. Clark, who lost his life in the Mexican war.

CAROLINE PATTERSON, aged ninety-two, an Indian squaw, who died last week near Red House, on the Allegheny Reservation, had been for many years a pensioner on account of valuable services rendered by her husband, William Patterson, during the War of 1812, as one of the band of Indian scouts and warriors who, under Captain Black Snake, did service along the Niagara frontier, after the burning of Buffalo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TUNOZ, of the 8th Battalion, Mexican Army, and M. M. Savalla, musical director attached to the command, quarrelled at San Luis Potosi, April 24. The two officers, accompanied only by a captain of the regiment, were driven to the Lodrillera, and at the word both shot at once and both fell dead.

MR. WARREN CHIPP, father of the late Ensign Chas. W. Chipp, U. S. N., of the ill-fated *Jeannette*, died at Kingston, N. Y., April 22, aged seventy-two. He was for many years Supervisor of Kingston and for eight years was Worshipful Grand Master of the Kingston Masonic Lodge.

PATRICK H. REDMOND, who entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1863, but left before graduation, died April 22 at Philadelphia. For some years past he had been a successful journalist.

MRS. LOWRY, wife of Captain Francis Lowry, U. S. Navy, died at her home in Burlington, Vt., April 21. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Isaac Nichols, Esq., of Brooklyn.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT ROBERT HUNT, U. S. Army, retired, a faithful soldier and veteran of two wars, died of paralysis at Charlestown, Mass., April 18, aged sixty-seven.

DR. EDWARD T. CASWELL, of Providence, R. I., a brother of Pay Inspector Thos. T. Caswell, U. S. N., died at Providence, R. I., April 17.

MRS. BURBANK, widow of Gen. Sidney Burbank and mother of Lieut. C. S. Burbank, U. S. A., died at Newport, Ky., April 27.

GENERAL J. C. ROBIE, the venerable father of Chief Engr. E. D. Robie, U. S. N., died at Binghamton, N. Y., April 15.

MRS. DAWSON, wife of Captain Byron Dawson, 9th U. S. Cavalry, died April 11, of pneumonia, at Indianapolis, Ind.

THE AMERICAN PLAN OF FORCED DRAFT.

A TRIAL of the *Alliance*, which was recently fitted by the Bureau of Steam Engineering with forced draft on the system invented by Passed Asst. Engineer J. C. Kafer, U. S. N., has conclusively demonstrated the superiority of the American plan of forced draft over the standard English system.

On Feb. 22 the *Alliance* made a ten-hours run, using only two out of her four boilers. The maximum horse power developed was 744, while the average for the entire ten hours was 668. The best performance of this vessel with her original eight boilers was 774 horse power, which, it will be seen, is but little greater than her present performance with only two boilers, and less than one-third of her former grate surface. The steam was kept at almost constant pressure, and it was as great at the end as at the beginning. The maximum horse power per square foot of grate surface was 12.4, while for the whole run the average was over 11. This is a most excellent result, as the boilers were originally intended for natural draft only, and the forced draft was introduced for purely experimental purposes. The vessel carries 45 tons less boiler and 27 tons more coal than formerly, while she has greater power. The coal used was that ordinarily used for cruising, and was used as it came out of the bunkers, without selection. The *Alliance's* engines are over ten years old, and so, of course, do not make the performance show as high as could be made with new engines of latest type.

It is to be regretted that no full-power trial of the *Alliance* has been made since the firemen have become accustomed to working the fires under forced draft, but the performance under half boiler power indicates a probability of very good power and speed. The endurance of the men and machinery could not be determined, as the trial was unfortunately cut short by the arrival of the *Alliance* at her destination, Zanzibar, but the trial proved that the new system of forced draft could be worked more than twice as long as any foreign man-of-war has yet succeeded in running with air-tight fire rooms. Comparing the *Alliance* with the *New York City*, which is fitted with Howden's (English) system of forced draft on similar boilers it is found that the *Alliance* makes 0.46 horse power per square foot of heating surface and 0.69 horse power per cubic foot of boiler, while the *New York City* only made 0.25 horse power per square foot of heating surface and only 0.37 horse power per cubic foot of boiler. Comparing the *Alliance* with the best performance of the English cruiser *Mersey*, the horse power developed per square foot of grate was almost identical in both cases, being slightly in favor of the *Alliance*, while the *Mersey's* trial was for only three hours. As to economy, the *Alliance* made her horse power at the rate of 2.68 lbs. of coal per horse power per hour with her old engines and with ordinary coal, while the *Scout*, with the latest improvements in engines and boilers, used 2.6 lbs. of picked Nixon Navigation coal, and the *Mersey* used 2.48 lbs.

The principal advantage of the system of forced draft, as applied by the Bureau of Steam Engineering over the air-tight fire room system, is in the ability to clean any fire without interfering with the draft of the other fires. With air-tight fire rooms, whenever a furnace door is opened there is a rush of cold air through the furnace, which decreases the draft of the other furnaces and is injurious to the boilers. This is obviated in the *Alliance* by very simple means, while the fire room is made much cooler than under natural draft, and the cumbersome air locks made necessary by air-tight fire rooms are dispensed with.

Now that the advantage of the system has been practically demonstrated, the bureau has decided to add the improvement to the plans for the *Newark* and the 6,000-ton armored ship. The contractors for the No. 1 gunboat are also considering the advisability of asking for a modification of their contract, so as to allow the adoption of the forced draft system.

In connection with the *Alliance's* trial it may be remembered that when she was fitted out last year an experimental screw of a type, which had not previously been used in the Navy, was applied to her, in order to determine some doubtful points about it. It was not quite as successful as should have been expected from the reports of trials of similar screws elsewhere; and there was so much adverse criticism about the *Alliance* in certain quarters, that, in order to show that her defect of speed was not due to the forced draft system, the screw was removed and her former screw replaced, and the desired experimental data was in a great measure lost. To show how difficult it is for the very best designers to always get the best screw for a vessel at the first trial, the case may be mentioned of the *Destructor*, the torpedo cruiser recently built for the Spanish Government by J. and G. Thompson, the eminent shipbuilders of Clydebank.

The screw as designed and made was 7 ft. 6 in. diameter, 8 ft. 6 in. pitch, with an area of 14 sq. ft., and with it a speed of 21 knots was obtained. A series of progressive trials showed that the screw should have more pitch and less area; consequently another screw was made and tried. This was followed by a third and fourth; and finally the "seventh screw," 7 ft. 3 in. diameter, 9 ft. 2 in. pitch, with 11¼ sq. ft. of area, giving a speed of 22.68 knots, was accepted as satisfactory by the builders, and the official trials were made with it. What would be said if the Navy Department spent as much money on screws for a single ship as a private firm did on the screws of the *Destructor*?

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The committee nominations, Pennsylvania Commandery, for 1887-88, are as follows: Commander—Gen. D. McM. Gregg; Senior-Vice—Commo. Bancroft Gherardi; Junior-Vice—Major Wm. H. Lambert; Recorder—Col. John P. Nicholson; Registrar—Lieut. Frank D. Howell; Treasurer—Pay Director Alexander W. Russell; Chancellor—Gen. Wm. L. James; Chaplain—Lt. Geo. Bates Wight, D. D.; Council—Capt. Richard S. Collum, 1st Asst. Engr. D. W. Grafly, Capt. Geo. B. White, Gen. Lewis Merrill and Gen. W. W. H. Davis.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, was married in New York City, April 28, to Miss Marie Louise Willcox, daughter of Gen. O. B. Willcox, U. S. A. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Brewster, at the residence of the bride's aunt Mrs. J. B. Harrison, 34 Gramercy Place.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE 12TH N. Y. AND THE TRANSFER OF ARMORIES.

THE 12th N. Y. is certainly entitled to much credit for the manner in which they executed their manœuvres on the drill floor on the evening of the inauguration of the armory, reported in JOURNAL of April 23. The introduction of the three battalion organization was a fortunate idea, not only because it was a departure from the well-worn routine in which affairs of this kind are usually conducted, but particularly because it gave to many a practical illustration of a formation seldom witnessed, and yet forming one of the most important topics of military discussion at the present time. On the other hand, the management of the crowd outside was most incompetent. The indiscriminate issue of tickets in every direction followed by the wholesale refusal of admittance to those who held them (of all grades and all classes) was an awkward blunder and the regiment will require long time before it regains its former popularity. If the 12th gets excited in managing a crowd of invited guests, what will they do when a mob of rioters makes a move on the armory? Think about this, gentlemen.

Another almost incredible blunder is that while all this moving from one armory to the other and all this feasting was going on, the brigade commander had never been officially informed of the fact that any movement of the kind was intended or taking place. The keys of the armory had not been turned over, and it is asserted that it was left in a condition unfit for occupation. Of the latter fact, however, we have not been able to satisfy ourselves by ocular demonstration. It is, however, only a natural consequence that the brigade commander issued orders directing the regiment to march back on Friday, April 29, to formally turn over the building to the 71st, who succeed the 12th, and his firmness in refusing to allow the colonel of the 12th to turn the keys over individually, was as commendable as the indignation of certain officers of that regiment when ordered to do what was right on general as well as on military principles was improper and out of place.

The situation is briefly this: The armory has even now not yet been finally accepted by the Armory Board, as will appear from the resolutions adopted by that body at their session on Friday, April 12, (a day after the celebration of the 12th,) to the effect that assignments of armories and instructions relating thereto, shall be made through the commanding officer of the National Guard in New York City, "and that he be notified that the armory at 62d street and 9th avenue be accepted by the regiment assigned to it, provided that the occupancy shall not be considered as the final acceptance of said armory from the contractors."

Upon this notification Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the brigade, issued orders, April 23, at about 3 P. M., directing transfers of regiments to take place at 8.30 P. M., April 29, to the following effect: The 8th Regiment to assemble at its armory and proceed to the corner of 35th street and Broadway and take possession of the armory now occupied by the 71st, the latter to assemble at that armory and after turning over the same to the 8th, to proceed to the corner of 45th street and Broadway and take possession of the armory now occupied by the 12th, and the commander of the 12th to assemble his command at the last mentioned armory to turn it over to the 71st, upon which the 12th was to proceed to the new armory at 62d street and 9th avenue. Each commander before turning over his quarters to his successor was to see that they were thoroughly policed and in proper condition, was charged with the necessary details as to transportation of public property, and directed upon taking possession of the new quarters to establish, by regimental orders, his headquarters at their new armories.

We learn that the commander of the 12th sent a telegram direct to the Albany authorities asking to be relieved from the operation of the orders directing his regiment to parade again, but the whole matter was from Albany referred to Brigade Headquarters, and when we go to press the parade will doubtless have taken place. The action taken at Brigade Headquarters seems to us to be dignified and the only correct one under the circumstances.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

FOLLOWING is the programme of the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America, to be held at Creedmoor, commencing Sept. 12, 1887, and continuing six days:

No. 1.—*Directors' Match.*—200 yards. Championship Gold Badge.

No. 2.—*Judd Match* (1).—Weapon, any military rifle, including specials. Remington rifles, State model, .50 calibre, will be allowed one point on each score. Distance, 200 yards. Position, standing. Rounds, 7. Entrance fee, $1 each. Only three entries allowed to be shot on each day. Match to occupy two days. Prizes.—Cash presented by N. R. A. $200, divided into 25 prizes, viz.: $25, $20, $15, $10, six of $8, seven of $6, and eight of $5. each. The aggregate of two scores to count for the first four prizes.

No. 3.—*Wimbledon Cup Match.*—Open to all citizens and residents of the United States. Distance, 1,000 yards. Thirty shots. Weapon, any rifle within the rules, cleaning allowed. Position, any without artificial rest. Entrance fee, $2.

No. 4.—*President's Match for the Military Championship of the United States of America.*—Divided into two stages.—First Stage.—200 and 500 yards. Seven shots at each distance. Open to all members (in uniform) of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, or the National Guard of any State. Rifles.—Remington State model and Springfield .45 calibre, three-grooved and chambered for 2 1-10 inch shell only, or any rifle issued by any State to its National Guard. Remington rifles, State model, .50 calibre, allowed one point. Twenty-three prizes, viz.: $25, $20, $15, ten of $10 and ten of $5, each. Total, $210. Entrance fee, $3 to both stages. Second Stage.—Open to all prize winners in the first stage. Distance, 600 yards. Number of shots, 10. Position, any. Prizes.—The Mid-Range Championship of America for one year, and cash, $25, to be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in both stages.

No. 5.—*The ——— Match.*—Any military rifle, including specials. Distance, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Any position. Open to all comers. Ten shots at each distance. Entrance, $3. Eight prizes, aggregating $75, viz.; $20, $15, $10, $8, $7 and three of $5 each.

No. 6.—*Tiffany Continuous Match.*—All-Comers' Continuous Match. Distance, 200 yards. Position, standing. Number of shots, 7, on the American Standard target. Any rifle within the rules. Cleaning will be allowed between shots for rifles *other* than military, or special military. The aggregate of three scores to count for all prizes. Entries unlimited; fee $1 each ticket or three for $2 if taken at one time. Allowance, special military rifles, 3 points; other military rifles, 4 points; Remington State model, .50 calibre, 5 points, on each score. The allowance for military and special military rifles will be added to the total scores made. Prizes.—First prize, a silver cup, presented by Messrs. Tiffany and Co., Union Square, New York City; 31 other cash prizes, viz.: $30, $25, $20, $15, five of $10, seven of $7, and fifteen of $5, each; total, $264. Extra prizes of $5, $3, and $2 will be awarded each day to the competitors making the highest single scores in order of merit.

No. 7. *Governor's Match.*—Seven shots at 500 yards; position, any. Rifle, any military, including specials. Open to all comers. Entrance fee, $1 each, or three for $2 if taken at one time. Re-entries allowed. The aggregate of three scores to count for all prizes. Allowance, Rem. Rifle, State model, .50 calibre, 4 points, and other military rifles, 2 points, on three scores, and in same proportion for single scores. $200 divided into 25 prizes, viz.: $25, $20, $15, $10, six of $8, seven of $6, and eight of $5 each.

No. 8, *All-comers, and Marksmen's Badge Match.*—Open to everybody. Distances, 200 and 500 yards. Position, standing at 200, prone at 500. Five shots at each distance. Entrance fee, $1, or three for $2 if taken at one time. Re-entries allowed. Rifle, Remington, .50 cal., State model. Thirty-one prizes, $240, viz.: $25, $20, $15, eight of $10, and $5 each. The firing at both ranges must be done on the same day or the score will be considered void.

No. 9, *Hilton Trophy Match.*—Open to the military world. Distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards. Rounds, 7 at each distance. Position, standing, at 200 yards; any at 500 and 600 yards. Weapons, any military rifle which has been adopted, authorized, or issued, as an official arm by any State or government. Ammunition, any. Entrance fee, $2 each man. Prize, a trophy, presented by Hon. Henry Hilton, of New York, to be shot for annually. Value, $3,000. Also a medal to each member of the winning team.

No. 10, *Short Range Team Match.*—Open to teams of 4 from any regularly organized rifle club or association or military organization. Ten shots at 200 yards; position, standing. Rifles, any within the rules. Target, the Standard American. Teams using the Remington rifle, State model, .50 calibre, will be allowed 28 points, and 16 points will be allowed to team, using other military or special military rifles. Entrance fee, $5 per team; re-entries allowed, but only the highest score to count. Four prizes viz.: $40, $30, $20, and $10. Cleaning will be allowed between shots for rifles other than military, or special military. Members of teams will be allowed to use any rifle within the rules. The allowance for the Remington rifle, State model, will be 7 points; for other military or special military rifle 4 points each. The allowance for military and special military rifles will be added to the total scores made. In case of ties the tie in each case will be decided in favor of the competitor having the fewest shots of low value, according to the principle on which sections 2 and 3 of Article XII. are based.

No. 11, *Inter-State Military Match.*—Open to one team from each State or Territory in the United States, consisting of 12 members of the regularly organized and uniformed National Guard or military of such State or Territory. Distances, 200 and 500 yards. Position, at 200 yards, standing, at 500 yards, prone. Weapon, any military rifle which has been adopted, authorized, or issued as an official arm by any State or government. Prize, to the team making the highest aggregate score a large bronze "Soldier of Marathon." Value, $350. Also a medal to each member of the winning Team.

No. 12. *Inter-State Long-Range Match.*—Open to teams of 4 from all rifle associations or clubs in any State or Territory in the United States. Distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each distance. Weapon, any rifle within the rules. Entrance fee, $10 each team. Prize, a trophy to be held for the year by the successful team, which shall be deposited in some central place in the State whose team may win it. Also a medal to each member of the winning team. Cleaning will be allowed between shots for all rifles.

No. 13, *New York State National Guard Match.*—Distances, 200 and 500 yards. Position, standing at 200, prone at 500 yards. Weapon, the Remington rifle, State medal, or such others as may be authorized or issued by the State. Rounds, 5 at each distance. Prize, a trophy. Value, $300.

Nos. 14 and 15, *First and Second Brigades National Guard Match.*—Distances 200 and 500 yards. Five shots at each distance. Position, standing at 200, prone at 500 yards.

No. 16, *General Sheridan's Skirmishers' Match.*—Open to teams of 6 from the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Volunteers, or militia of any country, State or Territory. Distances, 600 to 200 yards and return. Second-class targets. Weapon, the military rifle with which the organization has been regularly armed, unless such be a magazine gun, in which case any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government. Entrance fee, $5 for each team. The first prize in this match is a trophy presented by S. D. Schuyler, Esq. Value, $150. Also a bronze medal to each member of the winning team. Won in 1884 and 1885 by the 4th Artillery, U. S. A. Won in 1886 by Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

No. 17, *Steward Match.*—Open to all comers. Distance, 200 yards; Creedmoor targets. Number of shots, 5. Position, sitting, kneeling or standing. Weapon, any military or special military rifle; an allowance of 2 points will be given to competitors who use the Remington rifle, State model, the allowance to be added to the aggregate of three scores, prizes to be won on the aggregate of the three scores. Entries, 50 cents each, or three for $1 if taken at one time. Entries unlimited. Match open every day. Prizes for this match will be announced later. Ties in totals to be decided by the next best score or scores.

No. 18, *Revolver Match.*—Open to all comers. Distance, 30 yards. Number of shots, 5 on the American standing target. Position, standing, off-hand, the use of one arm only allowed. Revolver not to exceed 2¾ pounds in weight; maximum length of barrel (exclusive of chamber), 7½ inches. Minimum trigger pull, 3 pounds. Plain, open sights sufficiently strong for service purposes. Cleaning allowed between scores only. Ammunition, any. The aggregate of three scores to count for all prizes. Entrance fee, 50 cents each, or three for $1 when taken at one time. Prizes—$75 divided into 11 prizes, viz.: $15, $10, $8, $7, and seven of $5 each. Revolvers must not be loaded until the competitor has taken his position at the firing point; the muzzle must always be kept vertical or pointed towards the target. In case of a miss-fire, the cartridge that fails to explode must be extracted before another one is inserted.

NATIONAL GUARD ANNIVERSARIES.

ON Monday last, April 25, that gallant old regiment, the 69th New York, celebrated the 25th anniversary of their departure for the seat of war. We remember them well as they lay in camp across the Potomac opposite Washington, and the generous Irish hospitality which was always to be found in their tents—or huts, rather—and again when we accompanied them down the Potomac as they changed quarters to Yorktown. Their gallant Colonel, Nugent, still continues in the Military Service as an officer on the retired list of the Army. It was part of the so-called Irish Brigade which, as General Walker says in his history, "was to remain to the close of the war one of the most picturesque features of the 2d Corps, whether in fight, on the march, or in camp." Foremost in every fight, it was the dead of the 69th who lay nearest to the stone wall which marked the furthest advance in Humphrey's desperate charge at Fredericksburg that virtually closed the record of that bloody day. It was their dead again who lay mingled with the growing grain on the wheat field at Gettysburg, their regiment once so strong in numbers having ere this been reduced by gallant service to such meagre dimensions that it could furnish but two companies of the battalion of six companies into which the Irish Brigade had previously been consolidated. The exercises of their anniversary celebration on Monday were opened by the Rev. Father Dougherty, of St. Monica's Church, the chaplain of the regiment. He was followed by Mr. Edwin L. Abbett, brother of Leon Abbett, ex-Governor of New Jersey, and Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald. The Eureka Quartet then gave a selection of popular songs. Colonel Conklin was the next speaker. He was followed by Coroner Levy and several other gentleman, who spoke on the glories of the regiment. Among the gentlemen on the platform was a delegation from the Veteran Corps of the regiment, Major Edward Duffy, Capt. J. T. Morris, Adjt. James Moran, Lawrence G. Goulding, James Rogers, E. J. McCarthy, Capt. Breslin, Rev. Father O'Keefe, Col. J. J. O'Donoghue, Capt. P. J. Brady, Col. Coonan, the commander of the veterans, Capt. M. C. Murphy, Col. Thomas Lynch, and Surg. William O'Meagher, M. D. After the exercises the veterans and their friends adjourned to the officers' room, on the floor below, where a collation was served. Dancing came later.

The 13th Regiment celebrated the 26th anniversary of its going to the front in the late Civil War at the armory, April 24, 1887, by a dress parade and review by his Honor, Mayor Whitney. Major Ackerman was in command of the regiment. The programme of the evening, as originally arranged, was to have a street parade, and a review and dress parade at the armory. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the street parade was omitted, and Mayor Whitney reviewed the regiment in the armory. Five hundred men answered the roll call. In addition to these were sixty uniformed veterans and the Cadet Corps numbering fifty more. The programme of the evening concluded with dancing.

The Old Guard celebrated their 65th anniversary on Friday last by attending service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, where a service was conducted by the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Watkins, rector of the church. At the conclusion of the church services the battalion was reassembled on Madison avenue and marched down to Delmonico's, at 5th avenue and 26th street, where the annual dinner was served. There were no set speeches, and everybody talked. The guests included Adjt. Gen. Dalton, of Massachusetts, and Cols. C. W. Stevens, Geo. S. Merrill, Dexter H. Follett, A. A. Folsom, Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Gen. E. B. Grabb, of Philadelphia; Maj. John C. Kinney, of Hartford; Capt. J. C. Cusac, of the Troy Citizens Corps; District Attorney Martine, Chas. S. Higgins, Rev. Dr. G. C. Wildes and the Rev. Dr. Geo. C. Tiffany.

RIFLE PRACTICE FOR THE GUARD.

ADJT.-GEN. STRIVER publishes to the New Jersey Guard in G. O. No. 4, April 11, extracts from the Military Code of that State relating to Rifle Practice, recommended by the Inspector General of Rifle Practice, adopted by the State Military Board and approved by the Governor.

G. O. No. 13, A. G. O., Albany, N. Y., contains the instructions on the same subject for the New York troops.

FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

ON Friday, April 15, this company formally entered its new armory, an imposing structure of an appropriate architectural design built of brick and bluestone, on Waverly street, Yonkers. It celebrated the event by an afternoon parade through the streets of Yonkers, and in the evening by a drill, which was highly creditable to the organization, and a review by Capt. Morris, Co. K, 14th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., who also presented the State marksman badges, after which the company gave a reception. On the ground floor of the armory are the armorer's apartments, and the rifle range; on the second floor are the company parlor and billiard room, the former handsomely furnished; back of these is the drill room, 78x126 ft. The rifle range was constructed under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Robbins, G. I. R. P., S. N. Y., and is so arranged that by means of trap doors in the drill floor, directly over the targets, the markers can mark shots in perfect safety and comfort. On the third floor are the company locker room and quartermaster's room. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The officers of the company gave a supper at the Getty House to about fifty representatives of other military organizations. Toasts were responded to by Capt. Cobb, Capt. Morris, 14th Regt.; Supervisor Reed, Mr. Belknap, 1st Sergt. Murray, 22d Regt.; Mr. Schott, G. A. R.; ex Lieut. Mott, Lieut. Whitney, Asst. Surgeon, 4th Sep. Co., Lieut. McVicar, 4th Sep. Co.; Lieut. Watson, 3d Regt., N. J., and Adjt. Campbell, 14th Regt.

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

THE 9th has been very quiet during the season now drawing to a close. The armory is becoming so dilapidated that it is scarcely fit for anything but company drills. Recently a few battalion drills took place, in order to keep the command from being eaten up by rust completely, but they had to be of an extremely mild character, because there is no room for a respectable battalion drill, nor is it safe to go through any lively movement. The only occasion of ceremony was the presentation of marksman's badges on Tuesday evening, April 26, for which the command assembled in fair shape. It is, however, a fact not to be disguised that the regiment is slowly, but surely, diminishing in membership. This is a matter of deep regret, especially in the case of an organization with a war record second to none in the State, and which only a decade or so ago rivalled in splendor and size the most celebrated regiments in New York City. The 9th since the transfer of the 12th, 71st and 8th Regiment, has the distinction of occupying the most wretchedly equipped and most unfavorably situated quarters among all the city regiments, and the difficulty of retaining old and attracting new members is therefore no matter of surprise. Steps should be taken to put it on a footing similar to that of its sister organizations.

The ceremonies attending the presentation were well performed, the men were steady and their evolutions well executed. Capt. G. Henry Witthaus, formerly Inspector of Rifle Practice, performed the presentation, and went through his part in a very creditable manner. The whole was executed as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

The fund for the erection of the monument of the regiment on the battle field of Gettysburg, where it performed meritorious service, is steadily increasing, over $4,000 having been raised so far by private contributions.

Ex-Capt. Geo. A. Hussey is rapidly completing the history of the 9th on which he is engaged. It promises to be a very interesting book.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

COL. CAMP has issued an order congratulating his regiment on the prospect of soon having a new armory. Everything is now provided for, and the foundation will be laid in a few weeks. He says:

"While just cause of congratulation is to be found in these encouraging facts, a corresponding duty and resulting responsibility to itself and to the city and State undeniably rests upon the regiment, and to these manifest obligations the colonel commanding would call the particular and personal attention of every officer and member of the regiment. The high official standing of the regiment, its excellence in drill, its superiority in discipline, its numerical strength and the general character of its membership must all be fully maintained, and if possible improved and increased; and to these ends the strenuous efforts of every one must be put forth in that united and harmonious spirit to which so much of the prosperity of the regiment is attributable." He concludes by urging the promotion of recruiting parties in each company.

Second Battery.—Captain F. P. Earle.

THE non-commissioned officers of the 2d Battery gave their closing drill, followed by a reception, on Tuesday evening, April 26. The affair, as usual, was brilliant and well attended. The drill was a model of precision only to be acquired by the zealous attention to duty which is the chief characteristic of this battery. The use of the large drill-room formerly occupied by the 12th Regiment, gave them a handsome opportunity to show off to their best advantage.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

IN G. O. 8 an Examining Board is convened to meet at the A. G. O., Hartford, May 11, for the examination of officers. The Board will consist of Brig.-Gen. Frederick E. Camp, Adjt.-General; Col. Wm. H. Tubbs, Majors T. Atwater

Barnes and Wm. H. Stowe, of New Haven. Major Alex. Allen, Brigade Inspector, and a large number of line officers have been ordered before the Board.

MILITIA ITEMS.

An officer of the Regular Army writes us with reference to the disturbance on the occasion of the opening of the 12th Regiment armory as follows: "I was caught in that crowd and had my trimmings torn off. I saw the beginning of the riot—stood right alongside of the soldier who started the business. The man was not at all to blame. He was struck in the face by a civilian, and the latter tried to gouge his eyes. Under the circumstances, the soldier showed forbearance in not using his gun more freely. The policemen present did not make any efforts to preserve order, but made fun of the militiamen. If the crowd had not been composed of the better class of people, there would have been serious trouble. The regimental authorities should not have issued so many invitations."

The athletic games to be held at the 12th Regt. armory on Monday evening, May 2, will be very interesting and exciting. Among the numerous entries received are many celebrated athletes, and the competitions will be very keen. The following tug of war teams will compete: Knights of the Brush, Cowboy Team, Park Athletic Club, Co. K, 13th Regt., Co. B, 22d Regt., Hillside Boat Club, Union Circle, Co. K, 71st Regt., N. Y., and West Side Athletic Club. These competitions, together with the Walk, Runs, and Bicycle races, cannot fail to ensure fine sport. The comfort of guests will be well looked after. The programmes to be presented will be exceptionally handsome.

We publish under our Army heading the new regulations concerning the distribution of the annual appropriation for arms and equipments for the militia.

Col. J. H. Jones, 12th Regt., N. Y., in G. O. 21, April 26, directs in compliance with orders from Hdqrs., 1st Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., that the regiment parade in undress uniform, Field and Staff dismounted, on Friday, April 29.

G. O. No. 11, Albany, April 14, approve the proceedings, etc., in the case of Pvt. Theo. Wood, 14th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., who was tried on Feb. 8, before a Court-martial of which Col. Harry W. Mitchell, of the 14th Regt., N. G., was President, on two charges: Drunkenness on duty, and disrespect to his superiors. Found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged with loss of time served.

The 1st Brigade Examining Board met on Wednesday evening, April 27, for the first time under the new system, according to which only six candidates are brought before it at one session by order of the Brig.-General, instead of being summoned by the President of the Board, as was the case heretofore.

Elections: 11th N. Y., 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Mooney, to be Captain, Co. B; 1st Lieut. Richard A. Denahan, to be Captain, Co. F, 7th N. Y., Sergt. Wallace F. Peck, to be 2d Lieut. vice Bradish J. Smith, resigned April 26. 9th N. Y. Sergt. James H. MacConnell, to be 2d Lieut., Co. H. 8th N. Y., Qm. Sergt. Frank Hollahan, 2d Lieut., Co. G, April 20.

There is opposition to the choice of Lieutenant Colonel Alex. S. Bacon to succeed Colonel Fincke in command of the Twenty-third Regiment. The politicians have opened an attack upon him because of his energetic investigation into their crooked ways, as chairman of a legislative committee, and there is opposition in the regiment. He is a native of Michigan and a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1878. He was appointed 2d lieut. 1st U. S. Artillery, June 15, 1876; resigned March 15, 1878; captain Co. A, 23d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Sept. 10, 1884; major Nov. 16, 1885; lieutenant colonel March 22, 1886.

Aquila Rich has begun suit in the Supreme Court to enjoin Col. Clark and Capt. Conover, of the 7th Regiment, from expelling from the regiment his son Seton H., who is a member of Co. A, on the ground that he is a minor. Judge Donohue has granted a preliminary injunction restraining the officers from expelling the youth. Rich is 17 years old. He enlisted with his father's consent in November, 1886. He is full sized and able bodied. Much interest is manifested in the result, as many young men under 18 years are in the National Guard. The order is made returnable on Monday next at Supreme Court, Chambers.

Owing to some misinformation we erroneously reported Capt. Chas. A. Hess as elected major of the 71st N. Y. in our last week's issue. While Capt. Hess is certainly deserving of the good things said about him, and would have made an excellent major, it was nevertheless not he who was elected, and in fact he was not even a candidate for the position. The new major is Wallace A. Downs, heretofore the adjutant of the 71st, who was appointed to that position by Col. McAlpin, Sept. 28, 1886. Maj. Downs previously held the position of adjutant of the 16th Battalion from Dec. 28, 1874, to Aug. 8, 1879, when he was elected major of the same organization, which position he held until discharged, April 28, 1880.

The last quarterly returns of the 1st Brigade, N. Y., show the following strength: 7th Regt., 1,019; 8th, 452; 9th, 558; 11th, 488; 12th, 716; 22d, 574; 69th, 928; 71st, 530; 1st Battery, 100; 2d Battery 97; aggregate, 5,462, a gain of 46 over last returns.

G. O. No. 14, A. G. O., N. Y., directs as to how boards of examination are to be appointed to secure unformity in the action of such boards. Gen. Porter says: "A military body cannot reach the proficiency it owes to itself, or the efficiency it owes to the State, without competent officers, commissioned and non-commissioned; that the boards of examination should perform their duties solely with the interests of the service before them, is therefore so apparent and necessary, that further directions on this subject seem not to be required."

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, of April 16, has a long article urging the importance of Rifle Practice upon the National Guard of Illinois. The *Tribune* says: "There are scores of men borne upon the rolls of the Illinois National Guard who have never fired the service rifle. This, perhaps, is because they have never been called upon to do so. They can execute the manual of arms, all but the firings, using real cartridges; they can carry their weapons in the prescribed positions; they can drill with their rifles, but when it comes to shooting with them they truly say that orders don't require it. It is not their fault that for offensive or defensive purposes they might as well be armed with gaspipe closed at one end."

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

THE commissioners from Vermont who visited the Gettysburg battlefield last week for the purpose of locating monuments in memory of Vermont troops, was composed of the following gentlemen: Gov. E. J. Ormsbee, *ex-officio* chairman; Gen. Thos. O. Seaver, 3d Vt.; Mr. Frank T. Carrick, 4th Vt.; Col. G. Grenville Benedict, 12th Vt.; Col. Albert Clarke, 13th Vt.; Col. Noble F. Dunshee, 14th Vt.; Ex-Gov. Redfield Proctor, 15th Vt.; Judge Wheelock G. Veazey, 16th Vt.; Gen. Wm. Wells, 1st Vt. Cavalry; Sergt. Cassius Peck, Co. F, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; Sergt. Curtis Abbott, Co. H, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters; Col. F. Stewart Stranahan, 1st Vt. Cavalry. The following gentlemen accompanied the party: Adjutant and Inspector General T. S. Peck; Gen. Wm. W. Ripley, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; Col. Henry C. Parsons, 1st Vt. Cavalry; Gen. Wm. W. Grout, M. C., 15th Vt.; Col. John R. Thompson, 15th Vt.; Surgeon Gates B. Bullard, 15th Vt.; Col. U. A. Woodbury, 2d Vt.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

G. O. 3 announces changes by discharge, appointment, etc., during the first quarter of 1887. In G. O. 4 it is announced that the annual encampment of the 1st Brigade for 1887 is fixed for May 31, the encampment to continue for five days. The 1st Brigade will therefore go into camp at Concord, May 31, for five days. Brig.-Gen. Elbert Wheeler, inspector-general, will inspect the brigade during the encampment.

The New Hampshire militia will encamp for five days commencing May 31 next.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

AFTER considerable correspondence and several conferences between the President, Lieut. General, Adjutant General, and Chief of Ordnance, with regard to the organization of the Militia forces of the District of Columbia, the President determined to appoint General Albert Ordway to be a Brigadier General of Militia in command of all the militia organizations of the District. This action was taken under the law of 1803, which authorizes the President to appoint and commission militia officers of the District as Governors do in the various States. Under the same law which it is proposed to appoint General Ordway, Mr. Peter Bacon, now an old citizen of Washington, was appointed a Major General to command the District militia. Col. Webster was appointed Adjutant General, and other citizens were commissioned to high positions under the same law. None of these commissions have been revoked, and although the organization of the District forces has been broken and the old laws considered obsolete, these persons are, strictly speaking, still officers. Of course none of these officers expect or care to serve, but in order to comply with the letter of the law, it will probably be necessary to revoke these appointments before the proposed organization can go into effect. This the President will probably accomplish by a general order revoking all commissions of officers of the District militia. The way will then be clear to the appointment of General Ordway and such other officers as may be considered necessary for the proper organization of the forces. All the commissions will be signed by the President, and a record of them kept at the Adjutant General's Office. Blank forms on parchment paper are now being printed.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THERE is dissatisfaction in the Massachusetts militia in regard to the raising of the rank of brigade Inspectors of Rifle Practice from captain to major, as contemplated by the new militia bill. The objection seems reasonable. There is too much staff rank all through the State troops.

The 100th anniversary of the Boston Fusileers will take place on May 11 next.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE farmers in the vicinity of Defiance, O., are up in arms against an obnoxious reservoir which they have endeavored to destroy with dynamite. Gov. Foraker at once telegraphed Adjt.-Gen. Axline to report for duty with a company of militia from Henry county. They were ordered by telegraph to proceed at once to the seat of trouble. Telegrams were also sent to all northwestern Ohio troops, ordering them to be in readiness. This action was accompanied by a proclamation warning the rioters of the consequences of their action and an order to begin repairs on the reservoir at once, military protection being promised if needed. One of the militiamen killed himself by the accidental discharge of his rifle and three others were disabled by a midnight march through a desolate country over a road almost knee deep in mud, and harassed all the way by shots in the rear from rioters lying in ambush. This march was one that never will be forgotten by the citizen soldiers of Ohio. Some of the leading citizens are involved in this mischief, and it is told, with some surprise, in Defiance, that Gordon, an ex-member of the Legislature, was at the reservoir on Monday night, holding a lantern to assist the work.

MISSOURI.

ADJT.-GEN. JAMISON has issued, April 19, an order in which he says: "Cos. A, C, D and H, of the 5th Regiment, N. G. M., Col. C. C. Allen commanding, having declared their purpose not to remain in the military service of the State, or be subject to military discipline, or the military authority of the State, and Co. C of the same regiment having requested to be disbanded and being officially informed by the colonel commanding that Cos. E, F, and G, also of the same regiment, would disband, said 5th Regiment composed of the above-named companies is hereby disbanded from the above date, and the commissions of the field, staff and company officers of the same vacated from the date mentioned. The Adjt.-General regrets exceedingly the causes which have led to the disbandment of this excellent regiment, but in the face of the discouragements which present themselves he can only tender his acknowledgments to the officers and men for duty both faithfully and patriotically performed."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anxious.—The next line retirement for age is that of Col. John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Art., Aug. 10, 1887.

D. G.—The 21st Infantry went to Vancouver Barracks in July, 1872, remained there until July, 1884, and then relieved by the 14th Infantry.

Citizen.—There are now 40 paymasters with the rank of major. This leaves 11 majors still to drop out before the limit of that grade, 29, is reached.

D. B. G.—The author of "Exterior Ballistics," referred to in the JOURNAL of April 16, is Captain J. M. Ingalls, 1st U. S. Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va.

R. C. W.—The revised "Retirement List," recently issued by us, gives some retirements after 1910, going as high as 1919. It includes all officers except lieutenants, and some of them.

M. L.—As there will be no new appointments of Hospital Stewards until the new Hospital Corps is organized the list of applicants now on file at the Surgeon-General's Office may be considered obsolete.

J. O. C. asks: Where can I get a copy of the Itinerary of the Army of the Potomac? ANS.—It was printed by the Adjt.-General of the Army, but the demand has exhausted the supply. Only 100 copies were printed.

Xerxes.—There is no school in Indiana supported by the Government for the education of soldiers' orphans. For information as to State military schools, write to the Bureau of Education, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

A. C. W.—The cadet from the 9th Indiana district is Daniel E. Storms. An alternate must report and be examined with the principal. If he does not, then his appointment lapses. He cannot come at a subsequent examination and a new appointment has to be made out.

Nemo.—The act establishing the Hospital Corps was published in G. O. 29, A. G. O., of April 11, 1887. A Board is now sitting in Washington to formulate regulations for the Corps. The increased pay for Hospital Stewards commences from March 1, the date of the passage of the act.

C. W. (retired soldier) asks: 1. Am I entitled to vote in State and county elections? ANS.—Yes.

2. Can I hold civil office in the country? ANS.—Yes.

3. Am I subject to poll-tax? ANS.—Yes.

4. Am I subject to road-work? ANS.—Yes.

5. Am I subject to jury duty? ANS.—No.

Commissary.—"Bisvigum" is a new word and a new article of food which General Boulanger has contributed to the French language and the French Army. It is composed of three articles—biscuit, viande, legume (biscuit, meat, vegetables)—and can be converted into soup or stew. It is compressed like the vegetable soup used during the Rebellion, easily carried, and considered an important improvement.

H. asks: After an oblique fire the instructor commands "Recover, Arms," the recruit being in the position of "ready," with the empty cartridge case still in the chamber. Is the instructor correct in following par. 99, page 43, Upton's Inf. Tactics? ANS.—The command recover arms, according to par. 100, is to accustom the recruit, in the position of aim, to wait for the command fire. After executing the fire it is, therefore, not applicable. In order to cause the men to remove the empty shells the rule laid down in par. 99 should be followed, and the command carry arms given.

Senex.—The act approved August 3, 1861, authorized the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War. The act of Jan. 22, 1862, authorized the appointment of two additional Secretaries of War for one year. The act of Jan. 19, 1864, authorized the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of War for one year. This was re-enacted by the act of Feb. 20, 1865, and in due process expired by limitation. By the act approved March 2, 1867, the act approved August 3, 1861, providing for an Assistant Secretary of War was repealed. By act of August 5, 1882, provision was made for an Assistant Secretary of War and an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, but neither office has so far been filled.

R. W. L. says: The cavalry tactics were intended to conform to the infantry movements. When the infantry wheel into column of fours, for instance, they preserve wheeling distance. When cavalry wheel into column of fours they immediately close to one yard. When the following order is fours left—there is not wheeling distance, there is about distance for two to wheel into line. Following the tactics has been found impracticable in this instance. What provision has been made to surmount this difficulty? ANS.—The front of a horse is one yard, his length is three yards. The front of a set of fours is four yards, and is equal to the distance from the fore feet of the horse of any pivot file to the fore feet of the horse of the pivot file in front of him. If the first files handle their horses properly and turn them on their fore feet, there will be sufficient distance for the other three files of each set of four to come into line.

THE CANNES INCIDENT.

THE failure of the Duke of Edinburgh to return a salute tendered him when he entered the harbor at Cannes continues to be the subject of irritating discussion between the French and English papers. The *Army and Navy Gazette* is especially disturbed by an explanation of the incident which appears in a letter from Cannes addressed to *La France Militaire*. Of it the *Gazette* says:

The explanation given by this gentlemanly and chivalrous journal of the incident connected with the entry of the British fleet into the roadstead is that "the Duke of Edinburgh was asleep. That is certain. But that which was not explained was the cause of his sleep. It was—it is whispered about here—that the Prince Admiral was in the same condition as Noah was when Cham showed himself wanting in respect." Then, assuming that slander to be an absolute fact, the *France Militaire* goes on to show its ignorance is equal to its malice and coarseness: "This is not the first time that 'the Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, *youngest son* of Queen Victoria and English Vice-Admiral,' forgot, *dans le doux sommeil de l'ivresse*, the duties of mundane courtesy and of international politeness." After such an exhibition of these qualities on the part of our contemporary, *La France Militaire*, as an illustration of what occurred in forgetfulness of *devours*, etc., owing to the sweet sleep of *ivresse*, proceeds: "The affair of the little cannon, now historical, has recalled the story of a shot from a revolver fired at the Prince in Australia at the end of a ball, where he evinced an exuberant gallantry to a young lady after supper." This must refer to the attempt to assassinate the Duke made by a Fenian in broad daylight, but the inaccuracy of French journalists is so gross and incorrigible that it is almost wonderful there was even that thin substratum excited for the gross figment of *La France Militaire*. However, the climax of the grossness and bad taste, as well as of the silly mendacity of the paper, is reached in the statement that, as a result of that and of other accidents, *d'ordre plus intime*, there was a prolonged sojourn of the Duchess at the Court of her father, Alexander II., at St. Petersburg.

We know nothing as to the facts and therefore have no opinion to express, except that a dignified denial of the statement would have been quite as effective as abuse which lacks the essential element of contradiction. The incident was one which would seem to have reasonably called for an authoritative explanation, and none has been given, so far as we have seen.

A NEW FORM OF ARMOR.

A SUCCESS has been scored at Portsmouth, in favor of the defence against the gun. The English Service has uniformly confessed a preference for compound, or steel-faced, armor as compared with solid steel plates, for while steel armor possesses great rigidity, it stars under the attack of guns of light natures, and cracks through beneath heavier impacts, being only held in place by the bolts. Compound armor, on the other hand, though it seldom cracks under the service test beyond the weld, and pulverizes the shot as effectually as solid steel armor, is not quite so rigid. It bends slightly under repeated impacts, or, as it is technically termed, "dishes." In order to surmount this defect various expedients have been tried. Mild steel has been used as a backing, while in another instance two steel plates have been sandwiched by a strake of iron. But in these experiments, while bulging has been reduced, the liability to cracking has been perilously increased, and up to the present time nothing has been found to give such satisfactory results as ordinary iron backing. The plate which has lately been tested was made specially, not only for the purpose of securing rigidity under attack and resisting penetration under the ordinary attack of chilled projectiles, but of resisting steel shot. This was the first experiment of the kind delivered against compound armor, and great interest was manifested in the result. The plate was constructed in accordance with a new patent which has been taken out by Mr. Alexander Wilson, of Cammell's firm. It measured 8 ft. by 6 ft., and was of the total diameter of 10½ in.—a thickness which has hitherto been able to resist the heaviest gun in the Nettle with ordinary charges. The face was specially hardened to withstand penetration, and in addition to the customary iron backing it was further strengthened by a third strake of ingot iron. The plate was also subjected to peculiar treatment known only to the manufacturers. The target was first attacked with three rounds from the 10 in. 18-ton gun at a range of 30 ft., the charge being 70 lb., and the projectile, a chilled shot, weighing 400 lb. This, which is the usual Admiralty test for armor-plates of the same thickness, represents a muzzle velocity of 1,364 ft. per second, a muzzle energy of 5,288 foot-tons, and a penetration of iron of 12.7 in. at 500 yards. The three impacts, which were disposed triangularly, produced no penetration, the projectiles being broken up into small fragments; and no damage was inflicted beyond some lamination of the steel face. The ordinary test having thus resulted in favor of the defence, the plate was next attacked near the edges by a steel-forged shell, a

steel-cast shell, and a cast-iron shell, all of foreign manufacture. But, though the armor was taken at a manifest disadvantage, none of the projectiles managed to penetrate, the steel shells being completely broken up, while the cast-iron projectile was almost reduced to powder.—*Admiralty Gazette.*

THE ITALIAN MANŒUVRES.

THE Italian manœuvres this year provide for the formation of the divisions of Piacenza and Milan and a cavalry division of two brigades into one corps, which will manœuvre against another corps formed of the Padua and Bologna divisions and a similar cavalry division. The scene of the manœuvres will be between Rome and Naples, a country full of the most diversified positions—mountains, valleys, rivers, great plains, and towns and villages. In July there will be exercises in attack and defence of fortified places around Verona—one division of infantry, one regiment of cavalry (five squadrons), and many detachments of field and siege artillery, engineers, for attack: one brigade of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, siege artillery, and engineers for defence. There will also be mountain manœuvres on the Appenines, between Lucca and Modena, in June.

FRENCH PREPARATION FOR WAR.

IN a letter to the New York *Times*, dated Paris, March 22, that soldier of fortune, Carroll Tevis, after describing the increase of the German Army says:

"What corresponding preparations have been made here I say frankly that I do not know, and if I did I should keep my information to myself, having had the honor to wear a French uniform, and expecting to have the same honor should there be war any time within the next five years. But this much I may say: The situation is infinitely more favorable now than on February 1; not a moment has been lost. I may mention that the public of France is vastly exercised over the question of repeating rifles, and asks how it happens that while 75,000 German reservists are being drilled in their use, not even the French infantry of the first line have been armed with this weapon and a portion know nothing about its use. It is a serious and instructive circumstance that any big scare about war has happened of late years, just when the French war material was undergoing transformation. In 1875, to go no further back, the Reffys artillery system, which had so fascinated M. Thiers in 1872, in the experiments then made at Trionville, and found inadequate to the defensive necessities of the first line, was being substituted for the system of Col. Bangs, and this was not ready; the five and seven millimetre guns had gone out of date, and the new guns were still at the foundries. Precisely at this moment came German threats of invasion, and only the intervention of the Czar to whom the French Ambassador appealed for help spared France its horrors—according to the memoirs of Duke Decagio, Gen. Flô, a remarkable *grata persona* at St. Petersburg, forced his way into the imperial bedchamber and obtained from the generous sovereign that promise to intercede personally at Berlin, which was fulfilled the same day by his departure for Berlin, where he arrived in time to prevent the declaration of war which had been voted by the Military Council, but had not yet been signed by the German Emperor. Since that memorable occasion the French artillery has not been modified, and is now admitted to be superior to that of any other continental army. It having been proved by experiments made at Chaviguon against the Malmaison fort that no defensive works now existing could resist a week's bombardment with guns of the new model and shells loaded with mélinite if the batteries can be established within effective range. Not so, however, is it for small arms. Now the French Army is undoubtedly in a position of moral inferiority to that of Germany, and I say moral because experiment has demonstrated that the arm now used by the French infantry—the Gras-Lebel rifle model of 1874—is very little inferior in practical results to the German repeating Mauser rifle. But the *morale* of troops would surely be affected if brought face to face with an enemy which they had been led to believe could fire with greater rapidity, and it is against this fear, all unfounded though it be, that the French military authorities are now endeavoring to react.

THE FASTEST TORPEDO BOAT YET.

WE have already given an account of the trial on Tuesday, March 22d, of one of two twin-screw torpedo boats built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co. for the Italian Government, when a speed of 24.96 knots was obtained, this speed being the best result hitherto obtained by any vessel afloat. The boat in question has the following dimensions: Length on water line, 140 ft; beam, extreme, 14 ft; draft, 5 ft. 4 in.; displacement, 100 tons. Steam is supplied by two locomotive boilers, one forward and one abaft the engine room. Either boiler can supply either engine or both. The screws are driven by two pairs of compound engines, indicating over 1,400-horse power combined. Condensing water is supplied by centrifugal pumping engines, arranged to pump out of any compartment in case of leakage, while ejectors and hand pumps are fitted to each of the main compartments. This boat is fitted with no less than ten water-tight bulkheads, and Yarrow's patent water-tight ashpan arrangement to both boilers, by which the fire is prevented being put out in case of water entering the stokeholes, and the boat can run 50 or 60 knots after the stokehole is flooded, an advantage the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. Double steering gear is fitted to work either rudder quite independent of the other. The armament consists of two bow tubes and two at a very small angle with each other on a turntable aft for side discharge simultaneously, to insure at least one torpedo hitting. She also carries two quick-firing Nordenfeldt guns. Cabins are fitted for the crew forward, petty officers right aft, and a saloon, lavatories, etc., are provided for officers further amidships. A dynamo electrical machine, driven by a Brotherhood engine, is fitted in the galley compartment for producing the electric light, and also the air compressing machinery for charging and expelling the whitehead torpedoes.

FRENCH TORPEDO BOATS.

M. JULES ROCHE, in *La Republique Française*, attacks the torpedo programme of the French Minister of Marine, Admiral Aube. He considers that owing to the increase in the length of the automatic torpedo boat to 40 metres it becomes a leviathan rather than a microbe, and its invisibility disappears. Of the dangers and fatigue attending the voyage of these boats from the French northern ports to Toulon he says: "One torpedo boat was nearly swamped by water coming down the chimney; another, whose machine got out of order, was saved from perdition with the greatest difficulty by using an awning for a sail." That No. 67 was lost in consequence of a mistake with regard to lights M. Jules Roche denies—there was a collision. Instead of large sums of money being squandered in grand manœuvres, M. Jules Roche would like to witness some torpedo practice at night against a ship under steam by torpedo boats having been for several days at sea. This, he thinks, would be a practical test. He concludes his remarks by quoting authorities in favor of torpedo-boat operations being confined to defensive purposes, and to short and sudden raids on the enemy.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE King of Portugal has sent as a birthday present to the Emperor of Germany a sword of honor, with a blade specially made at the Lisbon arsenal, and exquisitely chiselled. The hilt is of solid gold incrusted in every part with diamonds, sapphires, rubies and emeralds.

THE new Austrian ironclad *Stephanie* was launched at Trieste on Thursday. It is a steel armor-plated turret-ship, with a central citadel. The maximum thickness of the plating is 9 in., the displacement is of 5,100 tons, and the engines are of 8,000 indicated horse-power.

THE *Australian Times and Anglo-New Zealander* says that Mr. F. Y. Wolseley is making as much stir among the flock-masters of Australia as did his brother at Tel-el-Kebir. He has patented an invention by which he can shear a sheep clean in three minutes and forty-five seconds.

GENERAL BOULANGER had a newly invented telephone apparatus arranged in his cabinet this week at the Ministry of War, by which he can give his verbal orders to twelve different persons at twelve different points of Paris at the same moment. The General has ordered its immediate adoption throughout the French Army.

Broad Arrow says: "Trials which the public is jealously prevented from observing are being made daily at Lille with artillery upon an entirely novel system. The guns are known to be of extraordinary size, and are said to possess exceptional powers of destruction. Steam supersedes powder in the agency of discharge, and the delivery of the missiles is continuous."

THE Registrar-General's "Annual Summary of Births and Deaths in London and other Great Towns," recently issued, shows that London is not only one of the healthiest towns in England, but that it is by far the healthiest capital in the world. The following table shows the death rate per thousand in a number of the great capitals of the world:

London	19.9	Calcutta	26.0
Christiania	21.4	New York	
Stockholm	21.9	Vienna	26.5
Geneva	22.5	Rome	
Brussels	23.1	Warsaw	28.1
Copenhagen	23.3	St. Petersburg	30.7
The Hague	24.3	Buda-Pesth	37.8
Paris	24.6	Cairo	47.3
Berlin	25.6		

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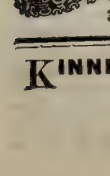
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TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease, sustaining elements, and thus removes the *cause*.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

TINTED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin bathed with CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING ONE FIRE-PROOF MILLING SHOP AT THE NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

NATIONAL ARMORY,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 22, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, for building at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., one fire-proof Milling Shop, complete, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the Commanding Officer's Office, will be received until 12 M., Monday, May 23, 1887, when they will be publicly opened.

Blank forms and specifications supplied on application. Proposals to be endorsed on exterior of sealed envelopes, "Proposals for building Milling Shop," and addressed to the Commanding Officer, National Armory, Springfield, Mass.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or parts thereof.

A. R. BUFFINGTON,
Lieut. Col. of Ord., Comd'g.

HANNIBAL FORBES. WILLIAM B. FISHER.

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Proposals for Drayage in New York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, April 21, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. on May 28, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the drayage required by the Quartermaster's Department in New York City during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1887.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. Specifications and conditions of proposals, contract, service, and payment, and blank forms of proposals and contracts can be had on application to the undersigned.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Drayage" and addressed to the "Depot Quartermaster, New York City."

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., April 14, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 A. M., May 14, 1887, for the necessary printing for Division Headquarters, during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1887. Blank proposals and specifications can be obtained at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. J. H. LORD,
Captain and Asst. Qr. Mr., U.S.A.

A SAFE INVESTMENT

For both large and small sums of money is offered in the DEBENTURE BONDS of the NEBRASKA LOAN AND TRUST CO. and the CENTRAL LOAN AND LAND CO. These bonds are secured by mortgages on productive real estate after the manner of securing National Bank notes, bear 6 per cent. interest and run 10 years. Experience proves that they are one of the safest investments ever devised, and they are commended to the attention of officers of the Army and Navy.

For sale by JOHN ROCKWELL,
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A. OLMESDAHL, 41 Centre St.

Proposals for Miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, April 26, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., June 1, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as army lamps and parts, lanterns and globes, stationery, G. I. buckets and barrels, iron, zinc, horse and mule shoes and nails, &c., &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's stores, to be opened June 1, 1887," and be addressed to the undersigned,

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY beg leave to call attention to their new Pocket Case in which they are now packing their celebrated brand of CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAPORAL WARRANTED: Absolutely Free from any Flavoring or Impurities.
Finest Grades of Old and Thoroughly-cured Virginia and Turkish Tobaccos. Finest French Rice Paper.
Highest Class Skilled Labor, All goods made under our **Careful Personal Supervision.**

Kinney Bros.

Coal has been discovered on Fraser's Island.

The two rail heads from Sibi and Quetta, of the Sind-Peshin State Railway, have met and joined, thus completing this important Indian railway enterprise.

At the request of General Boulanger a committee of musical composers and professors of the Conservatoire of Paris, under the Presidency of M. Ambroise Thomas, have adopted an arrangement of the national hymn, the "Marsellaise," which offers the great advantage of respecting the primitive text while it gives greater fulness. From May 15 next all the French military bands are to adopt the arrangement.

An English paper gives the following as the figures furnished to the German War Office as to the regulation pace in European Armies. The length of the Russian pace is 71 centimetres; of the German, 80; French, Austrian, Italian, Belgian, Swedish, and Swiss, 75 centimetres. An Italian soldier takes 120 steps in a minute; the French from 112 to 116; the German, 115; the Austrian, 118; and the Belgian, 110 steps. An Italian regiment marches at the rate of 90 metres in the minute, a German regiment at 89, an English at 88, and a French regiment at 86. The Italians march 98 yards per minute; the Germans, 96; the English, 95; the French, 93. By the music in each army we may judge generally of the marching pace as an average. The Russian troops march to the sound of their national songs.

Baron Nordenskjold is proposing a voyage of exploration into Antarctic seas extending over 18 months.

Two English naval apprentices who made an effort to be turned out of the service received instead of the dishonorable discharge 24 strokes of the birch and a week's imprisonment. One of the boys in question, during an interval in divine service on Sunday, on board one of the training ships, deliberately threw his prayer book at (but fortunately missed) the chaplain's head; the other threw his cap, with better aim.

The *Voltaire* asserts that detectives are set to watch the French War Office clerks, who are in a fever of suspense besides, owing to the proclaimed intention of General Boulanger to make a clean sweep, by degrees, of all the civilian element in his department, and fill the vacant appointments with military officers of all grades on active service, who will be equally amenable to discipline and the Mutiny Act as understood in France.

The Austrian military authorities have already taken steps to imitate Germany in the reduction of the weight carried by infantry soldiers. A commission is being named which will decide on the merits of the various plans laid before the War Ministry. One system has already been tested, and it appears to be both simple and economical, as a great many of the articles of equipment at present used can still be utilized.

At the approaching manœuvres of the French war fleet at Toulon the display of torpedo craft and tactics will be particularly interesting, as nearly all of the numerous torpedo fleet have been ordered to participate in the evolutions.

In connection with Chinese railway building, a Belgian journal claims that a strong syndicate of Belgian and English capitalists has been formed for building 1,500 miles of railway. They propose to place in the hands of the Chinese Government the sum of $160,000,000 to be repaid in ten annual installments, and doubt not but what "the proposal will be accepted." The line contemplated includes one of 800 miles from Nanking along the great canal to Pekin, and another of 700 miles from Canton to Hanoi.

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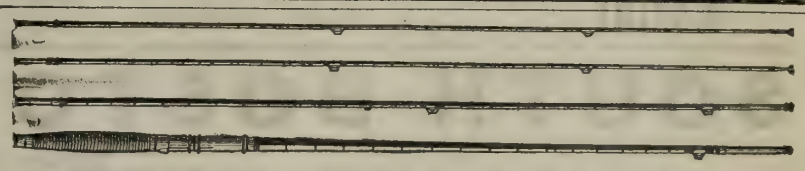
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MARRIED.

COLE—MEUSE.—At the Central Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, April 27, Lieutenant HAYDN S. COLE, 3d U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARY MEUSE.

DAVENPORT—SHARPE.—At Kingston, N. Y., April 27, the Hon. IRA DAVENPORT to Miss KITTIE SHARPE, daughter of General G. H. Sharpe and sister of Captain H. G. Sharpe, U. S. Army.

FEARN—EGERTON.—At Waverly, Md., April 21, MARY ELEANOR, daughter of Wm. A. Egerton, and granddaughter of the late Commander S. B. Wilson, U. S. Navy, to RICHARD LEE FEARN.

KENNEDY—WRIGHT.—At Oakland, Cal., April 19, Lieut. CHAS. D. KENNEDY, U. S. Revenue Marine, to Miss GENEVIEVE WRIGHT.

OTIS—HOYT.—At New York City, April 27, Mr. WILLIAM K. OTIS to Miss FLORENCE HOYT.

SCHELL—MILLER.—Married, on April 27, 1887, at St. James Church, Richmond, Va., by the Rev. Dr. Peterkin, Assistant Engineer FRANK J. SCHELL, U. S. N., and GAY WARNER MILLER, daughter of William G. Miller, Esq.

DIED.

BLAINE.—At Hot Springs, Ark., April 21, Major JOHN E. BLAINE, Paymaster, U. S. Army.

CASWELL.—At Providence, R. I., April 17, EDWARD T. CASWELL, M. D., brother of Pay Inspector Thomas T. Caswell, U. S. Navy.

CHIPP.—At Kingston, N. Y., April 22, WARREN CHIPP, father of the late Ensign Chas. W. Chipp, U. S. Navy.

DEARBORNE.—At Malden, Mass., April 23, Surgeon FRED. M. DEARBORNE, U. S. Navy, retired.

EMORY.—At Washington, D. C., April 12, JEANNETTE HEMSLEY EMORY, aged four years, daughter of Blanche Willis and William Hemsley Emory, Jr.

HUMPHREY.—At Springfield, Mass., April 22, MARY SANFORD, wife of Henry S. Humphrey, and widow of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Bainbridge, 1st U. S. Infantry.

HUNT.—At Charlestown, Mass., April 18, Ordnance Sergeant ROBERT HUNT, U. S. Army, retired.

LOWRY.—At Burlington, Vt., April 21, Mrs. SUSAN A. LOWRY, wife of Captain Francis Lowry, U. S. N., retired, and daughter of the late Isaac Nichols, Esq., of Brooklyn.

NONES.—At Wilmington, Del., April 24, ALBERT S. NONES, formerly Lieutenant 8th U. S. Infantry, brother of Chief Engineer H. B. Nones, U. S. Navy.

ROBIE.—At Binghamton, N. Y., April 15, General J. C. ROBIE, aged 79, father of Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, U. S. Navy.

SHEPARD.—Sunday morning, April 24, at his residence in New York City, FRANCIS NOSWORTHY, elder son of the late Burrett and Mary Joan Shepard, aged 37 years. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Wednesday morning, April 27, at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and 10th st., at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

TOWLE.—At Chicago, Ill., March 13, at the residence of her son, Colonel Geo. F. Towle, U. S. A., Mrs. ANN MORTON TOWLE, daughter of the late John Moseley, of Lee, N. H., and wife of Geo. W. Towle.

TOWLE.—In Chicago, Ill., April 20, at the residence of his son, Colonel George F. Towle, U. S. Army, Captain GEORGE WILLIAM TOWLE, of Portsmouth, N. H.

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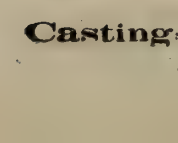
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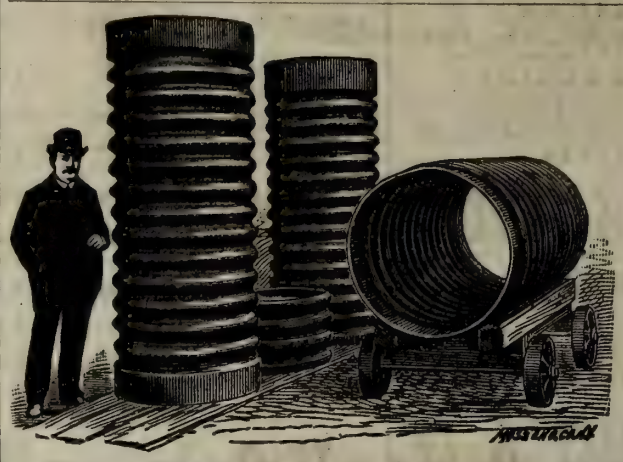
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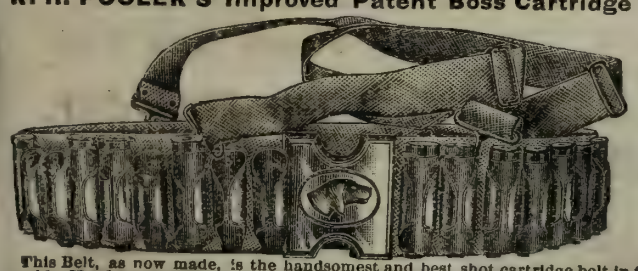
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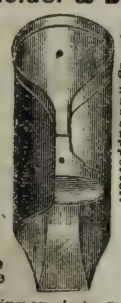
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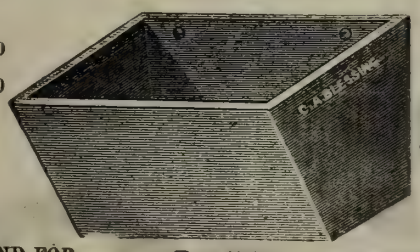
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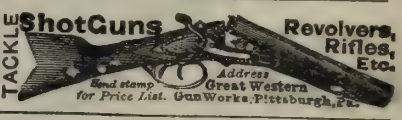
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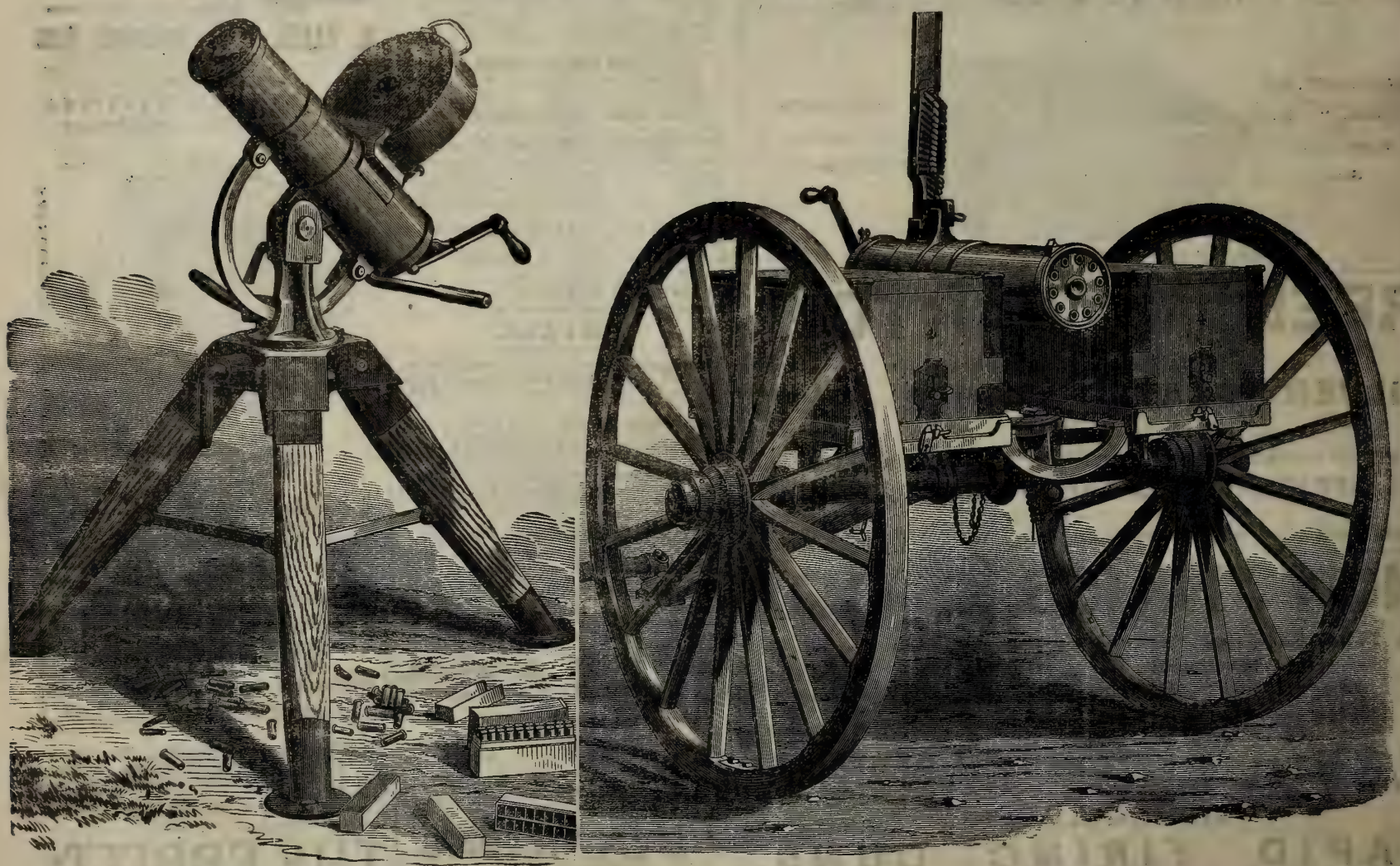
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ARMY NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THE allotment of the $200,000 appropriation for barracks and quarters contained in the Sundry Civil bill will be made by the Secretary of War in a few days. The Lieutenant-General has already made his recommendation on the subject.

A SOLDIER was recently tried at Fort Du Chesne for drunkenness and for striking violently two sergeants while they were conveying him to the guard house. We again venture the opinion that it was not the province of sergeants to be in such immediate contact with the soldier. There should have been a detail of privates to do the heavy work with a non-commissioned officer in charge.

A LATER report as to the vacant second lieutenancies in the Army shows the number to be 32, as follows: Infantry 17, cavalry 9, and artillery 6. One each in the 1st, 2d, 9th and 10th Cavalry; two in the 4th, and three in the 10th; one in the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th Artillery, and two in the 2d; one in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 21st and 22d Infantry, and two in the 11th, 19th and 25th.

SEVERAL changes of stations, etc., of officers have been ordered this week, and there are more to follow, but all are made to take effect on or after July 1 next, the mileage fund for the current fiscal year being now almost completely exhausted. The Secretary in speaking to the head of one of the staff departments the other day said, that it was his desire to have the four-year rule applied as far as possible when the new fund became available.

THE War Department has called a halt upon extened sick leaves in the Army. In making application for an extension of leave officers are now required to give some reasonably conclusive evidence that they will be fit for duty again within a few months, to escape being ordered before a Retiring Board. Two officers—Major B. E. FRYER, Medical Department, and Captain CASS DURHAM, 18th, were this week ordered for examination, the Department being convinced that they will not be fit for active duty again.

THE Board appointed to select designs for the two 6,000-ton vessels after spending two days in the examination of the plans submitted adjourned to meet again May 14. In the meantime Captain RAMSAY, the president, will be engaged in arranging matters incident to the command of the *Boston*, while the other members of the Board will figure on the complicated calculations necessary to determine the weights and tonnage of the vessels. It is said that considerable diversity of opinion was developed during the first two meetings and a long and lively discussion is looked for before a conclusion is reached.

THE St. Petersburg sea canal has increased the exports of St. Petersburg from 280,000 tons in 1883 to 950,000 tons in 1886, and decreased those ot Cronstadt from 1,500,000 to a beggarly 70,000 tons. The aggregate of the two ports has, at the same time, decreased from 1,780,000 to 1,020,000 tons. The present tendency of Russian boats is to abandon the Baltic ports and seek new outlets through the Black Sea. The first sod of the Holstein Canal between the North Sea and the Baltic will be turned on June 18 next in the presence of the German Crown Prince and a number of high officials. The work will commence at Holtenau.

THE Army Board on Regulations for the New Hospital Stewards Corps is now holding its session in the library of the Army Medical Museum Building, the office of Assistant Adjutant General KELTON having been found too small for the purpose. The work thus far has consisted principally in reading the large mass of literature which has been collected since the project first took shape. In addition to the papers submitted by the surgeons of the Army, considerable data has been collected from foreign reports and periodicals. The Board determined to thoroughly discuss the subject in all its bearings before beginning the preparation of the rules and regulations, which it is desired to have as perfect as possible before putting them into operation.

THE Naval Retiring Board, consisting of Commodores GREER and WEAVER, Medical Directors BROWN and GREENE and Commander SIGSBY, convened at the Navy Department on May 5 for the examination of Lieutenant-Commanders HUBBARD, AMORY and THOMAS and Lieutenants BRIDGE and TOWNLEY. As soon as these officers have been disposed of the following engineer officers will be ordered before the Board: Chief Engineer LAMDIN, P. A. Engineers BROWN and WOOSTER and Assistant Engineer CHRISMAN. Should the five officers now undergoing examination be placed on the retired list, and it is confidently expected that the majority of them will be, at least twenty vacancies in the Line of the Navy can be safely calculated upon for the naval cadets whose final graduation takes place next month. There are several Court-martial and one or two other retirement cases pending, which, if acted upon in season, may increase the number to twenty-four or twenty-five.

PROPOSALS were this week invited by Commodore HARMONY, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, for the construction of the two timber dry docks, to be located at the New York and Norfolk Navy yards respectively. The bids are to be opened June 29 next, and formal contracts entered into within ten days from date of acceptance. The general dimensions of the docks are not less than 480 feet in length from the inside of the coping stone at the head of the dock to the outer caisson abutment at the entrance, and not less than 125 feet in width, between the coping, from side to side, measured across the length of the dock midway from the ends; draft on sill not less than 25 feet 6 inches; width on floor not less than 40 feet; entrance 80 feet wide. The pumps for the docks to have a discharge capacity equal to 40,000 gallons per minute each. The location of the Norfolk dock, as recommended by the Board and approved by Commodore HARMONY, we announced last week. The Board on the New York dock, Commodore GHERARDI, president, has since reported. The site selected for this dock is located on the Wallabout Channel, just beyond the saw mill, near where the old sewer emptied, and facing the entrance to the channel.

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., has had published in pamphlet form his report of operations against Apache Indians from May, 1885, to April, 1886, together with a *resumé* of the operations from 1882 to 1886. Much of the matter covered by the report and *resumé* has already appeared in the JOURNAL. In speaking of the difficulties of the campaign General CROOK says: "It is impossible to estimate the discouraging effort of the obstacles against which it was necessary to contend in following out these methods to a finally successful issue; the unfriendly criticism of the territorial press, the more or less open and always covert opposition of the Indian Department, up to the time of the outbreak in 1885; the undisguised hostility of the numerous contractors and speculators, whose success depended upon their ability to defraud the Indians; all these adverse elements had to be overcome, and against such odds success would have been impossible, except for the zealous co-operation of such men as Captain CRAWFORD, Lieutenant GATEWOOD, Lieutenant BRITTON DAVIS, and others associated with them in the management of Indian affairs on the White Mountain reservation. The officers constantly carried their lives in their hands; the service in which they were engaged was one of the greatest possible delicacy and danger, where the slightest indiscretion would have proved fatal to them. But it seemed, in my judgment, the only way in which the Indians could be reached and taught that subordination to authority which is an essential requirement to any degree of advancement, however slight, towards a state of civilization. For this reason I allowed officers, the value of whose lives was inestimable, to engage in the most desperate duty it ever falls to the lot of soldiers to perform."

A COMMISSIONED officer in our Army who wishes to marry is quite at liberty to do so, and the War Department has always been very liberal in the matter of assignment of quarters to married officers. As a consequence the bachelors are largely in the minority. It is held by some, we believe, that there ought to be a little restriction, especially upon the younger officers, but up to the present no steps nave been taken in that direction, and, indeed, we incline to the opinion that the matter can well be left where it now is. In the French Army when an officer decides to marry he informs his colonel of his intentions. The colonel passes the request on to the War Office and at length it is put before the Minister. The first thing then done is to find out if the young lady concerned fulfils the requirements of the law, which provides that she must have an irreproachable moral character and a dot worth a yearly revenue of 10,000f. The unfortunate young man's application begins to descend the ladder of officialism until it reaches the officer commanding the gendarmerie in the district where the officer's fiancée resides. It is then passed to a gendarme, who is commissioned to inquire into the young lady's moral character. He proceeds as cautiously as a detective. Should he happen to know the father of the demoiselle indicated, he goes and sees him; if not, he culls his information from the neighbors. He will even follow her when she goes to the theatres or entertainments. Having finished his investigations, he draws up a report on strictly police court lines, wherein he talks of the young lady not as mademoiselle, but as fille. Off goes the document on its way upwards through the bureaus and red tape until it gets to the War Minister. Should the conditions be fulfilled the officer is permitted to marry. If not he must renounce his intentions. If the fiancée has morality, but not money, the money must be secured before a union is sanctioned. Officers with means frequently provide the dot secretly themselves.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR JOHN HAMILTON, 1st Cavalry, is the latest addition to the garrison of Fort Custer, Montana.

LIEUTENANT E. R. GILMAN, 5th Infantry, is visiting friends at 1337 Fifteenth st., Washington, D. C.

COLONEL ELMER OTIS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, was expected to leave San Antonio this week on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th U. S. Infantry, will prolong his stay at Hot Springs, Ark., until the end of May.

LIEUTENANT R. C. WILLIAMS, 15th Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Randall, Dakota.

CAPTAIN E. W. STONE, 21st U. S. Infantry, lately visiting at Marietta, Ga., is in Washington on a short visit.

LIEUTENANT C. A. BENNETT, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT R. M. ROGERS, 2d U. S. Artillery, now on leave, will return to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, towards the end of May.

GENERAL R. NUGENT, U. S. A., retired, who has been seriously ill at his home at 170 Willis avenue, New York, is recovering.

GENERAL THOMAS H. RUGER, U. S. A., says the Kansas City *Times* may yet be ordered to the Department of the Missouri.

LIEUTENANT W. E. ALMY, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Almy are recent additions to the garrison circle of Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

CAPTAIN VICTOR BIART, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, residing at Los Angeles, Cal., has had his sick leave extended one year.

LIEUTENANT H. E. TUTHERLY, 1st U. S. Cavalry, of Camp Sheridan, Wyo., will prolong his visit East until towards the end of June.

GENERAL J. A. POTTER, U. S. A. (retired), has left the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, for Painesville, Ohio, where he intends passing the summer.

CAPTAIN F. M. H. KENDRICK, 7th U. S. Infantry, of Columbus Barracks, O., has been visiting relatives at 421 Holly avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

LIEUTENANT GEO. PALMER, 9th U. S. Infantry and bride arrived in San Francisco this week and will be "at home" at San Diego Barracks May 12.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MORRIS, 4th U. S. Artillery, has received so much benefit at Aiken, S. C., that he will prolong his stay there a few weeks longer.

LIEUTENANT B. H. GILMAN, 13th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wingate, spent this week in Albuquerque as a witness before the U. S. Court in session there.

CAPTAIN J. P. THOMPSON, 3d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Missoula, Montana, has been admitted to the General Hospital at Hot Springs for treatment.

THE marriage of Miss Kitty Morgan to Capt. H. G. Sharpe, U. S. A., will take place in St. Thomas's Church, New York City, on the evening of June 2.

MAJOR J. R. ROCHE, paymaster, U. S. A., will leave Sioux City for the East on a month's leave as soon as he gets through with his payments on the April muster.

LIEUTENANT LEROY E. SEBREE, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, expects to leave San Antonio for the North next week, to spend the summer on leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT O. T. CROSBY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who has come North from New Orleans on six months' leave, may resign at its expiration if certain business engagements seem to warrant it.

THE New Hampshire troops are to be congratulated that so able an officer as General R. H. Jackson, U. S. A., has been selected to attend their annual encampment at Concord, which commences May 31.

THE General Society of the Cincinnati of the U. S. will hold its triennial session at Newport, R. I., commencing July 27. The Hon. Hamilton Fish is president, and Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., secretary.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., attended by Major J. P. Sanger, A. D. C., visited Newport Barracks, Ky., this week, and looked into matters connected with the selection of a site for the new post to be built there.

CAPTAIN T. J. GREGG, 2d U. S. Cavalry, who has been located at Santa Barbara, Cal., for some time past, was expected in San Francisco this week to appear before the Retiring Board of which Major-General Howard is president.

MAJOR GEORGE M. STERNBERG, Surgeon, U. S. A., has been appointed to investigate the merits of inoculation for prevention of yellow fever as practiced in Mexico and Brazil. Doctor Sternberg sailed from Baltimore on Wednesday for Rio Janeiro.

CAPTAIN C. W. WHIPPLE, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., much to the regret of his many friends in New York and vicinity, will leave early in July for Fort Leavenworth, to take charge of the ordnance depot there and enter upon duty on the staff of the Department Commander.

GENERAL TROCHU is said to be seriously ill. After the siege of Paris he was offered a Marshal's *baton* by M. Thiers, but this he had the good sense to decline. He sat for a while in the Versailles Parliament; but directly the bill on the reorganization of the army had been voted, he retired from public life and quietly settled down in his native Brittany. When acting as head of the Government during the siege of Paris, he much astonished Jules Favre and the other lawyers by whom he was surrounded by his wonderful loquacity. His Ministers seldom had a chance of speaking when he was present. For the last 14 years, however, he has preserved an almost unbroken silence which is not without dignity.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. B. EWING, U. S. A., has gone to Fort Lewis, Col., for temporary duty.

CAPTAIN G. G. LOTT, 11th U. S. Infantry, of David's Island, N. Y., was at Fort Lyon, Col., this week with recruits.

CAPTAIN C. A. H. MCCAULEY, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha, Neb., from a short trip to Chicago.

COLONEL W. B. LANE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lane, are visiting Gen. W. L. Elliott, U. S. A., at San Francisco.

CAPTAIN E. T. COMEGYS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on Monday, on a week's leave.

MAJOR H. G. BROWN, U. S. A., of Fort Niagara, N. Y., spent most of the week visiting friends in and near New York.

LIEUTENANT C. E. GILLETTE Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., registered at the Hotel Emery, Cincinnati, early in the week.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., is expected to visit friends in New York next week.

CAPTAIN J. J. DOUGHERTY, U. S. Army, lately at Jonesboro', Ill., on leave, is a recent guest at the Planter's Hotel, St. Louis.

GENERAL N. H. DAVIS, U. S. A., arrived in New York on Monday from Aspinwall, and took temporary quarters at the New York Hotel.

CAPTAIN L. W. ORLEMAN, U. S. Army, retired, is ill at Gainesville, Fla., but it is hoped will soon be strong enough to return to New York.

LIEUTENANTS ALLYN CAPRON and M. F. Harmon, 1st U. S. Artillery, have rejoined at Fort Canby, W. T., from a trip to Vancouver Barracks.

COLONEL E. D. JUDD, U. S. A., is en route to the Pacific Coast on a three months' visit and will locate temporarily at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, visited friends in New York and Garden City this week and will return to Fort Adams, R. I., next week.

MAJ. B. E. FRYER, Surgeon U.S.A., who has been in poor health for some time past, goes to San Francisco from Fort Lowell to be examined for retirement.

CHAPLAIN HENRY SWIFT, U. S. A., who recently joined at San Antonio, has, in addition to his duties as post chaplain, taken pastoral charge of St. Paul's Memorial Church.

MRS. LOUIS WILHELMI, widow of Lieut. Wilhelmi, U. S. Army, sails with her children, June 1, for Europe, and will locate in Dresden, Saxony, with a view to their education.

DR. DE WITT WEBB, who has been for some time past the attending surgeon of the Indians at Fort Marion, Fla., has resumed in full his extensive civil practice at St. Augustine.

CAPTAIN GEO. F. PRICE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has, in a recent number of the Kansas City *Times*, a well-written and entertaining biographical sketch of Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army.

LIEUTENANT J. F. MORRISON, 20th Infantry, is soon to succeed Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cavalry, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kas.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONKLIN, JR., 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to St. Augustine, Fla., this week, from a trip to Fort Pickens and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and will shortly start for the north on a few months' leave.

THE marriage of Miss Agnes Royall, only daughter of Col. W. B. Royall, 4th U. S Cav., to Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, of Boston, will take place at St. John's Church, Washington, June 1. They go abroad for their wedding tour.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, Colonel, 2d U. S. Artillery, expects to leave St. Augustine this week to spend the summer on leave. Lieut.-Col. L. L. Langdon will command the regiment during his absence from Fort Barrancas. The headquarters, band, etc., will, however, remain at St. Augustine.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, who married Miss Willcox last week will, after a short tour, join for duty, at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., his detail with the Indian prisoners at Fort Marion having ceased by reason of their transfer to Mount Vernon Barracks.

THE death of Captain R. G. Howell, 2d U. S. Art., May 2, promotes 1st Lieut. J. C. Scantling to a captaincy. Capt. Scantling was until his promotion 1st lieutenant of Howell's battery, so that his promotion involves neither change of station nor battery. 2d Lieutenant E. St. J. Greble, of Major General Howard's staff, becomes first lieutenant.

REV. HUGH O. PENTECOST, of Newark, N. J., who has just been blackballed by a social club composed of clergymen, for his adoption of Henry George's theories, is a brother of George H. Pentecost, the famous revivalist. Hugh Pentecost married Ida Gatling, the handsome and fascinating daughter of Dr. Gatling, inventor of the famous revolving gun.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES C. TEAR, of the 25th U. S. Infantry, now on leave of absence from his station at Fort Snelling, Minn., has received an extension until August next. It is reported that Lieut. Tear will leave the Service at the expiration of his leave, and intends engaging in business. Lieut. Tear was appointed from Illinois in July, 1879, graduating June 13, 1883.

"PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S widow," says the *Critic*, "is coming to Washington and will attend the ceremonies when her husband's statue is unveiled on May 12. Mrs. Garfield will be the fifth ex-lady of the White House who has visited Washington since February 1, the others being Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Tyler, Miss Rose Cleveland and Mrs. Dandridge, President Taylor's daughter, who, as Mrs. Bliss, presided for her father during his life in the Executive Mansion."

LIEUTENANT H. J. GOLDMAN, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is East from Fort Reno on a month's leave.

GENERAL T. NAGAYAMY and staff, of the Japanese Army, sailed for England on Wednesday.

GENERAL J. C. ROBINSON, U. S. A., visited New York this week, locating at the Coleman House.

CAPTAIN H. P. PERRING, 6th Cavalry, on sick leave at Trenton, N. J., will remain East during the summer.

LIEUTENANT J. D. C. HOSKINS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Tuesday on a week's leave.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., has been elected commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

LIEUTENANT E. S. AVIS, 5th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting in Washington, will return to Fort Keogh early in June.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GRIERSON, 10th U. S. Cav., now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will go to Santa Fe, N. M., early in July.

LIEUT. ADAM SLAKER, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Slaker, now on the Pacific Coast, will spend June and July with relatives in the East.

LIEUTENANT W. F. BLAUVELT, 15th Infantry, and Mrs. Blauvelt were in Paris, France, this week, with apartments at No. 10 Rue Stanislas.

CAPTAIN W. S. SCHUYLER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was expected at Fort Riley, Kansas, this week, to assume command of Troop H of his regiment.

LIEUTENANTS E. L. ZALINSKI and S. E. Allen, 5th U. S. Artillery, have resigned from the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT received on Tuesday from the Paris Geographical Society the gold medal presented by that association to Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A.

1ST LIEUT. IRVING HALE, Corps of Engineers, has succeeded Lieut. Townsend as Quartermaster of the Battalion at Willet's Point, and as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of that post.

MAJOR E. V. SUMNER, 5th Cavalry, says the Kansas City *Times*, has won the blue ribbon. He is the first in the Department of the Missouri to qualify as marksman for the season of 1886.

CAPTAIN A. E. WOODSON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was the guest of Gen. McCook at Fort Leavenworth early in the week, on his return to Fort Reno from leave. Mrs. Woodson, now in St. Louis, will go to Reno later on.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Lieut.-Col. Joseph R. Smith, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. E. R. Gilman, 5th Inf.; Col. John H. King, retired; 2d Lieut. J. F. Kreps, 22d Inf.; Major Chas. L. Heizmann, Med. Dept.; 1st Lt. Curtis McD. Townsend, Engs.

ACTING SECOND COMPTROLLER MCMAHAN holds that it would not only be idle but manifestly unjust to commence suit to recover from Capt. W. H. Nash, U. S. A., $3,433.50, being the value of 63 head of work oxen lost while being transferred from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Sioux Agencies, in January, 1878.

"WE don't miss Congress at all," said a Washington society lady this week. "We have two queens of song, Mme. Patti and Miss Abbott; the Queen of the world's geographical centre, Kapiolani, and a railroad king, kings of the turf at the National Jockey Club's course, and the pick of the Boston Common Council."

COLONEL B. J. IRWIN, Med. Dept., U. S. Army, is enjoying the hospitality of "mine host," Major Hooper, of the Occidental, in San Francisco, where Army and Navy people serving in those regions most do congregate. 36 Montgomery street, which was incorrectly given as his residence, is the location of the Army Department offices.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of April 27 says: Lieut. J. L. Sebon, 4th Infantry, from Fort Sherman, has been at headquarters this week....Lieuts. Allyn Capron and M. F. Harmon, 1st Artillery, came up from Canby last week for Court martial duty....A few days since Gen. John Gibbon, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. McClernand, and Capt. C. A. Woodruff, chief commissary, went east as far as Helena.

MRS. MADELINE VINTON DAHLGREN, speaking of her forthcoming novel, "Divorced," says: "The book is a plea for the sanctity of the marriage tie and intended to show the various evils consequent upon our present system of easy divorce. It also touches upon the inadequacy of our laws for the protection of those who may maliciously be declared insane. The characters are only types, and in no instance of real life."

QUEEN KAPIOLANI and suite arrived in Washington early in the week and were taken in charge by the Hawaiian Minister and by Mr. S. A. Brown; Lieut. Rodgers, U. S. N., and Capt. D. M. Taylor, U. S. A., representing the State, War and Navy Departments respectively. They took apartments at the Arlington Hotel. On Thursday the Queen visited Washington Barracks, and was received with a royal salute, and a drill and review held, with which she appeared much pleased. On Friday a trip to Mount Vernon was made, followed by a dinner at the White House, and on Saturday the party were expected to leave Washington for Boston, thence to New York and then to London.

THE Kansas City *Times*, referring to an article in the *Staats Zeitung*, of Chicago, criticizing the President for appointing General Wesley Merritt to succeed General Willcox, and ignoring the claims of Colonel A. V. Kautz, says: "Whatever honor and fame Colonel Kautz has obtained in the Service, was won by his own individual efforts, which is attested by the high position he now holds. Good soldiers never complain, and Colonel Kautz, no doubt, deplores more than any one else that a lunatic should have been given the permission to use the editorial columns of the Chicago paper to abuse and lie about the President, and thus bring him (Colonel Kautz) into a controversy distasteful to him."

LATE developments indicate that Gen. Merritt will be assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri when relieved from the Military Academy.

CAPTAIN J. M. INGALLS, U. S. A., is the author of a valuable "Note on Meteorological Instruments for Rifle Ranges," recently issued from the Artillery School press.

SECRETARY WHITNEY returned to Washington Tuesday afternoon.

PAYMASTER GEO. W. BEAMAN, U. S. N., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel on Monday.

PAYMASTER T. J. COWIE, U. S. N., and family, are at the Nichols Cottage, Newport, R. I.

THE serious illness of Rear Admiral C. S. Boggs, U. S. N., is reported from Brunswick, N. J.

COMMANDER ALLAN D. BROWN, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Perry House, Newport, R. I.

THE death of Surgeon Beaumont promotes to that grade P. A. Surg. Thomas H. Streets, U. S. Navy.

LIEUTENANT J. B. MILTON, U. S. N., has returned to San Francisco from a brief sojourn at San Diego.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY was in New York on Monday, and called upon the Collector of the Port.

NAVAL CADET A. C. DIEFFENBACH, U. S. Navy, registered at the Hotel de l'Orient, Paris, France, on Thursday.

CAPTAIN G. H. PERKINS, U. S. N., lately at Concord, N. H., was to occupy his cottage at Newport, R. I., this week.

PAY DIRECTOR J. S. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N.; was in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Sturtevant House.

LIEUTENANT E. K. MOORE, U. S. N., Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Frank Courtis are at 54 Washington street, Newport, R. I., for the season.

LIEUTENANT R. M. G. BROWN, U. S. N., bade farewell this week to his many friends at Norfolk, Va., and left on a six months' leave.

LIEUT. J. M. HAWLEY, U. S. N., for some time past on duty at Baltimore, Md., goes to Norfolk, Va., early next week for duty on the *Trenton*.

COMMANDER SCHLEY, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, goes from Newport to visit the Boston Equipment Yard, and personally attend to its organization.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEO. W. MAGEE, U. S. N., who has returned from the Hot Springs much improved in health, was present at the meeting of the Military Order at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening last.

P. A. SURGEON M. H. SIMONS, U. S. N., now on duty at the Naval Academy, will be the next officer to receive a promotion by due process of law, which will occur on Sept. 17, on the retirement of Medical Director S. F. Cous.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. C. E. Vreeland, Naval Cadet G. Tarbox, Naval Constructor J. P. McGuinness, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter, Ensign Harry Kimmell, Paymr. G. A. Lyon, Surg. A. F. Magruder, Comdr. G. L. Wadleigh, Lieut. Comdr. S. Hubbard and Lieut. Theodoric Porter.

COLONEL THOS. SCHARF has written a "History of the Confederate Navy from its organization to the surrender of the last vessel, its stupendous struggle with the great Navy of the United States, the engagements fought on the rivers and harbors of the South and upon the high seas; blockade running, first use of ironclads and torpedoes, and privateer history."

NOW THAT the health of Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Webb, U. S. N., has been restored, he has been assigned to the receiving ship *St. Louis*, as the relief of Lieut. C. K. Curtis, detached and ordered to the *Franklin*, at Norfolk. Lieut. Curtis is well known at Norfolk, the native place of his wife, Miss Vaughn. Lieut. Curtis made his last cruise in China, attached to the *Alert*.

FOLLOWING the sad death of Lieut. Danenhower, by which the Secretaryship of the Naval Institute became vacant, Lieut. C. R. Miles, U. S. N., has been selected for that important position. The papers issued from the press of this Naval literary society are of great and increasing value, and although such is the case now, their work will be even greater as time goes on, and the theories of to-day become the events and practice of to-morrow.

MR. MCDONALD, of Buffalo, proposes a monument to the late Henry B. Rumsey, formerly of the Navy, the hero of the hotel fire, and says: "Silver and gold I have little of, but it would please me to add my mite to a fund for the erection of a permanent memorial to that brave man who gave his life to save a little child and whose last gasp was an appeal to others to assist burned and mangled women in preference to himself. The world should be made better by the moral heroism of such men. Is Henry B. Rumsey soon to be forgotten, or will a grateful city fitly recognize an act of such sublime courage?"

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER HENRY HERWIG, U. S. N., for some time past on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has been assigned to the Asiatic Station, and will leave San Francisco by the steamer of the 21st of the present month. He will report to Rear Admiral Chandler for duty in the squadron, so it is not known to what vessel he will be ordered for duty. Mrs. Herwig (born Wheat, of Alexandria,) will not accompany her husband, but it is quite probable that she will join him on the station later. The situation on the China station is quite agreeable in these days for the wives of naval officers, as there is usually quite a colony in one or more of the Japanese ports. Mrs. Herwig will be a loss to Washington society, where her agreeable manners and pleasant ways have made many and warm friends. Mr. Herwig's last cruise was on the U. S. S. *Galena*, from which vessel he was detached in September, 1883.

LIEUTENANT M. K. SCHWENCK, attached to the *Alert*, accidentally shot himself in the arm at Punta Renas, April 30. The wound is not dangerous.

ASST. PAYMR. G. W. SIMPSON, U. S. N., much to the regret of his many friends at Newport, R. I., left there early in the week to join the *Constellation*.

MR. ROBERT G. MASON, who committed suicide recently in San Francisco, was the paymaster's yeoman of the *Alert* during a three-years' cruise in Asiatic waters.

MR. R. MEADE BACHE, of the U. S. Coast Survey, a nephew of the late Major-Gen. Meade, is the inventor of a new railway car stove which has recently been tried on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is self-extinguishing in case of accident.

THE President will announce in the next few weeks the appointments of the seven members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, the naming of whom is one of his prerogatives. The Senate will be represented on the Board by Senators Aldrich and Gray, and the House of Representatives, Herbert, Sayers and Goff. The Board house in the Academy grounds will be ready for the reception of the Board on June 3, and the formal reception of the Board is set for 10 o'clock on the morning of June 4.

RECENT DEATHS.

IT IS with much sorrow we announce the death of Brevet Brigadier General Andrew J. Alexander, lieutenant colonel U. S. Army, retired, which occurred May 4, near Utica, N. Y., on a train of the New York Central Railroad, while en route to his home at Willowbrook, near Auburn. The deceased officer was born in Kentucky, and was appointed 2d lieutenant Mounted Rifles July 26, 1861, and the same day 1st lieutenant 3d U. S. Cavalry. He served with much distinction throughout the war, was assistant adjutant general of the 17th Army Corps, and engaged in several battles. At the battle of Ebenezer Church he captured three pieces of artillery from Gen. Forrest. He commanded the 2d Brigade, 4th Division Cavalry Corps, and was engaged at the assault and capture of Selma and Columbus, Ga. At Selma he captured five pieces of artillery. In 1866 he rejoined the 3d U. S. Cavalry, having been promoted captain in 1863. He held the appointment of lieutenant colonel and A. A. G. of volunteers from January to August, 1863, and from April 23, 1864. He received numerous brevets in the Regular Army —of capt. for gallantly during the Peninsular campaign, major for the Gettysburg campaign, lieutenant colonel for the Atlanta campaign, colonel for gallantry at Selma, and brig. gen. for "distinguished skill and gallantry in the cavalry engagement at Ebenezer Church, Ala., and Columbus, Ga., and for steadfast devotion to duty during the war. He also received the brevets of colonel and brigadier general of volunteers. After the war he served actively for many years and rose to the grade of lieutenant colonel, 2d U. S. Cavalry, in 1879. A few years ago his health became poor, and he was retired July 3, 1885, for disability incurred in the line of duty. He and the late General Upton, U. S. A., married sisters, and his wife survives him. General Alexander was a gentleman of refined and dignified demeanor and of literary tastes, and for some years past had been a frequent contributor to the JOURNAL. He will be much missed at Auburn, N. Y., in the vicinity of which his home has been since his retirement, and where many relatives are left to mourn his loss.

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SURGEON H. N. BEAUMONT, U. S. N., died at New Hope, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Saturday, April 30, and was buried there Tuesday, May 3. Of him a friend, Chief Engineer Henry D. McEwan, U. S. Navy, writes: "The doctor was first taken sick while serving on board the U. S. S. *Minnesota*, and although placed on sick leave, he remained for some time in New York under medical treatment, but his disease (heart trouble) made rapid strides, and his father had him conveyed to the old homestead, Great Spring Farm, where, amidst the scenes of his boyhood and surrounded by all the members of his family, he lingered for five weeks, calmly and resignedly awaiting the great change. The funeral was largely attended by the county families, and the following named naval officers were present in uniform and acted as pallbearers: Medical Director W. T. Hord, Lieutenant Commanders Forsyth and Marthon, Chief Engineers Able, McEwan and Robinson, P. A. Paymr. McGowan, P. A. Engineers Entwistle and Habighurst, and Assistant Surgeons Berryhill and Shafer. Surgeon Beaumont takes his last sleep in the cemetery at New Hope, in a spot selected by himself, and which commands a view of the beautiful surrounding country the doctor so loved to talk about. The monument to the late Dr. George Beaumont, his uncle and medical preceptor, is near by, and others of his kindred sleep in the same enclosure. In the death of Dr. Beaumont, the Naval Service loses one of its most efficient and faithful officers, his mess mates one of the most gentlemanly and companionable of men and his parents a loyal and devoted son. 'Come up next May and see what a beautiful home I have.' I went up there in May, but it was to help carry my dear friend to his grave."

CAPTAIN REZIN G. HOWELL, 2d U. S. Artillery, died at his post of duty, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., May 2, of disease of the stomach. Captain Howell was born in Kentucky, entered the Military Academy from this State in 1860, was graduated in 1864, and promoted 2d lieutenant 2d Artillery in time to see a good deal of war service, in which he proved himself a valuable officer. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1865 and captain Nov. 8, 1882. Capt. Howell was highly esteemed as an officer and a gentleman, and his death will be sincerely mourned by many friends. He married a daughter of Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., a few years ago. The remains were interred, with due honors, in the National Cemetery at Mobile, Ala.

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LAST week we referred to the death at Newport, Ky., April 27, of Mrs. Isabella Burbank, widow of Gen. Sidney Burbank. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, referring to the event, says: "Mrs. Burbank was a daughter of Col. Slaughter, of Virginia, who was connected with the Engineer Department of the Army. Her husband, Gen. Sidney Burbank, was a gallant officer of the U. S. Army, and died at Newport several years ago at the age of 75 years. In 1870, the General was placed on the retired list, and their elegant mansion on Front street in that city was the scene of many brilliant social events and gatherings, especially among military notables. Mrs. Burbank was possessed of rare literary attainments, and being a brilliant conversationalist her acquaintance was eagerly sought after, and cultivated. The deceased leaves an only son, Capt. Clayton S. Burbank, 10th Inf. He was telegraphed the sad news and is on his way to attend the obsequies. Colonel Merrill, a nephew of the deceased, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., now in Washington, was also telegraphed for." The funeral took place April 30. Capt. Burbank arrived with his family from Fort Lyon Friday, and Col. Merrill also arrived from Pennsylvania. The services were conducted by the Rev. Reverdy Estill, rector of St. Paul's P. E. Church, after which the remains were taken to Spring Grove Cemetery for interment. Col. Van Voast, Dr. Gardiner, Col. P. B. Spence, Col. Joseph Arnold, Capt. Tiernon, Walter Overton, Major McClure and Dr. Thornton acted as pall-bearers.

MAJOR INNES RANDOLPH, one of the most versatile literary men in Maryland, who died last week at Baltimore, was the son of James Innes Randolph and Susan Armistead, niece of Col. Geo. Armistead, who gained his brevet "for gallant defence of Fort McHenry, Md., till the morning of Sept. 14, 1814." Major Randolph served during the war as A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. Ewell, of the Confederate Army.

MRS. ERMINA G. PENNY, wife of Mr. George W. Penny, and mother of Capt. C. G. Penny, 6th U. S. Inf., of Fort Douglas, died, April 23, at Newark, O., aged 68. A correspondent says: "During the half century in which Newark has been her home her Christian character and especially her constant charity in deed and speech, endeared her to all her acquaintances."

FRANK T. WHITE, only son of Trueman B. White sailmaker, U. S. Navy, died, May 13, at 158 Washington avenue, Brooklyn.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

IN a paper read before the Civil and Mechanical Engineers Society, London, March 30, 1887, R. Nelson Boyd, M. Inst. C. E., said: The deviation of the Chagres is a difficulty apparently not foreseen, and an expense not provided for by the early surveyors. It is in reality a necessity for the preservation of the canal, as the new bed will act as a huge ditch, and receive the surface drainage during the rains, which otherwise would rush into the canal—to say nothing of the trees, rocks and silt brought down by these floods. The new bed of the river is to be 40 metres wide by 5 metres deep. In order to deal more effectually with these excessive floods, it had been proposed to dam up the valley at the head of the Chagres, and thus form an immense reservoir. This project is for the time abandoned. It would involve a dam about 1,445 metres long by 45 metres in height, with a cube of about 10,000,000 metres; and this would have to be constructed in the face of the floods rushing down the upper valley of the Chagres, unless the whole dam were constructed during one dry season, which is scarcely possible. Although the work has been commenced all along the line, not one length of the canal is anything like near completion. I had the opportunity of visiting most of the sections, and with the exception of the Colon end and a short length at Gorgona, where the canal follows the present bed of the river Chagres, not one of the cuttings is down even to water level, and many have merely had the surface removed. At Colon the entrance to the canal has been constructed by making an embankment which protects it from the north winds, and has reclaimed ground, formerly a swamp, on which the pleasant little settlement called "Cristophe Colomb" has been built. From the entrance the canal has been dredged to a depth of 6 metres for a length of 4½ kilom., and is open for small steamers. Three very powerful dredges are now at work deepening the canal down to 9 metres. After this comes a length of ground almost untouched, owing to disputes with the contractors. Then comes a length of 6 kilom. on the old bed of the Chagres, where dredges are at work deepening. These dredges have a power of 180-H. P., and raise about 3,000 cubic metres in the 24 hours. This seemed to me to be the best conducted work on the canal.

COLONEL J. SUMNER ROGERS, of the Orchard Lake Military Academy, has received the following from General Sherman:

DEAR COLONEL: I congratulate you upon the prosperity and success of the institution over which you preside. Every college adds to the honor and strength of our country. Especially such as yours, which engrafts on the usual course the military features of obedience, promptness, and that high sense of honor which has characterized the soldier since the days of Knight Errantry.

It requires no prophet to foretell that with perseverance in the course you have so well begun the Michigan Military Academy will become famous and honored throughout the land. With great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE BAILEY MEDAL.

COMMANDER W. S. SCHLEY, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, left for Newport on Wednesday, to inspect the training squadron and present the Bailey medal to William Guerin, seaman apprentice, 2d class serving on board of the U. S. S. *Jamestown*. There were three contestants and Guerin obtained 421 out of a maximum of 550, viz.: 38 for knotting and splicing; 24 for sailmaking; 47 heaving lead; 45 for signals and 17 for small arms and target firing, out of a maximum of 50 each; 70 for exercise as captain of gun, and 60 for school of soldier, out of a maximum of 75 each; 20 for heaving log; 21 for sword exercise; 24 for swimming; 20 for sewing; 13 for knowledge of his accounts with paymaster; 22 for condition of clothing, out of a possible 25 each. The presentation took place Thursday afternoon, before a brilliant assemblage. Several hundred naval apprentices were formed in three sides of a hollow square and Guerin was called. He was greeted with loud applause. Commander Schley addressed a few words to the lad and, after pinning the medal on his breast, shook him warmly by the hand. The standing of the other two candidates in these several branches was as follows:

Thomas Allen, seaman apprentice, 2d class, U.S.S. *Saratoga*, 42, 41, 43, 20, 50, 53, 48, 20, 15, 21, 20, 15, 21—Total, 409. Thomas S. Aveson, seaman apprentice, 2d class, U. S. S. *Portsmouth*, 33, 18, 44, 35, 22, 48, 38, 15, 12 13 12, 13, 21—Total, 324.

Thursday all the apprentice boys and their friends gathered at the gymnasium, where there were howitzer and silent drills and a grand concert, the talent being furnished by the boys attached to the squadron. Commander Schley, as well as all the officers attached to the squadron, were present. Commander Schley dined at the Torpedo Station Thursday evening with Capt. C. F. Goodrich.

TRAINING NAVAL ENGINEERS.

A MEETING of the Newport branch of the U. S. Naval Institute was held, April 27, in the museum at the Torpedo Station, to discuss a paper by P. A. Engineer Wm. M. Parks, U. S. N., on "Training of Enlisted Men on the Engineer's Force." Capt. A. R. Yates, Comdr. Higginson, Lieuts. Karl Rohrer, Moore, Daniels, Howard, J. B. Murdock, Duncan Kennedy, Wakenshaw, Ensign G. W. Denfeld, Prof. Charles F. Munroe, were present. The author held that it would be far better for the boys when they enlisted on board the *Minnesota* to be placed at once in the engine and fireroom on that ship and trained to be first-class firemen and machinists, and if this was done the rank of second-class firemen could be abolished. In the discussion on the paper Capt. Arthur R. Yates said: "A great deal is involved, especially of time and expense, in training people for the engineer's department, either as firemen or machinists, and I think it would be of great benefit to the service if they could be trained on board our training squadron, as they will then get a certain amount of military training before going aboard cruising ships."

Lt. Edwin K. Moore thought a better plan would be to have the apprentices sent aboard the training ships and, when qualified for transfer, sent to some school for their apprenticeship as firemen, machinist or whatever capacity they may get in the future in the engineer corps. The boy should receive some training on board a ship before he is capable of doing anything on that ship. To take proper care of himself, his clothes, his hammock, his bag and a certain amount of seamanship. He would require no more instruction, except in the one profession which he might select for the future. Then if he could be sent to a steamship and serve a term of apprentic ship he thought it would be better than to take him as a green boy from the street or farm, or whatever place he may come from.

Lieut. Joseph B. Murdock said that, in the abstract, he fully approved of this paper. He thought that the great necessity of the Service to day is for a higher technical training. Take our new ships. We require something more than ordinary steamships in handling them.

Ensign Geo. W. Denfeld said that according to his recollection the system of training boys for the engineers force has been tried and has been given up, one reason for which was that it had a tendency to ruin them physically. He did not think any man should be taken into the engineroom or fireroom until he had reached full growth. The hardships there, which men must endure, cannot be undertaken by boys. If you know what kind of a man you want, an examination will soon show whether he is qualified for the duties he is intended to perform. He was in favor of men being trained on ship-board, but thought they should have a certain amount of knowledge and training which men get on shore. He did not believe in training apprentices, but did believe in training men, in giving them some general idea of what is required of them before going on seagoing ships.

Commander F. J. Higginson said he could not help approving this system of educating. Let the apprentices go into the fireroom on the new cruisers and let them be taught their duties there, and then go into the machine shops and learn the duties of the machinist.

Lieut. Karl Rohrer thought the better educated the firemen and shovellers are, the less coal will be burned for the given amount of power. It was a question in his mind whether the fireroom offers sufficient attraction to draw a number of these boys into it after they have almost qualified themselves as seamen. He would take people between 18 and 23 years of age. He did not see why a system of apprenticeship could not be inaugurated to embrace all our naval stations, where boilers and machinery are in constant use, and there train these men in the manipulating of machinery, boilers, tools, etc., and then after three months, draft them on board our seagoing vessels.

THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

THE President issued an executive order May 4, concerning the importation of intoxicating liquors and breechloading rifles and ammunition into the Territory of Alaska. The importation of intoxicating liquors is forbidden, except upon permit from a customs officer at the port of destination, who shall first be satisfied that the liquors are needed for sacramental, medical and scientific purposes. The importation of breechloading rifles is also prohibited, except where intended for the personal use of white settlers and temporary visitors not traders.

THE OMAHA ACCIDENT.

THE following letter addressed to Governor Hubbard, United States Minister to Japan, gives a more detailed account of the disaster resulting from the target firing on the *Omaha* and the action which preceded it:

U. S. S. OMAHA, AT SEA,
March 14, 1887.

The Hon. R. B. Hubbard, U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary, etc., Tokio, Japan:

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: Permit me to draw upon your time to lay before you a plain, unvarnished account of the target firing by the *Omaha* on March 4, whose sequel ended in the accident that caused the death of four Japanese and the wounding of seven. Quarterly practice with great guns at a target is required of every cruising ship, time and place left to the discretion of the commander. On the morning of March 4, on our voyage from Kobe to Nagasaki, I determined that it would be a suitable day for this purpose, and the place I selected as most convenient was in the open sea between the small, high island of Iki Sima and Nagasaki, the former say twelve miles from the latter place. It was a pleasant morning and the sea in every direction was covered with fishing boats. Passing the island of Iki Sima I noticed that the south side was barren and uninhabited, and toward the western end there was a bold, precipitous cliff, marked on the English chart as 396 feet high. The thought at once struck me, if I anchored the target in front of this cliff, the latter will stop all the shots in their rebound and will be perfectly safe. No shots were fired at the island. It was my intention to anchor the target there or 400 yards from the foot of the cliff, but the water was so deep that no bottom was found with the anchor (which was 150 feet long) to within fifty yards of the shore, and here the target (a small, triangular piece of canvas on a float) was placed. My sole motive in seeking this place was one of safety, and in this opinion I am supported by every line officer of the *Omaha*. It is customary in target practice to have one observer at the mast head and the other in a boat abreast the target to note the fall and explosion of the shell. I steamed to within 600 yards of the cliff, scanned it carefully with my glasses, and saw neither human being, habitation or cultivated field in sight. The target anchored, the observer close to the island, and at about 300 yards distant from and abreast of the target, the *Omaha* steamed out to a position at about 1,100 yards distant from and her starboard broadside bearing upon it. The engines were stopped and the ship did not move during the firing. The range was first obtained by firing three or four shots from the Hotchkiss machine gun, and when found a careful, deliberate fire was begun with the battery. After some twenty shots had been fired the ship had drifted towards the target so as to reduce the distance to 900 yards. I then ceased firing, steamed out on a circle and back to the same relative position as before, but now some 1,300 yards distant. The engines were stopped and the firing resumed. Forty-two shells were fired in all. As these shells struck the water near the target they would rebound and strike the cliff (none higher than half way up) and would bring down a quantity of rock and dirt that making a cloud of dust would easily give the impression that they had exploded. The position of each shot as it struck near the target was noted by two observers, and none during the practice were greater than fifty yards from it. Having expended the regulation quantity, I picked up the target and steamed away for Nagasaki, the observer having reported that all the shells had exploded. During the firing my glasses were constantly on the island, I saw every shot strike except a half dozen obscured by smoke, and as before remarked there was neither human being, habitation or cultivated field in sight.

The following day, March 5, I received word from the Governor of Nagasaki that after the ship had left some inhabitants of the island had gone to the spot, dug out six unexploded shells, and carried them to their village. At this time in the afternoon the deputy police inspector of the district visited the village. He was told of the facts, and he directed the chief of the village to take charge of them. After he had left, the Japanese do not say how (but as some of the other shells show that efforts had been made to extract their fuses) probably while it was being tampered with, a 60-pound percussion shell burst, and killed four of the bystanders and wounded seven. No damage during target practice was done to the island or its inhabitants, and no impartial person could hold me responsible for what occurred afterward. I say reverently it was the act of God, and impossible for any human being to have foreseen.

Since this deplorable accident it has transpired that in 1881 the Japanese issued a circular decree prohibiting target firing or torpedo practice within three miles of their coast. Through the negligence of the United States, or that of some former commander-in-chief of our squadron, this decree is not known of in the present squadron, nor had I ever heard of its existence at any time. I ask your careful and patient reading of this narrative that you may be acquainted with all the facts, and I shall do myself the honor of calling upon you at the earliest possible moment after arriving at Yokohama. If you deem it proper, I would like to call upon such member of the Japanese Cabinet, to whose cognizance this matter would be referred, and express my deep regret for the accident. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, Captain, United States Navy.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT AND GEN. SHERIDAN.

THE Boston *Herald* sent a reporter out to Salem to ask Secretary Endicott about the flying gossip alleging his strained relations with Gen. Sheridan. Judge Endicott made a statement that ought to set a lot of people right in this matter. Here it is:

Now I must positively decline to be interviewed upon my relations with the Lieutenant-General. There is no trouble between us, and our relations are most pleasant. General Sheridan himself has publicly said so within a week. I do not know where the report started that our relations are strained. Some newspaper men seem quite unable to distinguish between a difference of opinion between officials or departments and a quarrel between those officials or departments. I have been a lawyer for many years, and have constantly differed with my professional associates, but I have never quarrelled with them, and should no more think of quarrelling with them because of these differences than I should think of quarrelling with my best friend or my wife if we should happen to differ in opinion. There was an absurd report in the paper a short time ago that I had quarrelled with the Second Comptroller. Entirely wrong. We had a difference of opinion concerning a certain account, which I said I should refer to the Court of Claims, and he agreed with me that it would be the best thing to do. That was all. A rumor equally difficult to account for was one which appeared in the *Herald*, to the effect that I was to resign or had conferred with the President about my resignation. There was no basis whatever for such a story. As I have said, I cannot and must not be interviewed, but, as for the story that there is any conflict of authority between General Sheridan and myself, or that our relations are strained, I wish to say that it is not so. We have differed on some points, but never quarrelled, and our relations are cordial. I do not know where the story that they are otherwise came from. I see no room for any conflict of authority between the Lieutenant-General and myself in the control of the Army. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The Constitution declares him to be such. The Secretary simply represents the President. Of course, it is a matter of history that the relations between the commanding general and Secretary of War have not always been harmonious, and that the conflict of authority has been somewhat serious. But I am speaking of my own experience as Secretary, and reiterate that there is no conflict of authority, and there are and have been no serious differences between General Sheridan and myself.

A SOLDIER'S FORGERIES.

A Sackett's Harbor despatch says: "Julius Feuerbach, sergeant of Co. C, 12th Inf., Madison Barracks, has swindled the Jefferson County National Bank, of Watertown, out of over $2,000 by a number of clever forgeries. Feuerbach was the trusted and confidential clerk of Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon late Quartermaster at Madison Barracks, and, while employed in that capacity, abstracted checks made out in favor of George Hall and Co., of Ogdensburg, in payment for coal, to which he forged Hall's signature. Feuerbach was honorably discharged from the Service about six weeks ago and received letters of commendation from the officers of his regiment. So cleverly had he covered up his forgeries that they were not discovered until long after he had left for New York. The forger is thirty years of age, and is finely educated and of gentlemanly deportment. He has travelled extensively through European countries, is a German, and speaks five languages. The Sheriff of Jefferson County and New York detectives have been at work on the case. It is believed that Feuerbach has sailed for Europe." He succeeded in securing the confidence of all who knew him. He was the clerk of the Post Quartermaster, and was appointed post trader at Madison Barracks at about the date of his discharge. He was also recommended in the most flattering terms for a commission, and had exhibited his testimonials on that point during the last weeks of his stay at Madison Barracks. His application for the tradership, as well as his apparent studies of international law, etc., to fit him for the examination for a commission, all occurring after the forgeries, were, of course, part of a well-laid plan to evade suspicions of crime until after his discharge, when the forgeries perforce would come to light! So strong was his hold on the esteem and confidence of those who knew him, that he had no difficulty in securing admission to the Sackett's Harbor Lodge of F. and A. M., and later into the Royal Arch Chapter! This, while he was an enlisted man. Since the forgeries have been published, Feuerbach has been expelled from the Order. He drank only moderately, never visited saloons, and never gambled, but had a great fondness for books and music, so that his rise was less a matter of mystery and surprise than his disgraceful fall.

GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to the letter in the JOURNAL of a recent date relative to the appointment of Gen. Jos. Wheeler, of Alabama, to the Chairmanship of the Committee of Military Affairs, House of Representatives, it would not be proper, perhaps, to petition the Speaker to make the appointment, but it would certainly be within the privileges of an officer of the Army to represent to the Speaker that such appointment would give great satisfaction to the Army.

During the War Gen. Wheeler proved himself a splendid soldier, and since his election to Congress he has shown that he is in full accord with the best interests of the Service.

No member of the next Congress is so entirely fitted for the position as Gen. Wheeler. Let the JOURNAL—which has only the good of the Army at heart—use its influence in securing the appointment and unquestionably success, and thanks also, will follow. 1860.

MR. STANTON AND GEN. LORENZO THOMAS.

IN a letter to the N. Y. *Times* Ex-Congressman Luke P. Poland describes the contest between Mr. Stanton and Gen. Lorenzo Thomas for the control of the War Office. In order to test the legal question it was arranged that Thomas should be arrested under the legal tenure act, refuse to give bail and then be brought up on habeas corpus. Mr. Poland says: "On the announcement by Thomas's counsel that he would decline to furnish bail and he could order him committed, Judge Cartter, with his peculiar twinkle of the eye and his inimitable stammer, said: 'Oh, I know Gen. Thomas; he is my neighbor. There is not the slightest danger he will leave the country and not be here when wanted, and so no need of any bail or commitment, and I shan't make any order for any.' So far as I know, this was the end of the prosecution against Gen. Thomas. How rapidly things went on from this night to the impeachment and trial of President Johnson are matters of public history."

AN ATTACK UPON GENERAL SHERIDAN.

A LETTER published in *The Winchester* (Va.) *Times* May 4, over the signature of Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, was the subject of a good deal of amusement at the War Department. General Rosser, it seems, doesn't like General Sheridan. He writes to Major Conrad, of Winchester, apropos of the suggestion that Gen. Sheridan proposed to visit the Shenandoah Valley, among other things as follows:

I had hoped that our beautiful valley should never again be desecrated by his (General Sheridan's) footprints. Cold, cruel and brutal must be the character of this soldier, who fondly cherishes memories of the wild, wanton waste and desolation which his barbarous torch spread through the valley, laying in ashes the beautiful homes of innocent women, young and helpless children and aged men, and who over these ruins boasted that "Now a crow cannot fly over this valley without carrying its rations." I have forgiven the brave men of the Union armies whom I met in honorable battle, and who finally triumphed over us in the great struggle. Among them I can now name many of my warmest and truest and most prized friends. They are good and true men, and think none the less of us for having fought them. Indeed they esteem him the highest among us who fought them the hardest. Sheridan is not one of this kind and he has never accorded us that peace which Grant proclaimed. I now say to you, my dear Mayor, and to our gallant comrades who are now in the Valley, that I hope you will allow this man to make his triumphant ride up the Valley in peace, but have him go like a miserable crow, "carrying his rations with him."

Such talk as this only reflects upon its author and, as General Sheridan explains, is to be excused in view of the uncommonly uncomfortable treatment Rosser received at the hands of Sheridan when the two encountered each other in the Valley, and then Tom Rosser is a candidate for Congress now, and something must be allowed to politics. As Gen. Sheridan does not intend to make the trip ascribed to him; Rosser can have his beautiful Valley all to himself this time.

A MONUMENT TO A HERO.

BUFFALO, May 3.



HENRY B. RUMSEY.
[Barrows photo, Ft. Wayne, Ind.]

IT is proposed to erect in this city a monument to the memory of Henry B. Rumsey, of Fort Wayne, Ind., the heroic ex-Naval officer, who, after succeeding in making his escape from the Richmond Hotel fire of March 18, deliberately turned back and rescued a little ten-year old girl, Jennie Mann, daughter of one of the proprietors of the hotel.

Subscription papers have been opened at the newspaper offices.

It has been suggested that instead of the ordinary monument a memorial tablet be placed in the splendid hotel which the Buffalo Library will erect on the site of the burned building. If it be thought that this tablet, placed on the inside of the building, will too vividly recall to the future guests of the hotel the horrors of that night, the tablet might be inserted in a niche on the outer walls of the hotel with possible a bust of the brave man.

This incident of the fire in which the life of the rescuer was sacrificed unavailingly for another, brings to mind some of the many noble deeds of men disciplined by Naval training—of officers and crew of a sinking ship after seeing the women and children put in the boats, calmly standing at their posts with folded hands, silently to sink to death with their vessel.

Surely the heroic deed of this man, whose death was as his life had been, should not be unremembered. EXTREM.

With this letter our correspondent sends an electrotype copy of a photograph of Mr. Rumsey, which we reproduce here.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BAYARD, N. M.

SINCE last Fort Bayard turned up in the columns of the JOURNAL, nearly three years ago, two sets of officers' quarters, two barracks, a commissary storehouse, and a large hospital, all handsomely constructed of brick, have been added to the post, besides substantial cavalry stables, a quartermaster's corral, and a gymnasium, which are wooden structures; and every building at the post is abundantly supplied with water from a reservoir filled by steam works that also relieve the garrison prisoners from the uncongenial labor of cutting wood.

For most of these improvements the post is indebted to the energy and foresight of our late quartermaster, Lieut. W. H. Carter, 6th Cavalry, than whom there is not a more hardworking and capable quartermaster in the Army. During the campaigns of 1885 and 1886 he was probably the most burdened officer in this portion of the country, with the usual small thanks for his pains. He is one of the victims of the order limiting staff service of regimental officers: victim, however, only in the sense that no one is glad to be removed from work to which he has conscientiously and earnestly devoted himself, and which is approaching completion. The highly complimentary order of Gen. Carr, his regimental and post commander, will have been received by the JOURNAL before this letter reaches it. No eulogy was ever more deserved.

A creation of Lieut. Carter's is the handsome and massive gymnasium building, erected to provide the enlisted men with opportunity for physical culture. Dr. Dietz, post surgeon, in his sanitary report for February, 1887, says of it: "The gymnasium recently built at this post, under the direction of Lieut. Carter, post quartermaster, is a credit to its designer. It is well provided with gymnastic apparatus of various kinds, and two bowling alleys. The enlisted man, unfortunately, is not inclined to take advantage of the facilities afforded him for physical culture." It was built of material obtained from the post saw-mill, and almost entirely by the labor of enlisted men. It has two bowling alleys and a good assortment of gymnastic apparatus, but is ill-patronized by the men, who prefer amusements requiring little bodily exertion. It is understood that the conversion of the building into a canteen, or something similar, is contemplated, and this would be a step in the right direction, for nothing is more needed at military posts than a well ordered place of resort and recreation for the soldier.

The officer has *a home*, a comfortable club room, and abundant opportunity for social intercourse. The soldier has nothing of the kind. And while it would be absurd to make comparisons, yet no human being can be expected to learn to love a mode of life which deprives it of all social pleasures and advantages. To a man possessed of the least refinement of feeling, nothing is so well calculated to beget homesickness as a visit to the soldiers' barroom, where, usually, with a minimum of courteous attendance, he pays a maximum price for inferior beverages and cigars. No chair to sit down in; no ornament on the walls; a filthy floor, and a general air of: "Don't hang around here, you fellows; drink, pay, and go, the sooner the better." And what other places of resort are there for the soldier at a frontier post? None, except the low dives that can be found on the limits of every military reservation, that do more to fill the guardhouse and the hospital than all other causes combined.

Is there anything so difficult in the canteen project, which is in successful operation at one or two posts, that the scheme should be adopted so slowly? Is there, permit me to ask, anything impracticable or objectionable in the following picture?

A large hall, with a stage and a good floor: well warmed and lighted. Its object; a dance hall, a theatre, and a concert room at night; a canteen, or club room, for enlisted men during the day and on such evenings when not in use for dancing, theatricals, or concert purposes. To be under the immediate charge of a non commissioned officer of courteous bearing, yet sufficient vim to keep in order the various elements likely to frequent the establishment, and compel the observance of the gentlemanly demeanor necessary in such a place. This N. C. officer to account for all receipts and expenditures under a well devised system of bookkeeping. A large number of small tables and chairs at which to play cards and other games.

For amusement: Tenpins, billiards, cards, chess, checkers, and dominoes; newspapers and periodicals. For refreshment: A lunch counter always provided with hot coffee and sandwiches; native wines, beer, sodawater and segars. The fixed price for any of these articles of refreshment to be five cents; a game of billiards five cents; a game of tenpins five cents.

To provide the soldier with the means to enjoy the privileges of the canteen between pay days, a number of five cent tickets to be issued to, and accounted for by, the company authorities; the canteen to bear, of course, all losses, such as from men deserting before pay day; men dishonorably discharged between pay days, etc. The profit of about twenty per cent. that would accrue from sale of refreshments to be used in meeting expenses and purchasing billiard tables, furniture, etc.

The officer, or N. C. officer, in charge, should act as censor in the case of proposed dramatic or minstrel troupes, and none such should be permitted to use the hall except upon approval of their leader, as well as their programme by the proper authority, etc. This is but a short sketch of the programme to be instituted, and by no means exhausts the subject.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion held its annual meeting at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, May 4. Nearly 200 members were present, 171 votes being cast for the officers, the following being elected for the ensuing year, 1887-8: Commander, Major-General John M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Senior Vice Commander, Captain Henry Erben, U. S. N.; Junior Vice Commander, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Wm. C. Church, U. S. V.; Recorder, Captain Edgar B. Van Winkle, U. S. V.; Registrar, 2d Lieut. Loyall Farragut, late U. S. A.; Treasurer, Paymaster George DeForest Barton, late U. S. N.; Chancellor, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Floyd Clarkson, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Rev. Edward Anderson, Colonel, U. S. V.; Council, Brevet Major-Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A. (retired); Brevet Brig.-Gen. Frederick T. Locke, U. S. V.; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Robert W. Leonard, U. S. V.; Brevet Major Joseph P. Sanger, U. S. A.; Acting Asst. Paymr. Allen S. Apgar, late U. S. N. After the business meeting came the monthly dinner, and when this was disposed of an interesting paper was read by Dr. Edw. Holden on the "Attempt to Run Down an Ironclad with a Wooden Ship." General Hatch, of the Army; Gen. Horace Porter and Chaplain Sanderson, of the Wisconsin Commandery, narrated personal experiences of the war, and, in the absence of General Schofield and Capt. Erben, Colonel Church responded to a toast in honor of the officers elect. A new song, written by Rossiter Raymond, Ph. D., and set to music by General Horatio King, and also several quartettes were sung. The new song is as follows:

MARCH OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

Look where our starry banner floats above,
And listen to our bugles as they blow!
Once more we rally to the cause we love,
As we rallied when they rang long ago.

Refrain.

Nought we care, although our numbers be few,
And feeble be each veteran's hand;
The Loyal Legion still is true
To the Fatherland.
To the Banner of the Fatherland.

Proudly in youth we march'd the foe to meet,
And joyously we braved the battle storm;
Danger we counted not, nor feared defeat
With the current in our hearts leaping warm!
Refrain—Nought we care, etc.

Comrades who slumber in the glorious grave,
Forever we will cherish your renown;
Priceless the treasure you have died to save;
We will guard it till our arms we lay down!
Refrain—Nought we care, etc.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, held May 4, the following were balloted for: Lt. A. Berger, U. S. V.; Capt. W. T. Brayton, U. S. V.; Gen. Allan Rutherford, U. S. V.; Col. S. E. Blunt, U. S. A., and Major N. H. Camp, U. S. V. The total membership is now 380. At this meeting the annual election for officers took place.

The Minnesota Commandery held its annual meeting at St. Paul, May 4. The tickets for officers placed in nomination was as follows: Commander, Gen. Wm. R. Marshall, U. S. V.; Senior-Vice, Col. Chas. D. Kerr, U. S. V.; Junior-Vice, Major John P. Rea, U. S. V.; Recorder, Major George Q. White, U. S. A.; Registrar, Gen. R. M. Newport, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Lieut. Albert Scheffer, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Lt, Robt. F. Bates, U. S. A.; Chaplain, Edward D. Neill, U.S.V.; Council, Maj. Benj. F. Wright, U. S. V.; Capt. F. W. Seeley, late U. S. A.; Col. Gaines Lawson, U. S. A.; Capt. S. W. Groesbeck, U. S. A., and Capt. Edward C. Barr, U. S. V. An interesting paper on "The Old Vermont Brigade at Petersburg," was read by Gen. Lewis A. Grant.

The Maine Commandery has placed the following ticket in nomination for 1887-1888: Commander, Col. Charles B Merrill, U. S. V.; Senior-Vice, Gen. John Marshall Brown, U. S. V.; Junior-Vice, Gen. Thomas W. Hyde, U. S. V.; Recorder, Lieut. M. Rand, U. S. V.; Registrar, Col. Joseph W. Spaulding, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Capt. Thomas J. Little, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Lieut. Charles W. Roberts, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Hiram A. Philbrook, U. S. V.; Council, Major Sidney W. Thaxter, U. S. V.; Gen. Henry G. Thomas, U. S. A.; Gen. George Varney, U. S. V.; Major Frank H. Phipps, U. S. A., and Major Henry S. Burrage, U. S. V.

A new Commandery (the 17th) is in process of organization in Colorado, with headquarters at Denver.

The Wisconsin Commandery held a meeting at Milwaukee, May 2, at which Capt. Mason Jackson, U. S. Army, retired, and Surgeon A. M. Helmer, U. S. V., were balloted for. After the business meeting Capt. Chas. King, U. S. Army, read a paper on "Warren at Gettysburg."

The Kansas Commandery held a meeting at Leavenworth, May 5, at which the following were balloted for: Capt. C. T. Hilton, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. E. C. Culp, U. S. V.; Maj. E. J. Peck, U. S. V.; Major J. M. Limbocker, U. S. V., and Col. W. C. Webb, U. S. V. The Commander, Col. A. J. Smith, says: "The first anniversary of the organization of this Commandery is approaching and arrangements are being perfected to make a reunion worthy of our Order, but to give it a crowning success we should have for that meeting many applicants for membership, and to this end Companions are earnestly requested to use every effort to secure desirable and eligible candidates. Every descendant to whom the precious right of membership in the Order will fall, should be taught to look forward with pride to the time when he will reach the age at which he may ask the privilege of companionship in the Order with the honored defenders of the Union. By this association these young men will surely be better prepared to take up the mantle as it falls and maintain the Union which their fathers saved.

There was a distinguished gathering at the fourth annual dinner and reunion of the Ohio Commandery on Wednesday evening, May 4, at the Burnet House, Cincinnati. Among them were Major-General Schofield, U. S. A., and his aides, Major Sanger and Captain Sawyer, Colonel Elmer Otis, U. S. Army, etc. The occasion was a memorable as well as an enjoyable one. General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., was unanimously elected commander in succession to General R. B. Hayes, who declined a further term.

The annual meeting of the California Commandery will be held at San Francisco, May 28.

THE ARMY.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, April 15, 1887.

Hereafter heads of bureaus of the War Department in making requisitions for articles of stationery and miscellaneous supplies for the use of their respective offices will, as a rule, in order to insure complete delivery on each requisition, call for such articles only as are named in the annual schedules. For articles not on the annual schedules special requisition must be made, with proper explanatory remarks showing the necessity for such articles. Articles of American manufacture will be preferred in all cases, and where others are needed special requisition will be required.

By order of the Secretary of War:
JOHN TWEEDALE, Chief Clerk.

G. O. 4, CORPS OF ENGRS., April 30, 1887.

The Annual Reports of all officers of the Corps of Engineers in charge of public works or duties of any description under the Chief of Engineers must be submitted in duplicate, and forwarded in time to be received at the Office of the Chief of Engineers as soon after the 1st of July next as practicable, and not later than August 1.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Jas. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., will inspect Q. M. stores and recrg. property at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, 2005 Market street, Philadelphia (S. O., May 2. H. Q. A.)

Leave for three days is granted Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, Asst. Q. M., Omaha (S. O. 43, April 25, D. Platte).

Major John P. Hawkins, Chief C. of S., will proceed to Pierce, Neb., on public business (S. O. 43, April 25, D. Platte).

Capt. Wm. A. Elderkin, C. S., will inspect recruiting property at the recruiting rendezvous, 64 East Fourth street, Cincinnati (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

Major Wm. H. Bell, C. S., is appointed to act as inspector on certain recruiting property at the recruiting rendezvous, Denver, Colo., reported as requiring the action of an inspector, and for which 1st Lieut. George P. Borden, 5th Infantry, recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

The troops will be paid to include muster of April 30, as follows: Fort Leavenworth, by Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, Deputy Paymr. Gen. At Jefferson Barracks, Forts Gibson, Sill and Reno, and Camp Martin, I. T., by Major G. W. Candee, Paymr. At Forts Riley and Hays, by Major J. P. Baker, Paymr. At Forts Supply, Elliott, Lyon, Crawford and Lewis, and Troop F, 6th Cavalry, at Amargo, N. M., by Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. (S. O. 49, April 25, Dept. Mo.)

Leave for one month is granted Major James R. Roche, Paymr., Sioux City, to take effect upon completion of the duties assigned him by S. O. 38 (S. O. 40, April 22, D. Dakota).

The troops will be paid, to include muster April 30, as follows: Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., at San Diego Barracks, Cal., Forts Mojave and Verde and Whipple Barracks, A. T. Major F. M. Coxe, Paymr., at Forts Lowell and McDowell, A. T. Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymr., at Forts Marcy, Union, Wingate, Stanton, Selden and Bayard, N. M. Major G. R. Smith, Paymr., at Forts Huachuca, Bowie, Grant and Thomas, San Carlos and Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 46, April 25, D. Ariz.)

Medical Department.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Leonard Y. Loring, asst. surg., is still further extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 20, April 26, Div. Pacific.)

The leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, granted A. A. Surg. Charles Anderson, is, on account of sickness, extended one month (S. O. 19, April 19, Div. Pacific).

Major Blencoe E. Fryer, surgeon, will report to Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, president of the Army Retiring Board, at San Francisco, for examination by the board (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Ontario, N. Y., will employ, temporarily, a local physician until the return of Post Surgeon Major Charles L Heizmann from detached service at Washington, D. C. (S. O. 89, April 30, Div. Atlantic.)

The contract with A. A. Surg. DeWitt Webb, lately on duty with Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla., is annulled (S. O. 91, May 3, Div. Atlantic).

Major George M. Sternberg, surgeon, having been assigned by the President to the special duty, under the Treasury Department, of "investigating the merits of the method practiced in Mexico and Brazil for preventing yellow fever by inoculation," is relieved from duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in Baltimore (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect May 3, is granted Major John S. Billings, surgeon (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. A. L. Buffington is relieved from duty at Fort Davis, and assigned to duty at Fort Hancock (S. O. 50, April 25, D. Texas).

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Captain Victor Biart, asst. surg., is further extended one year on surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 29, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward J. A. Lesley, as soon as relieved by Hospl. Steward Herman Loth, will proceed to Fort Thomas and report for duty (S. O. 45, April 22, D. Arizona).

Hospl. Steward Frank J. Nemeck, who accompanied Indian prisoners to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., will remain on duty there until further orders (S. O. 91, May 3, Div. Atlantic).

The C. O., Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., will issue a furlough for four months, to commence June 1, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hospl. Steward Walter Newburn (S. O. 92, May 5, Div. Atlantic).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, consisting of Col. Wm. P. Craighill, Lieut. Col. Peter C. Hains and Capt. Frederick A. Hinman, will re-

convene at Norfolk, Va., for consideration of such matters in connection with the improvement of Norfolk Harbor, Va., as may be referred to it (S. O. 57, April 29, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, C. E., will temporarily relieve Major James C. Post, C. E., of the charge of certain rivers (S. O. 57, April 29, C. E.)

Major Amos Stickney, C. E., will proceed to Cincinnati, and temporarily relieve Major James C. Post, C. E., of the charge of the improvement of certain rivers (S. O. 57, April 29, C. E.)

Major James C. Post, C. E., will take station at Washington, D. C., reporting for duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers (S. O. 57, April 29, C. E.)

Leave for fifteen days, from date of leaving station, is granted Major Wm. S. Stanton, C. E. (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Irving Hale, C. E., is relieved from duty with Co. C, Battalion of Engineers, and appointed Q. M. for the Battalion. He will relieve 1st Lieut. C. McD. Townsend, who is relieved from duty with the battalion, to take effect April 30 (Orders 31, April 30, Bat. of Engrs.)

Capt. Thomas Turtle, C. E., is assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers (G. O. 3, April 9, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Irving Hale, C. E., is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. of S. post of Willet's Point (Orders 82, April 30, Engr. School of App.)

The following changes of stations are ordered, to take effect July 1: Capt. John E. Greer, from duty as chief ord. officer, Dept. of the Missouri, and the command of the Fort Leavenworth Ord. Depot, to duty as a member of the Ord. Board and the board for testing rifled cannon, with station at New York Arsenal. Capt. Charles W. Whipple, from duty with the Ord. Board, to duty as chief ord. officer, Dept. of the Missouri, and to the command of the Fort Leavenworth Ord. Depot. Capt. Charles C. Morrison, from duty at Watertown Arsenal, to duty with the Ord. Board, with station at New York City (S. O., April 29, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, Sig. Corps, is assigned to duty at the office of the Chief Signal Officer (S. O. 31, April 26, Sig. Office).

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate, to take effect May 15, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Leroy E. Sebree, Sig. Corps (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Major John M. Hamilton is assigned to station at Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 41, April 26, D. Dak.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tutherly is extended one month (S. O. 51, April 29, Div. M.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Capt. Thomas J. Gregg will report to Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, president of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco, for examination by the Board (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex., G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott Tex.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Thomas Hogan, Troop E (S. O. 52, May 2, Div. M.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. H. J. Goldman, Fort Reno, is extended twenty three days (S. O. 49, April 25, Dept. M.)

On mutual application, the following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. James V. S. Paddock, from Troop B to Troop F; 1st Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb, from Troop F to Troop B (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. A. C. Macomb is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convened by par. 3, S. O. 27, Dept. M. (S. O. 50, April 27, Dept. M.)

Capt. Walter S. Schuyler (recently promoted), now at Fort Reno, I. T., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report for duty with his troop, H (S. O. 50, April 27, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Henry P. Perrine is further extended three months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

A despatch from Steele, Dak., says: "The westbound Pacific express on the Northern Pacific jumped the track, April 30, near Driscoll Station, and precipitated five of the seven coaches into a ditch. Two of the coaches were loaded with recruits for the 7th U. S. Cavalry en route for Fort Yates and Buford. Among the wounded are: Michael McCarty, 7th Cav., Fort Yates, seriously cut in shoulder and collar bone broken; H. B. Scott, 7th Cav., Fort Buford, jaw broken; Albert Wolf, 7th Cav., Fort Yates, and John C. Kelley, Fort Buford, injured internally, but not seriously."

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Major Samuel S. Sumner will inspect recruiting property at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for which 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain, R. O., is accountable (S. O. 71, April 27, R. S.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Henry Moore, Troop E (S. O. 52, May 2, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson will be relieved from recruiting duty, July 1, and will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the C. O. of his regiment (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Allyn Capron and 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon are relieved as members of the G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks, and will proceed to their station, Fort Canby (S. O. 62, April 22, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker (S. O. 20, April 26, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. James E. Runcie is detailed recorder of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco (S. O. 20, April 26, Div. P.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

Leave for five months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Col. Romeyn B. Ayres (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Rogers is extended fifteen days (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

Col. Romeyn B. Ayres, having been granted a leave for five months, the command of the regiment will devolve upon Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon, who will exercise it from his present station, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 89, April 30, Div. A.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (S. O. 90, May 2, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 89, April 30, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, Fort Adams, R. I., is extended seven days (S. O. 90, May 2, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; M, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.
* Light battery.

Major Richard H. Jackson will attend the annual encampment of the 1st Brigade, New Hampshire N. G., at the State Camp Ground, Concord, commencing May 31 (S. O., April 29, H. Q. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

A correspondent writes: The right wing, under Capt. Mills, marched through Omaha, April 29, on the way to Bellevue Rifle Range. They had a good, free step, kept well closed up, and presented a fine soldierlike appearance, both men and officers. Their 18 miles march will make them enjoy their camp supper. It took us back to war times to see the boys in blue.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward S. Avis is extended twenty days (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. Silas A. Coles, Co. C (S. O. 50, April 28, Div. M.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, O., to take effect after July 1, 1887 (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills is relieved from duty in connection with the Chiricahua Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, and will, on the expiration of his leave, join his company at Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for ten days, to commence on or about May 9, is granted Col. Edwin F. Townsend, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 91, May 3, Div. A.)

The C. O. Madison Barracks, N. Y., will issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. Edward Healey, Co. G (S. O. 91, May 3, Div. A.)

The C. O. Madison Barracks, N. Y., will issue a furlough for four months to 1st Sergt. Solomon Evans, Co. A (S. O. 92, May 5, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. B. H. Gilman, R. Q. M., will proceed to Albuquerque, and report to the U. S. Attorney for New Mexico, as a witness in behalf of the Government against Maxwell, et al. (S. O. 44, April 20, D. Ariz.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Capt. A. H. Bainbridge will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Townsend, for which 2d Lieut. W. P. Goodwin, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 61, April 20, D. Columbia.)

Capt. James Kennington, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, is granted leave until further orders on account of disability (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

2d Lieut. Robert C. Williams is detailed on recruiting service at Fort Randall, D. T., vice 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Davis, R. Q. M., relieved (S. O. 41, April 26, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Whitall to be Captain, Co. K, vice Vinal, retired, he will be dropped from the rolls of Co. E, and will join Co. K at San Antonio (S. O. 50, April 25, D. Tex.)

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Elias Chandler to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, vice Whitall, promoted, he will be dropped from the rolls of Co. G, and will proceed to join Co. E at Fort McIntosh (S. O. 50, April 25, D. Tex.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about July 1, is granted 2d Lieut. James T. Anderson (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Sergt. A. N. Sawyer, Co. H, for neglect of duty on guard at Fort Bridger, has been reduced to the ranks.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

Capt. Cass Durham will report in person to Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, president of the Army Retiring Board convened at St. Paul, Minn., by War Dept. order dated July 20, 1886, published in S. O. 168, July 22, 1886, from Hdqrs. of the Army, for examination by the Board (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. Fritz Nagel, Co. I (S. O. 50, April 28, Div. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Major William L. Kellogg will inspect recruiting property at Columbus Barracks, O., for which 1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf., R. O., is accountable (S. O. 72, April 29, R. S.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Benjamin Otten, Co. B (S. O. 52, May 2, Div. M.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Leave for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey (S. O., April 29, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Evan Miles, recruiting officer, New York City, will forward to Washington Barracks, Band Musician Max Riese (S. O. 69, April 23, R. S.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith will inspect recruiting property at the recruiting rendezvous, 161 Niagara street, Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. W. H. W. James is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. convened by par. 3, S. O. 27, Dept. M. (S. O. 50, April 27, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. W. H. W. James is detailed as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convened by par. 3, S. O. 27, Dept. M. (S. O. 50, April 27, Dept. M.)

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet Charles W. Mann, 3d Class, is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O., April 29, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 26. Detail: Major Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cav.; Capt. William N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.; Capt. Gustavus C. Doane, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieuts. John M. K. Davis, Clermont L. Best, Jr., R. Q. M., Arthur Murray, Joseph S. Oyster, and James E. Runcie, 2d Lieuts. George W. Van Deusen and Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Samson L. Faison, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 26, April 22, D. Cal.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., May 5. Detail: Capts. Joseph T. Haskell, Charles Wheaton, and Richard I. Eskridge, 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge and Orlando L. Wieting, 2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Pendleton, William H. Allaire, Daniel B. Devore, and George D. De Shon, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 90, May 2, Div. A.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., May 5. Detail: Major Richard Lodor, Capts. Lewis Smith, James Chester, Frank W. Hess, and John F. Mount, 1st Lieuts. Charles Humphreys, Sedgwick Pratt, and H. R. Lemly, and 2d Lieut. Louis Ostheim, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 91, May 3, Div. A.)

At Fort Thomas, A. T., May 10. Detail: Major C. B. McLellan, Capt. P. L. Lee and Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. R. Ward, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. E. R. Morris, Asst. Surg., members. 1st Lieut. J. A. Baldwin, 9th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 47, April 26, D. Ariz.

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major John A. Wilcox,

8th Cav.; Capt. Richard Vance, 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf., will meet at Fort Ringgold, Tex., May 2, to report upon the brick granary completed by the contractor (S. O. 50, April 25, D. Tex.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Majors Johnson V. D. Middleton and John C. G. Happersett, Surgs., and Capt. Fred. C. Ainsworth, Asst. Surg., will assemble at West Point, N. Y., June 1, to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the graduating class and of the candidates for admission to the Academy (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cav., will assemble at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 9, to report upon deficiencies and excesses found to exist in C., C. and G. E. at that depot (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

The place of meeting of the Army Retiring Board appointed by War Dept. order dated July 20, 1886, published in Par. 11, S. O., 168, July 22, 1886, from Hdqrs. of the Army, is changed from Fort Snelling to St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. May 4, H. Q. A.)

Artillery School.—In G. O. 12, of April 30, General Tidball directs that the practical military exercises for May will be: 1st. Artillery—Mechanical Manœuvres, under Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art. 2d. Signalling—Under 1st Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, 3d Art. Six non-commissioned officers will be detailed in rotation for these exercises.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A San Antonio despatch says: "Sam Reed, alias Jim Reed, the U. S. soldier arrested here April 27, enlisted in the Army at Brownsville, Tex., and was stationed at Fort Brown, where he concocted and executed the murder of Mr. Block, a wealthy Jewish jeweller, at Matamoros. After his trial and sentence to be hung, influence was brought to bear to save him without success. Before execution he bribed Mexican officials with $1,000, furnished by his mother, and escaped.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The following telegram, concerning the Western earthquake, was received at Army Headquarters from Gen. O. O. Howard on April 5: "Gen. Miles forwards following from Forsyth at Huachuca, Los Angelos, Cal., May 4, to Assistant Adjutant General, Division of Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:"

"FORT HUACHUCA, May 3.

Quite a severe earthquake shock passed through the Huachuca range at ten minutes past three o'clock this afternoon, followed by two much lighter shocks at intervals of about 40 minutes each. The direction seemed to be from southeast to northwest. No particular damage done to the post. At 4.30 P. M. a heavy pall of smoke hung over the San Jose Mountains, about 30 miles southeast, the places seeming to indicate volcanos. At 5 P. M. a heavy column of smoke began to ascend from the Whetstone range, directly north of the post and about 17 miles distant. It is now 8 P. M. and the top of the cone is aflame. As there is no timber in this range and the hills in the vicinity are covered with lava, I think that there is no doubt of its being an active volcano. Will send an exploring party out in the morning. (Signed),

G. A. FORSYTH, Lieut. Col., comdg."

CHANGES IN THE REGIMENTAL STAFF.

The following are the changes made in the regimental staff since the order limiting the tour of duty to four years went into effect. The list is made up from returns made to the Adjutant-General's Office and comprises all changes made up to and including May 5. Seven changes are yet to be made before all those who have reached the four year limit have been relieved. These are the adjutants in the 3d and 5th Regiments of Artillery, and the 5th, 12th, and 16th Regiments of Infantry, and the quartermasters of the 1st and 19th Regiments of Infantry:

1st Cavalry.—Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, appointed Q. M., April 1, vice Miller.
2d Cavalry.—Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, appointed Q. M., April 1, vice Pearson.
4th Cavalry.—Lieut. James Parker, appointed Q. M., May —, vice Patch.
5th Cavalry.—Lieut. Robt. London, appointed Q. M., March 11, vice Hall; Lieut. F. Michler, appointed Adjt., March 11, vice Switt.
6th Cavalry.—1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo, appointed Q. M., March 31, vice Carter.
8th Cavalry.—1st Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, appointed Adjt., March 31, vice Hickey.
10th Cavalry.—1st Lieut. C. H. Grierson, appointed Q. M., vice Maxon.
1st Artillery.—1st Lieut. H. L. Harris, appointed Adjt., April 15, vice Davis; 1st Lieut. J. S. Oyster, appointed Q. M., (date not fixed,) vice Best.
2d Artillery.—1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, appointed Q. M., (date not fixed,) vice Smith.
3d Artillery.—1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, appointed Q. M., May 1, vice Satterlee.
4th Artillery.—1st Lieut. Wm. Ennis, appointed Adjt., April 1, vice Dyer; 1st Lieut. C. P. Miller, appointed Q. M., March 31, vice Fuger.
5th Artillery.—1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, appointed Q. M., April 15, vice Thorp.
2d Infantry.—1st Lieut. A. R. Egbert, appointed Q. M., March 8, vice Clark; 1st Lieut. John Kinzie, appointed Adjt., March 8, vice Powell.
6th Infantry.—1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, appointed Q. M., March 1, vice Carland.
12th Infantry.—1st Lieut. F. Von Schrader, appointed Q. M., April 1, vice Wotherspoon.
13th Infantry.—1st Lieut. George R. Cecil, appointed Adjt., March —, vice Fornance.
15th Infantry.—1st Lieut. T. F. Davis, appointed Q. M., March 31, vice Clark.
17th Infantry.—1st Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, appointed Q. M., April 1, vice Brush.
18th Infantry.—1st Lieut. Michael Leahy, appointed Q. M., March 31, vice Hoyt.
19th Infantry.—1st Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, appointed Adjt., March 31, vice Hall.
21st Infantry.—1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan, appointed Adjt., March 15, vice Corman.
24th Infantry.—1st Lieut. A. M. Palmer, appointed Q. M., April 18, vice Mills.
25th Infantry.—1st Lieut. C. A. Devol, appointed Q. M., April 1, vice Hodges.

"THE battle of Gettysburg," says the *Argus*, "is taking a much needed rest while the battle of Pittsburg Landing (or Shiloh) is being fought over again."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

MAY 5, 1887.

THE absorbing topic of conversation for several weeks has been the musicale, which we awaited and looked for on tip toes of expectation. It took place on last Thursday evening in Schofield Hall with the following programme:

Duet, Scherzo, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn, Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Mercur; Bedouin Love Song, Pinsuti, Lieut. Totten; Trio, from "Attila," Verdi, Mrs. Mercur, Capt. Augur and Lieut. Homer; Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2, Liszt, Mrs. Reed; Il Sogno, Mercadante, Mrs. Totten; Io Vivo e T'amo, Campana, Lts. Totten and Alexander; La Fileuse, Raff, Miss Hattie Woodcock; Farewell, Graham, Capt. Augur; The Stirrup Cup, Arditi, Lt. Homer; Sonata for Piano and Violin—Allegro Agitato, Scherzo, Andante Con Moto—Louis Wolf, Mrs. Larned; Septettes—*a*, "Silent Night," Barnby, *b*. "Hark, the Lark," Cook—Capt. Augur, Lieuts. Homer, Gordon, Stuart, Totten, Alexander and Gibson; Kinder Symphony, C. Von Holten, Conducted by Prof. Larned, piano, Mrs. Larned; Cornets—Soprana, Mrs. Reed; Altos, Mrs. Mercur and Mrs. Metcalfe; Tenor, Lt. Alexander; Cuckoo, Lt. Townsley; Quail, Mrs. Simpson; Nightingales, Mrs. Totten and Lieut. Gibson; Violin, Capt. Augur; Violoncello, Lieut. Stuart; Bassos, Lieut. Homer and Lieut. Totten; Trumpets, Mrs. Edgerton and Lieut Landis; Castanets, Mrs. Edgerton; Flute, Lieut. Reed; Triangle, Lieut. Edgerton; Drum, Lieut. Warren.

All of the parts were well rendered and received more than cordial applause and frequent recalls. Mrs. Totten was the recipient of unbounded enthusiasm, as also Miss Hattie Woodcock, the latter receiving a bouquet of magnificent roses. The Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2, by Mrs. Reed, was played in graceful style and received a large share of admiration. Capt. Augur, Lieuts. Homer and Totten could not but know that they had achieved a delightful success. They aroused a volume of enthusiasm and, indeed, surprised their friends. The "Septettes," judging from the expressions of praise and pleasure from the audience on all sides, made a fine impression. The "Kinder Symphony," a vast musical organization, was unique. The size of the orchestra and instruments used produced Wagnerian effects, there were many themes and rythms in it. On the whole, our musicale will long remain a charming recollection and many thanks are due the ladies who helped to make it an artistic and happy success.

On Saturday evening the cadet mess hall was thrown open for the first time since it has received its new and handsome decorations. Exclamations of surprise and pleasure greeted these changes, which are certainly fine. An unusually large and brilliant audience welcomed with a storm of applause the arrival of "Mark Twain." He entered the room with Professor Postlethwaite and was escorted to the platform. The reading this time was on the article that appeared in the April "Century" "English as She is Taught"—which aroused simply roars of laughter, but the cream of the fun was the remark, "There were donkeys in the Theological Seminary," and his immediately turning round to explain to the chaplain that nothing personal was intended, was so indescribably funny that the audience continued to laugh and applaud for fully five minutes.

On Saturday afternoon the corps of cadets was reviewed by Gen. Merritt. Mr. Clemens was invited to accompany the reviewing party. He committed a court-martial offence by forgetting to throw away his cigar before taking his place in line with the staff.

Among those visiting the post have been Mr. and Mrs. Clemens, guests of Mrs. Merritt; Miss Sherman, daughter of Senator Sherman, at Mrs. Rockwell's; Miss Bell, Gen. Bell's daughter, at Mrs. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. Otis, at Mrs. Bass's; Miss Mahan, at Mrs. Michie's.

On Friday afternoon we had the last artillery drill and the Point wore a warlike aspect. There was firing from four batteries, besides the small arms and Gatling gun practice. There were a number of distinguished visitors present, including Gen. Sherman, Senator Sherman and Dr. Gatling, the gun inventor. The wind was blowing a gale from the North and interfered with the accuracy of the firing and comfort of the spectators.

The following-named persons were designated for examination for admission to the West Point Military Academy this week:

Edward D. Anderson, Jasper, Tenn.
E. J. Rhoades, Kingman, Kansas.
Douglas S. Harrown, Sante Fé, N. M.
Joseph T. Crabbe, Gibson City, Ills.
John H. Smith (alt.), Dwight, Ills.
Douglas Settle, Greensboro, N. C.
John Jensbury Bradley, Lake View, Ills.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

MAY 2, 1887.

A FAITHFUL soldier and veteran of the late war, Sergeant Daniel Gorman, late of Battery E, 3d Art., died at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. The deceased was under treatment at the Post Hospital of this post for several months with bronchitis, merging into phthisis, with valvular insufficiency and enlargement of the heart, contracted in the line of duty. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and was about 42 years of age. Served in the Light Battery of the Massachusetts Volunteers, and also in the Navy, throughout the war. He was a gifted, genial and generous Irishman; in youth the idol of his native place, and in the years of his manhood the admired and beloved of a large circle of friends in the land of the stranger. He was greatly esteemed by his fellow comrades in arms, who loved him for his admirable qualities and steadfast patriotism, and his death creates a large gap in the ranks of the veterans. The guard of honor was furnished from his old comrades and battery, E, 3d Art., and the members of that command presented some splendid floral decorations.

Major-General Schofield, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, made a visit of inspection on Saturday, April 30, at 12 M., accompanied by his aide, Major Sanger. The usual salute was fired by the Light Battery on the East Campus grounds, close to gate.

The bi-monthly inspection and muster of the troops of this command took place on Saturday last, at 9.30 M., in full dress uniform, under the command of General Horatio G. Gibson. AULD LANG SYNE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SULLY, DAKOTA.

APRIL 29, 1887.

MISS IDA YOUNG, of Pierre, is visiting Mrs. Russell. Mrs. Sage and Miss Edith Reed, of Fort Bennett, have been spending a few days with Mrs. Quinby.

The College Base Ball Nine is expected to cross bats with our Nine next Friday and Saturday.

Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Macklin gave a progressive euchre party in honor of their son Charles's birthday. Lieut. Irvine and Miss Collier carried off the honors and Dr. and Mrs. De Witt carried off the booby prizes.

Dr. and Mrs. De Witt celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage Tuesday evening with a progressive euchre party. It was said to have been a most enjoyable affair. The first prizes were carried off by Capt. Quinby and Miss Collier—Lieut. Philbrick and Mrs. Marklin the booby.

The concert given Thursday evening for the benefit of the new musicians, just from Italy, was a grand success, and all were very much pleased and every piece was loudly encored. A very pleasant dance took place after the concert. MARS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

THE garrison is still undergoing police and presents quite a different appearance than heretofore.

A foot race occurred here on Sunday, April 24, for a private purse. The contestants were Sam E. Davidson and D. B. Hollinger. The distance run was 400 yards; time, 59 seconds. The race was a dead heat.

Work on the target range is going on energetically under the instruction of Capt. J. B. Irvine, 22d Inf., range officer.

The weather is cool, high winds being predominant.

The Signal Class, under the supervision of Lieut. Mosher, 22d Inf., is rapidly approaching a high standard. Officers' school began on April 25, and continues every day.

I learn that Mr. Reichardt has made application for the leadership of the West Point band, receiving favorable endorsements. While all his friends wish him success yet they will be sorry to lose him. He is an exceptionally fine musician and a perfect gentleman. He has, by his untiring and unceasing efforts, raised this band to a splendid standard. Should he be successful in his present project, West Point can congratulate herself, while we will reluctantly submit.

Capt. Ketchum's son, Frank, who had been very sick, is convalescent.

Drill continues every day. ENIGMA.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., arrived May 1 from Fort Marion, Fla., with 62 Apache pupils. On arrival they were taken into the dining room and treated to a good breakfast. When they were done eating they were taken outside and grouped, while a photographer took their picture. They were next taken in charge by the matron and superintendent and walked off to the bathrooms, and they will go into the school room on Monday.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MORE MARCHING.

IT is thought that there will be an exchange of stations between the 8th, 6th and 24th Regiments of Infantry. Why cannot one or more of these regiments make the change by marching? Would it not be better for the Service if infantry in changing station were always, except in emergencies, required to march, and the company officers required to march with their men, instead of riding on horseback or in ambulances? I have an idea that a fair majority of the company officers of, at least, one of the regiments mentioned would be *able* and willing to make the change by marching.

WALKER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CUSTER, M. T.

THE fine band of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, under Conductor E. M. Walker, gave a select concert at the chapel on the evening of April 7, and rendered the following programme: Overture, "Tannhauser," Wagner; the Traumerei (string band), Schumann; Scherzo, fr "Scotch Symphony," Mendelssohn; Air Vari, fr "Trout Quintette," Schubert; Waltzes, "Blue Danube," Strauss; Caprice Heroique, (Op. 115), Kontski. We are very proud of our band. The music furnished by it at guard mountings, dress parades and concerts is almost our only source of amusement. Our post commander, Gen. Dudley, has done everything in his power to remove the monotony of our dull garrison life. We have an excellent library and a canteen and billiard room; we also have hops and theatrical performances, but we are denied the great source of amusement of most frontier posts—hunting and fishing, with any prospect of success. A few catfish and eels are caught in the muddy Big Horn, but to secure game we must go a long distance from the post. We should be allowed twenty-four men in our bands. Were such the case in the 1st Cavalry, it is certain that our band leader, Mr. Walker, would in a short time show as fine a military band as could be found in the United States.

FIRST CAVALRY.

APRIL 25, 1887.

Easter was observed at this post as follows: At 11 A. M. Post Chaplain Macomber preached an appropriate sermon, which was followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper. In the evening the stage of the Post Hall, which had previously been decorated with flowers and potted plants, furnished by ladies of the garrison, was brilliantly lighted, and an appropriate programme of responsive Scripture readings and recitations, Easter cards and anthems were presented. The opening piece was a beautiful anthem, rendered by a quartette composed of Adjutant Wainwright and wife, Surgeon Price, and Mrs. Capt. Wilkinson. The singing and music through the service was led by the efficient and popular leader of the 1st Cavalry band, accompanied by several instruments of the band. The recitations were given by pupils of the school in a very creditable manner. One item in the exercise was the representation of the three graces, Faith, Hope and Love, by three misses dressed in white, bearing each her appropriate emblem, the cross, the anchor, and the heart, and each reciting an appropriate verse.

The closing exercise presented a beautiful and impressive picture. A large white cross, with flowers on either side and at the base. An acrostic was then brought out, as follows: A class of thirteen children were arranged on the stage back of the footlights and in front of the flowers and cross, each having in hand an appropriate letter, and after reciting a verse passed the letter to the teacher, who placed it on the cross, and when completed the words "Christ is Risen," could be distinctly seen by the large audience; all the children present were then arranged in front of stage and altogether repeated the Saviour's words: "Suffer the little children and forbid them not to come unto Me," etc., and then sang the Sunday school hymn, "When He cometh to make up his jewels," etc. Another anthem by the quartette, the doxology and benediction, and we returned to our quarters, all feeling that we had passed another profitable and enjoyable Easter at Fort Custer. The Post Chaplain was assisted in the exercises as well as the preparations for the occasion and the training of the children by J. H. Ware, Troop D, 1st Cav., our efficient Post School teacher, and also his excellent wife, who has spent the winter here on a visit to her husband. She is the daughter of Chaplain Gillmore, U. S. Army, (retired.) The parents of the children in the garrison feel that they are favored in the way of school, as the teacher is a man of excellent character and a professional teacher. He has taught the school for the past three years.

We are also favored with a commanding officer in General

Dudley, who takes great interest in the post schools, which is a great advantage.

Our post, usually so healthful, especially for children, has been visited by the measles, brought in by a citizen passing through. We have been obliged to close the school, but under the skilful treatment and wise direction of our efficient Post Surgeons, Price and Pilcher, all are doing well.

Our spring is backward, for this country. The parade ground, however, begins to show a little verdure and drills and dress parades are in order. J.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of April 30 says:

Mrs. Col. Bryant is dangerously ill....Prairie fires are raging all around us. ....The 8th Infantry was greatly excited recently over the news that the 8th might go, next July, to Camp Douglas, Utah. The arrival of the military JOURNAL knocked our "Castles in Spain" into a three-cocked hat.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE secretary of the Army Co-operative Fire Association reports a membership of 65 at the end of April. This brings the amount of assessment on all the members to $253.50. There are 41 members at Fort Leavenworth, and 24 have joined from other posts. The success of the association is assured.—*Kansas City Times.*

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of April 30 says:

Mrs. Dr. Brown had her sister, Mrs. Crawford, with her last week.....The garrison was alarmed this week by the burning of grass on the hill just west of the fort. Nearly the entire garrison turned out, but the wind carried the flames to the south and the danger was averted ...Dr. J. M. Cabell, recently commissioned, will be assigned to duty with the troops at Bellevue Rifle range.....Dr. Brown, U. S. A., delivered the third lecture of the series on Friday evening. He treated in an intelligent and interesting manner the subject of sanitary arrangements of camps, and the best means of preserving the health of the men.

FORT SHERMAN.

THE Kansas City *Times*, referring to our recent remark that a complete vindication of the officers of the 2d Inft., recently before a Court of Inquiry at Fort Sherman, is expected, says: "It is frequently the rule at posts located at far western points, away from civilization, that Army officers are compelled to deviate from the rules of Army regulations for the best interests of the command under them, and while such transactions may on the face seem irregular, yet there is nothing lost to the Government, and certainly no such officer as Colonel Wheaton could be charged with attempting to defraud the Government. To make and compile Army regulations in a handsomely decorated room of the War Department, with fine upholstered furniture to lounge upon, is one thing, and to enforce them in a frontier post, which is a community unto itself, is quite another thing. In 99 cases out of 100 Army officers can be depended upon as always carefully guarding and protecting the interests of the Service and their Government, and it is getting pretty tough when irresponsible men, such as formulated the charges against these officers, can obtain a hearing by the President through some Senator or Congressman because they may have a vote or two stowed away under the lapels of their coats, provided they are possessed of such a garment.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Co. D, 12th.—"Desertion during period of enlistment" forfeits retained pay.

J. S. L.—The 5th New York is the only New York cadetship not filled. All vacancies are filled by competitive examination.

Heman.—We note that since you inquired as to your standing you have been appointed Post Q. M. Sergeant with station at Fort D. A. Russell.

S.—A complete compilation of the Navy General Orders and Circulars from 1876 is now in the hands of the Government Printer and will be ready for issue soon.

Veteran.—A claimant need not employ an attorney to obtain a pension. If the applicant applies by letter direct to the Commissioner of Pensions he will be furnished with *blanks and instructions.*

B. O. B.—Sergeants Madigan, 17th Infantry, and Daly, 23d Infantry, were appointed Ordnance Sergeants in March last and assigned, the former to Fort Clinch, Fla., and the latter to Fort Livingston, La.

Delta.—There is no General Order that we are aware of forbidding the creation of company "slush funds," but the practice is discountenanced at the A. G. O., and has been forbidden, we believe, in one or more cases which came into prominence.

Musician.—It was decided in 1883 that "persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years can only be enlisted as musicians, and when so enlisted cannot be reduced to the ranks except with their consent." Persons over 18 are enlisted as "soldiers."

New Hampshire.—Jesse Lull was born in Vermont, appointed Ensign and 2d Lieutenant 16th Infantry, January 8, 1799, 1st Lieutenant Artillerists and Engineers February, 1801, and was "disbanded" June, 1802, under the Act of March 16, 1802, reorganizing the Army.

E A. G. asks: What countries of Europe have volunteer military organizations? ANS.—England recruits its regular army by voluntary enlistments and also has a military organization known as V lunteers. The Swedish and Dutch armies are partially recruited by volunteer enlistments. In the other armies of Europe service is compulsory.

Henry asks: Can you give me a *decision* relative to the *opening* of the cartridge box when cartridges are not used? ANS.—The Lieutenant-General commanding the Army has decided as follows: In executing the load it is customary simply to carry the hand to the cartridge-box without opening it, when cartridges are not used. This is a "decision," which is generally regarded as final, and it should govern at the Washington drill.

Fort Concho, Texas, asks: When the post commander and the officer of the day together are approaching the guardhouse, is it right for the sentinel on number one to call out: "Turn out the guard for the commanding officer and officer of the day?" ANS.—No. The following decision by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan governs the case: "When the officer of the guard and the officer of the day approach the guardhouse from different directions, at the same time, the officer of the day should be advanced first and should not be made to wait for his junior." The ranking officer is the one entitled to the compliment.

CAUSE FOR SORROW.—"Did the great chief of the Wang-Wangs see any evidence of the decadence of our race in the East?" asked a Western Indian of the chief who had been on a mission to Washington. "Yes," replied the doughty warrior. "We are fast disappearing. Figures of baseball men now stand in front of cigar stores—places that our ancestors have occupied for centuries. Alas, my brother, our name is Dennis.'

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Left Havana for Washington April 24.

All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at Key West on Thursday, May 5.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Norfolk Navy-yard May 4.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 16. All well. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 16.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Leghorn, Italy, April 7. Intends to go to Villefranche after receiving her stores.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Comdr. W. M. Folger was ordered to command. Was at Leghorn, Italy, April 9—to leave there about middle of May for Constantinople.

Pacific Station—Captain H. L. Howison (in temporary command).

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley is ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of April 1.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Arrived at San Jose de Guatemala March 29.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left Guaymas for Acapulco to take in stores.

The *Adams* has been ordered to the Sandwich Islands. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Coquimbo, Chile, March 18. To leave April 10 for the North. It is very probable that the *Juniata* will be ordered to the Asiatic Squadron.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. At Talcahuano, Chili, March 31. Commander Richard P. Leary was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of April 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable to have arrived at Callao, Peru, March 22. Left for Panama same day.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. At Norfolk, Va., from which place she will finally leave for her station in Alaskan waters. Will sail from Norfolk on Saturday.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Taboquilla, in Panama Bay, March 28. After a short stay intends to sail northward.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama April 5.

A correspondent, writing from Yokohama, Japan, April 4, says: The *Brooklyn* arrived at Yokohama from Nagasaki, completing a trip of nearly 20,000 miles since she left New York. To-day Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler arrived on board, accompanied by his secretary and flag lieutenant, and was received with appropriate honors by the officers and crew of this vessel. His broad pennant was hoisted at the mizzen, and the old *Brooklyn* became the flagship of the Asiatic station. The following officers are on the admiral's staff: Personal Staff—Chief of staff, Captain E. O. Mathews, U. S. N.; fleet secretary, Lieutenant C. H. West; flag lieutenant, Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason. General Staff—Fleet surgeon, Medical Inspector G. S. Beardsley; fleet paymaster, Pay Inspector J. E. Tolfree; fleet engineer, Chief Engineer S. L. P. Ayres; fleet marine officer, Captain D. P. Mannix, U. S. M. C. This vessel will remain here about six weeks in order to receive necessary repairs to hull and boilers, and then go on a cruise to Vladivostock, Hakodate and several of the northern ports of China. It seems very probable that the entire fleet will meet at Chefoo during the summer for extensive drills, both afloat and ashore.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Left Yokohama, Japan, April 3, in search of American bark *Annie Carver.*

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama April 5.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Left Canton, April 1, for Yokohama.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Lieut. Commander Frank Courtis in temporary command. Comdr. F. V. McNair has been ordered to command. At Chemulpo, Corea, April 5.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers. At Nagasaki, Japan, April 5. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent after March 24, to Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 17.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 17.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 17.

On Special Service.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

BOSTON, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip. Her officers are now being detailed.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at Washington Navy-yard May 3.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, Va. Will be refitted for service.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10. Mail address, San Diego, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City. She is being fitted for her annual Summer cruise. Will leave New York May 10, arrive at Glen Cove May 16, reach New London May 26, leave for Fayal, Azores, a few days later, arrive at that port June 10, reach Cadiz June 21, leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about the middle of June. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about May 25, and to sail May 26 with new crew for the *Lancaster*, and later will probably be assigned to the North Atlantic Station, Comdr. N. H. Farquhar.

Chicago—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. (Report of March 19.)

Boston—At New York. Capt. F. M. Ramsay has been ordered to command. Expects to go on a trial trip this month.

Ossipee—At Norfolk. Ready for commission about May 15.

Constellation—Cadet Practice Ship. Ready for sea in about a week.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE BOARD of Inspection and Survey will inspect the ironclads at City Point, Va., on Monday, to ascertain what repairs they require.

THE Easter Island idol was removed from the *Galena* to the Smithsonian Institute on Wednesday. The *Galena* will leave for Hampton Roads on Monday.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has fixed upon May 24 as the date for the auction sale at the Norfolk Navy-yard of a large stock of naval supplies condemned by the Inventory Board.

THE *Springfield Union* wants to know why Secretary Whitney doesn't introduce the centreboard in the United States Navy. The English seem to be more afraid of the centreboard than of our big guns and torpedoes.

THE contract to furnish 100,000 pounds of tobacco for the use of the Navy during the next fiscal year has been awarded to Meyers Bros. and Co., of Richmond, at 22 90-100 cents per pound.

WE learn that the statement that the steering gear of the *Chicago* has been found utterly useless, and is to be replaced, is an exaggeration. It has been found necessary to alter the connection leading from the handwheel to steering engines by the addition of a small wire rope, but this change is of small consequence.

THE total tonnage of ships removed from the register of the United Kingdom during 1886 is given by Lloyd's Register at 325,560 tons. This is 62,893 tons less than the tonnage built in the United Kingdom during the same year. It is, however, remarkable that while the tonnage added was so much greater than that removed, the number of vessels lost was 618 more than the number added.

VICE-ADMIRAL Duperre, Maritime Prefect of the first Naval Arrondissement of France (La Manche) has submitted for the approval of the Minister of Marine a project of making another torpedo refuge or station at Calais. The Admiral proposes to utilize the tidal basin at that port, immediately contiguous to England, similar to the stations already established at the Lezardrieux River and at Tankarville in the Seine.

THE flagship *Richmond*, Capt. Robert Boyd, arrived at Fort de France, Martinique, French West Indies, on the morning of April 19, from St. Thomas, the Italian corvette *Flavio Gioia* entering the harbor at the same time. On the evening of April 21, the *Richmond* put to sea again bound for Curacoa, Dutch West Indies, where she arrived on April 24. After a short stay in port the flagship will continue on her cruise and proceed next to Aspinwall, from there to Key West, Fla., and Hampton Roads, Va., where the other ships of the fleet will meet the Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy, whose flag flies on board the *Richmond*. It is expected that the *Richmond* will then proceed to New York in order to participate in the ceremonies on Decoration Day. The following-named Naval Cadets have been detached from the

United States flagship *Richmond* and ordered home for final examination at Annapolis. Md., viz.: H. A. Bispham, Armistead Rust, D. S. Nes, W. W. Gilmer, James E. Shindel and Albert Burnstine.

THE recommendation for promotion by Examining Board in the case of Lieut. C. C. Todd, U. S. N., has been approved.

ORDERS have been issued for the construction of four 6-inch gun carriages at the Washington Navy-yard. Plans are being made for six others.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has approved the report of the Board of Survey on the *Hartford* and will order repairs at once; estimated cost $166,000. The Secretary proposes that the cost shall be kept within the 20 per cent. limit.

THE *Dépêche* of Brest publishes an interesting letter from the Mayor of Plozévet (Finistère) stating that three guns which belonged to the English frigate *Amazon*, which went down before Plozévet in 1797, during her fight with the French ship *Les Droits de l'Homme*, have just been dug out of a bed of sand 1 m. 60 c. deep. The guns are to be put at the foot of the record of the *Les Droits de l'Homme*, in commemoration not only of the valor shown by the English and French sailors during the battle, but also as a record of the humanity and Christian devotion shown by the English after the fight in trying to save the sinking *Droits de l'Homme*, for which all the English prisoners on board the *Amazon* were liberated and sent back to England.

A TORPEDO boat for the Imperial Chinese Navy, by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., had her official trial on March 31, and attained the remarkable speed of nearly 24 knots per hour, as a mean of six runs over the measured mile in the Lower Hope, three with and three against the tide. The speed was 23.882 knots, and a subsequent run of two hours' duration gave a mean speed of 22.94 knots, with the engines running easy. She had on board her torpedo armament complete and ballast to represent four torpedoes; also a fair quantity of coal and twenty-four persons. This boat is 128 feet long, constructed on Messrs. Yarrow and Co.'s rapid steering principle, which enabled her afterwards to make circles to both sides having diameters of about 230 feet.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

APRIL 29.—Lieutenant-Commanders Socrates Hubbard, Eugene B. Thomas, and E. L. Amory; Lieutenant F. W. Bridge (junior grade) Richard H. Townley to appear before the retiring board.

Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris as member of the Inspectors of Merchant vessels of New York.

APRIL 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. H. Webb to the Receiving Ship St. Louis.

MAY 2.—Lieutenant Wm. E. Sewell to the Naval Observatory.

MAY 3.—Surgeon W. J. Simon, Paymaster Daniel A. Smith, and P. A. Engineer Geo. D. Willits to the Boston.

MAY 4.—Captain N. H. Farquhar to command the Trenton.

Detached.

APRIL 29.—Lieutenant Charles A. Gove from the Hydrographic Office and granted four months' leave from May 1.

Assistant Paymaster Geo. W. Simpson from the New Hampshire and ordered to the practice ship Constellation, May 14.

Chief Engineer Wm. W. Heaton as member of the board of inspection of merchant vessels at New York and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

APRIL 30.—Lieutenant C. K. Curtis from the St. Louis and ordered to the Receiving Ship Franklin.

P. A. Engineer A. B. Willits from the Mare Island Navy-yard and granted three months' leave.

P. A. Engineer H. Herwig from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station, per steamer of May 21.

MAY 2.—Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Perry from duty connected with the Boston and ordered as Executive of that vessel.

Lieutenant Francis H. Delano from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Ossipee.

Lieutenant Samuel C. Lemly from duty at the Judge-Advocate General's office and ordered to the Trenton, May 10.

Ensign John E. Craven from the Branch Hydrographic Office, New York, and ordered to the Trenton, May 10.

Ensign Chas. M. Fahs from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Trenton, May 10.

Ensign Geo. R. Clark from the Michigan and ordered to the Trenton, May 10.

MAY 3.—Lieutenant, Wainwright Kellogg from duty in the Navy Department and ordered to the Boston.

Lieutenant W. F. Fullam from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Boston.

Ensign Edward Lloyd from the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground and ordered to the Boston.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Shafer from the Minnesota and ordered to the Ossipee.

Chief Engineer David Smith from duty on the Inspection Board and ordered to the Boston.

Assistant Engineer Benj. C. Bryan from special duty connected with the Boston and ordered to that vessel.

Cadet Engineer B. C. Sampson from the New York Navy-yard and ordered to the Boston.

P. A. Engineer George E. Tower and Cadet Engineer W. W. White from duty under the Advisory Board and ordered to the Boston.

Acting Gunner John Westfall from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the Boston.

MAY 4.—Commander Charles L. Huntington from the Naval Academy, May 14, and ordered to command the Constellation.

Lieutenants Eugene H. C. Leutze, Jesse M. Roper, and Richard Mitchell. Ensigns Harry McL. P. Huse, James H. Glennon, Stokely Morgan, and John B. Blish, P. A. Surgeon Manly H. Simons and Chaplain Edwin K. Rawson from the Naval Academy, May 14, and ordered to the Practice Ship Constellation.

P. A. Surgeon Oliver Diehl from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon Victor C. B. Means from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, and ordered to the New York Naval Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon Charles P. Henry from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Boston.

MARINE CORPS.

APRIL 30.—Captain R. W. Huntington ordered to proceed to Norfolk, Va., and report May 10 next for duty as the officer detailed to command the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Trenton, and of the U. S. Lancaster when transferred.

2d Lieutenant H. K. White detached from the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report to the Commandant of the Navy-yard there for the purpose of conducting a detachment of marines by steamer to Norfolk, Va., for the guard of the U. S. S. Trenton. Having arrived there he will report for duty with that guard and that of the U. S. S. Lancaster when transferred.

LIFE BOATS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 28, 1887.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Board appointed by the Department's order of Jan. 24, 1887, to consider the question of life boats for the naval service, has examined all life boats, specifications, plans and models of life boats, life rafts, life buoys, boat detaching and boat lowering apparatus submitted to it, and has the honor to report that the specifications for wooden life boat, specifications for galvanized iron surf boat for Florida coast, specifications for a surf boat, specifications of Nathaniel Hamblin, Jr.'s, life boats, specifications of J. R. Hodgson, contractor of life boats, etc., letter of J. H. Raymond in regard to metallic life boat, plans of the Timmins-Hodgson reversable life boat, plans of Chas. Koetzner's life boat, plans of Copeman's patent seat raft, letter and plans of Calkins's metallic life raft, plans of Cressy's life saving raft, plan of Columbia life raft, models of Ingersoll's life boat, model of Dickenson's life boat, model of W. G. Hitching's life boat, model of the *Eclipse* (C. J. Leach) life boat, model of Ingersoll's life raft, model and plans of Rust's reel life buoy, model and specifications of Brun's boat detaching apparatus, and model and plans of Barry's combined davits and chocks for carrying and lowering ships' boats exhibit qualities which are valuable as means of saving life, but which are not adaptable for use in the naval service.

The Berthon portable life boat as described in paper No. 1078 of the Naval Intelligence, exhibited by Mr. S. A. Read of New York, cannot be classed as "life boats," but such boats would be a valuable addition to the naval service, and would assist in saving the crews of vessels of war in case of disaster. The boats are buoyant, light, durable, easily handled, easily repaired, can be carried in comparatively small spaces, and are rapidly and easily made ready for service.

The Norton life boats, exhibited by the inventor, Capt. F. L. Norton, of Philadelphia, possess valuable qualities as life boats, but are not adapted for use in the naval service.

We are, sir, very respectfully, etc.,
F. M. RAMSAY, Captain, U. S. N.
T. H. FARQUHAR, Captain, U. S. N.
PHILIP HICHBORN, Naval Constructor, U. S. N.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 4, 1887.

ON Saturday morning last, the *Wyoming* with the cadets on board again went down the bay on a gunnery cruise. Rear Admiral Ammen was on board, and watched the cadets at their drill. The wind was strong, but the target practice was very creditable.

On Saturday afternoon the cadets' base ball team appeared on their new grounds for the first time this season. The team has not had any recent practice together, owing to some internal troubles, and they showed this in the first few innings. The members comprising this year's team are Anderson and Hubbard, of '88, as the battery; Snow, Allen and Bryan, of '87, on the bases; Long, '89, at short; Robison, '88, in left; Churchill and Stone, of '87, in centre and right. Their opponents on Saturday were clerks in the Patent Office at Washington. Among these was Barr, the noted pitcher of last year's Nationals, who holds a Government position in this department. Barr is a great favorite with the cadets, and comes down with some team every year.

The game was uninteresting after the first innings, as the cadets pounded the ball all over the field. It is needless to say that Barr did not pitch or the score would have been different. Bryan, last year's pitcher, was put in the box for three innings, but withdrew to let Anderson become accustomed to the new grounds.

The Patent Office team was tired out after the seventh inning and the game closed. Score 39 to 7.

The game was marked by terrific hitting, and by several brilliant plays. Robison and Snow batted hard, and the fielding of Churchill and Anderson was excellent. A large crowd witnessed the game; many of these were citizens of Annapolis, but nearly all the officers, their families and visiting friends were present. Games will be played on every Saturday afternoon and probably on Wednesdays. The next game will be with a club from the Maryland Agricultural College. Practice games will be played with the officers from time to time.

The officers gave a pleasant hop on Saturday evening. A large number of visitors attended. Among these were Miss Washburne, of New York, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wise; Miss Woods, of Baltimore, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Miles; Miss Cornelius, of Connecticut, the guest of Ensign and Mrs. Haeseler; the Misses Theobold, visiting Ensign and Mrs. Fullam; the Misses Clayton, of West River, Md., and Miss Fowle, of Alexandria, Va.

The battalion drills have commenced with two weeks of infantry. On Tuesday the first dress parade was given and was very creditable, taking this into consideration. These parades will be held on Tuesdays and Fridays during the month.

The 1st class will have drill on Wednesday afternoons during the month, one division at a time. They will be given further instruction in the firing of torpedoes. It will be remembered that it was at one of these drills that a launch was blown up, by the unexpected breaking of the torpedo-spar and the explosion of the torpedo.

The detail for the summer practice cruise, referred to some weeks ago, has been published, as has also the detail for duty in the Yard during the summer months.

Naval Cadets Tarbox and McGuinness have reported their return for final examination.

The many friends of Dr. Biddle regret his departure from the Yard.

Miss Woods, of Baltimore, spent Saturday and Sunday with Lieut. and Mrs. Miles and returned to her home on Monday.

Lieut. Miles will take the office of Secretary to the Naval Institute.

Cadet McLemore, of the 3d Class, has resigned.

Cadet Leonard, of the 4th Class, has returned from sick leave.

"DO YOU know, my friend," said a very solemn political individual, "that when you silently drop that snow-white ballot from your fingers, it floats down in rhythmic grace and settles the destinies of a nation?" "No, sir, I don't," replied the impecunious voter; "but I know when I drop it into the box it settles my bargain with the boss o' this 'ere ward."—*Hartford Post.*

REVENUE MARINE.

The following assignments of Revenue Marine officers were ordered this week:

2d Asst. Engr. E. A. Jack, from Hamilton and granted leave. Chief Engr. Eugene Vallat, from waiting orders to Fessenden. Chief Engr. J. E. Jefferis, to the Perry. 2d Asst. Engr. C. F. Nash, to Bibb. 2d Asst. Engr. D. T. Cross, from Crawford to Johnson. 2d Asst. Engr. Paul Barnes, from Rush to Bear. 2d Lieut. Jas. B. Butt, from Forward to Hamilton. 1st Lieut. A. D. Littlefield, from Chase to special duty at Wood's Holl, Mass. Capt. J. A. Henriques, from special duty to Perry.

An examination of candidates for appointment as cadets of the Revenue Marine Service will be held at the Treasury Department May 10. The Board will consist of Capt. G. W. Moore, president; Capts. T. W. Lay and J. C. Mitchell, members.

INFORMERS' SHARES AWARDED REVENUE MARINE OFFICERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 29, 1887.

2d Lieut. Geo. A. Yorke, United States Revenue Marine, New Bedford, Mass.:

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, in which you ask a decision in the matter of the title to an informer's share accruing under sections 4443 and 4500, Revised Statutes, upon a fine incurred by the steamer "Ivanhoe." This fine was imposed on the information of Capt. J. G. Baker, of the revenue steamer "Johnson," and was by the terms of the law $500, which penalty, on the 21st of September last, was mitigated to $50. Under the terms of section 4500, Revised Statutes, one-half of the proceeds of this fine, to wit, $25, is vested in the informer.

In this class of cases, arising from infractions of Title 52, Revised Statutes, when fines are voluntarily paid, the Department can recognize as informer only such persons as shall be certified as such by a collector of customs or his deputy. It cannot undertake to decide that a boarding officer is the informer, unless he be specified as such to the collector by the master of the revenue cutter under whose authority such boarding officer acts. Nor can the Department lay down the rule for the distribution of the proceeds of these fines, which is embraced in section 3090, Revised Statutes, by which the distributive share of these proceeds is divided among the officers of a revenue cutter in proportion to their pay. That rule was abolished by the act of June 22, 1874, repealing moieties; and even if it were in force, it cannot apply to informers' shares accruing under Title 52, Revised Statutes. The law vests those shares absolutely in informers, and the Department cannot divide or allot them without the assent of the persons recognized as informers.

In the case of the "Ivanhoe" it must stand by the record and recognize Captain Baker as informer.

Respectfully yours,
C. S. FAIRCHILD, Acting Secretary.

CAPTAIN SELFRIDGE.

THE Boston *Transcript* pays the following merited compliment to Captain T. O. Selfridge:

"Much has been published regarding the circumstances connected with the target practice from United States steamship *Omaha* on the coast of Japan, which was attended with a fatal accident to some natives. The ship was in command of Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, one of the gallantest, most experienced and intelligent officers in the Service. Captain Selfridge is a son of a very distinguished officer of the Navy, and is well known here, having, at one time, been a resident of Brookline. His reputation as a gentleman of rare culture and refinement, and his record as a brilliant, sagacious and successful officer are proudly cherished by a large circle of influential friends throughout New England. During the war his record was conspicuous for bravery and ability, and since then he has illustrated the highest and best type of noble and true manhood in our Navy. The present creditable position of the Torpedo Station at Newport is chiefly due to the untiring zeal and study there during the long time he was commandant. His wife, the daughter of the late Judge Shepley, of Maine, is very highly esteemed by our best families. She is at Newport, about to occupy a beautiful villa there which has been erected for them, while the Captain has been serving in command of the *Omaha*. Captain Selfridge's friends are watching developments in this case with intense interest, confident that, when fair opportunity is offered, he will be wholly and completely vindicated."

THE MAXIM GUN.

THE *Horse Guards Gazette* says: "If the Maxim gun is ever adopted in warfare, and we see no reason why it should not be, it must cause a complete revolution. The great principle of the gun is the utilization of the recoil, by the use of which the weapon becomes a self-feeding and self-firing gun. The end of a canvas belt holding 333 cartridges (each about a quarter of an inch apart) having been inserted by hand into the breech from a box immediately below, the gun is started by pressing a button in front of the gunner or holding down a brass trigger immediately below the button. One shot having been fired, the recoil force cocks the hammer, draws the next cartridge into the barrel, locks the breech, pulls the trigger, and ejects the bullet out of the muzzle and the empty cartridge case out of an orifice below the breech; and the gun goes on disposing of cartridge after cartridge in like manner as long as the gunner pleases to supply it with ammunition. With the rifle calibre gun, the gunner at his pleasure can fire one shot or any number of shots up to 666 per minute (two belts of 333 cartridges being joined together in the latter case). Although when fired at the rate of 666 per minute, the bullets appear to leave the gun in a ceaseless stream, as a matter of fact each bullet departs for its billet with 150 feet start of its successor. Another interesting fact is that if the bullets were fired aloft at an angle of 45 degrees there would be 400 in the air before the first struck the ground. So perfectly is the gun under control, that Mr. Maxim can write his name with bullets upon a plank in the dark.

ONE of the female clerks in the Navy Department has a queer case to settle with the Government. Intending to get married, she applied for a thirty days leave of absence, which the law allows to all departmental employees. She was married before her leave expired, and in coming for her pay at the end of the month, the question was raised as to whether she could sign a voucher in her maiden name, after having changed it legally. The Department officials were of the opinion that the marriage ceremony had made it impossible for the clerk concerned to receive her money under her old name, and there is no record of her employment by any other.

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References:

Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The undersigned having represented the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, as its General Agent for Northern Ohio, during the past year, with the experience thus gained feels himself to be competent to give Army Officers advice on many matters pertaining to Life Insurance, which may be to their advantage. To this end, therefore, he gratuitously offers his services to the Army, and respectfully invites correspondence from such as desire information on this subject.

While the Company he represents has no superior in the country for security or for liberality in its policies to officers in the Military Service, yet he will be pleased to advise and assist officers who may prefer to place their insurance in other reputable companies. Information as to the standing of the various companies and their relative profitableness for investment he will gladly communicate to those who desire it; also advice as to kind of policy best suited and most profitable to those of different ages.

By this announcement the undersigned hopes that he may serve the interests of his brother officers, enabling them to place their insurance in the most substantial and profitable companies, in a form of policy most advantageous to themselves.

F. A. KENDALL, Capt. U. S. A. (Retired.)
76 EUCLID AVE., Cleveland, O.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

IN accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 599), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at $35,000, Powhatan at $17,000, and Ticonderoga at $15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at $12,000, Lackawanna at $12,000, Wachusett at $10,000, and Cyane at $3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C. and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

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Cable address: ARMYNAVY.

THE TEDIUM OF TARGET PRACTICE.

WHERE there is indifference or stagnation there is death; hence we regard the active interest taken in the subject of rifle practice in the Army as a healthy sign. How active this interest is is shown by the discussion which goes on continually. True, the argument is not all one way, but this again is an encouraging sign, for where there is no conflict or contention there is no life. It is the meeting of contending currents that produce the cyclone, one of the strongest forces in nature, and the principle of which it is now proposed to introduce into mechanics. Still, we hope the contention on the subject of rifle practice is not to expand to the fury of the cyclone, and it certainly has been wholly good-natured thus far. The suggestion of unfairness in dealing with scores is, it is true, a serious charge; one that impeaches the honor of officers, and which ought not to be brought without definite knowledge on the subject and equally definite specifications as to the facts. The officers who are most active in rifle practice, and whose men are credited with the best record, are some of the most zealous and capable in the Service. The complaints that target practice interferes with other instruction of troops is one that we are not disposed to treat with much consideration. It may interfere with the instruction which officers who complain think might be given, but does it interfere with that which would actually be given in the absence of rifle practice or which was given before this most important branch of military training had established itself in the chief place? Each officer's whole time is or should be at the disposal of the Government; is there any officer who can honestly say that the time he individually gives to rifle practice leaves him too little space for the proper instruction of his men in the other necessary branches of the art military? As a matter of fact, do the troops who are best instructed in the use of the weapon they carry fall behind others in drill or discipline? On this point General TERRY says most pertinently in his last annual report: "I would not be understood as undervaluing the utility of other training. The very perfection of the new arm and the effectiveness of its fire demand increased mobility and the most thorough training in the movements prescribed by the tactics. I do contend for the paramount importance of this part of the soldier's instruction. Fortunately, there is no conflict between the two. Our target season covers but four months of the year. With the preliminary theoretical instruction it occupies but five or six months, and even in these five or six months there is some time that may be devoted to other instruction. And if recruits at the beginning of their

service are thoroughly set up and taught the elementary drill—and for the failure to so teach them there is absolutely no excuse—the remaining six months of the year give ample time and opportunity for teaching them all that a soldier should know."

General GIBBON says: "I do not agree with the views set forth in the report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice regarding the presence of officers as competitors. The *efficient use of the rifle* is of the *highest importance* to the soldier, and one of the best methods to instruct the soldier is for his officer to show him that with care and attention he can beat him shooting. No danger to *discipline* lurks in the fact that the soldier can make himself a superior marksman to his officer."

"Unfortunately," General TERRY further says, "there are still some few officers who do not appreciate the transcendent importance of this instruction, and who permit themselves to discourage the efforts of those who do appreciate it by the expressions of opinion adverse to its absolute or comparative utility. These officers fail to understand that during the last twenty years a revolution has taken place in the art of war, second in time but not second in importance to that produced by the invention of gunpowder—a revolution which is, in some sense, a counter-revolution to that which followed the introduction of firearms. . . . The invention, however, of the breechloading rifle—the unexpected development of its powers—and the still less expected demonstration of a fact that experience has already taught us, the fact that all men, with but very few exceptions, if properly and systematically instructed, will become effective shots, has effected a counter-revolution, and once again the most important factor in computing the strength of an army must be the individual skill of the men who compose it. This counter-revolution seems to have been recognized by all nations. Its recognition is shown by the strenuous efforts made everywhere to train soldiers in the use of their arms, and by the efforts made by every nation to increase the ranges, the accuracy and the rapidity of its military weapons. In the present condition of the art of war it is an undeniable fact that untrained men are an encumbrance rather than a power on the battlefield." . . .

We commend these wise utterances to the attention of officers who are disposed to complain of the exactions of target service, reminding them that while they should not fail in these things neither should they leave the other undone.

GARRISON COURTS-MARTIAL.

MAJOR GUY HENRY, U. S. A., in charge of the Judge-Advocate's office, Department Platte, has prepared a table showing the number of cases tried by general and garrison courts at the posts in that Department from Oct. 1, 1886, to March 31, 1887. The number is large, which occasions General CROOK in making public the table to say: "The number of trials in a command cannot always be taken as an accurate indication of its state of discipline, but it is found that discipline is usually best in commands where trials are fewest. Post and company commanders are cautioned to use with care and judgment the discretion placed in their hands in the matter of confining and bringing to trial the men under them. "A good soldier," says General CROOK, "is sometimes spoiled by the contamination of the guard house, and special care should be exercised in confining men but a short time in the service. A frequent and indiscriminate use of confinements and trials by Courts-martial will not only bring this means to discipline into contempt, but will remove the odium which a self-respecting soldier should attach to such punishment, and true discipline will suffer accordingly." These are wise words and accord with our own ideas. We have discussed the subject often and are still forced to the conclusion that the garrison Court-martial system is overdone and that it is often used as a disciplinary measure merely to save the trouble of personal examination and personal effort to get at the root of evils and by a firm, judicious, and vigilant action lessen petty crime. The system needs overhauling. Of General CROOK'S order a post commander writes: "The order is a move in the right direction. There are too many trials of soldiers. At half the posts in the Army confinement of men is so common that no moral degradation is attached to it. A few such orders as this last one from the Department of the Platte would wake post and company commanders to a realization of their duty and responsibility in the matter of confining and trying men."

General CROOK'S statistics show that there were 880 cases tried in the Department of the Platte for the six months from Oct. 1, 1886, to March 31, 1887, the average enlisted strengths of the commands being 3,154. This shows an average of 27.90 per cent. of cases tried to the strength of the command distributed as follows: Fort Robinson, 52.07; D. A. Russell, 43.08; Douglas, 31.53; Omaha, 27.87; Niobrara, 23.83; Laramie, 22.87; Bridger, 21.62; McKinney, 20.65; Pilot Butte, 20.21; Medicine Butte (4 months only), 18.60; Washakie, 17.65; Du Chesne, 17.61; Sidney, 17.20.

We can see no reason why posts should vary so much, one having 52 per cent. and another 17 per cent. in the number of trials. This, as Gen. CROOK says, cannot be attributed to surroundings, and it is found that discipline is best referring to his own Department) where trials are fewest. The Omaha *Herald* in discussing the circular in question says: "The whole trouble, however, grows out of the fact that the regulations authorizing courts-martial, as well as the code of discipline, are a conglomeration, upon which every officer puts his own interpretation, to a great degree, and either disciplines his men himself, or persistently invokes the aid of courts-martial. And when it comes to trials by courts, the courts are given too great a discretion in the imposition of punishment. One court will make the punishment for an offence inordinately severe, while another court, for a similar breach of discipline, will pass a sentence scarcely worth the secrecy that formulates it. The uncertain administration of the law by courts and by officers begets an uncertainty conducive to the promotion of refractory conduct among the enlisted men, of which complaint is made, and which the figures demonstrate. A clause in the military code, defining individual authority and fitting the punishment to the crime, when the court-martial is invoked to discipline, would be highly conducive to the good order and military discipline of the Army."

IF the recent order from the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department is to be taken in its obvious sense, it would appear that "two more 10-inch breech-loading steel guns" are to be assembled without delay at the Ordnance Factory, situated at Washington, D. C. It is easy to issue the order, and we hope that its execution will be found within the present resources of the Government. But the time for the completion of the guns, as well as their cost, is still an indefinite quantity. In all of this so-called new gun construction, we see no hint of a change of type, of practice, or of ideas, and as a natural sequence no improvement in result can be looked for from 10-inch guns designed and constructed on the same lines as the 6-inch and 8-inch pieces, whose behavior under the conditions of actual practice on ship board has yet to be demonstrated. In these days of rapidly advancing science in its physical applications, it will not do for an important branch of the public service to carry out its ideas as though the time for discussion had passed, and absolute results could be predicated upon purely theoretical hypotheses. The important question for our naval ordnance officers is not so much the employment of English material as the assemblage of this material strictly on the lines and proportions of the guns they copy, so that it becomes in the highest degree hazardous to assume a superiority for American guns in the present stage of gun construction.

THE non-commissioned staff of the Army are, we understand, to make a concerted effort to induce Congress at its next session to increase their pay, so that it may correspond to some extent at least with their responsibilities and duties. The movement has our heartiest sympathy and our voice at all times.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY, M. A., will read a paper, entitled "The General and the Journalist in Time of War," before the Military Service Institution, at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Monday, May 9, 1887, at 8 P. M. The lecture will be followed by discussion.

WE learn from the annual report for 1886 of the Ladies' Union Mission School Association, that the organization is in a flourishing condition, and that its good work in the Army and Navy continues. The report quotes many letters from chaplains and others at military posts and on vessels interested in Christian work. During 1886 an organ was sent to each of the following posts: McDermot, Bridger, Grant, Whipple, Maginnis, Fort Poplar River and Leavenworth, and to several of our men-of-war. Bibles, prayer books and hymnals have also been liberally distributed by the Christian ladies of the association. For Sabbath school libraries and other literature, also for books for post libraries, application should be made to Miss D. M. Douw, 125 State street, Albany, N. Y., President of the Society; for bibles and testaments and articles for industrial schools at Military Posts, to Mrs. Frederick Townsend, 3 Elk Street, Albany, corresponding secretary, and for organs to Mrs. A. J. Alexander, Willowbrook, Auburn, P. O., New York. The latter lady is the widow of General A. J. Alexander, U. S. Army, and sister-in-law of the late General Upton.

CAPTAIN E. S. GODFREY, 7th Cavalry, and Captain J. A. Augur, 5th Cavalry, have rendered valuable service to the mounted troops by preparing in pamphlet form "A System of Exercises and Gymnastics for Use in the School of the Soldier Mounted." The authors express the belief, and with them we heartily coincide, that the system, thoroughly and properly taught, together with the aids prescribed for the Riding Hall (see Cavalry Tactics), will bring forth better results, and make better horsemen and cavalry soldiers. It is one well calculated to beget confidence, an essential and important element, and to give ease, grace and the proper balance, all aids in producing a class of men fit for our mounted service. To the manual is appended a "Method of teaching a horse to lie down" (with notes), by Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Arnold, 1st U. S. Cavalry. To Colonel Arnold's skill in this direction we have heretofore adverted. His methods are simple and his exposition of them well worth careful study and attention.

"ONE who would have to hoof it," suggests that if the 8th Infantry is so unfortunate as to make its *third* change of station inside of one year, as talked of in the newspapers, he for one proposes that the whole regiment march from the stations in Nebraska to Salt Lake. To give the full benefit of such a trip, he says: "Every officer not entitled to be mounted should be made to march with his company, unless excused by competent medical authority. The trip would have the advantage of economy, and would break down and weed out the poor material in the ranks."

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to what he considers to be errors in our published list of retirements in the Army. The date of Captain Edward Hunter, 1st Cavalry, is, he says, 1904, and not 1903; Captain John C. Thompson, 3d Cavalry, and Captain Wm. A. Thompson, 4th Cavalry, are brothers, and the dates of their retirements are only seven months apart. Our authority for the dates we gave is the report made by the officers themselves to the War Department, and the dates should be corrected there if any error has been made.

IT seems impossible, says a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, "to maintain the German Army much longer in the state in which it is now. Neither the finances of the State, the progress of parliamentary rule nor the democratic idea will permit it. The officers who have contributed to make the Prussian Army what it has been the past twenty-five years are growing very old, and must soon disappear from the scene of action. Who will take their places? This is certainly a serious question, for it involves, in a large measure, the future of that army, and consequently the fortunes of Germany itself." We do not ourselves take quite so gloomy a view of the situation.

THE cyclorama painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, the fourth one made by Paul Philippoteaux, will be on exhibition at City Hall Square, Brooklyn, N. Y., for only a short time longer. The painting covers 20,000 square feet of canvas and, it is stated, cost $400,000 to properly place it. It is a wonderful work of art, worth visiting and revisiting, and will vividly recall to all veterans their experiences of war.

THE Omaha *Herald*, referring to the recent disturbances among the Kiowa Indians, says: "The Kiowas have, or seem to have, grown fat and saucy under Government protection. The moral of the whole story, is, that Indian Territory should be a part of the United States, and not an independent or dependent territory where Indians can be fed to

the degree of being bellicose, without any responsibility for individual obstreperousness."

THE surviving members of the "Old Sixth Corps" of the Army of the Potomac will dedicate a tablet to their old commander, Gen. John Sedgwick, at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12. The members and their friends will leave New York May 10, and a special train leaving Philadelphia the next afternoon will convey them to their destination.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT, Senator Hoar and Architect Clark, the committee to select a design for the proposed Lafayette statue, held a meeting Friday and examined the several designs submitted nearly a year ago. They have not yet announced their decision, but it is very probable that the model submitted by Bartholdi will be the choice.

IN a letter dated April 25, Colonel Austin C. Wellington, 1st Regt., Mass. V. M., requests of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, permission to have the six days' encampment of his regiment the present year at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. The purpose is to train the militia in heavy artillery practice in anticipation of the possibility that they may be required to garrison the forts.

1ST LIEUTENANT THOMAS C. DAVENPORT, 4th U. S. Art., died at St. Elizabeth's insane asylum, Friday morning, May 6.

THE Departments will close next Thursday for unveiling of the Garfield statue.

GENERAL SHERMAN *V.* LORD WOLSELEY.

THE *North American Review* for May contains Gen. Sherman's paper on Grant, Thomas, and Lee and is called out by Lord Wolseley's recent adulatory paper on Lee in *Macmillan's Magazine*. He closes with a suggestion that "when the time comes to award monuments for service in the Civil War the American people will be fully prepared to select the subjects without hint or advice from abroad."

Of Lee, Gen. Sherman says: "His sphere of action was local. He never rose to the grand problem which involved a continent and future generations. His Virginia was to him the world. He stood at the front porch battling with the flames while the kitchen and house were burning, sure in the end to consume the whole. Only twice, at Antietam and Gettysburg, did he venture outside on the 'offensive defensive.' In the first instance he knew personally his antagonist, and that a large fraction of his force would be held in reserve; in the last he assumed the bold 'offensive,' was badly beaten by Meade, and forced to retreat back to Virginia. As an aggressive soldier Lee was not a success, and in war that is the true and proper test. 'Nothing succeeds like success.' In defending Virginia and Richmond he did all a man could, but to him Virginia seemed the 'Confederacy,' and he staved there while the Northern armies at the West were gaining the Mississippi, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, Georgia, South and North Carolina, yea, the Roanoke, after which his military acumen taught him that further tarrying in Richmond was absolute suicide. * * *

"Many of us believe that, had Lee stood firm in 1861, and used his personal influence, he could have stayed the Civil War, and thereby saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of the fairest youth of the land, and thousands of millions of dollars in cost and destruction."

Of Grant, General Sherman says: "At Chattanooga he attacked his enemy in the strongest position possible; so strong indeed, that Bragg, a most thorough and intelligent soldier, regarded it as unassailable, and had detached Longstreet's corps to Knoxville, of which mistake Grant took prompt advantage, and I never heard before that Bragg thought the pursuit after his defeat was not quick and good enough to suit him; and, finally, when Lee was forced to flee from his intrenchments at Richmond and Petersburg by Sheridan's bold and skillful action at Five Forks, I believe it is conceded that the pursuit by Sheridan and Grant was so rapid that Lee was compelled to surrender his whole army."

Another native Virginian, General George H. Thomas, is referred to as resembling Lee in his personal characteristics. "In personal appearance he resembled George Washington, the father of our country, and in all the attributes of manhood he was the peer of General Lee, as good, if not a better, soldier, of equal intelligence, the same kind heart, beloved to idolatry by his Army of the Cumberland, exercising a gentle, but strict, discipline, never disturbed by false rumors or real danger, not naturally aggressive, but magnificent on the defensive; almost the very counterpart of his friend, General Lee, but far excelling him in the moral and patriotic line of action at the beginning of the war. Lee resigned his commission when civil war was certain, but Thomas remained true to his oath and his duty, always, to the very last minute of his life."

THE English papers tell a story of "a well-known American lady"—who was told that the proper way of addressing royal personages was by the monosyllable which is the proper style of baronets and knights—paying much court to H. R. H. Prince George of Wales, amused him and all who heard her by constantly saying, "Yes, 'Sir' George!" "No, 'Sir' George!" "Don't you think so, 'Sir' George?" etc.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARTILLERY.

DATE of retirement under the 64 year act, and promotions consequent thereupon, of field officers and Captains of Artillery, arranged according to lineal rank. The numbers preceding the names show the order of retirement. The highest promotion is given first, the rank last named being that held at present.

5. Ayres, R. B., retires Dec. 20, 1889.
1. Hamilton, J., retires, Aug. 10, 1887.
2. Best, C. L., retires April 25, 1888.
6. Gibson, H. G., ret. May 22, 1891,
3. Tidball, J. C., ret. Jan. 25, 1889.
8. Piper, A., Col. 5th, Aug. 10, 1887; Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., ret. May 11, 1892.
13. Closson, H. W., Col. 4th, April 25, 1888; Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., ret. June 6, 1896.
9. Mendenhall, J., Col. 1st, Jan. 25, 1889; Lt.-Col., 4th Regt., ret. July 29, 1893.
11. Langdon, L. L., Col. 2d, Dec. 20, 1889; Lt.-Col., 2d Regt., ret. Oct. 25, 1894.
12. Livingston, L. L., Col. 3d, May 22, 1891; Lt.-Col., 3d Regt., ret. Feb. 12, 1895.
18. Graham, W. M., Col. 5th, May 11, 1892; Lt.-Col., 1st regt., Aug. 10, 1887; Maj., 4th Regt., ret., Sept. 28, 1898.
15. Lodor, R., Col. 1st, July 29, 1893; Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., April 25, 1888; Maj., 3d Regt., ret. Oct. 29, 1896.
10. Jackson, R. H., Lt.-Col., 4th Regt., Jan. 25, 1889; Maj., 5th Regt., ret. July 14, 1894.
24. Frank, R. T., Col. 2d, Oct. 25, 1894; Lt.-Col., 2d Regt., Dec. 20, 1889; Maj., 1st Regt., ret. May 6, 1900.
20. Bainbridge, E. C., Col. 3d, Feb. 12, 1895; Lt.-Col., 3d Regt., May 22, 1891; Maj., 3d Regt., ret. March 18, 1899.
34. Randol, A. M., Col. 4th, June 6, 1896; Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., May 11, 1892; Maj., 1st Regt., ret. Oct. 23, 1901.
38. Guenther, F. L., Col. 1st, Oct. 29, 1896, Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., July 29, 1893; Maj., 2d Regt., ret. Feb. 22, 1902.
27. Wildrick, A. C., Col. 5th, Sept. 28, 1898; Lt.-Col., 4th Regt., July 14, 1894; Maj., 5th Regt., Aug. 5, 1900.
37. Pennington, A. C. M., Col. 3d, March 18, 1899; Lt.-Col., 2d Regt., Oct. 25, 1894, Maj., 4th Regt., ret. Jan. 8, 1902.
21. Miller, M. P., Lt.-Col., 3d Regt., Feb. 12, 1895, Maj., 5th Regt., ret. March 27, 1899.
44. Rodgers, J. I., Col. 2d, May 6, 1900; Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., June 6, 1896; Maj., 1st Regt. ret., April 18, 1903.
73. Throckmorton, C. B., Col. 5th, Aug. 5, 1900; Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., Oct. 29, 1896; Maj., 2d Regt., ret. May 27, 1906.
26. Williston, E. B., Lt. Col., 4th Regt., Sept. 28, 1898; Maj., 3d Regt., ret. July 15, 1900.
19. Sinclair, W., Maj., 2d Regt., ret. Feb. 15, 1899.
48. Hasbrouck, H. C., Col. 4th, Oct. 23, 1901; Lt.-Col., 2d Regt., March 18, 1899; Maj., 4th Regt., Oct. 26, 1903.
23. Warner, E. R. Lieut.-Col., 3d Regt., March 27, 1899; Major, 4th Regt., Aug 10, 1887; Capt., 3d Regt.; ret. Oct. 16, 1899.
47. Rawles, J. B., Col. 3d, Jan. 8, 1902; Lieut.-Col., 3d Regt., Oct. 16, 1899; Major, 3d Regt.; April 25, 1888; Capt., 5th Regt., ret. Aug. 4, 1903.
63. Haskin, W. L., Col. 1st, Feb. 22, 1902; Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., May 9, 1900; Major, 5th Regt., Jan. 25, 1899; Capt., 1st Regt., ret. May 31, 1905.
64. Randolph, W. F., Col. 2d, April 18, 1903; Lt.-Col., 4th Regt., July 15, 1900; Major, 1st Regt., Dec. 20, 1889; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret. June 11, 1905.
46. McCrea, P., Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., Aug. 5, 1900; Major, 3d Regt., May 22, 1891; Capt., 1st Regt.; ret. July 23, 1903.
32 Egan, J., Major, 1st Regt., May 11, 1892; Capt., 4th Regt., ret. July 23, 1901.
41. Hamilton, F. B., Lt.-Col., 2d Regt., Oct. 23, 1901; Major, 2d Regt., July 29, 1893; Capt., 2d Regt., ret. Aug. 31, 1902.
78. Dunn, Jr., W. McK., Col. 3d, Aug. 4, 1903; Lt.-Col., 3d Regt., Jan. 8, 1902; Major, 5th Regt., July 14, 1894; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret. Aug. 20, 1907.
35. Campbell, J. B., Major, 4th Regt., Oct. 25, 1894; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret. Nov. 26, 1901.
51. Smith, F. G., Col. 4th, Oct 26, 1903; Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., Feb 22, 1902; Major, 5th Regt., Feb. 12, 1895; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret. Feb. 16, 1904.
84. Ramsay, J. G., Col. 4th, Feb. 16, 1904; Lt.-Col., 2d Regt., Aug. 31, 1902; Major, 1st Regt., June 6, 1896; Capt., 2d Regt., ret. Dec. 15, 1908.
22. Darling, J. A., Major, 2d Regt., Oct. 29, 1896; Capt., 1st Regt.; ret. June 7, 1899.
39. Brewerton, H. F., Major, 3d Regt., Sept. 28, 1898; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret. June 30, 1902.
36. Litchfield, H. G., Major, 2d Regt., Feb. 15, 1899; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret. Dec. 14, 1901.
74. Rodney, G. B., Col. 1st, May 31, 1905; Lt.-Col., 4th Regt., April 18, 1903; Major, 4th Regt., March 18, 1899; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret. Oct. 17, 1906.
65. Woodruff, C. A., Col. 2d, June 11, 1905; Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., July 23, 1903; Major, 4th Regt., March 27, 1899; Capt., 2d Regt., ret. Aug. 8, 1905.
79. Turnbull, J. G., Col. 2d, Aug. 8, 1905; Lt.-Col., 3d Regt., Aug 4, 1903; Major, 2d Regt., June 7, 1899; Capt., 3d Regt.; ret. Sept. 9, 1907.
58. Kinzie, D. H., Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., Oct. 26, 1903; Major, 3d Regt., Oct. 16, 1899; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret., Jan. 23, 1905.
68. Cushing, H. C., Lt.-Col., 2d Regt., Feb. 16, 1904; Major, 5th Regt., May 16, 1900; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret., Nov. 8, 1905.
69. Myrick, J. R., Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., Jan. 23, 1905; Major, 1st Regt., July 15, 1900; Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., Nov. 9, 1905.
59. Graves, W. P., Major, 3d Regt., Aug. 5, 1900; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret., Feb. 2, 1905.
4. Bancroft, E. A., Capt., 4th Regt.; ret., June 17, 1889.
62. Field, E., Major, 1st Regt., July 23, 1901; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret, May 18, 1905.
76. Wilson, J. E., Col 5th, May 27, 1906; Lt.-Col., 4th Regt., May 31, 1905; Major, 2d Regt., Oct. 23, 1901; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret., Dec. 27, 1906.
29. Eakin, C. P., Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., Dec. 26, 1900.
43. Brinckle, J. R., Major, 4th Regt., Nov. 26, 1901; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret., March 31, 1903.
52. Sanger, J. P., Major, 2d Regt., Dec. 14, 1901; Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., May 4, 1904.
61. Van Reed, W. E., Major, 5th Regt., Jan. 8, 1902; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret., April 4, 1905.
67. Calef, J. H., Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., June 11, 1905; Major, 5th Regt., Feb. 22, 1902; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret., Sept. 24, 1905.
7. Barstow, G. F., Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., April 4, 1892.
33. Beck, W. B., Capt., 5th Regt., July 31, 1901.
80. Morris, A., Col. 1st, Oct. 17, 1906; Lt.-Col., 3d Regt., Aug. 8, 1905; Major, 3d Regt., June 30, 1902; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret., Nov. 9, 1907.
57. Tiernon, J. L., Major, 1st Regt., Aug. 31, 1902; Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., Jan. 18, 1905.
55. Lancaster, J. M., Major, 4th Regt., March 31, 1903; Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., Oct. 13, 1904.
17. Smith, L., Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., May 1, 1898.
31. Roder, J. W., Capt., 4th Regt.; ret., June 24, 1901.
30. Ingalls, J. M., Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., Jan. 25, 1901.
16. Chester, J., Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., Feb. 10, 1898.
49. Andruss, E. V. A., Major, 4th Regt., April 18, 1903; Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., Dec. 18, 1903.
28. Hess, F. W., Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., Dec. 15, 1900.
50. Crabb, G. W., Major, 4th Regt., July 23, 1903; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret., Feb. 6, 1904.
82. Morris, C., Col. 5th, Dec. 27, 1906; Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., Sept. 24, 1905; Major, 2d Regt., Aug. 4, 1903; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret., May 3, 1908.
77. MacMurray, J. W., Lt.-Col., 2d Regt., Nov. 8, 1905; Major, 3d Regt., Oct. 26, 1903; Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., May 1, 1907.
60. Fessenden, J. A., Major, 4th Regt., Dec. 18, 1903; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret., Feb. 15, 1905.
72. Dillenback, J. W., Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., Nov. 9, 1905; Major, 4th Regt., Feb. 6, 1904; Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., May 9, 1906.
54. Burbank, J. B., Major, 5th Regt., Feb. 16, 1904; Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., Sept. 11, 1904.
70. Howell, R. G., Major, 2d Regt., May 2, 1904; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret., Dec. 23, 1905.
81. Mills, S. M., Col. 3d, Aug. 20, 1907; Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., May 9, 1906; Major, 5th Regt., Sept. 11, 1904; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret., Dec. 15, 1907.
66. Story, J. P., Major, 4th Regt., Oct. 18, 1904; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret., Aug. 25, 1905.
14. Shaw, R. G., Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., June 29, 1896.
45. Vose, W. P., Capt., 2d Regt.; ret., July 19, 1903.
83. Greenough, G. G., Col. 2d, Sept. 9, 1907; Lt.-Col., 4th Regt., May 27, 1906; Major, 1st Regt., Jan. 18, 1905; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret., Dec. 8, 1908.
56. Russell, E. K., Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., Dec. 5, 1904.
75. Mount, J. F., Lt.-Col., 3d Regt., Oct. 17, 1908; Major, 1st Regt., Jan. 23, 1905; Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., Oct. 19, 1906.
71. Grugar, F. C., Major, 3d Regt., Feb. 2, 1905; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret., April 4, 1906.
85. Mitchell, G., Col. 1st, Nov. 9, 1907; Lt. Col., 3d Regt., Oct 19, 1906; Major, 4th Regt., Feb. 15, 1905; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret. March 11, 1909.
53. Kobbé, W. A., Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., May 10, 1904.
40. Day, S. A., Capt., 5th Regt.; ret., July 22, 1902.
42. Chamberlin, L. A., Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., Dec. 18, 1902.
25. Fuger, F., Capt., 4th Regt.; ret., June 18, 1900.

THE THIRD ARMY CORPS UNION.

THE Third Army Corps Union held its twenty-fourth meeting in the Windsor Hotel, New York, May 5, with Col. Clark, of New Jersey, presiding. Gen. Sickles proposed and Col. McMichael seconded a motion that a committee be appointed to take steps looking to a reunion of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Union, of Virginia, at Gettysburg, on July 1, 2, and 3, 1888. This resolution was adopted. Gen. Sickles also made another proposition, which was unanimously carried, viz.: The admission of privates and non-commissioned officers to the Union. Gen. Sickles stated "that some of the privates and non-commissioned officers had become men of standing now."

The election resulted as follows: Major A. Judson Clark, of New Jersey, president; Gen. C. H. T. Collis, of Pennsylvania, vice-president; Major E. L. Welling, of New Jersey, secretary; and Directors—Gen. Wm. J. Sewell, Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, Col. Clayton McMichael, Gen. J. B. Carr, Major T. B. Fausitt, Col. T. F. Tobias, Major W. Plimley, Capt. John G. Noonan, and Capt. C. W. Wilson. A banquet was held at the Windsor in the evening.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME HAMILTON.

FOR the following account of the origin of the name of Alexander Hamilton, taken from "Wide Awake," we are indebted to a correspondent, "S.:"

"Finding the story not long since in an old volume of antiquities printed about the year 1670, and believing it to be of interest give it briefly: Many hundred years ago there was, in a certain rural part of England, a small river which, for quite a distance along its course, was bordered by a thick growth of hawthorn bushes or trees, which gave to that portion of the stream and its immediate surroundings, the local title of 'The Hawthorns.' This name, by a custom of abbreviation by no means obsolete to-day, became, from much use, at length worn down into 'The Haws.' As the years passed the country side thickened its population, and some adventurous soul, noting the fact, and the unused power of the rushing stream in the midst, braved the conservatism of the times and erected a small grist-mill among the hawthorn trees, where all day long the dripping wheel turned with busy clang and the farmers brought their grain to be ground, and the mill, naturally enough, came in due time to be known as the 'The Haw's Mill.' And when, after a half century, the little settlement of clustering cottages that had gathered, one by one, about the mill grew at last into sufficient importance to win and wear a name, the hamlet was called 'Hawsmilltown.' So came the earlier title, and when John or Tom of Haw'smilltown, cut loose from home moorings and drifted out into the wide world he became, to distinguish him from the scores of other Toms and Johns all about, 'Thomas or John, of Haw'smilltown,' and the generation that came after dropped the 'of' and called the man 'Tom Haw'smilltown,' until by short and easy stages that at last changed into 'Tom Hamilton.' So says the ancient volume; and if the tale be true, the noble name of to-day may well be proud of its birth away back among the red berries of the hawthorn trees by the side of the rushing stream in Merrie Old England, five centuries ago."

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

A LESSON IN TARGET PRACTICE.

"Oh dear," sighed she, "how nice 'twould be
To win a marksman's button,
There's nothing hard that I can see
For all the airs you put on."

"The only thing that's hard," said he,
"Is to know when one's quite ready,
Be sure the sight is fixed all right,
Then hold one's rifle steady.

"Now when a man first tries to shoot
He gets some friend to steady him,
For often the rifle will *kick* a trifle,
Which would fluster a raw recruit."

"Why," she exclaimed, "what a very odd thing,
That a gun should be up to such tricks;
But I'll take your advice, for 'twould be very nice
For a friend to receive all the kicks."

"I wish I could say there was some other way
In which you might first learn to shoot;
But the advice of a friend is to closely attend
And practise just like the recruit.

"You can easily believe," as a dark blue sleeve
Slipped slyly around her waist,
"This will hold you steady; now if you're ready
Take aim; you'll miss if you fire in haste."

Further than this they never got.
Such is fate, and the facts I relate,
As a truthful chronicler should:
He asked her, "*Would*"—she said she "*Could*."

What he meant, to which she gave her assent,
Is quite outside my *range*.
She wanted a button and captured a man,
Which I think was a fair exchange. F. T. SIDNEY.

AT THE TEXAS UNIVERSITY.

PROFESSOR—Your composition, Mr. Anjerry, is simply disgraceful.

Mr. Anjerry—What is there so disgraceful about it?

"Your ignorance, sir. You state that Hannibal and his army, in his invasion of Italy, passed through the St. Gothard tunnel."

"How do you know, professor, that he didn't go through the tunnel with his army? You were not there, were you?"

"No, sir, I was not there; but I have sense enough to know that Hannibal could not have afforded to have bought tickets for all his army."

"Yes, professor, but you forget that it happened before Reagan's interstate commerce bill became a law. There were free passes in those days."

"That's a fact young man; I had forgotten all about that. I'll mark you as 'proficient' in ancient history."—*Texas Siftings.*

THE mother of Lieut. Adolph Marix, U. S. N., died at Hamburg, Germany, a few days ago.

A CLOT ON THE BRAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN totally ignoring the military necessities of our country we indicate to the world at large that we are suffering from a clot on the brain. Now, every reasoning being knows that the mechanism of the brain is so delicate and so complex that the slightest clot produces an abnormal condition not remote from insanity, or carries the patient within the confines of death.

We have quietly submitted to a gradual growth of this clot until our condition has become such that by a single stroke from a foreign arm, we could be despoiled of many millions of dollars—a sum far in excess of the amount necessary to fortify our seaports, and keep them properly garrisoned for years.

Are we to leave our harbors without protection? Are we to trust to chance to keep our ports from being invaded and laid under contribution? Do the interior States feel that they are in no wise interested? Is it not the farmer—the producer—who feels the fluctuations in prices most keenly? If our rich seaports were robbed of millions of dollars, would there not be a tightness in the money market that would be felt throughout the country? The inhabitants of the cities despoiled would not be alone in their sorrow. The producers—where living far from the seacoast—would experience corresponding loss, just as the heart throb is felt throughout the physical system.

Now, are we to leave our harbors without protection? Are we to rest easy with a system of artillery only on paper? Louis Napoleon had a magnificent army, completely equipped, with storehouses overflowing, and fully prepared for the struggle with the Germans—on paper.

Should the lesson taught France be lost on any reasoning nation of the world? That we require a large standing army, such as is kept by every European power, is absurd. But we do require a thoroughly efficient one: with forts that will deter the approach of an enemy, and the very best arms and equipments for both Regulars and the National Militia. That the Regular Army of the United States is, as an army, efficient, we deny. It is not a fact.

That it is a thoroughly efficient body of infantry and cavalry cannot be questioned; but it is absolutely without artillery—and no machine with a part lost or broken can be considered serviceable.

We have plenty of men in the country for infantry. The National Guardsman is skilled in the use of his rifle; and an inspection of any State encampment will convince the skeptic that we need have no fears as regards that arm of the Service. It is true it requires the three battalion organization and improvements in the tactics, but those questions are entirely beyond the province of this notice. The necessity for modern seacoast defences, with skilled officers and men to garrison and fight them must be patent even to the most clotted brain.

The clots on the brain of the artillery, which are rapidly making of that arm an object most pitiable to behold, arise from total lack of modern implements of warfare, skeleton batteries, the absence of a corps organization with a chief at its head, and utter stagnation in promotion of officers.

To be an efficient artillerist one must be skilled, by practice, in the use of the weapons one is to use. Would a pair of boxing gloves prove a safeguard against an expert adversary armed with a foil?

If not, is there any more reason in arming artillery troops with the Springfield rifle, perfecting them in the manœuvres of the various schools for infantry, and having them, for months at a time, pop away at paper targets, trying to be sharpshooters? Does such service fit them for protecting New York Harbor from a foreign ship-of-war? What interest can any man take in perfecting himself as an infantry man when he knows that in actual service his talents, if he be possessed of any, should be given to the artillery?

It is simply nonsense and contrary to human nature. And yet, as matters now stand, the artillery is engaged in infantry duties, with an occasional drill at some obsolete cannon, mounted on a carriage long out of date, with implements that have been forgotten years ago in foreign services.

Do you say an officer is expected to read and keep himself posted regarding the work of foreign nations in the department of artillery?

We will defy any man to do so, and extract therefrom the actual skill required for the proper service of heavy ordnance in time of war. The lesson cannot be learned that way. You might, with equal propriety, give a man who has merely read about the construction of a locomotive the position of engineer and put him in charge of a train. Would any member of Congress be willing to travel on the "Congressional Express," with such an engineer?

The first step towards promoting the efficiency of the artillery should be a consolidation of the five regiments into a corps with a chief at its head, holding the rank of brigadier-general—one skilled in the various branches of artillery service, and whose entire time and attention could be given to bringing the units of his command to the highest state of efficiency in their particular arm of service. As matters now stand the artillery is without representation at the seat of Government, colonels have no voice in the control of their regiments, and the batteries are worse off than waifs at a foundling hospital.

Officers feel that no one is interested in their perfecting themselves in their profession, even were an opportunity offered, and are utterly hopeless regarding promotion. Tottering captains hope that Divine Providence will give them strength to last until they obtain majorities, while lieutenants of from 12 to 20 years' service know that they cannot obtain a higher grade in less than from 10 to 18 years. As matters now stand many lieutenants will have served 30 years as such before they receive promotion to captaincies. If you doubt it look over the Army Register and you will soon be convinced. In the Army Register recently issued we find only two cavalrymen and nine infantrymen among the first fifty names of lieutenants—all the others are artillerymen who have served (excluding volunteer service) as subalterns, on an average nearly 21 years—and the end is not yet. Not one of them entered the Service subsequent to 1867, and there are many other lieutenants of artillery in exactly the same position. In order to obtain a higher grade they will have to live on like the Struldbrugs of Laputa.

Will not the Legislature of this country look into this matter and place our artillery, both as regards material and personnel, on the highest plane of efficiency?

TARGET PRACTICE IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your issue of April 16 appears a letter from Col. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of the Platte, purporting to be a reply to my letter published in your issue of April 2.

The Colonel proceeds to make me say what I did not say and then applies the lash accordingly. If I said anything about falsifying reports at Fort Niobrara, vilified any officer, or referred in any manner to Capts. Thompson, Rogers, or Freeman, then I will meekly bow and submit to the chastisement which he takes upon himself to administer; but as I said nothing of the kind, such an attempt on his part is utterly absurd.

I made a plain statement of my views in regard to target practice in general as it exists in the Army to-day, and explained my position by reference to the great discrepancy between percentages actually made in competition and those reported to have been made in company practice. It was very far from my purpose to vilify any officer, or deal in personalities in the least degree.

Col. Henry's attempt to account for the low per cent. of hits made by the Army team by placing their targets on a high parapet and saying they were not allowed the advantages of ricochet shots, is as remarkable for a man of his experience as is the opinion that 100 per cent. can be made in company skirmish firing. If he will take the trouble to compare the record of the Army team with that of the different Department and Division teams—whose targets were not on high parapets, and whose ricochet shots were allowed to count—he will find very little discrepancy in the percentage of hits. He will also find by questioning the men who have participated in the competitions during the past three years, that it is generally considered quite as difficult to make a hit on the figure targets now in use as to make a bull's-eye on target "B," formerly used in skirmish practice.

No one will hesitate to agree with Col. Henry with reference to the great advancement made by the Army in target practice, and his great energy and good work in that direction are duly appreciated; but it is never well to overdo anything, and that is just what is now being done in the matter of figure of merit.

The figure of merit for 1886 is entirely too high, and the truthfulness of that fact should not be ignored for the sake of giving the Army a standing which it cannot maintain whenever brought to the test.

The very best proof of this fact is shown by the records of the recent competitions.

To further strengthen my position on this subject I will state that the men selected to represent this post in the competitions last year were placed under my charge for preliminary practice in skirmish firing. Before leaving Vancouver they had two weeks' practice, or in all, about 25 runs. The ordinary target range was used, as no other suitable ground could be obtained; consequently the men became more and more familiar with the ground at each run, and the halts were necessarily made in nearly the same places. Two of these men were considered among the best shots in the Army, and went successfully through the Department and Division competitions and to places of the Army team, and yet the highest number of hits made by either of them in any run out of the 25 did not reach 67 per cent., and it is safe to say that they would not have made within 15 per cent. of that figure had they been run over different ground every time as required in company skirmish practice.

Now, then, how can we account for the discrepancy between the record made by such men as these, and that reported to have been made in company practice.

Let the figure of merit be decided by a fair competition as suggested before, and we shall then have an idea of what the Army can do, and all doubting of records will cease.

LEWIS MERRIAM, 1st Lieut., 4th Infantry.
FORT SPOKANE, W. T., April 24, 1867.

THE CONFEDERATE WAR OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your paper of April 16, on page 750, 3d column, you have a paragraph purporting to give the cabinet officers of Jefferson Davis as President of the Southern Confederacy, in which an omission occurs in the Secretaries of War. These are stated to have been L. Pope Walker, Judah P. Benjamin, James A. Seddon and John C. Breckenridge. The omission is of General George Wythe Randolph, who was the first Secretary of War under the regular government, which went into operation in March, 1862.

General Walker and Mr. Benjamin had charge of the War Department under the "Provisional Government." When the regular government went into operation in March, 1862, Mr. Benjamin was appointed Secretary of State, and General Randolph, then in command at Suffolk, Va., was appointed Secretary of War.

I was his Assistant Adjutant-General in the field, and when he took charge of the War Department was, on his application, appointed "Chief of the Bureau of War," an office corresponding somewhat with that of Chief Clerk of the War Department in Washington.

General Randolph remained in office until November 15, 1862. He had a large share in the shaping of the measures, including the Conscription Act, which gave coherency to the military organizations. At the date last mentioned he resigned peremptorily in consequence of a difference with Mr. Davis upon the principles of administration, growing out of the instructions given to one of the Department Commanders. On Randolph's resignation, Major-General Gustavus W. Smith was assigned as Secretary *ad interim*, until Mr. Seddon took charge about November 25, 1862.

General Randolph was the youngest son of Gov. Thomas Mason Randolph, and Martha, eldest daughter of Thomas Jefferson.

He had much of his great ancestor's fondness for study and clearness of perception, was a learned and accurate lawyer, and able administrator. He died of pulmonary disease in 1867, contracted in the field, as the result of cold following measles. Those who knew him believe that had he remained in the field only death would have prevented him from making a high record as a general officer.

Respectfully,
R. G. H. KEAN.

LYNCHBURG, VA., April 29, 1887.

STEEL AND STEEL FACED ARMOR.

THE London *Engineer*, of April 15, says: "In the American ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of March 12, is an article dealing with the question of steel and steel faced armor in its present aspect, and also a leading article on the principal features brought out. The article is unquestionably written as an answer to all that has recently been published in America in favor of steel armor. It is no doubt contributed by the advocates of steel-faced armor, and must be regarded as putting that side of the question forward. We may be glad to get this, however, after the course of articles we had written on the opposite side. The main value, however, of all such contributions depends on the facts brought to our notice—facts such as can be definitely contradicted or made good on further investigation."

[Here follows a synopsis of the article.]

"We have given in the above the main facts in the article referred to. It will be seen that what we have stated as to the cracking of solid steel plates is here repeated in much more detail, and figures are given which are much worse for the steel. These we only give on the authority of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It may be added, however, that we have recently received information as to a striking success just achieved at Shoeburyness by an experimental steel-faced plate of Brown's when attacked by the best steel projectile that can be obtained abroad, which promises great things for steel-faced armor. The fact is, that a very hard face and a very soft back appear to be absolutely necessary. The former is necessary to break up the projectile, the latter is necessary to enable the plate to resist 'through fracture.' The combination of these two appears to us to be impossible in solid steel of uniform character throughout, because no hardening and tempering processes can set up the required difference in front and back."

Doctors will differ, and *Engineering* of April 22 says: "The decision in favor of steel armor plates is a brilliant indorsement of all we have advanced as to their superiority. In commencing this industry in the United States, the Navy Department has again shown its intelligence and good judgment in stating emphatically that only such armor shall be provided as has shown its superiority in competitive trials. Again, in this matter we find our Government still in the rear, and before the recommendations of the Ordnance Committee, to which we have already frequently referred, are acted upon, we must be again humiliated by seeing even the United States take the lead. Must we wait for the most efficient armor as long as we were forced to dally for breechloading and forged steel ordnance? We were tardy in accepting the latter, and now will the Admiralty and War Office persist in permitting themselves to be forced to continue the use of compound armor until we are compelled, as in the case of breechloading, and the adoption of steel for guns, to abandon it in sheer shame as a relic of the past? Of this action of the United States Navy Department, therefore, in demanding steel armor instead of compound, we should take especial warning."

It says further, speaking of the proposals for steel: "Probably the most important conclusions that have been reached by the proposals above referred to, and those which ought to have the most influence upon us here at home, are the facts that the United States Government has decided emphatically that forged, homogeneous steel shall be employed for high-power guns and especially for armor-plates. While everyone on this side of the Atlantic has accepted the forged built-up steel gun as the best type—Woolwich last of all—a great many schemes for the employment of cast-iron, cast steel and composite guns have been pressed upon the Congress of the United States by a lobby of unsuccessful inventors with such success, as to defeat, two years in succession, all votes of credit for fortifications and coast defence. The Chief of Naval Ordnance, Commodore Sicard, has steadily opposed their influence, and by his persistent application of very small votes of credit for the supply of heavy ordnance has already provided the Navy with a few 6 in. and 8-in. high-power steel rifles.

"The proposals of the steel manufacturers will assure an early and adequate supply of material for high-power steel guns, and the advocates of iron and hybrid guns will be probably now relegated to the shades of oblivion, and the United States House of Representatives can no longer oppose votes for defence because 'steel guns cannot be produced in the United States within five years.'"

Engineering finds it necessary, however, to administer this warning: "While we heartily approve the most rigid requirements that experience can suggest, the American officers may find themselves on very uncertain ground if they attempt to prescribe tests which are purely theoretical and untried."

"SHOULD a white company salute a colored company when passing it on the march?" has been one of the questions propounded by military tacticians recently. This reminds us of an old story. General Washington was walking down Pennsylvania Ave. in the city of Washington one day when he was met by a negro, who bowed to him. The General bowed politely in return. "What, Mr. President," said an acquaintance, "do you bow to a negro?" "Sir," replied Washington, "do you think I would allow a negro to outdo me in politeness?" And the negroes were then slaves, and Washington owned a good many of them.—*Mobile Register.*

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following: "Pat was walking post, having received among other orders this one: to challenge after taps only the officer of the day and suspicious characters. Capt. N. was passing this post about 11.30 P. M. and halted with 'Who comes there?' After his identity had been established, Capt. N. asks: 'What do you challenge me for?' Pat—'I've orders to challenge the officer of the day and all suspicious characters.'"

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL MILITIA ENCAMPMENT.

THE arrangements for the National militia encampment and drill to be held in Washington, May 23-30, seems to be progressing satisfactorily and everything points to a very interesting and successful affair. About 100 companies from various sections of the country have formally announced their intention of entering the drill and the board of management is now making provision for that number. The War Department is in sympathy with them and although no Regular troops will compete a number of officers will be formally detailed as judges, and to inspect and report upon the encampment and operations. Gen. Christopher C. Augur, retired, has been allowed by the War Department to accept the position of Commandant of the Camp. Six infantry and three artillery officers will be detailed by the Lieut.-General to officially report upon the operations, some of which will serve as judges. Col. Henry M. Black, 23d Inf., will be made president of the Board of Award. The three artillery officers will be selected from the Washington Barracks. Lieut.-Col. S. E. Blunt, A. D. C., has been selected by the Encampment Committee and his detail authorized by the Lieut.-General, to conduct the rifle contest to be held in connection with the drill and encampment.

This promises to be one of the most interesting features of encampment. There have been nearly 100 entries, among them Captain J. P. Frost, Insp. Rifle Practice 2d Mass. Brigade; Frank W. Rawles, Co. B, 2d Ind.; Captain John Gaebelein, Co. D, 1st Mich.; Capt. Wm. V. McMaken, Toledo Cadets, and Col. W. S. Spotswood, comdg. 1st Virginia.

The following are the conditions of the rifle contest: Competition open to any regularly enlisted man or commissioned officer of the volunteer militia, not, however, to exceed two from any one company; to be governed by the rules regulating the annual competitions in the Regular Army, as detailed in chapter 3, part 5, "Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing." Ten shots each at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards. Prizes to be awarded on best aggregate scores. Competitors restricted to use of the Service Springfield breechloader, used by the Regular Army, or to the rifle officially issued to the militia by the State to which the competitor belongs. Eight prizes—1st prize, gold medal and $100; 3 prizes, silver medal and $75; 4 prizes, bronze medal and $50.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE VETERANS.

THE veterans of Elizabeth, N. J., are in high feather over the results of a competitive march between representatives of their body and a selected body of militiamen. The contest was a midnight march over a six miles' course from Elizabeth to Rahway, with the marching experts of Co. E, 3d N. J. Regt., representating the militia. The N. Y. *Sun* says:

The militiamen went off to the roll of drums in fine style, 110 steps to the minute. They took the old road by the Pennsylvania Railroad track. Lieut. Harry Zimmerman of the Zouaves went along to see that there was no running, or double time.

Fifteen minutes later exactly, amid a roar from hundreds of throats, Gen. Drake and his regiment started off with a drum corps of their sons to inspire them. The veterans wore Zouave costumes, red-tasselled caps, bagged trousers, and buff leggings, and the blue jackets they wore when they went to the war. There were 26 of them all told, with veteran Nathan C. Tucker, aged 72, as lively as a cricket, carrying his musket in the front rank. Townspeople gathered in all sorts of conveyances to follow the veterans on the march. The big band named after Gen. Drake spun on to Rahway by train ahead to awake that town up to the importance of the event. The town didn't need it. Everybody there was already on tiptoe of expectation, and everybody was out in the street. Ex-Fire Chief Pfyfe's house was a blaze of lighted lanterns. The lanterns were hung in the shape of a Grand Army star. The sidewalks were fringed with fire everywhere. The fringe consisted of tin cans filled with oakum saturated with turpentine and set ablaze.

Rockets shot into the air by residents along the line of march traced the advance of the contestants against the hazy moonlit sky. At 9.30¼ a burst of rockets in Chamberlin square announced the arrival of the militiamen.

Then couriers on horseback dashed up with the news that the veterans had gained a minute upon the young fellows at the half-way house. Just a little later the echoes of the veteran drum corps made the air tremble. An instant afterward all the pretty girls in Rahway and the matrons, too, waved their handkerchiefs, and the Rahway men gave one great shout of welcome to the veterans. They had reached Chamberlin square at 9.44, in just a minute and a quarter less time than the young fellows of the militia had used. Gen. Drake sank into the arms of City Treasurer Whelan, faint with the joy of triumph.

Then Rahway let all her pent-up enthusiasm loose. Countless fireworks painted the sky with rainbow hues. The volunteer band came out and played, with torches aglow on their caps, the Rahway Fire Department parading in a blaze of glory, and Co. F, of the 3d Regiment, corralled the veterans and the militiamen on the square and led them off captive to their armory over the Reform Club rooms and gave them a grand banquet. Lieut. Scholer of the young militiamen then publicly conceded that the veterans had fairly and honorably beaten the young fellows. Seventy-two-year old Veteran Tucker said he felt as if he wanted to march straight back to Elizabeth without stopping to rest.

Jeweller M. M. Thiesse presented the veterans with a handsome silver challenge cup in honor of their victory.

THE CHANGE OF THE NEW YORK ARMORIES.

THE change of armories by the 8th, 12th and 71st Regiments was accomplished on Friday evening, April 29, in a most effective and imposing manner. The matter may not look very important on the surface, but it was one which, nevertheless, had considerable effect on the National Guard. It was the transformation from an old system to a new one. The old New York armories might do well for a village, but for a great city they are a disgrace. It is only to be regretted that the movement was not a general one, and that the 22d and 9th had to remain where they are. With the former, however, it is only a question of time when the old quarters can be left, because the only cause for delay is the building of new ones. The 9th has a hard fight before it in order to secure a new armory. The 11th, although it clamors for better accommodations, is satisfied where it is situated at present.

The [illegible] 8th, which has done service in every disturbance, from [illegible]etty riot up to the great rebellion, for almost a century, and which, on account of neglect of an ungrateful city, almost dwindled down to nothing, turned out in full force, and almost 450 men were in line when the stable at 9th avenue and 27th street was bid farewell forever. The men naturally did not show any of the sentimentality usual upon leaving pleasant surroundings, and neither "Auld Lang Syne" nor "The Girl I Left Behind Me" were heard in the repertoire of the music. The 71st armory, at Broadway and 35th street, was reached in brief time, and here was found the latter regiment ready to receive their successors. While this armory is by no means a palace nor a convenient place in which to quarter a regiment, the difference between it and the former residence of the 8th was marked, and the men apparently enjoyed the change. The new quarters are certainly cramped and close, but they are in a decent location, in a decent-looking building, and the new armory is only a question of a little time.

The 71st was drawn up along the curb; when the 8th arrived it presented arms, then the latter formed line, the colonels exchanged salutes and keys, the 8th marched up stairs, and the 71st forever left a place where they could never do well, to take temporary possession of a place, small, but in decent repair, well-looking, and worthy, at least, of the name of an armory.

The 12th had turned out in good style and in large numbers, showing the same enthusiasm to which we referred in our report of the occupation of their armory, and the necessary ceremonies with the 71st having been gone through, they marched up town, while the 71st deposited their goods and chattels up stairs at 45th street and Broadway. Thus the 8th and the 71st are temporarily satisfied, and the 12th have at last acquired the right to legally and properly occupy an armory for which they have been working ardently for years, and in which they have recently made such a brilliant display.

Everything now being settled satisfactorily, the regiments concerned should settle down to business and do the best in their power.

COMPANY B, SEVENTH N. Y.

IN announcing an election held at the armory on Monday' May 2, to fill the vacancy caused by the honorable discharge of Corporal Buckman, Capt. Henry S. Steele, Co. B, 7th regt., says: "It is with great regret the commandant announces the retirement of our senior corporal, who has been with us for twelve years, and whose first ten years of service passed without missing a drill. His valuable service as a soldier and his conscientious performance of his duties call for special mention and are commended as an example for all to follow."

A circular issued by Capt. Steele comments on and calls attention to the fact that 56 members of the company have made all drills during the season; 88 all drills during the past two seasons; 27 all drills for three successive seasons; 15 for four successive seasons. The following members have made all drills for five successive seasons, a clear record for the legal term of enlistment: Sergts. Merritt and J. E. Schuyler, Corpl. Jenkins, Privates J. H. Clark, Emmons Clark, Jr., Cochran, Happy, R. F. Morrison, and Shepherd, also the commandant.

Sergt. J. E. Schuyler has made all drills for six successive seasons; Sergt. Merritt for seven, and Private Happy for eight. Lieut. Ware has missed two drills in 23 years. The commandant has missed one drill in 25 years. Largest drill, 117. In numbers this company maintains, as it has uninterruptedly for the past eight years, the full number allowed by law, 103 officers and men, with an average "members elect" list of fifteen, drilling with us and awaiting enlistment in case of vacancy.

In conclusion Capt. Steele says: "In view of the excellent results of the past year's work it is very proper and exceedingly important that we should celebrate the 81st anniversary of the organization of the company with a spirit and enthusiasm both from the veteran and active members that is commensurate with the success of the company. The commandant hopes to see every active and many veteran members with us on May 6 at Delmonico's. The commandant cannot close this circular without extending his sincere thanks to those who have worked so hard, so faithfully, so loyally and unselfishly to maintain the high position which the Old Second occupies. To mention names would almost be, to call the roll of the company, as each and every one has done what he could, no matter whether as private or officer."

NEW YORK BATTERIES.

THE 1st Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, closed one of the most prosperous drill seasons of its history on Friday, April 29 last, with a final battery drill. The command now numbers 105 men, and could readily be increased to the maximum of 120. A mounted drill was held at the Central Park Riding Academy on Wednesday, April 27. Forty-two men were instructed. The 2d Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, held its closing drill on April 26 last at their armory. The battery was armed with sabres for dismounted drill. This was followed by standing gun drill. A reception was given after the drill. The 3d Gatling Battery, 2d Brigade, entertained a large company of invited guests on April 28, with a drill, followed by a reception, at the armory on Dean street, Brooklyn. At the conclusion of the drill Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, on behalf of the battery, presented Lieut. W. W. Hanold with a gold mounted sabre and sheath. As the 3d Battery will not go to the State Camp at Peekskill this summer, the regular drills have been discontinued. The members will be given instruction in horsemanship at the Bedford Avenue Riding Academy on Thursday evenings in this month. Drills by platoons will also be held under command of Capt. Rasquin.

TARGET SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE members of the National Guard of the cities of New York and Brooklyn are very much indebted to Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Robbins for the sound and practical views he has adopted for this year in relation to the facilities for rifle practice offered to each individual member of the respective companies of the different regiments. Any member of a company who wishes to go to Creedmoor to study and prepare himself for qualification can do so by practising for two weeks, commencing on May 2 until the 14th of the same month, without expense, by applying to the Captain of I. R. P. or company commandant. I also learn that if this opportunity is appreciated other and later dates will be named for like practice. As a constant reader of your valuable journal, I wish to call your attention to it, in order that you may state more clearly the advantages to be derived from such an opportunity by urging each respective company commandant to impress well on the minds of their members this golden opportunity. I would suggest that any member who may qualify as marksman on those days his qualification should hold good, provided he will go to Creedmoor once or twice with his regiment for practicing and volley firing and skirmishing during the season. This would be a great incentive and inducement held out to him to go on such occasions, for if he did not go he would not be entitled to the marksman's badge, and rather than lose it he would go; but if he made a higher score with his regiment, he would be entitled to that score in preference to the first one.

MILES CIVITALIS.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. Chas. L. Fincke.

COL. CHAS. L. FINCKE has sent a letter to the Council of Officers of the 23d Regiment, notifying them of his resignation, in which he says:

"In thus severing the relations which have bound us so closely together I can conceive of no harder duty, and did I not know that my remaining in command of the regiment would certainly shorten what perhaps will not, in any event, and with the closest watchfulness, be a very long life, nothing could induce me to take this step. But justice to you and to the regiment demand my instant resignation, for even if I recover sufficiently to be out again I shall be compelled to go away, for at least a considerable time, in search of strength and improvement. In bidding you good-bye, both as fellow-officers and friends, I cannot express the feelings which overcome me; I can only thank you with all the emotion and sincerity of which I am capable, and assure you in giving you up I am giving up that which is sweet to my very life. Be very sure that wherever I may go or wherever I may be I can never forget you, and that in the warmest spot in my heart will be enfolded the matchless Twenty-third!"

The Council of Officers held a meeting to make some arrangements for a demonstration prior to the departure of Col. Chas. L. Fincke for Europe on May 11.

TWELFTH REGIMENT ATHLETIC GAMES.

THE opening games of the 12th Regiment Athletic Club, at their new armory, 62d street and 9th avenue, New York, took place on Monday evening, May 2, 1887. The management of the affair was excellent, the comfort of guests well looked after, and ample seat room provided for all. The inner ring and track was kept clear, so that the audience had an uninterrupted view of the competitions, and there wasn't a single transgressor of these rules. Mr. F. Byrne, a young man of stentorian voice, announced the different winners and their time in fine style. The track was 12 laps to the mile, the turns being protected by a raised curb, thus preventing any "corner clipping," which some gentlemen occasionally indulge in. The following is a summary of the events:

220 yards Hurdle—First heat: S. D. Sco, B. A. C., first; time 0.37. Second heat: A. F. Remsen, M. A. C., first; time 0.29. Third heat: G. S. Schuyler, A. A. C; time 0:29 1-5. Fourth heat: C. T. Weigand, B. A. C., first, in 0.30 2-5. Final heat: Remsen, first; time 0.28 2-5; Schuyler, second.

One Mile Walk—W. R. Burkhard, P. A. C., first; time 7.04; W. A. Berrian, B. A. C., second.

Half Mile Run—First heat: W. Sanford, Bklyn. N. Y., first; time 2.16 4-5. Second heat: F. A. Ware, M. A. C., first; time 2.11 4 5. Final heat: Ware, first; time 2.09 3-5; P. Hay, Bklyn. N. Y., second.

440 Yard Run (open to 12th Regt. only).—J. H. Bell, Co. D, first, time 1.04 3-5; J. H. Paxton, Co. H, second.

The Five Mile Bicycle Race was one of the prettiest events of the evening, and after an exciting contest was won by J. W. Powers, N. Y. City, time 18.24; E. C. Parker, of the Harlem Wheelmen, being second winner.

Potato Race (open only to 12th Regt.)—J. H. Paxton, Co. H, winner. There were 10 potatoes, two yards apart.

One Mile Run.—P. D. Skillman, M. A. C., first, time 4.45 1-5; H. A. Smith, second.

440 Yard Run, Final Heat (open).—G. W. O'Reilly, P. A. C., first, time 0.59; J. N. Norton, B. A. C., second.

The Obstacle Race (open only to 12th Regt.) created much amusement. After diving through barrrels, climbing ladders, and jumping hurdles, the race was finally won by J. H. Bell, Co. D; F. M. Tyson, Co. B, second.

The Tug-of War (open to teams of four men each, weight limited to 650 lbs.), brought out quartets from the West Side Athletic Club, Union Circle, Co. K, 13th Regt., Co. K, 71st Regt., Hillside Boat Club, "Knights of the Brush," 12th Regiment, and the "Cow Boys." All pulled manfully against each other. In the final matches the Hillsides beat the Union Circles and the 13th Regt. team, and finally defeated the 22d Regt. team, thus winning the tug.

The Individual Tug-of-War (open to all members of the National Guard) was easily won by L. B. Chenoweth, Co. A, 4th N. J., the second winner being B. F. Munday, Co. A, 12th Regt. At the conclusion of the games handsome gold and silver medals were presented to the various winners. Among the valuable officials of the games were: C. C. Hughes, referee; timekeepers, G. A. Avery, C. F. Burnham, and W. Halpin; judges at finish, Wm. Wood, G. M. L. Sachs, and W. O. Eschwege; starter, C. S. Busse; scorers, C. H. Liebert, G. A. Bright, C. C. Carter, and F. A. Cammancho. Mr. F. A. Ware was the judge of walking; C. F. Bostwick, clerk of the course, and C. J. Leach, chairman of a very efficient executive committee. The handicapper was Mr. W. G. Hegeman. The programmes given out were universally acknowledged to be the finest of the kind yet issued. A reception followed the games, and the whole affair reflects great credit on the regiment and on all concerned, and will be an entertainment pleasantly remembered.

PROSPECTS AT CREEDMOOR.

AT the meeting of the National Rifle Association, May 2, Gen. C. F. Robbins reported that the butts at the 500-yard range had been repaired and two new ones erected for offhand shooting. At the Fall meeting, beginning on Sept. 12, a feature would be made of the revolver match. Last year the match was not suggested until the meeting began, but so much interest was manifested in it that special preparations for it will now be made. The distance will be 30 yards, at a 4-inch bull's eye. The Secretary was directed to ask the Governors of this and neighboring States for contributions for the Governor's match. A handsome silver watch is offered as one of the prizes.

Lieut. E. L. Zalinski sent in his resignation as a Director, pleading lack of time. It was accepted. Major H. C. Brown, formerly Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Third Brigade, was chosen, to succeed him. Capt. G. H. Whitthaus, late Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Ninth Regiment, was elected a Director to succeed Lieut. S. E. Allen, Fifth Artillery, resigned.

Reports from Creedmoor show an uncommon interest in the coming militia matches. Many men are availing themselves of the free transportation and ammunition, and the prospects are good for fine competition at the qualification and marksman's badge matches, which will take place on May 28, June 11 and 18, and July 4.

G. O. from Headquarters, 1st Brigade, fixed the following dates for rifle practice at Creedmoor: 7th Regt., May 16, 17, 19; 8th Regt., May 26; 9th Regt., June 6; 11th Regt., June 13; 12th Regt., Aug. 1 and 5; 23d Regt., June 17; 69th Regt., June 20 and 28; 71st Regt., June 23.

The 7th Regiment will assemble for rifle practice, in fatigue uniform, one day's rations, and proceed to Creedmoor, in detachments, as follows: Cos. A, B and F, staff and non-commissioned staff, Monday, May 16; Cos. C, D, E and G, Tuesday, May 17; and Cos. H, I and K, Thursday, May 19. Assembly at 7.05 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Long Island City at 8.05 A. M.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Capt Hugh Coleman, of the 69th Regt., has forwarded to Adjt. Gen. Porter a report of the case of Martin P. Dwyer of the 69th, who was elected a 1st Lieutenant on Dec. 28, 1886, and to whom the Examining Board refused to grant a commission on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States. It appears that Dwyer arrived in this country on June 4, 1883, and was enlisted in Co. H, 69th Regt., on Oct. 18, 1883. He declared his intentions on Jan. 29, 1884. In September, 1886, he was elected 1st Lieutenant. Capt. Coleman, who is a lawyer, holds that the Examining Board had no right to refuse Dwyer a commission after he had passed the examination, whether he was a citizen or not.

The adoption of white leggings as part of the bill of dress of the 47th N. Y. having been approved by the Commander-in-Chief, members will be required to procure them at once, as they will be worn on parade, Decoration Day, May 30, 1887.

The 12th Regiment will occupy Creedmoor on May 16, 17, 19 and 20. Before going to camp this year the regiment will be instructed in the bugle call.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "It is ten years since the long range riflemen of America successfully defended the Palma at Creedmoor against the most noted smallbore experts of all England, captained by Sir Henry Halford. It is suggested that the anniversary of the great two days' match be celebrated by a competition between a team made up of Brooklyn shooting men and a six composed of New Yorkers or Massachusetts marksmen. The idea is a good one, and if carried to a conclusion it would undoubtedly exert a beneficial influence in reviving public interest in the manly sport of target practice."

1st Lieut. E. Graham Haight, of Co. G, 7th N. Y., has resigned.

The 22d N. Y. is under orders for parade at the armory on Monday evening, May 9, for a dress parade and bugle drill.

The 2d Battery Artillery, Capt. Ferdinand P. Earle, attended Divine service last Sunday night. The annual sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, chaplain of the 47th Regiment and of the National Guard Association, S. N. Y. The battery drills have been discontinued, and the recruits are instructed twice a week during the current month. Notwithstanding there have been two dis-

charged this week, the battery now numbers 108. The success which has attended the labors of the faithful in this organization deserves commendation. It bears the reputation of being the best artillery organization in the State.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SPRING INSPECTIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE semi-annual inspection of the arms, accoutrements, appearance and drill of the infantry of the 1st Brigade, N. G. Pa., was begun last Monday evening, May 2, by Major A. L. Wetherill, Brigade Inspector. Five companies of the 1st Infantry reported to Col. T. E. Wiedersheim. The order in line was Co. C, Captain Orme; Co. D, Captain Hastings; Co. A, Lieutenant Deakyn; Co. K, Captain Bringhurst, and Co. F, Captain Eiler. The orders called for formation at 8 P. M., but it was 8.30 when the "adjutant's call" sounded. The companies paraded 12 files—a slim turnout. The formation was spoiled by Co. A halting in rear of the second company, necessitating the adjutant to hunt them up and show the commander where the company belonged. The companies were wheeled to the right in perfect style. During the inspection of clothing the men were remarkably steady, and presented a very handsome appearance. After the color guard's appearance had been inspected the adjutant ordered fix bayonets. He also—to gain ground forward, being too close to the leading company—gave the command, "Color guard, three paces to the front, march," while the guard was at an order arms with ranks opened. Knapsacks, etc., were removed and the battalion drill commenced with a march in column of fours to the right. The step too short and quick. Column of companies was formed by first company, fours left, causing loss of distance, especially between third and fourth companies. Both the above movements were repeated, and showed little improvement. A column of fours and "On right into line" was finely executed. "Right of companies rear into column" was only fair. Column of fours was again formed, and several ployments into close column, "On the left," "To the left," "On the right," and "To the right," from both right and left in front, were very well done except that the distance between companies was too great and the file closers did not close to one yard. A march in line of battle, repeated several times by wheeling the fours about, was very handsome, only being marred by the color bearer not advancing six yards. The line was halted and dressed and ployed into close column on first company, right in front, was nicely finished. A march of the column of masses by the left flank was almost perfect, but "By the left flank" resulted disastrously for the third company. The battalion was halted and straightened out, and then deployed on fifth company to the right. Nearly all the companies marched too far before forming line to the left, causing the first company to move by the left flank to get into proper position. Several repetitions of the close column to the right and left were only fair.

A march in column of fours and then by the right flank; the latter movement was poor, the files being too open. A change of front on fifth company was almost perfect. A repetition on the first company was likewise good. After several marches in line of battle the line was halted and exercised in the manual. This regiment, while executing the manual in a first-class manner, does not follow the Tactics; too many motions are used in the various changes. The firings by battalion, rank, company and file were all good. The fifth company at the command cease firing incorrectly remained at a ready until the captain commanded carry arms.

On Tuesday evening the remaining five companies reported to Col. Wiedersheim. It was fully 8 30 before the adjutant's call sounded. The formation was very slow, company commanders appearing to be uncertain as to their position in line. The companies were posted from right to left as follows: Co. E, Capt. Muldoon; Co. G, Capt. Williams; Co. I, Lieut. Yardley; Co. H, Capt. Kensil, and Co. B, Capt. Good. The fronts were uneven, ranging from ten files in Co. I to twenty files in Co. B. In wheeling the companies to the right for inspection the commander of the third company incorrectly moved his company to the left to allow his left guide to cover. The men were equal in steadiness and appearance to the battalion of the previous evening. The inspecting officer, Major Wetherill, excited criticism by attempting to look at the interior of the Springfield breech-loaders by holding the butt elevated with the *barrel down*. At the close of the inspection the companies severally stacked arms, the execution being exceedingly poor—except in Co. B. Some of the men evidently had never drilled the "stack," they were so clumsy in the handling of their pieces.

The battalion was prepared for drill by being equalized into six commands of twelve files, Co. B being divided into two companies. The extra company was fifth in line, and under Lieut. Ewing.

The drill commenced with a march in column of fours from the right step and cadence uneven. After several circuits of the drill floor the men settled into an even though slow and short step. On the right, close column of division, was marred by the second company attempting to execute the movement by company. A column of fours formed from the 3d division, and "On the left, close column of division" was well done. A column of fours from the left caused loss of distance through division commanders not moving promptly. "On left into line" was faultless. A "Double column fours left and right," and a deployment to the right and left, were both well done. "Right of companies rear into column" was only fair, company commandants not cautioning their men properly, and the second, third and fourth companies getting too far to the right. A march in column of companies was excellent, wheels and alignments almost perfect. Column of fours was again formed and several ployments into close column of company and deployments were well done. Centre forward fours left and right was well done, the battalion was marched to the rear by a fours left about, and again to the front by fours right about. In these movements the captain of the 4th company (Kensil) neglected to place himself alongside his leading guide, but marched at the rear of his company. The line was then reformed to the left, and several very fine marches in line of battle were executed. The command was halted and exercised in the manual, the same defects existing as on the previous evening. The fire by company was very poor, company commandants not paying much attention to par. 388. At command cease firing, second, third and fourth companies came to the "Ready" and resumed the carry by command of their captains, a violation of par. 108. This terminated the drill. The field return as made up by the adjutant shows the following strength: Field and staff, 12; Co. A, 35; B, 52; C, 37; D, 33; E, 34; F, 36; G, 38; H, 43; I, 34; K, 32. Total, 386.

On May 16 the regiment will be paraded for final inspection.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the National Lancers will be held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, June 14, at 4 P. M. Our thanks are due for a courteous invitation to the annual dinner on the occasion.

A CORPORAL'S BEQUEST.

BY a codicil to his will, just admitted to probate in Philadelphia, Corporal Joshua C. Lawrence, of the City Troop, sets apart $3,000 to be held in trust by the troop and to be invested until principal and interest amounted to $6,000. The income on this amount, which is to be known as the "Lawrence Horse and Equipment Fund, No. 560," must be applied to purchasing, equipping and caring for a horse. The equipments shall be those of the troop. When the horse shall die a new one shall be bought, and when the equipments shall be changed or worn out they shall be replaced. Corporal Lawrence's number on the active roll of the troop was 560, and he uses that number to designate his fund. One of the provisions of the codicil is that the horse shall be called "Josh Lawrence," "Second Sergeant Lawrence," or "Corporal Lawrence." The equipments shall also bear his name, and the name shall be plainly printed on his stall, and the desire of the dead member is plainly stated to be to have "always and forever a horse thoroughly equipped and ready for duty in the troop."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OREGON.

CO. K, 1st REGIMENT, 2d Brigade, O. S. M., celebrated on the evening of April 19 the first anniversary of its formation by an exhibition drill, promenade concert, and dance, at the Pavilion, in Portland. The company turned out 24 files front, balance being detailed on guard and committee duties. The manual of arms, and all movements executed, were done with almost the precision of a veteran organization, especially the formation of single rank from double rank, and the change back to double rank. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Beebe and Lieutenants Ladd and Cranston for the wonderful work done in the last year, particularly as only 10 or 12 of the 93 men composing the company had ever handled a rifle before entering the company. After about 40 minutes of drill, the company was dismissed and the guests took possession of the floor. The entertainment was an entire success, and called forth continual praise for both officers and men of the company.

In the 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade, Captain Southworth and 1st Lieutenant Olds, Co. E, and 2d Lieutenant Thomes, Co. H, have tendered their resignations. 2d Lieutenant E. D. Curtis, Co. A, has received his commission.

Two new companies have lately been mustered into service, one at Albany and the other at Eugene City, while still another is being organized at Prineville, also a cavalry troop at Albina.

The County Court of Multnomah County have decided to build an armory for the 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade. An architect is now busy on the plans. LIGGOC.

RHODE ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your paper of April 23, under the heading "Massachusetts Militia," appears the following query:

"Cannoneer propounds the following: The Boston Light Artillery of Boston was organized Nov. 17, 1853. Are we not the oldest light battery in the militia force of the United States? If not, what battery is older?"

Let me enlighten Cannoneer on the subject: The Providence Marine Corps of Artillery of Providence, R. I., was organized in October, 1801, and incorporated by the General Assembly of Rhode Island "for the purpose of improving in the use of cannon and in the tactics employed in the attack and defence of ships and batteries," and were chartered as military command with a Lieut.-Colonel as commandant and allowed 200 men.

The sixth article of their charter says: "The commissioned officers of said company shall be elected from the members of the Providence Marine Society of the town of Providence; and if any of said officers shall be disapproved of by the Governor and Senate, or shall die, then, and in either of these cases the superior officer of said company for the time being, shall call said company together as soon as conveniently may be, to choose another officer in the room of the officer so disapproved of, or dead, in the manner before described."

The company was composed of sailors and seafaring men mostly, and for many years wore a sailor's uniform, and had for a battery two iron guns, the men marching and carrying sabres or short swords.

In June, 1830, the charter was amended so as to allow two of the six commissioned officers to be chosen from its members, whether they were members of the Providence Marine Society or not.

In May, 1842, the charter was again amended to allow any member to be elected a commissioned officer. At this time the Dorr Rebellion broke out and the company took muskets in place of swords and swelled the ranks to about 150 men, a part of whom were cannoneers, and manned the two iron guns.

In 1847 the company received four brass guns with carriages and caissons, and changed the character of their organization from a foot battery to a light battery or flying artillery, as it was called at the time. On Oct. 16, 1847, under command of Lieut. Col. Walter C. Simmons (just deceased), they made their first outdoor drill as a 4-gun light battery. On May 12, 1848, they paraded as a light battery at the funeral of Maj. John R. Vinton, U. S. A. In Sept., 1848, Lieut. Col. Simmons in command, they marched fully equipped, with horses, etc., to New Bedford, Mass., for an excursion and drill. In the summer of 1852, under command of Lieut. Col. Jos. P. Balch, they marched to Boston and encamped upon Boston Common, and were absent one week. During their stay the battery was reveiwed by the Governor, and fired a salute of 100 guns in the then unprecedented time of six minutes and some seconds during a rain. This organization at that time, the only volunteer or militia light battery known in the United States, created such a sensation that hundreds from other cities came to see it, and among them was a delegation from Boston who came expressly to have an exhibition of its drill given them, and Col. Balch gave the officers of the Boston battery their first instruction in battery drill.

This battery was commanded by Wm. Sprague (afterwards Governor) in 1858-9 and '60, and was then a 6-gun battery.

This battery is now known as Battery A, Light Artillery, R. I. M., and is also known as the mother of batteries, having been attached to the 1st R. I. Regiment, under Col. A. E. Burnside, in April, 1861, with six guns, and from its armory 10 light batteries were recruited for the War of the Rebellion. P. R. D.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

IN G. O. 12, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the 2d Brigade, N. G. C., will encamp for not less than seven days, under the command of Brig.-Gen. W. H. Dimond. The *Alta*, referring to the encampment, says: "Many prominent military men are of the opinion that a camp, not a picnic at a watering place, should be the aim and object of our National Guard, but the difficulty lies in the failure of our legislative bodies to provide suitable funds for the purpose. The State assists so little in these yearly encampments that a hippodrome is made of them in the belief of leading officers. The men usually consider the time thus employed as a greater part of their summer vacation, and as most of them are absent from their avocations without pay, and oftentimes, it is alleged, without the concurrence of their employers, a strictly military camp, remote from the attractions of fashionable society, cannot be effected. General Dimond is undoubtedly the very man to do this and if accomplished, it is said that large numbers of the State organizations would cheerfully respond to any demand upon them to enter a camp having for its object the proper training every member of the National Guard should possess."

The Military Commission appointed to select a new service uniform have decided to adhere closely to the uniform now in use in the National Guard. No change is made in the fatigue uniform. For artillery and cavalry no departure has been made in the present uniform, nor for the Signal Service, except to substitute a soft hat of the Kossuth pattern for the helmet, and to add a despatch box to the equipment of the corps.

The troubles at the opening of the new armory of the 12th Regiment of New York leads the San Francisco *Report* to say: "The most important portion of a soldier's instruction is to accustom himself to the circumstances in which he would probably find himself in active service. The militia's service is usually upon the streets of a great city in time of excitement. Therefore, every effort should be made to accustom the men to manœuvring steadily and coolly in crowds and mid the noise and bustle of the streets. Instead of that, our militia, and we suppose those of New York, do their drilling and manœuvring in rooms, or, if out of doors, in areas kept clear for them. Neither our own 2d Brigade nor one of its regiments has done any outdoor work, except in camp, for over a year. It has never been on the streets."

DELAWARE.

THE New York *Star* is disposed to be satirical on the subject of the military resources of Delaware, of which it says: "We have before us the biennial report of the Adjutant General of Delaware. It is a warlike document. It bristles with facts and figures, bayonets and breech-loaders, and hums with martial music. As a result of inspection and general observation, the accomplished officer is convinced that for 'general effectiveness, so far as drill, discipline, and morals are concerned, the Delaware militia was never better.'

"As we are mainly dependent upon Delaware for our supply of peaches and canvas back ducks, it is gratifying to know that the sturdy little State is prepared to defend those industries *vi et armis*. We find that the home of Bayard and Gray maintains a standing army of 32 commissioned officers, including the grizzled veteran who writes the report, 282 enlisted men, and two musicians.

"Formidable as it is, however, this force by no means satisfies the heroic soul of the Adjutant General, for, as he very sensibly puts it, 'until our people come to regard our State military force as something more than an idle toy, a thing for dress parade and vain show, it cannot attain that degree of solidity and military efficiency which all would desire should an emergency arise.' May that emergency never arise!"

MINNESOTA.

IN G. O. 2, Col. Bobleter, commanding 2d Regiment, urges the troops to prepare thoroughly for the annual encampment, soon to take place, and says: "The modern weapons of warfare are such that in future all engagements between organized troops must necessarily be in open ranks, and the colonel deems it of great importance that more time and attention be given to skirmish evolutions. Therefore, the time allotted at previous encampments for company drills, will, at the next encampment, be devoted to battalion skirmish drills. Previous to the encampment, where the nature of the ground permits, captains will exercise their companies in skirmish drill as often as practicable."

MONTANA.

THERE will shortly be at least five companies of militia in Montana. There are now two at Butte and another is being organized. There is one at Helena and another is being formed. One is shortly to be mustered in at Dillon, and Bozeman will add another to the quota, making seven in all.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BRIG.-GEN. ORDWAY is taking active steps looking to the reorganization of the District militia into battalions of four companies each, three battalions forming a regiment. The number of men required to a company will be 32 men and 5 sergeants, a captain and 2 lieutenants. The reorganization will probably be effected in this way: The Washington Light Infantry having four full companies, will be made the 1st Battalion; the National Rifles and the Corcoran Cadets will be consolidated into the 2d Battalion, and the Union Veteran Corps and the Washington Continentals (Old Guard) will be consolidated into the 3d Battalion, thus making the 1st Regiment. The 2d Regiment will be made up of the colored soldiers of the District. The Capital City Guards, it is expected, will muster the few additional men required to form the 1st Battalion, as will the Washington Cadet Corps for the 2d Battalion, and the Emmet Guards will be given all the new recruits in order to make up the 3d Battalion and the 2d Regiment.

WISCONSIN.

THE annual ball of the Light Horse Squadron at Milwaukee, April 27, was a great success. It was not till late that the military guests of the evening, who were to be the especially honored guests arrived. Only a comparatively small party arrived, as the postponement of the ball made it impossible for Maj.-Gen. Terry and several members of his staff who had accepted invitations to attend, to be present. Those who came were Col. Lee and Lieut. Reade and Mrs. Reade. As soon as they arrived, they were received by the reception committee and escorted to the dressing room, after which they took a position in the centre of the reception room and were introduced to many of the guests.

KENTUCKY MILITIA.

MILITIA circles in Louisville, Ky., are arranging for a grand military encampment, similar to the one in Washington, and to come off shortly after that is concluded. The proposition is to have a general encampment at the Fair Grounds from June 20 to 25. On June 21 a parade, on June 22, 23 and 24 competitive drilling, and on June 25 the distribution of prizes and exhibition drills by the successful companies.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL WICKHAM, April 29, accepted the following resignations of officers of the Ohio National Guard: Geo. E. Canning, Captain Co. C, 17th Regt., Mt. Vernon; John R. Callahan, 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, 13th Regt., Hillsboro; Clement C. Shaw, 2d Lieut. Co. G, 13th Regt., Georgetown. The following commissions were issued April 29: John H. Bellair, 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster, 9th Battalion, Columbus; Jas. H. Hysell, 1st Lieut., and Wm. A. Giles, 2d Lieut., Co. I, 6th Regt., Middleport.

A correspondent says: Our board in the matter of regulations on the uniform, answers the question I asked for some time since. That is, 1st. Commanding officers shall decide the uniform to be worn—fatigue or full dress. 2d. There must be no mixture of full dress and fatigue. 3d. The dress for officers must conform to the dress ordered for the troops. 4th. The sword and sword-belt to be worn on all occasions of duty, as now required. 5th. When in undress the Service belt shall be worn.

These are sensible regulations and there ought to be no obstacles raised against their adoption. That is all we can say about it.

NATIONAL DEBT AND WAR EXPENDITURE.

THE *Financial Reformer* for April contains some interesting statistics in regard to the debt of Europe and its war expenditure. In 1865-66, the debt of Europe was estimated at £2,640,000,000, and the amount requisite for interest on it was $97,520,000. At present the debt is £4,684,480,000, and the amount requisite for interest on it is £213,640,000. Now take the United States. In 1866 the debt was £600,000,000, entailing a charge for interest of £29,200,000. For 1886, the debt was £289,000,000, and the annual charge was £10,200,000. The amount annually spent by the European countries to keep up their armies and navies is $905,600,000. The amount spent by the United States is about $40,000,000. Adding, therefore, the costs for war debts and for armaments together, it will be seen that Europe pays $1,973,500,000, and the United States $90,000,000 per annum! The country that spends the most on armaments is Russia. Her annual expenditure on them is $197,600,000, and the interest on her debt is $208,800,000.

THE *Italia Militare* (Rome) publishes a list of the troops destined to take part in the Italian manœuvres of the present year during the latter end of August and the first fortnight of September.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

GENERAL BOULANGER, the French Minister for War, has decided to despatch detachments amounting to 5,000 men to Tonquin, in order to relieve the troops who have completed two years' colonial service.

GEN. BLUMENTHAL is expected to shortly retire from active service in the German Army. Although advanced in years, he was considered as the successor of Gen. von Moltke, but his health has recently become enfeebled.

A LETTER from Italy states that the engineering works at Genoa are very busy, and have a great deal of work in hand for the Government. Besides the ironclads *Sicilia*, *Re Umberto*, and *Sardinia*, all with engines of 20,000 horse-power, the Government are having a number of first-class torpedo-boats built and engined in different parts of the country similar to those which have been purchased at Elbing, in Germany; and there are not wanting indications that Italy, like the other chief European Powers, will go in for fast cruisers. Their first-class torpedo-boats are said to be much superior to those of the English Admiralty, both as regards seagoing qualities, speed, and armament.

THE pay of the English soldier is 1s. a day, varying up to 21d. a day for men in the household cavalry. But when the prescribed stoppages have been made toward the cost of his "keep" very little indeed is left to him in the way of pocket money. He may, of course, advance to be a Corporal, a Sergeant, or even a Sergeant-Major, receiving as much as 5s., or in the Royal Engineers, 6s. a day; but, it is now possible for him to be promoted altogether out of the ranks and to become "an officer and a gentleman." But these latter promotions are very rare. The Russian receives a mess allowance which is calculated to give each man one third of a pound of meat on 196 days of the year. The remaining 169 days are observed as fasts according to the rules of the Greek Church! In addition about 2 pounds of flour, which the men bake into bread for themselves, or 1 pound 13 ounces, of biscuits is issued per man, and to this is added 4 4-5 ounces of groats, 4-5 ounces salt, and for every 100 men 11 7-10 ounces tea and 2 pounds 3 3-10 ounces of sugar. The daily field ration of the British soldier is 1 pound of meat, 1½ pounds bread or 1 pound biscuit, ⅛ ounce coffee, 1-6 ounce tea, 2 ounces sugar, and ⅓ ounce salt, and when hard work is being done another ⅛ pound meat is added if possible, and it is also usual to serve out 2 ounces compressed vegetables and 4 ounces preserved potatoes.

THE *Mittheilungen über Gegenstande des Artillerie- und Genie Wesens* (Vienna) devotes a long article in its April number to the consideration of the question of revolving turrets, and especially to a comparison between the Schumann and Mougin systems.

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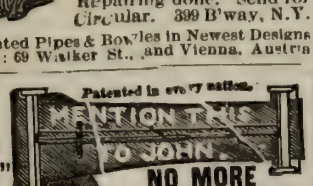
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Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR HAS BEEN INVENTED by the QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT in EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. $2 in buffalo handle; $3 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied. Sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.

OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., April 14, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 A. M., May 14, 1887, for the necessary printing for Division Headquarters, during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1887. Blank proposals and specifications can be obtained at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. J. H. LORD, Captain and Asst. Qr. Mr., U.S.A.

Proposals for Drayage in New York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, April 21, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. on May 28, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the drayage required by the Quartermaster's Department in New York City during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1887.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. Specifications and conditions of proposals, contract, service, and payment, and blank forms of proposals and contracts can be had on application to the undersigned.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Drayage" and addressed to the "Depot Quartermaster, New York City."

HENRY C. HODGES, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING ONE FIRE-PROOF MILLING SHOP AT THE NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 22, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, for building at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., one fire-proof Milling Shop, complete, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the Commanding Officer's Office, will be received until 12 M., Monday, May 23, 1887, when they will be publicly opened.

Blank forms and specifications supplied on application. Proposals to be endorsed on exterior of sealed envelopes, "Proposals for building Milling Shop," and addressed to the Commanding Officer, National Armory, Springfield, Mass.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or parts thereof.

A. R. BUFFINGTON, Lieut. Col. of Ord., Comd'g.

Persons contemplating using PAINTS would do well to investigate the quality of the

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Proposals for Miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, April 26, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., June 1, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as army lamps and parts, lanterns and globes, stationery, G. I. buckets and barrels, iron, zinc, horse and mule shoes and nails, &c., &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's stores, to be opened June 1, 1887," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES, Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

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Kinney Bros.

THE present strength of the German Navy is returned as follows: Thirteen ironclads, fourteen armored vessels, nine cruiser frigates, eight cruiser corvettes, five cruisers, four gunboats, five avisos, eleven schoolships, and thirty-one vessels for other purposes. In addition there are about 150 torpedo-boats.

THE *Militär Wochenblatt* has recently published some strictures upon the regulation that each officer shall be provided with a whistle to direct attention to his instructions. In the heat and excitement of the battle, our contemporary believes that the piping signal will be neglected or inaudible. Nevertheless, the use of the whistle has been officially prescribed, and the *Wochenblatt* bids German officers make the most of it.

THE *Deutches Heeres-Zeitung* reports that there has been submitted to the technical and administrative committee in Vienna the model of a newly invented repeating rifle, which, it is claimed, greatly, excels in principle all systems at present in use. The War Ministry has taken steps to settle the apparent advantages of the new rifle, and the practical testing of it will presently take place. The constructors of the gun are Captain Hermann Schmitz and the engineer Bela Schratzenthalier.

GEN. BOULANGER has taken the necessary measures to prevent, in the event of a declaration of war between France and Germany, the troops in Alsace-Lorraine from damaging the French railroads and telegraphs, and thus seriously interfere with mobilization.

THE Belgians have apparently adopted a modified Mannlicher repeating arm. The modification is in its calibre, which will be one of eight millimetres. One hundred thousand of these rifles are at present ordered at the Lüttich Small Arms Factory.

IT is suggested (by "one who knows"), for the benefit of future explorers of the North Pole, that a much better route is by way of Edmonton and the Mackenzie River. There is now stage or steamboat communication almost all the way from Calgary to the mouth of the Mackenzie, on the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70 deg. north, and a traveller leaving Winnipeg in the early summer months could reach the latter point with all needful supplies after a comfortable journey of not more than two months.

THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia has had under consideration for some time the question of increasing the facilities for issuing policies upon the lives of women and as family physicians' certificates are not received as medical examination, it has been determined to select two women physicians of reputation to represent it in Philadelphia, and make the examinations on all women risks who desire to enjoy the advantages of life insurance.

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FRINGED NAPKINS, WITH COLORED BORDERS, 60c., 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50 A DOZEN.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN CRASH FROM 6c., 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 14c., 16c., to 25c. A YARD.
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250 DOZEN FANCY TURKISH TOWELS, 16c. EACH; GOOD VALUE AT 30c.
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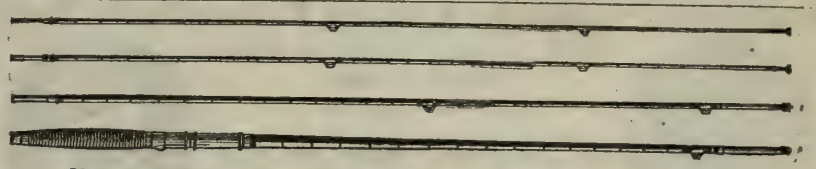
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MILLS—WILLCOX.—At the residence of her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Harrison, 34 Gramercy Park, New York City, April 28, Lieutenant STEPHEN CROSBY MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, to MARIE LOUISE, daughter of General O. B. Willcox, U. S. A.

PALMER—WARDROBE.—At Waukesha, Wisconsin, April 21, Lieutenant GEORGE PALMER, 9th U. S. Infantry, to Miss BERTHA E. WARDROBE.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On the train near Utica, N. Y., May 4, Brevet Brig.-Gen. ANDREW J. ALEXANDER, Lieut.-Colonel, U. S. Army, retired.

BEAUMONT.—At New Hope, Pa., May 2, Surgeon HORATIO N. BEAUMONT, U. S. Navy.

BLECHER.—At a meeting held in the reading room of Co. C, 10th Infantry, at Fort Union, N. M., on the evening of April 26, 1887, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted in commemoration of our late comrade, Artificer CHRISTIAN BLECHER: "Whereas, it has pleased an all wise Providence to remove suddenly from our midst, while absent on temporary duty at District Headquarters, Artificer Christian Blecher, Co. C, 10th Infantry; and while humbly bowing to the divine will of Him who does all things for the best, still we deeply deplore his loss, and desire to bear testimony to his sterling worth as a man and soldier; therefore, be it Resolved, That in the death of Artificer Blecher the company loses one of its brightest ornaments, whose equal in zeal, ambition, and devotion to his profession as a soldier is seldom found. In every sense a gentleman, his strict integrity and assiduous devotion to duty commanded our highest respect, while his social disposition, courtesy of manner and kindness of feeling endeared him to all his comrades, who will ever gratefully cherish his memory; and be it further Resolved, That our sincere and heartfelt thanks be extended to the members of Company E, 22d Infantry, and Band 10th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Marcy, N. M., for their noble and generous action in arranging for, and taking part in, the obsequies of our late comrade, and that a copy of these resolutions be prepared and forwarded to their respective organizations and also to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Army and Navy Register, Buffalo Courier, and New Mexican, for publication."—HARRY GRADY, Sergt.; HARRY WELLS, Corpl.; HARRY J. BUTLER, Pvt., Co. C, 10th Infantry, Committee.

BURBANK.—At Newport, Ky., April 27, Mrs. ISABELLA BURBANK, widow of General Sidney Burbank, U. S. A., and mother of 1st Lieutenant C. S. Burbank, 10th U. S. Infantry.

GREENE.—At Savannah, Ga., April 25, ROBERT MCCLELLAND, only son of Capt. B. D. Greene, late Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Bessie McClelland, aged fourteen years.

HOWELL.—At Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., May 2, Capt. REZIN G. HOWELL, 2d U. S. Artillery.

LAWTON.—At Fort Huachuca, Arizona, April 26, ANNIE LAWTON, only child of Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., aged 1 year and 3 months.

PENNEY.—At Newark, O., April 23, aged 68, Mrs. ERMINA G. PENNEY, wife of Mr. Geo. W. Penney and mother of Captain Chas. G. Penney, 6th U. S. Infantry.

WHITE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., May 3, FRANK T., only son of Truman B. White, sailmaker, U. S. Navy.

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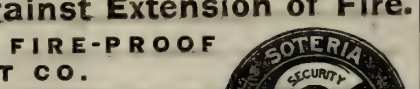


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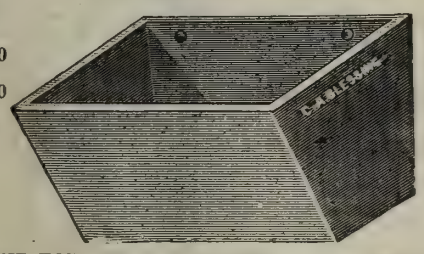
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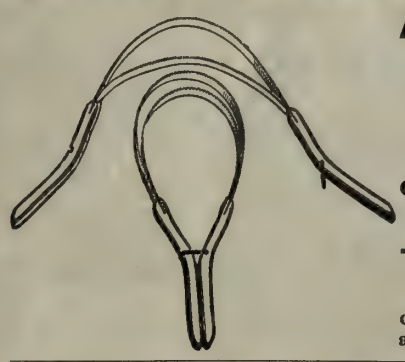
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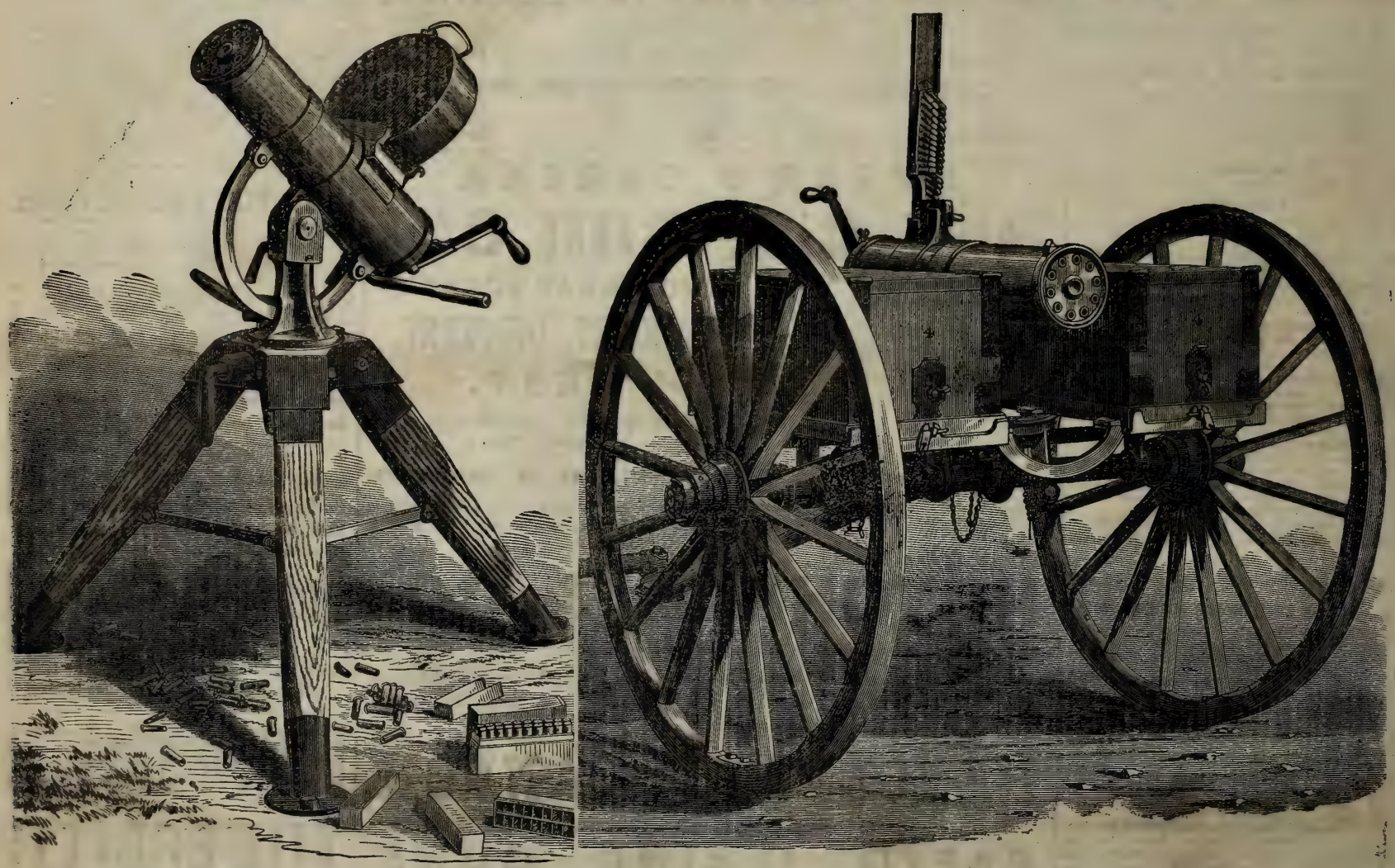
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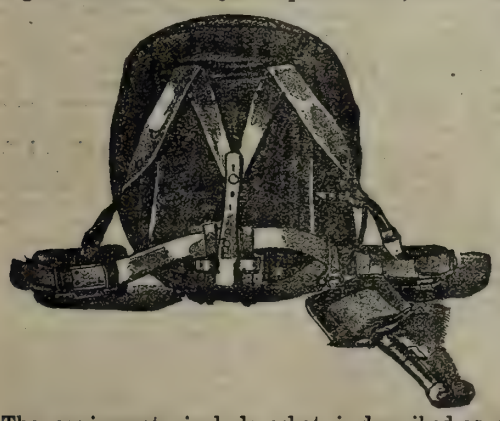
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NEW EQUIPMENTS FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.



We give here two illustrations of the new accoutrements adopted for the German Army with a view to lessening fatigue by balancing the weights carried and distributing them over the body, greatly increasing freedom of movement on the march and in action, and also securing an actual decrease in weight sufficient to admit the addition of 20 rounds of ammunition without increasing the total burden borne by the soldier. The *Militär Zeitung* of April 9, 1887, from which we copy these illustrations, tells us that with slight changes the accoutrements which are now discarded have been in use for eighty years, having been copied in 1810-12 by Germany and nearly all European armies from that adopted for the French Army by Napoleon I. in 1804. They narrowed the chest and by their vicious arrangement of breast straps impeded free movement of the lungs while marching. In 1877 the old arrangement of knapsacks was condemned in a handbook upon the care of the health of soldiers by Dr. Roth and Dr. Lex, and many army officers added their condemnation of the prevailing system. In 1884 prizes were offered for models, in 1886 these prizes were awarded, and in 1887 official orders were issued for the adoption of a set of new equipments. A full description of the details of this new system was given in the *Zeitung* of September 19, 1885.



The equipments include what is described as a "carrying-harness," formed by the various supporting straps fitted into each other. The straps end in brass hooks which are fastened behind into the cartridge belt. The two carrying straps unite in a button, as shown in the cut, and on this button hangs also the back piece, ending in a hook which catches under the belt. Thus, the weight of the accoutrements is distributed between the shoulders and the hips. The knapsack is provided with a waterproof linen bag which can in case of need be filled with provisions and attached to the carrying harness, or the knapsack itself can be left behind and this light "siege equipment," as it is called, carried in its place. The waist buttons give place to hooks firmly set between the cloth and lining to support the belt. In place of the old cartridge pouches two cartridge pockets, each holding 30 rounds, in three rows of 10 each, are carried in front. These pockets are strapped firmly to the belt so that they do not flap about and interfere with rapid movements, as the pouches did. A third pocket is provided behind for a reserve of 40 rounds. In addition, the non-commissioned officers carry a further supply of 30 cartridges in two front pockets holding 15 rounds each. The haversack is made of waterproof brown linen and has two divisions, one for food and the other for tobacco. Ordinarily, this is attached to the belt by two straps, but it has also an additional strap so that it can be carried independently of the other accoutrements. This strap is thrown around the neck, the ends hooking into the cartridge belt and supporting it. A ring is attached to one corner of the haversack to carry the canteen. Leather straps replace the chains upon the helmet, perceptibly reducing the weight but detracting somewhat from its ornamental effect. Three holes for ventilation are added to the top plate of the helmet, making five holes in all. The Guard and Grenadier regiments retain the old helmet. Slight changes have been made in the cooking utensils and also in the carriage of the entrenching tools so as to lessen their weight and make them more readily available in case of urgent need. Light waterproof laced shoes are added as a relief from the heavy boots.

The average strength of the British Army for the year 1886 was 203,805, of which 7,218 were officers. The Home Army numbered 98,057, and 105,748 were in India, Egypt and the Colonies. 38,943 men were recruited, 1,864 rejoined from desertion, and 5,421 deserted. The deaths were 2,721, and of the 41,799 recruits offering themselves nearly six per cent. (2,410) were rejected, and 370 deserted. Of the men accepted 11,109 were under 5 ft. 5 in., and 8,293 under 5 ft. 6 in. in height. 13,774 were under 34 in. chest measurement, and 7,358 weighed less than 120 pounds.

The critics of our new Navy may perhaps derive some comfort from the report that the *Agamemnon*, a brand new ship of the English Navy which was commissioned as a 13½ knot vessel, had to do her best to keep up with a squadron making less than nine knots. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says mournfully: "Her coal swallowing powers are equally incomprehensible. She carries 960 tons of coal, and is supposed to be able to steam 4,100 miles with that quantity at 10-knot speed, which gives an average of 56½ tons per day; but now she burns more than double to go a knot and a half slower. There is something very wrong somewhere—either in the ship or the story."

The London *Health* has some remarks upon artillery practice which are in the line of what was recently said here by Dr. Saml. Sexton. A very disagreeable jar, it says, is imparted to the joint between the lower jaw and the skull when the individual is near a great gun which is being fired off. This is lessened, it is believed, by standing on the toes and leaning forward. Some simple precaution to be employed by officers and men during artillery practice would seem very much needed, since ear shock is not only painful and distressing, but orders cannot be well heard while the confusion lasts.

The French may well question whether the business of waiting to get even with the Germans is altogether profitable. A French writer estimates that the naval and military expenditure, and the interest on the National Debt, at the fall of the Bourbons (1830) represented $161,600,000; on the fall of Louis Philippe, $182,200,000; in 1872, after the fall of the Empire, $349,800,000; and in 1880, $447,200,000. Another Frenchman criticizes the military expenditure as wasteful, saying: "Germany, which has just manufactured at immense cost repeating rifles for her whole army, is beginning to find out their defects, and to ask herself if the old rifle was not preferable to the new one. We have just bought enormous quantities of ether and sulphuric acid for the manufacture of those new explosives about which so much noise has been made, and the practical value of which is already contested by competent persons. We French have fallen in love, turn-about, with armorclads and torpedo-boats; to-day all our enthusiasm is in favor of rapid cruisers. What will be the next hobby?" By abandoning its futile attempts at colonization and foreign conquest France might save something. The new French Army list shows that there are in Tonquin 32 battalions of infantry, five batteries of artillery, and two companies of engineers, or over 30,000 men, besides a small cavalry force of Spahis.

The Omaha *Bee*, judging from an article in its issue of May 4, seems to be disturbed by the idea that the retirement some time ago of certain captains of the line, and the possible retirement of others at an early date, is simply done to make places for West Point graduates. The *Bee* says: "Officers disabled or incapacitated should be retired on the sole basis of length of time such incapacity has existed—those longest off duty at full pay should be retired, and this, regardless of every other consideration. Any other rule leads to favoritism and such favoritism is always injurious to the Service." The *Bee* is, perhaps, not aware that this is exactly what is being done, with more exactness, perhaps, than during any previous administration. Besides, whether retirements are made among the higher grades or among the lower of the line, it makes no difference, so far as creating vacancies for 2d lieutenants is concerned. The retirement of a colonel creates a vacancy for a 2d lieutenant just as much as would that of a captain or a 1st lieutenant. It is a cardinal military idea that captains should always be with their companies, ready and *able* to lead them wherever duty calls, and this, we believe, is the idea President Cleveland has had and followed out of late when he has directed several captains, absent from their companies for long periods by reason of physical disability, to present themselves before Retiring Boards for examination

PERSONAL ITEMS.

1ST LIEUTENANT C. GARDENER, 19th Inf., with family, is at the Leland Hotel, Chicago.

MAJOR H. G. BROWN, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., from a visit to New York.

LIEUTENANT C. E. KILBOURNE, 2d U. S. Art., has returned to St. Augustine, Fla., from a visit to Ohio.

COLONEL G. L. GILLESPIE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gillespie are recent guests at the Aquidneck, Newport, R. I.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. V. WALKER, U. S. A., is a recent addition to the garrison circle of San Antonio.

CAPTAIN A. C. MARKLEY, 24th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of matters on the rifle range at Fort Sill, Ind. Ty.

CAPTAIN CASS DURHAM, 18th U. S. Inf., was examined this week by the Retiring Board in session at St. Paul.

CAPTAIN W. S. EDGERLY, 7th U. S. Cav., visiting at Farmington, N. H., has had his leave extended one month.

1ST LIEUTENANT JONAS A. EMERY, 11th Inf., is a guest of Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., at 159 Eugenie St., Chicago, Ill.

MAJOR HENRY CARROLL, 1st Cav., has joined at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, for duty under his recent promotion.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOODALE, 23d U. S. Infantry, leaves Fort Mackinac, Mich., next week on a short visit to friends in New England.

CAPTAIN GEO. M. RANDALL, 23d U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Randall, are expected to rejoin at Fort Wayne, Mich., in a few days from leave.

LIEUTENANTS L. H. WALKER, T. C. Patterson and C. G. Treat, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from short leaves.

CAPTAINS A. B. MACGOWAN and D. J. Craigie, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Madison Barracks, N. Y., early in the week on short leaves of absence.

COLONEL S. E. BLUNT, A. D. C., of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's staff, has been placed in charge of the rifle contests at the pending National Drill.

LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Adams, R. I., this week from a pleasant visit to New York City and vicinity.

LIEUTENANT DODGE, 24th Inf., I. R. P., Dept. Mo., is carrying out the improvements on the Division rifle range at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., projected last fall.

THE engagement is announced of Lieut. Eugene Spencer, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., with Miss Kate Tritle, daughter of ex-Governor Tritle, of Prescott, Ariz.

CAPTAIN L. Y. LORING, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, lately at Tucson, Ariz., is in poor health and will seek recuperation during the summer on an extended sick leave.

THE first person to qualify as a marksman in the Department of the Missouri this year is Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav. Major-General Terry signed the certificate on May 5.

THE death of Lieut. Thomas C. Davenport, 4th U. S. Art., promotes to 1st Lieutenant, Fred. S. Strong, at present on duty at the Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich.

CHAPLAIN T. W. BARRY, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Leavenworth from St. Paul where he went to attend the consecration of the newly appointed Assistant Bishop for Kansas.

CAPTAIN S. R. WHITALL, 16th Infantry, will remain at Fort Ringgold, Texas, until early in July next, when he goes to San Antonio to take command of Co. K of his regiment.

THERE is something wrong, says the Kansas City *Times*. A few days have passed without a telegram from Washington that Secretary Endicott and Gen. Sheridan have had another row.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., assumed command of the post of St. Francis Barracks, Fla., on Saturday last, Gen. R. B. Ayres relinquishing it then, to go on a five months' leave.

LIEUTENANT R. G. PROCTER, 5th U. S. Artillery, on sick leave at Auburn, Ky., from Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., is improving, but his health will prevent his return to duty for several weeks to come.

GENERAL S. P. MOORE, formerly surgeon, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Moore, of Richmond, are visiting friends in Washington. Mrs. Moore is a sister of Mrs. Van Vliet, wife of General Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A.

A REPORT comes from Fort Douglas, Utah, that Mrs. Thibaut, wife of Captain Thibaut, 6th Inf., is dangerously ill. A letter from Fort Douglas, dated May 1, says the Kansas City *Times*, states that the doctors have given up all hope of her recovery.

MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT will spend the summer in the West for the purpose of writing an accurate Life of Kit Carson, the famous scout, pathfinder and explorer, who piloted Gen. Frémont across the Rocky Mountains on his first expedition.

THE San Francisco *News Letter*, referring to the recent visit there of Prince Esterhazy of Austria, irreverently says: "He completely won the reporters' hearts. He told them tiger stories until they ached, and when Col. Sweeney attempted to wedge in a grizzly bear yarn, garnished with a McCloud river salmon, the Prince headed him off with an African lion, and threw a boa constrictor addition on the anecdote market to clinch the business. Major Joe Ward pushed an earthquake, a gigantic squash and a few big trees to the front, but Esterhazy took them easily into camp with a bull elephant, shot on the banks of the Nile. On the whole, it was a disgraceful defeat of our home liars, and should teach them the danger of engaging in this sort of contest with the Austrian article."

GENERAL F. F. FLINT, U. S. A., is visiting at Tallahassee, Fla.

CAPT. J. M. BELL, 7th Cavalry, is East from Fort Buford, Dak., to remain until the middle of July.

CAPTAIN C. A. STEDMAN, 9th Cavalry, of Fort Robinson, Neb., will spend the month of June in the East.

CAPTAIN C. J. DICKEY, 22d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Marcy, N. M., early in the week from a trip to Willcox, Ariz.

CAPT. D. J. CRAIGIE, 12th Infantry, left Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, on Monday, upon a seven days' leave.

MAJOR AMOS STICKNEY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, registered at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, early in the week.

GENERAL AND MRS. SHARPE and Hon. Ira Davenport and Mrs. Davenport, sailed for Europe this week on the *Aurania*.

CAPTAIN P. F. HARVEY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, now in Washington, will spend July, August and September abroad.

CAPTAIN G. K. SANDERSON, 11th Infantry, lately recuperating at Macon, Ga., has rejoined at Fort Yates, Dakota, in improved health.

CAPTAIN F. A. WHITNEY, 8th Infantry, lately visiting at Highland, Md., was expected in New York this week to accompany recruits to Nebraska.

THE handsome house and grounds at Flushing, N. Y., known as "Ismalia," belonging to the estate of the late Gen. Chas. P. Stone, has been sold to Mr. D. T. Kimball.

THE case of Lieutenant J. H. G. Willcox, 7th U. S. Cavalry, tried at Fort Snelling, for duplication of pay accounts, has been concluded, and the proceedings handed in to Gen. Ruger for action.

MAJOR JAMES JACKSON, 1st U. S. Cavalry, on recruiting duty in New York City, will read a paper on the Modoc War before the Canteen Club at Martinelli's on Saturday evening of this week.

LIEUTENANT W. Y. STAMPER, 21st U. S. Infantry, of Fort Leavenworth, was called suddenly to New York, last week, by the death, May 4, of his son, Dudley, a child of five years of age. Lieut. Stamper returns to his post this week.

GENERAL GREELY, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., commenced on Monday the issue of a special weekly bulletin with the view of promptly giving each Monday morning, reliable information relative to the climatic conditions in the agricultural districts of the country.

THE will of the late James W. Schaumburg, formerly of the U. S. Army, who died in Philadelphia Oct. 11, 1885, bequeaths to Melanie South-Rousseau, a niece, and James Coleman, an attorney, of Washington, D. C., each one-half of a claim of $70,000 against the U. S.

LIEUTENANT M. M. MAXON, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who recently went from Arizona to Milwaukee with the remains of his father, who died at Santa Cruz, Cal., March 19, was taken seriously ill after arriving in Milwaukee. Mrs. Maxon has gone from Fort Grant to be with him.

EIGHT models for the proposed Lafayette monument in Washington have been examined by the committee, composed of Secretary of War Endicott, Architect Clark and Senator Hoar. They are as follows: Two by Bartholdi, two by French, two by Falguiere, one by Meade, and one by Marcie.

MAJOR MORSE K. TAYLOR, surgeon, U. S. A., after a long and honorable service, and participation in two wars, the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion, passes to the retired list on Saturday of this week, having reached the age of sixty-four. That he may enjoy his well earned rest is the universal wish.

CAPTAIN GEO. S. WILSON, 12th U. S. Infantry, will move with his company, in a few days, from Sackett's Harbor to Bedlow's Island, and guard the Statue of Liberty. Captain S. A. Day, 5th Artillery, will then take his battery to Fort Schuyler to replace Captain Rawles's battery, which goes to Fort Hamilton. Captain Rawles's tour at Fort Hamilton, however, will be short, as his promotion to Major, 4th Artillery, will ensue August 10th next.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters, the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise and the Comtesse of Paris, accompanied by brilliant suites, visited the Wild West Show and the grounds of the American Exhibition at London last week. The special performance given in honor of the occasion was witnessed with surprise and delight. Gladstone has also honored Col. "Bill" and his show with his presence.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has written a review of General Wolseley's "Life of Gen. Lee." Mr. Davis takes exception to many of the English General's statements, and while not finding fault with the superlative opinion of Gen. Lee's military ability expressed in the book, he shows very plainly that he considers Gen. Wolseley's criticisms of other Southern leaders unjust and unwarrantable. The review is written in a very caustic style, and contains interesting matter in the way of inside estimates of the relative value of the services of the Confederate leaders.

THE death of Major A. M. Randol, 1st U. S. Art., causes the following promotions in the artillery arm: Captain Edward R. Warner, 3d, to Major, 1st Regiment; 1st Lieutenant Edward C. Knower, 3d, to Captain, and 2d Lieutenant Wilbur Loveridge to 1st Lieutenant. These promotions take Major Warner from Fort McHenry, Md., to the Pacific Coast; Capt. Knower remains at Fort McHenry, Md., but changes from Batty. I to command of Batty. D, and Lieut. Loveridge, after completing his detail at Willet's Point June 30 next, will join Myrick's battery at Fort McHenry. The death of Major Randol somewhat alters the artillery slate as recently made up in connection with the approaching retirement of Colonel John Hamilton, of the 5th. Captain W. L. Haskin is now the senior of his grade in the artillery arm.

MRS. GRANT has received thus far nearly $400,000 from the sale of her late husband, Gen. Grant's book.

LIEUT. SEBREE SMITH, 2d Artillery, after completing his duties at St. Augustine, will go abroad for the summer.

LIEUT. M. D. PARKER, 9th Cavalry, under recent orders, changes base from Fort Washakie, Wyo., to Fort Du Chesne, Utah.

CAPT. A. B. MCGOWAN, 12th Infantry, and Mrs. McGowan left Sackett's Harbor, on Saturday last, to be absent for a week.

COLONEL CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, Surgeon, U. S. A., now at St. Louis, will go abroad towards the end of May to remain until September.

COLONEL ALEX. CHAMBERS, 17th Infantry, was to leave Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., this week for a month for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT A. L. WAGNER, 6th U. S. Infantry, is to deliver a lecture at Fort Leavenworth on the "Six Weeks' Campaign of 1866." Lieut. Wagner is an ardent student of his profession and we recall with pleasure essays and articles heretofore written by him.

GENERAL H. G. GIBSON, Colonel 3d U. S. Artillery, has made a change in his regimental staff, by transferring Lieutenant Constantine Chase from the adjutancy to the quartermastership, and Lieutenant Satterlee from the quartermastership to the adjutancy.

WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH, who is now employed by the Government as a Civil Engineer, is reported to have engaged in a controversy with the office of the Army Chief of Engineers, as to whether he should not properly be addressed as "General" instead of "Mr."

CAPTAIN J. C. SCANTLING and Lieutenant W. P. Stone, 2d U. S. Artillery, have been placed by Major Sinclair, commandant, in immediate charge of the Indian prisoners, at Mt. Vernon Barracks. Our reports are that the Indians are settling down nicely in their new location.

LIEUTENANT LOTUS NILES, 2d U. S. Artillery, now at Jackson Barracks, La., succeeds Lieutenant Sebree Smith as regimental quartermaster of the 2d Artillery. This takes him to St. Augustine, and Lieutenant Smith, from St. Augustine, to Jackson Barracks. Both are meritorious officers.

THE engagement of Miss Laura Buchanan, a cousin of Mrs. Simpson, to Mr. Harrison, of New York, is announced. Also that of Miss Emma Wilson, a sister-in-law of Lieutenant Gale, 4th Cavalry, and Colonel Van Horn, 25th Infantry, to Mr. Burgoyne, of St. Paul Minn. The wedding will be early in June.

MR. H. MOSMAN, the sculptor, of Chicopee, Mass., has been given the commission to execute in bronze the equestrian statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to be placed in Lincoln Park, Chicago. It will be the largest equestrian figure ever cast in this country, being 18¼ feet high from the base to the top of the rider's head.

GENERAL SHERMAN, says the New York *Critic*, is enjoying his well-earned leisure with the zest of a young man celebrating his majority. The discipline and formality of military life have failed to make him either a martinet or a prig; he is a generous, bright and sympathetic man, as well as a brave soldier and a great commander.

GENERAL BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indianapolis, has been presented with a medal found on a farm in Morgan County, a relic of the campaign of 1840. It is made of copper, and on one side, inscribed, "The People's Choice, the Hero of Tippecanoe," and on the same side the picture of a log cabin and a barrel of cider; on the reverse side, the words, "Major General W. H. Harrison. Born Feb. 9, 1773," together with the bust of the General.

THE death of the lamented General Canby is recalled by a recent item in the Kansas City *Star*, which says: "There are very few of the original Modoc tribe left now. Bogus Charley, one of the fighting chiefs of this once powerful and bloodthirsty band, when asked, some years ago, how the tribe was progressing in the Territory, pointed pathetically to the Indian burying ground, and said, in broken English: 'Only a hunner now; all over there.'"

THE New York *Tribune* in an article on "The National Rifle Association Directors," says: "The most modest man on the board is, perhaps, Major George Shorkley, U. S. A., retired. He is a keen all-round sportsman, a crack shot with both shotgun and rifle, and has probably expended as much time and powder in testing arms and ammunition for his own satisfaction as any man in the country. While in the Army he was repeatedly called upon as an expert to testify, advise or experiment, in that line. He can draw a bead, too, with the deadly camera, and his amateur photographic outfit is a familiar sight at Creedmoor. The list of former presidents of the Association contain such names as Gens. U. S. Grant, W. S. Hancock and P. H. Sheridan, and among the life directors are ex-Judge Hilton, Judge Gildersleeve, Col. John Bodine, Col. Wm. C. Church, E. A. Buck, David W. Judd and other well-known public men."

LIEUTENANT W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Inf., was married, at Grace Church, Utica, N. Y., April 27, to Miss Mary C. Adams, daughter of Counselor C. D. Adams, a prominent member of the bar in Utica. A reception followed the wedding. The bridal presents were very numerous and included much old family silver from the relatives of the groom, besides many elegant and costly articles of fine glass and silverware, bric-a-brac and China. Among those present were Captain Palfrey, of the Corps of Engineers; Major Brown, Lieut. Howard, Fort Niagara; Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. Mathews, of Washington, sisters of the groom, Lieutenant Baker, Mrs. Dove, of Sackett's Harbor; Miss Egbert, Fort Niagara; Major and Mrs. Egbert, Sackett's Harbor, etc. After a short tour they will return to Utica about May 15, spend a week there and then go to Madison Barracks, where a hearty reception awaits them.

MAJOR HORACE NEIDE, U. S. A., is a recent visitor to Paris, France.

MAJOR J. J. UPHAM, 5th U. S Cavalry, after a long sojourn in Europe, was expected at Fort Leavenworth this week.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., left Chicago early in the week for Washington, and will return towards the end of the month.

MAJOR CHARLES MCCLURE, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty in Kentucky, goes to El Paso in July.

LIEUTENANT E. V. SMITH, 3d U. S. Infantry, and bride, are recent guests at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, on their way to Fort Missoula.

GENERAL S. K. SCHWENCK, U. S. A., retired, left New York City this week for Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., where he intends to spend the summer.

MAJOR JAMES C. POST, Engineer Corps, who is to succeed Gen. Parke as Assistant Chief of Engineers, will arrive in Washington for duty in a few days.

No action has yet been taken by the President in the case of Maj. Warren Webster, Med. Dept., who was some time ago recommended for "wholly" retirement.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, passed through New York this week en route to the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER responded for "The Army and Navy" and Senator Hiscock for "Our Coast Defences," at the dinner of the Federal Club in New York, May 11.

MISS HELEN L. WEBB, daughter of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the College of the City of New York, was married, May 11, to Mr. John E. Alexandre, at the residence of Gen. Webb.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI and Princess Liloukalani, with their suites and guests, visited Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, on Friday, and were received with due honors by Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art., the post commander.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT, Adjt. Gen. Drum, Maj. Gen. Terry and Col. Thos. F. Barr, composing the military prison commission, are expected at Fort Leavenworth, May 15, to make the semi-annual inspection of that institution.

THE proceedings of the San Francisco Retiring Board in the case of Capt. Wm. B. Pease, 6th Inf., have not yet reached Washington, but it is learned that his examination has been completed, and that he will be recommended for retirement.

GENERAL SIMON B. BUCKNER, a graduate of West Point, a veteran of the Mexican War, and a brave soldier "on the other side," during the Rebellion, is likely to be the next Governor of Kentucky. His middle name is Bolivar, and his young wife's Betty, and there being also a young baby, the slogan in the political campaign is "Bolivar, Betty and the Baby."

THE Fort Davis *News* of May 6 says: "Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Buffington left Saturday for Fort Hancock.... Lieut. W. C. McFarland's son Lennie has had a touch of rheumatic fever.....The Good Templars had a good time at their installation....Lieut. F. H. Hardie, R. Q. M., found everything relating to his department in most excellent shape, on his return, the same having been under the efficient supervision of Lieut. Geo. H. Morgan."

THE following officers are registered at the War Department this week: 2d Lieut. P. H. Clarke, 10th Cav.; Col. James Oakes, retired; 1st Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. L. H. Walker, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. T. C. Paterson, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. C. G. Treat, 5th Art.; Capt. J. T. McGinniss, retired: Major H. C. Corbin, A. A. G.; Lieut.-Col. A. L. Hough, 16th Inf.; Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th Inf.; Col. W. D Whipple, A. A. G.

COL. G. N. LIEBER, Acting Judge Advocate Gen., and Major J. W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate Gen., U. S. A., were, upon motion of Attorney General Garland, on Monday last, admitted to practice, as counsel for the Government, before the U. S. Supreme Court. The first appearance of these officers before this high tribunal will probably be in the habeas corpus case of Privates Esmond and McGuirl, of the 3d Art., which has been appealed from the court in General Term of the District of Columbia.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN J. SHAW, 6th Infantry, the young officer who disappeared from Fort Douglas, Utah, after having fraudulently sold his pay accounts a number of times, was, on May 9, by direction of the President, dropped from the rolls of the Army as a deserter, the prescribed three months having elapsed since his disapearance. Shaw when last heard from was in London, England, from which place he wrote to the Adjutant General, under date of March 7, tendering his resignation. It was, of course, not accepted.

THE Omaha *Herald* reports that ex-Lieut. Flipper, late of our Service, is on the high road to fortune. Since he went to Mexico he has been in the employ of a Chicago syndicate engaged in the discovery of seven mines, from which the early Spanish conquerors drew great wealth in gold and silver. Lieut. Flipper's party is reported to have discovered two or three mines, the Guaynopa and the Layonda. One is a gold and the other a silver mine, with inexhaustible supplies of metal. Lieut. Flipper, who is en route for Chicago, will have a share.

"THE recent letter of Gen. Rosser, denouncing Gen. Sheridan for the war devastations in the Shenandoah Valley, has," says the Washington *Critic*, "rekindled the smothered camp fires of the Grand Army of the Republic all along the line, and the veteran 'boys in blue' are firing into Rosser with red hot shot. It has also had the effect of starting a Presidential 'boom' for the Lieutenant General of the Army, which may possibly assume important proportions. The ticket talked about in Washington hotel corridors is: For President, Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan of Ohio; for Vice-President, Chauncey M. Depew of New York."

MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., and his Aides, Major Sanger and Captain Sawyer, returned to Governor's Island, on Friday last, much pleased with their trip to Ohio and Kentucky. While at Newport, Ky., General Schofield inspected several places deemed suitable for the site of the new military post to be built there, but an announcement of his decision has not yet been made public.

THE Washington *Capital* says: Whenever Secretary Endicott goes away from Washington we observe that General Sheridan also finds some business requiring his attention elsewhere. General Sheridan does not like to take suggestions from an officer whom he regards as his own subordinate, and so he has adopted the practice of going out of town whenever Mr. Endicott goes and appoints General Benét to represent him.

PRINCE FREDERICK LEOPOLD, of Prussia, with Baron Alvensleben, the German Minister; Herr M. R. Janisch, attache to the Legation; the Prince's suite—Baron Nickisch, Count Kanitz and Count Wendel and the German Consul General—visited the Military Academy May 12. Carriages sent by Gen. Merritt awaited the guests. A twelve-gun salute honored the Prince. Every department from garret to kitchen was examined, and from an expert's point of view.

CAPTAIN EDWARD T. COMEGYS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., was married May 5, at Ann Arbor, Mich., to Miss Grace North Willcox, second daughter of General O. B. Willcox, U. S. A. After the ceremony the married couple left for Sackett's Harbor, the Doctor's duties at Madison Barracks preventing a long absence at this time. The military post will thus have two brides to welcome, both daughters of its old commander, the one the wife of Lieut. S. C. Mills, 12th Infantry, and the other of Dr. Comegys. A complimentary concert by the 12th Infantry band was tendered Dr. and Mrs. E. T. Comegys at Madison Barracks on Monday evening. The following appropriate selections were rendered: Wedding March, Mendelssohn; Waltz--Amorettentanse, Gung'l; Kindred Souls—Duet for cornets, Eilenberg; Selection—From the Merry War, Strauss; The Dear Home—Serenade for Saxophone, arr. by Greissinger; Anvil Polka, Parlow.

LIEUTENANT J. V. B. BLEECKER, U. S. Navy, was a guest this week at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT (junior grade) RICHARD H. TOWNLEY, who was before the Naval Examining Board a few days ago, has been recommended for retirement.

MISS REBECCA REYNOLDS, daughter of the late Rear Admiral William Reynolds, U. S. N., was married at Philadelphia, May 12, to Mr. Charles J. McDaniel, of New York.

LIEUTENANT S. C. LEMLY, U. S. N., lately on duty in the office of the Judge Advocate-General of the Navy, joined the *Trenton* this week at Norfolk, Va.

IT is understood that Lieut. Wm. H. Jaques, U. S. N., contemplates resigning from the Navy for the purpose of accepting a more lucrative position with the Bethlehem Steel Works, the contractors for furnishing the Navy with armor plates and gun forgings.

LIEUT. CHAS. A. GOVE, U. S. N., has been detached from the Hydrographic Office and granted four months' leave of absence, a portion of which he will spend in Washington it is expected. Lieut. Gove returned from the China Station on the U. S. S. *Trenton*.

IT is understood that the Retiring Board before which Lieut. Comdr. Socrates Hubbard, recently appeared, recommended that he be granted a further period of six months on the active list before another physical examination be had as to his fitness for sea service.

1ST LIEUT. H. G. ELLSWORTH, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Ellsworth, are stopping at the Hygeia Hotel, Fortress Monroe, enjoying a brief leave before going on duty again. Lieut. Ellsworth recently joined the U. S. S. *Ossipee*, and will make about a two years' cruise on that vessel.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR R. YATES, of the *New Hampshire*, recently went to Portsmouth, N. H., for a brief visit. As Commanders Davis and White, of the *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth*, were also away from the vessels, the command of the squadron devolved upon Commander Train, of the *Jamestown*.

P. A. SURG. AND MRS. FRANK ANDERSON, of the Navy, are to be congratulated on the safe arrival on May 2 of a little daughter. The stranger put in an appearance at New Brighton, Staten Island, and it is understood that mother and child are doing as well as can be expected. Dr. Anderson was married to Miss Coffin June 17, 1886.

PAYMR. W. J. THOMSON, U. S. N., having been detached from the *Mohican* on the Pacific Station, Paymr. Rand has been designated as his relief, and will sail from New York for Aspinwall in the P. M. S. S. of May 20. Paymr. Thomson has been attached to the *Mohican* a trifle less than two years, so that his detachment is out of the usual order.

THE vacancy made on board the *Juniata*, South Pacific Station, by the death of Chief Engr. Hunt, of that vessel, has been filled by the assignment of Chief Engr. Isaac R. McNary. Mr. McNary has, until recently, been on duty as inspector of coal for the Navy, under the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, at the New York Navy-yard.

LIEUT. N. E. NILES, of the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, has been, and still is, busily at work getting out the charts destined for the *Ossipee*. Although this vessel will be commissioned for but a short cruise, the numbers of charts to be furnished is about the same as would be the case if she were about starting out on a full three years' cruise.

REDFIELD CHANDLER, son of Rear Admiral Chandler, in command of the Asiatic Station, is said to have disappeared about two months since, or shortly after his discharge from the position he held in the New York Navy-yard, and fears are entertained for his safety. Both his father and mother are in China, and as his discharge from the Navy-yard was a very severe blow to the young man, it is suspected that some ill fortune has overtaken him.

PAYMASTER D. A. SMITH, U. S. N., left New York early in the week to join the *Boston*.

THE marriage in New York of Paymaster H. T. Wright, U. S. N., to Miss Julia Speir, is fixed for June 2.

MR. PREBLE TUCKER, a grandson of Commodore Preble, U. S. N., was married last week in New York to Miss Katherine Waldo.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER A. B. WILLITS, U. S. N., is expected at his home in Portsmouth, Va., from California, on a three months' leave.

DURING the absence of Ensign J. J. Knapp, U.S.N., on a three years' cruise, Mrs. Knapp will reside with her parents at 800 Ellis street, San Francisco.

WE are glad to learn that Chief Engineer Henry Lee Snyder, U. S. N., has sufficiently recovered his health to return to his duties as superintendent of the State, War and Navy Building, Washington.

A PARIS correspondent writes: The American Colony has a delightful addition, Mr. and Mrs. Somerville Pinkney Tuck and Miss Tuck, of New York, are at the Hotel du Palais, cours la Reine.

CAPTAIN GEO. C. REMEY, U. S. N., was one of the judges at a tournament held May 6, at Portsmouth, Va. Six knights engaged in an animated contest for the privilege of crowning his "ladye fayre" Queen of Love and Beauty.

LIEUTENANT A. G. WINTERHALTER, U. S. N., is in Paris taking part in the conference for the purpose of forming a plan of co operation in photographing the whole sky. This conference has been called by Admiral Mouchez, director of the Paris observatory.

REAR ADMIRAL SHUFELDT, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, is reported to be instituting proceedings against the Shanghai *Courier* in connection with certain damaging articles which appeared in that journal recently regarding his course as adviser of the King of Corea.

THE great social event of the week in Washington was the concert on Thursday in the ballroom at the residence of the Secretary of the Navy, for the benefit of the "Washington Training School for Servants." Needless to say it was a pecuniary as well as an artistic success.

CARPENTER D. M. W. NASH, U. S. N., and Mrs. Nash, of Norfolk, Va., recently celebrated the 30th anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Nash is now the oldest of 16 families, composed of 57 children, grand and great grand children, and that 14 of the 16 families, along with 52 of the 57 children alive, are residents of Portsmouth, Va. Mr. David Nash has now eight children and five grand children living, notwithstanding he is only 52 years old.

THE annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the end of the month. President J. B. Houston, late of the Navy, has declined a re-election, although he will remain probably in the board of directors. The N. Y. *Tribune* reports that a prominent director of the company, speaking of the probable changes, said: "I think Mr. Hart has been displeased at some indiscreet utterances of President Houston. It is hardly worth while to boast that an office brings in $100,000 a year through successful speculation unless you wish to resign it in a short time. I understand that Mr. Hart complains that the president has not attended the board meetings as he should have done and that he has said recently in rather vigorous language that the next president would look after the company's business and not at the tape."

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET COLONEL ALANSON M. RANDOL, Major, 1st U. S. Artillery, a gallant officer, died at New Almaden, Cal., May 7, of Bright's disease. He had been an invalid for some time past, but his death was not expected so soon. Colonel Randol has a splendid military record. He was graduated from West Point in 1860, and appointed Brevet 2d Lieutenant of Artillery; shortly afterwards transferred to the Ordnance Corps, again to the 3d Artillery in 1861, and became 1st Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, May 14, 1861. From that time forward during the war he was constantly and actively engaged in the field and participated in many battles. For gallantry at Newmarket, Va., June 30, 1862, he received the brevet of Captain, and was promoted Captain, 1st Artillery, Oct. 11, 1862. He was Chief of Artillery of the 5th Corps in the Rappahannock Campaign, and was engaged in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. In December, 1864, he was appointed Colonel of the 2d New York Cavalry Volunteers, and followed General Sheridan's fortunes until the surrender of General Lee. He received the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel in the Regular Army, and of Brigadier-General in the Volunteers, for special gallantry at Gettysburg and Five Forks and meritorious services during the war generally. On the 19th of April, 1882, he was promoted Major, 3d Artillery, and in a few weeks later was transferred to his old love, the 1st Art. Since the war he has performed a variety of responsible service in the East and on the Pacific Coast, his last station being Fort Canby. Colonel Randol was an officer of handsome presence and every inch a soldier. He had numerous friends and relatives in New York City and vicinity, and his death will be universally regretted.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY F. CLARKE, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired, a distinguished and worthy officer, died at Washington, D. C., May 10. General Clarke entered West Point from his native State, Pennsylvania, in 1839, was graduated in 1843, and assigned to the 2d Artillery. He rendered gal-

lant service during the Mexican War, receiving the brevet of Captain for his conduct at the battle of Chapultepec. He was wounded at Molino del Rey. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant Sept. 8, 1847, was offered a captaincy in the 10th Infantry in 1855, but declined, and January 12, 1857, was appointed to the staff as Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, and promoted Major in August, 1861. From September, 1861, to May, 1866, he also held the positions of Colonel and A. A. D. C. His services during the War of the Rebellion were of the most meritorious character, and he received the brevets of Colonel for gallantry in the Maryland campaign, Brigadier-General for gallantry at Gettysburg, and Major-General "for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the Rebellion." He was promoted Colonel in the Subsistence Department May 20, 1882, and was retired from active service November 9, 1884, his sixty-fourth birthday. General Clarke was a refined, courteous and unassuming gentleman, with a charming family and beautiful home surroundings. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. The funeral took place on Thursday, a detachment of artillery from Washington Barracks being present to act as pall-bearers, etc. The large number of friends present at the ceremonies attested the general esteem in which the deceased officer was held.

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INFORMATION has been received of the death May 7, on board the *Iroquois* at Panama, of 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Clarke, U. S. Marine Corps. A despatch from Newport, R. I., referring to the death says: "Newporters were shocked to learn of the reported suicide of Lieut. Clarke at Panama. Lieut. Clarke was the only son of Mr. Henry W. Clarke, of this city. He was a member of the class of '79, Rogers's High School, but left at the close of 1878 to enter the Naval Academy at Annapolis as cadet engineer. Graduating from the Academy in 1882 he went on a two years' cruise on the *Richmond* in South American waters. In 1884 he passed an examination as 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and for the past two years has been on the *Iroquois*, near the Isthmus of Panama, serving on land during the revolution there. He was a young man of bright promise, and seemed well satisfied with his experience in the Navy, making an excellent impression on his superior officers. As far as is known here, Lieut. Clarke had no reason for committing suicide, and it is expected that later information will show his death to have been from some other cause. His father and mother are completely prostrated."

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LAST week we briefly adverted to the death of 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Davenport, 4th U. S. Artillery, May 6, at the St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C., to which he had been removed a few days previous from the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. Lieutenant Davenport entered the Military Academy, July 1, 1867, was graduated June 14, 1872, and promoted 2d Lieutenant, 9th U. S. Cavalry. He served for some years on frontier service, had then a tour of signal duty, was promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1878, and in 1886 secured a transfer to the 4th U. S. Artillery. He was a genial officer and all will regret his untimely death. He was a son of the late Captain R. K. Davenport, U. S. Navy, who died in 1872. His mother was Jennie Brent Graham, the sister of Major George R. Graham, Marine Corps, and he was a nephew of Capt. Thomas Corbin, U. S. N.

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JOHN MOUNTPLEASANT, chief of the Tuscarora Indian tribe, died on the reservation, near Lockport, N. Y., May 6, aged 77. He was the wealthiest and most influential man in the tribe. His widow is a sister of Gen. Eli Parker, who was Indian Commissioner under the late President Grant.

MRS. SARAH A. LUKENS, who was married in 1826 to Seth Lukens in the house in which Washington breakfasted on the morning of the battle of Trenton, and was one of the party of young ladies who met Lafayette on his arrival in New Jersey in 1824, died a few days ago at Oxford, N. J.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL FOOTE, an employee in the construction department of the Navy-yard for many years, died May 5, in the Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn. Capt. Foote was a brother-in-law of Senator Hawley, and his widow is a niece of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

MR. L. G. DE RUSSY, Jr., who died at New Orleans May 6, was a son of Gen. L. G. De Russy, who served in the Regular Army from 1814 to 1842, and during the Mexican war as a colonel of Louisiana volunteers.

PHILIP J. LANGER, M. D., formerly second assistant engineer, U. S. Navy, died May 9 at Philadelphia. He enlisted in the Navy in 1862 and resigned in 1870. The funeral took place on Thursday.

MRS. QUIRK, wife of Major Paul Quirk, U. S. Army, retired, died at West Hoboken, N. J., May 6. The funeral took place May 10 and was attended by numerous friends and relatives.

GENERAL W. H. CHRISTIAN, who served during the Mexican War and as Colonel of the 26th New York during the War of the Rebellion, died at Utica, N. Y., May 8.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

THE 18th annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland commenced at Washington, D. C., May 11, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan presiding. Many prominent officers were present, but not so many as was anticipated. The chairman of the Committee on Publications reported that the society's book had been published and was in the hands of members. The book contains a portrait of Gen. Crittenden, one of the corps commanders of the old Army. With this portrait and that of Gen. Palmer, to appear in the succeeding volume, the books will show a complete set of portraits of the department commanders and thirteen commanders of the Army of the Cumberland.

The treasurer's report showed the society to be in good financial condition. Of the various committees appointed, Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., was appointed chairman of the Committee on Oration and Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., on "Time and place of next meeting." The business meeting being over, adjournment was made until the evening, when they met at the Congregational Church, which was handsomely decorated.

Gen. Sheridan was greeted with a hearty outburst of hand-clapping and cheers as he rose to respond to the address of welcome. After some preliminary remarks, he said:

I served in almost everybody's army from Pea Ridge to Apomattox. [Applause.] I was down there even under General Sherman. But there was no army that I became so much attached to as the Army of the Cumberland, and my attachment arises from the fact that we were always faithful to each other. We had our up and downs, and we had our reverses and our successes, and in all of these events—and I was there [applause]—there was nobody that I have known or heard of who was not willing to help his neighbor, and always helped.

Col. Henry M. Duffield, the orator of the meeting, was introduced by Gen. Sheridan as "one of our old Army of the Cumberland soldiers," and delivered the annual address. At the conclusion of the oration the band played a number of military calls and airs and then Gen. Sherman stepped forward at General Sheridan's invitation to indulge in a few Army reminiscences. Needless to say, his remarks were enthusiastically applauded. He was followed by Gen. Rosecrans and ex-Gov. Curtin.

On Thursday, May 12, came the great day of the reunion, the unveiling of the statue of General Garfield. The day was beautiful, and, as a consequence, the procession, under the marshalship of General Absalom Baird, U. S. A., was a fine one, both as to its military and civic features.

The 3d Artillery, a battalion of marines and a detachment of 200 sailors from the *Galena* with the Marine band formed the 1st Division.

The 2d Division, under command of Major Goodloe, of the Marine Corps, consisted of the District militia, G. A. Republic and civic societies.

The statue, which is a bronze, is the design of the sculptor, Quincy Ward, who also designed the equestrian statue of General Thomas. It is ten feet six inches in height, and represents Garfield facing the West, in the act of delivering an address, with his right hand resting on a column and a manuscript held in his left. It cost $56,748.

A battery of artillery fired a national salute. Gen. Sheridan introduced the orator of the day, Gen. J. Warren Keifer, who on the part of the Monument Committee, delivered an address transferring the statue to Gen. Sheridan. At its conclusion, Gen. Sheridan, in behalf of the society, transferred the statue to the President of the United States, which was accepted by him in appropriate terms.

At the business meeting of the society Col. Henry Stone, of Boston, was selected as the orator, and Col. McMichael, of Philadelphia, as alternate of the next reunion. Chicago was selected as the place, and Chickamauga week, in September, 1888, as the time for holding the next reunion. The present officers of the society were re-elected for the coming year, as follows: President, Gen. P. H. Sheridan; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. Henry M. Cist; Treasurer, Gen. J. S. Fullerton; Recording Secretary, Gen. John W. Steele, and a vice-president from each State represented in the society.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. Louis *Globe* at the City of Mexico writing of the celebration May 5 of the victory of the Mexicans over the French at Puebla 25 years ago, says: "Those Americans who, ten short months ago, were rasping their throats with war cries against Mexico, might have seen the pageant with profit. There was something instructive, to say the least, in the regiments of regular infantry, in the squadrons of cavalry, in the artillery, heavy and light, and, finally, most of all in the rurals, to compare with which there is no body of armed men on the continent. Americans are inclined to hold the Mexican Army in contempt, and there is a prevailing opinion that these soldiers are badly drilled, poorly equipped, few in numbers, and no fighters. As regards the drilling of the infantry, this is subject to criticism. The men do not march well, but they are the poorest branch of the service. The cavalry and artillery make a much better appearance, while the rurals, the pride of Mexico are superb in their movements. As for the equipment of the Mexican Army, it can be said with truth that taken as a whole it is far superior to that of the United States. The fact is that Mexico could start an army of 45,000 regular troops, fully equipped, in every respect, for the Rio Grande to-morrow, and the United States could not. It is not pretended to doubt what the final result would be in an encounter between a very big and a very small man, but in this case the small man is in a better state of preparation than the big one. Although the sentiment of the country is in favor of peace, and there is no probability of a revolutionary movement, the Mexican Army is kept in a high state of discipline, and was never in a better condition. With a regularly paid, well fed, and highly disciplined army at his command and railway facilities for the rapid movement of troops, the stability of President Diaz's Administration would be assured, even if it did not possess the loyal and patriotic support of the great majority of the Mexican people."

A despatch early in the week from Guaymas, Mex., stated that under sentence of Court-martial were shot Col. Arvizu, Lieut. Guiterez, and Louis Feneen, who brought a few weeks ago a squad of soldiers to the American side and attempted to release from the local officers a man who was not under arrest, but whom the officers were taking charge of to keep him out of trouble.

The news has been contradicted, and the latest is that the prisoners have been respited and that our State Department has expressed the wish that some lesser punishment be awarded them.

MONUMENT TO JOHN SEDGWICK.

THE members of the Old Sixth Corps who went to the battlefield of Spottsylvania this week to dedicate a monument to General John Sedgwick, were met and warmly welcomed by a large number of Virginians, including many ex-Confederates, who had gathered there to greet them and to witness the ceremonies. General H. G. Wright, as presiding officer, called the assemblage to order at the monument, and prayer was offered by the Rev. J. N. Ritner, late brevet captain of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers. After music by the Fredricksburg band, General Wright delivered the opening address, and a letter was read from President Cleveland. The memorial tablet was then unveiled by General Wright, commander of the corps, assisted by six officers of General Getty's division. The monument is of Quincy granite, approximately pyramidal in form, nine feet in height and five feet five inches square at the base, and surrounded by a cross. General J. W. Latta, of Pennsylvania, the orator of the day, then delivered his address, which was listened to with profound attention, and was frequently interrupted by applause. At its conclusion Lieut. Col. Pingree, ex-Governor of Vermont, made an earnest and patriotic speech.

INSPECTORS OF STEEL FOR NAVAL VESSELS.

THE following is a list, corrected up to date, of naval officers connected with the inspection of the steel plates required for the new vessels now under contract:

Comdr. R. D. Evans, Navy Department.
Lieut. F. P. Gilmore, Pacific Rolling Mills, San Francisco.
Lieut. J. A. Rodgers, Linden Steel Co., Pittsburgh.
Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, Phœnix Iron Co., Pa.
Lieut. W. C. Cowles, Carnegie, Phipps and Co., Allegheny, Pa.
Lieut. E. J. Dorn, Pacific Rolling Mills, San Francisco.
Lieut. F. J. Milligan, Navy Department.
Lieut. F. W. Coffin, Pennsylvania Steel Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Ensign P. V. Lansdale, Carnegie, Phipps and Co., Allegheny, Pa.
Ensign J. H. Rohrbacker, Park Bros., Swickley, Pa.
Carpenter H. Rigby, Phœnix Iron Co., Phœnixville, Pa.
Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, Park Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.
Lieut. W. B. Caperton, Carnegie, Phipps and Co., Allegheny, Pa.
Lieut. J. T. Newton, Carnegie, Phipps and Co., Allegheny, Pa.
Ensign H. Kimmell, Oliver, Phillips and Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

THE PRESS IN WAR TIME.

MONCURE D. CONWAY read a paper on "The General and the Journalist in time of War" before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island on Monday night. He related his experiences as a correspondent in the Franco-German War showing the relations of the commanders to the reporters. The Germans afforded favorable opportunities; the French put obstacles in the way. One of the points Mr. Conway made was that "the commander and the private ought never to be left without some of the restraint held over them by the newspaper correspondent." The paper was discussed by Maj. James Pemberton Grund, Capt. F. V. Greene, and Wm. C. Church. Gen. James B. Fry, U. S. A., read this letter written by Gen. Washington:

CAMP OF THE GLOVE, July 19, 1777.

To a Committee of Congress on a visit to the Camp:

A small travelling press to follow headquarters would be productive of many eminent advantages. It would enable us to give speedily exact information of any military transactions that take place, with proper comments upon them, and thereby frustrate the pernicious tendency of falsehood and misrepresentation, which, in my opinion, of what complexion they may be, are in the main detrimental to our cause. If the people had a channel of intelligence that from its usual authenticity they could look up to with confidence they might often be preserved from that despondency they are apt to fall into from the exaggerated picture our enemies and their emissaries among us commonly draw of any misfortune we meet with. An ingenious man to accompany this press and be employed wholly in writing for it would render it singularly beneficial. GEO. WASHINGTON

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, the President of the Institution, closed the talk. Among those present were Gens. Jno. P. Hatch, T. F. Rodenbough and Gen. William D. Whipple, Gen. J. J. Milhau, Col. Charles Sutherland, Major J. P. Sanger, Major W. F. Randolph, Capt. Charles Morris, Lieut. W. B. Hamilton, Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, Lieut. E. B. Hills, Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, Lieut. B. H. Roberts, Lieut. Frank Thorp, Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, and Lieut. John Pitcher. Col. Schermerhorn and Major Ackerman, of the National Guard.

INSIGNIA FOR LONGEVITY SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

COMMISSIONED officers might be allowed to wear on each side of the coat collar: For 5 years' service, one bar; 10 years' service, two bars; 15 years' service, gold leaf; 20 years' service, silver leaf; 25 years' service, eagle; 30 years' service, one star; 35 years' service, two stars; 40 years' service, three stars; 45 years' service, four stars. This is simple, and would show what rank an officer's service should entitle him to, if promotion was not so slow as it is. What do you think of it? GRUBA.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lieutenant Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cavalry, is granted leave from Aug. 28 to Nov. 15.

Lieutenant S. C. Mills, 12th Infantry, is granted a further extention of leave for 16 days.

Captain F. W. Elbrey, assistant surgeon, will report to General Holabird's Retiring Board for examination.

HONORS TO HAWAIIAN ROYALTY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, writing up Queen Kapiolani's visit to Mt. Vernon and her reception on the *Dispatch*, says:

Promptly after the vessel started lunch was served in the cabin. After lunch all the ladies and gentlemen on board were presented to the Queen and the Princess, and the Queen said she enjoyed this excursion more than any other pleasure planned for her since her arrival. She was told that the launch on which she went ashore and returned to the vessel is to be named the *Kapiolani*, in her honor.

This is not the first instance wherein such a compliment has been tendered her by our naval folks. During the six months' sojourn of the flagship *Pensacola* in Honolulu harbor, after taking Kalakaua home in 1875, our after-pivot bore on either side its carriage a handsome tablet with the name "Kapiolani," placed there by direction of the gallant Admi. John J. Almy. More than once did her Majesty and the Admiral "hobnob" alongside of "Kapiolani's gun," as the afterguard boys used to call it, when the Queen and the "elite" of Hawaii's capital used to "take in" our hops.

That trip of the *Pensacola's* was a memorable one, not only because we took the King home, but on account of the lively shake up we gave him when about half way from 'Frisco to the Islands. In the morning watch, just about four bells, there was a crash; like, well, just like falling timber—for that's what it was—and in less time than it takes one to write it, everybody, from the King to the Jacko-the Dust, was on deck in *costume de rigeur*, as that term applied to Kalakaua's subjects before we missionized them. The Boatswain was piping "All hands save ship," and there certainly was a queer old mess to clear up. The ship being under all plain sail, the maintopmast had broken off just at the lower masthead and was hanging over the side with its weight of canvas, the mizzen royal and fore-topgallant having, of course, followed their leader. Colonel Steinberger stood gazing at the wreck of the neat little steam launch Uncle Sam was sending to Samoa for him, the King was wondering where his Royal Standard had disappeared (superstitious jack tars believed that it was too heavy for the mainmast and had caused the disaster), Admiral and Captain (Gherardi) looked askance at the officer of the deck, a worthy gentleman now rusticating at Asnieres France, until the Governors of Oahu and Mani philosophically broke the monotony, it is believed by a recourse to that gubernatorial chestnut, "It's a long time between drinks." At any rate, mum was the word, when assured that the ship was safe, and more than one private "log" that day referred to the "Cham." battle which followed. Never mind the cause of the disaster, we'll let that go with the flowers that bloom in Honolulu. We got the King safely home, but, oh! ye gods! what a sight for a flagship carrying royalty. Representative frigates of three foreign powers were in the harbor, ships, every one of them, decked out in holiday rig and with yards manned.

The *Pensacola* had a ten-foot pole projecting from the maintop and on it was hung the Hawaiian standard! The log-book said that we had a jury-mast rigged, but it was more generally dubbed the former.

Kalakaua was glad to get home. His subjects, observing an old custom in honoring a returned chief, flocked to the palace, each bringing a present of food. They overcame him with pigs, chickens, eggs, vegetables and fruits, and from the greatness of his store he made glad the heart of the American tar by "dividing the surplus," the *Pensacola's* share being three or four capacious boat-loads.

UMPHRA MAGOG.

SIDE BY SIDE WITH LIEUT. MERRIAM.

FORT HAYS, Kas., May 8, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE appeared in a recent issue of your paper a most excellent letter on the subject of Army target practice from 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam. I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Lieut. Merriam, but I know that he has the well-earned reputation of being one of the best shots in the Army—not a lead pencil shot, nor a mere theorizer upon the flight of projectiles—and he has briefly expressed, in temperate, courteous language, some of the views held by hundreds, probably a large majority, of the officers of the Army. And I trust he will not be disturbed by the attempted sarcasms of his critics, or by their brusque demand that he shall perform an impossibility in order to prove a self-evident fact.

If a gentleman should assert that he had marched a company of infantry 100 miles in ten hours, and over a rough country, too, must I prove the incorrectness of the preposterous statement? O, but "why wash our dirty linen in public," say our horrified critics? Simply because so much foul cloth has been forced upon us that it cannot all be cleansed in private.

Abolish the "figure of merit" and the official publication of secretly made scores, and honest and better shooting will quickly follow the reform.

This has been written to defend an honest gentleman, who should need no defence for having done an honest, manly act. I shall reply to no ill-tempered personalities, but I take my stand by the side of Lieut. Merriam. E. R. KELLOGG, Capt. 18th Inf.

EXAMINING HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I WAS much amused to see from your issue of April 30 that many medical officers of the Army in official suggestions relating to the new Hospital Corps, recommend that the first class stewards now in the Service be required to pass an examination before being permitted to draw the increased pay. Are these gentlemen aware that most of these stewards have served over ten years as such, many over twenty, and a few nearly thirty years? Are these gentleman aware that the stewards now in the Service owe it mainly to their own exertions that their pay was increased? The writer has twenty-six years of service behind him as a steward and acting steward, was Chief Steward and acting Executive Officer of some of the largest field and general hospitals during the war and has a stainless record. What would you do with him, gentlemen, suppose you found some flaw in his knowledge of chemistry?

PAYING THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE writer of the article on "Pay of the Army" in your issue of April 30 fails to show wherein the arguments presented by "K" in your paper of April 2 are "very weak and improbable," and until he lets the light of his learning and experience on this subject illumine it, he must excuse the unprejudiced public from accepting his mere statements as cogent and unanswerable arguments.

The figures given by "K" showing the great advantages to the interest of the Government by the present system over that of the past *are* correct.

The comment is not so sad upon the officers of the Army as it is upon the system, or lack of system, under which they were working. They were more sinned against than sinning. We are taught to pray "Lead us not into temptation." But in those days every temptation incident upon a loose and imperfect system that could beset the handling of money by young and inexperienced officers lured them on.

I will admit it did not strike me that, if the expense of all the courts-martial entailed by the present system were added to the three-fourths of losses and costs referred to that the expense of the Government would be largely increased, so I took the patience to sum up what the difference would be between 7-32 per cent. and three-fourths of one per cent. on the disbursement of one year, say $12,000,000, and found it was $788,400. Rather large figures for the cost of courts-martial for the trial of enlisted men for one year. I must confess they startled me when, by reference to the last annual report of the Judge-Advocate General, I found that five-sixths of all the cases tried by general and inferior courts during the year were cases before garrison and regimental courts where no expense is incurred, except the per diem and sometimes the travel expenses of an occasional citizen witness. Therefore, the other one-sixth must be chargeable with the bulk of that extraordinary expense.

To show further the value of his statement I will say that the appropriation for expenses of courts-martial last year was $15,000, of which but a little over $8,000 was expended, and the larger portion of that was in the trial of commissioned officers. It does not strike me yet.

The writer signs himself * * *, the insignia of a general. It seems to be well chosen, for his statements are very general, and also his reforms. He would take a sponge and wipe out the corps of paymasters in toto. And what then? Abolish that curse to the Army, pay day, with all its evils. For come they many, or come they few, when the soldiers have money, those who are so inclined will strain discipline.

Now, if the present system of paying the troops is such a crying evil, as the writer of the article referred to would have us believe, I would suggest as a practical test of the question that each commanding officer, who desires a more frequent payment of his command, address a request to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through the regular channels, that it may carry with it the approval or disapproval of those in higher authority, that the troops be paid once a month at least, and state in his request wherein he believes such a change would be of benefit to the Service.

It must be borne in mind that the Pay Department is not vested with the power to make laws or change regulations. It is simply executive in its functions, and the scope of its action is limited by the laws, regulations, and decisions that hedge it in. Hence, any change in the present practices, customs, or methods that may be desired must first be effected in the laws and regulations by which the Department is governed. Then if the Pay Department fails to respond, or is not found in its present organization competent to carry out fully the reforms required, it will be time to devise some system which would eliminate the corps of paymasters in toto.

The writer of this is not an officer of the Pay Corps, but he will venture to say that if * * * was, the sponge act he is so anxious to perform would be deferred. K.

REORGANIZATION SCHEME FOR ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

HAVING read with great interest Prof. Michie's article on the U. S. Artillery, I am moved to offer a few suggestions touching the reorganization of that moribund arm of our Service.

No one can fail to see the soundness of Prof. M.'s idea of making the artillery a corps with a chief at its head, but almost as important is the reorganization of the arm into two distinct branches, viz.: garrison and field artillery. I beg to present to your readers a hasty outline for such a reorganization.

The artillery to be a corps commanded by a Brig.-General with the title of Chief of Artillery; such corps to consist of two branches, the garrison and the field artillery. The garrison corps to be divided into five battalions, having the present complement of officers, each battalion having ten companies of 120 men each, or on a peace footing say 100 men each.

This would give the country a force of 5,000 or 6,000 trained gunners for defence of coasts and harbors, serving siege guns, etc.

The field artillery to consist of 18 batteries, organized for administrative purposes and to foster esprit de corps, with three battalions of six batteries each, the battalion being officered by 1 colonel, 1 major, 6 captains, 12 1st lieutenants and 6 2d lieutenants. The grade of lieut. colonel would thus be abolished in 10 field artillery, and the position would seem superfluous in such an organization as the one above suggested.

This plan would give 108 guns, with their full complement of men and horses always ready for service. Taking into consideration the immense importance of light artillery in war, and the time required in training artillerists and riders, this force should always be kept on a war footing.

Promotion should be entirely separate in the two branches of the artillery. The work of directing the defence of coast forts, protecting channels, harbors, etc., is much more complicated and scientific than the handling of field guns, and may well be made over to a special corps trained for the purpose, while the operations of a field train require, in a greater degree, physical strength, youth and dash in the officers commanding it.

England and Mexico are the only two nations against whom the United States might need to employ its field artillery at short notice; consequently the light batteries should be concentrated near their frontiers, a battalion being stationed near Boston, another in North Central New York and at Niagara or Buffalo, while a couple of batteries should be at San Antonio and a few at the Artillery School. One of the battalions should consist of horse artillery.

We would suggest the detaching of the light batteries from the present regiments and the organization of eight new batteries, but should this seem too stupendous an armament to our Congressional Solons, the separation of the ten light batteries and their organization into a Field Artillery Battalion would be a step in the right direction.

We should then have 60 guns with their men and horses, the major part of which force should be advantageously posted along our Canadian border in, say, two large posts.

The plan above outlined would give us a practical and simple organization in place of the present ludicrous makeshift, would foster esprit de corps, give promotion and life where at present is stagnation and death, and would, in one word, convert the artillery into a combatant arm of the Service in place of the present dormitory for gentlemen in red-faced uniforms. F. D. H.

A REVENUE CUTTER EPISODE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE following episode in the career of the late Captain William A. Howard, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, may not be without interest to officers of that Service.

In 1824 Capt. Hoare, of His Majesty's brig *Dotterel*, seized nine American fishing vessels, one of which was retaken by her crew, and two others rescued by their crews, aided by an armed party from Eastport. The two latter vessels were known as the *Reindeer* and *Ruby*, and were owned principally in Eastport, where the news of their capture created great excitement and indignation.

W. A. Howard at the time was a mere stripling—a merchant's apprentice—his employer being largely interested in the two vessels. Seized by a sudden impulse, young Howard resolved to attempt the recapture of the two vessels. Hastily gathering some thirty persons, many of whom were boys, who perhaps a dozen of them armed with such weapons as could be quickly grasped, they awaited the approach of the vessels which passed in close proximity to Eastport en route to Lubec.

The party under Howard embarked in two small schooners, and, hoisting the American colors, ran alongside of the captured vessels, intimidating the prize masters and crews to such an extent that possession was given at once without a shot being fired.

The recaptured vessels were taken to Eastport amid general rejoicing, young Howard receiving great praise for his prompt action in the matter. The case was referred to Henry Clay, at that time Secretary of State, by the representatives of Great Britain, but failed to receive satisfaction and the case was finally dropped. Howard afterwards received the appointmen of a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, which he resigned for a commission in the Revenue Cutter Service and died holding position at the head of the list of Captains. S.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The following were elected members of the 1st Class, Military Order, Loyal Legion, at the last meeting of the New York Commandery, May 4: Col. William d'A. Mann, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Gerrard I. Whitehead, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. Samuel J. Storrs, U. S. V.; Brevet Col. Benjamin B. Foster, U. S. V.; Brevet Major-Gen. George S. Greene, U. S. V., late 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Osgood Welsh, U. S. V.; Capt. C. Frederick Betts, U. S. V.; Capt. Leffert L. Buck, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. Butler Coles, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Franklin Murphy, U. S. V.; Asst. Surg. Enoch V. Stoddard, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. Edward H. Little, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. and Adjt. Eliphalet Hendrickson, U. S. V.; Capt. Luis F. Emilio, U. S. V.; Capt. James R. Mullikin, U. S. V., 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A., retired. For the 2d Class—Mr. Livingston Emery.

The following were elected officers by the Commandery of the State of Wisconsin Loyal Legion, May 4: Commander, Capt. Geo. W. Burnell, U. S. V.; Senior Vice Commander, Bvt. Maj. C. H. Anson, U. S. V.; Junior Vice Commander, Bvt. Maj. Geo. W. Carter, U. S. V.; Recorder, Capt. Charles King, U. S. A.; Treasurer, Capt. Darwin R. May, U. S. V.; Registrar, Adjt.-Gen. C. P. Chapman; Chaplain, Capt. Jos. W. Sanderson, U. S. V.; Council—Bvt. Capt. James R. Saville, U. S. V.; Maj. A. J. Cheney, U. S. V.; Capt. Robert Montieth, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. B. Johnson, U. S. V.; Ensign A. S. Ludlow, U. S. N.

The following were elected officers of the Kansas Commandery May 5: Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. C. W. Blair U. S. V.; Senior Vice-Commander, Capt. M. H. Insley, late U. S. Army; Junior Vice-Commander, Lieut.-Col. Charles Page, U. S. A.; Recorder, Lieut.-Col. J. P. Martin, U. S. A.; Registrar, Bvt. Col. J. H. Gallpatrick, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Capt. L. E. Campbell, U. S. A.; Chancellor, Bvt. Col. T. J. Anderson, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Lieut.-Col. J. L. Abernathy, U. S. V.; Council—Major G. T. Anthony, U. S. V.; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. J. A. Martin, U. S. V.; Capt. J. A. McGonigle, U. S. V.; Bvt. Lieut. Col. A. C. Van Duyn, U. S. V.; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Charles Candy, U. S. V. The Chancellor and Gen. Martin are at Topeka, the others at Leavenworth. It is proposed to give an entertainment at the first anniversary of the commandery, June 24.

(From the New York Sun, May 8.)

At the annual election of the New York Commandery of the Military Order, held at Delmonico's last Wednesday night, the ticket prepared by the Nominating Committee, of which Gen. Horace Porter was Chairman, occasioned murmurings of dissatisfaction, but the only real opposition centred upon the selection of Col. E. M. L. Ehlers as Junior Vice-Commander. Before the polls were opened, and also while the balloting was going on, printed circulars were distributed opposing the election of Col. Ehlers upon the ground that he was a comparatively new member, and suggested in his place the name of Col. Wm. C. Church, one of the charter members. Col. Ehlers at once offered to withdraw, saying that if he had been consulted he would not have permitted his name to be used, but his friends restrained him, saying that the regular ticket would be chosen entire. The tellers announced the result after the companions were seated at dinner. The entire ticket was elected with the exception of Col. Ehlers, who received 64 votes against 107 for Col. Church. This action was due to no personal feeling toward the defeated candidate.

ERNEST VON DIESKELSKIE, a deserter, whose father applied for a writ of habeas corpus to have him released from the custody of the U. S. Army, was, May 9, ordered by the Court in General Term, District of Columbia, to be discharged, reversing the decision of the lower court.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 33, H. Q. A., May 5, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the blank forms for use in telegraphing, furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, as provided in paragraph 695 of the Regulations (published in G. O. 65, of 1886, and amended by G. O. 15, of 1887, both from this office), will hereafter be used by all officers of the Army in sending telegrams on official business.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 34, H. Q. A., May 11, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following regulations are published to the Army, and will be numbered par. 2501½ and 2501¾, respectively, of the Regulations.

2501½. Vacancies in the grade of 1st lieutenant of ordnance are filled by transfer from the line of the Army. To be eligible an officer must be less than thirty years of age, must have served at least four years as an officer in the line of the Army, and must have passed satisfactory examination before a board of ordnance officers. Applications for examination will be made to the Adjutant General.

2501¾. Should the applicant be directed to appear before the board, he will, after passing a satisfactory preliminary examination as to his physical qualifications, be examined upon the following or such other subjects as the Secretary of War may prescribe: Gun construction, present and past state of the art; ballistics and ballistic machines; types of projectiles and gun carriages; gunpowder, types and modes of manufacture; small arms and machine guns; employment of artillery, kinds of fire, etc.; armored defences; materials for ordnance construction and processes of manufacture; torpedoes for coast defence; general principles of mechanics.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1887.

States that the amount of U. S. bonds held by the Treasurer of the U. S. to secure public deposits in the First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., is $250,000—a decrease of $50,000 since last advice.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Henry C. Corbin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Chicago (S. O. 54, May 9, Div. Missouri).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major Ezra B. Kirk will proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to Charleston, S. C., on public business connected with the construction of ordnance sergeants' quarters at Fort Sumter, S. C. (S. O., May 11, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Payment of troops on the muster rolls of April 30, will be made as follows: Major James P. Canby, Paymr., at Boise Barracks and Fort Klamath. Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., at Forts Walla Walla, Spokane and Sherman. Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks, and Forts Canby and Townsend (S. O. 64, April 26, D. Columbia).

The following changes in stations of officers of the Pay Dept. are ordered: Major Charles McClure, Paymr., will be relieved from duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., July 1, 1887, and will proceed to El Paso, Tex., and relieve Major George F. Robinson, paymaster, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and relieve Major John S. Witcher, who will proceed to Newport Barracks, Ky., and take station there. Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., on completion of payments on rolls of June 30, will take temporary station at Leavenworth, Kas. Major John P. Baker, Paymr., on completion of payments on rolls of June 30, will proceed to Helena, Montana, taking station there (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Capt. Victor Biart, asst. surg., will report for examination by the Retiring Board, at Fort Leavenworth (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Lieut. Col. C. T. Alexander, to commence May 23, and to Capt. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg., to commence June 10 (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Louis A. LaGarde, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Camp Sheridan, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo. (S. O. 42, April 28, D. Dakota.)

A furlough for six months is granted Hospl. Steward Thomas Hills, Fort Washakie (S. O. 53, May 6, Div. Mo.)

Upon arrival of Hospl. Steward Herman Kuch, Fort Klamath, Private Carl Hagen, Troop L., 2d Cav. (Hospital Steward second class), will return to Fort Sherman, Idaho (S. O. 63, April 25, D. Columbia).

Signal Corps.

The leave for ten days, from May 3, granted 2d Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, Signal Corps, is extended twenty days, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Major Henry Carroll is relieved from duty at Fort Custer, and will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 42, April 28, D. Dak.)

The leave granted Major John M. Hamilton is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 15, is granted 1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, Act. Chief Engr. Officer, Dept. Mo. (S. O. 52, May 4, Dept. M.)

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Col. Albert G. Brackett (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. James Casey, Troop M (S. O. 48, April 28, D. Ariz.)

In Orders 16, of May 1, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth, commanding, relieves 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Patch from duty as Regimental Quartermaster, to date May 1. In parting with Lieut. Patch as Regimental Quartermaster, the Regimental Commander desires to express his sincere regret that he is compelled to relieve him in compliance with Regulations. Lieut. Patch has for seven years performed his duties with marked ability and fidelity, and with a devotion to the best interests of the Service that it would not be possible to excel. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieut. James Parker, Troop H, is appointed R. Q. M. Lieut. Patch is assigned to Troop H, vice 1st Lieut. Parker.

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Frederick Grieb, Troop A (S. O. 53, May 6, Div. M.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Winfield S. Edgerly is further extended one month (S. O., May 5, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling will forward recruits for the 7th Cavalry to their destination. Those for Forts Yates, Buford, and Keogh will be sent under charge of 2d Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav. (S. O. 42, April 28, D. Dak.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Varnum, Fort Yates, is extended ten days (S. O. 44, May 5, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. James M. Bell, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 44, May 5, D. Dak.)

The leave granted Capt. James M. Bell is extended one month (S. O. 55, May 9, Div. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. J. B. Hickey, San Antonio, will join his troop at Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 52, May 2, D. Tex.)

Par. 4, S. O. 70, March 26, 1887, from H. Q. A., directing that 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain be relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is revoked (S. O., May 11, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, is granted Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 44, May 3, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. John H. Gardner is detailed for duty on recruiting service at Fort McKinney, Wyo., in place of 1st Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle, Adjt., relieved (S. O. 44, May 3, D. Platte.)

Upon the arrival of Col. Edward Hatch, Lieut.-Col. James S. Brisbin is relieved from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., and will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo., and take station at that post. In changing station, Lieut.-Col. Brisbin will use the Government transportation now en route from Fort McKinney, with the Hdqrs. and Band, 9th Cav., and will also take charge of and conduct to Fort McKinney a detachment of recruits for the companies of the 7th Inf. serving at Fort McKinney, now under orders to be sent to Fort Robinson (S. O. 45, May 6, D. Platte.)

On mutual application, the following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. F. Beers Taylor, from Troop E to Troop M, and 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, from Troop M to Troop E (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. G. Huntt, promoted from Major, 1st Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 42, April 28, D. Dak.)

Leave for two months, from April 4, on account of sickness, is granted 1st Lieut. Mason M. Maxon (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

1st Sergt. William H. Givens, Troop K, will report at Fort Grant, A. T., for examination for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergeant (S. O. 49, May 2, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Major Edward R. Warner (promoted from Captain, 3d Art.), will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Div. of Pacific for assignment to a station. He will remain on duty at Fort McHenry until July 1, when he will proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

Leave for four months, from June 1, 1887, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith (S. O., May 11, H. Q. A.)

In Orders 21, of May 3, Gen. R. B. Ayres announces the death, May 2, at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., of Capt. R. G. Howell, recapitulates his military services, and says: "During his long service of nearly twenty-three years in the regiment he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, by his sterling qualities as a man and soldier. Modest, brave, devoted to his profession, intelligent and conscientious in the performance of every duty, generous to the faults of others, he was an officer of whom any regiment might be proud. Struck down in the full prime of his vigorous manhood, we mourn his loss to the regiment and to the Service, of which he was a worthy ornament. As a mark of respect to the memory of Capt. Howell, the regimental colors will be draped, and the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days."

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John E. Myers, Washington Barracks, D. C., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 97, May 12, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., E, F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

Bat. E (Rawles's), Fort Schuyler, will take station at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 96, May 10, Div. A.)

Bat. M (Day's), on being relieved at Fort Wood by Co. A, 12th Inf., will take station at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 96, May 10, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will issue a furlough for thirty days to Sergt. Wellman Moulton Bat. A (S. O. 93, May 6, Div. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The companies of the right wing, under Capt Mills, have for five days' practice done most excellent work. The marking is done by sergeants from companies other than those firing, and an officer in the pit, so the scores made cannot be questioned. The figure of merit will be well up at the end of a week's firing, thus demonstrating the advantages of continuous practice.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Charles C. Hillman, Co. C (S. O. 54, May 9, Div. M.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

2d Lieut. John J. Shaw is dropped from the rolls of the Army, for desertion, to date from May 9, 1887 (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Zerah W. Torrey is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Platte, at Fort Douglas, Utah, in place of 1st Lieut. George B. Walker, who is relieved (S. O. 45, May 6, D. Platte.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Capt. Folliot A. Whitney will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., and report to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Platte (S. O. 73, May 3, R. S.)

1st Lieut. P. Henry Ray, having reported, is announced as Acting Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Platte, with the rank of Captain, under the Act approved July 5, 1884 (G. O. 3, May 9, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

On application of the Colonel, with a view to appointment on the regimental staff, 1st Lieut. George Palmer, now at Whipple Barracks on leave, is temporarily assigned to duty at that post (S. O. 49, May 2, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. C. S. Burbank, Fort Lyon, is extended ten days (S. O. 51, April 29, Dept. M.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Clay is extended one month and fifteen days (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The excellent band of the 11th Infantry, under the leadership of Chief Musician A. La Guardia, gave a benefit concert at Fort Sully, April 28, which was quite successful. The programme included a march by La Guardia, named "Josephine," and dedicated to Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, Regimental Adjutant.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; A, Ft. Wood, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H.

Co. A (Wilson's), Madison Barracks, will take station at Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 96, May 10, Div. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Col. Alexander Chambers, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 44, May 3, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about May 14, is granted Capt. W. A. Miller (S. O. 52, May 4, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for five months is granted Capt. James H. Bradford (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

The Brackett *News* says: Principal Musician John W. Whitely, 19th Infantry Band, has gone to Boston to attend the Conservatory of Music there. He was furnished excellent credentials from Gen. C. H. Smith, Major Vedder, Capt. C. B. Hall, Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, post adjutant, and others who have known Mr. Whitely for years.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

2d Lieut. Benjamin Alvord will report in person

on Aug. 28, 1887, to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty at the Academy (S. O., May 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John H. Patterson and 2d Lieut. James A. Irons are relieved as members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Assinniboine, M. T., and Capts. John N. Coe and William S. McCaskey and 2d Lieut. Henry B. Moon, Jr., are detailed additional members of said court (S. O. 43, May 2, D. Dak.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Alfred Wood, Co. K (S. O. 53, May 6, Div. M.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. W. Y. Stamper (S. O. 52, May 4, Dept. M.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle is assigned to the charge of the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twelve days, to commence on or about May 18, is granted Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Fort Mackinac (S. O. 94, May 7, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Brady will issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. Henry F. Steffen, Co. A (S. O. 95, May 9, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The leave granted Capt. John L. Bullis is extended one month (S. O. 55, May 9, Div. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 7, 1887.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain Edward R. Warner, 3d Artillery, to be Major, 1st Artillery, May 7, 1887, vice Randol, deceased.

1st Lieutenant John C. Scantling, 2d Artillery, to be Captain, May 2, 1887, vice Howell, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Edward C. Knower, 3d Artillery, to be Captain, May 7, 1887, vice Warner, promoted to the 1st Artillery.

2d Lieutenant Edwin St. J. Greble, 2d Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, May 2, 1887, vice Scantling, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Frederick S. Strong, 4th Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, May 6, 1887, vice Davenport, deceased.

2d Lieutenant Wilbur Loveridge, 3d Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, May 7, 1887, vice Knower, promoted.

CASUALTIES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew J. Alexander (retired), died May 4, 1887, near Utica, New York.

Major Alanson M. Randol, 1st Artillery, died May 7, 1887, at New Almaden, California.

Captain Rezin G. Howell, 2d Artillery, died May 2, 1887, at Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama.

1st Lieutenant Thomas C. Davenport, 4th Artillery, died May 6, 1887, at Government Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia.

NOTE.—No list was issued for the week ending April 30, 1887.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Stanton, N. M., May 5. Detail: Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th Cav.; Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Inf.; Capt. W. M. Wallace, 6th Cav.; Capt. M. E. Taylor, Asst. Surg.; Capt. J. S. Bishop, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. L. Scott, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Davies, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Stotsenburg, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Carl Koops, 13th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. A. Penn, Jr., 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 48, April 28, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Apache, A. T., May 10. Detail: Capt. C. D. Viele, 10th Cav.; Capt. Alfred Morton, 9th Inf.; Capt. C. L. Cooper, 1st Lieuts. C. E. Nordstrom and T. W. Jones, 10th Cav.: 1st Lieut. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. C. C. Miner, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Leighton Finley, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. W. H. Beck, 10th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 48, April 28, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., May 9. Detail: Capt. William C. Shannon, Asst. Surg.; Capts. John P. Story and George G. Greenough, 1st Lieuts. William F. Stewart and John A. Lundeen, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. A. S. Cummins, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 93, May 6, Div. A.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., May 11. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capts. John R. Brinckle and Joshua A. Fessenden, 5th Art.; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Granger Adams, 2d Lieuts. Albert C. Blunt and John W. Ruckman, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 95, May 9, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort Grant, A. T., to report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergeants. Detail: Major Anson Mills, Capts. W. B. Kennedy and T. C. Lebo, 10th Cav. (S. O. 49, May 2, D. Ariz.)

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the examination of officers ordered before it. Detail: Col. Alexander McD. McCook, 6th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Charles Page, Surg.; Major Alfred A. Woodhull, Surg.; Major Thomas Wilson, C. S.; Major Hamilton S. Hawkins, 10th Inf., and Capt. William M. Wherry, 6th Inf., Recorder (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

MR. ARTHUR ENTROPPE, of the A. G. O. Headquarters Department of the Columbia, has resigned.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA.

AT a meeting of the members of Troop B, 4th Cavalry, on the evening of April 27, 1887, the following resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of Troop B, 4th Cavalry, do hereby express our heartfelt sympathy with Capt. H. W. Lawton and wife, in the bereavement of their infant daughter, Annie, who departed this life April 26, 1887, aged one year, three months, and eleven days.

JOSEPH LINDEBURGER, Chairman,

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of May 8 from Tucson says: "Another violent earthquake is reported in the San José mountains, 40 miles south of Fort Huachuca, in Sonora. Gen. Forsyth has sent an exploration party to investigate."

Cavalry have been sent from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Defiance Station, near Gallup, N. M., owing to Indian troubles there, but nothing serious is anticipated.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen O. O. Howard.

The growth of San Francisco westward leads the *Report*, of that city, not usually in favor of military expenditures, to express the hope that Major-Gen. Howard's previous recommendations that the harbor defences be placed in good shape, will receive the attention of Congress and of the country at large.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

The effect of the recent earthquake having been severely felt at Fort Hancock, the Fort Davis *News* is prompted to say: "It is to be regretted that it did not level the buildings to the ground, could it have stopped at that." Fort Hancock is evidently not a popular post.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

MAY 11, 1887.

SCHOFIELD Hall presented a very attractive picture on last Wednesday night, the occasion of the reception given to Gen. and Mrs. Merritt by the ladies and officers of the post. At half-past 9 o'clock the band played a grand march, and as Gen. and Mrs. Merritt entered the room they were greeted by the guests with hand shaking and congratulations. After this the ball opened with the lanciers, and dancing went on. The room was crowded. The ladies were beautifully costumed, the officers in full uniform. Mrs. Merritt carried a handsome bouquet of magnificent long-stemmed roses. The entertainment was unusually bright and gay. Many present felt that it might "be for years and it might be forever" ere they would dance again in Schofield Hall, and now and then a sad cadence in the voice, a shadow crossing the face indicated the passing thought of the unknown lands and posts fraught with fancies, doubts, hopes and fears, to which they were nearing. At 11 o'clock supper was served in a paradise of roses, the table just bloomed with them, all varieties, all colors, carnation lilies in profusion, etc.; salads of all kinds, game with champagne, ice cream, fruits, cake and bonbons. Ere leaving the supper room each lady received a beautiful corsage bouquet. The reception, or rather ball, continued until 1 o'clock, and then we wended homewards under a bright May moon. After the ball several officers, at this ghostly hour, went down to the wreck to see the lifting of the demolished engines, and there they remained until 3 o'clock.

Last Wednesday afternoon, about half-past five, there was a bad smash-up on the West Shore Road, just at the end of the filled-in flats under the cemetery. A gravel train was being backed to a siding and while crossing the main track was run into by an express train. The locomotive was knocked off, one car had its entire side torn out, and several others were more or less damaged. One Italian laborer had a leg broken, another was hurt internally, and the express messenger got a severe bruising.

A shocking accident happened last Saturday afternoon at Cranston's dock. One of the large boxes, weighted with chains, used as a counterpoise for the bridge of the ferry-boat, fell on the young lad, about 16 years old, who was employed on the boat. The poor boy's legs and lower part of the body were so frightfully mangled that his recovery is very doubtful.

Captain and Mrs. Price have gone to Cleveland to be present at the golden wedding of Mrs. Price's parents on the 17th of this month.

Cranston's Hotel opened for the season last Saturday. Among the first arrivals were Mrs. Irwin and two daughters.

Lieut. Waite, 5th Cav., spent several days here last week.

Prof. Tillman and bride returned from their short wedding tour last Saturday evening.

Cards are out for the wedding of Captain Sharpe and Miss Thomas, which will take place in New York June 2.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Highland Falls, has been quite ill for several weeks, but is now convalescing.

The next annual meeting of the Association of Graduates will take place in the Chapel at 3 P. M., Thursday, June 9, 1887. The graduating hop will be held Friday evening, June 10. The annual dinner will be served immediately after evening parade on the day of the meeting in the Cadet Mess Hall. The executive committee earnestly desires graduates to state as early as possible whether they propose to be present at the business meeting and at the dinner. The tickets for the dinner have been limited to $3.50; it is essential that the committee should be informed as early as possible what members intend to be at the dinner in order that no extra expense be incurred. One of the vacant divisions of cadet barracks will be fitted up with a number of beds, where officers and graduates can have sleeping accommodations from Wednesday, the 8th, till Saturday, the 11th of June, in case the hotel is overcrowded. Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, a distinguished member of the Class of 1822, has written his recollections of West Point from 1818. It is proposed to print these as a supplement to this year's annual report of the Association. All who desire copies are requested to notify the Secretary, who will furnish them at cost—not over fifty cents—so that extra copies can be printed.

The following-named persons have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy:

Orlando Kenton Morgan, Carrollton, Ohio.
Henry J. Horstman, Harrison, N. J.
William F. MacDonald (alt.), Jersey City, N. J.
Charles Zollicoffer Stevens, Augusta, Miss.
Albert B. Donworth, Machias, Maine.
Ara P. Long, Columbus, Indiana.
Bird H. Davis, Newport, Indiana.
John K. Miller, Beaver, Penn.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BAYARD, N. M.

May 1, 1887.

SINCE the Apache campaign ended we have little to arouse us from the dull monotony of garrison duties. Was it not for the many new and interesting books the post treasurer has purchased, and the occasional hop, we should almost wish for another campaign. However we must look on the bright side. We have exceedingly good health, plenty to eat, and no rough duty.

Major Cook, of the 13th Infantry, has now become comfortably settled with us.

Lieut. Sands, 6th Cav., bade his wife and children adieu, a few days since. They are now on their way to visit, with friends, at Pittsburg, Pa.

Lieut. Touey has been on the sick report for a week or so, but was at his post on muster day and looked quite well.

Harry C. Benham, who started on Saturday on a 70 days' furlough to his Iowa home, is a member of the 6th Cav. Band, and the band will be one musician short.

Our efficient Q. M., 1st Lieut. W. H. Carter, 6th Cav., stepped out of his office on the 1st of April, Lieut. Dravo being appointed to take his place. He now hands the post treasury over to Lieut. Craig, adjt., 6th Cav. and post. On my own account and in behalf of the men who have served under his direction for the past three years, I take this opportunity to extend our thanks for his kindness, forbearance, and patient efforts to make our labor light and pleasant, yet filling the strictest requirements. He leaves his office with the kindest regards of officer, soldier, citizen, and children.

CYRUS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

FORT MONROE, Va., May 10, 1887.

ON the evening of the 6th inst., in the hall of the theatre building, Dr. Brook delivered his first medical lecture of the series to follow. He selected for his subject the treatment of fractures, both simple and compound, and gave many practical illustrations, by placing an enlisted man in many different positions, and showing how, in case of an emergency, shingles and cigar boxes, strips of blankets or of cotton, could be converted into splints and bandages. The Doctor showed his familiarity with the subject by instantly answering some nice questions on critical points, started by Col. Frank and others, and by making no use of written aid. He never resorted to any vain flights of fanciful eloquence, but divested his subject of all unavoidable technical terms, so that those present, from the recruit to Gen. Tidball, could derive instruction from his method of treating fractures, from the fingers to the toes. All the officers attended, and probably some of them may, in the case of sudden fractures at some future time, have to make use of blankets and bayonets.

Friday was our pay day. Some of the boys became social on Saturday, spent a wet Sunday, slept in the guardhouse on Monday, had a Court-martial on Tuesday, a blind on Wednesday, and were released on Thursday. This routine rule is as invariable to-day as it has been in the past, threats and punishments having proved but too abortive for its abolition. More frequent payments, with smaller sums of money to be disposed of, would, most certainly, not increase the habitues of the guardhouse.

Late change of weather has stopped bathing, commenced here a week ago, but after a few sunny days we can enjoy the luxury of a pleasant swim for nearly six months to come.

The late Lieut. Davenport having been a most popular officer, his early death is sincerely regretted by all here, and the utmost sympathy felt for his sorrowing friends.

Similar regret has recently been felt by the enlisted men of the garrison at a sad accident which deprived them of a good comrade and the Army of a plucky soldier. Private Miller, Battery G, 5th Artillery, on his return from a theatrical performance given at the N. S. Home, had to cross a stream on a plank bridge; the night was dark, he fell in, and was drowned. The body was recovered early next day, and with military honors and by mourning relative was consigned to its last resting place in the post cemetery. B. B.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SHERMAN.

COUR D'ALENE no more. G. O. No. 30, A. G. O., renames this post Fort Sherman, in honor of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. A., retired, and our former commander may well be proud of his distinction, for a prettier post than this cannot be found anywhere along our vast frontier. It does not resemble a frontier post at all, with its lovely lake, which, by the way, is one of the finest sheets of water in the country, and still is such, as we are only about 60 miles from the British Possessions.

Just now Sherman wears its gala uniform. Great praise is due to Capt. Coates, 4th Inf., who for the past month had a party of men under his supervision cleaning the garrison, trimming trees, planting ornamental shrubs, as well as sowing grass seed, in fact doing anything and everything to enhance the looks of the post. He also started a lawn in front of our hospital, which in course of time will no doubt afford a pleasing sight to those who may be unfortunate enough to have to occupy this sanitary asylum. I say unfortunate, still I do not intend to convey the full meaning of this word, for I am confident that there is not a post throughout the Army that can boast of better medical attendance than we have here. Capts. Corson and Bannister, U. S. A., are our Post and Asst. Post Surgeon respectively. Both are high up in their profession, gentlemen in the fullest sense of the word, and with Hospital Steward Sill, in the immediate charge of the patients, we may well say to our brother soldier that a more conscientious and efficient trio is hard to find. In saying this I voice the opinion of all my comrades composing this command.

Our hospital is a new double building—frame—with all the modern improvements, and is so situated that the finest view of the post and lake is obtained from it. I may be thought a little too enthusiastic over our Medical Department here, but having served at more than a dozen stations, this is the only one I have found where the sick receive the attention and care the Government means to give them, and therefore give vent of our appreciation through these columns.

Mrs. Gen. Carlin has returned from an extended visit and so has Mr. W. Carlin, Jr. We had a visit from our Department Commander lately, who seemed highly pleased with everybody and everything, especially with the appearance of the 4th Inf. Battalion, which he reviewed. It was regretted that we did not have the balance of the companies here which comprised the Omaha Battalion, on that occasion, to participate in this review, for then we could have given Gen. Gibbon a still better opinion of the gallant old 4th, with its one hundred battle record. P. L. Z.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

MAY 11, 1887.

THE Soldiers' Temperance Union gave a most enjoyable entertainment on Tuesday evening, May 10. A grand concert was given by the 3d Artillery orchestra, and dancing followed till a late hour, about 100 couples participating in the evening's fun. This Society has in view both the mental and moral improvement of its members by a regular and proper presentation of temperance works. It proposes to further the study of good books and to foster a taste for the science and arts, but it intends more especially to exert itself in awakening and keeping alive an interest in temperance history and literature. While pursuing these ends it has in view to give its members every desirable means for proper recreation, both of mind and body.

Drill in the School of the Battalion, "Upton's Infantry Tactics," were resumed on May 9.

The following changes in the trumpet signals are announced: Recall from fatigue, 4.25 P. M.; first call for drill, 4.35 P. M.; assembly, 4.45 P. M.; recall from drill, 5.45 P. M.

The troops of this command were paid off May 6, by Major W. T. Tucker, Paymaster, U. S. A.

Mrs. General Gibson returned from a trip to New York on Monday, May 9, and was serenaded by the regimental band on the same evening.

Thursday the troops participated in the servies at the unveiling of the statue of our ex-President, Gen. J. A. Garfield.

AULD LANG SYNE.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, May 1: "The troops were mustered yesterday by Lieut.-Col. Offley, the commandant. The german given by the officers and ladies on Friday evening last was a gathering of unusual elegance and brilliancy. A large number of invited guests were present. An elegant repast was served at midnight. The music, under the able leadership of Prof. Kral, was all that could be desired."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BATON ROUGE, LA.

WE are living in peace and friendship here, and all sectional feelings which formerly existed have entirely disappeared. To show this, Mr. Patrick Fallan, commander of Harney Post No. 2, G. A. R., was some time since appointed by Gov. McEnery keeper of the State House Grounds.

Charles F. Eichwurzel, Superintendent National Cemetery, was elected Captain of the Baton Rouge Fencibles, April 18, and has received his commission.

April 26 was the Confederate Memorial Day. The G. A. R. had a place in line, and evinced their respect for the dead. Their unostentatious demonstrations plainly showed that the mellowing influence of time is fast removing the harsh recollections of the conflict and that only the valor and devotion of the soldiers who fought with equal sincerity for the blue and gray is henceforth to be remembered. J.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City *Times* says: "The cavalry and infantry arms of the Service were engaged in sham war yesterday. It was not cavalry against infantry. Both arms of the Service were divided into two battalions. The cavalry manœuvred in the forenoon and the infantry in the afternoon. Lieut. Byrne, 6th Inf., went to Manhattan, May 5, to pay a visit to the Blue valley stock farm of Mr. Higginbotham to view some of the latter's fine horses."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, DAKOTA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "On Friday evening, April 22, the charming operetta 'Penelope' was given in the post theatre to a large audience. The cast was: 'Penelope,' Mrs. Dr. Spencer; 'Mrs. Croaker,' Mrs. Lieut. Heistand; 'Pitcher,' Lieut. Penrose; 'Tosser,' Major Page; 'Chalk,' Lieut. Lewis. Mrs. Spencer's rich soprano voice was in fine condition and her conception and rendering of the part of the pretty kitchen maid, coupled with the sweet music, made her part a genuine success. Mrs. Heistand did herself much credit. Her reputation as a musician is well established. Major Page proved himself a comedian, and Lieuts. Penrose and Lewis did well. The receipts, about one hundred dollars, were devoted to the relief of the flood sufferers."

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of May 7 says:

The Fort Sidney Social Club gave a dance and ice cream party last evening....Capt. S. P. Jocelyn goes on two months' leave for the benefit of his health... The Twilight Socials entertained their numerous friends Wednesday.... Gen. Morrow left last Saturday for Fort Robinson to sit as a member of the Court of Inquiry convened to investigate the case of Paymaster Bash....Capt. Haughey has recovered from his illness and leaves Tuesday for Fort Du Chesne to join his company. Mrs. Haughey will leave on the same day for the East to visit relatives and friends.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE FOR THE ARMY.

A COMMITTEE of Baltimore clergymen have addressed a letter to the President on the subject of Sunday observance in the Army. The letter was referred to Secretary Endicott, and by him to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, and is now before the Board on the revision of the Army Regulations. Gen. Sheridan wrote the following indorsement on the letter:

This is a subject which has been discussed at intervals for many years. My predecessor, General Sherman, made several reports, and his recommendations were uniformly sustained by the Secretary of War. In his correspondence Gen. Sherman fully expressed my views, as, I believe, those of almost all the officers of the Army.

General Sheridan then quotes as his views from a letter written by Gen. Sherman to the Rev. H. C. Cameron, of New Jersey, on the subject of Sunday observance in the Army:

"Six days shalt thou labor and do all thou hast to do, but the seventh is the Lord's," etc. Some construe the seventh day to begin with the setting of the sun on the sixth day, others at midnight, and some others on the issue of the sun of the seventh day, but all agree that one day in seven shall be secure from work; but Christ himself reproved the Jews for their too literal construction of the commandant, which had been in force thousands of years, and he came on earth as a redeemer and reformer. He bade them take the ass out of the ditch and to gather their corn on the Sabbath, and many other things which had been prohibited by their too rigid and literal construction of their religious code. Now, suppose sailors on the ocean were to refuse to trim their sails on a Sunday, how many ships would reach their ports? Suppose sailors were to refuse to act as guards and sentinels on the Sabbath, or to clean their arms, or to march to their battle lines, would not the wicked prevail over the righteous? No! Christ himself held that there were indispensable duties which we must perform on the Christian Sabbath rather than that a poor ass might perish. I admit that all military men assert that the rule of one day's rest in seven is not only wise but holy, but like all general rules, must have exceptions which prove the rule. Every Christian mother washes and dresses her children of a Sunday morning so as to attend divine service in their best clothes. So soldiers are required to wash and dress in their best for Sunday. This is all Sunday morning inspection means, and every officer who commands a garrison in any country will state that soldiers are much more moral, much better behaved, and much more disposed to practice Christian conduct when so cleaned up and dressed than if allowed to lounge about unclean Sunday morning. I assure you that, knowing the fact, that your good wife has as much of the Sunday morning inspection of her children as Gen. Schofield has at West Point, if your family comprises ten children, the Service bears about the same relation to the officers of its garrison as your wife does to her children."

RAILROAD UP LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

WHILE Major W. R. King, of the U. S. Engineers, was stationed at Chattanooga, he conceived the idea of a park on Lookout Mountain, to which access should be obtained by a railroad. He elaborated the scheme, and associated with himself several other gentlemen, and the road was formally opened on the 19th of March. The incline is 4,300 feet long, rising in that distance about 1,200 feet. The track is narrow gauge, with three rails, thus making a double-track road. At the place where the up and down cars pass a fourth rail becomes necessary, so as to make two independent tracks, on which the cars move alternately up and down. The propulsion is by cable operated from the foot of the incline. The speed of ascent is about seven miles per hour. The cars are fitted with a shoe-brake, designed by Major King, operating on the principle so much used in mountainous regions for braking wagons. The brakes are always "on," unless held "off" by the conductor. There is also a system of electric signaling. The total cost of the line was about $150,000.

THE British war ship *Emerald*, from Bermuda arrived at Halifax May 10.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Left Havana for Washington April 24.

All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at Key West on Thursday, May 5.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Norfolk Navy-yard May 4.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23. She was last heard from at Mozambique, and she is in search of the *Emma Jane*, supposed to be engaged in the slave trade, and carrying the American flag.

A Press despatch says: The *Alliance*, which left New York in November last for the South Atlantic Squadron with secret orders to seize the schooner *Emma Jane*, which is suspected of being in the slave trade and carrying an American flag, has been heard from at the Island of Johanna, where Dr. Wilson, her owner, lives. He says that she is at Mauritius in an unseaworthy condition.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 16. All well. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 16.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Was at Leghorn, Italy, April 20. Intends to go to Villefranche after receiving her stores.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Comdr. W. M. Folger was ordered to command. Was at Leghorn, Italy, April 20—to leave there about middle of May for Constantinople.

Pacific Station—Captain H. L. Howison (in temporary command).

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley is ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of April 1.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Arrived at San Jose de Guatemala March 29.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left Guaymas for Acapulco to take in stores.

The *Adams* has been ordered to the Sandwich Islands. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Coquimbo, Chile, March 18. To leave April 10 for the North. It is very probable that the *Juniata* will be ordered to the Asiatic Squadron.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. At Panama May 7. Commander Richard P. Leary was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of April 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable to have arrived at Callao, Peru, March 22. Left for Panama same day.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., May 7, for her station in Alaskan waters.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Taboquilla, in Panama Bay, March 28. After a short stay intends to sail northward.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama April 5.

Was to remain there till about the middle of May, and then go on a cruise to Vladivostock, Hakodate and several of the northern ports of China.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Left Yokohama, Japan, April 3, in search of American bark *Annie Carver*.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama April 5.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Left Canton, April 1, for Yokohama.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Lieut. Commander Frank Courtis in temporary command. Comdr. F. V. McNair has been ordered to command. At Chemulpo, Corea, April 5.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers. At Nagasaki, Japan, April 5. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent after March 24, to Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st-rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station F, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. At Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. Getting ready for summer cruise.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at Washington Navy-yard May 3.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., May 9.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10. Mail address, San Diego, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City. She is being fitted for her annual Summer cruise. Will leave New York May 10, arrive at Glen Cove May 16, reach New London May 26, leave for Fayal, Azores, a few days later, arrive at that port June 10, reach Cadiz June 21, leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax. Catskill. Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about the middle of June. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about May 25, and to sail May 28 with new crew for the *Lancaster*, and later will probably be assigned to the North Atlantic Station, Comdr. N. H. Farquhar.

Chicago—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. (Report of March 19.)

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H. To be repaired. Was to be placed in drydock this week.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE new steam launch recently completed at the Mare Island Navy-yard for service in Alaska, has been named the *Cosmos*, after the club of that name in San Francisco.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* April 30 reports that the officers and crew of the steamship *Omaha* have subscribed $1,200 for the relief of the injured and of the families of those killed by the explosion of a shell at Ike Island, near Nagasaki. A subscription list is also being sent round the other ships of the Asiatic squadron.

A RUSSIAN lieutenant has invented a liquid fuel, which was recently tested on two steamers intended for duty on the River Oxus. It is reported, as a result, that 1 lb. of petroleum-refuse performed as much work as 2¼ lb. of coal. A sheet of white paper, held over the top of the funnel remained uncolored by smoke or soot. The price of this new fuel at Baku is about 4d. a ton.

THE Newport papers report that Eugene Creighton, equipment yeoman on board the *Saratoga*, has been missing since Wednesday of last week, and a reward of $10 is offered for his return to the ship. He was last seen by his wife between 9 and 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, when he had on citizen's clothes. He has been attached to the *Saratoga* for many years and was respected by all who knew him.

A WRITER in the April number of *Blackwood* discusses the question whether or not ironclads are doomed. Anyone disposed to be hypercritical, says *Broad Arrow*, might point out that the term "armor-clad" more correctly designates the type of ship referred to, for "ironclads" have not been built during many years past. There is a necessity for greater accuracy of expression than is commonly employed when questions relating to naval construction and tactics are being discussed; and there are no greater sinners in this respect than are to be found at the British Admiralty itself.

THE commandant of the Navy-yard at New York reports that in accordance with G. O. 355, all the stores and supplies of the several bureaus of the yard have been concentrated in one building.

SIR NATHANIEL BARNABY asserts that a swift mail-steamer may be as powerful a factor in a maritime war as an ordinary naval cruiser which has cost a million and a quarter of dollars, and is manned by five or six hundred men.

THE commandant at the New York Navy-yard has reported to the Navy Department that, in accordance with General Order 355, all of the stores and supplies of the several bureaus have been concentrated in one building.

THE Ordnance Bureau has greatly reduced its force at the naval proving grounds, and only work of the utmost necessity is being done there. Nothing whatever has been done looking to the selection of a new site for the proving grounds.

THE Naval Bureau of Ordnance will in the near future issue advertisements for the steel to be used in assembling the 6-inch guns appropriated for in the Naval Appropriation act for next year. They are to be built of crucible, Bessemer, and open-hearth steel.

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WILSON and Samuel Cramp, May 11, drove the first rivet in the keel of the new war cruiser *Baltimore* at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia. Others present were Naval Constructor Webb, Chief Engineer Melville and Chief Engineer Habighurst. Work will be pushed on the new cruiser.

CAPT. WALKER has written to the superintendent of the Naval Academy requesting that he be furnished with a list of the naval cadets who finish their four years' course in June, showing where each one of them would like to perform the two years' sea service, and which of them desire to be assigned to the same vessels. In making the June assignments this year the Department will comply with the wishes of the cadets as far as possible.

MR. J. W. PUGSLEY, the new superintendent of the Washington Ordnance Navy-yard, commenced preliminary operations there May 9, clearing out the anchor shop, preparatory to its extension and adaptability to the wants of the Ordnance Department. Comdr. A. H. McCormick and Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, of the yard, went to Bethlehem, Pa., to inspect the new plant for casting steel guns. Secretary Whitney, who intended to go with them, was unable to get away.

THE second annual reunion of the graduates of the Naval Academy will be held June 9, 1887. The business meeting will take place at 2.30 P. M., in the Physical Laboratory. The annual dinner will be given in the cadets' new mess hall, at 8 P. M. Those who wish to attend are requested to inform the Secretary, Lieut. B. F. Tilley, by June 1 next, on which train they will arrive, in order that the proper arrangements may be made. The graduating exercises of the class of 1887, and the annual ball will take place Friday, June 10.

A DESPATCH to the N. Y. *Herald* from Norfolk, May 10, says: "The report that the men brought here for the flagship *Trenton* from the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the U. S. S. *Dolphin* yesterday had no accommodations on board, and were exposed on the decks of the ship on the trip down and endured considerable suffering led the *Herald* correspondent to-day to interview a very intelligent seaman, who came down with the crew. He stated that there were 306 men in the draft on board the *Dolphin*, and, while it is true that they were exposed on the decks of the vessel during the trip, yet the weather was mild and they did not suffer by the exposure to any appreciable extent. On the contrary, the men appeared so glad to be assigned to a good ship that they were willing to endure any slight privation, and no special complaints of the discomforts of the trip has been made by any of them. The *Dolphin* left at noon to-day on her return to New York."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MAY 5.—Chief Engineer J. L. D. Borthwick, to the New York Navy-yard.

P. A. Engineer Wm. S. Moore, to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

P. A. Surgeon G. P. Lumsden, to the Michigan.

P. A. Engineer George H. Kearney and Cadet Engineer C. H. Matthew, to the Trenton.

MAY 6.—Ensign V. S. Nelson, to duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, Annapolis, Md.

MAY 9.—Lieutenant Seth M. Ackley, to duty on board the training-ship and upon falling in with the Quinnebaug, to duty on board that vessel.

Lieutenant Richardson Clover, to instruction in torpedo service June 1 next.

Ensign F. W. Toppan, to appear before retiring board.

P. A. Paymaster J. R. Stanton, to the Juniata, Pacific Station.

MAY 13.—The following officers have been detailed for torpedo instruction and will report for duty June 1: Commander James G. Green, Lieutenants R. Clover, Lucien Young, J. C. Gillmore, C. F. Emmerich, J. M. Bowyer, and R. Henderson; Ensigns J. A. Dougherty, R. C. Smith, W. L. Howard, W. M. Constant and Simon Cook, and Acting Gunner John Westfall.

MAY 11.—Assistant Paymaster Willis B. Wilcox, to the New Hampshire.

Surgeon A. F. Price, to temporary duty as member of board at Naval Academy.

Surgeon W. G. Farwell, to the Saratoga.

Detached.

MAY 5.—Surgeon C. U. Gravatt, from the Michigan and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton, from duty under the Advisory Board and ordered to the Trenton.

Chief Engineer I. R. McNary, from duty as Inspector of coal at New York and ordered to the Trenton.

P. A. Engineer Robert W. Galt, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Trenton.

Gunner Cecil C. Neil, from the tug Triana and ordered to the Trenton.

Carpenter Massa T. Quigley, from the Minnesota and ordered to the Trenton.

MAY 6.—Paymaster W. J. Thomson, from the Mohican, ordered to return home and report arrival.

Paymaster S. Rand, Jr., from special duty at the Naval Academy and ordered to the Mohican, per steamer of May 23, from New York.

MAY 9.—Lieutenants E. B. Underwood and W. S. Hughes and Ensign E. H. Tillman, from the Hydrographic Office, May 20, and ordered to duty on board the training ships and upon falling in with the Quinnebaug to report for duty on board that vessel.

Lieutenant Harry M. Hodges, from the Michigan, May 25, and ordered on board the training-ships and to the Quinnebaug upon falling in with her.

Lieutenant Edward P. Wood, from the Navy-yard Washington, May 14, and ordered to the Naval Academy May 16.

Ensign Walter J. Sears, from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Trenton.

P. A. Surgeon Richard Ashbridge, from the Naval Academy, May 14, and ordered to the practice-ship Constellation.

Paymaster J. F. Tarbell, from the Juniata and ordered to return home and report arrival.

MAY 10.—Lieutenant John B. Briggs, from the Pensacola and ordered to return home and report for duty for Naval Academy.

MAY 11.—P. A. Surgeon L. W. Curtis, from Chester Naval Hospital, May 25, to Training Squadron and to the Quinnebaug on falling in with her.

P. A. Surgeon J. W. Baker, from the Wabash, May 24, and ordered to Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts

Ensign F. J. Haesler, from Naval Academy, May 14, and ordered to the Constellation.

Surgeon R. C. Persons, from the Saratoga, May 31, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon C. A. Siegefried, from special duty at Baltimore to training ships, May 31, and ordered to the Quinnebaug on falling in with her.

Ordered to Examination for Promotion.

Lieutenant Lucien Flynne (junior grade), Ensign John M. Orchard and Lieutenant John M. Bowyer (junior grade), have been ordered to appear before a Naval board next Tuesday for examination for promotion.

MARINE CORPS.

MAY 6.—1st Lieutenant L. C. Webster, granted leave of absence from June 1.

MAY 9.—2d Lieutenant F. E. Sutton, detached from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to proceed by rail to Mare Island, Cal., and report for duty at the Marine Barracks there. On May 11 granted permission to delay reporting for one week.

MAY 11.—1st Lieutenant F. L. Denny, ordered to hold himself ready for orders to the U. S. S. Boston.

1st Lieutenant L. W. T. Waller, ordered to hold himself ready for orders for sea service.

NAVAL TRAINING SQUADRON.

COMMANDER SCHLEY, who returned on Tuesday from an inspection of the training squadron, which recently returned to Newport after its regular winter cruise, speaks enthusiastically of the high state of efficiency to which the officers of the squadron brought the boys during the cruise. He says that the offer of a medal to the most capable boy has had a beneficial effect. They all strive for it, and in this way, even those who failed to get it are more advanced in their studies than would have been the case had no reward been offered. The vessels will leave on their summer cruise early in June. They will take out the relieving officers and crew of the *Quinnebaug*, which vessel will be met at Lisbon. The squadron will return home in October.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 7, 1887.

General Order No. 359.

THE Chief Constructor of the Navy having called the attention of the Department to the necessity of adhering to the Construction Allowance Book, except in cases of emergency, commanding officers are directed to observe the most careful and systematic economy in the purchase of materials for the repairs of vessels in commission; and they are directed to adhere to the Allowance Books, except in case of great emergency, which should at once be reported to the Department, with the estimated cost of the repairs thought actually necessary by a Board of Survey composed of competent officers.

In this connection the attention of commanding officers is called to the fact that the complement of each ship contains mechanics who should be capable of executing all repairs to hull and machinery not requiring the use of the plant of ship or engine building establishments.

It is too much the custom for commanding officers to unnecessarily require for labor which is already on board ship, and they are warned that hereafter they will be held strictly accountable for requests for the services of mechanics when the complements of the several commands are full. There has apparently often been too great a desire to throw the responsibility of work upon officers at Navy-yards when the repairs could have been carried out more economically under their own immediate supervision.

The above applies to the allowances authorized by all Bureaus and to repairs under their cognizance.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 11, 1887.

THE cadets went out on a seamanship cruise on the *Wyoming* on Saturday morning last. The drill lasted throughout the entire morning, but part of the exercises were omitted on account of a threatened squall. On their return to the grounds they met cadets from the Maryland Agricultural College, comprising the base ball team of that institution. The weather although threatening was obliging enough to leave everything dry for two hours while the game could be played.

The game opened with the visiting cadets at the bat, and they retired in order. The naval cadets made runs in bunches throughout the game, a timely hit of Anderson, when the bases were full, adding considerably to the score. Notwithstanding the uneven score it was an interesting game throughout, and was watched with eagerness by a large number of spectators. The visitors were wholly unable to hit Anderson, not a ball being struck outside the diamond, and their only score was obtained on a base on balls, a wild throw to second and a passed ball. Robison, Snow and Anderson did the batting for the home team. The score was 9 to 1. The next game will be played with a team from Georgetown College. As this college always presents a good team, and there is great rivalry between the institution, a good game may be predicted.

Some of the M. A. C. cadets remained for the cadets' hop given in the evening. As usual this was largely attended by the Yard people, but not many strangers were present. The hop was decidedly short, as it closed at 10.15, and very few arrived before 8.45. The cadets seem inclined to censure the practice of coming to these hops at so late an hour. However judicious this may be, when a hop lasts until after midnight, it certainly seems a little out of place at a 10 o'clock hop. It was believed by many that the hop would last until 11, which may account for the late arrivals.

The officers give a german every Wednesday evening in the old mess hall. These, although very pleasant, are not very well attended, very few being present at the last.

A large portion of the interest of officers and cadets, at present, would seem to be wrapped up in the labors of Mr. Hart who is making an extensive collection of views of the Academy.

Mr. Hart has been photographing naval vessels, officers and crews for the last ten years and is unusually successful in this line. He proposes to make an album of Naval Academy views, one that will contain scenes from the grounds, groups of cadets, drills, etc. The battalion of cadets has been taken in all possible positions. On Friday the battalion was formed as for Articles of War, and all officers attached to the yard were present in full dress. Dress parades were held on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

The exercises this week will be battalion of artillery.

Miss Thom, of Washington, is the guest of Mrs. Lieut. Woods, M. C.

Mr. Aspinwall, of New York, is visiting Lieut. C. R. Miles.

Mrs. Lieut. Dillingham spent several days with Mrs. Commander Terry, in Annapolis.

Miss Taft, who has been visiting Mrs. Lieut. Miller for several weeks, has returned to her home at Providence, R. I.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

AT last the marines are enjoying the comforts of their new barracks, than which there are none more convenient or tasteful in the southern part of the United States. So much attention has been paid to verandas and ventilation that the men will, in summer, practically live under big umbrellas by the sea side and fear of this climate cease to exist. Thanks to the assistance given by the commandant and quartermaster of the Marine Corps, Captain Cochrane has been able to get about $3,000 worth of result out of $2,000 worth of appropriation. Work is still going on and will continue until the post is complete in all its parts, a condition that seemed never to have been previously contemplated. Mrs. Emma G. Lull has recently contributed seventy volumes to the Marine Library, which will soon have a suitable building provided for it and by July 1 be supplied with games, musical instruments, newspapers, and periodicals. These provisions and a well regulated kitchen produce contentment and attract a good class of recruits.

The work of consolidating the stores of the several departments of the Navy-yard is actively progressing under the direction of P. A. Paymr. H. E. Drury, who has been allowed $1000 to pay for the necessary labor, and is making a thorough job of it. Things of a kind will hereafter be found together.

Nearly two months of dry weather has parched the grass at the Navy-yard, but at Barrancas, where the soil is better, the parade and its surroundings are yet fresh and bright and the newly planted patches of Bermuda grass are doing finely.

The Indian prisoners having cleaned up the vicinity of Fort Pickens, will now assist the soldiers at Fort Barrancas, where there is much going on.

Col. Roger Jones, during a late visit of inspection, noted very favorably the changes which have taken place, and his report will be gratifying to the commanding officer.

The many friends of the genial and accomplished Dr. Artand, who has been stationed here for about 17 years, will be glad to hear that he is again on duty after a long and critical illness. Mrs. Surg. Byrne, his charming daughter, and her children, have been here since Christmas, but expect soon to go North. The other lady visitors, who have added so much to the pleasure of the past season, have departed, leaving behind delightful memories. Mrs. Wheatley and her daughter, who were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, 2d Art., have returned to New York; Mrs. Lawton, mother of Mrs. Paymr. Drury, has gone to Springfield, Mass., and Miss Ora Horton, who received a great deal of well-deserved attention, has left the bachelors to mourn her flight to her home at Augusta, Ga.

The last large party was given by Surg. Ross, of the Navy, and Capt. Cochrane, at their mess in the Navy-yard, and was a great success. Everyone on the station who could attend was present, and cards, music, dancing, feasting, and no end of friendly feeling made the night a merry one.

Much vexation was caused Pensacola journalists by their failure to get an interview with Commo. Harmony during his recent visit here, and they indulged in the wildest surmises as to his impressions and probable recommendations. Mr. Herbert, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, was to have met him, but failed. The newspaper reports are stamped by the Commodore as without authority, and the *status quo ante* will probably remain. B.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS.

AS THE time for the retirement, March 8, 1888, of the Commandant of the Marine Corps approaches, conjectures are rife as to his probable successor. As a matter of course, these conjectures are at present confined mainly to the officers of the corps itself. The law bearing upon the matter of succession is as follows: "The Commandant of the Marine Corps shall have the rank and pay of a colonel and shall be appointed by selection by the President, from the officers of said corps." The names most prominently mentioned by the company officers are those of Major James Forney and Capt. R. W. Huntington. Major and Bvt. Lieut.-Col. James Forney is a native of Philadelphia, and bears a well-known and distinguished name. He has been three times brevetted for gallant service in the presence of the enemy, more brevets than any other officer of the corps has ever received. In addition to the fact that his services alone should place him in the front rank of possible aspirants, his abilities as a post commander are well known. Courteous and gentlemanly as the Major is, if by good fortune he should receive the appointment, no one could better assume the reponsibilities of the commandancy. The selection of Maj. Forney would be a merited recognition of his past services and would be especially pleasing to his large circle of friends in the Navy and in civil life.

Capt. Huntington is also an officer of marked ability. He is at present three on the list of captains. Previous to his appointment as a marine he served with gallantry in the Army. His strict attention to duty and his impartiality have won for him the esteem and confidence of officers and men. Captain Huntington commanded the military district of Matachin during the late unpleasantness on the Isthmus. Without doubt, the strict discipline he maintained and the fearlessness he showed, saved the lives of his handful of men on several trying occasions, to say nothing of the vast saving in money and property to the Panama R. R. Co., and the Colombian Government, which resulted from his care.

Major Forney and Captain Huntington are both young men, and it is the universal opinion of the Marine officers with whom your correspondent has conversed that the corps needs younger blood at its head, more than it needs an increase in the number of officers or a larger appropriation. With a young, intelligent and pushing commandant, the other needed blessings are sure to follow.

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THE *Engineering News* says: "German and French architects do not seem to be quite happy over their experience to date in handling their new explosives, and melinite, helphonite and roburite have already developed an unfortunate trick of exerting their powers at the wrong time and place. The trouble appears to lie in the dangerous character of the compounds themselves and in the methods of ignition adopted. Lieut. Zalinski, in our own service, has been much more successful in his experiments with dynamite, and his ingenious application of a small electric battery for firing the charge is a decided advance upon foreign practice."

THE QUESTION OF A NAVAL RESERVE.

THE Secretary of the Navy has devoted some attention since the adjournment of Congress and the failure of Mr. WHITTHORNE'S bill, to considering what can be done toward organizing a Naval Reserve, and the gentlemen of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence have been busied in developing a scheme which has not yet taken form. One idea which has found favor with the Secretary is to incorporate the yachting organizations into the plan, but a careful consideration of the subject disposes us to believe that this is a pure waste of effort. The abilities of our yacht owners are more in the line of sociability than seamanship. Some of them are good sailors no doubt, but the majority do not undertake to sail their own craft, nor are they capable of doing so. Yachting is an expensive luxury, of which most men soon tire, so that there is a constant change of ownership, and few of the yachts have fixed crews, men being picked up for the summer cruise and then dismissed, the yachts being laid up for the winter in the charge of keepers. It grieves us to say this of gentlemen whose champagne we have always found most excellent, and their company most delightful, but the truth compels. Commodore GHERARDI and Commander MCCALLA, have been conferring with the yachtmen, and may perhaps have reached a different conclusion; if so we shall be glad to know upon what their conclusions are based.

What we must depend upon for recruiting our Navy in time of need are the sailors employed in our merchant marine, including those cruising along the coast and familiarizing themselves with the ins and outs of our harbors. It is estimated that from fifteen hundred to two thousand men are to be found upon the craft sailing up and down Long Island Sound and the waters of the East River alone. Not all of these are sailors in the strictest sense, but they are all accustomed to the water and furnish excellent material for instruction. Nor need that instruction wait upon the slow movements of Congress and an appropriation. It would seem to be within the possibilities to register them under the present law in some form and invite them to listen to lectures which can be more profitably addressed to them than to the gentlemen of multiple engagements and harassing social responsibilities, who are organized into various yacht clubs, and who have already arrived at the experience of captains and commodores. It might be considered as reflecting upon men of such experience to invite them to sit like school boys to receive the instruction of lieutenants and lieutenant commanders. They should be held in reserve to take immediate command of extra naval vessels in time of war without subjecting them to the humiliation of preliminary schooling.

Our efforts should also be directed to organizing the men of the Life-Saving Service, the Light-House Service and Coast Survey into a naval reserve. The Revenue Marine Service might be included in this if not actually incorporated into the Navy. In addition to this we should have what we already have taken measures to procure, and that is a list of vessels fitted for auxiliary service and a census of the seamen who might be made available in case of extremity. Courses of lectures on naval warfare and subjects akin thereto might then be established at the principal seaports, and the captains, mates and engineers of the coasting vessels and ocean craft invited to attend them when in port. Measures should be taken to enrol the best of these men under proper conditions into a naval reserve organization the members of which should be granted certain privileges, such as having their names carried on the Navy Register, being permitted to fly a naval reserve flag and wear a uniform to be designated. In this way they would become attached to the Navy, be familiarized with its method and become acquainted with its officers, who would in their turn learn more of the men they may at any time be called upon to deal with. None of these suggestions involve any considerable outlay and the further we can go in the direction of organizing a naval reserve without asking for an appropriation the easier it will be to get one, when the plan shall have approved itself to our maritime population and through them to Congress and the country.

We do not by any means say this to discourage the plan of establishing a system of bounties, such as England and France have, for the purpose of encouraging the building of mercantile vessels suitable for transformation into cruisers. That is a larger scheme and one that requires time for its development, and that time will be lessened in our judgment if the simple scheme we propose should meanwhile be adopted. We certainly need something as an auxiliary to our Navy, as the militia and volunteer forces are auxiliaries to the Army. As the people of this country will not bear the burden of a large aggressive navy, it is necessary that we should have the elements from which a powerful active fleet could be rapidly created in time of war, and that these elements should be so clearly in evidence, so prominently a part of our national life, that no foreign nation could fail to know and recognize the fact of their existence.

The simple solution of this problem is to be found in the establishment of several lines of swift, powerful ocean steamers, to do a portion of the work which is now being done by the various foreign lines who divide our ocean carrying trade. Let these ships be built either by private companies under subsidy from the Federal Government and under the supervision of naval engineers upon specifications provided by the naval authorities, or by the Government itself. Let them be commanded and officered by naval officers in the pay and on the active or retired list of the Navy. Let the whole staff of the ships, that is to say, the deck officers, the engineers and all the petty officers, be regularly commissioned as enlisted men of the United States Naval Reserve, ready to be changed bodily—ships and men—into the Regular Navy.

In order to do this effectively it is only necessary to have the ships designed in such a way that they would be at once the swiftest, finest, safest, and most luxurious passenger ships in the world, and at the same time be readily convertible into powerful and effective cruisers. That this can be easily accomplished it is easy to show.

The only objection of any weight, which was raised at the time of the discussion of this subject in the daily press, was that it would be derogatory to the dignity of regular line officers, or the Engineer Corps, of the Navy, to take positions on merchant ships. A moment's consideration will demonstrate the utter futility of this argument.

A large number of the very best officers the United States Navy has produced, have been proud at different times to take command of merchant ships, and several have been themselves bred in the Merchant Service. This is not only the case in our own Navy, but in the Navies of Great Britain and France. One of the foremost objects of ambition to English half-pay officers is to get positions on the great ocean steam lines. The Cunard line owes not a small part of its reputation for safety and thorough discipline in its ships, to the fact of its employing many of the half-pay or retired officers of the Royal Navy during the earlier years of its existence, and several officers of the active list were specially detached by the Admiralty for that service.

Of our own naval officers, Commander Schenck, when a young lieutenant, had command of the paddle-wheel steamer *Ohio*, on the track between New York and Aspinwall. Commander Hartstene sailed the steamers *Illinois* and *Ohio* for several years in the New York and Aspinwall trade. Admiral Shufeldt commanded the steamship *Quaker City* in the New York and West India trade. Commander Herndon, the father-in-law of the late President Arthur, sailed the steamer *Central America*, and was lost in command of that ship. Lieutenant Jeffries and a large number of junior officers of the Navy were deck officers on the *Illinois* under Captain Hartstene. Lieutenant Patterson, late of the Coast Survey, commanded the popular steamer *Golden Gate* in the Pacific trade from about '50 to '55. Lieutenant Higgins was captain of the steamer *Herman*, of the New York and Bremen Line, in '48 and '49. Lieutenant Commander J. D. Bulloch also had command of one of the ships of the same line. Commander Phillips, a few years since, was captain of one of the Pacific mail line to Panama. Commodore Charles Morris, one of the best officers in the Navy, father of George A. Morris, who fought the *Cumberland* so gallantly until the ship sunk with flying colors, was brought up by his own father in the merchant service, and it was in that service he learned the method of warping a vessel in a calm at sea, by which the *Constitution* was warped away from a British fleet. Morris was 1st lieutenant of the *Constitution*, under Hull at that time, and it was to his suggestion the manœuvre was due, which saved the ship. Admiral Porter, when he was a lieutenant in the Navy, commanded the *Golden Age*, and sailed her to Australia on her first voyage from San Francisco. He also sailed several other merchant vessels early in the fifties. These are only examples which might be multiplied indefinitely. The splendid service which the small American Navy achieved in the war of 1812 was due in a large measure to the fact that so many good seamen, captains and mates of merchant ships volunteered into the Navy at that time, and furnished the very best material possible for the handling of cruising and fighting ships. There can be no question that a line of first class swift ocean steamers commanded and sailed by Naval officers would be a real and most valuable Naval Reserve, and we are in full sympathy with any measures that may be taken to establish it.

THE PNEUMATIC GUN AND ELECTRIC FUSE.

OUR English contemporaries are just beginning to realize the possibilities of ZALINSKI's pneumatic dynamite gun. The *Army and Navy Gazette* in an article describing and giving its history says: "The defence of our home and Colonial coast towns being a question which will not longer brook delay, it is surprising so little attention has been paid to the rapid advance made in the United States towards the development of the pneumatic torpedo gun as an important adjunct to the protection of seaports and harbors. Although accounts of this invention have appeared in scientific and Service journals, neither the general public nor the authorities seem to have given it due consideration. Yet, from the constant reference which is made to this novel and ingenious arm in the American newspapers, and from the fact that the United States Government has actually voted the money to build a cruiser to carry three of these guns, it would appear that its value is taken to be well established. At all events, the invention seems to have reached a stage when it should be taken cognizance of by the authorities in Whitehall and Pall Mall."

Engineering in its issue for April 25 publishes a description of the gun with illustrations, and says of it: "The demoralizing effect which the fire of a dynamite gun against a ship would have upon the crew can be estimated by the dread with which the Whitehead torpedo has inspired. Nettings would be no protection against it, while the projectiles could follow one another at two-minute intervals, and could not be dodged by the handiest vessel afloat. The gunners would be beyond the range of machine gun fire, and would be fairly well protected against heavy shell, supposing their position could even be made out."

The crucial test to which the pneumatic gun is soon to be subjected will enable us to fix its value more exactly, but meantime there can be no question as to the value of the electric fuse which Lieut. ZALINSKI has invented and patented in different countries. Of this most valuable invention the *Gazette* says: "A difficulty occurred with the fuses, shells exploded by a percussion cap in front failing to produce any marked effect. This led to the invention of the electrical fuse, depending upon a small battery enclosed within the shell, so arranged that the circuit is closed by means of a sensitive plunger an instant before the projectile strikes the target. The more recently made projectiles with increased charges carry one or more of these primers, so as to explode the charge at several points simultaneously. Should the ship fired at be missed, explosion will follow a moment after the projectile enters the water, or failing this, the explosion will certainly occur on the shell reaching the bottom. And further, the circuit must remain open until the projectile leaves the gun; premature explosions are impossible, and accidents such as have too often happened in handling these sensitive fuses are entirely prevented."

WHAT CARLYLE has to say on the subject of symbols in his "Sartor Resartus" is effectively quoted by the San Francisco *Report* with reference to the threatened breaking up of the old war ship *Hartford*, which desecration has been happily averted: "Have not I myself known 500 living soldiers sabred into crows' meat for a piece of glazed cotton, which they called their flag; which, had you sold it at any market-cross, would not have brought above three groschen? Did not the whole Hungarian nation rise, like some tumultuous moon stirred Atlantic, when Kaiser Joseph pocketed their iron crown, an implement, as was sagaciously observed, in size and commercial value, little differing from a horseshoe? Under a like category, too, stand, or stood, the stupidest, heraldic coats-of-arms, military banners, everywhere; and generally all national customs and costumes; they have no intrinsic, necessary divineness, or even worth; but have acquired an extrinsic one. Nevertheless through all there glimmers something of a Divine idea; as through military banners themselves, the divine idea of duty, of heroic daring, in some instances of Freedom, of Right." The whole Navy will be gratified to learn that Secretary WHITNEY has decided to repair the *Hartford* and recommission her for sea service. It is believed that this action is due to the numerous expressions of public interest throughout the country, as well as to the sentiment which the Secretary holds in common with all Americans whose pulses quicken as they read of the noble deeds done by Admiral FARRAGUT when borne to victory by the old Flagship. Perhaps, too, the recent visit of a committee from the Pacific slope may have had something to do with the action of the Navy Department. Whatever the influence the country is grateful.

IN his article in the May *Scribner* Commander CHADWICK shows that our steam tonnage registered for foreign trades was 6,000 tons less in 1885 than in 1870, and that the percentage of our imports carried in American vessels has steadily dwindled from 75.2 per cent. in 1856 to 66.5 in 1860; to 35.6 per cent. in 1870; and 15.98 per cent. in 1886. Even during the civil war it never fell below 27.5 per cent. We must get what comfort we can in view of this showing, from the statement that the three quarters of a million steam tonnage turned out from English yards in 1883 was halved in 1884 and that again halved in 1885, when the output fell off to 221,918 tons, the average size of the vessels also falling from 724 tons to 456 tons. As an average of 173,061 tons is estimated to annually disappear from the register England would seem to be hardly more than holding her own just now. There has been, however, a sudden and unexpected development of sailing vessels in Great Britain in the last few years, due mainly to the very great depression in trade and freights, whereby it was made impossible for many steamers to continue in use without great loss; while at sea, at least, the sailing vessel is not running up a large coal bill, and if laid up there is less capital idle and less deterioration on account of machinery. The annual mortality on ships is estimated at about 30 in the 1,000, 14,878 seamen and 1,242 passengers perishing, with that disappear from the register as the result of those casualties. Though the Commander does not mention the fact, we learn from a consular report that during 1886 shipbuilding at Bordeaux, as at most other French ports, has been at a standstill. In spite of the high premiums offered by the law of 1881 the French mercantile navy experienced during 1886, compared with the preceding year, a diminution of 6,401 tons of steam shipping and 12,930 tons of sailing ships.

AFTER an unusually long and vexatious delay the President has decided to approve the findings and recommendations of the examining board in the case of Lieutenant C. C. TODD, U. S. Navy, whose promotion to Lieutenant-Commander has hung fire so long; a commission has been issued to Lieutenant-Commander TODD. This breaks the deadlock which has existed so long among a number of junior officers for whom vacancies have occurred and who have qualified to fill them. Promotions will now ensue right down the line until some other debatable case arises to exemplify the truth of the quotation that "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

OUR Army chaplains of sombre garb will sympathize, we do not doubt, with the feelings of a correspondent who writes to *Broad Arrow* of his visit to the officers' mess of an English regiment where he found one gentleman who seemed in appearance as much out of keeping with his surroundings as a crow in a nest of blue jays. Seeing, he says, "that the gentleman could not be a station master, or an inspector of tramcars, I applied for information, and learned that he was the senior chaplain, with rank of full colonel! I cannot refrain from lamentation over that uniform. On every side one heard murmured words of compassion for his luck in having to dine in that formless black coat, adorned with about fourpennyworth of big narrow binding or braid, and unrelieved even by shoulder straps or frogs. Is the wearing of this costume intended to be penal? If so, surely it might be restricted to chaplains of bad character. If not, surely something might be invented which (without obscuring the sacred character of the wearer) might be a little more suggestive of an officer of one of the departments of the Army, a little less suggestive of a ticket collector, or of a newsvendor 'retained' in the interest of one of our leading journals."

THE afflictions of our own Army and Navy are not unknown elsewhere. The *Admiralty Gazette* reports that the official at the Admiralty responsible for checking travelling expenses incurred by officers on duty is evidently determined to make his mark. Scarcely a claim is passed without disallowing some item for cabs or porterage or other triviality which appears to him to be excessive. It regards it as curious that the opinions of an Admiralty clerk in this respect should be deemed to be conclusive, in spite of the declaration signed on the form by the officer who incurred the expenses, and the Captain and accountant officer, who have both to certify that the claim appears to be correct and reasonable.

GENERAL ORDERS 34 issued from Headquarters of the Army this week, adds to the Army Regulations the heretofore unwritten rules in regard to the examination of officers of the line for transfer to the Ordnance Corps. According to this new order an officer to be eligible for transfer must be less than 30 years of age, must have served at least four years as an officer of the line, and must pass a satisfactory examination upon subjects prescribed in the new order. The age limit fixed by the order has heretofore been pretty generally complied with, but there are a few cases where officers over thirty have been transferred to the Corps.

THE returns from department boards in the cases of non-commissioned officers, who have lately competed for second lieutenancies in the Army, show a much larger array of successful candidates than usual. The following were successful and there are several cases yet to be heard from:

1st Sergt. Chas. E. Tayman, Co. K, 1st Inf.
Corpl. Theo. G. A. Jokee, Bat. M, 5th Art.
Corpl. Wm. C. Neary, Co. E, Battalion of Engineers.
Sergt. J. F. Nutty, Co. B, Battalion of Engineers.
1st Sergt. George H. Guard, Troop H, 1st Cav.
Qm. Sergt. Geo. A. DeAckhmeny, 3d Inf.
Sergt. M. McManus, Troop G, 7th Cav.
Corpl. Charles Gloster, Co. K, 5th Inf.
Sergt. James Bayliss, Co. A, 5th Inf.

An examination by a board to be convened at Fort Monroe will be next in order for these young gentlemen. Having passed through its hands successfully they are then approved "candidates for promotion" and must trust to Providence for commissions. The outlook for their promotion this year is by no means bright, but with a convenient law for the assignment of graduates as additionals, it is presumed that they can and will be provided for before they become ineligible by reason of the regulation which excludes candidates from promotion after two years from date of examination.

NO ACTION has been taken by the War Department on the subject of more frequent payments in the Army. The reports recently circulated to the effect that orders were being formulated for this purpose probably arose from the announcement made in these columns some weeks ago in regard to the change that has been recommended by the Paymaster-General in the system of payments to officers. This change is for the purpose of preventing duplications of pay accounts and the order to carry it into effect has been in shape for some time, but for some unknown reason has not yet been issued. The recent agitation in regard to more frequent pay days for troops has started the officials of the War Department to thinking, and it may not be long before something is done in the matter. The officials of the Pay Department say they are not unwilling to try the experiment, but are a little apprehensive of a successful result in view of the limited number of paymasters. With the concentration of troops at large posts we have no doubt that payments can be made at least once a month.

IT is understood that Inspector General Baird favors the detail of an artillery officer to succeed Lieut. Col. Lazelle as Acting Inspector General Department of the Columbia. Capt. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., at present commandant of cadets at West Point, is said to be his first choice for the place, but, as that officer is just completing a tour of detached service, it is possible that some one else may be selected. At any rate it is not expected that Captain Hasbrouck will be given the detail for the present, as it seems to be the purpose to continue him at the Academy until the new superintendent has taken charge and familiarized himself with his new duties. Gen. Merritt will not be relieved until after the June examinations, and Gen. Parke, the probable new superintendent, will not return from Europe until some time in August.

THE WAR RECORDS' OFFICE.

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY M. LAZELLE, 23d Infantry, has been induced by his friends at the War Department to reconsider his declination of the detail as superintendent of the office of publication of the Records of the War of the Rebellion, and is now under orders to assume charge of the work at the earliest date practicable. He is expected in Washington shortly after the 1st of July. His first work of actual compilation will be in connection with volume 38, which, according to the plan mapped out by the late Col. Scott, will contain the operations of the Atlanta campaign—May 1 to Sept. 8, 1864. The preceding volumes from 18 to 28, inclusive, are in the hands of the printer, and Lieut.-Col. Lazelle's work in connection with them will consist principally of reading and arranging proof: the manuscript for volumes 29 to 37, inclusive, with exception of volume 36, is also practically in shape and will require but little more work to get it ready for the printer. The last volume printed and issued was No. 17. It is estimated that the work when completed will comprise over a hundred books. The 17 volumes already issued comprise 25. The remaining volumes, as laid out by Col. Scott, are as follows:

Vol. 18.—North Carolina and Southeast Virginia, from Aug. 20, 1862, to June 3, 1863.
Vol. 19.—North Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, Sept. 2 to Nov. 5, 1862.
Vol. 20.—Operations in Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, North Alabama and Southwest Virginia, from Nov. 1, 1862, to Jan. 20, 1863.
Vol. 21.—North Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, from Nov. 15, 1862, to Jan. 26, 1863.
Vol. 22.—Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Indian Territory and Department of Northwest, from Nov. 20, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863.
Vol. 23.—Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, North Alabama and Southwest Virginia (including Middle Tennessee campaign and Morgan's raid into Indiana and Ohio), from Jan. 20 to Aug. 10, 1863.
Vol. 24.—West Tennessee and Mississippi (including Vicksburg and Jackson campaigns), Jan. 20 to Aug. 10, 1863.
Vol. 25.—North Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania (including Chancellorsville campaign), from Jan. 26 to June 2, 1863.
Vol. 26.—West Florida, South Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico (including Port Hudson campaign), from May 14 to Dec. 31, 1863.
Vol. 27.—North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania (including Gettysburg campaign), June 3 to Aug. 3, 1863.
Vol. 28.—Coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Middle and East Florida, from June 12 to Dec. 31, 1863.
Vol. 29.—North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania (including Bristoe and Mine Run campaigns), from Aug. 4 to Dec. 31, 1863.
Vol. 30.—Kentucky, Northwest Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia (including Chickamauga campaign), from Aug. 11 to Oct. 19, 1863.
Vol. 31.—Kentucky, Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, Mississipai, Alabama and Georgia (including Chattanooga and Knoxville campaigns) from Oct. 20 to Dec. 31, 1863.
Vol. 32.—Kentucky, Southeast Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and North Georgia, from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1864.
Vol. 33.—North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1864.
Vol. 34.—Louisiana and the Trans-Mississippi States, etc., from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1864.
Vol. 35.—South Carolina, the Georgia Coast and Florida, from Jan. 1 to March 14, 1864.
Vol. 36.—Southeastern Virginia and North Carolina, from May 1 to June 15, 1864.
Vol. 37.—Northern Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, frym May 1 to Aug. 3, 1864.
Vol. 38.—Atlanta campaign, from May 1 to Sept. 8, 1864.
Vol. 39.—Kentucky, Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and North Georgia (the Atlanta campaign excepted).
Vol. 40.—June 16 to Dec. 31, 1864, operations Southwest Virginia and North Carolina.
Vol. 41.—July 1 to Dec. 31, 1864, Louisiana and the Trans-Mississippi States, etc.
Vol. 42.—Aug. 4 to Dec. 31, 1864, Northern Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.
Vol. 43.—Nov. 15 to Dec. 31, 1864, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida (including Savannah campaign).
Vol. 44.—Nov. 15 to Jan. 14, 1865, Kentucky, Southwest Virginia Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama.

THE Court of Claims on Monday last dismissed the longevity pay cases of Major-General Daniel E. Sickles and Captain Adam Badeau, U. S. Army, retired. These cases have been pending before the Treasury Department and Court of Claims for the past several years. They came about in this way: When the decision was rendered in the well-known Tyler longevity case these officers, among several hundred others, put in their claims for back pay. In looking up the records of Generals Sickles and Badeau the accounting officers discovered that they had drawn two salaries from the Government for the same period, both having performed duty in the Consular service while holding the position of and drawing pay as retired officers of the Army. The accounting officers immediately entered a counter claim against the two officers for the amount paid them as retired officers during the time they served under the State Department. This counter claim involved not only the officers' indebtedness to the Government but the question of their right to commissions as officers in the Army. When the officers discovered this they were willing to withdraw their claims for longevity pay, but the Government was determined to prosecute and, after a delay of two years or more, the cases were finally brought up for trial in the Court of Claims, where they were argued by General Sickles last week. Only four judges were sitting at the time. Two of them decided to dismiss the claims for longevity pay and the other two to dismiss the counter claims of the Government and so the officers stand just where they did before they made application for back pay. Unless the cases should be appealed to the Supreme Court, and it is not probable that they will be, Generals Sickles and Badeau will continue to draw their pay as retired officers but, of course, they will not receive the back pay claimed under the Tyler decision.

ALTHOUGH the Board have, as yet, expressed no formal opinion, it is the impression at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where the discussion of all models and plans submitted is carried on, the Berdan torpedo has made a very favorable impression. The daily papers are mistaken, however, in their statements as to the currency this system has obtained abroad. So far as we know, it has nowhere been adopted and is yet in the experimental stage in Europe as it is here. At the last meeting of the Torpedo Board, it was decided to experiment with the Howell torpedo as soon as practicable. This invention, by Captain John A. Howell, U. S. N., has long been under discussion, and to finally bring it the final test in its existing state of theoretical completeness, a trial in Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, has been decided upon, and it is hoped that a thorough and satisfactory test may be made of this torpedo which claims, it is believed by many, to embody a principle opposed to the laws of natural philosophy. However, as the trials will be carried out on a scale to simulate the conditions of warfare it will suffice, perhaps, to note that the claim for this invention that after deflection, during its run from its original direction and point of attack, it possesses the power to automatically resume its course to the original point is difficult to understand without an actual demonstration. The subject is an interesting one, and the doubts which exist as to the efficacy and value of torpedoes as a means of offence or defence, will no doubt be definitely refuted or confirmed, so far as the United States is concerned, by the experimentations of the Board under discussion.

THE eloquence of Lieut. Cowles, U. S. N., on the occasion of the reception of Queen Kapiolani of the Sandwich Islands, has been the subject of some criticism, but it should not be forgotten that the Lieutenant was serving in the capacity of a diplomatic agent for the Government, which is just now negotiating a new treaty with the Pacific Ocean Sovereignty, represented by the wife of our friend, King Kalakaua. Lieut. Cowles is reported as saying:

I ask your gracious Majesty's permission to speak. (The Queen bowed her head.) His Excellency, the Secretary of the Navy, begs that your Majesty will accept his respectful homage, and begs that your Majesty will accept of this vessel to convey you to Mount Vernon, the resting place of the illustrious founder of this country. The Secretary is always glad to render any service to a beautiful woman, and is doubly pleased to-day in the fact that that beautiful woman is your gracious Majesty, the wise ruler of a nation near and friendly to the United States.

We do not know precisely where authority is obtained for calling the Secretary of the Navy "His Excellency," but perhaps it was merely an expression of compliment intended as a recognition of his excellence as a Secretary.

A TELEGRAM of May 4, W. D. A. G. O., directs that in view of the condition of the mileage appropriation no further orders be issued during the balance of the current fiscal year covering the payment of mileage.

THE Lieutenant-General has not yet fully decided upon the light battery detail for Fort Riley, but it is believed that he inclines to the five additional batteries authorized in 1882 for the first tour of duty there.

SERGEANT JOHN KENNEY recently applied for a writ of mandamus to be directed to the Secretary of War, and the case will be argued Tuesday, May 24. He claims that he was a member of the 7th U. S. Cavalry and accompanied the *Proteus* to Lady Franklin Bay for the relief of Lieutenant Greely and his party; that by the sinking of the *Proteus* he lost $188.35 worth of clothing, and that he has made claim therefor upon the Department, but that the Secretary of War has declined to make a requisition therefor according to law. He asks that the mandamus of the court may issue to the Secretary of War, directing him to cause the money to be paid the plaintiff. Upon receiving this petition Judge Cox certified it to be tried in the first instance in the General Term. Secretary Endicott refuses to take action in the case on the ground that the law passed March 3, 1885, to reimburse officers and men of the Army for private property lost in service is vague and indefinite, and must be amended by Congress. There are a large number of claims under this law, all of which are ignored by the War Department.

IN the case of Pay Clerk Monat, of the Navy, the Court of Claims decided on Monday last that a Paymaster's Clerk is an officer of the Navy within the meaning of the act of 1876, allowing eight cents per mile to naval officers in lieu of travelling expenses. The court decided some time ago in the case of Hendee that a Paymaster's Clerk is an officer entitled to longevity pay the same as commissioned officers. These cases will be appealed to the Supreme Court, and should the action of the Court below be affirmed all Paymaster's Clerks will be entitled to mileage and longevity pay under the Graham and Jordan decisions respectively. The accounting officers of the Treasury declined to be governed by the decision of the Court of Claims and until the Supreme Court has acted will not consider any claims of this class that may be submitted.

THE San Antonio *Times* of April 29 says:

It is suggested that General Rochester contemplates asking retirement on reaching sixty-two in February next, with a view to General McClure's promotion. Gen. McClure was on duty in this city at the time of the Twiggs' surrender in 1861, and is well known to the old settlers. His promotion to the position Gen. Rochester contemplates vacating would be exceedingly gratifying to his old friends here. Gen. Rochester's application for retirement is to be commended. He steps "down and out" in the interest of his now subordinate, but for more than twenty years his superior, in rank in the Army as well as in the corps.

General McClure on being shown this statement, replied substantially as follows: "I know nothing of General Rochester's intentions in respect to retirement. His retirement will not be solicited by me with a view to my promotion. No friend has been asked by me to further in my behalf any such scheme, which it is safe to say, would hardly be regarded favorably by the President."

MAJ. LOWRY, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, seems to have made unto himself a rule to score a point or two each year of his official life. Last year he attended to the wants of Norfolk and Pensacola Barracks by greatly improving the quarters of the enlisted men at those points, and this year he has in hand three new houses—one double and two single—for the officers at Mare Island, a much-needed addition to the officers' quarters at Boston, and an entire rearrangement of the large building used by the officers at Brooklyn. This hotel-like structure, containing 60 rooms, is to be divided into private residences at a cost of $4,000. Maj. Lowry can rest assured that his successful efforts to improve the Department is highly appreciated by those whose opinions are of value.

THE Academic year being nearly at an end, several important changes in the personnel of the Naval Academy will soon engage the attention of the Secretary of the Navy. Chief among the changes will be the head of the Department of Steam Engineering, the present incumbent, Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, having entered upon the duties of the place so long ago as July, 1881, so that it is very unlikely that he will be continued there another year. No successor has as yet been mentioned for the position, and it is quite probable that Mr. Loring, the Chief of the Engineering Bureau, may be consulted in the matter. Mr. Farmer's last tour of duty afloat was as Chief Engineer of the U. S. S. *Alert* on the China Station.

AT a meeting of the New York Southern Society, held on Thursday evening, it was resolved that the society mark, by some suitable monument or tablet, the spot at the Battery where, Dec. 4, 1783, Washington took boat when going to Annapolis to resign to Congress his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army.

THE Engineer Corps of the Army are finding themselves embarrassed for want of sufficient force to carry on all the work entrusted to them. Some half-a-dozen officers of high rank are temporarily unfitted for service by physical disability.

NOTHING will convince the Haytians, says a contributor to *Chambers's Journal*, that as a military power they are not vastly superior to any nation, either in the Old or New World. The Haytian army must present to beholders a spectacle of grotesqueness, the equal of which it would be difficult to find anywhere, either in fact or fiction. Imagine a battalion on parade consisting of thirteen privates, ten officers, and six drummers! the rest of the men thinking it unnecessary to present themselves except on pay day. The staff officers are clad in the most gorgeous uniforms procurable, while the men are habited in a motley array of tatters. Some have coats wanting one arm, the collar, or the tail: the headgear may consist of a dilapidated shako, a straw hat, wideawake, or in many cases merely a handkerchief tied round the head. The officers hold their swords in either hand as suits them, and the men march past in admirable confusion, each one carrying his musket in the position he finds most convenient. The populace look on with admiring looks and gravely ask if finer troops can anywhere be found. The Haytian black, however, thoroughly detests military service, and consequently the sentries, lest they should be overfatigued, are considerately provided with chairs!

THE result of the inspection of the work being done at the Bethlehem Steel Works to prepare for the carrying out of the Government steel contract is exceedingly gratifying to naval officers. The managers of the works are in earnest and propose to build a plant that will compare favorably with those of other countries. The building in which will be placed the steel-making plant is two thirds finished, and it is claimed the furnaces to be erected in it will turn out 100 tons of steel at one run. The building for the rough turning and boring plant is well under way. Captain Sicard will make a report expressing his gratification at the progress made by the Bethlehem people.

NOW THAT the Torpedo Board has gotten fairly to work on the task not only of determining by actual tests the relative values of the different systems presented, but also if any torpedo possesses any value whatever as an instrument of defence, it is fairly to be expected that the result of their investigations and experiments will be of greater practical value than anything yet attempted in this line. The torpedoes which may be submitted to the Board will be sure of a fair trial, and under circumstances as nearly approaching actual practice as possible.

THE Driggs-Schroder improved Hotchkiss rapid firing gun having been favorably spoken of by ordnance experts, the inventors are now having a gun built for practical experiments. Messrs. Cramp and Sons have taken the contract for building the gun. Lieut. Driggs has recently been excused from his orders to the *Trenton* to enable him to give his personal attention to the building of the gun.

GREAT effort is being made for the success of the reunion of the Army of the Potomac to take place at Saratoga, June 22 and 23. Many distinguished public men and soldiers have signified their intention to attend. A bill is before the New York Legislature making an appropriation to enable the Governor to send a regiment of State troops to do escort duty on the occasion.

THE observers of the Signal Corps are still anxiously awaiting the decision of the Court of Claims in the King case, which has been in the hands of the judges for nearly two months. The claim in this case is for allowances since 1880 in accordance with the act of 1870 and will affect all the enlisted men who have served as observers during the past seven years.

THE self-registering target of Lieutenant Patten is now at Fort Sidney, and promises, with some changes to be made, to be a success. The adoption of such a target will bring with it many advantages — according the labor of marking, construction of pits, and last, but not least, any question on the subject of scores made.

THE death of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew J. Alexander, retired, makes the third vacancy on the disability retired list of the Army. Selections to fill these will probably be made from the list of captains lately ordered before retiring boards.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In a case recently tried at Fort Keogh, the reviewing authority, Gen. T. H. Ruger, says: "It appears from the record that one member was not present at the organization, or during the first day's proceedings of the court, but was present at the meeting on the second day, and on his statement of absence the first day, and that he preferred the charges in the case before the court, was excused from duty in the case. In this the court erred. A Court-martial has not power, independently of a challenge, duly made and allowed, to excuse a member present at a session from the duty imposed by the order convening the court. Absence by a member during the first day's proceedings, does not necessarily disqualify him for duty in the case; and the proper course of procedure upon his appearance at a subsequent meeting of the court would be to accord the right of challenge, if, in the opinion of the court, the case had not so far proceeded as to render it inadvisable; otherwise, to report the matter for decision of the convening authority. Such course would save what rights or interest the accused might have in the matter, and also accord with the requirement of law respecting the number of and what members shall constitute a Court-martial, as determined by the order convening the court."

In the case of a soldier tried for stealing a watch and chain, "at or near Fort Leavenworth," the reviewing authority, Major-Gen. Terry, says: "The proceedings are disapproved for the reason that the court was without jurisdiction of the offence committed by the prisoner, which is shown by the evidence to have occurred in the city of Leavenworth. The provisions of the 58th Article of War giving to Courts-martial power to try crimes of this character, without reservation as to the place of their commission, are only vitalized during the period of a war. The prisoner will be turned over to the civil authorities."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Belford, Clarke and Co., of Chicago and New York, publish the "Life and Services of John A. Logan, as Soldier and Statesman, by George Francis Dawson, ex-Librarian of the United States Senate, etc." Though interesting in itself, it is so rather as a scrap-book of information concerning Logan than as a well digested biography which properly sets forth its hero with critical yet kindly judgment. It is largely made up of extracts from official reports, public speeches, and newspaper clippings in about equal proportion. Of the 580 octavo pages only 13 are devoted to Logan's early history, that is, before the war, and only 87 to Logan during the war. Next follows 345 pages on Logan's history since the war. Thirty-seven pages are given to Logan's Last Days and Death, and the remaining 74 pages are occupied by "addenda" and an "index." The work adds nothing to what was before known of Logan, the writer's intimacy with his hero seeming to have been of little avail to carry him beyond the region accessible to all who have access to a file of public documents. In a most excellent introduction written by Mrs. Logan we are told that the volume was written ("compiled" is the more correct word) from data furnished by Gen. Logan and had his unqualified endorsement as it has her approval. In the addenda Howard's selection for the command of the Army of the Tennessee in place of Logan, is dwelt upon in terms of severe criticism. Letters from Gen. Sherman, which to the ordinary apprehension would seem to indicate nothing but a desire to soften the disappointment of a noble soldier whom he held in high esteem, are characterized as showing an "unquiet consciousness" of injustice done, and the author of this volume says: "To his dying day General Sherman will never be able to excuse himself before the Nation for his injustice to the Lion of Atlanta, nor can it ever be condoned until he can reach those heights of courage to which so few have ever ascended, by acknowledging, with the magnanimity possessed by really great men, his own error of judgment. West Point—which means the perhaps very natural desire of every West Pointer to help in advancing other West Pointers at the expense of all other persons—was mainly at the bottom of Sherman's unjust action in this matter. Had Julius Cæsar himself been in Logan's place—and Sherman has, since Logan's death, declared that 'Logan was as brave as Julius Cæsar, and a first-rate natural soldier'—Sherman would have put Howard in Julius Cæsar's place because he was a West Pointer and Julius Cæsar was not." We have hints also of a suppressed reason for the act and are told that until that is revealed "the public will settle down to the conviction that Sherman's inexcusable act of injustice to Logan was due, not alone to West Point fanaticism and West Point prejudice, but to West Point jealousy as well." However, it must be said that Mr. Dawson, while stating his own opinion without reserve, sets forth the case very fairly in letters and statements from Gen. Sherman. These will enable each reader to judge for himself of the sincerity of Gen. Sherman's assertion that, "I cannot say, even while Logan lies dead, that I did not do the best I could, in view of my situation and that of the country. It turns out well. Perhaps, if I had put Logan in command of that Army it would have turned out equally well. It could hardly have turned out any better." Of Gen. Logan his biographer says: "He was the only officer of the war, whether volunteer or Regular, commanding an Army of more than two corps, who led it to victory in every engagement in which he was in command; and further, that he was the only volunteer officer of the Union Armies who successively held command of a regiment, a brigade, a division, a corps, and an army, who never was defeated while leading them."

Arnold and Company, of Philadelphia, publish "Canning and Preserving," by Mrs. S. T. Rosser, author of the "Philadelphia Cook Book." It is a very handy little pamphlet of valuable and suggestive recipes not only for canning and preserving but for pickles, catsups, syrups, jellies and marmalades.

"Mosby's War Reminiscences and Stuart's Cavalry Campaigns," by Colonel John S. Mosby, the Confederate cavalry raider, is a book of over 250 pages soon to be issued by George A. Jones and Co., the Boston publishers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F.—General Duryea, 298 South Street, New York City, is the Treasurer of the Sykes Monument Fund.

Inquirer.—The War of the Rebellion officially commenced April 19, 1861, and officially ended Aug. 20, 1866.

Regular asks: Is a soldier who served five years in the Regular Army since the war, and was in engagements with hostile Indians, and now belongs to the National Guard State of New York, entitled to wear a service stripe. ANS.—No.

Quill asks: "In preparing monthly returns, etc., should men whose term of service expires, for instance, April 30, 1887 (having enlisted May 1, 1882) be dropped on the returns for April? I hold that they be dropped on the May returns, to date April 30, 1887." ANS.—There is no fixed rule in this matter, but, under the usual and, we think, the better custom, the men in question would be dropped on the returns for April.

J. C. asks: 1. Does an enlisted man sentenced by a General Court-martial to be disbonorably discharged the service of the U. S. lose citizenship? I have served one enlistment and received an honorable discharge. ANS.—No, unless discharged for desertion.

2. Will I have any difficulty in becoming a citizen, if I so desire? ANS.—Probably not.

G. R. asks: "Can a soldier deposit money with a paymaster on any other occasion than when the paymaster visits the post to make payment on stated muster rolls?" ANS.—A soldier can deposit with a paymaster at any time if he properly identifies himself, but it is preferable that deposits should be made immediately after payment of a post and in the presence of the company commander, so that the deposit can be properly attested and recorded as required by Army Regulations.

McDowell.—A man deserting from one regiment, and enlisting in another, is, of course, a deserter in fact, and liable to arrest at any time if detected. If he served his time out honorably in the second regiment and subsequently surrendered as a deserter from the first, the honorable service in the second might plead in his behalf. Under any circumstances character can be regained in the Army, first by surrender, taking the punishment awarded like a man, and then, if returned to the ranks, fulfilling the contract of enlistment faithfully and loyally.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE ENCAMPMENT.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* has some sensible comments upon the subject of the improved methods of National Guard administration, saying: "Upon the coming into control of the military administration for which Governor Hill was personally responsible, a decided change was effected in the methods of National Guard administration. Without attempting the enforcement of Regular Army ideas the force was speedily brought to a realization of its responsibilities as a military body. In a comparatively brief interval, and without resort to revolutionary measures, the mass of the military establishment was convinced of the necessity and advantage of more immediate State control than had theretofore been experienced. The experiment of the Adjutant General assuming full commanding power at the military post was crowned with gratifying results exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Castiron rules were thrown to the winds. Commandants of organizations ordered to perform a tour of duty at the State camp were held to a rigid personal responsibility for the advancement in discipline and drill of their commands. The widest latitude of instruction was allowed, provided that the instruction should be such as could not be compassed in the armories. One-half of the National Guard was subjected to this system last year; the coming season the remainder of the force is to be called upon to submit to the requirements of the same curriculum. Beginning with the 7th, the several organizations will be afforded opportunity to disclose to what extent their membership is made up of soldierly material. The period of play soldiering at Peekskill has passed, never to return. Therefore that regiment will be accorded the first place in the National Guard which proves itself to be the most responsive to the requirements of discipline and drill, and which demonstrates that it has attained to the highest point of instruction capable to be achieved by the citizen soldiery."

LEATHER LEGGINGS FOR THE GUARD.

WE have already announced that the adoption of white leggings as a part of the uniform of the 47th Regiment having been approved by the Commander-in-chief, the leggings will be worn for the first time at the parade on Decoration Day. It is to be regretted that the command has not adopted serviceable brown leather or canvas leggings instead of these flimsy white rag deformities, which while suitable for ball rooms are wholly out of place in a street parade. Instead of adding to the appearance of a regiment, they mar it, for after a march of a few blocks the white leggings soon get covered with mud and dirt. Leather leggings are a much needed and serviceable part of a soldier's outfit, and every regiment in the Guard should be provided with them. It would save the wear of the trousers on the bottoms of the legs to a very marked degree, would be very beneficial in stormy weather and going over dusty roads, and add to the ease of a soldier in marching. In the memorable evacuation day parade of a few years ago the soldiers had a stormy day and an extremely muddy route at times, the trousers being fairly plastered with mud to the knees, many of them being utterly ruined for future wear. This serviceable leather or canvas leggings would have measurably prevented. At the funeral of Gen. Grant the 1st Pennsylvania, wearing their leather leggings, won universal comment as a soldierly looking body of men, and presented a marked contrast with their trousers tucked neatly in brown leggings, to those of the New York regiments covered with dust without them.

DEATH OF J. H. McKENNEY.

J. H. MCKENNEY, the head of the old Grand street military equipment firm, J. H. McKenney and Co. (formerly Baker and McKenney), suddenly died of apoplexy on Tuesday evening, May 10, while dining with friends. The event was entirely unexpected. Mr. McKenney being apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. Though never a soldier himself, yet it may safely be said that few civilians were more extensively and favorably known to military men, both in the National and State service over the entire county, than he. Having been a member of this firm for nearly forty years, he had constant dealings with soldiers of all degrees, and his reputation as a business man of sterling integrity was well deserved. In his private life he was a kind, upright, genial gentleman, generous to a fault, and always ready to lend a substantial helping hand when appealed to. He was a particularly staunch friend to the National Guard.

THE NATIONAL DRILL.

At the request of the National Drill Committee, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has appointed the following Army officers to be judges at the drill: Col. Henry M. Black, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf.; Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.; Capt. Lancaster, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. C. Chase, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. B. H. Rudolph, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. F. A. Smith, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th Inf. All of these officers have signified their acceptance of the positions. 1st Lieut. S. F. Allen, 5th Art., formerly Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Division of the Atlantic, has been selected to assist Col. S. C. Blunt in conducting the rifle competition.

The New York *World* says: "The big drill in Washington during the closing days of the present month has already grown to such proportions that it will take on the character of a national event. New York State will not be represented by more than a single company, since it is considered the correct thing hereabout to speak of the affair as a 'military circus.' The South and West will come up in force, however, and if there be no wrangle or scandal growing out of the gathering it cannot fail to be of great advantage to those who take part in it. No doubt there will be commands there dressed in the most outlandish uniforms, and who will go through a style of drill known to no system of tactics. If so, they will go home with the rebuke of defeat and ridicule upon them. In the South interstate drills have been popular for some years and military officers of experience say that they have been beneficial, and have more than paid in the efficiency of the men for all the expense put to. This Washington drill and encampment is but an amplification of the smaller gatherings, and it is in the hands of men well posted in getting up affairs of this sort. About 8,000 men will spend a week under canvas within shadow of the Washington Monument. Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, has been invited to take command of the camp.

LIEUTENANT BENEDICT'S CASE.

LIEUT. BENEDICT, of the 13th N. Y., proposes to take an appeal to the civil courts from the judgment of the Court-martial in his case, holding that the despatch he sent to Col. Fackner was sent in his capacity as counsel. This despatch was as follows: "Unless Smith instantly released you will force me to retaliate. Such contemptible tactics to smother opposition can't succeed." When Benedict came home his commanding officer promptly put him under arrest also, and he was tried and found guilty on that specification and one other.

His legal advisers are endeavoring to establish a parallel between his case and those of Major Spahn, in New York, and that of Steinman and Hensel, in Pennsylvania. Major Spahn was an officer and a writer for an up country paper, in which he criticized his superior officer. He was brought to trial, convicted and appealed to the civil court, where a decision in his favor was rendered. The State carried the case up, but no appeal has ever been heard. The Pennsylvania case was that of two lawyers, who, being editors of a paper, were proceeded against for disbarment "for gross libel on the courts." It was decided that they could not be accountable as attorneys for what they had done as editors, but must be proceeded against by action or indictment. These cases are held by the military authorities to lack the main elements of Lieut. Benedict's case.

G. O. No. 18, A. G. O., S. N. Y., May 4, announce that the court, in the case of Lieut. Benedict, "found the accused guilty of the first charge and of all the specifications thereunder, and guilty on the second charge and on the first and third specifications thereunder, and not guilty on the second specification, and imposed a sentence which, as approved and modified, directs that the accused be cashiered. The Commander-in-Chief has approved the finding of guilty on the first and third specifications of the first charge and on the first charge. He has disapproved the finding of guilty on the second specification of the first charge and on the third specification of the second charge for the reason that such specifications and the evidence thereunder do not in law sustain such respective charges. The finding of guilty on the fourth specification of the first charge is disapproved for the reason that the same is not supported by evidence. The finding of guilty on the first specification of the second charge is disapproved for the reason that the specification is not sufficiently proved. The finding of not guilty on the second specification of the second charge is disapproved as the specification is bad in law. The finding of guilty on the second charge is disapproved, being unsupported by any approved finding. The action, in disapproving of the finding of guilty on the first specification of the second charge, is solely due to the failure to legally prove the offence charged, and must not be taken as an approval of the conduct of Lieut. Benedict, whose attitude toward his superior officer in this matter is strongly condemned. The Court-martial before which this case was tried is hereby dissolved, and the sentence of cashiering will be executed."

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Under this heading the San Francisco *Report* says: "A deplorable accident happened in Raleigh, North Carolina, yesterday. A militia colonel fell off his horse while parading with his regiment, and was transfixed by his own sword. A similar accident nearly happened one February 22, on Van Ness-avenue two or three years ago. The horse of a gallant officer at the reviewing post, unaccustomed to the sight of troops, swerved as the head of the Second Brigade approached in martial array, and nearly threw his rider. The latter, with great presence of mind—a most valuable quality in a commander—dropped his trenchant blade and clasped his steed around the neck, losing his chapeau in the performance. The horse stepped on the sword with a hind foot and broke it, and the chapeau, falling a little farther to the rear, was subjected to still more ignominious treatment by the frightened animal, and had to be carried away on the end of an infantryman's bayonet."

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

THE 22d made a very creditable display on Monday evening, May 9. Assembly sounded at 8.45 and the companies fell in promptly. In spite of the conspicuous disparity in the sizes of companies, the prompt and military movements of officers, sergeants, and men made a very favorable impression from the start. The gorgeous white uniform was discarded for the occasion, but their omission to us seemed rather advantageous than otherwise. The effect of the substantial dark blue fatigue dress, capped by white summer helmets, was infinitely more practical and military. This is by far the most soldierly and serviceable fatigue dress in the State, and should certainly form the model for any contemplated alteration in the style of the present State service uniform.

In consequence of the already mentioned difference in the companies, the equalization naturally was rather tedious to those waiting for the performance to begin, but the interval was satisfactorily filled out by the execution of the manual by several companies, which was, as a rule, very lively and regular. At the completion of the equalization the battalion consisted of 10 companies of 16 files, and these, at adjutant's call, formed in astonishingly rapid manner. The first part of the performance was a dress parade under command of Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding, and of it we can only say that the men exhibited their discipline by their admirable steadiness and effective manual alike. The precision and the regularity of the manual by the regiment as a whole was particularly conspicuous in contrast with the rather careless performance in some of the left companies on coming into line, which was probably caused by want of proper space and unfamiliarity with the ways and commands of the captain on the part of men belonging to other companies, and who had been thrown out of their legitimate sphere by the equalization. The officers marched to the front in a businesslike, tactical manner; there was no "semi-circling" and "monkeying" of any kind at the close of the parade, and taking the performance as a whole, it was a military piece of work, just as it should be. The music, under Gilmore, was elegant, and the sounding of retreat by the bugle corps, which is an excellent one, aside from its novelty, had an exceedingly military ring to it.

The dress parade being concluded and the companies having dispersed, four companies formed line for battalion drill by bugle commands, under the command of Col. John T. Camp. It was a good idea to dispense with an exhibition of the entire regiment here, and the small battalion, which had at least some chance to manœuvre, made a much better show than the whole would have done, while the regimental reputation did not suffer. For a starter, the clear tones of the trumpet rang out fours right, and the regiment, with a swinging step and good distance, circled the hall until the trumpet gave the signal fours left march, halt. The companies dressed almost instantaneously. The movement was then repeated by the left flank, but came into line on, instead of to the left with remarkable precision, and repeated the same manœuvre by the opposite flank.

The colonel then directed the command to load, and, having executed several advances in line, broke into fours, ran the regiment in double time around the hall, came on left into line, and, as soon as the companies arrived in their places, a lively series of firings commenced, the second and fourth aiming right oblique, and the first and third companies firing to the front. The promptness and precision with which the companies arrived in their places, the rapidity with which the firings were taken up, the absence of all confusion and the coolness of officers and men deserve special mention. With exception of the orders to load, aim, fire, etc., nearly all the movements had to be executed by bugle sound, which certainly required everybody concerned to keep his eyes and ears open. The stepping off during the firings, the correct positions of feet and pieces, especially during the oblique firings, were conspicuous. The next was a show movement, an advance by the flank of companies, followed by companies left front into line, fours right about, and a march in line to the rear.

The whole demonstrated good training, the alignment in battalion front was excellent and the distances and dress in the advance by subdivisions were precise. The regiment then broke into column of companies, executed a few passages across the hall, followed this up with column of companies by the flank, marched to the rear and came into line and to a halt by companies left front into line. This series of movements was somewhat tame, and, although legitimate, evidently more intended for the edification of the audience than for an exhibition of intricate tactical skill. To counteract the effect of all this, the trumpet next sounded fours right, double time, and the lively gait and the excitement created by the rapidly-following trumpet signals, put the battalion in good shape for a more difficult movement. While going at double time the signal left front into line, faced to the rear, was given, and almost instantaneously followed by the order commence firing. It was a difficult evolution, but the battalion was equal to it, the movements were rapid and precise, and the firings taken up coolly and executed in the same methodical manner as we have mentioned before in this article. The regiment now formed column of companies and circled the drill room, and here it was where the first fault of the drill became apparent. It was slight, but where everything was so well done, it could hardly fail to attract notice. The pivot guides, in changing direction, invariably failed to describe the required arc of a circle, but almost marked time on their own ground.

This was most conspicuous in the left guide of the first company, and in fact this company at one change of direction wheeled virtually with the pivot in the centre, that is, the left half of the company marched backward and the right forward, on the principle of the two wings of a skirmish line performing a wheel in two opposite directions. However, the regiment recovered itself in a series of close column formations on front and rear companies, and deployments on flank and interior companies. As a closing movement the battalion was stretched out in single rank, and put through the manual in very fine manner. It then executed fours right, broke into double time, and by the movement in double rank on right into line closed a drill which deserves to be ranked very high as an exhibition of general excellence of execution and tactical skill. With exception of a very few all the commands were given by trumpet, and the entire absence of blunders shows unrelenting attention of the battalion to the business in hand. The Colonel was very rapid in delivering his orders, and neither men nor officers had time to think over an order after it had been given. A matter which is worthy of more than a passing notice is the almost perfect training exhibited by the guides and markers, and the rapidity and regularity which characterized their movements. For this the sole credit belongs to Lieut. Col. Harding's system of instruction of non-commissioned officers.

The armory was tastefully decorated and filled to repletion with a select audience. Conspicuous among the military men were Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter, Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Ex-Inspector Gen. P. H. Briggs. There were a host of others. Gen. Porter expressed much satisfaction at the fine performance of his old command.

Twenty-third New York.

A circular issued to the 23d Regt. announces that the average attendance at drills during the past season was 85 per cent., about 3½ per cent. less than last year. The following members who have attended all the drills, parades and meetings, are especially commended for their zeal and faithful attention to duty: Lieut. Middleton, Sergt. J. F. Handy, Corpls. Shute, Perry, Howard, Cooke and Pvts. Benedict, J. M. Douglas, Fanning, Hockemeyer, Martin, Merrill, Penney, Pirie, Reed and Steele; also, Pvts. Boucher, Lau and Meeteer, whose record is 100 per cent. since they graduated from the recruit class. Of the above, Sergt. J. F. Handy, Corpls. Shute, Perry, Howard and Cooke, and Pvts. J. M. Douglas, Fanning, Martin and Merrill were also 100 per cent. men last year. For the careful performance of their duties, the interest shown and the work accomplished, the commandant desires to thank the non-commissioned officers. Special mention is made of 1st Sergt. Stokes.

All the officers of the 23d Regiment of Brooklyn went to 106 Montague street on Tuesday evening to bid a formal farewell to Col. Charles L. Fincke, who sailed for Liverpool, May 11, on the *Adriatic*. Besides the officers there were present Gens. Barnes, Ward, and Woodward, and many personal friends. Capt. Smith, of Co. H, read a set of complimentary resolutions, which, handsomely engrossed and inclosed in a sealskin and leather album, were presented to the Colonel, who made a brief response. Then he was presented with a handsome watch by Sergt. Kraft, of Co. D, on behalf of the regiment, and another soldier handed Col. Fincke a huge basket of beautiful flowers.

The 23d Regt., Brooklyn, was reviewed Saturday evening, May 9, by Col. Wm. E. Everdell, who was the first commander of the regiment. The armory in Clermont avenue was crowded. After the review the iron cross was presented to the following members for faithful and continuous service for 10 years or over (the first two having served nearly 16 years): John J. Norris, James F. Craft, James Hosford, Geo. W. Hand, Willis L. Brownell, J. D. A. Onderdonk, Jos. Kane, Hershel Hildreth, David Moffat and Willard F. Cook, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bacon commanded the regiment.

A circular from Harold L. Crane, Captain "Brooklyn City Guard," Co. G, 23d Regt., gives the names of the members of the company who have done full duty during the season just closed, viz.: 1st Lt. G. E. Hall, Q. M. Sergt. C. J. Holt, Sergeants E. Haynes, A. F. Carey, and Q. C. DeGrove, Jr., Corporals C. J. Fisher and G. F. Crook, Privates G. B. Adams, A. G. Findlay, Jr., F. Heenan, A. T. Morro, W. S. Silcocks, Jr., and H. H. Walker. The following members have missed but one roll call: 2d Lieut. J. W. Silcocks, 1st Sergt. W. M. Despard, and Privates J. H. Boynton, Jr., and W. Concklyn.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The Twenty second Regiment Veteran Corps will visit Boston June 16 and 17, leaving New York by boat the night of June 15. The corps will be the guest of the National Veteran Militia Association and the Charlestown Cadets. There will be a parade, a dinner at Charlestown, and a ball in honor of the visitors. Final arrangements for the trip will be made at 4 Union-square Tuesday evening.

Sergt. C. J. Barber, on the 3d of May, was chosen 2d lieutenant of the Wheeler Rifles, Ohio.

The several companies of the 9th N. Y. will parade for inspection by the regimental commander: Cos. B and C, Monday, May 9; F and G, Tuesday, May 10; I and K, Wednesday, May 11; A and D, Thursday, May 12; E and H, Friday, May 13.

$160,000 have now been appropriated by two bills for Kings County, N. Y., armories. Early in the session, Mr. Worth had passed a bill, which became a law, authorizing the insertion of an item of $110,000 in the Brooklyn tax levy, for an addition to the armory of the 23d Regiment. The second bill is that of Senator Griswold, for a State appropriation of $50,000, for the armory of the 47th Regiment. This bill went to the Governor May 6, The money appropriated by Mr. Griswold's bill is to be expended under the direction of the State Armory Commission.

The 1st Battery, Capt. L. Wendell, will have a mounted battery drill at Van Courtland on May 18. The 2d Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, will give an excursion. A committee has the matter in charge and due notice of the affair will be given. The membership of the command is now 108. The battery has offered their services to the Chief of Ordnance to fire some of the salutes at State Camp during the season.

Civil war appears to be in full progress in Atlanta, Ga., the parties to it being the Gate City Guard on one side and the editor of the Atlanta paper and his friends on the other. The editor boasted that he had struck Captain Burke, of the Guard, thereupon his face was slapped by a member of the captain's company. Next, A. M. Gardner, of the Atlanta *World*, who said something in defence of his contemporary, was attacked by another Guardsman, H. J. Whittemore, with a result which is thus described in a despatch to the N. Y. *World*: "Whittemore struck Gardner a stinging blow in the face. Then Gardner sailed into his opponent, and in less time than it takes to tell it had administered to him a terrible beating. His first blow was a clean knock down, and he followed it up with more of the same kind, literally beating Whittemore's face to a jelly. Policemen soon put

in an appearance and took both men to the station. Gardner's face showed the imprint of no blow. Whittemore, on the other hand, presented a pitiable sight. His face was badly bruised and covered with blood and his eyes were almost closed. When arrested he was so badly used up he was unable to walk and had to be taken to the station in a carriage. Both men were released on bail, Mr. Atwood going on Gardner's bond." To add to the complication news has been received that the British Government has refused to permit the Guard to visit England armed and in uniform. Queen Victoria has evidently been reading up the story of the Trojan horse.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald orders the 1st Brigade to parade on Decoration Day as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic, the commands forming in close columns, the heads resting on Fifth Avenue, as follows: 7th Regt., on W. 53d street; 69th Regt., on E. 53d street; 8th Regt., on W. 52d street; 9th Regt., on E. 52d street; 12th Regt., on W. 51st street; 71st Regt. on E. 51st street; 11th Regt., on W. 50th street; 22d Regt., on E. 50th street; 2d Battery, on W. 49th street; 1st Battery, on E. 49th street, in which order they will join the column. A marching salute will be rendered to the Reviewing Officer at the Worth Monument.

The appointment of Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Rand, 9th N. Y., as a member of the Brigade Board of Examination is announced.

The New York Regiments are ordered out for first general practice at Creedmoor as follows: 7th Regt. on May 16, 17 and 19; 8th Regt., May 26; 9th Regt., June 6; 11th Regt., June 13; 22d Regt., June 17; 69th Regt., June 20 and 28; 71st Regt., June 23; 12th Regt., August 1 and 5. The 7th, 12th and 69th Regts. will practice by detachments.

Capt. W. H. Murphy will have as his 2d Lieutenant in Co. F, 12th Regt., the elder son of Gen. Alex. S. Webb, President of the New York College. It is the special desire of Gen. Webb that his son will do military duty under Capt. Murphy.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

SPEAKING of the new 12th Armory, the Philadelphia *Item* calls attention to the fact that in that city there are thousands of rounds of fixed ammunition kept in buildings that it is folly to call armories; buildings that could offer no adequate resistance to a mob bent upon procuring the arms contained in them; buildings so constructed that the defenders would be exposed in a needless manner: buildings that, through the parsimony of the City Councils and citizens in general, are worthless as rallying points for those upholders of law and order, the citizen soldiers.

Gov. Beaver formally opened the exposition of the City Grays at Harrisburg, May 7, in the presence of several thousand people. In speaking of the utility of the National Guard the Governor said that a little over a month ago it looked to those in authority very much as though the services of the more than 80,000 disciplined men would soon be needed. Inquiry had come from Washington as to the time that would be required to concentrate Pennsylvania troops at Lake Erie in case of trouble with England in regard to the fisheries dispute. The reply was sent back that 24 hours would be all that would be necessary to concentrate the troops at the lake or at any point on the border of the State. Gov. Beaver's statement has, we understand, no other foundation than the Department's regular annual inquiry as to the strength and availability of the militia of all the States.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE companies composing the 2d Brigade, N. G. C., will encamp for not less than seven days, at a date to be named hereafter, under the command of Brig.-Gen. W. H. Dimond. Those commands of the National Guard not belonging to the 2d Brigade who desire to encamp with that brigade are authorized to do so.

The returns for March show that the Cadet Company, 1st Infantry Regiment, had the highest attendance at drill—100 per cent.; and Co. C, 3d Infantry Regiment, and Co. C, 5th Infantry Regiment, the lowest—51 per cent.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

G. O. No. 10, Hartford, May 11, directs that the companies of infantry, machine-gun platoons, and platoons of light artillery, National Guard, parade one day during the present month, in their respective towns, under orders of the regimental, battalion or battery commander. Companies of infantry and machine-gun platoons will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice, under orders of the commandant and supervision of the regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, and the rest of the day to such drill as the commander shall direct, including instruction in guard duty and skirmish drill, which will form a part of the day's duty. Regimental signal officers will attend the parades of those companies having signal details, for the purpose of instructing the men in that duty, if so ordered by regimental commandant. The Guard is invited to attend and parade at the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, at New Haven, June 17, proximo. Transportation and rations will be provided by the city of New Haven. The brigade commander and staff, the field, staff and bands of those organizations volunteering to parade on that day will be ordered out for duty, so that no expense need be incurred by any member of the National Guard.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THE troops comprising the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will parade for drill at the places and on the dates hereinafter named: 1st Inf., Boston, Oct 3, 10 A. M; 2d Inf., Framingham, June 6, 10 A. M.; 5th Inf., Boston, May 25. 10 A. M.; 6th Inf., South Framingham, Sept. 17, 10 A. M; 8th Inf., Salem, Sept. 30, 10 A. M.; 9th Inf., Boston, Sept. 8, 10 A. M.; 1st Corps Cadets, South Framingham, Sept. 19, 10 A. M.; 2d Corps Cadets, Clifton, June 13, 10 A. M; Battery A, 1st Battery Art., Boston, Oct. 10, 10 A. M.; Bat. B, Worcester, Sept. 10, 10 A. M.; Bat. C, 1st Battery Art., Par. III., July 13, 10 A. M.; 1st Bat. of Cav., Boston, Sept. 29, 10 A. M; Co. F, Cav., Groton, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.; Signal Corps, South Framingham, June 6, 10 A. M.; Ambulance Corps, South Framingham, June 6, 10 A. M.; Signal Corps, South Framingham, July 18, 10 A. M.; Ambulance Corps, South Framingham, July 18, 10 A. M. The annual encampment of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia for the year 1887 will be held as follows, and the troops composing the several organizations of same will go into camp for five days, as herein directed: 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. Nat Wales, commanding, at State Camp Ground, South Framingham, June 7 to 11, inclusive; 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. Benj. F. Peach, Jr., commanding, at State Camp Ground, July 19 to 23, inclusive; 1st Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. Thos. F. Edmands, commanding, at Hingham, July 12 to 16, inclusive; 2d Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. J. Frank Dalton, commanding (place to be announced), Aug. 16 to 20, inclusive.

NEBRASKA.

IN G. O. 1, of May 5, Gov. Thayer announces his staff as follows: Gen. A. V. Cole, Adjt.-General; Col. E. M. Correll, Q. M. General; Col. M. W. Stone, Surg.-General; Lieut.-Col. Franklin Sweet, Insp.-General; Major John C. Watson, Judge-Advocate, Aides-de-camp: Col. S. J. Shirley, Sidney; Col. W. H. McCann, Hay Springs; Col. Wm. F. Cody, North Platte; Col. E. S. Dudley, Lincoln; Col. James Britton, Wayne. Col. L. W. Colby is appointed Brig.-General in command of brigade. Colonels Correll, Stone and Sweet are reappointments; Col. Shirley was Q. M. 1st Inf.; Col. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," is now on a European tour.

In G. O. 2 Adjt.-Gen. Cole says: "There being vacancies in the offices of colonel and lieut.-colonel of the 1st Regt., Nebraska National Guard, caused by the promotion of Colonel L. W. Colby and Lieut.-Col. A. V. Cole, the officers of said regiment are hereby ordered to meet at the office of the Adjutant-General, in the State House, in the city of Lincoln, on May 20, 1887, for the purpose of electing a colonel and lieut.-colonel of said regiment, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Brig.-Gen. L. W. Colby will preside at the meeting.

RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR DAVIS announced, May 10, the following personal staff: Darius B. Davis, Pawtucket; William Von Gotschalk, Lincoln; Howard Smith, Newport; Patrick E. Hayes, Pawtucket; Thomas J. Peirce, North Kingston, and John McManus, Providence. Darius Davis is the Governor's brother. It is understood that Governor Davis will form his staff upon the Massachusetts plan of a Governor's council, and that there will be less of gold cord and plumed chapeaus than is customary with Governors' staff in Rhode Island.

MICHIGAN.

THE Michigan troops will hold their encampment in August next, and they have great hopes that Gen. H. M. Black, the commander of Fort Wayne, will be selected to visit their camp and inspect them.

THE ENGLISH MILITIA.

"ONE OF THEM" who writes in Colburn's *United Service Magazine* informs us that for the most part the English militia is officered by "country gentlemen, either landowners or younger sons, with a fair sprinkling of briefless barristers and business men, a large proportion of wealthy idlers, and a small percentage of men who have been in the Regular Army, altogether as good material for officers as can well be imagined." The rank and file are declared to be "fair representatives of the middle and lower classes of the laboring world, not of its aristocracy, for well paid, highly skilled artisans do not care to leave their work to join the militia, and if they soldier at all it is as Volunteers." 17,000 men are artisans, 24,000 are mechanical laborers, nearly 9,000 are miners, and 2,000 fishermen; agricultural laborers contribute 35,000, and miscellaneous occupations 22,000. As to age, 34,000 are lads in their teens; 31,000 are between 20 and 25 years; 22,000 between 25 and 30; 13,000 between 30 and 35, and 10,000 over the latter age. The men are described as "capital fellows at bottom; their discipline is good, their knowledge of drill very fair, their cleanliness respectable, and their self-esteem as soldiers sufficiently developed; in short, they are excellent material with which a skilful officer can do great things, provided he knows how to handle them properly."

As to musketry, "the shooting in the militia is so infamous that it is painful to write about it. The inspecting officers are quite indifferent about marksmanship, and solely base their reports to headquarters on cleanliness, smartness in dress, and marching past. No practical soldier can for a moment affirm that men after such a month's training, with its intrinsically useless evolutions and its sham musketry course, are adequately prepared for war. Yet on these infantry soldiers, and engineers and artillery trained in almost as superficial a manner, this country spends more than £1,300,000 a year."

(From a Washington Letter.)

SOCIETY SETS IN WASHINGTON.

THE extravagance and glitter of recent entertainments in Washington society, inaugurated exclusively by members of the new Administration, has caused the creation of two distinct sets. One is called the new or official clique, and the other is the old or the Army and Navy faction. The receptions and affairs of the old society people, who stay here year after year and watch processions of temporary officials sport for a brief while, are now made rigorously plain and unostentatious. The other set are not invited to these entertainments, but they do not seem to mind it a bit. On the contrary, they delight in showing how profuse and gorgeous people can be who have oil wells, railroads, and such things at their back. The war will not end while a certain part of this Administration remains in office.

TORPILLEURS ET MERE GIGOGNE.

LIEUTENANT WEYL, in writing in the *Journal dela Marine*, says in an article headed "Torpilleurs et *Mère Gigogne*"—"From some important revelations, it results that the naval administration is still in search of a good torpedo boat. Neither the 33 nor the 35 metres are to-day in favor; the 41 metres has gained ground, and yet officers who have seen that type at sea declare it to be inferior to the 33 metres. All this proves that in spite of efforts and millions expended, the end, said to have been completely realized three years ago, has not been attained, and the microbe has not yet slain the giant. Alas! at that epoch the microbe had never discharged torpedoes at sea. I am mistaken, it had discharged one in the roads of Tunis in the presence of the Bey, and it went to the bottom and was lost. Since that time, in spite of reiterated demands on the part of officers, no torpedoes have been discharged at sea. They cost so much that the authorities hesitate incurring the risk of losing them." Means having been found, thanks to an ingenious mechanism, of closing the tubes to the sea without any risk of a premature explosion when the torpedo is discharged. The *Mère Gigogne*, which is destined to act as a sort of magazine for six torpedo boats, is to be armor clad, protected with 35 c. plates, armed with two 34 c. guns and machine guns, and to be fast. Lt. Weyl thinks that this "mother" will cost over 2,000,000 fr., and the offspring about 1,500,000 fr. He thinks that all kinds of difficulties would be experienced at sea in getting the torpedo boats safely alongside of the *Mère Gigogne* to replenish their stock of torpedoes, or to return those out of order to store, or for repair.

H. M. S. ORLANDO.

THE *Orlando*, belted cruiser, made a four hours' trial of her machinery with the forced draught at Plymouth, April 20. The draught of water forward was 20 ft., aft 22 ft., her deep load-line draught with all her stores, guns, ammunition, coals, and crew on board ready for sea. Steam in boilers, 129 lbs.; in the starboard cylinders, high 34 lb., intermediate 26.9 lb., low 16.5 lb.; vacuum in condenser, 26.1 in.; revolutions of engines, 119.2; horse-power, high 874, intermediate 1,442, low 1,997—total, 4,313. Port engine—steam in cylinders, high 38 7 lb., intermediate 26.4 lb., low 16.1 lb.; vacuum in condenser, 26.2 in.; revolutions, 118.5; horse-power—high 990, intermediate 1 389, low 1,930—total, 4,309, and for both engines 8,622. The highest horse-power attained was 8,932, or 492 above what was contracted for, and the vessel attained a mean speed, by patent log, on the measured mile, of over 19 knots. This is the highest speed yet attained by any of her Majesty's armed vessels. The engines worked well and without any hot bearings, and the boilers gave a good supply of steam without priming. The curve of the wave-line was taken in order to ascertain whether the protective belt was placed in the right position below the water-line, and it was found to be most accurate. The *Orlando* is, therefore, in all respects a success.—*Admiralty Gazette.*

PRACTICE WITH REPEATING RIFLES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette* lately saw at Metz a company of German troops drilling with the new repeating rifles, and writes as follows:

The company I saw had had but little practice, and were getting reprimands from half a dozen officers standing beside the drill sergeant, for the slowness of their movements, but to a non-military eye nothing could have been more machine-like. The repeating rifle differs from the ordinary rifle in the fact that the stock, instead of stopping short where it is grasped by the left hand, is prolonged to within an inch of the end of the barrel. This constitutes the reservoir of cartridges. The firing consists of three movements—the "ready," during which each man gives a sharp turn to the right to a little lever above the lock of his gun, and the familiar "present" and "fire!" The company stood four deep, the two front ranks firing, while the two rear ranks recharged their magazines. So rapid were the movements that the magazine, holding either ten or twelve cartridges—I forgot which—was emptied, with a perceptible allowance each time for rapid aim, in ten seconds. The thought of what would happen to any body of men exposed to half a minute of firing like this made the spectacle almost appalling. A stolid-looking German by my side, who, as I afterward learned, had been one of the Landwehr in the war, expressed his feelings in one word—the most vigorous in his native tongue, "Schaudernaft!" he exclaimed under his breath. It is all very well for a Russian governor to issue orders to his troops calling upon them to remember that battles are won by courage and not by repeating rifles, but the moral effect of the new weapon both upon those using it and those opposed to it, must be enormous. To be able to wait until the enemy, in whatever form he may be, is within a few yards of you, and then to deliver your fire upon him at the rate of a shot a second, is enough to make "cracks" out of even Falstaff's levies.

PROPORTION OF THE THREE ARMS.

THE *Avenir Militaire* observes that for many years past there has been a tendency, both abroad and in France, to augment cavalry in proportion to infantry. "As regards artillery, the old proportion of two guns per 1,000 men has everywhere been doubled, and lately it was declared that, at all events for the troops of the second line, this four per 1,000 ought to be considered insufficient." Statistics published by the *Rivista Militaire* and official German documents show that the wounds inflicted in 1870-71 by infantry were 89.8 per cent., by the artillery 9 per cent., and by cavalry 1.2 per cent. The *Avenir* points out that the German statistics deal only with the wounded and not with the killed, splinters of shells are more deadly than bullets, sword and lance generally kill, and if dead as well as wounded had been counted, the co-efficiency of the branches would be seen to be much more even than has been made out. If the infantry kill the most, it suffers the most. In the Franco German War the Germans lost—116,487 infantry, out of an effective of 660,830 men; the artillery, 6,019 out of 92,360; the cavalry, 4,639 out of 73,883; other arms, 693 out of 53,942. The *Avenir*, which is by no means Boulangerist, approves of the proposed addition of 48 squadrons to the French cavalry.

(From the London Figaro.)

ENGLAND'S SLEEPING ADMIRAL.

WE have not heard the last yet, and are not likely to hear for some time, of our sleeping Admiral, and the omission of the ceremonial salute when our iron clads visited Cannes. It seems that after leaving Cannes the Duke of Edinburgh, with his squadron, steamed for Naples, and that as they entered the bay they fired most punctiliously the salutes required by the laws of international etiquette, for failing to fire which at Cannes the Duke has been so harshly criticized. I notice, however, that in one of the Italian papers which, as it were, chuckles over the event, there is a comment to the effect that the British ships could scarcely have had in the interim an opportunity of procuring the small cannon for firing the salute, which, it was stated, were not on board when they were at Cannes. The inference that the Italian journal wishes its readers to draw is obvious.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

GEN. BOULANGER has submitted to the French Chamber of Deputies a bill looking to an experimental mobilization of the Army in October.

THE £1,040,000 recently voted by the French Chamber is to be expended in three 19-knot protected cruisers, three 2d class cruisers, three 3d class cruisers, and 30 torpedo vessels.

HERR KRUPP is reported to intend the manufacture of a gun weighing 3,000 cwt., and of a calibre of 17½ in. The shell to be fired from this gun is to weigh 30 cwt., and to be nearly 6 ft. long.

THE Spanish Minister of Marine will shortly ask for estimates to build 21 cruisers and 160 torpedo vessels. It seems probable that the greater part of these craft will be built in England.

WHEN the Martini-Henry was adopted the English stock of Sniders were turned over to the colonies. Now that the magazine gun is to be adopted the Martini-Henry are to replace the Snider in the hands of the native army of India.

A NEW torpedo boat, constructed by Messrs. Yarrow for the Italian Government, has been tried on the measured mile below Gravesend. The weather was squally and rough, and the mean speed of six runs over the course was at the rate of 25.1 knots per hour, half a knot in excess of that registered by a previous boat of the same type.

HERR NORDENFELDT is about to sign a contract with the Hungarian Government for the establishment of a factory at Pesth for the manufacture of small arms. Hungary will allot the land on which the factory will be built free of rent and will exempt the property from the payment of all taxes for fifteen years. It will also exempt from duty all imported machinery which will be used in the factory and guarantee an order for 400,000 rifles to be delivered in two years.

AT Chatham the foundations are being laid of a 180-ton hydraulic crane, and efforts are to be made to complete it to lift the heavy guns on board the *Benbow* and *Rodney*.

A BILL is to be presented to the Cortes fixing the strength of the Spanish army at 100,000 men for the Peninsula, 19,000 for Cuba, 8,700 for the Philippines, and 3,700 for Porto Rico. Gen. Cassola is determined to pursue his plans for the military territorial division of the Peninsula, so as to place Spain in line with other countries as regards the science of warfare

La France declares that all the rifles furnished to the French Army between the years 1869 and 1886, want precision; that neither the Chassepot nor the Gras fire straight, and that it is the same with the new small bore model Gras-Lebel. It is also complained that the new repeating-rifle must be taken from the shoulder after each round. It finds some consolation in the fact that it is the same with the German rifle.

SOME foreign Governments which have freely adopted Hotchkiss quick firing shell guns are now insisting that solid drawn cartridges must be used for these weapons, instead of the composite cartridges originally invented by Mr. Hotchkiss.

THE *Fee Cheu*, armed cruiser and cable vessel, has been launched on the Wear. Her dimensions are—length, 220 ft.; breadth, 32 ft., and depth of hold, 20 ft. She is built entirely of steel, and the estimated speed is 13 knots per hour. The armament consists of two 6-in. Armstrong breechloaders, with four small Armstrongs in the 'tween decks.

IN consequence of the melinite explosion at Belfort General Demay, the Director of Artillery, has been replaced by General de St. Germain. Yet the belief in the new explosive is not abandoned in spite of this accident and a more recent one at Bourges. It appears the *Belliqueuse*, one of the early ironclads built in France, is to be operated upon with melinite shells. She is a vessel of 3,617 tons displacement.

EXPERIMENTS made by the German War Office have proved that melinite decomposes if kept long and is therefore useless for war purposes.

THE French Headquarters' staff, which, under the Empire was a special service, and consisted of only 580 officers, has now been thrown open, and consists of 1,003, a number which might be doubled in the event of a mobilization—603 officers of infantry, 124 of cavalry, 230 of artillery, 45 of engineers, and a Captain of Gendarmerie. All these officers have to pass a severe examination, and after serving for three years on the staff have to return to their corps, so as not to forget their regimental duties.

REPORTS from Burmah show that General Roberts has not succeeded better than his predecessors in subduing the country. Now that the garrisons are compelled to move back at the approach of the deadly hot season, fresh swarms of natives press upon their retreat, believing it to be a confession of weakness. Wherever insurgents are found they are

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., New York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. HYDE AND DAUGHTERS will re-open their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS, Sept. 15, 1886. Pupils may remain during holidays and summer vacations. Reference, Chief Engineer E. D. Robie. Address Mrs. J. G. HYDE, $350.00. Binghamton, N. Y.

VIREUN SCHOOL,

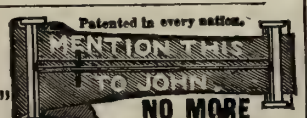
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A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Conducted upon the Military System.
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Green, Cadbury & Co., Patentees and Manufrs, Eng.



NO MORE BAGGY KNEES

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E. O. THOMPSON, 1338 Chestnut St., Philada. 245 Broadway, N. Y.



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BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



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Skin and Blood
Disease
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PIMPLES to SCROFULA

SKIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME INstantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a real skin Beautifier, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.

This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure

Eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen, pruritus, scall head, dandruff, and every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1: SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

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Liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash surrender and paid-up insurance values to which the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts Statute.

LIFE RATE ENDOWMENT Policies are issued at the old life rate premium.

Annual Cash distributions are paid upon **all** policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any age sent on application to the Company's Office.

Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.
BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

FOR

Supplies for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR D. V. S.,
HARTFORD, Conn., May 2, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon, TUESDAY, May 24, 1887, for supplying the following articles, all to be of Home Standard, the quantities to be increased ten per cent. if required during the execution of the contract:

5,000 Gray Wool Blankets; 1,000 White Wool Blankets; 5,000 yards 20-oz. 6-4 Dark Blue Cloth; 10,000 yards 11½-oz. 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel; 10,000 yards 22-oz. 6-4 Sky Blue Kersey; 6,000 lbs. Woolen Yarn; 10,000 Caps; 25,000 Knit Woolen Shirts; 20,000 yards Canton Flannel; 5,000 yards 63-inch Cotton Sheeting; 15,000 pairs Shoes; 1,500 pairs Slippers; 25,000 Handkerchiefs.

All Woolen Goods, Shoes, Slippers, and Handkerchiefs, to be delivered at Central Branch, Montgomery county, Ohio.

All Cotton Goods to be delivered at Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin.

Standards can be examined and printed instructions and specifications to govern bidders will be supplied on and after 14th inst., on application to this office.

Samples presented by bidders will not be considered.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "*Proposals for Supplies for N. H. D. V. S.*," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
President Board of Managers, N. H. D. V. S.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

SPRING STYLES, 1887.

ANDERSON'S ZEPHYRS, Printed Sateens, India Silks and Pongees, in very new and stylish designs. Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMOKING JACKETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES

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CELEBRATED
UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.
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STETTIN (German) PORTLAND CEMENT
GERMAN ROCK ASPHALT MASTIC,
Guaranteed of Best Quality. Send for particulars and Copy of Tests to
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JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.

UNIFORMS AND FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. WELL KNOWN TO ARMY OFFICERS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.



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SMOKERS' ARTICLES, &C.
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Silver mounted Pipes & Bowles in Newest Designs
FACTORIES: 69 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria

Improving New York Harbor, N.Y.
ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
ROOM 31, ARMY BUILDING, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS,
NEW YORK, May 3d, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Dredging one million cubic yards, more or less, of material from the Main Ship Channel in the vicinity of Flynn's Knoll, or from the Swash Channel, New York Harbor, will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock, M., on Wednesday, May 18, 1887. Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had on application at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND,
Lieut. Col. of Engineer.

HOTELS.

Glenham Hotel.—Fifth Avenue, 22d St. near Madison Sq., New York. Special prices to Army and Navy Officers. N. B. BARRY.

Hotel Normandie, Bway & 38th St. N.Y. European and "absolutely fireproof." Special attention to A. & N. officers. F. P. Earle.

Grand Hotel.—Broadway & 31st St., N. Y. Special rates to Army and Navy Officers European plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son. Prs

New Hotel Lafayette,
PHILADELPHIA,
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American Plan, $3, $3.50 and $4.—Baths Extra.
European Plan, $1, $1.50 and $2—Baths Extra.
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NEW HOTEL.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
American Plan, $3 to $5 per day.
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Special rates to Army and Navy Officers.
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ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS
Four Iron Fire Escapes.
TERMS-$3.00 and $4.00 Per Day

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Band Instruments.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
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Send for full Catalogues and Price-lists.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
HOUSTON-ST., CORNER GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, April 20, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A.M., May 30, 1887, for the materials, work, &c., called for by specifications and plans for steam heating, for plumbing and gas fittings, and for elevator apparatus, respectively, to be seen at this office. The work is to be done on the building bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore and Water sts. Separate proposals are required for each of the specifications. Blank forms of proposals, contracts, &c., can be had at this office. Bids must be made in strict conformity with the terms of the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond with a penalty of 10 per cent. will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for "Steam Heating," &c., as the case may be. HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut. Col. and Deputy Quartermaster Gen., U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals for Miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, April 26, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., June 1, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as army lamps and parts, lanterns and globes, stationery, G. I. buckets and barrels, iron, zinc, horse and mule shoes and nails, &c., &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's stores, to be opened June 1, 1887," and be addressed to the undersigned,

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY beg leave to call attention to their new Pocket Case in which they are now packing their celebrated brand of CIGARETTES.
SWEET CAPORAL- WARRANTED: Absolutely Free from any Flavoring or Impurities.
Finest Grades of Old and Thoroughly-cured Virginia and Turkish Tobaccos. Finest French Rice Paper.
Highest Class Skilled Labor. All goods made under our Careful Personal Supervision.
Kinney Bros.

killed offhand, but the soldiery are said to be disgusted with this profitless butchery. Old English officers are quoted as declaring that Burmah is by far the most difficult task England has undertaken in a century and one well-nigh hopeless, and even if she succeeds it is not worth the trouble.

THE special committee appointed to consider the question of a new rifle for the British service having recommended for further trial two out of the numerous classes of weapons submitted to them, namely, the improved Lee and the Lee-Burton magazine-rifles, a quantity of these arms have been ordered, and they are now being issued to selected men in England, and 50 rifles are being shipped to India for trial there. The committee have decided against the detachable magazine system, and in favor of a fixed form of hopper or magazine, and have fixed upon the bolt form of breech-action. They have discarded the Enfield authorities' new wooden gun-stocks, and reverted to that used on the modern Martini-Henrys. A hand-guard of leather or canvas is to be provided to protect the men's hands when the rifles get heated during rapid firing.

Broad Arrow, referring to a scheme of volunteer batteries proposed, says: This is only one of the many numerous stopgaps to enable us to eke out our military deficiencies—one of the numerous patches on our ragged military cloak. Where so much is required, where shall we begin? Military reformers may well contemplate our military necessities with despair—ironclads, armor-piercing guns, mine-fields, guard-boats, torpedo-boats, torpedo-boat catchers, quick-firing guns, and so on *ad infinitum*.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Post* quotes a distinguished diplomat as saying: "My opinion is that France is meditating a *coup de scène* in Egypt. A great deal has been said in the newspapers about Gen. Boulanger and his daring schemes; but very little has been written about the French Minister of Marine, Admiral Aube, who is not only clever and enterprising, but also an ambitious man. . . . My firm belief is that the concentration of the French Fleet in the Mediterranean was ordered with the intention of pursuing a vigorous policy in Egypt. The tone of the Radical Press of late, especially the newspapers devoted to Gen. Boulanger, in attacking England was not purely accidental. It was manifestly calculated to prepare the public for some sensational *coup de main*. What resistance could the English offer in Egypt to an attack by a powerful French expeditionary corps? Admiral Aube would not hesitate also to accept a naval engagement if the opportunity presented itself. I repeat it. The Pagny incident may have upset the calculations of France, but I believe I may assert that a few days ago a conflict between France and England was a far greater probability than a second Franco-German War."

La Journal de la Marine gives a description of the 2d class cruisers *Davoust* and *Suc*, about to be laid down at Toulon, 90 m. 70 c. long, 12 m. 10 c. beam, 3,000 tons displacement, armed with four 6 in. guns, machine guns, and torpedo gear, etc. These cruisers are to have four masts, to be schooner rigged, to have two independent engines each working a screw, and capable of developing, with forced draught, 9,000 horse power between them. Their speed is to be 20 knots, and they are to carry 480 tons of coal, which it is calculated will allow them to steam 4,000 miles at the rate of 12½ knots.

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ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN, OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

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IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN, MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS. OUR GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDRIED

Shirts

AT 68 CENTS, are made from carefully selected linen, and the button holes are hand made. Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order. Unlaundried, at 99 cents; Laundried, at $1.24, $1.49 and $1.99. Consult Catalogue or send for instructions about self-measurement.

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR **CAMP** AND **GARRISON** CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SPRING CATALOGUE—
NOW READY—WILL BE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF TEN CENTS.

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FURNITURE,

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Full lines for Summer Cottages at very moderate prices.

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6 and 8 East 20th Street.

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PAJAMAS

SHIRTS, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.

THOMAS MILLER & SONS,

1151 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th Sts., 355 SIXTH AVE., cor. 22d St., N. Y.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR HAS BEEN INVENTED by the QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT in EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. $2 in buffalo handle; $3 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied. Sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
IN EPILEPSY.

Dr. A. L. TURNER, Head Physician, Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "Have prescribed it in several hundred cases of epilepsy, and always with good results. As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system I know of nothing to equal it."

A Pleasant & Profitable Business is that of making Rubber Stamps. We are now offering a complete outfit with type, etc., with full instructions for $8.50. This is a rare chance. Send for circular. N. Y. RUBBER MATRIX CO., 82 Cliff St., New York.

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees, etc. C. O. COLLIGNON, 181 Canal St., N.Y. Mfr and Patentee. Send for Catalogue. Free.

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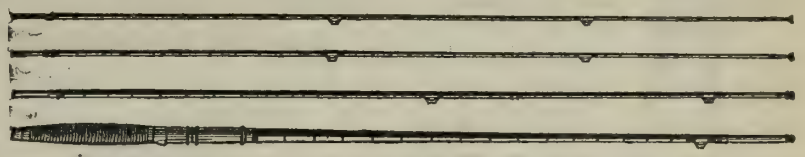
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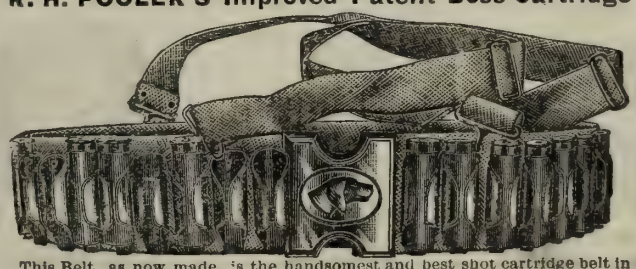


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This Belt, as now made, is the handsomest and best shot cartridge belt in the world. Has 3-inch woven canvas belt, 1 1-2 inch double shoulder straps and large plated buckle. Will wear any sportsman a lifetime. The only practical Cartridge Holder in use. Will carry brass cartridges and positively prevent wads from starting on shot. Suitable for either paper or brass shells. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded. MANUFACTURED BY R. H. POOLER, SERENA, LA SALLE Co., ILL. *** Send ten cents in silver or currency for catalogue and sample cartridge holder, also a colored lithograph card of grouse shooting on the prairies.

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ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Capt. U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers.)
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Corcoran Building), F and Fifteenth Streets, Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally *all* business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 3d Auditor, U.S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergt. at Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S Army.

A SQUADRON consisting of 15 men-of-war, including turret ships, cruisers, monitors, and circular ironclads, with eight torpedo vessels, is ordered to assemble at Odessa. The Grand Duke Alexis and Vice Admiral Shestakoff, the Russian Minister of Marine, will, it is reported, inspect the squadron, which will then be put through some special manœuvres.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP presents all the advantages of Sulphur Baths at a cheap rate. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

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THE fearless soldier on the midnight watch and the bold mariner before the mast on a stormy sea will certainly suffer from pain in the Chest, Shoulders, Back and Loins, as well as Rheumatism, Sciatica, stiffness and other results of exposure, if they fail to use BENSON'S PLASTERS as a preventive and cure. They never fail. Avoid imitations.

BIRTHS.

GETTY.—At Washington, D. C., April 29, 1887, to the wife of Lieut. R. N. Getty, 22d Infantry, a son.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDRE—WEBB.—At the residence of the bride's father, May 11, JOHN E. ALEXANDRE and HELEN LISPENARD, daughter of General Alexander Stewart Webb.

COMEGYS—WILLCOX.—At Ann Arbor, Mich., May 5, Capt. EDWARD T. COMEGYS, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, to GRACE NORTH WILLCOX, second daughter of General O. B. Willcox, U. S. Army.

TUCKER—WALDO.—At New York City, May 5, PREBLE TUCKER, grandson of the late Commodore Preble, U. S. N., and KATHARINE LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late Francis Waldo.

WOODHULL—PERCHMENT.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., April 27, H. S. WOODHULL, son of Paymaster W. W. Woodhull, U. S. Navy, to Miss IDA BELL, daughter of John Perchment, M. D.

WOTHERSPOON—ADAMS.—At Grace Church, Utica, N. Y., April 27, Lieutenant WILLIAM W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th Infantry, to Miss MARY C. ADAMS.

DIED.

CLARKE.—At Washington, D. C., May 10, Brevet Major General HENRY F. CLARKE, Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

CLARKE.—On board the "Iroquois," at Panama, May 7, 2d Lieutenant ARTHUR H. CLARKE, U. S. Marine Corps.

DAVERPORT.—At Washington, D. C., May 6, 1st Lieutenant THOMAS C. DAVENPORT, 4th U. S. Artillery, son of the late Captain H. K. Davenport, U. S. Navy.

DE RUSSY.—At New Orleans, La., May 6, in his sixty-ninth year, L. G. DE RUSSY, Jr., son of the late General L. G. de Russy, formerly of the U. S. Army.

LANGER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, PHILIP JOSEPH LANGER, formerly Second Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy.

MARIX.—At Hamburg, Germany, Mrs. MARIX, mother of Lieutenant Adolph Marix, U. S. Navy.

QUIRK.—At West Hoboken, N. J., May 6, MARY J., wife of Brevet Major Paul Quirk, Captain U. S. Army, retired.

RANDOL.—At New Almaden, California, May 7, of Bright's disease, Brevet Colonel ALANSON M. RANDOL, Major 1st U. S. Artillery, in the 50th year of his age.

STAMPER.—At New York City, May 4, in his 5th year, DUDLEY R., son of Lieutenant W. Y. Stamper, 21st U. S. Infantry.

WHITNEY.—In Howard County, Md., May 6, aged 74, Mrs. ELIZA WHITNEY, widow of Captain L. F. Whitney, and sister of Colonel Folliott T. Lally, formerly Major 9th U. S. Infantry.

PHENOL SODIQUE

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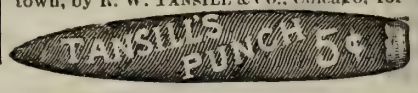
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Inventors and makers of the *Company mess chest* filled with the new *snow-white enamelled ware, light, neat, clean, durable, and economical. Correspondence solicited.*

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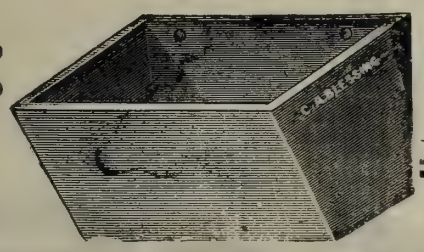
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Ammunition, &c.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING ONE FIRE-PROOF MILLING SHOP AT THE NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

NATIONAL ARMORY,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 22, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, for building at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., one fire-proof Milling Shop, complete, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the Commanding Officer's Office, will be received until 12 M., Monday, May 23, 1887, when they will be publicly opened.

Blank forms and specifications supplied on application. Proposals to be endorsed on exterior of sealed envelopes, "Proposals for building Milling Shop," and addressed to the Commanding Officer, National Armory, Springfield, Mass.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or parts thereof.

A. R. BUFFINGTON,
Lieut. Col. of Ord., Comd'g.

Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

IN accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 599), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at $35,000, Powhatan at $17,000, and Ticonderoga at $15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at $12,000, Lackawanna at $12,000, Wachusett at $10,000, and Cyane at $3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT., HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, April 26, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A.M., June 9, 1887, for the mason and iron work, plastering, &c., called for by specifications numbered 1, and for the carpenters's work, painting, &c., called for by specifications numbered 2. The work is required in altering the Academic Building at West Point, N. Y., for which plans and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's office at West Point, N. Y., where also the blank forms of proposals, contracts, &c., can be obtained. Bidders must state the time within which the work will be completed. Bids must be for all the work, materials, &c., on either the specifications, or on both. Proposals must be made in strict conformity with the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond with a penalty of 10 per cent. will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for "Altering the Academic Building at West Point, N. Y."

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut. Col. and Deputy Q.M. Gen. U. S. Army,
Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals for Drayage in New York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, April 21, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. on May 28, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the drayage required by the Quartermaster's Department in New York City during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1887.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. Specifications and conditions of proposals, contract, service, and payment, and blank forms of proposals and contracts can be had on application to the undersigned.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Drayage" and addressed to the "Depot Quartermaster, New York City."

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

A SAFE INVESTMENT

For both large and small sums of money is offered in the DEBENTURE BONDS of the NEBRASKA LOAN AND TRUST CO. and the CENTRAL LOAN AND LAND CO. These bonds are secured by mortgages on productive real estate after the manner of securing National Bank notes, bear 6 per cent. interest and run 10 years. Experience proves that they are one of the safest investments ever devised, and they are commended to the attention of officers of the Army and Navy.

For sale by JOHN ROCKWELL,
20 Nassau St., New York.

Proposals for Stationery.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 2, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate,) will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, May 18th, 1887, for furnishing Stationery for the War Department and its Bureaus in Washington, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Stationery."

Bids will be considered on each item separately.

C. H. HOYT,
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., April 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Friday, the 27th day of May, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing this Depot various Quartermaster's Stores, including stationery, horse and mule shoes, horse shoe-nails and toe-calks.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the articles bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON-ST., CORNER GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, April 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE are invited and will be received at this office until 10 A. M., June 1, 1887, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the bidders, for the erection at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, of a double set of officers' quarters, with cistern, plumbing, tank, &c., for each set, and for a 24-bed hospital and a deadhouse, with the plumbing, &c., complete, all in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at this office and at the Post Quartermaster's office at Willet's Point. Bids, which must be on the blank forms of this department, must state separately the cost of each building and the items of cost for plumbing, drainage, and heating for each building. Work must be commenced immediately after award of contract, and bidders must state the time required for the completion of each building. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for erection of officers' quarters," or for the hospital, as the case may be.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THE War Department will soon issue a revised edition of the publication containing the names of all cadets admitted to the U. S. Military Academy since its formation. The last edition, published in 1876, has long been exhausted. The new book will contain the names of all cadets down to and including the present fiscal year.

TO MAKE retirement the aim of any man, says the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, "is to stifle ambition, zeal, and every quality which goes to make up an efficient officer. If there is no 'certainty of promotion' for those who, although they may have no interest, are yet acknowledged to have no superiors in their line of business, then it is manifest that a premium is offered to 'loafing.'"

SECRETARY WHITNEY has ordered Captain T. O. SELFRIDGE to return to the command of the *Omaha* by the first steamer leaving San Francisco. A Court composed of officers on the Asiatic Station will be ordered to inquire into the circumstance which led to the death of the Japanese from the explosion of a shell fired from the *Omaha*. The Japanese Government does not hold Captain SELFRIDGE responsible for their death, and regards it as a purely accidental occurrence.

A NON-COMMISSIONED officer of fourteen years' service writes: "You deserve well of the Army for your efforts to bring about a system of more frequent payments to the enlisted men. It is a practical question and should be discussed from a practical standpoint. Those who favor the proposed system as being almost the only way to prevent desertions and secure a better discipline are largely in the majority. What objections can there be, therefore, to giving it a trial?" The point is well taken.

THE Australians are greatly disturbed by the French occupation of the New Hebrides, which has continued since 1885, when the French landed in force there in consequence of an assault upon Europeans, in which seven were killed and a number wounded. In the House of Lords the Earl of HARROWBY protested against the occupation, on the ground that it is a violation of an agreement that neither France nor England was to do anything in contravention of the independence of the islanders. The French have in late years annexed the Society Islands, Rapa, the Austral Group, and the mass of islands called the Lower Archipelago. In New Caledonia they have a large convict colony, and, with the Loyalty Islands and the New Hebrides, possess a stretch of the islands intervening between Australia and Fiji. It is now reported that the French intend to propose joint occupancy with England as a solution of the difficulty.

WE publish elsewhere the statement made by Señor MARISCAL, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, in refereuce to the circumstances attending the assassination of Captain EMMET CRAWFORD, 4th U. S. Cavalry. The facts were fully presented in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at the time, and we do not think it necessary to go into the subject at length again. It is sufficient to say that the statements of the Mexican Government concerning the entire absence of uniform in Captain CRAWFORD'S command are flatly contradicted by officers of our Army who were present with Captain CRAWFORD, and who may be presumed to know better than even the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs what dress they wore on that occasion. It remains to be seen whether our Government proposes to put them in the position of having misrepresented the case. If that is the judgment of our State Department after reading the Mexican Government's tardy attempts at explanation, the proper course is to report the officers referred to to the War Department. It is certainly impossible to reconcile their statements with those of the Mexican Foreign Office.

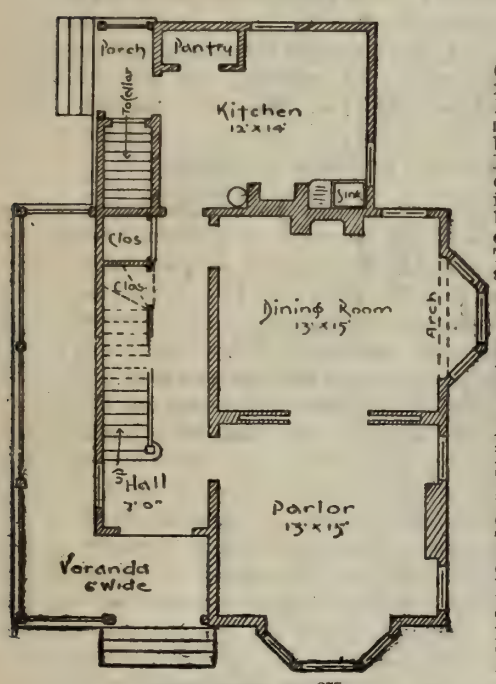
IF any one has doubts as to the industry of the Navy Department clerk he should take a peep into the room occupied by the board on the consolidation of stores and supplies for the Navy, Captain BROWN, president. Around a large table in the centre of this room will be found at any time during working hours nearly a score of clerks, including a representation from each bureau, bending over and intently examining large printed pages nearly a yard square. These are the printed schedules of the stores and supplies for the Navy soon to be advertised for under Secretary WHITNEY'S consolidation scheme, and the clerks, as a necessary adjunct to the members of the board, are busily engaged arranging and classifying the five or six thousand different articles required for the Service and embraced in these schedules. At least another fortnight will be required to complete the schedules, and it will then be in order to advertise for the articles required. With the exception of stationery all stores and supplies will be delivered at the New York Navy-yard, and from there shipped to the other yards and stations in such quarters and at such times as may be desired. The Washington Navy-yard will be the general headquarters for all stationery.

THE law authorizing the construction of the *Newark*, two 19-knot cruisers, and two gunboats provides (last paragraph of section 2 of the Naval Appropriation act) that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the bidding for the contracts, when the same *are opened and examined by him*, that said vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, he shall authorize the construction of said vessels, or either of them, elsewhere in the United States. It is assumed by some "sea lawyers," whose attention has been called to the words in italics, that we are to have on the first day of August next the unusual spectacle of the President of the United States opening and examining bids in the presence of shipbuilders, naval officers, and the usual gathering of newspaper men. The Navy Department's circular inviting bids was issued without reference to this requirement, and the bids will be received at the Navy Department as usual, and, we presume, opened as usual. Even a strict construction of the law would seem to require only that the plans should be examined by the President—"when the same are opened," but not necessarily by him. The opening is a mere clerical operation, and is constructively done by the President when done by his orders or under his authority.

THE Ordnance Sergeants, Post Quartermaster-Sergeants and Commissary Sergeants of the Army, are making a concerted effort to have their pay increased at the next session of Congress and place them on a similar footing, in that respect, with Hospital Stewards who had their pay increased to $45 a month by the act approved March 1, 1887. During the past five years we have had a mass of correspondence (unused) advancing the claim of each grade of non-commissioned staff officer to have the higher responsibilities and duties. This, in our opinion, is scarcely the way to look at it. Each grade has been created for the performance of certain specific duties, and those duties are, of course, in their relation to the welfare of the Army, of equal value in the eyes of the Government. It is essential that each should be an expert in his own sphere, the Hospital Steward in his dispensary, the Ordnance Sergeant in his care and knowledge of armaments, the Post Quartermaster-Sergeant in the indoor and outdoor duties which devolve upon him as the right-hand man of the Post Quartermaster, and the Commissary Sergeant in his multifarious duties connected with the issue of rations and the preparation of the complicated papers required by the Subsistence Bureau. Each, therefore, should be well paid, and the grades being equal and the duties equally expert and valuable, the pay, we think, should be equal too. We trust, therefore, that Congress will take up this matter next winter and bring it to its legitimate conclusion.

A STAFF officer writing to the JOURNAL to express thanks for the enterprise in publishing designs for improved officers' quarters at posts, says: "It is hoped that the agitation of this subject may result in some improvement in the present architecture (?) of our large garrisons. It is a fact not to be disputed that the present Quartermaster General of the Army is far better versed than any of his predecessors in the very important subjects of building, water supply, sewerage, etc. Since he has taken charge of that important branch of the War Department, he has improved the water supply of all the large posts in the country, where formerly appeals and estimates were pigeonholed or destroyed; all the officers of his Department have been supplied with standard works on architecture, building, drainage, sewerage, etc., as has for many years been done in the Medical Department and Engineer and Ordnance Corps. Formerly nothing was furnished them. It has been suggested by both line and staff officers that it would be an important addition to the Quartermaster's Department if a division of architecture, sewerage and water supply were added to the other branches of the Quartermaster General's Office. At present plans for buildings, or estimates for water supply and sewerage are prepared at posts—sometimes at Department Headquarters—and are forwarded to the Quartermaster General's office for revision and action. The buildings erected are not in keeping with the improvements in progress in cities, and the result is that the class of work now being done at posts is not in advance of that done 10 years ago. With experienced assistants in charge of such a branch of the Q. M. Dept. in Washington, the class of buildings erected would be not more expensive but far more attractive than at present, and, as the matter could be better controlled by the experienced head of the Q. M. Department, it is thought that thousands of dollars could be saved—in the way of estimates, and better work be the result. Recalling the very excellent article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 28, 1883, written by General HOLABIRD on 'Permanent Posts for the Army,' it is hoped that he may be enabled to carry out the progressive ideas therein expressed."



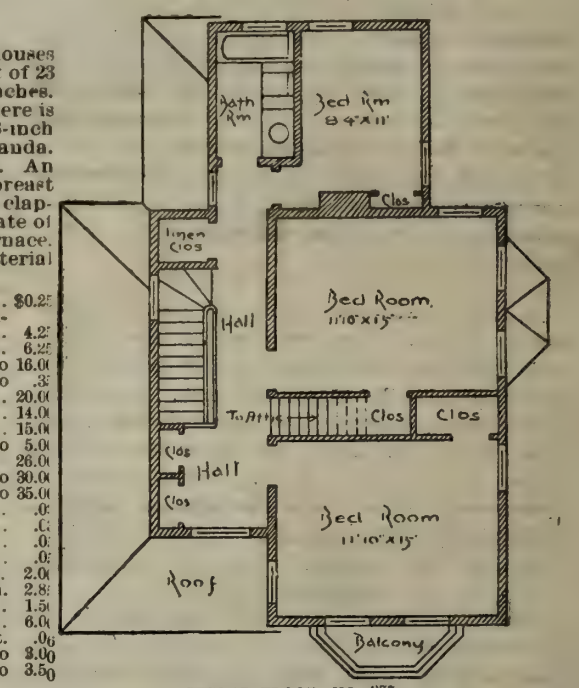


FIRST FLOOR, NO. 377.

DESIGNS FOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

WE give another illustration from Shoppell's Modern Houses (design No. 377)) This represents a house having a front of 23 feet 6 inches, not including veranda, and side 40 feet 6 inches. First story 10 feet high; second story 8 feet 6 inches. There is a cellar under the whole house 7 feet high, and having 8-inch brick walls. The attic is unfinished. There is an ample veranda. Parlor and dining room are connected by sliding doors. An open fireplace is in the dining room, and a false chimney breast in the parlor. The foundation is brick, the first story clapboards, the second story and roof shingled. The estimate of cost is $2,500 complete, except mantels, range and furnace. This estimate is based upon the following prices for material and labor:

Excavation, per cubic yard	$0.25
Rubble stone work laid up complete, all materials furnished by contractor, per perch of 25 cubic feet	4.25
Stone wall, double faced above grade, 25c. per foot, or per perch	6.25
Brickwork laid in the wall, per M	15.00 to 16.00
Plastering, per yard	30 to .35
Spruce timber, per M feet	20.00
Hemlock timber, per M feet	14.00
Hemlock sheathing boards, per M feet	15.00
Pine shingles, per M	4.50 to 5.00
Pine flooring, merchantable, per M feet	26.00
Clear pine clapboards, per M feet	25.00 to 30.00
Novelty siding, per M feet	30.00 to 35.00
Rosin sized building paper, per lb	.01
Clear pine trim, reeded or moulded, ⅞x5 in., per lineal foot	.05
Turned corner blocks, each	.01
Moulded base, 9 in. high, ⅞ in. thick, per lineal foot	.01
Glazed window sash, 2 ft. 7 in. x 5 ft. 6 in. x 1½ in., per pair	2.00
Doors, four panels, moulded both sides, 2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. x 1½ in. each	2.85
Blinds will average all around, per window	1.50
Tinning, per square of 100 square feet	6.00
Painting, including materials and labor, per square yard, each coat	.06
Carpenters' labor, per day	2.50 to 3.00
Masons and plasterers, per day	3.00 to 3.50



SECOND FLOOR, NO. 377.

We speak from experience when we say that the labor and materials here mentioned can be obtained at or within the prices named. The actual prices paid in building at a point on the Hudson River, twenty miles above New York, were as follows: Stone foundation, sand and stone furnished on the ground, 8 cents a cubic foot; plastering, 30 cents a yard; spruce timber, per M, $18–$18.50; hemlock, per M, $13.50; shingles, $3.60–$5.40; clapboards, $25. Carpenters, $2.25 to $3. For less than $3,000 (in round figures $2,800) a house was built having a cellar 6 feet 6 inches high and over 900 square feet of room; on the first floor four rooms, and on the second floor five rooms and a bath room. The attic is unfinished, but floored over so that it can be used. The dimensions of the rooms are as follows: Parlor and dining room, each 15 ft. by 16 ft.; sitting room, 14 ft. by 14 ft.; kitchen, 19 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in.; hall, 6 ft. by 24; four bedrooms, from 11 to 14 ft. square; a large room out of one of the rooms over the piazza, 6 ft. by 12 ft.; bath room, 6 ft. by 8 ft. There is a roomy pantry out of the kitchen, another out of the dining room, and a closet under the stairs on the first floor; two large closets in one bedroom, and one in each of the others, with one exception. The hall has light from stained glass windows and two handsome doors, the upper part of which has small circular panes of glass. The pantries and all the closets have direct light from windows, and there is not a dark or cheerless corner in the building. The carpenter work was done by the day, and everything is well done. The stonework of the foundation is excellent, and the cellar is beamed-filled to keep out the air. On the sides are, first tongue and grooved boards set diagonally for bracing; over these is stretched a patent water-proof paper, with a very close texture and strong fibre, and outside are clapboards on the first story, and shingles above. Every window is flashed, and every precaution has been taken to keep out cold and moisture and make the house comfortable in every respect. The price named does not include plumbing or mantels. Wooden mantels of a very neat pattern can be bought for $10 in white wood and $13 in hard wood—ash or black walnut. It will cost $3 to $4 to oil and polish each one. For $23 a mantel with mirror top was offered, the mirror being extra and according to size. We mention these details of actual experience thinking that they may be found of service. We shall be glad to learn of any points upon which information is desired, our object being to assist those interested in getting the best results in room, comfort and convenience for what they expend upon building. We refer to the Shoppell plans here for the simple reason that we are indebted to the courtesy of the Shoppell Company for the use of these designs. Their cheapness and practicability make them valuable for use, though of course it is not to be expected that all of them should have the individuality that might be found in a design drawn for a special purpose by a competent architect. They, at all events, illustrate the point we are making that comfortable quarters can be built, and well built, for the price the Government is accustomed to spend. That they can be built under the conditions that control the expenditure of public money we cannot undertake to say.

"THAT'S NOT SO."

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says: "Among the prominent men who sat upon the platform on Thursday afternoon to see the unveiling of the statue of Garfield was Gen Rosecrans. It was considered a gratifying instance of forgetfulness on his part of a controversy which has always aroused the feelings of the friends of both Garfield and Rosecrans, for the dispute involved charges of treacherous infidelity by one officer to his commander. Keifer stood not 10 feet away from Rosecrans while he spoke. He could not have avoided seeing him, but he might easily have avoided the allusion which he made to Rosecrans in his address. When about half way through, in reviewing Garfield's qualities, he said: 'Gen. Garfield was strong in tempest as well as in fair weather. Preserving his equanimity when others did not, but through no indifference, he would, on special occasions, calmly assume responsibilities others shrank from. As Chief of Staff at the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, he counselled an early aggressive movement on the enemy against the judgment of the commanding General and nearly all the corps and division commanders of that Army. In this was exhibited in a peculiar light the bold and independent spirit of a man ready to act when all round him hesitated, and willing to stand or fall by the event.' This allusion to Chickamauga led Rosecrans to speak out in an audible tone: 'That's not so,' and as he concluded the sentence Rosecrans repeated the remark, turning to his neighbors to emphasize it with nods."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

RIFLE SHOOTING AT BELLEVUE.

THE Omaha Rifle Club, with some 30 members, had a pleasant day at the Bellevue range during their last shoot. They fire to one side of the soldiers' range, and the shooting of each is reciprocally interesting. The citizens shoot on the decimal target, 8, 9, and 10 being in the bull's-eye, and so on out to 4. They use the Texas target frame. The pit was constructed by Lieut. Brumback, of the 2d Infantry, and soldiers who were paid for their labor by the Club, and during the firings four soldiers are paid 50 cents each for marking in the pits. Arriving at the range roll is called and lots drawn for order of firing, target and number; the orders are called up, and firing proceeds in scores of 10 shots each till all are through; then other matches are arranged for. A special train takes the Club down on Wednesdays. Several ladies added to the pleasure of our last competition, and after shooting some champagne, claret punch, ice cream and strawberries were indulged in. One of the young ladies, who perhaps intends to join the Army, preferred a delicious plate of bean soup, prepared by the French cook of Lieuts. Wilson and Wright. The bond of sympathy between the citizen and soldier, already strong, will be made doubly so by this rifle shooting at Bellevue, and the opportunity for becoming acquainted with the gallant 2d Infantry. CITIZEN.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COLONEL ELMER OTIS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting in Cincinnati, will return to San Antonio early in June.

LIEUTENANT J. B. HICKEY, 8th Cavalry, has received a hearty welcome from old friends at Fort Brown, Texas.

CAPTAIN J. H. HURST, 12th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Niagara, N. Y., early next week on a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT G. W. STEVENS, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Willet's Point early in the week from a trip to Washington.

MAJOR GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. A., will be the principal orator this year at the Memorial Day exercises in Brooklyn.

WE regret to learn that Gen. A. G. Brackett, U. S. Army, who recently received a long leave of absence, is quite ill at Fort Davis.

COLONEL F. J. CRILLY, formerly of the Army, and now of Philadelphia, is visiting his old chief, Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, in Washington.

CAPTAIN J. H. PATTERSON, 20th U. S. Infantry, was a recent guest at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, on his way East, thence to go on a trip abroad.

MAJOR MORSE K. TAYLOR, U. S. Army, retired, moved this week from Fort Sill to San Antonio, in which city he will make his permanent home.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has signified to General Martin T. McMahon his intention to attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Saratoga in June.

MRS. RUGGLES, wife of General Geo. D. Ruggles, U. S. A., and family, were expected in New York this week, preparatory to going to Europe in the autumn.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Mills, will be at 1,720 "H" street, Washington, D. C., until the end of May and will then go to Sackett's Harbor.

COLONEL J. S. BILLINGS, Surgeon, U. S. A., has been elected Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the next year's session of the American Surgical Association.

CAPTAIN GEO. S. WILSON and Lieuts. A. G. Tassin and B. A. Poore, 12th U. S. Inf., are the new commissioned force of Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island. They arrived on Tuesday.

COLONEL ELLIOT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is visiting in Newport, R. I., preparatory to sailing for Europe early in June and is the guest of Capt. C. C. Churchill, U. S. A., retired.

CAPTAIN F. W. ELBREY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, came from Alexandria to Washington this week to be examined by the Retiring Board presided over by Gen. Holabird.

LEAH DIAZ, the Apache Indian, charged with the murder of Lieut. Seward Mott, 10th U. S. Cavalry, on the San Carlos Reservation, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

LIEUTENANT SEBREE SMITH, 2d U. S. Artillery, will leave St. Augustine, Fla., in a few days for a trip across the sea and will join at Jackson Barracks towards the end of next September.

CAPTAIN D. J. CRAIGIE, 12th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Sackett's Harbor from a visit to Lewiston, N. Y., to attend the funeral of his oldest brother, Mr. John Craigie, who died there May 7.

MESSRS. NEWTON, Dowd and Barnes, of the New York Croton Aqueduct Commission have been appointed a committee to select an engineer for the recently created Deputy Chief Engineership.

MAJOR J. B. RAWLES and Lieut. W. H. Coffin, 5th U. S. Artillery, late of Fort Schuyler, are recent additions to the garrison circle at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Harbor. Fort Schuyler gains Capt. S. A. Day and Lieut. W. W. Galbraith.

LIEUTENANT LOTUS NILES, 2d U. S. Artillery, received his orders this week for St. Augustine, Fla., much to the regret of his friends at Jackson Barracks and in New Orleans. He goes to regimental headquarters to assume the duties of regimental quartermaster.

MISS MARION DUTTON, daughter of Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., was married at her father's house in Washington, May 16, to Mr. William A. Prince, of New York City. The wedding was a quiet one, only relatives and a few intimate friends being present.

GENERAL H. M. BLACK, U. S. A., of Fort Wayne, Mich., having gone to Washington for service in connection with the National Drill, the command of that post has devolved upon Capt. Chas. Wheaton, 23d U. S. Infantry, until the return next week from leave of Capt. G. M. Randall.

AT the last encampment of Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, Grand Army of the Republic, General Alexander Hamilton, of Tarrytown, grandson of Alexander Hamilton, of Revolutionary fame, presented the post with an oil painting of his distinguished ancestor, after whom the post is named.

A PARTY is being formed to consist of President Cleveland, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Col. Kellogg, A.-D.-C., Senator Gorman, Governor Fitzhugh Lee, ex-Congressman John S. Barbour, First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, Dr. C. W. Chancelor, and Charles G. Kerr, of Baltimore, and possibly some other gentlemen, to leave Washington, Wednesday, June 1, and make a flying visit to the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs of Virginia.

THE Vancouver *Independent* says: Frank Keefer, son of Paymaster Keefer, U. S. A., has returned from the Philadelphia college to pass vacation at Walla Walla with his parents....Mr. H. H. Baxter, son of Gen. Baxter of Vermont, has been visiting Lieut. J. A. Buchanan, Adjt., 14th Inf....Mrs. S. J. Hakes has returned to Vancouver from Fort Sisseton, where she has been visiting her daughter, the wife of Capt. W. H. Sanborn, 25th Inf.

CAPTAIN J. M. BELL, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting friends in St. Paul.

A STATUE in honor of Major-Gen. J. B. Steedman is to be unveiled at Toledo, O., May 26.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., now visiting in the East, will return to Chicago next week.

MRS. U. S. GRANT, who has been quite ill, is getting better, and was able to go out for a drive this week.

LIEUTENANT J. N. ALLISON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, of Vancouver Barracks, was to be married May 12 to Miss Whalley.

THE name of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan bobs up every now and again in the daily press in connection with the Presidency.

CAPTAIN J. J. O'CONNELL, U. S. A., and Mrs. O'Connell, of Cincinnati, expect to spend a short time at West Point in June.

LIEUTENANT R. G. PROCTER, 5th U. S. Artillery, visiting at Auburn, Ky., has had his leave extended two months on account of sickness.

MRS. LOUIS WILHELMI and family, now at Whitestown, N. Y., are expected in New York in a few days, preparatory to sailing, June 1, for Europe.

MAJOR J. C. POST, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who has left Cincinnati for Washington, is much regretted in the former city, where he was extremely popular.

THE reunion of California Pioneers at Washington, May 15, was a great success. Among those present were Rear Admiral Almy, Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Pleasanton.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th Infantry, of Fort Sully, will be at Fort Meade May 28, to preside over a General Court-martial convened for the trial of Captain C. N. Gray, 25th Inf.

THE marriage of Miss Royall, daughter of Col. W. B. Royall, and Mr. Jeffrey Parsons, of Boston, will take place on the evening of June 1 at St. John's Church, Washington, at 8 P. M.

GENERAL J. A. EKIN, U. S. A., made a touching address at the funeral, in Louisville, May 12, of Miss Jennie Bowman, who was brutally assaulted by a man named Turner and subsequently died.

MR. BRITTON DAVIS, lately of the U. S. Army, was, during the recent earthquake at a point 25 miles from Corralitos, 74 miles south from El Paso and 110 miles west and had a severe experience.

ASSISTANT SURGEON EWING, U. S. A., left Fort Leavenworth May 12 for Fort Lewis, Col., for temporary duty. He was accompanied by his brother, Ephraim Ewing, editor of the Jefferson City *Tribune*.

CAPTAIN E. C. WOODRUFF and Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Oswego, N. Y., early in the week for Washington to report to Gen. Black for service in connection with the National Drill. Lieut. W. E. Ayer, 12th Infantry, has taken temporary command of Fort Ontario.

WHEN the Prince of Wales was leaving Manchester a member of the Town Council pushed himself forward and in a burst of loyalty said: "Bring the old woman with thee next time." The Prince looked surprised, not exactly understanding to whom the civic dignitary was referring. Observing this the latter said: "I mean your mother," for in this familiar and local fashion had he alluded to Her Majesty.

A WASHINGTON correspondent referring to the visit a few years ago of the Marquis of Lorne and to the present visit of Queen Kapiolani, quotes Gen. Sherman as saying at the time: "It's lucky for us the Marchioness didn't come. We know what to do with the Governor-General of Canada. But in Heaven's name, what would we do with Queen Victoria's daughter?"

MAJOR CHARLES H. WHIPPLE, Paymaster, U. S. Army, the officer ordered to relieve Major John P. Baker on duty in Leavenworth, is a very popular officer in the Army, and though a brother of Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, is not much of a bishop himself. Everybody regrets that the call of duty takes Major Baker and his interesting family from this section of the country next July.—*Kansas City Times.*

"LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN ALVORD'S detail to West Point," says the Kansas City *Times*, "was quite a surprise to that officer. He had not dreamed of anything of the kind and can hardly account for it. What branch of studies he shall instruct in is not known, but he thinks that it will be in mathematics, as he stood very high in that branch on his graduation. He is being congratulated on all sides for his good luck. Lieut. Alvord stands very high in the estimation of his brother officers at Fort Leavenworth."

EX-MARSHAL BAZAINE, says a Paris correspondent, is slowly recovering from the wound lately inflicted upon him by Hillairaud. Asked his opinion as to Gen. Boulanger and the present situation, the ex-Marshal said that if the chief of the French Army were of a merit which corresponded with the popularity to which he had attained he might succeed in doing something, but one man was not enough. The war might take place, and the French, in his opinion, were ready so far as effective fighting strength went, but it remained to be seen whether they had changed in temperament or not.

A PRETENDED Army officer has been playing a number of insane freaks upon traders and other citizens at New Bedford, Mass. At different places he gave the names of William Gurnett and Thomas Dillon. When he was Gurnett he was lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, and as Dillon he was in the 1st Infantry. He paid for everything in advance with drafts on imaginary military paymasters or quartermasters, each being made for a few dollars above the amount agreed upon, but he did not ask for the difference, and no goods were delivered. The bogus lieutenant paid cash for his board and lodging, but made an unsuccessful attempt to get the lodging house man to cash a draft. He would appear to be insane.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CABELL, 14th Infantry, lately visiting in Europe, is now visiting in Richmond, Va.

COLONEL FRED. GRANT has been nominated by Governor Hill, of New York, a Quarantine Commissioner.

MRS. ELIZA WHITNEY, whose death we noticed last week, was the mother of Capt. F. A. Whitney, 8th U. S. Infantry.

MAJOR GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., has been appointed an Emigrant Commissioner at New York by Governor Hill.

LIEUT. E. F. WILLCOX, 6th Cavalry, will remain on duty at Fort Leavenworth until early in July, and then join his troop at Fort Union, N. M.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., presided at the recent international convention in San Francisco of the Young Men's Christian Association.

LIEUTENANT O. J. BROWN, 1st Cavalry, on leaving West Point in August next will spend a few months in the East before joining his troop at Fort Custer, Montana.

COLONEL LUKE O'CONNOR, British Army, who was a sergeant at the battle of the Alma, in Crimea, has been placed on the retired list as a Major-General. He is a V. C.

CARDS are out announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Emma Wilson, daughter of Major Wilson, U. S. A., to Mr. Percy E. Burgoyne, of St. Paul, Minn., May 26.

LIEUT. S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, left New York on Wednesday for Washington to assist Col. Blunt, A. D. C., in conducting the rifle competitions at the National Drill.

LIEUTENANT C. D. COWLES, 23d Infantry, was in Omaha last week greeting old friends. He was in charge of recruits from David's Island going to Fort Russell and other points.

LIEUTENANT EMMET, 9th Cavalry, leaves Fort Niobrara, with his wife, for the East next week, to attend the wedding of his twin sister, Miss Rosina Emmet, the gifted artist.

CAPTAIN D. H. KELTON, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Crawford, Col., has received a year's sick leave and will probably spend a portion of it at his old station, Mackinac Island, Mich.

THE proceedings of the Army Retiring Board in the case of Capt. Cass Durham, 18th Infantry, were received at the War Department on Thursday. It is understood that he was recommended for retirement.

LIEUTENANT H. DEH. WAITE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, lately at Fort Monroe, Va., arrived at Fort Reno, I. T., early in the week, calling on his way at Fort Leavenworth, where he was the guest of Lieutenant Almy.

GENERAL LEW. WALLACE was in Omaha last week, and was warmly greeted by old friends there. At a dinner given for him, Gen. and Mrs. Crook, Gen. and Mrs. Hawkins and other old Army friends were present.

"AN Hour with the Soldiers at Bellevue Range, Neb.," is the title of an excellent descriptive and illustrated article in the Omaha *World*. With it is a portrait of Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., Inspector of Rifle Practice, Department of the Platte, and a sketch of his military career.

CAPTAIN F. E. DECOURCY, 13th U. S. Infantry, has about completed his long leave of absence and will leave New York next week to return to his post at Fort Wingate, N. M. The leave of absence he has just completed is the first leave he has had from his regiment since joining it in 1861.

CAPTAIN RAY, 8th Infantry, reached Omaha last week and took charge of judicial matters at Headquarters Department of the Platte. Noting his arrival, an Omaha paper kindly mentions his scientific work in the Arctic regions and says: "Capt. and Mrs. Ray will prove a valuable acquisition to Omaha society."

THE proceedings in the Court-martial, in the case of 2d Lieut. James H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cav., whose trial, on charges of duplicating pay accounts and absence without leave, ended May 5, have reached the Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army at Washington, which fact plainly shows the sentence to be dismissal from the service. It is reported from Fort Snelling that the court recommended the accused to the clemency of the President.

GENERAL BELKNAP, who was President Grant's Secretary of War, and was impeached on a charge of office-broking, lives in Washington now. He practices law, lives quietly but comfortably, and is one of the most popular men at the capital. He dresses faultlessly, is large and handsome, with a full short beard that was once light red, but now half gray, and is generous to a fault. He never speaks ill of any one, is genial and generous, and an entertaining conversationalist. His friends say he will some day be completely vindicated.

AN Omaha paper, commenting on the determination of the Secretary of War to apply impartially, as soon as funds are available for travelling expenses, July 1 next, his rule that no staff officer shall be retained at any station more than five years, states that the four years of Gen. Dandy, of the Quartermaster's Department expired last March; and that in the ensuing fall two other staff officers will have been there the allotted time, viz.: Gen. Hawkins, of the Subsistence Department, now Chief Commissary of the Department, and Captain McCauley, of the Q. M. Department.

THE N. Y. *Sun* says: "Prof. Wm. G. Peck, the author of several conspicuous works on physics and a professor in Columbia College, lives in a fine old-fashioned house with spacious grounds, adjoining William Rockefeller's beautiful place in Greenwich. Prof. Peck has the good will of all the college boys, and he enjoys a popularity among them rarely attained by college professors with students." Prof. Peck is a graduate of the Military Academy. The New York *Graphic* says that Prof. Peck is only thirty-five years old, which makes the college boys wonder how he can know so much.

MRS. E. R. PLATT, widow of Col. E. R. Platt. U. S. Army, will spend the Summer at Queens, Long Island, N. Y.

MAJOR W. E. CREARY, paymaster U. S. A., lately visiting in Washington, will go to Omaha in a few days for duty in that city.

LIEUTENANT G. F. COOKE, 15th Infantry, who has been abroad for some months past, arrived in New York from Liverpool on Thursday.

ACTING JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL G. N. LIEBER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lieber will spend a portion of the summer at White Sulphur Springs.

THE veteran journalist, Ben: Perley Poore, was overcome by the heat on May 17. Dr. Baxter was summoned who relieved him as much as possible.

PROFESSOR S. P. LANGLEY, of the University of Western Pennsylvania, has been elected Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, of Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN THOMAS TURTLE, U. S. A., now on duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, has located in Georgetown, D. C., with his family, at 3126 Dumbarton avenue.

MAJOR W. H. GARDNER, Surgeon, U. S. A., of Fort McHenry, Md., gave on Monday the first of a series of medical lectures for the benefit of the officers and men of the post.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of May 11 says: "Col. Henry M. Lazelle, U. S. A., who succeeds the late Col. Robert N. Scott in charge of the War Records office, will leave Vancouver about June 1 with his family for Washington.

THE death of Capt. C. O. Bradley, 20th Infantry, has promoted 1st Lieut. J. A. Manley to captain and 2d Lieut. J. A. Irons to 1st lieutenant. Capt. Manley's service dates from 1861, and his 1st lieutenancy in the 20th Infantry from 1868.

QUITE a number of Assistant Surgeons with the rank of 1st Lieutenant will attain the rank of Captain on Monday next, May 23, by reason of completion of five years' service. They are W. E. Hopkins, Benjamin Munday, G. F. Wilson, W. O. Owen, Jr., P. R. Egan and Edward Everts.

ADOLPH FRANZ, JR., a son of Ordnance Sergeant Franz, U. S. A., in charge of Fort Constitution, N. H., is a member of the recent graduating class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. Mr. Franz was present at the commencement exercises at Steinway Hall, May 12, and received his diploma.

"GATH," the well-known newspaper correspondent in a Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, speaking of the Army people there, says: "Gen. Ricketts' wife is probably the most beloved of the wives of Army officers. She is particularly pleasant with gentlemen. During the winter season, 'Mrs. Ricketts' punch,' which is given every Friday, is always famous, and an event of the week in society circles."

THE following officers of the Army are registered at the War Department building: Capt. F. E. Trotter, 14th Inf.; Maj. H. A. Haubright, ret.; Major J. C. Post, Engrs.; Major J. J. Upham, 5th Cav.; Col. H. M. Black, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf.; Capt. H. Briggs, ret.; Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. A. Smith, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. E. Allen, 5th Art.

THE following officers of the Army, recently examined by retiring boards, have been added to the list of incapacitated officers awaiting retirement, published in the JOURNAL in March last: Captain W. B. Pease, 9th Inf.; Capt. James Kennington, 14th Inf.; Capt. Cass Durham, 18th Inf., and Asst. Surg. Fred. W. Elbrey, Med. Dept. Several boards in the cases of medical officers are yet to be heard from. No selections have yet been made for the three vacancies on the retired list, but the probabilities are that two if not all three of the line captains mentioned will soon be retired.

GOVERNOR LEE has written a letter to General Adam Badeau, in response to one from the latter in reference to General R. E. Lee's having drawn rations from the Union forces after his return to Richmond from Appomattox in 1865. Governor Lee shows that General Lee did not draw or apply for rations, and concludes: "His colored dining-room servant, Sam, is living here, and I had a conversation with him this morning. He says he did the marketing every morning and that at no time was there any scarcity of supplies. This is not an important matter, and I am sorry so much prominence has been given it. I think it likely some person or persons drew supplies in General Lee's name, of which he knew nothing."

MAJOR J. L. RATHBONE, appointed this week Consul General to Paris, is a graduate of West Point (in 1865), and served in the 12th U. S. Infantry, and afterwards in the 1st U. S. Artillery. He was appointed A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Schofield in 1866, and served in that capacity until June 28, 1872, when he resigned from the Army. Maj. Rathbone is a stepson of the late U. S. Senator Ira Harris. His wife is a daughter of Mr. Atherton, one of the California pioneers, and a lady of rare attainments. He is now president of the Blood Horse Association of California, an association composed of the most enterprising and wealthy citizens of the Golden State; also a director of the Union Club of San Francisco, and an honorary member of several of the leading clubs of New York.

GENERAL MILES in relieving Col. J. F. Wade, 5th Cavalry, from duty in the Department of Arizona to enable him to join his new regiment at Fort Riley, writes to him as follows: "The Department Commander tenders to you his most earnest congratulations on your promotion, and his sincere regret that your well-deserved advancement will in consequence of your change of station deprive the Department of Arizona of your valuable services. He fully appreciates the important work accomplished by you at Fort Apache, when the exigency of Indian affairs required the exercise of unusual executive ability, cool judgment, as to when and how to act judiciously, and that energy, promptness and unfaltering purpose which always secures satisfactory results. He wishes you well in your new field of service."

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Clover, will spend the summer in Newport, R. I.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN A. R. YATES, U. S. N., is in Portsmouth, N. H., on a visit. He will shortly be detached from his duties at Newport, R. I., where he has proved a valuable officer.

THE friends of Captain E. P. Meeker, U. S. M. C., will regret to learn of the sad loss of his only daughter, Annie Rusher Meeker, who died May 13, at the residence of her parents, 183 Hancock street, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 15 years.

MR. F. J. SPRAGUE, late Ensign in the U. S. Navy, delivered a lecture before the U. S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, May 16, on "Electro Motors." Mr. Sprague is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and is now engaged in scientific pursuits.

PAYMASTER H. T. STANCLIFF has been elected 2d Vice President of the Navy Mutual Aid Association. Paymaster Stancliff, as secretary and treasurer of the association did much toward bringing it to its present flourishing condition, and deserves any recognition of his services that may be accorded him.

CAPTAIN NORMAN H. FARQUHAR, U. S. N., lately assigned to command the *Trenton* at Norfolk, has about concluded his arrangements for the cruise, the last being the setting of his family at their home in Pottsville, Pa. It was hoped by many that the Captain would decide to leave his family in Washington during the cruise.

THE assignment of 1st Lieut. Denny, U. S. M. C., to the steel cruiser *Boston* will be a cause of profound regret to a wide circle of friends in Washington, and the departure of Lieut. and Mrs. Denny will be a "blue day" for those who have been accustomed to meet them so pleasantly on Mondays at the Barracks, and on other days elsewhere.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department: Lieut. J. M. Hawley, Asst. Paymr. J. A. Mudd, P. A. Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, Lieut. Lucian Flynne, Lieut. E. H. Taunt, Prof. Marshal Oliver, Comdr. W. B. Hoff, Lieut. J. M. Bowyer, Capt. G. C. Wiltse, Ensign J. S. Walters, Lieut. W. E. Sewell, Comdr. F. M. Green, P. A. Paymr. Frank H. Clark, P. A. Paymr. John Corwin, and Comdr. Fred. Rodgers.

CAPTAIN LESTER A. BEARDSLEE, who has been assigned to torpedo instruction, will embrace the opportunity for adding to his already very considerable store of scientific attainments, and will tend to render him one of the most valuable officers of the line. Capt. Beardslee's researches and experiments in metallurgy in its practical applications to the wants of the Navy, at the Washington Navy-yard a few years since, will not soon be forgotten.

THE Secretary of the Navy has been greatly gratified by the highly flattering reports of the progress made by Ensigns W. L. Capps and C. H. Hewes, of the Navy, who are undergoing a course of instruction at the Glasgow University. These young officers were sent abroad by the Navy Department to take the advanced course in construction and marine architecture at Glasgow. The Secretary now learns that they are first and second in their class.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR GRIER, of the Navy, retired, has began his annual flitting in search of comfort and fresh air, and as a beginning has taken up temporary quarters at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, where he may be seen daily sniffing the breezes of that ocean over which, in days gone by, so much of his cruising was done. From Fortress Monroe the Doctor expects to go North by easy stages, finally "fetching up" for the season as far east as practicable.

IT is suggested that the detachment of Captain Henry Wilson, U. S. N., from the command of the receiving-ship *Franklin* at the Norfolk Navy-yard, which he has held for about two and a half years, is preparatory to an assignment as commanding officer of the *Chicago*. This vessel will probably be ready for commission by August 1, so far as hull and motive power is concerned. When the battery for this fine vessel will be ready is not definitely known. Capt. G. C. Wiltse, U. S. N., has reported as the relief of Capt. Wilson.

LIEUTENANT DOWNS L. WILSON, U. S. N., who has been assigned to torpedo instruction, will go to sea in the autumn. Lieut. Wilson, having occupied his new house on Greene street in Georgetown, gave a house-warming on Tuesday night last on the occasion of the celebration of his "tin wedding." The cosy establishment was filled to overflowing, and many congratulations and wishes for happy returns were showered upon the happy bride and groom of ten years' experience. It is probable that Mrs. Wilson will accompany her husband to Newport.

CONSIDERABLE speculation was indulged in over the recent call to Washington of Chief Engr. Melville by Secretary Whitney. Since Mr. Melville's return to Philadelphia, it has transpired that the visit was one of a combined private and public nature, the Secretary, among other things, being desirous of knowing the exact status and prospects of the work on hand at the Cramp's yard. The visit was of brief duration, and so rapid was the flitting that few knew at the time that the *Jeannette* hero was in town. Work at Cramp's is progressing fairly well, and it is believed that as the experience of practice improves the situation, the progress will be more satisfactory.

A TELEGRAM received at the Navy Department two weeks ago stated that Lieut. M. K. Schwenk had accidentally shot himself while on duty as officer of the watch on the *Alert*. Mail advices received May 16 put a more serious light on the matter. While on duty on the vessel Lieut. Schwenk stooped to pick up a revolver, which proved to have been tied in such a manner that when lifted a bowline slipped over the trigger, causing a discharge. Commander Graham reports that there can be no doubt that there was a plan to assassinate some officer of the vessel, and that he has ordered a searching investigation. Lieut. Schwenk was seriously wounded in his left wrist, and blood poisoning is feared.

BOATSWAIN ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. N., has been visiting old friends in Norfolk, Va.

LIEUTENANT N. T. HOUSTON, U. S. N., is soon to leave Norfolk, Va., to join the *Trenton*.

COMMODORE D. B. HARMONY, U. S. N., visited the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN J. A. HOWELL, U. S. N., visited New York this week, quartering at the Astor House.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. H. SHOCK, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

COMMANDER F. E. CHADWICK, U. S. N., sailed for Bremen, on Saturday last, on the steamship *Elder*.

PAYMASTER W. J. THOMSON, U. S. N., now on the Pacific Station, is expected soon to return to his home in Baltimore.

COMMODORE D. B. HARMONY, U. S. N., visited Boston this week on matters connected with the letting out of contracts at the Navy-yard.

LIEUTENANT L. C. WEBSTER, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Webster, of Mare Island, are coming East to spend a portion of the summer with relatives.

PAYMASTER W. W. WOODHULL, U. S. N., and Miss Woodhull will spend the summer at Wissahickon Inn, near Philadelphia, now a popular summer resort.

MRS. WHITNEY, wife of Secretary of the Navy Whitney, was expected in New York this week, from where she will go to Lenox, Mass., to remain probably until autumn.

THE Naval Retiring Board has recommended in the case of Lieut.-Commander Socrates Hubbard that he be granted six months in which to prepare for a second physical examination. He is now incapacitated for active service, but the Board think it possible that he may recover within the time given.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL C. LEMLY, of the Navy, who recently reported for duty on the *Trenton*, has been making a brief visit to the post at Fortress Monroe, where, as pretty much every where else in the world, he has a host of friends. Lieut. Lemly is a brother of 1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, of the 3d U. S. Artillery.

CIVIL ENGINEER W. P. S. SANGER, U. S. N., retired, is living very quietly at his fine residence in Georgetown, D. C., No. 3309 Prospect Park. Capt. Sanger's health is not especially good, and the past few years, dating from his retirement, have changed him considerably. He was retired with the relative rank of Captain Oct. 15, 1881.

PAYMASTER H. T. B. HARRIS, U. S. N., has been detached from special duty at the New York Naval Station and assigned to the *Galena* as the relief of Paymr. H. T. Skelding, this latter officer being detached, ordered home, and directed to settle his accounts. Paymr. Skelding joined the *Galena* May 31, 1886, and his detachment at this time is at his own request.

THE friends of Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas Perry, U. S. Navy, recently assigned as executive officer of the *Boston*, will read with deep regret and concern, that a leave of absence for three months has been granted him on account of ill health. While not very robust, Lieut.-Comdr. Perry has always been regarded as enjoying good health, and this sudden breaking down will be a great surprise to a wide circle of well wishers.

PAY DIRECTOR J. S. CUNNINGHAM, U.S.N., says the *Tribune*, has in his possession a document of more than ordinary interest, but it will soon pass into the hands of Charles Stewart Parnell. It is the commission issued by Andrew Jackson to Charles Stewart as Post Captain of the United States Navy. His commission is entirely in writing, as were many Government commissions prior to Buchanan's Administration. After that time they were printed on parchment. The President's autograph is in letters over an inch in length.

LIEUTENANT J. C. GILLMORE, U. S. N., who has been on duty in the Navy Department Library since August, 1885, and is now among those detailed for duty and instruction at the Torpedo School, made a full cruise in the Pacific on the *Iroquois*, returning to the U. S. in May, 1885, so that his tour of shore duty is not yet completed. Ensign Cook, a shipmate of Lieut. Gillmore on the *Iroquois*, will also report for torpedo instruction at the same date. This course at Newport is frequently the immediate precursor of sea orders, and in many cases this year it will prove to be the case.

A DESPATCH to the New York *Telegram* says of the case of Capt. Selfridge: "The members of the Japanese Legation have taken great interest in the matter, and some of them have had long conferences with the Secretary during this week. It is understood that the Japanese Government is satisfied that the explosion of the torpedo resulting in the death of several of its subjects was purely accidental, and not due to the carelessness of Capt. Selfridge. The Captain has been a daily caller on the Secretary, and it is generally supposed that a satisfactory settlement of the unfortunate affair will soon be made."

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: "Secretary Whitney's natural kindness of heart, while he never allows it to make him too lenient where he has reason to think such leniency would impair the efficiency of the Naval Service, always disposes him to listen to reasons why orders he has given or sanctioned should be revoked, and to revoke them when convinced that he should do so. Recently an officer who has been married not quite two years and whose wife has lately had to mourn not only the loss of their promising baby boy, but also of her mother, and has been threatened with legal complications consequent on the death of the latter, was ordered to sea. The officer was naturally in despair at the thought of leaving his wife at such a time when she needed so much of his powers of consolation and his care of her business interests, and a lady friend of hers hearing of the sad situation, ventured to write a plain statement of the case to Secretary Whitney, who, after only one day's consideration answered, saying of course the officer should, under the circumstances, have time at home, and he thanked his correspondent for calling the matter to his attention."

HOW CAPTAIN CRAWFORD WAS KILLED.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 17.

SENOR MARISCAL, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a letter to the U. S. Legation in answer to several communications from Mr. Jackson, the former Minister from the United States, giving the results of an official investigation by the Mexican Government into the circumstances of the killing of Capt. Crawford of the U. S. Army, 4th Cavalry, by a body of Mexican troops while he was in pursuit of a band of Apache Indians. Senor Mariscal says:

"From the judicial and military investigations made by the Mexican Government, it appears that the Apache Chiricahua Indians had invaded the State of Chihuahua, stealing quite a number of cattle and murdering several Mexicans, as attested by reliable witnesses; that Maurico Corredor, a citizen of said State, in order to defend his home raised about 120 volunteers to pursue the Indians; that he found their trail and followed it till Jan. 10, and at daybreak on the following morning attacked the Indians, who were intrenched in the rocks to the number of 250 or more. The fight lasted about one hour, during which time Maurico Corredor, the commander of the Mexican band of volunteers, was killed, with four Mexicans, and several others were badly wounded.

"Just about the end of the battle an American young man, without any uniform or any military insignia whatever, came out of the rocks and told the Mexicans they were fighting United States troops and not hostile Indians. The firing was at once stopped, and it was not afterward renewed, as alleged by Lieut. Maus. Capt. Crawford had already been killed before the firing ceased, but as soon as the Mexicans realized what had happened they expressed their sorrow for the unfortunate mistake, while the Americans likewise expressed their regret at the death of Corredor.

"The Indians who were attacked on that day are the same who committed the raids aforementioned on Mexican territory; they were dressed just like the hostile Indians, and had in their possession the stolen cattle, which they refused to restore, notwithstanding a formal demand was made for them by the Mexicans.

"It is not true that Capt. Crawford waved a white handkerchief when the fight commenced. The Americans wore no uniform nor military insignia of any character whatever, nor did they show any proof of being what they represented themselves to be, except a single scrap of paper written upon with a pencil. The cattle found in the possession of the Indians were recognized by the Mexicans as belonging to some farms in Chihuahua, from which they had been stolen.

"The agreement allowing the regular troops only of either country to cross the boundary in pursuit of hostile Indians did not contemplate that Indians without uniforms or other military insignia should come over into Mexico, where they have committed so many raids, and then succeeded in returning to their reservations as innocent men and fed and clothed by the United States Government."

OUR NEW NAVY.

THE good work of rehabilitating the Navy is slowly progressing. The first frame of the *Baltimore* was raised this week, and the Messrs. Cramp report the arrival of plenty of material to carry on the work without interruption on both that vessel and Gunboat No. 1. The first carload of material for the *Charleston* arrived at San Francisco last week, and her contractors expect to go on with the work of construction without delay. The Columbia Iron Works, of Baltimore, are making good headway in getting out the material for Gunboat No. 2, and will be able to begin work of construction very soon.

At the Navy Department Mr. Whitney is stirring things up to get the plans, specifications, blank forms of proposals and contracts, ready for the bidders on the *Newark*, two 19-knot cruisers and two 1700 ton gunboats. The bids for the construction of these vessels are not to be opened until August 1, but according to the Department's circular the plans, etc., were to be ready for the inspection of bidders by June 1. It is a little doubtful whether this promise can be kept, but the work is being pushed with all possible speed. Chief Constructor Wilson is working with an extra force of draftsmen upon the plans for the hulls, and with the valuable assistance of Naval Constructor Hichborn is making good headway with the detailed specifications. Colonel Remey's office, in addition to its other multifarious duties, is preparing the blank form of proposals and contracts. The plans for the machinery of these vessels are being prepared under the direction of Chief Engineer Melville at Cramp's works in Philadelphia. Several assistants and draughtsmen have been placed at his service and he has been directed to employ all the additional force necessary to give the plans out by June 1. As he only received the instructions last week some lively work will have to be done during the next ten days if the Secretary's wish is to be complied with. The plans of the gunboats, however, will be simply copies of those upon which the machinery of Gunboat No. 1 is being built, and the plans for the 19-knot cruisers will be, practically, duplicates of the *Baltimore's* machinery. The plans of the hulls of the two gunboats by Chief Constructor Wilson are also copies of Gunboat No. 1, now building.

The hulls of the 19-knot cruisers will be similar in design to the *Newark*. The plans and specifications for the hull and machinery of the latter vessel have been practically completed by the Bureau of Construction and Repair and the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The latter bureau is now engaged upon the plans for the machinery of the 6,000 ton armored vessels.

The Board, Capt. Ramsay, president, appointed to examine plans for these vessels have agreed upon a report and await notice from the Secretary of the Navy to present it. What they have agreed upon cannot be definitely learned, but it is rumored around the Navy Department that they failed to agree and that the Secretary has declined to receive the report until he can submit certain advice which may force them to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. It is well known that there was considerable diversity of opinion among members of the Board before they convened the last time and now that there is so much mystery connected with their report, there would seem to be good reason for suspecting that an unanimous conclusion was not reached.

In connection with this we give from the Proceedings of the Naval Institute the following synopsis of our new navy. It is an elaboration of the table which we published in our number for Mar. 12:

Armored Vessels.	Keel laid. Date.	Launch. Date.	Condition.	Material.	Displacement.	Length.	Beam.	Draught. Mean.	Speed.	I. H. P.	Armament. (All have Secondary Batteries.)	Total Estimated Cost.	Authorization. Date of Act.
Puritan(1)	1875		Completing.	Iron.	6000	280'	60'	18'	13	4100	4 10½"	$2,300,970	August 3, 1886.
Miantonomoh(2)	1874		do.	do.	3887	250'	55' 8"	14' 2"	10.5	1425	4 10"	1,637,110	do.
Amphitrite(3)	1874		do.	do.	3887	250'	55' 8"	14' 2"	10	1600	4 10"	1,530,930	1882.
Monadnock(4)	1874		do.	do.	3887	250'	55' 9"	14' 2"	10	1600	4 10"	1,592,849	1882.
Terror	1874		do.	Steel.	3887	250'	55' 8"	14' 2"	10	1600	4 10"	1,891,077	March, 1885.
Armored Cruiser No. 1			do.	do.	6000				17		4 10" 6.6" } Automobile Torpedoes.	*2,500,000	August 3, 1886.
Armored Cruiser No. 2			do.	do.	6000				17		2 12" 6.6" } Automobile Torpedoes.	*2,500,000	do.
Unarmored Vessels.													
Chicago(6)	1883	1886	Completing.	Iron.	4500	315'	49' 2"	20' 6"	15		‡500 4.8" 8.6"	1,576,854	1882.
Boston(6)	1882	1885	do.	do.	3000	270'	42'	18' 6"	14		‡500 4.8" 8.6"	1,031,225	1882.
Atlanta(6)	1882	1885	Commissioned.	do.	3000	270'	42'	18' 6"	14		‡500 4.8" 8.6"	1,031,225	1882.
Dolphin(6)	1882	1884	do.	do.	1485	240'	32'	14' 3"	15		‡750 2.10" 6.8"	440,000	March, 1885.
Charleston Cruiser No. 2 (4)	1887		Building.	do.	3730	300'	46'	19' 6"	18		‡1050 4.8" 8.6"	*1,017,500	
Baltimore do. No. 3 (5)	1887		do.	do.	4413	315'	48' 6"	21'	19		‡850 12.6" Automobile Torpedoes.	*1,325,000	
Newark do. No. 1	1887		Not begun.	do.	4069	310'	49' 2"	20' 6"	18		‡300 6.6"	*455,000	
Gunboat No. 1 (5)	1887		Building.	do.	1700	230'	36'	15' 6"	16		1300 4.6"	*247,000	
Gunboat No. 2 (7)	1887		do.	do.	870	175'	31'	12' 6"	13		3200 2.10½" Dynamite.	*350,000	
Dynamite Gun Cruiser	1887		do.	do.	5000	239'	28' 6"	7' 6"	20			+1,500,000	
Cruiser No. 1			do.	do.	5000				19			+1,500,000	
Cruiser No. 2			do.	do.	5000				19			+550,000	
Gunboat No. 1			do.	do.	1700				16			+100,000	August, 1886.
Gunboat No. 2			do.	do.	1700				16			25,000	March, 1887.
1st-Class Torpedo Boat			do.	do.	108				23				do.
Stiletto, 2d Class Torpedo Boat			do.	Wood.	356	90'	11'	3'	22.9	560	2 R. F. Guns, 5 Torped.		do.
Floating batteries, rams and other naval structures for coast defence.												2,000,000	expenditure do.

*Contract price for hull and engines only.
†Limit of " " " " " "
‡Twin Screws.
Builders.—(1) Del. Iron S. Build. Co.; (2) Chester; (3) Harlan and Hollingsworth; (4) San Francisco; (5) Cramp; (6) Roach; (7) Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore.

The *Puritan* has 12-in. steel armor on the sides and 16-in. on turret; the *Miantonomoh*, 7-in. W. I. on the sides and 11½in. on the turret; the *Amphitrite*, *Monadnock* and *Terror*, 7 inches of steel on the sides and 11½ inches on the turrets.

CHANGES IN REGIMENTAL STAFF.

IN the JOURNAL of May 7 we gave a list of all changes made in the regimental staff, under the four year order, up to and including May 5. Since that date the following appointments have been made by the regimental commander and approved by the War Department:

Third Artillery.—Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee appointed adjutant May 1, vice Chase, relieved.

Fifth Artillery.—Lieut. W. B. McCallum appointed adjutant, April 15, vice Hills, relieved.

Twelfth Infantry.—Lieut. Robert K. Evans appointed adjutant April 1, vice Smith, relieved.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Lieut. S. W. Dunning appointed adjutant April 26, vice Allen, relieved.

Three changes are yet to be made before the order has been fully complied with, viz.: An adjutant of the 5th Infantry and the regimental quartermasters of the 1st and 19th Regiments of Infantry. 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Evans was nominated to succeed Lieut. S. C. Vedder as regimental quartermaster of the 19th Infantry, but the War Department disapproved the recommendation, for the reason that he had not completed his tour of special duty at West Point. His time there will be up on June 1 when, if Colonel Smith has not made another designation in the meantime, the Department will probably withdraw its objection. Nothing has yet been heard from Col. Shafter in regard to the new quartermaster of his regiment, and Col. Gibson, of the 5th Infantry, has yet to designate some one to relieve Lieut. Bailey, the adjutant of his regiment. On March 7 last Col. Gibson wrote to the Department asking to be excused from the appointment of a new adjutant until April 1. Nothing further has been heard from him on the subject, and as far as the Department knows Lieut. Bailey is still serving as adjutant.

THE NEW BRITISH FLEETS.

St. James's Gazette gives the following table showing the whole of the new British fleet, for which 25,000 tons of shipping were ordered in 1885:

Ship.	Where building.	Tons.	H. P.	Speed.	To be completed.	Total cost.	Armament.
				TURRETS.			
Trafalgar	Portsmouth	11,940	12,000	18.0	1891.	£844,318	4 67-ton, 8 5 in.
Nile	Pembroke	11,940	12,000	18.0	1891.	889,421	4 67-ton, 8 5-in.
Victoria	Armstrong's	11,470	12,000	16.75	1888.	829,979	2 110-ton.
Sans Pareil	Armstrong's	11,470	12,000	16.75	1888.	825,468	1 10-in., 12 6 in.
Edinburgh	Portsmouth	9,150	7,500	15.4	complete.	663,609	4 45 ton, 5 6 in.
Hero	Chatham	6,200	6,000	15.5	1887.	421,500	2 45-ton, 4 6-in.
				BARBETTES.			
Anson	Portsmouth	10,000	11,500	17.0	1888.	752,298	4 67-ton, 6 6-in.
Camperdown	Portsmouth	10,000	11,500	17.0	1888.	743,074	4 67-ton, 6 6-in.
Benbow	Thames Iron Co.	10,000	11,500	17.0	1888.	810,633	2 110-ton, 10 6-in.
Howe	Portsmouth	9,700	11,500	17.0	1887.	720,771	4 67-ton, 8 6-in.
Rodney	Chatham	9,700	11,500	17.0	1887.	726,482	4 69-ton, 6 6-in.
Collingwood	Portsmouth	9,150	9,570	16.5	complete.	670,752	4 44-ton, 6 6-in.
Imperieuse	Portsmouth	8,500	10,000	17.0	complete.	559,901	4 9.2-in., 6 6-in.
Warspite	Chatham	8,500	10,000	17.0	1888.	558,449	4 22-ton, 6 6-in.
				ARMOR-PLATED CRUISERS.			
Immortalité	Chatham	5,000	8,500	18.0	1889.	302,920	2 22-ton, 10 6-in.
Aurora	Pembroke	5,000	8,500	18.0	1890.	308,585	2 22-ton, 10 6-in.
Australia	Napier's	5,000	8,500	18.0	1888.	290,613	2 9.2-in., 10 6-in.
Galatea	Napier's	5,000	8,500	18.0	1888.	290,300	2 9.2-in., 10 6-in.
Narcissus	Earle's	5,000	8,500	18.0	1888.	290,751	2 9.2 in., 10 6 in.
Orlando	Palmer's	5,000	8,500	18.0	1888.	289,905	2 9.2 in., 10 6-in.
Undaunted	Palmer's	5,000	8,500	18.0	1888.	290,525	2 9.2 in., 10 6 in.
				PROTECTED CRUISERS.			
Mersey	Chatham	3,500	6,000	18.0	complete.	238,435	2 8-in., 10 6-in.
Severn	Chatham	3,500	6,000	18.0	1887.	234,282	2 8 in., 10 6-in.
Thames	Devonport	3,500	5,700	18.0	1888.	227,980	2 8-in., 10 6-in.
Forth	Pembroke	3,500	5,700	18.0	1889.	221,913	2 8-in., 10 6-in.

These 25 ships have a total tonnage of 185,920; they have a total of 231,470 horse-power; and they are being built at a cost of $65,204,275.

TRIALS BY COURTS-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

GEN. CROOK'S circular showing the number of trials at the different posts in his Department is good as far as it goes, but in justice to the company commander at posts with large percentages it should be shown what companies, troops, or portion of the command give rise to these high percentages. At this post I am sorry the average per cent. of trials in the infantry is 20, while that of the cavalry is over 44. So our post gets a black eye for the neglects, greater discipline, more or less "personal attention," or whatever you choose to call it, on the part of others. Let every company or troop be shown up, and then the good captain or company will get his just dues for interest in his men, and not as now—pulled down by others at a post. LEX TALIONIS.

WHO PUT THAT FLAG THERE?

THE N. Y. *Sun* says: "Six sailors from the *Dale*, perfect specimens of physical development, were detailed to assist in arranging the flags loaned by the Navy Department for the decoration of the Congregational Church for the Grand Army reunion. On reaching the church yesterday morning they found that one of the officers of the church had spread one of the flags along the aisle.

"'Who put that flag down there?' angrily asked the leader of the sailors.

"'Mr. ——,' said a bystander, 'to save the carpet.'

"'It has got to come up. You may be good Christians here, but you are d——d poor Americans. Come aboard the *Dale*, and you will see every hat taken off as that emblem comes down.'

"The flag came up."

CAPTAIN G. C. REMEY, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va. on Monday on a short visit to Washington.

A PARIS correspondent writes: I spent a pleasant half-hour recently with Rear-Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, U. S. Navy, who is staying with his wife in a charming apartment in the Hotel de Hollande, Rue de la Paix. The Admiral, since his arrival in Europe last January, has been down in the south of France, fighting with more or less success against a variety of colds and neuralgias, and he was not at all delighted with the necessity (earthquakes) which compelled him to exchange the lovely weather of Nice for the cold and sudden changes of Paris. Another American officer is here, Major Horace Neide, U. S. Army, who has, together with his wife, been spending several months in Germany, France, and Italy. He says that he would have gone into Russia but for the extraordinary action lately taken by that Government towards strangers. "I have it on most trustworthy authority," said the Major, "that in every hotel, boarding house, etc., where foreigners are received, some person in the establishment is required, under penalty of a heavy fine, to act as spy over the guests, and to report to the Government officials the results of such surveillance." "Colonel Jerome Bonaparte Patterson is spending a few days in Paris at the Hotel Scribe. A quiet American gentleman, nothing more. And yet, when you think of the past, and you cannot but think of it, for the soldier is there before you, as well as the gentleman, and a strong resemblance is there, as well, to a greater soldier than he, a soldier who did not put up at the Hotel Scribe when he came to Paris—why, all this sets your thoughts running on through a tangle of 'ifs,' until you bring up in a daze at the transformation wrought in the fate of an unpretentious man by a simple freak of destiny."

THE ARMY.

G. O. 35, H. Q. A., May 17, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the "blanket bag," manufactured and supplied by the Ordnance Department for the use of the Army, is hereby officially adopted as a portion of the infantry soldiers' equipment.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1887.

The following decision of April 19, 1887, of the acting Second Comptroller of the Treasury, in regard to proposals received in response to advertisement for supply of miscellaneous quartermaster's stores, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In all cases where bonds are not required, if the law in respect to due advertisement is observed, and proposals received and notice in writing is given to the lowest responsible bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, the transaction constitutes a written engagement between the parties, binding alike upon the Government and the contractor, and if all the papers relating thereto are filed in this office, upon the settlement of accounts arising thereunder, they will be regarded as a sufficient contract in writing to satisfy the provisions of section 3744 of the Revised Statutes.

Ordinarily, where, in the settlement of an account an expenditure appears to have been made under contract, the files of this office are referred to for the purpose of ascertaining whether such contract has been made, and if the files contain satisfactory evidence upon this point, no inquiry is made as to whether the contract has been executed in quintuplicate as provided for in Par. 1485 of the Army Regulations, or whether the provisions of sections 3744-5 of the Revised Statutes have been compiled with.

These are matters of administration which concern the head of the War Department and do not affect the validity of a contract which in all other respects is valid and complete.

In the class of cases referred to, the evidence which would be required to be filed in this office would consist of the order of the head of the bureau directing the purchase to be made, a copy of the advertisement, with a certificate or other proof by the officer of its due publication, stating the period of time and manner of publication, a certified abstract of the proposals received, and the particular proposals accepted, and the written notice of acceptance.

By order of the Secretary of War:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 2, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, May 17, 1887.

Publishes the results of the classification in marksmanship and figure of merit of posts at which target practice was held during March, 1887.

G. O. 3, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, May 19, 1887.

In consequence of the temporary occupation during this month of the rifle range at Washington Barracks, D. C., by the Executive Committee of the National Drill and Encampment, the practice season for that post, for the current target year, is extended to July 7, 1887, and G. O. 1, c. s., from these headquarters, is modified accordingly.

By command of Major General Schofield:
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, Asst. Q. M., is appointed to act as inspector on certain camp and garrison equipage and recruiting property at the recruiting rendezvous, 908 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo. (S. O., May 18, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Major Wm. E. Creary, Paymr., now on leave of absence, will report in person on June 1, to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, for duty at Omaha, Neb. (S. O., May 18, H. Q. A.)

Col. Rodney Smith, Asst. Paymr. Gen., will pay the troops at Fort Gaston, Cal. (S. O. 23, May 10, Div. Pacific.)

So much of S. O. 27, as directs Major Asa B. Carey, Paymr., to pay at Fort Gatson, Cal., is revoked (S. O. 30, May 10, D. Cal.)

Medical Department.

To enable Capt. Edward B. Moseley, asst. surg., to complete transfer of medical and hospital property at the Purveying Depot, he will be relieved from duty in San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 21, May 2, Div. Pacific).

In Orders 105, Fort Sill, May 9, Lieut. Col. E. P. Pearson, commanding, says: "Major Morse K. Taylor, post surgeon, will be relieved from duty May 10, preparatory to retirement. In the retirement of Doctor Taylor the service loses an honorable and competent officer, and this garrison a faithful and vigilant post surgeon, who was ever on the alert to protect his charge against the bad consequences of either their own careless habits, or the mistakes of the supply departments. On such occasions, Doctor Taylor spoke in no uncertain terms, as the records of the Adjutant's office show. Besides being a skilful physician, Doctor Taylor has attainments as a sanitary engineer. Fort Sill was fortunate in having the service of one so competent in designing and superintending the construction of a water supply. Since Doctor Taylor became the sanitarist of this post, its standing in the order of health has greatly increased, and the post commander deems it proper on this occasion, in behalf of the garrison, to express their appreciation of his eminent services, and to say that he will carry with him the kind wishes of all."

Hospl. Steward J. R. Fowler will proceed to Fort Mojave, A. T., and report for duty (S. O. 52, May 9, D. Ariz.)

While awaiting assignment to a station, Hospl. Steward John W. Barney will report to the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, for quarters and rations (S. O. 21, May 2, Div. Pacific).

Hospl. Steward Henry W. Miller, Fort Maginnis, M. T., is granted a furlough for four months, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 46, May 12, D. Dakota).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Major James C. Post is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers (G. O. 5, May 12, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Wm. C. Langfitt, C. E., Engineer Officer, is assigned to Co. G, 14th Inf., for target practice (S. O. 6 May 2, D. Columbia).

Capt. Joseph C. Clifford, Ord. Dept., will inspect subsistence stores at the Frankford Arsenal (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

The journey, on official business, performed by Major John A. Kress, from St. Louis Powder Depot, Mo., to St. Louis, Mo., and return, Feb. 21, is approved (S. O., May 18, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending May 14, 1887:

TROOPS.

Bat. E, 5th Art., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
Bat. M, 5th Art., to Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
Co. A, 12th Inf., to Fort Wood, N. Y.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Brisbin, 9th Cav., to Fort McKinney, Wyo.
Major Henry Carroll, 1st Cav., to Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Troop C will proceed from Fort Maginnis, M. T., via Fort Benton, to Fort Assiniboine, M. T., for temporary duty, until about Sept. 15. From Fort Maginnis, short forage will be taken sufficient for the march to Benton. Thence to Fort Assiniboine, forage will be provided, in advance, by the C. O. of that post, at Benton, Coal Banks, or other convenient points. Subsistence sufficient for the troop, until it shall have reached Fort Assiniboine, will be taken from Fort Maginnis. The C. O. Fort Maginnis will advise the C. O. Fort Assiniboine of the probable date the troop will arrive at Benton. Post transportation, only, will be used for the movement; to be supplied from Fort Maginnis, for the march to Benton—thence to Fort Assiniboine, from that post (S. O. 46, May 12, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Randolph Norwood is further extended four months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., May 18, H. Q. A.)

Private Carl Hagen, Troop L (hospital steward of the 2d class), will report at Dept. Hdqrs. (S. O. 71, May 5, D. Columbia.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

The journey of Capt. J. H. Dorst from Albuquerque, N. M., to Fort Huachuca, A. T., Oct. 17 and 18, 1886, under verbal instructions, is approved (S. O. 50, May 3, D. Ariz.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Robert D. Walsh, Fort Huachuca, is further extended one month (S. O. 21, May 2, Div. P.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 1, is granted Capt. Joseph H. Dorst, with permission to apply for an extension to Aug. 28 (S. O. 22, May 4, Div. P.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel N. McDonald, to take effect when Capt. Alexander Rodgers shall have joined his troop (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for three months is granted 1st Sergt. John Winkler, Troop H (S. O. 52, May 9, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Col. James F. Wade is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 52, May 9, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry J. Goldman, Fort Reno, I. T., is further extended one month (S. O. 57, May 16, Div. M.)

Capt. Charles H. Rockwell, granted leave for two months, to take effect upon his being relieved from the Military Academy (S. O., H. Q. A., May 19.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. Elon F. Willcox will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, July 1, and will join his troop (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Francis Moore (S. O. 54, May 9, Dept. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

Lieut.-Col. G. G. Huntt is assigned to Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 51, May 6, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Leave for two months, to take effect May 17, is granted 1st Lieut. James E. Runcie, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 22, May 4, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. James E. Runcie is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. 26 (S. O. 29, May 9, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton is detailed recorder of the Army Retiring Board, vice 1st Lieut. James E. Runcie (S. O. 23, May 10, Div. P.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, having been appointed Quartermaster, will proceed from Jackson Barracks to regimental headquarters at St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (S. O. 99, May 14, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

2d Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, A. D. C., is attached for target practice only to Co. G, 16th Inf., for the present target practice season (S. O. 53, May 4, D. Tex.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Albert S. Cummins is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., to take effect after July 1, 1887 (S. O., May 18, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., E, F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. William H. Coffin will remain on duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., until he has completed the transfer of public property, and will then proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 101, May 17, Div. A.)

Light Bat. F, Capt. John R. Brinckle commanding, will proceed on a march of instruction, leaving Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on or about May 24, and taking a route through New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to Wilmington, Del., where the battery will go into camp for about seven days, and will then return to Fort Hamilton. Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg., will report for duty as medical officer during the march, and 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt is designated as A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S. The battery commander will designate one of his lieutenants to keep the itinerary of the march (Div. A., May 20.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barry, is hereby relieved from duty as Regimental Q. M. and assigned to Co. K. Lieut. Barry's services as Regimental Q. M. have been distinguished by zeal and ability. 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother is hereby appointed Regimental Q. M. (Orders 33, Hdqrs. 1st Inf., May 11.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. George Bell, Jr., is further extended two months (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Sherman, for which 1st Lieut. H. E. Robinson, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 69, May 2, D. Columbia.)

Major J. Ford Kent will inspect four public horses at Fort Spokane, for which Capt. M. E. O'Brien, 2d Cav., is accountable (S. O. 71, May 5, D. Columbia.)

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Edward H. Browne (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Corpl. Charles Nally has been promoted sergeant and Private Frank Wilson corporal in Co. C, and Corpl. William H. Briscoe sergeant in Co. A.

For inattention to and neglect of duty, and for general inefficiency as a non-commissioned officer, Sergt. Lawrence H. Speidel, Co. K, has been reduced to the ranks.

The Kansas City *Times*, referring to the recent desertion of Sergt. Megargal, Co. C, says: "The sergeant, while on duty as sergeant of the guard on the day the paymaster paid the troops at Fort Douglas, walked into the prison room after the prisoners had received their money and informed them that he received instructions to have them turn over all moneys to him and give them a receipt. The prisoners not doubting the sergeant, whose reputation for honesty, sobriety, and integrity was beyond question, responded to his request, the entire sum amounting to about $300. He then went to his quarters, left his belts, and left for parts unknown. Megargal was a married man, having been compelled to take this step by an irate Mormon father. He never liked the alliance, and being pressed for money he took the steps here related to put himself into a financial condition which will carry him through safely for a time."

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Lieut. J. E. McCoy, A. D. C., is assigned to Co. F, 14th Inf., for target practice (S. O. 69, May 2, D. Columbia.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

S. O. 73, May 3, in relation to Capt. Folliot A. Whitney, is revoked (S. O. 78, May 9, Rec. Ser.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Leave for two months is, on account of sickness, granted Capt. William B. Pease (S. O. 23, May 10, Div. P.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. C. S. Burbank, Fort Lyon, is further extended ten days (S. O. 53, May 7, Dept. M.)

Leave for one year on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Dwight H. Kelton (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario N. Y.; A, Ft. Wood, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H.

Leave for fifteen days, to commence on or about

May 23, is granted Capt. Joseph H. Hurst, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 99, May 14, Div. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William W. Wotherspoon, Madison Barracks, is extended seven days (S. O. 101, May 17, Div. A.)

The C. O. at Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., will assign a lieutenant of Co. A to duty as A. A. Q. M. for the troops there stationed (S. O. 103, May 19, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Capt. William V. Richards, A. A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Hancock, Tex., on public business (S O. 55, May 9, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Col. Alexander Chambers is extended five months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., May 18, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

1st Lieut. Robert F. Bates, A. D. C., is detailed as recorder of the Army Retiring Board at St. Paul (S. O. 45, May 9, D. Dak.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Fort Clark and Camp Del Rio on public business (S. O. 54, May 6, D. Tex.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The C. O. Fort Wayne, Mich., will issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. Leo E. Writer, Co. G (S. O. 102, May 18, Div. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 14, 1887.

APPOINTMENT.

William N. Suter, of Virginia, to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, May 16, 1887, vice White, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain Robert H. White, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, May 14, 1887, vice Taylor, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant John A. Manley, 20th Infantry, to be Captain, May 14, 1887, vice Bradley, deceased.

2d Lieutenant James A. Irons, 20th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, May 14, 1887, vice Manley, promoted.

RETIREMENT.

Major Morse K. Taylor, Surgeon, May 14, 1887 (act of June 30, 1882).

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Henry F. Clarke (retired), died May 10, 1887, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Captain Charles O. Bradley, 20th Infantry, died May 14, 1887, at Fort Maginnis, Montana Territory.

2d Lieutenant John J. Shaw, 6th Infantry, dropped for desertion May 9, 1887.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Lyon, Colo., May 12. Detail: Capt. Francis Clarke, 22d Inf.; Capts. F. E. Lacey and S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; Capts. P. M. Thorne and G. S. L. Ward, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. A. Root, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Shollenberger, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. M. Swaine, 22d Inf., and 2d Lieut. I. W. Littell, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 54, May 9, Dept. M.)

At Fort Brown, Tex., May 16. Detail: Capt. Emerson H. Liscum, 19th Inf.; Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, Asst. Surg.; Capts. James M. Ropes and Edmund Luff, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Guest and 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Stephen L'H. Slocum, 8th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 56, May 10, D. Tex.)

At Fort Meade, D. T., May 28, for the trial of Capt. Cyrus N. Gray, 25th Inf. Detail: Col. Richard I. Dodge, 11th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. James J. Van Horn, 25th Inf.; Majors John M. Bacon and Samuel M. Whitside, 7th Cav.; Major Hugh A. Theaker, 15th Inf.; Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf.; Capt. Casper H. Conrad, 15th Inf.; Capt. Henry Jackson, 7th Cav.; Capt. John W. Bean, 15th Inf., and Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, J.-A. (S. O. 45, May 9, D. Dak.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., May 16. Detail: Major Alexander C. M. Pennington, 4th Art.; Capt. George H. Torney, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art.; Capt. Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Charles W. Hobbs and Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 98, May 13, Div. A.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., May 19. Detail: Capts. Harry C. Egbert, Alex. B. MacGowan, and John M. Norvell, 12th Inf.; Capt. Edward T. Comegys, Asst. Surg.; Capt. David J. Craigie, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith, 2d Lieuts. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., David J. Baker, Jr., and Walter H. Gordon, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. George J. Godfrey, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 100, May 16, Div. A.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., May 20. Detail: Capts. John Egan, Edward Field, and John W. Roder, 4th Art.; Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Harry R. Anderson, Charles A. L. Totten, and Clarence Deems, 2d Lieuts. John E. McMahon and Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Alex. B. Dyer, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 101, May 17, Div. A.)

At Fort Marcy, N. M., May 13. Detail: Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf.; Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.; Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S.; Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Adjt., 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. H. Patten, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 52, May 9, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., May 23. Detail: Capt. Richard I. Eskridge, 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge, Orlando L. Wieting, and Stephen O'Connor, 2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Pendleton, William H. Allaire, and Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. George D. De Shon, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 103, May 19, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, 6th Inf., A. S. O., and 2d Lieuts. William D. Wright and Frank Greene, Signal Corps, will assemble to open bids and recommend awards (S. O. 34, May 12, Sig. Office.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry.

The plans for the new buildings to be erected at Fort Riley, prepared by Capt. Pond of the Qm. Dept., have been received at Washington and approved by the authorities. The designs for the commanding officer's quarters and for the officer in command of the artillery troops are said to be very neat and attractive.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

The President has directed a troop of cavalry to be stationed at Cheyenne, W. T., to aid the civil authorities in enforcing his proclamation forbidding the fencing in of the public domain and directing the removal of such unlawful fencing.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

MAY 18, 1887.

WEST POINT has donned its prettiest dress, and is now in the height of its glory in appearance. There are a number of visitors at the hotels, but it will be two weeks before the rush can be expected.

Last Thursday Prince Leopold, accompanied by the German Minister, visited the Academy. The customary salute was fired for the Minister. The party only remained a short time, leaving before 4 o'clock.

On Saturday evening Lieut. Zalinski read a paper on his new dynamite gun in the Library. Most of the officers and a number of cadets were present and heard an exceedingly interesting paper. After the reading Lieut. Zalinski made a number of explanations in response to the numerous questions asked. A number of drawings were used to show the working of the fuses, etc. On the same evening the cadets had a hop in room No. 1, which was well attended. The presence of some of the cadets at the lecture instead of at the hop, was due to the fact that those in confinement could attend the former, but not the latter.

Capt. Fisk has been walking on crutches for a couple of weeks, he having sprained an ankle while playing tennis.

On Saturday afternoon the cadets of the first and third classes had an interesting game of baseball. Seven innings were played, the score standing 13 to 12 in favor of the first class.

Replies to the circular sent out last week by the Association of Graduates are coming quite rapidly; if the average continues there will be over a hundred present at the annual dinner.

We are looking for a visit from the Queen of the Sandwich Islands. It is suggested that instead of a review the party be tendered a hop.

Rev. Father J. T. Early, of the Catholic Church, who has been here for the last 16 years, will leave to-morrow for Poughkeepsie to take charge of a parish. His successor here is Rev. Father McGimley, of New York.

Lieut. Powhattan Clarke, 10th Cavalry, has been visiting the post since Saturday.

Gen. Augur spent Monday here visiting his son.

The usual order, announcing the programme for the June examination, was issued yesterday: The examination will begin on Wednesday, June 1, and continue daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 o'clock P. M., and from 2.30 o'clock P. M. till 4.30 o'clock P. M., until finished. The Academic Board will be divided into two committees, as usual.

1st Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, and 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cavalry, are appointed the secretaries of the first and second committees, respectively. The following military exercises will take place during the examination:

Infantry.—Review, June 2. School of the Battalion, June 4. Battalion Skirmish Drill, June 8.

Artillery.—Siege Battery Drill, June 1. Mortar Battery Drill, June 1. Light Battery Drill, June 3. Sea Coast Battery Drill, June 6.

Cavalry.—School of the Company and Battalion, June 7. School of the Soldier mounted, June 10.

Practical, Military, Engineering, Ordnance, Small Arms.—Ponton bridge building June 9. Spar bridge building, June 10. Military Signaling. Practice with Ballistic Machines. Use of the Sword and Bayonet. Military Gymnastics.

This order of exercises may be changed on account of the weather, or for other causes. The members of the first class will be graduated June 11, 1887.

The steamer *Mary Powell* will commence her trip to-morrow, reaching here about 8 A. M. on the down trip, and 6 P.M. returning.

When the salute for Prince Leopold was being fired, some difficulty was experienced in getting the friction primers to work properly; the trouble was due to several birds' nests that had been built in the guns.

James F. McIndoe, Lonaconing, Md.; Sterling P. Adams, Tuskegee, Ala., and Herbert Owen Williams, Tupelo, Miss., were this week designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SULLY, DAKOTA.

CAPTAIN and Mrs. Quinby entertained the garrison Friday evening with one of the most enjoyable dances ever seen at Sully. It was the celebration of the 13th anniversary of their marriage. The hop room was beautifully decorated and the supper was excellent. Among some of the guests present were Lieut. Clayton and Mrs. McChesney, of Fort Bennett; Prof. Hitchcock, Edgar and Charles Markhu, and the Misses Hagerty, Wells, Harvey, Porter, Evans and De Lano, of Pierre College.

The Pierre College nine came up Friday morning and played our boys three games Friday and Saturday. We succeeded in winning two out of the three games, and have the honor of being the first nine to beat them this year.

Major Roche, the Paymaster, and his clerk, Mr. Vedder, are with us again.

Mr. Doug. Carlin, a nephew of General Carlin, is a guest of Post Trader Russell. MARS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA.

Thousands of dollars have been invested in improvements on the buildings at Fort Barrancas this year. The pleasant and striking appearance of the entire inclosure is conclusive evidence that the money has been most advantageously expended.

The men have organized, and equipped with instruments, a brass band, under the name of the "Barrancas Band." The otherwise monotonous life, which would result from remaining in this fort, is pleasantly interrupted by the music which is pleasantly rendered by the "boys in blue."

"Skipping by the Light of the Moon" is not only represented on the stage, but has been successfully practiced by as many as a dozen soldiers, since our return from camp on October 25 last. The attractions of this portion of Florida are few and far between.

2d Lieut. Charles F. Parker has been confined to his bed for the past fortnight, and his friends entertain some doubt in regard to his rapid recovery. Lieut. Parker is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and no one regrets his illness more than the enlisted men.

Duluth Grugan, son of Capt. Frank C. Grugan, who was so unfortunate as to have an arm and leg broken while at play a few weeks since, is rapidly recovering under the skilful treatment of Dr. M. C. Wyeth.

1st Lieut. M. Crawford is commanding Battery H, 2d Art., *pro tem.*, in the absence of Capt. J. E. Wilson. The Captain could not have left his company with a better man than Lieut. Crawford, who will maintain the reputation of this battery as one of the best drilled in the 2d Artillery. TROX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

MAY 1, 1887.

CO. F, 21st INFANTRY, is out, cutting poles for the contemplated telegraph line, and Captain Jocelyn, who suffers from a severe lacerated wound of his foot, was obliged to go on sick leave and left post this day for two months. A photographer has pitched his tent in the river bottom, and is willing to take anyone's features for eight dollars a dozen. The parade ground is very near gray—green, I should say. The fruit trees in the garden are in full bloom, and there is nothing now that could be done for this post unless a reasonable allotment of funds is made by the War Department to erect quarters for the infantry. The cavalry have theirs to somewhat protect them from that horrible dust to which we are at present exposed. Our Post Trader is doing immense business here, he even is obliged to keep two kinds of beer—Milwaukee and Salt Lake beer; the former and superior quality is only sold to private families and others, the latter and inferior kind to enlisted men exclusively; the price of each is 50 cents a bottle. As the beer delivered at Du Chesne costs about 10 cents a bottle, the profit is 400 per cent. VOX POPULI.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BLISS, TEX.

MAY 12, 1887.

A DISASTROUS fire broke out at this post about 3 A. M. today, consuming the whole line of stables, 27 animals, and Doctor Coudray's fine span of carriage horses. The soldiers worked with a will, saving the shops, water-works, storerooms, etc., and succeeded in confining the flames to one side of the corral. It was fortunate and almost miraculous that any portion of the corral was saved.

Lieut. Dunning celebrated his promotion to the regimental staff by a champagne reception. It goes without saying that it was a sparkling affair. The ladies participated and the band played.

The season of much bathing has come and the water-pipes of Fort Bliss hang high and dry. There is no place on the face of this earth that needs water so much as this gray, glaring spot of sand and heat. We would be satisfied with the "lakes" if a greater quantity was impossible.

Capt. G. H. Palmer's aged father is making the family a visit. The old gentleman is a Mexican War officer and also of the late war. He is 77 years of age, and en route from California to the far East.

Our regiment should make a bow to Lieut. G. I. Putnam, for he has certainly "made us proud" by his spicy and promising article to the "St. Nicholas" for May. E. J. P.

FORT RENO, I. T.

THE enlisted men at Fort Reno are evidently disturbed because of the announcement that Major Sumner was the first to qualify as marksman in the department and receive his certificate. The claim was never made by the major. His score was sent in several days before that of the troops reached the headquarters, among which Sergt. Reed is included. The certificate issued to Major Sumner is marked No. 1, it being the first issued this year. Sergt. Reed may have been the first to qualify at the post, which does not include the Department. Major Sumner notified the inspector of rifle practice some days ago that Sergt. Reed was the first man at the post to qualify.—*Kansas City Times.*

FORT MONROE, VA.

THE Secretary of War has approved a site for the new hotel at Old Point Comfort, to be built by Mr. John F. Chamberlain. It is immediately opposite the Hygeia Hotel, by the Baltimore wharf. Mr. Chamberlain hopes to have it open and ready for the reception of guests by Jan. 1, 1888.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

IN recent orders, General McCook directs that captains will not in future attend dress parades but will detail lieutenants for that duty, giving as many officers as possible an opportunity to command, paying due regard to rank; the full complement of officers being present with each company. He also invites the attention of company commanders to G. O. 86, 1883, and says: "They will be held responsible for the instruction of their lieutenants in the requirements of all orders and circulars published to the first sergeants at the adjutant's office."

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of May 14 says:

Mrs. Capt. Haughey left Monday to join her daughter in St. Louis, and Capt. Haughey left Tuesday to join at Fort Du Chesne. Before leaving the band tendered the captain a pleasant serenade....Gen. Morrow had a pleasant reception on his return from Fort Robinson....Lieut.-Col. John S. Poland, on leave, was a guest of Gen. Morrow last week. During his stay he was the recipient of a number of social courtesies, a breakfast having been tendered him by his host and hostess.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE surviving members of the 5th N. Y. Volunteers (Duryee's Zouaves) who will visit Newport on Memorial Day to hold appropriate services over the grave of General G. K. Warren, U. S Army, have completed arrangements. Mrs. Warren has expressed a wish to have the visitors call upon her after the ceremonies.

The artillery troops from Fort Adams, the officers of the torpedo class, and the officers, marines, and apprentice boys of the naval training vessels will be in line on Memorial Day.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of May 14 says:

Mrs. Capt. Miller is quite sick with acute neuralgia....Lieut. Kinzie, adjutant 2d Infantry, has his sister, Miss Nellie Kinzie, from Chicago, visiting him....Lieut. Pickering left this week for Santee Indian Agency....The powers at Washington evidently believe that the site at Fort Omaha will be changed at an early day, as they refused a small appropriation for putting water into the officers' quarters....Dr. Haskin, U. S. A., on duty at Bellevue rifle range, was the victim of a burglary this week at his boarding house in the village of Bellevue. The burglar, however, was not inclined towards the medical department as a profession, as he kindly left the doctor's pocket case in a lower room after having examined its contents. Not so, however, with the small change which he found in the doctor's pocket; this he took with him....Col. Brisbin goes to Fort McKinney, Wyo. This will interfere with the General's letters descriptive of Western Nebraska, now being published in the *Bee* and *Republican*....A party of ladies and gentlemen accompanied the Omaha Rifle Club to Bellevue on Wednesday to attend

the Club's second shoot. The young lieutenants of the U. S. Army in camp at Bellevue distinguished themselves in their devotion to the ladies of the visiting delegation, and everything was done to make the guests contented.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In G. C. M. O. 20, c. s., Dept. Ariz., Gen. Miles says: "The records of the garrison Court-martial at Fort Huachuca, A. T., in the case of Trumpeter Granville Laypole, Troop K, 4th Cavalry, tried for failure to pay debts due the post trader and the troop tailor, and for other offences, and sentenced, having been received for supervision, the proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved and set aside, and the sentence will not be executed. The Department Commander is averse to allowing the establishment of a precedent which would convert private indebtedness of a soldier into a military offence, where the contracting of such debts does not directly affect the Service nor impair military discipline, and would tend to multiply the number of cases to be tried by garrison courts."

THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

THE Springfield *Republican* in an interesting article on the National Armory says: "It is more than any other institution the nucleus from which Springfield's prosperity has grown. It has kept in our midst constantly a large body of the most intelligent mechanics in the world; it has enabled hundreds of these men to secure and pay for homes of their own, which make them the bone and sinew of our citizenship; it has enabled dozens of them to get a start in life, to embark in business for themselves on the savings at the armory, and to train up sons without number into positions of trust and power in the community. A more perfect realization of the American ideal is hardly to be found in the country. The armorer of the longest service is Sylvester Van Horn of the milling shop, who entered in 1828, and has never worked for any paymaster but Uncle Sam since. James Stillman, foreman of the stocking shop, entered the armory in 1835, coming here from a gun shop, in Pittsfield, which at that time manufactured for the Government. Oliver B. Bunnon was an armorer under the civil system, and has seen almost 50 years of intermittent Government service. W. G. Chamberlain, foreman of the milling shop, came in with Ripley and military rule in 1842, as did Daniel Proctor, Levi Streeter, and A. H. Clark of the same shop. The long service of Major Ingersoll as paymaster which closed a few years since, began at the same time.

A MILITARY DANCING SCHOOL.

ONE of the morning duties at West Point is the dancing lesson. Each class has an hour a day allotted to it. The dancing master calls the dance, the pianist strikes up a lively tune, and the cadets revolve and gyrate in couples about the room. They can hardly fail to become good dancers when all enter into the spirit of it with so much heartiness. The dancing master is the jolliest of short, fat Frenchmen.

"Attention, cavaliers!" he calls. "In ze valtz ze right foot es advance, so; zen ze left, and ze right brought up, so! Now—one, two, tree; one, two, tree!" and he sways his body and half closes his eyes as he chants the numbers, while the whole roomful of boys moves as he directs. Suddenly he sees a cadet leaning against the wall, and he darts across the room to him.

"Ah, Monsieur, vy do you not dance?"

"Can't get the step," is the reply.

"Oh, et is verry easy! I vill get you a partner." And away he goes to another, who also has difficulty with the step, and, panting and red in the face, brings him to the scene. "Now, Mees Fisher, allow me to introduce Monsieur Johnson; now you will dance." And "Johnson and 'Mees' Fisher" bow, and redden at the laughter around them, and then try again.—From "Winning a Commission," by Geo. I. Putnam, in "St. Nicholas" for June.

WHAT JEFFERSON DAVIS NOW THINKS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, in a recent speech at New Orleans, said: "What was the army and navy of the South? It was the patriotism of persons who bared their breasts to bullets in defending a constitutional right. With great navies and armies against us, we formed regiments and battalions. At their head we placed Lee as their commander. With inferior numbers of men we marched onward fighting for our rights, and battle after battle was fought and won, but the Northern historians never conceded that and indulged in triumphs of mind over matter. But now those scenes and incidents have passed, and they only live in memory and history. United you are now, and if the Union is ever to be broken, let the other side break it. The army of the South will shine forever around the camp-fires, and will still shine to our children and children's children. The truth we fought for shall not encourage you ever to fight again, but keep your word in good or evil."

(From the Baltimore American.)

SECRETARY ENDICOTT'S PERPLEXITY.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has an elephant on his hands, and one that is causing the rich blue blood in his veins to course through his system faster than is healthy for him in this hot weather. This elephant is, "How shall the clerks be accommodated in the new War Department Building when it is finished, and where will the æsthetic furniture come from, now that only $60,000 has been appropriated for furnishing all these luxuries?" The building is to be ready for occupancy by January next, and, as the law requires that all the bureaus except the Signal Service and a portion of the Surgeon-General's office, which are now in rented buildings, are to be brought in the new one, this will bring an army of clerks, and to fix them in place will be quite a job. The Secretary by law will be required to use all the old furniture now in service, and he dreads the idea of having to come in contact with the old-time three-legged stools, ant-eaten desks, and old-fashioned articles now enjoyed by the clerks.

CANTEEN CLUB'S DINNER.

THE monthly meeting and banquet of the Canteen Club took place Saturday evening, May 14, at Martinelli's, 5th ave. and 19th st. There were present Gen. Molineux, who presided; Commo. Benham, of the U. S. Navy; Col. John Hamilton, 5th Art., Col. Haswell, Capt. Van Reed, 5th Artillery; Capt. W. H. Murphy, 12th Regt., and others. Several new members were elected, after which the club enjoyed its banquet, at which all the table equipments, except the knives and forks, were of tin. Major James J. Jackson, 1st U. S. Cavalry, read a paper entitled "The Modoc War," the incidents of the paper being drawn from personal experience.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Washington Navy-yard May 2.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at Key West on Thursday, May 5.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Norfolk Navy-yard May 4.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro May 18.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro May 18. Comdr. F. W. Dickens has been ordered to command this vessel, and will sail on the U. S. S. *Trenton*.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Was at Villefranche, May 14.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Comdr. W. M. Folger was ordered to command. Arrived at Villefranche May 14. Intended to go to Constantinople, and to be at Cadiz to attend maritime convention. This will hardly be carried out, however, as vessel will have to be at Lisbon to receive officers and crew going out in training ships.

Pacific Station—Captain H. L. Howison (in temporary command).

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley is ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of April 1.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Arrived at San Jose de Guatemala March 29.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Sailed from Guaymas, April 26, for Las Pas, Mazatlan and Acapulco. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francsco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. It is very probable that the *Juniata* will be ordered to the Asiatic Squadron. At Caldero April 13.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Commander Richard P. Leary was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of April 1. Arrived at Panama May 7.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Arrived at Panama April 2, and sailed April 30 for La Union.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., May 7, for her station in Alaskan waters. Her first stop will be Barbadoes.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Panama Bay, April 2. Intended to sail northward later.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama April 22.

Was to remain there till about the middle of May, and then go on a cruise to Vladivostock, Hakodate and several of the northern ports of China.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Left Yokohama, Japan, April 3, in search of American bark *Annie Carver*. Intended to go to Shanghai, and take on board Minister Denby, who wants to visit various consulates in China.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama April 22.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama April 22.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Lieut. Commander Frank Courtis in temporary command. Comdr. F. V. McNair has been ordered to command. At Nagasaki, Japan, April 22. To proceed to Yokohama about May 1.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers. At Nagasaki, Japan, April 22. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent after March 24, to Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. At Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. At Annapolis, Md. Will sail shortly on her summer cruise.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At Navy-yard, New York, May 18.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., May 9.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10. Mail address, San Diego, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Address at present, New London, Conn. Cruising in Long Island Sound, preparatory to her cruise to Foreign ports. Expects to leave New London the latter part of May, for Fayal, Azores. Arrive at that port June 10, reach Cadiz June 21, leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. N. H. Farquhar. At Norfolk, Va. Was recommissioned May 16. Will sail shortly for Rio, South Atlantic station, with relieving officers and crew for the *Lancaster*. Will probably be assigned later to the North Atlantic station.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. Will be completed about July 1.

Chicago—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. Will be in condition to sail for New York within two weeks.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H. To be repaired. Construction work is well underway.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

FIVE more torpedo boats are to be put into commission at once by the British Admiralty.

ONE of the 38 ton guns in the fore turret of H. M. S. *Agamemnon* is reported defective, the A tube being badly scored.

THE *Trenton* will be ready for sea in a short time, and will proceed to Rio Janeiro by the most direct route, where it is hoped the exchange of officers and men with the *Lancaster* may be effected without loss of time.

COMMANDER SCHLEY found the Boston Equipment yard in excellent order, and says it will be in regular operation within a month. He proposes to bloom about 2,000,000lbs. of scrap iron, which has been rusting in the yard.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF LORING and Chief Engineer Wm. H. Harris made an inspection of the Arrow Steamship Co.'s plant at Alexandria, Va., May 17. This company, but recently established, has already entered into contracts for the construction of several large and fast merchant vessels.

A COURT-MARTIAL was held on board H. M. S. *Hibernia*, at Malta, April 22, for the trial of Lieut. and Comdr. Reginald Yorke Smith of the *Starling*, for having suffered his vessel to run ashore on the Dædalus Shoal in the Red Sea. After a trial lasting from 9 A. M. to 4.45 P. M., he was sentenced to be dismissed his ship.

THE Naval Inspection Board returned from a visit of inspection to the seven monitors at City Point, on May 7. They were found to be all in excellent condition, four of them, the *Wyandotte*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh* and *Ajax*, being ready for active service, and three, the *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Canonicus*, being suitable for harbor defence.

THE monitors *Terror* and *Amphitrite*, at Philadelphia and Wilmington, respectively, will shortly be subjected to dock trials to demonstrate the efficiency of their machinery, which has been reported finished by the contractors. It was the Secretary's desire to have the trials take place at sea, but the condition of the hulls would not permit and he has consented to dock trials upon the same conditions prescribed for the *Puritan*. The final payments to the contractors will not be made until these trials are made and reported satisfactorily.

MR. HUNT, the New York architect, is in correspondence with the Naval Observatory officials as to details of the plans for the new observatory, and is making progress with his drawings.

THE Board of Naval Constructors, headed by Constructor Pook, having visited some of the largest ship-building yards and machine works in the East to acquaint themselves with the most efficient appliances in use have submitted their report to the Secretary. It is understood that they find the New York Navy-yard can be equipped, with all additional plant necessary for building a large vessel, at a cost much within the $150,000 appropriated by Congress for the purpose.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "Within the last two and a half years there have been eight or ten suicides of naval officers, and the following are some of the names: Semmes, Greene, Augur, Danenhower, Snyder, Shock, Rider, Clark, and others. This extended list seems to justify the suggestion that the conditions of living and the habits of study in the American Navy might offer excellent opportunity for study by some neurological specialist."

THE following is the status of the cases recently referred to the Navy Retiring Board: Lieut.-Comdr. E. B. Thomas, Lieut. R. H. Townley and Ensign F. W. Toppan are recommended for retirement; Lieut.-Comdr. S. Hubbard is granted six months' extension of sick leave, when he again appears for examination; Lieut. E. L. Amory is granted an extension of ten days in which to prepare certain papers; Lieut. E. W. Bridge is too sick to appear and the board will probably examine him at his home in New York. Engineer officers do not appear until May 24.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MAY 12.—P. A. Engineer C. F. Nagle to the training ships May 31, and upon falling in with the Quinnebaug to that vessel.

MAY 13.—Captain L. A. Beardslee to attendance on torpedo instruction.

Captain G. C. Wiltse to command the Franklin on May 31.

Lieutenant Downs L. Wilson to instruction in torpedo service June 1.

Lieutenant Harry M. Hosley as Inspector of Steel for the new cruisers.

Surgeon B. F. Rogers to duty at the Marine Rendezvous, New York.

Cadet Engineer Frank H. Conant to the training ships, and to the Quinnebaug on falling in with her.

Carpenter David W. Perry to duty in the construction department, Navy-yard, New York.

MAY 17.—Commander F. W. Dickins to report for passage on the Trenton for the command of the Tallapoosa.

Chief Engineer W. J. Lamdin, P. A. Engineers Jefferson Brown and L.W. Wooster, and Asst. Engineer W. O. Chrisman to appear before the retiring board.

MAY 18.—Assistant Engineer F. C. Bowers to duty at the New York Navy-yard.

MAY 19.—Surgeon H. P. Harvey to the Iroquois.

Detached.

MAY 13.—Captain Henry Wilson from command of the Franklin, May 31, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Perry from the Boston and granted three months' sick leave.

Ensign Philip V. Lansdale from duty at Pittsburg, Pa., and ordered to special duty at Phœnixville, Pa.

Surgeon W. S. Dixon from the Marine Rendezvous, New York, and ordered to special duty at Baltimore, Md.

Paymaster H. T. B. Harris from the Navy-yard, New York and ordered to the Galena.

Paymaster H. T. Skelding from the Galena and ordered to settle accounts.

P. A. Engineer A. M. Mattice from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, May 17, and ordered to duty in connection with the new cruisers at the shipyard of Messrs. Cramp and Sons.

Cadet Engineer G. Kammerling from duty under the Advisory Board and ordered to duty in connection with the new cruisers being constructed by Cramp and Sons.

MAY 14.—Lieutenant-Commander E. W. Watson from Washington Navy-yard, May 28 and ordered to torpedo instruction June 1.

Lieutenant Wm. Little from the Vermont, May 31, and to torpedo instruction June 1.

Ensign J. H. Hetherington from the branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia, May 30, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service June 1.

MAY 17.—Commander Wm. Whitehead from command of the Tallapoosa on reporting of his relief and ordered to return home and report his arrival.

Lieutenant F. W. Coffin from duty at Harrisburg, Pa., and ordered to duty at Chester, Pa., for duty in connection with the inspection of steel for the new cruisers,

MAY 18.—Lieutenannt Cameron McR. Winslow from the Galena and ordered to Newport, R. I., June 1 for torpedo instruction.

Chief Engineer E. Laws has reported his return home, having been detached from the Mohican on April 30, and has been placed on waiting orders.

MAY 19.—Ensign S. Dana Greene from the Atlanta and granted three months' leave.

Surgeon J. C. Wise from the Jamestown on the reporting of his relief and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon J. R. Waggener from the Iroquois on the reporting of his relief and ordered home and report arrival.

P. A. Surgeon H. Wells from the Independence to the Jamestown.

Boatswain Xavier Perrimond from the Jamestown and placed on waiting orders.

Appointments.

Stephen McCarthy, Thomas M. Johnston and John J. Glynn, Acting Boatswains in the Navy from May 13.

Commissioned.

MAY 20.— Lieutenant-Commanders, C. C. Todd, G. A. Norris, W. H. Parker, J. M. Hemphill, A. B. H. Lillie, W. T. Swinburne.

Lieutenants, Alfred Reynolds, J. M. Robinson, G. H. Peters, B. A. Fiske, F. H. Holmes.

Lieutenants (Junior Grade), H. M. Witzel, Omenzo G. Dodge, A. G. Winterhalter, Hiero Taylor, J. N. Jordan, A. F. Fechteler, T. M. Brumby.

Paymasters, L. A. Yorke, W. W. Barry.

Resigned.

The resignation of Lieutenant Wm. H. Jaques has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 30, 1887, and he has been granted leave of absence until that date.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending May 11, 1887:

Michael J. Powers, landsman, attached to U. S. Coast Survey steamer Blake, died April 28, 1887, at U. S. Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La.

John Dwyer, ordinary seaman, died May 1, 1887, at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Jasper S. Bryan, beneficiary, died May 10, 1887, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

James S. Westerman, first class fireman, died May 10, 1887, at Naval Hospital, New York.

Changes on the Pacific Station.

APRIL —.—Lieutenant-Commander J. E. Craig from Vandalia, April 5, at Panama and ordered by Department to command the Palos on Asiatic Station. Ensign J. H. Oliver to Mare Island, Cal., with sick men by steamer, April 30, from Panama, detached from the Mohican after reporting to commandant of the Navy yard and turning over sick men. Ensign John Hood detached from Vandalia, April 29, and ordered to Mohican. Naval Cadet H.K. Hines detached from Vandalia, April 29, to the Mohican. Naval Cadet T. C. Fenton from the Mohican, April 29, and ordered to the Vandalia. Naval Cadets R. L. Russell, C. M. McCormick, and C. M. Corpening from the Mohican to the Vandalia. Chief Engineer E. Laws' request for detachment from Mohican and permission to return home at own expense granted April 30.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

ADVICES from the flagship *Brooklyn* at Yokohama, Japan, April 22, give the disposition of vessels at that date as follows: *Palos* and *Omaha* at Nagasaki. Former vessel is under repairs to her crank pin. These will be completed about May 1, and then both vessels proceed to Yokohama,

Essex still absent in search for traces of supposed survivors of missing American bark *Abbie Carver* off the southeast coast of Formosa.

Monocacy at Yokohama. Her hull is in an unseaworthy condition.

Marion is at Yokohama, and is in efficient condition.

Caulking to decks and top sides of the *Brooklyn* are completed. The repairs to her boilers will be completed by the latter part of May.

Rear Admiral Chandler writes: "As Yokohama has one of the best drill grounds on the station, I am taking advantage of my stay at this port to land the battalions of the vessels weekly as a brigade for the various manœuvres. I am glad to report they are in a very efficient condition. The general health of officers and men of the fleet is excellent. Two cases of supposed cholera have appeared in Tokio, Japan, but the disease has not yet been definitely settled as such by medical experts."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 18, 1887.

AT one o'clock on Saturday the *Constellation* went into commission. Lieut. Leutze brought the *Wyoming* back from the morning cruise at noon and reported as 1st Lieutenant. The other officers have all reported and are standing their watches in turn.

On Saturday afternoon the base ball team from George town college succeeded in defeating the cadets by a score of 4 to 3. The game was exciting from beginning to end, and none will be played this year that will be of greater interest to the spectators.

To an impartial observer it was evident that the cadets were handicapped by the umpire. His decisions showed either shocking ignorance of the game or a decided leaning toward the Georgetown team. As it is now known that he had waged $15 that the cadets would lose, his work is not as hard to account for. At the same time it is but fair to say that his character was unknown to the Georgetown team, who, in addition to being splendid ball players, showed themselves thorough gentlemen. Georgetown made three runs in the second innings on a hit, a base on balls, and errors by Hubbard and Allen. Their other run was made in the sixth inning on a dropped third strike and errors by the cadets.

The cadets secured their runs by innings, playing a strong uphill game. Runs were made on hits by Anderson, Robison, Hubbard, Snow, and Long, and on passed balls by the Georgetown catcher.

The pitching on both sides was very effective, and batting was very light. The hits made by the college men were mostly bases on balls and scratch hits in front of the plate, they being unable to gauge Anderson's swift curves. The game was called after six innings to allow the college men to catch the train. In the fifth inning the third baseman had his leg injured and retired. Stone, the cadets' right fielder, and captain of this year's foot ball team, ran into him and unfortunately strained the tendons of his knee.

On Wednesday the cadets play with the St. John's college, of Annapolis, and on Saturday with the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore.

In the evening the officers gave a pleasant hop. The numerous cadets, lately returned from a two years' cruise, were present. As usual, the officers and their wives, and cadets of the first and second classes were well represented. Many young ladies from neighboring cities visiting friends in the yard were present. The hop closed at 11 P M.

The invitations for the June ball, given as a farewell to the graduating class have been given out and are exceedingly pretty.

The design shows a picture with its frame giving views from the Academy. Its centre is torn and shows a dark ocean scene with a man-of war under full sail in the distance. Above the picture are clouds and gulls, the effect being to move the picture to the foreground.

Nearly all the naval cadets of the class of '85 have returned and are preparing for their final examination.

All the first and second classes are having instruction in Steam Tactics, under direction of Lieut. Leutze.

An additional number of seamen for the *Constellation* came last night. Capt. Tilton, M. C., was sent in charge.

On Monday evening Mr. Sprague of New York, delivered a very interesting lecture to the Naval Institute and the second class, subject, Electro-motors. Mr. Sprague graduated from the Academy in '78.

The examinations for candidates began on Tuesday, and those passing without a re-examination will enter the Academy on Friday. The Japanese student who is to enter has arrived but is not required to take the entrance examinations.

Miss Chace has returned from a visit to Leavenworth, Kas.

Miss Todd, daughter of Prof. H. D. Todd, U. S. N., formerly attached to the Academy, is the guest of Miss Loomis.

KRUPP'S new rapid firing gun consists of a tube resembling that of a steel field-gun, projecting from the port-hole of an ironclad; its carriage being reversible, and having a seat for the gunner at its rear.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CRUISE OF THE RICHMOND.

KEY WEST, FLA., May 12, 1887.

SINCE the arrival of the U. S. flagship *Richmond*, Captain Robert Boyd, U. S. N., commanding, at Key West, the crew of the vessel has been exercised at target firing with small arms as well as with great guns. Every man in the ship has fired from 10 to 15 rounds with the rifle, and all boarders and others armed with the pistol have fired from 15 to 25 shots with the Navy revolver.

During the firing with great guns, which took place on the afternoon of May 9, great excitement prevailed among all the gun captains, as it had been announced that a prize would be awarded to the captain who made the best score as to both accuracy and celerity of his practice. The prize medal, of a handsome design, had been purchased by the officers of the *Richmond*.

A regulation sized great gun target was towed out from the Government wharf, where the *Richmond* has been moored since her arrival here a week ago, and anchored abreast of the flagship, and at a distance from the same of 1,000 yards. During the practice, which was carried out in a manner as laid down in a regular programme, officers were stationed in the tops and in boats anchored at certain distances from the target to mark the fall of the projectiles.

George B. Moncrief, Boatswain's Mate, and captain of No. 3 gun, belonging to the 2d Division, under command of Lt. A. C. Dillingham, U. S. Navy, was the happy winner of the prize.

The five best scores out of the total of eight were:

G. B. Moncrief, Boatswain's Mate, No. 3 gun..	.9000
J. J. Heary, Captain of Top, No. 5 gun	.7333
C. Simonsen, Captain of Top, No. 6 gun	.7167
C. G. Anderson, Captain of Forecastle, No. 1 gun	.7000
John Schlae, Captain of Top, No. 4 gun	.6667

In making up these scores, no account is taken of the time in which the five shots were fired. The greatest number which could be reached was 1,000, and this by putting all five shots within 50 yards of the target in range, or within a vertical circle of about seven feet radius.

To show that the result of the *Richmond's* firing was one of the best ever attained, be it said that during last year a class of Naval Cadets at Annapolis, about 30 in number, fired at target with great gun under the same conditions as above stated, and the average obtained only reached .5498.

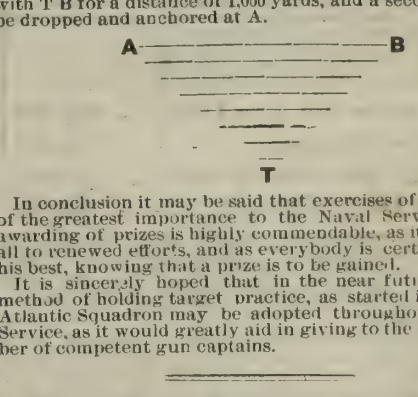
The *Richmond* will proceed to sea Friday morning, May 13, and while en route to Matanzas, Cuba, hold an extensive target practice after the following programme:

North Atlantic Squadron, Key West, May 11, 1887.

Memorandum regarding Gunnery Practice.—The practice will consist of the four following kinds: One, firing with the great guns at a target at distances of from 1,100 to 800 yards, with the ship at speed and the helm kept moving from side to side; two, firing with the 60-pdr. and 8-inch rifles at a target at a range between about 1,200 and 500 yards, while the ship approaches these at speed, while keeping the target as far forward as their limit of train will allow; three, firing the Hotchkiss revolver-cannons at a target while approaching and leaving it at speed at ranges from 1,200 to 200 yards; four, firing at a target with the Gatling gun in the top, the Hotchkiss revolver-cannons which will bear, and as numerous a body of riflemen (with ball cartridge) as the ship's quarter bill will allow, at ranges from 200 to 500 yards.

This last practice may take place at the same target as the former. The officer commanding the riflemen will carefully instruct his men to keep under cover and to use a rest as much as possible.

The first three kinds of practice will be carefully plotted by cross bearings, the last kind it will evidently be impossible to plot. As shown in the diagram a boat may be dropped and anchored at B, being careful that, while steaming towards the point marked T, there is a sea-horizon, so that the distance B T may be laid off by Buckner's method. The ship will then steam along a line T A, making a right angle with T B for a distance of 1,000 yards, and a second boat will be dropped and anchored at A.



In conclusion it may be said that exercises of this kind are of the greatest importance to the Naval Service, and the awarding of prizes is highly commendable, as it aids to urge all to renewed efforts, and as everybody is certainly aiming his best, knowing that a prize is to be gained.

It is sincerely hoped that in the near future the same method of holding target practice, as started in the North Atlantic Squadron may be adopted throughout the entire Service, as it would greatly aid in giving to the Navy a number of competent gun captains.

GUS C. R.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r, Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Lt. M. L. Wood, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Ensign W. H. Maxwell, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

P. A. Paymaster J. N. Speel, U. S. N., Harrisburg, Pa.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding. Address Key West, Fla.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Smithville, N. C.

Schooner *Eagre*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Larchmont, N. Y.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Care of Mail Agent St. Idaho, Seattle, Wash. Ter.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg Address Station F, New York City.

Steamer *Hassler*, Lieutenant David Peacock, U. S. N., comdg. Address Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal.

Steamer *M'Arthur*, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., comdg. Address Astoria, Oregon.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lt. Comdr. Chas. W. Thomas, U. S. N., comdg. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, U. S. N., comdg. Address Morgan City, La.

Schooner *Scoresby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address Elizabeth City, N. C.

Steamer *Daisy*, Lieut. Geo. H. Peters, U. S N., comdg. Address Oyster Bay, Queens Co., N. Y.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg At Baltimore, Md.

The Fish Hawk, Mate James A. Smith, comdg. At Havre De Grace.

The Altyon, Wm. Hamlin, com. dg. At Havre De Grace.

The Grampus, J. W. Collins, com dg. At Delaware Breakwater, but goes to sea to-day.

(From the N. Y. World.)

MATHEMATICAL NUT.

AN army 25 miles long starts on a march of 25 miles—they need 10 hours to march these 25 miles. A courier starts at the same time from the rear of the Army (on horseback), and rides to the head of the Army and back again. He reaches the rear of the Army when they just come to a halt, after having marched 25 miles. How many miles has the courier travelled?

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THE members of the Board on the Revision of the Army Regulations are still confident that their work can be completed by July 1, and are working early and late to accomplish this. Colonel OTIS and Lieutenant DAVIS frequently devote entire evenings to the work. General BENÉT has other duties, and attends the meetings of the Board only when questions involving amendments on new regulations are submitted by the Secretary of War for recommendation. Considerable discussion has lately been devoted to the subject of more frequent payments and the enforcement of Sunday laws in the Army. Three hours were spent on Thursday in discussing the proposition of the Paymaster General to have each officer paid by a specified paymaster, in order to prevent duplication of pay accounts. No final conclusion has been reached upon either of these subjects, but it is presumed that action will be taken and announced in general orders before the work of revision of the Regulations has been completed.

A YOUNG officer, who was a candidate for special duty at West Point instead of making his application in the regular way prevailed upon his Senators, his Representatives and his lady friends in Washington to call upon the Secretary of War and explain how important it was to the Service that he should be assigned to duty at the Academy. The Secretary heard what all his friends had to say, and then sat down and wrote the young officer a letter, in which he was told that he had already had more than his share of special duty; that his services were not needed at West Point, and if they were the Superintendent would be able to find it out without the interference of outside parties. It was plainly and emphatically stated that the Department was opposed to all attempts to influence the authorities, and that those who resorted to such methods need not expect any favors from the Department.

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THE RECORD OF THE TORPEDO BOATS.

THE French naval manœuvres were to commence on May 12, when the evolutionary squadron was to leave for Algiers with a convoy. A division of torpedo-boats is to be concentrated at Ajaccio and will endeavor to bar the passage of the vessels. Thus far the record of the torpedo-boats is not of the best and their enemies hope to find them still further discredited by this new trial. During recent manœuvres in the Mediterranean, the *Desaix*, *Seignelay*, *Villars*, *Dupetit-Thouars*, *Annamite*, and 16 torpedo-boats, which were to have left Toulon on April 18, were detained in port for 24 hours owing to bad weather. Once out of the harbor the seas swept over the boats, leaving nothing visible beyond their funnels; two boats ran short of coal after 18 hours' steaming, and nearly an hour was spent in putting two tons of coal on one of them. This, says a writer in *Le Journal de la Marine*, proves the impossibility of supplying torpedo-boats at sea, and shows what easy victims they would fall to armorclads. There was nothing to be done, he adds, but to run for the nearest anchorage:

> This was done, and the division was soon lying off the coast of Minorca, at the mouth of the little port of Cuidadela, whose inhabitants, sheltered under their umbrellas, contemplated from the top of the cliffs this imposing sight, this naval force picturesquely massed under the huge naked rocks scourged and chiselled by the waves. The captains and crews of the torpedo boats are thoroughly exhausted by this struggle with the sea, by constant watching, by being uninterruptedly shaken from head to foot in a way which deprives one of all feeling. Pluck cannot make up for this physical annihilation, and it may well be asked if these picked commanders and sailors, when in this condition, would be able to discharge a torpedo; and would not all this jolting disarrange the delicate machinery of the weapon?

After a night's rest, the division put out to sea once more, to repeat the same experience, and great satisfaction was felt when the port of Algiers was reached. During the voyage a sailor was pitched overboard from No. 65, but fortunately picked up by No. 75. Further, it appears that some previous experiments off the Isles of Hyères in discharging torpedoes were anything but satisfactory. On the other hand, tests of BULLIRANT nets at sea by the squadron of Admiral PEYRON have proven very satisfactory, proving that vessels with their nets out answered the helm, that they could *déployer* them while steaming at seven knots, and that they offer a good protection to armorclads not going over five knots. A writer in the *Temps* adds that, contrary to the opinion expressed last year by the new school, the firing of the heavy guns in no way injured the fastening of the nets. And all the torpedoes discharged by the *Balay* and the *Déroulède*, two sea-going torpedo-boats, got entangled in the nets of the vessel attached. In fact, during the operations of Admiral PEYRON'S squadron the nets gave great satisfaction, and not so the torpedoes, whose course, under the most favorable conditions, was most erratic. In crossing from Toulon to Algiers, none of the torpedo-boats, we are told, could have taken part in an engagement; and as for recoaling at sea from a *Mère Gigogne*, that is out of the question.

THE class now assembling at the Naval Academy for final examination previous to graduation, having concluded the two years' probationary course at sea, numbers but thirty-four. This is the class which entered in 1881, and of the thirty-four remaining members not far from one-half entered as cadet engineers, although as fourth class-men the members were, respectively, forty-eight cadet midshipmen and twenty-five cadet engineers. The examinations for final graduation will begin early in June and continue until every memberr has been examined.

THERE are at present sixty Congressional appointments to the Naval Academy yet to be filled. These the Secretary of the Navy is authorized by law to fill if nominations are not made by the Congressmen whose districts are unrepresented at the Academy before July 1. It is highly probable that Secretary Whitney will have quite a number of these nominations at his disposal, but it is a delicate matter for him to exercise his right, as he is almost certain to incur the enmity of the Congressmen who are by their own negligence deprived of the right to nominate. Members of Congress whose districts are unrepresented frequently fail to nominate because they desire to keep the vacancy until some particular candidate for academic honors arrives at the required age. They omit to name any one, overlooking the provisions of the law until they find, much to their chagrin, that their district secures a representative at the Academy without any act of theirs. Some of them nominate fictitious persons, and so keep the vacancy open until they are ready to fill it. Others ask permission to postpone their nomination for a time, and this permission is invariably granted. Many claim that they failed to receive a notice that their district was unrepresented at the Academy.

NEW YORK has had within its limits this week a live queen, and is, therefore, happy. On Tuesday Her Majesty took a trip down the bay in the steamer *Atlantic*, placed at her disposal by Major-General Schofield, and, under the escort of Major Sanger, A. D. C., visited Bedlow's Island and Governor's Island. At the latter place she was received by General Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, who did the honors in the absence of General Schofield, temporarily absent from New York. A salute was fired on her arrival and departure; Major Randolph, commandant of Fort Columbus, tendered a review, and all the officers were introduced. She afterwards visited the museum and other places of interest on the Island, and departed well pleased with her visit. Similar courtesies have been shown by the Navy Department in New York and Brooklyn, and, taking all together, Queen Kapiolani will have arrived at the conclusion that New York is a hospitable city.

THE Secretary of War on Wednesday nominated six heads of bureaus and one person from each bureau in the War Department, to be arranged by the Civil Service Commission into an examining board to carry out the recently promulgated changes in the civil service rules regulating promotions. The Civil Service Commissioners will select three heads of bureaus to constitute the departmental board and one clerk for each bureau to be added to the board as an auxiliary. The board will immediately prepare forms of examination, and, after they have been approved by the Commissioners, they will be applied to the Surgeon-General's office, to determine the qualifications of the clerks in that branch for promotion or their liability to reduction or dismissal. It is expected that the new rules will result in a reassignment of duties and salaries that will be more just, and have some relation to the merits of the clerks. The Board of Examination for the War Department consists of the following clerks of Class 4: Charles H. Carrington, office of the Secretary of War; Oliver W. Longan, A. G. O.; Edward Shaw Surgeon-General's; Lewis W. Tolman, Chief of Division of Requisitions and Accounts; George W. Pratt, A. G. O.; Warren H. Orcutt, I. G. O.; Thomas Duke, Chief Clerk Bureau of Military Justice; Thomas W. Webster. Q. M. G. O.; Wm. A. Decaindry, Chief Clerk, C. G. O.; Jacob Frech, Surg.-G. O.; Wm. T, Kent, Paymr.-G. O.; Waverly D. Drinkard, Chief of Engineers; John J. Cook, Chief of Ordnance; Wm. R. Bushby, Signal Office.

JOHN S. SMYTH, in an article in the Chicago *Current*, on the duties of Governments, says: "It is their duty to compel obedience to their laws, and protect all citizens. If the police will not do their duty, and the sheriffs cannot, the militia can be called in at once, and the punishment of evildoers made sure. There should be an efficient detective force, to prevent the commission of crime, as well as to apprehend the criminal; and any man acting the detective without a Government permit should be severely punished. No man should be given a permit unless he shows a good character. It is better to have a Regular Army than the present Pinkerton army, commanded by a private citizen, ununiformed, whose officers and pay are unknown, of no character and undisciplined; and who, when they kill a man, are mustered out of the service before the coroner can convene a jury."

A NEW blank form of voucher for disbursements under the new mileage law, has been prepared by Paymaster General Rochester, and is now being printed at the Government printing office. It is accompanied by this certificate: "I certify that I did not travel upon a conveyance belonging to, or chartered by, the United States; that I was not furnished transportation, nor was it practicable to obtain the same from the Quartermaster's Department, for any part of the journey for which transportation is charged, and that the cost of the transportation actually paid by me, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers, was as charged in memorandum attached."

AS THE result of the recent Easter manœuvres, it is announced that the state of the English Volunteers is very satisfactory in respect to discipline, steadiness in marching and manœuvring, and especially in marching past. 150 velocipedists were organized as scouts—some mounted on bicycles, the rest on tricycles. The manœuvres showed that the former could, on level ground, defy the best mounted cavalry, while the latter could scarcely be employed on any duties save as means of communication between columns of a *corps d'armée*, and then only by roads.

THE contemplated reunion of Pickett's men at Gettysburg in July next has been abandoned, and no Confederate monument to the memory of Pickett's soldiers will be erected at Gettysburg, owing to objections made by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. The action of the Association is severely criticized, especially in Grand Army circles.

THE Duke of Edinburgh is ordered by his mamma, the Queen, to touch at Marseilles, on his way home to join in her jubilee celebration, and salute the French flag on land. This is to settle the little unpleasantness resulting from his failure to return the salute offered him by the French.

THE following changes of stations of quartermasters have been recommended by Gen. Holabird, but not yet approved by the Secretary of War: Lieut.-Col. Batchelder, from Washington to New York, relieving Lt.-Col. H. C. Hodges, who goes to San Francisco to relieve Major Geo. H. Weeks who goes to Washington in place of Col. Batchelder. No order has yet been issued for these changes, although we see it stated that one was issued May 17.

A COURT OF INQUIRY on Capt. T. O. Selfridge will convene at his request. Detail: Capt. W. E. Fitzhugh, president; Capts. E. O. Matthews and F. V. McNair, members, and Paymaster R. W. Allen, Judge Advocate. To convene at Nagasaki, Japan. Secretary Whitney states there "is no doubt but that Capt. Selfridge supposed himself to have done everything necessary as a precaution against imperilling the lives of others, and if it should be found, nevertheless, by a judgment formed subsequently that he was negligent, I consider it an injustice to him to impute any wilful disregard of the law."

THE French Government has sent an invitation, through the State Department, for two officers of the Army, to witness manœuvres of the French troops, to take place near Paris in September next.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has decided to forbid the practice of requiring military prisoners to carry a heavy log for punishment, which has already become obsolete by disuse.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE funeral of the late Colonel Alanson M. Randol, Major, 1st Artillery, took place at the Presidio of San Francisco, May 9, with military honors. The Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry of the post furnished the escort. The pall-bearers were Col. Piper, 1st Art.; Col. Carey, Pay Dept.; Major Bennett, 2d Cav.; Major Moale, 1st Inf.; Major Tilton, Med. Dept., and Capt. Darling, 1st Art. Major-General Howard and staff, all the officers, a delegation of the Loyal Legion, and numerous citizens attended the funeral. The services at the grave were conducted by Chaplain Kendig and were very impressive. The deceased officer leaves a widow and four children.

General Orders No. 6 announces the death, at New Almaden, Cal., May 7, after a long illness, of Major Alanson M. Randol, 1st Artillery, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A., gives his military history and says: "Since the close of the war he has almost constantly been on duty with his regiment; was for a time Acting Insp.-General on the staff of the late Major-General McDowell. Since that he has been in command successively of the posts of Fort Winfield Scott and Alcatraz Island, Cal., and Fort Canby, W. T." A notice of Col. Randol, issued by his comrades of the California Commandery of the M. O. L. L., concludes as follows: "He was emphatically a duty officer, and was rarely absent from his company and regiment; he bore himself during his protracted illness with the same soldierly spirit that characterized him in battle; and though he realized that he must soon close his eyes to this world, yet he met his last enemy as resolutely as he had faced the storm of the enemy's bullets in battle."

CAPTAIN CHARLES O. BRADLEY, 20th Infantry, meritorious officer of over twenty-five years' service, died at Fort Maginnis, Montana, May 14. Captain Bradley was born in New Hampshire, and when the war broke out went to the front as a 1st Sergeant of Co. I, 1st N. H. Infantry. In 1862 he was appointed Captain in the 13th New Hampshire, mustered out in June, 1864, and in September following appointed Captain of the 1st N. H. Artillery. On Feb. 23, 1866, he was appointed 2d Lieutenant and 1st Lieutenant, 11th Infantry; transferred to the 20th Infantry in September of that year and promoted Captain in August, 1874. He has therefore been identified with the gallant 20th for nearly 21 years, and his loss will be deeply felt.

WILLIAM BURNHAM WOODS, who served with distinction during the war, rising to the grades of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, died May 14 at Washington, D. C. He was appointed by President Grant in 1869 a United States Judge for the Fifth Circuit. On Dec. 15, 1880, Judge Woods was nominated by President Hayes an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; he was confirmed Dec. 22, and on Jan. 8, 1881, he took the oath of office and his seat upon the bench. The funeral took place on Monday and was attended by the President and all the members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, Lieut.-General Sheridan, Admiral Porter, ex-Justice Strong and General Schenck, and many others. The coffin was borne to the hearse by the messengers of the Supreme Court, the Justices of the Court and ex-Justice Strong acting as honorary pall bearers.

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM SMITH, of Virginia, long familiarly known as "Extra Billy," died at his home in Warrenton, Va., May 18, in the 90th year of his age. He was twice Governor of his native State, his second term covering the notable last years of the Civil War. At the age of 63 he entered the Confederate Army, was badly wounded at Sharpsburg and afterward made Brig.-General. William Smith, his eldest son, was, while serving as a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, lost in the Indian Ocean. Another son, Col. Austin Smith, was killed in the battle of Seven Pines.

MISS ANNIE RUSHER, only daughter of Captain E. P. Meeker, U. S. Marine Corps, a bright young lady of fifteen, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 13. The funeral took place on Monday, May 16, from 183 Hancock street, Brooklyn, and was largely attended.

THE death is reported of Gen. Johann Stepanovitch Ganetsky, Aide de Camp General, Governor of the fortress of St. Petersburg, who commanded the Corps of Grenadiers before Plevna, and repulsed the last desperate sortie of Osman Pasha.

MRS. FREEMAN, widow of Major Alexander H. Freeman, died at Philadelphia, May 14. Her husband was an officer of the 6th Infantry, received the brevet of Captain for gallantry at Chancellorsville, and resigned in 1866.

COLONEL PLATT ADAMS, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at New York, May 13. He was born December 20, 1792.

A CHEEKY CADET.

THE Philadelphia *Times* tells this story of the Military Academy:

Once there was a youngster who was so perfectly outrageous that he knew he would be dismissed at the approaching examination, so he determined to have a good time before he left. On the grounds was an old disused shed of some kind, and in it the young hopeful piled all the shavings, rags, and everything else combustible he could get, and one fine night set a match to it and had a magnificent bonfire of his own. Of course suspicion pointed to him, and a court of inquiry was organized to investigate the outrage. Gen. Thayer was superintendent and Col. Fry commandant of the cadets. When the prisoner was called up for examination before the court, composed of officers of high rank, imposing in the majesty of the law, he was asked to state what he knew about the fire.

"I—I don't know anything myself but what is hearsay testimony, and you won't admit that," he replied.

"The court does not desire your views on hearsay testimony," severely remarked the prosecutor. "You are directed to state what may have come to your knowledge regarding the affair."

"Well, but," objected the culprit, "I don't know anything about it, and what I heard I don't believe."

"The court, sir," thundered the officer, "has not inquired into your belief. You will immediately state what you heard."

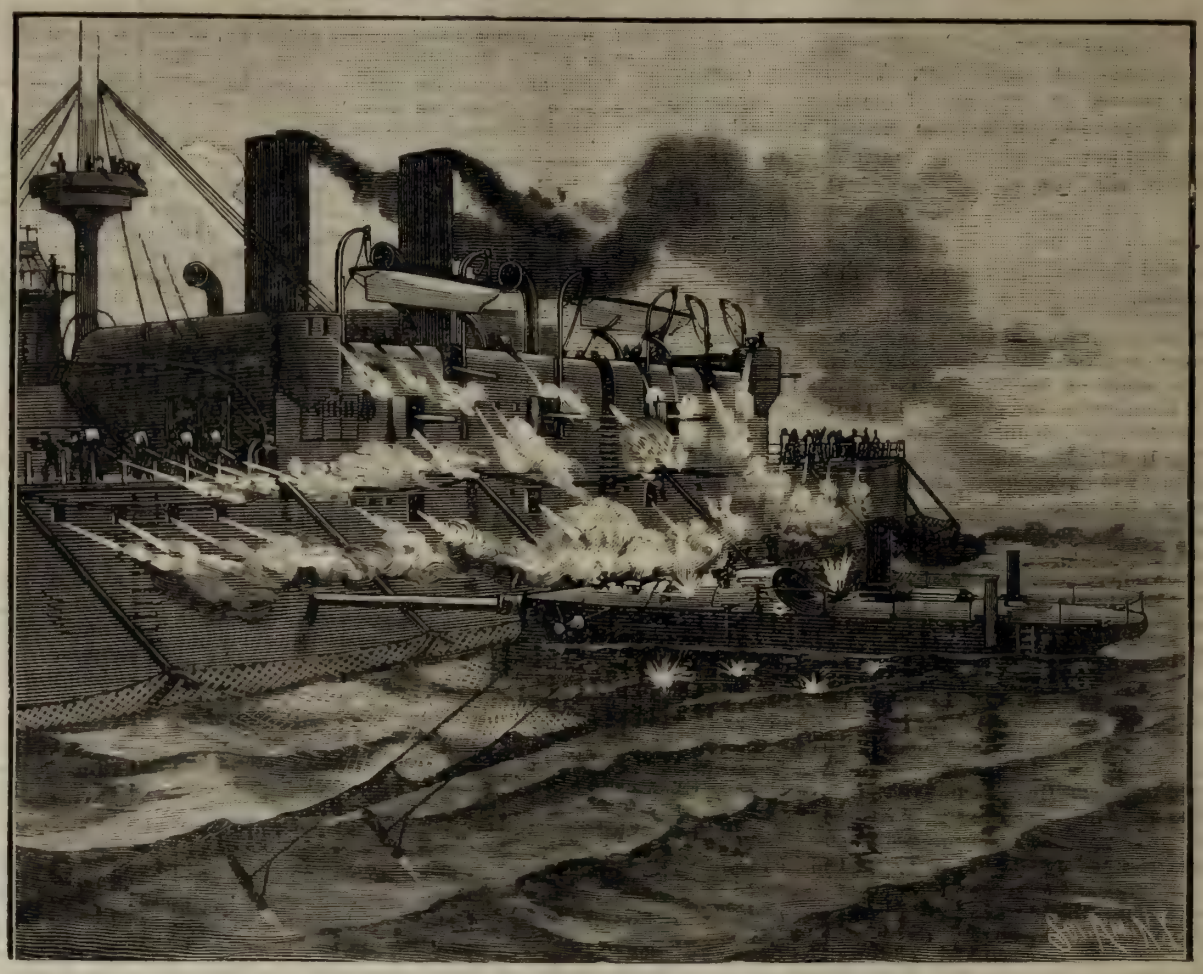
"But—but—you don't believe me, either."

By that time the court was in a rage. "Go on, sir," roared several officers together.

"Well, they do say," stammered the cadet, diffidently, "that Gen. Thayer got the shavings, and old Fry set 'em afire."

The story reads well, but, as a matter of fact, General Thayer relinqushed the superintendency of the Military Academy July 1, 1833, and General James B. Fry did not enter the Academy until 1843, and, though on duty there after graduation, was never commandant of cadets. Cary H. Fry was a *cadet* at the Academy from 1830 to 1834, but was never commandant of cadets.

THE BERDAN TORPEDO.



THE accompanying illustration shows very clearly the character of General Berdan's invention. In place of a bowsprit, the torpedo-boat is fitted with a pole, which is so arranged that if its end is pressed inward it will ignite the explosive and expel the torpedoes. These do not, however, depend entirely upon the original impulse for their speed. They are to be provided with four tubes containing rocket composition, each 6 inches in diameter and 32 inches long, with a 2-inch hole bored through the centre of the composition, so as to expose a large burning surface. The composition in the tubes is ignited by the discharge, and forces the torpedoes through the water with greatly increased speed. It is calculated that their velocity may be as high as 30 knots an hour after and during immersion. The torpedoes when discharged from the tubes dive nearly vertical. As they enter, the rocket powder begins to burn, and they swing around the arc of a circle with great speed, diving under the torpedo net, rising within it, and striking the ship's bottom. The blow, by a percussion apparatus, explodes them. By adjusting the length of the pole, the period of release and discharge may be regulated. Electricity or other supplemental means of firing the torpedoes from the tubes may be used in cases where it seems undesirable to wait for actual contact, or where it seems preferable to dispense with the discharging pole. The tubes may be arranged a little off the vertical, so as to spread the torpedoes in their course. The system is not necessarily confined to a pair, as four or more may be used. The size of the torpedoes is 8 feet long and 14 inches in diameter The charge is to be 200 pounds of compressed gun cotton. The connection with the snubbing posts is so arranged that should a torpedo miss the attacked vessel the fastening will give way as it rises to the surface, and it will fly away from the torpedo boat. In attacking at an angle, the outer torpedoes are disconnected and not discharged. With reference to this invention, Gen. Berdan writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I SEE in your journal of May 14 that you attempted to explain the state of my torpedo in the different European countries. You did not go far enough. As it may be of interest to your readers to know just how it stands, I will state the case briefly. I have written engagements from England, France, Germany, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Italy, Spain, and Mexico not to make or use my torpedo for all time without my permission—all expressing at the same time a desire to make trials at once, but no government was willing to allow the other governments to witness the trials. So I came here under the expectation that our Government would be willing to allow officers from those governments to come and attend the trials, and I have informed these governments that I have reason to believe that this permission will be granted. Some of these governments have already applied officially, and I am keeping them informed of all the improvements I have made by sending models and explanations.

These engagements were, I am told, never given by either of these governments before for any invention, and were given to me solely for the reason that they believed my torpedo would not only circumvent the net, but that it was the only one yet invented that would do so. Our Government declined to give this guarantee, so I was forced to patent it in this country. Very respectfully,

H. BERDAN.

THE WASHINGTON ORDNANCE YARD.

THE work of transforming the Washington Navy-yard into a gun foundry, is being slowly pushed. Operations at present are confined to the old anchor shop. This building is being cleaned out with the view of fitting it up for the construction of guns of small calibre, eight-inch and under. The floor will be levelled off and concreted, foundations for lathes erected, and a foundation also for the 40-ton travelling crane, which it is intended to erect in this building for the handling of the guns. The most important change at the Yard, that of erecting a wing to the anchor-shop for the manufacture of large guns, ten-inches and upward, has not yet been commenced. The plans are still in the hands of the draughtsmen, and the detailed drawings are not yet completed. It is intended that this building shall be much higher than the anchor-shop, so that the 110-ton travelling crane for the big guns may have a hoisting height of about 40 feet. The anchor-shop crane will not have a hoisting height of over 15 feet. It will be many months before the gun foundry will be in full working order. Civil Engr. Menocal, who has been retained on duty at the Yard, has just returned from a visit to Nicaragua in connection with the surveys of the proposed Nicaragua canal route, and will probably resume at once his duties as civil engineer of the Yard, and will be active in carrying out the proposed changes.

NEW REPEATING ARMS.

SOME experiments were held May 3, at Hütteldorf, Austria, with the repeating rifle which Herr Fortelka, a blind man, has invented and latterly modified to suit the requirements of the Martini-Henry cartridge. The firing with the Martini cartridges stopped at the rate of once or twice in four shots either from some defect in the rifle or from some flaw in the cartridges, so that the repeating action did not yield a thoroughly satisfactory result. Herr Fortelka hopes to improve his rifle. It will weigh 9 lb. and cost about $15.

The Danish Folkething has had laid before it the draft of a bill implying the introduction of a new rifle into the Danish Army for which 4,100,000 crowns will be required, spread over a period of five years. According to the *Vort Forsvar*, the initial velocity of the new rifle is 1,700 Danish feet per second. The cartridge is lighter than that now used with the Remington, and the soldier can carry with him nearly a third more cartridges than is possible with the German Mauser gun. The rotary velocity of the new rifle gives about 1,800 turns per second. Its magazine is loose, and the cartridges can be replaced with great rapidity.

U. S. NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION.

ROSTER of officers, April 5, 1887: Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, commanding, chief of staff; Capt. E. O. Matthews, personal staff; Lieut. Clifford H. West, flag secretary; Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, flag lieutenant; Naval Cadet J. N. E. Griswold, aid; Naval Cadet C. C. Billings, aid. General staff—Med. Inspr. G. S. Beardsley, fleet surgeon; Chief Engr S. L. P. Ayres, fleet engineer; Paymr. J. E. Tolfree, fleet paymaster; Capt. D. P. Mannix, fleet Marine officer.

Brooklyn (flagship)—Capt. E. O. Matthews, commanding; lieutenant commander, Washburn Maynard; lieutenants, E. D. F. Heald, W. H. H. Southerland, C. J. Badger; lieutenants (junior grade), L. P. Jouett, F. H. Holmes; ensigns, J. A. Hoogewerff, W. R. Shoemaker; naval cadets, W. L. Dood, R. D. Tisdale, S. M. Strite, F. A. Levis, E. T. Witherspoon, J. N. E Griswold, C. C. Billings, D. M. Young; medical inspector, G. S. Beardsley; past assistant surgeon, P. A. Lovering; assistant surgeon, O. D. Norton; paymaster, R. W. Allen; chief engineer, S. L. P. Ayres; past assistant engineer, R. G. Denig; assistant engineers, W. F. C. Hasson, C. A. E. King; chaplain, J. D. Beugless; captain of Marines, D. P. Mannix; 2d lieutenant of Marines, S. L. Jackson; boatswain, E. Bonsall; gunner, J. J. Walsh; carpenter, Gould Northup; sailmaker, T. B. White; pay clerk, T. D. Davidson.

Omaha.—Lieut. Comdr. F. Courtis, commanding; lieutenant, J. H. Moore; lieutenants (junior grade), M. A. Shufeldt, H. C. Gearing; ensigns, C. H. Harlow, H. G. Dressel, L. S. Van Duzer; surgeon, E. Kershner; assistant surgeon, J. S. Sayre; paymaster, J. E. Tolfree; chief engineer, E. Wells; past assistant engineer, G. B. Ransom; assistant engineers, C. A. Carr, W. D. Weaver; chaplain, C. Q. Wright; lieutenant of Marines, P. St. C. Murphy; boatswain, J. J. Killin; carpenter, J. E. Keen; pay clerk, C. Blake.

Marion.—Comdr. Merrill Miller, commanding; lieutenant commander, J. F. Merry; lieutenants, J. W. Hugenman, J. H. Bull, A. Mertz; lieutenant (junior grade), W. Winder; ensigns, H. S. Chase, L. Semple; surgeon, T. C. Heyl; past assistant surgeon, T. C. Craig; paymaster, J. Macmahon; chief engineer, F. G. McKean; cadet engineers, W. S. Smith, S. Arnold; lieutenant of Marines, J. E. Mahoney; pay clerk, C. D. Ford.

Essex.—Comdr. T. F. Jewell, commanding; lieutenant commander, G. A. Bicknell; lieutenants, A. V. Wadhams, C. D. Galloway; Lieutenant (junior grade), B. T. Walling; ensigns, A. F. Fechteler, H. C. Poundstone, W. B. Hoggatt, F. J. Loomis; surgeon, J. A. Hawke; past assistant paymaster, H. R. Smith; chief engineer, G. W. Stivers; past assistant engineer, J. K. Barton; cadet engineer, R. C. Redgrave; lieutenant of Marines, R. D. Wainwright; pay clerk, M. D. Darnell.

Monocacy.—Comdr. Henry Glass, commanding; lieutenants, W. W. Gilpatrick, W. C. Strong; lieutenant (junior grade), C. M. McCarteney; ensigns, E. Wilkinson, Hugh Rodman, G. W. Brown, W. R. M. Field; past assistant surgeon, H. E. Ames; paymaster, J. B. Redfield; past assistant engineer, J. Pemberton; cadet engineer, R. Stewart, Jr.

Palos.—Lieut. Comdr. T. Nelson, commanding; lieutenants, T. H. Stevens, J. E. Roller; ensigns, F. M. Bostwick, J. B. Bernadou; past assistant surgeon, P. Leach; assistant paymaster, H. R. Sullivan; past assistant engineer, J. R. Edwards.

Naval Hospitals, Yokohama.—Surg. Daniel McMurtrie, in charge; past assistant surgeon, C. H. H. Hall; past assistant paymaster, E. B. Rogers.

General post office address of squadron—Postmaster, Yokohama, Japan.

CANADA'S PRESENT ATTITUDE.—Uncle Sam—Ah! Miss Canada. Glad we met. I am thinking of annexing you.

Miss Canada—Oh! You are, you bald-headed, toothless old bachelor. I'll fight first.

"I was only joking. I wouldn't think of annexing you."

"Oh, you—you (boo hoo) mean thing you."

—*Omaha Herald.*

REVENUE MARINE.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has issued instructions to Capt. Healy, who is to command the revenue cutter *Bear* in Alaskan waters this season, to carry out instructions similar to those issued last year and previous years—to prevent depredations on the seal fisheries and the killing of young and female seals, and the importation of liquors and firearms into Alaska. The subject of claims asserted by this Government as to jurisdiction in Alaskan waters is still being negotiated.

The Coast Survey steamer *Carlisle P. Patterson* left San Francisco May 4 for Southeastern Alaska on surveying duties.

Lieut. John Wyckoff, who has been stationed on the Rev. steamer *U. S. Grant* for the past three years, has been detached on the reporting of his relief (Lieut. S. M. Cressly), and ordered to the Rev. steamer *Dexter* at Newport.

A board of revenue marine officers are in session at the Treasury Department, engaged in the examination of candidates for appointments as cadets in the service. The following applicants are being examined: Percy H. Brereton, Paterson, N. J.; M. E. Bowes, of the United States steamship *Galena*; F. G. Dodge, Fair Haven, Mass; Charles Morgan, of the receiving ship *Dale*; L. L. Robinson, Irving, Kan., and S. K. Smith, Babylon, L. I.

The following assignments of Revenue Marine officers were made this week: 2d Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, from *Corwin* to *Rush*; 3d Lieut. H. B. West, from *Rush* to *Corwin*; 1st Asst. Engr. E. F. Hedden, from *Walcott* to *Rush*; 1st Asst. Engr. W. G. Marsilliot, from *Corwin* to *Walcott*; 1st Asst. Engr. C. W. Beckwith, from *Stevens* to *Manhattan*; 2d Lieut. John L. Davis, from *Dallas* to *Bibb*; 2d Asst. Engr. E. A. Jack, to the *Fessenden*; 1st Asst. Engr. D. McC. French, from *Washington* to *Perry*; 1st Asst. Engr. James Ogden, from the *Manhattan* to the *Washington*; 2d Asst. Engineer Alex. Bennett, from *Gallatin* to *Woodbury*.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.
Bibb, Ogdensburg, out of commission.
Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
Colfax, Capt. J. B. Moore, comdg. Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. C. L. Hooper, Astoria, Oregon.
Crawford, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg., Key West, Fla.
Coxe, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dexter, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Newport, R. I.
Dix, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg, Galveston, Texas.
Discover, Engineer C. F. Dyce, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Detroit, Mich., out of commission.
Forward, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. A. H. Davis, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, Lt. George Williams, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lt. J. W. Howison, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. W. A. Failing, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis., out of commission.
McCulloch, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLane, out of commission.
Manhattan, Lieut. D. F. Tozier, Whitestone, N. Y.
Penrose, 2d Lieut. O. S. Willey, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Erie, Pa., out of commission.
Report, 2d Lt. J. F. Wild, comdg, Chincoteague, Va.
Rush, Capt. L. G. Shepard, at San Francisco, Cal.
Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg, New Berne, N. C.
Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss. P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. C. W. Munroe, in charge, Balt., Md.
Saville, out of commission.
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Moriches, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Port Townsend.
Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comd'g, New York.

SAM SMALL told his Minneapolis congregation that if they paid $4 to hear Bernhardt they would be damned. That must be so, for there are plenty of men in Kansas City who said they would be damned if they paid $4 to hear her. But they expressed a perfect willingness to pay $3.—*Kansas City Times.*

AN UNJUST REFLECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I SEE it is proposed and the matter now being arranged by which each officer of the Army is to be assigned to some special paymaster from whom to draw his pay. And this, too, not for the convenience of the officer nor of the paymaster, but, solely it would seem, to prevent dishonesty on the part of said officers. Has it, indeed, come to such a pass, and is it not a serious reflection on our heretofore noble little band? Our pride in the Service has always been that we were honest and so considered governed solely by "esprit de corps," which was and should be more binding than law or orders. Admitting that some of late have overlooked this fact and have defrauded in this particular, is it not a good and cheap riddance on the part of the Government and service to weed out such, as has in every case been so found? The Navy mode of pay is cited as authority, but was it so arranged or proposed to prevent dishonesty? Far from it, as I understand, but solely for the convenience of the officer in drawing and assigning his pay when absent on sea duty or otherwise. I, for one, can but protest and regret that this restriction is thought necessary for the sole reason assigned. Do let us wait and find some better cause for such a change and let us hold on to the good we have and as always "let the penalty fit the crime." Many and lengthy arguments could be advanced in opposition to the change proposed and it is surprising that there should be such indifference on the part of officers when such reflections are made. May we ask your valuable aid in trying to suppress this unfair and ungenerous measure?

ONE OF MANY.

SUNDAY IN THE SERVICES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As the Sunday question is again moving the Army, being a soldier and at the same time a conformist, I have asked myself if I had any right to be heard. I think I have.

It is doubtful if it ever may have been a question as to whether or not preacher's babies should be washed or soldiers be inspected for neatness on Sunday. Of course it is a funny way to view the matter of observance, and can be used to plow round the true question involved.

How ready we have become in these days of advanced religionists to smile at parsons' committees. And I don't know but we are right; for the main object of the new departure in clerical thought appears to be a dogma of sentimental latitudinarianism: the new law of Love: whatever is pleasant is right. Thank God that religion and the construction of it, as applied to practical life, do not lie entirely with the clergy, for I have heard from many of them quite as *liberal* views of what Sunday was made for, as from the liberal men of the Army.

As a subaltern, I belonged to a company where, after Sunday inspection, the drill was a show for all those who had dressed in the morning for the occasion, and especially for those who never dressed for any occasion. After men and horses had been torn through the dust, and sweat for two hours of a hot summer day, they were sent to the stables to grooming and the crowd dispersed, with thanks to the battery commander. A dollar's worth of entertainment, free. The men's dress uniforms were soiled and much injured, and their tempers very justly soured. They felt they had been "used" and abused.

When western posts were a-building, I have seen captains drill their companies for two hours after Sunday morning inspection, and when asked why, their answer was, It is the only time we see our men; they are all on extra duty during the week. The logic was convincing. Works of *necessity* occupied them during the week, *soldiering* on Sunday.

Does it add to the dignity of the soldier's profession to be reviewed, drilled, and paraded to the braying of horns and beat of drums, before the class of people that such things bring together of a Sunday? Does it prepare, through the cleanliness spoken of, either the soldier or the visitor for the best observance of the day?

At a Southern post of my ken, I was told that the crowd assembled by such demonstrations was a degradation to all, and an offence to the neighborhood. Yet a protest of the decent element was treated as an impertinent interference with the rights of the executive branch of the government. It is fairly presumable that the protest was not against washing the soldiers to fit them for divine service.

Where exists the human right to prevent me from working on any day I choose? Where has such a claim been fully discussed? If I am to be deprived of a day, I wish to be heard. Maybe every sixth, eighth, or ninth day would suit me and the majority better. Some peoples prefer the ten-day period. A week of eight days would have the advantage of being divisible into groups of two or of four days. Just think how inconvenient is *seven* to a soldier who may not be able to change his underclothing for cleanliness every day; he cannot equalize it in seven days—2x2x3; there is that dirty third day—3x4; there is that dirty fourth day. Why don't the Army Regulations change it? an eight-day period is much more rational and military. A duodecimal period would be still better, giving groups of two, of three, of four, and of six days.

What right has law to impose on me this seventh day? But if law does step in violently to force on me this day of rest and quiet, what consistency is there in its authorizing my neighbor to rob me of them by beer and music? I am at present stationed where the whole day of rest is occupied in keeping the honest hornyhanded sons of toil, their wives and their children from entering front yards and devastating the flowers and shrubbery: is occupied with the boisterous roars from beer gardens, the screams from soups, the poundings of the fatigued laborer of the week on the lever catapult, and the hurdygurdy of the carousal, with its three tunes. O how I wish it would climb up its golden stairs! Three bands, and such bands, are playing in hearing each its own tune, and we are in a place where no *lady* can travel in a street car, even if she wished to so break the Sabbath. The streets on Sunday night are filled with the guffaws and yells of lager and whiskey.

Again I ask where comes the right of law to subject me to this? If *law* has any right to establish a seventh day it must have the right to disestablish it, and it is to be hoped it will do so. Human regulation of the day has resulted in chaos. Is it not pitiful to see men trying to select what shall and what shall not be done on the Sabbath day? Is it not painful to see the puzzled officers trying to enforce special legislation?

Our new wise men in authority tell us that Christ came to teach a better view of the Sabbath; to cure the sick, to thresh and harvest corn, (did not he, when hungry, harvest and thresh and *eat* corn by the wayside?) and did not he declare himself Lord of the Sabbath, and did not he come to fulfil the law? If to fulfil the law breaks up Sabbath observance, the whole decalogue is likewise broken up.

No, my friends; there is no human authority to establish or destroy or define a Sabbath. No human wisdom can doctor up a Sabbath. Is not it pitiful to see our rulers afraid to be called hypocrites and canters, should they declare that there never was, nor never can be, any law governing the Sabbath day, but the law of God.

REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY: Sacred to the Lord: His in work: His in thought: His in worship. Let this plain command, the highest of all law, the only source of authority, be the central pivot of law and life. Its common sense translation will not leave the clergyman's baby undight, nor the soldier uninspected; nor will it leave a hero unable to distinguish between trimming a sail and slushing a mast. It will insure the laboring man and the non-laborer a day of rest. It will enable the laborer to claim his other day of recreation. It will enhance the value of his daily toil beyond its present proportion to the days wrought. It may check the rate of mushroom and godless progress but it will throw conscience into business, and balance the claims of capital and labor.

No, my superiors; you will never rid yourselves of hypocrisy by calling the efforts of godly men "cant." We are all hypocrites in wishing to seem better than we are, but this hypocrisy is virtue compared with frank, shameless latitudinarianism for the sake of being called *liberal*.

Hold up the hands of your subordinates who may wish to keep the Lord's Day by the old, rather than by the new dispensation of beer and music.

JOHN HAMILTON.

MACHINERY OF THE U. S. S. CHARLESTON.

THE propelling machinery of the *Charleston* (Cruiser No. 2) is from the designs of Mr. F. C. Marshall of R. and W. Hawthorne and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The engines are almost exact duplicates of those of the Japanese cruisers *Naniwa Kan* and *Takachiho Kan* and of the Italian *Etna* class, and are similar to the engines of the Chilian cruiser *Esmeralda* and the Italian *Giovanni Bausan*. The boilers are duplicates of those of the above mentioned Japanese cruisers.

The propelling engines, consisting of two slightly inclined direct acting compound twin screw engines, will be placed in separate watertight compartments. The designed collective indicated horse power under forced draught is 7,500.

Each engine will have a high pressure and a low pressure cylinder, and their casings bolted together to form a steam connection. The main valves will be of the piston type, two for each cylinder. The cylinder casings will be of cast iron, with hard cast iron valve chest linings and high pressure cylinder linings. The high pressure cylinders and their covers will be steam jacketted; the low pressure cylinders will not be jacketted. The pistons will be of dished form of cast steel. Each piston will have a single cast iron packing ring; the weight of the piston being taken on this ring. The piston rods, one for each piston, will be of forged mild steel. The piston rod stuffing boxes will be fitted for the ordinary packing. The cross-heads will be of cast steel with cast iron boxes working on straight bar guides of forged steel. The connecting rods will be of wrought iron, forked at the cross-head end and fitted with adjustable brasses; the wrist pins being carried by the crossheads. The crank pin brasses will be fitted with white metal in dovetailed strips.

All the shafting will be made of mild steel. The line, thrust, and propeller shafts will be bored out to save weight and to detect imperfections. The crank pins will be bored out for the same reason, but the crank shaft journals will be left solid. The crank shaft of each pair of engines will be made in one piece, with cranks at right angles. The crank shaft bearings, three for each pair of engines, will be contained in an iron casting which will be connected to the cylinders by forged steel stays. The crank shaft brasses will be lined with white metal. The valve gear will be of the Marshall type. The reversing gear of each pair of engines will consist of a steam cylinder and a hydraulic controlling cylinder, with a connecting rod directly on the reversing quadrant. The cut-offs in the two cylinders will not be separately adjusted. A governor to prevent racing will be connected with the steam throttle valve. A starting, or passover, valve will be fitted on each low pressure cylinder.

The condenser for each pair of engines will be placed athwartship at the side of the low-pressure cylinder, and will be cylindrical in form, built up of sheet brass. All parts of the condensing surface will be rendered equally efficient by a system of baffling plates. The condensers will be fitted to be worked by jet injection when necessary. The circulating pumps, one for each condenser, will be of the centrifugal type with connections for pumping the bilges in case of a large leak.

There will be one air pump for each condenser, worked by a separate compound engine. All metal work about these pumps will be composition. The contractor will not be required to follow the design furnished for the air pumps, as it is defective in some parts, the *Naniwa-Kan* in her trial in December, 1885, having made a mean vacuum of only 22.85 inches. The engines which work each air pump will also work two bilge pumps. A feed water tank will be fitted in each engine compartment into which the air pumps will discharge.

The thrust bearings will be fitted with composition rings to take the ahead thrust; the backing thrust being taken on cast-iron.

All moving parts of the engines will have wiping oiling gear. Water service pipes will lead throughout the engine rooms with branches to all bearings.

The screw propellers will be made of manganese bronze, each with three blades of modified Griffith form with axially expanding pitch.

There will be six cylindrical steel boilers in two compartments, with two athwartship firerooms. Each boiler will have three furnaces, with tubes extending from a combustion chamber at the rear of the furnaces to the other end of the boiler. The furnaces will be plain cylinders, each in two lengths, joined by an Adamson ring.

The tubes will be of wrought iron. The stay tubes will be screwed into both tube sheets. The grates will have flat, wrought-iron shaking bars. There will be one fixed smoke pipe communicating with the uptakes of the boilers in both compartments.

The firerooms will be arranged to be closed air tight for forced draught; supplemental bulkheads being fitted to reduce the space kept under air pressure. Air will be supplied by four blowers; two in each fireroom. Each blower will be driven by a single direct-acting engine.

The steam and water gauges, feed pumps, feed pipes and check valves will be duplicated in each fireroom. All feed pipes will run above the floor plates in plain view.

The steam pipes will be so arranged that in case of accident to any part of them half-power may still be used. The stop valves and safety valves will have gear for working them from deck. Separators will be fitted in the main and auxiliary steam pipes.

The feed engines will be double inverted cylinder engines with shafts and fly wheels; each working two double acting pumps.

There will be an auxiliary boiler above the protective deck for working the distillers and auxiliary machinery. The auxiliary machinery will consist of a steam windlass, steam winch, hydraulic steering gear, a pair of turning engines, a bilge pump and a fire pump in engine rooms, and an ash hoist for each fireroom.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

G. O. No. 20, A. G. O., Albany, May 16, 1887, promulgates general regulations for the government of the Camp of Instruction, when occupied by troops. The camp is constituted a military post, and will be conducted in accordance with the rules provided for the government of military posts, and these regulations, from which we extract what follows:

Transportation for troops to the camp will be furnished, as far as practicable, in such manner that they will arrive at the camp not later than 3 o'clock, P. M., of the day ordered.

Commanding officers of regiments, battalions, batteries and separate companies, and officers specially detailed, if not travelling with troops, will at once, upon notice of detail for camp service, make requisition for proper transportation of men and baggage from their station to the Camp of Instruction. Transportation will be allowed for one servant for the officers of each company and the field and staff of a battalion, and for three servants for the field and staff of a regiment. Horses for field officers will be furnished by the post quartermaster, and transportation or forage will not be allowed for any other horses. On the journey to and from, and the march into camp, the senior officer will command the troops present, and before leaving their stations commanding officers will telegraph to the post commander the strength of their command, servants separately.

A ration will consist of early bread and coffee, breakfast, dinner and supper. Commanding officers of troops coming from distant stations, should see that their commands are properly provisioned for the journey. Rations will be allowed for the authorized number of servants.

The pay rolls, in triplicate, will be prepared before going into camp by entering on them the name of each officer and enlisted man of the organization. If practicable, the pay rolls should be signed, by the officers and enlisted men before coming in camp, but they must be signed by the first Sunday in camp. Pay will be allowed to officers and enlisted men present for the days on which the regiment or company arrives at, and departs from, the camp; and for such other days of the tour during which they are present, at least from guard mounting in the morning until after retreat or dress parade in the evening, provided their whole stay in camp does not consist simply in coming to camp on Saturday and spending Sunday there, or staying but one day, and returning on Friday to depart again on Saturday.

Commanding officers of regiments, battalions and companies are, and will be held, responsible for the correctness of returns and reports rendered by them.

The report book must show the condition of the company at the time the report is made, and the remarks are to explain all the alterations which may have occurred since making the last report. Within ten days after the close of the camp tour, commanding officers of regiments and battalions will make reports to the Adjt.-General of the general management of their command and the results obtained.

The State Service uniform will be worn as prescribed in the regulations; on drill, fatigue, and when not on actual duty, the fatigue coat, R. 835, may be worn. White helmets may be worn by regiments and battalions fully supplied with them.

The officers detailed as commanding officers of battalions are authorized, each, to select two competent officers of suitable rank, and five non-commissioned officers, to serve with them at the Camp of Instruction respectively as adjutant, quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, color bearer, provost sergeant and clerk. The names of officers and non-commissioned officers thus selected will as soon as possible be reported to the Adjt. General.

Persons not connected with the administration of the post, or not being members of the organizations in camp, will not be permitted in the camp after tattoo.

The sale of all spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer, and all huckster and auction sales within one mile of the camp are prohibited. No ale, beer, wines or spirituous liquors shall be used in camp, except upon the prescription of the post surgeon. Fire works, illuminations, and other out-of-door performances will not be permitted.

The following organizations are detailed for tours of service at the Camp of Instruction:

The 7th Regiment from June 18 to June 25, 1887.
The 12th Regiment from June 25 to July 2, 1887.
The 9th Regiment from July 2 to July 9, 1887.
The 47th Regiment from July 9 to July 16, 1887.
The 23d Regiment from July 16 to July 23, 1887.
The 71st Regiment from July 23 to July 30, 1887.
The 10th Battalion from July 23 to July 30, 1887.
The 5th Sep. Co. from July 2, to July 9, 1887.
The 6th Sep. Co. from July 2 to July 9, 1887.
The 11th Sep. Co. from July 2 to July 9, 1887.
The 17th Sep. Co. from June 25 to July 2, 1887.
The 19th Sep. Co. from July 9 to July 16, 1887.
The 20th Sep. Co. from July 9 to July 16, 1887.
The 35th Sep. Co. from June 25 to July 2, 1887.
The 30th Sep. Co. from July 2 to July 9, 1887.
The 41st Sep. Co. from July 2 to July 9, 1887.
The 6th Bat., as inf., from July 9 to July 16, 1887.

The 6th, 11th, 38th and 41st Separate Companies will form a provisional battalion, the first.

The 5th, 19th and 20th Separate Companies and the 6th Battery will form a provisional battalion, the second.

The 17th and 35th Separate Companies will be considered, during their tour of camp duty, as part of the 12th Regiment, Col. James H. Jones, Armory, 9th Avenue, 61st and 62d streets, New York city.

Assistant Surgeons of separate companies not detailed by name for duty at the Camp of Instruction, are excused from such duty.

The following officers are assigned to duty at the State Camp:

As Post Commander, Major-Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjt.-General, with such officer or officers as he may select as assistants.

As Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence, and Ordnance Officer, the Chief of Ordnance, assisted by such officer or officers as he may select.

As Post Adjutant, Col. Fred. Phisterer, A. A. A. Gen'l.

As commanding officer of provisional battalions: Of the 1st, Major Frank A. Jones, 11th Regt., New York city; of the 2d, Major Geo. A. Miller, 22d Regiment, New York city.

As Medical Officer of 1st Provisional Battalion, Assistant Surgeon Clarkson C. Schuyler, 6th Separate Company.

As Medical Officer of the 2d Provisional Battalion, Assistant Surgeon John P. Wilson, 19th Separate Company.

Regimental bands will be furnished with transportation and rations, and $500 will be paid for the service of a band during the tour of its regiment, by the Paymaster-General, on the pay roll of the field and staff, to the commanding officer of each regiment.

THE NATIONAL DRILL.

EVERYTHING is in readiness now for the opening of the National Encampment at Washington. It is to be known as Camp Washington, and will be under the command of that veteran soldier, General C. C. Augur. On his staff he has chosen representative soldiers from the States, among them being General James A. Carnahan, of Indiana; General H. H. Wright, of Iowa; General Johnston Jones, of North Carolina; Colonel P. Lacey Goddard, of Pennsylvania; Colonel Charles King, Captain, U. S. A., of Wisconsin; Colonel H. Kyd Douglas, of Maryland; Major W. T. Gurrin, of Michigan; Major Wm. H. Sheffield, of Alabama; Lieutenant Roger D. Williams, Adjutant of the 2d Regiment of Kentucky; Captain Sam Carnes, of the Chickasaws, and Capt. C. A. Sinclair, of the Branch Guards. Dr. David W. Yandell, of Louisville, has been chosen Medical Director, and Dr. Hamilton E. Leach, Surgeon of the Camp.

The first troops arrived this week, and all are expected to be in camp by Monday next. Some 3,000 tents will be pitched and floored and laid off in brigades, regimental camps and company streets. Central among them will be a great camp restaurant, with ample kitchens, storage and dining rooms for 4,000 persons. It is estimated that from 5,500 to 6,000 soldiers will attend this encampment, covering 31 States. Virginia brings a whole brigade; Ohio, Kentucky and North Carolina full regiments; Rhode Island and District of Columbia and others enter battalions, and there will be nearly 100 contestants for company prizes in infantry, artillery, zouave and cadets.

The drills for competition will take place in the ellipse of the lot just in rear of the President's grounds. This is now almost enclosed by a high fence and by grand stands for the accommodation of the public, occupying nearly one-half of the half mile around it. Experts say that this drill ground is the finest ever seen in this country, and upon it drills will daily be held from early morning until late dress parade of one or the other of the brigades in camp each evening. Like the camp ground, the drill ground enclosure will be supplied with restaurants, saloons and all conveniences for the public.

The camp exercises, commencing on May 23, will last one week, ending on Decoration Day, May 30. The interim will be filled by competition of the infantry, cavalry, zouaves and cadets in the morning hours, and each evening a grand dress parade will be held of one or the other of the brigades in camp.

Wednesday will be Governor's Day, when the Chief Magistrates of 19 States will surround the President on a grand stand, built in front of the White House, to which only the reviewing officers, judges of the courts and the Diplomatic Corps will be admitted. The entire army in camp pass in review. Sunday there will be religious services, with preaching by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn.

Decoration Day will be the closing ceremonial. In the forenoon the volunteers will parade as escort to the Grand Army en route to Arlington Cemetery. In the afternoon the prizes, consisting of flags, stands of colors, etc., gold silver and bronze medals, and over $26,000 in cash premiums will be presented by the President to the victorious commands. These medals are a unique work of art, beautifully designed and stamped.

There have been 79 entries for individual drill and 98 for rifle practice.

Managing Secretary De Leon announces the following as the list of organizations that have entered for the National Drill (the names printed in italics are those of companies not competing):

Alabama.—Lomax Rifles.
Arkansas.—*Eureka Spring Guards.*
Colorado.—*Chaffee Light Artillery.*
Connecticut.—Sarsfield Guards, Shields Guards, Emerald Guard.
Dakota.—*Bat. 1st Regt.*, Co. B, 2d Regt.
District of Columbia.—Co. B and Bat. Washington Light Inf.; National Rifles, Washington Continentals, Emmet Guards, Co. A, Cadets.
Illinois.—*Bat. 1st Regt.*, Co. H, 6th Regt; Light Battery A, Chicago Zouaves.
Indiana.—Light Battery A, 1st Regt.; Gatling gun platoon, 3d Regt.; Indianapolis Light Inf., Fort Wayne Rifles.
Iowa.—*1st Regt.*, Muscatine Rifles; Shenandoah Guards, *Co. A. 1st Regt., Co. D, 2d Regt.*
Kansas.—Co. G, 1st Regt.
Kentucky.—1st Regt., Bat. Louisville Legion, 3 separate companies, Battery A, 1st Regt.
Louisiana.—Battery B, Louisiana Rifles.
Maine.—Neally Rifles, 2d Regt.
Maryland.—State Corps Cadets.
Massachusetts.—Emmet Guards.
Michigan.—Bat. 4th Regt., Custer Guards, Cadets Michigan Military Academy *Co. F, 4th Regt.*
Minnesota.—Co. A, 1st Regt.; Co. D, 1st Regt.
Mississinpi.—Vicksburg Southrons, Capital Light Guard, *Winona Rifles.*
Missouri.—Co. D, 2d Regt.; Co. B, 3d Regt.; Co. C, 3d Regt.; *Co. A, 5th Regt.*
New Hampshire.—Sheridan Guards, 1st Regt.
New Jersey.—Co. C, 1st Bat.
New York.—8th Separate Co., Keok Zouaves. Peekskill Military Academy Cadets.
North Carolina.—Governor's Guards, Goldsboro' Rifles, Fayetteville Light Inf., Maxton Rifles, Forsyth Rifles, High Point Guards, Granville Guards, Monroe Light Inf., Hornets' Nest Rifles.
Ohio.—2d Regt. O. N. G., Co. D, 8th Regt.; Toledo Cadets, *Co. K, 7th Regt.*, Battery D, 1st Art.
Rhode Island.—5th Bat., Meagher Guards, Wolf Tone Guards, Co. C, 1st Bat.; Co. D, 1st Bat.
South Carolina.—*Lee Light Guards.*
Texas.—San Antonia Rifles, Belknap Rifles, *Miller Rifles.*
Tennessee.—Memphis Merchants' Zouaves.
Virginia.—*1st Brigade Virginia Volunteers*, 1st Regt. Virginia Volunteers, Richmond Grays, Walker Light Guard, Winchester Light Inf., Alexandria Light Inf., Attuck's Guard, State Guard, Bethel Cadet Corps, St. John's Cadet Corps.
Washington Territory.—Tacoma Corps.
Wisconsin.—1st Light Battery, *Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron, Co. A, 1st Inf., Co. G, 3d Inf.*

The Executive Committee have appointed one hundred men to serve as a reception committee during the week.

This has been a week of hard work, rush and excitement with the board of management. All arrangements, however, will be completed in good season, and everything now points to the elaborate and interesting programme being carried out to the very letter. The Army officers appointed to be the judges in the various competitions arrived in Washington the early part of the week and have been busy since arranging the programme of manœuvres. They held their first meeting at the Arlington on Wednesday, when they organized, with Col. H. M. Black, 23d Infantry, as president of the board. Their programme will not, of course, be published in advance. As each company enters the drill ground for competition it will learn from the judges for the first time the particular manœuvres it will be required to perform. The board consists of the following officers: Col. H. M. Black, 23d Inf.; Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.; Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Fred. A. Smith, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. H. Randolph, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. R. K. Evans, adjutant 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th Inf., and in connection with the rifle competition, 1st Lieut. S. E. Allen, 5th Art.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

THE 22d, who go into camp on June 30, seem for the present season to have abandoned the project of crossing the river which divides the camp from Peekskill on pontoon bridges on account of certain obstacles which cannot be overcome in time to put the plan into execution. The matter is universally regretted in the regiment. On the other hand, the march from New York City to the camp ground may now be regarded as definitely settled, and it will certainly form a feature of great value in the camp tour of the regiment. The preparations, both theoretical and practical, will be most thorough. Colonel Camp proposes to have an address upon the subject of bivouacs and marches, and although the request has not been formally assented to, there is no doubt but that the lecture will be held July 9.

The only matter of interest at present is the appointment of two new staff officers. Commissary Joseph P. Jardine, the oldest member in the regiment, has, after 25 years' service, been placed on the supernumerary list with the rank of captain—a well deserved distinction—and in his place Col. Camp has appointed Quartermaster Sergeant Joseph M. Smith, a brother of the present adjutant. The position of I. R. P., which has been vacant for some time, since the resignation of Capt. Charles T. Smith, has been filled by the appointment of 2d Lieut. J. W. Finch, of Co. C. While we have no remarks to make on either of these appointments, it is a fact that the matter has created considerable comment in the regiment for various reasons. It appears to be well known that Commissary Sergeant Arthur Moore, who has held his present position for about three years, and who is a very competent man, was serving with the understanding that he should receive the appointment of commissary as soon as the place was vacated by Jardine, and the selection now of a man from another department has caused considerable surprise and disappointment.

In the rifle department Lieut. Harry A. Beneke has, ever since the position was vacant, performed the duties pertaining to it with marked ability and energy and satisfactorily to all, and in view of this fact the selection of another has also created much astonishment. This especially, because Lieut. Fitch is an officer with little experience, having come into the service as a civilian only two years ago. Of course, the regiment, which is generally harmonious in its management, accepts the state of affairs in proper spirit, but the judgment of the colonel in making these appointments is questioned in many quarters.

A movement to celebrate the coming 25th anniversary of the departure of the regiment to the War in conjunction with ex-members of the organization, has so far proved ineffective.

A plan to organize the non-commissioned officers into a society for mutual improvement in military matters, under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding, promises to prove more successful.

(By Telegraph to the Herald.)

CANADIANS MUST CELEBRATE AT HOME.

MONTREAL, QUE., May 17, 1887.

THE officers of the 66th Regiment some time ago requested leave from the Government to spend the Queen's birthday at High Gate Springs, Vt., and great was their astonishment yesterday when this was refused by the Militia Department. Two commanding officers of the Fifth District were asked their opinions regarding the decision of the Government and expressed satisfaction thereat. "Why, it would be most unwise," remarked the first, "to allow men wearing Her Majesty's uniform to go into the United States just now, in view of the strong anti-British feeling which has been engendered in certain American circles in connection with O'Brien's visit, and also over the fishery dispute. The slightest provocation might lead to blows, and you can easily imagine how compromising such a question might become. Again, the Government two years ago was compelled to refuse permission to the 69th Regiment, of New York, which was invited here by some of the Irish societies, and, if I remember rightly, intended making political capital out of the trip. The Government, I understand, take the position that it is a bad precedent to lay down, more especially in view of existing circumstances."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WISCONSIN.

I SEND you a copy of the Proceedings of the 6th Annual Convention of Officers of the Wisconsin National Guard, of which you gave some report at the time it was held, January 4 and 5, 1887. It contains two excellent addresses, one by 1st Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., I. of R. P. on General Terry's staff, on "Rifle Practice," and another on "Military Instruction of the National Guard," by 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., A. D. C. to General Crook. In concluding his remarks, Lieut. Reade said:

During the competition of selected riflemen for places on the Division of Missouri team, last September, the number of hits made on the kneeling figure ran up as high as 23. This means that one skirmisher hit the kneeling figure of a man 23 times in a single run, under the conditions here stated. Assuming that an unwounded man had taken the place of the silhouette after each hit, that skirmisher disabled 23 men in a firing interval of two minutes and a half, traversing also 800 yards between the time he started and the time when he had fired his 40 rounds. The average number of shots fired at each halt varies. I have seen a soldier of the 20th Infantry make 10 hits in a 15 second interval, using the Springfield rifle. How many shots he fired—assuming that not all of his shots were hits—I do not know. During the Division competition at Fort Snelling, in 1885, Major-General Terry was one of a number of officers to "time," watch in hand, one of the competitors. The object was to see how many cartridges he could use in 30 seconds. The man exhausted 25. Weapon, Springfield rifle. Position, lying down. At Fort Leavenworth, last October, Lieut.-General Sheridan was a pleased, interested, astonished spectator; and, in presenting the medals to the successful competitors for places in the Army team, said that things were revolutionized; war would have to be relearned, and that he didn't know what the end would be if this thing of rifle instruction kept on. These comments were made after the conclusion of a skirmish run by the Army team—two officers and 10 enlisted men.

Lieutenant Kennon's excellent address concludes as follows:

It is common to hear remarks on the uselessness and even absurdity of certain forms common among soldiers. The military art as it exists to-day is eminently utilitarian; it is the development of ages of experience, and in all of its details, there is not one but has for its existence and continuance in use, a good and sufficient reason. In some cases the reason may not appear at first sight, but in every case it exists, and a fuller knowledge will make it manifest. War is too serious a business, and there is so much to learn in it, that no time should be wasted in learning useless forms. Military authorities have long recognized this, and as a consequence, the military art to-day is a good example of the survival of the fittest.

Now it is difficult for an American to be induced to govern his acts by any other light than that of his own reason, and it was one of the gravest faults of our volunteer troops, and one which greatly impaired their usefulness, at first particularly, that they were loath to do things the reasons for which were not apparent to them. The change from the status of thinking citizens of a free republic to that of soldiers, whose duty was to obey simply, was too sudden, and it was experience only that opened their eyes to the necessity of many things at which at first they rebelled, but whose utility eventually became manifest to them. The military service must, of necessity, be a despotism within itself, the all-pervading principle of which is that of obedience. Inferiors are required at all times "to obey strictly, with alacrity and good faith" the orders of their superiors. The soldier must do as he is told. "His not to reason why." It is only by an intelligent realization of this truth, on the part of the American citizen, that he may become a good soldier, when his country shall have need for his services.

Wisconsin is peculiarly indebted to the Regular Army for services rendered its militia organizations. Chas. King, as Colonel on the staff of the Governor, has rendered inestimable services, especially during the trying time of the socialist riots in Milwaukee. Through him Lieut. Reed and Lieut. Kennon have been brought into active co-operation and have done us excellent service. Gen. Terry has heartily approved of their labors in our behalf and they have received every encouragement from Governor Rusk, from the Adjt.-General of Wisconsin, and from the officers and men themselves.

On the subject of rifle practice Wisconsin is stirred up all along the line. Exhibition drills are less talked of here than competitive rifle matches. The State Legislature has lately appropriated for each company and troop the money to be spent in buying such things as are needed in gallery practice and in pointing, sighting, and aiming drill.

(From the N. Y. World of May 11.)

REARMING THE MILITIA.

THE action of the State Legislature in taking the first step towards the rearming of the New York State militia by proposing the organization of a commission to recommend a new rifle has roused a hearty amen from one end to the other of the Guard. The present weapon is not a favorite. It is not a good shooting arm, and if the very military order of having each man shoot with his own piece is insisted upon fully 90 per cent. of the men are doomed to certain failure in scoring. Now and then a good shooting rifle is met with. This is marked and passed along the line so that all may have an equal chance. While at the Springfield Armory the experts are now testing a new 40-calibre rifle on the United States Army pattern, burning eighty-five grains of powder and making capital score at 800 yards, the New York State militiamen are compelled to go on with an antiquated 50-calibre weapon, burning but seventy grains of powder and rushed off in such a careless, contract style that there are any number of imperfections about them. The commission, when it opens its work, will find it advisable to take the opinions of many men in the guard who have given time and attention to the use of the rifle as an arm of precision. Dolan, Robbins, Van Heusen, Murphy, Price, Chauncey Eagle, Bodine, Gildersleeve and Brown could each give valuable points—gained in a long experience in ball practice across the Creedmoor lawn. It would be well, too, for the commission to inquire whether it is at all necessary to compel an inventor to study Upton and frame his model of an arm so as to comply with the set of tactics and the school of the soldier which the old drill General formulated. The commission, if it is to be at the head of the present fashion in military effort, will insist upon having a small-bore magazine arm capable of being used as a single loader and of the hammerless design. There have been many new models brought out recently, many of them not yet out of the inventor's hands. Some seem to embody all the good points of the old arms and avoid all the objectionable features, while the state of the arms market is just now at such a point that the contract for the 20,000 stand needed can be made on terms very favorable to the State.

INSPECTION OF SEPARATE COMPANIES.

THE annual inspection and muster of the organizations named below, will take place as follows: 7th Sep. Co., Cohoes, Thursday, June 9, 2 P. M.; 12th Sep. Co., Troy, Friday, June 10, 2.30 P. M.; 21st Sep. Co., Troy, Monday, June 13, 2.30 P. M.; 6th Sep. Co., Troy, Tuesday, June 14, 2.30 P. M.; 32d Sep. Co., Hoosick Falls, Wednesday, June 15, 3 P. M.; 20d

Sep. Co., Hudson, Thursday, June 16, 3.30 P. M.: 16th Sep. Co., Catskill, Friday, June 17, 2.30 P. M.; 14th Sep. Co., Kingston, Monday, June 20, 3 P. M.; 10th Sep. Co., Newburgh, Tuesday, June 21, 2.30 P. M.; 4th Sep. Co., Yonkers, Wednesday, June 22, 3 P. M.; 15th Sep. Co., Poughkeepsie, Thursday, June 23, 2.30 P. M.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

THE Eighth is now well-settled in its new quarters on Broadway and 35th street. Though but little gain in space the men begin to realize the vast advantages in location, condition of company rooms and general surroundings which their new quarters, although only a makeshift, possess over the rookery recently vacated. This interest is plainly shown by the increased attendance at company drills, which are the only exercises which can be held in this armory. Recruiting, except in the district in the vicinity of the projected new armory, cannot be called very brisk, but this is a matter which will naturally regulate itself in time, since a much more important point than mere numerical strength has been settled, and this is the possession of an active, intelligent corps of company officers of good standing. Numerous changes have taken place in the Eighth within a year or so, much of the old undesirable element among the officers has been weeded out, and those who have taken their places belong to a class which raise the regiment far above many of its sister organizations with most vital effect. When the men come in there will be no lack of competent, active instructors.

AN INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATION.

THE Gate City Guards, of Atlanta, some six months ago conceived the idea of dazzling the effete monarchies of Europe by parading through the streets of their cities in arms carrying, it is to be presumed, the glorious Stars and Stripes. It was a little "fresh" perhaps, but amiable. Besides the precedent, no practical injury to foreigners could result from the tramping of the handsome Guards over the cobblestones of European capitals with unloaded muskets. The spectacle would have done great good to the oppressed of those climes, and the exercise would have benefited the muscles of the Guards, not to speak of the stimulus given to the shoe trade of two continents. Our minister at the Court of St. James had added to his other duties the task of getting the British Government's assent to the programme. Mr. Phelps, in reply to the representations of our State Department on the subject, made the chilly and irrelevant response that there was no precedent for the British Government's permitting armed bodies of foreign troops to march through the empire. There was a precedent against it, for in 1884 Capt. Mike Whelan, of Detroit, had sought the same permission and had been refused. This was an exasperating attitude for our minister to take, inasmuch as he was asked and expected to get the required permission, and if there was no precedent for getting it, to make one. In the six months that have since elapsed Minister Phelps has been exercising his finest diplomatic skill to enable Capt. Burke and his gallant Guards to include the United Kingdom in their tour. With what success he labored is shown by his letter of April 27, in which he "regrets his inability" to obtain the desired permission. The humiliation of failure was intensified, no doubt, when he penned his cablegram of May 12. On May 11 Capt. Burke cabled: "Is the refusal of the English Government to the Gate City Guards final?" On the following day Minister Phelps cabled, "It is." So all is over, and the Guards will have to leave the United Kingdom severely out of its tour. "This," says Capt. Burke, "is an insult to every volunteer soldier in the United States." It undoubtedly is, if they all wish to carry their muskets when they travel, but those who have any better business than that of making a raree show of themselves will not be disturbed by the decision.

VETERANS AT SARATOGA.

THE Society of the Army of the Potomac will hold its annual meeting at Saratoga Springs on June 21. Governor Hill, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, has been requested to detail two regiments of the militia which had served during the war in the Army of the Potomac to take part in the celebration, and the Legislature has appropriated $7,500 to meet the expenses. Adjutant-General Josiah Porter will detail the 69th Regiment, of New York, and the 14th Regiment, of Brooklyn. The amount appropriated will be divided between the two commands.

PHILADELPHIA ARMORIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE article in the JOURNAL of last week (credited to the Philadelphia *Item*), which calls attention to the unsafe buildings in which thousands of rounds of ammunition are kept, is too true to be denied by either citizen or soldier, and only calls to mind that not only is the ammunition of the 1st Brigade, N. G. of Pa., at the mercy of a mob that might desire to get control of it, but the muskets and accoutrements of an entire company, the Gray Invincibles, one of the best companies in the Guard, are subject to the control of the Knights of Labor. This extract from the Philadelphia *Sentinel* will show: "A very few people outside of the members of Invincibles, are aware of the position this company would be in, in the event of a labor riot. Their armory is on the 5th floor of the large building, No. 505 Chestnut street, the 3d and 4th floors are occupied by more than one hundred assemblies of the Knights of Labor, having a membership of over ten thousand members. Consequently, in the event of a labor riot it would be at the option of these men, whether or not, the Gray Invincibles should fulfil their obligations to the State, in aiding the remainder of the State militia in preserving the peace of this great commonwealth. The Knights of Labor are well aware of the position in which they hold the Invincibles. In the event of an outbreak of workmen they could take possession of every fighting instrument in the Invincibles quarters, long before the Captain could assemble his men."

W. D. H.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Last week, in announcing the death of Mr. James McKenney, the name was given as James H. McKenney. The latter is the son and is the head of the firm of James H. McKenney and Co., of which his father, Mr. James McKenney, was a member and manager—the present firm having succeeded that of Baker and McKenney some years ago.

The 2d Battery, N. Y., have decided to have an excursion to Oscawana Island, near Peekskill, on Thursday, June 9. The entertainments of this battery, and particularly the excursions, have always been very popular and successful, and extra exertions are being made to make this year's affair more of a success than has been the case at any previous occasion. The steamer *Sirius*, of the Iron Pier Line, one of the fastest and safest steamers in the harbor, the ample and superior accommodations of which are well known, will carry the excursion.

The 69th N. Y. is under orders for assembly at the armory on Monday evening, May 23, for presentation of marksman's badges.

Brig.-Gen. Fitzgerald, with a number of his staff, were at Creedmoor on Monday, May 16, and all qualified except Maj. C. H. Eagle, who did not fire on account of other duties which devolved upon him as inspector of rifle practice of the brigade, in connection with a battalion of the 7th, who were firing at the same time.

Private Howard L. Waldo was elected Sergeant in Co. A, 23d Regt., Friday, May 13. He is a son of Howard Waldo, one of the veterans of the 7th N. Y.

The bill appropriating $7,000 for the expenses of a regiment to be designated by the Governor to act as escort to the Army of the Potomac at its Saratoga meeting passed the N. Y. State Senate on Thursday. The 7th, 69th, or 14th Regiment is to be selected.

The 1st Battery, Capt. L. Wendel, went to Lion Park, 110th and 9th avenue, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 18, for target practice with their new carbines.

The annual excursion of the 2d Battery, N. Y., Capt. F. P. Earle, will take place on June 9. The fine iron steamboat *Sirius* has been chartered and will take the members of the battery and their friends up the Hudson River to Oscawana Island. Athletic games will be held and a good time generally will be had. The battery expects to make a fine show in the parade on Decoration Day.

Co. H, 69th Regiment, N. Y., gave a reception at their armory on May 12, and entertained as guests Co. A, 1st New Jersey, of Newark. A very enjoyable evening was spent. A large number of people were present, including Mayor Hains, of Newark.

The 69th N. Y. will not go to Boston, as was anticipated. It is now thought the regiment may attend the G. A. R. encampment at Saratoga, N. Y., where they have been specially invited.

The 8th Regiment, N. Y., are rapidly making their rooms look homelike in their new quarters, 36th street and Broadway, and getting to rights. They are very much pleased with the change.

The bill making the Veteran Corps of the 71st N. Y. an incorporated body has passed the Assembly and Senate, and been vetoed by the Governor.

The companies of the 9th Regiment, N. Y., have been engaged during the past week in inspection and guard mounting, as the regiment goes to camp on July 2. The new belts and equipments have been issued to the different companies.

Mr. Bush's bill, providing that all members of the National Guard who shall be wounded or disabled while in the discharge of duty, or who shall have been so injured within the past ten years, shall receive a pension equal in amount to that which persons under similar circumstances receive from the United States, was passed by the New York Assembly, May 14. In cases of fatal injury or death the widow or minor children of such member shall receive such pension, to date from the passage of this act, and hereafter at the time of receiving the injuries on account of which such reward is allowed.

The 47th N. Y., excepting band and drum corps, is ordered to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction as follows: Cos. B and F, May 23 and 31, June 6 and 13; E and I, May 24, June 1, 7 and 14; A and G, May 26, June 2, 9 and 16; D and K, May 27, June 3, 10 and 17. Assembly on each occasion at 8 o'clock, P. M. These drills will be devoted exclusively to instruction in the ceremony of guard mounting, particular attention being given to instruction of sentinels.

Adjt.-Gen. Howard states that the roster of the active militia in Maryland April 1, embraces 173 commissioned officers and 1,913 enlisted men. On the general staff are 28 officers. There are 146 line officers, 304 non-commissioned officers, 104 musicians and 1,505 privates.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THERE will be due to the State of Pennsylvania each year under recent act of Congress $28,000. This year the Adjt.-General purposes using a part of it in re-arming the Guard with the 45 calibre Springfield and taking the balance in tents or camp equipage. As far as they go, the new arms will be allotted to regiments commanded by the senior colonels and perhaps an independent company. It is supposed they will be ready for delivery early in August.

Companies F, G, and H of the 2d Regiment paraded in fair strength on Friday evening, May 6, for inspection by Major Wetherill. The men were in heavy marching order, were generally steady, and made a good appearance.

Pieces were badly handled, however, in tossing them up for inspection, and especially in resuming the order. In the latter but few steadied the piece with the left hand. At the close of the inspection knapsacks were removed and the battalion equalized into four companies of twelve front for battalion drill. The manual was irregular and without snap, except that the order came with a bang. File closers and guides paid but little attention to par. 189. Marching in column of fours fair; in column of companies, wheels almost on a fixed pivot, as they must always be in attempting to execute two wheels at each end of the narrow drill hall of the regiment. On the left, to the left, on the right, etc., from column of fours were very fairly carried out. Right of companies rear into column was well done. In forming double column there was a slight hitch and a blunder in changing direction by the left flank. Taking all in all there were not many bad errors in the drill, yet it was not a good one: it was not snappy.

On Tuesday evening, May 10, Companies A, B, E, and K, reported in heavy marching order, the inspection of arms, equipments, and general appearance being made as usual by Major Wetherill, Inspector 1st Brigade. Col. Hepburn, Inspector-General, improperly, as he was not in uniform, accompanied him both during the inspection of general appearance and of arms. Pieces were handled by the men no better than on the Friday evening previous. In resuming the order, after inspection, every man seemed to have a style of his own and generally not anywhere near the tactical one.

Knapsacks being removed, the battalion was put through a number of movements, beginning with the manual in open ranks. The manual was somewhat irregular, yet better than that in the battalion drilled on Friday evening. The marching movements began with the usual column of fours: step at first irregular, but afterwards steadied, until the step was even, but distance was taken only upon the command being put to marking time. Column of fours break from the right to march to the left, the second company lost distances. March in column of companies as usual only fair, wheels being on a fixed pivot for want of space. A continued wheel at the end of the room might make an improvement. Double column fours left and right was well executed; but in deployment fours right and left the guide of the right centre company only came out after being called by the adjutant. On the left, to the right, etc., into close column were fairly executed, except in one or two cases of companies moving too far to the left or right, as the case might be. Right of companies and left of companies rear into column were both well executed, especially considering that they are so frequently poorly done. Centre forward, fours left and right, nicely carried out; but forming line to the left, right companies on left into line, came to grief by the third company moving forward after fours left. Ployments into close column right and left in front were fairly executed: in the deployments both the right and left centre companies were more or less tardy in getting into line, while the right centre company in our deployment went almost to pieces. In battalion in line, there is no command *continue the march*, fours right (or left) about, and therefore it should not have been given. Notwithstanding the errors, the drill was better than the first one of the series.

Cos. C, D, and I were drilled on Wednesday evening, under command of Major Porter.

A correspondent in last week's JOURNAL criticised Major Wetherill's method of inspecting the pieces of the 1st Regiment. His point was not well taken, and the major properly continued the same method in the 2d Regiment.

Companies C, D, and I, 2d Regt., inspected on Wednesday evening, in appearance equalled either of the previous companies. The most noticeable feature of the inspection was the awkwardness of the men in handling their pieces. At the close of the inspection knapsacks, etc., were removed and the battalion equalized into three companies of twelve front and one of eight front. Two of the companies were under command of captains, the others under command of lieutenants. The formation was prompt and without error, except that colors saluted.

Major Porter began the drill with a wheel into column, well executed. Marching in column poor, the drill room being so small that, as usual, it was nearly all the time a change of direction and those on a fixed pivot. The drill throughout was the poorest of the season, the companies, with one exception, Company D, being handled miserably. Centre forward, fours left and right, the centre companies formed double column and the fourth company followed or tried to follow suit, but finally came in correctly. A second attempt met almost the same fate; the left centre company again moving into position of double column. The deployment to the front was not much better. The formation of double column was afterwards executed fairly, but followed by a poor deployment. Right of companies rear into column broke them up badly. On the left, etc., was but little better. Ployments into close column, right or left in front, were generally fair, but in deploying the second and third, and in one or two instances the fourth company were well mixed.

The mistakes were due not to misunderstanding the orders, but solely to the ignorance of three of the company commanders. When they could follow the right company they generally managed to come out correctly, but at other times they were all at sea.

On Monday evening, May 16, the 1st Regiment paraded for the concluding inspection and was exercised in the skirmish drill and in the ceremony of guard mounting and dress parade.

The calls were first beaten for guard mounting, everything went off in good shape until the sergeant major began the work of verifying the details; he accomplished this after a time, but a very long time, and in a very bungling manner The sergeant major having reported, the officers of the guard marched on incorrectly one from one flank, the other from the other. Officers, etc., to the front and centre was poor and the work of the adjutant which followed could have been much improved. The handling of the pieces during the inspection by both officers and men was very awkward, to say the least. The balance of the ceremony in the main was well executed.

The skirmish drill followed, Co. E leading off with a very good drill room exhibition of the several movements. Co. B followed with an excellent drill under Lieut. Ewing, giving the commands by the bugle. Cos. A and D were also drilled by bugle, but a good many errors were made and they would probably have appeared to better advantage if commands had been given in the ordinary way. The firing of Co. D, however, was excellent. All in all the drill of Co. G was equally as good, if not better, than that of any other company. Of course, there were a good many errors, but not many really bad ones. Marching to the rear, Co. C in assembling on right skirmished incorrectly, executed it on the original left skirmisher. This was one of the most noticeable errors, and the captain of Co. H remained during the drill in front of his company.

The skirmish drill being concluded, line was formed promptly and correctly, except that colors saluted. The regiment was given a turn once or twice around the room, as it almost appeared at first for review, though none of the details were carried out. Double column, fours left and right, was formed, and captains given charge of their companies, followed by a re-formation for dress parade. It could hardly have been better; with exception of a man in Co. F, who raised his hand to his face, the men were as steady as rocks. The manual was the best seen during these inspections.

This ended the inspection of the 1st Regiment and, perhaps, the work of Col. Wiedersheim as its commanding officer. At a meeting of the board, which took place after the drill, he, much to their regret, announced that it would be impossible for him to remain longer in command. Losing him the regiment loses one of the best commanders it has ever had. He has been a hard worker and an efficient one. His place will be difficult to fill.

TOWNLEY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

THE new armory of the 2d Infantry, Chicago, is a handsome and expensive structure, but it presents this anomalous condition—inexcusable to the eye of the man who is a believer in systematic instruction in rifle practice: The drill room is 220 x 80 feet; the shooting gallery less than six feet wide, without smoke shafts, wholly without natural light—is stuck down under the gallery; is accessible only by a trap door and a steep ladder. Leave out of consideration the absence of ventilation, of sunlight; omit, also, the considerations of the stifling, blinding, sulphurous atmosphere after a score of five shots have been fired; just calculate how long it will take one man to shoot, as prescribed—and then calculate the time required to practice the entire regiment!

Yet this is a crack armory and the members of the organization are just as good shots, I suppose, as the average uninstructed militiamen.

The I. N. G. is too much split to care very much about the proposed new site as recommended by Gen. Terry. It is made up of Northern Illinois, 1st Brigade, and Southern Illinois, 2d Brigade. The 2d Brigade and the Governor of the State and Adjt.-Gen. Vance want Springfield first, last and every time, or no place for the annual encampments. The 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry belong in Chicago, and want a $30,000 lot of land to be bought within 30 miles of there, and so cut loose from Springfield altogether.

NEW JERSEY.

The annual inspection and muster of the 4th N. J. Regiment will be made at the Oakland Rink on Thursday, May 26, at 9 o'clock P. M. Admission (except for officers and members of the regiment) will be by ticket only, and the tickets will be distributed by the officers of the regiment. Commandants of companies and 1st sergeants thereof are ordered to be at their respective armories, in fatigue uniform, for the inspection of quarters and company books and papers, as follows: Co. B, on Friday, May 27, at 8 o'clock; Cos. C, E, and F, on Wednesday, June 8, at 7 o'clock; Co. A, on Wednesday, June 8, at 8 o'clock; Co. D, on Wednesday, June 8, at 9 o'clock.

G. O. No. 6, April 29, abolishes the existing Manual for Gun Squads and adopts a Manual for Gun Detachments to be drilled in the use and practice of howitzers or other similar guns, compiled by 1st Lieut. Julius C. Shailer, commanding 3d Regt., N. G., and adopted by the State Military Board.

By an act approved April 12, 1887, the National Guard of the State of New Jersey is organized into a division of two brigades, and not more than sixty companies of infantry, two Gatling gun companies, and one sea coast artillery company. Each county is to be entitled to at least one company. The Acts of March 12, 1880, and April 22, 1884, authorizing cities of the first and second class to organize battalions, are repealed. Also the Act of April 5, 1886, authorizing sea coast cities to organize companies of artillery.

The following promotions and appointments in the commissioned officers of the New Jersey National Guard have occurred since Jan. 31, 1887:

1st Regiment—1st Lieut. George Handley, B, to be Captain; Private Jeremiah G. Connolly, B, to be 1st Lieutenant; Capt. George Schenck, F, to be Captain Co. C; Private John W. Bird, C, to be 2d Lieutenant.

2d Regiment—Capt. Ramon M. Cook, C, to be Major; William E. Arrowsmith to be Captain Co. D.

3d Regiment—2d Lieut. John C. Lucas, E, to be 1st Lieutenant; Private Charles Steinfels, E, to be 2d Lieutenant.

4th Regiment—1st Lieut. John Graham, C, to be Captain.

5th Regiment—Hospital Steward William S. Disbrow, to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant; 1st Sergt. Thomas R. Mills, D, to be 2d Lieutenant; Sergt. Francis B. Reilly, E, to be Captain Co. F.

6th Regiment—Capt. George A. Cheever, K, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; 1st Sergt. Ulysses G. Lee, D, to be 2d Lieutenant; Private Francis A. Hurrell, K, to be 2d Lieutenant.

7th Regiment—2d Lieut. Winfield S. Gale, F, to be 1st Lieutenant; 1st Sergt. Micajah E. Matlack, F, to be 2d Lieutenant.

Sea Coast Artillery—Private James Brady, A, to be Captain; Private Joseph Whelan, A, to be 1st Lieutenant; Private Harry Brady, A, to be 2d Lieutenant.

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

THE annual June drill and inspection of the several organizations of the National Guard of Vermont, will be held as follows: 1st Regiment—Co. A, Rutland, June 16; Co. B, St. Albans, June 9; Co. C, Brandon, June 14; Co. D, St. Johnsbury, June 11; Co. E, Barre, June 10; Co. F, Northfield, June 3; Co. G, Bradford, June 4; Co. H, Montpelier, June 10; Co. I, Brattleboro, June 18; Co. K, Bennington, June 15; First Sep. Co., Newport, June 7; Light Battery, Brattleboro, June 18; and Section Battery, Northfield, June 3.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

The Battalion drill of the 1st Massachusetts Infantry, which was to take place in Fall River, May 17, has been postponed until the fall, as the Cunningham Rifles, of Brockton, could not attend, it being so near the time of the annual encampment at South Framingham, June 7-11.

The veteran corps of the 22d Regiment, N. Y., will have a dinner at Delmonico's, on May 28, as a celebration of the 25th anniversary of the regiment's departure for the war. The active members of the regiment will also participate. The veterans have also decided to visit Boston on June 16 and 17. They will be the guests of the National Veteran Militia Association and the Charlestown Cadets. They will have a parade in Boston, a dinner in Charlestown, a grand ball in the evening, and an ocean sail and visit to Provincetown.

It is proposed to have long range rifle shooting during the encampments of the Massachusetts militia at South Framingham, Mass., this year.

Forty members of the 1st Infantry, M. V. M., now wear the handsome badge of the emergency corps. Hereafter all members of the Massachusetts militia who secure diplomas from the Massachusetts Hygiene and Emergency Society will be allowed to wear a silver badge on their uniforms.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE *Alta*, referring to the action of the Board on Uniform, says: "The Board certainly made a wise choice when it decided to adopt the McKeever belt and cartridge box instead of the woven one. The former is not only the handsomest, but gives a proper military aspect to the wearer, while the woven one would insure a cowboy appearance to the men if they were filled with cartridges. There is another good reason why the woven belt should have been discarded. Many of the men would not have known for what purpose the little receptacles about the belt were intended and might have turned out on parade some day with their belts filled with cigars, when by the McKeever box they can snugly hide them away."

RHODE ISLAND.

BRIG.-GEN. E. H. RHODES and several of the line officers met at Adjt.-Gen. Dyer's office recently for the purpose of considering the reorganization of the Brigade. The proposed plan is the consolidation of the four battalions of infantry into two regiments. The result will be the abolition of two battalion headquarters and a reduction of officers certainly to the extent of sixteen. It is intended to recommend prompt action that the troops may be able to go into camp this summer under the new régime.

MISSOURI.

THE official order disbanding the Missouri militia arrived at St. Louis, May 17. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 7th Regiments are now disbanded, and the only organization left in St. Louis is a light cavalry company.

TEXAS.

THE State military encampment will be held at Houston from June 21 to June 25. At least twenty volunteer companies and three companies of regulars will be present to assist in making the affair a success.

THE work of improving the harbor of Calais is now nearly complete, and the improvements are fully described in the London *Times* of May 4.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. S. F.—The last known address of Capt. Wm. Tyler was Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. B.—Major W. H. Comegys, paymaster, U. S. Army, is stationed at Atlanta, Ga.

McK.—Write to the Adjutant of the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and you may get a copy.

McKinney.—There is no appropriation for this fiscal year, nor for next, for extra duty pay for cooks and nurses in post hospitals.

J. W. A.—The information as to the action in the case you mention cannot be obtained. Artificers are still allowed in the Army, but there are not many now for reasons connected with their pay.

Subscriber.—We hold and have held that the increased pay of Hospital Stewards, under the new act, commences from March 1, 1887, but a definite decision on the subject will, it is understood, be made at the War Department.

J. A. L.—Any of our large book publishers will possibly be able to supply you with a sketch of the life of General Boulanger. Any officer of the line is eligible for detail on signal duty, but 1st lieutenants are usually selected. The law allows five such details. Lieuts. Dunwoody, 4th Art.; Thompson, 6th Inf.; Woodruff, 5th Inf., and Craig, 4th Art., now serving. There is a vacancy, but it is not to be filled for the present, and it cannot be learned that any of those now serving are sure to be relieved.

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NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, April 26, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., June 1, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as army lamps and parts, lanterns and globes, stationery, G. I. buckets and barrels, iron, zinc, horse and mule shoes and nails, &c., &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

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Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's stores, to be opened June 1, 1887," and be addressed to the undersigned,

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

SPRING STYLES, 1887.

ANDERSON'S ZEPHYRS, Printed Sateens, India Silks and Pongees, in very new and stylish designs. Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMOKING JACKETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES

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MRS. HYDE AND DAUGHTERS will reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS, Sept. 15, 1886. Pupils may remain during holidays and summer vacations. Reference, Chief Engineer E. D. Robie. Address Mrs. J. G. HYDE, $350.00. Binghamton, N. Y.

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(West Point.) N. Y. (Annapolis.)
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Location 29 miles from Detroit; pleasant and healthful. *Complete military discipline* and *thorough school work.* Address Lt. FRED. S. STRONG, 4th Art., Adjt., Orchard Lake, Mich.

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Grand Hotel.—Broadway & 31st St., N. Y. Special rates to Army and Navy Officers European plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son. Prs

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PHILADELPHIA,
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American Plan, $3, $3.50 and $4—Baths Extra.
European Plan, $1, $1.50 and $2—Baths Extra.
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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
American Plan, $3 to $5 per day.
European Plan, $1 to $2.50 per day.
Special rates to Army and Navy Officers.
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Four Iron Fire Escapes.
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PROPOSALS

FOR

Supplies for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR D. V. S., HARTFORD, Conn., May 2, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon, TUESDAY, May 24, 1887, for supplying the following articles, all to be of Home Standard, the quantities to be increased ten per cent. if required during the execution of the contract:

5,000 Gray Wool Blankets; 1,000 White Wool Blankets; 5,000 yards 20-oz. 6-4 Dark Blue Cloth; 10,000 yards 11½-oz. 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel; 10,000 yards 22-oz. 6-4 Sky Blue Kersey; 6,000 lbs. Woolen Yarn; 10,000 Caps; 25,000 Knit Woolen Shirts; 20,000 yards Canton Flannel; 5,000 yards 63-inch Cotton Sheeting; 15,000 pairs Shoes; 1,500 pairs Slippers; 25,000 Handkerchiefs.

All Woolen Goods, Shoes, Slippers, and Handkerchiefs, to be delivered at Central Branch, Montgomery county, Ohio.

All Cotton Goods to be delivered at Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin.

Standards can be examined and printed instructions and specifications to govern bidders will be supplied on and after 14th inst., on application to this office.

Samples presented by bidders will not be considered.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "*Proposals for Supplies for N. H. D. V. S.*," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
President Board of Managers, N. H. D. V. S.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON-ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, April 20, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A.M., May 30, 1887, for the materials, work, &c., called for by specifications and plans for steam heating, for plumbing and gas fittings, and for elevator apparatus, respectively, to be seen at this office. The work is to be done on the building bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore and Water sts. Separate proposals are required for each of the specifications. Blank forms of proposals, contracts, &c., can be had at this office. Bids must be made in strict conformity with the terms of the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond with a penalty of 10 per cent. will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for "Steam Heating," &c., as the case may be. HENRY C. HODGES.
Lieut. Col. and Deputy Quartermaster Gen., U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY beg leave to call attention to their new Pocket Case in which they are now packing their celebrated brand of CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAPORAL WARRANTED: Absolutely Free from any Flavoring or Impurities.
Finest Grades of Old and Thoroughly-cured Virginia and Turkish Tobaccos. Finest French Rice Paper.
Highest Class Skilled Labor. All goods made under our **Careful Personal Supervision.**

Kinney Broz.

J. A. G. asks: Which of our naval vessels are fitted up with the Edison electric light? ANS.—The *Trenton*, *Dolphin*, *Chicago*, and *New Hampshire*. The *Omaha* has the Sawyer, the *Boston* the Brush, and the *Atlanta* the Weston system.

Constant Reader.—If you will call on Pillsbury, printer and stationer, 680 Sixth avenue, and get a copy of the "Report of the Executive Committee of the Association of Medical Officers, 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.," you will find in it information on the point you mention.

Old Soldier asks: How do I stand on the list for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergeant, having passed the required examination? ANS.—No list is kept, and until a vacancy occurs in the two appointments from your regiment no information can be given as to your standing.

An Old Soldier asks the date and place of death of General W. G. Peck and General Kenner Garrard. ANS.—We cannot give the date and place of Prof. Peck's death as he is still alive and performing his duties as Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College. Probably you refer to Gen. John J. Peck, who died at Syracuse, April 21, 1878. Kenner Garrard died May 15, 1879, at Cincinnati, O.

F. B. asks: Ceremonies, page 33, Official Memoranda of Divisions, on points of tactics of Nov. 9, 1885 says: "The company being at a carry, the officer, if he desires to inspect simply acknowledges the salute, and then says: Prepare your company for inspection, or, for inspection and muster. The captain then faces about, causes the company to carry arms." How can the company commander bring his company to a carry arms, when the company was at a carry arms before the inspector gave his orders? ANS.—There is an error in the decision referred to, which will probably be corrected at an early date.

C. H. F. asks: 1. Before dismissing the company, does the 1st sergeant, in saluting the captain, stand on the right of the front rank? ANS.—Your question is very indefinite. If you mean whether the 1st sergeant when on the right of the company in dismissing it remains in his place or steps to the front, the Lieut. General Commanding the Army has decided that he should step two paces to the front, face to the left and give the command for dismissal.

2. In *all* successive formations and in the formation of the battalion, do the markers, as soon as posted, come to present arms? ANS.—They do not "present" arms. If carrying flags they hold them in front and centre of the body.

G. B. asks: Where is the quartermaster sergeant of the regiment in column of fours, with the band at the head of the column? Is he on the right of the first four of the band according to Upton's Tactics—late decisions not to be taken? ANS.—The quartermaster sergeant has no connection with the band except for manœuvring, when he conforms to the movements of the battalion with the band, on the right of the front rank of the latter. This, however, is practically rendered a dead letter by the clause on page 155 of the Tactics, which says that he may be excused from drill except in preparing for ceremonies, and he generally is so excused. During ceremonies the position of the N. C. staff is well defined in the Tactics, while during manœuvres the band, if taken out, is never at the head of the column. The only occasion when it is placed in this position is on the march or on review. Tactics do not define a position for the quartermaster sergeant on the march, because Regulations, par. 1249, require the quartermaster to be with his train, and here, naturally, is also the position of the quartermaster sergeant. Gen. Sheridan made his decision (which you *have* to take), fixing the position of the staff, etc., on street parades as for review, because generally there is no room on such occasions for them to march in their tactical positions. On an ordinary march in column of fours without supply train, etc., and plenty of room, the quartermaster sergeant would simply face with the battalion and march on its flank opposite the left centre company, irrespective of band.

Private asks: In drilling by the numbers, in fire lying down, after the command cease firing, company rise, is it not proper for the company to rise, come to the carry; (two) drop the left hand to the side? ANS.—The firing lying down is not divided into numbers. See par. 111, Tactics.

Entre Nous asks: 1. When a company on dress parade is commanded by a sergeant, should he carry a musket or a sword, or should he or the sergeant next in rank go to the front and centre and report? ANS.—He should carry a musket and should go to the front and perform all the duties of 1st sergeant. This seems proper under par. 811 of the Tactics.

2. When the colonel and adjutant are the only officers on dress parade, what should the adjutant do after he gives the command parade is dismissed? ANS.—Such a contingency is not provided for. The best way would be to go through the ceremony as laid down, and let the adjutant march up to the commanding officer by himself. This would give the sergeants in command of companies the proper moment when to march off their companies.

3. When a sergeant is acting adjutant at dress parade or dress guard mounting, should the ceremonies be the same as though he were a commissioned officer? ANS.—This is another matter not provided for. A non-commissioned officer should not be detailed for such a duty so long as a commissioned officer is available. Before taking a measure of this kind it would be better to direct one of the officers of the day to mount the guard. However, if a non-com. officer should act as adjutant, the ceremony should be conducted fully according to the rules, but the non-com. officer should not be allowed to take position to which his rank in the service does not entitle him. The principle laid down in par. 811 governs here.

Pennsylvania asks the correct way of receiving and returning the colors, and whether the colonel uncovers when delivering and receiving back the colors. ANS.—After the color guard is inspected by the color sergeant it is marched to headquarters. After halting the guard the color sergeant leaves the ranks, and the guard is brought to an order by the senior corporal and stands at attention until the approach of the colors and the senior corporal orders "carry arms." The guard then presents arms at the command of the color sergeant, who takes place in the ranks, brings the guard to carry arms and marches them to the color company. The color sergeant upon leaving the ranks presents himself before the commander, salutes, and upon receiving the colors again salutes. When returning the colors he salutes, delivers them to the commanding officer, and again salutes. The places of the color bearers upon leaving the ranks are habitually filled by corporals No. 2 and 3 of the rear rank, but in the reception and return of the colors the rear rank men retain their places. After taking their places on the left of the color company, the color sergeant and color guard are under the command of the captain of the color company. After drill or parade when the captain turns the company over to the 1st sergeant the color sergeant marches the color guard to headquarters, where, after halting, the guard presents arms at command of the color sergeant, and after he leaves the ranks with the colors the guard is brought to "carry arms" and dismissed by the senior corporal. In going and returning with the colors the guard marches by fours or twos, as circumstances permit. It is customary for the colonel to lift his hat after delivering and before receiving the colors.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

H. M. S. *Gannet*, while chasing a slave dhow near Mersa Halib, was fired upon, her commander, Lieut. W. G. Stewart, R. N., killed, and four sailors wounded. The *Gannet* then shelled the native village.

A NUMBER of ordinary shovels issued to an English regiment were recently broken while being used by the troops. Opinions differ materially as to whether the usage to which these shovels were subject was fair or otherwise. They have been returned into store, and the Inspector-General of Fortifications will assist in thoroughly investigating them.

THE youthful Sultan of the Sooloo Islands, not long ago, kept an English post captain waiting an hour for an interview, the reason being that five or six of his wives were dressing him up in his best clothes, and that neither singly nor combined were they able to drag on the royal feet a pair of silk stockings recently imported from Europe!

THE General-in-Command at Massowah has proclaimed a blockade of the African coast extending from the Bay of Hamfila on the south to the point opposite the Difnen Islands on the north, between which places all trade or communication with the Abyssinians is prohibited. The Italians have now a larger force at and around Massowah than the British have in Egypt.

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OUR GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDRIED
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NOW READY—WILL BE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF TEN CENTS.

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HAS BEEN INVENTED by the QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT in EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. $2 in buffalo handle; $3 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied. Sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.

Persons contemplating using PAINTS would do well to investigate the quality of the
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All paints and colors made by this company are ground in pure linseed oil and prove in the end the most economical on account of their durability. Color cards and prices cheerfully furnished on application to CHILTON MANUF. Co.,
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Dr. E. M. GAVITT, Toledo, O., says: "It is a valuable remedy in nervous prostration, and weakness of the alimentary canal."

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THE BLACK BASS ANGLER'S FAVORITE—Six Strip Split Bamboo, 3 join 8 feet 3 3-10 inches in length; has anti-friction tie guides and three ring tops. No Dowels, all in grooved wood form. Price, Nickel Plated trimmings, $11.00; price, German Silver trimmings, $13.00; Chubb's "New Illustrated List" for 1887 of Fly Rods, Bait Rods, Trunk and Valise Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, Hooks, etc., is now ready. SEND FOR ONE.
Address THOS. H. CHUBB,
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ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Capt. U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers.)
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Corcoran Building), F and Fifteenth Streets, Washington, D. C.
Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally *all* business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 3d Auditor, U.S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergt. at Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S Army.

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Fine White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $12; Fine White French China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $22; Gold-band China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $8.50; white, $7.50; Richly Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., $10 and $12; Decorated Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, $4; white, $3; Decorated Dinner Sets, all colors and designs, $15 up. Decorated Parlor and Brass Hanging Lamps, etc., *low prices.* Also ALL HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS. Catalogue and Price List mailed free on application.
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Orders packed and placed on car or steamer free of charge. Sent C. O. D. or on receipt of P. O. M. Order.

THE Canadian Government have made three annual grants to steamship companies—$200,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railway, for steamers from Vancouver to Australia; $75,000 to the Halifax and West India Company; and $50,000 for a French company running from Halifax to Havre.

AT Venice, May 2, King Umberto laid the foundation stone of the new torpedo arsenal and manufactory. The same day the cruiser *Galileo* was launched in the presence of his Majesty and Queen Margherita. This is the fifth man of war which has been recently launched at Venice, and three others are now building there.

A PARIS despatch, referring to the collapse of the Goblet Ministry, says: "The power behind the throne will be M. Boulanger, whether he will accept a portfolio in the new Cabinet or not. Shortly after the resignation of the Ministry, M. Boulanger declared that he would not accept a portfolio in the new Cabinet, and he even went so far as to express a wish that Gen. Freron, the former chief of staff of Gen. Campenon, should be asked to accept the office. As Minister of War Gen. Boulanger's popularity is to-day stronger than ever."

THE Spaniards are now reported to have purchased a Red Sea port south of Massowah, and to be about converting it into a coaling station. It is said that 125,000 piastres have been paid for the acquisition by Spain. The following territories have been taken possession of by the Italian Government: First, Assab, including the coast to Beilus; second, the territory of Massowah from Emberemi to the Peninsula of Duri. The territory along the coast between Assab and Massowah is likewise placed under the Italian protectorate.

THE Spanish Governor of the Sooloo Archipelago having headed a military expedition of European and native soldiers, the entrenchments thrown up by the native chiefs were stormed. The native town was destroyed and looted. The losses were considerable on both sides.

IN future, any English general officer applying for leave to retire shall make a declaration to the effect that he has not received "any valuable consideration on account of his retirement, that to the best of his belief no one has received such a consideration in his interest, and that no such consideration shall be received hereafter."

PHENOL SODIQUE is used extensively for all kinds of injuries, relieving pain instantly, and rapidly healing the wounded parts. It gives almost instant relief for SCALDS, BURNS, FROSTBITES, CHILBLAINS, etc., and as a gargle in cases of DIPHTHERIA.—*News and Advertiser, Kennett Square, Pa.*

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THE fearless soldier on the midnight watch and the bold mariner before the mast on a stormy sea will certainly suffer from pain in the Chest, Shoulders, Back and Loins, as well as Rheumatism, Sciatica, stiffness and other results of exposure, if they fail to use BENSON'S PLASTERS as a preventive and cure. They never fail. Avoid imitations.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDRE—WEBB.—On Wednesday, May 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, 15 Lexington Avenue, New York, by the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, JOHN E. ALEXANDRE and HELEN LISPENARD WEBB, daughter of Anna Remsen and General Alexander Stewart Webb.

COLE—RITCHIE.—At Boston, Mass., May 11, Sergeant O. B. COLE, Signal Corps, U. S. A., to Miss MOLLIE RITCHIE.

MCDANIEL—REYNOLDS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 12, Mr. CHAS. J. MCDANIEL to Miss REBECCA REYNOLDS, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral William Reynolds, U. S. Navy.

PRIME—DUTTON.—At Washington, D. C., May 16, Mr. WILLIAM A. PRIME, of New York, to Miss MARION DUTTON, daughter of Captain Clarence E Dutton, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—At Fort Maginnis, Montana, May 14, Captain CHARLES O. BRADLEY, 20th U. S. Infantry.

CRAIGIE.—At Lewiston, N. Y., May 7, JOHN CRAIGIE, eldest brother of Captain D. J. Craigie, 12th U. S. Infantry.

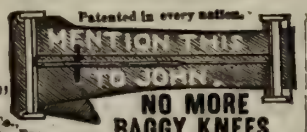
FREEMAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 14, ELIZABETH R. FREEMAN, widow of Major A. H. Freeman, formerly of the 6th U. S. Infantry.

MEEKER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., May 13, ANNIE RUSHER, only daughter of Annie M. and Capt. E. P. Meeker, U. S. Marine Corps, in the 15th year of her age.

POWERS.—April 28, in the U. S. Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La., MICHAEL POWERS, a member of the U. S. N.

WETZLAR.—In San Jose, California, May 11, Mrs. LOUISA WETZLAR, relict of the late Gustav Wetzlar, a California Pioneer and mother of Mrs. Alfred Morton, U. S. Army.

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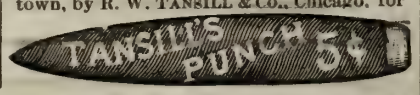
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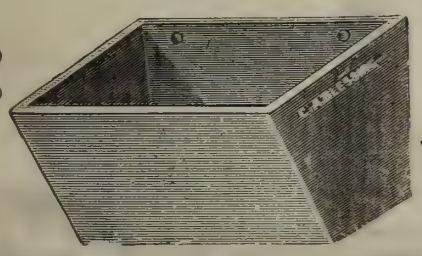
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Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

IN accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 599), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at $35,000, Powhatan at $17,000, and Ticonderoga at $15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at $12,000, Lackawanna at $12,000, Wachusett at $10,000, and Cyane at $3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., April 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Friday, the 27th day of May, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing this Depot various Quartermaster's Stores, including stationery, horse and mule shoes, horse shoe-nails and toe-calks.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the articles bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, May 13, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE are invited and will be received at this office until 10 A. M. June 13, 1887, for supplying steamers by charter to take the place of the steamers Chester A. Arthur, Ordnance, and Atlantic, respectively, when required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. The steamer to take the place of the Chester A. Arthur must be of the size and character and have about the same passenger and freight capacity as the Arthur, and the steamers to take the places of the Ordnance and Atlantic, respectively, must have the capacity for freight and passengers and be of the size and character generally of the steamer James Bowen, which has a 26-inch cylinder, low pressure engine. All the vessels must be staunch, in first-class order in every respect, well equipped and found, and conform fully to the requirements of the law.

Coal will be furnished by the department.

Proposals must state the price per day of 24 hours for each vessel, and how much per hour for day service and for night service, and must include an engineer and fireman. The remainder of the crew will be furnished by the department.

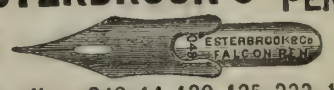
The vessels when required must be furnished immediately, or at such time as the department may designate.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

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Military Science and Tactics, leather, Illustrated, [Infantry part revised to Apr. 14, '86; Signal part contains "English Morse Code," adopted by the Army and Navy in Feb., 1886]. - - - $3.00
Abridged Infantry Tactics, paper, Illustrated. [revised to Mar. 12, '86]. - - - - .50
Light Artillery Tactics, paper, Illustrated, - - - .50
Signal Tactics, cloth, Illustrated, [contains "English Morse Code," adopted by Army & Navy Feb., '86]. .75
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THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS

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Proposals for Drayage in New York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, April 21, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. on May 28, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the drayage required by the Quartermaster's Department in New York City during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1887.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. Specifications and conditions of proposals, contract, service, and payment, and blank forms of proposals and contracts can be had on application to the undersigned.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Drayage" and addressed to the "Depot Quartermaster, New York City."

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT., HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, April 26, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A.M., June 9, 1887, for the mason and iron work, plastering, &c., called for by specifications numbered 1, and for the carpenters's work, painting, &c., called for by specifications numbered 2. The work is required in altering the Academic Building at West Point, N. Y., for which plans and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's office at West Point, N. Y., where also the blank forms of proposals, contracts, &c., can be obtained. Bidders must state the time within which the work will be completed. Bids must be for all the work, materials, &c., on either the specifications, or on both. Proposals must be made in strict conformity with the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond with a penalty of 10 per cent. will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for "Altering the Academic Building at West Point, N. Y."

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut. Col. and Deputy Q.M. Gen. U. S. Army,
Depot Quartermaster.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON-ST., CORNER GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, April 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE are invited and will be received at this office until 10 A. M., June 1, 1887, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the bidders, for the erection at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, of a double set of officers' quarters, with cistern, plumbing, tank, &c., for each set, and for a 24-bed hospital and a deadhouse, with the plumbing, &c., complete, all in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at this office and at the Post Quartermaster's office at Willet's Point. Bids, which must be on the blank forms of this department, must state separately the cost of each building and the items of cost for plumbing, drainage, and heating for each building. Work must be commenced immediately after award of contract, and bidders must state the time required for the completion of each building. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for erection of officers' quarters," or for the hospital, as the case may be.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

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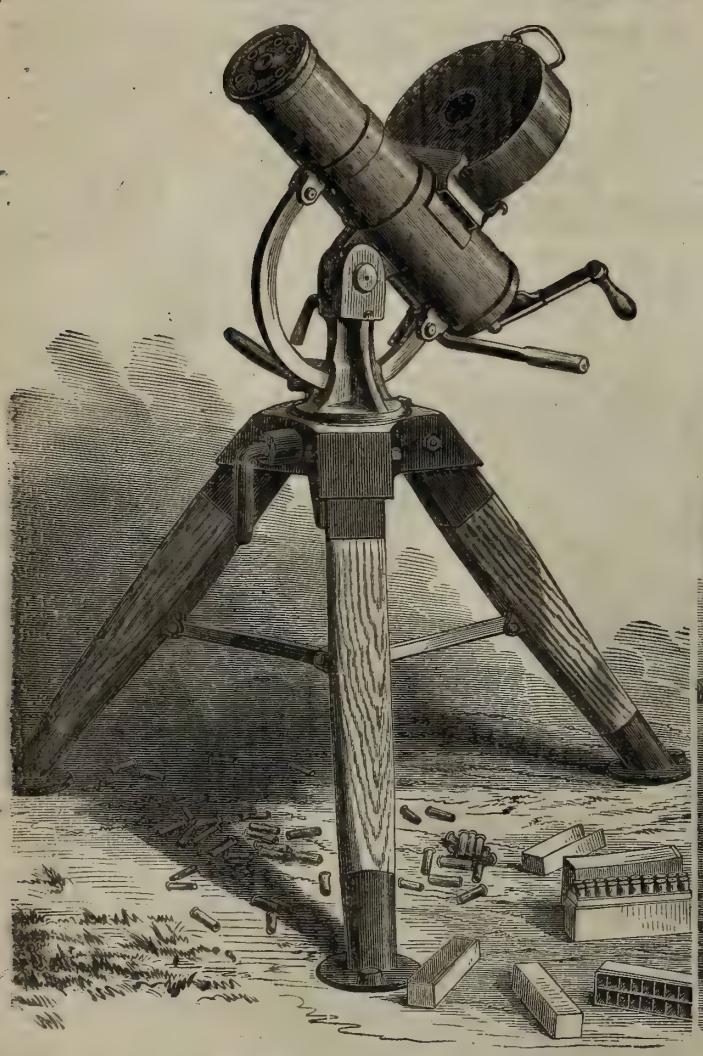


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Orange Lightning,
Orange Ducking,
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The Bruce feeder receives the cartridges directly from the paper boxes in which they are originally packed, thus giving an uninterrupted fire.
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 44.
WHOLE NUMBER 1290.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1887.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE militia of the United States, says the *Critic*, referring to the national drill, represent the freest of all governments the sun ever shone on, and, what is more, they have to foot their own bills.

THE formal adoption of the "blanket bag," as a portion of the infantry soldier's equipment seems to give general satisfaction. It has been in somewhat general use for some time past and its adaptability for service is fully demonstrated.

"MEMORIAL DAY," May 30, comes on Monday next, and the indications are that it will be observed, if anything, with greater enthusiasm and respect, especially by the Grand Army of the Republic, than in recent years. The tomb of General GRANT at Riverside Park will be a central point for observance in the vicinity of New York City. The tomb will be decorated by U. S. Grant Post, of Brooklyn, assisted by E. D. Morgan Post and Alexander Hamilton Post, of New York. Rev. John Rhey Thompson will deliver the oration, and the Apollo Club, of Brooklyn, will furnish the music.

IN response to a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of St. Etienne (Loire), the Birmingham of France, a syndicate of gunmakers were offered an order for 100,000 of the new French Army rifle and presented types of the rifle for examination. The gunmakers, however, discover that to meet the business they will have to renew or alter all their existing manufacturing machinery, and it is considered that the order is relatively too small to justify such an important expenditure. Only the Government possesses, as yet, the requisite plant for turning out the LEBEL pattern rifle, and this was recently imported at great cost from the United States. It is not yet in working order, and it is doubtful when the French rearmament can be completed.

UNDER present regulations, Major A. S. NICHOLSON, the Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, visits and inspects the Marine Barracks at Mare Island once in each year, that at Pensacola twice a year, and those on the Atlantic Coast once a quarter. Since the institution of these frequent inspections there has been the most marked improvement in the drill, discipline, and general appearance and efficiency of all of the marine commands, and the competition for the lead is active. The barracks at Annapolis and at Pensacola have received, perhaps, the best reports, which is in part attributable to the troops being subject to fewer changes. While the progress of the Marine Corps is very slow, it seems to be healthy, and everyone who sees much of it recognizes that it has gained greatly under its present commandant.

THE San Francisco *Report* lashes itself into fury because, by a vote of 318 to 45, the British House of Commons has decided that the Duke of Connaught, one of Queen Victoria's sons, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, may return to England to be present at his mother's jubilee. The *Report* says: "The Duke of Connaught holds his position of Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army simply and solely because he is the Queen's son. He has never shown any military ability, far less ability enough to be intrusted with such an all-important command. He probably has no military ability at all." While he may owe his position to his royal blood, it is but fair to say that it is a matter of record that the Duke has had many years experience in his profession, and has many other qualifications which fit him for high position.

THE care, preservation, and repair of ordnance and ordnance stores at forts and in the hands of troops is declared to be—on and after July 1 next—"the legitimate duty of the soldier." This, of course, means the discontinuance of extra duty pay, and while we agree with the declaration as to the nature of the duty, we sympathize with those who are deprived thereby of a considerable addition to their monthly pay. Years ago the question was discussed as to the organization of a small force of old and experienced artillery soldiers (somewhat similar to the British Coast Brigade), a few to be stationed at each fort and charged with the especial duty of looking after the armament and keeping it in thorough working order. This would enable the troops to give absolute attention to their more legitimate duties of drill, target practice, signal instruction, etc. The time seems propitious for a renewal of the effort to secure the establishment of some such force as that referred to.

THE value of a self-registering target is so apparent that it needs no argument to show the importance of the results obtained with the electric target invented by Lieutenant FRANCIS J. PATTEN, 21st Infantry. With reference to the success Lieutenant PATTEN has obtained Lieutenant EDWARD H. BROOKE, of the 21st, writes as follows to Colonel HENRY from Fort Sidney, Neb., May 19, 1887: "I have just come from the shop where Mr. PATTEN has put up his electrical registering target, and knowing your interest in all matters pertaining to the target range, I write you that Mr. PATTEN has beyond doubt solved the question of employing electricity as a means of registering shots in a simple manner, and his target works to perfection. He is now only waiting for a few mechanical contrivances for connecting his wires securely before he gives a public test, and in the meantime he has connected them temporarily with the battery, and the target does exactly what he has claimed for it. We made a half dozen shots, and the annunciator gave the exact location of the hit every time. The plates furnished are not of the proper material, and till others are obtained will not stand much shooting, but the principle of communicating is shown to be of practical utility."

THE attack upon Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN by the Bellefontaine *Examiner*, on account of his Shenandoah Valley experience, has excited the fighting blood of the editor of the Cincinnati *Telegram* to boiling heat. This editor, who it appears served under General SHERIDAN in the Valley, gives him of the *Examiner* a little illustration of what would have happened to him had he caught him at that time. He is compelled to choose between accepting the character of a "cowardly traitor" and that of a "natural born idiot," and his critic evidently has a strong leaning towards the idiot theory, for he finally settles upon the term "asinine contemporary." Next he calls him a "venomous copperhead," and a "foul-mouthed butternut." His head is described as "impious," his heart as "craven," his larynx as that of a "loud-mouthed throat fighter," his home as a "den," and its locality as a "dunghill." Ordinary epithets having been completely exhausted he is further described as a "bloviating bully," whatever that dreadful creature may be, and finally as "a contemptible edition of ANANIAS," whose cowardly soul will be shrivelled in flames and his existence forgotten while the "glorious name of PHIL SHERIDAN will go thundering down the ages millions of years after." To all of which we can only say "Little children love one another."

THE Philadelphia *Times*, commenting upon the frequent discussions as to the relative merits of the chieftains of the Civil War, says: "It might be well for Lord Wolseley, General Sherman and Jefferson Davis to look squarely in the face the facts that the war ended 22 years ago; that those 22 years have developed every phase of the history of the war; that in this land of universal newspapers, free discussions and open fields for ambition, the status of every chieftain of the war, on either side, has long since been irrevocably settled in the record of history. There could be no more profitless discussion at this time than in the attempt to unsettle the position in the history of such men as Grant and Lee; Sherman and Johnson; Sheridan and Jackson; Thomas and Longstreet; Hancock and Hill, and the many other lieutenants of the blue and the gray whose fame as leaders is imperishable. There was not an important battle fought about which plausible ifs could not be applied to reverse results, but the buts summarily end speculation and the ifs vanish before the inexorable and irreversible facts of history. The war is over; all but a few Bourbons in the South and a few Mossbacks in the North have accepted its arbitrament in a spirit of sincere patriotism, and let the ifs and buts of the conflict perish with the sectional strife that so deeply crimsoned the history of the noblest people of the earth."

FROM statistics which reach us we infer that there is some need of improvement in the matter of the physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the Army. An applicant may be able-bodied, able to pass the *vision tests* required by TRIPLER'S Manual, by GREENLEAF, and by the orders and regulations governing the examination of recruits, and yet the accepted one may never become an effective soldier, because incapable of being made a reliable marksman. Normal vision of one eye should, we think, be insisted upon, and it would be well if some arrangement could be made by each recruiting officer whereby the candidate for enlistment could be put through a systematic examination as to the promise of development in the matter of handling the Service rifle, and of his eyes, in course of time, becoming efficient range finders, and thoroughly educated and trained to work—finger and eye together—as they ought to work. The recruiting officer having applied his tests, then the medical examiner should follow with his, separately, and the comparisons would follow. At the recruiting depots might come a further test of the successful applicant, and if after three months' trial the recruit showed his incapacity to see straight or to shoot straight then let him be discharged. This matter, it seems to us, should receive careful attention, for as it is now company commanders often have a weary and profitless time in instructing the recruit in the principles of rifle practice and in teaching him how to become a marksman.

Date of Retirement under the 64 Year Act, and Promotions consequent thereupon, of Field Officers of Infantry below the rank of Colonel, and Captains of Infantry.

WE omit the names of those who retire before the date at which they would receive promotions from compulsory retirements alone.

Lineal Rank	Order of Retirement	Name.	Colonel. Regt.	Colonel. Date.	Lieut.-Col. Regt.	Lieut.-Col. Date.	Major. Regt.	Major. Date.	Capt. Regt.	Retired.
		LIEUT.-COLONELS.								
26	14	Mizner, H. R.	9	Aug. 21, 1888	10					Aug. 1, 1891
27	37	Mason, E. C.	13	Aug. 24, 1889	4					May 31, 1895
28	77	Osborne, N. W.	5	Apl. 4, 1890	6					Sept. 5, 1898
30	40	Bryant, M.	23	Jan. 15, 1891	8					Dec. 28, 1895
31	48	Lazelle, H. M.	10	Mch. 9, 1891	23					Sept. 8, 1896
32	92	Bartlett, C. G.	11	May 19, 1891	1					Sept. 7, 1899
33	107	Cochran, M. A.	9	Aug. 1, 1891	5					July 18, 1900
34	94	Coppinger, J. J.	19	Nov. 1, 1891	18					Oct. 11, 1899
35	65	O'Beirne, R. F.	8	Jan. 5, 1892	15					Oct. 25, 1897
36	63	Conrad, J. S.	25	Apl. 22, 1892	22					Aug. 23, 1897
37	104	Offley, R. H.	21	July 10, '93	17					Feb. 28, 1900
38	86	Van Horn, J. J.	4	Nov. 24, '93	25					Feb. 6, 1899
39	203	DeRussy, I. D.	16	Aug. 13, '94	14					June 13, 1904
40	198	Fletcher, J. S.	6	Apl. 22, '95	2					Feb. 6, 1904
42	118	Poland, J. S.	18	May 31, '95	21					Oct. 14, 1900
43	128	Pierson, E. P.	22	June 21, '95	24					Feb. 22, 1901
44	137	Jordan, W. H.	23	Dec. 28, '95	19					June 22, 1901
45	75	Jewett, H.	17	Aug. 23, '96	3					Mch. 31, 1898
46	72	Brayton, G. M.	10	Sept. 8, '96	9					Feb. 24, 1898
47	149	Bush, E. G.	2	May 8, '97	11					Feb. 5, 1902
48	259	Gates, J. C.	12	July 14, '97	13					Aug. 26, 1906
49	66	Drum, W. F.	25	Aug. 23, '97	12					Nov. 16, 1897
		MAJORS.								
51	192	Burt, A. S.	8	Oct. 25, '97	7	June 4, 1888	8			Nov. 29, 1903
52	176	Snyder, S.	25	Nov. 16, '97	10	Aug. 21, 1888	5			Feb. 9, 1903
53	83	Mears, F.	10	Feb. 24, '98	20	May 15, 1889	25			Jan. 1, 1899
54	145	Hall, R. H.	17	Mch. 31, '98	4	Aug. 24, 1889	22			Nov. 15, 1901
55	42	Penrose, W. H			6	April 4, 1890	12			Mch. 10, 1896
56	158	Smith, A. T.	5	Sept. 5, '98	16	April 23, 1890	7			May 29, 1902
57	79	Hawkins, H. S.			8	Jan. 15, 1891	10			Nov. 13, 1898
58	43	Parke, D.			23	March 9, 1891	9			May 23, 1896
59	146	Rawn, C. C.	15	Dec. 18, 1898	1	May 19, 1891	24			Dec. 6, 1901
60	51	Casey, J. S.			5	Aug. 1, 1891	17			Jan. 28, 1897
61	237	Kellogg, W. L.	10	Jan. 1, 1899	18	Nov. 1, 1891	19			Nov. 1, 1905
62	93	Kent, J. F.	4	Feb. 6, 1899	15	Jan. 5, 1892	4			Sept. 14, 1899
63	273	Ovenshine, S.	24	April 17, 1899	22	April 22, 1892	23			April 2, 1907
64	249	Page, J. H.	11	Sept. 7, 1899	17	July 10, 1893	11			March 26, 1906
66	193	Brady, G. K.	4	Sept. 14, 1899	25	Nov. 24, 1893	18			Dec. 9, 1903
67	163	Andrews, J. N.	19	Oct. 11, 1899	14	Aug. 13, 1894	21			Sept. 16, 1902
68	102	Head, G. E.	1	Oct. 16, 1899	2	April 22, 1895	3			Feb. 4, 1900
69	188	Parker, J. B.	14	Jan. 21, 1900	21	May 31, 1895	16			Oct. 22, 1903
70	244	Theaker, H. A.	1	Feb. 4, 1900	24	June 21, 1895	15			Feb. 4, 1900
71	58	Lyster, W. J.			19	Dec. 28, 1895	6			June 27, 1897
72	194	Van Valzah, D. D.	21	Feb. 28, 1900	6	March 10, 1896	20			Jan. 5, 1904
73	129	Wikoff, C. A.	9	July 18, 1900	23	May 23, 1896	14			March 8, 1901
74	197	Moale, E.	13	Oct. 14, 1900	3	Aug. 23, 1896	1			Jan. 29, 1904
75	141	Cook, H. C.	22	Feb. 22, 1901	9	Sept. 8, 1896	13			Sept. 29, 1901
		CAPTAINS.								
76	218	Kline, J.	9	March 8, 1901	5	Jan. 28, 1897	8	June 4, 1888	18	Nov. 5, 1904
77	189	Dickey, C. J.	18	May 4, 1901	11	May 8, 1897	5	Aug. 21, 1888	22	Nov. 1, 1903
78	173	Woodruff, E. C.	23	June 22, 1901	19	June 27, 1897	25	May 15, 1889	12	Jan. 6, 1903
79	154	Miles, E.	22	Sept. 29, 1901	13	July 14, 1897	22	Aug. 24, 1889	21	March 28, 1902
80	164	Powell, W. H.	7	Nov. 13, 1901	12	Aug. 23, 1897	12	April 4, 1890	4	Sept. 21, 1902
81	157	Hampson, J. A. P.	17	Nov. 15, 1901	7	Oct. 25, 1897	7	April 23, 1890	10	May 10, 1902
82	241	Benham, D. W.	15	Dec. 6, 1901	10	Nov. 16, 1897	10	Jan. 15, 1891	7	Dec. 23, 1901
83	248	Kellogg, E. R.	2	Feb. 5, 1902	20	Feb. 24, 1898	9	March 9, 1891	18	March 25, 1906
84	71	Whittemore, E. W.					2	March 19, 1891	15	Feb. 18, 1898
85	139	Comba, R.			4	March 31, 1898	24	May 19, 1891	7	July 25, 1901
86	172	Egbert, H. C.	20	March 25, 1902	16	Sept. 5, 1898	17	Aug. 11, 1891	12	Jan. 3, 1903
87	101	Coates, E. M.			8	Nov. 13, 1898	19	Nov. 1, 1891	4	Jan. 29, 1900
88	262	Randall, G. M.	22	March 28, 1902	1	Dec. 18, 1898	4	Jan. 5, 1892	23	Oct. 8, 1905
89	73	Munson, S.					23	April 22, 1892	9	Feb. 28, 1898
90	242	Downey, G. M.	17	May 10, 1902	18	Jan. 1, 1899	11	July 10, 1893	21	Dec. 25, 1905
92	85	Hinton, J.					18	Nov. 24, 1893	23	Feb. 2, 1899
93	103	Wedemeyer, W. S.			15	Feb. 6, 1899	21	Aug. 13, 1894	16	Feb. 15, 1900
94	124	De Courcy, F. E.			22	April 17, 1899	5	April 22, 1895	13	Dec. 24, 1900
95	340	Bradford, J. H.	5	May 29, 1902	17	Sept. 7, 1899	16	May 31, 1895	19	Oct. 13, 1908
96	195	Worth, W. S.	3	July 21, 1902	25	Sept. 14, 1899	15	June 21, 1895	8	Jan. 6, 1904
97	116	Mills, W.			14	Oct. 11, 1899	6	Dec. 28, 1895	2	Sept. 19, 1900
98	308	Sanderson, G. K.	19	Sept. 16, 1902	2	Oct. 16, 1899	20	March 10, 1896	11	Sept. 9, 1908
99	115	Wherry, W. M.			21	Jan. 21, 1900	14	May 23, 1896	6	Sept. 13, 1900
101	270	Patterson, J. H.	7	Sept. 21, 1902	8	Jan. 29, 1900	1	Aug. 23, 1896	20	Feb. 10, 1907
102	171	Remington, P. H.			24	Feb. 4, 1900	13	Sept. 8, 1896	19	Dec. 9, 1902
103	127	Freeman, H. B.			15	Feb. 15, 1900	8	Jan. 28, 1897	7	Jan. 17, 1901
104	105	Kirkland, T. S.			6	Feb. 28, 1900	5	May 8, 1897	7	April 6, 1900
105	239	Bailey, C. M.	20	Jan. 3, 1903	6	April 6, 1900	25	June 27, 1897	8	Nov. 26, 1905
106	211	Powell, J. W.	23	Jan. 6, 1903	23	July 18, 1900	22	July 14, 1897	6	Oct. 1, 1904
107	160	Wheaton, L.			21	Sept. 13, 1900	12	Aug. 23, 1897	20	July 15, 1902
108	282	French, J. W.	25	Feb. 9, 1903	14	Sept. 19, 1900	7	Oct. 25, 1897	25	June 2, 1907
110	136	Daggett, A. S.			3	Oct. 14, 1900	10	Nov. 16, 1897	2	June 14, 1901
111	156	Trotter, F. E.			22	Dec. 24, 1900	2	Feb. 13, 1898	14	April 25, 1902
113	291	Russell, G. B.	14	Oct. 22, 1903	15	Jan. 17, 1901	9	Feb. 24, 1898	9	Sept. 27, 1907
114	212	McKibbin, C.	18	Nov. 1, 1903	9	Feb. 22, 1901	23	Feb. 27, 1898	15	Nov. 2, 1905
115	232	Liscum, E. H.	8	Nov. 29, 1903	5	March 8, 1901	24	March 31, 1898	19	July 16, 1905
116	169	Haskell, J. T.			11	May 4, 1901	17	Sept. 5, 1898	23	Nov. 19, 1902
118	316	MacArthur, A.	4	Dec. 9, 1903	3	June 14, 1901	19	Nov. 13, 1898	13	June 2, 1909
119	111	Gageby, J. H.					4	Dec. 18, 1898	3	Sept. 5, 1900
121	235	Hood, C. C.	21	Jan. 5, 1904	19	June 23, 1901	11	Jan. 1, 1899	24	Aug. 28, 1905
122	208	Lawson, G.	3	Jan. 6, 1904	4	July 25, 1901	18	Feb. 2, 1899	25	Sept. 4, 1904
124	123	Bainbridge, A. H.					21	Feb. 6, 1899	14	Dec. 7, 1900
125	132	Ewers, E. P.					3	April 17, 1899	5	April 13, 1901
127	196	Bisbee, W. H.			13	Sept. 29, 1901	16	Sept. 7, 1899	4	Jan. 28, 1904

			Colonel.		Lieut.-Col.		Major.		Retired.
129	108	Carpenter, G. S.					15 Sept. 14, 1899	14	April 17, 1900
130	233	Harbach, A. A.	13	Jan. 29, 1904	12	Nov. 13, 1901	6 Oct. 11, 1899	20	Aug. 14, 1905
131	228	Burke, D. W.	6	Feb. 6, 1904	7	Nov. 15, 1901	20 Oct. 16, 1899	14	April 22, 1905
132	186	Davis, G. W.			10	Dec. 6, 1901	14 Jan. 12, 1900	14	July 26, 1903
133	133	Gilmore, J. C.					1 Jan. 29, 1900	24	April 18, 1901
134	251	Smith, T. M. K.	16	June 13, 1904	20	Feb. 5, 1902	13 Feb. 4, 1900	23	May 19, 1906
135	223	Smith, J. H.	3	Sept. 4, 1904	16	Mch. 25, 1902	8 Feb. 15, 1900	19	Jan. 29, 1904
136	215	Miner, C. W.	23	Oct. 1, 1904	1	Mch. 28, 1902	5 Feb. 28, 1900	22	Nov. 21, 1904
139	256	McLaughlin, W. H.	18	Nov. 2, 1904	22	April 25, 1902	25 April 6, 1900	18	Aug. 12, 1906
140	272	McNaught, J. S.	9	Nov. 5, 1904	18	May 10, 1902	15 April 17, 1900	20	March 22, 1907
141	225	Johnson, L.	28	Nov. 21, 1904	17	May 29, 1902	22 July 18, 1900	24	March 30, 1905
142	130	Snyder, J. A.					4 Sept. 5, 1900	3	March 12, 1901
143	174	Schindel, J. P.			21	July 15, 1902	12 Sept. 13, 1900	6	Jan. 18, 1903
146	263	Lloyd, T. J.	3	Jan. 29, 1905	25	July 21, 1902	7 Sept. 19, 1900	18	Oct. 18, 1906
148	218	Sanno, J. M. J.			2	Sept. 16, 1902	10 Oct. 14, 1900	7	Dec. 10, 1904
150	292	McCaskey, W. S.	23	Mch. 30, 1905	8	Sept. 21, 1902	21 Dec. 7, 1900	20	Oct. 2, 1907
152	227	Waterbury, W. M.			11	Nov. 19, 1902	2 Dec 24, 1900	13	April 21, 1905
153	238	Robe, C. F.	6	April 22, 1905	24	Dec. 9, 1902	9 Jan. 17, 1901	25	Nov. 23, 1905
155	264	Ellis, P. H.	8	July 16, 1905	6	Jan. 3, 1903	23 Feb. 22, 1901	13	Oct. 23, 1906
156	170	Porter, C.					24 March 8, 1901	8	Nov. 23, 1902
157	155	Hooton, M.					4 March 12, 1901	22	April 16, 1902
158	258	Van Horn, W. M.	18	Aug. 14, 1905	23	Jan. 6, 1903	3 April 13, 1901	17	Aug. 22, 1906
159	204	Humphreys, H. H.			21	Jan. 18, 1903	1 April 18, 1901	15	July 5, 1904
162	281	Williams, C.	21	Aug. 28, 1905	1	Feb. 9, 1903	17 May 4, 1901	7	May 25, 1907
164	190	Morgan, J. N.			10	July 26, 1903	19 June 14, 1901	24	Nov. 2, 1903
165	219	Eskridge, R. I.			15	Oct. 22, 1903	11 June 23, 1901	23	Dec. 15, 1904
167	229	Gilbreath, E. C.			9	Nov. 1, 1903	18 July 25, 1901	11	May 13, 1904
169	274	Rogers, B. H.	10	Nov. 1, 1905	10	Nov. 2, 1903	16 Sept. 29, 1901	13	April 3, 1907
170	271	Jocelyn, S. P.	6	Nov. 23, 1905	5	Nov. 29, 1903	6 Nov. 13, 1901	21	March 1, 1907
171	221	Baker, S.			3	Dec. 9, 1903	20 Nov. 15, 1901	6	Dec. 19, 1904
173	210	Tobey, T. F.			19	Jan. 5, 1904	13 Dec. 6, 1901	14	Sept. 30, 1904
174	191	Wells, D. T.					8 Feb. 5, 1902	8	Nov. 5, 1903
177	243	Keller, C.	20	Nov. 26, 1905	4	Jan. 6, 1904	5 March 25, 1902	2	Jan. 22, 1906
179	214	Quinn, T. F.			13	Jan. 28, 1904	4 March 25, 1902	4	Nov. 17, 1904
180	342	Conrad, C. H.	15	Dec. 23, 1905	12	Jan. 29, 1904	25 April 16, 1902	15	March 30, 1908
182	167	Spurgin, W. F.					15 April 25, 1902	21	Oct. 18, 1902
184	269	Savage, E. B.	17	Dec. 25, 1905	7	Feb. 6, 1904	22 May 10, 1902	8	Feb. 2, 1907
185	279	Durham, C.	20	Jan. 22, 1906	20	June 13, 1904	12 May 29, 1902	18	April 27, 1907
186	306	Coolidge, C. A.	1	Feb. 4, 1906	21	July 5, 1904	7 July 15, 1902	7	July 19, 1908
188	312	Dempsey, C. A.	2	March 25, 1906	16	Sept. 4, 1904	10 July 21, 1902	2	Nov. 15, 1908
189	236	Dougherty, W. E.			19	Sept. 30, 1904	21 Sept. 16, 1902	1	Sept. 29, 1905
192	240	Lincoln, S. H.			1	Oct. 1, 1904	15 Sept. 21, 1902	10	Dec. 21, 1906
193	184	Goodale, G. A.					2 Oct. 19, 1902	23	July 4, 1903
194	289	Read, O. B.	11	March 26, 1906	22	Nov. 2, 1904	24 Nov. 19, 1902	11	Sept. 16, 1907
195	307	Troxel, T. G.	16	May 19, 1906	18	Nov. 5, 1904	9 Nov. 23, 1902	17	July 26, 1908
196	234	Roberts, C. S.			13	Nov. 17, 1904	23 Dec. 9, 1902	17	Aug. 23, 1905
199	255	Thompson, J. M.			17	Nov. 21, 1904	3 Jan. 3, 1903	24	Aug. 1, 1906
203	278	Rubb, J. W.	8	Aug. 12, 1906	2	Dec. 10, 1904	1 Jan. 6, 1903	4	April 26, 1907
204	180	Davis, C. L.					17 Jan. 18, 1903	10	Feb. 27, 1903
205	252	Baldwin, F. D.			15	Dec. 15, 1904	14 Jan. 9, 1903	5	June 26, 1906
206	288	Paul, C. R.	18	Aug. 22, 1906	3	Dec. 19, 1904	17 Jan. 21, 1903	18	Sept. 11, 1907
212	301	Gray, C. N.	10	Aug. 26, 1906	25	Jan. 29, 1905	2 Feb. 27, 1903	25	Feb. 26, 1908
213	277	Markley, A. C.		Oct. 8, 1906	8	March 30, 1905	19 July 4, 1903	24	April 18, 1907
217	296	Western, C. B.		Oct. 18, 1906	11	April 21, 1905	11 July 26, 1903	14	Jan. 12, 1908
218	268	Lee, J. M.		Oct. 23, 1906	24	April 22, 1905	18 Oct. 22, 1903	9	Jan. 2, 1907
220	298	Miller, Jas.		Jan. 2, 1907	9	May 13, 1905	16 Nov. 1, 1903	2	Feb. 11, 1908
229	287	Ward, H. C.		Feb. 2, 1907	6	July 16, 1905	8 Nov. 2, 1903	16	Sept. 10, 1907
231	294	Parker, L. O.	7	Feb. 10, 1907	23	Aug. 14, 1905	6 Nov. 5, 1903	1	Nov. 6, 1907
233	253	Haughey, J. A.			13	Aug. 23, 1905	20 Nov. 29, 1903	21	July 5, 1906
236	217	Craigie, D. J.					13 Dec. 9, 1903	12	Dec. 6, 1904
238	245	Bowman, A. H.			14	Aug. 28, 1905	5 Jan. 5, 1904	9	Feb. 28, 1906
240	209	Logan, T. H.					4 Jan. 6, 1904	5	Sept. 25, 1904
241	254	Stafford, S. R.			19	Sept. 29, 1905	25 Jan. 28, 1904	15	July 28, 1906
243	231	Bomford, G. N.					22 Jan. 29, 1904	18	June 18, 1905
244	250	Whitney, F. A.			10	Nov. 1, 1905	12 Feb. 6, 1904	8	Mch. 27, 1906
245	318	Miller, W. A.	6	March 1, 1907	5	Nov. 23, 1905	7 June 13, 1904	18	July 24, 1909
247	300	Maize, W. R.	9	Mch. 22, 1907	4	Nov. 26, 1905	10 July 5, 1904	20	Feb. 14, 1908
248	304	Guthrie, J. B.	24	April 2, 1907	1	Dec. 21, 1905	4 Sept. 4, 1904	13	June 16, 1908
251	299	Ketchum, H. H.	10	April 3, 1907	12	Dec. 23, 1905	21 Sept. 25, 1904	22	Feb. 14, 1908
254	290	Foote, M. C.	22	April 18, 1907	7	Dec. 25, 1905	15 Sept. 30, 1904	9	Sept. 16, 1907
257	266	Rice, E.			20	Jan. 22, 1906	24 Oct. 1, 1904	5	Dec. 2, 1905
258	311	Haines, A.	18	April 26, 1907	21	Feb. 4, 1906	9 Oct. 2, 1904	2	Nov. 14, 1906
260	297	Pease, W. B.	20	April 27, 1907	14	Feb. 28, 1906	23 Nov. 5, 1904	9	Jan. 30, 1908
261	224	Ward, G. S. L.					3 Nov. 17, 1904	22	Feb. 12, 1905
262	305	Penney, C. G.	21	May 25, 1907	16	Mch. 25, 1906	13 Nov. 21, 1904	6	July 14, 1908
264	222	Crowell, W. H. H.					1 Dec. 6, 1904	6	Jan. 25, 1905
265	314	Armstrong, R. G.	25	June 2, 1907	22	Mch. 26, 1906	14 Dec. 10, 1904	1	Mch. 20, 1905
266	328	Scott, D. M.	17	Sept. 10, 1907	10	Mch. 27, 1906	17 Dec. 15, 1904	1	Dec. 30, 1910
268	246	Stouch, G. W. H.					1 Dec. 19, 1904	3	Mch. 3, 1906
273	285	Cavenaugh, H. G.			18	May 19, 1906	2 Jan. 25, 1905	13	July 23, 1907
274	202	Drum, J.						10	May 1, 1904
275	230	Harwood, P.					3 Jan. 29, 1905	20	May 28, 1905
276	286	Chance, J. C.			15	June 26, 1906	19 Feb. 12, 1905	13	July 26, 1907
277	96	Burnham, D. R.						15	Nov. 20, 1899
278	280	Noble, C. H.			13	July 5, 1906	11 Mch. 30, 1905	16	May 10, 1907
282	295	Stretch, J. F.	13	Sept. 11, 1907	19	July 28, 1906	18 April 21, 1905	10	Dec. 21, 1907
283	260	Rogers, W. P.			17	Aug. 1, 1906	16 April 22, 1905	17	Sept. 16, 1906
286	293	Kelton, D. H.	11	Sept. 16, 1907	2	Aug. 12, 1906	3 May 13, 1905	10	Oct. 4, 1907
290	325	Ebstein, F. H. E.	22	Sept. 16, 1907	3	Aug. 22, 1906	22 May 28, 1905	21	April 21, 1911
291	257	Richards, W. V.					8 June 18, 1905	16	Aug. 15, 1906
292	276	Krause, W.			25	Aug. 26, 1906	6 July 16, 1905	3	April 12, 1907
295	267	DeLany, C. M.			17	Sept. 16, 1906	20 Aug. 14, 1905	15	Dec. 29, 1906
299	265	Wilson, G. S.			8	Oct. 8, 1906	5 Aug. 23, 1905	12	Oct. 30, 1906
300	261	Manning, W. C.					25 Aug. 28, 1905	23	Sept. 29, 1906
302	317	Thompson, J. P.	14	Sept. 27, 1907	11	Oct. 18, 1906	12 Sept. 29, 1905	3	July 22, 1909
306	313	Rheem, E. B.	23	Oct. 2, 1907	24	Oct. 23, 1906	7 Nov. 1, 1905	21	Jan. 24, 1909
308	324	Hargous, C. E.	11	Oct. 4, 1907	8	Oct. 30, 1906	10 Nov. 23, 1905	5	April 13, 1908
309	284	Lott, G. G.			20	Dec. 2, 1906	4 Nov. 26, 1905	11	July 2, 1907
312	275	Duggan, W. T.			17	Dec. 29, 1906	21 Dec. 21, 1905	10	April 11, 1907
313	309	Matile, L. A.	7	Nov. 6, 1907	9	Jan. 2, 1907	15 Dec. 23, 1905	11	Sept. 24, 1908
314	247	Morrison, T. W.					24 Dec. 25, 1905	16	Mch. 4, 1906
315	315	Price, B. D.	13	Dec. 21, 1907	6	Feb. 2, 1907	9 Jan. 22, 1906	4	May 27, 1909
317	319	Adams, H. H.	3	Jan. 12, 1908	23	Feb. 10, 1907	23 Feb. 4, 1906	18	Sept. 4, 1909
318	320	Sweet, O. J.	20	Jan. 30, 1908	5	Mch. 1, 1907	1 Feb. 28, 1906	25	Sept. 4, 1909
319	322	Myer, A. L.	8	Feb. 11, 1908	4	Mch. 22, 1907	24 Mch. 3, 1906	11	Nov. 14, 1910
320	283	Vernou, C. A.			1	April 2, 1907	13 Mch. 4, 1906	19	June 16, 1907
321	321	Hannay, J. W.	10	Feb. 14, 1908	12	April 3, 1907	14 Mch. 25, 1906	3	Sept. 15, 1909
325	303	Whitall, S. R.	9	Feb. 14, 1908	17	April 11, 1907	17 Mch. 26, 1906	16	May 7, 1908

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday from a short leave.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, 4th Artillery, still remains in Europe, and is not expected to return until autumn.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., will return to New York next week from a brief visit to the West.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., on a long leave from St. Augustine, Fla., has been visiting at Mount Eagle, Tenn.

CHAPLAIN GEORGE ROBINSON, U. S. A., has been elected chaplain of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, Col. Blunt's assistant at the National Drill, is at the Arlington, Washington.

MAJOR W. E. CREARY, paymaster, U. S. A., was expected to arrive in Omaha this week, and will report to Gen. Crook on Wednesday next.

CAPTAIN RANDOLPH NORWOOD, 2d U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting at Dayton, O., will continue on leave during the summer for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT W. W. WOTHERSPOON and Mrs. Wotherspoon, now in Washington, will remain there for some time longer, returning to Sackett's Harbor early in June.

GENERAL C. B. COMSTOCK, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Atlantic City, N. J.

LIEUTENANT A. D. NISKERN, 20th U. S. Infantry, will rejoin at Fort Maginnis, Mon., early in June.

LIEUTENANT L. P. BRANT, U. S. A., and Lieut.-Comdr. J. E. Craig, U. S. N., are recent guests at the Baldwin, San Francisco.

MRS. SHERMAN and Miss Sherman have been visiting in Detroit, Mich., where a reception was tendered to them by Gov. Alger.

CAPTAIN J. H. DORST, 4th U. S. Cavalry, will come East in June to spend until August 28 on leave. He then goes to duty at West Point.

CAPTAIN F. F. WHITEHEAD, U. S. A., will assume temporary charge on Wednesday next, of the Subsistence Depot, at Washington, D. C.

GENERAL J. P. HATCH, U. S. A., reviewed the 14th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at their armory in Brooklyn on Monday evening of this week.

MAJOR B. E. FRYER, Surgeon, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, while before the Retiring Board in that city.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIDDLE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of St. Paul, was at Fort Buford, Dakota, this week making a survey of the reservation.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MORRIS, 4th U. S. Artillery, now recuperating at Aiken, S. C., will, if all goes well, return to Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., early in June.

LIEUTENANT W. P. STONE, 3d U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., in succession to Capt. J. C. Scantling, who has lately come into command of Bat. D, 2d Art.

COLONEL J. F. WADE, 5th Cavalry, arrived at Fort Riley, Kansas, this week.

LIEUTENANT J. E. RUNCIE, 1st U. S. Artillery, has arrived East from California on a two months' visit.

LIEUTENANT J. S. PARKE, 21st Infantry, of Fort Sidney, Neb., visited friends in New York City this week.

COLONEL J. H. JANEWAY, Surgeon, U. S. A., of Governor's Island, visited relatives in Philadelphia this week.

CAPTAIN HENRY WAGNER, 1st Cavalry, has gone with his troop from Fort Maginnis to Fort Assinniboine for temporary duty.

LIEUTENANT D. L. TATE, 1st Cavalry, under orders of transfer issued this week, goes from Camp Sheridan, Wyo., to Fort Custer, Mont.

GEORGE WALLACE JONES, an octogenarian, who served in the Black Hawk War, is still living, hale and hearty, at Lafayette, Ind. During the early part of the war he was confined for a short time in Fort Lafayette for political reasons.

CAPTAIN W. W. GRAY, post surgeon at Fort Maginnis, Montana, was married, May 3, at Atlanta, Ga., to Miss Sallie E. Kendrick. The acquaintance was formed, we believe, when the doctor was on duty at the camp near Atlanta a few years ago with the troops from Fort Barrancas. Capt. Gray and his bride have joined at Fort Maginnis.

COLONEL H. M. LAZELLE, U. S. A., and family will leave Vancouver Barracks for Washington about June 1. The Vancouver *Independent* says: "It was only after much urging that he was induced to finally accept the position of Chief of the War records Office. His well known ability and fitness for the place governed in the matter of the appointment."

GENERAL A. G. BRACKETT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Brackett are at Des Moines, Iowa.

COLONEL BEEKMAN DU BARRY, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, N. J.

LIEUTENANT J. N. ALLISON, 2d Cavalry, and bride are recent additions to the garrison circle of Fort Walla Walla.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RIPLEY, 3d U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Leavenworth, looked up old friends in New York City this week.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Williams, are now in Paris, France, but are expected home in a few weeks.

CAPTAIN JOHN D. HALL, post surgeon of Fort Townsend, Washington Territory, is expected East soon to remain until the latter part of July.

CAPTAIN J. A. SNYDER, 3d U. S. Infantry, who has been in poor health for some time past, will leave Fort Custer, Montana, in a few days on a year's sick leave.

CHAPLAIN T. W. BARRY, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting Fort Gibson, I. T., on the invitation of Colonel Coppinger, to hold religious services there.

LIEUTENANT B. A. POORE, 12th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of quartermaster matters at Bedlow's Island for the infantry command under Capt. G. S. Wilson.

MAJOR JAMES R. ROCHE, Pay Department, is visiting friends in Washington this week, having come East from the Department of the Platte on leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT C. F. PARKER, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has been quite ill at Fort Barrancas, Fla., will leave there in a few days for his home, near Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

CAPTAIN H. G. BURTON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, joined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., from the West, May 19. He has since left on an extended sick leave.

MRS. O'CONNELL, wife of Capt. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Infantry, Miss O'Connell and brother have taken rooms for the summer at Earl's Hotel, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

THE wedding of Miss Rosina Emmet, sister of Lieut. R. T. Emmet, 9th Cavalry, to Mr. Arthur Sherwood will take place June 1 at the church at Pelham, N. Y.

MRS. TUTHERLY, wife of Lieut. H. E. Tutherly, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has recently received a bequest of $20,000 from a distant relative. Mrs. Tutherly's home is at Claremont, N. H.

THE charges against Capt. C. N. Gray, 25th U. S. Inf., now being tried at Fort Meade, Dakota, are said, by the *Pioneer Press*, to be drunkenness and misappropriation of company funds.

GENERAL PEDRO HINOJOSA, Mexican Secretary of War and Marine, is said to be an old soldier an universal favorite, and bears a strong resemblance to Gen. Sam Houston, the noted Texan.

LIEUTENANT A. S. CUMMINS, 4th U. S. Art., much to the regret of his friends in Boston and at Fort Warren, will leave there early in July for duty at the University of Burlington, Vermont.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, is expected by the Adjt.-General, State of New York, to be an official guest at the State camp at Peekskill from June 18 to Aug. 6.

COLONEL C. H. SMITH, 19th U. S. Infantry, was expected to rejoin at Fort Clark, Tex., this week from leave. During his absence Lieut.-Col. W. H. Jordan, 19th Infantry, has been in command of the post.

LIEUTENANT C. S. BURBANK, 10th U. S. Infantry, having settled up his business at Newport, Ky., consequent upon the recent death of his mother, left last week with his family for Fort Lyon, Colorado.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, 7th U. S. Infantry, is enjoying himself in Europe, and at last accounts was in excellent health. His address is as heretofore, care Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, London.

CHARLES A. COTTERILL, son of Mr. Edward Cotterill, of the Adjutant General's office, has accepted a position as stenographer, etc., in the large wholesale establishment of Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co., Detroit, Mich.

EX-SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT LINCOLN is reported as saying in a recent letter that he did not wish his name to go before the next Presidential Convention, either for Presidential or Vice Presidential honors.

LIEUTENANT J. H. H. PESHINE, 13th U. S. Infantry, was recently married at Salinas, Cal., to Miss Rebecca R. Ord, daughter of Acting Assistant Surgeon F. L. Ord, U. S. Army. The married couple after a short tour go to Fort Mojave, Ariz., where Dr. Ord is on duty.

MR. J. W. KIRKLEY, chief of the Returns Division of the Adjutant General's office, has been forced, by reason of ill health, to give up his responsible duties, in connection with the rebellion records, for a month, and will leave on Monday next for a trip, via water, to Boston and vicinity.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL M. MILLS, 5th Artillery, is urged as the successor of Major Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Artillery, as commandant of cadets at the Military Academy, but the latter will continue in his present office at least for some months to come. Among the other officers spoken of in this connection are: Major Frank, 1st Art., and Captain Hamilton, 2d Art.

CAPTAIN J. R. BRINCKLÉ, 5th U. S. Art., started this week from Fort Hamilton with the light battery under his command on a march of instruction through Jersey and Pennsylvania to Wilmington, Del., where the battery will camp for a week and then start on its return journey. A hearty reception awaits the battery at Wilmington, where Capt. Brinckle has many friends and is well known. The trip will be of benefit to officers, men and horses, and serve to relieve pleasantly the monotony and routine of garrison life.

LIEUTENANT A. G. HAMMOND, 8th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Texas, is visiting friends in New York City.

CAPTAIN J. T. MORRISON, 10th Cav., sojourning at Berkeley, Col., has had his sick leave extended six months.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOODALE, 23d Inf., visiting friends at Chelsea, Mass., will return to Ft. Mackinac, Mich., early in June.

LIEUTENANT B. T. CLAYTON, 11th Infantry, leaves Fort Bennett, Dakota, early next week for the East on a month's leave.

COLONEL FREDERICK VAN VLIET, U. S. A., and Mrs. Van Vliet are in Honolulu, and the Colonel is reported as much benefited by the voyage.

GENERAL S. VAN VLIET, U. S. A., and Mrs. Van Vliet are expected to leave Washington next week for their summer home on the Shrewsbury River, N. J.

THE veteran, Gen. Abram S. Duryea, of New York, was seriously stricken with palsy early in the week, but at last accounts was somewhat improved.

CAPTAIN J. A. MANLEY, 20th Infantry, under recent promotion, changes base to Fort Maginnis, and Lieut. J. A. Irons, same regiment, to Camp Poplar River, Montana.

INVITATIONS are out for the marriage, June 1, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., of Mr. Arthur Jeffrey Parsons to Miss Agnes Stockton Royall, daughter of Col. W. B. Royall, 4th U. S. Cav.

LIEUTENANT A. D. SCHENCK, 2d U. S. Art., has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, in succession to Lieut. Niles, who has gone to St. Augustine.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILES, 12th U. S. Infantry, and bride, are not to go to Sackett's Harbor, as expected, but will accompany Gen. O. B. Willcox, U. S. A., on his trip to Europe, and remain abroad for several months.

CAPTAIN W. S. EDGERLY, 7th Cavalry, lately visiting at Farmington, N. H., arrived at David's Island on Monday and left on Tuesday with a squad of recruits for Dakota, after disposing of which he will join his troop at Fort Meade.

MAJOR RICHARDS, 16th Infantry, has been in El Paso for several days, says the *Times*, having been sent there to investigate the earthquake. He is of opinion that the present site of Fort Bliss is too small, and that a new site should be selected below El Paso.

THE President did not act upon either the Court-martial case of J. H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cav., or the retirement case of Surgeon Warren Webster before his departure for the Adirondacks on Thursday, so that at least another fortnight must elapse before they are settled.

THE exchange of stations of Lieut. Colonels Batchelder and Hodges and Major Weeks, recommended by the Quartermaster General, has not yet been approved by the Secretary of War, but it is expected that the change in the cases of the latter two at least will be ordered early in July.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN has notified the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Committee of his acceptance of their invitation to be present at New Haven, Conn. He will arrive June 16, and is expected to take part in the exercises to be given by the Grand Army on the evening of that day.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Geo. P. Ahern, 25th Inf.; 1st Lt. Geo. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Gile, ret.; Major Jas. R. Roche, Pay Dept.; Capt. John L. Bullis, 24th Inf.; Chaplain F. H. Weaver, 10th Cav.; Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4th Art.; Major Amos Sickney, Engrs.; Capt. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cav.

THERE is a large office on the eighth floor of Cyrus W. Field's Washington Building, the door of which stands always open. As one passes by he catches a glimpse through the open windows of the bay and harbor, the green hills of New Jersey and the Bartholdi statue with its uplifted arm and torch. But from this view his mind will be at once distracted by the wealth of bunting with which the room itself is adorned. American flags are draped everywhere. On a great easel in the corner is an oil portrait of Gen. Grant surrounded by flags and black drapery. In a big arm chair with his head tipped back and his feet elevated on a stool, there is generally to be seen a short, stout man with florid complexion, high forehead and straggling brownish gray whiskers. It is Gen. Rufus Ingalls, who was the intimate friend and comrade of Gen. Grant. The office is his special "den," and he goes there as regularly as clock work. The General is engaged in the dredging business and in the promotion of the Cape Cod Ship Canal,—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Omaha *Herald* in an article on "Army Animals" says: "Capt. Archer, of the 5th Inf., was celebrated in 'the old army' for his love of dogs and the number he possessed. Capt. Ovenshine, of the 5th Inf., (now Major, 23d Inf.,) owned a dog in Santa Fe of such a mongrel type that one could not conscientiously give him a name, but generically, as it were, called and spoke of him as 'purp.' He owned him in the days when 'brevets' were being fastened upon Army officers with a prodigality that attached the title of General to a lance-corporal, almost. An officer of the 5th, who never saw an angry shot fired, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; and, thereupon, Ovenshine brevetted 'purp' Newfoundland, or rather canonized him, for he never spoke of him afterwards except as his St. Bernard. Maj. Joe G. Tilford, 7th U. S. Cav., stationed in Fort Harker in 1868, had an imported Isle of Skye terrier, Gyp by name, which was the prettiest dog in the Army on account of its ugliness, and very intelligent. Gen. Miles, when colonel of the 5th U. S. Inf., commanding at Fort Harker, had a Gordon setter named 'Jack,' and which was given the surname that made his whole designation run among the soldiers as 'Jack Miles.' He was a wonderfully intelligent dog."

THE statue to General J. B. Steedman, at Toledo, O., was unveiled May 26 with imposing ceremonies.

COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Trumbull, Conn., registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, on Thursday.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. M. BRAYTON, 9th Inf., lately visiting in Washington, D. C., will take station at San Diego Bks., Cal., when his leave is up.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. D. JUDD, U. S. A., retired, was in San Francisco, Cal., May 19, about to start for Portland, Oreg. Col. Judd contemplates making a trip to Alaska during the month of June.

COLONEL CHAMBERS, 17th Infantry, arrived in Omaha last week, on leave of absence from Fort Russell. It is hoped that his health will be improved by a change from the high altitude of Fort Russell. Miss Kinzie, sister of Lieut. Kinzie, adjutant 2d Infantry, is visiting at Fort Omaha. Capt. Downey, 21st Infantry, and wife are in Omaha, and attended the reception of Gen. and Mrs. Crook last week.

OSMAN DIGNA is a Frenchman by birth. After his father's death his mother then married a merchant of Alexandria, Osman Digna by name, who took a great fancy to his step-son, young George Vinet, bringing him up as a Mohammedan and sending him to complete his education at the military school in Cairo, where Arabi Pasha was his companion. Here he studied tactics and the operations of war under French officers. It was at this period that his father-in-law migrated to Suakin, where he set up as a general merchant and slave-dealer, and very shortly was doing a lucrative business. At his father-in-law's death George Vinet continued to carry on the business under the same name. A few years passed, and when the war broke out in Egypt, in 1882, Osman Digna(2) espoused the cause of his old friend and companion, Arabi, and became one of England's bitterest foes as the Mahdi's lieutenant.

MAJOR W. LUDLOW, the engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, has involved himself in a controversy with the District Court, according to a Washington despatch, which says:

"Sometime ago the owner of certain real estate subdivided it and applied to have a plot of the subdivision recorded by the City Surveyor. That officer refused to perform his duty, and on May 9 Justice Cox, in the Circuit Court of the District, issued a rule directing him to show cause why a mandamus should not issue requiring him to perform his duty. The rule was disregarded, and Judge Cox issued an order in which he said: 'It also appearing to the court that the interference of the engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia with the duty of the respondent, in regard to the record of subdivisions in the Surveyor's office of the District of Columbia, is unwarranted and illegal, it is on the 18th day of May, 1887, adjudged that the peremptory writ of mandamus issued as prayed in said petition directing the respondent, Wm. Forsyth, to forthwith admit to record the relator's proposed subdivision of parts of lots 10 and 12, and all of 11, in square 444, which said proposed subdivision is described in any made part of relator's petition.'"

LIEUTENANT R. M. G. BROWN, U. S. N., is spending a portion of his leave at Oakland, Md.

ENSIGN W. S. HOGG, U. S. N., visited Philadelphia this week, locating at the Continental.

COMMANDER FREDERICK RODGERS, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rodgers are at Havre de Grace, Md.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER A. S. SNOW, U. S. N., and family, lately in California, are at Rockland, Maine.

CAPTAIN NORMAN H. FARQUHAR, U. S. N., commanding the *Trenton*, has settled his family at Pottsville, Pa.

LIEUTENANT L. C. WEBSTER, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Webster, arrived in Norfolk, Va., this week from San Francisco.

IT is reported that 1st Lieut. Carroll Mercer, U. S. M. C., has won the affections of one of Norfolk's handsomest and wealthiest belles.

ADMIRAL PORTER, U. S. N., having been accused of intending to write a play for Mrs. James Brown Potter, is credited with saying that there is much more probability of his acting on the stage with her.

MR. F. E. HORN, of the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repair, has been detailed for duty as a member of the Central Board of Civil Service Examiners, under the regulations recently approved by the President.

SERGEANT D. W. C. MCCLOSKEY, an old and faithful member of the Marine Corps, who has achieved fame in yellow fever emergencies at the Pensacola Barracks, has been reported as in hospital at that station with his right side paralyzed.

1ST LIEUTENANT L. W. T. WALLER, detailed as the relief of Lieut. Clarke, of the Marine Corps, who died on the *Iroquois*, made his last cruise on the flagship *Lancaster*, European Station. Since his return he has developed considerable talent as an artist, and is an officer of energy, zeal, and most courteous manners.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES T. HUTCHINS, at present stationed at the Naval Academy, is the winner of the prize given this year for the best essay on "The Naval Brigade, its Organization, Equipment and Tactics." There were five competitors. The judges selected to award the prize were Capt. Joseph S. Skerrett, U. S. N.; Major Charles Heywood, U. S. M. C., and J. N. Miller, Esq., of New York.

THE first naval memorial service in honor of Admiral David G. Farragut and the heroes of the Navy was celebrated in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Sunday evening, the naval posts having invited the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., to preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion. There were present about five hundred veteran sailors in Grand Army uniform, and the building was thronged with people.

CAPTAIN ROBERT L. MEADE, U. S. M. C., recently before a Retiring Board at Washington, was not found to possess any organic disease that would permanently incapacitate him for duty and the surgeons declined to recommend his retirement. He will be given six months' additional sick leave, making twenty-one in all, in which to repair injuries. It is believed that Captain Meade could get retired under the thirty years' service law.

CAPTAIN J. G. WALKER, U. S. N., registered at the Brevoort House, New York, on Sunday.

REAR ADMIRAL W. G. TEMPLE, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York, last week.

ENSIGN N. S. MOSELEY, U. S. N., and Mrs. Moseley are recent guests at the Lick House, San Francisco.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR J. C. SPEAR, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

COMMODORE SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, U. S. Navy, registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT L. W. T. WALLER, U. S. Marine Corps, arrived at Aspinwall this week on his way to join the *Iroquois*.

REAR ADMIRAL ALFRED TAYLOR, U. S. N., was in New York early in the week with quarters at the Gilsey House.

THE decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Pay Clerk Moatt of the Navy will be in print and ready for distribution in a day or two.

LIEUTENANT J. H. C. COFFIN, U. S. N., on special duty at Phœnixville, Pa., registered at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

MR. FRANK G. WOOD, of Washington, son of the late Chief Engr. W. W. W. Wood, U. S. N., will sail from New York, June 2, for Liverpool to spend six months in England, Paris and the south of Europe.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BROWN, U. S. N., says the Norfolk *Landmark*, is unquestionably one of the most efficient commandants this yard ever had. His constant effort to obtain work and keep the men employed is greatly appreciated by our people.

CONSIDERABLE surprise was felt on the *Atlanta* a few days since by the detachment of Lieut. Bowman, who has been on board that ship since her commission in July of last year. Lieut. Bowman goes to the *Boston* accompanied by hosts of good wishes from his late shipmates.

AMONG the retirements of naval officers during the month just going out will be included Lieuts. C. H. Lyeth and C. H. Amsden, both of whom have been off duty and on sick leave for some time past. Lieut. Lyeth has been residing at Martinsburg, W. Va., and Lieut. Amsden is at Fremont, O.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. H. H. Hosley, Paymr. H. C. Machette, Surgeon H. P. Harvey, Acting Boatswain John J. Glynn, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley, Lt. A. C. Dillingham, Lieut. S. M. Ackley, Lieut. C. T. Hutchins, and Asst. Paymr. Thomas J. Cowie.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER AND MRS. HENRY HERWIG, U. S. N., together with the young Leopold Julius Heinrich, left Washington on Thursday evening en route for San Francisco, from which point they sail for the Asiatic Station in the steamer of June 4. Mrs. Herwig, who decided to accompany her husband to China, leaves her mother, Mrs. Wheat, and sister, Miss Sue Lu Wheat, at the old homestead in Alexandria, Va.

MUCH regret is expressed by a wide circle of friends at the assignment of Passed Assistant Surgeon C. W. Deane, U. S. N., to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Cal. The Doctor is detached from the receiving ship *Dale* at the Washington yard, being relieved by Passed Assistant Surgeon Dickson. Dr. Deane's last cruise having expired in June, 1884, it is not unlikely that the Pacific or China Station may be his next cruising ground, and that, too, not far in advance.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI, attended by her daughter and various dignitaries, visited the Navy-yard at Brooklyn on Tuesday. Mayor and Mrs. Hewitt and several other ladies and gentlemen made up the party. The yard was handsomely decorated, and the Queen was received by Commodore Guerardi, Mayor Whitney and others. She was presented to the officers, reviewed the Marines, and lunched with the Commodore. The Queen and her suite sailed for England on Wednesday on the *City of Rome*.

IN the JOURNAL of May 21 we noticed the success of Ensigns Capps and Hewes at the Glasgow University. A correspondent sends us the record of the marks made by each of them at the four examinations which the class had during the term, as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Hewes.....	86	93	95	99—379
Capps.....	91	91	94	90—366

CAPTAIN C. F. WILLIAMS, Marine Corps, and Lieut. T. S. Phelps, U. S. N., while driving into Vallejo, May 14, had their horse run away and their buggy wrecked. Lieut. Phelps was quite seriously bruised. When he was thrown out of the buggy a valuable diamond was knocked from a ring on his finger, but the stone was found afterwards. The ring was a present to Mr. Phelps from an African princess, who fell in love with him during one of his trips through the Dark Continent.—*San Francisco Report.*

CAPTAIN T. O. SELFRIDGE, U. S. N., late of the *Omaha*, has been spending the last few days of his time, previous to departure for China, at Newport, with Mrs. Selfridge. The captain sails from San Francisco on the steamer of June 4, and will probably be accompanied by the officers from the United States forming a part of the Court of Inquiry in his case. It is quite likely that Capt. Selfridge will return home again by August, and perhaps sooner, the Secretary having declined to restore him to the command of the *Omaha*.

CAPTAIN F. M. RAMSAY, U. S. N., has applied to the new Second Comptroller to be relieved of the suspension of several hundred dollars in his accounts for disbursements in connection with the entertainment of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy. The checkage was made by Ex-Comptroller Maynard, who refused to allow several seemingly unreasonable amounts for liquors, cigars, etc. Capt. Ramsay has clearly shown that he was at the mercy of the Board of Visitors, and was practically forced to furnish everything asked for. He will no doubt be able to have the accounts reopened and satisfactorily adjusted.

A VERY enjoyable dance was given at Fort Adams May 24, the ladies receiving being Mrs Best, Mrs. Morris and Mrs Field. Many naval officers, including Capt. Goodrich, of the Torpedo Station; Capt. Yates, of the Naval Training Station, and Captain Mahan, of the War College, were present.

CAPTAIN F. H. HARRINGTON is expecting to succeed Captain James Marmaduke Terrett Young on the *Richmond* and as fleet marine officer of the North Atlantic Station. Captain C. F. Williams will probably have to go to sea in place of Capt. Meade, who has been on shore since October, 1 79, and that, as matters now stand, will carry him to the *Trenton* upon her return from Brazil.

NAVAL CADET C. C. POE, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Perry House, Newport, R. I. He has recently returned from the European Station for his post graduate examination, minus nearly everything he started to bring home with him, the accumulations of his foreign travels, his papers, books, etc. Mr. Poe was unfortunate enough to be a passenger on the *Champagne* when she was beached to save her from sinking, and thus suffered the loss of his baggage.

THE bronze tablet prepared by the medical officers of the Navy in memory of the "noble example and heroic death" of Dr. Ambler, a member of the unfortunate De Long party, has been removed from the Corcoran Art Gallery to the corridor in front of Surgeon General Gunnell's Office in the State, War, and Navy Department Building, where it will remain until the new building for the Naval Museum of Hygiene, its permanent resting place, is completed. This tablet has been fully described here.

THE good people of Danbury, Conn., propose to make all the use they can of Comdr. F. W. Dickins, U. S. N., previous to his departure on the *Trenton* on June 4, to take command, at Rio de Janeiro, of the *Tallapoosa*. He has accepted an invitation from James E. Moore Post, G. A. R., to officiate as marshal on Decoration Day. He has also received an invitation from Captain C. A. Stillman, of the Naval Veterans, to officiate as a member of his staff of officers at the occasion of the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at New Haven.

PAYMASTER PETERSON, of the United States Navy attached to the United States ship *Iroquois*, was detailed by the commanding officer of that vessel to forward to Mr. Henry W. Clarke, of Newport, R. I., particulars of the suicide of his son, Lieut. Arthur H. Clarke, of the Marine Corps, on duty on the *Iroquois*. The letter was received May 25. Paymaster Peterson says: "The vessel arrived at Panama May 6, after a 14 days' run from Chili. On May 7 Lieut. Clarke seemed well, though perhaps a trifle abstracted. He ate breakfast, took a cigar as was his habit and went on deck, but soon went to his room. About five minutes afterwards we heard two shots. Upon going to the room from which the sounds came, we found the poor boy lying on the floor with one bullet through his head and one through his breast."

OUR correspondent "Quam id alto est," whose communication appeared in the JOURNAL of May 14, if he had consulted the list of retirements in the Marine Corps, which was published in the JOURNAL of January 29, would have spared himself the trouble of speculating as to the successor of Colonel Commandant McCawley, for the gallant colonel, although a veteran of two wars has still nearly six years of service remaining to him on the active list. Three officers of the corps retire before Col. McCawley, viz: Lieut. Col. J. L. Broome, March 8, 1888; Lieut. Col. T. Y. Field, Aug 17, 1889, and Lt. Col. C. D. Hebb, July 10, 1892. This will leave as the ranking officer of the corps at that time, Maj. Chas. Heywood, who does not retire until Oct. 3, 1903, so that he would have ten years on the active list if the rule of senority for promotion should prevail.

RECENT DEATHS.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR EUGENE DOVILLIERS, U. S. Navy, of the Naval Academy, died at Annapolis, Md., May 20, aged 60. He was in the Department of Modern Languages and was a native of France.

"ESQUIMAU JOE," recently drowned on a whaling expedition, attained much reputation as a guide under Lieut. Schwatka. He accompanied the *Polaris* expedition, which left the Brooklyn Navy-yard June 29, 1871, under the command of Capt. C. F. Hall. After the death of Captain Hall and the loss of the *Polaris*, Joe was one of the 19 persons who drifted on the ice floe from Oct. 15, 1872, through Robeson's and Kennedy's Channel, Smith's Sound and Smith's Channel, until the party were rescued, May 1, 1873, by the sealing steamer *Tigress*. During this wretched drift of six months, suffering from an Arctic winter, with insufficient clothing and on starvation rations, Joe was the mainstay of the party, considered as the food provider, being the most efficient hunter and sealer, and without his aid it is scarcely possible the whole party could have been kept alive.

GENERAL CHAS. E. LA MOTTE, who died at Wilmington, Del., May 21, served with distinction during the war as lieutenant colonel of the 4th Delaware Infantry, and afterwards as colonel of the 6th Regiment of Veteran Volunteers. He also served on the staff of Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., and received the brevets of colonel and of brigadier general for gallantry at Petersburg and during the war. It is our impression he is a brother of Col. R. S. La Motte, 13th U. S. Infantry.

HENRY P. LESLIE, carpenter, U. S. Navy, retired, died at his residence in Elkton, Md., May 20, from the effects of a fall. He joined the Navy in 1833, and had an excellent record. He was highly respected, and a member of the Vestry of Trinity Church of Elkton. He was married in 1836 to Helen Marion Gray daughter of Stephen W. Gray, of Washington, D. C., who survives him. They celebrated their golden wedding last year. He also leaves five children.

GENERAL J. L. SELFRIDGE, who served with distinction in the volunteer service during the war, and afterwards held several responsible public positions in Pennsylvania, committed suicide at Philadelphia, May 19. He had been suffering for several years with Bright's disease, and this, it is supposed, led to the fatal act.

MISS HILDA LIEBER, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Hamilton Lieber, U. S. A., and niece of Acting Judge Advocate Gen. Norman Lieber, U. S. A., died at Dresden, Germany, May 9. Her mother was with her when she died. The remains were interred at Baden Baden.

DR. THOS. F. ROCHESTER, a distinguished physician of Buffalo, died in that city May 24. During the war President Lincoln detailed him to inspect hospitals in the field. He was the author of several works, including "The Army Surgeon."

A DAUGHTER of the late Maj. Gen. James W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Maria Louisa, died suddenly at Hartford, Conn., May 23. Her distinguished father died in 1870.

MR. JULIUS H. GASKINS, for several years chief clerk of the Construction Department at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and made several cruises as captain's clerk, died at Portsmouth, Va., May 23.

COLONEL J. S. HENRICK, who served during the War as an Additional Paymaster, died at Cincinnati, May 25.

MRS. OSGOOD, mother of Lieut. H. B. Osgood, 3d U. S. Art., died last week.

FIRE AT OMAHA.

A FIRE occurred at Fort Omaha, the residence of General George Crook, on the occasion of an evening reception May 18. Never was seen so cool an assemblage of people under exciting circumstances as Gen. and Mrs. Crook and their guests. Everything seemed so quiet and orderly, even after the fire department came and began work, that one would have thought it was a part of the programme being carried out with the general's usual precision. One of the officers in remarking upon the quiet scene as they stood in the parlor with the water dripping down from the stories above, said: "Mrs. Crook, I've known for a long time what a brave soldier the general was, but I never knew you were so cool under fire." About the only excited person present was the Chinaman who presides over the *cuisine* at the general's house. He had bought a fine silk umbrella last week, and was very proud of his "fine umbel like Melican man." When the dread reality dawned upon him that the house was afire, and everything of value must be saved, he rushed frantically to his room, and donning his best clothes and the silk umbrella, descended to the hall, and there, amid all the rush of the firemen and others, calmly surveyed the wreck of the stream of water from above, grasping his "fine umbel" like a drowning man clings to a log. Several attempts were made to borrow it, but in vain. John proposed to save it or die himself in the attempt.

TARGET PRACTICE ALL NOT ON ONE SIDE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN a letter to your paper, among other remarks, Lieut. Merriam, 4th Inf., says: "It is as well known as anything can be that is not positively known that numbers of marksman's badges are now worn by men who never obtained them strictly in accordance with regulations," or, in other words, these men were certified to as marksmen by their company commanders, said certificate being false.

Captain Kellogg, 18th Inf., who sides with Lieut. Merriam, says in your JOURNAL, referring to objections raised by publicly discrediting scores made, "'O, but why wash our dirty linen in public,' says our horrified critics. 'Simply because so much foul cloth has been forced upon us that it cannot well be cleansed in private."

My experience at several large posts does not justify me in agreeing with the above remarks, and it would be of interest to the Service for the posts, regiments or companies at which false certificates are made, to be located. The sooner the better, as purification by dismissal would quickly follow. Unless marksmen are made "strictly in accordance with regulations" they are not made at all.

As to abolishing the "figure of merit system," how was it before we had such? Some few did well and a large majority did not do at all. Emulation, and official publication of results, is that which has brought the Army to its present high standard, encouraging the good and zealous captains and making the indifferent or lazy work.

If any change is wanted let firings be based upon the totals or per cent. made, counting every shot fired, but don't stop comparisons or publications in orders. In the meantime, let discussions stop, and let us honestly and zealously carry out the present system, the first we have had, and changes will follow, if they are needed, at the proper time.

PROGRESS.

CRACKING THE MATHEMATICAL NUT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I SUBMIT the following solution of the "Mathematical Nut," published in your issue of May 21, as follows: Let A be the point from which the head of the column starts on its march, and B the (unknown) point it has reached when the courier overtakes it. x=rate of courier's progress: 10x=total distance ridden by him. Then $\frac{10x-25}{2}$=A B—and $\frac{10x+25}{2}=\frac{10x+25}{2}$= distance ridden by courier from B to A—at the rear till he reaches the head of the column at the point B. As he travels at x miles per hour, he does this in the *time* $\frac{10x+2}{x}$. In this same *time* the head of column, whose rate is 2½ m. per hour, travels the distance $\frac{10x+25}{2x}, \frac{5}{1}=\frac{50x+125}{4x}$=AB.

Equating these expressions for A B, reducing, and solving, we find x=6.0355+, and the distance travelled by the courier 60.355+ miles.

XX.

THE following Mexican War claims were allowed by the Second Comptroller this week: Charles S. Merchant, Captain, 2d Art., $15; Wm. H. Wood, 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., $75.

MUSKETRY AND INSPECTORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

"FOUR ARMS," in your issue of April 9, has quite warmed up for the Acting Inspectors-General of the Army, when he claims they are "zealous, meritorious, intelligent, industrious, well-informed, manly, soldierly, and self-reliant." In fact, they possesses all the elements of soldiers, Christians, and gentlemen—some may object to the Christian part. But why all this claiming of points, never referred to, in letter of "One of the Inspected;" in fact, he admits they are all excellent men. All he did say was that if target practice interfered with discipline it was the duty of inspectors to show in what way. Are the habits of the men worse? Records show there are fewer trials, and less breaches of discipline during the target practice season, than during the rest of the year. If any particular company, troop or battalion is poorly drilled, don't put it upon target practice, for there will always be an excuse made for any failure by some. As to the reduction of season to three months, this was recommended by all concerned, and one of two months would be better, but as "Four Arms" says, referring to the three months: "Not as deep as a well but will do." Some would be pleased at no well or target practice at all, as the past has shown. Who stimulated target practice? Not the Acting Inspectors-General—they certainly must claim that, with all their virtues. A dress parade, a battalion drill or review, is much more conducive to "glorious pomp and display," than teaching or looking at a man shooting on his back or belly. The latter, however, may be undignified and very unsoldierly; but it means business, when fighting begins, and that is what an Army is *kept* and *maintained for*. "Four Arms" says "some commands are as ignorant as 'wharf rats' of the effective use of the military weapons they *carry*."

The records fail to show any "wharf rat" ignorance where field service has not interfered with the necessary practice. Some Inspector of Rifle Practice has been neglecting his duty if this ignorance exists, as "Four Arms" states. I believe in most rigid inspections, and so do all good officers, as well as in the acquirements of all useful duties and drills for a soldier. I also agree that the inspectors are good men and true, not, however, that with all the virtues claimed by "Four Arms," they may not err in their views, and on the subject of target practice I have failed to see the interest taken by them in their reports, as would indicate, at least, that this instruction was of great importance for the soldier, when, in fact, it is more important than any other duty required of him, but not to the exclusion of other duties. If they visit posts and find men enthusiastic over target matters, with its practical results, can they wonder at it, when they know the present tactics would be impracticable in action with our improved fire-arms and accuracy of firing? and when they find a company well up in target practice, but not in drill, it is their duty to so report, and hold each officer up to *all* his duties, but not put upon target practice, neglects due to other causes.

"ONE OF THE INSPECTED."

OUR GUARD HOUSE SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE order of the Secretary of War directing that soldiers be not placed in confinement without the sanction, after due investigation, of a commissioned officer, is a step in the right direction, as it is evidently intended to elevate the status of the enlisted man; but the idea should be carried out still further, by the amendment of the Regulations so as to admit of the confinement in their barracks of soldiers charged with light offences while awaiting trial and promulgation of sentence. I urge this change because good men, guilty of, or charged with, some trivial breach of discipline or unintentional neglect of duty, must now be confined, until the result of their trials by Courts-martial is published, with murderers, thieves, and other hard characters, the offscourings of the Army, among whom the most deeply-dyed villain is the hero to be looked up to, admired, and envied. Good and bad, innocent and guilty, pure-minded and vile, all must receive the same treatment—must work and eat and sleep together. Locked in together in a common room, the hardened reprobates pour out words of filth, blasphemy and corruption that the uninitiated in crime, shuddering, must listen to—listen to, night after night, until he first fails to be nauseated by them, then to mind them, and finally to dislike them. It is the old saying, "Evil communications corrupt, etc." It is an outrage, this guard house system of ours; it is the great demoralizer of our Service. What does it profit a man to be good, respected by himself and others, for fifty-nine months, if, in the sixtieth and last month, he, for some minor fault, is to be degraded by being placed on the same level with convicts. If there is a military prison to which criminals cannot be sent for fear of degrading and contaminating men guilty of purely military offences, even including desertion (surely a crime in the eyes of the civil law, for by desertion a man forfeits his rights of citizenship), and a penitentiary for felons, why can there not be two prison rooms and two kinds of hard labor at a post, so that the two classes can be kept apart? Is it a matter of vital importance to discipline, this old style of heterogeneous admixture of a penitentiary, an inebriate asylum, a police station, a house of detention, a reformatory, an insane asylum, a prison and a workhouse? I do not think it is. It is not of our generation. It is dead; it should be buried.

F.

FISH OF ONE FLESH OF THE OTHER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

UNDER "Personal Items" in your issue of May 14 you state that the deserter, J. J. Shaw, late 2d lieutenant 6th Infantry, when last heard from was in London, from which place he tendered his resignation to the Adjutant General, and that "it was, of course, not accepted."

Why "*of course?*"

It is a notorious fact that not long ago an officer serving in the Department of Arizona left his regiment without leave and fled into Mexico, whence he tendered his resignation, which *was* accepted. He thus escaped the consequences of dire alternatives, viz.: Returning to the United States for trial and probable dismissal, or continuing his status of unauthorized absence long enough to be dropped as a deserter under R. S. 1229.

C.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

DIFFERENT BREECH LOADERS.

ALL breech loading small arms have either a fixed chamber or a movable chamber. All of this latter class are deemed obsolete; they embrace the following named rifles: The Burnside, the Hall, the Sleeper, the Worrell. All fixed chambered small arm have either a movable barrel or a movable breech block. Those having a movable barrel either slide or rotate. They are Gardner's repeater, the Gallagher, the Prussian needle carbine, the Maynard, the Wohlgemuth, and all old pattern revolvers like Colt's, the Scott, and the Helm.

The second classification of fixed chambered breech loading small arms—that is those having a movable breech block—is very much more numerous. Some are closed by sliding; one, the Ballard, by sliding and rotating; the rest by rotating about an axis. Three sorts are thus indicated. The first sort includes the following, all of which have concealed locks: The Prussian needle gun, Dreyse's improved needle gun, Chassepot, Ward-Burton, Mauser, Vetterlin, Greene, Milbank, and the Lee. The Van Choate, Joslyn-Tomes, and Merrill are also bolt guns, but have outside locks. Then come those moved by levers: The Morse, Merrill, Barnekov-Greene, Winchester, Stetson, Burgess, Beals, and Rumsey. The slide of the Sharps is vertical.

The next sort of rifle includes those whose breech blocks rotate about an axis either parallel to the axis of the barrel or at 90 degs. to the axis of the barrel. These are the Werndl, Snyder, Warner, Snell, Joslyn, Earnest, Freeman, Milbank, Broughton. Also the Springfield, Berdan-Russian, Morganstern, Roberts, Elliott, Werder, Smoot, Peabody-Martini, Conroy, Westley-Richards, Beal, Allen-Murdock, Morse, Symmes, Remington, Remington-Locking, Thomas, Remington-Ryder, Whitney, Dexter, Whittemore, Updegraff, Muir-Mont-Storm, Spencer, Robertson, Starr, Evans, Kirk, and G. R. Remington. The following are the weights of the muskets of different nations:

	Weight.	Working parts.	Cartridges weighs, grains.
United States, Springfield	8.38 lbs.	2.38 lbs.	720
England, Martini-Henry	8.75 "	2.38 "	794
Austria, Werndl	9.04 "	2.69 "	655
Spain, Remington	9.19 "	—.—	638
Italy, Vetterlin	9.26 "	3.94 "	532
France, Gras	9.26 "	—.—	675
Russia, Berdan	9.47 "	2.25 "	606
Prussia, Mauser	6.66 "	2.25 "	660
Holland, Beaumont	9.76 "	—.— "	609
Switzerland, magazine gun carrying 11 cartridges, the Vetterlin	10.14 "	3.94 "	473

The devices for increasing the facility or rapidity of fire from breechloading muskets and carbines, are Col. Benton's plan, R. T. Hare's plans, Capt. Metcalf's plan, Ira Merrill's plan, James Stillman's plans, the Elliot cartridge box, L. F. Bruce's block stop, United States service cartridge box, and Ira Merrill's improved side lock.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

HOW SECRETARY WHITNEY BOUGHT "GRASSLANDS."

AN interesting story may be told of how the Secretary managed to win over the former proprietor of the estate [Grasslands]. The tenacity of the old-time Maryland or Virginia planter for his patrimonial estates is proverbial. He would often rather eke out an existence of debt and inconvenience than to sacrifice his acres and live in competency and relief. Without a word the Secretary made up his mind what he was willing to pay for the estate, which comprised about 105 acres. Instead of greenbacks, promissories, bonds, mortgages, and such mythical evidences of tangible values to the average rural mind the Secretary converted the whole sum into hard bimetallic cash, "eagles" with golden wings and "standards" bearing the legend "In God we trust." He drove to the mansion, and seating himself at a rickety table of the colonial era, placed the bags of ringing coin before the mystified relic of the old regime. Twenty thousand in sight, versus speculative crops, realistic taxation, and increasing ratio of dilapidation was enough to shake even the traditional loyalty of the long-suffering and impecunious legatee of an ancient family and a noble name. The bargain was struck. The Secretary that evening drove back to town the proprietor of a beautiful estate, the planter remained with his ducats. Twenty thousand dollars restored the old family seat to more than its former splendor, and never was hospitality more lavishly dispensed than it is to-day under its generous host and hostess.

SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS.

AT noon, May 24, General Franklin, president of the board of managers of the National Home for disabled Volunteer Soldiers, opened, at Hartford, sixteen bids for supplying the Home with fourteen different articles. The contracts awarded are as follows, being the lowest bids:

Grey wool blankets—B. Y. Pippey and Co., New York $3.67 each.

White wool blankets—T. A. Ashburner, Philadelphia, $3.50 each.

Caps (10,000)—B. Y. Pippey and Co., 48½ cents each.

Twenty ounce dark blue cloth—Liberty Woolen Mills, Virginia, $1.87 a yard.

Eleven and one-half ounce dark blue flannel—B. Y. Pippey and Co., $1.09 a yard.

Canton flannel—T. A. Ashburner, 9 89-100 cents a yard.

Linen handkerchiefs—Thomas G. Hood, Philadelphia, 67 43-100 cents a dozen.

Twenty-two ounce sky-blue Kersey—Liberty Woolen Mills, $1.39 a yard.

Sixty-three inch cotton sheeting—T. A. Ashburner, 14 92-100 cents a yard.

Knit wool shirts—Morris and Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y., 61½ cents each.

Shoes—Marcy Bros., Hartford, $1.42½ per pair.

Slippers—Charles Hewitt, Taunton, Mass., 63 cents a pair.

Yarn, blue and white—Test Bros., Richmond, Ind., blue at 64¾ cents a pound; white at 59¾ cents.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 36, H. Q. A., May 20, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, G. O. 43, of 1883, from this office, is revoked, to take effect June 30, 1887, and thereafter all work necessary for the care, preservation, and repair of ordnance and ordnance stores at forts and in the hands of troops is declared to be the legitimate duty of the soldier.

The commanding officers of all forts and other military stations will detail, on daily duty, the men required for the proper care, preservation, and repair of the ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to their commands.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 4, H. Q. A., May 17, 1887.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of April, 1887, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

WHITEWASHING QUARTERS.

The whitewashing quarters comes within the provisions of par. 400 of the Regulations (amended by G. O. 60, of 1884, from this office), and should be done by enlisted men, as a part of their fatigue duty.—(Decision Sec. War, letter April 1, 1887.)

DEFECTIVE POST SHOES.

The decision published in Cir. 9, of 1885, from this office, authorizing the gratuitous issue of post shoes to replace those found defective by a board of survey convened within thirty days after their issue, is modified so as to allow a board of survey to act on all boots and shoes manufactured at the Military Prison which, through no fault of the wearer, shall have proved defective from thirty days' wear or less.—(Decision Sec. War, letter April 4, 1887.)

OPENING BIDS RECEIVED ON ADVERTISEMENT.

A bid received after the hour stated in the advertisement inviting proposals should not be considered; thus, if the bids are to be opened at 12 o'clock noon, a bid received after that hour should not be opened.—(Decision Sec. War, April 6, 1887.)

TRANSPORTATION OF PROFESSIONAL BOOKS.

The decision published in Cir. 12, of 1886, from this office, authorizing the transportation of dictionaries, encyclopedias, historical works, etc., as professional books, is applicable only on change of station of officers.—(Decision Sec. War, letter April 8, 1887.)

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT OF MILITARY PRISONERS.

Military prisoners should not be punished by being required to carry a heavy log. Some other punishment can be found equally effective and not open to the objections urged against this method. The practice will, therefore, be discontinued.—(Decision Sec. War, letter April 13, 1887.)

SAVINGS OF FLOUR.

The savings of flour at the post bakery may, under existing regulations, be sold to the Subsistence Department, or to other parties, as desired. The flour may be sold to private parties at whatever price can be obtained, but if sold to the Subsistence Department only invoice or contract price can or should be paid.—(Decision Sec. War, letter April 14, 1887.)

TRANSPORTATION OF VEGETABLES, ETC., TO A TEMPORARY CAMP.

The Quartermaster's Department should transport the necessary articles of food and of public property from a permanent to a temporary camp if the movement is made by proper authority.—(Decision Sec. War, letter April 29, 1887.)

MUSIC STANDS FOR REGIMENTAL BANDS.

Under par. 527 of the Regulations (amended by G. O. 9, of 1885, from this office), music stands for regimental bands should be purchased from the regimental funds.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter April 4, 1887.)

POSITION OF A FLAG AT HALF-STAFF.

A flag at half-staff should be displayed at a point midway between the truck and the cross-trees.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter April 9, 1887.)

SWORD WORN BY A REGIMENTAL ADJUTANT OF ARTILLERY.

When a regiment is armed and serving as infantry the adjutant should wear the sword prescribed for an adjutant of infantry.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter April 9, 1887.)

TARGET PRACTICE.

Par. 332, Blunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing" distinctly prescribes the composition of the firing line in company skirmish practice. The object of excusing 20 per cent. of the company from such practice was to cover the cases of those at the post who from sickness, confinement, etc., were not available for practice. The firing line must then, in all future practices, contain 80 per cent. of all the enlisted men of the company present at the post, excepting from the computation of its strength only the sergeants, musicians, and recruits mentioned in the paragraph in question.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter April 25, 1887.)

RETURN TRANSPORTATION FOR ATTENDANT IN CHARGE OF AN OFFICER'S PRIVATE HORSES.

Return transportation for the attendant in charge of the private horses of a mounted officer changing station is a proper charge upon the Quartermaster's Department, under par. 1952 of the Regulations, and the decision of the Secretary of War, published in Cir. 1, of 1884, from this office, provided the entire expense of transporting the horses and attendant does not in the aggregate exceed $100 for each horse.—(General decision, letter April 8, 1887.)

SALUTING A REGIMENTAL ADJUTANT.

The office of adjutant gives no right of precedence. All 1st and 2d lieutenants rank according to date of commission in their respective grades.—(General decision, letter April 13, 1887.)

SILKEN COLORS.

Waterproof covers are furnished by the Quartermaster's Department with the silken colors, standards, and guidons to protect them from damage. Should, however, by accident, the colors be exposed to rain, they should then be hung up lengthwise, so that the water can drip straight down each stripe. The running of the scarlet into the white will not be so serious if this precaution is taken.

TACTICS.

With a battalion marching in line, when broken to pass an obstacle, it should be left to the discretion of the colonel to provide for the proper direction of march of his battalion and for the preservation of the interval for the rear companies during the temporary absence of the color-guard from the line.—(Letter, April 2, 1887.)

A battalion in line without color-guard and color-bearer should march as provided for a battalion advancing to an attack (par. 410); the guide of the battalion would be the non-commissioned officer between the right and left centre companies, the basis of alignment would be the captains of the right and left centre companies, and the front rank of the left set of fours of the right centre company.—(Letter, April 2, 1887.)

Battalion in line; At the command "Rear open order, march," the left sergeant and the left file closer face to the front.—(Letter, April 2, 1887.)

At "trail arms" the little finger should be in the rear of the barrel.—(Letter, April 9, 1887.)

In facing to the rear the fours halt at command after executing the "about."—(Letter, April 13, 1887.)

Companies, left into line wheel, from a halt: The movement is executed toward the guides, who would be at a "carry" before its commencement.—(Letter, April 13, 1887.)

"Fix bayonets" should not be executed on the march as a means of instruction in the manual.—(Letter, April 23, 1887.)

In successive battalion formation the designation of a company changes after the command "Guides posts," which ends the movement.—(Letter, April 27, 1887.)

Battalion being in line, at the command "Backward, guide centre, march," the captains retain their positions, and step backward at the command "March."—(Letter, April 30, 1887.)

At the above command the color bearer and general guides retain their positions in front of the battalion, and step backward at the command "March." In regard to the above two questions it may be remarked that the back step is only used to gain a few steps to the rear (see par. 49), and to march the battalion a few paces to the rear the officers, color bearer, general guides, guides, and file closers remain in positions (see par. 401).—(Letter, April 30, 1887.)

Battalion marching in column of companies, guide left, arms at right shoulder, the right and left guides of companies do not change the position of their pieces at the command "Right oblique, march," or at the command, "Column left, march," during the wheel of each company.—(Letter, April 30, 1887.)

Ordinarily the wheel into line from a column at full distance is made toward the guides, who would be at a "carry" before the commencement of the wheel. If all the arms are at a "right shoulder" in a column at full distance and at a halt, and a wheel into line is ordered before indicating the guide or ordering the guides to cover, then both guides of each company would be at a "right shoulder," and would both come to a "carry" at the command "Company, halt."—(Letter, April 30, 1887.)

Battalion marching to the front in line, at a right shoulder, the general guides carry their pieces at a right shoulder.—(Letter, April 30, 1887.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, May 17, 1887.

The following additions are made to the target practice season for the reasons stated:

Troop L, 4th Cavalry, Fort Lowell, August and September, on account of change of station.

Troop M, 4th Cavalry, Fort McDowell, September 16 to 30, on account of field service.

G. O. 5, c. s., is amended accordingly.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., is authorized to purchase a public horse (S. O. 54, May 16, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Frederick F. Whitehead, Com. of Sub., now on sick leave, is assigned to temporary duty as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence, in Washington, from June 1, to relieve Captain Wells Willard of those duties (S. O., May 21, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Leave for three days is granted Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., New York City (S. O. 105, May 23, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. David S. Snively is relieved from duty at Fort Randall, and will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, and report for duty (S. O. 48, May 19, D. Dakota).

A. A. Surg. Charles Anderson will report, upon expiration of sick leave, to the C. O., Fort Verde, for temporary duty (S. O. 54, May 16, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Frederick W. Elbrey, asst. surg., having been found incapacitated for active service by retiring board, the extension of leave on surgeon's certificate granted him is extended until further orders (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker is relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla, and will proceed to Fort Townsend and report for duty. Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Asst. Surg. John D. Hall, Fort Townsend, to take effect upon arrival of A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker (S. O. 74, May 11, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 1, is granted Major Van Buren Hubbard, surgeon (S. O., May 24, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. L. Kneedler, asst. surg., Fort Snelling, to take effect about May 20 (S. O. 47, May 16, D. Dakota).

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Henry G. Burton, asst. surg., Plattsburg Barracks (S. O. 107, May 25, Div. Atlantic).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. John Biddle, chief engineer officer, will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., to make a survey of the reservation at that post (S. O. 47, May 16, D. Dakota).

Leave for ten days is granted Major William R. Livermore, C. E. (S. O. 59, May 23, C. E.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

At his own request, 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate is transferred from Troop M to Troop D (S. O., May 21, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Major Thomas McGregor will inspect public horses at Fort Walla Walla, for which Capt. Samuel M. Swigert is accountable (S. O. 75, May 12, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. J. N. Allison is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, and will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and report for duty (S. O. 76, May 14, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Major E. B. Beaumont is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bowie, A. T. (S. O. 54, May 16, D. Ariz.)

Trumpeter Walter Vincent, Troop F, is now languishing for six months in the guardhouse at Fort Huachuca and suffering a dockage of $60 for "disrespectful and insubordinate conduct" in writing, signing, and sending to his troop commander the following: "Respectfully calling the company commander's attention to the fact that I, Walter Vincent, want a transfer, my reasons are told in a very few words. Firstly, the majority of the non-commissioned officers belonging to Troop F are drunkards and gamblers. Secondly, if a private offends a non-commissioned officer he is sent to the guardhouse, and it is very seldom he gets of [f], without getting tried. Thirdly, if a non-commissioned officer offends a private, and the private reports it to his company commander he gets no satisfaction. I say and I leave it to the judgment of all sensible men that a drunkard is worse than a beast, and that a gambler is worse than a thief, and that neither one of them are fit to be in charge of a body of men. I am fearless of the consequences these few lines may produce."

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for fifteen days on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. J. B. Bellinger (S. O. 55, May 12, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. J. B. Kerr (S. O. 53, May 14, D. Ariz.)

Leave for ten days is granted Col. E. A. Carr (S. O. 53, May 14, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Capt. Winfield S. Edgerly, now on leave at Farmington, N. H., will conduct recruits to Dakota, and then join his troop (S. O., May 21, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Ballard S. Humphrey is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., by par. 5, S. O. 38, D. Platte. (S. O. 49, May 21, D. Platte.)

Under the instructions of the President, to carry into execution the proclamation relative to "unlawful occupancy of the public lands," and in accordance with instructions from the Lieutenant-General, and the Major-General commanding the Division of the Missouri, Troop K, 9th Cav., Capt. Charles Parker, commanding, equipped for field service, will march without delay, to Cheyenne City, Wyo., and remain there subject to such further orders as may be necessary. The troop will take the necessary public transportation from Fort Robinson, and return it to Fort Robinson without delay, on arrival at Cheyenne City, obtaining there necessary transportation from the Cheyenne Quartermaster's Depot. (S. O 49, May 21, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle, adjutant, is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service, for the Department of the Platte, at Fort Robinson, Neb., in place of 1st Lieut. Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf., who is relieved (S. O. 48, May 17, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bowie, A. T. (S. O. 54, May 16, D. Ariz.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. John T. Morrison is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., May 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect on being relieved from recruiting duty, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, recruiting officer. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 25.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va., I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Parker, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 106, May 24, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. James B. Burbank, San Antonio (S. O. 59, May 17, D. Tex.)

Leave for ten days, to date from May 21, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 105, May 23, Div. A.)

Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability, to take effect June 1, 1887, is granted 1st Lieut. John E. Myers. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 25.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Figure of merit of companies of the 2d Infantry at Bellevue Rifle Range for 11 days' practice:

	M.	1st Cl.	2d Cl.	3d Cl.	F. M.
Company A	13	14	4	5	64.11
Company B	12	23	4	..	69.23
Company C	14	18	2	3	69.45
Company E	8	21	2	9	54.63
Company G	12	20	5	2	65.89
Total	59	96	18	22	64.86

3rd Infantry, Colonel John E. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Leave for one year on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Jas. A. Snyder (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

2d Lieut. John L. Sehon is relieved from further attendance before the G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks, and will return to Fort Sherman (S. O. 72, May 9, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward R. Gilman is extended one month (S. O., May 23, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Pvt. Patrick Costello has been appointed corporal in Co. C.

Pvt. Isaac T. Chambers, Co. D, has been promoted corporal.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. James A. Goodin is further extended to include June 15 (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John McE. Hyde, adjutant, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 48, May 17, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. John J. Haden is relieved from duty as a member and detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., by par. 5, S. O. 38, D. Platte. (S. O. 49, May 21, D. Platte.)

The advantages of gallery practice is being shown at Fort Niobrara by Co. A leading all others, it having paid a great deal of attention to gallery practice.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Lieut.-Col. G. M. Brayton is assigned to San Diego Barracks, Cal., which post he will join upon expiration of leave (S. O. 54, May 16, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Bertram T. Clayton, Fort Bennett, D. T. (S. O. 48, May 19, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; A, Ft. Wood, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William W. Wotherspoon, Madison Barracks, N. Y., is further extended fourteen days (S. O. 105, May 23, Div. A.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills is further extended eight months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., May 24, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The C. O. Fort Buford, D. T., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Andrew Keefe, Co. G (S. O. 47, May 16, D. Dak.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

Capt. Cass Durham having been found incapacitated for active service by a Retiring Board, the extension of leave on account of sickness granted him is further extended until further orders (S. O., May 21, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept., is granted 2d Lieut. D. C. Shanks. (S. O. 57, May 20, Dept. Mo.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assinniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Albert D. Niskern is extended ten days (S. O. 58, May 19, Div. M.)

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. John A. Manley, Co. G, to Captain, Co. D, May 14, 1887, vice Bradley, deceased; 2d Lieut. James A. Irons, Co. B, to 1st Lieutenant, Co. G, May 14, vice Manley, promoted. Capt. Manley will proceed to Fort Maginnis, M. T., and Lieut. Irons to Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 48, May 19, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Jacob F. Kreps is extended one month and five days (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert N. Getty is further extended ten days (S. O., May 21, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The leave granted Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Fort Mackinac, is extended fifteen days (S. O. 107, May 25, Div. A.)

A neat roster of non-commissioned officers for May has recently emanated from the regimental press and comes to us with the compliments of Sergt.-Major John E. Orr. There is but one vacancy—for a corporal—on the list. The regiment has some veteran non-commissioned officers. The senior 1st sergeant, Thos. McClane, of Co. H, dates his appointment from May 17, 1873.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., I. R. P., will be regarded as on duty requiring him to be mounted during the target practice season for 1887 (S. O. 56, May 16, Dept. M.)

The leave for one month upon Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Lewis Johnson is extended one month on account of sickness (S. O. 58, May 19, Div. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. George P. Ahern, Fort Snelling, to take effect about May 20 (S. O. 47, May 16, D. Dak.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Grant, A. T., May 18. Detail: Major Anson Mills, Capts. W. B. Kennedy and T. C. Lebo, 10th Cav.; Capt. W. H. Corbusier, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. William Davis, Jr., L. P. Hunt, and G. H. Evans, and 2d Lieut. C. P. Johnson, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 53, May 14, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Brady, Mich., June 1. Detail: Capts. James Henton and Louis R. Stillé, 23d Inf.; Capt. George W. Adair, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William C. Manning, 1st Lieut. Lea Febiger, and 2d Lieut. George B. Davis, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. R. R. Stevens, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 106, May 24, Div. A.)

At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., May 27. Detail: Capts. John L. Viven and David J. Craigie, 12th Inf.; Capt. William O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. David J. Baker, Jr., and George J. Godfrey, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Millard F. Waltz, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 106, May 24, Div. A.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., May 27. Detail: Major Edward R. Warner, 1st Art.; Capts. George F. Barstow and Edward C. Knower, 1st Lieuts. James O'Hara, Charles Seltmer, and Charles G. Woodward, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 107, May 25, Div. A.)

At Newport Barracks, Ky., May 31. Detail: Majors Chas. McClure, P. D., and Edmund C. Bainbridge, 3d Art.; Capts. John L. Tiernon, 3d Art., and John DeB. W. Gardiner, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. George A. Thurston, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 108, Div. Atl., May 27.)

A G. C.-M. is appointed to meet at Fort Niobrara, Neb., May 27. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant, 8th Inf., President; Capts. Michael Cooney, 9th Cav.; Chas. Porter, Daniel T. Wells and Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Inf.; Patrick Cusack and Martin B. Hughes, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Lynch, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Chas. J. Stevens and Grote Hutcheson, 9th Cav.; Frederick V. Krug, Samuel E. Smiley and Colville M. Pettit, 8th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Jas. A. Hutton, 8th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 48, May 17, D. Platte.)

A G. C.-M., at Fort Washakie, Wyo., May 20. Detail: Capt. Wm. Quinton, 7th Inf., President; Capt. Allan H. Jackson, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Levi F. Burnett and Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; Alonzo R. Chapin, Asst. Surg., and Montgomery D. Parker, 9th Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain, 9th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 46, May 11, D. Platte.)

Army Boards.

A Board, to consist of 2d Lieuts. John C. Walshe, Frederick R. Day, and James Mitchell, Signal Corps, will assemble, May 31, to recommend awards for furnishing articles required for use of the Signal Service (S. O. 35, May 16, Sig. Off.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Edward P. Vollum, Surg.; Major Isaac Arnold, Ord. Dept., and 2d Lieut. David J. Rumbough, 3d Art., A. D. C., will meet at San Antonio, May 20, to examine the work on certain buildings erected under contract (S. O. 60, May 19, D. Tex.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major James G. C. Lee, Q. M.; Capt. Louis S. Tesson, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., will convene at recruiting rendezvous, Chicago, May 25, and fix responsibility for the damaged condition of trousers, for which Capt. Frank D. Garretty, 17th Inf., R. O., is responsible (S. O. 59, May 23, Div. M.)

Capt. J. W. Pullman, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav., will constitute a Board to assemble at Los Angeles, Cal., to inspect and purchase cavalry horses (S. O. 54, May 16, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Sidney, Neb., at the call of the president thereof, to examine into the qualifications of such enlisted men for appointment as Post Quartermaster Sergeant as shall be brought before it. Detail: Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Chas. A. Williams, R. Q. M., 21st Inf. Q. M. Sergt. Richard Barthelmess, 21st Inf., will report to the President of the Board for examination (S. O. 47, May 13, D. Platte.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A Fort Assiniboine despatch, referring to predatory Indian bands, says: "The War Department will take the question vigorously in hand during the coming summer. Steps have already been taken to establish permanent camps in the troubled district so that the country may be thoroughly patrolled. Heliograph stations, similar to those used in Arizona, will probably be erected in the Sweet Grass Hills and Bear Paw Mountains, and other measures employed for the detection and capture of these pestilent little bands. This will result either in ridding the country of them or making some more good Indians among the Piegans and Bloods."

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

At the thirteenth annual session of the Florida Medical Association, recently held at St. Augustine, Dr. De Witt Webb, late A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., read a paper on "The Indian Under Medical Observation," giving the results of his observation as medical officer in charge of the 497 Apaches for the last year confined at Fort Marion. The Indian suffered largely, the doctor said, from the same maladies as the white man, modified to a great degree by his mode of life. On the whole, the Apache had in him the elements of a most sturdy race, capable of great endurance, and in such high degree of health as promised the perpetuation of the race.

The commanding officer Fort Barrancas, Fla., has been directed to transfer 15,000 pounds of mortar powder from Fort Pickens, Fla., to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

Gen. Crook has sent Troop K, 9th Cav., to Cheyenne to enforce the removal of fences from the public lands. The cattle companies failed to remove the fences as ordered by the Government and the troops are sent to protect the men engaged in the work from the interference of the cowboys.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

MAY 25, 1887.

A LONG spell of hot and dry weather from the last of April, was broken yesterday by a copious shower, which has made the whole place look exceedingly lovely.

Most of the buildings, fences, seats, posts, etc., have been freshly painted and everything is in apple-pie order and will surely please the crowd of visitors that will begin to arrive by the end of next week.

Last Thursday Miss Newlands entertained her friends at an afternoon tea from 4 till 6 o'clock. She was assisted by Mrs. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Edgerton and Miss Nellie Rich. Her table was beautifully decorated with flowers; refreshments of sandwiches, strawberries and cream, chocolate, coffee, tea and cakes were served to the guests.

On Saturday evening the cadets had a hop in room No. 1, which was completely filled by the dancers and spectators.

At this year's graduating hop no german will be danced, but the whole affair will be all "hop," where everybody can take part from beginning to end. The germans of the past few years, while popular with those who got good seats and plenty of favors, were very much denounced by all others as breeders of discontent and selfishness.

No one has been detailed to deliver the usual address to the graduating class on June 11. Probably it was thought that enough "advice" has been given heretofore to last for several seasons if judiciously distributed.

Among those who have announced their intention to be present at the alumni meeting are Gen. Sherman, Maj. Mordecai, Col. Mordecai, Col. Fred. Grant, Col. Farley, Gen. R. H. Anderson, Gen. Ingalls, Capt. Ruffner, Col. Loeser, Gen. Wm. F. Smith, Gen. Van Vliet, Gen. Burns, Gen. Van Buren, Gen. McCalmont, Gen. Whipple, Gen. N. H. Davis, Gen. Flint, Col. Huse, Loyall Farragut, L. T. Howes, D. S. Denison, Jas. R. Dennison, Sebree Smith, Lt. Phelps, Edwin McNeill, F. L. Hills, E. R. Hills. The number is about the same as at the corresponding time last year.

The little son, aged 18 months, of 1st Sergt. Hall, of the Artillery Detachment, died last Thursday morning of convulsions, and was buried on Sunday. The funeral was largely attended by the families of the enlisted men of the post.

The indications are that the class to enter this year will be the largest in the history of the Academy. There will be over 150 vacancies; about 42 alternates have been appointed, and about 135 principals. The "plebes" will begin to report on June 14, and will come for three days.

Lieuts. Poor, Shipp and Cabell were visitors during the past week.

U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

FORT MONROE, Va., May 24, 1887.

DR. BROOK delivered his third lecture last Friday evening. Subject: Hemorrhage, the circulation of the blood, the venous and arterial systems. The lecture preceding this was on the reanimation of a drowning man. Both were listened to with marked attention.

Lieut. Rodman delivered an interesting lecture on electricity last Saturday evening. He intended only to amuse the officers' children, but both parents and children were delighted with it.

Last evening Col. Pennington gave an instructive entertainment in the theatre building. It consisted of panoramic views of the great battlefields and principal scenic sights of Europe. It was immensely enjoyed, especially by the young and untravelled.

Torch signalling commences here this evening under Captain Hobbs, to be continued until the necessary proficiency is attained.

Col. R. Jones has spent this day inspecting and rejecting, and will drill the troops at 9 A. M. to-morrow. The minute attention paid to things at this post, both to tree and shrub, by the commanding officer and police officer, Lieut. Osgood, places it far away ahead of any other in this division.

The fire engines have been removed to the new engine house, and the children's school from a low, incommodious shanty to a suitable and spacious room, upstairs in the engine house.

A game of ball came off here last Saturday between the School Club and a citizen nine, resulting in a score of 14 to 9 in favor of the former. The officers of the post—many of them very good players—and their ladies, too, take much interest in baseball, and the enlisted men are proud to say that many of the officers accepted, with pleasure too, honorary positions in the club, some attending its meetings. The game was umpired by Major Babbitt, the honorary president of the club, who showed his familiarity with every new change of rule and who is, and has been, for years back, the promoter and supporter of every athletic and manly exercise.

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

THE Fort Davis *News* of May 20 says:

Lieut. W. H. Barnum returned Wednesday from Pena Colorado.....The post Sunday school, at the suggestion of Mrs. Col. Clendenin, who is one of its valuable workers, is to have a picnic Saturday.....Col. and Mrs. A. G. Brackett left Saturday for the North and will spend a considerable portion of the time in Des Moines, the home of Judge McHenry, the father of Mrs. Brackett, and will also visit some of the summer resorts at Minnesota.....The Fort Davis Lodge is the banner Good Templar lodge of the State.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T.

THE *Independent* of May 18 says:

Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., will deliver the address at Vancouver on Memorial Day.....Gen. John Gibbon, Monday, went to Puget Sound.....On Monday Gov. Eugene Semple, of Washington Territory, visited here.....Lieut. J. N. Allison, 2d Cav., and Miss Susie Whalley were married at St. Stephen's Chapel, Portland, May 12. They immediately went to Fort Walla Walla, where a few days later they were tendered a reception by the officers and ladies of the post.... The amateur dramatic club, composed of Vancouver Barracks gentlemen and ladies, will, May 18, give at the Standard Theatre the comedy of "Engaged." The cast is: Cheviot Hill, Capt. C. A. Woodruff; Belvawney, Capt. A. H. Russell; Mr. Symperson, Lieut. F. Taylor; Angus Macalister, Lieut. A. Todd; Major McGillicuddy, Capt. C. H. Warrens; Belinda Treherne, Mrs. Anderson; Minnie Symperson, Mrs. Poole; Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. Warrens; Maggie Macfarlane, Mrs. Hunter; Parker, Miss Sladen.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of May 21 says:

Capt. Ray, of North Pole exploration fame, now here as Judge Advocate, has joined the rifle club and took his first shoot Wednesday ....The affair of the week was the reception given by Gen. and Mrs. Crook at their residence, 1,702 Chicago street, to their friends in Omaha. About 300 invitations were issued. The house was prettily decorated and lighted for the occasion and the evening being exceedingly cool everybody enjoyed the opportunity of paying their respects to the host and hostess. The Fort Omaha band was stationed on the lawn and enlivened the occasion. A light collation was served about midnight. Mrs. Crook was assisted in receiving by Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon, Mrs. General Wheaton, Mrs. P. H. Ray, Mrs. Colonel Henry, Mrs. General Dandy, Mrs. Hall, Miss Carrie Summers and Miss Jennie McClellan.....Quite a number of ladies went down to the rifle range on Wednesday. The scores were fair, the shooting being delayed by a "strike" among the soldiers who were to have worked the targets, which stirred up Col. Henry not a little.....Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton give a dinner at the garrison this afternoon to Judge and Mrs. Savage, anticipating their departure for Europe in June. They will also give a dance next Thursday evening to their guest, Miss Kinzie, of Chicago, a sister of Lieut. Kinzie.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

May 16, 1887.

BATTALION drill began to-day; gallery practice this afternoon.

Corpl. Hines, Co. A, 22d Inf., died on May 13, and his body was interred on the evening of the 14th. Owing to this, Col. Swaine very generously gave us Sunday off, or, in other words, no inspection.

Paymaster will be here on May 17. Work on the new commissary store-house is rapidly going on. It will be of stone, and is greatly needed.

The "Fort Lewis Social Club" will give a grand ball on Friday evening, May 20. It will be largely attended, as this is a very popular club, being mainly composed of jolly young fellows.

The boys were on the ball ground yesterday afternoon, but it was rather "gusty" for the enjoyment of the fascinating game.

General police is finished, and the garrison is much more pleasant looking.

Troop F, 6th Cav., is still at Amargo, N. M., and expect to remain there for some time.

It is rumored that Co. A will go into the field ere long.

ENIGMA.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

A BASE ball club has been organized and named the McArthur club in honor of Capt. McArthur, 13th Inf. C. H. Devreux is president and manager; W. E. Brady, secretary; Payne, captain and catcher; Gallop, pitcher; Devine, first base; Suchanks, second base; Tunry, third base; Clark, short stop; Kelly, left field; Culton, centre field, and Sturgis, right field.

Memorial Day this year is to be enthusiastically observed in this locality. All the civil societies of the city are to be in line and with the cavalry and artillery in the procession it will be a long one. Col. George B. Santord, 1st U. S. Cav., will act as grand marshal, he to appoint his aides. State Senator H. B. Kelley, of McPherson, Kan., will deliver an oration.

The *Times* says: "The mail received May 19 from Fort Reno was badly mutilated. A number of letters were soaking wet and one communication, relating to an application of Lt. Goldman, 5th Cav., for a six months' sick leave, was so badly used up, the red ink used having become blurred, that it cannot be read intelligently. Lieut. Goldman is suffering from cystitis, which has existed in his system for nearly a year, and the acting assistant surgeon recommends a cessation from all duties for at least six months."

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

ANOTHER land slide has occurred in the sewer ditch, but this time without casualty.....Lieut. J. B. Bellinger, Troop I, 5th Cav., granted a sick leave of 15 days, has arrived from Camp Martin.....Q. M. Sergeant O'Shea will leave the post shortly to go into business with his brother, post-trader at Fort Spokane.....An interesting contest took place here between Lieut. Nicholson and Mr. Moses Waters on the race track. The post trader ran his favorite horse against the Lieutenant's bay for a purse made up between the two parties. The latter was badly beaten by his contestant to the great grief of Moses.—*Kansas City Times.*

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of May 21 says:

Paymr. Bash arrived Wednesday, and paid off the troops ..... A social hop was given by the 8th Infantry Social club at the post hall Saturday evening..... ...Before leaving for Omaha, Lieut. Ray, 8th Inf., and Mrs. Ray were tendered a banquet by the officers and ladies of the post. Lieut. Ray will be missed from the garrison, but the position of Acting Judge Advocate is his by right of promotion, so we can only wish the Lieutenant and his estimable wife happiness in their new field of labor.

FORT McHENRY, MD.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *Sun* writes: It is not thought there will be any summer encampment this year for the troops quartered at Fort McHenry. The principal event of interest at the post is the progress of the annual target practice. Gen. Roger Jones, U. S. A., Insp.-General, left Fort McHenry, May 22, after three days' inspection of the post. Capt. E. R. Warner, who has been promoted Major 1st Artillery, will leave July 1 for duty on the Pacific Coast. May 22 Major W. H. Gardner, surgeon of the post, delivered an instructive lecture on "The Care of the Wounded on the Field of Battle."

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of May 21 says:

Lieuts. Duncan and Williams are in the woods establishing corners.....Lieut. Bonesteel is acting adjutant during the absence of Adjt. Duncan.....The band is playing music that is much appreciated.....Mrs. Lieut. Patten entertained a number of friends at cards on Thursday evening last..... Dudley, the five-year-old son of Lieut. W. Y. Stamper, of the 21st Inf., died in New York recently.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

IN the case of Q. M. Sergeant M. J. Ryan, 15th Infantry, tried at Fort Buford for insubordination, disrespect, etc., towards the quartermaster and sentenced to be reduced, confined at hard labor for ten months, and forfeit $100 of his pay, the reviewing authority, Gen. Ruger says: "It appears from the record that the prisoner attempted to prove by cross-examination of a witness for the prosecution, acts of violence to himself by the officer toward whom he was charged with having behaved in a disrespectful and insubordinate manner, but was not permitted to do so—the court holding it not admissible. It does not clearly appear at what precise time such acts of violence were supposed to have been done, but apparently before the last of the disrespectful acts charged against the prisoner, and specified as, in substance, a repetition of a former one. It also appears that the court refused to permit the prisoner, when making his defence, to submit evidence, presumably, to prove such acts of violence as are above referred to, and also declined to receive and place upon the record, a statement by the prisoner made through his counsel, of certain facts he wished to prove in his defence. The prisoner had an undoubted right, upon cross-examination of the officer preferring the charges, a witness for the prosecution and against whom the disrespectful conduct was alleged, to ask questions calculated to bring out all the attending circumstances, and particularly conduct on the part of such officer tending directly to provoke the prisoner to disrespectful conduct; and also to introduce testimony to like effect when making his defence. It is a fair inference from the record as a whole, that the court confined the inquiry essentially to the wrong conduct of the prisoner, and shut out proper evidence offered by the prisoner in extenuation in part, at least, of such conduct. If such inference does not accord with the actual facts, it still remains that the court, by refusing the prisoner the right to state and have appear upon the record what he wished to prove in defence, rendered it impossible for the reviewing authority to judge whether substantial justice was done to the prisoner in the sentence imposed. The proceedings are disapproved, and the findings and sentence set aside. (G.C.-M. O., 15, D. Dakota, 1887.)

CHARLEY TONG SING, one of the survivors of the ill-fated *Jeannette*, has opened a restaurant at 619 Jackson street, San Francisco.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 22 and 23. The orator is Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of N. Y. City; poet, Wallace Bruce, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The headquarters of the Society are at Congress Hall. The programme is as follows: Wednesday, June 22—11 A. M., Corps meetings in Congress Hall; 2 P. M., Business meeting of Society at the Town Hall; 8 P. M., Public meeting. Welcome by the Mayor, etc. Oration and poem at the Town Hall. Thursday, June 23—Excursions to Mt. McGregor and other points of interest. 7.30 P. M., Banquet at Congress Hall. Price to members of the Society $3, including wines. Hotel charges—The rate at Congress Hall will be $3 a day to veterans and their families, and at the numerous hotels and boarding houses accommodations may be secured at reasonable prices. Railroad rates—Arrangements are in progress to secure half rates from any point in the State of New York. They will be announced in a later notice. There is every indication that this will be the largest meeting since the organization of the Society, and many distinguished officers will be present.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. M.—The initials "O. B." signify official business.

Steward.—See answer to Subscriber in JOURNAL of May 21, 1887, p. 864.

J. A. L.—A portrait of Gen. Boulanger will be found in the Paris *Illustré* of April 30. It is by Debat-Pouson and from the Salon of 1887.

E. S. C.—Ask your company commander to attend to the matter for you and it *may* hasten the matter, but auditors of the Treasury are not to be hurried.

J. H. S.—Gen. Grant did not resign but "vacated" his commission as General of the Armies of the U. S., March 4, 1869, the date of his inauguration as President.

On duty.—There is no particular limit to the number of officers of the Army who may be granted leaves of absence at the same time. We are unable to say whether the system is or is not overdone.

J. G.—"American Aristocracy" is by Duane Merritt Greene, formerly an officer of the Army. It was published by the Central Publishing Company of Chicago in 1880. You might get a copy by writing to that company.

Arizona.—Your statements are vague, but we infer from them that your enlistment is valid. Better serve out your time cheerfully and do not waste your relatives' money in trying to do what it is nowadays very difficult to do.

Flotsam.—Capt. William R. Pease is a retired officer of the Army and lives at Wallingford, Conn. Capt. W. B. Pease belongs to the 9th U. S. Infantry, was recently before a Retiring Board at San Francisco, and is now on sick leave.

Subscriber asks: When will the candidates for promotion who lately passed the Department boards be examined at Fort Monroe? ANS.—This has not been decided, but it is presumed that the examination will not take place before Oct. 1.

W. M. B.—It is quite possible to get a commission in the Army without enlisting or passing through West Point, but just at present the prospects are not hopeful for civilian appointments. Still, qualifications and influence may bring about your desire in course of time.

F. A. G.—The *loss* of the original discharge does not invalidate the claim, but in presenting your papers and certificate of discharge you should make affidavit that you have lost the original (with details), that you have made diligent search to find it but without success, etc. The Paymr.-General of the Army, we presume, can furnish you the necessary blanks.

T. W. asks: Is it not proper for chief of second platoon in column of platoons to give command in changing direction? ANS.—The chiefs of both platoons give commands for wheeling. Par. 261, after defining the action of the chief of the first platoon, says that the second platoon changes direction by the same commands and means as the first. This is as plain as a pikestaff.

W. W. N.—The survivors of the Greely Arctic Expedition are: Gen. Greely, now Chief Signal Officer of the Army; David L. Brainard, 2d Lieut., 2d Cav., Fort Walla Walla; Julius R. Frederick, sick and crippled at his home in Indianapolis, Ind.; Henry Biederbick, Inspector of Customs, New York City; Maurice Connell, 1st class private, Signal Corps, San Francisco, and Francis Long, sergeant, Signal Corps, New York City.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The following are the officers of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, elected May 4; Commander, Major-Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. V.; Senior Vice-Commander, Commo. Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N.; Junior Vice-Commander, Major Wm. H. Lambert, U. S. V.; Recorder, Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.; Registrar, 1st Lieut. Frank D. Howell, late U. S. Army; Treasurer, Pay Director Alexander W. Russell, Captain, U. S. Navy; Chancellor, Gen. William L. James, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Lieut. George Bates Wight, D. D., late 1st N. J. Infantry; Council: Capt. Richard S. Collum, A. Q. M., U. S. Marine Corps; 1st Asst. Engr. Daniel W. Grafly, Lieutenant, late U. S. Navy; Capt. Geo. B. White, U. S. Navy; Gen. Lewis Merrill, U. S. V.; Gen. W. W. H. Davis, U. S. V.

At a meeting of the California Commandery, held at San Francisco, May 25, the following were balloted for; Major H. T. Lee, U. S. V.; Capt. H. S. Thompson, U. S. V.; Capt. J. Ransom, U. S. V.; Lieut. N. D. Hodge, U. S. V., and Lieut. E. T. Blackener, U. S. V. There were also balloted for: Messrs. Louis Sloss, Henry L. Dodge, Wm. Alvord and Geo. C. Perkins, "gentlemen in civil life, who, during the rebellion, were specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government, and were active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same." The annual election takes place May 28, when the following ticket will be presented: Commander, Commo. G. E. Belknap, U. S. N.; Junior Vice, Major W. G. Gould, U. S. V.; Recorder, Col. W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A.; Registrar, Capt. J. W. Staples, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Capt. C. M. Kine, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Col. A. G. Hawes, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Post Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. Army. Council: Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A.; Gen. Edward S. Salomon, U. S. V.; Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, U. S. V.; Chief Engr. Montgomery Fletcher, U. S. N., and Lieut. Edward Carlson, U. S. V.

The Memorial Volume to Gen. Hancock, prepared by direction of the Commandery in-Chief, is ready for distribution, and will be forwarded to any address on receipt of seventy-five cents.

The Commandery-in-Chief will convene at Headquarters, 723 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, June 1, at 8 P. M., to take action on the application for a charter to organize the Commandery of the State of Colorado, at Denver.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, to be held June 1, Gen. J. C. Abbott, U. S. V., will be balloted for. The commandery now has a total of 333.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Left Washington Navy-yard May 23, for Hampton Roads, intending to have target practice on the way. Arrived at Norfolk May 25.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Left Norfolk for New York May 27.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Norfolk Navy-yard. Was to leave May 25 for New York.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Mozambique March 18.

Reported by cable to the Navy Department, May 26, as being at Durbane, Mauritius.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro May 18.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro May 18. Comdr. F. W. Dickens has been ordered to command this vessel, and will sail on the U. S. S. *Trenton*.

European Station—R.-Admi. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Was at Villefranche, May 4.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Arrived at Villefranche May 4. After Commander Folger's return from Germany, and when the *Quinnebaug* is ready for sea Rear Admiral Franklin will direct him to proceed with the *Quinnebaug* to Constantinople and other ports. The Admiral stated that if the Department was to send a crew out to the *Quinnebaug* the cruise would be deferred until autumn. This is likely to be done as the Department intends to send a crew.

Pacific Station—Rear Admi. L. A. Kimberley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Intends to cruise with the *Mohican* on coast of Salvador if required by condition of affairs there. Arrived at Corinto, Nicaragua, April 20, and at Panama May 7. Still there May 17.

Commander J. D. Graham, in a letter dated Corinto, Nicaragua, April 21, 1887, writes: I have the honor to inform the Department of my arrival in this port, with the *Alert* under my command, at 4.30 P. M., on the 20th of April, from Amapala, Honduras. During my stay in Amapala, the officers were entertained at a State dinner by the Commandant of the Port, in the name of the President of Honduras. I propose to remain here long enough to take in coal, and to await the arrival of the mail steamer from Panama, due on the 25th inst, when I shall leave for Punta Arenas, remaining at the latter port until the arrival of the mail steamer, when I shall proceed direct to Panama, arriving there about May 6 or 7. The general health of the ship's company is excellent, although some of the crew are suffering from slight troubles arising from the excessive hot weather.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Sailed from Guaymas, April 26, for Las Pas, Mazatlan and Acapulco. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Panama May 17.

A report received at the Navy Department from the Pacific station, shows the *Iroquois* to be in very bad condition. Her hull is badly out of repair. No orders have yet been issued to repair, but she will probably be ordered to Mare Island shortly to be examined by the Board of Survey.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. It is very probable that the *Juniata* will be ordered to the Asiatic Squadron. At Caldero April 13, and on May 17 was expected at Panama daily.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was cruising off Salvador ports May 17.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. Cruising in the vicinity of Sitka. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. En route for her station in Alaskan waters. Sailed from Barbadoes, May 26, for Rio de Janeiro.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Payta, Peru, May 24.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama April 22.

Was to remain there till about the middle of May, and then go on a cruise to Vladivostock, Hakodate and several of the northern ports of China.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns. Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Left Yokohama, Japan, April 3, in search of American bark *Annie Carver*. Intended to go to Shanghai, and take on board Minister Denby, who wants to visit various consulates in China.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama April 22.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama April 22.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Lieut. Commander Frank Courtis in temporary command. Comdr. F. V. McNair has been ordered to command. At Nagasaki, Japan, April 22. To proceed to Yokohama about May 1.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers. At Nagasaki, Japan, April 22. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent for the present to Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At Newport, R. I. Will go on summer cruise about middle of June, taking to Lisbon the relieving officers and crew for the *Quinnebaug*, which will meet the squadron at Lisbon.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. At Newport, R. I. Will go on summer cruise about middle of June, taking to Lisbon the relieving officers and crew for the *Quinnebaug*, which will meet the squadron at Lisbon.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Newport, R. I. Will go on summer cruise about the middle of June, taking to Lisbon the relieving officers and crew for the *Quinnebaug*, which will meet the squadron at Lisbon.

On Special Service.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. At Annapolis, Md. Will sail shortly on her summer cruise.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At Navy-yard, New York. May 18.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. Sailed from Norfolk May 10, and arrived May 11 at New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Sailed from Washington for Norfolk May 20.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10. Mail address, San Diego, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Address at present, New London, Conn. Cruising in Long Island Sound, preparatory to her cruise to Foreign ports. Expects to leave New London the latter part of May, for Fayal, Azores. Arrive at that port June 10, reach Cadiz June 21, leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. N. H. Farquhar. At Norfolk, Va. Was recommissioned May 16. Will sail shortly for Rio, South Atlantic station, with relieving officers and crew for the *Lancaster*. Will probably be assigned later to the North Atlantic station.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. Will be completed about July 1.

Chicago—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. Will be in condition to sail for New York early in June.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE new English torpedo-boat, No. 80, in her speed trial made 23 knots per hour with triple expansion engines, of 1,500 h. p.

REAR ADMIRAL KIMBERLY is now in command of the Pacific Station, and Comdr. R. P. Leary has assumed command of the *Iroquois* on the same station.

The Japan Naval Department has under contemplation the organization of a naval telegraph corps for the benefit of the officers of the service and the country at large.

THE 45-ton guns of H. M. S. *Colossus* have been tried at quick firing at a target, the ship passing at a speed of eight knots. Four rounds were fired in six minutes, three of the four shots striking the target.

LATE advices from Corea are to the effect that the King is rapidly making modern improvements in such parts of his kingdom as are accessible to foreigners, and that much of this is due to advice given him by Rear Admiral Shufeldt, U. S. N.

PETROLEUM refuse has been used as fuel for some time past in many Russian ships of war, and a newly-invented liquid fuel furnace has been ordered to be fitted to several steamers now building for service on the Oxus. The petroleum raises double the amount of steam to that raised for the same weight of coal, so that a vessel's staying power at sea would be doubled.

THE *Nautical Gazette* says: "The Union Iron Works, San Francisco, has driven the piles and placed the keel-blocks for the *Charleston*, and the company is only awaiting the arrival of the steel plates to commence the ship. They have several large castings and forgings for the machinery, but not a blow can be struck on the hull for want of material. The Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, is in very much the same plight as the Union Iron Works; they are progressing with the machinery, but have obtained no hull plates."

THE Navy Department has advertised for ice, bids to be opened June 23.

THE Naval Academy Sunday School at Annapolis sends $38 to the *Tribune* Fresh Air Fund.

THE contract to construct a Naval hospital at Widow's Island has been awarded to W. H. Glover and Co., Rockland, Me., at $35,490.

THE Naval Ordnance Bureau has ordered the building of six more 6-inch gun carriages, which makes a total of ten now in course of construction.

SURGEON-GENERAL GUNNELL is distributing among the medical officers of the Navy Surgeon Major J. H. Porter's work, entitled, "The Surgeon's Pocket-book," which is especially adapted to field work, when medical appliances are not at hand.

THE only bid received to build a caisson on the Boston Naval drydock was the Atlantic Works, of East Boston, which offered to do the work for $37,500, which is $6,000 in excess of the appropriation for the purpose. The bid was rejected and new proposals will be called for, by advertisement.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR TURNER, of the Navy, is now engaged in experimenting with the present standard Naval ration and is confident that the showing made by him will make the necessity for a change for the better apparent to the authorities. He has a glass "stomach" with which he conducts his digestive experiments.

WITH the absence of Secretary Whitney from Washington and the return of the members of the Ramsay board to their regular stations, the result of the examination of the plans submitted for the two 6,000-ton armored ships is still unknown, as far as official statements are concerned. Little hints from here and there, however, tend to increase the belief that the board's report is one of disagreement. It is said that certain members of the board, including its president, regard the English designs and models as superior to any of the others, while Shield Wilson, of New York, and Edward Burgess, of Boston, the two civilian members, and possibly Assistant Naval Constructor Bowles also, object to the English plans because, in their opinion, the vessels would be top heavy and too slow. At any rate the difference of opinion is so radical that it will be found difficult to reconcile, and it is hardly probable that a decision in favor of any of the plans submitted will be reached soon. The other members of the board besides those before named are Comdr. Goodrich, Chief Engr. Kiersted and Lieut. Knox.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Yokohama, Japan, April 24, says: "The *Brooklyn* has been caulked on deck and outside by Japanese workmen, and I am safe in making the assertion that these Japs did more work in one day than caulkers in our Navy-yards at home would have done in a week. A day's work here is nine hours, and a caulker who gets as much as 40 cents a day is very well paid. They spent their noon meal hour on board ship, and it was an odd looking sight to see them squatted about the decks, laughing and chatting as happily as though work was a pleasure, as they ate a frugal meal of fish and rice out of curious looking bowls of Japanese pottery, picking up the fish with the fingers of one hand while dexterously using a pair of chopsticks with the fingers of the other, transferring the rice so rapidly from the bowl to the mouth that one could scarcely discern which fingers held the chopsticks. Japanese workmen are also engaged in repairing our boilers with a similar degree of rapidity, but it is not expected that they will complete the work within a month, 18,000 thousand miles of steaming having pretty well worn out boilers which were far from new when we left New York in August last."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MAY 20.—Passed Assistant Engineer J. C. Kafer, ordered to Philadelphia to Chief Engineer Melville for special duty in connection with machinery for the new cruisers.

Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith, ordered to Hampton Roads to report to Rear Admiral Luce on the 25th for duty on board the Galena.

Acting Boatswain Stephen McCartney, ordered to duty on the New Hampshire.

Acting Boatswain Thomas M. Johnson, ordered to the Torpedo Station.

MAY 21.—Lieutenant Harry Knox, to the Boston.

MAY 26.—Assistant Surgeon S. S. White, to the St. Louis.

MAY 27.—Chief Engineer W. W. Heaton, to report on May 31 for passage in training ship to join Quinnebaug.

Detached.

MAY 20.—Lieutenants G. F. W. Holman and Hamilton Hutchings, detached from duty under instructions at Newport, and ordered to report to Commander Goodrich at the Torpedo Station for such duty as he may assign them.

Lieutenant M. Fisher Wright, detached from the League Island Navy-yard, and ordered to report to Commander Evans for duty as inspector of steel on the new cruisers.

Assistant Engineer T. F. Carter, detached from the Galena on the reporting of his relief and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 21.—Commander Wm. Gibson, from the Navy-yard, Washington, May 25, and placed on the retired list from that date.

Lieutenant Chas. G. Bowman, from the Atlanta and ordered to the Boston.

Ensign F. J. Haeseler, from the practice ship Constellation, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Ensign M. K. Eyre, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the practice ship Constellation.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. W. Deane, from the receiving ship Dale, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the receiving ship Dale.

MAY 26.—Lieutenant Chas. Laird, from the Jamestown and ordered to duty in the Hydrographic Office.

Surgeon J. R. Waggener, from Iroquois, to wait orders.

Carpenter W. A. Barry, from Boston Navy-yard to Richmond.

Carpenter E. H. Hay, from Richmond to Boston Navy-yard.

Retired.

Lieutenants (Junior Grade) Clinton H. Lyeth and Charles H. Amsden, placed on the retired list from May 20, 1887.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending May 25, 1887:

John Farrell, beneficiary, died May 17, 1887, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Richard F. Rogers, 3d class apprentice, attached to U. S. S. New Hampshire, died May 18, 1887, at Newport, R. I.

Kinid Knudsou, seaman, died May 17, 1887, at Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Arthur H. Clark, 2d Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps, May 7, on board U. S. S. Iroquois.

MARINE CORPS.

MAY 14.—First Lieutenant L. W. T. Waller, detached from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to proceed to New York City and thence by Pacific Mail steamer of May 21 to Panama, U. S. Colombia, where, upon arrival, he will ascertain from the United States Consul the whereabouts of the U. S. S. Iroquois, proceed and join that ship, and report for duty as the officer detailed to command her marine guard.

MAY 18.—Second Lieutenant Charles A. Doyen, detached from the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

First Lieutenant Carroll Mercer, detached from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the guard of the U. S. S. Quinnebaug, reporting with his guard on May 31 to the commandant, U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., for passage to the European Station.

MAY 19.—Second Lieutenant Charles A. Doyen's orders of May 18 is suspended for the present.

MAY 24.—Captain J. M. T. Young, ordered from the Richmond to Marine Barracks, Annapolis, d

Captain F. H. Harrington, to command the marine guard of the Richmond, relieving Captain Young.

MAY 25.—1st Lieutenant Thos. N. Wood, ordered from Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., to Marine Barracks, Washington.

Captain R. L. Meade, sick leave extended six months, from May 17.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

LETTER of Rear Admiral Kimberly, showing disposition of vessels of the Pacific squadron during month of April: *Vandalia* (flagship), off Panama, arrived March 27. *Mohican*, arrived at Panama April 2; 12 days from Callao. Sailed April 30 for La Union and the coast of Salvador, to intercept the *Alert* for same duty, if necessary, and to return to Panama after carrying out present orders. *Alert* left Acapulco about March 25, after arrival of mail steamer from San Francisco for San Jose de Guatemala and Panama, intending to make stops at La Libertad, La Union, Corinto and Punta Arenas, expecting to reach Panama between May 1 and 10. Orders have been issued for her to cruise with the *Mohican* on the coast of Salvador, if required by condition of affairs there. *Adams* left Acapulco for Mazatlan, via Manzanillo, March 20. Orders have been issued, 16th inst., by mail, for her to return to Callao, Peru, after fully carrying out order of the Department. She was also furnished with a copy of the Department telegram concerning stoves from San Francisco. *Iroquois*—I received a telegram April 22, dated at Arica of the 21st, that she would sail that night for Panama. She is expected here about May 6. *Juniata*—On April 12 telegraphed by squa iron code, "Proceed on your cruise according to orders in your possession. Come to Panama, stopping en route at discretion." On April 13 received telegram dated Caldera, "All quiet here." *Monongahela*, storeship, at Coquimbo.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 25, 1887.

THE week has been an eventful one for the candidates for cadet hips at the Academy. For months they have been arriving, singly, in pairs or in parties, alone, with parents, or surrounded by friends. Some have been receiving private instruction from tutors here in the city, while many, probably the greater part stand on their previous preparation. On Monday the steps leading to the Superintendent's office were crowded with these young aspirants, each one looking as if his fate was soon to be settled. As a whole they were probably happier then than at any other time during the week; for a large portion had then to learn the difficulties attending an academy examination and were happier for their ignorance. Before noon all had reported and were ready for the test to begin. On Tuesday all the applicants were examined in English branches and a large proportion passed successfully. On Wednesday came the examination in mathematics, and, as is the case nine times out of ten after admission, it proved a stumbling block to many. To some it proved more than this, a Waterloo, in fact, and seeing the hopelessness of further trials many candidates "folded their tents and stole silently away."

On Thursday and Friday came physical examinations for those successful in their studies, and further chances for those who had failed. On Saturday all was settled, and the May portion of the class of '91 entered the Academy. The number of candidates cannot be said to be less than usual, but only 33 successfully passed their mental examinations, and more than five of these failed physically. As nearly 50 are usually admitted at this time of the year something out of the usual order seems to have taken place.

Whether this can be a change in the examinations or in the ability of the candidates is a question that first suggests itself to an inquirer.

Prominent among those who have just entered is Nive, the Japanese representative at the Academy. He is of middle height, has the features of his race, i. e., of the better portion, and enters upon all his duties with an earnestness that promises success. His knowledge of English is not bad, but he is forced to speak slowly and is sometimes at a loss to express his thoughts.

In his case it is certain that no "hazing" will be attempted as the older cadets have certainly too much sense and too much courtesy to attempt such an action. It is said that all classes of cadets think well of him and are anxious that he should carry back to Japan a favorable impression of the Academy. At present all these new cadets are under the care of Lieut. Wood, U. S. N., and are daily given a "setting up" drill by Swordmaster Corbesier in the armory.

On Saturday afternoon the cadets narrowly escaped a defeat at baseball by their old rivals, the Johns Hopkins University. The game was called at 2 o'clock, and was a hard fought battle, though but four innings could be played. It took an hour to play the first two innings and then a recess was called.

At this time services were held in the chapel—the funeral service of Prof. Dovilliers, so many years connected with the Dept. of Modern Languages. The funeral was well attended by officers and cadets, and the service, as conducted by Chaplain Rawson, was impressive, as it always must be.

Later in the afternoon the contest on the base ball ground was continued, but the college men were forced to leave at 4.20 and only two more innings could be played. In the first half of the third innings the Hopkins teams scored a single run on a disputed point, and, although it was given by the umpire, it was challenged by Captain Bryan of the cadet team and will be referred to base ball authorities. Beside this neither side scored, and at the end of four innings the score stood 1 to 0 in favor of the college team. From the first it was a contest of pitchers, as neither side could hit the ball to any extent. Aside from bases on balls the only hit on either side was made by Bryan of the cadet team.

The game opened by Anderson giving two men bases, and then it required the utmost exertions on the part of the cadets to prevent these men from scoring. After one man struck out, a hot grounder was hit to Bryan at third base. He made a splendid stop and by a quick throw shut out the runner at the home plate and saved the score. The third man went out on a foul tip and the side retired. Snow and Robison struck out for the cadets, Hubbard knocked a fly to left field, which Tarleton dropped and gave him a life. He went to second and made third on Canfield's wild throw to shut him off. Dashiell then gave his whole attention to the batter who retired on a foul tip. After this the game was well played but consisted mostly of battery work, as nearly all struck out. In the third inning a Hopkins' man was on second and one was on third, when a ball was hit to Long at short. He threw it home in time to cut off Canfield, who was coming in from third. He stopped and retired toward third. Hubbard, the cadet catcher, stood on the home plate and held the ball until the runner from second crossed third. As he ran over the base, the ball was thrown to Bryan, who touched him out. When the ball left the home plate, Canfield rushed in and crossed it, making the only score. His run was disputed on the ground that as the ball was at the home plate, while another runner held third, and he was between the two, he was thereby forced out. The umpire decided him safe and his run was scored. For the Hopkins team, the battery did all the work, Dashiell in the box and Canfield behind the bat, comprising the backbone of the team. For the cadets, Anderson, Bryan, Long, Allen and Snow played well, but all the team proved weak at the bat.

In the evening the cadets gave their last hop before the June ball. The usual number were present and the entertainment was as enjoyable as ever. An extension was granted by the superintendent and the hop did not close till nearly 11.

This week a different drill is held every afternoon, as a preparation for the Board of Visitors.

Next week the annual examinations will take place and there will be no drills during the week. Those warned that they are unsatisfactory for the year or are likely to be, have been notified for several weeks and have made special efforts to redeem their situation. The re-examinations wanted some cadets, who were deficient last term, have commenced.

Miss Davison, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mrs. Lieut. Wise.

Miss Baylor, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mrs. Lieut. Miles.

Miss Cushman is visiting Mrs. Engr. Farmer.

The President May 23 appointed Commo. David B. Harmon, Wm. A. Wallace, of New York, H. S. Van Eaton, of Mississippi, Asa Morgan, of Arkansas, Thomas A. Logan, of Ohio, and Prof. D. C. Gilman, president of the Johns Hopkins University, as members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy. The other members of the board are Senators Aldrich and Gray, representing the Senate, and Representatives Herbert, Goff and Sayers, representing the House of Representatives. Senator Aldrich's absence in Europe will prevent his attendance. The Board house will be ready for occupancy June 3, and the formal reception of the Board will take place June 4, at 10 o'clock.

REVENUE MARINE.

The board which examined candidates for appointment as cadets in the Revenue Marine Service has reported to Secretary Fairchild that the following-named persons passed a satisfactory examination and gained the highest percentage of those examined: Leonidas L. Robinson, Percy H. Brereton, Shepherd K. Smith and Frederick G. Dodge.

Appointments.—Horace Hassel, Chief Engineer; C. W. Munroe and W. H. Warren, First Assistant Engineers, and O. N. Turner and D. F. Bowen, Second Assistants.

A San Francisco despatch of May 24 says: "The police duties of revenue cutters in Alaskan waters are by no means over, as was thought because of the schooners being released. Captain Shepherd will sail on June 1 with strict, explicit orders to seize every vessel, no matter of what nationality, found transgressing the provisions of the law, relating to fishing in the territorial waters.

The 16-ton schooner *Carrie*, of New Haven, bound for Rockaway with a cargo of oysters, was run down and sunk off Eaton's Neck during the fog May 25 by the U. S. Coast Survey schooner *Eagre*. The *Eagre* struck the *Carrie* amidships, cutting her in two. Capt. Chappell and Seaman John Petersen, of the *Carrie*, were picked up by a boat's crew from the *Eagre*.

The steamer *Johnson* has been put in commission for a summer cruise on the lakes.

2d Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth has been ordered to duty on the *Perry*, 2d Lieut. G. H. Doty to the *Fessenden*, and 2d Lieut. Edmund Burke to the *Johnson*.

The following promotions of Revenue Marine officers are announced this week: 1st Assistant Engineer Horace Hassell, to be Chief Engineer; 2d Assistant Engineers C. W. Munroe and W. H. Warren, to 1st Assistants; 3d Assistant Engineers O. N. Turner and D. F. Bowen, to be 2d Assistants.

A despatch from Port Townsend, Washington Territory, says: "The revenue cutter *Oliver Walcot* has returned from a four days' cruise along the west coast of Vancouver Island in search of news concerning the ship *St. Stephens*."

SECRETARY WHITNEY KNOWS 'EM.

OMAHA *World*: Omaha Man—Secretary Whitney must be very popular in Washington.

Washington Man—How so?

"I saw by the paper recently that when men call at his house on business he don't keep them waiting in the hall as some great personages do in other places, but even if he is at dinner he jumps up and hurries out to see them."

"Oh! well, Whitney has had a good deal of experience in Washington, you know."

"Experience?"

"Yes, he knows the sort of blokes who rush to Washington after offices are not above robbing a hat rack if they get a good chance."

A STUDENT, being desirous of learning whether there was any truth in the statement that Seneca was addicted to drunkenness opened an illustrated encyclopædia, and having found the name of the celebrated philosopher, the first object that met his gaze was a woodcut, beneath which were the words, "Seneca, after an ancient bust." The ardent investigator, finding his worst fears confirmed, looked no further.

A TRAVELLING sleight-of-hand man visited an Indian encampment in Idaho the other day. He took one of the camp dogs in hand and soon drew a large number of coins from his tail to the intense astonishment of the Indians. When he left the Indians promptly killed the dog and dissected him. They were ready to lynch the magician when they found no money in him.

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While the Company he represents has no superior in the country for security or for liberality in its policies to officers in the Military Service, yet he will be pleased to advise and assist officers who may prefer to place their insurance in other reputable companies. Information as to the standing of the various companies and their relative profitableness for investment he will gladly communicate to those who desire it; also advice as to kind of policy best suited and most profitable to those of different ages.

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76 EUCLID AVE., Cleveland, O.

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THE picayune policy which controls our Government in some matters seriously embarrasses officers who are honored with the position of official representative of the United States in foreign countries. The little fortune that Admiral Farragut had accumulated during a lifetime was nearly all expended in paying the expenses imposed upon him by his position as the representative of his Government when he went abroad on his last cruise in command of the European Squadron, 1867-8. A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* now tells us that "many officers are loath to accept such invitations as France now offers, as they are brought into contact abroad on such occasions with foreign officers whose Governments have provided them with generous allowances for expenses, and not a few of them have large private fortunes. Col. Volkmar, now an Assistant Adjutant-General, when in the cavalry arm of the Service was chosen to represent this country at the military practice in France. He remembers his visit with regret, as he had only his salary as a captain with which to maintain the dignity of his Government, while officers from other countries had liberal allowances for entertainment."

SOME ARTILLERY NOTES.

IN a recent lecture before the Royal United Service Institution Major General W. H. GOODENOUGH, C. B., R. A., called attention to one advantage resulting from the practice of artillerists in musketry firing which may help to reconcile those who object to their occupying so much time with this branch of military training. The lecturer stated that he had found that men instructed in musketry had their eyes so trained to the use of sights, that they become ready and quick in laying the gun. He dwelt at the same time upon the necessity of training the men in artillery, and, in order to make all ranks take interest in accuracy, he suggested that some valued recognition of artillery firing should be instituted. A high officer of the German artillery who discusses the subject of the artillery of the future, shows that it is not sufficient to charge and point the gun, however well that may be done, for this is merely technical, and it would be comparatively useless to have even excellent batteries unless there were present a man of great intelligence to group them in action. Such an officer must then be provided with a corps of horsemen for the purpose of transmitting his orders. Another writer who, in the Italian *Revista*, of Rome, considers the subject of horse artillery, remarks that since the wars of 1870-71-77-78, that special force has been recognized as indispensable in modern armies. "The increase of horse artillery in the principal States of Europe on a larger scale, shows that the lesson learned from recent wars is that the arm should be rendered *independent* of field artillery," "and that it should be considered a *specialité* of artillery in campaigning." He argues that the batteries should not be reduced but armed with special pieces, light and powerful, evidently inclining to the adoption of quick-firing guns of greater range than the present 7 c. pieces.

Of our own artillery an officer of the Army writes us that the new field gun is too heavy for horse artillery and of questionable value as a field gun. He says: "With a charge of 3.75 lbs. and 1,750 f. s. initial vel., it will have a terminal velocity at 4,500 yards of 675 f. s. To secure efficiency at this range bullets of 27 to the pound will have to be used with about ninety in the shell. With a 15 lb. projectile and 1,525 f. s. the terminal velocity at this range will be 725 f. s. and the energy about 57 foot tons; that of the 15 lb. shot with 1,750 f. s. about 48 f. t. The German horse artillery gun, adopted nearly twenty years ago, uses a shrapnel projectile nearly a pound lighter than ours, yet it contains 123 bullets, as against 107 for our own, and the former bullets, be it well remembered, are 27 to the pound, while ours are but 32. The effective range of the German gun being practically equal to ours, its efficiency is about 15 per cent. greater. The old German field gun has a projectile of 17.9 lbs., with 210 bullets, 27 to the pound, and some 300 yards greater effective range. What show, he asks, would a battery of our guns have against one like this? Its efficiency is at least twice as great as our own. Our projectile contains 25.7 per cent. of its weight in bullets; the German horse gun 37.3 per cent., and their field gun 43 per cent. Cannot our mechanics," this officer asks, "make a shell as good as that of Germany or the Italian shell which shall contain the same percentage of bullets, giving, instead of 90, 246 bullets of 44 to the pound, which can be used with the greatly increased terminal velocity, thus increasing the efficiency of the gun nearly three times. At the same time the muzzle energy will be reduced from 276 to 242 foot-tons, and the greatly to be desired, lighter carriage can be secured. We kick ourselves 34 foot-tons harder than is necessary, and fail to kick the enemy by nine foot-tons as hard as we might. It is claimed that the high velocity gives us 'greater dangerous space,' but it is not apparent upon what theory of ballistic this is founded. Artillery officers hold the excessive velocities sought for, in part responsible for this. It necessitates a very strong shell, which will have little room for bullets. At 2,000 yards the terminal velocity of the 13 lb. projectile, 1,750 f. s., is 977 f. s.; that of the 15 lb. projectile, 1,525 f. s., is 977.3 f. s. Up to about this range the former will have very slightly the advantage in both the angles of projection and fall.

"But is this what we want? Within this range it

sometimes is of great neces ity to fire over our own troops, and this any increase in the angle of projection will favor. This 'dangerous space' is now created by shrapnel fire. Too flat a trajectory, again, is not wanted. Beyond about 2,000 yards, all of the conditions whirl completely around again in favor of the heavier projectile, and the angles of projection and fall are less than with the lighter projectile, and just what one desires, for at the long ranges we have too much of both, and any reduction is to be desired. It seems to me," concludes our correspondent, "that the Ordnance Department have followed the theories of NORMAN WIARD in his absurd Nut Island experiments. It has achieved magnificent results in the construction of a gun, which is a marvel of strength, as is also the carriage, but it appears to have forgotten that our object is not so much to build a gun which can exhibit to us at the breech its powers of resistance as to astonish the enemy several thousand yards in front of its muzzle with its capacity for offence. We had better have a heavier projectile with two or three times as many bullets and less initial velocity."

ENGLISH ORDNANCE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE indignation expressed by the New York *Tribune* at the report of the English Ordnance Inquiry Commission will doubtless awake in the breast of Englishmen feelings akin to those entertained by the small boy who objected to another lad's tears over his grandmother's grave on the ground that it was none of his funeral. Our contemporary characterizes the judgment of the commission as not corrupt, but utterly stupid. Their report, it says, "contains some of the most astonishing literature of modern days. The system, when any system exists, is bad. The results are—unsatisfactory guns, six years' talk about rifles and no rifles, swords that will neither thrust nor cut, shells that don't burst, fuses that don't light, cartridges that jam, bayonets bending into corkscrews, the worst horse artillery gun in Europe; in a word, the system always at fault and the officials always blundering. The commission show the usual British tenderness towards individuals. They propose to censure nobody, much less punish. Very different would be Lord WOLSELEY'S action if he had his way. His frankness of speech is among the most refreshing features of a document which to every Englishman can only be appalling in its revelations."

As a matter of fact, the Cutlass Committee at least does fix the responsibility on Sir JOHN ADYE, Director-General of Artillery; Colonels DIXON, FRASER and CLOSE, Superintendents at Enfield; Captain HOOD, Director of Naval Ordnance; Captain BOYS, captain of the *Excellent*, and Mr. TERRY, foreman of the Enfield works. The committee do not undertake to apportion the responsibility, leaving those concerned to divide it between them, share and share alike or in any other way they please. *Broad Arrow*, with less reserve, declares that the blame rests with the higher authorities of the War Office, who for years past have been supine and careless with respect to the supply of weapons of war to a degree that has almost been criminal, and have recommended officers of the Royal Artillery for the important mechanical appointments of superintendents of a War Office manufacturing establishment, who possessed no previous experience. They have shirked the responsibility that properly devolved upon them, and have allowed their controlling power to slide into the hands of the heads of the Manufacturing Departments.

One of our watchful newspaper critics who is consumed with benevolent anxiety that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL should be right in all things, by his excess of zeal in this regard recently misled *Broad Arrow* as to the character of the criticisms we have at times felt called upon to make at the expense of some of our own officials. The comments upon the report of the Cutlass Commission, which we quote, are in the line of the only animadversions we have made, which were not intended to reflect upon the integrity of anyone, but to warn those most interested against the misleading influence of certain professional habits of mind. The English officials have fallen under censure because of their undue reliance upon theoretical opinions in mechanical matters which lie beyond the range of their practical experience. They have been misled, apparently, by that want of appreciation of the knowledge and experience of others, to which self-reliant men are prone. Major-General FRASER, for example, when asked whether the making of swords was an operation so difficult as experts in the trade had maintained, replied jauntily: "I dare say there is a knack in it;" and further, "I know nothing about the making of swords, and I do not pretend to know anything about it." Yet he and others of like self-confidence, ventured to differ in nearly every essential point from the trained experts in sword-making whose valuable opinions were freely given.

PROSPECTS OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE opinion of those who are most familiar with the affairs of the Panama Canal Company seems to be that the canal will be completed, but not by the present company, which is approaching the end of its career of brilliant financiering and wasteful expenditure. A despatch from Panama, May 16, announces that in one of the largest, longest, and deepest cuts, high up above the prospective canal work, water has been struck. The amount of earth and rock taken out of the section referred to represents millions of dollars, and all this work is to-day valueless, as the water has washed from the side of the mountain more than sufficient to fill all the cuts. An English engineer, Mr. R. NELSON BOYD, in some notes on the Panama Canal in the *Engineer*, states the positive opinion that it will be clearly impossible to complete the canal under six years from Jan. 1, 1887, and he inclines to the opinion that it will take nearer twelve than six years. The mishap just reported may further extend this period. Mr. BOYD estimates the total amount of excavation, including deviating and other works, as 150,000,000 cubic metres and the quantity already removed as 30,000,000 metres, or one-fifth. Taking into account the preliminary work, the engineers consider that one-third the actual work on the canal is accomplished, but this has taken five years, and it will thus take another ten to complete the remaining two-thirds. Even assuming the preparatory arrangements to be all that that can be desired, an unavoidable delay will occur at the Culevra cutting. This "immense and difficult work," says Mr. BOYD, "cannot be accomplished under six years, as estimated by men acquainted with the circumstances and competent to judge. Then, again, taking the first or present rate of excavation, we are not allowing for the greater difficulties of the work as the depth increases. Up to the present time all earth moved has been close to the surface, and most of it has been moved by level roads. Later it will be necessary to raise the earth 29½ ft., and the tips will be further away, so that as time goes on we ought to reckon on a smaller and not a larger rate of excavation."

As to cost, Mr. BOYD says: "It is generally believed that more than the original capital has been already spent. Assuming that 1,000,000,000f. have been absorbed by the existing works, interest on capital, etc., the amount of capital eventually required will be over 3,000,000,000f., say £120,000,000 sterling;" six hundred millions of dollars, or more than the cost of all of our great railroad highways connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. In conclusion, Mr. BOYD says with equal truth and force: "Of course it is quite possible that in less time and at less cost a ditch from end to end with water flowing from the Pacific to the Atlantic may be made, but not the canal as designed, 29½ feet deep. The impression made on the mind by a visit to the canal is a sad one. It seems as if the success of Suez was to be tarnished by the failure of Panama, and the brilliant reputation earned in the East lost in the West. The Suez Canal has been followed too closely for a work constructed under very different circumstances. The engineers at the head of Panama have been those of the Suez Canal. The section is much the same, and a great deal of the early machinery was similar to that used at Suez, though quite useless at Panama. The difficulties were underrated by the early surveyors, and the rate of wages miscalculated. Now there is uncertainty and hesitation about the plans to be adopted, and an eager but tardy straining after economy."

THE English public officials are nothing if not exact. A half-pay officer having furnished a certificate that he was alive in January, was required to send another certificate to prove that he was alive in the previous June. We commend this to the attention of the ingenious interpreters of law in our own Public Departments who are so fond of raising fine points at the expense of the unlucky presenters of accounts. It will make some of them green with envy to see how much the trained worshippers of routine in foreign offices can discount them.

THOSE who have exerted themselves to improve the sanitary conditions under which the members of the Army and Navy live, will find an illustration of the importance of the work they have undertaken in an article by Mr. CHARLES F. WINGATE, brother of General WINGATE, which appears in the New York *Epoch*. Mr. WINGATE shows that 55 per cent. of the deaths in New York are among the tenement-house population, and as two-thirds of the residents of New York dwell in tenement-houses, this is not an undue proportion. But these deaths, it appears, are largely concentrating in a small proportion of the tenement-houses, estimated at one-eighth. In the worst of these houses the mortality is simply appalling, equalling the mortality rate of 100 per 1,000, which would give a total of 125,000 to 150,000 for the entire city, if the deaths in all sections were in like proportion. In 3,300 tenements there were 12,000 deaths, an average of nearly 4 to a house. In 3,557 others the annual average was one to each house, while in 4,000 tenements there was not a single death in 1880. Of 21,000 tenements 5,000 are classed as good, 9,000 as fair, 5,000 as bad, and about 2,000 very bad. Mr. WINGATE says: "I have found a building in Monroe street where 59 deaths occurred in nine years, though the total number of tenants was only 76. Such a building should not be permitted to stand, but ought to be swept from the face of the earth."

It is hoped that some improvement will result from a bill which has just passed the Legislature, authorizing a Board, to consist of the Mayor and other leading city officers, to spend $1,000,000 annually in tearing down objectionable quarters of the city, and creating new parks and recreative resorts in their place. With the new parks across the Harlem River, which are provided for by existing law, New York will have, aside from the small parks referred to above, in all 4,902 acres of park area. London has 22,000 acres, one tract alone having 6,000 acres, or nearly one-half the area of Manhattan Island. Paris has 172,000 acres, only 500 acres of which are within its boundary, while 2,000 acres of the London parks are within the city limits. With the annexation of an additional portion of lower Westchester County, which is expected soon, the entire area of the New York parks will be within the city boundaries. In 1807 DEWITT CLINTON, to whose prescience New York State is indebted for the Erie Canal, mapped out a plan of parks for the Island of Manhattan, which included an area of 100,000 acres. Before the passage of the act of 1884, increasing the area of New York City parks, the park area of that city was in the proportion of one acre to every 1,363 of the population, while the park acreage of London was in the ratio of 1 to 205; of Paris, 1 to 13; of Vienna, 1 to 100; of Dublin, 1 to 183; of Chicago, 1 to 200; of St. Louis, 1 to 167; of Boston, 1 to 190; and of San Francisco, 1 to 211. It is now 1 to 300 in New York. Other American cities have proportions as follows: Washington, 1 to 150; Buffalo, 1 to 258; Baltimore, 1 to 575; Savannah, 1 to 550; Brooklyn, 1 to 639.

THERE is no longer any doubt that Secretary Endicott intends to detail Colonel John G. Parke to duty as Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, and it is expected that the necessary order will be issued early in June. General Merritt will be relieved from the Academy shortly after the close of the graduating exercises, and will be assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri. General Parke will not return from Europe until the latter part of August or early in September, so that Captain Hasbrouck will be in charge of the Academy during the summer encampment of the cadets. There had been some talk of relieving this officer early in the coming fiscal year, but that plan has now, we understand, been abandoned,

and it is probable that he will continue to fill the office of commandant of cadets for another six months or a year.

THE board on the rules and regulations for the new Hospital Corps of the Army is gradually closing up its work, and will probably be able to make up its report by June 1. It is understood that it has already been decided to exempt hospital stewards now in the Service from further examinations, but it is probable that they will be given new appointments, to take effect from the date of the passage of the act, from which date they will be entitled to the increase of pay. It is expected that the board will also recommend a slight increase in the present force.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the New York *Times*, "E. G. D.," says:

One of the greatest obstacles encountered by the present administration in its efforts to improve the Government service is a love of comfort and personal convenience that had been permitted under the preceding Administrations for many years. In the minds of too many public officers, of high and low station, the idea of disturbing the practices that have prevailed for years is about as repulsive and as revolutionary, and so deserving of reprobation, as anything that can be imagined. In spite of the best intentions of good officers the political power behind many employees still defies attempts at reform involving such slight disturbances as the shifting female clerks from desk to desk. I have heard a strong, capable, and not cowardly man say that, having transferred some women in his bureau for reasons of the most practical and businesslike character, he was pounced upon by a horde of friends of each of the women disturbed, argued with, menaced, abused, and all but physically demolished. So persistent and fierce was the assault that he was obliged, for reasons of personal comfort, to restore all the women to the places they had occupied when he ought to have dismissed them, and then to suffer the torture he deserved of feeling that the women all despised him for not possessing the power he should have had, while they gloried in being able, with their "influence," to run a branch of the Government.

In illustration of this, "E. G. D." cites the case of the Army Medical Board in New York, which, on the authority of the Secretary of War, he declares to have been unnecessary as organized, its methods dilatory and unbusinesslike, and 20 months having been consumed in work that should have been disposed of in 60 days. Acting upon this opinion, Secretary Endicott issued a code of instructions under which he thought the Board could complete its work in a fortnight. "E. G. D." concludes:

Instead of "fooling" away the whole summer on a small job, the board went to work according to the new instructions. The difficulties in the way of the applicants appear to have been great, according to the reported result. On April 6 the President of the Medical Board reported the termination of the labors of the board. He showed in detail the cause of its exceeding the limit of time suggested by the Secretary of War, and that of the applicants examined one was rejected, two withdrew during examination, four withdrew before the examination began, one failed to appear, and one declined to appear.

This history of an effort to correct laxity in system and to break up ruts into which officers have settled because they brought comfort and personal liberty to enjoy the long summer months on nominal duty is more important as showing that abuses can be discovered and corrected if the head of a department is a thorough and determined man, than it is as an illustration of speed in reform. But the present Administration must make its record up of an aggregation of apparently slight reforms, and in that view it increases an already admirable accumulation of necessary reforms.

COLONEL H. B. REESE, the senior major of the Pay Department, has again requested to be placed on the retired list, and the Paymaster General, under date of May 20, recommended to the Secretary of War that his request be granted. Majors P. P. G. Hall, J. P. Willard, and H. G. Thomas are also incapacitated for further service, but as there are no prospects for their early retirement the Paymaster General has considered it useless to urge action in their cases. None of these officers have been examined by Retiring Boards, but their disability is well established by physicians' certificates. Should the War Department conclude to include them in the 400 retired list, these officers would be retired under the act of 1884 permitting paymasters to retire after twenty years' service, and such being the case no action by Retiring Boards would be required. The chances are, however, that the twenty years' act will continue inoperative for some time to come, as there seems to be no intention at present of changing the policy of filling the disability list by retirements from the line. No retirements have thus far been made under this law. An attempt was made shortly after its enactment to transfer a Judge Advocate to the Pay Department for the purpose of allowing him to retire under its provisions, but the plan was frustrated by adverse action of the Paymaster General.

THERE is quite a lively competition between the chiefs of staff bureaus of the War Department for the desirable offices in the west and centre wings of the new State, War and Navy Department Building. According to the legislative bill for the coming fiscal year all the outside bureaus of the War Department, with the exception of a small portion of the Surgeon General's office, are to be concentrated in the new building by March 1, 1888. A rearrangement of the entire department force will then take place. It is understood to be Secretary Endicott's intention to change his office to the new west front on the same floor in which he is now located, and to have all the chiefs of bureaus on the same floor with him, the allotment of rooms to be made among the chiefs according to seniority. The Lieutenant General would thus have first choice and General Benét next. It is probable that the Lieutenant General will take the quarters vacated by the Secretary.

NO OPINION has yet been rendered by the Court of Claims in the case of Signal Observer King, but as the present term of the court expires week after next some action will certainly be taken next Monday or the Monday following.

THE Director-General of the Medical Department of the British Navy, Sir John Watt Reid, has given official notification of the appointment by the Admiralty of Deputy Inspector-General Lloyd, of the Director-General's office, as the representative of the Navy at the approaching session of the International Congress to be held in the city of Washington on Sept. 5. The Horse Guards had already gazetted Deputy Surgeon-General Jeffrey A. Marsten, R. A., as the representative of the Medical Department of the Army.

IT is understood that late returns from Department boards have added several names to the list of successful candidates from the ranks, for commissions as 2d lieutenants, published in the JOURNAL two weeks ago. It is thought that at least a dozen non-commissioned officers will be ordered before the Fort Monroe board, when convened.

THE Japanese have adopted a plan for providing the money necessary for coast defences which relieves the mass of the people of the charge and throws it upon the class chiefly concerned. With the permission of the Mikado, the wealthy classes of Japan are subscribing sums ranging all the way from $1,000 to $100,000 for this purpose. No sum less than $1,000 is accepted.

THE act passed by last Congress breaking up the tribal organizations of the Indians is soon to be put into force. Each head of a family is to receive 160 acres of land, and the male adults are to become citizens. The surplus lands on which the Indians have a lien will be sold, and the interest on the funds raised will go to the support of the red men. This will put an end forever to the scandals of our Indian administration.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S sixty-ninth birthday happened on Wednesday of this week, May 24, and was quietly celebrated, the manifestations of loyalty and affection by the loyal Britishers and others being held in reserve for the greater jubilee celebration now close at hand.

HAMILTON POST 20, G. A. R., of Poughkeepsie, is to celebrate Memorial Day by a public parade, to which a large number of organizations have been invited. We return our own thanks for a courteous invitation.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. G. A. Thurston, 3d Art., is granted four months' leave on surgeon's certificate. Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., 15 days' leave from June 11. Asst. Surg. W. H. Suter, recently appointed, will report for temporary duty at Washington Barracks, D. C. Capt. G. E. Pond asst. quartermaster, is relieved as post quartermaster at Fort Riley, Kas., to devote his time to construction work at that post. Lieut. R. B. Watkins, Signal Corps, is granted one month's further extension of leave. Lieut. J. C. Gresham, 7th Cav., is granted three months' further extension to his leave. Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, Corps of Engrs., is granted six months extension of leave on account of sickness, with permission to go beyond the sea. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 27.)

CLEANING BETWEEN SHOTS.

IN a letter to the Boston *Rifle*, describing some remarkable shooting by himself and Mr. Gibbs, Sir Henry Halford says: "We fired in all 198 shots. Only 16 were out of bull's-eyes elevation, and the whole 198 were in four feet six inches for elevation. Charge of powder, 80 grains, Curtis and Harvey, No. 6, Metford's wads. No cleaning. Rifles blown into four or five times between shots. Mr. Gibbs's shots were fired at the rate of about one a minute; bullet, Metford's, 540 grains weight. The rifle was an old one, which had fired over 20,000 shots, held by Major Young for three or four years, made by Gibbs. I was using a new Metford made by Gibbs, and we were shooting to see if one rifle was better than the other, and could not settle it, for both rifles were doing equally well. The shooting is a positive proof that it is not necessary to clean out between shots to get the best results."

The report of the Naval Advisory Board on the trial trip of the *Atlanta* has been received at the Navy Department. The board recommends a few slight alterations and some additional work upon the vessel to fit her to go into active service, and the Secretary has given orders to the proper bureaus to have these recommendations carried out.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. TERRY and Colonel T. F. Barr, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday to inspect the Military Prison.

ROBBERY OF PAYMASTER BASH.

THE Court of Inquiry instituted on the demand of Major Daniel N. Bash, Paymaster, U. S. Army, of which Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., is President, has reported the facts and opinion as to the circumstances connected with the reported robbery of Maj. D. N. Bash, Paymaster, U. S. A., at Antelope Springs, Wyo. Ty., Mar. 18, 1887, of the public funds with which he was en route to make payments, with the following opinion:

"1st. That Major Daniel N. Bash, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was robbed at Antelope Springs, Wyo. Ty., on March 18, 1887, of $7,350.03, public money, belonging to the United States, by one Charles Parker, a cowboy, and no part of the money was recovered.

"2d. That Major Daniel N. Bash, Paymaster, U. S. Army, did not give such direct and detailed orders to the members of the escort, as to the manner in which they should guard the public money, in his (Bash's) possession, while en route to Fort McKinney, as the importance of the matter required; and that he did not take the proper and necessary pains to see that any orders which he had given on this subject, were duly obeyed.

"3d. That Sergeant Fox and Private Gregg, were negligent in the performance, of their duties as members of an escort to a paymaster having public funds in his possession.

"4th. That Sgt. Fox, who is a foreigner, by reason of imperfect knowledge of the English language; and Private Gregg, by reason of want of sufficient intelligence, were not proper persons to entrust with the very important and responsible duty of guarding a paymaster, with a large sum of public money, through as wild a country as lies between Douglas, Wyo. Ty., and Fort McKinney, Wyo. Ty.

"5th. That no further action on the part of the military authorities is necessary."

The Department Commander concurs in the opinion of the court that further proceedings by the military authorities are unnecessary, and calls the attention of post commanders to paragraph 4 of the opinion of the court, and to the fact that it was also shown in evidence that the escort was not properly armed. An escort should have, in addition to revolvers, the arms prescribed by regulations.

CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY LOST.

THE application of Sergt. John M. Kenney, late of Co. I, 7th U. S. Cav., for a writ of mandamus on Secretary of War Endicott to compel him to act on his claim for personal property lost in the military service of the United States, under the Act of March 3, 1885, was certified by Judge Cox to the General Term, to be heard in the first instance, and the order to show cause why the writ should not issue, was returnable May 13 before the General Term of the Supreme Court, D. C. The case was continued until May 23, when a return to the order was made by the Secretary.

The Secretary of War was represented by Assistant Attorney General Watson; Messrs. Allan Rutherford and Geo. A. King appeared for the relator, John M. Kenney. Secretary Endicott stated in his reply to the order, that he would act on the case, and the counsel for Sergt. Kenney then agreed that the application be dismissed without prejudice on the understanding that the Secretary would perform his duty under the law and act on the 200 or more claims, some of which have been pending for over two years before him. Each case is to be decided on its merits, it having been found impracticable to adopt a general rule for the payment of them all. It is pretty well understood, however, that the Department will be in no hurry to dispose of these claims, as the Secretary is still hopeful of having Congress come to his rescue. The Secretary has been determined to have the law repealed or amended so as to limit the indemnity, but the framers of the law were in sympathy with the claimants. While waiting for their action the law has been suffered to remain a dead letter. The Secretary did go so far as to appoint a board to recommend a list of articles for which indemnity should be allowed. They recommended the following: Parlor, bedroom, dining-room, kitchen, library and hall furniture; table-ware, provisions and groceries, civilian clothing, military clothing and equipments and money. These suggestions were concurred in by the accounting officers, but the Secretary still declined to act.

THEY EARNED THEIR TITLES.

"ABOUT these titles, now," said a new resident of Kansas to a native, "I want to know something about them. There's Colonel Woodchuck, for instance; how did he get his title?" "Don't know, but he registered that way at the hotel when he first came, so we suppose it's all right." "And Captain Duster?" "He's captain of a base-ball nine." "There's Judge Snoozenberry." "He was judge in a hog-guessing match once." "Commodore Sandbarr." "He runs the ferry-boat." "How about Prof. Bilk?" "He's a pugilist." "And Senator McTuff?" "Oh, he gets mad and wants to fight if we don't call him that." "And the Honorable McBride?" "He ran for the Legislature once." "And Gen. Carpetbagg?" "Well, you see, he is a leading citizen, and we kind o' give it to him in recognition of his public services. Oh, we came by our titles honestly. They call me captain because I've lived in the State 25 years, and if you'll just walk around sort of straight and give it out that you're a major it will be all right."—*Dakota Bell.*

A DAKOTA paper says: "At the funeral service of the late Colonel Winchester on Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Winchester administered a well-deserved rebuke to the officiating clergyman. The Rev. Dr. Wheezer had just remarked in the course of his sermon that the Colonel was the fourth husband buried by that lady, when the sorrowing widow dried her tears for a moment and drew a large black-snake whip from behind the sofa and struck the reverend gentleman over the head several times. She was assisted back to the sofa when she again wept bitterly. It seems that the Colonel was only her third husband.—*Dakota Bell.*

SURGEON J. R. WAGGENER, of the *Iroquois*, arrived at New York, May 24, with Lieut. M. K. Schwenk, who accidently shot himself in the arm on the vessel recently. Lieutenant Schwenk has been placed in hospital.

ANDIDATES FOR THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE following is a list of the candidates who appear for examination June 15, 16 and 17 for admission to the U. S. Military Academy. The list comprises 144 candidates and 39 alternates:

Alabama.—James L. Lowell, Sterling P. Adams, Chas. P. Echols.
Arkansas.—Paul Cook, Felix Alfred Kelso.
California.—Bright Burnett Hinshaw, Henry Watson Mizner, Wm. Norton Wood.
Connecticut.—Herbert Royden, Frank S. Long, Lewis C. Lawton (alternate).
Georgia.—Ensley E. Griffin, George Gordon Crawford, Glen Waters (Alt.), Charles J. Humber, Claude W. Wicker.
Illinois.—John J. Bradley, W. F. Grote, Chas. E. Goodhue (Alt.), John H. Smith, Ross L. Bush, Walter P. Paterbaugh (Alt.), Sylvanus J. Leech, Chas. C. Ogden, Lucian G. Smith (Alt.), Chas. Jas. Enbank.
Indiana.—Frank Spear Armstrong, Cassius McMullen, David M. Mattier (Alt.), Asa P. Long, Bird H. Davis, Daniel E. Storms.
Iowa.—Wells W. Wood, George H. McManus (Alt.), Geo. P. White, Milton E. Reed (Alt.), Hanson E. Ely, Palmer E. Pierce, Wm. G. Meissner (Alt.), John T. Brady, Fred P. Wilson, Clark Whittemore.
Kansas.—Claude B. Sweezey, Wm. J. Henderson, Augustus F. Burke, Donald Wickham Kellogg (Alt.), E. J. Rhodes.
Kentucky.—George C. Saffarraus, Hansfield Lee Shrelkeld, Le Roy Gregory, Guthrie Miner Wilson, John S. Sewell, Wm. W. Helen, Chas. Coleman (Alt.), E. B. Casey Sweeny.
Louisiana.—John Barker Galleher, Andrew Hero, Jr. (Alt.), Wm. D. Collins, Wm. L. Erwin (Alt.), Saint J. Liddell, Henry A. Piper.
Maine.—D. B. Metcalf, Albert B. Donwarth.
Maryland.—Guy Bernard Smith, Jas. F. McIndoe.
Massachusetts.—Isaac Colburn Jenks, Chas. Elroy Burbank.
Michigan.—Wm. J. Bertsch, Edwin B. Winans, Jr., Robert J. Fleming, A. W. Swain (Alt.), Le Roy S. Upton.
Minnesota.—Harry P. Howard, Edward Engerud.
Mississippi.—H. O. Williams, Bernard E. Jarratt, Adam F. Stovall, Chas. Z. Stevens.
Missouri.—W. T. Johnston, George Heaton, Edward F. Daly, F. H. Fitch (Alt.), C. J. K. Madden, Bradley Lindsley (Alt.), Lemuel C. Hall, Kearney Potter, Lee M. Catron, Leon J. Albert.
New Hampshire.—Wm. Tutherly.
New Jersey.—Tiernan A. Horn, Richmond L. Livermore, Wm. H. Burnett, Henry J. Horstman, Wm. F. McDonald (Alt.)
New Mexico.—Douglass S. Harroun.
New York.—Albert D. Sayer, Paul F. Pyburn, George D. Ramsey, Orlando H. Harrison, Oliver J. Shepherd, Elmer Lindsley, Arthur B. Wadsworth (Alt.), Perry Filkin, Henry H. Palmer, Chas. Edward Sturtevant, Francis H. Schaeffel, Wm. D. Niven (Alt.), Dwight W. Ryther.
North Carolina.—Isaac N. Gray, Simon Everett Koonce, Douglass Settle, Leonidas D. Robinson, Austin H. Burr (Alt.), Wm. Arthur Carter, C. C. Gidney.
Ohio.—John B. Connell, Jr., Wm. T. Amos, Henry L. Conn, Willard Gleason (Alt.), Otis C. Horney, Zebulon Pheatt, David Archie Rannells, Freeman O. Murphy, Samuel Wolgamot, John W. A. Standt, W. F. Eberle (Alt.), Orlando K. Morgan, Chas. H. Malony.
Pennsylvania.—John W. Furlong, Harry J. Hirsch, Saml. Reid Broadbent, Robt. W. Mearns, W. J. Taylor (Alt.), John M. Groff, Myron Davis, Jordan D. Ripple, John A. Bechtel, Elmer E. Reisenger, C. S. Brinton (Alt.), Henry C. Quigley, Wm. B. Jackson (Alt.), Jno. S. Switzer, Wm. D. Moore (Alt.), John Espy Wilson, Jay J. Morrow, Giles A. Saint (Alt.), John K. Miller, W. P. Graff, Wm. H. Osborne.
South Carolina.—George H. McMaster, W. M. Smith (Alt.), Joseph S. Hardin, Eugene O. Ingram, Eli W. Henderson.
Tennessee.—Benj. Gray Bowen, Edward D. Anderson, Jas. T. Salmons, M. B. Thompson (Alt.), Andrew J. Anderson, B. H. Nelson (Alt.)
Texas.—Alfred W. Drew, Thos. W. Rosborough, Louis Sorley, Henry McClanahan (Alt.)
Utah.—John W. Snell, Jr.
Vermont.—Jonathan E. Tinker.
Virginia.—Leroy S. Lyon, Chas. W. Fulkerson, Vance K. Bowman (Alt.)
West Virginia.—Melville S. Jarvis, Robt. T. Hamilton.
Wisconsin.—Peter W. Davidson, Fritz Wahl, Wm. H. H. Chapman, Harry L. James.
Wyoming.—Thos. G. Maghee, Paul Bailey (Alt.)
At Large.—Spencer Cosby, Alex M. Davis, Jacob G. Lazelle, Wm. B. Rochester.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL DRILL AND ENCAMPMENT.

IN G. O. No. 1. May 23, Major-Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding, announces his staff as follows:

Chief of Staff, Brigadier-General Albert Ordway; Adjutant-General, Brigadier-General James R. Carnahan, Ind.; A. A. Generals, Brig.-Gen. Johnstone Jones, N. C.; Colonel Henry Kyd Douglas, Md.; Col. P. M. B. Young, Ga.; Colonel Charles King, Wis.; Lieut.-Col. P. Lacy Goddard, Penn.; Insp.-General, Col. George W. Gile, U. S. Army; Asst. Insp. General, Lieut.-Col. Jo. Lane Stern, Va.; Provost Marshal General, Brig.-Gen. H. H. Wright, Iowa; A. P. M. General, Major W. H. Sheffield, Ala.; Insp. Rifle Practice, Lieut.-Col. S. E. Blunt, U. S. Army; Asst. Insps. Rifle Practice, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Wardwell, Md.; 1st Lt. S. E. Allen, U. S. A.; Chief Q. M., Col. L. P. Wright, D. C.; Chief Engr., Major J. W. Vandenburgh, D. C.; Medical Director, Lieut. Col. David W. Yandell, Ky.; Surgeon-in-Chief, Capt. Hamilton E. Leach, D. C.; Chaplain, Capt. Chas. M. Pyne, U. S. A.; Aides-de-Camp, Col. Walter Cutting, Mass.; Majs. W. T. McGurrin, Mich.; C. A. Nash, Va., and W. M. Evans, Va.; Capts. S. T. Carnes, Tenn.; M. A. Newman, Wis.; Robert H. Bruce, Tex.; L. V. Clark, Ala.; J. F. Oyster, D. C.; C. A. Sinclair, Mo., and R. L. Robertson, Tex.; 1st Lieuts. E. P. Andrus, U. S. A., and R. D. Williams, Ky; 2d Lieut. C. D. Ham, Iowa; Colonel H. H. Crump, Kentucky; 2d Lieut. G. P. Ahern, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. John A. Drake, Iowa; 1st Lieut. Fredk. S. Strong, 4th Artillery.

Monday noon the Washington Light Inf. Corps, Lieut.-Col. Wm. G. Moore commanding, headed by the 3d Artillery band, marched on to the drill ground and formed in hollow square. Gen. Augur and his staff entered the square and stood with uncovered heads while the chaplain, Capt. Chas. M. Pyne, invoked God's blessing. A magnificent new garrison flag was now drawn to the masthead, the band saluted it with "The Star-Spangled Banner," the troops presented arms and the surrounding crowds enthusiastically cheered, and the National Drill was opened.

A 2 o'clock a large waste-basket filled with sealed envelopes was placed on a table in front of one of the assistant adjutants-general, and the commandants of the corps entered for the competitive drills having been summoned, the drawing for best positions in the competitions took place.

The entertainment for the benefit of the public began with a dress parade at 5 P. M. on Monday, for which purpose three battalions were detailed. Col. Castleton, of Kentucky, took command as the senior field officer present. By request of the management no horses were used, and the parade was held in line of battle single rank, instead of line of masses. Col. King, of Wisconsin, having been permanently detailed as Assistant Adjutant-General in charge of parades, was on duty as adjutant of the line. None of the battalions had had previous experience in the singular form required by the management, who seemed mainly desirous to present as big a front as possible, and Col. King was unwilling to conduct matters other than as required by the tactics, but obeyed his instructions and tried the experiment.

Line was formed with the 2d Ohio on the right, the Washington Light Infantry in the centre and the Louisville Legion on the left. Ohio in fatigue dress hardly presented as swell an appearance as the other companies, which were resplendent in tall bearskin shakos or plumed helmets, and the gorgeous Marine Band being on the extreme placed the sombre service rig of Ohio in the shade. A strong wind was blowing from the rear, and as the long line stretched entirely across the big amphitheatre the left battalion failed to understand the command of the adjutant-general at the attention and carry, but finally got into shape. The present to the brigade commander was somewhat ragged, as the Ohio men hung fire, and Col. Castleton limited the Manual to very few movements, as the wind was too much for his voice on so extended a line. When the adjutant reported the interest displayed by the rank and file was somewhat destructive to steadiness, and after the publication of orders and the dismissal of parade the field officers marched to the front and saluted the tall colonel commanding, but had to change step on the way, as the band was so far away that the command "march" of the adjutant-general reached their musical ears only after the line had started.

The populace expected a bigger turnout, but were measurably appeased by the beautiful exhibition drills of some of the competing companies who took the field as soon as the brigade had marched away.

For purposes of dress parade the following organization of provisional battalions were announced:

First Provisional Battalion—The Louisville Legion, six companies.

Second Provisional Battalion—Six companies—2d Ohio Infantry, Co. D; 8th Ohio, Co. C; 17th Ohio and the Toledo Cadets—Col. Howe, commanding.

Third Provisional Battalion—Washington Light Infantry, National Rifles and Washington Cadets—Lieut.-Col. William G. Moore, commanding.

Fourth Provisional Battalion—San Antonio Rifles, Belknap Rifles, Vicksburg Southrons, Lomax Rifles, Louisiana Rifles, Lee Light Guard, Co. D, 2d Missouri; Cos. B and C, 3d Missouri—Major H. H. Sheffield, commanding.

Fifth Provisional Battalion—Co. D, 2d Maine; Co. D, 32d New York; Co. C, 1st New Jersey; 8th Sep. Co., New York; Co. H, 6th Illinois; Fort Wayne Rifles, Indianapolis Light Infantry, Muscatine Rifles, Col. Bobleter, commanding.

Sixth Provisional Battalion—Co. D, 1st Michigan; Co. B, 2d Michigan; Co. I, 2d Michigan; Co. A, 1st Minnesota; Co. D, 1st Minnesota; Governor's Guard of North Carolina—Col. Anthony, commanding.

Seventh Provisional Battalion—5th Rhode Island Battalion, Sheridan Guard, Sarsfield Guard, Shields Guards, Emerald Guards, Emmet Guards—Lieut.-Col. Moran, commanding.

Eighth Provisional Battalion—Michigan Military Academy Cadets, Peekskill Cadets, Cayuga Lake Cadets, Maryland College Cadets, Bethel Cadets, St. John's Academy Cadets—Col. J. Sumner Rogers, commanding.

Out of the seventy infantry companies in camp the following companies compete for drill prizes, eight companies each day. For the best company, $5,000 will be given; to second, $2,500; to the third, $1,500; to the fourth, $1,000; to the fifth, $500:

1. Tuesday, May 24.—Co. A, 1st Minn., Capt. I. L. Amory; 8th Sep. Co.. N. Y., Capt. Henry B. Henderson, Co. C, 2d Iowa (Muscatine Rifles), Capt. Fredk. Welker; Grand Rapids Guards (did not appear); Co. A, 1st Bat. Va. (colored), Capt. Emmett Scott; State Guard, Va. (colored), Capt. R. A. Paul; Volunteer Southrons, Vicksburg, Miss., Capt. C. J. Searles; Co. A, 1st Va., Captain A. L. Phillips.

2. Thursday.—Co. C, N. C. (Governor's Guard), Capt. E. B. Engelhard; Louisiana Rifles, Capt. C. H. Adams; Co. H, 6th Ill., Capt. Geo. C. Rankin; Co. C, 2d Conn., Capt. John Garrity; Co. C, 1st N. J., Capt. Geo. Schenck; Co. B, Washington Light Inf;, Capt. Burton R. Ross; Toledo, O., Cadets, Capt. W. V. McMacken; Co. A, Washington Cadets (colored), Capt. Arthur Brooks.

3. Friday.—Indianapolis Light Inf.; Co. F, 3d Va., Capt. Geo. A. Mushbock; Jackson Rifles, Mich.; Molineux Rifles, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Co. K, 3d Texas Inf., (Belknap Rifles), Capt. R. B. Green; Co. A, 3d Texas, (San Antonio Rifles), Capt. F. J. Badger; Co. B, 1st Ala., (Lomax Rifles), Capt. J. K. Glennon.

4. 1st N. H., Sheridan Guard; Co. B, 1st Va., Capt. Henry C. Jones; Neally Rifles, Me.; National Rifles Washington; Co. D, 1st Minn., Capt. Ed. S. Bean; Co. B, 5th R. I., Capt. Wm. McPherson; Co. D 5th R. I., Capt. Anthony Mungiveu; Co. I, 2d Mich., Capt. Chas. H. Rose; Co. B, 3d Mo., Capt. Wm. Kelly; Co. B, 2d Ind., (Fort Wayne Rifles), Capt. Frank W. Rawles, Co. C, 5th R. I., Capt. John Neary.

The competitive drill of infantry began at 10 o'clock Tuesday, but the manœuvres were at such a distance from the spectators, at the further extremity of the ten-acre lot, that no one knew for half an hour that the contests had really begun. Co. A, 1st Minnesota Regiment, Capt. J. L. Amory, opened the ball, but failed to complete its programme in the limit of 30 minutes, time having been lost in manœuvring to get nearer the spectators. A sudden and severe storm, which created a stampede and a panic on the drill ground, was one of the features of Tuesday.

The seven companies drilled on Monday made a very ordinary showing, many blunders being made by each of them. Of the companies that drilled Thursday the Toledo Cadets undoubtedly made the best record and are way ahead of the companies that have thus far drilled. This whole drill business is a very tame affair. Financially the National Drill is a pronounced failure.

The dress parade was the feature of Wednesday. The President escorted Mrs. Cleveland to the grand stand in front of the Executive Mansion at 12 o'clock promptly. Secretary Endicott represented the Cabinet.

Gov. McGill and staff, of Minnesota; Gov. Lee and staff, of Virginia, and the staff of Gov. Gray, of Indiana, were the only State representatives on the stand, though it was Governor's day. The French Minister and Major Lottin, the military attaché of the French Legation; Minister Kuki and wife, Minister Romero and wife, Mr. Gregor, of the Russian Legation; Adjt.-Gen. Drum, in uniform; Inspt.-Gen. Baird, Asst. Inspt.-Gen. Farnsworth, Gen. Benét, Gen. MacFeely, Col. J. M. Wilson, Commodores Harmony, Sicard and Schley, Senators Sherman and Gorman, Gen. Ewing, of the Department of Justice, were present on the stand.

Gen. Augur and his staff headed the procession and looked very handsome in their brilliant uniforms. Following, came the Provisional battalions in their order.

The foolish Vicksburg Southerns, after forming into line, found that the Washington Cadets, colored, were in line in the division ahead of them. They made a protest through Major Sheffield, commanding their division, who laid the matter befor Gen. Augur, who, with great good sense, refused to take any notice of it; so the Southrons withdrew when the order to march was given. The Memphis Zouaves followed, and together these troops paraded past the reviewing stand and left the line of march at 14th street, returning to camp.

The competition for the artillery prizes was held Thursday morning in Athletic Park, in the presence of about 2,000 spectators. Only two commands took part—Battery A, Indianapolis Light Artillery, Capt. J. B. Curtis, and the 1st Battery Wisconsin National Guard, Capt. Jos. B. Olive, and the competition was subsequently for the first prize of $1,500. The guns, horses and drivers belonged to Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery, and the judges were Capt. James M. Lancaster, 1st Lieut. C. Chase, and 1st Lieut. B. H. Randolph, all of the 3d Artillery. Two guns were manned by 20 men of each competing company and under the command of their respective captains. A slip containing the movements was handed to each captain when his men came on the field, and 45 minutes were allowed for their execution.

The rifle competition for $100 and a gold medal began at the Washington Arsenal at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, before a large number of spectators. Although there were 98 entries only 38 men reported. Col. S. A. Blunt, U. S. A., Col. Wardwell, of Gen. Augur's staff, and Lieut. Allen, U. S. A., conducted the firing. The contests Thursday were at 200 and 300 yards. The firing Friday was at 500 and 1,000 yards. The result of Thursday's practice was as as follows:

Names and regiments.	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Lieut. Pollard, W. L. I.	42	43	85
Lieut. Bell, Wash'n Cont'ls.	41	42	83
Private Crossman, 2d Iowa	42	41	83
Private Johnstone, Washington Continentals	42	41	83
Corpl. Stoyer, 2d Maryland	45	38	83
Private N. C. Browning, 2d Maryland	44	38	82
Private Falk, 1st Minnesota	39	42	81
Private Cash, W. L. I.	39	41	80
Capt. Browning, 2d Maryland	40	40	80
Capt. Chisholm, 2d Maryland	40	40	80
Sergt. Mountjoy, Fencibles, Pa.	43	37	80
Private Moring, Va. Blues	39	40	79

The total score of the other 26 men ranged from 24 to 76, out of a possible 100.

At 2.30 Thursday, the Zouave competitions began, the Chicago and Memphis companies being entered. The Chicagoans came first. One of their feats was scaling a 12-foot fence. At the word they broke for the fence, rapidly formed a pyramid, tossed up and passed over their guns, and followed themselves. When but two men remained, one jumped upon the shoulders of the other, thence to the fence top, and there turned about and helped up his fellow.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

COLONEL CLARK announces in orders the resignation and honorable discharge of Capt. and Asst. Surgeon Moreau Morris and 1st Lieut. E. Graham Haight after long and faithful service.

Co. B, 7th Regiment, is the winner of the 1887 competition for the O'Donoghue trophy and will hold it until the result of the next year's competition are announced. The following are the scores:

Co.	Shooting Strength.	Number Shooting.	Volley. Possible.	Volley. Actual.	Skirmish. Possible.	Skirmish. Actual.	Fig. of Merit. As to Number.	Fig. of Merit. As to Score.	Fig. of Merit. Total.
A	88	71	1775	1187	1775	921	80.68	59.38	70. 3
B	92	76	1900	1528	1900	1072	82.61	68.42	75 2
C	85	50	1250	1043	1250	784	58.82	73.08	65. 5
D	84	53	1325	862	1325	622	63 09	56.00	59. 5
E	79	48	1200	888	1200	761	60.76	68.71	64 4
F	92	51	1275	1094	1275	831	55 43	75.49	65. 6
G	88	55	1375	871	1375	561	62.50	52 08	67. 9
H	92	71	1775	1405	1775	1 99	77.17	70.54	73.6
I	92	63	1575	1273	1575	853	68.70	67.50	68.5
K	92	50	1250	1051	1250	725	54 35	71.04	62.0

W. A. Valentine, formerly a corporal in Company F, has been appointed Captain and Asst. Surgeon of the 7th Regiment, to date from June 1, 1887, vice Morris resigned.

Capt. Harry D. Cooper, Co. D, 7th Regt., has received a leave of absence for six weeks from May 27 to go to Europe. This will deprive the regiment of his service in camp.

John McGreevey, an ex-sergeant of Co. G, 7th Regiment, was elected 2d lieutenant of that company on Wednesday, May 25.

On Monday, May 16, Cos. A, B and F, 7th Regt., went to Creedmoor for rifle practice under command of Capt. Steele. Co. F made the best record ever made at Creedmoor. It qualified fifty-nine men out of sixty-four present. On May 17 Cos. C, D, E and G occupied the range with Lieut.-Col. Smith in command, and May 20 Cos. H, I and K practiced. Major Kip was in command. The days were all specially favorable for shooting, and the regiment, all told, qualified 447 marksmen.

At a special meeting of Co. G, 7th Regt., held at the armory, on Wednesday evening, May 25, ex-1st Sergt. John McGreevey was elected 2d lieutenant, having received 49 out of 53 votes cast. McGreevey accepted the honor in a few well-chosen remarks. Lieut. McGreevey's record, as shown below, speaks for itself, showing, as it does, some 14 years' of duty to his credit in the company, and his many friends both in and out of the regiment, will congratulate him on his elevation to his new office: Enlisted, Nov. 13, 1868; promoted Corporal, April 8, 1870; promoted Sergeant, June 21, 1872; promoted 1st Sergeant, May 25, 1874; honorable discharge, Jan. 19, 1881; re-enlisted, March 28, 1881; promoted 1st Sergeant, April 8, 1881; honorable discharge, May 12, 1882.

NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

WITH the final issue of the orders for the conduct of this year's camp of instruction the matter has now been set at rest to the evident satisfaction of all concerned. The clause probibiting fireworks, illuminations, skylarking, etc., while probably not to the taste of a few individuals meets the approval of the majority, and its strict observ-

ance will no doubt have the effect of raising the camp in the estimation of the general public. The provision under which adjutants of regiments ordered into camp are authorized to avail themselves of a week's tour of instruction in the office of the permanent post adjutant previous to the arrival of their regiment is a particularly valuable feature of the system to be pursued this year. Adjutants not thoroughly familiar with their work will find the position a difficult one to fill, but a week's observation will obviate all difficulty on this score with any adjutant of ordinary intelligence.

PRESENTATION OF MARKSMEN'S BADGES TO THE SIXTY-NINTH N. Y.

COMPARING the Sixty-ninth of the present with the Sixty-ninth of only half a dozen years or so ago, a material change in the direction of improvement cannot fail to impress itself on the observer. This was clearly manifest when the regiment assembled at the armory on Monday evening, May 23, to receive the decorations won at Creedmoor before the butts during the target season of 1886. It is a well-known fact that in bygone years such affairs in this regiment were characterized by confusion, lack of promptness, and of proper management, and clumsy attempts to perform evolutions which had never been sufficiently studied or rehearsed. A few tours of duty at the State Camp of Instruction have had their effect here as in other organizations. Not only the appearance of the regiment, but the management of the spectators and the aspect of the drill room itself showed a decided change for the better. The companies assembled at the proper time without shouting or aimlessly running about, the men fell in promptly, and all took their places at the proper time without confusion. The uniforms fitted well, individuals looked neat and well set up, and sentries walked their posts in a soldierly manner, paying attention to their work and to nothing else.

The only unfavorable impression during the work preliminary to the formation was created by the fact that all the marching of details from one part of the room to another, changes of positions of companies and squads was done with arms at carry. This did not only look unbusinesslike and untactical, but also produced a strain on the men quite unnecessary, and many showed the fatigued condition of their right arms by their constrained positions. Company commanders should instruct their non-commissioned officers by precept as well as by example that arms under such circumstances should be carried at right shoulder or support. Men should not be fatigued unnecessarily before their real work begins. The formation was good, the guides came out promptly and properly, and when the line was established the regiment, in dark blue coats, well set off by white trousers and white summer helmets, steady to a fault, made a pleasing picture. The ceremonies began with a dress parade, under command of Colonel Cavanagh. It was better executed on general principles than any ceremony of its kind which we have witnessed in the Sixty-ninth, and the improvement of the men in steadiness was particularly conspicuous. This is an important point gained, as one of the most difficult matters here always seemed to be to make the men keep their hands down. The manual was fair as executed by the regiment as a whole, and the winter's work seems to have not been without good result. There is, however, a very marked difference in the cadence of the motions in the various companies, which is a matter easily to be corrected by the appointment of a supervisor of company drills. A few men appeared without gloves, which looked bad. They should have been put in the rear rank, if it was not practicable to provide them with gloves before marching on parade. However, the parade as a whole was very good, and the defects pointed out are such as frequently occur in other armories as well as here.

The time for the presentation of the badges had now arrived and Brig. Gen. Charles F. Robbins, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, took his position at the reviewing point. The regiment at the conclusion of the parade had not been dismissed, and at the command "Attention" from the colonel the line resumed that rigidity which had characterized it during the previous performance. The review was merely a standing one, and Gen. Robbins by waiving the march past not only gained time but obviated a manœuvre which on account of the limited space could have turned out nothing but two crowded rushes, first to get from line into column and afterwards from column into line, and by which the regiment could have gained no credit. After introducing Gen. Robbins the marksmen were called to the front, and their small number, only 69, caused surprise among the spectators, as well as comment by the general in his address to the regiment. Of course, it is hardly to be expected from an organization which recruits its material from the laboring classes that its marksman's roll should attain the rate of other regiments whose members can command their own time and can enjoy every opportunity to qualify in matches. The 69th, like a number of other regiments, is confined for its rifle practice to the regular days set aside for them. Still, the opinion expressed by many that company officers have not given the subject that attention which is necessary to keep up the interest of their men to the right point, and without which no proper results can be obtained, seems to be well founded. In fact the regiment seems to comprehend the matter thoroughly, and the remarks of the General Inspector evidently touched the proper spot. Efforts will be made to revive the interest of the men in shooting matters, and by judicious management and the stimulating effect of trophies for success before the butts, etc., it is hoped to bring the number of marksmen up to 800 during the present season. Adjt. Moran by offering a large bronze model of the Statue of Liberty to the company which succeeds in qualifying the largest number of marksmen during the season of 1887, has set a praiseworthy example, which it would do well for other officers to follow. The trophy, which weighs 50 pounds, is an exceedingly handsome one and well worth competing for. The whole ceremony was successfully conducted to the end, and the regiment has every reason to point with satisfaction to its performance. Several other presentations took place, among them that of a sword to Capt. John Kerr, of Co. K, by the non-commissioned officers of his company. Recognizing the fact that the General Inspector of Rifle Practice is not very often among them, the 69th evidently determined to make the most of him while they had him there, and he was pressed into the service of making all the presentations of the evening, which he did with excellent grace and a neat little speech in each instance. He was rewarded with thundering cheers several times, a matter doubtless well meant, but the propriety of which is somewhat questionable in a military respect. Lieut. Col. M. P. Miller, of the Army, Inspector of Rifle Practice, on the staff of Gen. Schofield, who mustered the regiment into its second term of service during the Rebellion in 1863, was a spectator, in company with Gen. Robbins.

The 69th are preparing with great energy for their Saratoga trip.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE POUGHKEEPSIE COMPANIES.

THE 19th Separate Company have been very active during the past month, and have taken advantage of the fine weather for outdoor drills and exercises. On the evening of May 18 this command, 43 files, under command of Brevet Major Wm. Haubennestel, paraded for drill and guard mounting on the spacious grounds of Mrs. Eastman-Gaines, which were generously placed at the company's disposal. After a short, sharp and decisive drill in the manual of arms in marching and instruction in street firing, guard was mounted in splendid shape, and a thorough and practical test of the abilities of the men was had. Each relief was posted under the personal supervision of Maj. Haubennestel, and was accompanied by a commissioned officer, and the duties of a sentry lucidly explained. The work was kept up till all had their share of the duty. The whole affair was a decided success, and the quiet, soldierly bearing of officers and men drew forth the warmest praise from the citizens present. This command will be inspected on June 23, at 2.30 P. M. They have received their orders for a tour of duty at the State camp of instruction from July 9 to 16. Through the well-known energy of Maj. Haubennestel his command have just been supplied with Army brogans for Service duty. They were made to order by W. De Camp, of Roseland, Essex County, N. J., and are an improvement on any shoe of the kind we have ever seen. Maj. H. is a practical worker in leather, and has adapted a design whereby in cutting the hindquarter it throws it further forward on the foot, makes it higher and leaves no gusset in the back, thus giving ease and comfort, and avoiding chafing over the heels.

The 15th Separate Company, Capt. Berthold Myers, are in good condition. Recently new clothing closets were erected in the armory, and the men's uniforms are now placed more conveniently. 2d. Lieut. Chas. Brittain has tendered his resignation on account of business engagements, which keep him out of the district. Much speculation is rife as to his successor. Sergeant Wm. H. Sweet is spoken of as one, and would make an efficient officer, but it is feared will decline to run. We trust whoever may fill the vacancy will devote time and energy to the position. The command is composed principally of young men who need more drilling and often more discipline than those of maturer years. It is sincerely to be hoped for the welfare of this command that care should be taken in the selection of a capable and experienced gentleman for the vacant office.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Grand Army posts in this city have made complete arrangements for the observance of Memorial Day in a complete and fitting manner. The 15th and 19th Separate Companies, the supernumerary officers of the 8th Brigade, city and county officials, and a number of societies and dignitaries have signified their intention to join with Hamilton and Sleight Posts in making the parade and services a grand success. Corporal James Tanner, of Brooklyn, will be the orator of the day. Comdr. Wm. L. De Lacey, the energetic chairman of the committee, is deserving of great praise for his share of the good work.

E. J. C.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The 9th N. Y. will assemble at Armory in State Service uniform, wearing fatigue caps, with haversack and one day's rations, on Monday, June 6, 1887, for the purpose of proceeding to Creedmoor for first general rifle practice. If the weather be stormy, members will report with overcoats and knapsacks instead of haversacks. Assembly at 6.30 o'clock A. M. Train boat leaves foot of East 34th street 7.45 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Long Island City 8.05 A. M. James M. Maconnell has been commissioned 2d lieutenant, to date from April 18, vice Skinnell, resigned.

The rumor that Col. E. A. McAlpin, of the 71st N. Y., intends to resign seems to be well founded. Nothing definite has, however, been learned in the matter as yet. At present Col. McAlpin together with Brig.-Gen. Fitzgerald is sojourning at his country residence.

Col. George D. Scott has issued orders for the 8th regiment to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Thursday, May 26.

The 71st in response to an invitation will visit Sing Sing on Decoration Day on the occasion of the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument, leaving by special train at 12.30 P. M., and returning arrive in New York at 6.30 P. M. Company drills have been suspended. Companies will assemble for instruction in guard mounting, in fatigue uniform, under the supervision of Major W. A. Downs as follows: A and B, June 6, 13, 20, and 27; C and D, June 1, 8, 15, and 22; F, G, and H, June 2, 9, 16, and 23; I and K, June 3, 10, 17, and 24. 1st Lieut. Philip S. Tilden has been detailed as acting Adjutant.

The refusal of the Governor to commission Mr. O'Dwyer, recently elected 2d lieutenant in the 69th N. Y., on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States, has now practically settled a question about which many were in doubt, although the Code is plain and emphatic in the matter. The action of the authorities is correct and proper, and the hint should be sufficient to prevent the election of persons of this class in future. A new election has been ordered.

The question agitating the 23d N. Y. at present is as to who will be colonel. A committee has been appointed to nominate a suitable commandant, and a number of names have already been suggested, among them Gen. Molineux, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Gen. R. C. Ward, Col. J. N. Partridge, and Lieut.-Col. Manchester. It is thought the question will be left open until after the return of the regiment from camp.

The 12th N. Y. have provided themselves with new white helmets for their tour of duty at the State Camp. It is just possible, however, that they will appear in the new headgear in the Decoration Day parade. The expense of the new helmet is divided between the regiment and the men, who contribute 60 cents each towards the cost.

The discharge of Capt. James A. Mulligan, Co. K, 9th N. Y., who resigned some time ago, has been received. Capt. Mulligan was a member of the 9th since April 12, 1870, when he joined as a private. He passed through all the intermediate grades until he was elected captain May 20, 1876, since which date he has commanded his company very successfully.

Commissary John J. Ryan, 69th N. Y., has been appointed inspector of rifle practice of that organization.

John R. Purtill was elected 2d lieutenant Co. A, 11th N. Y.

The Lynn, (Mass.,) Rifle Association has secured a range, upon which can be placed targets at 200 yards, 500 yards, 1,000 yards, and 1,200 yards, located in the rear of Indian Hill in Wyoma, Lynn. It is easy of access. It is expected that the range will be dedicated Memorial Day.

2d Lieut. Harry C. Gibson, of the 1st Penn. Inf., Co. C, recently promoted from corporal, has been requested to resign, he having donned his uniform and taken his place in the ranks of his old company, F, to help it out in the count at inspection.

The non-commissioned officers of the 22d N. Y., have formed a club for mutual instruction, to be known as the "Chevron Club." Lieut.-Col. Harding is President. The club meets on the first Monday of each month. Every non-commissioned officer of the regiment is entitled to membership.

The following elections are announced: Arthur E. Shuman, of Co. A, 11th, to be 2d lieutenant of Co. G, 12th N. Y.; 1st Sergt. C. M. Davis, Co. I, to be 2d Lieutenant in same company.

La Tour D'Auvernge, a soldier of the First French Empire, rejected all promotion to which his bravery entitled him and was content with the title, "First Grenadier of France," and the right to march ahead of the colors. John J. Sullivan of Co. B, of the 22d, has also had numerous offers of promotion but he has adopted as his motto the saying that the post of honor is the private station and prefers to be the first private of his organization. Though probably the oldest member in it, yet he was the first man who, after last year's march to Peekskill, planted his foot on the plateau on which the camp is situated. John has again shown his esprit de corps, although in a somewhat different manner, by the donation of a handsome gold medal for the best drilled man in his company, which has not an awkward man in its ranks. For this reason preliminary selection of contestants was a difficult matter, but on Monday, May 23, the four best men were determined upon and a spirited contest of about an hour's duration took place, when Private Ritchie was announced the winner by the referee, Lieut.-Col. Harding. Sullivan received a tremendous ovation which he bore with his usual modest grace.

Company H, 9th N. Y., had a nice party at the Casino on Wednesday evening, May 25.

The 8th and 71st regiments have received invitations to parade at the 4th of July celebration at Harlem. The 2d battery will fire the salute of the occasion on top of Mount Morris.

On May 19 last 108 veterans of the 14th Regiment, N. Y., held their annual camp fire at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y. Gen. E. B. Fowler, President of the association, was master of ceremonies, and at the same table sat Gen. J. P. Hatch, U. S. A., Gen. Newton, Gen. John B. Woodward, Gen. H. C. King, Gen. S. L. Woodford, Col. Michell and the officers of the Fourteenth, Supervisor-at-Large Quintard, Alderman Olena, District Attorney Ridgway, Mark D. Wilber and other invited guests.

A large number of people were present in the 13th Regiment Armory May 19 to witness the last public drill of the Cadet Company of the regiment and the presentation of the marksman's badges. At 8 P. M. the company fell into line, and marched on the floor. Capt. F. Remington Wiswell, of the company was in command. Gen. A. S. Barnes, assisted by Major J. Fred. Ackerman, presented the marksman's badges. An enjoyable reception followed.

The 1st Battery, N. Y., Capt. L. Wendel, had its drill and target practice with the new carbines at Lion Park May 18 The distance was 110 yards. Monday, August 1, has been settled upon as the date of the command's annual picnic and prize shooting at Lion Park.

The Park Commissioners on May 25 adopted a protest against the bill now before Governor Hill, which authorizes the military to parade and drill in Central Park. The Commissioners resolved to write a letter requesting the Governor not to sign the bill as its provisions would conflict with the local police regulations of the Park and be objectionable to citizens.

The closing rehearsal of the 22d N. Y. Drum Corps on Thursday evening, May 26, was quite a celebration, and was witnessed by an immense audience. Drum Major Geo. W. Brown deserves much credit for the proficiency exhibited by his corps.

Major John J. Riker, 12th N. Y., has received six months' leave of absence.

The Society of War Veterans, 9th N. Y. S. M. (83d N. Y. Vol.), will hold a reunion at the Rossmore Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday evening, June 8, at 8 o'clock sharp.

MISSOURI.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN the column devoted to the "State Troops," in your issue of May the 21st, appears the following: "Missouri.—The official order disbanding the Missouri Militia arrived at St. Louis May 17. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 7th Regiments are now disbanded, and the only organization left in St. Louis is a light cavalry company."

Your information as to the 3d Regiment is incorrect. This organization has not been disbanded, but is in a prosperous condition and will continue permanently in the service of the State. One of the companies is now in Washington attending the National Drill. If you will correct the error above referred to, the officers and men of the regiment will be under many obligations to you.

Very respectfully,

MILTON MOORE, Col. 3d Regt., N. G. Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24.

(From the N. Y. Sun.)

MISSOURI'S EXPERIMENT.

THE State of Missouri is now practically without organized militia. A few months ago it had five regiments: the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 7th. These are all now disbanded, under an order recently issued, and it is said that the only organization left in St. Louis is a light cavalry company.

This is the result of the defeat of a bill introduced into the Legislature a short time ago for the relief of the troops. The amount asked was only $50,000 and it was based on the actual expenditure of time and money in preserving order and guarding property and lives. When the measure was first rejected, the officers of the militia resigned in a body, but the Governor postponed the acceptance of the resignations until the bill should be reconsidered. Taken up a second time, it was again defeated, although by the close vote of 68 to 65. The two St. Louis regiments promptly resigned, the other three followed, the Governor having had this understanding with them, and now the State has virtually no National Guard.

The militia organizations of Missouri have long complained that the Legislature does not treat them with liberality or even with ordinary justice. They say that they have been expected to provide their own uniforms and drill halls, to give their time without compensation, and to go to actual expenses in the State's service which are not reimbursed. They say that the State has never appropriated a dollar for such support of the militia as is customary in some other States; and they are indignant at the defeat of a relief bill so moderate in its proportions as the one of this spring.

Whatever the full merits of the case, Missouri is making a very questionable experiment in undertaking to do without an organized, uniformed, and trained militia. Nor can any State fairly expect its militia to be ready at the Governor's call to preserve order and guard property, often at the peril of their own lives, and yet actually pay for the privilege of getting themselves ready and equipped for this duty.

The importance of the militia is unquestionable. The maintenance of even small forces, if well chosen, well equipped, and well disciplined, not only affords a guarantee of the preservation of peace and order, but removes the necessity of increasing the standing army. At the present time a dispute between the militia forces of a State and its Legislature, based upon allegations of parsimony and resulting in the disbandment of the former, is particularly foolish on account of the new national militia law. This law not only doubles the former annual appropriation made from the United States Treasury for providing arms for the militia, but apportions it according to the percentage of the enlisted, organized, and uniformed militia existing in each State.

CHICAGO'S ENCAMPMENT.

THE International Military Encampment to be held in Chicago in October next gives promise of success. The committee, ex-Gov. John L. Beveridge, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, and Gen. Charles I. Bentley, were to be in Washington to see the Secretaries of State, of War, and of the Navy, and May 25 were to sail for Europe for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of foreign governments. Invitations will be extended to Great Britain and all the continental governments to send one or more military companies, each with staff officers and musicians to the encampment. There will be at least three grand sham battles participated in by all the troops, and long lines of earthworks, forts, and fortifications will be erected under the supervision of U. S. Army officers.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OREGON.

GOVERNOR PENNAYER has appointed and commissioned the following officers on his staff: J. C. Shofner, Portland, adjt. gen.; J. T. Bowditch, Ashland, judge adv. gen.; M. E. Freeman, Portland, insp. gen., and A. L. Saylor, Lexington, surg. gen.; all with rank of colonel. Also, R. A. Miller, Jacksonville, J. H. Raley, Pendleton, and C. R. Halcomb, Portland, aides-de-camp, with rank of lieut. colonel, and W. J. D'Arcy, Salem, asst. adjt. gen., with rank of major. The Governor has also appointed J. M. Siglin, of Marshfield, brig. gen., commanding the State Guard.

The County Commissioners have decided to erect an armory for the 1st Regt., 2d Brigade, at Portland, and have given out the contract. The building will be 100 by 200 feet, two stories in height, the first of stone and the second of pressed brick, with bastions on diagonal corners. On entering the large double doorway is the assembly hall, 42 by 130 feet. On the left is the board of officers and six company rooms, each 17 by 30. Next is the artillery room 30 by 55. Beyond this is an unfinished space that can at any time be fitted up for company rooms. On the right on entering is a broad stairway leading to the second floor, and under which is the lavatory, etc.; next is the band room, 20 by 20, the library, the N. C. S. and the Quartermaster's rooms, each 15 by 20, then the colonel and adjutant's room, 15 by 20, divided by sliding doors. Beyond this are two squad drill rooms, each 30 by 34 feet. The second floor will be one large room, 95 by 195, with a narrow platform around three sides, and on the fourth a small gallery and a band stand. The armorer and janitor will each have one of the bastions on this floor. The contract calls for the building to be finished by Sept. 20, but it is hoped that the regiment will be able to move in by the last of August. The armory with the four lots on which it stands will cost about $40,000.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

HEALDSBURG has been decided upon as the place for the brigade encampment in July. The new armory of the 1st Regiment is a handsome and commodious one, with unusual facilities for company and battalion movements.

MARYLAND.

THE Baltimore Light Infantry, of Baltimore City, was incorporated May 21, by Lieut.-Col. Harry A. Barry, Capt. and Adjt. George R. Browning, Capt. George Haupt, Capt. Wm. D. Robinson, Capt. R. Fuller Shryock and Capt. John W. Cruett.

ALABAMA.

A MONTGOMERY correspondent writes: "The 1st Alabama Regiment, Col. Thomas G. Jones, is preparing for its encampment, and application has been made to Washington to have Lieut. J. T. Thompson, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Little Rock Barracks, inspect the regiment and the encampment.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard have occurred since April 22, 1887: Battery A—Wm. H. Lee, of Guilford, appointed 1st lieutenant, commanding 1st platoon. 2d Regiment—Carl E. Munger, of Waterbury, appointed assistant surgeon, with rank of 1st lieutenant. 4th Regiment—Corporal George T. Jewell, of Stratford, appointed 2d lieutenant Co. K. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization for the month of April, 1887, based on the drill reports for the month: 1st Regiment, figure of merit, 95.77; 2d Regiment, 95.56; 3d Regiment, 86.81; 4th Regiment, 88.90; 5th Battalion, 85.22; Battery A, 76.90.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The gentleman known to the world as "Donn Piatt," is a very good fellow on the whole, and his bite is by no means as bad as his bark, a fact which should be understood in advance by those who may be tempted to read his "Memoirs of the Men who saved the Union," published by Belford, Clarke and Co. Donn knows just what sort of men were needed to save the Union and just how they should have gone to work to save it in shorter order, and his confidence in his own judgment has been by no means shaken by the experience he had in being sat down upon, first by Mr. Lincoln, next by Mr. Stanton and finally by Gen. Halleck, all of which he tells with charming naiveté, but to the infinite damage to his reputation for good sense—if, indeed, he has had any such reputation in matters rising above the dignity of the introduction of moth destroyers into the Army. Mr. Lincoln must, of necessity, be included in such a volume, but we have a singularly perverse judgment upon his character; Stanton is another of Donn's heroes and with him are grouped Salmon P. Chase and Wm. H. Seward. Then, after demonstrating in his preface and in his comments upon this quartette of civilians, that the sole business of West Point is to educate all military capacity out of a man, our biographer most illogically turns to West Point to find his one military hero of the conflict in George H. Thomas. If we were to have but one, his choice is to be commended. Doubtless it was the logical necessity of travelling further in the same direction if he went beyond one, that induced Donn to cast the entire burden of saving the Union, in a military sense, upon Thomas. Taking the opinions expressed for what they are worth there is much in this volume to interest and amuse, if no to instruct.

The proceedings of the 30th Anniversary of the Enlistment of Colonel Emmons Clark in the 7th Regiment, held at Delmonico's Saturday, Jan. 22, 1887, have been issued in a handsome volume at the expense of Mr. Edward Kemp. A handsome likeness of the Colonel—and it is impossible that a likeness of Colonel Clark should be otherwise than handsome—prefaces the volume, which is dedicated "to Colonel Emmons Clark from his friend and comrade Edward Kemp." In concluding this verbatim report of the proceedings, which were briefly reported in the JOURNAL at the time, Mr. Kemp says: "Friendship, good-will, pleasant recollections, and especially long years of uninterrupted harmony, have suggested and given form to this little book, its compiler having found no better way of showing his personal appreciation than by carefully culling the pleasant events, the eloquent words, the happy incidents, and the expressions of general enthusiasm of that memorable occasion and presenting them as a 'souvenir' to the numerous admirers of his old friend and comrade."

We are in receipt of No. 41, Proceedings of the U. S Naval Institute. It contains the paper read by Wm. J. McAlpine, C. E., in favor of the use of hard steel for guns; and the following papers: The Navigator's Position Indicator, Lieut. H. O. Rittenhouse; Pressure Recording, Jarvis B. Edson, M. E.; On the Study of Naval History (Grand Tactics), Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N.; Economy of Compound Direct Acting Pumping Engines, P. A. Eng. C. R. Roelker, U. S. N.; Simpson's Timber Dry Docks, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Stockton; Notes on the Literature of Explosives XIII., Prof. Chas. E. Munroe. A Memorial of Lieut. Dannenhower, in the form of resolutions, closes the volume. In the Professional Notes we find papers by Naval Cadet Armstead Rust and P. Asst. Eng. G. W. Baird. Appendix published in a separate volume gives an account of the Institution and the proceedings of the annual meeting.

Col. H. C. Symonds, late U. S. A., principal of the Vireun School at Sing Sing, N. Y., publishes, in a neat pocket volume of about 100 pages, an "Abstract of the Elements of U. S. History," which is very valuable for all students of history and especially for those who are to undergo examination by "Civil Service Commissioners, Academic Board at West Point, Academic Board at Annapolis, and Examining Committees for Appointments." It contains an arranged tabular form, each table covering a distinct subject and constituting a reasonable lesson for the youngest class of pupils, and presenting a means of rapid and thorough review of the facts presented. It is for sale by "The Baker and Taylor Co., 9 Bond street, New York."

That excellent periodical for young folks, the "St. Nicholas Magazine," conducted by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, is publishing a serial by Lieut. George I. Putnam, 16th U. S. Int., entitled, "Winning a Commission." It is a description of life at the Military Academy with illustrations. Those in the number for June illustrate "Off Duty," "Dress Parade—Sir, the parade is formed," "Candidate for color man receiving the last touches of his classmates," and "Target practice with the siege guns." This instalment contains Chapter 4, Life in Barracks and Examinations, and Chapter 5, The Summer Camp. This number of St. Nicholas also has an article by Gen. Adam Badeau on "Sheridan in the Valley."

General Henry B. Carrington, colonel U. S. A., retired, has been inspired by a study of the inner facings of the Washington Monument to write a poem called "The Obelisk and its Voices." It is published by Lee and Shepard, Boston, in unique fashion, the poetry being given on the right hand page and a brief history of Washington, with some extracts from his orders, appearing on the pages opposite. It has two portraits of Washington, and a fac-simile of his closing accounts with the Government. The volume is handsomely printed on heavy paper.

The numbers of the "Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine" from November, 1886, to April, 1887, have been gathered together into the usual semi-annual bound volume. It is hard to find more interesting reading within the same compass. It contains six of the opening chapters of the history of Abraham Lincoln and thirty-five of the articles on the battles and leaders of the Civil War, which have excited such general interest and secured for this magazine the leading place in the regard of patriotic Americans, both North and South.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg and Co., of Chicago, publish, at the price of one dollar, "A Manual for Infantry Officers of the National Guard, showing uniforms, arms, manual, equipments, and positions for officers of every grade on all occasions of drill and ceremony." It is compiled by Col. J. G. Gilchrist, 3d Regiment, Iowa N. G., and revised by Lieut. E. C. Knower, 31 U. S. Artillery, brevet captain, U. S. Army. One purpose of the author is to perfect the assimilation between the Guard and the Regular Army.

Scribner's Magazine for June will contain an illustrated article on "Some Illustrations of Napoleon and his Times," by John C. Ropes. This is in a similar vein to the article on "The Likenesses of Julius Cæsar," which Mr. Ropes contributed to the February number of the same magazine. The illustrations are from the author's valuable collection of Napoleon portraits. Three of them are full-page reproductions.

We are indebted to Lieut. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N., Chief of of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, for a copy of the Submarine Cable Chart of the World, which shows also the seacoast stations, and the principal connecting land lines. Upon the face of the chart is also given a table showing the cable rates between the United States and other countries. The chart is an exceedingly valuable one and especially useful for reference.

Lieut. S. S. Pague, 15th U. S. Infantry, at the State College, Centre County, Pa., has prepared a little volume of 29 pages containing customs with regard to guard duty, which would doubtless be of great service to National Guardsmen, for whom it has been arranged.

CHAPULTEPEC.

A MEXICAN traveller writing from Chapultepec says: The official residence of the Mexican President is the Castle of Chapultepec, and it has just been occupied for the summer season by the Diaz family.

The Military Academy occupies now, as it did in 1847, a portion of the height of Chapultepec. Just behind and really forming a part of the same structure is the long building of the Mexican West Point.

The course of the Military Academy is much longer than that at West Point. Boys are taken in at the age of 12, and the full curriculum is eight years. In the Academy the cadets wear school clothes of blue jackets and trousers, but whenever they go out to the city or on parade they don attractive, well-fitting uniforms of dark-blue frock-coats, pantaloons of the same color with broad red stripes and wear the badge of the Academy on the sleeve.

In the model-room are fully equipped war-ships, the work of students, and with these as object lessons the naval cadets receive their instruction. The republic educates her youth destined for the army and navy under the same roof. The courses of study only are different. The cadets sleep in great dormitories containing 100 beds, each with its cabinet and wardrobe beside it. In the armories are the dress suits, the rifles and the rest of the equipment hung upon racks, and under charge of officers.

THE PRESENT ARMY OF FRANCE.

CARROLL TEVIS, in a letter to the New York *Times*, says of the French Army:

"Respecting the French staff, we learn that 1,003 officers having staff brevets—the distinct corps has been abolished—are fitted to discharge staff duties, and that, in the event of mobilization their number can be doubled. Here allow me a parenthetical remark: The term mobilization is very loosely applied by amateurs and does not seem to be clearly understood by the public; it does not at all mean the bringing up of an army to a war footing by mere recruiting; the increasing, for example, of a British regiment of voluntary enlistment is not its mobilization, though so spoken of. So that the term can only be correctly employed in reference to armies of which the composition is based upon the principle of conscription. All these staff officers are not actually employed on staff service, but, on the other hand, a multitude of officers not belonging to the staff or brevetted *ad hoc* are detached as orderly officers with Generals—the Minister of War alone has 16—in the Arab bureau and on commissions, all of which is most annoying to regimental commanders, who complain that at least one-tenth of their officers are detached and are not available for the instruction of their troops. In short, counting the necessary completion of the staffs by brevetted officers, we can estimate that nearly one-eighth of the entire personnel would be found wandering about on the search for their situations.

"Considering, then, the number of officers—about 24,000—in the French Army, the mortality bill is not heavy, but it is also apparent that, as a rule, the military career is limited to the rank of captain—295 on the retired list; those who get the next step are lucky. As a set-off to the 24 retired colonels, 39 were promoted brigadiers, which proves that when a man with good health is a captain in the French Army at 28 years of age and a chief of battalion at 40, if he has some luck and a good deal of influence he may count upon being a General. Everything depends upon how he starts and who backs him. Having seen something of the present *modus operandi*, I should prefer the recommendation for promotion of Citizen Joffries, a retired tallow chandler, but an eminent member of the Parisian City Council, to that of Marshal McMahon or Canrobert.

"General Boulanger proposes to modify all this, and the army is anxiously awaiting the description of his invention for making extraordinary generals. For, so far, all it does know is that the Polytechnique is to be deprived of its military character, and will become merely the nursery of civil engineers, instead of furnishing, as now, the artillery and engineer corps, with their officers. Then, too, he would abolish St. Cyr and Saumur, both of which are considered to be 'reactionary hotbeds,' in which he is not altogether misinformed, the fact being that at the examinations for admission at both schools the aristocratic candidates, somehow or other, manage to carry all before them to the exclusion of 'the children of the people.' Perhaps this may be accounted for by the circumstance that the early studies of the boys are better directed in the 'independent schools,' generally managed by highly educated professors, than in the so-called 'lay schools.'

"The opposition to the measure is very strong, for Boulanger's reasons are not peremptory nor yet conclusive. He wants the origin of all French officers to be identical, and discourages aristocratic pretensions; but people reply that if the sons of the nobility and directing classes pass better examinations for St. Cyr and Saumur than do the 'cads,' they will do the same at the Prytanée, if that be the only sterling point for military careers, and, equality being one of the fundamental principles of a Republican régime, it is impossible to refuse admission to a worthy candidate simply because he happens to have been born a gentleman.

But there are reasons for supposing that Boulanger is very nearly at the end of his tether. M. Grévy feels jealous that his Minister should be acclaimed everywhere, whereas he passes unnoticed and the General's colleagues are jealous of the man who takes all the wind out of their sails, while Clémenceau, beginning to mistrust the docility of his supposed-to-be *fidus Achates*, the radical press hints darkly that the famous military bill which was to have saved France will simply disorganize her army.

(By the Commercial Cable Company to the N. Y. Herald.)

EUROPE'S HOROSCOPE.

I MET several old statesmen on the boulevards this evening, and this is the way they answered the several questions I put to them:

"What, in your opinion, is the situation of Europe at the present moment?"

"Readiness on the part of Germany, anxiety on the part of thoughtful Frenchmen, indifference on the part of Austria, self-conceit on the part of Italy, expectancy on the part of Russia, which has more to gain in a general break up than any other Power."

"What is the policy of Bismarck?"

"To conciliate Russia and let her go to Constantinople, and to crush France absolutely before the death of the present Emperor. But Bismarck hesitates to take the initiative, which is dangerous, not only because of the lack of sanction from Continental Europe, but also because it would not be popular throughout the German Empire."

"What would England like to do?"

"Hold Egypt."

"What does Italy want?"

"She wants Trieste; also to show that the war spirit, which has been slumbering since 1866, is not dead. She has ambitions, but is silly and timid, for what can be sillier than her building such extravagant ironclads without having evinced a capacity for naval fighting?"

THE PERSIAN ARMY.

EX-MINISTER TO PERSIA S. G. W. BENJAMIN contributes to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of May 16, an interesting account of the Persian Army. After reviewing the old system, he says: "The present Shah has resolutely persisted in the reorganization of the Persian army on a European basis, including that scourge of the continental armies, conscription.

"The population of Persia is not exactly known, but it is probably between nine and ten millions. The regular army in time of peace is about 50,000, in war, 250,000. In point of fact the actual force, instead of being 50,000, is nearer 30,000, the deficit being caused by bribery and permitted by hard winking.

"The troops are armed with breech-loaders and the uniform is a dark blue. About 5,000 are stationed in the extensive barracks at Teheran. Their wages being very low they are permitted at certain hours to add to their earnings by doing odd jobs of work when so minded. During the spring a large camp is formed in the suburbs; a Persian camp is far more picturesque than a European military encampment because the Persians excel in the construction of tents."

A JUBILEE STATISTIC.

THE following figures of the increase of lands and people under British control during Queen Victoria's reign, are rather startling:

FIFTY YEARS' GROWTH OF INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

India.

	1835.	1885.
Area governed in square miles	600,000	1,380,000
Population of European stock	300,000	500,000
Population, colored	95,000,000	254,000,000
State revenues	£19,000,000	£71,000,000

Colonies and Dependencies.

Area governed in square miles	520,000	7,000,000
Population of European stock	1,800,000	9,500,000
Population, colored	2,100,000	8,000,000
State revenues	£5,000,000	£51,000,000

THE LOCOMOTIVE TORPEDO.

NOTICING the article on Modern Aggressive Torpedoes, which was published by Lieut. W. S. Hughes, U. S. N., in "Scribner's Magazine," *Broad Arrow* says: "Considering that the Howell torpedo is only in the experimental stage, it seems somewhat premature to include it among those which have 'attained to the highest degree of efficiency,' while we should consider the Lay and Brennan as equal, if not superior, specimens of the controlled torpedo. The Auto-Mobile torpedo is stated to be propelled at a rate of 20 miles per hour for one mile by carbonic acid gas, and its rudder is worked from the shore by an electric wire coiled inside the torpedo, which unwinds itself as progress is made through the water. Under these conditions we are sceptical as to the speed given, and, furthermore, it is evident that the slightest check must cause the breakage of the wire. But the most perfect controlled locomotive torpedo has but a limited use. Its effective radius does not exceed 2,000 yards, because beyond that distance it can no longer be observed, and, therefore, controlled. Even within that range it is most difficult to know how far the torpedo is from its object. These difficulties must be greatly increased in working this weapon at night, when it has only a small light to indicate its position. By putting a screen in front of this light it will be obscured from the enemy when the torpedo is directly approaching, but we may assume that the steering will not be sufficiently constant to prevent deviations of course and occasional glimpses of the light escaping to the front. Should other lights be in the vicinity, the guidance of the torpedo will be almost impossible. On the whole, therefore, we are not of opinion that the controlled locomotive torpedo will supersede the gun, mine, or torpedo boat for coast defence. Some persons have advocated

this weapon as part of the equipment of sea-going ships, but a moment's consideration will show that it is quite unsuited for this purpose. Naval officers have a great aversion—and justly—to anything which necessitates an external wire connected to their ship when in motion. Free movement would be impeded, and continuous anxiety entailed to keep the wire clear of the propellers. Principally, for this reason, the Harvey torpedo was abolished in our own Service, and the divergent torpedo in the French Navy."

(From the London Telegraph.)

THE FASTEST BOAT IN THE WORLD.

MESSRS. THORNEYCROFT, the torpedo-boat builders of Chiswick, have just completed a new torpedo boat for the Spanish Government, which for speed has beaten anything that has yet been built. The new boat is 147 feet 6 inches in length, has a beam of 14 feet 6 inches, and draws 4 feet 8 inches of water. She has twin-screw compound engines, which act independently of each other, while the steering gear consists of two curved rudders, which make her the handiest vessel of the class yet afloat, as she is able to turn about in three times her own length going at ordinary speed, which to-day, was 15.84 knots with the natural draught.

On a trip the other day with the tide in her favor and forced draught she attained the extraordinary speed of 29.01 knots, or at a rate of nearly 33⅓ miles an hour. Her times yesterday on the measured knot were, for two runs of a knot each with the tide, 2 minutes 10 seconds and 2 minutes 11¼ seconds; while against the tide for three runs the record was 2 minutes 25 seconds, 2 minutes 25 seconds and 2 minutes 25⅕ seconds—giving a mean speed of 26.18 knots, or over 30 miles an hour.

She is divided into a number of water-tight compartments, and in case of being hulled by shot is fitted with ejectors capable of discharging 480 tons of water per hour. She has two torpedo tubes in the bows, and has space to carry four Schwartzkopf torpedoes, and will mount four Nordenfeldt machine guns.

THE MITRAILLEUSE IN EGYPT.

THE *Engineer* says: In the report made by the commander of the Italian troops which suffered so much recently on the east coast of Africa, we see it written that at a most important juncture in the engagement the mitrailleuse accompanying the troops could not be worked. We have not seen it stated from what cause this unfortunate disability arose; but it certainly is not the first time by many that such weapons have failed at critical times. Against a horde of savage warriors such a weapon as the mitrailleuse may be said to double the fighting power of the party possessing it, and it is probable that had it in this case been available we should not have heard of the massacre, the news of which has caused such widespread regret. The more we refine on the weapons intended for active service in the field, the more there is reason to think we shall be liable to breakdowns of this description. With every weapon dependent not alone upon accurate workmanship in construction, but upon scientific knowledge in its handling, there must always be the risk of disarrangement under the conditions which attend service in the field. We hear on every side demands for improved field arms which involve increased complication in their mechanism. The advantage in these must be great while their efficiency remains perfect; but before their adoption it should be well considered how far that efficiency can be guaranteed under all conditions of service. If it fails in a single instance, it may do so again and again, and we may have to pay a high price for the adoption of arms unsuited to the men in whose hands we place them.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE son of a French customs pensioner continued to draw his father's pension for thirty years after his death on false certificates, the authorities failing to notice that the pensioner must have reached the patriarchal age of 109 years.

THE most expensive headdress in the British army is the bearskin, which lends such an imposing air to the members of the Foot Guards. Each bearskin helmet costs £4 9s., and lasts six years. The feather bonnet of the Highlanders costs £2 9s. 3d., and lasts eight years. The brass helmet worn by the Household Cavalry costs £1 0s. 2d., and lasts for eight years.

GENERAL BOULANGER not only has appropriated the Bersaglieri hat from Italy for his Alpine battalions, but he has ordered every regiment of the Chasseurs d'Afrique corps to receive on probation five-and-twenty helmets made of skyblue felt, and garnished with a small white metal spike and fittings, to harmonize with the color of the tunics and braid of the wearers' uniforms.

THE performances of the new Thorneycroft torpedo-boat, says a London despatch, are amazing. On three runs over the measured mile, against the tide, she averaged 26.18 knots, or over 30 miles an hour. At a previous trial, with the tide in her favor and a forced draught, she positively accomplished 33⅓ miles in the hour. Such a boat has not much to fear from the best British ironclads, which, barring one or two recent exceptions, average from 12 to 13 knots; still less from a gunboat of the type of the brand-new *Racer*, whose maximum speed since she has been in commission is about seven knots.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., New York.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR

HAS BEEN INVENTED by the QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT in EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. $2 in buffalo handle; $3 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied. Sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.

OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., May 24, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 A. M., June 24, 1887, for supplying—during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1887—water and gas required in barge office, on the Battery, N. Y. City; also water for use of Governor's Island, by pipe crossing Buttermilk Channel, or, in case of accident to pipe, by water boat.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals and information can be obtained at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for water or gas,"—as the case may be—and addressed to the undersigned.

J. H. LORD,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 2, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate,) will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, June 1st, 1887, for furnishing Miscellaneous Supplies, consisting of Brooms, Brushes, Soaps, Towels, etc., etc., for the War Department and its Bureaus in Washington, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with instructions to bidders, will be furnished on application to this office.

Bids will be considerd on each item separately.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies."

C. H. HOYT,
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.



How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease, sustaining elements, and thus removes the *cause*.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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Fine White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $12; Fine White French China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $22; Gold-band China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $8.50; white, $7.50; Richly Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., $10 and $12; Decorated Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, $4; white, $3; Decorated Dinner Sets, all colors and designs, $15 up. Decorated Parlor and Brass Hanging Lamps, etc., *low prices.* Also ALL HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS. Catalogue and Price List mailed free on application.

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INSTRUCTION.

MRS. HYDE AND DAUGHTERS will reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS, Sept. 15, 1886. Pupils may remain during holidays and summer vacations. Reference, Chief Engineer E. D. Robie. Address Mrs. J. G. HYDE, $350.00. Binghamton, N. Y.

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ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Four Iron Fire Escapes.
TERMS—$3.00 and $4.00 Per Day.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON-ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, April 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE are invited and will be received at this office until 10 A. M., June 1, 1887, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the bidders, for the erection at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, of a double set of officers' quarters, with cistern, plumbing, tank, &c., for each set, and for a 24-bed hospital and a deadhouse, with the plumbing, &c., complete, all in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at this office and at the Post Quartermaster's office at Willet's Point. Bids, which must be on the blank forms of this department, must state separately the cost of each building and the items of cost for plumbing, drainage, and heating for each building. Work must be commenced immediately after award of contract, and bidders must state the time required for the completion of each building. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for erection of officers' quarters," or for the hospital, as the case may be.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON-ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, April 20, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A.M., May 30, 1887, for the materials, work, &c., called for by specifications and plans for steam heating, for plumbing and gas fittings, and for elevator apparatus, respectively, to be seen at this office. The work is to be done on the building bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore and Water sts. Separate proposals are required for each of the specifications. Blank forms of proposals, contracts, &c., can be had at this office. Bids must be made in strict conformity with the terms of the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond with a penalty of 10 per cent. will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for "Steam Heating," &c., as the case may be. HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut. Col. and Deputy Quartermaster Gen., U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY beg leave to call attention to their new Pocket Case in which they are now packing their celebrated brand of CIGARETTES.

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Finest Grades of Old and Thoroughly-cured Virginia and Turkish Tobaccos. Finest French Rice Paper.
Highest Class Skilled Labor. All goods made under our **Careful Personal Supervision.**

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THE trial of a new explosive, invented by M. Favier, formerly a French military engineer, which, it is stated, may be kept and handled without danger, has been made at the well-known Belgian quarries of Quenast. Half a kilogramme sufficed to dislodge a rock of about sixteen cubic metres. If what is reported is to be believed this is the most powerful explosive yet invented.

LIEUT. MONTHAYE, of the Belgian artillery, has recently published a pamphlet, entitled *Krupp et de Bange*. The opinions of the writer are altogether in favor of the Essen pieces, and he states that the *obturateur* or breech-block appliances of the French guns, owing to their complicated mechanism of action, are very awkward and even difficult to replace when out of order. The breech system of Krupp he considers as the very best method for closing gun chambers.

THE torpedo experiments against the hull of the *Resistance*, armor-clad, are about to be resumed at Portsmouth. The previous attacks by fixed charges of gun cotton and Whiteheads were directed below the water-line in wake of the boiler-room, but in the further experiments the attack will be made in the neighborhood of the engine-room. Water tight bulkheads are being constructed amidships and other defects are being remedied, so that the hull may represent the protection of a modern ship of war. As the run of the Whitehead is intended to be made at a lower level, and will consequently strike the ship under the bilge, so that the upward force of the explosion will be more severely felt, it is not expected that the *Resistance* will again survive the assault.

THE men of the torpedo detachments in the German Navy will in future be distinguished not only by the letter "T," but will also wear the number of the detachment in Roman numerals sewn on the band around their caps bearing the inscription "Kaiserliche Marine." An additional distinction will be a purple cord encircling the top part of the cap.

BY order of the German Crown Prince, Professor Virchow has recently made a physiognomic examination of the skulls of those members of the Hohenzollern family whose remains are deposited in the vaults of the Berlin Dome, for the purpose of discovering certain characteristic traits, such as are known to exist in the Hapsburg and Bourbon families. The result of these studies is of course not to be made public. Certain connoisseurs declare that such a family trait is not discernable in the Hohenzollerns, although certain physiognomies repeat themselves frequently, some representing the late King Frederick William IV., the others the present Emperor William. There is, for instance, a great resemblance between Frederick William IV. and the Elector Johann Cicero, as may be seen by the bronze statue of the latter in the Dome, the work of the famous Peter Vischer.

THE Prussian Army has in all 26,193 officers, 13,749 on the active list, with 310 vacancies.

THE Prussian War Minister has offered for a new saddle for cavalry a first prize of $1,500, and a second prize of $750. The competition closes on November 30. No. 33 of the *Militar-Wochenblatt* gives all particulars.

THE Czarewitch was, May 18, installed with great ceremony at Novo Tcherkask as Hetman of the Cossacks. The decree of appointment was publicly read to the Cossack soldiers, the presentation of the Hetman's baton by the Czar being attended with great pomp and ceremony, which included a superb exhibition of imperial regalia and jewels. The Kalmuk horsemen gave an exhibition of the war game for the entertainment of the imperial visitors and presented the Czar with a cream colored horse.

A MEXICAN despatch of May 13 says: "The peaceful conquest of Mexico is progressing rapidly; the States of Chihuahua, Coahuila and Sonora are being rapidly absorbed by Americans. Instructions have been issued for a survey of the public lands of Tobasco and Campre. When surveyed these lands will probably be purchased by Americans. There is a deal now pending for the purchase of 3,000,000 acres of lands in Tamaulipes and it is said that the negotiations will be concluded in a few days. No adequate idea can be found of the extent of speculation in which American capitalists are now engaged in Mexico."

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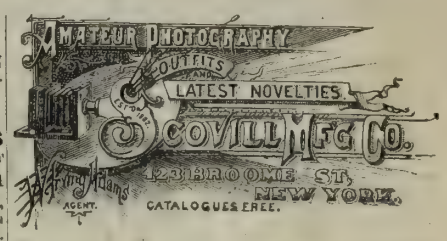
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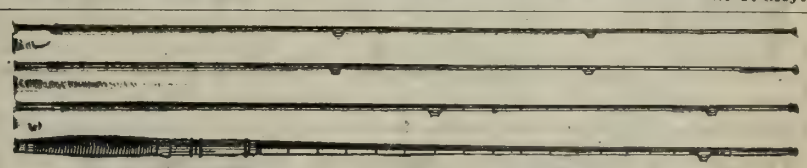
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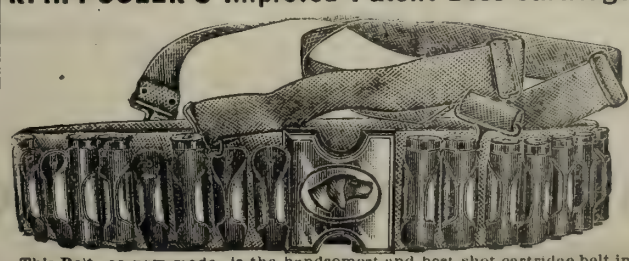
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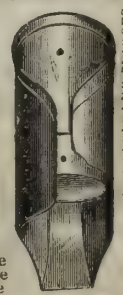
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THE Concours Hippique is open in Paris, but Gen. Boulanger has forbidden the officers to ride. The fact is, the Minister of War is thoroughly dissatisfied with the riding of his officers, and well he may be. He considers the Army should not in public be held up to ridicule, hence he has put a stop to the exhibition of "saddle-flopping" which for many years has made the French Horse Show the sport of all.

WHEN THE SCALP IS ANNOYED with Dandruff, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP will be found an infallible remedy. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

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MARRIED.

ALLISON—WHALLEY.—At Portland, Ore., May 12, Lieut. J. N. ALLISON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss SUSIE WHALLEY, daughter of Judge Whalley, of Portland.

GOVE—WEBSTER.—At St. Paul's Church, Boston, Mass., May 23, by the Rev. Dr. Courtney, Lieutenant CHARLES A. GOVE, U. S. Navy, and Miss MINNIE, daughter of Horace Webster, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal.

GRAY—KENDRICK.—In Atlanta, Ga., May 3, at the residence of Col. B. F. Abbott, Miss SALLIE E. KENDRICK to Dr. W. W. GRAY, Asst. Surgeon U. S. Army. No cards.

PESHINE—ORD.—At Salinas, Cal., Lieutenant J. H. H. PESHINE, 13th U. S. Infantry, to Miss REBECCA R. ORD, daughter of A. A. Surgeon J. L. Ord, U. S. Army.

DIED.

DOVILLIERS.—At Annapolis, Md., May 20, Assistant Professor E. DOVILLIERS, U. S. Navy.

FRAZER.—At Lancaster, Pa., May 20, Mrs. ARIANN STEELE FRAZER, widow of the late Colonel Reah Frazer, and daughter of the late Captain John Steele, of Harmony Hall, Lancaster county, Pa., in the 66th year of her age.

LA MOTTE.—At Wilmington, Del., May 24, General CHAS. E. LA MOTTE.

LIEBER.—In Dresden, Germany, May 9, HILDA, youngest daughter of Henrietta and the late Capt. Hamilton Lieber, U. S. A., in the 16th year of her age.

LESLIE.—At Elkton, Md., May 20, HENRY P. LESLIE, carpenter, U. S. Navy, retired.

OSGOOD.—Mrs. OSGOOD, mother of Lieutenant H. B. OSGOOD, 3d U. S. Artillery.

RIPLEY.—Suddenly, at Hartford, Conn., May 23, MARIA LOUISA RIPLEY, daughter of the late Major General James W. Ripley, U. S. A.

PHÉNOL SODIQUE

Proprietors: HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.

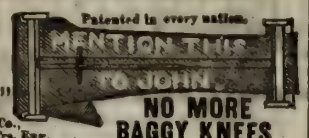
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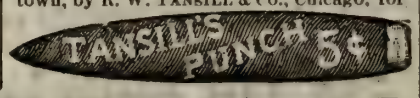
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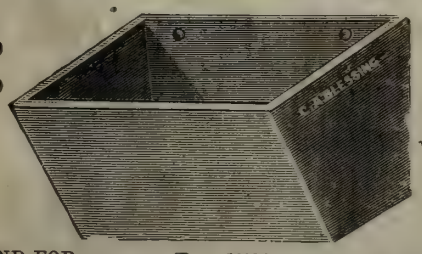
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Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

IN accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 599), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at $35,000, Powhatan at $17,000, and Ticonderoga at $15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at $12,000, Lackawanna at $12,000, Wachusett at $10,000, and Cyane at $3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., April 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Friday, the 27th day of May, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing this Depot various Quartermaster's Stores, including stationery, horse and mule shoes, horse shoe-nails and toe-calks.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the articles bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, May 13, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE are invited and will be received at this office until 10 A. M. June 13, 1887, for supplying steamers by charter to take the place of the steamers Chester A. Arthur, Ordnance, and Atlantic, respectively, when required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. The steamer to take the place of the Chester A. Arthur must be of the size and character and have about the same passenger and freight capacity as the Arthur, and the steamers to take the places of the Ordnance and Atlantic, respectively, must have the capacity for freight and passengers and be of the size and character generally of the steamer James Bowen, which has a 26-inch cylinder, low pressure engine. All the vessels must be staunch, in first-class order in every respect, well equipped and found, and conform fully to the requirements of the law.

Coal will be furnished by the department.

Proposals must state the price per day of 24 hours for each vessel, and how much per hour for day service and for night service, and must include an engineer and fireman. The remainder of the crew will be furnished by the department.

The vessels when required must be furnished immediately, or at such time as the department may designate.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

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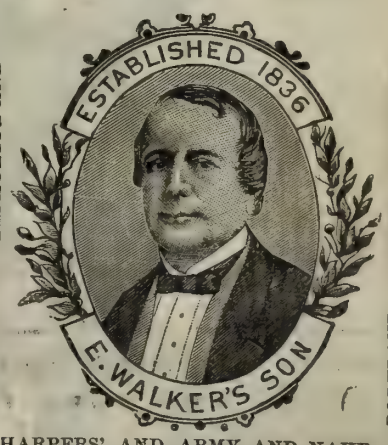
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WAR DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT., HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, April 26, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A.M., June 9, 1887, for the mason and iron work, plastering, &c., called for by specifications numbered 1, and for the carpenters's work, painting, &c., called for by specifications numbered 2. The work is required in altering the Academic Building at West Point, N. Y., for which plans and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's office at West Point, N. Y., where also the blank forms of proposals, contracts, &c., can be obtained. Bidders must state the time within which the work will be completed. Bids must be for all the work, materials, &c., on either the specifications, or on both. Proposals must be made in strict conformity with the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond with a penalty of 10 per cent. will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for "Altering the Academic Building at West Point, N. Y."

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut. Col. and Deputy Q.M. Gen. U. S. Army,
Depot Quartermaster.

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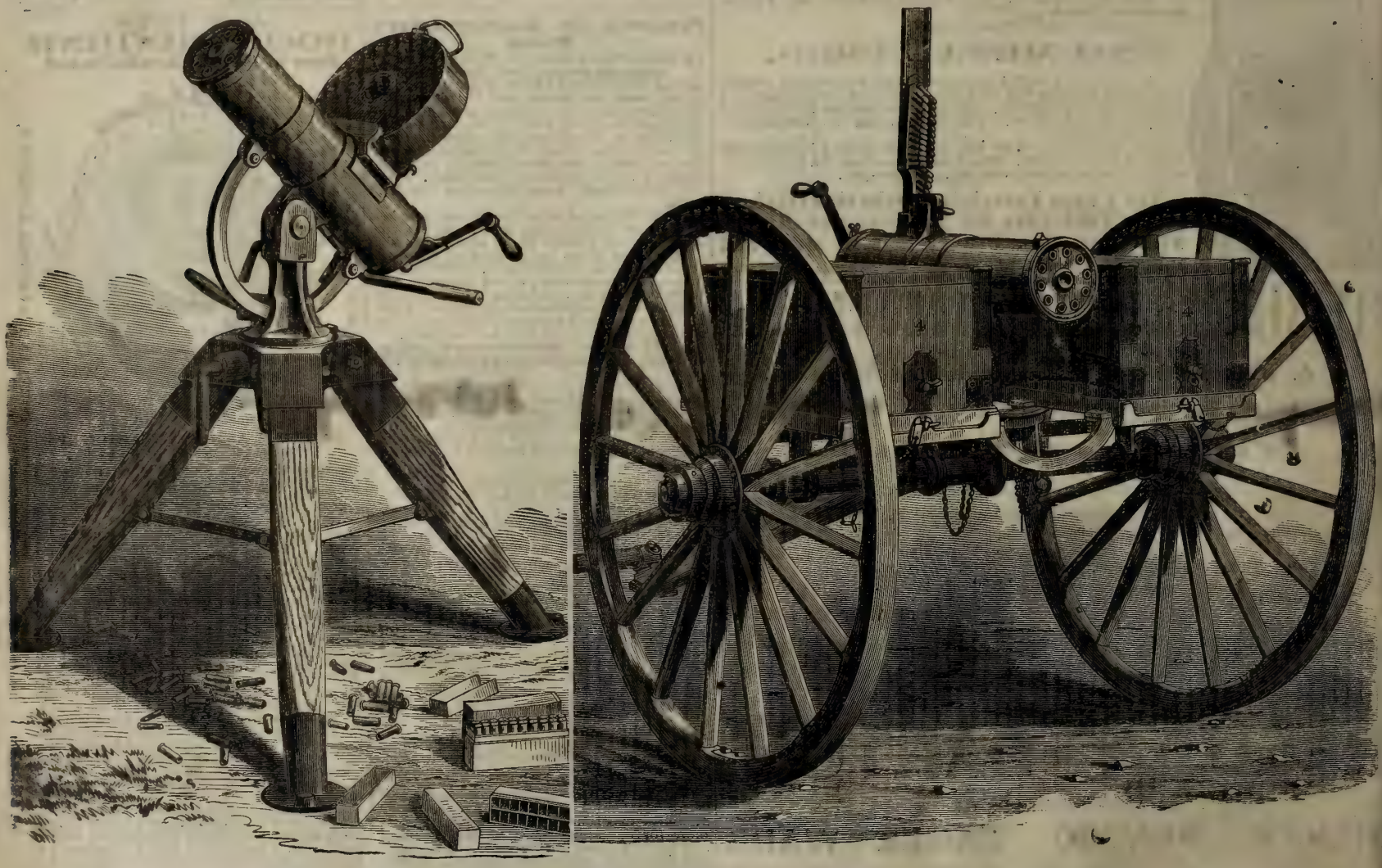
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 45. WHOLE NUMBER 1241.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE target season of 1887 is now fully under way, with excellent results, judging from an examination of the various Department Orders giving statistics, etc., which reach us so frequently. But little comment seems necessary, for whatever else the United States soldier may lack, in the opinion of some, it cannot be disputed that he knows, and knows well, how to handle and fire his musket and hit the target in or near the centre.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Chief Justice WAITE, of the U. S. Supreme Court, for an early copy of the decision of the Court in the case of BENJ. F. RUNKLE. It is a most important opinion, and one in which are clearly stated principles of law which it becomes every officer to understand. So we give the opinion in full, omitting only the preliminary statement of the conclusions of fact, certified to by the Court of Claims.

THE order to be issued from the War Department in a few days relieving General MERRITT from the superintendency of the Military Academy and designating Colonel PARKE, of the Engineer Corps, as his successor, will direct that the latter assume his new duties August 28 next. Captain HASBROUCK will thus be left in full charge of the Academy during the summer encampment of the cadets. General PARKE will return to Washington from Europe about the middle of August.

FROM a report recently received at the Navy Department it appears that the performance of the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, in regard to developed horse power, during the trial trip of April 13, was even better than at first indicated. By a comparative test of the engine room register with a position motion instrument it is shown that an error of more than six revolutions per minute resulted from faulty action of the counter; so that there is little doubt but in the future the engines of this fine vessel will have no difficulty in maintaining a horse power of at least 3,500, as called for in the contract.

NEVER, since its inauguration, was "Memorial Day" more reverently and universally observed than this year; and as it happened on a Monday, the day of rest previous helped to energize those participating in the observances. The day was a beautiful one, and therefore a pleasant adjunct of the occasion. The Army and Navy in many sections of the country lent their aid to the services of the day, as they always do, cheerfully and uncomplainingly, although their relaxations from duty are few and far between. The noble army of the dead were all remembered, and the private and the general shared alike the common tribute of remembrance and affection.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN POPE, U. S. A., contributes to the *North American Review* for June, "Some Legacies of the Civil War." He thinks that "perhaps the most unhappy legacy left us is the general neglect of the obligations and duties of citizenship. Have we the right to complain," he asks, "of corruption in our politics when the best of us subordinates the exercise of this high privilege, even in its simplest form of voting, to occupations and amusements which lead to no end except personal gain or enjoyment? Can we long satisfy our consciences or hope to preserve our institutions if we studiously neglect or contemptuously disregard privileges and duties essential to their existence?"

THE advent of yellow fever at Key West has made somewhat of an exodus of strangers and others who could get away. Among those who have either gone or are going is Commander G. W. WOOD, U. S. Navy, who has been waiting orders at Key West for the purpose of enjoying the charming winter climate for which the place is so justly noted. Key West possesses a climate during a part of the year not to be excelled, in this hemisphere, for certain classes of infirmity, especially where a moist air and equable temperature are required. Situated in the Gulf Stream, whose temperature at that part of its great current is not far from 80 deg. Far., the hygrometric conditions are very unusual, in fact unique. The Island of Key West is of coral formation, and is seven miles long by between one and two miles wide. So far as can be determined, the yellow fever is not indigenous, but an outbreak can always be traced to importation from an infected port.

THE board, General KELTON President, ordered to prepare a set of regulations for the new Hospital Corps of the Army, submitted its report to the Secretary of War, through the Adjutant-General, on Saturday last and then adjourned. It will be several days before the report is made public, as it is yet to be examined by the Secretary and by him referred to the Surgeon-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Army Regulation Board for remark. The result will be announced in General Orders and embodied in the Regulations. There are 84 paragraphs to the new regulations prepared by the Board and they cover fully the entire subject. In their report the Board gives well defined reasons for each recommendation. As we have previously stated, the recommendations call for an increase in the present number of Hospital Stewards. It is proposed that every two company post shall have an acting Hospital Steward, every post having more than six companies two Hospital Stewards, and one additional steward for every six additional companies.

THE *Engineer* describes the English 110½-ton, breech-loading gun as the most powerful gun in the world. At the Royal Arsenal the muzzle energy obtained with 850 lb. of German powder, and a pressure of 19.9 tons, was 57,630 foot-tons, the velocity being as above mentioned 2,149 feet. A still larger amount has been estimated for this gun, and it says: "There is every reason to say that more might be got, seeing that the pressure is not high, and might be much increased without injuring the gun. KRUPP'S 119-ton gun on one occasion gave an energy 50,780. This is the highest KRUPP record we have seen. It is 6,850 foot-tons less than the Elswick gun. The results could be better compared if we knew the pressure in KRUPP'S gun. Probably, however, the pressure is kept well down." It gives a diagram to show the difference in the work to be got out of 24 tons embodied in an old type gun and 26 tons in a wire Elswick gun. The total stored-up work or energy in the old gun is 5,939 foot-tons, and in the new 15,450 foot-tons. Hence out of 26 tons is got more than 2½ times the work on the new system of slow powder and long bore that was obtained from 24 tons on the old system of quick-burning powder and short bore.

THE subject of the influence of Field Telegraphy was discussed at the Royal U. S. Institution, in London, on May 13. Lord WOLSELEY, who spoke on the conclusion of the lecture, said that most of those present would agree with him in thinking that telegraphy had a great tactical future for England. He would even go so far as to say that he believed that the nation would first thoroughly adopt a system of telegraphy in the field during action would have on its side a force which would give it many chances. Major C. F. BERESFORD, C. E., said that to be efficient, a field telegraphy must be reliable; and hitherto no organization and no instruments or wire for outpost work have been introduced into active operations, at least in foreign armies, that give satisfactory results. Commanding officers have not cared to deal with an uncertain subject. Lord WOLSELEY thought that the chief difference was in the opposition of the War Office to change. He himself believed in novelties, and he thought the more novelties there were adopted the better it would be for those concerned. What NAPOLEON had said was true, that you must change your tactics frequently.

NO LITTLE dismay has been occasioned in the Naval Ordnance Bureau by a mishap which, apparently trivial in itself, is fraught with grave consequences. A great injury is said to have been done to one of the largest pieces of ordnance yet attempted at the Washington Ordnance Factory, by the breaking of a portion of the huge bar which carries the tool used to finish the bore of the gun. The accident is said to be of a serious nature, and the present prospect seems to be that the piece is injured beyond repair. A deep score is said to have been cut in the interior surface of the powder chamber. In any case, the accident bids fair to be an expensive one. This is the more to be regretted as it is said to have been a thing which could have been foreseen and guarded against if the delicate and valuable manipulations called for in this class of work had been confided to the care of competent supervision, as would be the case in a private establishment where such important interests were at stake. And this adds renewed force to the criticism which has already appeared in these columns of the system which places young men unskilled in any of the mechanical arts, untrained in shop service, and ignorant of even rudimentary metallurgy, in positions of high trust and responsibility in a factory of ordnance of the grade which the Government aspires to set up at Washington. In all this it must be borne in mind that no reflection is expressed or intended upon the officers under the Bureau of Ordnance when operating in their proper spheres and carrying on the legitimate duties of their profession. The country is too much indebted to the fighting branch of the Navy to render effective any criticism of their ability in any and all positions for which they are fitted by their education and training, but it is unreasonable to expect full and unbroken success in the career of any man, be he officer or otherwise, who aspires to be "Jack-at-all-trades." Without long and persistent training in mechanical pursuits, any success which may attend the sudden investment of a naval officer with the superintendency of a great gun shop, such as the one at the capital, will be due more to "good hit than any good wit."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL C. B. COMSTOCK, U. S. A., now on leave, goes abroad to remain several months.

LIEUTENANT E. M. LEWIS, 11th Infantry, is East from Fort Yates, Dak., on a few weeks' visit.

CHAPLAIN F. H. WEAVER, 10th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Arizona, is visiting in Washington.

CAPTAIN S. T. NORVELL, 10th U. S. Cavalry, on leave in the East, is visiting old friends in Baltimore.

MAJOR JOHN M. BACON, 7th U. S. Cav., of Fort Totten, Dakota, is a recent guest at the Ryan, St. Paul.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

COLONEL E. A. CARR, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Bayard, N. M., from a short leave of absence.

MAJOR VAN BUREN HUBBARD, surgeon, U. S. A., left Columbus Barracks, O., this week on a month's vacation.

COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, U. S. A., returned to Fort Trumbull, Conn., this week from a short visit to New York.

MAJOR-GENERAL TERRY and Col. T. F. Barr, U. S. Army, have returned to Chicago from their visit to Fort Leavenworth.

POST CHAPLAIN WM. K. TULLY, U. S. A., a recent appointment from Florida, will commence duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island early in the week from a brief visit to Ohio and Illinois.

CAPTAIN HARRY O. PERLEY, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., has left Fort Maginnis and is making a temporary stay at Fort Snelling, Minn.

CAPTAIN H. G. BURTON, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army, on leave from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., is located for the present at Rupert, Vermont.

MAJOR F. W. BENTEEN, 9th Cavalry, has left Fort Douglas, Utah, for the East, and is expected to spend a portion of his time at St. Louis.

RECENT advices from Fort Douglas, Utah, report a change for the better in the condition of Mrs. Thibaut, wife of Capt. Thibaut, 6th U. S. Inf.

LIEUTENANT F. GREENE, Signal Corps, U. S. A., with Mrs. Greene and family, left Washington, June 1, for Dayton, Wash. Ter., to spend a four months' leave.

MISS HELEN HOOKER, a niece of the late General Joe Hooker, U. S. A., an amateur actress of merit, is to join the army of professional players next autumn.

LIEUTENANTS C. R. EDWARDS and J. R. Thompson, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., early in the week, from short leaves of absence.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Art., having closed up his business matters at Fort Schuyler, joined for duty early in the week at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

CAPTAIN CHAS. PARKER, 9th Cavalry, has got his troop comfortably settled at Cheyenne, and so far has had little trouble in connection with the duty devolved upon him.

LIEUTENANT H. B. OSGOOD, 3d U. S. Artillery, was expected to rejoin at Fort Monroe, Va., this week, from Portland, Me., whither he was recently called by the death of his mother.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI and suite, lately in New York, were expected to arrive in Liverpool this week where a hearty reception awaits her. From Liverpool she goes direct to London.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and other distinguished cavalry commanders are expected to be present at the meeting of the Cavalry Society of the Armies of the U. S., to be held at Saratoga, June 21.

MAJOR CHAS. MCCLURE, Paymaster, U. S. A., will leave Newport Barracks, Ky., next week for Carlisle, Pa., on business matters connected with his approaching departure for his next station, El Paso, Texas.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON and his adjutant, Lieut. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav., are on field service in New Mexico, in connection with matters between the Navajo Indians and the settlers on the San Juan River.

MRS. CUSHING, wife of Capt. Harry C. Cushing, 4th Art., of Fort Trumbull, Conn., is visiting relatives in Prince George's county, Md., and will attend the marriage of her cousin, Mr. Eugene Roberts, to Miss Annette Carter.

MRS. BURNETT, mother of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Captain Wilson, 12th U. S. Inf., from San Francisco, Cal., with two of her daughters, Miss Fannie Burnett and Mrs. Colonel Jones (widow of the late Col. Llewellyn Jones, U. S. A.), are visiting at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., for the summer, and will probably remain with Mrs. Wilson until the return of Captain Wilson from detached service at Bedlow's Island.

GENERAL GEORGE A. SHERIDAN relates this story, which he picked up in New Orleans: A delegation of citizens of that place visited President Lincoln to beg him to remove General Butler from command there. The President listened while they presented their thousand and one grievances and then said: "Well gentlemen, much as you dislike Gen. Butler, at least he has done one good thing for you, for by his wise sanitary regulations he has kept the yellow fever out. One of the delegates, a creole, skipped before the President and replied excitedly: Pardon, Mistah President, pardon; it was not Butler vat keep ze fevaire avay from ze city; it was God. He still have a leetle mercy for our poor people. He do not send Ben. Butler and ze yellow fevaire ze same season; no sare." The President laughed heartily, but all the same Gen. Butler was kept in command.

GENERAL S. D. STURGIS, U. S. A., residing at St. Paul, Minn., celebrates his 65th birthday June 11.

ADJUTANT J. MCE. HYDE, 8th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Niobrara, Neb., a few days ago on a month's leave.

GENERAL W. H. PENROSE, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN A. E. WOODSON, 5th U. S. Cav., is temporarily located with his troop at the Osage Indian Agency.

MAJOR I. O. DEWEY, Paymaster, U. S. A., leaves Washington this week for Boston, Mass., on a short vacation.

LIEUTENANT C. H. CLARK, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., is visiting relatives at Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

SURGEON W. S. TREMAINE, U. S. A., on sick leave for a long time past, is at present residing in Newark, N. J.

LIEUTENANT A. SLAKER, 1st U. S. Artillery, will spend the months of June and July at Santa Cruz, California.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MORRIS, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Adams, R. I., this week much improved in health.

LIEUTENANT S. E. SMILEY, 8th Infantry, leaves Fort Niobrara, Neb., early next week for a two months' visit East.

LIEUTENANT J. C. GRESHAM, 7th U. S. Cav., on sick leave for the summer, is spending a portion of it at Lancaster C. H., Va.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD COLLINS, 7th U. S. Inf., reached his sixty-third birthday on Saturday of this week, June 4.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and family will go to Nonquit, Mass., towards the end of June to spend July and August.

MRS. LOUIS WILHELMI and children sailed on Wednesday for Dresden, Germany, where her children are to be educated.

CAPTAIN J. J. O'CONNELL, 1st U. S. Inf., and Mrs. O'Connell left Cincinnati early in the week on a fortnight's visit to West Point.

GENERAL WAGER SWAYNE, U. S. A., delivered the address at the Memorial Day observance at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT J. E. MYERS, 3d U. S. Art., of Washington Barracks, who has been in poor health lately, will spend the summer on leave.

LIEUTENANT G. A. THURSTON, 3d U. S. Art., expected to leave Newport Barracks, Ky., the latter part of this week on a four months' leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. FLETCHER, 2d Infantry, U. S. A., leaves Philadelphia this week for Fort Omaha, Neb. He will stop en route, at Buffalo and Chicago for a few days.

CAPTAIN D. J. CRAIGIE and Lieuts. C. W. Abbot, G. J. Godfrey and D. J. Baker, 12th U. S. Inf., returned to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., this week from a pleasant trip to Plattsburg.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., attained his fifty-ninth birthday on Wednesday of this week, June 1, a fact which his many friends in San Antonio did not fail to remember.

GENERAL H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., and his troops at Washington Barracks, including Turnbull's Light Battery, took part in the Memorial Day exercises at the Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN J. B. BURBANK, 3d U. S. Art., of San Antonio, is on a brief visit to Washington, where he is always welcome. He came on to New York on Wednesday and looked up old friends.

LORD LUCAN, one of the celebrated "light brigade," at the Crimea, is to be created a field marshal in honor of the Queen's Jubilee. He is now a General and Colonel of the 1st Life Guards.

CAPTAIN J. R. BRINCKLÉ, 5th U. S. Art., arrived with his light battery this week at Wilmington, Del., and went into camp for a week. Officers, men and horses enjoyed the march, and all benefited by it.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT, Architect Clarke and Senator Hoar, the committee entrusted with the selection of a design and site for the proposed Lafayette monument, have decided to postpone action until the sculptors of the accepted model have been consulted.

A HARTFORD correspondent, referring to the recent death of Miss Ripley, daughter of the late Gen. J. W. Ripley, U. S. Army, says: "She was greatly esteemed and beloved among the few remaining who were intimate with her family during their residence here. She leaves an aged mother and a sister, Mrs. George W. Bartholomew, in Hartford, and another sister, Mrs. Hooper of Boston."

IT is related that when the late Major-Gen. Hancock, U. S. A., went up to Mount McGregor to prepare for the burial of Gen. Grant he, in his blunt way, declared the Government in possession of the railroad and thereby wounded the dignity of W. J. Arkell, the president of the road. The General ordered a train to carry him up the mountain, stating at the same time that he wished while going up to change his citizen's dress for his General's uniform. "You can change in the baggage car," said young Arkell, "and I will run the engine myself." The little road is not one of the smoothest. It is in fact rough and uneven. Arkell pulled the throttle valve so wide open that the train was sent jumping over the track in a lively manner. The General inside the baggage car could scarcely keep on his feet. He pulled and pulled at the bell rope, but the more he pulled the wider Arkell opened the throttle. When they got to the mountain the General was not half dressed and was in a furious rage. Arkell coolly told him that by the manner in which the bell had been pulled he thought the General was desirous of going faster and that he had only been trying to accommodate him.

CAPTAIN L. T. MORRIS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, is North from Texas on a short visit.

CAPTAIN C. M. CALLAHAN, U. S. Army, retired, and family will spend the summer at Asbury Park, N. J.

LIEUTENANT G. W. VAN DEUSEN, 1st Artillery, was to leave the Pacific Coast this week on a month's visit East.

GENERAL THOMAS HOWARD RUGER, U. S. A., is a recent addition to the Loyal Legion, Minnesota Commandery.

MRS. HANCOCK, widow of Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., will spend the summer at North Scituate, Mass.

GENERAL J.C. DUANE, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., returned to Washington early in the week from an inspection tour.

LIEUTENANT S. L. FAISON, 1st Infantry, was to leave the Presidio of San Francisco, this week for the East on a four months visit.

MAJOR A. J. C. WRENCH, of the British Infantry (Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment) was a guest this week at the Hoffman House, New York City.

CAPTAIN M. C. WILKINSON, 3d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Custer, and lately at Hot Springs, was in St. Louis this week with quarters at the Planters.

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., early in the week from his trip to Washington to attend the National Drill.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., attended the birthday celebration of Queen Victoria, May 24, in San Francisco, and responded for "The United States of America."

MAJOR E. R. WARNER, 1st U. S. Artillery, will remain at Fort McHenry, Md., a few weeks longer and then go to Fort Canby, Washington Territory, to take command of that post.

LIEUTENANT BERTRAM TRACY CLAYTON, 11th U. S. Inf., will be married at 3 P. M., June 9, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, to Miss Louise Brasher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Marston Brasher.

THE Cadet Band at the National Drill, from Milwaukee, serenaded the Secretary of War, after which Mr. Endicott shook the hands of the little fellows and had a pleasant remark for each.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and Mrs. Cleveland and a few friends, left Washington, May 26, for Saranac Lake, where the President will forget for a while the cares of office and enjoy his favorite sport, fishing.

IT is reported, says the Kansas City *Times*, that Lieut.-Col. J. S. Poland, 21st Infantry, now on sick leave at Narragansett Pier, R. I., is to be ordered before a Retiring Board. His health has been bad for a number of years.

LIEUTENANT IRVING HALL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will be married June 14, at Willet's Point, to Miss Mary King, daughter of Major W. R. King, Corps of Engineers, commandant of the post and school at Willet's Point. It will be a military wedding, and therefore sure to be a brilliant occasion.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., of the Indian Training School at Carlisle, spent a few days in Baltimore this week, and from there went to Colora, Md., to visit the Indian children there. Thence he goes to other places in Maryland and Pennsylvania to see as to the welfare of the Indian boys who have been placed with farmers.

SECRETARY OF STATE KELSEY, of New Jersey, one of General McClellan's friends, has been quietly collecting subscriptions for a handsome monument to be erected over McClellan's grave at Riverside Cemetery, Trenton, and states that over $6,000 has been raised, all privately, and that the shaft will be erected probably without the donors' names being made known.

READERS of "Harper's Magazine" of 30 years ago will be glad to know that "Porte Crayon," whose pen and pencil sketches of life in the South in those days were so charming, is passing a peaceful and prosperous old age in his native State, Virginia. His real name is David Hunter Strother, and his service in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion entitles him to the title of "General." Gen. Strother is 70 years old and in perfect health.

MISS AGNES STOCKTON ROYALL, daughter of Col. W. B. Royall, 4th U. S. Cavalry, was married to Mr. Arthur Jeffrey Parsons at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday evening, June 1. After the ceremony at the church the bridal party and relatives went to the residence of Rear-Admiral J. C. Howell, U. S. N., uncle of the bride, where supper was served, after which the married couple left for the North, and will soon go to Europe to spend the summer.

CAPTAIN GEO. F. PRICE, 5th U. S. Cav., delivered the Memorial Day address at Junction City, Kansas, which gives occasion to the *Daily Union* to recount the military services of the captain, and say: "The captain, notwithstanding the wear and tear of years of service for the country, is still hale and hardy as many a younger officer. His integrity has won for him the respect of all, while his many qualities have made a friend of every brother officer; and, to finish, we may say that he has gained the greatest compliment a commander can get, 'the respect and good will of the rank and file under his authority.'"

MISS ROSINA EMMET, the artist, daughter of W. J. Emmet, Esq., and twin sister of Lieut. R. T. Emmet, 9th U. S. Cav., was married, June 1, at her father's house, East Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. Arthur Sherwood, of New York City. The Rev. J. Harris Knowles, of St. Clement's Church, officiated. Among the numerous relatives present were Lieut. Emmet and Mrs. Emmet. The honeymoon will be spent at Sherwood Forest, Delhi, N. Y., the old family seat of the Sherwoods. The bride will be remembered as the successful competitor for prize Christmas cards, as well as a frequent exhibitor at the National Academy.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. G. HUNTT, 10th U. S. Cavalry, is a recent guest at the Ryan House, St. Paul.

CHAPLAIN DAVID WHITE, U. S. A., retired, of Lawrence, Kansas, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN J. H. PATTERSON, 20th U. S. Infantry, was in Washington this week preparatory to sailing for Europe.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT has selected as his Aide-de-Camp, his old Adjutant Lieutenant Eben Swift, 5th N. S. Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT E. S. FARROW, U. S. A., was made the happy father of a ten pound daughter, May 31, the event occurring at Baltimore.

CAPTAIN F. D. GARRETTY, 17th Infantry, now at Chicago, will, early in July, transfer his recruiting rendezvous to Milwaukee, Wis.

MISS HATTIE JEWETT, daughter of Col. Jewett, 3d Inf., spent several days in Chicago this week, a guest of Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Tesson.

LIEUTENANT A. L. SMITH, 4th Cavalry, of Fort Huachuca, will enter upon a tour of recruiting duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., early in July.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. MCNAUGHT, 20th Inf., will be ordered, in a few days, to appear before a retiring board to be convened at St. Paul, Minn., July 1.

LIEUTENANT H. H. SARGENT, 2d Cavalry, will relinquish college duty at Champaign, Ills., after vacation, and join his troop at Fort Bidwell, Cal.

GENERAL PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, U. S. A., that veteran among veterans, looked up old friends in New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Windsor Hotel.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., with his family leaves New York to-day on the Red Star Line steamer *Rhineland*, for Antwerp, Belgium. The General expects to remain abroad until next fall and will visit the Continent.

GENERAL H. M. BLACK, U. S. A., lately on service at Washington in connection with the National Drill, will, after a few visits to friends in the East, return to Fort Wayne, Mich., and resume command of his regiment and of the post.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Inf.; Maj. W. R. Livermore, Engr.; 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf.; Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. E. Shipp, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf.; Capt. Chas. King, retired; 1st Lieut. J. H. Hays, retired.

THE following Mexican War claims were allowed by the Second Comptroller this week: Joseph H. Bailey, Captain and Asst. Surg., $18.75; Richard H. Anderson, 2d Lieut., 2d Dragoons, $1.00. These claims are rapidly being exhausted. The Comptroller is now settling them as they come before him, and there are now but few cases on file awaiting action.

GEORGE WASHINGTON POST, G. A. R., held an exceptionally pleasant meeting at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, on Thursday evening of last week. Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., favored the comrades of the post with an Army song, admirably rendered, and the post was also favored with several recitations by a gentleman well-known in histrionic circles as Daniel H. Harkins, and among his comrades of the Grand Army as Major Daniel H. Harkins, a soldier who did gallant service with the 1st Regtment New York (Lincoln) Cavalry. Some remarks on the subject of the paucity of dead cavalrymen aroused Maj. Harkins to a little speech in defence of the six legged soldiers which showed that he, at least, was not yet included among them.

LIEUTENANT J. B. MILTON, U. S. N., has returned to San Francisco from a trip to Oregon.

REAR ADMIRAL J. R. M. MULLANY, U. S. N., retired, and family, will spend the summer at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR A. L. GIHON, U. S. N., has been elected a member of the American Climatological Association.

LIEUTENANT JOHN WYCKOFF, U. S. Revenue Marine, is on the list of recent guests at the Aquidneck, Newport, R. I.

CAPTAIN G. C. WILTSE, U. S. N., arrived at Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday and relieved Capt. Henry Wilson, in command of the receiving ship *Franklin*.

REAR ADMIRAL J. H. UPSHUR, U. S. N., and Mrs. Upshur, Rear-Admiral W. E. LeRoy, U. S. N., and Mrs. LeRoy will spend a portion of the summer at the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. J. F. Meigs, Comdr. J. C. Watson, Lieut. E. H. Gheen, Lieut. H. Hutchins, P. A. Engr. Chas. H. Manning, Lieut. Chas. Laird and Med. Director Delavan Bloodgood.

THE detachment of Lieut. Bowman from the *Atlanta*, and assignment to the *Boston* is practically a promotion, inasmuch as he becomes the navigator of the latter ship, while but a watch officer on board the *Atlanta*. No one has yet been ordered in Lieut. Bowman's place, but it is not likely that the vacancy will go a-begging.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEO. W. MELVILLE returned to the shipyard of Cramp and Sons Thursday on duty in connection with the machinery of the *Newark*, two 19-knot vessels and the two gunboats, and will probably be ordered to supervise their construction. The Secretary of the Navy is highly gratified with the plans prepared by Chief Engineer Melville.

THE three candidates for appointment as assistant surgeons in the Navy, recently examined by the Board in Philadelphia, made a very creditable showing. Drs. S. S. White and James G. Field have received their appointments. Surgeon-General Gunnell was notified to-day that Dr. Halton Nathan Thompson Harris, of Rockingham Co., Va., had also passed the examination. He will receive his appointment in a few days.

PAYMASTER H. G. COLBY, U. S. N., arrived last week at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal.

LIEUTENANT W. H. SCHUETZE, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., was a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CLARK MERCHANT, of Merchant and Co., Philadelphia, Pa., late of the Navy, sailed for Europe on a business trip, June 1, on the steamship *Alle* from New York.

REAR ADMIRAL SHUFELDT, U. S. N., has begun a libel suit against the proprietor of the Shanghai *Courier*, growing out of an article with reference to the Admiral's presence and motives in Corea.

THE engagement of Miss Margaret Baker, daughter of Capt. J. G. Baker, U. S. R. M., and Burton Hanson, assistant general attorney of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, is announced.

CHIEF ENGINEER E. D. ROBIE, U. S. N., has reported himself ready for duty and is awaiting orders at Marathon, N. Y. He has been entirely cured of his bronchitis by his sojourn in the mild climate of Florida. He has been visiting at Mount Dora, Orange Co., Fla., with his son, who is establishing an Army and Navy colony there.

LIEUTENANT C. E. VREELAND, U. S. Navy, has reported for duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and is quite well pleased with the prospect of a tour of duty at the capital. Mrs. Vreeland, born Tolson, is with her husband. Many officers remember Mrs. Vreeland pleasantly while living with her sister, Mrs. Lieut. Richman, at the Mare Island Navy-yard a few years ago.

ARTHUR ANGEL, who formerly served with credit on the *Swatara* and the *Tennessee*, and on his return from the transit of Venus expedition a few years ago presented the Smithsonian Institute with some remarkable curiosities, has been discharged from the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, having entirely recovered, thanks to the careful attention of Doctors Stimson and Douglas and others.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER DOYLE, of the Navy, left the *Iroquois* at Caldera, Chili, on the reporting of his relief, Passed Asst. Paymr. Peterson, and proceeded home by way of England. Had he delayed his departure from the vessel until her arrival at Panama, he would have been home some time ago. The Paymaster's brother, Hiram S. Doyle, accompanies him to the U. S., after a pleasant cruise of about two years.

MR. T. HARRISON GARRETT'S yacht *Gleam* arrived at Annapolis May 26. On board were Robert Garrett, Lieut. A. G. Paul, U. S. N., Mr. Isaacs, of New York, and Gordon Cumming, of Baltimore County. After taking on a party of ladies and gentlemen the yacht steamed outside the harbor and the party aboard witnessed the cadet launch drill in the river. In the evening the excursionists were entertained by naval officers on the U. S. frigate *Santee* at the Naval Academy.

PAYMASTER H. T. WRIGHT, U. S. N., was married at Trinity Chapel, New York City, June 2, to Miss Julia Speir, daughter of Ex-Judge Gilbert M. Speir. A large number of friends were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rector, the Rev. Cornelius E. Swope. Surgeon M. L. Ruth, U. S. Navy, was "best man." After the wedding a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, 9 E. 34th st.

CHIEF ENGINEER WILLIAMSON, U. S. N., with his family, has been spending a quiet period of rest at Warrington, Va. He is stopping at the Warren Green Hotel. It is not likely that Mr. Williamson will be assigned to duty at present, but will be allowed to enjoy his well earned leisure for a while. The recent cruise in the Pacific, from which Chief Engr. Williamson so lately returned home, will be his last tour of sea duty, as before his turn arrives to go to sea he will have reached the grade of captain.

OF the four engineer officers recently ordered before the Naval Retiring Board, three—Chief Engr. Lamdin, P. A. Engr. Wooster and Asst. Engr. Chrisman will probably be retired. The latter two have already been examined and recommended for retirement; P. A. Engr. Brown has been examined and granted a further "stay of proceedings" for six months, and Chief Engr. Lamdin is too sick to come to Washington. The board will probably go to his home in Perryville, Md., to examine him, the latter part of this week.

COMMODORE W. H. SCHLEY, Chief of Bureau, is engaged in the selection of illustrations for the report on the Greely Relief Expedition, which he has been requested to prepare by Congress. He has before him all of the photographs taken by Ensign Harlow while the relief party was searching for the survivors of Greely's body of explorers. The report will cover all the details of the expedition, and will dwell at length upon the character of the Esquimaux. Their method of living and their mode of subsistence will receive considerable attention.

LIEUTENANT DOWNS L. WILSON, U. S. N., recently of the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, left on Monday last for Newport, where his duties under torpedo instruction began on Wednesday, June 1. Mrs. Wilson did not accompany the lieutenant at this time, but will join him at Newport some time late in June. Upon the conclusion of the torpedo course, Lieut. Wilson anticipates assignment to sea duty, but just what part of the world will be his cruising ground has not yet been determined. Hosts of good wishes go with him wherever duty may call him.

A LETTER was received at the Navy Department on Wednesday from Newport, written by Mr. H. W. Clarke, father of Lt. Arthur Clarke, who was shot on board the *Iroquois*, at Panama, May 7, asking for an official investigation of the circumstances connected with the death of his son. Mr. Clarke informs the Navy Department that he doubts that his son committed suicide, but in the letter fails to state in what manner he thinks the young officer met his death. The Secretary of the Navy will order a Court of Inquiry at once to comply with Mr. Clarke's request.

NEW CRUISERS AND GUNBOATS.

THE Chief Constructor of the Navy, with his large force of draftsmen at the Navy Department and Washington Navy-yard, and Chief Engineer Melville, with his corps of assistants at Cramp's place in Philadelphia, have made quick work of the plans and specifications for the two 19-knot cruisers and two 1700-ton gunboats, bids for which are to be opened August 1 next. When the advertisement was issued, April 6 last, inviting proposals for these vessels, and stating that the plans, specifications, etc., would be ready for the information of bidders June 1, not a single stroke of work had been performed in connection with the preparation of plans, and it was hardly anticipated by the most sanguine that the Department would be able to furnish the bidders with the information at the time specified. It was only two weeks ago that Chief Engr. Melville, with a large force of draftsmen, began the preparation of plans for the machinery, and it was not many weeks ago that the chief constructor commenced work upon the plans for the hulls. Much to the surprise of everybody interested, and to the gratification of the Secretary, Chief Constructor Wilson announced promptly on the morning of June 1 that he was ready to exhibit the plans of all the vessels, including those for the machinery, which Chief Engr. Melville brought over from Philadelphia, in person, on the same morning, and that the detailed specifications were all written out and in the hands of the printer. This is regarded as remarkably rapid work by those at all familiar with the trials and delays connected with such matters. It is true that some of the plans are copies of others already in existence, but even the work of duplicating drawings requires time. The hulls of the 19-knot cruisers are somewhat similar in design to the *Newark* which, with the hull and machinery of the gunboats, are, by law, exact duplicates of Gunboat No. 1, now building by Cramp and Sons. The plan of machinery for the 19-knot cruisers are also very similar to the designs for the *Baltimore's* machinery.

The following is a description of the 19-knot cruisers, which are designated by the Department circular as Nos. 4 and 5. The plans and descriptions of the *Newark*, known as No. 1, and Gunboat No. 1, of which the two new gunboats are to be duplicates, we have heretofore published:

19-KNOT CRUISERS.

They are to be twin screw cruisers, 310 feet long on the water line, 49 feet 1¾ inches extreme breadth, 18 feet 9 inches mean draught, displacing 4,083 tons. Machinery of 10,500 i. h. p. under forced draught; maximum speed, 19 knots; rig, that of a three-masted schooner, spreading 5,400 square feet of sail. They will have a double bottom extending through 129 feet of the length. The framing in this portion is on the bracket system. Before and abaft the double bottom, above the protective deck, Z bars form the tranverse frames. The protective deck, which is 19 inches above water line amidships, is flat across the top, with sides which slope down to a depth of 4 feet 3 inches below the water line. The horizontal portion is 2 inches thick, the slope being 3 inches, reduced at both ends to 1½ inches. It extends uninterruptedly forward and aft, and protects the machinery, magazines and steering gear, the machinery being further defended by the disposition of the coal bunkers. The main batches in this deck are protected by armor bars and have coffer dams extending to the upper deck. The guns are carried on the gun, forecastle and poop decks.

ARMAMENT.

The main battery consists of 126-inch B. L. rifles, all on centre pivot mounts, with two inches segmental steel shields, and arranged on sponsons so as to obtain the greatest possible arc of fire. The forecastle, the poop and the bridges have been as much as possible availed of to shelter the guns. The two guns forward and the two guns aft converge their fire a short distance from the ends of the ship, and the broadside can be concentrated within 100 feet of the side. Four above-water torpedo tubes are provided on the berth deck, and two direct ahead underwater torpedoes in the bow. The secondary battery is composed of four 47-millimetre revolvers, four 57-millimetre single shots, two 37-millimetre revolvers and one short Gatling. Coal capacity, 850 tons; complement of men, 300.

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The vertical keel is 17½ pounds per square foot and 39 inches in depth amidships, the flat keel plates 20 pounds and 17½ pounds. The stem is cast steel, shaped and supported for ramming. The stern post and rudder are also steel castings, the latter 15 inches in diameter at the head. Numerous watertight frames are worked in the double bottom, and throughout the vessel the cellular principle is carried as far as practicable. At a height of about four feet above the protective deck the berth deck is placed, the space between the two being greatly subdivided and mainly utilized for coal stowage, so that the protection to the water line is no doubt as complete as can be obtained in any armored ship. The outside plating is generally 17½ pounds. Lap work is used below the protective deck, but above the plating is flush. The lap work is double riveted at the edges. The inner bottom is in the main 12½ pounds. Bilge keels 24 inches in depth extend for 150 feet of the length. When in action the vessel will be directed from a steel conning tower 3 inches in thickness, cylindrical in form, located on the forward bridge. There will be a wooden pilot house located on the forward bridge just abaft the conning tower and arranged to overlook the latter. The tower will be fitted complete with steering wheel, speaking tubes and engine room telegraph; these will be carried below the protective deck through a steel tube 2½ inches thick and 12 inches in diameter. A steam steerer will be located beneath the protective deck.

The arrangements for pumping and drainage are very carefully considered. The system followed may be described as a development of that employed in the *Chicago*. Pumps are connected with all the important compartments. All the principal watertight doors and the sluice valves are arranged to work from the berth deck.

The ventilation is much more elaborate than in the small vessels. Natural ventilation is favored as far as possible, but, in addition, all living and other spaces below the main deck are carefully ventilated on the exhaust system, the blowers being entirely

distinct from those used for producing the force draught in the fire room. Large ducts extend forward and aft on the protective deck, receiving smaller ducts from the various rooms and compartments. Where these ducts pass through bulkheads automatic valves are fitted to prevent the flow of water from one compartment to the other by way of the air pipes. The coal bunkers are well ventilated, the fresh air supply to the bunkers being obtained through pipes carried up into the hammock berthings.

The ceiling in the hold will be of yellow pine battens, and on the berth deck 2½ pound steel plate will be used, secured to the reverse flanges of the frames by a quarter-inch round headed brass screws. The wardroom will be finished in sycamore, without pilasters, but with suitable mouldings and panels.

There will be two complete electric lighting plants arranged to work on the same circuit, and lights are to be disposed so as to fully illuminate all parts of the ship, including coal bunkers, magazines, shell and ammunition rooms, running lights and lights for use on the upper deck and aloft. The total number of lamps will be about four hundred.

For a second extra knot would be required about 6,000 horse power more, making about 25,000 horse power necessary to develop a speed of 21 knots.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF MAJOR RUNKLE.

Supreme Court of the United States, Nos. 259 and 260. —Benj. Runkle v. The United States and the United States v. Runkle.—Appeals from the Court of Claims.

THE controversy in this case relates to the pay of Major B. P. Runkle, a retired Army officer, who was tried by a Court-martial June 25, 1872, found guilty, and dismissed from the service for violation of the act of Congress of March 2, 1863, and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, but who was afterwards, by order of President Hayes, dated Aug. 4, 1877, restored to the Service. The Court of Claims found as conclusions of law on the facts of the case that the claimant was not entitled to longevity pay, and that the United States are not entitled under their counterclaim to recover the pay received by the claimant as a retired major which accrued after Aug. 4, 1877, amounting to $14,390, but are entitled to recover $9,195.27, the amount paid Runkle between Jan. 16, 1873, and Aug. 7, 1877. From the judgment, in accordance with these conclusions, both parties appealed. As the sentence of the Court-martial involved the dismissal of Runkle from the Army it could not have become operative until app oved by the President after the whole proceedings of the Court-martial had been laid before him. The most important question in the case, therefore, is whether that approval has been positively shown. If the sentence dismissing Runkle from the Service was not approved by President Grant, and if, as it positively appears, it was afterwards disapproved by President Hayes, Runkle was never legally out of the service. This court holds, in a long opinion by Chief Justice Waite reviewing all the papers and proceedings in the case, that it does not positively and distinctly appear that the proceedings of the Court-mar ial have ever, in fact, been approved or confirmed by the President of the United States, as the articles of war require, before the sentence could be carried into execution, and that consequently Major Runkle was never legally cashiered or dismissed from the Army. After quoting the conclusion of law and of fact, as found by the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court say, Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivering the opinion:

We will first consider the second of the questions referred to the Court of Claims, namely:

"Were the proceedings and findings of said court-martial regular, and the sentence duly approved by the President of the United States, as required by law?"

The 65th Article of War, (2 Stat. 367, c. 29,) in force at the time of these proceedings, was as follows: (Here the Article is quoted.)

Thus it appears that the sentence of a general court-martial, in time of peace, to the effect that a commissioned officer be cashiered—dismissed from service—is inoperative until approved by the President. Before then it is interlocutory and inchoate only. Mills v. Martin, 16 John. 7, 30; Simmons on Courts-Martial, 6th ed., chap. XVII., p. 294.

A court-martial organized under the laws of the United States is a court of special and limited jurisdiction. It is called into existence for a special purpose and to perform a particular duty. When the object of its creation has been accomplished it is dissolved. 3 Greenl. Ev. sec. 470; Brooks v. Adams, 11 Pick. 442; Mills v. Martin, *supra*; Doolittle v. Smith, 3 S. and R. 590, 599. Such also is the effect of the decision in Wise v. Withers, 3 Cranch. 331, which, according to the interpretation given it by Chief Justice Marshall in *Ex parte* Watkins, 3 Pet. 193, 207, ranked a court-martial as "one of those inferior courts of limited jurisdiction whose judgment may be questioned collaterally." To give effect to its sentences it must appear affirmatively and unequivocally that the court was legally constituted; that it had jurisdiction; that all the statutory regulations governing its proceedings had been complied with, and that its sentence was conformable to law. Dynes v. Hoover, 20 How., 65, 80; Mills v. Martin, 19 John. 33. There are no presumptions in its favor so far as these matters are concerned. As to them, the rule announced by Chief Justice Marshall in Brown v. Keene, 8 Pet. 112, 115, in respect to averments of jurisdiction in the courts of the United States, applies. His language is: "The decisions of this court require, that averments of jurisdiction shall be positive—that the declaration shall state expressly the facts on which jurisdiction depends. It is not sufficient that jurisdiction may be inferred, argumentatively, from its averments." All this is equally true of the proceedings of courts-martial. Their authority is statutory, and the statute under which they proceed must be followed throughout. The facts necessary to show their jurisdiction and that their sentences were conformable to law must be stated positively; and it is not enough that they may be inferred argumentatively.

As the sentence now under consideration involved the dismissal of Runkle from the Army, it could not become operative until approved by the President, after the whole proceedings of the court-martial had been laid before him. The important question is, therefore, whether that approval has been positively shown.

The Court of Claims has found as a fact in the case that the "proceedings, findings, and sentence of said court-martial were transmitted to the Secretary of War," but it has not found that they were laid before the President, or acted on by him, otherwise than may be inferred argumentatively from the orders of the Secretary of War, and the subsequent action of President Grant and President Hayes.

There can be no doubt that the President, in the exercise of his executive power under the Constitution, may act through the head of the appropriate Executive Department. The heads of departments are his authorized assistants in the performance of his Executive duties, and their official acts, promulgated in the regular course of business, are presumptively his acts. That has been many times decided by this court. Wilcox v. Jackson, 13 Pet. 498, 512; United States v. Eliason, 16 Pet. 291, 302; Confiscation Cases, 20 Wall, 92, 109; United States v. Farden, 99 U. S. 10, 19; Wolsey v. Chapman, 101 U. S. 755, 769.

Here, however, the action required of the President is judicial in its character, not administrative. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army he has been made by law the person whose duty it is to review the proceedings of courts-martial in cases of this kind. This implies that he is himself to consider the proceedings laid before him and decide personally whether they ought to be carried into effect. Such a power he cannot delegate. His personal judgment is required, as much so as it would have been in passing on the case, if he had been one of the members of the court-martial itself. He may call others to his assistance in making his examinations and in informing himself as to what ought to be done, but his judgment, when pronounced, must be his own judgment and not that of another. And this because he is the person, and the only person, to whom has been committed the important judicial power of finally determining upon an examination of the whole proceedings of a court-martial, whether an officer holding a commission in the Army of the United States shall be dismissed from service as a punishment for an offence with which he has been charged, and for which he has been tried. In this connection the following remarks of Attorney-General Bates, in an opinion furnished President Lincoln, under date of March 12, 1864 (11 Opinions Attorney-General, 21), are appropriate:

"Undoubtedly the President, in passing upon the sentence of a court-martial, and giving to it the approval without which it cannot be executed, acts judicially. The whole proceeding from its inception is judicial. The trial, finding and sentence are the solemn acts of a court organized and conducted under the authority of and according to the prescribed forms of law. It sits to pass upon the most sacred questions of human rights that are ever placed on trial in a court of justice; rights which, in the very nature of things, can neither be exposed to danger nor subjected to the uncontrolled will of any man, but which must be adjudged *according to law*. And the act of the officer who reviews the proceedings of the court, whether he be the commander of the fleet or the President, and without whose approval the sentence cannot be executed, is as much a part of this judgment, according to law, as is the trial or the sentence. When the President, then, performs this duty of approving the sentence of a court-martial dismissing an officer, his act has all the solemnity and significance of the judgment of a court of law."

We go, then, to the record to see whether it shows positively and distinctly that the sentence dismissing Runkle from the Service was approved by President Grant. It does appear affirmatively that it was disapproved by President Hayes: and if not approved by President Grant, Runkle was never legally out of the Service.

It is true that, if it had been approved, the subsequent disapproval would have been a nullity, and could not have the effect of restoring him to his place; but if not approved, he was never out, and the disapproval kept him in, the same as if the court-martial had never been convened for his trial. In Blake v. United States, 103 U. S., 227, followed in United States v. Tyler, 105 U. S., 244, it was decided that the President had power to supersede or remove an officer of the Army by the appointment, by and with the consent of the Senate, of his successor; but here there was nothing of that kind. Runkle was never removed otherwise than by the sentence of the court-martial, and the order of the War Department purporting to give it effect.

Coming then to the order on which reliance is had to show the approval of President Grant, we find it capable of division into two separate parts, one relating to the approval of the proceedings and sentence, and the other to the executive clemency which was invoked and exercised. It is signed by the Secretary of War alone, and the personal action of the President in the matter is nowhere mentioned, except in a remission of a part of the sentence. There is nothing which can have the effect of an affirmative statement that "the whole proceedings" had been laid before him for action, or that he personally approved the sentence. The facts found by the Court of Claims show that the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court-martial "were transmitted to the Secretary of War, and that he wrote the order thereon," but there they stop. What he wrote is in the usual form of departmental orders, and, so far as it relates to the approval of the sentence, indicates on its face departmental action only.

What follows in the order does not, to say the least, clearly show the contrary. It relates the executive clemency which was exercised, and then, for the first and only time, it appears, in express terms, that the President acted personally in the matter. It is there said: "The President is pleased to remit all of the sentence, except so much thereof as directs cashiering." If all the rest of the order was the result of the personal action of the President, why was it referred to here and not elsewhere? Might it not fairly be argued from this that the rest was deemed departmental business, and that part alone personal which required the exercise of the personal power of the President, under the Constitution, of granting pardons. And besides, according to the order as it stands, this action of the President was had, not on "the whole proceedings," but "in view of the unanimous recommendation of the members of the court," "the former good character" of the accused, and "in consideration of evidence, by affidavits, presented to the War Department since the trial," and "credible representations." If "the whole proceedings" had actually been laid before him, as required by the Article of War, it was easy to say so.

Then, again, at the end of the order are these words, "which [the sentence] will be duly executed." That which, immediately preceded related to the remission of a part of the sentence, and the Secretary was careful to say that this was done by the President in person. The omission of any such language, or implication even, in the words which were added, leaves the order open to the construction that the Secretary was acting all the time on the idea that the personal judgment of the President was required only in reference to that part of the proceedings which involved the exercise of the pardoning power, and that the rest belonged to the Department.

Still further, it appears, from the order of President Hayes, that "the record of official action" showed that "on the 16th of January, 1873, W. W. Belknap, then Secretary of War, approved the proceedings of said court," and thereupon issued the order from the War Department announcing that Runkle was cashiered, and that after this order was issued, but on the same day Runkle presented to President Grant a petition setting forth, among other things, "that the proceedings of said court had not been approved by the President of the United States as required by law." This petition was not only received by President Grant, but it was by him referred to the Judge-Advocate General for "review and report." Upon this reference the Judge-Advocate General acted and reported on the whole case. President Grant did nothing further in the premises, and the matter remained open when President Hayes come into office. He then took it up as unfinished business, and, acting as though the proceedings had never been approved, entered an order of disapproval.

Under these circumstances, we cannot say it positively and distinctly appears that the proceedings of the court-martial have ever in fact been approved or confirmed in whole or in part by the President of the United States, as the Articles of War required, before the sentence could be carried into execution. Consequently, Major Runkle was never legally cashiered or dismissed from the Army, and he is entitled to his longevity pay, as well as that which he has already received for his regular pay, both before the order of Secretary Belknap was revoked and afterwards.

Such being our view of the case, it is unnecessary to consider any of the other questions which were referred to the Court of Claims. Neither do we decide what the precise form of an order of the President approving the proceedings and sentence of a court-martial should be; nor that his own signature must be affixed thereto. But we are clearly of opinion that it will not be sufficient unless it is authenticated in a way to show otherwise than argumentatively that it is the result of the judgment of the President himself, and that it is not a mere departmental order which might or might not have attracted his personal attention. The fact that the order was his own should not be left to inference only.

The judgment of the Court of Claims is reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion.

RECENT DEATHS.

MAJOR DONALD MCVEAN, who died, May 16, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., served with distinction during the war as an officer of Wisconsin volunteers and lost his leg at Chickamauga. At the close of the was he learned telegraphy and was given the position of telegraph operator and station agent at Jefferson Barracks, and through the recommendation of the officers at the barracks was appointed postmaster. In 1880 he was appointed post-trader at Jefferson Barracks, which position he held at the time of his death.

MAJOR BEN: PERLEY POORE, the veteran and well known journalist, whose illness we reported last week, died, May 29, at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C. He enlisted in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, when the war broke out and was commissioned major and assigned to the duty of drilling recruits in Washington, hence his military title.

JOSHUA FOLLANSBIE, who died at Provincetown, Mass., May 19, aged 68, entered the Navy in 1842 as 3d Assistant Engineer, and attained the grade of Chief Engineer in 1848. He resigned May 1, 1865.

DETAILS TO STATE UNIVERSITIES.

THE following is a list of Army officers on college duty, with dates of expiration of detail. It will be observed that nine officers will be relieved during the current year, thirteen during 1888, fourteen during 1889, and three in 1890. Orders have been issued relieving, at their own requests, 2d Lieut. H. H. Sargeant, 2d Cavalry, from University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., to take effect Sept. 1 next, and 2d Lieut. A. A. Mills, 1st Cavalry, from South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., July 1. Their successors have not yet been appointed, but there is no lack of candidates for all the vacancies occurring this year:

Maine State College, Orono, Me., Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art., July 1, 1888.
University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Lieut. A. S. Cummins, 4th Art., July 1, 1890.
Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, 2d Art., Feb. 16, 1890.
Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., Lieut. George E. Sage, 5th Art., Oct. 5, 1888.
St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers, 7th Cav., Oct. 1, 1888.
Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art., April 21, 1889.
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Lieut. Henry H. Benham, 2d Inf., Sept. 13, 1889.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Lieut. Wm. P. Van Ness, 1st Art., Oct. 1, 1889.
Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., Oct. 1, 1888.
Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa., Lieut. Geo. T. Bartlett, 3d Art., July 6, 1888.
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav., July 1, 1887.
Pennsylvania State College, Centre County, Pa., Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, 15th Inf., April 8, 1889.
St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., Lieut. Chas. W. Foster, 3d Art., Sept. 10, 1887.
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Art., July 1, 1888.
Bingham School, Orange Co., N. C., Lieut. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., Aug. 1, 1889.
South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., Lieut. Albert L. Mills, 1st Cav., July 1, 1887.
North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., Lt. Fredk. G. Hodgson, 6th Cav., July 1, 1891.
Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, Ala., Lieut. Melzar C. Richards, 2d Art., Oct. 1, 1888.
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, Oktibbeha County, Miss., Lieut. Henry C. Davis, Jr., 3d Art., July 1, 1889.
Thatcher Institute, Shreveport, La., Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st Inf., Oct. 1, 1888.
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav., Sept. 6, 1889.
University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Lieut. Edmund K. Webster, 2d Inf., Aug. 15, 1889.
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., Lieut. Dillard H. Clarke, 15th Inf., Sept. 1, 1891.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, 2d Art., July 1, 1891.
University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, Lieut. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., July 1, 1888.
Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio, Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf., July 1, 1890.
Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, 4th Art., Sept. 8, 1888.
Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., Lieut. Jno. A. Lockwood, 17th Inf., Oct. 31, 1887.
De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf., July 1, 1889.
Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., Lieut. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Inf., June 22, 1889.
Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Ill., Lieut. James F. Bell, 7th Cav., July 1, 1889.
University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., Sept. 1, 1887.
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Lieut. Luigi Lomia, 5th Art., July 6, 1888.
University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., Lieut. E. H. Crowden, 8th Cav., Sept. 1, 1888.
Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa, Lieut. Joseph M. Califf, 3d Art., July 1, 1889.
Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, 2d Art., June 17, 1889.
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Art., Sept. 1, 1888.
Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., Lieut. John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., Aug. 11, 1891.
University of California, Berkeley, Cal., Lieut. Geo. F. E. Harrison, 2d Art., Sept. 23, 1889.

BIDS were opened at the Navy Department, June 1, for 5,000 gallons of lard-oil and the contract was awarded to N. K. Fairbanks and Co., of Chicago, the lowest bidder, at 49 7-8 cents per gallon. Bids were received from Armour and Co. at 52½ cents, and from the Manhattan Oil Co., for 57½ cents.

CAPTAIN H. G. SHARPE, U. S. Army, was married on Thursday evening at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Avenue, New York City, to Miss Katherine H. Morgan, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas's. Mr. Severance Sharpe, brother of the groom, was "best man," and the ushers were P. A. Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, of the Navy, and Lieuts. Alexander, Darr, and Febieger, of the Army. After the ceremony a reception was held at the rectory, after which the married couple left on a tour until early in September when they will go to West Point, where Capt. Sharpe is on duty. The wedding gifts were numerous and handsome.

THE VANCOUVER CANTEEN.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 31, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: An interesting and complete report by 1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Infantry, regarding the operation and management of the regimental canteen at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., has been received at this office, and, as it is thought that this matter may be of interest to the Army, a copy of the document is enclosed herewith that you may publish it should you think proper to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

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VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T., Aug. 10, 1886.

Col. I. D. DeRussy, commanding 14th Infantry:

SIR: In accordance with your verbal request, I have the honor to make the following report on the operations of the regimental canteen established at this post last January:

Its Necessity.—Vancouver Barracks has no post trader, nor has there been one here since about 1877, its proximity to the town of Vancouver, with its numerous stores and saloons, rendering the position one of but slight profit. Indeed, the last post trader's store was little more than a bar room, where the enlisted men spent but little cash, but exhausted all possible credit. With the post tax, pay of employees and his own profit to be made, the post trader could hardly compete with dealers in town, who hold every inducement to the soldiers, and who can afford to sell their goods at a much smaller profit. The town contains a large number of drinking saloons, running up to the very edge of the military reservation, which have reaped, on every pay day, a rich harvest for the vile whiskey and other liquors sold to the soldiers.

A Canteen Started.—About January 1 last, under your instructions, preparations were made for inaugurating a canteen at this post, and the necessary supplies for furnishing lunches, coffee, tobacco, cigars and beer were obtained. The question at once arose as to the responsibility for the necessary obligations to be incurred, as well as to the ownership of the property to be acquired. It was decided to fix the ownership in the regiment, and that the institution should be known as "The 14th Infantry Regimental Canteen." The reasons for this were 1st, that all debts and responsibilities were assumed by the officers of this regiment; 2d, that the necessary labor was performed voluntarily by the officers of the regiment; and 3d, that the entire regiment was then at this post and comprised ten-elevenths of the whole command.

The canteen opened on January 6, and on that day the troops were paid. The articles furnished for sale were cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, sandwiches made of ham, bologna sausage and cheese, cake, pies of various kinds, coffee, milk, ginger beer, mineral water and beer. The lunch counter was put up in the so-called "amusement room," which already contained two rented billiard tables and the periodicals furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. Small tables were scattered about the room, and cards, checkers, backgammon, chessmen and other games were furnished in ample quantities.

Prices.—The absolute absence of any currency less than a five cent piece rendered it impossible to fix a scale of prices upon any other basis than five cents or a multiple of that sum, and, as a result, nearly every article mentioned was sold at five cents. Beer was sold at 5 cts. a glass, or 15 cts. a bottle; cigars at 5 cts. apiece, but a superior cigar was sold at two for 15 cents. Plug tobacco was cut into small pieces, but a whole plug, costing 40 cents, was sold for 45. Smoking tobacco, costing 48 cents, was sold for 50, and that costing 65 and 70 cents, in half pound packages, at 70 and 80 cents per pound, respectively. Five cents does not cover the cost of a sandwich, but as a cup of coffee or a glass of beer is almost invariably sold with it, it has been deemed best to continue its sale at that price. Five cents a game is charged for billiards, but all other games are furnished free.

Success of the Undertaking.—As has been stated, the canteen was opened on the January pay day, and its first day's success was, in itself, sufficient to place the venture on a safe foundation. In a few hours after opening the supplies, which were thought to be amply sufficient, were exhausted and additional supplies had to be obtained. The sales the first day were $71.90; the second day, $99.80; the third, $70.20; the fourth, $53.00; and the fifth, $59.30. The next day was Sunday, on which day beer and billiards were interdicted, and the receipts fell to $15.85, but they rose to $36.05 the day following.

The entire receipts for the month were $756.30, averaging $29.08 per day, including Sundays, when the sales are necessarily small. The receipts for the next month, February, were $445.45, an average of $15.90 per day, a considerable falling off from the previous month, but surprisingly large for the second month after pay day. The next month, March, in which another pay day occurred, the sales were $1,060.85, an average daily receipt of $34.22. During the month of April the cash sales fell to $438.55, an average of $14.61 per day, but as a credit system was established during this month, the cash receipts do not represent the true amount of sales. Credit was given during the month for nearly $300, but as only cash receipts are considered this amount is taken up in the following month, when paid for. The receipts for May were $1,128.35, an average of $36.39 per day. In June the cash receipts were $501.55, averaging $16.71 per day, but the credit sales were over $200. The July receipts were $1,168.53, a daily average of $37.69. It thus appears that for the first seven months of its operations, the total receipts at the canteen have been $5.499.53, a daily average of $26.08.

Size of the Garrison.—When the canteen was inaugurated the garrison consisted of the 14th Infantry entire and Light Battery E, 1st Artillery. Shortly after eight companies were ordered away on detached service, four of them, however, soon returning. The other four were absent about one month when two of these returned, the remaining two having continued absent up to the present time, and one additional company was permanently detached on July 1. It will thus be observed that during the existence of the canteen there has never been present the entire strength of the garrison.

Checks and Credit System.—To promote among the enlisted men a more prudent use of their money, checks, in denominations of 5 and 10 cents, were sold at the rate of 60 cents worth of checks for 50 cents in cash, and $1.25 worth of checks for $1 in cash. This has not been as successful as was anticipated, the cash sale of checks, notwithstanding the increase, not averaging more than about $20 a month. The impecuniosity of the men, soon after pay day, and their frequent request for credit, suggested the necessity of some system of credit, and, consequently, in April, the following plan was adopted: Commencing with the second month after pay day, that is with the first day of the month succeeding the one in which they were paid, credit was given to the amount of $3.50 for non-commissioned officers and $2.50 for privates. The following blanks were issued to company commanders;

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T., ——— ———, ——— —, 1886.

Received from Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Infantry, treasurer, 14th Infantry Canteen, —— dollars' worth of checks, to be paid for on next pay day.

——— ———,
——— ———, Co. —, 14th Inf.

Countersigned:
——— ———, 1st Sergt. Co. —, 14th Inf.

In a letter to the company commanders, it was suggested that credit be allowed to such men as might be designated by them through their 1st sergeants, and thus be made an additional means of maintaining discipline, by giving credit to good men and refusing it to the incorrigible. The applicant was to obtain the blank, duly filled and signed for the amount allowed from the 1st sergeant, countersigned by the latter, and on presentation to the treasurer of the canteen should receive the designated amount in checks.

All the company commanders present except three acquiesced in this arrangement, and the plan has worked perfectly thus far. It was expressly stipulated that no pecuniary liability should be incurred by company commanders by reason of giving these orders, but that all losses should fall upon the canteen. Credit has also been given to the men of the three excepted companies, above mentioned, where they were personally known to the treasurer or the steward, or when they came properly vouched for.

Of $500 worth of credit given in the first seven months the actual loss thus far has been $8.50: By desertions (3), $5.50; by discharge (1), $3. Two men have neglected to pay $4.50 and are under charges, making the loss thus far $13. As there has been no direct means taken to compel payment, this, under the circumstances, is a small percentage of loss.

The Expenditures.—The total receipts and expenditures for the seven months ending July 31 are as follows: Total receipts, $5,499.58; paid services and running expenses, $325.90; billiard tables, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, $755.74; supplies, for sales, $4,414.50; balance, $3.44; total, $5,499.58.

Property.—The canteen now owns, free from debt, two new Brunswick-Balke-Collender billiard tables, of the best quality, with racks, cues, pool outfits, and all fixtures complete; lamps for the same; five saloon tables, refrigerator, gas-stove, and coffee urn; beer glasses, coffee cups and saucers, goblets, silver-plated knives, forks, and spoons; rubber spittoons, mats, and matting; an iron safe, cigar-lighter, a large assortment of games and cards, and all the accessories of a well appointed lunch and amusement room.

Improvements.—Since the canteen has been in operation, a lunch-room has been added to the building, and the lunch-counter removed from the large room used as a billiard and reading room. This new room has been fitted up conveniently with counters, shelving, and cupboards, partially at the expense of the canteen; and the whole interior painted, the canteen paying for the material and the labor being performed by soldiers.

Articles, for sale, have been added to the list from time to time, as the wants and necessities of the men became known. Writing facilities were introduced into the reading-room, and two stamped envelopes and two sheets of paper are sold for five cents, thus furnishing the means and facilities for writing letters. Cleaning materials, for both clothing and accoutrements, is sold at a small fraction above cost.

Several brands and styles of chewing and smoking tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and pipes, to suit the various tastes, are kept on hand. Writing paper, envelopes, pens, pencils, blacking, brushes, polishing-powder, heel-ball, button-brushes, and matches are among the articles offered for sale.

Comfortable tables, round and rectangular, such as are used in saloons, with a shelf underneath for glasses, have been bought from the funds of the canteen.

Management.—The canteen is managed, directly, by a non-commissioned officer, designated the steward, assisted by a private. These men are paid, respectively, 50 and 35 cents a day, from the funds of the canteen. They are under the direct supervision of a commissioned officer called the treasurer, who receives the funds and makes all the purchases.

Every two months the accounts and management are subjected to two inspections, one by the regimental council, which makes a thorough examination of the accounts of the treasurer as well as of the business of the canteen generally; the other by a committee of non-commissioned officers of the regiment, who inspect the practical workings of it, and make recommendation of such changes as they think will improve the service and material. This committee has already suggested several changes for the better and they have been carried out.

All supplies are bought by the treasurer and turned over to the steward. The latter renders a daily report to the treasurer, showing, under such headings as tobacco, cigars, beer, lunches, stationery, etc., the amounts on hand, amounts sold, and amounts received each day, and transfers to him all funds received. These reports are presented to the treasurer every morning, when orders for new supplies, or the supplies, are given to the steward.

On the last day of the month, a consolidated report for the month is made out by the steward, showing the entire transactions for the month. He also makes a monthly property return, showing all property on hand, received during the month, and "dropped" as worn out, broken, lost, etc., during the same period. The steward keeps a blotter, with columns for the different articles, and as sales are made, either for cash or checks, they are at once entered. If, as is likely to occur, the cash at the close of the day does not exactly tally with the blotter, a column for "cash unaccounted for" is provided for on the daily report. Of course, much must necessarily depend upon the honesty of the employees, but with the system indicated, accurately kept, no considerable loss could long exist without discovery.

Practical Workings.—The canteen is no longer an experiment. After seven months operations it now has a well furnished and comfortable lunch and amusement room, with about seven hundred dollars worth of property, a fair supply of goods, a small credit and no debt, and the enlisted men have been furnished with the best of articles at the lowest possible rate. The main object has been to furnish the best at the least cost. As an illustration of this, the coffee is made of two parts Java to one part Mocha, and fresh coffee is made twice or three times a day, as the demand for it occurs.

The desire is to make it a club for the enlisted men, solely for their direct comfort and benefit, and that they shall be made to feel that they have an ownership in its property and a voice in its management. The best indication of its necessity is shown in the favor it has met with. Its abolition now would be keenly felt.

The presence of a sergeant, as steward, has a wholesome effect in keeping order, and in controlling the enlisted men. No excess in drinking is allowed. If a man displays a disposition to drink to excess, further sale is refused him. Noisy and boisterous conduct is forbidden and restrained. Not one single case of drunkenness has been reported from the canteen thus far, though one or two instances have occurred where the canteen has been credited with it, in order to shield the wrong-doer, but in each instance investigation has shown the charge to be false. Indeed, from statements made me by several officers, I am inclined to believe that the number of guardhouse cases of drunkenness, usually following pay day, have decreased since the establishment of the canteen.

Reduction of Prices Recommended.—The last Regimental Council, in its report on the canteen, recommended that a reserve fund be set aside and put in some safe shape, to provide for transporting the property in case of a change of station, or for any unforeseen emergency that may arise, and this recommendation was approved by you. When this sum, of from $300 to $500, has been set aside it is then proposed to still further reduce the scale of prices, so that only sufficient shall be realized to pay the actual running expenses.

An insurance against fire has been negotiated for the sum of $600.

Very respectfully, etc.,
(Signed) J. A. SLADEN, 1st Lieut., 14th Inf.
Treasurer, Regimental Canteen.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

THE Court of Claims has decided in the case of David Monat v. the United States that Congress intended to include paymasters' clerks among the officers of the Navy to whom mileage was allowed by the act of 1876. They say: "The Supreme Court held that 'the place of passed assistant surgeon is an office, and the notification by the Secretary of the Navy was a valid appointment to it,' citing the U. S. v. Hartwell, 6 Wall., 385, Moore's case (95 U. S., 760,) and the Constitution, Art. II, sec. 2. The position of the claimant in the Navy would seem to be as well established by law as an office, and his appointment to it as constitutionally made as the position and appointment of a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy. In Hendee's Case, recently decided (22 C. Cls. R., —) we show that paymaster's clerks were often called and regarded as officers in some sense, in statutes, in regulations of the Navy, in orders of the Secretary of the Navy, and in judicial decisions. Section 1417 of the Revised Statutes defines who are enlisted men and limits their number; and paymaster's clerks are not among them, while they are among those who take the oath of office. On board ship, paymasters' clerks are quartered and mess with the officers, and are everywhere treated as such whether at sea or on shore. In the passage of laws like that under consideration Congress used the word officers in its general, popular and broad signification, rather than in its narrow and technical one, derived wholly from the operation of provisions of the Constitution in relation to certain appointments, and which, as one of the distinctions in the meaning of the word, has not yet found a place in the dictionaries. It appears by the allegations of the petition admitted by the demurrer, that ever since the passage of the act in 1876, paymasters' clerks have uniformly been paid mileage while attached to seagoing vessels, and have not been so paid when engaged on shore duty. There is no warrant for such a distinction. It is purely arbitrary. The statute allows mileage to officers of the Navy when travelling on public business, and if paymasters' clerks are officers in any sense they are entitled to mileage for travel, whatever be the public duty in which they are engaged. Continuously paying them mileage when attached to seagoing vessels concedes that they are officers, and if that be admitted in the one case it cannot be denied in the other."

CLAIMS FOR WAR DAMAGE.

THE New York *Times* says: "Claims for war damages always grow with lapse of time, especially when they are to be settled by the United States. The records of the late Court of Alabama Claims afford some singular and amusing instances of this peculiarity. One leading New York lawyer, who had a large number of sailors' claims committed to his charge for damages sustained by Confederate cruisers, sent out a blank form of possible articles forming a sailor's outfit for his clients to fill up, and included in the list gold watches and chains and specie to meet possible contingencies. To his amazement, about 200 of his clients returned these statements filled up and sworn to, gold watches and chains and specie included, until in one case, Mr. J. A. J. Cresswell, counsel for the United States, was enabled to prove that, accepting the testimony of the sailors as true in the case of one New Bedford whaler, which, according to the admission of her captain, was old and saturated with whale oil, and that she would probably have been broken up for firewood after her next trip, there were carried in the lockers of the crew gold watches and chains and gold and silver dollars valuable enough to make the cargo of the richest Spanish galleon seem almost poor by comparison."

THE ARMY.

G. O. 37, H. Q. A., May 26, 1887.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGSON, May 25, 1887.

By authority of the President of the United States, dated May 21, 1887, the following described tract of land in the Territory of Wyoming, embraced within the limits of the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation, created by treaties of July 3, 1868, and June 22, 1874, is proclaimed a military reservation for the post of Fort Washakie, viz.:

Commencing at a point 58.5 chains south 20deg. east of the flagstaff of Fort Washakie, Wyoming Territory, and running thence east 25deg. north 185.5 chains; thence north 30deg. west 128.5 chains; thence west 27deg. south 228.5 chains; thence south 14deg. west 89 chains; thence east 2deg. 30m. north 49 chains; thence east 10deg. south 74 chains to the place of beginning. Area: 1,405 acres, more or less.

This with the proviso that "the use and occupancy of the land in question be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have in and to the same, and that it be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians shall require it, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War."

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 38, H. Q. A., June 1, 1887.

1. The competition of distinguished marksmen provided for in par. 605, Blunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing," will take place this year at the Bellevue Rifle Range, near Omaha, Neb., commencing on Sept. 19, and will be conducted by Maj. Guy V. Henry, 9th Cavalry.

2. For this competition selections will be made by department commanders from those of the class of distinguished marksmen who may be serving in their commands, as follows: Two from the Department of the East, one from the Department of Dakota, three from the Department of the Platte, one from the Department of the Missouri, two from the Department of Texas, one from the Department of the Columbia, one from the Department of California, and one from the Department of Arizona, and the selected marksmen directed to report to the commanding general Department of the Platte on Sept. 13.

3. The commanding general Department of the Platte is charged with the arrangement of all necessary details during the meeting of the team of distinguished marksmen, and upon the completion of the contest will order all connected therewith to return to their respective stations. The travel herein directed is necessary for the public service.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., May 31, 1887.

The following order of the President is published for the information of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 26, 1887.

Under the provisions of Sec. 179, R. S., Brig.-Gen. S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., is hereby authorized and directed to perform the duties of Secretary of War during the temporary absence of the Secretary of War, to commence on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1887; and also during such absences of the Secretary of War in the month of June, 1887. GROVER CLEVELAND.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF TEXAS, May 21, 1887.

Directs that Pistol practice be held by Cavalry troops not less than twice each week as follows:

Fort Brown—October 1 to November 30. Fort Clark—November 1 to December 31. Fort Concho—September 1 to October 31. Fort Davis—September 1 to October 31. Camp Del Rio—September 1 to October 31. Fort Hancock—September 1 to October 31. Fort McIntosh—September 1 to October 31. Camp Pena Colorado—October 15 to December 14. Fort Ringgold—October 1 to November 30. Post of San Antonio—November 1 to December 31. Camp at Eagle Pass—November 1 to December 31.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. George E. Pond, A. Q. M., is relieved from the duties of post quartermaster at Fort Riley, to enable him to devote all his time to construction at that post (S. O., May 27, H. Q. A.)

Commissary Sergeant Chas. Papen, for drunkenness in the streets of San Angelo, Tex., was tried by Court-martial at Fort Concho and sentenced to confinement at the post for four months and forfeiture of $20, but General Stanley, in consideration of the unanimous recommendation of the court to clemency, remitted the sentence.

Pay Department.

Leave for twenty days, to commence on or about June 8, is granted Major Chas. McClure, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 109, Div. Atlantic, May 28.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., New York City. During his absence Major Jos. W. Wham, Paymr., will, in addition to his regular duties, perform those of the chief paymaster Div. Atlantic (S. O. 111, Div. Atlantic, June 1.)

Major Daniel R. Larned, Paymr., is detailed a member of the G. C. M. at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 32, D. Cal., May 16.)

Medical Department.

Capt. Harry O. Perley, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Maginnis, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 49, May 23, D. Dakota).

1st Lieut. Wm. N. Suter, asst. surg., recently appointed, will report to the C. O., Washington Barracks, for temporary duty (S. O., May 27, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., and report for Court-martial duty (S. O. 55, May 19, D. Ariz.)

Hospital Steward John W. Barney is relieved from duty in the Dept. Cal. (S. O. 34, D. Cal., May 23.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Jas. C. Ayres is detailed a member of the G. C. M. at Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 33, D. Cal., May 20.)

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain Wm. K. Tully, recently appointed, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, and report for duty (S. O., May 27, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Capt. James Jackson, recruiting officer, will send four suitable men to West Point for assignment to the cavalry detachment there (S. O. 83, May 20, R. S.)

2d Lieut. Albert L. Mills is, at his own request, relieved from duty at the South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., to take effect July 1 (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Henry T. Allen (S. O. 24, May 16, Div. P.)

2d Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent is, at his own request, relieved from duty at the University of Illinois, Champaign, to take effect Sept. 1, 1887, and will join his proper station (S. O., May 28, H. Q. A.)

Private Carl Hagen, Troop L, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla and report for temporary duty as hospital steward, 2d class (S. O. 77, May 16, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. W. S. Booth, Troop F, a good soldier, died at Fort Walla Walla, May 16, and was buried with military honors, May 17. The Odd Fellows participated, and the garrison command attended in a body. The salute over the grave was fired by Troop F.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex., G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott Tex.

Capt. E. Z. Steever, 1st Sergt. A. J. Rosenberry, and Privates Barnes, Ramsey, and Tomey, Troop G, have qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

1st Lieut. Abiel L. Smith will proceed, July 1, to Jefferson Barracks and report for duty at the Cavalry Depot (S. O., May 28, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Riley, is assigned to the command of that post (S. O. 58, May 21, Dept. M.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Sergt. Patrick Spain, Troop L (S. O. 60, May 27, Div. M.)

Private William McGinnis, Troop D, died at Fort Riley recently from injuries received while bathing, May 8.

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

2d Lieut. Frederick G. Hodgson is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga. (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. A. P. Blocksom is relieved from duty at the Ohio State University, Columbus, O., after July 1, and will then join his troop (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Capt. Winfield S. Edgerly will proceed to David's Island and report to conduct recruits to the 11th Infantry. On completion of this duty he will join his troop (S. O. 84, May 23, R. S.)

1st Lieut. W. J. Nicholson is relieved from duty at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Aug. 11, and will then join his troop (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps is relieved from duty at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., to take effect Sept. 1, and will then join his troop (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about June 15, is granted Capt. Edmund Luff (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

Corpl. Galley, A; Sergt. James, B, and Privates Mackie and Smith, I, have qualified as sharpshooters.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Major F. W. Benteen, now at Fort Douglas, undergoing sentence of suspension, is relieved from duty at Fort Douglas, and, during the period of his suspension, given permission to leave the Dept. of Platte (S. O. 50, May 23, D. Platte.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. M. D. Parker, to take effect while he is en route from Fort Washakie to Fort Du Chesne (S. O. 51, May 24, D. Platte.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Major Edward R. Warner is assigned to duty at Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 25, May 20, Div. P.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 6, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Van Deusen (S. O. 34, May 23, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. W. C. Rafferty is relieved from duty at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., to take effect after July 1, and will then join his battery (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

Sergts. A. P. Allen and G. F. Nelson and Privates J. Donovan and H. Hopkins, Bat. H, have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio State University, Columbus, O. He will proceed to Columbus after July 1 (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Barrancas, Fla., will issue a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to 1st Sergt. Patrick Cassidy, Bat. H (S. O. 110, May 31, Div. A.)

The Kansas City *Times* says: "Light Bat. F, 2d Art., Fort Leavenworth, will, if a man now absent without leave proves to be a deserter, have had but one desertion since Sept. 3, 1885. There is probably not another organization in the Army that can show a better record than this."

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. George A. Thurston (S. O., May 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 112, June 2, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

The band and batteries of the 4th U. S. Artillery at Fort Adams, R. I., participated in the Gubernatorial inauguration ceremonies at Newport, May 31, and were much commended for their military bearing and appearance.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., E, F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

Leave for two months, to commence on or about June 15, is granted 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 109, May 28, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 5, is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel L. Faison, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 26, May 24, Div. P.)

Leave for fifteen days, from June 4, is granted Capt. John J. O'Connell, recruiting officer (S. O., May 27, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Kansas City *Times*, in its issue of May 27, pays a compliment to the excellency of the 6th Infantry Band, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, but thinks the band ought to give open-air concerts more frequently, and makes other suggestions in that direction not over complimentary. It seems proper to state that a Fort Leavenworth correspondent, under date of May 27, writes us that the statements "are utterly false and malicious."

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. P. Henry Ray is announced as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Platte, with the rank of Captain (G. O. 3, May 9, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 5, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. S. E. Smiley, Fort Niobrara (S. O. 50, May 23, D. Platte.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward M. Lewis, Fort Yates, D. T., is extended twenty-eight days (S. O. 49, May 23, D. Dak.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 49, May 23, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; A, Ft. Wood, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H.

2d Lieut. Charles W. Abbot is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 109, May 28, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

1st Lieut. Dillard H. Clark is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., to take effect Sept. 1 (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

1st Lieut. W. A. Thurston, Sergt. DeBirny, and Privates Nevels, Porter, Still, and Shanley have qualified as sharpshooters.

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The recruiting rendezvous at No. 9 South Clark street, Chicago, will be discontinued June 30, and Capt. Frank D. Garretty will transfer his recruiting party to Milwaukee, Wis., and establish a recruiting rendezvous there. Capt. Garretty will proceed

June 20, to Milwaukee, for the purpose of securing desirable quarters (S. O. 87, May 26, R. S.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John A. Manley, Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 49, May 23, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. John F. Morrison is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., to take effect Aug. 11 (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Clark, Tex., May 23. Detail: Capt. Philip H. Remington, 19th Inf.; Capt. Harrison S. Weeks, 8th Cav.; Capt. John G. Leete, 19th Inf.; Capt. Edward A. Godwin, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Hall, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Josiah H. King, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. John M. Cunningham and Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Matthew F. Steele, 8th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 61, May 20, D. Tex.)

At Fort Sidney, Neb., May 31. Detail: Capt. Clarence Ewen, Asst. Surg.; Capts. William H. Boyle and Frederick H. E. Ebstein, 1st Lieuts. Charles A. Williams, R. Q. M., Charles H. Bonesteel, Francis J. Patten, Solomon E. Sparrow, and John S. Parke, Jr., 2d Lieuts. Edward H. Brooke, Frederick L. Palmer, and Almon L. Parmerter, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan, Adjt., 21st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 50, May 23, D. Platte.)

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., May 16. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, Capts. Daniel F. Callinan and Robert G. Heiner, 1st Inf.; Capt. Charles K. Winne, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Wever, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 31, May 12, D. Cal.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., June 3. Detail: Capts. William B. Beck and Charles Morris, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Benjamin K. Roberts, David D. Johnson, William R. Hamilton, and Samuel E. Allen, 2d Lieuts. Warren P. Newcomb and Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 112, June 2, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Edward M. Heyl, I. G.; Major William Arthur, Paym., and 1st Lieut. Q. O'M. Gillmore, Q. M., 8th Cav., will meet at San Antonio, May 25, to report upon certain work on barracks at post of San Antonio (S. O. 62, May 23, D. Tex.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 14th Inf., and Capts. Charles A. Alligood and Gustavus A. Hull, M. S. K., will assemble at San Francisco, Cal., May 23, to fix the responsibility for the condition of subsistence stores for which Capt. Charles P. Eagan, C. S., is responsible (S. O. 25, May 20, Div. P.)

A Board, to consist of Lieut.-Cols. William E. Merrill and John W. Barlow, Major Amos Stickney, and Lieut. Eugene J. Spencer, C. E., Recorder, will assemble at Pittsburgh, Pa., to report upon the plans of the proposed bridge across the Ohio River (S. O. 60, May 27, C. E.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Amos Beckwith, A. C. G. S., and 1st Lieuts. Thomas S. Mumford, 13th Inf., and Wilber E. Wilder, 4th Cav., will assemble at St. Louis, Mo., June 6, to report upon the condition of ordnance stores en route from Fort Wingate to Rock Island Arsenal (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger; Col. James F. Wade, 5th Cav., and Major Edmond Butler, 2d Inf., will assemble at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 10, for the purpose of attending the examinations of the officers who have taken the two years' course of instruction at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A Winnipeg despatch says: "Another Indian outbreak appears certain, this time between the Canadian Bloods and American Grosventres. The Grosventres have donned the war paint, and, reinforced by other American bands, intend attacking the Bloods and capturing their scalps and horses. The Bloods will be assisted by all the Canadian reds and a battle is certain."

From Fort Shaw, Montana, we learn that Gen. Brooke, U. S. A., commander, is inclined to look lightly on the persistent Indian scares received from the northern country. He has a full force of scouts patrolling the border, and some cavalry troops from Fort Assiniboine are also out on the same duty. Gen. Brooke says he has listened to these outcries so long and has so often found no foundation for them that he is very sceptical. They largely originate in excited imaginations or from those who have ends to serve by the location of troops along the border.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

A roster of troops, dated May 25, contains useful information as to recent movements of troops, and we note that Fort Du Chesne, Utah, is rapidly approaching completion.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A Tucson special says: "It has been definitely settled that Cajemo, chief of the Yaqui and Mayo Indians, of Sonora, has been shot by Mexican authorities. His death is no less than a cold-blooded murder."

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

It is said that Fort Klamath will be abandoned soon after July 1.

U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE.

THE school for the children of enlisted men closed June 1 when medals were distributed to the children who had won them. In G. O. 13 of May 30 Gen. Tidball prescribes the practical military exercises for June as follows:

Artillery.—Mechanical Manœuvres, under Captain S. M. Mills, 5th Artillery.

Signaling.—Under 1st Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, 3d Artillery.

Infantry.—Small arm target practice for the season will take place daily, Sunday excepted.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Gen. Ruger, Col. Wade, 5th Cavalry, and Maj. Butler, 2d Infantry, are expected to arrive about June 8 or 9 to attend the examination of the officers who have completed their two years' course of instructions. Great preparations are being made for the occasion, and Gen. McCook will clearly demonstrate to the examiners and the visitors that the infantry and cavalry school has not been idle, but is thoroughly fulfilling its mission.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JUNE 1, 1887.

THE rush of visitors began early this year. On Saturday the hotel here was crowded; every room was in use and a number of cots had to brought out. At the hotels at Highland Falls are a number of guests who come up every day to see what is going on. Communication is easy, there being two lines of stages, making frequent trips and charging ten cents for the ride. There has been some talk of organizing a street railway company, which is to build a line from the Highland villa to the south gate.

The usual order was issued last evening discontinuing the regular duties of the academic year. The hour for parade has been changed to half-past six.

On Decoration Day the Point was crowded with visitors, who probably expected to see some ceremonies befitting the occasion. There was no change in the regular routine duties of the cadets and enlisted men.

Col. De Lancey Floyd Jones, U. S. A.; Capt. Cook, of the Q. M. Dept., and Capt. Jackson, 1st Cavalry, were here over Sunday.

Gen. J. R. Trimble, of the Class of 1822, arrived yesterday and will remain several weeks.

Miss Gordon, of Georgia, daughter of Senator Gordon, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Williams.

The cots to be put up in the cadet barracks next week are intended for all officers, whether graduates or not, who wish to use them.

The officers' mess is closed for the summer. The farewell dinner last evening was a fine affair, about forty being at the table.

Capt. Bartlett, of the English Service, is here.

Five of the members of the Board of Visitors arrived yesterday—Gen. Anderson, Senator Dolph, Mr. Courtenay, Dr. Everett, and Mr. Russell. The remaining members are expected to-day.

A cold, dreary rain set in last night and is still falling at 3 o'clock to-day, so that the prospect of carrying out the part of the programme relating to the military exercises is not favorable. For to-day we were to have siege and mortar battery drills.

Mrs. Merritt has issued invitations to the officers and ladies for a reception to the Board of Visitors to be given at 5 o'clock to-morrow.

JUNE 2.—The storm cleared up a little yesterday afternoon and the drill at the siege and mortar batteries took place at 5 o'clock. The firing was very good.

All but three of the Board of Visitors are now here. The absent ones are Mr. Bates and Representatives Anderson and Butterworth. The Rev. Mr. Brown is accompanied by his wife, daughter, and Miss Carter; Mr. Childs, by his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis; Mr. Courtenay, by his daughter; Senator Cockrell, by his wife; Senator Dolph, by his wife and daughter; Gen. Wheeler, by two daughters and Miss Smith. The Board of Visitors was duly organized yesterday. Mr. Childs is president, Gen. Wheeler is vice-president, and Mr. Courtenay is secretary.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

MAY 25, 1887.

BY far the most brilliant affair of the season was the bal masque given by the officers and ladies of this post on Thursday evening, May 19, at Post Hall. The decorations were handsome and showed excellent taste and judgment on the part of the Misses Casey and Marshall and Lieuts. Druien and Ives, who superintended them. The musicians, under the leadership of Prof. Kral, occupied the raised platform at one end of the hall, and were screened by a low barricade of potted plants. The music comprised the most popular and difficult selections, and was all that could be desired. The various offices were utilized as reception and dressing rooms, and the library devoted exclusively to use as a dining room, in which a table was spread. Altogether the various rooms were pictures in their holiday garbs of flowers, etc., the walls resembling a bower, so dense were their covering.

The guests began to arrive as early as 8 o'clock, and by 9 the hall was almost crowded to overflowing. The majority of the guests present were masked. Mrs. Col. Offley represented a Summer Storm, which is pronounced by all as one of the most perfect costumes present; Mrs. Capt. Rogers as the Tambourine Girl was all that could be desired; Mrs. Lieut. Brush represented Titania; Mrs. Lieut. Roach and Mrs. Larsh, Spanish Girls; Mrs. Lieut. Walker, Daisy; Mrs. Capt. Roberts, Checkered Domino; Mrs. Van Tassel, Reaper; Mrs. Horrie, Blue Domino; Mrs. Hoyt, Old-Fashioned Lady; Miss Marshall as Winter and Miss H. Casey as Spring represented the two seasons to perfection; Miss M. Marshall as a Polish Girl and Miss M. Casey as Daisy also showed exquisite taste and judgment on the part of these young ladies in designing their costumes; Miss J. Marshall appeared as a Reaper, Miss Crook as a Greek Girl, and the Cupid of Miss Horrie was "simply immense;" Miss Graham represented the Flower Girl; Miss Bergmann appeared in a Watteau Costume, and Miss Birmingham as Night and Miss Barkwell in a Dolly Varden costume were perfectly "killing."

Of the gentlemen, Dr. Ives as a Giddy Young Girl took the audience by storm. The Koko of Lieut. Walker would have made the original Japanese Koko turn green with envy. Lieut. Frier as the Clown knocked the spots off of old Dan Rice, and we look ere long to see him join one of the numerous circuses as a "joker." Lieut. Kerr walked in as a Champagne Bottle; Lieut. Durfee appeared in true Mexican style and Lieut. Druien as a Jockey. Capt. Roberts and Lieut. Chubb made admirable Monks.

Many other costly and elegant costumes were to be seen, but lack of space forbids a more detailed account. R.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MISSOULA, MONTANA.

MAY 20, 1887.

ONE of the prettiest and most enjoyable entertainments that has been given at Fort Missoula for a long time was the reception last Wednesday evening given by Col. and Mrs. Jewett in honor of Lieut. Smith and bride. Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Buttler gave a very handsome dinner of eight covers. Other officers and ladies of the post have cards out for different entertainments for the coming week. Mrs. Capt. Gageby left for California last week to be gone until the fall. B. D. I.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

MAY 19, 1887.

A PETITION signed by all the enlisted men of the garrison has been presented to the commanding officer requesting the establishment of a canteen after the system of General Henry A. Morrow, U. S. Army. It is hoped that such a request will be favorably considered by the respective authorities, as it is not only for the benefit of the individual soldier, but also a consideration for their organizations and the officers commanding them.

By closing up the Post Trader's saloon and selling bottled beer at a reasonable price and in small quantities—not in clusters, as can be obtained at the Trader's—drunkenness will be done away with, particularly at such a post as Du Chesne, the men can enjoy a quiet game at cards—gambling being prohibited—can read their papers, play some other game of amusement, and will have at all times a place in which to occupy their time in the evening. There will be no trouble, because there is no drunkenness; there will be no Court-martial because men won't have the chance of committing themselves, and the Post Trader won't have the satisfaction of becoming rich at the expense of the enlisted soldier, and if every post has its canteen with a proper management, the number of Courts-martial—that great curse to the Army—would be considerably decreased.

Our Post Commander, Col. Randlett, is on the go from sunrise till dark, superintending in person the work done at the post and steadily improving the appearance of the garrison.

Capt. Haughey, 21st Inf., has arrived from Fort Sidney, and is daily improving in health.

Capt. R. B. Benham, Post Surgeon, delivered a very interesting medical lecture on Thursday last to a large audience in the Post library.

Lieut. Cornman, 21st Inf., from Fort Sidney arrived here—his new station—with a detachment of recruits for the 21st Infantry.

Col. Stanton, Paymaster, U. S. A., is in the post to-day disbursing two months' pay to the troops.

Actg. Asst. Surgeon S. H. Knowles is with the sawmill detachment at the Uintah Agency.

The days are unusually warm at this time of the season, and the wind if anything increases daily in force.

SAPOLIO.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, D. T.

MAY 25, 1887.

THE dullness of our garrison—socially—has been something without precedent for months; livelier times are anticipated when the officers from a distance put in appearance as members of the Court-martial for the trial of Capt. Gray, of the 25th Inf. As the witnesses are all present it is thought the session will be a short one. The new riding halls, bath houses for the men and various other improvements, together with two drills a day, and dress parade every evening, keep both officers and men pretty busy.

Col. Tilford's fine riding horse, "Pet," was killed on the drill ground a few days since, in "being thrown" according to late orders introducing Rarey's tactics. He fell with such force that death was instantaneous.

The Paymaster, Maj. Roche, left the usual results of his visit. The Post Traders reaped a harvest off the soldiers' pay and the guardhouse was crowded to the number of 60 prisoners.

Various rumors still reach the 7th of a change of station this summer, but as the season is advancing and no orders yet out our hopes are lessening of leaving the land of the Dacotas. We have not even the prospect of being enlivened by the young ladies of the regiment this summer, as Miss Forsyth will spend the season at White Sulphur Springs and Miss Tilford at Fortress Monroe.

There will be quite a crowd of quarters here when the several 1st lieutenants arrive, who are soon due from their professorships at the military colleges.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.

May 22, 1887.

FOR the last two weeks we have had here several heavy rains, and this post and its vicinity look quite different now. The grass is good, water plenty, and no wonder the farmers and stockraisers around here wear happy smiles on their faces.

It has been the rumor for the last five or six months that Fort Concho should or will be abandoned this summer, and on account of its being quite a difference to the citizens, especially to the businessmen of San Angelo, whether or not this post is kept up, the publishers of the San Angelo *Enterprise* have done in fact all in their power to get a petition signed by the citizens of San Angelo and to be forwarded to the Secretary of War, to make Fort Concho a permanent post. G. W.

One of the heaviest sandstorms reached this post and its vicinity from southwesterly direction about half-past four o'clock on May 24. The Company quarters are only slightly damaged, but quite a number of windows are broken, and the force of the storm took the roofs off from some of the houses belonging to the post; also the roof over the corrals torn off. But if we take a step farther and take a look at our neighboring town San Angelo, how different is the damage there. The beautiful court house is almost a ruin, the whole roof is damaged and the furniture of some of the rooms destroyed. Of the Christian Church nothing is left but a woodpile, and many other private houses totally destroyed. Some of the wooden buildings were removed from their proper places, and quite a number of tin roofs and porches were found in the streets, not to count the tin pails, kettles, signs, etc. To-day the carpenters are already busy engaged to rebuild and repair the destroyed houses. The damage on the County Court House is quite a heavy one. W. G.

FORT LYON, COLO.

THE Kansas City *Times* gives the following list of marksmen, the first to qualify at Fort Lyon, accompanied by their percentages:

Sergt. Ray, Co. A, 10th Inf.—200 yards, 88; 300 yards, 88; 500 yards, 100; 600 yards, 88.

Lieut. Lattell, Co. E, 10th Inf.—200 yards, 84; 300 yards, 84; 500 yards, 92; 600 yards, 92.

Pvt. Linton, Co. C, 22d Inf.—200 yards, 88; 300 yards, 92; 500 yards, 96; 600 yards, 96.

Sergt. Reynolds, Co. F, 22d Inf.—200 yards, 92; 300 yards, 96; 500 yards, 100; 600 yards, 92.

Corpl. Ufer, Co. I, 22d Inf.—200 yards, 88; 300 yards, 80; 500 yards, 92; 600 yards, 84.

This is a good record. Can other posts beat it?

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of May 28 says:

IN many respects the pleasantest party of the season was that given at Fort Omaha on Thursday evening by Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton, complimentary to their guest, Miss Kinzie, of Detroit. The house was thrown open and lighted with Chinese lanterns on the outside, and a profusion of softer lights added to the scene of brilliancy within. The regimental band furnished the music. The guests were legion.

The Omaha Rifle Club was accompanied this week to Bellevue by several ladies. Luncheon was served during the afternoon, and everybody enjoyed themselves amid the shade of the trees.

NEWPORT BARRACKS, KY.

A VERY pretty hop was given at Newport Barracks, Ky., Thursday evening, May 26, to Miss Bainbridge, daughter of Col. Bainbridge, U. S. A., post commandant, and Miss Milliken, of Washington, D. C., by Mrs. Lieut. E. S. Benton, assisted by the young ladies of Newport. Mrs. Benton, a recent bride, in her wedding dress, received, assisted by Miss Lulu Helm, Miss Bainbridge, and Miss Milliken. Among those present were Mrs. Col. Bainbridge, Mrs. Capt. Thurston, Mrs. Carter, Miss Minnie Stribley, Miss Stella Branch, Miss Nettie Pattison, Miss Nellie Amann, Miss Cora Amann, Miss Eva Hawkins, Miss Mary Neff, Miss Emma Elden, Miss Jennie Abert, and many others. Among the gentlemen were Col. Bainbridge, Dr. Gardiner, Capt. Thurston, Lieuts. Hunter, Spencer, and Benton; Messrs. Price, Ross, Davis, Stiles, Carter, Neff, Hosier, Galway, Howard, and others.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

THE Brackett *News* of May 23 says:

The boys of Co. C, 19th Inf., had a good time on the occasion of their having again beaten the post in the annual company skirmish firing. They had quite a pleasant time, and are justly elated at their success, but think under favorable circumstances they could beat their present record. Last year their highest score was 35.32, but this year they beat that with 42.41 highest, and an average of 35.77 for the season. This is the highest score and best average ever made at Fort Clark so far and reflects the highest credit,

not only on the men themselves, but also on the company, Comdr. Maj. C. T. Witherell, who by his untiring zeal and patient labor has brought his company to this state of efficiency of which he is justly proud.

WHAT IS THE SCOPE OF THE ARTILLERY?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

JUST at this time the artillery is flooded with proposed plans of reorganization, which differ more or less in minor points, but which seem to tend towards a corps organization, with a chief.

I will venture to say that it has occurred to very few of these manufacturers of schemes and plans, what are the legitimate duties of the artillery? what are its functions? what is its scope?

When the question of reorganization comes up, one officer says: "The ordnance has cheated us out of our birthright. Damn the ordnance! Let us get up a bill which will break them all up; they have been doing our legitimate duty ever since they were organized." So he proposes a bill to abolish the ordnance and create a corps of artillery.

Another man, timid by nature and faint of heart, says: "No, don't attempt that; we mustn't antagonize the ordnance; they are too strong for us, and will surely best us at that game. Let us amalgamate and so get the good will of the ordnance. We will have a corps of ordnance and artillery, the chief of ordnance to be chief of the united corps." So he proposes a bill to accomplish that (as our only salvation, gentlemen!)

Another says: "We artillerists ought not only to construct the guns, but should build the forts, for *we* have to do the fighting *with* the guns *behind* the forts! Now, if we cannot abolish the engineers and the ordnance, let us have a corps anyhow, and after we once get in we will gradually absorb all of those functions." And so he proposes a bill. So it goes on: nothing is accomplished; there is no concert of action.

Now, let us go back to our text: "*What* is the scope of the artillery?"

It appears to me as if we, as artillerists, are very much in the position of surgeons and doctors. The nation is our patient, and a very sick one it is, too.

In our capacity as surgeons we require tools (good ones!) to perform our surgical operations. Do we make them? Not much! But we would be poor surgeons if we didn't know the kinds we needed, their dimensions, their materials and their forms.

In our capacity as doctors, we prescribe the pills and doses, that our patient requires, but do we make them? Not much! The druggist and the chemist do that for us, but we would be wretched doctors if we did not know the *kinds* of medicine required and the amounts necessary to restore our patient to health.

It looks very much as if the engineers and the ordnance, who construct our forts, our guns and our ammunition, are the manufacturers, and druggists and chemists, who make, *and should make*, our surgical instruments and our medicines.

In our proper sphere as artillerists, it seems to me, our duty to dictate to the manufacturers, the *kinds* of guns and ammunition we need, the materials of which they should be constructed, and the kinds of defence our seacoast requires, then let the manufacturers do their proper and legitimate work, and after careful and thorough inspections and exhaustive tests and trials *by the artillery*, let them be accepted or condemned.

To fill our proper sphere requires hard work and hard study, and precious little we have done of it in the last 20 years.

If we are to have a corps, let the chief prescribe a course of study for all artillery officers, and require papers and essays on all professional subjects and the knowledge thus acquired be disseminated through the artillery.

Time and application will work wonders, and the artillery of the United States will take its place as the peer of any like organizations of the world.

FORT MONROE, VA., May 19 1887. REVILO.

EX-SECRETARY LINCOLN.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent, who interviewed ex-Secretary of War Lincoln, reports him as saying: "You will do me a kindness by printing as coming from me the statement that Robert T. Lincoln does not want to be written up in the newspapers. He requests every editor to let him alone, and would be glad if his name never again appeared in the columns of a newspaper. A private citizen should have some rights in this country, and one of these is the right to be let alone by the press. I am practicing law, and doing nothing else and thinking of nothing else. No thought of public office enters my mind. I have no ambition in that direction, and there is no office in this country which I would accept. I have had all the public life I care for. Will you publish this as my sincere, emphatic, and final declaration?" The income of Mr. Lincoln's law firm is estimated at $60,000. It represents an eastern insurance company which holds several millions of real estate in Chicago, a connection which alone is worth to it nearly $20,000 a year. It is said of Mr. Lincoln that he is not too proud to take his hat and go out to look up a tenant or examine a title, and that as an expert in this latter direction he has no superiors and but half a dozen equals in Chicago. He is described as more of a Todd than a Lincoln. "There is one thing about him, though, which reminds me of his father," says Leonard Swett, who was Abraham Lincoln's law partner, "he is rather amiable and obliging and willing to let other people have things their own way up to a certain point, but every once in a while he takes the bit in his mouth without saying a word to anybody and goes ahead quite contrary to the wishes of the fellows who think they are driving. The Army people thought for a time that they were running the War Department when he was Secretary, but it was not long before they discovered their error." Mr. Lincoln lives in a commonplace house on the north side, but is building for himself a $50,000 mansion on the lake shore near Potter Palmer's castle and the Roman palace of Millionaire MacVeagh. He is a Presbyterian and a leading member of the First church in Chicago. He goes but little into society, and has nothing whatever to do with politics. His energies and time are religiously devoted to his family and his profession.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at New York May 29.

A despatch from Washington, May 27, says: "As the U. S. flagship *Richmond* was steaming down the Norfolk Navy-yard to Hampton Roads on the evening of May 26 she went ashore on the Bar off Lambert's Point, and despite the efforts of two powerful tugs to haul her off, she remained ashore all night. Shortly after 3 o'clock on the morning of May 27 she was floated off and proceeded to the Roads to join the *Yantic* and *Galena*."

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at New York May 29.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at New York May 29.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Durbane, Mauritius, May 26.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro May 18.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro May 18. Comdr. F. W. Dickens has been ordered to command this vessel, and will sail on the U. S. S. *Trenton*.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Was at Villefranche, May 4.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. At Villefranche May 4. Will proceed to Constantinople and other ports. If the Department was to send a crew out to the *Quinnebaug* the cruise would be deferred until autumn. This is likely to be done, as the Department intends to send a crew.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Intends to cruise with the *Mohican* on coast of Salvador if required by condition of affairs there. At Panama May 17.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Sailed from Guaymas, April 26, for Las Pas, Mazatlan and Acapulco. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francsco, Cal.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Panama May 17.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. It is very probable that the *Juniata* will be ordered to the Asiatic Squadron. At Caldero April 13, and arrived at Panama May 31.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was cruising off Salvador ports May 17.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. Cruising in the vicinity of Sitka. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. En route for her station in Alaskan waters. Sailed from Barbadoes, May 26, for Rio de Janeiro.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Payta, Peru, May 24.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama April 22.

Was to remain there till about the middle of May, and then go on a cruise to Vladivostock, Hakodate and several of the northern ports of China.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Left Yokohama, Japan, April 3, in search of American bark *Annie Carver*. Intended to go to Shanghai, and take on board Minister Denby, who wants to visit various consulates in China.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama April 22.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama April 22.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Lieut. Commander Frank Courtis in temporary command. Comdr. F. V. McNair has been ordered to command. At Nagasaki, Japan, April 22. To proceed to Yokohama about May 1.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers. At Nagasaki, Japan, April 22. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent for the present to Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Was ordered to leave Newport, R. I., the latter part of this week on her summer cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Was ordered to leave Newport, R. I., the latter part of this week on her summer cruise.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Was ordered to leave Newport, R. I., the latter part of this week on her summer cruise.

On Special Service.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. At Annapolis, Md. Will sail shortly on her summer cruise.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At Navy-yard, Washington.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Sailed from Washington for Norfolk May 20.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10. Mail address, San Diego, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Was to leave New London the latter part of May for Fayal, Azores; arrive at that port June 10, reach Cadiz June 21, leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. N. H. Farquhar. At Norfolk, Va. Was recommissioned May 16. Will sail shortly for Rio, South Atlantic station, with relieving officers and crew for the *Lancaster*. Will probably be assigned later to the North Atlantic station.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax. Catskill. Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. Will be completed about July 1.

Chicago—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. Will be in condition to sail for New York early in June.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE naval board of survey contemplates a series of inspections which will occupy several weeks of its time. It is expected that they will survey the training squadron before it departs from Newport. Immediately afterwards the *New York*, now on the stocks at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the monitors there will be inspected. The board will then go to Philadelphia to inspect the three ironclads there, and wind up their trip by an inspection of the vessels at Annapolis.

THE members of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey complain that the mileage allowances are not sufficient to defray their actual expenses. It is proposed now to send the board to Newport to inspect the vessels of the training squadron before they depart on their summer cruise. From Newport the board will visit New York to survey the United States ship *New York*, now on the stocks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as well as the iron-clads at that yard. From New York the board will proceed to Philadelphia to inspect the iron-clads at the League Island Navy Yard, and finally will go to Annapolis to survey the vessels at the Naval Academy. This trip, the members say, will cost them not less than $60 each over their mileage.

FAYETTE HUNGERFORD, of Rochester, N. Y., has again brought to the attention of the accounting officers of the Treasury, through Alex. Porter Morse, of Washington City, his claim to recover indemnity for property taken from him at Memphis, Tenn., at the opening of the Civil War. The claim is for $230,000. Of this Secretary Robeson paid $75,000, the estimated value of so much of the property as was removed to Mound City, Ill. The claimant immediately filed a petition for payment of damages to his machinery which remained at Memphis. Secretary Robeson acknowledged the justice of the demand but refused to reopen the case, having a receipt in full. The claim was subsequently investigated by a committee in Congress and again a reopening of the case was refused. Hungerford now brings a claim for a balance of $165,000. It is not likely that the case will be reopened, as the accounting officers have held that nothing can be done in the case unless the Navy Department requests action.

PROF. SUMNER, of Yale College, is designated as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Acanemy.

BIDS were opened in the office of the Surgeon-General on Wednesday to furnish medical supplies to the Navy during the next fiscal year.

THE vessels of the training squadron have been ordered to leave Newport, R. I., on their summer cruise, before the end of this week, but up to this date their departure from Newport has not been reported.

THE new British steamer *Ormuz* lately made the voyage from Adelaide, Australia, to Liverpool, a distance of 11,000 miles, in 27 days, being an average of 17 miles an hour. Coal consumption, only 110 tons per diem. The ship is 465 feet long, 52 feet beam, 37 feet depth, 10,500 tons displacement loaded, 8,500 horse power, boiler pressure 150 pounds, seven boilers. Time occupied in building, nine months.

THE detail office is awaiting a report on the cases before the Retiring Board from Judge Advocate General Remey, before preparing a statement showing the number of vacancies existing for the Naval Academy graduates of this year. The class numbers 32, and there are at present 20 vacancies, not counting the cases of several officers recently recommended for retirement. Those below 25 on the list of cadets seem to have little hopes of securing a commission.

ACCORDING to the Honolulu *Gazette*, the ships of the Hawaiian Navy are to have a special flag. This ensign contains in the centre, on a white background, a gold crown resting on a yellow shield. The shield also contains a white taboo stick crossed by two red kahilis, one representing his Majesty the King, the other the Princess Liliuokalani. Above, below and on both sides of the crown and shield are alternative stripes of red, white and blue, while the borders of the flag are gray.

THE coast survey steamer *Patterson*, Comdr. C. W. Thomas, U. S. N., was at Port Townsend at last accounts. She towed the Navy launch *Cosmos* as far as the Columbia River, when, in a gale, the launch was obliged to make harbor in the river. This launch *Cosmos* rescued Capt. Sawyer, two mates and twenty-two men, of the four-masted ship *Ocean King*, of Boston, which vessel foundered off Cape Gregory on the 8th ult. Ensign J. H. Shipley, of the *Patterson*, had his knee-cap broken by a fall.

THE Navy Department has just published an exhaustive report on a series of tests that have been made to demonstrate the value of anti-corrosive and anti-fouling paints for the protection of ships' bottoms. These tests, which have been going on for two years past, have cost between $8,000 and $9 000 and over 200 samples of paint have been tried. The result as summed up by the Construction Bureau is that pure white zinc is the best paint that can be generally applied to vessels' bottoms, while a mixture of two-thirds red and one-third white is next in order of merit. The paint recommended by the Naval Advisory Board for use on the cruisers came out ninth in the competition.

REPORTS have been received of further practice with the 45-ton guns of Her Majesty's ship *Colossus*, carried out off Malta on April 28. The object was to ascertain the rapidity with which accurate fire could be delivered, the ship being in motion. For the first time in the history of naval gunnery this was tried with heavy breech-loading guns worked entirely by hydraulic power. Great importance was therefore attached to the practice. The ship ran at a speed of eight knots per hour along a measured base distant at the extremes rather over 1,600 yards from the target. The results are said to have been highly satisfactory. The heaviest charge of powder was used throughout, and all the machinery is reported to have stood the test admirably. Several times a gun was fired, loaded again, pointed, and fired a second time in 1¾ minutes, and four charges of the same gun were completed in six minutes. Every gun struck the target, and out of one series of four very rapid shots, no fewer than three struck it.

THE North Atlantic Squadron, comprising the *Richmond* (the flagship), the *Galena* and the *Yantic*, arrived at New York, May 29, after a two months' cruise in the West Indies. The *Richmond* had in tow the disabled schooner *Decatur Oaks*, of Newport, R. I., with which the flagship had been in collision, at an early hour on the morning of May 29, while about forty miles from Sandy Hook and fifteen miles east of Barnegat Light House. But little damage was done on either side, the *Richmond* receiving a few scratches over her black paint and losing a torpedo boom which had been fastened on the ship's side, while the schooner carried away all of her head gear, flying and jib boom and bowsprit. The *Richmond*, at the time of the collision, was bound for Norfolk, Va., and was steaming against a head wind. She had almost passed the schooner, when the latter, seeing the other two men-of-war in the flagship's wake, went about, and before she had gained any headway she ran into the *Richmond*, her head being pointed in the same direction as the *Richmond*. The *Oaks* drifted clear of the warship, and as the night was dark a life-boat was lowered from the *Richmond* and offered assistance to the *Oaks*, but none was needed. The vessels of the squadron are now anchored off Twenty-third street, North River, where they will remain for about two weeks, when they will be joined by the *Dolphin*, the *Atlanta* and the *Ossipee*.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MAY 28.—Commander J. C. Watson, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant (junior grade) H. Hutchins and Ensign V. S. Nelson, to examination for promotion.

MAY 31.—Lieutenant John C. Colwell, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Commander Geo. E. Wingate, to examination for promotion.

Surgeon John F. Bransford, to special duty at the Smithsonian Institution.

Detached.

MAY 31.—Carpenter Joseph E. Cox, from duty at the Naval War College and ordered to duty in connection with the erection of a naval hospital at Widow's Island, Me.

JUNE 1.—Ensign W. L. Howard, from special duty in the Navy Department and granted four months' sick leave.

Surgeon J. Rufus Tryon, from the Quinnebaug on the reporting of his relief and to return to the United States.

Chief Engineer G. W. Hall, from the Yantic and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 2.—Assistant Engineer J. G. Field, to the Vermont.

Ensign D. P. Menefee, from the Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, June 30, to the Adams.

Ensign J. H. Oliver has reported his return home from the Mohican and is placed on waiting orders.

P. A. Surgeon H. B. Fitts, from the Vermont and ordered to the Pinta.

Assistant Surgeon W. Martin, from the Pinta, on reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home.

Leave.

Granted Commodore W. K. Mayo, retired, for six months with permission to visit the British Provinces.

Captain Henry Wilson, for six months with permission to leave the United States.

Appointments.

S. S. White, of Maryland, and James G. Field, of Virginia, to be assistant surgeons in the Navy.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending June 1, 1887:

Frank McGuire, quartermaster, attached to U. S. S. Portsmouth, died May 23, 1887, at Civil Hospital, Newport, R. I.

Thomas C. Beecher, beneficiary, died May 25, 1887, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Michael Lang, second class fireman, died May 25, 1887, at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 1, 1887.

AS THE academic year is drawing to a close, the cadets are exercised in different drills daily, to prepare them for their final drills before the visiting board.

On Wednesday last, the last drill at general quarters on the *Wyoming* was held. Exercises had scarcely commenced when rain interfered and the cadets returned to their quarters. On Thursday the different classes were exercised in the boats in which they have received instruction. The First and Second Classes went out in steam launches with Lieut. Leutze in charge. The Third and Fourth were in boats under oars, under the direction of Lieut. Bartlett. When all the boats are on the water together it makes a remarkably pretty drill.

On Friday the battalion was called out and the separate companies went through the evolutions to be given in the prize drill for the flag. In the evening, at 5.45, there was dress parade. This closed the preparatory drills.

The drills in boats, the seamanship cruises and gunnery cruises are all remarkably well done and the work is far better than in previous years. But the artillery and infantry battalions cannot be said to be in good condition, and the cadets seem to fear that their work before the visiting board will not be satisfactory.

The poor work of the infantry battalion is doubtless due to the changes of arms during the year and the consequent changes in the drill. In the fall, the battalion was armed with the cadet rifles. In the spring they changed and used the Hotchkiss repeating rifles. These are heavier than drilling rifles and are not intended for battalion drilling, certainly not a cadet battalion. After several months drilling with these, the arms are again changed to the cadet rifles, and these will be used in the annual drill. It is reported that the battalion will give as a prize drill the evolutions of the companies competing at Washington. These have not been practiced during the year and it will be almost phenomenal to learn these new evolutions in the time remaining.

On Saturday afternoon members of an athletic association of Baltimore came down on a tug and played their annual game of ball with the cadets. This team comes down once a year and, as a rule, the cadet team become sadly demoralized and often lose the game, when their usual manner of playing would easily win it. This year the Baltimore team was stronger than usual, they having secured Middleton, the pitcher of the Pastimes, of Baltimore, and one of the best amateur pitchers in that city. Rain stopped the game in the seventh inning with the cadets at the bat and the score 5 to 5 on odd innings. It was without exception the most exciting game of the season, as the sides had nearly the same number of runs for each even inning. The cadets secured their runs on clean hitting and good base running. Hits by Anderson, Bryan, Snow, Churchill and Long, and a two-bagger and a home run by Robison gave the five runs for the cadets. As usual, the visitors were wholly unable to hit Anderson, only one safe hit being made in the game. He sent four men to bases on balls and hit one man. This, with errors by the catcher, gave them their five runs. The visitors were the best base-runners who have been here this season. The cadets played without a fielding error, and the visitors only made two. On the whole, it was well-played and interesting throughout.

In the evening the officers gave their last hop for the year. It was well attended, and, as the evening was a cool one and pleasant for dancing, the gymnasium looked as it does during the winter season. The many young ladies visiting friends in the Yard and at Annapolis were in attendance.

On Monday the annual examinations for all classes begun and will continue throughout the week. Every evening a dress parade is held. On Saturday the Board of Visitors will be received by the officers of the Yard, by the Marine Guard and by the Cadet Battalion. The programme of exercises has been posted.

On Wednesday evening Miss Loomis, daughter of Paymr. Loomis, gave a party to her many friends in the yard.

Miss Baylor, who has been visiting Mrs. Lieut. Miles, returned to her home in Baltimore on Monday. Miss Davison, recently the guest of Mrs. Wise, left on Monday for Baltimore.

The officers and ladies of the yard will give an entertainment at the house of Mrs. Ensign Holcombe in Annapolis on Thursday evening.

Many friends regret the departure of Lieut. and Mrs. Doyle from the city. They will spend the leave granted Mr. Doyle in Europe. Mrs. Commo. Benham is visiting her son, H. K. Benham, of the second class of cadets.

The examinations for the naval cadets recently returned from their two years' cruise will begin next week.

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Less than one half of those who reported for examination for admission to the Academy were successful. Six failed physically, two of them being under size. The full number of the successful ones, including J. P. Carter, of Pennsylvania, who was admitted in March, but is counted as entering the present term, was 29. They were as follows:

Charles T. Jewell, of Rhode Island, and T. S. Kellogg, of Washington, D. C., appointed by the President; De Witt Blamer, Iowa; J. P. Carter, Pennsylvania; K. Nire, Empire of Japan; S. F. Consaul, Illinois; C. R. Emrick, Illinois; Charles Allen, Ohio; Van Dyke Todd, Texas; T. F. Maurin, Louisiana; W. L. Waller, Virginia; T. L. Jenkins, North Carolina; Roby Robinson, Alabama; George W. Laws, Iowa; W. H. McGrann and W. N. McKeloy, Pennsylvania; J. K. Robinson, Michigan; T. J. Senn, South Carolina; E. Trickle, Michigan; E. D. Pollock, Ohio; D. P. Ninde, Indiana; W. L. Lancaster, Alabama; A. Althouse, Illinois; J. A. Leeds, Pennsylvania; A. S. McLemore, Tennessee; Harry E. Smith and H. H. Christy, Ohio; R. K. Low, Pennsylvania, and L. H. Gross, Illinois.

Secretary Whitney will deliver the diplomas to the cadets on graduation day. The address to the graduates will be made by a member of the Board.

Naval Cadets Wm. McKay, Thomas B. Slade, H. A. Bispham, A. C. Dieffenbach, Benjamin Wright, Wm. G. Miller, Volney O. Chase, and Glennie Tartox, class of 1881, reported at the Naval Academy for final examination.

The following candidates for admission to the Naval Academy have been authorized to appear before the Academic Board in September next: Sullivan Thorne Sparkman, 7th South Carolina; Robert Lee Flowers, 8th North Carolina; Bim Barnett Bierer, 1st Kansas, and John Curleb, 1st Virginia.

REVENUE MARINE.

Cadets L. L. Robinson, E. H. Brereton, S. K. Smith, and Fred. G. Dodge, recently appointed, have been ordered to report to the bark *Chase* at New Bedford.

Cadets J. E. Reinburg, J. M. Moore, and F. H. Dimmock have been placed on waiting orders.

The steamers *Perry*, at Erie; *Fessenden*, at Detroit, and *Bibb*, at Oswego, have been placed in commission.

The bark *Chase* will leave New Bedford shortly on her summer cruise, and will return before the end of August.

The steamer *Gallatin* has been ordered to New York to receive new boilers, being made by Smith Bros., of Jersey City.

The steamer *Rush* has been ordered to leave San Francisco for a cruise among the Seal Islands.

(Special to the N. Y. Tribune.)

HIS FATHER HAS A VISION OF MURDER.

NEWPORT, May 28, 1887.

HENRY W. CLARKE, of this city, will request the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the shooting of Lieut. Arthur H. Clarke, with the view to ascertaining if his death was by suicide, as reported, or by murder, as Mr. Clarke believes. Mr. Clarke is thoroughly convinced that his son was murdered and relates two dreams as ground for his belief. A few days before his son's death he had a presentiment that two deaths were about to occur in his family. A few days later his wife's mother died, and while they were attending her funeral, his son's death occurred at Panama. Mr. Clarke was disinclined to believe that his son had committed suicide and determined that he had taken an overdose of some opiate to produce sleep, because of nervousness incident to fright caused by a recent fall. Such was his conjecture until that night he had another vision in which he saw a man follow his son till the latter entered a room on the ship, when he saw him fire two shots and saw his son fall dead to the floor. Soon afterward Mr. Clarke received a letter from Paymaster Peterson giving particulars of his son's death which coincided with Mr. Clarke's vision in that the death was by shooting and occurred in a room on shipboard and differing only in the vital point of the person who fired the shots. Mr. Clarke believes fully in his dream, substantiated as it is by past experiences, and considers the fact that his son went below so soon after going on deck to smoke, and went, not to his own room but to that of another officer named Wood, as detailed in one letter received from the ship, a suspicious circumstance. His theory is that the person who committed the deed, whose features he saw in his dream, but did not know, told Clarke, when he went on deck that Wood wanted to see him in his room and this person then followed him, shot him as he entered the room and escaped to another part of the ship before the alarm had spread. Mr. Clarke's belief in murder rather than suicide is strengthened by the fact that two shots were fired, one at the head and one at the heart, which medical experts in the recent Burton murder case in this city declared could scarcely be done by the person receiving the wounds.

In view of these circumstances, Mr. Clarke will ask Secretary Whitney to order an investigation of the matter. The Burton trial, which everybody at first pronounced suicide, resulted in sending two daughters of the dead man and the husband of one to State's prison for life. Mr. Clarke is principal of the Coddington School in this city.

EXIT BOULANGER.

GEN. BOULANGER, on retiring from the Ministry, issued an order of the day thanking those who cooperated with him to place the country's defences in a condition to stand any test, and urging the officers of the Army to show devotion to their professional duties and fidelity to the constitution and laws. In conclusion he says: "I shall be the first among you to give an example of both military and Republican discipline." Gen. Ferron, upon assuming the duties of the War Office, issued an order of the day in which he says: "I count upon the absolute devotion of all, and am confident that the various arms of the service will continue to resolutely progress. The armies which surround us continue to increase in military training, and for us to remain stationary would be a backward step which would seriously imperil the country's interest. Like my predecessor, I shall unremittingly pursue a policy of military reform, and shall devote my whole time to increasing the defensive forces of France and the Republic."

A LARGE audience gathered in Chickering Hall, New York, on Wednesday evening last to attend the seventh annual exhibition of the Berkley School, the principal of which is John S. White, LL. D., who served during the war as adjutant of the 103d Regt., O. Vol. Inf. Gen. Horace Porter served as chairman of the Committee of Judges, and among the prize winners was a son of the late Col. Benjamin, of the Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A., and a son of Mr. J. W. Miller, late of the Navy, who is also the grandson of the late Henry A. Wise, U. S. N.

An illustrated grammar of "Skat, the German Game of Cards," by Ernst Eduard Lemcke, is published by B. Westermann and Co., New York. This is the second edition of this work, very prettily gotten up, and pleasantly descriptive of what the author calls "the national game of cards of the Germans."

T. S. Palmer, "an old warrior," publishes a handy "Guide to the Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C."

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ARMYNAVY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL PIERCE, of Louisiana, in response to an invitation to attend the dedication of the statue of General Steedman at Toledo, Ohio, May 26, wrote: "As a Confederate, opposed to him and his brave followers on many battlefields, I, in common with my comrades, bear testimony to his military worth and talents, and we respect his memory as that of a tried and true American soldier."

THE military novel is going out of fashion, says the London *Daily News*, and "novels about strikes are much more successful than novels about stricken fields. Moreover, war is no longer so fine a theme as it was of old. The game of kings has become the impact of armed peoples. There is no marching and countermarching and loafing in winter-quarters."

ROOM FOR THE SOLDIER.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY chose the occasion of his recent appearance before the Military Service Institution to give expression to some Utopian ideas on the subject of arbitration. A clergymen by profession, a litterateur by choice, Mr. CONWAY evidently shares the prejudice against military men and military establishments to which his class incline. This is partly due to the natural antagonism of thought, which results from a difference o training and habit of mind, and partly to the vague suspicion which the civilian mind seems to entertain, that it is the military men who are responsible for war, and that if we could get rid of them, and their ambitions, we should have done with strife. It does not occur to these reasoners to suggest that the doctors are responsible for the disease which always accompanies their profession, or the clergymen for the violations of moral law which necessitates their existence. They are more inclined to suspect that litigation is due to lawyers, which is a corresponding fallacy, but they are absolutely sure that without soldiers we should have no war.

The fallacy of this claim is clearly exposed by "A Modern Soldier," who writes in the "London Contemporary Review" for May. He shows that neither written or traditional history, nor even those older records of the rocks, give any warrant for a belief in an age, past or future, in which wisdom, reason and gentleness shall rule all mankind, and make wars impossible. Certainly, if there is such a golden age it belongs to a future too distant to offer us any guide for present action. In spite of our progress we find such a people as the brilliant French and educated, deep-thinking Germans brandishing their swords at each other across the Rhine boundary. What then are we to expect of semi-civilized States like Russia, or the barbarous tribes which possess so large a portion of the earth's surface? Race antagonisms will continue, and these involve sentiments which cannot be controlled by the expedient of arbitration, except we give war a new and more bloody phase by summoning the world as a sort of *posse comitatus* to enforce the decrees of arbitrators. An illustration of the truth that such antagonisms are largely responsible for hostile feeling is found in the fact that the war between Austria and Prussia resulted in a firm alliance between the two States, while the Franco-German war has been followed by an armed peace which is certain to be broken in the not distant future.

This English writer turns the argument of those who oppose the existence of armies with great ability against themselves. Admitting that war is an evil it remains to be shown that soldiers are responsible for it. On the contrary, "the most terrible and destructive invasions have been those not conducted by regular armies. The hordes of Zenghis Khan, the barbarians who overran the decaying Roman Empire, grown luxurious and unwarlike, the tribes of Central Asia which so long made any civilization impossible, were not regular armies: and if it be said that we should let such people as the Kaffirs, the Zulus, the Sikhs, the Mahrattas, or the Burmese go their own way in peace, the answer is that it is not generals, but merchants, who first interfere with them, and the aggressive spirit which the peace party has to put down is not that of soldiers, but of bagmen. It is somewhat inconsistent to talk of peaceful triumphs of commerce, seeing that every step made by commerce is invariably either preceded or followed by the use of arms. The freedom of the ocean was gained by fighting, and the commerce of the British Empire places its throne upon English bayonets. Armies are not the cause of war, but the regulation of it, and reduction to its mildest terms."

Another fallacy is ably exposed, and that is that the establishment of armies brings a burden of non-producers on to the community. "Every officer whose duty brings him into contact with recruits knows that one of the chief incentives to enlistment is the want of work; and another is the roving spirit which prevents a youth from settling down till he has seen something of the world—that spirit which has moulded the character of the nation and created the vast colonial empire beyond the seas. But supposing it were true, which it is not, surely there is something a little absurd in the supposition that no useful work can be done in a

community except the production of wealth. The London Fire Brigade is no producer of wealth, nor are the police, nor the insurance companies, nor members of Parliament, nor Ministers of the Crown as such; they may be anything in their private capacity, and so may soldiers who happen to be possessed of capital. Lawyers, doctors, parsons are not by their profession wealth-producers; and a hundred other instances might be given of useful persons who are not wealth-producers—some of them not even wealth-protectors; and the soldier can at least claim to exercise that function."

When we come to the rigid tests of usefulness that it is proposed to apply to military men we are establishing a principle which, impartially applied, would result in the destruction of our complex modern civilization, and a return to the primitive conditions in which the ABELS and the CAINS alone would survive—the one the tillers of the field, the other the keepers of the flocks—and even into the Eden where these had their home hatred and killing found place long before the soldier had been invented. Suppose we were to abolish the profession of arms, of what profit would it be to the community to increase the number of brokers howling for a commission in the stock exchange; the number of lawyers struggling for clients and doctors for patients, or even the number of clergymen, multiplying the churches which are not now one-half filled? Every profession, every occupation is overcrowded and the bitter complaint of labor is that of overproduction. While we do not present it as an argument in favor of armies we believe that it is susceptible of proof that the existence of the professional soldier, wholly aside from the question of war, is of benefit to the community, and that the existence of military establishments, in due proportion to the wealth and size of the State, adds to its prosperity. What possible argument can be presented in behalf of the authors, the artists, the lawyers, the clergymen, the men of any profession in short, or traders of any class, as producers which does not apply equally well to the soldier? "Does the soldier live for a short term of years on contributions paid by the community which he protects? The shopkeeper lives all his life on the contributions which he tempts to extravagance." A computation of the enormous taxes levied upon the "producers" by legitimate middlemen of all sorts, who produce no more than the soldier, would make the expense of military establishment seem insignificant. An extra profit exacted by the English butchers of late years is estimated to cost the consumers two hundred millions of dollars a year, ruining the farmers who are the real producing class. And then consider the wealth wasted upon luxuries which tend to create the condition of things which Lord BACON describes, saying: "When a warlike State grows soft and effeminate, they may be sure of war, for commonly such States have grown rich, in the time of their degenerating; and so the prey inviteth, and their decay in valour encourageth a war." The annual production of tobacco is estimated at nearly two hundred millions of dollars ($183,500,000), and the expenditures for wine, beer, and spirits at the enormous total, for the civilized world, of nearly forty-five hundred millions of dollars. England alone expends for drink $493,500,000.

"Suppose," says the writer from whom we quote, "that, by some wonderful change in the minds of men, all strife could be put an end to, and the danger of war vanish. It is not quite certain that unmitigated good would result, unless, indeed, the heart of man could at the same time be changed so as to lose all selfishness and tendency to luxury. War and the preparation for war do most surely develop certain virtues—courage, discipline, self-sacrifice. And the ordinary training of soldiers is directed towards the production and cultivation of those virtues. People who have never taken the trouble to learn what modern soldiers are, may indulge in ideas suitable to the Middle Ages. It does not follow that they are right. The modern recruit is trained to put far from him all violence in peace and all individual violence in war. He is to fight when called upon, and as called upon, but he is never to fight for himself. There is always to be a cause which his country decides to be just or necessary, and for that cause, and for his country, he is to train his body to endure hardship, his mind to sacrifice the natural passions, and act on a sense of duty. The term a 'brutal soldiery' is absolutely inapplicable to him. He is to practice constant self-denial. He is to face pain, sickness, hunger, and thirst, at the call of duty; his very life is not his own; he may neither refuse to give it nor yet waste it; and he must always count it as at the disposal of others. Surely such a training of body and mind is not to be despised, and when one compares the frequent cases of a whole crowd standing by, and seeing a fellow-creature drown because there would be risk in saving him, with the splendid self-abnegation constantly displayed by soldiers, it is impossible to doubt that a little military tone and military discipline would be of more value to the general population than most people think. How often do we read of a ship in danger and the passengers seized with panic, strong men fighting for places in the boats, and letting the weak women and children take their chance? Contrast that with the wreck of the *Birkenhead*, when the gallant fellows put every woman and child into the boats, then fell in on parade and went down with hearty cheers. Who will dare to say that the training which produces such effects is not one which tends to elevate the human race."

"An English writer, who has a child-like faculty for going to the root of things, says of the soldier: 'Our estimate of him is based upon this ultimate fact, of which we are well assured, that, put him, in a fortress breach, with all the pleasures of the world behind him, and only death and his duty in front of him, he will keep his face to the front.' Death and his duty before him, that is the English idea. We do not talk of glory, and are, indeed, sometimes too careless about it; but to accept death for the sake of duty may perhaps be found eventually to be the real sinews of war, the salt which keeps this nation fresh, a better preservative of her honor and liberties than all the wealth which she succeeds in heaping up, and which has so dangerous a tendency to breed luxury and decay." This applies equally well to this country, as does the remark quoted from Lord BACON: "In the youth of a state arms do flourish; in the middle age of a state, learning; and then both of them together for a time; in the declining age of a state, mechanical arts and merchandise."

WE call the attention of those interested in the controversy which has recently arisen as to the proper treatment of steel for heavy guns to the paper by Colonel Maitland, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich, from which we give extracts elsewhere. In it he refers to the success attending the application of the Rodman principle by a French engineer, M. Harmet, at St. Etienne. Again Colonel Maitland reaches the conclusion, as the result of exhaustive experimenting, that oil-hardening encourages the gun-maker's worst enemy, internal strains, "and that it is a question of very great moment whether it is worth while to incur the risk of setting up these strains by oil-hardening at all." Finally Colonel M., "from a comparison of thousands of results," reaches the conclusion that the "breaking strain is the datum which is to be taken in testing steel and not the elastic limit about which so much has been said. Colonel Maitland's positions seem to accord with those taken by Mr. W. Metcalf in a paper read before the Am. Soc. Civ. Eng., in March last. Mr. Metcalf holds that oil tempering or any tempering is dangerous, and that the real good of all the operations is gained solely by the annealing. He holds further, and this in direct opposition to Mr. A. M. Howe's views, lately published in the "Engineering and Mining Journal," that the advantage of fine texture supposed to be gained by the hardening process is largely imaginary, because all texture is a direct result of temperature at any temperature below fusion or viscoscity. The difference in grain between two pieces of the same bar, heated to the same temperature, the one hardened and the other not hardened, is so trifling that it is not worth considering, in a large mass like a gun; the slightly finer grain of the hardened piece may be of value in the edge of a razor, but it is certainly of no account in a gun or any structural mass. Mr. Metcalf's idea is to take strong steel to begin with, i.e., steel high enough in carbon to give the strength necessary, and then to anneal it at that temperature which will give the finest and most uniform grain, the most permanent condition, and of course the weakest condition, the weakest being strong enough to do the work required. Annealing is an operation perfectly under control, there need be no hurry about it, and in expert hands there is hardly a possibility of error. After the annealing is completed, the cooling of the interior of a gun can be hastened, making it surely as hard and as fine grained as any hardened annealed piece could be possibly. The cooling of the exterior can be retarded at will, ensuring the shrinking of the outer layers on the inner successively, and so securing the "ideal" rings of compression. Even if one operation is not entirely successful, the gun is not necessarily lost; the gun can be put back into the pit and annealed again and again without detriment to the material, but the built up gun, once built is built to stay or burst. All that is required to ensure this process is a sound casting of the proper composition; let the grain be what it may at first, it can all be brought to what it ought to be by the right heat, and it can be done with absolute certainty. There are just two requisites in Mr. Metcalf's proposition; a sound casting, and a proper constitution; given these, he wants only one force, and that the most controllable, heat. Who will make the casting?

THE 45th annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was held at Willard's Hall, Washington, D. C., this week, May 31 to June 3 About 350 members assembled. Papers were presented and discussed on fifteen professional subjects, among them the following: By H. Ashton Ramsay, proprietor Marine Engine Works, of Baltimore, on "What are the Needs of our Navy;" by Joseph Morgan, Jr., Chief Engineer Cambria Iron Works, Pa., on "National Defence and the Mechanical Problems which it involves;" by Charles E. Emery, Manager N. Y. Steam Co., on the "Limit of Steam Pressure in Marine Engines." The following Naval officers are members of the Society, the majority of whom were in attendance: Asst. Engrs. Frank M. Bennett, Theo. F. Burgdorff, C. A. Carr and F. G. Coggin; Comdr. Wm. M. Folger, P. A. Engr. John D. Ford, Chief Engr. Alex. Henderson, Asst. Engr. Ira N. Hollis, P. A. Engr. David Jones, Asst. Engr. Chas W. Livermore, Engineer-in Chief Chas. H. Loring, Asst. Engr. W. M. McFarland, P. A. Engr. Chas. H. Manning, Chief Engrs. John W. Moore and Wm. L. Nicoll; Asst. Engr. H. P. Norton, P. A. Engr. Chas. W. Rae, Asst. Engrs. Chas. E. Rommell and A. W. Stahl; Chief Engr. Ezra J. Whittaker and Asst. Engr. A. T. Woods. The following members are ex-officers of the Navy Engineer Corps: Wm. M. Barr, Jas. T. Boyd, E. C. Brooks, H. W. Bulkley, Alfred Colin, M. E. Cooley, Chas. W. Copeland, Wm. Cowles, Chas. E. Emery, H. P. Gregory, John T. Hawkins, E. D. Leavitt, Jr.; R. P. Lincoln, Hillary Messimer, Joseph Morgan, Jr.; H. Ashton Ramsey, Sidney L. Smith, Robt. H. Thurston, Jay M. Whitham, George B. Whiting and Wm. C. Williamson. The names of sixty new members were announced at the first business meeting.

SEVERAL changes in college details have been made this week, as will be seen from the orders published in another column. The duty is much sought after and it is a source of gratification that there are so many young officers now in the Service who possess the requisite qualifications, which extend far beyond the mere knowledge of military tactics.

THE young militiamen from Mississippi, who made a national display of bad manners during the drill at Washington, may congratulate themselves that they are a military organization only in name, and are not subject to the strict control which is essential to a genuine military establishment. When colored soldiers were first allowed to wear the uniform of the United States, a company of volunteers in the Department of the South thought the opportunity a fitting one to make a similar display of ignorant race prejudice. They were at once disarmed and sent into banishment to the Dry Tortugas, or some locality equally well adapted to hermit contemplation of one's deeds of omission or commission. The bumptious conduct of the young Southrons and

Zouaves is important only so far as it is significant of the sentiment of their locality; and as to that there is ignorant and enlightened public sentiment in Mississippi as well as elsewhere, and these ill-advised youths simply chose to ally themselves—in defiance of military discipline and manly courtesy—with that local sentiment which has the least title to respect.

BY the courtesy of Adjutant-General DRUM, we are enabled to publish in full this week an interesting report by Lieutenant J. A. SLADEN, 14th U. S. Infantry, as to the operation and management of the regimental canteen at Vancouver Barracks. The report indicates clearly what can be done at our military posts for the moral benefit and daily recreation of the enlisted men if a little time and patience is given to the inauguration and development of the canteen system. In the the British Army the canteen is a fixed institution at each garrisoned post, and we remember, on a visit to Woolwich, several years ago, to have been much impressed with the canteen there, a large, handsome building, with separate rooms for privates and noncommissioned officers, and a large, commodious theatre upstairs at which nightly entertainments of a respectable character, and under the auspices of the commandant and officers of the garrison were given. The sutler, it seems to us, is a relic of the past, and the canteen system, where the profit accrues to those who help to build it up, a necessity of the present. The system, we are glad to note, is spreading as a consequence of its inherent excellence. With proper support by the supreme military authorities, and its operations governed by judicious regulations, it will undoubtedly soon be universally introduced, and prove a moral force productive of more benefit to the enlisted man than any project to that end yet devised.

THOSE officers of the Army travelling under orders, who paid their mileage expenses from their own pockets during the past month, will derive cold comfort from the statement sent out from the Pay Department this week, to the effect that the mileage fund has long since been exhausted and that all officers holding unpaid accounts will have to wait for Congress to provide a deficiency appropriation before they can be reimbursed. It cannot be ascertained until the close of the fiscal year what the deficiency will be, but it will undoubtedly run up into the thousands.

THE Court of Claims on May 31 dismissed the claim of Clarence E. King, an ex-private of the Signal Corps, for an additional allowance for fuel and quarters. No formal decision was rendered, a simple finding of facts being brought to show cause for dismissal of petition. This is the case which has been pending in the hands of the Judges for the past two or three months, and in which a number of signal observers were interested. The claim was for the difference between commutation of quarters and fuel allowed signal observers, and that allowed general service clerks at headquarters of departments in which they served respectively. The chief points at issue are explained by a letter from General Greely, upon which the Court based its findings. He says: "The Secretary of War decided Aug. 3, 1882, that the rate for commutation of quarters for men of the Signal Service will remain as at present, and the rate for commutation of fuel at places where the rate now depends on the market value of the fuel shall be fixed at $9 per month. The construction placed by this office, and by the Q. M. Department, on the decision, was that it maintained in force the rates fixed by G. O. No. 92, A. G. O., 1868. The Secretary of War has, from time to time, increased the rates for commutation for fuel and quarters at certain specially designated stations, on account of the increased cost of living at such stations; but it has never been considered, by this office at least, that the rates as fixed by G. O. No. 41, A. G. O., 1880, were applicable to the men of the Signal Corps."

THE Omaha *Herald*, referring to the chances of enlisted men obtaining commissions, says: "The fact is, the Army and the opportunities in it are so little understood because from the very nature of its services and the locality in which it has to serve are so far separated from the ordinary run and places of American life, that it has become to be imagined and verily believed, that the Army is a closer corporation than a railroad, more tyrannical than an advocate of Irish coercion, and more exclusive, in a social way, than the highest castes in India. On the contrary, the Army, beginning at West Point, is as democratic an institution as this Democratic Government has. Officially, or among the officers, all races and all classes have their representatives. There have been and are negroes wearing shoulder straps in the Army; there have been and are Indians whose heads are topped with an Army helmet instead of a game-feathered war bonnet; and among the Caucasian race there is not a nationality that is not represented in the American Army."

COMPTROLLER BUTLER'S disallowance in the accounts of the late Superintendent of the Naval Academy, of items of expenditure for whiskey, brandy, and other intoxicating liquors furnished the members of the annual Board of Visitors, will subject Captain Ramsay to a loss of from $300 to $500 on last year's account if Congress does not come to his relief. The officials of both the Naval Academy and the Military Academy have been informed that no such items will in the future be allowed. It has also been decided by the auditing officers of the Treasury Department that the law creating the Board of Visitors and providing for the payment of their expenses by the Government does not contemplate or admit of their taking their families with them except at their own expense.

AS Capt. Jones, of the Q. M. Department, is still on duty as disbursing officer of the Signal Corps, the quota of officers for detail, authorized to the Signal Corps, is full, the other four officers detailed being Lieuts. Dunwoody, Craig, Woodruff and Thompson. Our impression was that the detail was limited to the line, so that the detail of a staff officer did not count, but the examination of the last Sundry Civil Bill shows that this is a mistake and no vacancy exists.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM has had prepared and issued a handy pamphlet of 18 pages, showing the organization of his office and the character and distribution of its work in detail, etc. The arrangement, so far as we can judge, is calculated to give the greatest measure of efficiency and promptness with the means placed at the disposal of the Bureau.

ABOUT two thousand members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac are preparing to attend the annual reunion, which will be held at Saratoga on June 22 and 23. Special commutation rates have been arranged over the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads. The former road will issue tickets at $5.50 and the latter for $5 for the round trip.

THE prospects of all the West Point cadets, who graduate in a few days, for receiving full 2d lieutenancies do not seem to brighten. The list of present vacancies are 36, as follows: One each in 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 21st, and 22d, and two each in the 11th, 19th, and 25th regiments of Infantry; one each in 1st, 2d, 9th, and 10th Cavalry; two in the 4th and three in the 5th Cavalry; one each in 1st and 5th, and two each in 2d, 3d, and 4th Artillery. There are only four other vacancies in prospect, so that 24 of the graduates, in all probability, will be forced to accept commissions as additionals. There are also a dozen or more successful candidates from the ranks to be provided for.

THE Court of Claims has decided that Comdr. D. W. Mullan is entitled to $356.03 as longevity pay under the act of March 3, 1883.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

G. C. M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., June 7. Detail: Captains George M. Randall, Joseph T. Haskell, Chas. Wheaton and Richard I. Eskridge, 1st Lieuts. Orlando L. Wieting, Stephen O'Connor, Edwin P. Pendleton, William H. Allaire and George D. De Shon, 23d Inf. 2d Lieut. D. B. Devore, 23d In., J. A. (S. O. 113, Div. Atl., June 3.)

Capt. John S. McNaught, 12th Infantry, will report to the Army Retiring Board, Gen. Ruger, president, at St. Paul, for examination.

First Lieutenant Leonard Hood, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from Hdqrs. Dept. Arizona, and ordered to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, for temporary duty.

Capt. Paul R Brown, Asst. Surg., is granted four months' leave.

GENERAL H. M. BLACK and Captain J. T. Haskell, 23d U. S. Infantry, spent a short season in New York this week on their return journey from Washington to Fort Wayne.

ONE of the most interesting and instructive memorial service sermons, was that preached by the Rev. J. F. Hooper, at the Presbyterian Church, at Kingston, N. Y., on May 29.

COLONEL WATSON C. SQUIRE has been removed as Governor of Washington Territory, and in explanation the Yokima *Signal* publishes a letter from Gen. Holabird, Q. M. General, U. S. A., stating the cost of quarters for troops at Seattle, W. T., and showing that of the total amount of $2,919.53, all but $57.53 was paid to Col. Squire, who is a large owner of real estate at Seattle. The buildings occupied by the troops were the Pacific House and the Standard Theatre, belonging to him.

THE SUNKEN STR. "CONCORD" BLOWN UP.

THE U. S. steamer *Lucerne*, with Capt. F. A. Hinman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., returned Sunday evening from a two weeks' cruise in North Carolina waters. During the cruise he blew up the steamer *Concord*, sunk in Pamlico river, just below Washington, N. C., on Feb. 20, 1886. The *Concord* was a wooden vessel, and sunk while on fire, and loaded with cotton. She sunk in eight feet of water, and a great deal of mud over her. Sixty pounds of dynamite and 250 pounds of triple F powder, fired by electricity, were used to blow her up. Seventeen shots were fired before the wreck could be gotten rid of. The wreck was a great obstruction to navigation, and its removal will be hailed with delight by navigators of Pamlico river.

TREATMENT OF GUN STEEL.

WE have already called attention to the very valuable paper on the treatment of gun-steel, read before the London Institution for Civil Engineers, on March 15 last, by Colonel Eardley Maitland, R. A., Assoc. Inst. C. E., Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich. It is interesting to observe the conclusions Colonel Maitland has arrived at with reference to questions recently discussed at length in this country, it being remembered that these conclusions are the result of careful experiments conducted by a man who has the resources of Woolwich at his disposal. What the lecturer has to say of the value of oil hardening is especially interesting. Its effect upon small specimens is described at length, and then Colonel Maitland goes on to say: "The influence of oil-hardening on the forgings themselves is less active and uniform." A description is given of the effect of forging, and then re-heating at a temperature of 1,450 degs. F., upon the particles of the metal, and we are told that:

"After a considerable mass of metal has been oil-hardened, it exists in a state of internal strain. Three results may follow: The strain may be of such a kind as to weaken the resistance of the structure to the stresses it is intended to bear, and even to determine spontaneous rupture, or it may be of such a kind as to increase the resistance of its structure. Or, annealing may be employed to reduce the internal strains, so as to obtain some of the benefits of oil-hardening without its danger. It is to internal strain of the first kind that the Author attributes the accidents to a 6-in. gun and to a 12-in. gun that some time since created such a scare. The muzzles of these guns were shattered by the firing of a small charge at the first round, after lying idle for nearly two years subsequent to a severe proof satisfactorily sustained. The suggestion is that during this time the particles tended to rearrange themselves in obedience to the internal strains; and in doing so permitted the development of lines of inferior cohesion, if not of positive cracks. The beneficial class of internal strains has been ably experimented upon by a French engineer, Mr. Harmet, of St. Etienne, and he claims a great measure of success, especially with hoops.

"*Generally his principle is much the same as that of the late General Rodman.*"

"He chills the interior only of a hot hoop with water, causing the inner diameter to be intermediate between its original and its heated dimensions; that is to remain larger than it would naturally be on cooling. The exterior cools gradually over the enlarged interior and endeavors to compress it. The strain thus caused undoubtedly confers increased strength, and corresponds to the action of shrinking one hoop over another, instead of disposing the metal in one thickness. The objections to it are that it is rather an uncertain operation; that it cannot be known how far the operation has succeeded; and that in gun-making, recent constructions have the hoops in several layers, and that each layer is so shrunk on, and of such a moderate thickness, that no very great benefit results, even supposing Mr. Harmet's process to be perfectly carried out."

Returning to the consideration of specimens only Colonel Maitland gives a table to show the results of annealing oil-hardened specimens by reheating them to various temperatures and allowing them to cool slowly. "As the temperature rises the effect increases, the hardness and strength conferred by oil-hardening are reduced, till at a temperature of 1,200 degs. Far. the steel approaches the same condition as regards strength as it was in before being treated. The grain of the fracture has, however, undergone a change, having become finer, and the elongation has risen." An experiment was devised for the purpose of testing the effect of treatment on a raw ingot of gun steel without being forged, and the conclusion is "that with good metal a considerable approach might be made by judicious treatment towards the qualities imparted by forging." Continuing, Colonel Maitland says:

"Judging from the behavior of *specimens*, there appears to be a decided benefit to the steel in oil-hardening and annealing, even though the annealing undoes the hardening. With forgings of large size the oil-hardening is far less effective and very far less uniform than with specimens; and it becomes a serious question whether the double process of hardening and annealing acts so beneficially on the steel as to compensate for the risks incurred of setting up internal strain. With very large masses it is not always easy to harden or anneal with regularity and uniformity, and irregular annealing is more likely to cause internal strain than to dissipate it."

At St. Chamond in France where is pursued the most complete system known to Col. M., the forgings are annealed three times—once after forging, once after turning and boring, and once after oil-hardening Means are employed to secure the circulation of the oil during the process of cooling the piece. As the oil becomes heated in one tank, it is raised by pumping to a reservoir, situated on a higher level while the colder oil in another reservoir descends by gravitation, entering the centre of the tempering tank at the bottom, and being then pumped up through the tube to be cooled. After being cooled in the oil bath ten or twelve hours, the tube is returned to the furnace for annealing, which operation is performed at a temperature of from 550 degs. to 650

degs. F., according to the quality of the steel. Admitting all that is claimed for oil-hardening, Colonel Maitland says that he,

"Having seen so many instances of fracture of steel, sometimes spontaneous, and sometimes under stress quite inadequate to produce the result, is constrained to consider that internal strain is the gunmaker's worst enemy—and that it is a question of very great moment whether it is worth while to incur the risk of setting up these strains by oil-hardening at all."

He says further:

"It is claimed for oil-hardening that it raises the breaking strain, and that if does so very materially in the specimen there is no doubt; but in the case of the full-sized forging, this action is very unequal, so that the higher part has to be reduced by annealing and but little advantage is left. The question is: cannot all these benefits be secured by a slight rise in the carbon and manganese?"

In answering the objection that the limit of elasticity is higher in oil-hardened steel, this Superintendent of the English Gun Factory shows a very heterodox tendency to controvert the opinions which it is endeavored to set up in this country as the standard of orthodoxy in matters of gun construction. He says:

"This is true, but it seems very doubtful if the high limit of elasticity is of much value. It may, at any rate, be fairly argued, that with an original low limit of elasticity, the parts of a built-up gun will more readily adjust themselves to support each other, and to meet the required stresses, than would be the case with a gun of more rigid materials having the same breaking-strength."

As regards resistance to erosion and wear of the the bore, Colonel M. tested two barrels of the same quality, one oil-hardened, and one in the natural state, and found that there was practically no difference in the wear. But even if this advantage were established, there would be no difficulty in oil-hardening the liners only. The suggestion is made that "it may prove that the best results are produced by oil-hardening and then removing all the hardening effect by annealing at high temperature." With regard to manganese Col. M. says:

"It has been found that though its strengthening effect is much less than that of carbon, still it does strengthen steel, and at the same time is much less affected by the action of oil-hardening: that is to say, that a steel of high carbon and low manganese is much more affected by hardening oil than a steel of lower carbon and higher manganese, and is much more liable to internal strain, even when the breaking strains are equal. It is possible that by experimenting on manganese or some other ingredient having similar properties, say tungsten or chronium, a steel may be obtained much more certain in quality and much less liable to internal strain than any at present employed. The great point is to take the breaking-strain, and to allow a sufficient margin between it and the working pressure. This may, if preferred, be called working well within the elastic limit, but if the elastic limit approaches the breaking-strain, it will be necessary to work much more within it than if there is a longer range to be traversed between the two points, which amounts to taking the breaking strain as the datum. From a comparison of thousands of results, the Author has formed the opinion that, taking the breaking strain after oil—hardening as the datum, the limit of elasticity in the unhardened state rises with the proportion of manganese; and that the effect of hardening in oil increases with the proportion of carbon, raising both the elastic limit and the breaking-strain more than the higher manganesed steel. It should be remembered that the qualities of steel forgings, oil-hardened in mass, will lie about half-way between those of hardened and unhardened test-pieces."

Colonel Maitland describes the result of experiments instituted for the purpose of reproducing as nearly as possible the conditions of the sudden explosion within the gun tube. The elongations under these tests, instead of being about 27 per cent., "varied from 47 per cent. to 62 per cent." The fracture in all cases was silky and fibrous. With the largest charges of gun cotton tried, giving presumably the most sudden strain, the specimens in several cases broke in two places, the central piece being cigar-shaped. This unexpected result of increased suddenness of strain giving increased elongation, is ascribed "to the metal not having time to make up its mind, as it were, in what spot to break. Under gradual tension, the specimens usually stretch very locally and break at the spot least able to sustain the strain. Under sudden tension, the specimens stretch all over the length of the operative part." Other experiments which are described convinced Colonel Maitland that the remarkable shortness of fracture noticed when a gun bursts, is a false indication of the quality of the metal. The true indication would be obtained by putting together the pieces and measuring the amount of stretch.

Gun steel as used in England, and practically by the other two great gun-making nations, France and Germany, is described as "a ductile material, a test-specimen of which breaks under tensile-strain at about 30 tons per square inch, in soft or annealed state, and at about 45 tons per square inch when hardened by being plunged, at a temperature of 1450 deg. F., into a bath of cool oil. Chemically it contains from 0.25 to 0.5 per cent. of carbon, and from 0.05 to 0.8 per cent. of manganese. Each of these two ingredients adds to the strength of the steel, but in very unequal degrees, the carbon being about seven times as effective as the manganese. In France and Germany the actual specifications and tests differ somewhat from the British ones and from each other, but the quality of steel aimed at is substantially the same, except that the French steel is higher in carbon and tensile strength. The distribution of the carbon and of the manganese in an ingot is, Colonel M. tells us, considerably affected by the conditions of cooling, whether retarded by a brick lining to the mould or by other means. Generally, it may be taken that the parts first solidified represent most nearly the average of the ingot, the carbon and the manganese being caught and imprisoned. In the parts which remain longest fluid, the carbon and the manganese rise, so that the middle of the lower part of the ingot is the softest, and the middle of the upper part the hardest. This is illustrated by this diagram showing the percentage of carbon observed at different depths of a steel ingot:

.24	.28	.24	.30	.28	.23	.26
.26	.36	.64	.50	.57	.38	.27
.30	.39	.51	.78	.49	.42	.30
.29	.36	.40	.72	.40	.42	.29
.32	.38	.35	.43	.34	.38	.33
.31	.33	.31	.32	.30	.30	.32
.33	.27	.28	.29	.28	.27	.29
.33	.25	.26	.24	.25	.26	.30
.34	.24	.25	.22	.24	.24	.33
.32	.23	.23	.22	.23	.24	.29
.32	.25	.25	.24	.26	.26	.30
.28	.28	.30	.29	.30	.29	.28

Mr. Vickers, of Sheffield, has made a number of most interesting experiments on this subject.

FULL OR FINE SIGHT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing, par. 41, p. 16, the author says: "If the black circle is directly above its proper position, the soldier has taken, in aiming, too much front sight; or if directly below, too little front sight."

In actual firing at a stationary target, the line of sight (passing "over the bottom of the notch of the rear sight" and under the lower edge of the bull's-eye) is, or may be considered, stationary; the axis of the bore of the rifle is movable.

If, then, the soldier raises the muzzle of the piece until he can see the whole front sight, or lower the muzzle until he can see only the top of the front sight, it is plain that the shot will be in the first case high; in the second, low.

We often say: "The full sight throws high; the fine sight throws low."

When, however, we consider the conditions existing in this pointing drill, we find them just reversed.

The axis of the piece is stationary; the target and the line of sight movable.

To take a full or a fine sight the soldier does not alter the position of the muzzle, but raises or lowers his eye; or we might say *his end* of the line of sight. Is it not then equally plain that if the soldier in pointing drill raises his eye and takes "too much front sight" the line of sight will pierce the plane of the blackboard, too low, and the black circle will be *below* and not *above* its proper position.

We should, therefore, say: "*In pointing drill*, the fine sight throws high; the full sight throws low."

An exercise which teaches the recruit in theory, principles diametrically opposed to those of practice, should be abolished. "AN INSTRUCTOR."

A CHALLENGE.*

WILLET'S POINT, March 21, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN the issue of your valuable paper for March 19, there appeared an article of some length setting forth and proving conclusively to the writer of said article the inferiority of the Springfield rifle when compared with the Hotchkiss and Lee magazine guns. During the course of his remarks the writer makes the statement that the Hotchkiss rifle never got a fair trial and recommends they be issued for a new test. To use his own wise words, the captain had his "poker," and the lieutenant his "polka," and the post commander something equally important to look after, so that the practical testing of the rifle generally fell to the lot of a sergeant, who was thoroughly ignorant of its complicated mechanism, and, of course, being "thick headed," was totally blind to the splendid results to be obtained by intelligently using said mechanism to the best advantage.

Now, on behalf of aforesaid sergeants in general, and the Springfield rifle in particular, I hereby challenge any representative of any magazine gun in the United States to shoot a series of three matches according to the following conditions:

First match to be as skirmishers, "Blunt's Manual of Rifle Firing" to govern, with the exception that I will allow an unlimited amount of ammunition to be used, but my opponent to use his rifle as a single loader. Second class targets. Of course I will use the Springfield, and as the writer claims the Lee or Hotchkiss can be fired as a single loader ever so much faster than the Springfield, his advantage is apparent. Second match to be as skirmishers, in which I will allow my opponent to use his magazine and all the ammunition he can fire, I still using the Springfield.

In this match, according to the maker of magazine guns, I should be more than discounted.

The third and last match to be shot at a second-class target, distance 500 yds., and at the word of command "Commence firing," the pieces being loaded and at ready, to lie down and fire at will one minute or more as may be mutually agreed upon, my opponent to use all the ammunition he can fire during the specified time; but if he happens to use a gun with a detachable magazine, to be restricted to the use of one magazine, the writer of this challenge deeming it impracticable for a soldier in time of war to carry a machine shop around his person in the shape of detachable magazines.

As I take it there is nothing gained by rapid firing if the soldier misses the object aimed at, the one making the greatest number of points in the aggregate of the three matches to be declared the winner. As there is no question about the endurance or accuracy of the Springfield, only one of rapidity, this is the best opportunity those people will ever get to prove beyond a doubt which is the better rifle, because the Springfield will be at her best. As nearly all gun makers keep professional riflemen for the purpose of bringing out all there is in their guns, it will be easy for them to select their best man so that their rifle can get credit for all that it can do. Now, I have not mentioned any prize to be given to the winner because it is more for a principle than for a prize that I would shoot. Still, if necessary, that could be overcome. The only privilege that I would claim is to be allowed to use a different rear sight from the one now issued, because for rapid firing it is an unreliable affair. This challenge applies especially to the Hotchkiss and Lee guns, after them to any magazine gun now in use.

GEORGE DOYLE,
Sergeant, Co. A, Batt. of Engrs.

* This communication was received in March last, but its publication has been unavoidably delayed.—ED.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

MUCH has been written in your columns as to the advisability of examination previous to promotion to higher grades. A graduate leaves the Academy with a large amount of theoretical knowledge, which he has gained by severe and arduous study, but he has not gained there the discretion and practical common sense, which alone will enable him to become a good troop commander. He has not learned there how to treat the different sorts and conditions of men he will meet with in the Army; nor has he learned how to distinguish between the reckless and the utterly bad, the man on whom kindness is wasted, and the soldier who is degraded in his own eyes by punishment and therefore spoilt, by the careless use of the right to punish. Experience, gained right among the men themselves, can alone teach him these things, and experience only can give that subtle sense, which will go so far toward making him a commander beloved by his troop, and a credit to the regiment. If, then, this examination is to become an established fact, it should be a practical, as well as a theoretical, one. It should demonstrate clearly that the officer examined has by his careful attention to the duties required of him in the lower grade, fitted himself to exercise the exalted powers to be given him by promotion.

This brings us to another point worthy of our consideration. Is it fair to the enlisted men of a troop that a young and inexperienced officer should be placed in command of them for any length of time? Let his intentions be ever so good, he will in most cases demoralize the troop, and render the lives of the troopers anything but peaceful. Is it fair, again, to burden a young officer, with a responsibility and command, for which he is suited neither by his age nor by his experience? A careful investigation of this subject would, we are sure, induce the Department to insist that troops be commanded by their captains, whenever it is possible, or in cases, where his absence is absolutely unavoidable, by some experienced lieutenant. Why should not the senior first lieutenant of the regiment be assigned to the commands of troops, left without a captain. This would be satisfactory in two ways, for, while giving the man who would be the next captain plenty of experience, it would give an older, and let us hope, a wiser commander to troops in the absence of their captains. QUIVIS?

THE REPEATING-RIFLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette:

SIR: It is generally believed that the "magazine" or "repeating" rifle now being introduced into Continental armies is a new invention. Your military readers may be interested to learn that this is not the case; but that the arm in question was known more than two centuries ago, as is proved by the subjoined extract from a book of travels in Persia, printed in Paris in the year 1679: "As I knew the inclination of Mahamet-Beg for all kinds of curiosities, I made him a present of an arquebus which fired 18 shots running, loading and priming itself by half a turn of the breech. Mahamet-Beg valued this arquebus at more than a thousand tomans, although he remarked certain defects in the new invention, for which he endeavored to find some remedy. He saw that all the powder which should be expended in 18 charges might take fire at once, and that in this way the arm might do as much injury to him who was using it as to those against whom he wished to shoot. As it is easy to add something to a first invention, and the perfection of things is attained by degrees, Mahamet-Beg—philosophizing on this arquebus—believed he had discovered the way to have one made of the same nature, but which should not injure the man who used it. He communicated his idea to two French armorers in the service of the king, who worked so well according to his instructions that they made an arquebus which produced the same effect as the one I had given him, without any danger to him who wished to shoot with it." I may add that Mahamet-Beg was Minister of the Household to the King of Persia. I am, etc.,

NORWOOD, May 10. H. PHILLIPS.

THANKS TO CAPTAIN KELLOGG.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

KINDLY permit us, through your columns, to offer our hearty thanks to Capt. E. R. Kellogg, 18th Inf., for his manly letter of May 8, in defence of Lieut. Merriam, and to convey to the latter gentleman the assurance that we, also, are in cordial sympathy with his expressed ideas upon the subject of target records, and are proud to take stand beside him. It is, indeed, high time that some very foul target linen was washed, and, as it is the accumulation of three years, the public will have to help turn the mangle.

That false marking has been the cause of records that fall little short of miracles seems to us self-evident, but it is not our intention to insult the honest prejudices or convictions of any man, however mistaken we may deem them, and this is written solely in order to place ourselves on record as disbelievers in phenomenal scores.

JOS. HALE, Captain, 3d Inf;
W. E. P. FRENCH, 1st Lieut., 3d Inf.
H. P. MCCAIN, 2d Lieut., 3d Inf.
JOHN W. HANNAY, Captain, 3d Inf.

FORT SHAW, MONT. TY., May 23, 1887.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL DRILL AND ENCAMPMENT.

THERE is little to add to our report, last week, of the National Drill and Encampment beyond giving the official list of the standing of companies and organizations as announced by the judges as follows:

1. Regimental (one prize)—1, First Regiment Virginia N. G., the only competing organization in this class.

2. Battalion (two prizes)—1, Washington Light Infantry; 2, Louisville Legion of Kentucky; 3, Fifth Rhode Island.

3. Company (five prizes)—1, Lomax Rifles, Co. B, 1st Alabama; 2, Co. D, 1st Minnesota; 3, Belknap Rifles, Co. B, 3d Texas; 4, National Rifles, Washington, D. C.; 5, San Antonio Rifles, Texas. The following is the order of merit in which the remaining infantry organizations were mentioned: 6, Indianapolis Light Infantry; 7, Toledo Cadets; 8, Washington Light Infantry, Co. B; 9, Volunteer Southrons; 10, Co. A, 5th Rhode Island; 11, Muscatine Rifles; 12, Alexandria Light Infantry, Co. A, 3d Virginia; 13, Sheridan Guards, Co. B, 1st New Hampshire; 14, Walker Light Guards, Co. B, 1st Virginia; 15, Custer Guards, Co. D, 2d Michigan; 16, Fort Wayne Rifles, Co. B, 2d Indiana; 17, Wooster City Guards, Co. D, 8th Ohio; 18, Jackson Rifles, Co. D, 1st Michigan; 19, Louisiana Rifles; 20, Richmond Greys, Co. A, 1st Virginia; 21, Nealy Rifles, Co. D, 1st Maine; 22, Co. C, 1st Battalion, New Jersey; 23, Co. A, 1st Minnesota; 24, Molineaux Rifles, Co. D, 32d New York; 25, Co. A, Washington Cadet Corps; 26, 8th Separate Company, Rochester, N. Y.; 27, Governor's Guard, North Carolina; 28, State Guard, Virginia; 29, Co. A, 1st Virginia; 30, Co. C, 2d Connecticut.

4. Cavalry (two prizes)—No competitors.

5. Light Artillery (two prizes)—1, Battery A, 1st Regiment Indiana Artillery (or Indianapolis Light Artillery); 2, First Light Battery of Wisconsin (or Milwaukee Light Battery). Battery E, 1st Battalion of Artillery of Virginia (or R. E. Lee's Battery of Petersburg, Va.), drew for place and accepted programme, but did not appear for drill.

6. Machine Gun (two prizes)—1, Battery A, Ohio (or Cincinnati Battery); 2, Battery A, Louisville Legion.

7. Zouaves (two prizes)—1, Chicago Zouaves; 2, Memphis Merchants' Zouaves; 3, Keck Zouaves.

8. Cadet Corps (two prizes)—1, Michigan Military Academy Cadets; 2, Maryland Agricultural College Cadets; 3, Bethel Academy Cadets; 4, Peekskill Academy Cadets; 5, Cayuga Lake Cadets; 6, St. John's Academy Cadets.

9. Individual drill (three prizes)—1, Private H. G. Stacke, San Antonio Rifles; 2, First Sergeant Charles F. Conrad, Co. B, Washington Light Infantry; 3, First Sergeant J. B. Wagner, Co. A, Louisville Legion.

Each company was put through 82 movements, the maximum of perfection in each case being 10. The following table denotes the percentage secured by each company:

Lomax Rifles, $5,000	.753
Co. D, 1st Minnesota, $2,500	.736.6
Belknap Rifles, $1,500	.734.1
National Rifles, $1,000	.716.6
San Antonio Rifles, $500	.696.5
Indianapolis Light Infantry	.673.1
Toledo Cadets	.672.6
Washington Light Infantry	.661
Volunteer Southrons	.646
Co. A, 5th Rhode Island	.618
Muscatine Rifles	.613.3
Alexandria Light Infantry	.612.5
Sheridan Guards, New Hampshire	.608.3
Walker Light Guards, Co. B, 1st Virginia	.581.3
Custer Guards, Michigan	.576.6
Fort Wayne Rifles	.570.1
Wooster City Guards	.547
Jackson Rifles, Michigan	.539.5
Louisiana Rifles	.523.3
Co. A, Richmond Grays	.503.3
Nealy Rifles, Maine	.499
Co. C, 1st Battalion, New Jersey	.482
Co. A, 1st Minnesota	.470.3
Molineaux Rifles, New York	.464.6
Co. A, Washington Cadet Corps	.435.6
8th Separate Company, Rochester	.405
Governor's Guard, North Carolina	.367.3
State Guard of Virginia	.249.6
Co. A, 1st Virginia	.244
Co. C, 2d Connecticut	.176.6

The troops, about 2,000 in number, were drawn up in five lines, their centre facing a stand erected in the middle of the broad drill enclosure, upon which Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and a brilliantly uniformed staff had taken their places. Gen. Augur and staff came on horseback, and remained mounted during the ceremonial. Gen. Ordway, chief of Gen. Augur's staff, formally announced to Gen. Sheridan that the troops were assembled to hear the awards and receive the prizes in accordance with the decision of the Board of Judges. The envelope containing the list of awards, sealed with a ponderous circle of red wax, was then handed by Gen. Ordway to Col. Black, Chairman of the Board of Judges, who in turn passed it to Col. King, conductor of dress parades. This officer rode to a position a few yards in front of the stand, opened the envelope and read the awards, ordering the commanding officers of the winning organizations to the front, in turn, as the several awards were announced.

The first organization called was the Virginia National Guards. The troops left Washington for their homes last Saturday, and the colonel and lieutenant colonel were alone on hand to receive the prizes. Three calf-covered boxes containing the medals were handed to the colonel by Gen. Sheridan, and the large flags, with their oil-cloth coverings, making a comfortable armful, were handed to the lieutenant colonel. All the other prize-winning organizations were in line, and their commanding officers came forward at the word, marched to the stand, saluted, and received from the Lieutenant General the prizes. The cash awards were contained in open envelopes, out of which projected the ends of the newly issued national currency in bills of large denominations.

In addition to the list of prizes announced to be awarded by the Board of Judges, the Executive Committee bestowed upon the 1st Light Battery of Wisconsin a gold medal for proficiency in sabre drill, and a silver medal to the Louisville Legion Drum Corps for proficiency in music and movement. When the commanding officer of the National Rifles of Washington reported in accordance with orders to receive the fourth infantry prize, he was informed that a protest had been entered by the Washington Light Infantry and that the prize awarded to the Rifles would be withheld pending the decision of the Board. The Light Infantry Corps claims that one of the officers of the Rifles was within the enclosure when the drill of a company took place, and therefore had an opportunity to acquaint himself with the movements and general proceedings of the contest, which was against the orders issued by Gen. Augur.

The cadet drill was performed by the Peekskill, N. Y.; St. John's Academy, Va.; Bethel Academy, Va.; Maryland Agricultural College, Cayuga Lake, N. Y.; Michigan Military Academy, and Washington High School boys. During the drill of the St. John's Academy boys it rained in torrents. The favored occupants of the covered grand stand huddled together, screamed a little, pulled up their umbrellas as a partial shelter and looked out at the shadowy forms of the sturdy youngsters in the field. The harder it rained the better seemed to be the drilling. Right and left they wheeled, now almost out of sight, then back at the double quick to the front. The climax was reached and a great sympathetic groan and shudder shook the foundations of the stand when at the word "fire lying down," the lads sprawled face down on the wet grass, and snapped away at nothing as cheerily as though they were so many frogs at play. They were still at it when the rain ceased.

The discipline of the camp was excellently maintained throughout. Not a single case of disorderly conduct was reported, and with the exception of the refusal of the Vicksburg Southrons and Memphis Zouaves, who declined marching in the parade on Wednesday behind colored organizations, not a single act of insubordination occurred. As to the Southrons and Zouaves we may say that "boys will be boys," but they should not be babies and cry when they can't have their own way. Organizations so wanting in the first principles of military subordination should be disbanded.

The chief fault to be found with the average volunteer organization was brought out conspicuously. It is the desire to don the most gorgeous, fantastical and useless uniforms possible—such as towering bearskin caps, epaulettes for the privates, shining brass and resplendent gold lace. These in many instances, interfered with the proper performance of the soldiers' duties, and were the cause of their being rated lower probably by the judges than if they had had an opportunity to go through their evolutions without all that useless toggery.

The judges required each regiment and company to comply rigidly with the tactics, and any variations therefrom, no matter how effective to the popular eye, were scored as bad marks. Of this the N. Y. *Times* says: "Old Army officers recall that at the outbreak of the war one great difficulty experienced with nearly all the militia companies sent to the front was that each State seemed to have its own system of drill which had to be unlearned before the men of different States could be drilled together; and another difficulty was that all the officers who had served in the Mexican War adhered to the old Scott system of tactics, long since superseded by Hardee's. If the result of the late national drill should be to impress upon all the participating companies the necessity in future of complying scrupulously with the regulation tactics and avoiding all showy fancy movements, a much more beneficial object will have been attained than any that has heretofore been brought forward in this purely speculative venture, and the enterprising gentlemen whose pockets will be depleted by this undertaking will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have conferred a patriotic benefit on the country at large, which perhaps may entitle them—who knows?—to Congressional consideration. The *Critic* figures as follows on the result: Expenditures, including prizes, $60,000; receipts for privilege and admission, $30,000; amount paid in on guarantee fund, $25,000; amount to be assessed on subscribers to the guarantee fund, $5,000; total, $60,000, showing an estimated loss to the promoters of the enterprise of $30,000."

DECORATION DAY PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE clouds which overhung the horizon when Monday, May 30, broke on New York City, dressed in her holiday attire, and threatened to drench those who turned out to celebrate the day in orthodox fashion, rolled by without doing the least harm. The consequence was one of the most comfortable, smoothest parades we have had in years. Neither dust, nor rain, nor oppressive heat hampered the soldiers in the performance of their solemn duty, and heaven's favor reflected itself in the marching and bearing of the men as organization after organization filed past. Interest in Decoration Day is by no means waning, and the crowd which turned out to see the procession was as dense and enthusiastic as ever. Both stands at the reviewing point were packed to repletion, and the cheers which greeted the marching column as incessant and hearty as ever. The plan to dismiss the parade at Fourteenth street is commendable. The march to this point is sufficiently long to answer all requirements, while those who are engaged in it are neither worn out so as to be disabled for the rest of the day, nor do they lose the opportunity to spend a portion of what is a holiday for all in a manner satisfactory to themselves. The latter was invariably the case when the march was prolonged way into the afternoon under a broiling sun or in drenching rain.

A depression in the pavement, about 5 feet wide and from 3 to 4 inches deep, caused by the tearing open of the street by some corporation, and which ended in a mud puddle just in front of the reviewing stand, rendered the keeping up of a straight, solid alignment a difficult matter. The larger companies had barely space to pass between the two stands, and this space was still more reduced by the lines of guards and police stretched along the street, and which on this occasion seemed to be still further advanced than usual. The stands should be built so as to give plenty of room, as well as to obviate the change of direction, always necessary at this point. Slight as it is, it interferes with the marching, and only by the closest attention can the lines be prevented from breaking. The guard this year was furnished by the 7th Regiment, under command of Lieut. Tackaberry.

They were spared the disagreeable duty of collecting tickets and taking charge of the stands as was customary in former years. The Grand Army looked after these matters, which is as it should be. The duty of an usher hardly harmonizes with that of a soldier. The Guard were neatly gotten up, their helmets, belts and trousers looked their whitest, and their buttons and trimmings their brightest. When they began their work they showed a tendency to walk their posts in the old automatic style, all walking in the same direction and facing about at the same time. This, however, has been decided against by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, and Lieut. Tackaberry, who was aware of this, corrected the matter in the beginning, and from that time all passed off correctly.

The review was taken by Governor Hill, of New York, who, with his party, in carriages, was escorted to the stand by the Old Guard. In the Governor's carriage was Major-Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General of New York. The next carriage contained Brig.-Gens. D. D. Wylie, Chief of Artillery; J. D. Bryant, Surgeon-General; J. M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance; and Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army, wiry, slim, with snow white hair and beard, but full of vigor, was in another carriage, in civilian dress, and as the hero ascended the steps to the platform he received an ovation which rivalled that of the Governor in heartiness. There were besides Col. H. C. Hodges, of the Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., in uniform, and other civil and military people of note on the reviewing stand, altogether a very distinguished party. The escort was the only dilapidated looking feature of the occasion. The Old Guard which, of course, never surrenders, nevertheless seemed to have died to a considerable extent on this occasion. There were scarcely enough of them in line to make a decent escort at a corporal's funeral. What there was present was all band, bearskin hat and abdominal protuberance, but numbers were sadly wanting. An Old Guardsman leaves too large a vacancy to disappear unnoticed. Therefore, the absence of so many was extensively commented upon, and malicious people on the stand said that those who were not in line were rendered *hors du combat* in an engagement in Connecticut the day before. Of course, this explains the matter.

We have on some former occasion referred to the subject of escort duty on reviews of this kind, and we now repeat that the Old Guard is not the proper body to perform that service. If the President of the U. S. reviews the column he should be escorted by a detachment of his own troops—the Regular Army—and if the Governor of a State is the reviewing officer a detachment of *his* own troops—the bona fide National Guard—should conduct him to the reviewing point. To have this service performed by a band of toy soldiers who cannot even perform the manual of arms in decent style, and who failed to turn out respectably, in a numerical sense in this case, is absurd and should be discontinued. In making this statement we reflect the opinions of the best element of the active National Guard, who for years have been dissatisfied with the practice now existing.

The parade of the troops was rendered somewhat less gorgeous by the absence of two Generals and their brilliant staffs in consequence of last year's reorganization of the Guard. Where formerly appeared one Major-General and two Brigadiers, one Brigadier had now to answer the purpose. The column, therefore was less brilliant, but infinitely more simple. Simplicity, however, is military, and, therefore, the change is a gain rather than a loss. The troops had all arrived in their places in proper time and there was no delay in starting the column. The sight was imposing, as the solid forest of glittering bayonets, white helmets, and bright plumes filed down the hill from the upper part of 5th Ave., and without interruption or break they reached the reviewing point. Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and his staff were splendidly mounted and rendered their salutes in superb style. Their steeds seemed to comprehend the requirements of the situation and marched past the reviewing point in a manner worthy of old soldiers. None of those attempts to show superior horsemanship, so alarmingly frequent on reviews of this kind and where the rider usually gets the worst of the struggle between man and beast, were made. The applause of the crowd was, therefore, well deserved.

The 7th, as usual, marched at the head of the line with Col. Emmons Clark, one of the most soldierly figures of the parade. The regiment was divided into 20 commands, which reached from curb to curb, scarcely able to pass between the two stands. The marching of the men was superb and it would be a difficult matter to state which company excelled. The turnout was great in numbers and magnificent in general appearance. The regiment never looked better.

The 69th Regiment surpassed its record in numbers for years past. Twenty commands of 16 files is a turnout of which any regiment ought to be proud. The men marched like veterans, and a better looking turnout has seldom passed the reviewing stand. There is, however, a drawback, and that is the awkward manner in which some of the company officers rendered their salutes. The Field and Staff were excellent, as usual, but Col. Cavanagh deserves severe censure for allowing men to take command of companies in his regiment who handle their swords like crowbars, who walk like bogtrotters, and whose whole bearing should debar them from controlling men. This is a perpetual trouble with a regiment which could otherwise take rank among the best in the Service. An officer need not be a dude, but to be efficient he should at least be able to handle his sword, which is his weapon of defence, with as much skill as the enlisted man is required to handle and fire off his musket. The 69th has improved very much of late, so far as its enlisted material is concerned. The colonel should now look closer after his officers. How men of the calibre of some of those in this parade passed the Examining Board, is a puzzle.

"Small, but neat" was the general verdict which greeted the 8th Regiment, Col. Geo. D. Scott, as it passed with eight commands of 14 files front in State service uniform, with white trousers and white helmets. Of course, the alignments and distances were perfect, and the general appearance of the regiment showed a decided improvement over their last parade. Many recruits, who have joined since the regiment left its old quarters, were not in rank, but the fact that the organization paraded with larger numbers than at the last turnout, shows that the new armory is doing its work. Under the circumstances it was a highly satisfactory turnout.

The 9th passed with nine commands of 16 files. Their flags showed the highly meritorious services which the regiment rendered during the war. The blanks necessary in the rear ranks to make proper company fronts speak louder than any oration could in the direction of the necessity of a proper armory for an organization whose claims, on account of gallant war services, can scarcely be surpassed by any other organization.

The 12th Regiment, which, under the command of the lieutenant colonel, followed next, deserves special recognition. Its most distinctive feature was that it was dressed in the State Service uniform as it is issued, without additions or detractions. The regiment honored the uniform and the uniform honored the regiment. The latter looked like soldiers, every man and every inch of them. There were ten commands of 20 files without blanks, "a regiment which can be relied upon," and the marching of the men, and the bearing and action of the officers, showed that they were all well drilled and up to all requirements. The marching of

the rank and file and the bearing of the officers were not surpassed in the column.

The manner in which Col. E. A. McAlpine led the gallant 71st past the reviewing stand made everybody who is acquainted with the matter sorry that he is going to leave the regiment. Some of the horses had too much spirit for the young bloods of the staff who attempted to control them, but the regiment passed in good style with ten commands, with fronts varying between 16 and 20 files. The regiment looked handsome, but it could have made a better impression if the shoulder scales and white belts had been kept at home and the plain State dress substituted.

The 11th, under command of Col. Stewart, with the assistance of Lieut.-Col. Walton and Major Jones, is improving rapidly. It is a long time since this regiment could turn out 10 commands of 14 files as they did on this occasion. The transformation into an American uniform has wrought a wonderful change for the better in this organization and the regiment never looked better for years than it did on this occasion. The most remarkable feature about them is that while they want more spacious quarters than those now occupied by them, they prefer their present location to any uptown site, which will leave at least one regiment in the downtown district if occasion for the use of troops should arise.

The 22d divides with the 7th the honor of being the best regiment in the Guard. It maintained its place on this occasion manfully. A finer lot of officers and men scarcely ever passed the reviewing stand. They had 12 commands of 16 files and their marching could not be surpassed. Every man showed that he was fully instructed in the duties of a soldier, that he thoroughly appreciated the responsibility of his position, and that in time of need the confidence of the community in the organization would not be misplaced.

Now came the batteries. Capt. Earle's 2d Battery made a better appearance than ever. In addition to the four Gatlings, two field pieces have lately been secured, and, as the command has a full, well drilled personnel to man all the pieces, it looked imposing. With proper mounts (which cannot be secured under the circumstances) this battery, so far as instruction is concerned, would rival any battery in the Regular Service.

The 1st Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, which is entirely armed with field pieces, passed a handsome inspection with the drawback of unserviceable mounts in several cases.

Many people did not know that "Jack Tar" could make as good a show on dry land as on his native element, but the marching of the five companies of sailors, who formed the rear of the brigade of bona fide troops and the management of their commanding officers convinced all to the contrary. Their marching, and the action of the commanders of the Naval Brigade, were equal to the best in the parade, which was the finest seen in many years.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NOTES FROM THE NIAGARA.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.

THE annual inspection and muster of the 74th Regiment was held at its armory on Virginia street, Wednesday evening, May 25. Of the rank and file, 343 answered present to their names, which, together with 17 of the field and staff officers, made a total of 360 men—95 per cent. of the command. The manual was well executed, and the dress parade was especially good. Cos. B, E and F turned out 100 per cent. of their men. Of Co. F, Assistant Inspector McGrath said after the inspection: "You have a keen, sharp-looking company, I wish there were ten such in the regiment."

The 65th Regiment had their inspection the following night, May 26. The regiment mustered 80 per cent. of its men, 357 being present, and 87 absent. None of the companies turned out all of their men, Co. F doing the best, with two absentees.

The 42d Separate Company, of Niagara Falls, were inspected Friday afternoon, May 27. There are 102 men in the company, and 90 were present. The 42d was organized in November, 1885, and armed and equipped in May, 1886. The company, as is usual with most of the separate commands, has a superior membership. The "best" men of the town belong to the company, and there, it may be said, that it is a credit as well as a benefit to be in the militia. A new armory has just been completed for them and will be opened on the evening of June 7. Gen. Doyle and staff will be present, and the occasion will be a notable one for Niagara Falls.

"I am very glad to say," said Assistant Insp.-Gen. McGrath, "that in the case of both of the Buffalo regiments, there has been in the inspection and muster a great improvement over that of last year. The general appearance of the 65th, its uniform and equipments, are so much better than that in 1886, that if the improvement were to be computed by percentage, 1000 per cent. would not be too high. Niagara Falls has an excellent company, with that rare feature, three good officers, Capt. C. B. Gaskell, 1st Lieut. L. W. Pettebone and 2d Lieut. M. B. Butler. The orders of the two lieutenants are perfect. The village and the people of Niagara Falls have every reason to be proud of their company."

In accordance with the new decision of the War Department at Washington, and in obedience to orders issued to the New York State militia, the 65th Regiment and the 42d Company, after the execution of the inspection arms, brought the hammer to full cock, these instructions being intended to apply to the Springfield rifle, with which the Regular Army is armed. Upon receiving the piece, the hammer is lowered to half-cock. This is as near the instructions as the Remington rifle will allow. The 74th Regiment handled their pieces in the inspection in the old manner, adapted for the arms with which the State National Guard is supplied.

Sunday night, May 29, the 65th Regiment, upon invitation of its chaplain, the Rev. John W. Brown, attended service at St. Paul's, the Cathedral Church, of the Episcopal diocese of Western New York. The music was grand and impressive. The regiment marched to the church headed by Plogstead's full band, which played in the church, together with the great organ, the Chancel organ, and the surpliced choir. The whole harmonized very well, considering that no previous rehearsals had been held.

On the same night the 74th Regiment attended divine service at St. Luke's, the Episcopal Church of the chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Walter North. At both churches good sermons were heard.

Monday, May 30, being Decoration Day, both regiments were paraded as escorts to the Grand Army of the Republic. The 74th turned out 273 men and the 65th 294 men. The day was oppressively warm. After the parade, the 74th marched to their armory and were dismissed. The 65th were sent to the "Front," a part of the park system overlooking the lake and river, and drilled in skirmish movements. Forty rounds of cartridges were distributed and a sham battle was fought. A skirmish line was sent out against an enemy invisible in war and invincible in peace was driven in, and then the whole regiment went out bravely to the rescue.

The drill season in Buffalo is nearly at an end. Some of the ambitious companies will go to the Park in June for skirmish drills in heavy marching order, but the majority will stack arms until fall. EXTREM.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Captain Robert D. Selden, late of the 5th Maryland, has accepted the office of Major and Commissary of Subsistence on the brigade staff of Gen. Stewart Brown.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Daily Times* says; "If the opinion of the members of the 23d Regiment, as expressed at the armory May 27, is a forerunner of the action soon to be taken by the Council of Officers, Col. John N. Partridge will be the next commanding officer of the regiment. While all the other candidates for the position have gradually lost ground, Col. Partridge has not only held his own, but the number of his friends has been steadily increasing and he is to-day stronger than he ever was before. Gen. Barnes is considered to be out of the race, and even some of his warmest supporters admit now that he would not accept the position if offered to him. The name of Lieut.-Col. Bacon has again loomed up during the past few days, but his candidacy is advocated only by a few, owing to the positive declaration made by him several weeks ago that under no consideration could he accept a nomination as the successor of Col. Chas. L. Fincke."

Cappa, with his 7th Regiment band, is helping celebrate the Queen's jubilee in Quebec, and *Le Courier du Canada* exhausts the resources of the French language in the attempt to describe the performance. As every National Guardsman reads French as fluently as he does English, we will not stop for a translation. *Le Courier* says: "La fanfare du 7ème régiment est tout simplement étonnante. Les instrumentistes qui la composent sont tous d'une force extraordinaire. Le premier cornet, la première clarinette, la flûte, le piccolo, en un mot presque tous les principaux musiciens de fanfare sont des artistes. Ils sont secondés par des exécutants de premier mérite. Fondez tous ces talents divers, et mettez-les sous la direction, savante d'un chef d'archestre comme Cappa, et vous avez un ensemble d'harmonie et de perfection musicale dont l'effet est intraduisible. Rogers, le premier cornet, est prodigieux. On murmurait hier soir, le nom de Libérati. Nous n'entendons pas faire un parallèle. Mais il nous semble que si Libérati a peut-être plus de sonorité, plus d'embouchure, Rogers a plus de souplesse, plus de variété. Signor Norrito joue du piccolo d'une manière ravissante. En fermant les yeux, on aurait juré entendre les modulations, les trilles harmonieux d'un rossignol. C'était vraiment un enchantement que de prêter l'oreille à cette musique exquise."

Mr. W. C. Boylan is a partaker in the joy of the winners of the first and second company prizes at the Washington Drill, as their uniforms were made by him. The New York *Sun* especially commends the uniforms of the Lomax Rifles.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE first of the series of monthly matches of the N. R. A. took place at Creedmoor on Saturday, May 28, being the Qualification and Marksman's Badge Matches of 1887. The attendance was very good despite the stormy weather, which was very favorable for the competitors, some excellent scores being made. Following are the best scores, the seven first scores being the winners of the match:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Tot.
John F. Klein, 17th Sep. Co.	23	25	48
T. Mahoney, Co. E, 12th Regt.	21	24	45
J. D. Burtiss, 17th Sep. Co.	20	24	44
Geo. L. Fox, 2d Brig. Staff	20	24	44
G. S. Scott, Jr., Co. A, 23d Regt.	21	23	44
W. A. Stokes, Co. I, 23d Regt.	21	23	44
R. McLean, Co. K, 7th Regt.	22	22	44
S. W. Merritt, Co. B, 7th Regt.	20	23	43
Richd. Oliver, Staff, 23d Regt.	21	22	43
H. Graff, Co. B, 23d Regt.	21	22	43
C. F. Robbins, Staff, S. N. Y.	21	22	43

The dates of the next matches are June 11 and 18, and July 4.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE four infantry battalions were consolidated May 27 by order of the Governor into two regiments of infantry and two separate companies additional, these latter being the former colored battalion.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. J.—The Service rifle, latest model, is the Springfield, calibre .45.

Boston.—Write to the Adjutant and Inspector of the U. S. Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Constant Reader asks: Which nationality predominates in the U. S. Army? ANS.—Native-born Americans.

Subscriber.—Lieut.-Col. W. F. Drum, 12th Inf., is on duty as Inspector-General, Department of Arizona, with station at Los Angeles, California.

J. T.—Write to the commanding officer, National Armory, Springfield, Mass., as to practicability of purchasing a Service rifle, cal. .45 (latest model), with cost, etc.

Rex.—You can enlist at any of the recruiting rendezvous, as landsman, if you are of age and not over 25. Boston or New York would probably be your nearest station.

Maritime.—Par. 73 of the Regulations is not a dead letter so far as we are aware. In the case you mention the officer will have served with his regiment two years June 15 next.

A. A.—If there has been but one appointment as Post Q. M. Sergeant from your regiment, it is quite likely that a successful applicant from it will be appointed when a vacancy occurs.

X. Y. Z.—The Hospital Stewards will receive on the June muster the increase of pay from March 1, allowed by law. Efforts are being made to have some change in the uniforms of Hospital Stewards, but there is nothing definite as yet.

S. F. H.—The Regulations prescribe that retained pay may be withheld on discharge by reason of "repeated trials by court-martial and punishment for misconduct, of which timely report shall be made to the War Department, and approved as basis of forfeiture."

U. S. N.—Apprentices are eligible to promotion as petty officers, and under Section 1,417, R. S., preference in appointment as warrant officers is given to seamen who served an apprenticeship. The petty officers who receive $60 per month, are masters-at-arms, equipment yeoman, apothecaries, paymaster's yeoman and engineer's yeoman.

J. H. McL.—See answer to "Ignorance" in JOURNAL of Nov. 13, 1886, p. 317: "A soldier does not forfeit his citizenship by enlisting. He is still entitled to vote where he has a 'residence.' If he came from New York, for instance, he may vote in New York, if he can get home on Election Day. If he came from New York City his living on Governor's Island would not deprive him of his right to vote in New York City. If he came from Louisiana he does not acquire a residence in New York with right to vote by serving on Governor's Island. A man does not forfeit his 'residence' by enlisting.' If a minor, his residence remains that of his father or guardian."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Kansas Commandery, June 2, the following were balloted for: Capt. Clark Gray, U. S. V.; W. M. Leeper, L. J. Webb, and G. H. Anthony. The following are the officers for 1887-88: Commander, Gen. Charles W. Blair, U. S. V.; Senior Vice, Capt. Merritt H. Insley, late U. S. A.; Junior Vice, Col. Chas. Page, U. S. A.; Recorder, Col. Jas. P. Martin, U. S. A.; Registrar, Col. James H. Gillpatrick, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Capt. Lafayette E. Campbell, U. S. A.; Chancellor, Col. Thomas J. Anderson, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Col. James L. Abernothy, U. S. V.; Council, Major Geo. T. Anthony, Gen. John A. Martin, Capt. James A. McGonigle, Col. Augustus C. Van Duyn, and Gen. Charles Candy, U. S. V. The Commandery now numbers 128.

A special meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery is to be held at the Sherwood Forest House, Green Lake, on Saturday, June 4, to the entertainment connected with which the wives and daughters of companions are invited. A good time is expected.

(From the Washington Critic.)

SHE (witnessing the play of "Ten Nights in a Barroom")—How dreadfully awful it is. Don't you think so, Jack?

Jack—It isn't half as bad as ten barrooms in a night.

THE NEW AND THE OLD.

THE London *Daily Telegraph* referring to obsolete war vessels, and comparing the old *Victory* with the new *Victoria*, says: "Her Majesty's new and irresistible namesake needs for her company only 550 officers and men, contrasted with the 850 of the old *Victory*, such is the help which modern machinery and hydraulic engines have lent to sailors. Nor is it to be doubted that this diminished equipment of blue jackets—from which we must further deduct 110 who are engineers and stokers—contains 'hearts of oak' as stalwart, dutiful, skilful, and valiant as Nelson's sea lions. They live, however, a different life upon the water, and, if naval battles ever ensue, the conflict will prove short, sharp, and awfully decisive, what with underwater warfare and the awful force of extant gunnery. It has to be recorded of the noble ironclad just launched that, when fully provided with coal, she will be able to run 5,000 knots without a break, which should suffice to take her wherever the interests of the flag demand."

THE GATLING IN ENGLAND.

THE *Engineer* says: "Sir W. Armstrong and Co., are the English makers of the Gatling gun, which may be described as a machine rifle. It possesses a positive automatic feeding arrangement, and the whole mechanism of the gun is simple and trustworthy. The gun is ten-barrelled, the barrels being grouped around a central spindle. To the breech end is affixed the feed drum, containing 104 cartridges; and on turning the handle these are successively forced into the cylinder of the gun, which contains the mechanism for pushing them into the barrels, firing them, and withdrawing the empty cases. The gun can fire from 800 to 1,000 rounds a minute, at any angle of elevation or depression. The total weight of gun and stand is 1½ cwt. The gun is either placed on a stand on the bulwark of a ship or boat, or is adapted to service in the field by means of a travelling carriage and limber. A special form of field carriage has also been designed, which enables the gun to be fired while on the move, an important advantage in many instances. It is specially claimed for this machine gun that its feed does not depend upon gravity, consequently the gun can be fired in any position without affecting the feed—vertically if desired. This is important in a mitrailleuse proper, which it may be desirable to thrust into any corner and bring to bear downward and upward at the extreme angles in ditches of forts, and at boats in sea service."

THE "BELGIAN COCK-PIT."

THE Belgian committee on the proposed fortifications of the Meuse conclude that the present fortifications at Liège, Huy, and Namur can no longer resist modern artillery. If the line of the Meuse were well fortified and defended, the attempt to traverse Belgian territory would offer no advantages to a belligerent, and would therefore no longer have to be apprehended. Of the twenty-six bridges across the Meuse, seven only would remain unprotected by the proposed works, and these seven are for the most part on roads of little strategic importance. They are provided with mining chambers, to be blown up if necessary. All the Generals were consulted, and they voted unanimously in favor of the different points of the present project, and consider that the military and political interests of Belgium necessitate the immediate construction of all those works. Liège is to have six large forts and six small ones, Namur five large and four small, the old citadels in both cases being disarmed and used henceforth only as barracks, magazines, and stores.

CENTURY OF LA PEROUSE'S BIRTH.

THE French Geographical Society is, says the Hampshire *Telegraph*, making preparations to celebrate in a solemn manner the centenary of the death of LaPérouse, the navigator, though it is impossible to fix the day or even the year in which LaPérouse died. In 1785 he was despatched to the Eastern and Southern Seas on a vague mission of discovery. He sailed from Brest with two frigates, and reports were received from him in due time from Chinese and Australasian waters. But after 1788 he and his frigate disappeared as mysteriously as Sir John Franklin and the *Erebus* and *Terror* sixty years after. Expeditions were sent in search of him but in vain. Ultimately, in 1827, the wreck of the frigate was discovered in Vanikora Island, on the New Hebrides group, and in the following year a French Captain who visited the island brought home the report that LaPérouse and his frigates had been wrecked there, probably forty years before.

TORPEDO-BOATS.

IN the *Temps* we find some observations on the cruise of Admiral Brown's torpedo division. It appears that Nos. 27 and 28 were so much damaged during the trip to Algeria that they have been paid off, and four other torpedo-boats are being repaired. Should this continue, says the correspondent of the *Temps*, there will soon remain no more torpedo-boats of 33 metres attached to the experimental squadron, and we shall wear out a flotilla worth some £200,000 all to no purpose. The writer contends that these torpedo-boats were not intended for the high seas, but merely for roads. The *bateau canon, Gabriel Charmes*, is a complete failure. This craft, 41 metres long, and armed with one heavy piece, left Toulon the other day for practice, and went and blazed away, at 1,000 metres distance, at a little island 200 metres long, without once hitting it, so unstable was the platform rendered by the motion of the waves, which do not appear to have been running very high.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The torpedo-boat manœuvres off Portland resulted in a couple of disasters. Nos. 43 and 66 collided; the former was very much knocked about in the bows, the latter, a stronger built 'Yarrow' craft, being but slightly damaged. This accident is attributed to the comparative unhandiness of No. 66; at the same time, the result has shown that such a boat is not so liable to be placed *hors de combat* as the 'Thorneycroft,' with quicker turning power. Taking into account the speed at which the boats are manœuvred, the absence of all lights on board them, and the close proximity they are obliged to preserve, such an oc-

currence is not to be marvelled at; in fact, it says a great deal for the expertness and ability with which these swift little craft are handled that more collisions have not happened."

Engineering says: "There is little doubt that the tendency of torpedo boat practice has been to reduce structural weight until the limits of reasonable security have been overstepped, and we could mention more than one instance of such vessels owned by foreign governments that have become racked and strained in a seaway to such an extent that very heavy repairs were necessary before they could be made at all serviceable. Extreme speed on the measured mile is of course most desirable, provided that a good record can be attained under conditions of actual service, but it is very dearly purchased by any excessive cutting down of weight.

NAPOLEON THE FIRST.

IN his article in "Scribner's" for June Mr. John C. Ropes says: "The fall of the Second Empire, with all its mortifying incidents and terrible disasters, did much—however illogically—to lower the prestige of Napoleon the First; and since 1871 Republicans and Bonapartists have been always at swords' points. In France to-day, whatever may be in fact the strength of the veneration felt for the First Napoleon, one sees and hears little of him. There are, of course many prints, busts, medals, statuettes of him to be found in the shops; but they are not so highly prized, I fancy, to-day as they were forty years ago.

"All that a highly educated man of wonderful sagacity, thorough information, resolute purpose, and untiring industry could do for the people of France and its dependencies was done by Napoleon Bonaparte. The France of to-day bears everywhere the marks of his marvellous capacity for reconstruction and organization. In all Napoleon's legislation we find the same wise, enlightened, humane spirit—I was about to say modern spirit, and the word modern does define what I mean with a good degree of exactness. I mean that the spirit of the nineteenth century—its tolerant, hopeful, progressive spirit, to which the hatreds and bitternesses begotten of aristocratic and religious prejudice are unknown—runs through all the legislative and practical work of Napoleon in Europe."

NAPOLEON III. AND HIS FAMILY.

THE following curious letter from the late Emperor of the French to his uncle, Joseph Bonaparte, was sold recently at the Hotel Drouot, in Paris, for the trifling sum of $10:

LORIENT, Nov. 15, 1836.

MY DEAR UNCLE: You will no doubt have learned with surprise of my attempt at Strasburg. When one does not succeed one's intentions are always misrepresented; one is sure to be blamed and calumniated even by one's own relatives. Therefore, I shall not endeavor to-day to exculpate myself in your eyes. I leave to-morrow for America, and shall be greatly obliged if you will send me some letters of recommendation for Philadelphia and New York. In quitting Europe, perhaps forever, I feel the deerest sorrow when I think that even in my own family I shall find nobody to pity my fate. Good-bye, my dear uncle, and never doubt my sentiments towards yourself. Your tender nephew,

NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

JUDGING by the number of names at present registered, the total strength of the Swiss Landsturm will reach 300,000, with a population of only 2,900,000.

NEWS has been received to the effect that the Ameer of Afghanistan has defeated the Ghilzais at Ghuznee. Both sides sustained heavy losses. The Joawribazaras have submitted.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF'S opinion of Bismarck, written in 1879: "He aims at undermining our (the Russians') position, ruining us morally, embroiling us with France, Turkey and the Balkan States; and then he will leave us to the follies and mistakes which he will by that time have made us commit. . . . I shall be dead then." If the first part of Gen. Skobeleff's prophecy proves to be as correct as that in the last sentence, there's a heap of trouble waiting for Russia in the next two years.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE new French cabinet formed by M. Rouvier does not include Gen. Boulanger, he having been succeeded as Minister of War by Gen. Ferron.

IN order, says the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin), that the Russian torpedo-boats may be kept in constant readiness, an order has been issued that each is to be permanently commissioned. The total number of boats in the Baltic is eighty-seven, in forty-five of which the new regulation will be carried into effect immediately.

THE population in England and Wales was enumerated on April 4, 1881, as 25,974,439, and on the hypothesis that the rate of increase or decrease that prevailed between the census of 1871 and that of 1881 was maintained, the population in the middle of 1886 was estimated to be 27,870,586. This means an increase of about 7.3 per cent. in the five years.

CAPTAIN VON HUENE, the Military Attache to the German Embassy at Paris, whose implication with Ayrolles affair of secretly disposing of military plans, was sought to be established by the French War Office, and which was referred to in the *Broad Arrow* of April 2, has been promoted to the rank of major, by his own Government. The fact is significant.

LIEUTENANT WEYL gives us a description of the results of the practice made against the *Belliqueuse* with mélinite shells, which results were to have been kept secret. It appears that the damage done in the unprotected portion of the condemned vessel was frightful, whereas the shells made only a small dent in the iron plates. A sheep which had been placed in the battery was riddled with splinters, while another sheep confined in the plated turret escaped uninjured. The naval officers who visited the *Belliqueuse* all expressed the opinion advocated by the writer that this is no time for unarmoring ships, which will require more armor than ever. Another account says: The destructive effect anticipated by the use of melinite shells, when fired against the French ironclad *Belliqueuse*, has been much overrated, the vessel having survived the bombardment and been towed back to port. It is stated the shells burst and broke up before the hull of the vessel was penetrated.

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REPLYING to a question in Parliament, concerning defective weapons, the English Secretary of State for War stated that out of over 40,000 triangular bayonets sent in from troops, 31 per cent., or about 12,400 altogether, failed to pass the test, and had to be condemned. Of 34 800 sword bayonets taken from the hands of troops or out of store for the purpose of being retested, more than 10 per cent. proved worthless, though after being again hardened and tempered, half these stood the slight strain to which they were submitted.

W. B. G. in a letter to the *Engineer* says: "As a matter of fact, solid steel plates were made by Sheffield firms so far back as 1878, of quite as good a quality and as suitable for the purpose as can be, or are being, made at the present day, but the results of the official tests were unsatisfactory. The French firm have since made no advance in the manufacture, and the weaknesses inherent in the solid steel plate remain as pronounced as then. A large proportion of the Creuset plates crack before they are put upon the ship's side when made hard in the attempt to resist the impact of the shot; and it made soft, to avoid cracking, they are perforated by the shot as easily as the wrought iron plates were before the adoption of the compound plate created a revolution, and once more wrested the superiority from the gun."

THE Sultan of Turkey has ceded the island of Cyprus to England.

APRIL 30 was launched, at the Thames Ironworks, the *Sans Pareil*, armor-plated turret-ship of 10,470 tons and 12,000 horse-power.

A PRIZE of 1,000 marks has just been advertised for the best pattern field flask, or bottle, to be carried by the German soldier in conjunction with his "bread-bag," or haversack. The conditions are that the component material of the vessel shall not impart any flavor or taste to the contents, be the liquor water, wine, spirit, tea, coffee, or any other beverage; that it shall be under a certain weight, capable of holding half a litre, and sufficiently strong to stand rough usage.

THE *Avenir Militaire* publishes a letter from "An Ancient Colonel" on the new "Instruction for Combat," all in favor of dense formations, as supports, of course, to the skirmish line, from his experience in command of a corps in 1870-71. He attributes the success of the Prussians to their massive attack formations on the "thin 'blue' lines" of the French. He ridicules the idea of a battle fought on an extended front, "where an army of 500,000 men would extend for more than 100 kilometres." Put them on a front of 25 kilometres, organize behind your chain of skirmishers a series of shocks increasing in force, concentrated on a limited front—the victory will be his who can bring the greatest masses to bear in a limited space on the front of the battle." Gen. Boulanger's preferences are indicated by his return to the offensive in French tactics.

THERE is said to be at the present time on the pension lists of the British Army the names of widows of officers to whom pensions were granted 70 years ago. Some of these widows must therefore be from 100 to 130 years of age. But the average Englishman is skeptical on this point, preferring to believe that there is fraud somewhere.

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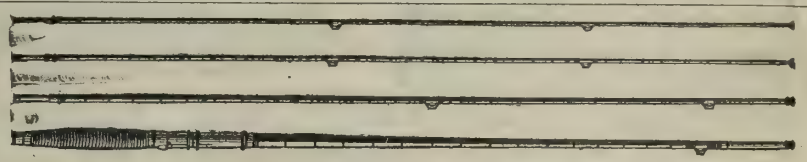
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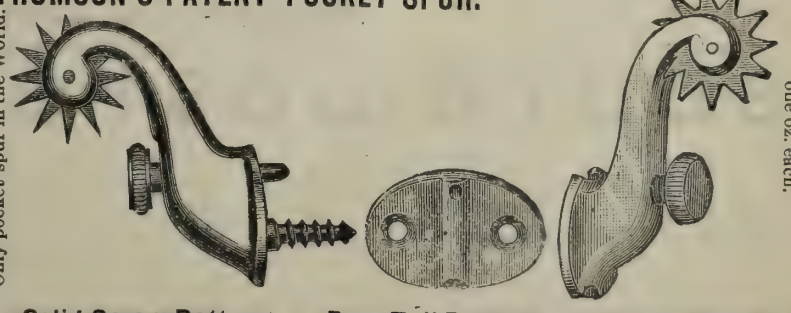
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BIRTHS.

FARROW.—At Baltimore, Md., May 31, 1887, to the wife of Lieutenant Edward S. Farrow, U. S. Army, a daughter.

MARRIED.

HOGG-HEYL.—On Wednesday, May 25, at St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. McConnell, WILLIAM STETSON HOGG, Lieut. U. S. Navy, to CLARA WHANN HEYL, daughter of Surgeon T. C. Heyl, U. S. Navy.

PARSONS-ROYALL.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., Mr. ARTHUR JEFFREY PARSONS to AGNES STOCKTON, daughter of Colonel W. B. Royall, 4th U. S. Cavalry.

SHARPE-MORGAN.—On June 2, 1887, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Captain HENRY GRANVILLE SHARPE, United States Army, to KATE HUNTINGTON MORGAN, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

SHERWOOD—EMMET.—At East Rockaway, L. I., ARTHUR MURRAY SHERWOOD to ROSINA, daughter of William J. Emmet, Esq., and sister of Lieutenant Robert T. Emmet, 9th U. S. Cavalry.

DIED.

COUDEN.—On Friday, May 27, 1887, at Michigan City, Ind., REYNOLDS COUDEN, father of Lieut. A. R. Couden, U. S. N.

DODGE.—At West Washington, D. C., May 21, in the 70th year of his age, ROBERT PERLEY DODGE, father of Mrs Augur, wife of Captain J. A. Augur, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

FOLLANSBIE.—At Provincetown, Mass., May 19, JOSHUA FOLLANSBIE, formerly Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy.

FRAZER.—Mrs. ARIANN STEELE FRAZER, widow of the late Colonel Reah Frazer, died at her home, No. 38 North Lime street, Lancaster, Pa., at twenty-five minutes before ten o'clock on Friday evening, May 20, in the 66th year of her age, her death being caused by a dropsical affection from which she had suffered for several years, and had been confined to her room for the past year. Mrs. Frazer was a daughter of Captain John Steele, and Jane Porter, of Harmony Hall, Leacock township, Lancaster county, Pa. Capt. Steele was an officer in the United States Infantry in the War of 1812, and a prominent Mason, his name being in the list of Grand Masters of the State. Her grandfather, General John Steele, served in the Revolutionary War, and was field officer of the day at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; he was also Collector of the Port at Philadelphia, and Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Frazer was born in Philadelphia on Aug. 9, 1821, while her father was surveyor at the Port. When she was about twelve years of age, her father removed to Harmony Hall, where she lived until Sept. 28, 1843, when she was married to Col. Reah Frazer, one of the leading lawyers of Lancaster, and a politician of great influence. Six children were born to them, of whom four survive: Susan Carpenter Frazer, who resided with her mother; Henry Carpenter Frazer, of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, of Pittsburgh; Lieutenant Reah Frazer, Paymaster in the U. S. Navy, and J. P. Wilson Frazer, of Philadelphia. During Col. Frazer's life, Mrs. Frazer was a central social figure, and ever since in her quiet home on Lime street, all that is genial, wholesome and refined in our social hospitality was dispensed. In thought, word and action she was a lady fashioned to adorn and ennoble society. Perfectly sincere in all things, with great force of mind, ready utterance and with information gleaned from wide reading, she was a delightful companion, and so her influence in society, in the private circle or in the church was well marked and deeply effective. No one was so well known to both rich, great and poor. The former bowed before her with respect and the latter blessed her for a kind heart and generous sympathy. Truly a notable woman has passed away—one who in her day and generation worked for good and whose influence will never be fully known till the Recording Angel opens the final book. Trouble and sorrow she has borne with resignation for many years. For a long time the ills incident to increasing years she endured without a murmur. Now the storm blasts of the harsh world have dwindled into the zephyrs, and she enjoys the rest which remains for the people of God. The funeral took place from the Presbyterian Church; interment in Woodward Hill Cemetery.

MCVEAN.—At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 16, Major DONALD C. MCVEAN.

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IN WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH.

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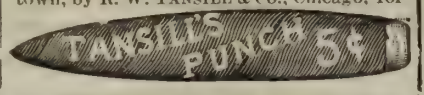
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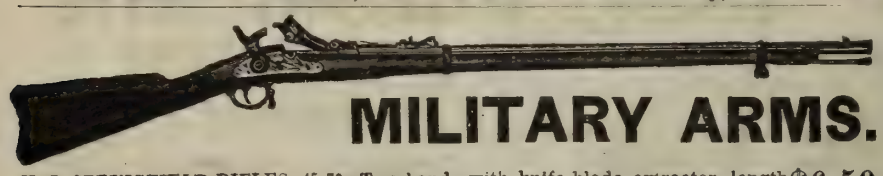
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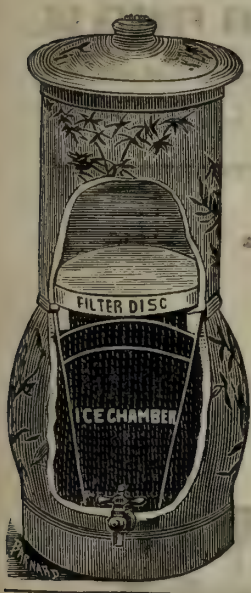
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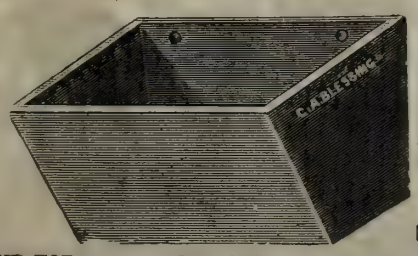
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Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

IN accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 599), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at $35,000, Powhatan at $17,000, and Ticonderoga at $15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at $12,000, Lackawanna at $12,000, Wachusett at $10,000, and Cyane at $3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., May 24, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 A. M., June 24, 1887, for supplying—during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1887—water and gas required in barge office, on the Battery, N. Y. City; also water for use of Governor's Island, by pipe crossing Buttermilk Channel, or, in case of accident to pipe, by water boat.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals and information can be obtained at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for water or gas,"—as the case may be—and addressed to the undersigned. J. H. LORD,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, May 13, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE are invited and will be received at this office until 10 A. M. June 13, 1887, for supplying steamers by charter to take the place of the steamers Chester A. Arthur, Ordnance, and Atlantic, respectively, when required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. The steamer to take the place of the Chester A. Arthur must be of the size and character and have about the same passenger and freight capacity as the Arthur, and the steamers to take the places of the Ordnance and Atlantic, respectively, must have the capacity for freight and passengers and be of the size and character generally of the steamer James Bowen, which has a 26-inch cylinder, low pressure engine. All the vessels must be staunch, in first-class order in every respect, well equipped and found, and conform fully to the requirements of the law.

Coal will be furnished by the department.

Proposals must state the price per day of 24 hours for each vessel, and how much per hour for day service and for night service and must include an engineer and fireman. The remainder of the crew will be furnished by the department.

The vessels when required must be furnished immediately, or at such time as the department may designate.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.,
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Abridged Infantry Tactics, paper, Illustrated. [revised to Mar. 12, '86], - - - .50
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WAR DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT., HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, April 26, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A.M., June 9, 1887, for the mason and iron work, plastering, &c., called for by specifications numbered 1, and for the carpenters's work, painting, &c., called for by specifications numbered 2. The work is required in altering the Academic Building at West Point, N. Y., for which plans and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's office at West Point, N. Y., where also the blank forms of proposals, contracts, &c., can be obtained. Bidders must state the time within which the work will be completed. Bids must be for all the work, materials, &c., on either the specifications, or on both. Proposals must be made in strict conformity with the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond with a penalty of 10 per cent. will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for "Altering the Academic Building at West Point, N. Y."

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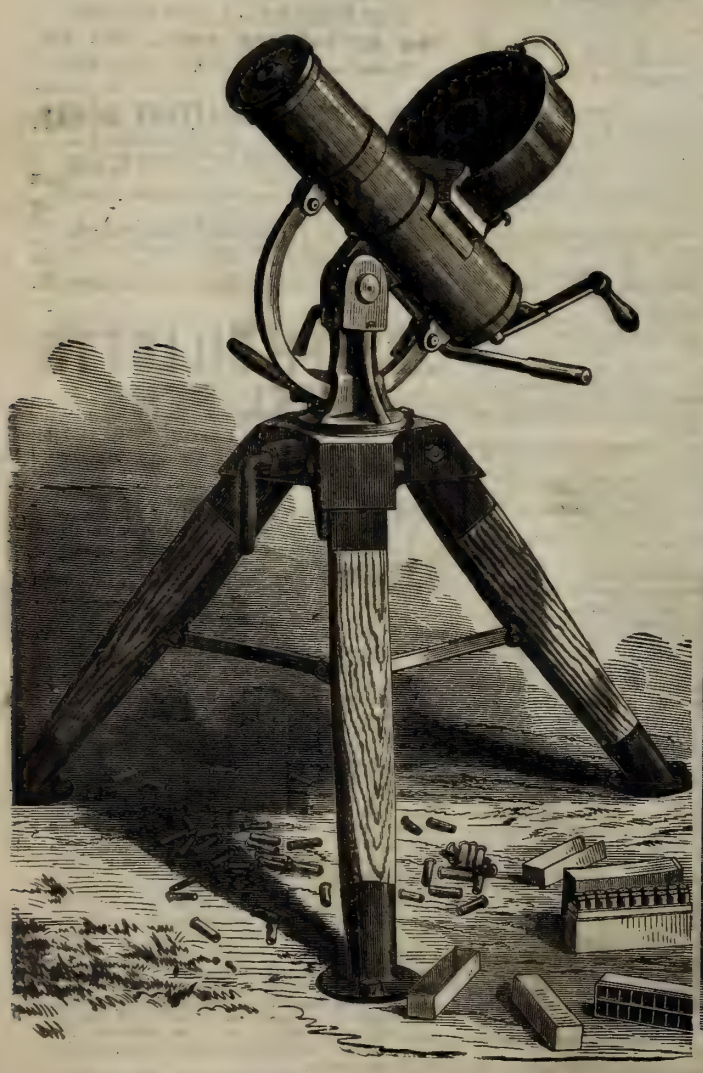


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COLONEL GUY V. HENRY U. S. A., who is to have charge of the "distinguished marksmen" competition, is already making preparations to have the Bellevue Rifle Range near Omaha in first class order for the event. Twelve will participate, and, as a matter of course, the competition will be especially interesting. The Army competition comes next year.

THE Army Regulations Board after having maturely considered the recommendations of Rev. Mr. MORRISON, of Baltimore, for the abolition of the Sunday morning inspection and other Sunday work in the Army, have come to the conclusion that the little work performed is necessary and proper and that no further amendment to the Regulations on the subject is desirable.

THE President will have the appointment of one cadet at large to the Military Academy this year. It is presumed he will make the appointment shortly after his return to Washington the latter part of this week. There is no end of applicants for the appointment, but there is not the slightest intimation yet as to who will receive it. The majority of the applications on file are from the sons or relatives of Army officers.

THE New York *Herald* says: "It is a cause for rejoicing that at last the United States are to have a navy worthy to sail under the Stars and Stripes. To build up a first-class ironclad navy will of course take time, but the beginning has been made, and in due course the country will not be at the mercy of any small but quarrelsome power with a big war vessel or two behind it. Secretary WHITNEY has shown commendable zeal and business-like effort in furthering the building of our new navy, and he has been ably backed by the Bureau of Construction."

A SOLDIER was recently tried in the Division of the Atlantic for the violation of the 62d Article of War, the specification reciting that the accused "while on duty as hospital attendant did wilfully and maliciously burn Cayenne pepper on the kitchen stove of the hospital to the discomfort and annoyance of the inmates of the hospital." It transpired that the accused, who was on duty as Hospital Cook, objected to the presence of visitors in the kitchen and resorted to the unique method noted in the specification to keep them out. He succeeded, but the Court-martial in turn peppered him with a sentence of thirty days confinement and forfeiture of $12, being thus lenient on account of previous good character and length of service.

THE late M. GABRIEL CHARMES, under the title, "La Réforme de la Marine," considers several important points connected with the French Naval Administration. He holds that ironclads cannot be protected against torpedo attack either on the high seas or when blockading a coast, and, therefore, that it is useless to continue their construction, as the chief point of attack should be the commerce and unfortified towns of an enemy. Cruisers and fast gunboats should be principally constructed. As the coast would be attacked from the sea, it should be met by a naval force, so that the coast defence should be entirely in the hands of the navy. He further holds that as steam and the torpedo have so altered the necessary qualifications of nautical life, radical reforms are required in recruiting and employment of the *personnel*.

A RECENT letter of Captain J. C. WATSON, late in command of the U. S. S. *Iroquois*, and cognizant of the facts of the unfortunate death of Lieutenant CLARKE, the marine officer of that vessel, should dispel any idea that the young officer was murdered. To those at all familiar with the situation on board a vessel of the size of the *Iroquois*, and under the circumstances of mid day and hot weather, the possibility of a mysterious murder without instant detection cannot be entertained for a moment. Save for the personal satisfaction of the family of Lieutenant CLARKE, a Court of Inquiry is a needless waste of time and trouble, and it is hoped that Secretary WHITNEY will reconsider any determination he may have arrived at to direct such an inquiry. It is presumed that the deceased officer's body will be disinterred from Dead Man's Island in Panama Bay, and brought to this country when the weather on the Isthmus shall render such a proceeding safe.

CIRCULAR No. 3, A. G. O., 1887, states, "in brigade line battalions are posted from right to left, according to the rank of the colonels, the senior colonel on the right, the junior on the left." In any line the points of danger, and consequently of *honor*, are the flanks and centre. The senior is presumably the best and most experienced officer, but anyway he is from his rank alone entitled to the right of a line, the next in rank to the left, and the third to the centre. This applies not only to a line of companies, but also to regiments, brigades, divisions, Army corps and even to a line composed of armies. Of course, it is within the power of a commander to change this order temporarily, but nominally such should always be the proper formation, and is an order which officers may justly demand as a right according with their rank. This right has existed and been conceded in all armies from time immemorial, but has been ignored and set aside by the terms of this circular.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is reported as having said to a young officer: "It is the one button left unbuttoned which ruins an army." This was recalled to us on the occasion of a recent visit to one of our garrisoned posts where we were rather struck with the diversified appearance of the enlisted men, not on duty. Some had collars on, coming well into view; others had no collar on, but simply a necktie; some had their blouses unbuttoned, others closely buttoned, and so forth. Now there may be nothing wrong in this, for indeed *within* the garrison, some liberty, in particulars of dress, may be allowable, but still we incline to a fixed rule in such matters as being in harmony with the military design and conducive to discipline. The views of the Inspector-General of the Army expressed in 1884 and adopted by the Lieutenant-General (Circular, Dec. 10, 1884), were strong on this subject, and only require occasional revivification to mould them in course of time into a fixed "custom of service."

THE Cincinnati *Evening Telegram* avers that "rage reigns in Toledo because the darlings of that beautiful city, the cadets, didn't even get a place at the National Drill." Our contemporary sagely attributes this to the fact that they (the cadets) did not confine themselves in their evolutions to the movements laid down in the tactics, and taking into consideration that the judges who awarded the prizes were West Pointers and are "away up in UPTON," asks the cadets what could they expect when these judges saw their beloved tactics laid aside as though they were of no account. The *Telegram* winds up by saying: "No, boys, your drill was the perfection of military clockwork; your deportment and discipline were superb; but when it comes to to the point of flying in the face of UPTON'S tactics, and performing fancy movements not recognized by West Point, you commit an unpardonable offence that merits the most condign punishment. We know it's hard luck; we mourn with you, and refuse to be comforted, but we must admit that you made a mistake in not sticking to the text."

THE demand for more frequent payments in the Army has been considered carefully by the authorities in Washington, and the prospects are now favorable to some action being taken in the matter. The Army Regulations Board spent considerable time in discussing the subject, but finally came to the conclusion that the Pay Department could increase the number of payments without any further amendments to the Regulations. The matter having been left with the Paymaster-General he has determined to make a practical test of the feasibility of monthly payments. As the number of paymasters will not, in his judgment, admit of the experiment being made throughout the Army, he proposes designating one or two large posts, probably San Francisco and New York Harbors, for six months or so. At the end of this time he thinks it can be determined by Court-martial and desertion statistics whether or not it will be advisable to make the plan general. Should it prove satisfactory Congress will be asked to increase the force of paymasters in order to allow the more frequent payments to be made. It is thought that the experiment will be put into operation shortly after the changes in stations in of Paymasters, recently ordered, have taken place.

IT has been finally decided to garrison with Cavalry troops the post of Fort Myer, which was abandoned last July as a School of Instruction for the Signal Service. We announced last fall that General SHERIDAN favored the transfer of the Cavalry troops to the National Capital, to furnish a reserved contingent to take part in the many parades and official ceremonies, and also for the purpose of affording needed rest to companies which have undergone great hardships on the frontier for many years. These troops it is proposed shall be the guard of honor to the President in all official parades. The intention is to station two troops at the Capital under command of a Major, and to interchange them with other troops at intervals of three or four years. It has not yet been decided what troops to choose from. In making the selection the Lieutenant General will give first consideration to long and arduous service in Indian campaigns. It is understood that the choice will be made in time for the transfer to take effect soon after July 1, when the new transportation appropriation becomes available. It is rumored around the War Department that this will not be the only transfer of troops to take place early in the new fiscal year, but as to what, if any, companies or regiments are concerned, no authentic information can be obtained.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN H. S. WEEKS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting friends at Allegan, Mich.

CAPTAIN A. S. B. KEYES, 10th Cavalry, has left Fort Thomas, Ariz., on a month's leave.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR J. H. BAXTER, U. S. A., will spend a portion of the summer at Caledonia Springs.

CAPTAIN E. LUFF, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Brown, Texas, is coming North to spend a portion of the summer.

COLONEL DANIEL MCCLURE, U. S. A., left New York this week for the South, to be absent about three weeks.

LIEUTENANT J. C. W. BROOKS, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a short leave.

MAJOR FRANCIS S. DODGE, U. S. A., left New York City this week on a short vacation, to return about the end of June.

COLONEL J. M. WILSON, U. S. A., of Washington, visited Newburg, N. Y., early in the week and took a look in at West Point.

COLONEL W. H. LUDLOW, U. S. A., has been visiting at his home on Long Island, called there by the serious illness of his mother.

LIEUTENANT EBEN SWIFT, 5th Cavalry, A.-D.-C., is expected at West Point, N. Y., in a few days to report to Gen. Merritt for duty.

LIEUTENANT R. T. EMMET, 9th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Emmet, now in the East, will make a round of visits before returning to Nebraska.

LIEUTENANT A. M. H. KENDRICK, 7th Infantry, returned to Columbus, O., early in the week from a trip to Minnesota with recruits.

LIEUTENANT G. A. THURSTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Newport Barracks, Ky., this week on a few months' leave for the benefit of his health.

ASSISTANT SURGEON LEONARD WOOD, U. S. A., after a pleasant and deserved tour of duty at Los Angeles, Cal., goes to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for temporary duty.

LIEUTENANT H. J. GOLDMAN, 5th Cav., lately visiting at 39 Jay St., Albany, N. Y., will be prevented by sickness from rejoining his regiment for some months to come.

LIEUTENANT ALFRED M. FULLER, 2d U. S. Cav., was married June 1, at Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss Mary S. Jones. Lieut. Fuller is at present on college duty at Meadville, Pa.

LIEUTENANT E. J. SPENCER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is to be married July 28 next, at Prescott, A. T., to Miss Katie Tritle, daughter of ex-Governor Tritle, of Arizona.

CAPTAIN E. C WOODRUFF and Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Ontario, N. Y., early in the week from their trip to Washington to attend the National Drill.

LIEUTENANT GEO. I. PUTNAM, 16th U. S. Inf., of Fort Bliss, Tex., has gone to Hartland, Vt., on leave, and is to be married at that place early this month to Miss Maud Labaree.

LIEUTENANT V. H. BRIDGMAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, on completing, June 30, his tour of torpedo instruction at Willet's Point, will shortly thereafter go abroad for six months.

MAJOR CHAS. MCCLURE, Paymaster, U. S. A., arrived in Carlisle, Pa., this week on a short visit. He will return to Newport Barracks, Ky., towards the end of June to pack up for El Paso.

CAPTAIN G. C. DOANE, 2d U. S. Cav., has received the warm thanks of the G. A. R. of San Francisco for his energetic help in the proper observance of the ceremonies of Memorial Day in that city.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Art., of Little Rock Barracks, arrived at Montgomery, Ala., early in the week, to attend officially the encampment of the 2d Regiment of the Alabama State Militia, which commenced June 7.

CAPTAIN P. F. HARVEY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Harvey were to sail for Antwerp on Saturday of this week and, after a tour on the Continent, will go to England. The Doctor while in Europe will visit the principal military hospitals.

WHILE Jay Gould was travelling on the Wabash system he stopped over for dinner at a little town in Southern Illinois. The party ate some eggs, among other things, and when the bill was presented to Gould it contained the item, "One dozen eggs, $1.80." The great railroad magnate remarked that eggs must be at a premium in that section, to which the restaurant keeper replied, "No, sir; eggs are plenty enough; but Jay Goulds are mighty scarce."—*Buffalo Courier.*

ACCORDING to a story published in the dailies, at a military review recently in Bamberg, Bavaria, the Prince Regent walked up to a very aged soldier and asked him where he had earned the medals which he wore. The veteran replied "in 1813," but was so overcome with excitement at being addressed by the Prince that his strength gave way and he dropped his hat. Whereupon the Prince immediately stooped, picked up the hat, and put it in the old man's hand again. He must be too aged to be still in the ranks for review. Allowing that he was 19 in 1813, he must now be 93.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL D. H. HILL delivered an address on the "Old South" before the Confederate Society, at Ford's Opera House, Baltimore, June 6. The House was crowded, and the applause was hearty and frequent. The concluding portion of the address was as follows: "I love to hear the philanthropists praise Mr. Lincoln and call him the second Washington, *for* I remember that he was born in Kentucky and was from first to last, as the *Atlantic Monthly* truly said, 'a Southern man in all his characteristics.' I love to hear them say that George H. Thomas was the stoutest fighter in the Union Army, for I remember that he was born in Virginia."

CAPTAIN J. F. SIMPSON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is a recent guest at the Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco.

GENERAL S. D. STURGIS, U. S. A., celebrates his sixty-fifth birthday, Saturday, of this week, June 11.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U. S. A., has written a paper for the July "Harper" on "Cadet Life at West Point."

CAPTAIN J. H. HURST, 12th Infantry, of Fort Niagara, N. Y., delivered the Memorial Day oration at Wyalusing, Pa.

GENERAL JAMES B. FRY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Fry are located for the summer at Warren Cottage, Newport, R. I.

CAPTAIN CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, 15th U. S. Inf., lately located at 1323 Spruce street, Philadelphia, has had his leave extended a month.

CAPTAIN C. C. C. CARR, 1st U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Leavenworth, has recently had a pleasant visit from his father-in-law, Dr. Watson, of Chicago.

MAJOR J. A. DARLING'S "President Garfield's Funeral March," was played with much effect at the recent Memorial exercises at San Francisco.

COLONEL H. M. LAZELLE, U. S. A., is expected in Washington in a few days to enter upon his duties in charge of the compilation of the War Records.

COLONEL GEO. H. ELLIOT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., registered at the Everett House, New York City, on Monday, preparatory to sailing for Europe

MAJOR J. J. UPHAM, 5th U. S. Cav., lately returned from Europe, has been visiting at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and goes from there, most likely, to Fort Supply.

COLONEL J. S. BILLINGS, Surgeon, U. S. A., read an able paper on "Method in Literature" at the session of the Association of American Physicians held in Washington last week.

GENERAL A. G. BRACKETT, U. S. A,, contributes to the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* an interesting resumé of the life and services of that gallant soldier and poet, Col. Theodore O'Hara.

LIEUTENANT C. E. KILBOURNE, 2d U. S. Artillery, will leave St. Augustine, Fla., shortly for Columbus, O., to enter upon duty at the State University. Lieut. Kilbourne was born in Ohio and has many friends in Columbus.

LIEUTENANT ARRASMITH, 2d Infantry, says the Kansas City *Times*, is without question the champion billiardist of the Army. At a practical game recently in the club he made 337 points in one run. A number of officers witnessed the exhibition.

LIEUTENANT IRVING HALE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who is to be married to Miss King at Willet's Point on Tuesday next, June 14, will leave after the ceremony on a two months' wedding tour, returning to Willet's Point about the middle of August.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, is due at Peekskill, New York, next week, to attend the State encampment. During his stay at the camp Captain H. C. Egbert, 12th U. S. Infantry, will command the post of Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor.

GENERAL T. H. RUGER, Colonel J. F. Wade, and Major E. H. Butler, the Board to examine the officers of the Infantry and Cavalry School, arrived at Fort Leavenworth this week and were heartily welcomed by many old friends. The Board commenced to examine June 10.

LIEUTENANT BERTRAM TRACY CLAYTON, 11th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Bennett, Dakota, was married on Thursday afternoon, June 9, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, to Miss Louise Brasher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Marston Brasher. A distinguished company attended the wedding.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT has developed the new idea that riding to hounds, with or without a fox, should be encouraged, because it creates a military reserve, ready to be turned into cavalrymen whenever the trump of war shall sound. Mr. Roosevelt bases his argument upon the superiority of the Southern cavalry during our civil war.

MRS. A. S. BURNETT, of San Francisco, mother of Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., and of the wife of Capt. Geo. S. Wilson, 12th Inf., accompanied by her daughters, Miss Fannie Burnett and Mrs. Jones (widow of the late Col. Llewellyn Jones, U. S. A.,) have arrived at Madison Barracks, N. Y., and are making things pleasant for Mrs. Wilson, during the detached service of Capt. Wilson at Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN has appointed Gens. H. M. Cist, J. S. Fullerton and L P. Bradley, U. S. A., and Cols. N. H. Wolworth and W. B. McCreery (members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland) a committee to take charge of the project and collect funds for a monument to Gen. William H. Lylie. Gen. Lylie was one of the most distinguished officers of the Army of the Cumberland and was killed at Chickamauga while leading his brigade in a desperate charge.

1ST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th Infantry, and Mrs. Wotherspoon, arrived at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on Saturday last, receiving the heartiest of welcomes and congratulations. They were tendered a complimentary concert by the 12th Infantry band, the following numbers being rendered: 1. Wedding march, Mendelssohn; 2. Fantasia—Mexicaine, arr. Greissinger; 3. Waltz—Estudiantia, Waldteufel; 4. Serenade—The Dear Home, arr. Greissinger; 5. Selection—Army Chaplain, Millocker; 6. Anvil polka, Parlow.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of May 25 says:

Gen. Gibbon's household effects have been moved into his new residence, and his former quarters will soon be occupied by Col. Thos. M. Anderson, 14th Inf., post commandant .....The play of "Engaged" was very successfully rendered at the Standard Theatre on Wednesday evening last, by the ladies and gentlemen of Vancouver Barracks, on the occasion of the benefit of the Nanaimo sufferers....Last Wednesday a flag was presented to the University Cadets at Seattle. Gen. John Gibbon made the presentation, which was responded to by J. C. Haine, colonel 1st Regt., N. G. W. .....Gen. John Gibbon delivered, by invitation, his lecture on "the Yellowstone" at Seattle last week, and in Tacoma on Monday.

GENERAL A. V. KAUTZ, U. S. A., of Fort Niobrara, has been visiting friends in Omaha.

MAJOR G. W. CANDEE, Paymaster, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

CAPTAIN J. H. PATTERSON and his brother, Judge Patterson, were expected in New York City this week, thence to sail for Europe.

CAPTAIN J. J. O'CONNELL, U. S. A., and Mrs. O'Connell, were among the arrivals, early in the week, at Cranston's West Point Hotel.

CAPTAIN WELLS WILLARD, U. S. A., on leave, visited friends in New York City and Brooklyn this week and is residing temporarily in the latter city.

MAJOR W. MCK. DUNN, U. S. A., lately at Hot Springs, has resumed command of his battery at Little Rock Barracks and is much improved in health.

THE Court-martial case of Lieut. J. H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cavalry, will not receive final action until the return of President Cleveland from his fishing excursion to Saranac Lake.

PROFESSOR J. B. ALEYNE, M. D., and Mrs. Aleyne, of St. Louis, Mo., are visiting their daughter, the wife of 1st Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader, R. Q. M., 12th Inf., at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT D. H. CLARK, 15th U. S. Inf., who has relinquished the position of regimental quartermaster at Fort Buford, and ordered to Fort Randall, will go to Kentucky in August to enter upon duty at the college at Lexington.

LIEUTENANT M. F. JAMAR, 13th Inf., who has been spending a leave at Manchac, La., will enter upon duty at St. John's College, at Annapolis. Lieut. C. W. Foster, 3d Art., now on duty there will then join his battery at Newport Barracks, Ky.

LIEUTENANT AND MRS. C. W. ABBOT, JR., 12th Infantry, of Madison Barracks, N. Y., celebrated the third anniversary of their wedding day, June 5, and were the recipients of a complimentary concert by the 12th Infantry Band, in honor of the occasion.

CAPTAIN D. J. CRAIGIE and 2d Lieuts. Charles W. Abbot, Jr.; David J. Baker, Jr., and George J. Godfrey, 12th Inf., after enjoying the hospitalities of Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., while on G. C.-M. duty during nearly all of last week, rejoined at Madison Barracks on June 3.

CAPTAIN C. A. CURTIS, U. S. A., retired, of the East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, was to leave there for Madison, Wis., June 9. The commencement at the seminary occurred June 7 and 8, the competitive drill June 6. The excellent band of the 2d U. S. Art. attended, and was a happy adjunct of the occasion.

1st LIEUTENANT FRED. A. SMITH and 1st Lieutenant Robert K. Evans, Adjutant, 12th Infantry, having fulfilled their delicate mission as members of the Board of Judges at the recent National Drill, have rejoined at Madison Bks., N. Y. Lt. Smith is range officer at his station, and being an expert with the rifle, is pre-eminently "the right man in the right place."

PAYMASTER-GENERAL ROCHESTER and family will occupy Col. Carey's cottage at Vineyard Haven, Ct., again this summer. They will take up their quarters there early in July and remain until September, Gen. Rochester returning to Washington at intervals during the summer months. While at the beach the General will superintend the construction of a very handsome cottage which he desires to have ready for occupancy ere another season approaches. Among the Army officers who spend their summers at this pleasant resort are Major A. G. Robinson Q. M. Dept.; Col. Gilman, Sub. Dept.; Col. Bridgman and Major S. P. Lee, retired.

GENERAL BOULANGER it appears within a few days received over 4,000 letters requesting him to remain at his post. Among the addresses received was one sent to him by 324 (out of 335) subordinate officials of the French War Office, in which the ardent wish is expressed that he may be retained by the President of the Republic in his office. At present, twenty Parisian journals are for the General remaining at the head of the War Office. Two of these, the *Nation* and *Souveraineté*, are Bonapartist, the others all belong to the Radical Left, the extreme Left, and the ultra-revolutionary parties. Against Boulanger are twenty-two papers, seven of which are moderate republican; one extreme Left; two Cassagnac, and four neutral.

GENERAL H. BERDAN has written to ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, calling attention to proposed plan of erecting a monument at Gettysburg on the spot where the sharpshooters, on the 2d of July, attacked the advancing columns of the enemy in order to gain time for placing our troops in position to save the "Round Top" and to prevent an attack on our flank and rear. The Government history of the battle of Gettysburg (now in the hands of the printer), gives an account of this attack more in detail, with "special mention for gallant and meritorious services." It is proposed to make the monument octagonal as the corps was recruited from eight different States. This will give to each State a place for her coat of arms with a suitable inscription.

CAPTAIN J. L. BULLIS, 4th U. S. Infantry, says the San Antonio *Express*, now visiting here, "recalls to our mind the daring deeds, the privation and successes which for a series of ten or twelve years attended Bullis and his Seminoles. Though the captain who never turned his face from danger may shun public mention at this time, the chronicler knows what is said to be a fragment of facts. Where Bullis cut his way through forest, laid out prairie trails and clambered mountain sides to face starvation, bullets and tomahawk, now run county roads, stage and railroad lines, dotted with happy homes. Bullis struck down permanently the savage red hand in Texas and made a valueless unknown territory the inheritance of numberless people. While accomplishing all this for the Government and the State of Texas he acquired a fragment of the world's goods in western Texas for himself, and it is well, for he stands in the foreground and opened up the gateway to civilization, safety and progress."

COLONEL C. L. BEST left Fort Adams, R. I., on Tuesday, on a short visit New Yorkward.

CAPTAIN C. G. GORDON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is spending the summer at Ocean Grove, New Jersey.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Buffalo on Monday on a week's vacation.

GENERAL A. R. LAWTON and Mrs. Lawton sailed from New York on Wednesday en route for Vienna.

MAJOR J. L. RATHBONE arrived in New York on Wednesday on his way to Paris and looked up old Army friends.

QUEEN KAPIOLIANI and suite are safely housed at the Alexandra Hotel, London, prepared for any amount of jubilee.

VISCOUNT TANI, lieutenant general of the Japanese Army, arrived in San Francisco a few days ago en route for Japan.

LIEUTENANT WALTER H. GORDON, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on Tuesday, to be absent for a week.

LIEUTENANT W. N. P. DARROW, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week, on a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT F. D. SHARP, 20th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Assiniboine, is visiting his parents, Major and Mrs. Sharp, at Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOODALE, 23d U. S. Infantry, will return to Fort Mackinac, Mich., next week, from a few weeks' visit to Chelsea, Mass.

GENERAL T. F. RODENBOUGH, U. S. A., is to address the officers and non-com. staff of the 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., July 8, on "Route Marches and Bivouacs."

THE Rev. Mr. Morrison, who has been agitating the question of Sunday observance in the Army, was an applicant for the position of Army Chaplain, but did not receive it.

LIEUTENANT W. M. WILLIAMS, 19th U. S. Infantry, made the address for the G. A. R. at Fort Clark, Texas, Memorial Day, and the band of the regiment gave efficient co-operation.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., returned to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., early in the week, from a pleasant trip to Concord, N. H., to inspect the 1st Brigade New Hampshire National Guard.

LIEUTENANT J. A. JOHNSTON, 8th U. S. Cavalry, has left San Antonio on leave, and will spend most of it at Orange City, Florida. He joins at West Point for duty towards the end of August.

THE statement is made that Jefferson Davis, Simon Cameron, A. P. Kennedy and Hannibal Hamlin are the only men living who were members of the United States Senate when the war began.

LIEUTENANT J. W. RUCKMAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, is to be married next week to Miss May, second daughter of Colonel John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery. The wedding tour will occupy about two months.

CAPTAIN HENRY ROMEYN, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Keogh, was the orator of the day at the exercises of Memorial Day at Miles City, conducted by U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R. His address was eloquent and earnest.

CAPTAIN DAVID A. LYLE, Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army, ran down to Washington from his station in Boston this week to attend a meeting of the Lighthouse Board, which has been called for the preparation of the annual report.

FRED. PERRY POWERS, in a paper on "West Point, the Army and the Militia," to appear in *Lippincott* for July, will make a vigorous attack upon the system of education pursued in that institution, and also the methods of promotion.

AT a recent meeting of John F. Reynolds Post, G. A. R., of Cheyenne, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Colonel R. H. Offley, U. S. A., and the officers of Fort D. A. Russell and others who so materially aided in making a grand success of the Memorial Day exercises.

W. H. GREEN, the colored private of the Signal Corps, whose enlistment in the Service occasioned quite an unpleasant correspondence between ex-Secretary Lincoln and the late General Hazen, has been dismissed. The charges against him were habitual gambling and opening letters addressed to the sergeant of his station.

THE following Army officers are registered at the office of the Adjutant-General: 1st Lieut. J. H. Hays, retired; Major Jos. W. Wham, Pay Dept.; 2d Lieut. Leroy E. Sebree, Signal Corps; Asst. Surg. W. N. Suter, Med. Dept.; Brig.-Gen. P. St. Geo. Cooke, retired; Lieut.-Col. Alex. J. Dallas, retired; Asst. Surg. R. G. Ebert, Med. Dept.

AT the Indian Citizenship Council, held this week, at Eufaula, I. T., Towoconie Jim, Chief of the Wichitas, made a ringing speech, in the course of which he said: "If I go to a tailor to have a suit of clothes made and the tailor just takes a look at me and says: 'All right, go home, and I will send the clothes,' I am almost certain to have a suit which does not fit. This is the way the United States Congress has done with my people. They have merely looked at us and sent us this suit, which does not fit at all, and we cannot wear it."

LIEUTENANT JOHN H. H. PESHINE, 13th U. S. Inf., a son of the late John S. Peshine, of Newark, N. J., and a relative of the late Hon. E. Peshine Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., and of the State Department, was recently married at Salinas, Cal., to Rebecca Ruth Ord, niece of the late Major-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, and only child of Dr. James L. Ord, post surgeon at Fort Mojave, Ariz., and of Señora Doña Angustias de la Guerra y Noriega de Jimeno, a lady whose name will be recalled with pleasure by surviving officers of our forces upon the California coast in 1847, and, indeed, by all who bore an important part in the early history of the Golden State. A civic ceremony of marriage was performed by the Hon. John K. Alexander, Judge of the Superior Court, and a religious ceremony thereafter at Monterey by the Rev. Angelo G. Casanova, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles.

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WILSON, U. S. N., was in Savannah, Ga., on business this week.

COMMODORE W. K. MAYO, U. S. N., retired, will spend a portion of the summer in Canada.

CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON, U. S. N., who left Norfolk, Va., last week, is in New York, whence he goes to Europe.

PAYMASTER HENRY C. MACHETTE, U. S. Navy, left Norfolk this week for a month's sojourn in Orange County, Va.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR DELAVAN BLOODGOOD, U. S. Navy, of Norfolk, Va., was in Chicago this week on special duty.

PAYMASTER HENRY T. WRIGHT, U. S. N., and bride, married last week, have left New York on their wedding tour.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. LAIRD, U. S. N., lately on duty on the *Portsmouth*, has gone to Washington for duty in the Hydrographic Office.

COMMANDER H. C. TAYLOR, U. S. N., contributes to the June number of the *Forum* an interesting article on "The Control of the Pacific."

PAYMASTER A. W. BACON, of the *Atlanta*, is in Washington. He does not seem positive that the *Atlanta* will receive sailing orders in the near future.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has instructed Rear Admiral Kimberly to order a court to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Lt. Clarke, of the Marine Corps.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, of Indianapolis, Ind., a brother of Captain George Brown, U. S. N., has been appointed Chief of Division of the Treasury Department in Washington.

MRS. HOUSTON and children are expected to arrive next week at Stuttgart, Germany, where they are to remain while Lieut.-Comdr. E. S. Houston is absent on duty in South Germany.

CAPTAIN J. C. WATSON, U. S. N., lately in Washington for examination for promotion, is visiting in Kentucky, previous to his return to San Francisco. He is a nephew of Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, U. S. A.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut.-Comdr. G. E. Wingate, Comdr. H. C. Taylor, Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, Capt. Edward E. Potter, Capt. F. M. Ramsay and Asst. Engr. J. R. Wilmer.

PAYMASTER EDWARD BELLOWS, U. S. N., still remains at his home in Walpole, N. H., enjoying a prolonged period of rest waiting orders. Paymaster Bellows's last cruise was in the Pacific, and the present prospect is pretty good for his full tour of shore staying to be used up on waiting orders.

REAR-ADMIRAL VIGNE, French Navy, who arrived in New York last week on his flagship *La Minerve*, visited Governor's Island on Saturday last and was received with due honors by Major-General Schofield and his officers and troops. General Schofield, accompanied by his staff, returned the visit on Monday of this week.

EX-LIEUTENANT J. W. GRAYDON claims that while experimenting with the firing of dynamite shells from cannon he has discovered a new explosive which is cheaper than dynamite and six or seven times more powerful, and which can be used instead of dynamite and gunpowder in firing cannon and for explosive shells.

THE recent detachment of Chief Engr. Hall from the *Yantic* is said to have been at the earnest request of the commanding officer of that vessel, and it is the intention of the Department not to assign another chief engineer to the *Yantic*, but to retain the engine department in charge of Mr. J. P. Mickley, the P. A. Engineer of the ship.

ROBERT B. RODNEY, U. S. N., says the San Francisco *Post*, has discovered a new field for Christian enterprise. In a circular addressed to the "Philanthropic Editor" of the *Post*, as well as to some of our esteemed contemporaries, he urges the establishment of humane pawnshops, which shall lend money to the poor at less than murderous rates.

THE Erie *Gazette*, referring to the recent death of Joshua Follansbee, formerly Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy, says: "Living, Mr. Follansbee was esteemed and beloved, and now that he is dead his fine character, conceded scientific attainments and extended knowledge gained in a long life of travel, observation and study will cause him to be remembered as a good man and a valuable citizen."

DR MCNAIRY, of the Navy Department, has begun work on the semi-annual Navy Register. The Secretary of the Navy has detailed Lieut. Seaton Schroeder to aid in the preparation. There are numerous changes to be made, many of which have not yet been finally determined upon. The new Register will, however, contain about the same information about the personnel of the Navy as the Army Register for the Army.

LIEUTENANT W. H. STAYTON, U. S. Marine Corps, was married at St. Alban's Church, Washington, on June 2, to Miss Annie Henderson, daughter of Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, U. S. Navy. The bridesmaids were Misses Louisa Hall, Susie Roy, and the maids of honor, Misses Sophy Middleton and Bessie Henderson. The best men were Dr. Brausford, U. S. Navy, and Lieut. Lauchheimer, Marine Corps. The church was filled by the friends of the family, who afterwards attended a reception and wedding breakfast at Woodly, the country seat of the bride's father.

THE New York *World* says: "A venerable-looking man was taken suddenly ill Sunday morning while riding in a Christopher street cross-town car, was helped out of the car by the driver, and died on the sidewalk in front of No. 118 West Fourteenth street. The dead man was Jesse West, father of William C. West, commander of the *St. Lawrence*, the first frigate to attack the iron-clad *Merrimac* in the war of the late rebellion. Deceased was Alderman for the Fourth Ward in 1839 and Assemblyman in 1840. He was eighty-six years old at the time of his death. He was buried from the residence of his son, Charles O. West, No. 337 West Fifteenth street.

COMMANDER F. M. GREEN, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Everett House, New York City.

CHIEF ENGINEER WILLIAMSON, U. S. N., and family, are sojourning at the Warren Green Hotel, Warrentown, Va.

REAR ADMIRAL UPSHUR, U. S. N., registered at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, on Wednesday, and Capt. R. W. Meade, U. S. N., at the New York Hotel.

COMMANDER WILLIAM GIBSON, stationed at the Washington Navy-yard, was placed on the retired list at noon May 24 on reaching the retiring age. Lieuts. Clinton H. Lyeth and Chas. H. Amsden (junior grade) were retired last Saturday for disability.

THE condition of Chief Engr. W. L. Nicoll remains unchanged, and very little hope is felt that he will ever be any better. He is still under the care of Dr. Nicoll, of New York, his brother, and it is but a question of time when he will be placed on the retired list.

ASST. ENGR. IRA N. HOLLIS, U. S. N., is now on special duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., where the steel cruiser *Charleston* is being constructed. Following the present policy of the Navy Department it is likely that Mr. Hollis will go to sea in this vessel when completed.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN J. ALMY, U. S. N., retired, has left his city residence, at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, and, together with his family, taken up Summer quarters at Richfield Springs, Va. They are located at the Davenport House, where the Navy contingent at Richfield most do congregate.

LITTLE Miss Dorothy Whitney has received an invitation to her first ball. Mr. James H. Reid, of the class of '88, Naval Academy, has sent her an invitation for the ball that takes place this week. Mrs. Whitney will lay it away for the time when, as a young lady, she will enjoy the idea of her first ball.

COMMODORE GHERARDI, commandant of the New York Navy-yard, has been examined for promotion in anticipation of the vacancy to be made by the retirement of Rear Admiral Franklin in August, as the Examining Board will probably take the usual summer recess during July and August. Captain George Brown is also in a state of waiting for the same event.

NOTWITHSTANDING a request made by Chief Engr. Allen of the *Quinnebaug* to be allowed to remain on that vessel more than a full cruise, he has been detached and ordered home on the reporting of his relief, Chief Engr. W. W. Heaton, who was recently relieved of duty at New York by Chief Engr. R. L. Harris. Mr. Heaton has never made the European cruise, so the field is an untried one for him.

REAR ADMIRAL C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., retired, is living at New Brunswick, N. J., in a very quiet, comfortable way, and is in the enjoyment of very fair health when his advanced years are taken into account. Admiral Boggs has spent much of his time for a few years past in Europe, but it is his intention to spend the remainder of his life in the land of his birth, surrounded by warm friends and relatives.

MR. SIMPSON, the inventor of the Simpson drydock, is here on business connected with the dock. That gentleman, should he get the contract, will employ a number of shipwrights and fasteners. Whenever he builds a dock he always employs all the labor possible from that vicinity. At certain stages of the work he will employ 250 men. The dock will be completed so as to dock a vessel in 15 months from the date of commencement.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

IT is understood at the Department that the recent orders of Dr. C. W. Deane, of the Navy, to duty in the Mare Island Naval Hospital are preliminary to sea duty in the Pacific, and the particular assignment will probably be the *Iroquois*, especially if it shall be decided to repair her for another commission upon her arrival at the Mare Island Yard. Dr. Deane was a leading and popular member of the Army and Navy German Club of Washington the past winter, and many warm friends wish him all sorts of good luck on the Pacific Slope.

THE medical examining board located at Philadelphia have been rather successful of late in securing physicians for the Navy medical corps. Three of the candidates examined have been recommended for appointment and several others who are likely to pass are about to have a hearing before the board. Of the three who have passed Dr. S. S. White, of Maryland, and Dr. James D. Field, of Virginia, have received their appointment, and an assistant surgeon's commission will be issued to the other, Dr. H. N. T. Harris, of Rockingham county, Va., in a few days. The Surgeon-General feels highly gratified over the result of the spring examinations, and is now hopeful that the ten vacancies in the medical corps, which have existed for so long a time, will soon be filled.

CHIEF ENGINEER WILLIAM J. LAMDIN, having reported his condition as being too serious to permit of coming to Washington has been examined at his home in Perryville, Md., by the Retiring Board, and it is almost certain that he will be recommended for the retired list. This will advance Chief Engineer Ayres to the grade of Commander, and promote P. A. Engr. G. E. Tower, now on the *Boston*, to Lieut.-Comdr. and Chief Engineer. By this last promotion P. A. Engr. Entwistle is brought to the head of the list of his grade, and will be promoted in December next to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Chief Engr. W. S. Stamm. P. A. Engr. Towne, having already qualified, will be promoted in due course on the occurrence of the next succeeding vacancy after the retirement of Mr. Stamm.

THE annual fielding exercises at the Michigan Agricultural College opened at Lansing June 3. The dress parade and drill of the cadets showed skill and training as the result of the work of Lieut. J. A. Lockwood, U. S. A., the commandant. On the whole, says the despatch, it is the swellest affair of the kind ever indulged in here.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE Hon. William A. Wheeler, ex-Vice-President of the U. S., died at Malone, N. Y., June 4. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, aged seventy-eight, is now the only living person who has ever filled the office of Vice-President.

MRS. KATHARINE PUTNAM GOODENOW, who died May 20, at Portland, Me., was the daughter of the late [illegible] Judah Dana, widow of Judge Daniel Good[illegible] and a great grand-daughter of Major Gen. Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Goodenow was twice married, her first husband being Henry B. Osgood, Esq., of the law firm of Howard and Osgood, of Portland. Mrs. Goodenow leaves two children—one, Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe; the other, Mrs. Frances Goodenow Smith, wife of J. Hopkins Smith, of Portland. Mrs. Goodenow was a rare woman, gifted in mind and person, and her life was useful, sweet and noble. She was firm in her convictions of right and justice, while her heart was full of Christian charity and benevolence. She drew around her a large circle of admiring friends, and the news of her death has saddened many loving hearts.

HORATIO MORGAN JONES, formerly a 2d lieutenant, 4th U. S. Artillery, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, died on the evening of June 2, in the University Hospital in that city, from the results of an accident, met with early in the day. Mr. Jones, who was the only son of the Hon. J. Richter Jones, who served during the war as colonel of the 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers, entered the Military Academy in 1863, was graduated in 1867, and promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th Artillery. He served with his regiment at various stations until June 1, 1873, when he resigned to commence business at Philadelphia as a lumber dealer. He leaves a widow, but no children.

WE regret to learn of the death June 5, at Connersville, Indiana, of Mrs. Watkins, wife of Lieut. R. B. Watkins, U. S. Army. Mrs. Watkins was taken sick while en route from Prescott, Ariz., to Washington in April last, with her husband changing station.

CHIEF ENGINEER ULYSSES MERCUR, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a relative of Prof. James Mercur, of the Military Academy, died June 6, at Wallingford, Pa.

MR. ROBERT PERLEY DODGE, father of Mrs. Augur, wife of Capt. J. A. Augur, 5th U. S. Cav., died at West Washington, D. C., May 21, in the 70th year of his age.

MRS. JENNIE CROWELL, wife of Captain W. H. H. Crowell, 6th U. S. Infantry, died at Buffalo, N. Y., June 9.

SAD ENDING OF A USEFUL CAREER.

1ST SERGEANT CHAS. B. TERRY, Co. D, 12th Infantry, died at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on June 2, of exhaustion from fever following gangrene of ring finger of right hand, the result of an accidental wound inflicted on April 28 last while disengaging one of the brass pendant hooks in use with the Service mineral oil lamps.

Col. Townsend in orders relative to the funeral arrangements says of the deceased:

The post commander regrets to announce to the command the death of 1st Sergt. Charles B. Terry, Co. D, 12th Infantry, which occurred this afternoon at 1:40 o'clock. Sergt. Terry was in the Volunteer Service during the late Civil War, and participated in the following engagements:

Kane Hill, Elk Creek,
Honey Springs, Prairie Grove,
Newtonia Poison Springs and Saline River.

After the war he enlisted in the Regular Service, and in 1870 joined the 12th, since which, he has been almost continuously in the regiment. With his company he made the Nez Perce and Bannack Campaigns, and in the defence of Camp Apache, A. T., in 1881, during the Cibicu Campaign, he took a prominent part. He was well known for his courage and zeal, and exhibited a faithfulness to duty, which may well commend itself to all belonging to the regiment.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock with appropriate honors, under the direction of the commanding officer Co. D, who will make all necessary arrangements. The escort will consist of 16 privates, and will be commanded by 1st Sergt. Wm. Brill, Co. G, 12th Infantry. The following are announced as pall bearers: 1st Sergt. John B. Coons, Co. B; 1st Sergt. Patrick Finnigan, Co. F; 1st Sergt. John Willison, Co. I; Sergt. John M. Williams, Co. F; Sergt. Thomas W. C. Jellinan, Co. B; Sergt. Charles G. Thompson, Co. G. Co. D and pall bearers will attend in full uniform with sidearms. Officers and enlisted men of the garrison—other than those above designated—who may wish to attend, will appear in undress uniform with side arms, and follow in procession according to rank.

By order of Col. E. F. Townsend.
F. VON SCHRADER, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. 12th Inf.,
Acting Post Adjutant.

The interment occurred on June 3, the entire garrison, augmented by J. K. Barnes' Post, G. A. R., of which Sergt. Terry was an active member, attending.

Sergt. Terry's war service was with Co. G, 6th Kansas Vol. Cavalry. He was the senior non-commissioned officer of the 12th Infantry and was expecting in the near future his well deserved warrant as ordnance sergeant. Saddest of all, he had been but recently betrothed to an estimable young lady, residing near Erie, Pa., and he was wont to dwell with delight upon his bright future, destined, alas! to end like

The hopes that, one by one,
Died, even as we gave them birth,
The dreams that passed ere scarce begun,
Too dear, too beautiful for earth.

With this lady and with his aged mother, living at Lansing, Mich., the burden of their great sorrow is shared by the officers and comrades with whom he had been so long and usefully associated.

His epitaph stands fittingly expressed in the character recorded of Charles B. Terry upon the books of his company: "An excellent soldier and a faultless 1st sergeant."

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LIEUTENANT H. C. HODGES, Jr., C. P. Townsley and F. Marsh, U. S. Army, of the Military Academy, West Point, sailed for Glasgow, on the Nevada, on Thursday, to spend the summer vacation.

LIEUTENANT CLARKE'S DEATH.

IN answer to the request of Henry W. Clarke that the Navy Department investigate the reported suicide of his son, Lieut. Arthur H. Clarke, on board the *Iroquois*, at Panama, a few weeks ago, the following official letter has been sent to Mr. Clarke:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1887.

Henry W. Clarke, Jr.:

DEAR SIR: Having just seen a statement in the newspapers that you are convinced that your son was murdered on board the *Iroquois*, I write to disabuse your mind of such an impression. I was commanding and on board the United States steamship *Iroquois* at the time, and your son has been under my command nearly a year, always correct and gentlemanly and without any bad habits so far as his messmates or I could discover. The location of the room in which he was shot, opening only into the steerage, with a thin curtain across the entrance, the presence of a number of officers, his messmates, sitting at the wardroom table, with both wardroom doors open, commanding a full view of the steerage, and of the entrance to this room and of the steerage officers seated at the mess table, and the presence of another steerage officer in the next room, separated only by a thin partition from the room in which he was shot—all taken together would render the escape of any one who had shot Lt. Clarke impossible. The reports of two shots immediately drew the eyes of a number of officers to the entrance of the room, and some of them got there and pulled the curtain aside almost instantly. Lieut. Clarke's body was seen lying on the deck, with a revolver near his right hand, with a large bullet wound through the right eye, and a larger one through the back of the head where the bullet came out. This wound must have caused instant death. Another bullet had entered the right chest and passed entirely through the body, coming out near the right shoulder blade. The Surgeon of the *Iroquois* thinks the first shot was fired with the muzzle of the revolver placed against the right eye, and that the shot through the chest was fired instantly afterward as his hand was dropping, by the convulsive contractions of the muscles, as the revolver was self-cocking. Arthur's helmet was found placed carefully in the bed. If you have ever been in the steerage of the *Iroquois* you would know that no murderer could escape under the circumstances without being seen. I was detached from the command of the *Iroquois* on May 11 in consequence of my promotion and ordered to Washington. Yours truly,

J. C. WATSON,
Commander, United States Navy.

GRADUATING EXERCISES AT WEST POINT.

THE annual exercises at the Military Academy close this week with the delivery of the diplomas to the graduating class on Saturday. The general merit roll of the class of 1887 is as follows:

1. Shunk, Francis R., Pa.
2. Meyler, James J., N. S.
3. Lucas, E. W. V. C., N. Y.
4. Wheeler, Chas. B., Minn.
5. Young, Edward C., Mo.
6. Davis, Richmond P., N. C.
7. Squier, Geo. O., Mich.
8. Hines, Ernest, Ala.
9. Robinson, Wirt, Va.
10. Jenkins, John M., S. C.
11. Russell, Edgar, Mo.
12. Landers, Geo. F., Md.
13. Gatchell, George W., R. I.
14. Wilkins, Harry E., Ill.
15. Straub, Oscar L., Pa.
16. Hunter, Alfred M., Ill.
17. Peck, Tremont P., N. Y.
18. Lewis, Eason A., Mich.
19. Martin, C. H., Ia.
20. Miley, John D., Ill.
21. Lochridge, P. D., Miss.
22. Stavens, Thos. H., Mo.
23. McCure, Nathaniel F., Ky.
24. Rivers, Wm. C., Tenn.
25. Schumm, Herman C., Wis.
26. Bourke, Jas. C., Mo.
27. Weigel, Wm., N. J.
28. Tripp, Frederick A., N. Y.
29. Evans, Elwood W., Md.
30. Paxton Robert G., Va.
31. Gregg, John C., Pa.
32. Alexander, John H., Ohio.
33. Harman, John A., Va.
34. Donaldson, T. Q., Jr., S. C.
35. Williamson, G. McK., Pa.
36. Hanson, Thomas G., Cal.
37. Beach, Francis H., N. Y.
38. Hall, T. W., Ill.
39. Moriarty, A. J., Conn.
40. Gray, Alonzo, Iowa.
41. Bruce, Wm. E., Ohio.
42. Hall, H., Mo.
43. Isham, Pierrepont, at L.
44. Foster, Arthur B., Ill.
45. Cronin, M. D., Mass.
46. Dade, Alexander L., Ky.
47. Farnsworth, Chas. S., Pa.
48. Gerhardt, Chas., N. C.
49. Seay, Samuel, Jr., Tenn.
50. Baker, Wm. P., Ark.
51. Loveridge, Eugene L., N. Y.
52. Dean, James T., Ohio.
53. McAlexander, U. G., Kas.
54. Jones, Wm. K., Iowa.
55. Wittenmyer, Edmund, O.
56. Evans, F. D., Ill.
57. Lenihan, Michael J., Mass.
58. Wassell, Wm. H., Pa.
59. Hersey, Mark L., Me.
60. Taylor, Walter L., Ga.
61. Schenck, Bard P., N. Y.
62. Adams, Henry R., Ohio.
63. Smoke, Samuel A., Fla.
64. Albright, Frank H., Ohio

The Alumni of the Academy held their annual meeting on Thursday. The opening address was made by Major Mordecai, of the class of 1823. He told how he came to the Point on the *Chancellor Livingston*, the last boat built by Fulton, and now he had skated on ice in a pond where the present parade ground stretches away as a velvety carpet of grass. One of the graduates moved that Congress be petitioned to allow the graduates or veterans in the service to have a degree conferred upon them similar to other colleges indicative of their having graduated. The proposition was defeated after some words in opposition to it from Gen. Sherman. A committee was appointed to design a button to be worn by graduates in a manner similar to the one now used by the members of the Loyal Legion. The Alumni dinner, which was the usual informal affair, was attended by Isaac R. Tremble, of '22; Major Mordecai, '23; E. B. Alexander, '23; Geo. W. Cullum, '33; Henry L. Kendrick, '35; Thos. B. Arden, '35; Israel Vogdes, '37; Edmond Bradford, '37; Hamilton W. Merrill, '38; Wm. T. Sherman, '40; Stewart Van Vliet, '40; Oliver L. Shepherd, '40; Franklin F. Flint, '41; George W. Rames, '42; George S. Macalmont, 42; Wm. F. Smith, '45; Edmond F. L. Hardcastle, '46; Darius N. Couch, '46; John Hamilton, '47; Daniel T. VanBuren, '47; Wm. W. Burns, '47; H. C. Simonds, '53; Robert H. Anderson, '57; Samuel F. Lockett, '59; Jos. Wheeler, '59; Daniel W. Flagler, '60; Jos. P. Farley, '61; James R. Reed, '65; Albert D. Palmer, '65; Warren C. Beach, '65; Elbridge R. Hills, '66; Francis L. Hills, '66; Leander T. Howes, '67; Henry Metcalf, 68; David S. Dennison, '68; Loyall Farragut, 68; Chas. Braden, '68; George Smith, '70; Alexander S. Bacon, '76, beside the professors and instructors stationed at the post.

GRADUATING EXERCISES AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE graduating class at the Naval Academy received their diplomas on Friday, the order of standing being as follows:

1. Robert Stocker, Minn.
2. F. W. Hibbs, Minn.
3. Elliott Snow, U. T.
4. B. C. Decker, Illinois.
5. Mark L. Bristol, N. J.
6. B. W. Wells, Illinois.
7. N. T. McCulley, S. C.
8. Walter S. Burke, Ill.
9. William S. Cloke, N. J.
10. B. W. Stearns, Iowa.
11. L. C. Bertolette, Del.
12. S. R. Hurlbut, Conn.
13. E. Moale, Jr., M. T.
14. H. F. Bryan, Ohio.
15. W. G. McMillan, N. C.
16. E. W. Durell, Mass.
17. G. W. Logan, Ohio.
18. Andrew T. Long, N. C.
19. Ford H. Brown, Iowa.
20. H. L. Heckham, R. I.
21. T. Washington, N. C.
22. A. H. Scales, N. C.
23. C. M. Stone Indiana,
24. C. Churchill, Mo.
25. A. H. Davis, N. C.
26. C. E. Johnston, Ohio.
27. H. L. Draper, Kansas.
27. F. Boughter, Pa.
29. Victor B. Lue, S. C.
30. M. R. Pigott, Mass.
31. S. P. Edmonds, Mo.
32. G. H. Burrage, Mass.
33. Frank N. Russell, Pa.
34. Ross Coleman, Cal.
35. Henry A. Allen, Wis.
36. R. H. Jackson, Ala.
37. F. Swanstrom, Minn.
38. C. S. Cochran, Ohio.
39. J. E. Ballinger, Kan.
40. Colin S. Craig, Iowa.
41. C. E. Hudson, Ark.
42. W. B. Moseley, Texas.
43. L. Le S. Young, La.
44. T. M. O'Halloran, Pa.

The youngest member of the class is Francis Boughter, who is eighteen years and four months old, and the oldest is H. F. Bryan, who is twenty-two years. The first three on the list are "star" members.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Hospital Steward Felix Fettig is retired from active service. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 10)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Art., (Vancouver Barracks.) (S. O. 80, D. Columbia, June 6.)

The C. O. Fort Walla Walla will grant a furlough for two months to Hospital Steward H. Nebelsieck. (S. O. 81, D. Columbia, May 26.)

2d Lt. R. B. Bryan, 2d Cav., Fort Walla Walla, will proceed to Fort Sherman and report for duty with Troop L. (S. O. 81, D. Columbia, May 27.)

Lieut. C. D. Cowles, 23d Inf., is relieved from recruiting service July 1, and will then join his company at Fort Mackinac (S. O., H. Q. A., June 11.)

The leave of Lieut. John A. Johnston, 8th Cav., is extended to August 28. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 10.)

Lieut. G. H. Sands, 6th Cav., is granted leave for six months, from August 1. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 10.)

Surg. B. E. Fryer, found incapacitated by a Retiring Board, is granted leave until further orders. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 10.)

The leave of Capt. T. J. Gregg, 2d Cav., is extended until further orders. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 10.)

ENGINEER MELVILLE'S GREAT FEAT.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the dailies says:

A great deal of noise has been made by the Navy Department over the accomplishment by Chief Engineer Melville of the extraordinary feat of preparing designs, plans and drawings of the machinery for the new ships in the remarkably short space of two weeks. It now turns out that the plans presented by Melville are simply copies of original English drawings, and while credit is due to him for his speedy mechanical work, the surprise occasioned by the supposed marvel in producing original drawings has disappeared.

The original designs were purchased from England, and it is claimed that two of the cruisers will develop a speed of 19 knots an hour if the engines bring out a horse power of 10,500. As no engines have ever been built from these plans the machinery must be regarded in the light of an experiment. It is the opinion of some American engineers that the engines will be too light. The British Admiralty has found its high-power machinery too weak to do the work required of it, and the same result is predicted from the new plans.

NAVAL RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE latest addition to the Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy-yard novelties and recreations is a 300 yard shooting range which has been located along the big wall in the vicinity of the York street entrance. The range is said to be an idea of Capts. Kirkland and Cooke. Capt. Cooke ordered the construction of the range about three months ago, and on May 21 he announced that it was completed and would be ready for practice about a week from now. All enlisted officers and men can go to the target in squads and practice according to the rules drawn up by Capt. Cooke, captain of the yard. Special days will be set apart for both officers and men, and rewards will be given to the best shots. By courtesy the officers of the 14th Regiment the Navy-yard Riflemen have heretofore practiced in the Portland Avenue Armory range.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

MEMORIAL DAY was celebrated this year jointly by the James A. Garfield Post, G. A. R., and a Camp of the Florida Division, Confederate Veterans, the greater part of whom came from Pensacola in tugs. They were escorted by the Escambia Rifles, preceded by Myers' cornet band, an organization of colored men. At the entrance to the beautiful Barrancas National Cemetery, the delegation was received by a company of Marines in their neatest and most tasteful uniform, the summer fatigue, under command of 1st Lieut. T. G. Fillette, and after making the circuit of the grounds to slow music, and with arms reversed, line was formed near the flagstaff, and three volleys fired. A prayer and several orations followed, and the day passed very pleasantly; the crowd revelling in the delightful air of the pine groves and the contents of lunch baskets.

The Marines placed a large and beautiful wreath, surrounding U. S. M. in letters of silver, upon the conspicuous monument which marks the resting place of their fallen comrades, and a committee consisting of Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson, Captain H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., Surgeon J. W. Ross, and P. A. Paymaster H. E. Drury, U. S. N., visited the new naval cemetery as well as the National cemetery, and decorated the graves of many who once belonged to the Navy or Marine Corps. Among them were the tombs of Capt. Edward P. Lull, Lieuts. Roderick Prentiss, O. H. Berryman, T. C. Terrell, and T. C. Grove, Surgeon A. M. Owen and wife, Surgeon John Rudenstein, Asst. Surgs. Dearing and Fairfield, Paymasters Paugborn and Z. T. Brown, U. S. N., and Captains W. H. Hale, and D. D. Baker and Lieuts. W. B. Slack, U. S. M. C., Mary Brevoort Sherman, daughter of the late Captain A. N. Brevoort, U. S. N. C., and Mrs. Eliza Ingalls, wife of Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st U. S. Artillery; more than half of them victims of yellow fever.

Mrs. Col. Langdon, who has been quite ill recently, expects soon to leave her charming home to try the air of the high lands at Marietta, Ga., and Mrs. Lieut. Crawford is going to join in the annual hegira and transfer to her family and friends in Washington her genial and gifted presence. Lieut. Parker continues so ill as to be unable to avail himself of a sick leave.

At the Naval Hospital there are five sick men of the Marine Corps. Sergt. D. W. C. McCloskey is suffering from paralysis of one side and Corpl. Cornelius McKinney from tuberculosis. The latter was transferred here from the Brooklyn hospital for treatment, and is in a fair way to get well, having regained his customary weight.

NO INFORMATION has been received at the Navy Department concerning the suicide of two officers of the Army and Navy, respectively, reported from London, June 5, to have occurred at Monte Carlo, Italy. The only officer of either service known to have been in that vicinity recently, is Lieut. J. R. Williams, 3d Art., but from last accounts he had returned to Paris. Neither the *Quinnebaug* nor the *Pensacola*, the only two vessels of the European squadron, have been in that locality for some weeks and as it is not known that any other Navy officers, have been travelling in Italy lately the Department cannot imagine who the unfortunate Navy officer is. In the absence of any particulars officials of both departments are inclined to discredit the report. It is thought by Army officers that 2d Lieut. John J. Shaw, who was lately dropped from the rolls of the Army as a deserter, may be the Army officer referred to.

RETIREMENT OF CHAPLAINS.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will have the appointment of but one more Army Chaplain during the remainder of his administration, unless some unexpected vacancies occur. This will be the successor to Chaplain Wm. T. McAdam who retires, on account of age, August 5 next. Two other retirements will occur the same month the President's term expires, but too late for Mr. Cleveland to fill the vacancies. The youngest chaplain in the Army is Thomas W. Barry, who does not reach the retiring age until September 28, 1916.

The following will show the dates of retirement of all chaplains, including regimental:

Kendig, Daniel, Nov. 10, '88.	McWatty, Robt., Jan. 10. '92.
Herrick, O. E., April 25, '90.	Scott, Winfield, Feb. 26. 1901.
LaTourette, J. A. M., Mch 23, '90	Nave, O. J., April 30, 1905.
Simpson, G. W., June 29, 1902.	Merrill, S. M., Oct. 28, '98.
Dunbar, Geo. W., March 8, '97.	Parker, John D., Sept. 8, '95.
Robinson, Geo., March 19, 1905.	Barry, Thos. W., Sept 28. 1916.
Jackson, J. W., March 20, '88.	Lewis, John V., Feb. 17. 1900.
Collier, Geo. W., Aug. 29, '89.	Scott, Wm. H., Sept. 5, 1902.
Dodd, S. G., March 24, '90.	Potter, Jos. A., Dec. 2, 1903.
McAdam, Wm. T., Aug. 5, '87.	Hammond, B. C., Nov. 22, 1903.
Macomber, J. H., Feb. 13, 1900.	Pearson, Wm. H., Jan. 2, 1912.
Blaine, M. C., Nov. 25, 1910.	Seibold, John S., Sept. 15, 1902.
Wilson, David, March 30, '90.	Tully, Wm. K., Nov. 9, 1915.
Lindesmith, E. W. J., Sept. 7, '91.	Hubbard, W. F., Dec. 19, 1908.
McCleery, J. B., July 13, 1902.	Swift, Henry, Sept. 21, 1912.

Regimental Chaplains.

Mullins, G. G., 25 Inf., Ap. 1, 1905.	Weaver, F. H., 10 Cv., May 20, 1908
Allinsworth, Allen, 24th Inf., April 7, 1906.	Plummer, H. V., 9th Cav., July 31, 1908.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TACTICS.

WE are permitted to publish the letter which follows and to which we make reference elsewhere.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, June 6, 1887.

General E. L. Molineux:

In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit the following statement of some of the many reasons which have induced me to attempt the preparation of a new system of infantry drill.

Speaking generally our war is to be regarded as the close of the muzzle-loading period, the Austro-Prussian war as the birth of the breech-loader, the Franco-Prussian war as opening all eyes to the necessity of open-order fighting, the Russo-Turkish war as heralding the advent of magazine rifles to offset machine guns.

The best authorities claim that a solid line can never again be marched to the attack under heavy fire. If the touch of the elbow, characteristic of the solid line, is to be instantly given up under fire, why retain it for manœuvres?

If the firing line is to be in open order, why burden a man's action with the effort to remember what he should do as number one of the front rank of a set of fours in contrast with what he should do as number one of the rear rank of the same set of fours? What becomes of the unit of four when one or two comrades are knocked out?

All authority recognizes the necessity for having men, engaged in a life and death struggle, feel that their own well known comrades are at hand to help them in a tight place or to clinch a hard earned success, and while it is deemed impossible to avoid the final mingling of different organizations in the course of a stubborn contest, it seems possible to limit such mixing to companies of the same regiment, and it is certainly practicable to postpone any mingling much beyond the period which the present system admits of.

The German soldier in France soon found that his right hand comrade belonged to another regiment, that the man on his left came from a different brigade, while his own captain was trying to urge on a lot of strangers away off to the right. It need scarcely be asserted that under such circumstances that body of men which is acting under its own immediate commander, aided by its own messmates, is worth more than many times its number in a mob.

In the system of drill which I have devised I have endeavored to meet the following requirements:

The captain is to control his own firing line without having to look to some other organization at the first pinch.

The individual man is never to be numbered, he, himself, is the unit and not one-eighth or one-fourth of a unit.

Troops in any formation in line or in column should be able to march with plenty of elbow and leg room; they must also be able to lie down in line or in column, at full distance or closed in mass without disarranging their formation.

Linear elasticity should not be tactically confined to skirmishers. Linear extension and contraction should be tactical with the main body also, varying between the touch of the elbow and any desired interval.

A company should be able to throw out skirmishers from line or from column with equal facility, and the captain should be able to deploy the whole or such fraction or fractions as circumstances require.

When a company gets the command to *Fall in* it should not waste time in *counting fours.*

Conceding this last requirement consider the case of a company at the head of a battalion in column of fours. Having made a march along a dusty road the command is halted for a short rest. The men break ranks and lie down on the grass on either side. The captain receives an order to hurry forward, deploying as skirmishers while marching. The commands have to be: *Fall in, Left face, Count fours.* The company then has to march by the flank, then form line to the front and at last begins its deployment of skirmishers.

Recently I took a hundred men and made them break ranks to illustrate the above conditions. Three commands were then given, viz.: *Fall in, Deploy* and *Commence firing.*

They were timed by the watch. In one minute the hundred men had formed the company, had deployed systematically nearly one hundred yards forward and each man was in position firing lying down.

With men accustomed to the proposed system the above time can be diminished considerably.

The captain in this system is a battalion commander on a small scale.

The individual man not being numbered, it makes no difference whether he finds himself on the right or left of another man with whom he was not formerly in juxtaposition. So a lot of men may rush pell mell into shelter and from that rapidly space themselves for firing, only to soon make another rush. *There is method in apparent confusion,* and that is what every military system is striving for.

For parades, reviews, etc., the touch of the elbow is to be had if desired.

While the system is in no sense a revision of the present system of tactics, anyone acquainted with the latter can learn the new in two or three hours.

The hundred men with whom I experimented recently took to it without difficulty, and I am confident that entirely new troops can by it be made efficient in much less time than would now be required.

I am supported by every officer who has witnessed this drill in the assertion that it is very simple and certainly this is one of the requirements of all systems and the object most desired. In this radical departure from all existing systems I have been controlled by the desire for simplicity and by careful study of the acknowledged best writers upon this most important and growing subject.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. S. HAWKINS, Major, 10th Inf.

(Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.)

BRINCKLE'S BATTERY.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 4.

THERE clattered into Doylestown a week ago a body of military looking men, the like of whom had not been seen there for a hundred years. The rumble of gun carriages waked echoes in the streets. The clanking of sabres rang out on the summer air. A bugle sounded "halt," and the strange cavalcade went into camp in the very heart of the town, while thousands of people flocked from every section of the countryside to see who the invaders were.

Invaders they were, but the invasion was a peaceful one. It was only Major John R. Brinckle's Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery, on their summer march from New York to this place and return. They arrived here yesterday and encamped in the highlands back of the town, but their coming had been heralded beforehand and it created nothing like the amazed interest that it did in Doylestown and all through that section of Bucks County.

Battery F consists of 54 men, 55 horses and four guns. Two of them are old smooth bore pieces and two are breech-loaders. All looked rusty and mud-bespattered when the battery went into camp, for the march had been a long and tiresome one. It had begun in Fort Hamilton New York Harbor, ten days before, and had been kept up continuously at the rate of from fifteen to twenty miles a day. The horses looked rather fagged out, and the men for the most part travel-stained and tired. Major Brinckle was, however, as fresh as a daisy. He is a fine-looking soldier, and is every inch a cavalry officer. His twenty-six years of service have rested well upon his broad shoulders. His hand some face is bronzed by exposure, and when he is off duty it lights with a smile of kindly greeting to visitors and men.

The encampment is located upon Major Brinckle's own ground. He was a Delaware boy and his family own broad acres on every side. The officers tents are on the edge of a picturesque old orchard. A fringe of undergrowth runs back of the tents and the silk guidon flutters beneath a scraggy tree in front of the Major's quarters. Back through the trees the old mansion where the commanding officer was born shows its modest gable, and down the hillside to the South the Christiana lowlands stretch like a panorama for miles. The other officers are Lieut. Paul Roemer, Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, Lieut. A. C. Blunt, and Asst. Surg. R. G. Ebert.

The camp routine will be dull enough for a day or two, but the battery will remain for at least ten days, and, beginning with next week, there will be almost daily drills. The men say they like it, but they did not appear to-day while getting things in order. Some of them were engaged in cleaning and oiling harness. Others were engaged scraping the caked mud from the wheels of the heavy caissons.

Four or five men were plying saw and hatchet preparing to erect the tents, and a row of hardy fellows lolled on the grass near the orchard fence and gossiped. The trip is a sort of a summer picnic for the boys, but is known as a march of instruction. Shut up in Fort Hamilton the men have the opportunity of learning very little about camp life, marching or active drills. A number of them have only recently enlisted. For the most part they are hardy, muscular fellows with frank, manly faces and a great love for a joke. They shoe their own horses and shave each other, and say they are perfectly contented with their lot.

The supplies for horses and men are purchased from day to day. It requires almost a small fortune to purchase forage and food. The fifty-five horses consume 650 pounds of oats and 750 pounds of hay a day. They present a pretty picture while feeding. The horses are stoutly built and most of them are bays.

The officers are having a pleasant time visiting through the neighborhood. Invitations are pouring in upon them from all parts of Wilmington and the suburbs, and if they accepted all they would be engaged in making social calls all the time. Lieutenant Paul Roemer has about him a strong sense of the humorous. He wittily tells how one of the Chester County towns was entered to avoid excessive tolls. Only a certain amount is allowed for the trip, and on approaching the town it was learned that it would require $7 tolls over the turnpikes leading into the town. It was necessary to save the $7, and a council of war was held. The battery was separated into sections, and advanced upon the town through byways in small parties, and the payment of tolls was thus avoided.

While in Norristown the men visited the grave of General Hancock. It is the battery that fired the salute over his grave on the occasion of his funeral in 1886.

When camp is broken ten days hence the return march will be taken up for New York, but an entirely new route will be followed. It is probable that one night will be spent on the Brandywine battlefield, and that the scene of the battle of Germantown will be visited.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I DESIRE to say a few words in reference to an item which was copied from a daily paper in your issue of June 4, regarding Gen. Hancock's trip to Mount McGregor to prepare for the burial of Gen. Grant, and the wounded dignity of Mr. Arkell.

The case is simply this: A special train (which consisted of an engine, a passenger coach and a baggage car), had been engaged to take Gen. Hancock and his party up the mountain. When the General arrived at the depot he found a large number of persons waiting there who wanted to go on the train. He at once directed that none but his party should be allowed to go on the cars and stationed himself at the gates to see that his orders were carried out, and when all his party had passed in he said "that's all."

This may have wounded the dignity of Mr. Arkell, but there is no foundation whatever for the statement that the General was not half dressed and in a furious rage, when he got to the mountain; nor for that of his pulling and pulling at the bell-rope. Soon after the train was in motion the General went to the baggage car and there changed his civilian clothes for his uniform and returned to the passenger coach in full dress, and in the best of humor, some time before reaching the mount—long enough at least to enable him to dictate three or four telegrams, which were ready for dispatch before the train stopped. ONE WHO WAS IN THE BAGGAGE CAR.

REPORT ON THE "ATLANTA."

WE have already referred to the report of the Naval Advisory Board on the *Atlanta.* referring to the reports of Capt. Bunce the Board say:

(1.) The opinion advanced by Capt. Bunce in his report, dated April 18, 1887, viz.: That the power developed by the auxiliary engines should not be counted in the computation of the collective horse-power developed by the machinery during the contract full-power trial, is erroneous; the term "collective indicated horse-power," being used in the contract to signify the sum of the horse-power obtainable from all the boilers and developed by the main engines, and the several auxiliary steam engines in operation during the trial.

(2.) The Board is of the opinion that the estimates of the aggregate power developed by the auxiliary engines during the trial, as given in the inclosure marked "A," of Captain Bunce's report of April 18, viz.: 3.2 I. H. P., is reasonable, and submits in this connection the following statement: The Board's original estimate of the power to be developed by the machinery during the trial, including the following auxiliary engines, viz.: Two main air and circulating pumps, one auxiliary condensed pump, one tank pump, two main feed pumps, four fire-room blowers, aggregating 250 I. H. P.

The following additional auxiliary engines were in operation during the trial, viz.: Two additional fire room blowers, two ventilating blowers, the compartment pumps, the electric light engine and the steering engine, aggregating 102 I. H. P. Total aggregate power of auxiliary machinery during the trial, 352 I. H. P.

(3.) The Board accepts the indicator cards taken during the trial of the *Atlanta* as substantially correct and representing the actual power developed by the main engines. Careful measurements and computations of the indicator diagrams made by the Board, give the following results, viz.:

Mean collective indicated horse-power developed by the machinery and maintained during six consecutive hours, 3,356.36 I. H. P. Maximum collective indicated horse-power developed by the machinery during the trial, 3,511.26 I. H. P. According to the Board's computations the mean I. H. P. was 28.37 I. H. P. greater than given in the enclosure marked "A," of Capt. Bunce's report of April 18, 1887. The mean collective I. H. P. developed by the machinery and maintained for six consecutive hours was 143.64 I. H. P., or 4 and 1-10th per cent. less than the collective power required by the contract. After a careful examination and consideration of the contract specifications and the conditions and results of the full-power trial of April 18, 1887, and after an inspection of the U. S. S. *Atlanta,* with a view of ascertaining her condition as completed under the contract, the Naval Advisory Board reports as follows:

(1.) The working of the machinery during the trial was satisfactory with the following exceptions [these exceptions refer to the oiling arrangements of crank pins; irregularity in the working of the main feed pumps; to the absence of an eccentric shaft; leaks in boiler with flanges.]

(2.) The failure to maintain for six consecutive hours the collective I. H. P. required under the contract, viz.: 3,500 I. H. P. was not due to defective workmanship or material, except in so far as it was due to the insufficient oiling arrangement of the two L. P. crank-pins.

(3.) The engines and work pertaining thereto are duly completed in accordance with the contract, specifications and authorized modifications, with the following exceptions:

The felting and lagging of the top of the steam chest bonnets has been omitted; the propeller with adjustable blades is not yet completed; the blades have been tested and accepted and are now being fitted to the hub.

(4.) The total weight of the engines and machinery; boilers, appurtenances and spare parts, complete according to the specifications, and including water in the surface condensers and boilers as determined from certified records of the actual weight of the parts of the machinery as they were sent on board the vessel to be connected up, is 684.670 tons, and does not exceed by five per cent. the estimated weight of 664 tons, as previously reported by the Board in its letter of April 5, 1887.

(5.) The hull and fittings are found to be strong and well built, and in conformity with the contract, drawings and specifications, with the following exceptions:

Gun gaskets are to be fitted to the iron shutters of the Hotchkiss towers to make them water-tight. Two additional ring bolts are to be supplied and fitted for each anchor with a view to increased security. The awning stanchions are required to be stiffened. A drain-cock is required for the magazine flood cocks, and is now being fitted.

The Board recommends that the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and of Steam Engineering be instructed to have the several items of incomplete work, enumerated above, done without delay; but in view of the fact that the assignees raise the objection that some of this work is not required under the contract, it is respectfully recommended that the question to whom the cost is chargeable be left open as a matter for future consideration.

In conclusion, the Board respectfully makes the following recommendations regarding certain work appertaining to the hull and machinery not required under the contract, but tending to increase the efficiency of the vessel, viz.: That new brass protective plates be fitted over head-lights; that the two small after shaft alley ventilator rods be hinged; that the brass locks and hinges on the bulkhead doors be replaced with steel hinges and clamps; that the hood over the galley be extended so as to enable it to carry off the steam, etc., from the alley; that an additional valve be fitted to the cabin water closet; that the steerage transoms be fitted with portable berth boards.

The Board is of the opinion that the efficiency of the vessel will be greatly increased both in power and reliability of working, by removing the pressure blowers from the flats on which they are now located and putting them on the deck above. This can be done without interfering with other work.

LIEUTENANT ELIAS CHANDLER, 16th U. S. Infantry, of Fort McIntosh, Texas, will spend July, August, and September in the North.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 39, H. Q. A., June 7, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 786 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

786. In accepting recruits at rendezvous, Greenleaf's Epitome of Tripler's Manual gives the required standard of qualifications, and is also the standard for inspection after the recruits arrive at the depot; except that the following instructions will govern in examining the eye and ear:

1. No recruit shall be enlisted who cannot see well, at six hundred yards distance, a black centre three feet in diameter on a white ground. The test will be made by means of cards bearing the twenty feet test-types and test-characters of Snellen, which will be supplied by the Surgeon General; the types to be used for men who can read and the characters for those who cannot read.

After arrival at the depot, the medical officer shall make further examination of the recruit with the charts, glasses, and other visual tests furnished him, with the view of determining the existence of *astigmatism* or other defects of vision which have not been discovered at rendezvous, and any defect which would disqualify the recruit for rifle service is cause for rejection.

2. Recruits will also be examined for *color-blindness*. Any defect observed will be noted on the descriptive list of the soldier, but will not of itself constitute a cause of rejection, except in the case of enlistments for the Signal Corps. The examination for this defect will be made by the method of Holmgren. Test-wools for the purpose, accompanied with printed directions for their use, will be issued to the principal recruiting depots by the Surgeon General.

3. All men enlisted for the artillery arm of the Service at a military post, or assigned to that arm from a depot, shall, before such enlistment or assignment, besides undergoing the ordinary examidation, be examined specially with a view to establishing the fact of the patency of the Eustachian tubes and the integrity of the tympanic membranes, in default of which the men are unfit for that arm.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., June 1, 1887.

Announces that the First National Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been designated a depository of public moneys.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., June 1, 1887.

Publishes a list of disbursing officers of the War Department.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Commissary Sergt. Elihu J. Carpenter will be relieved from duty at Fort Randall, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Keogh, Montana Ty., reporting upon his arrival to the C. O., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Charles Pfahler, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Carlos, A. T., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Garrett Farley. Commissary Sergt. Farley upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, for assignment to duty at that post (S. O., June 7, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

S. O. 106, directing that Major Charles McClure, Paymr., be relieved from duty at Newport Barracks, July 1, is amended to direct that he be relieved after completion of his payments on rolls of June 30 (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles McClure, Paymr., will stand relieved from duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., and in the Div. of the Atlantic, after he shall have completed his payments on the rolls of June 30 (S. O. 116, June 8, Div. Atlantic.)

Leave for twenty days, to commence on or about June 8, is granted Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., New York City (S. O. 114, June 4, Div. Atlantic).

The leave granted Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., New York City, is extended two days (S. O. 114, June 4, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. S. H. Knowles is relieved from duty at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, and will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo., and report to Capt. Charles Parker, 9th Cavalry, for duty in the field with his command (S. O. 53, June 1, D. Platte).

The extension of leave on surgeon's certificate granted Major Wm. S. Tremaine, surgeon, is still further extended two months on account of sickness (S. O., June 6, H. Q. A.)

Major Wm. H. Forwood, surgeon, is detailed additional member of the general court-martial at Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 50, May 28, D. Dakota).

Leave for six months on surgeon's certificate is granted Captain Aaron H. Appel, asst. surg. (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Michael Tyrrell is placed upon the retired list (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 14, is granted 1st Lieut. Irving Hale, C. E. (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.)

Col. John M. Wilson, C. E., will proceed to Newburgh, N. Y., on business connected with the construction of the monument at Washington's headquarters at Newburgh (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Junior Professor Henry A. Hazen, Sig. Service, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and accompany Mr. Alfred E. Moore on a balloon voyage, on or about June 10, 1887. Professor Hazen will submit, after his return, a full report of the trip and of the observations made by him (S. O. 37, June 1, Sig. Office).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered, to take effect as soon after July 1, 1887, as practicable: 2d Lieut. James A. Swift will proceed from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco and Point Reyes, Cal., to examine and report upon the telegraph line to be constructed between those points, via Point San Jose, California, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Ashland, Oregon, and assume charge of all the United States military telegraph lines transacting commercial business in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, relieving Captain Francis B. Jones, assistant quartermaster. 2d Lieut. Wm. D. Wright, Signal Corps, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Wood's Holl, Mass., and relieve 2d Lieut. Julius H. Weber of charge of the sea-coast telegraph line in that vicinity. Lieut. Weber, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and assume charge of all United States military telegraph lines transacting commercial business in Texas, Indian Territory, and New Mexico, relieving Captain Francis B. Jones, assistant quartermaster (S. O., June 7, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott Tex.

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Div. of Missouri, is granted 1st Lieut. James O. Mackay (S. O., June 7, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Eben Swift will report to Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, Superintendent, West Point, for duty as Aide de-Camp (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, from June 18, on Surgeon's certificate, in extension of his present ordinary leave, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry J. Goldman (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

The correspondent of the Fort Riley *Union* says that the arrival of Colonel Wade's horses created quite a sensation. Riley people must be easily excited or the horses are indeed better than those possessed by the 5th Cavalry, public or private.—*Kansas City Times.*

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Capt. E. S. Godfrey is detailed additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 50, May 28, D. Dak.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. A. S. B. Keyes (S. O. 57, May 25, D. Ariz.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Powhatan H. Clarke is extended four months on account of sickness (S. O., June 7, H. Q. A.)

Before a G. C.-M. at Fort Thomas, A. T., of which Col. J. S. Mason, 9th Inf., is president, was tried 1st Lieut. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav. Charge 1st—"Drunkenness on duty." Specification—That, being on duty in command of a detachment of U. S. troops, in the field, scouting after hostile Indians, he was found drunk at and near Duncan, Ariz., on or about Oct. 1, 1885. Charge 2d—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Three specifications alleging that he did become drunk and so conducted himself, in the presence of citizens and enlisted men, as to make himself the subject of general comment and remark, in Duncan, Clifton, and Solomonville, Ariz., and other places, to his own discredit and the scandal of the Service; that he did exhibit himself in a drunken condition in the presence of citizens and enlisted men at Duncan, Oct. 1, and that he did write and forward to his post commander a communication dated Fort Thomas, A. T., July 2, 1886, and addressed to the A. A. A. G., Dept. of Arizona, Fort Bowie, A. T. (through office of C. O. Fort Thomas), in which he said: "'The comment by the officers of the post,' stated by Capt. Lee, consisted of the weaving and amplifying the story above referred to, in club-room gossip, in a mutual admiration society comprising Capt. Lee, Capt. Worth, and Lieut. Terrett. . . . It is an easy thing for a lot of loafers, not one of whom knew anything of the particulars, to sit in the post trader's club-room and 'comment' on the results of a long and difficult march." . . . Thus referring in a scandalous, ungentlemanly and unofficerlike manner to Capt. P. L. Lee, 10th Cav., Capt. W. S. Worth, and 1st Lieut. C. P. Terrett, 8th Inf., and this scandalous communication having been returned to him by his post commander, he did, Feb. 7, 1887, forward it (as an enclosure to another letter) to the A. G., Dept. of Arizona. Plea—"Not guilty," except as to the 2d specification, 2d Charge, to which he entered a "plea in bar of trial." He was found "Not guilty" of the 1st Charge and its specification; "Not guilty" of 1st specification to 2d Charge; "plea in bar" to 2d specification sustained. Of the 3d specification, 2d Charge, "Guilty, excepting the words 'a scandalous, ungentlemanly and' after the words 'thus referring in,' and before 'unofficerlike manner,' substituting for the word 'a' the word 'an,' and also excepting the word 'scandalous' after words 'and this' and before the word 'communication' and of the substituted word guilty, and of the excepted words not guilty." Of the 2d Charge, "Not guilty, but guilty of conduct prejudicial," etc. Sentence—"To be reprimanded in orders by the Department Commander." The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved. The Department Commander (Gen. Miles) believes that the publication of this order is sufficient reprimand of Lieut. Read, and that in future communications he will be guided by the rule of official etiquette that should obtain in military correspondence (G. C.-M. O. 24, May 25, D. Ariz.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

2d Lieut. John T. Thompson will visit the camp of the 2d Regiment of Alabama State Militia during the period of its encampment near Montgomery, commencing June 7 (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty-two days, to commence on or about June 9, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (S. O. 117, June 9, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. C. W. Foster is relieved from duty at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., to take effect Sept. 10, and will then join his battery (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

The leave granted Capt. Daniel F. Callinan is extended two months (S. O., June 7, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Figure of merit of five companies, 2d Infantry, at Bellevue, Neb., May 2 to 28:

Company A, Mills	89.19
Company B, Dempsey	97.00
Company C, Catley	95.23
Company E, Ames	83.49
Company G, Keller	99.52
Wing, Mills	92.84

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. D. W. Benham is extended ten days (S. O. 54, June 3, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; A, Ft. Wood, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H.

Col. Edwin F. Townsend is detailed to attend the State camp of instruction at Peekskill, N. Y., for the purpose of inspecting the several organizations of the National Guard, State of New York, detailed for tours of service at that camp from June 18 to Aug. 6 (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. Mitchell F. Jamar is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., to take effect Sept. 10 (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

1st Lieut. Dillard H. Clark, late R. Q. M., now at Fort Buford, will proceed to Fort Randall, D. T., and join his company (S. O. 50, May 28, D. Dak.)

The leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Chambers McKibbin is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., June 6, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Elias Chandler (S. O., June 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for five months, to take effect in July or August, 1887, is granted Capt. Henry C. Ward (S. O., June 7, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Capt. J. S. McNaught will report, after July 1, to General Ruger at Fort Leavenworth for examination by Retiring Board (S. O. 126, June 2, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Albert D. Niskern is further extended to include June 8, 1887 (S. O., June 8, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Albert D. Niskern has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 8, 1887 (S. O., June 8, H. Q. A.)

In Orders 14, of May 24, Lieut.-Col. Leslie Smith, Regimental Commander, announces the death of Capt. Charles O. Bradley, which occurred at Fort Maginnis, May 14, after a lingering illness of more than five months. After recounting his military services, Col. Smith says: In the death of Capt. Bradley, the regiment loses a gallant soldier, an accomplished gentleman and officer, and an upright man. He has gone to the grave with the sincere affection and deep sorrow of all who knew him. In respect to the memory of Capt. Bradley, the regimental colors will be draped, and the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., is extended one month (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. George M. Downey is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey is relieved from duty as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, by par. 3, S. O. 32, D. Platte, and 1st Lieut. Daniel Cornman is detailed in his stead (S. O. 54, June 3, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, Fort Reno, I. T., is extended three days (S. O. 59, May 27, Dept. M.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, Fort Reno, I. T., is further extended five days (S. O. 60, May 31, Dept. M.)

Capt. Charles C. Hood will inspect clothing

Philadelphia, for which Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., June 6, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months upon Surgeon's certificate, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Lewis Johnson, Fort Sill, Ind. T. (S. O. 67, June 8, Div. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 4, 1887.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of Captain, after five years' service, in accordance with the act of June 23, 1874.

Asst. Surgeon William E. Hopkins, May 23, 1887.
Asst. Surgeon Benjamin Munday, May 23, 1887.
Asst. Surgeon George F. Wilson, May 23, 1887.
Asst. Surgeon William O. Owen, Jr., May 23, 1887.
Asst. Surgeon Peter R. Egan, May 23, 1887.
Asst. Surgeon William J. Wakeman, May 23, 1887.
Asst. Surgeon Edward Everts, May 23, 1887.

NOTE.—No lists were issued for the weeks ending May 21 and 28, 1887.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At David's Island, N. Y. H., June 3. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Richard F. O'Beirne, 15th Inf.; Capt. Frederick E. Trotter, 14th Inf.; Capt. George G. Lott, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James Regan, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Calvin D. Cowles, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John K. Waring, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.)

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 6. Detail: Major Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cav.; Capt. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cav.; Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. George F. Chase, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav., J.-A. (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Pembina, D. T., June 7. Detail: Capt. Cyrus M. DeLany, 1st Lieuts. Edward S. Chapin and George A. Cornish, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Williston Fish, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, 15th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 52, June 3, D. Dak.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., June 10. Detail: Major John W. Williams, Surg.; Major James W. Scully, Q. M. Dept.; Major Charles B. Throckmorton, 2d Art.; Capt. William H. Nash, Sub. Dept.; Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay and 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, 2d Art., and Capt. William P. Vose, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 115, June 6, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf.; Capt. Leon A. Matile and 1st Lieut. Francis W. Mansfield, 11th Inf., will assemble at Fort A. Lincoln Ord. Depot, D. T., June 1, to fix the responsibility for discrepancy in ordnance stores, invoiced by Capt. James M. Bell, 7th Cav., Fort Buford, D. T., to the C. O. of the depot (S. O. 50, May 28, D. Dak.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieuts. Thomas M. Woodruff, A. S. O., and Richard E. Thompson, A. S. O., and 2d Lieut. William D. Wright, Signal Corps, will assemble, June 3, to assess the money value of Signal Service property, for which Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 37, June 1, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Henry C. Corbin, A. A. G.; Capt. John R. Myrick and 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, Aides-de-Camp, will convene at the Q. M. Stables, Chicago, June 3, to report upon the condition of cavalry horse No. 173 (S. O. 63, June 2, Div. M.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. John M. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. Peter C. Hains, Major Garret J. Lydecker, with Lieut. Curtis McD. Townsend as Recorder, will assemble to report upon the plan and location submitted by Lieut.-Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E., for the proposed bridge across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River (S. O. 61, June 6, C. E.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

Indians, supposed to be Apaches, who left San Carlos last week, have been committing murders near Benson. Troops from Fort Huachuca have been sent out in pursuit of them.

General Miles, in referring to the outbreak, says it is the result of a drunken row, which led to a feud between two bands of Indians in the San Carlos Agency. Troops under Captain Henry W. Lawton, 4th Cavalry, are in pursuit of these Indians and will continue to follow them up until the Indians are captured or destroyed. These Indians are in no way connected with the Apaches who were out last year and who have all been removed. These disturbances are likely to occur as long as the Indians can get liquor.

Dept. of Texas.— Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Heretofore, in the JOURNAL, we have referred to the case of Samuel G. Reed, a soldier of the U. S. Army, who deserted some years ago, with a comrade named Williams, from Fort Brown and crossed to Matamoras where he killed and robbed a jeweller named Block. He was arrested, condemned to death but escaped and went to California where he led a hard life, finally drifting back to San Antonio, where he was arrested for his desertion and turned over to the military authorities. A despatch from San Antonio says: "On June 1 Reed was taken under heavy guard to the court-martial room for trial. On the way he made a desperate effort to escape. He paid no attention to the command to halt and was fired upon. The bullet entered his right side and passed through. He is mortally wounded. There were nine men in the detail and all of them fired upon him. Only one ball struck him. He admitted his complicity in the murder of Block, which he had up to this time strenuously denied. Government officers attach no blame to the guard detail."

An inquest was held before which Gen. Stanley and Chaplain Swift appeared as witnesses, the former testifying that he simply held Reed for desertion, and the latter as to a confession made by Reed after he was shot. The verdict of the jury was that Reed came to his death by a gunshot wound inflicted by the guards in the lawful discharge of their duty.

CAPTAIN GEO. M. WHEELER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., visited New York this week, locating at the Westminster Hotel,

U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

THE final examination of the Second Class commenced Friday of this week, June 10, and will be continued until completed. General Ruger, Colonel Wade and Major Butler, the Board, provided for by General Sheridan's G. O. of Dec. 28, 1885, and the Staff of the School (the Board of Examiners, consisting of Lieut. Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Majors George B. Sanford, 1st Cav., and H. S. Hawkins, 10th Inf., and Capts. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf., and Wm. M. Wherry, 6th Inf., with 1st Lieut. O. L. Hein, 1st Cav., secretary, were in their places ready for business.

The examinations are as to classes and subjects, in order: 1st. First Class in Military Art and Science. 2d. Second Class in Field Fortifications. 3d. First and Second Classes in Law. 4th. First and Second Classes in Infantry Tactics. 5th. First and Second Classes in Cavalry Tactics. 6th. First and Second Classes in Topography. 7th. First and Second Classes in the Methods of Conducting Business in the Staff Departments.

The occasion is one of much interest at Fort Leavenworth, and results are eagerly looked forward to.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JUNE 8, 1887.

LAST Thursday afternoon Gen. and Mrs. Merritt gave their last reception to the Board of Visitors. After the review, the members of the Board proceeded to the Superintendent's quarters, where the ladies had already assembled. In a few minutes the residents of the post, in full dress, began to arrive and the broad piazza presented a very gay and animated appearance. The weather had a threatening aspect, but fortunately no rain fell: in anticipation of it, a large pavilion had been spread in the yard, under which the band assembled and discoursed sweet music during the reception. The refreshments served were very elaborate. Altogether this farewell reception can be regarded as a brilliant and fitting close of the many acts of hospitality that have been dispensed by Gen. and Mrs. Merritt during their five years' residence at West Point. When they leave us next month they can take with them the pleasant recollection of having done much more than their share of the entertaining done here since July, 1882.

On Friday afternoon the light battery drill, under Lieut. Homer, took place. The day could not have been better if made to order: there was not a particle of dust, so that every movement was plainly seen; the cadets were in white—everything except the shoes—and presented a pretty appearance.

On Saturday the point wore a gala dress. The boats brought crowds of visitors, who swarmed in wherever there was an open door. At times the Library—where the examination of the Second Class in Philosophy was going on—was so packed that there was no more room for spectators; the cadets examined after dinner were of the Third and Second and First seconds, and did very well—although one bright boy got a little confused and lost the North Pole during his excellent demonstration. At five o'clock the battalion drill took place; the visitors were so numerous that they formed several lines extending from near the Sedgwick monument to the front of barracks. They were treated to a fine exhibition.

Prof. Postlethwaite preached the farewell sermon to the graduating class last Sunday. At the conclusion of the sermon the graduating class stood up in its seats and the chaplain addressed some remarks to them, concluding which he said: "Never forget the sacredness of the trust committed to you. Be ever mindful of it in small as well as in great things. Stand by your colors all the time, not only on dress parade, or perchance the field of battle. . . . I sometimes think it is more heroic and requires a greater courage in the quiet of everyday life for the officer to be always true and faithful to every duty. To stand to his colors in the daily routine, on the lonely outpost, in the solitary watch, in the diligent study of his profession, where the trumpet's blast, the din of battle, the dashing assault, the violent struggle are nowhere found to inspire him, requires a higher courage, a braver heart, and a more conscientious mind than is commonly found among men. Stand then by your colors at all times. In closing this last address to you as your chaplain let me 'beseech you, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable, unto God, which is your reasonable service.' You are at this time offering yourselves on your country's altar, ready to die for that country at any moment. I therefore beseech you make this twofold offering of yourselves—to your God and to your country. Being His, He will stand by you in every duty, in every hour of peril, and when the time of your departure is at hand He will receive you into the arms of everlasting victory."

The cadet mess hall, born in 1850, was christened on Monday by the following order: "The building used for cadet dining hall shall hereafter be known officially as Grant Hall, in honor of the great graduate of the Academy, whose portrait, a present to West Point and the country from Mr. George W. Childs, sanctifies the hall as a gallery for the portraits of graduates."

The drill at the seacoast battery took place Monday afternoon. The air was hazy and almost without motion. The target, distant 2100 yards, was hit a number of times and nearly obliterated.

A vast crowd witnessed a very lively cavalry drill Tuesday afternoon. The plain was in fine condition, not a bit of dust was raised to mar the view. The drill was concluded with a charge by the three companies. Fortunately, no one fell off or was injured in the least. In the four graduating rides, under Capt. Augur, but one cadet has been hurt, and he not seriously.

Last night the cadets had a hop, from after supper till 10 o'clock, in the Grant Hall. It was a sort of preliminary graduating hop, but to an outsider it must have looked like one, so large was the attendance.

The examinations were finished Tuesday morning, but the standing will not be known for several days. It is known that all of the Second Class in philosophy passed. Four of the same class were re-examined in chemistry and four of the Third Class in mathematics. When the examinations are oral, the cadets recommended deficient are given another examination (written). But when the first examination is written no second trial is given.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held Thursday afternoon in the chapel. Several changes in the Constitution were suggested. The necrology list is very small this year, numbering twenty-five, and one death that occurred in 1883, but was never known until recently. The following is the list:

Isaac T. Webster, '66, July 7, '86, San Francisco, Cal., 44.
Junius B. Wheeler, '55, July 15, '86, Lenoir, N. C., 55.
W. W. Low, Jr., '72, July 24, '86 Ft. Assiniboine, Mont., 38.
Joseph Whittlesey, '44, Aug. 2, '86, Seattle, Wash. Ter., 65.
Robert Allen, '36, Aug. 5, '86, Geneva, Switzerland, '74.
Henry H. Sibley, '38, Aug. 23, '86, Fredericksburg, Va., 70.
George H. Gordon, '46, Aug. 30, '86, Farmingham, Va., 63.
Lewis Cass Hunt, '47, Sept. 6, '86, Fort Union, New Mex., 63.
Charles Whittlesey, '31, Oct. 18, '86, Cleveland, O., 78.
Wm. M. Medcalfe, '76, Oct. 21, '86, Sandy Hook, N. J., 33.
Henry D. Wallen, '40, Dec. 2, '86, New York, N. Y., 67.
Alonzo L. O'Brien, 79, Dec. 12, '86, Westm., West Vir., 31.
George W. Howland, '48, Dec. 21, '86, Santa Fe, N. M., 62.
William H. Wood, '45, Jan. 1, '87, Pass Christian, Miss., 66.
J. McAllister, '47, Jan. 3, '87, Governor's Island, N. Y., 63.
William B. Hazen, '55, Jan. 16, '87, Washington, D. C., 56.
Charles P. Stone, '45, Jan. 24, '87, New York, N. Y., 63.
Christopher P. Hall, '08, Jan. 31, '87, Shreveport, La., 40.
Seward Mott, '86, March 12, '87, San Carlos, Arizona, 25.
Roswell S. Ripley, '43, March 29, '87, New York, N. Y., 64.
Rezin G. Howell, '64, May 2, '87, Little Rock, Ark., 45.
Thomas C. Davenport, '72, May 6, '87, Washington, D. C., 37.
Alanson M. Randol, '60, May 7, '87, New Almaden, Cal., 37.
Henry F. Clarke, '43, May 10, '87, Washington, D. C., 66.
James H. Hollonquist, '58, Aug. —, '83, Terrell, Tex., 49.
Horatio M. Jones, '67, June 2, '87, Linwood, Penn., 40.

In the Army, 17; civil life, 9 Total, 26.

Of the deceased graduates 17 were in the Army and eight in civil life. In 1886 there were 35 deaths; in 1885, 28; in 1884, 31; in 1883, 39.

One of the happiest of the throng that will witness the graduating exercises on Saturday will be Mrs. Alexander, mother of the colored cadet of the First Class, who has come to see her son graduate.

Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, the military gymnastics and fencing were given in the gymnasium. The following programme was remarkably well done, and called forth hearty applause from the limited number of spectators who were able to gain admittance to the small space allotted to visitors:

1. Calisthenics. 2. Foil. 3. Horse (side). 4. Sabre, manual. 5. Horizontal bar. 6. Bayonet. 7. Horse, long. 8. Broadsword. 9. Parallel bars. 10. Camp games. 11. Club exercise. 12. At will.

The physical measurements and tests of the Fourth Class are as follows:

	Height.	Weight.	Wrist.	Fore Arm.	Upper Arm	
					Nat.	Ex.
Average Oct., '86	67.66	140.00	6.52	10.05	9.75	11.60
Average May, '87	67.97	141.27	6.80	10.52	10.73	12.51
Largest, Oct.	72.12	170.00	7.25	10.88	10.88	13.00
Largest, May	72.12	168.90	7.38	11.75	12.50	14.00
Smallest, Oct.	62.50	105.00	5.75	7.50	8.62	9.75
Smallest, May	62.62	110.00	6.00	9.25	9.60	10.50
Average gains	.31	1.27	.28	.47	.98	.91
Greatest gains	1.00	13.00	.75	1.25	1.63	1.50
Smallest gains	.12	1.00	.12	.12	.12	.12

	Chest.		Waist.	Horiz. Bars.	Par. Bars.	Broad Jump.
	Nat.	Ex.				
Average, Oct., '86	34.05	35.71	26.46	6.26	6.64	7.77
Average, May, '87	35.73	37.62	25.99	10.11	12.33	8.59
Largest, Oct.	37.00	39.50	29.00	15.00	13.00	8.50
Largest, May	38.25	40.50	30.00	20.00	20.00	9.50
Smallest, Oct.	28.25	31.06	23.00	.00	.00	5.75
Smallest, May	30.75	33.00	23.25	4.00	3.00	7.00
Average gains	1.68	1.91	.47	3.85	5.69	.82
Greatest gains	3.25	3.75	2.00	11.00	13.00	2.25
Smallest gains	.50	.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	.25

Among the visitors reported at West Point this week are Dr. Chas. T. Alexander, U. S. A.; Mrs. W. A. Mulinhill, Mr. Richard Gafney and the Misses Gayney, Miss C. M. Donnelly, Miss Jacqu, Mrs. Geo. Harroll, Mr. James Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Dowd, Mrs. and Miss Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Wilson, Mr. Blair Ingalls, Miss L. Isaacs, Miss Bertha B. Bradley, Maurice M. Minton, W. D. Mann, Lewis F. Hallen, John Lamb, L. P. Mingley, Miss McTaggart, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Mrs. and the Misses Gill, ex-Judge Gunning S. Bedford, Mr. Frederick De Peyster, of New York; A. H. Wetherell, G. H. Sykes, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Engs, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pierce, of Burlington, Vt.; Miss Helen L. Smith, of St. Albans, Vt.; Lieut. Geo. I. Putnam, A. J. Brackett, of Sing Sing; E. G. Butts, of Stillwater, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Stokes, of Philadelphia; H. W. Parker, of Des Moines: Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Newall, of Pawtucket; Wm. Wilson, Jr., of Mount Vernon; J. H. Mitchell, of Hartford; Gen. Wm. F. Smith and Miss Smith, of Hartford; Gen. Benavides, of the Mexican Army; Mrs. Russell Robinson, of Richmond; Mrs. J. J. Walsh, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Davidson, of Washn. Mr. and Mrs. Strong Reid, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. E. Russell Coles, of Yonkers; the Misses Doyle, of Columbus, Ohio; Mr. F. E. Williams and the Misses Williams, of Jersey City; Mr. E. M. Camp and Miss Camp, of Philadelphia; Mr. Frank W. Armstrong and Miss Armstrong, of Cincinnati; Miss Winston, of Lexington; Col. Irwin, Mrs. and Miss Hargous, Mr. Budd, Mr. Lambert Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dexter and family, from San Francisco; Mr. Chas. A. Post, John Joseph O'Connell, U. S. Army; Mrs. John J. O'Connell, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Fred. H. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Thomas, Mr. M. O'Reilly, Miss O'Reilly and Mrs. Maitland; Mr. Wendall Stanton Howard, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Chesterman, Mrs. A. W. Harman, Mr. George Sloan, Jr.; Dr. E. J. Marsh, Mrs. H. C. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moer, the Misses Seymour and Col. and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Isham and Miss Isham, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pierce, of Burlington, Vt., and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Stokes: Mrs. Schumm, of Milwaukee; W. S. Howard, of Chicago; Miss Bertie Chesterman, of Richmond; Mrs. A. W. Harman, of Staunton, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Mather, of Galveston, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. McK. Williamson, and Mrs. W. H. Woods, of Huntington, Pa.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T.

MAY 25, 1887.

LAST week the Vancouver Barracks Dramatic Association gave "Engaged" in the town of Vancouver before a large audience. The proceeds, about $200, were sent to the widows and orphans made by the Nanaimo disaster. Gilbert's "Engaged" is a hard play for amateurs to tackle, but the performance was far better than most professionals could have done, as all the parts were well filled. Russell, of the Ordnance, covered himself with glory as Belsawney. The Subsistence Department was well represented by Woodruff, the Artillery by Todd and Mrs. Hunter, the Pay Department by Mrs. Poole, and the Infantry by Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Warrens, Miss Sladen, and Warrens and Taylor. The gentlemen were all excellent.

Among the ladies Mrs. Anderson attracted much attention by her three beautiful costumes, and her acting was much applauded in the long and difficult role of Belinda Treherne. Mrs. Hunter was immense in the Scotch Lassie. Mrs. Poole has appeared in several plays and has always done well. This is the sixth play put on the stage by our dramatics since December, and for next winter we expect great things unless our combination is broken up and the players scattered.

COLUMBIA.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

JUNE 5, 1887.

THE desire for sport is continually increasing at this post. After an early spring a cavalry horses' exercising course has been laid out, which is also used as a race track, and on which, as your paper of May 28 stated, a race between Lieut. Nicholson's and Mr. Waters's horses took place. Another piece of ground has been plained north of the garrison about 100 yards in rear of "Officers' row," for a tennis lawn. It is enfenced and will be ready for use as soon as the grass sprouts on it.

Again, the enlisted men have another field for their sport; base ball is the parole. A nine has been formed by the best players of the post and tries its ability against Junction City and Abilene with varying success.

The new target range of the post, used by all the troops at the same time, has given rise to much interest, more than in former years. A shooting match took place Tuesday last between several officers of this post, out of which Lieut. Steele, 18th Inf., carried the prize. Upon the proposal of Col. Wade, and with the aid of the other officers of the post, the

enlisted men also made arrangements for competitive firing to take place on Wednesday next, thus: Five marksmen of each company fire for the company prize, two scores each, at the range 200 300, 500 and 600 yards, the marksman with the highest score to receive an individual prize besides. The selected five are now practicing daily. Luck to them!

The Junction City *Union* says: "Captain Schuyler, 5th Cav., has brought his family from St. Louis. . . The family of Lieut. Woods, 18th Inf., left May 26 on a visit to relatives in Illinois. Lieut. Bellinger, 5th Cav., left Sunday for Camp Martin. . . . Sergt.-Major Leymore was kicked in the thigh by his horse yesterday. The contusion is not serious."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

JUNE 7, 1887.

THE Mutual B. B. Club of Norfolk, Va., took this post almost by storm to day. They came on us quite unexpectedly, the base ball club being engaged in the performance of their various military duties. But their zeal for the game and a soldier's celerity had them all quickly together, and Lieut. Rodman called the game at 11 o'clock. The Mutuals took the bat, and by good playing on their part and want of quickness and good judgment on our part, made three runs. This success they thought assured them a easy victory, but it had an opposite effect in arousing the spirit and determination of the school boys, whose championship of Tidewater, Virginia, for the last dozen years remains unquestioned. In the third inning the old reliable Skinny (Wm. Giacchetti) made a two bagger, his brother Alfred followed with the same, and thenceforward an easy victory awaited the Artillery School. Alternate shouts were given for good play on either side, but when Hatley (K. the 2d). by a powerful hit, made an easy home run, he was cheered again and again.

The day was delightful and the game highly enjoyed by the numbers in attendance. I append the score. B. B.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL B. B. CLUB.

Daly, Sergt. Joe, 2d b., 0; Giacchetti, F., r. f., 1; Smith, Chas., s. s., 2; O'Hara, p., 3; Hatley, 1st b., 0; Shull, Sergt., l. f., 1; Giacchetti, W., c., 4; Giacchetti, A, c. f., 1; Opdyke, J., 3d b., 3. Total, 15.

MUTUAL B. B. CLUB, NORFOLK, VA.

Churchill, c. f., 2; Seymour, 3d b., 0; Prower, l. f., 2; Godfrey, 2d b., 1; Wood, 1st b., 0; Graham, s. s., 0; Lanigan, c., 1; Lassiter, p., 1; Brown, r. f., 1. Total, 8.

Umpire—Lieut. Rodman. Scorer—Corpl. Gray. Time of game—1 hour, 35 minutes.

FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

THE Kansas City *Times* says: "The following item appeared recently in a Santa Fe paper: A private letter from Fort Lewis states that on Thursday immediately after the paymaster had distributed Uncle Sam's golden shekels among the boys, there were 25 desertions. The news is confirmed by the Durango *Herald*, which adds that: 'Those remaining of the cavalry companies were out in all directions yesterday looking up the fleeing guards of the nation. And who can blame the poor fellows? Many of us would do the same thing. Cooned up away off in the mountains, with none of the better influences of life about them, no chance for an hour's recreation of any sort, save a tramp over the rocks or a visit to some isolated mining camp; the knowledge that years may elapse and still find them there living out in a miserable sort of way the same seven-and-six existence—no wonder they desert as soon as the summer pay day comes. One winter at Fort Lewis would be quite enough for any of us, and the astonishing feature about it is that the officers themselves, the band, the subalterns and all the women and children do not desert the place. The sooner the Government abandons these smaller frontier posts the better it will be for its Military Service. What is the use of maintaining Fort Lewis now?'"

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of June 4 says:

Mrs. Lieut. Muhlenberg is expected at Fort Omaha in a few days from Lewiston, Idaho. . . . Cos. H, D, F and K, 2d Inf., Capt. Daggett commanding, participated in the parade on Memorial Day; Lieut. Vail acted as battalion adjutant. . . . Mrs. Lieut. Mallory's mother is visiting at Fort Omaha from Portland, Ore. . . Miss Boardman, of Chicago, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Lieut. Sarson . . . Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton went with a party to Bellevue Rifle Range on Wednesday on a picnic, and a good time was had.

FORT McINTOSH, TEXAS.

A LAREDO correspondent says: "Through the kindness of Post Chaplain G. W. Simpson, U. S. A., I spent a couple of hours very pleasantly Tuesday evening, May 31, in attendance upon an entertainment given by the children of the Sunday school at Fort McIntosh. The entertainment was given in the post hall, upon the walls of which were tastily arranged several large national flags. The little ones engaged in dancing, which was joined in by a good many larger ones with considerable zest, the music being furnished by the post band. Refreshments, consisting of ice cream and cake, followed, and at 12 all the visiting folks were sent home in ambulances. Chaplain Simpson has heartily enlisted himself in the cause of being a benefit to Laredo society, and his efforts are appreciated. Besides his regular duties as post chaplain, he has filled the Methodist pulpit in the city every Sunday morning since the absence of the pastor of that church, and will continue to do so until that gentleman's return."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Since January 31, 1887, the order has had a net gain of 237. The total membership May 1 was as follows: Pennsylvania 583, New York 597, Maine 74, Massachusetts 612, California 523, Wisconsin 153, Illinois 280, District of Columbia 381, Ohio 455, Michigan 137, Minnesota 140, Oregon 44, Missouri 135, Nebraska 92, Kansas 122, Iowa 49. Total 4 397.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Commandery was held at The Ryan, St. Paul, June 1, when the officers for the ensuing year (names heretofore given in the JOURNAL) were duly installed. Among the new companions elected was Gen. Thos. H. Ruger, U. S. A. The banquet which followed was a great success. Bishop Ireland, who was a guest responded to the toast 'Patriotism' in an eloquent manner, and, in the course of his remarks, said: "To watch in time of peace as well as time of war, we must exercise our patriotism. At one time we used the sword, but now, stronger than all, our votes must be pitted against the treason that would despoil our homes, and take from America the freedom and virtue that has ever been the watchword of our firesides. Love of country means something more than animal instinct, where, as in other lands, hired men are employed to fight under a banner. It means sacrifice of means, of opinions, of life—if need be—to preserve the laws that give to all that freedom of thought and speech that makes dear the life of every freeborn American citizen. But that patriotism that strikes down the evil that attacks the social foundation is grander still than the sacrifice of blood. The hero that assails the enemies that are undermining our home life is greater than the commander that leads triumphant forces over blood-stained fields."

A new contribution to the literature of the Indian tribes is the "Cheyenne History and Dictionary," prepared by "Ben" Clarke, who has been for twenty years Government interpreter at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency in Indian Territory. The manuscript has been placed in the hands of Gen. Sheridan, and will be submitted to Professor Powell, of the Bureau of Ethnology, for examination.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At New York June 9. To be at New Haven June 17. Then will sail to the North.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York June 9. To be at New Haven June 17. Then sail to the North.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At New York June 9. To be at New Haven June 17. Then sail to the North.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Cape Town June 6.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro May 18.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro May 18. Comdr. F. W. Dickens has been ordered to command this vessel, and will sail on the U. S. S. *Trenton*.

European Station—R.-Admi. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Was at Villefranche, May 4.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Reported by cable to have sailed from Spezzia, Italy, June 8, for Lisbon.

Pacific Station—Rear Admi. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Sailed from Panama for Payta, Peru, May 23.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Sailed from Guaymas, April 26, for Las Pas, Mazatlan and Acapulco. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Panama May 17.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. It is very probable that the *Juniata* will be ordered to the Asiatic Squadron. Arrived at Panama May 31.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was cruising off Salvador ports May 17.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S Newell. Arrived at Juneau, Alaska, May 12. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

In a letter dated Juneau, Alaska, May 12, 1887, it is stated that the *Pinta* arrived at Juneau on that date, having left Sitka April 20. Since leaving Sitka the following places have been visited: Lindenburg Harbor, April 20; Killisnoo and Shelter Island, April 21; Head of Taiya Inlet, May 2; Portage Cove, Chilcoot, May 2; Pyramid Harbor, Chilcoot Inlet, May 9; Swanson's Harbor May 10, and Hoonlah May 11. It was intended after the departure of the mail steamer due May 16, to proceed to Wrangel, and thence to Chilcoot, returning to Juneau in time to meet the next mail steamer due about June 13. In a letter dated May 24, from Juneau, it is stated vessel will not visit Wrangel at present, but will return to Chilcoot from Juneau, and if affairs are in a satisfactory condition, proceed to Sitka in time to meet the next mail due about June 15. By that steamer a new marine officer and a draft of men are expected, and as the material for recovering the spar deck has been received, the repairs needed by the deck will be made at Sitka.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. En route for her station in Alaskan waters. Sailed from Barbadoes, May 26, for Rio de Janeiro.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Payta, Peru, May 24.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama May 13.

Was to remain there till about the middle of May, and then go on a cruise to Vladivostock, Hakodate and several of the northern ports of China.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Shanghai, May 13, to take on board Minister Denby, who wants to visit various consulates in China.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. Sailed from Chemulpo, Corea, May 10.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama May 13.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Commander F. V. McNair. Arrived at Yokohama May 10.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command. Arrived at Yokohama May 10, under convoy of the *Omaha*. A board of survey on the *Palos* found her hull and deck to be in good condition, but machinery and boilers need some repairing.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent for the present to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, England.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, on her summer cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, on her summer cruise.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, on her summer cruise.

On Special Service.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. At Annapolis, Md. Will sail shortly on her summer cruise.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Left Washington, D. C., June 9, for Annapolis.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Sailed from Washington for Norfolk May 20.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10. Mail address, San Diego, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. En route for Fayal, Azores; arrive at that port June 10, reach Cadiz June 21, leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. N. H. Farquhar. At Norfolk, Va. Will sail shortly for Rio, South Atlantic station, with relieving officers and crew for the *Lancaster*. Will probably be assigned later to the North Atlantic station. Had a dock trial of her machinery on June 8.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. Will be completed about July 1.

Chicago—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. Will be in condition to sail for New York early in June.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

REAR ADMIRAL JOUETT visited the Washington Navy-yard on Tuesday and inspected the receiving ship *Dale*.

THE Naval Ordnance Bureau has ordered the workmen engaged on the buildings in the Washington Navy-yard to lower the floor of the anchor shop one foot.

WORK in the Washington Ordnance Yard is rather at a standstill just at present, the old work being about completed, while the new guns have not yet been begun.

THE returns from the sale of old material at the Norfolk Navy-yard are not expected at the Navy Department until next week. It has been officially reported, however, that nearly all the articles were sold and at a price above their appraised value.

THE Museum of Naval Hygiene, with its library, the Naval Dispensary, and everything connected with those two branches of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, are being removed from the present locality at the corner of 18th and G streets, Washington, to more commodious, and, it is hoped, more permanent quarters, at No. 806 17th street, not far from the Navy Department.

ALTHOUGH the plans for the hulls of the 19-knot cruisers authorized to be built by the last Congress have been open to the inspection of bidders since June 1 but one application has been received for information as to the details of the proposed new vessels. This was sent in by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, where the cruiser *Charleston* is now building.

REAR ADMIRAL LUCE, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, was in Washington on Wednesday when he had a consultation with the officials of the State Department. It is understood that the vessels under his command will soon sail from New York for Canadian waters for duty in connection with the fishery disputes. The squadron has been ordered to proceed to New Haven to participate in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home which will take place June 17.

HATTON N. T. HARRIS will be appointed an assistant surgeon in the U. S. Navy when the President returns to Washington.

THE Japanese Minister of Marine has been visiting the principal naval establishments of Italy. He recently inspected the great gun foundry works at Terni and the shipbuilding yards at Castellamare, near Naples.

THE Admiralty have made arrangements with the Cunard Company for adding a fifth cruiser, the *Etruria*, to the list of those available in war time. The *Etruria's* engines are of 14,000 horse-power, and she has a speed of 18 knots.

NEGOTIATIONS are being made for the erection of a large natatorium at Horn Point, opposite Annapolis, to be used for public baths in summer and skating carnivals in winter. It is to be built by a joint stock company, the capital stock of which is $4,000, to be divided into 100 shares at $40 each.

THE Inspection Board returned from their tour Thursday, June 9. They have surveyed three ironclads and two tugs at New York, three ironclads at Philadelphia, and a receiving ship at Washington, D. C. They report that it will take $75,000 to make all the vessels seaworthy. The board goes to Norfolk, Va., June 14, to survey the *Ossipee*.

THE findings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of P. A. Paymr. J. C. Sullivan were approved Tuesday afternoon. The Court found that Paymr. Sullivan had not neglected his duty in furnishing supplies for the *Portsmouth* before she sailed and that his purchases abroad were made regularly. The sessions of the Court were held at the Washington Navy-yard.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch of June 7 says advices have been received there from Honolulu that the new war ship *Kamailoa*, which constitutes the Hawaiian Navy, sailed from Samoa May 18. The ship cost the government $100,000. Prior to sailing the officers of the navy were dismissed for misconduct and fighting, and the boatswain deserted with his uniform and advance salary.

LATE advices from the Mare Island Navy-yard, California, state that the ship carpenters began last week to tear out the lining of the old frigate *Hartford* above the gun deck. The timbers were very rotten and will have to be replaced entirely. The vessel is in a much worse condition than was at first supposed, and it will require very careful management to repair the ship within the amount appropriated.

FROM information received at the Navy Department it is believed that the cruiser *Chicago* will be completed and ready to sail for New York next Tuesday. The steering gear is now in order and there is no reason why the vessel should not make her first trial trip as soon as coal and supplies can be taken on at New York. The dock trials of the engines already had have resulted so satisfactorily that little doubt is felt at the Department of the success of the vessel, which is the largest and most powerful of the Roach cruisers. The cruiser *Boston*, now being fitted out with a steam separator at New York, will be ready for trial in two weeks.

THE French flagship *La Minerve* arrived in New York harbor from Martinique, June 2, and anchored off West 35th street. The *Richmond* and other men-of-war anchored in midstream above 23d street, responded to *La Minerve's* salutes as she passed them. The general staff of the fleet consists of Rear Admiral M. M. Vignes, Comdr. Menard, Fleet Paymaster Estourneau de Cersaunes, Fleet Surg. Vincent, Aides-de-camp Lieuts. Garnault and Duerest de Villeauve, Chaplain Bocheg and Aides on staff duty Castague and de Sayve. The ship's staff embraced Capt. Menard, commanding; Capt. Melchior, executive officer; Lieuts. Havard, Bordeau, Le Clech, Aubry Fournier; Chief Engr. Niobey. The *Minerve* will remain in New York a fortnight. She exchanged salutes with Castle William on Governor's Island, and official courtesies with General Schofield and Commodore Gherardi. Admiral Vignes; Capt. Maxime Minard, commanding *La Minerve*, and Flag Officer Lieut. Henri Ducrest de Villeneuve paid official visits to the *Richmond*, *Galena*, and *Yantic*.

REAR ADMIRAL CHANDLER, U. S. Navy, in a letter dated "Flagship *Marion*, Yokohama, Japan, April 1, 1887," instructs Comdr. Thos. F. Jewell, commanding the *Essex*, to proceed without delay to the island of Fo-shin sin, to the east of the island of Formosa, where the American bark *Abbie Carver* was reported to have been wrecked. Comdr. Jewell was ordered, on arriving at Shanghai, to place his vessel at the disposal of Minister Denby for one month and on the expiration of the month to proceed to Nagasaki. Comdr. Jewell, under date of Shanghai, April 25, reported to Rear Admiral Chandler, that April 18, the *Essex* arrived off Samasana. Finding a convenient landing Ensign Fletcher was sent ashore accompanied by Ensign Poundstone, Chen Heb, the Chinese pilot, and one of the Chinese stewards. From statements made to them by the inhabitants, it appears that a three-masted vessel, flying no colors, was seen off the island one evening in July last, and was lost sight of in the darkness. The next morning the vessel was not in sight, but the beach in the immediate vicinity was strewn with wreckage. A search in the huts in the village resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of this wreckage. The probability is that the vessel was American and probably the one sought for, as the *Abbie Carver* left Hong Kong for Callao August 6 last. No trace of the crew could be found. Arrived at Kelung April 20 and sailed same day for Shanghai, arriving April 24.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JUNE 4.—Commodore Bancroft Gherardi and Captain George Brown, to examination for promotion.

Paymaster H. G. Colby, to duty as General Storekeeper at the Mare Island Navy-yard July 1 next.

JUNE 7.—Ensign B. W. Hodges, to the Naval Observatory June 20.

Assistant Engineer F. C. Bieg, to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

JUNE 8.—Lieutenant-Commander Geo. C. Reiter, to the Norfolk Navy-yard June 20, as navigation officer.

P. A. Engineer A. B. Willits, to the receiving-ship Franklin.

P. A. Engineer Jas. H. Perry, to duty at Chester, Pa., in connection with the machinery of the Chicago.

JUNE 9.—Medical Inspector Somerset Robinson, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Detached.

JUNE 4.—Pay Director H. M. Denniston, from duty as General Storekeeper at the Navy-yard Mare Island, Cal., July 1 next, and ordered to duty in charge of the Navy pay officer at San Francisco, Cal.

Pay Director A. J. Clark, from duty in charge of the Navy pay office, San Francisco, July 1 next, and ordered to settle accounts and then wait orders.

JUNE 7.—Lieutenant George M. Stoney, from special duty in the Navy Department and ordered to duty in the branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Boatswain John H. Brown, from the Galena and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter H. R. Philbrick, from the New Hampshire on June 29, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Carpenter B. E. Fernald, from the Navy-yard Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 8.—Lieutenant George T. Emmons, from the Pinta and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Engineer W. F. Durand, from duty at the Worcester Free Institute and ordered to the Yantic.

Assistant Engineer A. W. Stahl, from duty at the Purdue University, June 10, and ordered to special duty at Chester, Pa.

Assistant Engineer Arthur T. Woods, from duty at the Illinois University and ordered to the Trenton.

MARINE CORPS.

JUNE 1.—1st Lieutenant Samuel Mercer, detached from the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to report without delay at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service.

2d Lieutenant Charles H. Lauchheimer, detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to report without delay at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service.

1st Lieutenant H. K. Gilman, detached from the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to report without delay at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for temporary duty.

JUNE 8.—Captain W. S. Muse, granted leave of absence.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending June 8, 1887:

John R. O'Kelley, private marine, retired, died May 30, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Abraham Crowther, boatswain's mate, attached to U. S. S. Santee, died June 4, at Annapolis, Md.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 8, 1887.

IT would be impossible to give a complete account of the numerous drills, receptions, hops, etc., taking place in this, the last week of the academic year.

All cadets wear a pleased expression. The "fifth" class are happy in the thought that they have safely passed their entrance examinations, the fourth class feel that they have completed their "plebe" year and are now to become full fledged cadets; the second class become first class men, and the first class will soon be graduates. The most uneventful step of all is the change from the third to the second class years. But the new second class look ahead with evident satisfaction to a summer in the Yard, a summer with no cruise, no night watches, and no sea food.

Perhaps in this they may be rightfully happy, for a summer in the yard is considered the green spot in the long, dry course.

The Board of Visitors were received on Saturday morning by the officers, the Marine Guard, and the Cadet Battalion under Ensign Haeseler. The Board consists of: Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, U. S. Senate; Hon. George Grey, U. S. Senate; Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Ho. Rep.; Nathan Goff, Ho. Rep.; Jos. D. Sayres, Ho. Rep.; Wm. A. Wallace, N. Y.; Commo. D. B. Harmony, U. S. N.; Hon. Henry S. Van Heaton, Miss.; Prof. D. C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins; Prof. W. G. Sumner, Yale College; Asa Morgan, Ark.; Thos. A. Logan, Ohio.

On Saturday evening there was dress parade at 6 P. M. The parade was not as steady as usual, but was complimented by the Board.

In the afternoon the cadets played a game of ball with a team from St. John's College in the city of Annapolis. It was an easy victory for the cadets, although they played carelessly in one innings and allowed the college team to score four runs. The pitching of Anderson was the feature of the game. He gave three men bases on balls, but not a safe hit was made throughout the game.

Shoff at short stop played a good game for the college men and Snow of the Cadets played a fine game at first base. The game closed in the seventh innings with a score of 10 to 4.

Saturday evening was the night of the first promenade concert given by the graduating class. The Yard looked very pretty, lit up by Chinese lanterns, and the band's pagoda was the centre of attraction. The selections were very tasteful, and if all the young people strolling through the Yard heard them they must have been appreciated by a large audience. They certainly were appreciated by the elder and more sedate persons who lined the steps throughout the Yard.

On Monday evening a little rain and a threatening sky caused the postponement of the proposed seamanship cruise. As a substitute, the Board were invited to attend an entertainment in the armory consisting of fencing, boxing and gymnastics, under the direction of Swordmaster Corbesier and Mr. Strohm, Instructor in Gymnastics. The feature of the exhibition was the fine fencing of Cadets Allen, Hibbs and Pigott.

In the afternoon the artillery drill was postponed for the same reason, and steam drill, signals, and rifle practice took its place. These exercises were all satisfactorily executed. Senator Grey gave out a signal with a known mistake in it, and it was returned in exactly the same form by the Signal Division.

The rainy weather continued on Tuesday, and the exercises were in boats, steam launches and sailing cutters.

In the afternoon the infantry drill was given, and it was throughout both steady and effective. The volley firing was very good, and a battalion wheel was simply perfect. The Board complimented Ensign Haeseler and his battalion upon its fine work.

The dress parade was postponed owing to the rain.

On Monday evening the graduating class gave a very nice hop in the gymnasium. It was attended by nearly all the visitors, and was a remarkably gay and pleasant hop. It will probably be the last hop held in the gymnasium this year, although it is thought that one may be given on Thursday evening.

On Wednesday, the cadets went out in the morning on a combined sea and bip and gunnery cruise. They were exercised in the afternoon as a battalion of artillery, with Ensign Glennon in command.

On Tuesday evening a very pleasant party was held at the residence of Pay Director Murray in Annapolis.

On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Commander Huntington received her friends at No. 1 Blake Row.

On Thursday evening, Lieutenant Comdr. Todd gave a reception for the graduating class.

On Thursday evening the annual banquet of the Alumni of the Academy was held in the mess hall. A large number of officers attended.

The new first class are already engaged in decorating the armory for the June ball, which promises to be one of the most successful of the kind ever held.

The other drills this week are flag drills, by the different competing companies. The companies are not in first-class condition, but the battalion improved so yesterday in its work before the Board that a good drill may be looked for.

The graduating exercises will be out doors, if the weather will so permit.

On Monday next the cadets will embark on the *Constellation* for the cruise.

The Board of Visitors organized Saturday by electing Commodore D. B. Harmony, U. S. N., President, and United States Senator George Gray, Vice President. Lieut. G. P. Colvocoresses, U. S. N., has been detailed as secretary to the Board.

REVENUE MARINE.

The revenue steamer *Richard Rush* sailed from San Francisco June 6 for a cruise to Ounalaska and the Seal Islands for the protection of the seal fisheries.

The revenue steamer *Manhattan*, Capt. Tozier, left New York June 5 for Greenport to be overhauled. She is to have new decks laid, a new pilot house and several other extensive repairs. It will probably be six or eight weeks before she is again in commission.

A correspondent writes: "U. S. revenue steamer *Dexter*, Capt. L. N. Stoddard, comdg., towed the U. S. revenue bark *Chase* to sea from New Bedford on June 3. Officers of the *Chase*: Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon, comdg; 2d Lieut. W. H. Cushing, ex-officer; 2d Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, nav. officer; 3d Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. We saw a very peculiar sight, not often seen, on June 7, off Quick's Hill, Buzzard Bay. A small sperm whale, some 50 or 60 feet long, with his poke inflated, looking like a large balloon. We passed close by; it had evidently been dead some time, but was in a good state of preservation. It was estimated to be a 20 barrel whale. J. W."

1st Assistant Engineer W. H. Warren ordered to superintend work on machinery of the steamer *Godfrey F. Johnson* at New Orleans. This vessel is shortly to be commissioned as a revenue steamer.

2d Assistant Engineer O. N. Turner ordered to the revenue steamer *Stevens* at Newburg.

MR. FRYER'S "POCAHONTAS."

OF the projected *Pocahontas*, guaranteed to cross the Atlantic in six days, at a speed of 25 knots an hour, the *Nautical Gazette* says:

She is very much on a par with the *Meteor*, so extensively advertised some six years ago, whose machinery could never be moved until it was moved out, and so the *Pocahontas*, if built, will as surely go to the scrap-heap. To show how utterly visionary and impracticable the realization of such a speed is of a vessel of the *Pocahontas* description, it is only necessary to compute the aggregate weight of hull, engines, coal, etc., of this truly remarkable craft on paper.

The engines, instead of being an improvement upon present types, are rather a retrogression, and estimating that each ton of weight of boilers and engines will develop 10 indicated horse power—a liberal allowance—it will be seen that the weight of engines, boilers, shaft, propellers, etc., will amount to 1,950 tons. At a speed of 25 knots per hour, the *Pocahontas* would accomplish the voyage across the Atlantic in five days, for which period a sufficient coal supply must be carried. At the low rate of two pounds per hour, for each indicated horse power, 2,088 tons will just suffice. A recapitulation of the foregoing weights and other necessary items, show as follows:

Weight of hull	3,120	tons.
Weight of machinery	1,950	"
Weight of coal	2,088	"
Weight of 800 passengers; crew, 130, with effects and provisions	130	"
Weight of rigging and sails	100	"
Weight of anchors and chains	40	"
Weight of boats (30), equipments, etc	30	"
Weight of various equipments	200	"
Total	7,653	"
Available displacement	5,200	"
Deficiency	2,453	"

This deficiency of 2,453 tons displacement would bring the vessel down to a draft of nearly *six feet* more than calculated; thus, of course, making the vessel a total failure, as she is not designed to sail entirely submerged. Not a single naval architect or shipbuilder can be found who will hazard his reputation in endorsing this clumsy fabrication, which possesses neither the elements of practicability nor the vividity of description of the brilliant fancy of Jules Verne. The *Pocahontas* scheme is simply a stock-jobbing fraud.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

THE following is a list of the dates of departure of the mails during the month of June for the West Indies, Mexico, and for Central and South America. From New York.—For Central America, except Guatemala and Costa Rica and the South Pacific, except Chili, also specially addressed correspondence for Chili, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Mexico, June 1, 10, 20; Cape Hayti, St. Domingo, and Turk's Islands, June 8, 21; Windward Islands, June 4, 18, 25, 29; Vera Cruz and Progresso, June 4, 14, 24; Hayti, June 2, 16, 30; Bermuda, June 2, 9, 23; Jamaica, June 4, 11, 25; Curacoa, and Venezuela, June 2, 14, 25. For Jamaica, Nicaragua, and U. S. of Colombia, except Aspinwall and Panama, June 8, 22; Para, Pernambuco, and Cera, Brazil, June 30; Bahama Islands and Santiago, Cuba, June 9; Mexican States of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, and Chiapas, also specially addressed correspondence for other Mexican States, June 9, 23.

From New Orleans.—For Nicaragua, June 15; Republic of Honduras and Bay Islands, June 7, 11, 14, 21, 28, 29; specially addressed correspondence for Cuba and Porto Rico, June 14; British Honduras, Guatemala, and the Republic of Honduras, June 9, 18, 30; U. S. of Colombia, June 2, 23; Costa Rica, June 10, 24

Mails for Cuba leave Tampa, Fla., June 2, 6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 27, 30, and from Philadelphia, June 7, 13, 22.

Mails for St. Thomas, and for St. Croix via St. Thomas; for Barbadoes, and for Trinidad and Demerara via Barbadoes, for Brazil direct, and for Chili, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay via Brazil, leave Newport News, Va., June 15.

Mails for the South Pacific and Central American ports; also for the States of Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan, and Guerrero, Mexico, leave San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 15.

Mails for Lower California and the West Coast of Mexico, leave San Francisco, June 7.

Trans-Pacific mails leave San Francisco, Cal., as follows: For Japan, Shanghai, Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports and the East Indies, except British India, Straits settlements, Siam and Dutch East Indies, June 4, 15, 25; New Zealand and Australia, and for Fiji and Samoan Islands and New Caledonia via Sidney, N. S. W., Hawaiian Kingdom, June 3, 21. Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, June 30.

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While the Company he represents has no superior in the country for security or for liberality in its policies to officers in the Military Service, yet he will be pleased to advise and assist officers who may prefer to place their insurance in other reputable companies. Information as to the standing of the various companies and their relative profitableness for investment he will gladly communicate to those who desire it; also advice as to kind of policy best suited and most profitable to those of different ages.

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GENERAL LORENZO VEGA, President of the Mexican Military court that sentenced the three Nogales invaders to death, when recently in El Paso, stated that Col. Arvizu, Lieut. Guitterez, and the third prisoner, a civilian, are still in jail at Guaymas, pending an appeal for mercy to the President and Secretary of War. They were tried by a court-martial composed of two generals and five colonels and promptly sentenced to death on the two charges of kidnapping and invading friendly territory. In Mexican official circles, says the despatch, it is not thought the intercession of Secretary Bayard for leniency will have the desired effect, for the standing of Col. Arvizu in the Mexican Army is not of the best. There is no sympathy for him among his own countrymen, and the sentence of death will undoubtedly be executed.

THE guns of Castle William fired a salute as the ninth complimentary water excursion tendered by Mr. John H. Starin to the Union Veteran soldiers and sailors and their families, passed Governor's Island on Thursday.

REVENUE MARINE AND THE NAVY.

NOT long since we chronicled the results of the examinations recently held for the position of cadet in the Revenue Marine, when four gentlemen received these appointments and have since been ordered to duty on board the revenue school-ship, preparatory to their two years' term of instruction. Is it not quite time to inquire once more "to what purpose is this waste?" Within a few weeks there will be a number of well-educated and well-qualfied young men who have been in the service of the Government for six years, thrown out of employment by reason of the fact that there will be no vacancies existing for them in the Navy; why should not these surplus graduates be taken for the use of the Revenue Marine? Surely it can not be claimed that their education has not fitted them for the place! The opportunities afforded by the school-ship of the Revenue Marine are but a tithe of those given at the Naval Academy, and it is surely a waste of the public money to keep up two establishments when one will suffice; especially is this the case when one of them is necessarily inferior to the other in its plant and in its results. The Board of Visitors at Annapolis last year, recommended that appointments to commissions in the revenue service should be made from the surplus graduates, and this is the view that any man of sound common sense would take if unprejudiced; there need be no fear on the part of the revenue officers that this would tend to give them men who would not have the interests of their work at heart; they would get officers better prepared for their duties than those obtained under the present system. The ultimate destination of their service must be its incorporation with the Navy; and we believe that this must come at no distant day. We are of opinion that as the benefits of such a transfer are better understood, there will be more and more of a sentiment in favor of the change. The opposition of the days of ex-Secretary CHANDLER would not now be able to raise its head, in face of the knowledge of the working men of the force as to the advantages of the retired list, pensions, etc. If Secretary FAIRCHILD desires to carry out the reform policy of his chief he can find no better place to do so than in this matter of the revenue school ship, and the appointment of the inferior grades of commissioned officers.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ARTICLE OF WAR.

WE observe that the reviewing authority in a recent case tried at Fort Leavenworth has been subjected to criticism because of its action in setting aside the proceedings, "for the reason that the court was without jurisdiction of the offence committed by the prisoner, which is shown by the evidence to have occurred in the city of Leavenworth. The provisions of the 58th Article of War, giving Courts-martial power to try crimes of this character, without reservation as to the place of their commission, are only vitalized during the period of a war." It is claimed that this is bad in law, that it is subversive of discipline, and directly opposed to judicial and executive decisions. The opinion of the Supreme Court in the MASON case is cited as setting at rest the question of jurisdiction of a Court-martial over all offences enumerated in the 58th Article of War, under the provisions of the 62d Article, in time of peace, and the action of the Secretary of War, in sustaining General MILES in his approval of proceedings had against soldiers for robbing citizens, is the executive decision referred to.

We have read the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Mason case, with much care, and are unable to perceive that even the most forced construction of its terms can give to them the meaning claimed. Its extent, so far as the present question is concerned, was that the 58th Article of War "neither adds to nor takes from the powers which Courts-martial have, under the 62d Article, in time of peace." The reference to the fact that the act done by MASON was a civil crime, and that his trial was for that act, has no bearing upon it. MASON was on duty when he committed the crime for which he was tried. His status fell within the definition of Lord LOUGHBOROUGH "that the persons who compose the Army, for all offences in their *military capacity*, should be subject to trial by their officers." To hold that under

the 62d Article of War a soldier may be tried in time of peace for any offence enumerated in the 58th Article, no matter where committed, deprives the provisions of that article of all meaning. If it means anything it is that offences named shall be cognizable under all circumstances, *in time of war alone* by a military court. *Expressio unius est exclusio alterius* is the maxim of law controlling its construction. The opinion of the Supreme Court left the 62d Article just where it had always been. Under its provisions offenders could be tried in time of peace for any offence not capital, if committed in a place and under circumstances affecting the discipline of the Service. If an enlisted man on furlough commits a civil crime a thousand miles from a military post, jurisdiction to try which is expressly conferred upon a court-martial in time of war, can it be said that he may legally be tried at that post in time of peace by such a court? If he cannot, and we hold he cannot, can a soldier absent from his post by authority be brought before such a court for the commission of a civil crime two miles away? Jurisdiction is a question of territorial boundary. It is governed by a geographical line. Upon one side is that of one power, and upon the other side that of another power. The case referred to, wherein the action of the Secretary of War is cited, was of so peculiar a character that it has always seemed to us that the Secretary of War could not have given to it a personal consideration. Two enlisted men belonging to Vancouver Barracks in Washington Territory, committed robbery on a civilian on the highway in the State of Oregon. By what reasoning the jurisdiction of a court-martial could be asserted in the premises we are at a loss to determine. The prisoners were sent to a penitentiary. That a habeas corpus proceeding would have secured their release cannot be doubted. In conclusion we are of opinion that it is not the part of wisdom for military courts to assume in any degree to exercise functions which should be left with civil tribunals.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TACTICS.

THE letter to General E. L. MOLINEUX, which appears elsewhere, contains a description by the author of the new system of tactics devised by Major HAMILTON S. HAWKINS, of the 10th U. S. Infantry. We have not yet had an opportunity to examine these tactics, but have great confidence in the judgment of General MOLINEUX in such a matter, and after a thorough examination he gives them his most unreserved commendation. It is obvious that a change in tactics must come, and we are glad of any opportunity to subject to the test of trial and criticism any system that may seem to be worthy of examination as that of Major HAWKINS most undoubtedly is With reference to it an officer of the Army of large experience says in a letter we have before us:

"The officer of the Army who stands still to-day is lost. He must go forward or he drifts back to disgraceful ignorance. The best articles appearing upon modern Battle Tactics for Infantry have been written by Gen. Sir LUMLEY GRAHAM, British Army, and 2d Lieutenant KENNON, 6th U. S. Infantry. The man who has succeeded in writing a system of tactics for infantry, complying fully with all the requirements of said articles, and in addition being supported by all the worthy authority obtainable, has accomplished a work of great importance, and a manuscript of such value should not be permitted to lie still born in the hands of the author. There has been written such system of tactics for infantry, the simplicity of which amazes one. The author is Major H. S. HAWKINS, 10th U. S. Infantry, at present Instructor of Infantry Tactics at the Military School at Fort Leavenworth.

"In no sense is his work a revision of UPTON. It is new, clean cut, in spirit and fact. I was present at the drills, three in all, that Major HAWKINS held with his new system, and can only say I was delighted with every movement, so simple, so strong and efficient, passing over all kinds of ground and obstacles without confusion, deep rivers and precipices alone calling a halt. These tactics also give sufficient space for a man in line with closed ranks to carry into efficient execution all the instruction given him at target practice, and with equal accuracy as though held on the range. This I deem of vital importance. I have read the manuscript of Major HAWKINS with great care in connection with Sir LUMLEY GRAHAM's and Lieutenant KENNON's papers. I did so with a view to its destruction, but Major HAWKINS controverted every point made against it with such success that I am made a convert to this new system."

Another officer says in a communication just received: "No officer familiar with modern field exercises and manœuvres can doubt that to-day a great necessity exists for a revision of our infantry tactics, nor is there much question that the last days of General UPTON's life were embittered by the knowledge that his tactics were not adapted to the needs of modern warfare. I sincerely hope the tactics to be presented by Major HAWKINS may meet the full expectation of his friends and the just needs of the Service, but at the same time I hope no change will be authorized which is not specially suited for manœuvring a three battalion regiment; each battalion being as much under the immediate command of its major in manœuvring as a company is now under the command of its captain. A firing line for attack must to-day be in extended order and it will be impossible for a colonel to keep in battle more than a general supervision of his regiment. In all European armies, with the exception of that of Great Britain, a regiment consists from two to four battalions with the major in active command of his battalion. To-day the United States are still adhering, in its essential features, to an infantry organization that in other nations has been abandoned by reason of its inherent defects as demonstrated on many a battlefield. Congress is prepared to view with favor a change of our infantry regiments to a three battalion organization, and is it a judicious time to change the present system of tactics before the change in organization is effected?"

THE following return to Parliament shows the number, description, name of designer, place of manufacture, and actual approximate cost of the various rifled iron and steel guns supplied by the British War Department to the naval land services during each of the years 1859-60 to 1885-86, inclusive:

	No. of Guns.	Royal Gun Factory.	Elswick.	Total.
1859-60.....	101	£8,142	.....	£8,142
1860-61.....	560	50,856	£34,553	85,409
1861-62.....	1,432	290,657	194,201	484,858
1862-63.....	905	116,700	149.164	265,864
1863-64.....	201	25,335	22,862	48,197
1864-65	291	59,403	11,224	70,627
1865-66.....	185	56,471	15,019	71,490
1866-67.....	700	376,919	31,363	408,282
1867-68.... .	576	272,592	2,991	275,583
1868-69.....	283	157,584	11,027	168,611
1869-70.....	418	150,167	22,918	173,085
1870-71.....	583	213,678	147	213,825
1871-72.....	495	232,990	14,397	247,387
1872-73.....	614	196,430	294	196,724
1873-74.....	548	153,799	.....	153,799
1874-75.....	328	84,352	.....	85,352
1875-76.....	306	56.415	.....	56,415
1876-77.....	438	296.303	.....	296,303
1877-78.....	295	121,144	.....	121,144
1878-79.....	322	192,472	9,624	202.096
1879-80.....	163	94,972	4,812	99,784
1880-81.....	155	97.713	2,406	100,119
1881-82.....	140	96,926	9,103	106,029
1882-83.....	241	126,427	82,799	209,226
1883-84.....	214	151,309	23,079	174,388
1884-85.....	188	119,660	.....	188,660
1885-86.....	336	222,077	34,256	256,333

A total of 11,098 guns costing altogether $23,828,660, an average of $2,174 each. The Royal Gun Factory was instituted at Woolwich in 1857 for the manufacture of the Armstrong rifled gun. Woolwich Arsenal in 1837 employed 136 men; at the present time it employs 12,550. Hitherto they have not made any guns larger than 69 tons, but they state that they are quite prepared to make up to 150 tons.

THE War Department has received an official copy of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Runkle case, and it is presumed that the President will cause Major Runkle's name to be restored to the retired list of the Army without further delay, as the list is now three below the four hundred limit. The question of back pay due Major Runkle, including the longevity under the Tyler decision, will have to be settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury after the Court of Claims has decided what is due him. The most important question for the War Department to decide in connection with the decision is as to whether or not it opens the doors for other officers of the Army who were dismissed under similar circumstances. No official conclusion as to the bearing of the opinion on that point has yet been arrived at, but lawyers around the War Department who have read it do not anticipate that there will be any other beneficiaries. At any rate they are sure the War Department will not consent to the restoration of any one without some show of protest, which means that each applicant will have to fight his way through the courts as Runkle did. There are quite a number of cases where officers have been dismissed the Service by sentence of courts-martial, the papers being signed by the Secretary of War instead of the President. In fact before Hayes's Administration, when the Runkle case first came up, it was quite the custom for the Secretary of War to sign papers in court-martial cases involving dismissal. But there is no case precisely similar to that of Major Runkle's, and there are several points that could be raised against those who might demand restoration that did not apply in the Runkle case. In the first place over six years have elapsed since the Secretary of War ceased signing court-martial papers for the President, and the majority of those who were dismissed previous to that time would now be barred by the statute of limitation. There are a few who presented their claims for restoration at the same time Runkle did, but as the vacancies from which they were dismissed have been filled by the appointment of others, whose nominations were confirmed by the Senate, the decision in the Blake case would shut them out if the limitation clause did not. Indeed, unless the applicant for restoration should happen to have been on the retired list as Runkle was, it is doubtful if the decision of the Court can be made to apply to any other dismissed officer.

THE Secretary of War has referred the mileage case of Surgeon BILLINGS to the Court of Claims. This is one of the cases, it will be remembered, that provoked the late unpleasantness between the Secretary and Ex-Comptroller MAYNARD, who refused to pass the account of Surgeon BILLINGS for mileage during his visit to the International Medical College, held at London, in 1881. The Comptroller held, that "the War Department had no authority to send a delegate to the International Medical Congress at London at the Government's expense." Congress, alone, he held, could determine the propriety of such a representation. The Secretary took exception to this ruling and some spicy correspondence resulted, with the usual result, that each held to his own opinion. It is to test the soundness of the Treasury ruling that the Secretary is now bringing the matter before the Court of Claims. In order to get the case before the court he was compelled to bring suit against Major BILLINGS, as indicated in the following communication, transmitting the papers:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 25, 1887.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Claims:

The undersigned, Secretary for the Department of War of the United States, respectfully represents that two claims have been made against said Department, by Surgeon J. S. Billings, United States Army, for mileage, for travel on duty, under the orders of the War Department, of March 30, 1881, and February 21, 1884, respectively; that payment of mileage, due under the first order, was made by Major William Smith, Paymaster United States Army, and under the second, by Major James R. Roche, Paymaster United States Army; that said payments were disallowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, the first under date of November 15, 1885, and the second under date of December 14, 1885; that the matter of the stoppage of the pay of said Surgeon Billings, under paragraphs 2445 and 2446, of the Regulations of the Army of 1881, for the purpose of reimbursing the United States, the amounts so disallowed, is now pending before the War Department; that said Surgeon Billings resists such stoppage, claiming that under existing laws and regulations he is justly entitled to the mileage charged for the journeys performed under the lawful orders of his superior.

As said claims involve controverted questions of law, and the decision will furnish a precedent for the future action of the War Department in the adjustment of a class of cases, the undersigned hereby causes said claims, with all the papers pertaining thereto, to be transmitted to the Court of Claims for its action, under Sec. 1063, of the R. S. of the United States, or under such other statutes as the court may deem applicable.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* closes an article on "BOULANGER and the French Cabinet," with this extraordinary statement, which is reproduced as it appears in the *Inter-Ocean*:

"The Radicals and the Republicans have for several years feared something of a reaction against the republic. Should a reaction come the army would be the great instrument of revolution. Acting on this theory the Republicans made a point of

retiring from important commands officers whose family ties or whose political bias attached them to the Conservative interest. It was General Boulanger's idea to reorganize the army as a Republican water supply; and why should Chicago be devoid of a cheap luxury which all her great sister cities enjoy?"

It would appear from this paragraph that the "cheap luxury" of cold water is badly needed in the office of the *Inter-Ocean*. Possibly, the fact that New York is just now getting more cold water on Sundays at least, than its mixed population calls for, may explain this envious remark of the Chicago paper at the expense of her great sister cities. The reorganization of the French Army as a water supply under a BOULANGER, suggests an abundance of the two essentials of life in the matter of food and drink.

THE NEW CRUISERS AND GUNBOATS.

THE work on the new cruisers and gunboats now building, or rather contracted for, is progressing so slowly that the contractors have given up all hope of completing their work within the contract time, and, instead of looking forward with pleasure to the early remuneration for their services, are anticipating with dread the expiration of the contracted period, from which date the Government will exact fines from them of $25 per day for the first six months; $50 per day for the next 90 days; $100 per day for the next 90 days, and $200 for each day thereafter until the vessels and machinery are completed. The contracts require that the cruisers shall be completed and delivered to the United States within 18 months and the gunboats within 12 months. Over six months have passed since the contracts were awarded and the keel of but one vessel, the *Baltimore*, has yet been laid.

The delay is due to the difficulty in getting material, for which the contractors maintain the Government is responsible, asserting that the tests prescribed are too severe, and that they are not properly applied. The Department accordingly has modified its instructions to steel inspectors no less than three times already. The first important modification applied to tensile tests of finished material, except boiler plates, and some advantage was thereby given to the contractor. The last modification, made June 7, applies to boiler plates, and is also a decided advantage to the manufacturer. Until this change was made none of the boiler plates for the *Baltimore* stood the test applied. Under the original tests these required an elastic limit of not less than 34,000 pounds per square inch and an elongation in eight inches of not less than 29 per cent. Under the modification these figures are reduced to 30,000 pounds and 26 per cent., respectively.

The manufacturers are now satisfied that they will experience no further difficulty under the new tests in furnishing boiler plates promptly, and in quantities required. The change, which was decided upon after a conference between Secretary Whitney, Engineer-in-Chief Loring and Captain Evans, will admit about 120 tons of plate, which failed under the tests heretofore prescribed.

The reports received by the Navy Department from the several steel inspectors show that about 1,200 tons of material for the new vessels have been passed up to date. About three times this quantity, it is believed, has been rejected. A photograph of the work done on the *Baltimore* was received at the Navy Department this week. It shows the keel and about a dozen frames to be in position. So far as the Department is informed, the keels of the *Charleston* and gunboats have not yet been laid, though it is known that some of the material is on hand at each of the places where the vessels are being built. So far as can be learned none of the material for the dynamite vessel has yet been turned out.

An order was issued from the Navy Department on Thursday requiring the Steel Inspection Board to again assume charge of the inspection of all the material of the machinery of the new vessels, that is as far as tensile strength is concerned. The engineer officers will continue to pass judgment upon the quality of the steel.

THE detail of two Army officers to witness the manœuvres of French troops in September next is now under consideration by the Lieutenant-General. He had at first contemplated the selection of two officers from among those now on leave of absence abroad, but it is now understood that he will send two well-known artillery officers from here.

OUR Washington correspondent reports with reference to the accident to the 10-inch Naval gun: "My best judgment after talking with General BENET and other officials of the Ordnance Corps, is that the accident to the gun will cost but little to repair and that its strength will not be impaired. The depth of cut is placed by Captain SICARD at the twentieth part of an inch and by some officers of the Yard at one-eighth of an inch. Even if the latter is correct, it is believed by disinterested parties, that the injury will not result seriously. It has not been decided how to repair the damage, and the gun, meanwhile, remains hidden from the gaze of the curious. The correspondent whose report we published last week, says: "Investigation shows that the principal injury consists of a score cut in the powder chamber of the gun to the depth of about one-eighth of an inch and in length about four inches concentric with the bore. This is the initial injury resulting from the breaking of the tool and is that referred to last week. It now appears that in withdrawing the broken tool another score was made parallel with the axis of the bore and about a foot in length. Here the gun must have turned slightly or the broken tool must have moved so that a second score was made three inches long and also concentric with the bore. The first score is the deepest, and to remove it it is estimated that the diameter of the powder-chamber will have to be increased about one-quarter of an inch. I append a copy of a drawing showing the nature of the scoring the powder chamber of the 10-inch rifle has received."

THE following letter was written to Col. Henry by one of the officers of the 24th Infantry, the subject being brought up by Lieut. Merriam's remark, refe ring to the 24th Inf., that in that regiment a man had said, "we shoot by proxy, sah!"

I do not know whether any other officers have written to you on the subject or not; I can, however, say that I was very glad to see your reply in the JOURNAL of April 16 to Lieut. Merriam's letter. Your reply is one that all officers whom I have met express entire approbation of. It would seem to be the proper course for Lieut. Merriam, or any other officer who might notice anything censurable in the methods of any in target practice, to put it in an official communication for the action and decision of superior authority, instead of establishing himself as a censor and rushing into print with expressions that injure the good standing of the service and that are objectionable in the spirit of the regulations, and certainly not conducive to good discipline. I have written an official report relating to Merriam's letter to the Regimental Hdqrs., and I suppose the same has been done by all the officers of the regiment, so that as far as the officers of the 24th are concerned it has become a matter of official action on the part of the colonel of the regiment.

We have been informed that Col. Bliss, of the 24th, has taken such action, the result of which is not yet known. Certainly the facts should be investigated.

AN agent of the Smith and Sayre manufacturing company of Newark, N. J., has gone to Forts Thomas and McDowell, Ariz., and thence to Forts Clark and Brown, Tex., to put into successful operation and give the necessary instructions for running the ice-machines, etc., to be furnished these posts. The idea is an excellent one.

WE add our testimony to the value and usefulness of the Cyclostyle Duplicating apparatus. Its advantages are that it is easily handled, produces excellently clear copies, from original matter, written by Cyclostyle pen or pencil, prints in black, and saves much time and annoyance by the facility with which an error can be corrected in the stencil copy that is wholly or partly prepared. Thus a large number of the Cyclostyle are in use in the War Department and Signal Bureau—the War Department having recently ordered $2,000 worth of the instruments. It is also used by a number of regiments in the Regular service and in the National Guard, for printing orders and circulars.

IT is reported that the Naval Engineers took advantage of the presence of the Mechanical Engineers at the annual convention in Washington last week to explain their position with reference to the proposed consolidation of bureaus, and to lay out a plan of defensive campaign for the next Congress. It is intended to propose a consolidation of the Army and Navy Ordinance, with an independent commission, or, at least, to bring them together under one administration.

WE are indebted for a neat and well-arranged roster of commissioned officers at the post of Fort Leavenworth, commanded by General A. McD. McCook. An useful feature of the roster is the location of the quarters of each officer on duty at the post.

A FORT KEOGH correspondent of the New York *World* writes an interesting letter on "Army Life on the Frontier," and concludes it by saying: "Take it altogether, Army life on the frontier is pleasant and delightful. For the officer a change of station is bound to come sooner or later, and for the soldier a five-year term of enlistment is interesting and full of incident, and if he be saving and careful he can go out of the service with a snug little sum to his credit, enough to set him up in business back in the States, and perhaps marry his best girl in the bargain."

MAIDEN ladies of uncertain age may take heart of hope, brush up their dancing, and go and see their Army friends when they read the following from a Fort Keogh correspondent: "There is a fine hop-room at nearly every post, and it is a peculiarity of Army hops that no lady, however ugly, whatever her age, be she old and toothless or young and charming, ever remains a wallflower throughout the evening. She shares alike with the belles of the evening, every gentleman in the room showing her the same attention and courtesy bestowed upon the fairer and more youthful damsels."

THE report of the Hospital Corps Board is now in such shape that we hope to receive the General Orders on the subject soon.

MILITIA APPROPRIATIONS.

THE distribution of the $400,000 appropriated for the militia has been distributed as follows: Ala., $9,216.59; Ark., $6,451.61; Cal., $7,373.27; Col., $2,764.98; Conn., $5,529.95; Dela., $2,764.98; Fla., $3,486.63; Ga., $11,057.91; Ill., $20,276.49; Ind., $13,824.88; Iowa, $11,981.56; Kas., $8,294.93; Ky., $11,981.56; La., $7,373.27; Me., $5,529.95; Md., $7,373.27; Mass., $12,903.23; Mich., $11,981.56; Minnesota, $6,451.61; Mississippi, $8,294.33; Mo., $14,746.53; Neb., $4,608.30; Nev., $2,764.97; New Hamp., $3,686.63; N. J., $8,294.93; N. Y., $33,179.73; N. C., $10,138.27; Ohio, $21,198.16; Oreg., $2,764.98; Pa., $27,649.78; R. I., $3,686.63; S. C., $8,294.93; Tenn., $11,059.91; Tex., $11,981.56; Vt., $3,686.63; Virginia, $11,059.91.

W. Va., $5,529.95; Wis., $10,138.27; Territories of Alaska, Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana, Utah, Wash. and Wyoming, $2,764.98 each, and the District of Columbia, $5,529.95.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

HE DIDN'T WANT TO DISGRACE HIM.

GENERAL —— is an old-time Southerner, very vain about his personal appearance and very proud of his cigars, which are about as good as can be bought, for the General has plenty of money. The General has a negro valet who has grown old in his service. The old negro flatters himself that he bears a strong personal resemblance to his master, and among his colored acquaintances is known as "The Gin'el."

One day General —— gave his valet one of his old dressing gowns. Soon thereafter, General —— began to miss some of his high priced cigars. He suspected the old negro of taking the cigars, and to make his temptation lighter gave him a box of cheap cigars together with a strong hint of his suspicions. Still the good cigars continued to disappear. At last General —— lost all patience, and plainly charged the old negro with the theft.

"You old black rascal," he thundered, "I know you've stolen those cigars, and you had better tell me the truth or I'll have you shot, hang me if I don't."

The darkey was too scared to speak for a moment but he wasn't long without something to say for himself, and as he went on with his defence grew quite jubilant in manner, feeling assured that he would be acquitted. This is what he said:

"Now Gin'el, I axes you to let me 'splain. 'Scuse me, Gin'el, please. I 'clar fo' de Lord I ain't stole dem see-gars. I ain't stole nuffin' since I jined de church, mor'n six monts ago. Gin'el, you 'members dat ole dressin gown dat you gib me. Well, when I goes home and puts on dat dressin' gown an' puts bof my feet on de mantel, jes like I see you do, my ole 'oman she say, 'I 'clar Willyum Henry, yu does look mi'ty like de Gin'el.' An' I tells you, Gin'el, I does feel pow'ful like you, but somehow I ain't jes like you. I wants som'pin. I keeps thinkin' and thinkin' wat it mout be. Den my ole 'oman, she say agin, 'I clar Willyum Henry, ef you jes had one ob de Gin'el's fine see-gars yu'd look jes like him. Well, Gin'el, when I gets one ob dem fine see-gars I knows I looks jes like you, 'cus I feels like you."

"But you old black reprobate," broke in the General, "why didn't you smoke one of the cigars I gave you and leave mine alone."

The old negro drew himself up proudly, and looked reproachfully at his master while he replied:

"Gin'el, I'se knowed you nigh onto fifty yeers, an' I'se niver knowed you to smoke a poo' see-gar. I doesn't want to disgrace yer, Gin'el. Howse I gwine to look like you wid a poo' see-gar in my mouf?"

The General never answered the question.

EX-SECRETARY of the Navy Chandler is to be the next Senator from New Hampshire, having been selected as the caucus candidate of the Republican party, which controls the choice.

General Drum received a telegram on Friday that the Apaches murdered Mike Graue and shot at another man named Leek, near Crittenden, on Wednesday, and that Captains Lawton, Hatfield and Martin are in pursuit.

THE ARTILLERY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Many evils doth environ
Men who meddle with cold iron.

If Professor Michie deserves nothing more he is certainly entitled to the gratitude of the artillery for his concise and intelligent presentation of what may be called the Artillery Question. It was not to be expected that the Professor would be able to state all the causes which for fifty years have operated to make our artillery what it is, or to suggest the appropriate remedies. Such an account could only come from an artillery officer of long service. Nevertheless he has pointed out, with great clearness, some of the evils which have caused us great injury and which have induced the steady deterioration and impaired the prestige and usefulness of this important arm of service. As compared with the position, the duties, and the influence of foreign artillery, our own is simply a fraud, and bears no more resemblance to what the world at large ascribes to this branch of service than cavalry without horses and arms bears to cavalry well mounted and prepared in every respect to fight. The essentials, but not the name, would be wanting, which is our case exactly.

We are of no account. Deprived by the existing organization and system of all technical duties, or of any voice in the subject of armament, we are treated with condescending civility by the Ordnance and Engineers, and as we are habitually shut up in forts or barracks far removed from the vicissitudes, dangers, and hardships which have fallen to the cavalry and infantry during the past twenty years, we have forfeited much of the respect and *camaraderie* which are engendered among soldiers by a common experience in the field. *They* say that we are not soldiers, and as we know we have but little claim to our official title as artillery, it is difficult to decide where we really do belong. And for this condition of things, who is responsible? I will answer by saying that, in a very great measure, we may thank ourselves for being just what we are.

Since 1851 no less than five attempts have been made to reorganize the artillery and put it on a proper basis. We have had powerful and ardent friends both in and out of Congress, in the War Department, in the Army and among citizens at large, friends who would have been glad to see us succeed in raising our standard to that of other armies, and in thus advancing the general interests and efficiency of the Service. But these attempts have failed and were it not that the failures may prove valuable as beacons to guide us in any further effort we may make, it would have been better probably had nothing been attempted.

Experience shows that the chief, it may be truth fully said the only cause of failure heretofore has been the great diversity of opinions among ourselves as to what was really wanted, and the consequent impossibility of *united action*. These disagreements were quite natural in the earlier history of the artillery before the problem of reorganization had been thoroughly studied, but they should not be renewed now, if we wish to succeed.

For the first time in the experience of the writer, our case has been publicly presented by a learned, fair-minded and disinterested outside judge. By virtue of his office, his duties and his large acquaintance, both here and in Europe, Professor Michie's opinion is entitled to the fullest respect, and his suggestions to our most serious consideration, even if they do hurt our pride a little. Let us then study carefully the problem before us in all its bearings, let us discuss it calmly, patriotically and with an unselfish desire to elevate and improve the organization and employment of our corps, and with a firm faith in the justness of our cause let us with one accord and maintain it.

It is evident from the signs that another "attempt" is now under consideration, and that it promises to partake very much of the character of all other attempts, because we are not agreed as to the merits of the proposition. If this should prove true the plan will reach the President simultaneously with the usual counter suggestions or downright objections, and Congress or the War Department, to whomsoever it may be finally submitted, perplexed by the diversity of opinions, will naturally refrain, as they have in the past, from giving it their approval.

Before presenting our case again to the authorities, let us be sure that what we ask is *comprehensive, reasonable* and *practicable*, and that we *agree* upon *all vital points*. Otherwise, let us forbear asking further consideration or palliation of the many evils which environ us, and sink quietly and with becoming resignation into the oblivion reserved for us. EXCELSIOR.

SOLUTION OF THE RIDDLE OF THE SPHINX.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WILL you be so kind as to reproduce an extract from an anonymous communication published under the signature of Sphinx.

. . . . . .

A protest against the proposed arrangement of lieutenants, according to the lineal list, has been sent out by a lieutenant just because he will be ranked by some one who entered the Service after he did. He wants them arranged according to date of original entrance into the Service. Now it is just such narrow-minded selfishness as this that keeps the artillery where it is. His principal objection is that some will be retired with higher rank that those who served more years. In my opinion when a lieutenant reaches that stage th t his principal outlook is the rank upon which he will be retired, he should be retired at once or transferred to the Inspector General's Department. Did this lieutenant ever know of an officer voluntarily giving up rank already acquired? He might as well ask that all officers of artillery be arranged to rank according to age, so that all who survive will be retired with the highest possible rank. As long as we benefit the corps and are benefited individually, I think we can afford to pull together and lift ourselves out of the mire. Let us sink self as much as possible, place the artillery corps in the lead and our interests will not be sacrificed. SPHINX.

Mr. Sphinx is of course entitled to his opinion but it is a surprise to me that an officer who received an expression of opinion with reference to reorganizing the artillery, couched in the most courteous language, over the official signature of a brother officer, should anonymously refer to such communication in a discourteous manner. It is true a similar communication was forwarded to each individual artillery officer, and I invited a general discussion. Mr. Sphinx does not attempt to discuss the subject, but resorts to anonymous abuse.

Now charity would suggest that in his desire to forward his own pet plan for reorganizing the artillery, he inadvertently compromised himself as a gentleman; but if I be mistaken in the charitable construction I place on his peculiar action, and if it was the result of premeditation, he should favor us with his name, so that his brother officers would in the future know that a frank communication addressed to him would be probably referred to in a discourteous way through the public press. I am, Mr. Sphinx, your most obedient servant,

CLARENCE DEEMS, 1st Lieut., 4th Arty.

"PASSING REMARKS."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT is gratifying to learn by a G. O. from the War Department that the "barbarous practice" of firing the morning and evening guns is discontinued. When that practice is resumed why not restrict it to the cynical artillery who seem to be sorely afflicted with "clot on the brain?"

What is the use of a morning gun anyway? It always disturbed the peaceful slumbers of most commanding officers, adjutants, and many company officers, at that blis ful hour, reveille, when sleep is so refreshing to everybody except the officer of the day.

Again, if we can only get the Salvation Army to join forces with the chaplains to wage war to the successful abolition of another "relic," Sunday morning inspection, then we can lie abed, be undisturbed in our meditations, and uninterrupted in our religious devotions until the "striker" brings in an "eye-opener" and an "appetizer" for a nine o'clock Sunday morning breakfast.

Another thing that would bring a gentle breeze of contentment to the Army while the target season is on, would be a truce to the "skirmish fight" now being waged.

Let all concede for the nonce that with about thirty per cent. of straight hits and a liberal use of ricochets on standing, kneeling and lying figures, the record can be run close to ninety per cent. and possibly more.

What if a company does make about ninety one year and only thirty-seven the next? Does not everybody know that the skirmish figures may have been more "elevated" one year than the other? and that on the second year the ground may have been less favorable for ricochets?

Why, everyone knows, or ought to, that there are few impossibilities in the shooting line for Army marksmen.

Some are unjustly accused of scratching through, but does not the officer's certificate settle that?

We have been pained to see the unreasonable doubters smile and hear them laugh when repeating the serious injunction of a captain to his first sergeant: "I want no wrong scoring, but remember, Sergeant, it's marksmen we want!" These doubters should be sent to Coventry—or to the pit.

We once heard a story of an "old soldier," who for years would shoot and shoot and could not hit, but after the Regular Army had followed in the wake of the militia on target practice, this old veteran, covered all over with the knocks and knobs of hard service, was placed on the ground and twisted into the military (?) position—feet to the target, knees drawn up, and his body contorted generally until he looked like "Jack in the Box"; well, after everything was ready, the piece properly turned and sighted by—a coacher, the officer calls out, "Are you ready there? Can you see the target?" Pat, whose vision was poor, raised his head, as if trying to come to attention, and said "Yis, sir!" "Then shut your eye and fire," says the officer. The story goes that Pat shut both eyes, squeezed the trigger with the ball of the thumb—just as he would not do in battle, and blazed away. But the officer detected that Pat was "going it blind," and in a tone of disgust and caustic reprimand, said: "I know you have missed the target!" But the "clouds rolled by" as up went the white disk, and the sergeant at the firing stand, a true son of the "ould sod," called out in triumphant tone, "bull's eye!" Pat had qualified and the glint from the marksman's buttons on his collar shone across the parade at "retreat" that day; but they did not shine brighter than Pat's beaming face at the triumph he had made, and he "set 'em up for the boys" on that account.

Let not the scoffer sneer at poor Pat's best efforts! "It's marksmen we want," and "don't you forget it!"

We don't want to "hurt feelings," and we hope that the "thin skinned" may find some way to thicken the epidermis, and always be charitable enough to "excuse the bluntness of a SOLDIER."

MUSKETRY, E. I. G. O.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I WOULD not interfere too seriously between "One of the Inspected" and "Four Arms," but as some other eye may have caught their passing remarks and felt a certain narrowness in the interest expressed by these knights of the *nom de plume*, may I inject a word? In such a pleasant exchange of ideas can they not broaden their view to the possibility of the infantry not being the only one of the inspected? Even inspectors of rifle or target practice may some day awake to what very important "practice" they do not inspect, and "Four Arms" is a good enough name to suggest what damage is done by what is ignored. Musketry is good, but it is not everything in the Army, even on a gunpowder basis; and our musketry is far from the ideal, dispite the high pressure and special privileges which have been given it for years.

"Progress," on the neighboring page of yours of May 28, says, as to one-sided target practice, what may well be taken to heart on all sides:

"As to abolishing the 'figure of merit system,' how was it before we had such? Some few did well and a large majority did not do at all. Emulation, and *official publication of results*, is that which has brought the Army to its present high standard, encouraging the good and zealous captains and making the indifferent or lazy work." (The italics are mine). And must all other military instruction be left as stale and indifferent as musketry was, and the Army remain a Cyclops with one idea? Orders, frequently referred to as bases of existing Regulations, command that the merits of different organizations shall be determined in other respects beside merely musketry, and when this alone is selected for publication and prizes the result is evident. What is sauce for one is good enough for all.

There is a possible question of fact cropping out incidentally in this exchange of views, which seems important enough to the Service at large to be made as impressive as possible. The use of italics and a noun adjectively may leave some doubt of the exact meaning intended to be conveyed by him, but if "One of the Inspected" has such access to the records that he can confirm their failure to show the ignorance of some commands in the effective use of their weapons, both carried and fixed, where field service has in no wise interfered with necessary practice, the revelation would be well. Whether such a failure would be creditable to the records or to the Army, most of us have seen enough to judge. In the hope that the records are at last accessible and will disprove the whole slanderous list, the rumors may as well be formulated that, with opportunities adequate for the zealous, there has been failure at various places for a year at a time to practice fully with each weapon that is issued to the Army, viz.: the bayonet, pistol, musket, sabre, cannon, mortar and machine gun. Not that one organization at one place failed through one year with all these weapons, but it is almost ludicrous how nearly some seem to have tried to take them all in. If the daintiest approach to this great bludgeon of a rumor is substantiated by the records we may plume ourselves as superior to any Christian Army in the world in what we ignore. If the records show we are perfect masters of each and all of our weapons and of our profession in principles and practice, why bully for the records and all hail to our glorious selves. If the power is given to see ourselves as others see us, and from a foolish notion fill us, we must give thanks. I will confess to disappointment if the records do not demonstrate that the diligent in anything have the better mastery in every duty and that the commands having the highest figure of merit in musketry will be found best instructed throughout. NOUS VERRONS.

COLONEL MERRIAM'S EQUIPMENTS.

THE following is a translation of a letter from the French War Office, received by Colonel Merriam, 7th Inf., as the result of a trial of his equipment for foot troops:

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, PARIS, May 7, 1887.

The Minister of War to Colonel Merriam:

COLONEL: I have had examined, with all the interest the subject presents, the knapsack which you have submitted to me. The result proves the system you propose to be ingenious and responds well to the various advantages set forth in your claims and in the circular of reports in its favor enclosed with your communication. Nevertheless, I am not able, to my great regret, to (make application of it) introduce it into our Army, the limited funds at our disposal making it absolutely necessary to use the equipments now on hand for a number of years.

I have placed on trial a method similar in principle to yours, and which offers to us the great advantage of utilizing our present equipment.

. . . . . .

Accept, Colonel, the assurance of my especial consideration.
For and by order of the Minister:
(Signed) E. DE ST. MARS, Director of the Infantry.

LINES READ AT THE TWENTY-SIXTH RE-UNION OF THE 10TH REGT., R. I. VOLUNTEERS, MAY 26, 1887.

BY W. WHITMAN BAILEY, PRIVATE, CO. D.

IT cannot be these are the Boys,
So very old, so very few,
Who called themselves the "Bloody Tenth,"
In eighteen-hundred-sixty-two
Those Boys had not gray locks like these,
And yet the muster roll agrees.

It is the twenty-sixth of May,
The skies are blue, as they were then,
But where we left a row of Boys,
We see a group of aged men,
Who show the wounds of daily strife,
But nought that marks the soldier's life.

Yet, all agree we are the same,
Who volunteered one fair spring day,
And, ere we knew our status quite,
Were under arms and far away,
Prepared to clean out Baltimore,
And half-a-dozen cities more.

How have we felt! Why even now
A thrill of patriotic zeal,
At thought of what we used to be,
To our surprise again we feel,
And turn the lengthening years aback,
To beg one ration of hard tack.

And then, those girls who swarmed around
The depot, as we rolled away,
With smiles and tears, and kisses, too!
Yes! 'tis the twenty-sixth of May,
Their memory sweet we cherish yet,
Nor can we e'er their love forget.

Oft in the misty morning light,
We hear again the reveille;
Oft, in our waking dreams, perchance,
Our * colonel's stalwart form we see;
Around the camp-fire's flickering flame,
Is spoken many a deathless name.

Yet, some are gone, no more to tread
With us, as weary sentinels,
Their tents are pitched, we fondly think,
In flowery meads of asphodels,
But ah! how gladly would we see
Those loved ones at our jubilee!

But, in this time of mirthful joy,
We must not sing in saddening strain,
'Tis ours, though little meet the task,
To sound aloud the gay refrain,
And welcome every comrade dear
Who joins with us this festal year.

Wake once again the songs of old!
Remember we are youthful still,
Aye, ready, when the summons comes,
To do our country's utmost will,
And raise the starry flag once more,
As in the crucial days of yore!

When, finally, the "taps" shall beat
"Put out the light, the day is done!"
May every comrade answer "Here!"
And feel he has a victory won,
Has always sought to do his best
And earned a soldier's peaceful rest!

* Colonel Z. R. Bliss, 24th Infantry, U. S. A.

THE STATE TROOPS.

OPINION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

MANY officers at Washington have for several years done all in their power to influence the Government to put the National Guard on a sounder military footing. A *Star* reporter who talked with a number of them reports Gen. Drum as saying of the National Encampment: "I watched the drill with a great deal of interest and consider it a success. There are many points to be criticised, but many others to be commended. The drill itself was admirably conducted, and the performance of those who participated was unexcelled. The camp discipline was, however, not of the best. Guard duty was a little slack, and there was too much publicity, but the men undoubtedly were greatly benefited by their camp experience, and went away a good deal better informed about many things than when they came.

"I never saw such excellent drilling as was exhibited. I saw some of the prize companies drill, and, in my judgment, there was nothing to equal the Lomax Rifles of Alabama. The Toledo Cadets made a good impression upon the public, but they did not drill tactics. All their movements were executed with this one, two, three regularity that caught the public, but not the judges, who were looking for excellence from a strictly military point of view. I think the drill will tend to increase public interest in National Guard matters, to the end of obtaining the financial support of the Government.

"I should like to see an annual militia encampment held in the vicinity of Washington under the direction of the Government, and the soldiers who take part in it paid a regular salary by the Government during the time they are in camp. Similar encampments should be held all over the country by grouping the States. The Washington encampment might include New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Then the New England States could hold a similar encampment in Massachusetts, and so on with the Western and Southern States. We are bound to come to some such arrangement."

Asst. Adjt. Gen. Kelton spoke in the same manner. "I regard the drill as a great success," he said, "and am sure that the public-spirited committee will be fully recompensed for their financial loss when they see the good effects the drill will have in years to come. We are bound to have the National Guard under the direction of the National Government. The national drill was a splendid starter. It awakened public interest, and whatever the public wants it will get. So that as a means of bringing matters to the attention of Congress, with a view of securing needed legislation, backed by the general public, the drill cannot be considered other than highly successful. The encampment was not all that it should have been. There was too much publicity, and the men were undergoing a continual ordeal of dress parade.

"I hope to see the time when there will be an annual encampment here. The men will not come to find everything prepared for them, but will be compelled to go into camp in the same way as they would in the field in earnest, pitch their own tents, get their own fuel and water, and do their own cooking. Then they should be compelled to strike camp once or twice during encampment, and go on a short march and return, and again go into camp; in other words, do just as they will have to do some day. A non-military man cannot appreciate the benefits of even a week's experience in camp.

"I never saw such excellent drilling as was exhibited last week. The cadets at West Point cannot show anything like such proficiency. The sooner our legislators come to a realizing sense of the necessity of helping the National Guard the better it will be for the country."

(From the Boston Sunday Herald, June 5.)

NATIONAL MILITIA VETERANS.

THE inaugural parade of the National Veteran Militia Association, which is to occur in Boston June 17, will be an interesting event, and add another feature to the military affairs of our semi-military public. Outside of a few organizations, scattered over a half-dozen Northern States, little is known of the purpose of this association. The primary object of its formation was to unite the strength of the veteran militia in maintaining and encouraging the active uniformed militia of the whole country. The other considerations were to collect the history of the citizen soldiers' service in the field, and publish the same for the instruction of the rising generation, who may reverentially read the grand military traditions, of which this country can so proudly boast; to cultivate patriotic sentiment, and establish a fraternal bond, powerful enough to affect legislation and aid the country in any emergency that may arise. The founders of this association believe that if they can prove (as they undoubtedly can), by the history of the militia of this country, that it has been of value to the national defence, that as a civil standing army, quite self supporting, it has raised the true standard of citizenship, it will bring about a higher respect from the public for the active militiamen of to-day. A clause from the constitution of the association states that it is the duty of each organization, or member thereof, to aid the actives throughout the country by encouraging the formation of veteran associations emanating therefrom; and by the discussion of military systems and methods, the state of national defence, the effectiveness of the military forces of the country, the condition and utility of the militia laws of the various States, and wherein, by reason of their antagonisms and differences, the forces that they govern cannot be mobilized to act in concert; and to awaken public opinion to the military needs of the country. . . .

"To suggest beneficial changes in militia laws, and to present their views on the above matters at association conventions for consideration; to collect statistics, gather historical facts of the actual services of the militia, and to forward the information and the results of their observations to the president of the association; to select those veterans, whom they may believe the ablest and profoundest, as most fitting members for delegates, to the end that all measures proposed in convention may be thoroughly digested and critically and fairly tested. When the association has matured and harmoniously agreed to a plan proposing a large and effective militia force, each organization is hereby pledged to faithfully and loyally sustain this association in the work of establishing powerful united national defence."

Since the first meeting of the association, which was held at Rocky Point, R. I., Aug. 17, 1885, it has held annual and semi-annual meetings regularly ever since in New York City. There has been a good attendance of delegates, usually five from each organization, and they have one and all been earnest and sincere in the welfare of the association. This year, beside the usual delegates, there will be represented large numbers from each organization and in some instances the active corps will accompany the veterans as escort. An outline of the programme to be carried out is about as follows: On the arrival of guests in Boston they will be received by proper escorts and proceed to headquarters, at 10.30 A. M., the various organizations will form in line and march over the route, which will not exceed one hour in covering.

Capts. E. J. Dyer and Frank T. Robinson, a committee from the Boston Veteran Corps, have just returned from a visit to New York, Hartford, and Providence, and report that there is much enthusiasm among the veterans over the parade, and it is estimated that upward of 1,500 will be in line if the day is fair.

NATIONAL DRILL AND ENCAMPMENT.

THE following were the orders given at the exhibition drill of companies for prizes at Washington:

Stack arms.—About face.—March to the rear.
Backward, guide right.—Forward, double time, march.
Fours right about. Repeated.—Take arms.
Present—carry—support—order arms.—Parade rest.
Carry—trail arms.—Fix bayonets.—Carry arms.
Charge bayonets.—Order arms.—Unfix bayonets.
Order—carry arms.—Right shoulder arms.—Carry arms.
Arms port.—Open chambers.—Carry—secure—carry arms.
Company load.—Carry arms.—Company aim.
Recover arms.—Company right, oblique, aim.
Recover arms.—Fire by file, company aim.—Carry arms.
As rear rank, right oblique, aim.—Left oblique, aim.
Company aim—recover arms.—Carry arms.—Fire kneeling.
Rise.—Order arms.—Fire lying down.—Rise.—Post.
Forward, guide right.—Right wheel.—Right shoulder arms.
Fours right.—Left front into line.—Left wheel.
Right turn.—Fours right file, closers on left flank.
Right forward, fours right.—Left oblique.—Column left.
Fours left about.—Fours right.
Right forward, fours right.
Left front into line, double time.
One four, from the right to rear.
Rear four, right front into line.—Twos right.
Right by file.—Column left.—Form fours.—Left oblique.
Form double rank.—Fours, left, halt.
Right forward, fours right.
In single rank, left front into line.—Right oblique.
Forward, executing manual under march—carry—trail—carry arms.—Arms port.—Halt.—Load with blank cartridges.
Carry.—Fire kneeling.—Direct aim, fire; repeat.
Rise—posts.—About face.—Forward, double time.—Halt.
Load.—Carry arms.—Fire kneeling.—Ready—aim—recover.
Rise.—Platoons, right wheel.—Left into line, wheel.
Continue to march.—Platoons right wheel.—Left about.
Fours right.—Platoons left front into line.
Right forward, fours right.
Double rank, left front into line, double time.
Right forward, fours right; halt.
Forward, right by platoons.—Right into line, wheel.
Fours, left about. In place rest.

The Army judges of merit at the recent military drill were suggested by General Sheridan from his knowledge of their proficiency in drill tactics. During the several days of exhibition, the judges, each for himself and without the knowledge of the others, made separate records on a prescribed formula of tactics, in accordance with the West Point Code, and not till the drill was completed did they compare notes. Then the conclusion was reached by adding up the marks of merit of all the judges and awarding the prizes and rank of proficiency from the best average of the combined individual reports of the several judges.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Orders No. 1, June 18, Camp of Instruction, prescribe that the hours of service be: Reveille, 5 A. M.; Sick call, 5.15 A. M.; Drill call, 5.45 A. M.; Recall from drill, 7 A. M.; Breakfast call, 7.30 A. M.; Adjutant's call for guard mounting, 8.30 A. M.; Drill call, 9.25 A. M.; Recall from drill, 11.30 A. M.; Dinner call, 12.30 P. M.; 1st Sergeant's call, 1.30 P. M.; Supper call, 6 P. M.; Adjutant's call for dress parade, 20 minutes before sunset; Retreat, sunset; Tattoo, 10 P. M. Company inspections will take place Sundays at 9.30 A. M., and divine service at such hours as may be ordered by the commanding officers of regiments. There will be no drills on Sundays. Schools of instruction will be ordered by commanding officers of regiments and battalions every afternoon (Sundays and Fridays excepted) between 1st Sergeant's call and dress parade or retreat, for the officers and non-commissioned officers of their respective commands. Tents will be dressed for inspection every morning before guard mounting. At guard mounting the camp and grounds must be in condition for inspection. The post surgeon will make two sanitary inspections of the camp each day, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon, and report the result of each inspection. The Officer of the Day and the Guard are under the exclusive orders of the Post Commander. The Inspector of Guard Duty will report daily to headquarters on the manner in which guard duty is performed. Twenty rounds of blank ammunition per man will be allowed for practice in firings. The Inspector of Company Drill will witness such, when held, and report his observations. Col. Joseph G. Story is announced as A. P. Q. M., C. S. and Ordnance Officer. The following officers, having reported in pursuance of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, are until further orders assigned to duty, as Inspector, Lieut.-Col. Frederick C. McLewee, Asst. Insp.-General. As Inspector of Company Drill, Capt. Horatio P. Stacpole, 10th Battalion. As Inspector of Guard Duty, Capt. N. B. Thurston, 22d Regt. Col. Frederick Phisterer, Post Adjutant, is announced as Executive Officer of the Post, and will be assisted in the duties of Post Adjutant, from June 18 to June 25, by the Adjt. of the 12th Regt.; from June 25 to July 2, by the Adjt. of the 9th Regt.; from July 2 to July 9, by the Adjt. of the 47th Regt.; from July 9 to July 16, by the Adjt. of the 23d Regt.; from July 16 to July 23, by the Adjt. of the 71st Regt.; from July 23 to July 30, by the Adjt. of the 22d Regt.; from July 30 to August 6, by the Adjt. of the 74th Regt.

(From the N. Y. Star, June 5.)

THE TWELFTH N. Y. REGIMENT.

THE story of the 12th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., which we print to-day, is most interesting and instructive. Interesting as recalling how the old war spirit led a lot of green New York boys into the difficulties and danger at the front; instructive, as showing how the influence of West Point can be made to work to the benefit of our citizen soldiery.

There is no doubt that the militiaman's lot in times of peace is expensive and irksome. The fines for dereliction of duty come high, and the company drill invariably falls upon the night of one's best girl's dance.

It was under such a cross fire of circumstances, with indifferent leaders that the ranks of the gallant 12th at one time became decimated. It remained for the influence and inspiration of two West Pointers—Col. James H Jones and Lieut.-Col. Heman Dowd—to collect the scattered forces and bring them to the front again as one of the best drilled and most efficient regiments in the 1st Division.

The *esprit de corps* which had almost evaporated is now redolent in the 12th. Its ranks are full, its discipline perfect. There are few men absent or to be accounted for when the roll is called for any duty. The roster of the regiment includes some of the best known names in New York, good fellows, good rifle shots, good comrades, good soldiers all.

We believe the 12th is the coming regiment of the city. It has almost got there to day. "Forward march, guide right!" says the *Star* to Col. Jones and the gallant boys who wear the State uniform so well without pretence or swagger.

WANTED A NEW EQUIPMENT FOR MILITIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT is about time that New York adopted a new helmet or dress headgear for the troops. The present helmet, while a slight improvement over the old "shako," is by no means what it should be. It is far too heavy, and the projection in the rear is faulty, extending too low down, making it very uncomfortable for the men when in heavy marching order with knapsack, and overcoat rolled thereon. Many men are compelled to hold their heads down to keep the helmet from being knocked off by coming in contact with the coat rolled on the knapsack—the rear bottom of the helmet extending down so low as to continually strike the coat, even at a rest; the result in marching is obvious, and to prevent the helmet from bobbing off serenely is a matter of great anxiety to a large number of Guardsmen. It may at first be said, why not loosen the straps so that the knapsack may hang lower. This is impracticable, because owing to the faulty equipments the knapsack, even when strapped up as high as possible, is continually bearing down on the cartridge box underneath, tending to loosen the belt, besides making it very uncomfortable for the soldier. The pressure on the hips from the weight of the knapsack resting on the cartridge box is very severe, and frequently causes the strap which keeps the box closed to break. The cartridge box itself is an excellent one, but the loops by which it is attached to the belt should be longer so that they may hang lower, thereby being free from contact with the bottom of the knapsack and easier to pull around in front of the body when needed. The present knapsack is a most flimsy counterfeit of a soldier's necessary outfit, and has no advantage over the old ones turned in some few years ago—if anything the old knapsacks were the best; they were certainly stronger, the outside covering being entirely of leather, while the present one is part leather and part common glazed cloth, and very rotten at that. It is hoped that much needed reform in these respects will soon be introduced. The soldier's equipments should hang easy and comfortable. PICKELHAUBE.

VETERANS OF THE NINTH N. Y.

The Society of War Veterans of the 9th Regt., N. Y. S. M., (83d N. Y. Vols.), held their 26th annual reunion at the Rossmore Hotel on the evening of June 8. Lieut.-Col. W. L. Hermance presided. After partaking of an excellent dinner the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Lieut. J. F. Swords; Vice President, Chas. A. McLaughlin; Treasurer, Lieut. John A. Norman; Secretary, Lieut. M. S. Gregory. A committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of W. L. Hermance, Gilbert S. King, and Charles A. Bladen. Letters of regret were received from Capt. J. F. Munson, 6th U. S. Inf., Fort Gibson, Salt Lake City, Utah; Lieut. Alfred M. Taylor, 19th U. S. Inf., Brackettville, Texas, and Major D. W. Diggs, Millbank, Dakota. The meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

The following named having been examined by the Board of Examination, warrants have been granted to them as non-commissioned officers of the 7th N. Y.: 1st Sergt., M. B. Stelle; Sergts., R. A. Powers and F. L. Van Benschoten; Corpls., Thomas W. Ball, J. W. Dowling, Jr., Albert F. Stone, Parker D. Handy, Wm. A. Taylor, George Finck, W. H. Macfarlan, W. R. Ware, L. E. Vannier, C. L. True, M. I. Fox and A. E. Pressinger.

The 7th N. Y. will parade in full uniform (white belts and summer helmets), with knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, and overcoats rolled, and one day's rations, and will proceed to Camp of Instruction near Peekskill, on Saturday, June 18. Assembly at 9.30 P. M.

2d Lieut. James B. Dewson having been commissioned 1st Lieut., Co. G (rank May 10, 1887), vice Haight resigned, and Sergt. Wallace F. Peck, having been commissioned 2d Lieut., Co. F (rank April 26, 1887), vice Smith resigned, they will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Co. E, 4th Infantry, Illinois National Guard, better known as the Chicago Zouaves, arrived in Philadelphia Tuesday, May 31, en route for New York, flushed with victory, having gained the first prize, $1,000, at the national drill at Washington. The company numbered a total of forty officers and men, and were received by a detail of seventy-five men of the 1st Penn. Infantry, under command of Capt. Muldoon and Lieut. Farley.

Col. Thos. C. McGrath, Assistant Inspector General State of New York, has just returned from a tour of inspection through the State, and reports that he finds the National Guard—regiments and separate companies—in excellent condition and very much improved, especially at Buffalo. A change in the State service uniform, as recommended by Col. McGrath, A. I. G., S. N. G., substituting a single-breasted blouse for the present double-breasted coat. He also favors the adoption of distinctive marks for the different regiments, either in the color of the leggings, centre of the fatigue cap or facings of the uniform.

On Tuesday, June 7, the annual encampment of the 1st Brigade, M. V. M., Gen. Nat Wales commanding, will commence at the State's Grounds, South Framingham, Mass. The organizations forming the brigade are the 1st Inf., Col. A. C. Wellington; 2d Inf., Col. B. F. Bridges, Jr.; 6th Inf., Col. H. G. Greene; Battery B, Light Artillery of Worcester, Capt. J. E. Merrill, and Co. F, Cavalry, Capt. S. H. Fletcher.

It was definitely settled some months ago that the first encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania should, under the new Administration at Harrisburg, be held in 1887 with three brigades located as a division at a central point in the State, and Mt. Gretna, Pa., in Lebanon County, was fixed upon as the most available spot, which was used for a similar purpose by the 3d Brigade in 1885, and in 1886 by the 8th Regiment.

The 3d (Gatling) Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., contemplate a trip up the banks of the Hudson and return, mounted, the latter part of July or August 1.

The wooden horses made for the armories of the different batteries and cavalry companies of the State of Massachusetts have all been delivered. They are said to be handsome, and likely to be found of great value in teaching men the proper methods of mounting, dismounting and positions in the saddle.

After the parade on Memorial Day the 71st N. Y. Regiment marched to the Grand Central Depot, where it was met by the Veteran Association and the Old Guard, and the three organizations took a special train for Sing Sing, N. Y., to take part in the ceremonies at the unveiling of the Soldiers' monument. Upon arrival at Sing Sing the commands were met and escorted to the place of ceremony by a Grand Army post. After an oration by the Hon. Waldo Hutchins the monument was unveiled and the military then marched to the residence of Col. McAlpine, where a petition was read to the Colonel requesting him to reconsider his determination to resign. Other speeches were made, after which ranks were broken and luncheon served. After a rest the regiment formed for rest parade, which was well executed. The commands returned to New York on a special train, arriving in the city at 7.30 P.M.

The following changes have occurred during the month of May, 1887, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York: Commissioned.—4th Brigade—

Nathaniel Rochester, Inspector, with the rank of Major. 7th Regiment—James B. Dewson, 1st Lieutenant; Wallace F. Peck, 2d Lieutenant. 9th Regiment—James M. Maconnell, 2d Lieutenant. 11th Regiment—George W. Mooney, Captain. 23d Regiment—Charles F. Guyon, Captain; William P. Pickett, 1st Lieutenant: Thomas M. Close, 2d Lieutenant. 32d Regiment—Van D. Macumber, Inspector of Rifle Practice, with the rank of Captain; Jacob R. Teel, Quartermaster, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant; Robert H. McKittrick, 2d Lieutenant. 47th Regiment—Hewlings H. Quick, Captain; R. George Williams, 1st Lieutenant; A. Polhemus Cobb, 2d Lieutenant. 71st Regiment—Wallace A. Downs, Major; John A. H. Dressel, Captain; William Brooke, 1st Lieutenant. 74th Regiment—Samuel Byron Newton, 2d Lieutenant. 10th Separate Company—Thomas T. Haviland, 2d Lieutenant. 14th Separate Company—John G. Van Etten, 1st Lieutenant.

The council of officers of the 14th Regt. N. Y., met June 6 to arrange as far as possible for the coming Saratoga trip. Official orders from Albany were read, detailing the 14th and 69th Regiments as escort to the Army of the Potomac Society and assigning Gen. McLeer to the command. Transportation will be furnished for the General and his staff, and for the regiments, provided the 14th does not exceed 400 and the 69th 600 officers and men. Subsistence will be furnished by the Commandants, the State allowing them $3 a day as above.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE proposed State Encampment has been abandoned for this year, and the encampments will be by regiments. The field and line were very adverse to the State camp. The permanent brigade organization seems to be a necessity before larger encampments than the regimental can be made successful.

The following changes in the organization of the Ohio National Guard are announced: The Lawrence Cadets is designated as Co. H, of the 3d Regt.; the Salem Rifles and the Axline Cadets, Cos. D and E, of the 17th; the Iron City Guard, Co. H, of the 5th; the 7th and 13th Regts. are hereby disbanded; the Forbing Guard and the Godfrey Light Guard, Cos. E and F, of the 2d; the Midland Guard, Co. E, of the 6th; the Ellison Light Guard, Co. C, of the 6th; the remaining companies of the 7th and 13th Regts., and the band of the 13th Regt., are formed into a regiment, to be known as the 13th Regt. of Inf., and the several companies thereof are designated as follows: The Champion City Guard, Co. A; the Scott Dragoons (Hillsboro), Co. B; the Germantown Light Guard, Co. C; Thompson Light Guard, Co. D; Miami Light Guard, Co. E; Loveland Light Guard, Co. F; Xenia Light Guard, Co. G; and the Barron Guard, Co. H, of 13th Regt. The field officers of said disbanded regiments (Col. W. J. White, Lieut. Col. Chas. D. Thompson and Maj. Edward Rott) and the ranking staff officers, are hereby assigned to duty as the field and staff officers of said 13th Regt.; the supernumerary officers will be honorably mustered out, and the supernumerary non com. staff officers honorably discharged, or returned to their respective companies. The Western Reserve Guard is transferred as Co. G to the 5th Regt. of Inf.; the Ashland Guard is transferred to Co. C of the 8th.

The 8th Regt. will encamp at Galion, commencing Aug. 23 and lasting eight days. Adjt. E. F. Taggart has been nominated junior major of the 8th, and will be unanimously elected. He has been adjutant about six years, and is the senior 1st lieutenant in the Ohio Guard, having served more than ten years with his present rank. He has just served a term as Assistant Adjutant General Department of O., G. A. R. His promotion is deserved, and will gratify a host of friends. The following 8th Regt. commissions have just been issued: Jacob H. Rickert, captain, Co. G, Wadsworth; John B. Aurand, captain, Co. I, Galion; Samuel M. Hoon, captain, and Solomon H. Maneval, 1st lieutenant, Co. E. East Palestine; David S. Youngblood, 2d lieutenant, Co. C. Polk.

F. G. S.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

The following, being reported by the Examining Board as having passed a satisfactory examination, will be commissioned with rank as given herewith:

Brigade Staff—Major Alexander Allen, Brigade Inspector.

1st Regiment—Capt. George B. Newton, Co. F; Capt. John Hickey, Co. G; 1st Lieuts. Henry E. Chapman, Co. H, and Charles L. Bissell, Co. G; 2d Lieuts. Charles H. Patterson, Co. H, and Louis B. Hubbard, Co. F.

2d Regiment—Lieut.-Col. John B. Doherty; Major Frank T. Lee; Capt. Charles C. Ford, Co. F; 1st Lieuts. William H. Newton, Paym.; Charles G. Miller, Co. B; Harvey S. Munson, Co. F; 2d Lieuts. Daniel E. Fitzpatrick, Co. G; George M. Schaffner, Co. B; John T. Gill, Co. F; Edward I. Williams, Co. D.

3d Regiment—Capt. Thomas B. Linton, Co. C; 1st Lieuts. Frank P. Goff, Co. I; John F. Murray, Co. A; Irving E. Hill, Co. C; William E. Pendleton, Q. M.; George M. Cole, Paym.; 2d Lieuts. Samuel Prince, Co. I; Fred. A. Fox, Co. C.

4th Regiment—Major George L. Porter, Surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Gibner, Co. B; 2d Lieuts. John McGraw, Co. D; William J. Phillips, Co. G; Garrie P. Sanger, Co. B.

5th Battalion—2d Lieut. Charles E. Fuller, Co. A.

The following, having either previously passed an examination for a similar or higher grade, or not being required to report for examination, will be commissioned with rank as given herewith:

Battery A—1st Lieut. William H. Lee.

3d Regiment—Nicholas T. Allen, Chaplain. 2d Lieut. Edward R. May, Co. A, 3d Regiment, who failed to pass a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board, will be re-examined at the next session of the Board, in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Board that he be allowed another examination. Capt. James Moran and 2d Lieut. George H. Wilkinson having failed to pass a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board, and 2d Lieut. William H. Schilge having failed to appear, the appointments of those officers are revoked.

The Connecticut National Guard are ordered to assemble at New Haven, June 17, for parade at the dedication of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in that city.

DAKOTA.

GOV. CHURCH has appointed his staff, with the exception of aides-de-camp, as follows: Chief of Supply, James Ringrose, Aberdeen, brigadier-general; Commissary of Supply, John H. Jackson, Columbia, major; Insp.-General, Jeremiah E. Elson, Huron, col.; Judge-Advocate Gen., Wm. S. Steele, Deadwood, colonel: Chief of Ordnance, James McCarthy, Fargo, [colonel; Assistant Ordnance Officer, Joseph Hare, Bismarck, major; Chief of Engineers, William H. Brown, Grand Forks, colonel; Assistant Engineer, F. S. Corwin, Steele, major; Medical Department, Surgeon-General, Geo. C. Huff, M. D., Huron, colonel; Medical Purveyor, E. N. Faulk, M. D., Caledonia, lieut.-colonel.

Cols. William A. Bentley, of the 1st regiment, and M. W. Sheafe, of the 2d regiment, continue in their respective commands. Major J. M. Adams, 2d regiment, of Mitchell, is promoted to lieut.-colonel of the 2d, vice Lieut.-Col. Elson, promoted to colonel and inspector-general.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE battery at Camp Henry is completed, and, as a despatch says, the State has been fortunate in having had so competent an officer as Captain James Rockwell, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, to put the battery in shape. It consists of four ten-inch mortars, placed west of the magazine, facing the Gulf.

Camp Henry is beautifully located, being near Henderson's Point and having a front on the Gulf of Mexico of 1,200 feet in width, and running back, crossing the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. There are fifty acres for drilling purposes.

It is expected that there will be two or three batteries of the Regular Army sent here into summer quarters, where they will have the advantage of practicing with the large guns. It now remains for Pass Christian to get up an artillery company, there being plenty of good material for one.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THE Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company celebrated their 249th anniversary in Boston, June 6, marching through the streets of the tri-mountain city, officered as follows: Commander, Capt. Thos. F. Temple; 1st Lieutenaut, Lieut. J. Henry Taylor; 2d Lieutenant, Sergt. Thomas Savage; Adjutant, Capt. Newell A. Thompson. At the State House they were received in due form by the officers of the Government and then participated in religious observances, as all good Bostonians do on such occasions in the New Old South Church. Next they dined according to the regulation method in Faneuil Hall, where the Commander, T. F. Temple, delivered an address. Toasts were responded to by various distinguished individuals and after dinner marched to the State House where the officers for the ensuing year received their commissions. The ceremony of commissioning the new officers being completed, the company escorted the Governor and staff to the State House, and then proceeded to the armory at Faneuil Hall. After arriving at the armory Col. Walker, the new commander, called the company to attention, and a vote of thanks was passed complimentary to the old officers. It was voted to call a special meeting next Monday evening, to consider the advisibility of sending a representative to London on the occasion of the 350th anniversary of the parent company of London, of which this organization is a branch. A beautiful bouquet was then presented to the new commander, Col. Walker, by a member of the company, and the command then proceeded to supper, which was served in the lower hall.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OREGON.

BRIG.-GEN. SIGLIN, N. G. S. O., has announced the following staff appointments: Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Capt. Thos. G. Owen, of Marshfield; Asst. Qm. Gen., Capt. L. H. Montanye, of Albany; Aides-de-Camp, Lieuts. I. A. Manning, of Salem, and Palmer Wheat, of Portland.

General Orders are out, ordering an election of officers in all the companies of the State on or about June 1.

Major H. M. Taylor has ordered out for battalion drill on the evening of Thursday, May 26, Companies A, E, F, G, and K, 1st Regt.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE San Francisco *Report* has had its martial ire aroused by the selection of Healdsburg as the place for the summer camp of instruction for the 2d Brigade, and pitches into the brigade and the place with equal acerbity. The *Report* says: "The brigade has not held a review, or an inspection, or a battalion drill, or made a street march or parade since July, 1886. So far, the end of the brigade's existence, seems to be to hire itself out once a year to the town that will give it the biggest bonus. The men don't want to go to Healdsburg. Martinez would suit everybody, and is the solution of the problem.

The Brigade Camp of Instruction having been fixed to take place the week including July 4, the ire of the citizens of San Francisco has been aroused because the regiments will not be able to participate in a street parade on that day.

At a meeting of the Fourth of July Committee, resolutions were adopted declaring that it is the duty of the National Guard to remain in the city and participate in the coming celebration of the Fourth of July next, and upon their failure to do so will rest upon them the full responsibility of its non-success; and that in the event of the N. G. C. leaving the city on the Fourth of July that the next delegation from San Francisco to the State Legislature be requested to withhold their support from any further appropriations for military purposes.

MINNESOTA.

In G. O. 11, Adjutant-General Seely announces that camps of instruction will be established for the 2d Infantry, Col. Joseph Bobleter commanding, at Mankato, July 6 to 15, inclusive. For the 1st Infantry, Col. W. B. Bend commanding, at the rifle range, Fort Snelling, July 20 to 30, inclusive. For the mounted squadron, under the supervision and direction of Lieut.-Col. J. B. Hawley, Assistant Adjutant-General, same date and place. Commanders of infantry regiments are enjoined to pay particular attention to skirmish drill. Regimental teams will be selected to meet at the rifle range, Fort Snelling, in the autumn to compete for prizes.

MONTANA.

A CAVALRY company has been formed at Bozeman and is to be mustered into the territorial militia.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

C. M. ANDERSON, of Walla Walla, has been commissioned colonel of the 2d Regt., N. G. W. He announced in G. O. No. 1, the following staff appointments: Maj. J. H. Hudgins Surgeon; Capt. H. R. Keylor, Asst. Surgeon; Capt. H. R. Foster, Chaplain; 1st Lieut. W. B. Buffum, Adjutant, and 1st Lieut. H. Kelling, Q. M. Col. Anderson has promoted Sergt., A. M. Bear, Co. F, to be Sergt.-Major, and Pvt. B. F. Saylor, Co. B, to be Hospital Steward, on the N. C. S.

Lieut.-Colonel Pike and Major ——— have received their commissions. In the 2d Regt., Capt. Joseph Conry, Co. E, of Walla Walla, has resigned. 1st Lieut. Reinhart, Co. B, has been elected Captain, vice E. W. Pike, recently elected Lieut.-Colonel. Co. F recently elected the following officers: J. Carr, Captain; D. H. Harden, 1st Lieutenant, and George Wick, 2d Lieutenant.

Co. B, 2d Regt., of Goldendale, were on duty all night recently, guarding the county jail, to prevent a visitation of "Judge Lynch."

Co. B, 1st Regt. (Seattle Rifles), gave their annual prize drill and reception on the evening of May 17. Twenty men presented themselves and after a very closely contested drill the gold medal was awarded to W. V. Rinehart and the silver medal to Alex. Ranke. Capt. J. S. Green was in command, and the judges were Col. J. C. Haines and Lieuts. C. L. F. Kellogg and L. R. Dawson. After the drill, dancing was indulged in until a late hour.

There is talk of organizing three new companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry in the Territory.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. N.—You stand 46 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Colman.—There were no ordnance sergeants retired in May. Three were retired in April.

Ergo.—Had Major General Hancock lived he would have continued on the active list until Feb. 14, 1888, his sixty-fourth birthday.

Rex.—President Bernado de Soto, of Costa Rica, is 33 years old. His term expires in 1890. He is an excellent soldier. The army consists at present of about 500 regulars and 3,500 militia.

X. W. asks: 1. Company marching in column of files, can it be marched to the rear? That is, would it be proper to do it? ANS.—The movement is practicable, but it is not prescribed in Tactics and therefore according to principles laid down by the Secretary of War it should not be executed.

2. Company being at a halt, arms at "right shoulder," the command is given "left wheel, march!" Should the man next to the left guide bring his piece to a "carry" at the command march, or should he remain at right shoulder, and come to a carry with the rest of the company at the command "company, halt?" ANS.—He should most certainly remain at right shoulder with the rest of the company. What you propose in your question is about as absurd as anything we have yet seen in the tactical line. The following decisions, although they do not actually cover your second question, are closely related to it, and will give you an idea what guides and others should do in such cases: "Battalion marching in column of companies, guide left, arms at right shoulder, the right and left guides of companies do not change the position of their pieces at the command 'Right oblique, march,' or at the command 'Column left, march,' during the wheel of each company." "Ordinarily the wheel into line from a column at full distance is made toward the guides, who would be at a 'carry' before the commencement of the wheel. If all the arms are at a 'right shoulder' in a column at full distance and at a halt, and a wheel into line is ordered before indicating the guide or ordering the guides to cover, then both guides of each company would be at a 'right shoulder,' and would both come to a 'carry' at the command 'Company, halt.'" "Companies, left into line wheel, from a halt: The movement is executed toward the guides, who would be at a 'carry' before its commencement."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Eugene Schuyler, Ph. D., LL. D., has, within the last year, issued from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons a work entitled, "American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce." It is based on two courses of lectures delivered at Johns Hopkins University and at Cornell University. Mr. Schuyler has unusual qualifications for the discussion of this subject, his connection with our State Department having extended over a period of seventeen years, being terminated in 1884 in a manner singularly characteristic of our hap-hazard system of administration, viz.: by the failure of an appropriation. He was first Consul at Moscow and then at Reval, then Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg and Constantinople, Consul at Birmingham, Consul-General at Rome, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Bucharest and Minister Resident and Consul-General to Greece, Roumania and Servia. Mr. Schuyler's work contains a very interesting history of the growth of our consular and diplomatic system and a consideration of the questions with which our State Department has had to deal since its creation in 1789. During this period we have had, it appears, 32 Secretaries of State, one of them, Daniel Webster, having served twice, first in 1841-2 and again in 1850-1. Six of these have been elected President and a number of others have been among the most prominent candidates for this office, including Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Everett, Cass, Seward and Blaine. Aside from his diplomatic experience, Mr. Schuyler is well-known as the author of several works, his History of Peter the Great being the most important of them.

Macmillan and Co. publish a work on "Australian Defences and New Guinea," compiled from the papers of the late Sir Peter Scratchley, R. E. K. C. M. G., by C. Klinoch Cook. The author has endeavored, in these papers, to place on record the work done by the late Major-General Sir Peter Scratchley, in connection with Australian defences, and as her Majesty's Special Commissioner for New Guinea. There is also given a memoir of the General, giving extracts from his Crimean and Indian Mutiny Diaries. In these he makes frequent and interesting allusions to his friend, General Charles George Gordon, and other engineer officers who took part with him in these campaigns. The opinions of a man, whose suggested systems of defence for the Australian Colonies has been, in its salient points, actually adopted, can scarcely fail to be of great interest to our own Army and Navy officers, especially at this time when public attention is being called to our own needs. The whole subject is discussed under the following heads: General defences; naval defences; coast defences; torpedo defences; local forces. These chapters are followed by others giving an outline of the best methods of protecting the chief cities and harbors of the Australian Colonies, pointing out as well the probable points of attack by hostile forces. It will be seen that the book is one of first class importance to the student of military science, while the interesting memoir and descriptions of life in England's new colony of New Guinea makes it of equal interest to the general reader.

Frederick Schwatka, who has been so busy with his pen ever since his resignation from the Army, is the author of a handsome volume issued by Cassell and Co., Limited, entitled "Along Alaska's great river, a popular account of the Alaska exploring expedition of 1883 along the great Yukon river from its source to its mouth in the British Northwestern Territory and in the Territory of Alaska." This is a report of the little expedition which gave the first complete survey of the third river of our country, and, indeed, the largest so far as its mighty stream flows within our borders, discharging as it does every hour one third more water than the Mississippi. The expedition, as Schwatka tells us, was sent out in spite of the disapproval of the General of the Army, the Secretary of War, and, to avoid being recalled, it was kept as secret as possible, stealing away "like a thief in the night," and with far less money in its hands to conduct it through its long journey than was afterwards appropriated by Congress to publish its report. In spite of the difficulties thrown in its way, the expedition, of seven members, organized at Vancouver Barracks, traversed the entire Yukon river, over 2,000 miles, returning home by way of Behring's Straits. Mr. Schwatka's narrative is a most interesting one and is accompanied by three maps and seventy-one illustrations from photographs by Mr. Homan, sketches by Sergt. Gloster, and diagrams and plans by the author and others.

One of the first fruits of the establishment of the new magazine, "Scribner's Monthly," appears in the reproduction from its pages by Charles Scribner's Sons, of a handsome volume, "The Story of a New York House," by H. C. Bunner, with 24 illustrations by A. B. Frost. It is the story of a New York house and the family fortunes associated with it from the days when "a good hundred thousand dollars" was a "monstrous fortune," down to the time when the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Astors and the Rockefellers with their millions, have made the magnificence of the old days seem even less than the comfort of this. Now, one hundred thousand dollars is barely sufficient to furnish the hangings of a single room, and a house costing an Aspinwall a quarter of a million of dollars is torn down by a Rockefeller to furnish a site for his grand mansion.

One of the conditions required for the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Columbia College is the presentation of an acceptable dissertation on some subject. The one submitted by Mr. John Elliott Bown, Ph. D., was on "The Conflict of East and West in Egypt." This is published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, and is inscribed to the Faculty of the School of Political Science of Columbia College, to whom it was presented. It tells the story of the bankruptcy of Egypt, its spoliation by money-lenders or by England in their interest. It begins with the introduction of English influence in Egypt in 1881, when they compelled the French to retire by the battle of Alexandria, and ends with Wolseley's expedition, which has resulted in England's having control of the country, Egypt bearing the burdens and Turkey reaping the profits.

CHIEF (sternly).—"Late to office again this morning, Mr. Thigpenn. This is the fourth time within—"

Thigpenn (calmly).—"Yes, and I'm becoming more and more convinced every day that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office."

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

THE London *World* reports that the Court authorities are much perplexed by the difficulties of the jubilee celebration arrangements. The Queen has, it seems, almost an unconquerable objection to wearing the crown, and various compromises proposed savor strongly of the ridiculous. To make matters worse, everybody else's dresses depend on the Queen's decision, and as late as on Thursday, June 2, the wife of a foreign minister received a friendly hint to postpone the ordering of her dress. If State robes are finally adopted the next few days will be a terrible ordeal for London dressmakers.

The processions on June 21 will be far more picturesque and imposing than is generally expected. The Prince of Wales and all the members of the royal family are to be on horseback, so that the Queen will be attended by the brilliant cavalcade of her relatives. There is also to be a very large military escort under command of the Duke of Cambridge. It is probable that there will be 17 of the royal carriages in the procession. An immense marquee is to be erected outside the great west door of the Abbey, in which the royal procession will be formed, the personages walking in strict order of precedence up the nave and through the door to their places. The definite ceremonial has not yet been settled, and everything in the court department is in a state of confusion and frightful muddle.

TORPEDO-BOATS.

"A distinguished naval officer once described a torpedo boat as 'a machine constructed to run a trial trip.' For a long time the reproach was not altogether unmerited, but lately some very realistic imitations of actual warfare have been carried out. There have been, under the command of Captain Long, who is director of the torpedo school, a couple of dozen boats told off to carry out evolutions in the Channel The miniature squadron was divided into two divisions, and some very spirited work has been done both by day and night, which has proved, at any rate, the ability of officers and men to handle their craft, for there were ample chances of collision and, indeed, the wonder seems how the boats could have been kept from running into each other on frequent occasions. The only case of collision reported, however, occurred between a Thornycroft boat No. 43 and a Yarrow craft No. 66. The mishap is attributed to the failure of the latter to answer her helm with sufficient promptness. As it was dark, however, and no lights were shown, it requires no explanation of want of handiness to account for the mishap. The chief event, however, was an 80 mile race at sea, the course being from Portland, round the Ore Stone, and back. Out of the total number of boats entered 16 were Thornycrofts, four Yarrows and four Whites. As, however, one Thornycroft and one Yarrow had been put out of the contest by the collision it reduced the latter representatives to three, while the Thornycroft craft still had a commanding lead in numbers, and therefore, other things being equal, a proportionate chance of success. Indeed, one of Thornycroft's boats was the favorite before the start, but as a result one of the Yarrow boats won, a White boat coming in second. It was during this race that the boilers of two of the Thornycroft boats gave out; with disastrous results in one case."

PRIZES FOR AN IMPROVED SADDLE.

TWO PRIZES, of 6,000 marks and 3,000 marks respectively, are offered by the German Government for the best pattern of a saddle for the Cavalry. The conditions are briefly as follow: 1. It must afford an easy and natural seat to the trooper. 2. It must not in any way impede his movements. 3. It must be simple in construction. 4. It must be serviceable. 5. It must be light. All patterns heavier than the Hungarian saddle at present in use are condemned in advance. It must, moreover, be cheap, and be so constructed that the various articles of equipment—mantle, carbine, *sac à fourrage*, etc.—may be easily carried. The German military authorities reserve to themselves the right of subjecting the patterns sent in to any desirable tests, and of manufacturing a certain number of those selected, to be distributed to the Army for trial, without any payment to the inventor. The pattern must be sent in before November 30 next, and the result of the competition will be published in the *Armee Verordnungsblatt* and other journals in October 1888.

A NEW REPEATER.

ACCORDING to the semi-official *Berlingske Tidende*, the new repeating rifle of Capt. Wudsen and Lieut. Rasmussen is to be introduced in the Danish Army. In this rifle the barrel is not fixed to the stock, but is secured by a spring. In firing the barrel is forced backwards, by which motion the bottom plate of the breech is opened, the empty cartridge ejected, and a fresh cartridge pushed forward into its place, the magazine holding six cartridges. The bottom plate is then closed again, and all these movements are made automatically, so that the rifle need not be taken from the shoulder. All that is required to be done is that, as soon as the six shots are fired, the magazine is refilled. The rapidity of firing is stated to be marvellously rapid, as many as six shots having been fired in a second (?). In aiming, of course, more time is required; but if the aim is once taken, the six shots may be fired in succession.—*Broad Arrow.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

GEN. FERRON, the French Minister of War, is making arrangements to effect a large reduction in the expenses of the central military administration.

ACCORDING to the *Revue du Cercle Militaire* (Paris), the number of infantry officers in the Russian Active Army is to be increased. This measure will cause an increase of 280,000 roubles in the Army budget for 188[illegible].

A GERMAN mathematician has, from certain measurements effected, calculated that the quantity of snow which fell in Central Germany from Dec. 19 to 23, between 50 deg. and 52.5 deg. N. latitude and between 7 deg. and 18 deg. E. longitude, weighed, *Nature* says, no less than 10,000,000 tons.

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tance from the side the tongs are opened by means of a spindle and tripper, and the torpedo being released proceeds on its way, and the bar is drawn inboard. We understand that the new method will be tested upon the Severn.

THE *Esercito Italiano* (Rome) reports a curious case of exemption from service in the Bergamo district. A certain Burini called to the colors for fifteen days' training was dismissed to his home because the quartermaster's stores were unable to supply trousers of sufficient length for his extraordinarily long legs.

IN the Italian Chamber of Deputies June 3 the Minister of War in the course of a debate on the proposal to grant 7,000,000 lire for the expenses of the troops in Africa, stated that the government was determined to retain possession of Massowah, which was a valuable point from which to develop trade and increase the influence of Italy.

THE *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin) states that the strength of the German Army is, in accordance with the law of March 11, 1887, as follows: 19,262 officers, 55,447 non-commissioned officers, 848 paymasters' assistants, 19 270 bandsmen—5,516 non-commissioned officers and 13,754 privates—378,290 *Gefreite* (corresponding to lance-corporals) and privates, 3,704 hospital assistants, and 10,850 workmen—total, 468,409. This represents an increase of 41,135—1,124 officers, 4,025 non-commissioned officers, 57 paymasters' assistants, 5,030 bandsmen, 30,315 lance-corporals and privates, 173 hospital assistants, and 715 workmen. The number of horses is 84,077, an increase of 2,288.

AS ROCHEFOUCAULD says, there is something not altogether unpleasant in the misfortunes of our best friends. The process of shortening the sabres of the French cavalry four years ago seems to have so much injured the temper of the steel that, as the *Progrès Militaire* (Paris) says, they are about on a par with the weapons of the English troops. The number of weapons affected is about 40,000.

IF the principle of obligatory military service for all male Spaniards is admitted by the Cortes in the new Army Bill, the Spanish forces on active service will comprise 380,000 men in the ranks, or liable at first call, to which could be added the drilled reserves of 508,000 more, whilst the "guerra al coltello" would summon forth 632,000 combatants, or a host of 1,600,000 men to represent the nation in arms.

THE fourth of the fourteen torpedo-boats constructed by Herr Schichau for the Italian Government, No. 99, in a recent three hours' trial trip between Pillau and Danzig, attained a mean speed of 22.6 knots on the measured mile, with forced draft. The contract speed was only 21 knots. A few days ago several Italian officers and thirty men arrived in Elbing for the purpose of manning the first four boats on their voyage to Italy.

A DESPATCH from Vienna, May 14, says: The leading diplomats here do not hesitate to assert that fresh trouble is brewing in the Balkan Peninsula, where Russia is working more actively now than for some time past. As an indication thereof they point to the recent domestic and political crisis at Belgrade, which has just ended in a complete victory of the pro-Russian party all along the line. The means by which this result has been attained are so peculiarly characteristic, and the consequences thereof are certain to be of such importance, that a few details on the subject will certainly prove of interest.

THERE is being constructed at Portsmouth a device for discharging torpedoes, the invention of Capt. William H. May, a member of the English Torpedo Committee, which promises at last to remove the difficulty of controlling the Whitehead when fired from below the water on the broadside. In Capt. May's invention the guide-bar is movable, and is blown out from a second tube at the same moment as the torpedo. Instead of the latter being driven along it, it is simply supported by the bar for about 8 feet of its course. It is retained in position by a couple of steel tongs, which grip it forward and aft, and after it has reached the required dis-

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OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., May 24, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 A. M., June 24, 1887, for supplying—during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1887—water and gas required in barge office, on the Battery, N. Y. City; also water for use of Governor's Island, by pipe crossing Buttermilk Channel, or, in case of accident to pipe, by water boat.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals and information can be obtained at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for water or gas,"—as the case may be—and addressed to the undersigned. J. H. LORD,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, May 13, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE are invited and will be received at this office until 10 A. M. June 13, 1887, for supplying steamers by charter to take the place of the steamers Chester A. Arthur, Ordnance, and Atlantic, respectively, when required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. The steamer to take the place of the Chester A. Arthur must be of the size and character and have about the same passenger and freight capacity as the Arthur, and the steamers to take the places of the Ordnance and Atlantic, respectively, must have the capacity for freight and passengers and be of the size and character generally of the steamer James Bowen, which has a 26-inch cylinder, low pressure engine. All the vessels must be staunch, in first-class order in every respect, well equipped and found, and conform fully to the requirements of the law.

Coal will be furnished by the department.

Proposals must state the price per day of 24 hours for each vessel, and how much per hour for day service and for night service and must include an engineer and fireman. The remainder of the crew will be furnished by the department.

The vessels when required must be furnished immediately, or at such time as the department may designate.

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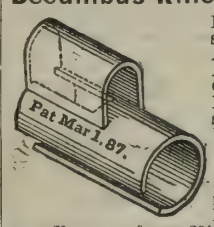
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Very respectfully,
JOHN M. ISEMAN, Farrier, Troop D, 5th Cav.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, 56 WEST ST.,
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1886.

THIS is to certify that J. M. Iseman, Farrier, Troop D, 5th Cav., was severely ruptured in the groin by being thrown from his horse at Fort Robinson, Neb., in 1884, and in March, 1886, I ordered two boxes of Frink's Rupture Remedy to be sent him at Fort Riley, Kas. I have seen his letter of Dec. 17, 1886, published above, and gladly endorse the statements contained therein. H. W. WHEELER,
1st Lieut., 5th Cav., Recruiting Officer.

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CLAYTON—BRASHER.—At Christ Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 9, Lieutenant BERTRAM TRACY CLAYTON, 11th U. S. Infantry, to LOUISE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Brasher.

ECKERSON—KIMBALL.—At Saint Andrew's Church, Washington, D. C., June 9, by the Rev. J. B. Perry, RUFUS INGALLS ECKERSON and Miss KATE HASTINGS KIMBALL. No cards.

STAYTON—HENDERSON.—At West Washington, D. C., June 2, Lieutenant W. H. STAYTON, U. S. Marine Corps, to ANNIE, daughter of Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, U. S. Navy.

WRIGHT—SPEIR.—At Trinity Chapel, New York City, June 2, Paymaster HENRY TAYLOR WRIGHT, U. S. Navy, to JULIA, daughter of the Hon. Gilbert M. Speir.

DIED.

FITZSIMMONS.—On Thursday morning, June 2, at West Point, N. Y., ANN FITZSIMMONS, for 26 years a faithful and devoted nurse in the family of Albert H. Craney. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

GOODENOW.—At Portland, Me., May 21, Mrs. KATHARINE PUTNAM GOODENOW, mother of Lieutenant H. B. Osgood, 3d U. S. Artillery.

JONES.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 2, HORATIO MORGAN JONES, formerly 2d Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery.

TERRY.—At Madison Barracks, N. Y., June 2, First Sergt. CHARLES B. TERRY, Co. D, 12th Infantry, a member of J. K. Barnes Post, G. A. R. Dept. of N. Y., formerly of Co. G, 6th Kansas Vol. Cavalry.

WATKINS.—At Connersville, Indiana, June 5, LILLIAN BELLE, wife of Lieutenant R. B. Watkins, U. S. Army.

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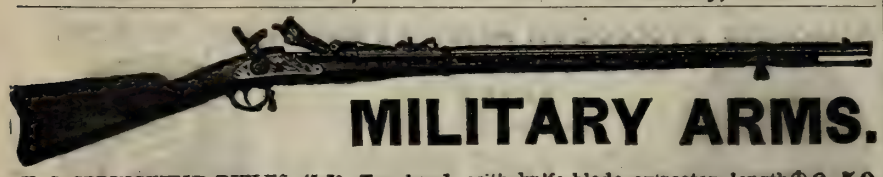


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These Bonds are issued in single thousands and upwards, and are within the means of every prudent man.

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Union Porcelain Works, Greenpoint, N. Y.

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BEST FILTER EVER INVENTED.

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All COMMON METALS generate POISON when in contact with WATER. No CHARCOAL, SAND, or other compound used. They all ABSORB, RETAIN, and become FOUL WITH LIVING ORGANISMS. CHARCOAL has no CHEMICAL effect on WATER.

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DOUBLE " 11.00
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$2,675,205.88

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Annual Cash distributions are paid upon **all** policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any age sent on application to the Company's Office.

Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

IN accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 599), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at $35,000, Powhatan at $17,000, and Ticonderoga at $15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at $12,000, Lackawanna at $12,000, Wachusett at $10,000, and Cyane at $3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK CITY,
June 4, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., July 7, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering at this depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as G. I. buckets and barrels, office furniture, tools, hose, pipe, oils, &c., &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, condition of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened July 7, 1887," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

HOTELS.

Glenham Hotel.—Fifth Avenue, 22d St. near Madison Sq., New York. Special prices to Army and Navy Officers. N. B. BARRY.

Hotel Normandie. Bway & 38th St. N.Y. European and "absolutely fireproof." Special attention to A. & N officers. F. P. Earle.

Grand Hotel.—Broadway & 31st St., N. Y. Special rates to Army and Navy Officers European plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son, Prs

New Hotel Lafayette,
PHILADELPHIA,

TERMS

American Plan, $3, $3.50 and $4—Baths Extra.
European Plan, $1, $1.50 and $2—Baths Extra.

L. U. MALTBY.

GETTYSBURGH SPRINGS.—One mile from Gettysburgh, Penn. Delightful Climate, excellent Drives, Picturesque Scenery; Katalysin Water, recommended by the best Physicians as a specific for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes and urinary diseases generally. The Hotel will be opened June 15, by F. W. Coleman, for many years of the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, Md. He feels confident that his long experience and extensive acquaintance will be a sufficient guarantee that his guests will be pleased and gratified.

Descriptive pamphlet will be furnished on application.

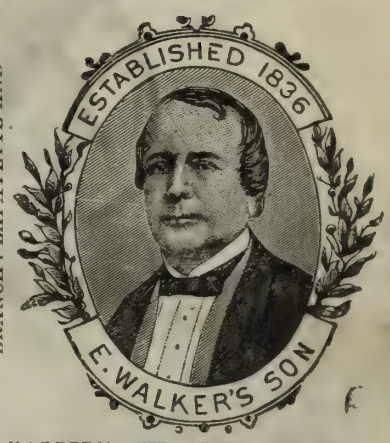
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NEW HOTEL.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
American Plan, $3 to $5 per day.
European Plan, $1 to $2.50 per day.
Special rates to Army and Navy Officers.
C. D. COLLINS, MGR.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Four Iron Fire Escapes.
TERMS—$3.00 and $4.00 Per Day.

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GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS

FISHING TACKLE **ShotGuns** Revolvers, Rifles, Etc.
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Books bound to any pattern. Good work, low prices
JAS. E. WALKER, 20 Jacob St, N. Y.

Proposals for Mineral Oil.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., May 31, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing 100,000 gallons Mineral Oil, at this Depot, in cases of two five-gallon cans each.

Deliveries must commence by July 11, 1887, and be completed by August 15, 1887, in such quantities, and at such times, between those dates, as may be agreed upon.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application.

RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

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928 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
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ORDERS FOR NEW—OR REPAIRS ON OLD GOODS—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, AT LOWEST PRICES.

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JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.
UNIFORMS AND FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. WELL KNOWN TO ARMY OFFICERS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

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Dealers in the Finest Quality
OFFICERS' EQUIPMENTS, ARMY, NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD,
304 Fifth Ave. Near 31st St., New York City.

W. D. STRYKER & CO.,
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Successors to HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,
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738 BROADWAY, New York.

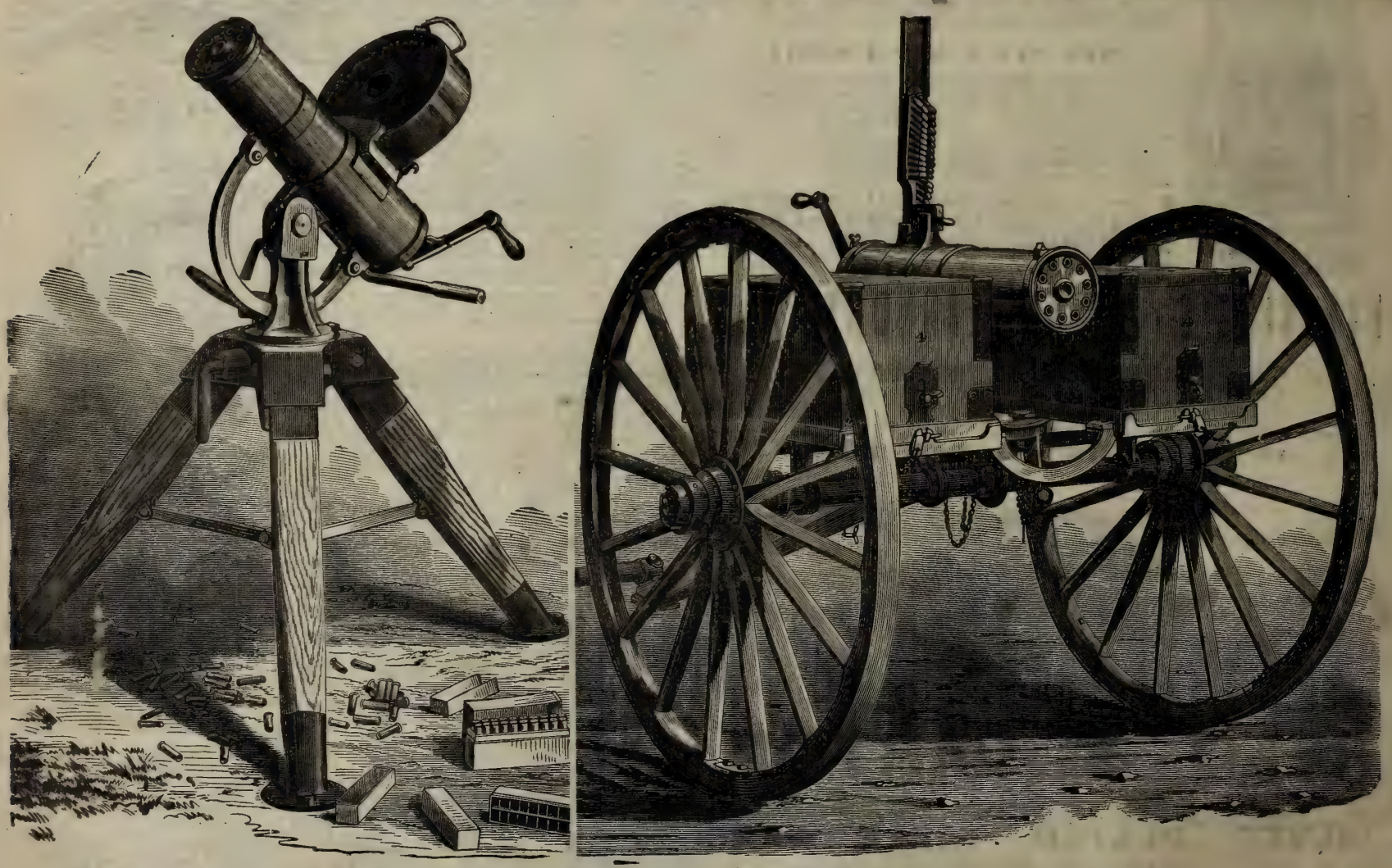


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("Orange Mills.") *Established*, 1808.
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Orange Lightning,
Orange Ducking,
Orange Creedmoor.
Military, Mining and Blasting Powder
Electric Blasting Apparatus.
Manufactured and for Sale by
LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.,
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Agencies and Magazines in all parts of the country.
Send postal card for illustrated descriptive pamphlet, showing size of grains of Powder. Mailed *FREE*.

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The above illustrations show the latest improvements made in the feed of the Gatling gun.
The Accles' feed magazine allows the gun to be fired at all angles of elevation or depression, at the rate of over 1,200 shots per minute.
The Bruce feeder receives the cartridges directly from the paper boxes in which they are originally packed, thus giving an uninterrupted fire.
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THE GATLING GUN COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 47. WHOLE NUMBER 1243.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1887.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE Jubilee Celebration in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of Queen VICTORIA'S coronation is the event of next week, and the indications are that in the United States there will be quite a general observance of the occasion.

WE are indebted to Colonel R. H. HALL, U. S. A., for a copy of the "Register of the Army of the United States, January 1, 1792." Major General ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, "General-in-Chief," heads the list. The Army then consisted of 104 officers and 2,128 men; total, 2,232.

IF we do not publish from week to week the several "target practice orders" issued from the Headquarters of Departments it is not because we are unobservant of them, and of the steady progress exhibited, but merely in deference to the exigencies of space. There certainly is no retrogression, or signs of it, in the matter of target practice.

MILEAGE accounts of Army officers to the amount of one thousand dollars have been received at the Paymaster-General's Office since the appropriation became exhausted, and others are coming in daily. The deficiency will probably reach $2,500. As we stated last week, officers holding these accounts will have to wait for an appropriation from Congress before they can be reimbursed.

THE order issued this week relieving General MERRITT from the Military Academy and assigning him to the command of the Department of Missouri sets at rest speculation in regard to changes in Department commands in the near future. General MERRITT will assume charge of his Department early in the new fiscal year. Colonel PARKE, his successor as Superintendent of the Academy, is expected in Washington from Europe about the middle of August, and according to the terms of his orders will assume charge of the Academy August 28.

OF the $200,000 appropriation for barracks and quarters contained in the last Sundry Civil bill, $57,000 has been allotted for completing the four company post at Atlanta, Ga., $15,000 of which will be expended in the purchase of additional land. For continuing the enlargement of the twelve company post at San Antonio, Tex., $50,000 is allowed, and $38,000 for improvements at the two company post at Fort Porter, N. Y. The remaining $65,000 will be distributed among the various other posts, not more than $10,000 going to any one post. The Secretary of War has not yet approved the recommendations of the Lieutenant-General in regard to the distribution of this amount.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., arrived at Tucson, Arizona, June 13, and, as the despatches say, "took personal charge of the Indian campaign, as there is every appearance of a prolonged war." We may trust to General MILES for a short, sharp, and decisive campaign if at all practicable, but the weather is propitious for the hostiles and doubtless they will endeavor to hold out as long as it lasts. In this connection we are somewhat inclined to side with the *Critic*, which says: "So much for the mistaken leniency of the Government in providing the Apache captives of the last campaign with comfortable quarters, plenty to eat and nothing to do, in Florida and Alabama. Nothing but a terrible example will suffice to bring these savages to a proper comprehension of their relations to the Government."

A REFERENCE to G. O. No. 42, issued this week, will show that General Sheridan has made his selection of the two cavalry troops to form the garrison at Fort Myer, Va. Troop B, 4th Cavalry, Captain Henry W. Lawton, thus gets a pleasant and well-earned relief from hard service in connection with Indian campaigns, in one of which it is now actively engaged. The other troop, B of the 6th Cavalry, Captain George S. Anderson, has also had a full share of hard service on the frontier, and is now well calculated to appreciate the comforts of an Eastern station. Major Lewis H. Carpenter, 5th Cavalry, will have command of the post, which will be established early in the new fiscal year. Some slight changes in the State arrangements are about the only improvement that will be needed to make the post suitable for its new purpose.

IN the application of modern science for the purposes of commerce and business probably no nation excels the inhabitants of the United States, and fully abreast of the requirements of the times will be found the personnel of the U. S. Navy. One of the most recent uses to which the perfected methods of instantaneous photography have been adapted is as an assistant to the geographer, surveyor, and navigator, aboard our vessels of war cruising about the world. The ships bound on foreign service, are being, as far as practicable, supplied with photographic outfits. Several are already fitted out in this respect, and the introduction of photographic representations of headlands, points, islands, etc., have tended to increase the value and reliability of official reports, not only to the Government, but to scientific men throughout the world. Quite a number of the officers of the Navy have become experts in the art preservative, as photography should be termed. The results of their labors abroad are of great interest and value.

LAST week we noted that the experiment of paying the troops monthly was to be tried in New York Harbor and in San Francisco and vicinity, and should satisfactory results follow then "Congress will be asked to increase the force of paymasters, in order to allow more frequent payments to be made." Of course if the troops *must* be paid by the regular paymasters then the present force might prove insufficient, and also there would be an extra drain upon the mileage appropriation. But, in our advocacy of more frequent payments, we had in view a system somewhat similar to that proposed in 1878 by General M. C. MEIGS, U. S. A., and perhaps other officers then called upon for their views as to the reorganization of the Army, namely, that the officers of the Pay Department be assisted at posts by "officers of the staff corps there stationed, or by the commanders of companies to whom, as may be directed in general orders, the funds for paying the troops may be sent by the Pay Department, so as to ensure frequent and punctual payment to all soldiers of their just dues."

THE retirement this week of three captains of infantry increases the number of vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant to 40, distributed as follows: One each in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 21st and 22d; two each in the 11th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 20 h, and 25th regiments of infantry; one each in the 1st, 2d, 9th and 10th, and two in the 4th and 3 in the 5th Regiments of cavalry; one each in the 1st and 5th, and two each in the 2d, 3d and 4th Regiments of artillery. The assignment of the West Point graduates to these vacancies awaits the return of Secretary ENDICOTT to Washington, which will be on Saturday or Monday next. The main question for him to determine is as to whether or not the star members shall be assigned to the Engineer Corps as additionals, there being no vacancies in that arm of the Service. 24 graduates are to be assigned as additionals, and doubtless the wishes of some of those standing near the head of the class, for assignment as additionals in the Engineer Corps, cavalry and artillery regiments, will be gratified. As, under a recent law, the pay of graduates as second lieutenants commences from date of graduation, the chief results of postponing the appointments will be to delay the graduates who have made their plans for a European trip this summer and are waiting for their assignments before starting.

THE Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy present a melancholy picture of the condition of the Marine Barracks and the new Cadet Quarters at Annapolis. According to their report these are in danger of falling any day and burying their occupants in the ruins, they having been built on made ground without taking pains to secure a firm foundation. Of the Marine Barracks the Board say further: "The wall in the rear of the right wing needs bracing; the ceiling is badly cracked and has fallen in many places; all the steam pipes need repairing; the floors are rapidly decaying, some of them being unfit for use, new timbers and joists are required; the steam heaters are too small for the quarters; the roof is leaking badly; the lightning rods are not properly put up and should be changed; and the water pipes are so worn as to be scarcely serviceable." Of the new Cadet Quarters they say: "The Board is informed that the walls of this building are twenty-four inches thick at the bottom and twenty inches thick at the top; yet the construction has been so faulty that a crack, plainly discernible, has opened in the ceiling of the fourth story, about thirty feet from the northeast end. This crack is to be seen in the ceiling of each lower story at about the same place as in the upper story, and runs south and across the building in each story, to the outer wall and thence down the outer wall and on its outside to the ground, constantly increasing in size. Should a very heavy storm occur it is possible, if not altogether probable, that this portion of the building will give way, not only endangering the safety of the entire building, but the lives of the occupants. The floors were found to be everywhere rough, worn, and in a bad condition; the material out of which they were constructed was inferior, and the workmanship rough and careless. They should be replaced. There are 104 rooms occupied by the cadets, twelve of which are too large. The wardrobes in these rooms are poorly constructed out of inferior wood, and annually cost in the way of repairs more than they are now worth." Assuming this to be a correct description of the condition of the buildings referred to, it would seem to be in order to inquire who is responsible for this sort of work on Government buildings. If it is desired to limit the number of young men entering the Navy from the Academy some more legitimate method might be found to accomplish this purpose than that adopted by SAMSON to lessen the congregation of his enemies at Gaza.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT J. A. JOHNSTON, 8th U. Cavalry, has arrived at Orange City, Fla.

LIEUTENANT J. O. MACKAY, 3d U, S. Cavalry, is North from Texas on a long sick leave.

LIEUTENANT JOHN P. WISSER, 1st U. S. Art., sailed for England on Saturday last on the *Umbria*.

GENERAL A. P. HOWE, U. S. A., of whom we hear so little nowadays, is living at Cambridge, Mass.

LIEUTENANT W. C. WREN, 10th U. S. Inf., has left Fort Union, N. M., for the East, on a month's leave.

MR. ALBERT D. NISKERN, who resigned last week from the 20th Infantry, is at his home at Hastings, Mich.

LIEUTENANT C. G. WOODWARD, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort McHenry, Md., this week on a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT E. B. IVES, 19th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

CAPTAIN F. C. GRUGAN, 2d U. Artillery, of Fort Barrancas, Fla., is on a brief visit to relatives in Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN J. B. BURBANK, 3d U. S. Art., returns to San Antonio in a few days from his trip to Washington and New York City.

LIEUTENANT D. C. SHANKS, 18th U. S. Inf., has been obliged to postpone his return to Fort Gibson, I. T., on account of sickness.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, General Baird and Colonel Blunt returned to Washington early in the week from their trip to West Point.

MAJOR G. W. BAIRD, Paymaster, U. S. A., left Boston this week for New Haven, Conn., to attend the dedication there of a Soldiers' Monument.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Inf., arrived in New York this week prepared for his seven weeks' tour at the State Camp at Peekskill.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR J. H. BAXTER, U. S. Army, visited New York City this week and inspected the Purveying Depot in Wooster street.

LIEUTENANT H. B. OSGOOD, 3d U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Monroe, Va., from Portland, Me., whither he was called by the death of his mother.

CAPTAIN J. R. BRINCKLE, 5th U. S. Art., has broken camp at Wilmington, Del., and started with his light battery on its return march to Fort Hamilton.

GENERAL W. H. PENROSE, U. S. A., is getting Fort Niagara, N. Y., into good shape for the Division of the Atlantic rifle competitions to take place there in September next.

CAPTAIN H. C. EGBERT, 12th U. S. Inf., has taken command of Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., during the absence of Col. Townsend at the New York State Camp.

LIEUTENANT C. D. COWLES, 23d U. S. Infantry, of David's Island, whose recruiting tour terminated in October last, but was extended, will soon join his company at Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

MAJOR WILLIAM VOLKMAR, since the departure of Colonel Lazelle from Vancouver Barracks for Washington, has had charge of the I. G. O., Department of the Columbia, as well as of the A. G. O.

AT the suggestion of Mr. Geo. W. Childs, Generals Sherman and Sheridan have consented to sit for portraits, to be placed on either side of that of Gen. Grant, in Grant Hall, Military Academy.

LIEUTENANT W. W. GIBSON, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., of West Point, sailed for Havre on Saturday last on the *Normandie*. Among his fellow passengers were the Rev. Morgan Dix and Major J. L. Rathbone.

LIEUTENANT WILBUR LOVERIDGE, 3d U. S. Artillery, whose tour of torpedo instruction at Willet's Point closes in a few days, will spend July and August on leave and join at Fort McHenry, Md., early in September.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN has accepted the invitation of Governor Hartranft to review the troops at the State Encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, to be held at Mount Gretna between August 6 and 13.

MISS PAULINE REVERE, the daughter of Major Paul J. Revere, who was killed in the War of the Rebellion, and great granddaughter of Paul Revere, of Revolutionary fame, was married at Boston, June 11, to Mr. Nathaniel Thayer.

COLONEL A. C. WILDRICK, U. S. A., of Fort Hamilton, is to have command this year of the rifle camp of instruction at Creedmoor, to be held from July 5 to Aug. 13. The foot batteries of artillery in New York Harbor will participate.

LIEUTENANT A. S. CUMMINS, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Warren, is packing up preparatory to going early in July to Burlington, Vermont, for college duty. His advent there will be a source of pleasure to many who made his acquaintance while on duty at the college some years ago.

THE bill recently signed by Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, appropriating $1.500 to each of the different organizations that participated in the battle of Gettysburg, provides that a commission shall be appointed to aid in the proper location of the different monuments. The commission will consist of the following: Gen J. P. S. Gobin, Gen. John P. Taylor, Col. R. Bruce Ricketts, Maj. Samuel Harper and Col. John P. Nicholson.

GENERAL HOWARD informs the War Department that a board of medical officers convened at San Francisco has pronounced Capt. James F. Simpson, 3d Cavalry, insane, and, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, Capt. Simpson is now en route to Washington from Alcatraz Island, Cal., to be confined in the St. Elizabeth Insane Asylum. Those acquainted with the officer's condition say that his case is entirely hopeless.

LIEUTENANT L. M. KOEHLER, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting at Le Mars, Iowa.

MAJOR A. J. MCGONNIGLE, U. S. A., is North from Texas on a few weeks' leave.

COLONEL ALBERT TRACY, U. S. Army, retired, left Boston this week for Amherst, Mass.

CAPTAIN C. R. BARNETT, U. S. A., rejoined at Portland, Ore., this week, from a short leave.

CAPTAIN D. T. WELLS, 8th U. S. Infantry, is East from Fort Niobrara, on a few weeks' visit.

CHAPLAIN S. M. MERRILL, U. S. A., is to leave Ft. Clark, Tex., in a few days on a three months' vacation.

COLONEL DELANCEY FLOYD-JONES, U. S. A., is the author of a series of interesting "Letters from the Far East."

CHAPLAIN W. F. BARRY, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a pleasant visit to Fort Gibson, I. T.

LIEUTENANT W. W. GALBRAITH, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., on Monday, on a week's vacation.

MAJOR F. W. HESS, U. S. A., rejoined at Washington, D. C., early in the week from a brief visit to his family in Maryland.

LIEUTENANT ELIAS CHANDLER, 16th Infantry, expects to leave Fort McIntosh, Tex., about July 1, on a three months' visit North.

LIEUTENANT C. E. KILBOURNE, 2d U. S. Artillery, arrived in Columbus, O., this week, preparatory to entering upon college duty there.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. S. FLETCHER, 2d U. S. Infantry, lately East on leave, was expected to rejoin this week at Fort Omaha, Neb.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., and family have arrived safe and sound at Antwerp, and are now enjoying the pleasures of a European tour.

CAPTAIN T. J. GREGG, 2d U. S. Cavalry, lately examined by a Retiring Board and found incapacitated for active service, is at Santa Barbara, Cal.

LIEUTENANT F. D. SHARP, 20th Infantry, at present visiting his parents at Leavenworth City, will join for duty at Fort Leavenworth when his leave is up.

LIEUTENANT G. P. AHERN, 25th U. S. Infantry, who has been on leave in New York City, went up to David's Island this week, to take charge of a batch of recruits going to Fort Snelling.

MISS LUCIE STUART, niece of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and daughter of Wm. A. Stuart, owner of the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, was married recently to Mr. Campbell, of Wytheville, Va.

MORE than 18.000 claims under the Mexican Pension bill have been filed, and of this number 3,500 came from claimants, principally from widows, past 70 years of age. Half of the 18,000 are probably over 60. Pension certificates are being issued at the rate of 200 to 250 a day.

GENERAL BOULANGER, writes a Paris correspondent, instead of remembering a certain quotation from a well-known dramatist, "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," has preferred to retire into social oblivion, like so many of his predecessors.

LIEUT. COL. HENRY M. LAZELLE, 23d Infantry, arrived in Washington the early part of the week, and immediately assumed charge of the office of the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion. His first work will be in connection with Volume 18, now about to be issued from the Public Printers.

THE monument to the Confederate Cavalry leader, Harry Gilmor, at Baltimore, will have cavalry sabres crossed above this inscription, the composition of Miss Randolph: "Our gallant Harry—Dauntless in battle—Splendid in success—Constant in defeat—This dashing cavalry chief—Outrode the storm of war—And in the noontide of life—Entered the Valley of Death, Where he was conqueror.—Life's battle ended he sleeps well—Beside the wife—Who on earth as in Heaven—Heralding the better life—Was a helpmeet worthy of a hero."

THE Germans have a parallel to the case of the American, Hereshoff, in that of Herr Fortelka, the inventor of a repeating rifle which is attracting a good deal of attention among Austrian military men. During the first campaign in Bosnia he received a bullet in his right eye, which so affected the left eye that he became totally blind. Yet since his blindness he has invented the magazine rifle, a micrometer, an apparatus for automatic mapping, a new sort of gunpowder, two machines for the anti-oxidation of metals at a small cost, and a number of smaller devices. "When either great or minute measurements are in question," says Herr Fortelka, "those who see with their eyes are often wrong, while I, who see with my fingers, am right." The models of his inventions have been entirely made by himself with the help of pieces of wood, string, and wire.

THE Fort Davis *News* of June 30, says:

Mrs. Lt. J. T. Dickman returned on Monday from an extended and pleasant visit to friends.....Dr. Paul Clendenin and Lt. E. S. Robbins have been on a visit from Pena Colorado.....Lieut. S. M. Hackney made a recent visit to Fort Bliss, the headquarters of his regiment, made several new and pleasant acquaintances, and had a very enjoyable time in every way.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of June 1, says:

Col. G. O. Haller, U. S. A., retired, is in this city, attending to the Masonic Grand Lodge.....Lieut. James Runcie, 1st Art., has two months leave, and was at headquarters last week, en route East.....Lieut. R. B. Bryan, 2d Cav., has gone to Fort Sherman..... Col. J. H. Lazelle and family started to-day for Washington.....Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Art., Vancouver Barracks, has been granted a month's leave and starts to-day to his old home in Kansas.....The 14th Inf., and Battery E, 1st Art., made a splendid appearance when in line on Memorial Day.....Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S. Dept. Col., delivered a fine address before the G. A. R. of Portland on the evening of memorial day, which was enthusiastically received ... A very enjoyable party was given at the garrison hall last Wednesday by Mrs. and Lt. J. A. Buchanan, Adjt., 14th Inf.

GENERAL GEO. CROOKE, U. S. A., is at Lake Superior this week, enjoying the cool breezes of the lake.

GENERAL J. P. HAWKINS, U. S. A., contributes to the Omaha *Excelsior* an excellent article on "Corn Bread."

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL S. B. HOLABIRD, U. S. A., celebrated his sixty-first birthday on Thursday, June 16.

ADJUTANT C. B. SATTERLEE, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks on Wednesday on a week's leave.

CAPTAIN J. J. O'CONNELL, U. S. A., and Mrs. O'Connell are guests at the Aquidneck, Newport, R. I. They will return to Cincinnati next week.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT will spend some weeks at his Salem home during the summer, and Secretary Whitney will devote a month to the leading summer resorts.

CAPTAIN A. G. FORSE, 1st Cavalry, is to change base with his troop from Fort Custer to Fort Maginnis, and Captain Thomas Garvey with his troop from Maginnis to Custer.

LIEUTENANT GEO. J. PUTNAM, 16th U. S. Infantry, was married, June 11, at Hartland, Vt., to Miss Maud E. Labaree. After the wedding tour the married couple will go to Fort Bliss, Texas.

MAJOR L. H. CARPENTER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is to be the commandant of Fort Myer, Va., and the garrison is to consist of Troop B, 4th Cavalry (Lawton's) and Troop B, 6th Cavalry (Anderson's).

CAPTAIN EDWARD LUFF, 8th U. S. Cavalry, leaves Fort Brown, Texas, next week for Topeka, Kansas, to spend a three months' leave with his family, who have been there since May. During Captain Luff's absence his troop will be commanded by Lieutenant J. C. Byron.

MAJOR GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., visited New York this week, and then went on to New Haven, Conn., where he was accorded a magnificent reception. On Friday he, with other distinguished Army and Navy officers and citizens, attended the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, on the top of East Rock, overlooking New Haven.

COLONEL C. C. CRESSON, U. S. Army, retired, was Grand Marshal of the Memorial Day parade in San Antonio and on his staff as aides were Capt. J. P. Simpson, and Lieuts. O. M. Smith, J. B. Hickey, and G. P. Scriven, U. S. Army. Gen. Stanley and staff and Col. Elmer Otis and staff were in the parade, also the U. S. troops stationed at San Antonio.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. H., was the scene of a pretty Army wedding this week, June 16, that of Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 5th U. S. Art., to Miss May, daughter of the post commandant, Col. John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery. The ceremony was performed in St. John's Church near the fort. The married couple left the same evening on a two months' tour.

GENERAL JAMES F. WADE, Colonel 5th Cavalry, soon after his recent arrival at Fort Riley, strolled down to the post trader's for such mail as might be there for him. The trader was busy with his accounts at the time, and taking the General for a commercial traveller, waived him off with the brusque remark: "I don't want to see your samples." Wade waited quietly for a time, and when the trader finally asked: "What do you want, anyhow?" the latter was stricken with partial paralysis at the reply of, "I wished to know if there is any mail here for Colonel Wade."

LIEUT. A. L. MILLS, 1st Cav., says the Charleston *Courier*, "has resigned his position as instructor at the Military Academy, and his departure July 1, is looked forward to with regret. As a gentleman, he is genial, cordial, affable in his manners towards everyone, and he necessarily makes friends wherever he goes. He has a host of friends and admirers among the Cadets, and when he leaves there will be many to mourn his loss. Mrs. Mills, too, is by far one of the pleasantest and most cordial ladies that one ever meets with, and she has also many friends among the Cadets. Then, how much we will miss the bright face and merry voice of their sweet little daughter, Miss Gertrude. They have many friends in the city, to miss them when they have left for the far West. We wish them success and happiness in their future home, and hope they will ever remember that they leave behind them many, many friends at the old S. C. M. A., and in the 'City by the Sea,' who will sadly miss them."

LIEUTENANT ALFRED M. FULLER, 2d U. S. Cavalry, who was married June 1, at Pittsburg, to Miss Mary S. Jones, seems, according to a despatch from that city to the New York *World*, to have followed to some extent the method of young Lochinvar in obtaining his bride. The despatch says: "Miss Jones is the daughter of J. R. Jones, who is worth probably half a million dollars and resides in the fashionable suburb of Jewickley. Lieut. Fuller comes from a good Uniontown, Pa., family and is a graduate of West Point. Two or three weeks previous to the marriage, Miss Jones came to Pittsburg with her sister, ostensibly to pay a visit. Upon arrival she went with her sister to a shop, made a few purchases, excused herself on the pretence that she had an errand down street, requested her sister to wait for her and disappeared. When she returned some time afterwards it was to make the announcement that she was married, and that her husband, Lieut. Fuller, was in a carriage at the door. Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller first met about five years ago and at once formed an attachment for each other. The announcement of their engagement followed, and the Lieutenant was a frequent visitor at the Jewickley mansion. Two or three years ago he was forbidden the house and the lovers did not meet again until a month later, while Miss Jones was visiting at Brownsville. It is said they contemplated marriage a couple of years ago while Miss Jones was visiting Judge Gresham, her uncle, at Chicago. It is certain that Lieut. Fuller left Washington for Chicago after having informed his friends that he intended to get married. He returned, but, of course, without his bride. It is said Miss Jones's parents got wind of the plan and immediately summoned their daughter home. In Jewickley society the elopement has naturally created quite a stir."

MAJOR W. E. CREARY, Paymaster, U. S. A., arrived at Omaha last week from Washington and reported for duty.

GENERAL H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., (retired) visited New York this week, quartering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, the once famous pedestrian, is now a reporter on a New York daily. It is supposed he writes the foot-notes.—*Norristown Herald.*

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., visited New York this week, and New Haven, Conn., where he was present on Friday at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument.

GENERAL HATCH and the officers of Fort Robinson, Neb., gave a very handsome party on Thursday last which was attended by the officers and ladies of Fort Niobrara in a special car.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, U.S.A., of Gen. Terry's staff, has been selected to conduct the Division of the Missouri rifle competitions which will commence at the Bellevue rifle range near Omaha, Sept. 6 next.

CAPTAIN CLARENCE A. STEDMAN, 9th U. S. Cav., was married in New York, June 15, to Isabel D. Felt, at 165 West 58th street, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Howes. After the wedding tour the married couple will go to Fort Robinson, Neb.

GENERAL SHERMAN has written a letter to *The Century*, which will appear in the July number, wherein he commends the war papers, and expresses "entire satisfaction with the course of your magazine in collecting from the witnesses while living their personal testimony—every article of which I have read, in common with millions of our people." He has also written a paper on "The Grand Strategy of the War," and Gen. O. O. Howard writes on "The Struggle for Atlanta."

JUDGE EVANS, of Illinois, called on the President June 14, with reference to his son, a member of the graduating class of the Military Academy, who is under discipline for insubordination. Young Evans called on one of the officers of the Academy for what he considered improper treatment and was tried and convicted of insubordination and sentenced to lose all his privileges until August. He was graduated, but cannot receive his diploma or commission until August 28. The President has been appealed to to remit the penalty so far as it has not yet been executed.

A DESPATCH of June 10 from Findley, Ohio, says: "The military exhibition was the feature of the third day of the natural gas celebration. The prize drill at Camp Garfield was participated in by the Toledo cadets, Battery B, 1st Light Artillery of Cincinnati; the State University Cadets, 2d Ohio National Guard of Lima, and the Wooster City Light Guards. The judges were Capt. Hobart, 3d U. S. Inf., Columbus Barracks; Capt. J. P. Thompson, 3d U. S. Inf., at Columbus on leave, and Lieut. Alex. Ogle, 17th U. S. Inf., Columbus Barracks.

STORIES of the "Wild West" heroes in London are in order. It is told that one day Mr. Frank Richmond, the lecturer of the show, was acting as guide to the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Marquis of Lorne. "Buck" Taylor chanced to come up just as Mr. Richmond had turned from the Marquis of Lorne, who had just asked him a question, to attend, as in etiquette bound, to the Crown Prince. "Buck," who was ignorant of the rank of the visitors, and who thought that the Marquis of Lorne was being slightly snubbed on account of his smaller stature and less imposing appearance, said to the lecturer indignantly: "Why don't you tell the little fellow what he wants to know?" Both of the distinguished visitors were mightily amused. The Princess of Wales sat on the box with Cody while he drove the Deadwood coach the other day.

THE marriage of Miss Mary Virginia King, daughter of Major Wm. R. King, Corps of Engs., U.S A., to Lieut. Irving Hale, of the Corps, which took place at Willet's Point, June 14, was a brilliant affair. The ceremony was performed at Major King's spacious quarters, by the Rev. James King, an uncle of the bride. Immediately after the ceremony a dress parade was held for the benefit of the distinguished military guests present, and at its conclusion a collation was served, and at 4 P.M. Lieut. and Mrs. Hale left for N. Y. City. After a few days the couple will go to Colorado to visit Lieut. Hale's father and mother. Among those present were Miss Schofield, Capt. and Mrs. Knight, Capt. and Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. Woodruff, Lieut. and Mrs. Babbitt, Miss Phaling, Lieut. and Mrs. Roessler, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama; Gen. Abbot, Mrs. S. T. Nicoll, Col. and Albert Bass, Col. and Mrs. Mercur, Capt. and Mrs. Price, Col. and Mrs. Hodges, Col. Mcfarland, Capt. and Mrs. Bergland, Mrs. W. M. Hoes, Dr. and Mrs. Happersett, U. S. A., etc.

THE Seattle, W. T., *Post-Intelligencer* has published a letter from leading Democrats of Washington Territory in answer to the charges against ex-Gov. W. C. Squire in which they say: "It is well known here that the United States troops were quartered in Governor Squire's building against his wishes; that the officers in command of the troops insisted in using those buildings because they were situated close to the Chinese quarters and were the only buildings that could be found large enough to accommodate the troops; and it is equally well known here that the rent charged the Government by Governor Squire for the use of his buildings was less by nearly $100 a month than had a short time before been paid by private parties. As citizens of Washington Territory, having a just pride in its good name and that of its officials, irrespective of party, it affords us pleasure to be able to contribute, with this protest, this testimonial to the official character of Governor Squire. He has proved himself an honest, faithful public officer, ever watchful of public interest, steadfast in the discharge of his public duties and always loyal to the Constitution and laws of the United States." This letter contains the signature, among others, of Granville O. Haller, Colonel, U. S. A., retired. The statements made in the letter are also corroborated by G. S. Carpenter, Captain, 14th U. S. Inf.; Isaac D. DeRussy, Lieut.-Colonel. Estimates of Architect W. E. Boone show that the actual damage to Governor Squire's property by the occupation of the troops was $2,000, for which no compensation was made.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., and Mrs. Van Vliet left Washington on Thursday for their summer home on the Shrewsbury River near Long Branch.

LIEUT. S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, and Lieuts. J. D. Miley, F. A. Tripp and E. L. Loveridge, U. S. Army, recent graduates, sailed for Glasgow on Thursday on the *State of Indiana*.

MR. S. R. HONEY, who has recently been elected Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, was formerly an officer of the 15th and the 33d Infantry. He sails on the 2d of July for a visit to Germany.

WE are in receipt of a letter from Captain C. N. Gray, 25th Inf., indignantly denying the assertion of the *Pioneer Press* that he is charged with misappropriation of company funds. The statement, he says, "is false."

AT A Grand Army reception held in New Haven Thursday night General Sherman was called upon, but excused himself by saying that he had come to New Haven, not to speak, but to witness the mustering into Admiral Foote Post of General Alfred H. Terry. He had seen it done, and well done, and he congratulated the post upon having so high a private in its ranks.

COLONEL JOHN P. NICHOLSON writes us that the Fairmount Park Art Association has decided to dedicate a statue to General Meade, Oct. 18, 1887; at which time it is proposed to make a demonstration worthy of the statue and the memory of General Meade, by inviting the prominent soldiers of the country and selecting an orator to pronounce an oration upon General Meade.

WILLIAM E. SHERIDAN, the American tragedian, whose death at Sydney, Australia, on May 18, is reported, served during the war in the Army of the Cumberland and for a time was on the staff of Gen. Rosecrans. At Missionary Ridge he was shot in the wrist. After the war he went on the stage and soon gained a reputation for his scholarly and spirited acting of Shakespearian parts.

DECORATION DAY was observed at Fort Bayard under the auspices of John A. Logan Post, No. 9, G. A. R., with solemnity and impressiveness. An address of some length was delivered by T. V. Brown, commander of Logan Post, who was an hospital steward from the beginning to the close of the Rebellion; followed the 3d U. S. Infantry into the battles of Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hills, Bull Run, second Antietam and Fredericksburg, and during the last half of the war was on duty in the large field and general hospitals.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of June 8 says:

The wife of Lt. W. A. Kimball, 14th Inf., has gone to San Francisco, called thither by the death of her brother..... Many garrison centre tables were ornamented on Monday by bouquets of rhododendron, sent over by the officers at Fort Townsend..... Lt. F. J. Patten, 21st Inf., is perfecting a military target which will by electric appliances register the location of hits upon it.

COMMODORE J. B. HULL, U. S. N., will spend the summer at Salem, Washington Co., N. Y.

LIEUTENANT E. E. CAPEHART, U. S. N., and Mrs. Capehart are visiting relatives at Portsmouth, N. H.

1ST LIEUT. GEORGE R. BENSON, U. S. M. C., of the training ship *Jamestown*, has been granted three months' sick leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Clover, accompanied by Mrs. Miller, will before long arrive east from the Pacific coast, and intend spending most of the summer at Newport or Narragansett Pier. Lieut. Clover is attached to the torpedo school at Newport.

A TARGET match between two teams of the Marine Corps, commanded by Sergs. Broom and Corpl. Farro, took place on June 14 at the range on Poplar Hill. The best individual score was made by Corpl. Farro, who succeeded in making 59 out of a possible 75. Corpl. Farro's squad won the match by 39 points.

REAR ADMIRAL CHANDLER favors sending the *Omaha* to San Francisco when her time on the Asiatic station is up. He thinks it would be inadvisable to send her to an Atlantic seaport. He suggests that when the *Omaha* is recommissioned she be assigned to duty with the Pacific squadron. The vessel is in excellent condition.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. F. DURAND, whose duty at the Worcester Free Institute, Mass., was regarded as only temporary, has been ordered to the *Yantic*, filling the vacancy caused by the detachment of Chief Engineer Hall and the assignment of Passed Asst. Engr. Mickley as engineer in charge of the department of engineering on board.

CAPTAIN THOMAS G. CORBIN, U. S. N., retired, is residing at 122 Spruce street, Philadelphia, where he makes his permanent home. Captain Corbin's last cruise was in command of the U. S. S. *Guerriere* while flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Davis, commander-in-chief, and in January, 1874, he was retired from the active list.

PAYMASTER WILLIAM J. THOMSON, U. S. Navy, who has returned to his home near Baltimore from a three years' cruise in the Pacific, was accompanied home by his brother, Mr. Frank P. Thompson, who was his pay clerk on both of the vessels in which he served. In the *Mohican* he made the cruise to the Tonga Group of the South Sea Islands, where the prehistoric statue was procured for the Smithsonian Institution.

SURGEON W. K. VAN REYPEN, U. S. N., assistant to the Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, has been examined for promotion to Medical Inspector with the rank of Commander. The retirement of Dr. Somerset Robinson will create the vacancy for Dr. Van Reypen, and the next promotion in the medical corps of the Navy will occur on the retirement of Medical Director Coues, Sept. 17 next. This will advance Surgeon T. C. Walton to Inspector, leaving Surgeon Woolvert in at the head of the list of surgeons. It is not unlikely that Dr. Van Reypen will be assigned to fleet duty during the present year, inasmuch as his present detail began in Feb., 1884.

CAPTAIN BYRON WILSON, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

REAR ADMIRAL W. G. TEMPLE, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York, on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT C. K. CURTIS, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week from a visit to New York.

COMMANDER FREDERICK RODGERS, U. S. N., visited New York this week, locating at the St. James Hotel.

P. A. ENGINEER A. B WILLITS, U. S. N., on leave at Portsmouth, Va., is to join the receiving-ship *Franklin*.

THE Hon. Henry Meigs, of Bergen Point, N. J., who died last week, was an uncle of Captain R. W. Meade, U. S. N.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GEO. C. REITER, U. S. Navy, will join for duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard on Monday next.

COMMANDER H. DEH. MANLEY, U. S. N., and family have gone to St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada, to spend the summer.

AMONG the summer guests at Bar Harbor, Me., will be Gen. W. T. Sherman, Mrs. Silas Casey and Rear Admiral Howell.

MISS MINNA PATTISON, daughter of Rear Admiral Thomas Pattison, U. S. N., is to be married in New York, June 24, to Mr. John Randall.

REAR ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., has rented his Newport cottage and will locate his family for the summer at the White Mountains.

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, Capt. W. E. Fitzhugh and Passed Asst. Engr. Henry Herwig sailed from San Francisco June 4, on the steamer *Gaelic* for China.

SURGEON W. K. VAN REYPEN, Assistant Surgeon General of the Navy, has successfully passed an examination for promotion to the grade of Medical Inspector.

MISS FLORENCE C. BLEECKER, daughter of the late Pay Director J. V. B. Bleecker, U. S. N., was married, May 26 in Jersey City, to Mr. Thos. E. Brown, Jr., of New York City.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN H. UPSHUR, U. S. N., registered at the Clarendon Hotel, New York City, on Thursday, and Commander P. H. Cooper, U. S. N., at the Brevoort House.

THE friends of Chief Engineer Edwin Wells, U. S. Navy, now serving a tour of duty on the *Omaha*, in China, will be gratified to learn of his continued good health. Mr. Wells is well known and deservedly popular in Washington, where he has been on duty more than once.

CHIEF ENGINEER E. D. ROBIE, U. S. N., with his wife and youngest daughter, arrived in Binghamton, N. Y., last week, from Florida, and are visiting with his sister, Mrs. H. A. Goff, at 134 Oak street. Chief Engr. Robie was the first officer ever appointed in the U. S. Navy from Binghamton and has hosts of old friends there.

ON account of the prevalence of yellow fever at Key West, Fla., P. A. Paymr. Jas. E. Cann, U. S. N., has been relieved from duty at the Naval Station there and granted permission to go north. He left there June 4, per steamer *Carondelet*. Pay Clerk I. T. Van Patten, now on leave, has been notified that he may report to Paymr. Cann in the North.

P. A. ENGR. H. WEBSTER, U. S. N., has invented a clinometer, an ingenious device for readily and accurately determining the rolling and pitching of ships. It consists of an endless rectangular tube filled with a quick-moving liquid, preferably alcohol. One side is made of glass and the remaining three sides of metal. When in place against the bulkhead the glass tube which forms one of its sides is placed in an upright position with divisions radiating from it to indicate the number of degrees that the ship rolls or pitches.

LIEUT. DOWNS L. WILSON, whose recent orders were published at the time, has arranged for Mrs. Wilson to join him at Newport the last week in the present month. Lieut. Wilson is experiencing considerable difficulty with his eyes, but he is hoping that nothing serious will occur to prevent carrying out the summer programme of torpedo instruction. Should his health permit, it is not unlikely that Lieut. Wilson will take the course at the Naval War College before receiving an assignment to sea. Mrs. Wilson will chaperone two young ladies to Newport and through the season.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER ASA M. MATTICE has been passing a few days at the Capital on duty connected with the work now going on at the Cramp shipyard. Mr. Mattice and Passed Asst. Engr. Kafer are busily engaged, under Chief Engr. Melville, on the details and specifications of the machinery for the 19 knot cruiser about which so much stir is being made. With the push, energy and mechanical ability of Mr. Melville, added to the capacity and skill of Kafer and Mattice, Secretary Whitney is quite secure in expecting favorable results from the ships to be laid down and powered at Philadelphia. The friends of Passed Asst. Engr. Kafer will be glad to learn that his health is better than had been anticipated under stress of office work and anxiety.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. H. HARRIS, U. S. N., left Washington the latter part of last week on an official trip to the Kittery Navy Yard, Maine, on duty connected with the U. S. S. *Kearsage*, now fitting for sea at that yard. He finds that the work of repairing and refitting that vessel is being pushed as rapidly as the state of the finances will admit. In view of the fact that the old machinery is about used up, it is proposed to substitute a pair of engines which, while having somewhat smaller cylinders, will be capable of developing rather more horse-power on an equal or less consumption of fuel. The proposed new engines were built during the war, but the ship for which they were intended never having been finished, the machinery has lain in store ever since.

COMMODORE SICARD, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, is in New York on business for the Navy Department.

THE Japan *Daily Mail* announces the death of Capt. Davies, of H. M. S. *Constance* on May 28, from a stroke of paralysis at Yokohama. His funeral on the 29th was attended by parties from the *Leander* and the *Constance* and a band from the United States steamer *Brooklyn*.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, Capt. Edward E. Potter, Capt. F. M. Ramsay, Asst. Engr. J. R. Wilmer, Lieut. E. P. Wood, Lieut. John Hubbard, Commander H. B. Robeson, P. A. Paymaster John Corwine and P. A. Surgeon W. G. G. Willson.

RECENT DEATHS.

CAPTAIN ANDREW W. JOHNSTON, U. S. Navy, retired, died June 14, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C., where he had resided for several years past. He was a native of the District of Columbia, entered the Navy in 1841, served with much credit and efficiency during the war, and attained the grade of Captain April 5, 1874. He was retired at his request Feb. 11, 1884. The funeral took place on Thursday and was largely attended by old friends and comrades of the deceased officer.

REV. GRANVILLE MOODY, D. D., a clergyman of the Methodist Church, was so seriously injured by being thrown from a carriage on his way to preach the memorial sermon before Geo. H. Thomas's Post No. 23, G. A. R., of Iowa, May 29, that he died the third day after. "General Moody," as he was called, because of his war service, was the father of Mrs. Fyffe, the wife of Capt. Joseph Fyffe, U. S. N. He served as colonel of the 74th Ohio Regt. from Dec. 10, 1861, till May 16, 1863. He was struck four times with balls and painfully wounded, and had a horse killed under him at the battle of Stone River. The injuries sustained in this battle compelled his resignation, but he was brevetted brigadier general March 13, 1865. He was the warm personal friend of President Lincoln, and it was to him that Lincoln gave his pledge to issue the Emancipation Proclamation some days before it was acted upon by his cabinet, regardless of any possible opposition from that body. The final funeral services were held from the Methodist Church of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, whose pulpit Dr. Moody had several times filled with great ability. Two posts of the G. A. R. were present as organizations, and served as pall bearers and guard of honor.

In an obituary notice of the deceased, Rev. J. H. Lozier says: "Almost a giant in stature and strength, he was altogether a giant in mental strength and oratorical ability. In the great forensic contests that marked the anti-slavery struggle in the General Conference of the Methodist Church, Granville Moody was the peer of any man of his time. He was nothing less in any other field where eloquence, enthusiasm, personal magnetism and unfluching loyalty to God and Right were elements of power and success."

All of the loving children of Dr. Moody were present at his funeral, though not at his bedside. The eldest daughter, Clifford, wife of Capt. Fyffe, was intercepted at Mt. Vernon with the tidings that she need proceed no farther, as she would not see her father alive.

MRS. LUDLOW, wife of Col. W. H. Ludlow, a distinguished volunteer officer during the War and mother of Major Wm. Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and of Commander Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. Navy, died at Oakdale, Long Island, June 8. The death of this estimable lady has caused sincere sorrow among a large number of relatives and friends of the family.

GENERAL BARON UNGER STERNBERG, of the Russian Army, one of the heroes of the Crimean War, died recently. He took a prominent part in the siege of Kars, and for his services on that occasion was decorated with the order of St. George, and also received a gold sword of honor.

GENERAL C. F. WALCOTT, a distinguished General Officer of Volunteers during the War, died, June 11, at Gooseberry Island, Salem Harbor, Mass. With his son and two others on Saturday afternoon he rowed down to the island, and it is thought he ruptured a blood vessel.

MRS. HARRIETT E. GREGORY, widow of the Rev. Oscar H. Gregory, D. D., and mother of Major Jas. F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at West Troy, N. Y., June 11, in the 73d year of her age.

SERGEANT PHILLIP MCINNISS, U. S. M. C., orderly to the commandant of the Norfolk Navy-yard, died at the Naval Hospital June 11, and was buried with military honors June 12.

MRS. JANE W. FOOTE, who died at Cincinnati, June 9, of paralysis, was the mother of Mrs. Glenn, wife of Major George E. Glenn, Paymaster, U. S. Army.

LEWIS ALLEN, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Walpole, N. H., June 9, aged 91.

A NAVAL MONUMENT.

THE monument to be erected at Newport, R. I., to the memory of the four of the *Saratoga*, who were drowned off Trinidad last winter, is now under way. The inscription on the face of the die will be as follows:

To the memory of those lost by the swamping of the fourth cutter of the U. S. training-ship *Saratoga*, off La Brea, Trinidad, W. I., Feb. 24, 1887. Erected by their shipmates.

On the four faces of the second base will be cut the names of the four men whose death the monument commemorates. On the front will be:

Albert T. Cowie, Paymaster's Clerk, U. S. Navy, Born June 9, 1859.

On the right face is:

James Oates, Jr., Apothecary, U. S. Navy.

On the left side is:

Hugo H. Hesse, Armorer, U. S. Navy.

And on the rear face is:

William Foster, Coxswain, U. S. Navy.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE Board of Visitors who have just completed their annual inspection of the Naval Academy, are unusually prompt in presenting their report, which is perhaps to be ascribed to the fact that they had at their head a naval officer, Commodore D. B. Harmony, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

The Board is of opinion that it would be advisable to give the Academic Board the same power to pass upon the physical as upon the intellectual examination of applicants for admission to the Academy, and to have cadets regularly mustered into the service of the Government, and made subject to the articles of war. They see no ground to criticize the course of study pursued by the cadets. The professors and instructors show great zeal and interest in their work, and vie with each other in their efforts to develop the work in the several departments, so as to make the Academy as efficient as possible. The Board thinks the present course in the Academy for the first three years is well adapted to lay broadly the foundation for a subsequent technical education in any and all the branches of our naval service. This three years' co-education of our future naval officers of all branches of the Service is well adapted also to promote that esprit du corps which should unite all who are in our naval service. They recommend, however, that the studies of the fourth year be arranged by the Academic Board in groups—that one of these shall have especial reference to the training required for service in the line, and others to the training required for service as naval engineers, naval constructors and other like officers; that near the end of the third year every cadet shall be called upon to indicate which of the prescribed courses of the fourth year he desires to follow, and that, with the approval of the Academic Board, he shall be allowed to exercise his choice. The Board also concurs in the recommendation made by the Academic Board and by the last Board of Visitors, that cadets should graduate at the end of their four years' course in the Academy and be then either commissioned into the Navy or discharged and permitted to begin life for themselves.

We quote elsewhere a portion of what the Board say on the subject of grounds, buildings and sanitary conditions. Of the new cadet quarters they say further:

The basement floor is of rough brick, unevenly laid. It should be covered with a heavy coating of cement. The room used for carving at meals is a mere passageway, used in entering and going out of the building and also for access to a water-closet near by. Cleanliness demands that a change should be made. There are three stairways leading from each story to the ground, by which the building can be easily emptied within three minutes should a fire break out. In addition to these facilities other means should be provided, by which, if stairways were destroyed, the inmates could escape easily, speedily and without difficulty. The black boards used by the cadets are of wood, illy (ill ?)-jointed, for which slate should be substituted. The building is badly arranged for cooking purposes; the smell from the cook room, the Board is informed, sometimes penetrates all of the rooms from top to bottom. With the correction of these defects, which may be made at a comparatively small cost, the Board is of the opinion that the building may be made entirely suitable for its present purposes, and thus the necessary of erecting new quarters be, for the present, obviated.

Although the Board reached this conclusion, in regard to the advisibility of repairing the "new quarters," it is to be noticed that further accommodations are urgently needed for quarters, for mess hall, and for recitation rooms. Parts of the "new quarters" are used for each of these three purposes. The recitation rooms in that building and elsewhere, are quite unfit for the use of the cadets and need to be replaced by modern buildings and apparatus. A group of buildings should be constructed on a plan so as to utilize the present buildings in the most economical manner and to provide for the separation of quarters, mess hall and recitation rooms. It is suggested that a plan of this sort should be made after examination of the halls recently constructed for such purposes in the leading colleges.

The Board accordingly recommends that the buildings, and the unoccupied hospital connected therewith, be properly repaired and used as quarters for such officers and instructors of the Academy as are not provided with rooms within the Academy walls. They recommend the purchase of a small tract, consisting of about five acres, fronting on the river and bounded on three sides by the Academy grounds.

The Board is of opinion that an entire building should be allotted to the commissary and general storekeeper, and the paymaster's office located in a suitable and better building.

The Board has found the grounds and buildings otherwise in good order, and take pleasure in expressing the opinion that such condition is to be attributed to the energy, attention and supervision of the Superintendent of the Academy and of the superintendent of the buildings and grounds.

The careful practical instruction given in seamanship, ordnance and navigation, the zeal and efficiency of the heads of Departments and their assistants, were remarked with great satisfaction. Skill in tactics under steam was demonstrated in the manœuvres of 12 steam cutters, and showed a high degree of excellence and precision. The steamer *Wyoming* was gotten under way by the cadets, and the exercises under sail were executed by them entirely, in such a manner as to convince the Board of the thoroughness of the instruction in seamanship.

It is to be regretted that there is not stationed at this Academy a suitable vessel of modern type, complete in all her appointments, to supersede the *Wyoming*, a relic of past times and obsolete methods.

The great gun exercises, firing at target, drill of the battalion, and the various exercises in fencing and small arms were very satisfactory, and reflect great credit on the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery. The disadvantage under which this department labors, in not having at its command the means of showing the cadets the latest improvements in all branches of ordnance, is noteworthy, and suitable provision should be made at once for furnishing new guns and the latest system of small arms to the Academy, in order that its graduates may be prepared to teach their uses on board ships which will be supplied with them.

Navigation, both theoretical and practical, is so thoroughly taught that it leaves nothing to be desired in this Department. Under the administration of the present Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and his predecessor, the discipline has reached a very high standard. The conduct records exhibit a marked absence of serious offences; those noted are chiefly of a trivial character. The Board is gratified to state that the inhuman and cowardly practice of "hazing" is almost obsolete.

The tactical drills in infantry and artillery show very careful training, and are creditable alike to officers and cadets.

The Superintendent and his assistants are to be congratulated upon the success of their efficient methods and careful supervision.

The instruction in steam, mathematics, physics and mechanics appears to the Board to be very thorough, and as comprehensive as the present circumstances of the Academy will permit.

Although they are now hampered by want of time, the proficiency attained by the classes is noticeable and gratifying.

A post graduate course here, embracing the higher requisites of modern naval architecture, and of applied mechanics, is particularly desirable, and is strongly recommended.

As to English studies, modern languages and drawing, the Board is of the opinion that the amount and character of the work performed cannot be improved upon or increased, under existing circumstances, and, therefore, has no recommendation to make.

STEEL FOR THE NAVY.

THE Baltimore *Sun* says: "The steel manufacturers now engaged in the preparation of plates for the new naval cruisers are turning out a much better grade of metal than they did when they first began to supply the orders from the contractors. The presence of naval steel inspectors and their wholesale rejections of the metals prepared for the ships seem to have had a good effect on the manufacturers. The proportion of rejected ingots is now exceedingly small, and the accepted metal amounts in weight to 2,500,000 tons. Mr. Cramp says he has no further cause to complain of the rapidity with which the plates for the *Baltimore* and the gunboat are furnished. He has the keel of the gunboat laid, and not only is the keel of the *Baltimore* finished, but much of her frame work is in position. Pictures of the embryo vessels are now on exhibition in the rooms of the steel board, and they show that satisfactory progress has been made. The work on these vessels is not likely soon again to be delayed for want of materials. At the Cramp shipyards there is a large supply of metal now to continue the work with for many months to come."

WASHINGTON AS A HORSEMAN.

(Frank G. Carpenter in the "Magazine of American History.")

OLD citizens of Alexandria say that Washington rode the finest horses in Virginia, and that as a boy he broke to the saddle the colts of his neighborhood. It is said that he once rode ten different horses into Alexandria in a single week, and during his latter years his stables at Mount Vernon were among the best in the country. He visited his horses upon rising in the morning, and always saw that they had their breakfast before he took his own. He kept thoroughbred horses, and his establishment at Mount Vernon was much like that of a great English lord. He had his pack of hounds, and before the Revolution he was very fond of fox-hunting. He followed the hounds everywhere, and was always in at the death. He had a regular hunting costume, and his favorite hunter was a fiery, long-limbed horse which he called "Blueskin," probably from its color, a fine, dark iron-gray. His hunting costume was a blue coat, a scarlet waistcoat, buckskin breeches and top boots. He wore a velvet cap, and carried a whip with a long thong. He ridiculed the idea that he could be thrown, and he was wont to say that he required only one good quality in a horse, namely, "it must go along." It was his custom, at Mount Vernon, prior to the Revolution, to hunt three times a week, and the game chased was made up of gray foxes and stags. His last hunt was in 1785, when he killed a stag weighing 140 pounds.

George Washington was very kind to his horses, and displayed a great deal of sentiment in connection with his treatment of some of them. The horse he rode when he received the sword of Cornwallis, on Oct. 19, 1781, was a fine chestnut charger with white face and legs. Washington took him to Mount Vernon after the war, but never allowed him to do a stroke of work. He was well stabled and cared for, and died many years later.

At Philadelphia, while Washington was President, the Executive stables were in the charge of a man called "German John," and at another time of Bishop, the old body-servant of Gen Braddock. These chief hostlers had a number of negro boys under them, and George Washington Parke Curtis says that Washington's horses were of the kind known as "muslin horses." This name came from the testing of the cleanliness of the horses with a fine handkerchief. This was brushed over their coats after they were dressed, and if the slightest spot of dirt came off upon the handkerchief, they were not considered well curried, and the stable-boys were tied up and whipped for their negligence. The President drove a team of white charges, "and the grooming of these," says Washington's adopted son, Custis, "will rather surprise the moderns. The night before the horses were expected to be ridden they were entirely covered over with a paste of which whiting was the principal component part. Then the animals were swathed in body-clothes, and left to sleep upon clean straw. In the morning the composition had become hard. It was well rubbed in, and the horses were curried and brushed. This process gave to their coats a beautiful, glossy, and satin-like appearance. The hoofs were now blacked and polished, the mouths washed, the teeth picked and cleaned, and the leopard-skin housings being properly adjusted, the white chargers were led out for service. Such was the grooming of ancient times."

WHEN the advertisements were originally published inviting proposals for building the cruiser *Newark*, the plans provided for compound engines of 8,590 horse power. Since the second advertisement the Department has seen fit to modify the original designs and the Bureau of Steam Engineering has just completed plans for the latest type of triple expansion or three-cylindered engines for the vessel.

THE ALUMNI AT WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 15, 1887.

THURSDAY last was Alumni day; most of the interest centered in the old graduates, who come here once a year to renew the friendships of youth and talk over the happy days of long ago. Two members of the class of 1823, Major Mordecai and Gen. Alexander, had not met from the day of their graduation till last Wednesday. At 3 o'clock the business meeting took place in the chapel. Prayer had to be dispensed with, for the chaplain was at a meeting of the Academic Board. General Trimble was the senior graduate present, but declined to preside in favor of Major Mordecai.

The following was offered by Prof. Geo. W. Rains, class of 1842:

Whereas, In the occupations of civil life it may become desirable for an éleve of West Point to have that fact known,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is right and proper that each graduate of the United States Military Academy should attach to his name whenever he may find it expedient the initials representing the fact of such graduation, *i. e.*, U. S. M. A. G.

The letters were to mean United States Military Academy Graduate. General Sherman and a few others vigorously opposed the motion; after a somewhat animated debate, the subject was left to a committee of five to report next year. To many the idea appeared in a funny light. They imagined a distinguished graduate, Jones, for instance, who had climbed the ladder of civil honors, having a card on which was printed:

Prof. Jones, D. D.; Ph. D.; LL. D.; U. S. M. A. G.; B. A., etc.

General Burns offered a resolution that the Association adopt a button similar to that of the Legion of Honor of Napoleon. This proposition was, after much debate, left to a committee of three to report at the next meeting.

A resolution was passed (proposed by General McCalmont) that a memorial hall should be erected at West Point. A copy of this was sent to the Board of Visitors, which will probably result in some recommendation in the next report of the Board.

Near the close of the meeting the following telegram was received:

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 9, 1887.

Lieut. Charles Braden:

The Naval Academy Graduates' Association, at its second annual reunion, sends cordial greetings to Association of Graduates, Military Academy.

CHARLES BELKNAP, Secretary.

To this the following reply was sent:

The Association of Graduates of the Military Academy, at its 18th annual reunion, reciprocates the cordial greeting and kind feeling expressed in the telegram just received.

CHARLES BRADEN, Secretary Association.

The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of nearly $1,200 on hand. A slight amendment was made in the Constitution so that the Secretary of the Association could be selected from officers residing at *or near* West Point (the words in italics being inserted).

The presiding officer appointed the following Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Gen. Cullum, Gen. Parke, Col. Hasbrouck, Prof. Michie, and Capt. Metcalfe. Lieut. Braden was appointed Secretary and Lieut. Darr Treasurer.

In the evening about 80 graduates and invited guests assembled in Grant Hall to partake of the annual dinner. There was but one toast. Before offering it, Major Mordecai read an extract from a letter sent by Gen. E. G. W. Butler, class of 1820, the oldest living graduate:

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, June 3, 1887.

To Lieut. Charles Braden, Secry. Assn. of Graduates:

DEAR SIR: As the time approaches for your reunion, and I am deprived by age and infirmity of the honor and pleasure of presiding at your meeting, I send you a toast, which I pray you to present to your honored colleagues, with assurances of my profound regard and abiding good wishes.

Very kindly your and their friend, E. G. W. BUTLER.

The toast was:

The Military Academy—The grandest institution in our country and the *Alma Mater* of its ablest soldiers and of some of its most distinguished statesmen; the defenders of its free institutions and the protector of law and order.

As Prof. Kendrick rose to reply he was most enthusiastically received. The Professor spoke in his usual happy style. Gen. Sherman was next called upon and entertained all with a very apropos speech. Gen. Horace Porter kept those present in an almost continuous roar of laughter. He gracefully alluded to the presence of Mr. Childs, of the Board of Visitors, by saying that they were neighbors at the seaside and had eaten so many clams together that their bodies rose and fell with the tide. Remarks were also made by Mr. Butterworth, Senators Cockrell and Dolph, Mr. Bates, Profs. Andrews and Michie, Generals Baldy Smith, McCalmont and Van Vliet, and Col. Bacon. The songs were by Gen. Van Vliet and Lieut. Totten.

In addition to officers stationed here and those mentioned last week, there were present during the day or evening, Porter of '60; Edgerton, Phelps, McDonald of '70; Grant of '71; Pitcher of '76; Hegewald of '77; McNeill and Elliot of '78; Hammond of '81; Hasbrouck and Edwards of '83, and Conklin of '84.

The alumni hotel in barracks was well patronized, every bed being in use.

Up to Thursday evening 156 candidates reported, of whom twelve were rejected by the medical board and eight conditioned for various periods. The examination began Friday, and the result will be known about Tuesday or Wednesday next.

The farewell ball of '87 was all that could be desired in pleasure, beauty, and costumes. Mrs. Merritt accompanied by Gen. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Childs, received the guests, and in turn presented them to the members of the Board of Visitors, who were grouped around. Grant Hall is in itself now so handsome that further decoration would be needless, and, moreover, the ladies' dresses, which were never before so beautiful, made the hall dazzling. An attempt was made to note the especially costly and elegant dresses, but was finally given up—they were too many and bewildering. The ladies of the receiving party were in magnificent combinations of lace plush and silk.

Those of the brilliant assemblage observed on the floor were the Misses Shunk, in white silk and tulle with decorations of flowers; Miss Hoadley, Mrs. Winthrop's guest, in white lace with bodice of old green plush; Miss Butterworth in a rich scarlet tulle, very becoming to her brunette style of beauty; the Misses Wheeler, of the Board, in blue and white; Miss Courtenay, in white lace; Miss Moss, in pale green tulle; Miss Twichell in white and pink; Miss Brace in white crepe; Miss Schofield in white silk and lace; Miss Bonesteel in white lace; Miss Lucia Edwards in a blending of ivory silk with plush bodice; Miss Smith, of St. Albans, Vermont, in white silk with ruby plush decoration; Miss Gordon, of Georgia, in black jetter tulle with a blenching of old green satin; Miss Cameron in white silk; Miss Flagler in white silk and crepe; Miss Roebling in white lace; Miss Etting, of Phila., niece of Major Mordecai, in white silk and tulle; Miss Smith, a daughter of Dr. Jos. Smith, of the Army, in black lace; Miss Bouvier in white silk, and many others, whose too rapid flitting by in the dance only gave the observer time to note what a beautiful dress. These handsome and gallant warriors though shut up for four long years away from the gay society world, are not unmindful of its graceful observances, as shown by the belles that graced this farewell fete—some carrying three or four bouquets of Jacqueminots, La France and Mermets. An elaborate supper was served throughout the evening, and at 30 minutes past 12 o'clock the Graduating Ball of 1887 was over and, for the first time on record, this ball was given by the Corps of Cadets, instead of from the 2d to the 1st Class.

On Thursday morning the spar bridge drill took place. The ponton drill was ordered for the afternoon of the same day, but a shower prevented, and it was postponed till Friday morning. Although we had dreary, rainy weather most of the time, the only exercise not carried out as laid down on the programme was the ponton drill.

The ride in the hall took place on Friday. The galleries were packed with spectators, and hundreds clamored in vain for admission. Two cadets were thrown; one of them, Mr. Peck, received a bad sprain of the ankle and has since had to walk on crutches.

General Sheridan, accompanied by Inspector-General Baird and Colonel Blunt, arrived Friday afternoon and were received with due honors. General Sheridan reviewed the corps about 6 o'clock. The graduating parade took place immediately after the review, and was, as it usually is, very solemn to the onlookers.

On Saturday morning the graduating exercises took place in front of the library. Dr. Brown, of the Board, delivered a short but eloquent address on character and duty. General Sherman followed with a few remarks that were written, but he soon lost the place and gave the thoughts that came to his mind.

General Sheridan told the graduates how he had received such rapid promotion and then handed the diplomas to the members of the class as they were called in the order of class standing. The colored graduate, Mr. Alexander, received very generous applause. One of the class, Mr. Evans, did not receive his diploma, for he is kept back in consequence of the sentence of a General Court-martial. After the benediction the corps was marched to the front of barracks, when the orders were read announcing the following new officers of the battalion:

Adjt., McKinstry; Q. M., Burr; Sergt. Maj., W. W. Harts; Q. M. Sergt., Harding.

Captains.—Winn, C. L. Foster, Jervey, Preston.

Lieutenants.—March, Hayden, Anderson, Vance, Russ, Harris, Vestal. Suplee, Howze, Grisard, Sample, Wilhelm, Judson, Peirce, McAndrew, Littebrant.

First Sergeants. — Langhorne, Lassiter, Sladen, Flagler.

Sergeants.—Stockham, E. T. Winston, Rhodes, Sydenham, Hagadorn, Willcox, Barroll, D'Armit, J. T. Martin, Blake, Hains, Lee, Kemp, McGregor, Graves, Bryan.

Lance Corporals.—T. W. Winton, Voorhies, Rennard, Rowell, Fox, Jadwin, Swain, Bandholtz, Bennett, S. G. Jodes, Deakyne, J. A. Ryan, Meyer, Moore, Heorn, F. M. Caldwell, Bromwell, Cordray, Ruggles, Keech.

Most of the class left on the afternoon boat. All of the furlough class, except those cut on demerit, went away at the same time.

The result of the examination of all the classes was made known on Monday. Two Second Classmen failed in chemistry and may be discharged. Three Third Classmen were unfortunate in mathematics and discharged. Fourteen of the Fourth Class failed, of whom eleven were discharged and three turned back to join the next Fourth Class.

The tents for the summer encampment (Camp William P. Sanders) were pitched on Monday, and the corps took formal possession on Tuesday morning.

Saturday night at the Murray Hill Hotel, in New York, the graduating class ate its last meal together.

MARCHING IN CHANGING STATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I THINK that a large number of officers will cordially support the suggestions of "Walker" and "One who would have to hoof it," in yours of May 7. Their letters apply to several regiments of infantry, say, from Nos. 1 to 25, inclusive, and not only to the 6th, 8th and 24th. During these latter years field operations have become very rare and the marching that men used to have is a thing of the past. If an infantryman can't march, of what earthly use is he, and how will he be able to march unless he has some practice? Not only would this "weed out and break down the poor material in the *ranks*," but it would effectively demonstrate what officers should be on the retired list instead of the active—where their sole activity consists of signing morning reports and doing a tour as officer of the day once a week.

WAUKENPHAST.

REVENUE MARINE.

2d Lieut. Samuel Howard to the steamer *Forward* at Mobile.

3d Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth to temporary duty on the *Bibb* at Oswego.

3d Lieut. J. Charles Harris placed on waiting orders.

The contract to furnish boilers for the revenue steamer *Chandler*, at New York, has been awarded to Smith Bros., of New York.

Bids were opened at two o'clock, Friday, in the office of the Chief of the Revenue Marine Division to replate with iron the hull of the *McLane*, at Baltimore, and to repair her machinery. The award will be announced next week.

THE ARMY

G. O. 40, H. Q. A., June 11, 1887.

Announces that the title of the United States to the site of the military post at El Paso, Texas—now known and designated as Fort Bliss—have been rectified and established pursuant to authority contained in an act of Congress approved Dec. 13, 1882 (22 Stats., 397), and announces the corrected boundaries of Fort Bliss Military Reservation, as surveyed in Jan., 1887, under the direction of Capt. J. G. Ballance, U. S. Army.

G. O. 41, H. Q. A., June 13, 1887.

The following orders have been received from the War Department, and are published for the information and government of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 11, 1887.

By direction of the President the following orders are made:

Brigadier General Wesley Merritt is relieved from duty as superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, to take effect July 1, 1887, and is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri. He will, accordingly, proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as soon as practicable after the date specified.

Colonel John G. Parke, Corps of Engineers, is appointed superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, and will report for duty as such on August 28, 1887. He will be relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers in time to enable him to comply with this order.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Hasbrouck, major, 4th Artillery, commandant of cadets, will act as superintendent of the Academy from July 1, 1887, until the arrival of Colonel Parke.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 42, H. Q. A., June 16, 1887.

With the approval of the Secretary of War—

Troop B, 6th Cav., Capt. George S. Anderson, will change station July 1, 1887, from its present post to Fort Myer, Va.

Troop B, 4th Cav., Capt. Henry W. Lawton, as soon after July 1, 1887, as its services can be spared by the commanding general Department of Arizona, will proceed to and take station at Fort Myer, Va.

These troops will take with them their horses and their usual equipments and baggage; the transfer to be made by rail, in the most direct and expeditious manner compatible with due economy.

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 5, H. Q. A., June 10, 1887.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of May, 1887, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

FUEL FOR SALE TO OFFICERS.

Under the decision published in Circular 2, c. s., from this office, that the cheapest fuel should be purchased and supplied by the Quartermaster's Department for sale to officers, it lies within the province of the Quartermaster General to determine, after due consideration of the circumstances attending each case, what fuel should be purchased and supplied for the purpose mentioned at the various military posts.—(Decision Sec. War, letter May 17, 1887.)

FULL PAY TO OFFICER TAKING LEAVE WHILE UNDER ORDERS TO CHANGE STATION.

In case an officer avails himself of leave of absence while under orders to change station, it is held that the leave of absence merely suspends the execution of the order for change of station, and at the expiration of the leave the officer comes under the operation of said order, and, in obeying it, is entitled to full pay for the time necessary to perform the journey from his old station to his new one.—(Decision Sec. War, letter May 27, 1887.)

TRANSPORTATION OF BAGGAGE OF REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS.

Regimental quartermaster sergeants will be allowed transportation on change of station of 500 pounds baggage.—(Decision Sec. War.)

DETAIL OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER AS TRAIN-MASTER.

Under Circular 1, Adjutant General's Office, Feb. 15, 1886, a non-commissioned officer may be detailed on extra duty as train-master (the duties being virtually those of an overseer) and receive extra duty pay; the subsequent G. O. 42, of June 28, 1886, Adjutant General's Office, does not in the least conflict with this. The approval of such detail by the Secretary of War is therefore not required.—(Decision Sec. War.)

DETAIL OF CLERKS OR MESSENGERS AT DIVISION, DEPARTMENT, OR DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

No enlisted men shall be "detailed" for duty as clerks or messengers at any division, department, or district headquarters until authority for such detail shall have been obtained from the Secretary of War.—(Decision Sec. War.)

TACTICS.

The seventh tactical decision published in Circular 3, c. s., from this office, is modified as follows:

Company marching in line, quick time, guide left, arms at right shoulder: At the command "Left wheel, march," the guide on the marching flank should not bring his piece to a "carry." The left guide will be already at a "carry." When the guide is temporarily changed during a wheel or an oblique, the temporary guide, if at a right shoulder, etc., does not come to a "carry."—(2645 A. G. O., 1887.)

To re-form the line after advance by right of, wings: At the command "Left front into line," markers should be established for both wings and the guides should come out. The markers established by the field officer of the directing wing give the line of direction for the markers of the other wing.—(2596 A. G. O., 1887.)

Company in line at halt, arms at "carry," command "Right (or left) oblique, double time:" The half face is executed at the command "Right (or left) oblique;" the arms are brought to a "right shoulder" at the command "Double time."—(2699 A. G. O., 1887.)

To form column of platoons to the right or left (par. 255:) The guides on the marching flanks of platoons do not come to a "carry" at the first command.—(2699 A. G. O., 1887.)

On the parade for review of a brigade or battalion, or other body of troops less than a brigade, the commanding officer, when presenting his command to the reviewing officer, will have his sword drawn, and all officers of the command on parade will likewise have their swords drawn. The swords will remain drawn throughout the review, and will not be sheathed until the parade is dismissed. The commanding officer of the troops to remain at attention in front of his command, facing to the front while the reviewing party passes around the lines. For the review of a body of troops greater than a single brigade, it should be left to the general commanding to arrange all details so as to conform to the existing situation.—(Decision Lieut. Gen.—6780, A. G. O., 1886.)

At the review of a brigade each battalion is brought to a

"carry" when the head of the battalion is fifty yards from the "post of review." The point where the battalions of a brigade are brought to a "carry" is indicated by a camp color. At the review of a single battalion the arms are at a "carry" all the time during the march past.—(2594 A. G. O., 1887.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., June 9, 1887.

Publishes the act of Congress, amending section 1661, Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia, and the regulations which have been made by the President and the Secretary of War respecting the distribution of the arms and equipments therein provided for.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 1, 1887.

Light battery, troop and company commanders, in making requisitions for company marking stamps or guidons, will set forth the reasons which call for the requisitions.

Should any part, or parts, of the marking stamps, recently furnished, have become lost or broken, requisitions will be made for such parts only, and not for complete stamps.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 2, 1887.

The following changes are made in the target practice season of troops:

Troop G, 10th Cavalry, month of September, instead of April, on account of field service and change of station during the latter month.

Troop B, 10th Cavalry, months of August, September and October, on account of field service.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 8, 1887.

Specifies the amounts for the pay of extra duty men at posts, for the next fiscal year.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 8, 1887.

Announces number and pay of employees for the fiscal year 1887-1888, until further orders.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, June 7, 1887.

Directs that Par. 1, G. O. 14, series of 1882, from these Headquarters, relative to the bread ration, be revoked.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, June 11, 1887.

No work of any kind, no matter how important it may be, and no absence from stations shall be allowed to prevent the regular and complete instruction of the troops in the Department in the use of the rifle, or to prevent their having that amount of practice which is requisite to make their fire effective.

G. O. 2, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, June 8, 1887.

The contest for places on the Division Rifle Team will take place this year at Bellevue, Sarpy County, Neb., beginning on Sep. 6, and will be conducted by 1st Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Infantry, the Division Inspector of Rifle Practice, who will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Platte, by Aug. 25.

Department Commanders will cause their prescribed rifle competitions to be finished by the 25th of August next. Upon the arrival of each team at the Bellevue Rifle Range, the officer in charge will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Platte, at Omaha, Neb.

By command of Major General Terry:

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major Wm. J. Volkmar, A. A. G., will take charge of the office of the acting inspector general until further orders (G. O. 12, June 1, D. Columbia).

The Inspector General of the Department will proceed on inspection service to Faribault, Minn.; returning to these headquarters upon the completion of the duty (S. O. 56, June 11, D. Dakota).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for one month, to take effect June 7, is granted Major A. J. McGonnigle, Q. M., San Antonio. Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., will take charge of the office of the Chief Quartermaster during his absence (S. O. 66, June 3, D. Texas).

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. C. R. Barnett, A. Q. M., Portland, Ore. (S. O. 82, May 31, D. Columbia.)

Pay Department.

Leave for five days is granted Major T. H. Stanton, Paymr., Salt Lake City (S. O. 55, June 6, D. Platte).

Leave for three days, to commence on or about June 16, is granted Major George W. Baird, Paymr., Boston (S. O. 119, June 11, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

Leave for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Major Blencowe E. Fryer, surgeon, and to apply for an extension (S. O. 29, June 2, D. Pacific.)

Asst. Surg. W. B. Banister is authorized to purchase a public horse (S. O. 60, June 4, D. Ariz.)

Col. Jedediah H. Baxter, chief med. purveyor, will proceed to New York City for the purpose of inspecting the med. purveying depot (S. O., June 10, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 52, March 5, as relates to Major Charles H. Allen, surgeon, is amended to direct that he be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota about June 20, and he is granted leave from the date when so relieved to include Aug. 27 (S. O., June 10, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. John D. Hall, asst. surg., is extended one month (S. O., June 14, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward J. W. Barney will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., and report for duty (S. O. 61, June 6 H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Felix Fettig, after a service dating from Feb. 16, 1857, was retired from active service June 9.

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Major Lewis C. Overman, C. E., is appointed to act as inspector in certain camp and garrison equipage and recruiting property at the recruiting rendezvous, Cleveland, Ohio, reported as requiring the action of an inspector, and for which Capt. Charles A. Vernou, 19th Inf., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., June 16, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for two months is granted Ord. Sergt. John Fitzgerald (S. O. 59, June 2, D. Ariz.)

Major George W. McKee, O. D., is constituted a board of survey to fix the responsibility for loss of ord. and ord. stores at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., for which David H. Wheeler, president of the college, is accountable (S. O., June 13, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Leave for three months is granted Post Chaplain Sherman M. Merrill (S. O., June 9, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Leave for two months, from July 4, is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Purssell, Signal Corps (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, will proceed to New York City, to make arrangements regarding circuits and other telegraphic business connected with the Signal service (S. O., June 14, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 9, S. O. 130, from this office, as directs 2d Lieut. Wm. D. Wright, Signal Corps, to proceed from Washington to Wood's Holl, Mass., is so amended as to direct that he proceed via Block Island, R. I., at which point he will examine the condition of the cable (S. O., June 14, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending June 11, 1887:

TROOPS.

Troop A, 1st Cav., to Fort Custer, Montana.
Troop D, 1st Cav., to Fort Maginnis, Montana.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Col. G. G. Huntt, 10th Cav., to Fort Apache, Arizona.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; D, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Troop D will be relieved from duty at Fort Custer, M. T., and proceed, for station, to Fort Maginnis, M. T. On the arrival of the troop at the latter post, Troop A will proceed for station to Fort Custer (S. O. 53, June 4, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Fort Custer, M. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. William Smith, Troop D (S. O. 54, June 6, D. Dak.)

Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, Fort Custer, M. T., is detailed as inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Agency, M. T., vice Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf., relieved (S. O. 56, June 11, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

1st Lieut. E. J. McClernand, A. D. C., will inspect one public horse at Vancouver Barracks, for which Capt. William S. Patten, A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 82, May 31, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. Thomas J. Gregg (S. O. 27, May 26, Div. P.)

The Walla Walla *Journal* says it is established beyond a doubt that Corpl. Eberhard Wiederhold, of Troop F, who, on the night of April 10, attempted suicide by poison, is a German baron in his own right, and the possessor of a large income, said to be $900 monthly.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett,

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

A Board of Medical Officers will convene at Alcatraz Island, Cal., June 7, to examine and report upon the mental condition of Capt. James F. Simpson, 3d Cav. Detail: Major Henry R. Tilton, Surg., and Capts. John J. Cochran and Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surgs. (S. O. 30, June 6, Div. P.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Capt. J. H. Dorst is detailed member of the Board to inspect cavalry horses, and will proceed to Foster's Ranch, Cal. (S. O. 60, June 4, D. Ariz.)

Lieut. F. W. Harris is authorized to purchase a public horse (S. O. 60, June 4, D. Ariz.)

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his Department Commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Fred. Wheeler, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 27, May 26, Div. P.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Major Louis H. Carpenter will proceed after July 1 to Fort Myer, Va., and take command of that post (S. O., June 15, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Grant and San Carlos, A. T., on public business (S. O. 60, June 4, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler is extended one month (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. C. H. Earl, Troop A (S. O. 61, June 6, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller is extended three days (S. O. 56, June 11, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. J. A. Johnston, San Antonio (S. O. 65, May 31, D. Tex.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry F. Kendall, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 69, June 13, Div. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T. D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

Capt. T. C. Lebo is relieved as a member of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at Fort Grant, by S. O. 49, and 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt detailed as a member of the Board (S. O. 62, June 8, D. Ariz.)

1st Sergt. Saint Foster, Sergt. Joel Lee, Trumpeter Z. Mosley, and Pvt. A. I. Jones, Troop M, have qualified as sharpshooters.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

The leave granted Capt. Frank C. Grugan, Fort Barrancas, Fla., is extended three days (S. O. 120, June 13, Div. A.)

The C. O. St. Francis Barracks, Fla., is authorized to issue a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergt. Bartholomew Rielender, Bat. L (S. O. 118, June 10, Div. A.)

1st Sergt. John Davis, C, has qualified as sharpshooter.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

Leave for two months, from July 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

At his own request 1st Lieut. Edward Davis is transferred from Battery K to H, vice 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Birkhimer, who is transferred from Battery H to K (S. O., June 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, Pvt. F. W. Furnald, Sergts. E. Goodman and C. R. Bryant, Corpl. C. May, Pvt. J. E. Hubbard, Bat. A; 1st Sergt. M. Hays, Sergts. G. Demin and C. W. Lockwood, Corpl. E. E. Wietzel, and Pvts. A. Hoppl and W. Sanford, Bat. E; 1st Sergt. Anton Guba, Sergts. J. Taylor and H. Guerry, and Corpls. J. A. Boyce and P. Brophy, Bat. H; Capt. Lewis Smith, 1st Sergt. W. Graham, Sergts. F. T. Murphy and M. Brown, Corpls. W. J. Murphy, S. G. Oliver, and L. Steen, Mus. A. P. Funck, Pvts. A. E. Hardin, P. O'Donnell, J. Sliney, and J. Thompson, Bat. K; 1st Sergt. J. Jennings, Corpls. F. Williams and D. W. Byer, Mus. G. Friedmann and S. D. Gibson, and Pvt. B. Vitou have qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., E, F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Samson L. Faison is extended two months (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 25, is granted Capt. Daniel F. Callinan, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 27, May 26, Div. P.)

For the purpose of military instruction, the Headquarters, Field, Staff and Band, and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, I and K, will on July 6, proceed to Santa Cruz, Cal., by marching, and there encamp until the latter part of August, when they will return to their stations. Tentage and other camp and garrison equipage will be drawn and issued by the regimental quartermaster. The equipment of the men will be prescribed by the regimental commander. The companies will be rationed to include July 5 only, after which they will be rationed by the A. C. S. with the regiment. Major Robert H. White, surgeon, will report on July 5, for duty as medical officer during the march and while in camp. Detachments will be sent to Benicia Bks. and to Angel Island, Cal., to remain at those posts during the absence of their respective garrisons (S. O. 37, June 7, D. Cal.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The extension of leave on surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Wm. R. Abercrombie is further extended one month on surgeon's certificate (S. O., June 15, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Henry Romeyn, Fort Keogh, M. T., to take effect about July 1 (S. O. 55, June 8, D. Dak.)

The Supt. Rec. Service will cause 38 recruits to be forwarded under proper charge to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 5th Inf. (S. O., June 14, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Corpl. Otto Kueifphert, Co. B, has been promoted sergeant.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. D. T. Wells, Fort Niobrara, Neb., is extended twenty days (S. O. 56, June 8, D. Platte.)

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley is extended one month (S. O. 70, June 15, Div. M.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.: A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. W. C. Wren (S. O. 58, May 31, D. Ariz.)

Mus. J. Flynn and Pvt. P. Dougherty have qualified as sharpshooters.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; A, Ft. Wood, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H.

Leave for ten days, to commence on or about June 20, is granted Capt. George S. Wilson, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 121, June 16, Div. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will grant a furlough for one month to Sergt. John Allen, Co. G (S. O. 83, June 1, D. Columbia.)

1st Sergt. E. A. Hudson, Co. H, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John W. Bean, Fort Randall, D. T., to take effect about July 7 (S. O. 55, June 8, D. Dak.)

Capt. Chambers McKibbin is, at his own request, relieved from recruiting duty at Harrisburg, Pa., to take effect upon the expiration of his sick leave of absence, and will then proceed to join his company (S. O., June 16, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Sergt. Bryan Higgins, Co. F (S. O. 68, June 10, Div. M.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

2d Lieut. B. B. Buck will report for temporary duty at Fort McIntosh (S. O. 65, May 31, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. J. D. Nickerson is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and 1st Lieut. James Brennan is detailed a member in his stead (S. O. 55, June 6, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

Leave for three months, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. David C. Shanks (S. O., June 9, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. E. B. Ives is appointed recruiting officer at Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 65, May 31, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

1st Lieut. Frederick D. Sharp will report, at the expiration of his leave, to the C. O. Fort Leavenworth for duty at that post (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. William S. Whaley, Co. D (S. O. 54, June 6, D. Dak.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, Act. Insp.-Gen., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia (G. O. 11, May 31, D. Columbia.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

2d Lieut. George P. Ahern, on leave in New York City, will report to the Supt. Rec. Service, to accompany recruits to Dakota, and then join his company (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 11, 1887.

CASUALTY.

2d Lieutenant Albert D. Niskern, 20th Infantry, resigned June 8, 1887.

Retired.

The following-named officers, having been found by Army retiring boards incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the Service, are, by direction of the President, retired from active service this date: Capt. Jas. Kennington, 14th Inf.; Capt. Cass Durham, 18th Inf., and Capt. Wm. B. Pease, 9th Inf. (S. O., June 15, H. Q. A.)

Military Academy.

The following-named cadets of the U. S. Military Academy, having been reported deficient in studies, are discharged the service of the United States: 3d Class.—Samuel A. Leake, Henry W. Strickler and George Woolls. 4th Class.—Rufus B. Clark, Charles A. Duncan, Theodore B. Laidley, Alexander B. McDowell, William Nicoll, Howard R. Perry and George L Smith. The following-named cadets of the 4th Class, having been reported deficient in studies and conduct, are discharged the service of the United States: Robert H. Hines, Tillman J. Lamb and Thomas M. Newton. Upon the recommendation of the Academic Board the following-named cadets of the 4th Class are turned back to join the next 4th Class: Hollis C. Clark, John W. Heavey and James L. Lafitte (S. O., June 15, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., June 10. Detail: Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st Art.; Capts. George W. Davis, Thomas F. Tobey, Charles B. Western, and Charles H. Warrens, 1st Lieuts. Patrick Hasson, William W. McCammon, Charles A. Johnson, John Murphy, and Frederic S. Calhoun, 2d Lieuts. Stephen J. Mulhall and William A. Kimball, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 82, May 31, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Sherman, I. T., June 10. Detail: Major Thomas McGregor, 2d Cav.; Capts. Edwin M. Coates and William H. Bisbee, 4th Inf.; Capt. Joseph K. Corson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John W. Bubb, 1st Lieuts. Theodore E. True and Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick D. Holton, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. James A. Leyden, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Charles McQuiston and John L. Schon, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John T. Nance, 2d Cav., and Capt. Butler D. Price, 4th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 82, May 31, D. Columbia.)

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 6. Detail: Major Edward Moale, 1st Inf., President; Capts. William L. Haskin, 1st Art.; James G. MacAdams, 2d Cav.; Junius W. MacMurray, 1st Art., and Richard G. Shaw, 1st Art.; 1st Lieuts. Frederic C. Nichols, Gilbert P. Cotton and John Pope, Jr., 1st Art.; Frank U. Robinson, 2d Cav., and Nat P. Phister, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Thos. Connolly, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. John A. Towers, 1st Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 35, June 1, D. Cal.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Charles A. Wikoff, 14th Int.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, Sub. Dept., and Capt. A. H. Russell, Ord. Dept., will meet at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., June 2, to determine the money value of certain articles of engineer property for which 1st Lieut. William C. Langfitt, C. E., Engr. Officer, is accountable (S. O. 83, June 1, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major S. B. M. Young, 1st Lieut. Bainbridge Reynolds, and 2d Lieut. John T. Knight, 3d Cav., will assemble at Fort Hancock, Tex., June 13, to fix the responsibility for an alleged discrepancy of 50,000 pounds of hay (S. O. 67, June 6, D. Tex.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. Robert Craig, A. S. O., and 2d Lieuts. Fielder M. M. Beall and James Mitchell, Signal Corps, will assemble, June 9, to report upon the best electric self-recording anemograph for direction and velocity, due attention being paid to simplicity of construction and certainty of operation (S. O. 39, June 7, Sig. Office.)

A Board, to consist of Junior Professors Henry A. Hazen, Thomas Russell, and Charles F. Marvin, will assemble, June 14, to report as to the construction of one or more standard anemometers (S. O. 39, June 7, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Amos Beckwith, A. C. G. S., and 1st Lieuts. Thomas S. Mumford, 13th Int., and Wilber E. Wilder, 4th Cav., will assemble at St. Louis, Mo., June 16, to report upon the loss of one cavalry horse (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

Key West Barracks has proved quite a handy place of refuge for many during the recent yellow fever scare, thanks to the kindness of the Secretary of War. The troops at Fort Barrancas remain undisturbed under that veteran campaigner and yellow fever defier, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A. Geronimo and friends at Fort Pickens are unconcerned.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

The Omaha *Herald* says: "The effort to deprive the Army of the Bellevue range is to be deplored, and unless based upon the strictest construction of right, to be condemned. The range is absolutely needed for rifle practice by the Army, and the Government gives a good equivalent for its use. A post without this adjunct is worthless, and if the first effort to deprive Fort Omaha of a rifle range is successfully followed by another, or others, the result will be that Fort Omaha will be abandoned."

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A handsome Roster of Troops for June; replete with useful information, reaches us this week.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The hostiles are still the cause of alarm, and on June 13 were supposed to be in the east end of the Santa Catalina Mountains. Troops of cavalry are operating in that locality. A despatch says: Over 100 fighting bucks are out, all well armed. The chief of the Avarapia Apaches says there will be a big Indian war; more than 400 warriors would soon be in the field, all with good guns and plenty of ammunition. All of the mountains have been fired. The Indians say this was done to stop troops from using the heliograph signal flash. Lieut. C. P. Johnson's command surprised a murderous band of Apaches in the Rincon Mountains at noon June 11, capturing their baggage and horses. The Indians scattered and evidently designed making their way back to San Carlos.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived at Tucson June 14, and took personal charge of the campaign. Suspicion has long pointed to the Indian settlers on the San Pedro Reservation as being abettors of the San Carlos renegades. They have kept the hostiles informed as to the movements of the troops, and have also furnished them with horses to aid them in making their escape from their pursuers. Capt. Pierce, 1st Inf., acting Indian agent at San Carlos, reports only 16 men absent, and that all Indians on the reservation understand that the action of a few reflects upon the whole tribe, and are anxious that the offenders shall be captured. Capt. P. L. Lee, 10th Cav., commanding at San Carlos, has taken the field, and has received the following:

HUACHUCA, June 9.

Captain Lee:

Lieut. Smith wires from Pantano that Capt. Lawton is following the trail. It leads toward Crittenden, thence back by way of Davidson's ranch to within six miles of Pantano. He is still on the trail. The Indians were turned back by seeing Capt. Hatfield and Martin. Send word to Martin to stay where he is, keeping a sharp lookout in case the Indians double back again on Lawton. Tell him to keep a sharp eye on the trails leading from the Patagonia.

FORSYTH, commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 15, 1887.

Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Johnson, 10th Cavalry, reports despatch just received. He surprised hostile camp on top Rincon Mountain at noon on 11th inst. After a short pursuit forced them to abandon all their horses, saddles and blankets and scatter among the rocks and canyons. He waited on foot until sundown, forcing them out of the mountains; trailed them on morning of 12th to San Pedro River, which they had crossed during the night, heading for San Carlos and passing between Grant and Aravapi Canyon. That Captain Wint struck trail at river before he arrived and he will, in consequence, go direct to Aravapi Canyon and endeavor to cut in ahead.

O. O. HOWARD, Major General.

The latest advices are that the Indians are still in the Catalina mountains near Bachman's Station.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T.

MAY 30, 1887.

"WHERE the Oregon rolls untrammelled
Its tribute of waters to the sea."

Winter before last we "enjoyed ourselves sorrowfully after the manner of our countrymen;" but in the season past we had a renaissance, so to say.

First there was started a lecture course, with running comments by such as the spirit moved to speak.

Gen. Gibbon began with a lecture on the Big Hole fight, first in prose and then in verse, doggerel, good honest doggerel. His comments on Howard's claim that he saved him from Custer's fate were by no means poetical. In fact the vernacular was used with great vigor.

Dr. Basil Norris gave "A Tour Through Alaska." Lieuts. Allison and McClernand gave their Cavalry and Indian experiences.

Capt. Davis, of the 14th Infantry, who raised the Washington monument out of the mud, gave a fine lecture on the Crater lake in Southern Oregon.

Lieuts. Sladen and Eastman, of the 14th, gave good practical essays on post canteens and post schools, respectively.

Lieut.-Col. Lazelle gave an interesting talk on his trip to India. Dr. Kilburn gave a scientific essay on vision in target practice. Dr. Waters gave four good medical lectures. Capt. Russell is to give an ordnance talk.

Col. Anderson lectured on Cleveland's text: that we should support the State and not expect the State to support us. The Grand Army Post invited him to repeat his lecture in the town of Vancouver, but on Grant's Day he made a speech on loyalty which pleased them so well that they invited him to deliver the memorial oration, but he declined, and Lieut. Frank Taylor gave them a rattling talk on Memorial Day after a splendid parade of the 14th Infantry and Light Battery E, 1st Artillery.

Then we have had six first class plays by the officers and ladies of the post. As usual there have been hops, parties, germans, and musicals. This last amusement proved a rich and unexpected lead, as a great zeal and talent were found.

A particularly good post school for officers' children has been carried on—a pay school, however, with three teachers.

The old commanding officer's house was turned into a fine officers' mess and club house. The men have a canteen and gymnasium they are proud of, with boxing, fencing, a shooting gallery, etc.

But the matter of unfailing interest has been the C. O.'s fight with the Catholic Mission claim of St. James. This so-called mission has held five acres of the reservation for five years and claimed it all.

When the new C. O. came last November he moved at once on the enemy's works, but was stopped by an injunction. First blood for the Bishop. The case came up again in April and the injunction was dissolved. The celerity with which the padres were put to flight and a lot of old shanties burned up was amusing to see. First round for the Knights. So the boys in blue hold the fort against the black gown. The case is appealed and the end is not yet.

Col. Anderson is busy collecting evidence with Howard's old aid, Sladen, for a coadjutor. The church has retained the best lawyers in this part of the country, as there are $500,000 at stake. It will take hard work, good judgment, and pluck to win.

On dit: The 14th Infantry goes into skirmishing with a figure of merit of over 100 to a company.

PETER PORCUPINE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

JUNE 7, 1887.

THE rifle competition which I mentioned in my last letter to you took place to-day. The weather favored the undertaking: bright skies, cool breeze, which grew a little stronger towards the close of the shooting. Five men of each of the following detachments took part in the prize shooting. Band; Troops D, E, and H, 5th Cav.; Cos. G, H, and K, 18th Inf. The firing commenced at 10 o'clock and ended a little after 1 P. M. Rather singular is it that leaving 500 yards five of the above teams were almost even in percentage, showing a difference of only three points: K, 18th Inf., 577; H, 18th Inf., 576; G, 18th Inf., 576. E, 5th Cav., 575; H, 5th Cav., 574, the band following with 570. The excitement therefore was great while the shooting was progressing at 600 yards, where the band, 5th Cav., came rapidly to the front and kept their place there until the end of the firing, thus winning the first prize of $30 with a score of 756. Team: Band Leader Cross, Chief Trumpeter Lundgren, 1st Sgt. Waller, Pvt. Angelsberg, Pvt. Lych, 2d prize—$15, K, 18th Inf.; 3d—$10, H, 18th Inf.; 4th—$5, G, 18th Inf. Individual prizes were not distributed.

The shooting was witnessed by the greater part of the garrison, also by civilians of Junction City, Kas. Thus, through the kindness of the post commander, Col. Wade, sustained by the other officers of the garrison, the enlisted men had a day that did not fall short of a holiday. I think everybody in this post feels thankful toward the new commander.

A. W.

The Kansas City *Times* of June 12 says:

In the shooting match last week, for officers, the first prize was won by Lieut. Steele for best total, the second prize by Lieut. McClure for best total at any one range; the score was 43 out of a possible 50 at 300 yards; the third prize by Lieut. Michler for best one score at one range. Last Thursday a shooting match, at several distances, took place between the officers of the garrison. The infantry carried off the laurels, Lieut. Little, of the 18th Infantry, making the best scores.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BAYARD, N. M.

JUNE 4, 1887.

IN former letters from this section no mention has been made of the Officers' Mess, composed of bachelors and brevet bachelors, yet the mess is an important institution, and bids fair to eclipse in scope and raciness of its discussions the famous Lime Kiln Club. Each meeting is a feast of reason and a flow of soul. The spectre, Melancholy, never dares to appear at the mess. The alleger of an uncontradicted statement pays a fine—no fines have as yet been collected.

Gen. Carr, the gallant and veteran post commander, has been in ill-health for some time past, and has just returned from a brief visit to his son's rancho near Fort Wingate. The little change of scene seems to have done him good.

Memorial (Decoration) Day has just been observed for the first time at this Post. The impressive ceremonies of the Grand Army were creditably carried out by John A. Logan Post No. 9 G. A. R., the members of which carried themselves with conscious, though just, pride, on their march to and from the cemetery under the shadow of the flag they helped to save from dishonor. None better entitled to bear and guard that sacred emblem of liberty than they!

The fencing in of the reservation is nearly completed, and the post cemetery has also just been substantially fenced for the first time in the history of the post, proving that nature is progressive, and that "Westward the Star of Empire takes its course."

FORT BOISE, IDAHO.

"DIOGENES," in a letter to the Idaho *Democrat*, gives an interesting account of the Memorial Day ceremonies, and says: "The most pleasing feature of the day was the reading of an original poem by Brevet Major Wm. H. Powell, Captain, 4th U. S. Infantry. The heart pictures of a mother who gave, 25 years ago, one son to the North and one rode to the South, were never more faithfully delineated by the hand of poet. On Sunday last the match game of baseball resulted satisfactorily. The Co. G club made 18 runs and the Boise City nine made 11."

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

A RECENT visitor to San Antonio writes an interesting letter concerning its past and its present, and referring to the military post, says: "It is believed that the Government will make it the largest and most important post in the country by stationing 12 companies there. The fort originally stood in a plot of 100 acres, but the Government recently purchased an additional 300 acres. The officers' quarters are in one square, the soldiers' in another. The former consist of 17 two-story stone houses, very substantial looking and trim. The soldiers' quarters are entered through a large iron gate that fronts a stone arch. They should be and probably are eminently satisfactory to the men, as they are fitted with spring beds, bathrooms, and all the conveniences of an effete civilization. The post generally contains half a dozen companies. New Yorkers who contemplate paying it a visit and like information in nutshell shape could hardly do better than apply to Lieut. O. M. Smith, U. S. Army, Gen. Stanley's aide: he is a prince of cicerones and has seen about all the country that lies between Maine and Mexico. The Alamo building is now the property of the State. A watchman is always on guard. The old building looks as it it might stand forever as a monument to the bravery of those who fell in the struggle for independence. Year by year the lime rock of which it is built seems to grow harder; now it is as tough as iron."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

HOMEWARD BOUND.

LIGHT BATTERY F, 5th U. S. Artillery, Major Brincklé commanding, after a ten days' sojourn at Wilmington, Del., broke camp June 13, and started on the return march to Fort Hamilton, where it expects to arrive early next week. The battery took the Philadelphia pike and reached Media in the afternoon, where it went into camp for the night. It will reach Germantown June 4, where it will remain until Wednesday morning. At that place the battery will camp on the Pomona estate, the home of Mr. George Dumuth, a friend of Major Brincklé. Camp Brincklé was fairly overrun with visitors before we left Wilmington. In the morning there was held a mounted inspection, which was enjoyed by a large assemblage. Everything was in faultless condition, the coats of the beautiful bay chargers shining like polished mahogany. Throughout the afternoon crowds of people flocked to the camp. The boys were in their Sunday clothes and the "grim visage of war" assumed a quiet picnic air. The rank and file did not enjoy their stay in Wilmington as much as they might, owing to the disagreeable weather. It rained nearly everyday and drenched everybody and everything. The officers were shown considerable attention and those with whom they were brought in personal contact speak warmly in their praise.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

AN excellent game of base ball was played at the fort between the Platte City nine and the Fort nine. The McArthurs did the handsome thing by spreading a fine dinner at the post in honor of the visit of the Platte City club. At supper the McArthurs also entertained the visitors at the Continental Hotel. The game was an interesting one, and although the Platte City boys played well, they lost the game, their score standing 9 against 13 for the McArthurs.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAMP ROSS, PARIS, TEX.

JUNE 7 was the day of the opening of the Grand Military and Tournament Jubilee. The San Antonio Rifles, the Houston Light Infantry, the Sealy Rifles, and other visiting organizations were accorded an enthusiastic reception. The Regulars arrived in force, the officers including Col. Elmer Otis and the judges of the drill; Lieuts. Hickey, Cushman, and Rumbough, the latter Gen. Stanley's son-in-law and Aide-de-Camp. The Regulars are the centre of attraction. Gen. Sherman was invited, but could not come, and in his letter said: "You may be assured I fully appreciate the compliment, and wish all success. A well regulated militia behind the civil authorities is a most valuable safeguard to all good people." Will write you more if I get time.

WACO.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of June 11 says:

Saturday evening Mrs. Capt. Summerhayes entertained the officers and their wives pleasantly at an informal party.... .....Gen. and Mrs. Kautz and party returned last week from Rosebud Agency.....The officers of the post gave a pleasant dance Friday, May 27. About 11.30 they adjourned to Dr. Lippincott's residence where supper was served. During the banquet the band played in front of the doctor's residence.

BASE BALL ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

A WELL-CONTESTED game of base ball took place on Governor's Island, N. Y. H., Saturday, June 11, between the Emeralds, of Governor's Island, and the Southfields, of Staten Island. It was the best game of the many that the soldier boys won since the season opened. The following is the score:

	Innings.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tot.
Southfields	0	3	0	2	5	4	4	2	0	—18
Emeralds	3	5	1	0	3	1	0	1	5	—19

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

IN G. C. M. O. 27 of June 4, Gen. Miles says: "The record of the garrison court-martial at Fort Bowie, Ariz., in the case of Corporal John Schnitzer, Troop G, 4th Cav., sentenced to be reduced to the rank of a private soldier, which sentence was mitigated by the post commander to confinement within the limits of the post for a period of two months, from May 31, 1887, having been received for the supervision of the Department Commander, the sentence as promulgated is disapproved and set aside, under par. 919 A. R., amended by G. O. 42, Headquarters of the Army, 1882—and the decision of the J. A. G., approved by the Secretary of War, published in circular from Headquarters Div. of the Pacific, May 17, 1882—and will not be executed; the limitation of time of confinement by the 83d Article of War, being evidently as obligatory upon the reviewing officer in mitigating as upon the court in imposing sentence. Further it is not a mitigation, since it does not substitute for the particular penalty a lesser degree of punishment of the same species, which is that in which mitigation exists, as defined by the Attorneys General." (See G. O. 71, War Dept., A. G. O., July 10, 1875.)

In the case of a private of Troop C, 9th Cavalry, tried for striking his 1st sergeant, General Crook says: "It is clearly shown in the evidence that the 1st sergeant was the aggressor, in that he struck the accused over the head, with a carbine, and subsequently pursued him through the barracks; evidently, whatever the accused did, was done in self-defence, in fear of his life. The sentence is disapproved." We presume the trial of the 1st sergeant will come next.

REAR-ADMIRAL LE VIGNES, of the French Navy, called upon the President on Wednesday, and afterwards inspected the Washington Navy Yard. A salute of thirteen guns was fired. On Thursday he was given a breakfast on board the *Despatch*, among those present being Secretary Whitney, Colonel McCawley, commandant of the Marine Corps; Capt. Wallace, commandant of the Navy Yard; Lieut. Colwell, of the *Despatch*, and about twenty others.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at New Haven June 15.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at New Haven June 15.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at New Haven June 15.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Cape Town June 6.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro May 18.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro May 18. Comdr. F. W. Dickens has been ordered to command this vessel, and will sail on the U. S. S. *Trenton*.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Sailed from Villefranche for Spezzia, June 9.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Reported by cable to have sailed from Spezzia, Italy, June 8, for Lisbon. In a letter dated Villefranche June 1, Rear Admiral Franklin states that this vessel will stop en route to Lisbon at Tangiers and Gibraltar. After getting new officers and crew at Lisbon will go to Smyrna and Constantinople.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left the central American coast for the Sandwich Islands May 15. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Sailed from Panama for Payta, Peru, May 23.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Panama May 27.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Panama May 31.

A despatch from Washington says: The *Juniata* was in Panama Bay on June 4. She reached Talcahuana, Chili, from the East Coast on Feb. 25, and sailed thence March 15, reaching Coquimbo, Chili, on March 18. Thence she went to Caldera, where she arrived on April 3, and sailed again on April 27 for Iquique, where she remained until May 6, on which date she started direct for Panama. During the whole voyage no deaths or sickness have occurred on board, and, although under quarantine at Taboga, Panama Bay, there was no apprehension felt on board or ashore that disease of a contagious nature lurks aboard.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Panama, May 27. To join the *Vandalia* at Payta, Peru, early in June.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. Arrived at Juneau, Alaska, May 12. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. En route for her station in Alaskan waters. Sailed from Barbadoes, May 26, for Rio de Janeiro.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Payta, Peru, May 27.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama May 23. Intended to leave for Chemulpo as soon as boilers are repaired.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Left Nagasaki for Yokohama May 23.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. Arrived at Chemulpo, Corea, May 16.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama May 23.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Commander F. V. McNair. At Yokohama May 23.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Yokohama May 23.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent for the present to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, England.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

On Special Service.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay, June 15, and later will proceed to Gardner's Bay and Long Island Sound, making ports at Newport, R. I., and New London, Conn.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At Washington, Navy-yard.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Arrived at Washington June 9.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Sailed from Norfolk for Hampton Roads June 9. Arrived same day. Sailed June 16 for New York.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. Off San Diego, Cal., June 6. Expects to go to Mare Island, Cal., the latter part of June.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. En route for Fayal, Azores; arrive at that port June 10, reach Cadiz June 21, leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. N. H. Farquhar. At Norfolk, Va. Will sail for Rio, South Atlantic station, with relieving officers and crew for the *Lancaster*, early in July. Will probably be assigned later to the North Atlantic station.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. Will be completed about July 1.

Chicago—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. Will be in condition to sail for New York during the month of June.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired.

Hartford—Undergoing extensive repairs at Mare Island, Cal., and will hardly be ready for commission this year. (See item in various naval news this week.)

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Fish Commission steamer *Fish Hawk* left the Washington Navy-yard June 14 for Baltimore.

FIVE hundred candidates for engineer students presented themselves before the English Service Commissioners at the last examination.

SOME of the naval authorities of other nations are issuing warnings concerning the coast of Sumatra, and notice is given to all merchant ships concerned that pirates are just now very numerous in these seas.

Two highly polished brass howitzers were placed at the flag staff at the entrance of the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, June 14. The howitzers were old war guns, presented to the marines by the Government.

THE Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy have reported to Secretary Whitney that 17 cadets proved deficient, of which three were of the first class, three of the second class, nine of the third class, and two of the fourth class. Thirteen of these are recommended to be dropped and four to be re-examined.

THE Alumni Association at Annapolis on Thursday afternoon, June 9, elected the following officers: President, Rear-Admiral Simpson; secretary, Lieut. B. F. Tilley; treasurer, Prof. W. W. Hendrickson; council, Comdr. W. T. Sampson, Comdr. P. F. Harrington, P. A. Engr. J. S. Ogden, Lieut. J. T. Smith.

BY direction of the Secretary, the *Chicago* is to be subjected to a dock trial of machinery at Chester, during which the steam steering gear modifications are to be tested, and if everything functions properly the ship will proceed to New York in charge of the engineer officers who will finally be assigned to her when commissioned for sea-service.

The U. S. S. *Galena*, *Richmond* and *Yantic* left New York on June 14 for New Haven, Conn., where they arrived June 15, to take part in the celebration of the unveiling of the Naval Soldiers monument at that city June 17. It is expected a naval brigade of some 600 men will be formed from the squadron and join in the parade. The usual salute will be fired. The *Ossipee* will join the squadron and proceed with them on their cruise north. The schedule of movements of the squadron, as laid out in the adopted programme, is about as follows:—New Haven, June 17; Boston, latter days of June; Portland, Me., early part of July; Halifax, N. S., early in August, to remain one week there; Bar Harbor, middle of August, to remain one week; Newport, R. I., August 24, in time for the opening of the War College.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JUNE 13.—Surgeon Thomas C. Walton to examination for promotion.

JUNE 14.—Gunner E. J. Beacham to the Receiving Ship Franklin.

Detached.

JUNE 11.—Naval Cadets W. S. Cloke, Guy H. Burrage, Geo. W. Logan, Creighton Churchill, L. C. Bertolette, Andrew T. Long, B. W. Wells, and Claude S. Cochran from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Trenton.

Naval Cadets Henry L. Peckham, Ford H. Brown, A. H. Scales, Frank M. Russell, and Wm. G. McMillan from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Richmond.

Naval Cadets Louis L. Young, Wm. B. Moseley, F. E. Swanstrom, Colin S. Craig, and Mark L. Bristol from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Galena.

Naval Cadets Robert Stocker, Henry A. Allen,

M. R. Pigott, Walter S. Burke, Richard H. Jackson, and Frank W. Hibbs from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Boston.

Naval Cadets F. Boughter and Henry F. Bryan from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Quinnebaug per steamer June 18 from New York.

Naval Cadets B. W. Stearns, E. H. Durell, S. R. Hurlbut, Charles E. Hudson, Victor Blue, and Newton A. McCully, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Pensacola, per steamer June 18 from New York.

Naval Cadets James G. Ballinger, Edward Moale, Chas. E. Johnston, Ross Coleman, Elliot Snow and S. P. Edmonds, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Adams.

Naval Cadets H. L. Draper, Clarence M. Stone, Thomas Washington, B. C. Decker, and A. H. Davis from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 13.—Medical Inspector Somerset Robinson from the Navy Rendezvous, San Francisco, Cal., and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 14.—Surgeon James M. Flint from the Albatross and ordered to report to Professor S. F. Baird, U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for special duty.

Surgeon A. F. Price from the Naval Academy and wait orders.

Pay Director G. E. Thornton as General Storekeeper at the Navy-yard, Boston, on June 30, and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymaster G. W. Beaman from present duties June 30, and ordered as General Storekeeper at the Boston Navy-yard.

Changes on the European Station.

P. A. Surgeon S. H. Griffith detached from the Lancaster and granted permission to return to the United Staters at his own expense.

Changes on the Asiatic Station.

Paymaster J. E. Tolfree from the Omaha to the Brooklyn.

Paymaster R. W. Allen from the Brooklyn to the Omaha.

Naval Cadet D. M. Young from the Brooklyn to the Omaha.

Lieutenant H. C. Gearing from the Omaha to the Monocacy.

Ensign G. W. Brown from the Monocacy to the Omaha.

Resigned.

Assistant Engineer W. F. Durand, to take effect effect September 15 next.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending June 15, 1887:

James Walsh, beneficiary, died June 12, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Andrew W. Johnson, captain, retired, died June 14, at Washington, D. C.

Philip McInnis, sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps, died June 11, at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

MARINE CORPS.

JUNE 10.—1st Lieutenant A. K. Gilman granted leave of absence for one week from June 14.

1st Lieutenant George R. Benson, U. S. M. C., granted sick leave not to exceed three months.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, June 15, 1887.

THE gaieties of the last week were continued until Sunday and then all became quiet and the academic year was over.

On Thursday the cadets went out on a gunnery cruise before the Board, and their work with the broadside and pivot guns was highly satisfactory. Some of the shooting was very close, and the target drooped before it was taken up. On their return the cadets gave three cheers for the Gunnery Department as a compliment to Lieut. Ingersoll and the junior officers.

In the afternoon the flag drill was held, and each company acquitted itself creditably. The first company to come upon the field was the third of the battalion, commanded by Durell. This company had a poor chance, as they were obliged to drill after battalion evolutions, and during the hottest part of the afternoon. As they have done good work all the spring, this may account for the fact that their work was far below their usual standard. The second company presented to the Board was the fourth of the battalion, commanded by Wells. Their drilling was excellent, and when they retired amid the cheers of the crowd it was thought that the flag was won and that no other companies could hope to excel.

Then the first company, commanded by Decker, was marched out and their work was even better than that of the preceding. Their manual was the feature that gave them their best marks and was the best shown.

The second company started off well and corrected many faults made by those preceding. Capt. Snow had noticed the palpable errors and warned his company before taking them out. Unfortunately, for them, they made a blunder in their platoon movements and from that time their drilling was much poorer.

When this was over the battalion was formed and marched to the canopy covering the board and received the decision of the judges. These were Lieut. Colahan, Ensigns Knapp and Eyre. They unanimously gave the flag and honors to the first company and its Captain, B. C. Decker.

The Captain and Sergeant stepped to the front and received the flag at the hands of Miss Margaret Sampson. The battalion gave three cheers for the color company, who, in return, cheered the rest of the companies; then all united and cheered the lady presenting the flag. The cadets were then marched to the armory and the companies were dismissed.

A light rain interfered with the dress parade to be held at 6 o'clock.

The cadets had an early supper and their large mess hall was prepared for the second annual alumni banquet to be held in the evening.

This was held at 8 P. M. A formation was held on the walk, Comdr. Sampson, as superintendent, had charge and the alumni were mustered by classes. Then they marched to the front and centre, reported and took their positions. The alumni then marched to supper by orders from Comdr. Sampson. A much larger number were present than last year and all present seemed to enjoy themselves. They were seated according to rank at the tables, the senior officers being near the main doors. The banquet lasted until midnight when all separated for another year. Speeches were made by Rear Admirals Wells and Rogers, Commos. Walker and Gherardi, Comdr. Sampson and Mr. Mills.

During the evening, the cadets and young ladies promenaded the yard, which was lit by Chinese lanterns. The band played on the piazza in front of the mess hall and their efforts were heartily applauded. This promenade was given by the 2d Class, as Lieut.-Comdr. Todd gave a reception to the graduating class at his quarters.

On Friday morning, the cadets assembled in full dress to receive the Secretary of the Navy. The ranks were opened and having given the customary salute, all marched to the chapel where graduating exercises were held.

The address to the graduates was made by Prof. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, and was interestiug and exceedingly able. The cadets were enthusiastic and cheered his references to the Naval victories and Naval heroes of history. After the exercises, the cadets marched in front of the band stand and the graduating class received their diplomas at the hands of the Secretary of the Navy.

Then every cadet took a step up and the "plebes" of the last year strolled through Love Lane and lounged on the benches, with an air of importance only acquired by such changes of condition.

In the evening, the annual ball given as a farewell to the graduating class was held in the armory. Preparations for this event have been going on for weeks and the culmination came on Friday evening.

It is undoubted that the ball given by the class of '88 was the finest ever held in the armory. The decorations were numerous and in perfect taste. From the girders, long bands of evergreens were hung and between them broad streamers of orange and white, the class colors. Large flags, burgees and pennants were hung on the walls, and above these were draped streamers of red, white and blue. A band stand and a receiving stand were erected, and both were works of art. The various rapid firing guns were mounted beside the stands and stacks of rifles stood in the corners. Lemonade stands were in the corners and added to the effect. A handsome fountain was playing in the northeast corner and, indeed, every bare or unoccupied spot was filled with some handsome decoration.

The flowers were tastefully arranged, a flag in immortelles and a handsome anchor being especially noticeable. The visitors were received by Mrs. Comdr. Sampson and Cadet Benham of the 1st class. The Secretary and Mrs. Whitney honored the receiving stand with their presence.

The music was excellent and consisted of the latest pieces of dance music. It was rendered in good style by the academy orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Shoff.

Supper was served in the fencing room under Mr. Young as caterer. It was a success in every respect. The room was tastefully decorated and was lighted by electric lights. These were put up by cadets, who are to be complimented for their good work. The ball closed at three o'clock, after five hours and a half of enjoyment; the evening was cool, and this made dancing a pleasure.

The number present was probably in the neighborhood of 2,000, a large proportion of whom took part in the dancing. Many distinguished visitors were present, but it would be impossible to give a complete list of them. The orders for the graduates were not received until Monday, and they did not leave on Saturday, as they expected. An impromptu hop was given on Saturday night, which was well attended.

The cadets of the 1st, 3d and 4th classes embarked on the *Constellation* on Monday morning; at the same time the 2d Class moved to the *Santee* for the summer. The yard will be unusually quiet for several months, until the work of the next year begins in October.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Panama, U. S. C., May 27, from on board the U. S. S. *Mohican*, gives the following news relative to that vessel and the Pacific station. The *Mohican* during the month of March visited Iquique and Arica. We left Valparaiso on Jan. 29, just as the cholera made its appearance, and on March 18 we attempted to enter Callao, (having in the meantime visited four healthy Chilian ports,) but were refused admission and were requested to go away which we accordingly did, and believing that the United States steamship *Galena* was waiting at Aspinwall to relieve us of the Easter Island image, we made sail for Panama, arriving there on April 2, and were placed in quarantine off Tabogo Island in company with the *Vandalia* and an English man-of-war. The fact of our having been refused permission at Callao had been telegraphed to Panama, and a day or two after our arrival the *Star and Herald*, of Panama, contained the following invidious comment: "Now a man-of-war is to visit us after being barred out of a South port. All these vessels in any European port would have been rigidly subjected to the quarantine regulations in existence at their place of arrival, and they would not have dared to break the rules to which they were subjected by the authorities duly appointed," etc.

This evoked from Capt. Day, of the *Mohican*, a letter of admirable temper to the *Star and Herald*, in which the movements of the ship since leaving Valparaiso were chronicled, and the assumption of the *Star and Herald* that the Mohican had violated quarantine regulations at Callao was shown to be utterly unwarranted.

SEVERAL promotions of medical officers of the Navy are about to occur. Surgeon Wm. K. Van Reypen has passed his examination for promotion and will take the vacancy to be created by the retirement of Medical Inspector Somerset Robinson. The retirement of Medical Director S. F. Coues in September next will promote Medical Inspector C. J. Cleborne, and Surgeon Thomas C. Walton. The latter has already passed the prescribed examination.

PLANS OF ARMORED VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1887.

Hon. W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The Board appointed by Department's order of April 22 has considered the plans of armored vessels submitted by—

Armored Cruisers.—The Barrow Ship-building Company, by Wm. John Barrow, England.

Lieut. W. I. Chambers, U. S. Navy.

Capt. L. Tonns, 164 Maiden Lane, New York.

M. T. Clayton, Auckland, New Zealand; A. H Grandjean, St. Nazaire, France; Naval Constructor S. H. Pook, U. S. Navy; and Geo. P. Frothingham.

The Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, by J. C. Mackrow, London, England.

Armored Battle Ships.—The Barrow Ship-building Company, by Wm. John Barrow, England.

Wm. Douglas, Galveston, Texas; Francis L. Norton, 633 F street, N. W., Washington.

The Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, by J. C. Mackrow, London, England.

Capt. L. Tonns, 164 Maiden Lane, N. Y., and John Watt, Birkenhead, England—

And has the honor to report:

The plans of M. T. Clayton, Capt. L. Tonns, Wm. Douglas, Francis L. Norton and John Watt do not conform to the requirements of the Department's circular. The marked differences in the essential features of the designs of armored cruisers of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, Lieut. W. I. Chambers, A. H. Grandjean and the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company prevent their classification in the order of merit; each exhibits features which strongly commend themselves, but the Board does not consider it advisable for the Government to build a vessel upon any one of these plans. The Board approves the design of an armored battleship submitted by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, and is of the opinion that such a ship would be a valuable addition to our Navy. The estimates and results of calculations of the design of this battle ship have been verified by comparison.

We are, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
F. M. RAMSAY, Captain, U. S. N. President of Board.
A. J. KIERSTED, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.
C. F. GOODRICH, Commander, U. S. N.
HARRY KNOX, Lieutenant, U. S. N.
F. T. BOWLES, Asst. Naval Constr., U. S. N.
EDWARD BURGESS.
I. SHIELDS WILSON.

NEW YORK NAVY-YARD.

AN accident occurred at the Brooklyn Navy-yard June 15, which resulted in painful injuries to Alexander Melville, brother of Chief Engr. Melville. Commo. Gherardi received orders a few days ago to have further tests made of a position derrick which had been accepted by the Government, and had been lying idle in the yard for some time. The derrick was declared to be capable of raising 75 tons. Chief Engr. Asserson and two other officers had charge of the testing work, while Melville, who is a rigger, was directing the movements of four men on the derrick. A turret, weighing 40 tons, taken from a monitor, and big white oak beams and pig iron bars were chained together, weighing in all 75 tons. They were barely lifted from the dock when some of the yard arm gearing broke, guy ropes of wire snapped, and the weight struck the dock with a crash. Melville was struck on the head by a weight or rope, and received a deep gash. He was also badly bruised, but no bones were broken. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

The derrick float began to sink, the water putting out the fires. The other men on board took to the water and were all rescued. The derrick cost over $50,000, and was made in Wilmington.

The N. Y. *World* reports an accident on the steel cruiser *Atlanta* on the evening of June 14. It says: "The sailors were manning the sails and going through their regular evening drill under Lieut.-Comdr. Berry. Suddenly there was a loud, sharp snap heard. Then came a crashing and tearing through the rigging, and the sailor laddies clambered down as quickly as they could. Lieut.-Comdr. Berry, as soon as the excitement was over, found that the main gallant topmast had parted. This was due to the mainmast rope slipping from the bits, and before the sailors could recover their hold on the ropes the big mast came toppling down, tearing a big hole in the upper deck and going clean through the ship's lower decks. The captain of the foremast who saw the accident, let go his hold of the mainmast rope, and before he knew what he was about, the foremast came crashing down, making a deep hole through the *Atlanta's* upper deck, and crashing though Captain Bunce's room.

SAILING ORDERS OF TRAINING SQUADRON.

Commander C. H. Davis, U. S. N., Commanding Training Squadron, Newport, R. I.:

SIR: During the first week in June, proximo, you will proceed to sea, with the *Saratoga*, *Jamestown* and *Portsmouth*, under your command, on a practice cruise to Lisbon, Portugal; Cadiz, Spain, and Funchal, Madeira, giving suitable leaves of absence to the apprentices at each of these ports, and so time your movements as to return to New York about the middle of September next. Should any of the ports be unhealthful you are at liberty to substitute others therefor. The squadron will cruise in company and you will give the necessary orders to that effect to the commanding officers of the *Jamestown* and *Portsmouth*. During the cruise the established routine of exercises and drills will be strictly carried out and uniformity and attention to every detail will be observed. Upon your return to the United States you will forward to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting a report showing the number of days in each month the ships were under way. . . .

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. B. HARMONY, Acting Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 31, 1887.

THE LARGEST single contract ever entered into by this Government was prepared at the Navy Department Tuesday morning. It is the aggregate for about $4,600,000 and is with the Bethlehem Iron Company, of Pennsylvania, for steel for guns and armor plate for the new cruisers.

THE new Russian ironclad *Sinope* was launched at Sebastopol on June 1.

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References:
Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.
Rev. GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The undersigned having represented the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, as its General Agent for Northern Ohio, during the past year, with the experience thus gained feels himself to be competent to give Army Officers advice on many matters pertaining to Life Insurance, which may be to their advantage. To this end, therefore, he gratuitously offers his services to the Army, and respectfully invites correspondence from such as desire information on this subject.

While the Company he represents has no superior in the country for security or for liberality in its policies to officers in the Military Service, yet he will be pleased to advise and assist officers who may prefer to place their insurance in other reputable companies. Information as to the standing of the various companies and their relative profitableness for investment he will gladly communicate to those who desire it; also advice as to kind of policy best suited and most profitable to those of different ages.

By this announcement the undersigned hopes that he may serve the interests of his brother officers, enabling them to place their insurance in the most substantial and profitable companies, in a form of policy most advantageous to themselves.

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CAPTAIN F. M. RAMSAY, U. S. N., spent the latter part of last week with his family in Georgetown, enjoying a brief respite from the trials and tribulations attending the command of the *Boston*. He returned to New York early in the week, and will endeavor to have his ship prepared for a sea trial as early in July as practicable. The indications are that this vessel will be much nearer completion when she goes outside for the first time, in commission, than the *Atlanta*, all of the data obtained during the trials of the latter craft having been made use of in fitting the *Boston* for sea. As the *Atlanta* and *Boston* are alike similar results may be anticipated from the *Boston*. By those most familiar with these vessels it has been predicted that they will make a record of seventeen knots an hour under favorable circumstances of wind, sea and draft. The buoyancy per inch possessed by the *Atlanta* and *Boston* at their mean load water line equals 20.03 tons of 2240 pounds.

THE election of Wm. E. CHANDLER, ex-Secretary of the Navy, to the United States Senate is full of promise for lively debates on naval questions during the next session of Congress. He was chosen on Tuesday, June 14, by the New Hampshire Legislature to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator PIKE, receiving 15 votes out of 24 in the Senate, and 165 out of 307 in the House. All the Republican members voted for Mr. CHANDLER.

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ARMYNAVY.

RETURNING THE BATTLE FLAGS.

NOTHING that has occurred since the war has so profoundly stirred the old Army sentiment as the decision of the War Department to transfer the battle-flags captured during the Rebellion to the States in which were organized the regiments from which they were taken. As no return of this courtesy was expected, or was in the nature of things possible, the practical result of this action was to commit to the custody of the States at one time in Rebellion all the trophies of the contest in which they were the defeated party. If the object was to further promote unity of sentiment between the Blue and the Gray, the measure was most ill-advised, for it immediately resulted in a revival of those controversies which, so far as they were continued at all, were conducted in a spirit which encouraged harmony of feeling and promoted that good fellowship which springs up naturally between men who have shared the common experience of the march, the bivouac and the battlefield. The suggestion of such a measure as the surrender of our battle flags doubtless originated with those who were removed from active participation in the experiences of the war, and who thus fail to rightly estimate the sentiment which survives it, and which if it slumbers is not yet dead, "that sacred and mysterious sympathy which goes out from almost every fireside to the battle fields of the Rebellion," and which "finds in these ragged ensigns its dearest and its intensest expression." "I have no eloquence," said the Governor of New York, Horatio Seymour, on one occasion, "which shall compare with these mute emblems, whose very rags and tatters are made glorious with the memories and history of martial achievement." When in 1872 the battle flags hanging in the State House at Annapolis, Md., were taken down and packed away in an old lumber room that their display might not "keep in memory that fratricidal strife which men of both parties are willing to cast a veil over;" the act aroused an expression of patriotic indignation similar to that witnessed now. Is it well, it was asked then, as it may be asked now, "to tear out that leaf of history which tells of the heroism of our fathers and brothers who fought for the Union? If the Southern people are not in any way to be reminded of the patriotism of the soldiers of the Union armies, then let us cease to decorate the graves of our fallen heroes, tear down from their places the hallowed swords that hang upon the walls of many households, and raze to the dust the monuments which tell their story." It is well to be consistent; and if the remains of our old war flags are to be buried out of sight, let us destroy the pages that tell their story."

Certainly, to thus yield the symbols of costly sacrifice, which belong to the Nation, and to the Nation alone, was a grave responsibility for any man to assume, and it is one which ought not to have

been taken without the clearest possible warrant of law. The question therefore arises as to the extent of the authority exercised by the Executive branch of the Government over these battle flags. They are under its control by virtue of the following sections of the Revised Statutes:

Sec. 218. The Secretary of War shall from time to time cause to be collected and transmitted to him, *at the seat of Government*, all such flags, standards and colors as are taken by the Army from the enemies of the United States.

Sec. 428. The Secretary of the Navy shall from time to time cause to be collected and transmitted to him, *at the seat of Government*, all flags, standards, and colors taken by the Navy from the enemies of the United States.

Sec. 1554. The Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be collected and transmitted to him, *at the seat of Government of the United States*, all such flags, standards, and colors as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the Navy from enemies.

Sec. 1555. All flags, standards, and colors of the description mentioned in the foregoing section, which are now in possession of the Navy Department, or may hereafter be transmitted to it, shall be delivered to the President, *for the purpose of being, under his direction, preserved* and displayed in such public place as he may deem proper.

The obvious intent of these enactments is that the flags captured in battle shall be preserved at the National Capital, and the Secretary of War and the President are made the custodians of them for this purpose and for no other. It is strange that they should have failed to see this at once, and that it should require an outbreak of popular indignation to secure a reversal of the order for the transfer of the flags. The first protest came from ex-Governor Fairchild, the head of the Grand Army. This, though not conceived in the best of taste, was at least an honest expression of outraged feeling. It was followed by written protests from the Governors of Iowa and Ohio, and from commanders of Grand Army Departments at different points. Governor Foraker, of Ohio, had indeed instituted legal proceedings to stay the action of the War Department, when the following letter appeared on Thursday:

I have to-day considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented me, the action of your department directing letters to be addressed to the Governors of all the States offering to return, if desired, to the loyal States, the Union flags captured during the War of the Rebellion by the Confedefate forces, and afterward recovered by Government troops; and to the Confederate States the flags captured by the Union forces, all of which for many years have been packed in boxes and stored in the cellar and attic of the War Department. I am of the opinion that the return of the flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by existing law, nor justified as an Executive act. I request, therefore, that no further steps be taken in the matter, except to examine and inventory these flags, and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress.

Yours truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

The formal announcement of the purpose to return the captured flags was contained in the following circular letter addressed by the Adjutant-General of the Army to the Governors of the Southern States:

SIR: The President of the United States having approved the recommendation that all the flags in the custody of the War Department be returned to the authorities of the respective States in which the regiments which bore them were organized, for such final disposition as they may determine, I am instructed by the Honorable Secretary of War, to make you (in the name of the War Department) a tender of the flags now in this office belonging to the late volunteer organizations of the State of ——. In discharging this pleasant duty I beg you will please advise me of your wishes in this matter. It is the intention, in returning each flag, to give its history as far as it is possible to do so, stating the circumstances of its capture and recovery. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

There were at one time in the War Department five hundred and forty-three captured flags, four hundred and forty of which are described in a pamphlet published soon after the war. The history of three hundred and seventy-nine was unknown; of the others there were captured from regiments of Alabama, 16; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 6; Georgia, 23; Kentucky, 1; Missouri, 6; North Carolina, 26; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 7; Texas, 4; Virginia, 50.

Now that the *Iroquois* is at Panama, and likely to remain there for some considerable time, it is the intention of the Bureau of Steam Engineering to introduce a modification into two of her boilers before departure for San Francisco, with a view to the removal of two on her arrival at that point. From the experience with the present boilers of the *Iroquois*, during the last five years of continuous commission, it has been determined that with all of the fires (18) lighted the quantity of steam generated is considerably in excess of the requirements of the engines at maximum speed, so, if two of the six boilers can be removed the coal capacity of the vessel will be materially increased without affecting the speed or efficiency of the ship in any way unfavorably. Late reports from the *Iroquois* indicate that her engines are in good repair and efficient, and the boilers are good for several years of active service yet. The material of these boilers is the highly and justly vaunted "Otis steel," more properly a mild steel, or manganese alloy. They were built in the Mare Island Navy-yard from Bureau plans, and have proven to be good boilers. The hull of this vessel is said to be in pretty fair condition, but the decks are nearly used up.

TORPEDO BOATS.

THE recent experiences of the English torpedo boat squadron, under Captain Long of the Torpedo Training School, have served to throw much light upon the probable usefulness of these craft in time of hostilities. The flotilla consisted of 17 Thorneycroft, four Yarrow and three White boats, accompanied by the *Seahorse* with a staff of workmen to make necessary repairs, and the *Rattlesnake*, torpedo catcher, as flagship. It was found that the mixture of types was disadvantageous, as the difference in the turning qualities and the speed were such as should not exist in the same command. Much of the work was done in heavy weather, wind and rain proving no obstacles to the indefatigable senior officer, who was evidently determined to put his mosquito fleet to a thorough test. There was also a good deal of night work, this, too, chiefly in bad weather, and a hundred mile speed trial at sea, in which a Yarrow led in 5h. 10m. 15s., with a White only five seconds behind her, a Thorneycroft coming in third in 5h. 20m. The general conclusion seems to have been that each maker excelled in some one point, and that a boat which should possess a White hull, a Yarrow boiler and a Thorneycroft engine would probably prove a satisfactory combination.

The life of those who serve in these diminutive craft is "not a happy one," as in any sort of seaway they are battened down, and every one on board is at a strain so intense that it cannot be stood for many hours at a stretch. It is certain that in time of war relief crews would be necessary (especially relief commanders) and that time on board should be limited to forty-eight hours, and probably where a great deal depended upon having every one in prime condition, every twenty-four hours. In view of the possibility of our possessing such craft in the near future, it may be well to note that nearly every one on board receives extra pay, and that all should do so, as not only is the strain greater, the work harder, but the wear and tear of one's wardrobe is much greater than in ordinary service; these are minor points to be sure, but they should not be overlooked.

Some trouble, and that of a serious character, was experienced with the compasses, which will need careful consideration in the future, but no particulars have been given. On the whole the work will no doubt prove of great benefit to our brethren across the water, and our own officers too may profit by what has been published; we shall hope to see the day, and that at no great distance, when our own service will possess facilities for carrying on a mimic war on modern principles.

At about the same time that these manœuvres were going on, the French were trying similar experiments. A squadron of four armor clads was to convoy four transports from Toulon to Algiers; while a squadron of torpedo boats lying at Sardinia or Corsica, was to endeavor to intercept them. Suffice it to say, that not only were they intercepted, but that it was shown most conclusively that the smaller craft were not able to stand any sort of a seaway; boats of about one hundred and thirty feet in length would appear to be the inferior limit. The results of these two carefully conducted experiments may be summed up in the general statement that torpedo boats are of great necessity as a component part of a fleet, but they are reliable for smooth water work only, and that not far distant from a basis of supplies: and that a larger vessel, such as the *Seahorse*, should be supplied to every eight or ten of the smaller craft.

A CORRESPONDENT finds in the recent BASH Court of Inquiry case a strong plea for more care in the selection of non-commissioned officers. He says: "Had Sergeant Fox been examined before promotion his 'imperfect knowledge of the English language' would have been a decided bar." These are the days of improvement, and it does seem to us, from personal observation, that the standard for non-commissioned officers ought to be raised somewhat and their promotion from private through each grade to the highest non-commissioned rank governed by fixed rules.

IN G. C.-M. O. 20, of April 30, General N. A. MILES, commanding the Department of Arizona, "set aside" the proceedings, findings and sentence of a Garrison Court-martial at Fort Huachuca, and again in G. C.-M. O. 27, of June 4, he took similar action with reference to a Garrison case at Fort Bowie. The cases of themselves are comparatively unimportant, but there is a question involved as to the legal authority of a Department Commander to "set aside" the proceedings of Garrison Courts. He may supervise them as contemplated by par. 919, of the Army Regulations, and if he discover any material error, defect, omission, etc., return the proceedings to the reviewing authority, calling attention to the correction deemed proper to be made; but nothing more. We incline to the view that Department Commanders are not vested with authority to summarily set aside the proceedings of Garrison Courts-martial, but as they may do so under a ruling of the War Department made some years ago, it is that ruling which must be called into account. The War Department has been in this matter, like the coy female, "first she would and then she wouldn't." In 1881 the Secretary of War announced as follows:

"The authority given to Department Commanders by Paragraph 898 to 'supervise' proceedings of inferior courts does not extend to and include an authority to set aside and annul such proceedings. If, in his supervision, he discovers any legal or other serious defect, or that the case is one worthy of Executive clemency, the Department Commander should pursue the course so clearly indicated in Paragraph 899 of the Revised Army Regulations."

But on April 7, 1882, the Secretary of War "concurred in" certain remarks of Judge-Advocate General SWAIM, and thus authorized the action which is now the subject of criticism. General SWAIM said: "On the 26th of March, 1868, it was held by this Bureau that a Department Commander is authorized to set aside the proceedings of a garrison or regimental court-martial under the authority conferred by this regulation (Par. 898) without reference to the War Department. The regulation has not been abrogated nor was the ruling under it questioned until May 7, 1881, when an opinion containing a contrary view was 'inadvertently' given by this Bureau." (Upon that opinion was based the Secretary of War's first decision of May 13, 1881, above quoted.)

THE following is a list of officers of the Navy Engineer Corps on college duty, with dates of assignment. The law allows twenty-five of these details, but at no time has there been more than fifteen so employed. At present there are but ten, three officers—Assistant Engineers STAHL, from the Purdee University, Ind., WOODS, from the Illinois University, and DURAND, from the Worcester (Mass.) Free Institute—having been relieved June 8. Details to these three colleges will be made during the summer:

P. A. Engr. D. Jones, Kansas Normal College, Feb. 3, 1885.
P. A. Engr. J. D. Ford, Manual Training School, Baltimore, March 19, 1886.
P. A. Engr. F. H. Bailey, Cornell University, July 27, 1885.
Asst. Engr. G. H. Bull, University of Penn., Aug. 26, 1884.
Asst. Engr. G. W. McElroy, S. C. College, Feb. 24, 1886.
Asst. Engr. F. W. Bartlett, Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., Dec. 16, 1886.
Asst. Engr. E. O'C. Acker, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., July 26, 1886.
Asst. Engr. J. H. Baker, St. John's College, Annapolis, September 19, 1885.
Asst. Engr. F. M. Bennett, Manual Training School Chicago, Jan. 9, 1885.
Asst. Engr. T. W. Kinkaid, Agricultural College, Hanover, N. H., Oct. 28, 1886.

GENERAL DUCAT, of the Illinois National Guard, has started a discussion in the Chicago papers as to the character of the soldiers of the Regular Army, by some criticisms which he has indulged in at their expense, presenting the bold militia man at the same time as the real reliance of the country for public defence. The Chicago *Morning News* contributes to the discussion an illustrated article upon "Uncle Sam's Recruit," in the course of which Captain Frank D. Garrety, 17th Inf., recruiting officer at Chicago, is quoted as saying:

The statements of this worthy gentleman who resorts to print as a military critic, are so radically untrue that an argumentative reply on his premises cannot be made. He says of the two companies of Regulars summoned to the city's relief during the railroad riots of '77 that the officers were drunk, the men disorderly, and the whole troop with-

out effect upon the mob. The first and second appear to be deliberate misstatements, and as to the third and last declaration, the citizens of Chicago who have memory of those events know that the march-worn veterans bore the prescience of the law's majesty, and that the disorder was quelled on the moment of their arrival—a task which the police and the local militia had during days of effort failed to accomplish. Upon his false assumption Gen. Ducat reaches the conclusion that the officers of the Army are unfit for police duty. History, from the draft riots in New York to the very incidents he misrepresents, discountenances him. But when he says, as he did, that the soldiers of the Regular Army are recruited from the "scums and slums of society," I take it as a gratuitous insult, rash of conceit and reckless of utterance.

An interesting description of the process of transforming the recruit into a soldier follows, the details of which are familiar to our readers. We are glad to see our officers availing themselves of such opportunities as this to correct the erroneous impressions which are rife as to the character of the men comprising our Army, and the nature of the service upon which they enter.

THE statue of Nathan Hale made by authority of the State of Connecticut, to be placed in the Capitol, was on Tuesday afternoon formally delivered by the commission to the State. It is the work of Carl Gerhardt, of Hartford, and is a bronze figure of heroic size. Hale is represented as standing with his arms partly outstretched and an attitude suggestive of his famous words of regret that he had but one life to give for his country. The presentation address was made by Charles Dudley Warner. The speaker described Hale as having an irresistible charm for everyone. He was a favorite in society: he had the manner and the qualities that made him a leader among men and gained him the admiration of women. There is a universal testimony to his alert intelligence, vivacity, manliness, sincerity and winningness. In the disguise of a schoolmaster he penetrated the British lines and the city of New York, made accurate drawings of the fortifications and memoranda, in Latin, of all that he observed, which he concealed between the soles of his shoes. Hale was captured September 21, 1776, and, without trial, was condemned on the evidence found on his person and sentenced by General Howe to be hanged as a spy the next morning. It was his execution that established the precedent which General Washington followed in the execution of André. The Society of the Sons of the Revolution are also to erect a statue in New York City to the memory of Hale.

THE Chicago *Citizen*, referring to the success in London of the Hon. William F. Cody, popularly known as "Buffalo Bill," says: "His worth and valor have been testified to by such high military authorities as Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Geo. Crook, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Gen. E. A. Carr, Col. W. B. Royall, Col. Guy V. Henry, Col. Anson Mills and many others of less rank. Always dignified, Buffalo Bill treated the officers with due respect, and, in turn, was similarly treated by them. Nebraska, in recognition of his bravery, elected him, sometime in the seventies, a member of the Legislature, and therefore he is known by courtesy, as the Hon." Referring to the fact that certain London papers have dubbed him colonel, the *Citizen* says: "William never was a colonel, but he deserved that rank or a higher one, because he went through more danger and saw more real, hair-raising service than a great many gentlemen who now figure as colonels." We believe that William is a colonel, holding at present a position on the staff of the Governor of Nebraska, which gives him that rank.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the circulars of a firm of bankers who offer to lend officers money at the rate of two per cent. per month on duplicate pay accounts. In this circular they say: "And as we desire to conform as near as may be to the regulations in regard to the hypothecation of accounts we would suggest to our patrons that it would be agreeable to us for them to draw the pay themselves as soon as possible, if it is convenient so to do, and then remit to us, and then we can return the account to them; and we will, when requested so to do, hold an account till we hear from them and arrange as to payment." An officer who finds himself in such a position that he is obliged to borrow money at the rate of twenty-four per cent. per annum is at the beginning of his troubles. Emergencies will doubtless arise when a little ready money is a pressing necessity, but it would seem that any officer in good standing and whose habits of honorably meeting his engagements is well established should be able to obtain money without the sacrifice of money and self-respect which is involved in the submission to usurious demands.

THE Consul-General for Hayti in New York has informed Secretary Bayard that he has received advices from his government relative "to a projected hostile expedition which it is rumored is to start from Savannah against the Republic of Honduras." Secretary Bayard has called the attention of Governor Gordon of Georgia to the matter.

A VALUABLE invention for protecting the front sight of rifles has recently been patented by Mr. O. H. Decumbus, the armorer of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Its adaptability to the various military rifles without any alteration is a valuable feature. Its adjustment and detachment is simple and rapid, and without the aid of springs or screws. It stays where it is put, and cannot be moved by the recoil of the rifle. It is also valuable as a shade for the front sight, and can be turned aside on the barrel of the rifle when not desired for use, without removal or loosening, and does not in the least interfere with the handling of the piece or aiming. Its economy (the cost is but 50 cents), simplicity, durability, and effectiveness are beyond question, as all riflemen who have used it attest. Among the experts who so highly indorse and recommend it are: General C. F. Robbins; Major Geo. Shorkley, U. S. A.; General G. W. Wingate; Lieutenant E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A.; Colonel H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A.; Sergeant T. F. Dolan, 12th N. Y.; J. S. Shepherd, 23d N. Y., secretary N. R. A. The use of protector is allowed by orders of Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.

TOMMY ATKINS is to be well represented at the London celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, for, says the *Daily Telegraph*, the "English are a people who not only love to look upon their princes, but like to see their soldiers. They know full well that, for all their gay uniforms and fine trappings, the British Army is not composed of holiday warriors. Bacon said that soldiers in peace were like chimneys in summer, but Francis of Verulam wrote at a time when Queen Bess ruled over a realm which had no colonies beyond a strip of land in Virginia, and no Indian Empire. The British Army is the hardest worked army in the world. It is bound to go everywhere and do everything; to bear the British flag and follow the Queen's morning drum from Heligoland to Hong Kong; and when our soldiers are at home we like to see them smart and spruce, and taking their proper share in public outings."

THE Infantry again get a lift this week by the retirement of Captains James Kennington, 14th, Cass Durham, 18th, and William B. Pease, 9th regiments. The promotions which ensue are: 14th, 1st Lieut. J. E. Quentin to Captain, and 2d Lieut. J. H. Gustin, 1st Lieutenant. This will bring Lieutenant Gustin from Fort Klamath to Vancouver Barracks; 18th, 1st Lieut. Michael Leahy to Captain and 2d Lieut. Charles McClure to 1st Lieutenant. The promotion carries Lieut. McClure from Fort Riley to Fort Hays. 9th, 1st Lieut. James Regan to Captain (at present on recruiting duty at David's Island), and 2d Lieut. F. L. Dodds to 1st Lieutenant, which takes him from San Diego Barracks to Whipple Barracks.

COLONEL OTIS has returned to Washington after several days' absence, and the good work of finishing up the revision of the Army Regulations is now in full progress. The work will certainly be completed during the early part of July, as promised by the Board several months ago.

THE continued delay in appointing a successor to Colonel Lazelle as Inspector General, Department of Columbia, causes many to believe that the place is being held open until Colonel H. C. Hasbrouck, major 4th Artillery, can be relieved from the Military Academy. It is said that Gens. Gibbon and Baird have united in a recommendation for his detail.

Last week we published the apportionment to States, etc., of the $400,000 appropriated for the Militia. The official War Department circular of June 9, giving amounts, etc., also states that "while the apportionment made is based on the number of Senators and Representatives, it will be of effect *only* for such States and Territories as have the required number of regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed active militia."

THE New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that an effort is being made to have the guard of regular troops over the tomb of General Logan, in Rock Creek Cemetery, withdrawn, and that Mrs. Logan will, if the guard is removed, take the body to her home in Calumet Place and keep it there until the place of final interment in Illinois is ready.

THE Secretary of War has decided that the reductions of force necessitated by law in the Quartermaster-General's office shall be determined by examination under the new rules for promotion. As these changes are to be made on July 1, the examinations in this bureau must be hastened.

THE cases of several officers recently recommended for retirement by the Naval Retiring Board are still awaiting the action of the President. The assignment of the six year graduates will not be made until these cases have been disposed of.

MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS, president of the Board of Visitors, has directed Architect John McArthur to visit the national cemetery grounds attached to the Military Academy and design a monument for the grave of each Union General there which is now unmarked. Mr. Childs contemplates erecting an appropriate monument over each of such graves at his own expense.

THE San Francisco *Post*, referring to the huge sums spent on military preparations in Europe and their absolute unproductiveness, says: "Perhaps we may have in time to constitute the United States the policeman of the world. In twenty or thirty years we shall be stronger than any practicable combination of European powers, and then we may find it advisable in the interest of humanity to tell them to put up their guns and go to work."

THE regulations for the new Hospital Corps are not yet ready for publication, a number of unexpected delays having occurred through the desire of the Department to have them as perfect as possible before being put into effect.

SARATOGA is all prepared for the reunion there next week of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and the Cavalry Society, and an interesting and enjoyable occasion is expected.

THE Carlisle Indian Training School sent 73 pupils West June 13, nearly all of whom have completed the course of the school. They were mostly of the Sioux tribes.

THE CANTEEN.

THE annual bivouac of the Canteen will take place at the grounds of Capt. Dan. Appleton, 7th N. Y. N. G., "The Towers," Clifton, S. I., on Monday, June 20. Boat will leave Pier No. 58, N. R. (foot of Gansevoort street), at 1 P. M. Rations will be brought by each member, which shall not be less than the following articles and quantities: Bread, (will be furnished by the Canteen), meat, ⅓ pound; beans, ⅓ lb. baked or equivalent amount of vegetables in lieu thereof; coffee, ¼ lb., roasted or ground, or 1 pint of liquid coffee; sugar, ¼ pound; salt, pepper, and in addition such other articles as they may see fit. Messes to consist of six members each, will be formed on the boat by lot. At an appropriate time during the bivouac a paper will be read to be followed by a discussion on the same.

The last regular meeting of the Canteen was held at Martinelli's, Fifth Avenue, New York, on Tuesday, June 9, with Gen. Molineux in the chair. Among those elected members were Capt. A. F. Cooke, U. S. N., and Capt. Milton Haxtun, U. S. N. Capt. Cooke read a paper on "Our Navy and its Importance to the Country."

THE TORPEDO CLASS.

THE following is a list of the officers comprising the class now under instruction at the Torpedo Station, with their respective places of residence in Newport and elsewhere:

Capt. Lester A. Beardslee, Vernon House, 46 Clarke street.

Comdr. Francis J. Higginson, Belleview House, Jamestown; Comdr. James G. Green, 125 Church street.

Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Watson, 106 Church street; Lieut. Wm. Little, Pelham and Corné streets; Lieut. Lucien Young, Perry House; Lieuts. Richardson Clover and C. F. Emmerich, the Aquidneck; Lieut. Downs L. Wilson, 32 Clarke street; Lieut. J. M. Bowyer, 46 Clarke street.

Lieut. Cameron McR. Winslow, corner Elizabeth and Centre streets.

Lieuts. J. C. Gilmore and R. Henderson, and Ensign Simon Cook, 82 Mill street; Ensigns Wm. M. Constant R. C. Smith, Mrs. Nichols's, 113 Touro street.

Ensign J. A. Dougherty, corner Elizabeth and Centre streets.

1st Lieut. Samuel Mercer, U. S. M. C., and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., the Aquidneck.

Acting Gunner John Westfall, 74 Spring street; Acting Boatswain Thomas M. Johnston, 2 Fair street.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The leave of 1st Lieut. J. R. Williams, 3d Art., is extended 15 days. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 17.)

Asst. Surg. W. C. Borden is granted one month's leave. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 17.)

Maj. J. F. Gregory is granted 15 days' leave. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 17.)

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THE 1st Brigade of the M. V. M. closed a very successful encampment at Framingham on Saturday of last week. It was, take it altogether, the best ever held by that organization, and we hope to give a good account of it in the report to the War Department which we shall publish later on. The weather was perfect and the week's work resulted in an improvement which fully justified the expenditure of time and labor. The sham fight was omitted and more time was thus gained for other work. There were the usual lapses from the strict requirements of military service, the absence of the courtesies shown to superior officers being, as usual, conspicuous among these.

The following officers are registered at the War Department: 2d Lieut. Geo. P. Ahern, 25th Inf.; Lt. Col. Geo. H. Elliot, Eng.; 1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, 3d Inf.; Capt. Alex. Rodgers, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. F. J. Kernan, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. G. Hammond, 8th Cav.

REGIMENTAL STAFF OFFICERS.

ALL the changes in the regimental staff of the Army, called for by the late General Order limiting the term of detail to four years, have now been made, and we publish below a complete list of these officers with dates of detail. It will be observed that fifteen changes among the adjutants and twenty-two among the regimental quartermasters have occurred since the order referred to was issued. The next change occurred June 13, when Lieutenant J. F. Huston completed four years' service as regimental quartermaster of the 20th Infantry. The tour of duty of two other quartermasters and one adjutant will occur during the current year; five regimental quartermasters will complete their four years during 1888; six adjutants and five quartermasters during 1889; eighteen adjutants and five quartermasters during 1890, and fifteen adjutants and twenty-two quartermasters during 1891:

Cavalry.

1st Regiment.—1st Lieut. R. P. P. Wainwright, Adjt., Oct. 1, '86; 1st Lieut. J. G. Galbraith, R. Q. M., April 1, '87.
2d Regiment.—1st Lieut. C. B. Schofield, Adjt., May 1, '86; 1st Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, R. Q. M., April 1, '87.
3d Regiment.—1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie, R. Q. M., Nov. 22, '84; 1st Lieut. J. T. Dickman, Adjt., Nov. 7, '86.
4th Regiment.—1st Lieut. James Parker, R. Q. M., May 1, '87; 1st Lieut. J. B. Erwin, Adjt., June 17, '86.
5th Regiment.—1st Lieut. Francis Michler, Adjt., March 11, '87; 1st Lieut. Robert London, R. Q. M., March 11, '87.
6th Regiment.—1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig, Adjt., Nov. 1, '86; 1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo, R. Q. M., March 31, '87.
7th Regiment.—1st Lieut. L. R. Hare, Adjt., Aug. 14, '86; 1st Lieut. W. W. Robinson, Jr., R. Q. M., Nov. 7, '83.
8th Regiment.—1st Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, Adjt., March 31, '87; 1st Lieut. Q. O'M. Gillmore, R. Q. M., July 5, '86.
9th Regiment.—1st Lieut. J. F. Guilfoyle, Adjt., Jan. 8, '85; 1st Lieut. C. W. Taylor, R. Q. M., Feb. 12, '85.
10th Regiment.—1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Adjt., Sept. 24, '83; 1st Lieut. G. H. Grierson, R. Q. M., April 22, '87.

Artillery.

1st Regiment.—1st Lieut. H. L. Harris, Adjt., April 15, '87; 1st Lieut. J. S. Oyster, R. Q. M., May (not known yet), '87.
2d Regiment.—1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, R. Q. M., May 5, '87; 1st Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, Adjt., March 28, '85.
3d Regiment.—1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, R. Q. M., May 1, '87; 1st Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, Adjt., May 1, '87.
4th Regiment.—1st Lieut. Wm. Ennis, Adjt., April 1, '87; 1st Lieut. C. P. Miller, R. Q. M., March 31, '87.
5th Regiment.—1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, R. Q. M., April 15, 87; 1st Lieut. W. B. McCallum, Adjt., April 15, '87.

Infantry.

1st Regiment.—1st Lieut. F. H. Edmunds, Adjt., April 20, '86; 1st Lieut. L. H. Strother, R. Q. M., May 11, '87.
2d Regiment.—1st Lieut. A. R. Egbert, R. Q. M., March 8, '87; 1st Lieut. John Kinzie, Adjt., March 8, '87.
3d Regiment.—1st Lieut. F. W. Roe, Adjt., March 26, '85; 1st Lieut. Fred Thies, R. Q. M., April 16, '85.
4th Regiment.—1st Lieut. G. O. Webster, Adjt., Oct. 1, '86; 1st Lieut. H. E. Robinson, R. Q. M., Nov. 1, '83.
5th Regiment.—1st Lieut. O. F. Long, Adjt., March 31, '87; 1st Lieut. C. B. Thompson, R. Q. M., Oct. 14, '85.
6th Regiment.—1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, R. Q. M., March 1, '87; 1st Lieut. B. A. Byrne, Adjt., Nov. 1, '86.
7th Regiment.—1st Lieut. J. T. Van Orsdale, R. Q. M., June 1, '85; 1st Lieut. C. A. Worden, Adjt., Oct. 1, '85.
8th Regiment.—1st Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes, R. Q. M., May 20, '86; 1st Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, Adjt., May 20, '86.
9th Regiment.—1st Lieut. J. McB. Stembel, Adjt., June 15, '87; 1st Lieut. Geo. Palmer, R. Q. M., June 15, '87.
10th Regiment.—1st Lieut. J. R. Cranston, R. Q. M., May 7, '84; 1st Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, Adjt., Jan. 1, '85.
11th Regiment.—1st Lieut. Geo. Le R. Brown, R. Q. M., June 1, '86; 1st Lieut R. J. C. Irvine, Adjt., Sept. 5, '86.
12th Regiment.—1st Lieut. Fred. Von Schrader, R. Q. M., April 1, '87; 1st Lieut. R. K. Evans, Adjt., April 1, '87.
13th Regiment.—1st. Lieut. B. H. Gilman, R. Q. M., Sept. 1, '86; 1st Lieut. G. R. Cecil, Adjt., March 5, '87.
14th Regiment.—1st Lieut. J. A. Buchanan, Adjt., April 10, '86; 1st Lieut. R. T. Yeatman, R. Q. M., June 30, '86.
15th Regiment.—1st Lieut. G. K. McGunnegle, Adjt., Sept. 1, '86; 1st Lieut. T. F. Davis, R. Q. M., March 31, '87.
16th Regiment.—1st Lieut. Wm. Lassiter, R. Q. M., July 1, '85; 1st Lieut. S. W. Dunning, Adjt., April 26, '87.
17th Regiment.—1st Lieut. W. A. Mann, Adjt., Jan. 30, '85; 1st Lieut. Edw. Chynoweth, R. Q. M., April 1, '87.
18th Regiment.—1st Lieut. M. Leahy*, R. Q. M., March 31, 87; 1st Lieut. G. L. Turner, Adjt., Sept. 8, '86.
19th Regiment.—1st Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, Adjt., March 31, '87; 1st. Lieut. W. P. Evans, R. Q. M., July 1, '87.
20th Regiment.—1st Lieut. J. F. Huston, R. Q. M., June 30, '83; 1st Lieut. H. A. Greene, Adjt., Oct. 22, '86.
21st Regiment.—1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan, Adjt. March 15, '87; 1st Lieut. C. A. Williams, R. Q. M., March 25, '84.
22d Regiment.—1st Lieut. J. McA. Webster, R. Q. M., Sept. 1, '84; 1st Lieut. W. H. Kell, Adjt., Feb. 1, '87.
23d Regiment.—1st Lieut E. B. Bolton, Adjt., April 1, '86; 1st Lieut. J. R. Clagett, R. Q. M., June 9, '84.
24th Regiment.—1st Lieut. J. J. Brereton, Adjt., Aug. 1, '86; 1st Lieut. A. M. Palmer, R. Q. M., April 18, '87.
25th Regiment.—1st Lieut. George Andrews, Adjt., Aug. 17, '86; 1st Lieut. C. A. Devol, R. Q. M., April 1, '87.

* Just promoted captain.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPINION.

SOME of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic have been stirring up feeling in St. Louis because the President has been invited to attend the annual reunion of the Grand Army in that city, the ground of objection to extending him this courtesy being his veto of the Dependent Pension bill. Gen. Sherman has taken occasion to write a letter of advice on the subject to some members of the Grand Army, in which he says: "He may visit any fort or ship, where the National flag will be lowered to manifest respect to him and his office, and should a foreign ship fail to do him full honors, none will be so quick to resent an insult as the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who perilled life and limb to make that flag respected at home and abroad. The idea of his being insulted, much less endangered, should he be on the stand alongside of our Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Fairchild, when the Grand Army is passing in review, seems to me monstrous. I think I know the Iowa boys too well to believe such a thing possible. Brave men are never ungenerous and the Iowa soldiers are brave men. I know it, of knowledge acquired in battle, and I will pledge my life that no Iowa soldier will do so unmanly an act, and should Mr. Cleveland accept the invitation, which I hope he will, to attend the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic at St. Louis on Sept. 28 next, I will stand by his side or march past in the ranks of Ransom Post, as may be ordered by Gen. Fairchild."

Gen. Sherman also says: "Instead of the Grand Army of the Republic meeting only in the loyal States of 1861, I am in favor of their meeting hereafter at Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Richmond, following the example of our Armies in the war for the Union."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

EXTRAORDINARY preparations are being perfected for the meeting of the Army of the Potomac Society at Saratoga, June 22 and 23. In addition to the orders from the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Hill, ordering the 69th Regiment, of New York, and the 14th, of Brooklyn, to act as escort to the Army of the Potomac Society, and for which the State has appropriated the sum of $7,000, the president of the society, Gen. McMahon, has received official notice that the veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will attend, leaving New York by boat on the evening of June 21, and join in the grand escort of the society.

The Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, M. O. L. L. of the U. S., having been invited byt he Society of the Army of the Potomac to be present at the annual reunion at Saratoga, Wednesday and Thursday, June 22 and 23, the itinerary of the trip will be as follows: Leave Broad street station, Penna. R. R., Tuesday June 21, at 2.30 P. M.; leave New York via People's Line, foot of Canal street, North River, at 6 P. M., arriving at Saratoga early Wednesday morning.

Headquarters, Congress Hall, Saratoga. The programme at Saratoga, as announced by the officers of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, will be as follows:

Wednesday, June 22.—11 A. M., Corps meetings in the Town Hall; 2 P. M., Business meeting of the Society at the Casino; 8 P. M., Public meeting, oration, and poem. Welcome by the mayor. Orator, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. Poet, Wallace Bruce. Thursday, June 23.—Excursion to Mount McGregor and other points of interest; 5.30 P. M., Banquet at Congress Hall. Price to members of the Society including wine, $3.

Transportation.—Special rates will be advertised at all the stations in the State of New York, which will be about one half the usual fare. From New York City by the Hudson River and West Shore Roads, Excursion $5. Tickets may be had at any of the offices of the Road. Members desiring to attend, must apply at once to the Secretary for the necessary certificate to be shown at the station of departure. Excursion rates will be good from June 20 to July 2. By arrangement with the Trunk lines members and their families can purchase tickets at full rates at any points as far west as Pittsburg, and not South of Washington, and obtain return tickets at one-third of the usual rate.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT FT. CUSTER AND THE CUSTER MONUMENT.

MEMORIAL DAY at Fort Custer has been appropriately observed each year since John Buford Post of the G. A. R. was organized by Post Chaplain Macomber in 1881. On last year and the present the exercises were carried out under more favorable circumstances than ever, principally because we have in Gen. N. A. M. Dudley a commanding officer who takes great pleasure in doing all in his power to make such an occasion a success. The members of John Buford Post were happy in securing the services of Rev. Dr. Smith, pastor of the First M. E. Church, of Helena, Department Chaplain G. A. R., as orator of the day. In view of all that was to be done on Memorial Day, it was thought best to have the oration delivered on Sabbath, P. M. Seats were arranged in front of the band stand. The command was paraded and marched to and formed in a hollow square about the stand, facing inward. Music was furnished by our excellent 1st Cavalry band. Orders were read, and an address of welcome by Commander Price. Prayer was offered by Chaplain Macomber. Music again by band. Speaker was introduced by the commander and delivered the memorial oration, which was highly appreciated by all. Dr. Smith is a pleasant gentleman socially and a fine speaker, and not only the comrades, but all who listened to him, would be delighted to see and hear him again.

At the close of the oration the band played "America," and the benediction was pronounced by the chaplain. At 8 o'clock Dr. Smith preached to an appreciative audience in the post chapel.

On Memorial Day the entire military garrison of the post was turned out in full dress, and commanded by General Dudley in person. The post of the Grand Army and N. A. M. Dudley Camp of the Sons of Veterans and the boys of the post schools were formed in column in front of the post hall and by Commander Price marched to the front and centre of the military battalion, and received by General Dudley with a salute from the command. An ambulance, decorated with the stars and stripes, containing the girls of the school, with their teacher, followed closely behind the marching column, also other ambulances and teams with the families of the garrison.

The column proceeded to the post cemetery, where the beautiful ritual service of the Grand Army was gone through with—being divided between Commander Price, Department Chaplain Smith and Post Chaplain Macomber.

The floral wreaths and garlands were then placed upon the graves by the comrades and the children. Minute guns were fired while the column was en route for the cemetery, and beautiful and appropriate music was rendered by the 1st Cavalry Band. The firing salute at the cemetery was given by Cos. E and C, 3d Infantry, commanded by Lieuts. Cole and Kalk. The taps were sounded by the buglers and the memorial service was ended.

The column was then marched back in the same order to the parade ground, where Commander Price, in behalf of the Post of the Grand Army, thanked General Dudley for making it possible for us to celebrate Memorial Day in such grand style.

It has been our custom each year to send at least a delegation to the Custer battlefield. Some difficulty is experienced at such times, as the Little Horn River is quite sure to be swollen at this season of the year, because of the melting snow in the mountains. It was reported too high to ford at this time, but a few of us determined to try. We mounted and started out. Arriving at the river we found by climbing our saddles we could "pass over dry shod," which we did, and proceeded to the Custer Monument, held appropriate service there and also at Lieut. Crittenden's grave, and leaving our floral tribute we again mounted and rode over to the Reno field, four miles beyond the Custer Monument, giving our guest, the Rev. Dr. Smith, a grand opportunity to view the whole field of that bloody operation. We then forded the Little Horn River near the point where Reno crossed in his retreat before the Indians, and we had a delightful ride down the valley, where so short a time since the bloodthirsty savage held sway, but now peaceably possessed by the Crow Indians, living, many of them, in comfortable cabins and working their small farms, giving it quite an air of civilization. We all returned to the garrison feeling that we had done our parts as best we could in celebrating the festival of our noble dead.

J. H. M.

REPAIRS TO THE "HARTFORD."

THE Steam Engineering Department, says the Vallejo *Chronicle*, has a large force of men at work on the *Hartford*, disconnecting the vessel's machinery. All the outside planking of the vessel, from the coppers up to the port sill streak, will have to be stripped off and renewed. The rigging had to be removed from the masts, and the latter will have to be taken out and repaired. The engines will have to be taken out and thoroughly overhauled, and the boilers will be replaced by new ones. The engine is the same one that was put in when the vessel was first built, and when thoroughly overhauled it can be used again. The new derrick, which has double the lifting capacity of any derrick on this coast, will be tried for the first time in lifting out the engine, boilers and masts from the *Hartford*. The gun deck will be taken out and replaced by a new one, as will the forecastle and poop decks. The batteries, spergaton and port sill streaks will have to be replaced. The same may be said of the poop deck beams and knees. They are the ones originally put in and have seen nearly 30 years of service.

Around the quarter gallery the planking is dropping and will have to be renewed. To facilitate the work of repair all of the furniture is being removed from the vessel and stored on shore. Much of the original furniture is still fit for use. Some of it, however, was taken in the joiner's shop where it is being repaired. On the berth deck the ward room will have to be reconstructed. The partitions of the sick bay have been taken out for renewal, the staterooms of the officers need repairing, and a general overhauling will be given to that part of the vessel. On the gun deck above the admiral's and captain's staterooms have been taken out, and they will be reconstructed. The ship's boats are in the boatshops undergoing repairs. To take out the boiler, the boiler hatches will have to be removed. The work of reconstruction is done under the immediate supervision of Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster.

SUNDAY INSPECTION OF U. S. A.

A PROMINENT member of the Baltimore clergy writes to the Baltimore *Sun* as follows:

"It will be noted that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which has just closed its sittings in Omaha, has affirmed the position of the Baltimore clergy on the Sunday inspection of the United States Army. I am satisfied that every religious body in the United States would do likewise upon an intelligent review of the case. . . .

"The person who moves the War Department will move a Colossus, and more than one hardship, perhaps more than one head may be broken before what seems so inert a mass will move in the direction desired. If you were to send a printed petition to Congress for a free Sunday to be signed at every post in the Army in triplicate, do you suppose you could get 1,000 or 10,000 enlisted men to appeal for their American rights? Soldiers are long-suffering and taciturn. And such a petition signed by citizens would roll to what magnitude? The vitality of this question can only be tested so; let officialism smother it as they may.

"I can but think that time is on the side of a Sunday holy, and that patience and kindness become those whom time and all the heavenly powers aid. And it must require time to uproot a system imbedded in the continuing custom of centuries. The burden of proof is upon us. Can we bear the burden with loving kindness and effectively? But no matter how kindly and patiently, still clearly and with all our strength arrayed? That pageantry and worldly occupations on Sunday are offensive to a large class of American Christians cannot be unknown. Desecrating the Sabbath may seem to the individual an insignificant matter when buried in frontier forests, but to have it enforced by wholesale, everywhere and always, and flaunted with all the publicity and force of authority, mayhap even of law, then there be Christians who recognize the blow, and if the blows rain, who is hurt? Not Christianity. And Calvin playing cards or Luther fiddling on the common may not settle officially the character of the American Sunday."

ARMY AND NAVY BASE BALL.

FORT MONROE, VA., June 14, 1887.

ONE of the closest base ball contests of this season, in these parts, was played here last Saturday by the clubs of the *Ossipee* and Artillery School. For years back it was the custom to have friendly games with the sailor boys, who, for want of practice, not pluck, were always easily defeated. Hence, little doubt existed as to the result of the last game, especially when Manager Ryan stated that the *Ossipees* had just returned from China and never played together. But a surprise soon awaited all, and not a very agreeable one to the school club, for their opponents batted with a vengeance, ran bases like deer and fielded faultlessly. Not wishing to part with their old laurels, especially under the eyes of their officers and other patrons of the club, the soldiers resolved to contest bitterly. Yet with their good batting (young Gallagher and A. Giacchetti having made home runs) and base running they would have lost the game but for the deceptive pitching of O'Hara and the good catching of "Old Reliable," W. Giacchetti.

All the officers, their ladies and friends, and numbers of strangers closely watched this exciting game, umpired by Lieut. Rodman and resulting 11 to 10 in favor of the Artillery School.

The officers attend school from 9.30 to 11.30. The evening drill consists of mechanical manœuvres from 4.15 to 5.45.

About 1,000 "International Travelling Agents" are holding a business meeting at the Hygeia Hotel to-day. To-morrow they will visit the fort, Hampton and Newport News.

On the Chesapeake, at Buckroe, a few miles north of the fort, a new hotel is to be commenced at once, the C. and O. R. R. having decided to extend the terminus of their road to Buckroe.

B. B.

THREE BATTALIONS FOR THE INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I AM informed that the three battalion organization for infantry will be brought up early in the next session of Congress, and will be supported by influential and strong members.

It was killed before by officers of the Army having so many amendments to recommend that Congress could not tell what we wanted. As honorable men we should rejoice at benefits conferred on others, even if we do not personally share in them. The bill as I am informed is to read "that promotions to majorities, captains, and 1st lieutenants is to be from relative rank in the line of the Army." Officers to have the right to decline.

The cavalry and artillery surely cannot find fault with that. Both these arms of service have now the three battalion organization, and it is absolutely a military necessity for the infantry.

This bill will certainly equalize promotion in the three arms of the Service, and give worthy officers their long hoped for promotion.

Lineal rank for lieutenants in their own arm of the Service would be a most just measure to advocate, even if they had to pay their own transportation. I understand that to be the only plea against this becoming law. GRUBA.

GENERAL SHERIDAN AS A FARMER.

GENERAL PHIL SHERIDAN is, although it is not generally known, an Ohio farmer. Many years ago an uncle of his, John Miner, purchased the "Pigeon Roost" farm in Ohio and settled there. Having made a small payment on the land he set to work clearing and raising crops, but the land was poor. Sickness and the death of his wife after a long illness left John in bad financial shape. The mortgage became due, and the distressed old man, with his home full of children, was about to be sold out by the sheriff. Phil was then a lieutenant, I think, stationed in Oregon. Hearing from his brother at home how it was going with his uncle, he sent his small earnings (and it took it all) to the rescue, bought the land, telling his uncle to remain there as long as he lived, which he did for 17 years, without a cent of rent. The land was very cheap in that rough locality then, but since the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has tapped it on the southeast corner, making it one of the most desirable mining tracts in that township, worth not less than $150 per acre, the sympathetic, kind-hearted lieutenant of 30 years ago has lost nothing by his investment, besides the pleasant and gratifying thought of saving a home for his old uncle during his lifetime. The present tenant of "Pigeon Roost" farm is Billy Sharkey, the son of one of the veterans that followed the General up and down the Shenandoah Valley, and when a storm damaged his crops the General sent word to his agent not to charge him any cash rent if he had had bad luck. Little Phil is as generous as he is brave.—*Boston Budget.*

POTTER'S SELF-REGISTERING TARGET.

THE Fort Sidney *Telegraph* describes the self-registering target of Lieut. Potter as composed of 15 plates of iron arranged on four planes, the inner a bull's-eye. Around these are two other circles of four plates each, a little in advance, a hit on one of which counts four and on the other three. The remainder of the target is a square composed of six plates, a hit on which counts two. Four wires connect these 15 plates with the firing point.

In his system of indications the inventor has taken advantage of the possible mathematical combinations of the four shot values. These values are 2, 5, 4, 3, and these four figures are susceptible of just 15 different combinations, no two alike, and no more can possibly be made. They are as follows:

2 5 4 3.
2 5 4—2 5 3—2 4 3—5 4 3.
3—2 3—4 3—5 3.
2—5—4—2 5—2 4—5 4.

It is evident that the 15 plates of the target may be numbered each by one of these different combinations and each have a distinct number of its own. But more than this: four areas can be taken and numbered, respectively, the two wire, the five wire, the four wire and the three wire and they may be made to form pairs and groups of threes just as the figures two, three, four and five have been combined. This understood, it is easy to pass to circuits, meaning a wire running upon itself or to the point from which it started. It is, therefore, easy to see how four circuits may be combined to give 15 different indications as well as the four figures combined as above to give 15 different numbers. The four wires numbered respectively two, three, four and five are then taken together to each of the 15 plates of the target in succession and at each plate the particular wires corresponding to the number of that plate enter a key, or circuit breaker while the remaining wires pass by. It results from this, that when anyone of the 15 plates is struck its corresponding key is opened by the jar or shock of impact communicated by the bullet; instantly upon the opening of the circuit, however, the corresponding magnet in the indicator at the firing point is affected, and as the indication corresponds to the circuits opened the marksman knows at once where his shot is struck upon the face of the target.

A NEW SITE FOR NEWPORT BARRACKS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an article from the *Commercial Gazette*, Cincinnati, describing the visit of the Department Commander to select a new site at Newport Barracks. It says:

The owners of certain high hill-tops around Newport were the ones to grow nervous over the conduct of the river and not the military resident, who fears not an occasional wetting. It was these owners who engineered the bill for the sale of the old and purchase of the new. The military man engineereth not bills.

The General and staff, and the rest, took carriage and fled for the hill-tops in about the following order:

1. Land-owners, as guides.
2. State Senator.
3. Mayor of Newport.
4. Members of the Press.
5. Major-General and two aides.
6. U. S. Paymaster, with necessary funds.
7. One Major of artillery.
8. One Captain of artillery.
9. One Doctor of artillery.
10. One aged 1st Lieutenant of artillery, and one young 2d Lieutenant of artillery.
11. Party with scaling ladders.
12. Ladies—without whose presence nothing can ever be successfully accomplished.

It would be a "waste of raw material" to describe all the places to which the guides conducted the party; but it may be said without prejudice to the good city of Newport that it will take an immense amount of grading to shape anyone of its immediately surrounding hills into anything like a suitable site for a military post.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Errors Noted in the Infantry Company Competitions.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of 1st Lieutenant Wallis O. Clark, 12th U. S. Infantry, one of the three judges of the National Guard Company Competition during the National Encampment at Washington, for the list of errors noted in the movements of the companies competing. The list is compiled from the score sheets of two of the judges, Major Woodruff and Lieutenant Clark, those of the third judge, Lieutenant Evans, not being accessible.

The errors of the Muscatine Rifles do not appear in the table, the judges having given the score sheets to the captain of that company at the end of the drill week in Washington at his request.

The movements noted as "omitted" were either not attempted or performed out of their proper order and were scored zero.

The words "wrong movement," mean that the movement performed was recognized by the judges as an attempt to perform the required movement.

The word "cadence," means that at some time or other during a movement the regularity of clock work was introduced when not authorized by tactics or positively forbidden in orders. The rules governing the competition were as follows:

1. Movements will be executed in the order of arrangement given in the programme.
2. It is not to be understood that each movement in every case can be executed from the preceding one. The movements will be given and you are expected to use your own means to execute them.
3. Any movement passed will be marked "0" and cannot be taken up. Also any movement not executed will be marked "0."
4. The company will be marched upon the drill ground in single rank and formed in line fifteen yards in front of the Judges and reported to the senior officer of the Board.
5. Thirty minutes will be allowed to complete the programme (exclusive of inspection) from the time of notification by the Judges to proceed with the drill.
6. When marching, the distance passed over must be sufficiently great to enable the Judges to determine the proficiency of each command. In every instance the prescribed movement must be fully executed before passing to the next on the programme.

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Co. A, 1st Minn.—Parade rest, 1 slow; to the rear, clumsy; by the right and left flanks, from direct step, clumsy; march to the stacks and resume arms, poor line marching; several files lost step; only one half company obeyed "Take Arms."

Manual, generally slow; parade rest, 1 anticipated command; trail, 1 muzzle too far to front; fix bayonet, cadence; unfix bayonet, from order, cadence; arms port, irregular slope of pieces; load, irregular slope of pieces; recover, several anticipated command; aim, right oblique, poor volley; fire, at rear rank, wrong command; oblique fire, as rear rank, 1 anticipated command; recover, as rear rank, ragged; fire, lying down, cadence.

March in line and halt, poor line; wheel company from halt to right, captain halted company too soon; wheel company, marching, to left, poor wheel; execute right, or left, turn, opened out on outer flank; change file closers to opposite flank while marching, file closers did not close in at prep. com.; form column of fours to the front, second four made full wheel and on fixed pivot; change direction while in column of fours, pivots obliqued in at wheeling point; march column of fours to the rear, did not cover in file; form column of fours, and then company line to the front in double time, captain first gave wrong command and lost time before correcting it; to break obstacles, break fours from side of guide and reform company, wrong command; form columns of twos, too much distance; form column of files, too much distance; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, skipped; oblique in line and resume direct march, crowded in ranks.

Right shoulder, disturbed line; trail, disturbed line; arms port, disturbed line; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, double time disturbed line; crowded; accidental discharge; 1 wrong command; fired only twice. Lacked precision throughout drill.

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8th Separate Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Stack arms, 1 stack fell; right and left hand salutes, by the numbers, wrong command, ragged; facings, to the right and left, 1 slow; about face, clumsy; by file, right dress, several files kept eyes to front; march to the stacks and resume arms, several files lost step; talking in ranks.

Manual, generally slow; attention, wrong command; unfix bayonet, from order, 1 slow; arms port, irregular slope; 1 slow; secure, ragged; ready, wrong command; fire, lying down, several anticipated command.

March in line and halt, no guide given; wheel company, marching to left, pivot took too short a step; execute right, or left, turn, opened out. Wrong guide; change file closers to opposite flank while marching, file closers slow closing in; form line on the right, or left, files halted ahead of line; form column of twos, did not cover. Too much distance; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, crowded.

Right shoulder, disturbed line; trail, disturbed line; arms port, disturbed line; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, irregular slope of pieces at load; one-half of movement executed in quick time; poor line; fired in wrong direction retiring; ragged; place column in march and change direction at the same time, wrong command; halt column and form line to left, dressed to wrong flank; march column to the rear, wrong command; form column of fours, right in front, wrong movement; form column of platoons in double time, guide 2d pl. slow taking place; form column of fours, from column of platoons, in double time, too much distance. Lacked precision throughout drill. *Omitted.*—No. 7, school of the soldier; Nos. 23, 24, and 26, manual; Nos. 2, 8, 9, and 14, school of the company; Nos. 9, 10, and 11, movement by platoon.

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Attuck Guards, Richmond, Va. (colored.)—Stack arms, awkward "stack;" right and left hand salutes, by the numbers, counted aloud: ragged; by the right and left flanks, from direct step, files lost distance; by file, right dress, executed "right dress;" pass from quick to double time and the reverse, command for Double Time given when wrong foot was planted; march to the stacks and resume arms, marching bad; beat time with foot; did not "take arms" at command.

Manual, generally ragged; considerable talking in ranks during execution; ready, wrong command; fire kneeling, ordered from ready; fire, lying down, ordered from carry; resumed carry on rising; off's. and f. c's. remained standing.

March in line and halt, poor line; wheel company from halt to right, movable pivot. Wrong command. Poor wheel, Capt. did not step back from flank to dress company; wheel company, marching, to left, executed wrong movement; execute right, or left, to turn, opened out; form column of fours and halt, too much distance between set of fours; change file closers to opposite flank while marching, wrong movement; form line towards file closers, wrong movement; oblique in column of fours and resume direct march, did not cover.

Form column of platoons, left in front, without halting, wrong command. Lacked precision throughout drill. *Omitted.*—No. 6, school of the soldier; No. 26, manual; Nos. 11-18 and No. 20, school of the company; Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 8, marching in line; Nos. 2-11, movement by platoon.

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State Guard, Virginia (colored.)—Right and left hand salutes, by the numbers, ragged; mark time, out of step; change step, awkward; to the rear, awkward; by file, right dress, executed "right dress;" march to the stacks and resume arms, captain dropped sword; slow unfixing bayonets.

Manual, generally ragged; fire, as rear rank, wrong command; oblique fire, as rear rank, wrong command; fire, lying down, wrong command.

Wheel company from halt to right, poor wheel; form line on the right, or left, halted ahead of line; form column of twos, too much distance; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, wrong movement.

Advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, 1 wrong command; about face to retire company; moved column fours by the right flank; fired but once; halt column and form line to left, wrong movement; form column of platoons to the front while marching, wrong movement. Lacked precision throughout drill. *Omitted.*—No. 3, school of the soldier; Nos. 4-13, 28, and 29, manual; Nos. 1, 4-11, and 13, school of the company; No. 1, marching in line; Nos. 1, 4, and 5, movement by platoon.

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Volunteer Southrons, Vicksburg, Miss.—Stack arms, 1 stack awkward; about face, 1 slow; change step, disturbed step of company; march to the stacks and resume arms, two files changed guns at take.

Support, 1 slow; attention, wrong command; secure, 1 slow; aim, right oblique, wrong command; aim, left oblique, wrong command; fire by file, cadence; carry, from fire, cadence in loading; fire, as rear rank, cadence in loading; oblique fire, as rear rank, cadence in loading; fire kneeling, cadence in loading; fire, lying down, cadence; several cartridge boxes unbuttoned.

Form line towards file closers, file closers did not close in at proper time; form line on the right, or left, some fours wheeled on fixed pivot; form column of fours, and then company line to the front in double time, two files held left arms rigid in double time; form column of twos, too much distance; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, several fours did not resume direct march at proper time causing company to open out coming front into line.

Right shoulder, disturbed line; trail, disturbed line; arms port, disturbed line; advance to double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, loaded by the numbers; 1 wrong command; 1 poor volley; form line on the right, some fours wheeled on a fixed pivot. *Omitted.*—No. 7, school of the soldier.

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Co. A, 1st Virginia (Richmond Grays.)—Stack arms, 3 wrong commands; parade rest, 2 slow; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, wrong movement.

Manual, generally ragged; order, toes of several pieces not touching toes of boots; attention, two files slow; secure, 1 slow; load, cadence; ready, ragged; aim, wrong command; recover, wrong command; aim, right oblique, wrong command; aim, left oblique, wrong command; fire, as rear rank, wrong command; oblique fire, as rear rank, wrong command; recover, as rear rank, wrong command; fire kneeling, several individual errors; fire, lying down, cadence.

March in line and halt, poor line; wheel company from halt to right, wrong command. Lost step; wheel company, marching, to left, wrong command; execute right or left, turn, wrong command; form column of files, too much distance between files; being in line in single rank, form double rank, too much distance between fours; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, wrong movement. Moved in quick time; oblique in line and resume direct march, wrong movement.

Right shoulder, crowded in ranks; trail, crowded in ranks; arms port, crowded in ranks; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, double time disturbed line; slow loading; talking in ranks; file closers ordered to rear; fired to wrong front; several anticipated commands; place column in march and change direction at the same time, 1 platoon made poor wheel; march column to the rear, captain gave command platoons right about, march (see Tactics, par. 266); form column of platoons to the front while marching, executed movement from halt. Lacked precision in many movements. *Omitted.*—No. 7, school of the soldier; No. 12, school of the company.

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Governor's Guard, N. C.—Right and left hand salutes, by the numbers, wrong command with numbers; about face, files unsteady; mark time, knees not straightened; change step, very awkward; to the rear, officers changed; by the right and left flanks, from direct step, too much distance; by file, right dress, dressed ahead of line; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, arms rigid in D. T.; march to the stacks and resume arms, slow taking arms; captain sheathed sword.

Manual, generally ragged; support, 1 slow; charge bayonet, several points too high; load, cadence; aim, right oblique, guide in ranks, W. C.; aim, left oblique, wrong command; fire, as rear rank, wrong command; poor volley; oblique fire, as rear rank, wrong command; recover, as rear rank, wrong command, 3 discharges; rise, ragged.

Wheel company from halt to right, mov. pivot. Crowded. Guide carried arms; form column of twos, too much distance, being in single rank, form double rank, executed from column of fours; column of four, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, wrong movement.

Trail, time called. Lacked precision throughout drill. *Omitted.*—No. 2, school of the soldier; No. 32, manual; No. 8, school of the company.

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Louisiana Rifles.—Right and left hand salutes, by the numbers, ragged; to the rear, awkward; by file, right dress, captain in wrong place; march to the stacks and resume arms, error left stack.

Manual, slow; carry, several slow; parade rest, several slow; unfix bayonet, from order, cadence; load, cadence; aim, right oblique, wrong command; aim, left oblique, wrong command; fire by file, cadence; carry, from fire, cadence; fire, as rear rank, cadence in loading; oblique fire, as rear rank, wrong command; fire, lying down, cadence.

March in line and halt, poor line; execute right, or left, turn, opened out on flank opposite guide; change file closers to opposite flank while marching, file closers did not close in at prep. command; form column of fours to the front, second four made full wheel and on fixed pivot; form line on right, or left, several fours halted ahead of line; to pass obstacle, break fours from side of guide, and reform company, broke from wrong side; form column of twos, crowded; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, wrong command.

Advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, double time dis-

turbed line; 2 wrong commands; 2 poor volleys; move-by platoons, time called. Lacked precision and marching time slow.

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Co. C, 2d Conn.—Stack arms, awkward stacking; no command for loose pieces; talking in ranks; came on ground in double ranks, contrary to rule; about face, unsteady; change step, very awkward; by the right and left flanks, from direct step, very awkward; by file, right dress, guide only advanced; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, commenced march on wrong foot; ragged; march to the stacks and resume arms, marching very poor; movements by fours poor.

[Omitted the next 50 movements; this was due to the the captain turning two pages for one, but the rules of the competition would not allow him to take up movements once passed.]

Column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, straggled. Opened out. Ahead of line.

Right shoulder, disturbed line; trail, disturbed line; halt column and form line to left, wrong command; form column of platoons, left in front, without halting, wrong movement; march column to the rear, wrong command; form column of fours, right in front, guide wrong side of column; too much distance between fours; form column of fours, from column of platoons, in double time, guide wrong side of column; too much distance between platoons on uniting in col. Lacked precision throughout drill. *Omitted.*—B, marching in line; Nos. 2, 9, and 10, movement by platoon.

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Co. C, 1st Batt., N. J.—Stack arms, slow obeying stack, awkward stacking; right and left hand salutes, by the numbers, wrong command, no numbers; about face, wrong command; by file, right dress, only one file to front; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, commenced march on wrong foot; march to the stacks and resume arms, extra commands, awkward.

Manual, generally ragged; support, 1 slow; fix bayonet, several points too high; unfix bayonet, from order, executed from carry; aim, wrong command; aim, right oblique, wrong command; aim, left oblique, wrong command; fire by file, continued firing after command to cease; fire, as rear rank, wrong command; oblique fire, as rear rank, wrong command; fire kneeling, 3 wrong commands; fire, lying down, wrong command; cadence.

March in line and halt, wrong command; wheel company from halt to right, wrong command. Poor wheel; wheel company, marching to left, wrong command; execute right, or left, turn, opened out badly; change file closers to opposite flank while marching, wrong command. File closers did not close in at proper time; march column of fours to the rear, wheeled about by fours towards file closers: form line on the right or left, fours halted ahead of line; form column of fours and then company line to the front in double time, no guide given; to pass obstacle, break fours from side of guide, and reform company, wrong command. File closers in front.

Advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, came to kneel from ready; poor dress; 5 wrong commands; place column in march and change direction at the same time, wrong command; halt column and form line to left, wrong command; poor dress; no halt; form column of platoons, left in front, without halting, extra command; march column to rear; wrong command; form column of fours, right in front, ragged; too much distance; form column of platoons in double time, ragged; no guide given; form column of platoons to the front while marching, executed from halt; reform company, bring it to place rest, and report to judges, wrong command. Lacked precision throughout drill. *Omitted.*—No. 10, school of the company; No. 8, movement by platoon.

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Washington Light Infantry.—Stack arms, slow stacking; by the right and left flanks, from direct step, 1 file awkward; by file, right dress, dressed ahead of line; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, arms rigid in double time.

Unfix bayonet, from order, cadence; support, from right shoulder, 3 files slow; load, cadence; aim, 1 file slow; aim, right oblique, word "company" left out of command; aim, left oblique, word "company" left out of command; fire by file, cadence; fire, as rear rank, cadence in loading; oblique fire, as rear rank, wrong command; recover, as rear rank, 1 slow; fire kneeling, 1 slow; rise, 1 slow; fire, lying down, cadence in loading and firing.

Change file closers to opposite flank while marching, executed from halt; to pass obstacle, break fours from side of guide and reform company, error guide; form column of twos, too much distance; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, did not keep dressed in sets of fours moving in double time.

Right shoulder, disturbed line; trail, disturbed line; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges—then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, 2 slow aiming; wrong command; several poor volleys; considerable muttering in ranks at mistakes of captain; form column of platoons, left in front, without halting, command forward omitted; reform company, bring it to place rest, and report to judges, omitted place rest. *Omitted.*—No. 6, school of the soldier; No. 9, school of the company; No. 3, marching in line.

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Toledo Cadets.—Parade rest, wrong command; fix bayonet, cadence; unfix bayonet, from order, cadence; right shoulder, pieces too vertical; load, cadence; aim, wrong command; fire by file, cadence; carry, from fire, wrong command; fire, as rear rank, cadence, 2 stepped off with left foot; oblique fire, as rear rank, cadence; recover, as rear rank, 3 discharges; fire kneeling, cadence; rise, cadence; fire, lying down, cadence; counted time aloud in all loadings, etc.

March in line and halt, poor dress; wheel company marching to left, poor dress; form line towards file closers, formed away from file closers; to pass obstacle, break fours from side of guides, and reform company, too much distance taken by fours in rear; form column of twos, too much distance between sets of twos; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, left arms rigid in double time.

Trail, 1 slow; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges—then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, load, cadence in loading; 3 wrong commands; poor dress; fired in wrong direction retiring; talking in ranks; form column of platoons to the right, chief 1st platoon error; halt column and form line to left, talking in ranks; form column of platoons in double time, poor dress; reform company, bring it to place rest, and report to judges, did not reform company in tactical sense; wheeled into line. *Omitted.*—Nos. 5 and 10, school of the soldier; No. 9, school of the company.

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Washington Cadet Corps.—Right and left hand salutes, by the numbers, many hands did not point even approximately in direction of feet; facings, to the right and left, very awkward; about face, much unsteadiness; mark time, advanced feet too far; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, arms rigid in double time.

Manual, generally ragged; support, 1 slow; attention, 3 slow; secure, 1 slow; load, cadence; aim, right oblique, word "company" left out of command, cadence; aim, left oblique, word "company" left out of command; fire, as rear rank, cadence in loading; oblique fire, as rear rank, wrong command; recover, as rear rank, ragged; fire kneeling, ragged, poor volley; fire, lying down, cadence.

March in line and halt, poor dressing; wheel company from halt to right, wrong movement; wheel company, marching, to left, wrong movement; change file closers to opposite flank while marching, wrong command; form line towards file closers, crowded on uniting in line; march column of fours to the rear, wheeled about by fours towards file closers; form column of fours, and then company line to the front in double time, executed in quick time; form column of twos, executed right by twos, left in front; form fours, several individual errors; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front, double time, wrong movement.

Advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, wrong command for aiming, one-half of movement omitted; place column in march and change direction at the same time, time called. Lacked precision throughout drill. *Omitted.*—Nos. 9 and 26, manual; Nos. 8 and 12, school of the company.

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Indianapolis Light Infantry.—Stack arms, 1 stack fell; right and left hand salutes, by the numbers, 1 slow; facings, to the right and left, 1 awkward; by file, right dress, dressed ahead of line; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, double time disturbed, 1 dress; march to the stacks and resume arms, arms rigid in marching.

Manual, generally too slow; support, 1 slow; attention, wrong command; charge bayonet, several points too high; unfix bayonet, from order, cadence; support, from right shoulder, 1 slow; secure, 4 slow; load, cadence; recover, 1 slow; aim, right oblique, word "company" left out of command; aim, left oblique, word "company" left out of command; fire by file, cadence; fire, as rear rank, cadence; oblique fire, as rear rank, cadence in loading; recover, as rear rank, cadence; 1 slow; fire kneeling, cadence; fire, lying down, cadence.

Execute right, or left, turn, opened out on flank opposite guide; change file closers to opposite flank while marching, executed from halt; form column of fours to the front, wrong movement; form fours, slow; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, double time disturbed dress and step; oblique in line and resumed direct march, spread out in obliquing.

Advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges—then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, double time ragged, left hands carried too low, poor volley, fired in wrong direction in retiring, and only once; form column of platoons to the right, slow; place column in march and change direction at the same time, poor marching of platoons; halt column and form line to left, 2d platoon lost distance, 1 file did not halt at command; form column of platoons, left in front, without halting, guide of left platoon moved at wrong time; form line on the right, rear fours moved beyond place in line; form column of platoons to the front while marching, 2d platoon made ragged oblique; reform company, bring it to place rest, and report to judges, poor dressing.

We shall publish the record of the remaining companies in the next number of the JOURNAL.

CREEDMOOR SCORES.

THE Second Qualification and Marksman's Badge Match was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, June 11. The weather was perfect, but a strong, tricky breeze blowing from 1 to 2 o'clock, was very trying to the competitors, who, however, made good scores. The attendance was large, about 200 men being present, of whom 150 succeeded in securing a qualifying score. The following made 42 or over and thereby became sharpshooters and are entitled to a silver bar, those marked * being the winners of the match:

	Co.	Regt.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Tot.
*G. W. Merritt	B	7th	22	23	45
*J. D. Burtis		17th Sep. Co.	22	22	44
*J. D. Foot	F	7th	19	24	43
*W. A. Stokes	I	23d	20	23	43
*W. A. Robinson	A	23d	20	23	43
*J. T. Hull	F	23d	21	22	43
*C. W. Thom	F	7th	22	21	43
*C. L. Kelly	C	69th	22	21	43
*G. F. Hamlin	I	23d	23	20	43
W. C. Holmes	B	23d	19	23	42
F. L. Holmes	I	23d	20	22	42
F. S. Kennedy	F	7th	20	22	42
Geo. Ball	F	23d	20	22	42
F. W. Singleton	I	23d	20	22	42
C. C. Brown	I	7th	21	21	42
W. J. Underwood	H	7th	21	21	42
D. Bacon	K	7th	22	20	42

Next matches June 18 and July 4.

J. MANZ, JR., Asst. Secretary, N. R. A.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

COMPANY G, 7th Regiment, Capt. James C. Abrams commanding, at its June meeting on Friday, the 10th, unanimously elected Private Robert M. Dunn to be 8th corporal. Captain Abrams has appointed H. H. Spelman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of First Sergeant Snevily, a lawyer by profession, who has made a perfect record for eight years, both on drills and parades, and is deservedly popular. As a mark of appreciation of the services rendered to Co. G by 1st Lieut. E. Graham Haight, recently resigned on account of private business, he was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain, the gift of the company, at the June meeting, by Sergt. Spelman in behalf of the company, and Lieut. Haight feelingly responded. Lieut. Haight was a member of the company twenty years, and an officer for half that time. He was a first-class drillmaster and a good tactition. The members of Co. G expect to qualify seventy marksmen at Creedmoor. They will go into camp at Peekskill with about 85 to 90 men.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. E. A. McAlpin.

ON account of severe pressure of business Col. E. A. McAlpin, of the 71st, on June 13 sent in his resignation. At the present stage of progress of the regiment this is rather a hard blow. No doubt a worthy successor to the colonel can be found without going outside the regiment, but still in an organization where there have been so many changes, and which passed through so many troubles for a number of years the loss of a good commander, or even a fair commander, cannot fail to have a detrimental effect. Col. McAlpin, was elected Colonel, Jan. 12, 1885, and did some energetic work until of late the illness of his father compelled him to remain away from the regiment a great deal, and as in all cases where the legitimate head of a concern is wanting, things did not go on as well as they should. Col. McAlpin is a wealthy man, and one of the great McAlpin tobacco firm. He entered the 7th regiment, (Co. G), Nov. 28, 1869, became corporal, June 20, 1873, entered the 71st, Jan. 29, 1874, was made captain, May 13, 1875, and major, 1875. This position he resigned April, 1881, and became captain of Co. A, 7th regiment, June 15 of the same year. He resigned from military life, March 15, 1882, and remained away from it until made colonel of the 71st, Jan. 12, 1885.

At last accounts Col. McAlpin, 71st Regt., N. Y., had not sent his papers in reference to his resignation to Albany, but was expected to forward them daily. An election for colonel will probably be held before the regiment goes to camp, and it is thought that Lieut.-Col. Fred. Kopper will be the successor of Col. McAlpin. The proposed parade of the regiment on July 4, in the celebration at Harlem, has been abandoned.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The Philadelphia *Press* describes the scene where sixty boys in military uniform, whose sightless eyes were blind to the sunlight which trickled through the leaves of the trees above their heads, and who could not recognize the faces of the friends and kinsmen who surrounded them, marched and drilled recently in the grounds of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind with the precision of veterans. The drilling of the cadets is a feature of this institution, and it is an original feature, to which there is none similar in this country. The patience, the study, and time spent upon this branch of instruction presents a reward in the improved bearing of the little soldiers, and in the health which the exercise gives them.

Commissions have been received at 1st Brigade Headquarters for John J. Ryan, I. R. P., 69th N. Y., and 2d Lieut. Stephen W. Merritt, Co. B, 7th N. Y.

Commissary Richard Deeves, who resigned from the 12th regiment recently, has received his honorable discharge.

Sergt. Francis J. McGee, was elected 2d Lieut. in Co. G, 69th Regt., Harry Ely, Captain, Co. C, 9th Regt., and Sergt. Frank Goldin, 2d Lieut., same company.

Col. W. Seward, Jr., of the 9th New York, has asked for a leave from June 15 to Aug. 1.

The 7th, 9th, 22d and 71st Regiments Uniformed Veteran Corps will leave New York on next Thursday on the steamboat *Pilgrim* for Boston, to participate in the Bunker Hill anniversary celebration, to be held on June 17 and 18, and to attend the annual meeting of the National Veteran Association.

Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Gen. Fairchild, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, visited Brooklyn on Tuesday as the guest of Grant Post 327 of that city, reviewed a parade of veterans from the Oxford Club in the evening, and afterwards attended a reception in the armory.

The Gate City Guard, of Atlanta, Ga., have abandoned their proposed extensive trip through Europe because the English Government refuses to allow the members of the organization to pass through England with their uniforms and arms.

On June 6 the 9th Regt. went to Creedmoor for rifle practice, and orders were, as usual, given for no one to leave the range. Q. M. Sergt. R. Weiss with several privates, however, eluded the guard and got through the fence and went to a hotel near by to have a little enjoyment. On the return of the runaways they were captured, and Major Bartlett made an example of Q. M. Sergt. Weiss by ripping off his chevrons and reducing him to the ranks in the presence of the regiment.

NEW JERSEY.

S. O. 8, JUNE 13, Hdqrs. Division National Guard of New Jersey, directs the 1st Brigade, N. G., S. N. J., Major-Gen. J. W. Plume commanding, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th Regiments, 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions and the Gatling Gun Co., of Elizabeth, (Drake's Zouaves), to go into camp at Sea Girt, N. J., from Monday, Aug. 22, to Saturday, Aug. 27, inclusive. The inspections of the brigade this year were very satisfactory, showing a high state of efficiency.

Gov. Green has issued an order calling the 1st Brigade into camp at Sea Girt on Monday, Aug. 22.

G. O. No. 3, N. G., S. N. J., contains instructions for the rifle practice of the season of 1887 on the range located upon the State Camp at Sea Girt. The 1st Brigade will practice during the week they are in camp. The following days are allotted to the 2d Brigade: August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Col. Geo. E. P. Howard, Division Staff, and Captain Delancy G. Walker, I. R. P., 6th Regiment, are detailed to such duty at the range during the season as may be assigned to them by the Insp.-Gen. of Rifle Practice, which they may consent to perform.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

IN special orders No. 18 from the Adjutant General's Office, N. G. P., Co. I, 4th Regiment, and Co. C, 8th Regiment, are ordered to be disbanded. The commanding officers are directed to turn over to the Department all State property, which includes uniforms, arms, equipments and moneys, and furnish the enlisted men with proper discharges when they have turned over the property that has been issued to them. It further directs that the unassigned infantry company at Chambersburg, Pa., Capt. John C. Gerbig, be assigned to the 8th Regiment, and hereafter be known and recognized as Co. C, 8th Regt.

The resignation of Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim, as commanding officer of the 1st Regiment, N. G. P., has been forwarded to general headquarters, and it is deemed probable that it will be accepted under the conditions presented by the colonel.

The cadets of the Pennsylvania State College marched through the rain with guns over their shoulders from State College to Camp Roberts, a distance of eight miles. The cadets are under the command of Lieut. S. S. Pague, U. S. A. The main object of the camp is to give the students an opportunity to experience actual camp life, so as to combine the practical with the theoretical. The students are deeply interested in the daily routine of guard mounting, battalion drill, dress parade and other tactics. Prizes amounting to $300 in gold are to be contended for.

MINNESOTA.

COLONEL BOBLETER, commanding the 2d Regiment, has designated the camp at Mankato Camp McGill, after the Governor of Minnesota. The regiment will be in camp for ten days from July 6. Col. Bobleter says: "The very substantial aid and encouragement the Minnesota National Guard now receives from the State obligates every officer and enlisted man in the 2d Regiment to attend the annual camps of instruction, even if he must do so at a personal sacrifice. The grand victory achieved by Co. D, 1st Regiment, Capt. Ed. Bean, at the recent national encampment at Washington, has brought the Minnesota National Guard into great prominence in every part of the United States—a fact we may justly be proud of—and the annual camp of instruction offers us the best opportunities to still further increase the efficiency of the Guard.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A COMPANY has been formed on Capitol Hill to be known as the Ordway Rifles, named after Gen. Albert Ordway, and will go into the District militia, July 1. The officers are Captain, Argyle Mackey: 1st lieut., Sherman James: 2d lieut., Martin M. Flannery; sergeants, Charles F. Ford, Harry James, Samuel Blandford, I. H. Johannus, and Norman Helf; corporals, Edward McCauley, John Stockett, Heath Southerland and Charles Homiller.

RHODE ISLAND.

AT the recent election of field officers for the 1st and 2d Regiments under the new Brigade formation, the following was the result: 1st Regiment—Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Thornton, to be colonel; Major Samuel T. Douglass, to be lieut. colonel, and ex-Capt. J. Albert Brown, to be major. 2d Regiment—Col. James Moran, to be colonel: James H. McCann, to be lieut.-colonel, and Capt. McPherson, to be major.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL DIMOND has announced his opposition to Chinese lanterns and other fancy decorations of an unmilitary character about a camp.

The San Francisco *Report*, referring to the appearance of the 2d Brigade on Memorial Day, says: "Some of the men in the ranks were ignorant of the merest rudiments of their work. A large proportion of them did not know the manual of arms. The companies had to be instructed how to reverse their muskets before the march was begun. The marching was miserable. We want to see the militia an efficient military force—strong in numbers, high in spirit,

thoroughly up in its work, and inspiring, whenever it appears the respect and confidence of the law abiding and taxpaying public. This standard, however, cannot be reached as long as officers entertain contempt for public opinion, which is destined to be master in the long run, even in San Francisco."

The San Francisco *Report*, now that it is assured that the militia will *not* parade in the city July 4, utters a direful hope that "while the State militia are going through a dress parade at Healdsburg, before a crowd of gaping rustics, the foreign-born military companies of San Francisco will be taking their place and receiving the well-earned applause of their fellow citizens for so doing."

HEALTHFULNESS OF FORT SILL.

THE Surgeon-General in his last annual report gave especial prominence among unhealthy stations to Fort Sill. In an article published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, May 21, Morse K. Taylor, M.D., Major and Surgeon U. S. Army, comes to the defence of this post. He admits that it was unhealthy in former years, but he claims that under his administration of three and one-half years which has just terminated, "the post has become one of the most pleasant, healthful stations in the West." He invites attention to the fact that the time included by the Surgeon-General's report was a part of the transition period in which the post passed from an extremely unhealthy condition to one of salubrity. How sickly it has been may be understood from the records which show that in 1876 the rate of cases per 1,000 mean strength was 3.911 and in 1877 it was 3.067. The average length of time patients are under treatment at Sill is nine days, this being a fraction less than the average for the whole army, while there are 57 posts which exceed that number; San Diego taking the lead with 23 days, followed by Stockton, Texas, with 18 days, and Bowie, Ariz., with 17 days. In the Indian Territory Forts Supply and Reno have an average of 13 and 11 days respectively. As to the cause of the present unhealthness of Fort Sill, Dr. Taylor says:

At the time of the writer's assignment to this station he was made acquainted with its bad reputation and was requested to seek the cause of its unhealthiness, being assured by the department commander that every assistance should be afforded to remedy the trouble when ascertained. After examining the geology and natural environments of the post, and finding in these nothing to account for it, nor in the duties or habitations of the men, the water supply was next investigated. This came from two sources: one a shallow well situated about midway on the west side of the barrack line, which was used largely for drinking purposes by the men, and the other from a stagnant pool in Medicine Bluff Creek situated about a third of a mile from the post to the northwest. The supply from this source was obtained by driving a six-mule team and a wagon into the middle part of it, thereby stirring up all the sedimentary matters possible, and then dipping this water into the tank and delivering it to the men at the barracks and to officers in their back yards, at distances of nearly 100 feet from their dwellings; and all into open barrels unprotected from the heat of the sun, the winds, or dust. As a result, the organic matters in the water soon underwent fermentation and rendered it still more disgusting. An examination of the well water showed that it contained a large amount of chlorides, free and albumenoid ammonia, nitrites and nitrates. Although it was situated at an elevation of 50 feet above the surrounding bottom lands and 70 feet above the creek, the water came to within 12 feet of the surface of the ground; and it was but 30 feet from the barrack buildings and 250 feet from the cavalry stables. Its water supply was clearly derived from the surface drainage of the post and contaminated in the highest degree.

The creek water was next examined and found even worse. Further investigation showed that the proper source of supply was a small spring from which some of the officers obtained their drinking water, but which was condemned in 1877 by the Post Surgeon on the theory that it had its origin in surface water. An examination of the spring was made and the result is thus described:

The work soon revealed the fact that the water came through a bed of porphyry gravel resting on the sand rock about eighteen inches above the creek bed; and further, by lowering the outflow the discharge was increased to over 7,000 gallons per hour. On reporting the results of his efforts to the Department Commander, the sum of $3,500 was appropriated for introducing the water to the post. Soon after a storage basin of 7,000 gallons capacity was excavated in the rock, and a spring house of solid stone masonry, with walls four feet thick, twenty feet high, and substantially arched over, was constructed to protect the spring from the floods and drift wood of the creek, while an automatic valve was introduced in the outflow pipe to shut off the back water from the stream when it should rise above the level of that in the basin.

During that season the water was distributed by the wagons and stored at the dwellings in barrels as before; and it was not until the spring of 1885 that the water was introduced into the houses. From the time that the water supply was exclusively from this spring there was a steady improvement in the health of the post. The following comparison will make this apparent. The months of August, September, and October are taken as basis because these here, as elsewhere, are the months when malarial fevers, dysenteries, and diarrhœas most abound.

Malarial fevers, dysenteries, and diarrhœas for the years of

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Rate per 1,000 m. s.....	560	550	404	223

Notwithstanding this great difference in the rate per 1,000 of mean strength, the improvement has been still more apparent in the lessened severity of the attacks. Not only this, but the whole aspect of the post has been changed. The sad faces, the feeling of despondency, and the bitter curses which were hurled against it four years ago, have given place to a healthful glow, a pervading cheerfulness, and an admiration for its natural beauties, its delightful climate, and its excellent sanitary condition. The bloom of nearly a thousand fruit and ornamental trees, while adding to the charms of the place, attest the interest manifested by both officers and men in its improvement.

It is now one of the most desirable stations in the West, with a certainty of still further changes for its betterment when the system of drainage shall be completed, and the sewage be utilized on the gardens, so that the discomforts incident to remote stations from markets and prolonged drouths may be remedied. Moreover, it illustrates in a remarkable degree the baneful influence of impure water on public health, for the conditions of the troops, in all other respects, have been almost identical since 1882, and but little changed since the establishment of the post in 1869.

The post is situated 1,200 feet above the sea, upon an irregular quadrilateral plateau about one-fourth of a mile in diameter, its sides corresponding in a general way to the cardinal points; and at an elevation above the surrounding lands of from fifty to sixty feet on the east, south and west; while on the north it is skirted by the bed of Medicine Bluff Creek, with a sharp declivity of seventy feet. Along this creek there is a strip of heavy timber about one-fourth of a mile in width, but beyond this, and extending in all directions for one or two miles, are open bottom lands, all of which are well drained. At a distance of a mile or so to the northwest are the foot-hills of the Wichita Mountains, while elsewhere beyond the bottoms are wide rolling, high, beautiful prairies. Cache Creek rises about thirty miles to the northward, and running nearly due south, passing the post to the eastward three-fourths of a mile, empties into the Red River forty-five miles away. Medicine Bluff Creek, rising in the Wichita Mountains, and taking a nearly due eastern course past the post on its northern side, discharges into the Cache within the limits of the reservation. Both are free flowing streams at ordinary stages; having dry beds, however, in many places in midsummer, in others stagnant pools, while in the rainy season they rise to the height of between fifteen and twenty feet; the Medicine Bluff becoming a turbulent mountain torrent.

AS THE bearskin companies stood in the Garfield circle on Thursday at the unveiling of the statue, the hot sun made the boys wilt, and a good many hats came off. "We would put those men under arrest if they were regulars," said an old officer on the platform.

"You bet," replied another. "I sat on a Court-

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martial at West Point when a cadet was tried for brushing a fly off his nose while on parade."

"Who was that?"

"That little rooster over there in front dressed in a brass foundry."

"What! Phil Sheridan?"

"No other. And he got three days for it, too."—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

First Sergeant.—The information you desire cannot be obtained.

A. M. G.—May 30, Memorial Day, is not a National holiday established by law.

Quivis.—There are only three line retirements for age yet to be made in 1887: Col. John Hamilton and Lieuts. F. C. Nichols and W. H. McMinn.

B. B.—A non-commissioned officer on duty as acting ordnance sergeant, at the station of his company, would receive no extra allowance of fuel, but if on such duty at an ungarrisoned post, he should receive the allowance of fuel prescribed for an ordnance sergeant. Circumstances alter cases.

A correspondent asks: Does the 1st sergeant stand in his place on the right of the front rank and salute the captain (on receiving orders to dismiss the company), and then step two paces out to the front, face to the left, and command, "Arms port, break ranks, march," or does he salute after stepping out to the front and facing to the left? ANS.—He salutes before he steps to the front. When the captain tells the 1st sergeant to dismiss the company he virtually relinquishes command. The sergeant, after saluting, is in charge.

2. Explain the correct way for marching by the right flank. ANS.—The movement is thoroughly explained in par. 41 of the Tactics.

3. The company is in column of platoons and marching, arms at a trail, guide left, command is given, *Guide right.* Do the guides pass in front of their platoons in double time, at a right shoulder, or do they come to trail arms and then pass across the front of their platoons? ANS.—They can do either without making a mistake. Both trail and right shoulder are proper at double time.

W. G. M. asks: 1. "Fours in circle, right (or left) wheel, march." Can this order be executed from a march in line, or must it be done only from a halt? See Upton, par. 212, p. 86. ANS.—Par. 212 neither describes that the movement be executed from a halt or on the march, and therefore, according to par. 4 it can be executed from either position.

2. Marching in column of files, single rank, "Form fours, left (or right) oblique, march." Is this command executed as in Upton, par. 238, p. 98, or does that paragraph refer only to double rank movement? In other words does "leading file march forward three yards and halt?" If not, why not? Does not Upton, par 247, sanction such action? ANS.—The following official decision of the War Department seems to cover your question: "Paragraphs 238 and 239, Infantry Tactics, prescribe that in forming column of twos from column of files, in double rank formation, the leading file advances three yards and halts, the movement being necessarily a successive one. While it is practicable to execute this movement simultaneously in single rank formation, it is believed to be the general practice in the service to execute it successively in accordance with the directions in paragraphs 238 and 239, taken in connection with paragraph 247."

3. In a competitive drill, captain brings his company to present arms, salutes judges, and reports for orders. Held, that this was an error, as company should be at a carry. Tactics are silent. Captain holds that the courtesy was due the judges, and that drill did not commence until after he had received his orders from the judges. Who is right? ANS.—There is nothing in Tactics or Regulations providing for competitive drills, and if your programme did not specify anything covering such a case, we are unable to answer your question. The only thing which might possibly be construed as having any bearing upon the matter is the following decision from the A. G. O., dated Sept. 29, 1884: "When a company is inspected on company parade ground (not preceded by a review) the company does not present arms. The inspector is saluted by the company commands only, the company being at carry arms."

At any rate the matter is unimportant and the question seems to result from too much competitive drill on the brain. Drills of this kind have a tendency to turn men into military cranks and triflers rather than to make them good practical soldiers.

(San Francisco Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

KALAKUA TRIES TO KEEP CHEERFUL.

THE latest advices from the Sandwich Islands describe King Kalakua as having had a royal time since Queen Kapiolani departed for Europe. The gay king has received from San Francisco a new dog-cart, very high in the wheel, and English in pattern. The conveyance greatly pleased His Majesty and the dusky belles of Honolulu have all had Sunday excursions therein, to the delight and edification of the kingdom. The arrest of the attorney-general and his incarceration in the city prison at Honolulu for drunkenness is among the happenings that show the effects of the good Queen Kapiolani's departure. Still later advices report that the jovial King's subjects are almost in a state of insurrection, because of his extravagances and neglect of the public interests.

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Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

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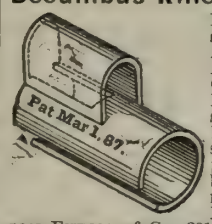
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RUFUS SAXTON,
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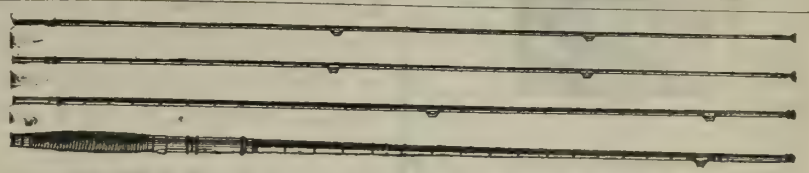


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FIFTY horses purchased in Canada for the use of the army have been landed at Woolwich Arsenal.

A COLONIAL service paper, the Australian *Naval and Military Gazette*, has been established at Melbourne.

ADVICES from Merv say that the Russians at Chardjui are fitting out two steamers and a number of iron lighters to transport material for the Transcaspian railway and to reconnoitre on the Amu-Daria River. The British are equipping two light draught steamers, with steel guns, for use upon the upper Amu-Daria.

THE first of the English 110-ton guns has completed its trials over the sea ranges before Shoeburyness, and been put on board the new ironclad *Benbow*, at Chatham. The second gun of the same nature will be taken to the *Benbow* from Woolwich, where the third will remain in reserve to supply the place of either of the others if occasion should require.

THE last medical return of the British Army shows that the greatest mortality has been in the Heavy Cavalry, 2.53 per cent.; and the least in the Field Artillery, 1.44 per cent. The most numerous cases of disease as distinguished from wounds were those of the air passages and chest. There was an increase of zymotic diseases over the returns of last year, and one case of rabies is mentioned.

PEOPLE of a sceptical and mathematical turn of mind are just now working out the following "rule of three" sum: "If 11 torpedo-boats out of 24 are rendered temporarily useless after a fortnight's evolutions and tactics, how many men-of-war out of the 100 to be engaged in the Jubilee naval review are likely to come to grief, by collision or otherwise, in 10 days." We are seriously considering the advisability of offering a prize for the best solution.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE census of France for 1886 shows a total population of 38,218,903, against 37,672,048 in 1881. The population of Paris has increased only 75,000, against an increase of 280,000 recorded in 1881.

PHENOL SODIQUE, for all FRESH CUTS or WOUNDS in either men or animals, as a dressing, is excellent, while for SORES of any kind on horses, its healing qualities cannot be too highly recommended.—*Presbyterian Journal.*

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MARRIED.

BROWN—BLEECKER.—At Jersey City, N. J., May 26, THOS E. BROWN, Jr., to FLORENCE C., daughter of the late Pay Director J. V. B. Bleecker, U. S. Navy.

HALE—KING.—At Willet's Point, N. Y., June 14 Lieutenant IRVING HALE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, to Miss MARY VIRGINIA KING, daughter of Major W. R. KING, Corps of Engineers.

WILES—LEE.—At Paterson, N. J., June 1, I. R. WILES to MARY, daughter of the late Lieutenant John D. Lee, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

PEARSON—MCDONALD.—At Alexander City, La., June 1, Dr. J. E. PEARSON to Miss A. MCDONALD, sister of Lieut. J. B. McDonald, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

PUTNAM—LABAREE.—At Hartland, Vt., June 11, Lieutenant GEO. I. PUTNAM, 16th U. S. Infantry, to Miss MAUD E. LABAREE.

RUCKMAN—HAMILTON.—At St. John's Church, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., June 16, Lieutenant JOHN W. RUCKMAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, to Miss MAY, daughter of Colonel John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery.

STEDMAN—FELT.—On Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. Dr. R. Howes, Captain CLARENCE A. STEDMAN, U. S. A., and ISABEL D. FELT, of New York.

DIED.

CROWELL.—At Buffalo, N. Y., June 9, JENNIE, wife of Captain W. H. H. Crowell, 6th U. S. Infantry. Cleveland, O., Leavenworth, Kas., and Salt Lake City, Utah, papers, please copy.

FOOTE.—At Cincinnati, O., June 9, of paralysis, Mrs. JANE W. FOOTE, aged 76, mother of Mrs. George E. Glenn.

GREGORY.—At her residence in West Troy, N. Y., June 11, HARRIET E. GREGORY, widow of the late Rev. Oscar H. Gregory, D. D., and mother of Major James F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in the 73d year of her age.

JOHNSON.—At Washington, D. C., June 14, Captain ANDREW W. JOHNSON, U. S. Navy, retired.

LUDLOW.—At Oakdale, L. I., June 8, LOUISA NICOLL LUDLOW, wife of Colonel W. H. Ludlow, and mother of Major William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and Commander Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N.

MCGINNISS.—At his residence in Olney, Ill., 3 A. M., June 14, Joseph R. McGinniss, father of Bvt. Major J. T. McGinniss, U. S. Army (retired). Funeral at Cleveland, Ohio, June 16, 1887.

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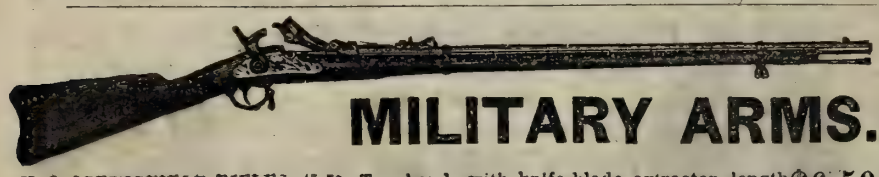
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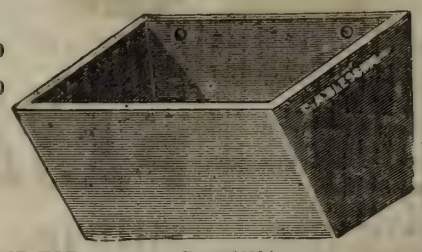
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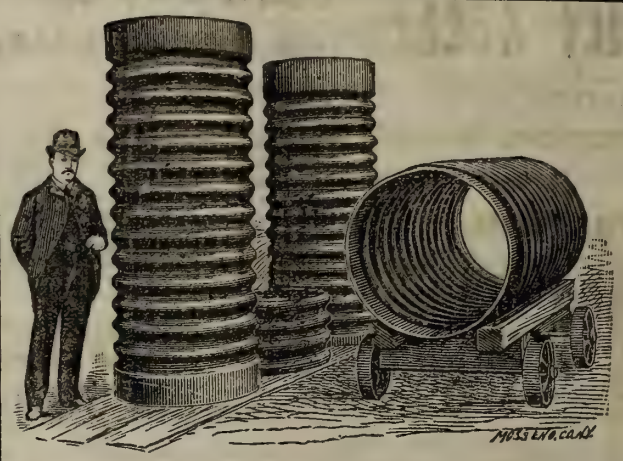
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Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

IN accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 599), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at $35,000, Powhatan at $17,000, and Ticonderoga at $15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at $12,000, Lackawanna at $12,000, Wachusett at $10,000, and Cyane at $3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK CITY,
June 4, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., July 7, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering at this depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as G. I. buckets and barrels, office furniture, tools, hose, pipe, oils, &c., &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, condition of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened July 7, 1887," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
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JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., May 31, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing 100,000 gallons Mineral Oil, at this Depot, in cases of two five-gallon cans each.

Deliveries must commence by July 11, 1887, and be completed by August 15, 1887, in such quantities, and at such times, between those dates, as may be agreed upon.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

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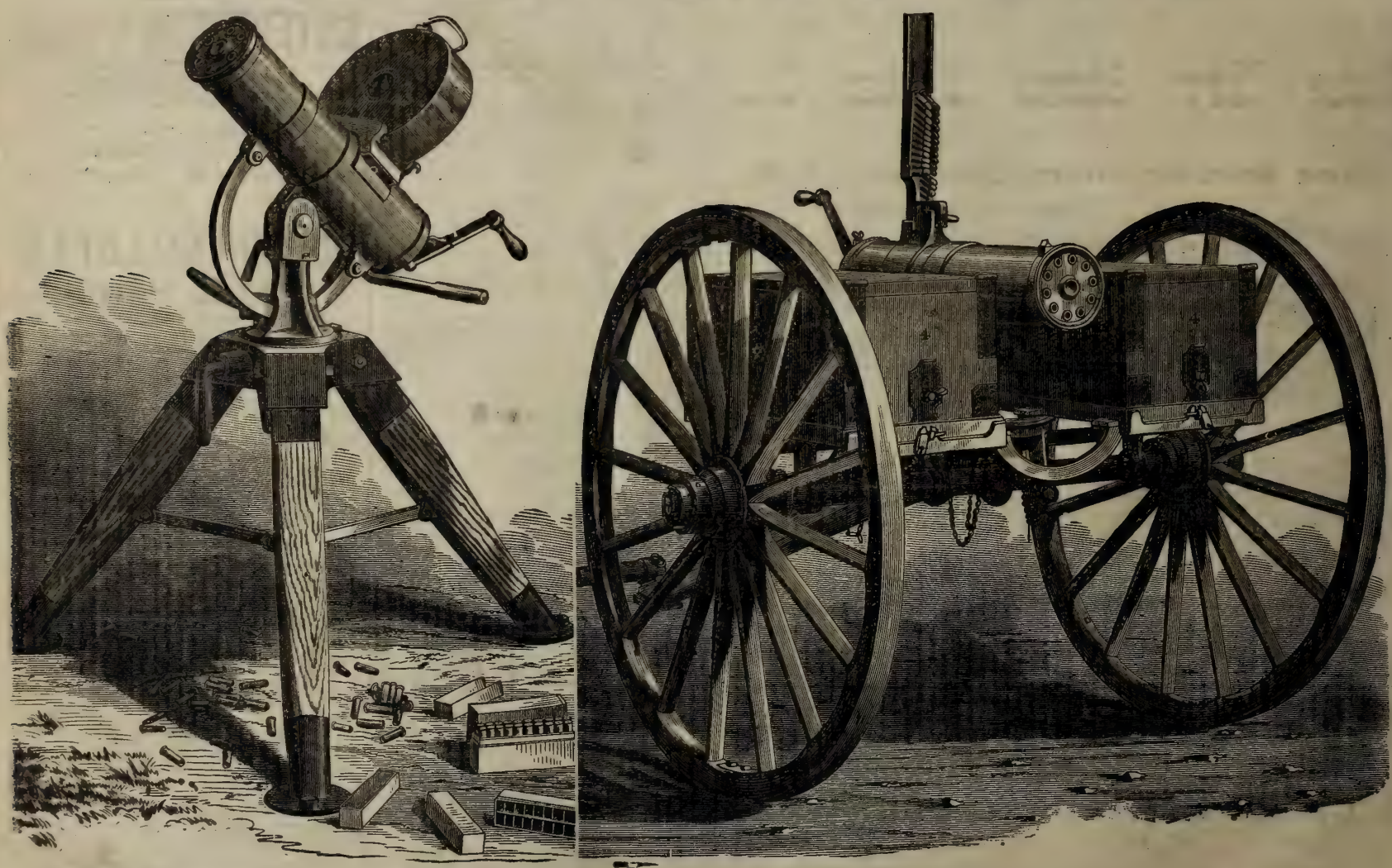
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 48.
WHOLE NUMBER 1244.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1887.

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ROUTE marching and camps of instruction for the troops during the summer are on the increase in the Regular Army, and we look forward to the day when they will be the rule, wherever practicable and be suitably provided for in the allotment of each year's appropriation. Too much rusting in garrison is harmful.

SOME may be inclined to charge the Lieutenant General with partiality in designating cavalry for station at Fort Myer, Va., but we are authorized to state that he did not so conclude until he had become thoroughly convinced that the post was unsuited for artillery or light battery purposes. After a thorough inspection of the post it was found to be not at all adapted for light battery practice and to require but very slight improvements to convert it into a cavalry post.

IN an article in the JOURNAL of June 11, on the new system of tactics devised by Major H. S. HAWKINS, 10th Infantry, we quoted an officer's objection to any change "which is not specially suited for manœuvring a three battalion regiment." Major HAWKINS, with reference to this, says: "The system I propose *is* based on the three battalion organization, while at the same time it provides for the present organization. So whether Congress acts or not in this direction the essential features of the system are not affected."

IN the JOURNAL of May 21 last we referred to the responsible duties of ordnance sergeants, post quartermaster sergeants, and commissary sergeants, and expressed the hope that Congress at its next session would see fit to give these non-commissioned staff officers the same pay as is now given to hospital stewards, under the act of March 1, 1887. Since then we note that the commissary sergeants have invoked the aid of their chief—General MACFEELY—and there is a good prospect that the matter will be brought to a successful issue.

A CORRESPONDENT raises the question as to the propriety of addressing officers by the title of their rank in the volunteer service during the war. As to that the law expressly provides that "all officers who served during the rebellion as volunteers in the Army of the United States and have been honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held, by brevet or other commissions in the volunteer service." (Rev. Stat., 1226.)

THE Illinois Legislature has enacted the necessary legislation ceding the right and title of the tract of land known as the Highlands, near Chicago, to the United States for a military post, and the papers are now on the way to the War Department. The next step toward utilizing this land for the purpose intended will be to prepare plans and estimates for the necessary buildings for a ten company post. A very handsome set of drawings were prepared some time ago by Messrs. HOLABIRD and ROCHE, of Chicago, but they call for a larger sum of money than the authorities are disposed to recommend to Congress. It is estimated that the buildings, according to these plans, will cost nearly a million dollars. General TERRY will probably be requested to present a new set of drawings and estimates in season for transmission to Congress in December next.

IT will be observed that the design for a new cruiser submitted by the Barrow Ship Building Company—the only one that receives the approval of the Naval Board to which the various designs were submitted—provides for protecting the vital parts of the ship by a "*steel faced* armored belt." Among the objects sought, as described by the designers, one is "to protect the vital parts, so far as possible, in the most efficient way;" to accomplish this they deem it necessary to use compound armor. It will be further noted that the new Austrian armor-clad described elsewhere has compound armor.

NO ACTION has yet been taken by the War Department towards the restoration of Major RUNKLE to the retired list of the Army, in accordance with the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, and until he comes forward and demands his pay it is not likely any will be taken. He will, of course, be restored, and when the Court of Claims has decided upon the amount, will receive all back pay due him, but just how his name will be placed on the retired list is not yet understood. An Executive order will no doubt be necessary, but as there is no vacancy on the 400 retired list the question arises, can he be included among those retired on account of age?

A WRITER in the London *Daily Telegraph* gives an excellent review of the work done during the past ninety years, at the Government Small Arms Factory at Enfield, and says: "It is extremely probable that the last of the changes have not yet been seen as regards the Enfield-Martini. Very probably the ejector will be again altered, and the chamber for the cartridge rebored to fit a cartridge of a uniform taper (a truncated cone) having no shoulder. When all has been done, and 100,000 or 150,000 rifles remade, should General Smith's Committee report favorably on the newer magazine gun, these weapons will all be useless. The committee are now hanging fire, but are reported to have adopted some new rifling, and new type of magazine. The bolt action is to be stuck to, but the latest of the new repeaters is neither a Lee nor a Lee-Burton."

THE Chicago *Tribune* recently published a description of the scheme adopted by JAY GOULD to develop his Missouri Pacific Railroad system, by constructing 60 miles of railroad from Fort Gibson, I. T., to Van Buren, Ark. This, in connection with his purchase of the Little Rock, Mississippi and Texas, and the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroads, will give a direct line over the Missouri Pacific to Arkansas City on the Mississippi River, and thence by water to New Orleans. This connection between Gibson and Van Buren will enable the Missouri Pacific to transport all the products of southwest Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and the Indian Territory, and with the Colorado line drain that country too, through Arkansas City to the Atlantic Ocean, and keep up his traffic 365 days in the year; for Arkansas City is so situated that an ample depth of water prevails in the driest of seasons, and ice forms no impediment in the winter.

THE Ordnance Department of the Army, after repeated experiments with various samples of powder, have concluded that the brown prismatic powder, known as Dupont's "P. N.," used during the first firings with the 8-inch steel gun, is the most suitable for this weapon. Seventeen thousand pounds of this grade have been ordered, and as soon as delivered at Sandy Hook the experiments with the 8-inch gun will be continued. Fifty-four rounds have already been fired from this gun, and it is proposed to subject it to several hundred, in order to make the best showing possible next winter when Congress will, as usual, want to know what the Ordnance Bureau has done in the way of heavy gun construction. Ordnance officials seem well satisfied with the endurance qualities of the gun and are anxious to see it well tested. With the exception of the trial of this gun, the Ordnance Department will be compelled, owing to the failure of the Fortification bill, to cease all operations, so far as heavy guns are concerned, after the 1st of July. No further firings with the 12-inch cast iron gun will be made for the reason that it is believed to have already reached the limit of its endurance. One hundred and thirty-seven rounds in all were fired. There had been some talk of putting a steel tube in this gun, but no funds being available, this idea has been abandoned.

GENERAL BOULANGER appears to have fallen into the category of dead sensations, which are said, on the most competent authority of Mr. P. T. BARNUM, to be impossible of revival. The *Débats* now characterizes his work as "much ado about nothing," accuses him of having done nothing but meddle and muddle, and of having done much to destroy the discipline of the army. General BOULANGER has "revolutionized the army, disturbing institutions which had stood the test of time, solely through a love of change." Last of all, he is accused of skimming a number of regiments to strengthen the battalions lying along the eastern frontier, which constitute the covering army destined to resist any sudden attack on the part of the Germans. The *Débats* severely condemns this measure, which disorganizes a number of regiments to raise the effective of others, declaring that it was a similar system which produced the disasters of 1870 and 1871. It has not a word of praise for the late War Minister, and the service paper, the *Avenir Militaire*, is just as merciless. A portrait of General BOULANGER which was published just before his retirement from the War Office, struck us as having a marked resemblance to our Naval Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and we did intend to say so; now we forbear—at least we won't mention the name of the modest and handsome gentleman who fills that office so acceptably. Some of our officers will remember meeting General BOULANGER during his visit to this country at the time of the Yorktown centennial, when he left a most agreeable impression with us. General BOULANGER's successor, General FERRON, when called to the War Office, was acting as a General of Division in the 7th Army Corps at Chaum. He saw service in the Crimea and in Algeria. He arrived too late from New Caledonia to take part in the Franco-German War, but he took part in the operations against the Commune. The new War Minister is said to be the author of the present plan of mobilization, is in favor of the period of active service being reduced to three years, and he wishes to see companies with a stronger peace establishment than at present. For the most part, he appears to approve of the re organization scheme prepared by his predecessor. The new Minister of Marine, M. BARBAY, although a civilian, was formerly a lieutenant in the Navy.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

PROFESSOR S. E. TILLMAN, U. S. A., of West Point, is spending vacation in Europe.

LIEUTENANT J. W. RUCKMAN, 5th U. S. Art., and bride are at Silver Lake, Vermont.

CAPTAIN J. A. SNYDER, 3d U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Custer, Montana, is visiting in Baltimore.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, 7th U. S. Infantry, is expected to return home from Europe early in July.

LIEUTENANT S. E. SMILEY, 8th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Niobrara, Neb., is visiting at Bridgeton, N. J.

LIEUTENANT F. D. RUCKER, 2d U. S. Cav., has returned to St. Louis from a brief visit to Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from his visit to New York City and New Haven.

CAPTAIN W. P. HALL, 5th U. S. Cav., lately visiting at Huntsville, Ala., has had his leave extended two months.

CAPTAIN J. B. GIRARD, post surgeon of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., returned there early in the week from a short leave.

MAJOR H. E. BROWN, Surgeon, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Reno, I. T., is stopping at 746 Bergundy street, New Orleans.

COLONEL W. H. LUDLOW, U. S. A., returned to Washington this week from a second visit to his home on Long Island.

LIEUTENANT S. L. FAISON, 1st U. S. Inf., lately arrived in the East from the Pacific Coast is at 560 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

LIEUTENANTS MILLS, Miley, Tripp and Loveridge, U. S. A., were expected to reach "bonnie Scotland" on Saturday of this week.

CAPTAIN CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, 15th U. S. Inf., on sick leave for some time past, will join his regiment in Dakota early in the autumn.

CAPTAIN E. F. GARDNER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, returned to Madison Barracks, N. Y., on Thursday, from a week's vacation.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT and Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., were guests at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Saturday last.

MAJOR S. S. SUMNER, 8th Cav., at present commanding Jefferson Barracks, Mo., succeeds Colonel Lazelle as Inspector-General Department of the Columbia.

COLONEL W. R. SHAFTER, 1st U. S. Inf., will early in July establish a camp of instruction for his regiment at Santa Cruz, Cal., to continue until the end August.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD DAVIS, 3d U. S. Art., under his recent transfer, will remain on duty at Washington Barracks, but with Mount's battery instead of Smith's.

LIEUTENANT D. H. BOUGHTON, 3d U. S. Cav., is to be married at Fort Leavenworth, June 30, to Miss Henrietta Rittenhouse, daughter of Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A.

MAJOR J. W. WHAM, Paymaster, U. S. A., of New York City, is acting as Chief Paymaster, Division of the Atlantic, during a brief visit of Col. Daniel McClure to the South.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S son Louis is now serving in the Italian Army as an officer of the 3d Regiment of Cavalry, under the name of Count Luigi Moncalieri. He is stationed at Verona.

GENERAL J. G. PARKE, U. S. A., is receiving much benefit from his trip abroad and we trust will return in excellent health to enter with vigor upon his new duties at the Military Academy.

MAJOR JAMES F. GREGORY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was expected to return this week to Baltimore from West Troy, whither he was recently called by the death of his mother.

LIEUTENANT JAMES O'HARA, 3d U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at Fort McHenry, Md., during the absence on leave of Lieut. C. G. Woodward.

MISS LOUISE E. SERGEANT, daughter of Captain William Sergeant, 12th U. S. Inf., who died April 11, 1865, of wounds receeived in battle, was married at Harrisburg, Pa., June 15, to Mr. John C. Kemkel.

CAPTAIN J. R. BRINCKLÉ, 5th U. S. Artillery, brought his light battery into Fort Hamilton in good shape early in the week, and all concerned seemed the better for the march to Delaware and back.

CAPTAIN J. G. BALLANCE, U. S. Army, the talented Judge Advocate in this department, was, says the San Antonio *Express*, "introduced in the Federal court May 25 by Hon. Jack Evans, and admitted to practice in that tribunal. The Captain had previously been admitted in the State courts."

"GENERAL THOS. H. RUGER, U. S. A.," says the Leavenworth *Standard*, "is temporarily amongst us once more. He was greeted cordially by the friends he had made while stationed at the fort as post commander. If he could find time to visit the city he would be greeted just as kindly by the citizens. All would be pleased to honor such a true soldier and gentleman."

CHAPLAIN HENRY SWIFT, U. S. A., in a recent letter to the New York *Tribune* from San Antonio, says the credit of a certain contribution by Louise Morgan Simpson to the "Fresh Air Fund," is due to the Army, and not, as stated, to Texas. The chaplain says: "She made fancy work and disposed of it, no light labor in this hot climate; and her contribution meant more energy and devoted unselfishness than even the sum of money sent expressed." The young lady is a daughter of Capt. John Simpson, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., on duty at San Antonio.

CAPTAIN E. B. SAVAGE, 8th U. S. Inf., is spending a portion of the summer in Europe.

COLONEL E. C. MASON, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul from an inspection visit to Faribault.

CAPTAIN GUSTAVUS VALOIS, U. S. Army, retired, is spending the summer at Berlin, Germany.

GENERAL J. H. WILSON, was a recent guest of Col. J. P. Martin, U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN HENRY ROMEYN, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Keogh, will make a short visit East in July.

GENERAL Z. B. TOWER, U. S. A., has gone to Cohasset, Mass., to spend a portion of the summer.

LIEUTENANT FRED WHEELER, 4th U. S. Cav., of Fort Huachuca, is expected East in July to spend the summer.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, of London, has been quite ill of an aggravated case of eczema. He is improving slowly.

CAPTAIN J. H. BRADFORD, 19th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Clark, Tex., until November next, is at Wilmington, Del.

MAJOR GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., enjoying a pleasant visit to friends in Connecticut, will soon return to Chicago.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. C. BORDEN, U. S. A., will leave Fort Douglas, Utah, next week, for the East on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN D. H. KELTON, 10th U. S. Inf., on leave from the West, is in Detroit, and from there goes to Mackinaw's Island.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Art., and Mrs. Williams, now in Paris, France, will return home in September.

LIEUTENANTS C. W. HOBBS and C. G. Treat, U. S. Army, returned to Fort Monroe, Va., this week from short leaves of absence.

LIEUTENANT STEPHEN H. ELLIOTT, 5th Cavalry, under recent transfer goes from Fort Ringgold, Tex., to Fort Reno, I. T.

SURGEON GENERAL JOHN MOORE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Moore, have been on a visit to Major John Brooke, post surgeon, Fort Monroe.

AN interesting article on "The Battle of Atlanta," by the late Gen. A. J. Alexander, U. S. A., was published in the Philadelphia *Weekly Press* of June 8.

CAPTAIN GEO. S. WILSON, 12th U. S. Infantry, has turned over the command of Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, to Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Infantry, and gone on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT WILLISTON FISH, 4th U. S. Artillery, goes on six months' leave July 1, and at its termination leaves the Service. He is a young officer of excellent literary ability, has written one or more good novels, we believe, and it is doubtless his intention to forsake the sword for the pen.

THE Pontiac *Gazette*, referring to the Michigan Military Academy, says: "There are no more complete educational advantages offered by any military academy in the country, and none that approach the natural beauties of its location. It is situated 26 miles from Detroit. The military staff consists of Col. J. Sumner Rogers, M. S. T., Superintendent; Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, 4th U. S. Art., Adjutant; S. F. Hawley, Quartermaster; Maj. Frank B. Galbraith, M. S. T., Surgeon."

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U. S. A., retired, the great novel writer, says the Kansas City *Times*, is at Fort Leavenworth, the guest of General McCook. He is engaged on a series of articles on military schools of the United States, and he is here to study the course at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School and include it among his series for "Harper's Monthly Magazine." He is accompanied by an artist, Mr. Zugbaum. Captain King's thorough knowledge of Army affairs amply qualifies him to write of this post and school as it deserves.

AT the recent annual commencement of the Shattuck School at Faribault, Minn., the competitive infantry and artillery drills took place, Lieut. P. Leary, 4th Art.; Lieut. C. L. Hodges, Q. M. 25th Inf., and Lieut. Geo. Andrews, adjutant 25th Inf., from Fort Snelling, acting as judges. Col. E. C. Mason, U. S. A., Inspector General, Dept. of Dakota, inspected the battalion, and in the evening announced in a neat speech the decision of the judges, that Co. D had made the best average, although all had done finely. Lieut. A. T. Abbott, U. S. A., the military instructor, is to be congratulated on his work.

AN amusing story is going about, says *Truth*, with the Archdeacon of Winchester for its hero. A few days since the archdeacon took a party of ladies over the cathedral, and, having entered the sacred edifice, put the key in his archidiaconal pocket. The organ happened to be under repair, and some of the pipes were lying about. The archdeacon is a small man, and his evil genius prompted him to give his friends a practical illustration either of his own smallness or the vast dimensions of one of the pipes, by crawling into it. But either the archdeacon was bigger than he supposed or the pipe was smaller; for, having screwed himself inside, there the reverend gentleman stuck. The key of the church being in his pocket, and the ladies being unable to extract him, the archdeacon had to remain there till the workmen came back from dinner.

THE Chicago *Citizen*, referring to the fact that Capt. F. D. Garretty, 17th Inf., is, in a few days to transfer his recruiting rendezvous to Milwaukee, says: "The captain is too good a soldier to say anything about the wisdom, or want of wisdom, of his superior officers in removing his sphere of usefulness to the Service from a metropolitan city to a smaller one. Milwaukee has its charms, indeed, for there is no handsomer city of its size anywhere, and no people are more kindly and hospitable than its inhabitants; but still Milwaukee is not Chicago. Captain Garretty, since his residence in this city, which began last October, has gained golden opinions for himself, and will carry with him to Milwaukee the warmest regards of the innumerable friends he leaves behind. We hope the gallant veteran will enjoy the change which duty makes imperative."

CAPT. AND MRS. D. MORTIMER LEE, U. S. A., will spend the summer at Bethlehem, N. H.

LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN, who is in Saratoga this week, will return to Washington June 25.

CAPTAIN JOHN L. BULLIS, 24th U. S. Infantry, is visiting his uncle, Dr. John D. Hill, at Buffalo, N. Y.

COLONEL LORENZO SITGREAVES, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT E. S. BENTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Newport Barracks, Ky., on Monday on a week's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. H. ALEXANDER, the colored West Point graduate, is to be assigned to the 9th U. S. Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT H. S. COLE, 3d U. S. Inf., and bride have joined at Ft. Custer, M. T., and been heartily welcomed.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, who is president of the Chicago Jockey Club, is to spend a few weeks in that city during the summer.

LIEUTENANT AND MRS. SEBREE SMITH, U. S. A., with their three children, are spending a few weeks at Cranston's Hotel, West Point.

WINFIELD SCOTT, a nephew of the late General Winfield Scott, U. S. A., was severely stabbed in an affray at Richmond, Va., June 19.

LIEUTENANT W. R. ABERCROMBIE, 2d U.S. Inf., who has been under treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., will remain there for a few weeks longer.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., presented the diplomas at the recent Zeitzka commencement exercises at San Francisco.

GENERAL JAMES OAKES, U. S. A., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, on Wednesday, and Comdr. J. R. Schouler, U. S. N., at the St. James.

CAPTAIN J. L. TIERNON, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Newport Barracks, Ky., was in Louisville this week acting as judge at the Inter-State Competitive Drill.

MAJOR CHAS. H. ALDEN, Surgeon, U. S. A., was to leave Fort Snelling, Minn., this week for the East, to spend a leave before joining at West Point for duty at the end of August.

LIEUTENANT VICTOR H. BRIDGEMAN, 2d U. S. Art., whose tour of duty at Willet's Point expires next week, will then proceed direct to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty with his battery.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Art., will go from Fort Hamilton in a few days to Vermont to spend on leave the period between now and his retirement for age, August 10 next.

GREAT preparations are being made at Prescott, Ariz., for the approaching marriage of Lieut. E. J. Spencer, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss Kate Tritle, daughter of ex-Gov. Tritle.

CAPTAIN EARL D. THOMAS, 5th Cavalry, says the Kansas City *Times*, is the noted bridge and road builder of the 5th Cavalry. When any work of that kind is to be done he is generally detailed.

COLONEL JUAN QUINTAS, Chief of Ordnance of the Mexican Army, accompanied by Lieut. Cruz, is on his way to New York City, to spend several months in studying the fortifications and ordnance.

MISS CLARA FRENCH GREBLE, daughter of that gallant officer, John T. Greble, who was killed at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, was married June 22, at New Haven, Conn., to the Rev. Chas. C. Griffith, of Baltimore.

GENERAL BOULANGER will soon receive a command in the French army. An opening for him has been effected by severing the presidency of the Comite de Geni (Board of Engineers) from the command of an army corps, and relieving the present incumbent from his military command.

LIEUTENANT J. C. GRESHAM, 7th U. S. Cav., lately on duty at the college at Blacksburg, Va., was presented with a handsome sabre by the corps of cadets. Governor Lee made the presentation, at the recent commencement exercises, to Lt. Gresham's proxy, the Lieutenant being unavoidably absent.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, U. S. A., attended on Wednesday the 42d annual commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, and delivered an interesting address to the graduates. An appreciated portion of the exercises was the guard mount and skirmish drill by the cadets, who gave ample evidence of the energy and ability of their tutor, Lieut. H. G. Squiers, 7th U. S. Cav.

CAPTAIN C. A. CURTIS, U. S. A., retired, broke his left leg recently, while en route to his home at Madison, Wis., from Gainesville, where he has been on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at East Florida Seminary. It occurred at Harvard Junction as he was stepping from the train. Capt. Curtis is progressing well, but the accident somewhat spoils his vacation.

THE "Fordham Monthly," which represents St. John's Jesuit College, in an article on the cadets, says: "On Oct. 10, 1885, Lieut. H. G. Squiers, 7th U. S. Cavalry, reported for duty at Fordham, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, in compliance with special orders from the War Department. Mr. Squiers is a genial young officer, and has spared no pains to make the Corps of Cadets a success. By appointment from civil life he became 2d lieutenant in the 1st Infantry, and was transferred to the 7th Cavalry, Aug. 1, 1880. After having served with his regiment at various posts in Dakota from Nov. 12, 1877, to May 1, 1880, he was detailed to the U. S. Artillery School, Fortress Munroe, Va., where he served from May 1, 1880, to date of graduation two years later. After the completion of the artillery course he was with the 7th Cavalry on the frontier till Oct. 10, 1882, when he was ordered on duty at Division Headquarters, Chicago, Ills. On May 16, 1883, he rejoined his regiment in Dakota and served until Oct. 10, 1885, the date of his detail at St. John's College. As a nucleus around which to gather cadets he formed a squad of 12 recruits whom he drilled daily in the manual of arms." Accompanying the article is a likeness of Lieut. Squiers and three handsome young cadet officers.

LIEUTENANT G. W. WEBB, 25th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Meade, D. T., from a trip to St. Paul.

MAJOR JOHN BROOKE, Surgeon, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, Va., visited New York City this week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANTS MALLORY and Van Liew, 2d Inf., were visitors in Lincoln, Neb., last week. Mrs. Van Liew is at present visiting her father at Fort Leavenworth.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York on Thursday and Inspector-General H. J. Farnsworth, U. S. A., at the Gilsey House.

THE marriage of Mr. J. Wm. Palmer, of the Special Order Division of the Adjt.-General's office, to Mrs. M. A. Kelley, which was quietly performed May 16 last by the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, has just been announced.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department: Capt. John J. Cochran, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieuts. John H. Martin, unassigned; A. G. Hammond, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Robert G. Paxton, Thomas H. Slavens, Edmund Wittermeyer, W. P. Baker and J. H. Alexander, unassigned; 1st Lieut. Wm. Crozier, Ord. Dept.; 2d Lieuts. Herman Hall and E. W. Evans, unassigned; Major A. J. McGonnigle, Q. M. Dept.; 2d Lieuts. Geo. McK. Williamson and Geo. F. Landers, unassigned: 2d Lieut. R. B. Watkins, Signal Corps; 2d Lieuts. Edgar Russell and Chas. H. Martin, unassigned.

ENSIGN H. E. PARMENTER, U. S. N., is visiting his parents at Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT W. R. A. ROONEY, U. S. N., on sick leave, is at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

CAPTAIN W. S. MUSE, U. S. Marine Corps, has left Norfolk, Va., on a month's leave.

PAYMASTER G. E. HENDEE, U. S. Navy, registered at the Gilsey House, New York, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT J. D. J. KELLEY, U. S. N., is among late arrivals at the Aquidneck, Newport, R. I.

NAVAL CADET T. C. FENTON, U. S. N., was a guest at the Girard House, Philadelphia, early in the week.

PAYMASTER H. T. STANCLIFF, U. S. N., registered at the Hoffman House, New York City, early in the week.

COMMODORE JOHN G. WALKER has gone to New York on the *Despatch*. He will return to Washington Saturday.

ACTING BOATSWAIN MCCARTHY, of the *New Hampshire*, was presented, June 19, by his messmates with a handsome sword.

CHAPLAIN A. L. ROYCE, U. S. N., conducted an interesting service June 12 on board the receiving ship *Wabash* at Boston.

COMMANDER F. J. HIGGINSON, U. S. N., and Mrs. Higginson are at the Bay View House, Conanicut Island, R. I., for the summer.

ADMIRAL SIR HOUSTON STEWART, K. C. B., British Navy, arrived in New York early in the week and went to the New York Hotel.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN P. KELLY, U. S. N., of the *Atlanta*, is still away on leave, and is not expected to return until some time the coming week.

CAPTAIN W. E. DOUGHERTY, 1st U. S. Inf., and P. A. Engineer E. A. Norfleet, U. S. N., are recent guests at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

COMMANDER F. W. DICKINS, U. S. Navy, does not go to Brazil on the *Trenton*. He sailed, June 18, by the steamer *Finance*, of the U. S. and Brazil Mail S. S. line.

MISS ELLA W. B. PURSE, a daughter of the late 1st Asst. Engineer Wilson K. Purse, U. S. Navy, was married at Philadelphia, June 15, to Mr. I. Edwards Emery, of New Haven, Conn.

MARY ANN A. LINDSLEY secured a divorce last week from Clellan Lindsley, formerly 1st Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy, who resigned in 1874, and who seems since to have become a habitual drunkard.

SECRETARY WHITNEY left for New York Friday morning. He intends to inspect the *Chicago*, and investigate the circumstances attending the recent accident to the floating derrick at the New York Navy-yard.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR PHILIP HICHBORN, U. S. N., will take his family to the Windsor Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J., on July 1, where they will remain until Sept. 1. On their return they will take rooms at the Gramercy for the winter.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN J. ALMY, U. S. N., having served nine years as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Government Hospital for the Insane, by appointment of the President, has requested to be relieved from further service.

LIEUTENANT O. B. MITCHAM, U. S. A., of West Point, and Naval Cadets C. E. Hudson, F. Boughton, S. R. Hurlbut, B. W. Stearns, V. Blue, H. F. Bryan, N. A. Cully and E. H. Durell sailed for Antwerp on Saturday last on the steamer *Pennland*.

THE orders of Chief Engineer R. L. Harris, to the *Mohican*, were something of a surprise, as his assignment to duty on the board to visit foreign ships had been so recently made. His successor is Chief Engr. Jos. Trilley, lately home from China on the *Trenton*.

LIEUT. JEROME E. MORSE, U. S. N., retired, who, since his retirement, has, by judicious investments, accumulated a comfortable fortune, is now located, with his family for the summer at their beautiful country seat "The Anchorage," at Scarborough on Hudson, where they will receive a large circle of friends.

NAVAL CADET ARMISTEAD RUST, U. S. N., and Miss Nannie W. Ridout were married at St. Ann's Church, Annapolis, June 22. The groom is a member of the six-year graduating class of naval cadets. Four of his classmates, Cadets R. L. Russell, R. E. Coontz, E. W. Eberle and Volney O. Chase, were the ushers. After the ceremony the married couple left on a wedding tour.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF LORING paid a brief visit to New York the middle of the week, returning to Washington at once. His visit had no particular significance, being partly routine and partly in connection with future operations under the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Brooklyn yard.

MISS MINNIE PATTISON, only daughter of Rear Admiral Thomas Pattison, U. S. N., was married June 23 to Mr. J. L. Randle. The ceremony was performed at the "Mystic," New York City, the residence of the parents of the bride. The best man was Mr. Frank Howell, and the ushers were Drs. L. H. Henneberger and Russell, of the Navy, and Messrs. William Hitchcock and George Randle.

MRS. GOODLOE, wife of Paymaster Goodloe, U. S. Marine Corps, is, says a Washington correspondent, the only surviving daughter of Senator Beck, of Kentucky. Major and Mrs. Goodloe always live with her parents during the session of Congress, in Washington city, and they spend much of their time during the recess with their daughter and her husband on the farm in Maryland, a few miles outside of Washington. Mrs. Goodloe receives visitors for her mother on Thursdays, for Mrs. Beck has long been in poor health, and Mrs. Goodloe returns calls also for her mother. She is a good talker and deservedly takes a place among those most esteemed of the daughters of Senators.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM H. STAYTON, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Stayton were passengers on the train bound for Washington that came into collission with the train going east at Havre de Grace on Tuesday last. They were homeward bound from their wedding journey. Both were badly bruised, the car in which they occupied seats being the one first struck by the engine and turned over and down the embankment. Mrs. Stayton, who is the daughter of Chief Engr. Henderson, of the Navy, retained presence of mind enough to remain in and hold on to her chair, and thus escaped severe injuries. Engineer-in-Chief Loring was also a passenger on one of the colliding trains and received a pretty severe shaking up.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE Society of the Army of the Potomac held one of the most successful meetings in its history at Saratoga, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, June 22 and 23. The poem by Wallace Bruce was excellent, and the oration by Chauncey M. Depew was one of the finest of the many fine ones to which the society has listened. Treasurer Truesdale reported a balance of $2,210.89 in his coffers, the balance sheet for the year being as follows:

Balance for last year.	$2,983 54	Paid for printing reports	$782 00
Receipts, dues	1,874 75	Circulars and stationery	231 40
Initiations	251 00	Postage	256 00
Certificates	128 00	Hotel expenses	176 90
Badges	123 00	Clerk hire	375 00
Buttonhole knots	84 00	Reporting proceedings	275 00
Sundries	53 00	Wines for banquet	291 80
		Knots and certificates	270 96
		Arrangements for meeting	144 54
		Sundries	482 80
		Balance	2,210 89
	$5,497 29		$5,497 29

The following were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year: President, Gen. John C. Robinson; recording secretary, Gen. Horatio C. King; corresponding secretary, Gen. George H. Sharpe; treasurer, Lieut. Col. Samuel Truesdale.

The following Vice-Presidents were chosen by the various Corps:

1st Corps, Gen. L. Fairchild; 2d, Col. Edward A. Dubey; 3d, A. J. Clark; 5th, J. H. Steiner; 6th, W. E. Pinto; 9th, John H. Costar; 11th, Lieut.-Col. Henry Root; 12th, Gen. James C. Rogers; 19th, Gen. A. W. Greely; Cavalry, H. T. Bartlett; Signal, Capt. R. B. Wood, Jr.

The other candidates for President were Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Gen. Calvin E. Pratt, Gen. J. B. Carr and Gen. G. S. Green. Gettysburg was chosen for the next place of meeting, July 1, 2 and 3, the 25th anniversary of the battle. On motion of Gen. Sickles it was resolved that a cordial invitation be extended to the soldiers of North Virginia to take part in the reunion. Gen. Sickles said that he thought that the event would be an historical one, that 25 years after the bloody conflict the survivors of the battle should come together in friendship, and unite with one accord in a common pledge of devotion to our country,

Gen. Fairchild was called for and three rousing cheers were given him. He most heartily seconded the adoption of the resolution, and hoped that he would have the pleasure of going to Gettysburg and taking the old foe by the hand. He also hoped that Virginia would be represented by hundreds and thousands, who placed the rebellion at high tide, to meet you who met and put back that high tide.

A vote of thanks was extended to Gen. McMahon for the ability with which he discharged the duties of President during the past year.

Lieut.-Comdr. A. R. McNair and Comdr. E. T. Woodward, of Saratoga Springs, were elected honorary members. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the orator, and Wallace Bruce, the poet, were also elected honorary members.

The Casino was crowded in the evening by an audience gathered to listen to the oration and poem. At the close of the oration Gen. Sherman was called for and made a capital speech. Generals Sickles, Fairchild and Slocum were also called out and said a few words. Gen. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, in response to a call upon him simply bowed his thanks.

A grand parade through the streets of Saratoga was one of the features of the occasion, the following being the order:

FIRST DIVISION.

Gen. B. F. Baker, Commanding.
Brig.-Gen. McLeer and Staff.
Bayne's 69th Regt. Band and Drum Corps.
69th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Wm. De Lacey, commanding.
14th Regt. Band and Drum Corps.
14th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y.
Society of the Army of the Potomac.
Gen. W. T. Sherman, Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Major-Gen. Lucius Fairchild and other guests in carriages,
Gov. Ormsbee, of Vermont, and Staff, in carriages,
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.
7th Regt. Band and Drum Corps and Veteran Association.
Local Executive Committee in carriages.

SECOND DIVISION.

Lt.-Col. John S. Fassett, commanding.
Doring's Band.
22d Separate Co., N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. R. C. McEwen, comdg.
Other uniformed N. G. S. N. Y.
Grand Army posts and veteran associations.
Municipal Authorities and Citizens in carriages.

The column was reviewed by His Excellency, David B. Hill, Governor of the State of New York. The proceedings closed with the banquet in the evening.

THE TOASTS.

As finally arranged the list of sentiments, with their expounders, was as follows: "The President of the United States," Gen. John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions; "The State of New York," Judge Calvin E. Pratt; "Saratoga, its History and its People," Professor Nathan Shephard; "The Army of the Potomac," Gen. Henry W. Slocum; "Our Sister Societies and Brothers in Arms," Gen. Wm. T. Sherman; "The Army and Navy," Gen. Wm. D. Whipple; "The Volunteers," Gen. Daniel E. Sickles; "The Army of the James," Corporal James Tanner; "Our New President," Gen. John C. Robinson; "The National Guard of the State of New York," Gen. Dan'l Butterfield. The orator of the day was Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and the poet of the occasion Mr. Wallace Bruce.

President McMahon announced the following committee, under Gen. Sickles's resolution, to make arrangements for the meeting at Gettysburg in July, 1888, and to invite the Army of Northern Virginia:

First Corps—Gen. A. Doubleday, Gen. J. C. Robinson, and Private James Bealls.

Second Corps—Gen. F. C. Barlow, Col. W. L. Tidball, and Major C. A. Rice.

Third Corps—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. J. B. Carr, and Gen. C. H. Graham.

Fourth Corps—Col. W. C. Church.

Fifth Corps—Gens. D. C. Butterworth, Fitz John Porter, and Crawford.

Sixth Corps—Gen. M. T. McMahon, C. A. Whittier, and T. N. Hyde.

Ninth Corps—Gen. Hartranft, Gen. Parker, and Major Barker.

Eleventh Corps—Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Devins, and Gen. Schurz.

Twelfth Corps—Gen. H. W. Slocum, Gen. Barnum and Gen. Greene.

Cavalry Corps—Gen. Pleasonton, Gen. McIntosh, and Gen. Hammond.

Artillery—Gen. Hunt, Col. Cowen, and Maj. Smith.

Nineteenth Corps—Gen. N. P. Banks, Gen. Emory and H. A. Williams.

Army of the James—Gen. B. F. Butler and Gens. Hawley and Curtis.

Staff—Gen. George H. Sharpe and H. A. Tremaine and Major Fassett.

One of the incidents of the meeting was the passage by a unanimous vote of resolutions condemning the action of the Government in proposing to return the battle flags of the Rebellion. There was a further allusion to this subject in the poem, the conclusion of which *as read* was as follows:

"One from many," reads our motto, wider, deeper than before,
Not of States, but individuals, "we the people" evermore.
Tell men not of servile soldiers, who for king or sovereign died;
Here a million kings and sovereigns marched to victory side by side.
Brothers all in sacred compact, file and captain equal born.
Comrade answering to comrade, waiting for the promised morn.
Far and wide each gleaming taper, "like a good deed" shine abroad,
Till the flaming heights of freedom manifest the will of God.
But the hillsides' fading beauty tells us that parade is o'er,
Like the embers of their campfires dying out for evermore.
Only now in distant windows gleams the candle through the night;
And the campfires change to firesides, with their cheery visions bright.
Streaming out into the darkness past the lane and wicket gate,
Where the mother, wife and sister, all the loved and loving wait.
Glorious land to live or die for? *Let the rash hand palsied be*
That despoils the blood-bought trophies of the soldiers of the free.

As originally written the words italicised read as follows:

Glorious land to live or die for! Let Columbia bend her knee
As she grants her proudest honors to the soldiers of the free.

Finding the feeling on the subject of the flags running high, the poet, after his arrival at Saratoga, altered his verses, and he certainly made a hit, for his amended version was received with tumultuous applause. The poem was delivered with fine effect, as was the oration in which occurred the following:

"A nation of the power and position of the United States should have a navy strong enough to protect its coasts and harbors, to maintain its honor and enforce respect for its flag, and and an army worthy of the name. Wars have not ceased. With our reviving commerce and growing interests all over the world, we may at any time be embroiled in a conflict with some European or South American government. That Turkey or Chili could sweep our Navy from the seas in a month; that there is no gun or armament in any of our ports which could prevent an ironclad from entering the harbor and destroying our chief cities or levying hundreds of millions of tribute, is not gratifying to our sense, our security, or our pride. That we could be buffeted and humiliated for two years before we would be able to protect ourselves or retaliate illustrates the superlative idiocy of our blind confidence in our resources. The governments of Europe, armed to the teeth, are confronting each other, and an accident or a death may precipitate the most gigantic conflict of modern times, but they will not always be thus engaged. An army of 50,000 men is none too large to man our ports and frontiers and form the nucleus and the school for our volunteers. For while the citizen soldiers will always be our reliance in war or rebellion, it takes many months to arm, equip, and drill them for effective service.

THE REPEATING RIFLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette:

SIR: In "Pepys's Diary," under the date of March 4, 1664, there is an entry of the trial of "a new-fashion gun brought my Lord Peterborough this morning, to shoot off often, one after another, without trouble or danger." Would it not be safe to assume that this was an early example of a repeating firearm?—I am, etc.,

E. T. EVANS,
63 FELLOWS ROAD, N. W., May 26.

THE BATTLE FLAGS.

FOLLOWING is the correspondence concerning the return of the battle flags to the Southern States:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 30, 1887.

The Hon. William C. Endicott, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to state that there are now in this office, stored in one of the attic rooms of the building, a number of Union flags captured in action, but recovered on the fall of the Confederacy and forwarded to the War Department for safe keeping, together with a number of Confederate flags, which the fortunes of war placed in our hands during the late civil war. While, in the past, favorable action has always been taken on application, properly supported, for the return of Union flags to organizations representing survivors of the military regiments in the service of the Government, I beg to submit that it would be a graceful act to anticipate future requests of this nature, and venture to suggest the propriety of returning all the flags (Union and Confederate) to the authorities of the respective States in which the regiments which bore these colors were organized, for such final disposition as they may determine.

While, in all the civilized nations of the Old World, trophies taken in wars against foreign enemies have been carefully preserved and exhibited as proud mementos of the nation's military glories, wise and obvious reasons have always excepted from the rule evidences of past internecine troubles which by appeals to the arbitration of the sword have disturbed the peaceful march of a people to its destiny. Over twenty years have elapsed since the termination of the late civil war. Many of the prominent leaders, civil and military, of the late Confederate States are now honored representatives of the people in the national councils, or in other eminent positions lend the aid of their talents to the wise administration of the affairs of the whole country, and the people of the several States composing the Union are now united, treading the broader road to a glorious future. Impressed with these facts, I have the honor to submit the suggestion made in this letter for the careful consideration it will receive at your hands. Very truly yours,

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

The endorsement of the Secretary of War upon this letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 26, 1887.

The within recommendation is approved by the President, and the Adjutant General will prepare letters to Governors of those States whose troops carried the colors and flags now in this Department, with the offer to return them as herein proposed, the history of each flag and the circumstances of its capture or recapture to be given.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to your quotations of last week from the Revised Statutes concerning the custody of battle flags, let me say that the War Department building contains no apartment suited to the preservation or display of the flags which have been carried through the campaigns and voyages of the Army and Navy of the United States, or won by them from those who met them on the field of battle. A sentiment quite remote from hatred or revenge in all civilized nations cherishes such standards about which heroic deeds have been done both in capture and defence. No soldier of either army can look upon such memorials of valor and devotion with any other feeling than reverence.

The great hall of the Pension Building affords ample space and surface for proper arrangement, display, and preservation of all these standards. Let them be hung from its cornices high above the chance of injury, where they will remain and serve to remind our children and grandchildren of the valor of their fathers fighting for what they believed to be right.

Our descendants may be safely left to form their own opinions of which side was right in the great debate in which these tattered flags played an interesting and important part. Each staff should be furnished with a metal plate, on which should be stamped a concise designation and history of the flag it bears. This would not be more costly than that care, preservation, and display of these flags which the law enjoins on the Secretaries of War and Navy, and upon the President of the United States. The former are by law directed to collect them at Washington and they are to be "delivered to the President of the United States for the purpose of being under his direction preserved and displayed in such public place or hall as he may deem proper."

This has not been done yet for one sufficient reason among others, there has never been at the disposal of the President a suitable place for their preservation and display. They are now in cellars and in boxes, and subject to mildew and decay.

But just now the workmen are giving the last touches to a great hall, admirably fitted by dimensions, style, and purpose for their reception, preservation, and display. High above all chances of accident or injury, they may be hung over the cornices of the hall of the Pension Building.

That building is erected by order of Congress for the sole business of attending to the claims and the support of those who on the field of battle, whether on land or sea, won these trophies of victory from those who opposed the United States.

There they will be safe, and, even after the drapery drops by age from the staffs, these will remain as reminders of what they bore. VETERAN.

OLD POINT COMFORT.

A "SOJOURNER by the Sea" writes: "Of course no 'Old Point' letter would be complete without something to say of the officers. The present class is a very pleasant one. It is fashionable for civilian writers to rail at the girls for being fascinated with 'brass buttons.' Permit the writer to take issue. The girls like the officers because they are usually gentlemen and good fellows, railing a little too much at the monotony of their existence, perhaps, and a little mean about introducing even each other to a new and very swell girl, but sound at heart. The same girl likes any presentable man of whom she can say afterward: 'I met him at White Sulphur,' or at 'Old Point,' just as she takes more pride in a beau from a distance than a home man, a prophet without honor, even if of the same grade of goods. These officers have no settled homes, and so will always do to brag on—while the civilian who knows them, who sees them in their club life, who appreciate their high sense of honor, cannot blame the average American girl for sitting late even in Parlor 307 or going with them by moonlight to 'Gun 40,' or to 'The Turret,' even if all that comes of it is that she can afterward tell about it to envious listeners, and even if she knows it sounds a heap wickeder than it was."

THE NEW CRUISERS.

THE dock trials of the machinery of the cruiser *Chicago*, which has just been finished, have resulted satisfactorily. With the vessel fast at her dock each set of engines developed 1590 horse-power, with 53 revolutions per minute of the screws. This is equivalent to about 4000 combined horse-power, with the same number of revolutions when the vessel is running free. The contract requirement is 5000 horse-power, but as the steam pressure during the trial was considerably below the maximum it is believed that the necessary increase can be obtained. The machinery worked smoothly, with the exception of a slight thumping in one of the engines, which has since been cured.

The *Chicago* arrived at the Navy-yard, N. Y., June 22. A press despatch says she left Chester for New York at 1 P. M. on Tuesday, June 21, and reached the navy-yard at noon the next day. She was not pressed, and might have made the run in quicker time by several hours. She steamed out of the Delaware River under only half power. The weather was pleasant and the sea smooth for the entire trip. The machinery worked well, considering that it had only been subjected to dock trials and was new throughout and the steam steering apparatus worked to a charm. During the run from Chester the vessel easily made 13 knots. Those in charge were Captain H. B. Robeson, Lieut. A. B. Speyers, Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, Lieut. J. J. Hunker, Lieut. Monahan, Assistant Naval Constructor Hanscom, Lieut. Schuetze, and Chief Engineer Thomson. Passed Assistant Engineers C. R. Roelker, H. Webster, H. R. Frick, Assistant Engineer C. C. Kleckner, and Cadet Engineers Stahl and Bankson. They had a crew of 49 sailors, and Superintendent Green and J. A. Gardner, of John Roach and Son, had a force of 80 men to look after the machinery. Designer Williamson, who devised the steering engine, was also aboard. Constructor Hanscom acted as inspector of the hull, and the compasses were watched by Lieut. Schuetze. The trip was made without a convoy or assistance of any kind, and although the sea was calm most of the way, the *Chicago* showed that she will be one of the most able ships yet put afloat. The propelling engines worked admirably, without a hitch of any kind, although the power developed aggregated not over 3,000 horses. The machinery worked smoothly and well, and is undoubtedly capable of being driven to the 5,000 horse power required by the contract. During the trip the ship was steered entirely by the Williamson steering gear, which gave entire satisfaction, and proved invaluable for the purpose, one man steering this large vessel with the ease of a yacht. The highest speed attained for any considerable time was but slightly more than 13 knots, and this without developing any heating of bearings or other signs of strain in the machinery. The maximum horse power was not much in excess of 3,000, with a boiler pressure of 70 pounds, revolutions of screws of 60 per minute, and not the slightest tendency to foam shown by the boilers. The ventilating apparatus of this vessel is of the exhaust type, and is, in the main, quite efficient. No attempt was made to produce an air pressure in the boiler rooms, consequently the maximum of efficiency was not shown by the boilers. The fitting up of the quarters and the general type of the accommodations on board, both forward and aft, are of the most complete description, and as she is fully arranged for a flagship it is presumed her destination will be a foreign station, possibly the Mediterranean. The intended battery of the *Chicago* is of the most formidable type yet perfected by our naval authorities, and it is presumed that in the arrangement of guns, torpedoes and other means of defence, the latest designs and devices will be thoroughly worked out.

An officer on board the *Chicago* sends us the following additional information: "The machinery was not stopped during the entire trip and worked very smoothly—water was only used precautionally on the main journals. All the pumps worked well. The engines made 60 revolutions per minute and a speed of 13 knots with furnace door open and such firemen as contractors could pick up in Chester to bring her around; ordnance naval coal was used. The blowers were not used during the trip. The *Chicago* started with only half boiler power and no attempt was made during the trial for maximum power or higher speed."

This vessel will be placed in the dock and painted, then loaded to her sea cruising draft, after which a trial trip of six hours will be made in the Sound. Her performance thus far indicates that she will come up to all contract requirements. She will be ready for the trial about July 20.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LIEUT. C. C. ROGERS, U. S. Navy, adds his testimony to the fast accumulating evidence that De Lesseps's Panama Canal is doomed. He shows that the engineers' figures of the excavation remaining to be done do not appear to take into account the quantities that have been washed back by the floods into the ditch that would cancel a considerable percentage of the "work done." The formidable Culebra cut and the damming of the Chagres River are yet practically unsolved problems. And Lieut. Rogers now points out the fact that the mountain on the left side of the Culebra cut is found to be moving bodily towards the axis of the canal at an annual rate of from 12 to 18 in. owing to the cutting away of its bottom support.

The *Engineering News* further says: "From a private source we also have the further information that while the mountain is sliding sideways, the bottom of the canal on the lower portions of the route are reported as being forced upwards, by the mass of excavated material piled on the sides of the cut, to such an extent that in certain localities it requires a very healthy and hardworking dredge to hold its own. In fact our informant directly tells us that one of the American excavators has been hard at work in keeping itself simply afloat in practically one spot for some months. The engineer in charge of this particular dredge philosophically remarked that he was well paid and stood the climate reasonably well, and as his employers were paid by the cubic metre excavated he had no particular concern in the expected advance."

Lieut. Rogers estimates that were "all the necessary money at hand and men and machines worked to their utmost, it would require seven years to finish the canal." Lt. Rogers estimates that the total cost of the canal will be not less than $375 000,000, or $192,000,000 more than the amount actually available for canal work. Assuming that in its present state of discredit the company could raise money on the same terms as heretofore these final obligations will amount to $700,000,000.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., A. A. Q. M. for the camp of rifle instruction at Creedmoor, is, in addition, appointed A. C. S. for that camp (S. O. 127, Div. A., June 24.)

The leave of Major Chas. H. Alden is extended to include Sept, 29, and his orders to report for duty at the Military Academy Aug. 28, are modified to Sept. 30 (S. O., H. Q. A., June 24.)

RECENT DEATHS.

MANY of the older residents of St. Paul, of Chicago, and of Washington, will pleasantly remember Mrs. Wüppermann (Rosa Lee Walker), who died June 13 at Fort Monroe. She was a sister of the late Capt. Wm. M. Walker, U. S. N., and of the late Lieut. Theodoric Lee Walker, U. S. N. In 1846 she went with her sister, the wife of Col. John McClellan, to live in Chicago, and in 1856 was married at Washington to Mr. H. F. Wüppermann, then of the U. S. Coast Survey. Soon after she accompanied her husband to St. Paul, of which place he became City Surveyor. Mrs. Wüppermann had many friends and relatives among Army and Navy people in Washington. For many years she has lived in Hamburg, Germany, but at the time of her death was visiting her daughter, the wife of Lieut. John McClellan, at Fort Monroe.

HOSPITAL STEWARD JUDSON J. ROGERS, U. S. A., and his son, a boy of six years, were drowned in the wreck of the steamer *Champlain*, June 17, near Charlevoix, Mich., while returning to Fort Mackinac from a short furlough. Steward Rogers was a veteran soldier, being appointed Hospital Steward in 1868. The steward's body has been recovered and buried with military honors. He leaves a widow and one child.

WE regret to learn of the death at West Point, June 19, of Helen Elizabeth Reed, only daughter of Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d U. S. Art., a bright young girl of five years of age.

MRS. S. B. FORREST, widow of Lieut. D. A. Forrest, U. S. Navy, died suddenly at Norfolk, Va., June 13. Lieut. Forrest left the U. S. Navy in 1861.

DR. HITCHCOCK, who died recently and was buried at Fall River, June 21, was the father of Lieut.-Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock, U. S. N.

MRS. SARAH E. JAMES, the mother of Lt. W. H. W. James, 24th U. S. Inf., of Fort Reno, died May 23 last, at Charlotte, Tenn., aged 65.

MRS. STARR, mother of Lieutenant C. C. Starr, 1st U. S. Infantry, died suddenly at Kankakee, Ill., May 29, of heart disease.

THE PROPOSED STATUE TO NATHAN HALE.

THE Sons of the Revolution celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill at Delmonico's, New York, Friday evening. There were fifty members present, including Frederick S. Talmadge, who presided. Patriotic speeches were made by the president, Logan C. Murray, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Henry T. Drowne, Robert W. Aborn, Mr. Sullivan, and others. Three plaster casts of statues proposed to be erected in the City Hall Park to the memory of Nathan Hale were exhibited. By a large majority that designed by Karl Gerhardt was selected. It will cost $6,000.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BELLEVUE RIFLE RANGE,

(Dept. of the Platte and Fort Omaha.)

HAS become an attractive place for the citizen element since the Rifle Club was started. Col. Henry, its Captain, has done everything to make matters work, not only smoothly, but agreeably. Every Wednesday a special car takes down its full complement, not only of the club, but the fair ones of Omaha, of which we have a goodly number, some fourteen of the fair sex going last Wednesday. The range is to one side of the Army one, and when not firing one can rest under the shade of the beautiful trees, visit the camp, or stroll in the woods. The club is composed of some of the leading men of Omaha, eminent lawyers, doctors, real estate men, railroad men, and merchants. The club use the decimal target, instead of the Army one, so comparisons can be made with other citizen clubs. We all look forward to seeing the Division and Department competitions here this summer, and Omaha feels proud that she will be the centre of attraction for so many distinguished officers and marksmen.

The unsuccessful attempt of a man who bought a lot near the rifle range to run the Army off, shows the importance of the U. S. owning their own property. The man bought the lot for $50 for a chicken ranch and then proposed to get out an injunction against the troops firing. Popular opinion, as expressed by all the newspapers of Omaha, was decidedly not in favor of the man, and he has so far failed in raising the hen-e-ry he intended. CITIZEN.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Kansas Commandery holds a meeting on Friday of this week at Fort Leavenworth, on which occasion the first anniversary banquet will be given. The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, General A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., has informed the Commandery that the resources of his command are at its service. The following will be balloted for: W. M. Leeper, Capt. J. B. Nipp, U. S. V.; Capt. H. Melburn, U. S. V.; Capt. A. E. Currier, U. S. V.; Capt. J. H. Prescott, U. S. V.; Capt. E. M. Hayes, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and Capt. G. N. Bomford, 18th U. S. Infantry. The commandery is flourishing and numbers 131 members by last report.

At the annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Commandery of the Loyal Legion, May 28, Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. A., was re-elected Chaplain. This organization now numbers 525 members.

(Special Correspondence of Baltimore Sun.)

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

U. S. FLAGSHIP PENSACOLA,
VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-MER, FRANCE, June 6.

STARTING April 2 from Piræus, Greece, where we had stopped almost two months, the *Pensacola* shaped her course for Leghorn, Italy, where she arrived five days later. There on April 9 she was joined by the *Quinnebaug*, just back from her long cruise along the western edge of the "Dark Continent," thus assembling together the active strength of the United States naval squadron in European waters. The two ships remained there for the rest of the month, awaiting the coming of stores, which arrived by Anchor Line steamer *Alsatia* on April 29. The *Pensacola*, with the *Quinnebaug* for a companion, departed for Villefranche May 3. The *Quinnebaug* remained here until the 3d instant, when she sailed for Spezia, where she was docked for the purpose of having her bottom cleaned.

The Navy Department sustained a store-house here to keep its vessels supplied with stores and provisions. Since its abolishment it has become a rare event to see a United States man-of-war in the Bay of Villefranche, and its tradespeople and washerwomen sadly miss the revenue that was constantly flowing into their hands from the crews of our ships.

During the time the *Quinnebaug* was here the battalion of infantry and artillery from her and the *Pensacola* were landed twice on Cape Ferrat by permission given to Admiral Franklin by the general commanding the military force in this department. They were organized into a joint force and drilled as per routine of the naval brigade and operations ashore. The first landing took place on the 23d May, under the command of Lieut. Comdr. Hitchcock, of the *Pensacola*, as colonel, with Lieut. Comdr. Sperry, of the *Quinnebaug*, as lieut. col., and Flag-Lieut. Staunton as adjutant. The second landing was made on May 30.

Our stay here has been eventful in boat racing, an exciting contest being pulled on the afternoon of the 2d instant by the *Pensacola's* barge against the *Uncle Sam*, a fourteen-oared race boat left at Villefranche by the *Lancaster* in 1884, to whose crew she belonged and who had her built at Leghorn, Italy, during the cruise of that ship on this station, and in whose hands she gained a reputation of invincibleness. She was manned on this occasion by a crew from the *Quinnebaug*, who had been practicing in her ever since their arrival in this port, for the purpose of rowing against our barge in the regatta held by the sailing club of Nice yesterday. Owing to the *Quinnebaug's* departure for Spezia prior to that event, the race was arranged to take place in this harbor the day before she sailed, the consideration being five dollars an oar and $20 dollars in the coxswain's box. Independent of those amounts, 2,500 francs were wagered by the crew of this ship, which was covered by the *Quinnebaug*. The course was a straightaway one for three miles, commencing out at sea and concluding abreast the *Pensacola*.

Capt. Dewey and Ensign Luby, of the *Quinnebaug*, were the judges, and Lieut. Fletcher, of the *Quinnebaug*, and Naval Cadet Kress, of this ship, went out in the launch as starters. The weather was unfavorable for the race, there being a blinding downpour of rain, and a lumpy mist obscured the course, and the boats could not be seen from either ship until half the distance had been accomplished. Then they were neck and neck until they were passing the *Quinnebaug*, when the *Uncle Sam* shot a boat's length ahead of the barge. She did not hold it, however, for by the time the ship was passed the barge had regained her lost ground, and hope was beginning to triumph on the *Pensacola*. They were even again with the post of victory only a couple of strokes away. Cheering became more vociferous on our ship, the *Uncle Sam* made a sheer off to port, the barge went ahead, and with the last dip of the oars that brought her to the winning line, she was shoved half a boat's length ahead of the Italian built boats, and victory was hers. When her crew came on board ship they were given a perfect ovation by their delighted shipmates, being met at the gangway, and as each man stepped over the side he was lifted bodily from his feet and carried forward in triumph. Her victory was a great surprise to a majority of us, and therefore she has been christened the *Surprise*, never having owned a name before.

Yesterday was the annual regattas of the Sailing Club of Nice, held under the patronage of the Yacht Club of France and the committee of fetes of Nice. The officers and crew of the *Pensacola* were particularly interested in these festivities, which also combined the characteristics of a picnic, for the reason that the barge *Surprise* and *Uncle Sam* were to again try conclusions in a triangular race for a medal and a prize of 50 francs, offered by the committee of the fetes, the *Uncle Sam* this time being manned by a crew from the *Pensacola*. Our fleet gig and captain's gig were also entered to race for similar prizes. The honorary committee consisted of several admirals of the French Navy and Admiral Franklin, who, however, was not able to be present.

The *Pensacola's* band was loaned by the commander-in-chief to the committee of the fetes, and during the afternoon played a programme of popular music from the shaded heights where the judges' stand was situated.

The weather was faultlessly fine. A series of half dozen sailing and rowing regattas occurred, and then the *Surprise* and *Uncle Sam* were placed in position by Flag Lieut. Staunton about 4 o'clock. At the start the barge took the lead, followed with cheers from the people of our ship, retaining it throughout the pull of 2⅝ miles. She rounded the stakeboat 1 minute and 13 seconds ahead of the *Uncle Sam*, on whom, we are informed, a Frenchman lost 15,000 francs in a bet with a Scotchman. The race between the fleet gig and Capt. Dewey's gig *Daisy* was next rowed, the *Daisy* winning an easy victory. This completed the *Pensacola's* connection with the affair, and our boats then returned to the ship and the *Uncle Sam* to her place on the beach at Villefranche to await the coming of the next man-of-war to place her in the water with faith enough in her past record as a matchless boat.

The prizes have been delivered to the coxswains of the *Surprise* and *Daisy*. The two medals are exactly alike. They are handsome gilt bronze ones, about two inches in diameter, and very valuable, being worth 150 francs each. One side contains the special device of the club, while on the other, inside a wreath of oak and laurel leaves, is the club's name, "Club de Voile de Nice, 1887." After being inscribed with the *Pensacola's* name and the boats that won them and the date, the *Surprise's* medal will be presented to Admiral Franklin and the *Daisy's* to Capt. Dewey, those two boats being for the exclusive use of the commander-in-chief and his chief of staff respectively.

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

THE Naval War College will reassemble at Newport on the first Monday in September, and continue in session until late in December.

Comdr. Bainbridge-Hoff will give a digest of contemporary foreign opinions on the subject of Naval tactics, both of single ships and of fleets. The tactics of the gun, of the ram, and of the torpedo, their best and most effective method of use, that is, in actual battle between single opponents, or between contending fleets, will be separately treated, each by an officer who will aim at bringing out the strength of his weapon and the weaknesses of the other two. These will be followed by some lectures on grand tactics. The question of Naval gunnery will be treated by Lieut. John F. Meigs, whose lectures last year were particularly interesting and instructive. Prof. Soley will give his lectures on international law. The subject of coast defences will be discussed, as last year, by an Army and a Navy officer. Gen. Abbot, of the Army, will aim at giving Naval officers an insight and grasp of the general principles which guide the military engineer in planning and constructing the defences of harbors. The question of sea-coast defences will be exhaustively discussed from the Naval point of view by Lieut. C. G. Calkins, of the Naval Intelligence Office. The subjects of military strategy and tactics and of Naval history will be treated by the same officers as last year. Assistant Naval Constructor Gatewood will lecture on the preservation and care of iron ships, and upon the injuries to which they are liable from grounding, collision, etc. Medical Director Dean will lecture on Naval hygiene.

Lieut.-Comdr. Stockton is now engaged upon an examination of the way in which the various nations of Europe are stationed in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean and in the Pacific Ocean, with a view to determining the relative strategic value of these stations. It is intended that the study of the Gulf and Caribbean Sea, regarded as a great strategic field of special importance to the United States from its proximity, and above all, if any trans-isthmian canal shall be made, shall form a prominent part of the War College course. Mr. Stockton will bring together the facts of commerce and existing trade routes between the Western Pacific (Australia, China, etc.,) and Europe; together with the modifications likely to follow upon the building of a canal.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENSACOLA NOTES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the heat, the drouth, and the exodus of the feminine part of this Army and Navy colony, some pleasure is vouchsafed us. Colonel Langdon permitted the Indian prisoners to give one of their native dances—a Chiricanua medicine dance—which was quite a novelty, and attracted a great crowd to Fort Pickens. It occurred at night on the parade, a bon-fire furnishing the illumination, and was as savage and weird as one could wish. A number of children in attendance were much scared, and with difficulty calmed. The Fort Barrancas band played at intervals and made the entertainment a success, for the dancing and chanting alone were very monotonous. Natchez was general manager and Geronimo led the Indian orchestra in person.

The week before, Captain Cochrane gave an illustrated lecture in the new Marine Barracks, to which all of the officers and their families, the artillery and marines, officers of the revenue cutter *Forward*, and a number of the citizens of Warrington and Woolsey were invited. One of the large rooms was beautifully decorated with flags, evergreens, etc., by Lieut. Fillette and a party of the men, and the veranda adorned with Chinese lanterns. The lecture consisted of "Sketches of Travel in Europe," and the beautiful views, many of them artistically colored, were projected to a diameter of about 10 feet by a new and powerful lantern, the property of the lecturer. A large and delighted audience attended.

The Marine Library has received a handsome present of four volumes of Harper's Magazine from Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson, U. S. N., and a number of public documents from the Hon. Wade Hampton, U. S. Senate.

The marble headstones sent here for the naval dead have been erected and a beautiful cap monument of westerly granite, the finest in the Barrancas National Cemetery, has been placed on the grave of Captain Edward P. Lull, U. S. Navy, by his widow.

WEDDING AT FORT HAMILTON.

THE marriage of Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 5th U. S. Art., to May, daughter of Col. John Hamilton, commanding the regiment, took place at St. John's Church, Fort Hamilton, at the hour of sunset, Thursday, June 16. The service was performed by the Rev. R. B. Snowden, rector. The church was prettily decorated by the loving hands of the ladies of St. John's Guild, assisted by the S. S. children, with whom the bride has been intimately associated during her residence at Fort Hamilton. The Hon. John Acton, of Salem, N. J., acted as best man. The ushers were Cadets C. T. Hamilton, brother of the bride; W. W. Harts, G. B. Langhorn, U. S. M. A.; Messrs. F. W. Ridgway, of Brooklyn, and J. B. Eccleston, of Staten Island. The bride was attended by four bridesmaids, Miss Hamilton, Miss Grace Hamilton, sisters of the bride, and the Misses Biddle, of Brooklyn, great granddaughters of the late Col. Clement Biddle, U. S. A. The bridesmaids were preceded by Master Bennie Leroy Bragg, a juvenile cousin of the bride, dressed in a blue velvet suit, with lace collar and cuffs, and carrying a basket of daisies. The bride's dress was of pearl white satin, en train, elbow sleeves and corsage trimming of Fedora lace, tulle veil. Her flowers were daisies and orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of the same. The bridesmaids wore short dresses of pale blue, pink cardinal and buff silk mull, with satin bodices to match; long tan colored gloves, and carried bouquets of daisies and maiden hair ferns, tied with satin ribbons to match the dresses. The reception following the ceremony was held at the house of the bride's parents, in garrison, and was attended by the immediate relatives and personal friends of the bride and groom. The house was a bower of flowers, the mantles banked with roses, the stair rail heavily twined with daisies, and the bridal couple receiving the congratulations of their friends under a canopy of daisies. The hall was effectively draped with the scarlet and yellow of the national and regimental colors. The music of the regimental string band was greatly enjoyed by all present, most of the guests joining in a merry wedding dance, the bridal couple leading the lanciers, before their departure on a tour of several weeks. The gifts from far and near were numerous and valuable, many of them bringing messages of love and good will, from distant Army posts. The bride was exceptionally lovely and the whole bridal party made an artistic picture as they stood before the chancel in the waning sunset light. Altogether it was a most charming wedding and one long to be remembered by those who participated.

"A WEDDING GUEST."

THE ARMY.

G. O. 43, H. Q. A., June 22, 1887.

1. Major Frederick Mears, 25th Infantry, will proceed to David's Island, New York Harbor, and relieve Lieut. Col. Richard F. O'Beirne, 15th Inf., in command of the depot on Sept. 30, 1887, reporting by letter to the superintendent of the recruiting service.

2. Lieut. Col. Richard F. O'Beirne, 15th Inf., on being relieved as directed in Par. 1 of this order, will proceed to New York City and relieve Lieut. Col. Alfred L. Hough, 16th Inf., as superintendent of the recruiting service, on October 1, 1887. On being thus relieved Lieut. Col. Hough will join his regiment.

3. The following detail will be made for the recruiting service for the period from October 1, 1887, to October 1 1889:

One company officer (preferably a 1st lieutenant) from the 2d, 4th, 6th, and 8th Cavalry, and the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22d, and 24th Inf., will be selected and ordered to report to the superintendent of the recruiting service, New York City, by October 1, 1887.

The superintendent will relieve officers of the above named regiments of the expiring detail, in charge of rendezvous or at the depots, as those of the new detail report, and order them to join their companies.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 16, 1887.

The Department rifle competition of 1887, will be held at Fort Clark, Texas, commencing August 8, and will be conducted by 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, 22d Infantry, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice. . . . The C. O., Fort Clark, is charged with the arrangement of all necessary details for the competition.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for three months is granted Major James W. Scully, Q. M. (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

A roster of the Q. M. D. for June contains a fund of valuable information.

Commissary Sergt. Oswald Windfuhr, recently appointed from R. Q. M. Sergt., 22d Inf., will proceed to Fort McDowell, Ariz. Ty. (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

So much of S. O. 106, May 9, as relates to Major John P. Baker, paymaster, is amended to direct that on completion of payments on rolls of June 30, he proceed to Omaha, Neb., and take station there. Major Charles I. Wilson, paymaster, on completion of payments on rolls of June 30, will proceed to St. Louis, and take station, relieving Major George W. Candee, who on completion of payments on rolls of June 30, will proceed to Helena, Montana Ty., and take station there (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Charles Richard, asst. surg., is extended two months (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about July 5, is granted Major John H. Bartholf, surgeon (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. Charles Sutherland, surgeon, Medical Director (S. O. 126, June 23, Div. Atlantic).

1st Lieut. Carter N. B. Macauley, asst. surg., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 58, June 16, D. Dakota).

Major Charles H. Allen, surg., is relieved from further duty in the Dept. Dakota, to date June 19 (S. O. 58, June 16, D. Dakota).

The leave for seven days granted A. A. Surg. H. M. Deeble, Fort Yates, is extended seven days (S. O. 58, June 16, D. Dakota).

One month before proceeding to comply with his orders to rejoin his station, is granted Capt. John J. Cochran, asst. surg. (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Walter L. Fisk, C. E., will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy August 28, and will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

The leave for seven days granted Chaplain J. D. Parker, Fort Riley, is extended eight days (S. O. 61, June 13, Dept. Mo.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; D, Ft. Maginn's, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

1st Lieut. J. G. Galbraith, R. Q. M., is relieved as inspector of Indian supplies at the Tongue River Agency, M. T. (S. O. 57, June 13, D. Dak.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

2d Lieut. John T. Knight is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg, Va., to take effect Sept. 1, 1887 (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Major Louis H. Carpenter will proceed after July 1, 1887, to Fort Myer, Va., and take command of that post (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. William P. Hall is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. A. P. Blocksom will visit the camps of the National Guard of Ohio during the annual encampments for the purpose of inspecting the troops (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller is extended seven days (S. O. 57, June 13, D. Dak.)

Sergt. Arthur Rheinthal, and Saddler John A. Bailey, Troop B, will return to Fort Meade (S. O. 57, June 13, D. Dak.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Henry Jackson is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 58, June 16, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Major Samuel S. Sumner is relieved from duty on recruiting service, and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Columbia for duty as Acting Inspector-General (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect July 10, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert J. Duff (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

Major Samuel S. Sumner is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Jefferson Barrack, Mo. (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott is, on his own application, transferred to the 5th Cavalry, with rank to date from Oct. 24, 1886, and is assigned to Troop C, Fort Reno (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John A. Johnston, now on leave, is relieved from special service at post of San Antonio (S. O. 70, June 15, D. Tex.)

The junior veterinary surgeon will proceed to the Hdqrs. 8th Cav., San Antonio, and report to the regimental commander (S. O. 70, June 15, D. Tex.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Nathan Fletcher, Troop F (S. O. 72, June 20, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T. D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Pollard Cole, Troop H (S. O. 63, June 13, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James E. Runcle is extended two months (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. V. H. Bridgman will be relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., July 1, and at the expiration of his leave will join his station (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. John T. Thompson will visit the camp of the 3d Regiment of Alabama State Militia during its encampment near Selma, Ala., from July 7 to 14, for the purpose of inspecting that regiment (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

S. O. 126, June 2, granting 1st Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is revoked, and, on being relieved from duty at Willet's Point, he will join his proper station (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge will be relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., July 1, and at the expiration of his leave will join his station (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Elisha S. Benton will visit the camp of the artillery regiment, National Guard of Ohio, during its encampment at Delaware, O., Aug. 10 to 15, for the purpose of inspecting that regiment (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Leave for six months, from July 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Williston Fish (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Williston Fish has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 31, 1887 (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., E, F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens will be relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., July 1, and will join his station (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave from about July 1 to Aug. 10 is granted Col. John Hamilton, Fort Hamilton (S. O. 126, June 23, Div. A.)

Sergt. James Coghlan, Bat. E, Fort Hamilton, fatally stabbed himself with his bayonet, June 22. He appears to have been temporarily deranged.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

Col. William R. Shafter will visit the encampment of the National Guard of California, to be held at Healdsburg, Cal., July 2 to 10, for the purpose of making an inspection of the Guard (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, Fort Custer, M. T., is detailed as inspector of Indian supplies at the Tongue River Agency, M. T. (S. O. 57, June 13, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Arthur Williams, on being relieved as instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, by Lieut. Irons, 20th Inf., will join his company (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Sherman, for which 1st Lieut. H. E. Robinson, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 86, June 10, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for three months, to take effect about July 20, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick Perkins (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.)

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt this week of a handsome and somewhat unique Roster of Commissioned Officers of the 5th Infantry. It is printed very neatly on antique paper, and contains much valuable information. In addition to the customary information concerning each officer, there is a column showing to what military societies each belongs and another column to what Army societies. The "Service History" of the regiment is appended.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sergt. Lawrence H. Speidel, Co. K, having reported to the Colonel of his regiment that injustice had been done him by his company commander, a Regtl. C.-M. will convene at Fort Douglas, June 27, to investigate his case. Detail: Major William J. Lyster, Capts. Thomas Britton and Jacob F. Munson, and 2d Lieut. Amos B. Shattuck, J.-A. Private Paris Bain has been appointed corporal in Co. B (Orders 28, June 27, 6th Inf.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.: A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Major Hamilton S. Hawkins will visit the camp of the Illinois National Guard at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, Ill., during the period of its encampment, July 9 to Aug. 27, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part therein (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, Fort Townsend (S. O. 85, June 8, D. Columbia.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Samuel Dœpke, Co. K (S. O. 84, June 7, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

1st Lieut. Dillard H. Clark will remain, on temporary duty, at Fort Buford, D. T., until it is necessary for him to obey S. O. 124, c. s., A. G. O. (S. O. 57, June 13, D. Dak.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for two months, to take effect July 1, is granted 1st Lieut. James D. Nickerson, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 71, June 18, Div. M.)

The leave granted Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien is extended two months (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for two months, to take effect about July 15, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 73, June 22, Div. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assinniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

1st Lieut. James A. Irons is detailed as an instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, and will report as soon as practicable (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. George M. Downey is further extended two months on account of sickness (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., Dept. Platte (S. O. 57, June 15, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. A. C. Sharpe will visit the camps of the National Guard of Ohio during the annual encampments for the purpose of inspecting the troops (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

1st Lieut. Calvin D. Cowles is relieved from recruiting duty, to take effect July 1, and will then join his company (S. O. 97, June 13, R. S.)

Col. Henry M. Black will attend the encampment of the Michigan State Troops, to be held at Island Lake, near Brighton, Mich., for five days, commencing Aug. 4, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part therein (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Lewis Johnson is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect about July 22, is granted Chaplain Allen Allensworth, Fort Supply (S. O. 72, June 20, Div. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

2d Lieut. George P. Ahern will proceed to David's Island and report to conduct to the Dept. of Dakota recruits for the 20th Inf., and then join his company (S. O. 97, June 13, R. S.)

2d Lieut. George W. Webb will return to Fort Meade, D. T., June 18 (S. O. 58, June 16, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 18, 1887.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant Michael Leahy, Regimental Quartermaster 18th Infantry, to be Captain, June 15, 1887, vice Durham, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Julius E. Quentin, 14th Infantry, to be Captain, June 15, 1887, vice Kennington, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant James Regan, 9th Infantry, to be Captain, June 15, 1887, vice Pease, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Joseph H. Gustin, 14th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 15, 1887, vice Quentin, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Frank L. Dodds, 9th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 15, 1887, vice Regan, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

Under section 1251, Revised Statutes.

Captain James Kennington, 14th Infantry, June 15, 1887.

Captain Cass Durham, 18th Infantry, June 15, 1887.

Captain William B. Pease, 9th Infantry, June 15, 1887.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., June 21. Detail: Major William Sinclair, 2d Art.; Capt. Julius H. Patzki, Asst. Surg.; Capts. William P. Graves and John C. Scantling, 2d Lieuts. William P. Stone and Arthur F. Curtis, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. J. E. Eastman, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 122, June 17, Div. A.)

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., June 20. Detail: Capts. Edward Maguire, John G. D. Knight, and Eric Bergland, 2d Lieuts. William E. Craighill, Mason M. Patrick, Charles S. Richié, and Charles L. Potter, C. E., and 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, C. E., J.-A. (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., June 22. Detail: Capts. Frank G. Smith, Edward Field, and John W. Roder, 4th Art.; Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Richard P. Strong, Sidney W. Taylor, Harry R. Anderson, and Alexander B. Dyer, 2d Lieuts. Charles L. Cortheil, John E. McMahon, and Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. William Ennis, Adjt., 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 123, June 20, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. E. M. Heyl, I. G.; Lieut.-Col. W. R. Gibson, D. P. M. G., and Capt. S. T. Cushing, C. S., will assemble at San Antonio, Tex., June 21, to fix the responsibility for the loss of one book pertaining to the Contingent Fund, A. G. Dept., for which Lieut.-Col. George D. Ruggles, A. A. G., is responsible (S. O. 70, June 15, D. Tex.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Augustus G. Robinson, Q. M.; Capt. George G. Greenough and 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art., will meet at Boston, Mass., June 24, to fix the responsibility for the condition of certain subsistence stores received by Major Thomas C. Sullivan, C. S., from 1st Lieut. William F. Stewart, 4th Art., A. C. S., Fort Warren (S. O. 125, June 22, Div. A.)

Camp of Rifle Instruction.

A camp of instruction in rifle practice will be established at Creedmoor, N. Y., July 5, and be continued for forty working days, terminating Aug. 19. The foot batteries and the infantry company stationed in New York Harbor will go into camp, each for ten working days, as follows: July 5 to 15—Bat. H, 5th Art. (Fessenden), Fort Hamilton; Bat. C, 5th Art. (Morris), Fort Columbus; Bat. K, 5th Art. (Brewerton), Fort Schuyler. July 16 to 27—Bat. E, 5th Art. (Rawles), Fort Hamilton; Bat. A, 5th Art. (Beck), Fort Columbus; Bat. M, 5th Art. (Day), Fort Schuyler. July 28 to Aug. 8—Bat. I, 5th Art. (Crabb), Fort Hamilton; Bat. L, 5th Art. (Randolph), Fort Columbus; Bat. B, 5th Art. (Van Reed), Fort Wadsworth. Aug. 9 to 19—Co. A, 12th Inf. (Wilson), Bedlow's Island. Major Abram C. Wildrick, 5th Art., is designated commander of the camp. 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., is appointed A. A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. William N. Suter, Asst. Surg. (Washington Barracks, D. C.), is designated as medical officer. 2d Class Hospital Steward Henry J. Linweber (Madison Barracks, N. Y.), will report for duty. No one will be excused from this practice unless by special authority, in each case, from these Headquarters. (S. O. 124, June 21, Div. Atlantic.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

From Jan. 1 to April 20, 1887, the following desertions occurred from regiments serving in the Division of the Pacific: 2d Cav., 11; 4th Cav., 21; 6th Cav., 17; 10th Cav., 2; 1st Art., 8; 1st Inf., 8; 4th Inf., 12; 9th Inf., 10; 13th Inf., 2; 14th Inf., 8.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

Gen. Brisbin has established a summer camp of instruction for the troops at Fort McKinney, located at a beautiful spot on a tributary of the Clear Fork of Powder river. It is about fourteen miles distant from the post and Buffalo. Troops D and H, 9th Cav., and Cos. C and K, 7th Inf., will each have a tour at the camp.

On June 30 a party of ladies and gentlemen will leave Omaha for Fort Leavenworth to attend the marriage of Miss Henrietta R. Wilson and 1st Lt. D. H. Boughton, 1st Cavalry.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Roach and Mahon, merchants of Brackettville, have offered a fine gold medal as a prize to the enlisted man securing a place on the Department team, who makes the highest aggregate score in the three days' preliminary practice at the annual rifle competition of 1887.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JUNE 22, 1887.

THE general merit roll of the three classes is as follows:

SECOND CLASS.

1. Jervey	16. Koester	31. Foster, C. L.
2. Judson	17. Hedekin	32. Harris
3. Gallup	18. Overton	33. Helmick
4. McKinstry	19. Fenton	34. McFarland
5. Hayden	20. Russ	35. Sample
6. Palmer	21. Howze	36. Dashiell
7. Wilson	22. Preston	37. Wilhelm
8. Burr	23. Horne	38. Hart
9. Vestal	24. Supplee	39. French
10. Peirce	25. Wilder	40. Donaldson, C.V.
11. March	26. Ryan	41. Vance
12. Winn	27. Anderson	42. Stockle
13. McAndrew	28. Quay	43. Perry, A. W.
14. Grisard	29. Chrisman	
15. Chadeayne	30. Hartman	

THIRD CLASS.

1. Winslow	19. Hains	37. Cloman
2. Flagler	20. Rhodes	38. Lacey
3. Harding	21. Sydenham	39. Leitch
4. Harts, W. W.	22. Lee	40. Crawford
5. D'Armit	23. Skerrett	41. Sladen
6. Winston	24. Johnson, B.	42. Peterson
7. McGregor	25. Kemp	43. Normoyle
8. Blake	26. Harrison	44. Bryan
9. Martin	27. Piper	45. Irwin
10. Kenly	28. Hagadorn	46. Burkhardt
11. Lambdin	29. Bethel	47. Bookmiller
12. Willcox	30. Lassiter	48. Barrios
13. McGlachlin	31. Jordan	49. Graves
14. Campbell	32. Langhorne	50. Young, C.
15. Barroll	33. Phillips	51. Cole
16. Haan	34. Wood	52. Kirkman
17. Kelley	35. Taylor	53. Stockham
18. Ellis	36. Webster	

FOURTH CLASS.

1. Jadwin	27. Ferguson	53. Frazier
2. Deakyne	28. Lyon	54. Cleary
3. Keller	29. Rowell	55. Deese
4. Bromwell	30. Marshall	56. Ryan, J. A.
5. Todd	31. Ketcham	57. Uline
6. Rennard	32. Gatley	58. Davis, M. F.
7. Davis, W. C.	33. Wolf	59. Spurgin
8. Hine, C. D.	34. Corcoran	60. Smith, H. A.
9. Fox	35. Meyer	61. Andrews
10. Hearn	36. Moore	62. Jones, S. G.
11. Winston, F. W.	37. Caldwell, F. M.	63. Brown
12. Snow	38. Jackson	64. Fleming
13. Hornbrook	39. Hamilton, C.T.	65. Murray
14. Ruggles	40. Bennet	66. Hoskins
15. Hamilton, J.	41. Lindsay	67. Guyer
16. Johnson, W. O.	42. Learnard	68. Davis, W. C.
17. Swan	43. Bindholtz	69. Cordray
18. Krayenbuhl	44. Keech	70. Gose
19. Voorheis	45. Wallace	71. Kennedy
20. Mauldin	46. Symmonds	72. Miller
21. McNair	47. Montgomery	73. Rayburn
22. Wholly	48. Rushing	74. Kingsley
23. Merillat	49. Butts	75. Beach, R. J.
24. Powell	50. Hobbs	76. Rand
25. Nottingham	51. Clark, C. C.	77. Caldwell, V. A.
26. Clark, W. F.	52. Lamoreux	

158 candidates, out of 187 appointed, reported to the Adjutant. Of these 12 were rejected by the Medical Board, one left the post before the mental examination began, and the following, 106 in number, were admitted to the Academy:

Amos, William Thomas, Ohio.	Lazelle, J. H. G., At-Large.
Anderson, Andrew J., Tenn.	Lindsley, Elmer, N. Y.
Anderson, Edward D., Tenn.	Livermore, R. L., N. J.
Armstrong, Frank S., Ind.	Long, Frank Scott, Conn.
Bechtel, John Adams, Pa.	Lyon, LeRoy S., Va.
Bertsch, William H., Mich.	Malony, Charles H., Ohio.
Bowen, Benjamin G., Tenn.	McIndoe, James Francis, Md.
Bradley, John Jewsbury, Ill.	McMaster, George H., S. C.
Brady, John Thomas, Ia.	McMullen, Cassius W., Ind.
Broadbent, Samuel Reed, Pa.	Mearns, Robert W., Pa.
Burbank, Charles Elroy, Mass.	Mizner, Henry W., Cal.
Bush, Ross Leonard, Ill.	Morrow, Jay J., Pa.
Carter, William A., N. C.	Murphy, Truman O., Ohio.
Chapman, Wm. H. H., Wis.	Ogden, Charles C., Ill.
Conn, Harry Laverne, Ohio.	Osborne, William H., Pa.
Cook, Paul, Ark.	Palmer, Henry H., N. Y.
Cornell, John B., Jr., Ohio.	Pheatt, Zebulon, Ohio.
Cosby, Chapman S., At-Large.	Pipes, Henry A., La.
Davis, Alex. M., At-Large.	Pierce, Palmer, E., Ia.
Davis, Myron, Pa.	Quigley, Henry C., Pa.
Davison, Peter W., Wis.	Ramsay, George D., N. Y.
Donworth, Albert B., Me.	Rannells, David A., Ohio.
Drew, Alfred W., Tex.	Reisinger, Elmer E., Pa.
Eberle, William F., Ohio.	Ripple, Jordan D., Pa.
Echols, Charles Patton, Ala.	Rochester, W. B., Jr., At-Lar.
Ely, Hanson Edward, Ia.	Royden, Herbert N., Conn.
Eubanks, Charles James, Ill.	Ryther, Dwight W., N. Y.
Filkin, Perry, N. Y.	Saffarrans, Geo. C., Ky.
Fleming, Robert J., Mich.	Salmons, James T., Tenn.
Fuller, Lawson Mayo, Wis.	Sayer, Albert D., N. Y.
Furlong, John William, Pa.	Schoeffel, Francis H., N. Y.
Gidney, Charles C., N. C.	Settle, Douglas, N. C.
Graff, Wilbur P., Pa.	Sewell, John Stephen, Ky.
Groff, John M., Pa.	Smith, Guy Berard, Md.
Grote, William F., Ill.	Snell, John W., Jr., Utah.
Hambright, Horace G., Tenn.	Sorley, Lewis S., Tex.
Hamilton, Robert L., W. Va.	Sowell, James L., Ala.
Harden, Joseph S., S. C.	Storms, Daniel E., Ind.
Harriman, Orlando H., N. Y.	Stovall, Adam T., Miss.
Helm, William W., Ky.	Sweezey, Claude B., Kans.
Henderson, William J., Kans.	Switzer, John S., Pa.
Hero, Andrew, Jr., La.	Threlkeld, Hansford L., Ky.
Hinshaw, Bright B., Cal.	Tinker, Jonathan E., Vt.
Hirsch, Harry J., Pa.	Tutherly, William, N. H.
Horney, Odus C., Ohio.	Upton, La Roy S., Mich.
Horn, Tiemann N., N. J.	Wahl, Lutz., Wis.
Howard, Harold P., Minn.	Walker, Kirby, Ohio.
James, Harry Lane, Wis.	White, George Philip, Ia.
Jarratt, Bernard Edgar, Miss.	Whittemore, Clare Roy, Ia.
Jarvis, Melville S., W. Va.	Williams, Herbert O., Miss.
Johnston, William T., Mo.	Winan, Edwin B., Jr., Mich.
Jenks, Isaac Colburn, Mass.	Wood, Wells Warington, Ia.
Kellogg, Donald W., Kan.	Wood, William M., Cal.

The cadets' hops are held every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. On Tuesday and Saturday evenings there is music in camp, and on Thursday evening in front of the Superintendent's quarters.

The two second classmen reported deficient in chemistry have been probated till Aug. 28, when they will be given another examination. There are now 284 cadets in the corps, leaving 60 vacancies.

We are called upon to note this week the saddest event that has occurred at West Point in a long time. Helen Reed, the bright five-year-old child and only daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Reed, 2d Artillery, died early Sunday morning of diphtheria and was buried in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Prof. Postlethwaite held brief services at the grave, in the presence of the father of the dead child, Dr. Smith, and the necessary attendants. Harry, the twelve-year-old son of Lieut. Reed, had been sick with the same disease, but was convalescing rapidly when his sister was taken with it. Dr. Jacobi, of New York, was summoned, but nothing that the combined medical talent could do was sufficient to save the little sufferer.

The West Point graduates have been assigned to regiments as follows, and in a few days they will receive their recess commissions, to date from time of graduation:

1. Francis R. Shunk, Additional 2d Lieut., Corps of Engrs.
2. James J. Meyler, Additional 2d Lieut., Corps of Engrs.
3. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, 1st Art., Bat. A.
4. Charles B. Wheeler, 5th Art., Bat. M.
5. E. C. Young, 18th Inf., Co. E.
6. R. P. Davis, 2d Art., Bat. I.
7. George O. Squier, 3d Art., Bat. G.
8. E. Hinds, 2d Art., Bat. E.
9. Wirt Robinson, 4th Art., Bat. E.
10. John M. Jenkins, 5th Cav., Troop K.
11. Edgar Russell, 3d Art., Bat. H.
12. George F. Landers, 4th Art., Bat. H.
13. George W. Gatchell, Additional 2d Lieut., 5th Art.
14. H. E. Wilkins, 2d Inf., Co. F.
15. O. I. Straub, Additional 2d Lieut., 1st Art.
16. Alfred M. Hunter, 5th Cav. Troop I.
17. Fremont P. Peck, Additional 2d Lieut., 4th Art.
18. Edson A. Lewis, Additional 2d Lieut., 18h Inf., and 2d Lieut., June 15, 1887.
19. C. H. Martin, 14th Inf., Co. F.
20. John D. Riley, Additional 2d Lieut., 5th Art.
21. P. D. Lochridge, 2d Cav., Troop I.
22. T. H. Slavens, 4th Cav., Troop L.
23. Nathaniel F. McClure, 4th Cav., Troop M.
24. William C. Rivers, 1st Cav., Troop M.
25. H. C. Schumm, Additional 2d Lieut., 3d Art.
26. James C. Bourke, Additional 2d Lieut., 2d Art.
27. William Weigel, 11th Inf., Co. A.
28. Fred. A. Tripp, 1st Inf., Co. D.
29. E. W. Evans, 8th Cav., Troop I.
30. Robt. G. Paxton, 10th Cav., Troop D.
31. John C. Gregg, 16th Inf., Co. G.
32. John H. Alexander, 9th Cav., Troop —.
33. John A. Harman, Additional 2d Lieut., 7th Cav.
34. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., Additional 2d Lieut., 3d Cav.
35. George McK. Williamson, Additional 2d Lieut., 6th Cav.
36. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., Co. D.
37. F. H. Beach, Addditional 2d Lieut., 1st Cav.
38. T. W. Hall, Additional 2d Lieut., 4th Cav.
39. A. T. Moriarty, 6th Inf., Co. K.
40. Alonzo Gray, 20th Inf., Co. B.
41. Wm. E. Bruce, 22d Inf., Co. A.
42. H. Hall, 4th Inf., Co. H.
43. Pierrepont Isham, 3d Inf., Co. A.
44. A. B. Foster, 19th Inf., Co. B.
45. Marcus D. Cronin, 20th Inf., Co. G.
46. Alex. L. Dade, 13th Inf., Co. A.
47. Charles S. Farnsworth, 25th Inf., Co. E.
48. Charles Gerhardt, 25th Inf., Co. D.
49. Samuel Seay, Jr., 21st Inf., Co. F.
50. Wm. P. Baker, 10th Inf., Co. C.
51. E. L. Loveridge, 11th Inf., Co. K.
52. Jas. T. Dean, Addl. 2d Lt., 14th Inf., and 2d Lt., June 15.
53. U. G. McAlexander, Addl. 2d Lt., 9th Inf., 2d Lt., June 15.
54. W. K. Jones, Additional 2d Lieut., 25th Inf.
55. Edmund Wittenmyer, Additional 2d Lt., 9th Inf.
56. F. D. Evans, not assigned—undergoing sentence.
57. Michael J. Lenihan, Additional 2d Lieut., 8th Inf.
58. William H. Wassell, Additional 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.
59. Mark L. Hersey, Additional 2d Lieut., 19th Inf.
60. W. L Taylor, Additional 2d Lieut., 16th Inf.
61. Bard P. Scheuck, Additional 2d Lieut., 7th Inf.
62. Henry R. Adams, Additional 2d Lieut., 23d Inf.
63. Samuel A. Smoke, Additional 2d Lieut., 6th Inf.
64. Frank H. Albright, Additional 2d Lieut., 12th Inf.

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Emmet Alexander Nichols, Raleigh, N. C.; Leonidas Haywood Merritt (alt.), Raleigh, N. C., and William Douglas Dunsmore, Blossburg, Pa., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June, 1888.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

JUNE 11, 1887.

TWO INTERESTING team competitions in rifle firing occurred at this post during the present week.

The first was between several teams of five enlisted men each. The organizations represented by the teams, the totals at each range and the grand totals are indicated as follows:

Ranges.	N. C. S. and Band, 5th Cav..	Co. K, 18th Inf....	Co. H, 18th Inf....	Co. G, 18th Inf....	Troop H, 5th Cav....	Troop E, 5th Cav....	Troop D, 5th Cav....
200 yards.....	181	194	185	199	178	179	169
300 yards.....	196	196	189	198	195	192	179
500 yards.....	195	187	202	179	201	204	173
600 yards.....	186	176	174	167	167	141	181
Grand totals..	758	753	750	743	741	716	702

The number of shots fired was ten shots per man at each range.

The second competition was between two teams consisting entirely of commissioned officers. Number of shots fired same as above. The following are the scores made;

FIRST TEAM.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Totals.
Capt. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cav....	38	40	45	43	166
1st Lieut. F. Miebler, 5th Cav..	38	41	43	38	160
1st Lt. G. H. Paddock, 5th Cav.	42	41	41	31	155
1st Lieut. W. T. Wood, 18th Inf.	37	40	43	30	150
2d Lt. T. W. Griffith, 18th Inf...	34	34	46	41	155
2d Lieut. J. T. Haines, 5th Cav..	30	38	47	36	151
Grand totals.....	219	234	265	219	957

SECOND TEAM.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Totals.
2d Lieut. C. L. Steele, 18th Inf..	42	41	41	41	165
Capt. W. A. Miller, 18th Inf	33	39	28	37	137
Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav..	38	41	34	28	141
1st Lieut. R. London, 5th Cav..	39	42	35	33	149
1st Lt. O. B. Warwick, 18th Inf.	31	36	38	38	143
2d Lieut. C. McClure, 18th Inf..	36	38	42	34	150
Grand totals.....	219	237	218	211	885

The marking and scoring in the above competitions I am convinced were done fairly. That loose marking is often done; that fraudulent marking is sometimes done; and that the target records are sometimes tampered with, all will, perhaps, concede, but that there has been a wonderful improvement in target shooting in our Army; that the importance of skill in the use of our arms cannot be overestimated, and that the interest taken in target practice by all concerned is marvellous, all will again surely concede; therefore, we say let every effort be made to eliminate error from our target practice to the end that a growing interest and a real improvement in the practice may be maintained.

X.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H.

THE Engineer Battalion Base Ball Club challenges all clubs in New York harbor composed of enlisted men of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps to play a series of games for the Military Championship of New York Harbor; the first game to be played at Willet's Point under the rules of 1887. For information address Chas. G. Post, secretary of the club.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ELLIOTT, TEXAS.

CAPT. G. A. DREW, commanding Troop I, 3d Cav., sends us the following scores of five sharpshooters of that troop "just as they were made." A total of all the scores is also given:

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	800 Yds.	1,000 Yds.
Sergt. Johnson.....	22	22	23	21	19	23
	23	23	22	21	21	21
	23	24	22	24	21	19
	23	21	23	21	24	21
Total..	91	90	90	87	85	84
Sergt. Andrews.....	22	22	23	21	22	20
	22	22	22	21	21	20
	23	23	23	21	20	20
	23	23	22	23	23	21
Total.....	90	90	90	86	86	81
Pvt. Bender.....	23	23	23	22	23	19
	22	23	24	22	19	21
	22	24	22	23	21	22
	23	20	23	22	22	22
Total.....	90	90	92	89	85	84
Pvt. Markham.....	22	23	21	21	20	20
	22	23	23	21	22	20
	23	21	24	20	23	19
	23	23	22	23	23	22
Total..	90	90	90	85	88	81
Pvt. Sobeskie.....	23	23	23	21	20	22
	22	23	23	21	21	18
	22	22	22	20	21	21
	23	22	23	23	23	21
Total.....	90	90	91	85	85	82

These scores were all completed some ten days ago. You will notice how uniform most of these scores are:

Sergt. Johnson.—91, 90, 90, 87, 85, 84.—Total, 527.
Sergt. Andrews.—90, 90, 90, 86, 86, 81.—Total, 523.
Pvt. Bender.—90, 90, 92, 89, 85, 84.—Total, 530.
Pvt. Markham.—90, 90, 90, 85, 88, 81.—Total, 544.
Pvt. Sobeskie.—90, 90, 91, 85, 85, 82.—Total, 523.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LYON, COLO.

OUR little post does not figure much in print except on occasions of match games of base ball between the two clubs here, both of which do some fine playing at times and have some excellent players; and also when other posts get to putting before the public phenomenal scores made at target practice which they erroneously believe can't be beaten, then it is that Fort Lyon "bobs up serenely," in spite of the efforts made to have it placed on the list of abandoned posts to be turned over to the Interior Department and the troops moved to Denver.

Just at present it is looking better in every way than ever before, thanks so the ability and untiring energy of our post quartermaster, 1st Lieut. Clayton S. Burbank, 10th Inf. Our only fear is that we may soon lose him, as he is shortly to be honored with another bar upon his straps. Target practice occupied most of the attention during May and some excellent shooting was done.

The company gardens, which were so promising three weeks ago, have met with irreparable damage through the rising of the Arkansas River, which covered them twice to a depth of one and two feet.

Lieut. I. W. Littell recently made a survey of the reservation, as all the land around here is being taken under the homestead law night up to the reservation boundary. Houses are going up, fences being built and fields plowed. Claims for a great farming country are made for this section of Colorado.

The post school, superintended by Lieut. Shollenberger, 10th Inf., closed last Friday.

The majority here seem to be tolerably contented with everything, although a rumor does start from somewhere every few weeks to the effect that the three companies of the 22d Infantry are to be moved as soon as the new appropriation for transportation is available.

Mrs. S. H. Lincoln is expected to return from an extended visit in Cincinnati next week sometime.

Miss Mamie Ward returned last Thursday night from Denver, where she has been attending school during the past year. Capt. G. S. L. Ward was on the sick list for a few days this week and Lieut. Burbank had command of his company in addition to his other duties.

Cadet Frank Lacey is expected home from West Point this coming week, after a two years' absence.

Dr. Gibson's son, Joe, is also expected home from school about the same time.

SEHCODGOCAN.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, D. T.

JUNE 16, 1887.

THERE is very little of interest to communicate from our post at the present time. Target season having set in in full force, one hears nothing but the incessant firing from morning till night.

Full dress mounted parade and mounted guard mount for the cavalry in the morning gives the remainder of the day to the target range. There is much competition, with unusual fine shooting among the different troop officers.

The members of the court-martial, which recently met here, adjourned after a two weeks' session, after being royally entertained by the entire garrison in hops, dinings, card parties, breakfasts and lunches. They expressed themselves with much enthusiasm, relative to the attractions of Fort Meade as a model military station, as well as to its charming social life. Capt. Edgerly has returned from his leave, Mrs. Edgerly remaining in New York.

Mrs. Hare, wife of the Adjutant of the 7th, will soon leave for St. Paul, taking with her her two youngest children for the summer. Among the returning absentees soon expected will be Capt. French's family, Miss Katie Gibson and Miss Maud Gray.

Lieuts. Cameron and Tompkins are now out after deserters. The latest arrival in our community is little Miss Annie Ord, who made her appearance a few days since.

There are rumors here to the effect that the 7th will be ordered to Fort Riley in the early fall, if not before.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT BARRACKS, KY.

A CHARMING dance was given at the barracks, June 17. Through the courtesy of the commandant, Col. E. C. Bainbridge, Capt. J. L. Tiernon, 3d U. S. Art., secured the spacious hospital wards, and the Mercury Club and their friends were Capt. Tiernon's guests for the evening. Miss Katie Tiernon appeared in a rich costume of white satin and lace, with corsage bouquet of Marshal Neil buds; Miss Florence Hubbard, Miss Tiernon's guest, wore white mull over Nile green surah, with diamond ornaments; Miss Milliken, of Washington, looked very attractive in a costume of mauve silk and lace. Miss Bainbridge's costume was of cream embroidered mull, pearl ornaments. The Mercury Club members were all present. Besides the club we noticed Dr. Gardiner, U. S. A., who was especially kind in giving his attention to the arrangements and decoration of the hospital. Michael's orchestra furnished the music for the dancing, which was continued until nearly dawn.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WINGATE, N. M.

JUNE 15, 1887.

THERE are five companies of the 13th Infantry and two troops of the 6th Cavalry here, and little fatigue to speak of.

Officers are returning from leave, among the latest being Capt. F. E. DeCourcy. The band, whose staunch friend he has always been, welcomed him with a complimentary concert and serenade. His company, H, 13th Inf., has organized an athletic association named the "F. E. DeCourcy."

Rumors are afloat that the Apaches are going to roust us out into the field again. But what is agitating us principally is, will the 13th Infantry get a change of station this year or not? We all hope that the powers that be will take compassion on the 13th and give them a change, as seven years' residence in this region, with two years of Apache campaign thrown in, is quite enough DOUGH BOY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

THE Emerald B. B. C., of Governor's Island, defeated the Altman's B. B. C., of New York City, at Governor's Island last Saturday. There was a large attendance present; the liveliest interest was felt in the match. Marshal's curves was too much for the visitors. The Emerald's men outbatted their opponents and won with the following score:

Emeralds	1	2	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	—13
Altmans	1	0	2	1	1	3	0	1	1	—10

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MYER, VA.

THE commissioned force of Fort Myer, Va., after it receives its new Cavalry garrison, will be Major Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav., comdg. Troop B, 4th Cav., Capt. H. W. Lawton, 1st Lieut. A. L. Smith, 2d Lieut. R. D. Walsh. Troop B, 6th Cav., Capt. G. S. Anderson, 1st Lieut. Wm. Baird, 2d Lieut. B. K. West. Acting Asst. Surgeon L. W. Richie, U. S. A., is post surgeon at present. The detachment of 3d Artillery will return to Washington Barracks when the cavalry arrive.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of June 18 says:

Col. and Mrs. Fletcher have returned to Fort Omaha from Philadelphia. Miss Miskey, Mrs. Fletcher's step-daughter, came with them. . .The marriage of Miss Henrietta B. Wilson, daughter of Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., to Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton, will be held on June 30 at Fort Leavenworth. A party of friends will go down from Omaha, the former home of the bride, who has been a great favorite in society . . . .—— Kinzie, who played 3d base in the Kansas City nine in the three games with Omaha this week, is a brother of Lieut. Kinzie, the adjutant of the 2d Infantry. . . . The right wing of the 2d Infantry finished its season of target practice at Bellevue June 14; returned to Fort Omaha June 15 . . . . Lieuts. Mallory and Van Liew went to Lincoln, Neb., Monday, to act as judges in a competition drill by the cadets of the State University. . . . . Mrs. Van Liew went to Fort Leavenworth June 10, where she will remain with her father during the six weeks that her husband is absent at Bellevue for target practice.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of June 18 says:

Mrs. Reed, sister of Mrs. Gen. Crook, is the guest of Mrs. Major Boyle, at Fort Sidney. . .The band goes to Crete for the 4th of July. . . . . Lieut. Bailey, 21st Inf., granted four months' leave, spends it at Port Townsend, W. T. . . . . Gen. Morrow has had a half-dozen copies of English illustrated papers sent him by Buffalo Bill, containing representations of the Wild West Show in England.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Army champions, the MacArthur base ball club, of Ft. Leavenworth, played the Platte City club at the latter place Thursday. The game was a good one and the soldiers won it after a hard struggle. The batting of both clubs was very hard. The following is the score by innings: Fort Leavenworth—1, 0, 8, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 5; total, 20. Platte City—2, 2, 0, 2, 7, 0, 2, 3, 0; total, 18. This makes six straight games the fort club has won, and under the management of Lieut. J. V. S. Paddock, 5th U. S. Cav., are playing great ball.—*K. C. Times.*

The infantry and cavalry school, on application of Gen. McCook, has been furnished with a set of silken standards, consisting of a cavalry battalion standard, the national colors and guidons. The cavalry standard is of yellow silk covered with the coat of arms worked by hand in beautiful colors, with the words "U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School." The national colors are of silk with the words "U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School" running in embroidered letters across.

Captain Jack Crawford, the poet scout, delivered a lecture here June 4 to an audience which appreciated him. He was the guest of Lieut. Byrne, Adjt., 6th Inf.

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

The *News* of June 17 says:

The post school, which has been in successful operation for about ten months, with H. B. Staley as teacher, will close next week. . . . The Good Templars are to have a picnic on July 4. . . . The lowest monthly average of temperature at Fort Davis for the last eight years is 43 deg. and the highest 75 4-10, the extreme variation being a little more than 32 deg. Where elsewhere in our whole broad country is there another locality that can make a like showing?

THE St. Louis *Democrat* having objected to Fort Davis being so named, as it is in honor of Jefferson Davis, who was Secretary of War when the post was established, the *Times-Democrat*, of New Orleans, says: "The South, and the whole country, is opposed to fighting any such post bellum war. The State of Louisiana found itself with Lincoln, Grant and Cameron parishes at the end of the war, and with towns named after such men as Colfax. It left these names standing. Our fathers of the Revolutionary period did the same."

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

THE Brackett *News* says:

The rifle contest in Co. C, 19th Infantry, for place as company representative on the Department team, came off on June 9, resulting in Private James E. Morgan being victor. He is a man of sober habits and of excellent character, and Co. C will be well represented. Major Witherell, who also did some good shooting, is one of the best shots among the officers in his regiment and has qualified as sharpshooter the last four years.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Private Chas. Wracks, Troop B, 9th Cavalry, for threatening to blow out the brains of Dr. R. B. Benham, U. S. A., for not excusing him from fatigue duty, has been relegated to the guardhouse at Fort DuChesne for two months and mulcted $20. He now racks his brains to find out why he should have been such an ass.

Private Thos. Burke, Co. F, 1st Infantry, for too much zeal at skirmish practice, (firing more than the authorized number of shots, etc.,) has been sentenced to confinement for two months and mulcted $20.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Greenport, L. I., June 20.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Arrived at Greenport June 20.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at Greenport, L. I., June 20.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at New Haven June 15. Remained behind the squadron at New Haven to take on cadets for the squadron. Was to have sailed for Greenport, L. I., June 21.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Admi. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Cape Town June 6.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro May 18.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro May 18. Comdr. F. W. Dickens has been ordered to command this vessel, and will sail on the U. S. S. *Trenton.*

European Station—R.-Admi. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Sailed from Villefranche for Spezzia, June 9.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Reported by cable to have sailed from Spezzia, Italy, June 8, for Lisbon. In a letter dated Villefranche June 1, Rear Admiral Franklin states that this vessel will stop en route to Lisbon at Tangiers and Gibraltar. After getting new officers and crew at Lisbon will go to Smyrna and Constantinople.

Pacific Station—Rear Admi. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left the central American coast for the Sandwich Islands May 15. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francsco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Sailed from Panama for Payta, Peru, May 23.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Panama May 27.

Commander R. P. Leary, in his last quarterly report states that the deck and deck beams of the *Iroquois* have become so rotten that the 11-inch pivot gun aft cannot be used at all, and that the check of the forward pivot gun has become so rotten that it is unsafe to fire from the port side. Upon the recommendation of Chief Naval Constructor Wilson, based upon this report, Secretary Whitney has ordered the *Iroquois* to proceed at once from Panama to the Mare Island Navy-yard, where she will be inspected by the Board of Survey.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. In Panama Bay on June 4.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Panama, May 27. To join the *Vandalia* at Payta, Peru, early in June.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. Arrived at Juneau, Alaska, May 12. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. En route for her station in Alaskan waters. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro June 19.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Payta, Peru, May 27.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama May 23. Intended to leave for Chemulpo as soon as boilers are repaired.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Left Nagasaki for Yokohama May 22.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Chemulpo, Corea, May 23.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama May 23.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Commander F. V. McNair. At Yokohama May 23.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Yokohama May 23.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent for the present to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, England.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

On Special Service.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay, June 20, and later will proceed to Gardner's Bay and Long Island Sound, making ports at Newport, R. I., and New London, Conn.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., June 23, from Washington. Was to leave Norfolk for New York, June 24.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Arrived at Washington June 9.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. Off San Diego, Cal., June 6. Expects to go to Mare Island, Cal., the latter part of June.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. En route for Fayal, Azores; arrive at that port June 10, reach Cadiz June 21, leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. N. H. Farquhar. At Norfolk, Va. Will sail for Rio, South Atlantic station, with relieving officers and crew for the *Lancaster*, early in July. Will probably be assigned later to the North Atlantic station. Expects to make a trial trip to Hampton Roads on June 25.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax. Catskill. Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. Will be completed about July 1.

Chicago—At New York, where she will be completed. Will be in condition for a trial trip the latter part of July.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired.

Hartford—Will undergo extensive repairs at Mare Island, Cal., and will hardly be ready for commission this year

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR A. C. RHOADES, U. S. N., who is in attendance upon naval officers and their families in the vicinity of New York, has established office hours, for the summer months, from 9 to 11.30 A. M., at 140 West 44th st., N. Y.

THE Board of Inspection returned to the Navy Department early this week, after having surveyed the *Ossipee*. The board found the vessel to be in excellent condition. The board will next inspect the *Trenton*, at Norfolk, about the 1st of July.

THE Navy Department has been informed that Mr. Dobbs, of Buffalo, is at work on a life boat, which he expects will answer the requirements of the Navy. The department will give him, or any other inventor, a hearing when they present boats which seem to possess the qualities necessary for the use of naval vessels.

THE *Chicago*, at New York, will receive furniture and spars and weights equivalent to that of her proposed battery, before going out on her trial. She left Chester at 1 o'clock Tuesday. Her battery will not be ready for a long time to come, as an appropriation from Congress will have to be secured before work can be started on her guns.

WE learn from the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Engineering, that there is no truth in the statement made in a newspaper letter, from which we quoted, to the effect that the Naval Engineers took advantage of the presence of the Mechanical Engineers at the annual convention in Washington to explain their position with reference to the proposed consolidation of bureaus, and to lay out a plan of defensive campaign for the next Congress.

THE correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* on board the *Mohican*, from whose letter we quoted last week, says: "A trip across the Isthmus of Panama reveals the same disregard by the canal company for the care and preservation of costly machinery that was noticeable fifteen months ago. It is surprising to observe that no material advance has been made on the canal during that period, although there is an ostentatious appearance of prosecuting work over the entire line, with a force of men totally inadequate to cover such a distance."

BIDS for furnishing supplies for the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia were opened at the Navy Department this week.

THE U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, commanding, arrived at New York June 22 from Morgan City, La., via Hampton Roads.

THE Board of Inspection has appraised the stmr. *New York*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, at $8,000, and she will be sold under the provisions of the appropriation act for 1887-8.

IT is reported that a Naval Inspection Board has examined the U. S. steamer *New York*, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy yard, preparatory to her sale at auction, and has appraised the value of the vessel at $8,000.

THE North Atlantic fleet under command of Rear Admiral Luce, U. S. N., composed of the flagship *Richmond*, *Galena* and *Ossipee*, arrived in Gardiner's Bay, Long Island Sound, June 22, and dropped anchor opposite the old lighthouse, and engaged in target practice with heavy guns.

THE practice ship *Constellation* is in Hampton Roads. The cruising grounds for the practice ship will be principally Gardiner's Bay and Long Island Sound, with headquarters probably at Newport, R. I., and New London, Conn. The *Constellation* will return the latter part of August in time to allow the three classes aboard a month's vacation before the Academy reopens October 1.

THE new cruiser *Atlanta* will be ready for a cruise at sea in the course of a few weeks, when it is expected that she will proceed to Chesapeak Bay and indulge in prolonged target practice with all the conditions of actual warfare as carefully simulated as practicable. It is believed by the officers on board that at least three months will be occupied in this experimental work, and much valuable data is expected to resul. The ship is looking very well just now, and all on board appear thoroughly pleased with the ship.

LIEUT. A. M. KNIGHT, in charge of Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds, acting under instructions from the Navy Department, has been prospecting along the Nanticok River, near Roaring Point, Md., for an available site for the new proving grounds for which an appropriation has been made by Congress. One of the sites considered available is a scope of level marsh uninhabited, extending from the shore of the Nanticok River, opposite Roaring Point, to Best Pitch Ferry, on the Transquaking River. This site gives an unobstructed range of ten miles, free from all danger to life or property.

COMDR. EVANS, chief steel inspector, has returned to Washington from Chester and Thurlow, where he went to inspect steel castings for the naval vessels now building. He says that at the Standard Steel Works, Thurlow, recently there was cast a steel stern post for Gunboat No. 1 and an engine bed plate for the cruiser *Baltimore*, which vessels are being constructed at Cramp's yards. The stern post, weighing 15,000 pounds, was cast without a defect. The first shipment of steel plates and boiler materials for the new dynamite cruiser was made from Thurlow. Comdr. Evans brought with him to the Department, and gave to Secretary Whitney as a paper weight, a sample piece of steel, 1½ inches in thickness, which had been bent cold upon itself and hammered flat without evidence of a break.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, was at the Navy Department on Monday, in consultation with the Secretary and Commo. Walker in regard to a proposition made by the citizens of Chicago to furnish some part of the equipment of the *Chicago*. The representatives of the citizens, who have been in correspondence with the Navy Department on the subject, are ex Secretary Lincoln and Congressman Adams. There was a suggestion that the gift should take the form of a fine library for the vessel. In response to this Commo. Walker said that an excellent library is provided by the Department for every war ship, and he suggested that a service of plate to be used only on formal occasions would be a more enduring and appropriate gift. It is probable that the contribution will assume that form. In addition the people of Chicago will contribute a fine set of colors for the ship.

MR. H. W. CLARKE, father of Lieut. Arthur H. Clarke, appears to have some peculiar ideas concerning life on board a man-of-war. A despatch from Newport says that he has received a box containing the personal effects of his son who shot himself on the *Iroquois* at Panama. Among the letters were found a memorandum showing that six weeks previous to his death Lieut. Clarke wrote several letters home which were not received. As he had always written regularly for the past nine years, and no letters had ever before failed to reach home, his father regards the loss of these letters as indicating that they were intercepted and abstracted because of the possession by the officer of information derogatory to some person on the ship, which would also furnish a motive for the murder which Mr. Clarke still thinks was committed. Mr. Clarke has also received an extract from a letter of Lieut. Wood to his father, in which it is related that Lieut. Clarke on leaving the deck to go below laid down a half smoked cigar as if he expected to resume it, instead of tossing it overboard as he would naturally have done if he had got through with it and gone below to take his life. Lieut. Wood also says that the second bullet, which it is claimed was fired after the first shot took effect, was found in the blouse hanging up in the room. Mr. Clarke claims that if this shot was fired by muscular contraction, and in the act of falling, the course of the bullet would have been downward. Mr. Clarke proposes to have his son's body brought to Newport for burial.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JUNE 15.—P. A. Surgeon G. P. Lumsden to the Receiving Ship Franklin.

JUNE 17.—Surgeon W. G. G. Willson to the Receiving Ship Independence.

P. A. Engineer Harrie Webster to temporary duty in connection with the machinery of the Chicago.

JUNE 18.—Ensign Charles S. Ripley to duty on the Pacific Station per steamer of July 1 from New York.

Ensigns Herbert O. Dunn, P. J. Werlick, B. W. Hodges, E. E. Wright, H. C. Wakenshaw, Albert Gleaves, add Assistant Surgeon F. J. B. Cordiera to examination for promotion.

Carpenter A. O. Goodsoe to the Receiving Ship Minnesota.

JUNE 20.—Commander Charles G. Gridley as assistant inspector, 10th Lighthouse District July 19, and inspector of the District, August 1.

Ensign James H. Oliver to the Coast Survey.

Chief Engineer Joseph Trilley as member of the Board of Inspection of Merchant Ships at New York.

Chief Engineer James W. Thomson and Cadet Engineer Lloyd Bankson to temporary duty on board the Chicago during her passage to New York and on her arrival to duty in connection with that vessel.

P. A. Engineer C. R. Roelker and Assistant Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom to temporary duty on board the Chicago during her passage to New York detached upon her arrival and to continue on duty under the Advisory Board.

JUNE 21.—Lieutenant Benjamin S. Richards and Lieutenant (junior grade) B. O. Scott to examination for promotion.

JUNE 22.—Lieutenants Benj. F. Tilley and John P. Merrell to examination for promotion.

JUNE 24.—Carpenter Benj. Markham to the New Hampshire.

Detached.

JUNE 16.—Captain George Brown as a member of the Advisory Board to the Harbor Commissioners at Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Norfolk, County, in addition to his present duties.

Assistant Engineer W. L. Cathcart to duty at the Ship and Engine Building Works at Cramp and Sons.

JUNE 17.—Lieutenant Frederick M. Wise from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Trenton.

Lieutenant E. H. Gheen from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Yantic.

Naval Constructor G. W. Much from special duty, New York, and placed on the retired list, June 22.

JUNE 18.—Paymaster W. J. Thomson has reported his return home, having been detached from the Mohican on May 1 last, ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

JUNE 20.—Commander N. Mayo Dyer from duty as Inspector of the 10th Lighthouse District on Aug. 1 next, settle accounts and wait orders.

Ensign Joseph L. Jayne from duty at Johns Hopkins University and ordered to instruction in torpedo service.

Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris as member of the Inspection Board of Merchant Ships and ordered to the Mohican, Pacific Station.

JUNE 24.—Naval Cadet Thomas M. O'Halloran, from Naval Academy, and wait orders.

Leave.

Granted Pay Director John S. Cunningham for six months, with permission to leave the United States.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending June 22, 1887:

Stephen Joyce, beneficiary, died June 16 at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles E. Kenneday, beneficiary, died June 19 at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Augustus Johnson, supernumerary, died June 17 at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

William Smith, beneficiary, died June 20 at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARINE CORPS.

JUNE 11.—1st Lieutenant F. L. Denny, granted leave of absence for one month from June 12, subject to any order for sea service.

JUNE 14.—1st Lieutenant T. G. Fillette, granted leave of absence for one month from July 1 next.

JUNE 16.—Captain E. P. Meeker, granted leave of absence from July 1 next.

(From the N. Y. Times.)

THE NEW BATTLESHIP.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has not yet approved the report of the Board which selected the design of the armored battleship submitted by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, but he will in all probability give his approval to that of the Board, and thus make another step toward the reconstruction of the Navy. He has been annoyed by the reports that the decision of the Board was influenced by official oppression on his part, and that a former report was sent back to the Board with a sharp admonition and a recommendation that it be changed. Only one report was made, and that was withheld for a time, to give Secretary Whitney an opportunity personally to examine and compare the designs offered in competition. The Board has been governed in making its decision by two considerations—one of the absolute merits of the designs and another of the comparative merits—reference being had always to the development of marine architecture, the improvements in all branches of construction, armor and armament. In deciding upon the Barrow Shipbuilding Company's designs the Board has been influenced by the belief that they will produce a vessel superior to the latest armored ships of the same size and displacement, and in some respects with more improvements. The vessel will be 290 feet long, with an extreme breadth of 64 feet, and a depth of 39 feet. The displacement, when fully equipped, will be 6,360 tons, with a draught forward of 23 feet and 22 feet aft. Its speed, at mean draught of 22 feet 6 inches, will be, with forced draught, 17 knots, and with natural draught, 15½ knots. Its coal endurance will be, at a speed of 17 knots, 1,110 knots; at 15 knots' speed, 2,050 knots; at 12 knots' speed, 3,170 knots, and at 1 1-8 knots' speed, 6,000 knots. The vessel is pierced with a ram bow, heavily strengthened, forming a powerful weapon. The hull is built of steel on the cellular, double bottom system. The double bottom extends under the engines, boilers and magazines for a length of upward of 158 feet, and is divided both longitudinally and transversely into many water-tight compartments, fitted for water ballast, so that the vessel may be trimmed, when coal, ammunition, or stores are partly consumed. The protection of the vital parts of the ship consists of a steel faced armor belt 12 inches thick, extending fore and aft, embracing engines, boilers and magazines. The armament will be two 12-inch gun, two 6-inch guns in sponsons on the main deck, and six large Hotchkiss guns on the gun deck, together with smaller machine guns at different points. The designers say that the objects sought by them were good steaming and manœuvring qualities, coal endurance, and the comfort of officers and men; wider range of guns, with a heavy bow and stern fire; the distribution of the machine guns to provide defence against torpedo-boat attacks and boarders; to protect the vital parts as far as possible in the most efficient way from the enemy's shot and shell, and insure that stability would be preserved if the ends of the vessel were perforated above the protected deck. When the ends of the vessel are perforated beyond the armor belt there would still remain some positive protective stability.

CHANGES IN THE NAVY-YARDS.

RECENTLY a prominent citizen of New Jersey had occasion to write to the Secretary of the Navy in behalf of a friend who had received notification of his dismissal from the department. Mr. Whitney's reply is as follows:

DEAR SIR: I have your letter enclosing one from your friend relating to his recent discharge. In this case it is only necessary to say that in the reduction of the force and consolidation of the work the position was considered unnecessary. No person has been appointed in his place. I should, however, not be entirely frank with you if I did not add that there were other considerations influencing me in general to make changes in the Navy-yards which might possibly have covered your friend's case.

I have had now two years' experience with the Navy-yards, and I long ago concluded that the interests of the Government would be subserved by an entire change throughout. It is necessary to have an atmosphere in sympathy with a more businesslike and a cleaner order of things; and the insidious influence of persons who have been long in the Yards creates an unfriendly atmosphere, in which nothing new is likely to live.

Yours very respectfully, W. C. WHITNEY.

A POOR SHOWING FOR TORPEDO BOATS.

Reports received at the Navy Dept., from the officers in attendance upon the French naval manœuvres are not particularly gratifying to those persons who have placed their confidence in torpedo boats as an effectual weapon of naval warfare. According to the official programme a fleet of transports was to endeavor to make a voyage from Toulon to Algiers and return in a convoy of a number of war ships. A strong fleet of torpedo boats was to attack the convoy at every favorable opportunity. But the squadron started off in a gale of wind so fierce that the torpedo boats were unable to go to sea to attack it, and when the ships returned to Toulon the night was so dark that the torpedo fleet was unable to discover them. Not a single shot was fired in defence of the convoy during the voyage, and the efficiency of the torpedo boat as a means of attack is still questionable.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Ans.—General R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. A., retired, is now at New Brighton, N. Y.

H. S.—His title should be that of the highest rank in which he held commission—Major-General.

J. A. D.—The address of Col. T. A. Dodge, U. S. Army, retired, is 234 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.

D.—The name was written Ben: to indicate that it was not an abbreviation. The christian name of Major Poore was not Benjamin but simply Ben:

J. H. H.—Send in an application to the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department at Washington. In due time you will be examined, but the next examination will not take place until the spring of 1888. The cadet service extends over two years.

N. C. O.—War Department decision of Nov. 16, 1883, is as follows: "The regulations require an enlisted man to salute, under *all* circumstances, when meeting an officer, excepting when indoor and unarmed; in such case he uncovers and stands at attention, as provided in par. 605 of the Regulations."

A correspondent asks: 1. Company is in line at a halt, command is given, to two yards, front open files, march. Where are the correct positions of the guides and file closers, after the movement is completed? ANS.—The file closers in their ordinary positions in rear of the company, and the guides on the right or left of the front rank at such intervals from the flanks so as not to interfere with the drill of the men next to them. They should, however, go wherever the captain orders them.

2. Why are guides and file closers forbidden to execute trail, arms port and secure arms? ANS.—They are not *forbidden* from doing anything of the sort. If you refer to the exemptions in regard to them in Par. 189, we cannot give any reason for them except that they are based upon some arbitrary rule, for which no reason can be given. A decision from Army Headquarters says: "Par. 189, Infantry Tactics, prescribes the general rules for the execution of the manual by the guides. Explicit instructions for each particular case are not given."

E. D. F. asks: Previous to parades, reviews and inspections, the bayonets are fixed by command of the first sergeant. Does he execute fix bayonet, himself, at the same time, or does he fix bayonet, after taking his post on the right of the front rank? ANS.—There is no cast iron rule about this. The most proper way would be to fix his bayonet immediately after the company has done so, and previously to reporting it to the captain as prescribed in Par. 180. He should certainly not wait until taking his place on the right, because as soon as he has reported the captain takes command, and any movement on the part of the first sergeant without orders would then be improper.

2. The company marching in line, arms at left reverse, at command company halt, do the men remain at a *left* reverse, or do they execute right reverse, and then come to a carry? ANS.—The contingency is not provided for in Tactics, and not likely to arise in a thousand years. If it should the simplest thing would be for the men to remain at left reverse. This position of the musket is for funerals alone, and then only during long marches. In order, however, to comply with Tactics so far as they prescribe the carry at the command halt, the proper way would be to come to the right reverse first, as no carry is laid down from the left reverse.

3. Company marking time, is it tactical for the instructor to command by the right flank, march? ANS.—No. No sensible man would attempt such a thing. Read Par. 30.

4. Company in line and marking time, command is given right wheel, march. In this case is the wheel on a fixed or a movable pivot? ANS.—The command for wheeling would be improper before the company had been put back into direct step by the order forward, march (Par. 30.)

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THE American Society of Civil Engineers hold their annual convention in New York, commencing July 1. They meet at the Society House on Thursday, June 30. They will make a visit up the Hudson River by steamer, visiting the Poughkeepsie Bridge at Poughkeepsie and the Rosendale Cement Company, and will spend the 4th of July and several days after the 4th at the Hotel Kaaterskill, Catskill Mts., where the board will be $3 a day. Sessions of the convention for professional discussion and one for the transaction of business will be held, and a banquet will be given the party returning from the Catskills on July 8. Special rates of fare have been obtained from the Trunk Line Association, and the Central Traffic Association, which includes 64 of the principal railroads.

THE annual meeting of the Society of the Army of West Virginia will be held at Wheeling, W. Va., this year. Generals Sherman and Sheridan, ex-President Hayes, Generals Crook and Rosecrans, and all the leaders in the campaigns in the Virginias are expected to be present.

SAIL POWER IN VESSELS OF WAR.

IT is very evident that the man-of-war of the future is to be provided with far less sail power than has been the case, even in the recent past. It has been conclusively shown that the ordinary square rig used in vessels of war is anything but economical, by reason not only of the increased immersion due to weight, but also by the room taken up, which might be used for coal or ammunition; to say nothing of the chances of the screw being fouled during action, owing to rigging being shot away. Then, too, so long as top-gallant and royal yards exist, so long will they be a temptation to commanding officers to devote a large amount of time to exercise with these superfluities; indeed, acting under their instructions, the Board of Inspection still look for proficiency in this sort of gymnastics. It is well known that the lighter sails really add but little to the speed of even a sailing ship; hence the abolition of studding sails a few years since, was a step in the right direction. Royals and top-gallant sails might well follow in their train without the sacrifice of efficiency. Should it be desired to cling to the square rig, a top sail of somewhat greater hoist would compensate for the lighter sails. The better way would be to come to the fore and aft rig at once (with possibly a light fore yard and a flying foresail) by which a spread of canvas could be secured to hold a vessel up to the wind in a gale, or to give her a moderate speed with a fair wind. Of course, no man-of-war thus provided would work to windward; but then, our present square riggers can not do it either, their sails are only of real use with a fair wind—and for all practical purposes they might as well be of the fore and aft style; besides which the latter would give much better results in heavy weather.

It is not to be denied that there is a certain amount of sentiment connected with the retention of sails, and that there is a question that with their abolition the "true and tarry seaman" will disappear. But there need be no fear that seamanship, and that of a high type, will be required in the future to perform the various duties that will be necessary to make the battle-ship of the day as formidable to her enemies as was the line-of-battle-ship of the past. If it should be feared that a race of seamen trained in sailless ships will be wanting in courage, a glance at the deadly character of the instruments of destruction with which they have to deal should dispose of this thought. A recent writer has playfully suggested that it might be well to set the men to "hammer sensitive fuses into filled shell," if it were desired to provide them with what might be considered an employment sufficiently dangerous to train them to courage.

The feeling that sail exercises should be reduced to a minimum, and that sail power must yield to the inevitable, is growing very rapidly in the English Navy. On the occasion of two recent lectures before the Royal United Service Institution, one on "Mastless Ships of War," by Captain FITZGERALD, the other on "The Composition of a Modern Fleet," by Commander CAMPBELL, there was almost entire unanimity in this regard by both writers and speakers, one well-known officer of high rank going so far as to say that "sails were sinful."

In our own Service the problem is of course somewhat different, but with the possibility of petroleum as the fuel of the (not distant) future, the necessity for sail power will grow still less than at present is the case. Machine guns and quick firing cannon would make short work of those who should be unfortunate enough in time of action to be exposed while "fishing the foremast" or answering the call of "port main rigging shot away." Though our new vessels will show a diminution of sail power, yet the square rig is dying a very lingering death; let us hope that some action on the part of the Navy Department will soon put it out of its misery.

THE BROWN Board has about completed the work of preparing the schedules of stores and supplies required for the Naval Service during the coming fiscal year. These schedules will be printed within the next ten days, when it will be in order to issue advertisements inviting proposals for the articles therein called for. It is expected that the advertisements will be issued, at least, two weeks earlier

than under the old arrangement. The new books required under the consolidation scheme have been in the hands of the printer for some time, and are expected at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing in time to be opened at the beginning of the fiscal year. The transfer of the finance clerks from the other bureaus to this bureau will also be made about July 1.

LEGGINGS FOR THE ARMY.

IT is strange that among the many additions made to the equipments of the infantry soldier during the last ten years, no authorized pattern of leggings has been included. No article will add so much to the comfort of a man on the march as a pair of good, firm, well-fitting, canvas leggings. They act as a support to the ankle and calf of the leg, prevent varicose veins, keep the ankles clean and dry from dust and dew, and obviate in a very marked degree the fatigue resulting from marching through grass, by lessening the friction caused by the clinging of woollen trousers. An officer, who, with many others, wore leggings on the long marches of 900 and 1,200 miles in the Yellowstone Expeditions of 1872-73, and who speaks from experience—the best teacher—says, in a letter to us, "The almost universal use of these articles by hunters and pedestrians, shows that their good qualities are appreciated. They are in use for field service in several foreign armies, and should be issued as a part of the field equipment in ours. In fact leggings were at one time issued to one or more of the colored regiments (the 40th Infantry, I believe, had them), but they were of poor quality, ill-shaped, and fastened by *buttons;* a fault enough in itself to condemn them. The proper way to fasten a pair of leggings is by *lacing*, as shown in the illustration herewith. This insures a good fit and rapidity of adjustment."



Strange as it may seem, the Navy, which, to use a slang Western phrase, is not supposed to "hoof it" much, has adopted leggings, and they are in use by various militia organizations throughout the country. Will not our Quartermaster General give the Army a chance at them? A good article can be furnished for about sixty cents per pair, and would last a year of hard wear. As the soldier would draw them and pay for them, the same as clothing, the expense to the Department would only be for distribution to the posts.

THE *Revue du Cercle Militaire* (Paris) describes the Austrian armor-clad *Kronprinzessin Erzherzogin Stefanie*, launched last month from the yards of San-Rooco, at Trieste, which it considers as the true type of the modern fighting ship. Her artillery and torpedo armament will enable her to confront the most powerful enemy, while neither her speed nor her solidity of construction have been compromised thereby, and her armor protects without over-weighting her. The engines, which have been supplied by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, of London, have been the object of especial care, and are expected to give a speed exceeding that of the majority of armor-clads. The following are her principal dimensions; she was laid down in 1884: Length on water-line, 85.36 metres; extreme breadth, 17.00 metres; draft forward, 6.09 metres; draft aft, 709 metres; displacement, 5,152 tons. The hull, which is constructed of the best steel, is divided into a large number of water-tight compartments. The armor consists of compound plates of 230 millimetres maximum thickness. It extends completely round the vessel to an average height of 2.82 metres, and extends 1.37 metres below the water-line. The total weight is 830 tons. The artillery armament consists of two 30.5 centimetre Krupp guns of 35 calibres in length, mounted on Armstrong hydraulic carriages. The weight of the tube is 48½ tons; of the steel projectile, 455 kilogrammes; of the charge of brown prismatic powder, 141 kilogrammes. The initial velocity of the projectile is 5.30 metres; the range, at an angle of 15 degs., 9.3 kilometres. The guns fire *en barbette* in turrets on each side of the ship. There are, in addition, six Krupp 15-centimetre guns, firing 51-kilogramme shell with a charge of 28.5 kilogrammes, and an initial velocity of 610 metres; two 7-centimetre guns for landing purposes, and eleven Hotchkiss machine guns; besides a complete torpedo armament. The interior and exterior lighting of the ship is furnished by Gramme and Edison electric lamps. A lighting power can be obtained equal to 40,000 candles. The engines, driving twin screws, are of 6,500 horse power, which can be increased to 11,000 horse power, giving, in the latter case, a speed of 16 knots.

REGIMENTAL colors, according to the *Horse Guards Gazette*, have had their day, and it expresses the opinion that "mere marching, countermarching, and parade will shortly pass away, too." The chief feature, says our contemporary, "in the difference between the warfare of the present and that of the past is the disruption of the large units, that were formerly kept together, into small, isolated groups. A body of troops may commence any undertaking in its normal formation, but the moment the actual fighting begins, that formation is perforce dissolved, and the guidance of the troops passes from the hands of the superior to those of the subordinate officers." Then considering where the colors come in under this changed condition of things, the *Gazette* says: "Finally, we have the main body, which follows the supports, closing on them gradually as the enemy is approached, and ready to reinforce what remains of the other two bodies for the final rush. The colors accompany the main body; but of what earthly use can they be during such a scene of confusion and chaos? Simply none. Placed as they are in the extreme rear of the whole, who has seen them, whom have they guided or encouraged? No one. No man or officer has had time to bestow a thought upon them. But as they are there, some precautionary measures must be adopted before the attack commences; in other words, an escort must be detailed to look after them. The fact remains that the utility of colors has departed, and that they are now a simple drag on a battalion in the field. To such an extent has this been recognized of late that regiments proceeding up the Nile from Cairo, even when there were no hostilities in view, left their colors behind, and we remember to have seen the dining room of the General in command in Egypt festooned with the standards of regiments that had gone up the river." This sort of reasoning would abolish lovers' billet doux and substitute for them telegrams modelled after the most condensed commercial forms. Just now, however, it suggests itself that if we abolish colors we shall have no captured flags to dispute over in the future.

A "1ST LUFF" writes us: "I think your level-headed article in the JOURNAL of June 11, on the 'Revenue Marine and the Navy' will meet the approval of a large number, perhaps majority, of the old officers, and I hope you will keep the ball rolling until the desired object, of filling vacancies in our service from the Naval Academy, be obtained; either that or go back to the old method of taking officers from the merchant marine." Another correspondent says: "There is no doubt existing on the part of the Revenue Service as to the education of these surplus graduates and their perfect adaptability to the duties they would be called upon to perform in the Revenue Marine, and a larger majority of the officers would welcome gladly any legislation required to admit these young men. The hope has been widely expressed that the present Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy will see fit to renew their recommendation of last year in such manner and in such language as to call the immediate attention of Congress to this matter. And while on the subject, let me state that the opposition to the transfer of the Revenue Marine to the Navy as proposed some years ago by ex-Secretary CHANDLER came less from the mass of officers than from a certain ambitious official, now out of office, and a few favored ones who feared the loss of position and power. However, experience is an excellent teacher, and now, after many fruitless efforts to obtain from Congress some slight recognition of good work performed, the Revenue Marine stands ready and willing to assist in the transfer of the corps to the Navy on any fair and equitable basis that has for its object *justice to all.*"

THE following interesting letter of the Hon. J. F. FINNERTY, formerly of the Chicago *Times*, and member of Congress, and now editor of the Chicago *Citizen*, is sent us by an Army officer to whom it was written:

In looking over an old memoranda, I find that 11 years ago this day we were encamped on the North Platte, en route to interview Sitting Bull. You were in excellent spirits, and discussed with me the merit of treating the sick man of your troop from your medicine chest. You had a splendid troop, and I can still see them, as they rode past us at a trot the same morning, to take their place at the head of the column. In fact, everything comes back to me plainly. The halt in front of Fetterman, the cold evening at the Dry Fork of the Cheyenne, the splendid view of the Big Horn range from Reno, the lonely grave of Tierney of Meinhold's troop, over which you read the prayers at Tongue River—the evening attack some days later, the march to Rosebud. . . . It's a regular panorama in my mind, and I find myself sighing, sighing aimlessly perhaps, for such stirring times again. I regret that many of our brave companions of that time are cold in death to-day, and I should like to be the humble instrument of perpetuating their memories. I have found nearly all my Indian letters to the *Times*, and I intend during my leisure hours to edit and compile them, and dedicate the volume that may result to the Army. I will do it, not from a desire of gain, but to record the sacrifices and services of Uncle Sam's brave boys during the four frontier expeditions that I accompanied."

Such a volume, compiled as intended by Mr. FINNERTY, would be gladly received by the Army and be a credit to the writer, whose graphic pictures in those days are as well remembered as the author's well known popularity with the Army.

THE Secretary of War has approved the following recommendations of the Board to prepare regulations for the new Hospital Corps:

1st. That the present Hospital Stewards of the 1st Class should be considered as becoming Hospital Stewards of the Hospital Corps, March 1, 1887, the date of the passage of the act organizing said corps, and as such entitled to pay as fixed by said act, from March 1, 1887.

2d. That the 2d Class Hospital Stewards be continued as the Acting Hospital Stewards under the new law.

3d. That under section 6 of the act the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home and consequently are liable to the usual deduction of 12½ cents per month.

4th. That the change of the pay of Hospital Stewards, affects retired Hospital Stewards equally with those in active service.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM has met with a most gratifying success in his attempt to introduce his new knapsack to the attention of the foreign military authorities. The Société Générale de Fournitures Militaires of Paris, which is equipped with a capital of ten millions of francs, made him the offer of a handsome royalty for the exclusive use of his equipment invention in France. This offer has been accepted and formal contracts executed accordingly. Lord WOLSELEY has placed the equipment formally on trial by the Royal Scots Guards after giving it a thorough personal examination in his office. The following letter has been received by Colonel MERRIAM from his agent in Vienna:

VIENNA, June 8, 1887.

To Col. H. C. Merriam:

DEAR SIR: I was called upon yesterday by an officer from the War Office, who was deputized by the War Minister to make inquiries as regards the terms you would demand in case of their adopting your patented knapsack. The military authorities will not accept terms such as a royalty but prefer a stated price in lieu thereof. The Minister pronounces the knapsack *the one* of the future, and is highly pleased with its merits. No less than twenty-three knapsacks have been presented to the Board, but none can be compared with yours. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Yours truly,

Signed. E. M. THOMAS.

Colonel MERRIAM writes us that he expects to sail for New York on the *Umbria* June 25. It is very gratifying to find so useful an invention by an officer of our Army receiving such prompt recognition abroad, even if it fails to receive at home the attention its merits would seem to deserve.

THE Secretary of the Navy has not yet officially approved the report of the board on the designs for the battle-ship and armored cruiser but there is no doubt but that the Barrow Shipbuilding Company's design will be accepted and the $15,000 prize paid that firm. The bureau designs for the armored cruiser will, no doubt, be adopted, since none of the competitive blanks are considered suitable. The Secretary is now considering which of these two vessels to have built at the New York Navy yard. The bureaus are in favor of having their vessel built there in order to show that the Government is capable of designing and building its own vessels and as cheaply as can be done by private firms. Unless the Secretary shortly takes some steps toward the purchase of tools for the New York Yard, it is certain that the contractor will be able to outdo the Government in the matter of rapid work, which will be a point against the Government in case the competition is entered into.

THE Lieutenant-General has prepared, and the Secretary of War approved, a slate of changes in stations of regiments, to take effect early in the new fiscal year, and the formal orders will be issued this week. Two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry are involved. The 11th Infantry, now in the Department of Dakota, will exchange with the 12th, in the Department of the East, and the 7th Cavalry, Department of Dakota, with the 8th Cavalry, Department of Texas. It is estimated that the transfer will cost about $100,000. The headquarters and four troops of the 7th Cavalry will march down from Fort Meade to Fort Riley, relieving four troops of the 5th Cavalry, which will be moved into the Indian Territory; two troops to Fort Elliott, and two to Fort Sill. The four troops of the 3d Cavalry, at Forts Sill and Elliott, will join their regiment in Texas. General Sheridan says he will move the whole of the 8th Cavalry to Department of Dakota, and the balance of the 7th Cavalry to the Department of Missouri.

THE event of the week, in many, if not all, parts of the civilized world has been the jubilee celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne. The virtues of this lady are so well set forth in a recent letter from Cardinal Manning, of London, to the clergy under him, that we quote from it as follows: "No sovereign in our long annals has been more loved or has so won the love of the people as has Her Majesty Queen Victoria. She has shown the heart not only of a Queen, but also of a mother of those who mourn. Her home and her court are bright and spotless examples for all who reign and a pattern for all her people. You will, I am sure, with joy, offer our Heavenly Father thanksgiving prayers for Her Majesty on the Jubilee of her just and happy reign."

THE cheery Apache is again on the warpath, says the San Francisco *News-Letter*, and the United States Army will have to play the old paper-chase game with Lo in the lead. Year after year the noble red man keeps on getting himself more and more disliked. Soon his only friends will be the Indian agents, who generally draw rations for every savage on the reservations multiplied by five, and religiously return the difference to this all-confiding Government. The result of this honest policy is that those worthy fellows grow surprisingly rich in a short time, and when they return to Boston, from which they are principally extracted, love to express in tender words their admiration of the gentle traits of their former wards.

UNDER instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, of June 20, troops at the following posts will be "mustered for pay, July 31, 1887, and monthly thereafter:" Forts Wood, Columbus, Wadsworth, Hamilton, Schuyler, David's Island, and Willet's Point, N. Y. Harbor, and Sandy Hook, N. J.; Fort Warren and Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Forts Niagara and Porter, N. Y.; Fort Wayne, Mich.; Newport Bks., Ky.; Washington Bks., D. C.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Fort Omaha, Neb.; Salt Lake City Bks. and Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort Snelling, Minn.; San Antonio and Fort Bliss, Tex.; San Diego Bks., Cal.; Fort Lowell, Ariz.; Fort Mason, Presidio of San Francisco, Angel Island, and Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Vancouver Bks. and Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.

THAT there is serious trouble at Honolulu, says a San Francisco despatch, is shown by the large shipments of arms from here June 21 and 22. The *Colusa* and *Forest Queen*, sailing vessels, and the steamer *Australia* have taken 9,000 rifles, 65,000 cartridges, 25,000 primers, 6,000 shotguns, four cases of revolvers and side arms. The shippers are the Winchester Rifle Company, the California Powder Company and others. The indications are that the shipment is rather for the protection of the large plantations than for an insurrection. The Hawaiian army consists of about 2,000 men who are armed with Winchesters of the pattern used by the Canadian mounted police.

IT is not true, as stated, that the Surgeon General has grave doubts about the new regulations for the Hospital Corps being put into effect, for the reason that there is not sufficient money available to pay the members of the corps. The regulations will be promulgated just as soon as they can be finally agreed upon by the authorities at the War Department as to the matter of pay that will come from the regular appropriation of $1,287.508 "for pay proper of the enlisted men of *all grades*." Although in the bill organizing the corps it is stipulated that its members are not to be considered as a part of the *effective* strength of the Army, it is provided that they shall be enlisted, which certainly means that they are included among the enlisted men "of all grades."

THE various members of the Naval Advisory Board are fast finishing up the last portion of their work pertaining to the steel cruisers, the recent transfer of the *Chicago* from Chester to New York, bringing to conclusion quite a large share of the labor and responsibility connected with the work of the Board on the new Navy. Although the headquarters of the Advisory Board have not been transferred to the new base, it is likely that in a short time New York will be designated as the sphere of their activity, and by the time the *Boston* and *Chicago* are safely past the testing stage, the Board will have about ceased from its labors, and will have undergone complete reconstruction.

THE editor of the Sidney *Telegraph*, now visiting this country, is quoted as saying: "There are no British soldiers in Australia. Sydney is the only garrisoned town in New South Wales, and it is garrisoned by Australian troops. We admire the American military system probably more than any other country in the world does. Our present Premier has frequently expressed the hope in public that we should have not only a citizen army like America, but also an institution like West Point for the training of our own officers. Our troops are commanded by Australians."

THE Quartermaster General has lately prepared designs for the new hospital stewards' quarters, the appropriation for which will be available at the beginning of the next fiscal year. The cost of these buildings is limited to $800. The plan was prepared with this limit in view, and the Surgeon General has furnished the various post surgeons with copies of the design and requested them to make an estimate of cost of construction, with such modifications as the nature of the surroundings may demand.

PRIVATE ABRAM HARRIS, of Co. G, 20th Infantry, is languishing for two months in the guard house at Camp Poplar River, M. T., for permitting his independent spirit to prompt him to inform a General Court-martial before which he was being tried for a previous offence, that in his opinion he could talk as much as he pleased to a General Court. "No one can stop me," said he. But he *was* stopped to the tune of $20, and the confinement aforesaid.

GENERAL MILES is lucky in having selected Los Angeles as his headquarters if the prediction of the San Francisco *Report* is fulfilled. Queen Victoria having contributed $100 towards the erection of a home for girls in the city in question, the *Report* says: "When this special mark of the Queen's regard shall be known in England—and the enterprising Angels will certainly see it is known—Los Angeles will become the Mecca of Britain's wealthy and aristocratic pilgrims."

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: "It is almost certain that there is not now time to make proper preparations for the dedication of the Major General Meade statue in Fairmount Park, July 4, as has been proposed. If the dedication is postponed a suitable programme of exercises can be carried out with the advice and assistance of men like Colonel John P. Nicholson, of this city, recorder of the Loyal Legion, whose experience with the funeral of General Grant in New York should be utilized on this occasion in Philadelphia."

THE preparation of the contract to be entered into by Secretary Whitney with the Bethelem Steel Works were completed Thursday afternoon. The Secretary approved the modifications agreed upon by Judge-Advocate General Remey and the representatives of the steel company. The modified contract has been sent to the public printer to strike off copies. After this is done it will be again referred to the steelmen for signatures, or further suggestions.

THE Pittsburg Steel Casting Co. are candidates for the contract for making the three "steel cast rough bored and turned six-inch high power rifle cannon of domestic manufacture, one of which shall be of Bessemer steel, one of open hearth, and one of crucible steel," for which an appropriation of $24,000 was made at the last session of Congress. Capt. Sicard has recommended that the manufacture of these guns be advertised for at once, but the Secretary of the Navy has not yet acted in the matter.

ABOUT 8,000 persons participated, June 18, on the historic ground of Valley Forge, near Reading, Pa., in the celebration by the Patriotic Order of Sons of America. Washington's old headquarters were gayly decorated. Congress is to be asked for an appropriation to make the camp ground a national park.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has not yet issued orders to commission such of the graduates of the Naval Academy for whom there are vacancies. Several cases of officers recommended for retirement are awaiting Executive action, and the Secretary is not disposed to assign the cadets to duty and give them commissions until the limit of the vacancies for the graduates for this year has been reached. The cadets themselves are extremely anxious about their chances and several of them have been at the Navy Department this week making inquiries There are now seventeen vacancies and several more are likely to be created by the action of the President on the retirement cases now pending.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance has called for sealed proposals for the purchase of 250,000 pounds of scrap iron at the Washington Navy-yard. The material must be removed within twenty days after notice of the acceptance of the bid, or become forfeited to the United States. Payments will be required at the navy-yard as the material is removed.

JUNIOR PROFESSOR HENRY A. HAZEN, Signal Corps, U. S. A., reports the balloon ascension from St. Louis, June 17, a success. The balloon attained a height of 16,000 feet above the surface of the earth, the highest on record in America. At this point the thermometer marked 37deg. Fahrenheit. The descent near Centralia, Ill., was somewhat perilous, but all reached terra firma safely.

MR. CHARLES S. BRADLEY, treasurer of the National Drill Committee, has sent out a notice to the contributors to the expenses of the drill that there are unpaid bills aggregating about $20,000, and that an assessment of 40 per cent. is therefore levied on the contributors by the executive committee.

FOUR sets of double officers' quarters are now in course of construction at Atlanta, Ga. They represent eight houses, and are being built at a cost of about $12,000 per set. The buildings are of brick, in blocks of two, two stories and cellar in height, with back buildings and verandas.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has manifested his continued interest in our volunteer soldiery by contributing his quota of twenty-five dollars, the amount to be offered for the second stage of the "President's Match" at Creedmoor.

THE Soldier's Monument erected by the citizens of Brattleboro, Vt., at a cost of $5,500, was dedicated June 17 with impressive exercises. Vermont's venerable war Governor, Frederick Holbrook, was President of the day.

THE Bureau of Ordnance is now constructing two double-headed lathes at the Washington Navy-yard, which will be large enough to mold the hoops for 16-inch rifles.

INVITATIONS to members of Congress to nominate cadets for the class to enter West Point in June of next year have been sent out by the War Department.

THE full force of second and third grade clerks of the Quartermaster-General's office took their first examination for promotion June 18.

SEVERAL changes among the superintendents of national cemeteries are contemplated by the Quartermaster-General and, it is understood, will be made about July 1. The names of those concerned cannot be learned at present.

TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE following letter is so manly in its tone, and so straightforward, that its perusal may be of service to some:

"To me it seems improbable, but not impossible, to have a company all sharpshooters, but when I recollect how ninety-nine out of a hundred, a few years since, thought all marksmen could not be made trustworthy (a fact no one doubts now), I am not inclined to doubt the word of an officer when he reports his company all sharpshooters. I have never been able to make more than ten, but if I can make ten, why is it impossible for another to make thirty In skirmishing the highest I have ever made with my company is 37. If a company can make 37, with only three runs for practice, certainly it should have no trouble in making a much higher per cent. if more time and work are given. This year I have 30 recruits in my company, and expect to come out near the bottom, but if I do I'll not accuse others of beating me unfairly." PROGRESS.

REVENUE MARINE.

THE following assignments have been made this week: 3d Lieut. Geo. A. Starkweather, from the *Ewing* at Baltimore to the *Johnson* at Milwaukee; 2d Asst. Engr. D. F. Bowen to the *Johnson*; Cadet H. F. Dimock to the *Perry*; Cadet J. E. Reinberg to the *Fessenden*; Cadet J. M. Moore to the *Ewing*.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

For the sixth time since 1882 do the National and State colors wave over the plateau at Peekskill to indicate that the camp is occupied by the troops. The annual encampment is the most beneficial institution ever devised for the instruction of the National Guard—a fact now acknowledged by all, and while the matter of obtaining the necessary funds for its maintenance from the Legislature is like drawing teeth, yet the allowance has been sufficient to fit up the grounds and its appurtenances in such a manner as to make this the model affair of its kind in the country. Its site and the surroundings cannot be excelled for natural beauty and facilities, and since the ground became State property, improvements so extensive and practical have been made that scarcely any more could be desired. An immense addition has been made to the parade ground by the blasting away of a projecting rock at the north side and the filling in with the material thus obtained of a ravine on the south-east side, which gives an uninterrupted extent of parade ground, upon which battalions of any size can be manœuvred with ease. The change at first is not striking, but when the 7th Regiment formed line with the greatest ease and had plenty of room to spare at both flanks then everybody realized the vast amount of work done here. The water is now supplied by six artesian wells, bored since last season, from which it is pumped into an immense tank perched high up on the rocks. This gives an abundant supply with sufficient pressure to force it into any direction and up to any height required. Should the wells give out then there is still the old reservoir built in 1882 by Gen. Wylie to fall back upon. The ground has been provided with a complete drainage system which empties into the river and this, together with the gravelly, porous nature of the soil, keeps it in perfect sanitary condition. The old wooden, unsightly sinks have been removed and officers and men provided with water-closets of the latest improved pattern, situated within the lines, which latter fact prevents much inconvenience at night and trouble to the guard and shouting by sentries.

A building containing a couple of dozen or so of shower baths, conveniently arranged, with hot and cold water, gives ample facilities for personal cleanliness and comfort, and with the abundant and first-class camp equipage provided by the State the men's comfort is much improved. In fact it is hard to imagine what else troops in camp could desire. The cooking establishment is extensive, and an inspection of it quite interesting. Many improvements and additions have been made, especially to the machinery part, and now, if notified in proper time, the establishment could feed 2,000 persons at once with the same ease as that with which it provided for about 1,000 on the evening the 7th marched in. The present caterers, Mr. Louis Windholz and Col. Yale, have run the establishment since the camp was first inaugurated, and the experience thus gained, together with Windholz's natural aptitude, liberality, geniality and desire to oblige, and the fact that the firm uses nothing but first-class material enables them to attend to the wants of the inner man in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

The camp is commanded by Maj. Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjutant General of the State, who, however, temporarily left for Saratoga on Sunday, June 19, which devolved the command on Col. Emmons Clark of the 7th. The latter, however, did not make any change in the general schedule for the conduct of the camp. Gen. Joshua M. Varian looks after the commissary, quartermaster and ordnance departments, assisted by Col. Joseph G. Story, who has been here in the same capacity every year except one, and therefore what he does not know about quartermaster's stores is not worth knowing. Col. Fred. Phisterer is executive officer, assisted in the duties of post adjutant by the adjutant of the regiment, ordered into camp the week coming. Asst. Inspector General F. C. McLewee inspects the camp daily, and the drills and guard are supervised by Capts. Stacpole and Thurston, who, at least this week, give no direct instructions nor make any remark to those engaged, but report the result of their observation to the post adjutant, from whose office a copy is furnished to the regimental commander for the information of those concerned.

This system has worked excellently, as might be expected from a regiment like the Seventh, where all are anxious to learn and take advantage of any opportunity to improve, and where the pointing out of errors in a proper manner is not resented. We hardly think that any suggestion or hint from Headquarters was disregarded. Surg. D. M. Stimson, of the Seventh, has general medical and sanitary supervision, and for this purpose has an office in the row of State tents, but he prefers evidently to live in a wall tent with his regiment. This is the *personnel* of the State staff. There is also on the ground a detachment from the 1st Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, for the purpose of firing morning and evening guns, salutes, etc. The captain has the option to change this detachment weekly, and thus give his whole battery an opportunity at this duty, or leave the original detachment here during the whole tour. The nattiest-looking soldier in the camp is Private Kelly, of Capt. Earle's 2d Battery, clerk and orderly for the Ordnance Department. He deserves this mention for his own sake and that of his organization.

THE SEVENTH NEW YORK.

At about 3.30 P. M. on Saturday, June 18, the yacht *Lotus*, owned by Captain Daniel Appleton, of the Seventh, which had been lying off Roa Hook for some time, fired a salute, which was answered by the powerful whistles of the steamer *Long Branch*, and this was the signal that the Seventh had arrived. Everybody in camp who had nothing special to do hurried to the bluff, Louis Windholz gathered his colored brigade of waiters around him, and, after the manner of Lord Wellesley, when he had found that "Mickey Free was in the ranks," gave his ultimatum and ordered the battle to go on. The State officers mounted their chargers, and when the first white helmets became visible over the edge of the bluff the artillery belched forth its fire, the flags were hoisted and the camp of 1887 was declared open. The grand old regiment defiled into camp 812 strong, besides a band and drum corps of sixty-five, in grand style. In ten minutes every company had disappeared in its street with the regularity of clockwork, and in ten minutes more every man appeared to be as much at home as if he had lived here all his life time. The band then came on parade and sounded the adjutant's call. This was for guard mount. Of course, there was no reason why the details should not have been out as quick as the band, which had come on the ground at the same time and under the same conditions.

It appears, however, that a number of the men detailed for guard did not expect to be called out so soon, and proceeded to fix up their tents. While at this the call sounded and in spite of the efforts of the 1st sergeants to get their men out promptly, a number were slow. The band played and played, but only half the details appeared, and at last when they all came out those who found themselves behind time started up the double time, while the band was playing in quick time. This looked bad, and the result of the whole was a very ragged formation. Sergt.-Major Coughtry, after wasting nearly all his breath in ordering count fours, found that one sergeant had brought out files instead of individuals, and after straightening out this tangle at last reported the guard formed. Adjt. George W. Rand would have sent the whole concern back, but it was necessary to have a guard at once and, therefore, let the matter slip. The wheel into line by platoons was a failure. This in a regiment so well posted as the 7th in company movements, was astonishing, but nevertheless true. Everybody acknowledged that the first guard mount was "rank." The sentries during the evening and night were fair, some of them very snappy, but challenges very faulty and salutes in many cases rendered without regard to the rank of the officer saluted. The men, however, all seemed particularly careful to be on the right side with the State officers and gave them presents indiscriminately. Between guard mount and dress parade they were busy with sickles, shovels and spades to trim their company streets. Supper was orderly and everybody fell into his seat with the regularity of clockwork. Dress parade was handsome but the line was crooked, if viewed from the flank. The attempt to march off in echelon was a failure. At tattoo roll call it was found that the men on answering their names came to parade rest. There is no authority for this and evidently the remnant of some old militia custom which is brought to light in the camp, but would remain concealed in the armory for years to come. During the night the camp was unusually quiet. The usual tendency to raise a racket seemed to have disappeared. Everybody apparently slept well and the sentries did not render night hideous by incessant shouting.

Sunday.—After a slight rain during the night Sunday morning broke clear but full of promise of a sweltering day, which promise was fully realized. The police party, which was out bright and early, soon imparted a holiday appearance to everything in sight and then nothing of importance occurred until guard mounting. This was better than the day before, still some sergeants had difficulty in promptly bringing their details into proper position, and the counting of fours was endless.

The beauty, however, at these ceremonies is that every man when once in his place stands rigid and motionless, and performs every movement with snap. In passing in review, instead of performing a rectangular movement, the whole concern, band and all, moved in a semi-circle, which caused the placing of marker's flags to show the points for change of direction the next day. The officer of the day saluted the drum major, which was wrong. The wheel into line by platoons was better than the night previous, but by no means as good as it should have been. At the guardhouse No. 1 failed to announce the approach of the new guard and of the officer of the day. The officers of the guard failed to salute the officers of the day properly, but made the first salute prescribed in tactics serve both purposes. The first relief was slow to get away on this as well as on subsequent occasions. The guards while awaiting the return of the relief stacked arms and broke ranks, which was proper, but it was incorrect, in reforming them, to have the sergeants step to the front and centre, and report the fact to the officers of the guard. The command attention by the latter was all that was necessary. The officers of the day may have had some special reason for remaining at the guardhouse until the return of the relief, but ordinarily as soon as they have verified the articles in charge, prisoners, etc., inspected the guardhouse, signed the guard report, etc., they should at once repair to the commanding officer. A more soldierly lot of sentries and more desirous of doing what was proper than those on Sunday, has never walked post here, but they fell occasionally into errors, both during night and day; any of these would probably not occur again with the same men, but with the immense strength of the regiment it is hardly probable that any man will perform more than one tour of guard duty, and under the circumstances much experience must necessarily be lost. It would be well to remind guards (officers and men) that they have other duties to perform than merely walking up and down and saluting officers. If they had understood this the disturbance by two village ruffians during dress parade, which occurred under the very nose of the officer of the guard, would not have been allowed to proceed as far as it did. A file of the guard should have been called for with much more promptness. Between guard mount and parade nothing of note occurred except the church service, which deserves special mention on account of the splendid singing by the regimental glee club. The evening parade was good. About 9 P. M. a severe rain storm drove men into their tents and sentries into their sentry boxes where they had to remain nearly all night.

Monday.—At 4.45 A. M. the morning gun and the sounding of the reveille announced to all the beginning of the first real day's work. About half an hour later ten companies were scattered in every direction over the extensive parade, from the south bluff to the rifle butts. The sound of the skirmish trumpet was heard in the land, and evolutions of all sorts were going on wherever the eye could reach. Of course, nobody could notice the entire work of all these companies at once, but enough could be seen that skirmish duty was new to all of them; that a large number of new and young material had gained entry into the ranks, and that many of the older subalterns had been replaced by new ones, who generally showed timidity in their commands. For these the camp will prove a valuable school. The skirmishing was generally fair, but the movements lacked spirit and snap. The men appeared sometimes confused as to their front and rear, and the bugle calls seemed not yet well understood. In some of the rallies by fours, instead of firing to the front they fired in every direction. This we noticed in one of the best companies, and it was not corrected by the captain. In the ordinary company movements, where junior non-commissioned officers were employed as guides, many showed great lack of familiarity with their functions, and for this reason the establishment of a school for general and systematic instruction of non-commissioned officers seems advisable in the regiment. Co. C is the only company where was noticed a compliance with the principles of wheeling in movements by fours. A wheel by fours is as much a wheel as that by battalion, and the men should preserve their dress, touch, etc., as prescribed in Tactics, under all circumstances. The cadence in company drill was invariably slow. Why this should be different here from the custom in the armory we cannot understand. Guard mount on this morning can be disposed of easily by pronouncing it very good. All passed off well, except that number one in announcing the approach of the officer of the day faced in the wrong direction. Sentry duty varied, but on general principles was not as good as on the previous day. With a party we passed at least a dozen sentries after taps and only one before advancing "one with the countersign" halted the party.

Many challenges lacked vim, and during the entire night we noticed mistakes in this respect. The whole personnel is new every day, and therefore, want of uniformity in the matter is not to be wondered at. The Inspector's Department is rigid in its requirements. The slightest irregularity in the make up of the tents and their contents is noted, and the result is a camp which for neatness, cleanness, and regularity cannot be surpassed. The men work incessantly, and the streets are in a state of cleanness never approached before.

Battalion drill, under Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith, took place from guardmount to dinner time, under a broiling sun and in a stifling atmosphere. The instructor on this account worked the men easily and slowly, but executed about the entire first half of the school of the battalion. It is not necessary to detail the movements, some of which were extremely well performed, and all of them well enough to suit all practical purposes. Once in passing an obstacle with two companies to the rear the flank company closed in so as to allow only room for one company to come into line, and in another instance a lieutenant attempted to dress his company at right shoulder arms. These are the only two instances which need mention. Both were looked after by the instructor on the spot. We agree with him, that the lieutenant was decidedly wrong to attempt dressing in that manner.

Tuesday.—A muggy, heavy morning, with mountains clouded with mist, revealed itself, when at 4.45 A.M. the drums aroused the sleepers from their couches. As soon as morning coffee had been partaken of, the sound of the trumpets in every direction indicated the resumption of skirmish manœuvres. There was a marked improvement over the morning previous in promptness, swiftness, spirit, and knowledge of the bugle commands. Many shortcomings of the day previous were corrected, doubtless on account of the report of the drill supervisor, as well as on account of the natural intelligence of the men and their anxiety to learn. Nearly every company took up the skirmish drill and but few ordinary company exercises were executed. This is as it should be, because for the latter the armory offers plenty of opportunity, and it is a waste of valuable time to do much of that work here, but there is nevertheless much room for improvement even in this matter, one which the 7th is generally supposed to be thoroughly familiar with.

Of guard mount we can only say that the wheel into line by platoons was again a failure, and that number one committed the same error as on the day before with regard to announcing the new guard and the officer of the day. The men on the pivot flanks of the platoons, on this occasion as well as before, marked time in their places instead of taking steps and describing the arc laid down in tactics, which brought the platoons close on top of each other, and necessitated marking time, for which there is no need, if properly performed. Sentry duty varied—in some cases it was excellent, in others much improvement could have been made. Many men on post still kept up the habit of approaching each other and holding lengthy conversations, during which they always took care to assume the arms port, but a single glance was sufficient to show that the conversation had nothing particular to do with anything pertaining to the work in hand. This looked bad.

Maj. Kipp finished the school of the battalion by a spirited drill with few mistakes worthy of mention. Once a few guides in forming divisions left oblique did not step to the front at carry arms as required, and in a change of direction by the flank the markers faced from the point of rest, matters which were not corrected.

With the exception of a crooked line, especially in the rear rank of the left company, the dress parade was very fine, the march off was for the first time properly executed, and this wound up a day, the work of which showed much improvement in every way, and which far excelled anything attempted this year.

Wednesday.—The usual skirmish drill early in the morning developed a marked advance in general execution, spirit and knowledge of its requirements on the part of all engaged. Some companies did really meritorious work, and by a more judicious selection of the ground, so as to keep out of each other's way, on the part of the officers, and a better knowledge of the bugle calls on the part of the men, very satisfactory results were obtained. It is needless to describe every movement made, but it is just to say that all, except probably one or two companies, did remarkably well. Another fact, not very remarkable, but still worth mentioning, is that companies generally drill much better under the charge of the regular commanders than under the command of subalterns. This fact accounts for many of the shortcomings, to which we have called attention before.

Guard mounting in blue overcoats was the most military looking piece of work of this kind yet performed in the camp, and it is remarkable that men were allowed during the day to change their coats for the gray uniform with white helmets and belts only to be drenched to the skin during the rain, which started shortly after noon and kept up the entire day and night, transforming the camp into a mudpuddle, and cutting off every exercise after the conclusion of the battalion skirmish drill in the forenoon, under command of Lieut. Col. Smith.

The grounds then began to look dreary and deserted and all work stopped. The rain stopped just sufficiently long to allow Cappa, who, by the way, furnishes excellent music, to give a few strains between retreat and tattoo, and then it broke out with renewed fury, driving everybody off the ground into the sheltering protection of tent or sentry box, and that is the way matters looked when this report had to be closed.

so as to be in time to go to press. The remainder will be published in next week's paper.

Before closing, however, it is just to say that the regiment does hard work in spite of the "funny" reports in the daily papers. The men are virtually on their feet from 4.30 A. M. till dinner. In the afternoon they are occupied by theoretical instruction and other matters, and this with the ordinary police duties and the strict rules under which the camp is conducted, entitles them to all the little enjoyment and recreation to be obtained. The camp is strictly military, and not a country fair concern as is the case in so many other States.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Errors Noted in the Infantry Company Competitions.

(Concluded from last week's JOURNAL.)

The movements noted as "omitted" were either not attempted or performed out of their proper order and were scored zero.

The words "wrong movement," mean that the movement performed was recognized by the judges as an attempt to perform the required movement.

The word "cadence," means that at some time or other during a movement the regularity of clock work was introduced when not authorized by tactics or positively forbidden in orders. The rules governing the competition were as follows:

Alexandria Light Infantry, Co. F, 3d Virginia,—Stack arms, 1 stack fell; 1 loose piece not laid on; 2 wrong commands; right and left hand salutes, by the numbers, ragged; about face, wrong command; by file, right dress, heads down in dressing; march to the stacks and resume arms, lost step and dress.

Support, 1 slow; attention, 1 slow; trail, 3 wrong slope; charge bayonet, 2 points high; support, from right shoulder, 2 slow; secure, 4 slow; load, cadence, 1 piece low; aim, right oblique, cadence, wrong command; aim, left oblique, cadence, wrong command; fire by file, cadence; fire, as rear rank, cadence, wrong command; oblique fire, as rear rank, cadence, wrong command; recover, as rear rank, cadence, wrong command, ragged; fire kneeling, cadence in loading; fire, lying down, cadence, counted, 1 anticipated command, 1 failed to fire.

March in line and halt, poor dressing; wheel company from halt to right, two wrong commands. Crowded. Poor dressing; wheel company, marching, to left, wrong command. Crowded. Execute right, or left, turn, wrong command. Opened out. Form line towards file closers, crowded; form column of fours to the front, 2d four made full wheel and on fixed pivot; march column of fours to the rear, lost distance; form line on the right or left, fours passed beyond proper wheeling point; form column of fours and then company line to the front in double time, lost step; form column of twos, lost distance; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, double time; disturbed dress oblique in line and resumed direct march, did not cover in obliquing. Lost step.

Right shoulder, slow; trail, slow; arms port, slow; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, left arms rigid in double time; 2 pieces not elevated after cease firing; executed superfluous movements; fired in wrong direction in retiring; talking in ranks; form column of platoons to the right, poor dress; place column in march and change direction at the same time, guide 2d platoon did not cover; halt column and form line to left, 2d platoon closed on front and so crowded on wheeling into line; form column of platoons, left in front, without halting, chiefs omitted command for guide; form column of fours, right in front, second fours made full wheel on fixed pivot; form column of platoons in double time, lost step and dress; form line on the right, 1 file dropped his piece; reform company, bring it to place rest, and report to judges, extra commands crowded.

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Jackson Rifles, Co. D, 1st Michigan,—By file, right dress, attempted too close to stacks; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, arms rigid in double time; crowded in marching: march to the stacks and resume arms, slow taking; 2 pieces fell.

Manual, slow and ragged; fix bayonet, omitted and taken up; charge bayonet, omitted and taken up; load, cadence; aim, right oblique, wrong command; aim, left oblique, wrong command; fire by file, wrong command; carry, from fire, wrong command; fire, as rear rank, cadence in loading, 1 anticipated command; oblique fire, as rear rank, wrong command; recover, as rear rank, 1 slow, several pieces low; rise, ragged.

Wheel company from halt to right, did not take room enough for wheel; wheel company, marching, to left, crowded. Not completed; execute right or left, turn, wrong guide; form column of fours and halt, poor dress; form line on the right, or left, poor dress; form column of fours, and then company line to the front in double time, crowded; to pass obstacle, break fours from side of guide, and reform company, wrong command; form column of twos, lost distance; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front, double time wrong command. Ragged.

Right shoulder, disturbed dress; trail, disturbed dress; arms port, disturbed dress; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, guides slow kneeling; slow loading; 2 poor volleys; poor dress; 1 discharge without command; retired by an about movement slow; place column in march and change direction at the same time, platoons wheeled on fixed pivot; chief 1st platoon gave wrong command; halt column and form line to left, 2d platoon lost distance in marching; reform company, bring it to place rest, and report to judges, omitted place rest. Lacked precision throughout drill. *Omitted.*—Nos. 6 and 7, school of the soldier; No. 2, manual.

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Molineux Rifles, Co. D, 32d New York.—Stack arms, 1 bayonet fell off and one stack spoiled; 1 W. C.; about face, wrong command; parade rest, wrong command; mark time, 1 file stepped off on right foot; by right and left flanks, from direct step, spread; by file, right dress, wrong command; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, wrong movement.

Manual, slow and ragged; attention, wrong command; parade rest, wrong command; fix bayonet, several dressed ahead of line; unfix bayonet, from order, slow receiving arms; load, wrong command; ready, wrong command; aim, right oblique, wrong command; aim, left oblique, wrong command; fire, as rear rank, wrong command; oblique fire, as rear rank, wrong command; recover, as rear rank, wrong command.

Wheel company from halt to right, wrong command. Poor wheel. Dressed to wrong flank; wheel company, marching, to left, crowded. Wheeled on fixed pivot, execute right, or left, turn, opened out; change file closers to opposite flank while marching, file closers did not pass to rear of line; form line towards file closers, file closers out of place; march column of fours to the rear, wheeled about by fours towards file closers; form line on the right or left, spread out; to pass obstacle, break fours from side of guide, and reform company, wrong movement; form column of twos, lost distance; form column of files, lost disstance; form fours, leading file did not halt; being in line in single rank, form double rank, crowded in forming line. No command front; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, wrong movement.

Right shoulder, lost step; trail, lost step; arms port, lost step; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, several wrong commands; poor double time; much talking in ranks; place column in march and change direction at the same time, poor wheel; halt column and form line to left, wrong movement; form column of fours, right in front, lost distance; form column of platoons in double time, time called. Lacked precision throughout drill. *Omitted.*—No. 26, manual; Nos. 1 and 5, school of the company.

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Belknap Rifles, Co. B, 3d Texas.—Facings, to the right and left, individual error; about face, unsteady; mark time, individual error; by the right and left flanks, from direct step, individual error.

Present, 1 slow; charge bayonet, 1 point high; unfix bayonet, from order, executed from carry; load, cadence; aim, right oblique, individual error; fire by file, cadence; carry, from fire, cadence; fire, as rear rank, cadence; oblique fire, as rear rank, 1 file did not raise piece; recover, as rear rank, cadence in loading; fire kneeling, cadence in loading; rise, 1 slow; fire, lying down, cadence.

Wheel company, marching to left, executed from halt; execute right, or left, turn, opened out; form column of fours; oblique in column of fours and resume direct march, to the front, 2d four made full wheel and on fixed pivot did not cover in obliquing; form line on the right, or left, two files dressed ahead of line form column of twos, lost distance; being in line in single rank, form double rank, did not halt in line; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, spread.

Trail, 1 slow; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, double time disturbed dress; 1 poor volley; halt column and form line to left, lost distance; form column of platoons, left in front, without halting, guide changed before command march; form column of platoons in double time, lost step; form column of fours, from column of platoons, in double time, lost step.

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San Antonio Rifles, Co. A, 3d Texas.—Right and left hand salutes, by the numbers, 1 slow; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, dress slightly disturbed by double time.

Support, 1 slow; trail, 1 slow; charge bayonet, 1 point high; unfix bayonet, from order, cadence; support, from right shoulder, 1 slow; secure, 1 slow; load, cadence; ready, 1 slow; fire, as rear rank, several individual errors; oblique fire, as rear rank, cadence in loading; recover, as rear rank, cadence in loading; fire kneeling, cadence in loading; fire, lying down, cadence in loading and firing.

March in line and halt, imperfect dress; wheel company from halt to right, poor wheel; wheel company, marching, to left, poor wheel; execute right, or left, turn, opened out; form line towards file closers, movements 7 to 12 passed and afterwards taken up; form column of twos, lost distance; oblique in line and resume direct march, spread.

Advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, double time poor; firing ragged; form column of fours, right in front, wrong movement; left in front. *Omitted.*—No. 9, school of the soldier.

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Lomax Rifles, Co. B, 1st Ala.—Stack arms, 1 stack slow.

Fix bayonet, cadence; unfix bayonet, from order, cadence; load, cadence; carry, 1 slow; fire by file, cadence; carry, from fire, cadence; fire, as rear rank, cadence; oblique fire, as rear rank, cadence; fire kneeling, cadence, slow; fire, lying down, cadence.

March in line and halt, poor alignment; wheel company marching, to left, crowded; execute right or left, turn, wrong guide; change file closers to opposite flank while marching, one file closer did not close in at proper time; form line on right, or left, fours halted ahead of line; form column of twos, lost distance.

Right shoulder, trail and arms port, short and slow step during execution of manual; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, crowded in double time; omitted one volley. *Omitted.*—Nos. 1 and 9, school of the soldier.

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Sheridan Guards, Co. B, 1st N. H.—Mark time, slow; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, commenced march on wrong foot.

Unfix bayonet, from order, executed from carry; load, cadence; fire by file, wrong command; fire, as rear rank, cadence; fire kneeling, several anticipated command.

Wheel company from halt to right, crowded; wheel company, marching, to left, executed from halt; form line towards file closers, file closers left in front of line; march column of fours to the rear, fours lost distance; form column of fours and then company line to the front in double time, crowded; form column of twos, lost distance; form column of files, lost distance; form fours, ragged.

Advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, several anticipated command kneel; poor volley; fired wrong direction retiring; talking in ranks; form column of platoons to the right, poor alignments; halt column and form line to left, poor wheels; form line on the right, wrong movement. Lacked precision in many movements. *Omitted.*—No. 6, school of the soldier; No. 9, manual.

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Walker Light Guards, Co. B, 1st Va.—Stack arms, 1 stack fell; right and left hand salutes, by the numbers, very ragged; about face, wrong command; by file, right dress, established guide only; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, arms rigid in double time; march to the stacks and resume arms, only one-half company obeyed left face.

Unfix bayonet, from order, executed from carry; aim, right oblique, word "company" left out of command; aim, left oblique, word "company" left out of command; fire, as rear rank, talking in ranks; oblique fire, as rear rank, wrong command; recover, as rear rank, several files slow; fire, lying down, attempted from carry, swearing in ranks at mistake of captain.

Wheel company from halt to right, poor dress. Halted when flank was too far away; execute right, or left, turn, guide did not face promptly. Opened out; change file closers to opposite flank while marching, file closers did not close in at preparatory command; march column of fours to the rear, wheeled about by fours towards file closers; form column of fours, and then company line to the front in double time, did not cover in obliquing; to break obstacles, break fours from side of guide and reform company, last numbers. Rear fours too much distance; form columns of twos, lost distance; form column of files, lost distance; form fours, ragged; being in line in single rank form double rank, executed from column.

Advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, crowded and dressed badly in double time; several pieces did not drop at load; 1 poor volley; 3 wrong commands; fired in wrong direction retiring; form column of platoons to the right, 2d platoon poor wheel; did not halt together; place column in march and change direction at the same time, chief of 2d platoon slow dressing platoons; halt column and form line to left, 2d platoon lost distance; march column to the rear, 2d platoon lost distance; form line on the right, 1st platoon moved too far to front before halting; form column of platoons to the front while marching, part of 2d platoon executed right oblique at command left oblique. Lacked precision in many movements. *Omitted.*—No. 17, manual.

Nealy Rifles, Co. D, 2d Maine.—Stack arms, awkward stack; about face, wrong command; by the right and left flanks, from direct step, crowded; by file, right dress, established guide only; slow; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, lost step; march to the stacks and resume arms, slow obeying take; 1 piece fell; captain swore at men for mistake.

Manual, ragged, slow; parade rest, wrong command; fix bayonet, several points high; right shoulder, 1 slow; load, 1 piece not lowered; recover, 1 discharge; aim, right oblique, wrong command; aim, left oblique, wrong command; carry, from fire, wrong command; fire, as rear rank, wrong command; oblique fire, as rear rank, cadence, wrong command; fire kneeling, cadence, wrong command; fire, lying down, wrong command, no "cease firing."

Wheel company from halt to right, wrong command. Poor alignment; wheel company, marching, to left or right, slow dressing. Captain cursed men; execute right, or left, turn, opened out. Arms rigid in double time; hands carried too low; form line towards file closers, crowded. Wrong command; form column of fours to the front, wrong movement; form column of fours and then company line to the front in double time, no command for guide; to pass obstacle, break fours from side of guides, and reform company, broke from wrong flank; form column of twos, lost distance; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, wrong movement.

Right shoulder, trail and arms port, manual on the march disturbed dress; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, several anticipated command kneel; 2 wrong commands; poor double time; fired wrong direction retiring; 1 poor volley; retired by about face; place column in march and change direction at the same time, no guide given; halt column and form line to left, very slow dressing; form column of platoons, left in front, without halting, no command forward; march column to the rear, lost step; gazing about in ranks; form column of platoons in double time, time called. Lacked precision throughout drill.

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National Rifles, Washington, D. C.—Right and left hand salutes, by the numbers, 1 slow; by file, right dress, established guide only, dressed ahead of time; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, arms rigid in double time, lost dress and step; march to the stacks and resume arms, lost step.

Order, butts of pieces did not touch toes; in place, rest, wrong movement; charge bayonet, 1 piece low; unfix bayonet, from order, cadence; secure, 1 slow; load, cadence; ready, wrong command; aim, right oblique, wrong command; aim, left oblique, wrong command; fire by file, cadence; carry, from fire, cadence; fire, as rear rank, cadence, wrong command; oblique fire, as rear rank, cadence, wrong command; recover, as rear rank, wrong command; fire kneeling, 2 pieces high at "kneel;" fire, lying down, cadence.

Wheel company from halt to right, poor alignment; wheel company, marching, to left, poor alignment; execute right, or left, turn, crowded; form line towards file closers, wrong movement, (front into line); oblique in column of fours and resume direct march, did not cover in obliquing; form line on the right or left, fours march beyond wheeling point; form column of fours and then company line to the front in double time, lost step.

Arms port, 1 slow; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges—then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, double time disturbed dress; 2 wrong commands; place column in march and change direction at the same time, several anticipated command march; halt column and form line to left, dressed ahead of line; form column of platoons, left in front, without halting, chief of 2d platoon slow giving commands; form column of platoons to the front while marching, lost step and dress; reform company, bring it to place rest, and report to judges, omitted place rest.

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Co. D, 1st Minn.—Change step, several did not change; to the rear, lost dress; by file, right dress, established guide only; pass from quick to double time and the reverse, slow time; march to the stacks and resume arms, slow resuming arms.

Order, 1 slow; fix bayonet, cadence; charge bayonet, 1 point high; unfix bayonet, from order, cadence; support, from right shoulder, 1 slow; secure, 2 slow; load, cadence; aim, right oblique, 3 slow; fire by file, cadence; carry, from fire, cadence; fire, as rear rank, cadence, wrong command; oblique fire, as rear rank, cadence, wrong command; recover, as rear rank, cadence in loading; fire, lying down, cadence.

Wheel company from halt to right, marching flank too short a radius. Files near pivot ahead of line; wheel company, marching to left, poor dress; execute right, or left, turn, opened out; form column of fours and halt, did not halt; change file closers to opposite flank while marching, wrong command; oblique in column of fours and resume direct march, did not cover in obliquing; march column of fours to the rear, lost step; form line on the right, or left, fours halted ahead of line; form column of fours and then company line to the front in double time, crowded; oblique in line and resume direct march, spread.

Advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, double time disturbed dress; wrong command; place column in march and change direction at the same time, poor dress; form column of platoons, left in front, without halting, right platoon moved off at command march from captain; form column of fours, right in front, leading guide out of place; form column of fours, from column of platoons, in double time, did not dress in sets of fours; reform company, bring it to place rest, and report to judges, omitted place rest. *Omitted.*—No. 19, manual.

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Co. A, 5th Rhode Island.—Mark time, change step and to the rear, marching time too slow; by the right and left flanks, from direct step, 1 awkward; march to the stacks and resume arms, slow step.

Charge bayonet, several high points; close chamber, 2 slow; secure, 3 slow; load, cadence; ready, several muzzles too high; aim, right oblique, cadence in loading; aim, left oblique, cadence in loading; carry, from fire, muzzles too high; fire, as rear rank, wrong command, cadence; oblique fire, as rear rank, wrong command; recover, as rear rank, cadence, 1 discharge; fire kneeling, extra command; fire, lying down, wrong command, talking in ranks.

March in line and halt, slow time; wheel company from halt to right, lost touch and dress; wheel company, marching, to left, fixed pivot, execute right, or left, turn, one half company marched on; form column of fours and halt, poor carry at halt; form line towards file closers, formed away from file closers; oblique in column of fours and resume direct march, did not cover in obliquing; form line on the right, or left, extra word in command; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, spread out.

Right shoulder, trail and arms port, marching manual slow; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, poor double time; accidental discharge at carry; fired wrong direction retiring; 2 poor volleys; halt column and form line to left, wrong command; form column of platoons, left in front, without halting, wrong command; reform company, bring it to place rest, and report to judges, dressed to wrong flank. *Omitted.*—No. 2, school of the soldier.

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Custer Guards, Co. I, 2d Mich.—Mark time, slow time; by file, right dress, dressed ahead of line; pass from quick to

double time and the reverse, commence march for double time on wrong foot.

Manual, ragged; in place, rest, wrong movement; unfix bayonet, from order, cadence; load, cadence, 1 slow; aim, right oblique, wrong command; aim, left oblique, wrong command; fire by file, cadence; carry, from fire, cadence; fire, as rear rank, cadence, feet not moved; oblique fire, as rear rank, wrong command; fire kneeling, cadence; fire, lying down, cadence.

Wheel company from halt to right, wrong command; execute right, or left, turn, spread out; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, lost step.

Right shoulder, trail and arms port, executed in column; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, double time disturbed dress; wrong command; halt column and form line to the left, chiefs of platoons slow retiring; form column of platoons, left in front, without halting, guide slow; form line on the right, time called. Lacked precision throughout drill.

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Fort Wayne Rifles, Co. B, 2d Indiana.—Stack arms, wrong command; by file, right dress, arms rigid in double time; march to the stacks and resume arms, wrong command.

Manual, ragged; aim, right oblique, wrong command; aim, left oblique, wrong command; fire kneeling, wrong command; fire, lying down, wrong command.

Wheel company from halt to right, wrong command; wheel company, marching, to left, wrong command; change file closers to opposite flank while marching, wrong command; form line towards file closers, lost step; oblique in column of fours and resume direct march, did not cover in obliquing; march in column of fours t othe rear, wheeled about by fours towards file closers; form column of fours, and then company line to the front in double time, crowded; to pass obstacle, break fours from side of guide, and reform company, wrong command; being in line in single rank form double rank, wrong movement; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, wrong movement.

Form column of platoons, left in front, without halting, no guide given; form column of fours, right in front, lost distance. Lacked precision throughout drill. *Omitted.*—No. 2, school of the soldier; No. 8, movement by platoon.

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Wooster City Guards, Co. D, 8th Ohio.—Mark time, out of time; by file, right dress, crowded; march to the stacks and resume arms, crowded, slow.

Manual, ragged; unfix bayonet, from order, cadence; load, cadence; aim, right oblique, wrong command; aim, left oblique, wrong command; fire by file, cadence; carry, from fire, cadence; fire, as rear rank, cadence; oblique fire, as rear rank, wrong command, cadence; recover, as rear rank, cadence; fire kneeling, wrong command; fire, lying down, 1 file at carry, talking in ranks.

March in line and halt, poor halt; form column of twos, guide out of place; being in line in single rank form double rank, wrong movement; column of fours, double rank distance, marching in quick time, form single rank to the front in double time, wrong movement; oblique in line and resume direct march, spread.

Advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges; then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling to original front twice, with blank cartridges, double time disturbed dress; 2 poor volleys; accidental discharge; wrong command; halt column and form line to left, lost distance; form column of fours, from column of platoons, in double time, 2 wrong commands; form line on the right, wrong movement; form column of platoons to the front while marching, wrong movement; reform company, bring it to place rest, and report to judges, time called. Lacked precision throughout drill. *Omitted.*—No. 6, school of the soldier.

CREEDMOOR MATCHES.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1887.

THE Third Qualification and Marksman's Badge Match was shot at Creedmoor, on Saturday, June 18. The attendance was very fair, considering the weather, which was cloudy with light rains in the forenoon and very favorable to the competitors, some very excellent scores being made. Following are the best scores of 42 and over, those marked * being the winners of the cash prizes and silver medals in this match:

	Co.	Regt.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Tot.
S. C. Pirie*	I	23d	24	24	48
J. F. Klein*	17th Sept. Co.		21	25	46
J. S. Shepherd*	D	23d	22	24	46
W. F. Cody*	K	13th	23	23	46
W. P. Pickett*	B	23d	23	23	46
P. U. Brower*		N. R. A.	23	23	46
L. J. Elliott*	C	23d	23	23	46
W. A. Stokes*	I	23d	20	25	45
T. G. Austin*	G	13th	21	24	45
G. S. Scott, Jr.*	A	23d	22	23	45
G. F. Hamlin*	I	23d	23	22	45
F. L. Holmes	I	23d	21	24	45
C. C. Wallace	I	14th	21	24	45
F. A. Wells	B	23d	22	22	44
B. R. Meserole	A	47th	22	22	44
C. E. De La Vergne	Staff.	13th	19	24	43
A. D. Beeken	N. C. S.	23d	20	23	43
G. A. Williams	H	23d	18	24	42
W. N. Griffith, Jr.	E	23d	19	23	42
Geo. Ball	F	23d	21	21	42

J. MANZ, Jr., Asst. Secretary.

The matches for July at Creedmoor are the Qualification and Marksman's Badge Matches Monday, July 4, commencing at 8.30 A. M.; Saturday, July 16, commencing at 6.45 A. M.; Saturday, July 30, commencing at 6.45 A. M.; Saturday, Aug. 6, commencing at 6.45 A. M.; Saturday, Aug. 13, commencing at 9.30 A. M., and Saturday, Aug. 27, commencing at 9.30 A. M. The trains for Queens leave L. I. City, 6.50, 8.35, 9.00, 11.05 A. M.; 2.05, 3.35, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35, 7.05, 8.10 P. M. Leave Flatbush Ave., 6.45, 8.30, 8.50, 11.00 A. M.; 2.00, 3.25, 4.20, 5.20, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00 P. M. Trains from Queens, 8.19, 10.19 A. M.; 12.42, 3.30, 5.01, 5.55, 6.57 P. M.

IN STRICT ACCORD WITH TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:

IT is useless for disappointed competitors to allege that outside influence had anything to do with the victory of Michigan's celebrated cadet corps at Washington. They won because of their rigid adherence to authorized tactics. Even the Doctor's prescription—on which so much stress has been laid—was purely Up-tonic. REX.

MILWAUKEE, June 13, 1887.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Mayor Hewitt, as President of the Armory Commission, through architect T. B. Thomas, on June 18, filed plans at Firemen's Hall for the new armory of the 8th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., which will be located on the west side of Fourth avenue, extending from Ninety-fourth to Ninety-fifth street. The building will cover ground 201.5 feet on the avenue and 300 feet deep. The executive building, company quarters, etc., in front will be three stories high, and the drill room will be in the rear. The walls will be of brick, trimmed with terra cotta. The cost is to be $300,000.

On June 11, at the range at Creedmoor, L. I., a loaded rifle was carelessly discharged by Lieut. Pasco, an officer of the 2d Battery—who "didn't know it was loaded." Fortunately no one was killed, though Lieut. Wilson had a narrow escape. The ball struck the ground immediately at his feet. Gen. Robbins took Lieut. Pasco severely to task, using language highly appropriate to the occasion but, as is alleged, not altogether becoming a Sunday school. Gen. Robbins has reported the matter to the N. R. A., which has the power to deprive Lieut. Pasco of the privilege of the range. Lieuts. Wilson and Pasco have preferred charges at headquarters against Gen. Robbins of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

In Orders 81 of June 20, Col. Gaylor directs that the 47th New York will assemble at the armory, in State Service uniform, fatigue (white helmets), with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens and overcoats rolled, Saturday, July 9, and proceed to the State Camp at Peekskill. The fatigue cap, blouse, shoulder scales, white body belts, white leggings and extra white gloves will be carried in the knapsacks.

A delegation of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston sailed June 22 on the Anchor line steamer *City of Rome* for Liverpool, to participate in the festivities of the 359th anniversary of the parent company, which are to take place in London in a short time.

Co. C, 23d N. Y., assembled at 8 o'clock, June 20, at the armory, under the command of Capt. Ezra De Forest and 2d Lieut. Chas. R. Silkman in fatigue uniform, blouse, cap and leggins, canteens, haversacks, and one day's rations. Soon after the company marched to Fort Greene, 18 files strong, for guard mounting. The company returned the morning of June 21.

The 23d N. Y. will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, blouse, cap and leggings, canteens, haversacks, and one day's rations, on Saturday, June 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., for outdoor skirmish and battalion drill. Field and staff will assemble dismounted. The canteen and haversack will be worn by officers as well as enlisted men, and it is suggested that cold coffee or tea be carried in the canteen in preference to water. The drum major will detail three drummers and three fifers for this occasion. The regiment will be divided into three battalions, under the command of Major Chas. E. Waters, Capt. Alexis C. Smith, and Capt. Ezra De Forest, respectively.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

G. O. No. 15, S. of Ill., July 7, 1886, contains the following:

XIX. One evening each week during the month of June in each year will be devoted entirely to instruction in rifle practice in the armory, as laid down in Blunt's Manual of R. and C. F., especially in aiming, sighting, and position drill, and to all such instructions as are stated in the Manual to be proper to be given before going upon the rifle range.

In spite of this requirement no instruction of the kind here provided for has been given in any regiment of the 1st Brigade of the Illinois National Guard. The Chicago *Tribune*, which is doing excellent service by calling attention to this deficiency in the instruction of the State troops, says: "More than one-half of the members of the brigade, and about 48 per cent. of our Chicago regiments, had used their rifles to drill with but not to shoot with. Their officers confined their drill to mere uniformity of manipulation of the piece. Their military instruction had not included the practical use of the rifle. They were as unacquainted with the range and accuracy of their rifles as if armed with wooden guns. They carried rifles, but were ignorant of their power. Rifles are primarily to shoot with; secondly, to drill with. The lowest use to which they can be put is for display purposes. Yet this is just what their 689 rifles had been used for. Men have enlisted in the Illinois National Guard, have completed their terms of enlistment, and have been honorably discharged from the service without having even fired a service rifle in their lives. Their military training and drill did not include practical use of their rifles as part of their education. What is needed is this: Orders prescribing instruction and practice, and holding company commanders responsible for the fulfilment of those orders. The Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice should abstract the reports of company commanders showing extent, frequency, and nature of instruction given. The Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice should be required to frequently inspect and report upon the manner in which the letter and spirit of orders is observed, or the contrary. Above all public opinion should put the seal of condemnation upon the fuss and feathers of mere parade and drill work unless accompanied by a demonstrated capacity to shoot and to hit what it shoots at."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OREGON.

DECORATION DAY was celebrated in Portland by the O. N. G. by an extensive parade, there being in line Cos. A, E, G, and K, 1st Regt., and Bat. A, 1st Artillery, headed by the Dodworth Band. The line of march ended at the Plaza, where, after a short rest, the battalion and battery were received by Col. and Adjt.-Gen. Shofner and M. L. Olmstead, Dept. Commander, G. A. R., after which a dress parade was held. The marching of the men was very even and steady, and the wheelings very well executed. The battery, notwithstanding the two antiquated brass pieces with which they are armed, looked very well in their full dress uniforms, and Capt. Riley is to be congratulated on the steady appearance of his men. The band were very crude in their alignments and marching, showing the want of proper drilling. They appeared in their new uniforms for the first time and looked very well.

Pursuant to G. O. 1, Hdqrs. O. N. G., the following company officers have been elected to serve for three years: In the 1st Regt.—Co. A, Capt. F. G. Abell, 1st Lieut. A. B. McAlpin, 2d Lieut. A. R. Alden; Co. E, Capt. D. C. Southworth, 1st Lieut. J. C. Olds, 2d Lieut. H. A. Moser; Co. F, Capt. M. J. McMahon, 1st Lieut. J. O'Brien, 2d Lieut. T. H. Duprey; Co. G, Capt. L. C. Farrar, 1st Lieut. A. J. Coffee, 2d Lieut. W. F. Kean; Co. H, Capt. A. E. Shaw, 1st Lieut. F. E. Shute, 2d Lieut. G. H. Tarbell; Co. I, Capt. R. K. Warren, 1st Lieut. Wm. Pomeroy, 2d Lieut. R. E. Sewall; Co. K, Capt. C. F. Beebe, 1st Lieut. W. M. Ladd, 2d Lieut. H. L. Wells.

In the 2d Regt.—Co. A, Roseburg, Capt. B. S. Pague, 1st Lieut. S. C. Flint, 2d Lieut. W. H. Fisher; Co. B, Salem, Capt. S. L. Lovell, 1st Lieut. I. Scott, 2d Lieut. M. W. Hunt; Co. C, Eugene City, Capt. F. E. Patterson, 1st Lieut. M. G. Butterfield, 2d Lieut. L. C. Sladden.

In the 3d Regt.—Co. B, Pendleton, Capt. J. W. Young, 1st Lieut. A. E. Dart, 2d Lieut. J. A. Fee.

In Battery A, 1st Artillery—Capt. W. J. Riley, 1st Lieut. J. Willms, 2d Lieut. E. Mosher.

On the evening of June 9, Co. D, 1st Regt., was mustered in, with a membership of forty-five. They have elected the following officers: Capt. T. Vennigerholz, 1st Lieut. L. E. Simmons, and 2d Lieut. C. Hallowell.

OHIO.

GEREERAL ORDERS NO. 8 prescribe the following course of instruction for the infantry organizations of the National Guard, for the encampment season of 1887:

For Regiments and Battalions.—1. Formation of battalion, Pars. 373 to 382; manual of arms and firing, 385 to 395; to march in line, 396 to 402 and 410; to halt, 403; and alignments, 404 and 405.

2. To pass obstacles, 408 and 409; to march by the flank, 411 to 413 and 416; to form *to* and *on* the right or left into line, 417, 420 and 421; to form column of fours front into line, 422 to 424.

3. To break into column of fours from the right of left, to march to the right or left, 414 and 415.

4. Formation of column of fours into line by two movements, 426 and 428; to form double column of fours, 430; to form double column of fours front and to the right or left into line, 431 and 432.

5. To form column of companies, 433 to 440 and 454; to march in column at full distance, 441 to 445; to change direction, 446 and 447.

6. To form the column at full distance into line, 448 to 457.

7. To advance and march by the flank of subdivisions, 460 and 461 and 465; to march again in column of fours, 466; marching by the flank of subdivisions, to form line, 462.

8. Marching by the flank of subdivisions, to march in column of subdivisions, and *vice versa*, 463 and 464; to form column of fours from column of subdivisions, and to form again into column, 467 to 471.

9. Ployment of battalion into close column, 471 to 481; deployment of close column, 498 to 504.

10. To ploy the battalion into double column, 505 to 507; deployment of double column, 508 and 509.

11. To change front, 520.

12. Skirmish drill, 331 to 336, 348 to 358.

For Companies.—Theoretical instruction in guard duty should be imparted to non-commissioned officers and privates, by their respective company commanders, before entering the camp. The drill for companies in camp shall consist of such tactical movements as cannot be carried out in armories. Special attention will be given to the skirmish drill, Pars. 279 to 325, and 328 to 331. Schools of theoretical instruction in tactics, the duties of guards and sentinels, regulations and customs of service, will be held daily while in camp.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

AT the dress parade of the 1st Regiment, during the recent encampment of the 1st Brigade, M. V. M., at Framingham, Mass., Gen. Wales personally thanked the officers for good work they had done during the week and said it was the most satisfactory camp ever held by the brigade, as shown:

Brigade Staff, 11.

2d Regiment—Field, Staff, and Band, 38; Co. A, 39; Co. B, 47; Co. C, 43; Co. D, 39; Co. E, 47; Co. F, 50; Co. G, 51; Co. H, 53; total, 407.

1st Regiment—Field, Staff, and Band, 38; Co. A, 45; Co. B, 57; Co. C, 26; Co. D, 42; Co. E, 48; Co. F, 38; Co. G, 45; Co. H, 55; Co. I, 45; Co. K, 46; Co. L, 42; Co. M, 52; total, 589.

6th Infantry—Field, Staff, and Band, 39; Co. A, 45; Co. B, 47; Co. C, 51; Co. D, 51; Co. E, 53; Co. F, 52; Co. G, 44; Co. H, 47; Co. I, 54; Co. K, 52; Co. L, 54; Co. M, 43; total, 632.

Battery B—Officers, band, and men, 97.

Company F, Cavalry—Officers, band, and men, 97.

Signal Corps, 24: Ambulance Corps, 11.

Total present for duty, 1,857. Number present for duty first day in camp, 1886, 1,889.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL WALTER TURNBULL has been placed on the retired list with the rank of Major-General. The brigade camp at Healdsburg is to be called Camp Bartlett in honor of the Governor.

Co. D, of the 2d Artillery, has made the following choice of officers: 1st Lieut. Philip Schultz, captain; 2d Lieut. William R. Saxon, 1st lieutenant; Pvt. John T. Stiltz, 2d lieutenant.

Sacramento is making extensive arrangements to celebrate the Fourth. Its militia—the 1st Artillery, N. G. C.—will not leave the city and go into camp, but will parade.

CONNECTICUT.

THE commander-in-chief has expressed his gratification at the splendid appearance of the Connecticut National Guard on the occasion of the dedication of the monument at New Haven, June 17, and says its appearance was such as to elicit very strong praise from Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Terry, and others.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE organization of the District Militia was finally completed this week under the direction of General A. G. Ordway, who has prepared detailed orders for drills and parades, calculated to stimulate interest in military affairs. The force will number about 1,400 men.

THERE exists, says the New York *Evening Telegram*, in the Portuguese Army a curious word of command, which is as follows: "Cara fiera al ennemigo!" "(look sternly at the enemy") whereupon all the soldiers begin to frown. Then the officer commands: "Muchissimo fiera!" ("look savage") at the same time giving his face as martial an expression as he can, which all the soldiers immediately try to imitate.

THE ARMY AND NAVY OF CHILI.

THE Chilian Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, a bounty of $20 being given for a six years' engagement. The infantry numbers ten battalions of six companies each, the total effective of a battalion amounting to 904 men. This number is, however, rarely reached, and at the end of 1883 the whole Chilian infantry numbered only 7,600 instead of 9,040 men. The armament consists of Belgian carbines on the Comblain system, and of a few Gras rifles altered to take the ammunition of the older weapon. The National Guard, reorganized after the war with Peru, now consists of 43,151 men. The battalions have each four companies, except those of Santiago and Valparaiso, which have six. Artillery—One regiment of 937 men at Valparaiso, and fourteen battalions of 419 men; in all, 6,599 men. Cavalry—Twelve squadrons of 173 men; in all, 2,076. The total strength of the National Guard is 51,800 men. Chili possesses two armor-clads, one armored turret ship, one iron cruiser, four corvettes and one transport. For the defence of the coast she has five gunboats and eleven torpedo-boats.

MODERN TYPES OF WAR-SHIPS.

IT has for some time been apparent that another transition period has been reached in the progress and development of war-ship construction. When votes were asked for the *Nile* and *Trafalgar* last year, the House of Commons was informed that these would probably be the last large armor-clads built for the British Navy. Up to the present there seems to be no tendency to falsify that surmise, and, what is more, the navies of other Powers are in most cases being augmented by the production of ships of any type but that of the monster armor-clad. Even Italy seems to pause somewhat in the building of her leviathans, and to turn her attention to the possibilities of torpedo attack with the same earnestness as her neighbors. Strangely enough, little Spain has taken the lead in acquiring the most formidable torpedo vessel that has yet been produced. It is true that the vessel was built in this country; but the requirements she was to fulfil were first indicated by the Spanish authorities, and these have been attained. To know what is wanted is no small matter when setting about making additions to a

fleet, and it is no less important that the want should be attainable. The Spanish Government asked for a torpedo vessel capable of doing more than any built up to that time, and in doing so they pointed out the reasons which led them to believe such a vessel could be produced. A Scotch firm solved the problem and built the vessel.—*Broad Arrow.*

TREASURE TROVE.

THE story of the finding of treasure to the amount of over $25,000,000 in rupees in the palace at Gwalior reads like a tale from the *Arabian Nights.* The money had been accumulated in pits and wells, sunk in the floors of vaults in the Palace Zenana. After removing the earth to a depth of six feet the workmen uncovered a smooth level pavement of large flagstones. When these were lifted they came upon a square pit filled to the brim with glittering silver. There were several of such pits, two or three of them containing jewels, but the majority of them each contained 15 lakhs of Gwalior rupees. This money the Maharajah is depositing at interest with the Indian Government instead of allowing it to lie idle. This is a proof of the confidence that the native princes of India have in the stability of the British Raj. We fear such a story as this will make our Russian neighbors' mouths water, and stimulate them to fresh exertions to reach a country which their imaginations have always depicted as paved with gold.—*Broad Arrow.*

It is also reported that hidden treasure to the value of £95,000,000 has been discovered in the palace of the deceased Vizier, at Rabat, Morocco. The Sultan, it is said, has confiscated the treasure and is having it conveyed to the imperial coffers.

GERMAN INFANTRY FIRE.

A FRENCH paper publishes the new German regulations necessitated by the introduction of the repeating rifle, from which it appears that firing at will is suppressed; that the use of the magazine is authorized in the following cases only—attack on an enemy's position, bayonet attack by the enemy, and cavalry charge to repulse. The line of skirmishers can also make use of the magazine, but only on the order being given by the officer in command of the troops under fire. To repulse cavalry, the regulations recommend several consecutive volleys when the enemy comes within 300 yards. The employment of the magazine is forbidden when the enemy is not within 800 yards, and is recommended only when he is within 300 yards. The soldier is to bear in mind that the new weapon requires the greatest discipline under fire, and that the new system has been introduced not to increase the rapidity of firing, but to augment the number of hits. These, says the writer, are the principal regulations laid down. It is proposed to increase the number of caissons attached to German infantry battalions from one to four. It is estimated that this will give the German soldier at least 250 cartridges to expend in close combat or at easy range, whereas, according to the present organization of the French ammunition train, the *pion-pion* can only obtain 175 cartridges under the same circumstances. The German will have 84 cartridges on his person, with a supplement of 95 at least immediately available from the caissons of the first reserve, whilst from the rear can be supplied in useful time nearly 120 more in the event of a prolonged conflict.

A NEW NITRO-GLYCERINE SHELL.

A RUSSIAN inventor named Smolianoff, living in San Francisco, makes claim to having discovered a way in which nitro-glycerine can be used with safety in projectiles. He has been experimenting with a ten-pound cannon, firing four-inch shells loaded with nitro-glycerine. His experiments have attracted the attention of Army people and a public test is to be made. The shell is made in two parts in the form of one conical shell within another, each of which is filled with liquid. These liquids are prevented from mingling while the projectile is not to be used, but the shell is so arranged that, when discharged from the gun, one shell is moved over the other, so as to open communication between the two chambers, thus permitting the two liquids to mix and form the high explosive known as nitro-glycerine. This is to be exploded either by fusion or impact.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

"ALTOGETHER, I do not feel very easy about our military position in India," writes Sir George Campbell in his book just issued, "The British Empire."

GENERAL FERRON, French Minister of War, will submit to the Chamber of Deputies a project for the creation of four new cavalry regiments, 18 new infantry regiments and for the increase of the effective strength of the companies of the present regiments.

ACCORDING to the general annual return of the army for 1886, there are 153 foreigners in the British ARMY, as against 158 in the 1885 return. In 1868 only five were returned as foreigners. The latest figures may be slightly under the mark, as the nationality of 3,256 of the army is uncertain.

AN important change has just been ordered with regard to "confidential reports" on officers of the English service. Whenever an officer is disadvantageously reported on by his commanding officer, the report is to be read over to him by the officer making it. If the result of the report disqualifies him for promotion, he will be so informed, instead of, as heretofore, being kept in ignorance of the fact.

GERMANS are hailing as a boon to mankind the invention by Messrs. Lorenz, of Carlsruhe, of a steel-clad bullet with a slight alloy of antimony, which, in addition to increased powers of penetration, gives a much flatter trajectory and is warranted to pass through a man's body without causing unnecessary discomfort. This is killing two birds with one stone. It will kill two, or even three, men at one shot if they happen to stand in the way.

RECENTLY the Emperor William laid the foundation stone of the great ship canal, which is to connect the North Sea with the Baltic, and to be finished in seven years. Running from Kiel to the estuary of the Elbe below Hamburg, it will be of sufficient width and depth to give passage to the largest ironclads in the Imperial Navy and give easy access for her fleets to the North Sea, not only increasing her ability to defend her coast, but enabling her to take the offensive afloat.

THE *Engineer* publishes illustrations of a very ingenious form of carriage on which it is proposed to mount the Maxim guns for service in the field. The carriage is mounted on a pair of disc wheels, and the muzzle of the gun projects through a light steel shield which serves as a protection to the gunner who sits on a movable seat slung to the shafts. The protection is completed by the steel disc wheels, which can be turned round diagonally so that the gunner is completely sheltered.

H. M. S. *Thunderer* has planted another Whitehead torpedo at the bottom of the Mediterranean while firing for practice. The weather was fine and the sea calm, and it is not reported that the torpedo met with any injury in launching. An English torpedo boat, "No. 63," has also been indulging in some irregular performances in Sheerness harbor, colliding with a buoy and then with another torpedo boat, frightening a party of excursionists on a boat at the pier out of a year's growth.

THE *Immortalité* was successfully floated out of dock at Chatham on Tuesday, June 7, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Her description is as follows:

	ft.	in.
Built of steel—		
Length between perpendiculars	300	0
Breadth (extreme)	56	0
Draught of water—		
Forward	19	6
Aft	22	6
Tons displacement	5,000	
Armament—	No.	
9.2-in. breech-loading guns	2	
6-in. breech-loading guns	10	
6-pr. quick-firing guns	6	
3-pr. quick-firing guns	10	
9 pr. 8-cwt. field guns	2	
1-in. double-barrelled Nordenfeldt gun	1	
5-barrelled Nordenfeldt guns	6	
Torpedoes	20	
Indicated horse-power	8,500	
Speed in knots	18	
Crew	421	

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., New York.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR HAS BEEN INVENTED by the QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT in EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. $2 in buffalo handle; $3 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied. Sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Capt. U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers.)
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
(Corcoran Building), F and Fifteenth Streets, Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally *all* business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 3d Auditor, U.S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergt. at Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S Army.



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Inventors and makers of the *Company mess chest* filled with the new *snow-white enamelled ware, light, neat, clean, durable, and economical. Correspondence solicited.*

If you wish anything in our line send for Illustrated Price List.



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KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY beg leave to call attention to their new Pocket Case in which they are now packing their celebrated brand of CIGARETTES.
SWEET CAPORAL WARRANTED: Absolutely Free from any Flavoring or Impurities.
Finest Grades of Old and Thoroughly-cured Virginia and Turkish Tobaccos. Finest French Rice Paper.
Highest Class Skilled Labor. All goods made under our **Careful Personal Supervision.**

Kinney Bros.

SATURDAY, June 18, was the 72d anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

THE French Government has granted a company leave to prosecute salvage operations at the spot where the *Magenta*, one of the finest ironclads of the French navy, lies at the bottom of Toulon roads. It will be remembered that the *Magenta*, the flagship of Admiral Roze, was destroyed by fire and foundered through the subsequent explosion in October, 1875.

Le Progrès Militaire, in an article on "The Proportion of Artillery," argues that one of the principal causes of the defeats of the French in 1870 was the inefficiency of guns both in number and material. The new calculations give 17 batteries to each *corps d'armee;* but the Germans are working to furnish each corps with 20 batteries, or 120 guns. The essential tactic of the arm is admitted to be the entry into action of the whole force *en bloc.*

THE *Journal de la Marine* thinks that M. Barbey, the new French Minister of Marine, will be a success.

THE new French War Minister intends carrying out the idea of General Boulanger with regard to the mobilization of an army corps in the autumn.

THE *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* remarks that no regulation exists in the German Army prohibiting contributions to newspapers without the permission of the authorities. The clauses bearing on this point are contained in section 569. Any officer or soldier may publish in the press what he thinks advisable without obtaining permission; but he will be held answerable for any statement prejudicial to military discipline, section 570. The author may sign his name or not, as he pleases; but he is forbidden to sign his article with his rank or position only (for instance "An Officer," "A Non-commissioned Officer," "A Private,") as he thereby makes classes responsible for the opinions of an individual.

AT Rangoon, a shipwright named Aherne, was fishing, and caught a shovel-nosed shark, about two feet long. While he was pulling the shark in its dorsal fin pierced Aherne's chest and entered his lung. Another half inch and it would have touched his heart.

WOMEN ADMIRATION WIN who use GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP to improve the skin.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

HAVE you read those side-splitting burlesque circulars furnished free with "Tansill's Punch," 5c. Cigar.
Many imitate, but none equal "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

THE fearless soldier on the midnight watch and the bold mariner before the mast on a stormy sea will certainly suffer from pain in the Chest, Shoulders, Back and Loins, as well as Rheumatism, Sciatica, stiffness and other results of exposure, if they fail to use BENSON'S PLASTERS as a preventive and cure. They never fail. Avoid imitations.

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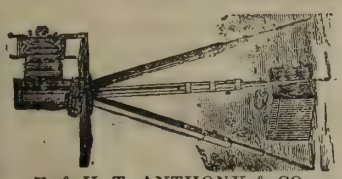
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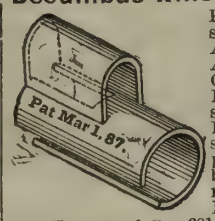
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INSTRUCTION.

MRS. HYDE AND DAUGHTERS will reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS, Sept. 15, 1886. Pupils may remain during holidays and summer vacations. Reference, Chief Engineer E. D Robie. Address Mrs. J. G. HYDE, $350.00. Binghamton, N. Y.

VIREUN SCHOOL,
H. C. SYMONDS. ing Sing, W. T. PAINE
(West Point.) N. Y. (Annapolis.)
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The Michigan Military Academy.
Location 29 miles rom Detroit; pleasant and healthful. *Complete military discipline* and *thorough school work.* Address Lt. FRED. S STRONG, 4th Art., Adjt., Orchard Lake, Mich.

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Proposals for Mineral Oil.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., May 31, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing 100.000 gallons Mineral Oil, at this Depot, in cases of two five-gallon cans each.

Deliveries must commence by July 11, 1887, and be completed by August 15, 1887, in such quantities, and at such times, between those dates, as may be agreed upon.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application.

RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., June 14, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Wednesday, July 20, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as Barrack and Office Furniture, Six-mule wagons, Escort wagons, Ambulances, Dougherty Spring wagons, Dump carts, wagon materials, Blacksmiths', Farriers', Wheelwrights', Masons', Saddlers', and miscellaneous tools, iron, hardware, paints, oils, etc.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the supplies bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blank proposals, specifications, and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for ——, at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Kuyler's
Fresh Every Hour
BONBONS, CHOCOLATES.
For purity of material and deliciousness of flavor, unexcelled.
PACKAGES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS ANYWHERE
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Between 17th and 18th Streets, New York.



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Nothing can be neater or more desirable than these Boutonnieres for Regimental Badges, and I am now prepared to fill *orders either in quantities* or for *single ones*, of any Regiment of U. S. A., or State National Guard. Sample sent, post-paid, on receipt of 75 cents. Correspondence invited. JENS F. PEDERSEN, Manuf'ing Jeweler, 1½ Maiden Lane, N.Y.



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People of refined taste who desire exceptionally fine cigarettes should use only our Straight Cut, put up in satin packets and boxes of 10s. 20s, 50s. and 100s.
14 First Prize Medals. **WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.**
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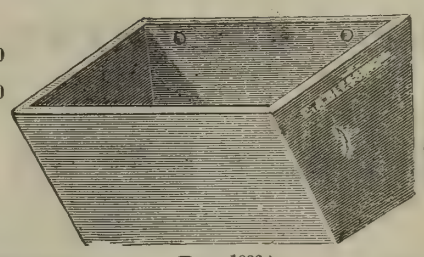


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REVOLVING CANNON,
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BIRTHS.

KING.—At Fort Clark, Texas, June 13, 1887, to the wife of Lieutenant J. H. King, 8th Cavalry, a son.

RUSSELL.—At Plymouth, N. H., June 18, to Louisa H. and Frank W. Russell, a son.

SEYBURN.—At Baltimore, Maryland, to the wife of Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn, U. S. Army, June 18, 1887, a daughter.

MARRIED.

GRIFFITH—GREBLE.—At New Haven, Conn., June 22, the Rev. CHAS. C. GRIFFITH, of Baltimore, to Miss CLARA FRENCH GREBLE, daughter of the late Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John T. Greble, 1st Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Artillery.

EMERY—PURSE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, Mr. I. E. EMERY to Miss ELLA W. B. PURSE, daughter of the late First Assistant Engineer Wilson K. Purse, U. S. Navy.

KUNKEL—SERGEANT.—At Harrisburg, Pa., June 15, JOHN C. KUNKEL to LOUISE E. SERGEANT, daughter of the late Captain William Sergeant, 12th U. S. Infantry.

LE SUEUR—HOY.—June 8, at St. Helier's, Jersey, ARTHUR LE SUEUR to LORAINA CARRINGTON, daughter of the late Colonel William Erwin Hoy.

RANDLE—PATTISON.—At New York City, June 23, Mr. JOHN L. RANDLE to Miss MINNIE PATTISON, daughter of Rear Admiral Thomas Pattison, U. S. Navy.

RUST—RIDOUT.—At Annapolis, Md., June 22, Naval Cadet ARMISTEAD RUST, U. S. Navy, to Miss NANNIE W. RIDOUT.

WOODWARD—REARICK.—At Baltimore, Md., June 16, GEORGE T. WOODWARD, Jr., to Miss EVA MAY, twin daughter of Chief Engineer P. A. Rearick, U. S. Navy.

WUPPERMANN.—At Fort Monroe, Va., June 13, 1887, ROSA LEE WALKER, wife of H. F. Wüppermann, of Hamburg, Germany, and mother of Mrs. McClellan, the wife of Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Artillery.

DIED.

FORREST.—Suddenly, at Norfolk, Va., June 13, Mrs. SARAH BRUCE FORREST, widow of Lieutenant Dulany A. Forrest, U. S. Navy.

JAMES.—At Charlotte, Tennessee, May 23, SARAH E. JAMES, aged 65 years and 7 months, beloved mother of 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, 24th Infantry.

MCINTOSH.—At Trenton, N. J., June 18, Mrs. CHARLOTTE N. MCINTOSH, relict of the late Col. John Houstoun McIntosh, of Florida, in the 87th year of her age.

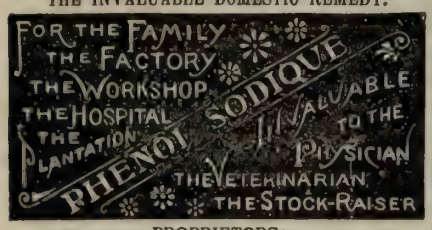
REED.—At West Point, N. Y., June 19, of diphtheria, HELEN ELIZABETH, aged 5 years, only daughter of Lieut. Henry A. and Elizabeth S. Reed.

ROGERS.—Drowned, June 17, near Charlevoix, Mich., Hospital Steward JUDSON J. ROGERS, of Fort Mackinac, and his son.

STARR.—At Kankakee, Ill., May 29, of heart disease, ALMENA M. STARR, wife of the Hon. C. R. Starr and mother of Lieutenant C. C. Starr, 1st U. S. Infantry.

WUPPERMANN.—At Fort Monroe, Va., June 13, at the residence of her son-in-law, Lieutenant John McClellan, 5th U. S. Artillery, ROSA LEE WUPPERMANN, wife of H. Frederic Wuppermann, Esq., of Hamburg, Germany, and daughter of the late S. P. Walker, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY.



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Length of rifle, 33 in.;
Weight, about 4½ lbs.;
Cal. 22-100 for the regular B B or long or short cartridges.

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HIRES' ROOT BEER
25 Cents PACKAGE
Makes Five Gallons of a delicious, sparkling temperance beverage. Strengthens and purifies the blood. Its purity and delicacy commend it to all. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

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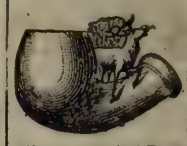
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COCOA-THETA
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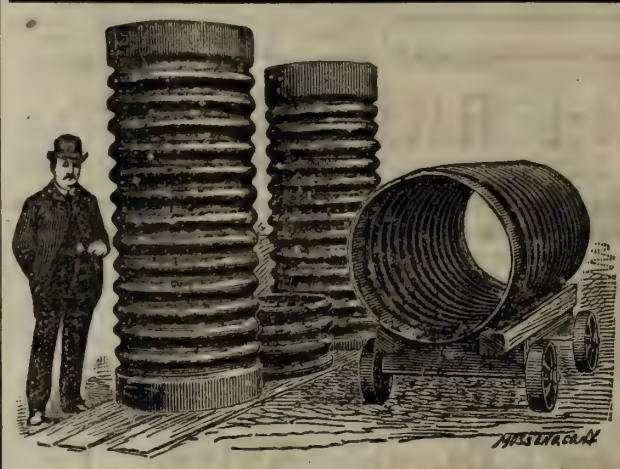
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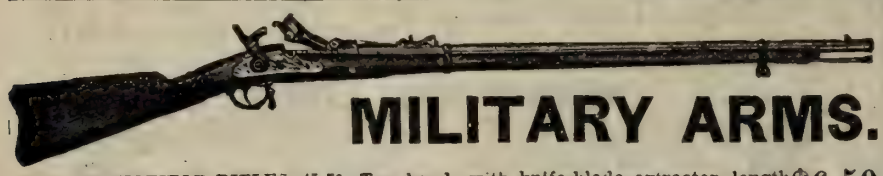


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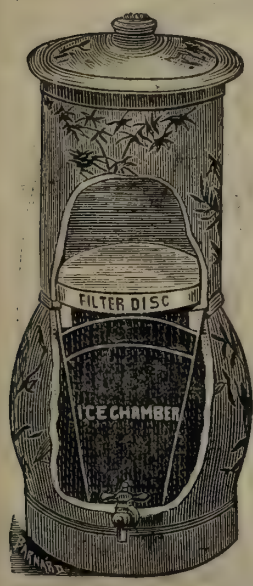
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Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

IN accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 599), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at $35,000, Powhatan at $17,000, and Ticonderoga at $15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at $12,000, Lackawanna at $12,000, Wachusett at $10,000, and Cyane at $3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK CITY,
June 4, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., July 7, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering at this depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as G. I. buckets and barrels, office furniture, tools, hose, pipe, oils, &c., &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, condition of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened July 7, 1887," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

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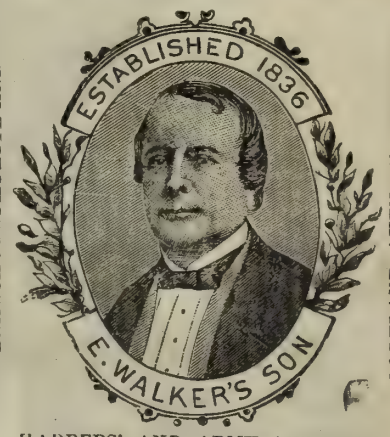
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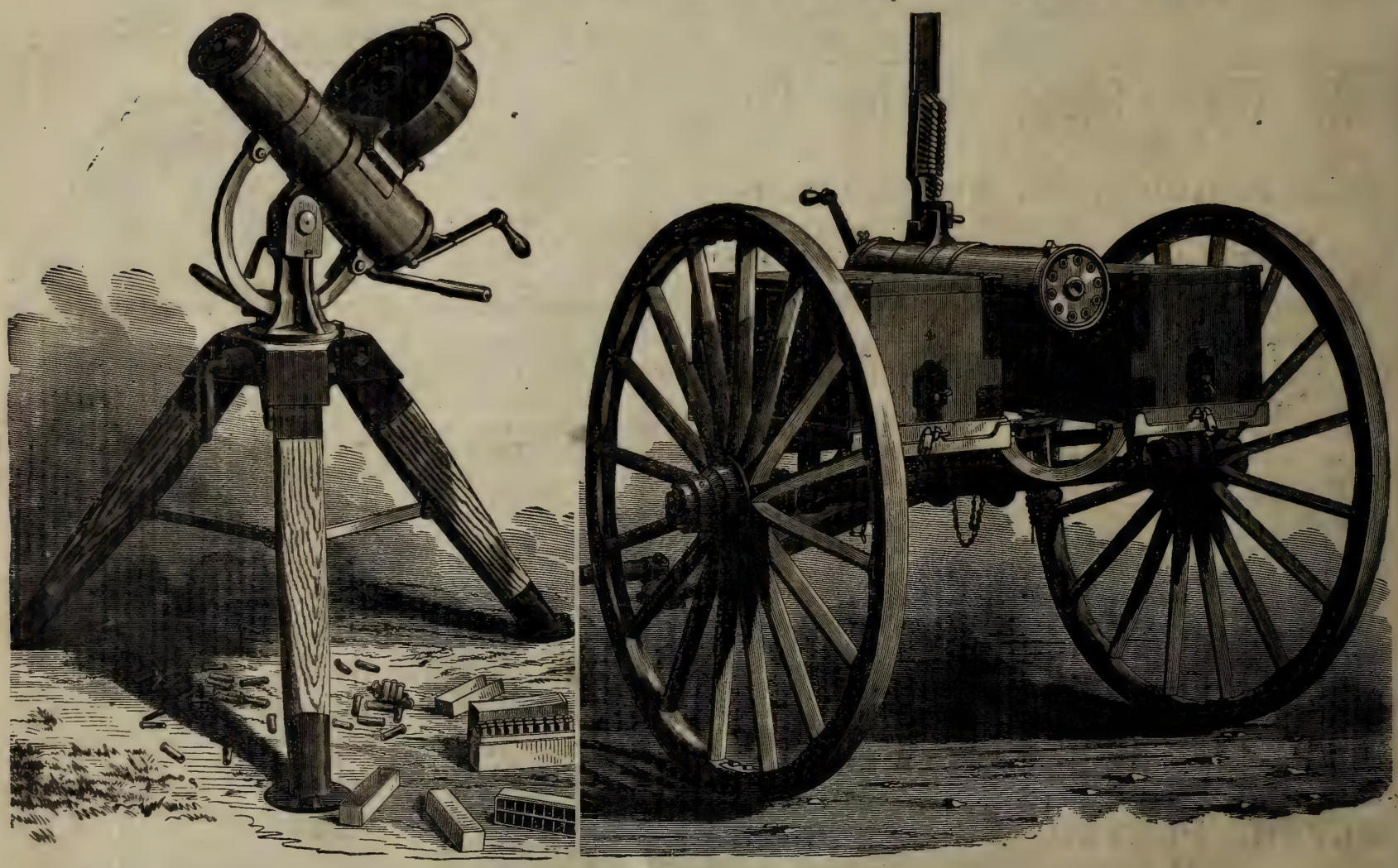
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 49.
WHOLE NUMBER 1245.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1887.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE selection of General ABSALOM BAIRD and Colonel H. C. HASBROUCK, U. S. A., to witness the French Army manœuvres in September next, gives satisfactory assurance that the United States will be suitably represented.

SPECIAL orders of this week make several changes of stations among the ordnance officers of the Army. With those in other departments already under orders, and those to follow, the Army will be pretty well "on the move" on and for some time after July 1.

THE latest Indian campaign in Arizona has been short, sharp, and decisive, the hostiles having been driven back to the reservation: much of the credit of this is due to Lieutenant C. P. JOHNSON, 10th U. S. Cavalry, an experienced cavalryman, both as an enlisted man and as an officer.

THE *Atlanta* bas at last been placed in commission and will be attached to the North Atlantic Station. She left New York on Thursday for Ellis Island to take on powder. From thence she goes to Newport to get her torpedo outfit, and after exercising in Narragansett Bay will actively engage in squadron duty.

A VETERAN company commander, one of whose men deserted because he owed him and others money, says: "Ninety per cent. of the men who desert have the same reason for the act, and Boards of Survey on deserters are advised accordingly." The advice of POLONIUS to LAERTES, "neither a borrower nor a lender be," might, if followed out, cause abatement, but it is the habit of Army men to be generous with their money, even to the extent, occasionally, of injudicious lending.

ON Friday of this week, July 1, the Army drew a long breath of relief, for mileage and transportation funds then became available, and the routine work of the Service, much of which had to be laid over for some time past on account of lack of funds, commenced again in earnest. If the drafts on the year's appropriations could be equalized from month to month, and not made so heavy at the beginning of the fiscal year, then, perhaps, the last end of it would be as good as the first; but that is perhaps hardly practicable when so much has to be laid over from one fiscal year until the commencement of another.

A WRITER in the Chicago *Tribune* sagaciously says: "The managers of the International Military Encampment should appreciate that neither as an International, National, or Interstate encampment will their enterprise avoid being a fiasco, financially and professionally, if they fail to present some feature of attraction other than parades, exhibition drills, sham battles, band concerts, drum corps, and fireworks." Efforts are to be made to give great prominence to rifle practice, which is to be made "the peculiar and original feature of the encampment." Those who use their rifles to shoot with are to be given every chance to do so; those who incline to use them for display only will be shown less favor.

IN a recent court-martial case of an enlisted man tried for insolence to his captain on the target range, Major-General SCHOFIELD well says: "The relations between officers and men upon the target range necessarily tend toward relaxation of discipline, which must be guarded against with constant care. The most important results to be sought for in rifle practice are steadiness of nerve, equanimity of temper and that perfect coolness, self-control and discipline under all circumstances, without which great efficiency is impossible. These most important objects are liable to be sacrificed to some extent in the effort to gain the temporary honor of best company record." We have noted, of late, a few similar cases throughout the Army, and, deeming the matter one of vital importance to general efficiency, give the case in point due prominence.

THE following changes in the assignment of the West Point graduates have been made since the list published last week was furnished us, and will be found in the order directing the assignments, which appears elsewhere in this number: Pierpont Isham, transferred from Co. A, 3d Inf., to additional, 7th Cav.; James T. Dean, from additional, 14th Inf., to Co. A, 3d Inf.; Marcus D. Cronin, from Co. G to Co. B, 20th Inf.; Alonzo Gray, from Co. B, 20th Inf., to additional, 5th Cav.; Charles Gerhardt, from Co. D, 25th Inf., to Co. G, 20th Inf.; Ulysses G. McAlexander, from Co. E, 9th Inf., to Co. D, 25th Inf.; Wm. K. Jones, from additional, 25th Inf., to Co. K, 14th Inf.; Michael J. Lenihan, from additional, 8th Inf., to additional, 25th Inf.; Wm. H. Wassell, from additional, 1st Inf., to additional, 9th Inf.; Edmund Wittenmeyer, from additional, 9th Inf., to Co. E, 9th Inf.

AN officer of the Army writes us as follows: "I congratulate you upon the stand taken by you in your issue of the 18th inst., relative to a firm of bankers who agree to discount officer's pay accounts in advance of maturity. Officers in general, and officers just entering the Service in particular, should be warned against such dangerous schemes as these bankers propose. I have received such circulars as you referred to myself. The following is a copy of my answer to one of them: 'I have the honor to inform you that, in my opinion, you are swindlers. I am in no particular need of money at the present time, and never will need it so urgently as to induce me to hypothecate my pay accounts. I am not such a —— fool as to stick my head into such a trap as you are trying to set for me. I have received several of your letters, and hope you will spare yourself further trouble.' I would be glad if other officers would answer these bankers in similar terms, and I hope they have done so."

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WILSON, of the Navy, returned from a trip to the shipyards of CRAMP AND SONS early this week. He reports that satisfactory progress is being made on cruiser No. 3 and gunboat No. 1. The cruiser is in frame with the exception of one frame aft and the beams for the protective deck. Quite a number of outside and inside hull plates are in position. The longitudinals are in fore and aft. There are forty-seven frames in position on the gunboat, and the engine foundations are in the shops. The water-tight deck beams have just been delivered in the yard and will soon be in position. The stern-post has arrived. A quantity of material for the dynamite cruiser has arrived at the yard. A telegram was received on Tuesday from Baltimore that the keel plates of gunboat No. 2 have been laid and the stern-post for the vessel has been received. The only drawback in the completion of the vessels is the failure of the steel men to supply steel as rapidly as it is desired. There are only seven hundred men at work in CRAMP'S shipyards, when fifteen hundred could be profitably employed. The steel men have so many orders to fill that they are unable to supply the current demand. The CRAMPS have a member of their firm at the steel works at all times urging the rapid delivery of material.

WHAT we would like to see, says the *Alta California*, referring to the literature of the war, "is the plain unadorned narrative of some one of the 2,000,000 private soldiers who marched and fought during the campaigns of the great Rebellion, and at the close of the strife stacked their muskets and returned to their plows or counting-rooms to resume the duties of home-life. We have heard from the Generals, now let us hear from the privates." "The reader would be relieved of the confusing and tedious labor of following the movements of galloping aides and orderlies, and would only have to read the straight account of how one man marched, when he marched, and where he marched; of when he fought, how he fought, and what it felt like." The *Alta* seems to forget that we have already had an abundance of these narratives, each of which is conceived in the spirit exhibited by the fly on the wheel, who exclaimed: "How we do make things go." The general impression the philosophical observer derives from the war narratives, taking them as a whole, is that the individual man, be he general or private, after all counted for less than his admiring circle of friends and followers would have us believe. The current disputes as to who is best entitled to credit for the results of the war is a revival of the "war of the members" described in the fable.

THE Army Regulation Board has now about completed its work, and will submit the revised Regulations to the Secretary of War early next week. They have been greatly simplified and weeded out, so that they can be published in a book one-third smaller at least than that now in use. Amendments to the Regulations will continue of course to be made, yet the members of the Board are confident that fewer changes will be found necessary in the future. No change has been made in the pay regulations. A requirement was found in the old Regulations which, in the opinion of the members, would if rigidly observed prevent duplications of pay accounts. It requires that all officers shall be paid in the departments to which they belong. To assign officers' accounts to particular paymasters is not deemed practicable. It is the policy of the Pay Department to send different paymasters on the pay trips, and an officer might be obliged to wait several months until the paymaster to which he was assigned came around again. This is the chief objection to the change, against which it is further urged that it would delay the payment of troops engaged in active service and on the march. The Board intends to give the Sunday question careful consideration before it is dissolved. The ministers have been very persistent in their efforts to impress the authorities with the importance of a change and have partially succeeded. Dress parades on Sunday, to which the clergymen most objected, have been abandoned at many Army posts with good results, and their general discontinuance may be ordered.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL J. J. REYNOLDS, U. S. A., and family are summering at Old Point Comfort, Va.

CAPTAIN J. L. BULLIS, 24th U. S. Infantry, was in San Antonio this week on public business.

CAPTAIN JAMES CARR, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Ripley, O., last week, aged ninety-three.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RIPLEY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from his trip to the East.

LIEUTENANT IRVING HALE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and bride are visiting relatives at Denver, Colorado.

INSPECTOR GENERAL H. J. FARNSWORTH, U. S. A., returned to Washington this week from a trip to New York.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., has returned to Chicago from his visit to New York and Connecticut.

CAPTAIN LEWIS JOHNSON, 24th U. S. Infantry, lately in Washington on a leave, will spend a portion of it abroad.

CAPTAIN EDMUND LUFF, 8th U. S. Cavalry, has joined his family at Topeka, Kas. His next move will be to Dakota.

CAPTAIN J. L. TIERNON, 3d U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., from a pleasant trip to Louisville.

CHAPLAIN G. W. COLLIER, U. S. A., was to leave Fort Totten, Dakota, this week, to spend July and part of August on leave.

GENERAL LORIS MÉLIKOFF, the conqueror of Kars, and for a time Russian Minister of the Interior, is reported to be dying in Nice.

MAJOR G. B. SANFORD, 1st U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Leavenworth, will come East next week with his family on a summer vacation.

LIEUTENANTS A. C. SHARPE and A. P. Blocksom, U. S. A., will commence next week a series of inspections of the Ohio troops in camp.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, will bid farewell to Fort Hamilton early in July and go to Brandon, Vt., to spend the summer.

LIEUTENANT H. L. ROBERTS, 19th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Clark, Tex., is expected North about the middle of July to spend a couple of months.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONKLIN, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from St. Augustine, Fla., is visiting at Penn Yann, N. Y. He will return South in September.

COLONEL W. R. SHAFTER, 1st U. S. Infantry, was to leave Angel Island the latter part of this week to spend a short time in the militia camp at Healdsburg, Cal.

MAJOR FREDERICK MEARS, 25th U. S. Infantry, who takes command of David's Island, New York Harbor, shortly, has many friends in the East who will be glad to see him.

MRS. M. CRAWFORD, wife of Lieut. Crawford, 2d U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Barrancas, Fla., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Edson, at 1335 Corcoran street, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT J. R. CLAGETT, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., has been called to Washington, D. C., by the serious illness of his father, and will remain there two or three weeks.

LIEUTENANT C. D. COWLES, 23d U. S. Infantry, bade goodbye to friends at David's Island, N. Y. H., this week, and will shortly join at that most pleasant of *summer* posts, Fort Mackinac, Mich.

MRS. SHERMAN, wife of General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., has taken rooms for the season at Ridley Park, near Philadelphia, where Mrs. Thackara, her daughter, will also pass much of the summer.

CAPTAIN J. J. COCHRAN, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, who lately came from San Francisco to Washington with Capt. Simpson, will spend a few weeks in the East before returning to the Presidio.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. K. SMITH, surgeon, U. S. Army, will prolong his tour of duty at West Point until Sept. 30, to which date the leave of his successor, Major C. H. Alden, surgeon, has been prolonged.

LIEUTENANTS V. H. BRIDGMAN, Wilbur Loveridge and G. W. S. Stevens, of the artillery, bade goodbye to Willet's Point this week after a pleasant tour of torpedo instruction, and will shortly join their respective batteries.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, whose stations have been mainly in the Far West for many years, will soon come with his headquarters to the pleasant post, especially in summer, of Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Whipple returned to New York early in the week from a short trip to Saratoga. At the Army of the Potomac banquet General Whipple made a capital little speech in reply to a toast to the Army and Navy.

LIEUTENANT C. C. CUSICK, 22d U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Harrisburg, Pa., in succession to Capt. McKibben, but moves it in a few days to Portland, Me. Lieut. Paxton, who has been in charge of the rendezvous since the captain went on leave, goes to his company in Dakota.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has appointed Mr. Albert F. Heard, one of his old personal friends of Boston, as his private secretary, to succeed Mr. C. S. Sweet, who resigned several months ago. Mr. Heard is a gentleman who appears to be not many years the Secretary's junior, a resident of Ipswich, Mass., and a descendant of that Augustine Heard who was at one time regarded as the leading merchant prince of Boston. Charles S. Sweet had been private secretary to the preceding Secretary of War, and since he left Mr. Randolph, one of Chief Clerk Tweedale's assistants, has been acting.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., visited New York this week.

GENERAL GEO. W. CULLUM, U. S. A., has gone to Newport, R. I., for the summer.

CAPTAIN LEWIS SMITH, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks early in the week on a short leave.

COLONEL THOS. F. BARR, U. S. A., of Gen. Terry's staff, will spend July and part of August in the East on leave.

LIEUTENANT FRANK GREENE, Signal Service, U. S. Army, and family, are summering at Dayton, Wash. Ty.

MAJOR W. MCK. DUNN, U. S. A., expected to leave Little Rock Barracks, Ark., to spend July and August on leave.

MAJOR E. R. WARNER, 1st U. S. Artillery, expects to start next week from Baltimore for Fort Canby, Washington Territory.

LIEUTENANT A. C. TAYLOR, 2d U. S. Artillery, on a long leave from Little Rock Barracks, Ark., is at Cottonwood, Shasta Co., California.

LIEUTENANT G. F. COOKE, 15th U. S. Infantry, has returned from abroad and was expected to leave New York this week for Fort Leavenworth.

COLONEL ELWELL S. OTIS, 20th U. S. Infantry, has been designated to assist this year in the inspection of Pennsylvania troops at Mt. Gretna, Lebanon County.

CHIEF CLERK TWEEDALE, of the War Department, has gone to Philadelphia, and Mr. Hodgkins, Chief of the Record Division, is discharging his duties during his absence.

DR. JOHN M. HADEN, formerly an Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, who resigned in 1861, has been revisiting old scenes at El Paso. He was at one time Post Surgeon at Fort Bliss.

MAJOR AND MRS. THEODORE J. ECKERSON left Washington, July 1, for a two months' visit to Asbury Park. They will afterward spend a month at Capon Springs, West Virginia.

LIEUTENANT W. T. WOOD, 18th U. S. Infantry, an experienced officer of over ten years' service, has been appointed regimental quartermaster in succession to Capt. M. Leahy, recently promoted.

MAJOR DAVID PERRY, 6th Cavalry, is to succeed Major S. S. Sumner, 8th Cavalry, as commandant of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the latter going to Vancouver Barracks, as Insp.-General on the staff of Gen. Gibbon.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., has been visiting old friends at Fort Davis, Texas, and, as the *News* says, "has been flying around town as spry as a boy greeting his many friends with a happy smile and a hearty shake of the hand."

FORT LEAVENWORTH presented a brilliant scene on Thursday, June 30, the occasion being the marriage of Lieut. D. H. Boughton, 3d U. S. Cav., to Miss Henrietta Rittenhouse Wilson, the daughter of General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A. Numerous friends from Omaha and elsewhere were present.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. L. HOUGH, 16th U. S. Inf., after a pleasant recruiting tour of three years, will join his regiment in Texas in the autumn. He will be replaced in New York as Superintendent of the Recruiting Service by Lieut.-Col. R. F. O'Beirne, 15th U. S. Inf., the present commandant of David's Island.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, the Portland *Oregonian* thinks, ought to have command of the Department of the Missouri, but as he is not, says the paper, and "has but about three years more of active service, we shall be very glad to have him spend them here, in the repose earned by a brilliant and patriotic career."

AMONG the veterans of the Mexican War who celebrated the anniversary of Palo Alto at San Francisco recently was C. D. O'Kelly, who is 80 years old, and is a veteran of the Texan War of Independence. He was a comrade of Sam Houston and Davy Crockett, and he bore the news of the fall of the Alamo to New Orleans.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN and daughter and some friends occupied a box at the Windsor Theatre, New York, on Monday evening. At the end of the second act the audience discovered the General, and made known their discovery. The orchestra struck up "Marching Through Georgia," and the house rose and sent up a cheer that almost made the walls rattle.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Inf., who is soon to take his regiment from Sackett's Harbor to Dakota, has not had a long stay at an Eastern post. He was promoted from Lieut.-Colonel, 11th Inf., last October and came East from Dakota, and now he goes back there to relieve the 11th, in which he served from 1879 to 1886. Such are the changes and chances of military life.

GENERAL JUBAL EARLY, in reply to the recent utterance of General Rosser in regard to his (Early's) conduct in burning the city of Chambersburg, Pa., during the war, justifies the burning as an act of retaliation, in strict accordance with the laws of war, for outrages committed under the orders of Federal generals in the South. Referring to Rosser, Early says: "Rosser has shown his utter disregard for the truth and I have fully demonstrated the falsity of many of his statements. Having previously figured as a falsifier of history, he has recently appeared in the role of a consummate ass, and it must be confessed that he has proved himself an adept in that character. It seems that a residence of several years in the Northwest and the accumulation of considerable property, by means best known to himself, has had the effect of convincing him that the South was all wrong in the struggle she made for independence and self-government, and that it was fortunate that his mighty efforts for four years in her cause failed of success. If some of the Southern renegades would, like Judas Iscariot, hang themselves, the act might be regarded as some atonement for their apostacy and the most creditable they could now perform."

CAPTAIN A. P. BLUNT, commandant of the Leavenworth Military Prison, will spend July and August in the East.

GENERAL T. H. RUGER, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul from his trip to Fort Leavenworth to attend the school examination.

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE, poet, soldier, and Grand Commander of the Southern jurisdiction of Freemasons, lives, at the age of 77, in retirement at Washington, D. C.

MRS. LOGAN is in Chicago with the view, it is stated, of making some definite arrangements for the transfer of Gen. Logan's remains to that city and their interment in Jackson Park.

LIEUTENANT J. M. T. PARTELLO, U. S. A., is soon to publish a series of articles on "Army Sports on the Frontier" in the "American Field," New York and Chicago. That the subject will be treated in an able manner goes without saying.

AN exchange reports that "So many honors have been forced upon Major-General Alvin Howe Terry by the people of his beloved Connecticut that he has been made ill and obliged to seek rest and recuperation at the residence of a relative up the Hudson."

THE Lee Monument Board, of which Gov. Fitzhugh Lee is the chairman, has awarded the execution of the equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee to M. Mercie, a distinguished artist of Paris. The site for the Lee monument has been selected in a beautiful position in the west end of Richmond. It is expected that the cornerstone will be laid about the latter part of October.

"LORD ALBEMARLE is one of the last survivors of Waterloo," says the London *World*. "He entered the Army on April 4, 1815, and served on June 18 with the old 14th Foot. He retired upon half-pay as major, became a major general Oct. 26, 1858, and a general Feb. 7, 1874. The other survivor whose name is in the "Army List," is Gen. Geo. Whichcote. This veteran soldier received his commission in January, 1811, and served in the Peninsula with the 52d Light Infantry."

A LONG, lank West Virginian named Brown presented himself at the Pension Bureau in Washington to furnish evidence in a claim pending before the office. His mother had borne thirty-three children in all. Twenty of this number were boys, sixteen of whom had served in the Union Army. Two were killed. The other fourteen survive. Each of them draws a pension from the Government for disabilities received while in the Service. The death of the two boys entitles the mother to a pension also.

GENERAL ADOLPHUS W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, attended the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Saratoga last week. As he failed to give the members of the Society the weather they asked for, and they were compelled to march in the rain, charges were to have been preferred against him at the "Bummers' meeting,' over which Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe presided, but he escaped from the jurisdiction of the court by taking the midnight train for home. Excellent weather followed his departure.

ON the occasion of the production of a new play, False Steps, at the Windsor Theatre, New York, the audience at the end of the second act, discovered Gen. Sherman in the lower right-hand box. The orchestra struck up "Marching Through Georgia," and the house rose and sent up a hearty cheer. The General stepped to the front and when the ovation lulled he made a few neat remarks, in which he said he was very glad to be among New York friends and was particularly pleased to see so many people present to welcome the play of his friend, Col. Nunez. He was again wildly applauded as he took his seat.

THE N. Y. *World* says: "What a delightful life old Gen. Sherman leads here in New York! One night he is at a club dinner, the next day at a Commencement, next night at an Army reunion and then the theatres! The old warrior always has a box. Everybody recognizes him. The orchestra plays 'Marching Through Georgia,' the audience howls, the Hero rises and a speech is called for. He says a few nice things, then he goes behind the scenes and shakes hands with all the pretty actresses. Everybody likes the General. Long may the genial old soldier live to enjoy himself!"

LIEUTENANT G. J. FIEBEGER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Assistant Professor of Military and Civil Engineering at West Point, was married at Akron, Ohio, June 29, to Anna Perkins Upson, daughter of Circuit Judge Wm. H. Upson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. N. P. Bailey, of Massilon. The bride was attended by her cousin, Grace Perkins, of Sharon, Pa., and by her sister, Julia Upson, and the groom's best man was Lieut. Curtis McD. Townsend, Corps of Engineers. Among the guests were Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. G. L. Converse, Jr., U. S. A., and Dr. Henry S. Upson and Wm. F. Upson, of New York. After the ceremony the married couple left for the East.

THE San Francisco *Daily Examiner* says:

By command of Gen. O. O. Howard a detail of medical officers was ordered to convene at Alcatraz on June 7 to examine into the sanity of Capt. James F. Simpson, 3d Cav. In accordance with these orders the following medical officers met as a board of examiners: Major Henry R. Tilton, surgeon; Capt. John J. Cochran, assistant surgeon; Capt. Robert R. Gibson, assistant surgeon. The result of their examination confirmed the suspicions of mental unsoundness, which, for the officer's benefit, has resulted in his being ordered to Alcatraz. Paresis, or softening of the brain, was diagnosed, and as this is an incurable affliction he was ordered to be sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, for which place, under charge of Dr. Cochran and an attendant, he departed yesterday. This is a particularly sad ending to a bright and useful military life. Born in Massachusetts in 1841, Capt. Simpson will be 46 on Oct. 25 next. He entered the Army as 2d lieutenant in the Connecticut Volunteers, and was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services. For some time past Capt. Simpson has shown signs of mental aberration, insisting that his wife is his sister, and that he is to be married in a few days, and giving his age when asked as 35. During this time he has been absent from his company—Troop M, 3d Cavalry, stationed at Fort Davis, Texas—on sick leave. He writes piles of letters, most of them being of an incoherent nature, and he has been somewhat annoying to a young lady of the city by his attentions. The day of his reception at Alcatraz, not to be outdone in neatness, Capt. Simpson had his boots blacked sixteen times and took three baths on the same day.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI is now homeward bound via New York.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, U. S. A., has been spending several days in Springfield, Mass.

COLONEL C. R. SUTER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

DR. L. S. TESSON, U. S. A., says the Fort Davis *News*, states in a pleasant note from Chicago that he will be with us again after awhile. The Dr. will be welcomed by his many friends at Fort Davis.

CAPTAIN J. L. TIERNON, 3d Art.; Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.; and Lieuts. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav., and E. S. Benton, 3d Art., were the judges at the inter-State Drill at Louisville, Ky., last week.

THE Secretary of War has appointed James Madison Barrett to be confidential clerk to Gen. W. T. Sherman, retired, at a salary of $1,600. This is in accordance with the new appropriation bill which goes into effect July 1. Mr. Barrett has been Gen. Sherman's private secretary for several years, but his salary was stopped by a ruling of the War Department.

MAJOR BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE, by an order issued from the War Department on Tuesday, was placed on the retired list of the Army, in pursuance of a decision rendered by the Supreme Court, May 27. On the following day he received from the Paymaster General a check for something over $8,000 as amount of back pay due him. He is still entitled to several hundred dollars for longevity pay, which will be paid by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

FROM Tacoma, W. T., June 23, 1887, Maj. E. D. Judd, U. S. Army, writes: "I have just returned from a trip to Alaska, embracing 2,400 miles of inland sea, beautiful bays, sounds and straits, lined on either side by snow-capped mountains, with lovely cascades. There were plenty of porpoises sporting, and whales spouting in some localities. The Muir Glacier, 200 feet high, constantly throwing off large icebergs, was wonderfully grand. We also spent two days at Victoria, B. C., during the Queen's Jubilee."

MISS DELIA H. STACEY, daughter of the late Col. May H. Stacey, U. S. A., made her *debut* as an actress at Dockstader's Theatre, New York City, June 28, in a new melo-drama by A. J. Foster, entitled, "Tom Craig's Wife." She sustained the part of Irene Craig, the wife. The success of the *debut* was somewhat marred by the action of the author, but the play went on under some difficulties, and Miss Stacey gave ample promise of success in her new vocation. Gen. Sherman was present and by his presence and encouragement gave much aid to the efforts of the young lady, and her mother, Mrs. Stacey.

SAN FRANCISCO having had an unusual "series of spells of hot weather," the *Report* suggests that Lt. Maxwell, U. S. A., in charge of the Signal Service there, be boycotted. The *Report* says: "The heat follows closely upon the trades unions' resolutions to boycott beer. Hence, the Lieutenant should have deferred the heated term until the men of the unions had become somewhat habituated to the thin, flat beverage they are imposing upon themselves, and not spring the very acme of beer weather upon them just when anti beer resolutions had been passed."

REAR ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N., is at the Davenport House, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JOSEPH SHAFER, U. S. N., is a patient in the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR P. J. HORWITZ, U. S. Navy, sailed for Antwerp on the *Waesland* on Saturday last.

LIEUTENANT E. H. GHEEN, U. S. N., lately visiting with his family in St. Paul, will join the *Yantic* July 1.

PAYMASTER J. F. TARBELL, U. S. Navy, of the *Juniata*, arrived in New York, June 24, from Panama.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., returned to Washington early in the week from a visit to New York.

PROFESSOR L. F. PRUD'HOMME, of the Naval Academy, registered at the Everett House, New York, on Wednesday.

P. A. PAYMASTER J. D. DOYLE, U. S. N., and his brother arrived at Washington on Saturday last from South America.

CADET ENGINEER J. C. LEONARD, U. S. N., was married June 22, 1887, at Kansas City, Mo., to Miss Nannie B. Robertson.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR MICHAEL BRADLEY, U. S. N., was expected to join at the Norfolk Navy-yard on Thursday of this week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JOSEPH SHAFER, U. S. Navy, attached to the *Ossipee*, is undergoing treatment at the Norfolk naval hospital.

LIEUTENANT CLIFFORD J. BOUSH, U. S. N., and family arrived at Norfolk, Va., June 28. Lieut. Boush has joined the *Trenton*.

MISS MARION B. LYNCH, daughter of Sailmaker N. Lynch, U. S. N., retired, of Baltimore, was married June 22 to Mr. Isaac L. Egbert, of New York.

A MEMORIAL service in honor of the late Lieut. A. H. Clarke, U. S. Marine Corps, was held at St. George's Chapel, Newport, R. I., on Sunday last.

MRS. HALL, wife of Prof. Asaph Hall, of 2715 N street, Georgetown, D. C., has gone to Orange, N. J., for her summering, and will hardly return before October next.

THE Government of Japan has extended its thanks to Capt. Jewell of the *Essex*, through Minister Hubbard, for the rescue of a party of distressed Japanese fishermen.

COMMANDER FRANCIS W. DICKINS, U. S. Navy, last week took the steamer *Finance* from Norfolk, Va., for Rio de Janeiro, where he will assume command of the *Tallapoosa*.

SENATOR MCDONALD, of Indiana, and a party of officers from Fort Monroe visited the Norfolk Navy-yard June 25, and were handsomely entertained by Capt. Brown, U. S. N., commanding.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Naval Cadets W. W. Gilmer, R. L. Russell and A. H. Dutton, Ensign H. C. Wakenshaw, Naval Cadet D. S. Nes, Lieut. B. F. Tilley, Lieut. John P. Merrell and Naval Cadet Armstead Rust.

ADMIRAL PORTER, with Mrs. Porter, and Miss Lena, have gone to Narragansett Pier for the summer and are domiciled at the McSparran House. The family mansion on H street, Washington, will remain in charge of the housekeeper till their return in the fall.

MRS. C. H. JUDD, whose husband, Lieut. Judd, U. S. N., will be remembered as having become insane through excitement during the Prestan episode at Aspinwall, is in Washington for a short time with her sister, Miss Rockwell, of Buffalo, and is staying at 1101 13th street.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN C. BOYD, U. S. Navy, was married, June 23, at Washington, D. C., to Miss Catherine Dorr Willard. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Giesy, rector of Epiphany Church. The bride wore white crepe, trimmed with duchesse lace. Immediately after the wedding breakfast the bridal couple left for New York and New England. A large number of handsome and costly presents were sent.

THE efficient administration of Lieut.-Comdr. Antoine R. McNair, U. S. N., added greatly to the pleasure of the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He and Comdr. Edwin T. Woodward, of the Navy, were members of the local committee who had charge of the entertainment of guests, and which was most handsomely provided for. Comdr. Woodward is temporarily sojourning at Saratoga, but Lieut.-Comdr. McNair is a permanent resident there and is a highly honored and most useful citizen of the place. His active temperament brings him into requisition to carry forward various local enterprises for which his natural ability and his executive training admirably fit him. He is also doing excellent work in connection with scientific studies he is pursuing, notably, an investigation into the geology of the sea floor. He is just completing a new house for his residence on North Broadway, to which he expects to transfer his family about September next. His health has greatly improved of late years.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE sudden death, on the morning of June 30, of Chief Engineer Henry Lee Snyder, U. S. Navy, Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building, was a great shock to his friends, with whom he was deservedly very popular. While his health had not been good for some time past, he was not thought to be in any danger. Four months ago, while superintending the sanitary improvements in the old Winder Building, his system was poisoned by sewer gas, and a severe illness followed. He recovered somewhat, and was able to go on an extended leave of absence for the benefit of his health. He returned considerably improved, but a complication of troubles resulted from his severe illness. Monday evening he was attacked by a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, which the doctors succeeded in checking. His family had gone to Pottsville, Pa., about ten days ago to spend the summer with his wife's mother, Mrs. Richard Lee. Every care and attention was given to him, but he insisted upon getting up from his bed, despite the remonstrances of the professional nurse who was caring for him, and the effort brought on a slight hemorrhage. Medical aid was summoned, but despite the efforts of physicians the flow of blood increased, and he passed away a few minutes before 9 o'clock. Mrs. Snyder, accompanied by her sister, arrived in Washington Thursday night, and arrangements were immediately made for the funeral, which will take place at Pottsville, Pa.

Chief Engineer Snyder entered the Navy March 19, 1858, and so had served nearly 30 years. He was attached to the U. S. S. *America*, on the Paraguay expedition in 1858. During the war he was attached to the U. S. S. *Sagamore* and *San Jacinto*, on the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and to the *Eutaw* on the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Mr. Snyder was commissioned as Chief Engineer from December 14, 1864, after which date he served on board the *Swatara*, on the North Atlantic and European Stations. He was also head of the Department of Steam Engineering at the Naval Academy for more than three years, after which he served on various vessels on the North and South Atlantic Stations and in the Indian Ocean. He was designated by the President of the U. S. as Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building from July 1, 1883, a position which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Snyder is credited by the Navy Register with 13 years' sea service, 15 years' shore duty, and 1 year and 3 months unemployed.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR LEWIS BOUDINOT HUNTER, U. S. Navy, died June 24, at Philadelphia, aged 82. He was born in New Jersey, entered the Navy in 1828, and since then had served in almost every part of the world. During and since the war he held many responsible positions, and was an efficient and experienced officer. He was retired from active service in 1866, but continued on duty for several years afterwards, and attained the grade of Medical Director, with relative rank of Commodore, in 1871. The funeral services were held on June 28, at his residence in Philadelphia, after which he was buried in Princeton, N. J. His father, Rev. Andrew Hunter, was Chaplain of the New Jersey Brigade during the whole of the Revolutionary War, serving in several battles, especially that of Monmouth Court House, where he was publicly thanked by General Washington for valuable aid, owing to his intimate knowledge of the country. Dr. L. B. Hunter was an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and possessed his father's certificate, signed by Gen. Washington and Gen. Knox. His mother was a daughter of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

EX-UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES SPEED died June 24, at his home near Louisville, Ky., in the 76th year of his age. Judge Speed was appointed Attorney General in November, 1864, and was retained in office by President Johnson, after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, until July, 1866, when he resigned on account of dissatisfaction with the governmental policy of the President. He made an able Attorney General, and his administration of the office gave general satisfaction. The outbreak of the civil war found Judge Speed an uncompromising Union man, and when President Lincoln issued the call for 75,000 men he took charge of the recruiting stations at Kentucky, and devoted his whole time and influence to the service of his country. Up to within a comparatively recent period, Judge Speed retained his usual good health and vigorous mental powers, and continued the practice of law with his son, James Speed. He was married in 1840 to Miss Jane Cochran, who, together with six sons, survives him. His last public appearance was on May 4 last, when he attended in Cincinnati the banquet of the Loyal Legion and eloquently responded to the toast "Lincoln."

JAMES M. FLINN, formerly second assistant engineer, U. S. N., died at his residence in Brooklyn June 29. He entered the Navy as acting third assistant engineer Jan. 27, 1863, and on the 22d of May following was promoted second assistant for gallant conduct in battle. He was honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865, and afterwards had an honorable career in the merchant service.

MRS. JULIA KEAN FISH, wife of Hon. Hamilton Fish, died June 30 at her residence, 25, E. 17th street, New York City, from rheumatism, aggravated by heart trouble. During the war of the rebellion she was President of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair, held under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission for the benefit of soldiers. Mrs. Fish will be interred at Garrison's on Sunday.

MRS. SARAH SOPHIA COWEN, who died at Fort Edward, N. Y., June 24, was a sister of the late Gen. Robt. O. Tyler. Her grandfather was Danl. Tyler, adjutant to Gen. Putnam at the battle of Bunker Hill. Her mother was an Edwards, of the Jonathan Edwards family.

WILLIAM L. CRANE, who served during the war as a private in Co. A, 1st New York Engineers, and received one of the three medals presented by Gen. Q. A. Gillmore for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fort Sumter on August 23, 1863, died at Washington June 28.

MRS. MARY LOUISA WINELAND, the last surviving grandchild of Major General Arthur St. Clair, died at Youngstown, Pa., June 24, aged 77 years.

OUR NEW LINE OF BATTLE SHIP.

MR. EDWARD BURGESS, who is a member of the mixed board of naval officers and civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to pronounce on the plans of the new cruisers and armored ship to be constructed for the Government, is quoted by the N. Y. *Herald* as saying. "There was no American plan worthy of acceptance for the armored ship, probably because American designers have had absolutely no experience with ships of the class. Some fine designs for cruisers were submitted by designers residents of the United States, but to prepare comprehensive original plans for a cuirassed war ship requires something more than native ingenuity. The Barrow design was found to be better than any other English plan.

"I am greatly pleased personally with the design. The board spent considerable time in studying the different designs, and there was entire unanimity on the part of the members on the subject of the choice of the armored ship plan. We were first subdivided in committee and studied the various parts of the ship's hull, armor, engine, boilers and battery. Then the board as a whole agreed on the entire ship. We looked only for a war vessel that would best suit the country, and there was no sentiment about the matter. I can say positively that the board would have preferred an American design. Personally I would gladly have done all in my power to have brought about a selection of a homemade plan. The board could not do any differently than it did. It was like sitting on a jury; each member was governed by a strict sense of responsibility.

"The Barrow Shipbuilding Company is an immense establishment, with vast experience in turning out first class iron and steel ship work. The Anchor Line steamers *Furnessia* and *Anchoria* were built at Barrow. When we have spent one-fifth of the money on ironclads that Great Britain has, then we will be probably quite equal to any other nation in getting up modern craft of that description. Mere inventive genius will not suffice, and American inventive genius has not been stimulated in this direction. If it had been the board would have been deluged with plans. As it was, it was England that sent them in. I think that obtaining the steel will prove the principal impediment in the way of rapid progress in the big ship."

CANTEENS AND POST TRADERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHILE there is a Board at work revising our Army Regulations it is a very good time to embody therein a good set of regulations for post canteens. Canteens should be given the right to furnish beer and light wines whenever the post commander allows the sale or use of these articles. Post traders now look upon the sale of beer, etc., as one of their vested and exclusive rights. The Army would, I believe, be better off if there were no post traders. Certainly they are not needed and should not be allowed where there is a town—even a small one—near the post. Most of my service has been in posts remote from towns of any sort, and I believe they would all be better off without post traders.

Another chance for improvement is in the matter of tattoo roll call. As a formal roll call, tattoo is simply an unnecessary vexation. If the presence of the men must be verified after retreat, let it be done by a check roll after taps.

At Northern posts, with reveille at sunrise, enlisted men have not time enough for sleep between tattoo and reveille during the summer, but there is always time enough between retreat and reveille.

CANTEENER.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

OF the visit of Secretary of the Navy Whitney to the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday, June 27, the daily papers say:

Conterno's Band had been ordered out, the officers of the yard were to appear in full uniform, and Commodore Gherardi had arranged to give the big chief a most imposing welcome, but his well-laid schemes were brought to naught by the arrival of a telegram from the Secretary, asking that his visit should not be marked by any special ceremony. The tug *Catalpa*, having on board Lieut. Hunker to represent the Commodore, left the yard at 9 o'clock to bring the Secretary over. Either the tug travelled faster than usual, or Mr. Whitney did not keep it waiting in New York, for she made the trip sooner than was expected, and when the Secretary set foot at the yard no one was at the dock to meet him. The blue-starred Admiral's flag floating from the transport boat was soon discovered by the officers waiting at the Lyceum building, and before Mr. Whitney had covered half the distance between the pier and the Lyceum, he was met by Commodore Gherardi and his staff. The officers were out of breath from their exertions to reach the Secretary, but that gentleman soon put them at their ease and said that he would like to visit the new cruisers at once. To the *Atlanta* then went the whole party.

"This does not look much like the old Navy," remarked the Secretary, as he entered the gun deck of the *Atlanta* and began the examination of her big six-inch guns. Every part of the ship was included in his inspection, and then the *Boston*, *Dolphin*, and *Chicago* were put under the official eye in the same manner.

Commodore Gherardi begged the Secretary to give him more men and officers, so that he could make the *Chicago* ready for sea in a short time and continue other work at the yard. "I shall certainly order some more engineers for the *Chicago*," replied the Secretary, "but I am doubtful about the officers, for I find that when there is a large detachment of officers attached to a ship that is getting ready for her trial trip the officers are apt to spend their time in getting ready the quarters for the commissioned staff, and the trial trip is delayed. Before leaving the *Chicago* Secretary Whitney's hat fell into a pan of oil, and when fished out for him, it presented a most dismal appearance. Captain Kirkland sent a sailor to the *Vermont* to bring the Secretary one of the canvas hats used by the sailors, but after trying on half a dozen of these odd-shaped caps, he put on his own hat again, remarking: "They are all too small for me; I wear a 7⅜."

Mr. Whitney went all over the decks of the *Chicago*, and then went down into the hold to inspect the engines.

When he left the *Boston* Secretary Whitney asked the commodore when it would be completed. The latter said that in thirteen days a trial of four days would begin, and the regular trial trip could take place right after that was completed.

Mr. Whitney expressed himself as satisfied with the appearance of the vessels, and after the *Dolphin* had been visited he accompanied Commodore Gherardi and Capt. Cooke to the commodore's house, where an elaborate lunch was served. During lunch Conterno's Marine Band, stationed in the band stand on the lawn, near the commodore's residence, played popular airs.

After lunch Mr. Whitney went to the commodore's office, and was closeted with that official for an hour. One of the purposes of Mr. Whitney's visit was to investigate the facts surrounding the purchase of the big derrick that broke last week. He did not visit the fallen derrick personally, but he inquired into the matter very particularly, both from Commodore Gherardi and Chief Engineer Asserson.

"I am especially pleased," said he, "with the consolidation of the departments, whereby all the stores are kept in one place. Before they were scattered all over the yard, were hard to get at and difficult to account for. The present arrangement is very good."

"What about new work for the Brooklyn yard?" was asked.

"Well, at least one of the new vessels will be constructed here. Plans have been advertised for already, and as soon as we get the plans work will be begun. We are not pressing matters, because, according to the Congressional bill, the armor must be of domestic manufacture, and it will not be ready for delivery for a year and a half at best."

When the *Catalpa* steamed away from the dock a salute of seventeen guns was fired, the only demonstration that had taken place during the day.

THE NAVAL ORDNANCE BUREAU.

THE Baltimore *Sun* publishes the following in a special despatch: "The complaints of naval officers not connected with the Ordnance Bureau become louder as the reports of alleged mistakes in the manufacture of guns become more frequent. It is not denied by the ordnance officers that accidents have occurred to guns in course of construction and after trial, which practically rendered them useless, but that there is cause for the bitter complaints made against them they deny with some show of reason. The construction of guns, especially from forgings furnished by American steel manufacturers, is at best but an experiment. The ordnance officers claim that though gun construction by them has not gone beyond an experimental stage, their average of successes is greater than that of many of the European countries where for years guns have been constructed. Every reported mishap to a gun the ordnance people claim is magnified many times in importance, and they are charged with wasting public money. The bureau officials are of opinion that they should receive more encouragement, and should not be so often the targets for the jealous shafts of their brothers-in-arms. They assert that it would only be fair to them to make public no statement about Navy guns which does not emanate directly from the bureau. This has not been done on any occasion when accidents have occurred, and in a spirit of retaliation the bureau has concluded to relapse into know-nothingism, and furnish no information whatever concerning its work to the public. The officers opposed to the bureau's method of conducting business have, to offset this, determined to gather all ordnance news that can be got at and make it public whenever an opportunity presents itself. The bureau officers assert that the armament of the *Chicago* is practically completed, while outside officers who have watched ordnance affairs closely assert that no work whatever has been done on the guns for this vessel, and, moreover, that it cannot be started until an appropriation for the purpose has been secured from Congress."

NEWS FROM THE NAVAL STATIONS.

REAR ADMIRAL BRAINE, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, reports to the Navy Department from Rio de Janeiro, under date of May 19, that the flagship *Lancaster* is awaiting there the relief officers and crew expected to arrive on the *Trenton*. The *Tallapoosa* was at Rio. She was to be docked in June and then sent to Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, where she will be stationed until September, when she will be sent up the Rio de la Plata to look after American commercial interests and show our flag. The *Alliance* was at Zanzibar when last heard from, but was believed to be at Cape Town at the date of the report. (She arrived there June 6.—ED.) The health of the squadron was good.

Rear Admiral Kimberly, commanding the Pacific Station, reports to the Navy Department from Paita, Peru, on June 1, that the vessels of the squadron were at the following-named places: The flagship *Vandalia* at Paita, where she was to remain several weeks; the *Mohican* at Panama, and expected to reach Paita in a few days; the *Alert* at Paita, whence she was to sail in a few days for Callao to be docked; the *Adams* last heard from at Mazatlan April 23, under orders to report at Callao; the *Iroquois* at Panama, under orders to sail for Paita at the end of the month, and the *Juniata* at Panama, where she was to remain one month and then proceed northward.

The changes in the officers of the squadron since the last report were as follows: Passed Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson and Pay Clerk B. T. Gubelman joined the *Iroquois* March 15; P. A. Paymaster J. D. Doyle and Pay Clerk H. T. Doyle, detached from the *Iroquois* March 24; Naval Cadets G. W. Cline, A. Thompson, G. R. Slocum, C. S. Stanworth, detached from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the Naval Academy; Naval Cadet J. G. Berry, from the *Juniata* and ordered to the *Iroquois*; Commander J. C. Watson detached from and Commander R. P. Leary joined the *Iroquois* May 11; Lieut. W. P. Ray detached from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *Juniata*; Lieut. C. E. Fox from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Vandalia*; Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *Iroquois* for temporary duty; Assistant Surgeon F. W. T. Wieber from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Vandalia*; Naval Cadets T. C. Fenton, R. L. Russell, C. M. Corpenning, and C. M. McCormick from the *Mohican* and ordered to the Naval Academy; P. A. Surg. J. R. Waggener from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the United States in charge of sick; Lieut. M. K. Schwenk from the *Alert*, after condemnation by a medical survey, and sent to the Naval Hospital, New York; Ensign C. E. Sweeting from the *Alert* and ordered to the *Vandalia*; Acting Paymaster J. Roache from the *Vandalia*, appointment revoked and appointed Pay Clerk; Lieut. A. C. Baker detached from the *Juniata* upon arrival at Panama and ordered to the *Iroquois*.

Rear-Admiral Chandler, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, reports from Yokohama, May 31, the arrival of Captain F. V. McNair, who has taken command of the *Omaha*, the assumption of the command of the *Palos* by Lieutenant-Commander Craig and the departure of Commander T. Nelson for the United States. Under date of June 2 Admiral Chandler reports the *Brooklyn*, *Monocacy*, *Omaha*, and *Palos* at Yokohama, the *Essex* en route from Kobe to Yokohama, and the *Marion* at Chemulpo, Corea. Affairs in the East were quiet and the health of officers and men of the fleet was excellent.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from the *Brooklyn*, Yokohama, June 3, says: The *Brooklyn*, *Omaha*, *Monocacy* and *Palos* still at anchor in that harbor, and the *Essex* is expected on that date from Nagasaki via Kobe. On the late trip of the *Essex* from Shanghai to Nagasaki she rescued five men, constituting the crew of a foundering Japanese junk, and the officers and men subscribed a sum for their relief sufficient to enable them to build and fit out a new junk. This is but one of many instances here in the East where the officers and crews of our men-of-war have voluntarily subscribed for the relief of suffering humanity.

Lieut. (jr.) H. C. Gearing has been detached from the *Omaha* and ordered to the *Monocacy*, and Ensign Guy W. Brown from the *Monocacy* and ordered to the *Omaha*.

Since my last we have had the mournful duty of assisting at the funeral ceremonies of the late Capt. Dacres, of H. B. M. S. *Constance*. He was a descendant of that Dacres who commanded the *Guerriere* when she was compelled to strike her colors to the grand old frigate *Constitution*, and it seemed strangely appropriate that at this funeral his pall-bearers should be preceded by the band of an American flagship playing funeral marches, and followed by an escort largely composed of American officers and sailors. This courtesy was appreciated by the English, as was evidenced by an exceedingly grateful acknowledgment from the senior English naval officer present to our admiral.

Decoration Day was observed by our fleet in an appropriate manner. In the forenoon a force of sailors from the *Brooklyn* proceeded to the Naval Cemetery on shore and planted growing flowers about the graves of the unfortunate *Oneida's* dead in such a manner as to make a perfect garden of the place. In the afternoon we had a pulling boat regatta, in which boats from the *Brooklyn*, *Omaha*, *Monocacy*, *Palos* and H. B. M. S. *Leander* participated. There were nine races in all, and the *Brooklyn* easily carried off the honors, winning five out of the nine. Of the remaining four the *Monocacy* won two and the *Omaha* two. In the evening the crew of the *Omaha* gave an elegant and well conducted supper to 180 guests from the crews of our own vessels and of H. B. M. S. *Constance*."

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER JOHN A. TOBIN, U. S. N., will temporarily discharge the duties of Superintendent of the Department Building, Washington, vice Chief Engineer Snyder, deceased.

CAPT. SELFRIDGE AND ADMIRAL CHANDLER.

THE Japan *Daily Mail* of May 30 says: "Captain Selfridge has friends in America who are more zealous than judicious. They attempt to prove that the captain is the victim of a personal grudge on the part of Admiral Chandler, an imputation which, whether true or false, Capt. Selfridge will, we are sure, be the first to deprecate. The plain fact is that Admiral Chandler had scarcely any discretion in the matter. Public opinion in the East has been willing to make every possible allowance for Capt. Selfridge. His action as Nagasaki is ascribed to mere thoughtlessness, and everybody will doubtless be ready to admit that, from a moral point of view, he is quite sufficiently punished by its lamentable consequences. But there is more involved than a question of simple morality. There are also questions of naval discipline and international usage. An American officer would never think, we presume, of setting up a target for heavy gun practice at an apparently unfrequented spot on the coast of England or of France. If Captain Selfridge failed to exercise in Oriental waters a discretion that would have seemed quite natural elsewhere, he cannot be relieved of his responsibility by ascribing animus to his commanding officer. Neither is there any validity in the plea that the Japanese authorities have preferred no formal remonstrance. The Japanese authorities have no need to remonstrate. They can implicitly trust the American Government to do the right thing. It may safely be assumed that they have no desire whatsoever to see Capt. Selfridge punished, but neither they nor Admiral Chandler are in a position to prescribe a course. We trust that a simple reprimand will be found sufficient to meet the requirements of the case, but in the meanwhile, it appears both discreditable and regrettable that an American Admiral cannot discharge his plain duty without exposing himself to an imputation of unworthy motives."

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I inclose a clipping from the Chicago *Times* sent by the special Washington correspondent. Will you do me the favor to state in your paper that so far as there ever having been any "personal quarrel" between Captain Selfridge and myself, the statement is false in every particular, and whoever wrote or instigated such a report circulated a deliberate lie. I hold myself in readiness to vindicate all I have said in this communication.

Very truly yours,
R. CHANDLER, Rear-Admiral U. S. N.
U. S. FLAGSHIP 'BROOKLYN,' ASIATIC STATION,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, May 28, 1887.

A STORY OF GENERAL DRUM.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, under the head of "Curbstone Crayons," tells the following story of Gen. Drum:

"When the General was in Chicago he was a great comfort to newspaper men, and when there was any news to be given out about the Indian campaigns or the transfer of troops, Gen. Sheridan's Adjutant-General took a great deal of pains to place it clearly before those whose duty it was to take in military headquarters. There were times, however, when Drum would not be interviewed, and the older men on the papers knew him well enough to know when danger signals were up. Some of the younger men, however, could never take a hint, and a few of them cultivated violent prejudices against the General.

"One day about ten years ago a young man representing a Chicago daily paper called at military headquarters in search of news from the frontier in regard to Sitting Bull, who was supposed to be making a race for the British possessions. Gen. Drum was in the midst of mail and telegraph correspondence, which concerned about half the United States Army, and when questioned by the reporter he informed that gentleman that there was no news which could be given to the press that day. The young man was not satisfied, and he began to interview the General who turned to his letters and telegrams and soon became deeply engrossed in their contents. The young man was not to be disposed of in that manner, and he continued his questions. He acted as though he believed that the military power of the country was concealing valuable information from the people, and he insinuated that such conduct was unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

"Gen. Drum turned slowly in his chair, looked squarely into the eyes of his questioner, then said very quietly but emphatically that he could not give out any news that day, and he hoped that that would be sufficient. Then he turned back to his papers, but still the young man persisted, and in the end became somewhat obstreporous. Drum, who was a much smaller man than the reporter, at last ordered the latter out of his office. The young man refused to go and the Adjutant-General debated in his own mind what would be the proper course for a dignified military officer to pursue in such a crisis.

"At this juncture a young staff officer appeared at the door, heard the conversation, took in the situation, walked to where the reporter was, took him by the collar, and when the mist cleared away the persistent interviewer was in the hallway a little the worse for the skirmish. He was angry and took action accordingly. In a short time an officer of the law waited upon the young staff officer and the Adjutant General, and both proceeded to the office of a justice of the peace. The young staff officer, at the suggestion of the presiding judge, cheerfully subscribed the sum of $10 for benevolent purposes, and the case was closed. The young journalist who attempted to interview Gen. Drum on that occasion was Harry Donavan, present Superintendent of letter carriers in the Chicago Post Office, and the young staff officer was Col. Fred. D. Grant."

REVENUE MARINE.

The revenue steamer *Dexter*, Captain Stodder commanding, has returned from the steamer *Providence*, ashore on Dyer's Island, having made four unsuccessful attempts to haul her afloat. Before doing anything further they intend to try and lift her with pontoons. She lies in an easy position, heading N. E., standing upright. She has experienced very little damage so far. She seems to stick amidships, under the boilers, where a sand bar makes out from the island.

The resignation of Lieut. C. O. Barnes has been accepted

THE ARMY.

G. O. 44, H. Q. A., June 23, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Inspector General, the "universal-metall-putz-pomade" is taken from and the "matchless metal polish" and "Wilson's tripoli flour" are added to the list of articles to be kept for sale to officers and enlisted men by the Subsistence Department, under section 1144 of the Revised Statutes.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 45, H. Q. A., June 27, 1887.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War the appointments in the Army of the United States, with the rank of 2d lieutenant, to date from June 12, 1887, of the following named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are announced:

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

34. Cadet Wm. C. Rivers, vice Landis, promoted. (Troop M.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

21. Cadet P. D. Lochridge, vice Holton, promoted. (Troop I.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

22. Cadet Thomas H. Slavens, vice Dickinson, promoted. (Troop L.)
23. Cadet Nathaniel F. McClure, vice Denn, promoted. (Troop M.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

10. Cadet John M. Jenkins, vice Macomb, promoted. (Troop K.)
16. Cadet Alfred M. Hunter, vice Welborn, promoted. (Troop I.)

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

29. Cadet Ellwood W. Evans, vice Elliott, transferred to the 5th Cavalry. (Troop I.)

NINTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

32. Cadet John H. Alexander, to fill a vacancy. (Troop —.)

TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

30. Cadet Robert G. Paxton, vice Mott, deceased. (Troop D.)

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

3. Cadet Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, vice Runcie, promoted. (Battery A.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

6. Cadet Richmond P. Davis, vice Catlin, promoted. (Battery I.)
8. Cadet Ernest Hinds, vice Greble, promoted. (Battery E.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

7. Cadet George O. Squire, vice Gibbon, appointed 1st lieutenant in the Ordnance Department. (Battery G.)
11. Cadet Edgar Russell, vice Loveridge, promoted. (Battery H.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

9. Cadet Wirt Robinson, vice Alexander, promoted. (Battery E.)
12. Cadet George F. Landers, vice Strong, promoted. (Battery H.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

4. Cadet Charles B. Wheeler, vice Allen, promoted. (Battery M.)

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

28. Cadet Frederick A. Tripp, vice Weaver, promoted. (Co. D.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

14. Cadet Harry E. Wilkins, vice Pickering, promoted. (Co. F.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

52. Cadet James T. Dean, vice McCoy, promoted. (Co. A.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

42. Cadet Herman Hall, vice Chase, promoted. (Co. H.)

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

39. Cadet Ambrose I. Moriarty, vice Shaw, dropped as a deserter. (Co. K.)

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

50. Cadet William P. Baker, vice Blunt, transferred to the 5th Cavalry. (Co. C.)

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

27. Cadet Wm. Weigel, vice Handforth, promoted. (Co. A.)
51. Cadet Eugene L. Loveridge, vice Emery, promoted. (Co. K.)

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

46. Cadet Alexander L. Dade, vice Hall, promoted. (Co. A.)

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

19. Cadet Chas. H. Martin, vice Calhoun, promoted. (Co. F.)

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

31. Cadet John C. Gregg, vice Chandler, promoted. (Co. G.)

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

5. Cadet Edward C. Young, vice Campbell, deceased. (Co. E.)

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

36. Cadet Thomas G. Hanson, vice Evans, promoted. (Co. D.)
44. Cadet Arthur B. Foster, vice Ives, promoted. (Co. B.)

TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

45. Cadet Marcus D. Cronin, vice Irons, promoted. (Co. B.)
48. Cadet Chas. Gerhardt, vice Niskern, resigned. (Co. G.)

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

49. Cadet Samuel Seay, jr., vice Parke, promoted. (Co. F.)

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

41. Cadet Wm. E. Bruce, vice Getty, promoted. (Co. A.)

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

47. Cadet Charles S. Farnsworth, vice Reed, promoted. (Co. E.)
53. Cadet Ulysses G. McAlexander, vice Devol, promoted. (Co. D.)

II. The following-named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, have been appointed to the Army of the United States as *additional* 2d lieutenants, in conformity with an act of Congress approved May 17, 1886, to date from June 12, 1887:

ATTACHED TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1. Cadet Francis R. Shunk.
2. Cadet James J. Meyler.

ATTACHED TO THE CAVALRY ARM.

33. Cadet John A. Harman, to the 7th Cavalry.
34. Cadet Thomas Q. Donaldson, jr., to the 3d Cavalry.
35. Cadet George McK. Williamson, to the 6th Cavalry.
37. Cadet Francis H. Beach, to the 1st Cavalry.
38. Cadet Thomas W. Hall, to the 4th Cavalry.
40. Cadet Alonzo Gray, to the 5th Cavalry.
43. Cadet Pierrepont Isham, to the 7th Cavalry.

ATTACHED TO THE ARTILLERY ARM.

13. Cadet George W. Gatchell, to the 5th Artillery.
15. Cadet Oscar I. Straub, to the 1st Artillery.
17. Cadet Fremont P. Peck, to the 4th Artillery.
20. Cadet John D. Miley, to the 5th Artillery.
25. Cadet Herman C. Schumm, to the 3d Artillery.
26. Cadet James C. Bourke, to the 2d Artillery.

ATTACHED TO THE INFANTRY ARM.

18. Cadet Edson A. Lewis, to the 18th Infantry.
54. Cadet William K. Jones, to the 14th Infantry.
55. Cadet Edmund Wittenmyer, to the 9th Infantry.
57. Cadet Michael J. Lenihan, to the 25th Infantry.
58. Cadet William H. Wassell, to the 9th Infantry.
59. Cadet Mark L. Hersey, to the 19th Infantry.
60. Cadet Walter L. Taylor, to the 16th Infantry.
61. Cadet Bard P. Schenck, to the 7th Infantry.
62. Cadet Henry R. Adams, to the 23d Infantry.
63. Cadet Samuel A. Smoke, to the 6th Infantry.
64. Cadet Frank H. Albright, to the 12th Infantry.

III. The following named *additional* 2d lieutenants have been appointed 2d lieutenants, to date from June 15, 1887:

Additional 2d Lieutenant Edson A. Lewis, 18th Infantry, vice McClure, promoted. (Co. K.)

Additional 2d Lieutenant William K. Jones, 14th Infantry, vice Gustin, promoted. (Co. K.)

Additional 2d Lieutenant Edmund Wittenmyer, 9th Infantry, vice Dodds, promoted. (Co. E.)

IV. The officers above named will report in person at their proper stations on the *thirtieth of September next*.

V. The officers named in this order will, immediately upon its receipt by them, report by letter to the commanding officers of their respctive corps or regiments. The reports to the commanding officers should, in the absence of information as to their stations, be forwarded, under cover, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

VI. Those who have been attached as additional 2d lieutenants will be appointed, in order of seniority, to vacancies as they occur in the arms of the service to which they have, respectively, been attached.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 46, H. Q. A., June 28, 1887.

I. The Secretary of War having approved of the following transfers of troops, they are hereby directed; the movements to commence not later than July 25, 1887:

II. The 11th Infantry will be concentrated at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, and then moved by rail to Duluth, Minnesota, and by boat to Buffalo, New York, from which point they will be moved to stations in the Division of the Atlantic that the commanding general of that division may designate.

III. The 12th Infantry will be concentrated at Buffalo, New York, embarked immediately, and then moved by boat to Duluth, Minnesota, and by rail to Bismarck, Dakota Territory, from which point they will be moved to the stations in the Department of Dakota that the commanding general of that department may designate.

IV. The headquarters, band, and four troops of the 7th Cavalry at Fort Meade, Department of Dakota, that the colonel of the regiment may designate (accompanied by the colonel and second major) will change station by marching to Fort Riley, Department of the Missouri.

V. The headquarters, band, and the field officers of the 5th Cavalry now at Fort Riley, to such posts in the Indian Territory as the commanding general of the department may designate; two of the troops of the regiment now at Fort Riley to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and the other two to Fort Elliott, Texas; these transfers to be made by marching.

VI. The field officers and troops of the 3d Cavalry now at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and Fort Elliott, Texas, will be transferred by marching to the Department of Texas, and then the 8th and 3d Cavalry will exchange stations by marching within that department.

VII. As far as practicable all regimental, company, and the authorized allowance of officers' baggage will be shipped by rail or water from initial points to the new stations of the different detachments of each regiment.

VIII. The commanding generals Divisions of the Atlantic and of the Missouri will assign the regiments in their respective divisions, except where other instructions have herein been given, to their new stations as soon as practicable after receipt of this order, and arrange all further details with due regard to economy and the comfort of officers and men.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, June 20, 1887.

The Annual Department Rifle Competition will take place on the Bellevue Rifle Range, under the direction of Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cavalry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Department of the Platte, commencing Monday, August 15 next.

Post commanders will send enlisted competitors in time to report to Captain Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Infantry, who will command the Department Rifle Camp, on the range, August 12 next.

The attention of post commanders is called to the requirements of paragraph 599, Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing.

By command of Brig. Gen. Crook:
SAM'L BRECK, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 1, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, June 13, 1887.

The contest for places on the Division rifle team will take place this year at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will be conducted by Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 14th Inf., the Division Inspector of Rifle Practice. The preliminary practice will be held September 1 and 2, and the competition for places on the Division team between September 4 and 10.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, June 17, 1887.

The Department rifle competition, including preliminary practice, will take place at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., between August 16 and 27, and will be conducted by Capt. Lowell A. Chamberlain, 1st Artillery.

The marksmen selected will be sent to report to the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, to arrive not later than the 15th of August.

THE CASE OF MAJOR RUNKLE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1887.

By direction of the President, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. rendered May 27, 1887, in cases numbered 259 and 260, the directions of the Secretary of War of Nov. 12, 1884, (see G. O. No. 76, of 1885, Hdqrs. of the Army, A. G. O., page 14,) dropping Major Benj. P. Runkle, retired, from the rolls of the Army, having been based upon a judgment of the U. S. Court of Claims, which has been reversed by the Supreme Court, are hereby cancelled, and Major Benj. P. Runkle will be borne on the Army rolls as never having been legally separated from the Army under the proceedings published in General Court-martial Orders No. 7, of Jan. 16, 1873, heretofore revoked by Executive orders of Aug. 4, 1877, published in S. O. No. 166, of Aug. 4, 1877, Hdqrs. of the Army, A. G. O.

WM. C. ENDICOTT.

By command of Lieut.-General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, D. J. A. G., Chicago (S. O. 75, June 28, Div. Mo.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, Inspector General, is designated under an invitation extended by the Government of France to witness the manœuvres of the French Army, to take place in September, 1887. He will proceed to Paris in time to reach there by Sept. 1 (S. O., June 25. H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspr. Gen., will inspect Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 41, June 20, D. Cal.)

Lieut.-Col. Robert P. Hughes, Insp.-Gen., will inspect the post and the prison at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 39, D. Cal., June 13.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for ten days—to commence on or about July 2—is granted Col. William W. Burns, A. C. G. S., Governor's Island. (S. O. 132, Div. Atl., June 30.)

Major Ezra B. Kirk, Q. M., will proceed to Fort Sumter, S. C., and inspect the ord. sergeants' quarters being erected there (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., commandant Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Adams, R. I., is directed to grant a furlough for four months, to commence on or about July 1, to Commissary Sergt. John Ryan (S. O. 128, June 25, Div. Atlantic).

Pay Department.

The troops in Div. of Atlantic will be paid on muster of June 30 as follows: Maj. Albert S. Towar, paymaster—Fts. Wayne, Brady and Mackinac, Mich. Maj. Joseph W. Wham, paymaster—Frankford Arsenal, Fts. McHenry, Monroe, Wood and David's Island. Maj. Culver C. Sniffen, paymaster—Fts. Trumbull, Adams, Schuyler and Columbus, Willet's Point and Creedmoor, N. Y. Maj. George W. Baird, paymaster—National Armory, Springfield; Watertown Arsenal, Fts. Warren and Preble, Kennebec Arsenal. Maj. Francis S. Dodge, paymaster—Fts. Hamilton and Wadsworth, Sandy Hook, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Plattsburg Barracks. Maj. Charles McClure, paymaster—Newport Barracks, Indianapolis Arsenal, Columbus Barracks, Allegheny Arsenal. Maj. Wm. H. Comegys, Pm.—Little Rock Barracks, Hospital, Hot Springs; Jackson Barracks, Mt. Vernon Barracks, St. Francis Barracks, Ft. Barrancas, Augusta Arsenal. Maj. Henry Clayton, paymaster—Fts. Porter, Niagara and Ontario, Madison Barracks. (S. O. 129, Div. Atlantic, June 27.)

Medical Department.

Capt. John J. Cochran, asst. surg., will take charge of Capt. Jas. F. Simpson, 3d Cav., and conduct him to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 38, June 9, D. Cal.)

Leave of absence for three days is granted Major James C. McKee, surgeon (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Basil Norris, Medical Director, will inspect medical property at Vancouver Barracks for which Major Wm. E. Waters, Post Surgeon, is accountable (S. O. 87, June 13, D. Columbia).

The C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, will order Acting Hospl. Steward John L. Henderson to report July 5 for duty during the march to and the encampment at Santa Cruz (S. O. 41, June 20, D. California).

Capt. G. T. Beall, M. S. K., is granted four months' leave. Capt. A. V. Cherbonnier will perform his duties at St. Louis during his leave. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 30.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The following changes in stations and duties are ordered, to take effect July 1: Major David P. Heap will report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as engineer of the third and fourth light-house districts, relieving Capt. John C. Mallery and 1st Lieut. John Millis, C. E. Capt. Mallery will report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as engineer of the fifth and sixth light-house districts, relieving Major James F. Gregory, C. E., who will report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as engineer secretary of the Light-House Board, relieving Maj. David P. Heap. 1st Lieut. John Millis will report to Maj. David P. Heap, engineer of the third and fourth light-house districts, for duty under his immediate orders. Capt. Willard Young is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Captain Charles F. Powell, C. E., and will take station at Portland, Ore., relieving Capt. Powell of the charge of such works as may be designated by the Chief of Engineers (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, from July 21, is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene J. Spencer, C. E. (S. O. 62, June 24, C. E.)

Ordnance Sergt. Albert Stout, recently appointed from sergt., Troop M, 9th Cav., will proceed to Fort Pulaski, Ga., to relieve Ord. Sergt. James Coleman, who will proceed to Augusta Arsenal to await further orders (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.)

Major Joseph P. Farley, Ord. Dept., is detailed member of the board for testing rifled cannon, vice Capt. Charles Shaler, Ord. Dept., relieved (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Wm. W. Gibson, O. D., will, on being relieved from duty at West Point, report for duty at the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

The following changes are ordered to take effect July 1: Major Joseph P. Farley is relieved from the command of the U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., and assigned as a member of the Ordnance Board, with station, at New York Arsenal. Major Frank H. Phipps is relieved from the command of the Kennebec Arsenal, Me., and assigned to command of the Powder Depot, Dover, N. J. Capt. Otho E. Michaelis is relieved from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., and assigned to command of the Kennebec Arsenal, Me. Capt. John E. Greer will, in addition to his present duties, report to the C. O., New York Arsenal, for duty as assistant. Capt. Chas. Shaler is relieved from duty as a member of the Ordnance Board in New York City, and will report to the C. O., Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., for duty. Capt. Jas. C. Ayres is relieved from duty at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and will report for duty as chief ord. officer Dept. of Columbia, and C. O. officer of Vancouver Barracks Ord. Depot. Capt. Andrew H. Russell will be relieved from duty as Chief Ord. officer, Dept. of the Columbia, and as C. O. of the

Vancouver Ord. Depot, and will report to the C. O., Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for duty. Capt. Ira MacNutt is relieved from duty at the Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and will report to the C. O., Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Lawrence L. Bruff, O. D., will be relieved from duty at the West Point Foundry, and will report to the C. O., Watervliet Arsenal, for duty (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Post Chaplain George W. Collier, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 59, June 21, D. Dakota.)

Signal Corps.

Leave for one month and twenty days, from July 1, is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Swift, Sig. Corps (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

Amends S. O. 92, relating to 2d Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, Sig. Corps, directing him to proceed to certain points to carry out special instructions from the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., **B, E, F, G,** and **I,** Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; **A** and **K,** Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; **C** and **M,** Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; **D,** Boise Bks., Idaho; **H,** Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; **L,** Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Major D. S. Gordon will inspect money accounts at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 39, June 13, D. Cal.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., **C, F, L,** and **M,** Ft. Davis, Tex.; **A,** Ft. Concho, Tex.; **G,** Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; **E,** Ft. Hancock, Tex.; **B,** Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; **D** and **H,** Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; **I** and **K,** Ft. Elliott Tex.

The C. O. Alcatraz Island, Cal., will send Capt. James F. Simpson to Washington, D. C., with a view to his admission to the hospital for the insane (S. O. 38, June 9, D. Cal.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., **B, D, F, H,** and **K,** Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; **A, E,** and **L,** Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; **C, G,** and **I,** Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; **M,** Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Harry C. Benson (S. O. 31, June 13, Div. P.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., **A, C, G,** and **L,** Ft. Bayard, N. M.; **I** and **K,** Ft. Wingate, N. M.; **B** and **F,** Ft. Lewis, Colo.; **D** and **H,** Ft. Stanton, N. M.; **M,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **E,** Ft. Union, N. M.

Major David Perry will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and assume command of that depot (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., **C, F,** and **K,** Ft. Robinson, Neb.; **A, G,** and **I,** Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; **D** and **H,** Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; **M,** Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; **B** and **E,** Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); **L,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. F. Beers Taylor is extended two months (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., **A, C, I, L,** and **K,*** Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; **B** and **H,** Alcatraz Island, Cal.; **E,*** Vancouver Bks., W. T.; **D** and **F,** Ft. Canby, W. T.; **G,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **M,** Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Capt. Chandler P. Eakin will inspect medical property at Fort Canby, for which Capt. Curtis E. Munn, Asst. Surg., is accountable (S. O. 90, June 18, D. Columbia.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., Presidio of San Francisco, is extended three days (S. O. 39, June 13, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about July 5, is granted 1st Lieut. John M. K. Davis (S. O. 39, June 13, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. John A. Towers will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and report for temporary duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf., as A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., Act. Ord. Officer, and Act. Signal Officer (S. O. 41, June 20, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 5, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Adjt. (S. O. 41, June 20, D. Cal.)

Major E. R. Warner is directed to await orders at Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 30.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., **G,** and **L,** St. Francis Bks., Fla.; **A*** and **E,** Little Rock Bks., Ark.; **B** and **H,** Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; **C** and **D,** Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; **F,*** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **K,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **I** and **M,** Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

2d Lieut. Cornélis DeW. Willcox, St. Francis Barracks, will report to the C. O. Jackson Barracks, La., July 10, for temporary duty with Bat. M, to continue until the termination of the camp of instruction which is to be established at Fort Henry, near Pass Christian, Miss. (S. O. 128, June 25, Div. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. John H. Calef, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 129, June 27, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William McK. Dunn, Jr., Little Rock Barracks (S. O. 129, June 27, Div. A.)

S. O. 128 is modified so as to require 2d Lieut. Cornélis DeW. Willcox to report to the C. O. Jackson Barracks, July 25, instead of July 10 (S. O. 132, June 30, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Barrancas, Fla., will issue a furlough for four months to Sergt. Henry B. Jewett, Bat. B (S. O. 131, June 29, Div. A.)

The C. O. Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., will issue a furlough for sixty days to Sergt. John Davis, Bat. C (S. O. 131, June 29, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., **A, C,*** **E, H, K,** and **L,** Washington Bks., D. C.; **B,** Newport Bks., Ky.; **D, G,** and **I,** Ft. McHenry, Md.; **M,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **F,*** San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

Major Edward B. Williston will proceed to Chicago and thence to Washington on public business (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., **B,*** **D, E, G,** and **L,** Ft. Adams, R. I.; **A** and **C,** Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; **F,*** Ft. Snelling, Minn.; **H** and **K,** Ft. Warren, Mass.; **I,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **M,** Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Leave from July 15, to include Sept. 19, is granted 1st Lieut. John T. French, Jr. (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Commandant of Cadets, Military Academy, and Major, 4th Art., is designated, under an invitation extended by the Government of France, to witness the manœuvres of the French Army to take place in September, 1887. He will proceed to Paris in time to reach there by Sept. 1 (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

By direction of the Secretary of War Col. Clermont L. Best, 4th Art., will relieve Col. Edwin F. Townsend, 12th Inf., from further duty in inspecting the several organizations of the N. G. of New York detailed for tours of service at the Peekskill camp for the period ending Aug. 6, 1887, and on the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. Col. Townsend will, upon being relieved by Col. Best, rejoin his command (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., **E, F,*** **I,** and **H,** Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; **A, C,** and **L, F** . Columbus, N. Y.; **G,** Ft. Monroe, Va.; **B,** Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; **D,*** Ft. Douglas, Utah; **K** and **M,** Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith will report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, Aug. 28, 1887, for duty at the Academy (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. David D. Johnson is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 130, June 28, Div. A.)

Sergt. O. W. Heinrich, Bat. E, and Sergt. John Francis, Bat. C, will report to Major Abram C. Wildrick for duty at the camp of rifle practice at Creedmoor, the former as sergeant-major and the latter as Q. M. and commissary sergeant (S. O. 132, June 30, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., July 2 and 5, on public business (S. O. 132, June 30, Div. A.)

The C. O.'s Forts Hamilton and Columbus, N. Y. H., will each cause a detail to report, July 5, to 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, to proceed with him to Creedmoor, N. Y., to perform certain labor connected with the sanitary welfare of the rifle camp (S. O. 132, June 30, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., **E, F, I,** and **K,** Angel Island, Cal.; **A** and **D,** Benicia Bks., Cal.; **C** and **G,** Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; **B,** Ft. Gaston, Cal.; **H,** Ft. McDermit, Nev.

The following are designated to inspect money accounts at their posts: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, Benicia Barracks; Capt. Robert G. Armstrong, Fort McDermit (S. O. 39, June 13, D. Cal.)

The following are relieved as recruiting officers, to take effect June 30: Capt. Robert G. Heiner, Benicia Barracks; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Edmunds, Adjt., Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 41, June 20, D. Cal.)

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Douglas M. Scott, recruiting officer (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I,** and **K,** Ft. Omaha, Neb.

1st Lieut. J. K. Waring is appointed adjutant, treasurer, etc., at David's Island, N. Y. H. (Orders 151, Rec. Ser., June 30.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., **A, B, D, E, G, I,** and **H,** Ft. Keogh, M. T.; **F** and **K,** Ft. Totten, D. T.; **C,** Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Lieut. E. R. Gilman is granted further extension of leave to Jan. 5, 1888, and his resignation is accepted, to take effect that date. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 30.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., **A, D, F,** and **H,** Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; **B** and **E,** Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; **G** and **I,** Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; **C** and **K,** Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Cos. A and H will be relieved from duty at Fort Laramie, Wyo., July 5, and, under the senior officer, proceed (by march to Cheyenne) to Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., and take station, relieving Cos. B and E, which will, under the senior officer, take station at Fort Laramie, marching from Cheyenne (S. O. 59, June 20, D. Platte.)

Before a G. C.-M. at Fort Robinson, Neb., was tried Sergt. Charles Fox, Co. K, 7th Inf. Charge—"Neglect of duty." Spec.—"In that he, while on duty as escort to Major and Paymaster D. N. Bash, and placed in charge of a valise containing public funds, did neglect and fail to properly guard the same, and allow one Charles Parker to steal and carry away the said valise, thereby causing a loss to the United States of $7,350.93. This at Antelope Station, Wyo., March 18, 1887." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence—"To be reduced to the ranks, and then to be dishonorably discharged the service of the U. S. The court is thus lenient in view of mitigating circumstances shown in evidence." General Crook approves the findings and sentence, but, upon the unanimous recommendation of the court to the mercy of the reviewing authority, the latter remits the sentence. Sergt. Fox will be returned to duty (G. C.-M. O. 54, D. Platte, 1887).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., **A, B, E, F, G,** and **H,** Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; **C** and **I,** Ft. Robinson, Neb.; **D** and **K,** Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Cos. D and K will be relieved from duty at Fort Bridger, Wyo., July 5, and, under the senior officer, proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., taking station there (S. O. 59, June 20, D. Platte.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., **A, D, E,** and **K,** Ft. Sully, D. T.; **B, C, F,** and **H,** Ft. Yates, D. T.; **G,** Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; **I,** Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The 11th on coming East will garrison Madison Barracks, Plattsburg Barracks, Fort Ontario, and Fort Niagara. Colonel Dodge will go to Sackett's Harbor, Lieut.-Col. Bush likely to Fort Niagara, and Major Page either to Fort Ontario or Plattsburg Barracks.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., **B, D, F, G,** and **I,** Madison Bks., N. Y.; **C,** Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; **E** and **K,** Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; **H,** Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; **A,** Ft. Wood, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H.

Col. Edwin F. Townsend has been relieved by Col. C. L. Best from further duty at the N. Y. State Camp (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., **E, F, G,** and **K,** Ft. Buford, D. T.; **A, C, D,** and **H,** Ft. Randall, D. T.; **B** and **I,** Ft. Pembina, D. T.

1st Lieut. George F. Cooke will proceed to David's Island and report to conduct to the Leavenworth Military Prison convicts awaiting transfer to that prison (S. O. 103, June 20, Rec. Ser.)

1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton, upon the completion of the transfer of recruiting matters at Harrisburg, Pa., will proceed to join his regiment in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 104, June 21, Rec. Ser.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., **B,** and **H,** Ft. Bliss, Tex.; **C** and **F,** Ft. Concho, Tex.; **E,** Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; **I,** Ft. Davis, Tex.; **A, G,** and **K,** San Antonio, Tex.; **D,** Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Capt. Thos. E. Rose is granted four months' leave. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 30.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., **A, B,** and **D,** Ft. Hays, Kas.; **E** and **F,** Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; **C** and **I,** Ft. Gibson, I. T.; **G, H,** and **K,** Ft. Riley, Ks.

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieut. William T. Wood is appointed R. Q. M., to date June 21, 1887, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of 1st Lieut. Michael Leahy, R. Q. M., to Captain (Orders 32, June 21, 18th Inf.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., **A, B, C, E, F, H,** and **K,** Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; **D,** Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; **G** and **I,** Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Col. Elwell S. Otis will proceed to Harrisburg, Pa., for the purpose of accompanying the Governor of Pennsylvania on his tour of inspection of the Nation Guard of Pennsylvania at the annual encampment at Mt. Gretna, Lebanon County, from Aug. 6 to 13, 1887 (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., **A, C, E,** and **G,** Ft. Sidney, Neb.; **D** and **H,** Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; **B, F, I,** and **K,** Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone is further extended two months (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., **A, B, D, G, H,** and **K,** Ft. Lewis, Colo.; **C, F,** and Ft. Lyon, Colo.; **E,** Ft. Marcy, N. M.

1st Lieut. Cornelius C. Cusick is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks and will proceed to Harrisburg, Pa., and relieve 1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton, 15th Inf., of the charge of rendezvous. The recruiting rendezvous at Harrisburg will be discontinued and Lieut. Cusick will proceed to Portland, Me., and establish a rendezvous in that city (S. O. 104, June 21, Rec. Ser.)

1st Lieut. Cornelius C. Cusick is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., **F, G, H,** and **I,** Ft. Wayne, Mich.; **A** and **B,** Ft. Brady, Mich.; **C** and **D,** Ft. Porter, N. Y.; **E** and **K,** Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

1st Lieut. Calvin D. Cowles is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. J. Rozier Clagett, R. Q. M., Fort Wayne, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 128, June 25, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. C. D. Cowles is relieved as depot adjutant, etc., at David's Island, N. Y. H. (Orders 151, Rec. Ser., June 30.)

The C. O. Fort Wayne, Mich., will issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. William J. King, Co. I (S. O. 129, June 27, Div. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 25, 1887.

APPOINTMENT.

Colonel John G. Parke, Corps of Engineers, to be Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, to take effect August 28, 1887.

TRANSFER.

2d Lieutenant Stephen H. Elliott, from the 8th Cavalry to the 5th Cavalry, June 20, 1887, with rank from October 24, 1886, vice Potter, transferred to the Corps of Engineers.

Military Academy.

Leave until Aug. 27, 1887, is, on account of ill health, granted Cadet Thaddeus M. Kelly, 2d Class (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Omaha, Neb., June 22. Detail: Major Edmond Butler, Capts. William Mills, Charles Keller, Charles A. Dempsey, Henry Catley, and Luther S. Ames, 1st Lieuts. Richard T. Earle, William C. Muhlenberg, and Abner Pickering, 2d Lieuts. William Moffatt, Thomas H. Wilson, William M. Wright, and Charles D. Towsley, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 58, June 17, D. Platte.)

At Fort McKinney, Wyo., June 28. Detail: Capt. Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf.; Capt. Daniel Weisel, Asst. Surg.; Capt. James M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf.; Capt. Eugene D. Dimmick, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. George S. Young, James B. Jackson, and John L. Barbour, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. John H. Gardner and James W. Benton, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 58, June 17, D. Platte.)

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 7. Detail: Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Nathan W. Osborne, 6th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Edward Collins, 7th Inf.; Major James S. Casey, 17th Inf.; Major Edmond Butler, 2d Inf.; Major William J. Lyster, 6th Inf.; Capt. Richard Comba, 7th Inf.; Capt. William Mills, 2d Inf.; Capt. Clarence E. Bennett, 17th Inf.; Capts. Charles Keller and Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; Capts. Thomas G. Troxel and Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., and Capt. Charles Porter, 8th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 58, June 17, D. Platte.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., June 28. Detail: Major Edwin Bentley, Surg.; Major Francis L. Guenther, Capts. Frank B. Hamilton and William McK. Dunn, Jr., 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. George S. Grimes, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 128, June 25, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., June 27. Detail: Capts. William B. Beck and Charles Morris, 1st Lieuts. Benjamin K. Roberts, Frank Thorp, and David D. Johnson, 2d Lieuts. Warren P. Newcomb and Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 128, June 25, Div. A.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 1. Detail: Capts. Jacob B. Rawles, John R. Brinckle, and George W. Crabb, 5th Art.; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Paul Roemer and Granger Adams and 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Coffin, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 131, June 29, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will assemble at San Francisco, June 17, to fix the responsibility for a deficiency in mineral oil, for which Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., is responsible. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 14th Inf., and Capts.

Charles A. Alligood, M. S. K., and Charles P. Eagan, C. S. (S. O. 32, June 16, Div. P.)

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort Bridger, Wyo., to inspect the public buildings erected under contract of Feb. 16. Detail: Major John N. Andrews, 21st Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Howe, 17th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, 21st Inf. (S. O. 59, June 20, D. Platte.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieuts. Thomas M. Woodruff and Richard E. Thompson, A. S. O., and 2d Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, Signal Corps, will assemble, June 25 and 27, to fix responsibility for loss of Signal Service property, for which 2d Lieut. James A. Swift, Signal Corps, is responsible (S. O. 44, June 23, Sig. Office.)

Camp of Rifle Instruction.

The camp of instruction in rifle practice at Creedmoor, N. Y., will commence on July 6, instead of July 5. The tour of the batteries of the 5th Artillery and company of the 12th Infantry will be as follows: Bats. H, C, and K, from July 6 to 17, inclusive; Bats. E, A, and M, from July 18 to 28, inclusive; Bats. I, L, and B, from July 29 to Aug. 9, inclusive, and Co. A, 12th Inf., from Aug. 10 to 20 (S. O. 128, June 25 Div. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The batteries of the 2d U. S. Artillery at Jackson Barracks, La., under Major C. B. Throckmorton, will go into camp with the Louisiana and Mississippi militia at Fort Henry, near Pass Christian, Miss., about the middle of July to remain for a week. Fort Henry affords excellent facilities for heavy artillery practice, which regulars and militia will not fail to make full use of.

Troop B, 4th Cavalry (Lawton's), and Troop B, 6th Cavalry (Anderson's), are expected to arrive at Fort Myer, Va., soon after July 15.

A despatch from Key West says: "Ordnance Sergeant G. B. McNamara, U. S. A., in charge of the barracks, his wife and child are down with the yellow fever."

Bids for the sale of a site for the new barracks near Newport, Ky., for which $60,000 was appropriated, were opened at the War Department June 27. Secretary Endicott, Gen. Sheridan, Quartermaster Holabird and Chief Clerk Tweedale being present. There were eleven bidders.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

Gen. Miles telegraphed from San Carlos June 26: "Lieut. Johnson's surprise and capture and the rapid pursuit of the troops have driven the band of hostiles back to the reservation, where they have surrendered, and I have instituted an investigation and detailed a General Court-martial for trial of three guilty of military offences, thus ending the present disturbances." Great credit is given to Lieut. C. P. Johnson, 10th Cavalry, for his energy.

A despatch of June 28 says: All the renegade Apaches are in the guardhouse, having given themselves up. Gen. Miles, being at San Carlos in person, notified them that he would accept their unconditional surrender—nothing less. Finding it next to impossible to escape they surrendered, with a plea for mercy. During the raid the troops followed the hostiles 45 miles, over the roughest mountains in Southern Arizona, through intense heat and with no water. It was the sharpest, quickest, and most emphatic campaign ever made against these Indians. Oliver Eaton, an Indian scout, a graduate of Hampton School, was the trailer, and his skill in keeping the trail enabled the troops to keep close on the hostiles. In crossing the San Pedro Valley the hostiles travelled nearly 15 miles on tiptoe to hide the trail, but Eaton held it. A general court-martial is now in progress here, trying four of the renegades, who were scouts and resisted arrest at the time of their departure from the reservation.

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

It seems to be the general opinion that Fort Klamath, Ogn., will soon be abandoned.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, A. G. O.,
WASHINGTON, June 24, 1887.

General Court-martial Orders, No. 52.

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Snelling, Minn., pursuant to Special Orders No. 32, April 7, 1887, Headquarters Department of Dakota, and of which Col. George L. Andrews, 25th Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. James H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cav. Charge I.—"Violation of the 13th Article of War." II.—"Presenting or causing to be presented, false and fraudulent claims against the United States, in violation of the 60th Article of War." III.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," IV., and additional charge—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications allege the sale of duplicate pay accounts for February, 1887, to W. A. Macqueer, post-trader at Fort Keogh; Thos. H. Norton and Co., of Wheeling, W. Va.; the 2d National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., and the 1st National Bank, of Faribault, Minn. Next, absence without leave from Feb. 28, 1887, to his apprehension at St. Louis, March 16. Third, hypothecating his pay accounts for March and April, 1887, to the Stock Growers' National Bank, of Miles City, M. T., as collateral security for two promissory notes of $125 each. The specification to the additional charge alleges that the accused did make out his official accounts for his salary as 2d Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, for the months of February, March, April, May, and June, 1887, and, in violation of G. O. No. 112, Hdqrs. of the Army, A. G. O., series of 1884, for a valuable consideration, issue and hypothecate the said February account on or about July 28, 1886; the said March account on or about Aug. 20, 1886; the said April account on or about Sept. 20, 1886; the said May account on or about Oct. 20, 1886; and the said June account on or about Nov. 20, 1886; and transfer the said accounts for the months and on or about the dates aforesaid to Thos. H. Norton and Co., of Wheeling, West Virginia."

The accused pleaded guilty and the finding on all of the charges and specifications was guilty. Sentence:

"To be dismissed the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the reviewing authority may direct for the period of two years."

The proceedings, finding and sentence having been approved by the proper reviewing authority and the record forwarded, in accordance with the provisions of the 106th Article of War, for the action of the President of the United States, the following are his orders indorsed thereon:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 24, 1887.

"The sentence in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. James H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cav., is hereby approved, and I direct that the convicted officer be dismissed the Service and confined in the Minnesota Penitentiary pursuant to said sentence.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

By direction of the Secretary of War the sentence in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. James H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cav., will take effect July 4, 1887, from which date 2d Lieut. Wilcox will cease to be an officer of the Army, and he will be confined in the Minnesota Penitentiary.

In the case of a soldier tried by court-martial for making a disturbance in a house of prostitution in Cheyenne, thereby causing his arrest, trial, imprisonment, etc., by the civil authorities, General Crook says: "The finding to the specification and charge are disapproved. The proceedings fail to exhibit that there was any offence to any person or thing connected with the military service, or that any discredit was brought upon the Army by the prisoner being arrested and tried for an offence against the civil law. The offence alleged in the specification is one against the civil law, and for which the prisoner was tried and punished, and not against any law or regulation governing the military. The sentence is disapproved." (G. C. M. 45, D. Platte, 1887.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JUNE 30, 1887.

THE Military Academy is a deserted place just at present. Most of the officers have gone on their summer pilgrimage to worship at other shrines. A few of those left will go soon. About the only time when there is any commotion is in the morning drill; the new cadets then receive a setting up drill, the drillmasters being members of the 3d Class; at the same time the 1st classmen are having practice in giving commands; the cadets call this "boningvoice." The new cadets have discarded their citizen clothes, and now appear in gray jackets and gray pants.

Before the change of clothes took place, a little scene happened in the mess hall at dinner, which will cause a smile to come over the countenance of many a graduate. A young officer, of eight years' graduation, visiting on the post, was invited by the officer in charge of the hall to go in and see how things looked. All the candidates had taken their seats at the tables when one of the corporals over them stepped up to the officer, who was in civilian dress, and said as only a brand new corporal can say it, "Take your seat, sir; and be prompt about it, too; sir, what do you mean by standing there, sir?" The officer was somewhat astonished and remarked, "Don't be too fresh, young man," at which the corporal fairly boiled and roared, "I'll teach you, sir, to be imprudent to an old cadet, sir; what is your name, sir?" The answer came quietly, "Lieut. ——, sir; I graduated eight years ago." It is needless to remark that the corporal subsided without further ceremony.

Advertisements are out for the lease of the hotel, and also for the livery service of the post. The proposals for the hotel will be opened Aug. 18, and for the livery Sept. 1. The periods for both are five years from Nov. 1, 1887.

Capt. Metcalfe, Lieuts. Howland and Smith left Tuesday on a canoe expedition. They went to Cooperstown, N. Y., by rail and from there they will go down the Susquehanna as far as Havre de Grace, Md.

One of this year's new cadets is an enlisted man of the 17th Infantry, whose father is a captain in the 18th. During the war enlisted men, privates and non-commissioned officers, and occasionally officers, were frequently appointed, but this is the first case, that we know of, where the Regular Service has been represented.

Gen. Merritt's furniture left last Thursday for Leavenworth. Lieut. Edgerton's household goods have also been shipped. Capt. Rodgers will go in a few days, but his family will stay till the middle of August. Capt. Rockwell will begin packing next week; his duties are to be taken by Capt. Williams, with Lieut. Mott as police officer, and in command of the Artillery Detachment.

Pratt Post, Grand Army of the Republic, from Kingston, visited West Point yesterday. The members, about forty, marched to the Sedgwick Monument, which was saluted and decorated with bouquets of roses, after which the men broke ranks and wandered over the Point for an hour, visiting places of interest.

Marcus Butler Stokes, Early Branch, S. C.; Frederick Randolph Young, Pellonia, Ills., and Phil Sheridan Campbell, Sioux Falls, Dak., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June, 1888.

U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE.

IN G. O. 17 Gen. Tidball directs that exercises for the months of July and August be confined chiefly to firing practice. The firing will be under Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art., Instructor in Practical exercises. All that relates to the engineering work will be under Captain James M. Ingalls, 1st Artillery, Instructor of Engineering, assisted by 2d Lieutenant A. Cronkhite, 4th Artillery; all that relates to Signalling, under 1st Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, 3d Art. Acting Signal Officer; the whole to be under Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., Superintendent. The order of firing will be as follows: 10-inch S. B. guns at fixed and moving targets; 15-inch S. B. guns, at fixed target at 2,000 to 2,500 yards; 100 pound rifle (Parrott), at 2,500 to 3,000 yards; 8-inch rifle (converted), at 2,500 to 3,000 yards.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BLISS, TEX.

WE have had two sad deaths here recently, one by drowning and the other in a railroad accident. Musil, the drowned man, was a foreigner, of honest, amiable character and very useful in the Q. M. Department. He, with a companion, undertook to cross the river in a boat too near the dam; the boat was carried over, Musil going under. Vigilant search has been made for the body, but it has not been found.

Reynolds, an old soldier, though a young man, discharged from the Service a few months since, returned, encouraged by the officers to whom he applied, for enlistment. A detrimental examination on the day of his death rather depressed him, but otherwise he gave no sign of premeditated suicide. He was on the track, returning from El Paso, when the passenger going south caught him, and he was crushed to death instantly. Micky, as his friends called him, enlisted as fifer when a small boy. On this instrument he was a genius. Col. Blunt gave him a military burial. The whole command and the officers' families attended, and "taps" which he had played so beautifully and pathetically for many of his dead comrades, closed the last scene at the bleak little grave-yard under the sand hills. E. J. P.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

"MONITORS" v. "ALPHAS."

A FINE game of base ball was played at Governor's Island June 25 between the "Monitors," of the Island, and the "Alphas," of Bay Ridge. The former came out ahead, the score being as follows:

MONITORS.		ALPHAS.	
J. Curran	catcher	McEayne	catcher
F. P. Curtis	pitcher	Bennett	pitcher
F. Tompkins	1st base	Kidney	1st base
T. Walsh	2d base	McGlen	2d base
F. Dardingkiller	3d base	O. Connell	3d base
P. Gubbins	short stop	Bowns	short stop
L. S. Miller	left field	McKay	left field
A. Mordecai	right field	Bergan	centre field
		R. Connell	right field

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Monitors	2	2	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	—11
Alphas	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	— 7

Young Curtis was pitcher for the "Monitors" and played like a veteran, and Miller made some brilliant catches in the field. The "Alphas" did well but were overweighted. Mr. E. Goodwin gave satisfaction to all as umpire. LEX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

JUNE 27, 1887.

SOME very important improvements are announced for the next fiscal year at this depot, the most necessary being that of the enlargement of the headquarters building, which is to be made more convenient for the transaction of business by the addition of two wings; the guard house is also to be removed to a less conspicuous place than at the front entrance.

Capt. Hobart, 3d Inf., left on Thursday last with a detachment of 38 recruits for Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 5th Inf. A good base ball club has been organized under the name of the Kinzie nine, in honor of Lieut. G. H. Kinzie, 15th Inf., who has taken special interest in the club. Sgt. John C. Herms, better and more widely known throughout the Army as "Jack, the Drum Major," has been relieved from the duties of Drum Major and returned to duty with his company, A, of Instruction, and Fd. Mus. Gustav A. Westphalinger, late of the 20th Inf., now wields the baton.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT McHENRY, MD.

IT may interest you to know that Lieut. W. P. Hagadorn, late of the Veteran Reserve, has organized Fort McHenry (Temperance) Division No. 12, with every prospect of success. The officers of the post, from Colonel Livingston downwards, have given us every encouragement. Lieut. Hagadorn has done much for the good of our military posts and camps. During the war he commanded the provost guard in Chicago, and turned out his entire command as Sons of Temperance. AQUA PURA.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of June 25 says:

Col. Van Horn, 25th Inf., and Capt. Conrad, 8th Inf., are visitors....A grand Fourth of July celebration will be held at the fort. All the officers have subscribed liberally.... Gen. and Mrs. Kautz, Count Von Huett, and a good many other officers and their ladies left Friday for Fort Robinson to attend a dance given by the ladies of that post. They returned Sunday morning....The *Democratic Blade* of Valentine says that officers who have been out all day on the target range near Fort Niobrara, in the hot sun, listening to the monotonous pop of the marksman's rifle, find the pop of the champagne bottle a pleasing diversion in the evening.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of June 25 says:

Mrs. Gen. Morrow has the credit of being the only member of the Chautauqua Club who attended every meeting during the winter ...Gen. Joe Johnson, one of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, stopped in Sidney long enough Wednesday to visit the post... Mrs. Morrow gave Mrs. Reed, of Omaha, a lunch party Saturday, at which the following ladies were guests: Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. Ewen, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Ebstein, Mrs. Dungan, of the garrison, and Mrs. Morgan, of Sidney.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

BY order of Gen. McCook a fine mounted dress parade of the cavalry and artillery took place June 20, Major G. B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, in command. This is the second of the kind, the first being on May 19. The cavalry battalion paraded with a beautiful standard inscribed "Cavalry Battalion, Infantry and Cavalry School." Troop L, 9th Cavalry (Capt. Moore), was the color troop.

Through the kindness of Capt. L. E. Campbell the "Jolly Blues" were permitted to give the second ball of the season June 27 in the pavilion erected for the Loyal Legion banquet. The 6th Infantry orchestra furnished the music.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of June 25 says:

Lawn tennis is getting to be quite popular.....Miss La Baron, a niece of Mrs. Capt. Keller, 2d Inf., from Pensacola, is visiting here ...Miss Mollie Satterthwaite, niece of Lieut. Pickering, 23 Inf., is visiting her mother, Mrs. C. Satterthwaite, and her uncle at Fort Omaha... Several officers of the 2d Infantry are detailed on a General Court-martial at Fort D. A. Russell. It is understood it is to try an officer not below the rank of captain, of the 17th Inf....The entire upper story of the administration building at the post has been turned over to the medical department for hospital purposes....There is to be a hop at the fort next Tuesday evening, given at the officers' club rooms. The lieutenants whose names are appended to the neat little invitations are Wright, Towsley, Wilson, and Earle....Dean Gardiner, of Omaha, christened the youngest child of Lieut. and Mrs. Rowell on Thursday of this week. The child was named Ashley Quintard, the latter name being for the Bishop of the Episcopal Church by that name. Gen. Wheaton, the child's grandfather, represented the Bishop as godfather in the ceremony.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Oregon Commandery held at Portland, June 8, Col. D. P. Jenkins, U. S. V.; Capt. M. W. Wood, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and Major J. P. Canby, Paymaster, U. S. A., were elected members. The commandery has published a valuable register with rank, addresses, etc., of members.

The first anniversary of the Kansas Commandery, held at Fort Leavenworth June 24, was a notable occasion. There were many members of the order present from other commanderies, who were met at the depot by committees and taken to the club room, where they were received by Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. A., commandant of the post, and Col. J. P. Martin, assistant adjutant general, U. S. A., recorder of the Kansas Commandery. There was to be a review and a drill, but the rain prevented. At 8 P. M. a business meeting was held, and then came the banquet. The 6th Infantry Band furnished excellent music. The decorations of the table were superb, having been done under the supervision of Mesdames Campbell, Gilliss, Almy, and Martin. Commander Blair occupied the seat of honor, with Col. Martin on his right and Gen. McCook on his left. In the midst of the supper Col. Martin moved a congratulatory telegram to the Army of the Potomac at Saratoga. Adopted. At the second course the wives, daughters and lady friends of those present filed in amid applause. Gen. McCook apologized for not being able to give a review and dress parade, as was intended. The first toast, "The President," was responded to by Gen. Charles P. Blair, in the absence of Gov. Anthony. The toast "The Military Order of the Loyal Legion" was responded to by Gen. Powell, of St. Louis.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of June 22 says:

Troop F, 2d Cav., under command of Capt. S. M. Swigert, leaves Fort Walla Walla this week for a short tour in the John Day river country.....Lieut. E. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., granted four months' leave, will spend it at Port Townsend, W. T., with his family..... ..Mr. Ben. Holladay is the guest of Major Basil Norris, Medical Director. Their acquaintance was made in 1859, when the express was in its glorious commencement.....A very pleasant progressive euchre party was given by Mrs. and Lieut. S. J. Mulhall at the post June 21, when Miss Mollie Burke, who kindly personated an absent gentleman, carried off the highest honors of the games.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Left New York Navy-yard June 29, and will go to Newport, R. I., after taking powder aboard at Ellis Island, N. Y.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Boston, June 29.

Will leave Boston on eastern summer cruise, for Provincetown, Portland, Bath, Belfast, Halifax and Bar Harbor, returning to Newport for the opening of the War College on the 1st Monday in September.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Arrived at Boston, June 29. Expects to go to Canadian fishing banks.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at Boston, June 29.

Will leave Boston on eastern summer cruise, for Provincetown, Portland, Bath, Belfast, Halifax and Bar Harbor, returning to Newport for the opening of the War College on the 1st Monday in September.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at New Haven June 29.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Cape Town June 6.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro May 19.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro May 19. Comdr. F. W. Dickens has been ordered to command this vessel, and sailed on the U. S. and Brazil mail steamer *Finance*, June 18, en route.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Sailed from Villefranche for Spezzia, June 9. Arrived at Spezzia June 10.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Reported by cable to have sailed from Spezzia, Italy, June 8, for Lisbon. In a letter dated Villefrauche June 1, Rear Admiral Franklin states that this vessel will stop en route to Lisbon at Tangiers and Gibraltar. After getting new officers and crew at Lisbon will go to Smyrna and Constantinople.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left the central American coast for the Sandwich Islands May 15. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francso, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Panama June 28.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Panama June 1.

Ordered to proceed to the Mare Island Navy-yard, where she will be inspected by the Board of Survey.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. In Panama Bay on June 4. Ordered to proceed northward at the end of June.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Panama, June 1. Expected at Payta, Peru, early in June.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. Arrived at Juneau, Alaska, May 12. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. En route for her station in Alaskan waters. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro June 19.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Panama, U. S. of C., June 28.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama June 2. Intended to leave for Chemulpo as soon as boilers are repaired.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Left Kobe, June 1, for Yokohama, and expected there June 3.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Chemulpo, Corea, June 2.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama June 2.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Commander F. V. McNair. At Yokohama June 2.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Yokohama June 2.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent for the present to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, England.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

On Special Service.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. At Fort Monroe June 24.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at New York, June 29.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Arrived at Washington June 9.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., June 29.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. At Cadiz June 27. Expected to leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. N. H. Farquhar. At Norfolk, Va. Will sail for Rio, South Atlantic station, with relieving officers and crew for the *Lancaster*, early in July. Will probably be assigned later to the North Atlantic station. Expects to make a trial trip to Hampton Roads on June 25.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. Will be completed about July 1.

Chicago—At New York, where she will be completed. Will be in condition for a trial trip the latter part of July.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired.

Hartford—Will undergo extensive repairs at Mare Island, Cal., and will hardly be ready for commission this year

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VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Russian admiralty has ordered that for the future mineral instead of vegetable oils are to be used for lubricating purposes throughout the dockyards and fleet.

IT having been charged that King Kalakaua's Navy, consisting of one vessel, the *Kaimiloa*, is a sort of floating distillery, the following order was issued to Commander Jackson: "You will not take on board any spirituous liquors nor permit any to be brought on to the vessel for the use of yourself, the officers and the crew. This order is in accordance with the expressed views of His Majesty in Cabinet Council."

MR. KUNSTADTER, the inventor of the screw steering apparatus tried on the U.S. tug *Nina* several years ago, is again endeavoring to prevail upon the Navy Department to use his invention on navy vessels. He was in Washington this week and had several interviews with Chief Constructor Wilson and an occasional talk with the Secretary on the subject. Mr. Kunstadter is very anxious that his apparatus should be given another trial to test its merits.

THE *Chicago* is to have her bottom scraped and painted before being subjected to another test for speed and power, and will then be in a far better condition for good results than during her recent performance. She had been afloat for more than a year a half, during which time the marine growths were constantly increasing below the water line. Even then she showed a speed of over thirteen knots the first time the engines were put in motion together, which is better than the usual experience, and a good omen of first class performance later on.

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WILSON is now having made at the Washington Navy yard a large model of the department battle ship upon the lines of which a vessel is likely to be constructed for the Navy. It has an unprotected intermediate deck, a feature possessed by the Barrow cruiser, which has caused so much comment. It is probable that the Barrow cruiser plans will be accepted as recommended by the Design Board, and the battle ship will be constructed upon the lines of Commo. Wilson. The Chief Naval Constructor desires that the Department vessel be built at the New York Navy-yard to demonstrate to the croakers that the Government is capable of both designing and building good vessels of war without the aid of outsiders.

THE *Hartford's* boilers were hoisted out at the Mare Island Navy-yard, June 20.

THE work at the Boston Equipment Yard is progressing rapidly. Commo. Schley says the alterations to the buildings are well under way, and he hopes that by the end of this summer anchors and chains will be turned out.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch says: "The paymaster on the Pacific Station states that four officers and fifty men will leave here for Honolulu on Friday per steamer *Alameda* to reinforce the crew on the warship *Adams* now on her way from Callao. Gen. Solomon, of the G. A. R. in this city, has received a letter from Col. Lane, commander of the G. A. R. post at Honolulu, stating that the whites in that place are only waiting the arrival of arms and ammunition to commence what Col. Lane considers will be a serious outbreak."

GREAT interest is shown at the Navy Department among officials in the Bureau of Construction and Repair over the reported successful casting of the sternpost of the *Charleston* in San Francisco. If it should prove to have the right mixture of material to give to the metal that ductility which is now so desirable in vessels of steel, it will be a great success. The recent collision between the *Celtic* and *Britannic* showed that the metal was little better than cast-iron. The tests for the sternposts of the new gunboats and for the *Baltimore* were such as to demonstrate that they could be run into and would bend double before breaking. The post is 22 feet long on the keel, with an upright of 20 feet, and weighs upward of 15,000 pounds. It was claimed by the Eastern competitors for the building of the cruiser that a post of the size necessary could not be cast on the Pacific coast.

DURING the torpedo exercises carried out by the British Mediterranean Fleet before the departure of Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, a first-class torpedo-boat was let down at a speed of 17 knots against a boom of double baulks of timber 12 in. in diameter and 30 ft. in length fastened together, and three 6 in. wire hawsers. The boom was cut right across as by a knife. On the following day two booms constructed after a similar fashion were moored ten fathoms apart, and the torpedo-boat again charged them, cutting through the first and going over the second. The only damage sustained by the little vessel was some slight derangement to her starboard screw, which in no way affected her efficiency. Upon the boat cutting the baulks, the wire hawsers, which formed the "backbone" of the boom and connected each pair of baulks, sank down, and the boat passed over them.

THE first-class armorclad *Marceau*, built at La Seyne, near Toulon, for the French Navy, was successfully launched on Monday, June 13. The principal dimensions of the new vessel are: Length, 100.6 metres; beam, 20.12 metres; draft of water, aft, 8.27 metres; displacement, 10,500 tons. The engines of 12,000 horse-power at forced draft, are expected to give a speed of 16½ or 17 knots. The *Marceau* will be protected by an 8 centimetre armored deck, and by a belt on the water line of 45 centimetre maximum thickness. The turrets are to carry 35-centimetre plates, and will be further protected against rifle fire by a 6-centimetre shield. The armament will consist of four 34-centimetre guns placed in the four barbette turrets, and seventeen 14-centimetre guns in the battery, besides machine guns and torpedo-launching tubes. The total cost of the *Marceau* is estimated at seventeen millions of francs. The hull alone costs ten millions.

THE Russian Government is expending nearly two millions of dollars ($1,935,000) in establishing a new naval station at Novorossisk, on the Black Sea, midway between Sebastopol and Batoum, besides $1,500,000 on port improvements at Batoum. Novorossisk possesses an almost land-locked bay of nine miles in circumference, containing the sites of a half-a-dozen good harbors. The anchorage is everywhere good, and the erection of a breakwater near the mouth of the bay will render it perfect. The present port of Novorossisk is on the south side of the bay, where it was established on account of being easily defended against the hill tribes, but the new port will be situated on the east side. The bulk of the money is being spent to complete the connection between the railway and the port, and make the moles and quays; but an extensive site has been reserved for men-of-war, and in the autumn the Russian Admiralty will commence the expenditure of another grant, said to exceed a million dollars, to equip it as a naval station. The Rostoff-Vladikavkaz Railway—the main trunk line from Moscow to the Caucasus—has been extended to the new port during the winter, and will be opened for traffic next month. Russia will be then able to concentrate troops and stores on the Caucasian coast, and repel any invasion north of Soukhum Kale.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "There has been much comment in a home dockyard at the unusual lack of hospitality and courtesy to a party of young officers from a foreign ship who paid a friendly visit of inspection. We think there must have been some grave mistake and misunderstanding in the matter, and the neglect was unintentional, especially as the visitors belong to a nation which is renowned for its liberality in entertaining and welcoming the British Navy. The facts of the case are as follows: The officers from the foreign man-of-war having arrived at the dockyard, two midshipmen were told off (from a ship in dock) to show the strangers 'round, and to point out to them any objects of interest. This pleasant occupation was continued for several hours with great success, and was much appreciated by the visitors; but at last the cravings of nature, which 'abhors a vacuum, began to assert themselves, and the two gun-room guides were much perplexed what to do. They evidently fully expected that a luncheon by the senior naval officer was part of the programme, and were much surprised that no message or intimation to that effect was vouchsafed; finally, they conducted the party to the principal hotel, and left them there. The hungry strangers indulged in a good repast; but they were much surprised when the landlord presented his small bill. They thought, until the last moment, that they were the guests of the Admiralty, or of the officer in command; and they cannot even now quite understand this curious British 'institution' (so different from the customs of their own country)."

THE only bid for the construction of an iron floating gate, or caisson, for the dry dock at the Boston Navy-yard was that of the Atlantic Works, of East Boston, for $33,500. The sum available is $31,000.

THE New Haven Naval Veteran Association, to show its appreciation, sent 400 badges "to be presented as souvenirs to the officers and men who participated in the parade and so handsomely graced the head of the naval division, for your officers and men were the attractive feature of the parade and excited universal admiration."

THE New York *World* says: "Secretary Whitney s the athlete *par excellence* of the Cabinet. He is an enthusiast in regard to sports. He is actively pushing a scheme for the establishment of a large riding-school in Washington. He has recently become an active member of the Columbia Athletic Club, the most prominent organization of its kind at the capital. There are those who claim that Secretary Whitney's sudden interest in gymnastics is owing to the election of Wm. E. Chandler to the Senate."

THE North Atlantic squadron, consisting of the corvette Richmond, with Rear Admiral Luce's pennant; the Ossipee, the Galena and the Yantic arrived at Boston, June 29. In the passage over Nantucket Shoals from Newport it was early discovered that the Ossipee's engines would only turn over in one direction, owing to the breaking of the reversing gear. The Galena took her in tow and no mishap occurred. The remainder of the squadron will follow in a fortnight. The present plan is to go up the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec.

SAMUEL J. P. THEARLE, N. A., a Lloyd Surveyor, has published in England (London and Glasgow, Wm. Collins's Sons and Co.,) a treatise on the modern practice of shipbuilding in iron and steel. He tells how a ship is "laid off" or drawn, how materials should be ordered, giving specimen order forms; how the blocks should be laid, the upright spars carrying the working stages constructed, and how various methods and forms of construction should be carried out in detail. The book is copiously illustrated with little engravings, which greatly aid in the comprehension of the text.

BIDS for constructing the new dry-docks, for which provision was made by the last Congress, have been received at the Navy Department from Coffy and O'Connell, of Brooklyn, and Joseph E. Simpson and Co., of New York. Coffy and O'Connell offer to build the Brooklyn dry-dock for $525,000, while the Simpson Co.'s bid covers both the Brooklyn and Norfolk docks at $1,061,000. With each bid plans and specifications were submitted, which will be carefully examined and reported upon by a board appointed for the purpose, consisting of Civil Engineers Menocal and Prindle, and Naval Constructor Hichborn. The awards will be made by Commodore Harmony, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The contracts will require the work to be commenced within 40 days after the awards, and it is believed that about two years time will be required to complete the docks. The Bureau of Yards and Docks has prepared original plans for both of the new docks, which will be used in case those submitted by the bidders do not prove satisfactory.

THE torpedo experiments on the *Resistance* have been resumed. On Monday, June 13, 95 pounds of gun cotton were exploded in contact with the hull and sunk the ship. On the torpedo being fired the vessel, with 4,000 tons displacement, was lifted bodily out of the water and went down with a terrific bump. At the same time a great volume of mud and coal dust was blown up at the ship's side, while a huge cloud of coal dust was blown up through the hatchways, and was carried away in the form of smoke from the upper deck. She settled down with a heavy list to starboard, and in a very few minutes had sunk as far as the shallow water would allow her. The ship is now full of water and making a dock for herself in the mud, and it is anticipated that difficulty will be experienced in removing her. On divers going down on Tuesday morning to examine the hull and ascertain what damage was done, it was found that a rent 18 ft. by 8 ft. had been made, with two deep holes at either end, the skin being torn away and the framework smashed in. Three of the watertight compartments were full, showing that the bulkheads have been displaced, if not likewise rent asunder, which is borne out by the fact that the deck appears shaken.

It has been discovered after a second inspection of the *Hartford* that the old battle ship is much more rotten than was at first supposed. A second survey has resulted in a report that her repairs will cost $76,000 more than was at first reported. This additional sum makes the estimated cost of repairs twelve per cent. more than allowed by law. It is thought, however, that under the act making a special appropriation for the repair of certain vessels, among which the *Hartford* is named, she can be made seaworthy without regard to the twenty per cent. limit. An officer of the Mare Island Navy-yard is reported as saying: "The repairs to the *Hartford*, comprising hull, spars, boats and furniture would not cost over $98,000, which is 17½ per cent. of the cost of building a wooden vessel at the present time. The *Hartford* was built in Boston in 1858 at a cost complete of $502,650, of which $120,000 are chargeable to machinery and $5,000 to rigging and sails. The condition of the *Hartford* is not bad and it is difficult and expensive work about her which makes repairs so costly. Her frame is live oak and is as sound as when first cut, but the outboard and inside planking in the after part of the ship is very rotten. In fact, it appears that she has not been touched there for 18 or 20 years. The removal and replacing of all this planking is five times more expensive than if the work was being done on her sides. The planking of her main deck is badly worn and will have to be removed, but the other decks as well as the beams, are in good condition. All the joiner work in the cabins and wardroom is in good condition, being mostly only five years old. The spars are sound and the boats in first-class order. The machinery is in need of some overhauling and new boilers are required, but there is a set of boilers partially completed for the *Tuscarora*, which ship was sold and broken up three years ago, that can be put into the *Hartford* for $70,000. The rigging and sails will probably require an outlay of $10,000, and the total expense of rejuvenating the ship and making her good for six years, at least, will not exceed $175,000. The cost of building a similar vessel now would approximate $1,000,000."

The *Ranger* arrived at Mare Island June 29.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JUNE 24.—Medical Inspector Michael Bradley to report for duty at the Naval Hospital, June 30.

JUNE 25.—Captain John G. Walker, Commander W. S. Schley, and Lieutenant (junior grade) Wm. R. A. Rooney to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Chas. A. Gove to duty at the branch Hydrographic Office, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon H. N. T. Harris to duty at the Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

JUNE 27.—Lieutenant H. T. Monahan to temporary duty on board the Chicago.

P. A. Engineers Harrie Webster, R. R. Leitch, and C. P. Howell to temporary duty on board the Chicago.

June 29.—Lieutenant-Commander John K. Winn to temporary duty as Inspector of the 7th Lighthouse District in addition to his present duties.

Detached.

June 24.—Lieutenant C. J. Boush from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Trenton.

Medical Inspector J. C. Spear from the Naval Laboratory, New York, and granted three months' leave of absence.

JUNE 24.—Medical Director D. Bloodgood from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, June 30, and ordered to the Naval Laboratory, New York.

JUNE 25.—P. A. Surgeon C. W. Deane from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco, Cal.

P. A. Engineer Harrie Webster from temporary connected with the Chicago and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 27.—Lieutenants A. B. Speyers, J. J. Hunker and John A. H. Nickels from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to temporary duty on board the Chicago.

Naval Cadets Robert E. Coontz, Charles C. Poe, Benjamin Wright, Albert Burnstine, Arthur H. Dutton, Charles M. Corpening, James T. Bootes, George R. Evans, Glennie Tarbox, Wm. W. Gilmer, Charles M. McCormick, James E. Shindal, Thomas B. Slade, Edward W. Eberle, David S. Nes, Armistead Rust, Benj. M. Lombard, Robt. L. Russell, John P. McGuinness, Harrison A. Bispham, Joseph Strauss, Wm. McKay, Charles Stanworth, Walker W. Joynes, Geo. W. Kline, George R. Slocum, Wm. G. Miller, Volney O. Chase, Theodore C. Fenton, Albert C. Dieffenbach, and John Tawresey from the Naval Academy and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

JUNE 28.—Ensign A. C. Almy for Ordnance Instruction at Washington Navy-yard and ordered to ordnance duty at that yard.

Paymaster John F. Tarbell has reported his return home, having been detached from the Juniata on June 13, and after settling accounts will wait orders.

JUNE 29.—Lieutenant John M. Hawley from the Trenton and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for treatment.

Assistant Paymaster J. D. Doyle has reported his return home, having been detached from the Iroquois March 24 last, ordered to settle accounts and then wait orders.

Assistant Engineer Goold H. Bull from duty at the University of Pennsylvania, July 1, and ordered to special duty in connection with the new cruisers.

Appointments.

Samuel W. Armistead, an Assistant Naval Constructor in the Navy from June 30, 1887.

Retired.

JUNE 29.—Lieutenant-Commanders E. B. Thomas and E. L. Amory, Lieutenants R. H. Townley and E. W. Bridge, Ensign W. F. Toppan, Chief Engineer W. J. Lamdin, P. A. Engineer L. W. Wooster and Assistant Engineer W. O. Chrisman placed on the retired list of the Navy.

Passed Examination.

JUNE 29.—Captain John G. Walker and Commander W. S. Schley passed their examinations for promotion, the former to be commodore and the latter to be captain.

Resigned.

Assistant Engineer W. S. Sample to take effect June 27, 1887.

Lieutenant-Commander J. E. Noel, to take effect June 30.

Changes on the Asiatic Station.

Captain F. V. McNair reported May 26 from the United States for the command of the Omaha, and assumed command of that vessel at Yokohama, May 26.

Lieutenant-Commander J. E. Craig reported May 31 for the command of the Palos, and assumed command at Yokohama on May 31.

Lieutenant-Commander T. Nelson relieved in command of the Palos and ordered to return to the United States.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending June 27, 1887:

Frank Stearns, beneficiary, died June 25 at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

THE North Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, commanding, arrived in Newport harbor, June 25, from Gardiner's Bay, Long Island. The fleet consists of the flagship *Richmond*, Captain Richard Boyd, and corvettes *Ossipee*, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge Hoff, *Galena*, Comdr. Colby M. Chester, and *Yantic*, Comdr. Francis M. Greene. As the fleet dropped anchor in the outer harbor beyond the Torpedo Station, the *New Hampshire* saluted the admiral with 13 guns, which were responded to by seven guns from the *Richmond*. The ships sailed from Gardiner's Bay at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, stopping at Brenton's Reef lightship for target practice.

The squadron left June 28, the *Ossipee*, after taking on a supply of coal, proceeding to the Canadian fishing grounds to look out for the interests of American fishermen, and the *Richmond*, *Galena* and *Yantic* continuing their eastern summer cruise, visiting Provincetown, Boston, Belfast, Halifax and Bar Harbor, returning to Newport about August 24 for the opening of the third session of the Naval War College at Coasters' Harbor Island. The *Dolphin* and *Atlanta*, which were ordered to join the squadron at New Haven, if possible, are still at the New York Navy-yard.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

AS A result of the May examinations for admission to the Naval Academy there are only five vacancies remaining to be filled. The two candidates designated by the President having passed, he now has his quota of ten and there will, therefore, be no further appointments at large by the President during this administration. The following is a list of the successful candidates who have been appointed as Naval Cadets: Charles Theodore Jewell, at large; Thomas Jones Genn, 2d South Carolina; De Witt Blamer, 3d Iowa; Charles Rulf Emrich, 10th Illinois; Louis Herman Gross, 19th Illinois; Louis J. McGill, 27th Pennsylvania; Joseph Allan Leeds, 2d Pennsylvania; Joseph Keeler Robinson, 1st Michigan; Wm. Hessler McKelvey, 22d Pennsylvania; Elwin Taylor Pollock, 9th Ohio; Edward Trickle, 7th Illinois; Harry Eaton Smith, 10th Ohio; Wm. Hugh McGrann, 10th Tennessee; Daniel Benjamin Hinde, 12th Indiana; Robeson Lea Low, 1st Pennsylvania; Adelbert Althouse, 6th Illinois; Charles Follett Consant, 2d Michigan; Van Dyke Todd, 4th Texas; Charles Allen, 16th Ohio; Thomas Steele Kellogg, at large; Timothy Francis Maurin, 2d Louisiana; Wm. Lewis Waller, 5th Virginia; Thomas Leoline Jenkins, 2d North Carolina; Roby Robinson, 3d Alabama; Geo. W. Laws, 8th Iowa; Wm. Lycurgus Lancaster, 5th Alabama; Albert Sidney McLemore, 7th Tennessee; Harley Hannibal Christy, 8th Ohio; Elisha Theall, 4th New York; Rufus Herman Lane, 17th Ohio; Lucien Greathouse Smith, 18th Illinois, and Archibald Authon, 12th New York.

NAVAL GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

THE following will compose the forces of the General Storekeepers at the Navy-yards mentioned: Brooklyn—W. S. Thom, chief clerk, $1,600; J. E. Redmond, B. McNulty, and W. J. Finley, bookkeepers, $1,200 each; C. M. Cooper, asst. book-keeper, $1,000; W. M. Birch and E. S. Van Orden, receivers, $4 per diem; Wm. M. Gibson, asst. receiver, $1,099; R. S. Swanton, Archibald Fulton, and B. L. Roys, shipping clerks, $1,000; T. W. Arms and F. M. Caufield, bill clerks, $1,000; F. W. Dow, asst. bill clerk, $720; Geo. W. Raymond, asst. book-keeper, $720; Washington—Jos. S. Stevenson, chief clerk, $1,600; H. T. Stancliff, Jr., stationery clerk, $1,200; H. K. Gray, book-keeper, $1,200; H. C. Lybrand, shipping clerk, $1,000; R. A. Bagley, bill clerk, $1,000; F. G. Errickson, receiver, $1,000, and F. L. Thompson, asst. book-keeper, $720. Norfolk—R. H. McWilkie, chief clerk, $1,600; E. B. Page and Wm. Easby, bookkeepers, $1,200; M. C. Woodley and A. M. Higgins, asst. book-keepers, $1,017; J. H. Peters, bill clerk, $1,000; J. G. Start, asst. bill clerk, $720; J. D. Cutherill, receiver, $942; S. Ballis, asst. receiver, $720. Portsmouth, N. H.—Spencer Cosby, chief clerk, $1,600; Geo. W. Guppy and John E Leavitt, bookkeepers, $1,200; Thos. F. Donovan, receiver, $1,000; Jas. E. Chase, shipping clerk, $1,000; Jeff Lewis, bill clerk, $1,000. Boston, Mass.—Thomas J. Ferguson, chief clerk, $1,600; Samuel J. Cochran, bookkeeper, $1,017; W. L. Carey, receiver, $939; Charles Beatley, shipping and bill clerk, $939. League Island—W. M. Long, chief clerk, $1,600; Alonzo Hughes, bookkeeper, $1,200; Geo. D. Carney, receiver and deliverer, $1,000; Francis Kelley, assistant receiver, $720. Mare Island, Cal.—No chief clerk appointed: J. H. Connelly and A. J. Pike, bookkeepers, $1,200; St. Clair Fletcher and E. A. Mitchell, assistant bookkeepers, $720; Daniel Hubbard, receiver, $1,000; C. H. Barth, shipping clerk, $1,000; C. H. Wonderlich, bill clerk, $1,000; J. Blessington, assistant bill clerk, $720.

A LITTLE MORE TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A LETTER in your issue of May 28 signed "Progress," referring to the opinions published that considerable false work had been manifest in the records of target practice in the Army, says: "It would be of interest to the Service for the posts, regiments or companies at which false certificates are made to be located."

The records of target practice published last year are very full and complete, and are open to the inspection of all who will take the interest to examine them; and by so doing the experienced rifleman will locate at a glance 75 per cent. of the companies in which false work was done.

It is barely possible that all men assigned to a company may qualify as sharpshooters, but it is exceedingly improbable. If a company reports four or five men as having qualified as sharpshooters at 1,000 yards in firing but four scores each, and all of them without any previous distinguished records as marksmen, further proof of false work in such company is not required.

The false records given to some companies in skirmish practice are too manifest to require comment; but, you may ask, how are such records obtained? One way is to form the skirmish line at 600 or 500 yds., and march it half way to the target before making a halt, and then seven or eight out of the ten halts are made between 300 and 200 yds., with little regard to the time allowed at each halt, or to the double time between halts. Another way is to practice the company over the same ground all the time, taking care that the halts are always in the same places, and near the marked distances on the range, with the same disregard of the rules as to time at halts and to double time.

From my experience with many of the best skirmishers in the Army, I do not besitate to state that there is not a company in the Service that can make over 50 per cent. in skirmish practice if conducted in accordance with regulations; and I believe with Capt. Kellogg, and many others, that it is high time that the publishing of false records should cease.

Put one company against all others in fair competition, and the result will be a greater emulation and interest in target practice than now exists.

LEWIS MERRIAM, 1st Lieut., 4th Inf.

FORT SPOKANE, W. T., June 11, 1887.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The undersigned having represented the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, as its General Agent for Northern Ohio, during the past year, with the experience thus gained feels himself to be competent to give Army Officers advice on many matters pertaining to Life Insurance, which may be to their advantage. To this end, therefore, he gratuitously offers his services to the Army, and respectfully invites correspondence from such as desire information on this subject.

While the Company he represents has no superior in the country for security or for liberality in its policies to officers in the Military Service, yet he will be pleased to advise and assist officers who may prefer to place their insurance in other reputable companies. Information as to the standing of the various companies and their relative profitableness for investment he will gladly communicate to those who desire it; also advice as to kind of policy best suited and most profitable to those of different ages.

By this announcement the undersigned hopes that he may serve the interests of his brother officers, enabling them to place their insurance in the most substantial and profitable companies, in a form of policy most advantageous to themselves.

F. A. KENDALL, Capt. U. S. A. (Retired.)
76 EUCLID AVE., Cleveland, O.

Proposals for Steel-Cast Guns for the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1887.

Under authority conferred by the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1887, making an appropriation "for the purchase and completion of three steel-cast, rough-bored and turned, six-inch, high-power rifle cannon, of domestic manufacture, one of which shall be of Bessemer steel, one of open-hearth steel, and one of crucible steel," sealed proposals from domestic manufacturers, to furnish the same, will be received at this Department until Tuesday, the second day of August, 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the proposals will be opened.

Proposals may be made either to furnish three completely finished six-inch, breech-loading, high-power rifle cannon, made from unforged castings, one of Bessemer steel, one of open-hearth steel, and one of crucible steel, or three unforged, rough-bored and turned castings for such cannon, of the same material, respectively, to be finished by the Department in accordance with the bidder's design.

Such finished guns or such castings must be in accordance with the specifications prepared in the Bureau of Ordnance, and each gun, when completed, must be capable of safely discharging projectiles weighing 100 pounds each, with a muzzle velocity of not less than 2,000 feet per second.

No gun or casting for a gun will be paid for until the gun "shall have been completed and have successfully stood the statutory test required by the act of July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six," entitled "an act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes."

Proposals may be made separately for one or more guns or for one or more castings as aforesaid, but no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the bidder controls a plant adequate to the production of the gun or guns, casting or castings which he proposes to furnish.

Each successful bidder will be required to execute, within fifteen days after notice of award, a formal contract in accordance with his proposal, and to furnish a bond, with satisfactory sureties, in a penal sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract.

Copies of the specifications, with blank forms of proposals, and all additional information desired, can be obtained on application to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

All proposals must be in duplicate, enclosed in envelopes marked "Proposals for Steel-cast Cannon," and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The right is reserved to waive defects in form and to reject any or all bids.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

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AN order announcing the price list of clothing for the ensuing year for the enlisted men of the Army will shortly be issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, to take effect July 1.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMYNAVY.

OUR NAVAL ORDNANCE.

WE find that some naval officers are disposed to complain because we call upon our naval ordnance officers for proof of accomplishment before according approval of their work, and still more because we show an indisposition to aid in concealing mistakes and apologizing for defective work. "The Navy," said one naval officer, "are accustomed to wash a good deal of dirty linen among themselves, but they desire to keep it to themselves, and think that a professional journal should aid in concealing from the general public what is open to criticism." We do not believe that this is the general sentiment of the Service, and we doubt whether even this particular critic would hold to his opinion when he came to consider it in all of its bearing. He certainly would not advise the Navy to imitate the folly of the ostrich who conceals himself from assault by hiding his head in the sand. And precisely how a Service journal is to express its opinions privately does not appear: it would seem to be sufficient to ask that it be fair in its statements, and that its criticisms be kept within the facts of the case. As to this we may say that we are always subject to correction, our columns are at all times open to those who wish to controvert our positions, and thus far no statement we have made with reference to the work of our ordnance officers has been called in question in any authoritative way. Naval officers who are at all familiar with the subject are well aware that we have kept within the facts, so that the only question is as to whether criticism is allowable at all. As to that we shall be guided by our own judgment.

We have always shown a disposition to give generous credit for what has been accomplished for the improvement of naval ordnance, and to recognize the intelligence, ability and energy displayed in an unfamiliar work; but, unfortunately, what we need in matters of ordnance is not relative but absolute excellence; not creditable prentice work, but perfect mechanical accomplishment. In these are involved the lives of our men, the safety of our ships, the credit of the Navy, and even the honor of the country. No individual man; no class of men; no expert and no congregation of experts has any rights here that are not subordinate to the higher considerations of public safety which the members of a patriotic service cannot fail to recognize as controlling.

Now, how are we to obtain the perfection for which we strive — or the nearest possible approach to it which is possible under the existing conditions of mechanical science? Is it by exhausting ourselves in admiring praise of what has been done, and the concealment of still-existing deficiencies, or is not rather by an exacting comparison of what we have to show with the best standards, and the display of a critical spirit of inquiry as to its

exact value? If the work of our ordnance officers will not bear inspection, then beyond all question it should be subjected to rigid investigation, and to the most unsparing criticism; if it is in every way creditable inquiry will only serve to make its merits known. Whatever credit is to be given for accomplishment thus far, no man who is honest with himself will refuse to admit that much lies beyond the best attainment. It is only the novitiate who imagines that he has reached or even approached uncriticisable perfection. "The practical application of an idea in a working machine"—which a gun is—says a recent writer, "frequently destroys in an hour cherished fancies of years. From this crucial test, no inventor can escape. It searches not only his work but also himself. It reveals at once his genius, his knowledge, and his disposition. No one who conceives of himself as already knowing anything that he has not profoundly and *experimentally* studied can ever produce anything or learn anything in mechanics. He exemplifies the proverb: 'Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him.' An individual may, from a knowledge of general principles and from familiarity with like attempts, be able to say in any particular case what will not answer; to detect perhaps at a glance defects that are hidden from others; but whenever *he* attempts to produce anything new, even in the field with which he is most familiar, something will certainly escape him until it is revealed by experiment."

Is not this strictly true, and is it not in the light of this principle that ordnance questions should be considered, not only by those who are most directly concerned with them, but by us, whose office it is to report results and to consider possibilities? "Faithful are the wounds of a friend," and it is in the spirit of friendship for the naval service, of which we have given proof during an association extending now over a quarter of a century, that we consider its defects and its shortcomings.

As to the Naval Bureau of Ordnance we think that one of their chief mistakes is in surrounding themselves and their work with an air of mystery, and asking us to accept loose assurances that everything is as it should be, without giving proper proof of their work. Though the Army Ordnance Bureau is not to be set up as a model in this respect, we can at least commend to the imitation of the Navy their action in subjecting to an exhaustive test the VIII.-in. B. L. Rifle completed from their drawings, for the Army Board and under its supervision. From this test the country will learn something of the endurance and capacity of the guns for which they are asked to pay. Let the Navy Bureau of Ordnance take a hint from this, and instead of inviting criticism by vainly endeavoring to conceal defects, accidents, and mistakes, let them disarm the critics by a free, open, and above-board conduct and give the Navy full information concerning the efforts at gun-making in which they seem to be following the not altogether safe precedents of the English ordnance service. The value of our naval guns should not be a matter of guesswork; yet, so far as our knowledge goes, no man can tell what will be the result of a crucial test of a single one of the many pieces of artillery assembled and finished at the Washington Ordnance Yard. We are informed that neither of the ten inch guns supposed to be finished can be fired even at a target, because the threads of the breech block and those of the gun do not coincide, and it is not exactly certain which of them is wrong. If it is the block then the damage is not serious, but if the mistake shall be found to exist in the breech of the gun it will be a most serious affair. Let the Bureau of Ordnance fit up a gun, big or little, subject to a real test, fire it as though against an enemy until it gives out, and if it stands the ordeal the country may congratulate itself; if, on the other hand, it fails we shall at least know what not to do.

THE President has approved the recommendation of the Naval Retiring Board in the cases of the following naval officers, and they will be placed on the retired list: Lieutenant-Commander E. L. Amory, Chief Engineer W. J. Lamdin, Lieutenant-Commander E. B. Thomas, Lieutenant R. H. Townley, Gunner W. E. Webber, P. A. Engineer L. W. Wooster, Asst. Engineer W. O. Chrisman, Lieutenant E. W. Bridge, and Ensign F. W. Toppan.

REORGANIZING NAVAL BUSINESS.

THE new system of purchasing for the Navy went into practical operation on Friday. Secretary Whitney has every reason to feel satisfied with the prospect of success in the new departure, though no one imagines that the system will work smoothly at first, as it is a radical departure from the precedent of forty years. A change under such circumstances cannot be made at once, but there is every reason to suppose that within the first half of the next fiscal year it will be clearly demonstrated that Secretary Whitney has devised a method of conducting the affairs of the Navy according to purely business principles. The Secretary's purpose is to arrange a system of book-keeping which will enable the Department to ascertain at any time precisely what its assets are; how many ships it has, and their exact value, and the amount of naval stores and equipment on hand with their worth. Thus the balance sheet of the Navy at the end of the fiscal year will show the exact condition of the naval exchequer. The new system of purchases virtually transforms the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing into a storeroom. Though the Paymaster-General will make purchases in bulk for the Navy upon the estimates made by the chiefs of bureaus for their needs, during the year the chiefs will have absolute control over their appropriations and the supplies purchased for them, it being no part of the plan, as seems to be supposed, to give the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing supervision of the bureau requisitions. The bulk supplies can be drawn on by the bureaus to the extent of the funds they have on hand for them and within the limit of their appropriation, the various bureaus will have control of supplies but, instead of purchasing, as heretofore, the Chief of Bureaus will simply approve requisitions on the supplies purchased in bulk.

Under the new system the force of employees on purchasing and recruiting duty at the various navy-yards will be reduced to seventy-four; eighteen at New York, nine at Washington, Boston, Norfolk and League Island each, the remaining twenty being divided between the Portsmouth yard and the naval stations. The service under the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing under the old system during this fiscal year required 208 clerks, with salaries amounting to over $180,000. During the next fiscal year only one hundred and thirty eight employees will be required at a cost of $155,000, and the salaries are to be increased. The bookkeepers will receive $1,200; entry clerks, $1,000, and assistant entry clerks, $720.

The Paymaster-General will be allowed ten additional clerks to conduct the business of his bureau. These will doubtless be the finance clerks of the other bureaus. Finance Clerks Shock, Wilson, Kingsley, Sargent and Cassin, who are now at work with Captain Brown's Board, will undoubtedly be among those selected for transfer to Provisions and Clothing. The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order of instructions to the General Storekeepers at the various yards. They provide for ledgers for purchased, manufactured and condemned articles, and record books for contracts and reservations; buildings and grounds, tools, machinery and plant; ships and permanent outfit of the same; separate ledgers will be kept for each Bureau; to be part of the permanent records of the General Storekeeper's Office and not to be removed.

After articles have been duly examined and certified to by the proper Board of Inspection, the invoice is to be transferred to the receiving clerk, who shall certify to their receipt. The invoice shall then be transmitted to the bookkeeper, who shall post from it into the ledger. Requisitions shall be given the delivery clerk to fill, then to the bill clerk to invoice from check numbers, and thence to the bookkeeper to post into the proper ledger. Expenditures shall be made at an average cost price, to be ascertained at the close of each quarter; for succeeding quarter to be made at said preceding quarter's average. For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1887, the price, as stated in the quarter ending June 30, 1887, shall be considered an average. If, however, no average is stated, one should be made from the return.

Vouchers shall be made in triplicate, one copy to be retained by the General Storekeeper and numbered serially for each year. They will show the complete history of each transaction, with dates, signatures, approvals, etc., and will be bound and retained as permanent records. Separate returns for each Bureau shall be made quarterly by the General Storekeepers, the articles and those manufactured to be kept separate. Vouchers required to properly audit such returns will be sent with them. All returns must be recapitulated, showing the money value in hand under cognizance of each Bureau. Yearly returns will be made of such property as Buildings and Grounds, Tools, Machinery and Plant and Vessels with permanent equipment. The circular further provides that:

Invoices or vouchers of expenditures "for use," whether to Bureau representatives, expended to Ships in commission, condemned by survey or disposed of in any other way, except by transfer to another Yard or Station, when they are still available to issue, shall have the voucher number expressed in Black ink, all others in Red ink. When compiling Quarterly Returns from the Ledgers, those expended for use shall be grouped together consecutively, the totals added and the amounts stated directly under the last entry in Black ink, small figures. All expenditures by transfer shall form a second consecutive group, amounts stated as above, and expressed in Red ink, thus enabling the proper Accounting Officers to separate the articles actually expended from those still available.

All stores condemned by survey shall be expended on the proper Ledger, by voucher to "Condemned by survey," and taken up at average cost price on the Condemned Ledger at said price. When sold, the amount received shall be duly entered, and the account balanced by an entry to "Gain" or "Loss," as the case may be. All stores landed from ships shall be taken up on the proper Ledger as available, and afterwards, such as may require it, shall be subjected to the action of the Board of Survey. Such as are landed as already condemned shall be taken up at once upon the Condemned Ledger and treated accordingly.

The General Storekeeper shall post from the copies of contracts furnished him into the Record-Book, in which shall be further noted all deliveries under said contract, with amount of reservations.

The Record-Books of Buildings and Grounds shall give as accurate description, size, condition and use of buildings, with the appraised value of both buildings and land, as can be obtainable. This data should be given by a legally constituted Board of Appraisement and Survey, a copy of which report, after approval, should be transmitted to the General Storekeeper. This should be corrected every year by other Boards of Appraisement, and in all cases a reasonable sum should be charged off for deterioration by use.

The same methods should be employed in keeping the records of Plant, Tools and Machinery, Ships and Permanent Equipment.

While the nomenclature of Bookkeepers, Receiving, Delivery and Bill Clerks has been adopted as indicative of certain duties to be performed, it is the intention of the Bureau that all employees of General Storekeepers shall be interchangeable, and that they shall be employed on whatever duty is pressing or to which they may be assigned.

LET THE ARTILLERY RALLY.

THERE can be no doubt that the artillery, roused by Professor MICHIE'S paper, is now stirred as it has not been for years and fairly quivers with suppressed energy in its effort to start some plan that shall revivify it. There are now, so far as we have seen, three distinct movements initiated, and, unless the artillery shall agree on some one plan of action, their efforts by interfering will impair the chances they undoubtedly have of accomplishing something this year. Two of the plans submit distinct measures as those best suited to present needs, and each has its merits and each its defects. Now time is precious, and the artillery, if they are to accomplish anything, must agree upon something.

The most sensible suggestion that has appeared—the only one that makes its primary object that of securing unity—is that coming from Fort Monroe. This suggestion is to form an "artillery council to be composed of two officers from each regiment, these officers to be chosen in their regiments by ballots forwarded to the regimental adjutants." Every artillery officer thus votes for two officers of his regiment to represent him, or the council: the two officers in each regiment having the highest number of votes are the representatives of the regiment on the council, there being thus ten carefully selected officers constituting the council. The scheme provides that "From the time of election to that of assembling the senior officer should have charge of all preliminary preparations necessary to the carrying out of the plan," which is "to ascertain the points upon which the majority can agree, and then, to the exclusion of all others, urge the adoption of these upon Congress." The place of meeting is left to the selection of the council. No officer can say that he has not had opportunity to be heard, for, besides inviting an expression of approval or disapproval, the plan has this excellent feature: "All officers having definite plans and ideas concerning the reorganization and needs of the artillery, ought, as a duty they owe to the common good, to submit them to one or the other of the representatives of their regiment," to be subsequently considered by the council. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a

body so constituted and so furnished with information would be able to "formulate a bill that would receive the substantial support of the artillery as a whole." The principle is truly American; it is the one adopted in organizing this government; it is embodied in our constitution, and crops out in our laws; it pervades political life, it must always be resorted to when unit of action is required. It may not give the artillery all they need; it certainly will give them all that can be obtained by any plan that starts with a fixed bill or scheme, and without the general sanction and support of the artillery.

Harper's Magazine for July contains an admirable sketch of cadet life at West Point, by a graduate of the Military Academy, CHARLES KING, U. S. A., whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the interest of the article, and who is, we are happy to assure the New York *Tribune*, which seems to hold to the contrary opinion, still among the living, and full of promise of good things yet to come. His present article contains illustrations entitled "First-class Magnates," "Marching to the Mess Hall," "Walking an Extra," "Officer of the Day," "Turn Out the Guard," "Plebe Drill," "The Light Battery," "The 'Row' at Dress Parade," "Rally on the Colors," "On 'Flirtation,'" "The Graduating Hop," "Sunday Morning Inspection," "En Reconnaissance," "Candidates Turn Out Promptly." At the end is a significant view of a cadet with his companion in "flirtation walk," their heads being discreetly hidden by an open umbrella, leaving us to surmise what is going on under its friendly shade. Referring to the subject of hazing, Captain KING says: "At most colleges it was the meek and most friendless of the Freshmen who came in for the liveliest hazing; the rich and influential had means of escape. At West Point the very opposite was the case; the higher in rank or riches was the father, the more presumably had the son to be 'taken down' to reach the rabidly democratic standard of the corps." Concluding his article, the author says: "In three-quarters of a century of usefulness and success the Point has known no era of higher scholarship, of sounder discipline and of more brilliant promise than that which culminates with the administration of the last five years; and the report of the Board of Visitors of 1886, several of whose number were animated by an unusually searching spirit of investigation, and stimulated possibly by complaints of undue severity and needless restrictions, has stamped its every military feature, drill, discipline and instruction with the seal of its unqualified approval."

UNDER the head of "Eccentricity in Advancements," the Philadelphia *Ledger* publishes a letter to it, concerning the recent promotion to Captains of Lieutenants Regan, Quentin and Leahy, vice Pease, Kennington and Durham, retired, and of 2d Lieutenant Gustin to First Lieutenant, vice Quentin, promoted. The letter says:

Lieut. Regan was made a 1st Lieutenant Aug. 12, 1867, thu serving nearly 20 years in that grade before promotion reaches him. Lieut. Quentin has been over 20 years a 1st Lieutenant.

Joseph H. Gustin gets Quentin's vacancy and becomes a first lieutenant 12 years after graduation from the Military Academy, being the last of his class to receive promotion. Two men of Gustin's class, Mason and Rodgers, of the 4th Cavalry, are captains, Rodgers graduating only two files in front of Gustin. Three men, who graduated in 1880, five years after Gustin left the Academy a second lieutenant, are first lieutenants, two of the three having received their promotions in the 4th Cavalry more than a year ago.

Captain Leahy has reached that grade after 23 years' service as first lieutenant.

There are men in the Army who outrank Leahy and Quentin who had not reached their teens when these two veteran soldiers were serving as lieutenants, and some of their superiors in rank had not been born when Leahy and Quentin were serving in the ranks. Unfortunately for these two officers, they happened to be assigned to "slow" regiments.

The advocates of lineal promotion, and they are not a few, may find in this statement, argument to support any efforts they may be making in that direction.

IN a lecture before the Royal United Service Institution on June 15, Rear-Admiral P. H. COLOMB, a gold medalist of the institution, gave a very interesting account of the various blockading experiences from the time of Nelson and the Spanish blockade to the war between the North and South Americans. The latter was specially drawn upon as showing the most recent and instructive operations. The lesson learnt from these experiences is that if the naval forces of England should have to engage in blockading operations against a naval power, they would in the first instance be liable to the attacks similar to those which the federals experienced. I take it, he said, that the escapes of the *Sumter* and *Alabama* tend to remind us that small vessels, designed to be hidden, are not always immediately discoverable. The chances, in fact, are even for both sides. If the weather is clear, the watchers can keep their watch at greater distances. If it is thick they can close in with the less chance of being discovered. Clear weather and thick weather do not assist or hinder one side more than the other. And it is so with the off-shore fleet. A torpedo boat flotilla will not quit the harbor for the attack unless there be some reasonable hope of finding the off-shore fleet, and this need not disclose itself except in answering the signals of the inshore observers. A great number of naval officers, Admiral COLOMB further said, "hold the opinion that it is worse than useless to go back to naval history for the lessons of modern naval war. I have been for many years past of a contrary opinion—an opinion which grows stronger every day, that it is impossible to form correct views of the present or future of naval warfare unless they are based on a pretty thorough investigation of its history in the past."

THE New York *Times* thinks that the services rendered by the Hampton graduate, Oliver Eaton, as an Indian scout in the late Apache campaign should be allowed to off-set the "relapse into shameless savagery" recently reported of two Carlisle graduates by a Senate committee. This committee, it will be remembered, was shocked to find among the participants in a heathen dance on the Osage Reservation two youths who had been educated at Carlisle. The good accomplished by the Hampton graduate as a trailer was many times greater than any harm done by the alleged Carlisle graduates as dancers, since it was his skill in holding the trail, through the most desperate efforts of the hostiles to baffle him, including their march of "fifteen miles on tiptoe," that alone enabled the troops to run them down and tire them out. The further suggestion occurs that the education of this Indian evidently did not rob him of those fine physical traits and aptitudes which distinguish his race.

FOR several months Secretary Whitney has been looking for a vessel that could be used as a target by the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company. The Coast and Geodetic Bureau are going to supply the long-desired craft, for the schooner *Silliman* has been condemned as unfit for further service. The transfer of the vessel was made June 29 by the Treasury Department to the Navy Department. Commander Brownson is instructed to turn the *Silliman* over to Commodore Gherardi at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and he in turn will transfer her to Captain Howell, chairman of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Board. Under Captain Howell's direction the tests will be made. Provision will be made, when the attack on the *Silliman* is ready, to allow the diplomatic representatives of the different countries opportunity to witness the test. The *Silliman* is now in Whitney Basin, near the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

THE conservative *Real Estate Record* is very much scandalized by the attention shown to Buffalo Bill in England, of which it says: "As a matter of fact Buffalo Bill is or was a Western gambler. He acted as a scout and knows how to ride well and shoot a rifle, but it is rather rough on America that he and the like of him should be taken as examples of American civilization. Of course his mode of life is as remote from the average citizen of the United States as it is from the average educated European. But, after Bill makes this tour of Europe, the impression will be given that the United States is inhabited mainly by cowboys and Indians, and that our principal amusement is rifle shooting, throwing the lasso and riding 'bucking' mules."

THE *Hawaiian Gazette* is especially virulent against King Kalakua's government. In a recent number it says: "From the throne downward, with a very few honorable exceptions, the whole machinery of government is rotten, corrupt and filthy, and the sooner an end is made of it the better." Another paragraph speaks of the élite of the army and navy as "the most drunken and thieving blackguards round town." "And as things go now," the paragraph continues, "those are qualifications which mark men as belonging to the highest rank in Hawaii. We have thieves in our navy, men of no character in our Ministry, a bribe receiver on the throne."

WE call attention to the advertisement of Gen. Carrington's illustrated, "spirited, and fascinating combination of poetry and history, a highly patriotic prophecy, with a sanguine outlook," we quote from Oliver Wendell Holmes and Dr. Griffis. Robert C. Winthrop says: "I am proud to have my name associated with your memorable and memorial tribute to Washington." Published by Lee and Shepard, Boston, in paper, 50 cents; in cloth, $1,00.

McCLELLAN, LEE AND GRANT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE best way to solve a question is by analysis and comparison. The relative numbers of troops and the opposing conditions between McClellan's Army in front of Richmond for the attack, and Lee's Army for the defence, in June, 1862, can be understood by drawing the parallel with the numbers and conditions of Grant's Army, beginning on the same ground called by the Confederates Cold Harbor, (Gainesville), on the Chickahominy, in June, 1864. The objectives were the same—the capture or defence of Richmond; two years of time intervening. It will be premised that numbers of men, nor muskets, nor shots, avail without strategy and tactics, to gain the objective. Napoleon purposely left his bridgeheads of retreat to Lobau Island uncovered to induce the Archduke Charles to withdraw from his intrenched centre, a large force, and make a dash to cut off his retreat, whilst Napoleon massed his artillery on the depleted centre, sending Massenna to hold the Archduke at the bridgeheads, while he made a new line of retreat through the heart of the enemy.

Lee, in June, 1862, induced the administration to withdraw McDowell from Fredericksburg, where he covered McClellan's base at the White House, and send him North to protect Washington, which was in no danger, as McClellan left it. Then Lee ordered Jackson to elude McDowell and strike McClellan's base, while he attacked the protecting flank by a concentrated force; thus forcing McClellan to a new base for supplies. Grant, in June, 1864, held both Fredericksburg and Whitehouse for bases of supply. No Jackson threatened either base, no interference from Washington, no one to "do his best to ruin his Army" (as was asserted and not denied in McClellan's case.) Grant says that Lee had about 80,000 men at the start, and thinks their reinforcements about equal. He did not break through but changed his base to the James, where he crossed, he says, with 115,000 men, excluding the 18th Corps, which withdrew by Whitehouse. He found Butler on the James where Holmes was in 1862, then made the same move that McClellan had proposed to Halleck two years before, to cut the lines of supply from Richmond's defensive army.

The two battles of Cold Harbor resulted in changes of base; McClellan's, because his base was cut off; Grant's, because he had failed to break Lee's Army in position. Lee attacked McClellan at Malvern Hill on the James, but was repulsed and but for the failure of the Navy to cover his transports to that point McClellan would have made that his new base. According to list of wounded reported in the Rebellion R., pages 502, 507, Vol. 41, part II., Lee had 187 regiments, counting 7 that were not mentioned on the list, and 9 of Holmes's division, while McClellan had but 143 regiments—a difference in Lee's favor of 44 regiments of infantry. The position of McClellan at Malvern Hill was fine for defence. Lee should not have attacked, and would not, had he known the decision of the Navy.

The stress laid upon numbers in contending armies is unscientific in war, that supposes other conditions equal. A skilful move on a weak point with a preponderating force, to break or turn resistance, gains the objective; the other numbers in the armies are not in requisition. McClellan left to Porter the honor of covering his passage of the Chickahominy to the new base; he nearly failed because he neglected to intrench his position. Magruder attacked McClellan's rear at Savage's Station and was repulsed. Longstreet and Hill attacked the centre of our line of march, to break through at Glendale, nearly succeeded, because Hooker neglected to support McCall's left. So it will be seen that a single point of attack or defence decides a campaign or a battle. Those who were disappointed with McClellan for not shedding useless blood in the trenches at Richmond, when he could not have his plans sustained, were satiated two years after, but did not forgive. Allan Pinkerton, the great detective, who was in Richmond at the time, reiterates in his book his report of numbers to McClellan. As Richmond could not be left without defence, the 187 regiments would swell to over 200 as he reported. Had McClellan's base been protected until his close investment of Richmond was completed (but a few days longer) he would have turned Richmond and cut the lines of supply South in July, 1862, which Grant cut in 1865, and the war would have ceased then.

WM. W. BURNS.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON BEECHER.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., contributes the following to the "Beecher Memorial" compilation: "The friendship existing between Henry Ward Beecher and myself was most warm. We met often at the festal board and on the platform, and I recall our wanderings together over the plains and in the mountains of California and Oregon. His greeting was always so hearty, so full of manly vigor, so outspoken, that he seemed to be more like an Army comrade than a minister of the Gospel. . . . He was essentially a national man, grasping all the thoughts and feelings of a continent, storing his mind with the beauties of the sea coast, the vast campaign fields of the interior, and the wild forests and cliffs of the Rocky Mountains, thereby illustrating his discourses by vivid pictures of the glories of the universe. His mind and imagination could not be tied down to the narrow dogmas which shackled smaller men, and I am not surprised but rejoiced to know that he occasionally kicked over the traces. My last meeting with Mr. Beecher was at the house of Dr. Talmage, and he seemed then so strong that I believed he was destined to outlive me."

Mr. W. H. Metcalf's novel, "A Summer in Oldport Harbor" (J. B. Lippincott Co.), is a story to beguile the leisure of an hour spent in a hammock on a summer's afternoon. Its scene is a harbor island, its characters a party of young people who summer there, and its theme the usual one. It is a wholesome, pleasant story, with no very marked characteristics of plot or style.

NAVAL BRIGADE DRILL.

THE vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral S. B. Luce commanding, have had an interesting drill at Gardiner's Bay, L. I. When its parade at New Haven was finished the squadron left port for New London, the Yantic remaining behind to pick up the Naval cadets who had been ordered to report there for duty. At New London the Ossipee joined the squadron, which started early Monday morning, June 20, for Gardiner's Bay, where, as soon as the anchors were dropped, great gun targets were at once put in position at 1,000 yards, and the Richmond began blazing away, firing five rounds from each gun of her starboard battery. What is known as "individual practice" was the method adopted in this case, and no shot was fired by a second gun until the one ahead had fired her five shots. This gave the gun captains a fine chance for improvement, and the result, both in accuracy and celerity, showed a marked change for the better over any previous practice.

The prize firing with great guns on ships at anchor was continued Wednesday morning by the guns' crews of the United States corvettes Galena and Ossipee, the Yantic which arrived later also competing.

Lieut. Samuel Seabury's company of Richmond's Infantry and two companies of blue jackets from the Galena landed on Gardiner's Island June 25 for skirmish firing, Lieut. Richard Wainwright, of the Galena, the fleet infantry commander, superintending the marine battalion of the flagship, as well as infantry companies of the Ossipee, joined Lieut. Wainwright's command during the skirmish firing. Each man was provided with 20 rounds of ammunition.

While the infantry companies were on shore the Richmond's launches were rigged as torpedo boats and under charge of Lieut. Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie, U. S. N., each boat fired several service torpedoes at targets floating about. In most instances the result of the firing was very satisfactory, the torpedoes exploding and fully destroying the targets.

During the afternoon Lieut. Arthur P. Nazro, the chief artillery officer, fired with 3-inch breech-loading howitzers and Gatling guns mounted in the bows of launches and cutters at targets erected along the beach. The fall of these shots was carefully noted.

For target practice Admiral Luce issued the following memorandum:

The Yantic will place a target and two observing boats outside of Gardiner's Island before 8 o'clock A. M. Beginning at this hour, she will have battery target practice, and will be followed by the Richmond, Galena and Ossipee in the order named, each using the Yantic's target and boats. As a signal to the ship which follows her to trip her anchor, each firing ship will, when her firing is nearly over, lower the red at the fore, which she will carry while firing, to the topmast head. Each ship will have her great gun target rigged and ready to use in case the target placed out by the Yantic should be shot away, and each vessel will return to her present anchorage as soon as her firing is over.

The Commander-in-Chief will be on board each ship when she is firing.

Commanding officers will give orders regarding lighting fires for low speed.

S. B. LUCE,
Rear Admiral U. S. N., Comdg. U. S. Naval Force on North Atlantic Station.

The exercises were not altogether satisfactory, owing to the prevalence of fogs and rainy weather nearly every day of the stay of the war ships. Friday proved the exception to the rule, and on that day the naval brigade was landed at 9 A. M. A very pretty sight the boats made as they left their respective ships at 8.45 A. M., on the hauling down of the signal on board the Richmond, and formed in columns abreast by divisions, each division in tow of a steam launch, moving forward at the order over a smooth sea, with colors flying. The heavy field artillery, consisting of Gatling guns, and three-inch breech-loading howitzers, were hoisted out with yard-arm tackles and mounted in the bows of the heavy launches. Boats, formed in columns of two, parallel to each other, and headed by the Ossipee's gig, which carried the commanding officer of the naval brigade, Comdr. William Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. N., and his personal staff, started on their way for the beach in front of the high bluff on the island.

The personal staff of the Brigade Commander consisted of the following officers: Lieut. Albert C. Dillingham, Adjutant-General; Surg. A. F. Magruder, Surgeon; Asst. Paymr. R. M. T. Ball, Commissary; Lieut. G. W. Mentz, Quartermaster, and Passed Asst. Engr. W. M. Parks, Aid. As soon as the boats were fully started Rear Admi. S. B. Luce, accompanied by Capt. Robert Boyd, Chief of Staff; Lieut. John F. Meigs, Fleet Gunnery Officer, and Lieut. John S. Abbott, Fleet Secretary, left the flagship in the steam barge Vixen. As soon as the boats came within shoal water tow-lines were cast off, oars gotten in readiness and single lines were quickly formed.

As the flotilla advanced in beautiful order, carefully dressed on the flagboat of the brigade commander, the steam barge Vixen, with the commander-in-chief and staff on board, left the Richmond, and passing quickly along the lines of boats, ran in for the beach in advance of the brigade, giving the admiral an opportunity of inspecting the site selected for the encampment and of witnessing the landing of the troops. By this time the boats at the head of columns were within half a mile of the beach, and the signal, "Forward into line, left oblique!" was seen fluttering from the flagboat. Tow-lines were at once cast off, and away dashed the boats to their stations in the new formation. Then came the signal, "Prepare to land as if not opposed!"

The disembarking was promptly accomplished, except that the steam launches and large sailing launches which had the artillery pieces on board grounded some little distance from the beach, and, in order to land the guns without getting them full of salt water, balsas, which had been towed on shore, were hauled up alongside of the launches and the three-inch howitzers and Gatling guns transferred to them and soon landed on the beach. Meanwhile the commander-in-chief and staff, accompanied by the adjutant-general, proceeded to the high bluff adjoining the beach and inspected the site of the encampment of two years ago, which was found to possess all the necessary requirements, and immediately chosen for the scene of this year's exercises. Headquarters were established at Fort Washington, over which the national colors were soon proudly waving. Markers were at once posted indicating the position of the several battalions, and a signal station established on an elevated ridge from which communication was at once opened with the squadron in the bay.

Scarcely had all these preliminaries been completed when the battalion of blue jackets was discovered marching over the brow of the hill with firm and measured tread towards the station assigned them. Immediately behind them came the marine battalion without a waver in their ranks, and took their position on the left of the line with the greatest precision, and last, but not least, came the artillery, dragging the three-inch rifles and Gatlings through the light sandy soil to the right of the line. The band played "Garry Owen," the ladies were looking and all nature smiled as the adjutant-general passed down the front of the line and presented the naval brigade to its commander. Then followed a short drill, and the men were dismissed to prepare for dinner and a game of base ball, which occupied the time pleasantly until 2 o'clock.

Promptly at the hour named the bugle sounding the "assembly" cut the base ball short in the middle of a home run, and brought the companies together for target practice. Two marksmen from each company were selected and given a competitive trial with small arms at skirmish target, 150 yards range, while the three-inch rifles and Gatlings practiced at an improvised target at a range of 800 yards. Quite satisfactory scores were the result, the contestants apparently feeling themselves on their mettle, and the spirit of emulation among the representative of the different ships running unusually high.

At 3 o'clock the battery of field artillery fired a salute of 13 guns in honor of Rear Admiral S. B. Luce. The brigade was then reviewed by the commander-in-chief, and after dress parade the day's exercises were completed.

ENGINES FOR THE "NEWARK."

THE following is a general description of the two horizontal direct-acting triple expansion twin screw engines of about 8,500 combined I. H. P., and boilers for the steel cruiser *Newark* of 4,083 tons displacement:

The engines, which are to be duplicates, except that they are right and left, will be located in separate watertight compartments, one directly forward of the other; the forward engine to work the starboard screw. Each will have a high pressure cylinder of 35¼ inches diameter, an intermediate of 57 and a low pressure cylinder of 88 inches diameter, each cylinder to be fitted for a piston stroke of 36 inches, each engine to be constructed to work under an initial pressure of 135 pounds in the high pressure cylinder, and make about 125 revolutions when developing the full power. The cylinder casings will be made of cast iron and will include the sole plates, valve chests, and exhaust nozzles, and form the steam jackets for the wearing cylinders, which are also to be of cast iron, secured in the casings; the cylinder heads and covers are to be made with double shell and also fitted with steam jackets.

The main pistons are to be composition, with double shell, with cast iron packing rings, which are confined by composition followers. Each is to be secured on one steel rod of 6 inches diameter, a T head for the crosshead connection to which will be coupled, with its brasses, by a steel cap and two steel bolts.

The crossheads are to be of steel, cylindrical in form and fitted at each end with a sliding jib with composition slippers that are to move in self-lubricating guides made in the pillow block frames.

The connecting rods are to be of steel 72 inches long between centres, the least diameter to be 6½ inches; the rods are to be forked and clamped to the crosshead, the heads to be made with steel caps secured by two steel bolts and otherwise fitted.

The crank shaft for each engine will be composed of three separate interchangeable sections, each with its coupling discs of solid forgings made of steel, they will be bolted and secured together with their cranks at angles of 120 degrees to each other, each section of shaft will be mounted on two journals and will be fitted for the attachment of a counterbalance on each arm if required.

The crank shaft pillow blocks are to be of cast steel, each with a pedestal having a broad base that will rest and be firmly secured on a fore and aft keelson of the ship. An extension of each block which forms the crosshead slides will be secured to a lug of corresponding shape on the cylinder.

The blocks will be fitted with brasses made in two parts that can be adjusted by wedges for the alignment of the shaft; the brasses to be clamped by a steel cap and two steel bolts.

The cylinders will be fitted with interchangeable composition piston valves, the high pressure cylinder to have one, the intermediate two, and the low pressure cylinder three valves, all to be worked by means of rock shafts and a "jet" radial gear, the gear for each set of valves to have an independent adjustment for the various grades of expansion in its respective cylinders.

The mean cut off and reversing mechanism is to consist of a double engine which will actuate the reversing shaft by means of a worm screw and wheel, the operating valve of engine to be controlled by an approved floating lever device, placed on the working platform.

Each main engine is to be arranged to work independently of the low pressure cylinder, and its crank shaft when desired, and each fitted with an extension of the exhaust pipe from the intermediate cylinder to the condenser, also with suitable gate valves for admitting the steam to, and closing it from the low pressure cylinder and condenser.

The condensers will be cylindrical, of sheet brass, with composition tube plates, heads, flanges and central section for the exhaust pipes and discharge nozzles. Each condenser will have a cooling surface of about 6800 square feet measured on the outside of the tubes, which are to be of brass, the circulating water will pass through one-half of them and return through the others to the outboard delivery valves. The condensers will be supported upon their respective air and circulating pumps, which are to be placed in the rear of the main cylinders.

Each engine will have a duplex, double acting, horizontal air-pump, worked by a two cylinder compound engine, coupled by a fly-wheel and by vibrating beams and links with the air pump rods. The pump chests and cylinders will be of composition and connections of steel. Each pump will discharge into a fresh water feed tank of not less than 300 gallons capacity placed above the level of the hot well of air pump. A gate valve will close each air pump from its condenser when the latter is used for auxiliary purposes.

The circulating pump for each condenser will be of the centrifugal turbine type, driven directly by an engine secured on its casing. Each pump to be capable of discharging 10,000 gallons of water per minute against a head of 19 feet and arranged with suitable valves and pipes for freezing the bilge. The casing or shell of each pump will be of composition, made with an ample base and will serve as a pedestal for its respective condensers.

All the sections of the line shafting will be made of steel 13 inches diameter, and will have axial hole of 4 inches diameter through them; one section for each engine will be fitted with a collar thrust of ample wearing surface of white metal. The sections within and outside of the stern tubes to have composition casings and made to turn on lignumvitæ bearings. The several sections to be united by couplings of approved type.

The screw propellers are to be respectively right and left, about 15 feet diameter, and will each have three blades with an adjustable pitch. The propellers will be made of manganese bronze or metal of its equivalent value.

Boilers.—There will be eight cylindrical single-ended horizontal return tube boilers, 14' 2" diameter and 9' 8" long containing 552 feet of grate surface and 16,000 feet of heating surface. The boilers will be divided into two groups, each in a separate water-tight compartment, with an athwartship fireroom and smoke pipe to each group.

They will be fitted for forced draught, air being supplied through ducts immediately through the ash-pits. The furnace fronts and doors will be arranged for the passage of air under pressure, through their double shells, to keep their temperature down and prevent the escape of gases through their joints.

There will be five blowers of 26,000 cubic feet of air capacity per minute, each

WHAT GENERAL DUCAT DID SAY.

HINSDALE, Ills., June 20, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your issue of June 18 my attention was especially called to an editorial notice, in which reference was made to some statements alleged to have been made by Gen. A. C. Ducat, of Chicago, and also comments of Capt. Garretty of the Army. The article which led to these comments was published by the Chicago *Tribune* May 29, 1887, and was a misrepresentation of the views of Gen. Ducat in almost every particular, as all who had a personal acquaintance with him knew, and which the *Tribune* acknowledged by the retraction published by them on June 1, 1887, a copy of which I enclose herewith. A great injustice has been done Gen. Ducat, who is and has always been a strong friend of the Army, and is closely identified with it by family ties, his son being an officer and his daughter the wife of an officer of the Army. The publication in your valuable paper of the retraction article of the *Tribune*, with such mention as you might deem proper, would in a measure, at least, undo the great injustice done this gallant officer of the late war, and past commander of the Loyal Legion of the State of Illinois, and also be a source of gratification to his many Army friends who probably have never seen the retraction article of the Chicago *Tribune*.

Gen. D. has not been directly identified with the National Guard of Illinois for several years.

Very truly and sincerely yours,
THAD. H. CAPRON, 1st Lieut. 9th Inf., U. S. A.

The article from the Chicago *Tribune* which we published was sent to us by an officer of the Army. We take great pleasure in publishing the subsequent retraction, here referred to, which is as follows:

In an article published Sunday about the early Chicago Fire Brigade and Col. Ellsworth was an interview with Gen. A. C. Ducat, in which he was quoted as saying: "I believe in a young and vigorous militia. Give me the militia every time when soldiers are needed. I do not believe at all in this idea of a United States military camp at Highwood. Regular soldiers, as our little Army is now constituted, amount to nothing. There is nothing behind them but the moral power of the United States. Their officers are untrained in police science, and the men are good-for-nothings—recruited from the scum and the slums. In 1876, when the riots were here, I had command of the militia. A company or two of United States Regulars were ordered to report to me. They did so. The officer was so drunk he could not stand up and give the salute. A few hours later his men had raided a saloon, and in an hour half of his command was in the militia guardhouse. That is my experience with so-called 'Regulars' at times when you want them for police work."

As a matter of fact Gen. Ducat said nothing of the kind. What he did say, and all he said, was substantially this: The militia ought to be encouraged by the people. The Zouave Company furnished a large number of officers to the volunteer army. If it were to happen again that a great mass of men was to be brought together by reason of a war the militia or the National Guard should become the grand school of the officers of that Army, as the Regular Army could not furnish all that was needed. While he was in favor of the post at Highwood as things were, it never would have been necessary for the safety of Chicago if the National Guard had been cherished and supported as it ought to be by the State and the people. The men of the National Guard were, as a class, of the same material as the volunteers who went through the war; they or their fathers had a stake in the country; they were the sons of reputable citizens, and were, as a rule, of a better class than those who enlisted in the Regular Army.

While Gen. Ducat spoke warmly and affectionately of Ellsworth, he did not say that he had organized the fire brigade nor that it was proposed to make him Chief of the Fire Department.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BELLEVUE RIFLE RANGE.

THE railroad authorities have constructed a fine platform, and artistically covered, at the rifle range depot, about 200 yards from camp. The owner of the land is clearing the underbrush out near the range, adding greatly to the beauty of the surrounding country, and what the range may lack, if any, in target facilities is largely overbalanced by the beauty of the location. The United States object to spending moneys on property not held, except from year to year.

The attempt of a citizen to locate on the range has been frustrated, and the blackmail, or endeavor to obtain moneys, was a failure. All the newspapers of Omaha are down on him, as well as the citizens. The Omaha Citizen Club enjoy their weekly shoots. Team matches and individual ones for prizes are in order. They are laying low for the crack shots to be here during the competitions.

Quite a sum of money will be raised to give the best shots among the soldiers of the Department, Division, and distinguished marksmen prizes.

GARFIELD AND ROSECRANS.

THE following letter is made public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, June 15, 1889.

Darwin C. Pavey, No. 27 Greenwich avenue, New York:

DEAR SIR: My papers being all in California I am unable to give the days of the month when Gen. Garfield reported for, and was relieved from, duty at my headquarters.

But he reported near the middle of January, 1863, and was made chief of staff some two weeks later, probably early in February. He was relieved from duty about Oct. 10, 1863. He served about eight months as chief of staff. But nothing could be more untrue than the pretence that he was a planner, a mentor or in any way influential in doing the brain work of the campaign for Chattanooga.

The letter which his biographer has published, wherein Garfield urges an early advance on the enemy's intrenched camps, was written by him with a full knowledge that I was going to so advance, but upon my permission expressly given him for an exercise, and not to be filed or sent to Washington, which express prohibition was surreptitiously violated by Garfield himself, or by his connivance.

Yours truly, W. S. ROSECRANS.

A REVENUE MARINE GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT has been the boast of the Revenue Marine since the reorganization which was begun in 1869, and the adoption of the competitive system of examination for entrance and promotion, that the advancement of its officers was based solely on their individual qualifications and abilities as shown by the examination papers, and the regulations say that "no person will be originally appointed to a higher grade than third lieutenant or second assistant engineer, nor until he shall have passed a physical and professional examination," all vacancies in the higher grades being filled by promotions from the next lower grade, taken from the head of the list, where, after examination, the names of officers are placed in order of proficiency with which they passed.

It seems as though this feature of the Service had got a black eye in the recent reinstatement of an ex-first assistant engineer in his former grade, over the heads of all the second assistants. This officer had deliberately resigned from the Service, of his own free will, and was out of the Service about a year and a half before reappointment. His connection with the Service was thus completely severed—as much so as though he had never been in it. His place had been duly filled by promotion of the second assistant at the head of the list, whose vacancy had in turn been filled by appointment of one of the successful candidates who passed the last examination, and who took his proper place and number at the foot of the list of second assistants.

In a number of similar instances of officers resigning and afterwards wishing to return, they have been allowed the same privilege as those seeking entrance for the first time, viz.: examination for and appointment to the lowest grade, to which arrangement nobody could object. But the reinstatement of a person in a senior grade, from which he had voluntarily resigned, to the detriment of all equally worthy officers who come below him on the list, is a discouraging thing to such officers and a serious blow to their confidence in the Department's intention to deal fairly by the junior officers, and makes the time of promotion doubly uncertain, and indefinitely removed to the dim future.

FAIR PLAY.

EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

AN important point arises in connection with Barden's case, inclosed with this: *

The only inference to be drawn from the remarks in his case is that the court declined to consider any previous convictions except of offences similar to that on which the prisoner was being tried. Such, however, was not the case. Evidences of former convictions covering an immediate period of about three years were introduced, but the prisoner objected to the consideration of any papers antedating his present enlistment, which had begun about two years before. The court sustained the objection and took cognizance only of *all* papers specifying the prisoner's convictions since last enlisted.

The point raised by the accused is important, and worthy of consideration at Washington. No doubt "the 103d Article of War cannot be held to apply," but should a cast-iron rule apply that "*all* the evidence of former convictions" must be received?

Suppose a soldier of 20 years' service be tried once by a Garrison Court in the first month of a new enlistment; if he commit himself in a small way the next month does justice in his case require that a Garrison Court offence should be brought before a General Court, and the man's shortcomings for 20 years considered if laid before it? Such would seem to be the case, judging from the ruling in B.'s trial.

The question arises whether a soldier, in certain cases, is not entitled to a leniency that would, perhaps, not be accorded to a civilian prisoner of long known bad character. In the latter case the man's relation to the law and the community has continued the same, but the court that tries the soldier to-day cannot touch him to-morrow if he be discharged. His discharge and re-enlistment supposed, either in his old, or in another company (the discharge necessarily showing that *no objection is known to the man's re-enlistment*), a condonement of previous offences would seem to be implied. If not, why is the man re-enlisted? And, if so, is it just to rake up what has been condoned?

Courts are now enabled "to make the punishment fit the crime," but Paragraph 894½ should not be made an instrument of persecution. * * *

* The following is an extract from this case decided by a Court-martial at the Presidio, Cal., June 1, of which Major Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cav., is President, and revie ved by Gen. Howard:

In the case of Pvt. Wm. J. Barden, Battery L, 1st Artillery, the Court erred in declining to consider *all* the records of previous convictions of the accused which had been referred to it for such consideration. In Circular No. 8, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Sept. 10, 1886, it is held as follows: "The language of paragraph 894½ of the Regulations (General Orders No. 41, of 1886) is not limited to previous convictions of offences similar to the one for which an accused may be on trial, and should not be so construed. The object of the paragraph is stated to be 'to see if the prisoner is an old offender, and therefore less entitled to leniency than if on trial for his first offence.' This information might not be fully obtained if evidence of previous convictions of similar offences only were laid before the Court. It has no bearing upon the question of guilt of the particular charge on trial, but only upon the amount and kind of punishment to be awarded, and to this end it is proper that all previous convictions should be known. As the accused is not on trial for the offences, evidence of the previous convictions of which it is proposed to introduce, the 103d Article of War cannot be held to apply."

Under this decision of the Secretary of War, *all* the evidence of former convictions should have been received. With this exception, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, and the sentence will be duly executed.

THE twentieth year of the New England Conservatory of Music, of Boston, which has just drawn to a close, has been the most successful in the history of that phenomenally successful institution. Nearly 2,300 pupils have received instruction in its several schools of music, art, oratory, languages, literature, piano and organ tuning, physical culture, etc. Every State and Territory, and many other countries have been represented in its halls. The ablest artists and teachers are in its faculty, and yearly additions are made from American and European sources.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

RAIN disturbed the 7th during their entire tour at the State camp, but at noon on Wednesday, June 22, it came in all its fury and until reveille on Friday the camp was deluged. With battalion drill on Wednesday, worked ceased. Officers and men were anxious to go at it, and whenever a break appeared in the clouds the regiment was ordered out only to be ignominiously driven back to their quarters by the rain. There was only one mistake connected with this tour of duty, and that was, that on the morning following, when it had become bright and the new guard mounted in airy, white helmets and white pantaloons, the men were kept on post in overcoats until the morning had far advanced, and at guard mount the old officer of the day appeared in a blue overcoat with red cape thrown back, and the new one in full dress gray uniform. This was contrary to custom and rules.

On Friday morning the entire ten companies were out promptly, and a lively skirmish drill with blank cartridge firing took place. The companies certainly manifested improvement, but there were still many mistakes, especially in the rallies, marches to the rear, and the firings. In company drill movements they invariably marched in too slow a cadence, and the absence of the guiding walls of the armory manifested itself in faulty alignments and labored marching. The ceremony of guard mounting was especially good, until the senior officer of the guard took command. From that moment the thing became a failure. He was nervous and had evidently not posted himself properly. The wheel into line by platoons was spoiled, he did not notice the salutes of sentries in passing them on his march to the guardhouse, saluted the old guard before countermarching when about 30 yards away, executed the countermarch in a bungling manner, dressed his guard to the right and spoiled the whole business so far as the salute to the officer of the day was concerned. The relief got off behind time, yet when the men were on post they performed as well as on previous days.

The last guard mounting (on Saturday morning) was characterized by an enormous waste of time in getting the reliefs moving, and the officers of the guard omitted the first salute prescribed in tactics and made that to the officer of the day serve both purposes.

A well executed battalion skirmish drill, under command of Lt.-Col. Geo. Moore Smith, took place in the forenoon of Friday, June 24. The colonel executed nearly all contained in Tactics from par. 332 to 356, and gave the men a hard morning's work under a broiling sun. Major Kipp commanded the reserves, which moved with promptness and performed the various evolutions in apparently excellent style.

An ordinary battalion drill on Saturday forenoon, which was characterized by some of the most execrable, and also some of the best, volleys ever fired, but generally fair in all other respects, wound up the tactical work of the week, and after that the men devoted their entire energy to putting the camp into shape for their successors, and when they had finished the general verdict was that the entire affair had never before been put into similarly good shape for the same purpose. About 3.30 P. M. the 12th made its appearance and the 7th marched out in a splendid column of fours.

Looking at their work as a whole, they made excellent progress as well as many mistakes, some of the latter as a natural consequence of their own methods and traditions, others unavoidable, because it is an impossibility of making perfect soldiers of 800 or 900 men in the brief period of a week. The host of veterans, visitors, and ladies who came into camp on the afternoon of Friday, although the work of the day was virtually over, left a demoralizing effect, which manifested itself in all sorts of noises at night, and that sort of thing should be discouraged still more than is the case at present. The keeping of pigs, goats, roosters, foxes, ducks, etc., as company pets is in itself harmless, and did not interfere with the work, but when the matter is put before the public through the medium of the company joker and the daily newspaper man, then it becomes a nuisance, and one which in time will prove an absolute danger to the continuance of the camp. "The daily press will yet kill this camp," said a general officer, and he is about right if such twaddle is kept before the people much longer.

The 7th did their guard duty in a snappy manner, but they did not advance beyond a certain point in their general knowledge of the subject. Ninety-five per cent. of those we noticed at night did not know how to manage an approaching party correctly. Their only salvation was that when they made a mistake they were brisk and full of vim about it, and that no slouching was seen on post. Like most National Guardsmen, they showed but little regard for the condition of their pieces, nor did they know when it was time to secure arms or go in out of the rain. The reliefs were hardly ever marched off promptly after guard mount, nor was number one relieved in the manner prescribed in Tactics. Battalion skirmish drill was one of the best features of the encampment, and if the battalion had been reduced so as to allow full intervals and full utilization of the ground the drills would have been still better. After all, however, the regiment showed a willingness to learn and do the right thing, which could not have failed to bear splendid fruit if the camp had lasted a week longer. The grounds were as clean as a parlor floor, and when the men had once found out what was required from them in this respect no further instructions were required. Everybody regretted to see the regiment leave.

The 12th Regiment, 570 strong, succeeded the 7th in the occupation of the State camp, arriving at 4 o'clock on Saturday, on the steamers *Gen. Sedgwick* and *Crystal Wave*. An advance guard led the way to relieve the sentries of the 7th, which had an extra tour of duty on guard of the camp. The 7th drew up in line with arms at a carry while the 12th Regiment marched past them and into the streets just vacated. The 17th Separate Company from Flushing, under Capt. Miller, 35 men, came up on the boats with the 12th, and the 35th Separate Company, from Ogdensburg, with 36 men, came in at 6 o'clock.

The officers of the 12th are: Colonel, James H. Jones; Lieut.-Colonel, Heman Dowd; Adjutant, A. F. Schermerhorn; Surgeon, Nelson H. Henry; Quartermaster, E. R. Powers; Inspector of Rifle Practice, W. W. Deforest; Chaplain, Rev. D. Adams, of Trinity Parish, acting for Rev. W. B. Fisbee in Europe. Major Riker is also in Europe. Service was held and a sermon was preached by the chaplain on Sunday.

At 11 o'clock the men were formed in line (as many as cared to attend), and by companies marched to the brow of the cliff, where service was held. The hymns were printed, and the men joined heartily in the singing. Liebold executed the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah" as a voluntary, and "The Palms" was rendered as a cornet solo in fine style.

We reserve our critical report of the encampment of the 12th until next week. One of the misguided members of the 12th, who imagined that he was going to Peekskill for a pic-nic, writes us as follows:

"We have had plenty of hard work. It's nothing but clean and scrub and fall in from 5 A. M. to 1.30 P. M.; then we have a short time in the afternoon, unless we are on guard or have to attend some lecture. Guard duty is overdone. When a sentry has finished his duty and returned to his company he is utterly worn out. A man on post is supposed to be relieved every two hours; instead of this some are on three hours and over. It is impossible for a man to get any sleep at the guard tent; there is no quiet kept there—not the least. The guards this morning who went on about 6 o'clock had their overcoats on till 9 o'clock. This, considering that the day is very warm, is anything but comfortable. The eatables here are something immense and plentiful, including tooth-picks and Japanese paper napkins. The drill we had yesterday was a killer. Two and one-half hours in the scorching sun, cramped in, with dust flying and carrying a gun, is not a picnic."

Twenty-third New York.—Lt.Col. Alex. S. Bacon.

BERGEN farm, on the outskirts of Brooklyn, was on Saturday last the scene of a sanguinary engagement between two wings of the 23d Regiment of Brooklyn, in which the saying concerning Greek meeting Greek found appropriate application. The command was organized into eighteen companies, of 16 files front each, the additional companies being formed of details from the regular ten companies of the regiment. The defensive party consisted of eight companies under command of Maj. Chas. E. Waters, assisted by Capt. W. L. Candee, of Co. B, and Capt. F. L. Holmes, of Co. I. The attack was conducted by ten companies under command of Lieut.-Col. Bacon, assisted by Capt. Alex. C. Smith, Co. H, and Ezra De Forest, Co. C.

The regiment assembled at the armory at 2 o'clock, and as soon as the command to march was given, Capt. Williard L. Candee, of Co. B, took the advance and deployed his men as skirmishers. A company was similarly deployed, under command of Capt. Fred C. Cocheu, as a rear guard, and flanking companies were deployed as skirmishers.

The main body was marched in close column of companies, with the ammunition wagon in the centre guarded by a company on either side in column of fours. During the march riot drill was practised in, as the formation would suggest, and imaginary rioters were knocked over at every street corner, and from housetops and windows. At 3d avenue cars were taken to 49th street. Here the line of march was taken up for the battlefield, which was the Bergen farm, a rough bit of country, exceedingly hilly and covered with patches and a thick growth of underbrush and briars.

The outposts of the defence were driven in, their flanks turned, and they were compelled to fall back upon a line on a high hill, defended in front by marshes and flanked by imaginary field works. A feint was made on the right, under cover of which an attacking party massed on the left, and the position was carried by a simultaneous advance all along the line. The day's experience was very instructive to both officers and men, and all agreed that if they could have more just such drills as this much good would result.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Errors Noted in the Infantry Company Competitions.

WE complete the record of the company drill at the National Encampment, Washington, with a statement of the errors of the Muscatine Rifles, which we did not have at the time. It is as follows:

Muscatine Rifles, Co. C, 2d Iowa.—About face, one man slow; to the rear, lost dress; by file, right dress, dressed ahead of line; march to stacks and resume arms, slow, arriving.

Manual, support, one man slow; order, one man slow; charge bayonets, four too high; right shoulder, pieces too vertical; arms port, pieces too low; secure arms, one man slow, load, cadence; ready, extra motion; aim left oblique the word company omitted from command: fire by file, cadence; carry from fire, cadence; fire as rear rank, cadence in loading: fire kneeling, cadence; fire lying down, cadence.

March in line and halt, one man out of dress; wheel company from halt to right, advanced marching flank too far wheel company, marching, to left, pivot step too short; left turn, opened out; oblique in column of fours, lost cover form line to front in double time, opened out; oblique in line, lost distance.

Trail arms and arms port, lost dress; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges, then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling, to original front, twice with blank cartridges, left hands carried too low. One bad volley; form column of platoons to the right, one man out of dress; form column of fours right in front, lost distance; form line on the right, bad dress.

Company finished the programme and executed twelve extra movements in 28 minutes.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SOME BUFFALO BUBBLES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., JUNE 26.

IN my last letter I told you that some of the ambitious companies would end the drill season by skirmish drills at the Park in heavy marching order. Two of these companies were E and F, of the 74th Regiment, who joined in an informal organization called the Fremont battalion, from Fremont place, by the side of which the armory of the regiment is situated. The commandant of the battalion was Captain George C. Fox, of F, who ranks Captain Frank N. Farrar, of E.

This battalion, which, as I have said, was a thoroughly informal organization—as a battalion—went out several times for deployment in skirmish drill. Now it happened that St. Luke's church, whose rector is the Rev. Walter North, for the past seven years chaplain of the 74th, had decided to give a lawn fete and strawberry festival in Olympic Park, the

scene of the glories and defeats of the Buffalo base ball club. To lend military eclat to the occasion, as well as to gather in the shekels for the church, Chaplain North invited the Fremont battalion to give an exhibition dress parade and skirmish drill.

Thereupon arose in the remainder of the 74th Regiment much ill-feeling. Some of the other officers raised the military point that troops in State service cannot take another name than that assigned them by the State, and serve in State uniform and with State arms. Col. Bloomer suggested to the chaplain that to smooth over the difficulty the entire regiment be invited. To this the chaplain assented, and on Thursday evening, June 23, the regiment assembled at the armory and marched to Olympic Park. The drill was made one of the compulsory drills of the year. A dress parade was had, after which came a review before the chaplain, Capt. Fox in command. Then came a skirmish drill and a sham battle, forty rounds of blank cartridges having been given to each man. After the drill the arms were sent back to the armory in a wagon, and the uniformed soldiers were allowed to roam at will between rows of ice cream booths and strawberry and cream tents. About three thousand spectators attended and the affair netted the church between five and six hundred dollars. Everything passed off pleasantly and successfully. Be it remembered, however, that the Fremont battalion, as such, still pursues unmolested its laudable undertaking of out-of-door drills.

The one Buffalo expression on every one's lips is the old saw about the play of Hamlet with *Hamlet* left out. And the cause of this is the no, I thank you, declination of the Buffalo regiments to participate in the Fourth of July parade. In a letter declining the invitation to do so, Colonels Bloomer and Welch say,: "As commanding officers we do not feel that it would be just to officers and men whom we command to use the power vested in us by the State, to require our commands to perform this additional service which means to them the loss of the only holiday they have and a fatiguing march under a broiling sun, and throws upon us the responsibility of causing them to make a parade at a season of the year, when marches of this character are always attended with more or less suffering and danger to health."

In this letter the colonels were supported by Brig.-General Doyle, who is the only one besides Gov. Hill having the power to order the regiments out. It was very broadly hinted that unless the militia retracts its decision the indignation of the populace would rise to such a height that Governor Hill will be petitioned to call out the guardsmen.

Finally, on the 30th, General Doyle, who had previously been ignored, received from the Chief Marshal, Gen. Graves, a note asking his brigade to parade, the former invitation having been addressed to Colonels Welch and Bloomer. Gen. Doyle refusing to order out the brigade, the officers of the 65th and 74th assembled and considered the question of parading, the 74th finally yielding to the clamor and deciding to do so. It is not thought that more than 25 per cent. of the regiment can be got into line for the parade.

The G. A. R. will probably turn out with their old escort, Co. D, Buffalo City Guard; the 42d Separate Company, of Niagara Falls, have been invited, and the warriors from the Tonawanda and Cattaraugus reservations will whoop 'er up for the Fourth.

The officers of the 65th Regiment accepted an invitation to dine with Col. Geo. G. Carlisle, of the 20th Canadian battalion, at Camp Niagara, Niagara, Ont., on Wednesday, June 22. After dinner speeches were made, and in the evening the party adjourned to the Queen's Royal Hotel to participate in the hop. The trip was greatly enjoyed.

Co. F, 74th Regiment, has, as its commandant says, a good many shooting irons in the fire. A plan to refurnish their room, moonlight excursions down Niagara river, a company photograph gallery, and a proposal for badges for men serving five years, are all on the table—or under it.

Brig.-General Doyle, who has been in attendance at the reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Saratoga, is an old timer in the militia. He joined Co. B, 74th Regiment, in 1856[2] when but about 16 years old. Enlisting in the 21st Regt. N. Y. V., served in the war, was mustered out in '63, brevet major, and has since served with distinction in the National Guard of New York State. EXTREM.

PENSIONS FOR MILITIAMEN.

THE Governor of New York has signed the bill granting pensions in certain cases to members of the National Guard. It provides that every member of the National Guard who shall be wounded or disabled, or in the past ten years has been so disabled in the performance of any actual service of the State, such as in cases of riot, tumult, breach of the peace, resistance to process, invasion, insurrection or imminent danger thereof, or whenever called upon in aid of the civic authorities, shall receive out of any moneys in the treasury of this State, not otherwise appropriated, upon certificate of the Surgeon-General, audit of the Adjutant-General and approval of the Governor, the like pension or rewards that persons under similar circumstances received from the United States and, in cases of injury or death, then the widow or minor children of such member of the National Guard shall receive such pension and reward, which shall date from and be paid from the passage of this act and hereafter at the time of receiving the injuries on account of which the reward is allowed.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Capt. W. V. Peacon, commanding Co. F, 14th N. Y., sailed for Europe with his son on Saturday, June 25. The members of his comapny gave him a send-off on Friday evening, June 24, at 3.30, by presenting him with a gold medal on board the steamship *Etruria*, Cunard Line, in token of his services, and in admiration of his abilities and energy as their commander.

The facilities and conveniences offered in the tent of the Young Men's Christian Association at the camp at Peekskill, to those on duty and in attendance at the camp is greatly appreciated, and their tent is largely patronized. It is provided with a long table and writing paper, envelopes, pens, ink, books, novels, daily and weekly papers, and games of all kinds are provided free of charge. Mail matter is also collected for those in camp, and every effort is made to make things pleasant. Religious singing meetings are also held. Mr. C. L. Bouchel, assisted by E. L. Hamilton, Secretary of C. R. R. branch of the Y. M. C. A., are in charge of the tent.

A special meeting of the board of directors of the National Rifle Association was held June 27 in Temple Court to take action on the charges preferred by Brig.-General Robbins against Lieuts. Wilson and Pasco for their conduct at Creedmoor. The matter was referred to the executive committee to report at the next regular monthly meeting of the board, July 12. The charges against Gen. Robbins will be sent to the Adjt.-General.

Some dispute has arisen as to the scores made by Co. K, 13th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., which at Creedmoor qualified 27 out of 28 men. The matter has been referred to Gen. Robbins, I. G. of R. P. By S. O. No. 54, Col. William J. Denslow is relieved from duty as Inspector of the 2d Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., to which he was assigned by S. O. No. 81, series of 1886. He is returned to the supernumerary list. To fill this vacancy Gen. James McLeer has promoted Major Gustave Adolph Jahn, up to the present time Commissary of Subsistence, to the position of Brigade Inspector with the rank of major. He has been a member of the National Guard for the last 24 years. Capt. Fritz Brosé, senior aide on the brigade staff, has been promoted to the position of Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of major, and his place has been filled by the promotion of the junior aid, Capt. Beard.

Co. D, 23d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., will take a tally-ho coach on the 4th of July and drive to College Point, where a game of base ball will be played. The senior corporal Mr. G. F. A. Bendies has been elected sergeant of this company, and Privates Clarence Britton and N. W. Ferry, corporals.

CONNECTICUT.

THE following members of the National Guard are announced as having qualified during the season of 1886, as sharpshooters, first-class marksmen, and marksmen, and are awarded the State decoration, which is to be worn whenever the dress uniform is worn 2d Regiment, Com'y Sergt. H. P. Viberts, Jr.; Co. A, Privates C. J. Birkenmayer, O. H. Burr, J. Dodds, F. Silvernail, H. G. Ward; Co. B, 2d Lieut. Geo. M. Schaffner, 1st Sergt. H. W. Weisner, Pvt. H. Robinson; Co. C, Corpl. J. J. Hogan; Co. D, Corpls. G. A. Holbrook and W. W. Hill, Pvt. C. Hofacker; Co. K, Sergts. H. Norton, Jr., D. L. Barber, Corpl. O. A. Phelps, Musician C. F. Lane, Pvt. J. J. Niland.

5th Battalion, 1st Lieut. W. P. H. Cross, Q. M.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Donaldson, Asst. Surgeon; Co. A, Pvts. J. R. Cannon, J. O. Jones; Co. B, Capt. L. G. Seymour, 1st Lieut. L. E. Seymour, 1st Sergt. H. H. Williams, Sergts. A. M. Seymour, and V. E. Davis, Corpls. D. Jackson, A. E. Williams, and J. H. Ford, Musician H. M. Ceasor, Pvts. J. Carr, W. W. Christian, P. Jackson, and F. M. Mason.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

AN officer trained in the school of the Regular Army, who made a brief visit to the camp of the 1st Brigade at Framingham, writes us concerning it as follows: "Gen. Wales has a systematic and very correct method of training his staff and his method is producing good results. The camp was very orderly, the officers generally interested in their work, and performed such duties as I happened to see without unnecessary fuss. The light battery was at drill; their distances and intervals were well kept for the few movements I saw. Their horses were stabled, the drivers attending to their harnessing and grooming. I was told that the feeding was under the superintendence of an old non-commissioned officer—a farmer. The camp was clean. Comment upon the arrangement of it would seem out of place, as the tents were pitched by a special set of men hired for the purpose. This owing to the great damage done in the past to the canvas by the raw men. There was practically no drinking to speak of. It seemed to me in the casual glance that I had that the battalion drill was hardly so good as it should have been. But I have been told that this was partly owing to a large number of new officers and men, and that it improved greatly during the week."

The new Militia Law, enacted by the Legislature, having received the approval of the Governor June 14, will go into effect July 14, 1887, until which date the present law remains in full force and effect. On and after July 14, brigade, regimental and battalion commanders will constitute the Military Board of Examiners, as follows: Brig.-Gen. F. Peach, Jr., 2d Brigade; Brig.-Gen. Nat. Wales, 1st Brigade; Col. A. C. Wellington, 1st Regt.; Col. Benj. F. Bridges, Jr., 2d Regt.; Col. Wm. A. Bancroft, 5th Regt.; Col. Henry G. Greene, 6th Regt.; Col. Wm. M. Strachan, 9th Regt.; Col. F. A. Osgood, 8th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Edmands, 1st Corps Cadets; Lieut.-Col. J. Frank Dalton, 2d Corps Cadets. The rank of Assistant Inspectors-General of rifle practice has been increased to that of Major and an inspector of rifle practice authorized for 1st Battalion Cavalry and 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets.

A Board, consisting of the following named officers: Capt. Charles H. Richardson, Co. G, 6th Regt.; Capt. Charles L. Dodge, Co. E, 8th Regt.; Capt. Sierra L. Braley, Co. M, 1st Regt.; Capt. Charles W. Brown, Co. D, 2d Regt.; Capt. Sherman H. Fletcher, Co. F, Cavalry; Capt. James J. Barry, Co. C, 9th Regt.; Capt. Gideon F. Haynes, Co. F, 5th Regt.; Capt. Lawrence N. Duchesney, Battery C, 1st Batn. Art., will convene at the State House, Boston, on Friday, July 1, 1887, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider what changes, if any, are necessary or advisable in the present dress coats of the militia and report thereon.

The new militia law requires that all the regiments in the State shall have the same number of companies. Three regiments—the 2d, 5th and 9th—will be affected, and twelve new companies will be recruited. The additions to the 2d Regiment will be made from the western portion of the State. The 5th and 9th Regiments will recruit their four companies between Boston and Worcester.

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

G. O. 11, Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, State of Vermont, June 22, directs the several organizations of the National Guard of Vermont to go into camp at Bennington, on Saturday, Aug. 13, to remain five days. The encampment will be known as Camp Colonel Seth Warner, and will be conducted in accordance with the rules governing military posts. Brig.-Gen. William L. Greenleaf is assigned to duty at the camp as Post Commander. As far as practicable, the Quartermaster-General will arrange transportation for the troops, so that all may arrive in camp not later than five o'clock P. M., August 13th. Pay will be allowed to officers and enlisted men for the days on which the organization arrives at, and departs from camp; and for such other days during the encampment as they are present for duty from reveille until retreat, unless properly excused by the Post Commander. The 1st and 2d Separate Companies, Infantry, will form a provisional battalion under the command of such field officer as the Post Commander may designate. While en route to and from the camp, the senior officer present will be in command, and will be held responsible for the maintenance of order and discipline. The camp will be laid out and arranged in accordance with military regulations, and all decorations, fireworks, and illuminations are strictly prohibited.

G. O. 12, June 24, from the above headquarters orders an additional parade of the several organizations of the National Guard of Vermont at Bennington, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 10, and continuing three days.

The parade will be under the same command and subject to the same rules and regulations as the Camp of Instruction directed by General Order No. 11, of June 22.

TEXAS STATE ENCAMPMENT.

The State encampment at Houston closed June 25. Lieuts. Hickey, Cushman and Rumbough, U. S. Army, the judges, made awards as follows: To companies that have never won a prize in an interstate drill against interstate companies—First prize, Waco Light Infantry; second prize, Brenham Light Guard. To companies that have never won a prize in either a State or interstate drill—First prize, Austin Grays, of Austin; second prize, Brenham Light Guards; third prize, Dallas Light Guards; fourth prize, Fayette Light Guards, of LaGrange; fifth prize, Pearson Guards, of Richmond; sixth prize, Lee Guards, of Gidding. The Houston Light Guard has made a score greater than that of the winning company in class one required by the Board of Management, and are entitled to the prize offered under the head of special prize, being $250. In the individual competition Prvt. R. Garrett, Waco Light Infantry, first prize, $25; Prvt. J. H. Killough, Fayette Light Guards, second prize, $15; Prvt. John T. Brown, Dallas Light Guards, third prize, $10.

A Houston correspondent writes: "The third day of the State Encampment, June 23, passed off successfully. At least 14,000 people were in attendance. Light Battery F, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, from San Antonio, gave an exhibition drill in the broad expanse beyond the drill grounds. The drill was exciting and beautiful. A press banquet was given in the evening in the armory of the Houston Light Guards.

At the close of the Paris, Texas, military jubilee a quantity of fireworks accidentally exploded, and killed instantly Capt. J. E. Barry, of Paris, and wounded mortally Captain C. L. Marshall, of Blossom Prairie, and some 20 more, chiefly women and children.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

CAMP BARTLETT at Healdsburg will be formally opened July 2, the 2d Brigade marching in on that day. Brig.-Gen. Dimond has invited the 6th Brigade to encamp with the 2d, and the invitation being accepted the 6th will have a position on the left of the line. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., will review the troops July 7, and Insp.-Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. Army, of his staff, will officially inspect the camp during its progress. Everything points to a successful occasion in a strictly military point of view.

VIRGINIA.

A NEW military company has been organized at Staunton to be called the "Jackson Rifles."

REFORM IN ARMY TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SINCE two distinguished marksmen have ventilated their opinion on the subject of needed reform in Army target practice, may I ask the JOURNAL to grant me enough space for a few remarks on the same subject. Lieuts. Merriam and Clay have made excellent suggestions. Coming from two such experienced riflemen they should carry great weight. My own eight years' experience tells me that the advice they offer is good. When a few years ago the opinions of Army riflemen were listened to, such counsel would have borne good fruit; for at that time, when target practice in the Army was just starting, these same riflemen quietly introduced many valuable improvements into the Service, viz., the prairie belt, the pistol grip, the buck-horn sight, and almost introduced into the Service a vastly superior rifle to our present one. The six grooved Springfield rifle which Col. Litchfield induced the Ordnance Department to manufacture enabled the Army teams to capture the grand prize (Hilton Trophy) at Creedmoor. A few such suggestions nowadays might add to this list of improvements; for instance, to mention but *two*—an electric bath of a few minutes duration would coat every bullet with a film of copper, prevent leading, insure greater accuracy, and leave the rifle constantly clean in the hands of the rifleman; add another extractor to balance the bearing and prevent their constant failure of this frail part of the Springfield' mechanism. At present, alas! the influence of the *practical* rifleman is upon the decline. The question whether an American soldier should criticize a bad regulation is answered by the asking. The astounding principle announced by the Inspector of Rifle Practice, G. V. H., that one has not a right to discuss calmly the authorized system of target practice for its better improvement, violates rights which even an American soldier has not given up; it sounds rather too Russian. I fear me it was ill-advised for Lieut. M. to have proclaimed from the house-tops, that he had little or no faith in the marking and scoring which has produced such phenomenal company records during the past year or so. I am appalled at his temerity. But when one comes to think of it, he has some slight excuse for going astray, as it does seem strange that not one of these companies, with their immense "figures of merit," had a phenomenal shot to demonstrate his skill at the Dept., Division, or Army contests.

Shooting is a passion with the writer. He not only likes to see but to read of "big scores." But when a "doubting" Thomas intimates that the markers were not fair-minded he merely insinuates.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." These phenomenal shooters furnish poor pudding on the match, perhaps they were "oxcited," wouldn't it be better so to put it? How shall we obviate the difficulty and exorcise the doubting devil? My idea is that the individual figure of merit should not be counted in making up that of the company. The individual should be obliged to qualify as before, except that *any shot* fired outside of the gallery during the whole season should be counted in computing his individual figure of merit. The company's figure of merit should be made up solely from the record of its skirmish and volley firing. This practice should be witnessed by the Dept. Inspector of Rifle Practice. Skirmishing should be not at the fixed figure targets, but at vanishing and moving targets. For example, the line of skirmishers starts towards the butts; five seconds after the first halt has sounded cause either the standing or kneeling figure target to appear for fifteen seconds, then let the two named targets alternate in appearing as the skirmishers move down the range until the line has approached to within three hundred yards of the butts. The prone figures should appear for the same length of time; at the last halt when the skirmishers are supposed to fire as rapidly as possible, the figures should be moved a few yards side ways. When the men are new at this kind of practice the movement should be slow; after they are more expert it may be at some fixed and rapid rate.

As to the rifle that we are armed with I would like to ask a question: Would we as a nation trust to this weapon in a war against a foreign power armed with any of the best rifles now made in this country or in England? If so, there is no doubt in my mind but that we would be badly worsted.

MEDALS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Behind the Blue Ridge," by Frances Courtenay Baylor, the author of "On Both Sides," is well called by her "a homely narrative," for it deals with the every-day life of a "homely" people, the mountaineers of the Blue Ridge of Virginia. The plot is a simple one, the life of one of the dwellers on "the mountain," but vigor, grace, and a strong characteristic style distinguish this very interesting story. The opening chapter has a spirited and charming description of the old mountain road, which connects the valley of Virginia with the outer world, and a sketch of John Shore, the simple hero of the tale. We recognize in him another of the type made dear to us in Rip Van Winkle or Mrs. Stowe's "Sam Lawton," and the pathos of his life is as deep as that of Rip's. The other characters are all real people, some very amusing, and the work fully maintains the reputation gained by Miss Baylor when she wrote "On Both Sides," and is well worth reading. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company.

Mr. Eadweard Muybridge, whose remarkable instantaneous photographs of "The Horse in Motion," published in 1882, astonished the world, has been working in the same line for the past four years under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. About $30,000 have been expended, and 100,000 plates have been exposed. The result is a series of views presenting over 20,000 positions assumed by men, women, and children, draped and nude, and by birds and animals in motion. The "Century" some time ago secured the right to the first publication of a selection from these pictures, and in the July number an article will appear on this subject, by Talcott Williams, of the Philadelphia *Press*, illustrated with a number of the views, including those of men jumping and somersaulting, batting and throwing base-ball, birds flying, horses jumping, a mule "bucking" and kicking, etc.

Professor Atwater, of the Wesleyan University, publishes his third paper in "The Century" for July on the "Chemistry and Economy of Food." His new article is entitled "The Potential Energy of Food." Prof. Atwater says: "The use of oily and fatty foods in Arctic regions is explained by the great potential energy of fat, a pound of which is equal to over two pounds of protein or starch."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. F.—Write to the Adjutant of the Military Academy, West Point, for a copy of the latest register of cadets.

G. R. H.—The only colored regiment commanded by a Colonel Steel was the 11th U. S. Colored Troops, mustered in in Arkansas.

Pax.—There *are* clerkships connected with the U. S. Army in and around New York which pay over $1,500 a year, but not many.

J. L. V. B.—Major G. W. Candee, Paymaster, U. S. A., is at present stationed in St. Louis, but he will be relieved sometime in July by Major Charles I. Wilson, Paymaster, now at Omaha.

A. V. B.—The name of the hospital steward at Fort Harker, Kansas, in October, 1869, was Isaac H. Wilson. He was discharged at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., Aug. 9, 1880. Nothing further of him is known.

M. F. P.—There is a vacancy in the 2d Rhode Island District but no member of Congress at present to make the appointment. For information in regard to admission to the Military Academy, etc., write to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

Brooklyn asks: 1. Has sec. 1471, to remove the charge of desertion in A.-G. O. against soldiers who enlist with one command without the proper discharge from another become a law? ANS.—Yes; approved by President, May 11, 1887.

2. Has bill No. 1490, to amend 103d A. of W., become a law? It adds a clause providing that no person shall be tried or punished by a Court-martial for desertion in time of peace and not in the face of an enemy committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person. ANS.—No.

3. Has a man who deserted three years ago lost his citizenship. Is it advisable for a deserter to enlist again and serve five years, or what is it best to do? ANS.—While, of course, you do not lose your citizenship, you are still subject to arrest and trial for desertion. Our advice would be to surrender yourself at the station from which you deserted and trust to the chances of being allowed to serve your term out without severe punishment for deserting.

C. S. asks: Can Chinese become citizens of the United States (apart from treaty obligations,) as well as other foreigners, and do the Constitution and laws discriminate against the admission of Chinese as citizens of the United States? ANS.—Up to the time of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, only white persons were permitted to become citizens by naturalization, and the amendment to the laws since made (Act of July 14, 1870,) only extends the privilege to persons of African descent. A Chinaman, therefore, not being a white man nor of African descent, cannot become a citizen by naturalization, unless by treaty or by act of Congress. His child, however, is a citizen by birth if born within the United States, though a son of the Chinese Ambassador is not by the fact of birth within the United States, a citizen of the United States, because he is not born "subject to the jurisdiction thereof." The same law applies to the native Indians of this country. An Indian, born in tribal relations, is not born fully "subject to the jurisdiction of the United States," and, therefore, is not a citizen by birth, nor can he be naturalized except by special treaty or by Congressional enactment, because he is neither a white man nor a person of African descent. If, on the other hand, he renounces his tribal relations, and takes up his abode in a civilized community, his son born after such change of abode is a citizen by birth, because *born* subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The Constitution and laws do, therefore, discriminate, as shown above, against the admission of Chinese as citizens of the United States, as well as against every race of men other than Caucasian or African. The few instances of naturalization of Chinese, as reported in the press from time to time, have all taken place through ignorance or disregard of law, and are void.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

THE following is a list of the dates of departure of the mails during the month of July for the West Indies, Mexico, and for Central and South America. From New York.—For Central America, except Guatemala and Costa Rica and the South Pacific, except Chili, also specially addressed correspondence for Chili, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Mexico, July 1, 11, 20; Cape Hayti, St. Domingo, and Turk's Islands, July 9, 30; Windward Islands, July 16, 27; Vera Cruz and Progresso, July 4, 14, 23; Hayti, July 14, 28; Bermuda, July 7, 20; Jamaica, July 2, 16, 23; Curacoa and Venezuela, July 7, 20, 30. For Jamaica, Nicaragua, and U. S. of Colombia, except Aspinwall and Panama, July 6, 27; Para, Pernambuco, and Ceara, Brazil, July 30; Bahama Islands and Santiago, Cuba, July 7; Mexican States of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, and Chiapas, also specially addressed correspondence for other Mexican States, July 7, 21; for St. Croix, St. Thomas and Windward Islands direct, July 2.

From New Orleans.—For Nicaragua, July 2, 27; Republic of Honduras and Bay Islands, July 5, 10, 12, 14, 19, 26, 27, specially addressed correspondence for Cuba and Porto Rico, July 14, 23; British Honduras, Guatemala, and the Republic of Honduras, July 9, 19, 30; U. S. of Colombia, July 13, 30; Bay Islands, July 14, 25; Costa Rica, July 8, 22.

Mails for Cuba leave Philadelphia July 11, 18, 25.

Mails for St. Thomas and for St. Croix via St. Thomas; for Barbadoes, and for Trinidad and Demerara via Barbadoes, for Brazil direct, and for Chili, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay via Brazil, leave Newport News, Va., July 9, 30.

Mails for the South Pacific and Central American ports; also for the States of Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, Michocan, and Guerrero, Mexico, leave San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 15.

Mails for Lower California and the West Coast of Mexico, leave San Francisco July 7.

Trans-Pacific mails leave San Francisco, Cal., as follows: For Japan, Shanghai, Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports and the East Indies, except British India, Straits settlements, Siam and Dutch East Indies, July 12, 23; New Zealand and Australia, and for Fiji and Samoan Islands and New Caledonia via Sidney, N. S. W., Hawaiian Kingdom, July 1, 29. Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, July 31.

FOREIGN SMALL ARMS.

THE English Committee on Small Arms have just commenced at Enfield a series of experiments with different sized bullets, principally designed for the Enfield-Martini and Rubini rifles, with a view to the adoption of a pattern for the new repeating rifle. The object is to obtain information as to the relative forces of the different projectiles on animal bodies, and the experiments were made upon the carcasses of horses. The men who fired took aim as directed at particular parts, and the results were examined by veterinary surgeons. It was found that the effect produced by the bullets of small calibre was greater than that resulting from the use of the larger bullets.

According to *La France*, the new French small-bore rifle is a jewel which the soldier will adore, pet, and take care of. There will be no recoil when he fires it, and no smoke; he will be able to blaze away with impunity from the border of a wood, being invisible. He will not lose his head by fighting in noise and obscurity. The cartridges, of which he will have an unlimited supply, are nickelled and charming, and no thicker than the end of a pencil. We are then told that the sword-bayonet is very pointed and tempting, and that it will encourage the troops of Boulanger to fight in the old fashion when they come to close quarters with Prussian cloth.

THE ITALIAN CRUISER "DOGALI."

THE particulars concerning the *Dogali* are as follows:

Length all over	267 ft.
Length between perpendiculars	250 ft.
Breadth, moulded	37 ft.
Depth, moulded	20 ft, 6 in.
Draught of water, forward	13 ft.
" " aft	16 ft.
" " mean	14ft. 6 in.
Displacement	2050 tons.
Indicated horse-power:	
Natural draught	5000 tons.
Forced	7700 tons.
Speed—forced draught	19.66 knots

Armament—Six 6-inch breechloading guns on centre pivot Vavasseur mountings, nine 6-pounder rapid-firing guns on recoil carriages, six Gardner guns, one bow torpedo gun fixed, one stern torpedo gun training, two broadside training torpedo guns. The vessel has twin-screws, each propeller being driven by a triple-expansion horizontal direct-acting engine. Storage is provided for 500 tons of coal, which would serve at a maximum speed for a run of about 60 hours, or 1,100 knots, or at half-speed for about 20 days, or 4,500 knots. The vessel is rigged with two military masts, with light fore and aft sails. The tops are arranged as revolving towers, completely hiding the gunners. Each top carries one Gatling gun. The whole length of the hold of the vessel from stem to stern is protected by a steel deck of a minimum thickness of 1 inch and a maximum of 2 inches. The vessel carries two search lights of 20,000 candle power, and a complete outfit of infernal lighting.

This vessel is the first war-ship fitted with triple-expansion engines. They were made by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and are of the twin-screw horizontal type. Each set of main engines has three cylinders, 30 in., 45 in. and 73 in. diameter, with a stroke of 2 ft. 9 in. The slides are worked on Marshall's system, which

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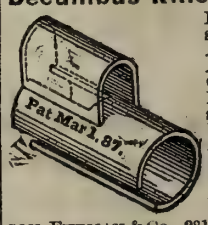
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admits of a very large range of expansion being adopted, and gives as equable a distribution of steam when working at low speeds as when working at full power. The propellers are three-bladed. The whole of the engine pumps are driven by separate independent engines. The condensers are of brass. Steam is supplied from four boilers, each having six furnaces, capable of being worked either with natural or forced draught. The air for the forced draught is supplied by eight fans, each driven by a separate Brotherhood engine. The whole of the auxiliary engines may be made to exhaust either into the main condensers, auxiliary condenser or into the atmosphere. The engines are situated in two separate water-tight engine rooms, the communication between which may be closed at any time by water-tight doors moving horizontally worked from the deck. The boilers also are placed in two water-tight stokeholes. This subdivision of the vessel and the fact that the whole of the auxiliary engines, as well as the main engines, are in duplicate, renders the chances of a complete breakdown very remot During the trial the engines worked well, running at a speed of 155 revolutions per minute, and developing a power of over 7,600 horses, the vessel attaining a speed of 19.66 knots per hour.—*Engineer.*

AUSTRIAN NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

REAR ADMIRAL FRANKLIN, commanding the European Squadron, reports from Spezzia, Italy, June 12: "Rear Admiral Recchia, of the Italian Navy, sailed from here on June 11 with a squadron consisting of armored ships and torpedo-boats for the purpose of naval manœuvres between this point and the Island of Sicily. As far as I have been able to gather he is to attempt the above named island with a force under his command and the Italian permanent squadron under Vice Admiral Orengo, is to attempt to frustrate his designs. The result of these operations will be very interesting to naval men, and it is to be regretted that we could not have had a representative in the fleet, but I believe that the Italian authorities are opposed to the presence of foreigners at such times."

The manœuvres, which are to be at Pola, are the trial of new tactics, which will, if they succeed, bring about, it is said, a change in naval warfare. The operations are to be divided into two parts. In the first series, the armorclads Tegetthoff, Custozza and Erzherzog Albrecht, the cruisers Panther, Leopard Lussin, 18 torpedo boats, and several other vessels will form two opposing squadrons. One, consisting of armorclads, will have its base of operations in Southern Dalmatia; the other, composed of torpedo boats and cruisers, in Northern Dalmatia. The second series of manœuvres will take place next month under the immediate command of Vice Admiral von Sterneck. The squadron of torpedo boats and cruisers will in this case be replaced by a second armorclad squadron consisting of the Don Juan, Kasier Maximilian and Prinz Eu-

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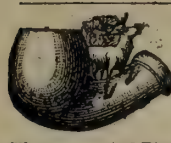
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Proposals for Lease of West Point Hotel, West Point, New York.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
WEST POINT, N. Y., June 24, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock meridian on Thursday, the 18th of August, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may attend, for the lease of the West Point Hotel, West Point, N. Y., its fixtures, appurtenances, and grounds now enclosed about the same, for the period of FIVE years, commencing November 1st, 1887.

Full information as to blanks and the regulations governing the Hotel lease will be furnished by this office on application.

By order of the Superintendent:
WM. F. SPURGIN,
Captain 21st Infantry, Treasurer, U. S. M. A.

Proposals for Lease of Public Stable and House occupied by Public Liveryman at West Point, New York.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
WEST POINT, N. Y., June 24, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock meridian on Thursday, the 1st of September, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may attend, for the lease of the public stable and house now occupied by Mr. John Denton, together with the privilege of occupying same and performing the service of public liveryman at West Point, N. Y., for the period of FIVE years, commencing November 1, 1887, subject to regulations governing said franchise which are now established or may hereafter be promulgated by the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, approved by the Secretary of War.

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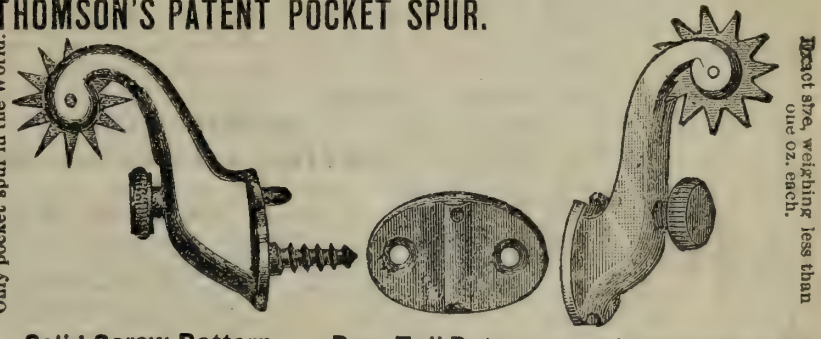


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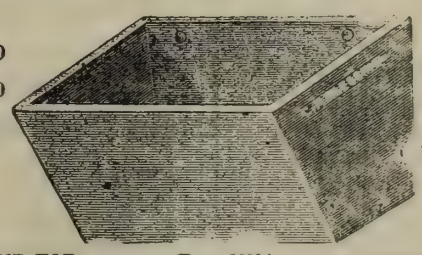


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gen. At the beginning of July the whole squadron will be united at Pola for the launch of the armor-clad Erzherzog Rudolf.

ENGLISH HEAVY GUNS.

MR. NORTHCOTE stated recently in the English House of Commons that no 43 ton gun broke down at the proof butts at Woolwich on or about the 28th of August, 1885. On the 26th of August a vent slide failed, but this did not put the gun out of action and a new vent slide was fitted on in half a minute. Changes have been made both in the design and specification of the 12-in. breech-loading guns since their original design in 1881, and these changes were necessary. Two additions are being made to Marks I. and II. 12-in. breech-loading guns with the view of bringing them into conformity with the steel guns of new design. They are being chase-hooped, and that part of the bore specially attacked by the gas is being lined. The guns are believed to be perfectly serviceable.

Sir H. Tyler asked whether a 10-in. wire howitzer and a 9.2-in. wire gun were constructed last year at Woolwich; and, if so, what was the weight and cost of each of them; and, also, whether he would be so good as to describe in regard to the rounds fired from each of those guns—(1) the weight of charge and nature of powder; (2) weight of projectile; (3) muzzle velocity for each round; and (4) the maximum powder pressure, with any other particulars of an interesting character; and whether he would kindly afford in an unopposed return, any information that he was unable to embody in the answer to this question? Mr. Northcote said: "The two guns in question are entirely experimental, and the Secretary of State does not think it would be to the interest of the Service to publish the details asked for by my honorable friend; but he will have no objection to give him such details confidentially for his own information."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ACCORDING to the "Progres Militaire" (Paris) the French troops in Tonquin have on the sick list 2,200—an enormous proportion for an effective of 12,000 Europeans.

THE Japanese Gens. Kavakami and Nogi have arrived in Berlin, where they contemplate a long stay. They intend to witness, says the "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung" (Berlin), the manœuvres of the Guard Corps d'Armee, and to visit the principal military institutions of the capital.

GEN. BOULANGER has been appointed to the command of the 13th Army Corps stationed at Clermont-Ferrand, 250 miles from Paris.

THE military editor of the Paris "Temps," writing about the proposed mobilization of a French army corps in the autumn, reminds its readers how dear France paid for a defective organization in 1870.

THE disease known as kumri has killed many horses in Burmah, neither Arab, Australian, nor country-bred being able to resist its ravages. The great mortality it has caused has frequently paralyzed the action of the English British Cavalry.

THE slave trade seems to be pretty briskly carried on in the Red Sea and on the east coast of Africa by the account of the captures which the English gunboats *Dolphin*, *Gannet*, *Albacore*, *Turquoise* and other ships are making. For every dhow the English men-of-war succeed in capturing, it is estimated that nine others make the run.

A COURT OF HONOR in Berlin has decreed that Major Hinze be deprived of the right of the title of Major and to wear the uniform, and the Emperor has confirmed the degradation. Major Hinze was retired on a pension, was a progressist Deputy in the Reichstag, opposed the septennate and favored the short service system. He became intensely unpopular among his former brother officers, who denounced him as unfit to bear an army title or to wear orders. He prosecuted his slanderer in a court of law and obtained a successful verdict, whereupon the staff officers of the Guards corps appointed the court of honor.

ACCORDING to M. Emile Levasseur, the United Kingdom has the largest number of great cities of any country in the world, excluding China, as to the census of which we have really no trustworthy information. The United Kingdom has no fewer than twenty-seven towns each with a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants. The population of these twenty-seven towns amounts to 9,287,000, being about 26¼ per cent. of the whole population of the kingdom. India has the next largest number, twenty-two; but the population of the twenty-two towns is only 4,506,000, and the proportion to the whole population of the Indian Empire is only a little over 1¾ per cent. Next comes the United States of America, with twenty towns, having an aggregate population of 4,753,000, being just about 9 per cent. of the total population of the Union.

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MARRIED.

BOUGHTON—WILSON.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 30, Lieutenant DANIEL H. BOUGHTON to Miss HENRIETTA RITTENHOUSE WILSON, daughter of General Thomas Wilson, U. S. Army.

BOYD—WILLARD.—At Washington, D. C., June 23, Passed Asst. Surgeon JOHN C. BOYD, U. S. Navy, to CATHARINE DORR WILLARD, daughter of C. C. Willard, Esq.

EGBERT—LYNCH.—At Baltimore, Md., June 22, ISAAC L. EGBERT to MARION B., daughter of Sailmaker N. Lynch, U. S. Navy, retired.

FIEBEGER—UPSON.—At Akron, O., June 29, Lieutenant G. J. FIEBEGER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss ANNA PERKINS UPSON, daughter of Hon. W. H. Upson.

LEONARD—ROBERTSON.—At Kansas City, Mo., June 22, Cadet Engineer J. C. LEONARD, U. S. Navy, to Miss NANNIE B. ROBERTSON.

MERILLON—CLINCH.—At Paris, France, June 16, JOSEPH MERILLON, of Pau, to NELLY STEWART CLINCH, only daughter of Charles J. Clinch, of New York.

RANDLE—PATTISON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, New York City, on Thursday evening, June 23, 1887, by the Rev. William A. Hitchcock, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., JOHN LOUNSBURY RANDLE to MINNA W., daughter of Rear-Admiral Thomas Pattison, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

FLINN.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29, JAMES M. FLINN, formerly Acting Second Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy.

HUNTER.—At his residence, in Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, Medical Director LEWIS BOUDINOT HUNTER, U. S. Navy, retired, aged 82. Buried at Princeton, N. J.

SNYDER.—At Washington, D. C., June 30, Chief Engineer HENRY LEE SNYDER, U. S. Navy.

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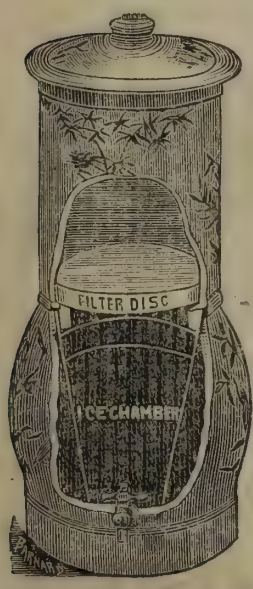
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Room 31, Army Building, Cor. Houston and Greene Streets.
NEW YORK, June 23, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for deepening the channel in Raritan Bay, N. J., will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock, M., on Wednesday, July 20, 1887.

Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had, on application, at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, June 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A.M., July 28, 1887, for the mason and iron work, etc., called for by specifications "A," and for the carpenter work, etc., called for by specifications marked "B." This work is for the erection of a gymnasium at West Point, N. Y., for which plans and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's office, West Point, N. Y., where also the blank forms of proposals, contracts, etc., can be obtained.

Bidders must state the time within which the work will be completed. Bids must be for all the work, materials, etc., on either of the specifications or on both. Proposals must be made in strict conformity with the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond, with a penalty of 10 per cent. will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for gymnasium.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lt.-Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army,
Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK CITY,
June 4, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., July 7, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering at this depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as G. I. buckets and barrels, office furniture, tools, hose, pipe, oils, &c., &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, condition of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked. "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened July 7, 1887," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

IN accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 599), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at $35,000, Powhatan at $17,000, and Ticonderoga at $15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at $12,000, Lackawanna at $12,000, Wachusett at $10,000, and Cyane at $3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

HOTELS.

Glenham Hotel.—Fifth Avenue, 22d St. near Madison Sq., New York. Special prices to Army and Navy Officers. N. B. BARRY.

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TERMS

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Descriptive pamphlet will be furnished on application.

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Light Artillery Tactics, paper, Illustrated, - - - .50
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FISHING TACKLE — Shot Guns — Revolvers, Rifles, Etc.
Send stamp for Price List. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.,
June 14, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Wednesday, July 20, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as Barrack and Office Furniture, Six-mule wagons, Escort wagons, Ambulances, Dougherty Spring wagons, Dump carts, wagon materials, Blacksmiths', Farriers', Wheelwrights', Masons', Saddlers', and miscellaneous tools, iron, hardware, paints, oils, etc.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the supplies bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blank proposals, specifications, and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for ——, at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A

HOWARD ACKERMAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. R. ACKERMAN'S SONS.
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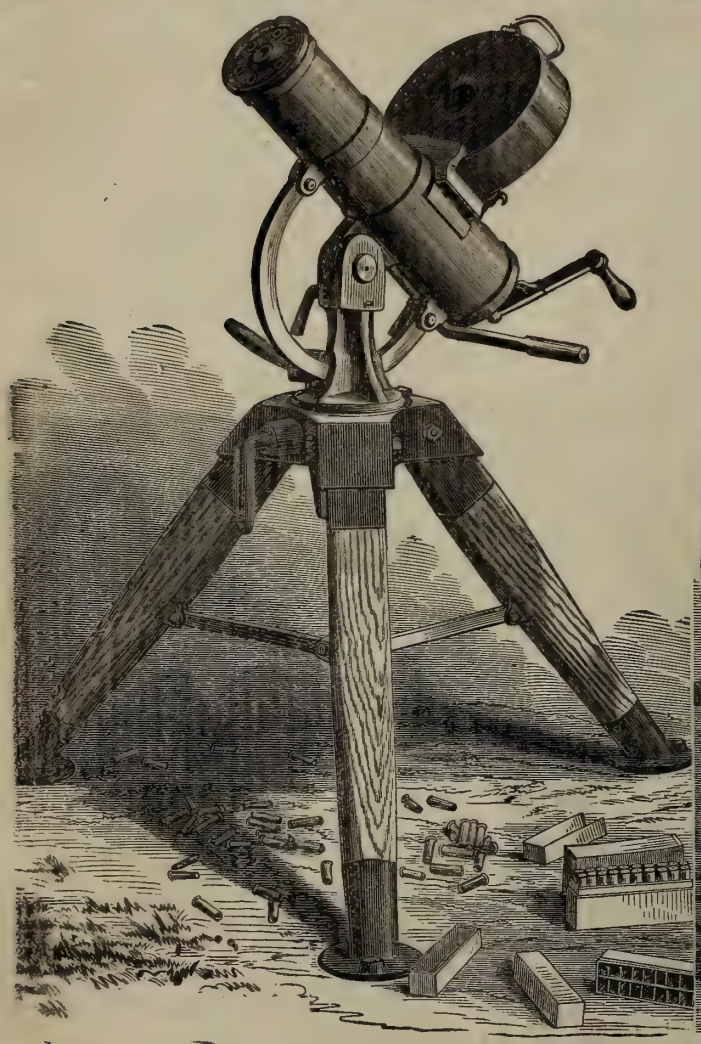


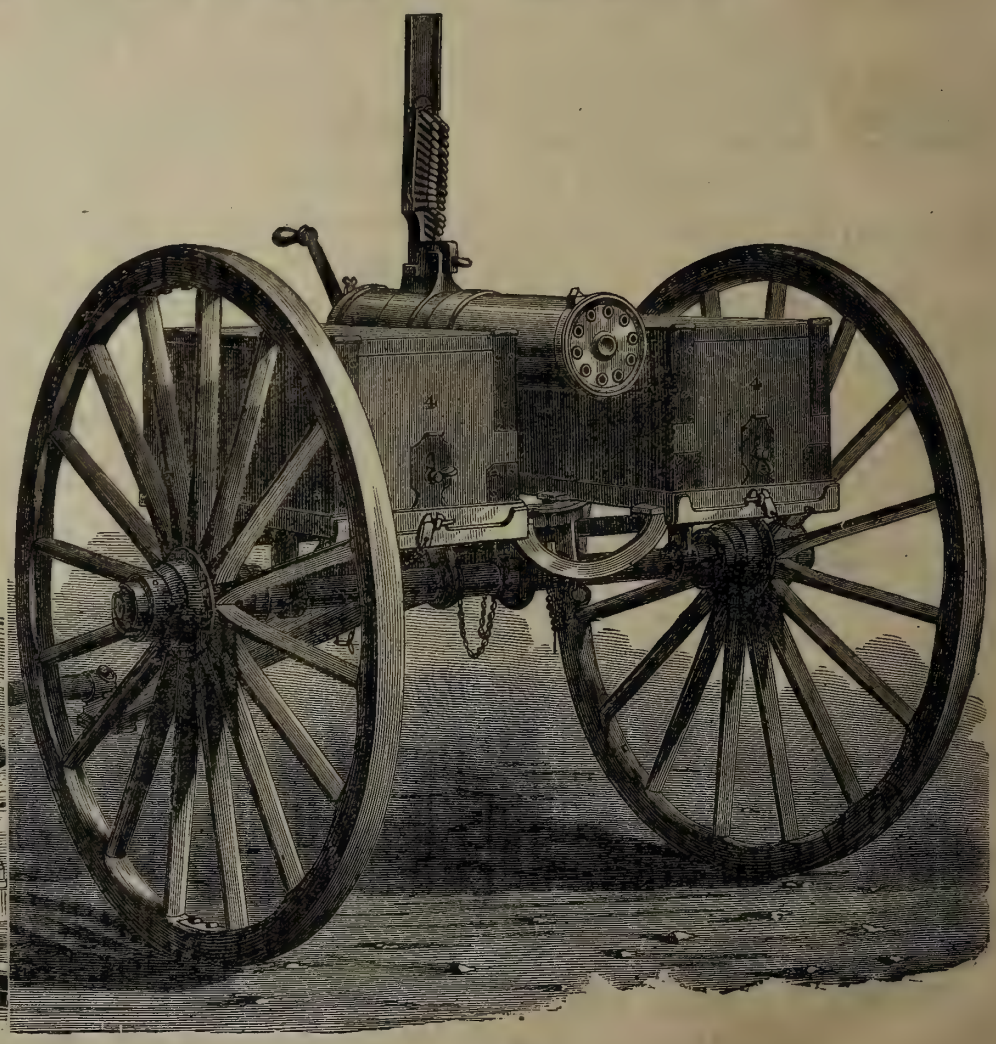
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 50.
WHOLE NUMBER 1246

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1887.

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SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE "Glorious Fourth" was duly observed by the Services on Monday and at many of our posts, especially in the West, athletic sports were the principal features of the programme for the day. We are glad to note a growing interest in manly exercises at Army posts, and that the commissioned officers are affording a liberal and hearty encouragement, without which all efforts in the direction in question would be worth very little.

THE Omaha *Herald* says: "The term 'old soldier' has nothing of the mercenary allied to it in America, as is the case in European countries. Here it is a title, a designation of distinction." We prefer the term "veteran soldier," for in the Army "old soldier" is very often applied to one who has by dint of long and hard practice, acquired a facility for evading regular duty and taking unto himself, as if by prescriptive right, the soft and pleasant places which are often accompanied by a little extra pay.

THE assignment of the six-year naval cadets awaits the return of Secretary WHITNEY, as there are some questions connected therewith which he alone can decide. It is understood that the assignments will be limited to the line. Vacancies in the Engineers are to be filled by the cadet engineers restored to the Service by the decision of the Supreme Court, and no further assignments can be made in the Marine Corps. There are now thirty-six six-year graduates to fill twenty-two vacancies.

SOME newspaper writer has discovered that a lively controversy is in progress between the friends of General SHERMAN and the late General LOGAN, as to which shall give name to the new post at Chicago. As the name of General SHERMAN has already been appropriated for the post lately known as Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, the friends of General LOGAN have the field all to themselves. The eminent propriety of selecting his name to designate a post in the State he so ably represented in military, as well as in civil life, would seem to be sufficient to determine the choice. Fort Logan, then, let it be.

REFERRING to the system of monthly payments to be given a trial at certain points at the end of July, a Washington despatch says: "The Paymaster-General has no confidence in the experiment, and does not think it will prevent either drunkenness or desertion as claimed. Whether soldiers get their pay every month or every quarter, the Paymaster-General thinks, cases of desertion and drunkenness will still occur. The only difference will be that the men in the Service who drink will get drunk every month instead of every three months, and those who contemplate desertion will desert so much the sooner." This is rather a pessimistic view to take of the matter and we hope for better things. But if monthly payments do not give as successful results as hoped for, then there will be found many to advocate that the men be paid twice a month or even weekly. Our own view of the case is simply the practical one, that under a system of frequent payments the careful, economical soldier will continue to lay by just as much, while the reckless, improvident, and dissipated one may possibly get drunk a little oftener, but cannot well continue the spree with his limited exchequer, and can scarcely desert, especially from the remote posts, when he only receives a few dollars at a time. At any rate the new system is well worth a trial, and we shall look forward with interest to statistical results.

THE English Admiralty and War Office are passing through an experience from which we are just emerging, thanks to the erection of the stately Government building at Washington, under the supervision of Colonel CASEY. Houses have to be hired all around the central offices to accommodate the growing business of the military departments. This practice has been frequently condemned by parliamentary committees, and in 1882 a site for a new building was purchased to the west of Charing Cross and Parliament street. Plans for a new building were selected in 1884 by public competition, the erection of those chosen involving an expenditure of $3,500,000, and the demolition of the present Admiralty building. But a parliamentary committee in 1885 decided that the present buildings could be made to answer the purpose by a moderate expenditure in repairs and improvements and the concentration of the clerks of the departments in fewer rooms; so the work of rebuilding is for the present suspended.

CONSIDERING the accumulating evidence of the value of oil in stilling waves it is curious that it is not more generally made use of. This is to be explained partly by the natural conservatism which opposes to change of any sort at least the vis inertia of indifference, and partly by the unwillingness of old sailors to adopt expedients which seem to reflect upon their nautical skill and experience. In a paper recently read before the Franklin Institute by T. F. TOWNSEND, and published in the last number of its "Proceedings," we are told that the stilling of waves by means of oil was known to the Ancients and is mentioned in the writings of PLUTARCH, PLINY and ARISTOTLE. It has also been long practiced by whalemen, fishermen and divers, but it has not yet come into general use though instances of its employment seem to be increasing in frequency. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN investigated the subject and Mr. TOWNSEND gives an interesting letter from him, describing the result of experiments made in 1773, and stating instances of the effect of oil upon water. The excellent work done by our Hydrographic Office in disseminating knowledge on this important subject, receives due credit from Mr. TOWNSEND who makes a contribution of his own to the practical introduction of this method of securing safety at sea in the shape of a hollow metal globe, carrying one and a half gallons of oil and designed to distribute it over the waves in constant and regular flow at the rate of from one pint to two gallons per hour.

THE findings of the Court of Inquiry in regard to irregular proceedings at Fort Cœur d'Alene, now Fort Sherman, which we this week publish, carry their own comment with them. The court was "instituted by direction of the President" to investigate charges preferred by civilians, and the result is one which, for the credit of our Army, we all wish might have been different. As a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, so the shortest and best road to the accomplishment of any desired purpose by an officer of the Army is that straight course pointed out by the law and Army Regulations. There is one suggestion in the findings of the court which does not seem to be altogether fair, and that is that the irregularities at Cœur d'Alene were the outgrowth of a letter of instructions from General HOWARD "to work the mill to its full capacity and use every contrivance to push construction of all buildings to completion with the least possible call for money." What is there in this to suggest such transactions as those described by the court in its report? We believe that it had been the custom at Fort Cœur d'Alene to exchange sawn lumber for timber with citizens, in the proportion of five feet of timber for one of lumber. This was done partly to accommodate the settlers, who otherwise had no means of obtaining the material for building their cabins, and partly to save the labor of the enlisted men in cutting and hauling timber, to which work they were unaccustomed. The mistake was in adopting methods for expediting the building of the post which involved irregularity in money dealings, and opened the way for such transactions as those in which the enlisted men of the garrison were involved with the Post Trader. These were not only demoralizing to the command, but they brought a scandal upon the Service, the severest comment upon which is involved in the President's statement that "the most serious charges are barred by the statute of limitations."

CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM of Germany, according to the Paris *Figaro*, recently visited the Comte de Paris to tell him that the formation of a Floquet Boulanger Ministry would be followed within a month by a war between France and Germany. If such a result follows the reinstatement of Boulanger it will be because Germany wishes an excuse for immediate action, and that she can find whether Boulanger returns to office or not. Boulanger is no fool, and he knows as well as Von Moltke or Bismarck that the French Army is by no means yet equal to that of Germany, and that precipitating a campaign of revenge is simply playing into the hands of the enemy. The policy of France is unquestionably the waiting one; by making proper use of time, she may not only improve her own position but find herself favored by some combination hostile to Germany. If war is precipitated it may appear to be the work of France, but we can depend upon it that it is really the result of a skilful manipulation of the situation by Germany, which is just now in a far better position than her neighbor to act efficiently. The sentiment in France which favors the projects of Bismarck if he chooses to take advantage of it was illustrated by a scene in the French Chambers during a recent speech by M. Albert de Mun, the great orator of the clerical party. An eloquent allusion to the French heroes of Gravelotte and Rezenville, of Weissenburg and Reichshoffen moved the entire house to emotion. "Ladies in the tribunes wept aloud. Then suddenly, the first thrill of emotion past, a loud cheer arose from all the benches, only to be repeated again and again. The spectators would have joined had the regulations permitted, for they shared the general enthusiasm. And in the tribune, pale with emotion, his arms crossed on his stalwart breast, stood one of the heroes of the fray. It was long since such a chord had been struck; for the simple, sincere, manly language of the soldier-deputy sank deep into all hearts." It is possible for those who wish it to so play upon this emotion as to precipitate action by France, whether sound reason dictates it or not.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CHAPLAIN J. D. PARKER, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Riley, Kas., from a fortnight's leave.

DOM PEDRO, Emperor of Brazil, has arrived in Europe on a tour for the benefit of his health.

COLONEL T. F. BARR, U. S. A., will spend July and part of August with his family in New England.

MRS. MYER, widow of General A. G. Myer, U. S. Army, and family, go to Europe for the summer.

LIEUTENANT E. P. BREWER, 7th Cavalry, of Fort Meade, was a visitor at Fort Snelling, Minn., this week.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HARRIS, Adjutant, 1st U. S. Artillery, left San Francisco this week on a month's leave.

MAJOR J. B. CAMPBELL, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., spent a few days in New York City this week.

MAJOR GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., has been elected an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

LIEUTENANT W. H. ALLAIRE, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT W. H. MCMINN, 8th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Bridger, Wyo., this week to spend July and August on leave.

COLONEL R. H. HALL, U. S. A., left Omaha this week for an extended inspection of posts in the Department of the Platte.

COLONEL N. A. M. DUDLEY, 1st U. S. Cavalry, leaves Fort Custer, Montana, next week for two months for the benefit of his health.

GENERAL H. A. MORROW, U. S. A., formally organized, July 7, the Court-martial convened at Cheyenne for the trial of Capt. C. H. Greene, 17th Inf.

LIEUTENANT P. S. BOMUS, 1st U. S. Calvary, of Fort Assiniboine, has been visiting the State Camp at Peekskill, N. Y., and made many friends while there.

LIEUTENANT E. R. GILMAN, 5th U. S. Infantry, who leaves the Service in January next, is visiting his father, Col. J. H. Gilman, U. S. A., at Washington.

CAPTAIN M. W. LYON, U. S. A., for some time past stationed at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., will leave in a few days for Omaha to report to General Crook for duty on his staff.

CAPTAIN G. S. WILSON, 12th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Bedlow's Island from a short visit to Sackett's Harbor, and will return there in a few days to prepare for Dakota.

CAPTAIN J. A. FESSENDEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week from a short leave, and on Wednesday left for the rifle camp at Creedmoor.

LIEUTENANT COLVILLE P. TERRETT, 8th U. S. Infantry, who has been on sick leave at Baltimore for some time past, has recovered, but will prolong his stay East for a few weeks longer.

MAJOR A. C. WILDRICK, 5th U. S. Artillery, established his rifle camp at Creedmoor on Wednesday, and aided by his quartermaster, Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, has got matters into good working order.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, U. S. Army, arrived in New York from England on Sunday last. He is much pleased with the result of his trip to Europe. He left for his post at Fort Laramie on Tuesday night.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, 5th U. S. Artillery, has taken command of his regiment for the present, but much to the satisfaction of his Staten Island friends, retains his station at Fort Wadsworth.

GENERAL TREVINO, says a Mexican correspondent, "is further from the Presidency than ever he was. The second term of Diaz is expiring, and the Constitution is being amended so as to give him an immediate third term."

ASSISTANT SURGEON JAMES E. PILCHER, U. S. A., received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Illinois Wesleyan University at its last commencement as an acknowledgment, we understand, of special studies and original researches in surgical history and literature.

GEORGE B. HILLIARD, now living in fair health at Fairfield, Ill. aged 93, enlisted in 1813, and was in the action of Fort George and in the battle of Lundy's Lane, where he received a severe wound. He was also at Bridgewater and in several skirmishes on the Canadian frontier; was taken prisoner at Flatbush, but was released by exchange.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, arrived at the State camp at Peekskill, N. Y., this week and received a hearty welcome. Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Sackett's Harbor to get ready for Dakota. Colonel Best's stay will be short, however, for subsequent orders send Major Richard Lodor, 3d Artillery, Washington Barracks, to the camp.

GENERAL SHERMAN, writing to the local Committee of Arrangements for the approaching reunion in Detroit of the Army of the Tennessee, wisely says: "All I will venture to advise is to make the banquet simple and inexpensive, and not to have more than seven toasts at the furthest, with responses by local men not necessarily members, leaving outsiders to short impromptus."

LIEUTENANT C. D. COWLES, 23d Inf., who relinquished duty on recruiting service last week to join his company at Fort Mackinac, Mich., was highly complimented in orders by Col. O'Beirne, commandant at David's Island, who said: "In parting with Lieut. Cowles, the commanding officer desires to express his appreciation of the efficient and capable manner in which he has discharged his duties, and to assure him that the best of wishes will accompany him in his future career."

LIEUTENANT D. H. BOUGHTON, 3d U. S. Cav., and bride are visiting in the East.

CAPTAIN J. J. CLAGUE, U. S. A., has left Santa Fe for the East to spend a few months' leave.

LIEUTENANT W. L. SIBERT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will leave New York next week for Louisville.

LIEUTENANT S. L. FAISON, 1st U. S. Infantry, on leave from the Pacific Coast, has been visiting at Old Point Comfort.

CAPTAIN GEORGE T. BEALL, Military Storekeeper, U. S. Army, was to leave St. Louis this week on a long leave of absence.

GENERAL T. E. ROSE, Captain, 16th U. S. Infantry, will come North from Texas early in August, to spend a few months' leave.

CAPTAIN L. H. ORLEMAN, U. S. A., and family are in Baltimore, Md., until the autumn, when they will return to their Florida home.

LIEUTENANT G. F. COOKE, 15th U. S. Infantry, lately returned from Europe, has resumed duty at the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. Y. PORTER, U. S. A., has taken entire charge at Key West Barracks, Fla., owing to prevalence of yellow fever there.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, U. S. A., is at Hotel Chapman, Silver Lake, Brandon, Vt., which is one of the loveliest towns among the Vermont hills.

THE HON. LUKE P. POLAND, who died at Cambridge, Vt., July 2, of heart disease, is a relative, we believe, of Lieut.-Col. J. S. Poland, 21st U. S. Inf.

CAPTAIN W. S. STARRING, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, after a short tour at Cheyenne, now goes to Vancouver Barracks for duty on General Gibbon's staff.

MRS. O'CONNELL, wife of Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Infantry, is spending a portion of the summer at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., with apartments at the Earl House.

CAPTAIN R. I. ESKRIDGE and Lieut. F. L. Dodge, 23d Inf., returned to Fort Wayne, Mich., this week from Grand Rapids where they acted as judges at a competitive drill.

MAJOR E. R. WARNER, 1st U. S. Art., who was to leave this week for Fort Canby, W. T., has had his orders changed and will now remain at Fort McHenry, Md., until further orders.

MRS. VAN DER NEST, widow of Mr. Van der Nest, Gen. Gallatin Lawrence, and Lieut. Kingsbury, has been married for the fourth time to an English gentleman, an old friend of her third husband.

LIEUTENANT A. B. JOHNSON, 7th Inf., has relinquished duty on the personal staff of Major General Terry, under the four years rule, and will join his company at Fort Laramie early in September.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and family are at their summer residence on the New England coast, but the General will visit Washington periodically to attend to business at Army Headquarters.

THE Society of the Cincinnati met on July 4 at Delmonico's, New York. Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson responded for the Navy, and made some excellent remarks on "The Old" and "The New Navy."

LIEUTENANT A. R. PAXTON, 15th Infantry, who lately relinquished recruiting duty at Harrisburg, Pa., will take a similar tour, temporarily, at Washington, D. C., during the absence of Capt. D. M. Scott, 1st Infantry, on leave.

JAMES H. G. WILCOX, late 2d lieutenant, 7th U. S. Cavalry, has been removed from Fort Snelling to the Minnesota Penitentiary. While much sorrow is felt for the unfortunate young man, no one seems to consider the action undeserved.

MAJOR H. S. HAWKINS, 10th U. S. Inf., of Fort Leavenworth, to the regret of the Illinois National Guard has been relieved from the duty of inspecting them next week in their camp near Springfield. He goes with his family to spend a leave at Wilmington, Del.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. Y. PORTER, U. S. A., of Key West, has taken charge of the yellow fever cases at the barracks there, and is rendering valuable assistance. Doctor Porter has had many years experience with such cases, and bears a high reputation as a skilful practitioner.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN'S name is still mentioned in connection with the Presidency. A Washington despatch says: "There is an organized movement among a number of Republican politicians having for its object the nomination of Gen. Sheridan for President."

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Jackson Barracks, La., has been tendered and has accepted the command of the encampment to be established at Fort Henry, Miss., from Aug. 3 to Aug. 10, for artillery practice. Capts. Ramsay and Vose, 2d U. S. Artillery, with their batteries, will also be present.

LIEUTENANT LLOYD S. MCCORMICK, 7th U. S. Cav., was married July 1 at Leavenworth, Kas., to Miss Jennie Lowe, eldest daughter of the Hon. P. G. Lowe. The ceremony was performed at the Presbyterian Church, where many relatives and friends were present. After a short trip the married couple will return to Leavenworth.

GENERAL MILES, says the *Pioneer Press*, may not be considered any great shakes by the eminent military authorities at Washington, but somehow or other he has a curious and apparently chronic habit of squelching Indian outbreaks in a very summary manner. The New York *Sun*, in summing up the matter, says: "This brief campaign is a fresh illustration of the fact now so well understood by the troops, that in fighting with red men, as in fighting fire, great energy at the outset is the thing required. Gen. Miles has succeeded in protecting Arizona from another series of Indian depredations, and this achievement must be added to the many which had already made his services on the frontier illustrious, including the defeat of the Sioux, the Bannocks, the Nez Percés, and the Chiricahuas."

CHIEF CLERK TWEEDALE, of the War Department, has returned to Washington from a visit to Philadelphia.

1ST LIEUTENANT T. C. WOODBURY, 16th Inf., has been nominated for recruiting service from Oct. 1, 1887, to Oct. 1, 1889.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Smith, A. D. C., have returned to San Antonio, from a trip to Galveston.

LIEUTENANT J. T. F. BLAKE, 6th Calvary, leaves Fort Leavenworth in a day or two for the East, to remain two months.

LIEUTENANT B. A. POORE, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., early in the week from a short vacation.

COLONEL A. P. BLUNT, U. S. A., and family left Fort Leavenworth on Sunday for New Hampshire on a two months' visit.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLY, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week from a short leave.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Thackara, on Conanicut Island, R. I. Gen. Rickett, U. S. A., is also there.

LIEUTENANT H. T. ALLEN, 2d U. S. Calvary, on leave from Fort Sherman, Idaho, will go abroad shortly to spend a few months.

LIEUTENANT C. W. HARROLD, 3d U. S. Artillery, will come to Washington next week from Florida to be examined by a Retiring Board.

CAPTAIN J. H. WILLARD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will come East from Vicksburg, Miss., in October and spend the winter on leave.

CAPTAIN S. R. WHITALL, 16th U. S. Infantry, for some time past on detached duty at Fort Ringgold, joins his company at San Antonio in a few days.

CAPTAIN F. D. GARRETTY, U. S. A., visited friends in St. Paul early in the week and afterwards, returned to Milwaukee, where he is on recruiting duty.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., was expected to arrive at Fort Leavenworth this week and assume command of the Department of the Missouri.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., was among those attending the unveiling of the Burnside monument at Providence, on the Fourth of July.

A SON of Gen. S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, is now residing in Paris as a member of the firm of Hotchkiss and Co., manufacturers of the guns bearing their name.

WHEN the 8th Cavalry transfers to Dakota from Texas, Col. Elmer Otis will probably go on a long sick leave. He is afflicted with diabetes, and a cold climate would aggravate his complaint.—*Critic.*

COLONEL CHAS. KING, U. S. A., is suggested by a correspondent of the Chicago *Times* as a suitable officer to be placed in command of the International Encampment to be held at Chicago in October. The suggestion meets with our hearty concurrence.

CAPTAIN O. E. MICHAELIS, U. S. A., was made a doctor of philosophy at the semi-centennial commencement exercises of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich., Thursday, and is henceforth to be addressed as Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ph. D., O. D., U. S. Army.

THE 72d anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, Saturday, June 18, was signalized by congratulations addressed to Gen. Earl of Albermarle, one of the few survivors of that memorable engagement. A telegram from Windsor Castle said: The Queen congratulates Lord Albemarle on the 72d anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Another from General his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, expressing his good wishes and regrets at being detained at Windsor and unable himself to visit the Waterloo veteran. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh honored Lord Albemarle with a visit, as did his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary Adelaide and his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, with Princess Victoria and Prince Francis of Teck.

WE are glad to learn that Capt. F. A. Kendall, U. S. A., retired, who is now General Agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company for Northeastern Ohio, is making a success of his agency. The company which he represents is a most excellent one and they are especially liberal in their dealings with officers of the Army and Navy. Their policies provide that the insured shall be permitted "to serve in the militia, or in the military or Naval forces of the United States in time of peace without prejudice to his policy; and he may so engage or serve in time of war, upon payment of an extra premium therefor, not to exceed three per centum per annum upon the amount insured. But should such extra premium for war hazard be unpaid at the time the risk is incurred, this policy shall not be invalidated thereby, but such premium shall be a lien thereon, and be deducted with interest at its maturity."

DR. JOHN HADEN, formerly of the U. S. Army, has been revisiting El Paso after many years absence, and recalling old times says: "I arrived Sept. 17, 1856, and was stationed here as post surgeon till 1861. The post at that time was located on Gen. Magoffin's land. Among the young officers stationed here were some names that afterwards became celebrated. Capt. James Longstreet, who had been brevetted major in the Mexican War. Capt. John G. Walker, afterwards a general in the Confederate Army. Capt. Pitcher, afterwards a general in the Federal service, and Maj. Holmes of the infantry. Maj. Benjamin Brice, later paymaster general of the U. S. Army. Lieut. W. H. Jackson, who became a brigadier general under Forrest, and now resides near Nashville. Lieut. John R. Cooke, afterwards a distinguished brigadier general in the Confederate Army. H. M. Lazelle became a distinguished officer and was located here again after the war. Capt. Richard Ewell's name is not an unknown one. Thos. G. Rhett was paymaster. Lieut. Whipple is still a general in the U. S. Army. Capt. Llewellyn Jones was also here.

LIEUTENANT W. P. GOODWIN, 14th Infantry, lately at Fort Townsend, has joined for duty at Vancouver Barracks.

COLONEL TERRELL, paymaster, U. S. A., was at Sidney, Neb., on Wednesday, paying off the troops at the post.

CAPTAIN STEDMAN, 9th Cavalry, was in Omaha last week, returning from N. Y. City with his bride to his station at Fort Robinson, Neb.

GENERAL SHERMAN has taken a cottage for the summer at Lake George, N. Y.—one of the loveliest summer resorts in the United States.

MAJOR WILSON, Pay Department, is at Fort Robinson, Neb., thence he will go to Fort McKinney, Wyo., to gladden the hearts of the troops.

1ST LIEUTENANT A. R. PAXTON, 15th Infantry, and 1st Lieut. H. Boughton, 3d Cav., are the only Army officers registered at the War Department this week.

GENERAL CROOK left Omaha this week for a tour of inspection of various posts in the Department of the Platte, expecting to be gone two or three months.

CAPTAIN SELDEN A. DAY, 5th Art., is on a short visit to Ilion, N. Y., inspecting a consignment of Lee magazine guns for the British Colonial Government, New Zealand.

COLONEL HALL left Omaha last week for Fort Du Chesne, Utah, whence he will visit Fort Douglas and other Western posts in the Department of the Platte on a tour of inspection.

LIEUTENANT CALIFF, 3d Artillery, on duty at Iowa City, Iowa, acted as judge in the competitive drill of the four companies at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in charge of Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art.

MRS. DEWEES, widow of Maj. Thos. B. Dewees, U. S. A., is spending the summer at the seashore with her aunt, Mrs. Alan Wood, of Philadelphia. They are making their home at the "Essex," Spring Lake, New Jersey.

LIEUTENANT AND MRS. G. T. BARTLETT, 3d Artillery, have left Chester, Pa., for the summer and will spend the vacation holidays in a visit to Mrs. Bartlett's parents, Col. and Mrs. Terrell, U. S. A., stationed at Omaha, Neb.

CARDINAL GIBBONS held services in the chapel at Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren's home, on the South Mountain, near Hagerstown, Md., July 4, at which time "Admiral" De Rohan, who was at one time an aide-de-camp to Garibaldi, was confirmed.

THE choice of Lt. John Bigelow, Jr., for assignment to special duty as Adjutant General of the newly organized militia of the District of Columbia is a most excellent one. Lieut. Bigelow is a most zealous, as well as a most capable officer, and will do good service in his new position.

THE Retiring Board of which Gen. Holabird is president convened at Washington on Wednesday for the examination of Capt. James F. Simpson, but as he was not well enough to appear the Board adjourned until Tuesday morning next. Capt. Simpson is confined in the St. Elizabeth Insane Asylum. He is supposed to be hopelessly insane.

GENERAL ERASMUS D. KEYES, of California, and Gen. D. N. Couch, of Connecticut, late U. S. Army, have been added, as representatives of the Fourth Corps, to the committee appointed at the Saratoga meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, to arrange for a joint reunion of that society and Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg on July of next year.

MAJOR WARNER, 1st Artillery, has been ordered to remain at Fort McHenry until further orders, because he has made application for retirement after thirty years service. It is understood that he has been promised the first vacancy on the retired list, and, therefore, it was deemed advisable to allow him to remain in the East rather than to go to Vancouver's Barracks, his new station, only to return again at an early day.

DURING the sessions of the Pacific Railway Commission at Omaha last week, Gov. Pattison, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Norris, of the Commission, visited Fort Omaha in company with Capt. McCauley, U. S. A., where the party was hospitably received by the courteous commandant, General Frank Wheaton, U. S. A. The visit was particularly enjoyed by the ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, as Gen. Wheaton bore a prominent part at the battle of Gettysburg, having command of the 2d Division of the 6th Corps.

REAR ADMIRAL RAYMOND RODGERS, U. S. N., was a pall bearer at the funeral of Mrs. Julia Kean Fish, July 3, and accompanied the remains from New York to Garrison's.

NAVAL CADET J. T. BOOTES, Lieut. John H. C. Coffin, Lieut. F. H. Tyler, P. A. Engr. C. R. Roelker, P. A. Engr. J. H. Perry, P. A. Engr. G. W. Baird and Assistant Paymaster J. D. Doyle registered at the Navy Department during the week.

THE vacancy created by the death of Chief Engineer H. L. Snyder will be filled by the promotion of P. A. Engineer James Entwistle, at present stationed on board the *Minnesota*. Mr. Snyder, at the time of his death, was in his 51st year, having been born Sept. 11, 1836.

THE family of Chief Engineer J. W. Moore, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, have made their annual flitting to Oahu Island in Lake George, and will occupy the cottage which gave such satisfaction the last year or two. Chief Engr. Moore will join Mrs. Moore some time early in August.

THE resignation of Lieut. Comdr. Nosl promotes to his grade Lieut. Seth M. Ackley, who was examined for promotion previous to his departure for Europe for duty on the *Quinnebaug*. The vacancies to occur in August and September will effect the promotion of Lts. W. W. Gilpatrick and B. S. Richards, and it is highly probable that Lts. B. F. Tilley and H. Knox will be promoted by the end of the year. Lieut. Knox is now the executive officer of the *Boston* by assignment of the Department, and will welcome the additional rank required for the position.

CAPTAIN A. R. YATES, U. S. N., of Newport, R. I., is on a short visit to Cleveland, O.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE BARNETT, U. S. Marine Corps, is a recent guest at the Ryan House, St. Paul.

C. O. BARNES has resigned a 3d lieutenancy in the Revenue Marine Service to practice law in California.

REAR ADMIRAL UPSHUR, U. S. N., and Mrs. Upshur are recent guests of Capt. Perkins, U. S. N., at Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT J. M. HAWLEY, U. S. N., late of the *Trenton*, has gone to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., for treatment.

MISS FANNY W. SHIRK, a daughter of the late Comdr. James W. Shirk, U. S. N., was married June 1, at Trenton, N. J., to Mr. J. F. Pullen.

REAR ADMIRAL BALDWIN, U. S. N., and Mrs. Baldwin, were expected to arrive from Europe this week. They will go at once to Saratoga, where the Admiral's sister resides.

ENSIGN D. P. MENEFEE, U. S. N., with eleven sailors from the receiving ship *Independence*, and four naval cadets, left San Francisco July 1 on steamer *Alameda* for Honolulu.

THE Washington *Critic* understands that Lt. B. H. Buckingham of the Navy, who has returned from an inspection of European machine shops, will devote himself to designing machinery for the Washington Yard.

THE remains of the late Chief Engineer H. L. Snyder, U. S. N., were interred at Pottsville, Pa., early in the week amid many public demonstrations of respect and sympathy. Chief Engineers D. P. McCartney and R. B. Hine represented the Navy Department.

THE "Fourth" was a busy day for Secretary and Mrs. Whitney. The clerks and employees of the Navy Department enjoyed a picnic at "Grasslands." On the Whitney grounds at "Lay Farm," about two miles from "Grasslands," from a thousand to fifteen hundred poor children from Washington were entertained. Between Secretary Whitney and Senator Cameron the children of the capital will remember July Fourth, 1887.

CHIEF ENGINEER MELVILLE, U. S. N., says a Westchester correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, "when recently the guest of Professor Darlington, was asked to lecture during the next Teachers' Institute. He declined, on the ground that he could not consent to parade the sufferings and hardships of his comrades before the public for pay, and that he had refused an offer of $10,000 for a year's work from the Redpath Lecture Bureau on these same grounds."

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "Among the early Californians who have settled down in New York, no one is more popular in the insurance business than James Otey Bradford, who used to be a purser on the Panama steamer after he resigned from the United States Navy. Mr. Bradford is a remarkably handsome man. His daughter, a beautiful girl of 18, keeps house for her father in an elegant West 70th street brown stone, and altogether New York agrees better with Mr. Bradford than did the Pacific coast."

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER JOHN A. TOBIN, U. S. N., has been detailed to act as Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building, vice Chief Engineer Snyder, deceased, until a permanent appointment is made. Chief Engr. Hine and P. A. Engr. Baird are candidates, and it is thought that either one or the other will receive the detail. Under the terms of the law creating the office the detail is to be made from the Engineer Corps of the Army or Navy. From the fact that the duties involve a thorough knowledge of mechanical engineer by reason of the large net work of heating, ventilating, electric and other machinery in the building, it is taken for granted that the Naval branch of the Service will again be represented.

"MISS GRUNDY," referring to the presence of Dr. M. L. Ruth, U. S. N., at the recent marriage of Dr. Boyd, U. S. N., to Miss Willard, says: "Paradoxical as it may seem, Dr. Ruth, who is a bachelor, celebrated his golden wedding on the occasion. That is to say it was the fiftieth at which he has been an attendant. The forty-eighth was that of Mr. Parsons, of Boston, and Miss Royall, in Washington, on the evening of June 1, and the forty-ninth was that of Paymaster Wright and Miss Spier, in New York, at noon next day. He began his career as a wedding attendant in Philadelphia when he was but 17 years old, when Miss Biddle married Mr. Lippincott, of that city. Good luck has thus far attended every couple at whose wedding Dr. Ruth has been best man, groomsman or usher."

THE marriage of Captain Henry C. Cochrane, of the Marine Corps, to Miss Bessie Lull, which occurred at the Pensacola Navy Yard, on Thursday, June 30th, the bride's birthday, was a great surprise to the friends of the groom, who had long since classed him among confirmed bachelors. Owing to the recent death of Miss Lull's father, Captain Edward P. Lull, U. S. Navy, no cards were issued and the wedding was private and very quiet. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John J. Scott, rector of Christ's Church, Pensacola, and Lieut.-Colonel L. L. Langdon, 2d U. S. Artillery, gave away the bride. Surgeon J. W. Ross, U. S. N., was the best man, and Miss Lucie Jeffers Lull, a young sister, was bridesmaid. All participating were dressed in white, and the wide open house decorated with flowers presented by the villagers, surrounded by fig, live oak, and Pride of India trees, lighted by a soft, hazy moon, and cooled by balmy breezes from the Gulf of Mexico, made up a scene truly semi-tropical. The bride, a young lady of much beauty and many accomplishments, would be called in Washington circles, essentially an Army and Navy girl, being a grand-daughter of the late Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Henry S. Burton, Colonel 5th U. S. Artillery, and a grand niece of the late Maj.-Gen. Chas. F. Smith, Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers, Colonel Richard Swann and of Colonel Edward B. Williston, 3d Artillery. Captain and Mrs. Cochrane expect to summer at Pensacola, where they are comfortably installed.

AN Easton, Md., correspondent, writing of the "Homes of Naval Heroes," says: "Mrs. A. C. Buchanan, the widow of the late Admiral Franklin Buchanan, now in the 81st year of her age, is one of the most venerable matrons of Talbot County. Her home is 'The Rest,' a beautiful place on Miles River, at the Ferry, two and a half miles from Easton. When Franklin Buchanan and Chas. Lowndes were young officers in the Navy they married sisters and established homes on opposite sides of Miles River, where that beautiful stream exhibits the prettiest part of its course. Mr. Lowndes named his place 'The Anchorage' and Mr. Buchanan called his 'The Rest,' significant names, both of them."

SOME speculation is being indulged in among Navy people as to the motives underlying the request of Capt. J. G. Walker for the examination recently accorded him for promotion to Commodore. The retirements of Rear Admirals Franklin and Davis on Aug. 24 and Sept. 3, respectively, will promote to the grade of Commodore, Capts. Fitzhugh and Brown, leaving Capt. Walker at the head of the list of his rank. The next succeeding vacancy on account of retirement for age will be that of Rear Admiral Luce on March 25, 1889, and as that seems rather long range for an anticipatory examination, it is suggested that it is the intention of a Commodore to retire under the terms of the act of Congress of August, 1861, allowing an officer to retire after having been forty years on the active list. The Commodores filling the conditions the present year are: Belknap, Oct. 7; Harmony, April 7; Benham, Nov. 24; Irwin, Sept. 9. It had been supposed that Rear Admiral Chandler might apply for retirement under the law, particularly as his health is not of the best, but it is likely that the Selfridge incident will prevent any action of the sort for the present at least. Capt. F. M. Ramsay, of the steel cruiser *Boston*, is next on the list for promotion after Capt. Walker, so it is not improbable that he will be promoted out of his ship long before the cruise is up, or even before the ship is ready for sea.

RECENT DEATHS.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH IRISH, U. S. Revenue Marine who died June 29, in Providence, R. I., was born in Newport, R. I., and was about 48 years old. The late Capt. Stephen Cornell, U. S. R. M., was his grandfather. He commenced going to sea when quite young, with a four-year cruise in a whaleship out of Newport, R. I. At the commencement of the civil war he entered the Navy as master's mate and was promoted to ensign, resigning from the Navy to accept an appointment as 3d lieutenant in the Revenue Marine, to which he was commissioned by President Lincoln May 26, 1863. He was promoted 2d lieutenant July 11, 1864, and commissioned 1st lieutenant July 10, 1865. When he was 1st lieutenant of the steam cutter *Moccasin*, stationed at Newport, R. I., he, with the other officers attached, received the thanks of Congress for saving lives at the wreck of the steamer *Metis* in Long Island Sound Aug. 30, 1872, at which wreck they rescued over 40 persons from drowning. He was commissioned captain June 30, 1874, since which time he has served in command of the cutters from Newport, R. I., to Wilmington, N. C. While in command of the cutter *Hamilton*, stationed at Philadelphia, Pa., he received a silver medal from the King of Spain and was made a Knight of the Spanish Kingdom for assistance rendered the shipwrecked crew of the Spanish man-of-war *Pizarro*. His last command was the U. S. cutter *Grant*, on the New York station. He has been partially insane for the last two years. A good commanding officer, a thorough sailor, and a gentleman is the verdict of his shipmates. The sympathy of his brother officers is extended to his widow in her bereavement.

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COLONEL GEORGE P. ANDREWS, U. S. A., retired, who died at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., July 2, entered the Military Academy from North Carolina in 1841, was graduated in 1845, and assigned to the 3d U. S. Art. During the Mexican war he served with credit and bravery, receiving the brevet of Captain for his gallantry at Molino del Rey. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he was Captain of the 3d Artillery and on duty in Washington Territory. Soon he was ordered East and rendered efficient service until the close of the War. He was promoted Colonel, 3d Artillery, in 1882, and soon afterwards transferred to the 1st Artillery and was retired for age March 22, 1885. Since then he has resided in and near San Francisco.

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CHIEF ENGINEER WILLIAM LEONARD NICOLL, U. S. Navy, a valuable officer, died suddenly at Southampton, Long Island, July 2. He entered the Navy from New York as 3d assistant engineer Oct. 16, 1861, and was soon after ordered on active service in the York and Pamunckey Rivers, Virginia. He served with great credit during the war, and since the war, has, in addition to sea duty, filled many responsible positions on shore. He was promoted Chief Engineer October 17, 1885. At the time of his death he was on sick leave.

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PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT MATTHEWS, the 13-year old son of the Rev. J. R. Matthews, Chaplain, U. S. Navy, who resides at the mouth of the Croton river, two miles above Sing Sing, was drowned with his nurse, July 2, while boating on the river. The boy left the boat to bathe and got into a deep hole, the nurse seeing his danger, plunged in after him and both

were drowned. The bodies were recovered. Chaplain Matthews was away from home at Norfolk, Va., where he expected to sail on the steamer *Trenton*. He was telegraphed for. The boy's mother was Catharine Van Cortlandt, daughter of Pierre Van Cortlandt, whose descendants still occupy the historic Van Cortlandt manor house at the mouth of the Croton River. This casualty has cast a gloom over the people of Sing Sing, where the family have so long resided and are well known by everybody.

THE telegraph reports the sudden death at Aspinwall (Colon), S. A., on July 4, 1887, of Samuel P. Griffin, son of the late Samuel Griffin, of Savannah, Ga., in the 61st year of his age. Mr. Griffin was formerly an officer of the U. S. Navy, enlisting in the service in the year 1841, and in 1849 was detailed to command the U. S. brig *Rescue*, in the first U. S. exploring expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

BOATSWAIN JAMES C. WALTON, U. S. N., retired, who died at Atlantic City, June 30, aged 53, entered the Navy May 9, 1859, and has an excellent record. He was retired Oct. 16, 1883. The funeral took place July 5, from his late residence in Philadelphia and was largely attended by Navy officers, relatives and friends of the family, etc.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT CHAS. O'BRIEN, U. S. Army, retired, a veteran soldier, died at Key West Barracks, Fla., June 27, of embolism of the brain. He enlisted in 1855, was appointed Ordnance Sergeant in 1874, and retired in 1886. A late despatch says that his five children are down with the yellow fever.

MRS. ALICE MELCHOR, wife of Mate L. M. Melchor, U. S. N., died last week at North Ridge, N. J.

SITTING POSITION IN TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IF there is any valid reason why the sitting position should be barred at long ranges in our target practice your correspondent would be pleased to know through the medium of the JOURNAL, in order to invite an expression of opinion on the subject. It is apparently more practical in presence of the enemy than any of the back, side, or prone positions, in which troops are at present instructed, besides having the advantage of not requiring banquettes to overcome the obstruction of undulating ground. There are three positions which will always be used in presence of the enemy and in actual combat, viz.: standing, kneeling, and sitting. All other positions are doubtful and may be found impracticable. The sitting position, I understand, is used at long range target practice in European Services, and no doubt is better suited to the conformation of many men than any other positions. Then why is it forbidden at any range, except 300, in our Army? Rifle men please answer. T.

THE MILITIA A MODEL FOR WEST POINT.

512 VERMONT STREET,
QUINCY, ILL., June 29, 1887.

FROM the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, semi-weekly edition of June 28, 1887:

JUST CRITICISM OF WEST POINT.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—[Special.]—One of the keenest and most practical papers on West Point, the Army and the militia which have appeared for many a day is published in "Lippincott's Magazine" for July from Mr. F. P. Powers, Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*. His arraignment of West Point as an institution which, even in its mathematics and practical engineering, is far behind several of the scientific schools of the country, is such as must attract the attention of the friends of the Academy, and which they cannot too soon take into serious consideration. The whole article is one that Army men will be obliged to face, and to much of it they will find it difficult to make answer. The article shows much close study, and does Mr. Powers great credit.

The article above referred to will no doubt be answered by many better pens than mine; but I think it proper to state that I have written the editor of "Lippincott's Magazine" a letter in which I have pointed out the many errors of Mr. Powers' article.

This gentleman has based his opinion upon the most superficial knowledge of what he criticizes—his text is selected from the epistles written by the Board of Visitors to West Point, and his remarks are about as deep as theirs. The disadvantages under which West Point labors seems to be entirely unknown to the prosecutor, and his article contradicts itself in places as I have pointed out. His remedy to the evils that he imagines is a correction applied to the Army and West Point, and derived from the militia. The man that can at this day point to the militia of any State as a model, in any respect, for the Regular Army to imitate, has a faith in him that must be the genuine article. The Regular Army will not criticize or attack, through the magazines, the militia of the various States, but it certainly will not imitate it. Yours truly, E. H. RUFFNER.

TARGET NOTES.

LIEUT. JONAS A. EMERY, 11th Infantry, has been identified with many rifle competitions, both as a successful competitor and as an effective member of the working organization, His services have been called for again this year as quartermaster and camp commissary at the rifle range at Bellevue. Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry, is another veteran in the discharge of the duties of senior range officer, whom it is to be hoped will be again detailed this year. Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Infantry, it is said, will be again announced in his old position under Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Infantry. If Lieut. Harry Reade of that regiment is again selected to take charge of the pit confidence will exist that matters will be run smoothly. In Texas and in the Department of the Missouri, contrary to the heretofore prevailing custom in those Departments, the Department Inspectors of Rifle Practice will be officers in charge, respectively.

THE decision of the U. S. District Court, in favor of the defendant, in the suit of the U. S. against Gen. Adam Badeau, U. S. A., for the recovery of some $10,000 received by him as fees while in the consular service in London, was affirmed by Judge Wallace in a decision rendered July 7th.

THE MONUMENT TO BURNSIDE.

THE monument to General Ambrose E. Burnside was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Fourth of July, at Providence. It stands at the east end of Exchange Place, one of the finest squares in New England, facing the City Hall. The sculptor was Launt Thompson of New York, who has produced a figure one and a half times the size of life. The man, if standing, would be nine feet high and the horse eight feet from the plinth to the withers. The whole group, including the granite pedestal, stands twenty-five feet high. The design for the granite base was by H. O. Avery, an architect, and William R. Walker of New York, The casting of the statue was done by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company of New York. The work represents Gen. Burnside as Commander of the Army of the Potomac, seated on a graceful charger, with field-glasses in hand, apparently earnestly watching the conflict in the distance. When the time for the unveiling came bells rang, cannon boomed and drums beat merrily.

Under the command of Colonel Isaac M. Potter, the line moved promptly in five divisions: State militia, veteran associations, Grand Army posts and distinguished men in carriages. There were visiting posts from Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut. In the local veteran associations old men, bent with age and disease, hobbled along without a murmur, glad to make that burdensome march under the burning July sun to do honor to their old commander or comrade-in-arms. The hero of the day was General W. T. Sherman, who rode by the side of Henry R. Barker, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, drawn by four iron-gray horses. He was readily recognized and warmly greeted all along the line, and when the carriage division passed the military and veterans in review he was enthusiastically received. The carriage division having landed the guests and other distinguished people at the stand near the statue, the three military divisions moved down toward the statue from the City Hall in line of battle. When half way down the open space the militia swung into a wide column at the south side of the square, the uniformed division of the Grand Army taking the north side and the veteran associations forming the centre. In this order they marched down to the statue, the twenty or twenty-five bands playing "Marching through Georgia" lustily and well. The old soldiers massed around the monument and waited for the unveiling, which was accompanied by literary exercises, the principal feature of which was an oration by Gen. Horatio Rogers. He dwelt in glowing terms on Gen. Burnside's character, as the most unselfish patriot of his time. One Grand Army post subsequently held a banquet at Music Hall and another at Infantry Hall. General Sherman was one of the principal guests at Music Hall.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE FLAGS.

THE Washington *Sunday Herald* had this to say of Secretary Endicott:

From the very best information available there seems to be no doubt that the Secretary of War did offer the President his resignation last week. But two persons really know the details of the circumstance—the President and his Secretary of War. The President did not then accept the resignation, but rather than endure another period of bedevilment, when Congress meets, Judge Endicott will insist on going out. He said to a prominent Bostonian, a leading member of the Massachusetts bar (at present not unconnected with the litigation now going on which involves a very valuable and much-talked-of patent), that he would never have taken the position of Secretary of War had he the least conception of its vexations and annoyances. "I knew nothing about military matters," said the descendant of the old Puritan governor with some bitterness, "and I appear to have made nothing but mistakes, the greatest of which was coming here. Look at this flag business. When it was mentioned to me I thought it would be a good thing to do, but see what came of it. I have followed the best advice obtainable, but, do what I may, I am only blamed and censured on all sides."

The Washington correspondent of the *Pioneer Press* says:

Last week the weather for a few days was scorching hot in Washington. I saw a thermometer on Pennsylvania avenue which marked 104 degrees in the shade. The nights were also hot until midnight, when a refreshing breeze sprang up. One of those sweltering nights the President sat at his desk in the White House with coat and vest off, writing, talking, reading and listening to explanations until 12.45 o'clock in the morning. A friend of mine was with him—a prominent gentleman from Illinois—and the two chatted upon a great many topics. The President explained to him the origin of the famous flag order.

"I was standing by a window in my room," said the President," just two days before I started for the Adirondacks, looking out upon the camp, when Secretary Endicott called, as he does nearly every day, to pay his respects. There was nothing in particular to talk about: no special business. Just as he was about to leave he said: 'Mr. President, Gen. Drum has been at me for some time about a project of his looking to the restoration of the flags captured during the Rebellion. He thinks that in view of the National Drill and the era of good fellowship which prevails, they might be returned to the people from whom they were taken.' 'Do you see any objections, Mr. Secretary?' I asked. He replied that he did not. And I answered that, so far as I was concerned, if there were no objections they might have my consent. That is all there was of it, and no more thought was given to the subject."

A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* says: In a conversation with a friend General Sheridan said that the idea that he had recommended the return of the rebel flags was preposterous. He said: "The troops that I commanded captured more than 200 of these flags. The captured flags represent all that was fought and all that was settled by the war. These flags represent 400,000 men who died for their country, and are mementoes of their heroism and their death."

General James S. Robinson, Secretary of the State of Ohio, now at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, has his special theory on the subject of the flags. He is reported by the *Tribune* as saying in a recent interview.

I look upon President Cleveland's order with reference to the flags as having originated with the Regular Army officers. They advised this thing because they thought it was the desire of the men who are ruling the Administration. We had the same sort of thing during the war. Nearly every great movement for the protection of the Union at the outset of the war was perfected in opposition to the West Point clique. The Ordnance Department was so backward that orders had to be given over the heads of its chiefs. They rejected the Spencer rifles, and refused to manufacture them until higher authorities compelled them to adopt them. I had charge at one time of 60 miles in front of Washington, and know that the general officers in the Regular Army were constantly aiding their Southern friends to go through the lines. They even went so far as to abuse the confidence of President Lincoln by inducing him to give passes through the lines to people on treacherous missions.

PRIZE AWARDED IN GREAT GUN PRACTICE

THE prize offered by Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, the Commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, to the gun captain who, in the recent target practice in Gardiner's Bay, reached the highest average throughout the fleet, has been awarded to Coxswain Daniel Wicks, of the flagship *Richmond*, captain of Gun No. 5, of the Third Division, under command of Lieut. Samuel Seabury.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

THE following officers having completed the course of study at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, and having been found proficient are relieved from duty at the school and ordered to join their proper stations by Sept. 1: 2d Lt. Wm. S. Scott, 1st Cav.; 2d Lt. F. G. Irwin, Jr., 2d Cav.; 1st Lt. D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav.; 2d Lt. Chas. N. Clinch, 3d Cav.; 1st Lt. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav.; 2d Lt. J. Y. M. Blunt, 5th Cav.; 2d Lt. R. B. Paddock, 5th Cav.; 1st Lt. L. S. McCormick, 7th Cav.; 1st Lt. Wm. A. Shunk, 8th Cav.; 2d Lt. P. E. Tripple, 10th Cav.; 2d Lt. F. O. Ferris, 1st Inf.; 2d Lt. J. M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf.; 2d Lt. Omar Bundy, 3d Inf.; 1st Lt. Chas. W. Mason, 4th Inf.; 2d Lt. E. B. Weeks, 5th Inf.; 2d Lt. B. W. Atkinson, 6th Inf.; 2d Lt. A. B. Buffington, 7th Inf.; 2d Lt. John Stafford, 8th Inf.; 2d Lt. R. M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; 2d Lt. D. E. McCarthy, 12th Inf.; 2d Lt. J. P. O'Neil, 14th Inf.; 2d Lt. John Cotter, 15th Inf.; 2d Lt. W. A. Johnston, Jr., 16th Inf.; 2d Lt. Chas. D. Clay, 17th Inf.; 2d Lt. Wm. J. Pardee, 18th Inf.; 2d Lt. Z. B. Vance, Jr., 19th Inf.; 2d Lt. Benj. Alvord, 20th Inf.; 2d Lt. W. Y. Stamper, 21st Inf.; 2d Lt. T. W. Moore, 22d Inf., and 1st Lt. Wm. A. Nichols, 23d Inf. 1st Lt. Harry Reade, 25th Inf., and 2d Lt. R. H. Anderson, Jr., 9th Inf., having been under instruction at the school during the term, commencing Sept. 1, '85, ordered to join their proper stations without delay. 1st Lt. F. Beers Taylor, 9th Cav., and 1st Lt. J. V. S. Paddock, 5th Cav., relieved from further duty at the school. (S. O. July 7, H. Q. A.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A G. C. M. will meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., on July 12. Detail: Capts. Geo. M. Randall, Joseph T. Haskell, Charles Wheaton and Richard I. Eskridge, 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge and Stephen O'Connor, 2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Pendleton, Wm. H. Allaire, D. B. Devore, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. George D. De Shon, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 138, Div. Atl., July 8.)

Anthony Heger, Surgeon, awaiting orders in New York City, is ordered to duty as post surgeon at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and Surg. J. H. Janeway from Ft. Columbus to Barracks. Henry P. Birmingham Asst. Surg., from Fort Columbus to Fort Myer, Va. Asst. Surg. Chas. E. Woodruff from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Chas. K. Winne, Asst. Surgeon, is ordered from Benicia Barracks to Fort Wadsworth, relieving Valery Havard, Asst. Surgeon, who is ordered to Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.

L. M. Maus, asst. surgeon, on being relieved at Fort Lincoln, D. T., is ordered to Fort Schuyler, New York.

Jas. B. Girard, asst. surg., is ordered from Fort Schuyler to Fort Lowell, Ariz. Jefferson D. Poindexter, asst. surg., from West Point to Camp Poplar River, Mont., relieving C. N. Macauley, asst. surg., who is ordered to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, relieving Chas. B. Byrne, asst. surg, ordered to Washington Barracks.

Timothy E. Wilcox, Assistant Surgeon, is ordered from Washington Bks. to Fort Niobrara, Neb., relieving Henry Lippincott, Surgeon, ordered to Fort Union, N. M.; Peter Cleary, Surgeon, is ordered from Fort Union to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D. G. Caldwell, Surgeon, from Fort D. A. Russell to Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; G. H. Torney, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Robinson, relieving W. Reed, asst. surg., is ordered to Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala. Julius H. Patzki, asst. surg., from Mt. Vernon Barracks to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. R. G. Ebert, asst. surg., from Ft. Hamilton to Ft. Custer, Mont.

J. E. Pilcher, assistant surgeon, is relieved from Fort Custer to Fort Monroe. John Gardiner, asst surgeon, from Newport Barracks, Ky., to Fort Washakie, W. T., relieving A. R. Chapin, asst. surgeon, who is ordered to Newport Barracks.

W. H. Forwood, Surgeon, is ordered from Fort Meade, Dak., to Fort Snelling, Minn., and H. O. Perley, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Snelling to Fort Wayne, Mich.

BVT. LT.-COL. W. R. PARNELL, U. S. A., has been appointed Commandant of the Veterans' Home, at Yountville, Napa Co., California.

LIEUTENANT J. B. EATON, 3d U. S. Artillery, will shortly open a recruiting rendezvous at Richmond, Va., which is thought to be a good field for recruits.

IN the executive session of the New York Aqueduct Commission, Gen. Newton presented the name of Capt. Thos. W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for appointment as deputy chief engineer, at a salary of $7,000 a year, but in the open session of the Board Mr. Geo. S. Rice, of Boston, was chosen to fill the place.

MRS. PICKETT, widow of Gen. George E. Pickett, was married when she was fifteen years of age. Her son was born before his mother had reached her sixteenth year. Mrs. Pickett is still a very young looking woman, superbly handsome. Hers is a dark, voluptuous style of beauty. Since the war she has persistently avoided society. Her appearance at Gettysburg was the first she has made in public for years.

The Index to General Orders, amendatory of the U. S. Army Regulations, by 1st Lieut. William Baird, is a valuable publication, of which the Quartermaster-General says: "I consider it valuable as a means of reference to existing orders and Army Regulations."

THE ARMY.

G. O. 47, H. Q. A., June 28, 1887.

I. The court of inquiry of which Colonel Henry M. Black, 23d Infantry, is president, instituted by direction of the President, in S. O. 16, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 20, 1887, to fully investigate certain indicated charges preferred by civilians against Colonel Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry, as the late commanding officer, and 1st Lieutenant Sidney E. Clark, 2d Infantry, as the late acting assistant quartermaster, at Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho Territory, having considered the evidence, in connection with the instructions of the Secretary of War communicated in the following letter, has reported its findings and opinion as hereinafter stated:

[We omit the letter, W. D., A. G. O., of Jan. 24, 1887, giving instructions, as these are embodied in the findings].

FINDINGS AND OPINION OF THE COURT.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1st. The approximate amounts of lumber produced at the post saw mill; the disposition made and returns rendered of the lumber thus produced; and the disposition made and accounts rendered of the proceeds of such part thereof as was sold.

FINDING.

The court find, after taking into consideration all the evidence obtainable, as to the quantity of logs hauled to the mill, in connection with its capacity and time of running, that the testimony of one of the accused officers, Lieutenant Sidney E. Clark, 2d Infantry, furnishes as nearly as can be an approximate estimate of lumber produced by the mill during the period from October 1, 1879, to January 1, 1886, and this approximate amount is in harmony with the evidence before referred to, and is as follows: 2,437,556 feet of lumber; 1,657,320 shingles, containing about 390,000 feet of lumber. The disposition made of this lumber was as follows: 1,740,720 feet of lumber was used in the construction of the buildings at the post of Fort Cœur d'Alene, together with 1,500,000 shingles; 696,836 feet of lumber and 157,330 shingles were exchanged for labor and sold to citizens, for which Lieut. Sidney E. Clark, 2d Infantry, A. A. Q. M., received:

For assorted lumber	$9,091 62
For shingles	466 28
For laths	64 00
	$9,621 90

A full return of all the lumber manufactured at the mill was never rendered, but a record was kept from 1879 to 1884 of lumber expended by him in the construction of public buildings at this post. After that date no record whatever was kept of the lumber produced at the mill, and in the return submitted by Lieut. Clark the lumber taken up is an approximate amount based upon his expenditures for the same period. Of the lumber sold no returns were made; no accounts were rendered, but an account was kept for his own knowledge and protection. This account showed the amounts of money received from the sales of lumber to citizens, and the purposes for which it was expended by him. In the sales of lumber purchasers were required to procure from the post trader an order for its delivery, and the delivery was made by the regimental Q. M. sergeant John Berry, of the 2d Infantry. These orders were some of them for cash deliveries, but largely the amounts were charged by the post trader to his customers, and charged by the post quartermaster to the post trader and drawn upon from time to time. The proven collusion hereinafter referred to between the post trader, Mr. C. B. King, and Quartermaster Sergeant John Berry in dividing the earnings of the steamboat "Amelia Wheaton," leaves room for doubt whether the Government received the full benefit of the sales of lumber made.

INSTRUCTIONS.

2d. The manner in which contracts for work in connection with the construction of certain public buildings and of a system of water works were awarded and executed, and in which the public funds allotted therefor were expended and accounted for.

FINDING.

The court find that Lieut. S. E. Clark, A. A. Q. M., awarded informal contracts to the parties named below, at the dates and for the purposes and amounts specified:

To C. B. King, post trader at Fort Cœur d'Alene: October 11, 1884, labor to construct wood work of a barrack building, $540, and to make and set window and door frames, $321; November 20, 1884, to frame and inclose a double set of officers' quarters, $581; June 3, 1885, construction of porches for four barrack buildings, $595; June 29, 1885, excavating and laying the foundation for water works, machinery, and setting pump and boiler, $450; August 25, 1885, sheathing and shingling a hay barn, $150.

To H. H. Newhall, a clerk in the trader's store of C. B. King; March 20, 1885, putting five chimneys in officers' quarters, $157; March 24, 1885, setting window and door frames, $127; August 20, 1885, construction and framing a bakehouse, $82.

Proposals for bids upon these contracts were sent to the successful bidders with information as to the amounts which were allotted and available, and an understanding existed that the contracts would be awarded to them, but that they would not be required to execute them. None of them were in fact executed by the contractors, but the work, in each instance, was done under the supervision of Lieut. Clark, who paid to the contractors, on regular vouchers, the amounts called for by the contracts, which payments were accounted for on the regular returns of Lieut. Clark. As each payment was made, the full amount thereof was returned to him by the contractor and by him expended in the payment of civilian employees and of extra duty pay to enlisted men employed, and the purchase of materials used in the construction of public buildings.

INSTRUCTIONS.

3d. The uses to which the Govt. steamer "Amelia Wheaton" was put, especially in the fall of 1883; the management of the passenger and freight traffic in which the vessel engaged; and the disposition made and accounts rendered of moneys derived from such traffic.

FINDINGS.

The court find that the steamboat "Amelia Wheaton," from the time of her completion up to Oct. 1, 1883, was used mainly for legitimate post and Government service. In the fall of 1883, in connection with her usual work of transporting hay for the hay contractor from the mouth of the Cœur d'Alene River to this post, she was used to convey passengers and freight to and from the Indian Mission, near the mouth of said river, and while engaged in this outside work the post trader, Mr. C. B. King, by authority of Lt. S. E. Clark, 2d Inf., A. A. Q. M., acted as the agent for the said boat, and as such gave all the orders for passage and freight thereon, and, in general terms, all the business connected with this traffic passed through his hands. No regular accounts were kept or rendered by Mr. C. B. King of the money collected by him while conducting this business for the post quartermaster, Lieut. Clark, of the 2d Inf. He charged and collected $2 per passenger for the trip to the Mission, and $10 per ton on the bulk of the freight shipped, except in special cases, when the applicant purchased goods from him amounting to about 1,000 lbs., or more, a free pass was issued. In Mr. King's settlement of this account with Lieut. Clark no account was made of the money collected for fare to the Mission, and the Government was credited with freight of $7 per ton only, Mr. C. B. King having collected and put in his pocket $10 per ton. The money derived from this use of the "Amelia Wheaton" was turned into and formed part of the irregular fund kept by Lieut. Clark. The total amount of money received for freight during the interval covered by this inquiry was $2,271.69, of which amount $1,582.71 was collected in 1883, and no regular account was rendered of the money thus obtained. The court further find that the regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, John Berry, 2d Inf., under the immediate direction of the post trader (C. B. King), and in pursuance of an agreement between them, retained in his possession one-half the amount of money collected for passage on the "Amelia Wheaton," and divided it with the crew of the boat which consisted entirely of enlisted men, and that the excess of the charge for freight made by the post trader above that allowed by him in his settlement with Lieut. Clark, to wit, $3 per ton, was, upon the demand of Quartermaster Sergeant Berry, also divided by giving to the said quartermaster sergeant and the said crew, and to Government laborers, one-half of such excess.

INSTRUCTIONS.

4th. The circumstances that attended the employment for the benefit of the post trader of a civilian engineer, borne and paid on the quartermaster's rolls, and the alleged transfer from the public warehouses to the post trader's establishment of large quantities of grain.

FINDINGS.

The court find that from April to October, 1881, Matthew Lewis, an employee of the then post trader, C. F. Yeaton, was borne on the rolls of the post quartermaster, Lieut. Clark, as a civilian engineer, at a salary of $100 per month, and that he rendered no service whatever to the Government; that he signed the rolls and drew his pay from Lieut. Clark, to whom he made immediate return of the money, which was made part of the irregular fund accrued through sources hereinbefore set forth. The court find that in 1885 M. M. Cowley, a contractor, had stored in the public storehouse at Fort Cœur d'Alene oats estimated in amount as from 60,000 to 80,000 pounds; that these oats were left on his hands, not having been called for on his contract, and that in the vicinity of one-half the amount was sold and transferred to the post trader, C. B. King, and the balance disposed of at private sale and by auction. In addition to this transfer, 3,000 pounds of oats were taken from the public storehouse and loaned to the said post trader upon the written guarantee of Captain Abner Haines, Jr., 2d Inf., for their return. They were returned.

The court find that the irregular system of administration recited above was within the knowledge and had the sanction of the post commander, Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf., and that it was an outgrowth of a letter of instructions from the commanding general of the Department of the Columbia, Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., dated Sept. 17, 1879, conveyed to the post commander, to "work the mill to its full capacity and use every contrivance to push construction of all buildings to completion with the least possible call for money."

OPINION.

Upon the facts as above specified, and as they appear established in the record, the court is of opinion that, while they may have had their origin in a zealous desire to create a military post for which no adequate appropriation had been made, and that a post has been so established at nominal cost, the methods and processes were deplorable, and were greatly to the detriment of the Service and subversion of all discipline; that through the disregard of law and regulations by the officers concerned, a lawlessness was engendered which, when it reached the enlisted men of the command, greatly demoralized them and scandalized the Army. It is true that these officers were placed in a position wherein they were called upon to provide shelter for the troops of their command, and that they were not furnished with means to do so in a legitimate manner; but even that dilemma cannot be accepted as a justification for a violation of law and regulations. The responsibility for the dilemma did not rest upon them, and, under such circumstances, protests, and not action, would seem to have been demanded on the part of the responsible officers.

II. The following are the orders of the War Department in the case:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 27, 1887.

The proceedings of the court of inquiry in the foregoing case having been submitted by the Secretary of War to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

The President approves the proceedings and findings of the court, and concurs in its opinion that the methods and processes employed by Col. Wheaton and Lieut. Clark were deplorable, subversive of discipline, and detrimental to the Service.

These methods involved, in the President's opinion, a disregard of law and Army regulations highly discreditable, for which no valid excuse was afforded by any existing exigency, and betrayed a recklessness and a degree of evasion which, happily, are very unusual in the conduct of Army officers, and which merit emphatic condemnation.

The officers whose misbehavior has been exposed by this investigation point to the military post built under their direction as a monument of their energy and zeal, and they appear to find satisfaction in this result achieved with the scanty means placed at their disposal through governmental appropriation: but they should not be insensible to the fact that an achievement by unlawful and forbidden methods such as are disclosed upon this inquiry cannot redound to the credit either of themselves or the Army, and that no profitable result can excuse or justify a violation of law or Army rules and regulations or condone a resort to methods fraudulent in themselves and which invite peculation and corruption.

Notwithstanding the reprehensible conduct of these officers, and the unlawful complexion of the transactions exposed by this inquiry, the fact that some of the most serious charges are barred by the statute of limitations; the difficulty, made apparent by an examination of the record, of obtaining satisfactory evidence to support the charges on which a trial might be had; the consequent uncertainty attending the result of such a trial; and the great expense and inconvenience which would be occasioned thereby, constrain the President to advise that further proceedings upon the accusations investigated by the court of inquiry be abandoned.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War the court of inquiry of which Col. Henry M. Black, 23d Inf., is president, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 49, H. Q. A., July 7, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 332 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

332. When a military reservation is needed at or in the vicinity of a post, the department commander will cause a survey to be made of the proposed reservation and forward an accurate plat and description thereof to the Adjutant General, together with any report or recommendation he may desire to submit, for the consideration of the Commanding General of the Army and the Secretary of War. Reservations will not be announced in orders from post, department, or division headquarters, but such announcement will be made in orders from the Adjutant General's Office, *after* declaration by the President of the United States.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, June 27, 1887.

The coming department rifle competition will take place at Fort Snelling, Minn.

The preliminary practice, and the parts of the competition embracing known distances and skirmish firing, will take place so that the competition will close Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The Department Commander desires that every troop and company should be represented, by a competitor, in this year's rifle contest.

G. O. 13, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, June 22, 1887.

The last month of the target practice season at Vancouver Barracks will be from July 20 to August 19, 1887.

G. O. 15, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 27, 1887.

The target practice season for troops at camp near Nogales, A. T., is June 22 to July 21 inclusive and September and October.

G. O. 5, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, July 2, 1887.

The annual competitions for places on the teams of the Department of the East and Division of the Atlantic for this year will take place at Fort Niagara, N. Y., during the latter part of August and early in September.

The "distinguished marksmen" serving with their commands, who may report in writing to these headquarters that they so desire, will be selected to shoot at the same time and place with competitors. The two of these marksmen who make the highest aggregate scores during the four days of the Division competition will be selected to participate in the competition of "distinguished marksmen," to take place at the Bellevue Rifle Range, near Omaha, Neb., commencing September 19 next.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Major H. S. Hawkins (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, D. J. A., is extended fifteen days (S. O., July 5, H. Q. A.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Heyl, Inspr. Gen., will proceed to Forts McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown, on public business (S. O. 73, June 27, D. Texas).

Col. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspr. Gen., will inspect clothing at the recruiting rendezvous, Chicago, for which Capt. Frank D. Garretty, 17th Inf., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., July 5, H. Q. A.)

The Inspector General department of Dakota will proceed, on inspection service, to Sioux City, Iowa, and Duluth, Minn. (S. C. 62, July 1, D. Dakota.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The following changes of stations of Superintendents of National Cemeteries were ordered July 2: James G. Hughes from Marietta, Ga., to Memphis, Tenn. George Hess from Memphis to Antietam, Md. W. A. Donaldson from Antietam to Marietta, Ga. Noble Warwick from Fort Leavenworth to Cypress Hills National Cemetery. William Dillon from Cypress Hills to Fort Leavenworth.

Mr. Wm. Vander Bosh, draughtsman, will proceed to Fort Porter and execute special instructions in connection with the building operations in progress at that post (S. O. 136, July 6, Div. Atlantic.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Andrew H. Young, A. Q. M. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

During the absence of Major J. W. Scully, Q. M., on leave, the duties pertaining so the Q. M. D., at New Orleans, La., will be performed by Capt. Wm. H. Nash, C. S. (S. O. 134, July 2, Div. Atlantic.)

Pay Department.

A Quarterly Station List of the Pay Department, dated July 1, comes acceptably to hand this week. There are 42 officers on duty, two on long sick leaves, and two awaiting orders on their own request—46 in all.

The extension of leave on surgeon's certificate granted Major Henry G. Thomas, Paymr., is still further extended one year on surgeon's certificate (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

The troops at the Leavenworth Military Prison and Fort Leavenworth will be mustered for pay July 31, and monthly thereafter (S. O. 64, June 27, Dept. Mo.)

On completion of payment of the troops at Fort Sidney, Neb., Major C. M. Terrell, P. D., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report as witness before a G. C. M. (S. O. 62, June 28, D. Platte.)

The troops will be paid to June 30, as follows: Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., San Diego Barracks, Cal., Forts Mojave and Verde and Whipple Barracks, A. T. Major F. M. Coxe, Paymr., Camp near Nogales, Forts Huachuca, Bowie, Grant and Thomas, San Carlos and Fort Apache, A. T. Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymr., Forts Marcy, Union, Wingate, Stanton, Selden and Bayard, N. M. Major G. R. Smith, Paymr., Forts Lowell and McDowell, A. T. (S. O. 65, June 24, D. Arizona.)

Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., having been unable to take advantage in June of the leave granted him, is authorized to take advantage of said leave in July (S. O. 135, July 5, Div. Atlantic).

Paymasters will pay troops, on muster rolls of June 30, as follows: Major James P. Canby, Paymr., at Boise Barracks and Fort Klamath. Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., at Forts Walla Walla, Spokane and Sherman. Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks and Forts Canby and Townsend (S. O. 93, June 25, D. Columbia).

The troops at the following posts will be mustered for pay July 31, and monthly thereafter: Forts Wood, Columbus, Wadsworth, Hamilton, Schuyler, Warren, Niagara, Porter, Wayne, Newport Barracks, Washington Barracks, and Fort Myer (S. O. 136, July 6, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

Leave of four months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. John O. Skinner, asst. surg. (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. H. S. T. Harris, asst. surg., Fort Ringgold, immediately upon the return of Capt. W. Fitzhugh Carter, asst. surg., will repair to Fort McIntosh, and report for duty (S. O. 73, June 27, D. Tex.)

Major Wm. S. Tremaine, surgeon, will report to Major General John M. Schofield, president Army retiring board, at Governor's Island, for examination by the board (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for ten days is granted Major William E. Waters, surgeon, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 91, June 20, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. Wm. L. Kneedler, asst. surg., is detailed member of the Army retiring board at St. Paul, Minn., vice Major Charles H. Alden, surg., relieved (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

2d Lieut. Wm. L. Sibert, C. E., will be relieved from duty at Willet's Point, and will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and report to Major Amos Stickney, C. E., for duty (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six months, to take effect Oct. 15, is granted Capt. Joseph H. Willard, C. E. (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden, C. E., will be re]

lieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers, Willet's Point, and report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, for duty as engineer officer. (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 147, as relates to Capt. J. C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., is revoked (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in stations of officers of the Ord Dept. are ordered: Capt. Wm. S. Starring will be relieved from duty as chief ord. officer, Dept. of Platte, and as C. O. of the Cheyenne ord. depot, and will report to the comdg. gen., Dept. of the Columbia, for duty as chief ord. officer of and comdg. officer Vancouver Barracks ord. depot. Capt. Marcus W. Lyon is relieved from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, and will report to the comdg. gen., Dept. of the Platte, for duty as chief ord. officer of and as C. O. of the Cheyenne ord. depot, Wyo. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on being relieved from duty at Wood's Holl, Mass., is granted 2d Lieut. Julius H. Weber, Sig. Corps (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Frank Greene, Sig. Corps, now on leave at Dayton, Wash. T., will proceed to certain points, and after having made a thorough inspection of the Sig. Service stations located thereat, will return to Dayton, inspect the Sig. Service station thereat, and then resume his status as on leave (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Wm. D. Wright, Sig. Corps, having been assigned to the charge of the seacoast telegraph line in the vicinity of Wood's Holl, Mass., will assume charge, from July 1, of the New England Division U. S. telegraph lines (S. O. 45, Sig. Corps, 1887).

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 2, 1887:

TROOPS.

Troop B, 4th Cav., to Fort Myer, Va.
Troop B, 6th Cav., to Fort Myer, Va.
Cos. A and H, 7th Inf., to Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.
Cos. B and E, 7th Inf., to Fort Laramie, Wyo.
Cos. D and K, 8th Inf., to Fort Robinson, Neb.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Major L. H. Carpenter, 5th Cav., to Fort Myer, Va.
Major David Perry, 6th Cav., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Major S. S. Sumner, 8th Cav., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; D, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major G. B. Sanford (S. O. 65, June 27, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months upon Surgeon's certificate is granted Col. Nathan A. M. Dudley, Fort Custer (S. O. 76, July 1, Div. M.)

Fifty recruits are ordered to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 1st Cav. (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Henry T. Allen is extended six months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., July 5, H. Q. A.)

A despatch of July 5, from the Presidio of San Francisco, says: "Private Thomas N. Bateman, Troop A, 2d Cav., shot and killed 1st Sergt. Samuel M. Sopher this morning. Both men paraded with their troop July 4, and the sergeant reprimanded Bateman, whom he found intoxicated. When the sergeant went into the soldiers' barracks next morning to awaken some delinquents, Bateman took his stand behind him and deliberately shot him in the head. Sopher fell, and Bateman coolly reloaded his carbine and shot the sergeant a second time. He will be turned over to the civil authorities."

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

1st Lieut. J. O. Mackay, A. C. S. Camp Pena Colorado, will send, by express, to the Chief C. S., certain subsistence funds (S. O. 73, June 27, D. Tex.)

Leave for four months, to take effect between July 10 and Aug. 31, is granted 2d Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James F. Simpson will report, July 6, to Brig.-Gen. Holabird, president of the Army Retiring Board in Washington, for examination by the Board (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lieut. Alexander M. Patch will report to Major-Gen. Howard, president of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco, for examination by the Board (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Wilber E. Wilder, is relieved from duty on the recruiting service, to date July 15, 1887, and will join his troop (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Luther S. Welborn will report to Col. Alexander McD. McCook, 6th Inf., president of the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination by the Board (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. John Y. F. Blake, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 78, July 5, Div. M.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

1st Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer and 1st Sergt. William E. Reed, Troop G, Fort Meade, will proceed to Fort Snelling and report as witnesses in the case of Pvt. Frank Maresch, Troop G (S. O. 60, June 28, D. Dak.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. L. S. McCormick (S. O. 66, June 30, Dept. M.)

The ration of bread for Troop G, at Fort Meade, D. T., is increased to twenty ounces (S. O. 62, July 1, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. M. W. Day is detailed to inspect Indian supplies at the Rosebud Agency, D. T., and 1st Lieut. B. S. Humphrey at the Pine Ridge Agency, D. T. (S. O. 62, June 28, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T. D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for duty (S. O., July 5, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. V. H. Bridgman is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, July 1 (Orders 128, June 30, Engr. School of Application.)

Major C. B. Throckmorton will proceed to Fort Henry, near Pass Christian, Miss., on business connected with the approaching encampment at that point (S. O. 135, July 5, Div. A.)

A New Orleans paper says: "A most interesting feature of the encampment at Fort Henry, near Pass Christian, Miss., will be the presence of the two companies of the 2d Artillery, U. S. Army, at Jackson Barracks, La., Ramsay's and Vose's. The artillery practice with the heavy guns and mortars now mounted at Fort Henry, also the target practice by the field batteries of 3-inch rifles, including a Gatling battery by the Regular troops united in all these exercises with the State troops, will prove useful, instructive, and attractive."

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. W. Loveridge is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, July 1 (Orders 128, June 30, Engr. School of Application.)

1st Lieut. Christopher W. Harrold will report to Brig.-Gen. Holabird, president of the Army Retiring Board at Washington, for examination by the Board (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

S. O. 149, relating to Colonels Clermont L. Best, 4th Art., and Edwin F. Townsend, 12th Inf., is revoked, and Major Richard Lodor will proceed to the State camp of instruction at Peekskill, and relieve Col. Edwin F. Townsend, 12th Inf., from further duty in inspecting the several organizations of the National Guard of New York detailed for tours of service at that camp for the period ending Aug. 6 (S. O., July 5, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, 3d Artillery, will proceed to Richmond, Virginia, and report by letter from that city to the superintendent of the recruiting service, New York City, for assignment to the charge of a recruiting rendezvous (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

The leave granted Capt. J. B. Campbell, Fort Monroe, is extended ten days (S. O. 135, July 5, Div. A.)

S. O. 149, directing Col. C. L. Best to inspect New York troops in camp at Peekskill, is revoked (S. O., July 5, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., E, F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

2d Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, July 1 (Orders 128, June 30, Engr. School of Application.)

Major Abram C. Wildrick will proceed to Creedmoor on public business connected with the establishment of a rifle camp at that point (S. O. 133, July 1, Div. A.)

Col. John Hamilton, having been granted a leave of absence at the expiration of which he will be retired from active service, the command of the regiment will devolve upon Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Closson, who will exercise it from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 133, July 1, Div. A.)

Leave for three days is granted Capt. Selden A. Day, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 136, July 6, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams is relieved from duty with his battery while it is on duty at the rifle camp at Creedmoor and will return to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and resume his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. (S. O. 136, July 6, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., will direct the band to take temporary station at Fort Columbus (S. O. 136, July 6, Div. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. Geo. Bell, Jr., now on leave, is ordered to conduct a detachment of recruits for the 1st Cav. to the Dept. of Dakota and then join his company (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Thomas H. Logan, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 60, June 28, D. Dak.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. T. F. Forbes Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to take effect about July 5 (S. O. 60, June 28, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, Act. Sig. Officer, will proceed to the following points and make a thorough inspection of the Signal Service stations located thereat: Baltimore, Pittsburg, Lansing, Grand Haven, Mackinaw City, Alpena, Port Huron, and Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, and Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester Oswego, Ithaca, and Albany, Northfield, Mount Washington, Eastport and Portland, Manchester, Boston, Nantucket, Edgartown, Vineyard Haven, and Wood's Holl, Block Island and Narragansett Pier, New London and New Haven, New York City, Atlantic City, and Philadelphia (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Capt. C. A. Coolidge is detailed to inspect Indian supplies for the Shoshone Agency, Wyo. (S. O. 62, June 28, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson is relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Terry and will proceed to Fort Laramie, W. T., and report for duty with his company (G. O. 3, July 1, Div. M.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson (S. O. 77, July 2, Div. M.)

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Francis Woodbridge (S. O., July 5, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. W. H. McMinn, Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 63, June 29, D. Platte.)

Ordinary leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, in extension of his leave on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

2d Lieut. C. P. Stivers is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Mojave, relieving 1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr. (S. O. 66, June 28, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Samuel Munson will report to Major Gen. Howard, president of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco, for examination by the Board (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William W. Rogers will report to Col. Alexander McD. McCook, 6th Inf., president of the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination by the Board (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson is relieved from duty as Regtl. Adjutant. In relieving Lieut. Robertson the Colonel commanding desires to express his full appreciation of the zeal, energy and marked ability which has characterized every official act of Lieut. Robertson whilst holding the position of Regimental Adjutant for the past four years, and it is with great regret that he is compelled to sever the pleasant official relations that have existed since he assumed command of the regiment. 1st Lieut. J. McB. Stembel, R. Q. M., is appointed Adjutant, vice Lieut. Robertson. 1st Lieut. George Palmer is appointed Regimental Quartermaster, vice Lieut. Stembel, appointed Adjutant (Orders 28, July 1, 9th Inf.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

S. O. 143, June 22, directing Major Hamilton S. Hawkins to inspect Illinois National Guard, is revoked (S. O., June 30, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Dwight H. Kelton will report to Major-Gen. Schofield, president of the Army Retiring Board at Governor's Island, for examination by the Board (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted Major Hamilton S. Hawkins, 10th Infantry (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Under orders to the Division of the Atlantic.

Capt. Charles F. Roe will report to Brig.-Gen. Holabird, president of the Army Retiring Board at Washington, for examination by the Board (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

The appointment of Cadet Frederic D. Evans, graduate of the Academy, to be additional 2d lieutenant, 11th Inf., to date from July 1, is announced, and he is granted leave until Sept. 30 (S. O., July 5, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Yates, D. T., will grant a furlough for one month to Sergt. James Blake, Co. B (S. O. 60, June 28, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Under orders to the Department of Dakota.

Capt. George S. Wilson is relieved from duty at Bedlow's Island and will proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., in order that he may give attention to the packing and shipping to Dakota of his company property (S. O. 136, July 6, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Chas. S. Brainerd, Co. K (S. O. 78, July 5, Div. M.)

The 13th Infantry is crying for a change of stations. Its members think that seven years among the greasers and two years of that in an Apache campaign is long enough.—*Kansas City Times.*

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Lieut. William P. Goodwin, Fort Townsend,

will join his company at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 91, June 20, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The leave for one month granted Capt. John W. Bean is extended twenty days (S. O. 76, July 1, Div. M.)

So much of S. O. 104 as directs 1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton to join his regiment in Dakota is amended to direct that he proceed to Washington, D. C., and assume charge of the recruiting rendezvous there, during the temporary absence of Capt. Douglas M. Scott, 1st Inf. (S. O 107, June 28, Rec. Ser.)

The C. O. Fort Buford, D. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Byron Merwin, Co. E (S. O. 60, June 28, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Capt. S. R. Whitall will be relieved from duty at Fort Ringgold, July 1, or thereabouts, and will join his company at San Antonio (S. O 73, June 27, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

Capt. Jacob Kline will visit the camp of the Illinois National Guard at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, during the period of its encampment, July 9 to Aug. 27, 1887, for the purpose of inspecting the troops (S. O., June 30, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Capt. George M. Downey will report to Col. Alexander McD. McCook, 6th Inf., president of the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination by the Board (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Major Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., Dept. of Platte, will inspect Forts Du Chesne, Douglas, Bridger, Washakie, D. A. Russell and Laramie, Camp Pilot Butte and the Cheyenne Depot, and Fort Sidney, Neb. He will also inspect the accounts of disbursing officers at Salt Lake City, Ogden, and Cheyenne (S. O. 62, June 28, D. Platte.)

The order announcing the appointment of Cadet Frederic D. Evans to be additional 2d lieutenant in the Army is amended so that he is appointed in the 22d Inf., instead of the 11th Inf. (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. William Black (S. O. 65, June 27, Dept. M.)

Capt. Charles C. Hood will inspect unserviceable C. and G. E. and Q. M. stores at Philadelphia, for which Capt. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 15, is granted Capt. Charles C. Hood, recruiting officer (S. O., July 5, H. Q. A.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Redmond Tully, Fort Snelling, to take effect about July 15 (S. O. 60, June 28, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 2, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

[See General Orders, No. 45, Headquarters of the Army, June 27, 1887, announcing appointments of graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.]

No. 56. Cadet Frederic D. Evans, U. S. Military Academy, to be Additional 2d Lieutenant, 22d Infantry, to date from July 1, 1887.

PROMOTION.

2d Lieutenant Charles McClure, 18th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 21, 1887, vice Wood, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

RESTORED TO THE RETIRED LIST.

Major Benjamin P. Runkle, June 27, 1887, and to be borne on the rolls as never having been legally separated from the Army.

CASUALTY.

Colonel George P. Andrews (retired), died July 2, 1887, at Fort Winfield Scott, California.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., July 11. Detail: Major William Sinclair, 2d Art.; Capt. Julius H. Patzki, Asst. Surg.; Capts. William P. Graves and John C. Scanlan, 1st Lieut. James E. Eastman, and 2d Lieut. William P. Stone, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 136, July 6, Div. A.)

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., July 9. Detail: Major William H. Penrose, Capts Hugh G. Brown and Joseph H. Hurst, 12th Inf.; Capt. William H. Arthur, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Guy Howard and Palmer G. Wood and 2d Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 137, July 7, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieuts. H. H. C. Dunwoody and Robert Craig, A. S. O., and 2d Lieut. John C. Walshe, Signal Corps, will assemble at the Signal Office, June 29, to fix the responsibility for loss of certain articles of Signal Service property, for which Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 46, June 28, Sig. Office.)

Better Subsistence for Riflemen.—In order to provide for the better subsistence of the enlisted men while attending the coming rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., troop and company commanders concerned are requested to send $2, company fund, for each competitor, scorer, marker, etc. The funds should be sent to the commanding officer of the Department Rifle Camp, about five days prior to the departure of the respective men from their posts (S. O. 62, July 1, D. Dak.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The steamer *Chester A. Arthur* will, during the summer, leave Pier 58, N. R., foot of Gansevoort street, New York, at 9 A. M.; Governor's Island at 9 15, and will remain at David's Island until 4 P. M. Thursdays.

Gen. Schofield, having given permission to the Liberty Association, of New York, 150 strong, to visit Bedlow's Island, July 3, the club appears to have been anxious to make profit out of the occasion, so advertised that excursionists could go at 25 cents per head. This made the party number about 700. The company running the steamboat *Florence* to Bedlow's Island, getting wind of this acquainted the military authorities, and Capt. Wilson, U. S. A., commandant, took measures accordingly and would allow no more than the stipulated 150 of the Liberty men to land. The proceeding is thus described:

"How many vomans vill pe counted mit a ghentleman?" shouted an excursionist from the upper deck. Capt. Wilson said everybody—men, women and children—who came ashore would be counted as single members of the club. One by one the 150 lucky club members were filtered through the military line. The president of the club said the other excursionists came without the consent or connivance of the club. The 500 or more disappointed folks on the barges thought the captain of the tugboat was responsible, and it was suggested that he ought to be sat on; but he was unharmed, although liberally abused.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

THE Omaha *Herald* waxes eloquent upon the necessity of a military post and rifle range there, and says: "If Fort Omaha is deprived of the Bellevue range, Fort Omaha will be certain to be abandoned; and that contingency should not be allowed to be entertained by the military, just at this juncture, especially, as the determination has been announced of making Fort Omaha a great military rendezvous, one of the strategic points of concentration of the country."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JULY 6, 1887.

IN common with the rest of humanity in the East, we have been melting under intensely hot weather. For four days the mercury got up to about 95 in the shade.

The morning of the 4th came in gloriously; a delightfully cool breeze blew all day and made us all feel comfortable. At sunrise the band marched around the post, playing patriotic airs. At half past ten o'clock the cadets were marched to the front of the library, where the following programme was given: Prayer. Music, U. S. M. A. Band. Reading, "The Declaration of Independence," Cadet Henry Jervey. Music, U. S. M. A. Band. Oration, Cadet Charles W. Fenton. Music, U. S. M. A. Band. Benediction. At 11 o'clock the ceremonies were over, everything being short and sweet, especially the peroration of Cadet Fenton's excellent oration, which pleased all of the ladies present, for every fair one undoubtedly thought that she was the bright particular star around whom was shed so much lustre. At 12 o'clock the national salute was fired, and all work suspended for the day.

The plebes are making rapid improvement in drill, and will soon be ready for the battalion. One squad of about 24 drill as well as old cadets can. Lieut. Homer, who is in charge, has introduced a few new features as aids in acquiring the movements, and he has evidently succeeded in accomplishing what he set out to do.

The hop on the evening of the 4th was a brilliant affair. There was not so large a crowd as usual, which made it all the more pleasant for those who were fortunate enough to attend.

Gen. and Mrs. Merritt left last Thursday evening on the 7.35 train. A number of officers and ladies accompanied them to the station to wish a bon voyage to new fields. Mrs. Rockwell departed on Friday with her family, leaving the captain behind to pack up. Capt. Rodgers started Saturday evening for Arizona. Mrs. Rodgers remaining here. Capt. Tritle of Arizona and Dr. Alden, U. S. A., spent a day here last week.

On Tuesday morning the hard work of camp was commenced, to continue until Aug. 27. The September candidates are to report Aug. 26, and the furlough class on the 27th, for the 28th falls on Sunday this year.

The 4th was celebrated this year in grand style at Highland Falls. The fire department of the village and Ryder Post, Grand Army, accepted an invitation to parade with it. This is one of the best organized posts in the State, having many old regular soldiers and a number of armless sleeves in its ranks. About 60 members joined in the parade, which marched through the village, and was afterwards addressed by Judge Avery.

Col. Hasbrouck is now acting Superintendent, and Capt. Augur acting commandant of cadets.

The following-named persons have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June, 1888: Wallace R. Stokes, Bellmore, Ind.; Julius T. Conrad (at large), Washington, D. C.; John M. Palmer (at large), Springfield, Ill.; Harry C. Stone, Oneida, N. Y.; Wm. Jefferson Glasgow, St. Louis, Mo.; Walter D. R. Coles (Alt.), St. Louis, Mo.; John L. Hines, White Sulphur Springs, West Va.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of July 2 says:

Gen. Drum has informed Senator Manderson that the troops at Forts Omaha, Niobrara, and Sidney, and the light battery at Leavenworth, will go into camp for one week from Sept 5, in connection with the ex-soldiers' and sailors' reunion at Omaha ... The hop Tuesday night was delightful. It was managed by Lieuts. William M. Wright, C. D. Tousley, Thomas H. Wilson, and R. T. Earle. The officers' club rooms and the adjoining hall were thrown open to the guests, and had been "polished up" and decorated by the young officers personally who issued the invitations. The guests were many, among them Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton, Col. and Mrs. Fletcher, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Mills, Capt., Mrs. and Miss Dempsey, Capt. Ames, Capt. and Mrs. Keller, Lieut. and Mrs. Powell, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, Col. and Mrs. Egbert, Misses Chambers, Wilson, McParlin, Lieut. Kinzie and daughter, Lieuts. Earle, Wilson, Wright, Towsley.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SULLY, DAKOTA.

JULY 2, 1887.

NEWS has come at last that we are going to New York. Everybody is happy and the post is all astir. It was time that we had a change. The 11th has been in this Department since 1876. There will not be any sports on the Fourth on account of the move.

Mrs. Kelsey, Mrs. Klimer, Miss Sprague, and Mr. Chas. Kelsey, of Pierre, were the guests of Mrs. Macklin last Monday.

Frederick Paulding is visiting his father, Col. Dodge, for the summer.

Lieut Clayton and bride passed through here last Saturday on their way to Fort Bennett.

We saw an account in the Kansas City *Times* where the MacArthur Base Ball Club, of Fort Leavenworth, claims to be champions of the Army. We would like to give them a series of games, but, of course, that would be impossible, as we are so far apart. We think we have the finest nine in the Army and in Dakota also. MARS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MONITORS vs. BALTICS.

A RATHER one-sided game of base ball was played at Governor's Island, July 2, between the Monitors, of the Island, and the Baltics, of Brooklyn. The former had a "soft thing" of it and won easily, the score being:

Monitors	12	3	2	1	5	5	—	28
Baltics	1	0	2	1	2	0	—	6

The Island nine consisted of C. T. Marshall, p.; T. P. Curtis, 1st b.; F. Tompkins, 2d b.; F. Darding Killer, 3d b.; D. Robertson, s. s.; P. Gubbins, l. f.; L. S. Miller, c. f.; King, r. f.; C. Nordhaus, c. Governor's Island is as proud of its "Monitors" as the country was of its Monitors during the war, and let the fact be remembered. RUFUS.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of July 2 says:

Lieut. Hyde, Adjt. 8th Inf., arrived Sunday....Chaplain Lewis will deliver the oration on the Fourth....The complimentary hop given by a few friends to Sergt.-Major Castle and bride and Mrs. Edwards was a grand success....Cos. F and H, 8th Inf., and Troop I, 9th Cav., under Major Wilhelm, have been on an eight days' practice march. They were relieved on June 23 by Cos. E and G, of the 8th, and Troop A, 9th Cav., under command of Capt. Cooney. The time out is improved by skirmish firing practice.

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

The *News* of July 1 says:

Col. D. R. Clendenin returned, Friday, from his visit to Pena Colorado. Mrs. Clendenin is expected back to-day.... The picnic for the post school occurred Saturday and passed off very pleasantly.....Lieut. John T. Knight, 3d Cav., goes to the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg, Va., Sept. 1 .....Lieut. Theodore H. Eckerson, 19th Inf., has been at Fort Davis for some days, from Nevill's Spring.....Sunday, Chaplain Hammond will deliver a sermon on "The Significance of Independence Day." .....The 3d Cavalry are to change station with the 8th Cavalry. This takes the 3d Cavalry to the posts on the lower Rio Grande. It also brings back to the Department of Texas the four troops of this regiment now at Forts Elliott and Sill, and thus increases the troops in the Department.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T.

THE *Independent* of June 29 says:

Major Thomas McGregor, 1st Cav., has returned to Fort Walla Walla.....Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, 14th Inf., has gone to Fort Townsend, for Garrison Court-martial duty.....The wife of Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Inf., is visiting her father, Hon. Lloyd Brooks, in Portland.....The family of Major C. A. Wikoff, 14th Inf., arrived at Vancouver Barracks, Wednesday, from the East. .. Capt. J. A. Sladen's son, who is a cadet at the West Point Military Academy, spends his vacation at Vancouver Barracks.....About the middle of July a large portion of the 14th Infantry, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, and, perhaps, the Light Battery, will, under command of Capt. Geo. W. Davis, go up the Willamette valley and into the Cascades mountains on a summer outing, which will include some scientific work to be done.... Lieut. H. H. Sargent, 2d Cav., recently relieved from duty at the University of Illinois, gave up the detail on account of the health of his wife. They will spend the summer in Colorado, California and Oregon.

FORT UNION, N. M.

A REPORT of June 20 says: Yesterday's base ball match was a good one. The contending nines were the Kramer Club, composed of members of Troop E, 6th Cav., and the post nine, composed of picked men from the five companies of the 10th Inf. Seven innings were agreed upon, on account of the excessive heat. The game was very interesting up to the third inning, the score then being 8 to 0 in favor of the post. From this to the fifth inning the post nine had everything their own way. Lieut. Van Vliet, Adjt. 10th Inf., played with the post nine, doing some very effective playing. He is the fleetest base runner in the post if not in the territory. The following is the score by innings:

K. B. B. C.	4	0	2	3	7	4	2	—	22
Post nine	2	1	5	8	4	0	1	—	21

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

L. L. B. contributes to the Quincy *Optic* a humorous sketch of the usual everyday life at the large post of Fort Leavenworth. He says: "There is quite a good deal of friendly rivalry among the ladies, and their husbands' colors always adorn the whips of their carts and surreys, or form the chief decoration in what they contribute in the way of cotillion favors. In the same fashion in little gifts to the bachelor officers the regimental color predominates. And a particularly fetching compliment to one's escort to hop or concert is to wear flowers or ribbons of his color. This is regarded as being as subtle and as pleasing as for a man to allow his fair companion's taste in ice cream flavoring to regulate his own! The young people have indulged in amateur theatricals to some extent during the winter, and their performances were very creditable. In the play of 'Ours' the commanding officer's pretty daughter and a particularly charming young lady from Virginia, whose graceful dancing at the hops has been much admired, quite covered themselves with glory. The Friday night hop in the room which is used both for theatre and dancing is one of the most important features of this pleasure-giving post."

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Niobrara for "Quitting guard and absence without leave," General Crook says: "The sentence is disapproved. There was no evidence submitted in this case that did not bear alike on both charges and specifications. The man is found not guilty of being absent from his guard, consequently, in the opinion of the court, he must have been present. That being a fact, it cannot be seen upon what ground the court finds him guilty of being absent from his company. It would be well if the post commander correct the irregularities that seem to exist in this troop in regard to posting stable guards, so that the question of a soldier's status of duty may be fixed."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Left New York Navy-yard, July 6, and arrived at Newport, R. I., July 7.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Halifax, N. S., July 4.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Boston, July 6. Expects to go to Canadian fishing banks. A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: The *Ossipee* was prevented from sailing from Boston, July 5, with the *Richmond*, by desertion of twenty-two of her crew.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at Portland, Me., July 7.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Portland, Me., July 7.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Cape Town June 6.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro May 19.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro May 19. Comdr. F. W. Dickens has been ordered to command this vessel, and sailed on the U. S. and Brazil mail steamer *Finance*, June 18, en route.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Sailed from Villefranche for Spezzia, June 9. Arrived at Spezzia June 10.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Reported by cable to have sailed from Spezzia, Italy, June 8, for Lisbon.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left the central American coast for the Sandwich Islands May 15. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francsco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Panama June 28.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Panama June 1. Ordered to proceed to the Mare Island Navy-yard.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Punta Arenas, Central America, July 7.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Panama, June 1. Expected at Payta, Peru, early in June.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. Arrived at Juneau, Alaska, May 12. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. En route for her station in Alaskan waters. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro June 19.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Panama, U. S. of C., June 28.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama June 11. Intended to leave for Chemulpo as soon as boilers are repaired.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Yokohama, June 11.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Chemulpo, Corea, June 11.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama June 11.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Commander F. V. McNair. At Yokohama June 11.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Yokohama June 11.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent for the present to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, England.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Comdr. T F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

On Special Service.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. Arrived at New London, July 3.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at New York, June 29.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. At Cadiz June 27. Expected to leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. N. H. Farquhar. At Norfolk, Va. Will sail for Rio, South Atlantic station, with relieving officers and crew for the *Lancaster*, early in July. Will probably be assigned later to the North Atlantic station.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Chicago—At New York, where she will be completed. Will be in condition for a trial trip the latter part of July. Arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, from the Erie dock, July 7.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired.

Hartford—Will undergo extensive repairs at Mare Island, Cal., and will hardly be ready for commission this year.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE tug *Nina* will be repaired at New York at a cost not to exceed $6,000.

CIVIL ENGINEER R. E. PEARY is detailed a member of the Board on Dry Docks in place of Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle. The Board began the examination of plans July 1.

THE contract with the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Works was received from the printer at the Navy Department on Wednesday. There is no probability, however, of its being signed this week.

IT is expected that considerable additions will be made during the present month to the force employed at the Washington Navy-yard. A new lathe, larger than any of the others, has just been completed and put into operation at the Navy-yard. Machinery is being put into position as rapidly as possible. A quantity of steel is daily expected at the yard.

AT the Navy Department on Wednesday bids for ten sets of 6-inch gun forgings for the Navy were opened in the presence of Judge-Advocate-General Remey and Chief Clerk Hogg. The only bidder was the Midvale Steel Company, of Nicetown, at $59,969.58 for the forgings if rough bored and turned, and $53,385 for the same pieces if the Department undertakes the work of rough boring and turning at the Washington Navy-yard.

THE Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for July, 1887, issued by the Hydrographic Office, contains an interesting article on West Indian hurricanes by Ensign Everett Hayden, U. S. N., supplementing the account published in the chart for August, September and October of last year. The chart contains the usual budget of information for the mariner concerning weather, dangers, wreck derelicts, etc., and an account of the position of the New England fishing fleet during the last week in June.

THE AMERICAN SHIPPING AND INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE convened at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, June 21. The association is a national one, having its headquarters at New York. Over 100 delegates were in attendance. Addresses were made by Capt. Ambrose Snow and others and strong resolutions passed favoring appropriations for coast defence and for building up our mercantile marine.

AN English Parliamentary paper has just been issued containing a return of all guns of 64-pound calibre and over, supplied to the navy between the years 1870 and 1886, inclusive. At the end of 1869 there were in all 1,432 guns of various calibre on board ship, and from that date to the end of last year 1,655 were added. Of these 3,087, no fewer than 2,311 were returned for repairs in the course of the last 17 years. In 1,715 cases the guns were pronounced serviceable, in 1,139 cases minor repairs were required, 347 new A tubes had to be provided, in 10 cases new cups, in 5 new muzzle ends, in 1 the trunnion arm was broken, in 4 new hoops, coils, or B tubes were required, and 14 were pronounced unserviceable.

THE personnel of the Swedish Navy will consist in future of two classes of men—those who enter voluntarily for a fixed period, and those called upon to serve for eight years.

AT the Russian Naval School of Musketry at Oranienbaum, established for training officers and warrant officers of the navy in rifle shooting, fencing and gymnastics, all are required to fire 3,000 rounds with the rifle, 2,000 with the revolver, and 250 with the Berdan carbine.

THE Navy Department is informed that Mr. Hunt, the New York architect intrusted with the preparation of plans for the proposed new Naval Observatory, is encountering considerable difficulty in devising a structure which will come up to the expectations of the officials of the Observatory. It is believed, however, that a satisfactory structure is being provided for within the limit of the appropriation.

THE AMERICAN CONTRACTING AND DREDGING CO. has done very nearly as much in actual canal making on the Panama Canal as all the other contractors combined, having taken out to date a "useful cube" of more than 10 000,000 cu. metres with seven of the monster dredges built by the company for this especial work. This work has been done in the axis of the canal, and in the "derivations" made for the Chagres, Trinidad and Gatun rivers. Their contract, which will probably be completed next year, is the very greatest every carried out by one company.

WORK on the repairs to the stone dry dock at the New York Navy-yard are progressing slowly, the force being limited, and the dock will not be ready for the reception of vessels for many weeks yet. When the repairs are completed, however, this dock will compare favorably with any in the world of its size, though why the extension in length was limited to 480 feet is difficult to understand. At the Erie Basin is a Simpson dock 600 feet long and a second one 510 feet in length, and it would seem to be good policy for the Government to possess docking facilities equal to any emergency.

THE Union Iron Works at San Francisco, which company is now building the cruiser *Charleston*, has so extended its facilities that it intends to bid for the construction of two of the new big steel cruisers and two of the steel gunboats provided for at the last session of Congress. The officers of the company have carefully studied the specifications and requirement for speed, and believe that with the natural resources of metals on that coast and the climatic advantage that will enable them to continue outdoor work all the year round, they can successfully compete with shipyards in the East.

A NEW and ingenious method of raising money for charity has recently come into vogue and is being tried by the officers' families residing in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. It is called the "Alphabet of Charity." Of a number of persons one takes the letter A as the beginning, and contributes ten cents, and calls upon, or finds, eight others who each take the letter B, contributing, as in the first instance, ten cents; each letter B hunts up four others, each of whom contributes ten cents, and each in turn finds four more charitably disposed persons who are called letter C, and so on, each letter binding itself to find four letters next in sequence, and each letter contributes its dime until the seventh letter, or G, is reached, when the alphabet will be found to include no less than 10,921 persons, each of whom has contributed ten cents, or an aggregate of $1,092.10. Several of the young ladies in the yard are interesting themselves in this novel means for easing the hardships of poverty, especial reference being had at the present time to assisting the *Tribune* "fresh air" fund for poor children.

THE report of the British Suez Canal Directors shows a considerable falling off in vessels and tonnage for 1886 as compared with 1885. The number of vessels was less by 524 and net tonnage by 568,097 tons. With the same rate for both years the receipts were decreased by 5,680,049 francs. The British tonnage was 77 per cent. of the total. The transit receipts for 1884 amounted to 62,378,115 f.; for 1885, to 62,207,439 f.; and for 1886, to 56,527,390 f. Thus for two consecutive years there has been an annual decrease which, although but trifling during the first of them, became very marked and serious during the second. This reduction is ascribed by *Engineering* to the fact that it is cheaper, under the modified conditions which have become established during the last three years, to send a steamer by the long sea route than to send it by the shorter passage, weighted as the latter is with the heavy fees charged for passage through the canal. By the Cape, too, passengers avoid the great heat of the Red Sea, so much dreaded by a large proportion of them, and the curiosity to see the numerous places at which mail steamers stop on their voyages palls after one or two experiences. Both the passenger and cargo traffic may therefore be expected to become more and more diverted from the canal route as high speed can be attained economically by the ocean route.

THE *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung* (Berlin) gives the following particulars of the armor-clad *Iver Hvitfeldt*, launched a few weeks ago for the Danish Government. The displacement of the vessel is 3,280 tons; its length, 235 feet; beam, 48 feet; draught of water, 18 feet. *Compound* plates 11½ inches in thickness extend for a distance of 100 feet on the water line. An armor bulkhead, protected by 10-inch plates, is placed at each end of the belt. The vessel is further protected by an armored deck of 2¼-inch steel plates, extending the whole length of the ship. In the unprotected parts, over the armoured deck, the *Iver Hvitfeldt* is divided into a large number of watertight compartments. The steering apparatus is protected. The ram is 8 feet under water, at which depth a Whitehead torpedo-launching tube is placed. Engines of 3,000 horse-power (5,000 with forced draft) drive twin screws, and are expected to give a speed of 14 or 15 knots. The armament consists of two 26½ centimetre Krupp guns, placed in turrets and protected by 9-inch compound plates; four 12-centimetre breech-loading guns, and several machine guns. In addition to the Whitehead torpedo-launching in the bow, the *Iver Hvitfeldt* is provided with three other tubes above the water line, one on each side and one at the stern. Two small torpedo-boats, weighing 30,000 pounds each, and having a speed of 15 knots, are carried on the vessel. Electric light is provide throughout the ship. The *Iver Hvitfeldt* costs about three and a

half million crowns, of which sum 800,000 crowns are expended on the engines, and 500,000 on the armament.

THE U. S. S. *Thetis* arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, July 2.

EVERY shipbuilder in the country of any reponsibility has applied for and received copies of the plans of cruisers Nos. 1, 4, and 5, and gunboats Nos. 3 and 4. When the bids are opened August 1 it is expected that among the bidders will be found C. H. Cramp and Co., of Philadelphia; Quintard Iron Works, New York; Harlan and Hollingsworth Co., Wilmington; Columbia Shipbuilding Co., of Baltimore, and the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 1.—Naval Cadets James E. Shindal, Chas. S. Stanworth, Joseph Strauss, H. A. Bispham, and Robert L. Russell, to the Coast Survey.

Lieutenant L. W. Piepmeyer, to the Wabash, at Boston.

JULY 2.—Lieutenant W. R. A. Rooney, to duty at the Naval War College.

Naval Cadet Geo. R. Evans, to the Coast Survey.

Chief Engineer A. Kirby, to the Adams, per steamer of July 19 from San Francisco.

JULY 5.—Naval Cadet Geo. R. Slocum, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Passed Assistant Engineer Robert D. Taylor, to the Chicago.

JULY 6.—Assistant Engineer E. T. Warburton, to examination for promotion.

JULY 7.—Medical Inspector W. K. Scofield, to the Trenton.

Passed Assistant Engineer James H. Perry, to the Chicago.

Detached.

JULY 1.—Lieutenant D. D. V. Stuart and Ensigns John S. Purcell and Wm. P. White, from duty on the Coast Survey and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 2.—Lieutenant Wm. E. Sewell, from the Naval Observatory and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Engineer E. J. Whittaker, from the Adams upon the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home.

Carpenter H. M. Griffiths, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to the Chicago.

JULY 5.—Passed Assistant Engineer Charles P. Howell, from the Chicago and ordered to the receiving ship Minnesota.

Passed Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, from the receiving ship Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

Chaplain Henry H. Clark, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Trenton.

Chaplain John R. Matthews, from the Trenton and placed on waiting orders.

Mate Lewis M. Melchor, from the Wabash and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 6.—Lieutenant Theodoric Porter, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Ossipee.

Lieutenant George A. Calhoun, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Atlanta.

JULY 7.—Medical Inspector A. Hudson, from the Trenton and placed on waiting orders.

Leave.

Lieutenant Commander Socrates Hubbard and Passed Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, granted six months' sick leave, in accordance with recommendation of Retiring Board, who found them unfit for duty at present but not permanently incapacitated for the Service.

Paymaster R. B. Rodney, retired, granted six months' leave with permission to leave the United States.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending July 6, 1887:

Adolph Buhr, seaman, June 24, 1887, at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Henry L. Snyder, chief engineer, June 30, 1887, at Washington, D. C.

Lewis B. Hunter, medical director, retired, June 24, 1887, at Philadelphia, Pa.

John N. Tannian, equipment yeoman, attached to U. S. S. Alert, June 8, 1887, at Payta, Peru.

MARINE CORPS.

2d Lieutenant Geo. Barnett granted one month's leave of absence from July 5, and at its expiration ordered to return to duty at the Washington Barracks.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL RALPH CHANDLER, commanding the Asiatic Station, reports to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of Yokohama, Japan, June 11, that the *Brooklyn*, *Omaha*, *Essex*, *Monocacy*, and *Palos* were at that port. The repairs to the boilers of the *Brooklyn* were to be completed about July 1. A large portion of the smokestack of the *Essex* was found to be honeycombed by long usage. There were also some slight repairs to the engines, all to be completed by E. Kildoyle and Co., upon submitting a sealed bid of $463.38 in U. S. gold. The repairs to the *Essex* were to be completed about July 1. The *Marion* was at Chemulpo, Corea. The general health of the squadron was excellent and affairs in the East were quiet.

THE NAVAL DRY DOCKS.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1887.

THE probability is that the recent proposals received for building a wooden drydock at the Brooklyn and at the Norfolk Navy-yard will be rejected and new proposals asked, based upon plans prepared by the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the Navy Department. The bid of Coffey and O'Connell, of New York, was not explicit about details, while that of Simpson and Co. was not definite about the respective cost of the docks at Brooklyn and Norfolk, but proposed a lump sum of $1,161,000 for both docks. The appropriation is $1,100,000, but the Department, it is said, is unwilling to proceed with this important work until it is furnished with exact plans, specifications and estimate of cost of each dock.

THE BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

CAPT. RAMSAY reports that the *Boston*, under his command, will be ready for a sea trial of her engines by the 12th instant, when the adjustments and modifications found necessary from experience with the *Atlanta*, will be completed. The guns of the *Boston* are not all yet completed, and none are mounted on board, her battery being detained at the Proving Ground, Annapolis.

The recent docking of the *Chicago* at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, disclosed three injured propeller blades, one of them having lost a piece no less than a foot square. The other blades have been injured but slightly, but enough to show that extreme care must be exercised in moving the engines while at the wharf, the blades of the propeller extending quite as far as the breadth of the ship. The bottom of the *Chicago*, notwithstanding the immersion of rather more than a year and a half, was found to be very clean and smooth, no barnacles or marine growths of any kind being found at any point. The immersed skin of the ship has been cleaned and smoothed off, and then painted with the mixture found to stand the test of experiment, composed of one part pure white zinc and two parts red lead, mixed with boiled linseed oil, a period of twenty-four hours being allowed between each coat, the same time being required previous to floating the ship. Numerous visitors inspected the *Chicago* while in the dry dock, among them having been Dr. Agnew, of New York, remembered for his connection with President Garfield after his assassination. The Doctor was favorably impressed with the completeness of the ventilating system introduced into the ship. A force of workmen from the contractor's shops, is busy, under Lieut. T. E. D. W. Verden, in running the insulated wires for electric lightning, and will soon complete that part of the vessel's equipment. Considerable progress is being made in putting the machinery and boilers in condition for a sea speed and power trial, but it will be some time before the contract tests can be made.

REPAIRING THE "HARTFORD."

OF the *Hartford*, the San Francisco *Call* says: The Secretary ordered the ship to be repaired and repairs were begun. In a few days the shipwrights laid bare the frames and planking in several places, and it was found that defects existed that had not shown themselves a few months prior. There were places where the water had run down on the inside of the planking and rotted every strake, while one foot away from these spots the planks were entirely sound. The ceiling on the between-deck was also found to be worse than at the first survey, and, as a matter of fact, the manner in which the ship opened was a most unpleasant surprise all around. In the beginning of March the regular statutory survey was held upon the vessel by a board of inspection, consisting of Asst. Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster, Capt. Byron Wilson, United States Navy; Carpenter Warren Barnard, Master Shipwright S. J. Gormley, Master Joiner John Massey, Master Smith T. J. Lowney, Master Plumber T. J. Moran, and Quarterman Edward Lynch.

The ship was stripped, and by means of augers the soundness of outboard, planking, frames, ceilings, decks, and beams was ascertained as near as possible. It was apprehended that the ship was in a dubious condition, and the estimate—$98,000—came unpleasantly short upon the 20 per cent. limit imposed by Congress, but it was hoped that the work might be done for this sum.

Ship builders and ship owners are familiar with the manner in which the condition of a ship is ascertained, and realize that "boring" does not accurately indicate the rottenness or soundness of the ship, and that great care is required to conduct the work of repairs so as not to make the entire outlay a waste of money. There have been several instances in the navy yard in which failure to exercise due precaution did cause a great loss of money. In the case of the *Benicia*, taken in hand at Mare Island in 1878, and on which the repairs were estimated at about $60,000, it was found, after an expenditure of $50,000, that it would require $200,000 additional for labor alone to complete the ship. The vessel was not repaired, and $50,000 had practically been thrown away, for which oversight or indifference the constructor was very severely criticised, and, as a matter of fact, the *Benicia* incident was the prime cause of the law subsequently enacted limiting the repairs of vessels to 20 per cent. of their cost.

This in substance is the explanation that the Mare Island construction authorities offer as the difference in the two surveys. As will have been noticed, the latest survey increases the cost of repair to 31 per cent., which practically condemns the vessel. Under the circumstances the Secretary of the Navy can do no less than to order work on the *Hartford* to cease, and the money expended on her will thus be wasted. Unless a popular subscription be taken up the old craft will be doomed. When first built the *Hartford* was regarded as one of the most beautifully modeled ships of her day, and her designer and constructor said he conceived her superb lines and form in a dream. Even to-day her form and generous proportions cannot but excite admiration in the beholder. Aside from her beauty, her history is such as to thrill every loyal Union heart with enthusiasm.

THE TRENTON AND HER OFFICERS.

THE U. S. S. *Trenton*, which has been fitting out at the Norfolk Navy-yard, is now about ready for sea. She will probably be delayed until the middle of next week, awaiting the arrival of her electric lights from New York. These are furnished by the Edison Company, and are about 300 in number. The ship is to be lighted throughout with electric lights, from the spar deck to the hold. She is also fitted with powerful search lights, one on either side. Electric call bells are profusely distributed about the ship, and the 8-inch rifles, comprising her battery, are fired by electricity. The *Trenton* is considered one of the finest vessels in the Navy. After being inspected by the Board of Inspection she will sail for South America, with relief officers and crew for the *Lancaster*, flagship of the South Atlantic station. The officers now on the *Trenton* (with the exception of the captain, executive officer, and marine officer in charge of the guard), will remain on the *Lancaster*, and her officers and crew will return to the United States on the *Trenton*. The latter vessel will probably take the place of the *Richmond* as flagship of the North Atlantic station, and the *Richmond* will probably be sent to the Pacific station as flagship.

List of Officers—Capt. Norman H. Farquhar, commanding. Lieut.-Comdr. Henry W. Lyon, executive officer; Lieut. Fred. M. Wise, navigator. Watch Officers—Lieuts. Lazarus L. Reamey, Samuel C. Lemly and Clifford J. Boush. Ensigns—George R. Clark, John E. Craven and Walter J. Sears. Engineer Officers—Chief Engr. B. B. H. Wharton; P. A. Engrs. Geo. H. Kearny, Robt. W. Galt; Asst. Engr. Arthur T. Woods; Cadet Engr. Albert C. Matthews. Medical Officers—Medical Inspector, Adrian Hudson; P. A. Surgeon, Charles T. Hibbett; Asst. Surgeon, C. J. Decker; Paymaster, Robert B. Lisle; Chaplain, John R. Matthews; Captain of Marines, Robert W. Huntington; 1st Lieutenant of Marines, C. P. Porter; 2d, Harry K. White. Naval Cadet—W. S. Cloke, L. C. Bertolette, Guy H. Burrage, Andrew T. Long, George W. Logan, B. W. Wells, Creighton Churchill, Claude S. Cochran. Warrant Officers—Boatswain, John A. Brisco; Gunner, Cecil C. Neil; Carpenter, Massa T. Quigley; Sailmaker, Gilbert D. Macy; Pay Clerk, Reynard. Officers Assigned to Special Duty—Lieut.-Comdr. Edward S. Houston, ordnance officer; Ensign Albert W. Grant, charge of electrical plant; Ensign Charles M. Fahs, secretary to commanding officer.

COAST SURVEY.

THE U. S. S. *Ranger*, which left San Francisco on Oct. 25, under orders to survey the coast of Lower California from San Diego to Cape St. Lucas, returned to that city June 25. The officers of the *Ranger* are: Comdr. F. A. Cook, Captain; Lieut. J. G. Eaton, Executive Officer; Lt. R. G. Peck, Navigating Officer, in charge of astronomic work; Ensign J. P. Parker, in charge of main triangulation; Ensign A. A. Ackerman, coast triangulation, and Ensigns Woodworth, Key, Jungen, Phelps, Clarke, Gill, Ellicott, Whittlesey for hydrographic work; P. A. Engineer, A. C. Eugard; P. A. Paymaster, C. M. Ray; P. A. Surgeon, L. B. Baldwin, and Assistant Engineers, Theiss, Eldridge and Halstead. Of the cruise Captain Cook is reported as saying:

We have had a fairly pleasant cruise, with only two southwest storms. We have been on an average all the time from 10 to 25 miles from the coast. We have surveyed the coast line by geodetic surveying for 320 miles below San Diego to Cedros Island. The work has been done with triangulation ashore from the main peaks and hydrographic parties about the ship and in steam launches. The soundings were all fixed by angles from points established ashore by theodolite. The survey at the vicinity of the Sacramento reef, where the steamship *Sacramento* was lost in December, 1872, was one of the most important pieces of work done. The reef is near Geronimo Island, and we found it to be much larger and much more dangerous than marked on the charts. The hydrographic work there was very thorough, and it will be of great assistance to steamers in making passage along the coast. Steamers invariably shape their course from Cedros Island to make Geronimo Island. This reef, in foggy weather, has been a source of great anxiety to navigators. It can now be approached to a 50 fathom curve. A vessel is perfectly safe outside of it; on dangerous ground within it.

Altogether, the work, as far as it has progressed, has been very thorough to a 100 fathom curve. It has been doubly arduous because all the triangulation parties had to travel afoot, there being no transportation and no source of supplies ashore. Water even had to be carried from the ship, the country is very barren. There are no harbors below San Diego, except at San Quentin, about 150 miles below, where vessels that draw only from 10 to 20 feet of water may enter. Landings along the coast are very dangerous. We will now go to Mare Island and remain until next season, the officers plotting their work meanwhile.

REVENUE MARINE.

The yacht *Cloud* went ashore on Bath Beach, N. Y., July 5, during a heavy squall and was totally wrecked. The captain and crew were rescued at great risk by Wm. Proctor, of the U. S. Coast Survey schooner *Ready*, and Patrick Tolman, of Bath Beach.

THE CHIRICAHUA'S DEFIANCE.

Bring on your valiant troopers to guard the water holes,
I'll travel till my moccasins are worn out at the soles,
I'll smear my haughty visage with war paint white and red,
And I'll tear the gory scalp-lock from the cursed white man's head.

I'll scale the Sierra Madres, I'll climb the Megallons,
And I'll wear out all your horseflesh, your pack mules, and dragoons.
I'll shoot the toiling miner from behind the friendly rock.
And I'll burn the ranchman's dwelling and run off all his stock.

I scorn your bribe of rations. You can't bamboozle *me!*
Your blankets they are threadbare, your flour is marked "I. C."
The ranchman keeps good whiskey, the prospector has ham
Which beats the rancid bacon that I get from Uncle Sam.

You sent my squaws and brothers to the land of fruits and flowers,
Where beneath the verdant shade tree they pass the happy hours.
So I'll go and join my kinsmen where the birds forever sing,
Oh, there's going to be an outbreak in this gladsome time of spring.

DUNCAN B. FOX, Fort Bayard, N. M.

THE West Point Foundry has been posted for sale at the New York Real Estate Exchange. This property is situated at Cold Spring, Putnam County, in this State, and comprises 40 acres of land with several acres of buildings. The foundry was established in 1819, and has been in constant operation ever since. In 1820 orders were received for cannon for the United States Government, and a lot of 32 pounders, round shot, smooth bore, were turned out, which were considered great guns in those days. All the celebrated "Parrott" guns were made in this establishment. The latest and most pretentious work undertaken was the finishing of two 8-inch rifled steel guns, being of the very few of the largest calibre of that description as yet made in the United States. At present there are but two other gun making establishments in this country, one at South Boston and the other at Washington; the West Point foundry, however, is the largest and most completely equipped of the three.

AMONG the Jubilee souvenirs received by Queen Victoria was an album of the most elaborate and beautiful description, containing a number of paintings representing the uniform worn by the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, from the establishment of that institution to the present time.

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References:
Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.
Rev. GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The undersigned having represented the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, as its General Agent for Northern Ohio, during the past year, with the experience thus gained feels himself to be competent to give Army Officers advice on many matters pertaining to Life Insurance, which may be to their advantage. To this end, therefore, he gratuitously offers his services to the Army, and respectfully invites correspondence from such as desire information on this subject.

While the Company he represents has no superior in the country for security or for liberality in its policies to officers in the Military Service, yet he will be pleased to advise and assist officers who may prefer to place their insurance in other reputable companies. Information as to the standing of the various companies and their relative profitableness for investment he will gladly communicate to those who desire it; also advice as to kind of policy best suited and most profitable to those of different ages.

By this announcement the undersigned hopes that he may serve the interests of his brother officers, enabling them to place their insurance in the most substantial and profitable companies, in a form of policy most advantageous to themselves.

F. A. KENDALL, Capt. U. S. A. (Retired.)
76 EUCLID AVE., Cleveland, O.

DISTINGUISHED marksmen badges, of handsome design, were sent out from Army Headquarters this week to the following officers and men now in the Service who are entitled to them. These badges are of gold, with the exception of the centre piece, forming a target, which is of enamel. They were made by a prominent jeweller of New York, and purchased through the Ordnance under contract at $20 each. Lieutenant-Colonel BLUNT made the design:

1st Lieuts. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art.; W. B. Homer, 5th Art.; R. C. Van Vliet, 18th Inf.; J. M. T. Partello, 5th Inf.; H. R. Anderson, 4th Art.; L. Merriam, 4th Inf.; Z. W. Torrey, 6th Inf.; C. E. Gillette, Engineers; 2d Lieut. W. H. Sage, 5th Inf.; Sergeants A. W. James, Troop B, 8th Cav.; J. J. Wolford, Co. E, 19th Inf.; F. Chaplain, Co. I, 7th Inf.; A. W. Stay, Co. F, 9th Inf.; B. Otteu, Co. B, 25th Inf.; L. Henderson, Co. E, 2d Inf.; G. N. King, Co. F, 25th Inf.; J. W. Weeks, Co. E, 6th Inf.; H. Griffith, Troop D, 8th Cav.; J. Nihil, Co. B, 5th Art.; H. S. Agilote, Co. C, 8th Inf.; J. F. Crawford, Co. F, 19th Inf.; S. M. Green, Troop G, 8th Cav.; W. D. Huddleson, Co. K, 4th Art.; E. H. Stevens, Co. G, 7th Inf.; Corporals W. Moore, Co. A, 21st Inf.; F. Schmitt, Co. E, 19th Inf.; 1st Sergeants F. Bracken, Co. M, 1st Art.; W. Willis, Co. E, 8th Inf.; E. A. Hudson, Co. H, 14th Inf.; Ordnance Sergeants G. Seymour and W. Land; General Service Clerk R. M. Hickey; Privates J. Cranley, Co. E, 4th Art.; E. W. Bouton, Co. G, 2d Inf.; N. C. Taliaferro, band, 3d Art.—41 in all.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS, says the New York *Times*, "has never been accused of being a wag, and probably it is with a wholly unconscious humor that he makes his latest contribution to the current battle-flag literature. 'When the Confederate Government evacuated Richmond,' he says, 'the captured Union flags on deposit were all left there, and were found by the United States troops when they entered the city. This would at least exhibit proof of the fact that the South did not wish to treasure up such evidence of any triumphs it ever had over the North.' What it really exhibits proof of, were any proof needed, is the remarkable haste of the Confederate Government to get away. With that Government on the point of collapse, and a great deal of valuable property given to the flames in Richmond, simply because there was no time to take it away or means of doing so, it would have been a very peculiar performance to collect and pack up the trophies and occupy the overburdened transportation with them."

THE next meeting of the National Prison Association will be held in Toronto, Canada, Sept. 10 to 15. The offices of the National Prison Association in New York City have been removed from the Bible House to 135 East Fifteenth street.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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THE REVENUE MARINE AND THE NAVY.

THE time cannot be very far distant when the Revenue Marine will become a part of the Navy, as suggested in our article of June 11. This is no new idea, yet its revival is due to the JOURNAL, which, in its issue of September 16, 1882, brought the subject to notice. Our suggestion of that date was followed by the recommendation of Secretary CHANDLER in his report of that year that the transfer should be made. More or less opposition to this scheme was developed in the Revenue Service—the chief mover in which was an official in the Treasury Department who is now no longer there. Following this came the renewal by Secretary CHANDLER in 1883 of his recommendation of the preceding year, reinforced by some apt quotations from the previous reports of the official above alluded to, who claimed in one document the true naval character of the Revenue Marine, and in another attempted to show that it had nothing in common with the Navy. Since that time the project, while apparently slumbering, has undoubtedly been gaining strength, as is shown by the letters from officers of the Revenue Service in our issue of June 18. Now that ex-Secretary CHANDLER has been elected to the Senate, it is not unreasonable to suppose that he will bring forward a bill to effect the change of which in another position he was so strongly in favor; if such a measure were to have the support of the two services we believe that the first session of the next Congress would see it become a law. The act should provide for the transfer of the entire Revenue Marine Service to the Navy, the officers to form a distinct corps to be known as the Revenue Marine Corps, and the men to form part of the regular force of the Navy, which should have the number now allowed by law increased by the number of men now in the Revenue Service. The officers transferred from the Revenue Marine should receive the pay of those officers of the Navy with whom they had relative rank, and the men should be paid at the same rates as the men of the Navy. The mere fact of the transfer would give to all concerned the benefit of the retiring and pension laws, both of which are due to the Revenue Marine Service.

The titles of the various officers of the Corps should remain unchanged, but it would be well to provide that some of the older captains should have a higher rank than is now given them by statute. If the first ten were given the rank of commander, it would be a graceful concession, and one which is justly their due, after the long and faithful service they have rendered the Government. No further appointments of cadets should be made, and as soon as possible, the present cadets should be commissioned as 3d lieutenants or dropped from the list. Promotions should be made as in the Navy, by seniority, after examination. All these provisions should also apply to the Engineer Corps of the Revenue Service.

As the number of officers of the Corps became insufficient to perform its duties, by reason of the retirements and other casualties, officers of the Navy would be ordered to the cutters. Thus, in the course of time, the entire duties of the cutter service would devolve upon the Navy; when this period was reached it would probably be necessary to increase the number of officers in the lower grades. If the plan that we have outlined above were carried out no vested interests would be interfered with; every officer of the present Revenue Service would receive his promotion in due season, and the retiring and pension laws would be extended to men who now have nothing of the kind, although they are clearly entitled to them in equity. Recent experience would seem to show that there is no prospect of their having such benefits so long as their service is not a portion of the Naval establishment. The argument in favor of a further extension of the benefits of retirement and pensions proves too much, to be readily admitted by an economical Congress. Its opponents fear that it would open the whole civil service to the enjoyment of those advantages and thus greatly increase the public burdens. We present the plan here outlined in the interests of the smaller as well as of the larger body concerned therein; and most of all in the interest of the public service which we conceive would be greatly benefited by the proposed change. Now is the time for combined action in the matter, and we commend it to the thoughtful consideration of the Secretaries of the Navy and of the Treasury, assured that if they should be united upon this point, the transfer could readily be effected.

THE ENGLISH WAR OFFICE.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL in a recent speech made a vigorous attack upon the English military and naval administration, declaring that its present cost was twenty seven millions of dollars in excess of what Mr. Disraeli thought necessary in 1875, and that only one sixth of this sum was accounted for by an increase in numerical strength. Of this increase ten millions of dollars goes to the navy, and as to this the attention of Lord Randolph is called to the fact that the cost of building ships and engines had greatly increased, and the cost of gunmaking more than doubled; that Whitehead torpedoes, torpedo boats, quick-firing and machine guns, electric lights and a variety of other auxiliaries are now in demand and have to be supplied at a heavy cost. This, however, does not affect the assertion that Germany with a population of 47,000,000 expends but $105,000,000, and France with 38,000,000, $145,000,000, while the total for the United Kingdom of 35,000,000 is $155,000,000. Counting the Indian Army the expenditures are one hundred millions of dollars in excess of France and one hundred and fifty millions beyond those of Germany.

Lord Randolph asked the question: Was a force of 51,000 men sufficient for this enormous expenditure? England had not one fortress properly armed, not one properly provisioned, not one single—nay, there were a great many strong strategic forts perfectly unarmed and perfectly unprovisioned, for all this great expenditure. He could tell them that the important fortress of Malta was not only insufficiently armed and insufficiently provisioned, but he believed it was not sufficiently garrisoned to hold out for three weeks. Their Horse Artillery "was provided with the worst guns in Europe." So said Lord Wolseley, and he would not have attached gospel importance to the statement, but that it was corroborated by other eminent authorities. He went on to condemn the whole course of the English naval and military authorities in the manner of selecting guns, of building and arming vessels, of selecting small arms, and of designing ships. It was, he said, an utterly rotten system, and he refused to be in any way connected with it until it was revolutionized and changed completely; until the Government would say that they would make £17,000,000 wisely expended, do the work of £18,000,000 foolishly expended, he would have nothing to do with the matter.

The Ordnance Department, Lord Randolph declared, has spent a million dollars in building fifteen 63-ton guns of defective design, in spite of a warning from Sir Wm. Armstrong and Co., who were told "to mind their own business." "Four of these guns were put on board the *Collingwood*, and at the second round, with only half a charge, one of the guns burst. Now the whole of the guns were recalled and condemned, and the vast expenditure bestowed on their manufacture was wasted. In 1883 the Admiralty launched the *Ajax* and the *Agamemnon*, which were expected to steam sixteen or seventeen miles an hour, but it was found that if they went more than eight miles an hour they did not steer, were utterly unmanageable, and, as ships of war, were useless. These two ships cost £800,000, and now the *Agamemnon* had been sent to the China Station, and they had heard nothing of her again. Six very large ships of the *Admiral* class, named after the *Admiral*, were so badly constructed that they might be said to be utterly unprotected, and yet they were to cost £4,500,000. They next designed seven of a new class of ships with belted armor which cost two millions of money, but it was found that when coaled instead of the armor belt being 18 in. above the water line, it would be 6 in. below, and so the vessel must be either unprotected or go to sea without coal if they were to be protected. The result of this was that during the last twelve or thirteen years eighteen ships had been designed by the Admiralty to do certain things for certain purposes, and on the strength of which Parliament had voted money to the amount of ten millions, and yet the purposes for which it was spent had been thrown away."

A partial explanation of the existence of the condition of things described is found in the report of the Ordnance Inquiry Commission, which has just appeared in England. With reference to the management by the War Office of the Ordnance, the particular subject of this inquiry, there is, they show in the first place, no definite responsibility whatever. In the second place, there is no continuity in the policy of the office; no security, for instance, that particular principles of manufacture should be adhered to, or a particular system for making guns or rifles pursued and developed. Each Secretary of State takes his own view; each is advised by the persons of whom he happens to approve; each carries out or pushes on those particular branches of manufacture, construction, and the like which he prefers. There is never at any time any binding or permanent declaration of the intentions of the office by which the public may be informed of what is being done, and by which they may be guided in judging of the value of the estimates which are formed from year to year. In short, there is an entire lack of a consistent and continuous system of administration and of proper responsibility.

The general conclusions of the Commission are that it is not "possible that a great public office should be conducted with the same energy, enterprise, and general efficiency as a private manufactory. Nothing can supply the stimulus which is afforded by the prospect of individual gain and individual loss. Nor can any Government department be organized in such a way as to make the administration as efficient as it would be if it were conducted by persons who are absolute masters of their own property, and have absolute control of their own works." They hold, therefore, "that Government manufacturing establishments should be upon a moderate scale; they should aim at the introduction of improvements, and specially at setting an example of perfection in workmanship and material, and at ascertaining the prices for which the different stores required may fairly be purchased from manufacturing firms." They say further: "We are strongly of opinion that the greater part of the warlike stores which are to be purchased should be purchased from private firms capable of supplying them. These firms would, in all probability, be able to judge better of the value of inventions, and to deal in a more satisfactory way with inventors than public departments would be in a position to do."

While they hold that the charge of inefficiency, both generally and in a variety of particular instances, has been proved to a considerable extent, they reach the very satisfactory conclusion that the charges of corruption brought against the Ordnance Department are false and unfounded, and that nearly all the particular instances alleged are either wholly untrue or distorted versions of innocent facts. One act of indiscretion has been proved. Some matters of suspicion as to some of the inferior officers of the Ordnance Stores have been proved, but nothing beyond this.

An amusing incident of the English Ordnance Inquiry was the testimony of General Philip Smith, a member of the construction committee, concerning the Enfield-Martini rifle, of which the following is part:

Q. The barrel is the principal part of the rifle?
A. The barrel is a very important part.
Q. You do not like that?
A. No, I do not like the barrel.
Q. The breech action you do not like?
A. No, compared with other breech actions.
Q. Therefore, there is the lock and barrel you do not like. What do you say to the stock, do you like that?

"At this point," says the *Horse Guards Gazette*, "General Smith appeared to see that he was being had. After saying the rifle as a whole was a good one, it would never do to admit that he disliked it 'stock, lock, and barrel,' so he professed to like the stock—which is the one point about it that no practical soldier approves of—and he modified his previous statements by saying that his likes and dislikes were only comparative."

THE SEVENTEENTH ARTICLE.

THE case of Private George Morris, 3d Artillery, published in G. C. M. Orders 34, current series, Department of Texas, gives occasion for comment. The prisoner was charged with a violation of the 17th Article of War, in selling certain clothing issued to him by the Government, and was found guilty. His sentence, which is confirmed by General Stanley, the Department Commander, is: to suffer a monthly stoppage of one dollar from his pay, to be confined under guard till August 31 next, and on that date to be *dishonorably discharged the service.* It is this last clause in the awarded sentence which puzzles us, for the reason that it seems to be unauthorized and not susceptible of legal enforcement. The 17th Article prescribes the punishment which may be lawfully inflicted for its violation and limits it strictly to corporal punishments—"*imprisonment or such other corporal punishment as the court may direct.*" Dishonorable discharge is not, and never has been considered as corporal punishment and, therefore, cannot, we infer, be awarded under this article. Winthrop says, Vol. II., p. 797. "The limitation as to the form of sentence in the article precludes, of course, the imposition of dishonorable discharge by way of punishment." Should Private Morris receive his dishonorable discharge on August 31 next, as contemplated, there would seem to be a probability that the case might be revived thereafter to vex the souls of those having originally to do with it. General Stanley's well digested remarks in the case in question in regard to the stoppage of pay for the clothing, etc., are able and instructive.

ASSOCIATIONS OF VETERANS.

IN his address to the graduating class of St. John's College, Fordham, the other day, Gen. JOHN NEWTON said that the late war developed two classes of soldiers: "The real soldier who entered into the war to take its risks and do his whole duty, realizing his obligations and responsibilities, and the political specimen, who embarked in the war mainly for selfish motives, who intended to avoid as many risks as possible, not from deficiency of courage, but in order to outlive his term of service and satisfy his ambition for place and preferment;" Unfortunately for the country the political soldier did not "lay down his arms," so to speak, when the war was over, but kept on with his mischief. General NEWTON said:

He is incessantly active in all the associations of the veterans of the war to take advantage of any event which appeals to sentiment or prejudice. He joins an association with the intent and hope of making a political machine of it, while proclaiming in public the entire freedom of the organization from politics. Late events have unmasked the hypocrisy of this pretension by the gross insults offered to the Chief Magistrate of the country in two instances—in Iowa and in this neighborhood. In both the attempt was made, scarcely with disguise, to turn over the organization to the support of one of the political parties, and thus to better the prospects of the agitators. Should this barefaced attempt succeed, it would then be a close question whether such organizations are compatible with the free working of our system of Government, and whether it does not become the honorable members of that organization to abandon it.

There is far too much truth in this, and, though they have different ways of accomplishing their purposes, the political soldiers of both parties have striven to make the Grand Army subservient to politics. There is one organization of veterans

which, so far as our observation goes, has never been found in the least degree flexible to the purpose of political scheming; that is the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. We remember that when Admiral FARRAGUT was installed as Commander of the New York Commandery he made a little speech, in which he alluded to the inquiries he had made to satisfy himself that the Order had no political character. When he sat down a member arose and said: "Admiral FARRAGUT, there is a fine of twenty-five dollars for introducing the subject of politics here and you are the first man who has done it." It was the fact, and under a succession of commanders the New York Commandery and, we believe, all of the other Commanderies, have been equally free from suggestion of political differences. The Military Order is the only one of the Veteran Associations which is self-perpetuating, descending, like the Cincinnati, through the oldest male representatives of the original members. It requires something more than mere Army Service for admission to its ranks, as a rigid inquiry is made into the character and social standing of applicants for membership, each of whom must have served as an officer commissioned under the United States Government during the Rebellion. We recall at least one instance in which membership was refused to an officer, of excellent record as a soldier, who was under the suspicion of using military association for political purposes. That is death to aspiration in the Military Order, whatever value it may have elsewhere.

The following table shows the gains of the different Commanderies of the Military Order during the past year, and their strength May 1, 1887, as reported by the Commandery-in-Chief:

No.	Commandery.	Strength. May 1, 1886.	May 28, 1887.	Increase during year.
1.	Pennsylvania	504	583	79
2.	New York	536	597	61
3.	Maine	69	74	5
4.	Massachusetts	577	612	35
5.	California	444	503	59
6.	Wisconsin	129	153	24
7.	Illinois	229	280	51
8.	Dist. of Columbia	339	381	42
9.	Ohio	408	475	67
10.	Michigan	93	137	44
11.	Minnesota	99	140	41
12.	Oregon	34	44	10
13.	Missouri	72	135	63
14.	Nebraska	68	92	24
15.	Kansas	30	122	92
16.	Iowa	—	49	49
	Total	3651	4397	746

GENERAL BENÉT on Saturday last submitted to the Secretary of War the report of the Board on Army Regulations. The Secretary expressed a desire to look the matter over carefully before taking official action, and it will probably be some time before the revised regulations take effect. The Board have not finally adjourned, but will probably reassemble when the Secretary of War is ready to take action in order that they may receive suggestions from the Secretary if he has any to make. The new regulations will be put in the hands of the printers for publication. The Board will meet again in the autumn to look over the proof and see that everything is satisfactory before publication. It is expected that the book will be issued before next Christmas. It will contain all the regulations and changes extant up to that time, as the changes in the old regulations will have been effected before then by general orders from time to time, as is customary. The old regulations comprised twenty-eight hundred paragraphs, which have been reduced by the Board to two thousand. In addition, the paragraphs that were allowed to remain have been so condensed that the new Army Regulations will contain about one-half as much matter as the old.

CAPTAIN LAWTON'S company of the 4th Cavalry, and Captain ANDERSON'S company of the 6th Cavalry, are expected to reach Washington between the 15th and 20th of the present month. Captain ANDERSON was permitted to delay his departure until July 9 in order that he might appear as a witness in a case in which the United States is interested. Captain LAWTON'S troop was to start as soon as its services could be spared. As everything is now quiet in the neighborhood of its station it is thought that it will start East about the same time as the other. Some important changes at Fort Myer will be necessary before both troops can be accommodated, but they will not be ordered until General SHERIDAN has had an opportunity of considering the allotments of appropriation recommended by General SCHOFIELD for the Division of the Atlantic. The accommodations for officers are ample but another barrack will have to be built, as only one company can be accommodated now. It will also be necessary to change one of the store houses into a stable to make additional stable room.

THE regulations for the new Hospital Corps are not yet obtainable, for the reason that the Secretary of War, in the rush of other matters, has not been able to look over them since they passed through the various grooves of red tape.

WITH twenty West Point graduates assigned as additionals and waiting opportunities for promotion to full 2d Lieutenancies, the question arises, what is to become of the fourteen non-commissioned officers who have successfully competed for commission? At the War Department it is said that no decision as to their cases has yet been reached, though it is thought that the central board will be convened, as usual, at Fort Monroe for their examination. This will be done in order to get a statement of their relative merits, which would be useful in case there should be vacancies for only a portion of them in which case selections would be made according to their standing as reported by the Board. The papers in the case of twenty candidates came in from the Departmental Boards during the past year, of which number the following fourteen were successful:

Charles E. Fayman, Sergeant, Co. K, 1st Infantry.
Theo. G. A. Jakel, Corporal, Battery, 5th Artillery.
Wm. C. Neary, Corporal, Battalion of Engineers.
James F. Nutty, Sergeant, Battalion of Engineers.
Earl C. Carnahan, Corporal, Co. G, 16th Infantry.
Thos. G. Watkins, 1st Sergeant, Battery C, 1st Artillery.
Charles Gloster, Corporal, Co. K, 5th Infantry.
James Baylies, Sergeant, Co. A, 5th Infantry.
Michael M. McNamee, Sergeant, Troop G, 7th Cavalry.
George A. Detchmendy, Q. M. Sergeant, 3d Infantry.
George H. Guard, 1st Sergeant, Troop H, 1st Cavalry.
Joseph C. Beardsley, Corporal, Co. B, 4th Infantry.
Archibald A. Cabaniss, Sergeant, Troop B, 4th Cavalry.
Thomas M. Moody, Sergeant-Major, 9th Infantry.

ARMY Retiring Boards are to be kept busy this month. One cavalry captain, two cavalry lieutenants, one artillery lieutenant, and five artillery captains have been ordered to appear for examination. Should the entire number be recommended for retirement the records will show thirty-four officers found incapacitated and awaiting retirement. There are no vacancies on the 400 retired list at present; in fact, the list is now one in excess of that number by reason of the restoration of Major RUNKLE.

AN officer, referring to our article of last week on the Artillery and to our mention of the suggestion emanating from Fort Monroe, writes: "Replies are coming in slowly. Post adjutants seem to be waiting for officers to hand their votes in. Post adjutants might take a little trouble to stir up the listless ones." Doubtless they will.

IT is positively stated at Army Headquarters that no changes of artillery regiments are in contemplation in the near future. No further regimental changes are expected until July, 1888, when Gen. SHERIDAN proposes exchanging the 8th Cavalry, now in the Department of Texas, with the 7th.

THE contract for supplying tobacco to the Navy has again been awarded this year to Messrs. Myers Bros. and Co., of Richmond, Va., against whom there were eleven bidders, two from the East and the others from Virginia. The standard of the Government is high and the award is an endorsement of the quality of the goods furnished by this firm, which is one of the most enterprising and best known in Richmond. Their factory is located on the historic site of "Castle Thunder," where they have a fire-proof building five stories high, with 170 feet front and two wings of 110 feet each, with a spacious court-yard between. Their present capacity is 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco annually. Their special brands of Navy tobacco are "Love," "State House Chew," and "Success." In flat plug, "Saratoga," "Old Sledge," "Fanny Edel," "Epicure," "Alarm," "Fredericka," "Old Dominion," "Temptation," "Estella," "Stonewall's A. A. A. A," and "L' Road," which last is very popular at the South.

WE are authorized to contradict the absurd story with which some of the dailies have been amusing themselves, to the effect that the detail of Colonel H. M. Lazelle, U. S. A., as Superintendent of the Office of Rebellion Records, was distasteful to the President and that it has led to coolness between him and the Secretary of War. As a matter of fact, the President expressed his entire satisfaction with the detail before it was made."

THE report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ending July 1 will show that between June 30, 1886, and July 1, 1887, five thousand more pensions were granted than in any previous twelve months; 55,194 new pensions were added to the rolls and $74,000,000 were expended for pensions; 176,879 applications were received, as against 104,669 in the year 1884-5. Four million pieces of mail were handled during the year. The Mexican pension claims under the "Service" law of Jan. 29 last are being received and passed upon rapidly. Up to the close of the fiscal year there had been received 14,740 survivors' claims and 3,985 claims of widows, making a total of 18,725. Of these there were settled in March 9; in April, 560; May, 1,624, and June, 6,578, and out of this number 8,453 claimants were granted certificates.

AN Irish M. P., which his name it is "Murphy," gave offence to the officers of H. M. S. *Shannon* by flying a flag variously described as a Fenian ensign and as "a small private flag of green with a red border." Lieutenant Saul, in a launch, went in pursuit. On coming up with the yacht, the Lieutenant informed those on board that the flag should be hauled down and confiscated, and that those sailing under it rendered themselves liable to a fine of £500. Nobody volunteering to remove the flag, the yacht was boarded by the bluejackets, who carried off the flag. *Pall Mall*, which doubts the point of law, says: "Besides, if the owner of the yacht had contemplated an act of war in flying what the zealous captain describes as 'an Irish flag,' he would surely have run it up at the peak, and not at the mast head."

THE Trustees of the Volunteer Soldiers' Nationa Homes held sessions July 5 and 6 at Boston. Gen. William B. Franklin presided and the following members were in attendance: Gens. Martin T. McMahon, John C. Black, and James S. Negley; ex Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, T. J. Hyde, of Maine; Col. L. A. Harris of Ohio, and Chief Justice Waite, (ex-officio) of the Supreme Court. The Board voted to go to California in September to locate a site for the next home to be established according to act of Congress. Reports from the new home at Leavenworth, Kas., show it to be in a most flourishing condition.

THE statue in honor of the late General A. E. Burnside was unveiled with impressive ceremonies at Providence, R. I., July 4. The procession was an immense one and the public expressions of honor to one of Rhode Island's eminent sons were enthusiastic and unanimous. After the unveiling Gen. Horatio Rogers delivered an oration reviewing at length General Burnside's military career. The delivery of the statue to the city was by Col. Robert H. I. Goddard, and Mayor Robbins received it in the name of the city.

WHILE all the rest of the people were engaged in celebrating the national birthday the Pennsylvania Peace Society met in Philadelphia and protested against all appropriations for war purposes, and thanked Gov. Beaver for vetoing the bill making an appropriation for the military statue of Gen. McClellan, "as we do not desire the beauty of our City Hall to be marred by mementoes of fraternal strife." The society concluded that the best disposition of the flags captured during the civil war would be to burn them.

A REMARKABLE new printing press capable of printing 60,000 copies per hour of either a four or six-page paper, and 30,000 copies an hour of either an eight, ten, or twelve-page paper has just been built by Messrs. R. Hoe and Co. for the *Mail and Express*. In each case the papers are delivered in sets pasted and folded, at the rate of 1,000 copies per minute from a single machine, or nearly twice as much as has been heretofore possible.

THE New York *Times*, referring to the sentence in the case of Lieutenant James H. Wilcox, says "it is a heavy penalty, but the offence is one that deserves severe punishment. The negotiation of duplicated pay accounts by officers of the Army is a kind of swindling that calls for heroic treatment. The Army has repeatedly been disgraced by such swindling, and rarely have there been extenuating circumstances."

THE receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, were as follows: Customs, $217,403,983; internal revenue, $119,136,448; public lands, $7,500,000; miscellaneous, $27,340,463; net revenue, $371,380,894.

CAPTAIN F. W. HESS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Friday, for a weeks vacation.

NORTH AND SOUTH AT GETTYSBURG.

THE daily papers are filled with glowing accounts of the interchange of compliments on the Third of July on the field of Gettysburg between survivors of the Philadelphia Brigade and the survivors of Pickett's Division, whose gallant charge so gallantly repulsed was the culmination of the day at Gettysburg, 24 years ago. Additional interest was given to the occasion by the presence of the widow and son of the late Gen. Pickett. The reception accorded to Mrs. Pickett especially was enthusiastic to the last degree—so enthusiastic indeed that she is described as having her fingers blistered from the somewhat too cordial greeting of innumerable Northern and Southern hands.

The ceremonies of the day consisted of an oration by Gen. John T. Owen, on behalf of the 69th Regiment, followed by the presentation of its monument by Col. Reilly to the Battlefield Memorial Association, on whose behalf it was received by Col. J. B. Batchelder, who himself received from the 69th a handsome gold watch, appropriately inscribed.

Next Capt. Stockton introduced, on behalf of the 71st Regiment, Gen. W. W. Burns, Col. U. S. Army, who succeeded Gen. Baker in command of the brigade to which this regiment belonged. Gen. Burns's interesting address will be found reported in full in the New York *Tribune* of July 4. He was followed by Gen. Wm. Farrar (Baldy) Smith. To Gen. Wister was assigned the duty of turning over the monument of the 71st to the Battlefield Memorial Association and he was so much affected by the sight of the small number of the brigade remaining that it took him some moments to master his feelings, and occasionally during his speech his voice would choke and he with difficulty continued. The monument was accepted in the name of the association by Col. John M. Vanderslice, of Philadelphia. Col. R. Penn Smith then, in a very interesting speech, turned over to the Memorial Association the tablet of Cushing's Battery, of the 4th Regular Artillery, which was also received by Col. Vanderslice. The crowd then moved near the famous clump of trees where the Cowan's Battery Monument is erected. Mrs. Pickett, who was there, ascended the platform and Col. Cowan, rising, thanked her for her presence, and also welcomed the wife of the commander of the Philadelphia Brigade, whose husband 24 years ago, then an aide on Webb's staff, brought him the order to place his guns where the monument now is, and whom he had not seen again till last night. He then presented Serino E. Payne as the orator, who spoke for about 20 minutes.

The members of the Philadelphia Brigade present are estimated to have numbered between three and four hundred, and there were about 200 of Pickett's men present. On their arrival at Gettysburg on Saturday a scene occurred which is thus described: "A procession was formed for the march to the court house where the speeches were made. Citizens fell into line behind the blue and gray soldiers, and the sight was imposing. There were crowds of visitors collected along the line of march to the court house, and all the inhabitants of Gettysburg were out to see the procession pass. On the march the Philadelphia Brigade made the streets brilliant with Roman candles. A halt was called at the public square, where a most remarkable scene took place. The Philadelphia Brigade stood in lines parallel to those of Pickett's men, when a stentorian voice called out, 'Right and left face.' This order was hardly obeyed, when the same voice gave the command, 'Advance.' In an instant the men who had been made to face each other by the first order, were close together and the palms of their hands came together with a sound that could be heard some distance. There was no sentimentality about it. It was the square grip of honest men."

Great enthusiasm was created at the court house when Pickett's men marched in headed by Lt. J. T. Parkham, late of the 32d Va. regiment, bearing aloft the noble Stars and Stripes. At the request of the audience, Mrs. Pickett, leaning on the arm of General W. W. Burns, U. S. A., was escorted to a seat on the judge's stand and greeted with enthusiasm. Her son occupied a seat on her left, her hand resting on his through most of the evening.

The address of the evening was made by Col. Wm. R. Aylett, who commanded the 53d Virginia regiment, and he was introduced as the youngest colonel of Pickett's command, and the only colonel of Pickett's command left living after the charge, and he was wounded. When he said in reference to the proposed return of the Confederate flags that "Southern men don't care who keeps the flags—the past went down in war, and we recognize now the banner of our fathers"—the climax of the meeting came. Lieut. Parkham raised the national emblem, the audience sprang up and gesticulated wildly, Mrs. Pickett and son and all on the stage arose and joined in the demonstration. It was some time before there was sufficient quiet for Col. Aylett to proceed. He said, in the course of his address:

Above the ashes left by the war and over the tomb of secession and African slavery we have created a new empire, and have built a temple to American liberty in which you and I can worship together, and over it we have run up the Star Spangled Banner, and we cling to it with all that ancient love which should ever dwell in the hearts of the men and women from the lands of George Washington and William Penn. There is not a true man at the South to-day but who feels as if he would like to stand at the tombs of Lincoln and Grant to plant a flower there and to water it with a manly tear! In the presence of a feeling like this, too sacred and deep for utterance, what matters it who shall keep the battle-flags? They passed into your hands in brave and manly combat, untouched by dishonor, after a baptism in blood that made the gray jacket a mantle of glory, and we are as willing your people should keep them as ours. They are in the hands of our Government and brethren, to whom our honor should be as dear as their own. Never again will our old battle-flags wave in strife. They have gone down forever, but they went down in glory and in honor. They are dead, and we love and follow alone now the living flag which floated from Key West to Behring Straits—from Bunker Hill to San Francisco! Would that that grand and heroic son of Pennsylvania, Hancock, the superb, were here to-day. Would that Meade and McClellan and Reynolds and Sedgwick were here to-night, and that Virginian, Geo. H. Thomas, the Hannibal of your Army of the Tennessee. And above all, would that Lincoln and Grant were here to see this noble sight of brotherly love and heavenly hospitality—Lincoln and Grant, the men who guided and directed the storm, and who, when its fury was spent, were ready to say, "Peace, be still," to the boisterous winds and raging waters. Were they here we would join with you in doing them honor, for as Americans we now claim an interest in their glory and their graves. And who among you, warm, generous, kind, hospitable and full of brotherly love, as you have shown yourselves, will grudge to us or to Virginia the proud honor or to the Union that rich contribution of Virginia glory when, at the roll-call of our illustrious and mighty dead, to the names of Washington, Henry, Mason, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall and Monroe, we shall ask to add the names of Robert E. Lee, of Stonewall Jackson, of J. E. B. Stuart and George E. Pickett—glorious representatives of that Virginia truth and valor and loyalty which propped the reeling fortunes of the war of '76 and bore the flag of victory flowing like a heavenly meteor from Boston to Yorktown?

Following the address, letters were read from President Cleveland and Gen. Sherman, and altogether the occasion was a most memorable one and a prophecy of success for the reunion between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, which is to follow one year from now.

GETTY'S VETERANS AT PETERSBURG.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE following gives a graphic description of the part Getty's 2d Division, 6th Corps, took on the extreme left after it had led the corps in piercing the rebel centre at Petersburg, on the morning of April 2, 1865. The demoralized lines of the enemy were unable to withstand the steady advance of Getty's veterans and the terrible fire of our light artillery, which galloped to the front in a way that an infantryman liked to see. Allen, with his R. I. Battery (H), who played a most gallant part during the whole engagement, and Cowan's N.Y. Battery, who was equally conspicuous, were scattering death through the enemy's ranks. The forces of the rebels were guided by Lee in person, who seemed wavering and uncertain, were falling back from crest to crest and delivering a weak and scattering fire. At last they seemed formed for some purpose upon the fine estate where were located Lee's headquarters. The artillery fire was heavy and incessant. Still our lines pressed on, obliquing to the left to gain Lee's headquarters. At this time Major Allen's battery was under a murderous fire from the rebel lines. Realizing the importance of holding his position and expecting a charge from the enemy, who were massing in front of him, he despatched his orderly to headquarters with a request that another battery be ordered up to that point. The orderly, a boy not more than 15 years of age, goes at the major's command on his perilous errand. With the battery guidon flying amidst shot and shell, thinking only of the major's order, "Deliver that message if it costs you your life," he rides on until his horse receives a fatal wound from a bursting shell. He is badly injured, but succeeds in reaching the headquarters with his despatch on foot, and is directed to guide Cowan's N. Y. Battery to the point where it is needed.

Cowan's guns were soon in position and, with Allen's, commenced one of the most desperate artillery duels of the war. On the infantry struggled through a swamp that in many places our men sunk to their arm-pits while grape and canister were shrieking their way over their heads. But the other side is gained and some 500 of those first across with several colors. All three brigades bearing a part dash on for the rebel batteries. Fatigue, mud and the already hot sun are forgotten. All of the rebel guns are now trained on that devoted band. Bushels of grape and canister added to the whiz of the rifle ball, made the din terrible. The fatigue of the men and the constant slaughter brought about a temporary halt, when Lieut. Nichols, of Gen. Warner's staff, led a small party forward, who shot the battery horses, and the infantry gives way, then with a wild yell the column rush on and the enemy's works are taken.

THE NAVY AND MALVERN HILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN the JOURNAL of July 2, I see an article in four paragraphs under the heading of "McClellan, Lee and Grant," by Wm. W. Burns, containing gross misstatement in the third paragraph regarding the action of the Navy at Malvern Hill, as follows, viz.:

Lee attacked McClellan at Malvern Hill on the James, but was repulsed and *but for the failure of the Navy* (the italics are mine) to cover his transports to that point, McClellan would have made that his new base.

Now, this is not the fact. A division of gunboats, including the *Monitor*, under command of the late Rear Admiral John Rodgers, was in the James at Malvern Hill and participated in the fight on that day, throwing 100 lb. rifle and 9 and 11-inch shells and shrapnel among the rebel forces, whose commanders so state. Besides, Gen. McClellan himself passed sometime, while the battle was raging, on board of the gunboat under the immediate command of Admiral Rodgers. Gen. McClellan also must have been fully aware of a large Naval force being in the James ready to co-operate with and support him, and which he subsequently found at Harrison's Landing, when he arrived there with his victorious, though then, demoralized, Army. Gunboats in force were moored with springs on their cables on each flank of the Army, and so as to throw a cross-fire for its protection against any forces. Of course, it was not disturbed, and within 48 hours the troops had recovered their *élan* and were again ready for any aggressive movement.

The Navy thought and hoped that this would be across the James to its west bank en route for Richmond, or, the destruction of the rebel communications with the South and its chief source for supplies.

Gen. McClellan had been communicated with in person by Admiral Goldsborough at Tunstall Station the same day or the day after he left the White House, when Admiral Goldsborough suggested a "change of base" to the James River, where the Navy would be ready to throw his Army across it and look after its supplies.

I was then the Chief of Staff of Admiral Goldsborough and know of all the things I write; went with him to Tunstall Station, though I was not present at the interview with him and the General, which was held in the latter's tent, they, I think, being alone.

Admiral Goldsborough went from Hampton Roads expressly to suggest the change of base. Of course it was not accepted, but all the same Gen. McClellan reached the James subsequently.

The accusation about the *failure* of the Navy to perform its duties in connection with the movements of Gen. McClellan has been made more than once. Once by Gen. McClellan at a meeting of the Army of the Potomac at Washington, which produced feeling among the Navy officers present, and caused, as I was told, a withdrawal of his reflection when his attention was called to it. Rear-Admiral Rodgers and Gen. Sherman may remember this.

A. LUDLOW, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.
"PAPASQUA," BRISTOL, R. I., July 4, 1887.

STRENGTH OF LEE'S ARMY IN 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial Gazette:

YOUR figures for the strength of Lee's Army in its last campaign are erroneous in giving its "aggregate present." (Feb. 25, 1865,) 73,349 as its present for duty, and in assuming that all the forces under Lee's command are included in that return. * * * The weight of testimony is to the effect that Lee had 80,000 men for line of battle at the time of the attack on Fort Steadman.

What became of them? 52,000 were captured in the battles from March 25 to April 9, inclusive, and at Richmond the loss in Grant's Army, meantime, was about 13,000 in killed and wounded (3,000 in the Fort Steadman affair and the capture of the rebel picket line immediately thereafter, and 10,000 in the assaults on Petersburg and Five Forks and in the pursuit.) That of Lee's Army was at least as much and probably greater. At Fort Steadman it met bloody repulse, at Five Forks two of its divisions were routed, at Sailor's Creek its lines were broken—everywhere was disaster. 15,000 is a fair estimate of its killed and wounded; the remainder took to the woods. It is a part of the history of the campaign that in the three or four days preceding the surrender the number of stragglers and deserters was so great that the rebel army was reported by citizens and scouts to be advancing on every road leading away from that on which the real army, now reduced to 28,000 men, whom "neither death nor any shape of danger could dismay," was marching to its doom. D.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Private Thompson.—You will find the list on page 922, of JOURNAL of June 11, 1887.

A Reader.—The publication you suggest has been tried, but it was not found profitable to continue it.

C. S. T.—It would seem perfectly right that U. S. troops should take part in public Fourth of July celebrations, if the necessities of the Service permit and commanding officers so decide.

Soldier.—A soldier convicted and confined by civil authorities is not entitled to pay during such confinement, not having rendered any service therefor. There is no law that requires him to make good the time thus lost.

Subscriber.—Efforts are being made to have Congress increase the pay of Ord. Post Quartermaster and Com. Sergeants, and it is hoped they will be successful. Those on the retired list are likely to be benefited if the pay should be increased.

J. T.—For information concerning examinations write to the War and Navy Departments for circulars. Unless some unforeseen casualty occurs the President will not have an appointment to the Naval Academy until 1890, and to the Military Academy before 1889.

Soldier.—The last civilian appointment was Harry D. Humphrey, of Idaho, appointed 2d Lieutenant, 20th Infantry, Jan. 20, 1887. The line promotion during the past few years has, we fancy, been quicker in the cavalry than in the artillery and infantry. Promotions in the colored regiments are *not* more rapid than in the white regiments. Why should they be?

H. asks: What is the correct position of 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon of Separate Company at rear open order, and also column of platoons? ANS.—Tactics do not make any provision for surgeons with separate companies. The settlement of this matter should be left with the company commander or the State authorities. You might put him in charge of the stretcher and barley water.

X. Y. Z.—Apply to Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., for copy of Circular of December 15, 1886, which will give you full information. There are no vacancies in the corps at present, and none are likely soon to exist. The Chief Signal Officer now has before him a list of nearly 100 men, who have been examined and found qualified for admission to the service. As vacancies occur selections will be made from this list.

C. H. W. asks: 1. In forming fours from column of files as per P. 237, Upton's Inf. Tactics, is it necessary to give the command "Forward"? Does not the column of fours resume the march as soon as the movement is completed, without any command? ANS.—The column moves on without the command forward.

2. In forming double rank from single in column of fours, is it necessary to give the command "Forward" after the movement is completed? ANS.—No. See the commands laid down in par. 248 in connection with par. 249.

E. S. D. asks: 1. When a company is marching in column of fours, right in front, and the order fours right is given, which throws the company in company front, and the file closers dart through the column to the left, the order then is given fours left, where is the position of the leading guide? ANS.—In front of the right file of the leading four, which is the flank opposite the file closers. The company is left in front.

2. If a company marching as above, and company front is formed towards the file closers, and they dart through column to the rear, the company is then broken into fours to the left, should file closers take their original position without command? ANS.—No. The tactics provide means for the file closers to change from one flank to the other in par. 214.

T. B. H. asks: 1. Is it not intended in par. 180, Upton's Tactics, in forming the company, that non-com. officers should support arms at the command of 1st Sergt. before calling the roll? ANS.—Under par. 189 the guides and file closers should not. It is a matter, however, upon which opinions differ, but roll call is not a drill.

2. 1st Sergt. being absent and first duty sergeant ignorant of his whereabouts, is it proper for the latter to report him (the 1st Sergt.), absent, or should he take for granted that he is absent by permission from proper authority and report the Co. present or accounted for? ANS.—If the next sergeant knows that he is absent without leave he should so state, because the result of a roll call should always be reported according to facts. The whole matter, however, depends upon the circumstances.

3. Is it out of order to execute that portion of the manual of arms, on dress parade, prescribed for non-com. officers in par. 189 Upton's Tactics? ANS.—It is customary on dress parade for guides and file closers to execute carry, order, fix and unfix bayonets, and this seems to be in harmony with par. 189 of tactics.

BRAVE are the men who have esprit de corps,
With no thought of self they brave the cannon's rorps,
In their country's cause they leave their native shorps,
And when their race is run they are famous evermorps.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

THE 12th marched into camp on Saturday, June 25, strongly represented in numbers and in a very military manner, of which they have every reason to be very proud. The regiment kept up an average attendance during the week of 554, varying but a few men daily. With it were the 17th Separate Company, of Flushing, (33 average,) and the 35th Separate Company, of Ogdensburg, (average attendance 64). This made a battalion of nearly 650 men present at all times, and this steady attendance contributed much to enable the officers to do the effective work they did. While we do not desire to be understood that there was perfect work in this camp, yet it was easy seen from the condition of this regiment as shown here, the performance and appearance of officers and men, as compared with five years ago, that the National Guard has made a mighty stride in the right direction. The 12th especially furnishes a striking example of this. They were full of mistakes on their arrival, but the defects rapidly disappeared, and this speaks equally well for the efficiency of the majority of the officers, the intelligence and desire of the men to become good soldiers, and the well-chosen system of instruction provided by the State.

On arrival in camp the work was comparatively easy because a guard was brought from New York which took charge on arrival at the camp, and, therefore, no guard was mounted, and no duty performed until dress parade. It would not be fair to say that the latter was good. On the contrary, blunders were many and this especially on account of the two Separate Companies attached, which were neither used to ceremonies of this sort nor to the command of the Adjutant. This kind of thing, however, has become so much of a matter of course at the camp that it is scarcely noticed any more, because it is well known that the matter corrects itself in due time, if things are allowed to take their proper course. This proved to be the case here. The main point was to determine the general behavior of the men after taps, and the conduct of the sentries. The former, especially, proved satisfactory.

A few isolated cases where attempts were made to copy some of the "funny" business of the week before were promptly sat down upon, and the sentries, although very imperfect, showed that they had at least received sufficient preliminary instruction to save them from that helpless condition which has so often characterized organizations on previous occasions and exposed them to general ridicule. The guards were fair. The first guard mounting was very poor; the details were sent back twice by the adjutant, who showed a strong desire to repeat the experiment, but he was compelled by want of time, hot weather, and consideration for the old guard to hurry up the thing and let well enough alone. The guard was marched off by the officers of the guard in a rather dilapidated manner: when it arrived at the tent officers of the day were already there, and instead of attending to their own legitimate business they assumed control of matters properly belonging to the officers of the guard, neglected to receive the presents due them, and in a general way, instead of expediting the relieving of the old sentries and the marching off of the old guard, they rather delayed the prompt transaction of the business. How they got to the guardhouse in advance of the new guard no fellow has found out yet. However, when the sentries once got under way they showed off to good advantage, and with a clean camp and a much improved, although still very inferior, dress parade, Sunday closed with a promise of good work when the affair should begin in earnest. Fair weather on the following morning afforded every facility for the full development of the regulation schedule of exercises, and the companies were promptly on the field after reveille. While the men showed considerable want of that finish of execution of the manual, marching, and skirmishing which should characterize a first-class organization, many of the officers, especially the younger ones, exhibited more than usual snap and activity in handling the men, and knowledge of Tactics, and this, together with the complete subordination of the rank and file, showed that improvement would only be a matter of time.

This was fully verified when the week's work came to an end. We noticed, however, a great want of familiarity with skirmish drill and, in fact, saw one officer teaching his company to deploy to the front as is laid down for deployment by numbers in battalion drill. There was some improvement in guard mounting, but the ceremony was by no means as well executed as it should have been, nor was the part of the performance at the guardhouse, the relieving of sentries, etc., gone through with the promptness of a thoroughly instructed body of soldiers. Probably the two battalion drills, one under command of the colonel and the other under command of the lieutenant-colonel, were the best features of the day's work. Although executed under a broiling sun without the slightest breeze, movements were ordered with the utmost rapidity and executed with all the promptness which the regiment has acquired in the armory, and a more satisfactory piece of work than this could scarcely have been desired. In all possible cases the movements were executed on the march, and although the two battalions came in soaked with perspiration, the men appeared to have enjoyed the drill, and appeared as fresh as daisies in the afternoon. In fact, the health of the camp was excellent from beginning to end, the stretcher was not brought into requisition and the Red Cross Society had a sinecure. Sentry duty, though scarcely properly understood by a single individual, was still highly satisfactory and the first day's work showed improvement which promised the most desirable results before the close of the week. Of course, the day ended with the usual dress parade which, however, was far from what it should have been. The sentry duty was creditable during the night and the camp very quiet.

The day following was a counterpart of the previous one. The drills were satisfactory; the weather sweltering, and the guards doing the best they could. The constant strain on the men, the rigid supervision; the cool, but firm management of the camp on the part of the colonel, however, had already produced a marked improvement, which showed itself in every direction at the first glance. It is not necessary to go into details about it, but the respect for the regiment on the part of those who were looking on increased hourly. Men were particularly punctilio is in rendering their court sies. The interest in the work of the day was probably not as lively as it would have been had not the following day been set apart for practically testing a new system of tactics devised by Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Art. On the evening previous the officers assembled, and Lieut. Whistler explained to them the principles he desired to elucidate. The smoothness with which the drill was executed showed that they had well grasped the situation. As during the entire stay of the 12th, the sun bore down with all his force, every bit of wind had disappeared and the experiment was accomplished under the most unfavorable circumstances. The men, however, preserved their enthusiasm during the entire two hours' work, and, in fact, seemed hungry for more when the recall sounded. This fact was doubtless due to the relief afforded from the usual monotony of the eternal fours right and left of the ordinary battalion drill, and the experiment proved a very happy one. While it is not possible here to give all the details and requirements of the drill, it is just to say that it seemed to be very practical in all its phases and a decided improvement over the present cumbersome close column movements and deployments. It consisted of a simulated attack upon a field work by two consecutive skirmish lines supported by the main body of troops, which latter were kept in rear, but advanced in column of subdivisions by the flank when the proper time arrived.

The first skirmish line advanced gradually, the men taking advantage of the ground by throwing themselves on their bellies; they were followed up by the second line, which, when a certain distance, from the supposed point of attack had been reached, took up the double time and marched over the first line lying down. This was the signal for the general attack, the reserve body advanced, the whole rushed forward with a yell, and the enemy was defeated. The troops were somewhat mixed up when the victory was gained, but they easily found their proper places. This apparent confusion was a natural consequence of the system, which seems to be particulary devised with a view of doing away with the present movements in closed order. Of course, it is difficult to say what the other fellows, who were supposed to be in the supposed fortification, would have been doing while the lines were gradually creeping up on them, but it was a capital illustration of a new method, and as such served the double purpose of interesting the men and instructing the officers in work in which they have had no experience, and which they are liable at any time to be called upon to perform. The same drill was repeated on the following day with the accompaniment of blank cartridges. Of course the absence of the author of the tactics had a somewhat detrimental effect on the smooth course of the drill, and there were a few more blunders than on the day before, but the beneficial effect of the drill couldn't be denied.

In the routine duties of the camp the improvement was marked and steady, and the men were gradually developing into a trained body of soldiers. The parades were handsome, the guard mountings became regular, but there remained too many officers up to the last who, although they seemed to understand guard duty theoretically, failed in many points when put to the practical test. The discipline of the camp was as nearly perfect as is possible with a volunteer organization, and infractions of the rules were so few and far between that there is practically nothing to speak of on this point.

Frequently the guards were badly managed so as to keep the men on post for three, and some even say for four hours, and deprive them of their meals at the proper time besides. For this there was no excuse, because there was always a force sufficiently large to control things in proper shape, and the regulations were distinct so as to allow of no mistake. Men on guard who desired to sleep could not do so on account of the racket kept up the entire time. Of course to teach all this the camp is maintained. The sentries may be counted among the best who have ever been here, but they only reached a certain point in their instruction beyond which they did not advance. Only once during the whole tour did number one announce the approach of the officers of the day to the guardhouse at guardmounting. The reliefs, as was the case during the previous week, were never marched off with promptness, and number one never relieved as prescribed in the tactics. To establish perfection on all these points in seven days, with new officers and men every day, is scarcely possible, and we mention these facts not so much as a criticism of the 12th, but rather for the purpose of putting others who are to come on their guard against similar errors. The 12th did excellent work and set an example of practical soldiering and as the magnificent column marched out of camp they were deserving of every bit of the praise so generously bestowed upon them on all sides. The regiment received a grand ovation in New York all along the home route.

Capt. Bleeker S. Barnard, Co. D, had the largest company of the regiment in camp, 84 men out of 93. He gave some fine exhibitions of the bayonet exercise. We are sorry to learn that the captain, on account of business pressure, is compelled soon to resign.

Before closing this account we think it proper to point out a smaller organization—the 1st New York Battery—which, on account of its isolated location in the camp, is but little noticed, and yet is working from early morning till evening at the artillery pieces. Sergeant Jansen, in charge has done much to perfect his detachment, and is, therefore, as well as his men, entitled to great credit.

MEM.—In our report about the 7th we stated that *in wheeling into line* the platoon never wheeled on a fixed pivot. This was a slip of the pen, and it will be readily understood that the criticism referred to changes of direction.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE regularly, enlisted, organized and uniformed active militia of the United States according to special returns recently made to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for the purpose of allotment of the new appropriation, aggregates 97,267, of which 7,839 are commissioned officers. The States and Territories which have no organized militia are Arkansas, Oregon, Tennessee, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming.

AMENDMENTS TO THE NEW YORK CODE.

GOVERNOR HILL has signed the bill amending Sections 40, 93, 97 and 132 of the New York Military Code. Sec. 40 is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 40. Able-bodied men of good character, "of 18 years of age and upwards," who can read and write, may be enlisted in the National Guard in the first instance for a term not less than five nor more than seven years, and on the expiration of that term they may be re-enlisted, either immediately or at any time thereafter, for terms of one or more years, at their option; but no person above the age of 45 years shall be enlisted or re-enlisted except by permission of the commandant of the brigade or division to which the organization is attached; nor any person under the age of 21 years, without the consent of his parent or guardian, "provided, however, that enlistments as musicians between the ages of 16 and 21 years may be made with the consent of parents or guardians." Every enlisted man shall continue to be held to duty, and shall retain rank and be eligible to promotion after the expiration of his term of enlistment or re-enlistment, until he is actually discharged.

The passages included in quotations are additions to the existing law.

Sec. 93 is amended so as to increase the pay of the Adjutant-General from $3,000 to $4,000 per year.

Sec. 97 reads in it amended form as follows:

Sec. 97. On the certificate of the Adjutant-General the Comptroller shall annually draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the following sums, namely: $1,200 for each division and for each brigade headquarters, $250 for each regimental headquarters, $100 for each battalion headquarters, and $250 for each headquarters of provisional regiments or battalions. The funds thus allowed shall only be expended by the respective commanding officers on the approval of the Adjutant-General.

Heretofore the following sums were allowed: $750 for each division and each brigade headquarters, and $250 for each headquarters of provisional regiments or battalions.

Sec. 132 is amended so as to read as follows in the present form:

Sec. 132. All fines and penalties imposed by any military court upon officers or enlisted men shall be paid by the officers collecting the same into the treasury of the county within which the regiment, battalion, troop, battery or company is located within thirty days after the collection thereof, and shall form a portion of and be credited to the military fund of the regiment, battalion, troop, battery or company of which the persons paying the fines and penalties are members, and the Treasurer of such county shall thereupon report the amount thereof, designating the organization to which it belongs, to the Adjutant-General of the State.

And the amount of fines or penalties so collected from any other commissioned officers or enlisted men shall be paid by the officer collecting the same to the Treasurer of the State.

The commanding officer of each regiment, battalion, troop, battery and company shall be responsible for all county property in his hands or under his control provided under the provisions of this act, and shall between the first and fifteenth day of July each year file with the Treasurer of the county in which his command is located an inventory of such county property in his hands or used in his command.

Each County Treasurer shall, when any county property furnished for military purposes under this act is abandoned or is unfit for service, collect and store same, and with the approval in writing of the officer commanding the brigade district of which his county forms a part, sell the same at public sale and turn the net avails of said sale into the treasury of his county.

The last two paragraphs are additions to the old law.

ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION IN LOUISIANA.

THE Governor of Louisiana has granted Major C. B. Throckmorton, U. S. A., commanding Batteries I and M, 2d Artillery, at Jackson Barracks, the use of the State camp, Camp Henry at Pass Christian, for an encampment of six days, commencing July 18. In granting the use of the camp the Governor made a request that at the same time the companies of the State militia be permitted to participate. Maj. Throckmorton wrote to Col. John B. Richardson of the Washington Artillery, who informed him that his invitation was gladly accepted, and that the companies of the Washington Artillery would participate. The major has also received word from Capt. Wm. H. Beanham that his Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, will participate.

The Regular batteries will have about 40 men each. The officers of Battery I are Capt. W. P. Vose, 1st Lieutenant Alex. D. Schenck. Those of Battery M are Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay and Lieuts. Wilcox and Stone attached. Dr. Williams, U. S. A., will be in attendance as surgeon.

The camp is now provided with two 10 inch smooth bore guns and four 10-inch mortars. In addition to these, the major will carry over with him four 4½ inch rifle guns, 3-inch smooth bore, the Gatling battery and some Coehorn mortars; while the Washington Artillery and the Louisiana Field Artillery will also carry their guns, which will make quite an array of field pieces.

This project of a combined camp of Regulars and State militia is exciting much interest in the locality, and arrangements are making with the railroads to carry people at excursion rates to Camp Henry. It was suggested by Lieut. Schenck, who found the Washington Artillery and the State authorities ready to enter heartily into the scheme. Gen. Schofield seems to have earnestly approved of the measure, as he has telegraphed Maj. Throckmorton to make immediate requisition for such ammunition as may be required for the instruction of such artillery troops, regular and militia, as will be present.

The New Orleans *Times* publishes a long article in which it shows that the Board on Fortifications estimated that 1,305 high-power guns, ranging from 10-in. mortar to 16 in. (110 ton) guns are required for the defence of our sea coasts in addition to 2020 old guns to be retained as follows:

	Guns.		Guns.
16-in. 110 ton.....	44	20-in. smooth bore....	2
14-in. 80 ton.....	6	15-in. smooth bore....	338
12-in. 50 ton.....	203	10-in. smooth bore....	998
10-in. 27 ton.....	222	8-in. smooth bore....	210
8-in. 13 ton.....	102	300 p. Parrott.....	38
6-in. 5 ton.....	4	200 p. Parrott.....	81
12 in. mortars.....	700	100-p. Parrott.....	173
10-in. mortars.....	24	Converted 8 in. rifles..	210
Totals.....	1,305	Totals.....	2,020

To man these will require, as it shows, a force of 86,270 men, England having already 103,500 men organized for such duty.

It says: "That all of these batteries will be provided by the general government can hardly be

expected, however urgent the necessity, though it is of vital importance to the safety and security of the nation that it should do so. But in the event of war, as heretofore in our past history, each place will be left to its own resources to defend its property and the lives of its citizens as best it may, and they may consider themselves fortunate when the government has provided even the fortifications and guns.

"To provide, then, some adequate means, however, insufficient, for the defence of a city, it is evident that there should exist therein a sufficient number of artillery battery organizations to at least man such guns as may be provided."

It shows the necessities of New Orleans in the matter of coast defence, and continues:

Granted that the General Government may in time provide fortifications and guns—but not the men to man them, for fear that a few thousand Regular soldiers will eat up body and boots the teeming millions of the rest of the American citizens—it is of vital importance that these militia organizations should be called into existence at once. When this has been done they should be assigned permanently to such works or forts as are determined for the defence of the city, and required to repair annually to the places so designated, for purposes of instruction, drill and target practice, to the end that they may not only familiarize themselves with the armament and its uses, but with the particular stations and surroundings which they may be called upon to defend in the event of war.

The citizen thus giving his time and abilities to perform duties which the General Government ought to be bound to do, should be provided by that negligent Government, at least with all of the facilities for perfecting himself in his military duties, and indeed he should be well paid for his valuable time thus given to the service of the public. He should not only be provided with all modern artillery appliances, but with a liberal supply of ammunition for target practice with great guns, with transportation, pay for his time, rations, camp equipage, etc., when necessary, and a fatigue uniform and such other appliances and allowances as are requisite and necessary to enable him to accomplish in the best manner and within the shortest time these patriotic duties. In addition to all of this, which the Government can do by the mere paying out of some of its vast treasury hoards, its most important duty should be to provide highly-educated and trained artillery officers and soldiers to give instruction and aid to the citizen soldiery, and it goes without saying that the 275 officers and 2,500 men which now comprise the artillery force of the country are wholly inadequate to even properly aid in the instruction and training of such a number of men, much less of themselves undertaking this part of the "common defence," for which purpose they are supposed to exist.

A VISIT TO GETTYSBURG.

GETTYSBURG, PA., July 3, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

TO-DAY the survivors of Capt. A. J. Cowan's 1st N. Y. Battery dedicated a monument on Cemetery Ridge to the memory of the men it lost in the battle of Gettysburg. The ceremonies were appropriate and impressive. The survivors—nearly all of whom are residents of Cayuga County, State of New York—were under the escort of the 2d Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., with 80 men in line, under the command of Capt. Wm. M. Kirby, with Henry S. Dunning 1st lieutenant and C. J. Barber 2d lieutenant. The company is a crack one in every respect and the particular pride of Auburn, N. Y. The dust and heat were almost intolerable, but the company presented an unbroken front during the march to and from the grounds from the hotel and displayed the endurance of veterans. The superior discipline elicited the applause of spectators on many occasions and reflects credit upon the commanding officer. The company came on a special excursion in Pullman's sleepers and returned Monday evening, July 4. * * *

EPISODE AT THE WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT.

THERE is trouble in the Bullene Guards, of Kansas, growing out of the failure to drill at the national encampment at Washington, as the following will show:

Capt. Wm. Kelly, Co. B, 3d Regt., N. G. of Missouri:

SIR: In view of certain statements emanating from you, and reflecting disgracefully upon my character as an officer and a gentleman, such statements being, according to my honest convictions and belief, utterly untrue, I hereby challenge the truth of your assertions, leaving to you the choice of weapons. F. W. ROSENTHAL.

William Buehlert, Second.

We should recommend Gatling guns for weapons and will pledge Dr. Gatling to furnish the guns on proper guarantee that they will be used.

CREEDMOOR MATCHES.

THE matches of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor on July 4 were well attended, the weather was fine, but a strong 6 o'clock fish-tail wind was very trying to the competitors who, however, made good scores. Major Edw. Duffy, of the 69th Regt., was the Executive officer for the day. Following are the best scores, those marked * being the winners in the match:

Name.	Co.	Regt.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Tot.
F. T. Cooke, *	I	23d	22	23	45
W. Lawson, *	B	12th	22	23	45
C. L. Levien, *	G	22d	22	23	45
W. B. Flynt, *	K	13th	22	23	45
G. W. Lotz, *	G	13th	23	22	45
H. G. Morris, *	G	13th	24	21	45
F. L. Holmes, *	I	23d	20	24	44
J. D. Foot, *	F	7th	21	23	44
E. V. Howard	I	23d	21	23	44
J. S. Shepherd, *	D	23d	22	22	44
G. S. Scott, Jr	A	23d	22	22	44
E. Lockley	E	12th	19	24	43
T. A. Bartley	H	7th	20	23	43
G. A. Lane	A	13th	22	21	43
E. F. M. Wendelstadt	C	23d	23	20	43
G. H. Frazer	G	47th	18	24	42
H. B. Thomson	C	7th	19	23	42
A. McDougall	C	7th	20	22	42
E. F. Young	C	7th	21	21	42
W. F. Townsend	I	23d	22	20	42

The next matches will be on July 16 and 30, and Aug. 6, 13, and 27, commencing on the three first days at 6.45 A. M.

INTERNATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

CHICAGO, July 7.

Gens. Chatelain and Bentley, the Commissioners of the Chicago International October Encampment, have written Gov. Beveridge that on their arrival in England they called on Gen. Wolseley, Adjutant General of her Majesty's forces, who cordially approved of the proposed international military encampment, but lacked authority in the premises. At the Royal Horse Guards the Duke of Cambridge peremptorily refused to permit any English troops or army bands to come to Chicago, and cited in principle the recent refusal of England to allow a military organization from Atlanta, Ga., to parade or exhibit armed and in uniform in any portion of the British Isles. The attendance of about 100 members of an independent London organization, vaguely described as bearing a Scotch name, fully officered, could be assured, however. Despatches received by Gov. Beveridge indicate that from the Netherlands, from Belgium, and probably France, a military representation can also be secured.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

THE march of the 22d to the camp has now been definitely determined upon, and the details are being rapidly perfected. Of course this will impose about two days additional hard work upon the command, but as officers and men are very anxious to try the experiment and look upon this as a trifle, a very full turnout may be expected. The regiment will go by rail to Van Cortlandt on the N.Y. City and N.R.R. previous to the beginning of their encampment, and from that point march will be started. This leaves about 32 miles of ground to be covered, and if the weather is favorable, and no accidents interfere, the command will arrive in the camp long before the usual time when the trip is made by steamer, which is about 4.30 P. M. The march will be conducted so as to keep the regiment on their feet from 5 A. M. to 9 A. M., and from 5 P. M. to 9 P. M. During the heat of the day they will rest. No tents will be taken along, blankets are the only articles with which they are provided. This, if the weather turns out unfavorable, will put them into an uncomfortable fix. Meals will be cooked and firewood gathered en route. It is expected that only two bivouacs, one at Tarrytown and the other at Croton will be necessary. The 22d are thoroughly in earnest about this business, and nothing will be left undone to make the experiment a success. Competent and experienced instructors will be taken along to give general directions. The success of the experiment is not only a matter of interest to the 22d, but it concerns the entire Guard. Adjt. Gen. Porter, whose desire is to put the Guard in thorough condition for immediate field service at all times is deeply interested, and upon the result of the present experiment it will depend whether the entire New York and Brooklyn forces will march to camp next year or be taken there by boat. The 22d deserves the best wishes of all on account of their pluck and enterprise.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Emil F. Christoffel was last week unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. D, 47th New York. He enlisted in Co. F, 47th Regt., Jan. 17, 1881; elected corporal Oct. 10, 1881; sergeant, Nov. 19, 1883; appointed 1st sergeant, July 2, 1884; elected 2d lieutenant, March 31, 1886, and resigned April 7, 1887. After the election the company was entertained by Lieut. Christoffel.

An excursion to the State camp to visit the 47th, of New York, while on their tour of duty will take place on Thursday, July 14. The fast going steamer *Melzingah* will leave the foot of South Sixth street, Brooklyn, at 9.30 A. M. sharp. Returning, leave State camp immediately after the review by Gov. Hill.

Under the provisions of General Order No. 13 from the Adjutant General, the National Guard of Pennsylvania is officially ordered to encamp by divisions at Mt. Gretna from August 6 to 13, inclusive.

Dr. Joseph Decatur Bryant, Surgeon-General on the staff of Gov. Hill, of New York, has been appointed by Mayor Hewitt Health Commissioner vice Wesley Johnson, M. D., deceased. He is a practising surgeon and physician, who is well-known to the National Guard from his long connection with the Military Service of the State.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OREGON.

THE State Military Board met at Salem on June 24 and were in session three days; they have adopted rules, etc., for governing the O. N. G., and have divided the State into three regimental districts, the 1st Regiment comprising the Northwest portion of the State, the 2d the southwest, and the 3d the Eastern part. The 1st Regiment has now eight companies, the 2d six companies and the 3d three companies. Besides this there are several companies forming in the 2d and 3d Regiments.

Lieut.-Col. Merrill, 1st Regt., has ordered Cos. A, E, G and K out for battalion drill on Friday evening, July 1.

The chief topic of conversation in the 1st Regiment at present is, Who are to be the new field officers?

The 14th Infantry and Light Battery E, 5th Artillery, U. S. Army, are to participate in the Fourth of July parade at Portland, coming from Vancouver early on that morning.

Co. G, 1st Regt., will send a drill squad of about 24 men and officers to Tacoma, W. T., on July 4, to participate in the celebration there, and take part in the competitive drill for a prize of $500.

Oregon's share of the Congressional appropriation, will this year have to pay for arms received in February, 1886, during the Chinese troubles, so that the O. N. G, will not receive any assistance from the U. S. this year.

MINNESOTA.

THE 2d Regt., M. N. G., went into camp at Mankato on Wednesday, July 6, for ten days. The camp will be designated "Camp McGill," as a mark of respect for Gov. A. R. McGill. Officers will receive the same rate of compensation as is allowed officers of similar rank in the United States Army, and enlisted men will receive a per diem of $1 50, while present at and doing duty in camp. Subsistence must be provided by the respective organizations. Shelter in camp and transportation to and from camp will be provided by the Q. M. General. The troops will be provided with wood, water, ice and straw by the hospitable people of Mankato. Arrangements have also been made whereby all commissary stores can be obtained at Mankato at special rates.

Col. Jos. Robleter, in his G. O. announcing the encampment, says: "The very substantial aid and encouragement the Minnesota National Guard now receives from the State obligates every officer and enlisted man in the 2d Regiment to attend the annual camps of instruction, even if he must do so at a personal sacrifice. The grand victory achieved by Co. D, 1st Regt., Capt. Ed. Bean, at the recent National encampment at Washington, has brought the Minnesota National Guard into great prominence in every part of the United States—a fact we may well be proud of—and the annual camps of instruction offer us the best opportunities to still further increase the efficiency of the guard. In view of these facts, the commanding officer hopes that each company commander will make a special effort to bring every man in his command to camp."

The programme for the camp provides for reveille at 5.15 A. M.; roll call, 5.30 A. M.; breakfast call, 6 A. M.; battalion drill, 6.35 A. M; grand mounting, 8.35 A. M.; battalion skirmish drill, 9.20 A. M.; rifle practice, 10.30 A. M. (Sunday excepted); orderly hour, 11 A. M.; dinner, 12 M.; officers' school, 2 P. M.; supper call, 6 P. M.; dress parade, retreat, 7 P. M.; guard mounting, 6.55 P. M.; concert, 8.30 P. M.; tattoo, 9.30 P. M.; taps, 10 P. M. Inspection, Sunday, July 10, company and battalion drills and rifle practice will be omitted. The regiment will be inspected at 7.30 A. M.; first call, 7.10 A. M.; assembly, 7.20 A. M.; adjutant's call, 7.30 A. M. Divine service will be held by the regimental chaplain at 10.30 A. M. Companies will be formed in line with side arms, and marched to the headquarters' tent by the 1st Sergeants.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THE new work of emergency lectures to the militia of Massachusetts will soon be extended to every regiment in the State, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association. They will be given by the surgeons of the different regiments, and the "course" will consist of four lectures, illustrated by a skeleton, by charts, bandages, torniquet, and splints. Each member of a class is required to do the practical work of applying bandages or splints to a supposed compound or simple fracture of a comrade or of a model boy; to check imaginary bleeding of local pressure; to apply the remedies for heat stroke; to restore the consciousness of the apparently drowned by the Sylvester method; and to convey the sick or wounded on improvised stretchers or in an ambulance. At the close of the lectures an examination is held, consisting of oral or written questions and of practical work. The standard to be maintained is high, never falling below 70 per cent., and often averaging 90 per cent. All those who pass this examination are entitled by order of the adjutant general to wear, when serving on the militia field, an enamel and silver badge of the Red Cross suspended from a crescent. Further, whenever life has actually been saved, or very serious suffering averted, in consequence of emergency knowledge, the rescuer is awarded a special diploma, signed by Francis Minot, M. D., president of the association.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1ST LIEUT. JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., 10th Cavalry, who was ordered this week to report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty, will be assigned to special duty as Adjutant General of the newly-organized District militia on the staff of Gen. Ordway. The other members of Gen. Ordway's staff whose commissions were issued this week are as follows: Henry L. Cranford, to be quartermaster general; Jos. K. McCammon, to be judge advocate general; Joshua O. Stanton, to be surgeon general; James M. Pollard, to be inspector of rifle practice; Cecil Clay and Eddy B. Townsend, to be aides-de-camp.

MARTIAL, BUT SUBORDINATE.

"WHAT a very martial-looking man your husband is, Mrs. Hobson," observed a caller. "I saw him in the parade on the Fourth, and was quite struck with his soldierly appearance."

"Yes," responded Mrs. Hobson, "the Colonel looks well in his uniform."

"Is he at home?"

"No, baby was fretful, and I told him to give her a turn around the block in her carriage."

THE members of the American Society of Civil Engineers and their guests, numbering in all 350 persons, worshipped on the mountain top of Katerskill on Sunday last. At the meeting of the society Monday the principal topic of discussion was the Poughkeepsie Bridge. There was a grand display of fireworks on the plateau in front of the hotel at night, and a ball in honor of the engineers was given. On Tuesday the society inspected the Poughkeepsie Bridge and on Wednesday the cement works and deposits along Roudout Creek.

(From the London Engineering.)

THE "BRENNAN" TORPEDO.

THE Russian Government, some ten years since, expended a large sum of money in the purchase of all the necessary plant for the manufacture of the "Lay" controlled locomotive torpedo in Russia, and ten of these weapons were actually constructed there, but, for reasons best known to the Russian torpedoists, no more of these weapons have been manufactured by them. In America, the country that has given birth to the greater number of inventions of controlled locomotive torpedoes at present in existence, no decision has yet been come to on the question of adopting any particular type of this class of torpedo, though nearly all of these American inventions have been accorded exhaustive official trials, either at the military or naval torpedo schools. Other naval powers have also carried out experiments from time to time during the last ten years with controlled locomotive torpedoes, submitted for trial by their respective inventors, but no adoption has followed, though these trials have usually terminated successfully, in so far as proving them capable of fulfilling all the advantages claimed for them. England may therefore fairly claim the distinction, for whatever it may be worth, of being the first country to definitely introduce the controlled locomotive torpedo as a component part of the material necessary for the effective defence of harbors. The controlled locomotive torpedo that our military torpedo commission have recommended the Government to adopt is that one invented in 1876 by a Mr. Brennan, of Melbourne, Australia, and for the exclusive right of the manufacture of which in this country the apparently excessive sum of £110,000 has been obtained.

The Brennan torpedo differs from all others of the same class in its mode of propulsion, which is effected by the rapid unwinding of two wires from two drums or reels carried in the interior of the torpedo, and connected respectively to the two propeller shafts, thereby causing the two propellers to revolve at a high rate of speed, and consequently forcing the torpedo through the water. The unwinding of these two wires is effected by means of a powerful winding engine placed at the starting point on shore. Considerable interest has been evinced in this invention since its first appearance, because of the apparent paradox involved in its mode of propulsion, in that the harder this torpedo is pulled back the faster it will go ahead: but on consideration it will be seen that by hauling in the wires at a certain rate, a corresponding rate of revolution is imparted to the drums, which are fixed to the propeller shafts in the torpedo, and so to the two propellers, which are thereby capable of developing a certain horse power, and if this horse power be sufficient to overcome the retarding strain on the wires, and to leave a margin of thrust, then the torpedo must be propelled through the water; and the only limit to the speed of the torpedo is apparently the strength of the wires.

The Brennan method of steering is also effected in a different manner from that of other torpedoes of its class, being intimately connected with its mode of propulsion, as it is effected by the varying of the speed of revolution of one or other of the drums of the winding engine, and consequently of the respective drum and propeller shaft in the torpedo, which by an ingenious arrangement causes the movement of the rudder to one side or the other.

The introduction of the Brennan torpedo into this country is due to the favorable report of a committee of naval officers appointed by Admiral Wilson, in command of the Australian squadron at the time when it was first brought out; on the strength of this report Mr. Brennan was ordered to bring his torpedo to England to be experimented with by the Royal Engineers; from that time it became a veritable pet of theirs, and now after five years of experi-

mental work they have advised the government to adopt their child. The initial experiments at Chatham were so far successful as to the promise of greater success with an improved torpedo, that Mr. Brennan was awarded the sum of £5,000, and an annual sum of £1,000 for five years to complete and perfect his invention, and now that it has been adjudged perfect he reaps the reward of all his labor by obtaining no less than £110,000 from our Government.

A LETTER FROM LORD WOLSELEY.

HIS OPINION OF GEN. SHERMAN AND MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

34 PINE STREET, June 23, 1887.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: I inclose a letter from Gen. Wolseley in reply to the criticism by Gen. Sherman and the attack by Jefferson Davis upon his paper on the character of Gen. Lee. The letter needs no aid in its elucidation, for it is clear, decisive, courteous to the one who laid himself open to effective counter remarks, and contemptuously severe upon the other, whose splenetic insinuations touching Gen. Gordon are answered by allusion to the charge that the defeat of the Confederacy was solely owing to the mismanagement of Mr. Davis.

Respectfully,

CHARLES G. DAHLGREN, of Mississippi.

6 HILL STREET, LONDON, W., June 6, 1887.

To Gen. C. G. Dahlgren:

SIR: I am much obliged for your interesting letter about the criticisms of Gen. Sherman and Mr. Davis upon my short review of Gen. Long's history of Gen. Lee.

You ask me if I mean to answer those comments. I have no such intention. Both those gentlemen had much better, I think, address themselves to Gen. Long upon the historical points they dispute. From his close intimacy with Gen. Lee he is more likely to be correct than they can be regarding the doings of the great men he served so well, and whose history he has written with so much affection and ability.

Anything coming from the pen of a distinguished soldier like Gen. Sherman will always be of interest and weight. I have so much sincere respect for his military character and for his great achievements, that were he to differ from me in opinion upon any campaign in which he, like myself, had taken no part, and of which, therefore, he was, like myself, merely an unprejudiced commentator, I should hesitate before I expressed any views at variance with his. In the present instance, however, I think the outside world, who must be the great jury to eventually settle all such contested matters of opinion, will attach more weight to the opinions of European students of war upon the events of the great Confederate struggle than even to those of the most eminent American Generals like Gen. Sherman, the reason being that men who, like him, played a most distinguished part in that war can scarcely be regarded as impartial judges.

I have read his remarks upon me with deep interest, for he writes like a soldier and a gentleman.

Of poor Mr. Davis's letter I prefer saying little. When I remember his career and his present position, I can sympathize with his dislike to all outside criticism upon the events in which Gen. Lee achieved such immortal renown. I am sorry that a man who had the privilege of being a friend of that high-bred Virginian gentleman and soldier should write as he has done of one who is a complete stranger to him—of one who has committed what in Mr. Davis's eyes is evidently the unpardonable fault of presuming to criticize the policy and acts of the ex-Confederate President. Mr. Davis's self-appreciation causes him to think himself a greater man than those who deal with him historically are prepared to admit. I remain, sir, faithfully yours,

WOLSELEY.

(From the London Telegraph.)

UNIFORMS AT THE JUBILEE.

THE garb of all the armies in the world, save those of France and the United States, seems to be illustrated here—and illustrated in the most vivid manner. Conspicuous by their absence are the simple tunics and shoulder straps of the brave countrymen of Grant, of Sherman, and of Sheridan; but, on the other hand, the martial array of nearly all the Continental nations, and even of Siam and Japan, arrest inspection. The Austrian Army has lately been reclad; the light gray tunic and low black leggings of the Croat grenadier have disappeared and the white tunics of the infantry have been replaced by more convenient and less costly uniforms of blue and gray. Hussars, Uhlans, Voltigeurs, Russian Chevalier Guards, Honveds, pass in a kaleidoscopic panorama; and of Hungarian cavalry uniforms there is a sumptuous exhibition. One panoply of tightly-fitting crimson, one mass of gold embroidery, terminating in Hessian boots with tassels of gold bullion, excites a murmur of admiring comment, while approbation unmingled is bestowed on a hussar dress of blue and gold, in which the "dolman," or jacket hanging loose from the shoulder, formerly worn by our own soldiers, but discarded after the Crimean war, is seemingly of blue satin, trimmed with the richest sable fur. White or cream-colored trousers, seamed with gold, are worn by more than one military magnifico from abroad; one personage of note wears a uniform curiously barred with gold and white, somewhat after the manner familiar in portraits of British admirals of the eighteenth century; and the succession of foreign military raiment is so continuous and so lively that it would be almost a relief to the eye to find this glittering prism momentarily darkened by the sable uniform and the shako, adorned with skull and crossbones, of the Black Brunswickers.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

AN amendment offered last week to the French Army bill permitting priests to serve in the ambulance and hospital corps instead of as soldiers in the regiments was rejected by a large vote.

IN July next one battalion per regiment of the Italian Army is to receive the new repeating rifle. It is expected that Denmark, as the result of recent trials, will adopt the Lee system. A competitive trial with the Remington showed the following results: Initial velocity—Lee, 534 metres; R. 377. Dangerous zone—Lee, 465 metres; R., 325 m. Weight of cartridge—Lee, 33 grammes; R., 33 gr. The rapidity of fire is increased in the ratio of 5.3.

THE principal result of the recent French naval manœuvres is, says the *Avenir Militaire* (Paris), that almost all the torpedo-boats engaged are seriously damaged. The following table of casualties is, says our contemporary, extremely edifying: Loss of the torpedo-boat No. 67 on the coast of Portugal; two torpedo-boats disarmed and put *hors de combat* in returning to Algiers; serious damage to the plates of the gunboat and of the *Doudard de Legrée;* the engines of the torpedo-boat No. 68 disabled; seven torpedo-boats require serious repair. The loss amounts to more than 50 per cent. of the whole flotilla. The armorclad squadron, on the other hand, is uninjured and quite ready for sea.

AT the usual monthly meeting of the London Association of Foremen Engineers and Draughtsmen, on June 4, a paper was read by Mr. G. J. Haggis on "Our Native Army in India." He gave statistics of the strength of the native army in the three presidencies and of the population, showing the male population of British India to be about 120,000,000, of whom 70,000,000 may be said to belong to races sufficiently martial to make fairly good soldiers. If five-sixths of these are exempted on account of age, physical, or mental defects, the requirements of commerce and agriculture, religious objections, and other causes, there will still remain over 10,000,000 of men fully capable of military service.

AT the inspection of a regiment at a tropical station, an officer was lecturing to the men on the resistance of the air, and its effect on the course of the bullet, when the General proposed he should ask a few questions. His first was, "Can you tell me what the air is composed of?" The private he interrogated immediately jumped to his feet, and without a moment's hesitation replied, "It is composed of an innumerable number of small insects pressing against each other, and everything touching them." The inspecting officer could not ascertain whether the man was a wag, or whether the musketry definition of air was above his comprehension: nor could the instructor enlighten him.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

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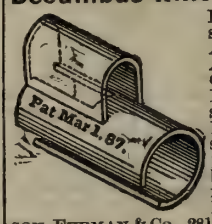
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Protects front sight & shades it when in use. Allowed by order of A. G. O. S. N. Y. in all Qualification Matches. Pronounced by experts superior to all others. Easy of adjustment; no springs or screws; simple and durable. Can be put aside without removal. Price 50 cts. For sale by LAMBERSON, FURMAN & Co., 281 Broadway, New York, by the gun trade generally, and by patentee, O. H. DECUMBUS, 21 Scott St., Newark, N.J.

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KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY beg leave to call attention to their new Pocket Case in which they are now packing their celebrated brand of CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAPORAL WARRANTED: Absolutely Free from any Flavoring or Impurities.
Finest Grades of Old and Thoroughly-cured Virginia and Turkish Tobaccos. Finest French Rice Paper.
Highest Class Skilled Labor. All goods made under our Careful Personal Supervision.

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THE *Revue du Cercle Militaire* (Paris) states that the Russian Minister of War has ordered 400 machine guns for fortress use, and a commission presided over by Gen. Obrutschev has now under consideration a project for giving two machine guns to each infantry battalion.

A PARIS despatch says that Gen. Boulanger's military organ has started a canard to the effect that the Government has ordered the troops to fill their knapsacks with cartridges on the occasion of the July fetes, in order to immediately suppress any popular movement in Boulanger's favor.

THE *Revue Militaire de l'Estranger* (Paris) gives the following particulars of the bill for the reorganization of the Greek Army. The army is to consist of ten regiments of the line and eight battalions of Evzones. One battalion of each regiment and two battalions of Evzones are to exist in peace only in cadre. Several schools are to be founded—a school of musketry for officers, a school for the training of officers of Reserve, a riding school, a telegraph company, etc.

A TERRIBLE accident, says the *Progrès Militaire* (Paris), occurred at Chalons June 1, during the artillery practice of the 5th Battalion of Garrison Artillery. The breech of an old 7-centimetre Reffye gun, now obsolete, having been badly closed, it was projected violently backwards, mortally wounding two gunners and seriously endangering the life of a third. The last has received the military medal.

RUMOR has it that Russia has definitely resolved to commence next spring the building of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean by way of Siberia. It is to start at Tomsk, on the Obi River, in Siberia, and run to Vladivostock, on the Sea of Japan, via Irkutsk, Stretinsk and Hankoi, among the compactness of mountain ranges, forming the northern boundary of the Chinese empire, until the valley of the Amoor river is reached. The route from Tomsk to the Sea of Japan would be about 3,000 miles.

THE *Vossische Zeitung* reports from Kiel that the German torpedo fleet now in the North Sea will soon visit the English ports, and specially the first division, commanded by Prince Henry, will go to the south coast of England. The trip is expected to once more prove that the German torpedo boats need not fear the high seas. Repeatedly during rough weather they have steamed round Skagen, and in their last trip into the North Sea. The weather was very stormy. They seem to be superior to the French torpedo boats, not only because they are more seaworthy, but also broader and more comfortable.

MASSACHUSETTS is the headquarters of the shoemaking industry, and for three dollars Mr. W. L. Douglas, of Boston, Mass., offers what he describes as a "stylish, comfortable, well-made shoe, unequalled for wear, and the best three dollar shoe in the world, having what no other shoe offered at that price has, the upper cut in one piece, thus doing

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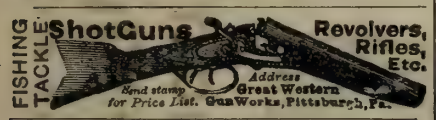


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BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

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Proposals for Lease of West Point Hotel, West Point, New York.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, WEST POINT, N. Y., June 24, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock meridian on Thursday, the 18th of August, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may attend, for the lease of the West Point Hotel, West Point, N. Y., its fixtures, appurtenances, and grounds now enclosed about the same, for the period of FIVE years, commencing November 1st, 1887.

Full information as to blanks and the regulations governing the Hotel lease will be furnished by this office on application.

By order of the Superintendent:

WM. F. SPURGIN,
Captain 21st Infantry, Treasurer, U. S. M. A.

Proposals for Lease of Public Stable and House occupied by Public Liveryman at West Point, New York.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, WEST POINT, N. Y., June 24, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock meridian on Thursday, the 1st of September, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may attend, for the lease of the public stable and house now occupied by Mr. John Denton, together with the privilege of occupying same and performing the service of public liveryman at West Point, N. Y., for the period of FIVE years, commencing November 1, 1887, subject to regulations governing said franchise which are now established or may hereafter be promulgated by the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, approved by the Secretary of War.

Full information will be furnished by this office on application.

By order of the Superintendent:

WM. F. SPURGIN,
Captain 21st Infantry, Treasurer, U. S. M. A.

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Improving Saugerties Harbor, N. Y.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Room 31, ARMY BUILDING, Cor. Houston and Greene Sts., NEW YORK, June 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for building a Pile Dike at Saugerties Harbor, New York, will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock, noon, Wednesday, July 20, 1887. Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had, on application, at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., June 14, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Wednesday, July 20, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as Barrack and Office Furniture, Six-mule wagons, Escort wagons, Ambulances, Dougherty Spring wagons, Dump carts, wagon materials, Blacksmiths', Farriers', Wheelwrights', Masons', Saddlers', and miscellaneous tools, iron, hardware, paints, oils, etc.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the supplies bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blank proposals, specifications, and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for ——, at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

HANNIBAL FORBES. WILLIAM B. FISHER

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ADVANCES MADE TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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MANHATTAN Savings Institution,

New York, June 22, 1887.

72d Semi-Annual Dividend.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending June 30, instant, at the rate of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum on $1,000 and under, and THREE PER CENT. per annum on the excess of $1,000, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third MONDAY in July next. Interest not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. EDWARD SCHELL, President.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

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INSTRUCTION.

MRS. HYDE AND DAUGHTERS will reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS, Sept. 15, 1886. Pupils may remain during holidays and summer vacations. Reference, Chief Engineer E. D. Robie. Address Mrs. J. G. HYDE, $350.00. Binghamton, N. Y.

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away with the old-style seams at each side, making it much neater in appearance and more comfortable to the foot."

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THE fearless soldier on the midnight watch and the bold mariner before the mast on a stormy sea will certainly suffer from pain in the Chest, Shoulders, Back and Loins, as well as Rheumatism, Sciatica, stiffness and other results of exposure, if they fail to use BENSON'S PLASTERS as a preventive and cure. They never fail. Avoid imitations.

BIRTHS.

BEEHLER.—June 29, 1887, to the wife of Lieutenant W. H. Beehler, U. S. Navy, a son.

MARRIED.

COCHRANE—LULL.—At the U. S. Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., June 30, Captain HENRY C. COCHRANE, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss BESSIE F. LULL, daughter of the late Capt. Edward P. Lull, U. S. Navy.

MCCORMICK—LOWE.—At Leavenworth, Kansas, July 1, Lieutenant LLOYD S. MCCORMICK, 7th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss JENNIE LOWE, eldest daughter of the Hon. G. P. Lowe.

PULLEN—SHIRK.—At Trenton, N. J., June 1, JOHN F. PULLEN and FANNY W. SHIRK, daughter of the late Commander James W. Shirk, U. S. N.

DIED.

GRIFFIN.—Suddenly, at Aspinwall (Colon), South America, July 4, SAMUEL P. GRIFFIN, formerly of the U. S Navy, son of the late Samuel Griffin, of Savannah, Ga., in the 61st year of his age. Savannah and New Orleans papers please copy.

MATTHEWS.—Suddenly, at Van Cortlandt Manor, July 2, PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT, only son of the Rev. John R. Matthews, U. S. Navy, and grandson of the late Pierre Van Cortlandt, in the 13th year of his age.

MELCHOR.—At North Ridge, N. J., Mrs. ALICE MELCHOR, wife of Mate L. M. Melchor, U. S. Navy.

NICOLL.—At Southampton, Long Island, suddenly, July 2 WILLIAM LEONARD NICOLL, Chief Engineer U. S. Navy.

O'BRIEN.—At Key West Barracks, Fla., June 27, Ordnance Sergeant CHAS. O'BRIEN, U. S. Army, retired.

WALTON.—At Atlantic City, N. J., June 30, Boatswain JAMES C. WALTON, U. S. Navy, retired.

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VERITAS Luyties Brothers. VERITAS

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Every Bottle bears Neck Label as above, without this none are genuine!
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People of refined taste who desire exceptionally fine cigarettes should use only our Straight Cut, put up in satin packets and boxes of 10s. 20s. 50s. and 100s.
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REVOLVING CANNON,
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RAPID FIRING GUNS,
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WILBUR'S BAKING CHOCOLATE,
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Externally it is used for all kinds of injuries; *relieving pain* instantly, and rapidly healing the wounded parts.
Gives *prompt* and *permanent relief* in BURNS, SCALDS, CHILBLAINS, VENOMOUS STINGS or BITES, CUTS and WOUNDS *of every description.*
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In NASAL CATARRH, *Fœtid Discharges from the* EAR, OZÆNA, *Affections of the* ANTRUM, and CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, it is a *boon to both Physician and Patient.* For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers.

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AMENDATORY OF THE
U. S. ARMY REGULATIONS,
TOGETHER WITH
INDEX TO THE CIRCULARS, RULINGS, AND DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, ALL CHANGES AND "POINTS" OF *TACTICS OR GUARD DUTY* WHICH HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY PROMULGATED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE TO JANUARY 1, 1887,
BY WILLIAM BAIRD, First Lieut. Sixth U. S. Cavalry.
Uniform with the U. S. Army Regulations, 1881. 108 pp. Price 65 cents; INTERLEAVED, $1.00 postpaid. As only a limited edition is published, early orders are requested.
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AS CHEAP AS WOODEN TUBS.

SINGLE TUB, $7.00
DOUBLE " 11.00
Made in all Sizes.



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MONTGOMERY'S PATENT.
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Improving Raritan Bay, N. Jersey.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Room 31, Army Building, Cor. Houston and Greene Streets. NEW YORK, June 23, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for deepening the channel in Raritan Bay, N. J., will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock, M., on Wednesday, July 20, 1887.
Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had, on application, at this office.
WALTER McFARLAND, Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

IN accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 599), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at $35,000, Powhatan at $17,000, and Ticonderoga at $15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at $12,000, Lackawanna at $12,000, Wachusett at $10,000, and Cyane at $3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, June 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A.M., July 28, 1887, for the mason and iron work, etc., called for by specifications "A," and for the carpenter work, etc., called for by specifications marked "B." This work is for the erection of a gymnasium at West Point, N. Y., for which plans and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's office, West Point, N. Y., where also the blank forms of proposals, contracts, etc., can be obtained.

Bidders must state the time within which the work will be completed. Bids must be for all the work, materials, etc., on either of the specifications or on both. Proposals must be made in strict conformity with the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond, with a penalty of 10 per cent. will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for gymnasium.

HENRY C. HODGES, Lt.-Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, ARMY BUILDING, No. 33 W. Houston Street, NEW YORK CITY, July 5, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, July 26, 1887, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army:

Subsistence Stores.—Canned Apples, Mocha Coffee, Gelatine, F. and E. Mustard, Amer. and F. Pease, Pickles, Prunes, Toilet Soaps, Thread, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received also until 10 o'clock A.M., Friday, Aug. 5, 1887, for such supplies as may be required, viz.:

Subsistence Stores.—Canned Beef, Y. H. Tea, Vinegar, Currant Jelly, Onions, Pickles, Potatoes, Table Salt, Syrups, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

Subsistence Property.—Letter and Folio Post Paper, Lumber, &c., &c.

Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

G. BELL, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

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Glenham Hotel.—Fifth Avenue, 22d St. near Madison Sq., New York. Special prices to Army and Navy Officers. N. B. BARRY.

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Descriptive pamphlet will be furnished on application.

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NEW HOTEL.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
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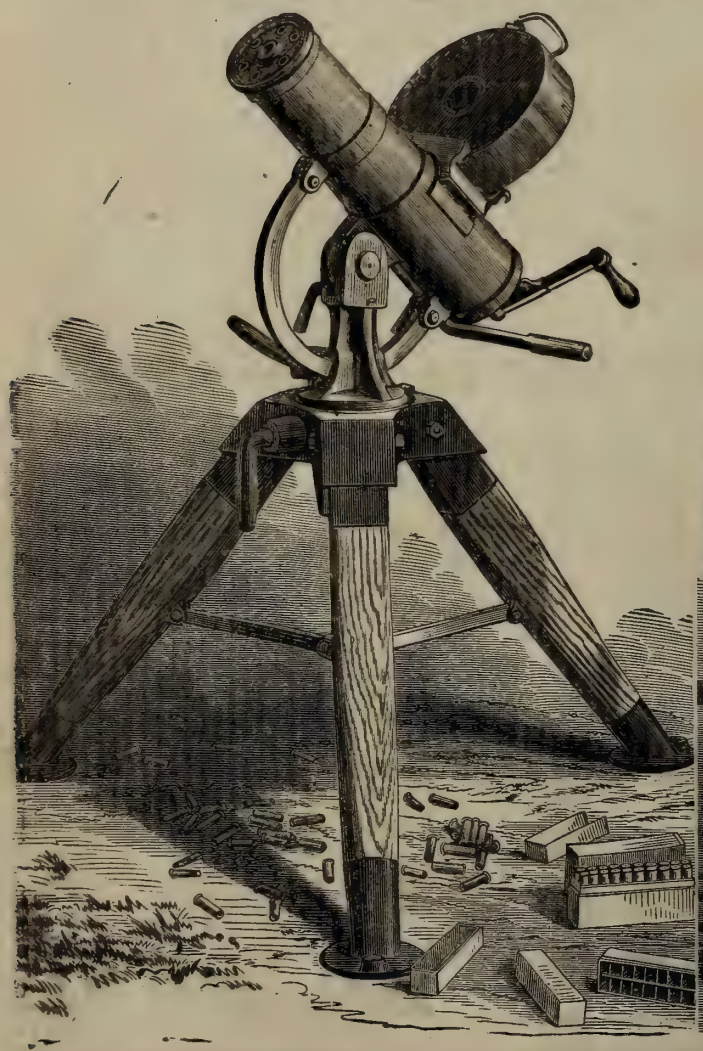


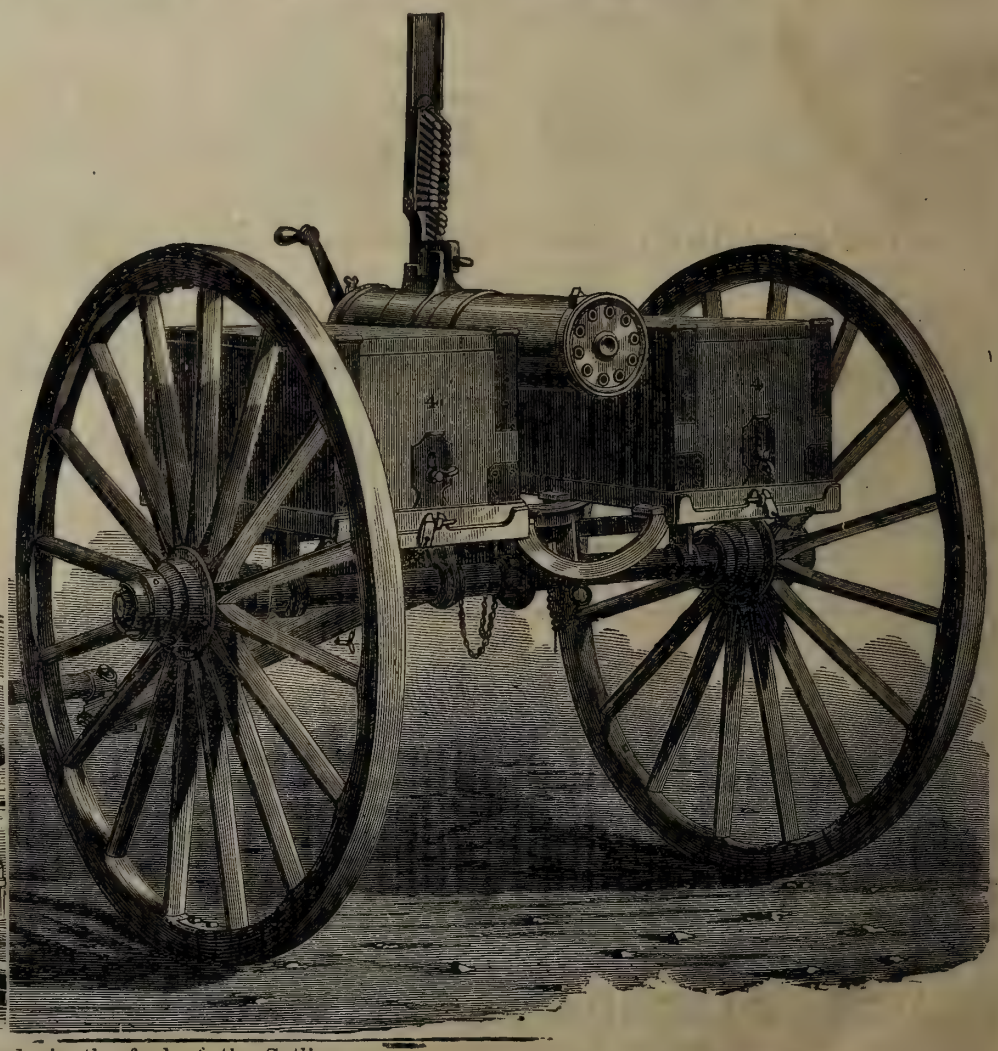
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 51.
WHOLE NUMBER 1247

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1887.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE medical officers of the Army are very much on the move just at present under recent War Department orders.

GENERAL CROOK has, by recent orders, required the detail of a lieutenant as officer of the guard at all posts in the Department of the Platte.

PARS. 344 and 513, Army Regulations, which have been occasionally suspended at some posts, are now literally and exactly carried out in the Department of the Platte, to the manifest advantage and improvement of the Service. Possibly, the evening parade at some posts may materially affect the target firing, especially where the rays or heat of the sun are intense or blinding during the earlier part of the day, but this will equalize itself if these paragraphs are similarly enforced at all posts in the Army.

THE Sergeant-Majors and Quartermaster-Sergeants of regiments of the U. S. Army are to petition Congress, through the War Department, asking that the pay of the two grades may be increased "in such amounts as Congress may deem consistent with the rank and the best interests of the Service." The justice of the petition is very evident, as a glance at paragraph 10 of the Regulations and the table of pay of regimental and general non-commissioned staff officers will show, and we trust that Congress will give the petition heedful consideration.

INQUIRY is made of us as to whether it would not be a good idea if captains of long service with troops, were called on to make suggestions in connection with the revision of the Regulations. They are of necessity familiar with the internal economy and needs of the troops, have experience daily, not attainable by staff officers, and possibly might contribute points of advantage to the Service of practical value. Such recommendations, if made, should be arranged by title and for convenience of reference, follow as nearly as practicable the order of subjects as in existing Regulations and each subject or title on separate sheets. The suggestion seems to be of practical utility.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, accompanied by Colonel Blunt of his staff, left Washington on Thursday for Ohio where he will look over the sites offered by bidders for the Newport barracks. An appropriation of $60,000 was made during the last session of Congress for the purchase of a new site for the barracks, they being now in a very undesirable locality. Twelve proposals to furnish sites were recently opened at the War Department. Secretary Endicott wishing to make a wise purchase requested General Sheridan while in the West to visit all the sites offered and report which he considers best adapted for the building of barracks. The General and Colonel Blunt will be absent about ten days, and will probably spend a portion of the time in Chicago.

THE new system of keeping accounts and making purchases for the Navy is now well under way. From all indications it is safe to predict that it will prove a success, and give proof of the correctness of Secretary Whitney's judgment as to the proper conduct of Navy business. The schedules for the purchase of supplies under the new system have been printed, and are now ready for the inspection of persons desiring to bid. The Bureau of Provisions and Clothing has not yet secured all of the additional clerks it needs under the new arrangement. Messrs. Shock and Barringer, expert financial clerks, have been transferred to the bureau, but none of the ten additional clerks required to keep the accounts have yet been provided.

THE *Weekly Champion*, published at Flagstaff, Arizona, in a temperate article on the recent Indian outbreak, says: "We cannot stop to argue questions of Indian policy, while the lives of our citizens are in constant peril. The Government must either remove these Indians, disarm them or keep them on their reservation, and the latter seems to be impossible. They have never been injured or attacked on the broad lands allotted to them, where the Government feeds, clothes, shelters and provides them with all necessaries to keep their lazy bodies in idle and useless existence. As for their simplicity and ignorance, they are as shrewd and cunning in looking after their own interests as the smartest Yankee that ever breathed. The duty of the Government in dealing with the reservation Indians is so plain that there should be no hesitancy in their adopting it. First disarm, then remove them."

ACTIVE preparations for the contractor's power trial are in progress on the *Chicago*, but owing to the determination of Secretary Whitney not to commission the vessel until after the test, the advance toward completion is necessarily slow, and the mistake of ordering officers to a vessel not in commission for the purpose of fitting her for sea is daily more apparent. To those familiar with such things it is known that the delays on the *Atlanta* and *Boston* have been in spite of their being in commission and not by reason thereof. The *Chicago* came out of dock the latter part of last week and now occupies the berth at the Navy-yard coal wharf lately vacated by the *Atlanta* and just ahead of the steel cruiser *Boston*. The latter vessel is nearly ready for her power trial, and will probably be subjected to the six hour full speed tests in a short time. Captain Ramsay of the *Boston* finds his cabin one of the hottest places in the ship, and is trying to devise some method for a reduction of temperature. An inner sheathing of non-conducting material, enclosing an air space, has been suggested, and it is likely that something will be done looking to greater comfort in this particular.

A CORRESPONDENT who likes "to see target practice conducted as it ought to be," refers to certain paragraphs of Blunt's Manual and to par. 5, Army Regulations, and says: "The spirit and letter of these is that commissioned officers should be present *in the pit* as well as at the firing stands. It is not uncommon for officers, in the hearing of men, to crack jokes about certain organizations and scores, and to insinuate that they have good markers, etc. This is questionable taste. It is not a good idea to implant in the minds of the profession a distrust of the certificate of any officer; to make people believe by sly jokes and half-concealed innuendoes that the scores quoted are fraudulent, and that the officers reporting them are liars." Our correspondent then suggests that the remedy for this condition of affairs is the paragraphs of Blunt's Manual referred to, plus a continuous pit at every post where more than one firing organization is stationed. "At some posts separate pits exist. This is to hold the door open to the possibility of error through the lack of an officer's supervision. At every post there should be a continuous pit. An officer should always be, during firing, in that pit. He can thus have every marksman under his personal supervision. The possibility of collusion between the firing (that is the scoring) organization and the working detail is thus averted. The officer should be called a 'pit' officer. He should be detailed daily by the post commander, just as the officer of the day or officer of the guard is detailed. He should be put on honor to certify that he has done his duty."

THE Philadelphia *Press*, referring to the benefits accruing to young men from a system of military drill at colleges, says: "Habits of command and organization are of advantage to all who have control of men in any walk of life. A graduate of one of these colleges, who was employed in a large engineering enterprise, was soon elevated to the position of foreman, and he attributed his promotion to the habit of commanding the college corps which he had acquired as an officer. Another was employed in one of the largest mercantile houses in an Eastern city and he soon rose to a leading position, taking executive charge of the other employees. His experience in commanding the students in their military exercises was again cited as the reason for his promotion. It would seem then that even if the graduates of these colleges are never called to bear arms their training is likely to be of service in many other directions."

A GENERAL Order, issued this week from the Headquarters of the Army, states that the Quartermaster's Department will not furnish transportation in kind to officers of the Army travelling under orders. This will be a relief to those officers of the Army who were inclined to complain because the new law seemed to involve some extra trouble in procuring their passage money. The law requires that transportation shall be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, if practicable. According to General Holabird, whose recommendations prompted the recent order, it will not be practicable in any case for want of transportation funds. Although the law was changed so as to require his department to furnish transportation, General Holabird says no extra appropriation was made for the purpose, and as a large limit of the regular transportation fund has already been set aside to carry out the important changes in stations of troops this summer, there is little money available to pay the travelling expenses of officers. The Pay Department will therefore be compelled to pay mileage and transportation in all cases except where travel is performed in stages and over land-grant railroads. As the appropriation under the Pay Department available for this purpose is only $85,000, or $45,000 less than the appropriation for last year, it is difficult to see how a very large deficiency in the Army mileage account is to be avoided during the current fiscal year, unless Congress early next fall should add to the appropriation for transportation, the amount cut off of the mileage fund for the year, as it proposed to do last year, but did not do. Even with the appropriation of $130,000 for the fiscal year just closed there was a deficiency of about $3,000, and this too after orders had been issued, stopping all travel some time before the close of the year.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL M. C. MEIGS, U. S. A., has been enjoying the sea breeze at Atlantic City, N. J.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th Infantry, arrived this week at Fort Leavenworth for duty.

COLONEL CHAILLE LONG has been appointed Consul-General and Secretary of Legation to Corea.

MAJOR H. S. HAWKINS, 10th U. S. Infantry, and family, are visiting relatives at Wilmington, Del.

LIEUTENANT D. H. BOUGHTON, 3d Cavalry, and bride spent a portion of the week in Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MUNSON, 9th Infantry, has left Fort Mojave, Ariz., for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., surrounded by friends, quietly celebrated his 66th birthday on Sunday last, July 10.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., is spending a portion of the summer in England and combining business with pleasure.

CAPTAIN J. H. PATTERSON, 20th U. S. Infantry, and party, registered at the Hotel Meurice, Paris, France, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT E. F. WILLCOX, 6th Cavalry, after a tour of staff duty at Fort Leavenworth, has rejoined his troop at Fort Union, N. M.

MAJOR CHAS. A. WIKOFF, 14th Inf., of Gen. Gibbon's staff, will conduct the Department of the Columbia rifle competitions this year.

CAPTAIN F. W. HESS, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., on Monday, from a week's visit to his family in Maryland.

GENERAL H. A. MORROW, U. S. A., was expected to conclude, this week, the trial of Captain C. H. Greene, 17th Inf., at Fort Laramie, Wyo.

CAPTAIN J. H. CALEF, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Calef, of Fort Monroe, Va., have been spending a brief season with relatives at Seabright, N. J.

CAPTAIN D. M. SCOTT, 1st Infantry, recruiting officer at Washington, D. C., is spending the summer at Fauquier Springs, Fauquier County, Virginia.

LIEUTENANT G. J. GODFREY, 12th Infantry, rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week, from a brief visit to friends before leaving for Dakota.

LIEUTENANT F. W. ELLIS, Signal Corps, U. S. A., visited St. Paul a few days ago en route to Duluth to inspect Signal Service stations in the Northwest.

LIEUTENANTS B. W. ATKINSON, 6th Infantry, and W. S. Scott, 1st Cavalry, have had their orders of relief from the School at Fort Leavenworth revoked.

SURGEON W. S. TREMAINE, U. S. A., was expected in New York City from Fredonia this week, to appear before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL ROCHESTER, U. S. A., is building a cottage on the bluff overlooking Vineyard Haven Harbor, Cottage City. It is nearly ready for occupancy.

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Artillery, commandant of Fort Warren, Mass., rejoined there on Tuesday from a week's vacation partly spent at Provincetown.

CAPTAIN H. O. PERLEY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, now at Fort Snelling, is fortunate in his assignment to Fort Wayne, Mich., as he has relatives residing in Detroit.

LIEUTENANT J. B. EATON, 3d U. S. Artillery, bade good-bye to friends at Washington Barracks this week, and started for Richmond, Va., to open a recruiting rendezvous there.

MR. ALBERT E. ALLSWORTH, son of Capt. Edward Allsworth, U. S. Army, retired, of Washington, D. C., was married at Brooklyn, July 2, to Miss Florence L. Bassett, of that city.

LIEUTENANT W. E. WILDER, 4th Cavalry, relinquished recruiting duty at St. Louis this week and went on leave. He will join his troop at Fort Bowie, Ariz., about the middle of September.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE BELL, JR., 3d Infantry, who has been visiting his father, Gen. Bell, in New York City, was to leave David's Island this week for St. Louis en route to his company at Fort Missoula.

MAJOR J. H. JANEWAY, Surgeon, U. S. A., much to the regret of his many friends at Governor's Island, where he has been on duty for several years, goes from there to Benicia Barracks, Cal. His family will remain in New York for the present.

COLONEL RICHARD LODOR, U. S. A., of Washington Barracks, arrived at the State camp, at Peekskill, N. Y., this week, and relieved Colonel C. L. Best, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has returned to Newport, R. I. Colonel Best paid a few visits in New York en route.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., and his aide, Lieutenant Swift, have been heartily welcomed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and are now pleasantly settled in their new surroundings. Generals Merritt and McCook, both on duty at Fort Leavenworth, make a strong team.

CAPTAIN JOHN E. GREER, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, left Fort Leavenworth this week for New York for duty at Governor's Island. The Kansas City *Times*, referring to his departure, says: "Capt. Greer has been on duty in this Department since 1883, during which time he has drawn around him a large circle of friends. Kind and courteous to all who were thrown into social or business relations with him, none will regret his departure more than his subordinates, who hold him in high esteem. Mrs. Greer and her interesting family will also be much missed from the social circles of the garrison, and both Captain and Mrs. Greer will carry with them to their new and pleasant station in New York the best wishes of those who had the pleasure of their acquaintance."

LIEUTENANT W. A. SHUNK, 8th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Shunk are visiting relatives at Atlanta, Ga.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. J. COCHRAN, U. S. A., on leave from San Francisco, was in Washington this week.

CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th Cavalry, left Durango, N. M., July 7, with his troop en route for Fort Myer, Va.

WE have to congratulate Capt. H. H. Ketchum, 22d U. S. Inf., on the arrival of a son at Fort Lewis, Col., July 5.

LIEUTENANT A. C. SHARPE, U. S. A., was in Dayton, O., this week inspecting the camp of the 13th Regiment, O. N. G.

CAPTAIN IRA MACNUTT, U. S. A., was expected to leave Philadelphia, Pa, this week for duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

COLONEL ANTHONY HEGER, Surgeon, U. S. A., took charge of medical matters at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, on Monday.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIDDLE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., left St. Paul, July 7, for the East, to be absent about three weeks.

CHAPLAIN O. J. NAVE, U. S. A., visiting at Delaware, O., has had his sick leave extended until the end of November next.

LIEUTENANT C. D. CLAY, 17th Infantry, relieved last week from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is visiting at Lexington, Ky.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., has written a paper on "The Grand Strategy of the War," which will appear in the *Century*.

LIEUTENANT E. S. BENTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, has returned to Newport Barracks, Ky., from a visit to the camp of the Ohio troops.

COLONEL GEO. P. ANDREWS, U. S. A., retired, whose death July 2 at Fort Point, Cal., we announced last week, died of paralysis of the heart.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th U. S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth this week for duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School.

LIEUTENANT Z. B. VANCE, JR., 19th Infantry, is visiting relatives at Columbia, S. C., and will join his regiment in Texas early in September.

JUDGE ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDINER, LL. D., of the U. S. Army, has been elected Assistant Secretary of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati.

IT is announced that Miss Mollie Garfield will be married soon to Stanley Brown, who was private secretary to her father, the late President Garfield.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, was at Selma, Ala., this week, busily engaged at the encampment of the 3d Regiment, Alabama State Militia.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., sailed last week for Halifax in Mr. Bateman's yacht *Meteor*. Thence he goes to Lake George, where his family is stopping.

LIEUTENANT E. S. BENTON, U. S. A., and Mrs. Benton, of Newport Barracks, Ky., chaperoned a few days ago a jolly private picnic party up the Licking River.

LIEUTENANT R. G. PROCTER, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., is still quite sick at Auburn, Ky., and will not be able to join for several weeks to come.

CAPTAIN G. H. TORNEY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., returned to Fort Monroe, Va., on Thursday, from a farewell visit to friends prior to his departure for Fort Robinson, Neb.

COLONEL M. P. MILLER, U. S. A., of Major General Schofield's staff, visited the rifle practice camp, at Creedmoor, New York, this week, and was an interested observer of the firing.

CAPTAIN C. K. WINNE, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., well known in New York in years gone by, will shortly come here from the Pacific Coast for duty at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

HENRY A. SCHROEDER, who resigned some time ago as 2d lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery at Fort Adams, R. I., to escape inevitable dismissal if tried, was arrested recently in Washington for stealing a watch and chain belonging to Lieut. Louis Ostheim, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks.

WILLIAM WAYNE, a descendant of "Mad Anthony" Wayne, presided at the annual meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, held last week in Philadelphia. The society has in its possession a fund of $128,000 for the erection of a statue to George Washington. The site for the statue is on a bold promontory overlooking Girard Avenue Bridge where it crosses the Schuylkill.

1ST LIEUT. CHAS. F. MASON, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, after being in the service about a year, resigned a few months ago to engage in private business. He was not so successful as he had hoped, and soon wished to re-enter the Army Medical Corps. The Surgeon-General thought well of the young physician, and recommended to the Secretary of War that he be granted an examination for reappointment. A Board met in Washington on Wednesday to examine Dr. Mason.

MRS. LIEUTENANT CHASE, of the U. S. Army, says the San Francisco *News Letter*, "gave a delightful ladies' whist party, at her picturesque home at Fort Point, during her visit here, at which Kate Field was an honored guest. Among those present were Mrs. Col. Shafter and her accomplished daughter, of Angel Island; Mrs. Col. Piper, Mrs. Dr. Tilton and her sister, Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Major Bennett, all of the Presidio; Mrs. Stanton, Miss Medora Clarke, the poetess, and many other ladies from the city and the forts in the harbor. The prize was an exquisite piece of Japanese embroidery, and the winner, Mrs. Maj. Eagan, of the Occidental. Some of the costumes worn were of Paris importation, and the collation was recherché, and served most daintily. The 1st Artillery Band discoursed sweet music from the terrace, which was highly appreciated by the delighted guests."

MAJOR W. P. HUXFORD, U. S. A., and family are at Cottage City, Mass.

LIEUTENANT M. P. MAUS, 1st U. S. Infantry, will spend next winter abroad.

LIEUTENANT F. G. IRWIN, 2d Cavalry, is visiting relatives at Clarksville, Tenn.

CAPTAIN ELI HUGGINS, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Walla Walla on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT H. G. SQUIERS, 7th U. S. Cavalry, of St. John's College, Fordham, is at Yonkers, N. Y.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN POPE, U. S. A., and family, have gone to Frontenac, Wis., for the summer.

LIEUTENANT G. P. SCRIVEN, 3d Artillery, has left San Antonio for the North on a month's leave.

COLONEL CHAS. SUTHERLAND, U. S. A., is spending a short leave with his family at Leamington, N. J.

CAPTAIN C. C. MACCONNELL, U. S. A., was in Cincinnati this week with quarters at the Burnet House.

GENERALS CROOK AND DANDY and Lieut. Kennon, A. D. C., are on an official tour through Utah and Wyoming.

LIEUTENANT J. A. DAPRAY, A. D. C. to Gen. Miles, was expected at Fort Leavenworth this week on a brief visit.

PROFESSOR P. S. MICHIE, U. S. A., of West Point and family, are at Fisher's Island, near New London, Conn.

LIEUTENANT GEO. BELL, Jr., 3d Infantry, left New York this week for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., en route to Montana.

LIEUTENANT C. C. CUSICK, 22d U. S. Infantry, has established his recruiting rendezvous at 341 Congress street, Portland, Me.

LIEUTENANT GEO. PALMER, 9th U. S. Infantry, has got settled into his new quartermaster's duties at Whipple Barracks, Arizona.

CAPTAIN F. W. THIBAUT, 6th Infantry, will be the officer from that regiment for recruiting service for two years, commencing Oct. 1 next.

LIEUTENANT H. C. HALE, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week, from a brief visit to friends at Buffalo.

LIEUTENANT J. A. BUCHANAN, 14th Infantry, is soon to take his old place again in the Rebellion Records Office, presided over by Col. Lazelle.

LIEUTENANT YOUNG, of the Surrey Regiment, British Army, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for abducting a girl of seventeen.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI arrived in New York from Europe early in the week, and will soon be home, and with King Kalakua, to console him in his recent and present troubles.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RIPLEY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, after a pleasant tour of staff duty at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, will soon join his troop in Texas.

CAPTAIN C. W. WHIPPLE, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., lately at Governor's Island, arrived at Fort Leavenworth July 9, and has entered upon duty on the staff of Gen. Merritt.

LIEUTENANT A. S. CUMMINS, 4th Artillery, left Fort Warren, Mass., on Monday on a week's leave. He will not join at the University of the Vermont until after the vacation season.

OWING to the absence of Dr. Baxter, who is on leave of absence in Canada, the examination of Captain James F. Simpson, 3d Cav., by the Holabird Retiring Board, was postponed again on Tuesday until next week.

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Jackson Barracks, La., visited Fort Henry, near Pass Christian, Miss., this week to look over the ground prior to the artillery encampment to be held there early in August.

THE eldest daughter of the late Gen. Worth, U. S. Army, has been removed recently from a clerkship in the Quartermaster-General's office in Washington. Miss Worth is about sixty years of age, quite feeble, and she has been in the Government service a great many years.

A DESPATCH from Alexandria Rapide Parish, La., announces the destruction by fire of an old landmark—the brick building built for and occupied by Gen. W. T. Sherman when he was President of the Louisiana State Seminary, the few years preceding the war, and which he vacated when he went North to enter the Federal Army.

CHAPLAIN S. M. MERRILL, U. S. A., delivered an oration on Gen. Grant recently at Fort Davis, Tex., which is described by the Fort Davis *News* as "a masterpiece, well worthy of the powerful intellect that arranged thought after thought in logical array, clothed in choicest words of our language, that sank deep in the memories of the large audience."

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., is contributing to the Philadelphia *Weekly Press* a series of "Personal Recollections of the Civil War." His article on Gettysburg in the number of July 6 is especially interesting. It contains two important letters of General Meade never before published. The *Press* will follow the articles of General Gibbon with other important and interesting papers on the war by General Webb Colonel Charles Marshall of General Lee's staff, and others.

COLONEL G. V. HENRY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Henry, says the Omaha *Bee*, while returning from Fort Omaha late in the evening of July 8, were set upon in their carriage and an attempt at robbery made. Just beyond the school house Col. Henry discerned two men crouching at the edge of a close growth of underbrush. He ordered his man to whip up and drive rapidly past them. Notwithstanding this precaution, however, the two footpads both rushed out, and while one made a futile attempt to check the horses the other drew a revolver, and as he saw that his victims had escaped, with a profane cry sent a bullet hurling after them.

GENERAL JAMES OAKES, U. S. A., and family are at the Aldine, Saratoga.

LIEUTENANT OMAR BUNDY, 3d U. S. Infantry, is visiting in Indianapolis.

GENERAL F. F. FLINT, U. S. A., registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, on Thursday.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d Artillery, arrived in New York, July 14, from Europe. He will join to Fort McHenry, Md,, about the middle of August.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, 3d Infantry, by invitation, accompanied the 2d Regiment, Illinois National Guard, July 9, to Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of seeing the rifle range at the annual encampment there.

GENERAL SHERMAN was in Boston this week, the guest of Commo. Batemann, of the yacht *Meteor*. He is on his way to St. Lawrence, where he inteuds to take a steamer and join his family by way of Lake Champlain. On the *Meteor* are Gen. Robert Macfeely and Col. Sheridan, brother of Gen. Sheridan

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Capt. John J. Cochran, Medical Department; 1st Lieut. C. W. Harrold, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th Inf.; Capt. William H. Merrell, retired; 2d Lieut. Charles N. Clinch, 3d Cav.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th Infantry, who arrived at Fort Leavenworth early in the week for duty at the School as instructor of photography, shortly after his arrival received a telegram from the adjutant of his regiment, that Colonel Otis has appointed him quartermaster, to succeed Lieutenant J. F. Houston, whose term of four years expired June 30, and desired to know if he would accept. As a captain's pay goes with the position, Lieutenant Irons telegraphed his willingness to serve and also wired the War Department asking to be relieved from duty here. Whether the Department will sanction the request remains to be seen.—*Kansas City Times.*

THE Vancouver *Independent* of July 6, says:

Cadet Sladen at Vancouver Barracks Friday.. ...On Friday Lieut. H. C. Cabell, 14th Inf., returned from his European trip.....Capt. E. L. Huggins, 2d Cav., has left Portland for San Francisco .....J. H. G. Lazelle, son of Colonel Lazelle, has been admitted as a cadet-at-large at West Point .....Col. G. H. Mendell, Engineer Corps of the Division of the Pacific, returned to San Francisco this week after a lengthy inspection of Government works in Oregon and Washington.....Lieut. R. B. Bryan, 2d Cav., Fort Cœur d'Alene, Lieut. F. F. Eastman, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, and Lieut. C. F. Roe, 2d Cav., Fort Walla Walla, were this week at Puget Sound on a brief trip.....The 14th Inf. and Bat. E, 1st Art., furnished the chief attractions of the 4th of July procession at Portland .....Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf., receives well merited praise for his masterly handling of the huge 4th of July parade in the city of Portland.

REAR ADMIRAL SELFRIDGE, U. S. N., is visiting at Conanicut, R. I.

LIEUTENANT J. V. B. BLEECKER, U. S. N., and family are at Champlins, Jamestown, R. I.

LIEUTENANT THEODORIC PORTER, U. S. N., son of Admiral Porter, has joined the *Ossipee* at Boston, Mass.

SURGEON NELSON McP. FEREBEE, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Va., is spending July with his family at Oxford, N. C.

CHIEF ENGINEER S. D. HIBBERT, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a visit to his farm near Philadelphia.

REAR ADMIRAL C. H. BALDWIN, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Paris on Sunday and will spend the summer at Newport,

CHAPLAIN J. R. MATTHEWS, U. S. N., lately of the *Trenton*, has been placed on waiting orders and has gone to his home near Sing Sing, N. Y., where his young son was recently drowned.

IT is understood that the brother of Mr. W. B. McFarland, the Washington correspondent who accompanied the President on a recent yachting trip down the Potomac, will be appointed a cadet at large to the Naval Academy next month.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER A. T. WOODS, U. S. Navy, has offered his resignation, to take effect at once. He applied for leave until next December but this was not granted him. It is supposed that Mr. Woods will accept a professorship in the Illinois University, from which he was recently detached.

WM. H. W. MARKHAM, assistant paymaster of the British war vessel *Espoir*, who absconded from it off the coast of China about a year ago after forging the name of his superior officer for about $15,000, was arrested July 14 in Kansas City. The despatch says: "On July 15 he will start on the road to England and a long term of penal servitude."

AMONG the recent arrivals at Newport, Conanicut Island, are Rear Admiral Clark H. Wells, U. S. N., retired, who will remain at this delightful resort until early autumn, and Lieut. J. V. B. Bleecker, U. S. N., of New York. This latter officer is well-known in New York society, and was retired from the active list of the Navy a few years since, for physical disability incurred in the line of duty.

THE wife of Comdr. Chas. O'Neil, of the Navy, left Brooklyn on Saturday last for a few weeks' sojourn with her sisters in Massachusetts. Mrs. O'Neil will be remembered as Miss Frothingham, of Charlestown, Mass. Comdr. O'Neil will join his wife later in the season, but just now his duties as Inspector of Ordnance occupy about all of the time at his command, and the recent detachment of Lieut. Calhoun, imposes even heavier duties upon him.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER ROBERT D. TAYLOR, of Philadelphia, has reported for temporary duty on board the U. S. S. *Chicago*, and on the conclusion of this duty it is not unlikely that he will be attached to one of the vessels fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, either the *Enterprise* or *Nipsic*. Mr. Taylor was for some time attached to the Washington Navy-yard, but under the operation of the order transforming that Yard into an ordnance factory, he was detached and has since been on waiting orders in the City of Brotherly Love. This officer's last cruise expired in September, 1884.

REAR ADMIRAL W. E. LEROY, U. S. N., registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BROWN, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week from a short visit to Annapolis.

ADMIRAL PORTER, U. S. N., and family, and Lieut. Jackson, U. S. N., and family are at Spring Lake, New Jersey.

PAY DIRECTOR RUFUS PARKS, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week, from a trip to Washington.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. W. JUNGEN, U. S. N., and Mrs. Jungen, are recent guests at the Occidental, San Francisco, Cal.

SECRETARY WHITNEY, according to the Washington *Sunday Herald*, expends over $100,000 per annum in charities.

BOATSWAIN HALLOWELL DICKINSON, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., this week on a month's visit to relatives at Bath, Me.

THE remains of Capt. S. P. Griffin, late U. S. N who died in Colon July 4, have been interred in the Panama Cemetery.

LIEUTENANT ALLAN G. PAUL, of the U. S. Navy, has taken temporary quarters on Yznaga Avenue, Newport, and is a social favorite on all hands.

FIVE vacancies among the Chief Engineers of the Navy have occurred since Jan. 1, viz.: Chief Engineers Nicoll, Snyder, and Hunt, died, and Chief Engineers Lamdin and Smith, retired.

P. A. ENGR. JAS. H. PERRY, U. S. N., lately of the *Dolphin*, has been assigned to the *Chicago*, and will probably form part of her complement when this vessel is commissioned for sea-service.

LIEUTENANTS C. M. PERKINS, U. S. Marine Corps, on a month's leave from the *Richmond*, is at the Sturtevant House, New York. Congratulations are in order on the arrival of a daughter, born July 9.

P. A. ENGR. H. E. FRICK was admitted to the Brooklyn Naval Hospital last week, suffering from a severe attack of malaria, joined to an old-standing stomach trouble. At the time of his attack, Mr. Frick was on temporary duty on board the *Chicago*. His wife came on from Philadelphia, remaining but one day.

PAY INSPECTOR STEVENSON, general storekeeper at the New York Navy-yard, has about finished the changes found necessary in the dwelling house assigned for his use, and has succeeded in making its interior one of the pleasantest in the yard. The trimmings are natural wood, and the walls kalsomined in French grey.

A NAVAL Court-martial to consist of Capt. G. C. Wiltse, Comdr. Charles S. Cotton, Comdr. Phil. H. Cooper, Lieut.-Comdrs. G. C. Reiter and E. S. Houston, Lieuts. B. S. Richards and Hugo Osterhaus, as members, and Lieut. S. C. Lemly, Judge-Advocate, convened at Norfolk, July 15, for the trial of Boatswain John A. Brisco, charged with drunkenness on duty.

THE precarious condition of health in which the wife of Medical Inspector Hudson is at present is the cause of the change made in the medical officer of the *Trenton*, as recorded in last week's Gazette, and it is feared that Mrs. Hudson's health will never materially improve. A prolonged stay in Florida has been recommended, and now that the doctor is free from the trammels of ship life it is not improbable that the recommendation will be carried out.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER ENTWISTLE, having been relieved from duty on the *Minnesota* and placed on waiting orders, will probably soon be ordered for examination, a vacancy having been made by the sudden death of Chief Engr. Snyder. Unless Mr. Entwistle should object, it is probable that he will be examined before the Board at Philadelphia adjourn for the usual summer vacation. Asst. Engr. Warburton is now before the Board, and immediately upon the re-assembling in September Asst. Engr. C. C. Kleckner will be ordered for examination. Mr. Kleckner is temporarily attached to the *Chicago*, but on the completion of the duty of testing the machinery of this vessel, it is likely that a leave will be granted him for preparation for examination.

JAMES W. GRAYDON, late lieutenant, U. S. Navy, is reported to be now in Indiana engaged in procuring a divorce from his wife, a New Orleans lady, whom he met while still in the United States Navy. He was married to her in October, 1876, and at the expiration of his leave he was ordered on duty at Washington, D. C., and remained there until 1884, when he was ordered to China. While in China he was joined at Hong Kong by his wife and two children and all his wife's family, consisting of her father, mother, and two sisters, for all of whom he provided, according to the statement on which he founds his claim for divorce. While temporarily residing at Hong Kong in June, 1885, his business called him away a short distance, and, on his return, he found that his wife, with the assistance of her relatives, had packed up all his effects and was about to abandon him. She did immediately leave him, and with her relatives sailed for the United States, landing at San Francisco. Before leaving on his business trip he gave her a blank check signed by him on the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company, to be filled out by her for such a sum as she needed for household expenses. While he was away, the complaint alieges, and without his knowledge, or consent she filled out a check for a sum covering his entire balance in the bank which amounted to about $27,000—all the money or property of value he possessed. With this money, the children and his personal effects, including private trunks, she abandoned him. He was, he says, suffering at the time from a severe injury, and as soon as he was able he came to San Francisco, where she had been temporarily stopping, and wrote to her, offering to support her and their children, but she refused to answer him. She and the family soon afterward left San Francisco, and her present address, he alleges, is now unknown to him. Upon this statement of grievances he asks the Court to grant him a decree of separation from Mrs. Graydon.

RECENT DEATHS.

HERR ALFRED KRUPP, the famoms metal founder, and manufacturer of large steel cannon, died July 14, at his residence near Essen, Rhenish Prussia. Of him the N. Y. *Sun* says: "Sixty years ago his father started the works on a very small scale, and with limited means. At first he employed only two workmen. The manufactory had grown to large proportions before old Mr. Krupp's son, Alfred, made the discovery that put his establishment far ahead of all similar concerns in the world. He discovered the method of casting steel in very large masses. In 1851 he sent to the London Exhibition a block of steel weighing 4,500 pounds, and he has for years been able to cast steel in blocks weighing more than 400,000 pounds. Krupp made his first cannon in 1846. The guns he produced at that time were small field pieces, but he rapidly increased the size of his cannon, and twenty years ago they were bought in large numbers by all the European powers. For several years past Krupp has given regular employment in his iron mines, steel factories, and foundries to over 15,000 men. In 1864 Krupp declined to accept to accept the letters of nobility offered to him by the King of Prussia. He was one of the wealthiest men in Germany, and did much for the welfare of his numerous employees."

BOATSWAIN CHARLES MILLER, retired, who died in Philadelphia July 2, enlisted Sept. 21, 1860, and served with much credit throughout the War, being specially commended on several occasions for bravery. He was in the battle of Mobile Bay with Admiral Farragut, and after the battle the Admiral ordered a boat's crew from the *Seminole* to clear the channel of torpedoes. Boatswain Miller was given charge of the expedition, and while performing his duty a concealed torpedo exploded, killing 20 men. He was badly wounded and was confined to his bed for more than a year. About seven years ago he was stricken with paralysis.

MRS. MARIA ANTONIO RICHARDSON, who died at San Quentin July 4, eighty-four years of age, was the daughter of Lieut. Enacio Martinez, commandant of the Mexican garrison at the Presidio in the early part of this century. She was born at the Presidio June 13, 1803, and married Capt. Wm. Richardson, the founder of San Francisco, May 3, 1825.

GENERAL WALTER C. WHITAKER, who died, July 10, at his home in Kentucky, served during the Mexican War as a Lieutenant of the 3d Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers. During the War he rendered gallant service, being appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1863 and mustered out in 1865, when he returned to the practice of law.

MISS LOUISA TILGHMAN, sister of the late Lieut. Richard Lloyd Tilghman, U. S. N., died at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Charles Lowndes, near Easton, July 11, in the 60th year of her age.

MIDSHIPMEN H. G. JENKINSON, F. J. Taylor and A. W. J. Stewart, of the British man-of-war *Canada*, were drowned, July 10, at Halifax, while taking a sail in the harbor.

GENERAL RICHARD ROWETT, a distinguished volunteer officer during the war, and wounded at Shiloh, Corinth, and Altoona, died suddenly at Chicago July 13.

MRS. WHEELER, mother of the late Lieut.-Comdr. W. K. Wheeler, U. S. N., and of Mrs. Seely, wife of Capt. H. B. Seely, U. S. N., died at Delhi, N. Y., July 3.

BENJAMIN HOLLADAY, of Overland stage fame and so well-known to many of our older Army officers, died, July 8, at Portland, Ore., aged 68.

MR. J. T. SQUIERS, father of Lieut. H. G. Squiers, 7th U. S. Cavalry, died July 2, at Faribault Minn.

MRS. PICKETT'S THANKS.

MRS. G. E. PICKETT, widow of Gen. George E. Pickett, has written a letter to the Pickett Division Association, Richmond, in which, returning thanks, she says: "To the gallant ex-soldiers and citizens of Pennsylvania are we indebted for courtesies that can never be forgotten. Words cannot convey our gratitude and time cannot efface the hallowed memories of the events of July 2, 3, and 4, 1887. Regal entertainment has its expression in lavish expenditure of money—empty display of pomp and splendor—but our entertainment was a lavish expenditure of soul, a display of chivalry and heartfelt rivalry, wherein the men of Pennsylvania vied with our own cherished sons in doing honor to us, not for any merit of our own, but in memory of the brave chivalric soldier, and loving and devoted husband and father, your own loved and loving commander who has gone to his reward. As a result of the reunion the bitternesses of the past are buried and the brave and loyal hearts of both North and South are firmly cemented under the old Stars and Stripes, the emblem of our fathers, in defence of which at home and on foreign land the sons of the South have fought as valiantly as under our loved and cherished stars and bars, now laid away sacred only to memory."

THE MANUFACTURE OF HEAVY GUNS.

PREPARATIONS are now under way for the purpose of manufacturing heavy steel guns at Watervliet arsenal. There are to be ten eight-inch and three twenty-inch guns made, and a specimen of the material to be used has already been received. Northwest of the barracks the large building known as shed K is being converted into a machine shop for boring, rifling and turning the heavy guns. For the lathes and machinery, the building, as staked out, will be about 550 feet long and 415 feet wide. The main building fronts the river and will be prepared for finishing field, siege and seacoast guns. The plans for the alterations have all been made and approved by the authorities at Washington. One of the largest lathes in the world, weighing 175 tons, will be used in the works, and has been shipped over the Fitchburgh railroad from the South Boston Iron Works. A crane, having a capacity of fifty tons, will also be used in handling the guns. In the event of the next Congress appropriating sufficient money for a gun factory at Watervliet, the entire equipment of the guns will then be manufactured there The alterations are to be completed by November 1.

(From the New York Star.)

PLUTOCRACY IN THE ARMY.

IN the article on "West Point, the Army and Militia," published in the current number of "Lippincott's Magazine," to which we recently referred, there is one proposition that deserves special condemnation. It is chiefly contained in the following paragraph:

Congress votes about $160,000 a year to pay salaries to the cadets. There is no reason for this. The cadets come from a richer class of families than the students at Princeton and Yale and Amherst. The cadet is guaranteed a situation as soon as he graduates, with a salary sufficient for a young man at the start, and certain to increase, supplemented with the comforts of the retired list. In a period of peace, the Army officer is in one of the most healthful occupations to be found anywhere. He is exposed to some discomforts, but not to a high death rate, and there is some social consideration to make his place desirable. The visitors of 1886 are right in thinking, as Gen. Grant did, that more young men ought to have a military education; that the interests of the country would be promoted thereby. The $160,000 a year now paid to cadets would support another military school, say at Rock Island, Ill., and the Government could pick its 2d lieutenants from a larger body of cadets.

It is not true that the cadets come from "a richer class than the students at Princeton and Yale and Amherst." In fact, they do not come from any "class" at all, unless it be from a graduating class at the common schools, from which so many have been selected of late by competitive examination, without, as we freely admit, the best results in some cases. But to propose that cadets should not be paid because they are supposed to be able to spend money of their own would be indeed to create a "class" of the sort likely to be most pernicious and most dangerous to the liberties of the country.

The small pay allowed by the Government to the pupils at the Military Academy is one of the best investments the country can make. It puts the rich and the poor on an equality, and obliterates all distinction except that based on ability and intelligence. Some of the most brilliant soldiers the country has produced have been what the writer in *Lippincott's* would call "poor cadets." Without the allowance made to them by the Government, they would have been unable to go through the course at the academy, and the country would have lost their priceless services. We want no aristocracy or plutocracy in this country anywhere. Already the large number of rich men in the United States Senate who have obtained their seats chiefly on account of their wealth, one of the dangerous features in our political situation. But of all places in which a plutocracy would be intolerable, there is none in which it would be so pernicious as in the Army and Navy. With West Point and Annapolis open only to the sons of the rich our military forces would become a grave peril to our institutions.

When closely examined, the proposal of Mr. Powers is so extremely objectionable as to make careful refutation of it unnecessary. And yet he puts his plea in a taking way that makes it worth while to expose its vicious character once for all, in order that no one may be carried away with the idea of effecting economy by educating a greater number of officers at less expense.

ON THE EFFECTS OF EXPLOSIVES.

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Professor Tait made some interesting and suggestive remarks on the effects of explosives—a subject having some connection with lightning flashes. The singular fact had been stated in the newspapers that an explosion of dynamite in the Underground Railway in London produced the excessively curious effect, that several persons within a certain range had the drum of one ear ruptured, while no effect was produced on the drum of the other ear. And when examination was made of the matter from the physical point of view it was found that the difference depended on this: that as long as the projectile matter—whether it was the air itself around the explosive, or the materials of the explosive which were driving it from the centre of explosion—were going at a velocity greater than sound, the effect of their motion was precisely the same sort of thing as is observable in the case of a falling star. It compressed and immensely heated the air immediately in front. So long as it exceeded the velocity of sound, there could be no vibrations propagated beyond the limit to which the explosion had extended, and the gases only came, as it were, into contact with a dead stone wall of stationary air outside. The result was that the air was compressed and became self-luminous by the instantaneous compression. So it was with lightning. Up to the point at which the velocity became that of sound there would be an exceedingly intense impulsive pressure, and there was great danger of very considerable damage. The question of how much force was required to rupture the drum of the ear was a question for physiologists. Being asked by Dr. Wallace how it was that, for explosive purposes, gunpowder required to be inserted into the material to be exploded, while dynamite was placed on the top, Professor Tait replied that dynamite exploded with great rapidity, and the consequence was that the gases expanded with exceeding rapidity, whereas gunpowder was burnt comparatively slowly, and produced the effects of increased pressure with graduated speed. If the velocity was much greater than that of sound there was percussion, otherwise there was nothing but the propagation of vibration. It was the difference between a wave and a breaker.

As regards the military application of explosives, recent English trials of the Russian explosive roburite tend to show that gun-cotton is the best adapted for torpedo charges, submarine mining, and hasty demolitions of all kinds. Its superiority in local force to dynamite, when employed without any confinement, is once more strikingly demonstrated, to say nothing of the far greater safety of wet cotton and its applicability for use under water with no other confinement than that of a net to keep the slabs together. But although quite outside the scope of these experiments, the great power and perfect safety of roburite seem eminently to fit it for use as a bursting charge for shells, into which its granular form would allow it to be conveniently loaded. Much stronger than any picric powder, and doubtless better able to withstand the concussion of the discharge of the gun, an extended series of trials would be necessary to determine the best mode of so employing it.—*Engineering.*

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

GOV. R. A. ALGER presided July 7, at a meeting of the local Executive Committee to prepare for the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Detroit city Sept. 14 and 15. Gov. Alger said that he had consulted with Gen. Sherman, and that the latter agreed with him in thinking it a good plan to do away with the banquet and have light refreshments and the speeches on the steamer *Greyhound* during an excursion on the river and Lake St. Clair. Also that the old troops do as little parading as possible, leaving that part of the celebration to the Militia.

Gen. Poe said he doubted the ability of the committee to properly feed such an excursion. As for Gen. Sherman, he is the worst authority in the United States on such a subject, for he doesn't care what he eats, what he drinks, or what he smokes. Gen. Poe favored a general parade, the veterans to ride in carriages and all citizens to be asked to furnish carriages.

The question of doing away with the banquet was discussed by Col. H. M. Duffield, Gen. H. B. Clitz, Gen. Poe and others, and Col. Duffield finally suggested that the matter be referred to a committee of three members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. There was decided opposition to this and it was withdrawn. Gen. Poe moved that the whole afternoon of the 14th be given up to parade and carriage rides, and that the entire afternoon of the 15th be devoted to the steamboat excursion and speeches, and the evening to the reception to Mrs. Logan at Gen. Alger's residence.

THE NEW HOSPITAL CORPS.

THE Secretary of War and Adjutant-General of the Army have had several conferences this week over the papers in connection with the new Hospital Corps and it is understood have given them final stamp of approval preliminary to the promulgation of the general order containing the new regulations. General Drum hopes to have the order issued within a week. Following the general order containing the regulations, the Surgeon-General will issue circulars to the officers of his department prescribing the method of examinations for the Hospital Stewards and acting Hospital Stewards. No examination of the privates, other than physical, of the corps will be required. About twenty-five privates from other branches of the Service have applied for transfer to the new corps. The regulations, it is understood, require that these appointments shall be made by transfer. Promotions to the grade of acting Hospital Stewards are to be made from the privates who have served at least a year in the corps and after a practical examination in the art of cooking and of taking care of the sick. Vacancies in the grade of Hospital Steward will be filled by promotion from the acting Hospital Stewards, and the candidate will be required to pass a similar examination to that now in vogue, a thorough knowledge of pharmacy being the essential features. Simple questions in arithmetic and orthography will also be propounded, as well as some questions in hygiene and in the proper use of food for the sick. The Hospital Steward now in the service will only be required to undergo an examination when they enter upon a new enlistment. Those who have served twenty years as Hospital Stewards will be exempt from all examinations. The second-class Hospital Stewards, as previously stated, will be assigned as acting Hospital Stewards under the new organization, and will also be required to pass an examination when the time comes for re-enlistment. There will be about a dozen or so new appointments in the two grades under the regulations adopted.

BVT. BRIG.-GEN. ANDREW J. ALEXANDER.

THE following extracts are from a life of General A. J. Alexander, by James H. Wilson, late Bvt. Maj.-Gen., U. S. A., which will shortly be published:

Amongst the many younger officers of the national army who were rapidly coming to the front at the close of the great rebellion, none gave greater promise or bore a higher character than Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Andrew J. Alexander. Although he had not received a military education he was an officer of first rate abilities and many accomplishments. At the close of the bloody struggle he had made himself not only a model staff officer, but an admirable cavalry commander. Those who had the good fortune to know him during the war will readily recall and bear witness to his superb figure, his stately carriage, his bright, flashing blue eyes, his flowing beard as tawny as a lion's mane, his splendid shoulders, and his almost unequalled horsemanship. He was a pure Saxon in coloring, with hair and beard that glistened like gold in the sunshine, and a complexion that bid defiance to sun and wind. Standing over six feet in height, he was as trim and commanding a figure as it was ever my good fortune to behold. But those were merely the outward indicia of perfect physical manhood. The true spirit of the unselfish patriot, the unspotted character and honor of the perfect gentleman, the knightly qualities of the soldier, "without fear and without reproach," radiated and controlled his person and his conduct, and commanded the unquestioning confidence and respect of all who came within the circle of their influence. It is impossible by words to convey a proper understanding to the reader of how all those beautiful qualities and characteristics showed themselves one by one during the multifarious and ever-changing occupations and incidents of the soldier's life in these stirring times, where suffering and exposure, hardship and want might naturally have been expected to arouse the selfish instincts; and when, as a matter of fact, if there was anything mean or disagreeable, ignoble or unmanly in an officer it was sure to come out.

And yet in Alexander's four years of unbroken service during the rebellion, and in the twenty-two of life on the frontier, and at his beautiful home on the shore of Lake Owasco, I venture to say that no human creature ever discovered a mean trait in his character or charged him with an ignoble act or thought. All alike, high and low, officers and privates, friends and foes, men and women, soldiers and civilians, and even the negroes and Indians, recognized in him not only the physical qualities of perfect manhood, but the moral and intellectual graces in that just equilibrium which are the chiefest ornament and glory of our common nature. . . . . He was truly a model soldier and a most chivalric gentleman, who carried with him into the "Silent Land" his purity of soul and character, unspotted by the world and its temptations. Throughout his whole career he was equal to all emergencies, combining in remarkable equilibrium perfect courage and promptitude in all his undertakings, with the most thorough good sense and soundness of judgment. He was one of those level-headed, sensible men, with the fighting attribute so deeply imbedded in his nature that it never occurred to him to dodge a fight, to hesitate about it, or to say "Go," but always and everywhere "Follow me;" and those of us who watched his career know that it took a stout-hearted and strong-limbed man indeed to get deeper into a battle than he. With the spirit of a true Kentuckian, as he was, he was always well and generally superbly mounted, and thus, with his fine physique, his excellent trappings, and his strong horse he was a perfect cavalier—not light and flashy, but steady-going, robust and invincible. The possession of these high qualities was not an accident; they came to him by inheritance from distinguished ancestors, as well as by study and training.

THE CASE OF CADET EVANS.

UNDER the heading of "A Rebuke to West Point Tyranny," the N. Y. *Evening Post* publishes the following:

WASHINGTON, July 11.

West Point has met with a pretty severe rebuke from the Administration in the revocation by the President of the unexecuted part of the sentence against Cadet Evans of Illinois. He was tried by Court martial, found guilty, and sentenced, because he had stated to a young lieutenant, who was one of his instructors, that he had treated him unfairly. His classmates told the members of the Board of Visitors that Evans had simply told the truth, whatever difference of opinion there might be as to the propriety of giving expression to his views. But military discipline, as interpreted at West Point, could not brook this, and the sentence of the Court-martial condemned the cadet to remain at the Academy during the entire term of the encampment, and to be put down two numbers on the list. The confinement might be endured, but to be placed down two numbers was a great degradation which would follow the cadet through life, and which might seriously interfere with just promotion at an important period in his career. The officers of West Point were remonstrated with by high officials. They were told that in the opinion of the outside world the sentence was regarded as arbitrary and severe, and would tend to bring the Academy into disfavor in quarters where it much needs friends. The reply simply was that the offence was "heinous"—that was the term used—and that the sentence must stand.

But it happened that young Evans had a great many influential friends, and one of them chanced to be a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point this year. That member investigated the case, and was convinced that the cadet was the victim either of a persecution or of a martinet system that ought to be rebuked. The visitor was a military man of larger experience than the Lieutenant who felt affronted, and has seen more of the enemy's fire. He interested the other members of the Board in the case, and one of the visitors came to Washington and presented the matter to the War Department authorities and to the President. The result was that Evans was relieved of the unexecuted part of his sentence, and was assigned immediately upon graduation to a regiment to which important duties have recently been intrusted. The intervention of the President in a case which does not involve dismissal from West Point is quite unusual, and can only be interpreted to mean that, under this Administration, if impertinence or insubordination in a cadet at West Point is to be punished, the officers in command there are also to be instructed that tyranny is not essential to good discipline, and that the best way to make good soldiers of the cadets is to treat them as men and not as slaves.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

JULY 12, 1887.

"CHANGE cars for Bismarck!" The assignment of companies has been announced, and everyone in the 12th now knows just what portion of the land of the festive blizzard has been staked out for him. Headquarters—E, G, H, and I go to Fort Yates, Cos. A, B, C, and D to Fort Sully; F draws the capital prize, Fort A. Lincoln, while K goes to Fort Bennett.

The air is full of sighing—and hammering on packing boxes. All the pride and glorious circumstance of dress coats and helmets has been stowed away, and the summer contingent which flocks here on parade days has to content itself with the "undress" article.

Unless existing arrangements are changed, the 12th will concentrate at Buffalo about the 25th and take steamer for Duluth; and this will be the first instance where the regiment was known to take water. However, five years on this station, with its numerous yachting and boating expeditions, has created "sea legs" for all hands, and the idea of exchanging railroading in midsummer for a six-days passage on the lakes is a most welcome one.

Col. Roger Jones, inspector general, was here yesterday, condemning worthless property.

Pay Director C. W. Abbot, U. S. N., is sojourning with his son, 2d Lieut. C. W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Infantry.

The officers' weekly hops still continue, and the band goes on playing just as sweetly, despite the fact that it will soon be "wasting its fragrance on the desert air"—or words to that effect.

As a proper recognition of the status of non-commissioned officers in the Army, the action of the commanding officer at Madison Barracks in providing a weekly hop, with music gratis by the regimental band stationed there, at which only non-commissioned officers and their lady friends are permitted to attend, is a long step forward. At the same post a project was on foot to establish a club room for non-commissioned officers, where billiards, cigars and beer were to be procurable, but this had to be abandoned by reason of the departure of the 12th for Dakota.

While the exigencies of the Service do not admit just now of separate messes for non-commissioned officers and privates, commanding officers have it in their power by such acts as those described, to make the former feel that they enjoy some special privileges, and the private by being debarred from participation will learn to look upon promotion as not quite the empty honor he may now esteem it.

POCA TIEMPO.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for two months, to commence early in August, is granted Capt. John L. Tiernon, 3d Art., Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 144, Div. A., July 15.)

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Monroe, Va., July 18. Detail: Major Royal T. Frank, 1st Art., Capts. John H. Calef., 2d Art.; James M. Ingalls, 1st Art., and Wm. A. Kobbé, 3d Art.; 1st Lieuts. John McClellan, 5th Art.; Henry B. Osgood, 3d Art.; and Henry W. Hubbell and Thomas C. Patterson, 1st Art.; 2d Lieuts. Samuel Rodman, Jr., 1st Art.; Wm. F. Hancock, 5th Art., and Willoughby Walke, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 144, Div. A., July 15.)

ON GETTYSBURG'S FIELD.

THE encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic on the battlefield of Gettysburg began July 9. The veterans, led by the Department Commander and his aides, marched to the camp, which is on Cemetery Hill opposite the National Cemetery. The 5th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, held a reunion in the Court House, over which Lieut.-Col. A. M. Smith presided, to make preparations for erecting a monument on this battlefield.

MRS. LANGDON, wife of Colonel L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., commandant of Forts Barrancas and Pickens, who left Pensacola some time ago on account of her serious ill health, is now at Asheville, N. C., and is rapidly improving. Her eldest son, Russell, who joined her at Atlanta, from school at Washington, and her younger son, are with her.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 50, H. Q. A., July 7, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Until further orders, or until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress for the purpose, the Quartermaster's Department will not furnish transportation in kind to officers of the Army when travelling under orders, without troops, over railroads or water routes, except over bonded or land-grant railroads.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 6, H. Q. A., July 9, 1887.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of June, 1887, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

PURCHASE OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FROM THE POST FUND.

Neither newspapers nor periodicals can properly be purchased from the post fund, but either or both can be subscribed for out of the allotment made to each company by the Quartermaster's Department.—(Decision Sec. War, letter June 9, 1887.)

DAILY DRESS PARADES AND ROLL-CALLS.

Unless for some urgent reason, paragraph 513 of the Regulations should be always strictly complied with. The discretion accorded to post commanders by paragraph 344 of the Regulations, in dispensing with dress parades, only authorizes their omission where the weather is too inclement or the conditions of service such that the parade is impracticable. It gives no authority for their systematic omission on particular days of the week.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter June 9, 1887.)

TARGET PRACTICE.

Men detailed as hospital attendants who may qualify as marksmen or sharpshooters shall be included or omitted in the computation of the figures of merit, as may be determined by the application to each case of the first part of paragraph 505, Blunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing."—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter June 24, 1887.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., July 13, 1887.

The following is published for the information of those concerned:

The amount of U. S. bonds now held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure public deposits in the Sioux National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa, is $100,000—a decrease of $100,000 since the last advice.

By order of the Secretary of War:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, July 8, 1887.

The annual Department rifle competition, including preliminary practice, for 1887, will take place at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, beginning August 10, under the direction of 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Infantry, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 1, 1887.

The annual Department Rifle Competition will take place at Fort Wingate, N. M., under the direction of 1st. Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Inf., Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department, who will report for that purpose by August 8 to the Commanding Officer of Fort Wingate.

The C. O. of Fort Wingate is charged with the arrangement of all necessary details for the competition, and on its completion will send, under a suitable officer, the Department team and alternates to report not later than August 27, to the C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

G. O. 6, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, July 5, 1887.

Announces the results of the classification in marksmanship and figure of merit of posts at which target practice was held during May.

G. O. 15, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, July 1, 1887.

The annual department rifle competition will be held at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., beginning August 11 and ending August 20 next.

The preliminary practice and the competition will be under the supervision of Major Charles A. Wikoff, 14th Infantry, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 7, 1887.

The period from July 1 to July 25 inclusive, is added to the target practice season of Troop H, 10th Cavalry, on account of field service during the month of June.

CIR. 3, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 2, 1887.

The following extract of telegram from the Major General Commanding the Division is published to the command:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 26, 1887.

To Gen. Nelson A. Miles, San Carlos, A. T.:

I heartily congratulate you, Lieut. Johnson, and all other officers and soldiers engaged, on the speedy and happy results of their prompt and energetic work.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Comdg. Div. Pacific.

By command of Brig. Gen. Miles:
M. BARBER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Geo. Crook, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Forts Du Chesne, and Douglas, Utah, and Fort Bridger, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 64, July 5, D. Platte).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for one month is granted to Capt. J. G. Ballance, A. J. A. (S. O. 75, July 1, D. Texas).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

The Inspr. Gen. Dept. Dakota will proceed, on inspection service, to Forts Pembina, Totten and Buford, D. T., Camp Poplar River, and Forts Keogh and Custer, M. T. (S. O. 64, July 7, D. Dakota.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major G. B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Forts Du Chesne and Douglas, Utah, and Fort Bridger, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 64, July 5, D. Platte).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. James H. Lord, A. Q. M., Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 140, July 11, Div. Atlantic).

Pay Department.

The troops at Vancouver Barracks and at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty., will be mustered for pay July 31, and on the last day of every month thereafter (G. O. 14, June 30, D. Columbia).

The troops at Fort Lowell, A. T., will be mustered for pay July 31, and monthly thereafter (S. O. 67, June 30, D. Ariz.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on being relieved from duty at St. Louis, is granted Major George W. Candy, Paymr. (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

Major Wm. Smith, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, and pay the troops stationed there. (S. O. 81, July 11, Div. Mo.)

Medical Department.

Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, asst. surg., will, in changing station from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., to Fort Custer, Montana Ty., accompany the 12th Infantry from the Dept. of the East to the Dept. of Dakota (S O., July 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Washington Matthews, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board convened in Washington, D. C., by War Dept. order April 4, vice Capt. John O. Skinner, asst. surg., hereby relieved (S. O., July 12, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. Julian M. Cabell, Fort Omaha, Neb., will report in person to Capt. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf., at the Dept. Rifle Camp near Bellevue, Neb., Aug. 1, as medical officer of the camp (S. O. 66, July 8, D. Platte).

A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort is relieved from duty at Fort Lewis, Colo., and will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty with the troops in camp at Osage Agency, I. T. (S. O. 69, July 8, Dept. Mo.)

Leave of absence for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker (S. O., July 13, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 156, as relates to Capts. Louis M. Maus and Harry O. Perley, asst. surgeons, is revoked, and they will accompany the 11th Infantry in changing station from the Dept. of Dakota to the Dept. of the East until it shall arrive at Buffalo, New York. Capt. Maus will report for duty to the C. O., Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., relieving Capt. Joseph B. Girard, asst. surgeon, and Capt. Perley will report for duty to the C. O., Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surgeon Paul Clendenin has qualified as a sharpshooter.

Major John H. Janeway, surgeon, is relieved from duty as attending surgeon at headquarters, Division Atlantic (S. O. 141, July 12, Div. Atlantic).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed from Jacksonville, Florida, to Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida, on public business (S. O., July 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st. Lieut. John Biddle, C. E., Chief Engr. Officer Dept. Dakota (S. O. 64, July 7, D. Dakota).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Eugene J. Spencer, C. E., by S. O. 62, is amended so as to commence July 19 instead of July 21 (S. O. 63, July 11, C. E.)

Capt. Richard L. Hoxie, C. E., will proceed to the fortifications in Pensacola, Harbor, Fla., on public business (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wm. S. Starring, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte (G. O. 6, July 8, D. Platte).

Capt. Charles W. Whipple, Ord. Dept., is announced as Chief Ord. Officer Dept. Missouri (S. O. 9, July 9, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. A. H. Russell, Ord. Dept., will inspect ord. and ord. stores at Vancouver Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, A. O. O., is accountable (S. O. 95, June 28, D. Columbia).

Capt. J. E. Greer, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty as Chief Ord. Officer Dept. of Mo., and from command of the Fort Leavenworth Ordnance Depot (S. O. 70, July 9, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., Ord. Dept., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to the Watervliet Arsenal, New York, on public business (S. O., July 12, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

The extension of leave on account of sickness, granted Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave, is further extended to Nov. 30, on account of sickness (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Sig. Officer, will proceed to Wood's Holl, Mass., and Block Island, R. I., and examine the working of the Nantucket and Block Island military telegraph cables (S. O., July 8, H. Q. A.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Leroy Sebree, Sig. Corps, is extended two months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; D, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

Troop C (now temporarily at Fort Assiniboine), will march from Fort Maginnis, M. T., and Troop L from Fort Assiniboine, M. T., to Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 64, July 7, D. Dak.)

So much of S. O. 155, July 7, as relates to 2d Lieut. W. S. Scott, is revoked (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

The leave for one month granted Major George B. Sanford is extended one month (S. O. 82, July 12, Div. M.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Eli L. Huggins, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 94, June 27, D. Columbia.)

Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 95, June 28, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Charles F. Roe will proceed on public business to Tacoma, W. T. (S. O. 97, July 1, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Thomas J. Gregg, having been found incapacitated for active service by a Retiring Board, will be relieved from duty at Boise Barracks, and will repair to his home, Huntingdon, Pa. (S. O., July 8, H. Q. A.)

Trumpeter Michael Harry has qualified as sharpshooter.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, Act. Chief Engr. Officer, Dept. of Missouri, is relieved from duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, and will proceed to join his troop at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 68, July 5, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. J. O. Mackay and Sergt. W. J. Merrill, Troop B, have qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

Leave for four months, from July 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Wilber E. Wilder (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. August McLeod, Troop L (S. O. 70, July 5, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Div. of Missouri, is granted Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Compton (S. O., July 13, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood is appointed A. A. Q. M. in the field (F. O. 2, June 28, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. E. F. Willcox is relieved from duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 67, July 1, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. William Baird is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, and will report to Major Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav., commanding Fort Myer, Va. (S. O., July 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. William Baird is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. at Jefferson Barracks (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

Troop B left Durango, N. M., July 7, for Fort Myer, Va.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, F, G, I, K, L, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

Troops F and L will march from Fort Buford and Troop I from Fort Totten, D. T., to Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 64, July 7, D. Dak.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Andrew White, Troop A (S. O. 79, July 8, Div. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. J. B. Hickey is assigned to command of Troop I, and will proceed to Fort Ringgold and report for duty (S. O. 75, July 1, D. Tex.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about Aug. 1, is granted Capt. James M. Ropes (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Sergt. C. H. Gardner and Pvts. J. M. O'Connor and F. B. Stolz, Troop A; 1st Sergt. A. Knaak, Trump. P. H. Neilsen, and Pvts. C. O. Blomgren, E. Nathan, and W. Saulter, Troop B; Sergt. J. Gerster and Pvt. H. Running, Troop D; Sergt. J. H. Lane, Corpl. E. Bohn, and Pvt. J. Murphy, Troop F, and Pvt. P. Burke, Troop G, have qualified as sharpshooters.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. John H. Gardner is relieved from recruiting duty at Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 64, July 5, D. Platte.)

The leave for ten days granted 1st Lieut. M. D. Parker is extended three days (S. O. 65, July 7, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T. D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

Major Anson Mills and 1st Lieuts. L. P. Hunt and R. D. Read, Jr., are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at San Carlos, A. T. (S. O. 67, June 30, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. David Robinson, Troop L (S. O. 68, July 1, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

1st Sergt. J. Boan has qualified as sharpshooter.

Sergt. I. Baker, Corpl. W. Wiess, and 1st Sergt. H. Kenrick, Bat. D, have qualified as sharpshooters.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George P. Scriven, San Antonio (S. O. 75, July 1, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month, to commence on or about July 20, is granted Capt. George F. Barstow, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 142, July 13, Div. A.)

Major Edward B. Williston, now in Washington, will proceed to Troy, N. Y., and there take station (S. O., July 13, H. Q. A.)

The number qualifying as sharpshooters in May was 67, and included Capts. F. W. Hess, J. M. Lancaster, and J. F. Mount, Lieuts. J. B. Eaton, J. D. C. Haskins, J. D. Barrette, Chas. Humphreys, and R. D. Potts.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., E, F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

Major Marcus P. Miller, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and visit the camp of rifle practice at that point with a view to note the manner in which the firing is conducted (S. O. 139, July 9, Div. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Chas. G. Treat, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended three days (S. O. 141, July 12, Div. A.)

Sergt. John T. Barratt and Corpl. Frederick Blatt, Bat. H, will proceed from Creedmoor to Fort Hamilton, and report as witnesses before a General Court-martial (S. O. 141, July 12, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

Leave for six months, to take effect about Sept. 15, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Marion P. Maus (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 8, is granted Capt. Aaron S. Daggett (S. O. 82, July 12, Div. M.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 8, is granted Capt. Luther S. Ames, Fort Omaha (S. O. 82, July 12, Div. M.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. George Bell, Jr., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to conduct to Fort Snelling, Minn., recruits now under orders for assignment to 1st Cav. (S. O. 110, July 8, Rec. Ser.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Capt. Butler D. Price will proceed on public business to Tacoma, W. T. (S. O. 97, July 1, D. Columbia.)

Capt. W. H. Powell, 1st Sergt. F. S. Ivanhoe, Sergt. J. Gordon, Corpls. L. Gilbert and E. E. Ellery, and Pvt. R. M. Cannon, Co. G, have qualified as sharpshooters.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. B. W. Atkinson (S. O. 67, July 1, Dept. M.)

Capt. Frederick W. Thibaut is detailed for the Recruiting Service from Oct. 1, 1887, to Oct. 1, 1889, and will report to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, by Oct. 1 (Orders 30, July 7, 6th Inf.)

So much of S. O. 155, July 7, as relates to 2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, is revoked (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

Cos. F and K, Capt. J. F. Munson commanding, left Fort Douglas, July 3, for the annual practice march, and will camp at Mountain Dell in Parley's Canyon, 15 miles distant, for ten days, being then relieved by other companies of the regiment.

Private John O'Brien, Co. E, has been promoted corporal.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

1st Lieut. George S. Young is detailed on Recruiting Service at Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 64, July 5, D. Platte.)

2d Lieuts. L. D. Greene, Fort Laramie, and C. H. Cochran, Camp Pilot Butte, will report, July 25, to Capt. C. A. Earnest, 8th Inf., at the Department Rifle Camp, near Bellevue, for duty, the former as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. and the latter as statistical and financial officer (S. O. 64, July 5, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. G. W. McIver, Fort Laramie, Wyo., will report in person at the Dept. Rifle Camp, Bellevue Rifle Range, Neb., July 20, for duty as Acting Commissary of Subsistence of the Dept. Rifle Camp (S. O. 66, July 8, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Capt. Cyrus A. Earnest, Fort Niobrara, is assigned to duty in charge of the Department Rifle Camp on the Bellevue Rifle Range, for the competitors, etc., at the coming Annual Department Rifle Competition, and will report, July 25, to Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav., Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. Platte (S. O. 64, July 5, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. E. N. Jones, Jr., Fort Niobrara, will report, July 25, to Capt. C. A. Earnest, at the Department Rifle Camp, near Bellevue, for duty (S. O. 64, July 5, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Edgar Hubert is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service, for the Dept. of Platte, at Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 66, July 8, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; C and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Samuel Munson (S. O. 67, June 30, D. Ariz.)

With a view to his appointment as R. Q. M., 1st Lieut. George Palmer will proceed to Whipple Barracks, A. T., for duty (S. O. 68, July 1, D. Ariz.)

Co. A (Bowman's) will proceed to Fort Mojave, A. T., where it will take station, relieving Co. C (Munson's), which will proceed to Fort Apache, A. T., for station (S. O. 68, July 1, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. V. E. Stottler (S. O. 68, July 5, Dept. M.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Under orders to the Department of Dakota.

For the information of the officers of the regiment, and in order to enable them to properly mark their own and their company property, they are notified that the following will be the disposition of the troops to their new posts in the Department of Dakota: At Fort Yates.—The Colonel, Headquarters, Band, and Cos. E, G, H, and I. At Fort Sully.—The Major, and Cos. A, B, C, and D. At Fort Bennett.—Co. K. At Fort Abraham Lincoln.—Co. F. It is not probable that this disposition will be changed, but if it should become necessary to make a change, ample notice will be given. During the move the men will wear the field uniform, woven cartridge belt, haversack, canteen and blanket-bag. The Commanding General Department of Dakota, desires that rations be taken sufficient to last the men until they reach their posts. Company Commanders will take measures accordingly. (Circular July 11, 1887, Hdqrs. 12th Inf., Madison Bks., N. Y.)

The 12th Infantry, under Col. Townsend, will concentrate at Buffalo, July 26, and go by water to Duluth, thence to their new stations in the Dept. of Dakota.

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for eighteen days is granted 2d Lieut. E. P. Lawton (S. O. 67, June 30, D. Ariz.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Lieut. James A. Buchanan, Vancouver Barracks, will report to Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, 23d Inf., for duty in his office in connection with the publication of the official records of the Rebellion (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

The promotion of 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Gustin, Co. K, to 1st Lieutenant, vice Quentin, promoted, which carries him to Co. H, is announced (S. O. 95, June 28, D. Columbia.)

Col. Thomas M. Anderson will inspect subsistence property and stores at Vancouver Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 95, June 28, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. Frank F. Eastman will proceed on public business to Tacoma, W. T., upon completion of which he will proceed to Fort Townsend, W. T., and report for Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 97, July 1, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will grant a furlough for three months to Principal Musician Thos. F. Darcy (S. O. 97, July 1, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. W. Irving and Corpl. L. D. Seal, Co. B; Sergt. R. Green, Corpl. T. Shea, and Pvts. W. Humphris and H. Millbauer, Co. C; Sergt. J. B. Denney, Corpls. W. A. Kleever and W. Schmidt, and Pvt. R. H. Roberson, Co. D; 2d Lieut. F. F. Eastman and Sergt. E. Matches, Co. E; Mus. D. E. Lunsford and Artificer R. P. Bigge, Co. F; 1st Sergt. W. A. Hubbard, Corpl. J. J. McGee, and Pvt. G. W. Wilson, Co. G; Sergt. C. Robertson, Corpl. P. Kraetzer, and Pvt. R. C. Hull, Co. H, and Corpl. F. Nanjoks, Co. I, have qualified as sharpshooters.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Chambers McKibbin, en route to his post (S. O. 80, July 9, Div. M.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb, Cheyenne, is temporarily assigned to duty as Chief Ord. Officer, Dept. Platte, and C. O. Cheyenne Ord. Depot (G. O. 6, July 8, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Ks.

1st Lieut. W. T. Wood, having been appointed Regimental Quartermaster, will proceed from Fort Riley to Fort Hays, Kas., for duty (S. O. 68, July 5, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. J. M. Cunningham is assigned to duty with the Seminole Negro-Indian Scouts, vice 1st Lieut. T. H. Eckerson, relieved from duty with them, upon his own request (S. O. 76, July 6, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, Fort Sidney, Neb., is extended seven days (S. O. 65, July 7, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service, for the Dept. of Platte, at Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 66, July 8, D. Platte.)

The C. O. Fort Sidney, Neb., will send Acting Hospital Steward Josiah M. Stanley (private Co. G, 21st Inf.), to report to the C. O. Dept. Rifle Camp, near Bellevue, Neb., Aug. 1, for duty in connection with the approaching Annual Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 66, July 8, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 20, is granted Capt. Francis Clarke (S. O. 69, July 8, Dept. M.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Mott Hooton is further extended five days (S. O., July 13, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, A. D. C., will proceed to Forts Wingate and Union, N. M., on public business. When at Fort Union he will conduct to Fort Leavenworth eleven military convicts (S. O. 69, July 2, D. Ariz.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton, Adjt., Fort Wayne (S. O. 142, July 13, Div. A.)

Private Arthur Stone, Co. I, 23d Inf., was recently tried at Fort Wayne for certain offences and dishonorably discharged, and ordered to Fort Columbus for two years' confinement at hard labor. On July 11, while yet at Fort Wayne, he attempted to escape, when in front of the guardhouse. Sergt. Clark was in charge, and seizing a loaded musket ordered Stone to halt. Three times the order was repeated, but no heed was given. Clark then fired one ball over Stone's head, but still the order to halt was not obeyed. Finally, he shot, as he states, intending to bring Stone down with a bullet in the leg, but the range was a long one, excitement ran high, and his aim proved more deadly than accurate. The ball passed through Stone's body, and he died soon after. He left word that his mother was Mrs. Sophia Connors, of Leavenworth, Kas. Sergt. Clark has the reputation of being a model non-commissioned officer, and is spoken of in terms of the highest praise by Col. Black and other officers. Sergt. Clark has requested a Court of Inquiry, which Col. Black has ordered.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

1st Lieut. George Andrews, Adjt., with a guard of two reliable non commissioned officers, will take charge of military convict James H. G. Wilcox (late 2d Lieut., 7th Cav.), and deliver him to the warden of the Minnesota State Penitentiary (S. O. 63, July 5, D. Dak.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Redmond Tully is extended two months (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. James J. Van Horn is detailed to inspect the Minnesota National Guard during the period of its encampment at Fort Snelling, from July 20 to 29, 1887 (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 9, 1887.

APPOINTMENT.

Additional 2d Lieutenant John A. Harman, 7th Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant, July 5, 1887, vice Wilcox, dismissed.

CASUALTY.

2d Lieutenant James H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cavalry, dismissed July 5, 1887.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At San Carlos, A. T., June 25. Detail: Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf.; Capt. R. G. Smither, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. De Lany, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. C. P. Johnson and J. B. Hughes, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. G. Elliott, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieut. L. D. Tyson, 9th Inf., J.-A. (Field O. 1, June 25, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., July 11. Detail: Lieut.-Col. James J. Van Horn, Capts. Charles Bentzoni, Guines Lawson, and Edwin J. Stivers, 1st Lieuts. Charles L. Hodges and Harvey D. Reed, 2d Lieuts. George P. Ahern, Alfred S. Frost, and William F. Martin, 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 63, July 5, D. Dak.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., July 12. Detail: Capts. George M. Randall, Joseph T. Haskell, Charles Wheaton, and Richard I. Eskridge, 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge and Stephen O'Connor, 2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Pendleton, William H. Allaire, and D. B. Devore, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. George D. De Shon, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 138, July 8, Div. A.)

At Fort Crawford, Colo., July 13. Detail: Major G. K. Brady, 18th Inf.; Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Inf.; Capt. J. C. Worthington, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles, 2d Lieuts. V. E. Stottler and H. F. Bateman, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William Paulding, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 69, July 8, Dept. M.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 14. Detail: Capt. William B. Beck, 1st Lieuts. Benjamin K. Roberts, Frank Thorp, Elbridge R. Hills, and Samuel E. Allen, and 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 142, July 13, Div. A.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., July 15. Detail: Major Edward R. Warner, 1st Art.; Capts. George F. Barstow and Edward C. Knower, 1st Lieuts. Charles Sellmer and Charles G. Woodward, and 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 142, July 13, Div. A.)

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Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. James B. Burbank, 3d Art.; Capt. Samuel R. Whitall and 1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler, 16th Inf., will meet at San Antonio, July 8, to examine and report upon the construction of a sidewalk at the post (S. O. 76, July 6, D. Tex.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieuts. H. H. C. Dunwoody and Robert Craig, Act. Signal Officers, and 2d Lieut. Fielder M. M. Beall, Signal Corps, will assemble, July 11, to examine 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, 6th Inf., as to his capacity, with a view to appointment as Acting Signal Officer. The subjects of the examination will be: 1st. Military signalling. 2d. Telegraphy. 3d. The duties of an acting signal officer in the field (S. O. 50, July 7, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Major John S. Billings, Surg., and Capts. Washington Matthews and Fred. C. Ainsworth, Asst. Surgs., will meet in Washington, D. C., for the examination of a candidate for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

The Board of Officers on the building and repair of levees on the Mississippi River, consisting of Capts. William T. Rossell, Smith S. Leach, and Dan C. Kingman, will convene, at as early a day as practicable, for the purpose of preparing a detailed plan for the application of the allotments for levees made by the Mississippi River Commission (S. O. 64, July 12, C. E.)

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DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

J. S. Schmelzer and Son, of Leavenworth, have offered as a prize during the seventh annual competition at skirmish firing, Department of the Missouri, Aug. 10, a Winchester repeating sporting rifle, model 1886, calibre 45-70, costing $75. The rifle was gotten up by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company under the special direction of the firm offering it.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The yellow fever epidemic at Key West seems to be abating. At last accounts Ordnance Sergeant McNamara, U. S. Army, of the Barracks, down with the fever, was improving. Assistant Surgeon J. Y. Porter, U. S. A., is rendering yeoman's service.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of July 9 from El Paso says: "Only a small fraction of the hostile Apaches have been captured by Gen. Miles. The remainder of the band, numbering about 100 warriors, are at present encamped in a valley in a ragged range 20 miles northeast of La Guena, Santa Maria, and about 40 miles southwest of Lake Guswan."

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Joske Brothers, of San Antonio, have offered a handsome prize to the enlisted man securing a place on the team, who makes the best total score in the first day's competitive skirmish firing, in the rifle competition of the Dept. of Texas this year.

Authentic information leads to the conclusion that in the transfer of stations between the 3d and 8th Cavalry the headquarters of the latter will go to Fort Concho; that of the 3d Cavalry to Fort Clark, and Col. C. H. Smith, with headquarters of the 19th Infantry, will take station at San Antonio. It is understood that Gen. Stanley is anxious to have Gen. Smith go to San Antonio, and as Col. Otis, 8th Cav., preferred Concho, Fort Davis will not be occupied as a regimental headquarters.—*Kansas City Times.*

TRANSFER OF THE 11TH AND 12TH INFANTRY.

THE 12th Infantry will concentrate at Buffalo, and be transferred thence by water to Duluth. The movement from its present stations (Madison Barracks, Forts Ontario and Niagara, Plattsburg Barracks and Fort Wood) will commence July 25. At each of the posts of Madison Barracks, Fort Ontario and Plattsburg Barracks, a detachment to consist of the A. A. Q. M, and 10 enlisted men of the 12th Infantry will remain behind in charge of public property, etc., until the arrival of the incoming garrison of the 11th Infantry. The C. O., Fort Porter, N. Y., will send Co. C, 26d Infantry (Pollock's), to Fort Niagara for temporary duty, to remain there until the rifle competitions of 1887 at that fort are completed, when it will return to Fort Porter. 1st Lieut. Chas. Hay will remain at Fort Porter, where his services are required in connection with matters pertaining to the Q. M. Department. The C. O. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., will send a detachment to consist of a 2d lieutenant and 15 enlisted men, to Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, to relieve Co. A, 12th Infantry, from duty thereat. The 11th Infantry, upon arriving at Buffalo will take station as follows: Colonel, lieutenant-colonel, staff, band and Cos. A (Quinby), D (Lott), G (Matile), H (Gilbreath), I (Sage), Madison Barracks, N. Y. The major and Cos. E (Myer), and K (Hoffman), Fort Niagara, N. Y. Co. B (Roe), Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H. Co. C (Sanderson), Fort Ontario, N. Y. Co. F (Read), Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., will accompany the 12th Infantry from Madison Barracks to Buffalo, thence to Duluth, and return from Duluth to Madison Barracks with the 11th Infantry assigned to that post. Capt. R. G. Ebert, Asst. Surgeon, will join the 12th Infantry at Buffalo, N. Y., and will accompany the regiment to Duluth, after which he will be governed by such orders as he may receive from the commanding General, Division of the Missouri. (S. O. 143, Div. A., July 13.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

THE highest skirmish figure of merit attained by any company of the 3d Infantry last year was 54.25. This was made by Co. D, the Nevada Trophy Company. In the Department of Texas, six organizations have this year made a higher skirmish figure of merit than any made in 1886 by Co. D, 3d Infantry. These organizations are:

Co. D, 19th Infantry	60.90
Co. C, 16th Infantry	58.16
Co. E, 16th Infantry	55.71
Co. G, 3d Cavalry	55.21
Co. A, 8th Cavalry	55.00
Co. F, 16th Infantry	54 61

The highest individual figure of merit yet reported in Texas are as follows:

Co. D, 16th Infantry	130.30
Co. B, 8th Cavalry	116.16
Co. C, 16th Infantry	112.95
Co. C, 19th Infantry	111.82
Co. G, 3d Cavalry	110.20
Co. F, 8th Cavalry	110.20
Co. A, 19th Infantry	104.74
Co. A, 8th Cavalry	104.31
Co. D, 8th Cavalry	104.13
Co. B, 3d Cavalry	102.78
Co. G, 8th Cavalry	102.42
Co. L, 8th Cavalry	101.85
Co. A, 8th Cavalry	100.52
Co. E, 8th Cavalry	100.33
Co. E, 16th Infantry	100.00

PIETY AT FORT DUCHESNE.

UNDER the above heading the Salt Lake City *Tribune* relates the following: Father Kelly went down to the fort a guest of Col. Stanton, Paymaster. The colonel explained to Col. Randlett, commander at the fort, the desire of Father Kelly to celebrate mass and preach for such soldiers as desired to attend service. There are six companies at the fort, four white and two colored. Col. Stanton does not believe in doing things by half, whether in religious or worldly matters, so he intimated to Col. Randlett that Father Kelly was, beside being a most consistent and devoted Christian, a most consistent and thorough gentleman, and it would be a compliment to their guest if a fair congregation could be secured for him. Col. Randlett seems to be the same sort of officer that the colonel was who, in the war, was approached by the chaplain and informed that the work of grace was extending wonderfully in the 16th New Jersey Regiment, that there were 15 baptisms on the previous Sabbath. The colonel at once called in a captain and gave the order that 20 men be at once detailed for baptism, remarking that "no d—d New Jersey regiment in the world should get ahead of his in the matter of baptisms." When Col. Randlett heard what Col. Stanton was saying, he thought the matter over for a moment and then quietly wrote an order to be read to the garrison next morning to the effect that mass would be celebrated at 10 A. M. by the Rev. Father Kelly, of Salt Lake City, that such soldiers as desired to attend divine service would be relieved from duty for that purpose, but such as did not wish to attend *would join the Fatigue Detail.* It is needless to say that every soldier, white and black, had instantly a return of early piety, and attended mass and sat the whole service through. Father Kelly, who knew nothing of the special order, was profoundly impressed with the general air of piety pervading Fort Duchesne.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

The following candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June next were appointed this week:

William Payne Jackson, Palmyra, Mo.
Wade Hampton, Massie, Gaines Cross Roads, Va.
Wm. Burwell McCormick (alt.), White Post, Va.
William Newman, Fayetteville, Tenn.
James P. Barry, South Boston, Mass.
John St. Claire Cline, Pikeville, Ky.
Dudley W. Gardner (alt.), Salyersville, Ky.
George McD. Weeks, Prescott, Arizona.
Robert Packer Shortz, Wilkesbarre, Penn.
Ralph Metzger, Allentown, Penn.
Edward J. H. Rogers, 75 Morton street, New York City.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT McINTOSH, TEXAS.

JULY 5, 1887.

YESTERDAY morning at 5 o'clock, according to a previous arrangement of Col. Bernard, our post commander, the Laredo Band came over to the post and favored us with several pieces of music. Among the rest were our national song, the "Star Spangled Banner," and "Hail Columbia." Many of the people of the garrison were not aware of the arrangement, and were aroused from their peaceful slumbers by the sweet and inspiring strains of music. About the same time the usual national morning salute was fired. At midday 38 more guns were fired. Beyond this there were no special exercises or display during the day.

Col. Heyl, the Inspector General of the Department, has just been here and inspected the post. He left to-day for Forts Ringgold and Brown.

Paymaster Muhlenberg and his clerk, Mr. Hostetter, arrived on Saturday from San Antonio and paid off. Nobody is so welcome at military posts as the paymaster. He generally makes "the sad heart glad."

Dr. W. F. Custer, who has been on sick leave from Ringgold, and Lieut. J. B. Hickey, of the 8th Cavalry, both en route to that post, stayed over at McIntosh for a day or two.

Lieut. S. H. Elliott, recently transferred from the 8th to the 5th Cavalry, arrived on Monday night and left the next morning. He has been granted a delay before joining at Fort Reno, I. T., to enable him to visit his father, Bishop Elliott, who is very ill in Virginia.

Lieut. Elias Chandler, 16th Infantry, and Mrs. Chandler leave to-morrow on a three months' leave of absence.

Major Bartholf, surgeon, U. S. A., and our post surgeon, will start in a few days on a two months' leave. He will spend the most of his time in the East. It is hinted that possibly he will not come back alone. The writer is not able to say how strong the foundation may be. Dr. H. S. T. Harris, now at Ringgold, will take the place of Dr. Bartholf until his return.

The contemplated changes in troops will take from us Troop A, 8th Cavalry. This will make quite a void in our social circle that can not be easily filled. It will also take away our popular commanding officer, Col. Bernard, and his kind and pleasant family. Besides making it socially pleasant for the garrison, the Colonel has done a great deal since he has been in command of Fort McIntosh to beautify the post. In view of its important position, excellent location and large space for necessary improvements, this post should be made a 12-company post. We are all anxiously hoping the headquarters of the 3d Cavalry or some other regiment may be assigned here.

Dot, the three-year-old daughter of Chaplain Simpson, and who is a great favorite with everybody, had her left arm broken by being thrown from a child's wagon as she was being drawn.

And last, but not least, Mrs. Buck, wife of Lieut. Buck, and daughter of Col. Bernard, was presented with a fine daughter yesterday, the Fourth of July. I trust that the life of this little one may be as distinguished as the day on which it was born is memorable. X. Z.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CRAWFORD, COLO.

JULY 5, 1887.

QUITE a serious accident occurred here at noon yesterday as a national salute was being fired. The gun detail, which was under charge of 2d Lieut. V. E. Stottler, 10th Infantry, were using an old 3-inch Parrott gun—a relic of the war—and had only fired three or four shots when the piece was prematurely discharged. Private Frank E. Smith, Co. G, 10th Infantry, was in the act of ramming the cartridge at the time and suffered the loss of his right hand and fore arm. The arm was very badly shattered and torn, and had to be amputated at three inches below the elbow, the operation being performed by Dr. J. C. Worthington, post surgeon, assisted by Dr. Mifflin Brady. It is not known exactly how the accident occurred. The piece was thumbed by a deserter in the guard house named Brooks, who formerly served in the artillery, but as the vent was very large and much worn, it may have been purely accidental, or it may have been carelessness on the part of Brooks. Smith says he had a presentiment the accident would occur, and as he left the barracks to join the firing party remarked to the 1st sergeant: "I will never enter those quarters again. I know an accident is going to occur." He is doing as well as can be expected, and no more serious results are anticipated.

A singular thing in connection with the accident is the fact that this is the second man who has met with an accident since the arrest of the deserter Brooks and in connection with him. On the evening of his arrest a revolver in possession of one of the guard was accidentally discharged, the ball lodging in the knee of Private Bernard Lyons, Co. G, 10th Infantry, who is still in the hospital, but is fast recovering. Both Lyons and Smith are excellent men and much sympathy is felt for them.

Our base ball club has melted away after defeating all comers from adjacent towns. Cause, too much "by order."

A rifle team from this post, composed of members of Co. K, 10th Infantry, defeated a local rifle team from the Montrose militia yesterday.

Trout fishing is just now in season, and a large party are preparing for a start to-morrow, when it is hoped many of the speckled beauties may be captured.

Mrs. J. C. Worthington returned last month from a visit East, and was accompanied by her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Osborn, of Louisville, Ky. They will spend a couple of months enjoying the beautiful scenery of the Rockies. UNCOMPAHGRE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AUGUSTA, GA., ARSENAL.

JULY 11, 1887.

THE earthquake damages to the U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, Ga., have in general been repaired, the officers' quarters are again occupied, and no external signs of the great "shake" are apparent. All of the brick buildings were more or less racked, however, and the barracks building will have to be repaired and replastered throughout; the men going into camp meanwhile. Reverberations of the "shake" continue even now, but of long intervals and of slight intensity.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

THE *Pioneer Press* says: "Those who are to engage in the Department rifle competition are to report at Fort Snelling by August 10. It is expected that this year's competition will create uncommon interest. The interest manifested in the drills, parades and competitions of the Regular Army is largely owing to the fact that it stands as the highest representative of the military class—gradating from the officer of the Regular Army down to the young aspirant of the village school. The displays and competitions are, therefore, closely watched and naturally patterned after. The State militia not only fashion after them, but avails itself of the splendid target ranges that are established by the Government. All of these associations, as a natural result, foster the friendliest relations."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BUFORD, D. T.

JULY 4, 1887.

THE Fourth at this post was one of the most exciting that has been seen here in a long time. The day opened with the usual ceremonies, a battalion formation and review by Col. Crafton, the 15th Infantry Band playing appropriate music. All was quiet until 1 P. M., when the sports of the day began; Lieuts. Davis, Maxwell and McGunnegle as committee and Lieuts. Cory, Welch and McGunnegle as judges of contests.

The sports began with the 100 yards dash, and was won by Merwin, as was also the hurdle race. One-mile walk won by Wolf; standing broad jump by Berus; sack race by Wisson; potato race, 30 yards, by Breslin; wheelbarrow race by Nugent; 3-legged race by Cortland F. Wisson; 400 yards race by Regan (a citizen); tug of war (between citizens and soldiers) won by soldiers. At 4 P. M. a game of ball was played between Co. G, 15th Inf., and a picked-up nine out of Cos. F, E and K, 15th Inf., known as the Pick-Ups, for a purse of $15, the winning club to carry off the prize. The Pick-Ups won by the following score:

	INNINGS.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Company G	5	2	0	1	0	1	0	0—9
Pick-Ups	1	0	5	0	4	6	2	2—20

Co. G is known as the "cracks" of the post, and thought they had a "pic-nic," but after the 5th innings they found to their sorrow that they had good metal to buck against, Nugent, Merwin, Gillespie and Moore doing some fine playing; Lieut. F. Davis, A. Q. M., umpire. After the game the boys gave the winners three cheers and a tiger. There were no fireworks to speak of. Lieut. Garlington, Co. G, 7th Cav., is the happy father of a son at Rock Island, Ia.

Co. L, 7th Cav. (Wallace's) returned from Milk River on July 3, where they had been guarding the graders on the new line of the St. P., M. and M. R. R. They made the return trip by rail, over the new road, from Poplar. All are in good spirits. Troop F is now at Milk River, M. T., in Troop L's place, Maj. Bell in command. CURLEY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, D. T.

HEADQUARTERS, Band, Major Whitside, Troops C, Capt. Jackson; D, Capt. Godfrey and Lieut. Tompkins; G, Capt. Edgerly and Lieuts. Brewer and Mann, and M, Capt. Gibson and Lieut. Cameron, leave here July 25 to march overland via Forts Robinson, Sidney and Kearney, Neb., for Fort Riley, Kas., expecting to make it in 50 days. Many regrets are expressed at leaving so pleasant a post as this.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of July 9 says:

Mrs. Capt. Catley has gone to Cleveland on a visit to relatives ...Major Butler, and Captains Mills, Keller and Dempsey, 2d Inf., are at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on court-martial duty....Lieut. and Mrs. Pickering have returned from the Santee Indian Agency....Col. Alex. Chambers, 17th Inf., and wife, were at the garrison visiting friends this week. The colonel is spending his sick leave with his brother, who lives in Omaha. His health seems to improve on the Omaha climate (strange to state) and he is feeling very well. Lieut. Alexander, the colored graduate of West Point, goes to the 9th Cavalry, at Fort Niobrara....Lieut. Cabell, 14th Inf., stopped at Fort Omaha to visit his brother, Dr. Julien Cabell, for a few days last week, when returning from Vancouver Barracks, W. T., from several months leave of absence. About two months of Lieut. Cabell's leave was spent "beyond the sea"—in Paris, and in Italy and Switzerland... Mr. Harry Butler, son of Major Butler, 2d Inf., who has been at college at Georgetown, D. C., graduated in June and is now at home—Fort Omaha. Mr. Butler led his class and carried off high honors....Capt. P. H. Ray, U. S. A., has taken the residence at 2204 Saunders street....On Thursday evening the celebration of the tin wedding of Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Sarson, for which tinned cards had been issued early in the week, took place. The officers' club rooms were used, the 2d Infantry band being stationed in the main hall. The guests from the post were: Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton; Capt. Catley; Mrs. Capt. Keller and Miss Le Baron; Lieut. and Mrs. Egbert; Lieut. and Mrs. Powell; Lieut. Kinzie; Col. and Mrs. Fletcher; Mr. Harry and Mr. Charles Butler; Dr. and Mrs. Brown; Dr. Cabell; Lieuts. Wilson and Wright; Lieut. and Mrs. Pickering; Mrs. Turner and Lieut. Towsley, and from town there were: Mrs. Gen. Crook; Col. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry; Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Morse; the Dean and Mrs. Gardner and others.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Principal Musician Julius Adler, 6th Inf., tried for desertion and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and three years' confinement, the reviewing authority, Gen. Gibbon, says: The court unanimously recommend him to clemency, "in view of the good character shown to have been borne by the accused during the principal portion of his service, and in the belief that he will hereafter serve in an honorable manner"—it is presumed that the members of the court mean by this, if Principal Musician Adler is permitted to serve in a regiment to enter which he took a false oath after violating his previous one. To permit a man to desert from one regiment where he is discontented and then, by false swearing, to enter another which suits him better, and, when tried, to plead good service, seems to the reviewing authority to place too high a premuim upon desertion. The reviewing authority regrets feeling compelled to disregard the recommendation of all the members of a general Court-martial, but it is believed that it would not only be unjust, but misplaced clemency to comply with their recommendation. The sentence will be duly executed. (G. C.-M. O. 7, D. Columbia, 1887.)

The record of the garrison court-martial at Fort Grant, Ariz., in the case of Private Thomas Young, Troop F, 10th Cav., sentenced to forfeit to the United States $6 of his pay, having been received for the supervision of the Department Commander, the proceedings of trial and the post order promulgating same, are disapproved and set aside. The record fails to show that the proceedings were submitted to the post commander for his action as required by the 104th and 109th Articles of War. (G. C. M. O., 32, D. Ariz., July 2.)

THE use of military titles by all classes of men in the South has often been the subject of satirical comment, but such titles continue to be used. Indeed, the further the war recedes into the past the greater becomes the number of Captains, Majors, and Colonels. There are young lawyers in Georgia, for instance, who were born just as the war was closing, or even after the last gun was fired, who are as proud of being called "the Colonel" as if they had won the title by promotion on the battlefield. Nothing could be more absurd. Not only is this not true, but indiscriminate use of military titles detract from the dignity of those to whom they are applied. From Captain it is but an easy step to "Cap," from Major to "Maje," and there is not much doubt that Colonel is the unabbreviated form of "Cully." To be called "Mister" is a distinction because the title is so seldom used.—*Savannah News.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Insurance Monitor publishes a work on "Tornadoes, what they are and how to observe them: with practical suggestions for the protection of life and property," by John P. Finley, M. S. F. S. Sc., Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Science, Letters and Arts, London; member of the Societie Meteorologique de France, Paris. Tornadoes are, it appears, an American institution, and owing to the peculiarities of our topography there is no remedy for them and the populous region of the United States is forever doomed to be devastated by them. Hence the necessity for the instruction as to how to provide against them furnished by this book. It contains a chart showing the geographical distribution of tornadoes as observed for the past 125 years and one delineating the progressive movement of a tornado, and numerous illustrations of tornado clouds, of tornado caves and of individual tornadoes. The general impression derived from the book is that a tornado cave would be a handy thing to have in any household, no State, except it be West Virginia, being entirely free from the visitation of these wind storms. Mr. Finley has made a most thorough study of their phenomena in regard to which he is a recognized authority. Mr. Finley also publishes an "Improved Method in the Art of Signaling for Military and Scientific purposes illustrating the use of Finley's Heliotrope on New Heliotrope-Telegraph, manufactured by the American Helio-Telegraph and Signal Light Company, of Washington."

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have added another volume to their valuable series, "The Story of the Nations." It is the story of Alexander's Empire; by Prof. John Pentland Mahoffy, D. D., author of "Social Life in Greece, from Homer to Meander," "Rambles and Studies in Greece," "History of Greek Classical Literature;" one whose studies, as will be seen, have especially fitted him for the preparation of this work. He has been assisted by Arthur Gilman, A. M., author of "A History of the American People," as well as several volumes in this series. One purpose of this volume is to show the influence of the ideas Alexander impressed upon the people he conquered, and how considerably Rome was influenced by the ideas of conquered Greece, as well as to indicate the manner in which Hellenistic influences modified the characteristics of the dominant people. Several maps, plans and numerous illustrations accompany the volume. Sixteen volumes of this series are completed, and as many more are announced.

Charles Scribner's Sons publish Lawn Tennis, as a game of Skill; with latest revised laws as played by the best clubs; by Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, B. S. C., edited by Richard D. Sears. It is a little volume intended for English players, but adapted for American use by the addition of a few notes from American experience, as the edition explains. He says "this book is written simply to help the player to an understanding of the game, to point out faults to which even expert players are sometimes addicted and to lead the reader to direct and develop what skill he may be possessed of." Mr. Sear's approval should be sufficient to give currency to any book upon Lawn Tennis.

The delightful tales of Southern Life by Thomas Nelson Page, all of which have appeared in magazines, are published now in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons. The volume is called, "In Ole Virginia," and is bound in a neat cloth cover on which the Virginia creeper's leaves and berries are appropriately twined in a design made by the Tiffany Art Company. The stories are "Marse Chan," "Unc Edinburg's Drowndin," "Meh Lady," "Ole Stracted," "No Haid Pawn," and "Polly."

Professor John F. Weir, the well-known artist and critic, and head of the Yale Art School, will contribute to the August number of "Scribner's Magazine" a paper on the "Revival of Handicraft," which is a plea for the spread of skilled labor. The interest which the whole subject of manual training is exciting adds special timeliness to this article.

"Aunt Hepsy's Foundling," a pleasant, well written story by Mrs. Leith Adams, author of "Madelon Lemoine," "Geoffrey Stirling," etc., is a small volume, tastefully bound in red cloth and marbled paper, price 50 cents. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

"Military Brotherhood" opens the July *Outing* and leads one naturally to the first article, entitled "On the March," a neat and vivid picture of a soldier's experiences. The paper is well illustrated by half a dozen clever pen and ink sketches by Remington.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott and Co., of Philadelphia, have published Mrs. Wistar's translation of "The Old Mam'selle's Secret" in their series of select novels, at the price of 25 cents.

Frank E. Housh and Co. publish in a neat pamphlet the record of the Life and Public Services of General John Wolcott Phelps, which is given in a sketch read before the U. E.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Applicant.—You stand No. 37 on Commissary Sergeant list.

E. J. H. R.—Vireun School, Sing Sing, N. Y., would suit your purpose.

Vet.—Much of the credit for the organization of the G. A. R. is due to Dr. D. F. Stevenson.

Vox.—Gen. H. B. Clitz, U. S. A., will not be 64 until July 4, 1888. He was retired July 1, 1885, at his own request after forty years' service.

Gatling Gun.—The order is simply meant to enforce a neat soldierly appearance. If you wear whiskers there is no obligation to remove them, nor is it customary.

Constant Reader.—Write to Adjutant Military Academy, West Point, for pamphlet giving information as to conditions of admission, etc. The President will not have an appointment to the Military Academy until 1889.

G. S. W. asks: Is it proper or tactical to dress a company at support or right shoulder? ANS.—It is neither proper nor tactical, nor physically possible, because the men cannot properly align themselves on account of inability to see the buttons of the second man on the right or left, as the case may be.

Artillerist.—The Headquarters (regimental staff, band, etc.) of the 2d and 5th Artillery are still at St. Francis Barracks and Fort Hamilton, respectively, although Lieut. Col. Lingdon temporarily commands the former regiment from Fort Barrancas, and Lieut. Col. Closson, the latter from Fort Wadsworth.

V. H. Rex.—Yes. The enlistment of a soldier in a second regiment or company, without discharge from the first, does not constitute a crime distinct from and additional to that of desertion from the first regiment or company. The meaning of the 50th Article of War is understood to be that a soldier who quits a regiment or company where he owes service shall be reputed a deserter, notwithstanding his enlistment in another regiment or company. The intention of the article is not to make the second enlistment an offence but to deprive it of the character it would otherwise have, or seem to have, of an atonement or mitigation of the crime of desertion from the regiment or company in which service is due.

THOMAS SMITH, a sailor from the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, who had been left at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital when that vessel sailed, fell over the bannisters of the stairs in the west wing of the hospital and was killed, on Sunday last at 10 A. M. It is not known whether it was an accident or a case of suicide.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I., July 12.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Halifax, N. S., July 4.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Sailed from Charlestown, Mass., July 12, and arrived at Halifax July 13.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at Portland, Me., July 7. Expected to reach Halifax July 17, Quebec July 28, Bar Harbor Aug. 14, and Newport Aug. 24.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Portland, Me., July 7.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Cape Town June 6.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro May 19.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro May 19. Comdr. F. W. Dickens has been ordered to command this vessel, and sailed on the U. S. and Brazil mail steamer *Finance*, June 18, en route.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Leghorn June 27.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Arrived at Lisbon June 18, having touched at Gibraltar and Tangiers.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at Honolulu June 14.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Panama June 28.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Panama June 1. Ordered to proceed to the Mare Island Navy-yard.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Punta Arenas, Central America, July 7, en route to Acapulco. Will proceed to Honolulu.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Panama, June 1. Expected at Payta, Peru, early in June.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. Arrived at Juneau, Alaska, May 12. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. En route for her station in Alaskan waters. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, July 7.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Panama, U. S. of C., June 28, en route to Honolulu.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama June 11. Intended to leave for Chemulpo as soon as boilers are repaired.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Yokohama, June 11.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Chemulpo, Corea, June 11.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama June 11.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Commander F. V. McNair. At Yokohama June 11.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Yokohama June 11.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent for the present to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, England.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Captain T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

On Special Service.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. Sailed from New London, July 11, for a cruise.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at New York, July 7.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. At Cadiz, Spain, June 27, expecting to sail for Gibraltar about July 6, and from thence to Madeira. Expected at New London, Conn., about Aug. 25.

Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, under date of Cadiz, Spain, June 26, writes: We arrived here to-day, ten days from Fayal, to which place we were eighteen days from New London; both long passages, or longer than I expected. But we have had a great deal of light weather, head winds and calms. I shall sail for Gibraltar in five or six days. There our stay will only be for two or three days, when we start for Madeira.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. J. N. H. Farquhar. At Norfolk, Va. Will sail for Rio, South Atlantic station, with relieving officers and crew for the *Lancaster*, some time in July. Will probably be assigned later to the North Atlantic station. Dropped down to Hampton Roads from Norfolk July 14.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic or Asiatic Squadron.

Chicago—At New York, where she will be completed. Will be in condition for a trial trip the latter part of July. Arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, from the Erie dock, July 7.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired.

Hartford—Will undergo extensive repairs at Mare Island, Cal., and will hardly be ready for commission this year.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

COMMANDER R. D. EVANS, president of the Naval Steel Inspection Board, who has just returned from Pittsburg, reports the progress made by the manufacturers in the preparation of steel for the new cruisers to be very satisfactory. He brought back with him several excellent samples of the steel being turned out.

IN a target practice July 11 among the marines stationed at the Naval Academy the following excellent scores were made out of a possible 25, distance 100 yards; Corpl. Balieff, 24; Capt. Young, 23; Private Murphy and Private Scanlon, each 20; Corporal Meyers and Corporal Morgan, each 19. None of the scores were below 17.

CHIEF ENGR. GEORGE W. MELVILLE, who was at Washington early this week, promised that the plans for the machinery of the two 19-knot cruisers will be completed by August 1. He says that the Cramps are pushing the construction of Cruiser No. 3 and Gunboat No. 1, and the steel men are keeping them fairly well supplied with material.

COMMO. W. S. SCHLEY spent nearly all of this week in Boston getting the equipment yard in operation. The chain and anchor shops are finished, and the manufacture of equipments will be started without further delay. He is highly pleased with the quick work done by his subordinates in getting the buildings ready for equipment purposes.

THE *Adams* is now at Honolulu and the *Vandalia* is en route to that place. The *Juniata* is now on her way to Acapulco, and from there will proceed to Honolulu; but she had received orders to sail for that place some time before trouble broke out there. No other vessels of the Pacific Squadron, and none of the Asiatic Squadron, will be ordered to Honolulu for the present.

THE Chief of Ordnance will soon have the Washington Navy-yard in full operation as an ordnance foundry. He has lately pushed the work on the buildings. The changes and repairs he was required to make are within a few weeks of completion. Awards of contracts for material to be used in connection with the remodelling of the buildings were made to Washington firms as follows: Cement, J. M. Wheatley; stone, E. E. Barnes; lumber, Church and Stevenson and W. W. McCullough, and nails, etc., R. Boyd.

THE Second Comptroller is awaiting information from the Navy Department before allowing sea pay for service on the *New Hampshire* and *Minnesota* after 1885. He desires copies of the order designating them receiving ships. It is the opinion in the Second Comptroller's office that no sea pay should be given at present for duty on receiving ships. The question whether officers on receiving ships are entitled to sea pay is now before the Court of Claims, and will be decided after the recess. Until then it is probable that all claims for sea pay for duty on these two vessels after their designation was changed will be held up.

THE preparation of the material for the Navy Register is progressing very slowly. The work is still in the hands of the compilers and will probably not be sent to the Public Printer for several weeks yet.

THE Pneumatic Gun Carriage Co. has submitted to Secretary Whitney, the drawings and description of their improved central pivot gun carriage for naval use, and mounting an eight-inch gun. The general construction as to weight and space is practically the same as in the gun carriages now in use in this country and abroad, but to which has been applied a complete working system of pneumatic control for checking recoil and for training, elevating and loading. It is the result of experiments made under the supervision of a Board appointed by the Secretary. The plans have been submitted to the Ordnance Bureau for examination and approval.

WORK on the *Enterprise* and *Nipsic*, New York Yard, in the Engineering Department, is being pushed with all the vigor possible, and Chief Engr. Moore, of the Navy-yard, is confident of his ability to complete these two vessels for speedy commission before the 1st prox. Commodore Gherardi is quite anxious that these ships shall fit for sea as soon as possible, inasmuch as the pressure for employment brought to bear upon him is simply terrific, and the only remedy is to set work in operation and finish it up at once, and so close the door in the face of expectation. The force at this yard has not been materially increased since the beginning of the new fiscal year.

THE $25,000 appropriated for the purchase of the *Stiletto* became available on July 1. Congress also gave the Navy $100,000 for a torpedo boat, and the Ordnance Bureau is putting its best foot forward to secure the best results for the money. The speed, in any event, is to be not less than 20 knots an hour, and some premium will probably be offered for an increase over this limit to 22 or 23 knots per hour. When the Secretary is ready the fact will be duly advertised, and persons wishing to compete will be sent the detailed specifications in print. Work is favorably progressing on the dynamite cruiser now being constructed by the Messrs. Cramp at the shipyard in Philadelphia. They have received material necessary to finish the work, and no further delay is anticipated. The N. Y. *Herald* says: "The model of the armored battle ship designed in the Navy Department has been placed in the office of Secretary Whitney. It will carry two 12, two 10 and two 6-inch guns, besides a large secondary battery. It is not only regarded by officers of the Navy generally as vastly superior to the design offered by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, but it is said to be the most effective battle ship of its size that is now known. The heavy guns are arranged in pairs, the 12-inch fore and the 10-inch aft, protected by turrets with deflecting tops. Admiral Porter, who inspected the designs to-day, said that it was not at all necessary to go abroad for plans."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 8.—Sailmaker George C. Boerum, to the Wabash.

JULY 11.—Naval Cadet J. P. McGuinness, to the Coast Survey.

JULY 14.—Naval Cadet B. C. Decker to the Trenton.

Civil Engineer Henry S. Craven to the Boston Navy-yard.

Acting Boatswain John G. Glynn to temporary duty at the Boston Navy-yard, and to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Detached.

JULY 11.—Assistant Engineer F. M. Bennett, from the Chicago Manual Training School and ordered to the Trenton.

Assistant Engineer A. T. Woods, from the Trenton and resignation accepted from this date.

JULY 14—P. A. Surg. A. C. H. Russell, from the Naval Labratory, New York, and granted one month's leave.

Civil Engineer Frank O. Maxson, from the Boston Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Henry Rigby from duty at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, to duty at Pittsburgh, Penn.

Changes on the European Station.

P. A. Surgeon J. M. Edgar transferred from the Quinnebaug to the Pensacola June 3.

Commisstoned.

Commissions of six-year naval cadets will be issued to Cadet Wm. McKay when it is determined whether he is physically fit for the Service or not. He stands No. 2 in the class.

Discharged.

The following cadets have been discharged: Benj. M. Lombard, C. M. Corpening, C. C. Poe, A. H. Dutton, A. Burnstine, J. T. Bootes, T. B. Slade and W. W. Joynes.

MARINE CORPS.

JULY 8.—2d Lieutenant C. Marast Perkins granted leave of absence for one month from July 15.

Lieutenant Coston granted a month's leave.

Lieutenant F. L. Denny ordered to the Boston.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending July 15, 1887:

John Thompson, seaman, died June 25 at Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Duncan Sharp, beneficiary, July 5, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Frederick Scharff, bugler U. S. S. Alliance, April 29, at sea.

Lawrence Leary, private, Marine, July 9, at Naval Hospital, Washington.

John Edwards, ordinary seaman, July 2, at Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Patrick Murphy, landsman, U. S. S. Monongahela, April 29, at the German Hospital, Valparaiso.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL R. CHANDLER, commanding the Asiatic Station, reports under date of Yokohama, June 20, 1887, the following disposition of vessels of this squadron at this date: The Brooklyn, Omaha, Monocacy and Palos are at Yokohama, and will participate with the English men of war in celebration of the Queen of England Jubilee on June 21. The Marion is at Chemulpo, Corea. The repairs of the Brooklyn and Essex will be completed July 1. The general health of the squadron is good. Affairs in the East are quiet.

STANDING OF THE 6-YEAR NAVAL CADETS.

THE merit roll of the six-year class of naval cadets, giving the order in which the young men completed the examination is as follows: 1. John G. Tawresey, Del.; 2. Wm. McKay, Penn.; 3. A. C. Dieffenbach, Penn.; 4. T. C. Fenton, Penn.; 5. Volney O. Chase, La.; 6. George R. Slocum, Ills.; 7. W. G. Miller, Va.; 8. W. W. Joynes, Tenn.; 9. George W. Kline, N. J.; 10. John P. McGuinness, Idaho Territory; 11. Joseph Strauss, Va.; 12. Charles S. Stanworth, Va.; 13. Robert L. Russell, Ga.; 14. Harrison A. Bispham, Penn.; 15. B. M. Lombard, Iowa; 16. Armistead Rust, Va.; 17. George R. Evans, Mass., 18. Edwd. W. Eberle, Ark.; 19. James E. Shindale, Penn.; 20. David S. Nes, Penn.; 21. Charles M. McCormick, Va.; 22. Glennie Tarbox, S. C.; 23. W. W. Gilmer, Va.; 24. Robert E. Coontz, Mo.; 25. Benjamin Wright, Tenn.; 26. Thomas B. Slade, Ga.; 27. Charles C. Poe, Penn.; 28. Albert Burnstine, Mich.; 29. Charles M. Corpening, N. C.; 30. James T. Bootes, Del.; 31. Arthur H. Dutton, Ind.

The last named, on account of an injury to his eyes, and by advice of the medical official, did not attempt a written examination. He was examined orally, waived his class number, and was placed next below Cadet Bootes by the order of the Academic Board.

Naval Cadet Alex. Thompson, of New York, was absent from the examination. With this one exception all the class received diplomas certifying to the completion of the six-years' course, and are now on waiting orders.

The standing of the four "star members" of the class for the six years was as follows, the final aggregate being 1,00?: Tawresey, 900.51; McKay, 899.75; Dieffenbach, 875.40, Fenton, 868.64.

REVENUE MARINE.

Captain Joseph Irish, Revenue Marine Service, died June 29, at Providence, R. I, 1st Lieut. L. M. Keene has been promoted to fill the vacancy. The other promotions, incident to the death of Capt. Irish, will not be made for some time.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross. Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg At Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, Md.

The Fish Hawk, Mate James A. Smith, comdg. At Skinner's Shipyard, Baltimore, Md.

The Alityon, Wm. Hamlin, com. dg. At Havre De Grace.

The Grampus, J. W. Collins, comdg. On her way to Wood's Holl. Sails for St. John's, Newfoundland.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.)

NAVAL CADETS AFLOAT.

UNITED STATES SHIP CONSTELLATION,
NEW LONDON, CONN, July 10.

AT West Point the young soldiers spend the summer in camp and learn from experience the requirements of a soldier; our young sailors spend their summer in Chesapeake Bay and on the Atlantic, and they not only learn what a sailor's life must be, but they actually perform the work of blue jackets, and in fact compose half of the working crew of the old *Constellation*.

Upon going aboard ship there is for the first day great turmoil, slinging and lashing hammocks, stowing lockers, looking up stations, etc., but when that is over everything settles quietly down and an observer would suppose they had been reared aboard ship from the familiar manner in which they go about everything. All this takes place just off Annapolis where the waters are smooth and the old ship lies noiselessly at her anchorage, but soon the boatswain's mates pipe their whistles and the call "all hands make sail" is heard. Then the work begins. Aloft to the very trucks of the masts the cadets go like squirrels, and although they exercise due care it would seem to a landsman that they were all trying which could most endanger his life. In the time that it takes to write it the sails are unfurled, the sheets hauled home, and the yards hoisted, and the *Constellation* glides through the water truly like "a thing of life." As they go down the bay they are in the height of enjoyment. Usually a fair wind, which is, of course, always pleasant, but little work during the day, and all night "in" is what makes them enjoy it. Even the "plebes" seem happy, but no doubt they are overshadowed by the ghastly tales of sea sickness that, although bad enough in reality, is increased ten-fold by the "upper" classmen who have "been there."

As they near the capes (Henry and Charles) and feel the motion of the vessel as she rides the increasing waves many of them begin to feel the sickness coming on. By the time the old ship is out of sight of land everything is prepared—I mean everything is ready for the cadets to get sick. The surgeon sternly refuses to put any of them on the sick list, for the quickest way to wear it off is not to give under. Many are the wishes that they had never seen the Navy, or were at home, or anywhere but at sea. But unless the sea is unusually rough seasickness rarely lasts longer than a day and when it is over a fellow feels like a victor. The sailors say he "has his sea legs on," and the ship can pitch and toss like a fury and he only laughs to think of his seasickness before.

At sea the regular routine begins, and the watches have four hours on and four off, or, as it is better expressed, "watch and watch." A fellow feels anything but happy when he is turned out for a mid-watch on a rainy deck from 12 P. M. to 4 A. M. But they only have a mid-watch every other night, and the other night four hours on deck before the mid-watch and four on just after it, so that there is not much choice to be made. At 9.30 A. M. all hands have inspection and quarters and an hour's drill at great guns. After that an hour's sail drill and in the afternoon another hour's drill with sails and spars. In addition to that there is the necessary working of the ship, which is quite as good or better than instructions received at drill, for there the cadets see practical applications of what has been told or shown them. Then, once a week they have a drill at fire quarters and abandoning ship. The first part of the drill is just what would be gone through with if a fire should break out on board ship, and then, as in case it could not be put out, the call is, "All hands abandon ship!" Of course it is only a drill, but away out at sea, with not even a vessel in sight, it makes a fellow feel for a moment almost as if it were reality.

In addition the youngsters are instructed in making knots and splices, and when they have learned to tie all the useful knots used aboard ship they begin to feel like old seamen. To give an idea, not of the knots and splices themselves, but of their number, a few of them may be named. There are the bowline, running bowline, bowline on a bight, sheet bend, single and double; single carrick bend, double carrick bend, square knot, reef knot, clove hitch, timber hitch, rolling hitch, fisherman's bend, midshipman's hitch, clinch, half hitch, hammock hitch, round turn and half hitch, Blackwall's hitch, cat's paw, sheep shank, manrope knot, wall, crown, and double wall and crown knots, stopper knots, diamond knot, spritsail sheet bend, shroud knot, short splice, long splice, cut splice, horseshoe splice, and as many others, though these are the ones most ordinarily used.

The whole cruise is enjoyed more or less, but the happiest times are in port; there all go ashore, and the first thing is a fresh water bath, and then the best dinner that can be found in town. Heretofore most of the cruises have been at sea, but this year they loiter along the coast and put into port every Friday night and stay until Monday. All hands look forward to the 18th of this month, when they will join the North Atlantic Squadron and form part of a real naval brigade. After that the cruise begins to draw to a close, and at its end everybody goes on a month's leave of absence.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MONUMENT.

THE monument now being erected at Newburg, N. Y., to commemorate the ending of the Revolutionary War will be finished October 1. As Congress failed to appropriate money for the dedication there will not be any ceremonies on its completion. Col. Wilson, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, who has charge of the construction, says that the edifice will be a credit to the country and a source of satisfaction, because the work has been thoroughly done. On the tablet is to be inscribed the following, prepared by the Secretary of State:

> This Monument
> was erected under the authority of the
> Congress of the United States,
> and of the
> State of New York,
> in commemoration of the disbandment,
> under proclamation of the
> Continental Congress of October 18, 1783,
> of the armies, by whose patriotic and military virtue
> our national independence and sovereignity were
> established.

DR. BRECKENRIDGE AND BRER JASPER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DANVILLE, Kentucky, was the home of the late most gifted and eccentric Rev. Dr. Robert C. Breckenridge. While stationed there after the war I became intimate with him. I was a Captain and Brevet Brig.-General in the U. S. Army, and the discrepancy between my line and honorary rank seemed to afford him a constant cause of merriment. In his facetious moments he usually addressed me as Captain-General. Mounting the staircase to my rooms one Sunday morning he opened the door with "Well, Captain-General, going to church to-day?" Knowing the disinclination of the Doctor to sitting through a service I replied, "Yes, Doctor, if you will take me and let me sit in your pew." Taking his broad brimmed hat from his head of thick and bushy iron gray hair, and bowing low with an air of mock reverence, he replied in his peculiar croaking tone:

"Sit in my pew you may, but go with me you won't. I never go where they worship God by machinery. I refer to the organ, sir."

One day in my office talking with him about the prevalent habit in that region of using firearms in the settlement of all questions, great and small, Dr. Breckenridge smiled and with the remark that they do not even spare the Lord's anointed, lowered his head and parting the hair over a certain spot on top showed me the mark of a pistol bullet which had made a heavy flesh wound. "When did you get that, Doctor?"

"When I was a divinity student, sir."

"What was it all about, a young lady?"

"Reckon so, sir," was the response, and the old gentleman lapsed into a reverie, doubtless conjuring up other visions of his "lost youth."

One day, after a theological convention at Lexington, he visited me and remarked he had attended the convention and that one callow fledgling of a young clergyman had sought his partial reformation by attempting to prove to him that slavery was a divine institution. "I let that young man continue," said Dr. Breckenridge, "until the sweat rolled off his manly brow, for the day was warm. When he had completely exhausted himself I replied to that young man, 'You assert that slavery is a divine institution, granted; but so is Hell, and *I* want nothing of either.'"

A peculiar epigrammatic wit was common to the whole family.

His nephew, Col. John Bartow Breckenridge, son of Dr. William B., President of the Danville Theological Seminary, was intimate with a certain officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. He was taken to task by his friends for having anything to do with a Yankee. He admitted the impropriety, but pleaded in palliation that they had much in common. "What can you have in common with him," they asked. "Intense contempt for the town and its inhabitants," answered the Colonel.

In Richmond, Va., the other day a gentleman called up to see Brer Jasper, him who preached "Dat de sun do move." He found the old preacher in front of his house and asked him if he really believed "De sun do move." This roused the sable divine, and stretching himself to his full height he pointed to his house. "Do you see dat house, sah?" "I do," replied the visitor. "Berry well. Dis mawnin de sun was shinin in de back yard. Do you doubt it, sah?" "Not in the least." "And now it shines on de front of de house. Can you discen dat, sah?" "Oh, yes." "Berry well, sah; hab de house moved?" and Brer Jasper, having demolished the white scoffer, with majestic mien and countenance as unmoved as the house itself, entered therein.

Returning to Dr. Breckenridge, I asked him one day if he believed in total depravity. "Reckon so, sir, for I've brought up a large family of children, both sexes."

BLACK, STARR & FROST,

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The undersigned having represented the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, as its General Agent for Northern Ohio, during the past year, with the experience thus gained feels himself to be competent to give Army Officers advice on many matters pertaining to Life Insurance, which may be to their advantage. To this end, therefore, he gratuitously offers his services to the Army, and respectfully invites correspondence from such as desire information on this subject.
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RECRUITING details for the two years commencing October 1 next, are now in order, and we observe that the following officers have already received orders to report for this duty: 2d Cavalry—Captain E. L. Huggins; 6th Cavalry—1st Lieutenant W. H. Carter; 8th Cavalry—Captain E. A. Godwin; 10th Cavalry—Captain W. B. Kennedy; 6th Infantry—Captain F. W. Thibaut; 16th Infantry—1st Lieutenant T. C. Woodbury; 22d Infantry—Lieutenant B. C. Lockwood.

THE *Scientific American* is disposed to be critical upon our new cruisers, of which it says: "Here we have four slow and unarmored ships, or, in other words, ships that can neither fight nor run away. Take the *Chicago*, the largest, and designed to be the fastest of the four. On her way from Chester, last week, she did not make quite 13 knots, though her engines had been working at the dock for several weeks. Of course, she will do better when these engines are worn smooth by attrition, but it is not likely she will do very much more than this, and even supposing she eventually logs "15 knots at sea," as is laid down in the contract, how could she hope to catch any of that great fleet of fast ocean steamers that dot the seas? Like her sister ships, she is unarmored, for a skin of steel is no armor at all, and hence how could she defend herself with her eight inch guns against the armored modern ship with its powerful battery? So far as harbor defence is concerned, she would be of no value, because, if she cannot defend herself from assault on the high seas, she could not do so enclosed in a harbor. It seems evident that the designers of these craft, in attempting to get the good qualities of both the big fighting ship and the light cruiser, have signally failed because they have got neither."

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMYNAVY.

CHINA AND HER PROSPECTS.

IN the spring of 1885 James Harrison Wilson, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 35th U. S. Infantry, and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, went on a mission to the countries beyond the Pacific to ascertain for himself and others whether there was any opening there for American railroad enterprise. He visited Japan, Formosa and China, in which last country he made one journey of over 1,500 miles, which is the equivalent of ten times that distance in countries possessing such modern means of convenience as General Wilson proposes to introduce to the attention of the Chinese. This trip led through the provinces of Chilhi, Honan, and Shantung, with visits to numerous important towns and cities, and included a careful survey of the famous Grand Canal and the Yellow River. A second trip led General Wilson up the Yang-tse-kiang. These journeys were made by invitation of the Chinese authorities, and they involved an unusually thorough inspection of the country, such as Gen. Wilson's engineering and military experience especially fitted him for. The results of his observations are given in a valuable work on China just issued from the press of D. Appleton and Co., and entitled "China: Travels and Investigations in the 'Middle Kingdom.' A Study of Civilization and Possibilities, with a Glance at Japan." Like all travellers who have penetrated into the interior of China and come personally into contact with its people, General Wilson formed a high opinion of their capacity, their thrift, their general intelligence, and their possibilities of development, so soon as the influence of the modern spirit shall penetrate the outer crust of self-complacent contemplation of their antique greatness, which shuts out the people of this vast empire from all participation in the new era of scientific progress and industrial development. Nor does our author consider the task of setting in motion this vast mass of intelligence so difficult or distant as it might at first seem to be. It requires only that the knowledge of the real position of China which has been revealed to some of her most influential statesmen should influence the mind of the Emperor, whose will is supreme.

The young man who has lately ascended the throne is said to be under liberal influences, which may at any day prove sufficient to overcome the invincible prejudices of the class of censors who are all powerful in China. At present, China is bound hand and foot by a system of civil service examination and selection for office which makes the literary class all controlling. It is a system which makes more account of familiarity with Chinese classics than of character, knowledge of practical matters, or what is known in this country as "horse sense." It has failed even in the purpose for which it seems to have been originally intended, and while

it has given China a civil service which is worse than that of the poorest European nation, it has bound her hand and foot in the bonds of that worship of precedent which necessarily results from making a book the national fetish and elevating what is written above what is learned by observation and experience. Contact with the outer world, which circumstances have forced upon them, have made converts to modern ideas of such men as the powerful Viceroy, Li Hung-Chang, whose position in China is analagous to that of Bismarck in Germany, and Tso Tsung-Taeng, who, in a remarkable memorial urging the building of railroads, describes himself as "a poor scholar of books." As a matter of fact, Tso Tsung-Taeng was a great scholar as well as a great soldier. The conversion of such a man from fierce contempt for the "Western barbarians" to an appreciation of the superiority of their methods is justly regarded by General Wilson as a most significant circumstance.

But what can even such men as these soldiers do in a country where the literary character of a memorial to the throne is considered of such supreme importance that the slightest departure in it from the Chinese standards subjects its author, however high his rank, to the humiliation of being turned over to the "Board of Punishments" for a judgment suited to the heinousness of his offence! Still, if the voice of such men can be made to reach the ears of "His Sacred Majesty," as General Wilson thinks it may, not even the powerful influence of the literary class will be sufficient to stay the movement which, when it comes, will bring a third of the human race, and they among the most intelligent and capable, into the line of modern progress. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of such a prospective change when it does come. It is not strange that far-sighted men are anxious to exert every means to bring it about. It may require the influence of that great civilizer—war—to accomplish the result, and the steady progress of Russia from the north and the advance of England into Burmah, not to speak of the more spasmodic efforts of France in Tonquin, give China abundant occasion to fear aggression. The nation to which she would naturally look for advice and assistance in her efforts for peaceful development is the United States, and here she is repelled by an ignorant and brutal prejudice which furnishes her with the spectacle of Chinese artizans driven from their homes by a murderous mob and without redress; of Chinese miners floating down our streams, their dead faces turned up to heaven in mute protest against the results of Christian civilization. And, to still further lessen the influence in China which legitimately belongs to us, our diplomatic relations with her are controlled by Granger ideas of cheese paring economy which wholly misrepresent us.

Our Minister at Pekin, as General Wilson shows, should in rank, state and consideration be a fitting representative of the power, wealth and intelligence of the Great Republic. "The Chinese, like all Oriental people are more or less impressed by the external evidences of strength and greatness; purely as a matter of business, our Government could not do better than to buy the land offered it by the Chinese Government, erect suitable buildings thereon, furnish them handsomely, advance the pay of the ministers, secretaries and attaches to the highest rates and allowances that anybody has ever suggested in their behalf, surround them with servants, and even give them a platoon of cavalry splendidly equipped and mounted to act as escort upon all visits and occasions of ceremony. This would not be in accordance with our ideas of Republican simplicity, but the Chinese authorities do not care for or understand simplicity in official matters."

We wish that every member of Congress might be furnished with a copy of General Wilson's book, and compelled to read it. At all events we hope that all the members of our military services will do so. They will find it a most interesting narrative, and one full of excellent suggestions for the cultivation of intimate relations with that great people who are our nearest neighbors on the West, and who have in them the possibilities of the greatest influence upon our own material development. It is one of the best works of the kind we have ever met with, for the reason that it gives us exactly the sort of information we are seeking, instead of occupying our time with trivial details of personal experience, which is the fault of so many tales of travel.

General Wilson tells us that among the things which most impressed him during his trip were "the homogeneity of the people and the sameness of their customs, dwellings and occupation; their healthfulness and immunity from disease and suffering; their avid curiosity; and their contented and placid disposition." He gives an interesting account of their progress toward military development, in which direction he tells us the Chinese statesmen are making their first essays toward progress. With them "the days of bows and arrows, bamboo-spears, matchlocks and gingals, war junks and wooden ships has passed away. Lee-Remington rifles, iron-clads and Krupp guns have been adopted. Arsenals and machinery, dockyards and heavy fortifications abound (which is more than can be said for this country), Naval and Military Academies have been established; schools for the study of Western languages and sciences have been opened at several of the treaty ports, and what is of still greater importance is the fact that the Imperial Government itself has founded and opened the Yung-wen College at the Capital, for the instruction of the official class in Western sciences. The memorial which brought the project to the Emperor's attention and constitutes its charter, was drawn up by Prince Kung, and was concurred in by four ministers of the Board of Foreign Affairs." It sets forth that the object is "to teach mathematics and astronomy as indespensable to the understanding of machinery and the manufacture of firearms;" that only the scholars of high grade should be admitted and that "men from the West shall be invited to give instruction."

MAJOR LOUIS H. CARPENTER, 5th Cavalry, the commander of the new cavalry post at Fort Myer, arrived in Washington early this week, and immediately began to prepare for the arrival of his troops. Capt. Lawton, with Troop B, 4th Cav., has not yet left Arizona. His orders are not to leave until his services can be spared. Capt. Anderson, with Troop B, 6th Cav., arrived at Fort Myer this week. Assistant Surgeon Henry P. Birmingham has been assigned to duty as medical officer of the new post. Work has been commenced on the buildings at the fort. Barracks, a mess room and two stables will be erected. The officers' quarters require some repairs, as do the other buildings at the post. The repairs necessary will be made at once.

THERE is much discontent among the assistant surgeons of the Navy, who are, with reason, envious of the privileges accorded to medical men of corresponding position in the Army. There the newly commissioned medical officer has at once the actual rank of a 1st lieutenant and receives the pay of a 1st lieutenant of cavalry. In five years he is promoted to a captaincy without examination. From the date of his first commission he has his quarters and other advantages which greatly reduce the cost of living. In the Navy the newly appointed medical officer has the relative rank of ensign. He spends nearly all his time at sea, and on board ship has a hammock in the steerage; his ignorance concerning the details of ship life subjects him to the ridicule of the young officers in the steerage; he has no place to study, and for other reasons his life on shipboard is unbearable. At the end of three years he is entitled to promotion to the grade of passed assistant surgeon; but to secure advancement he is obliged to pass a most rigid practical examination. His three years' service have been of little advantage to him, and he approaches his second examination hardly as well prepared as when he appeared before the Board at Philadelphia to be examined for appointment. This condition of affairs does not tend to improve the personnel of the corps. Those who unwittingly enter it leave as soon as an opportunity offers itself, while those on the outside, who would be acquisitions to the corps, refuse to accept a commission when they learn what it involves. The fact that the corps has had from ten to twenty vacancies existing since the war ended speaks strongly in favor of some change. There are now fourteen vacancies, and it seems impossible to fill them with desirable men. The number of resignations, deaths, and retirements of medical officers greatly exceeds the number of appointments. Surgeon-General Gunnell will recommend to the Secretary in his next annual report that Congress be asked to place the Navy assistant surgeons upon the same footing as those in the Army, so far as it is possible to do so in view of the difference in the Services. Another strange inconsistency in the treatment of many medical officers is shown in the Navy Register. A promotion from passed assistant surgeon to surgeon is, after all, but a shadow of an advancement, as both have the relative rank of a lieutenant. The Surgeon General will also recommend that the surgeon in the Navy be given a relative rank equal to that of a surgeon in the Army, without increase of pay.

WE have often wondered why so few of our leading Life Insurance Companies have made no effort to cultivate Army and Navy business. There is no class in a better position than officers of our Military Services to insure; none who have stronger inducements to insure—certainly those who have families dependent upon them—and no class furnish a better average risk, a fact which does not seem to have been sufficiently understood and appreciated. The neglect of military risks by some of our leading Life Companies is chiefly to be explained by their system of doing business. This divides the country up into districts, under the control of General Agents, with their subordinate Agencies. These Agents are not expected to interfere with the business belonging to those representing other localities, and as officers are a floating class they cannot be assigned to the parish, so to speak, of any given Agent, and hence they are left outside the ministrations of this class of energetic and useful public servitors.

Some of our Life Companies have accordingly established special offices for military business. To these is added this week that powerful company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. In control of the new branch of the business of this great corporation has been placed an officer who needs no introduction from us—Brigadier-General Orlando B. Willcox, now on the retired list of the Army. With him is associated a young gentleman, Mr. Henry A. Lyman, who expects to come more directly into contact with officers wishing to make provision for their families. This movement on the part of the Mutual Life will have a powerful influence in stimulating the adoption by the Army and Navy—as well as by the Revenue Marine Service, which has been included in the plan—of that form of investment known as Life Insurance. There is no better investment for the small sums within the control of the average officer than a Life Policy in a company which gives absolute assurance of safety, as the Mutual unquestionably does. Its vast assets, now estimated at over one hundred and fourteen millions of dollars, its handsome surplus over all liabilities of nearly six million, its army of the insured, 139,625, and its annual income of more than twenty-one millions, show the magnitude of its business, and the skill in administration, which in forty-two years has built this up from the original showing of less than one hundred thousand dollars. The Actuary of the Mutual is Prof. Bartlett, a graduate of the Military Academy. It is a pleasure to introduce to the attention of our readers needing insurance a company we can so thoroughly recommend, not only because of the undoubted safety of the policies it issues, but because of the courtesy which controls its management. From the date of its organization this company has received in premiums $301,396,207; it has paid policy-holders, $243,625,369, and it holds in trust for them, $114,181,963.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* of London has a little touch on the Sunday question, which is just now disturbing our military service, of which it says: "'Scrub hammocks and wash clothes' is, happily, a signal nowadays which is very rarely made on a Sunday afternoon. It was hoisted in a notable instance not many years ago in the Mediterranean Squadron; and one Captain had the good sense and courage to signify his belief that the signalman must have misunderstood the flags, and therefore he asked the Admiral to 'repeat the signal.' So much comment arose on this occasion that the scandal

was not heard of again in the same squadron. We regret to hear that this unseemly and unnecessary order has again been given very recently in the case of a squadron at anchor on the South Coast. We are unable to ascertain any exceptional reason for thus breaking up the Sunday's rest, which all hands had well earned, after many hours' hard work, and it would be well for the Admiralty to testify their disapprobation of such a proceeding."

STATISTICS, published by a German paper, the "Glagan Kulturkampfer," show that the representation of the middle class among the officers of the German Army is increasing. Exclusive of general officers the proportion last year was 6,674 noble, and 6,603 middle class officers. In 1843 the nobility numbered 3,218 to 1,804 middle class in the line; in 1857, 3,051 to 2,150; 1886, 3,094 to 3,574; 1871, 4,446 to 5,083, and 1886, 5,672 noble to 6,516 middle class. In the Guards, on the contrary, the proportion of nobles has increased, standing as follows:

	Nobility.	Middle Class.
1843	711	73
1857	702	48
1866	833	85
1871	875	97
1886	1,002	87

In 1843 there were 154 general officers, of whom 149 belonged to the nobility and 5 to the middle class. In 1857 the numbers were respectively 120 and 11; in 1866, 179 and 11; in 1871, 253 and 10; in 1886, 231 and 26. Of the 231 generals of noble rank in 1886 21 were newly created.

Now that the thermometer bulb finds itself in a state of chronic perspiration, and even the sparrow can be seen with drooping wings and open mouth, panting with heat, the whilom busy corridors of the Navy Department resound no longer to the martial heels of returning naval wanderers, and the melancholy form of Lindsly Muse ceases to deepen, or his chronic smile to cheer, the gloom of the corridor leading to the naval Secretary's room, for when an acting Secretary takes charge of affairs, the old messenger folds his umbrella and silently steals away, while the clerks wearily twirl their chairs around, and question which is better, endurance or resignation. The business-like click of the type writer is reduced to a monotonous and aggravating "tick-tack," the only points where low-temperature activity continues to prevail being the Bureaus of Construction and Steam. The chiefs of these divisions of Mr. Whitney's establishment have not yet taken the customary resting spell, and until the thousand and one details for the new vessels have been carefully elaborated it is not likely that either Mr. Loring or Mr. Wilson will see an end to their drudgery.

SECRETARY WHITNEY does not expect to leave Washington for his summer vacation until about August 1. By that time he hopes to dispose of many of the more important subjects demanding his attention, among them the award of the steel contract to the Bethelehem Co.; the purchase of tools for building one of the armored vessels at the New York Navy-yard; the selection of plans for floating batteries, for which $2,000,000 is now available. On August 1 he will be present, if the time is not extended in the meantime, to open the bids for the construction of the two 19-knot cruisers, the *Newark* and two gunboats. The plans for the machinery of the two 19-knot cruisers have been reported by Chief Engineer Melville as nearly complete. Instead of making these plans after the pattern of the *Baltimore's* machinery, as originally contemplated by the Secretary, it is understood that Mr. Melville has proposed practically a new set of drawings.

ALL of the forgings for the Army 8-inch steel gun, of American material, have been turned out by the Midvale Steel Works with the exception of the two smaller hoops. The work of fabrication is retarded by reason of the "hung up" fortification bill, so that many months must yet elapse before the Army Ordnance Bureau will be able to make a practical comparison between the gun of foreign material and American work and the gun of domestic manufacture. It is barely possible that a little money may be available for commencing the work of fabrication at the Watertown Arsenal, but an appropriation from Congress will undoubtedly be needed before the work can be completed.

OF the twenty-five field carriages for the 3.2-inch guns, eight have been reported finished, and with the guns mounted thereon ready for distribution to the Army. Work on the others has been commenced, and they will be finished very soon. These carriages with their accessories were designed by Colonel Buffington, and those now building are being made under his direction at the National Armory. The first batch of these guns and carriages will be sent to Fort Riley. Fifty of each have been ordered thus far.

IT is stated that Captain John G. Walker, U. S. Navy, will be relieved from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation immediately after his promotion to the grade of Commodore in September next. It is also said that he will be assigned to the command of the *Chicago*. It is understood that the *Chicago* will be the flagship of the European Squadron. Captain Walker, so it is stated, will be commissioned as Acting Rear Admiral, and will command the Squadron after the retirement of Rear Admiral Franklin.

AMONG the changes in the Army Regulations recommended by the Board on Revision, are a complete set of instructions and rules for the guidance and management of the veterinary surgeons of the Army, upon which subject, strange to say, the old regulations are silent. The Board has also recommended a new set of regulations upon the subject of guard duty in the Army.

THE movements of the 11th and 12th Infantry and of troops of the 3d, 5th, 7th and 8th Cavalry, already ordered, are now under way, and it is hoped all will be at their new stations by August 1. Many old associations have now to be severed, with little hope of ever being renewed. Such is (military) life.

THE Hawaiian Kingdom is passing through the throes of a political revolution which trembles on the verge between a simple change of administration and a violent overthrow of the Government of King Kalakau. At the date of the last advices, July 5, the streets were full of excited people. The Rifles had just been called out and it was said that if the King did not agree to sign the new Constitution, which has been prepared, there would be bloodshed. Nothing was seen of the King during the previous Friday and Saturday. Workmen were engaged both these days in placing large iron bolts and bars on the palace gates. Inside the palace, in the basement, were 500 natives, all well armed, and the three native volunteer companies were also prepared to turn out at a moment's notice. At noon on July 5 the Honolulu Rifles were ordered out in full uniform. A Secret League is also arming. The general report was that the King will refuse to sign the document, and will defend himself in the palace until July 6, when three British and one French men-of-war were expected at Honolulu.

MR. J. S. JEANS, in his "Creators of the Age of Steel," says from first to last Mr. Bessemer's patents have brought him royalties to the value of £1,057,000, more than $5,000,000, the United States paying him a large portion of it. On the expiration of the fourteen years' term of partnership of his firm, the works, which had been greatly increased from time to time, entirely out of the revenues, were sold by private contract for exactly twenty-four times the amount of the whole subscribed capital, notwithstanding that the firm had divided in profits during the partnership a sum equal to fifty-seven times the gross capital, so that by the mere commercial working of the process, apart from the patent, each of the five partners retired, after fourteen years, from the Sheffield works with eighty-one times the amount of his subscribed capital, or an average of nearly cent per cent for every two months—a result probably unprecedented in the annals of commerce.

THE State Department now furnishes a special passport to officers of the Government, including those of the Army and Navy, omitting the usual personal description and merely stating the name and rank of the bearer and adding "these are therefore to request all whom it may concern to permit him to pass freely without let or molestation and to extend to him all such friendly aid and protection as would be extended to like officers of foreign governments visiting the United States."

THE delay in appointing a successor to the late Chief Engineer Snyder, Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building, has brought to the surface several new candidates, each of whom are so hopeful of success that the detail is now involved in more uncertainty than ever. So far as heard from, the following have formally entered the list of applicants for the office: Chief Engineers Thom Williamson, Daniel P. McCartney and R. B. Hine, and P. A. Engineer George W. Baird. Occasional mention is also made of a "dark horse." It is presumed that a choice will be made by the close of the week, as the three secretaries, when speaking individually, seem to be very anxious to have the matter settled.

THE boarding and day school for girls of Mrs. J.G. Hyde and daughters at Binghamton, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 19, as announced in advertisement elsewhere in the JOURNAL. This school is beautifully located on the banks of the Susquehanna river, and is surrounded by lovely grounds. It is a "Home School," where parents may safely place their girls for the entire year. Scholars are taught in all the branches studied in the best schools. Commodore J. H. Gillis and Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, U. S. N., are given as references. The daughter of Mr. Robie has been a pupil in the school for two years and enters her third year this fall.

THE 11th Infantry, which is now being concentrated at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, preliminary to exchanging station with the 12th Infantry in the Division of the Atlantic, will be distributed after arriving at Buffalo, New York, as follows: Colonel R. I. Dodge, Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Bush, with Headquarters and Cos. A, D, G, H and I, at Madison Barracks, New York. Major J. H. Page and Cos. E and K to Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Co. B, to Fort Wood, N. Y. Harbor; Co. C, to Fort Ontario, N. Y., and Co. F, to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

AN accident to the "copy" deprived Rear Admiral Case of the principal part of his signature to the letter on "The Navy at Malvern Hill," which we published last week. The context showed, however, that the letter was written by Rear Admiral A. Ludlow Case, U. S. Navy, an officer so well known to both services that even a portion of his signature should be sufficient to identify him.

GENERAL SHERIDAN decides that the discretion accorded to post commanders by the Army Regulations to dispense with dress parades only authorizes their omission where the weather is too inclement or the conditions of the Service such that the parade is impracticable. No authority is given for the systematic omission on particular days of the week.

THE Army Ordnance Board at Sandy Hook are preparing to further test the dynamite gun charge of Ex-Lieut. Graydon, of the Navy. A six or seven-inch bore gun will be used in the experiments. Mr. Graydon's dynamite was tried in 100-pound Parrott a few days ago, and is reported to have seriously injured the gun.

THE CANTEEN.

THERE was an interesting discussion at the "Canteen" on Thursday evening of the subject of "Autumn Manœuvres" for this country. It was opened by the presiding officer, Gen. Molineux, who read some extracts from a series of articles on this subject contributed by him to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some time ago. He was followed by Capt. Augustus P. Cooke, U. S. Navy, who gave an interesting account of manœuvres by naval landing parties, and after him came Brevet Major James Jackson, 1st Cavalry, who considered the subject from the Army point of view. Capt. H. C. Aspinwall, of the 12th N. Y. Regiment, gave an account of the English volunteer and militia service, and Capt. J. M. Brady, of the same regiment, spoke effectively on the subject of practical instruction for the National Guard, as did also Lieut. W. J. Maidhof, of the 22d N. Y. General William G. Ward followed, enforcing the general lesson of the discussion with citations from his experience in the field during the war, and closing with the offer of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to take measures to bring together the Army, Navy and National Guard for field manœuvres. General Molineaux appointed as this committee: Gen. W. G. Ward, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke, U. S. Navy, Maj. J. Jackson, U.S.A., Wm. C. Church, Lieut. G. N. Whistler, U. S. Army, Capt. J. M. Brady, and Capt. W. H. Murphy, N.G., S. N. Y. The discussion was concluded shortly after midnight by a most earnest and effective speech by Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Art., which fixed the attention of the audience in spite of the lateness of the hour and the extra size of the punch bowl. Such gatherings as this of officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard are a most excellent means of promoting better acquaintance and uniting them in the effort to develop public opinion in favor of military training. In addition to those mentioned there were also present Capt. T. F. Kane, U. S. Navy, commanding the *Minnesota*, and Ensign S. Dana Greene, U. S. Navy.

CAPT. J. J. CLAGUE, U. S. A., has left Santa Fe, N. M., for South Minneapolis, Minn., to be there several months.

DATA CONCERNING OCEAN STEAMERS.

THE data which follows concerning some of the principal steamers lately built, is from Mr. W. John's paper on Atlantic Steamers, read July 29, 1886, with slight corrections in certain data, for which we are indebted to Commander French E. Chadwick, U. S. Navy.

Name.	Length	Breadth	Moulded Draft	Midship Area	Displacement	Indicated H. P.	Speed	Block Co-efficient	Midship section Co-efficient	Prismatic Midship Section Co efficient	$\frac{D^2/3 \times S}{I.H.P.}$	$\frac{I.H.P. \times Vent.}{10.}$	Kirk's System. $\frac{D^2/3 \times S}{I.H.P.}$	Kirk's System. Length of Entrance	Kirk's System. Angle	Coal Consumption. Per Day	Coal Consumption. Per I. H. P	Cylinders. Diameter	Cylinders. Stroke	Boilers. Heating Surface	Boilers. Bar Surface	Working Pressure
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.															Ins.				Lbs.
"City of Rome"	542 6	52 0	21 5½	1,031	11,230	11,890	18.235	.649	.925	.702	255	201.3	161.27	8 deg. 29′	185	2.2	3 to 46 3 to 86	72	29,286	1,398	90
"Normandie"	459 4	49 11	19 9⅝	892	7,975	6,959	16.66	.614	.901	.681	265	219.5	146.41	8 deg. 44′	148	2	3 to 35 7-16 3 to 74 7-8	67	21,404	756	85.2
"Furnessia"	445 0	44 6	22 2½	893	8,578	4,045	*14	.682	.903	.755	284	273	108.7	10 deg. 28′	97	2.2	49—100	66	10,396	440	90
"Arizona"	450 0	45 1⅓	18 9	758	6,415	6,300	17	.589	.895	.658	269.2	217	153.79	7 deg. 30′	..	..	1 to 62 2 to 90	66	....	..	90
"Orient"	445 0	46 0	21 4½	904	7,770	5,433	15.538	.621	.919	.676	270.8	225	144.17	8 deg. 21′	..	..	1 to 60 2 to 85	60	...	..	75
"Stirling Castle"	420 0	50 0	22 3	990	7,600	8,396	18.4	.569	.889	.639	286.8	233.7	151.3	8 deg. 22′	..	..	1 to 62 2 to 90	66	21,161	787	100
"Elbe"	420 0	44 9	20 0	807	6,350	5,665	16.571	.591	.901	.655	275.5	229	144.6	7 deg. 56′	..	..	1 to 60 2 to 85	60	....	..	..
"Pembroke Castle"	400 0	42 0	17 0	648	5,130	2,435.8	13.25	.623	.9	.692	284	258	122.9	8 deg. 49′	44	1.7	43 and 86	57	7,896	288	90
"Umbria" and "Etruria"	500 0	57 0	22 6	1,090	9,860	14,321	20.18	.538	.896	.637	260	191.8	184	9 deg. 52′	315	2.1	1 to 71 2 to 105	72	38,817	1,606	110
"Aurania"	470 0	57 0	20 0	1,020	8,800	8,500	*17.5	.575	.942	.632	266	204.6	170	8 deg. 38′	215	2.2	1 to 68 2 to 91	72	23,284	1,101	..
"America"	432 0	51 0	28 7	1,272	9,550	7,354	*17.8	.57	.935	.608	345	265	169.3	8 deg. 32′	185	..	1 to 63 2 to 91	66	....	882	..
"Oregon"	501 0	54 2	23 8	1,150	11,000	13,300	18.3	.599	.849	.67	227.9	190	164.3	9 deg. 39′	310	2.2	1 to 70 2 to 104	72	38,047	1,428	110
"Servia"	515 0	52 0	23 3½	1,046	10,960	10,300	*16.9	.610	.862	.71	231	192	145.3	10 deg. 42′	205	2	1 to 72 2 to 100	78	27,483	1,014	..
"Scotia, P. S."	369 0	47 6	19 9	867	6,000	4,632	13.5	.605	.92	.65	208.	186	126.8	3 deg. 21′	168	3.6	2 to 100	144	....	..	25
"Alaska"	500 0	50 0	21 0	949	9,210	....	....	.614	.904	.679	..	....	160.23	8 deg. 2′	..	..	1 to 68 2 to 100	72	....	..	100
"Aller"	438 0	48 0	21 0	907	7,447	7,974	17.9	.590	.899	.658	277	225	150.6	8 deg. 10′	..	..	1 to 44 1 to 70 1 to 108	72	22,650	799	150
"Ems"	430 0	46 10	20 7½	877	7,030	7,251	17.55	.593	.907	.652	273	223	149.4	8 deg. 40′	..	..	1 to 62 2 to 86	60	19,700	780	100

*Mean speed of a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean.

(From the Boston Bulletin, July 9.)

THE SOUTH BOSTON LATHES.

ACCORDING to the orders of Ordnance General Benét the two immense iron gun lathes at the South Boston Iron Works are being prepared for removal to the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. The great iron crane which is used to place the guns in position on the lathe, will also be taken away. It is apparently the intention of the Government to make the Watervliet Arsenal the great gun foundry of the country and to hereafter do all of its own large gun casting. Pits are now being prepared at that arsenal for gun casting, and in addition to the lathes and crane which are to be removed from South Boston, a number of rifling and boring machines and other machinery are to be shipped there from the Watertown Arsenal.

The two iron gun lathes which are to be removed from the South Boston Iron Works are the largest in this country, and among the largest in the world, and are two of the most wonderful pieces of machinery in America. Each lathe is about 70 feet in length; one weighs about 175 tons and the other about 145 tons. Each lathe is capable of turning a piece of work 40 feet in length, and, on the other hand, to do work of extreme delicacy and lightness. Each is, in fact, a perfect and completely fitted lathe. They have been used in South Boston for finishing the 12-inch guns which are 385 inches in length, and when they came upon the lathe weighed 120 tons each and were turned down to 54 tons.

The iron crane which handles these guns weighs about 120 tons. It moves forward and back on tracks laid in the lathe room, and the overhead gearing of the crane can be swung in any direction or position desired. These immense gun lathes have been at the South Boston Iron Works since 1882. One of them was built there and the other at the Springfield Arsenal. They were both built at Government expense and are thus the property of the Government, but they were being purchased by the South Boston Iron Works, payments being made by deductions from money due that concern from the Government for work performed. Now, however, the Government claims these lathes and the crane as its property and will probably take no account of the payments made upon them by the company, holding that the use of the lathes balances the payments made.

On these lathes the South Boston Iron Works has done some very heavy work, including one 12-inch cast iron gun, now at Sandy Hook; one 10-inch cast iron gun, which is now at the Watertown Arsenal to be steel-tubed and wire-wrapped; one 12-inch cast iron gun with steel tube and steel hoops, finished and now at South Boston, and one 12-inch cast iron gun, which is to have a steel tube and is now at South Boston already bored, but which cannot be finished owing to the removal of the lathes. The company prepared the masonry lathe beds at a very heavy expense, which will stand them a total loss, as it is extremely improbable that they will ever build lathes of such size for themselves. The Government may, however, give up the lathe building, which would offset the loss by the lathe beds. The iron lathe beds will also be taken with the lathes and crane.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

OPINION OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

FORT BARRANCAS,
WARRINGTON, Fla., April 12, 1887.

YOUR circular to Post O. M. Mitchell, Atlanta Ga., came in my mail, forwarded by a new address on the envelope to me. I had opened, read it, and indeed began marking it, before I discovered that it was possibly meant for some one else. For the last five years the troops from this post have camped every summer near Atlanta, and for three successive summers the camp was known as Camp Mitchell, or the post of Camp Mitchell. So you see I was justified in supposing that my camp or post had been mistaken as a post of the G. A. R.

However, as I agree most heartily in your views and wish you every success, I write this long letter to insure the post of O. M. Mitchell getting its circular.

I have utilized the circular that came to me and have written answers opposite some of the questions. These answers are based on my experiences as an officer and as the recipient of many applications for assistance from soldiers who served under me in the war. As such, if they are of interest, you are welcome to them.

L. L. LANGDON, Lt.-Col., 2d Art., U. S. A.

THE SPRINGFIELD GUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your issue of July 25 "Medals" asks the question: "Would we, as a nation, trust to (our rifle) in a war against a foreign power, armed with any of the best rifles now made in this country or in England?" If "Medals" would study ordnance notes, he would learn that for range, accuracy and penetration, the Springfield takes the lead as compared with other rifles. PROGRESS.

But it is not a modern gun, and when all others are adopting the magazine gun we cannot afford to be behind.—EDITOR.

THE NAVY AT MALVERN HILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your JOURNAL of the 9th inst., is an article, signed A. Ludlow,* Rear Admiral of the U. S. N., which asserts that I made a "gross misstatement." That is not an expression used between officers and gentlemen.

He quotes my statement as follows: "Lee attacked McClellan at Malvern Hill on the James, but was repulsed, and but for the failure of the Navy to *cover his transports* (the italics are mine) *to that point*, McClellan would have made that his new base." He then says, "Now, that is not the fact." What is not the fact? I presume he means "the failure of the Navy." But he does not prove his assertion; in fact admits my facts, when he says, "Gen. McClellan also must have been fully aware of a large naval force . . . which he subsequently found at Harrison's Landing, when he arrived . . . moored . . . so as to throw a cross fire for its protection against any forces. Of course, it was not disturbed." That cross fire was what we wanted at Haxall's Landing, near Malvern.

When I said "the Navy," that part then on the James was, of course, referred to. Certainly not those parts at Forts Jackson and Phillips, Vicksburg, Mobile, and afterwards on the James, where just such work was done. The Navy, like the Army, near Washington, in 1862, was interfered with by influences beyond its control. The word "failure" I used for the want of a better one—not in the sense of defeat. The work was not done, not attempted—said to be impossible. Its not being done prevented the new base being established at Malvern Hill. Navy officers of high merit have said since, that it was possible, and should have been done—to co-operate with the Army—as was afterwards done on the James.

His own expression might be applied to his statement, "demoralized Army"—which after winning a great battle had to march in the mud and rain to Harrison's Landing for rations. Gen. McClellan's report says: "Although the battle of Malvern was a complete victory, it was nevertheless necessary to fall back still further in order to reach a point where our supplies could be brought to us with certainty. As before stated, in the opinion of Captain Rogers, commanding the gunboat flotilla, this could only be done below City Point—concurring in his opinion, I selected Harrison's bar as the new base." This opinion was, of couse, transmitted by Commodore Goldsboro, in command. The concurrence in it, whether as to the possibility of Haxall's Landing or selection of Harrison's Landing, does not relieve the Navy. McClellan had enough responsibility of his own, and did not presume to be a naval commander, especially after the assertion of independence of Commodore Goldsboro, supported by his Department, previously. As to the fling at McClellan—"Gen. McClellan himself passed some time while the battle was raging on board the gunboat"—McClellan's report says: "I once more made the entire circuit of the position, and then returned to Haxall's, whence I went with Capt. Rogers to select the final location for the Army and its depots; I returned to Malvern Hill before the serious fighting commenced," I saw McClellan on the battlefield and conducted him to Gen. Sumner's Hdqrs. after 2; the battle began about 3 o'clock. This and other stories, not corrected by Capt. Rogers, are not credable.

WM. W. BURNS.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, July 12.

* The signature to the letter referred to should have been "A. Ludlow Case." By an accident the termination of Admiral Case's signature was erased in the MS., and the omission escaped the attention of the Editor.

POLITICS IN THE GRAND ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I AM more than pleased with your remarks in the JOURNAL of the 9th inst., in relation to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. For a great many years I have been a member of that order, and for several years I have been a member of the commandery in this city, and during all this time political matters have never even been broached. The consequence is our order is respected everywhere. How different is the bitter feeling toward the Grand Army of the Republic! I am also a member of that order. When I joined some years ago politics were tabooed. While that gentleman and soldier, General Burdett, was commander-in-chief the order was run on a social and benevolent basis. But now the order has fallen into the hands of a set of political demagogues, and it bids fair to be disrupted.

Unless the society expels blatherskites from its ranks and returns to first principles, the more respectable members of it will withdraw. They will not associate with men who deliberately abuse and malign the person who represents the Government of our country and the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. No man who *is* a soldier, or *has been* one, would be guilty of such ungentlemanly acts. JACK HUFF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1887.

A ONE-OFFICER COURT-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE garrison Courts-martial as a dispenser of justice in minor cases is too cumbrous a machine to be worked with the facility required to mete out justice promptly, and therefore impartially, to the many delinquents of the lesser sort. The field officers' court was so rapid in its grinding that a great deal of its grist was not exceeding small; moreover, it was clothed with that dangerous prerogative—unchallengability.

Each system possesses both merits and faults; but by a judicious combination of the two systems most of the merits of both may be preserved, and most of the faults eradicated.

What I propose is that the second in command, be his rank what it may, be designated and appointed a court, and that, each morning, all men accused of disorders, neglects, etc., that come within the jurisdiction of minor courts be brought before him for trial: That the said officer shall then ask each accused if he has any objection to being tried by him; and that, if the answer be in the affirmative, the officer shall relegate the case to the ordinary garrison or regimental court.

Seventy-five per cent. of all the cases now tried by garrison courts are those of short absences without leave and failures to attend roll calls, the pleas to which are guilty, and the sentences for which are forfeitures of small amounts of pay; and in such cases no objection could be made, on any reasonable ground, to trial before the one-officer court, as there would exist no opportunity for the bias of prejudice to work. L.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE has recently been published a proposed bill for the reorganization of the artillery, which appears to be an emasculated and otherwise altered copy of the enclosed, which was drawn a year or two since. If a corps is to be established, most certainly the feature of examinations should be its principal one. As for the engineers and ordnance, especially in view of what the President has recommended in his message, and of his well-known views respecting examinations everywhere, only the limit should stop at the highest grade in the Navy. Imagine the necessity for examining a commodore, ranking with a brigadier, and letting a lieutenant-colonel or major of artillery pass. The higher the rank and responsibility, the greater the necessity for examinations. Few officers of rank will be "found," but if physically disabled they will have to go, which unquestionably should be the rule.

If a corps is to be organized, there should be no stopping at the officers. The enlisted men are just as important a part thereof, and their interests just as worthy of consideration. The pay list is the same as that known as the Logan pay bill, excepting the pay of artificers, and the engineers and firemen. The other sections of the bill are copied almost word for word from present statutes, so modified, of course, as to apply to a corps of artillery.

The double line of 1st lieutenant is abolished and, although the number of batteries and men are increased, there will not be a startling increase of officers after all.

The inspector-general is to become chief. His duties will familiarize him with the circumstances and wants of the corps, and if an officer of any merit or ability at all, these advantages will enable him to become the officer best fitted for chief. The adjutant-general is retained in the regular line of promotion to secure a change at intervals, a matter of the greatest importance to the Service; and to prevent depriving him of further promotion, a matter of considerable importance to him. Without a doubt these officers should be selected at the discretion of the President without examination, the same as general officers are selected.

It would hardly be fair to spring examinations upon a body of officers unexpectedly, and therefore the first promotions to original vacancies, etc., are made without examinations. After this all will have fair warning, and must be prepared accordingly. It is proposed to call a convention to secure a form of bill which shall meet the approval of the majority, and in the meantime it is wise to present the various ideas.

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A Bill to increase the efficiency of the Artillery Service of the Army, and to create a Corps of Artillery.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.* That the five regiments of artillery of the Army be, and the same hereby are, merged into a corps, which shall be known and officially designated as the Corps of Artillery, United States Army.

Sec. 2. The corps of artillery shall consist of one chief of artillery with the rank of brigadier general, one inspector general of artillery with the rank of colonel, one adjutant general of artillery with the rank of lieutenant colonel who shall be in the regular line of promotion, six colonels, twelve lieutenant colonels, twenty-four majors, ninety-six captains, ninety-six first lieutenants, ninety six second lieutenants, eighteen sergeants major, six chief musicians who shall be instructors of music, twelve principal musicians, and ninety-six batteries of artillery.

Sec. 3. Each battery shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and as many privates not to exceed one hundred and twenty-two as the President may direct; one second lieutenant, one stable sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, two sergeants, eight corporals, seven artificers, one guidon, two wagoners, and not to exceed one hundred privates may be added to this battery organization at the discretion of the President, and in addition thereto he may in his discretion further add three engineer machinists and six firemen stokers.

Sec. 4. Two batteries to be designated by the President shall be equipped as horse artillery batteries, four batteries to be designated by the President shall be equipped as light batteries, and four other batteries to be so designated shall be equipped as position or siege artillery batteries; when the President may deem it necessary four other batteries may be so designated and equipped as he may order.

Sec. 5. The offices of chief of artillery, inspector general of artillery, and adjutant general of artillery, created by the provisions of this act shall be filled by selection from the officers of artillery; thereafter in case of vacancy, the inspector general of artillery shall be promoted to be chief of artillery. All other original or other vacancies created by the provisions of this act, shall be filled by promotions by seniority from the officers of artillery. *Provided*, that vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant may be filled from the Army, subject to the provisions prescribed in the following section:

Sec. 6. After the original or other vacancies created by the provisions of this act shall have been once filled, no officer of the corps of artillery below the rank of colonel shall be promoted or commissioned to a higher grade, nor shall any officer of the Army be commissioned as an officer of the corps of artillery, until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of not less than three officers of the corps of artillery senior to him in rank and one medical officer, and pronounced by said board professionally, mentally, morally, and physically qualified for promotion; and should any officer fail on such examination, he shall, if such failure be due to disability contracted in the line of duty, be placed upon the retired list, otherwise he shall be suspended from promotion or appointment for one year, when he may be re-examined before a like board; and if upon such second examination an artillery officer fail he shall be dropped from the rolls of the Army, and if any officer of the Army he shall not be commissioned an officer of the corps of artillery.

Sec. 7. The pay and allowances of the officers of the corps of artillery shall be the same as now fixed by law for officers of artillery, or for those of like grade upon the active list of the Army.

Sec. 8. All non-commissioned officers of artillery shall be appointed by the chief of artillery; the sergeants-major, upon the recommendations of the colonels or lieut.-colonels of artillery, and all others upon the recommendations of their respective battery commanders.

Sec. 9. The rank, pay and allowances of the chief musicians and the principal musicians of the corps of artillery shall be the same as now fixed by law for those of artillery, and the pay of enlisted men shall be as follows: Sergeant-major, $26 per month; 1st sergeant, $24 per month; stable and quartermaster sergeants, $22 per month; sergeants, $20 per month; corporals, $18 per month; artificers, $20 per month; musicians and privates, $16 per month; engineer-machinists, $— per month; firemen-stokers, $— per month, and all others the same rates of monthly pay as now fixed by law, and said rates of pay hereby established shall be increased for continued service, as provided by sections 1261, 1282, 1283, and 1284 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That the enlisted men of the corps of artillery shall be entitled to and receive all other allowances now fixed by law for enlisted men of artillery,

WEST POINT AND THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As you have reprinted a letter from Capt. Ruffner, of the Engineers, to the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, regarding an article entitled "West Point, the Army and the Militia," in the July number of "Lippincott's Magazine," will you be kind enough to permit me to say to your readers that there is not one single word in the despatch to the *Commercial-Gazette* which Capt. Ruffner quotes in full, nor in my article, that even suggests that the Regular Army should learn lessons from the militia, or that defects in the Army organization should be remedied by devices borrowed from the militia. I cannot do Capt. Ruffner's intelligence the injustice to suppose that he misunderstood me, when in two passages I urged a close connection between the Army and the militia for the sake of improving the militia.

The criticisms on the Military Academy in the magazine article are not mine, but the criticisms of two Boards of Visitors and of some of the members of the Academic Board.

The remainder of the article was a protest against a system of assigning 2d lieutenants, which discriminates in a most marked manner against the infantry; objections to a rigid system of promotion by seniority, and a suggestion for territorializing the Army, for which I am indebted to an officer of high rank in the Adjutant-General's Department. Very truly yours, FRED. PERRY POWERS.

JULY 11, 1887.

GENERAL LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

FEW men are more beloved than is the present commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic—Gen. Lucius Fairchild. Governor of his State (Wisconsin) three times at the first flush of youthful manhood; Consul to England and France and Minister to Spain in turn, the hero soldier of Gettysburg, who left a precious arm on that gory field, lives on the banks of one of the loveliest little lakes of the Northwest (Lake Monona). His home is the embodiment of all that the exquisite and refined taste of an elegant wife and charming daughters can make it. Hospitable and generous to a fault, the General is a courteous, modest and delightful, true American gentleman, and an enthusiastic lover of the Army and Navy as well. His house, with its delightful verandas, embowered in this season in the greenest of foliage and overlooking the crystalline waters of the fairy lake, is the rendezvous of all the taste and elegance of the Wisconsin capital, a hearty welcome being extended at all times to all who do themselves the honor of calling.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S OPINIONS.

IN a recent interview, as reported, Jefferson Davis discussed his experience as Secretary of War in Mr. Pierce's Cabinet and as Senator from Mississippi, his career as President of the Southern Confederacy, and was eloquent in his praise of General Albert Sidney Johnston, Lee, Jackson and A. P. Hill. He says A. S. Johnston had no peer on either side during the war, if he ever had in American history, and his loss to the Confederacy was irreparable. Lee was his associate and friend at West Point, with Leonidas Polk and James B. Magruder, and there never was aught but harmony between them. Speaking of the seven days' battles around Richmond, Mr. Davis says General Lee conceived and executed the desperate plan to turn the flank and rear of McClellan's army, and adds that the failure to annihilate the Federal Army was due chiefly to the fact that General Lee had no maps of the country below Richmond, and that his army moved in ignorance of the country, and with guides who for the most part proved themselves utterly inefficient. He says that General Lee's object in the retreat from Petersburg in the last days of the war was to reach Danville and then unite with General Johnston and crush Sherman before Grant could join him. He declares that McClellan and Meade were the two best Federal generals, and if the former had been permitted to carry out his campaign against Richmond as he had planned and had received the hearty support of the Federal War Department it would have resulted disastrously to the Confederates.

Speaking of Stonewall Jackson he said nobody expected that this quiet professor, when he left the Virginia Military Institute, would have an opportunity to show the great qualities he possessed and become the great hero of the war. Had he not fallen at Chancellorsville Mr. Davis says that the Federal Army of the Potomac would have disappeared into history under circumstances far different from those which marked its dissolution two years later. He says of General A. P. Hill that no truer, more devoted, self-sacrificing soldier ever lived.

WILL OF KOSCIUSKO.

AMONG old papers recently found in the office of the Register of Wills, District of Columbia, is the will of General Kosciusko, made May 5, 1798. The instrument reads as follows:

I, Thaddeus Kosciusko, being just on my departure from America, do hereby declare and direct that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States, I hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing negroes from among his own or any others, and freeing them in my name; in giving them an education in trades or otherwise, and in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality that make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives; and in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country and of the good order of society, and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful; and I make the said Thomas Jefferson executor of this. T. KOSCIUSKO.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

In a recent report Co. W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A., Recorder of the California Commandery, well says: "If the Loyal Legion is to prosper in the future, its recruiting must be brisk during the next few years, while the generation of those who are eligible to original Companionship of the 1st Class are living. Under the present reading of our Constitution the veteran officer who dies without becoming a Companion, leaves no heritage of eligibility to his descendants. In order, therefore, not only that our Commandery may become more prosperous and its membership may be largely increased in the present generation, but that we may leave it in condition to insure its prosperity in the next and following generations, I urge upon every Companion of this Commandery the importance of vigorous and careful recruiting."

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

ON Saturday afternoon, July 9, the 9th finished its third tour of duty at the State Camp under the command of Col. Wm. Seward, Jr. Col. Seward recently asked for a leave of absence to last up to some time in August, which was granted, and it was announced in orders that Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Rand should assume command of the regiment. However, Col. Seward relinquished his leave, turned up at the eleventh hour and assumed charge of the regiment, and this fact gave the Lieut.-Colonel a chance to take care of a fracture of his leg sustained on last Decoration Day and which is only imperfectly healed. He remained in camp the entire week suffering great inconvenience, was about at all times, but unable to ride on horseback.

There seems to be an unfortunate misunderstanding between some of the State and some of the 9th regiment officers, which as long as it is kept up, must always be detrimental to the conduct of the camp, and this seemed to be the case on this as well as on previous occasions.

The 9th marched in with 388 men, and this number varied during the week so as to bring the maximum attendance up to 395, and the minimum down to 384, a small difference, which goes to show a marked improvement over former years, when men were allowed to come and go as bees in and out of a hive. The strict regulations and the constant supervision of the last year or two have worked wonderful changes in the right direction. Evils which had seemed impossible to eradicate have so thoroughly disappeared that it is no longer necessary to look for their existence. While the attendance was regular the fact cannot be denied that the regiment, which some years ago was one of the strongest in the State, is coming down in numbers gradually but surely, and if the city desires to keep it up an armory should be speedily provided. Few people will remain in or join an organization which is quartered in 26th st., between 7th and 8th aves., and over a stable at that.

The appearance of the regiment when it marched into camp was certainly better than on former occasions, and the behavior of the men, especially so far as general discipline, quietness at night, observance of courtesies, etc., was concerned, showed a decided improvement. They did not make as much progress, however, as might have been the case had the relations between regimental and staff officers, referred to above, been of a more pleasant nature. There was some tendency to skylarking; the orders with regard to mock parades and fireworks were not strictly observed, but it is due to say that when the matter was brought to the attention of the regiment from post headquarters any breach of the rules on this score was promptly stopped.

The guards started in fairly well, especially the one on the first Sunday, when Capt. Lorrigan was officer of the day, but there was little or no progress made during the week. The camp has been in existence so long, and so much has been said and written on this subject, that at least every officer should be familiar with the whole thing. The contrary, however, seems to be the case, even in the best regiments, and it is painful to see the absurdities invented and committed day after day. The 9th did not get beyond a certain point of improvement any more than other regiments, and this can only be accounted for because men scarcely get more than one tour of duty, and it cannot be expected from them to learn very much under the circumstances. To teach men all the details of their duty requires much more time, particularly with those belonging to the mechanical and laboring classes, and to judge them too harshly for saluting improperly and facing in the wrong direction would not be fair. There is no excuse, however, for officers not knowing all about the whole thing, and therefore the constantly occurring blunders were abominable. The prescribed half hour's instruction of each relief before marching on post was only carried out in a few instances, sometimes on account of carelessness, in other instances because the officers did not know how to instruct their men. We saw one officer of the Guard in his shirt sleeves at reveille giving orders to men who were dressed up properly as soldiers and doing their duty as well as they knew how. The Regulations prescribe that neither officers nor soldiers on guard shall take off their clothing or accoutrements, but even if this were not so an officer should always set an example in his dress as well as in his soldierly bearing.

If the officer of the Guard sets the example of removing his clothing, what is there to prevent the men to do the same thing? There is no reason for referring at any length to the performance of ceremonies. They are now so well understood that dress parades, etc., are always handsome, and this was the case in the 9th. On a Saturday when a regiment arrives there is generally some little irregularity, but officers and men have now mastered the subject so well that there is but little trouble on this score, even in the most imperfectly instructed organizations. The 9th had some very handsome parades and made some bad blunders on guard mounting, but, as a general thing, ceremonies passed off well. There was no reason, however, for those who looked on to clap hands indiscriminately when a movement was half way decently performed. The applauding of military movements is, under all circumstances, an unmilitary piece of business, especially by soldiers, and it would be well for the State authorities to prohibit it in orders, the same as they did fireworks and mock parades.

So far as drills are concerned, they were not up to the standard. The regiment did better on battalion drill than at company movements because individual mistakes did not make themselves as plain at the latter. Company drills, however, were bad. The men were awkward and badly instructed, and many officers incompetent. The armory is bad, but there is plenty of room to instruct companies, and for this reason we can not discover any excuse for using the camp to waste time in teaching the men the most primary movements in the tactics. Major Bartlett no doubt knew what he was about when he ordered the teaching of the setting up exercises, and the facings at company drill, but men should not be brought to camp who need instruction in such matters as these, The object of the camp is a higher one

A man who does not know how to make a right face should not be taken there. To teach him his facings is a waste of valuable time as well as of State money. The Ninth should learn that the proper place for this sort of business is the armory. The regiment, however, on general principles, did much better than in former years, and their discipline was much improved. The men behaved well, although the majority of them lacked that finish which stamps a man at the first glance as a soldier. The camp was exceedingly clean, and the policing performed in a thorough manner. The weather, as during the previous week, was extremely hot, and officers and men deserve special credit for the manner in which they performed their duty. They marched out of camp in a very creditable manner.

THE PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

With the 9th there was in camp a battalion consisting of the 6th, 11th, 38th and 41st Separate Companies (Troy, Mt. Vernon, Oswego and Syracuse, respectively). This, as the country companies usually do, beat the city regiment in drill, discipline, appearance and general efficiency. It was under command of Maj. Frank A. Jones, of the 11th New York, a comparatively young officer, who, however, did his work well. He had fewer details to look after than the colonel of the 9th, because his command was thoroughly instructed in company movements, the Troy and Syracuse companies particularly. The Troy company (the Citizens' Corps) is particularly well up in the manual and marching, in which it would prove a strong rival of the best of the 7th.

Capt. Cusack, the commander, did not always use the commands and means laid down in the latest tactics, but when a man has drilled Scott, Hardie, Casey and Upton, he is liable to get mixed up a little, and it would hardly be fair to haul him over the coals on that account. Capt. Randall, of the 41st, handled his command well enough, but he could have dispensed with a good deal of talking, without detriment to the drill. The officers of this battalion made up for the time being, were naturally not as well used to battalion drill as those of a city regiment, but they managed to do very well before the week closed. The battalion was independent of the 9th, and Major Jones had his own way. He did very well, but on battalion drill he seemed to handle his command as if he were in the 11th Regiment Armory, making changes of direction and halting every 100 feet. Before the end of the week, however, matters righted themselves, and thus became one of the most successful battalions which has been in camp.

Though still very deficient the regiment and the battalion made a very successful week of it and the improvement was marked.

REMINISCENCES OF THE NATIONAL DRILL.

COL. J. M. WILSON, Corps of Engineers, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, in his annual report submitted to the Secretary of War, says that no material damage was done the elliptical reservation at the rear of the White House by the manœuvres of the military companies which met in drill competition last May. He says: "It was believed that the drill would be a national affair, would advance the interests of the militia throughout the country, and that the use of the grounds for this purpose was therefore eminently proper. It will be well, however, in my opinion, to select some other section of the city for a drill and camping ground in case it is proposed to repeat the affair; or in case it may be deemed best by the proper authorities to grant a similar privilege, it should be coupled with the proviso that only the troops be allowed on the lawn of the ellipse, and that no structure of any kind be erected upon it."

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

ON the arrival of the 12th Regiment at their armory from Peekskill on Saturday evening, July 2, and just after the command was ordered dismissed, the 1st sergeants of the different companies were requested by Sergt. Maj. J. J. Bushnell to bring their companies to attention. The sergeant major then advanced to Col. J. H. Jones with a large package which he presented to the colonel on behalf of the enlisted men of the 12th, as a token of their esteem. The package contained an exceedingly handsome set of resolutions engrossed in black, red, gold and silver, on four pages of panel design, containing beautiful water color designs, among which scenes of camp life at Peekskill, and views of the Hudson and N. Y. State and City arms. The leaves are bound into a black seal case, lined inside with white watered silk. The outside corners are of sterling silver, and a silver monogram, J. H. J., in centre, all richly chased. On the lower corner of the cover was engraved, on silver, a colonel's shoulder-straps. The whole encased in a dark-blue plush box. Col. Jones in accepting the resolutions thanked the men sincerely for this handsome token of esteem, which he said would ever give him the utmost pleasure to look upon. The affair had been kept as secret as possible from all the officers, so that it was a great surprise, except to the enlisted men. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, Colonel James H. Jones, the commandant of our regiment, has, by his indefatigable efforts and untiring labors, raised the same to a position second to none among the National Guard of the State, and

Whereas, he has, by his manly qualities, gained the love as well as the respect of every one who is serving, or has served under him, and

Whereas, it is in great part due to his energy and zeal that we are now occupying the beautiful and substantial armory, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, individually and collectively, tender to Colonel James H. Jones our heartfelt thanks therefor, and express the hope that the names of Col. Jones and the 12th Regiment may long be linked together, thereby guaranteeing the regiment's continued success and good fame, and be it further

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions be entered in full on our minutes, and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to Colonel Jones.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Dissatisfaction is expressed among the men of the 71st N. Y. that the marksmen's badges they won at Creedmoor last year have not yet been distributed to them.

The picnic of the 71st Regiment (N. Y.) Drum Corps will be held on Sept. 14 at Jones's Wood. A competition, open to any drum corps, will be held on the occasion. No entrance fee is charged.

Co. H, 8th N. Y., will hold a picnic at Sultzer's Harlem River Park on Thursday evening, July 21.

Col. E. A. McAlpin, of the 71st, has firmly made up his mind that he cannot remain with the regiment and he will not re-consider his resignation. He will not go to camp with the regiment. His loss is a serious one to the regiment and one difficult to be made up for. No doubt, however, if Lieut.-Col. Fred. Kopper is elected, as seems to be beyond doubt, no detriment to the regiment will result. Capt. Chas. A. Hess, Inspector of Rifle Practice, who joined the regiment as a 1st Lieutenant, May 8, 1883, and was appointed to his present position March 4, 1885, has resigned. Charley Hess is a very popular officer and his resignation is much regretted in the 71st, as in the National Guard generally.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE grounds of the State camp at Fort Henry, near Pass Christian, where the Regular and State artillery go into camp together next month, are delightfully located, with a frontage of 1,200 feet on the Gulf of Mexico, and extending back 2,500 feet to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, from which extend side tracks for facilitating the transfer of passengers and baggage. A white sand beach extends along the Gulf shore a distance of five miles, and a shell road the entire length affords fine facilities for riding and driving. Abundance of fish can be taken in the Gulf and river near at hand; bathing facilities are excellent, and opportunities for the best rides, pleasure drives and moonlight excursions on the Gulf are unsurpassed. The hotel accommodations are excellent. Tents will be furnished free to the military, but individual expenses, such as transportation, board, etc., will have to be borne by the individual members of the different companies. Each company can make arrangements with the restaurant keeper, who will have ample accommodations for boarding the visitors. Meal tickets will be furnished at the rate of $1 per day of three meals. Each company, should they so desire, may arrange their own messes and have their own cooking done on the grounds.

These facts are presented in a circular issued to the Guard by Adjutant General Wm. Henry, in which he says also: "The encampment of the National Guard of Mississippi, which was to take place at Fort Henry on July 18 next, and continue for six days, has been postponed to Aug. 3 next, and continue to Aug. 10, for the reason that it was earnestly desired to have the two companies of U. S. Artillery troops, under command of Major C. B. Throckmorton, now stationed at Jackson Barracks, La., go into encampment with us. With this view I telegraphed Gen. John M. Schofield, Governor's Island, New York, and asked that he would issue the order accordingly, which he did, but as Major Throckmorton must have ammunition and other necessaries from Washington, and the time being too short for transportation of these articles, the time of encampment was reluctantly postponed. In my opinion, the time now set, Aug. 3 to 10, will suit all parties concerned better than any other. As now arranged, the two companies of the U. S. Artillery, under command of Major Throckmorton, will go into camp with us with two Gatling guns and one full siege battery, with ammunition for all, including a sufficiency to operate the battery of two heavy guns and four mortars now at Fort Henry. Major Throckmorton will be placed in command of the encampment. As it is the desire and intention to make it truly a 'camp of instruction,' it will therefore be under military discipline. This training could be had in no other way, and its benefits to the National Guard of our State are incalculable. I have extended an invitation to the Louisiana National Guard, through Col. T. A. Faries, acting Adjutant General, to go into encampment with us. The Washington Artillery and Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, will certainly attend, as well as several companies of infantry. The outlook for a successful and prosperous encampment is very encouraging."

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE 1st Corps of Cadets of Boston are to have a new armory and drill hall, with a gymnasium included. A rough estimate of the cost of the permanent drill hall, including its basement and fittings, is $80,000, and a like estimate on the cost of the main house and fittings is $60,000. Add $10,000 for contingencies, furniture and apparatus, and the total rough estimate for the whole building is $150,000, besides the land, which cost about $80,000. It is to be located on the corner of Columbus avenue and Ferdinand street, opposite the Providence Railroad station. The corps was founded in 1741, under the name of the Governor's Company of Cadets, and has been in continuous service ever since that time, with the exception of the period of the Revolution, when its members, voluntarily retiring from service under Gen. Gage, were scattered by the troubles of that time. In 1786, after the establishment of the State government, the corps was reorganized as a part of the State militia, under the name of the Independent Company of Cadets, to be the body guard for the Governors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the same way that the original company had acted for the Governors of the colony.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston July 11 joined its namesake body in London in celebrating the latter's 350th birthday. They were headed by Colonel Henry Walker, an eminent Boston barrister, and among the number was also the Mayor of Cambridge, Mass. All these "solid men of Boston" wore their hub uniforms. The regiment entertaining them was commanded by the Duke of Portland. Among the reviewing guests were Lord Napier of Magdala and other military and naval dignitaries. When the review ended a banquet followed, at which Minister Phelps and Consul General Waller sat on the right of the ducal chairman, and on the left Col. Walker.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

THE 2d Regiment has had a sweltering time at Camp Lincoln, where it is holding its annual encampment. The target shooting of Cos. H, L and C, July 12, was excellent. The best scores were made by Sergt. Zobel and Pvt. Carmody, of Co. H, and Capt. Stuart, of Co. C.

The following is the record of Sergt. Gustav Zobel, formerly Co. G, 3d Inf.: Stood No. 3, Dept. of Dakota Team, 1885; won skirmish medal, Dept. of Dakota Team, 1885; stood No. 12, Dept. of Dakota Team, 1886, also, highest aggregate scores in the three days of preliminary practice, 92 competitors, Fort Snelling, August, 1886, winning the Robertson badge; announced as distinguished marksman in G. O. No. 78, Hdqrs. of the Army, Oct. 20, 1886; honorably discharged the Service at Fort Shaw, Montana Territory; character, excellent. Through the influence of Army friends obtained position with Bradner, Smith and Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill. Capt. C. F. Smith, of this firm, is Inspector of Rifle Practice for the 2d Regiment of Infantry, I. N. G. Zoble enlisted in Co. H, of that regiment; the company then being commanded by a son of the late Assistant Adjutant General Pelouze, U. S. A.; was promoted corporal, then sergeant. At the annual encampment at Camp Lincoln, Springfield, Ill., of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, Sergt. Zobel beat all other competitors without having to shoot through either a tube or a funnel to get on to the target. It is gratifying to note that a soldier of the rifle regiment of the Army has been enabled to succeed so well in civil life and to demonstrate also, that the skill and effectiveness attained by him in rifle practice while in the Regular Army has been fully maintained in competition with the citizen soldiery.

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

THE several organizations composing the 1st Brigade, V. N. G., will go into camp for instruction and drill, on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home, at Bennington, Wednesday, August 10, and remain eight days. The orders regulating the camp say: "Strict attention will be paid to military etiquette and general appearance when off duty. Lounging about camp without coats, and the wearing of citizen's clothing will be considered a punishable offence." Major Wm. Smith, Asst. Q. M. General, is directed to lay out and prepare the camp in readiness for the arrival of the troops. The usual detail of one non-commissioned officer and four men from each company of the 1st Regiment and Separate Battalion, and of the usual number of men from the Light Battery, will be made by the commanding officer of the organizations named, for the purpose of pitching the tents of their respective commands. Par. 8 of G. O. No. 11, A. G. O., dated June 22, is construed to permit the usual street awnings and company signs; but they should be made as nearly uniform in their appearance as possible. Setting of evergreens, trenching of tents and all unnecessary breaking of the turf is strictly forbidden. Each officer in charge of detail will be held responsible for the good conduct of his squad, and will not permit them to leave the grounds except in connection with their duties, unless granted leave of absence by the officer in charge.

MARYLAND.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL HOWARD has issued a circular in which he says: "The expenses attending the coming encampment are such as will not permit the payment of the troops for their seven days' service. The manifest great advantages, however, to be derived from the assembling together of the commands for instruction will, it is hoped, induce a full representation of every organization in the State."

With reference to the dissatisfaction the issue of this circular has occasioned, Gen. Howard says in a letter to Col. Douglas: "I regret as much as any one that the troops cannot be paid for their seven days' service in camp. As you are aware, the large outlay required in order to decently clothe the men and place them in condition to respond to any call made by the State in the event of an outbreak or serious disorder makes serious encroachments on the appropriation, and the necessity of a further heavy outlay in procuring blankets, overcoats, furnishing transportation and subsistence, etc., will further greatly reduce the amount on hand. In fact, the appropriation for the year '87-'88 must be very largely drawn upon, leaving only sufficient funds to pay current expenses for that year. You will, therefore, perceive the dilemma in which the department is placed. The law demands an encampment and directs the payment of the troops, provided a sufficient balance be left on hand. The instruction and benefit to be derived from a few days' camp service will prove invaluable, and I trust all will respond to the call who can afford to do so."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE following named officers constitute the Staff of his Excellency Charles H. Sawyer, Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Maj. Gen. Augustus D. Ayling, of Concord, Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. Elbert Wheeler, of Nashua, Insp.-Gen.; Brig. Gen. Howard L. Porter, of Concord, Q. M. Gen; Brig. Gen. Albert S. Twitchell, of Gorham, Commissary Gen; Brig. Gen. Josiah G. Bellows, of Walpole, J.-A. Gen.; Brig. Gen. Arthur L. Emerson, of Chester, Surg. Gen.; Col. Oscar G. Barron, of Carroll, Aide-de-Camp; Col. Wm. E. Spalding, of Nashua, Aide-de-Camp; Col. Christopher H. Wells, of Somersworth, Aide-de-Camp; Col. Seth M. Richards, of Newport, Aide-de-Camp.

The following officers were commissioned during the quarter ending June 30:

Brigade Staff—Capts. Albert N. Dow, Aide-de-Camp; John Gannon, Jr., Brig. Commissary.

1st Regt.—Capts. Bartlett N. Wilson, Co. E; Desire Laneville, Co. H; John H. Ingraham, Co. D; 1st Lieuts. Frank W. Tebbetts, Co. E; Louis Stevens, Co. H; Edw. D. Smith, Co. D; Charles S. Gifford, Co. A; 2d Lieuts. John H. Groux, Co. H; Walter G. Taylor, Co. E; Bion I. Brown, Co. D, and Frank E. Rollins, Co. A.

2d Regt.—Capts. James A. Cobb, Co. C; Eugene H. Saunders, Co. C; 1st Lieuts. Charles E. Faxon, Adjt.; Charles T. Lund, Co. C; Hiram S. Stevens, Co. C; Willis H. Goodspeed, Co. I; 2d Lieuts. Ernest C. Emerson, Co. C; Wm. R. Seaman, Co. I.

3d Regt.—1st Lieuts. Henry E. Bartlett, Co. F; Robert H. Rolfe, Co. C; 2d Lts. Wm. C. Tranoweth, Co. C, and Elliott F. Sawyer, Co. F.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE camp of the 2d Brigade at Healdsburg has so far been reasonably successful and ample evidence has been given from the Brigade Commander downward that business and not play is what the troops have gone into camp for. The number of visitors has been large but they have not been allowed to interfere with the main object, the thorough instruction of the regiment, so far as may be practicable in the duties and responsibilities of soldiers in camp.

James H. Budd, of Stockton, was, June 15, appointed to be Brigadier General, 3d Brigade, vice Lehe, resigned. The California Guard paraded on the 4th of July, and also had their annual inspection and muster on that date. The returns for May show that the Cadet Company, 1st Infantry Regiment, had the highest attendance at drill—100 per cent.; and Company B, 5th Infantry Regiment, the lowest—56 per cent. The percentage of the 2d Brigade for May was 74, and total Company membership, 2,054.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GEN. ORDWAY is preparing a general order in the nature of rules and regulations governing the conduct of the militia, and as soon as possible he expects to organize four white and three colored battalions. The Light Infantry will form a battalion of itself and there will be a battalion of veterans. The newly-detailed Adjutant General, Lieut. Bigelow, will be mainly responsible for inspections of the various organizations and for keeping them up to a high degree of efficiency in drill and discipline.

Secretary of War Endicott decided July 11 that he has no authority to permit any organization to retain its arms which fails to muster into the militia. He declines to grant the request of the Rifles and Veterans, Old Guard, for the retention of their guns, and directs that the arms held by those organizations be surrendered at once to Gen. Ordway, who has authority to issue them to other companies.

MINNESOTA.

The 1st Cavalry, M. N. G., recently disbanded by order of Adjt.-Gen. Seeley, is again in active existence, with a new set of officers and a membership of 33. 1st Lieut. Anton Ostrum is captain, J. W. Fryckberg 1st lieutenant, and F. A. Twiss, late 1st sergeant 4th U. S. Artillery, 2d lieutenant.

The encampment of the National Guard at Fort Snelling, Minn., to commence July 20 and terminate July 29, will be a great event in consequence of the conjunction of Regular troops and other accessories only to be found in a military garrison. Lieut.-Col. J. J. Van Horn, 25th U. S. Inf., will be officially present during the encampment.

OHIO.

LIEUT. A. C. SHARPE, 22d U. S. Infantry, inspected the 13th Regiment, O. N. G., in camp at Dayton, July 10. His inspection was very thorough, embracing the arms, clothes, tents, dining quarters, and everything pertaining to the camp, and occupied about three hours.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE camp of the National Guard at Mount Gretna will be named Camp Hancock, in honor of the late General Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. Army.

THE hot weather drives some folks to suicide and others to the seaside. And some of the latter soon begin to think that they made a mistake by not taking the former course.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE SOLDIERS MARCHED.

SAN FRANCISCO *Chronicle:* They were rehearsing "Held by the Enemy" at the California theatre last week. They have a small detachment of Regulars engaged for the supernumeraries, and they were present to rehearse. The stage manager got them formed in proper order on the stage.

"Now," he said, "march!"

They marched. When they reached the spot he wanted them:

"That'll do. Stop," he said.

The Regulars went on marching.

"Hold on! Stop! That'll do!" he yelled, but they went on marching.

"Don't you hear me? That'll do!" he yelled again. They went straight on, he after them. They walked out at the back door and up the street, when one of the company said to the stage manager:

"Why in thunder don't you call halt?"

"Halt!" he cried, and they stopped dead short.

Then he had to march them back into the theatre again, and it took him five minutes to do it.

TWO SCOTCH fishwives in London were talking about the Jubilee the other day. "Eh, wumman," said one to the other, "can ye tell me what a jubilee is, for I hear a' the folk spakin' aboot it?" "Ou, ay," replied the other, "I can tell ye that; ye see, when a man and a wumman has been marrit five-and-twenty year, that' a siller wadding'; and when they've been marrit for fifty year, that's a gouden waddin'; but when the man's deed that's a jubilee!"

THE JUBILEE REVIEW.

LONDON, July 9.—The Queen to-day reviewed 60,000 soldiers at Aldershot. Her Majesty was received with great enthusiasm. A large number of stands had been erected at the point of review, and they were all packed with fashionable and aristocratic people. Many volunteers who took part in the review came from long distances and travelled all night in order to be present. The whole spectacle was very imposing, and the review was a great success. The Duke of Cambridge, on behalf of the troops, presented her Majesty with a jubilee address, the men cheering heartily during the presentation. The marching of the men was splendid, and the guards, marines and volunteers were loudly cheered by the spectators.

The Queen replied as follows to the Duke of Cambridge's address:

"The congratulations of my army and auxiliary forces on the occasion of my jubilee are a deep satisfaction to me. I accept with pleasure their tribute of love and devotion. Whenever during my reign I have had to call upon the army to perform their duty in any part of the world they have never failed to justify my confidence and earn the gratitude of myself and my people by their gallantry and self-devotion. I do not doubt that should occasion unfortunately arise, I can rely with equal confidence on the co-operation of my auxiliary forces. When those who have died abroad have left in our charge widows and orphans I have always striven to convey to them in the name of their fellow countrymen and country-women an expression of our deep sympathy. But however confident I feel in the valor and endurance of my troops there is no blessing I at this season more earnestly ask Almighty God to extend to my people during the remainder of my reign than peace."

(From the London Truth)

THE SAME OLD FLAG.

THE only flag to which the Queen took exception was one with the inscription "Welcome to England," which had been hung out by a notability in Piccadilly. The notability explained that he had had the flag made on the occasion of the return of the Guards from Egypt, and, "on frugal thought intent," opined that it ought not to be wasted.

LOSSES IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

THE International Committee of the Red Cross has just published the following particulars of the losses of the German Army in 1870-71: 33,101 officers and officials and 1,113,254 non-commissioned officers and men crossed the frontier; 9,319 officers and 338,738 non-commissioned officers and men remained in Germany; total, 1,494,412. In the Active Army 98,233 men were killed or wounded—650, or 0.7 per cent., by the bayonet; 1,146, or 1.2 per cent., by the lance or sabre; and 93,437, or 98.1 per cent., by fire-arms. Of the latter, 91.6 per cent. were injured by small arm projectiles and 8.4 by artillery. The losses were least at the battles of Sedan, Mans and Amiens, 3.08 per cent., 2.4 per cent., and 2.7 per cent., respectively; and greatest at Mars-la-Tour (August

ROYAL

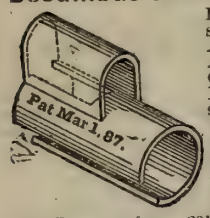


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"Notwithstanding the great number of books on China, there is at this time room for another, which should briefly tell what China and the Chinese were before foreign influences had materially changed them, what foreigners have done for or forced them to do, and what remains for foreigners to do, with the prospect of their doing it. In other words, it should make progress in China its burden and text, and in the narrative which follows I have kept that text constantly in mind, and aimed to give the reader the materials for forming an intelligent opinion in reference to it."—*From the Preface.*

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16), where they reached the large percentage of 16.8 on 83,567 combatants. Comparing these figures with those of former battles, an Austrian contemporary remarks that at the battle of Kollin the Prussians lost 40 per cent. of their effective, the Austrians at Aspern 30 per cent., the corps of York at Leipzig 25 per cent. in three hours, and the corps of Kleist 30 per cent. in two hours.

(London Letter in New York Herald.)

MUSICAL DRILL OF VICTORIA'S GUARDS.

THIRTY-TWO privates of the horse guards rode in upon black horses and went through their movements without a word of command. They would at first divide and go through all the movements of a cotillion, and then circle through the most complicated mazes of the most fanciful germans, and weave in and weave out of various figures without a word or a motion. The men sat like statues upon their horses while the band played shrilly, indicating the movements, the horses changing step at the change in the music. Sometimes the evolutions were so complicated that if the horses engaged in it had not all gone at exactly the same pace and the same speed there would have been a break and consequent confusion.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

PRINCE FERDINAND, a lieutenant of hussars in the Austrian army, who has been selected to be the King of Bulgaria, is a grandson of King Louis Philippe of France. One of his brothers married a daughter of Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, and one of his sisters is the wife of the Archduke Joseph of Austria.

THE augmentation of the German Army, under the recent law, has been effected as follows: Thirty infantry battalions, one of rifles and twenty-four batteries of field artillery have been added. The military train and railway corps have likewise been considerably reinforced. The strength of the cavalry has not been increased, chiefly for economical reasons. Germany can now place three armies of half a million men apiece in the field at short notice.

HEREAFTER the German soldier is to have a ration of codfish.

AN increase in the number of first-class torpedo boats distributed among the various coaling stations and naval ports abroad has at last been determined upon. Ten are to be stationed at Malta, Gibraltar six, and Hong Kong and the Cape eight each; while Bermuda and Halifax (Nova Scotia) are to be supplied with four each. Port Royal with two, and Esquimalt will have three. These boats will be stationed permanently abroad, and those to be sent out are of the latest design, fitted with the new-pattern Whitehead tubes and electric search-lights.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE Emperor of Brazil is said to be losing his mind. His memory has nearly left him and he has lost in great measure his former capacity for dealing with administrative affairs. His medical advisers are, however, of the opinion that this weakening of the mind powers is only an effect of the great physical prostration caused by his severe liver attack and the powerful remedies employed to combat it, and that with returning bodily strength the restoration of his mental powers will follow.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF N. Y.

Yielding to repeated requests from Officers of the Army and Navy, has established an Army and Navy Bureau in the agency system of the Company, to which is entrusted the reception of applications for insurance among the Officers of the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Revenue Marine Service, and the transaction of business with such of those Officers as may hereafter take policies in this Company.

The Headquarters of this Bureau are established in the "SUN BUILDING," Washington, D.C., under charge of Gen'l O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., (retired.) Mr. HENRY A. LYMAN, as Managing Agent, will attend to the details of the work, which will be conducted as a separate General Agency. Officers are invited to call at the Bureau and investigate the plans of the Company.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, **President.**

Col. WM. H. C. BARTLETT, LL.D.,
late Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, **ACTUARY.**

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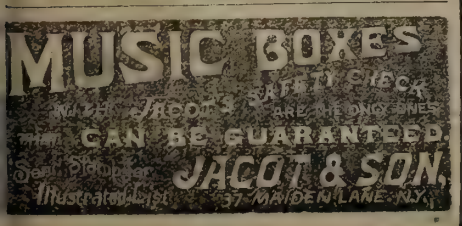
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ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Room 31, ARMY BUILDING, Cor. Houston and Greene Sts., NEW YORK, June 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for building a Pile Dike at Saugerties Harbor, New York, will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock, noon, Wednesday, July 20, 1887. Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had, on application, at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Proposals for Lease of West Point Hotel, West Point, New York.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, WEST POINT, N. Y., June 24, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock meridian on Thursday, the 18th of August, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may attend, for the lease of the West Point Hotel, West Point, N. Y., its fixtures, appurtenances, and grounds now enclosed about the same, for the period of FIVE years, commencing November 1st, 1887.

Full information as to blanks and the regulations governing the Hotel lease will be furnished by this office on application.

By order of the Superintendent:
WM. F. SPURGIN,
Captain 21st Infantry, Treasurer, U. S. M. A.

Proposals for Lease of Public Stable and House occupied by Public Liveryman at West Point, New York.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, WEST POINT, N. Y., June 24, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock meridian on Thursday, the 1st of September, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may attend, for the lease of the public stable and house now occupied by Mr. John Denton, together with the privilege of occupying same and performing the service of public liveryman at West Point, N. Y., for the period of FIVE years, commencing November 1, 1887, subject to regulations governing said franchise which are now established or may hereafter be promulgated by the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, approved by the Secretary of War.

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MRS. HYDE AND DAUGHTERS will re-open their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS, Sept. 19, 1887. Pupils may remain during holidays and summer vacations. Reference: Commodore J. H. Gillis, and Chief Engineer E. D. Robie. Address Mrs. J. G. HYDE, Binghamton, N. Y. $350.00.

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PREMIER BEERNAERT, in the course of the debate, July 13, on the Belgian Army bill in the Chamber of Deputies, declared that the Government could not support the proposal for a general compulsory service nor the proposed system of purchasing substitutes.

THE bill of Gen. Ferron, Minister of War, adding to the number of regiments in the French Army and augmenting the strength of the companies of the present regiments, was passed by the Chamber of Deputies July 13. A bill for the reorganization of the infantry was also passed.

IT is stated that the Comte de Paris, in bidding farewell to his friends on the Island of Jersey, after advocating silence, said: "You may be sure we shall win before long. Monarchy will come without violent effort and by a gentle transition, for our organization is in training and everything is ready. The new government will get into immediate working order, and on the eventful day I, helped by all good Frenchmen, shall be King."

A ROYAL jubilee proclamation was issued in Canada this week offering a free pardon to all deserters from the royal army, navy, or militia forces who will report themselves within four months, and those enlisted before June 21, 1877, or who have been in a state of desertion for over five years, or who are unfit for service, will not be called upon to join the colors. They will, however, lose their claims to a pension, and the others who are called upon to join the colors will not be allowed to count their period of desertion as active service.

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THERE are probably ten thousand brands of 5c. cigars, but all smokers should bear in mind that there is but one, "Tansill's Punch."

THE fearless soldier on the midnight watch and the bold mariner before the mast on a stormy sea will certainly suffer from pain in the Chest, Shoulders, Back and Loins, as well as Rheumatism, Sciatica, stiffness and other results of exposure, if they fail to use BENSON'S PLASTERS as a preventive and cure. They never fail. Avoid imitations.

BIRTHS.

KETCHUM.—At Fort Lewis, Col., July 5, 1887, to the wife of Captain H. H. Ketchum, 22d Infantry, a son.

PERKINS.—In New York City, July 9, to the wife of Lieut. C. M. Perkins, United States Marines, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ALLSWORTH—BASSETT.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., July 2, ALBERT E. ALLSWORTH, son of Captain E. Allsworth, U. S. Army, retired, to Miss FLORENCE L. BASSETT.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—At Fort Winfield Scott, Ft. Point, Cal., July 3, of paralysis of the heart, Colonel GEORGE PIERCE ANDREWS, U. S. Army, retired, late Colonel 1st Artillery, aged 66 years and three months.

HOLLADAY.—At Portland, Oregon, July 8, BEN HOLLADAY.

MILLER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, Boatswain CHAS. MILLER, U. S. Navy, retired.

SCHUYLER.—At Fort Riley, Kansas, July 10, ANGELICA VAN RENNSELAER, daughter of Walter and Mary Schuyler, aged one year, seven months and twenty-three days.

SQUIERS.—At Faribault, Minn., July 2, J. T. SQUIERS, father of Lieut. H. G. Squiers, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

THOMAS.—At Fort Elliott, Texas, July 2, of typhoid fever, First Sergeant JOHN H. THOMAS, Company B, 24th U. S. Infantry. "After a continuous service of nearly 23 years, more than twenty as sergeant, and about eighteen years as 1st sergeant, the Service loses one who during a long, arduous and faithful service in war and peace, by his honesty, fidelity, and zeal, has won the respect and applause of his superiors and subordinates alike."

TILGHMAN.—At Easton, Md., July 11, Miss LOUISA TILGHMAN, sister of the late Lieutenant R. L. Tilghman, U. S. Navy.

WHEELER.—At Delhi, N. Y., July 3, Mrs. T. H. WHEELER, mother of the late Lieutenant Commander W. K. Wheeler, U. S. N., and of the wife of Captain H. B. Seely, U. S. N.

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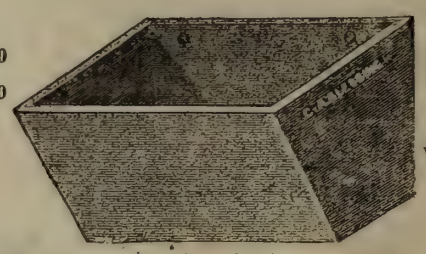
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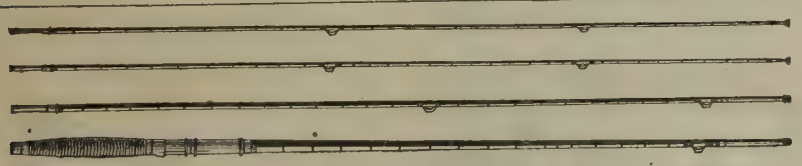
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Room 31, Army Building, Cor. Houston and Greene Streets,
NEW YORK, June 23, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS for deepening the channel in Raritan Bay, N. J., will be received at this office until twelve (12) o'clock, M., on Wednesday, July 20, 1887.

Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had, on application, at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

IN accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 599), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at $35,000, Powhatan at $17,000, and Ticonderoga at $15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at $12,000, Lackawanna at $12,000, Wachusett at $10,000, and Cyane at $3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, June 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A.M., July 28, 1887, for the mason and iron work, etc., called for by specifications "A," and for the carpenter work, etc., called for by specifications marked "B." This work is for the erection of a gymnasium at West Point, N. Y., for which plans and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's office, West Point, N. Y., where also the blank forms of proposals, contracts, etc., can be obtained.

Bidders must state the time within which the work will be completed. Bids must be for all the work, materials, etc., on either of the specifications or on both. Proposals must be made in strict conformity with the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond, with a penalty of 10 per cent. will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for gymnasium.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lt.-Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army,
Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, ARMY BUILDING, No. 33 W. Houston Street, NEW YORK CITY, July 5, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, July 26, 1887, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army:

Subsistence Stores.—Canned Apples, Mocha Coffee, Gelatine, F. and E. Mustard, Amer. and F. Pease, Pickles, Prunes, Toilet Soaps, Thread, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received also until 10 o'clock A.M., Friday, Aug. 5, 1887, for such supplies as may be required, viz.:

Subsistence Stores.—Canned Beef, Y. H. Tea, Vinegar, Currant Jelly, Onions, Pickles, Potatoes, Table Salt, Syrups, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

Subsistence Property.—Letter and Folio Post Paper, Lumber, &c., &c.

Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

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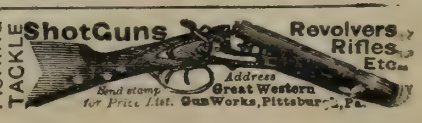
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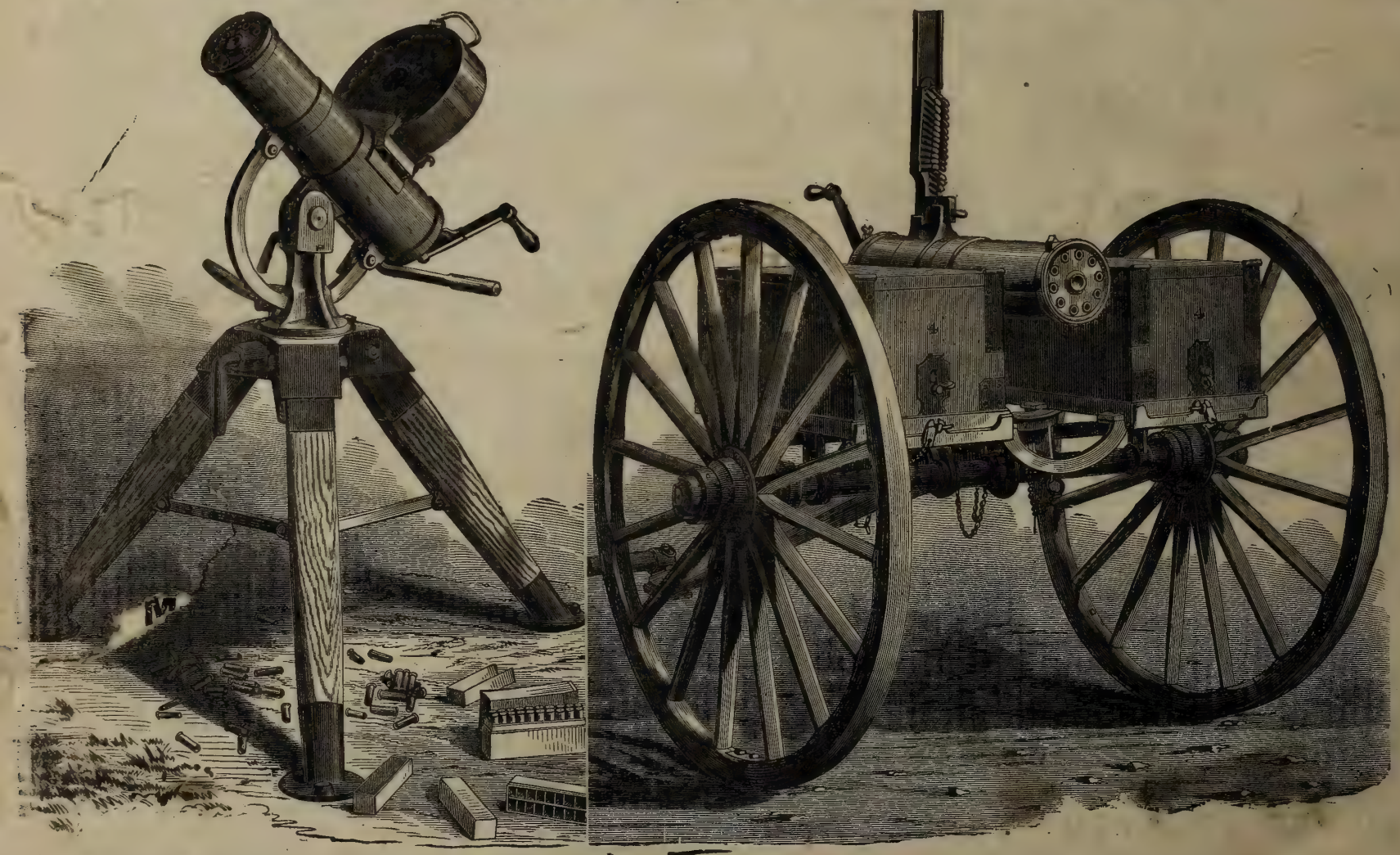


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ARMY NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 52. WHOLE NUMBER 1248

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1887.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THURSDAY of this week, July 21, was the twenty sixth anniversary of the first battle of Bull Run.

THE Hospital Stewards of the Army got a good shaking up this week, and many of them are now moving from East to West and vice versa at a rapid rate.

COMMODORE JAMES A. GREER, president of the Examining Board at the Navy Department, has been detailed to command the European Station, relieving Rear Admiral Franklin, who will be retired August 24, on reaching the age of sixty-two years. Commodore Greer will join the flagship *Pensacola* at once.

THE San Francisco *Report* finds in the recent shooting case at the Presidio an excellent opportunity to pitch into the Army wholesale. It says: "Our Army at present is an anachronism and solecism. It is behind the age and utterly out of place. It is too aristocratic altogether; too European in its internal economy for this age and country." This, briefly, is "rot."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM, in answer to inquiries from a friend who had heard through the newspapers that his health was very much impaired and that he contemplated retirement in consequence, says his health has not been so good for years as it is now, and as for retirement, he has no such purpose in view. His appearance and activity in the performance of his duties certainly bears out these statements.

THE Army will be glad to note that officers with so much practical experience as Generals Ruger and McCook and Colonel Wade have been selected to prepare a set of regulations for the general management of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, and a programme of studies, theoretical and practical, for use at the School. But few things in the military service should be left to chance, although circumstances have compelled it, in many instances, since the war.

"LINEN collars and canvas barrack shoes" are hereafter to be issued at cost to such of the enlisted men of the Army as wish to use them. That this will be appreciated, especially as to the collars, is certain. If the collar is to be issued then it is to be inferred that it may be worn. This will set at rest a question which has long agitated the breasts of officers as well as men. Some commanding officers have been very liberal in this respect. Others not so much so.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, in relieving Captain H. W. Lawton and his troop, B, of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, from duty in the Department of Arizona, pays a graceful tribute to that officer and to his troop for the gallant services rendered by them, and thanks them heartily for their valuable assistance. That the tribute is well merited none will deny and all will unite in wishing Captain Lawton and his troopers a restful tour of quiet duty at that pleasant post, Fort Myer, Va.

AN officer of many years' experience, referring to our recent remarks concerning desertions and soldiers getting into debt, says: "A deserter was recently returned to my company. He said he had always been treated well by the officers and men of his troop and that he did not know what caused him to desert; in other words *he had no cause to do so*. Boards of survey skirmish about to find reasons, honestly work to discover a substantial cause, when it is a fact that in nine cases out of ten no reason exists for desertion."

THE London *Engineering* at the conclusion of a long review of McClellan's memoirs says: "While General Grant's book has greatly added to his fame, and has shown him to be even a greater man than was supposed, General McClellan's book has detracted from his reputation not alone as a soldier, but also as a man. The fact that it was written in no heat of action, but in calm cold blood, makes it all the worse, and it is only to be hoped that time will relegate it to the realm of oblivion, that Americans will forget its existence and only remember its author in the light of the great services that he actually rendered his country, and not in the light of those he assumed himself to have rendered, nor those he says he would have rendered if he had only been allowed to have his own way."

SECRETARY WHITNEY is evidently in thorough earnest in his endeavors to rebuild the Navy, and the persistency with which he remains at headquarters during the present heated term, demonstrates the zeal with which the rescue from a watery grave of what little is left of the U. S. Navy, is being hurried along to tangible results. Mr. Whitney is fortunate in his coadjutors in this great work, as the results, when afloat in the shape of the new vessels under advisement, will demonstrate. The latest reports from the *Baltimore* and *Charleston* are believed to be quite satisfactory to the Secretary, the progress on the last-named vessel being particularly cheering, inasmuch as the great distance from the base of supplies has been persistently urged as an objection to the acceptance of a bid from the Pacific slope.

OF the three officers examined by the Army Retiring Board, General Holabird president, at Washington last week, two—Captain James F. Simpson, 3d Cavalry, and Captain Charles F. Roe, 11th Infantry—were found permanently incapacitated and recommended for retirement. The disability of the other officer, 1st Lieutenant Christopher W. Harrold, 3d Artillery, was not considered permanent and the Board so reported. Captain Simpson, whose disability consists of an impaired mind, was represented by counsel before the Board in expectation that the old charges in connection with his marriage a few years ago would be revived. In this he was disappointed as the Board concluded not to go into matters already thoroughly investigated by Court-martial and the Senate Military Committee. The Board found that his incapacity was incident to the Service. It is thought that he will be retired when the next vacancy occurs.

THE London *Engineer*, in its article on the Queen's Jubilee, tells us that "Turn in what direction we may, we find that the material progress which has been effected during the last fifty years has not been only mainly, but entirely due to the labors of the engineer. Drainage, water supply, sanitation as a whole, have been conferred on the world by the labors of the profession which we represent. Not only has the engineer done so much to make life happy, to him is the world indebted for the fact that he has made life possible, at least in this country. To his aid the supply of food, clothing, water, houses, is directly due. We in no sense or way undervalue the labors of the great men of science, who have lived, and moved, and worked since Queen Victoria came to the throne. But as we have endeavored to show the labors of the laboratory must have been barren of results without the consummate power of adapting and combining means to an end which have been manifested by the engineer."

THE time seems opportune for calling attention to the importance to the Army of having a field book, containing general methods of marching, camping, guard and picket duty, as well as for convoys, patrol and outpost duty. The book should also be a manual of expedients in the field, as for temporary shelters, simple intrenchments, and methods of improvised defence, management of transports, shipping and care of men and animals, loading and transporting supplies by trains as well as at sea, etc. We might mention a thousand other items which at present are scattered through many text books and are not embraced in any general system of military instruction or manual. The book we have in mind should also define, as well as limit, tactical instruction, and should prescribe, if at all possible, practical problems for each arm and command, as well as for combined arms. The Regulations as revised by the present Board, will not contain many of the items referred to, and therefore the Service will have great need for a good, uniform, and enforced system of instruction. Let us have the field book by all means, and that soon.

IT is now asserted upon good authority that Captain Francis M. Ramsay, at present in command of the steel cruiser *Boston*, will, on the completion of that vessel's trial for power and speed, be assigned to the command of the frigate *Chicago*. This latter ship is lying at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, being prepared for a contract trial of speed for six hours, on the conclusion of which she will be rigged and fitted for commission as rapidly as possible. Early in the week the huge coal bunkers, having a capacity of not less than eight hundred tons, were prepared for the reception of coal, and with the aid of the numerous hoisting engines with which the vessel is provided, the process of "coaling ship" has been actively progressing. The examination of brasses and bearings, the re-packing of stuffing boxes and the various adjustments found necessary about the engines have been nearly completed and it is quite probable that in the course of the coming week the powerful engines of the *Chicago* will be given an opportunity of showing the fitness of design for the work intended which has been claimed for them. It is believed by the officers attached to this fine craft that in many respects her performance, *ab initio*, will be better than that of any of her predecessors, and that in the matter of speed and horse-power very little trouble will be experienced in complying with the terms of the contract. The fittings and accommodations of the *Chicago* show a notable advance over previous efforts in the U. S. Naval vessels, and from a comparison with other ships in the Navy it is safe to say that she will be the most comfortable ship ever commissioned in this country. Every appliance which modern science can devise for the convenience of those who "go down to the sea in ships" is here provided without stint, and it is probable that no difficulty will be experienced by the Navy Department in finding officers anxious and willing for assignment to the U. S. S. *Chicago*.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT J. B. HICKEY, 8th Cavalry, is a recent addition at Fort Ringgold, Texas.

CAPTAIN D. F. CALLINAN, 1st U. S. Infantry, of Benicia Barracks, Cal., is visiting at Columbus, O.

COLONEL D. C. HOUSTON, U. S. A., registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT C. H. BONESTEEL, 21st U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Sidney, Neb., from a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN J. A. MANLEY, 20th Infantry, East from Fort Maginnis, Montana, on leave, is at Little Valley, N. Y.

CAPTAIN ROGERS BIRNIE, U. S. A., returned to Washington this week from a visit to West Troy, New York.

CAPTAIN J. G. BALLANCE, U. S. A., of Gen. Stanley's staff, is North from San Antonio on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT J. Y. F. BLAKE, 6th Cavalry, is spending a portion of the summer with his family at Grand Rapids, Mich.

CAPTAIN J. B. CAMPBELL, 4th U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Monroe, Va., from a trip to New York and Washington.

LIEUTENANT O. L. HEIN, 1st U. S. Cavalry, who left Fort Leavenworth early this week on a month's leave, is at Oakland, Md.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. HUMPHREYS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week on a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT VICTOR H. BRIDGMAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately at Willet's Point, has joined Wilson's battery at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

MAJOR CHAS. MCCLURE, Pay Department, U. S. A., of Newport Barracks, Ky., was expected this week at El Paso, Texas, his new station.

CAPTAIN W. MCK. DUNN, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Little Rock Barracks, is spending a portion of it at Vienna, Fairfax Co., Va.

LIEUTENANT B. W. ATKINSON, 6th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting General and Mrs. Gibson at Washington Barracks, D. C.

CAPTAIN H. G. SHARPE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sharpe, of West Point, have been visiting the Rev. Dr. Morgan, the lady's father, at Newport, R. I.

CAPTAIN GEO. F. BARSTOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort McHenry, Md., this week on a month's vacation which he will spend in New England.

CAPTAIN W. T. ROSSELL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, of Memphis, Tenn., has established his headquarters at Asheville, N. C., for the season.

LIEUTENANT EUGENE J. SPENCER, Corps of Engineers, left Cincinnati this week for Arizona where his marriage to Miss Tritle takes place July 28.

MAJOR J. H. PAGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, who has been on a short visit East, was expected to rejoin at Fort Yates this week to pack up for Fort Niagara.

CAPTAIN J. H. HURST, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week from a short leave prior to his departure for Dakota.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to Little Rock Barracks this week from his visit to Selma to inspect the 3d Regiment Alabama militia.

CAPTAIN C. A. EARNEST, 8th Infantry, arrived at Omaha, Neb., this week to enter upon duty in charge of the Department of the Platte rifle camp at Bellevue.

MAJOR GEORGE H. WEEKS, U. S. A., now in San Francisco, will come to New York for duty in October. It is now some years since he was so far East on duty before.

MAJOR H. S. HAWKINS, 10th Infantry, now visiting at Newcastle, Del., is mentioned as likely to succeed Col. Hasbrouck as Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy.

MAJOR L. H. CARPENTER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, assumed command of Fort Myer, Va., July 15, relieving Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d U. S. Artillery, who returns to Washington Barracks.

CAPTAIN O. W. POLLOCK, 23d U. S. Infantry, took his company from Buffalo to Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week, to remain there until after the close of the Division of the Atlantic rifle competitions.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., will take a trip to France in September to attend the meeting at Toulouse of the Meteorological branch of the French Association for the Advancement of the Sciences.

CAPTAIN J. A. AUGUR, 5th Cavalry, will soon take over the command of the Military Academy temporarily, as Col. Hasbrouck has to go to Europe and Gen. Parke will not return from leave until the latter part of August.

CAPTAIN GEO. H. TORNEY, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, much to the gratification of his friends in the East is not to be removed from Fort Monroe at present. As he only came from the West two years ago, it would have been rather a hardship to cut his tour short at present.

IN the *Magazine of American History* for August Dr. Fessenden N. Otis will publish a graphic account of the presentation of the Arctic ship *Resolute* to the Queen of England in 1856 by the Government of the United States. Dr. Otis was an officer of the expedition and an eye witness of the scenes he describes.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RIPLEY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, says the Kansas City *Times*, who has gone to Fort Davis, has been on duty at Fort Leavenworth for a number of years, and none have shown more zeal in the performance of duty than he. A thorough gentleman and soldier, he takes with him to his new station the kindest wishes of a host of friends.

CAPTAIN J. C. CHANCE, 13th Infantry, is visiting at Fremont, Ohio.

CHAPLAIN G. G. MULLINS, U. S. A., of St. Louis, is at Los Angeles, Cal., for the summer.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MCMARTIN, 25th Infantry, has been enjoying a short leave in St. Paul, Minn.

CAPTAIN C. G. GORDON, U. S. A., is enjoying the cool breezes and other comforts at Ocean Grove, N. J.

GENERAL W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A., is in St. Louis from Mississippi, with quarters at the Southern Hotel.

GENERAL RUFUS SAXTON, U. S. A., will leave Louisville, Ky., next week for a month's vacation in the North.

LIEUTENANT J. CONKLIN, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from St. Francis Barracks, Fla., is at Penn Yann, N. Y.

CAPTAIN J. H. COSTER, U. S. A., is spending the summer as usual at Monmouth Park near Long Branch, N. J.

LIEUTENANT W. T. WOOD, 18th Infantry, has joined at Fort Hays, Kansas, for duty as regimental quartermaster.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has been abroad on leave for some time past, is at present in San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT JOHN ANDERSON, 18th Infantry, returned to Fort Gibson, I. T., this week from a short visit to Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN G. M. DOWNEY, 21st Infantry, was at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago before the Retiring Board in session there.

LIEUTENANT G. A. THURSTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Newport Barracks, Ky., is spending the summer at Gloucester, Mass.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. E. COMPTON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Riley, Kansas, for a few months for the benefit of his health.

COLONEL R. N. BATCHELDER, U. S. A., is spending a vacation in New Hampshire before going to San Francisco for duty, where he is due Oct. 1.

LIEUTENANT W. H. MCMINN, 8th Infantry, on leave from Fort Bridger, Wyo., has had it extended up to the date of his retirement for age, Oct. 29 next.

COLONEL N. A. M. DUDLEY, 1st U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Custer, Montana, passed through St. Paul a few days ago, with quarters at the Ryan House.

THE steam yacht *Meteor*, Commodore Bateman, with Gen. Sherman and party on board, arrived at Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 16 and went thence to Quebec.

GENERAL J. S. BRISBIN, U. S. A., in a recent contribution to the Omaha *Republican*, gives some wonderful instances of the excellent horsemanship of Indians.

CAPTAIN J. S. MCNAUGHT, 20th Infantry, has returned to Madison, Wis., from St. Paul, where he was examined by the retiring board presided over by General Ruger.

LIEUTENANT W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week on a brief farewell visit to friends before his departure for Fort Sully, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT JOHN H. BEACOM, 3d Infantry, went from Cleveland to Columbus, O., to conduct a squad of recruits to Fort Sherman, Idaho. From there he will join his company at Fort Shaw, Montana.

MAJOR E. B. WILLISTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, having accomplished his mission at Fort Riley, Kansas, goes again to Troy, N. Y., for special duty. His many friends there will be glad to welcome him back.

CAPTAIN J. B. RAWLES, 5th U. S. Artillery, is at present commander of the post at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Col. Hamilton being on leave and Major Wildrick in command of the rifle practice camp at Creedmoor.

LIEUTENANT T. M. WOODRUFF, 5th U. S. Infantry, leaves Washington, D. C., on an inspection tour and will probably pay a short visit to his wife, who is spending the summer at Nonquitt Beach, Mass., where she owns a cottage.

GENERAL SHERMAN could not get into the citadel at Halifax recently. He kept his temper, however, (being therein greater, we are scripturally told, than if he had taken the city) and went good-humoredly back to his yacht. Let us hope that Congress will compensate for his disappointment by giving him some citadels that he can visit without going outside of the borders of his own country.—*Washington Star.*

COLONEL J. F. WADE, 5th Cavalry, has returned to Fort Riley, having been in consultation with Gen. Merritt in relation to the change of stations of the 5th Cavalry. Gen. Merritt has made his recommendations to General Terry and his approval is now awaited before the necessary orders are issued. There is no doubt but the regimental headquarters will go to Fort Reno. This will place Col. Wade in command of the post. Major Sumner will likely remain at Reno.—*Kansas City Times.*

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR WILLIAMS, 3d Infantry, relieved from duty at the Fort Leavenworth school, left with his family for Fort Custer July 14. He has been on duty at the school ever since its organization in November, 1881, during which time he won for himself the respect and esteem of his superiors. In charge of the department of photography, he gave all his energy and ability to make it second to none of a like department at any of the important schools of the country. That he has succeeded, the higher authorities and the student officers who received the benefit of his knowledge will certainly admit. Ever ready to submit to any task assigned him and to oblige those asking instructions or favors, he leaves with regrets on all sides.—*Kansas City Times.*

CAPTAIN G. S. L. WARD, 22d U. S. Infantry, is East on a few weeks' visit.

CAPTAIN J. N. MORGAN, 24th Inf., is the only addition to the new recruiting detail this week.

LIEUTENANT JAMES PARKER, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Huachuca, was a visitor to El Paso, Texas, last week.

LIEUTENANT A. L. SMITH, 4th Cavalry, leaves St. Louis early next week for Fort Myer, Va., to join his troop.

LIEUTENANT W. C. RAFFERTY, 1st U. S. Artillery, is spending a portion of the summer at Gravesend Beach, N. Y.

CAPTAIN J. L. TIERNON, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Newport Barracks, Ky., will spend August and September in the East.

CAPTAIN M. W. LYON, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., has left Watertown, Mass., for his new station, Cheyenne, Wyo.

COLONEL N. B. SWEITZER, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Walla Walla from a trip to Boisé Barracks, Idaho.

LIEUTENANT C. J. BAILEY, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week on a fortnight's visit to Jamestown, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT W. H. ALLAIRE, 23d Infantry, was to leave Fort Wayne, Mich., this week on a fortnight's visit to Forts Brady and Mackinac.

LIEUTENANT SEBREE SMITH and family are in the Green Mountains, Vt., where they will remain a month before starting on a trip through Canada.

CAPTAIN H. G. BURTON, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, on leave from Plattsburg Barracks, is spending a portion of it at Nahant, Mass. His health is improving.

CAPTAIN WM. FLETCHER, 20th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Fletcher, and Col. Garrick Mallery, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mallery, were guests this week at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul.

DR. BAXTER, Chief Medical Purveyor, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from a short fishing trip in Canada, and was in attendance at the meeting of the Holabird Retiring Board on Saturday last.

AT the recent jubilee review at Aldershot, England, Col. Garnett, of Virginia, rode as a guest on Gen. Wolseley's staff. The Colonel made the General's acquaintance when the latter visited the army of Northern Virginia during the war as a guest of Gen. Lee.

THE proceedings of the Army Retiring Board in the case of Capt. Geo. M. Downey, 21st Inf., have arrived in Washington. He was found incapacitated for active service, by reason of "chronic and incurable disease of the bowels," this being incident to the Service.

THE *Excelsior*, referring to Fort Sidney, Neb., says: "Mrs. Lieut. Patten gave a card party last week, complimentary to Mrs. Reed, of Omaha. The 21st Infantry Band has returned from Crete covered with laurels won by their good service at Chautauqua."

MAJOR L. H. CARPENTER, 5th Cavalry, has appointed Lieut. Wm. Baird, 6th Cavalry, adjutant, quartermaster and commissary of Fort Myer, Va., and Lieut. B. K. West, 6th Cavalry, post ordnance officer. Capt. Birmingham is due in a few days for duty as post surgeon.

LIEUTENANT J. F. BELL, 7th Cavalry, on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Southern Illinois Normal University, is at present attending the Summer School of Physical Training and Gymnastics at Howard College, conducted by Dr. D. A. Sargent. He hopes to introduce the Sargent System into the school where he is detailed.

By permission of the military authorities charitable organizations of New York City have erected a large tent on Bedlow's Island for the use of mothers with sick babies, selected from the crowded tenement districts. It is called the Bartholdi Crèche. The committee in charge includes Otto T. Barnard, Mrs. W. Harman Brown, L. W. Holsto and Dr. A. S. Daniel. Charles D. Kellogg, of No. 21 University Place, is treasurer.

GENERAL SHERMAN, with his family, has occupied rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, since last October, where he says he will continue to live until his children are settled, when he hopes to locate on Lake Cœur d'Alene, in Idaho, a spot he has picked out as among the loveliest places in the world. He is 67 years old. For fifty-one years he has been in the Army. "But I could fight yet," he said to me, "and would sooner a thousand times go out in the ranks to-day than think of engaging in anything political."—*Washington Critic.*

AN "Old Point Soliloquiser" says: "There have been a great many changes at the fort the past year or two, only three familiar faces to be seen, those of Gen. Tidball, Capt. Calef, and Dr. Herrick, chaplain at the fort. Mrs. Herrick is quite an invalid, has not had the use of her feet for months, and is just recovering from pneumonia. Col. and Mrs. Lodor, Lieuts. T. R. Adams, Massey, Johnson, and others are missed, having all been ordered to other posts. Capt. Piper, who died in 1876, and who was stationed here for many years, has a son at West Point doing well. Col. Elder, also an old resident, is dead."

Town Topics, N. Y., says: "The rush of military weddings during last week and the number of engagements that always creep out after graduation day at West Point fills the mere civilian with a sort of mild dismay. There must be something indescribably fascinating in a blue uniform with brass buttons, when a young woman will give up not only society but oftentimes the actual comforts of life to follow it into isolated places only to feast on the unideality of the real, when her eyes are opened. And yet with horrible examples innumerable before them, the young women of to-day continue to follow the will-o'-the-wisp with a fervor that can be fairly likened to the religious craze for the nunnery." We may be allowed to suggest to *Town Topics* that what true women seek in marriage is *men.*

LIEUTENANT R. H. YOUNG, U. S. A., on sick leave of absence, is at Danville, Ky.

LIEUTENANT J. T. ANDERSON, 16th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at 718 East Broad street, Columbus, O.

THE retirement this week of two ordnance sergeants brings the enlisted men's retired list up to 174.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland and the other members of the party returned to Washington July 20.

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A., expects to leave New York City shortly for a visit to Portland, Oregon.

CAPTAIN J. J. CLAGUE, Sub. Dept., stationed at Santa Fé, was in Omaha last week on a visit to Minneapolis.

LIEUTENANT C. F. PARKER, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Barrancas, Fla., is visiting relatives at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

MAJOR C. H. ALDEN, surgeon U. S. A., who joins at West Point in the autumn, is spending the summer at Hingham, Mass.

MAJOR DOWNEY, 21st Inf., has returned to Omaha from his attendance before the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth.

SURGEON W. S. TREMAINE, U. S. A., of Buffalo, was at Governor's Island this week undergoing examination by a Retiring Board.

MAJOR H. S. HAWKINS, 10th U. S. Infantry, will vary his leave at Wilmington, Del., by inspecting next week the Delaware militia to be encamped at Rehoboth.

LIEUTENANTS W. H. GORDON and D. J. Baker, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, New York, early in the week on short leaves prior to starting for Dakota.

CAPTAIN D. H. KELTON, 10th U. S. Infantry, on leave at Detroit, was in New York on Thursday and crossed to Governor's Island for examination by a Retiring Board.

LIEUTENANT CHITTENDEN, U. S. Engineer Corps, reached Omaha last week from Willet's Point, having been ordered there as Engineer Officer, Department of the Platte.

CAPTAIN J. M. INGALLS, 1st U. S. Artillery, is at New London, Conn., and will remain there until early in August when he will go to Willet's Point for temporary duty.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, of Elswick, is to be created a peer, and has chosen the title of Lord Armstrong, but the exact territorial designation has not yet been decided on.

MRS. O'CONNELL, wife of Capt. O'Connell, of the 1st Infantry, Mrs. King, wife of Capt. King, formerly of the 12th Inf., and Mrs. Van Schrader, of the 12th, are staying at Earl's Hotel, Sackett's Harbor.

LIEUTENANT EDW. P. LAWTON, 13th Inf., has made a visit to Savannah, Ga., to attend the wedding of his sister, Miss Mary Lawton, who was married at Christ Church, July 14, to Mr. Wm. Garrard, of Savannah.

COLONEL FRED. VAN VLIET, 10th Cavalry, who is on sick leave, has just returned from the Sandwich Islands very much improved in health. He and his wife are now visiting the Colonel's brother, General Van Vliet, at Shrewsbury, N. J.

AN Atlantic City reporter locates Gen. M. C. Meigs, U. S. A., at Atlantic City, N. J., but we have authority for stating that the General is too busy finishing the new Pension Building, to be able to leave Washington at this time.

THE clerks in the Surgeon-General's office were examined for promotion July 19. All but a very small percentage of the clerks examined passed successfully. The Adjutant-General's office will come next in the order of examination next week.

LIEUTENANT C. C. CUSICK, 22d U. S. Infantry, says the Portland (Me.) *Press*, a veteran of the Civil War, has just opened a recruiting rendezvous at 42½ Exchange Place in this city, and is busy getting things into shape. He will recruit for the cavalry, artillery and infantry.

AMONG the applicants for the position of Captain of Watch of the State, War and Navy Department Building, is Augustus C. Paul, who resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, in 1881. The candidate is the son of General G. R. Paul (late Col. 14th Inf.), grandson of Colonel Wm. Whistler (formerly Col. 4th Int.), and great grandson of Major John Whistler, who was a 1st Lieutenant of the 14th Inf. in 1792.

THE Brooklyn *Standard-Union* says: "It may not be generally known that Lord Lucan, the author of the brutal evictions at Clare, is the same wretch whose criminal blunder precipitated the butchery known as the 'Charge of the Light Brigade.' If his imbecility at Balaclava had been followed by its proper punishment, Lord Lucan would not have lived to issue the orders just as cruel in Clare Island. But then lords are privileged characters, and Raglan was not as stern a disciplinarian as the 'Iron Duke.' Wellington would have Court-martialled and shot Evictor Lucan in less than twenty-four hours." Time ought to have ended the career of the Lucan of Crimea fame before this, as he was born April 16, 1800.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of July 13 says:

Mrs. J. V. White, wife of Lieut. White, formerly stationed here, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Warrens ...Col. Thos. M. Anderson, 14th Inf., is visiting Puget Sound....Baron Weidenhold, late a private in the 2d Cavalry, at Fort Walla Walla, has received his discharge....Lieut. F. F. Eastman, 14th Inf., has departed for southern Oregon, to join the surveying party....The wife of Lieut. C. H. Murray, 4th Cav., of Fort Lowell, is visiting her father, Surgeon Walters, at Vancouver Barracks....Major Basil Norris went to Portland on Monday to attend the funeral of his old time friend, Ben Holliday....Major S. S. Sumner, 8th Cav., is the new Inspector-General on Gen. Gibbon's Department staff....On Friday the Cascade Survey Expedition is expected to depart from Vancouver Barracks. Gen. Gibbon will be of the party, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. McClernand, Major Tully McCrea, 1st Art., and Capt. G. W. Davis, 14th Inf.

LIEUTENANT and Mrs. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., have returned to Fort Omaha from the Hot Springs, Ark.

MRS. FANNY P. MYERS, wife of Gen. Wm. Myers, U. S. A., retired, has taken a cottage at Sing Sing, N. Y., her sons being in attendance at Col. Symond's military school.

MRS. CROOK left Omaha last week for a visit to Fort Sidney, Neb., where her sister, Mrs. Reed, is now a guest. After a brief stay there they will go to Salt Lake City.

CAPTAIN J. B. CAMPBELL, 4th Art.; Add. 2d Lieut. Francis R. Shunk, Engr. Corps, and Captain J. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., 2d Art., are registered at the War Department this week.

MR. JAY STONE, chief of the correspondence division of the War Department, has resigned that position to accept the secretaryship of the Board of Army Engineers, located at New York, of which Col. Casey is president. Mr. Stone was prompted to take this step, partly to secure an increase of salary, and partly because of a desire to live in the great metropolis. He will assume his new duties as soon as his domestic arrangements have been completed. He has rented his handsome house in Washington, and will move his family to Orange, N. J., his future home, within a few days. There is probably no civilian official connected with the War Department that has a larger acquaintance in the Army than Mr. Stone. For 17 years he has served in this branch of the service, and his duties as stenographer to a large portion of the Army Boards, during that period, brought him into close relationship with the majority of the more prominent officers in the Service, from many of whom he has already received hearty congratulations upon his well-deserved promotion.

BOATSWAIN HALLOWELL DICKINSON, U. S. Navy, is visiting in Bath, Me.

LIEUTENANT H. H. COSTON, U. S. Marine Corps, left Norfolk, Va., this week on a month's vacation.

PAY DIRECTOR HORATIO BRIDGE, U. S. Navy, registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

THE French cook of Capt. Farquhar, of the *Trenton*, has taken *French leave;* in fact, successfully deserted.—*Landmark.*

LIEUTENANT W. P. POTTER, U. S. N., home from Rio Janeiro, registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER, U. S. Navy, and family passed through New York City early in the week en route to Narragansett Pier, R. I.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER ARTHUR T. WOODS, U. S. N., has resigned to accept a professorship in the Illinois University, from which he was recently removed.

P. A. ENGINEER HARRIE WEBSTER, U. S. N., made a short visit to the Navy Department the early part of the week, returning to duty on board the *Chicago* Wednesday.

A PORTION of the family of Naval Constructor Pook, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, are making preparations for the annual flitting some time early in August.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. H. BROWNSON, Hydrographic Inspector, U. S. Coast Survey, has left for Portsmouth, N. H., and will visit parties working on the Sound.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE H. PETERS, U. S. Navy, has been ordered to the Coast Survey steamer *Endeavor*, and will prosecute hydrographic work along the coast of New England during the summer months.

"PAY INSPECTOR A. J. CLARK, U. S. N.," says the *Alta*, "has left San Francisco for his home in Watertown, New York, on account of the illness of his father. He is a genial gentleman and has many friends who regret his leaving."

LIEUTENANT WALTER MCLEAN is stopping for the summer at Cooperstown, N. Y., which has become quite a favorite place of sojourn for Army and Navy people. Lieut. McLean will probably remain at Cooperstown until autumn.

REAR-ADMIRAL HOWELL and Mrs. Howell are spending the hot weather at Bar Harbor, Mount Desert. The Admiral finds the bracing New England air just the tonic required after a season among the asphalt streets of Washington.

LIEUTENANT BRADLEY A. FISKE, U. S. N., the electrician of the steel cruiser *Atlanta*, is paying a short visit to Narragansett Pier, where he has quarters at the Atlantic. The *Atlanta* will probably remain at Newport for some time longer in connection with torpedoes and kindred subjects.

ENSIGN F. W. TOPPAN, U. S. Navy, discussed "Recent Scientific Discoveries Relating to the Effects of Magnetism on Watches and Marine Chronometers" at the regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Electric Club at the Hotel Brighton, Coney Island, on Thursday of this week.

P. A. ENGINEER H. E. FRICK, U. S. N., will soon be examined by a medical Board, and it is confidently expected that the result will be a recommendation for an extended sick leave of absence. His condition, while not grave, is perplexing, and an extended period for expert observation is regarded as a desideratum.

REAR ADMIRAL J. H. RUSSELL, U. S. N., is sojourning at Richfield Springs with Mrs. Russell and their children, enjoying a lengthened respite from the torrid waves as reflected from city pavements and walls. Admi. Russell will remain out of Washington until quite late in the coming autumn, making a brief trip further east while en route for home.

OF the many distinguished people who annually visit Oakland, Md., says a correspondent, no one attracts more attention than the venerable Commodore Nathaniel Duncan Ingraham, of Charleston, S. C., and formerly of the U. S. Navy. It is as the hero of the Martin Koszta affair that Commodore Ingraham is most widely known. The American Cyclopædia (Appleton's) erroneously states that he died in 1863.

ASST. NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR J. B. HOOVER, U. S. N., returned to Washington early in the week from Norfolk, Va.

ON Aug. 24 Rear Admiral Franklin will be relieved of the command of the European Squadron by Commodore Greer.

MR. E. W. DALRYMPLE, a graduate of the Naval Academy, and now a civil engineer, has created quite an excitement in San Diego, Cal., by eloping with and marrying Miss M. F. Whitney, of Washington, who was on a visit to relatives on the Pacific Coast.

REAR ADMIRAL C. H. WELLS, U. S. N., retired, is spending the summer at his cottage on Conanicut Island, near Jamestown, R. I., and two and one-half miles from Newport. This island is about the size of St. Helena, in remembrance of which the Admiral has named his residence "Longwood Cottage."

MR. JAMES VAN VRANKEN, clerk to Paymaster George H. Griffing, U. S. N., attached to the Chester station, was the hero of a gallant rescue of a whole family from drowning in the Wissahickon Creek, July 14. A man, his wife and sister and his two children were boating, and had lightly grounded on some rocks, from which the boat was momentarily in danger of being swept over the falls. Mr. Van Vranken, who was driving in the park, leaped from his buggy, and stripped his outer clothing preparatory to entering the water below the dam and saving as many as possible of the party when they would come over, as they must have shortly done. Before jumping down the bank he noticed a boat in charge of some boys and quickly took advantage of this to drop carefully down to the grounded boat, stern down, so as not to touch and dislodge it from its position. The children were thrown to him by the father and the adult members of the party succeeded in getting firm hold of the sides of Mr. Van Vranken's boat as their own was swept over the falls.

RECENT DEATHS.

DOCTOR A. J. BOWIE, Sr., who died recently in San Francisco, entered the Navy as an Assistant Surgeon, Feb. 9, 1837, was promoted P. A. Surgeon in 1843, Surgeon in 1848, and resigned May 1, 1852. In 1849 he went to California, and on his resignation settled at San Francisco and built up a large practice. The *News-Letter*, referring to his death, says: "He was one of our oldest and most respected citizens, and his death will plunge a number of families into grief, and cause their retirement from the gay world for awhile. Although Dr. Bowie has not been seen much in recent years, having from ill health long since retired from the active practice of his profession, he retained a strong hold on the regard of his numerous old friends in the city, who all sorrow to learn of the demise of one who was an accomplished gentleman, a fluent conversationalist, a genial host, a delightful dinner-giver, a shining light in his profession, and a charming companion at all times."

R. M. T. HUNTER, who died July 18 at his home in Fount Hill, Essex County, Va., aged 78, served a short time during the war as Confederate Secretary of State and later as Senator. He with Stephens and Campbell constituted the famous but futile peace commission which met Abraham Lincoln and Mr. Seward upon a vessel in Hampton Roads in February, 1865.

LAST week we had to chronicle the birth in New York, July 9, of a son to the wife of Lieutenant C. Marast Perkins, U. S. Marine Corps. This week we have to report the sad death of the young wife and mother, Anita Knox Perkins, which occurred July 16. The remains have been taken to Montgomery, Ala., for interment.

MRS. SARAH MILLIS HOWARD, the venerable widow of Commander William Langford Howard, U. S. N., died at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, and was buried July 17. Commander Howard entered the Navy in 1815, resigned in 1852, and has since died.

MAJOR JAMES F. GREGORY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has suffered another bereavement in the death of his brother, John R. Gregory, M. D., which occurred at Ithaca, N. Y., July 17. The deceased was in the 49th year of his age.

THE infant son of Lieut. Percy E. Trippe, 10th U. S. Cavalry, died July 7 at Crawfordville, Ga.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

IN the JOURNAL of June 25 we gave an outline of the course of study it is intended to pursue at the Naval War College, Newport, during the coming fall from September to December, inclusive. In addition we learn that President Mahan of the college, expects to carry on his lectures on Naval History somewhat farther, making it more and more illustrative of naval strategy, and, as far as changed conditions allow, of naval tactics. The ram from the standpoint of the Army engineers will this year be treated by Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A. The subject of Naval Gunnery will be treated by Lieut. John F. Meigs, U. S. Navy, the fleet gunnery officer of the North Atlantic Squadron, and Comdr. P. F. Harrington, U. S. Navy, will treat respectively, the tactics of the Gun and of the Ram. The idea is that they will appear as the advocate each of his own weapon, making the most of its capabilities. During the short period that the college was in session last year over 100 lectures were delivered by both officers of the Army and Navy, and a number of civilians. The college is situated outside of Newport, and on the high bluff in rear of the naval station, where the training receiving ship *New Hampshire* is moored to her dock. The college surroundings are very pretty and romantic, and the place is just far enough away from the city to give it that amount of quietness which is so often found in the vicinity of colleges.

REVENUE MARINE.

Second Assistant Engineer Wilmer Church, attached to steamer *McCullough*, has resigned, to take effect July 15. The resignation has been accepted.

GUN CARRIAGES OF THE ATLANTA.

U. S. S. ATLANTA, AT ANCHOR, GARDINER'S BAY, JULY 16, 1887.

Hon. Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have to report that in compliance with paragraph 9, page of "Ordnance Instructions," I fired at a target on July 15, one round with reduced charges and shell and one round with full charges and shell from each gun.

The result of this firing has been to completely disable both 8-in. B. L. gun carriages, and to throw doubt upon the efficiency of the 6-in. B. L. gun carriages, and the 3-pounder rapid fire gun mounts.

The arrangement of the battery has proved to be bad, as some of the guns have to be abandoned by their crews that the other guns may be fired at the target.

I ordered boards of officers to report upon the condition of the battery, and of the hull and fittings after the firing.

I have enclosed the report on the first in my own report to the Bureau of Ordnance, and that on the second, in mine to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. These reports I forward by same way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. M. BUNCE, Capt. Comdg.

U. S. S. ATLANTA, AT ANCHOR, GARDINER'S BAY, July 16, 1887.

Naval Constructor T. D. Wilson, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I enclose the report of a board ordered by me on the hull and fittings of the ship after a target practice, consisting of one round with reduced charges and one round with full charges for each gun. The damages were trivial, but the action of the forces generated by firing the present heavy charges on board ship is important, that precautions may be taken to avoid any damage whatever. I shall make requisition for those things which we are unable to supply, and the repairs that we can do on board are already nearly finished.

Very respectfully,
F. M. BUNCE, Capt. Comdg.

U. S. S. ATLANTA, AT ANCHOR, GARDINER'S BAY, July 16, 1887.

To Lieut. W. P. Clason, Lieut. Hiero Taylor, and Carpenter Isaac Cooper:

GENTLEMEN: After careful examination, you will report to me, in triplicate, the injuries to the hull of this vessel or any of its fittings, resulting from the firing of yesterday. Respectfully,
F. M. BUNCE, Capt, Comdg.

U. S. S. ATLANTA, 2D RATE,
AT ANCHOR, GARDINER'S BAY, July 16, 1887.

SIR: In obedience to your order of this date we have made a careful investigation of the injuries sustained by the hull and fittings of this vessel, resulting from the firing of yesterday. We respectfully report as follows: *The injuries which cannot be repaired on board are these:* Two wash basins which were broken, one in room 5, wardroom, the other in steerage bathroom. Two ground glasslights, one of these was broken in the cabin window, the other in cabin pantry; there are no spare lights of this kind on board. The marble top of the steam coil on the starboard side of the wardroom was thrown down and broken in two. The urinal forward was broken to pieces. A wooden one lined with lead and fitted so as to unship can be made on board to replace the broken one. There are slight leaks under both 8-in. circles where the tracks have raised or the bolts been started. The following is a list of the injuries which can be repaired on board this ship:

On the After Deck—The screws holding the flange of the vegetable lockers to the deck are started up; two-hinged hasps for the lids of the lockers are broken. The hose box has been destroyed. There are five lights broken in the after ward room skylight. The top of the afterguard chest was blown overboard and its hinges broken. One handle of the logreel was bent and the wooden dish at one end broken.

On the Superstructure—The righthand door of the end of the superstructure was thrown from its hinges and thrown on deck; the upper hinge of the other door was started out of place slightly. At forward end of the superstructure the righthand door was broken from the side and blown overboard, the other door was left hanging by one bolt only. The seams along the gunboard stroke of the 1st whale boat were opened. In the steam cutter two cleats, which held the steam-pipe of the dynamo were started out of place; the vacuum gauge was started out from the bulkhead. In the charthouse one light was broken; the lock on the port door was torn off and broked. Also the locks on two lockers inside; a "routine" frame hanging up was thrown down and broken. In the pilot house two lights were broken. The rail of the forward hammock netting, starboard side, forward end, was started and split. A dozen flat headed nails were received, while the hammock cloth was torn for a distance of about eight feet. The covering of electric wire in forward end of netting was also thrown off. Two electric light boxes one on the port after end, the other on the starboard forward end of the superstructure were torn down and their glasses broken. The starboard side light was blown to pieces.

On the Forward Deck—The screen rods of the urinal were bent, and its covering destroyed. A sliver 5½ feet long, 2 in. wide, and 1½ in. deep of triangular section was taken out of the deck in front of the forward 6-in. gun. The vegetable locker forward was started up in the same manner as the one aft; three hinges and two hasps were broken. The scupper leading under these lockers was started out of place, (both the forward and after lockers were secured in a very flimsy manner.)

On the Battery Deck—The joiner work and the starboard side around the end part of the 6-in. shifting gun was started out of place and the electric box torn down. The door of the armorer's workshop was split from top to bottom and thrown down; a light was broken in one of the windows also. In the drying room a light panel over one of the doors was driven in; the end board was moved in and split. The socket for the latch of the water-closet was started out of place. In the galley a small piece of flange (which supports the lids) was broken. The two electric light boxes on the midship bulkhead, near the door, had their glasses and bulbs broken. One Hayward hand grenade was broken, on the port side of the main deck.

On the Half Deck—The lock on the door of the captain's office and those on two of the lockers inside were torn off. The cabin annunciator was torn down. Also one electric battle-lantern near it (both with very slight fastening in the first place.) The wooden cover to the fire main was split; the drip pan of the deadlight over it was started also; nails in the cabin bulkhead were started out; the lockers in the upper part of the executive officer's office were started forward and the lock on one of the lower lockers was broken.

In the Cabin—An electric light bulb was broken in the bath room; an eye loop was torn off the forward state room door.

In the Wardroom—The moulding in front of room 5 was started slightly; inside that room the bookshelf was thrown down. In room 4 the shutter in front of the deadlight was torn down and thrown on the floor; the scroll work over the top of the bunk was broken, and a light piece of moulding started; the electric light bulb was broken. In room 11 the scroll work was broken; also the electric light bulb. (The light articles in this room, also in rooms 4 and 5, were thrown about and upset.) Room 12—In this room the casing for the wheel ropes was driven downwards and split; the bookshelf was started away from the bulkhead. The deck lights in the following rooms leak: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12. Also one in the wardroom pantry. Those of rooms 4, 11, and 12 leak considerably.

In the Steerage—The seat joint of the cabin water closet leaks through the steerage. The bracers of the steerage bathroom tank have started away from the bulkhead.

Very respectfully,
Lieut. W. P. CLASON, U. S. N.
Lieut. HIERO TAYLOR, U. S. N.
J. COOPER, Carpenter, U. S. N.

[ENDORSEMENT.]

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, July 21, 1887.

Respectfully referred to the Department. In view of the fact that the damage herein reported has been occasioned by the firing of only two rounds from each gun, the Bureau suggests that Captain Bunce be directed to fire the guns in the same manner as he would were he engaging an enemy, the firings to be continued long enough to thoroughly establish the fact as to where any weakness exists in the vessel or her equipment. This will give the Department and the Bureau valuable data to work on and enable it to correct any defects of like kind that will occur in future.

T. D. WILSON, Chief Naval Constructor.

Concerning the accident Secretary Whitney says: "The reports are not very favorable as to the first trial of the guns of the *Atlanta*, but as yet no matters of great moment have turned up. The trouble to my mind is this: If two rounds of her battery give this result what would a dozen do? And it is that which we are called upon to ascertain. She is meant as a fighting ship and must be further tested. It is to be remembered that her completion furnishes an opportunity to the Department of determining by actual experiment many matters as to which the Department has heretofore been without practical experience. It is important that whatever is to be learned from her should be ascertained at once, and although her design has not been followed in the case of the later ships, it is important that a full test of her should be had at once. She should have a cruise at sea sufficiently long to subject her to trial of all weathers. Her battery should be tested by actual firing until its working characteristics are determined and defects, if any, discovered. For these purposes a board will be appointed and the matter settled at the earliest day. She was built by my predecessor under the direction of the Advisory Board."

(From the London Globe.)

BUFFALO BILL'S LONG RIDE.

THE EXASPERATING MULE.

ON returning from a long ride, in which I had been much harassed by the Indians, I was one night accosted by Curtis, the chief of the scouts, who was in a difficulty. The General was anxious to send some despatches to General Sheridan at Fort Hays, some eighty miles off. The scouts available did not freeze on to the job. They urged that they were not sufficiently well acquainted with the country to go by night. The despatch was important, and so Curtis came to me and asked me, if I was not too tired, to volunteer. It was rather a ticklish piece of work. The whole country was lined by Indians. It was a dark night and a storm was threatening. However, the despatches had to be sent off, and so I assented, bargaining only that I should be provided with the best mount in the fort. This was readily assented to, the scouts took a fond farewell of me, and with their wishes for success ringing in my ears, I set out on my long ride.

The night was dark as pitch, but this gave me all the better chance of escaping the Indians. My greatest danger was lest my horse should stumble in a hole, and run away, leaving me on the prairie. To prevent such a catastrophe I tied one end of my rawhide lariat to the bridle, and the other to my belt, a wise precaution, for within a few miles my horse fell twice in prairie dogs' holes, and got away before I could get hold of the bridle, but when he got to the length of the lariat he discovered that he was picketed to Bison Bill, which considerably abated his playfulness. In this way I proceeded through the night, and reached Walnut Creek, twenty-five miles out, in good time. It was here that I met with my first adventure. Going slowly through the darkness, I suddenly found myself in the midst of a number of horses, which, becoming frightened, speedily moved off in all directions. I knew at once that I was near Indians, so without waiting to apologize, I cleared out as quickly as possible. Just as I thought myself clear, a dog barked a few yards away, and then I heard some redskins talking. They did more than talk, too. They mounted their mustangs and gave chase. I urged my horse to full speed and succeeded in getting away without loss of life.

I continued my way for several miles in a straight course, and I pushed on toward Smoky Hill River. I reached this point soon after 3 o'clock in the morning, and then pushing northward I struck the old Santa Fe trail ten miles from Fort Hays just as day was breaking. Arrived at the post soon after reveille, I made straight for General Sheridan's headquarters, and presented my despatches in person. I was most cordially received by the General, and, having taken food, and seen that my horse was well cared for, thought I would proceed to take a little rest. It was, however, not to be, for I was suddenly sent for by the General, who wished to see me. As I approached headquarters I noticed a number of scouts grouped together, and evidently engaged in discussing something important, and I soon learned what this was. General Sheridan desired to send an important despatch to Fort Dodge, a distance of ninety-five miles. Volunteers were requested, but none responded. The General told me this, and what could I do?

"General," I said, "if there is no one ready to volunteer, I'll carry your despatches myself."

The General expressed himself greatly pleased at my offer, but at the same time said that he had not thought of asking me to undertake the duty, as I had been fully hard-worked already. But it was very important that the despatches should go.

"If you don't get a courier by 4 o'clock this afternoon, I'll do the business," I responded, "but I must have a fresh horse, and meantime will take a little rest." It was not much rest that I got, but punctually at 4 o'clock I announced myself ready, and mounting a fresh horse, started on the road. I crossed Smoky Hill River at dark, and it was just daylight as I rode up to Sam Log Crossing on the Pawnee Fork, where a company of colored cavalry were posted, under Major Cox. Here I got a fresh horse, and continuing my lonely ride, covered the remaining twenty-five miles to Fort Dodge, and arrived soon after 9 o'clock without having seen a single Indian.

Having delivered my despatches and rested an hour I was informed that the commander wished to send some despatches to Fort Larned, my own post. I, of course, readily undertook to carry these, and my offer was gladly accepted by the General, "provided I thought I could stand the trip after my recent fatigue."

"All I want is a fresh horse, sir," I said.

Here was the difficulty. There was not such a thing as a decent horse available, the only animals to be had being Government mules, of which there was a large choice. I made no difficulty about this. "Trot out your mule," I said "I am ready now."

The mule was rapidly forthcoming, and at dark I started once more on the road for Fort Larned, and proceeded without interruption to Coon Creek, thirty miles from Fort Dodge.

Here I dismounted and led my mule to a pool to give him some water. I also stood myself a drink, using my hat for a dipper, and, while engaged in procuring this refreshment, my mule suddenly jerked off, and ambled away down to the creek. Then it flashed across my mind that in the hurry of departure I had omitted to make my lariat fast to him, and that he was at large.

I followed him gently in the hopes of getting hold of his bridle, and that he would perchance stop. He did not. He made straight for the wagon road, but instead of making for Fort Dodge, as I expected he would, he turned towards Fort Larned, and jogged merrily along, with a most happy and unconcerned air. Several times I succeeded in getting just up to him, when he would put on a spurt and go ahead easy, slacking down as soon as I gave up chase. I was sorely tempted to shoot him with my gun, which I fortunately held in my hand, but the report would have probably brought the Indians down on me, and as he was, besides, company for me, I refrained. And thus the mule marched on, and I followed on foot—cursing.

From Coon Creek to Fort Larned is thirty-five miles and we—that is, the mule and myself—made pretty good time. There was nothing to hold the mule, and I was striving hard to catch him—which urged him on. In addition to the excitement of this pedestrian competition, I had the knowledge that I might any moment be pounced on by Indians, and have my hair lifted.

The mule stuck to the road, and I stuck to the mule. Just as day began to break we found ourselves still in the same order of procession on a hill looking down on to the valley of Pawnee Fort, with Fort Larned looming in the distance, and as I surveyed the scene, and the mule surveyed me, the morning gun belched forth half a mile away.

We took stock of each other with expressions of mutual distrust. Then, addressing my opposite neighbor, I spoke.

"Time's up," I said, "and its my turn. I am deeply indebted to you for your company, but we must part." Then I raised my gun to my shoulder and blazed away, hitting the beast on the hip. Inserting a second cartridge, I fired into him again, and twice more, until at last he lay stretched out nice and comfortable. Like all Government mules, he was a tough one, and died hard.

My shots brought out the troops, and when they learned what had happened, they all said it served him right. I then walked into headquarters and delivered my despatches, and received the compliments of the General. I proceeded to put in some hours of solid sleep, and then left that same night for Fort Hays with more despatches, which I delivered early the next morning to General Sheridan. My record of these rides is as follows: Fort Larned to Fort Hays, 65 miles in 12 hours; Fort Hays to Fort Dodge, 95 miles in the succeeeding 24 hours; Fort Dodge to Fort Larned, 35 miles on mule, 35 miles off mule, the same night; and back to Fort Hays, 65 miles, the next—total, 295 miles, over a rough country, infested by hostile Indians, without any definite interval of rest.

On arriving at Fort Hays I was highly complimented by General Sheridan on my achievement. "Cody," he said, "I have decided to appoint you guide and chief of scouts, with the command."

And thus it was I came to be chief of scouts, United States Army.

BOARD ON LIFE-SAVING BOATS.

THE Board consisting of Capts. F. M. Ramsay and N. H. Farquhar and Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, which spent some time last spring examining numerous life boats for the purpose of determining whether any of them would be suitable for Navy uses, reconvened at the Navy Department on Wednesday by direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The Board failed to recommend the adoption of any of the boats submitted. The Secretary was dissatisfied with the report, and reconvened the Board to consider his endorsement thereon, which reads as follows: "The recommendations of this Board are not definite. I wish to know—1. Is not one or another form of life boat in general use in merchant service? 2. What are the most approved ones, and which has the most merits? 3. Why should not the Naval Service adopt such improvements over the old form of boats as the life boat represents? Most of the naval vessel's boats are carried for life-saving purposes."

Captain Ramsay and Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., will proceed to New York and make a thorough examination of all lifeboats now in use on the various seagoing steamers sailing out of that port. Secretary Whitney seems zealous in securing a perfect lifeboat for use in our Navy.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 48, H. Q. A., July 6, 1887.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1 of G. O. 46, H. Q. A., 1886, is hereby cancelled, and the annual issue of one fur cap and one pair of fur gauntlets is authorized as provided by Sec. 2090½ of the Regulations, published in G. O. 62, H. Q. A., 1883.

2. The Quartermaster's Department is authorized to supply to each of the enlisted men as may desire to draw them, canvas barrack shoes, at the rate of one pair per annum, and linen collars, at the rate of six per annum.

These articles do not form part of the annual clothing allowance, and will be charged to the enlisted men at cost prices.

3. Active service having demonstrated that the post shoes heretofore supplied to the enlisted men are not adapted to the military service, their manufacture will be discontinued and issue cease so soon as those now on hand at posts and depots shall have become exhausted.

4. The accompanying table [omitted] of the price of clothing and equipage for the Army of the U. S., with the allowance to each soldier for clothing in kind during each year of his enlistment; the money allowance therefor for each year and day, including the allowance for enlisted men on the Retired List, also of the allowance of equipage, having been approved by the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. It will take effect on the 1st of July, 1887, and will remain in force until further orders.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

[Appended to the order are the following regulations, which we reprint for useful reference:

Cork helmets are supplied only to troops serving in extremely hot climates, in the first and third years of their enlistment, and these only in lieu of the campaign hats. The necessity for such issue must in all cases be certified to by the Department Commander. (Par. 2763, Regulations.)

Fatigue or campaign hats are issued only to troops on the frontier or in active campaign at the rate of one per year. (Par. 2776 of the Regulations, amended by G. O. 64, H. Q. A., 1882.)

Arctic overshoes and woollen mittens when issued will be charged to the enlisted men at cost price. The necessity for their issue must, however, be certified to by the Department and Division Commanders. The allowance for these articles is as follows:

Arctic overshoes, one pair in each of the first and third years of enlistment, and woollen mittens, two pairs per annum. (G. O. 69, H. Q. A., 1882.)

Overcoats made of fur or other suitable material will be issued and accounted for in the manner prescribed by Par. 2090½ of the Regulations published in G. O. 62, H. Q. A., 1883.

Under this same paragraph, as restored by Part 1 of this Order, enlisted men may draw annually one fur cap and one pair of fur gauntlets at the price established in the annual price list; but these articles do not form part of the money allowances. Civilian employees may also purchase, at the prices given in this list, fur clothing, when in the opinion of Post Commanders their duties are such that they actually need them.

Under special authority of the War Department rubber blankets and ponchos may be issued gratuitously, at the rate of one per annum, to each enlisted man serving in the field or active campaign, until the stock on hand shall have become exhausted. (Adjutant General's letter of Sept. 27, 1884, and Circular 11, H. Q. A., 1886.)

Enlisted men may draw, whenever in the opinion of the proper officer it may be necessary, during their first year's enlistment, the two woollen blankets to which they are entitled during their service of five years. (G. O. 139, H. Q. A., 1884.)

Service chevrons (war or peace) are issued without charge. (Par. 2747, Regulations.)

Brassards are charged only in case of loss or damage. (G. O. 71, H. Q. A., 1885.)

The Quartermaster's Department is authorized to furnish to each enlisted man of the Army who may be required to work on extra, daily, or fatigue duty, one canvas suit in each year, as a part of his equipment.

For troops stationed in extremely cold regions when the necessity for such issue is certified by the department commanders; for troops stationed at West Point, New York; and for troops not attached to any military department, upon the approval of the head of the staff department to which they belong, the suit will consist of one blouse, one pair of trousers, one canvas blanket-lined cap or hood, and one pair of mittens for winter wear. For all other troops the suit will consist of one blouse and one pair of trousers.

Nothing in the foregoing is intended to increase the money allowance of clothing to the soldier. The articles herein authorized to be furnished will be issued under the direction of the post commander. They are to be kept and applied by the soldiers to their proper use as a working dress, and intended to save the regular uniform, and to be worn on fatigue duty and at labor when these articles are more suitable than the woollen dress.

The articles will be dropped from the returns of the officers to whom they shall have been transferred when they are furnished to the soldier, and will be issued on the receipt rolls. Issues in excess of the yearly allowance will be charged on the clothing account at prices fixed in orders. In the cases of gratuitous issues the voucher should show that the same is made within the allowance.

In case of the loss or destruction of any of said articles without fault or neglect on the part of the soldier to whom they have been entrusted, and the immediate commanding officer shall so certify in the matter of the loss, then the articles so lost or destroyed may be reissued without charge to the soldier. (G. O. 46, H. Q. A., 1886.)

One cord and tassel will be issued, free of charge, with each campaign hat, until stock of those on hand at posts and depots shall have become exhausted. (Cir. 2, H. Q. A., 1887.)]

G. O. 51, H. Q. A., July 15, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2359 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2359. Copies of all plans, estimates, and orders connected with the erection or repair of the post hospitals, whether temporary or permanent, will be furnished by the officer making the same to the senior medical officer of the post, who will at once forward them, with his comments, through the proper military channels, to the Surgeon General; alterations of the specified plan of repairs in an approved estimate are forbidden, unless authorized by the Secretary of War. When authorized repairs upon hospital buildings are completed the senior medical officer of the post will act as inspector of the work on the part of the Medical Department, and will report the result of such inspection, together with the amount of any unexpended balance of the appropriation, through the proper military channels, to the Surgeon General.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 9, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, July 12, 1887.

Publishes a table exhibiting the Figure and Order of Merit of the Troops, Companies and Posts for part of the Target Practice Season ending June 30, 1887. Till all have had skirmish practice, this order will be based upon the individual figure of merit.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, July 18, 1887.

Specifies the proportions of forage for public animals until further orders.

G. O. 7, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, July 16, 1887.

Batteries I and L, 5th Artillery, having been ordered on a tour of duty at the rifle camp at Creedmoor, N. Y., the practice season for these batteries for the current target year is, in consequence, changed to May, June, and to the 22d of July, and from Aug. 1 to Aug. 9, inclusive.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspr. Gen., will inspect Forts Bidwell, Cal., and McDermit, Nev. (S. O. 48, July 9, D. Cal.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for one month, from July 30, is granted Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. G. (S. O., July 16, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Richard N. Batchelder, D. Q. M. G., will be relieved of his duties in Washington by Capt. John F. Rodgers, milit'y storekeeper, and will proceed to San Francisco in time to reach that place by Oct. 15, and relieve Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., of his duties in connection with the general depot of the Q. M. Dept. From the date of being relieved until he shall start to obey this order, Lieut. Col. Batchelder will remain in Washington in connection with the settlement of his accounts with the Treasury Dept. Major Weeks, after being relieved by Lieut. Col. Batchelder, will report to the officer in charge of the general depot of the Q. M. Dept. in New York City for duty (S. O., July 14, H. Q. A.)

Supt. Patrick Hart is transferred from Fort Gibson, I. T., to Seven Pines, Va., National Cemetery, and Supt. Wm. M. Jones from Seven Pines, Va., to Fort Gibson, I. T., National Cemetery (Q. M. G. O., July 14).

Commissary Sergt. Albert Kehrle, recently appointed from Q. M. Sergt., 3d Artillery, Washington Barracks, D. C., will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. Mex., to relieve Com. Sergt. Wm. Minser, who will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for assign't to duty (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

Major John P. Hawkins, Sub. Dept., is detailed as Inspector of Indian Supplies—corn meal—to be delivered under contract at Omaha, Neb., for the ensuing fiscal year (S. O. 67, July 13, D. Platte).

Pay Department.

The troops at Alcatraz Island and Angel Island, Cal., will be mustered for pay July 31, and monthly thereafter until further orders (S. O. 45, July 1, D. Cal.)

Leave for twenty days, in August, is granted Maj. Culver C. Sniffen, paymaster (S. O. 147, July 19, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. H. M. Deeble, Fort Yates, D. T., will proceed, without delay, to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for temporary duty, to relieve Capt. L. M. Maus, asst. surg. (S. O. 67, July 15, D. Dak.)

The leave granted Major Wm. E. Waters, surgeon, is extended one day (S. O. 98, July 2, D. Columbia).

So much of S. O. 156, as directs that Capt. George H. Torney, asst. surg., be relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, is revoked, and Capt. Arthur W. Taylor, asst. surg., now at Fort Laramie, will report to the C. O., Fort Robinson, Neb., for temporary duty, to relieve Capt. Walter Reed, asst. surg., who will report for duty at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 156, as directs Capt. John de B. W. Gardiner, asst. surg., to report for duty at Fort Washakie, Wyo., is revoked, and A. A. Surg. Chas. F. Mason will proceed to that post and report to relieve 1st Lieut. Alonzo R. Chapin, asst. surg., who will comply with his orders to report for duty at Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted Captain Richards Barnett, asst. surg., is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 24, is granted Capt. Stevens G. Cowdrey, asst. surg., Fort Bliss (S. O. 79, July 13, D. Texas).

1st Lieut. Charles S. Black, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Bliss, and report not later than July 24th for duty as post surgeon during the absence, on leave, of Capt. Cowdrey, asst. surg. (S. O. 49, July 13, D. Texas.)

Mr. Geo. W. Weed, of the Surgeon General's Office, has been appointed hospital steward on the staff of General Ordway, Commanding the District of Columbia Militia.

The following changes of stations of Hospl. Stewards are ordered: Alonson D. Hauverman from Fort Niagara, N. Y., to Fort Sully, Dakota. Max Siebert from Fort Sully to Fort Niagara, N. Y. John H. Sanborn from Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to Fort Sisseton, Dak. George D. Bell from Fort Sisseton to Watertown Arsenal, Mass. Chas. Bolt from Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., to Angel Island, Cal. Mark Gribbon from Angel Island to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. August Herbst from Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Buford, Dak. Frederick G. Walters from Fort Buford, Dak., to Fort Adams, R. I. John F. Minot from Madison Barracks, N. Y., to Fort Pembina, Dak. George Fegan from Fort Pembina to Madison Barracks, N. Y. Henry Krueger from Fort Trumbull to Fort Keogh, Montana. Frederick Mayer from Fort Keogh to Fort Trumbull. Robert E. Eskildson from Fort Ontario to Fort Sidney, Neb. Herman Wilkendorf from Fort Sidney to Fort Ontario. Waldemar F. Grosse from Fort Brady to Camp Poplar River, Montana. Edward Jones from Camp Poplar River to Fort Brady. Richard Keogh from Fort Hamilton to Fort Hays, Kas. Ludwig Stamm from Fort Hays to Fort Hamilton. John J. Swan from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Allegheny Arsenal, Pa. Joseph Walters from Allegheny Arsenal to Fort Douglas. Michael Denning from Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty., to Willet's Point. John Lempke from Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., to Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Carl Hagen (recently appointed from private, Troop L, 2d Cav.), will report to the C. O., Vancouver Barracks (S. O., July 19, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Paul Wiese (recently appointed from 2d class private, Co. C, Battalion of Engineers), will report for duty at Camp at Eagle Pass, Texas (S. O., July 19, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Wm. A. Jones, C. E. (S. O. 65, July 14, C. E.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Theodore A. Bingham, C. E. (S. O. 66, July 15, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Wm. C. Langfitt, C. E., will proceed on public business to Fort Spokane (S. O. 99, July 5, D. Columbia).

Capt. John G. D. Knight, C. E., is detailed to accompany the 22d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., during its march to and tour of duty at the State camp of instruction, near Peekskill, from July 28 to Aug. 6, for the purpose of giving instructions in the elementary branches of field fortifications (S. O., July 14, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E., will proceed to Fort Delaware and the fort and mortar battery opposite, thence to Finn's Point, N. J., on public business (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Albert Stout has arrived at Fort Pulaski, Ga., and relieved Ordnance Sergeant James Coleman, who has gone to Augusta Arsenal, Ga., with a view to retirement.

Signal Corps.

Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Sig. Officer, will proceed on or before Sept. 10 to Toulouse, France, for the purpose of attending the meetings of the meteorological branch of the French Association for the Advancement of the Sciences, to be held at that place from September 22 to 29, and of obtaining information of matters relating to meteorological science and work in Europe. He will proceed to Toulouse via Paris, to enable him to confer at the latter place with the director of the French meteorological service in regard to cable despatches sent in the interests of that service (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 16, 1887:

TROOPS.

Troops C and L, 1st Cav., to Fort Buford, Dak.
Troops F, I, and L, 7th Cav., to Fort Meade, Dak.
Co. A, 9th Inf., to Fort Mojave, Ariz.
Co. C, 9th Inf., to Fort Apache, Ariz.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; D, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect July 18, is granted 1st Lieut. O. L. Hein (S. O. 71, July 11, Dept. M.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer will proceed to Boise Barracks and inspect the troops of his regiment stationed there (S. O. 99, July 5, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., to take effect Sept. 1, 1887 (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

Private Bateman, who murdered Sergt. Soper at the Presidio recently, has been held for trial in the United States Circuit Court. Bateman says he was driven to the crime by the conduct of Soper towards him.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex. G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. J. B. Johnson, Camp Pena Colorado (S. O. 79, July 13, D. Tex.)

Troop G, Capt. E. Z. Steever, participated in the Fourth of July celebration at Eagle Pass, Tex., which occasions the local *Times* to say: "During the march the cavalry company from camp was generally noted, and the gallant soldier boys received compliments for their soldierly bearing."

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

Troop B (Lawton's) is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to and take station at Fort Myer, Va. In relieving this troop of cavalry from duty with this command, Brig.-Gen. Miles, the Dept. Commander, desires to express his appreciation of the gallant services of this body of troops and its distinguished commander, and to express his thanks for the valuable services they have rendered the Government (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Abiel L. Smith is relieved from the further operation of S. O. 123, and will proceed from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Myer, Va., and report for duty with his troop (S. O., July 18, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. James R. Richards, Jr., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks and report for duty at the Cavalry Depot (S. O., July 18, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Jacob A. Augur will, during the temporary absence in August of the commandant of cadets and the superintendent of the Military Academy, exercise command of the post of West Point and act as superintendent of the Academy and as commandant of cadets (S. O., July 14, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M. M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Henry P. Kingsbury (S. O., July 18, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Sergt. William Hammond, Troop A, is relieved from duty in the recruiting office at San Antonio, and will join his troop at Fort McIntosh (S. O. 78, July 11, D. Tex.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Chas. Winman, Troop H (S. O. 83, July 14, Div. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Francis Moore will report at Fort Leavenworth, July 25, for duty as camp commander at the Dept. of Missouri Rifle Competition (S. O. 72, July 12, Dept. M.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, I, L, and K,* Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E,* Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Capt. Chandler P. Eakin will inspect one public animal at Fort Canby, for which 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, A. A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 100, July 6, D. Columbia.)

Capt. James M. Ingalls will repair to Willet's Point, N. Y., for temporary duty at that post during August, for the purpose of gathering information in regard to manipulation of submarine mine material (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. James M. Ingalls, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended until Aug. 1, 1887 (S. O. 148, July 20, Div. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended seven days (S. O. 148, July 20, Div. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Elmer [illegible]. Hubbard, Fort Canby (S. O. 101, July 7, D. Columbia.)

Private Henry Hopkins, Bat. H, is selected to represent the Dept. of California in the competition of distinguished marksmen. He will report at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 13 (S. O. 46, July 5, D. Cal.)

Capt. J. W. Dillenback, Sergts. G. W. Yearsley and J. Lowder, Corpl. E. McCarty, and Pvt. M. A. Quigley, Bat. A, and Corpl. J. McKnight and Pvt. J. McGill, Bat. C, have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Edward H. Catlin is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Vermont, to be held at Bennington, Aug. 13 to 17, 1887, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part therein (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. William McK. Dunn, Jr., Little Rock Barracks, is extended one month (S. O. 145, July 16, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. William P. Stone, Mount Vernon Barracks, will report to the C. O. Jackson Barracks, La., for temporary duty with Bat. M at the camp of instruction at Fort Henry, near Pass Christian, Miss., from Aug. 3 to 10. Lieut. Stone will then return with Bat. M to Jackson Barracks, thence to Mount Vernon Barracks (S. O. 147, July 19, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.
* Light battery.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 150, Div. A., July 22.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson, a "distinguished marksman," (Fort Adams, R. I.,) will report to the C. O. Fort Niagara, N. Y., Aug. 27, to take part in the annual rifle competitions (S. O. 149, July 21, Div. A.)

Sergt. Wm. D. Huddleson, Bat. K, a "distinguished marksman," Fort Warren, will report to the C. O. Fort Niagara, N. Y., Aug. 27, to take part in the annual rifle competitions (S. O. 150, Div. A., July 22.)

Light Bat. F, 4th Art. (Rodney), of Fort Snelling, has had some excellent practice recently in the Militia Camp McGill, at Mankato. The battery was much admired for its appearance, discipline, etc.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., E, F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 2d Lieut. Robert G. Procter is further extended two months on account of sickness (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

Lieut. M. P. Maus, 1st Sergt. L. McCarthy, Sergt. C. Hartke, Corpl. E. A. Stamm, and Pvt. C. W. Thomson, Co. B, have qualified as sharpshooters.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Capts. Joseph Hale and John W. Hannay will proceed from Fort Shaw to Fort Missoula, M. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 65, July 8, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Fort Missoula will grant furloughs for two months to 1st Sergt. Frank Sherman and Corpl. Samuel C. Wilcox, Co. D (S. O. 65, July 8, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Arthur Williams is relieved from duty as Instructor in the Department of Military Surveying, Topography, etc., at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School. In relieving Lieut. Williams, the Colonel commanding (McCook) desires to express his regret at losing him as an Instructor in the Department over which he has presided for so long a time with marked ability, and satisfaction to his superiors, and which through his zeal and untiring industry has been brought to its present condition of usefulness, reflecting credit on himself and the school (Orders 10, July 16, U. S. Inf. and Cav. School.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect public animals at Fort Sherman, for which 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, A. A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 100, July 6, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson is extended one month (S. O. 86, July 20, Div. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. William H. McMinn is extended one month (S. O. 83, July 14, Div. M.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William H. McMinn is extended two months (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; C and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

S. O. 68 is amended so as to direct Co. A to proceed from Holbrook, A. T., by rail to the Needles, Cal., thence by boat to Fort Mojave, A. T., instead of via East Bridge; the same route is designated for Co. C from Fort Mojave by boat to the Needles, thence by rail to Holbrook (S. O. 71, July 6, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles will report at Fort Leavenworth, July 25, for duty as A. C. S. of the Dept. of Missouri Rifle Competition (S. O. 72, July 12, Dept. M.)

Major Hamilton S. Hawkins is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Delaware, to be held at Rehoboth, Del., commencing July 27, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part therein (S. O., July 19, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Pittsburgh Bks., N. Y.

The leave for seven days granted Major John H. Page, Fort Yates, is extended ten days (S. O. 65, July 8, D. Dak.)

The 11th Inf. will move as follows: The Hdqrs. and Cos. A, D, E, and K (Fort Sully, D. T.), and I (Fort Bennett, D. T.), to Pierre, D. T.; Cos. B, C, F, and H (Fort Yates, D. T.), to Bismarck, D. T., via Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to be joined at the latter place by Co. G. The Q. M. Dept. will provide transportation by water to Bismarck and Pierre, and thence by rail and water, via Duluth, Minn., to Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 66, July 13, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Stations for the 12th Inf. are designated as follows: Fort Yates, D. T., Hdqrs. and Cos. E, G, H, and I; Fort Sully, D. T., Major and Cos. A, B, C, and D; Fort Bennett, D. T., Co. K; Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., Co. F (S. O. 66, July 13, D. Dak.)

The regiment will leave Buffalo on Tuesday next, July 26, by water for Duluth, Minn., thence to Dakota.

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Arthur MacArthur (S. O. 71, July 11, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Leave for twelve days is granted Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 100, July 6, D. Columbia.)

The Supt. of the Recruiting Service will cause twenty recruits to be forwarded under proper charge to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T., for the 14th Inf. (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 86, July 20, Div. M.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

1st Lieut. C. R. Tyler will report, in person, by Aug. 5, to the C. O. of Fort Clark, for duty on the range (S. O. 80, July 15, D. Tex.)

Capt. Geo. H. Palmer, 1st Sergt. C. Streemann, Sergt. P. Schaffer, Artificer G. Francke, and Pvt. J. W. Davis, Co. B; Pvt. W. Harrington, Co. C; 2d Lieut. Maury Nichols, Corpl. B. G. Greymoore, and Sergt. G. W. Huber, Co. F, and 2d Lieut. G. I. Putnam, Co. H, have qualified as sharpshooters.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. E. B. Ives will report, in person, by Aug. 1, to the C. O. of Fort Clark for duty on the range (S. O. 80, July 15, D. Tex.)

2d Lieut. C. S. Fowler, Sergt. J. F. Crawford, Corpl. P. Marron, and Pvt. M. Bobst, Co. A; Corpl. H. Stork, Co. B; Pvts. J. E. Morgan, C. W. Forsyth, and J. Dunn, Co. C; Corpl. H. Ohlschlager and Pvt. O. Johnson, Co. D; Lieut. J. M. Cuningham, Co. F, and Pvt. F. G. Foss, Co. K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave granted Capt. John A. Manley is extended three months (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. James A. Irons is appointed Instructor in the Department of Military Surveying, Topography, etc., at the Infantry and Cavalry School (Orders 10, July 16, U. S. Inf. and Cav. School.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Edward H. Brooke, Fort Sidney (S. O. 85, July 19, Div. M.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. G. S. L. Ward (S. O. 71, July 11, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. E. W. Casey will report at Fort Leavenworth, July 25, for duty as Adjt. and Q. M. of the Dept. of Missouri Rifle Competition (S. O. 72, July 12, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, aide-de-camp, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department, will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., on public business (S. O. 80, July 15, D. Tex.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for two months, from Sept. 1, 1887, is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Nichols (S. O., July 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days, to commence on or about July 22, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Allaire, Fort Wayne (S. O. 147, July 19, Div. A.)

The Supt. of the Recruiting Service will cause twenty recruits to be forwarded under proper charge to Fort Mackinac, Mich., for assignment to Cos. E and K, stationed at that post (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. James Clark, Co. F, 23d Inf., who shot and killed prisoner Stone at Fort Wayne, Mich., last week, appeared before Judge Brown, of the U. S. Circuit Court, at Detroit, July 16. He handed to the Judge an official copy of the Court of Inquiry held at the fort, which acquitted him of all blame in the matter. Clark was then bailed in $1,000 to appear July 20. The Attorney-General has instructed U. S. Attorney Black, of Detroit, to take necessary steps to defend the sergeant.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T. B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Details of enlisted men will be made by certain post commanders in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition, and the men will report for duty to 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 72, July 12, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Capt. Gaines Lawson will establish and command the Dept. Rifle Camp at Fort Snelling, Minn., contemplated in G. O. 5, c. s., D. Dak. (S. O. 67, July 15, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn will report in person, Aug. 1, to the Dept. Inspector of Rifle Practice at Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 67, July 15, D. Dak.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 12. Detail: Majors Merritt Barber and William J. Volkmar, A. A. G.; Major Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cav.; Capt. George W. Davis, 14th Inf.; Capt. John A. Darling, 1st Art.; Capt. James N. Wheelan, 2d Cav.; Capts. Junius W. MacMurray, John W. Dillenback, and Richard G. Shaw, 1st Art.; Capt. Gustavus C. Doane, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederic C. Nichols, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., 1st Art., J.-A. (S. O. 34, July 1, Div. P.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 13. Detail: Lieut.-Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Capt. W. M. Wherry, 6th Inf.; Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., 13th Inf.; Capt. J. P. Schindel, 6th Inf.; Capt. C. C. C. Carr, 1st Cav.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.; Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John Carland, 6th Inf., and 2d Lieut. W. E. Almy, 5th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 71, July 11, Dept. M.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., July 20. Detail: Capts. Edward Field, Arthur Morris, and John W. Roder, 1st Lieuts. Richard P. Strong, Harry R. Anderson, Charles A. L. Totten, Alexander B. Dyer, and Clarence Deems, and 2d Lieut. John E. McMahon, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 146, July 18, Div. A.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., July 22. Detail: Major Richard H. Jackson and Capt. Henry F. Brewerton, 5th Art.; Capt. Joseph B. Girard, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Thomas R. Adams and William R. Hamilton and 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 148, July 20, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 25. Detail: Capt. Charles Morris, 1st Lieuts. Benjamin K. Roberts, David D. Johnson, William R. Hamilton, and Samuel F. Allen, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 149, July 21, Div. A.)

The G. C.-M. at Angel Island, Cal., of which Capt. Leopold O. Parker, 1st Inf., is president, is dissolved (S. O. 42, June 23, D. Cal.)

Major William J. Volkmar, A. A. G., and Capt. George W. Davis, 14th Inf., are relieved as members, and Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, 14th Inf., are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., constituted by S. O. 34, c. s. (S. O. 35, July 5, Div. P.)

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Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. C. H. Noble, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Danes, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. D. R. C. Cabell, 8th Cav., will meet, July 11, to examine and report upon the construction, under contract, of a fence on the drill ground at San Antonio (S. O. 77, July 9, D. Tex.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieuts. H. H. C. Dunwoody and Robert Craig, 4th Art., A. S. O., and 2d Lieut. Fielder M. M. Beall, Signal Corps, will assemble, July 14, to report as to the method of displaying storm signals thought to be most in the interests of navigators. The report will have in view the fact that the Chief Signal Officer has determined to display signals showing the probable force of storms, as required by resolution of Congress of Feb. 9, 1870, and that the direction signals are to be so displayed as to indicate that the storm-centre is approaching or has passed. The question as to whether the lakes and the coast lines of the United States should be divided into sections will also be fully considered. The Board will recommend a point, with a reasonable margin, at which light storms shall end and severe storms begin, and will report, in detail, the velocity at each station necessary to verify either a cautionary or a storm signal (S. O. 52, July 13, Sig. Office.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, 6th Inf., A. S. O., and 2d Lieuts. John P. Finley and James Mitchell, Signal Corps, will assemble, July 18, to recommend as to the most desirable pattern of heliograph for field use in the Military Service of the U. S. (S. O. 52, July 13. Sig. Off.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of 1st Lieuts. Henry H. C. Dunwoody and Robert Craig, 4th Art., A. S. O., and 2d Lieut. Fielder M. M. Beall, Signal Corps, will meet, July 18, to examine 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, 6th Inf., as to his capacity for the performance of signal duties (S. O., July 14, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger; Col. Alexander McD. McCook, 6th Inf., and Col. James F. Wade, 5th Cav., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, as soon as practicable, to prepare, for submission to the War Department, a set of regulations for the general management of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, and a programme of studies, theoretical and practical, for use at the school (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Majors Charles J. Allen and Henry M. Adams and Capt. William M. Marshall, will assemble at St. Paul, Minn., to report on the work in progress in connection with the "practical test of the flume invented by M. J. Adams" (S. O. 67, July 16, C. E.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Henry Clayton, Paym., and Capt. T. M. K. Smith and 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, 23d Inf., will meet at the Q. M. Office, Buffalo, July 22, to fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of one box of machine oil, shipped to Capt. D. H. Floyd, A. Q. M. (S. O. 148, July 20, Div. A.)

Rifle Practice.—The following named officers will report in person Aug. 10 to the Department Inspector of Rifle Practice at Ft. Snelling, Minn., for duty in connection with the Department rifle competition: Capt. David B. Wilson, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George O. Cress, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harry A. Leonhaeuser, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. William H. Sage, 5th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf. (S. O. 67, July 15, D. D.)

The following named officers have been selected as competitors for the Department rifle competition this year at Fort Clark, Tex., and will report to the commanding officer of that post not later than Aug. 5: Capt. C. T. Witherell, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Morgan, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. C. C. Ballou, 16th Inf. (S. O. 80, July 15, D. Tex.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The *Champion* says: "The people of Globe want a military post there and they ought to have it. The Government should protect its citizens who are in such close proximity to the blood-thirsty Apaches, until the latter are removed."

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

Captain C. A. Earnest and his assistants, Lieuts. E. N. Jones, L. D. Greene, C. H. Cochran, and G. W. McIver, were due at the Bellevue Rifle Range this week, to get matters into shape for the approaching rifle competitions.

The recent Chatauqua Assembly at Crete, Neb., was most successful. It closed by a concert, under the direction of Prof. Sherwin. The closing work of the 21st U. S. Infantry Band, under charge of Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, was very fine, and the band and the lieutenant will visit Fort Omaha. The lieutenant's visit has been greatly enjoyed by friends and acquaintances on the ground, and many have called on him at his tent to view a handsome picture he brought with him.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

A Fort Barrancas correspondent writes: Our Commandant Colonel L. L. Langdon, not having his time fully occupied with the Indians at Pickens, and their wives and babies, and his multifarious duties at Barrancas is actively engaged in a war on the squatters. He has opened the first parallel, and there is firing all along the big Lagoon.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan was at Newport Barracks July 18 looking after a new site for the barracks. He is reported as saying. "Twelve sites are offered. The object is to get much more ground in a location out of the reach of high water in the Ohio. I shall stay here until I inspect all the sites, and shall probably get through July 19 and leave at night. If the Government intends to make a large military station here I have not been informed of it."

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, will offer a handsome gold medal on the occasion of the department rifle competition at Fort Snelling in August. The medal will be in every way worthy of the event it is intended to commemorate, and will be presented to the marksman making the highest score in the regimental team match.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

CANDIDATES for admission to the U. S. Military Academy were designated this week as follows:

George W. Kirkpatrick, Charleston, S. C.
William Walter Hancy, Bentonville, Ark.
Simeon F. Coombs (alt.), Lisbon, Maine.
Andrew F. Welch, Gridley, Cal.
Henry E. Barrett (alt.), Owego, N. Y.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of July 16 says:

Dr. Julius Cabell will be on duty at Bellevue Rifle Range through the numerous competitions to take place there this summer and fall.... Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., has returned from sick leave at Hot Springs, undergoing treatment for rheumatism. He returns much improved.... The officers who went to Fort D. A. Russell a week ago on court-martial duty, have returned. They bring reports of the delightfully cool weather up there, which are very refreshing.... Lieut. F. H. Wilson, 2d Inf., has been designated for a two years' course at the school at Fort Leavenworth, to succeed Lieut. Arrasmith. Lieut. Wilson expects to go down in a few days to look over the field.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

THE arrival of Gen. Crook and Col. Dandy, the Chief of the Quartermasters in the Department, together with Col. T. H. Stanton, of the Pay Department, created quite a little excitement at our post, and the general expectation was that the Department Commander would make such recommendation as would lead to the evacuation of Fort Du Chesne, but the impression now prevailing is, that the General is of a contrary opinion. Fortune is certainly not in our favor, for during the stay of Gen. Crook at the "cantonment," we had the finest weather ever experienced by the oldest inhabitants, and not a particle of dust, at other times so plentiful, obscured the view of the commander and his staff.

The Fourth of July is over, and with it ends the existence of a baseball nine, that was organized to capture a prize so generously subscribed by the officers of the post for the winning club. Thanks to our resolute and enterprising Post Commander, Col. Randlett, all sorts of sports with prizes set thereupon, where on the programme, and competition was readily entered upon the same, and to save time and space I will only say that the day was celebrated as becomes the soldier of our great republic.

Target practice has fairly commenced, and I think that Du Chesne will keep its own in the Department. Another increase of the male population at the post has taken place in the birth of a 12-pound boy to 1st Sergt. Murphy, of Co. I, 21st Infantry. The case was a difficult one, and but for the never firing and experienced efforts of Dr. Benham, mother and child would have perished.

We have been getting some lettuce and radishes out of the post garden, and that is all.

Full dress parade every night is now the order of the day, on which occasion one can observe a column of companies passing in review, wrapped in a cloud of dust; at any rate the commands can be heard if nothing is to be seen.

LATREUSIOLOGIA.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT PORTLAND, ORE.

THE celebration here, July 4, was a success. Col. T. M. Anderson, U. S. Army, was Grand Marshal, and did his duty handsomely. Major Tully McCrea, of the 1st U. S. Artillery, commanded the 1st Division, in which were the Regular troops. Lieuts. Buchanan and Yeatman were aides to Col. Anderson. The band of the 14th U. S. Infantry was in line and was loudly cheered along the route. After it came the regiment commanded by Capt. and Bvt. Maj. D. W. Burke. It was composed of fine soldierly looking men, who bore themselves with an air of manly, physical grace. Looking along the serried ranks, as the regiment marched keeping perfectly measured tread to the strains of martial music, the sight was one calculated to stir patriotic blood and make the pulse beat high.

Bringing up the rear of the 1st division came the celebrated Hotchkiss battery (Bat. E, 1st U. S. Art.) under command of Major McCrea, with 1st Lieuts. A. H. Merrill and A. Todd and 2d Lieut. C. H. Hunter. The guns and everything connected with the carriages were in elegant condition. Drawn by large and powerful black horses, the mounted men in regulation uniform, crowned with helmet-shaped hats and ending in long red streaming tassels, and every piece of metal gleaming like polished silver, the spectacle was one not often witnessed by Portlanders. The battery was one of the most attractive features of the procession, and was justly the subject of unqualified admiration among the many thousands who witnessed the pageant.

In the afternoon the battery gave a drill at the cricket ground, and the evolutions showed how well both men and horses were trained, the latter appearing to understand the various bugle calls as well as the men. The way in which the 44 horses were whirled around in such small space was wonderful to behold.

(Special to the World.)

REMAINS OF THE OLD MERRIMAC.

RICHMOND, VA., July 17.

THE barge *Lizzie Wallace* arrived at the Richmond and Danville dock on Friday with 200 tons of old iron consigned to the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works. This iron is what may be called the remains of the Confederate gunboat *Virginia*, formerly the United States steamship *Merrimac*, which encountered the *Monitor* in Hampton Roads during the late war, causing one of the most memorable naval engagements of modern times. The *Monitor* was disabled and hauled off and the *Merrimac* returned towards Norfolk, but was never in active service afterwards. She was afterwards named the *Virginia*. The armor-plate was laid aside at the Gosport Navy-yard, in Portsmouth, after she was blown up by the Confederates, and remained there until a day or two ago when all of it was placed on the *Wallace* to be brought to Richmond. It was sold recently as scrap-iron to a Northern gentleman who subsequently sold it to the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works. It will be taken to Belle Isle and converted into nails. Much of the armor plate shows signs of having passed through a severe cannonading and there are numbers of small pieces well suited to be preserved as relics of the celebrated engagement.

(Washington Star Long Branch Letter.)

MRS. GRANT AND HER FAMILY.

MRS. U. S. GRANT, Sr., who is at her cottage here, has her son, Col. Fred, and his family, as usual, with her. Judge Dent's widow is also visiting Mrs. Grant. Mrs. Fred Grant scarcely looks a day older and is just as pretty and has as bewitching manners as when she was taken to the White House a bride, than whom no fairer has ever been beneath its roof. Since she for nearly three years after her marriage, assumed so many of the social duties there, in assisting her husband's mother, I have always associated Mrs. Cleveland, also a young, beautiful bride, in my mind more with Mrs. Fred Grant than with any other lady I have ever seen presiding in the Executive Mansion. The two have equally charming manners. Gen. and Mrs. Dent, whose youngest son has been out of health, have, with him, been visiting Mrs. Grant, but returned on Tuesday to their home in Washington. Mr. Ulysses Grant, Jr., after a visit to his mother here, went Tuesday to his country place in Westchester County, N. Y.

GENERAL SHERIDAN ON POLITICS.

GEN. SHERIDAN was "interviewed" by a reporter of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* a few days ago on the subject of politics. The following is given as the result:

"What do you think of the present political situation?" was asked.

"I don't think about it," was the reply, "for I don't pay any attention to it at all."

"Did you have an interview, as reported, with Secretary Endicott in Washington last week about the return of the flags?" the reporter asked as the General chased the moisture off his rubicund countenance with a handkerchief.

"No, I did not see Endicott," he replied, "and don't know anything about the flags."

"Your name," the reporter suggested meekly, "has been mentioned several times and more by your friends in connection with the Presidency of '88."

"Oh, well," was the brusque reply, "all the work of the fool-killer isn't completed yet. Good evening."

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE Editor of the *Real Estate Record* writing from London, July 3 1887, says: "We can scarcely realize on our side of the water what a bitter feeling a Frenchman has towards Germans and Germany. I was in Paris at the time of the Schnabele incident. My children had with them a German nurse, who was cautioned by the German waiters in our hotel not to speak any German on the streets, as she would be likely to have her face slapped by any one who should overhear her speaking that language. At Vichy I saw a young Prussian officer hooted out of the town simply because he was a German. This pent up bitter feeling must some day break out in a national manner, and then between the rising and setting of the sun the clash of arms will be heard, and a war such as civilization has never yet seen will break out—its beginning will find France united as one man, the ending no living being can foretell. It needs but a very limited residence in Germany for one to see and recognize that to-day the Germans are far ahead of any nation in Europe, in everything which relates to the art of war. The country seems to be thinking of nothing but its army, and the thought is always that that army shall soon again find its way to France. When it does, it will find different material to cope with from what it met on its last visit. While in an interior town in France recently, I saw one morning a very large number of horses being brought to one part of the city, and my first thought was that a horse fair was opening, but upon inquiry I found that in every village in France the government had issued orders for the enrollment and registering of all horses, the taking down of the size, weight, color, adaptability to military service, owner's name, etc., so that at short notice the government in case of war could lay its hands on every horse in France which it would deem necessary for use. This one thing shows that France is not sleeping, and no Frenchman to-day underrates the strength or the ability of the German foe. I am convinced that the French soldiers, while not up to the Germans in training and discipline, are ahead of the English rank and file. England could do nothing with France single-handed."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1887.

Circular No. 4, Series of 1887, Whole No. 19.

I. The following is promulgated for the information of the Order: Number of Commanderies May 1, 1886, 15; Commandery of the State of Iowa, instituted Oct. 20, 1886, 1; total number of Commanderies, May 1, 1887, 16.

II. Membership of the Commandery-in-Chief: Total, June 1, 1886, 167; less died, 2; total, 165. Accessions to the Commandery-in-Chief to June 1, 1887, 37; total membership of Commandery-in-Chief, 202; casualties in the Commandery-in-Chief since June 1, 1886: Resigned, 1; died, 1—2; present membership of Commandery-in-Chief, June 1, 1887, 200.

III. Names of Companions entitled to membership, since June 1, 1887, in the Commandery-in-Chief, from the Commanderies specified:

Of the Commandery of the State of Wisconsin.—Recorder, Mr. Chandler P. Chapman.

Of the Commandery of the State of Iowa.—Commander, Col. David B. Henderson; Senior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj. Henry L. Swords; Junior Vice-Commanders, Capt. Mortimer A. Higley, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Hannaford; Recorder, Maj. Hoyt Sherman.

Of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania.—Senior Vice-Commander, Commo. Bancroft Gherardi; Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj. William H. Lambert.

Of the Commandery of the State of New York.—Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Wm. C. Church; Recorder, Capt. Edgar B. Van Winkle.

Of the Commandery of the State of Maine.—Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Hyde.

Of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts.—Senior Vice-Commander, 1st Lieut. Henry B. Pierce; Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj. Zabdiel B. Adams.

Of the Commandery of the State of California.—Senior Vice-Commander, Commo. Geo. E. Belknap; Junior Vice-Commander, Maj. Wm. O. Gould.

Of the Commandery of the State of Wisconsin.—Senior Vice-Commander, Maj. Chas. H. Anson; Junior Vice-Commander, Maj. Geo. W. Carter; Recorder, Capt. Chas. King.

Of the Commandery of the State of Illinois.—Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Walter Q. Gresham.

Of the Commandery of the District of Columbia.—Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Chas. F. Manderson; Senior Vice-Commander, Rear Admiral John J. Almy; Junior Vice Commander, Brig.-Gen. S. B. Holabird; Recorder, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. D. Mussey.

Of the Commandery of the State of Ohio.—Commander, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman; Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. James Barnett.

Of the Commandery of the State of Michigan.—Commander, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Russell A. Alger; Senior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Withington; Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Frederick W. Swift.

Of the Commandery of the State of Minnesota.—Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Wm. R. Marshall; Senior Vice-Commander, Col. Chas. D. Kerr; Junior Vice Commander, Bvt. Maj. John P. Rea.

Of the Commandery of the State of Oregon.—Junior Vice-Commander, Capt. Benjamin P. Tuttle.

Of the Commandery of the State of Missouri.—Senior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Hiram F. Devol; Junior Vice-Commander, Actg. Volunteer Lieut. John C. Parker.

Of the Commandery of the State of Nebraska.—Senior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. John P. Hawkins; Junior Vice-Commander, Capt. Geo. M. Humphrey.

Of the Commandery of the State of Kansas.—Junior Vice-Commander, Lieut. Col. Chas. Page.

IV. Casualties from June 1, 1886, to June 1, 1887: Resigned, Rear Admiral James W. A. Nicholson, U. S. N., ex-Junior Vice-Commander of the Commandery of New York, April 6, 1887; died, Capt. Chas. D. Robinson, U. S. Volunteers, ex-Commander of the Commandery of Wisconsin, Sept. 25, 1886, at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

V. The third annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1887, at 10 A. M., in the city of Philadelphia.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A.,
Commander-in-Chief.
JOHN P. NICHOLSON, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. V.,
Recorder-in-Chief.

A YANKEE skipper once fished up an anchor at Spithead and took it on board his own craft. The Port Admiral claimed it as flotsam and jetsam, but the American gave three reasons for refusing to part with his *trouvaille*. Categorically they were: "1. It is not flotsam, for it does not float. 2. It is not jetsam, for it was not cast on shore. 3. I'll be d—— if I give it up."

BRITISH Bummer—"Rawther lonesome, aw? Will you allow me to introduce myself? Col. Bullerly Snathely Guster of the Ninety second Foot. Fought in the Soudan." American traveller—"Glad to meet you, sir! Very glad to meet the only man who did any fighting in that campaign."—*Tid Bits.*

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company furnish the following dates and facts about their route from Japan to England: "The *Abyssinia* left Yokohama on May 30 and reached Vancouver on June 13. Her passengers reached Montreal on June 20. They were detained a day and a half in New York waiting for the departure of the *City of Rome*, which is due in Liverpool on Thursday next, June 30, or less than 32 days from Yokohama. A few chests of tea, as evidence of what can be done, are coming by the *City of Rome*. Were the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's steamers on the Pacific a day and a half at least would be saved on that ocean. At least one day can be saved over the time at present allowed for the transcontinental run; and the New Canadian Atlantic service will, it is hoped, work in with the Pacific service, so as to avoid delays. It is calculated that the time between Japan and England will be less than 30 days for mails, passengers, and light freight. Under the new P. and O. contract, which provides for accelerated speed, the mail time from Japan, via Brindisi, will be 44 days. For passengers and freight, via Gibraltar, the time will be 53 days."

San Francisco is disquieted over this news. Port Moody has a good harbor and is 438 miles nearer Yokohama than is the City of the Golden Gate. Great Britain encourages its steamship lines; the United States will do nothing for the Pacific Mail or any other steamship company. So San Francisco fears the Asiatic trade will be diverted to Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific, instead of San Francisco and the Union and Southern Pacifics. Under our laws there is a stoppage of Chinese immigration, while there is nothing to prevent British steamers from bringing swarms of Chinamen to Port Moody, whence they will find their way into the United States. "There is trouble ahead," say the San Francisco newspapers, caused mainly by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is without debt or bonded obligations of any kind, and therefore can do business much more cheaply than can its American competitors for the Pacific coast trade.

The tender of the Canadian Pacific for the English mail service on the Pacific includes an offer to contract for the ocean service at a speed of 15 instead of 11 knots, and to build its boats under Admiralty supervision, so that they may be readily converted into armed cruisers, for a subsidy of £100,000 per annum. In addition it offers to carry to China and Japan mails for 3,500 miles across the continent of America free of charge, and to carry troops and Government stores over the same distance of land and over the ocean at cost price, thus making the route an imperial highway. The subsidy is calculated at the price per mile which the British Government pays the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the carriage of the India and China mails via Suez, and by this estimate the amount of subsidy for a fortnightly mail service each way between Vancouver and Hong Kong would be £105,000 per annum. The tender of a German company asks for the Pacific service alone, to be performed at a speed of 11 knots.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Naval.—Yes; he was tried in 1870. See G. O. 156, Navy Department, May 24, 1870.

Sulphur.—Two Hospital Stewards have been appointed *this* week. See Army orders under head of Medical Department.

Kreger.—Write to the Adjutant-General, State of New York, at Albany, for full information as to the record of the officer you mention.

F. M.—There are no National Holidays in a legal sense. The States have the power to declare a day a legal holiday but not the General Government.

Constant Reader asks: Can a militia regiment in New York City imprison a member in Ludlow street jail for non-payment of fines or dues? ANS.—Yes.

Regular Subscriber.—Par. 30, Army Regulations, 1881, says: "As a rule, promotions of non-commissioned officers to the rank of 2d lieutenant will not be made if the candidate is under 21 or over 30 years of age. Nor if the candidate at the time of his appointment is married. The limits of age in cases of civilian candidates are 20 and 30 years.

E. S. C. asks: Being on drill, company in line, and marching to the front, command is continue the march, "Platoons right wheel," is this movement executed on a fixed pivot or not? ANS.—Par. 255, page 105, last clause, referring to this matter, says: "If in march . . . ., at the command march the pivot men halt and mark time in their places." If this is not a fixed pivot, what is it?

Togus.—At the command "Load," No. 3 presses upon the vent. When the piece is sponged, and the charge inserted by No. 2 he jumps to the end of the trail handspike. As soon as the piece is pointed, No. 3 resumes his position in line with the knob of the cascabel. No. 3 should be careful to keep the vent closed from the time the sponge enters the muzzle until the charge is inserted by No. 2.

S. G. asks: On competitive drill, company is brought to "present arms" when reporting to judges. Judges claim that this is wrong, that company should remain at "carry." Are judges correct? If so, give tactical reference. ANS.—Nothing is provided for competitive drills in any text book. If your rules did not settle the matter then we hold the judges were right under the following decision, made at the War Department, Sept. 29, 1884: "When a company is inspected on company parade (not preceded by a review) the company does not present arms. The inspector is saluted by the company commander only, the company being at carry."

A correspondent asks: 1. The battalion is in single rank in column of divisions. The junior captain is in the interval between the two companies. Does the 1st sergeant cover him at facing distance, or does he step back to the line of file closers? ANS.—He does not step into the line of file closers but covers him at facing distance.

2. By the left flank, March. Is the command March given on the left foot? ANS.—Yes. You could not execute it otherwise.

3. The company is marching in column of platoons, with guide right. Command is given, Fours right. March. Then the command, Fours left, About. Do the guides and chiefs of platoon remain in their positions, or do they place themselves in front of the leading four of their platoon when the column has faced about? ANS.—Tactics don't say, but on general principles we should say that they change their positions.

4. Can a non-commissioned officer be confined to the guardhouse? If not, how is he punished for some petty offence? ANS.—He can and sometimes is, when he becomes violent or commits a serious crime, for the purpose of preventing his escape. For ordinary offences he is put in arrest in his quarters.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I., July 19, from a cruise in Gardiner's Bay.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Sailed July 21 from Quebec for Montreal.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Sailed from Halifax July 18 for Gulf of St. Lawrence. Arrived at Hawkesbury July 19.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Sailed July 21 from Bar Harbor for Halifax.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Halifax, N. S., July 20.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Cape Town June 6.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro May 19.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro May 19. Comdr. F. W. Dickens has been ordered to command this vessel, and sailed on the U. S. and Brazil mail steamer *Finance*, June 18, en route.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

(Commo. Jas. A. Greer has been ordered to command this station on Aug. 24.)

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Leghorn June 27.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Arrived at Lisbon June 18.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu July 18—will remain there for the present.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Panama June 28.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Panama June 1. Ordered to proceed to the Mare Island Navy-yard.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Punta Arenas, Central America, July 7, en route to Acapulco. Expected to reach Acapulco Aug. 1, from whence she will proceed to Honolulu.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Panama, June 1. Expecting to proceed to Payta, Peru.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. Arrived at Juneau, Alaska, May 12. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. En route for her station in Alaskan waters. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, July 7.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Honolulu, S. I.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (†), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, † 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama June 20. Intended to leave for Chemulpo as soon as boilers were repaired; they were to be finished by July 1.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Yokohama, June 20.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Chemulpo, Corea, June 20.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama June 20.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Yokohama June 20.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Yokohama June 20.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent for the present to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, England.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate. 24 guns, Captain T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

On Special Service.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. Sailed from New London, July 11, for a cruise in the Sound.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at New York, July 7.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. At Cadiz, Spain, June 27, expecting to sail for Gibraltar about July 6, and from thence to Madeira. Expected at New London, Conn., about Aug. 25.

TRENTON. 2d rate, 10 guns, Captain N. H. Farquhar. At Norfolk, Va. Will sail for Rio, South Atlantic station, with relieving officers and crew for the *Lancaster*, some time in July. Will probably be assigned later to the North Atlantic station.

The Norfolk *Landmark* says: On the trip down to Hampton Roads on Thursday afternoon, July 14, with the Board of Naval Inspectors on board, the *Trenton* broke the connecting rod of her reversing engine, caused by a flaw in the iron, the rod being of wrought iron. In consequence of this accident the six mile run to sea with the inspectors had to be postponed. The broken machinery was brought to the Norfolk yard, and the machinists of the Steam Engineering Department will make a new rod of steel. The board will remain at Old Point until the *Trenton* is ready for her trial trip. During the trip down to the Roads the inspectors found the temperature of the fire room of the *Trenton* to be 157 degrees, and ordered that extra ventilators be fitted to the fire room at once.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails. 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipsic—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic or Asiatic Squadron.

Chicago—At New York, where she will be completed. Will be in condition for a trial trip the latter part of July. Arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, from the Erie dock, July 7.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired.

Hartford—Will probably undergo extensive repairs at Mare Island, Cal.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Naval Court-martial for the trial of Boatswain John A. Brisco of the *Trenton* assembled at Norfolk, Va., July 15.

PAYMASTER J. P. LOOMIS, general storekeeper at the Naval Academy, has reorganized his force as follows: Edward Gotts, book-keeper, $1,017; John A. Leuthecum, shipping clerk, $939, and Mr. League, receiving clerk, $939.

AT the jubilee review of the British Navy, July 23, 150 vessels flying the pennant are to be present. The ships of war will be arranged into two lines, forming a lane two miles long, which the Queen in her yacht will traverse from end to end.

COMMO. SCHLEY has returned from Boston, where he spent several weeks in starting the equipment work at the Navy-yard. The manufacture of sails has already been commenced, and soon anchors and chains will be turned out in sufficient quantities to supply the entire Navy.

THE Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, which is placed at the disposal of Queen Kapiolani for her voyage to Honolulu, is well fitted for duty of this kind, being provided with an unusually roomy cabin, containing most of the appliances needed for comfort and convenience.

THE Navy Department has ordered the steamer *Hassler*, of the Coast Survey, to be prepared to convey Queen Kapolani and her suite to Honolulu from San Francisco. The steamer takes a detail of 40 men and marines. The *Ranger* was selected for the service, but is not in a condition to go to sea.

THE work under the orders of Secretary Whitney, issued upon the receipt of the report of the first Board of Survey on the *Hartford*, is still in progress. The Secretary will, it is understood, order it to be discontinued. Officers generally are of the opinion that Congress will make a special appropriation to put the old battleship in good condition.

THE sale of condemned material at the Norfolk Navy-yard was highly satisfactory to the Navy Department. Over $40,000 was realized by the sale, or 30 per cent. more than the appraised value of the articles sold. The sales at the other yards will be made as soon as the Ordnance Bureau has determined how much of its condemned material should be retained.

MR. KUNSTADTER, of New York, the inventor of the screw-steering apparatus, seems to have favorably impressed Secretary Whitney with his ingenious contrivance. The Secretary has directed the Bureau of Construction and Repair to report whether it would be practicable to give the invention a trial in the *Boston*. The bureau officers wisely think that it would be better to give the apparatus a trial on one of the older vessels of the Navy and not subject the *Boston*, a newly constructed cruiser, to injuries incident to such a trial.

Commander B. H. McCalla will command the Enterprise.

THE standard of tests of steel for the new cruisers has been increased as follows: Tensile strength of boiler shell material from seventy to seventy-six thousand pounds; elongation to 20 per cent. in eight inches; elastic limit to not less than 36,000. It is also required that all plates above an inch in thickness are to be planed instead of sheared.

THE sunken seventy-five ton derrick at the Brooklyn Yard has been raised and towed to a place of safety, and an investigation will be necessary to ascertain, if possible, by what means this valuable piece of machinery was wrecked. A board has been directed to report the expense and work required to place the derrick in working order.

THE dockyard at Archangel is at length definitely abolished, and the Russian Government is transferring the buildings from the Admiralty to other departments, or putting them up for sale, leaving the White Sea coast line undefended, as it is no longer an outlet for Russian commerce, and most of the towns on the coast are decaying. The amount saved by closing the Archangel Dockyard will be devoted to developing Sebastopol.

THE Russians are paying great attention just now to the question of securing for machine-guns an elevated position on men of-war. The low freeboard monitors *Strcletz*, *Latnik*, and *Tcharodaika* have been fitted with special structures for firing them 24 feet above the water-line. The Russian Admiralty have ordered a number of experiments to be made with the Hotchkiss guns on the vessels of the Baltic fleet in connection with this matter during the summer cruisings.

THE *Enterprise* and *Nipsic*, lying at the Navy-yard, New York, are so far advanced toward completion and readiness for sea-service that during the past week their batteries have been mounted on board, and the only work yet required to fit these two corvettes for commission is some minor details under the Department of Steam Engineering. Rear Admiral Luce is an applicant for these vessels, and it is likely that, temporarily at least, they will be ordered to form part of the Home Squadron. Finally, however, it is believed that one at least will reinforce the now almost flagless European Station. No assignment of officers has yet been made public, although it is likely that the complements of both the *Enterprise* and *Nipsic* will be published soon.

THE engines of the *Boston* are now being subjected to the usual tests at the dock before the free-route speed and power trial will be made, and so far as can be judged excellent results can be anticipated whenever the time arrives for the contract test in Long Island Sound. The latest advices from Annapolis are to the effect that the guns for the *Boston* have been subjected to the statutory tests and will soon be shipped to their destination, where, as soon as received, they will be mounted in place. The various carriages and mounts are already in position, and it is probable that the work of adjustment and modification incident to the entire novelty of detail, will be completed in a comparatively short time after the battery is mounted. The *Boston* is fitted with the Sickels type of steam steering engine, and so far tested performs it appointed task satisfactorily.

A RECENT paragraph in a Washington daily paper seems to indicate that the Navy is not at one in the idea that the new Ordnance Factory is the only thing needed for the speedy rescue of our Navy from the slough of despond into which Congressional parsimony has forced it. A "Naval Officer," which is a most indefinite designation, as naval officers are numerous in Washington, is quoted as saying that "by the time they are ready to build guns at the (Washington) yard the pieces that they have prepared to build will be obsolete." "The delivery of steel will not be commenced for two years." In face of this pessimistic view, however, we are met with the assertions of the Bureau of Ordnance that active work in the fabrication of new guns on improved lines will be begun in a short time, and that arrangements have been made whereby the metal required can be delivered as fast as needed.

THE Navy Department has accepted the proposal of the Midvale Steel Company to furnish about 65 tons of steel gun forgings at the prices specified as follows: Exhibit A—Tubes and jackets for 6-inch B. L. R. (rough boring and turning to be done by the Department), calculated number of tons, 31,830; price per ton, $716 80; price per exhibit, $22,815.74. Exhibit B—Hoops for 6-inch B. L. R., calculated number of tons, $26,480; price per ton, $885; price per exhibit, $23,434.80. Exhibit C—Trunnion bands for 6-inch B. L. R. (rough boring and turning to be done by the Department), calculated number of tons, 2,680; price per ton, $885; price per exhibit, $2.371.80. Exhibit D—Plugs and mushrooms for 6-inch B. L. R., calculated number of tons, 1,040; price per ton, $800; price per exhibit, $832.000. Exhibit E—Hoops for 10-inch B. L. R., calculated number of tons, 3.191; price per ton, $1,232; price per exhibit, $39,391.31. Aggregate bid, $53,385.65.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 16.—Ensign John S. Walters to the Atlanta.

Paymaster Wm. J. Thomson to special duty at the Smithsonian Institution.

Chaplain R. Randolph Hoes to the Vermont, August 1.

JULY 19.—Lieutenant J. V. B. Bleecker to duty as Inspector of steel for the new cruisers.

JULY 20.—Naval Cadet Thomas M. O'Halloran, to the Trenton.

JULY 21.—Naval Cadets J. G. Tawresey, Robt. E. Coontz, Armistead Rust and Theo. C. Fenton, to report to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation on Aug. 1 for duty.

Detached.

JULY 16.—Lieutenant-Commander J. N. Hemphill from the Washington Navy-yard, August 31, and granted leave for three months with permission to leave the United States.

Lieutenant U. R. Harris from the Mare Island Navy-yard, Sept. 1, and ordered to the Ranger.

Lieutenant John G. Eaton from the Ranger, Sept. 1 and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan from duty in connection with the new cruisers and granted leave for one month.

Chaplain H. B. Hibben from the Receiving Ship Vermont, August 1, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 18.—Ensigns J. P. Parker and S. E. Woodworth from the Ranger, Sept. 1, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 19.—Commodore James A. Greer detached from duty as President of the Examining Board, July 31, and ordered to command the European station, Aug. 24.

Lieutenant Downs L. Wilson from torpedo instruction and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant J. M. Robinson from the Minnesota and ordered to duty as Inspector of Steel for the new cruisers.

Boatswain J. B. F. Langton from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant J. P. Merrel, from the Naval Academy to Pensacola Aug. 24 next.

Lieutenant J. B. Milton, from Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Aug. 1, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 22.—Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin, from command of the European Station Aug. 24, to proceed home, report arrival, and placed on the retired list from that date.

Lieutenants S. A. Staunton and T. M. Potts, from the Pensacola Aug. 24, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frick, from Chicago and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant W. P. Potter has reported his return home from the Lancaster, and is placed on waiting orders.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending July 20, 1887:

Andrew Hay, landsman, attached to the U. S. S. Ranger, died July 2, at San Francisco, Cal.

Richard Williams, ordinary seaman, attached to U. S. S. Adams, died May 22, at sea.

Michael Flaherty, landsman, died July 11, at Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

Ferrell Smith, landsman, died July 10 at Naval Hospital, New York.

Changes on the South Atlantic Station.

Captain A. S. Taylor, Marine Corps, and Lieutenant Wm. P. Potter, of the Navy, have been detached from the South Atlantic Squadron and ordered home by Rear Admiral D. L. Braine commanding the station.

Coast Survey Assignments.

Naval Cadets G. R. Evans and H. A. Bispham have been assigned to the Eagre, New Bedford, Mass.; Cadets C. S. Stanworth and J. E. Shindal to the Blake, Long Island Sound; Ensigns W. B. Fletcher and M. Johnson, detached from the Endeavor and ordered to the Gedney, coast of Maine; Cadet Robert L. Russell to the Scoresby, North Carolina coast.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

THE Construction Department have appointed a committee to arrange for an excursion and picnic.

Commodore Gherardi will soon be going off on his vacation, but just where he will be he has not yet decided.

The storm on Sunday played havoc with some of the fine old trees in the yard. Several heavy branches were broken off short.

A game of baseball was played on the parade ground in front of the Marine Barracks on Friday between the Marines and the letter carriers.

Constructor Pook's office in the Construction Department is in the hands of frescoers, and will be quite a handsome apartment when finished.

There was a concert Monday afternoon by Conterno's Band on board the receiving ship *Vermont*. The officers at the yard and their ladies attended. A dance followed the concert.

All hands are busy at the yard completing the fitting out of the ships *Nipsic*, *Enterprise*, *Boston* and *Chicago*. The two latter will be ready for their trial cruises in about ten days.

The merchant ship *Advance* arrived at port Monday from Brazil with apprentices and others from the South Atlantic Squadron. The *Catalpa* from the Navy-yard transferred the draft from the *Advance* to the *Minnesota* lying at the foot of 23d street, North River.

STEEL-CAST GUNS.

SECRETARY WHITNEY, July 20, issued the following circular letter to the steel manufacturers of the United States:

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, July 20, 1887.

"The Department has decided to postpone until Sept. 20 the opening of proposals for the furnishing of steel-cast guns for the Navy. This action is taken in order to give more time to domestic manufacturers to consider the matter.

"The intention of Congress in making the appropriation was, doubtless, to enable experiment to be made with steel-cast guns, and it will be the desire of the Department to meet, liberally, domestic manufacturers of steel who wish, in good faith, to submit to the Department castings for the purpose in view.

"The act of Congress has fixed the test to which the finished gun must be subjected. It is the same test as that which the guns now being made by the Department safely stand.

"No gun finished by the Department has failed thus far upon that test. It is not deemed severe, and is not supposed to represent at all the limit of extreme strength nor the capacity of the guns.

"The specifications adopted by the Department and referred to in the advertisement will enable the manufacturer to have the benefit of the experience of the Department in detecting imperfect material and such as would not give a fair test of the experiment. If any objection is found to anything in the specifications, or any matter therein is not thoroughly understood, it is desired that communication be freely had with the Department."

"A copy of the Department's advertisement dated June 23, 1887, as modified July 20, 1887, under which proposals for furnishing steel-cast guns are invited, is herewith enclosed for your information.

WM. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy."

(From the New York Herald.)

THE ATLANTA'S GUNS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The official report of Capt. Bunce, commanding the U. S. steamer *Atlanta*, regarding the bad behavior of the 8-inch guns which this new naval vessel carries, was received to-day by Secretary Whitney, and at once referred to the Ordnance Bureau. A Board of Survey to report on the damage done the vessel, the gun carriage and the vessel's furniture will at once be ordered, to proceed to Gardiner's Bay, where the 8-inch monsters have been playing havoc with the architecture and fittings of the vessel. When these new guns were thoroughly tested at the Annapolis testing station, it is said, they were not altogether amenable to the rigorous discipline of the Testing Board, but cavorted round in such manner as caused old naval officers to say they would prove boomerangs. While the *Atlanta* will be able to still carry the guns, as engines of destruction they are practically useless, save as a certain means of ruining the vessel itself. It is estimated that a few more discharges would have made the vessel unseaworthy, if it did not split her from stem to stern.

Capt. Bunce attributes the difficulty to the insufficiency of the check to the recoil, and says he can repair some of the damage, but does not see how to avoid it in future if the guns are to be practically used. The fact that the great siege gun at Sandy Hook, of 12-inch calibre and using a charge three times as great as that used in the *Atlanta's* guns at Gardiner's Bay, has been fired 130 times without injuring her pneumatic gun carriage a particle, will probably have some weight with the Board appointed by Secretary Whitney to hasten the construction of a pivotal gun carriage for the Navy on a similar plan. Comdr. McCalla has been appointed chairman of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Board, and Secretary Whitney has issued orders for him to confer with the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, that the plan agreed upon may be speedily carried out.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PROSPECTIVE STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will have the appointment of two general staff officers during the remainder of his present term of office—successors to Inspector General Baird, who retires Aug. 26, 1888, and Gen. Duane, Chief of Engineers, who retires June 30, 1888. Although these appointments are not to be made for a year, there is already some speculation about the successorships, not to say anything of the "wire pulling" that has been going on for some time past in a quiet way among some of the aspirants. As this will be the last chance for Col. Gillmore, it is only natural that his friends should commence early and work hard in his behalf. Cols. Casey and Parke are considered his most dangerous competitors, while Col. Craighill, although the junior colonel, is looked upon as a very strong candidate.

As to the Inspector Generalship, it is accepted as a foregone conclusion that Col. Roger Jones will step into the official shoes of the present incumbent upon his retirement.

In the event of Adjutant General Drum's retirement before reaching the age of 64 years—though it may be stated that this is very improbable—another brigadier generalship will be added to Mr. Cleveland's list of appointments. Col. Kelton, the senior assistant adjutant general, will no doubt follow up to this vacancy.

To speculate still further, President Cleveland will, if elected for a second term, have the appointment of successors to all general staff officers, except Gens. Swaim and Greely and to three of the general officers—Terry, Stanley, and Gibbon.

MR. E. H. HART, of No. 112 East 24th street, New York, has published a handsome volume of illustrations of the United States Naval Academy, printed by the Photo-Gravure Company, New York. On the title page we have a picture of the entrance to the Academy grounds as it appears in winter. There are seven views of Annapolis and the Academy grounds as seen from different points, besides twenty-one different views of the exterior and interior of the Academy buildings. Groups of the classes of 1887, '88, '89, and '90 occupy four pages, showing as fine a collection of bright lads as one would wish to see together, and noticeably superior in physique to a corresponding collection of youth of the same age attending other public institutions. We have also a view of the cadets in the mess hall; a group showing various uniforms and customs; another practicing seamanship on the deck of the *Wyoming;* two views of a dress parade in front of the Marine Barracks; three views of artillery practice, one of a general muster, six of fencing, cane, and bayonet exercise. The volume is introduced by a brief history of the Naval Academy, and a list of the officers attached to it is given. It is altogether a most handsome souvenir volume, and one which should be in the possession of every graduate of the noble institution whose local surroundings it sets forth with such graphic fidelity.

THE Secretary of State has received through the German Minister at Washington from the Emperor of Germany a check for $1,000 and two handsome gold watches embellished with the likeness and monogram of the Emperor, with a request that the money be divided equally among the families of the five members of the life-saving crew at Dam Neck Mills Station, Virginia, who lost their lives in attempting to rescue the crew of the German ship *Elizabeth* on Jan. 8 last; and that the watches be presented to Frank Tedford and Jos. E. Etheridge, the only survivors of the life-saving crew. The money and watches have been turned over to General Superintendent Kimball for distribution.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The undersigned having represented the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, as its General Agent for Northern Ohio, during the past year, with the experience thus gained feels himself to be competent to give Army Officers advice on many matters pertaining to Life Insurance, which may be to their advantage. To this end, therefore, he gratuitously offers his services to the Army, and respectfully invites correspondence from such as desire information on this subject.

F. A. KENDALL, Capt. U. S. A. (Retired.)
76 EUCLID AVE., Cleveland, O.

UNLESS Congress can be prevailed upon early next session to pass an act for the assignment as additionals of the non commissioned officers who have successfully passed departmental boards during the past summer, as it did last year in the case of the surplus graduates, there is no possible chance for this class of aspirants to obtain commissions this or next year. We have observed that some of the candidates are inclined to blame the War Department for their disappointment. If those inclined to criticise will carefully read the following law of July 11, 1878, in regard to the appointment of 2d lieutenants, and then stop to consider that there are still a number of graduates of 1887 "remain in unassigned," they must be convinced that the War Department is powerless to help them and that Congress alone is responsible for the condition of things: That hereafter *all vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from the graduates of the Military Academy so long as any such remain in service unassigned;* and any vacancies *thereafter remaining* shall be filled *by promotion of meritorious non commissioned officers of the Army*, recommended under the provisions of the next section of this act: *Provided*, That all vacancies remaining, after exhausting the two classes named, may be filled by appointment of persons in civil life.

PHILADELPHIA is looking forward to having an exciting time in September next, on the occasion of the Constitutional Centennial Celebration. The *Inquirer* says that the President will assign General Sheridan to command of the Regulars and the National Guard of the various States and Territories. Troops will be assigned in line in accordance with the date of the adoption of the Constitution by their States and their entrance into the Union. The members of the Committee are: Chairman, Brig. Gen. Clinton P. Paine, Md., Secretary; Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, and Major-Gen. John F. Hartranft, Major-Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjt.-Gen., N. Y.; Major-Gen. Henry A. Axline, Adjt.-Gen., Ohio; Major-Gen. James Howard, Adjt.-Gen., Md.; Brig.-Gen. William S. Stryker, Adjt.-Gen., N. J.; Brig.-Gen. James McDonald, Adjt.-Gen., Va.; Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Hastings, Adjt.-Gen., Pa.; Brig.-Gen. James W. Latta, Col. George H. North, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Pa.; Major R. F. Cullinan,

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TRAINING FOR WAR.

THE system of military education provided at West Point is brought under review by three publications which have made their appearance during the last month. One is an article written in the appreciative spirit of a graduate of the institution, who recalls with tenderness even the harsher features of his Alma Mater.* To him West Point is the ideal of a democratic school for soldiers, where the "son of a Vanderbilt must wear and has worn the same garb that warms the back of the hod-carrier's boy," where each without partiality or distinction of class is "fully taught every manly and graceful accomplishment, finely schooled in science and in soldier lore;" "where every section of our broad Union is represented and no cliques are encouraged, and where the word of honor of the cadet is the ne plus ultra of West Point ethics." The other two descriptions of West Point are written in a critical spirit, and if, for that reason less acceptable, they may, if made proper use of, prove even more serviceable. One is contained in a magazine article by Frederick Perry Powers, and the other is an elaborate volume on the "Volunteer Soldier of America,"† by the late John A. Logan.

No man, living or dead, could claim a better right to discuss the subject which occupies the main portion of this bulky volume of 700 octavo pages. Even the graduates of the Military Academy can accept with equanimity his criticisms upon them, and upon the institution with which they are identified, while they join with him in urging that the system of military education, to provide which West Point was established, should have its sphere of usefulness more widely extended. General Logan proposes that the National Government should maintain at its own expense a military department in every State University, upon a scale proportionate to the population of the State. Here should be made accessible to every youth desiring it the rudiments of a military education, this to include "a thorough gymnastic training, the elementary and higher mathematics, drawing, natural and experimental philosophy, military and civil engineering, ancient and modern history, infantry tactics, the use of the sword, as much of a knowledge of ordnance and gunnery as it is practicable to teach in such an institution," etc., etc. From the graduates of these institutions he would have a National Board select by competitive examination the cadets for the finishing schools at West Point and Annapolis—the number of admissions to be regulated by the necessities of the Services. The object sought to be accomplished by this extension of

* Cadet Life at West Point, by Captain King, U. S. Army. Harper's Magazine for July.
† The Volunteer Soldier of America, by John A. Logan, with a biographical sketch by C. A. Logan, and extracts from General Logan's journal. R. S. Peale and Co., Chicago and New York, 1887.

military education is the diffusion of military knowledge through the masses of the people, so as to make of every youth an inchoate and available soldier and "thus to remove the evil of committing the whole military knowledge and with it the military resources of the Nation to the keeping of a comparatively small number of men, who, believing themselves to hold the destiny of the country within their charge, must be disposed to arrogate to themselves the attributes of a select society." Even if it be admitted that this is the result of West Point education, we fail to see how the extension of that education to include all the officers of the Army is to correct the evil, simply because it is accompanied by a better system of appointment. It is more logical to assume, as General Logan does, that his plan would remove the appointment to the Academies from politics and bring to the front the youth, who, in seeking of their own free will the military or naval career, would thus to a very large degree indicate the possession of inherent fitness or aptitude in a particular direction.

The argument of General Logan's book is that there is but one effectual school for the soldier, and that is the school of war. His complaint against the Military Academy is that, lacking the tests of the battlefield, its judgments upon its pupils are not infallible, so that many of those upon whom it bestows its highest honors do not take equally high rank in the post graduate course of war. He gives a list of the honor men of the Military Academy from 1802 to 1861, inclusive, and a statement of the subsequent career of the head of each graduating class during that period. Of the whole number, taking those embraced within the thirty-seven years from 1825 to 1861, about thirty-three per cent. never saw a battle; nearly fifty per cent. have left no military record; three of the number went into the Rebellion; little over fifty per cent. had military records of varying degrees of importance and excellence, while only a little more than one-fifth of the number rose to the standard of the great soldier.

Is not General Logan a little exacting in demanding that West Point should create military genius? We have no statistics, but we question whether a better showing can be made by the special schools for other professions. Take our medical colleges, our law schools and our theological seminaries and let us see what proportion of their honor men in the contest of life have demonstrated ability to hold the leading positions in their several professions. "Why," asks General Logan, "is there no place upon the honor roll of West Point for the names of Grant, No. 21 in class; Sherman, No. 6; Sheridan, 'glorious Phil,' No. 34; Pope, Hancock, Anderson, McDowell, Heintzleman, Hooker, Hunter, Lyon, Reno, Geo. H. Thomas, Sturgis, Burnside, and others upon the Union side; of Jos. E. Johnston, No. 13; A. S. Johnston, Stonewall Jackson, No. 17; Magruder, Van Dorn, Jubal Early, Longstreet, J. E. B. Stuart, the saintly Bishop Polk, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces, Jefferson Davis, on the rebel side?" The answer would seem to be sufficiently obvious, and that is that it is absolutely beyond the wit of man to devise any system of scholastic awards which will infallibly determine what men the circumstances of life will show to have in the highest degree the qualities of leadership, and who will best be able to secure the favors of that most fickle of all jades, the "Goddess of War."

General Logan, though the argument of his volume would seem to be directed against the Regular Army as well as the Military Academy, does both excellent service by his citation of facts tending to show how great an advantage has been gained in all our wars from a military experience previously obtained. In his criticism upon the Military Academy he tells us that "the influence of West Point is paramount in virtue of our military system, by which expert military knowledge of the country is confined by the Government to the small number of individuals whose names constitute the official roster of the United States Army." He declares that the effect of the West Point system has been to manacle and even to crush as far as possible the volunteer and his aspirations for recognition. For years we have been compelled, he says, "to witness a systematic elevation of the regular over the head of the volunteer, without regard to questions of fitness and ability, in every instance where the two classes have been in competition." He charges that in the "dreadful crisis of our country's fate there were many flagrant instances of failure to our arms and consequent peril to the nation rising from a determination to prevent the success of volunteer officers." He says further, "this utter sacrifice of the country's fate upon the altar of professional jealousy by those who had been reared by the nation especially to defend it was cruel and most wicked. But the jealousy spoken of was not confined to hostility against the volunteer officers. This green-eyed monster, so perversive of the noblest instincts of man, was extended in not a few instances only to the ranks of the elect themselves, and it is a notorious fact that the nation's life was seriously imperilled upon at least one momentous occasion by the feuds between the partisans of different West Point commanders." In this latter circumstance he finds a strong argument against the impolicy of confining the interests of a great nation to so select a circle of individuals as constitute the military peace establishment of our country. In a somewhat involved sentence but with all the emphasis of italics, which we quote as we find them, General Logan says: "In broad terms it may be said that the tendency of our present military and naval education is *to create a body of men in a Republican country, the very nature of the circumstances under which the body is created and maintained implying the same features of class distinction or of aristocracy that distinguishes the similar bodies of men in purely aristocratic or monarchical countries.*" "Why should not such conditions result," he asks further on, "especially in the absence of the strength of mind possessed by a Grant, a Sherman, or a Sheridan, and by many others, in the gradual growth of a feeling of superiority over the commoner conditions of men?"

Here, as it seems to us, General Logan's quarrel is rather with human nature than with the Army and Navy. It is a common tendency of the smaller men in any given class or profession to assume airs of superiority over those who are beyond the circle of the ideas to which they limit themselves. The larger-minded men of all professions, and those whose experience have broadened their sympathies, get beyond this provincial narrowness, as General Logan shows, is the case with men like Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. To the thoroughly American and democratic spirit of such men he ascribes the salvation of the country from that violent wresting of its political organization which would have followed the corresponding elevation of lesser men.

We have no disposition to criticize Gen. Logan's frank and honest expression of opinion, even where we may believe he has laid himself open to attack. The general tendency and purpose of his volume is in the right direction, for he was far too good a soldier not to understand and emphasize the necessity for military training, and this necessity once recognized neither of our military educational institutions has any occasion of alarm for its safety.

Turning to the magazine article of Mr. Powers we find him describing the West Point Academy as a "military school where military studies are almost ignored, and where, in spite of the fact that everything is sacrificed to mathematics, the practical engineering is so far behind the times, that even a Board of Visitors (that of 1885) observe it." He says: "It has been standing still while the civil colleges have been developing wonderfully in the last forty years." Their courses of study have been modified with a view to developing individuality, "while every art is employed at West Point to repress individuality and make all graduates as nearly as possible repeats of a given pattern. In civil colleges instruction is given by men whose life-work it is to instruct; the thirty-eight instructors at West Point "may be detailed for duty as assistant professors at West Point to afford them a chance to rest from the fatigues of duty on the plains. At any rate, teaching is not their vocation, and they may or may not have the qualifications of teachers." Even the value of the Military Academy as a school for engineering is questioned by this critic. To the one hundred and four civilian engineers assisting the officers of the Engineer Corps is given the credit for their work, and the solution of the problem of completing the Washington monument is ascribed to "An infantry lieutenant who did not have a West Point education and a mechanic who did not have any professional education"—from which last it would appear that the less a man knows about engineering the greater his competency as an engineer. But General Logan's complaint that West Point does not bring the best soldiers to the head is answered by this second critic of West Point, who declares that much of the best fighting material of the Army is found in the Engineer Corps, saying: "If one will look through our Army Register for 1860, he will find, probably to his surprise, that the engineer officers furnished a larger proportion of Army and Army-corps commanders and distinguished division commanders than the more strictly militant branches of the Service. In 1860 there were 89 officers of Engineers, and among them were the following: P. G. T. Beauregard, Z. B. Tower, H. G. Wright, A. A. Humphreys, John Pope, William B. Franklin, William F. Smith, Q. A. Gillmore, James B. McPherson, G. W. C. Lee, Godfrey Weitzel, John G. Parke, G. K. Warren, Kirby Smith and George G. Meade. It is doubtful if a proportionate number of equally distinguished leaders of troops could be picked out of the 180 officers of cavalry or the 210 officers of artillery; it could not be done from the 340 officers of infantry."

While General Logan looks to the infantry for his examples of born soldiers, Mr. Powers complains that this corps is allowed to absorb "the dull men, the inattentive men, the men who narrowly escape being dropped from their classes" (e. g., P. H. Sheridan). The plain truth is, says Mr. Powers, "that in any war the infantry is the main part of the Army. The cavalry and artillery are merely assistants to the infantry. It is with the infantry that war must be carried on, and the infantry is the best school for general officers. Yet according to our practice it does not matter much about infantry officers; the stupid men and the men whose education and training have been neglected are good enough for infantry officers." While the critics are thus answering each other we turn to what Mr. Powers says in conclusion as follows:

> The Army suffers for want of attention to it and interest in it by the nation at large; the nation suffers to the extent that this severance of sympathy impairs the efficiency of the Army and represses the military impulses of the people, who rely on themselves instead of a standing army in the event of war; the militia suffers for lack of the spirit and discipline that would be infused into it by a connection with the Regular Army. For these evils a remedy would be found in territorializing the Army and making the militia regiments reserve battalions of the regular regiments. This would also afford the means of introducing the three or four battalion formation into our infantry without enlarging the Army. The ten companies of each infantry regiment should be consolidated into eight, and these eight divided into two battalions. The other battalions should be militia regiments.
>
> Let the 1st Infantry be known as the 1st and 2d battalions of the 1st New England regiment, and be recruited in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut. A regiment of Maine militia would be the 3d battalion, and a 4th battalion might be supplied by the militia of the other States, though this would probably prove impracticable, and it would be better for each of the four States to furnish one regiment of militia as a battalion attached to this regiment. The 2d infantry would be the first two battalions of the 2d New England Regiment, and would be recruited from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. A regiment of Massachusetts militia would be the 3d battalion, and a regiment of Rhode Island militia the 4th battalion. The 3d and 4th regiments would be known as the 1st and 2d battalions, respectively, of the 3d and 4th New York regiments, and the New York militia would furnish the four reserve battalions for these two regiments In the same way the 5th and 6th infantry would be Pennsylvania regiments, the 7th would be furnished by New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, the 8th by Virginia and West Virginia, the 9th by the two Carolinas, the 10th by Georgia and Florida, the 11th infantry might be the Gulf regiment, and would be recruited in Alabama and Mississippi, the 12th, recruited in Louisiana and Arkansas, might be the Lower Mississippi regiment, the 13th would be the Texas regiment, the 14th and 15th would come from Kentucky and Tennessee, the 16th from Ohio, the 17th from Indiana, the 18th and 19th from Illinois, the 20th from Missouri, the 21st from Michigan, the 22d from Iowa, the 23d, or Upper Mississippi regiment, from Minnesota and Wisconsin, the 24th from Kansas and Nebraska, and the 25th from the Territories and the Pacific coast. Several good results would follow the territorialization of the Army. The people would feel an interest in the Army that they never have felt in the regular establishment. The Army would feel itself to be a part of the nation, as it does not feel now. The militia would be improved in prestige and discipline: it would be more military and less of a lark. There would be a friendly rivalry between regiments from different sections of the country and commonly known by

geographical names, that could not fail to improve the spirit and efficiency of the organizations. Above all else, the Army would really be a framework about which to build a great volunteer force. By calling out the militia regiments battalioned with the regiments of the line the fifty battalions of the latter could be increased to one hundred or one hundred and fifty battalions without a particle of change in the organization, and every two or three militia battalions would serve with two regular battalions. Except a few troops to keep some small bands of possibly hostile Indians in order, it is not worth while for us to keep up any Army unless we keep up one that is always ready for service, and that is so organized and officered as to be not only constantly efficient for action by itself, but also in the best condition to leaven the great force of volunteers on which we must chiefly rely in war so long as we happily find it needless to support a large standing Army.

This is a suggestion worth considering, and the fact that such articles as the one of which it forms part find place in popular magazines is, we hope, evidence of growing interest in the subject of military preparation. At all events their publication will tend to develop such an interest. As for West Point and the Naval Academy free true criticism will do them no harm, and we present some of the views which have found expression for the consideration of the members of the West Point and Annapolis Faculties during their summer vacation.

STEEL-CAST GUNS.

WE are glad to observe the liberal spirit shown by Secretary Whitney in dealing with the question of steel cast guns, as evinced in his circular extending the time for bidding on experimental guns under the appropriation by Congress. The problem of casting the heaviest guns in one homogeneous mass, instead of building them up in sections, is not one to be solved in a moment. Still, it is one, as we can assure our naval authorities, with which the best mechanical minds in the country are now occupied. We have just been shown the drawings and specifications describing a new method of hollow casting, which originates with a gentleman whose name, if we were at liberty to mention it, would be recognized the world over as associated with one of the most important inventions which warfare has originated in the last quarter of a century. It is because such men are turning their attention to the subject of steel-cast guns, and are confident of the result, that we urge this matter upon public attention so earnestly as we do. Mr. Metcalf, who cast four thousand guns on the Rodman principle, is a champion of the steel-cast gun, and Dr. Gatling is among its enthusiastic advocates. What has recently been said by Colonel Maitland of the Woolwich Royal Gun Factory tends in its favor, and these are but illustrations of the growing sentiment among the most competent judges which suggests the possibility of securing for us a better steel gun than any foreign built up gun, at one-fourth or one-fifth the cost.

The results of current investigations we are not at liberty to give at present, but they are such as to justify the confidence we have all along felt and expressed that an appeal to the inventive genius of this country would produce results that would place us where we ought to be, in the lead in the manufacture of heavy guns. We have no question that it is entirely within our possibilities to produce guns of any size which it will be impossible to burst, and which will cost when completed but a fraction of the unreliable built up guns of foreign manufacture, while the plant for their manufacture can be obtained with but little delay. It is now possible to cast in this country an ingot of ninety tons, so that a steel cast gun of that size is now within our reach. Most important improvements have also been made in the original Rodman method of casting to which we cannot at present refer more definitely.

It is well in this connection to recall what was said by Mr. Wm. Metcalf in his recent address before the American Society of Civil Engineers. "My preceptors, Wade and Rodman," he tells us, "held that the qualities required in a gun were elasticity, springiness and power to resist abrasion, combined with—high strength and power to offer a uniform resistance in every direction to all the strains to which it might be subjected. All of these properties are reached in the highest degree possible in the material with which they have to work *and none of their guns ever failed.* If Rodman had lived, the advent of good steel in great masses would at once have been seized upon by him, and before now he would undoubtedly have cast the best and biggest, the safest and the cheapest guns that were ever made." "My objection," Mr. Metcalf further said, "to proposed methods is to the building-up system; the notion that 'definite shrinkage' is a practical possibility; the idea that rings can be so shrunk together that each shall be strained to exactly its elastic limit, when in fact that elastic limit cannot be known; the enormous cost of unnecessary operations, and the doubtful utility of the operations after they are performed." More than twenty years ago, in 1865, Holley said what is of even greater force now: "We can hardly conceive of a fact of greater magnitude, from a defensive point of view, than this: that while the United States has at this moment not a single standard type of naval gun, or gun of position, that is comparable in efficiency with the guns of foreign states, it has by means of the good policy of its Ordnance Department, studied the results of foreign experiments and avoided the enormous cost of original investigations, and that this policy must be now rewarded by the establishment of the cheap cast gun, the metal to be, not crude iron, but steel having three or four times the strength."

GUN CARRIAGES OF THE "ATLANTA."

IN connection with the report, which appears elsewhere, of the damage done to the *Atlanta* by the failure of its gun carriages it will be instructive to read what was said here with reference to them three months ago, in an article entitled "Our New Cruisers," which appeared in the JOURNAL of April 23. It is to save our Navy from the disappointment and mortification to which it is to-day subjected that we have criticized ordnance work, and for no other purpose, and the result shows that our criticisms have been neither hasty nor ill-advised. When, for the first time, the guns of the *Atlanta* are fired with service charges and the proper projectiles they fail in almost every particular, the very first discharge smashing that portion of the gear designed to counteract the tendency of the muzzle to raise itself at the instant of discharge, and subsequent firing, with reduced charges of powder, so seriously disarranging the steam pivoting gear so as render it inoperative, leaving both of these guns completely disabled.

The experience of the 6-inch rifles was no better, the gearing having been more or less injured, so that the result of the first attempt at firing the battery of this fine vessel has been to more or less disable it for all fighting purposes. Incidentally it is learned that the ability to pivot the guns on the *Atlanta* is restricted within very narrow limits, owing, it is supposed, to faults in the construction of the carriages. From all that can be learned about the gun carriages constructed under the authority the present Ordnance Bureau, it appears that the claims and records of an American gun carriage which has been extensively built at the Washington Yard and used in our Navy, have been quite ignored for the new ordnance, and instead an English natterns has been substituted, with the result stated. It is presumed that the *Atlanta* will go to a Navy-yard for the necessary repairs and modifications made imperative by the unfortunate failures noted. A Board will at once proceed to the investigation of the causes and results of this unlucky state of affairs, and it is probable that important changes on the *Boston* will follow the investigation. As far as has been ascertained the guns themselves bore the ordeal satisfactorily, so that it is hoped that a way will be found to render the carriages worthy of the burdens they have to carry. Inasmuch as some, if not all, of the defects formerly existing in the 8-inch gun carriages of the *Atlanta*, have been also discovered in similar carriages on the *Boston*, it is not straining the point to assume that under the stress of actual practice the same weaknesses will be developed in these, so it will behoove the Ordnance authorities to apply the lesson taught by the experience with the *Atlanta's* battery.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, accompanied by Colonel Blunt, aide-de-camp, returned to Washington on Tuesday evening from Newport, Ky., whither he went to inspect the sites offered by bidders for the new military post for which $60,000 was appropriated last Congress. Only one out of the dozen sites offered was considered at all desirable, and the Lieutenant General has reported to the Secretary of War recommending its acceptance. En route to Newport the Lieutenant General and his aide stopped at Chicago, where they spent several days in interviews with United States District Attorney Ewing in regard to the transfer of the title of the Highland Military site and in attending the horse races. The papers finally and formally turning over the site to the Government, Mr. Ewing promises to have before the War Department within ten days. The site will then be taken possession of by two companies of infantry to be detailed by Gen. Terry, who will remain in charge of the tract, in order to prevent depredations until Congress makes an appropriation for commencing the construction of buildings.

THE San Francisco *Report* having successfully predicted the popular and armed rising, which recently brought King Kalakaua to his knees in Honolulu, now ventures the further one "that Kalakaua will not be much longer upon the throne, that the matter is by no means ended. Kalakaua will not keep faith, and the leaders in the rebellion against him will not stand any breaches of faith. Kalakaua's kingship is virtually at an end."

GENERAL SHERIDAN has given no consideration whatever to the selection of the batteries to be sent to the Fort Riley Artillery School. The buildings will not be completed before autumn of 1888. He sees no reason for haste. There will be only three batteries sent there. The buildings will consist of ten sets of officers' quarters, arranged in a semi-circle and constructed of a light brown stone quarried in the locality.

THE Ordnance Department of the Army is having printed for distribution in the Army, a pamphlet containing a description of targets used in the Army with a statement as to how they are issued and used. According to the pamphlet, the name the Brinton range target is changed to the sliding target, and the Cushing to the rolling target.

ARMY officers will begin to breathe somewhat freer, says the Omaha *Herald*, "when the work of the Board now engaged in the revision of the Army Regulations is completed. Of all the horrors that ever faced a soldier in blue, nothing ever compared with that of the ponderous Army Regulations."

MAJOR W. H. HEUER, Corps of Engineers, in a recent report upon the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi says: "Captain James B. Eads, who built the South Pass jetties, died March 8, 1887. This important engineering work is a fitting monument to his skill and ability."

SEVERAL members of the 146th New York Volunteers were at Gettysburg July 18, and selected a site on one of the massive boulders on Little Roundtop for a monument to General G. K. Warren, U. S. A. The monument will be dedicated July 2, 1888.

CAPTAINS WM. W. ROGERS, 9th Infantry, and John S. McNaught, 20th Infantry, and 2d Lieutenant Luther S. Welborn, 5th Cavalry, have been recommended for retirement by Army Retiring Boards.

THE United Service Club, of Philadelphia, have secured possession of and will occupy their new quarters, 1433 Chestnut street, in September.

CAPTAIN F. M. RAMSAY, Commander C. F. Goodrich, Lieutenant A. R. Couden, Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn and Assistant Constructor Nixon are appointed a Board to investigate the damage done to the *Atlanta*.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, to commence on such date in August as the condition of his health will permit, is granted Capt. Wm. C. Manning, 23d Inf., Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 150, Div. Atl., July 22.)

1st Lieut. P. G. Wood, 12th Inf., will remain at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., until the arrival of the 11th Inf., when he will at once transfer the public property and funds for which he is responsible as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., and will join his company in the Dept. of Dakota. (S. O. 150, Div. Atl., July 22.)

2d Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, 5th Art., (Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.) will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and relieve 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. for the rifle camp at that point. Lieut. Carbaugh will return to Fort Columbus. (S. O. 150, Div. Atl., July 22.)

Capt. Wm. H. Crowell, 6th Inf., is granted seven days' leave. (S. O., H. Q. A., July 22.)

The sick leave of Lieut. Mason M. Maxon, 10th Cav., is extended two months. (S. O., H. Q. A., July 22.)

Lieut.-Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cav., is relieved from duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School and ordered to report by telegraph to the Commander Department of Dakota for assignment. (S. O., H. Q. Army, July 22.)

Troop B, 4th Cav., Capt. Lawton, arrived at Washington Thursday night.

Maj. James G. Lee, Q.M., is ordered to proceed from Chicago to Fort Winnebago, Wis.

The leave of Capt. Chas. F. Roe, 11th Inf., found incapacitated for active service by Army Retiring Board, has been extended [illegible] ther orders.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CRUISE OF THE NAVAL CADETS.

THE *Constellation's* cruising ground is Gardiner's Bay, where she cruises entirely under control of the cadets from Monday till Friday of each week, and spends Saturday and Sunday either in New London or Newport. Last Thursday she met the *Atlanta* there, and the two ships were at anchor for 24 hours almost within hailing distance of each other.

The naval cadets of the first class were sent on board the *Atlanta* to inspect her machinery and get an idea of our modern cruisers. They were greatly pleased with their visit and during the time they were aboard were as busy as bees exploring every nook and cranny. The first class have studied steam engineering and marine engines during the past year at the Academy, and this was just the opportunity to see the actual construction and application of all the modern improvements.

The captain of the *Atlanta* seemed desirous that they should see as much as possible of the vessel, and went so far as to put the steam training gear of the two large pivot guns in operation for the benefit of the cadets. The assistant engineers went through the vessel with the cadets, explaining such matters as were not readily understood.

At dark the *Atlanta's* great search lights were lighted, and all around her within a radius of two miles or more any small object could have been easily seen. It was for awhile focussed full upon the *Constellation*, and every rope yarn on her was plainly visible. The *Atlanta* was in Gardiner's Bay for the purpose of trying her guns at target practice.

The first class were also sent ashore on Saturday at Newport to look through and examine the apparatus in use at the Torpedo Station. The officers of the Torpedo Station seemed to take a pleasant interest in showing the cadets everything connected with the station, and there were many interesting things. What attracted most attention was the manufacture of gun-cotton, as in this all hands took a lively interest.

The *Constellation* left Newport at noon, July 18, after having been inspected by several high officials of the North Atlantic Squadron. Admiral Jouett will probably inspect her.

The most interesting feature of the fourth class naval cadets is the young Japanese student sent by his government to the U. S. to receive at her hands such an education as she gives to her own naval officers. The courtesy extended by our nation and accepted by the other is appreciated by the cadets, and until the young Jap, whose name is Nive, became inured to life aboard the practice ship, every endeavor was made by the cadets of all classes to make things as pleasant for him as possible, and prevent his becoming dissatisfied, or feel disappointed, as most young fellows do in their first few weeks aboard ship.

It is an exception, however, for all classes to take such interest in fourth classmen, but they fully understand his position, and would feel much mortified if it should ever be said, or even thought, that he had not received kind treatment, when sent under such circumstances by his government among strangers. He is quick and active aboard ship, and does his work better than the average fourth classman. It is predicted that he will do well at the Academy, though, of course, he will be booked in the Department of Engineering.

It has been several times asked why the Navy Department does not furnish a modern vessel at the Naval Academy as a practice ship for the naval cadets? They should certainly receive their training upon vessels and machinery of the most modern type. But it must be remembered that, notwithstanding the fact sailing vessels are out of date, it is a matter of great importance that our naval officers should be good seamen, and these practice cruises are made entirely for the purpose of teaching the cadets practical seamanship. For that purpose the old *Constellation* is just as good a vessel as could be found. She is in comparatively good repair, a good sailor, easily and readily handled, and, in fact, a suitable vessel in every respect. Steam engineering and its appliances can be acquired on land at all times, but when our cadets leave the Academy as officers they are sent aboard steam vessels, and those that go aboard the modern types will have but little opportunity of becoming proficient in seamanship. That is why it is important that they should learn it while at the Academy, and the old *Constellation* is a model vessel for that purpose. Their cruise so far this year is said to have been a very pleasant one.

It is true that they have been kept more busy than on former cruises. This applies especially to the first class. But at the same time they have extended privileges and are well treated by all the officers. The executive officer, Lieut. Leutze, rules with a firm hand, but at the same time he does it in a manner suggestive only of the welfare of those under his charge. A more model executive officer has not been on the old ship for many a year, and as one placed over the cadets to serve as an example for them a better one could not have been found in the Service.

A seaman named Ludwig fell from the main rigging on the *Constellation* Saturday and received severe injuries about the chest. His injuries are mostly internal, though not thought to be serious.

PROPOSALS FOR WAR-VESSELS.

THE Secretary of the Navy has determined not to postpone the opening of the proposals for the *Newark*, the 19-knot cruisers and the two gunboats under any circumstances. Chief Engr. Melville is now changing the plans for the machinery of the 19-knot vessels and will not finish his work by Aug. 1, when the bids are to be opened. The Secretary of the Navy, if he approves the new plans, will award the contracts on the 19-knot cruisers with the understanding that the machinery will be constructed according to the designs of Chief Engr. Melville. There is a great demand for plans and specifications of these vessels. Few of the applicants, however, have any intention of bidding. The following responsible firms are understood to be preparing their bids: Delamater and Co., Pusey and Jones, Harlan and Hollingsworth, Cramp and Sons, the Columbia Iron Works and the Union Iron Works. It is a noticeable fact that though the act under which these vessels are to be constructed requires that one of them, all things being equal, shall be constructed on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, no application for plans has been received from any place south of Baltimore. This will confine the competition on the odd cruiser among the Eastern and Western shipbuilders.

PURCHASE OF THE "STILETTO."

SECRETARY WHITNEY, July 16, wrote to Mr. John B. Herreshoff, president of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, as follows:

Referring to the offer of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, under date of July 7, to sell the steam torpedo-boat *Stiletto* to this Department for the sum which was appropriated by act of March 3, 1887, to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase such vessel, I have to state that before taking final action upon said offer, the Department deems it necessary that the vessel be inspected and tested in accordance with the following conditions:

1st. The boat to be taken out of the water in order to expose the hull, the cylinder heads of main and auxiliary engines and valve chests to be removed, all bearings to be exposed and the boiler and appendages to be made as accessible as their construction will permit. The whole, including hull, machinery and all parts to be inspected by the board of officers appointed for the purpose.

2d. The machinery should then be put together and the vessel given a dock trial of sufficient length to enable the present owners to make such adjustments as they deem necessary.

3d. An official trial should then be had as nearly as may be under the conditions of actual service. A total weight of nine tons representing the aggregate weight of crew, provisions, water, anchor, torpedo fittings, torpedoes, machine guns and ammunition, should be placed on board. These various weights to be distributed about the boat at the places which are to be occupied on service by the articles they represent.

4th. Three runs at full speed over the measured mile should then be made to determine the number of revolutions of propeller required to make one knot in still water with the boat loaded as above.

5th. A continuous run of three hours at full speed for endurance should then be made, during which time careful observations of steam pressure, vacuum, number of revolutions per minute, etc., are to be made, indicator cards being taken.

6th. Three runs over the measured mile should then be made at full speed to determine the number of revolutions of propeller required to make one knot in smooth water with the boat in the same condition as when three hours trial ended.

During all of these runs the steam pressure and number of revolutions should be kept as uniform as practicable. The diameter of circle required for moving under both starboard and port helm at full speed and half speed and also distance required to stop boat when going ahead at full speed should also be ascertained. Please inform the Department if these conditions are concurred in by the company. Any suggestions which the company may desire to make with reference to such inspection and test will be duly considered by the Department.

In accordance with the usual practice it is necessary, before the acceptance of said vessel for the Department to be furnished with suitable evidence of the incorporation of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company under the laws of the State and of the authority of the president of the company to make said offer—proper evidence of the former being a certified copy of the act of incorporation and of the latter an attested copy of the resolution passed at a meeting of the board of directors or trustees at which a quorum was present authorizing the president of the company to make such offer, unless such authority is exercised under same general provision to the same effect in the act of incorporation or in the by-laws. In the latter case a certified copy of the by-laws should be transmitted.

IN THE HEART OF MONGOLIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

HERE I am in Mongolia and find it very much like other countries. It has the climate of Vermont, but drier, is very mountainous in all this part of it, but is not very high above the sea. My barometer says 2,300 feet, and the highest parts are about like the Catskills.

We came in carts that were without springs and had our mattresses tucked in to keep us from broken bones. My cart upset without hurting me. There was a pony for each of us and I walked and rode part of the time. We went through the great plain of China, which is the largest and most perfectly flat prairie I ever saw, and through the great wall, which, though useless, is a most stupendous work. It was not very large (high) or very broad where I saw it, but it was carried right along the crest of steep and high mountains. They say the bricks were tied on the backs of goats which were driven up the hills with their load, and the wall is put in places which are so difficult to reach that the work is quite as stupendous as the pyramids, or even more so.

It is wonderful to see the cultivation, even here in the mountain valleys. There is not waste ground enough to camp on unless one goes on a hill too steep for ploughing. Of course, there are a great many towns and we have had an inn to stop at every noon and night. There would be a good room for the foreigners, and a lot of huts for the natives, and a court for the animals. We fared well, for we had our own cooks and food and they gave us a meal of three or four courses twice a day. We slept on beds of brick with a flue and fire-place in each one to heat them in winter.

The house we occupy is of brick with tiled roof, paved floors, and much carving, rude but effective. My bed is just a raised bank of brick work boarded in on all sides but one, and boarded over the top, too. This may sound like close air, but the bed is 8½ feet long and 6 broad. My mattress and blankets only cover one corner of it. The windows are of very open, fanciful framework covered with paper. The whole establishment has several houses like this, all detached (three rooms each) with terraces and covered passages, and is really a very pleasant residence.

The language is a great hindrance to travellers. I can't get a dictionary or a teacher. A language that has no declensions or irregular verbs cannot be worse than English or German. It is the lack of good text books that makes the study so hard.

On our way up here we passed an open-air theatre, held in a building formed of poles, covered with mats. I jumped out to see the show, but as soon as the crowd saw me they left their diversion and came down in a swarm, so I got into the cart again. They are very curious, and punch holes through the paper windows to see us eat. On the whole, however, we have been treated very well. The Chinese are like the Italians; they scold but do not fight.

They have some funny ways. An American in charge of some works once announced that he would pay 30 cents a foot for certain work, but the contractor who was expected to undertake it thought the price too low and refused. So without the knowledge of the American the Chinese mechanics, who are superior to the other workmen, laid him down and gave him ten blows with a bamboo. He then set to work and has kept it up continuously ever since.

MONGOLIA, May 17, 1887.

DYNAMITE ARCHERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette:

THE susceptibility of the higher explosives (nitroglycerine, dynamite, etc.) to detonation from sudden shocks, has thus far been the chief deterrent in their general introduction as explosive charges for shells. Various expedients have been resorted to for the purpose of overcoming the dangerous shock of the original impulse to the projectile, which has to be given at the gun, and several of the more feasible propositions to accomplish this end are now under the consideration of warlike nations. Chief among these is the pneumatic gun, which gives the impulse by means of compressed air. Another method has lately been invented, and it is claimed is already demonstrating its value. In this latter, the ingredients of which the explosive is to be made are kept separate until the discharge of the gun brings about an intimate mixture of the glycerine and acids. Gunpowder is employed in the gun, and during the flight of the projectile, which is in fact a miniature laboratory, enough of the explosive is made to act with destructive energy at the final moment of impact. These two methods are the extremes of these respective classes, and will probably receive the due amount of study and development necessary to perfect them and demonstrate their relative utility.

In the mean time a simpler and intermediate method is required, one that will enable us to utilize the perfected explosive itself in the safest, most convenient and simplest manner. To accomplish this safely and accurately, and with a range of effectiveness requisite in the premises, I propose that the bow and arrow, and machines based upon the ancient forms of "artillery" (such as the arbalist, catapult, etc.,) be resorted to, and that they be made with all of the improvements suggested and to be obtained from modern facilities. In this way a very simple machine, capable of safely hurling sufficiently large dynamite grenades to great distances, and with accuracy may be easily realized. One of the simplest forms would be a hollow steel spiral-spring of extreme temper and tension, within which the dynamite arrow may be placed. This spring may be located in a suitable tube, and aimed and handled as easily as a common rifle musket. Steel bows and cross bows will also afford equally simple solutions of the problem.

A ship of war armed on port and starboard with two of these machines, swivelled to admit of a complete circuit of fire, would play sad havoc with small attacking launches. A projectile of a pound or so dynamite capacity would sink such a launch at from 200 to 500 yards. Nor is it at all extravagant to believe it practicable to arm a body of *dynamite grenadiers* with modern bows or cross bows capable of throwing these deadly weapons 1,000 or more yards. Artillery and defences might thus be effectively destroyed and their use in sieges would be invaluable. The importance of this suggestion lies in its simplicity, its absolute safety to the gunner and its already long ago demonstrated accuracy and range. Armed with a simple cross bow, or spring gun of best modern make, and a quiver full of arrows with half-pound steel percussive heads filled with any of the higher explosives, such a body of archers would be an element of destruction entitled to no mean consideration. The same idea may be utilized in the rocket, which is an arrow independent of the bow. A rocket headed with a percussive steel shell filled with one of the higher explosives would have for siege purposes, etc., a decided offensive importance.

C. A. L. TOTTEN, U. S. Army.

(From Iron.)

THE DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF TORPEDOES.

THE destructive power of torpedoes was recently illustrated in the *Resistance* experiments; but no exact account of their action has yet been published, as far as we know, of their use in actual warfare. Although the destruction of the Chinese corvette *Yang Wo* during the fight between the French and the Chinese at Foochow has been almost forgotten, no authentic report of the encounter has ever reached us. The account just given of the annihilation of the Chinese vessel by a close eye-witness is therefore doubly interesting. The writer says that the French flagship had two torpedo boats attached to her at the gangways. The ship was about 300 yards below the *Yang Wo*. As soon as the firing commenced, both boats attacked the Chinese vessel. The first one fired her torpedo directly under the *Yang Wo's* after gangway—starboard side. No damage whatever was done to the ship; but the officer in charge of the torpedo boat was wounded in the chest by the return action of the torpedo. The other had in the meantime attacked the ship forward, a little abaft the cathead, on the same side. The torpedo was in direct contact with the ship. The effect was that, when the torpedo exploded, it penetrated the fore magazine, or rather the fire from it did. This blew up, and the whole forward part of the ship was demolished. This all happened within three minutes. The remainder of the wreck drifted ashore, and burned for several days. The *Yang Wo* was a wooden corvette of 14 guns. The torpedoes used were booms—contact ones.

THE English House of Commons was deprived of a small entertainment recently, by reason of Mr. Blane, the representative of South Armagh, failing to put a question of which he had given notice. Mr. Blane proposed to ask the Secretary of State for War, whether complaints had reached him that, at a mess dinner of the Cavan Militia, the coat tails of several of the guests were cut off. This would have raised an inquiry as perplexing and irritating as that which arose in Boston many years ago as to "who pinned Chase's coat tail," and thus exposed the grievous rent in the portion of the nether garment it was intended to cover.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.

WHEN the 47th marched out of camp on Saturday, July 16, everybody felt that one of the most successful week's work had been completed. This was mainly due to the fact that the regiment came in with no grievances, with no prejudice against anyone and with the full determination to strictly live up to the State orders and regulations. Col. Gaylor had his command thoroughly in hand at all times, and yet his administration was of the kind that never becomes objectionable to anyone. The command is not large, but it has made marked progress of late. This is beyond doubt if the week's duty and the manner in which it was done is considered. The personnel of the enlisted force especially showed improvement and their quiet behavior, subjection to discipline and thorough work mark this camp as a model of neatness and regularity. The weather was oppressively hot at all times, as it has been the entire camp season, and duty was rendered under exceedingly difficult circumstances. The two commands encamped (the 47th Regiment and a provisional battalion under command of Major George Miller, of the 22d New York,) and their officers were in thorough harmony at all times. Col. Gaylor, unlike some of his predecessors here, did not monopolize the lion's share of the glory, but gave to his own field officers and to the battalion commander equal opportunities to command at parade and other occasions of ceremonies and drills, and this action contributed much to the success of the camp.

The regiment marched into camp, about 360 strong, in very fine soldierly style, but only preceded by the field music, and minus the band. This was due to one of the arbitrary dictations of the musical union, by which the 47th Regiment musicians were prevented from fulfilling their agreement. Good music was, however, procured the next day from Peekskill, and this "country" band improved so rapidly that the 47th thought it worth while to take them along on its return to Williamsburg, and this was the band that played before them on their triumphial return march from the boat landing to the armory. The Ordnance Department had somewhat similar trouble last year in procuring a post band, which resulted in the engagement of music from Albany instead of New York. It is gratifying to see that the musical union can, at least, not coerce the National Guard, but these two cases strongly tend to show that band musicians should be *enlisted* and subjected to the regulations and military discipline, and the present poor system under which any organization can be deprived of music at any moment and rendered helpless without remedy, be abolished.

The guard which marched into camp came up in a very military manner and the ceremonies between the old and new guard and the relieving were done in better style than has been the case before this year. The sentries, however, were somewhat crude and very much inclined to adhere to the old style of incessantly calling for the corporal of the guard in the loudest possible manner, keeping the entire camp awake. When their bearing, challenges, etc., are, however, compared with those of two years ago, then there appear signs of progress in all directions. This seems to show that the subject of study of guard duty must have received considerable attention in the armory.

The first dress parade, if the absence of a band and the fact that the regiment and the provisional battalion companies did not yet work well together are considered, turned out very well, and the day closed quietly and decorously, every man retiring at taps and going to sleep like a good soldier.

The exercises on Sunday were the usual ones. In mounting the guard there occurred several omissions and unimportant blunders. The 1st sergeants on their first appearance at guard mount are always awkward and march on their details in any but the right style, and this was the case here also. At the guard house No. 1 failed in his duty, as usual, and there was too much delay and preliminary circumlocution in getting off the relief. And let us now say it again, that number one should be relieved at once, as soon as the relief has been told off, and take his place in the old guard. To leave him on post until the entire relief marches off is not customary. Not a single organization has ever observed this. The sentries were much better, tried hard to do their duty, and in most cases managed to do it well. Their challenges at night were fair, and they certainly were very punctilious about the countersign (which on that night was rather a "corker," and difficult to remember) being exactly correct. Of this we satisfied ourselves by ocular as well as oral demonstration.

The addition of the band on dress parade on Sunday evening made the affair much more impressive, the men had become calmer, the companies began to become more harmonious in the manual, and the 1st sergeants and guides on account of the theoretical instruction received during the day had become more self-possessed and took their places with increased ease and rapidity. The day closed quietly without noise or unseemly demonstration, and the general character of what had been done so far, promised a propitious week's duty.

With company drills as conducted here, ten at a time, scattered over two extensive fields, it is not possible to give anything but a general idea. Skirmishing, although diligently practiced in the camp, nevertheless demonstrated that the subject is too much neglected at home, and officers and men do not understand the principles of the movements, which becomes the cause of so many ludicrous situations. It is the simplest and most interesting part of the tactics, but like movements of the same character in the school of the battalion, they are the most frequently blundered. In the school of the company the commands were generally tactical and the movements correctly performed, but regularity and finish to the evolution were lacking, due doubtless to careless supervision at home. Too many officers simply go through these drills as a matter of routine, give their commands in a mechanical manner, and never correct their men. This makes the latter careless and apathetic in their turn, and just such a state of affairs as is here described becomes the result. We do by no means advocate waste of time in bringing men up to that useless clockwork-like regularity which is the main requirement of modern competitive drills, but to make a military organization effective, a certain degree of perfection in its movements is necessary, and to attain this, snap and interest in his work should be exhibited by the commander at all times.

Battalion drills were ably conducted by the Colonel and his field officers, and the commands generally well and intelligently executed. The command showed itself here to better advantage than at company movements, because nicety of execution is a secondary condition, and rapidity, and to "get there," the principal considerations. The strong voice and clear commands of the Colonel worked to excellent advantage at these drills, and with his prompt and decisive manner contributed much to their superior quality and the snap and progress of those under his command.

Passing from details to a general summing up, the result is that there was a most satisfactory degree of progress in drills, guard and sentry duty, ceremonies, and general soldierly bearing on the part of the men, which shows that honest practice makes the master. No more than was done here could be accomplished in seven days, and on this account the tour of the 47th not alone reflects great credit upon itself, but becomes again a vindicator of the present State system, especially of that feature of it which refers to the employment of inspectors, who enable post headquarters to be acquainted at all times with the exact state of affairs, and to call the attention of battalion commanders to defects and errors. The 47th never neglected to take advantage of any hint thus conveyed, and hence its creditable record. Every State officer, from Gen. Porter down, has nothing but admiration to express at the commendable manner in which the encampment of the regiment was brought to a close. Gen. Porter, upon learning that the 23d would bring only 350 men into camp, offered Col. Gaylor another week's tour, which, of course, under present circumstances, it was impossible to accept. When the regiment left the camp it was heartily cheered by the provisional battalion, a pleasing evidence of the excellent relations existing at all times between the two organizations.

On arrival home the regiment was received by four companies of veterans (who are on excellent terms with the actives), as well as by the entire populace of the city, and its route was completed under a constant blaze of brilliant fireworks.

THE PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

The Provisional Battalion encamped with the 47th Regiment consisted of the 5th (Newburgh), 19th (Poughkeepsie), 20th (Binghamton) Separate Companies, and the 6th Battery also of Binghamton. The peculiarity was that the latter was armed and equipped as infantry. Without abandoning its guns and artillery drill the battery voluntarily armed itself with rifles and going with all its energy into infantry exercises, soon attained a proficiency which put it on equal footing with the best drilled infantry companies. Its first lessons were received from Capt. N. B. Thurston, 22d Regt., guard inspector at the present camp. The battalion was under command of Maj. Geo. A. Miller, of the 22d, assisted by a staff and non-commissioned staff selected from 22d Regiment officers and non-commissioned officers, and under his able and energetic command the companies developed into an excellent battalion, which won the admiration of all who had the opportunity of observing it. To do this with incongruous elements — such as four companies accustomed to drilling singly, and each according to different methods, must necessarily prove themselves—is not an easy task but we are glad that Maj. Miller, according to our expectations, proved himself equal to it.

The 19th Separate Company of Poughkeepsie, Capt. Wm. Haubennestel, was, as usual, the largest and probably the best drilled, although the commands, the position of the captain and other small particulars were not always tactical. The company, however, made its usual fine appearance, and, on dress parade, outdid all in precision of manual and steadiness. All the companies were good, well disciplined and well drilled, but deviated in many points from tactics, and knew but little about battalion drill. The tactics shine for all, and there is no reason why isolated company commanders should have occasion to interpret them differently from everyone else; nor improvise commands and positions of their own. These, however, become small defects, because all acknowledged them, and any correction ordered was at once made. Maj. Miller in his battalion drill was well assisted by his staff and non-commissioned staff. The latter were put in the line of file closers, and being all non-commissioned officers of the 22d New York, thoroughly up in their duties, especially as guides, the non-commissioned officers of the battalion proper, who were very inexperienced and slow in their duties, soon acquired an astonishing facility in coming on the line and taking their proper positions.

In the course of the week this battalion presented as fine an appearance as any command which has been in camp. Some of their volleys delivered could not be surpassed in snap and regularity. Of course their discipline could not have been better. The guard and sentry duty was of the usual character, crude at first, gradually improving, but never perfect. This is hardly to be wondered at with this or any other command, because men get seldom more than one tour of duty of this kind, and what they learn about it, generally results from the observation of the mistakes of others, comments upon them, and theoretical instruction. That under such circumstances such favorable results are obtained, is much to the credit of the troops. The companies were backward in skirmish drill, and we advise them to take it up at home, and in studying it up, think about the reasons for the various movements, which are all extremely simple. Especially let them try to learn that in the rallies the firing is to the front and not in every direction of the compass. We have seen skirmish drills on this field (not especially this week), where certainly more of the skirmishers' own troops, than those of the enemy, would have been killed if the matter had been in earnest. Instruction of this kind does more harm than good.

In spite of a multitude of small defects these four companies formed a battalion of which any commander might have reason to be proud, and, like the 47th Regiment, proved themselves a body of troops to be relied upon under the most trying circumstances.

Major Miller became the recipient of a handsome set of resolutions on account of his able management of the battalion, Capt. Haubennestel received a gold watch from his own company, and Capt. Thurston was presented with a silver-headed cane. The battalion marched out as fine a body of troops as has ever occupied tents at Peekskill.

TOO MUCH REGULARITY.

IT is quite proper to march soldiers in camp to their meals by company and not let them straggle there at will, especially if the eating room is any distance from the quarters or tents. They should also promptly uncover when entering the mess hall. That this matter is strictly looked after at the New York Camp is right. But a thing can be overdone. Not alone before the men enter the hall does the Sergeant in charge give the command "uncover," upon which all the men take off their hats and hold them over the left shoulder, but they are marched out after meals in the same manner, halted outside and kept with their hats in the same position until the command "cover." It is a piece of "milish" business which has been introduced by somebody and is gradually being carried to such an extent as to become completely ridiculous. There is no regulation or custom authorizing such proceeding, nor is there anything in tactics under which an enlisted man holds his cap over his left shoulder. Such a position is only prescribed for officers acknowledging salutes at certain ceremonies. The men should be instructed to uncover as soon as they enter the dining room without command, holding their caps in a natural manner along their sides. Any respectable man will naturally do this, and any infringement of the requirement could easily be corrected on the spot. To turn a man into an automaton of this kind will never make him a better soldier. Many men realize the ridiculousness of the custom and resent it, and for this reason the sooner we go back to a reasonable system the better. There is no more necessity for marching men in this manner than there would be for the introduction of the lock step used in prisons.

THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

THE managers of the Chicago International Encampment have been advised by Major-Gen. Terry that he is without authority to order troops and officers of the Regular Army to participate in such of the exercises of the proposed encampment as would involve an expenditure of money belonging to the Government and appropriated by Congress for the expenses of the War Department. The General has promised to detail an experienced officer of the Army to take charge of the rifle competitions, provided the competitions are conducted in accordance with the methods prescribed for rifle and carbine firing, United States Army. Protests have already been received from some quarters remonstrating against permitting professional soldiers to compete for prizes. Individual competition is all that would be allowed in any case. Although the rifle team of selected marksmen of the Division of the Missouri will not be ordered to Chicago at the conclusion of the rifle competitions near Omaha next September, it is hoped the team, twelve members, will be given furloughs, with permission to go on at their own expense or otherwise, as may be arranged. It is also hoped by the managers that such military marksmen, U. S. A., as desire to compete will be permitted to enter. For the purpose of assuring this the money prizes for successful competitors will be made large enough to make it an object to the men; that is to more than reimburse them for their outlay in coming.

Among the matches under consideration are the following: Regimental or company team match, open to teams of from two to ten from each company or regiment, as the case may be, in the encampment; 200 to 600 yards inclusive; five or ten shots per man at each range, the members of the winning team to immediately shoot off a match in individual competition at some ranges to determine individual possession. Short-range match, open to any member of the encampment; distance 200 yards; ten shots each entry; entries unlimited. Entrance fee, 50 cents first entry; 25 cents each additional entry. Two highest scores to count. Ammunition to be furnished. Long-range match, open to any member of the encampment; distance, 600 yards; ten shots; entrance fee, 50 cents. Should the entrance fee be found for any reason objectionable it may be dispensed with.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

THE London *Standard*, commenting on the recent annual encampment of the 7th New York Regiment, says:

Our volunteers flatter themselves that their camps are models of military neatness. They would be astonished, however, were they subjected to the discipline which the 7th Volunteer Regiment of New York are undergoing in the State camp at Peekskill. So rigid is Col. Phister that not only are rugs, easy chairs, mirrors and knicknacks which embellish the tents of our volunteers at Wimbledon strictly prohibited, but it is rigidly forbidden on pain of military punishment to throw down a half burnt match or the stump of a cigar. It may be doubted whether rules so rigid were ever laid down in the camp of our regular soldiers at Aldershot, which, it must be admitted, is an untidy, disorderly encampment in comparison to Peekskill. The general idea is that discipline in the American Army is far less strict than in Europe, but it is evident there are exceptions, and the New York regiment can fairly claim that their camp is in tidiness absolutely unrivalled by those of men in the service of the effete monarchies of Europe.

SIXTY-NINTH N. Y. AT CREEDMOOR.

THE left wing of the 69th Regiment had its first practice at Creedmoor on Tuesday, under command of Major Duffy. About 150 men were present who showed discipline worthy of this old organization. From reports gleaned from the chief scorer the shooting was very good. After 500 yards' practice the companies were formed for volley firing and marched to the 100 yards' butt. Before reaching this point too much time was wasted in dressing, forming and countermarching of companies. When the companies were at last placed opposite their targets for volley firing, the Major took his post and gave the command "Fire by volley." Three rounds standing and two kneeling were fired, which showed want of armory practice.

The companies were then faced to the rear, dressed on the centre company and marched in battalion line beyond the three hundred yard range. The commander gave the command skirmishers halt, when the battalion faced to the rear without any further command. This was a grave mistake, because the men were not in skirmish order; in fact,

it was not until after this that this command for deploying was given: by the right skirmisher take intervals, march! which was executed as if given tactically.

PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE twelfth annual reunion of the Association of the 28th and 147th Regiments (Infantry) and Knap's Battery will be held in the City of Philadelphia on Monday, Oct. 17, 1887. For badges of the association and the programme address the secretary, Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, 139 South 7th street, Philadelphia. Yours respectfully,

JOHN P. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

CREEDMOOR MATCHES.

THE fifth Marksman's Badge Match was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, July 16. The attendance, owing to the intense heat was small, but the weather was favorable for shooting, and the scores were good. Gen. C. F. Robbins was the executive officer, assisted by Major H. C. Brown. Following are the scores:

Name.	Co.	Regt.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Tot.
G. S. Scott, Jr.	A	23d	24	23	46
C. W. Thom	F	7th	24	22	46
R. M. Kallock	H	7th	23	22	45
E. F. Young	C	7th	23	21	44
H. C. Brown	Staff	13th	20	23	43
W. J. Underwood	H	7th	21	22	43
G. L. Hoffman	H	7th	21	22	43
G. P. Brower	B	23d	22	21	43
D. Bacon	K	7th	22	21	43

The Fall Meeting programme is announced, and those desiring copies may address the Secretary for the same at No. 5 Beekman st., New York City.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

AT a meeting of the full board of the 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., held at the armory last Tuesday evening, and presided over by Col. Stewart, of the 11th Regiment, in the absence of Gen. Fitzgerald, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Kopper was elected Colonel of the 71st Regiment in place of Col. E. A. McAlpin, resigned. There was no contest, though the name of Col. Fred D. Grant had been suggested by the Nominating Committee, and Col. Grant had expressed his willingness to accept the nomination. Twenty-four votes were cast, of which 3 were blank and 21 for Col. Kopper. He made a brief speech of thanks for the honor. Col. Frederick Kopper entered the National Guard as a private in Co. D, 7th Regiment, June 16, 1863, and went with the company in the 30 days' service during the Rebellion. He was promoted to be corporal Dec. 30, 1869; sergeant March 15, 1872; 1st sergeant Jan. 31, 1879; commissioned 1st lieutenant March 5, 1883, and resigned Oct. 4, 1884. He was appointed adjutant of the 71st Regiment by Col. Vose Oct. 4, 1884; elected major Dec. 17, 1884, and lieutenant-colonel Feb. 26, 1887.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

COL. CAMP on Saturday, July 16, took a ride from New York to Peekskill over the proposed route of the regiment on its march to the State camp, and pronounced it very satisfactory. In consequence he has issued his final orders to the effect that the regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform, leggings, and with canteens and haversacks, kits and pouches, on July 28, at 3.30 P. M. The march will begin on that evening. Van Cortlandt, the starting point, is described as 12 miles distant, and Peekskill as 42 miles from the Grand Central Depot, which, if the road to be travelled is as straight as the railroad track, would reduce the march to 30 miles: but there is a good two-mile tramp from Peekskill, over hill and dale, to the camp, so that there is no doubt but that the regiment will have to cover fully 32 miles. There is much enthusiasm over the affair in the regiment, and only those who are absolutely prevented on account of their business will fail to participate in the march. Capt. J. G. D. Knight, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will accompany the regiment and act as general instructor, giving special attention to pontooning, bivouacing, fortifications, etc. This officer gave an interesting lecture on these subjects at the armory on Monday evening, July 18, which was well attended.

All men who are unable to march have been ordered to report at the armory July 30 at 9.30 A. M., and proceed to camp under command of Lieut. Benecke. The band will go at the same time.

Surgeon Duncan instructed the commissioned officers at P. M., July 22.

MILITIA ITEMS.

I. P. Frink's system of reflectors have recently been adopted for lighting the State armories at New London, Bridgeport, Waterbury, and Norwalk, Conn., and give general satisfaction, as they do in most of the armories in this country.

A movement in on foot to reuniform the 69th N. Y. Regiment. It is stated the command desires a handsome and distinct dress, not being satisfied with the State uniform.

Col. Emmons Clark, 7th N. Y. Regiment, sails for Europe on the S. S. *Britannic* on Aug. 10 next.

The last quarterly returns of the 11th N. Y. Regiment show a large increase. They are as follows: F., S., and N. C. S., 17; Co. A, 98; B, 68; C, 55; D, 63; F, 51; G, 37; H, 51; I, 55, and K, 57. Total, 552. Last return, 488. Increase, 64.

On Tuesday, July 19, the 2d Brigade, M. V. M., consisting of the 9th, 5th, and 8th Regiments of Infantry, the 1st Battalion of Artillery, and the 1st Battalion of Cavalry, went into camp at South Framingham, Mass., for the annual five days' tour of duty.

The 2d Regiment Cadets, N. G. Penn., Capt. Adolph Hartung, commanding, will encamp at Andalusia, Penn., from July 19 to 26. Adjutant-General Hastings has furnished the corps with tents and camp equipage. They have adopted the new regulation summer helmet.

Co. B, 32d N. Y. Regiment, commanded by 1st Lieut. Edward J. Renison, paraded twelve files in heavy marching order Saturday evening, July 16, for guard mount and duty, Lieut. Edward Renison acting as officer of the guard, which was in charge of Sergt. C. Landwehr. The guard having been marched in review, was marched to the park, where it was divided into three reliefs of eight men each. The Adjutant acted as instructor. It is proposed to have these guard mounts once a month during the summer.

We are glad to learn that it has been determined to encamp the 2d Battery, Capt. Ferdinand P. Earle, with the 22d Regiment, from July 30 to Aug. 7. The 2d Battery is doubtless the best organization of its kind in the State and deserves this recognition. On account of certain organizations falling so much below their number there must be plenty of funds available for the purpose.

2d Lieut. James W. Mason, Co. B, 11th Regiment, has been elected 1st Lieutenant.

Col. E. A. McAlpin, of the 71st N. Y., has received his discharge. 1st Lieut. G. A. McAlpin, Commissary, and Charles E. Brown, Quartermaster, same regiment, have resigned.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE *Alta*, referring to the camp of the 2d Brigade, N. G. Cal., at Healdsburg—Camp Bartlett—says: "At the review tendered to Major-Gen. Howard, U. S. A., some of the companies of the 1st Infantry were as badly decimated as if they had been through a four-years' war as 'fifteen dollars per month men.' These facts cannot be attributed to Col. Dickinson's neglect or lack of enthusiasm, for he and his staff have labored indefatigably to encourage the line officers, rank and file." Referring to uniforms the *Alta* says: "All the gold lace that the regulation uniform permitted its owner to wear was crossed and recrossed until the eye became fairly dazzled by the reflection from gold. Some of the officers were more zealous in this respect, and their commanders should direct them to curb their propensities for adornment. One particularly fine-looking regimental staff officer whom nature has kindly endowed, even wore miniature shoulder straps of his rank on his vest collar, besides any number of honorary medals from different semi-military orders. Another was elegantly attired in a black velvet smoking jacket, and moved about as if he should be regarded as the pride of the Army. Even the infection extended to enlisted men, and a veteran non-commissioned officer whose arm is adorned with ten service stripes attesting a long and honorable duty to the State, kept up the style of wearing white duck trousers, and showing a liberal expanse of linen shirt and vest of virgin whiteness. There were so many military incongruities in uniform about the camp that one could comment all day upon them."

The State encampment at Healdsburg closed July 10.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GEN. ORDWAY has issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF COL. MILITIA,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1887.

[General Orders No. 4.]

I. The enrolled militia is hereby designated, and will hereafter be known as the Reserve Militia of the District of Columbia.

II. The active militia is hereby designated, and will hereafter be known as the District of Columbia National Guard.

III. Existing volunteer organizations of active militia are hereby assigned to the National Guard as follows:

First Battalion of Infantry—The four companies known as the Washington Light Infantry Corps.

Second Battalion of Infantry—Co. A, Union Veteran Corps; Co. B, Custer Guards.

Third Battalion of Infantry—Co. A, Washington Continentals; Co. B, Emmet Guards; Co. C, Columbia Rifles; Co. D, Washington Merchants' Rifles.

Fourth Battalion of Infantry—Co. A, Corcoran Cadets; Co. B, Ordway Rifles; Co. C, National Fencibles; Co. D, Logan Guards.

Fifth Battalion of Infantry—The two companies known as the Butler Zouaves.

Sixth Battalion of Infantry—The four companies known as the Washington Cadet Corps.

Seventh Battalion of Infantry—The four companies known as the Capital City Guards.

By command of Brig. Gen. Ordway.

CECIL CLAY, Capt. and Aide-de-Camp, Act. Adjt. Gen.

Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, who has been appointed Judge Advocate General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia by Gen. Ordway, is a native of Philadelphia. He was during the war a college student and a member of the Pennsylvania militia. During the Gettysburg campaign he was on active duty with his company for a short time, during which service he held the rank of 1st sergeant. In January, 1866, he enlisted in the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania as a member of the Washington Grays of Philadelphia, and served his full term of five years' enlistment. In 1870 he served as acting Judge Advocate of the 1st Division of Pennsylvania National Guard. In 1877 he was President of a board to investigate the Indian service. From May, 1880, to May, 1885, he was Assistant Attorney General of the United States, during which time he was also, from October, 1881, to February, 1882, United States Commissioner of Railroads, and in 1881 and 1882 a commissioner to negotiate treaties with the Indians. He is a practising lawyer in Washington.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE twelfth annual encampment of the 1st Regiment, which closed at Washington C. H. last week, was the most successful camp held since the organization of the regiment. The officers are worthy of mention for their work and zeal during camp. Col. Moore is a military man and his success as a disciplinarian this year was great. Lieut.-Col. Hawkins is known as a drillmaster, and the high standing of the regiment in drill is the result of its Lieutenant-Colonel's devotion to duty.

MISSOURI.

THE Adjutant-General paid, July 19, the St. Louis regiment for services rendered in the Missouri Pacific strike of 1885. The total amount appropriated for the eight days' services was $2,300. Privates received $5.60 each. Since the service the regiment has been disbanded, and many of the men have left the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Allen Arnold, of 26 Sears Building, Boston, Mass., is compiling a record of the class of 1837, Military Academy, to which his father belonged, and desires information regarding the relatives and Post-office address of the following members of the class: Capt. John W. Gunnison—Killed Oct. 26, 1853, at Sevier Lake, Utah, aged 42. Major W. W. Chapman—Died Sept. 27, 1859, at Fort Monroe, Va., aged 45. Lieut. A. Park Gregory—Died Nov. 19, 1840, at Jacksonville, Fla., aged 28. Major Geo. Taylor—Drowned Dec. 24, 1853, in wreck of steamer *San Francisco*, aged 37. Capt. Wm. Armstrong—Killed Sept. 8, 1847, by explosion of enemy's magazine at Molino del Rey, Mexico, aged 32. Capt. Chas. F. Wooster—Died Feb. 14, 1856, at Fort Brown, Texas, aged 39. Captain Wm. H. Fowler—Died Sept. 4, 1851, at Fort Myers, Fla., aged 35. Lieut. Walter Sherwood—Killed Dec. 28, 1840, near Fort Micanopy, Fla., aged 25. Capt. Randolph Ridgeley—Killed by accident Oct. 27, 1846, at Monterey, Mexico, aged 31. Capt. Wm. G. Grandin—Died Aug. 4, 1863, at Washington, D. C., aged 46. Lieut. Nevil Hopson—Died ——, 1847, at ——, Texas, aged 32. Lieut. Levi P. Davidson—Died June 27, 1842, at Saratoga, N. Y., aged 25. Lieut. Wm. Hardia—Died March 4, 1842, at Covington, Ky., aged 28. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to supply the information.

The Navy Department has just issued an excellent compilation of the General Orders and Circulars issued by it from 1863 to 1887, with an alphebetical index of subjects. In the same volume is also an index of Bureau and Marine Corps Circulars, G. C. M. Orders, and special death notices. The book, which covers 353 pages, is the work of Mr. M. S. Thompson, in charge of Files and Records, and reflects great credit upon that gentleman's intelligence and patience. No more convenient or timely handbook for the Service could have been devised.

Marshal MacMahon is about to publish his memoirs, with the title of "The Journal of My Life." He took copious notes during the Italian campaign, the Franco-Prussian war, and other stirring episodes of modern history. The Marshal's version of the battle of Sedan, and, above all, his soldierly and unvarnished way of telling the story of May 16, will, says a Paris correspondent, be full of interest. Marshal MacMahon is President of the Society for Wounded Soldiers since the resignation of the Duc de Nemours.

To the notable series of articles on the surface of the earth which Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University, is contributing to "Scribner's Magazine," he will add in the August number a paper entitled "The Instability of the Atmosphere," which will treat, in detail, the whole subject of the origin and development of storms, especially tornadoes and cyclones. The article will be fully illustrated from diagrams and photographs furnished by the author.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's portrait will be the frontispiece of the August *Century*, accompanying a note by herself concerning the origin of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," appended to an article by Brander Matthews on "The Songs of the War." Mr. Matthews gives authoritatively the origin of several of the principal war songs, North and South, with the authorized text.

TUNNELLING THE ROCKIES.

IN a project for tunnelling the Rocky Mountains the point proposed to be tunnelled is under Gray's Peak, which rises 14,441 feet above the level of the sea. At 4,441 feet below the peak, by tunnelling from east to west for 25,000 ft. direct, communication would be opened between the valleys of the Atlantic slope and those of the Pacific side. This would shorten the distance between Denver, Colorado, and Salt Lake City, Utah, and, consequently, the distance between the Missouri and San Francisco, by nearly 300 miles.

(From the New York Herald, July 21.)

BRITISH NAVAL COLLISIONS.

ON Tuesday the British ironclads *Ajax* and *Devastation* collided with each other. Yesterday the *Agincourt* and *Black Prince* had a similar experience. None of the four went to the bottom, but at least two were seriously damaged.

According to the plan for the great naval review to take place at Spithead next Saturday the *Agincourt* leads one line of battle, followed by the *Black Prince*, while the seventh ship astern is the *Devastation*, which is followed by the *Ajax*. Evidently, in spite of the admirable seamen of the British Navy these ironclads could not be made manœuvre in line of battle in close order without running each other down.

Speaking about the navy at Wolverhampton several weeks ago, Lord Randolph Churchill said:

"In the last twelve or thirteen years eighteen ships have been either completed or designed by the Admiralty to fulfil certain purposes, and on the strength of the Admiralty statements Parliament has faithfully voted the money. The total amount which either has been or will be voted for these ships is about ten millions, and it is now discovered and officially acknowledged that in respect of the purposes for which these ships were designed and for the purposes for which these ten millions either have been or will be spent the whole of the money has been absolutely misapplied, utterly wasted and thrown away."

Commenting on this speech, the London *Times* said: "In his main contention we acknowledge that Lord Randolph Churchill is right."

Perhaps it is just as well that we have waited until now before building our navy.

(From the Evening Post.)

FRANCE'S WONDERFUL NEW RIFLE.

THE Lebel rifle, the new arm with which the French infantry will be supplied before next spring, is, according to all accounts, a wonder, and several models of the gun which have been received here have excited great interest. The new rifle is known by the name of its inventor, Lebel, and is smaller and lighter than the rifles now in use; the French soldiers call it "the little gun." The most authentic descriptions given to the gun agree in attributing to it a carrying power beyond that of any rifle heretofore in use. The models received in New York are not known to be accurate copies of the Lebel gun, and experiments with them are impossible, owing to the fact that the powder used is a secret compound of which the French Government has the monopoly.

According to all accounts the Lebel gun will carry its bullet more than a mile and half, and with a more certain aim than has been possible with ordinary rifles. The bore of the gun is very small, and the ball, which is of steel and sharply pointed at one end, is said to revolve at a speed of 1,000 revolutions a second. In the tests made by the French Government this bullet has penetrated a brick wall eight inches thick at a distance of 500 yards; it will go through any kind of armor that can be worn by soldiers, and at a distance of more than a mile will pass through a man as easily as at ten paces. The gun has no recoil under fire, and the powder gives out no smoke whatever. It has been said that the powder used must be a type of smokeless hunting powder already in the market; but this is denied by the inventor, who says that he uses an entirely new compound. The Lebel gun is, of course, a repeater, and the cartridges are so small that each soldier carries 220 rounds of ammunition, as against 116 rounds, formerly considered the maximum.

The French Government is now making these guns at the rate of 500 a day at Saint-Etienne, and is preparing to turn out double that number. Four factories, those at Chatellerault, Tulle, and Saint-Etienne, will soon be at work upon them.

"THE kind of coast defences which Canada most needs to erect," says the Buffalo *Courier*, "is a fence with high, sharp pickets, over which United States defaulters cannot climb."

A NEW ENEMY OF ARMORCLADS.

PHOLADS and phylloxera, and teredo-navalis, and white ants have usually not helped much, but the following might be hoped for: "The existence has just been discovered of a detestable microbe which feeds upon iron with as much gluttony as the phylloxera upon the vine. Some time ago the greatest consternation existed among the engineers employed upon the railway at Hagen by the accidents occurring always at the same place, proving that some terrible defect must exist either in the material or the construction of the rails. The German Government directed an inquiry to be made, and a commission of surveillance to be formed for the purpose of maintaining constant watch at the spot where the accidents—one of them attended with loss of life—had occurred. It was not, however, until after six months had elapsed that the discovery was made. One of the employees had observed that the surface of the rails appeared to be corroded, as, if by acid, to the extent of 100 yards. The rail was taken up and broken, and it was perceived that it was literally hollowed out by a thin, grey worm, to which the qualification of "railoverous" was assigned, and by which name it is to be classed in natural history. The worm is said to be about two centimetres in length, and of the size of the prong of a silver fork in circumference. It is of a light grey color, and on the head carries two little glands filled with a corrosive secretion, which is ejected

every ten minutes upon the iron. This liquid renders the iron soft and spongy, and of the color of rust, and it is then greedily devoured by the insect. "There is no exaggeration," says the official report of the calamity, "in the assertion that this creature, for its size, is one of the most voracious kind, for it has devoured 36 kilogrammes of rail in a fortnight!" The *Ironmonger* says the foregoing comes from a German source, but until it sees a specimen of this extraordinary worm, and witnesses its destructiveness, it prefers to doubt the existence of so "rail-overous" a creature.—*Engineering.*

KRUPP'S LATEST.

Herr Krupp's latest "big gun" is to weigh finished 140 tons 14 cwt. Its bore is 15.478 in., and its length is 52 ft. 5.92 in. The shorter and lighter projectile will be 44 in. long and weigh 1,631 lbs., while the heavier shot will be 63 in. long and weigh 2,314 lbs. An initial velocity of 2,148 and 2,099 ft. per second is expected from these two projectiles, using brown prismatic powder. If placed near the muzzle of the gun, one plate 45 in. thick, or two plates of 21½ and 33 in. respectively, can be pierced by the smaller projectile. The larger shot will shatter one plate 47½ in. thick, or two plates of 23½ and 34½ in. respectively. The latter represents a mass of wrought iron nearly 6 ft. thick. The *Kolnische Zeitung*, from which the above is taken, says that a gun is to be tried having a bore of 17.7 in., and weight of 147 tons 22 cwt.; this gun will throw a projectile 5 ft. 11 in. high and weighing 3,304 lbs.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Deserters are returning to the British Service at the rate of some hundreds a day in consequence of the Jubilee amnesty.

The rifle contest for the Kolapore Cup took place at Wimbledon, England, July 20. The English team won, with an average score of 710. The Canadian team were second, with 663. The second prize, which the Canadian team received, was £80.

The English naval officer who carried off from the yacht of Mr. Murphy, M.P., a green flag with a harp and no crown over it has been sued for £1,000 damages for trespass and trover. The 105th section of the Merchant Shipping Act (1854) enacts, *inter alia*, that if any distinctive national colors except the red ensign are or is hoisted on board any ship or boat belonging to any subject of her Majesty, without warrant for so doing from her Majesty or the Admiralty, the master of such ship or boat, the owner, if on board, and any person assisting, shall for such offence incur a penalty not exceeding £500; and it shall be lawful for any officer on full pay in the military or naval service of her Majesty to board any such ship and take away any such jack colors, or pendant, and such jack, colors, or pendant shall be forfeited to her Majesty. As a so-called "Fenian" flag is not a "distinctive national color," the claim is that its seizure is therefore not authorized by this section.

According to the *Handles Zeitung* of Berlin, the Empress of China, under the advice of Prince Ching, Viceroy Li and the Marquis Tseng, has sanctioned the laying of a railway from Kaiping to Takoa and Tientsin, and also contracts for 125,000 tons of rails, and 60,000 tons of bridge material. The railway is to be managed by the Kaiping Railway Company.

The Emperor of Russia has decided that the "Through Siberian Railway" to Vladivostock shall be commenced, and there is some rather wild talk of running a line along our Pacific coast to connect with it at Behring's Straits. *Engineering* states that the proposed railway will only be "through" in the sense of connecting existing water ways by short stretches of railway.

A shocking accident occurred at Jaszbereny, Hungary, on Tuesday, which appears to have been a day of explosions. A Hussar officer was instructing a party of fifty-two men in the use of dynamite for blasting purposes, when half a kilogramme of dynamite suddenly exploded killing three officers and five men on the spot. Forty-two men are so seriously wounded that their lives are despaired of.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., New York.

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Torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Cuticura Resolvent, the New Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease, sustaining elements, and thus removes the *cause.*

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Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin. Cuticura Remedies are the great skin beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.
☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

TINTED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin bathed with Cuticura Medicated Soap.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
(Corcoran Building), F and Fifteenth Streets, Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally *all* business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 3d Auditor, U.S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergt. at Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S Army.

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GERMAN ROCK ASPHALT MASTIC,

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ANDERSON'S ZEPHYRS, Printed Sateens, India Silks and Pongees, in very new and stylish designs. Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves.

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Inventors and makers of the *Company mess chest* filled with the new *snow-white enamelled ware, light, neat, clean, durable, and economical. Correspondence solicited.*

If you wish anything in our line send for Illustrated Price List.

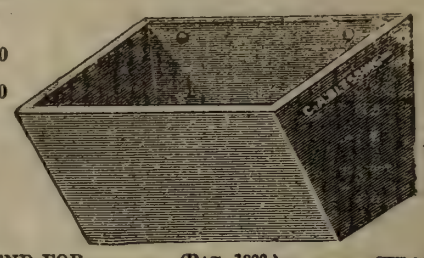
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DOUBLE " 11.00
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SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY beg leave to call attention to their new Pocket Case in which they are now packing their celebrated brand of CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAPORAL WARRANTED: Absolutely Free from any Flavoring or Impurities.
Finest Grades of Old and Thoroughly-cured Virginia and Turkish Tobaccos. Finest French Rice Paper.
Highest Class Skilled Labor. All goods made under our Careful Personal Supervision.

Kinney Bros.

FROM Berlin it is announced that Turkey had ordered of a shipbuilding company near Kiel "twelve war vessels." One of the largest of these warships is a despatch boat, the eleven being torpedo-catchers and torpedo-boats.

TO PREVENT the *Resistance* sinking further into the mud in Fareham Creek, the dockyard hands constructed a species of shield to cover the rent in her side so as to pump her out, raised her, and took her into dock for repairs.

DURING the last seventeen years amongst English Navy guns exceeding 64-pounders in size, there were 1,715 cases in which they were pronounced serviceable, in 1,739 cases minor repairs were required, 347 new A tubes had to be provided, in ten cases new cups, in five new muzzle ends, in one the trunnion arm was broken, in four new hoops, coils, or B tubes were required, and fourteen were pronounced unserviceable.

THE English and Italian Governments have arrived at an agreement fixing Raskazar, near Saclai, as the delimitation point of their respective spheres of influence on the Suakim-Massowah coast of West Africa.

IN the investigations into the expenditures on the British Army the chairman of the House of Commons Committee asked the Accountant General of the War Office: "Up to now Parliament has never had the smallest idea of what was the total cost of the services?" The reply was: "Taking the whole of the services it has not."

A FRENCH military critic points out that in the event of a mobilization of the French Army nearly all the able-bodied miners would have to join the army. Would it not be well, he inquires, to adopt some special legislation on this subject? In case of war, large quantities of coal would be required not only for the Navy, but for the conveyance of troops by rail, etc.; and in an evil moment the foreign supply might be cut off. France consumes about 30,000,000 tons of coal a year, drawing 12,000,000 tons from England, Belgium, and Germany. It is reckoned that in case of war about 55,000 French miners would be at once incorporated in the ranks, and that the French pits would be unable to yield more than 6,000,000 tons a year. The writer considers that in the next war coal will be considered as contraband.

LOUIS HILLAIRAND, who attempted to murder ex-Marshal Bazaine a few months ago, and whose trial is now in order, has written to the Governor of Madrid, in which he says: "I have suffered a great deal since I took the fatal oath to commit a crime in order to avenge my country. I knew how terrible the crime was, but had I failed to fulfil my oath I should always be tormented that I, too, was a traitor to France."

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF N. Y.

Yielding to repeated requests from Officers of the Army and Navy, has established an Army and Navy Bureau in the agency system of the Company, to which is entrusted the reception of applications for insurance among the Officers of the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Revenue Marine Service, and the transaction of business with such of those Officers as may hereafter take policies in this Company.

The Headquarters of this Bureau are established in the "SUN BUILDING," Washington, D.C., under charge of Gen'l O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., (retired.) Mr. HENRY A. LYMAN, as Managing Agent, will attend to the details of the work, which will be conducted as a separate General Agency. Officers are invited to call at the Bureau and investigate the plans of the Company.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, **President.**

Col. WM. H. C. BARTLETT, LL.D.,
late Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, **ACTUARY.**

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AT 68 CENTS, are made from carefully selected linen, and the button holes are hand made. Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order. Unlaundried, at 99 cents; Laundried, at $1.24, $1.49 and $1.99. Consult Catalogue or send for instructions about self-measurement.

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The only $3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world.

Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles toe. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6. **W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE** excels the $3 Shoes advertised by other firms.



[Name and price stamped on bottom of each Shoe.]

Boys all wear the **W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE.** If your dealer does not keep them, send your name on postal to **W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.**

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F. J. HEIBERGER,

ARMY & NAVY MERCHANT TAILOR,

15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Proposals for Lease of West Point Hotel, West Point, New York.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, WEST POINT, N. Y., June 24, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock meridian on Thursday, the 18th of August, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may attend, for the lease of the West Point Hotel, West Point, N. Y., its fixtures, appurtenances, and grounds now enclosed about the same, for the period of FIVE years, commencing November 1st, 1887.

Full information as to blanks and the regulations governing the Hotel lease will be furnished by this office on application.

By order of the Superintendent:
WM. F. SPURGIN,
Captain 21st Infantry, Treasurer, U. S. M. A.

Proposals for Lease of Public Stable and House occupied by Public Liveryman at West Point New York.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, WEST POINT, N. Y., June 24, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock meridian on Thursday, the 1st of September, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may attend, for the lease of the public stable and house now occupied by Mr. John Denton, together with the privilege of occupying same and performing the service of public liveryman at West Point, N. Y., for the period of FIVE years, commencing November 1, 1887, subject to regulations governing said franchise which are now established or may hereafter be promulgated by the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, approved by the Secretary of War.

Full information will be furnished by this office on application.

By order of the Superintendent:
WM. F. SPURGIN,
Captain 21st Infantry, Treasurer, U. S. M. A.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, WEST POINT, N. Y., July 21, 1887.

The date of opening proposals for LEASE OF WEST POINT HOTEL, West Point, N. Y., as stated in advertisement from this Office, dated June 24, 1887, has been postponed until 12 o'clock, meridian, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1887.

The date of opening proposals for LEASE OF PUBLIC STABLE AND HOUSE OCCUPIED BY PUBLIC LIVERYMAN AT WEST POINT, N. Y., as stated in advertisement from this Office, dated June 24, 1887, has been postponed until 12 o'clock, meridian, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1887.

By authority:
WM. F. SPURGIN,
Captain 21st Infantry, Treasurer, U. S. M. A

NOW READY.

HAMILTON'S ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES
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BY
LIEUT. W. R. HAMILTON,
5th U. S. Artillery.

This work embraces instruction regarding every detail of military life; contains every form of blank used in the Army; method of conducting every military ceremony. It is a veritable *multum in parvo*, and no military man can afford to be without it.
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H. C. SYMONDS. Sing Sing, W. T. PAINE.
(West Point.) N. Y. (Annapolis.)
RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 9, 1886.

The Michigan Military Academy.
Location 29 miles rom Detroit; pleasant and healthful. *Complete military discipline* and *thorough school work.* Address Lt. FRED. S. STRONG, 4th Art., Adjt., Orchard Lake, Mich.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA CO., N. Y.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Conducted upon the Military System.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A. M., President.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND
Collegiate Institute for YOUNG LADIES and Preparatory School for LITTLE GIRLS, EMBLA P. O., three miles from BALTIMORE, MD. Conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame. Send for Catalogue. Special terms for Children of ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

MRS. HYDE AND DAUGHTERS will reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS, Sept. 19, 1887. Pupils may remain during holidays and summer vacations. Reference: Commodore J. H. Gillis, and Chief Engineer E. D. Robie. Address Mrs. J. G. HYDE, Binghamton, N. Y. $350.00.



FRED. J. KALDENBERG,
THE PIONEER MANUFACTURER of MEERSCHAUM PIPES & AMBER GOODS in AMERICA. (Established 1853.
Calls attention to his **Meerschaum, French Brier** and **Weichsel Pipes,** and **Cigar** and **Cigarette Holders;** also IVORY, PEARL, AMBER and TORTOISE SHELL GOODS, for which Medals and Diplomas have been received from all the International Exhibitions. A complete assortment of Walking Sticks, with Ivory, Silver, or Gold Heads—plain, carved or chased a specialty. Price Lists sent upon application. Special attention given to Repairing of Pipes and Fancy Goods, which we receive and return by Mail. **Store—125 FULTON ST. Factory**—213 to 229 E. 33d St., Address P. O. Box 91 B. N. Y. City.

SENT POST-PAID ON RECEIPT OF 75 CENTS.

(Enamelled on coin silver.)

Nothing can be neater or more desirable than these Boutonnieres for Regimental Badges, and I am now prepared to fill *orders either in quantities* or for *single ones*, of any Regiment of U. S. A., or State National Guard. Sample sent, post-paid, on receipt of 75 cents. Correspondence invited. JENS F. PEDERSEN, Manuf'ing Jeweler, 1½ Maiden Lane, N.Y.

THE condition of the German Crown Prince continues to improve. His voice is clear, and has almost regained its normal strength. The condition of his larynx is also satisfactory. The Crown Prince visited the throat hospital in Golden square, London, a few days ago, and was keenly interested in all he saw, paying particular attention to an old man who had just been cured of a growth similar to that in his own throat.

THE German band flourishes as well afloat as it does on shore, for we find that on board the training corvettes recently visiting our ports excellent bands were maintained. With us a band is a luxury allowed principally in flagships, and one of our huge ironclads in the Mediterranean recently wishing to play national airs in returning a similar compliment paid to Her Majesty's ship by a foreigner was compelled to fall back upon "the officers' drums and fifes." That was the only kind of music they could turn out for the occasion. The fiddler at the capstan was the "ship's band" allowed by the Admiralty.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

WHAT next? The varying requirements of modern travel and the enterprise displayed in meeting them are evinced by the announcement, the *Colonies and India* says, that Messrs. Cook and Sons, the tourists' agents, besides "personally conducting" the mining engineers to Utah and Montana for their summer meeting, "have arranged to conduct the Mahommedan pilgrims of India to Arabia, issuing first, second and third-class tickets from Bombay to Jeddah and return for 90, 60 and 45 rupees. A Mohammedan doctor accompanies the pilgrims, and special arrangements will be made for ladies. Pilgrims' valuables can be deposited at Bombay and drawn at Jeddah. Price of return ticket paid to heirs in case of demise en route."

THE Roburite Explosive Company (Limited) is an English undertaking with a capital of $1,250,000, which has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing the new explosive roburite.

THE Chinese Court is preparing for an elaborate ceremonial, the cost of which is computed at $5,000,000, at the approaching marriage of the young Emperor, Kee Nang See, which will be the signal for him to assume real control of the empire, the nominal charge of which was vested in him six months ago, when he paid a formal visit to the tombs of his ancestors of the Manchu family, North of Pekin.

A GOOD deal has been lately written about dogs being trained in connection with the Army in Germany. The breed of dogs used is the Pomeranian one, and their duty will be to convey messages from the sentinels back to headquarters, to accompany the scouts, and signify by vigilant barks the approach of the enemy. The despatches will be placed in a small *portefeuille* suspended to the dog's collar.

GENERAL BOULANGER has written a letter to Deputy Laur thanking him for his expressions of attachment and friendship, which, he says, are becoming rare. The letter says that the writer will do his duty despite the hatred and defection of former friends. It is sufficient for him to remain friends with those who wish France respected and who place their country above party intrigues. He himself has but one aim, and that is to proclaim to Frenchmen that they can and must raise their heads and assume the only attitude becoming a great people. The letter to Deputy Laur has caused a sensation in the Chamber of Deputies. It is reported that the General will be called to account for it. M. Laur states that the letter was confidential, and that the responsibility for publishing it rested with him.

THOSE NUISANCES, Rheumatism and the Gout, are relieved by GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

Punch, brothers, punch, punch with care,
Punch in the presence of the passengair,
And don't never forget to smoke—
"Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigair.

THE fearless soldier on the midnight watch and the bold mariner before the mast on a stormy sea will certainly suffer from pain in the Chest, Shoulders, Back and Loins, as well as Rheumatism, Sciatica, stiffness and other results of exposure, if they fail to use BENSON'S PLASTERS as a preventive and cure. They never fail. Avoid imitations.

DIED.

BOWIE.—In San Francisco, Cal., Dr. A. J. BOWIE, late Surgeon U. S. Navy.

GREGORY.—At his residence, in Ithaca, N. Y., July 17, JOHN R. GREGORY, M. D., in the 49th year of his age.

HOWARD.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, SARAH MELLIS HOWARD, widow of Commander William Langford Howard, U. S. Navy, in her 80th year.

NEWMAN.—At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., July 8, ELIZABETH C., daughter of Quartermaster Sergeant Henry Newman, 2d U. S. Artillery, aged 19 months and 20 days.

PERKINS.—At New York City, July 16, ANITA KNOX, wife of Lieutenant C. Marrast Perkins, U. S. Marine Corps, in the twenty-seventh year of her age.

ROYCE.—Entered into rest, July 10, at her late residence Bristol, Conn., Mrs. SARAH E. ROYCE, mother of the Rev. A. L. Royce, U. S. Navy, in the 80th year of her age.

TRIPPE.—At Crawfordville, Ga., July 7, PERCY BROADHEAD, infant son of Lieutenant Percy E. and Lydia R. Trippe, aged 5 months and 17 days.

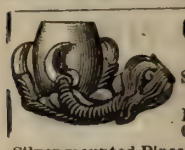
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Proposals for Army Supplies.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, ARMY BUILDING, No. 33 W. Houston Street, NEW YORK CITY, July 5, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, July 26, 1887, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army:

Subsistence Stores.—Canned Apples, Mocha Coffee, Gelatine, F. and E. Mustard, Amer. and F. Pease, Pickles, Prunes, Toilet Soaps, Thread, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received also until 10 o'clock A.M., Friday, Aug. 5, 1887, for such supplies as may be required, viz.:

Subsistence Stores.—Canned Beef, Y. H. Tea, Vinegar, Currant Jelly, Onions, Pickles, Potatoes, Table Salt, Syrups, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

Subsistence Property.—Letter and Folio Post Paper, Lumber, &c., &c.

Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

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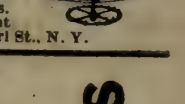
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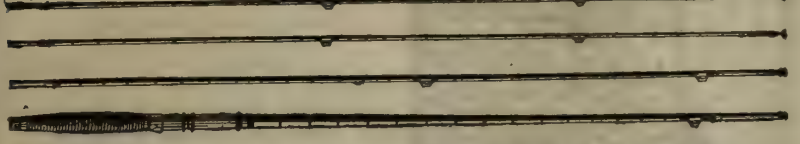
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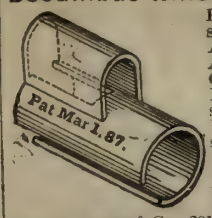
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Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

IN accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 599), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at $35,000, Powhatan at $17,000, and Ticonderoga at $15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at $12,000, Lackawanna at $12,000, Wachusett at $10,000, and Cyane at $3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, June 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A.M., July 28, 1887, for the mason and iron work, etc., called for by specifications "A," and for the carpenter work, etc., called for by specifications marked "B." This work is for the erection of a gymnasium at West Point, N. Y., for which plans and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's office, West Point, N. Y., where also the blank forms of proposals, contracts, etc., can be obtained.

Bidders must state the time within which the work will be completed. Bids must be for all the work, materials, etc., on either of the specifications or on both. Proposals must be made in strict conformity with the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond, with a penalty of 10 per cent. will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for gymnasium.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lt.-Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army,
Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, ARMY BUILDING, NO. 33 WEST HOUSTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY, July 19, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, August 19, 1887, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army.

Subsistence Stores.—C. Corned Beef, W. and S. W. Flour, Extra C., G. and C. L. Sugar, Salt, Lard, Matches, Milk, Mustard, Pickles, Pipes, Toilet Soaps, Starch, Tomatoes, Towels, etc., etc., etc.

Subsistence Property.—L. and C. Paper, Mem. Pads, Chair, Turpentine, Excelsior, etc., etc., etc.

Information with conditions, lists of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 19, 1887," and addressed to the undersigned. G. BELL, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

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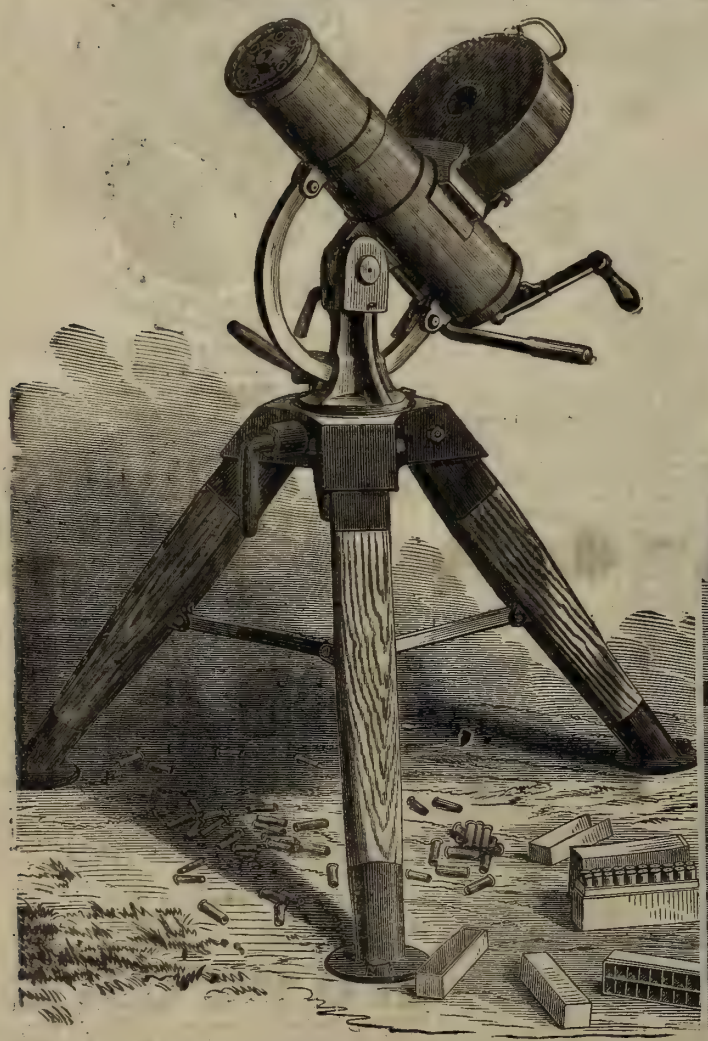
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